

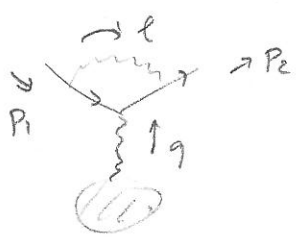
Addendum: IR singularities

after renormalization, off-shell Green functions are finite

however, going on shell (for S-matrix elements)

→ infrared singularities (IR) possible!

example



$$\sim \int \frac{d^D l}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{\bar{u}(p_2) \gamma^\nu (p_2 - l + m) \gamma^\mu (p_1 - l + m) \gamma_\nu u(p_1)}{l^2 [(l-p_1)^2 - m^2] [(l-p_2)^2 - m^2]}$$

(in Feynman gauge)

consider region  $l \rightarrow 0$

denominator:  $[(l-p_1)^2 - m^2] = l^2 - 2l \cdot p_1 \sim -2l \cdot p_1$  ( $p_1^2 = m^2$ !!)

numerator:  $(p_1 - l + m) \gamma_\nu u(p_1) \sim (p_1 + m) \gamma_\nu u(p_1) = 2p_1^\nu u(p_1) + \gamma^\nu (-p_1 + m) u(p_1)$

IR region of loop integral:  $\int \frac{d^D l}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{2p_2^\nu \cdot 2p_1 \cdot \nu \bar{u}(p_2) \gamma^\mu u(p_1)}{l^2 (2l \cdot p_1) (2l \cdot p_2)}$

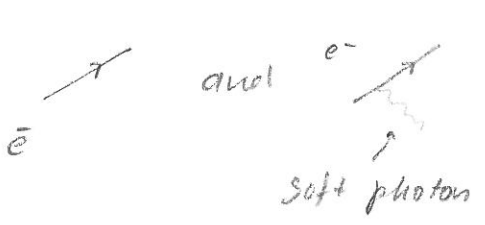
there is an IR singularity  $\rightarrow \int \frac{d^D l}{l^4} \sim \int \frac{dl}{l}$

Note: IR singularity is regularized by dim reg!

The source of this "IR catastrophe" is the violation of our basic assumption in scattering theory

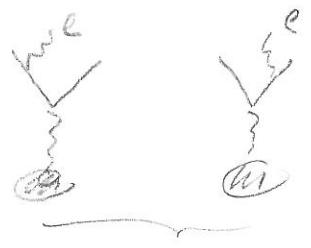
$e^-$  is not "free" for  $T \rightarrow \pm \infty$  due to long-range interactions (massless photon!) (recall QM  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r V(r) \neq 0$ !)

Practical solution: cannot distinguish between



} true asymptotic state is  $e^- +$  "cloud" of soft photons  
 (for massless  $e^-$  need also collinear photons)  
 section 6.2 →

→ add bremsstrahlung contributions



$$\sim \bar{u}(p_2) \gamma^\mu \frac{p_1 - \ell + m}{(p_1 - \ell)^2 - m^2} \epsilon(\ell) u(p_1) = \frac{p_1 \cdot \epsilon}{p_1 \cdot \ell} \bar{u} \gamma^\mu u$$

$$\bar{u}(p_2) \epsilon \frac{p_2 + \ell + m}{(p_2 + \ell)^2 - m^2} \gamma^\mu u(p_1) \rightarrow - \frac{p_2 \cdot \epsilon}{(p_2 \cdot \ell)} \bar{u} \gamma^\mu u$$

add up both contributions:  $\bar{u}(p_2) \gamma^\mu u(p_1) \left( \frac{p_1^\nu}{(p_1 \cdot \ell)} - \frac{p_2^\nu}{(p_2 \cdot \ell)} \right) \epsilon_\nu(\ell)$

eikonal factor

→ full contribution:



Interference: virtual corrections  $\sim \alpha \cdot e^2 \sim \alpha^2$       real corrections  $\sim \alpha \cdot e^2 \sim \alpha^2$

different, but (for soft photon) indistinguishable final state

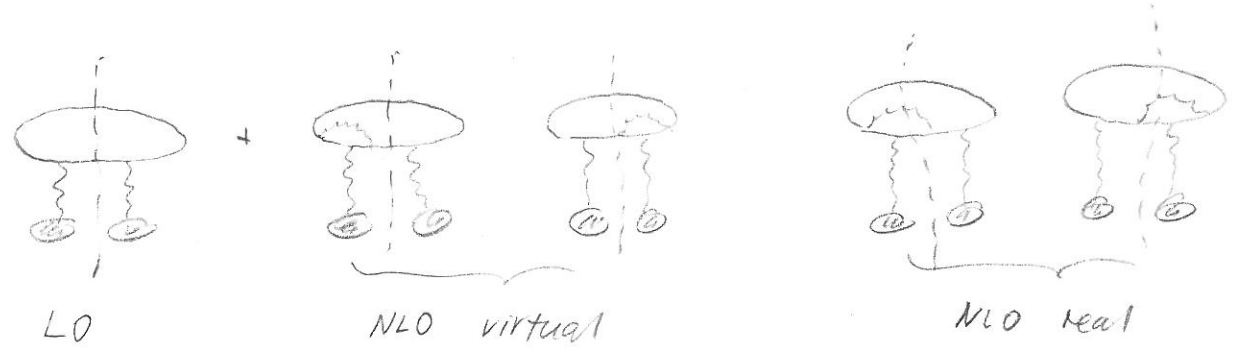
↑  
virtual IR singularities  
(from loop integral)

real IR sing. from phase-space int

$$\int \frac{d^3 \vec{\ell}}{(2\pi)^3} 2E_\ell \cdot |\bar{u} \gamma^\mu u|^2 \left( \frac{p_1^\nu}{(p_1 \cdot \ell)} - \frac{p_2^\nu}{(p_2 \cdot \ell)} \right)^2$$

↑  
 $E = |\vec{\ell}|$        $\sim \int \frac{d^3 R}{e^3} \rightarrow$  IR sing

Bloch Nordstieck: singularities cancel!



$$\int \frac{d^D \ell}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{2 \times (p_1 \cdot p_2)}{e^2 (p_1 \cdot \ell)(p_2 \cdot \ell)} |\bar{u} \gamma^\mu u|^2 + \int \frac{d^{D-1} \vec{\ell}}{(2\pi)^{D-1}} \frac{-2 p_1 \cdot p_2}{(p_1 \cdot \ell)(p_2 \cdot \ell)} |\bar{u} \gamma^\mu u|^2$$

can compute IR safe observables (indep. on emission of soft photon)