

RENORMALIZACJA $\lambda \varphi^4$

$$L_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\partial \varphi_0)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_0^2 \varphi_0^2 - \frac{1}{4}\lambda_0 \varphi_0^4 \quad m_0^2 < 0$$

Przesunięcie pól $\varphi_0^N = \varphi_0 - v_0$

$$\text{Wtedy } L_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\partial \varphi_0^N)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_0^2 (\varphi_0^N)^2 - \frac{3}{2}\lambda_0 v_0^2 (\varphi_0^N)^2 - m_0^2 v_0 \varphi_0^N - \lambda_0 v_0^3 \varphi_0^N - \lambda_0 (\varphi_0^N)^3 v_0 - \frac{1}{4}\lambda_0 \varphi_0^4$$

Przemyśły L_0 (pomijamy indeks N):

$$L_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\partial \varphi_0)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(m_0^2 + 3\lambda_0 v_0^2) \varphi_0^2 - v_0(m_0^2 + \lambda_0 v_0^2) \varphi_0 - \lambda_0 v_0 \varphi_0^3 - \frac{1}{4}\lambda_0 \varphi_0^4$$

MODEL I

Jako wyjątkową teorię bierzemy teorię z dowolnym v , ale za to z dodatkowym warunkiem, aby w każdym rzędzie rachunku zaburzeń miał on liniowy. Na poziomie drzewowym daje to ograniczenie $m_0^2 = -\lambda_0 v_0^2$

Renormalizacja:

$$\varphi_R = Z_\varphi^{-1/2} \varphi_0$$

$$\varphi_0 = Z_\varphi^{1/2} \varphi_R$$

$$\lambda_R = Z_\lambda^{-1} Z_\varphi^2 \lambda_0$$

$$\lambda_0 = Z_\lambda Z_\varphi^{-2} \lambda_R$$

$$v_R = Z_\varphi^{-1/2} v_0 - \delta v_0$$

$$v_0 = Z_\varphi^{1/2} (v_R + \delta v_0)$$

$$m_R^2 = Z_\varphi (m_0^2 - \delta m_0^2)$$

$$m_0^2 = Z_\varphi^{-1} (m_R^2 + \delta m_0^2)$$

$$L_0 = \frac{1}{2} Z_\varphi (\partial \varphi_R)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (Z_\varphi^{-1} (m_R^2 + \delta m_0^2) + 3 Z_\lambda Z_\varphi^{-2} \lambda_R Z_\varphi (v_R + \delta v_0)^2) Z_\varphi \varphi_R^2 - Z_\varphi^{1/2} (v_R + \delta v_0) (Z_\varphi^{-1} (m_R^2 + \delta m_0^2) + Z_\lambda Z_\varphi^{-2} \lambda_R Z_\varphi (v_R + \delta v_0)^2) Z_\varphi^{1/2} \varphi_R - Z_\lambda Z_\varphi^{-2} \lambda_R Z_\varphi^{1/2} (v_R + \delta v_0) Z_\varphi^{3/2} \varphi_R^3 - \frac{1}{4} Z_\lambda Z_\varphi^{-2} \lambda_R Z_\varphi^2 \varphi_R^4 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} Z_\varphi (\partial \varphi_R)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_R^2 + \delta m_0^2 + 3 Z_\lambda \lambda_R (v_R + \delta v_0)^2) \varphi_R^2 - (v_R + \delta v_0) (m_R^2 + \delta m_0^2 + Z_\lambda \lambda_R (v_R + \delta v_0)^2) \varphi_R - Z_\lambda \lambda_R (v_R + \delta v_0) \varphi_R^3 - \frac{1}{4} Z_\lambda \lambda_R \varphi_R^4$$

(2)

$$L_0 = \frac{1}{2} Z_\Phi (\delta \Phi_R)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_R^2 + \delta m_0^2 + 3 Z_\lambda \lambda_R (v_R + \delta v_0)^2) \Phi_R^2 - \frac{1}{4} Z_\lambda \lambda_R \Phi_R^4 \\ - Z_\lambda \lambda_R (v_R + \delta v_0) \Phi_R^3 - (v_R + \delta v_0) (m_R^2 + \delta m_0^2 + Z_\lambda \lambda_R (v_R + \delta v_0)^2) \Phi_R$$

Teraz $Z_i \rightarrow 1 + \delta Z_i$, w przybl. „one loop” pomijamy człony $\delta Z_i \delta Z_j$ i wyraża

$$L_0 = \frac{1}{2} (\delta \Phi_R)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \delta Z_\Phi (\delta \Phi_R)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_R^2 + 3 \lambda_R v_R^2) \Phi_R^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\delta m_0^2 + 3 \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R v_R^2 + 6 \lambda_R v_R \delta v_0) \Phi_R^2 \\ - \frac{1}{4} \lambda_R \Phi_R^4 - \frac{1}{4} \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R \Phi_R^4 - \lambda_R v_R \Phi_R^3 - \lambda_R (\delta Z_\lambda v_R + \delta v_0) \Phi_R^3 - v_R (m_R^2 + \lambda_R v_R^2) \Phi_R \\ - [\delta v_0 (m_R^2 + \lambda_R v_R^2) + v_R (\delta m_0^2 + \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R v_R^2 + 2 \lambda_R v_R \delta v_0)] \Phi_R$$

$$L_0 = L_R + \Delta L \quad m_F^2 = m_R^2 + 3 \lambda_R v_R^2$$

$$L_R = \frac{1}{2} (\delta \Phi_R)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_F^2 \Phi_R^2 - v_R (m_R^2 + \lambda_R v_R^2) \Phi_R - \lambda_R v_R \Phi_R^3 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda_R \Phi_R^4$$

$$\Delta L = \frac{1}{2} \delta Z_\Phi (\delta \Phi_R)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\delta m_0^2 + 3 \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R v_R^2 + 6 \lambda_R v_R \delta v_0) \Phi_R^2 - \frac{1}{4} \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R \Phi_R^4 \\ - \lambda_R (\delta v_0 + v_R \delta Z_\lambda) \Phi_R^3 - (m_F^2 \delta v_0 + v_R (\delta m_0^2 + \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R v_R^2)) \Phi_R$$

Reguły Feynmana pola Φ_R :

Propagator $\frac{i}{p^2 - m_F^2}$


Wierzchołki:



$$-6i \lambda_R v_R$$




$$-6i \lambda_R$$

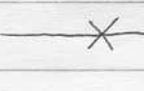


$$-i v_R (m_R^2 + \lambda_R v_R^2)$$

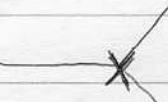
Kontraktory:



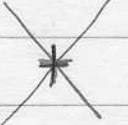
$$-i (m_F^2 \delta v_0 + v_R \delta m_0^2 + \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R v_R^3)$$



$$i [\delta Z_\Phi p^2 - \delta m_0^2 - 3 \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R v_R^2 - 6 \lambda_R v_R \delta v_0]$$



$$-6i \lambda_R (\delta v_0 + v_R \delta Z_\lambda)$$



$$-6i \lambda_R \delta Z_\lambda$$

"TYPOWE" TADPOLE:

poziom drzewo:

$$T_1 = \text{diagram} = \frac{-i}{m_F^2} (-iV_R)(m_R^2 + \lambda_R V_R^2) = -\frac{1}{m_F^2} V_R (m_R^2 + \lambda_R V_R^2)$$

poziom one-loop:

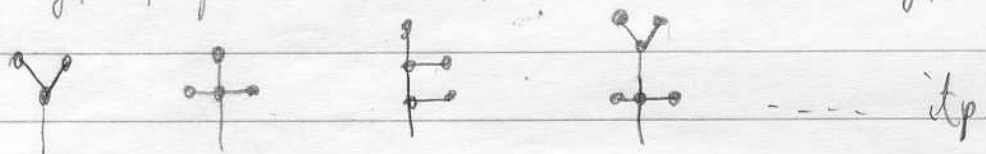
$$1) T_2 = \text{diagram} = \frac{-i}{m_F^2} (-6i\lambda_R V_R) \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{k^2 - m_F^2} \quad \text{OAM } (= \frac{1}{2} - \text{wsp. kombinatoryczny})$$

$$T_2 = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R V_R \left(D - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right) \quad D = \frac{2}{4-D} - \gamma$$

$$2) T_3 = \text{diagram} = \frac{-i}{m_F^2} (-i)(m_F^2 \delta V_0 + V_R \delta m_0^2 + \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R V_R^3) = -\frac{1}{m_F^2} (m_F^2 \delta V_0 + V_R \delta m_0^2 + \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R V_R^3)$$

"NIETYPOWE" TADPOLE:

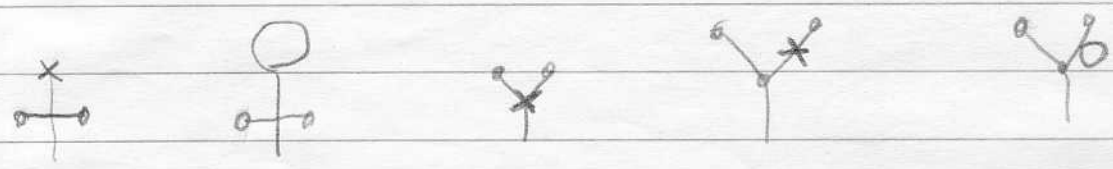
Jestli V_0 lub V_R jest wybrane dowolnie, to można konstruować grafy drzewiaste (?) opisujące przejście cząstka-proton. Generalnie mają one postać drzewek:



Sumę takich drzewek oznaczam przez T_n . Powoduje one skończoną renormalizację T_1 - widac, że teoria broni się przed rozwinięciem wokół faliowej protonu. Próbowatem policzyć T_1 , ale nie przebrałem przez kombinatorykę. Ważne jest jednak, że T_n jest proporcjonalne do $(\lambda_R V_R^2 + m_R^2)^2$ (chyba, że zsumowany szeregi zawiera błąd w tym punkcie, ale nie wygląda na to). Oczywiście T_n daje też skończoną renormalizację masy



Takie drzewka możemy przenieść na poziom one-loop, dodając odpowiednie pętle lub kontrakcje



Sumę takich grafów oznaczam przez T_5 - jest ona proporcjonalna do $(m_R^2 + \lambda_R v_R^2)$

Właściwie nie wiem, czy takie grafy jak T_1 powinny być uwzględniane już na poziomie drzewowym, czy dopiero sukcesywnie w wyższych rzędach rachunku zaburzeń.

Warunek unikania tadpoli:

Widzę tu 2 możliwości:

I) Wzmacniamy warunek, aby tadpole, ~~nie uwzględniamy sukcesywnie~~ traktujemy jako sumę wszystkich możliwych grafów zniulat i zażdamy, aby takie kasowanie zachodziło ~~nie uwzględniamy~~ w każdym rzędzie rachunku zaburzeń niezależnie. Wtedy branie lub nie branie pod uwagę grafów typu T_1 nie prowadzi do jednoznaczności. Na poziomie drzewowym zarówno warunek $T_1 = 0$, jak i $T_1 + T_2 = 0$ daje po prostu:

$$m_R^2 = -\lambda_R v_R^2$$

Wtedy $T_5 \equiv 0$ i na poziomie „one-loop” warunek $T_2 + T_3 = 0$ wiąże nam δv_0 z innymi statymi renormalizacyjnymi.

$$\frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R v_R \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right) - \frac{1}{m_F^2} (m_F^2 \delta v_0 + v_R \delta m_0^2 + \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R v_R^3) = 0$$

$$m_F^2 = m_R^2 + 3\lambda_R v_R^2 = -2m_R^2 \quad \lambda_R v_R^2 = -m_R^2$$

$$\frac{3}{16\pi^2} \frac{-m_R^2}{v_R} \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right) - \delta v_0 - \frac{v_R}{m_F^2} \delta m_0^2 - \frac{\delta Z_\lambda (-m_R^2) v_R}{-2m_R^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R v_R (\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1) - \delta v_0 - v_R \frac{\delta m_0^2}{m_F^2} - \frac{1}{2} v_R \delta Z_\lambda = 0$$

$$(*) \quad \frac{\delta v_0}{v_R} = -\frac{1}{2} \delta Z_\lambda - \frac{\delta m_0^2}{m_F^2} + \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R (\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1)$$

Co wydaje się ciekawe, jeśli by w jakimś schemacie (MS?) δZ_λ i δm_0^2 miałyby tylko części niekonwergujące, proporcjonalną do Δ , to w $\frac{\delta v_0}{v_R}$ pojawia się konwergujący dodatek $-\frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R (1 - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2})$

Przy takim podejściu nigdzie nie ma miejsca na ktopoty z logarytmami v_R , v_R jako funkcja m_F i λ_R wyznaczona jest już na poziomie docelowym, a unikanie tadpole 1-loop wyznacza zależności δv_0 od pozostałych stałych renormalizacji. Pytanie, czy kasowanie rząd po rządzie jest - konsekwentne - nie potrzebując podzielników. A może takie podejście jest typowe, to uświadom w każdej renormalizacji kasuje się wszystkie rządy po rządzie - nigdy nie wyprzedzając w swoich rachunkach poza 1 rząd, więc nie mam tego przemyślanego.

II) Żadamy tylko $T = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 = 0$ (pomijam dla uproszczenia T_4, T_5) wtedy możemy podzielić state renormalizacyjne na części konwergujące i niekonwergujące:

$$\delta Z_i = \delta Z_i^{INF} + \delta Z_i^{FIN} \quad \delta Z_i^{INF} \propto \Delta$$

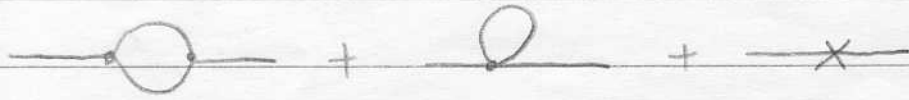
Warunek $T=0$ daje nam wtedy analog (*) dla δv_0^{INF} (tylko z dowolnym v_R) i drugie złożone równanie dotyczące $\delta v_0^{FIN}, v_R$ i ich reszty. Wykazuje się, że warunek $T=0$ wyznacza δv_0 , ale zostawia v_R dowolne - być może jest po prostu za słaby, że wyniki równoważności z teorią, która nie ma v_R jako wolnego parametru. A może pomaga (ale jak?) uwzględnienie T_4 i T_5

$$T_1 + T_2 + T_3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{m_F^2} v_R (m_R^2 + \lambda_R v_R^2) + \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R v_R (\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1) - \frac{1}{m_F^2} (m_F^2 \delta v_0 + v_R \delta m_0^2 + \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R v_R^2) = 0$$

$$\frac{m_F^2}{v_R} \frac{\delta v_0}{v_R} = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R \frac{m_F^2}{m_F^2} (\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1) - m_R^2 - \lambda_R v_R^2 - \delta m_0^2 - \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R v_R^2$$

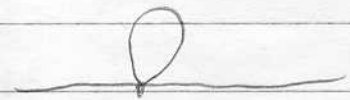
Wkład do energii własnej

Nierelatywistycznie wybieramy jako warunek zerowania tadpole I czy II, to pozostają prąty



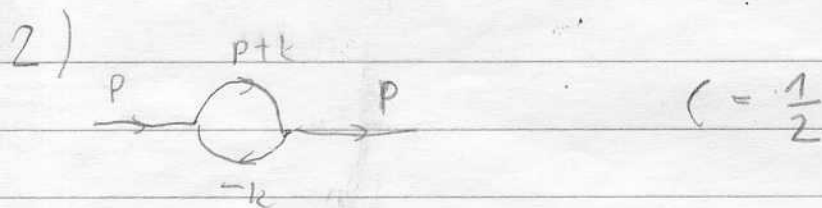
1) ~~MAKA~~

$$C = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$i\Sigma_1 = (-6i\lambda_R) C \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{k^2 - m_F^2} = -3i\lambda_R \frac{i^2}{(4\pi)^2} m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right)$$

$$\Sigma_1 = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right)$$



$$C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$i\Sigma_2 = (-6i\lambda_R v_R)^2 C i^2 \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{(k^2 - m_F^2)((p+k)^2 - m_F^2)}$$

$$= \frac{18\lambda_R^2 v_R^2 i}{16\pi^2} B_0(p, m_F^2, m_F^2) \quad \Delta = +2\lambda_R v_R^2$$

$$\Sigma_2 = \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 B_0(p, m_F^2, m_F^2) = \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + F(p, m_F^2, m_F^2) \right)$$

$$F(p, m_F^2, m_F^2) = - \int_0^1 dx \ln \frac{m_F^2 - p^2 x(1-x)}{m_F^2}$$

$$F(0, m_F^2, m_F^2) = 0$$

$$\Sigma_2 = \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + F(p^2, m_F^2, m_F^2) \right)$$

3) — x —

$$\varepsilon_3 = i \left[\delta Z_\phi p^2 - \delta m_0^2 - 3 \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R v_R^2 - 6 \lambda_R v_R \delta v_0 \right]$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \delta Z_\phi p^2 - \delta m_0^2 - 3 \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R v_R^2 - 6 \lambda_R v_R^2 \frac{\delta v_0}{v_R}$$

Ważne: (bez założenia $m_R^2 = -\lambda_R v_R^2$)

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right)$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{9}{16\pi^2} 2 \lambda_R^2 v_R^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + F(p^2, m_F^2, m_F^2) \right)$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \delta Z_\phi p^2 - \delta m_0^2 - 3 \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R v_R^2 - 6 \lambda_R v_R^2 \frac{\delta v_0}{v_R}$$

$$\frac{\delta v_0}{v_R} = - \frac{m_R^2 + \lambda_R v_R^2}{m_F^2} - \frac{\delta m_0^2}{m_F^2} - \frac{\delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R v_R^2}{m_F^2} + \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right)$$

Tenże można wyeliminować z równań δv_0 , ale warunkiem na $\varepsilon(m_F^2)$ i np. $\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial p^2} \Big|_{m_F^2}$ chcąc wyznaczyć δZ_ϕ i δm_0^2 , to v_R dalej jest dowolne. Dalej więc korzystając z warunku $\lambda_R v_R^2 = -m_R^2$, $m_F^2 = -2m_R^2 = 2\lambda_R v_R^2$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right)$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + F(p^2, m_F^2, m_F^2) \right)$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \delta Z_\phi p^2 - \delta m_0^2 - \cancel{\frac{3}{2} m_F^2 \delta Z_\lambda} - 3 m_F^2 \left(-\frac{\delta m_0^2}{m_F^2} - \cancel{\frac{1}{2} \delta Z_\lambda} + \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right) \right) =$$

$$= \cancel{\delta Z_\phi p^2} + 2 \delta m_0^2 - \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right)$$

$$= \delta Z_\phi p^2 + 2 \delta m_0^2 - \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right)$$

(8)

$$\Sigma^R = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3$$

$$\Sigma^R = \delta Z_{\underline{p}}^2 + 2\delta m_0^2 + \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} \right) [1+3-3] + \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 [1-3] + \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 F(p, m_F^2, m_F^2)$$

$$\Sigma^R = \delta Z_{\underline{p}}^2 + 2\delta m_0^2 + \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} \right) - \frac{3}{8\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 + \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 F(p, m_F^2, m_F^2)$$

Teraz można narzucić warunki renormalizacyjne - pp na poziomie masy:

$$\Sigma^R(m_F^2) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \Sigma^R}{\partial p^2}(m_F^2) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} F(m_F^2, m_F^2, m_F^2) = 2 - \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1-x+x^2} = 2 - \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial p^2}(m_F^2, m_F^2, m_F^2) = \frac{1}{m_F^2} \left(-1 + \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1-x+x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{m_F^2} \left(\frac{4\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} - 1 \right) \end{cases}$$

$$0 = \delta Z_{\underline{p}} + \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial p^2}(m_F^2) = \delta Z_{\underline{p}} + \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R \left(\frac{4\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} - 1 \right)$$

$$\delta Z_{\underline{p}} = \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R \left(1 - \frac{4\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} \right)$$

$$0 = \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(1 - \frac{4\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} \right) + 2\delta m_0^2 + \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} \right) - \frac{3}{8\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 + \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(2 - \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)$$

$$\delta m_0^2 = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 - \frac{3}{32} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} \right) - \frac{9}{32} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(3 - \frac{10\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} \right)$$

$$\Sigma^{REN} = \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R \left[(p^2 - m_F^2) \left(1 - \frac{4\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} \right) + m_F^2 \left(F(p, m_F^2, m_F^2) - 2 + \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) \right]$$

$$m_F^2 = -2m_R^2 = 2\lambda_R v_R^2$$

MODEL II

$$L_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi_0)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(m_0^2 + 3\lambda_0 v_0^2)\phi_0^2 - v_0(m_0^2 + \lambda_0 v_0^2)\phi_0 - \lambda_0 v_0 \phi_0^3 - \frac{1}{4}\lambda_0 \phi_0^4$$

Teraz od razu wybieram $\lambda_0 v_0^2 = -m_0^2$, wstawiam do L_0 , zapominam o istnieniu v_0 i dalej używam tylko parametrów λ i m

$$L_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi_0)^2 + m_0^2 \phi_0^2 - \sqrt{-\lambda_0 m_0^2} \phi_0^3 - \frac{1}{4}\lambda_0 \phi_0^4$$

Renormalizacja

$$\phi_R = Z_\phi^{-1/2} \phi_0$$

$$\phi_0 = Z_\phi^{1/2} \phi_R$$

$$\lambda_R = Z_\lambda^{-1} Z_\phi^2 \lambda_0$$

$$\lambda_0 = Z_\lambda Z_\phi^{-2} \lambda_R$$

$$m_R^2 = Z_\phi m_0^2 - \delta m_0^2$$

$$m_0^2 = Z_\phi^{-1} (m_R^2 + \delta m_0^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_0 &= \frac{1}{2} Z_\phi (\partial\phi_R)^2 + Z_\phi^{-1} (m_R^2 + \delta m_0^2) Z_\phi \phi_R^2 - \sqrt{-Z_\lambda Z_\phi^{-2} \lambda_R Z_\phi^{-1} (m_R^2 + \delta m_0^2)} Z_\phi^{3/2} \phi_R^3 - \frac{1}{4} Z_\lambda \lambda_R \phi_R^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} Z_\phi (\partial\phi_R)^2 + (m_R^2 + \delta m_0^2) \phi_R^2 - Z_\lambda^{1/2} \sqrt{-\lambda_R (m_R^2 + \delta m_0^2)} \phi_R^3 - \frac{1}{4} Z_\lambda \lambda_R \phi_R^4 \end{aligned}$$

Teraz $Z_i \rightarrow 1 + \delta Z_i$ i rozwijemy do wyrazów liniowych

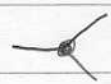
$$Z_\lambda^{1/2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\delta m_0^2}{m_R^2}} \cong (1 + \frac{1}{2} \delta Z_\lambda) (1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta m_0^2}{m_R^2}) \cong 1 + \frac{1}{2} \delta Z_\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta m_0^2}{m_R^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_0 &= \frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi_R)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \delta Z_\phi (\partial\phi_R)^2 + m_R^2 \phi_R^2 + \delta m_0^2 \phi_R^2 - \sqrt{-\lambda_R m_R^2} \phi_R^3 - \frac{1}{2} (\delta Z_\lambda + \frac{\delta m_0^2}{m_R^2}) \sqrt{-\lambda_R m_R^2} \phi_R^3 \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4} \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R \phi_R^4 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda_R \phi_R^4 \end{aligned}$$


$$L_R = \frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi_R)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_F^2 \phi_R^2 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \lambda_R m_F^2} \phi_R^3 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda_R \phi_R^4 \quad \boxed{m_F^2 = -2m_R^2}$$

$$\Delta L = \frac{1}{2} \delta Z_\phi (\partial\phi_R)^2 + \delta m_0^2 \phi_R^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\delta Z_\lambda - \frac{2\delta m_0^2}{m_F^2}) \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \lambda_R m_F^2} \phi_R^3 - \frac{1}{4} \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R \phi_R^4$$

Wieruchota:

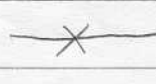


$$-6i \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \lambda_R m_F^2}$$

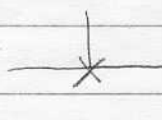


$$-6i \lambda_R$$


Kontrolony:



$$i [\delta Z_p^2 - 2 \delta m_0^2]$$




$$6i \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \lambda_R m_F^2} \left(\frac{\delta m_0^2}{m_F^2} - \frac{1}{2} \delta Z_\lambda \right)$$



$$-6i \delta Z_\lambda \lambda_R$$

TADPOLE:



$$1) T_1 = \frac{-i}{m_F^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (-6i \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \lambda_R m_F^2}) \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{k^2 - m_F^2} = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \lambda_R m_F^2} \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right)$$

ENERGIA WLASNA:

$$\Sigma = \text{---} \bigcirc \text{---} + \text{---} \bigcirc \text{---} + \text{---} \times \text{---} + \text{---} \bigcirc \text{---}$$

$$1) \text{---} \bigcirc \text{---}$$

$$i \Sigma_1 = (-6i \lambda_R) \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^4 k}{k^2 - m_F^2} (i)$$

$$\Sigma_1 = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right)$$

$$2) \text{---} \bigcirc \text{---}$$

$p+k$
 k

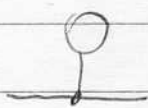
$$i \Sigma_2 = (-6i \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \lambda_R m_F^2})^2 \frac{1}{2} i \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{(k^2 - m_F^2)((p+k)^2 - m_F^2)}$$

$$\Sigma_2 = \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + F(p^2, m_F^2, m_F^2) \right)$$

3) —X—

$$i\varepsilon_3 = i[p^2 \delta Z_\varphi - 2\delta m_0^2]$$

$$\Sigma_3 = p^2 \delta Z_\varphi - 2\delta m_0^2$$

4) 

$$C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$i\varepsilon_4 = (-6i \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \lambda_R m_F^2}) C \cdot \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \lambda_R m_F^2} \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right)$$

$$\Sigma_4 = -3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \right) \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right) = -\frac{9}{32\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right)$$

Pakem

$$\Sigma^R = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3 + \Sigma_4$$

$$\Sigma^R = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right) + \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + F \right) + p^2 \delta Z_\varphi - 2\delta m_0^2 -$$

$$-\frac{9}{32\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} \right) \left[1 + 3 - \frac{3}{2} \right] + \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left[1 - \frac{3}{2} \right] + \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 F + p^2 \delta Z_\varphi - 2\delta m_0^2$$

$$\Sigma^R = \frac{15}{32} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} \right) - \frac{3}{32} \lambda_R m_F^2 + \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 F(p, m_F^2, m_F^2) + p^2 \delta Z_\varphi - 2\delta m_0^2$$

Renormalizacja na poziomie masy:

$$0 = \delta Z_\varphi + \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial p^2} \Big|_{m_F^2} \Rightarrow \delta Z_\varphi = \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R \left(1 - \frac{4\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} \right)$$

$$0 = \frac{15}{32} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} \right) - \frac{3}{32} \lambda_R m_F^2 + \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(2 - \frac{4\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) + \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(1 - \frac{4\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} \right) - 2\delta m_0^2$$

$$2\delta m_0^2 = \frac{15}{32} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} \right) - \frac{3}{32} \lambda_R m_F^2 + \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(3 - \frac{10\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} \right)$$

$$\delta m_0^2 = \frac{15}{64} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} \right) - \frac{3}{64} \lambda_R m_F^2 + \frac{9}{32\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(3 - \frac{10\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} \right)$$

$$\Sigma^{REN} = \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R \left[(p^2 - m_F^2) \left(1 - \frac{4\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} \right) + m_F^2 \left(F(p, m_F^2, m_F^2) - 2 + \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) \right]$$

$$m_F^2 = -2m_R^2$$

Widac, że w modelu II, z $v_0 \equiv \sqrt{-\frac{m_0^2}{\lambda_0}}$, tadpoł nie wynika, ale już na poziomie Σ^{REN} teoria daje dokładnie ten sam wynik. Dla polowania równoważności trzeba by jeszcze w zasadzie porównać one-loop wierzchołki, ale już nie zdołamy.

Chociaż Σ^{REN} wychodzi takie same (δZ_Φ takie), ale δm_0^2 jest w modelu I i II inne.

Σ^{REN} w renormalizacji na poziomie masy ma tę samą postać w I i II, ale dotyczy innych pól - w I $\langle \Phi_R \rangle = 0$, w II $\langle \Phi_R \rangle \neq 0$.

W II $\langle \Phi_R \rangle \stackrel{?}{=} \Gamma = \infty$ - co to znaczy?

Porównanie I i II w \overline{MS}

$$I) \Sigma^{BARE} = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1 \right) + \frac{9}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + F \right)$$

$$\Sigma^{REN} = \Sigma_{FIR}^{BARE} = \Sigma^{BARE} + \Sigma_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma^{\text{REN}} &= \frac{-3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} (1+3) + \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 (1+3F) \\ &= \frac{-3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 (1+3F)\end{aligned}$$

$$0 = \frac{12}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \Delta + \delta Z_{\phi} p^2 + 2\delta m_0^2 - \frac{g}{16\pi^2} (\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1) \lambda_R m_F^2$$

$$\delta Z_{\phi} = 0$$

$$0 = 2\delta m_0^2 + \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \Delta - \frac{g}{16\pi^2} (1 - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2}) \lambda_R m_F^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \delta Z_{\phi} = 0 \\ \delta m_0^2 = -\frac{3}{32\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \Delta + \frac{g}{32\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 (1 - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2}) = \frac{3}{32\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 (-\Delta + 3 - 3 \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2}) \\ \Sigma_I^{\text{REN}} = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 (1 - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 3F(p, m_F^2, m_F^2)) \end{cases}$$

Model II) $\Sigma^{\text{BARE}} = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_4$ $\Sigma_{\text{FIN}}^{\text{BARE}} = \Sigma^{\text{REN}} = \Sigma^{\text{BARE}} + \Sigma_3$

$$\Sigma^{\text{BARE}} = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 (\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1) + \frac{g}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 (\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + F) - \frac{g}{32\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 (\Delta - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 1)$$

$$\Sigma^{\text{REN}} = -\frac{3}{32\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 (1 - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2}) + \frac{g}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 (F - \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2})$$

$$0 = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \Delta (1 + 3 - \frac{3}{2}) + p^2 \delta Z_{\phi} - 2\delta m_0^2$$

$$\delta Z_{\phi} = 0$$

$$2\delta m_0^2 = \frac{15}{32\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \Delta$$

$$\begin{cases} \delta Z_\phi = 0 \\ \delta m_\phi^2 = \frac{15}{64} \lambda_R m_F^2 \Delta \\ \Sigma_{II}^{REN} = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \lambda_R m_F^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{2} \ln \frac{m_F^2}{4\pi\mu^2} + 3 F(p, m_F^2, m_F^2) \right) \end{cases}$$

W \overline{MS} m_F^2 w I i II nie jest masą fizyczną, - tę masę otrzymać z równania:
 $M_F^2 - m_F^2 + \Sigma^{REN}(M_F^2) = 0$

W I i II w \overline{MS} równia, nie zawiera Σ^{REN} , jak i δm_ϕ^2 . Co ciekawe, δm_ϕ^2 w I zawiera nie tylko człon proporcjonalne do Δ !

~~MODEL $U(1) \times \chi \phi^4$~~

~~$$L_0 = -\frac{1}{4} F_0^2 + \overline{D_\mu \phi} D_\mu \phi - \frac{\Delta_0}{2} \left(|\phi|^2 - \frac{m_\phi^2}{2\lambda_0} \right)^2$$~~

~~$$D_\mu \phi = (\partial_\mu - i g_0 A_{\mu 0}) \phi$$~~

~~I) Renormalizacja z ϕ dowolnym + warunek unikania tadpole~~

~~$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu$$~~

~~$$\begin{aligned} F_0^2 &= (\partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu)(\partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu) = \partial^\mu A^\nu \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial^\mu A^\nu \partial_\nu A_\mu - \partial^\nu A^\mu \partial_\mu A_\nu + \partial^\nu A^\mu \partial_\nu A_\mu = \\ &= 2 \partial^\mu A^\nu \partial_\mu A_\nu - 2 \partial^\mu A^\nu \partial_\nu A_\mu = 2 \left[-A_\nu \partial_\mu \partial^\mu A^\nu + A_\mu \partial_\nu \partial^\nu A^\mu \right] = \\ &= 2 \left[-A_\mu \partial^2 A^\mu g^{\mu\nu} + A_\mu \partial^\nu \partial^\mu A_\nu \right] = 2 A_\mu (-\partial^2 g^{\mu\nu} + \partial^\mu \partial^\nu) A_\nu \end{aligned}$$~~

KONWENCJE:

Pola i state: - tylko 3 generacje fermionów

$$(L, \psi_L) \quad (R, \psi_R) \quad (Q, \psi_Q) \quad (D, \psi_D) \quad (U, \psi_U)$$

$$(H^1, \psi_{H^1}) \quad (H^2, \psi_{H^2}) \quad (B, \lambda_B) \quad (A, \lambda_A) \quad (G, \lambda_G)$$

SUPERPOTENCJAŁ:

$$W = m \epsilon_{ij} H_i^1 H_j^2 + l \epsilon_{ij} H_i^1 L_j R + u \epsilon_{ij} H_i^2 Q_j U + d \epsilon_{ij} H_i^1 Q_j D$$

SOFT TERMS:

$$L_S = -m_1^2 H_i^1 H_i^{1*} - m_2^2 H_i^2 H_i^{2*} + m_{12}^2 (\epsilon_{ij} H_i^1 H_j^2 + c.c.)$$

$$-m_Q^2 Q_i^* Q_i - m_D^2 D^* D - m_U^2 U^* U - m_L^2 L_i^* L_i - m_R^2 R^* R$$

$$+ M_1 \lambda_B \lambda_B + M_2 \lambda_A \lambda_A + M_3 \lambda_G \lambda_G + c.c.$$

$$\text{Średnie } \langle H^1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \langle H^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

state renormalizacyjne: - sektor Higgsa

$$H_1^1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} Z_{H_1}^{1/2} (v_1^R - \delta v_1 + H_R^0 \cos \alpha_R - h_R^0 \sin \alpha_R \oplus i A_R^0 \sin \beta_R + i G_R^0 \cos \beta_R)$$

$$H_2^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} Z_{H_2}^{1/2} (v_2^R - \delta v_2 + H_R^0 \sin \alpha_R + h_R^0 \cos \alpha_R + i A_R^0 \cos \beta_R + i G_R^0 \sin \beta_R \ominus)$$

Formalism 2 pręcy:

ROSIER

(76)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\begin{pmatrix} \nu_1^0 \\ \nu_2^0 \end{pmatrix} + Z_R \begin{pmatrix} H_1^0 \\ H_2^0 \end{pmatrix} + i Z_H \begin{pmatrix} H_3^0 \\ H_4^0 \end{pmatrix} \right] \equiv \begin{pmatrix} H_1^+ \\ H_2^+ \end{pmatrix} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} Z_{H_1}^{1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & Z_{H_2}^{1/2} \end{pmatrix} \left[\begin{pmatrix} \nu_1^R - \delta \nu_1^R \\ \nu_2^R - \delta \nu_2^R \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \cos \gamma_R & -\sin \gamma_R \\ \sin \gamma_R & \cos \gamma_R \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H_R^0 \\ h_R^0 \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \beta_R & \cos \beta_R \\ \cos \beta_R & \sin \beta_R \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_R^0 \\ G_R^0 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$H_1^+ = Z_{H_1}^{1/2} (\sin \gamma_R H_R^+ - \cos \gamma_R G_R^+)$$

$$H_2^+ = Z_{H_2}^{1/2} (\cos \gamma_R H_R^+ + \sin \gamma_R G_R^+)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} H_1^+ \\ H_2^+ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{H_1}^{1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & Z_{H_2}^{1/2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin \gamma_R & -\cos \gamma_R \\ \cos \gamma_R & \sin \gamma_R \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H_R^+ \\ G_R^+ \end{pmatrix} \equiv Z_H \begin{pmatrix} H_1^+ \\ H_2^+ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m_i^2 = Z_{H_i}^{-1} (m_i^R + \delta m_i^2)$$

$$m_{12}^2 = Z_{H_1}^{-1/2} Z_{H_2}^{-1/2} (m_{12}^R + \delta m_{12}^2)$$

$$M = Z_{H_1}^{-1/2} Z_{H_2}^{-1/2} (M^R + \delta M)$$

brane pola:

$$A_\mu^i = (Z_A^i)^{1/2} A_{\mu R}^i \quad B_\mu = (Z_B)^{1/2} B_{\mu R}$$

$$\psi_L = Z_L^{1/2} \psi_L^R \quad \psi_R = Z_R^{1/2} \psi_R^R \quad \psi_A = Z_A^{1/2} \psi_A^R \quad \psi_D = Z_D^{1/2} \psi_D^R \quad \psi_h = Z_h^{1/2} \psi_h^R$$

state gauge: (aesthetic numerage:)

$$g_B = Z_1^B (Z_2^B)^{-3/2} g_B^R$$

$$g_A = Z_1^A (Z_2^A)^{-3/2} g_A^R$$

state Yukawa:

$$L_{1,d} = Z_{H_1}^{-1/2} Z_{1,d} L_{1,d}^R$$

$$u = Z_{H_2}^{-1/2} Z_u u^R$$

$$\text{Gauge fixing } L_G = -\frac{1}{2} (\delta b_\mu)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\delta_\mu Z_\mu^R - (G_R^0)^2) - |\delta W_\mu^+ + i(G_R^+ G_R^+)^2|$$

Wybór (ϕ^0, ϕ^\pm) - mają się kasować wtedy mierzące Goldstone - gauge boson w zero. lęgr.

Wybór $\sin^2 \theta_w$ - ma diagonalizować trójnik, macierz $Y_i^R Z^R$.

Reste konwencji + maki + lęgr. - jak w mojej pracy.

POTENCJAŁ HIGGSA

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_A^i &= g_A (H^{1*} T^i H^1 + H^{2*} T^i H^2) \\ D_B &= \frac{1}{2} g_B (-H_i^{1*} H_i^1 + H_i^{2*} H_i^2) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$V_D = \frac{1}{2} (D_A^i D_A^i + D_B D_B)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_{H_1}^* F_{H_1} &= m^2 H_i^{2*} H_i^2 \\ F_{H_2}^* F_{H_2} &= m^2 H_i^{1*} H_i^1 \\ V_F &= F_{H_1}^* F_{H_1} + F_{H_2}^* F_{H_2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$V_{\text{SOFT}} = \left[-m_{H_1}^2 H_i^{1*} H_i^1 - m_{H_2}^2 H_i^{2*} H_i^2 + m_{12}^2 \left(H_i^1 H_j^2 + H_i^{1*} H_j^{2*} \right) \right] \times (-1)$$

$$D_A^i D_A^i = g_A^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 T_{\alpha\beta}^i T_{\gamma\delta}^i (H_\alpha^{1*} H_\beta^1 + H_\alpha^{2*} H_\beta^2) (H_\gamma^{1*} H_\delta^1 + H_\gamma^{2*} H_\delta^2)$$

$$\sum_i T_{\alpha\beta}^i T_{\gamma\delta}^i = 2 \delta_{\alpha\delta} \delta_{\beta\gamma} - \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{\gamma\delta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_A^i D_A^i &= \frac{1}{4} g_A^2 \left[2 (H_\alpha^{1*} H_\beta^1 + H_\alpha^{2*} H_\beta^2) (H_\beta^{1*} H_\alpha^1 + H_\beta^{2*} H_\alpha^2) - (H_i^{1*} H_i^1 + H_i^{2*} H_i^2)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} g_A^2 \left[2 (H_i^{1*} H_i^1)^2 + 2 |H_i^{2*} H_i^2|^2 + 2 (H_\alpha^{1*} H_i^2) (H_j^1 H_j^{2*}) + 2 (H_i^{1*} H_i^2) (H_j^1 H_j^{2*}) - (H_i^{2*} H_i^1 + H_i^{1*} H_i^2)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$V_A \varphi_A^i = \frac{1}{4} g_A^2 \left[(H_i^{1*} H_i^1)^2 + (H_i^{2*} H_i^2)^2 + 4 (H_i^{1*} H_i^2) (H_i^1 H_i^{2*}) - 2 (H_i^{1*} H_i^1) (H_i^{2*} H_i^2) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} g_A^2 (H_i^{1*} H_i^1 - H_i^{2*} H_i^2)^2 + g_A^2 |H_i^{1*} H_i^2|^2$$

$$V_D = \frac{1}{8} (g_A^2 + g_B^2) (H_i^{1*} H_i^1 - H_i^{2*} H_i^2)^2 + \frac{1}{2} g_A^2 |H_i^{1*} H_i^2|^2$$

$$V_F = M^2 (H_i^{1*} H_i^1 + H_i^{2*} H_i^2)$$

$$V_{\text{SOFT}} = m_{H_1}^2 H_i^{1*} H_i^1 + m_{H_2}^2 H_i^{2*} H_i^2 + 2 m_{12}^2 \text{Re} (+ H_1^1 H_2^2 - H_2^1 H_1^2)$$

Łatwiej $V = V_D + V_F + V_{\text{SOFT}}$

SPRZĘŻENIA HIGGS - GAUGE BOSON

$$L_{H\phi} = \bar{H}^1 \left(\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu + \frac{i}{2} g_B B_\mu - i g_A \vec{T}^a A_\mu^a \right) (\overrightarrow{D}_\mu - \frac{i}{2} g_B B_\mu + i g_A \vec{T}^a A_\mu^a) H^1$$

$$+ \bar{H}^2 \left(\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu - \frac{i}{2} g_B B_\mu - i g_A \vec{T}^a A_\mu^a \right) (\overrightarrow{D}_\mu + \frac{i}{2} g_B B_\mu + i g_A \vec{T}^a A_\mu^a) H^2$$

Ogólna postać $L = \bar{H} \left(\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu + \frac{1}{2} i \epsilon g_B B_\mu - i g_A \vec{T}^a A_\mu^a \right) (\overrightarrow{D}_\mu - \frac{1}{2} i \epsilon g_B B_\mu + i g_A \vec{T}^a A_\mu^a) H$

$$L = (\partial \bar{H})(\partial H) + (\partial \bar{H}) \left(-\frac{1}{2} i \epsilon g_B B + i g_A \vec{T}^a A^a \right) H + \bar{H} \left(\frac{1}{2} i \epsilon g_B B - i g_A \vec{T}^a A^a \right) (\partial H)$$

$$+ \bar{H} \left(\frac{1}{2} i \epsilon g_B B - i g_A \vec{T}^a A^a \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} i \epsilon g_B B + i g_A \vec{T}^a A^a \right) H$$

$\epsilon = \pm 1$, $\epsilon^2 = 1$, $\partial \bar{H} \partial H$ - nieistotne

Łatwiej

$$L_M = -\frac{1}{2} i (\partial \bar{H}) (\epsilon g_B B - g_A \vec{T}^a A^a) H + \frac{1}{2} i \bar{H} (\epsilon g_B B - g_A \vec{T}^a A^a) (\partial H)$$

~~$L_H =$~~ $\sigma^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\sigma^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$L_H = \frac{i}{2} \left[\bar{H} (\epsilon g_B B - g_A \tau^a A^a) \delta H - (\delta \bar{H}) (\epsilon g_B B - g_A \tau^a A^a) H \right]$$

$$\epsilon g_B B - g_A \tau^a A^a = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon g_B B & 0 \\ 0 & \epsilon g_B B \end{pmatrix} - g_A \begin{pmatrix} A^3 & A_1 - i A_2 \\ A_1 + i A_2 & -A^3 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon g_B B - g_A A^3 & A_1 - i A_2 \\ A_1 + i A_2 & \epsilon g_B B + g_A A^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\epsilon g_B B - g_A \tau^a A^a = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon g_B B - g_A A^3 & A_1 - i A_2 \\ A_1 + i A_2 & \epsilon g_B B + g_A A^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & \bar{c} \\ c & b \end{pmatrix} \equiv T$$

$$\bar{H} T \delta H = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{H}_1 \\ \bar{H}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & \bar{c} \\ c & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta H_1 \\ \delta H_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{H}_1 & \bar{H}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \delta H_1 + \bar{c} \delta H_2 \\ c \delta H_1 + b \delta H_2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= a \bar{H}_1 \delta H_1 + \bar{c} \bar{H}_1 \delta H_2 + c \bar{H}_2 \delta H_1 + b \bar{H}_2 \delta H_2$$

$$\delta \bar{H} T H = \begin{pmatrix} \delta \bar{H}_1 & \delta \bar{H}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & \bar{c} \\ c & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta \bar{H}_1 & \delta \bar{H}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a H_1 + \bar{c} H_2 \\ c H_1 + b H_2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= a H_1 \delta \bar{H}_1 + \bar{c} H_2 \delta \bar{H}_1 + c H_1 \delta \bar{H}_2 + b H_2 \delta \bar{H}_2$$

$$\bar{H} T \delta H - \delta \bar{H} T H = a (\bar{H}_1 \delta H_1 - H_1 \delta \bar{H}_1) + b (\bar{H}_2 \delta H_2 - H_2 \delta \bar{H}_2) +$$

$$+ c (\bar{H}_2 \delta H_1 - H_1 \delta \bar{H}_2) + \bar{c} (\bar{H}_1 \delta H_2 - H_2 \delta \bar{H}_1)$$

$$L_H = \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\text{dubl}} \left\{ \bar{H} T \delta H - \delta \bar{H} T H \right\} \quad \epsilon = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & H_1^1 \\ -1 & H_2^1 \end{pmatrix}$$

L_H - wyliczyć mieszanie, mieszanki i kontraktory do obu - wyjąć wprost.
Generalnie L_H zawiera 2 i 3 rząd w polach

Orbita wwartego rzędu:

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_4 &= \bar{H} \left(\frac{1}{2} i \varepsilon g_b B - i g_A T^a A^a \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} i \varepsilon g_b B + i g_A T^a A^a \right) H = \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} i \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} i \right) \bar{H} \left(\varepsilon g_b B - g_A T^a A^a \right) \left(\varepsilon g_b B - g_A T^a A^a \right) H = \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \bar{H} T^2 H
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon g_b B - g_A A^2 & A_2 - i A_1 \\ A_1 + i A_2 & \varepsilon g_b B + g_A A^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon g_b B - g_A A^2 & A_2 - i A_1 \\ A_1 + i A_2 & \varepsilon g_b B + g_A A^2 \end{pmatrix} = \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a & \bar{c} \\ c & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & \bar{c} \\ c & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + |c|^2 & (a+b)\bar{c} \\ (a+b)c & b^2 + |c|^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & \bar{B} \\ B & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & \bar{C} \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a + b = 2\varepsilon g_b B$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_4 &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{H}_1 \\ \bar{H}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & \bar{C} \\ C & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{H}_1 & \bar{H}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A H_1 + \bar{C} H_2 \\ C H_1 + B H_2 \end{pmatrix} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left[A |H_1|^2 + B |H_2|^2 + \bar{C} \bar{H}_1 H_2 + (C H_1 \bar{H}_2) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$L_4 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\text{double}} \left[A |H_1|^2 + B |H_2|^2 + (H_1 \bar{H}_2 + \bar{C} \bar{H}_1 H_2) \right]$$

L_4 - 2, 3 i 4 rząd w polach. Użyć orbita masowe, wierzchołki oraz kontrowersyjny 2 i 3 rzędu.

ODWRAĆANIE MATERII Σ

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_T g^{\mu\nu} + p \frac{p^\mu p^\nu}{p^2} \Sigma_L & \Sigma^{12} p^\mu & \Sigma^{13} p^\mu \\ \Sigma^{12} p^\mu & \Sigma^{22} & \Sigma^{23} \\ \Sigma^{13} p^\mu & \Sigma^{23} & \Sigma^{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D_T g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{p^\mu p^\nu}{p^2} D_L & D^{12} p^\mu & D^{13} p^\mu \\ D^{12} p^\mu & D^{22} & D^{23} \\ D^{13} p^\mu & D^{23} & D^{33} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4\Sigma_T D_T + \Sigma_L D_L + \Sigma_T D_L + \Sigma_L D_T + p^2 \Sigma^{12} D^{12} + p^2 \Sigma^{13} D^{13} & p^\mu (\Sigma_T D^{1\mu} + \Sigma_L D^{1\mu} + \Sigma^{12} D^{22} + \Sigma^{13} D^{23}) & p^\mu (\Sigma_T D^{1\mu} + \Sigma_L D^{1\mu} + \Sigma^{12} D^{22} + \Sigma^{13} D^{23}) \\ p^\mu (\Sigma^{12} D_T + \Sigma^{12} D_L + \Sigma^{22} D^{12} + \Sigma^{23} D^{13}) & p^2 \Sigma^{12} D^{12} + \Sigma^{22} D^{12} + \Sigma^{23} D^{13} & p^2 \Sigma^{12} D^{13} + \Sigma^{22} D^{13} + \Sigma^{23} D^{33} \\ p^\mu (\Sigma^{13} D_T + \Sigma^{13} D_L + \Sigma^{23} D^{12} + \Sigma^{33} D^{13}) & p^2 \Sigma^{13} D^{12} + \Sigma^{23} D^{12} + \Sigma^{33} D^{13} & p^2 \Sigma^{13} D^{13} + \Sigma^{23} D^{13} + \Sigma^{33} D^{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p^2 \Sigma^{12} D^{12} + \Sigma^{22} D^{12} + \Sigma^{23} D^{13} &= 1 \\ p^2 \Sigma^{13} D^{12} + \Sigma^{23} D^{12} + \Sigma^{33} D^{13} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$1) \Sigma_T D^{13} + \Sigma_L D^{13} + \Sigma^{12} D^{23} + \Sigma^{13} D^{33} = 0 \rightarrow D^{33} = -\frac{\Sigma^{12}}{\Sigma^{13}} D^{23} - \frac{(\Sigma_T + \Sigma_L)}{\Sigma^{13}} D^{13}$$

$$2) p^2 \Sigma^{12} D^{13} + \Sigma^{22} D^{23} + \Sigma^{23} D^{33} = 0$$

$$3) p^2 \Sigma^{13} D^{13} + \Sigma^{23} D^{23} + \Sigma^{33} D^{33} = 1$$

$$4) p^2 \Sigma^{12} D^{13} + \Sigma^{22} D^{23} - \left(\frac{\Sigma^{12}}{\Sigma^{13}} D^{23} + \frac{(\Sigma_T + \Sigma_L)}{\Sigma^{13}} D^{13} \right) \Sigma^{23} = 0$$

$$D^{13} \left(p^2 \Sigma^{12} - \frac{\Sigma^{23}}{\Sigma^{13}} (\Sigma_T + \Sigma_L) \right) + \left(\Sigma^{22} - \frac{\Sigma^{12} \Sigma^{23}}{\Sigma^{13}} \right) D^{23} = 0$$

$$D^{23} = -D^{13} \frac{p^2 \Sigma^{12} \Sigma^{13} - \Sigma^{23} (\Sigma_T + \Sigma_L)}{\Sigma^{12} \Sigma^{13} - \Sigma^{12} \Sigma^{23}}$$