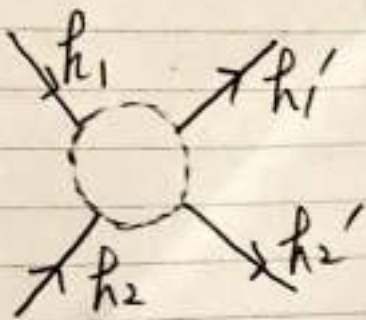
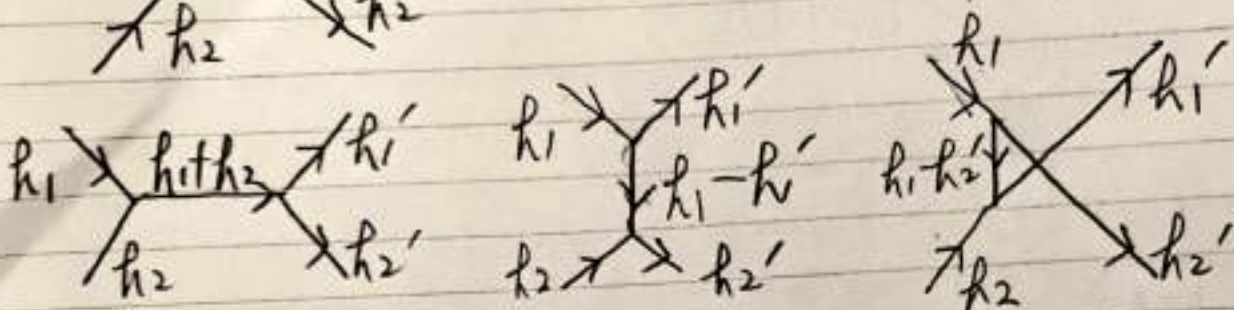


# 20章 1Loopでの弾性散乱

- $\varphi^3$ での弾性散乱の振幅を補正込みで求める

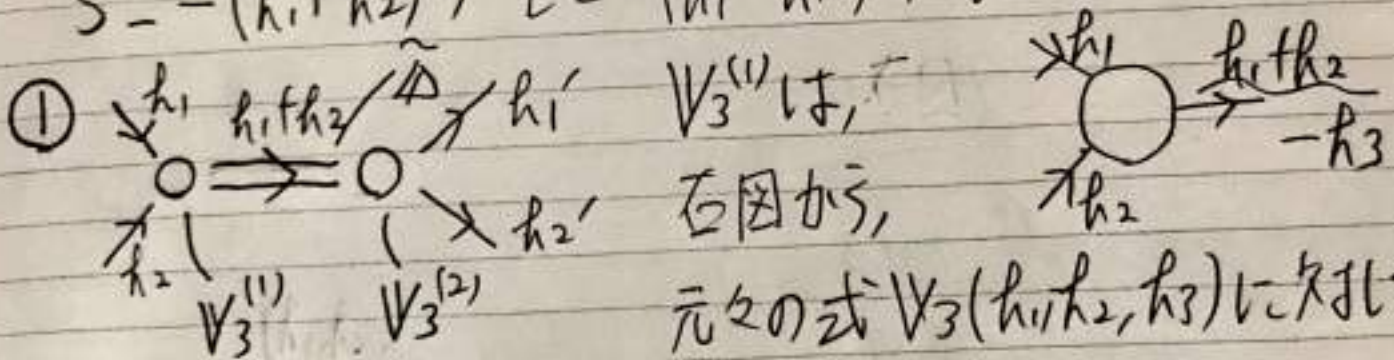


左図の散乱で、全ての1Loopの補正を含めて計算するには、



の3つの Tree diagram に、 $V_3$ ,  $\tilde{\Delta}$  を適用したものと、 $V_4$  のバーテックスの場合を考えればよい。

$$s = -(h_1 + h_2)^2, \quad t = -(h_1 - h_1')^2, \quad u = -(h_1 - h_2')^2,$$



$$\begin{aligned} D &= \lambda_3 \lambda_1 h_1^2 + \lambda_3 \lambda_2 h_2^2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 h_3^2 + m^2 \\ &= \lambda_3 \lambda_1 (-m^2) + \lambda_3 \lambda_2 (-m^2) + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 (-s) + m^2 \\ &= -\lambda_1 \lambda_2 s + (1 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \lambda_3) m^2 \end{aligned}$$

これを  $D_3(s)$  と表記すれば、



$$V_3^{(1)}/g = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int dF_3 \ln\left(\frac{D_3(s)}{m^2}\right),$$

$V_3^{(2)}$  について  $h_1 \rightarrow -h_1, h_2 \rightarrow -h_2, h_3 \rightarrow h_1 + h_2$

$$V_3^{(2)}/g = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int dF_3 \ln\left(\frac{D_3(s)}{m^2}\right) \equiv V_3(s)/g$$

$$\widehat{\Delta}(k^2) = \frac{1}{k^2 + m^2 - \lambda \epsilon - \Pi(k^2)}, \quad k^2 = -s \text{ が明らか,}$$

$\Pi(-s)$  について,  $D_2(s) \equiv -\lambda(1-\lambda)s + m^2,$

$$\Pi(-s) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx D_2(s) \ln\left(\frac{D_2(s)}{D_0}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \alpha(-s + m^2),$$

以上から, この過程の振幅  $\Gamma$  の寄与は,

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} (\lambda V_3(s))^2 \widehat{\Delta}(-s) \text{ となり,}$$

②  $h_1 \rightarrow h_1'$   $\Gamma$  を用いることになり, 同様に,

$h_1 - h_1'$   $D_3(t), D_2(t)$  を考え,

$$h_2 \rightarrow h_2' \quad \frac{1}{\lambda} (\lambda V_3(t))^2 \widehat{\Delta}(-t)$$

③ 同様に,  $\frac{1}{\lambda} (\lambda V_3(u))^2 \widehat{\Delta}(-u)$

④  $h_3 \rightarrow -h_2', h_4 \rightarrow -h_1'$

$$D_{1234} = \lambda_1 \lambda_4 h_1^2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_4 h_2^2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 h_3^2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3 h_4^2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 (h_1 + h_2)^2 + \lambda_3 \lambda_4 (h_2 + h_3)^2 + m^2$$

$$= -\lambda_1 \lambda_4 m^2 - \lambda_2 \lambda_4 m^2 - \lambda_2 \lambda_3 m^2 - \lambda_1 \lambda_3 m^2$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda_1 \lambda_2 s - \lambda_3 \lambda_4 t + m^2 \quad (h_2 - h_2' = -h_1 + h_1')$$

$$= -\lambda_1 \lambda_2 s - \lambda_3 \lambda_4 t + (1 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)) m^2,$$

これを  $D_4(s, t)$  と表記する,  $D_{1324}, D_{1243}$  は  $2 \leftrightarrow 1, 2 \leftrightarrow 4,$

$$(2 \leftrightarrow 3) = -\lambda_1 \lambda_3 u - \lambda_2 \lambda_4 t + (1 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_3)(\lambda_2 + \lambda_4)) m^2,$$

$$(3 \leftrightarrow 4) = -\lambda_1 \lambda_2 s - \lambda_3 \lambda_4 u + (1 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)) m^2$$

積分が  $\lambda_1 \sim \lambda_4$  の入れ換えの予変子の  $D_4(t, u), D_4(u, s)$  也,

$$V_4(s, t, u) \equiv \frac{1}{6} g^2 \alpha \int dF_4 \left( \frac{1}{D_4(s, t)} + \frac{1}{D_4(t, u)} + \frac{1}{D_4(u, s)} \right)$$

以上から,  $\lambda \tau_{1-loop}$ :

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( (\lambda V_3(s))^2 \hat{\Delta}(-s) + (\lambda V_3(t))^2 \hat{\Delta}(t) + (\lambda V_3(u))^2 \hat{\Delta}(u) + \lambda V_4(s, t, u) \right) \quad (20, 2) \quad \text{と書く.}$$

各項を計算していく, この  $h_1, h_2$  が  $m$  と比べて非常に大きい  
 7 割,  $s, |t|, |u|$  ( $s > 0, t, u < 0$ ) が  $m^2$  ほど非常に大きい  
 状況と想定してみれば,  $D_2 \sim D_4$  の  $m^2$  を無視できると,

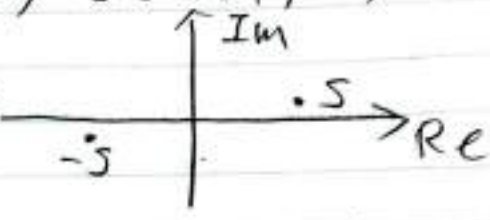
$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(-s) &= \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx (m^2 - \lambda(1-x)s) \ln \frac{m^2 - \lambda(1-x)s}{(1-x)m^2} - \frac{\alpha}{12} (-s + m^2) \\ &\approx -\frac{1}{2} \alpha s \int_0^1 dx \lambda(1-x) \left( \ln \left( -\frac{s}{m^2} \right) + \ln \frac{\lambda(1-x)}{1-\lambda(1-x)} + \frac{\alpha s}{12} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{12} \alpha s \left( \ln \left( -\frac{s}{m^2} \right) + 3 - \pi \sqrt{3} \right) \dots \textcircled{A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\Delta}(-s) = (-s - \Pi(-s))^{-1} \text{ に代入すれば,}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{\Delta}(-s) &= -\frac{1}{s} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{12} \alpha \left( \ln \left| -\frac{s}{m^2} \right| + 3 + \pi\sqrt{3} \right) \right)^{-1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{s} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{12} \alpha \left( \ln \left| -\frac{s}{m^2} \right| + 3 - \pi\sqrt{3} \right) \right) + O(\alpha^2)\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \therefore \widehat{\Delta}(k^2) = \frac{1}{k^2 + m^2 - i\epsilon - \pi(k^2)}$  を思い出し、 $s \leftrightarrow s + i\epsilon$  は右図のようになります。

$$\ln(-s) = \ln s - i\pi$$


$$\begin{aligned}V_3(s)/g &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int dF_3 \left( \ln \left| -\frac{s}{m^2} \right| + \ln(\alpha \alpha_2) \right) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \left( \ln \left| -\frac{s}{m^2} \right| - 3 \right) \quad \text{in } \textcircled{B}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(V_3(s))^2 \widehat{\Delta}(-s) &= -\frac{1}{s} g^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \left( \ln \left| -\frac{s}{m^2} \right| - 3 \right) \right)^2 \\ &\quad \times \left( 1 + \frac{1}{12} \alpha \left( \ln \left| -\frac{s}{m^2} \right| + 3 - \pi\sqrt{3} \right) \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{s} g^2 \left\{ \left( 1 - \alpha \left( \ln \left| -\frac{s}{m^2} \right| - 3 \right) \right) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{12} \alpha \left( \ln \left| -\frac{s}{m^2} \right| + 3 - \pi\sqrt{3} \right) \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + O(\alpha^2) \right\}\end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s} g^2 \left\{ 1 + \alpha \left( -\frac{11}{12} \ln \left| -\frac{s}{m^2} \right| + 3 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{12} \right) + O(\alpha^2) \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s} g^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{11}{12} \alpha \left( \ln \left| -\frac{s}{m^2} \right| + \frac{\pi\sqrt{3} - 39}{11} \right) + O(\alpha^2) \right\}$$

$t, m$  にも  $\tau(1, 2)$  も同様 (ただし、 $\ln(+t) = \ln|t|$ ),

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dF_4}{D_4(s, t)} &= -\frac{3}{s+t} \left( \pi^2 + \left( \ln \left| \frac{s}{t} \right| \right)^2 \right) \quad \text{in } \textcircled{C} \\ &= \frac{3}{u} \left( \pi^2 + \left( \ln \left| \frac{s}{t} \right| \right)^2 \right),\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_4(s, t, u) &= \frac{1}{2} g^2 \alpha \left\{ \frac{1}{s} \left( \pi^2 + \left( \ln \left| \frac{t}{u} \right| \right)^2 \right) + \frac{1}{t} \left( \pi^2 + \left( \ln \left| \frac{u}{s} \right| \right)^2 \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{u} \left( \pi^2 + \left( \ln \left| \frac{t}{s} \right| \right)^2 \right) \right\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{22c, } F(s, t, u) \equiv -\frac{1}{5} \left( 1 - \frac{11}{2} \alpha \left( \ln \left( -\frac{s}{m^2} \right) + \frac{6\pi^2 + \sqrt{3} - 39}{11} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \left( \ln \left( \frac{t}{u} \right) \right)^2 \right) \text{ etc,}$$

$$T_{1\text{-loop}} = g^2 (F(s, t, u) + F(t, u, s) + F(u, s, t)), //$$

積分の計算

$$\int dF_n f(x) = (n-1)! \int_0^1 dx_1 \dots dx_{n-1} \delta(x_1 + \dots + x_{n-1}) f(x)$$

$$= (n-1)! \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^{1-x_1} dx_2 \dots \int_0^{1-x_1-\dots-x_{n-2}} dx_{n-1}$$

$$\times f(x) \Big|_{x_n=1-x_1-\dots-x_{n-1}}$$

① ... 考え中

$$\text{②} \dots \int dF_3 \ln(x_1 x_2) = 2 \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^{1-x_1} dx_2 \ln(x_1 x_2)$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^{1-x_1} dx_2 (\ln x_1 + \ln x_2)$$

$$\int_0^{1-x_1} dx_2 \ln x_1 = (1-x_1) \ln x_1,$$

$$\int_0^{1-x_1} dx_2 \ln x_2 = \left[ x_2 \ln x_2 - x_2 \right]_0^{1-x_1}$$

$$= (1-x_1) \ln(1-x_1) - (1-x_1)$$

$$\int_0^1 dx_1 (1-x_1) \ln(1-x_1) = \int_0^1 dx \, x \ln x$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx \, \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{1}{4},$$

$$\int_0^1 dx_1 (1-x_1) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\int_0^1 dx_1 (1-x_1) \ln x_1 = \int_0^1 dx \, x \ln(1-x)$$



$$= - \int_0^1 dx \, x \left( x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots \right)$$

$$= - \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \dots \right)$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \right) + \dots \right\}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = - \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\text{よって } \int dF_3 \ln(\lambda_1 \lambda_2) = 2 \left( -\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -3$$

◎... 考え中