

Problem 1. Renormalization of Yukawa theory (P&S 10.2) Consider the pseudoscalar Yukawa Lagrangian,

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m^2 \phi^2 + \bar{\psi}(i\not{\partial} - M)\psi - ig\bar{\psi}\gamma^5\psi\phi, \quad (1)$$

where ϕ is a real scalar field and ψ is a Dirac fermion. Notice that this Lagrangian is invariant under the parity transformation $\psi(t, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \gamma^0\psi(zt, -\mathbf{x})$, $\phi(t, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow -\phi(t, -\mathbf{x})$, in which the field ϕ carries odd parity.

1(a) Determine the superficially divergent amplitudes and work out the Feynman rules for renormalized perturbation theory for this Lagrangian. Include all necessary counterterm vertices. Show that the theory contains a superficially divergent 4ϕ amplitude. This means that the theory cannot be renormalized unless one includes a scalar self-interaction,

$$\delta\mathcal{L} = \frac{\lambda}{4!}\phi^4,$$

and a counterterm of the same form. It is of course possible to set the renormalized value of this coupling to zero, but that is not a natural choice, since the counterterm will still be nonzero. Are any further interactions required?

Solution. The Feynman rules for a pseudoscalar Yukawa theory are [1, pp. 24–25] **copy over the diagrams**

These Feynman rules are similar enough to those for QED; that is, the powers of k are the same, each propagator has a momentum integral, each vertex has a delta function, and each vertex involves one ϕ line and two fermion lines [2, p. 316]. So we can adapt P&S (10.4) for the superficial degree of divergence:

$$D = 4 - N_\phi - \frac{3}{2}N_f,$$

where N_ϕ is the number of external ϕ lines and N_f is the number of external fermion lines.

This means the superficially divergent amplitudes are a subset of those appearing in Fig. 10.2 of P&S, with the photon lines replaced by pseudoscalar lines:

draw the diagrams from p. 318

We ignore (a) since it is irrelevant to scattering processes [2, pp. 317–318]. Amplitudes (b) and (d) vanish because the theory is invariant under the parity transformation, which means all amplitudes with zero fermion legs and an odd number of external ϕ legs vanish [2, pp. 318, 323–324]. So the superficially divergent amplitudes are

draw the remaining ones but in blue

To work out the renormalized theory, we rescale the field as in P&S (10.15):

$$\phi = Z_1^{1/2}\phi_r.$$

The rescaling for the fermion is [2, p. 330]

$$\psi = Z_2^{1/2}\psi_r.$$

Feeding these into Eq. (1), we obtain the renormalized Lagrangian [2, p. 324]

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}Z_1(\partial_\mu \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}Z_1m^2\phi^2 + Z_2\bar{\psi}(i\not{\partial} - M)\psi - iZ_1^{1/2}Z_2g_0\bar{\psi}\gamma^5\psi\phi,$$

where m_0 and M_0 are the bare masses, and g_0 is the bare coupling constant. Define [2, pp. 324, 331]

$$\delta_{Z_1} = Z_1 - 1, \quad \delta_{Z_2} = Z_2 - 1, \quad \delta_m = m_0^2Z_1 - m^2, \quad \delta_M = M_0Z_2 - M, \quad \delta_g = (g_0/g)Z_1^{1/2}Z_2 - 1.$$

1(b) Compute the divergent part (the pole as $d \rightarrow 4$) of each counterterm, to the one-loop order of perturbation theory, implementing a sufficient set of renormalization conditions. You need not worry about finite parts of the counterterms. Since the divergent parts must have a fixed dependence on the external momenta, you can simplify this calculation by choosing the momenta in the simplest possible form.

References

- [1] C. Blair, “Quantum field theory—useful formulae and feynman rules”, May, 2010.
<https://www.maths.tcd.ie/~cblair/notes/list.pdf>.
- [2] M. E. Peskin and D. V. Schroeder, “An Introduction to Quantum Field Theory”. Perseus Books Publishing, 1995.