



Ad Astra: QFT and PeV Colliders

Markus Luty
UC Davis/QMAP

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Outline of this talk

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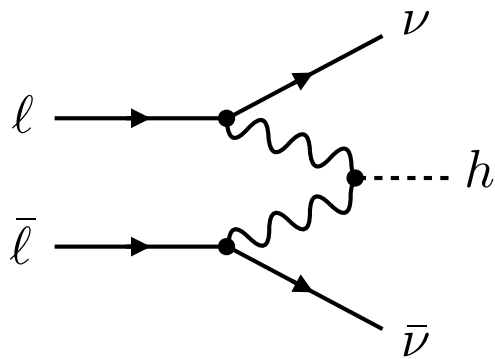
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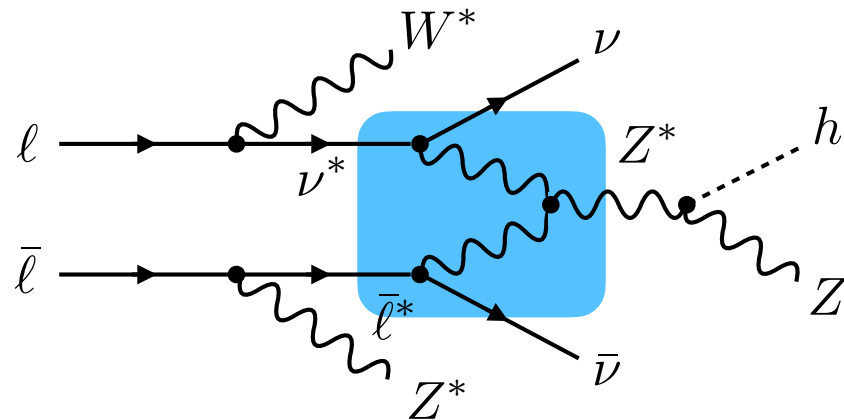
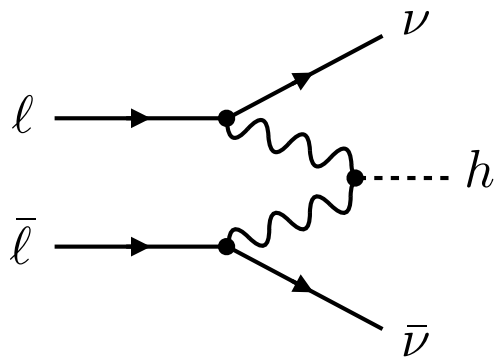
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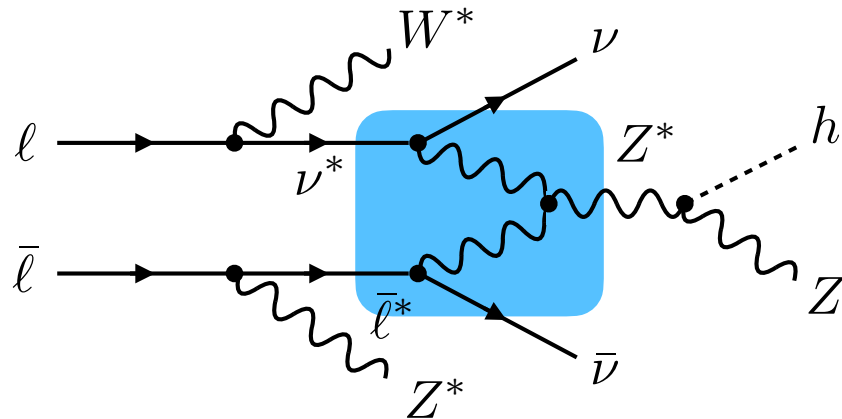
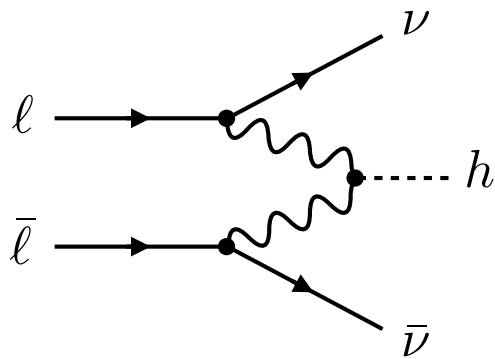
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At PeV collider, expect $\sim 10^4$ $W/Z/h$ in typical EW event

QCD: Factorization

Standard approach: focus on partially inclusive quantities

$$\ell\bar{\ell} \rightarrow X$$

$$pp \rightarrow W + X$$

$$pp \rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell} + X$$

$$\vdots$$

$X = \text{hadrons}$

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Factorization theorems:

$$\sigma(p_1 p_2 \rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell} + X) \sim \sum_{a,b} \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 \underbrace{f_{1/a}(x_1) f_{2/b}(x_2)}_{\text{soft}} \times \underbrace{\sigma(ab \rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell} + X)}_{\text{hard}}$$

Other Approaches

- Energy correlators

Basham, Brown, Ellis, Love (1978) ...

Hoffman, Maldacena (2008) ...

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Factorization approach is important even if it is not the only game in town

- Intuitive
- Wilsonian (compute ‘one scale at a time’)
- # of possible observables scales with energy

$$\mu^+ \mu^- \rightarrow W_1 W_2 \cdots W_n + X$$

EW Factorization?

Extending factorization to high energy EW processes is not straightforward

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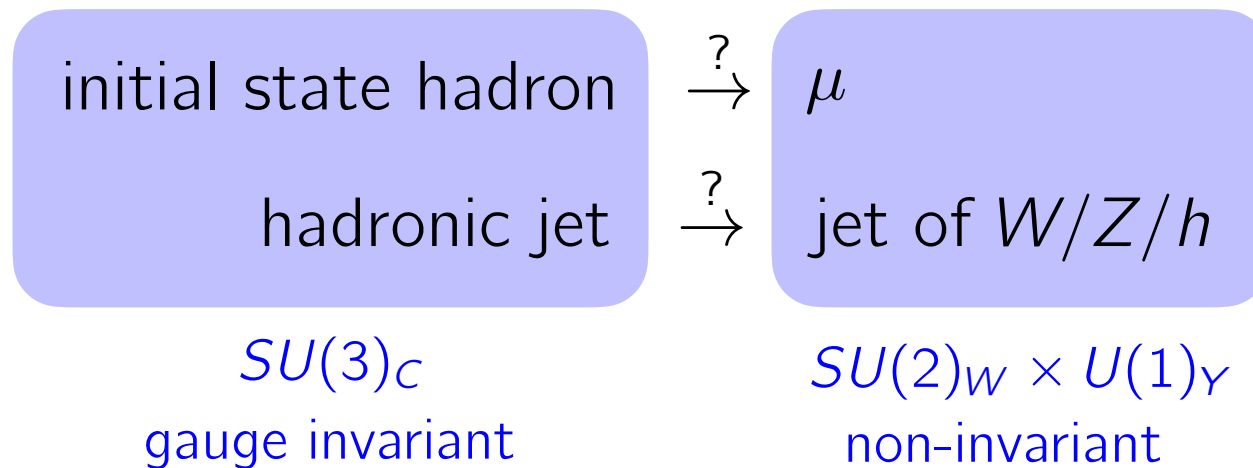
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$SU(3)_C$
gauge invariant

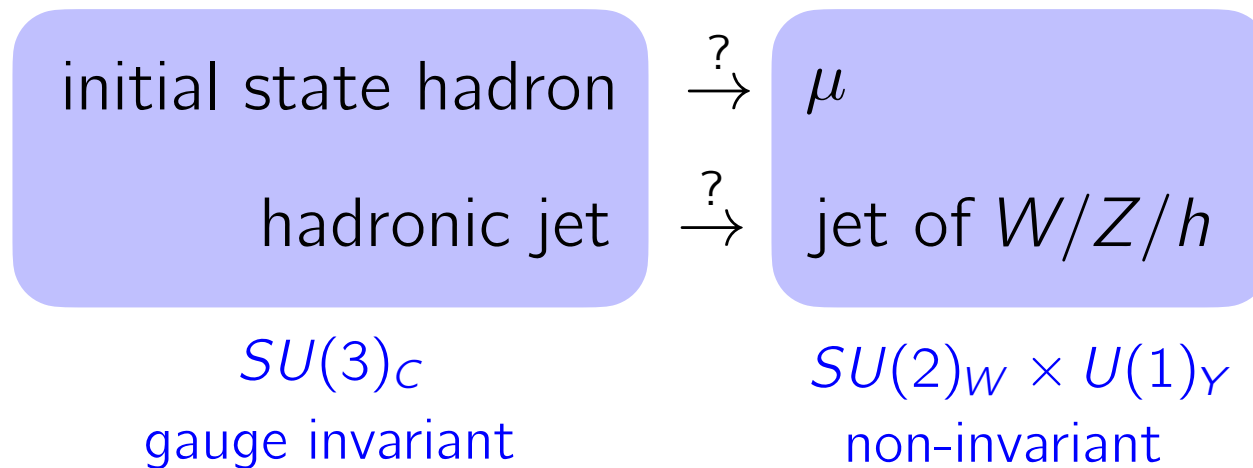
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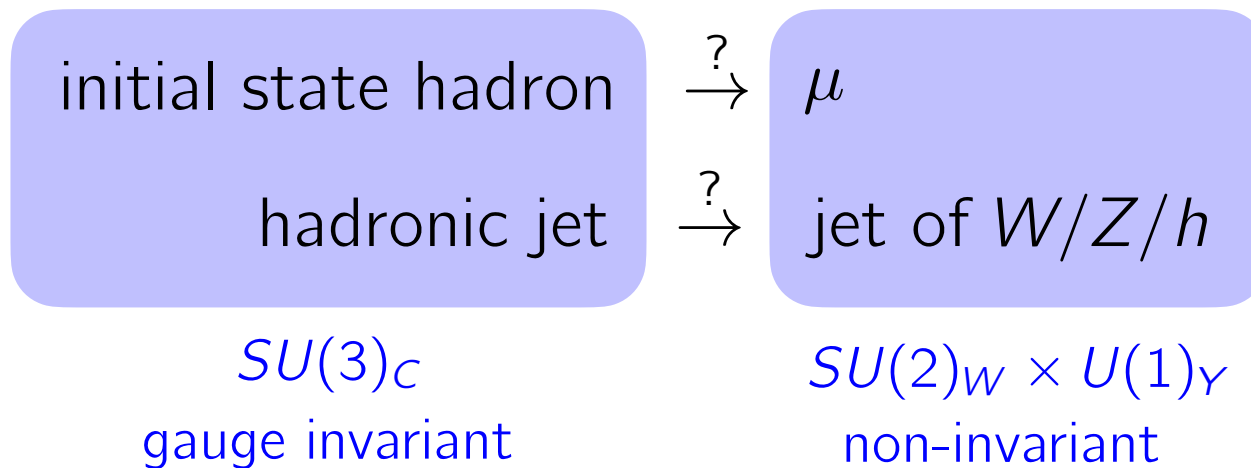
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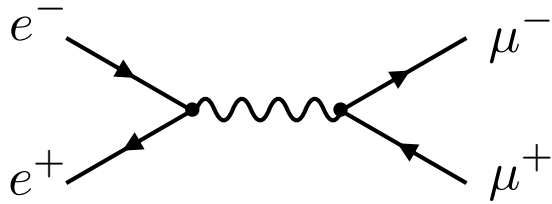
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- EW gauge invariance broken in IR
- Unbroken EW gauge governs underlying hard process

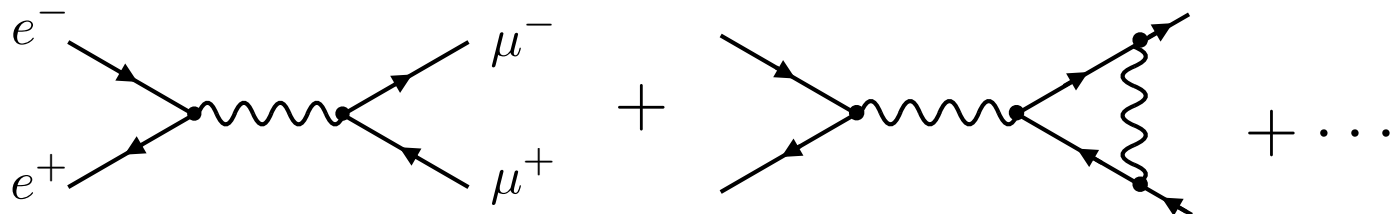
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QED:



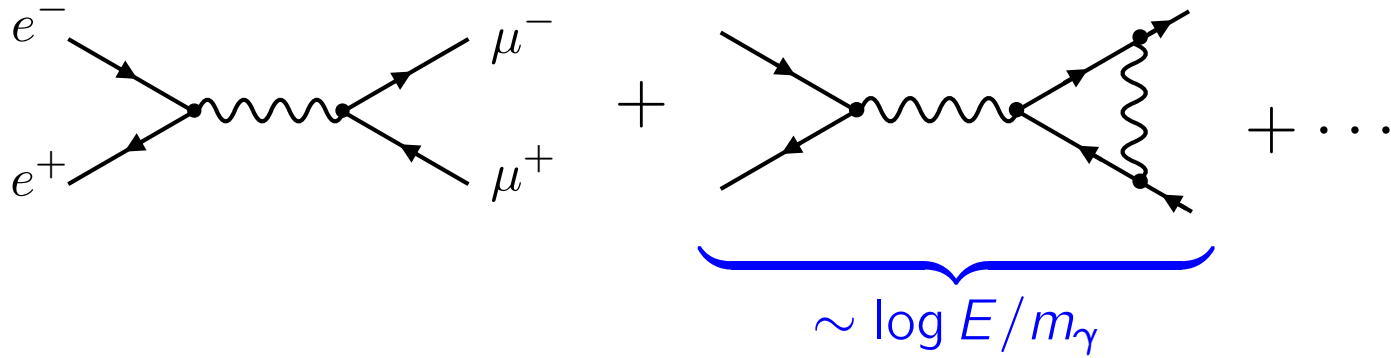
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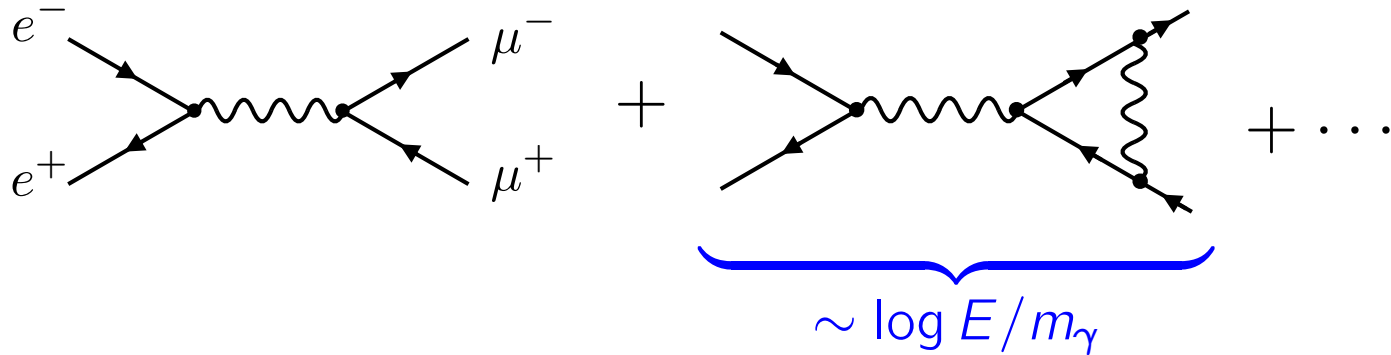
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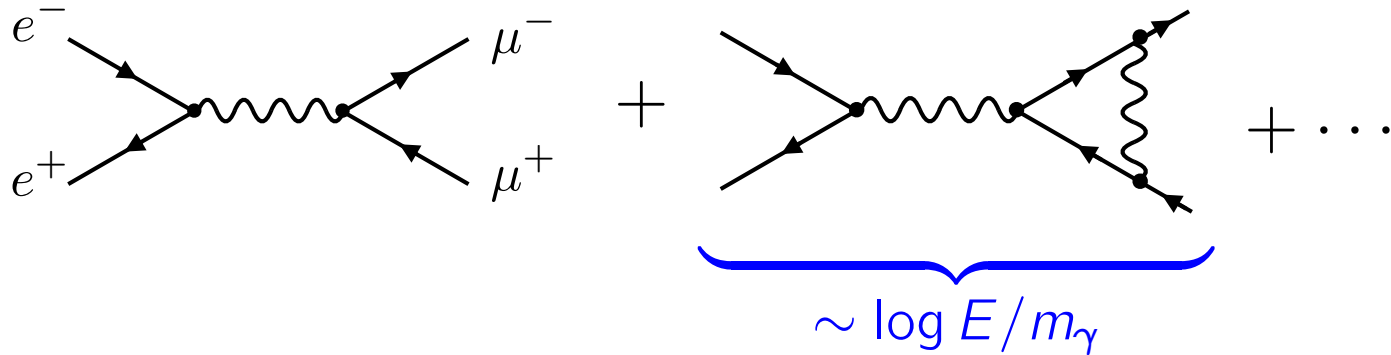


Bloch, Nordsiek (1937!): QED amplitudes are finite if we sum over soft photons in final state

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int d\Phi(\gamma_1) \cdots d\Phi(\gamma_n) \Theta(E_\gamma < \delta) \times \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- + \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_n) < \infty$$

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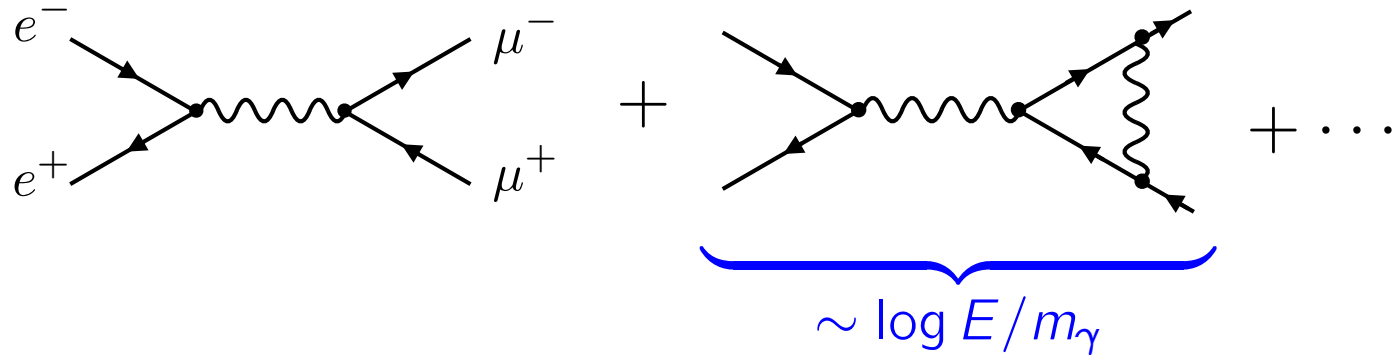
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But what about the initial state?

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Can we obtain a principled understanding of the relation between 'parton' states and initial/final states in experiments?



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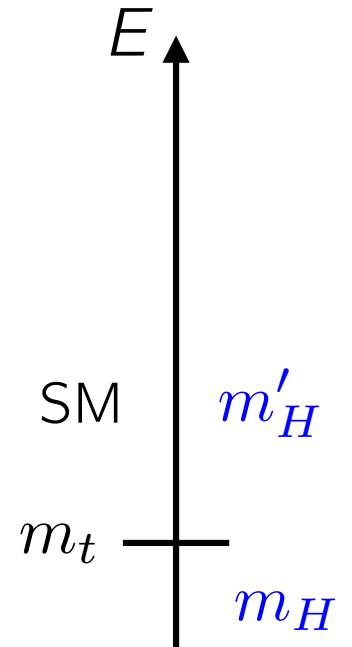
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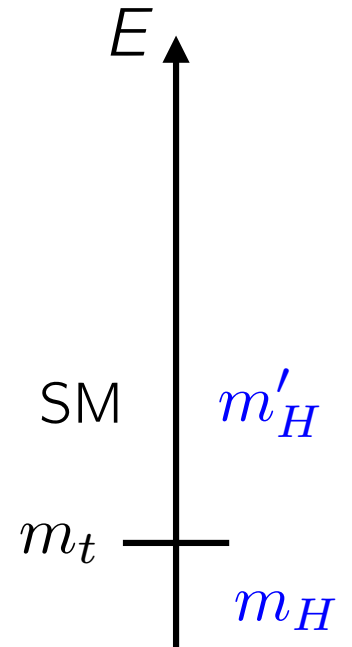
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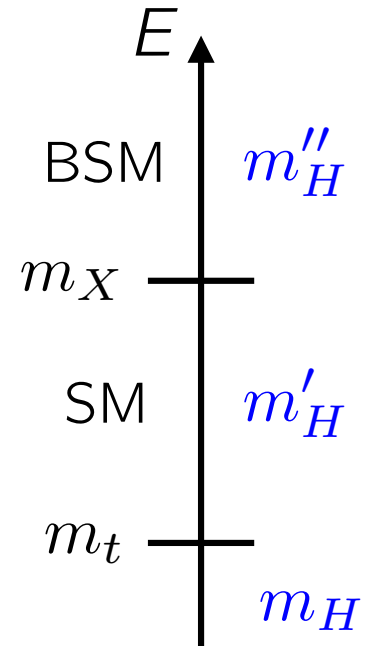
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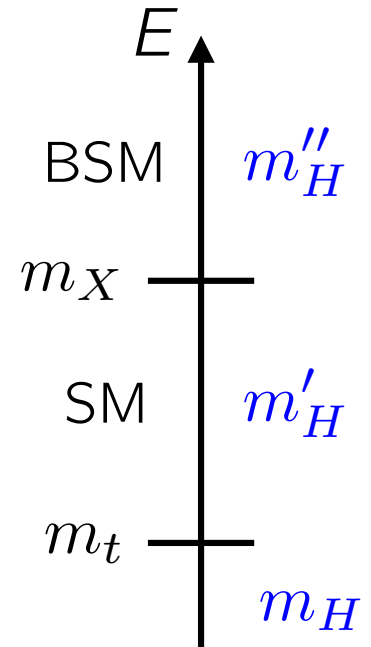
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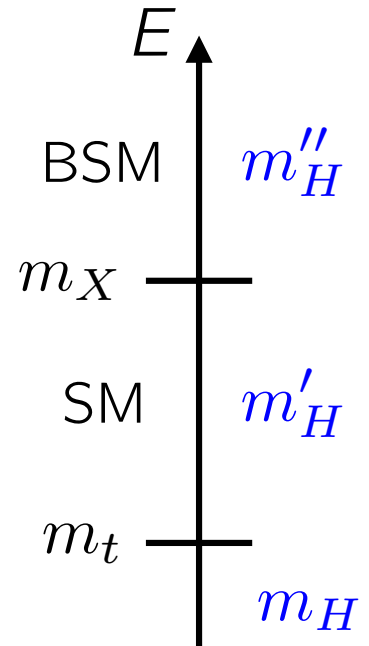
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$$m_{\nu_L} \sim 0.1 \text{ eV } y_{\nu_R}^2 \quad \text{for} \quad m_{\nu_R} \sim 10^{14} \text{ GeV}$$



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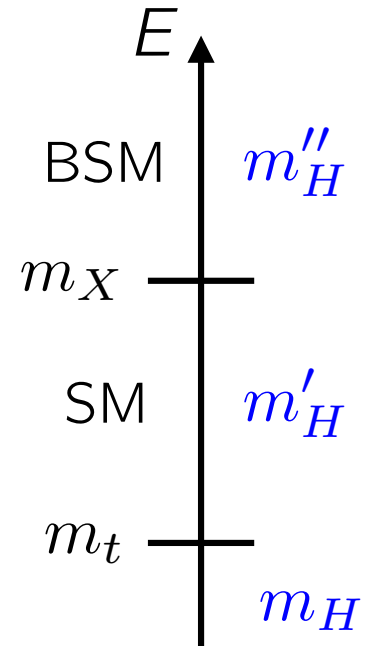
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$$\frac{y_{\nu_R}^2}{16\pi^2} m_{\nu_R}^2 / (100 \text{ GeV})^2 \sim 10^{25} y_{\nu_R}^4$$



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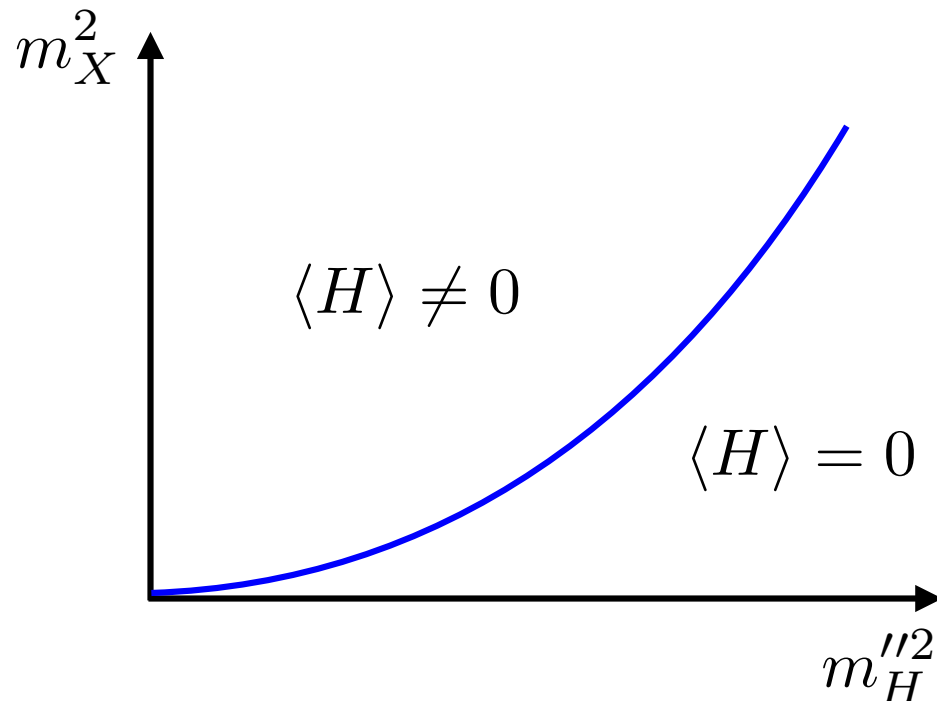
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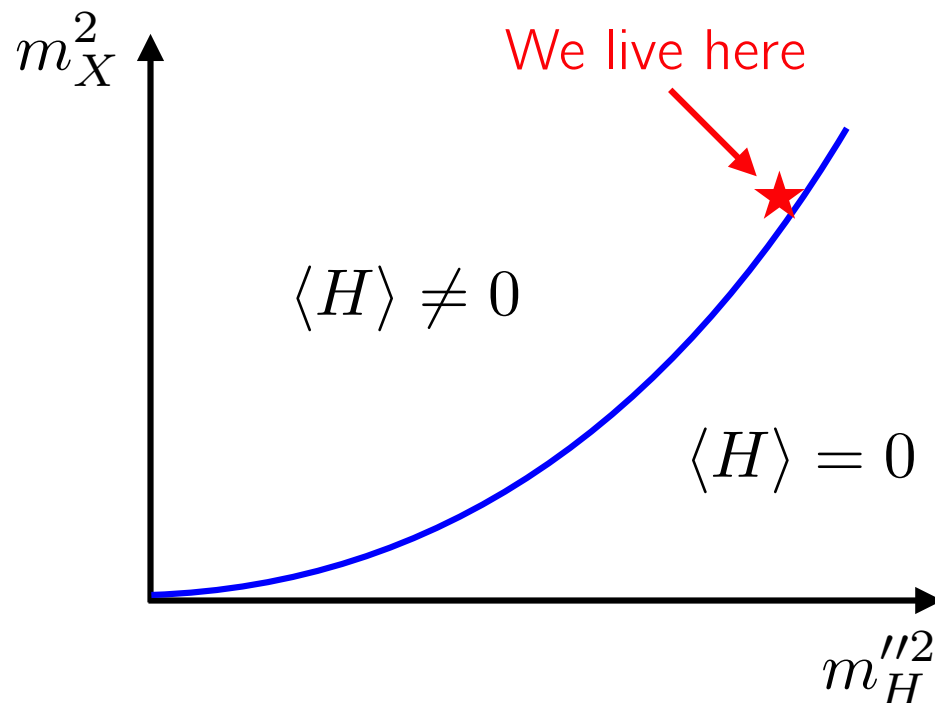
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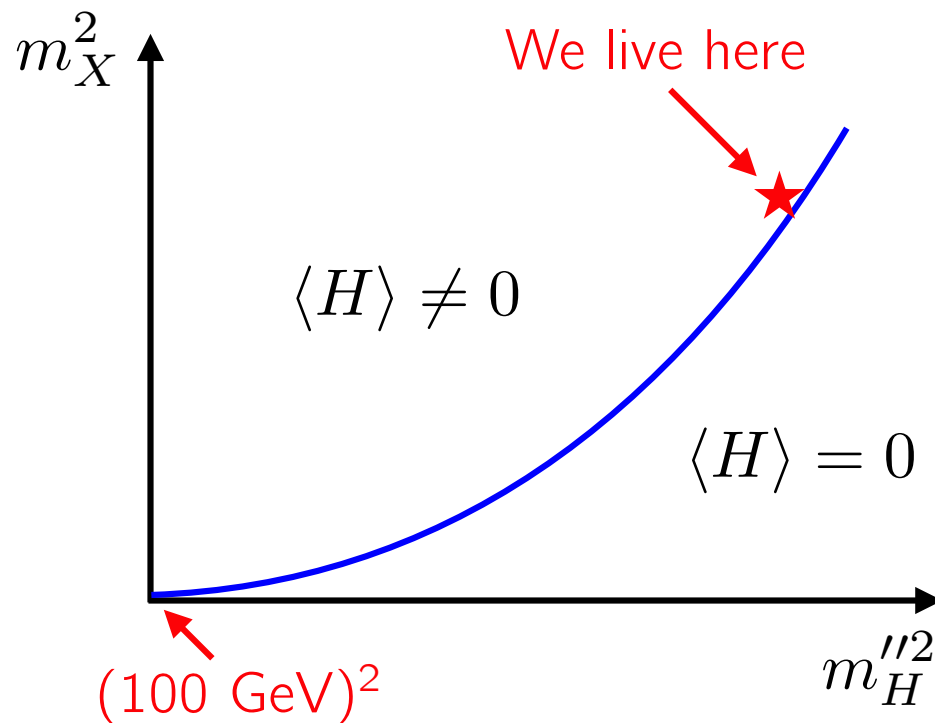
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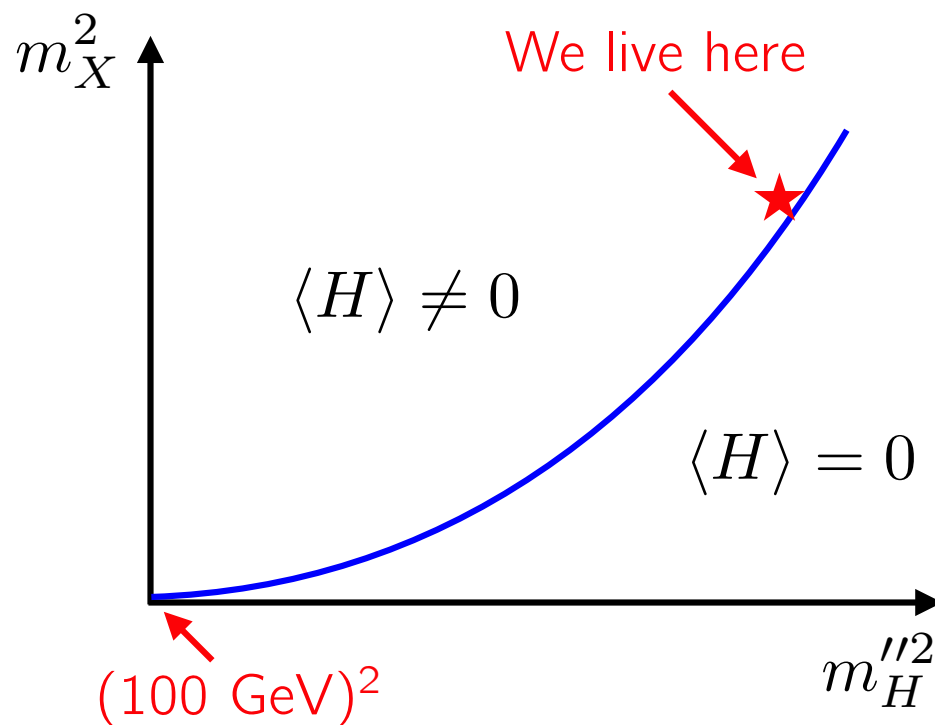
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I'm happy that the universe isn't a boring metal!

No Conclusions

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I hope we keep exploring...