

Title: Quantum Field Theory II (PHYS 603) - Lecture 14

Date: Nov 12, 2009 09:00 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/09110078>

Abstract:

$U(2)$

A_μ

$\psi, \bar{\psi}$

2×2

2

Hermitean Matrices

~~components~~

$U(2)$

$A_\mu, c, \bar{c}: 2 \times 2$ Hermitian Matrices

$\psi, \bar{\psi}$ 2 ~~components~~ Spinors

$U(2)$

$A_\mu, c, \bar{c}: 2 \times 2$ Hermitian Matrices

$\Psi, \bar{\Psi}$ 2 ~~components~~ Spinors

$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} (\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \right]$$

$U(2)$ $A_\mu, c, \bar{c}: 2 \times 2$ Hermitian Matrices
 $\Psi, \bar{\Psi}$ 2 ~~components~~ Spinors

$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} (\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [\bar{c} [-\not{\partial}^\mu \not{D}_\mu] c] \right]$$

$U(2)$ $A_\mu, c, \bar{c}: 2 \times 2$ Hermitian Matrices
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$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} [(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [\bar{c} [-\not{\partial}^{\mu} \not{\partial}_\mu] c] \right]$$

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$U(2)$ $A_\mu, c, \bar{c}: 2 \times 2$ Hermitian Matrices
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$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4g^2} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} [(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [\bar{c} [-\not{\partial}^\mu \not{D}_\mu] c] \right]$$

new $-\frac{1}{4u^2} [\text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu})]^2$

$U(2)$ A_μ, c, \bar{c} : 2×2 Hermitian Matrices
 $\Psi, \bar{\Psi}$ 2 ~~components~~ Spinors

$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4g^2} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{2g^2} \text{Tr} [(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [\bar{c} [-\not{\partial} \not{D}_\mu] c] \right]$$


new $-\frac{1}{4u^2} [\text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu})]^2$

$u \rightarrow \infty$ $U(2) \rightarrow SU(2)$

$U(2)$ $A_\mu, c, \bar{c}: 2 \times 2$ Hermitian Matrices
 $\Psi, \bar{\Psi}$ 2 ~~components~~ spinors

$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4g^2} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} [(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [\bar{c} [-\not{\partial}^\mu \not{D}_\mu] c] \right]$$

new $-\frac{1}{4u^2} [\text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu})]^2$ $u \rightarrow \infty$ $U(2) \rightarrow SU(2)$

Propagator for the A_μ  =

$U(2)$ $A_\mu, c, \bar{c}: 2 \times 2$ Hermitian Matrices
 $\Psi, \bar{\Psi}$ 2 ~~components~~ spinors

$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4g^2} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} [(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [c [-\not{\partial}^* \not{D}_\mu] c] \right]$$

new $-\frac{1}{4g^2} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu}^2]$
 for the A_μ

$u \rightarrow \infty \quad U(2) \rightarrow SU(2)$



$U(2)$ $A_\mu, c, \bar{c}: 2 \times 2$ Hermitian Matrices
 $\Psi, \bar{\Psi}$ 2 ~~components~~ spinors

$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4g^2} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} [(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [\bar{c} [-\not{D}^*] c] \right]$$

new $-\frac{1}{4u^2} [\text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu})]^2$

$u \rightarrow \infty \quad U(2) \rightarrow SU(2)$

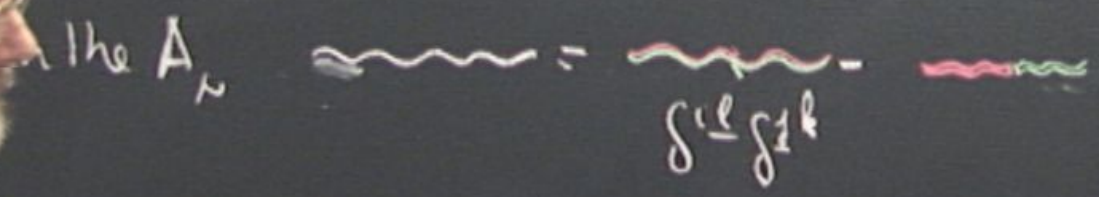
propagator for the A_μ



$U(2)$ $A_\mu, c, \bar{c}: 2 \times 2$ Hermitian Matrices $A_\mu^{(ij)}$ $i, j = 1, 2$
 $\Psi, \bar{\Psi}$ 2 components Spinors

$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4g^2} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} [(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [\bar{c} [-\not{D}^*] c] \right]$$

he $[\text{Tr} (F_{\mu\nu})]^2$ $u \rightarrow \infty$ $U(2) \rightarrow SU(2)$



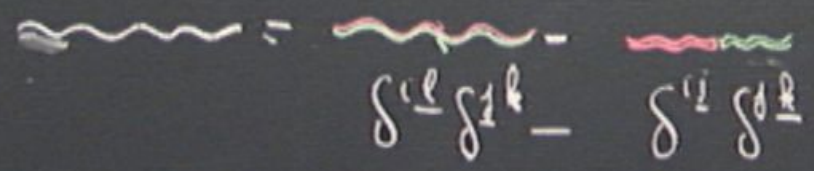
$U(2)$ $A_\mu, c, \bar{c}: 2 \times 2$ Hermitian Matrices $A_\mu^{(ij)}$ $i, j = 1, 2$
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$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4g^2} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} [(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [c [-\not{D}^\dagger] c] \right]$$

new $[\text{Tr} (F_{\mu\nu})]^2$

$u \rightarrow \infty$ $U(2) \rightarrow SU(2)$

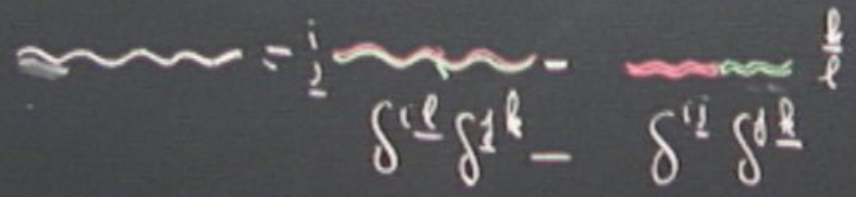
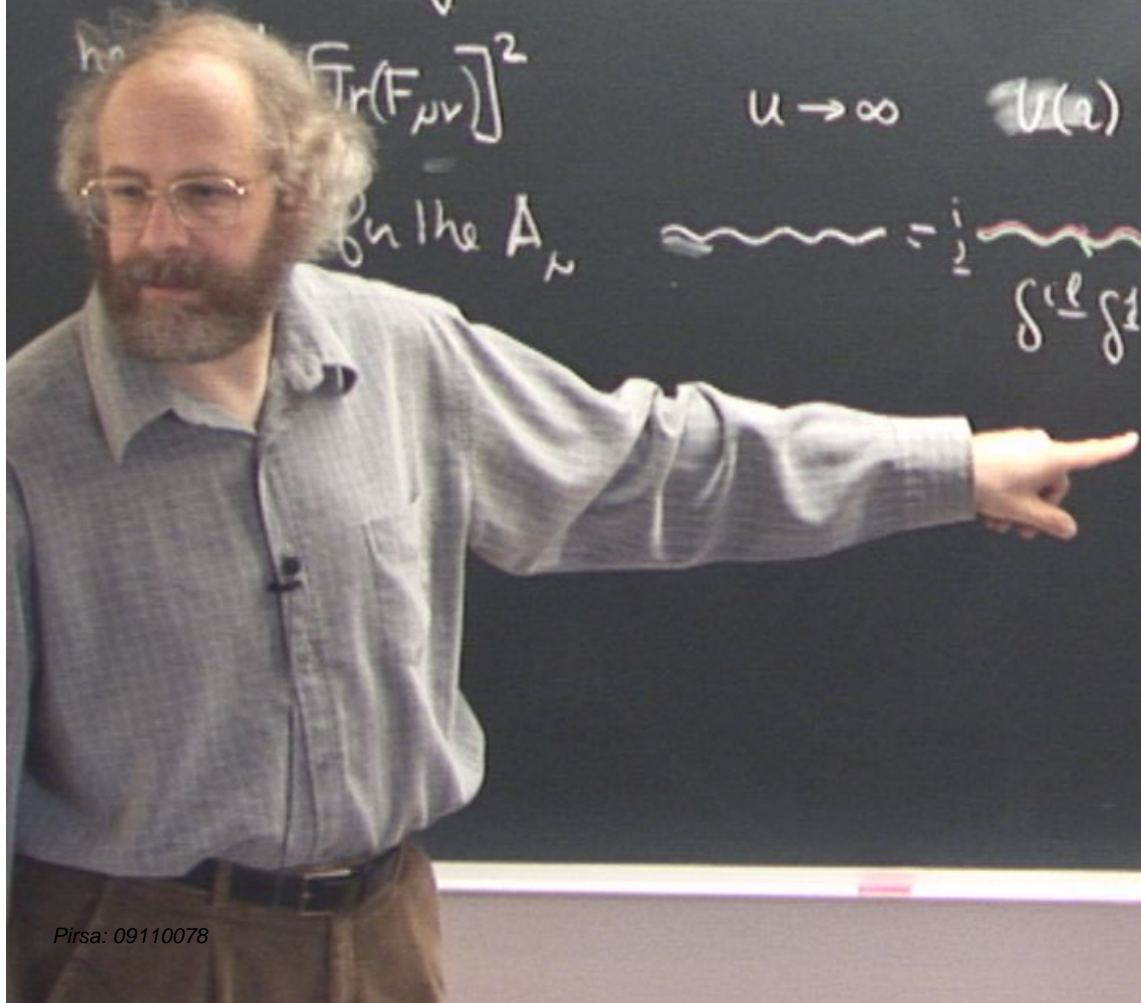
the A_μ



$U(2)$ $A_\mu, c, \bar{c}: 2 \times 2$ Hermitian Matrices $A_\mu^{(ij)}$ $i, j = 1, 2$
 $\Psi, \bar{\Psi}$ 2 components spinors

$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4g^2} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} [(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [c [-\not{D}^*] c] \right]$$

for $\text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu}]^2$ $u \rightarrow \infty$ $U(2) \rightarrow SU(2)$



$U(2)$ $A_\mu, c, \bar{c}: 2 \times 2$ Hermitian Matrices $A_\mu^{(ij)}$ $i, j = 1, 2$
 $\Psi, \bar{\Psi}$ 2 components spinors

$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4g^2} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} [(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [c [-\not{D}^\dagger \not{D}_\mu] c] \right]$$

new $-\frac{1}{4u^2} [\text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu})]^2$

$u \rightarrow \infty$ $U(2) \rightarrow SU(2)$

or for the A_μ

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{wavy line} = \frac{i}{2} \text{---} \frac{g^2}{u^2 + 2g^2} \text{---} \frac{g^2}{u^2 + 2g^2} \text{---} \frac{1}{2} \\
 & \delta^{ij} \delta^{kl} - \frac{g^2}{u^2 + 2g^2} \delta^{ij} \delta^{kl}
 \end{aligned}$$

$U(2)$ $A_\mu, c, \bar{c}: 2 \times 2$ Hermitian Matrices $A_\mu^{(ij)}$ $i, j = 1, 2$
 $\Psi, \bar{\Psi}$ 2 components spinors

$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4g^2} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} [(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [c [-\not{D}_\mu^\dagger] c] \right]$$

$-\frac{1}{4u^2} [\text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu})]^2$ $u \rightarrow \infty$ $U(2) \rightarrow SU(2)$

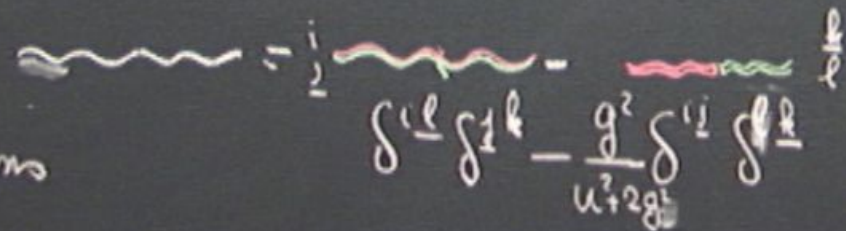
generator for the A

$\frac{1}{2} \int d^D x \left[\delta^{ij} \delta^{kl} - \frac{g^2}{u^2 2g_0^2} \delta^{ij} \delta^{kl} \right]$

$U(2)$ A_μ, c, \bar{c} : 2×2 Hermitian Matrices $A_\mu^{(ij)}$ $i, j = 1, 2$
 $\Psi, \bar{\Psi}$ 2 components spinors

$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4g^2} \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} [(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [c [-\not{D}^* \not{D}_\mu] c] \right]$$

new $-\frac{1}{4u^2} [\text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu})]^2$ $u \rightarrow \infty$ $U(2) \rightarrow SU(2)$

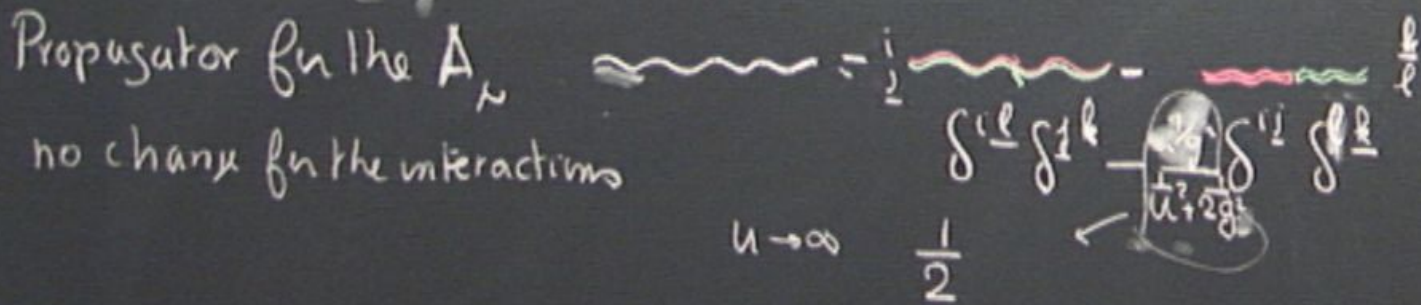
Propagator for the A_μ 

no change for the interactions

$U(2)$ A_μ, c, \bar{c} : 2×2 Hermitian Matrices $A_\mu^{(ij)}$ $i, j = 1, 2$
 $\Psi, \bar{\Psi}$ 2 components spinors

$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4g^2} \text{Tr}_{ii} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} [(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [c [-\not{D}_\mu^\dagger] c] \right]$$

new $-\frac{1}{4u^2} [\text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu})] [\text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu})]$ $u \rightarrow \infty$ $U(2) \rightarrow SU(2)$



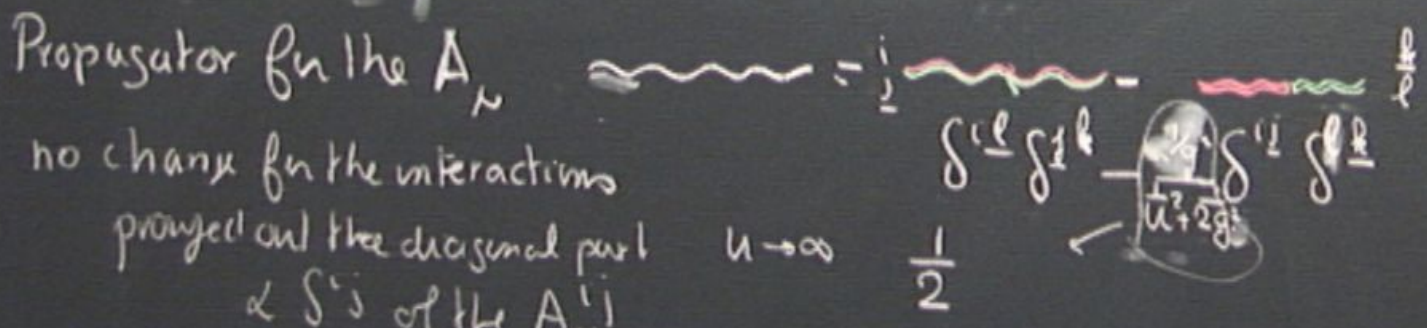
$$SU(2) \times U(1) = U(2)$$

$A_\mu, c, \bar{c}: 2 \times 2$ Hermitian Matrices
 $\Psi, \bar{\Psi}$ 2 components spinors

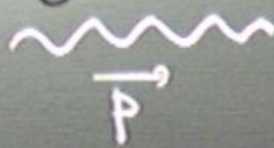
$$A_\mu^{(ij)} \quad i, j = 1, 2$$

$$S = \int d^D x \left[-\frac{1}{4g^2} \text{Tr}_{ij} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] + \frac{1}{25} \text{Tr} [(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2] + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \text{Tr} [\bar{C} [- \right.$$

new $-\frac{1}{4u^2} [\text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu}) \text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu})]$ $u \rightarrow \infty$ $U(2) \rightarrow SU(2)$



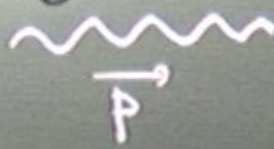
Renormalisierung



$$\dots \Pi_{\lambda\nu}(P)$$

$$c[-\partial_\mu^2]c$$

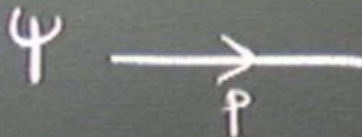
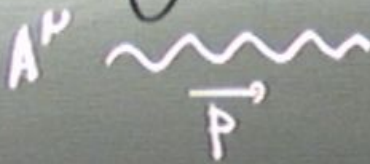
Renormierung



$$\dots \Pi_{\mu\nu}(p) \approx -\frac{1}{p^2} \left(\delta_{\mu\nu} (1-\zeta) \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} \right)$$

$$c[-\partial_\mu^2]c$$

Renormierung

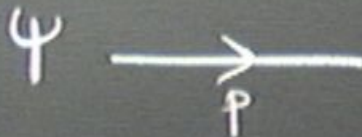
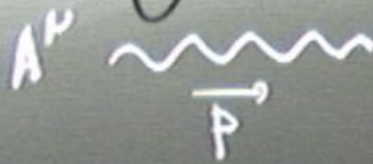


$$\Pi_{\mu\nu}(p) \approx \frac{1}{p^2} (\delta_{\mu\nu} (1-\zeta) \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2})$$

$$\Delta(p) \sim \frac{1}{\not{p} + m}$$

$c[-\not{\partial} \gamma_\mu]c$

Renormalization



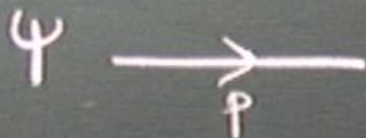
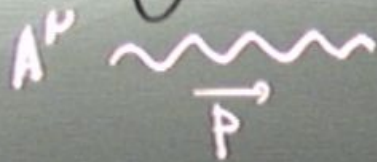
$$\Pi_{\mu\nu}(p) \sim \frac{1}{p^2} \left(g_{\mu\nu} (1-\xi) \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} \right)$$

$$\Delta(p) \sim \frac{1}{\not{p} + m} \sim \frac{1}{|p|}$$

$$G_{\text{ghost}} \sim \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$c[-\partial_\mu \partial_\nu]c$

Renormalization



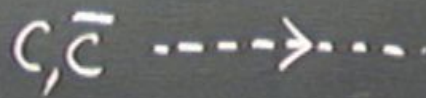
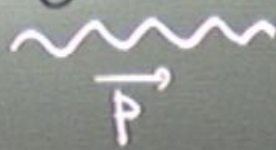
$$\Pi_{\mu\nu}(p) \sim \frac{1}{p^2} (\dots (1-\zeta) \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2})$$

$$\Delta(p) \sim \frac{1}{\not{p} + m} \sim \frac{1}{|p|}$$

$$G_{\text{ghost}} \sim \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$[-\partial_\mu \partial_\nu] c$

Renormalization A^μ



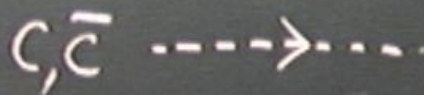
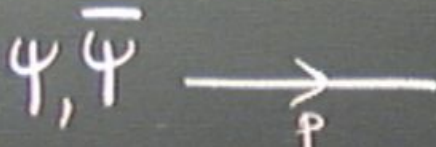
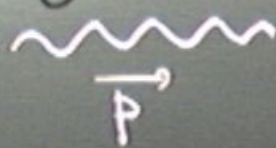
$$[-\partial_\mu^\nu \delta_{\mu\nu}]c$$

$$\pi_{\mu\nu}(p) \sim \frac{1}{p^2} \left(\delta_{\mu\nu} (1-\zeta) \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} \right)$$

$$\Delta(p) \sim \frac{1}{\not{p} + m} \sim \frac{1}{|p|}$$

$$G_{\text{ghost}} \sim \frac{1}{p^2}$$

Renormalization A^μ



$[-\partial_\mu \partial_\nu] c$

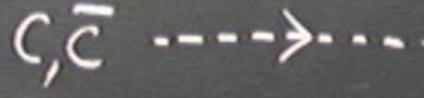
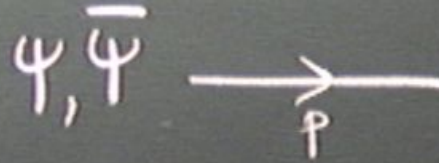
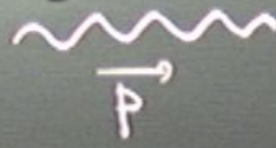
$$\Pi_{\mu\nu}(p) \approx \frac{1}{p^2} \left(g_{\mu\nu} (1-\zeta) \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} \right)$$

$$\Delta(p) \sim \frac{1}{\not{p} + m} \sim \frac{1}{|p|}$$

$$G_{\text{ghost}} \sim \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$(p-q)^\mu \delta^{\nu\rho}$$

Renormalization A^μ



$$\Pi_{\mu\nu}(p) \approx \frac{1}{p^2} \left(g_{\mu\nu} (1-\zeta) \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} \right)$$

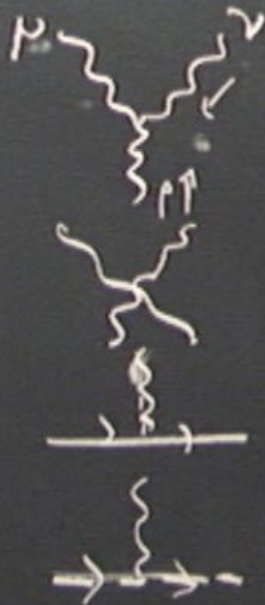
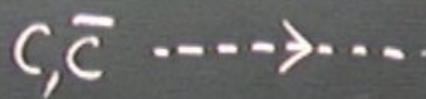
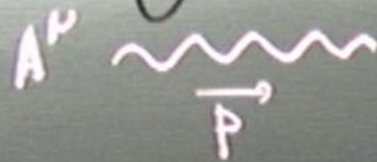
$$\Delta(p) \sim \frac{1}{\not{p} + m} \sim \frac{1}{|p|}$$

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$$(p-q)^\mu \delta^{\nu\rho}$$

$[-\partial_\mu \partial_\nu] c$

Renormalization



$[-\partial_\mu \partial_\nu] c$

$$\pi_{\mu\nu}(p) \approx \frac{1}{p^2} (1-\zeta) \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2}$$

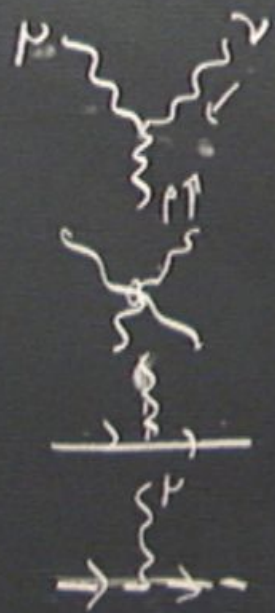
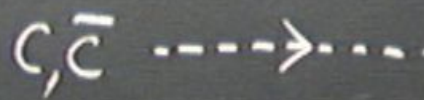
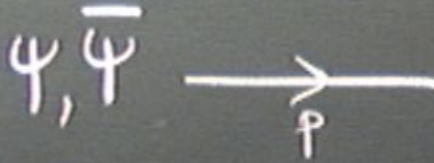
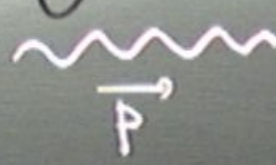
$$\Delta(p) \sim \frac{1}{\not{p} + m} \sim \frac{1}{|p|}$$

$$G_{\text{ghost}} \sim \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$(p-q)^\mu \delta^{\nu\rho} \sim |p|$$

Renormalization

$[-\partial_\mu \partial_\mu]c$



$$\Pi_{\mu\nu}(p) \approx \frac{1}{p^2} (\dots (1-\zeta) \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2})$$

$$\Delta(p) \sim \frac{1}{\not{p} + m} \sim \frac{1}{|p|}$$

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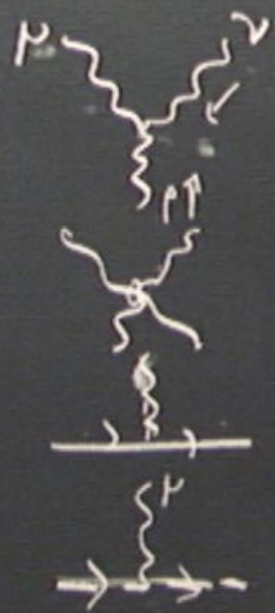
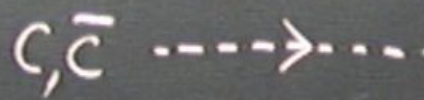
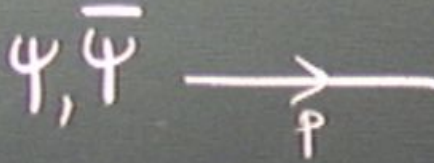
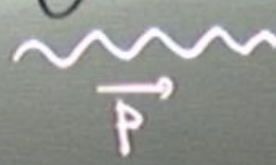
$$\sim 1$$

$$\sim 1$$

$$p^\mu \sim |p|$$

Renormalization

$$[-\partial_\mu \partial_\mu] c$$



$$\Pi_{\mu\nu}(p) \sim \frac{1}{p^2} (\dots (1-\zeta) \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2})$$

$$\Delta(p) \sim \frac{1}{\not{p} + m} \sim \frac{1}{|p|}$$

$$G_{\text{ghost}} \sim \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$(p-q)^\mu \delta^{\nu\rho} \sim |p|$$

$$\sim 1$$

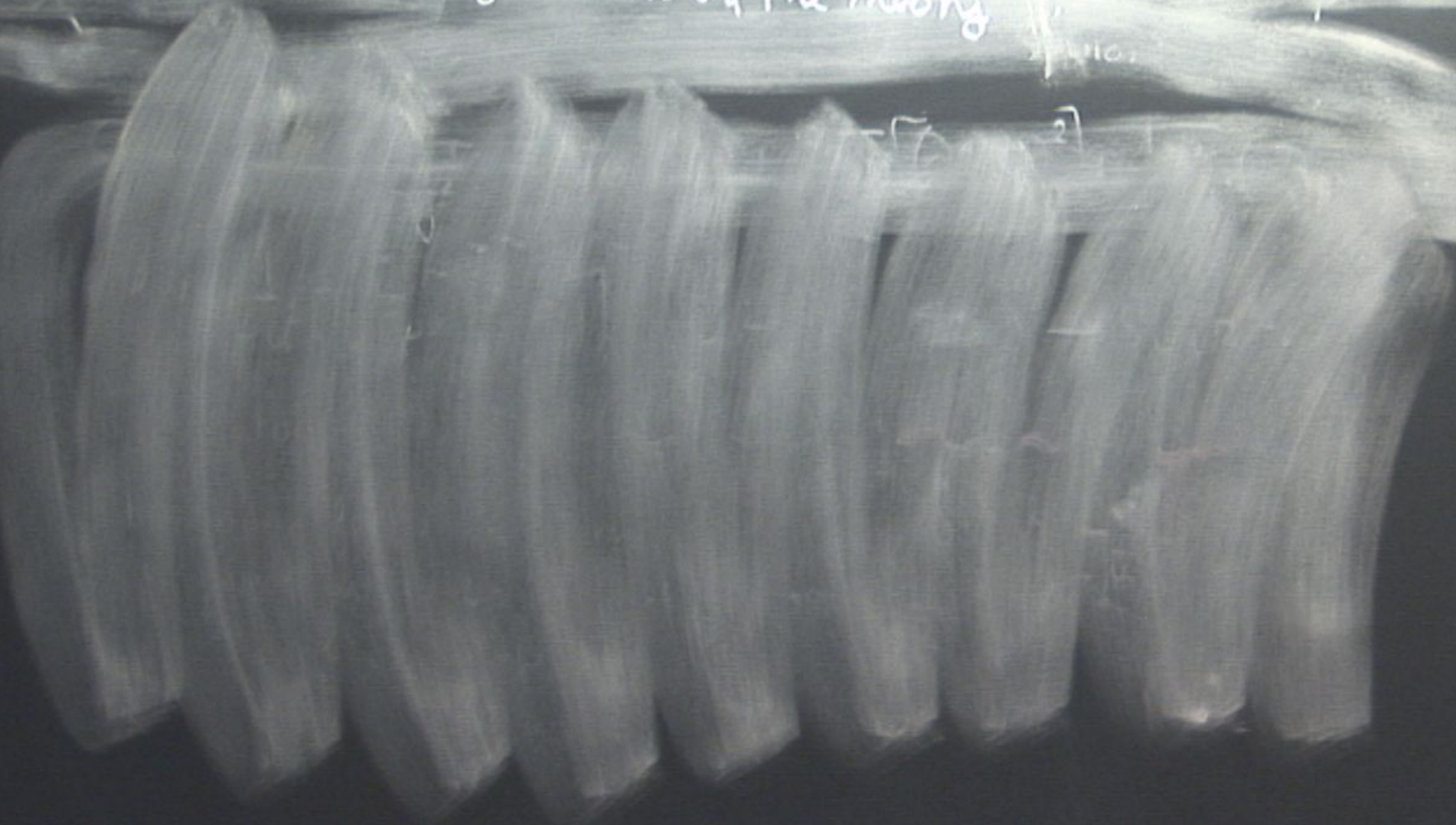
$$\sim 1$$

$$p^\mu \sim |p|$$

Where are the UV singularities of the theory

β
 γ
1/10

β
 γ
1/10



Where are the UV singularities of the theory



propagator of the fermion

Where are the UV singularities of the theory



propagator of the fermion



Where are the UV singularities of the theory

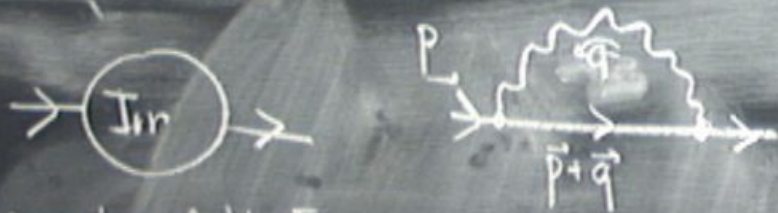


propagator of the fermion



$$\approx \int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(p+q)^2 + m^2}$$

Where are the UV singularities of the theory



Propagator of the Fermion

$$\approx \int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(p+q)^2 + m^2}$$

linear divergence

Where are the UV singularities of the theory



Propagator of the Fermion



$$\approx \int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(\not{p} + \not{q}) + m}$$

$|q| < \Lambda$
linear divergence

Where are the UV singularities of the theory



Propagator of the Fermion



$$\approx \int d^4 q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(\not{p} + \not{q}) + m}$$

$$\approx \Lambda + \not{p} \log \Lambda + m \log \Lambda$$

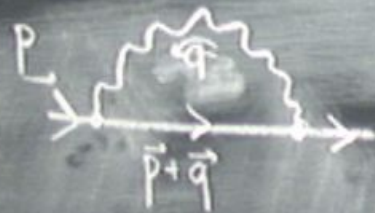
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Where are the UV singularities of the theory?



Propagator of the Fermion

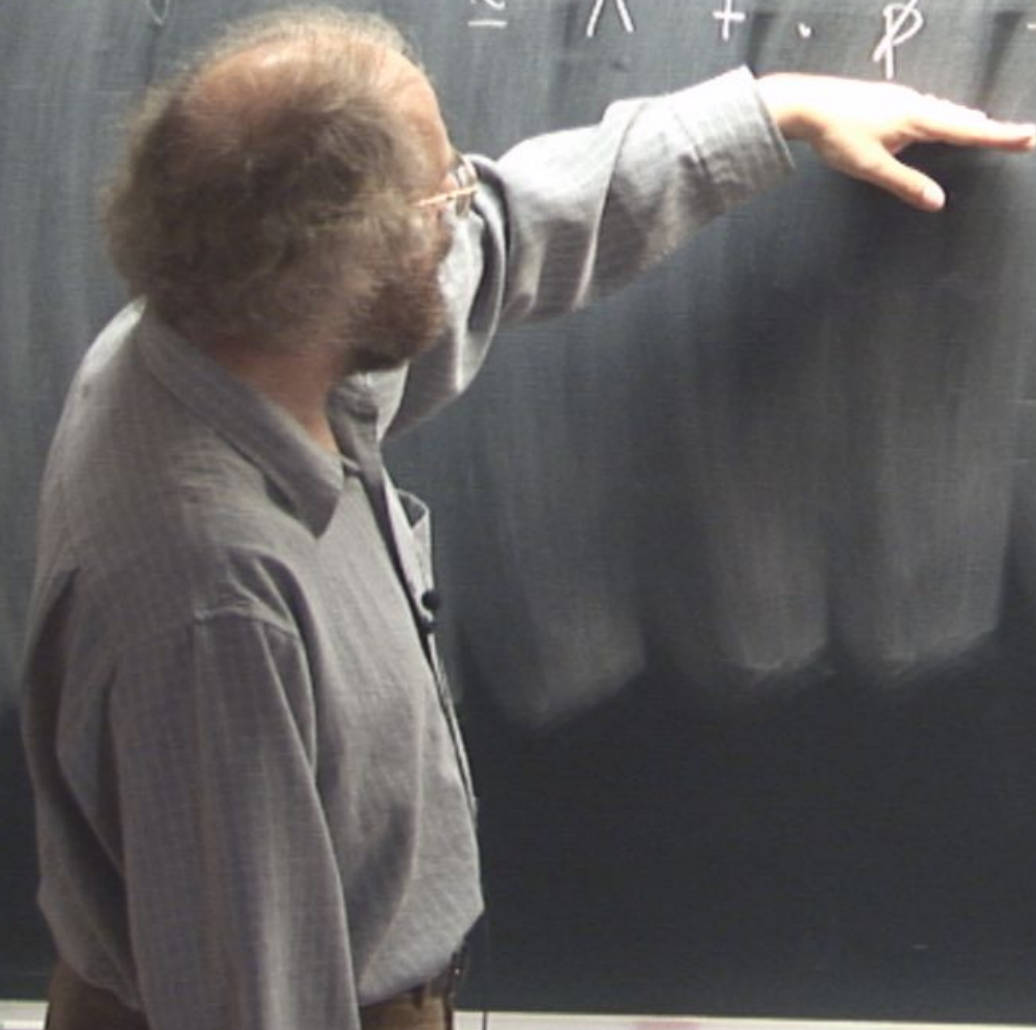


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Propagator of the Fermion



$$\approx \int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(\not{p} + \not{q}) + m}$$

$$\approx \Lambda + \not{p} \log \Lambda + m \log \Lambda$$

renormalization of the mass

$|q| < \Lambda$

linear divergence

$$\bar{\psi} (i \not{\partial} - m) \psi$$

$$\bar{\Psi} (i \not{\partial} - m) \Psi + \underline{\Delta m} \bar{\Psi} \Psi$$

Mass Counterterm.

$$\psi = \sqrt{1+\Delta Z} \psi_R \quad \left[(1+\Delta Z) \bar{\psi} i \not{\partial} \psi \right]$$

\downarrow
 $\bar{\psi}_R i \not{\partial} \psi_R$

$$\left\{ \bar{\psi} (i \not{\partial} - m) \psi + \underline{\Delta m} \bar{\psi} \psi \right.$$

Mass Counter term
 $+ \Delta Z \bar{\psi} i \not{\partial} \psi$
 Field renormalization

Where are the UV singularities of the theory?

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operator of the fermion



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$$\approx \Lambda + \not{p} \log \Lambda + m \log \Lambda$$

Λ divergence is absent!

renormalization of the mass

If $m = 0$, it is not renormalized (\neq case of a scalar field)

Where are the UV singularities of the theory?

$$|q| < \Lambda$$



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If $m = 0$, it is not renormalized

(\neq case of a scalar field, ϕ)

$$CT \rightarrow \Lambda^2 \phi^2$$

Where are the UV singularities of the theory?

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anomaly is absent

renormalization of the mass

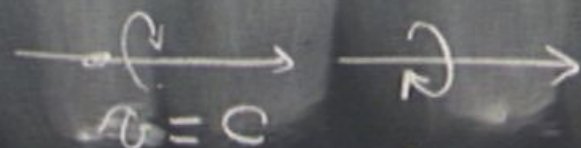
$\gamma_5 = 0$, it is not renormalized

(\neq case of a scalar field ϕ)

so: because of γ_5 symmetry of the theory when $m=0$

$$\text{CT} \rightarrow \Lambda^2 \phi^2$$

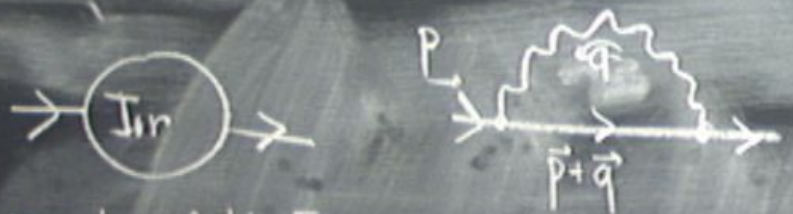
theory: massless fermions



helicity Right or Left

Where are the UV singularities of the theory?

$$|q| < \Lambda$$



$$\approx \int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(p+q)^2 + m^2}$$

linear divergence

operator of the Fermion

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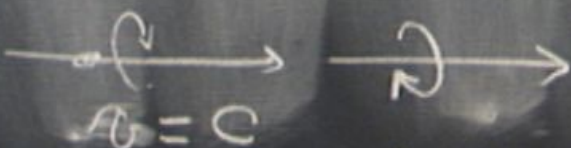
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$$\text{CT} \rightarrow \Lambda^2 \phi^2$$

Axial Symmetry : massless fermions



Helicity Right Left

Where are the UV singularities of the theory?

$$|q| < \Lambda$$



$$\approx \int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(\not{p} + \not{q}) + m}$$

linear divergence

operator of the fermion

$$\approx \Lambda + \not{p} \log \Lambda + m \log \Lambda$$

Λ divergence is absent!

renormalization of the mass

If $m = 0$, it is not renormalized

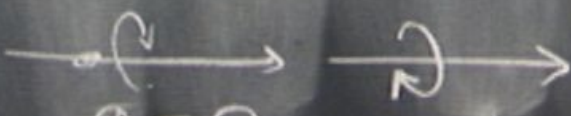
(\neq case of a scalar field, ϕ)

Why is it so? because of symmetry of the theory when $m = 0$

$$\text{CT} \rightarrow \Lambda^2 \phi^2$$

Axial Symmetry: massless fermions

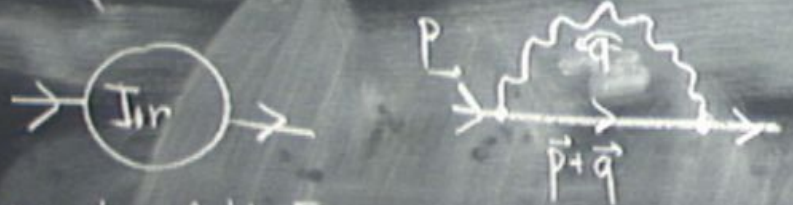
$$\gamma^5 = i \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3$$



Helicity Right or Left

Where are the UV singularities of the theory?

$$|q| < \Lambda$$



$$\approx \int d^4 q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(\not{p} + \not{q}) + m}$$

linear divergence

operator of the Fermion

$$\approx \Lambda + \not{p} \log \Lambda + m \log \Lambda$$

Λ divergence is absent!

renormalization of the mass

If $m = 0$, it is not renormalized

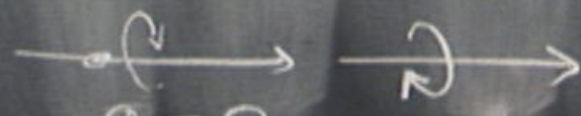
(\neq case of a scalar field, ϕ)

Why is it so? because of symmetry of the theory when $m = 0$

$$CT \rightarrow \Lambda^2 \phi^2$$

Axial Symmetry: massless fermions

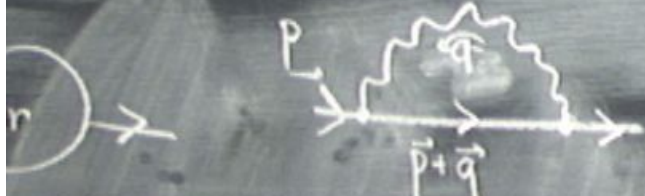
$$\gamma^5 = i\gamma^0\gamma^1\gamma^2\gamma^3$$



Helicity Right or Left

$$\psi \rightarrow i\gamma^5 \psi, \bar{\psi} \rightarrow -i\gamma^5 \bar{\psi}$$

are the UV singularities of the theory



$$\approx \int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(\not{p} + \not{q}) + m}$$

$|q| < \Lambda$
linear divergence

$$\approx \Lambda + \not{p} \log \Lambda + m \log \Lambda$$

of the Fermion
divergence is absent

renormalization of the mass

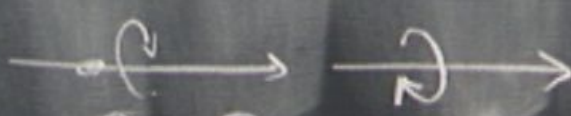
is not renormalized

(\neq case of a scalar field ϕ)

because of $U(1)$ symmetry of the theory when $m=0$

$$CT \rightarrow \Lambda^2 \phi^2$$

metry: massless fermions



while $\overline{\psi} \psi$

$$i\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^5$$

helicity Right \rightarrow Left

$$i\gamma^5 \psi, \quad \overline{\psi} \rightarrow -i\gamma^5 \psi, \quad \overline{\psi} i \not{\partial} \psi \rightarrow \overline{\psi} i \not{\partial} \psi$$

singularities of the theory



$$\approx \int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(\not{p} + \not{q}) + m}$$

$|q| < \Lambda$

linear divergence

$$\approx \Lambda + \not{p} \log \Lambda + m \log \Lambda$$

sent, renorm

is not re

caused by the theory



(\neq case of a scalar field ϕ)

$$CT \rightarrow \Lambda^2 \phi^2$$

while $m \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rightarrow -m \bar{\Psi} \Psi$

Renorm

Where are the UV singularities of the theory?



Propagator of the Fermion



$$\approx \int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(p+q)^2 + m^2}$$

$|q| < \Lambda$
linearly divergent

$$\approx \Lambda + \not{p} \log \Lambda + m \log \Lambda$$

Λ divergence is absent! renormalization of the mass

If $m = 0$, it is not renormalized

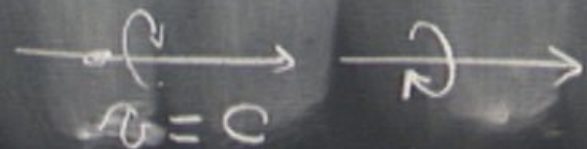
(\neq case of a scalar field)

Why is it so? because of symmetry of the theory when $m=0$

$$CT \rightarrow \Lambda^2 \phi^2$$

Discrete Axial Symmetry: massless fermions

$$\gamma^5 = i\gamma^0\gamma^1\gamma^2\gamma^3$$

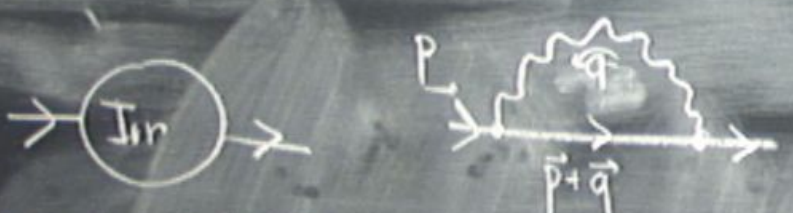


helicity Right or Left

$$\psi \rightarrow i\gamma^5 \psi, \quad \bar{\psi} \rightarrow -i\gamma^5 \bar{\psi}, \quad \bar{\psi} \not{\partial} \psi \rightarrow \bar{\psi} i \not{\partial} \psi$$

Where are the UV singularities of the theory?

$|q| < \Lambda$
linear divergence



$$\approx \int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(p+q)^2 + m^2}$$

$$\approx \Lambda + \not{p} \log \Lambda + m \log \Lambda$$

operator of the Fermion

Λ divergence is absent!

renormalization of the mass

$= 0$, it is not renormalized

(\neq case of a scalar field ϕ)

$$\text{CT} \rightarrow \Lambda^2 \phi^2$$

so: because of symmetry of the theory when $m=0$

Symmetry: massless fermions

$$\gamma^5 = i\gamma^0\gamma^1\gamma^2\gamma^3$$



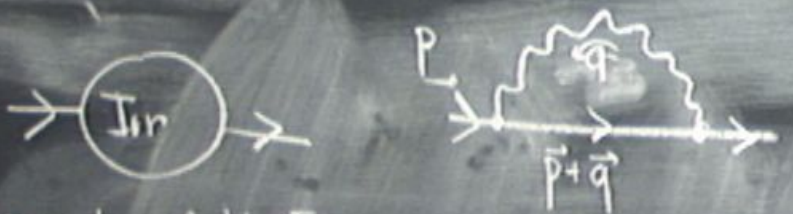
$\sigma = c$
helicity Right or Left

while

$$\psi \rightarrow i\gamma^5 \psi, \quad \bar{\psi} \rightarrow +i\gamma^5 \bar{\psi}, \quad \bar{\psi} i \not{\partial} \psi \rightarrow \bar{\psi} i \not{\partial} \psi$$

Where are the UV singularities of the theory

$$|q| < \Lambda$$



$$\approx \int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(p+q)^2 + m^2}$$

linear divergence

operator of the Fermion

$$\approx \Lambda + \not{p} \log \Lambda + m \log \Lambda$$

Λ divergence is absent!

renormalization of the mass

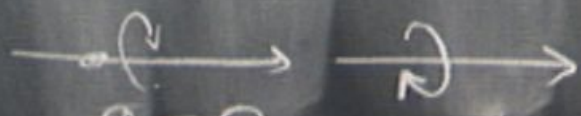
If $m = 0$, it is not renormalized

(\neq case of a scalar field ϕ)

Why is it so? because of symmetry of the theory when $m=0$

$$CT \rightarrow \Lambda^2 \phi^2$$

Axial Symmetry : massless fermions



while

$$\gamma^5 = i\gamma^0\gamma^1\gamma^2\gamma^3$$

helicity Right or Left

$$\psi \rightarrow i\gamma^5 \psi, \quad \bar{\psi} \rightarrow +i\bar{\psi}\gamma^5, \quad \bar{\psi}\not{\partial}\psi \rightarrow \bar{\psi}\not{\partial}\psi$$

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha\gamma_5}\psi$$

$$\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{\psi} e^{i\alpha\gamma_5}$$

α a real parameter
 U(1) symmetry

$$m\bar{\psi}\psi \rightarrow -m\bar{\psi}\psi$$

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha\gamma_5}\psi$$

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α a real parameter

$U(1)$ symmetry

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α a real parameter
 $U(1)_A$ symmetry
 $m = 0$

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$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha\gamma_5} \psi$$

$$\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{\psi} e^{i\alpha\gamma_5}$$

α a real parameter

$U(1)_A$ symmetry

$$m = 0$$

Anomaly when
coupling with
gauge fields

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Anomaly when
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$$\bar{\psi}\psi \rightarrow -m\bar{\psi}\psi$$

$$\alpha = \pi/2$$

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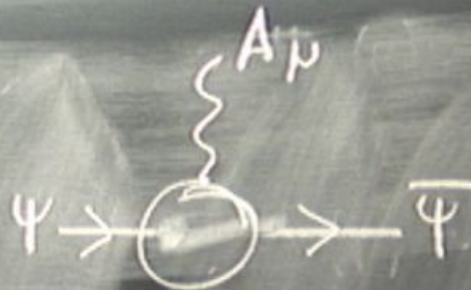
$U(1)_A$ symmetry

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Anomaly when
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$$m \bar{\psi} \psi \rightarrow -m \bar{\psi} \psi$$

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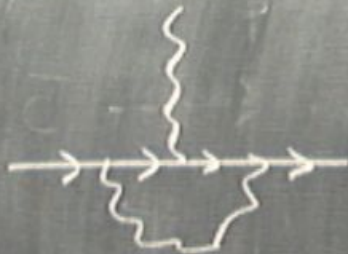
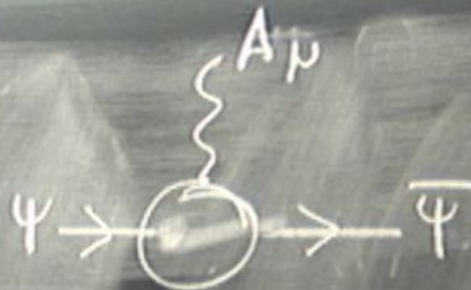
α a real parameter

$U(1)_A$ symmetry
 $= 0$

...nen
 ... with
 ... fields

$$\rightarrow -m\bar{\psi}\psi$$

$$= \pi/2$$



$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha\gamma_5}\psi$$

$$\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{\psi} e^{i\alpha\gamma_5}$$

α a real parameter

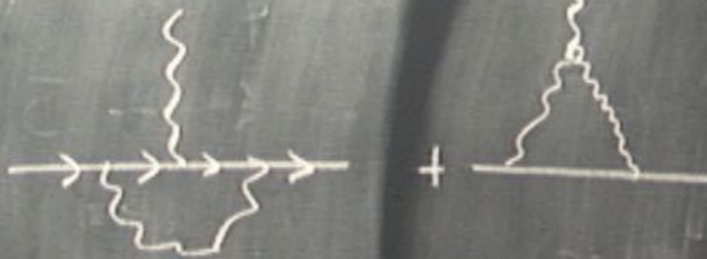
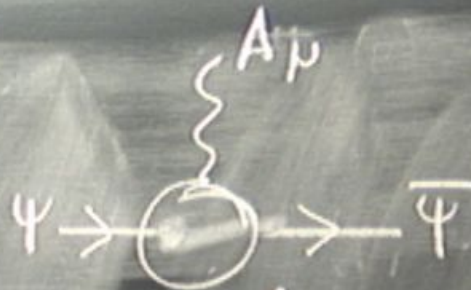
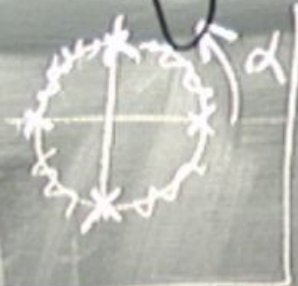
$U(1)_A$ symmetry

$$m = 0$$

Anomaly when
coupling with
gauge fields

$$\bar{\psi}\psi \rightarrow -m\bar{\psi}\psi$$

$$\alpha = \pi/2$$

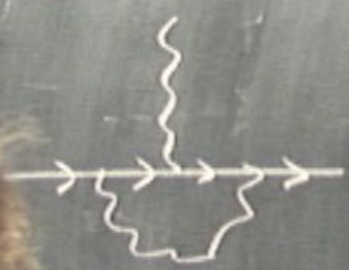
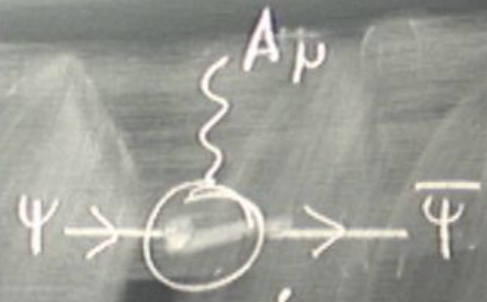
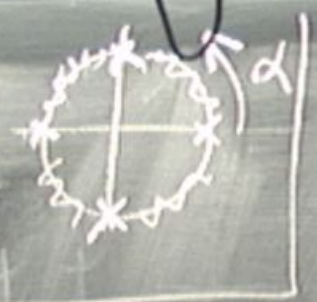


$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha \gamma_5} \psi$$

$$\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{\psi} e^{-i\alpha \gamma_5}$$

α a real parameter
 $U(1)_A$ symmetry
 $m = 0$

Anomaly w
 coupling with
 gauge field



$$\bar{\psi} \psi \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha \gamma_5} \psi'$$

$$\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{\psi}' e^{-i\alpha \gamma_5}$$

α a real parameter

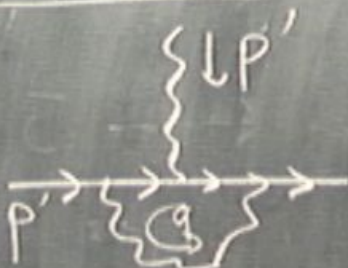
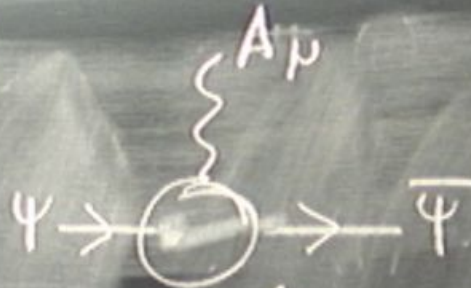
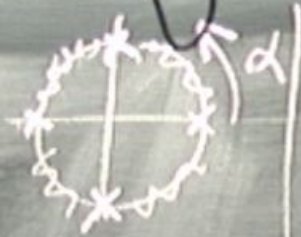
$U(1)_A$ symmetry

$$= 0$$

anomaly when
coupling with
gauge fields

$$m \bar{\psi} \psi$$

$$\pi/2$$

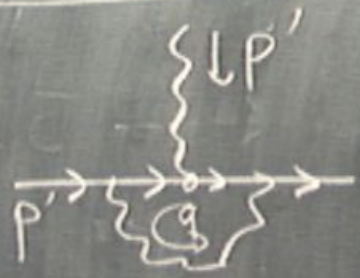
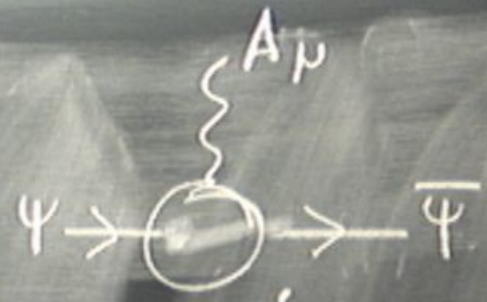


$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha \gamma_5} \psi$$

$$\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{\psi} e^{-i\alpha \gamma_5}$$

α a real parameter
 $U(1)$ symmetry

And then
 ...
 ...



$$\int d^4 q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q}$$

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha\gamma_5}\psi$$

$$\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{\psi} e^{i\alpha\gamma_5}$$

α a real parameter

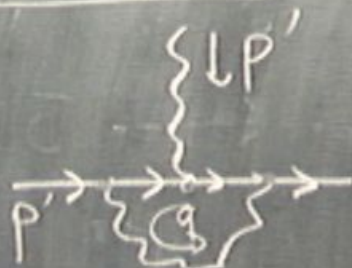
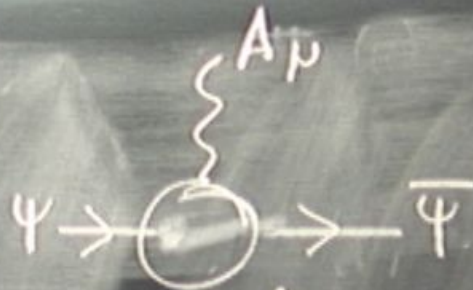
$U(1)_A$ symmetry

$$m = 0$$

Anomaly when
coupling with
gauge fields

$$\bar{\psi}\psi \rightarrow -m\bar{\psi}\psi$$

$$\alpha = \pi/2$$



$$\int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q^2} q \simeq \log \Lambda$$

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha \gamma_5} \psi$$

$$\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{\psi} e^{-i\alpha \gamma_5}$$

α a real parameter

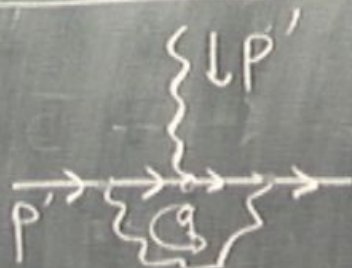
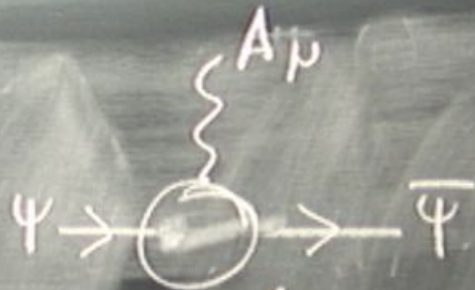
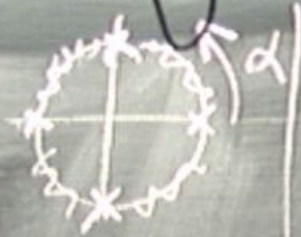
$U(1)_A$ symmetry

$$m = 0$$

Anomaly when
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$$\bar{\psi} \psi \rightarrow -m \bar{\psi} \psi$$

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$$\int d^4 q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q^2} q \simeq \log \Lambda$$

$$1 + \Delta Z \Psi_R \left[(1 + \Delta Z) \bar{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi \right]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\bar{\Psi}_R i \not{\partial} \Psi_R$$

$$\left\{ \bar{\Psi} (i \not{\partial} - m) \Psi + \underline{\Delta m} \bar{\Psi} \Psi \right.$$

Mass Counterterm

$$+ \Delta Z \bar{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi$$

Field renormalization

$$(\partial A)^2 + g \partial A A \cdot A$$

$$+ g^2 A A A A$$

$$1 + \Delta Z \Psi_R \left[(1 + \Delta Z) \bar{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi \right]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\bar{\Psi}_R i \not{\partial} \Psi_R$$

$$\left(\bar{\Psi} (i \not{\partial} - m) \Psi \right) + \Delta m \bar{\Psi} \Psi$$

Mass Counterterm

$$+ \Delta Z \bar{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi$$

Field renormalization

$$(\partial A)^2 + g \partial A A \cdot A$$

$$+ g^2 A A A A$$

$$+ \Delta c_g \partial A \cdot A \cdot A$$

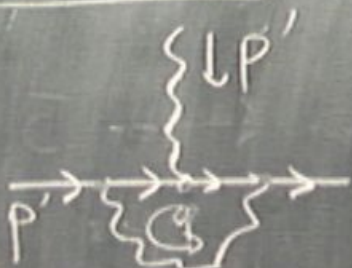
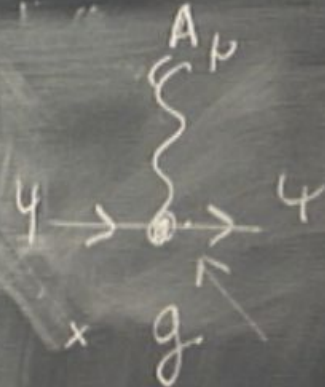
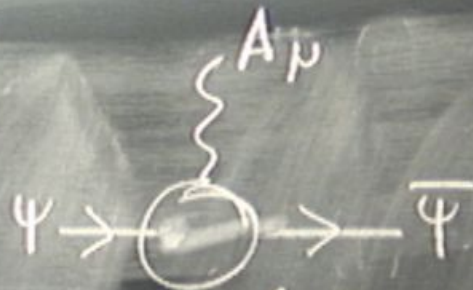
$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha \gamma_5} \psi$$

$$\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{\psi} e^{i\alpha \gamma_5}$$

α a real parameter
 $U(1)$ symmetry

m_A

Anomalous
 coupling w
 gauge field



$$\int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q^2} q \simeq \log \Lambda$$

$$\bar{\psi} \psi \rightarrow -m \bar{\psi} \psi$$

$$\alpha = \pi/2$$

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha \gamma_5} \psi$$

$$\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{\psi} e^{-i\alpha \gamma_5}$$

α a real parameter

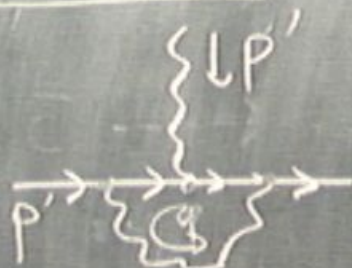
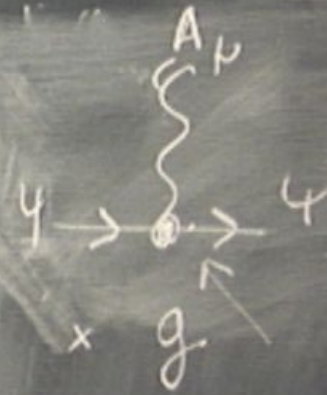
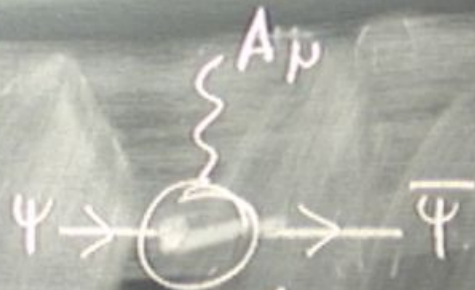
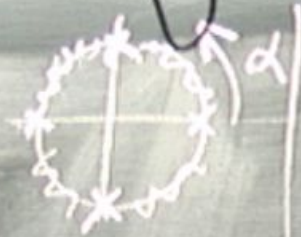
$U(1)_A$ symmetry

$$m = 0$$

Anomaly when
coupling with
gauge fields

$$\bar{\psi} \psi \rightarrow -m \bar{\psi} \psi$$

$$\alpha = \pi/2$$



$$\int d^4 q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q^2} q \simeq \log \Lambda$$

$$1 + \Delta Z \Psi_R \left[(1 + \Delta Z) \bar{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi \right]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\bar{\Psi}_R i \not{\partial} \Psi_R$$

$$\left\{ \bar{\Psi} (i \not{\partial} - m) \Psi + \Delta m \bar{\Psi} \Psi + \Delta g \bar{\Psi} A \Psi \right.$$

Mass Counterterm

$$+ \Delta Z \bar{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi$$

Field renormalization

$$\left(+ \Delta c_g \partial A \cdot A \cdot A \right)$$

$$(\partial A)^2 + g \partial A A \cdot A$$

$$+ g^2 A A A A$$

$$\overline{1+\Delta Z} \Psi_R \left[(1+\Delta Z) \overline{\Psi} i \cancel{D} \Psi \right]$$

$$\cancel{D} = \cancel{D} - ig A \left[\overline{\Psi}_R i \cancel{D} \Psi_R \right]$$

$$\left\{ \overline{\Psi} (i \cancel{D} - m) \Psi + \Delta m \overline{\Psi} \Psi + \Delta g \overline{\Psi} A \Psi \right.$$

Mass Counterterm

$$+ \Delta Z \overline{\Psi} i \cancel{D} \Psi$$

Field renormalization

$$\left. + \Delta c_g \partial A \cdot A \cdot A \right.$$

$$(\partial A)^2 + g \partial A A \cdot A + g^2 A A A A$$

$$1 + \Delta Z \Psi_R \left[(1 + \Delta Z) \bar{\Psi} i \cancel{D} \Psi \right]$$

$$\cancel{D} = \cancel{D} - ig A \left[\bar{\Psi}_R i \cancel{D} \Psi_R \right]$$

$$\left\{ \bar{\Psi} (i \cancel{D} - m) \Psi + \Delta m \bar{\Psi} \Psi + \Delta g \bar{\Psi} A \Psi \right.$$

Mass Counterterm

$$+ \Delta Z \bar{\Psi} i \cancel{D} \Psi$$

Field renormalization

$$\left. + \Delta c_g \partial A \cdot A \cdot A \right\}$$

$$(\partial A)^2 + g \partial A A \cdot A + g^2 A A A A$$

$$1 + \Delta Z \Psi_R \left[(1 + \Delta Z) \bar{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi \right]$$

$$\not{D} = \not{\partial} - ig \not{A} \left[\bar{\Psi}_R i \not{\partial} \Psi_R \right]$$

$$\left\{ \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \Delta m \bar{\Psi} \Psi + \Delta g \bar{\Psi} \not{A} \Psi \right.$$

Mass Counterterm

$$+ \Delta Z \bar{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi$$

Field renormalization
(+ $\Delta c_f \not{\partial} A \cdot A \cdot A$)

$$(\partial A)^2 + g \partial A A \cdot A + g^2 A A A A$$

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha\gamma_5}\psi$$

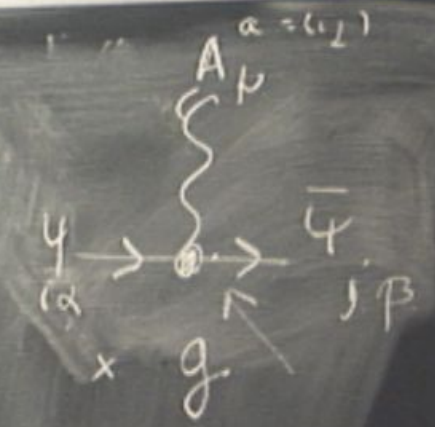
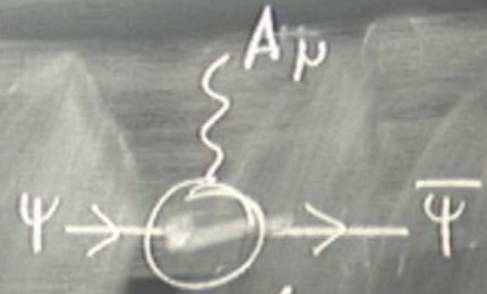
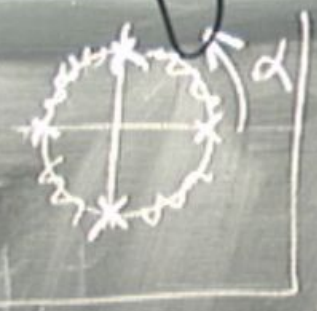
$$\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{\psi} e^{i\alpha\gamma_5}$$

α a real parameter
 $U(1)_A$ symmetry
 $m=0$

Anomaly when
 coupling with
 gauge fields

$$\bar{\psi}\psi \rightarrow -m\bar{\psi}\psi$$

$$\alpha = \pi/2$$



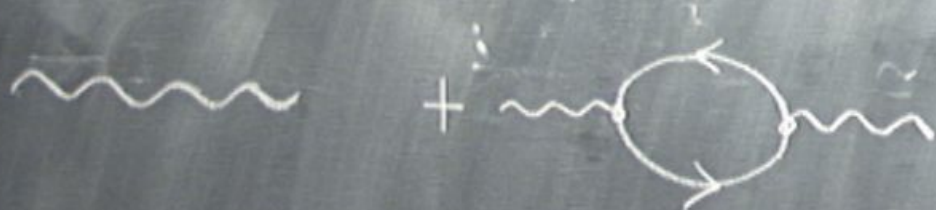
$$\int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q^2} q \approx \log \Lambda$$

Propagator of the Gauge Field



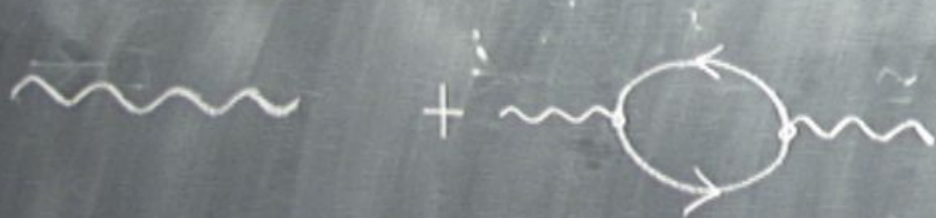
+

Propagator of the Gauge Field



Vacuum polarization
diagram in QED

Propagator of the Gauge Field



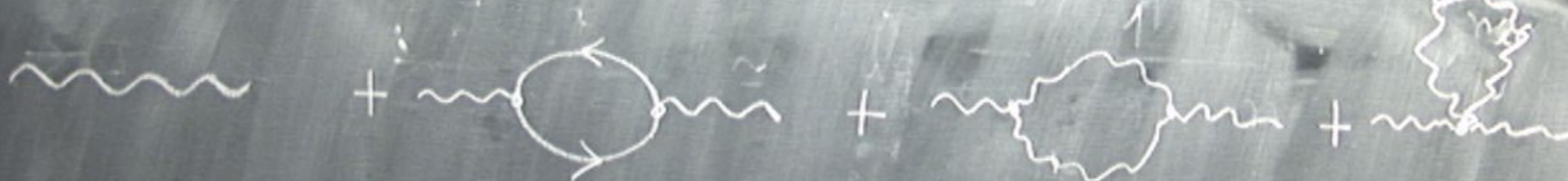
Vacuum polarization
diagram in QED

Propagator of the Gauge Field



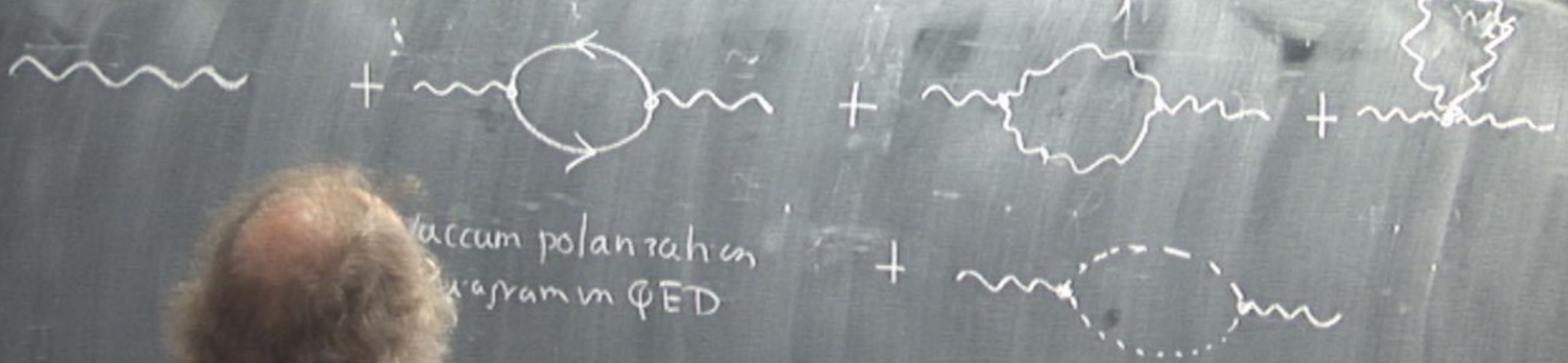
Vacuum polarization
diagram in QED

Propagator of the Gauge Field



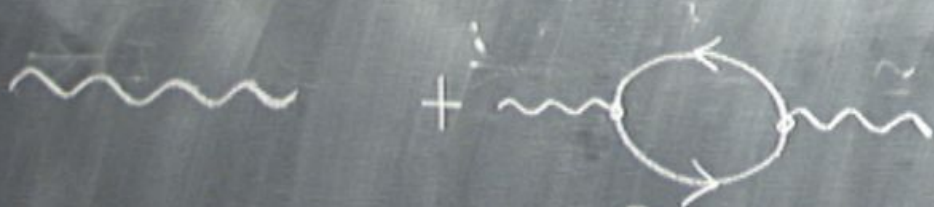
Vacuum polarization
diagram in QED

Propagator of the Gauge Field



vacuum polarization
diagram in QED

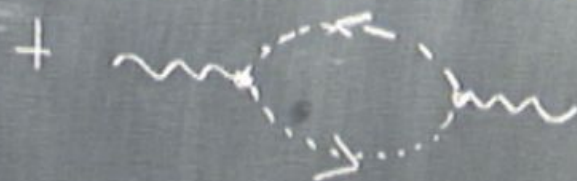
Propagator of the Gauge Field



Fermion loop
vacuum polarization
diagram in QED

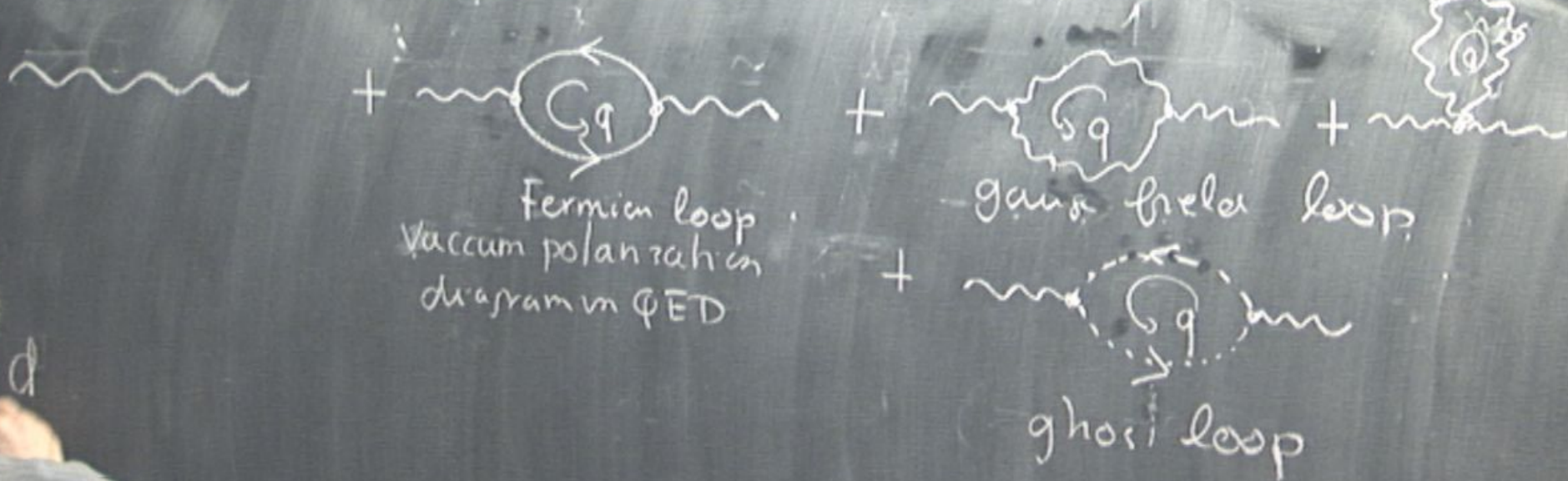


gauge field loop

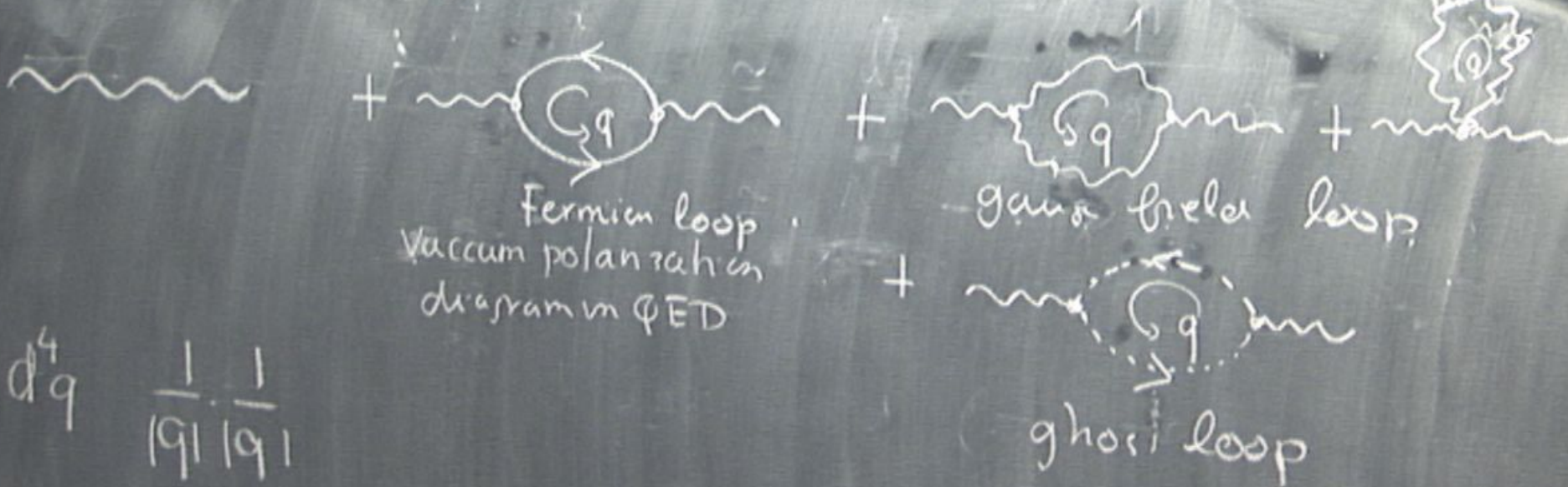


ghost loop

Propagator of the Gauge Field



Propagator of the gauge field



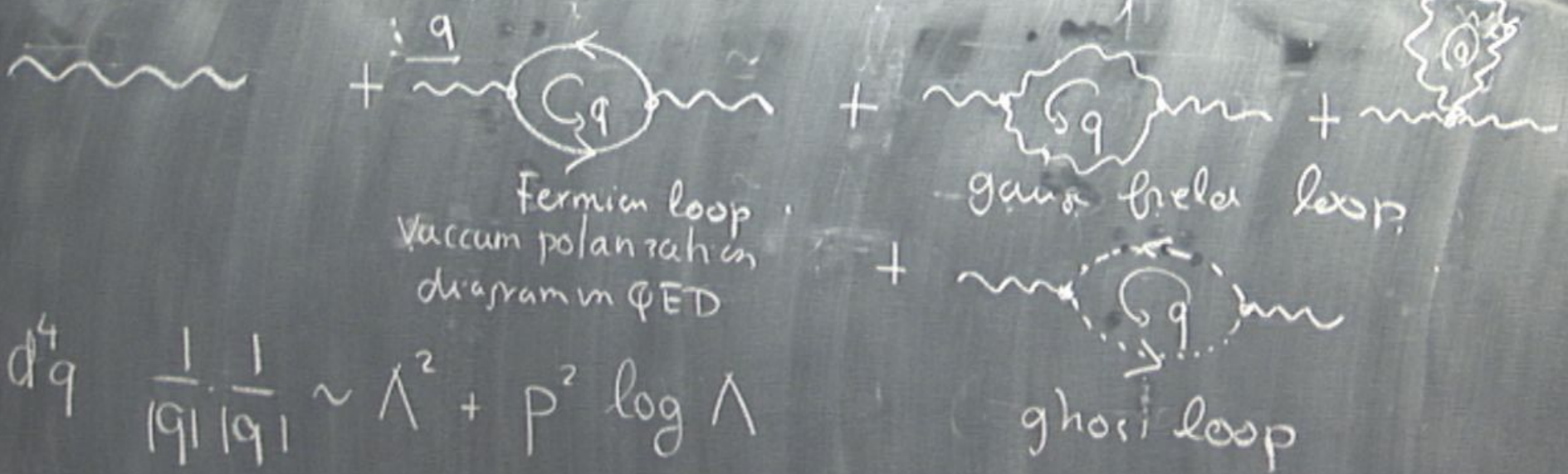
Fermion loop
vacuum polarization
diagram in ϕ ED

gauge field loop

ghost loop

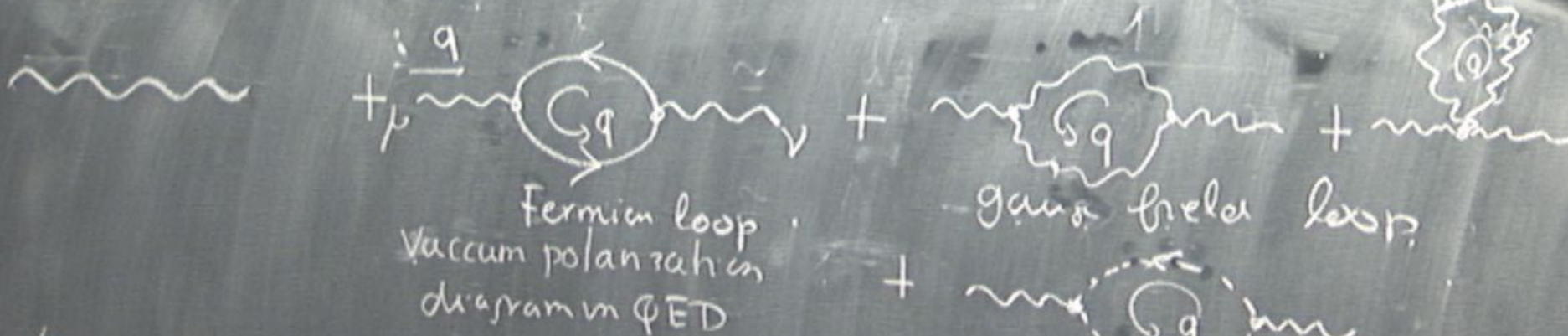
$$\int d^4q \frac{1}{|q|} \frac{1}{|q|}$$

Propagator of the Gauge Field



$$\int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q^2} \sim \Lambda^2 + p^2 \log \Lambda$$

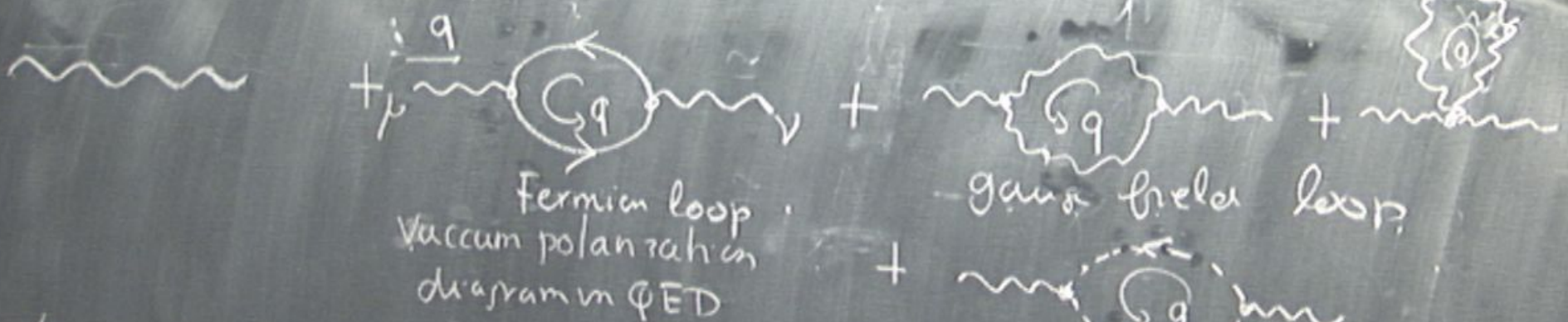
Propagator of the Gauge Field



$$\int d^4q \frac{1}{|q|} \frac{1}{|q|} \sim \Lambda^2 + \underbrace{p^2 \log \Lambda + m^2 \log \Lambda}_{\text{ghost loop}}$$

gauge symmetry $U(1)$

Propagator of the Gauge Field

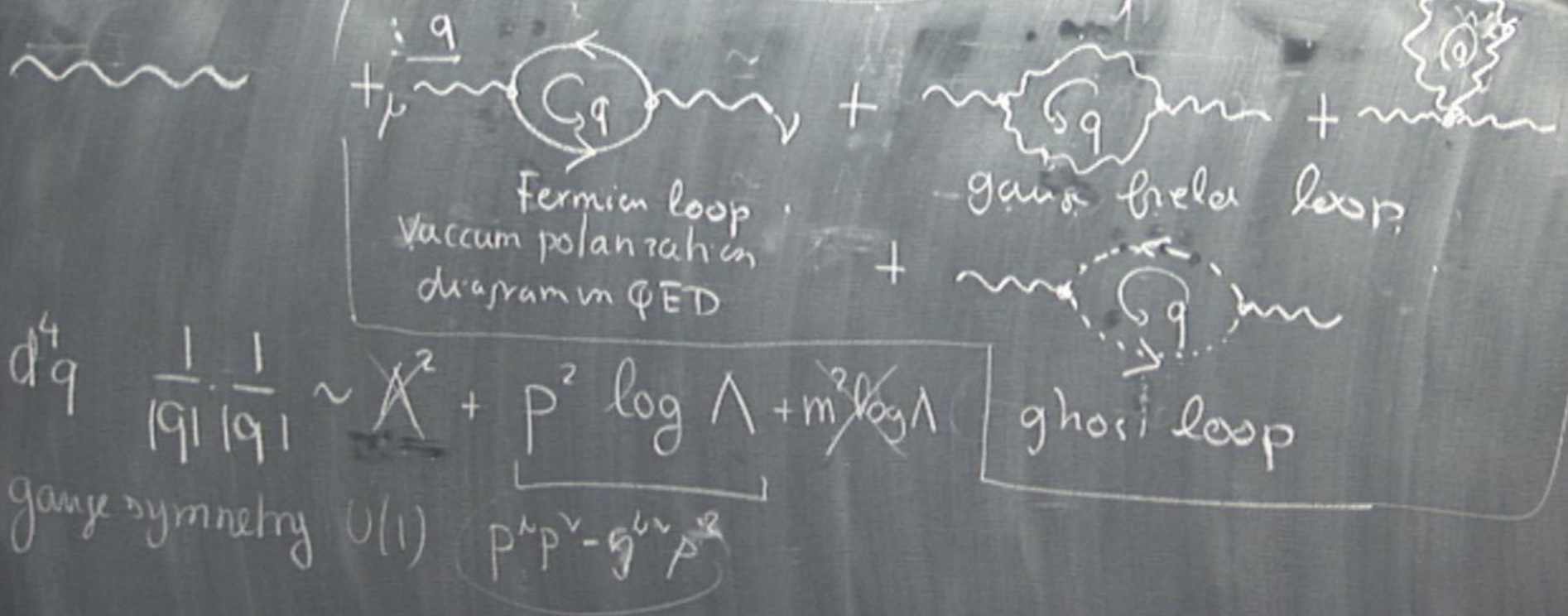


$$\int d^4 q \frac{1}{|q|} \frac{1}{|q|} \sim \Lambda^2 + p^2 \log \Lambda + m^2 \log \Lambda$$

gauge symmetry $U(1)$

$p^\mu p^\nu - g^{\mu\nu} p^2$

Propagator of the Gauge Field



$$\int d^4q \frac{1}{|q|} \frac{1}{|q|} \sim \Lambda^2 + p^2 \log \Lambda + m^2 \log \Lambda$$

gauge symmetry U(1)

$$P^\mu P^\nu - g^{\mu\nu} P^2$$

$$(1+\Delta Z) \bar{\Psi}_R \left[(1+\Delta Z) \bar{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi \right]$$

$$\not{D} = \not{\partial} - ig \not{A} \quad \left[\bar{\Psi}_R i \not{\partial} \Psi_R \right]$$

$$\left\{ \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \Delta m \bar{\Psi} \Psi + \Delta g \bar{\Psi} \not{A} \Psi \right.$$

Mass Counterterm

$$+ \Delta Z \bar{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi$$

Field renormalization

$$\left. \left(+ \Delta g \not{\partial} A \cdot A \cdot A \right) \right.$$

$$\Delta g (\not{\partial} A)^2$$

$$\frac{(\partial A)^2}{\epsilon} + g \partial A A \cdot A$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\epsilon} (\partial A)^2 + g^2 A A A$$

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha \gamma_5} \psi$$

$$\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{\psi} e^{-i\alpha \gamma_5}$$

α a real parameter

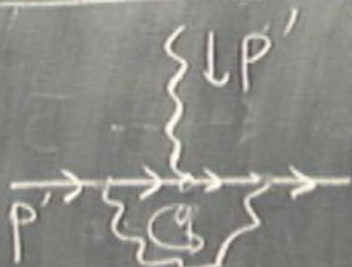
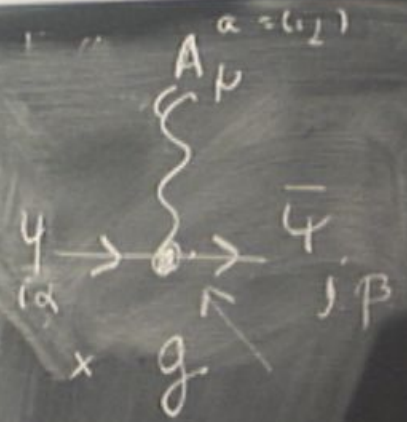
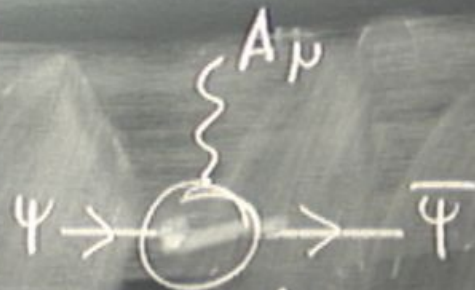
$U(1)_A$ symmetry

$$m = 0$$

Anomaly when
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gauge fields

$$\bar{\psi} \psi \rightarrow -m \bar{\psi} \psi$$

$$\alpha = \pi/2$$



$$\int d^4 q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q^2} q \approx \log \Lambda$$



$$(1+\Delta Z) \bar{\Psi}_R \left[(1+\Delta Z) \bar{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi \right]$$

$$\not{D} = \not{\partial} - ig \not{A} \quad \left[\bar{\Psi}_R i \not{\partial} \Psi_R \right]$$

$$\left\{ \bar{\Psi} (i \not{D} - m) \Psi + \Delta m \bar{\Psi} \Psi + \Delta g \bar{\Psi} \not{A} \Psi \right.$$

Mass Counterterm

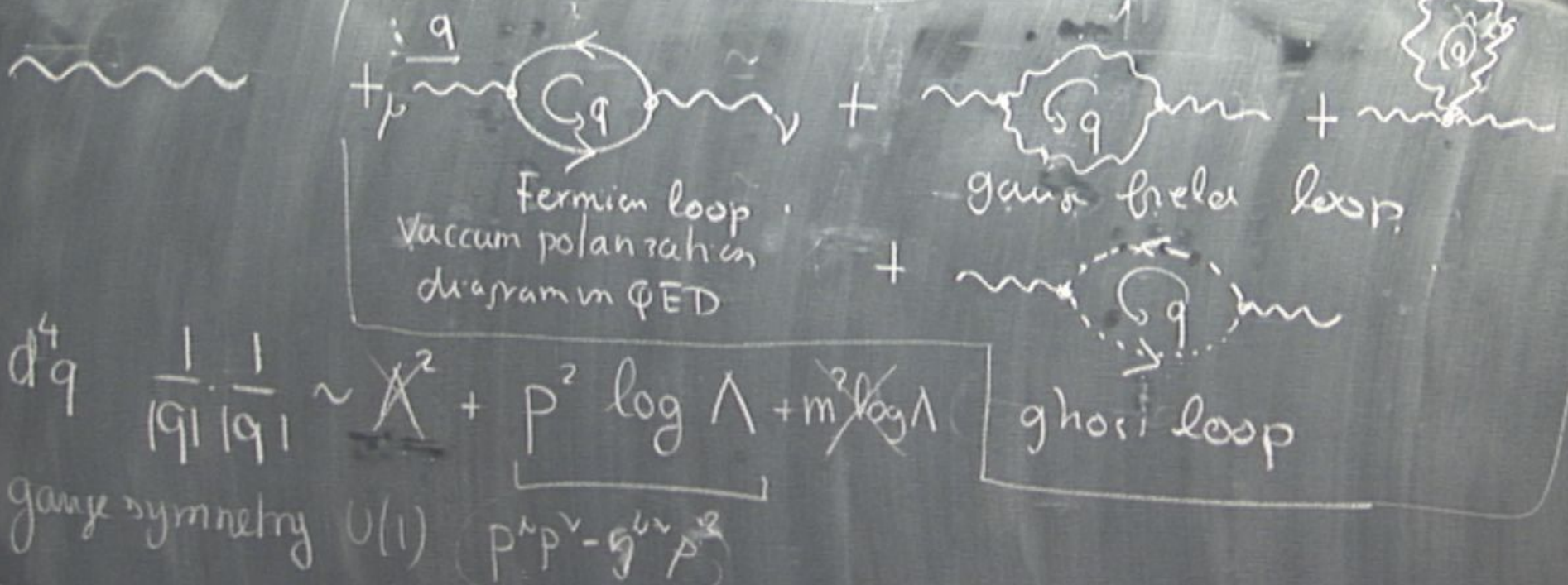
$$+ \Delta Z \bar{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi$$

Field renormalization

$$(+ \Delta g \bar{\Psi} \not{A} \Psi)$$

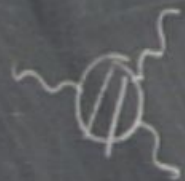
$$\left[\begin{array}{l} (\partial A)^2 + g \partial A A \cdot A \\ + \frac{1}{\xi} (\partial A)^2 + g^2 A A A A \\ \bar{c} \partial^2 c + \bar{c} \not{A} c \end{array} \right] + \frac{1}{2} (\partial A)^2$$

Propagator of the Gauge Field

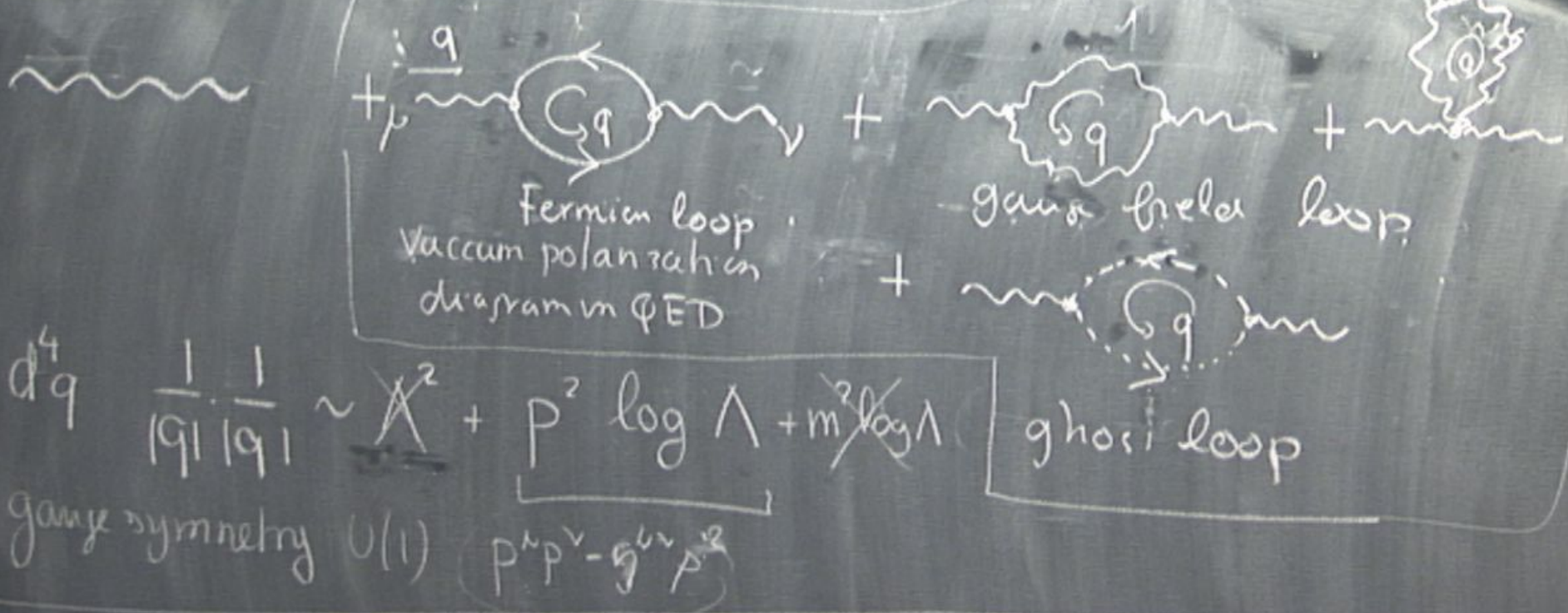


$$\int d^4q \frac{1}{|q|} \frac{1}{|q|} \sim \Lambda^2 + p^2 \log \Lambda + m^2 \log \Lambda$$

gauge symmetry U(1) $(P^\mu P^\nu - g^{\mu\nu} P^2)$

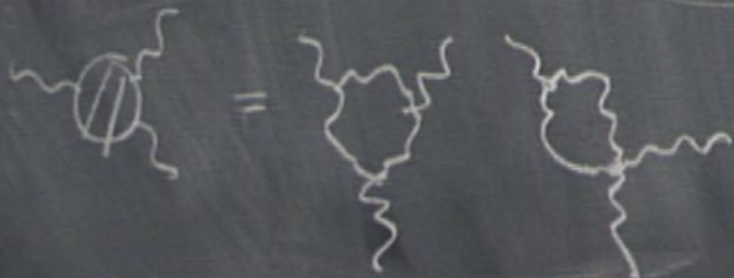


Propagator of the Gauge Field

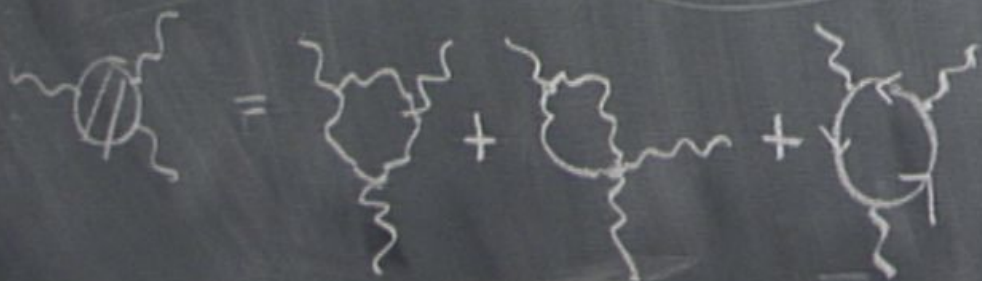
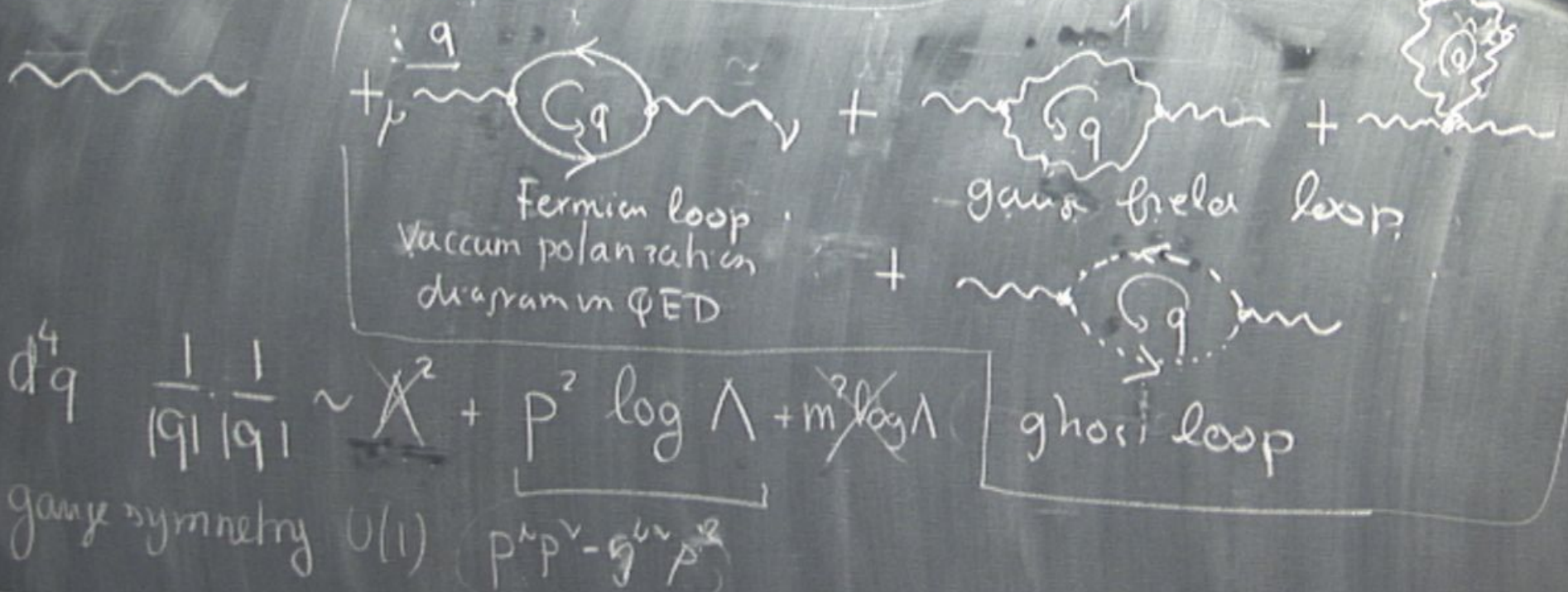


$$\int d^4q \frac{1}{|q|} \frac{1}{|q|} \sim \Lambda^2 + p^2 \log \Lambda + m^2 \log \Lambda$$

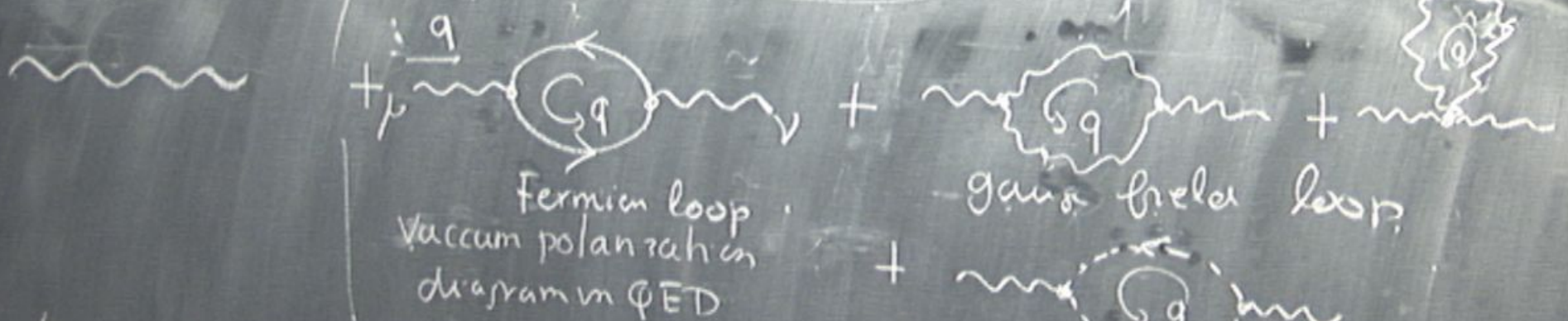
Gauge symmetry $U(1)$ $(P^\mu P^\nu - g^{\mu\nu} P^2)$



Propagator of the Gauge Field

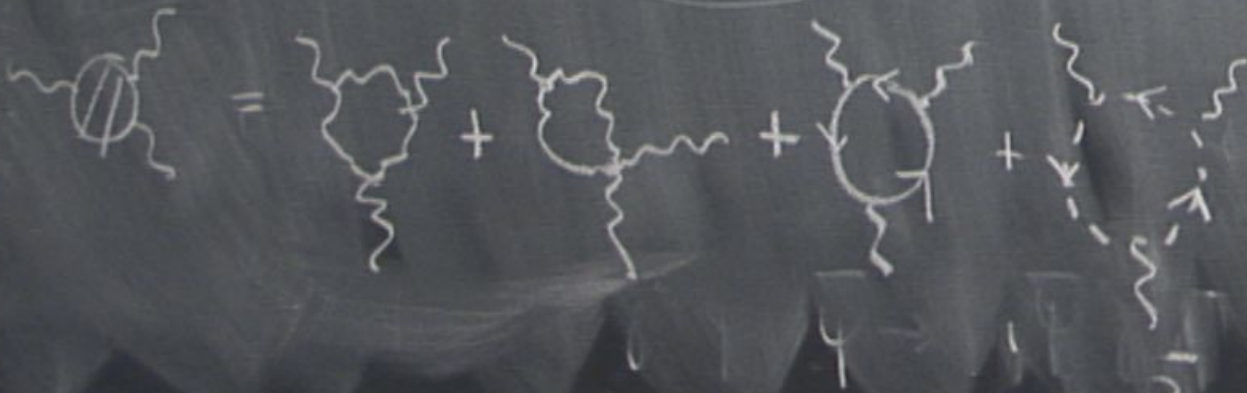


Propagator of the Gauge Field

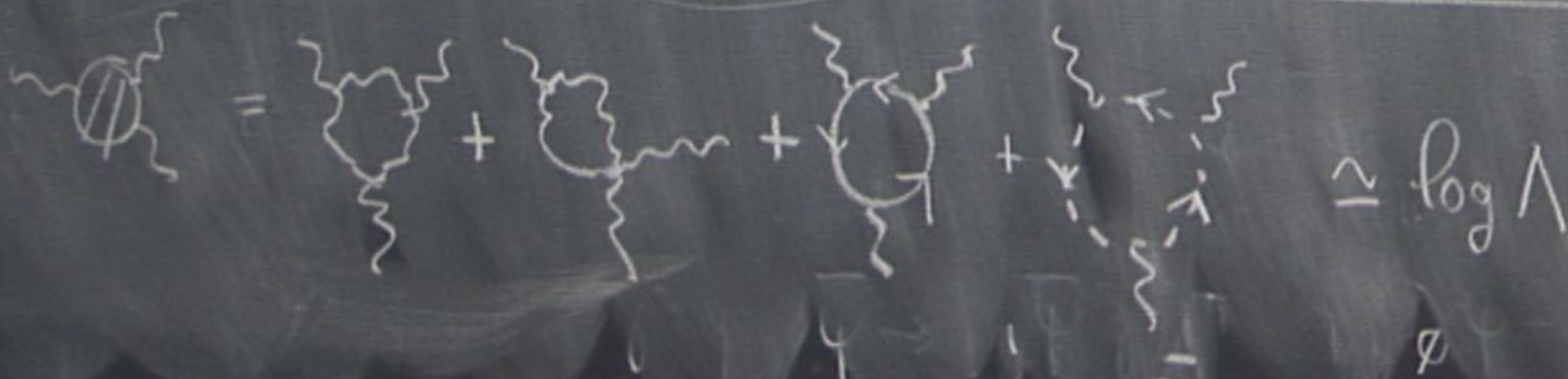
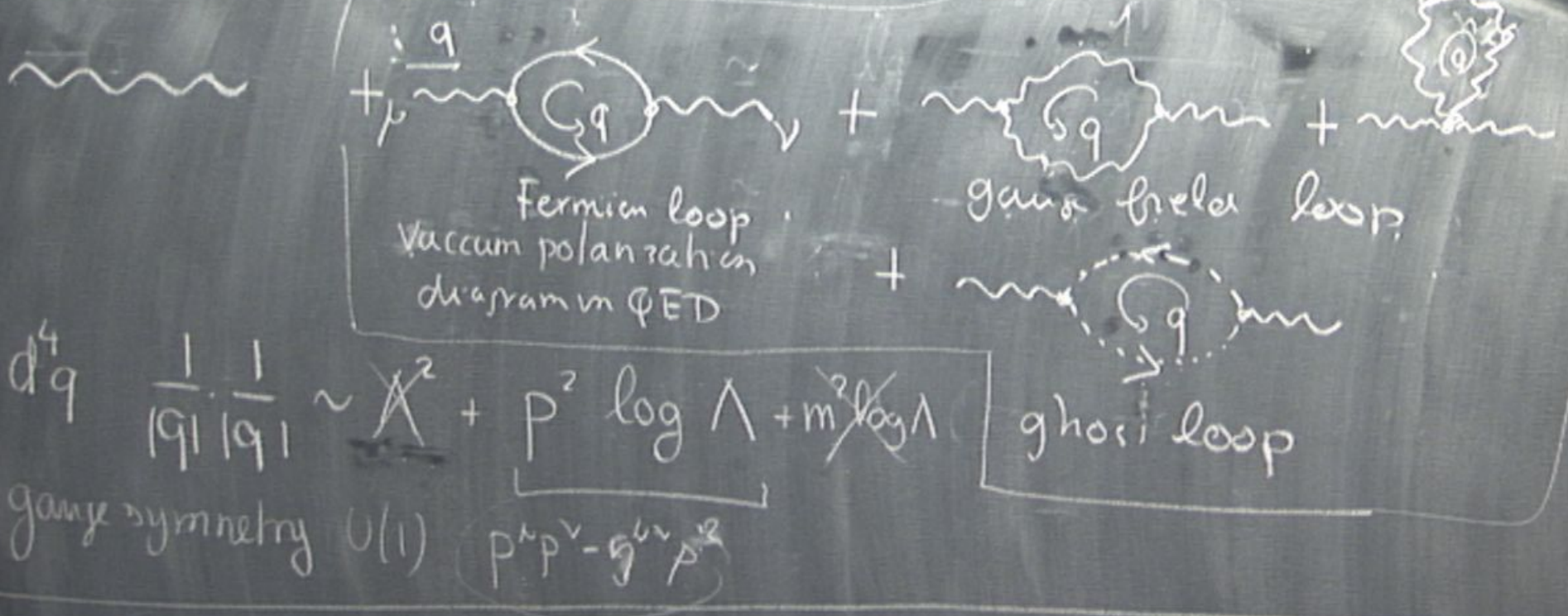


$$\int d^4q \frac{1}{|q|} \frac{1}{|q|} \sim \Lambda^2 + p^2 \log \Lambda + m^2 \log \Lambda$$

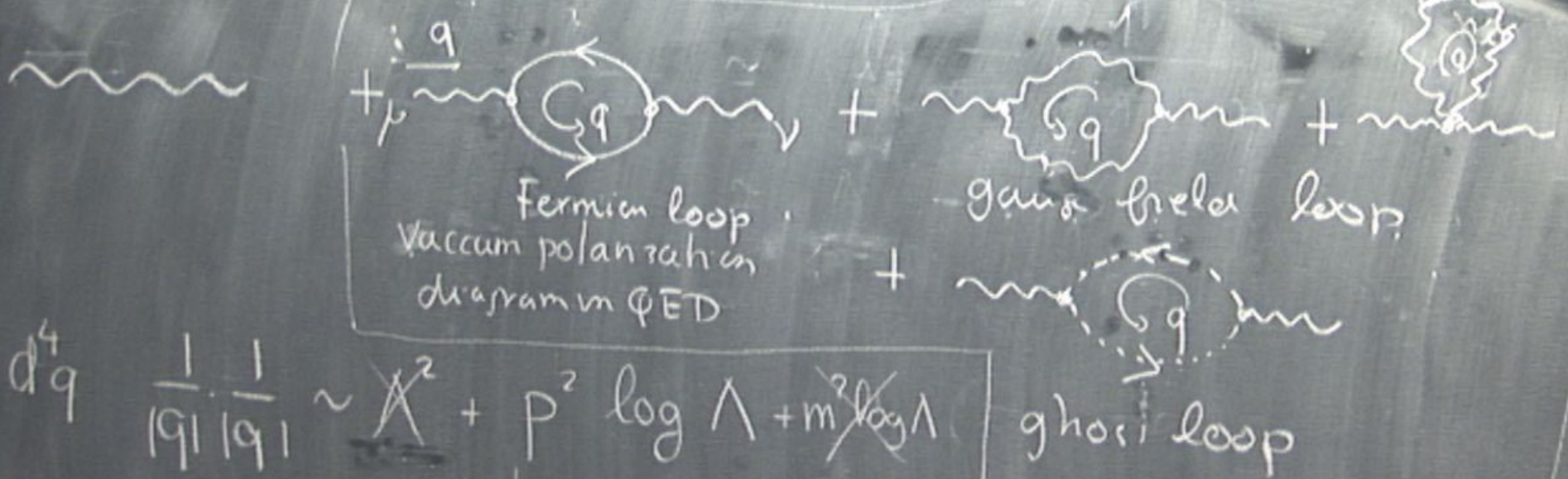
gauge symmetry U(1) $(P^\mu P^\nu - g^{\mu\nu} P^2)$



Propagator of the Gauge Field

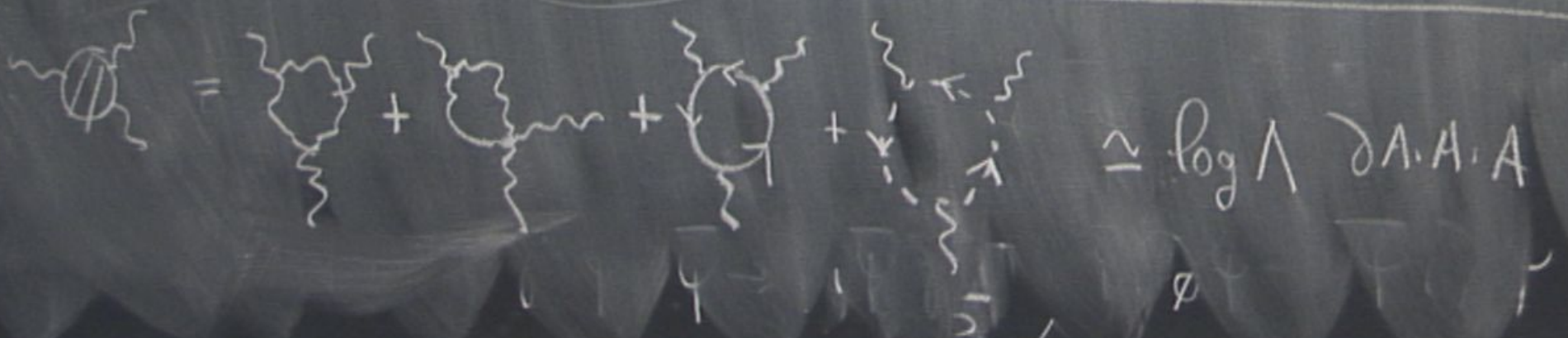


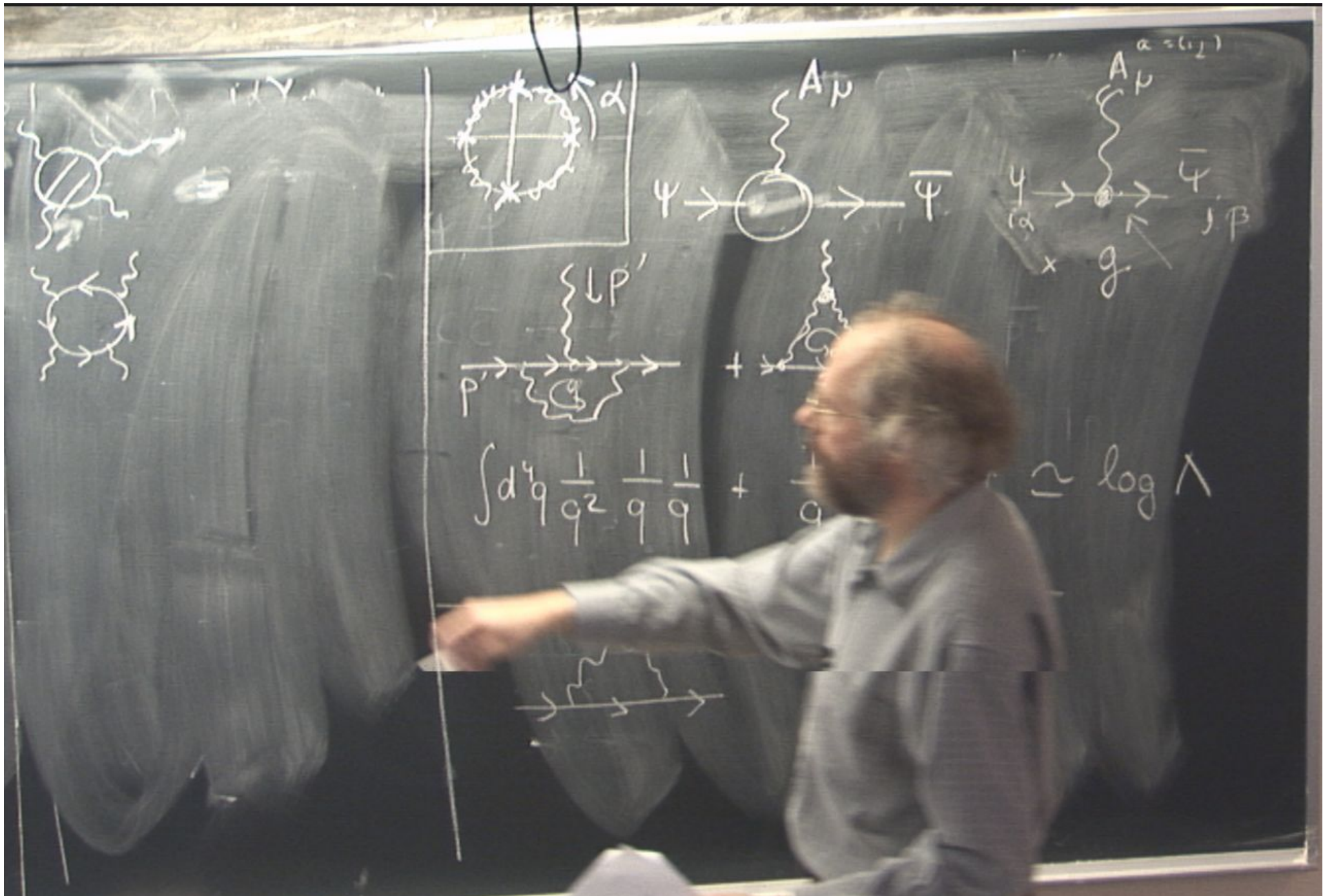
Propagator of the Gauge Field

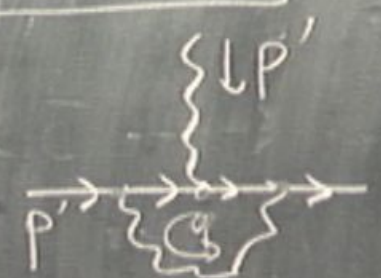
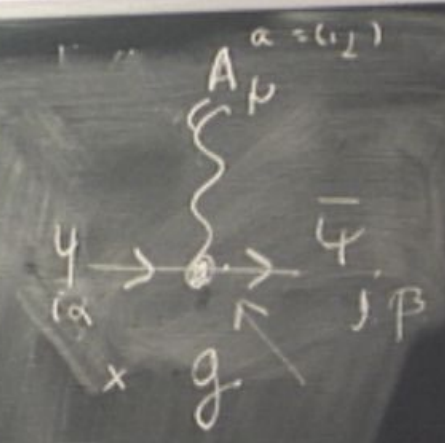
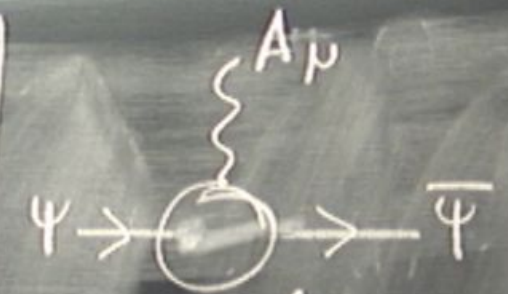


$$\int d^4q \frac{1}{|q|} \frac{1}{|q|} \sim \Lambda^2 + p^2 \log \Lambda + m^2 \log \Lambda$$

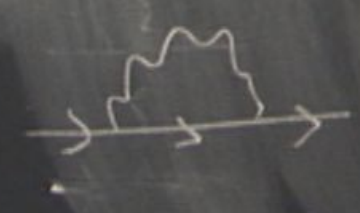
gauge symmetry $U(1)$ $(p^\mu p^\nu - g^{\mu\nu} p^2)$

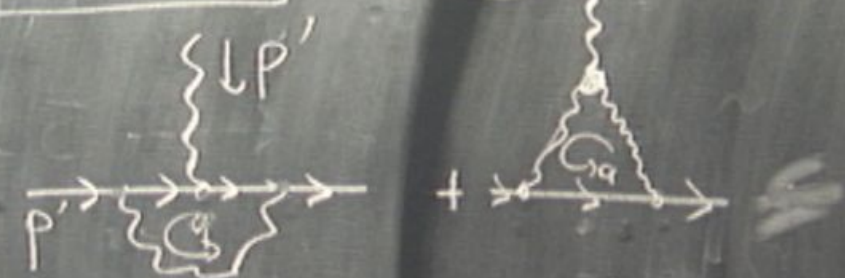
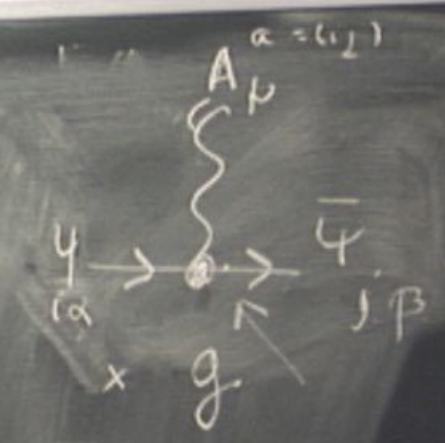
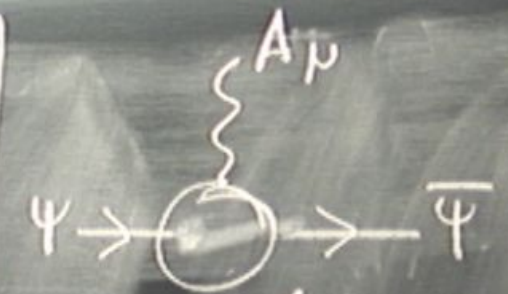
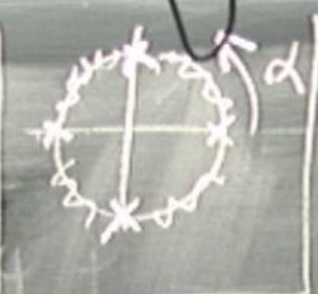
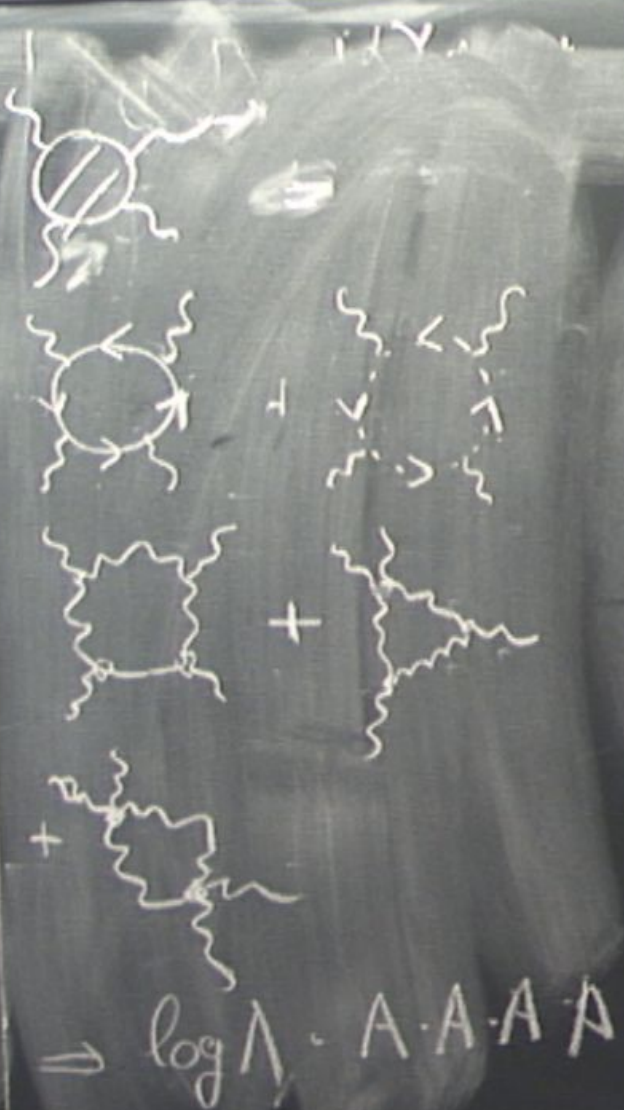






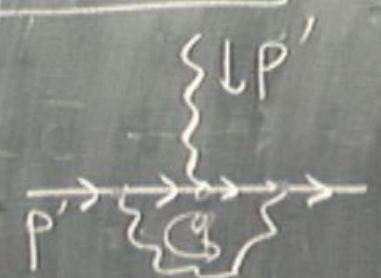
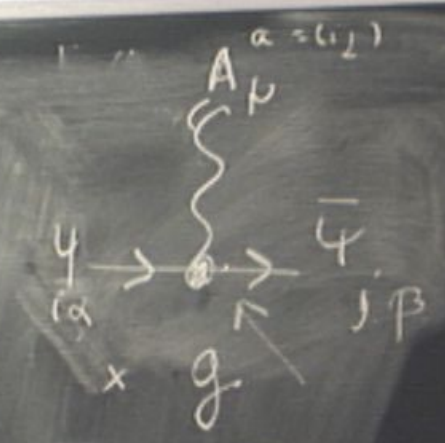
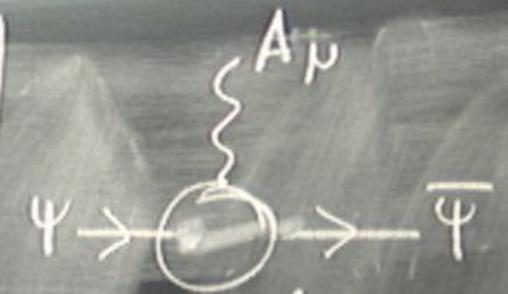
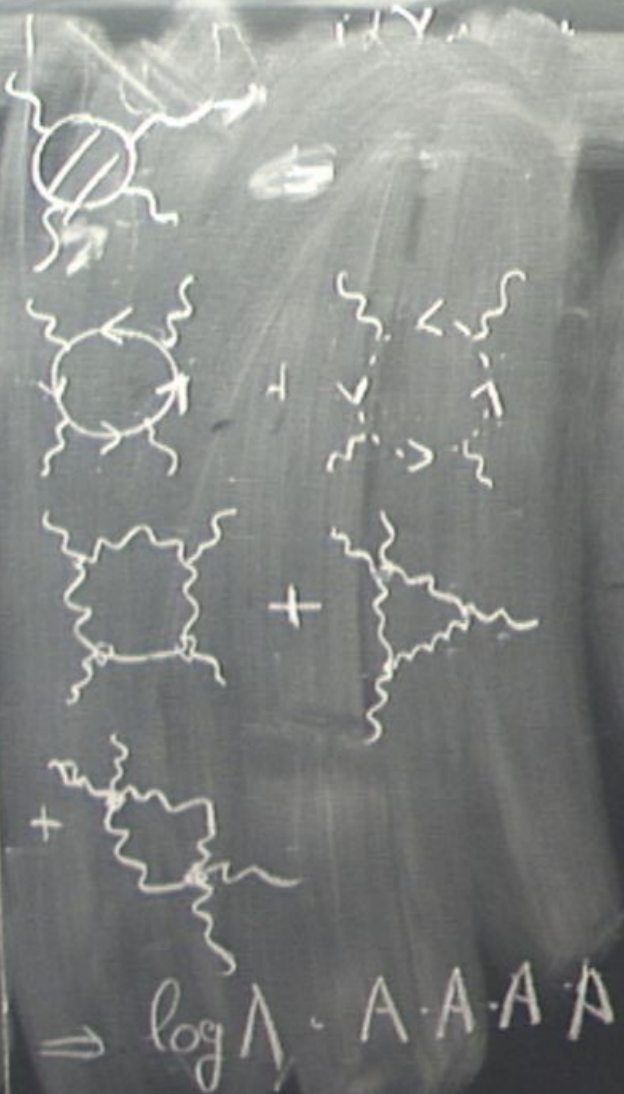
$$\int d^4q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q^2} q \approx \log \Lambda$$





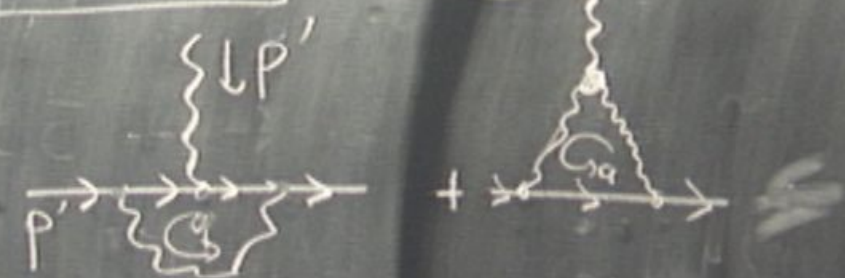
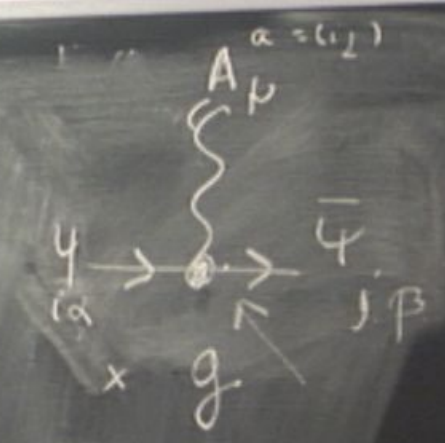
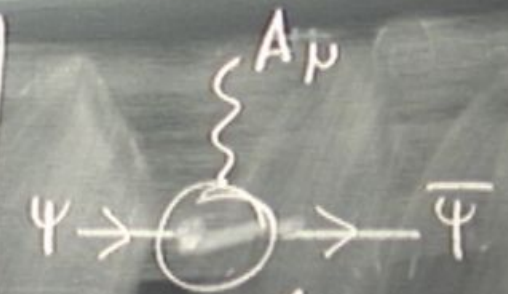
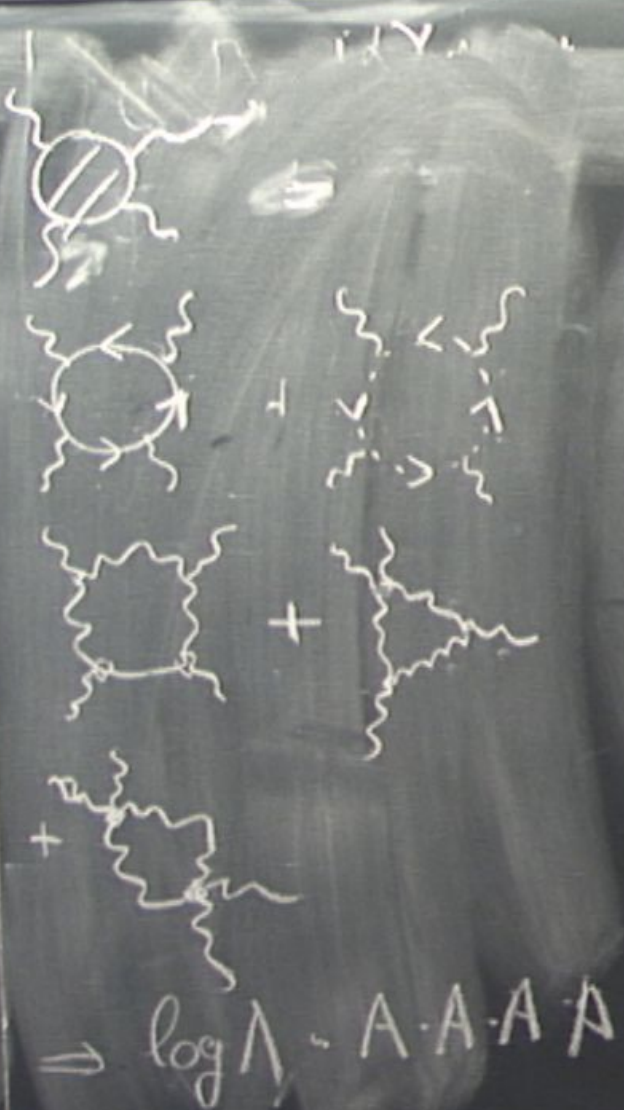
$$\int d^4 q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q^2} q \simeq \log \Lambda$$

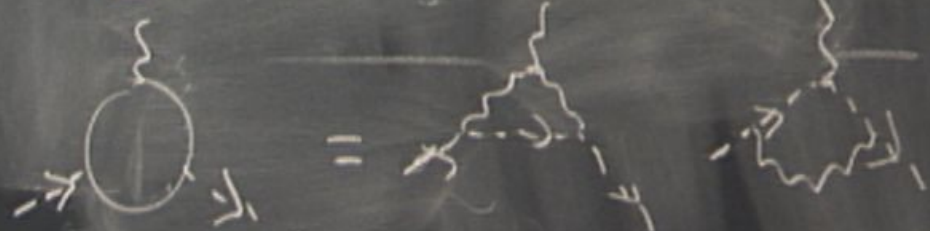
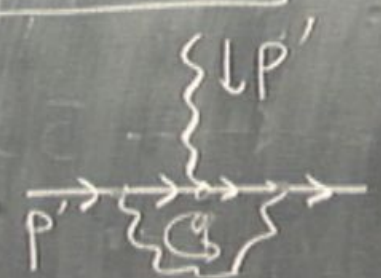
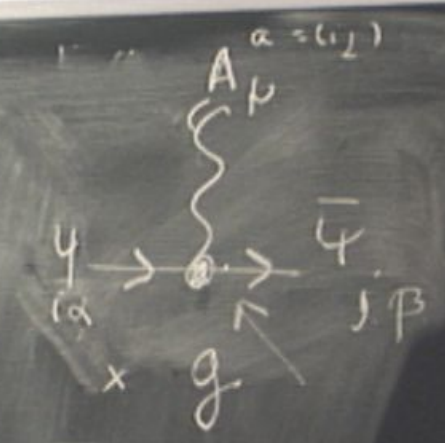
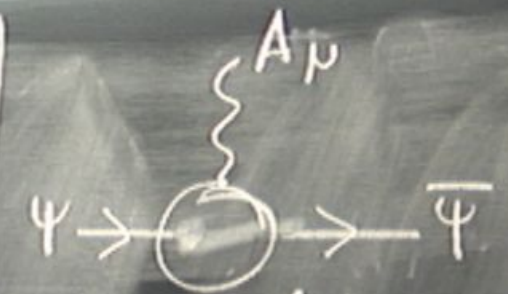
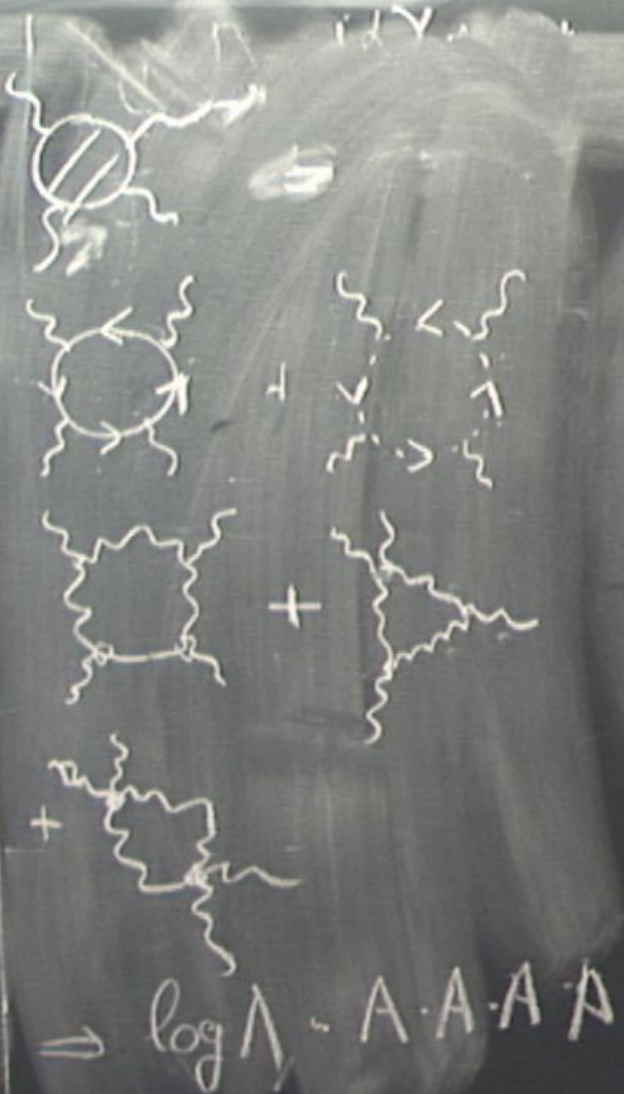




$$\int d^4 q \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{q^2} q \approx \log \Lambda$$







$$\overline{1+\Delta Z} \Psi_R \left[(1+\Delta Z) \overline{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi \right]$$

$$\not{D} = \not{\partial} - ig \not{A} \left[\overline{\Psi}_R i \not{\partial} \Psi_R \right]$$

Unphysical states: - longitudinal polarization modes for the gauge field

$$\overline{1+\Delta Z} \Psi_R \left[(1+\Delta Z) \overline{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi \right]$$

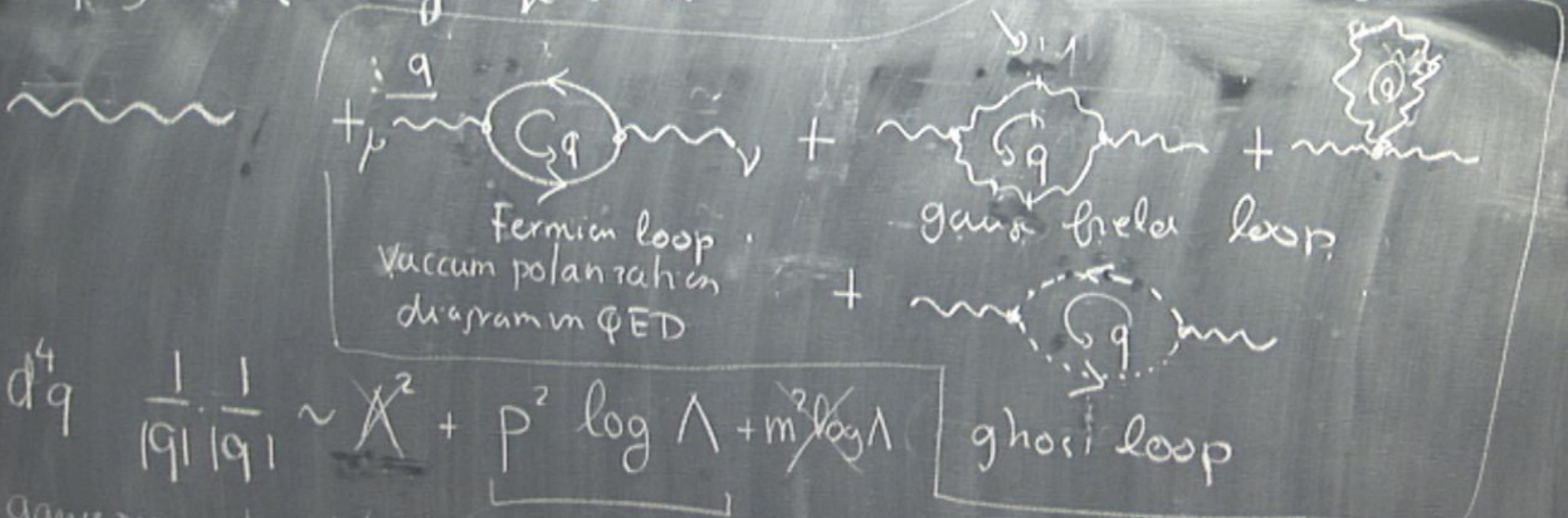
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Unphysical states:

- longitudinal polarization modes for the gauge field
- ghost + antighost

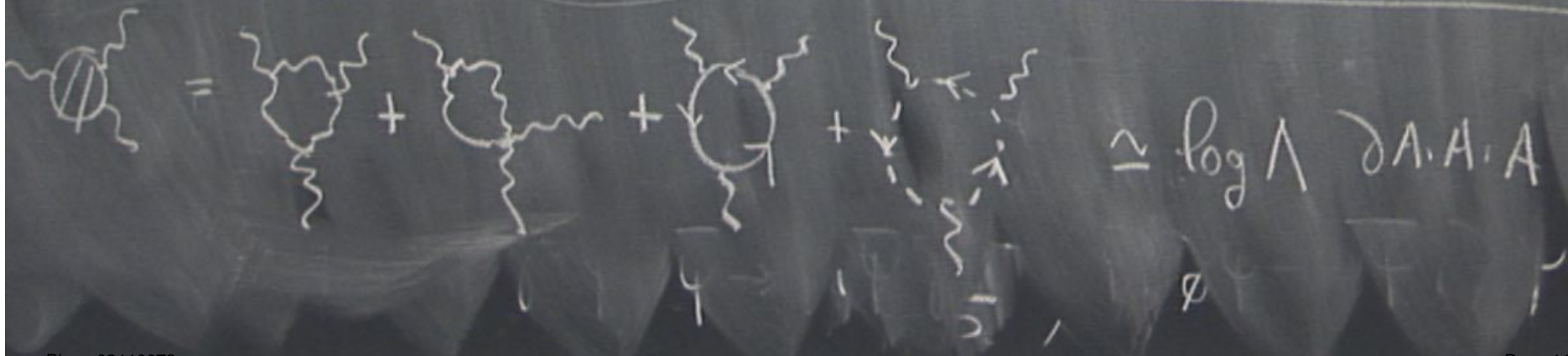
Propagator of the Gauge Field

intermediate states \leftarrow negative norm states



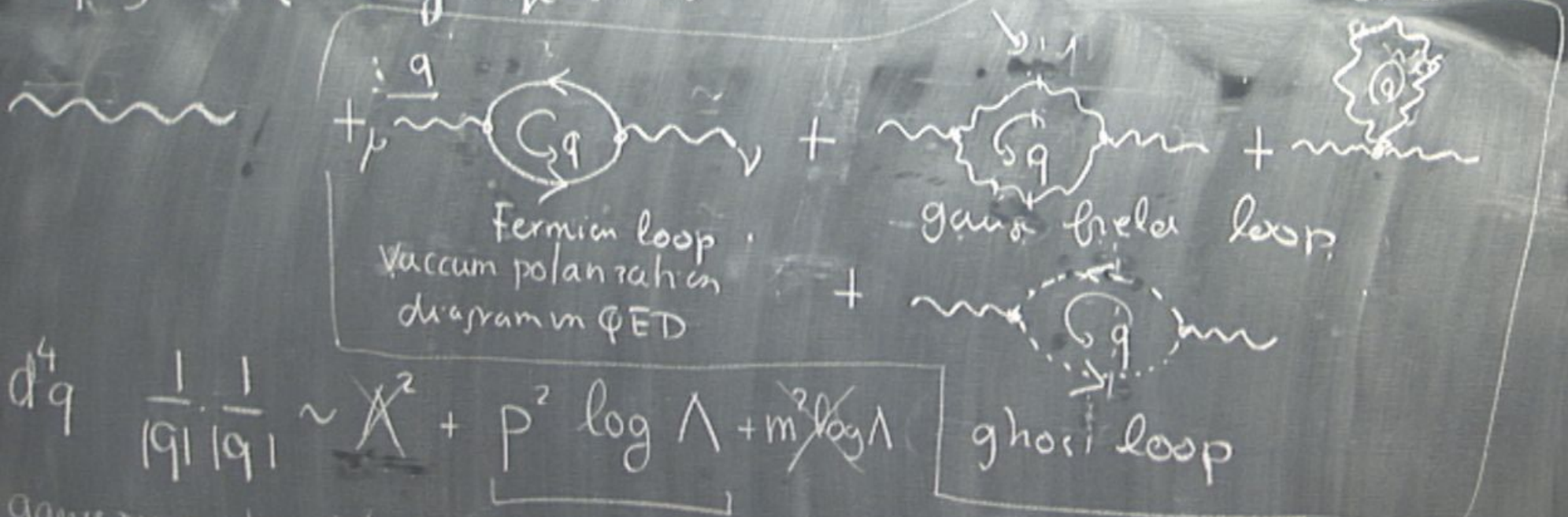
$$\int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{|q|^2} \frac{1}{|q|^2} \sim \Lambda^2 + p^2 \log \Lambda + m^2 \log \Lambda$$

gauge symmetry $U(1)$ $(p^\mu p^\nu - g^{\mu\nu} p^2)$



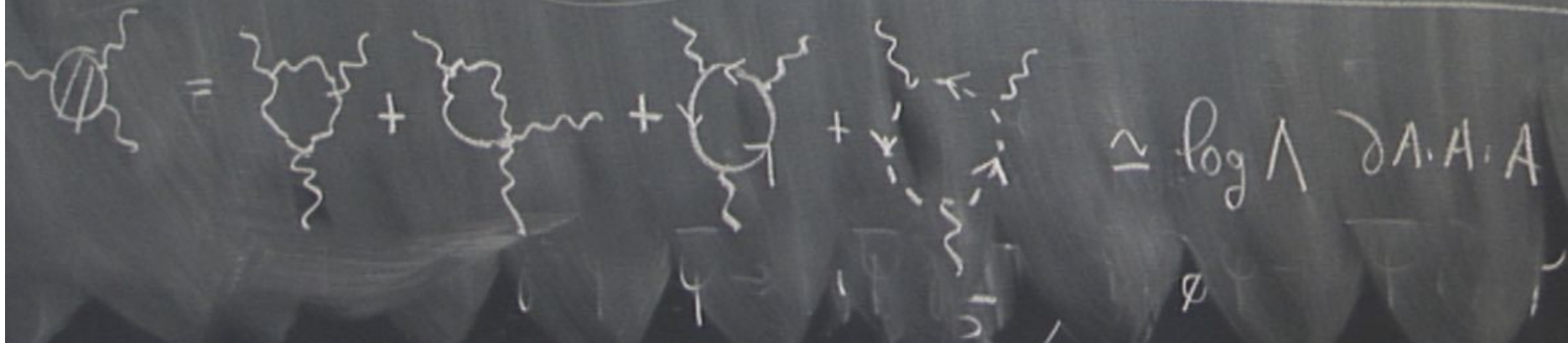
Propagator of the Gauge Field

Unitarity!
intermediate states \leftarrow negative norm states



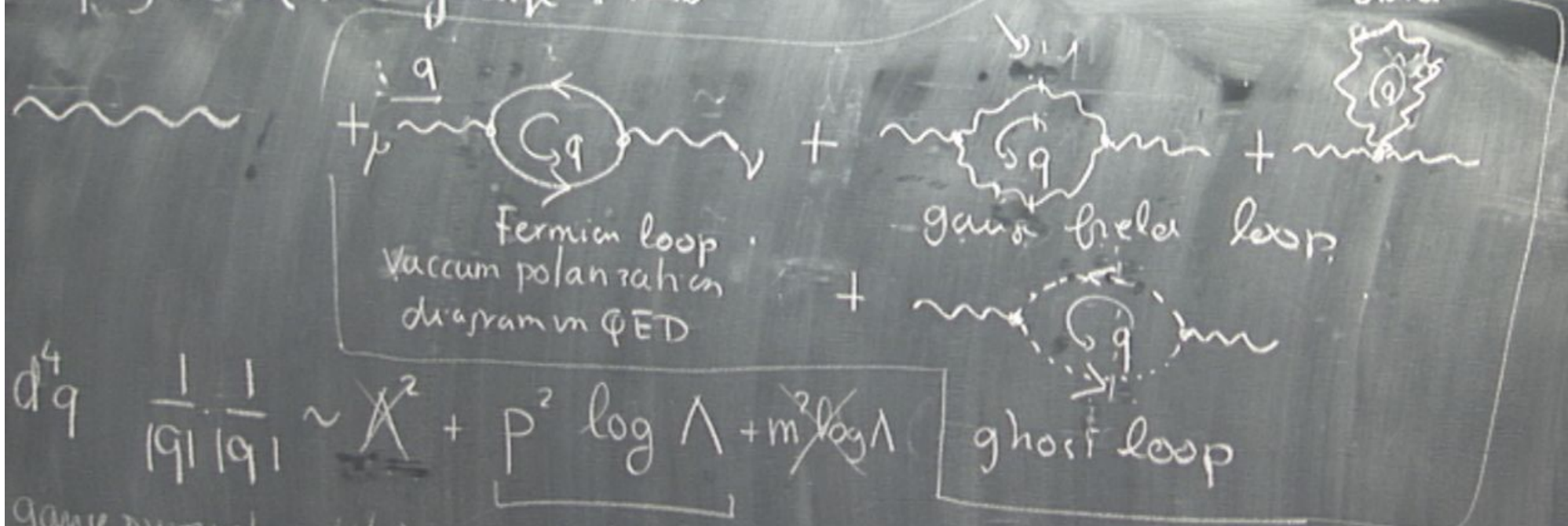
$$\int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{|q|^2} \frac{1}{|q|^2} \sim \Lambda^2 + p^2 \log \Lambda + m^2 \log \Lambda$$

Gauge symmetry $U(1)$ $(p^\mu p^\nu - g^{\mu\nu} p^2)$



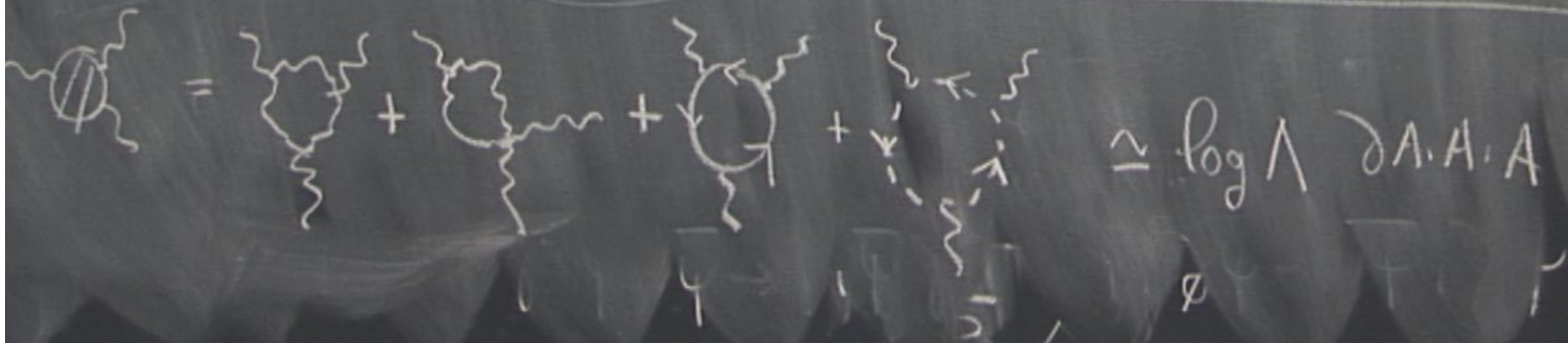
Propagator of the Gauge Field

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$$d^4q \frac{1}{|q|} \frac{1}{|q|} \sim \cancel{\Lambda^2} + p^2 \log \Lambda + m^2 \log \Lambda$$

Gauge symmetry $U(1)$ $(p^\mu p^\nu - g^{\mu\nu} p^2)$



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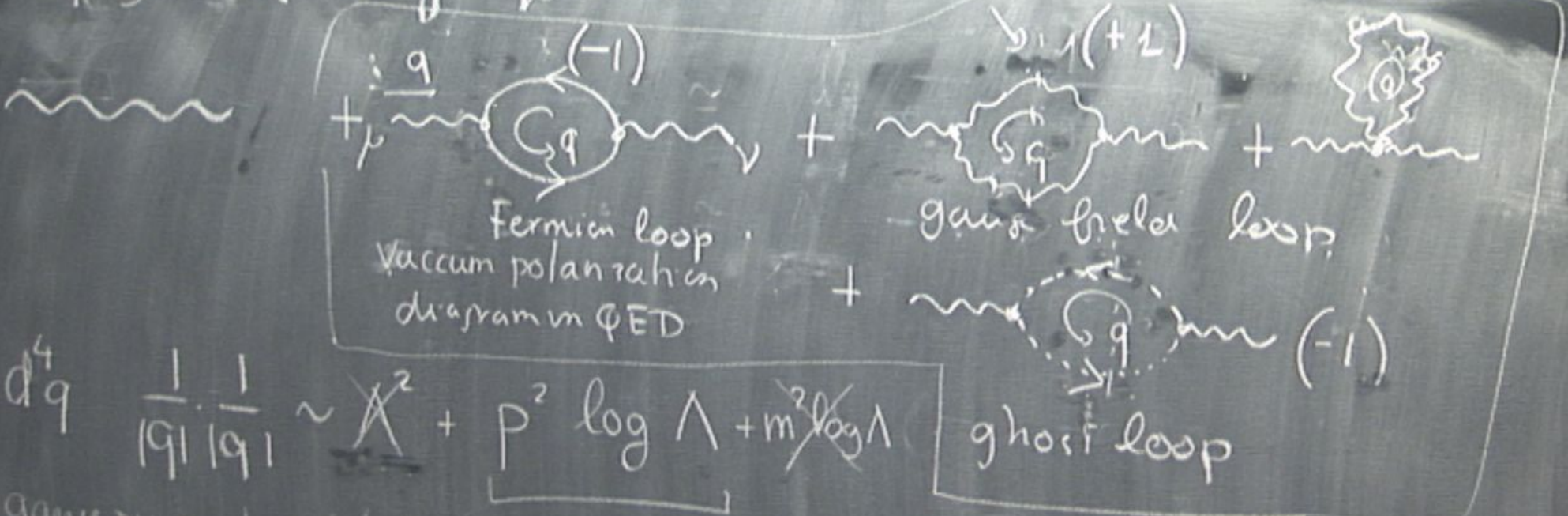
Unphysical states:

- longitudinal polarisation modes for the gauge field
- ghost + antighost

Feynman loop $\rightarrow (-1)$ sign

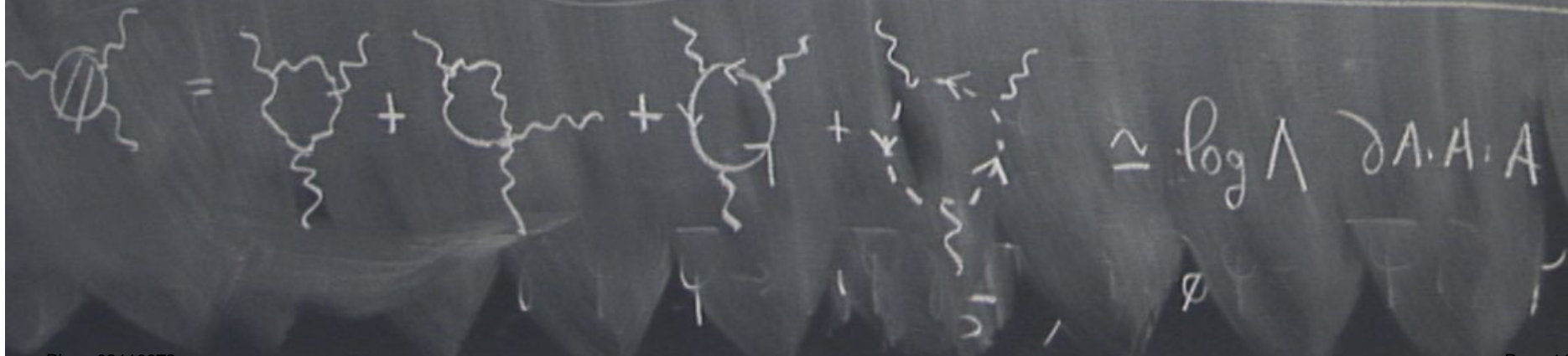
Propagator of the Gauge Field

Unitarity!
intermediate states \leftarrow negative norm states



$$d^4q \frac{1}{|q|} \frac{1}{|q|} \sim \cancel{\Lambda^2} + p^2 \log \Lambda + \cancel{m^2 \log \Lambda}$$

gauge symmetry $U(1)$ $(p^\mu p^\nu - g^{\mu\nu} p^2)$



$$\overline{1+\Delta Z} \Psi_R \left[(1+\Delta Z) \overline{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi \right]$$

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Unphysical states:

- longitudinal polarization modes for the gauge field
- ghost + antighost

Feynman loop $\rightarrow (-1)$ sign \leftarrow Wick Theorem
 + anticommutation of the Ψ and $\overline{\Psi}$

↓
 cancellation between longitudinal vector & ghost

71 't Hooft

Unphysical states: - longitudinal polarizations for the gauge bosons

Fermion loops
cancel
gauge boson
ghosts
with
+
anticommutator
of the ghost
ghost

71 't Hooft
Politzer & Gross + Wilczek

73 ~ 75 - Symmetries of the gauge theory

Unphysical states:

- longitudinal polarized modes for the gauge bosons
- ghost + antighost

Feynman loop $\rightarrow (-1)$ sign \leftarrow Wick + anticomm of the ψ

↓
cancellation between longitudinal vector & ghost

71

't Hooft

Politzer & Gross + Wilczek

73 ~ 75 - Symmetries of the gauge theory

BRST symmetry

Unphysical states: - longitudinal polarized modes for the gauge boson

- ghost + antighost

Feynman loop \rightarrow (-1) sign \leftarrow Wick's theorem + anticommutators of the fermions

↓
cancellation between longitudinal vector & ghost

71

't Hooft

Politzer & Gross + Wilczek

73 ~ 75 - Symmetries of the gauge theory

BRST symmetry

Becchi, Rouet, Stora + Tyutin.

Unphysical states:
- longitudinal polarized modes for the gauge boson
- ghost + antighost

Feynman loop \rightarrow (-1) sign \leftarrow Wick + anticomm of the ψ
cancellation between longitudinal vector & ghost

"Supersymmetry"