

# One Loop Matching for Quasi PDF

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## 1 Background

The definition of parton distribution function (PDF) is

$$q(x, \mu_f) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\eta^-}{2\pi} e^{-ixP^+\eta^-} \langle P, S | \bar{\psi}(\eta^-) \Gamma \mathcal{W}[\eta^-; 0] \psi(0) | P, S \rangle \quad (1)$$

where with this unpolarized PDF case,  $\Gamma = \gamma^+$ .  $\mathcal{W}$  is the gauge link defined as [\[Collins\(2009\)\]](#)

$$\mathcal{W}[w^-, 0] = P \left\{ e^{-ig_0 \int_0^{w^-} dy^- A_{(0)\sigma}^+(0, y^-, \mathbf{0}_T) t_\sigma} \right\} \quad (2)$$

The definition of quasi PDF is

$$\tilde{q}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{2\pi} e^{ixP^z z} \langle P, S | \bar{\psi}(z) \tilde{\Gamma} \tilde{\mathcal{W}}[z, 0] \psi(0) | P, S \rangle \quad (3)$$

where

$$\tilde{\mathcal{W}}[z, 0] = \exp \left[ ig \mathcal{P} \int_0^z dz' n \cdot A^a(z') t^a \right], n = (0, 0, 0, -1) \quad (4)$$

and  $\tilde{\Gamma} = \gamma^z$  in our case.

To make the gauge links equal to unity, we choose light cone gauge for PDF and axial gauge for quasi PDF.

## 2 Tree Level Matching

In axial gauge, the quasi PDF is

$$\tilde{q}(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int dz e^{ixP^z z} \langle P | \bar{\psi}(z) \gamma^z \psi(0) | P \rangle \quad (5)$$

The frame is chosen such that  $P^\mu = (P^0, \mathbf{0}, P^z)$ . Up to one loop, we can use quark state as the external state to complete the matching process. The quark field  $\psi$  reads

$$\psi(x) = \int \frac{d^3 \vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_k} \left[ u(k) e^{-ik \cdot x} b_k + v(k) e^{ik \cdot x} d_k^\dagger \right] \quad (6)$$

Insert it to (5)

$$\tilde{q}^{(0)}(x) = \int \frac{dz}{4\pi} e^{ixP^z z} \langle 0 | b_P \int \frac{d^3 \vec{p}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_p} \left[ \bar{u}(p) e^{ip \cdot x} b_p^\dagger + \bar{v}(p) e^{-ip \cdot x} d_p \right] \gamma^z \int \frac{d^3 \vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_k} \left[ u(k) e^{-ik \cdot x} b_k + v(k) e^{ik \cdot x} d_k^\dagger \right] b_P^\dagger | 0 \rangle \quad (7)$$

Look at the creation-annihilation operators, we have the following combinations:

$$b_P b_p^\dagger b_k b_P^\dagger, b_P d_p b_k b_P^\dagger, b_P b_p^\dagger d_k^\dagger b_P^\dagger, b_P d_p d_k^\dagger b_P^\dagger \quad (8)$$

Apparently the latter three all go to zero by moving the anti-quark operators to the side:

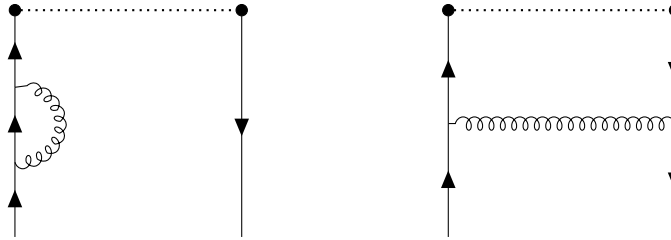
$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{q}^{(0)}(x) &= \int \frac{dz}{4\pi} e^{ixP^z z} \langle 0 | \int \frac{d^3 \vec{p}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_p} \bar{u}(p) e^{ip \cdot z} b_P b_p^\dagger \gamma^z \int \frac{d^3 \vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_k} u(k) e^{-ik \cdot 0} b_k b_P^\dagger | 0 \rangle \\ &= \int \frac{dz}{4\pi} e^{ixP^z z} \langle 0 | \int \frac{d^3 \vec{p}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{ip \cdot z}}{2E_p} \bar{u}(p) (2\pi)^3 2E_P \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{P}) \gamma^z \int \frac{d^3 \vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{-ik \cdot 0}}{2E_k} u(k) (2\pi)^3 2E_P \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{P}) | 0 \rangle \\ &= \int \frac{dz}{4\pi} e^{ixP^z z + iP \cdot z} \bar{u}(P) \gamma^z u(P) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Using Gordon identity

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{q}^{(0)}(x) &= \int \frac{dz}{4\pi} e^{ixP^z z - iP^z z} \bar{u}(P) \frac{P^z}{m} u(P) \\ &= \int \frac{dz}{2\pi} e^{ixP^z z - iP^z z} P^z \\ &= \delta(1 - x) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

### 3 One Loop Quasi PDF

Two diagrams are required with one loop corrections to quasi PDF.


(11)

## A Conventions

The quark field  $\psi$  reads

$$\psi(x) = \int \frac{d^3 \vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_k} \left[ u(k) e^{-ik \cdot x} b_k + v(k) e^{ik \cdot x} d_k^\dagger \right] \quad (12)$$

and the projection of single particle state is

$$|p\rangle = b_p^\dagger |0\rangle \quad (13)$$

$$\{b_{\mathbf{p}}^r, b_{\mathbf{q}}^{s\dagger}\} = (2\pi)^3 2E \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \delta^{rs} \quad (14)$$

The Dirac spinor is normalized to

$$\bar{u}^s(p) u(p) = 2m \delta^{rs} \quad (15)$$

## References

[Collins(2009)] J. Collins, *Foundations of Perturbative QCD* (Cambridge University Press, 2009).