

- ▶ Elektron-Selbstenergie: $\Sigma(p) = \Sigma_{\text{Loop}}(p) + \Sigma_{\text{CT}}(p)$
 - ▶ Counterterm-Beitrag: $-i\Sigma_{\text{CT}}(p) = i(\delta_2 \not{p} - \delta m)$
 - ▶ Loop-Beitrag: $-i\Sigma_{\text{Loop}}(p) = (-ie)^2 \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \gamma^\mu i \frac{\not{k} + \not{p} + m}{(k+p)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} \gamma^\nu i \frac{-g_{\mu\nu}}{k^2 - \mu^2 + i\epsilon}$
 - ▶ μ : fiktive Photon-Masse zur Regularisierung von Infrarot-Divergenzen



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- ▶ Auswertung (Feynman-Parameter-Integral und Wick-Rotation):

$$\Sigma_{\text{Loop}}(p) = e^2 \int_0^1 dx [4m - 2\not{p}(1-x)] \int \frac{d^4 \ell_E}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{[\ell_E^2 + \Delta(x) - i\epsilon]}$$

- ▶ $\Delta(x) \equiv m^2 x + \mu^2(1-x) - p^2 x(1-x)$
- ▶ ℓ_E -Integrand besitzt einen Pol, wenn $\Delta(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow p^2 > (m + \mu)^2$
 \Leftrightarrow Erzeugung reeller Elektron-Photon-Paare kinematisch möglich
- ▶ ℓ_E -Integral logarithmisch divergent

► Pauli-Villars-Regularisierung:

$$\int \frac{d^4 \ell_E}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{[\ell_E^2 + \Delta(x) - i\varepsilon]^2} \rightarrow \int \frac{d^4 \ell_E}{(2\pi)^4} \left(\frac{1}{[\ell_E^2 + \Delta(x) - i\varepsilon]^2} - \frac{1}{[\ell_E^2 + \Lambda^2 x + \mu^2(1-x) - p^2 x(1-x) - i\varepsilon]^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma(p) = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \int_0^1 dx [2m - \not{p}(1-x)] \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda^2 x}{\Delta(x) - i\varepsilon} \right) - \delta_2 \not{p} + \delta m$$

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► Renormierungsbedingungen: $\Sigma(\not{p} \rightarrow m) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$, $\left. \frac{d\Sigma}{d\not{p}} \right|_{\not{p} \rightarrow m} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$

► $\not{p}\not{p} = p^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dp^2}{d\not{p}} = 2\not{p}, \quad \frac{df(p^2)}{d\not{p}} = 2\not{p} \frac{df(p^2)}{dp^2}$



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► $\not{p}\not{p} = p^2 \Rightarrow \frac{d\not{p}^2}{d\not{p}} = 2\not{p}$, $\frac{df(p^2)}{dp^2} = 2\not{p} \frac{df(p^2)}{dp^2}$

► konkrete Auswertung:

► $\Sigma(\not{p} \rightarrow m) = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} m \int_0^1 dx (1+x) \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda^2 x}{m^2 x^2 + \mu^2(1-x)} \right) - \delta_2 m + \delta m$

► $\left. \frac{d\Sigma}{d\not{p}} \right|_{\not{p} \rightarrow m} = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \int_0^1 dx \left\{ -(1-x) \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda^2 x}{m^2 x^2 + \mu^2(1-x)} \right) + 2m^2 \frac{(1+x)x(1-x)}{m^2 x^2 + \mu^2(1-x)} \right\} - \delta_2$