

3.3 one-loop counterterms in QCD

→ now, renormalize the theory.

use freedom of redefining fields, parameters/couplings

schematically: $\phi_B = \sqrt{Z_\phi} \phi_R$, $\phi \in \{\psi, A, c\}$

$\lambda_B = Z_\lambda \lambda_R$, $\lambda \in \{m, g, \}$

B = "bare"

R = "renormalized"

where the multiplicative renormalization factors Z_i

depend on the renormalized parameters (and the dimension d),

and are taken to be dimensionless, $Z_i = 1 + \delta Z_i$, $\delta Z_i \sim g^2$ (see below)

• recall (pg. 28)

$$\mathcal{L}_B = \bar{\psi}_B (i \gamma^\mu D_\mu - m) \psi_B - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{\mu\nu a} - \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\mu A_\mu^a)^2 + \bar{c}^a (-\partial^\mu D_\mu^{ab}) c^b$$

$\uparrow \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \quad \uparrow$
 $\int \psi - i g A_\mu^a T^a \quad \int \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a + g f^{abc} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c \quad \int \partial_\mu \delta^{ac} + g f^{abc} A_\mu^b$

(in this line, all ψ, A, c, m, g, ξ should have an index B)

$$= \sqrt{Z_\psi} \bar{\psi} i \not{D} \psi - \sqrt{\frac{Z_m Z_\psi}{Z_\psi}} m \bar{\psi} \psi + \sqrt{\frac{Z_g Z_\psi Z_A^2}{g}} g \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu T^a \psi A_\mu^a$$

$$- \sqrt{\frac{Z_A}{4}} \frac{1}{4} (\partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{Z_\xi Z_A^{-1}}{2\xi}} \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\mu A_\mu^a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{Z_g Z_A^{3/2}}{2}} g f^{abc} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c (\partial^\mu A^{\nu a} - \partial^\nu A^{\mu a})$$

$$- \sqrt{\frac{Z_g^2 Z_A^2}{4}} \frac{1}{4} g^2 f^{abc} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c f^{ade} A^{\mu d} A^{\nu e} - \sqrt{\frac{Z_c}{\bar{c}^a \partial^\mu D_\mu^{ab} c^b}} \bar{c}^a \partial^\mu D_\mu^{ab} c^b - \sqrt{\frac{Z_g Z_c Z_A^{1/2}}{g}} g f^{abc} \bar{c}^a \partial^\mu A_\mu^b c^c$$

(here, without Z 's : index B; with Z 's : index R for all ψ, A, c, m, g, ξ)

$$= \mathcal{L}_R + \mathcal{L}^{c.t.} \quad \leftarrow \text{counterterms}$$

$$= (Z_\psi - 1) \bar{\psi} (i \not{D} - \frac{Z_m Z_\psi - 1}{Z_\psi - 1} m) \psi + (Z_g Z_\psi Z_A^{1/2} - 1) \cancel{\text{term}}$$

$$- (Z_A - 1) \left[\frac{1}{4} (\partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a)^2 + \frac{Z_\xi Z_A^{-1} - 1}{Z_A - 1} \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\mu A_\mu^a)^2 \right] + (Z_g Z_A^{3/2} - 1) \cancel{\text{term}}$$

$$+ (Z_g^2 Z_A^2 - 1) \cancel{\text{term}} - (Z_c - 1) \bar{c}^a \partial^\mu D_\mu^{ab} c^b + (Z_g Z_c Z_A^{1/2} - 1) \cancel{\text{term}}$$

(now, all indices are R, and omitted)

→ treat $\mathcal{L}^{c.t.}$ as additional interactions.

→ get additional Feynman rules

vertices are easy (have the same form as before),

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diagram 1} &= (z_g z_q z_1^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1) \text{diagram 2}, & \text{diagram 3} &= (z_g z_1^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1) \text{diagram 4} \\ \text{diagram 5} &= (z_g^2 z_1^2 - 1) \text{diagram 6}, & \text{diagram 7} &= (z_g z_c z_1^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1) \text{diagram 8} \end{aligned}$$

and there are also "two-point-vertices" now:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diagram 9} &= i \left[(z_q - 1) \text{diagram 10} - (z_m z_q - 1)_m \right] \\ \text{diagram 11} &= -i \delta^{ab} \left[(z_1 - 1) (g^{\mu\nu} q^2 - q^\mu q^\nu) + (z_1 z_1^{-1} - 1) \frac{1}{\xi} q^\mu q^\nu \right] \\ \text{diagram 12} &= i \delta^{ab} (z_c - 1) q^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{1}{\xi} q^\mu q^\nu = 0, \text{ see p. 39}$

- from our explicit results for 1-loop divergences in §3.1, §3.2, we can now fix the yet-unknown constants z !

finite $\stackrel{!}{=} \text{diagram 13} + \text{diagram 14} + O(g^4)$

(p. 35) $\stackrel{!}{=} i \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{2N_c} (\text{diagram 15} - (\xi + 3)_m) + O(\varepsilon^0) + i \left[(z_q - 1) \text{diagram 16} - (z_m z_q - 1)_m \right] + O(g^4)$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{z_q \stackrel{!}{=} 1 - \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{2N_c} \xi + O(\varepsilon^0) \right)} + O(g^4)$$

what one puts here $\xrightarrow{\text{choice}}$ is a matter of choice.

often used: "minimal subtraction" (MS) scheme: put 0 here

many other schemes possible,

e.g. modified MS ($\bar{\text{MS}}$), see below

$$\Rightarrow z_m z_q \stackrel{!}{=} 1 - \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{2N_c} (3 + \xi) + O(g^4)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{z_m = 1 - \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{2N_c} 3} + O(g^4) \quad \text{in MS scheme}$$

note: ξ - independent

• finite $\stackrel{!}{=} \text{diagrams} + \text{diagrams} + \text{diagrams} + \text{diagrams} + \text{diagrams} + \mathcal{O}(g^4)$
 (p2.34) $\stackrel{!}{=} i \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \delta^{ab} (g^{\mu\nu} q^2 - q^\mu q^\nu) \left(\left(\frac{13}{6} - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) N_c - \frac{2}{3} N_f \right) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0)$

$$- i \delta^{ab} \left[(Z_A - 1) (g^{\mu\nu} q^2 - q^\mu q^\nu) + (Z_A Z_f^{-1} - 1) \frac{1}{f} q^\mu q^\nu \right] + \mathcal{O}(g^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{Z_A \stackrel{!}{=} 1 + \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left(\left(\frac{13}{6} - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) N_c - \frac{2}{3} N_f \right) + \mathcal{O}(g^4)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{Z_A Z_f^{-1} \stackrel{!}{=} 1 + \mathcal{O}(g^2) + \mathcal{O}(g^4)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{Z_f = Z_A + \mathcal{O}(g^4)}$$

$\rightarrow$ note actually, one can show that $Z_f = Z_A$ exactly, to all orders of g^2 , due to gauge invariance:

the BRST symmetry gives rise to the so-called Ward/Tabuchi/Slavnov/Taylor-identities, one of which guarantees that the longitudinal ($q^\mu q^\nu$ piece) part of the gluon propagator does not get radiative corrections, $q^\mu \Pi_{\mu\nu}^{ab}(q) = 0$

• finite $\stackrel{!}{=} \text{diagram} + \text{diagram} + \text{diagram} + \mathcal{O}(g^5)$

(p2.36) $\stackrel{!}{=} -ig T^a g^{\mu\nu} \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{\gamma - 3N_c \frac{\gamma+1}{2}}{2N_c} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0) + (Z_g Z_f Z_A^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1) ig T^a g^{\mu\nu} + \mathcal{O}(g^5)$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{Z_g Z_f Z_A^{\frac{1}{2}} \stackrel{!}{=} 1 + \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{\gamma - 3N_c \frac{\gamma+1}{2}}{2N_c} + \mathcal{O}(g^4)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{Z_g = 1 - \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{11}{6} N_c - \frac{1}{3} N_f \right) + \mathcal{O}(g^4)}$$

note: γ -independent

• finite $\stackrel{!}{=} \text{diagram} + \text{diagram}$

(p2.36) $\stackrel{!}{=} -i \delta^{ab} q^2 \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} (3 - \gamma) \frac{N_c}{4} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0) + i \delta^{ab} q^2 (Z_c - 1)$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{Z_c \stackrel{!}{=} 1 - \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{N_c}{4} (\gamma - 3) + \mathcal{O}(g^4)}$$

$\rightarrow$ get finite (one-loop) results after fixing Z 's as above!