

Problem 1)

Given the experimental measurements

$$\hat{\alpha}^{-1} = 137.035999180(10)$$

$$\hat{G}_F = 1.1663788(6) \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

$$\hat{m}_Z = 91.1876(21) \text{ GeV}$$

$$\hat{m}_W = 80.377(12) \text{ GeV}$$

$$\hat{S}_{\text{eff}}^2 = 0.23148(33)$$

$$\hat{\Gamma}_{e\bar{e}}^{(\tau)} = 83.942(85) \text{ MeV}$$

Show explicitly via a χ^2 fit that the SM EW sector at tree-level is unable to successfully fit the above set of measurements.

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{(\hat{O}_i - O_i)^2}{(\Delta \hat{O}_i)^2}$$

(observables)

Problema 2)

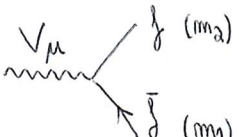
Given the following combinations of (1-loop) self-energies

$$\bullet \frac{\Pi_{WW}(p^2=0)}{m_W^2} - \frac{\Pi_{ZZ}(p^2=0)}{m_Z^2}$$

$$\bullet \frac{\Pi_{WW}(p^2=m_W^2) - \Pi_{WW}(p^2=0)}{m_W^2} - c^2 \left(\frac{\Pi_{ZZ}(p^2=m_Z^2) - \Pi_{ZZ}(p^2=0)}{m_Z^2} \right)$$

$$- s^2 \frac{\Pi_{\gamma\gamma}(p^2=m_Z^2)}{m_Z^2} - 2sc \left(\frac{\Pi_{\gamma Z}(p^2=m_Z^2) - \Pi_{\gamma Z}(p^2=0)}{m_Z^2} \right)$$

Check the UV-finiteness of them by explicit calculation of fermion self-energies (specifically, top & bottom quark loops)

\Rightarrow For a generic vertex  with Feynman rule

given by $iA\gamma_\mu(1-a\gamma_5)$, the self-energy $\Pi_{VV'}^{\mu\nu}$ is given in terms of Passarino-Veltman integrals by

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

⇒ The divergent pieces of the Passarino-Veltman integrals

B_{22}, B_{21}, B_1, B_0 are :

$$B_{22} = \left(\frac{m_1^2 + m_2^2}{4} - \frac{p^2}{12} \right) \Delta \quad \Delta = \frac{1}{(4-d)} - \gamma_E + \ln 4R$$

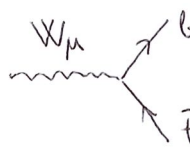
$$B_{21} = \Delta/3$$

$$B_1 = \Delta/2$$

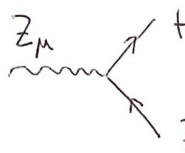
$$B_0 = \Delta$$

⇒ Remember we are only interested in the part of $\Pi_{VV'}^{\mu\nu}$ proportional to $g^{\mu\nu}$

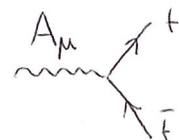
⇒ The relevant SM Feynman rules for the top + bottom quark contribution to the self-energies are :



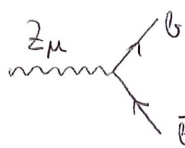
$$\frac{ig}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 2} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5)$$



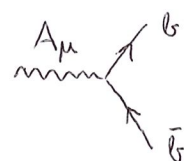
$$\frac{ig}{4c} \gamma_\mu \left[(1 - \frac{8}{3} s^2) - \gamma_5 \right]$$



$$ie Q_t \gamma_\mu$$



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



$$ie Q_b \gamma_\mu$$