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1 Gravity

$$ds^{2} = -f(r) dt^{2} + \frac{1}{f(r)} dr^{2} + r^{2} d\Omega^{2}$$
(1.1)

$$f(r) = 1 - \frac{GM}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} = \frac{(r - r_+)(r - r_-)}{r^2}$$
(1.2)

- 1. Event horizon(s): f(r) = 0, we have:
 - (a) $M > |Q|, r_{\pm} = M \pm \sqrt{M^2 Q^2}, 2 \text{ event horizons};$
 - (b) $M = |Q|, r_{\pm} = M, 1$ event horizon;
 - (c) M < |Q|, no event horizon! "Naked" singularity.
- 2. New coordinate: $v = t + r^*$,

$$r^* = r + \frac{1}{2k_+} \ln \frac{|r - r_+|}{r_+} + \frac{1}{2k_-} \ln \frac{|r - r_-|}{r_-}, \quad k_{\pm} = \frac{r_{\pm} - r_{\mp}}{2r_+^2}$$
 (1.3)

We have:

$$dt = dv - dr^* = dv - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2k_+} \frac{1}{r - r_+} + \frac{1}{2k_-} \frac{1}{r - r_-}\right) dr$$

$$= dv - \left(1 + \frac{1}{r^2 f(r)} \frac{r_+^2 (r - r_-) - r_-^2 (r - r_+)}{r_+ - r_-}\right) dr$$

$$= dv - \left(1 + \frac{1}{r^2 f(r)} \left((r_+ + r_-) r - r_+ r_-\right)\right) dr$$

$$= dv - \frac{1}{f(r)} dr$$
(1.5)

Therefore,

(a) The new metric:

$$ds^{2} = -f(r)\left(dv - \frac{1}{f(r)}dr\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{f(r)}dr^{2} + r^{2}d\Omega^{2}$$

$$= -f(r)dv^{2} + 2dvdr + r^{2}d\Omega^{2}$$
(1.6)

It is only singular at r = 0.

Note: during the exam I panicked when I saw (1.3), and I made a very stupid mistake in step (1.4). However, I knew what this new coordinate is trying to achieve — it's aiming to eliminate the coordinate singularities in $\frac{1}{f} dr^2$ by absorbing it into dv^2 , so I guessed the result (1.5) correctly and carried on. I hope they gave me some points for getting the right answer, despite with some wrong process (>_<).

(b) $\frac{\partial}{\partial v}$ is a Killing vector field, for the metric components are all v-independent. More precisely, since $\frac{\partial}{\partial v}$ itself is a coordinate basis, we have the Lie derivative:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial v}}g_{\mu\nu} = \partial_v g_{\mu\nu} = 0 \tag{1.7}$$

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(c) $\left\| \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right\|^2 = g_{\mu\nu} \delta_v^{\mu} \delta_v^{\nu} = g_{vv} = -f(r)$, therefore, for M > |Q| we have:

• $\frac{\partial}{\partial v}$ timelike: $r > r_+$ and $r < r_-$

• spacelike: $r_- < r < r_+$

• null: $r = r_+$ and $r = r_-$

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We shall restore the reasonable convention: $\eta_{\mu\nu} \sim (-,+,+,+)$.

- 1. 1PI: diagrammatic correction to the (1-particle) propagator that cannot be split into 2 disconnected parts by cutting one line; e.g.
- 2. Consider the following Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}Z(\partial\phi_r)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m^2Z\phi_r^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4!}\phi_r^4 - \frac{1}{2}\delta_Z(\partial\phi_r)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\delta_m\phi_r^2 - \frac{\delta_\lambda}{4!}\phi_r^4$$
 (2.1)

The convention here is rather bizarre; normally we write down the UV Lagrangian \mathcal{L}_{UV} and split it into 2 parts, one is the effective IR Lagrangian \mathcal{L}_{IR} and the other one is the counterterm:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}} = -\frac{1}{2}Z(\partial\phi_r)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m^2Z\phi_r^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4!}\phi_r^4
= \left(-\frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi_r)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_p^2\phi_r^2 - \frac{\lambda_p}{4!}\phi_r^4\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\delta_Z(\partial\phi_r)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\delta_m\phi_r^2 - \frac{\delta_\lambda}{4!}\phi_r^4\right)
= \mathcal{L}_{\text{IR}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{ct}}$$
(2.2)

Normally, we use \mathcal{L} to denote the UV Lagrangian \mathcal{L}_{UV} ; this is the convention adopted by numerous standard textbooks, incl. *Peskin & Schroeder* [1], *Weinberg*, and also *Srednicki*. However, the Lagrangian in (2.1) seems to be \mathcal{L}_{IR} instead of \mathcal{L}_{UV} . Anyway, we have:

$$Z + \delta_Z = 1, \quad m^2 Z + \delta_m = m_n^2, \quad \lambda + \delta_\lambda = \lambda_p$$
 (2.3)

Where m_p , λ_p is the physical IR couplings, fixed by the renormalization scheme. The convention here is really confusing and somewhat inconsistent; e.g. if we choose to write the UV mass term as $-\frac{1}{2}m^2Z\phi_r^2$, then the corresponding UV interaction term should look like $-\frac{\lambda}{4!}Z^2\phi_r^4$, but here we do not have the Z^2 factor. Also, we usually use m_0 , λ_0 to denote bare couplings, but here it seems that they are denoted by m, λ .

We can write down the renormalized Feynman rules nonetheless, despite some sign issues due to the conventions; to avoid further confusion, we will adopt the usual notation: m_0, λ_0 for bare couplings, and $m = m_p, \lambda = \lambda_p$ for physical couplings. We have:

• Renormalized propagator: $\frac{-i}{p^2+m^2-i\epsilon}$

• Renormalized vertex: $-i\lambda$

• Counterterm ϕ^2 vertex: $+i(\delta_Z(-p^2)+\delta_m), -\otimes$

• Counterterm ϕ^4 vertex: $+i\delta_{\lambda}$

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3. The sum of all two point 1PI diagrams (no propagator on external legs) is given by:

$$-iM(p^2) = \tag{2.4}$$

The full propagator is thus:

With $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n = \frac{1}{1-q}$, we get:

$$G(p^2) = \frac{-i}{p^2 + m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - (-iM)\frac{-i}{p^2 + m^2}} = \frac{-i}{p^2 + m^2 + M(p^2)}$$
(2.6)

Here we've suppressed the $(-i\epsilon)$ prescription in the above expressions, but it's presence is always implied.

4. On-shell renormalization scheme — the full propagator:

$$G(p^{2}) = \frac{-i}{p^{2} + m^{2} + M(p^{2}) - i\epsilon} \xrightarrow{p^{2} \to -m^{2}} \frac{-i}{p^{2} + m^{2} - i\epsilon}$$
(2.7)

This means that $M(p^2 = -m^2) = 0$. Furthermore, $M(p^2) \sim \#(p^2 + m^2) + \mathcal{O}(p^4)$, to ensure that the residue is 1 at the pole, we should have $\# \sim 0$, i.e.

$$M(p^2)|_{p^2=-m^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial(p^2)} M(p^2)|_{p^2=-m^2} = 0$$
 (2.8)

5. At 1-loop $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$, if we do not include counterterm contributions, then there is only one diagram contributing to $M(p^2)$:

$$= (-i\lambda) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^D k}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{-i}{k^2 + m^2 - i\epsilon}$$
 (2.9)

Here $\frac{1}{2}$ is the symmetry factor of the diagram; alternative, we can count the distinct ways of connecting the 4 legs of the ϕ^4 vertex and divide it by 4!, which is indeed $\frac{4\times3}{4!} = \frac{1}{2}$.

The p^0 integral has poles at $p_0^2 = \mathbf{p}^2 + m^2 - i\epsilon$, i.e. $p^0 = \pm \sqrt{\mathbf{p}^2 + m^2} \mp i\epsilon$, and it's regular everywhere else; we can thus compute the p^0 integral on the $\mathbb C$ plane using a right-tilted 8-shaped contour, which does not enclose the poles. Effectively, we've performed a Wick rotation $p^0 \mapsto ip^0$ so that the integral happens in Euclidean p space:

$$\frac{-i\lambda}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^D k}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{1}{k^2 + m^2} = \frac{-i\lambda}{2} \frac{A(S^d)}{(2\pi)^D} \int \frac{k^d \, \mathrm{d}k}{k^2 + m^2}$$
(2.10)

Here D = d + 1, d is the spatial dimension. There are many ways to regularize this integral; if we continue to work in general D = d + 1 dimensions, then dimensional regularization is automatically implied. We have:

$$A(S^d) = \frac{2\pi^{D/2}}{\Gamma(D/2)}, \quad \int \frac{k^d dk}{k^2 + m^2} = \frac{m^D}{m^2} \int \frac{t^d dt}{1 + t^2}$$
 (2.11)

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The t-integral is related to Beta functions; consider $t \mapsto \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}$, and we have:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{t^d dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{D}{2}-1} (1-t)^{-\frac{D}{2}} dt = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{D}{2}) \Gamma(1-\frac{D}{2})}{2\Gamma(1)} = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(\frac{D}{2}) \Gamma(1-\frac{D}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2 \sin \frac{\pi D}{2}}$$
(2.12)

The last line is Euler's reflection formula, but here we actually don't need that since the $\Gamma(\frac{D}{2})$ factor is canceled by $A(S^d)$. In the end we have:

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}^D k}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{1}{k^2 + m^2} = \frac{\pi^{D/2}}{(2\pi)^D} \Gamma(1 - \frac{D}{2}) m^{D-2} = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{D/2}} \Gamma(1 - \frac{D}{2}) m^{D-2}, \tag{2.13}$$

$$= \frac{-i\lambda}{2} \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{D/2}} \Gamma(1 - \frac{D}{2}) m^{D-2}$$
 (2.14)

We then have to include counterterm contributions so that the renormalization condition (2.8) is satisfies; we have:

$$-iM(p^{2}) \sim \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{D/2}} \Gamma(1 - \frac{D}{2}) m^{D-2} + i \left(\delta_{Z}(-p^{2}) + \delta_{m}\right)$$

$$\sim 0 + 0 \cdot (p^{2} + m^{2}) + \mathcal{O}(p^{4})$$
(2.15)

Therefore,

$$\delta_Z = 0, \quad \delta_m = \frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{D/2}} \Gamma(1 - \frac{D}{2}) m^{D-2}$$
 (2.16)

Alternatively, if we are working in D=4=3+1 dimensions, it's easier to impose a naïve cutoff Λ , which gives:

$$\int^{\Lambda} \frac{k^{d} dk}{k^{2} + m^{2}} \sim \int^{\Lambda} k^{d-2} dk + \int^{\Lambda} k^{d} dk \left(\frac{1}{k^{2} + m^{2}} - \frac{1}{k^{2}} \right)$$

$$= \int^{\Lambda} k^{d-2} dk - m^{2} \int^{\Lambda} \frac{k^{d-2} dk}{k^{2} + m^{2}}, \quad d = D - 1 = 3$$

$$= \frac{\Lambda^{2}}{2} - \frac{m^{2}}{2} \ln \left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^{2}}{m^{2}} \right),$$
(2.17)

Similarly, with $A(S^3) = 2\pi^2$, we have:

$$\delta_Z = 0, \quad \delta_m = \frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{2\pi^2}{(2\pi)^4} \left\{ \frac{\Lambda^2}{2} - \frac{m^2}{2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{m^2}\right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{32\pi^2} \left\{ \Lambda^2 - m^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{m^2}\right) \right\}$$
(2.18)

References

 Michael E. Peskin & Daniel V. Schroeder. An Introduction to Quantum Field Theory. Addison-Wesley, Reading, USA, 1995. ISBN: 978-0-201-50397-5.