

Supersimetria e Renormalização

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- Supersimetria: extensão do grupo de Poincaré.
- Introduz geradores fermiônicos Q_α .
- Algebra básica:

$$\{Q_\alpha, \bar{Q}_{\dot{\beta}}\} = 2\sigma_{\alpha\dot{\beta}}^\mu P_\mu. \quad (1)$$

$$\{Q_\alpha, Q_\beta\} = \{\bar{Q}_{\dot{\alpha}}, \bar{Q}_{\dot{\beta}}\} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Para representações de dimensão finita:

$$\text{Tr}((-1)^{N_F}) = n_B - n_F. \quad (3)$$

Operador número fermiônico:

$$(-1)^{N_F} |B\rangle = |B\rangle, \quad (-1)^{N_F} |F\rangle = -|F\rangle. \quad (4)$$

Natureza fermiônica de Q_α implica:

$$(-1)^{N_F} Q_\alpha = -Q_\alpha (-1)^{N_F}. \quad (5)$$

Logo,

$$Tr((-1)^{N_F} \{Q_\alpha, \bar{Q}_{\dot{\alpha}}\}) = Tr((-1)^{N_F} 2\sigma_{\alpha\dot{\beta}}^\mu P_\mu) = 0. \quad (6)$$

Portanto $n_B = n_F$.

Ação de Dirac para Espinores

A ação de Dirac para espinores é dada por:

$$S_F = -i \int d^4x \left(\bar{\psi}_{\dot{\alpha}} i \bar{\sigma}^{m\dot{\alpha}\beta} \partial_m \psi_{\beta} + \frac{iM}{2} (\psi^{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha} + \bar{\psi}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{\psi}^{\dot{\alpha}}) \right) \quad (7)$$

Isso leva às equações de movimento:

$$\bar{\sigma}^{m\dot{\alpha}\beta} \partial_m \psi_{\beta} = iM \bar{\psi}^{\dot{\alpha}}, \quad \sigma_{\alpha\dot{\beta}}^m \partial_m \bar{\psi}^{\dot{\beta}} = iM \psi_{\alpha} \quad (8)$$

$$\square \psi^{\alpha} = M^2 \psi^{\alpha} \quad (9)$$

Das EOM, restam dois graus de liberdade físicos:

$$\psi_\alpha, \bar{\psi}^{\dot{\alpha}} \Rightarrow 2 \text{ g.l.} \quad (10)$$

Para igualar aos graus de liberdade férmicos, usamos um escalar complexo

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 + i\varphi_2.$$

Ação bosônica:

$$S_B = - \int d^4x \left[\partial_m \varphi \partial^m \bar{\varphi} + M^2 \varphi \bar{\varphi} \right] \quad (11)$$

As equações de movimento para os campos bósônicos são:

$$\square\varphi = M^2\varphi, \quad \square\bar{\varphi} = M^2\bar{\varphi} \quad (12)$$

A ação total:

$$S = S_B + S_F \quad (13)$$

é invariante sob transformações supersimétricas.

Espinor de Dirac em 4D:

$$\Psi_D = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_\alpha \\ \bar{\chi}^{\dot{\alpha}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{onde} \quad \begin{cases} \psi_\alpha : (\frac{1}{2}, 0) \text{ — Weyl espinor esquerdo} \\ \bar{\chi}^{\dot{\alpha}} : (0, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ — conjugado de Weyl direito} \end{cases}$$

Caso Majorana:

$$\chi_\alpha = \psi_\alpha \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Psi_D = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_\alpha \\ \bar{\psi}^{\dot{\alpha}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\psi_\alpha)^\dagger = \bar{\psi}_{\dot{\alpha}}$$

Matrizes de Pauli $\sigma_{\alpha\dot{\beta}}^m$:

$$\sigma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (14)$$

Relação entre $\bar{\sigma}^m$ e σ^m :

$$\bar{\sigma}^{m\dot{\alpha}\beta} = \varepsilon^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\gamma}} \varepsilon^{\beta\delta} \sigma_{\delta\dot{\gamma}}^m \quad (15)$$

Transformação entre ξ_α e ξ^β :

$$\xi_\alpha = \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} \xi^\beta \quad , \quad \xi^\alpha = \varepsilon^{\alpha\beta} \xi_\beta \quad (16)$$

com

$$-\varepsilon^{12} = \varepsilon_{12} = -\varepsilon_{21} = \varepsilon^{21} = 1 \quad , \quad \varepsilon_{11} = \varepsilon_{22} = \varepsilon^{11} = \varepsilon^{22} = 0$$

e

Transformações SUSY

Sob os parâmetros SUSY $\xi^\alpha, \bar{\xi}^{\dot{\alpha}}$, os campos transformam como:

$$\delta_Q \varphi = \sqrt{2} \xi^\alpha \psi_\alpha, \quad \delta_Q \bar{\varphi} = \sqrt{2} \bar{\xi}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{\psi}^{\dot{\alpha}} \quad (17)$$

$$\delta_Q \psi_\alpha = i\sqrt{2} \sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^m \bar{\xi}^{\dot{\alpha}} \partial_m \varphi - \sqrt{2} M \bar{\xi}_\alpha \quad (18)$$

$$\delta_Q \bar{\psi}^{\dot{\alpha}} = i\sqrt{2} \bar{\sigma}^{m\dot{\alpha}\alpha} \xi_\alpha \partial_m \bar{\varphi} - \sqrt{2} M \xi^{\dot{\alpha}} \quad (19)$$

Onde:

$$\delta_Q = \xi^\alpha Q_\alpha + \bar{\xi}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{Q}^{\dot{\alpha}} \quad (20)$$

$$[\delta_\eta, \delta_\xi] = -2i (\eta \sigma^\mu \bar{\xi} - \xi \sigma^\mu \bar{\eta}) \partial_\mu. \quad (21)$$

O comutador de transformações SUSY gera uma translação:

$$\delta_Q^1, \delta_Q^2] \varphi = 2i(\xi_1 \sigma^m \bar{\xi}_2 - \xi_2 \sigma^m \bar{\xi}_1) \partial_m \varphi = 2\delta_P \varphi \quad (22)$$

Similarmente, para ψ_α , até termos que anulam on-shell:

$$[\delta_Q^1, \delta_Q^2] \psi_\alpha = 2\delta_P \psi_\alpha + \text{termos on-shell} \quad (23)$$

Portanto, a álgebra SUSY fecha **on-shell**.

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\partial_m \varphi \partial^m \bar{\varphi} - i \bar{\psi}_{\dot{\alpha}} (\bar{\sigma}^n)^{\dot{\alpha}\beta} \partial_n \psi_{\beta} + F \bar{F} + \right. \\ \left. + M(\varphi F + \bar{\varphi} \bar{F} - \frac{1}{2} \psi^{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{\psi}^{\dot{\alpha}}) \right] \quad (24)$$

Dessa ação:

$$\square \varphi = -MF, \quad \square \bar{\varphi} = -M\bar{F}, \quad F = -M\varphi, \quad \bar{F} = -M\bar{\varphi} \quad (25)$$

$$\sigma^m \partial_m \bar{\psi} = iM\psi, \quad \bar{\sigma}^m \partial_m \psi = iM\bar{\psi} \quad (26)$$

Logo, $\square \varphi = M^2 \varphi$, mostrando que $F, \bar{F}$ são auxiliares.

Agora:

$$\delta_Q \psi_\alpha = i\sqrt{2}(\sigma^m \bar{\xi})_\alpha \partial_m \varphi + \sqrt{2} \xi_\alpha F \quad (27)$$

$$\delta_Q F = i\sqrt{2} \bar{\xi} \bar{\sigma}^m \partial_m \psi \quad (28)$$

e similarmente para $\bar{\psi}, \bar{F}$. Isso garante que a álgebra SUSY fecha:

$$[\delta_Q^1, \delta_Q^2] \psi_\alpha = \delta_P \psi_\alpha \quad (29)$$

Estendemos as coordenadas de Minkowski x^m para $(x^m, \theta^\alpha, \bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}})$ e definimos:

$$y^m = x^m + i\theta\sigma^m\bar{\theta}, \quad \bar{y}^m = x^m - i\theta\sigma^m\bar{\theta} \quad (30)$$

Supercampos quirais:

$$\Phi(y, \theta) = \varphi(y) + \sqrt{2}\theta^\alpha\psi_\alpha(y) + \theta^\alpha\theta_\alpha F(y) \quad (31)$$

$$\bar{\Phi}(\bar{y}, \bar{\theta}) = \bar{\varphi}(\bar{y}) + \sqrt{2}\bar{\theta}_{\dot{\alpha}}\bar{\psi}^{\dot{\alpha}}(\bar{y}) + \bar{\theta}_{\dot{\alpha}}\bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}}\bar{F}(\bar{y}) \quad (32)$$

$$\delta x^m = -i(\xi\sigma^m\bar{\theta} + \bar{\xi}\bar{\sigma}^m\theta), \quad \delta\theta^\alpha = \xi^\alpha, \quad \delta\bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}} = \bar{\xi}^{\dot{\alpha}} \quad (33)$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta y^m = -2i\bar{\xi}\bar{\sigma}^m\theta, \quad \delta\bar{y}^m = -2i\xi\sigma^m\bar{\theta} \quad (34)$$

Os geradores de supersimetria são:

$$Q_\alpha = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta^\alpha} - i\sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^m \bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^m}, \quad \bar{Q}^{\dot{\alpha}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\theta}_{\dot{\alpha}}} - i\bar{\sigma}^{m\dot{\alpha}\beta} \theta_\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial x^m} \quad (35)$$

Para a mudança de coordenadas $(x, \theta, \bar{\theta}) \rightarrow (y, \theta, \bar{\theta})$, temos:

$$Q_\alpha = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta^\alpha}, \quad \bar{Q}^{\dot{\alpha}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\theta}_{\dot{\alpha}}} - 2i\bar{\sigma}^{m\dot{\alpha}\beta} \theta_\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial y^m} \quad (36)$$

Para a transformação $(x, \theta, \bar{\theta}) \rightarrow (\bar{y}, \theta, \bar{\theta})$:

$$Q_\alpha = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta^\alpha} - 2i\sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^m \bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}^m}, \quad \bar{Q}^{\dot{\alpha}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\theta}_{\dot{\alpha}}} \quad (37)$$

Definimos a seguinte integral:

$$\int d^4\theta f(x, \theta, \bar{\theta}) = \int d^4\theta (A(x) + \theta B(x) + \cdots + \theta\theta\bar{\theta}\bar{\theta}D(x)) \equiv D(x) \quad (38)$$

ou equivalentemente:

$$\int d^4\theta f = \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta^\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial\bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial\bar{\theta}_{\dot{\alpha}}} f \right) \Big|_{\theta=\bar{\theta}=0} \quad (39)$$

Propomos que a seguinte integral fornece a parte cinética do modelo de Wess-Zumino:

$$\int d^4\theta \Phi(y, \theta) \bar{\Phi}(\bar{y}, \bar{\theta}) = \int d^4\theta \Phi(x + i\theta\sigma\bar{\theta}, \theta) \bar{\Phi}(x - i\theta\sigma\bar{\theta}, \bar{\theta}) \quad (40)$$

Expansão da Supercampo Φ

Expandindo:

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi(x + i\theta\sigma\bar{\theta}, \theta) &= \varphi(x) + i\theta\sigma^m\bar{\theta}\partial_m\varphi + \frac{1}{2}(i\theta\sigma^m\bar{\theta})^2\partial_m\partial_n\varphi \\ &\quad + \sqrt{2}\theta\psi + i\sqrt{2}\theta^\alpha(\theta\sigma^m\bar{\theta})\partial_m\psi_\alpha + \theta\theta F + \dots\end{aligned}\tag{41}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\Phi}(x - i\theta\sigma\bar{\theta}, \bar{\theta}) &= \bar{\varphi}(x) - i\theta\sigma^m\bar{\theta}\partial_m\bar{\varphi} + \frac{1}{4}\theta\theta\bar{\theta}\bar{\theta}\square\bar{\varphi} + \sqrt{2}\bar{\theta}\bar{\psi} \\ &\quad - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\theta\theta\partial_m\bar{\psi}\sigma^m\bar{\theta} + \bar{\theta}\bar{\theta}\bar{F}\end{aligned}\tag{42}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int d^4\theta \Phi \bar{\Phi} &= F\bar{F} + \frac{1}{4}(\varphi \square \bar{\varphi} + \bar{\varphi} \square \varphi) - \frac{1}{2} \partial_m \varphi \partial^m \bar{\varphi} \\ &\quad - \frac{i}{2} (\psi \sigma^m \partial_m \bar{\psi} - \partial_m \psi \sigma^m \bar{\psi}) \end{aligned} \quad (6.10)$$

$$\int d^4x \int d^4\theta \Phi \bar{\Phi} = \int d^4x (-\partial_m \varphi \partial^m \bar{\varphi} - i \psi \sigma^m \partial_m \bar{\psi} + F\bar{F}) \quad (6.11)$$

Motivação: Derivadas Fermiônicas

Queremos construir derivadas covariantes sob supersimetria, ou seja, derivadas que anticomutam com os geradores supersimétricos Q_α , $\bar{Q}_{\dot{\alpha}}$:

$$\{D_\alpha, Q_\beta\} = 0, \quad \{\bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}}, \bar{Q}_{\dot{\beta}}\} = 0 \quad (43)$$

Isso nos permite definir objetos "invariantes" ou "covariantes" sob SUSY, essenciais para escrever ações supersimétricas.

Definição das Derivadas Fermiônicas

Em coordenadas usuais $(x^m, \theta^\alpha, \bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}})$, definimos:

$$D_\alpha = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta^\alpha} + i\sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^m \bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^m} \quad (44)$$

$$\bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}}} - i\theta^\alpha \sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^m \frac{\partial}{\partial x^m} \quad (45)$$

Transformações de Coordenadas

Ao passar para coordenadas $(y^m, \theta, \bar{\theta})$, com:

$$y^m = x^m + i\theta\sigma^m\bar{\theta} \quad (46)$$

As derivadas se simplificam:

$$D_\alpha = \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta^\alpha} + 2i\sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^m\bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}}\frac{\partial}{\partial y^m}, \quad \bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial\bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}}} \quad (47)$$

De forma análoga, em coordenadas $\bar{y}^m = x^m - i\theta\sigma^m\bar{\theta}$:

$$D_\alpha = \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta^\alpha}, \quad \bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial\bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}}} - 2i\theta^\beta\sigma_{\beta\dot{\alpha}}^m\frac{\partial}{\partial\bar{y}^m} \quad (48)$$

Campos Quirais e Anti-quirais

Usamos as derivadas para definir os supercampos quirais:

- Um supercampo Φ é quiral se:

$$\bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}}\Phi = 0 \quad (49)$$

- Um supercampo $\bar{\Phi}$ é antiquiral se:

$$D_{\alpha}\bar{\Phi} = 0 \quad (50)$$

Essas condições garantem que os supercampos dependem apenas de (y^m, θ) ou $(\bar{y}^m, \bar{\theta})$ e facilitam a construção de integrais quirais como:

$$\int d^2\theta f(\Phi), \quad \int d^2\bar{\theta} \bar{f}(\bar{\Phi}) \quad (51)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{massa}} &= \frac{M}{2} \int d^4x \left(\int d^2\theta \Phi^2 + \int d^2\bar{\theta} \bar{\Phi}^2 \right) \\ &= M \int d^4x \left(\varphi F - \frac{1}{2} \psi\psi + \bar{\varphi} \bar{F} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}\bar{\psi} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

Invariância SUSY da Integral Quiral

Se f é um supercampo **quiral** ($\bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}} f = 0$), então as seguintes integrais são supersimétricas:

$$\delta \left(\int d^4x \int d^2\theta f(\Phi) \right) = 0 \quad (53)$$

$$\delta \left(\int d^4x \int d^2\bar{\theta} f(\bar{\Phi}) \right) = 0 \quad (54)$$

Demonstração:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \delta \left(\int d^4x \int d^2\theta f(\Phi) \right) = \int d^4x \int d^2\theta (\delta f) \\
 &= \int d^4x \int d^2\theta \left[\xi^\alpha \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta^\alpha} - i\sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^m \bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^m} \right) + \bar{\xi}_{\dot{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}}} - i\bar{\sigma}^{m\dot{\alpha}\beta} \theta_\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial x^m} \right) \right] f \\
 &= \int d^4x \int d^2\theta \left[\xi^\alpha \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta^\alpha} - i\sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^m \bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^m} \right) + \bar{\xi}_{\dot{\alpha}} \left(\bar{D}^{\dot{\alpha}} - 2i\bar{\sigma}^{m\dot{\alpha}\beta} \theta_\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial x^m} \right) \right] f \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int d^4x \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta^\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_\alpha} \right) \left(\xi^\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta^\alpha} f - \text{termos de contorno} \right) \right] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

De fomrma similar,

$$\delta \left(\int d^4x \int d^2\bar{\theta} f(\bar{\Psi}) \right) = 0$$

$$S = \int d^4x \left[\int d^4\theta \Phi \bar{\Phi} + \int d^2\theta \left(\frac{M}{2} \Phi^2 + \frac{g}{3} \Phi^3 \right) + \int d^2\bar{\theta} \left(\frac{M}{2} \bar{\Phi}^2 + \frac{g}{3} \bar{\Phi}^3 \right) \right] = \int d^4x \left[-\partial_m \varphi \partial^m \bar{\varphi} - i \psi \sigma^m \partial_m \bar{\psi} + F \bar{F} + \dots \right] \quad (55)$$

Teorema de Não-Renormalização

Modelo de Wess-Zumino para n supercampos quirais Φ_a , com superpotencial $W(\Phi_a)$:

$$S = \int d^4x d^4\theta \bar{\Phi}_a \Phi_a + \int d^4x d^2\theta W(\Phi_a) + \text{h.c.} \quad (56)$$

$$\tilde{S} = \int d^4x d^4\theta Z_{ab} \bar{\Phi}_a \Phi_b + \int d^4x d^2\theta Y W(\Phi_a) + \text{h.c.} \quad (57)$$

$$\tilde{S}_\lambda = \int d^4x d^4\theta K(\bar{\Phi}_a \Phi_a, Z_{ab}, Y, \bar{Y}) + \int d^4x d^2\theta W_\lambda(\Phi_a, Y) + \text{h.c.} \quad (58)$$

A holomorfia e a simetria R exigem que o superpotencial efetivo tenha a forma:

$$W_\lambda(\Phi_a, Y) = Y W(\Phi_a) \quad (59)$$

Assim, concluímos:

$$W_\lambda(\Phi_a) = W(\Phi_a) \quad (60)$$

Modelo de Wess-Zumino:

$$\mathcal{L} = \int d^4\theta \bar{\Phi} \Phi + \left[\int d^2\theta \left(\frac{1}{2} m \Phi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{3!} \Phi^3 \right) + \text{h.c.} \right] \quad (61)$$

- A única parte que gera divergências UV é $\int d^4\theta \bar{\Phi} \Phi$.
- O superpotencial não renormaliza!

A Lagrangiana do modelo Wess-Zumino é:

$$\begin{aligned} \int d^4x \big[& -\partial_m \varphi \partial^m \bar{\varphi} - i \psi \sigma^m \partial_m \bar{\psi} + F \bar{F} + \lambda F + \\ & + M \left(\varphi F - \frac{1}{2} \psi \psi \right) + g \left(\varphi^2 F - \psi^\alpha \psi_\alpha \varphi \right) + \bar{\lambda} \bar{F} \\ & + \bar{M} \left(\bar{\varphi} \bar{F} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi} \bar{\psi} \right) + \bar{g} \left(\bar{\varphi}^2 \bar{F} - \bar{\psi}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{\psi}^{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{\varphi} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

Equações de Movimento e Ação Eficaz

Equações de Movimento:

$$-\square\bar{\varphi} = MF + 2g\varphi F - g\psi\psi \quad (63)$$

$$-\square\varphi = \bar{M}\bar{F} + 2\bar{g}\bar{\varphi}\bar{F} - \bar{g}\bar{\psi}\bar{\psi} \quad (64)$$

$$-i\sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^m\partial_m\bar{\psi}^{\dot{\alpha}} = M\psi_{\alpha} + 2g\varphi\psi_{\alpha} \quad (65)$$

$$-i\bar{\sigma}^{m\dot{\alpha}\alpha}\partial_m\psi_{\alpha} = \bar{M}\bar{\psi}^{\dot{\alpha}} + 2\bar{g}\bar{\varphi}\bar{\psi}^{\dot{\alpha}} \quad (66)$$

$$\bar{F} = -\lambda - M\varphi - g\varphi^2 \quad (67)$$

$$F = -\bar{\lambda} - \bar{M}\bar{\varphi} - \bar{g}\bar{\varphi}^2 \quad (68)$$

Implica:

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\partial_m \varphi \partial^m \bar{\varphi} - i\psi \sigma^m \partial_m \bar{\psi} - \frac{1}{2} M \psi \psi - \frac{1}{2} \bar{M} \bar{\psi} \bar{\psi} \right. \\ \left. - g \psi \psi \varphi - \bar{g} \bar{\psi} \bar{\psi} \bar{\varphi} - V(\varphi, \bar{\varphi}) \right] \quad (71)$$

O potencial é:

$$V(\varphi, \bar{\varphi}) = |\lambda + M\varphi + g\varphi^2|^2. \quad (72)$$

Expandindo:

$$\begin{aligned} V = & |\lambda|^2 + \lambda\bar{M}\bar{\varphi} + \bar{\lambda}M\varphi + \lambda\bar{g}\bar{\varphi}^2 + \bar{\lambda}g\varphi^2 \\ & + |M|^2\varphi\bar{\varphi} + M\bar{g}\varphi\bar{\varphi}^2 + \bar{M}g\bar{\varphi}\varphi^2 + |g|^2\varphi^2\bar{\varphi}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

Renormalização

$$\varphi \rightarrow Z_\varphi^{1/2} \varphi, \quad \psi \rightarrow Z_\psi^{1/2} \psi \quad (74)$$

Precisamos calcular:

- Correção ao propagador de φ
- Correção ao propagador de ψ

$$S = \int d^4x - \partial_m \varphi \partial^m \bar{\varphi} - i\psi \sigma^m \partial_m \bar{\psi} - \delta Z_\varphi \partial_m \varphi \partial^m \bar{\varphi} - \delta Z_\psi i\psi \sigma^m \partial_m \bar{\psi} + \\ - g\psi\psi\varphi - \bar{g}\bar{\psi}\bar{\psi}\bar{\varphi} - g\varphi^2\bar{\varphi}^2 \quad (75)$$

para

$$M = \lambda = 0 \quad (76)$$

Existem dois diagramas 1-loop que corrigem o propagador do escalar:

① **Loop escalar:** interação quartica $\varphi^2\bar{\varphi}^2$.

② **Loop fermiônico:** duas interações $g\psi\psi\varphi$ e $\bar{g}\bar{\psi}\bar{\psi}\bar{\varphi}$.

Loop Escalar

Temos os seguinte diagrama:

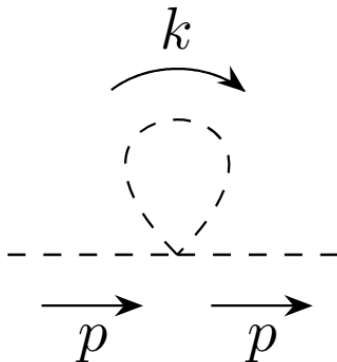


Figure: Correção do campo escalar

Loop Escalar (Quartico)

Integral correspondente:

$$\Sigma_{\varphi}^{(\text{scalar})}(p) = (-i|g|^2) \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{i}{k^2}.$$

Simplificando:

$$\Sigma_{\varphi}^{(\text{scalar})}(p) = |g|^2 \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{k^2}.$$

Valor do Loop Escalar (DRED)

Na redução dimensional (DRED):

$$\int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{i}{(4\pi)^2} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \text{const} \right).$$

Portanto:

$$\Sigma_{\varphi}^{(\text{scalar})}(p) = |g|^2 \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{k^2}.$$

$$\delta Z_{\varphi} = \frac{d}{dp^2} \Sigma_{\varphi}(p^2) \Big|_{p^2=0} = 0$$

Não gera termo proporcional a p^2 .

Loop de Férmions Fermiônico

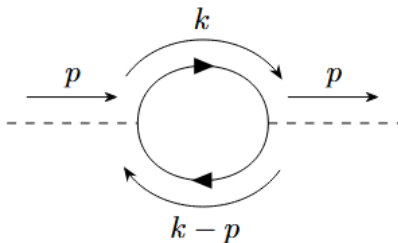


Figure: Correção do campo escalar

Autoenergia:

$$-i \Pi(p^2) = (-1) \times \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \text{Tr} \left[(-ig) \frac{i k}{k^2} (-ig) \frac{i (k - p)}{(k - p)^2} \right].$$

Loop Fermiônico - Resultado

Fazendo a redução dimensional, temos como resultado

$$\Pi(p^2) = -2 g^2 p^2 \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{k^2 (k-p)^2}.$$

No esquema de Dimensional Reduction (DRED), vale:

$$\int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{k^2 (k-p)^2} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \log \frac{-p^2}{\mu^2} + \dots \right).$$

Logo,

$$\begin{aligned}\Pi(p^2) &= -2 g^2 p^2 \times \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \log \frac{-p^2}{\mu^2} + \dots \right) = \\ &= -\frac{g^2}{8\pi^2} p^2 \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \log \frac{-p^2}{\mu^2} + \dots \right).\end{aligned}\tag{77}$$

Portanto,

$$\delta Z_\varphi = \left. \frac{d}{dp^2} \Pi(p^2) \right|_{p^2=0} = -\frac{g^2}{8\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon}\tag{78}$$

Loop no Propagador de ψ

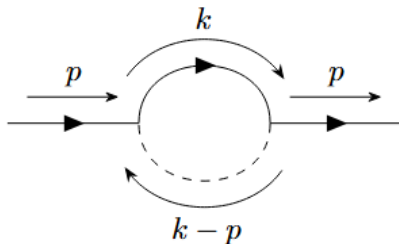


Figure: Correção do campo fermionico

Autoenergia de ψ no Wess-Zumino (DRED)

Amplitude:

$$-i\Sigma(p) = (-ig)^2 \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{i k}{k^2} \frac{i}{(p-k)^2}$$

Resultado (DRED):

$$\Sigma(p) = \frac{g^2}{8\pi^2} p \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \log \frac{-p^2}{\mu^2} + \dots \right)$$

Logo:

$$\delta Z_\psi = -\frac{g^2}{8\pi^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon}.$$

- O férmion ψ **renormaliza a 1-loop**.
- Há divergência proporcional a p .
- Não há cancelamento entre loops escalar e fermiônico para δZ_ψ .
- Isso é consistente com supersimetria:

$$Z_\varphi = Z_\psi$$

- Portanto:

$$\delta Z_\varphi = \delta Z_\psi$$

no nível 1-loop.

Cancelamento de divergências:

Nos diagramas de 1-loop com pernas externas de campos escalares ou férmions, as divergências do tipo:

$$\Sigma(p) \sim \frac{|g|^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} p \quad \text{ou} \quad p^2$$

são precisamente absorvidas pelos contratermos δZ_ψ e δZ_φ , garantindo a finitude das amplitudes físicas.

Conclusão:

- A supersimetria exige $Z_\psi = Z_\varphi$, e verificamos isso explicitamente.
- Todos os resíduos divergentes são removidos pelos δZ , conforme esperado pela estrutura não-renormalizável dos termos SUSY.
- A consistência do modelo Wess–Zumino com DRED e regularização mínima está preservada a 1-loop.

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- Jan Louis. *Supersymmetry Lecture Notes*. 2015. Disponível em:
<https://www.physik.uni-hamburg.de/th2/ag-louis/dokumente/lectures/ws-15-16/ws-15-susy-lecture-notes.pdf>
- Julius Wess, Jonathan Bagger. *Supersymmetry and Supergravity*. 2nd ed., Princeton University Press, 1992.