

Running Coupling (after P. Nason, CERN 98-03, ESHEP '97)

- Physical quantity $G = G(\alpha, Q^2, \text{kinematics} \dots)$
- if theory is renormalizable: write renormalised coupling α^r as series in α : $\alpha^r = \alpha (1 + c_1 \alpha + c_2 \alpha^2 + \dots)$
 - $\rightarrow \alpha$ dimensionless; coefficients $c_i = c_i \left(\frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} \right)$, cannot depend on any scale
- G could also be expressed as $G(\alpha^r, \mu^2, \text{kinematics})$
- RGE: change (α^r, μ^2) but keep (α, Q^2) fixed \rightarrow same physics

$$\frac{\partial G(\alpha^r, \mu^2)}{\partial \alpha^r} d\alpha^r + \frac{\partial G(\alpha^r, \mu^2)}{\partial \mu^2} d\mu^2 \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha(\alpha^r, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2})}{\partial \alpha^r} d\alpha^r + \frac{\partial \alpha(\alpha^r, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2})}{\partial \mu^2} d\mu^2 \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\mu^2 \frac{d\alpha^r}{d\mu^2} = - \frac{\mu^2 \frac{\partial \alpha(\alpha^r, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2})}{\partial \mu^2}}{\frac{\partial \alpha(\alpha^r, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2})}{\partial \alpha^r}} = - \frac{\mu^2 \frac{\partial G(\alpha^r, \mu^2)}{\partial \mu^2}}{\frac{\partial G(\alpha^r, \mu^2)}{\partial \alpha^r}} \equiv \beta(\alpha^r)}$$

no μ^2 dependence (only $\frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}$) no Q^2 dependence

β can only depend on α^r

β function: $\alpha(\alpha^r, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}) = \alpha^r \left(1 + d_0 \left(\frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} \right) \alpha^r + d_1 \left(\frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} \right) (\alpha^r)^2 + \dots \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \mu^2 \frac{d\alpha^r}{d\mu^2} = \mu^2 (\alpha^r)^2 \cdot \frac{\partial d_0}{\partial \mu^2} + \dots \quad \text{independent of } Q^2, \mu^2!$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu^2 \frac{\partial d_i}{\partial \mu^2} \stackrel{!}{=} \text{const} \equiv -\beta_i, \text{ e.g. } d_0 = \beta_0 \ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}$$

• 1 loop solution: $\alpha^r(Q^2) = \frac{\alpha^r(\mu^2)}{1 + \beta_0 \alpha^r(\mu^2) \ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}}$

• $\alpha^r(\mu^2)$ arbitrary & dim. less \rightarrow convert to "typical" reference scale

\rightarrow QCD: scale at which theory gets non-perturbative

$\rightarrow 1 \stackrel{!}{=} \beta_0 \alpha^r(\mu^2) \ln \frac{\mu^2}{\Lambda^2}$

$\Rightarrow \alpha^r(Q^2) = \frac{1}{\beta_0 \ln \frac{Q^2}{\Lambda^2}}$ (correct running only for $Q^2 > \Lambda^2$!)