4. 抵消项的普遍讨论

BPHZ定理 (Bogoliubov, Parasink, Hepp 和 Zimmermann)的表述:对于一个可重正的理论,在微扰论的任何阶,所有的发散都可以被一组完整的抵消项所消除,这些抵消项对应表观发散的振幅。

我们从一般意义上讨论一个包含费米子、费米子及其相互作用的理论的可重正性

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L} &= \mathcal{L}_0 + \sum_i \mathcal{L}_i \\ \mathcal{L} &\to g_1 \overline{\psi} \gamma_\mu \psi \partial^\mu \phi, g_2 \big(\overline{\psi} \psi \big)^2, g_3 \overline{\psi} \psi \phi, g_4 \phi^3, g_5 \phi^4, \dots \end{split}$$

对于这个理论的任意一个给定的费曼图, 我们定义如下参数:

 V_i : 第 i 种顶角的数目; N_B : 玻色子外线数

 b_i : 第 i 种顶角中玻色子线的数目; N_F : 玻色子外线数

 f_i : 第 i 种顶角中玻色子线的数目; P_B : 内线玻色子数

 d_i : 第 i 种顶角中微商的数目; P_F : 内线费米子数

有以下关系:

$$N_B + 2P_B = \sum_i V_i b_i, \qquad N_F + 2P_F = \sum_i V_i f_i$$

圈动量积分数: $L = P_B + P_F - V + 1$, $V = \sum_i V_i$

表观发散度:

$$D = 4L - 2P_B - P_F + \sum_{i} V_i d_i = 4 + 2P_B + 3P_F + \sum_{i} V_i (d_i - 4)$$

$$= 4 - N_B - \frac{3}{2} N_F + \sum_{i} V_i \delta_i$$

其中 δ_i 为第 i 种相互作用的发散指数,等于该相互作用项的质量量纲减4

$$\delta_i = b_i + \frac{3}{2}f_i + d_i - 4$$

它和耦合常数的质量量纲 $\eta_i = [g_i]$ 的关系 : $\delta_i = -\eta_i$

- 1. 当 $\eta_i > 0$ (或者 $\delta_i < 0$) 时, 第 i 种相互作用是超可重正的;
- 2. 当 $\eta_i = 0$ (或者 $\delta_i = 0$) 时, 第 i 种相互作用是可重正的;
- 3. 当 $\eta_i < 0$ (或者 $\delta_i > 0$) 时, 第 i 种相互作用是不可重正的;

四维时空可重正理论的可能的相互作用形式有:

• 标量场:

$$\phi_i$$
, $\phi_i\phi_j$, $(\partial_\mu\phi_i)(\partial^\mu\phi_j)$, $\phi_i\phi_j\phi_k$, $\phi_i\phi_j\phi_k\phi_l$

• 矢量场:
$$A^{a,\mu}A^b_{\mu}$$
, $(\partial_{\mu}A^{a,\mu})(\partial_{\nu}A^{b,\nu})$, $(\partial_{\mu}A^{a,\nu})(\partial_{\nu}A^{b,\mu})$,

$$\partial_{\mu}A^{a}_{\nu}A^{b,\mu}A^{c,\nu}, \qquad A^{a}_{\mu}A^{b}_{\nu}A^{c,\mu}A^{d,\nu}$$

• 旋量场:

$$\overline{\psi}_i(1\pm\gamma_5)\psi_i, \quad \overline{\psi}_i i(\gamma\cdot\partial)(1\pm\gamma_5)\psi_i$$

• 相互作用: $\phi_i \partial_\mu \phi_j A^{a,\mu}$, $\phi_i \phi_j A^{a,\mu} A^{b,\mu}$, $\phi_i \overline{\psi}_i (1 \pm \gamma_5) \psi_k$, $\overline{\psi}_i \gamma \cdot A (1 \pm \gamma_5) \psi_i$

关于抵消项, 我们需要了解以下几点:

a) 抵消项是用来消除格林函数中的发散的,其结构和表观发散的格林函数的结构密切相关。

 ϕ^4 理论和QED的例子中,抵消项的结构和有物理意义的表观发散的单粒子不可约图的结构相同。

b) 可以利用对外线动量在 $p_i = 0$ 附近做泰勒展开的方法来分离发散部分。 比如发散度为 D 的 n 点正规顶点

$$\Gamma^{(n)}(p_i) = a + b_i^{\mu} p_{i,\mu} + c_i^{\mu\nu} p_{i,\mu} p_{i,\nu} + \dots + \widetilde{\Gamma}^{(n)}(p_i)$$

- a 的抵消项:不包含微商, 比如 ϕ^4 中的 $\delta_m\phi^2$, QED中的 $\delta_m\overline{\psi}\psi$;
- b_i^μ 的抵消项:包含一次微商,比如QED中的 $\delta_Z \overline{\psi} \gamma \cdot \partial \psi$;
- $c_i^{\mu\nu}$ 的抵消项:包含二次微商,比如 ϕ^4 中的 $\delta_Z(\partial_\mu\phi)^2$ 等等;
- $\widetilde{\Gamma}^{(n)}(p_i)$ 是有限的项

因此,一般的抵消项的形式可以写作

$$\mathcal{O}_{ct} = \left(\partial_{\mu}\right)^{\alpha} (\psi)^{N_F} (\phi)^{N_B}, \qquad \alpha = 1, 2, ..., D$$

正则维数: $d_{ct} = \alpha + \frac{3}{2}N_F + N_B$

发散指数:
$$\delta_{ct} = d_{ct} - 4 = (\alpha - D) + \sum_{i} V_i \delta_i \leq \sum_{i} V_i \delta_i$$

抵消项的发散指数不大于图中所有顶点的发散指数之和。

c) 如果原始的作用量已经包含了所有可能的 $\delta_i \leq 0$ 的相互作用,那么抵消项将具有和原初作用量相同的结构。这样一来,抵消项的作用可以看作是对原初作用量中的参数的重新定义。

d) BPHZ重正化过程的逐阶递归实现:

- 从原初重正化的拉氏量出发, 计算顶点和传播子;
- 计算单圈单粒子不可约图(1PI),并分离发散的部分,并引入抵消这些发散的抵消项 $\Delta \mathcal{L}^{(1)}$;
- 利用新的拉氏量 $\mathcal{L}^{(1)} = \mathcal{L} + \Delta \mathcal{L}^{(1)}$ 计算两圈图。子图发散部分可以被 $\Delta \mathcal{L}^{(1)}$ 抵消,新的发散可以通过引入新的抵消项 $\Delta \mathcal{L}^{(2)}$ 来消除;
- 以此类推,逐阶进行,最后的拉氏量的形式为

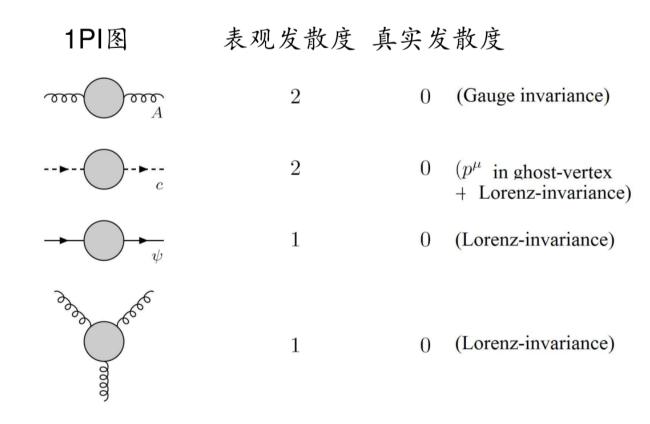
$$\mathcal{L}^{(\infty)} = \mathcal{L} + \Delta \mathcal{L}^{(1)} + \Delta \mathcal{L}^{(2)} + \dots \equiv \mathcal{L} + \Delta \mathcal{L}$$

3. 非阿贝尔规范场理论的单圈重整化

- 我们将按照BPHZ重整化手续,从重整化理论开始讨论非阿贝尔规范理论的重整化;非阿贝尔规范理论很难找到合适的在壳重整化条件(低能非微扰,色禁闭等);
- 非阿贝尔规范理论的可重整性:不止是值只需要有限个抵消项将 理论中出现的所有发散消除,且包含了抵消项的理论仍然有规范 对称性;
 - 项角: $\Delta_i = 4 a_i \sum_f n_{if} (1 + s_f) = 0$;
 - 1PI图的表观发散度: $D(\gamma) = 4 \frac{3}{2}E_{\psi} E_{A} E_{c,\bar{c}};$
 - 表观发散的1PI图只有9个;
 - 不破坏规范不变性的正规化及重整化: 维数正规化及MS重整化;
- 可以利用BRST对称性证明:
 - 不会有规范玻色子质量项;
 - 只需要五个重整化常数去抵消理论中所有的发散;
 - "裸"理论中三胶子、四胶子、物质场与胶子场、鬼场与胶子场的作用耦合常数是同一个"裸"耦合常数;

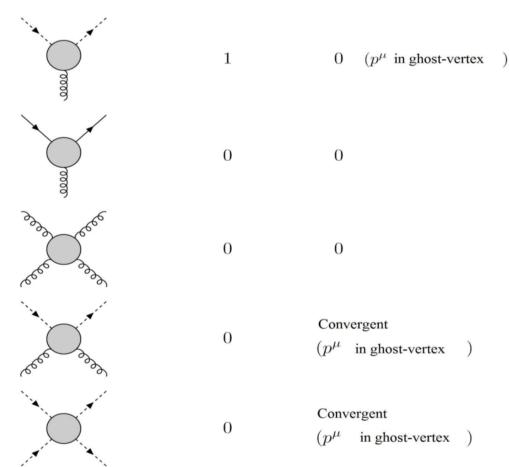
3. 1 1PI 图的发散度

● 真空自能、三胶子顶点:



● 三胶子顶点发散度:发散项至少正比于一个外动量,由偏P程序 知发散系数最多为对数发散; ● 鬼场-胶子、夸克-胶子顶点、四胶子顶点:

1PI图 表观发散度 真实发散度



- 鬼场-反鬼场-胶子顶点: gf^{ABC}p_μ;
- 鬼场自能图: D(γ) = 2

$$i\Pi_{c\bar{c}}\propto\intrac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4}rac{p\cdot(p+k)}{(p+k)^2k^2}rac{k o\infty}{} \propto\intrac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4}rac{p^2}{k^4} \proptorac{1}{arepsilon}\,.$$

对数发散,且无需 $\Lambda^2\bar{c}^Ac^A$ 型抵消项;

- (偏P程序) 一般结论: 带鬼场外线的单粒子不可约图的真实发 散度至少比表观发散度低鬼场外线数;
- 鬼场-反鬼场-单胶子顶点图发散度<1-1=0;
- 鬼场-反鬼场-双胶子顶点图发散度≤0-1=-1,收敛;
- 二鬼场-二反鬼场顶点图发散度≤0-2=-2, 也收敛;

ullet "裸"理论:ullet 9个抵消项(ullet ullet 用中 $g o g ilde{\mu}^arepsilon$)

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{r} + \mathcal{L}_{ct}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu}^{A} - \partial_{\nu} A_{\mu}^{A} \right)^{2} - \frac{1}{2\xi} \left(\partial_{\mu} A^{A,\mu} \right)^{2}$$

$$+ \bar{\psi}_{f} i \partial_{\psi} \psi_{f} - m_{f} \bar{\psi}_{f} \psi_{f} + \left(\partial_{\mu} \bar{c}^{A} \right) \partial^{\mu} c^{A}$$

$$- g f^{ABC} (\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu}^{A}) A^{B,\mu} A^{C,\nu} - \frac{1}{4} g^{2} f^{ABC} f^{ADE} A_{\mu}^{B} A_{\nu}^{C} A^{D,\mu} A^{E,\nu}$$

$$+ g \bar{\psi}_{f} \gamma^{\mu} T^{A} \psi_{f} A_{\mu}^{A} - g f^{ABC} (\partial^{\mu} \bar{c}^{A}) c^{B} A_{\mu}^{C}$$

$$- \frac{\delta_{3}}{4} \left(\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu}^{A} - \partial_{\nu} A_{\mu}^{A} \right)^{2} - \frac{\delta_{\xi}}{2\xi} \left(\partial_{\mu} A^{A,\mu} \right)^{2} + \delta_{2} \bar{\psi}_{f} i \partial_{\mu} \psi_{f}$$

$$- \delta_{m_{f}} \bar{\psi}_{f} \psi_{f} + \delta_{3}^{c} (\partial_{\mu} \bar{c}^{A}) \partial^{\mu} c^{A} - \delta_{1}^{3g} g f^{ABC} (\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu}^{A}) A^{B,\mu} A^{C,\nu}$$

$$- \delta_{1}^{4g} \frac{1}{4} g^{2} f^{ABC} f^{ADE} A_{\mu}^{B} A_{\nu}^{C} A^{D,\mu} A^{E,\nu}$$

$$+ \delta_{1} g \bar{\psi}_{f} \gamma^{\mu} T^{A} \psi_{f} A_{\mu}^{A} - \delta_{1}^{c} g f^{ABC} (\partial^{\mu} \bar{c}^{A}) c^{B} A_{\mu}^{C}$$

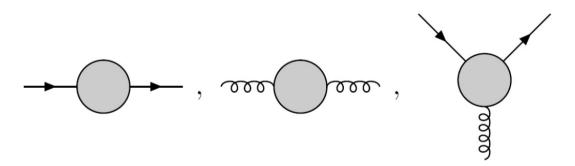
- *L_r*的BRS不变性导致规范固定项不需要重整;
- 可以证明只需要引入五个重整化常数使得"裸"理论也具有BRS不变性(也是S矩阵的幺正性和规范不变性的要求)

$$egin{aligned} \psi_{0f} &= \sqrt{Z_2} \psi_f \,, \quad A_0^{A,\mu} &= \sqrt{Z_3} A^{A,\mu} \,, \quad c_0^A &= \sqrt{Z_3^c} c^A \,, \ ar c_0^A &= \sqrt{Z_3^c} ar c^A \,, \quad m_{0f} &= Z_{mf} m_f \,, \ \xi_0 &= Z_3 \xi \,, \quad g_0 &= Z_g ilde \mu^\varepsilon g \,. \end{aligned}$$

● 抵消项:(Slavnov-Taylor恒等式)

$$egin{aligned} \delta_2 &= Z_2 - 1 \;, \quad \delta_{mf} = Z_2 Z_{mf} - 1 \;, \quad \delta_3 = Z_3 - 1 \;, \quad \delta_\xi = 0 \;, \\ \delta_3^c &= Z_3^c - 1 \;, \quad \delta_1 = Z_g Z_2 Z_3^{1/2} - 1 \;, \quad \delta_1^{3g} = Z_g Z_3^{3/2} - 1 \;, \\ \delta_1^{4g} &= Z_g^2 Z_3^2 - 1 \;, \quad \delta_1^c = Z_g Z_3^c Z_3^{1/2} - 1 \;. \end{aligned}$$

● 由Slavov-Taylor恒等式, 我们只计算如下单粒子不可约图:



分别给出

$$\delta_2 = Z_2 - 1 \; , \quad \delta_m = Z_2 Z_m - 1 \; , \\ \delta_3 = Z_3 - 1 \; , \quad \delta_1 = Z_2 Z_3^{1/2} Z_g - 1 \; .$$

- 由于鬼场、反鬼场不以物理外态出现,在单圈图计算中,我们不需要考虑鬼场重整化常数;
- 取Feynman规范,也即取矢量传播子为-ig^{μν};

非Parsttieteichofeynnantty.

"because
$$M = \frac{-i\delta^{ab}}{p^2+i\epsilon} \left(g^{\mu\nu}-(1-3)\frac{p^{\mu}p^{\nu}}{p^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{i\delta^{ij}}{p^2+i\epsilon} \left(g^{host}\right)$$

$$= \frac{i\delta^{ab}}{p^2+i\epsilon} \left(g^{host}\right)$$

$$= \frac{i\delta^{ij}}{p^2+i\epsilon} \left(colored boson\right)$$

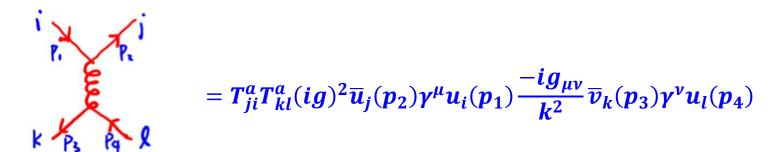
$$i = ig T^{a}_{ij} = -g f^{abe} p^{\mu}$$

$$i = ig (k^{\mu} + g^{\mu}) T^{a}_{ij} = ig^{2} T^{a}_{ik} T^{b}_{ikj} g^{\mu\nu}$$

3. 2 夸克之间的单胶子交换势

1. 吸引或排斥的相互作用

在QED 中,我们可以通过计算 $e^-p \rightarrow e^-p$ 的库仑散射(交换 t-道光子)来得到电势,我们也可以通过计算 $u\overline{d} \rightarrow u\overline{d}$ 的散射来研究单胶子交换势。



现在考虑系数 $T_{ji}^a T_{kl}^a$

$$q = \begin{pmatrix} q^1 \\ q^2 \\ q^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} q^R \\ q^G \\ q^B \end{pmatrix} \qquad \overline{q} = (\overline{q}^1, \overline{q}^2, \overline{q}^3) = (\overline{q}^{\overline{R}}, \overline{q}^{\overline{G}}, \overline{q}^{\overline{B}})$$

1) 初态: $(ik) = (12) = (R\overline{G})$

颜色守恒
$$T_{j1}^a T_{2l}^a = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1/6 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{il} = -\frac{1}{6} \delta_{j1} \delta_{2l}$$

末态: $(jl) = (12) = (R\overline{G})$

这个系数为负,对比 $e^-p \rightarrow e^-p$ 的散射振幅,正好差一符号,所以这种颜色组合的散射相互作用是排斥的。

2) 初态: $(ik) = (11) = (R\overline{R})$

$$T_{j1}^a T_{2l}^a = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}_{jl} = \frac{1}{3} \delta_{j1} \delta_{1l} + \frac{1}{2} \delta_{j2} \delta_{2l} + \frac{1}{2} \delta_{j3} \delta_{3l}$$

末态: $(jl) = (11), (22), (33) = (R\overline{R}), (G\overline{G}), (B\overline{B})$

系数为正,这种颜色组合的散射相互作用是吸引的

进一步考虑正反夸克处于颜色 SU(3) 的不可约表示: $3 \otimes 3^* \rightarrow 1 \oplus 8$

初态和末态:颜色单态
$$|1\rangle_{color} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(R\overline{R} + G\overline{G} + B\overline{B} \right)$$

系数
$$\frac{1}{3}T^a_{ij}T^a_{ji} = \frac{1}{3}Tr(T^aT^a) = \frac{4}{3}$$
 $V(r) = -\frac{4}{3}\frac{g^2}{4\pi r}$

初态和末态:颜色八重态 |8)color

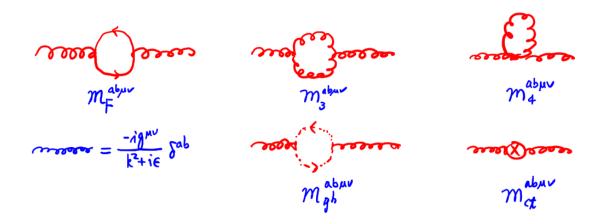
系数为
$$-\frac{1}{6}$$

$$V(r) = \frac{1}{6} \frac{g^2}{4\pi r}$$

可以看出,对于正反夸克系统,只有颜色单态是吸引相互作用。

3.3 胶子真空激化(胶子自能图)

微扰计算到单圈水平, 胶子自能由上图中的五个红色的部分贡献贡献。 第五个图为抵消项的贡献。



$$iM^{ab\mu\nu} = iM_F^{ab\mu\nu} + iM_3^{ab\mu\nu}iM_4^{ab\mu\nu} + iM_{gh}^{ab\mu\nu} + iM_{ct}^{ab,\mu\nu}$$

抵消项部分的贡献为 (抵消项为 $-\frac{\delta_3}{4} \left(\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu}^a - \partial_{\nu} A_{\mu} \right)^2$)

$$iM_{ct}^{ab,\mu\nu}(p) = i\delta_3\delta^{ab}(g^{\mu\nu}p^2 - p^{\mu}p^{\nu})$$



$$iM_F^{ab,\mu\nu}(p) = -(ig)^2 \operatorname{tr}[t^a t^b] \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{\operatorname{Tr}[\gamma^{\mu}(\gamma \cdot (k-p) + m)\gamma^{\nu}(\gamma \cdot k + m)](i)^2}{[(k-p)^2 - m^2][k^2 - m^2]}$$

色因子:
$$\operatorname{tr}[t^a t^b] = C(F)\delta^{ab}$$
, 基础表示 $C(F) = \frac{1}{2}$

被积函数的分子部分:

$$Tr[\gamma^{\mu}(\gamma \cdot (k-p)+m)\gamma^{\nu}(\gamma \cdot k+m)]$$

$$= Tr[\gamma^{\mu}\gamma \cdot (k-p)\gamma^{\nu}\gamma \cdot k] + 4m^{2}g^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= (k-p)_{\alpha}k_{\beta}Tr(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\beta}) + 4m^{2}g^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= 4(k-p)_{\alpha}k_{\beta}(g^{\mu\alpha}g^{\nu\beta} - g^{\mu\nu}g^{\alpha\beta} + g^{\mu\beta}g^{\nu\alpha}) + 4m^{2}g^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= 4[(k-p)^{\mu}k^{\nu} - (k-p) \cdot k g^{\mu\nu} + (k-p)^{\nu}k^{\mu} + m^{2}g^{\mu\nu}]$$

$$= 4[2k^{\mu}k^{\nu} - p^{\mu}k^{\nu} - p^{\nu}k^{\mu} + g^{\mu\nu}(-k^{2} + p \cdot k + m^{2})]$$

$$= 4Y$$

分母部分采用Feynman参数化:

$$\frac{1}{[(p-k)^2-m^2][k^2-m^2]} = \int_0^1 dx \, \frac{1}{(l^2-\Delta^2)^2}$$

其中, l = k - xp, $\Delta = m^2 - x(1-x)p^2$ 。

$$Y = 2l^{\mu}l^{\nu} - g^{\mu\nu}l^{2} - 2x(1-x)p^{\mu}p^{\nu} + g^{\mu\nu}(m^{2} + x(1-x)p^{2}) + \cdots$$

省略号代表 1 的线性项,它们对动量积分没有贡献。

维数正规化: $iM_F^{ab,\mu\nu}$ 包含发散积分,将时空维数延拓到 d 维:

$$\{\gamma^{\mu},\gamma^{\nu}\}=2g^{\mu\nu},\qquad g_{\mu\nu}g^{\mu\nu}=d$$

由此我们做代换 $l^{\mu}l^{\nu} \rightarrow \frac{1}{d}l^{2}g^{\mu\nu}$, 积分不变。

$$\begin{split} iM_{F}^{ab,\mu\nu}(p) &= -g^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ab} \cdot 4 \cdot \widetilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon} \int_{0}^{1} dx \\ &\times \left[g^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{2}{d} - 1 \right) J_{d}(2, \Delta) - \left(2x(1 - x)p^{\mu}p^{\nu} - g^{\mu\nu} \left(m^{2} + x(1 - x)p^{2} \right) \right) I_{d}(2, \Delta) \right] \\ &= -2g^{2} \widetilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon} \delta^{ab} \int_{0}^{1} dx \, \left[-g^{\mu\nu} \Delta - 2x(1 - x)p^{\mu}p^{\nu} + g^{\mu\nu} \left(m^{2} + x(1 - x)p^{2} \right) \right] I_{d}(2, \Delta) \\ &= -4g^{2} \widetilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon} \delta^{ab} \left(g^{\mu\nu}p^{2} - p^{\mu}p^{\nu} \right) \int_{0}^{1} dx \, x(1 - x) I_{d}(2, \Delta) \\ &\equiv \left(g^{\mu\nu}p^{2} - p^{\mu}p^{\nu} \right) i\Pi_{F}(p^{2}) \end{split}$$

$$I_{d}(2,\Delta) = \int \frac{d^{d}l}{(2\pi)^{d}} \frac{1}{(l^{2} - \Delta)^{2}} = \frac{i}{(4\pi)^{d/2}} \Gamma\left(2 - \frac{d}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\Delta}\right)^{2-d/2}$$

$$J_{d}(2,\Delta) = \int \frac{d^{d}l}{(2\pi)^{d}} \frac{l^{2}}{(l^{2} - \Delta)^{2}} = -\frac{i}{(4\pi)^{d/2}} \frac{d}{2} \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{d}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\Delta}\right)^{1-d/2}$$

$$= -\left(\frac{d}{2} - 1\right)^{-1} \Delta I_{d}(2,\Delta)$$

$$\begin{split} \Pi_F(p^2) &= -\frac{4g^2 \widetilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon}}{(4\pi)^{d/2}} \int_0^1 dx \ x(1-x) \Gamma(\epsilon) \left(\frac{1}{\Delta}\right)^{\epsilon} \\ &= -\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \cdot 4 \int_0^1 dx \ x(1-x) \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \ln \frac{\Delta}{\mu^2} + O(\epsilon)\right) \\ &\approx -\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} + \frac{5}{3} + O(\epsilon)\right), (Q^2 = -p^2 \gg m^2) \end{split}$$

最后我们得到费米子圈图对胶子自能图的贡献为

$$iM_F^{ab,\mu\nu}(p) = i\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2}\delta^{ab}C(r)(g^{\mu\nu}p^2 - p^{\mu}p^{\nu})\left[-\frac{4}{3}\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \frac{20}{9} + \frac{4}{3}\ln\frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} + \cdots\right]$$

2. 胶子圈图的贡献(包含三胶子顶点) $iM_3^{ab,\mu\nu}(p)$

$$iM_3^{ab,\mu\nu}(p)=\frac{g^2}{2}\int\frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4}\frac{-i}{k^2}\frac{-i}{(k-p)^2}f^{ace}f^{bdf}\delta^{cf}\delta^{ed}N^{\mu\nu}$$

其中 1/2 是对称因子, 张量 $N^{\mu\nu}$ 由两个三胶子顶点给出,

$$egin{aligned} N^{\mu
u} &= \left[g^{\mulpha}(p+k)^{
ho} + g^{lpha
ho}(p-2k)^{\mu} + g^{
ho\mu}(k-2p)^{lpha}
ight]g_{lphaeta} \ & imes \left[g^{eta
u}(k+p)^{\sigma} - g^{
u\sigma}(2p-k)^{eta} - g^{\sigmaeta}(2k-p)^{
u}
ight]g_{
ho\sigma} \end{aligned}$$

颜色因子
$$((t_G^b)_{ac} = if^{abc})$$

$$f^{ace}f^{bdf}\delta^{cf}\delta^{ed}=f^{ace}f^{ecb}=(-i)(t^c_G)_{ae}(-i)(t^c_G)_{eb}=-C_2(G)\delta^{ab}$$

再采用费曼参数化,并做变量替换 l=k-xp, $\Delta=-x(1-x)p^2$

$$\frac{1}{k^2(p-k)^2} = \int_0^1 dx \, \frac{1}{(l^2 - \Delta^2)^2}$$

维数正规化(DR):

$$N^{\mu\nu} = 2l^{2}g^{\mu\nu} - (6 - 4d)l^{\mu}l^{\nu} - \left[6(x^{2} - x + 1) - d(1 - 2x)^{2}\right]p^{\mu}p^{\nu}$$

$$+ (2x^{2} - 2x + 5)p^{2}g^{\mu\nu} - (2 - 4x)g^{\mu\nu}(l \cdot p)$$

$$+ (2d - 3)(2x - 1)(l^{\mu}p^{\nu} - l^{\nu}p^{\mu})$$

做替换 $l^{\mu}l^{\nu} \rightarrow \frac{1}{d}l^2g^{\mu\nu}$, 并略去 l^{μ} 的线性项

$$N^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu}l^2 6\left(1 - \frac{1}{d}\right) + g^{\mu\nu}p^2(2x^2 - 2x + 5)$$
$$- p^{\mu}p^{\nu}(6(x^2 - x + 1) - d(1 - 2x)^2)$$

则有

$$\begin{split} iM_3^{ab,\mu\nu}(p) &= \frac{1}{2} \, \delta^{ab} C_2(G) \frac{g^2 \tilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon}}{(4\pi)^{d/2}} \, \int_0^1 \! dx \, \left[g^{\mu\nu} 6 \left(1 - \frac{1}{d} \right) \! J_d(2,\Delta) \right. \\ &\quad + \left[g^{\mu\nu} p^2 \left(2x^2 - 2x + 5 \right) - p^{\mu} p^{\nu} \left(6 \left(x^2 - x + 1 \right) - d(1 - 2x)^2 \right) \right] I_d(2,\Delta) \right] \\ &= \frac{i}{2} \, g^2 \delta^{ab} C_2(G) \frac{\tilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon}}{(4\pi)^{d/2}} \int_0^1 \! dx \, \left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \right)^{2-d/2} \left[-\Gamma \left(1 - \frac{d}{2} \right) g^{\mu\nu} 3 (d-1) \Delta \right. \\ &\quad + \Gamma \left(2 - \frac{d}{2} \right) \left(g^{\mu\nu} p^2 \left(2x^2 - 2x + 5 \right) - p^{\mu} p^{\nu} \left(6 \left(x^2 - x + 1 \right) - d(1 - 2x)^2 \right) \right) \right] \end{split}$$

这个表达式中,我们不能直接分离出因子 $(g^{\mu\nu}p^2 - p^{\mu}p^{\nu})$,所以我们先保留它的形式,不对它化简

3. 胶子圈图的贡献(包含四胶子顶点) $iM_4^{ab,\mu\nu}(p)$

$$egin{align} iM_4^{ab,\mu
u}(p) &= rac{\left(-ig^2
ight)}{2} \int rac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} rac{-ig_{
ho\sigma}}{k^2} \delta^{cd} \ & \left[f^{abe}f^{cde}(g^{\mu
ho}g^{\nu\sigma} - g^{\mu\sigma}g^{
u
ho})
ight. \ & \left. + f^{ace}f^{bde}(g^{\mu
u}g^{
ho\sigma} - g^{\mu\sigma}g^{
u
ho})
ight. \ & \left. + f^{ade}f^{bce}(g^{\mu
u}g^{
ho\sigma} - g^{\mu
ho}g^{
u\sigma})
ight] \end{aligned}$$

色因子: 利用 fcde 的全反对称性有

$$\delta^{cd} f^{abe} f^{cde} = 0$$

$$\delta^{cd}f^{ace}f^{bde}=f^{ace}f^{bce}=C_2(G)\delta^{ab}$$
 $\delta^{cd}f^{ade}f^{bce}=f^{ace}f^{bce}=C_2(G)\delta^{ab}$

维数正规化 (DR):

$$g_{
ho\sigma}g^{\mu
u}g^{
ho\sigma}=dg^{\mu
u}, \qquad g_{
ho\sigma}g^{\mu\sigma}g^{
u
ho}=g_{
ho\sigma}g^{\mu
ho}g^{
u\sigma}=g^{\mu
u}$$

 $iM_4^{ab,\mu\nu}(p)$ 可以简化为

$$\begin{split} iM_4^{ab,\mu\nu}(p) &= -g^2 C_2(G) \delta^{ab} g^{\mu\nu}(d-1) \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{k^2} \\ &= -ig^2 C_2(G) \delta^{ab} \frac{i \, \widetilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon}}{(4\pi)^{d/2}} \int_0^1 dx \, \left(\frac{1}{\Delta}\right)^{2-d/2} \\ &\times \left[-\Gamma \left(1 - \frac{d}{2}\right) g^{\mu\nu} \frac{d(d-1)}{2} \Delta + \Gamma \left(2 - \frac{d}{2}\right) g^{\mu\nu}(d-1) p^2 (1-x)^2 \right] \end{split}$$

(费曼参数化时, 做变量替换 l=k-xp, $\Delta=-x(1-x)p^2$)

无标积分:被积函数中没有其它有量纲的参量,这是一个没有标度的积分。

- 一般来说,在维数正规化中,这种积分的贡献为零;但是,在其它正规化方案中(如PV和紫外截断正规化),这个积分是平方发散的;
- 维数正规化中表现为 d=2 的极点(比如,积分 $I(1,\Delta)$ 是平方发散的, 其极点来自函数 $\Gamma(1-\frac{d}{2})$ 当 $d\to 2$ 时的极点);
- 这个极点可以和前一个胶子圈中的平方发散抵消(注意这个抵消的前提时耦合常数的普适性):
- 在规范理论中,规范对称性要求二次发散不出现,实际上它们总会相消。
- "无标度积分为零":这种积分既是紫外发散的,又是红外发散的,它们 在任意的时空维数都是不收敛的。
- 在规范理论中二次发散总会抵消,但作为自洽性验证,我们还是可以按照 维数正规化中的标准做法求二次发散积分。

引入任意的参量 A 将动量区间(欧氏空间)分成红外区域(IR)和紫外区域(UV)

$$\int \frac{d^d k_E}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{k_E^2} = \Omega_d \int_0^{\Lambda} dk_E \, k_E^{d-3} + \Omega_d \int_{\Lambda}^{\infty} dk_E \, k_E^{d-3}$$

 Ω_d 是 d 维空间的立体角。显然,第一项在 d>2 时是有定义的;第二项在 d<2 时是有定义的。如果我们对第一项定义 $\epsilon_{IR}=2-d<0$,对于第二式,我们定义 $\epsilon_{IIV}=2-d>0$,则

$$\int \frac{d^d k_E}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{k_E^2} = \Omega_d \left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon_{IR}} \Lambda^{-\epsilon_{IR}} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_{UV}} \Lambda^{-\epsilon_{UV}} \right)$$

由于物理观测量不依赖于 ϵ_{IR} 和 ϵ_{UV} ,所以上式必须为零,取 $\epsilon_{UV}=\epsilon_{IR}$ 可以满足这个要求。因此,在维数正规化中,我们一般都规定无标度积分为零,即

$$\int \frac{d^d k_E}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{k^\mu k^\nu \cdots}{\left(k_E^2\right)^n} = 0$$

另外,在讨论重正化时,我们一般只关心的紫外发散部分,一个特别方便的做法就是取:

$$\left[\int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{k^4}\right]_{UV-div} = \frac{i}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon}, \qquad \epsilon = 2 - \frac{d}{2}$$

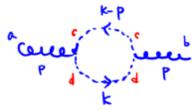
维数正规化中二次发散的无标积分:对被积函数的分子和分母同时乘以因子 $(p-k)^2$,再进行费曼参数化、Wick转动和维数正规化,可以得到

$$\int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{k^2} = \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{(p-k)^2}{k^2(p-k)^2}$$

$$=\frac{i\,\widetilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon}}{(4\pi)^{d/2}}\int_0^1 dx\,\left(\frac{1}{\Delta}\right)^{2-d/2}\left[-\Gamma\left(1-\frac{d}{2}\right)\frac{d}{2}\Delta+\Gamma\left(2-\frac{d}{2}\right)p^2(1-x)^2\right]$$

$$\Delta = -x(1-x)p^2$$

4. 鬼圈的贡献 $iM_{gh}^{ab,\mu\nu}(p)$



两个
$$\bar{c}-c-g$$
 顶点: $-gf^{dac}k^{\nu}$, $-gf^{cbd}(k-p)^{\mu}$ $-C_{2}(G)\delta^{ab}$ $iM_{gh}^{ab,\mu\nu}(p)=(-)(-g)^{2}\int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}}\frac{i}{k^{2}}\frac{i}{(p-k)^{2}}f^{dac}f^{cbd}(k-p)^{\mu}k^{\nu}$ $=-g^{2}\delta^{ab}C_{2}(G)\int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}}\frac{(k-p)^{\mu}k^{\nu}}{k^{2}(p-k)^{2}}$

费曼参数化时,做变量替换 l=k-xp, $\Delta=-x(1-x)p^2$

$$\frac{1}{k^{2}(p-k)^{2}} = \int_{0}^{1} dx \, \frac{1}{(l^{2} - \Delta^{2})^{2}}$$

$$(k-p)^{\mu}k^{\nu} = (l - (1-x)p)^{\mu}(l+xp)^{\nu} = l^{\mu}l^{\nu} + \cdots$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{d}l^{2} - x(1-x)p^{\mu}p^{\nu}$$

$$iM_{gh}^{ab,\mu\nu}(p) = ig^2 \delta^{ab} C_2(G) \frac{\widetilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon}}{(4\pi)^{d/2}} \int_0^1 dx \left(\frac{1}{\Delta}\right)^{2-d/2} \\ imes \left[\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{d}{2}\right)g^{\mu\nu} \frac{1}{2}\Delta + \Gamma\left(2 - \frac{d}{2}\right)p^{\mu}p^{\nu}x(1 - x)\right]$$

胶子圈和鬼圈的贡献相加:

$$\begin{split} S &= i M_3^{ab,\mu\nu}(p) + i M_4^{ab,\mu\nu}(p) + i M_{gh}^{ab,\mu\nu}(p) \\ &= i g^2 \delta^{ab} C_2(G) \frac{\tilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon}}{(4\pi)^{d/2}} \int_0^1 dx \left(\frac{1}{\Delta}\right)^{2-d/2} \\ &\times \left[\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{d}{2}\right) g^{\mu\nu} \Delta \left(-\frac{3}{2}(d-1) + \frac{1}{2}d(d-1) + \frac{1}{2}\right) \right. \\ &+ \Gamma\left(2 - \frac{d}{2}\right) g^{\mu\nu} p^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}(2x^2 - 2x + 5) - (d-1)(1-x)^2\right) \\ &+ \Gamma\left(2 - \frac{d}{2}\right) p^{\mu} p^{\nu} \left(-3(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{d}{2}(1 - 2x)^2 + x(1-x)\right) \right] \end{split}$$

 $\Gamma(z) = (z-1)\Gamma(z-1)$

$$= ig^{2}\delta^{ab}C_{2}(G)\frac{\tilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon}}{(4\pi)^{d/2}}\left(g^{\mu\nu}p^{2} - p^{\mu}p^{\nu}\right)\Gamma\left(2 - \frac{d}{2}\right)$$

$$\int_{0}^{1}dx\left(\frac{1}{\Delta}\right)^{2-d/2}\left[\left(1 - \frac{d}{2}\right)(1 - 2x)^{2} + 2\right]$$

$$\approx i\frac{g^{2}}{(4\pi)^{2}}\delta^{ab}C_{2}(G)\left(g^{\mu\nu}p^{2} - p^{\mu}p^{\nu}\right)\left[\frac{5}{3}\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \ln\frac{Q^{2}}{\mu^{2}}\right) + \frac{31}{9} + O(\epsilon)\right]$$

在最后等式中,我们取了近似 $Q^2 = -p^2 \gg m^2$ 。显然,胶子圈图和鬼粒子圈的贡献的和是正比于 $(g^{\mu\nu}p^2 - p^{\mu}p^{\nu})$,即满足规范对称性(Ward恒等式)的要求——只有横向部分。再考虑夸克圈部分的贡献 $iM_F^{ab,\mu\nu}(p)$ 和抵消项部分的贡献 $iM_{ct}^{ab,\mu\nu}(p)$,则有总的自能的单圈贡献

$$\begin{split} i M^{ab,\mu\nu}(p) &= i \delta^{ab} \Pi(p^2) \Big(g^{\mu\nu} p^2 - p^{\mu} p^{\nu} \Big) \\ \Pi(p^2) &= \delta_3 + \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \bigg[\frac{5}{3} C_2(G) - \frac{4}{3} n_f C(r) \bigg] \bigg(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} + \dots + O(\epsilon) \bigg) \end{split}$$

这里 n_f 代表费米子的种类(味道)数。

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \times (1-x) \ln x + \int_{0}^{1} dx \times (1-x) \ln (1-x)$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \times (1-x) \ln x + \int_{0}^{1} dx \times (1-x) \ln (1-x)$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \times (1-x) \ln x + \int_{0}^{1} dx \times (1-x) \ln (1-x)$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{1} dx \times (1-x) \ln (1-x) = -\int_{0}^{1} dx + (1-x) \ln (1-x)$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \times (1-x) \ln (1-x) = \int_{0}^{1} dx + (1-x) \ln (1-x)$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \ln x \times (1-x) = \int_{0}^{1} dx \ln x + \int_{0}^{1} dx \ln (1-x)$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \ln x \times (1-x) = 2$$

$$\int_{0}^{1}$$

$$(4\pi)^{\epsilon} \tilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \gamma\right) \Delta^{-\epsilon} \left((\frac{1}{\epsilon})(1-2x)^{2} + 2\right)$$

$$= (1+\epsilon \ln 4\pi) (1+\epsilon \ln \mu^{2}) \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \gamma\right) (1-\epsilon \ln \Delta)$$

$$(2-(1-2x)^{2} + \epsilon(1-2x)^{2})$$

$$= (2-(1-2x)^{2}) \frac{1}{\epsilon} + (4\pi + \ln \mu^{2} - \gamma - \ln \Delta) (2-(1-2x)^{2})$$

$$+ (1-2x)^{2}$$

$$= (2-(1-2x)^{2}) \frac{1}{\epsilon} + (4\pi + \ln \mu^{2} - \gamma - \ln (-\gamma^{2})) (2-(1-2x)^{2})$$

$$- (2-(1-2x)^{2}) \ln \times (1-x) + (1-2x)^{2}$$

$$3$$

$$0 \int_{0}^{1} dx \left[2-(1-2x)^{2}\right] = 2 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3} \qquad \frac{5}{3} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$3 \int_{0}^{1} dx \left(2-(1-2x)^{2}\right) \ln \times (1-x) = \frac{28}{9}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \left(1-2x\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3 \int_{0}^{1} dx \left(1-2x\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{3} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \ln \frac{\mu^{2}}{-\rho^{2}}\right) + \frac{31}{9} + O(\epsilon)$$

$$\delta_3 = -\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \left[\frac{5}{3} C_2(G) - \frac{4}{3} n_f C(F) \right] \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

- 上面的结果中, 胶子圈和鬼圈部分是依赖于规范的选取的。
- 注意,在任意的规范中,胶子自能都是横向的,而且没有平方发散,这是规范对称性所保证的。
- 规范依赖的部分体现在因子 5/3 的变化。在我们上面的计算中,我们使用费曼规范下($\xi = 1$)的胶子传播子,如果选取任意的 ξ 规范(即在表达式中保留显式保留 ξ),则需要做还原

$$\frac{5}{3} \rightarrow \frac{13}{6} - \frac{\xi}{2}$$

$$\delta_3 = -\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \left[\left(\frac{13}{6} - \frac{\xi}{2} \right) C_2(G) - \frac{4}{3} n_f C(F) \right] \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

3.4 夸克自能图

单圈水平上,夸克自能的单粒子不可约图包括三项,其中第一个图为单圈图 $-i\Sigma_a^{ij}(p)$,第二、三项是抵消项的贡献:

$$\begin{split} & \stackrel{\stackrel{\stackrel{\triangleright}{}_{k}}{\longrightarrow}}{\longrightarrow} j \qquad \stackrel{\stackrel{\stackrel{\triangleright}{}_{k}}{\longrightarrow}}{\longrightarrow} j \qquad \stackrel{\stackrel{\stackrel{\triangleright}{}_{k}}{\longrightarrow}}{\longrightarrow} j \\ & -i\Sigma_{g}^{ij}(p) = \left(igt_{jm}^{a}\right) \left(igt_{mi}^{b}\right) \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \gamma_{\mu} \frac{i\delta_{mn}}{\gamma \cdot k - m} \gamma_{\nu} \frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{(p-k)^{2}} \delta^{ab} \\ & \stackrel{\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\longrightarrow}}{\longrightarrow} \vdots \qquad \delta^{ab} (t_{jm}^{a}) \left(t_{mi}^{b}\right) = (t^{a}t^{a})_{ij} = C_{2}(F) \delta_{ij} \\ & -i\Sigma_{g}^{ij}(p) = -g^{2}\widetilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon}C_{2}(F) \delta_{ij} \int_{0}^{1} dx \left((4-2\epsilon)m - (2-2\epsilon)x\gamma \cdot p\right) I_{d}(2,\Delta) \\ & \Delta = \left[(1-x)m^{2} - x(1-x)p^{2}\right] \\ & \widetilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon}I_{d}(2,\Delta) = \frac{i}{(4\pi)^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \ln\frac{\Delta}{\mu^{2}} + O(\epsilon)\right) \end{split}$$

$$-i\Sigma^{ij}(p) = \delta_{ij} \left[i \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} C_2(F) (\gamma \cdot p - 4m) \frac{1}{\epsilon} + i \delta_2 \gamma \cdot p - i \delta_m m + 有限项 \right]$$

在 MS 方案中, 我们要求抵消项只抵消发散的部分, 则有

$$\delta_2 = -\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} C_2(F) \frac{1}{\epsilon}, \qquad \delta_m = -\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} C_2(F) \frac{4}{\epsilon}$$

3.5 鬼场自能图

$$-i\Sigma_{c\overline{c}}^{ab}(p)=\left(gf^{bde}gf^{caf}
ight)\intrac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4}rac{ip_\mu k_
u}{k^2}\delta^{cd}rac{-ig^{\mu
u}}{(p-k)^2}\delta^{fe}+ip^2\delta_3^c\delta^{ab}$$

颜色因子:
$$f^{bde}gf^{caf}\delta^{cd}\delta^{fe}=f^{bce}(-)f^{ace}=-C_2(G)\delta^{ab}$$

费曼参数化
$$l = k - xp$$
, $\Delta = -x(1-x)p^2$

$$\frac{1}{k^2(p-k)^2} = \int_0^1 dx \, \frac{1}{(l^2 - \Delta^2)^2}$$

分子部分:
$$p \cdot k = p \cdot (l + xp) = xp^2 + p \cdot l \rightarrow xp^2$$

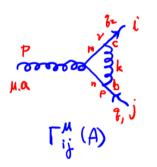
$$-i\Sigma_{c\bar{c}}^{ab}(p) = -\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2}\delta^{ab}C_2(G)\left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \ln\frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} + \cdots\right]\frac{ip^2}{2} + i\delta_3^c p^2\delta^{ab}$$

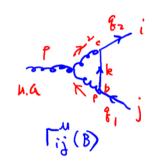
在 MS 方案中, 我们得到抵消项系数

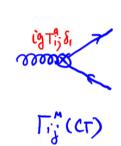
$$oldsymbol{\delta_3^c} = rac{oldsymbol{g^2}}{(4\pi)^2} rac{oldsymbol{\mathcal{C}_2(G)}}{2} \, rac{1}{\epsilon}$$

3.6 三点函数

1. 胶子-夸克 $(q-g-\overline{q})$







$$\Gamma^{a,\mu}_{ij}(A;p) = \left(igt^c_{im} igt^a_{mn} igt^b_{nj}\right) \delta^{bc} \Gamma^{\mu}(p,A)$$

$$\Gamma^{\mu}(p,A) = \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig_{\nu\rho}}{k^2} \frac{\gamma^{\nu}[i\gamma \cdot (q_2 - k) + m]\gamma^{\mu}i[\gamma \cdot (q_1 - k) + m]\gamma^{\rho}}{[(q_2 - k)^2 - m^2][(q_1 - k)^2 - m^2]}$$

颜色因子:

$$\delta^{bc}t^c_{im}t^a_{mn}t^b_{nj}=\left(t^bt^at^b\right)_{ij}$$

$$t^{b}t^{a}t^{b} = t^{b}t^{b}t^{a} + t^{b}[t^{a}, t^{b}] = C_{2}(r)t^{a} + if^{abc}t^{b}t^{c}$$

$$= C_{2}(r)t^{a} + \frac{i}{2}f^{abc}[t^{b}, t^{c}] = C_{2}(r)t^{a} - \frac{1}{2}f^{abc}f^{dbc}t^{d}$$

$$= \left[C_{2}(r) - \frac{1}{2}C_{2}(G)\right]t^{a}$$

然后对 $\Gamma^{\mu}(A;p)$ 进行Gordon分解

$$\Gamma^{\mu}(A;p) = F_1(A;p^2)\gamma^{\mu} + \frac{i\sigma^{\mu\nu}p_{\nu}}{2m}F_2(A;p^2)$$

直接由QED中顶角单圈修正的结果,得到

$$F_{2}(A; p^{2}) = \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}} m^{2} \int_{0}^{1} dx dy dz \, \delta(x + y + z - 1) \frac{z(1 - z)}{\Delta}$$

$$F_{1}(A; p^{2}) = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{2}} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} - 2 + 2 \int_{0}^{1} dx dy dz \, \delta(x + y + z - 1) \right]$$

$$\times \left(\frac{p^{2}x(1 - x)(1 - y) + m^{2}(1 - 4z + z^{2})}{\Delta} + ln \frac{\mu^{2}}{\Delta} \right)$$

这里 $\Delta = (1-z)^2 m^2 - xyp^2$, $F_2(A; p^2)$ 是有限的。

取 $m^2 = 0, Q^2 = -p^2$, 并忽略有限部分, 有

$$F_1(A; p^2) = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} + \cdots \right]$$

从而有
$$\Gamma^{a,\mu}_{ij}(A;p) = ig\left(C_2(F) - \frac{1}{2}C_2(G)\right)t^a_{ij}\gamma^\mu \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2}\left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \ln\frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} + \cdots\right]$$

第二个图的具体表达式为(我们只关心紫外行为,为了简便,仍取 $m \approx 0$)

$$\Gamma_{ij}^{a,\mu}(B;p) = igt_{im}^{c} igt_{mj}^{b} gf^{abc} \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \gamma_{\nu} \frac{i\gamma \cdot k}{k^{2}} \gamma_{\rho} \frac{-i}{(q_{2}-k)^{2}} \frac{-i}{(q_{1}-k)^{2}} \times [g^{\mu\rho}(q_{2}-2q_{1}+k)+g^{\rho\nu}(q_{1}+q_{2}-2k)^{\mu}+g^{\nu\mu}(q_{1}-2q_{2}+k)^{\rho}]$$

$$\equiv ig^{3} (t^{c}t^{b}f^{abc})_{ij} \Gamma^{\mu}(B;p)$$

颜色因子:
$$t_{im}^c t_{mj}^b f^{abc} = \frac{1}{2} [t^c, t^b]_{ij} f^{abc} = -\frac{i}{2} f^{abc} f^{dbc} t_{ij}^d = -\frac{i}{2} C_2(G) t_{ij}^a$$

$$egin{aligned} arGamma^{\mu}(B;p) &= \int rac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \gamma_{
u} rac{\gamma \cdot k}{k^2} \gamma_{
ho} rac{1}{(q_2-k)^2} rac{1}{(q_1-k)^2} \ & imes [g^{\mu
ho}(q_2-2q_1+k)+g^{
ho
u}(q_1+q_2-2k)^{\mu}+g^{
u\mu}(q_1-2q_2+k)^{
ho}] \end{aligned}$$

由于我们现在只关心紫外行为,抽取发散部分的一个简便的方法就是取外线动量为0:

$$\Gamma^{\mu}(B; p = q_1 = q_2 = 0) = \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{\gamma_{\nu}\gamma \cdot k\gamma_{\rho}}{k^6} [g^{\mu\rho}k^{\nu} - 2g^{\rho\nu}k^{\mu} + g^{\nu\mu}k^{\rho}]$$
$$= \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{k^6} [2k^2\gamma^{\mu} - 2\gamma^{\rho}\gamma \cdot k\gamma_{\rho}k^{\mu}]$$

维数正规化:
$$\gamma^{\rho}\gamma \cdot k\gamma_{\rho}k^{\mu} = (2-d)\gamma_{\rho}k^{\rho}k^{\mu} \rightarrow \frac{2-d}{d}\gamma^{\mu}k^{2}$$

$$\Gamma^{\mu}(B;\mathbf{0}) = \widetilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon} \int \frac{d^dk}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{k^4} \gamma^{\mu} \, 4\left(1 - \frac{1}{d}\right) = \frac{i}{(4\pi)^2} \gamma^{\mu} \left(\frac{3}{\epsilon} + 3\ln\mu^2 + \cdots\right)$$

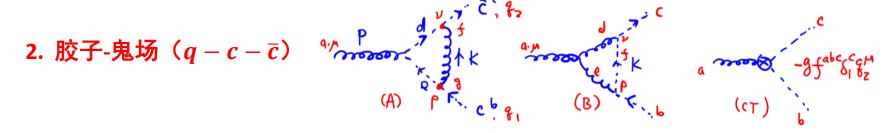
$$\Gamma_{ij}^{a,\mu}(B;p) = ig C_2(G)t_{ij}^a \gamma^{\mu} \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \left[\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} - \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} + \cdots \right]$$

再考虑抵消项给出 $\Gamma^{a,\mu}_{ij}(CT;p)=igt^a_{ij}\gamma^\mu\delta_1$,我们得到夸克-胶子相互作用顶点的单圈辐射修正部分

$$\begin{split} \Gamma_{ij}^{a,\mu}(p) &= \Gamma_{ij}^{a,\mu}(A;p) + \Gamma_{ij}^{a,\mu}(B;p) + \Gamma_{ij}^{a,\mu}(CT;p) \\ &= ig \ t_{ij}^a \ \gamma^{\mu} \left[\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \bigg(C_2(F) - \frac{1}{2} C_2(G) + \frac{3}{2} C_2(G) \bigg) \bigg(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} + \cdots \bigg) + \delta_1 \right] \\ &= ig \ t_{ij}^a \ \gamma^{\mu} \left[\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \bigg(C_2(F) + C_2(G) \bigg) \bigg(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} + \cdots \bigg) + \delta_1 \right] \end{split}$$

在 MS 方案中, 我们得到抵消项系数

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}_1 = -\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \big(\boldsymbol{C}_2(\boldsymbol{F}) + \boldsymbol{C}_2(\boldsymbol{G}) \big) \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$



$$\Gamma^{\mu}_{c\bar{c}}(A;p,q_2) = gf^{cdf} gf^{dea} gf^{ebg} \delta^{fg}$$

$$\times \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} q_2^{\nu} (q_2 - k)^{\mu} (q_1 - k)^{\rho} \frac{i}{(q_2 - k)^2} \frac{i}{(q_1 - k)^2} \frac{-i}{k^2} g_{\rho\nu}$$

颜色因子:

$$\begin{split} \delta^{fg} f^{cdf} f^{dea} f^{ebg} &= f^{cdg} f^{dea} f^{ebg} = -f^{cgd} f^{dae} f^{egb} = -i \left(t_G^g t_G^a t_G^g \right)_{cb} \\ &= -i \left(t_G^g t_G^g t_G^a + t_G^g \left[t_G^a, t_G^g \right] \right)_{cb} = -i \left(C_2(G) t_G^a + i f^{agh} t_G^g t_G^h \right)_{cb} \\ &= -i \left(C_2(G) t_G^a + \frac{i}{2} f^{agh} \left[t_G^a, t_G^g \right] \right)_{cb} = -i \left(C_2(G) - \frac{1}{2} C_2(G) \right) (t_G^a)_{cb} \\ &= -i C_2(G) (t_G^a)_{cb} = -i C_2(G) i f^{cab} = \frac{1}{2} C_2(G) f^{abc} \end{split}$$

维数正规化:发散部分自由分子正比于 $k^{\mu}k^{\nu}$ 的项才有贡献

$$\begin{split} q_2^{\nu} (q_2 - k)^{\mu} (q_1 - k)^{\rho} g_{\rho\nu} &= \left(q_2 \cdot (q_1 - k) \right) (q_2 - k)^{\mu} \\ &\to q_2^{\nu} \frac{1}{d} k^2 g_{\nu}^{\mu} \to q_2^{\mu} \frac{1}{d} k^2 \end{split}$$

发散:鬼场顶角正比于 q_2^μ ,所以将其提出后再取外线动量为零的极限

$$\Gamma^{\mu}_{c\bar{c}}(A;0,0) = ig^3C_2(G)f^{abc}\frac{1}{2d}q_2^{\mu}\tilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon}\int \frac{d^dk}{(2\pi)^d}\frac{1}{k^4}$$
$$= -gC_2(G)f^{abc}\frac{1}{8}q_2^{\mu}\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2}\frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

第二个图的表达式为

$$egin{aligned} &\Gamma^{\mu}_{car{c}}(B;p,q_2) = gf^{cfd}gf^{fbe}gf^{aed} \int rac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4}rac{i}{k^2}rac{-i}{(q_1-k)^2}rac{-i}{(q_2-k)^2}q_{2,
u}k_{
ho} \ & imes \left[g^{\mu
ho}(q_2-2q_1+k)^{
u}+g^{
ho
u}(q_1+q_2-2k)^{\mu}+g^{
u\mu}(k-2q_2+q_1)^{
ho}
ight] \end{aligned}$$

颜色因子,和 $\Gamma^{\mu}_{c\bar{c}}(A;p)$ 的情形类似:

$$f^{cfd}f^{fbe}f^{aed} = f^{cfd}f^{dae}f^{efb} = i\left(T_G^fT_G^aT_G^f\right)_{cb} = -\frac{1}{2}C_2(G)f^{abc}$$

为了得到发散部分,可以取外线动量为零的极限,有

$$\Gamma^{\mu}_{c\bar{c}}(B;0,0) = ig^3 \frac{1}{2} C_2(G) f^{abc} \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{k^6} (q_2^{\mu}k^2 - q_2 \cdot k k^{\mu})$$

维数正规化

$$q_2 \cdot k k^{\mu} = q_{2\nu}k^{\mu}k^{\nu} \rightarrow q_2^{\mu}\frac{1}{d}k^2$$

$$\begin{split} \Gamma^{\mu}_{c\bar{c}}(B;0,0) &= ig^3 \frac{1}{2} C_2(G) f^{abc} q_2^{\mu} \, \widetilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon} \left(1 - \frac{1}{d} \right) \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{k^4} \\ &= -g C_2(G) f^{abc} \frac{3}{8} \, q_2^{\mu} \, \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \end{split}$$

再考虑抵消项的贡献 $\Gamma^{\mu}_{c\bar{c}}(B;p,q_2)=-gf^{abc}q_2^{\mu}\delta_1^c$,则鬼场-胶子耦合顶点的单圈辐射修正为

$$\Gamma^{\mu}_{c\bar{c}}(p,q_2) = \Gamma^{\mu}_{c\bar{c}}(A;p,q_2) + \Gamma^{\mu}_{c\bar{c}}(A;p,q_2) + \Gamma^{\mu}_{c\bar{c}}(CT;p,q_2)$$

$$= -gf^{abc}q_2^{\mu} \left(\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{2} C_2(G) \frac{1}{\epsilon} + \delta_1^c + \cdots \right)$$

MS 方案中, 我们得到抵消项系数

$$\boldsymbol{\delta_1^c} = -\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{C_2(G)} \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

3.7 重正化常数之间的关系

- 和以上的步骤类似,我们也可以得到三胶子顶点和四胶子顶点的单圈修正及单圈水平的抵消项系数 δ_1^{3g} 和 δ_1^{4g}
- 抵消项系数和重正化参数及场的波函数重正化常数之间的关系为

$$egin{align} \delta_2 &= Z_2 - 1, & \delta_m &= Z_2 Z_m - 1, & \delta_3 &= Z_3 - 1, \ \delta_3^c &= Z_3^c - 1, & \delta_1 &= Z_g Z_2 Z_3^{1/2} - 1, & \delta_{\xi} &= 0, \ \delta_1^{3g} &= Z_g Z_3^{3/2} - 1, & \delta_1^c &= Z_g Z_3^c Z_3^{1/2} - 1 \ \end{pmatrix} , \quad \delta_1^c &= Z_g Z_3^c Z_3^{1/2} - 1 \ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{\psi}_{0,i} &= \sqrt{Z_2} oldsymbol{\psi}_i, & A_{0,\mu}^a &= \sqrt{Z_3} A_{\mu}^a, & c_0^a &= \sqrt{Z_3^c} c^a, & \overline{c}_0^a &= \sqrt{Z_3^c} \overline{c}^a \end{aligned}$$
 $egin{aligned} m_0 &= Z_m m, & \xi_0 &= Z_3 \xi, & g_0 &= Z_g \widetilde{\mu}^{2\epsilon} g \end{aligned}$

$$\begin{split} &Z_1 = 1 + \delta_1 = 1 - \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} (C_2(F) + C_2(G)) \\ &Z_2 = 1 + \delta_2 = 1 - \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} C_2(F), \qquad \delta_m = -\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} 4 C_2(F) \\ &Z_m = 1 + \delta_m - \delta_2 = 1 - \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} 3 C_2(F) \qquad (\delta_m = \mathbf{Z}_2 \mathbf{Z}_m - \mathbf{1}) \\ &Z_3 = 1 + \delta_3 = 1 - \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[\frac{5}{3} C_2(G) - \frac{4}{3} n_f C(F) \right] \qquad Z_\xi = 1 \qquad (\xi_0 = \mathbf{Z}_3 \xi) \\ &Z_3^c = 1 + \delta_3^c = 1 - \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left(-\frac{1}{2} C_2(G) \right) \\ &Z_1^c = 1 + \delta_1^c = 1 - \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{1}{2} C_2(G) \\ &Z_1^{3g} = 1 + \delta_1^{3g} = 1 - \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{2}{3} C_2(G) - \frac{4}{3} n_f C(F) \right) \\ &Z_1^{4g} = 1 + \delta_1^{4g} = 1 - \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left(-\frac{1}{3} C_2(G) - \frac{4}{3} n_f C(F) \right) \\ &Z_g = \mathbf{Z}_1 \mathbf{Z}_2^{-1} \mathbf{Z}_3^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \delta_1 - \delta_2 - \frac{1}{2} \delta_3 = 1 - \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{11}{6} C_2(G) - \frac{2}{3} n_f C(F) \right) \end{split}$$

QED中, 电荷守恒的Ward 恒等式给出:

$$Z_1 = Z_2$$

物理意义: 电荷的普适性。

电磁相互作用的耦合项是电流-电磁场耦合

$$e_0 \overline{\psi}_0 \gamma^{\mu} \psi_0 A_{0,\mu} = e_0 Z_2 Z_3^{1/2} \overline{\psi} \gamma^{\mu} \psi A_{\mu} = e Z_1 \overline{\psi} \gamma^{\mu} \psi A_{\mu}$$

规范场理论的原理,规范场来来自于规范对称性,是通过协变导数(最小耦合假设)的方式引入的

$$\overline{\psi}_0 i \gamma \cdot D \psi_0 = \overline{\psi}_0 (i \gamma \cdot \partial - e_0 \gamma \cdot A_0) \psi_0
= Z_2 \overline{\psi} \left(i \gamma \cdot \partial - e \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} \gamma \cdot A \right) \psi$$

当 $Z_1 = Z_2$ 时,重正化后的理论中,协变导数的形式和费米子种类无关(Z_2 和费米子种类有关),重正化电荷只和规范场的重正化有关:

$$eZ_1 = e_0Z_2Z_3^{1/2}$$
 $e = e_0Z_3^{1/2}$

非阿贝尔规范理论(Yang-Mills)理论:

考虑两种费米子场,它们是规范群的同一个不可约表示的不同实现,则相应的拉氏量为

$$\mathcal{L} = Z_2 \overline{\psi} \left(i \gamma \cdot \partial + g \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} \gamma \cdot A \right) \psi + Z'_2 \overline{\psi}' \left(i \gamma \cdot \partial + g \frac{Z'_1}{Z'_2} \gamma \cdot A \right) \psi'$$

要保证规范耦合的普适性,即使我们不要求 Z_1 和 Z_2 相同,但它们的比必须不依赖于费米子种类,即

$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{Z_1'}{Z_2'}$$

相同的耦合常数 g 出现在胶子-夸克相互作用、三胶子相互作用、四胶子相互作用以及鬼场-胶子相互作用,只有当它们都有相同的重正化效应时,WTI才能很好地满足。这要求:

$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{Z_1^c}{Z_3^c} = \frac{Z_1^{3g}}{Z_3} = \left(\frac{Z_1^{4g}}{Z_3}\right)^{1/2}$$

即要求

$$egin{align} oldsymbol{\delta}_1 - oldsymbol{\delta}_2 &= oldsymbol{\delta}_1^c - oldsymbol{\delta}_3^c = oldsymbol{\delta}_1^{3g} - oldsymbol{\delta}_3 = rac{1}{2} \Big(oldsymbol{\delta}_1^{4g} - oldsymbol{\delta}_3 \Big) \ & g_0 \overline{\psi}_0 \gamma \cdot A_0 \psi_0 o g Z_1 Z_2 Z_3^{1/2} \ \end{aligned}$$

根据前面的单圈重正化, 可以验证,

$$\delta_1 - \delta_2 = \delta_1^c - \delta_3^c = \delta_1^{3g} - \delta_3 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\delta_1^{4g} - \delta_3 \right) = -\frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} C_2(G)$$

实际上,基于 YM 的 BRST对称性,利用Slavnov-Taylor恒等式可以严格证明重正化常数满足上述关系。