

Diagrammatic aspect of the Nielsen identity

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Nielsen Identity

- Unphysical parameters: gauge dependent.
- Physical observables: gauge independent. (Guaranteed by the Nielsen identity)

Nielsen Identity

- $$\delta\Gamma[\phi] = i \int d^4x \int d^4y \frac{\delta\Gamma}{\delta\phi_i} \langle \delta_g \phi_i(x) c(x) \bar{c}(y) \delta' F(y) \rangle_{1\text{PI}}$$

- At stationary point $\frac{\delta\Gamma}{\delta\phi_i} = 0$ (Solution to the equation of motion), then

$\delta\Gamma[\phi] = 0$ when $\langle \delta_g \phi_i(x) c(x) \bar{c}(y) \delta' F(y) \rangle_{1\text{PI}}$ is finite (Unlikely to be infinite)

Nielsen Identity

- R_ξ (or \bar{R}_ξ) Gauge:

- $$\xi \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \xi} = - \int d^4x \frac{\delta \Gamma}{\delta \phi(x)} C_\phi(x),$$

- $$C_R(x) = - \frac{i}{2} \int d^4y \langle \varphi(x) c(x) \bar{c}(y) (\partial_\mu A^\mu + g\xi(v + \phi)\varphi) \rangle_{1\text{PI}}.$$

- The above comes from non-perturbative path-integral analysis.

Nielsen Identity

- Perturbative analysis?
- Proof of the Nielsen identity perturbatively?
- Benefit: a preview of the structures of the perturbative terms before calculate straightforwardly.

Coleman-Weinberg Potential

Order unbalance???

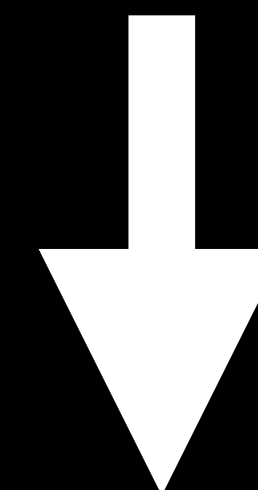
$$\xi \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \xi} = - \int d^4x \frac{\delta \Gamma}{\delta \phi(x)} C_\phi(x)$$

↑
One-loop

↑
Tree-level!!!

One-loop

$$C_R(x) = -\frac{i}{2} \int d^4y \langle \varphi(x) c(x) \bar{c}(y) (\partial_\mu A^\mu + g\xi(v + \phi)\varphi) \rangle_{1\text{PI}}$$

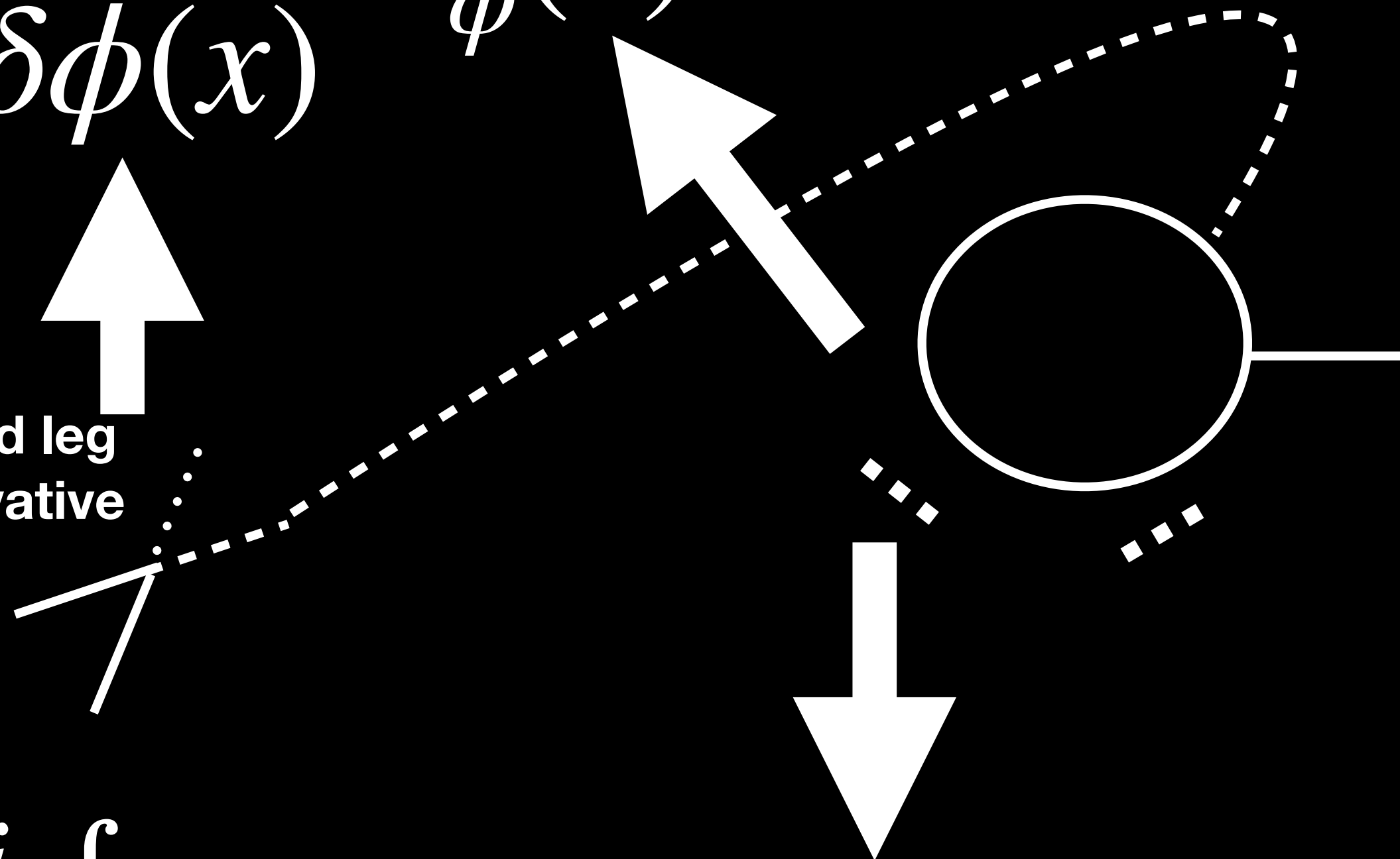
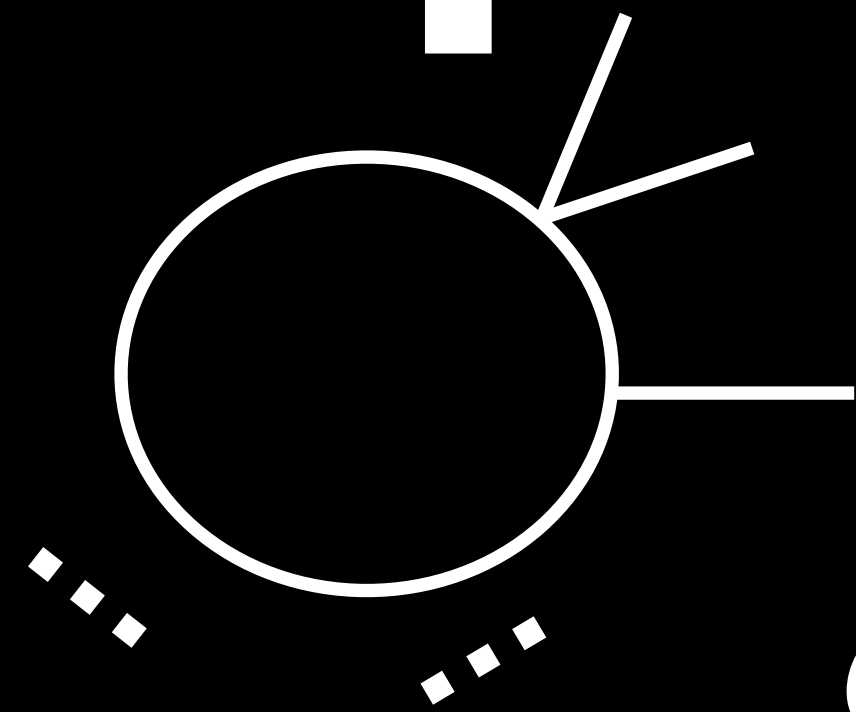


Coleman-Weinberg Potential

More intuitive.

$$\xi \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \xi} = - \int d^4x \frac{\delta \Gamma}{\delta \phi(x)} C_\phi(x)$$

Disappeared leg
Due to derivative



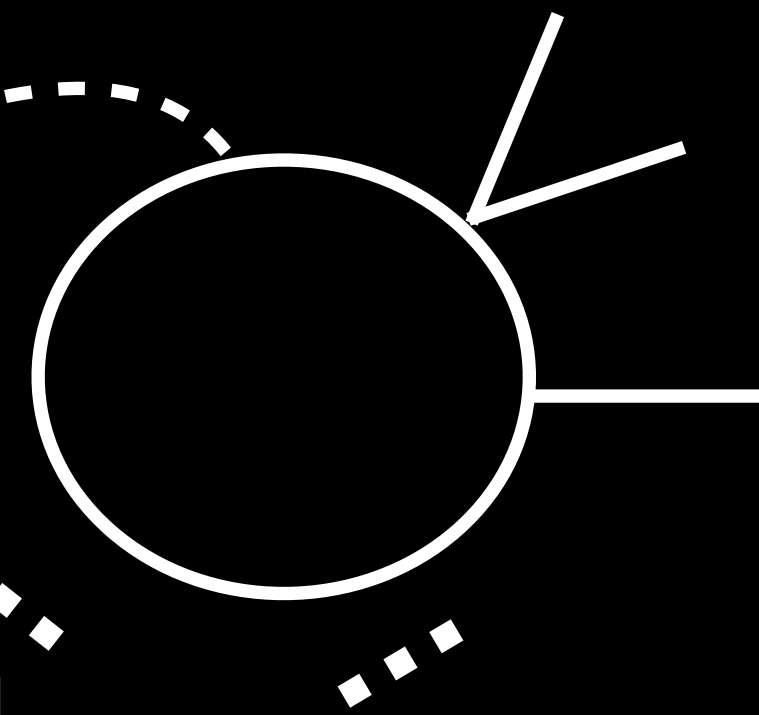
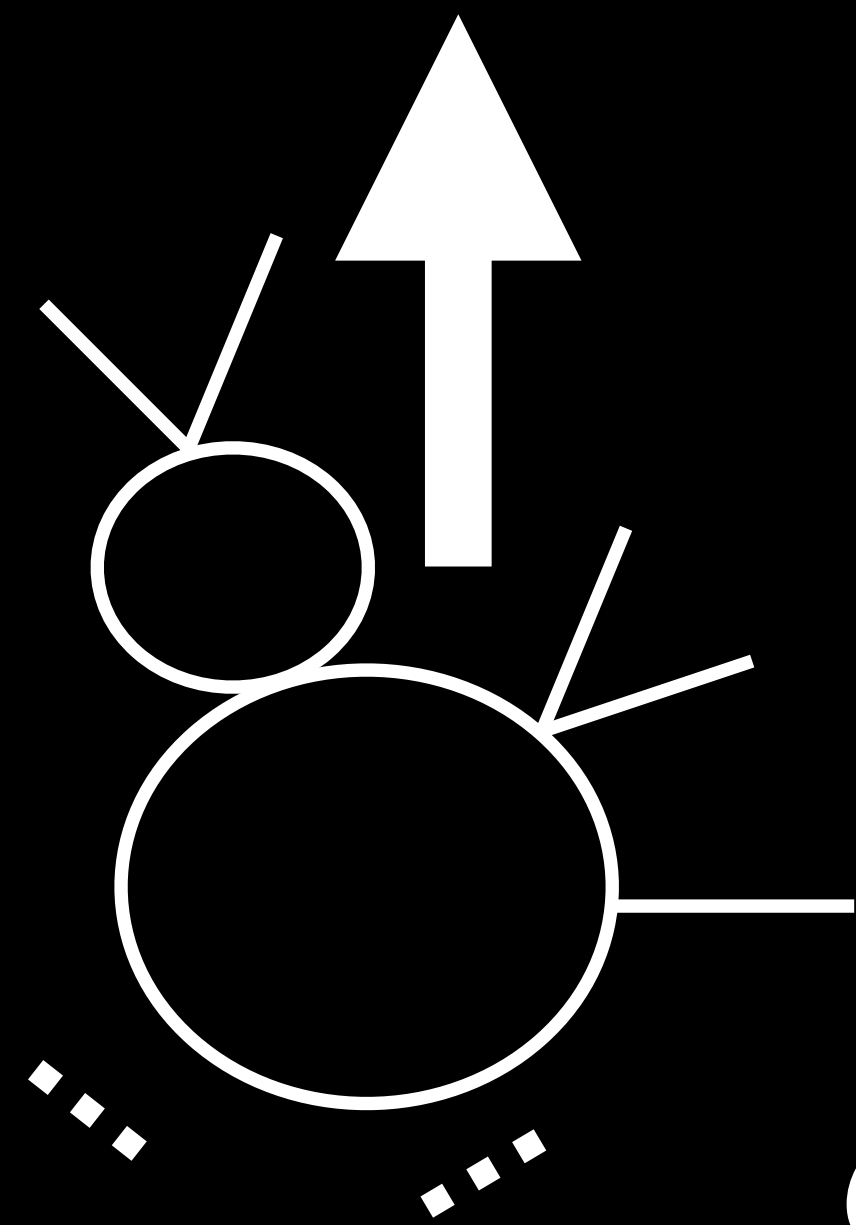
$$C_R(x) = -\frac{i}{2} \int d^4y \langle \varphi(x) c(x) \bar{c}(y) (\partial_\mu A^\mu + g\xi(v + \phi)\varphi) \rangle_{1PI}$$

More general loop results

More intuitive.

$$\xi \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \xi} = - \int d^4x \frac{\delta \Gamma}{\delta \phi(x)} C_\phi(x)$$

Disappeared leg
Due to derivative



$$C_R(x) = -\frac{i}{2} \int d^4y \langle \varphi(x) c(x) \bar{c}(y) (\partial_\mu A^\mu + g\xi(v + \phi)\varphi) \rangle_{1\text{PI}}$$

More general loop results

$$\xi \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \xi} = - \int d^4 x \frac{\delta \Gamma}{\delta \phi(x)} C_\phi(x)$$

At least one loop

At least one loop!

Loop unbalance! less than $\xi \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \xi}$

$$C_R(x) = -\frac{i}{2} \int d^4 y \langle \varphi(x) c(x) \bar{c}(y) (\partial_\mu A^\mu + g \xi (v + \phi) \varphi) \rangle_{1\text{PI}}$$

\hbar Expansion

$$\xi \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \xi} = - \int d^4x \frac{\delta \Gamma}{\delta \phi(x)} C_\phi(x)$$

$$C = \hbar C_1 + \hbar^2 C_2 + \dots$$

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_0 + \hbar \Gamma_1 + \hbar^2 \Gamma_2 + \dots$$

At least one \hbar
less than $\xi \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \xi}$

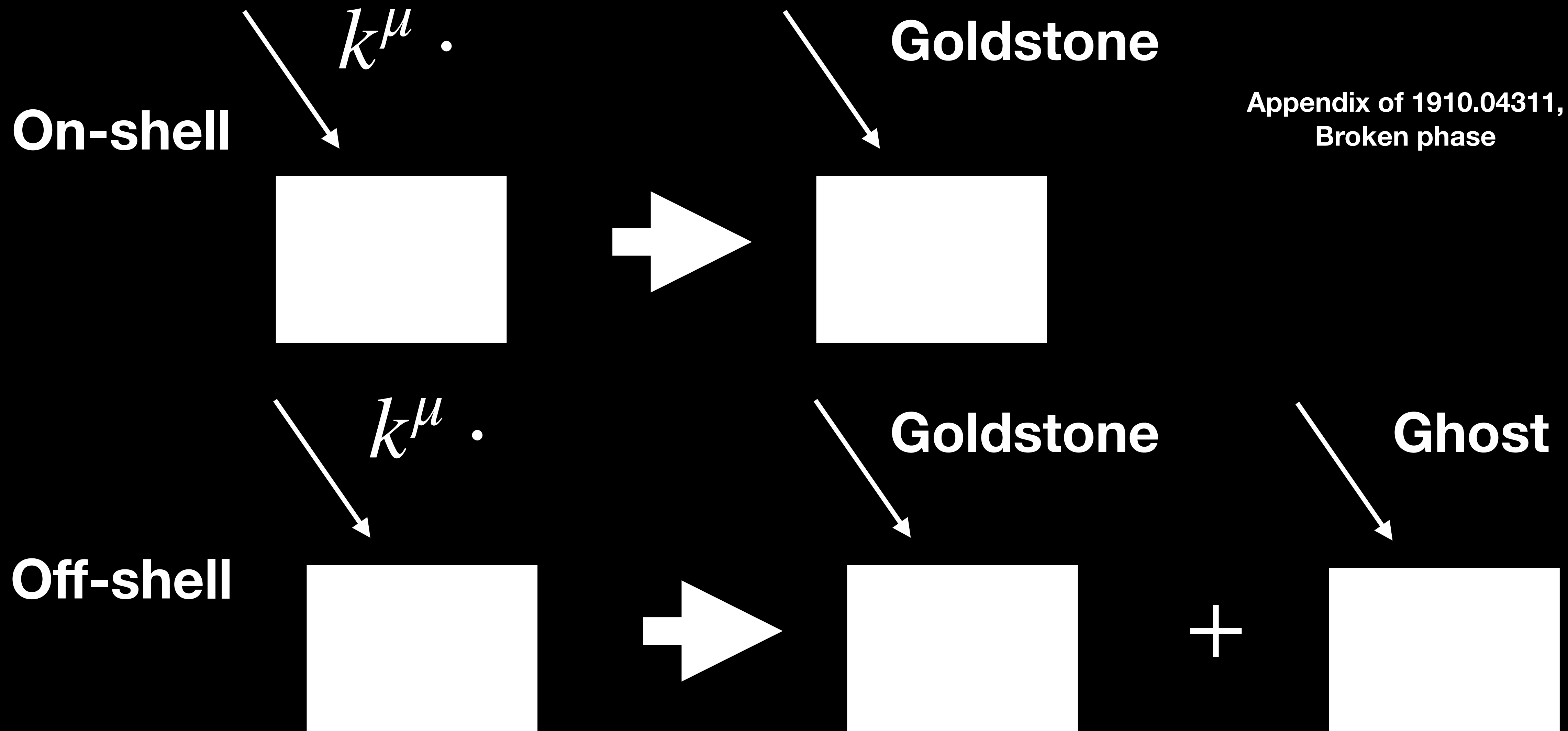
Target: \hbar balance

- I want to acquire a method to calculate the effective potential satisfying the Nielsen identity up to all \hbar orders. No \hbar order unbalance.
- Not accomplished yet, however I studied the structure of the Nielsen identity.

Diagrammatic proof of the Nielsen identity

- Aim: Proof of this identity diagrammatically. (arXiv:2203.06876)
- Complete proof: too technical, so I make a sketchy description here.
- Previous discussions of the Nielsen identity were mainly based upon the path integral methods.
- Perturbative discussions: Integrate up all the loop momentums before verifying the identity.
- Inspired by the diagrammatic proof of the W-T identity on Peskin's book (unbroken phase), I study the diagrammatic structure of the Nielsen identity **before** the loop integrating processes.

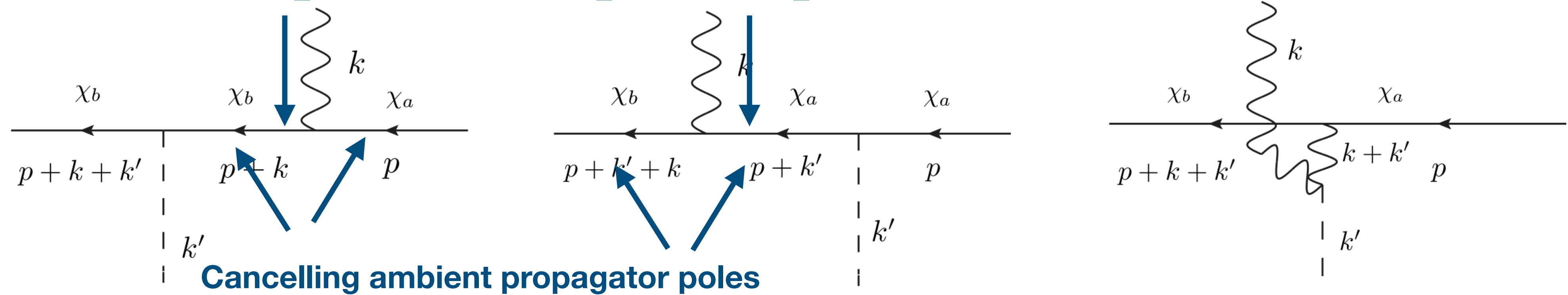
Diagrammatic aspect of the W-T identity



Diagrammatic aspect of the W-T identity

An example of **basic trick**:

$$k^\mu \cdot = (p + k)^\mu - p^\mu = (p + k + k')^\mu - (k + k')^\mu$$



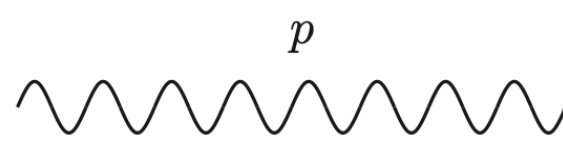
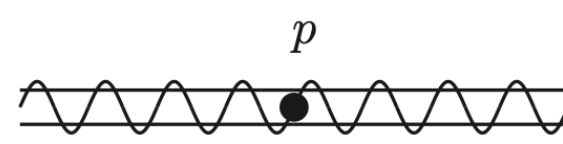
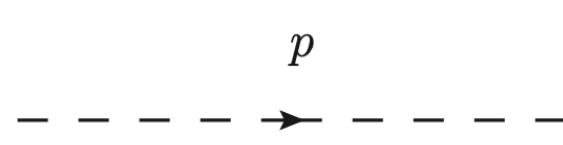
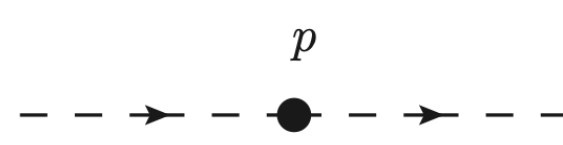
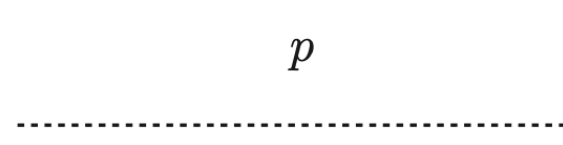
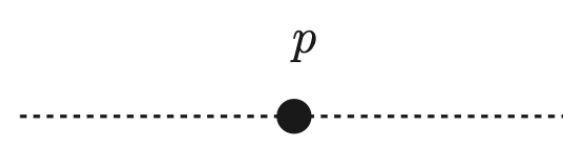
Cancelling among different terms,
as the vector propagator floats
among different insertions.

Casting the trick to the Nielsen Identity

$$\xi \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \xi} = - \int d^4x \frac{\delta \Gamma}{\delta \phi(x)} C_\phi(x)$$

p^μ · Generated

Differentiating the vector-/Goldstone-/ghost-propagators and ξ -dependent coupling constants.

$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}$	A^μ		A^ν	=	A^μ		A^ν	=	$\frac{-ip^\mu p^\nu}{(p^2 - \xi m_A^2)^2}$, (38)
$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}$	c		\bar{c}	=	c		\bar{c}	=	$\frac{im_A^2}{(p^2 - \xi m_A^2)^2}$, (39)
$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}$	I		I	=	I		I	=	$\frac{im_A^2}{(p^2 - \xi m_A^2)^2}$. (40)

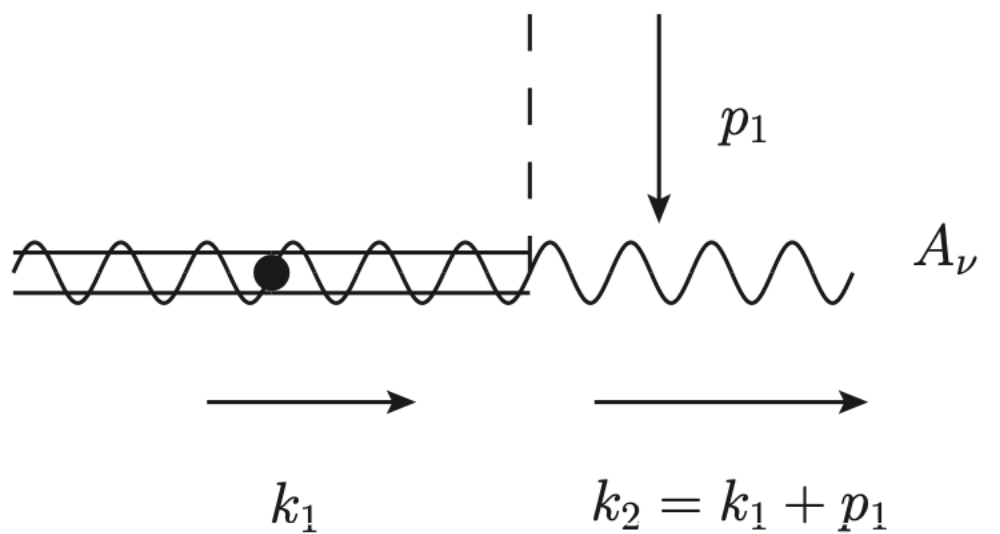
Casting the trick to the Nielsen Identity

$p^\mu \cdot$ becomes Goldstone/Ghost
Spreading this processes successively

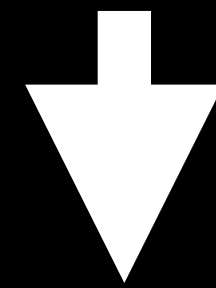
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} A^\mu \text{---} \overset{p}{\text{wavy}} \text{---} A^\nu = A^\mu \text{---} \overset{p}{\text{wavy}} \text{---} A^\nu = \frac{-ip^\mu p^\nu}{(p^2 - \xi m_A^2)^2}, \quad (38)$$

Prolonging!!!

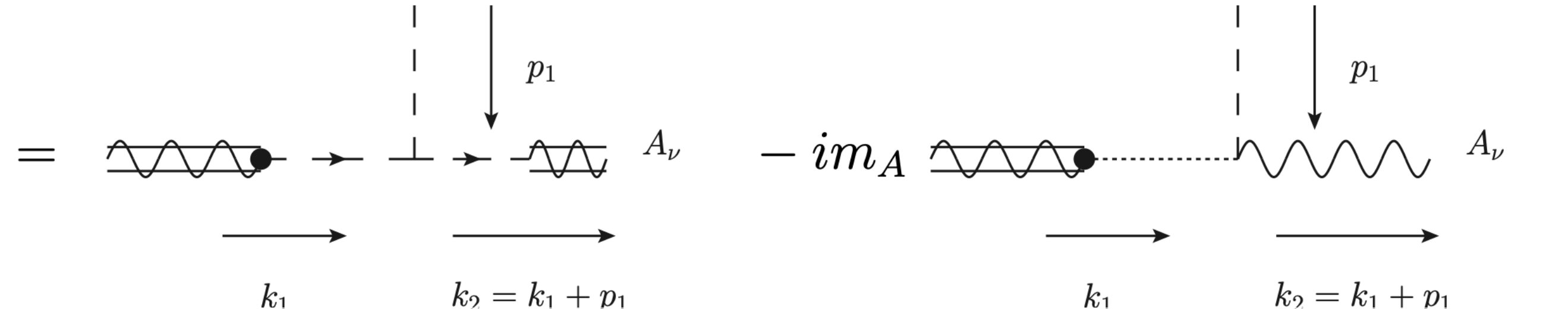
Casting the trick to the Nielsen Identity



$$= 2ig^2vk_1^\mu \frac{-i}{k_2^2 - m_A^2} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{k_{2\mu}k_{2\nu}}{k_2^2 - \xi m_A^2} (1 - \xi) \right].$$



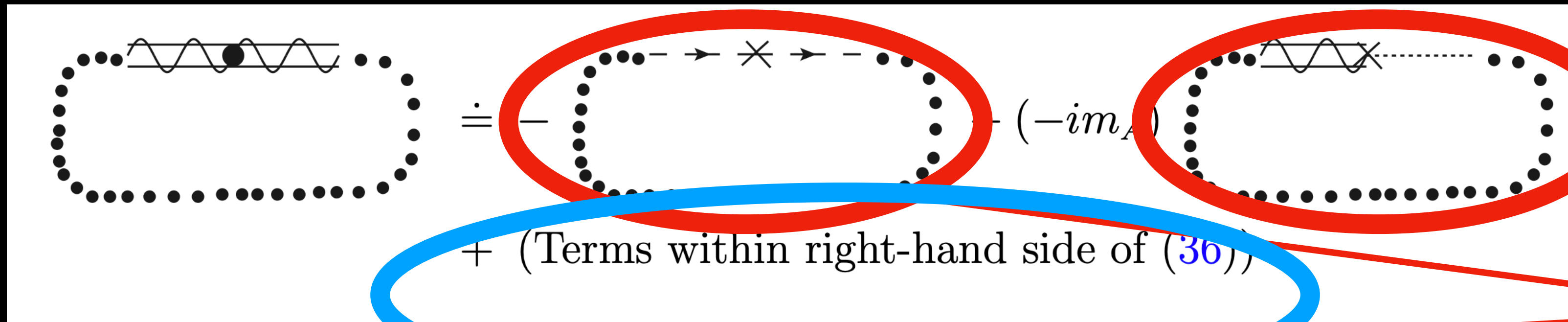
$$2ig^2v(k_2^\mu - p_1^\mu) \frac{-i}{k_2^2 - m_A^2} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{k_{2\mu}k_{2\nu}}{k_2^2 - \xi m_A^2} (1 - \xi) \right]$$

$$= (-2ig^2v\xi) \frac{i}{k_2^2 - \xi m_A^2} k_{2\nu} - im_A \cdot 2gp_1^\mu \frac{-i}{k_2^2 - m_A^2} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{k_{2\mu}k_{2\nu}}{k_2^2 - \xi m_A^2} (1 - \xi) \right].$$


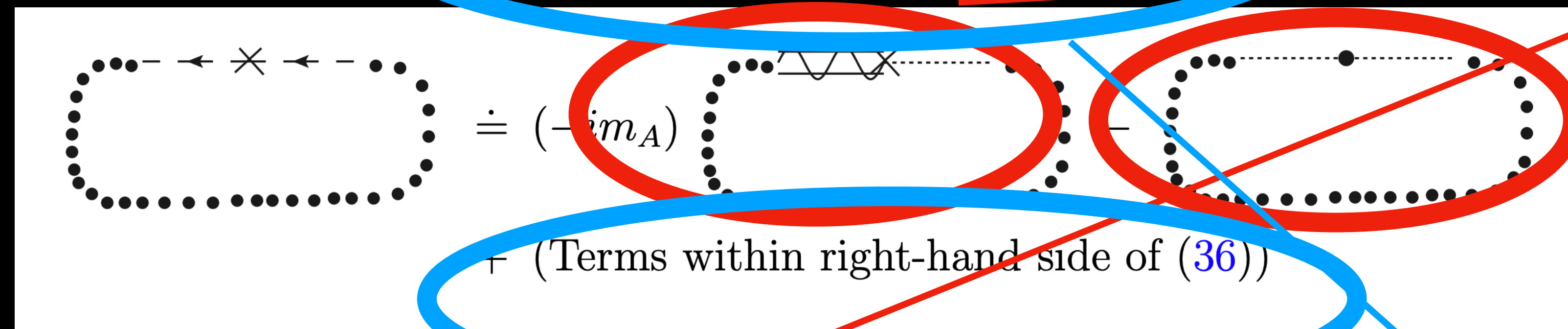
Casting the trick to the Nielsen Identity

- Enumerate all diagrammatical patterns that the vector-Goldstone chain can encounter, and finally,
- Vector-Goldstone chain can become a ghost chain + a chain started with a Goldstone boson.
- Similarly, ghost chain and a chain started with a Goldstone boson can be restored to a vector-Goldstone chain.

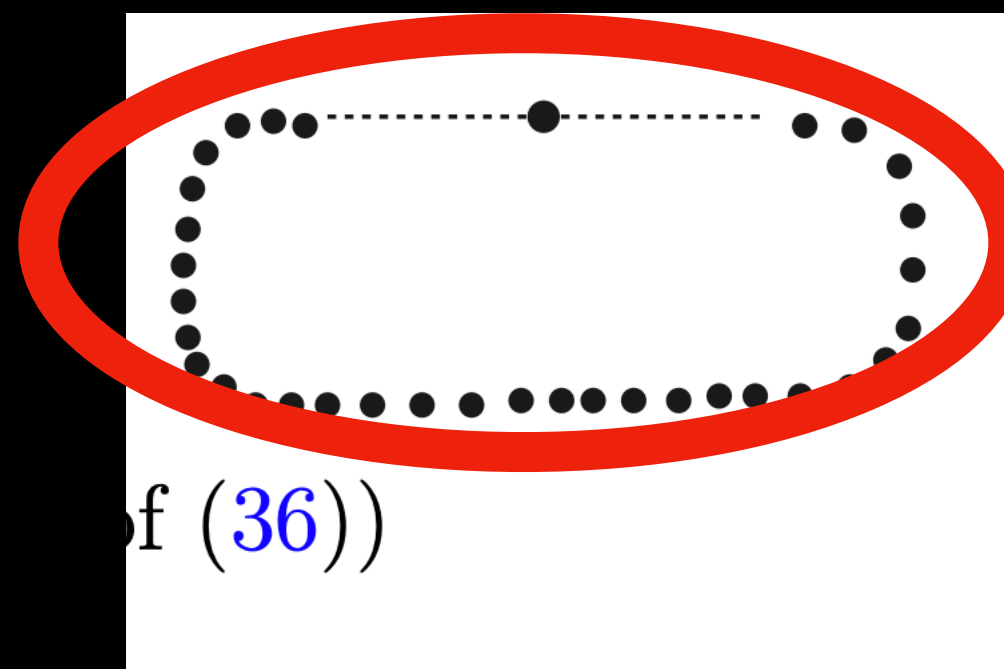
Proving the Nielsen identity



Diagrammatic equation showing a loop with a wavy line and a dot on the top edge, equal to a sum of terms. The first term is a loop with a dashed line and a cross on the top edge, multiplied by $-im_A$. The second term is a loop with a wavy line and a cross on the top edge. The text "(Terms within right-hand side of (36))" is written below the terms.



Diagrammatic equation showing a loop with a dashed line and a cross on the top edge, equal to a sum of terms. The first term is a loop with a wavy line and a cross on the top edge, multiplied by $-im_A$. The second term is a loop with a dashed line and a dot on the top edge. The text "(Terms within right-hand side of (36))" is written below the terms.



Diagrammatic equation showing a loop with a dashed line and a dot on the top edge, equal to a sum of terms. The text "f (36))" is written below the terms.

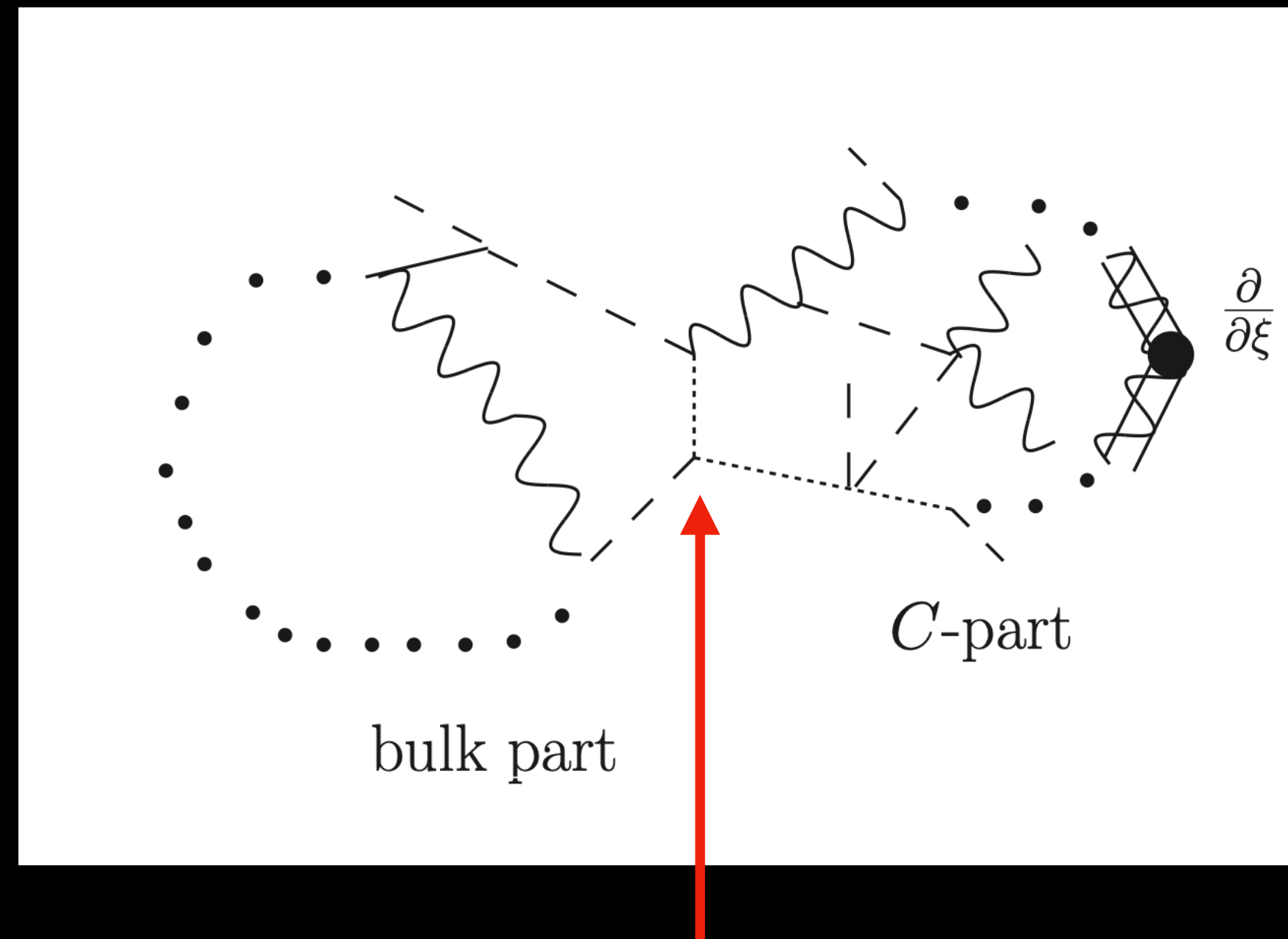
These terms finally cancel each other

What are they?

Proving the Nielsen identity

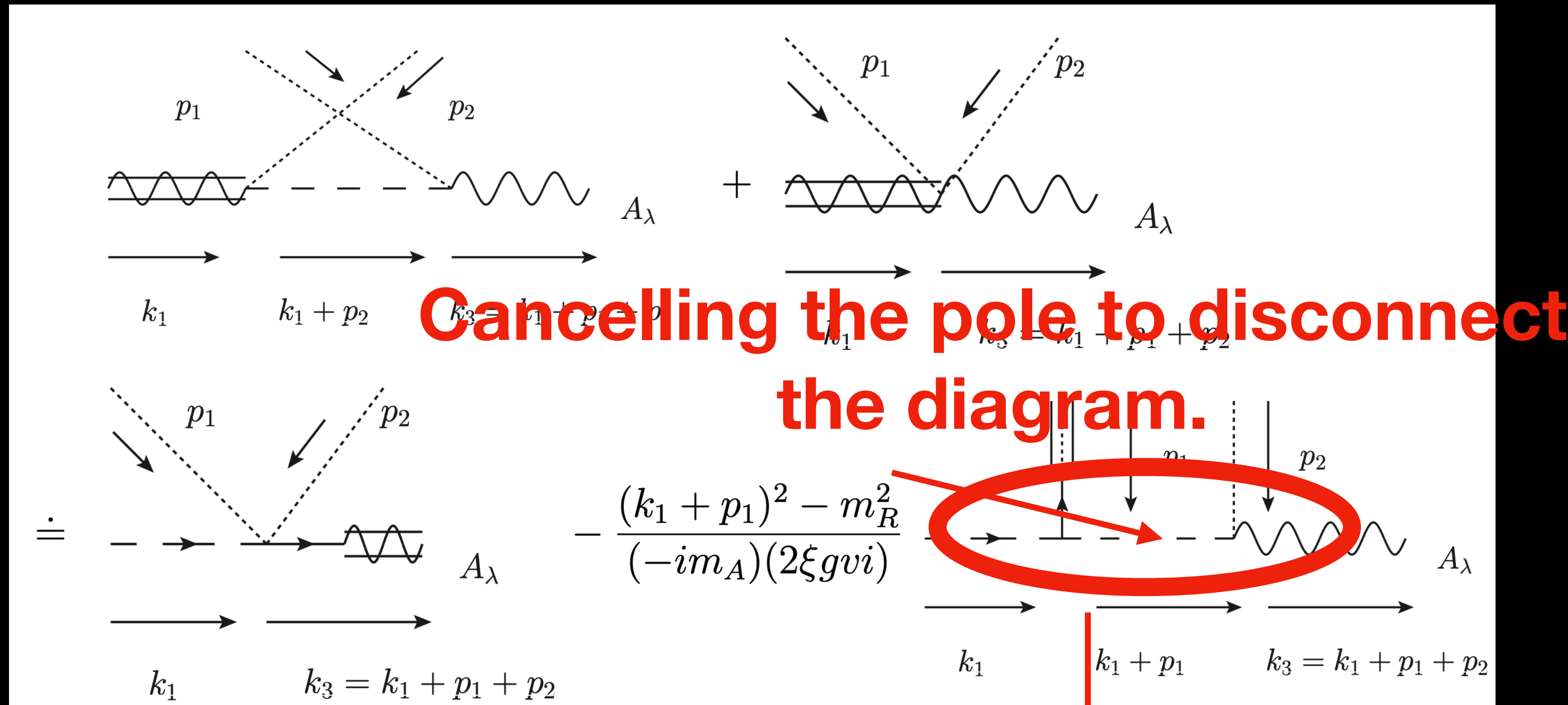
- The Ward-Takahashi identity is about the **connected diagrams**.
- The Nielsen identity works with the **1PI connected diagrams**.
- Therefore, some diagrams which are expected to cancel the other terms in the proof of the WT identity does not appear as 1PI connected diagrams!

Gourd structure



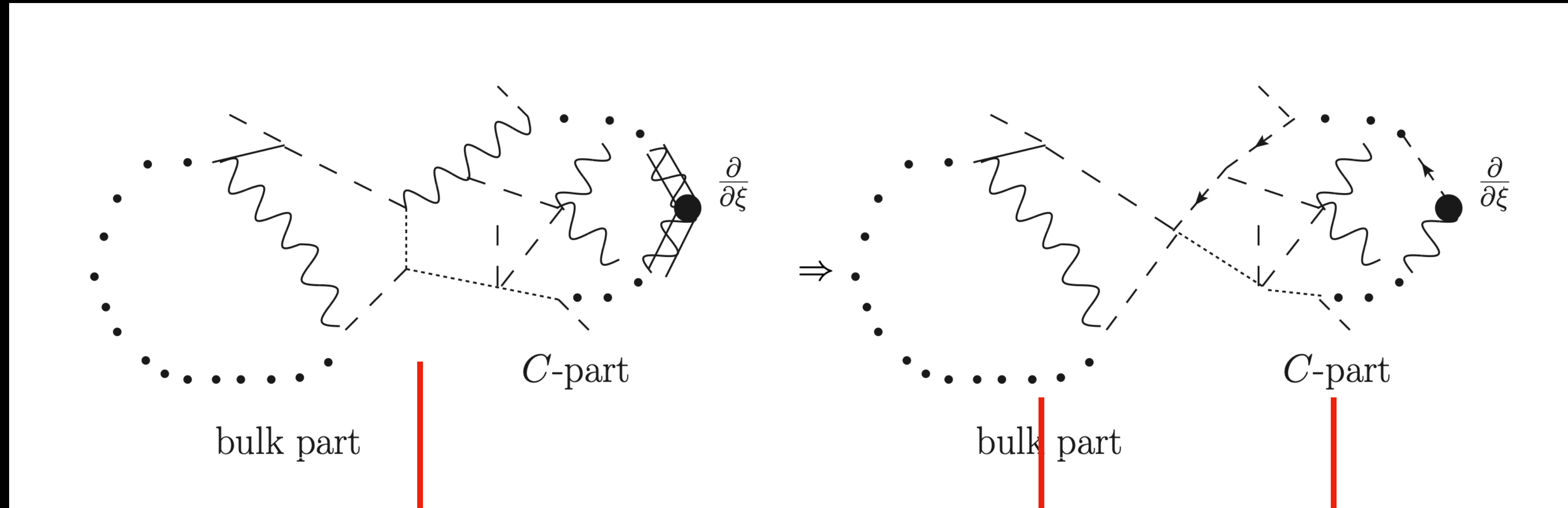
**Only one common side or one common vertex
to connect two different parts
of one diagram!**

Gourd structure



If this appears to be the waist of the gourd,
 no 1PI appears to cancel this term!

Gourd structure



$$\xi \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \xi} = - \int d^4 x \frac{\delta \Gamma}{\delta \phi(x)} C_{\phi}(x)$$

Summary and Future Prospect

- Nielsen identity is successfully “proved” up to all perturbative orders.
- Right-hand side contributions are naturally at least one loop less than left-hand side contributions.
- Future prospect: abandon some less important cancelling terms to accomplish effective potential up to all loop orders?

Thank you!