

Introduction to Elementary Particle Physics

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Elementary Particle Physics

Lecture 13: Farvardin 19, 1398

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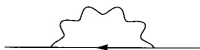
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Radiative Corrections of QED

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Remark 1: Important one-loop corrections to QED

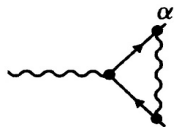
- ▶ Fermion self-energy diagram (Order g^2)



- ▶ Vacuum polarization or photon self-energy diagram (Order g^2)



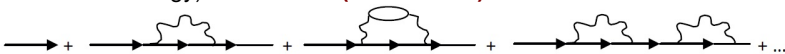
- ▶ Vertex function (Order $g \times g^2$)



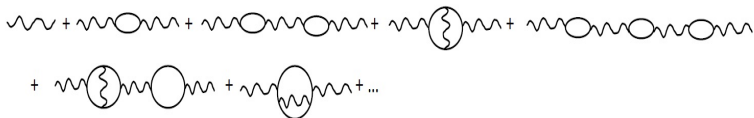
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Remark 2: Perturbative series in QED

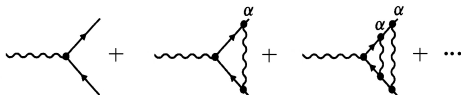
- ▶ Perturbative corrections to **fermion propagator** (including one-loop fermion self-energy) → **Effective (constituent) mass of fermions**



- ▶ Perturbative corrections to **photon propagator** (including one-loop vacuum polarization tensor) → **Running coupling of QED**



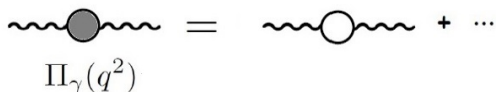
- ▶ Perturbative corrections to **vertex** (including one-loop vertex function) → **Anomalous magnetic moment of fermions**



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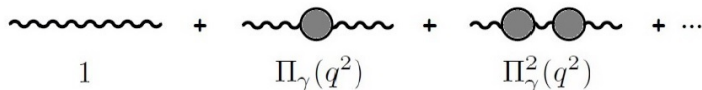
Remark 3: Photon propagator; Radiative corrections

Summation of all **one-particle irreducible (1PI)** diagrams


$$\text{wavy line with shaded circle} = \text{wavy line with unshaded circle} + \dots$$

$\Pi_\gamma(q^2)$

Summation of all orders


$$1 + \text{wavy line with shaded circle} + \text{wavy line with two shaded circles} + \dots$$

$1 \qquad \qquad \Pi_\gamma(q^2) \qquad \qquad \Pi_\gamma^2(q^2)$

$$\alpha(q^2) = \frac{\alpha(0)}{1 - \Pi_\gamma(q^2)}$$

Taylor Expansion
[Geometric series]

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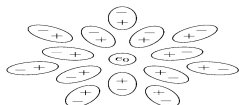
Remark 3: Screening of the electric charge (Running coupling)

► Classical Electrodynamics

- Effective coupling depends on how far you are from the source
- In a dielectric medium $q_{eff} = \frac{q}{\epsilon}$ with ϵ the dielectric constant
- The closer we are to the positive charge, the more we see the full charge q

► Quantum Electrodynamics

- Vacuum itself behaves like a dielectric medium \rightarrow vacuum polarization



Uehling potential ($r \gg \frac{1}{m_e}$ with m_e the electron mass)

$$V(r) = -\frac{\alpha}{r} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{4\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{e^{-2m_e r}}{(m_e r)^{3/2}} + \dots \right)$$

Note: Compton wavelength $\lambda_C = \frac{\hbar}{m_e c} = 2.43 \times 10^{-12}$ m.

For $\hbar = c = 1$, we have $r \sim \frac{1}{m_e} = \lambda_C \sim 4 \times 10^{-3}$ A $^\circ$

- At $r < \frac{1}{m_e}$, we begin to penetrate the polarization cloud and see the **bare charge**

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Remark 4: β -function of QED

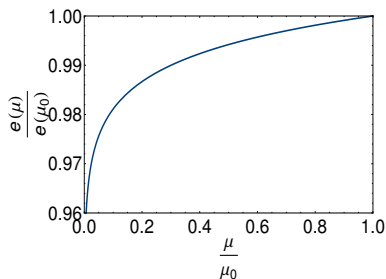
For $\hbar = c = 1$, Energy scale = $\mu = \frac{1}{\text{Length scale}} = \frac{1}{r}$

► **Definition:** β -function

$$\beta(e(\mu)) \equiv \mu \frac{\partial e}{\partial \mu}$$

► One-loop β -function of QED

$$\beta(e(\mu)) = \mu \frac{\partial e(\mu)}{\partial \mu} = \frac{e^3}{12\pi^2} \rightarrow e^2(\mu) = \frac{e^2(\mu_0)}{1 - \frac{e^2(\mu_0)}{6\pi^2} \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}}$$



The four (three) forces

B. Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD)

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Remark 1: Primitive vertices of QCD

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = +g_s \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu A_\mu \psi$$

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = -g_s (\partial_\mu A_\lambda) [A^\mu, A^\lambda]$$

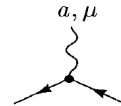
$$\mathcal{L}_3 = -g_s^2 [A_\mu, A_\nu] [A^\mu, A^\nu]$$

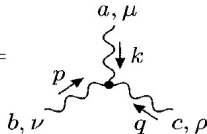
$$\mathcal{L}_4 = -g_s \bar{c} [\partial^\mu A_\mu, c]$$

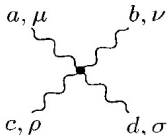
with $A_\mu = A_\mu^a t^a$

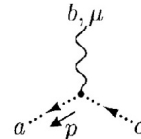
$t^a, a = 1, \dots, 8$ are Gell-Mann matrices

Gell-Mann matrices are generators of $SU(3)$ gauge group

$$\mathcal{L}_1 =$$


$$\mathcal{L}_2 =$$


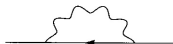
$$\mathcal{L}_3 =$$


$$\mathcal{L}_4 =$$


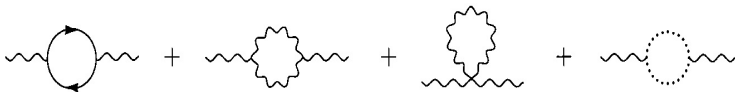
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Remark 2: Important one-loop corrections to QCD

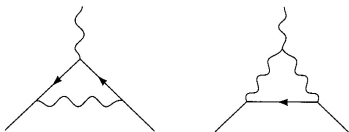
- ▶ Fermion (quark) self-energy diagram (Order g_s^2)



- ▶ Vacuum polarization or gluon self-energy diagram (Order g_s^2)



- ▶ Vertex function (Order g_s^2)



→ **Running coupling of QCD**

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Remark 3: Antiscreening, β -function of QCD [1974] (Nobel prize 2004)

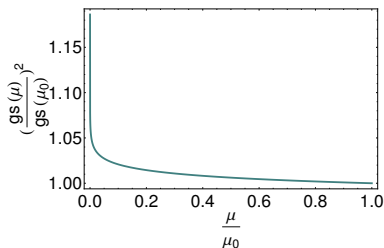
- ▶ One-loop β -function of QCD

$$\beta(g_s(\mu)) \equiv \mu \frac{\partial g_s}{\partial \mu}$$

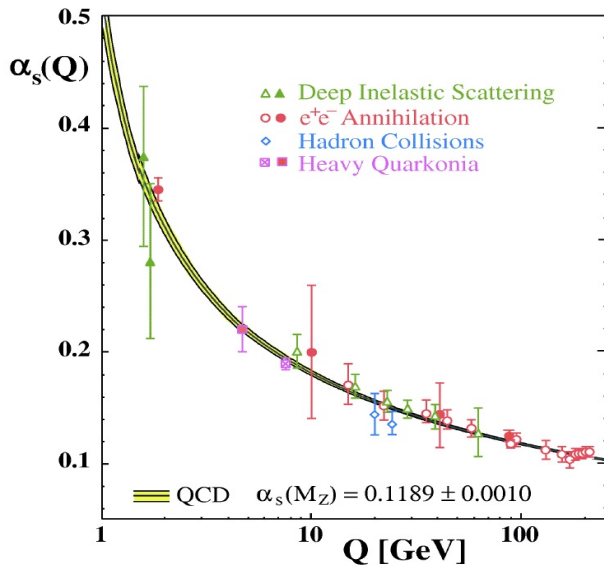
- ▶ One-loop β -function of QED

$$\beta(g_s(\mu)) = \mu \frac{\partial g_s(\mu)}{\partial \mu} = -\frac{g_s^3}{16\pi^2} \left(\frac{11}{3} N_c - \frac{2}{3} N_f \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$g_s^2(\mu) = \frac{g_s^2(\mu_0)}{1 + \frac{g_s^2(\mu_0)}{8\pi^2} \left(\frac{11}{3} N_c - \frac{2}{3} N_f \right) \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}}$$



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Summary α_s
[Bethke 2006]