

An introduction to Relativistic BChPT

DeLiang Jiao Jul-12

part I: Overview of BChPT

part II: Construction of chiral effective Lagrangian

part III, phenomenological application at tree level

part IV: Renormalization and power counting

part 2V: Renormalization and power counting

重整化与幂次计数

当计算圈图时, 会出现紫外发散; 当重子以内线出现在圈图中时, 会出现破坏宇称守恒律的有限项。在树论重子物理理论中, 需要寻找合适的重整化方案来处理发散项和 PCB 项。

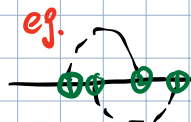
1. power counting rule in BChPT

费曼图: N_L 个外线的图, 每个圈积分的阶为 $O(p^4)$ $\frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4}$
 每条介子内线 每条介子内线的阶为 $O(p^2)$ $\frac{1}{k^2 - m_\pi^2}$
 每条重子内线 每条重子内线的阶为 $O(p^1)$ $\frac{1}{k - m_B}$
 $N_\phi^{(k)}$ 个阶为 $O(p^k)$ 的圈, 来自介子拉氏量 $\mathcal{L}_{GB} = \mathcal{L}_{GB}^{(2)} + \mathcal{L}_{GB}^{(4)} + \mathcal{L}_{GB}^{(6)} + \dots$
 $N_B^{(k)}$ 个阶为 $O(p^k)$ 的顶点, 来自重子拉氏量 $\mathcal{L}_B = \mathcal{L}_B^{(1)} + \mathcal{L}_B^{(2)} + \mathcal{L}_B^{(3)} + \dots$

则该费曼图的阶为

$$\mathcal{D} = 4N_L - 2I_\phi - I_B + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_\phi^{(k)} \alpha(k) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_B^{(k)} k \quad \text{有圈数更方便}$$

拓扑学恒等式: $N_L = I_\phi + I_B - N_\phi - N_B + 1$

eg.  $\Rightarrow \mathcal{D} = 2 \times 4 - 2 \times 2 - 3 \times 1 + 3 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 = 6$

$N_\phi = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_\phi^{(k)}$ $N_B = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_B^{(k)}$

把内线消掉

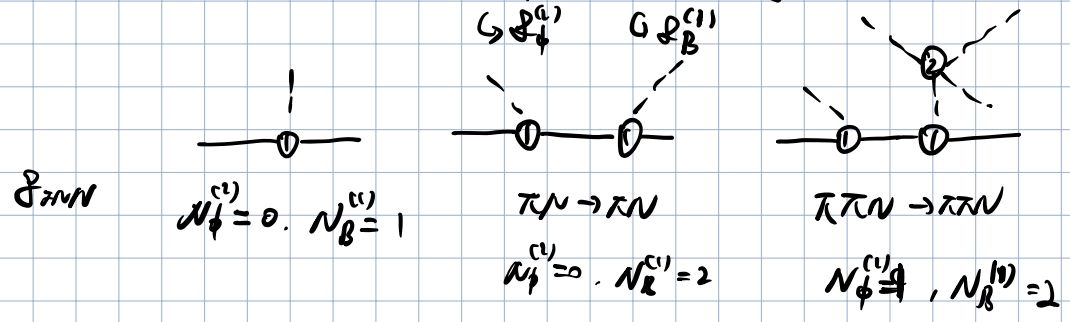
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D} &= 4N_L - 2 \left[N_L - I_B + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_\phi^{(k)} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_B^{(k)} - 1 \right] + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_\phi^{(k)} \alpha(k) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_B^{(k)} k \\ &= 2N_L + I_B + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_\phi^{(k)} (2k-2) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_B^{(k)} (k-2) \end{aligned}$$

单重子过程: $N_B = I_B + 1$ (两点夹一内线)

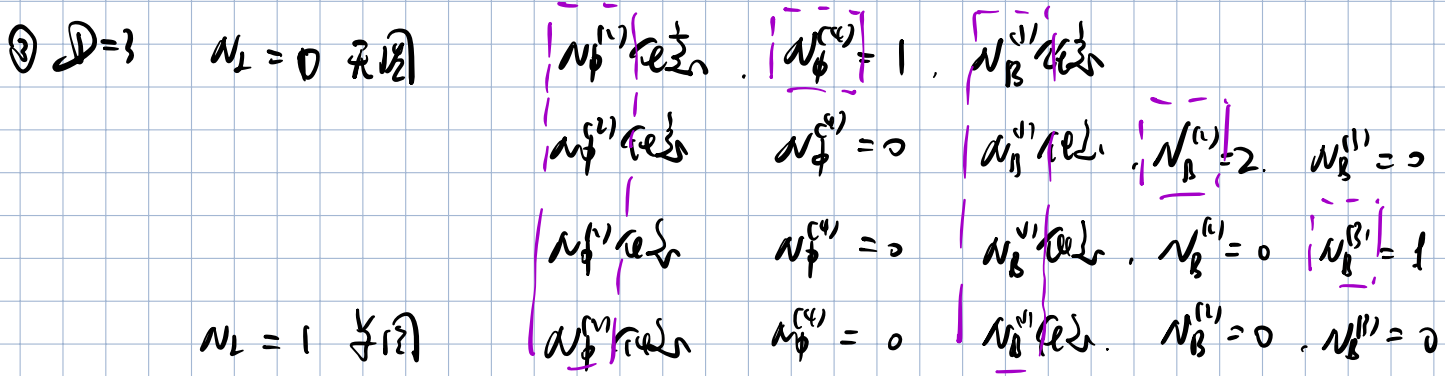
$$\mathcal{D} = 1 + 2N_L + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2(k-1) N_\phi^{(k)} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k-1) N_B^{(k)}$$

确定所搭图结构 以便所需代数方便

① $D=1$, $N_L=0$ 没有圈 $J=F=1$, $N_\phi^{(1)} \text{ 抵消 }, N_B^{(1)} \text{ 抵消}$

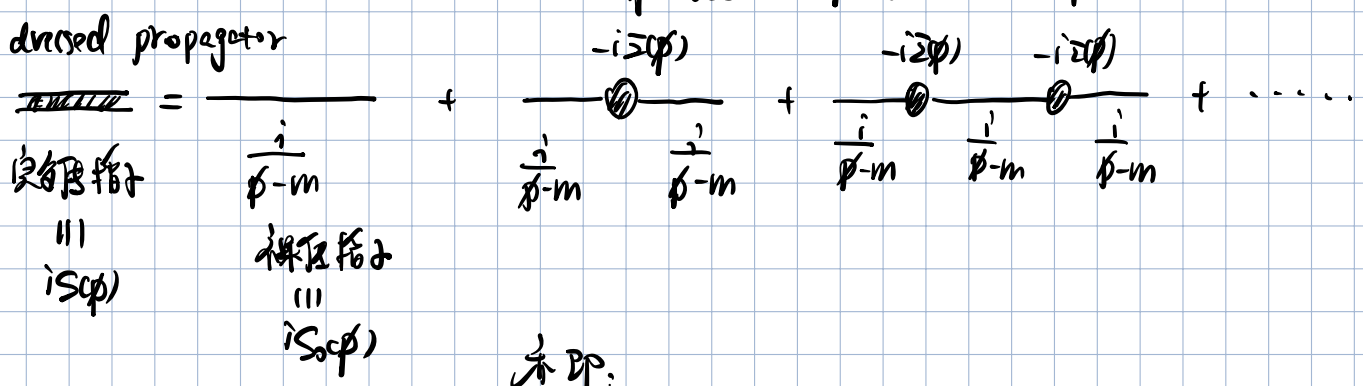


② $D=2$, $N_L=0$ 没有圈, $\Rightarrow$ $N_\phi^{(1)} \text{ 抵消 }, N_B^{(1)} \text{ 抵消 }, N_B^{(1)}=1$



ocp所有单圈图只需要用到 $\phi_\phi^{(1)}$ 和 $\phi_B^{(1)}$
吸收所有抵消量

2 核质量的重整化 $\rightarrow$ PCP可吸收出现
1 费曼子数 (PI图) $= -i\Sigma(p)$



亦即:

$$i\Sigma(p) = \frac{i}{p-m} + \frac{i}{p-m} [-i\Sigma(p)] \frac{i}{p-m} + \frac{i}{p-m} [-i\Sigma(p)] \frac{i}{p-m} [-i\Sigma(p)] \frac{i}{p-m} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{i}{p-m} \left[1 + \frac{\Sigma(p)}{p-m} + \left[\frac{\Sigma(p)}{p-m} \right]^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{i}{p-m} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\Sigma(p)}{p-m}}$$

$\Sigma(p)$ 是荷的修正, 是量

$$= \frac{i}{p-m-\Sigma(p)}$$

物理质量即为完全传播子的极点

$$iS(p) = \frac{i}{p-m - [\Sigma(m_N) + (p-m_N)\Sigma'(p)|_{p=m_N}]}$$

$$\Sigma(p) = \Sigma(m_N) + (p-m_N)\Sigma'(p)|_{p=m_N} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{i}{p - \underbrace{[m + \Sigma(m_N)]}_{m_N} + (p-m_N)\Sigma'(p)|_{p=m_N}}$$

$$= \frac{i}{(p-m_N)(1 + \Sigma'(p)|_{p=m_N})}$$

$$= \frac{i z_N}{p-m_N}$$

核质量: $m_N = m + \Sigma(m_N)$

核波函数重整化因子: $z_N = [1 + \Sigma'(p)|_{p=m}]^{-1} \cong 1 - \Sigma'(p)|_{p=m_N}$

⇒ 核质量的单圈修正 需要计算 核子单圈图可能

up to $O(p^2)$

$O(p^1)$

$O(p^1)$

$O(p^1)$

费曼规则回顾:

$$\text{---}\bigcirc\text{---} = 4iGm_\pi^2$$

$\downarrow$
 $O(p^1)$ LEC

$$\text{---}\bigcirc\text{---} = \frac{1}{4f_\pi^2} \epsilon_{abc} \tau_c (\vec{x}_a \cdot \vec{x}_b)$$

$$\text{---}\bigcirc\text{---} = -\frac{g}{2f} \tau_a \tau_b \tau_c$$

$$\text{图(a): } -i \Sigma_a(p) = (i C_1 m_\lambda^2) \quad \text{对称}$$

$$\text{图(b): } -i \Sigma_a(p) = \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{q^2} \epsilon_{abc} \tau_c [k - (-k)] \frac{i \delta_{ab}}{k^2 - m_\lambda^2} = 0$$

~~对称抵消~~

$$\text{图(c): } -i \Sigma_c(p) = \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \left[-\frac{g}{2} (k) \tau_3 \tau_b \right] \frac{1}{(p+k)^2 - m^2} \frac{i \delta_{ab}}{k^2 - m_\lambda^2} \left[-\frac{g}{2} k \tau_3 \tau_a \right]$$

$$\tau_b \tau_a \delta_{ab} = \tau_a \tau_a = 3$$

$$= \frac{3g^2}{4\pi^2} \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{k \tau_3 [(p+k) + m] k \tau_3}{[p^2 + k^2 - m^2][k^2 - m_\lambda^2]}$$

$$\text{分子} = k \tau_3 [(p+k) + m] k \tau_3$$

$$= k [(p+k) - m] k$$

$$= k \not{p} k + k^2 k - k^2 m$$

$$= -\not{p} k^2 + 2k \not{p} k + k^2 k - k^2 m$$

$$= -(\not{p} + m) [\underline{k^2 - m_\lambda^2} + m_\lambda^2] + \{ \underline{[k - \not{p}]^2 - m^2} + (m^2 - p^2) \} k$$

$$-i \Sigma_c(p) = \frac{g^2}{4\pi^2} \left\{ -(\not{p} + m) \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{(p+k)^2 - m^2} + \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{k}{k^2 - m_\lambda^2} - (\not{p} + m) m_\lambda^2 \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{[p+k]^2 - m^2} \frac{1}{[k^2 - m_\lambda^2]} \right. \\ \left. + (m^2 - p^2) \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{k}{[p+k]^2 - m^2} \frac{1}{[k^2 - m_\lambda^2]} \right\}$$

$$\text{定义积分: } A_0(m_i^2) = \frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{k^2 - m_i^2}$$

$$B_0(p^2, m_1^2, m_2^2) = \frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{[k^2 - m_1^2][k^2 - p^2 - m_2^2]}$$

$$B^\mu(p^2, m_1^2, m_2^2) = \frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{k^\mu}{[k^2 - m_1^2][k^2 - p^2 - m_2^2]} = p^\mu B_1(p^2, m_1^2, m_2^2)$$

两边乘 p_μ 并利用 $k \cdot p = \frac{1}{2} \{ [(p+k)^2 - m_2^2] - (k^2 - m_1^2) + (m_1^2 - m_1^2 - p^2) \}$

$$\text{得 } \frac{1}{2} \{ A_0(m_1^2) - A_0(m_2^2) + (m_2^2 - m_1^2 - p^2) B_0(p^2, m_1^2, m_2^2) \} = p^2 B_1(p^2, m_1^2, m_2^2)$$

故基本的函数只有 A_0, B_0 函数 (Passarino-Veltman Reduction)

$$\text{故 } -i\Sigma_c(p) = \frac{3g^2}{4f^2} \left\{ -(\not{p}+m) i A_0(m^2) + 0 - (\not{p}+m) m_\pi^2 i B_0(p^2, m_\pi^2, m^2) \right. \\ \left. + (m^2 - p^2) i \not{p} B_1(p^2, m_\pi^2, m^2) \right\}$$

$$\Delta \Sigma(p) = \frac{3g^2}{4f^2} \left\{ (\not{p}+m) A_0(m^2) + (\not{p}+m) m_\pi^2 B_0(p^2, m_\pi^2, m^2) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{p^2 - m^2}{2p^2} \not{p} [A_0(m_\pi^2) - A_0(m^2) + (m^2 - m_\pi^2 - p^2) B_0(p^2, m_\pi^2, m^2)] \right\}$$

最终核子质量: (编者注: 核波函数重整化用 z_N)

$$m_N = m + \Sigma(p=m_N)$$

$$= m + \Sigma_a(m_N) + \Sigma_b(m_N) + \Sigma_c(m_N)$$

$$= m - \underbrace{4C m_\pi^2}_{\text{OCP}} + \frac{3g^2 m_N}{2f^2} \left\{ \underbrace{A_0(m_N^2)}_{\text{OCP}^2 \text{ 项 (naive power counting)}} + m_\pi^2 B_0(m_N^2, m_\pi^2, m_N^2) \right\}$$

标量积分的具体表达式 (维数正规化 + $\overline{\text{MS}}$ 减除方案) 参考 S. Scherer & M. R. Schindler
« A Primer for chiral perturbation theory »
欧拉常数 γ
p105, 3.4.7 节

$$A_0(m_N^2) = -\frac{m_N^2}{16\pi^2} \left\{ R + \ln \frac{m_N^2}{\mu^2} \right\}, \quad R = \frac{2}{d-4} - [\ln(\mu^2) - \gamma_E] - 1$$

$\overline{\text{MS}}$

$$B_0(p^2, m_\pi^2, m_N^2) = -\frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left\{ R + \ln \left(\frac{m_\pi^2}{\mu^2} \right) - 1 + \frac{p^2 - m^2 - m_\pi^2}{p^2} \ln \left(\frac{m_\pi}{m_N} \right) + \frac{2m m_\pi}{p^2} F(\Omega) \right\}$$

$\overline{\text{MS}} = \overline{\text{MS}} - 1$

$$\text{其中: } F(\Omega) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1-\Omega} \ln(-\Omega - \sqrt{1-\Omega}) & \Omega \leq -1 \\ \sqrt{1-\Omega^2} \arccos(-\Omega) & -1 \leq \Omega \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{1-\Omega} \ln(\Omega + \sqrt{1-\Omega}) - i\pi\sqrt{1-\Omega} & \Omega > 1 \end{cases}$$

$\Omega = \frac{p^2 - m^2 - m_\pi^2}{2m m_\pi}$

对核子质量, 我们有 $p^2 = m_N^2$, 即 $-1 \leq \Omega \leq 1$, 将标量函数代入得

核子质量表达式

$$m_N = m - 4C m_\pi^2 + \frac{3g^2 m}{2f^2} \left\{ -\frac{m^2}{16\pi^2} \left[R + \ln \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \right] - \frac{m_\pi^2}{16\pi^2} \left[R + \ln \frac{m_\pi^2}{\mu^2} - 1 \right] - \frac{m_\pi^2}{m^2} \ln \frac{m_\pi}{m} \right\}$$

UV 发散 UV 发散

$$+ \frac{2m_\pi}{m} \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_\pi^2}{4m^2}} \arcsin \frac{m_\pi}{2m} \Big\}$$

① 紫外发散处理

$$m = m^r + \frac{p_m R}{16\pi^2 F^2} \xrightarrow{\text{O}(\phi^2) \text{ 项}}$$

$$p_m = \frac{3}{2} m^2 g^2$$

$$c_1 = c_1^r + \frac{p_{c_1} R}{16\pi^2 F^2} \xrightarrow{\text{O}(\phi^4) \text{ 项}}$$

$$p_{c_1} = -\frac{3}{8} m g^2$$

m^r, c_1^r 称为 UV 重整化后的质量与低能常数, 是有穷的

② 重整化标度 - 一般取核子质量 $\mu = m_N \Rightarrow \ln \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} = 0$

μ 取不同值时, m^r, c_1^r 的值不一样, 说明它们是标度依赖的

③ 幂次级破坏项 (PCB 项)

DR + μ 标度下的核子质量为

$$m_N = m^r - 4c_1^r m_\pi^2 - \frac{3g^2 m}{32\pi^2 F^2} \left\{ \underbrace{m_\pi^2 \ln \frac{m^2}{\mu^2}}_{\text{O}(\phi^2)} + \underbrace{m_\pi^2 \left[\ln \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} - 1 \right]}_{\text{O}(\phi^2)} + \underbrace{\frac{2m_\pi^3}{m} \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_\pi^2}{4m^2}} \arcsin \frac{m_\pi}{2m}}_{\text{O}(\phi^3) \checkmark} \right. \\ \left. - \underbrace{\frac{m_\pi^4}{m} \ln \frac{m_\pi}{m}}_{\text{O}(\phi^4)} \right\}$$

above power counting

Remarks:

▲ 所有 $\text{O}(\phi^2)$ 和 $\text{O}(\phi^3)$ 的项即为 PCB 项, 它们的贡献比预期的 $\text{O}(\phi^2)$ 项贡献要大

▲ 不破坏幂次计阶的项, 除了 $\text{O}(\phi^3)$ 外, 还包括 $\text{O}(\phi^4)$ 及更高的幂次项

▲ 为了解决 PCB 问题, 目前流行的办法有:

- 重标度法 heavy Baryon approach
- 红外正规化方案 Infrared regularization prescription
- EXCS 方案 Extended-on-mass-shell scheme

3. PCB问题的解决方法.

- PCB问题的出现是由于核以内成的尺寸出现在团图里面, 核子质量在单位格限下不为零.
- PCB项来源于圈积分的大动量贡献, 但我们不能现判断, 即不能利用反相关关系来与象, 否则发散项不能被 loop 的抵消项吸收. 也就是说, 仍需采用 DR, 且与所有项决办法必须兼容的.
- 现以自能函数中的标量积各来讨论各种项决办法的基本思想

$$\frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{[k+p]^2 - m^2][k]^2 - m^2} = J \quad (\text{即 } \text{Box 函数})$$

1) 标量积各

思想: 上面积分中第一个布图来源于标量传播子.

$$\begin{aligned} G(k+p) &= \frac{1}{(k+p)^2 - m^2} && \text{认为 } k \text{ 是变量, 则可以对积分函数用变量展开} \\ &= \frac{(k+p)^2 + m^2}{(k+p)^2 - m^2} = \frac{k^2 + p^2 + 2kp + m^2}{2kp + p^2 - m^2 + k^2} \\ &= \frac{k^2 + p^2 + m^2}{(2kp + p^2 - m^2) (1 + \frac{k^2}{2kp + p^2 - m^2})} \\ &= \frac{k^2 + p^2 + m^2}{2kp + p^2 - m^2} \left(1 - \frac{k^2}{2kp + p^2 - m^2} + \dots \right) \\ &= \frac{p^2 + m^2}{2kp + p^2 - m^2} + \frac{1}{2kp + p^2 - m^2} \left(k^2 - \frac{k^2(p^2 + m^2)}{2kp + p^2 - m^2} \right) + \dots \\ &= \frac{Hv}{2} \frac{1}{u \cdot k} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{u \cdot k} \frac{1}{m} \left[k^2 - \frac{Hv}{2} \frac{k^2}{u \cdot k} \right] + \dots \\ &\sim k^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{m} \right)^0 && \sim k^0 \left(\frac{1}{m} \right)^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = m(1, 0, 0, 0) \\ = m v \end{cases}$$

Remark:

- 1) 该展开为单粒子量与 $1/m$ 的双重展开
- 2) 夸克质量只出现在分母, 以 hard scale 的阶次出现
- 3) 目前最好的结果, 夸克理论只取领头阶可项, 而推广了无穷多次
- 4) 该展开可以在拉氏量层次实现 $\Rightarrow$ 重夸克有效场理论 (HQET)

因 ψ ψ

$$\frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{(k-p)-m} \frac{1}{k^2-m_\chi^2} \xrightarrow{\text{夸克展开}} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{v \cdot k + v \cdot p} \frac{1}{k^2-m_\chi^2} \quad (\text{练习})$$

$p^\mu = mv^\mu + p^\mu$ $\psi = m\psi + \chi$

$D = 4 - 1 - 2 = 1$

$$= \frac{16}{2} \left\{ 4Lv \cdot p - \frac{v \cdot p}{8\pi^2} \left[1 - 2 \ln \frac{m_\chi}{m} \right] - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \sqrt{m_\chi^2 - (v \cdot p)^2} \arccos \frac{v \cdot p}{m_\chi} \right\}$$

$\left[1 = \frac{1}{32\pi^2 R} \right]$ Bernard, Kater, Meisner Int. J. Mod. Phys.

可以看出此梯式图后只有 $O(p^1)$, 满足 power counting

■ 利用夸克图计算得到核子质量:

$$m_N = m^r - 4G m_\pi^2 - \frac{3g^2 m_\pi^3}{32\pi F^2}$$

$\uparrow$ 图(a) $\uparrow$ 图(c)

■ 拉氏量的非相对论展开

相对论 大动量 小动量 非相对论

$$B = e^{-imv \cdot x} [H + h] \quad \sqrt{H} = 1, \quad \sqrt{h} = -h$$

$$\mathcal{L}_B = \bar{B}^a \mathcal{D}^{ab} B^b \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathcal{L}_B = \bar{H}_\nu \not{v} H_\nu + \bar{h}_\nu B H_\nu + \bar{H}_\nu \not{v} B^\dagger h_\nu - \bar{h}_\nu \not{v} h_\nu$$

$\uparrow$ 上节讲内容

例如

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{B}(i\not{p}-m)B &= [\bar{H}_\nu + \bar{h}_\nu] e^{+imv \cdot x} (i\not{p}-m) e^{-imv \cdot x} [H_\nu + h_\nu] \\ &= \bar{H}_\nu (i\not{v} \cdot \partial) H_\nu - \bar{h} (i\not{v} \cdot \partial + 2m) h + \bar{H} i\not{\partial}^\perp h + \bar{h} i\not{\partial}^\perp H \end{aligned}$$

① 很重时, 静态, 给出我们需要的夸克图 $\not{p}^\perp = \not{p} (v \cdot \partial) + \not{p}^\perp$

② 人场是我们所需要的。 费特。 且它含正号

$\mathcal{L}_B$ relativistic

9

$$e^{i\mathcal{Q}} = N' \int D\psi e^{i \int d^4x \mathcal{L}_B} \int D\bar{\psi} D\psi e^{i \int d^4x [\bar{\psi} D\psi + \bar{\psi} \psi + \bar{\psi} \psi]}$$

$$= N' \int D\psi e^{i \int d^4x \mathcal{L}_B} \int D\bar{\psi} D\psi e^{i \int d^4x [\bar{\psi} D\psi + \bar{\psi} \psi + \bar{\psi} \psi]}$$

$$\times e^{i \int d^4x [\bar{\psi} \psi + \bar{\psi} \psi + \bar{\psi} \psi + \bar{\psi} \psi + \bar{\psi} \psi + \bar{\psi} \psi]}$$

$$= N'' \int D\psi e^{i \int d^4x \mathcal{L}_B} \int D\bar{\psi} D\psi e^{i \int d^4x [\bar{\psi} \psi + \bar{\psi} \psi + \bar{\psi} \psi + \bar{\psi} \psi + \bar{\psi} \psi + \bar{\psi} \psi]} \Delta_n$$

$\mathcal{L}_B$ non-relativistic

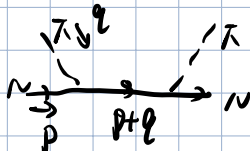
$\Delta_n = \exp \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \ln C \sim \text{a constant}$

C 中有费米。 C^+ 则为费米算符。 费子费子 费子费子 费子费子

费子费子 费子费子

费子费子 费子费子 费子费子 费子费子 费子费子 费子费子

例: $\pi\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi$



相对论: 振幅 $\propto \frac{1}{q^2 - m_\pi^2} = \frac{1}{-2pq + m_\pi^2}$ 在 $2pq = -m_\pi^2$ 处有极点。

非相对论: $\frac{1}{-2pq - m_\pi^2} \xrightarrow{p \approx m_\pi v} \frac{1}{-2m_\pi v \cdot q - m_\pi^2} = \frac{1}{-2m_\pi} \frac{1}{v \cdot q} (1 - \frac{m_\pi^2}{2m_\pi v \cdot q} + \dots)$

极点 $2pq = -2m_\pi v \cdot q = 0$ 处

红外正规化方案 (Infrared regularization prescription) IR

重新审视有质量数中的两点积分

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{[k^2 - m^2]} \frac{1}{k^2 - m^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \int_0^1 dz \frac{1}{[k^2 + 2kp + p^2 - m^2]^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{[k^2 + 2kp + p^2 - m^2]} \frac{1}{k^2 - m^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{[k^2 + 2kp + p^2 - m^2]} \frac{1}{k^2 - m^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{[k^2 + 2kp + p^2 - m^2]} \frac{1}{k^2 - m^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{[k^2 + 2kp + p^2 - m^2]} \frac{1}{k^2 - m^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{[k^2 + 2kp + p^2 - m^2]} \frac{1}{k^2 - m^2}$$

$$\beta=0$$

$$q=2$$

$$= \int_0^1 dt \frac{1}{(\psi)^{\frac{d}{2}}} (u^2)^{\frac{d}{2}-2} \frac{P(\frac{d}{2}) P(2-\frac{d}{2})}{\cancel{P(\frac{d}{2})} \cancel{P(2-\frac{d}{2})}}$$

$$u^2 = z^2 p^2 - z(p^2 - m^2) + (1-z)m^2$$

10

use for integral

$$\frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{(k^2)^p}{(k^2 - u^2 + i\epsilon)^q} e = (-1)^{p-q} \frac{1}{(\psi)^{\frac{d}{2}}} (u^2)^{p+\frac{d}{2}-q} \frac{P(p+\frac{d}{2}) P(q-\frac{d}{2})}{P(\frac{d}{2}) P(q)}$$

$$= (\psi)^{-\frac{d}{2}} P(2-\frac{d}{2}) \int_0^1 dt (u^2)^{\frac{d}{2}-2}$$

$$= (\psi)^{-\frac{d}{2}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{i} m^{d-4}}_R P(2-\frac{d}{2}) \int_0^1 dt C^{\frac{d}{2}-2}$$

$$C = \frac{u^2}{m^2} = z^2 - 2z\Omega + z^2 + 2z^2(1-z)^2$$

$$\text{定义 } \Omega = \frac{p^2 - m^2 - m_\pi^2}{2m m_\pi} \quad \alpha = \frac{m_\pi}{m}$$

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 $0(p')$ $0(p')$

分析: ① 当 $m_\pi \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\alpha \rightarrow 0$. 故 $C^{\frac{d}{2}-2} \rightarrow dt z^{d-4}$, 此时为红外 $\Rightarrow$ 红外发散

② 如果还有 PC 项, 用 $(u^2)^{\frac{d}{2}-2} \xrightarrow{1/z \rightarrow 0}$ 发散, 不是 Feynman 图数 infrared

可以整体做一个 rescale: $p \rightarrow \epsilon p, m \rightarrow \epsilon m, m_\pi \rightarrow \epsilon m_\pi$

$$(u^2)^{\frac{d}{2}-2} \rightarrow \epsilon^{d-4} (u^2)^{\frac{d}{2}-2} \quad \text{当 } d < 4, \epsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时发散}$$

③ 标量不能整体 rescale, 但可以通过对顶点号数 rescale 来抽取类似项

$$\text{令 } z = 2u \text{ 则}$$

$$H = K \alpha^{d-3} \int_0^1 du D^{\frac{d}{2}-2}$$

$\uparrow$
当 $d < 3$ 时 发散

$$D = 1 - 2\Omega u + u^2 + 2u(\Omega u - 1) + \alpha^2 u^2$$

$$\text{的奇数部分: } I = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} H = K \alpha^{d-3} \int_0^\infty du D^{\frac{d}{2}-2} = K \int_0^\infty dt C^{\frac{d}{2}-2} \quad \text{无 PC 项}$$

$$= \alpha^{d-3} \times (\alpha \text{ 的 Taylor 级数})$$

$$= \boxed{\alpha^{d-3}} + \alpha^{d-4} + \alpha^{d-5} + \dots$$

$$\text{红外发散部分 } R = H - I = -K \int_1^\infty dt C^{\frac{d}{2}-2}$$

$$= \alpha \text{ 的 Taylor 级数}$$

$$= \alpha^0 + \alpha^1 + \alpha^2 + \dots$$

红外正规化方案 ① 将红外发散部分去除, 只保留满足 PC 的红外奇异部分。

② 红外发散部分是单圈图贡献的 Toler 指数, 可被规范量场的规范吸收, 立即重新定义为规范参数。

③ 可以证明: 红外奇异部分的第一次与重整化群方程的结果一致。

④ 上述关于两点函数的讨论可推广到任意点函数。 $\int_0^1 \rightarrow \int_0^\infty$

3) EOMS 方案

Extended-on-mass-shell scheme

EOMS 方案的核心是二次减除: 即在分母中减除发散后, 再把 PC 项吸收进规范参数。

因此, 寻找 PC 项是 EOMS 方案的重点。

1. 扣除 PC 项的分解

$$H = \frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{[k^2 + p]^2 - m^2} \frac{1}{[k^2 - m_\pi^2]}$$

将积分函数的单圈展开。即 $\epsilon \sim p^2, m^2 \sim m_\pi^2$

$$= \frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \sum_{e, j=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{(p^2 - m^2)^e (m_\pi^2)^j}{e! j!} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2p^2} p_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial p_\mu} \right)^e \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial m_\pi^2} \right)^j \frac{1}{[k^2 + p]^2 - m^2} \frac{1}{[k^2 - m_\pi^2]} \right] \right\}_{p^2 = m^2, m_\pi^2 = 0}$$

$$\text{注意: } \frac{\partial}{\partial p^2} = \frac{\partial p_\mu}{\partial p^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_\mu} = \frac{1}{2p^\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_\mu} = \frac{1}{2p^2} p_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial p_\mu}$$

交换积分求和顺序

$$R = \sum_{e, j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(p^2 - m^2)^e (m_\pi^2)^j}{e! j!} \frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2p^2} p_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial p_\mu} \right)^e \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial m_\pi^2} \right)^j \frac{1}{[k^2 + p]^2 - m^2} \frac{1}{[k^2 - m_\pi^2]} \right]_{p^2 = m^2, m_\pi^2 = 0}$$

↑
为 Toler 指数部分。故为红外发散部分。里面含有 PC 项

$$= \frac{1}{i} \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{(k^2 + p) k^2} \Big|_{p^2 = m^2} + O(p^4)$$

→ EOMS 方案的由来

$$= -\frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left[\ln \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} - 1 \right] + o(p')$$

消除 PCB 项的办法

$$m_N = m^r - 4C^r m_\pi^2 - \frac{3g^2 m}{32\pi^2 F^2} \left\{ \overset{o(p') \text{ PCB}}{m^2 \ln \frac{m^2}{\mu^2}} + \overset{o(p') \text{ PCB}}{m_\pi^2 \left[\ln \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} - 1 \right]} + \overset{o(p') \checkmark}{\frac{2m_\pi^3}{m} \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_\pi^2}{4m^2}} \arcsin \frac{m_\pi}{2m}} \right. \\ \left. - \overset{o(p'')}{\frac{m_\pi^4}{m} \ln \frac{m_\pi}{m}} \right\}$$

naive power counting

= 次序简化:

$$\begin{cases} m^r = \widehat{m} + \frac{\widehat{P}_m m}{16\pi^2 F^2} \\ C^r = \widehat{C}_1 + \frac{\widehat{P}_{C1} m}{16\pi^2 F^2} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{抵消 PCB 项}} \begin{cases} \widehat{P}_m = \frac{3m^2 g^2}{2} \ln \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \\ \widehat{P}_{C1} = \frac{3}{8} g^2 \left(1 - \ln \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{最终 } m_N = \widehat{m} - 4\widehat{C}_1 m_\pi^2 - \frac{3g^2 m}{32\pi^2 F^2} \left\{ \frac{2m_\pi^3}{m} \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_\pi^2}{4m^2}} \arcsin \frac{m_\pi}{2m} - \frac{m_\pi^4}{m} \ln \frac{m_\pi}{m} \right\}$$

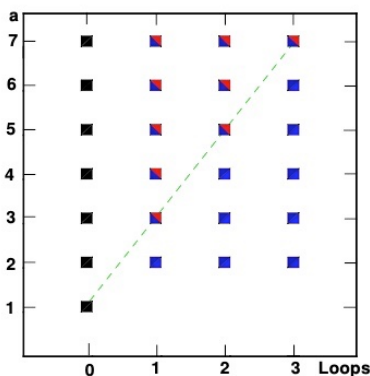
特点: ① 恢复 power counting

② 保持原始解析性 $\Leftrightarrow$ 只是重新定义低能常数 (值由实验决定)

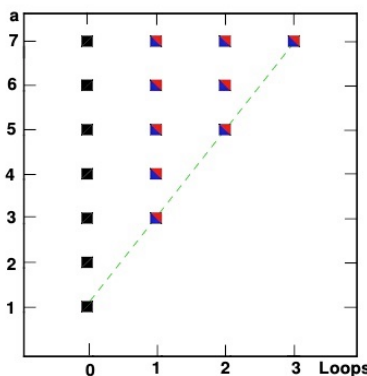
↓ ↓
解析性极点 半径外推

③ 一般来讲, 更好的收敛性

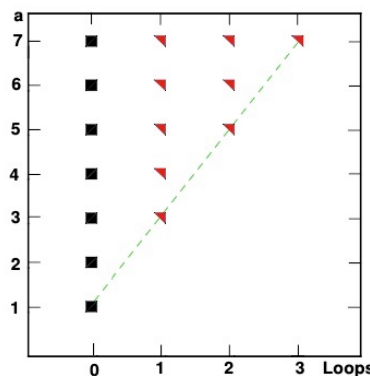
4) 总结



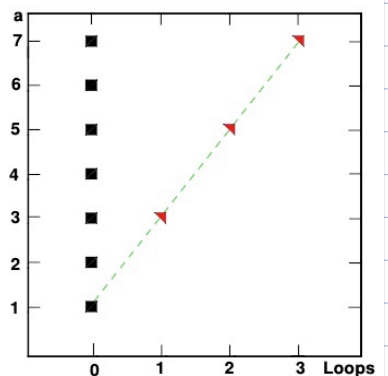
DR+MS



EOMS



IR



HB