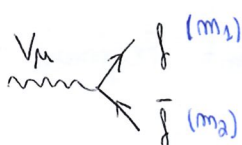


Problems

- Check the UV-finiteness of S, T, U by explicit calculation of fermion self-energies (e.g. top-bottom loops)

We can borrow some of the results from arXiv hep-ph/0512342 (Wells)

For a generic vertex  given by $iA\gamma_\mu (v - a\gamma_5)$

the self-energy $\Pi_{VV'}^{\mu\nu}$ is given by (in terms of Passarino-Veltman integrals)

$$\Pi_{VV'}^{\mu\nu} = \frac{AA'}{4\pi^2} \left\{ (vv' + aa') \left[2p^\mu p^\nu (B_{21} - B_1) + g^{\mu\nu} (-2B_{22} - p^2 B_{21} + p^2 B_1) \right] + m_1 m_2 (vv' - aa') g^{\mu\nu} B_0 \right\}$$

- As discussed in the lecture, we are only interested here in the $\Pi_{VV'}^{\mu\nu}$ piece proportional to $g^{\mu\nu}$

- The divergent pieces of the Passarino-Veltman integrals are given by

$$B_{22} = \left(\frac{m_1^2 + m_2^2}{4} - \frac{p^2}{12} \right) \Delta \quad ; \quad B_{21} = \frac{\Delta}{3} \quad ; \quad B_1 = \frac{\Delta}{2}$$

$$B_0 = \Delta$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{\epsilon} - \gamma_E + \ln 4\pi$$

$$\text{Then } \Pi_{VV'}^{(\Delta)\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} \cdot \frac{AA'}{4n^2} \left\{ (b b' + a a') \left(-\frac{(m_1^2 + m_2^2)}{2} + \frac{p^2}{3} \right) + (b b' - a a') m_1 m_2 \right\} \Delta$$

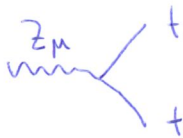
Now, for the top + bottom quark contribution to the self-energies (the divergent part) the relevant Feynman rules are:



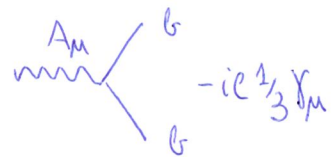
$$\frac{ig}{2\sqrt{2}} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5)$$



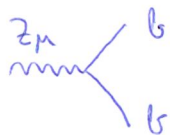
$$ie^{2/3} \gamma_\mu$$



$$\frac{ig}{4c} \gamma_\mu \left[(1 - \frac{8}{3} S^2) - \gamma_5 \right]$$



$$-ie^{1/3} \gamma_\mu$$



$$\frac{ig}{4c} \gamma_\mu \left[(1 + \frac{4}{3} S^2) + \gamma_5 \right]$$

③ UV-limitness of T :

$$\Pi_{zz}^\Delta(0) = \frac{g^2}{16c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4n^2} \left\{ -2m_t^2 - 2m_b^2 \right\} \Delta$$

$$\Pi_{ww}^\Delta(0) = \frac{g^2}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{4n^2} \left\{ -m_t^2 - m_b^2 \right\} \Delta$$

$$\frac{\Pi_{ww}^\Delta(0)}{m_w^2} - \frac{\Pi_{zz}^\Delta(0)}{m_z^2} = \frac{g^2}{4n^2} \Delta \left\{ \frac{-m_t^2 - m_b^2}{8 \underbrace{m_z^2 c^2}_{m_w^2}} - \frac{(-m_t^2 - m_b^2)}{8m_z^2 c^2} \right\} = 0$$

● UV-finiteness of \mathcal{U} :

Note : $\Pi_{W'}^{(\Delta)\mu\nu}(p^2=m_x^2) - \Pi_{W'}^{(\Delta)\mu\nu}(p^2=0) =$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4n^2} g^{\mu\nu} \cdot AA' (v v' + a a') \frac{m_x^2}{3}$$

$$\bullet \frac{\Pi_{WW}(m_W^2) - \Pi_{WW}(0)}{m_W^2} = \frac{\Delta}{4n^2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{g^2}{8} \cdot (2)$$

$$\bullet c^2 \left(\frac{\Pi_{ZZ}(m_Z^2) - \Pi_{ZZ}(0)}{m_Z^2} \right) = \frac{\Delta}{4n^2} \frac{1}{3} c^2 \frac{g^2}{16 c^2} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{8}{3} s^2\right)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{4}{3} s^2\right)^2 + 2 \right\}$$

$$\bullet s^2 \frac{\Pi_{\gamma\gamma}(m_Z^2)}{m_Z^2} = \frac{\Delta}{4n^2} \frac{1}{3} g^2 s^4 \left(\frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{9} \right)$$

$$\bullet 2sc \left(\frac{\Pi_{\gamma Z}(m_Z^2) - \Pi_{\gamma Z}(0)}{m_Z^2} \right) = \frac{\Delta}{4n^2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{g^2 s^2}{2} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{8}{3} s^2\right)^2 \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{4}{3} s^2\right) \right\}$$