

The Asymptotically Safe Standard Model

from quantum gravity to dynamical chiral symmetry breaking

Álvaro Pastor Gutiérrez

[2207.09817] with Jan M. Pawłowski and Manuel Reichert



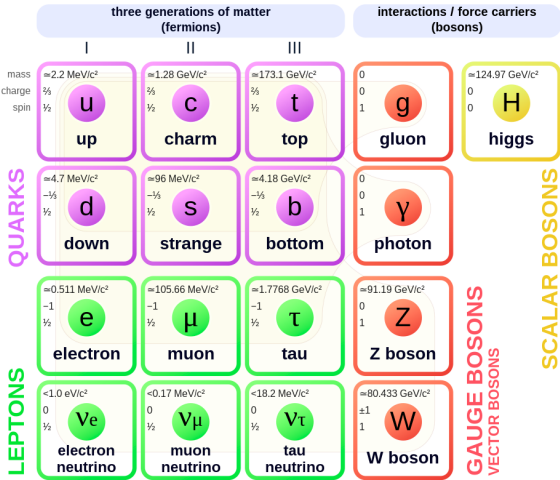
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Asymptotic Safety meets Particle Physics and friends

15.12.22

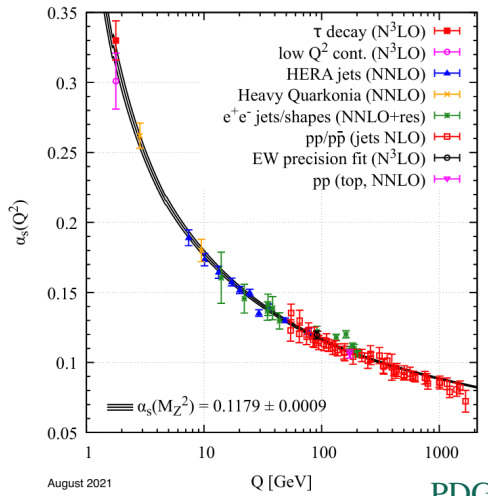
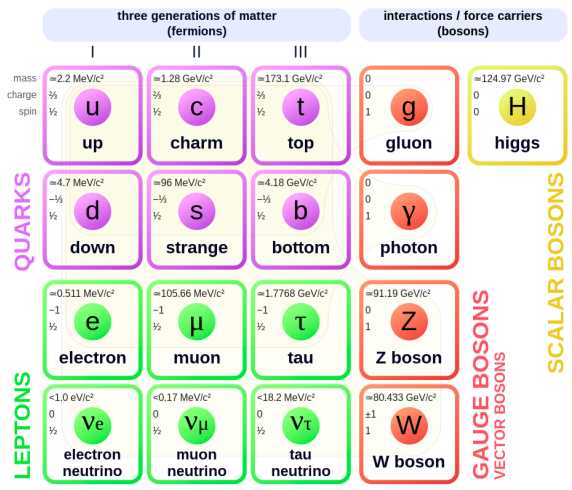
Where do we stand today? What is missing?

Standard Model of particle physics



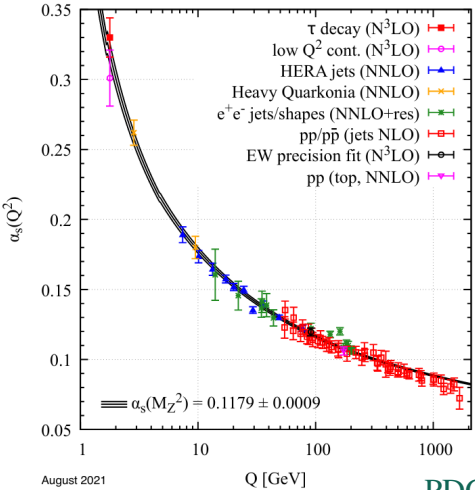
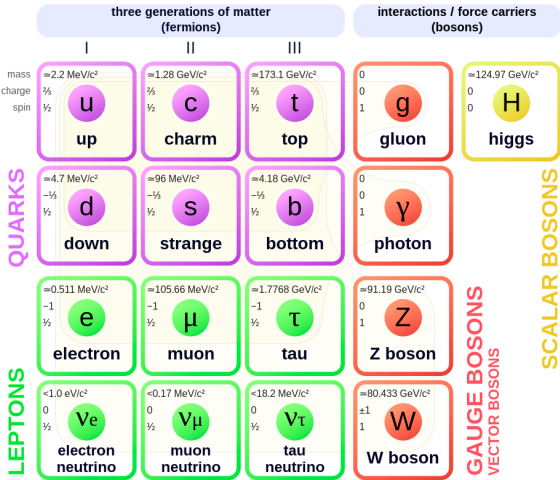
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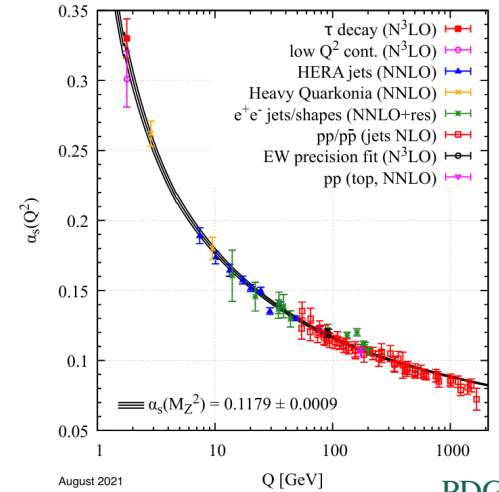
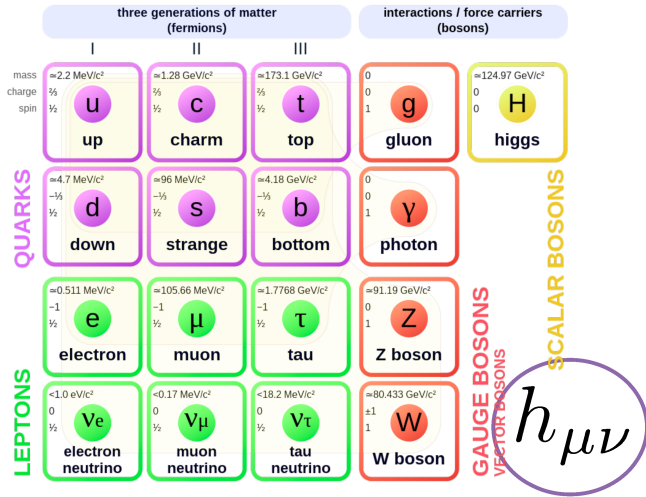


August 2021 PDG'22

- Dark matter
- Neutrino masses

Where do we stand today? What is missing?

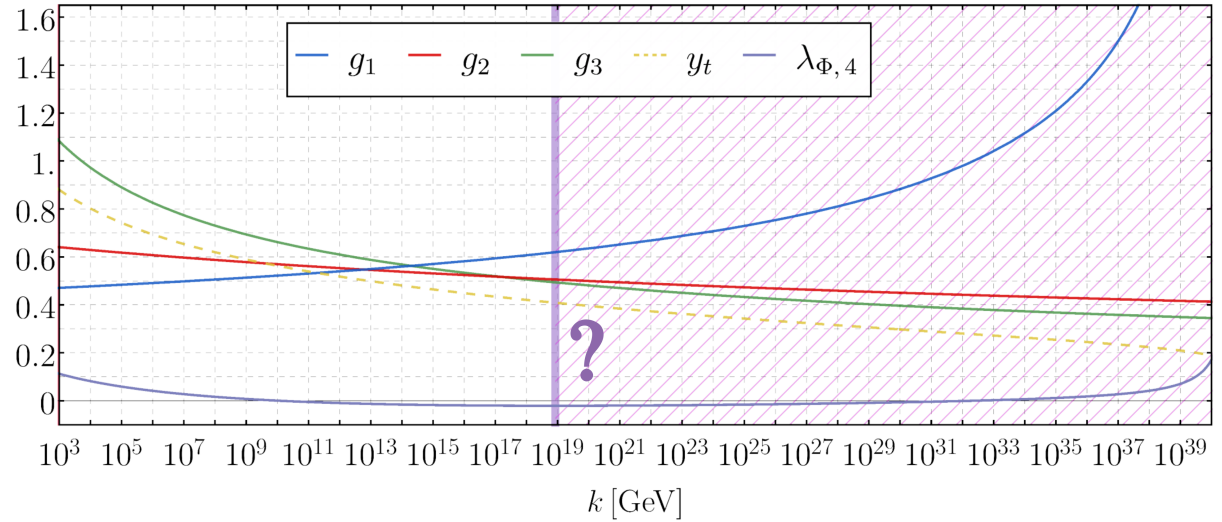
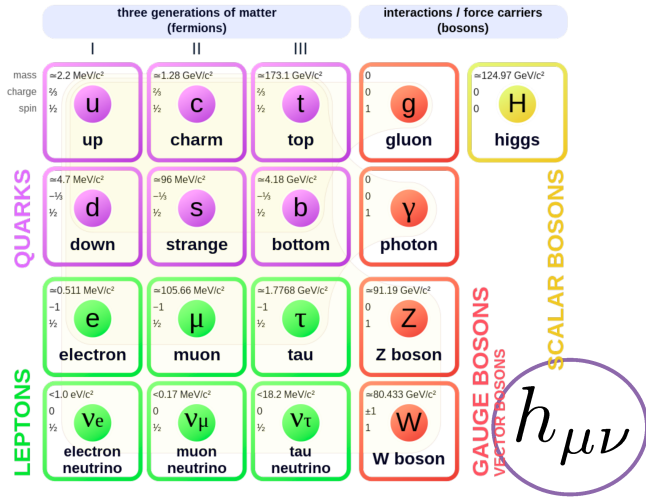
Standard Model of particle physics



- Dark matter → Quantum gravity
- Neutrino masses → Landau pole $U(1)_Y$

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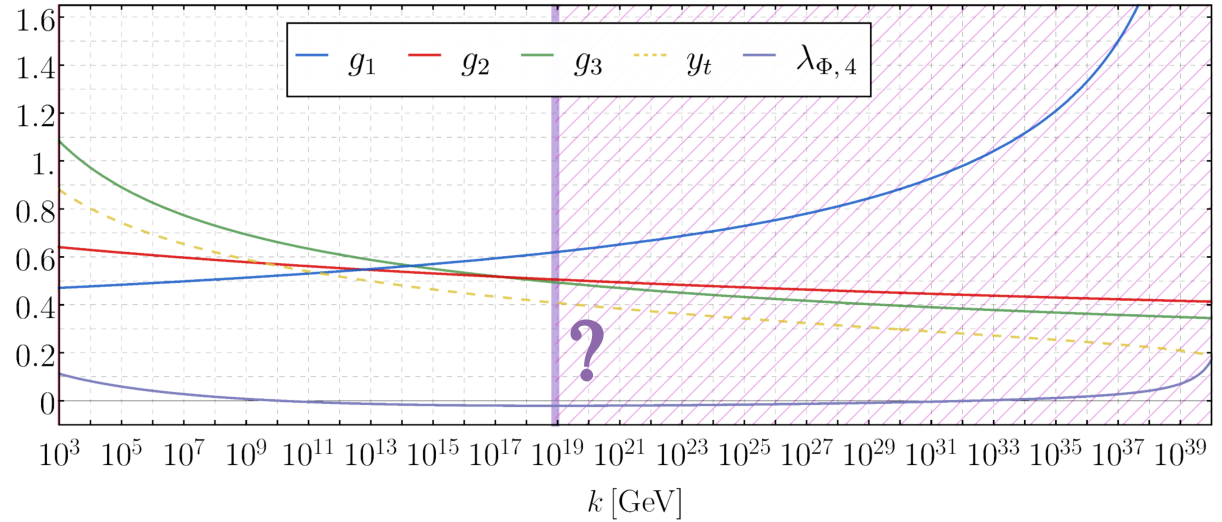
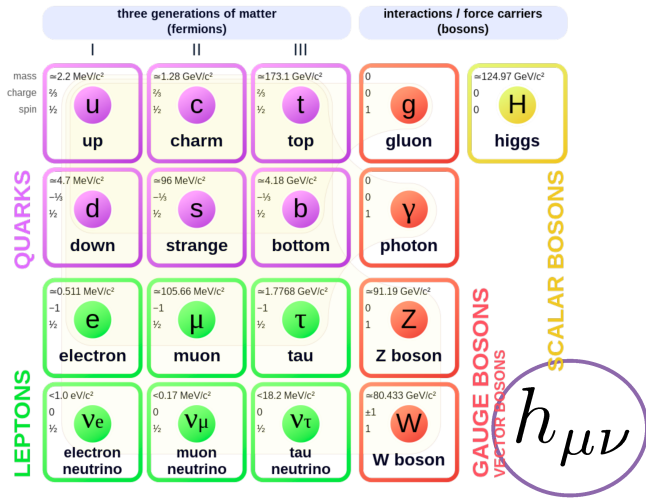
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Standard Model of particle physics



• Dark matter

• Neutrino masses

➔ Quantum gravity

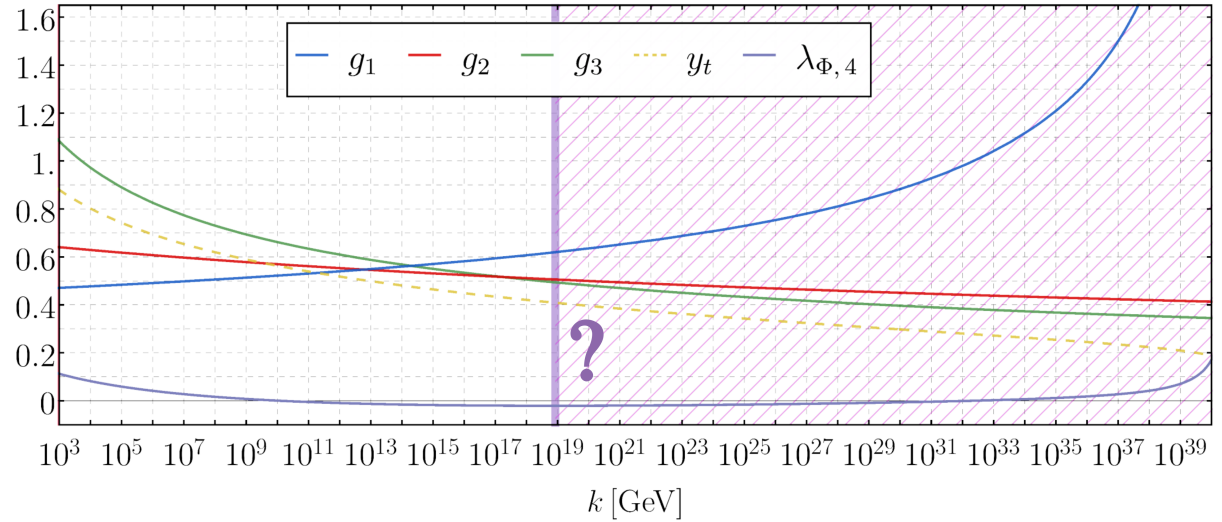
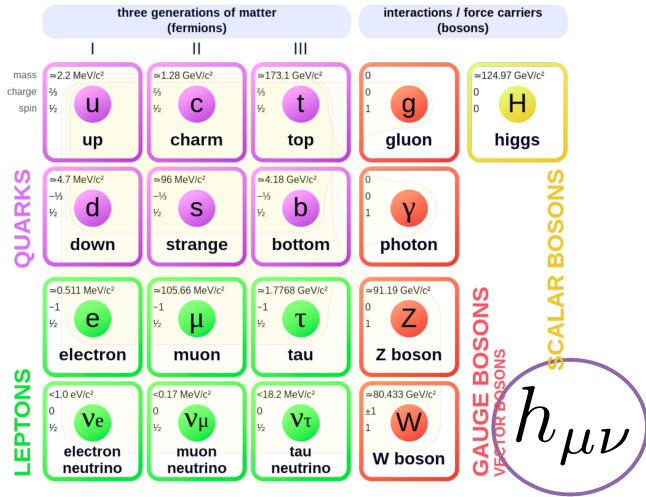
➔ Landau pole $U(1)_Y$

◆ Hierarchy problems

◆ Unification of forces

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➔ Quantum gravity

➔ Landau pole $U(1)_Y$

◆ Hierarchy problems

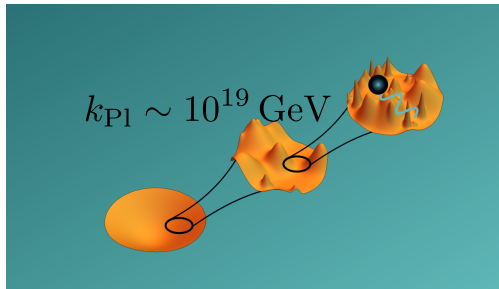
◆ Unification of forces

Asymptotic Safety Quantum Gravity

The Asymptotically Safe Standard Model

three generations of matter (fermions)			interactions / force carriers (bosons)		
	I	II	III		
mass	$\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	$\approx 124.97 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	0
spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0
	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H higgs
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
QUARKS	$\approx 4.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 96 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	
	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
LEPTONS	$\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 91.19 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
	-1	-1	-1	0	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	
	$< 1.0 \text{ eV}/c^2$	$< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$< 18.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 80.433 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
	0	0	0	≈ 1	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
					SCALAR BOSONS
					GAUGE BOSONS VECTOR BOSONS

+

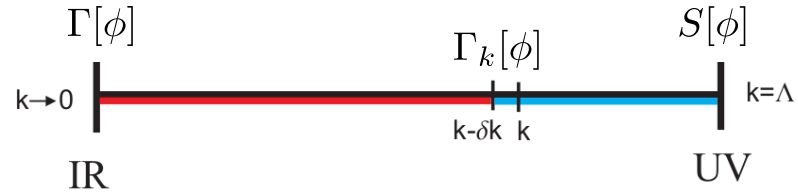


as-seminars.quantum-spacetime.net

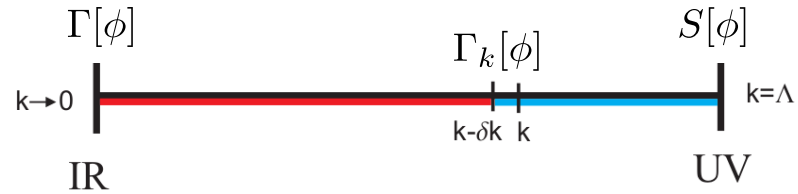
- **Complete:** from quantum gravity to dynamical chiral symmetry breaking
- **Non-perturbative** framework
- **RG-consistent** implementation of gravity and matter at all scales
- Systematically **improvable computation**

Versatile for non-perturbative new physics extensions!

The functional renormalisation group



The functional renormalisation group

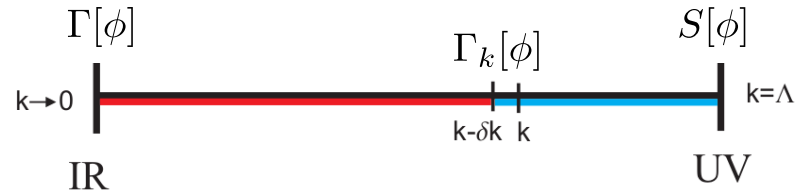


Wetterich '93

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[\frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)} + R_k} \partial_t R_k \right]$$

$$\partial_t = k \partial_k$$

The functional renormalisation group



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$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[\frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)} + R_k} \partial_t R_k \right]$$

$$\partial_t = k \partial_k$$

- One-loop exact
- Non-perturbative
- Mass-thresholds accounted
- Analytic regulators: $R_k(p^2) = (k^2 - p^2)\theta(k^2 - p^2)$
- Systematically improvable truncations

The ASSM qualities

three generations of matter (fermions)			interactions / force carriers (bosons)		
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	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	

MATTER

- All SM matter content/symmetries
- Flows in the broken phase $\langle H \rangle \neq 0$
- Confinement and strong chiral symmetry breaking

$$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$

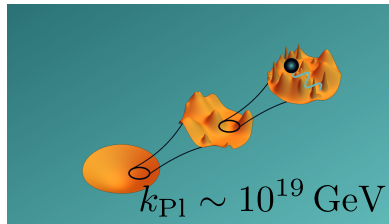
$$q = (d, u, s, c, b, t)$$

$$l = (e, \nu_e, \mu, \nu_\mu, \tau, \nu_\tau)$$

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GRAVITY

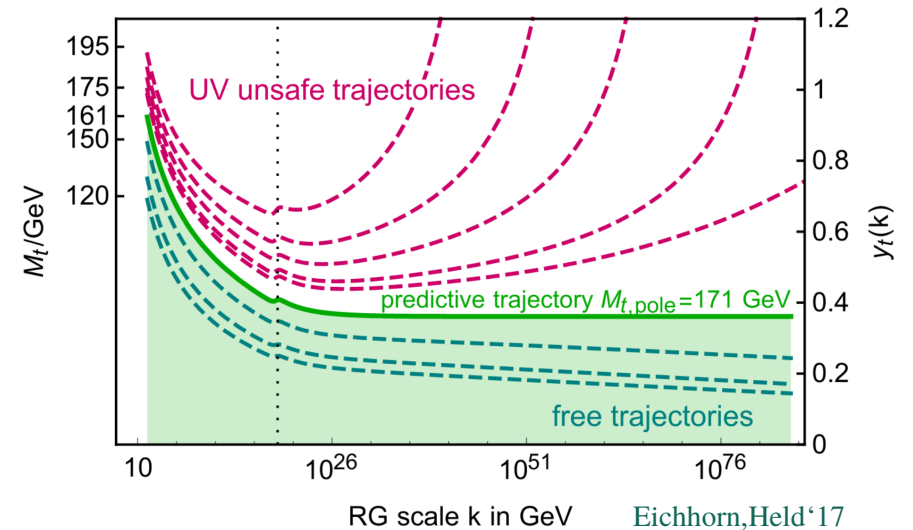
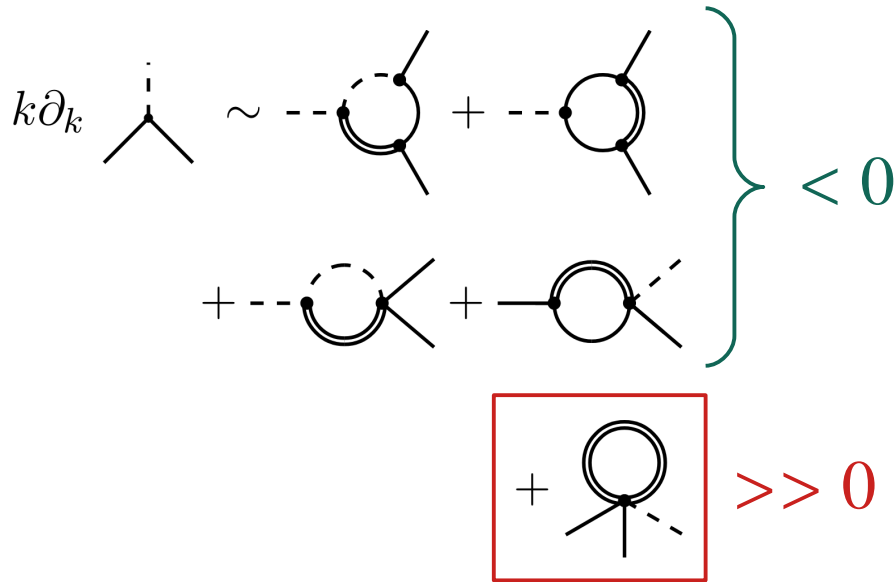
- Minimal gravity-matter coupling
- Fluctuation approach [Meibohm, Pawłowski, Reichert '15](#)
[Christiansen, Litim, Pawłowski, Reichert '17](#)
[Eichhorn, Lippold, Schiffer '18](#)
[Eichhorn, Lippold, Pawłowski, Reichert, Schiffer '19](#)
- General Higgs potential coupled to gravity

$$V_{\Phi, \text{eff}}(\rho) = \sum_{n=1}^{N_{\text{max}}} \lambda_{\Phi, 2n} Z_{\Phi}^n \rho^n$$

$$\rho = \text{tr } \Phi^\dagger \Phi \quad \Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_1 + i\mathcal{G}_2 \\ v + H + i\mathcal{G}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Gravity-matter beta functions

Zanusso,Zambelli,Vacca,Percacci'10
 Oda,Yamada'15
 Eichhorn,Held,Pawlowski'16
 Christiansen,Litim,Pawlowski,Reichert'17
 Eichhorn,Held'17
 Hamada,Yamada'17



Cutoff scale and regulator variation

$$r_{\text{flat}}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) \Theta(1 - x) \quad x = \frac{p^2}{k^2}$$

$$k_{\text{mat}} = \gamma_{\text{mg}} k_{\text{grav}}$$

Cutoff scale and regulator variation

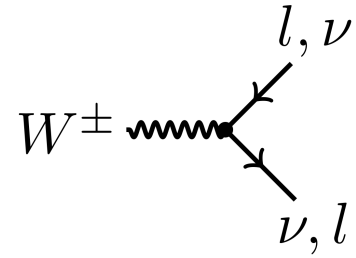
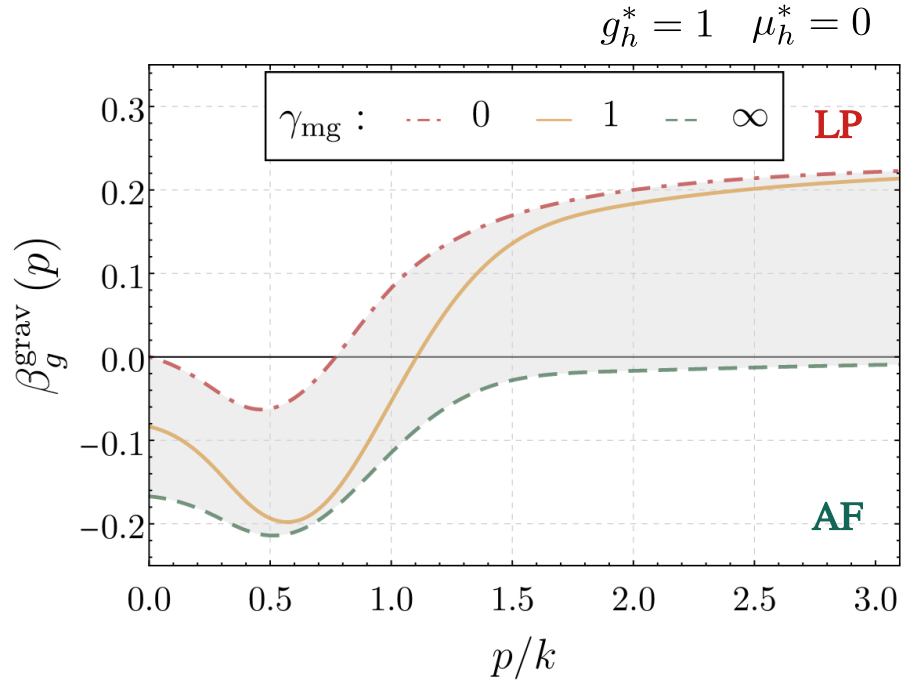
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Cutoff scale and regulator variation

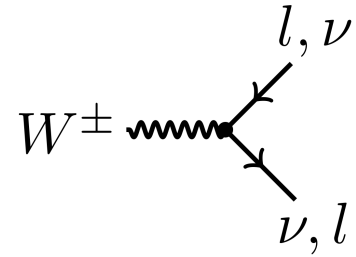
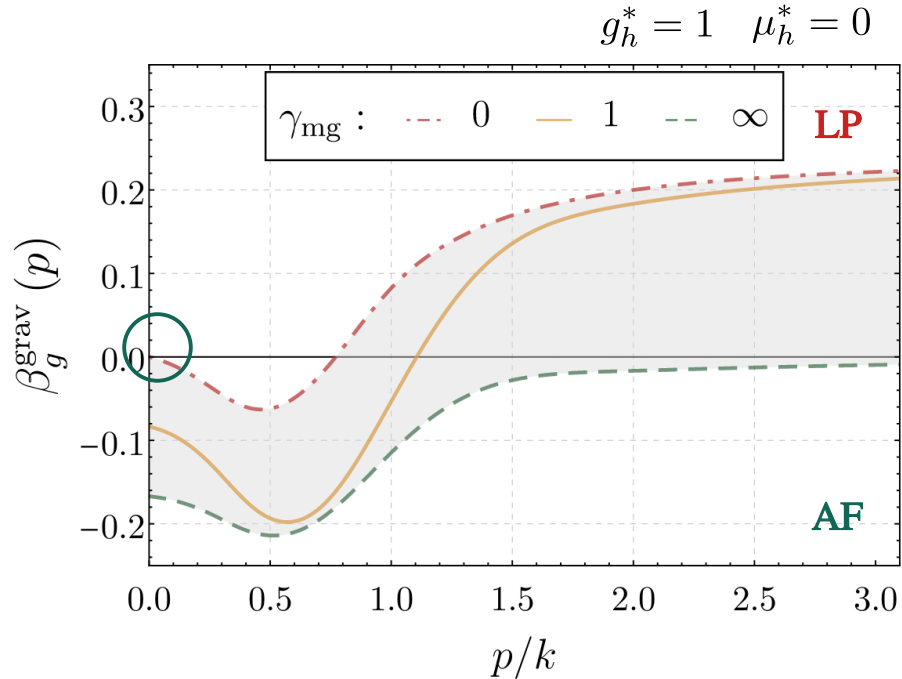
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- *Matter matters:* $\gamma_{\text{mg}} \rightarrow 0$, $\partial_t R_{\text{mat}} \rightarrow 0$
 - **Diffeomorphism** and **gauge** consistency in the matter sector
 - The **matter propagators enhanced** relative to the graviton propagator
- *Gravity rules:* $\gamma_{\text{mg}} \rightarrow \infty$, $\partial_t R_{\text{grav}} \rightarrow 0$
 - **Diffeomorphism** consistency in the gravity sector
 - The **graviton propagator enhanced** relative to the matter propagators

Gauge beta function



Gauge beta function

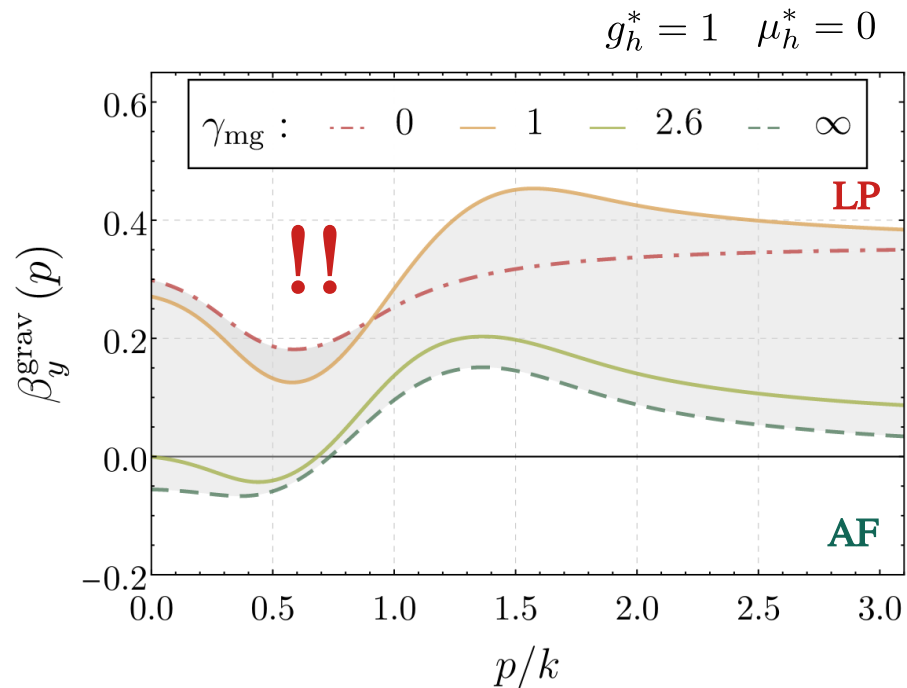


$$\beta_g^{\text{grav}}(p=0) = 0, \quad \text{for} \quad \gamma_{\text{mg}} = 0$$

- Kinematic identity for fermion-gauge-gravity systems
Folkerts, Litim, Pawłowski '12

Yukawa beta function and AS viability

Zanusso, Zambelli, Vacca, Percacci '10
Oda, Yamada '15
Eichhorn, Held, Pawłowski '16

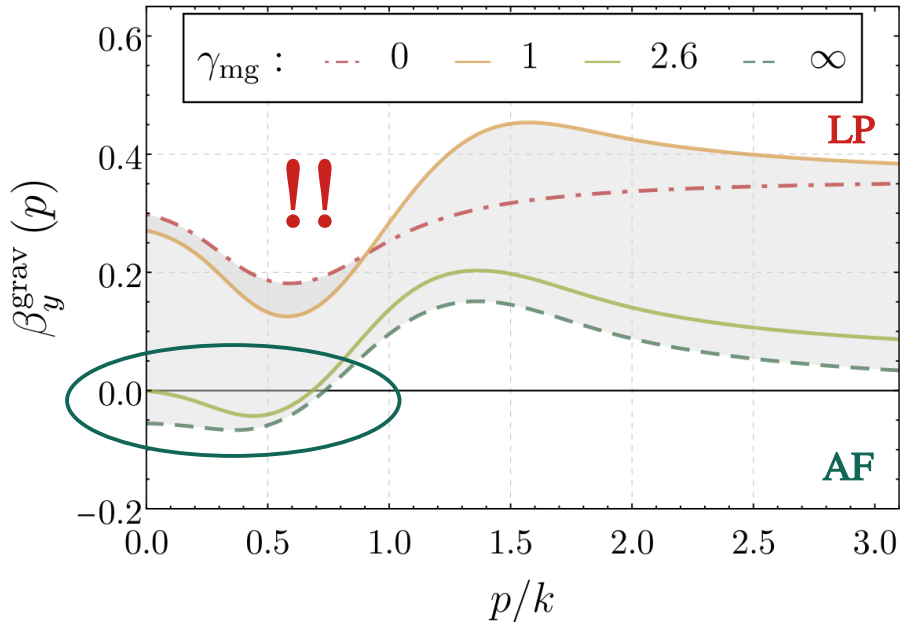


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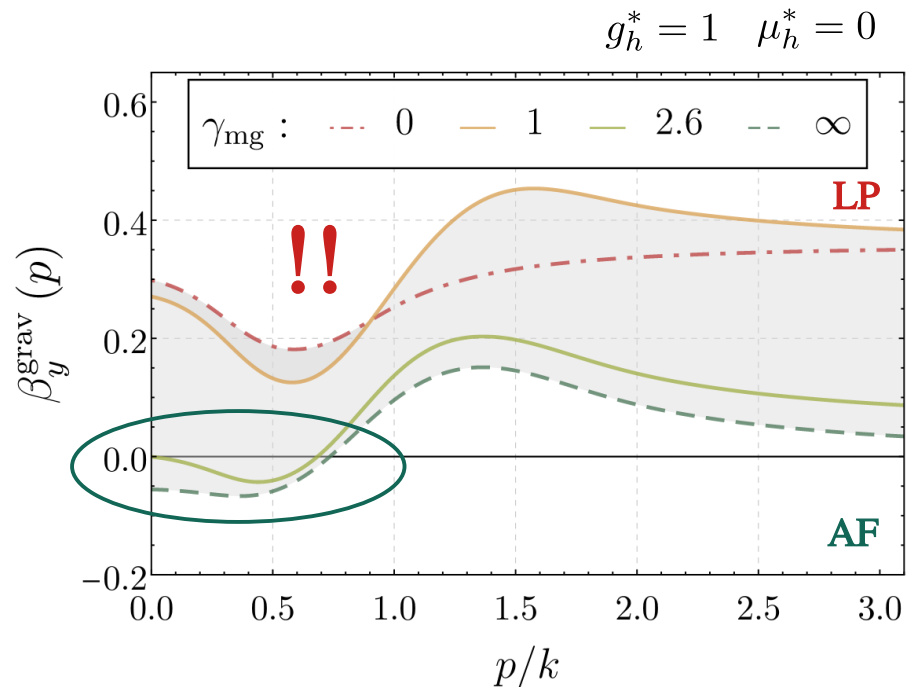
$$g_h^* = 1 \quad \mu_h^* = 0$$

$$\gamma_{\text{mg}}^{\text{stab}} \approx 2.55 \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$$



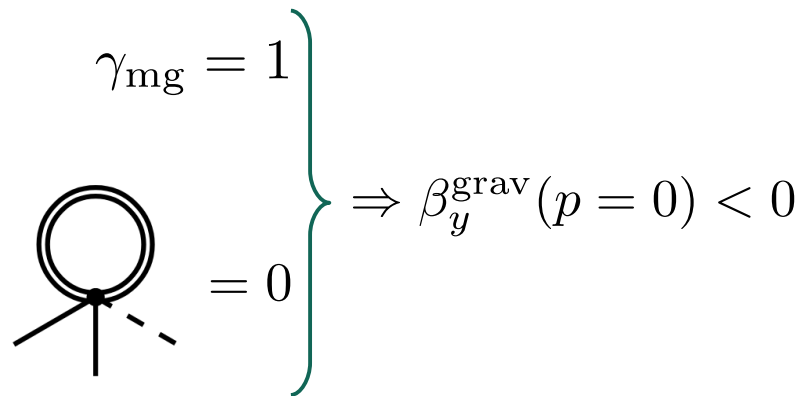
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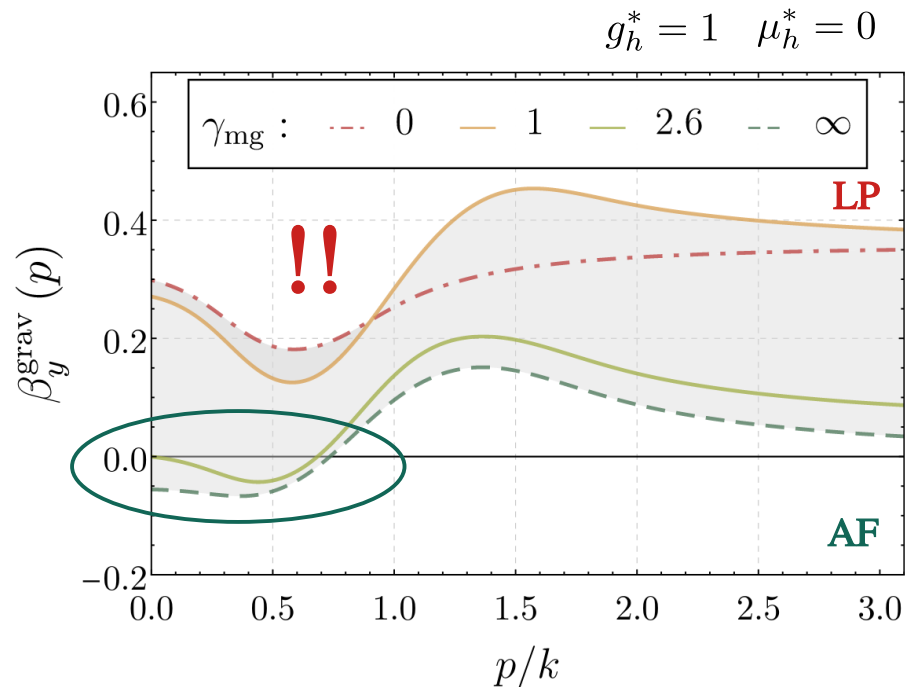
$$\gamma_{mg}^{\text{stab}} \approx 2.55 \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$$

Approximated by:



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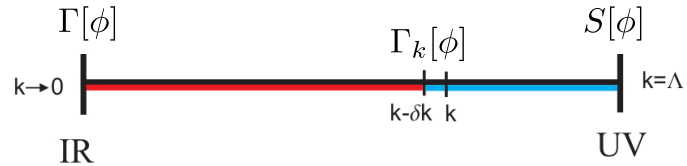
$$\gamma_{mg}^{\text{stab}} \approx 2.55 \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$$

Approximated by:

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \gamma_{mg} = 1 \\ \text{Diagram} \\ = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \beta_y^{\text{grav}}(p=0) < 0$

AS at stake! Need for better truncations!

The precise physical trajectory

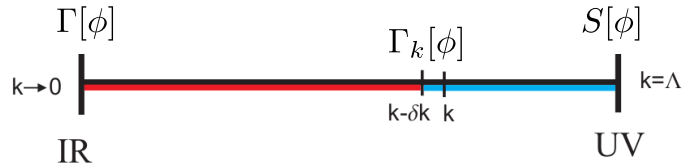


- Recover physical quantities at $\mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0$ and $\mathbf{p} = 0$!



The precise physical trajectory

Special treatment!



- Recover physical quantities at $\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}$ and $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{0}$!



- Top Yukawa \rightarrow Pole mass

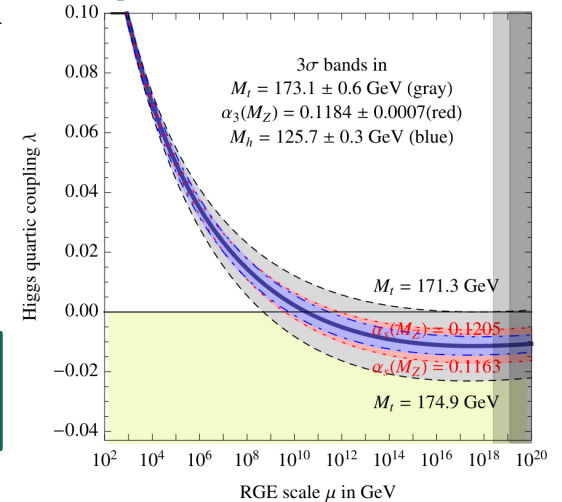
$$M_{t,\text{pole}}^{(\text{exp})} = 172.5 \pm 0.7 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Gamma_{t,\text{pole}}^{(\text{exp})} = 1.42^{+0.19}_{-0.15} \text{ GeV}$$

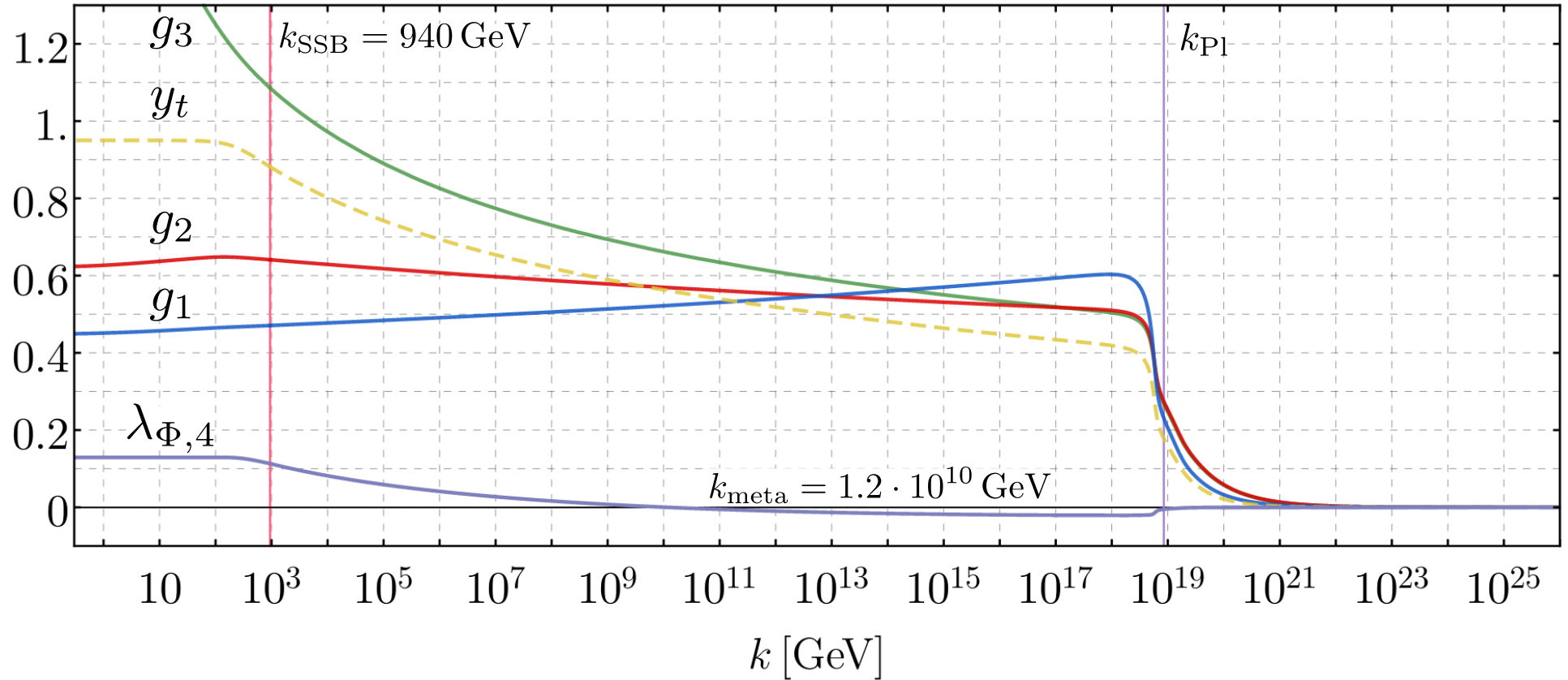
- Top pole width prediction:

$$\Gamma_{t,\text{pole}}^{(\text{theo})} = 1.72^{+0.09}_{-0.41} \text{ GeV}$$

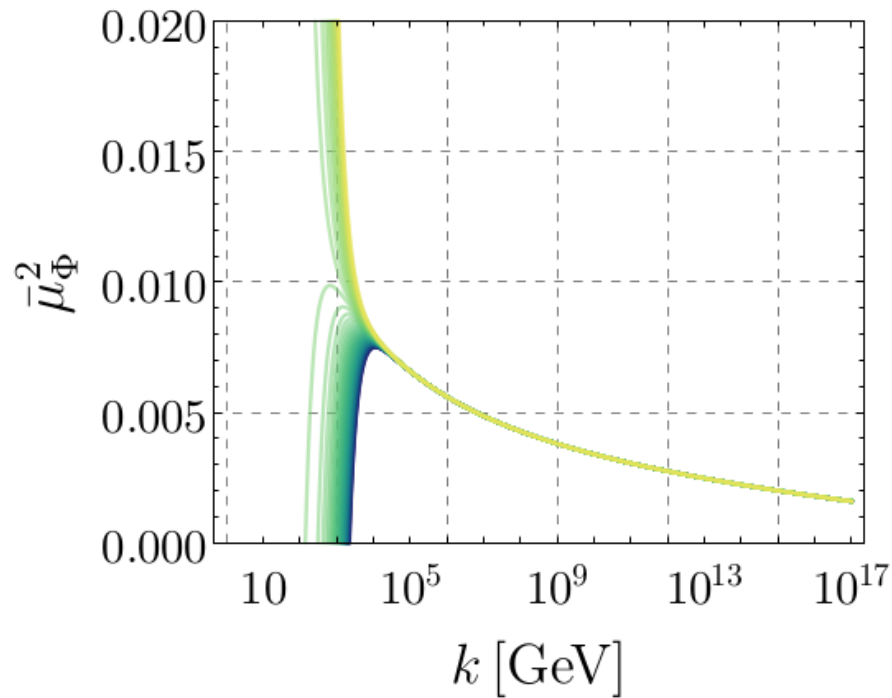
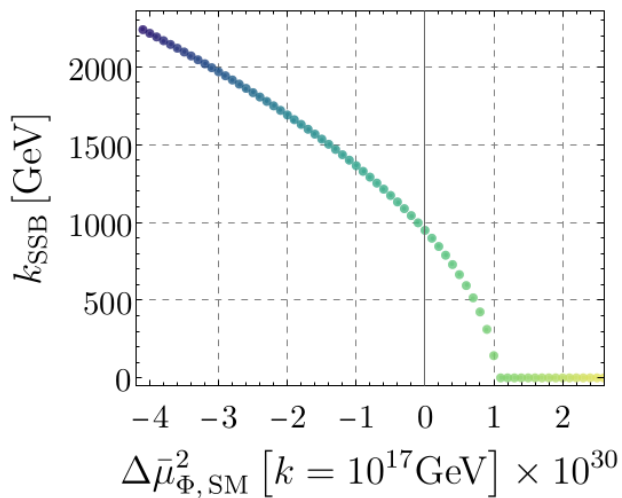
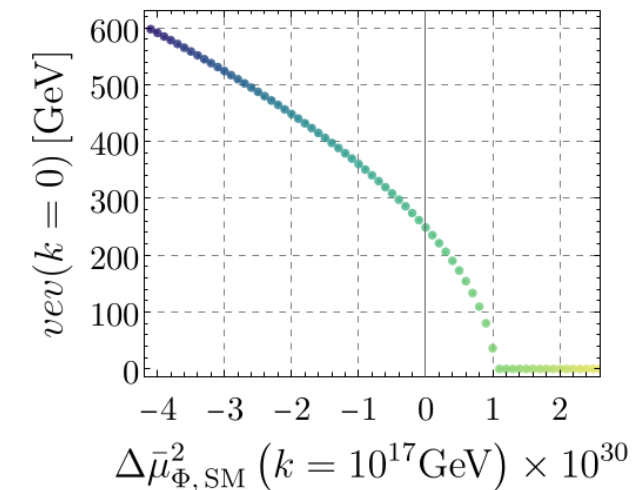
Degrassi, Di Vita, Elias-Miró,
Espinosa, Giudice, Isidori, Strumia '12



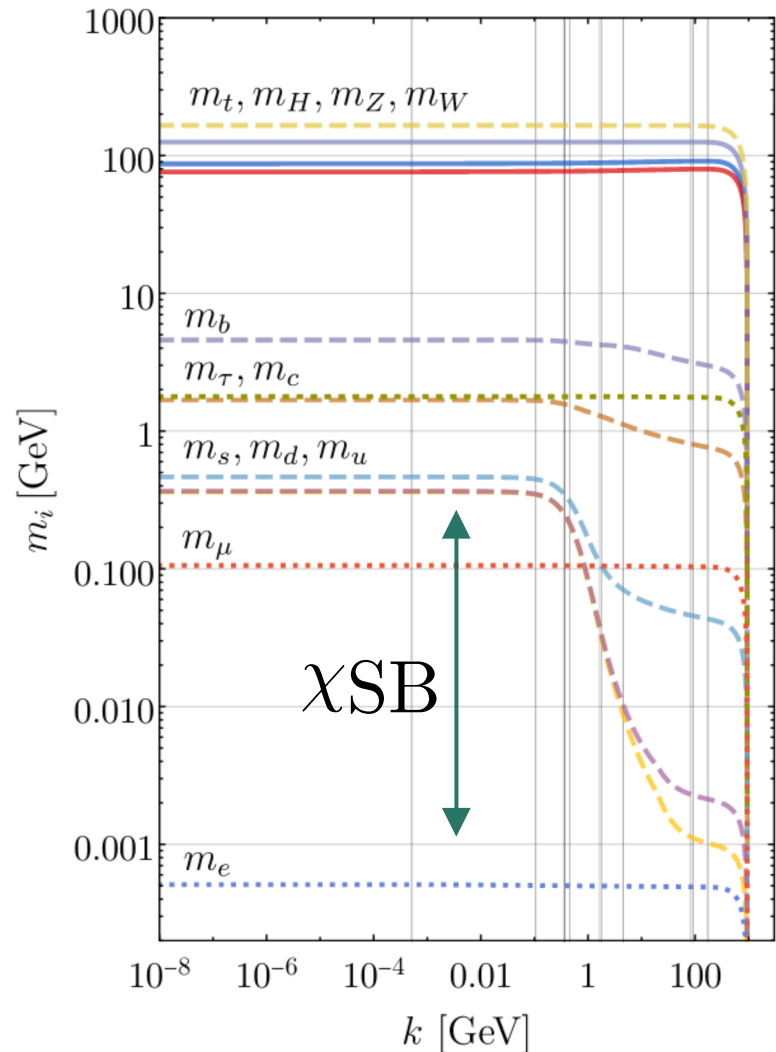
The ASSM trajectory



Higgs mass flow and fine-tuning



Broken phase flows



$$m_{W^\pm} = \frac{g_2 v}{2}$$

$$m_Z = \frac{g_2 v}{2 \cos(\theta_W)}$$

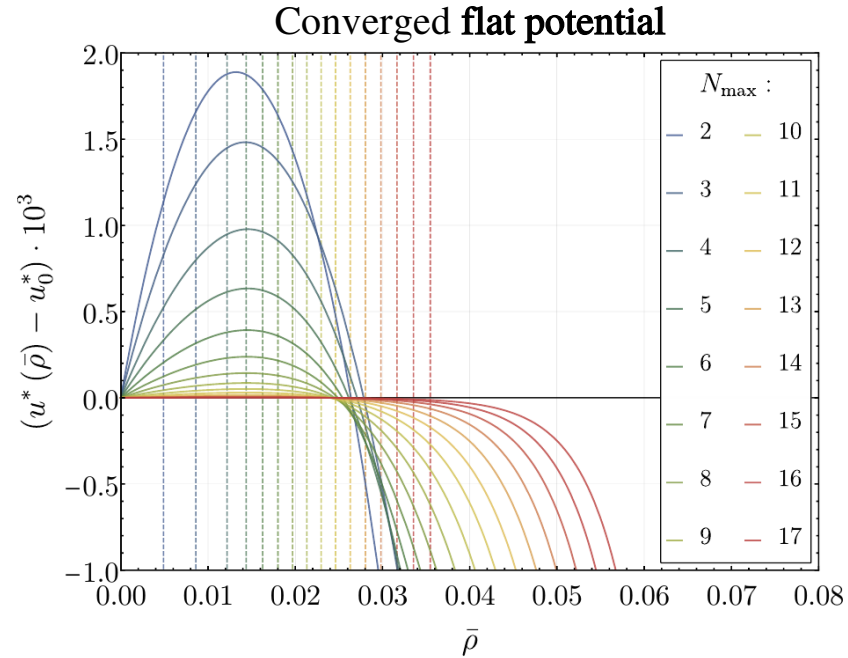
$$m_H = \sqrt{2 \lambda_{\Phi,4}} v$$

- Deep IR QCD: Dynamical chiral symmetry breaking

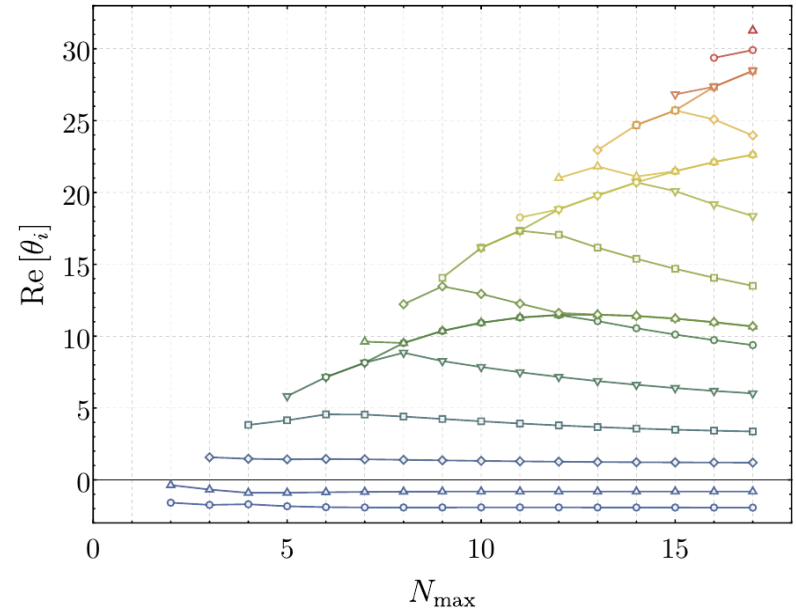
Braun, Fister, Pawłowski, Rennecke '14
Mitter, Pawłowski, Strodthoff '14
Rennecke '15
Cyrol, Mitter, Pawłowski, Strodthoff '17
Gao, Papavassiliou, Pawłowski '21

UV-Higgs potential

$$V_{\Phi, \text{eff}}(\rho) = \sum_{n=1}^{N_{\text{max}}=17} \lambda_{\Phi, 2n} Z_{\Phi}^n \rho^n$$



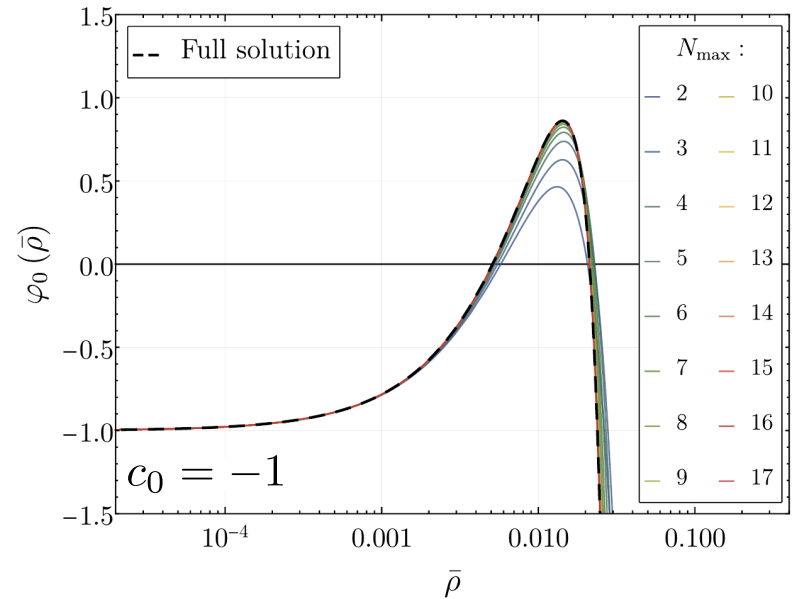
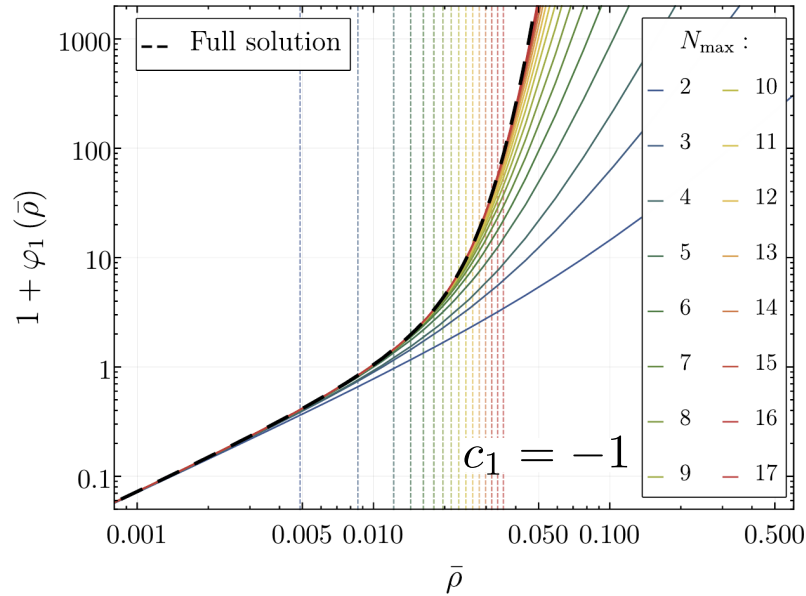
As many free parameters as the SM Higgs potential



$$\theta_1 = -1.93 \pm 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad \theta_2 = -0.811 \pm 7 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

Eigenperturbations and global solution

$$u(\bar{\rho}) = u^*(\bar{\rho}) + \sum_i b_i \varphi_i(\bar{\rho}) \quad u^*(\bar{\rho}) \equiv 0$$

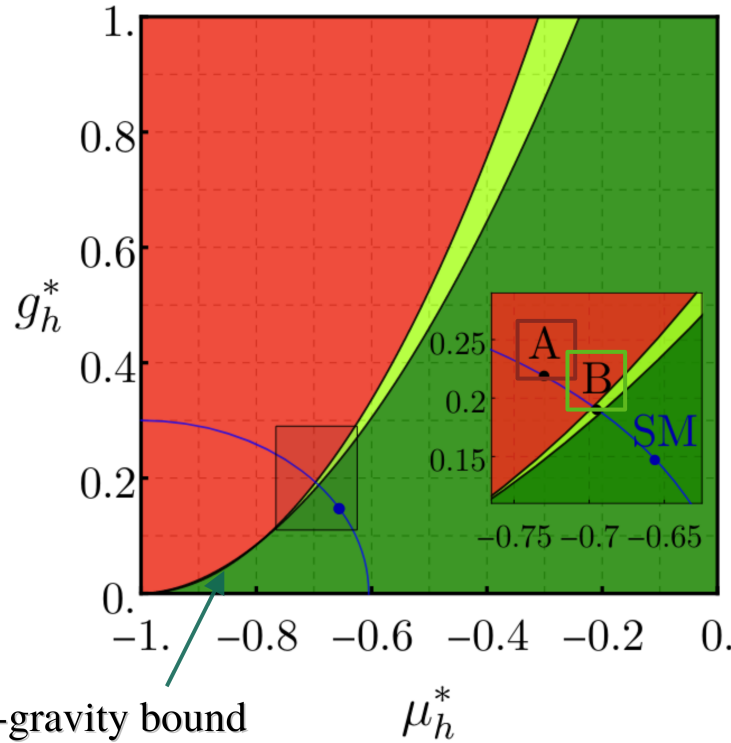
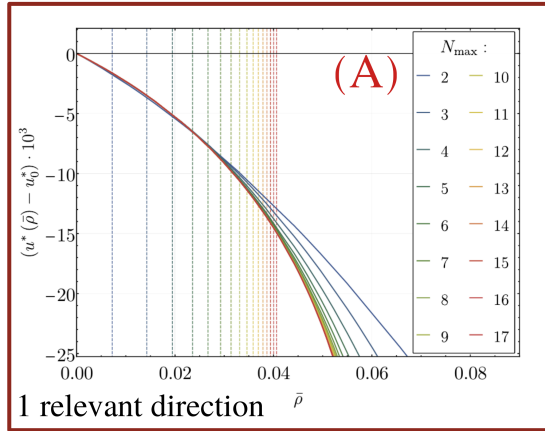


$$\varphi_i(\bar{\rho}) = c_i M\left(-\frac{4 + \Theta_i}{2}, 2, 32\pi^2 \bar{\rho}\right) \quad \Theta_i = \theta_i - \frac{3}{\pi} \frac{g_h^*}{(1 + \mu_h^*)^2}$$

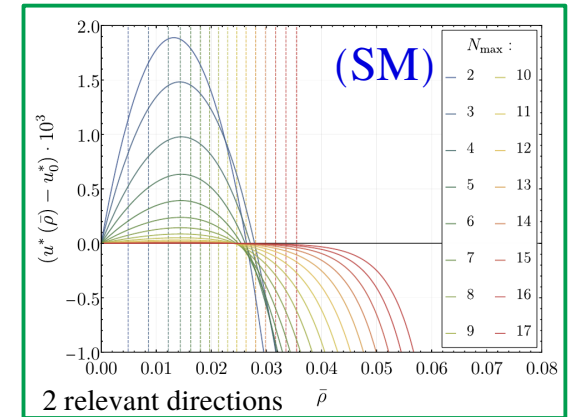
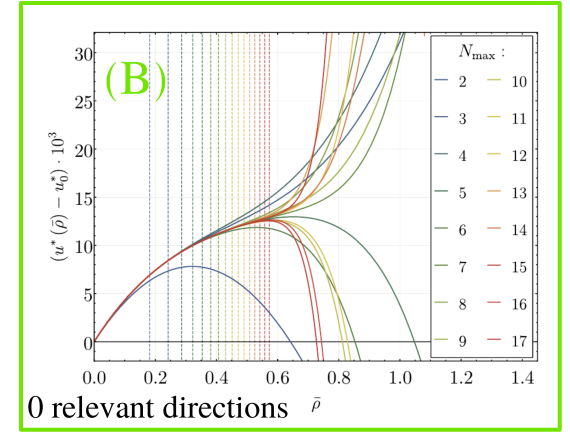
$M(\cdot) :=$ Kummer function

Halpern, Huang '94-'95
Morris '22
Laporte, Loch, Pereira, Saueressig '22

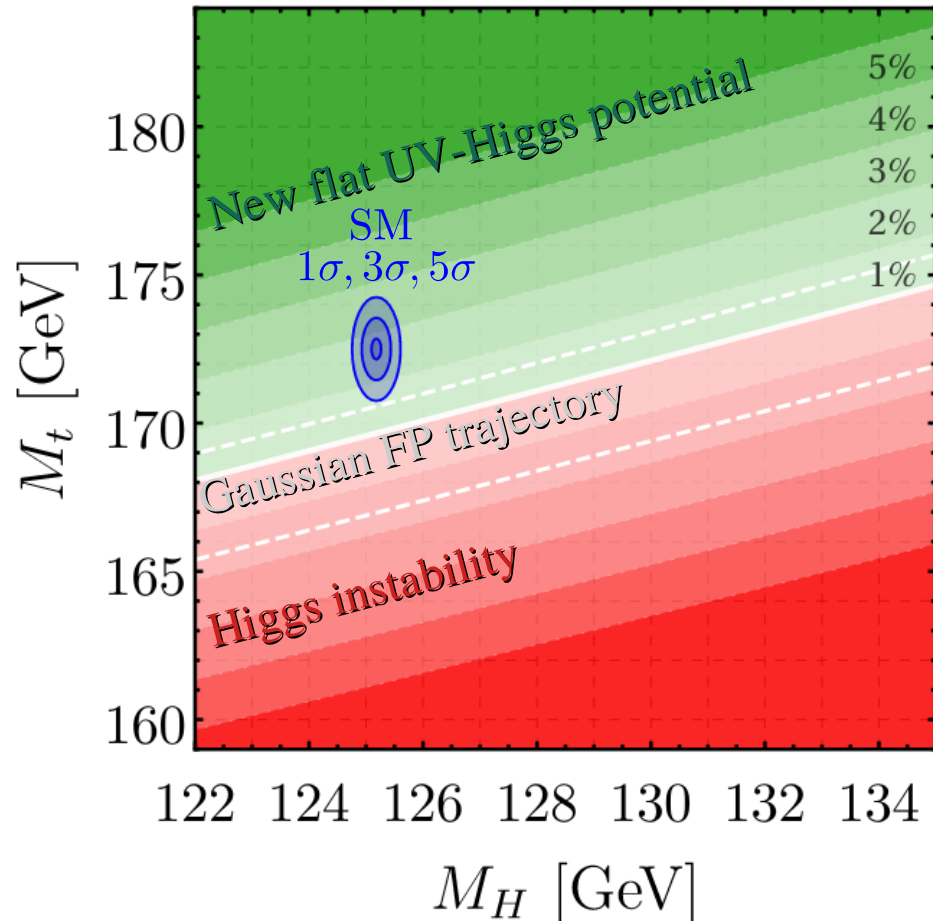
UV-Higgs landscape



De Brito, Eichhorn, Lino dos Santos '21
Eichhorn, Kwaspisz, Schiffer, '22



Quantitative for qualitative



Sources of systematic errors:

- Strong coupling: $^{+0.9}_{-2.7}$ GeV
 $\alpha_{s,k=M_Z} \in [\alpha_s^{\overline{\text{MS}}}, 1.10 \alpha_s^{\overline{\text{MS}}}]$
- Top pole mass: $^{+0.9}_{-0.2}$ GeV
- Gravity FP: $\ll 1\text{GeV}$
- FRG truncation: $< 1\text{GeV}$

Conclusions

- **Unified** and **UV-complete** picture of SM and ASQG
 - ♦ **Consistent non-perturbative renormalisation**
from *trans-planckian* to *sub-Fermi scales* with
inclusion of **mass-thresholds** at all scales
- Thorough analysis of **systematics**
 - ♦ FRG top pole mass → **width prediction**

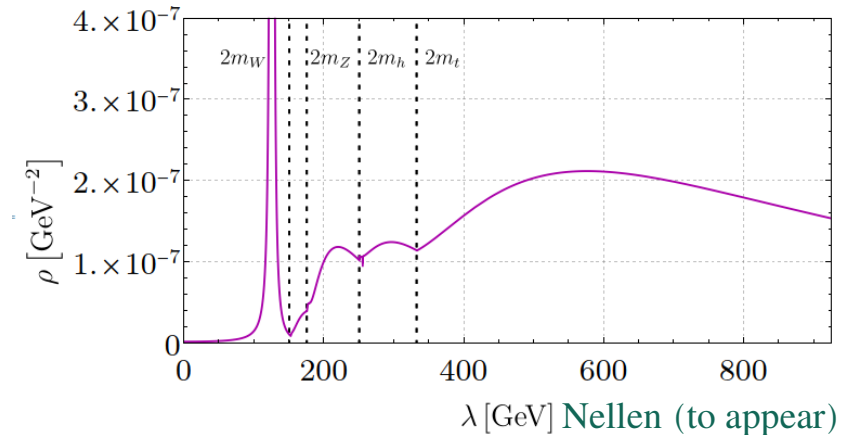
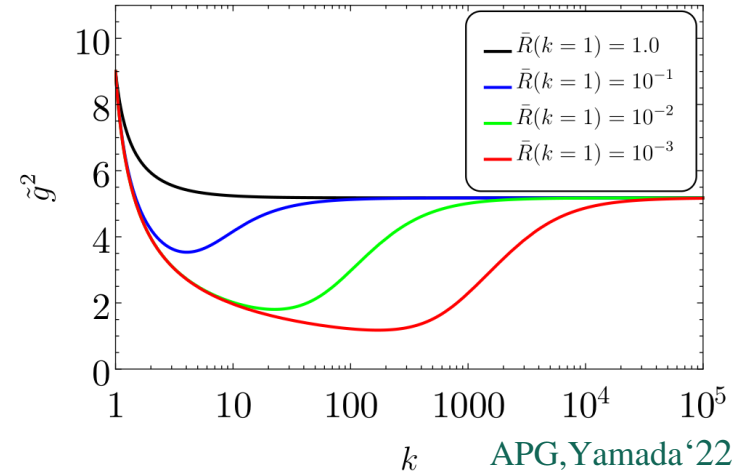
Conclusions

On the gravity side...

- **Unified and UV-complete** picture of SM and ASQG
 - ◆ **Consistent non-perturbative renormalisation** from *trans-planckian* to *sub-Fermi scales* with inclusion of **mass-thresholds** at all scales
- Thorough analysis of **systematics**
 - ◆ FRG top pole mass → **width prediction**
- Momentum dependent **gravity-matter beta functions**
 - **Kinematic identity** for gravity-gauge-fermion systems
 - Critical state of **Yukawa-gravity systems**
→ **Asymptotic safety at stake!**
- **ASSM FP and landscape**
 - **Flat UV Higgs potential with 2 relevant directions**

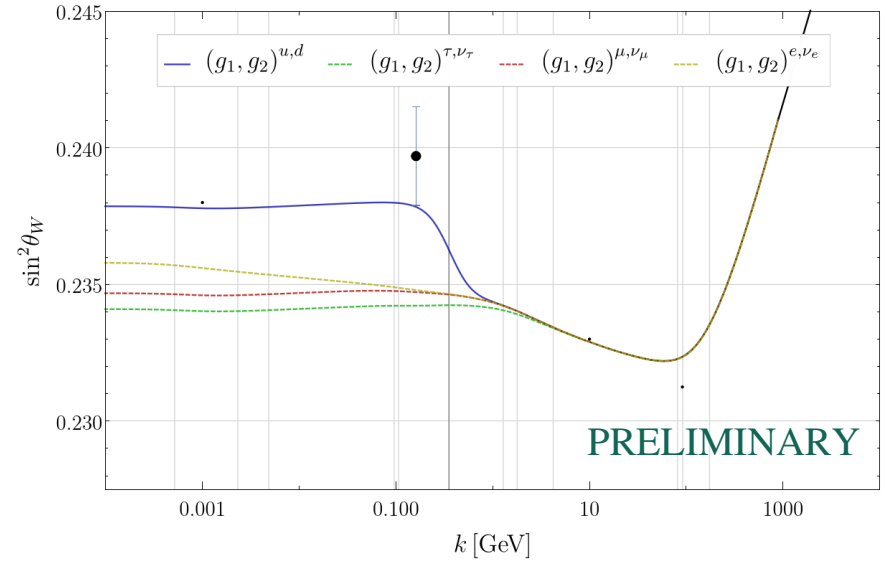
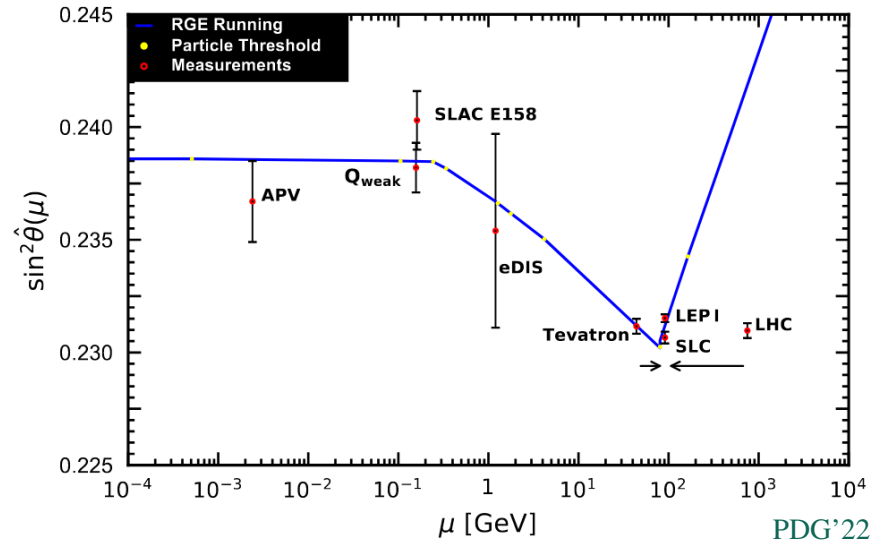
Beyond the ASSM

- Non-perturbative extensions:
 - Extra-dimensions and Gauge-Higgs unification
in collaboration with Masatoshi Yamada
 - Composite Higgs
in collaboration with Florian Goertz
 - ...
- Spectral functions: Higgs, top quark, ...



Thank you for your attention!

Low energy observables: Weinberg angle



Gravity-matter systems

Fluctuation approach

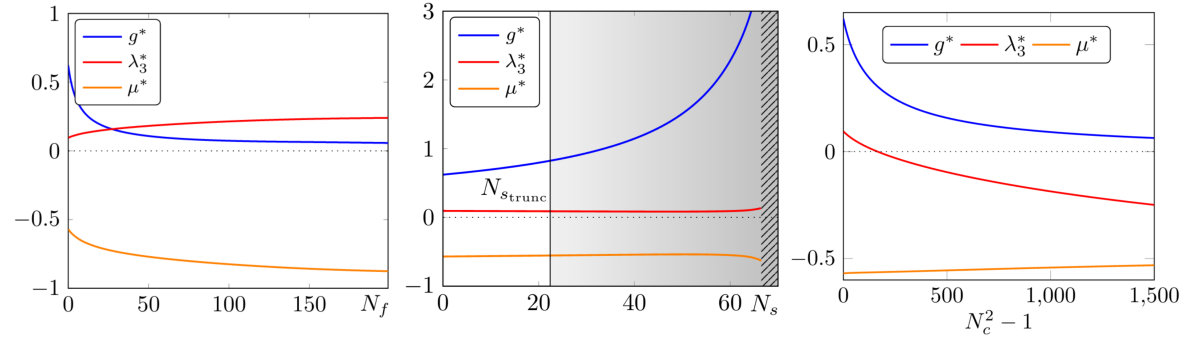
Meibohm,Pawlowski,Reichert'15

Christiansen,Litim,Pawlowski,Reichert'17

Eichhorn,Lippold,Schiffer'18

Eichhorn,Lippold,Pawlowski,Reichert,Schiffer'19

$$(g_h^*, \mu_h^*)_{SM}^{fluc} = (0.14, -0.65)$$



- Expansion over the flat background: $g_{\mu\nu} = \delta_{\mu\nu} + \sqrt{16\pi G_N} h_{\mu\nu}$
- Flows from 2 and 3-point functions: $Z_h, Z_c, \quad g_h = g_{h,3}, \quad \mu_h = -2\lambda_{h,2}$
- Avatars: $g_{\Phi_1 \dots \Phi_i h \dots h} = g_h$ *Effective universality*
Eichhorn,Lippold,Pawlowski,Reichert,Schiffer'19

Gravity-matter systems

Fluctuation approach

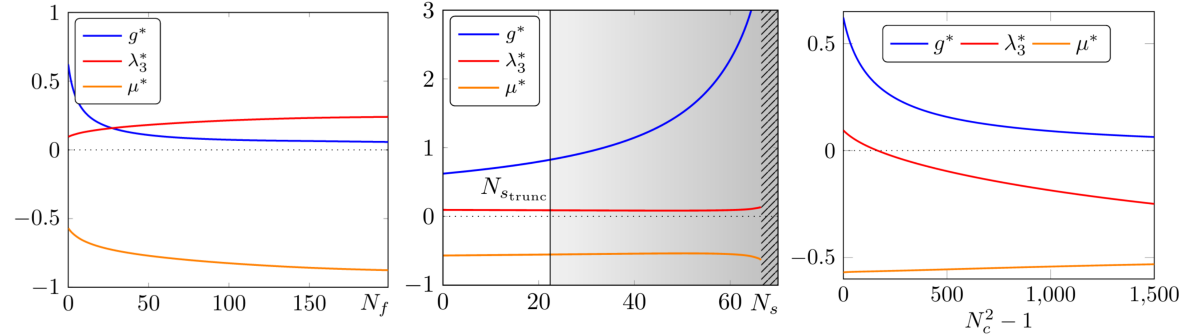
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Background approximation

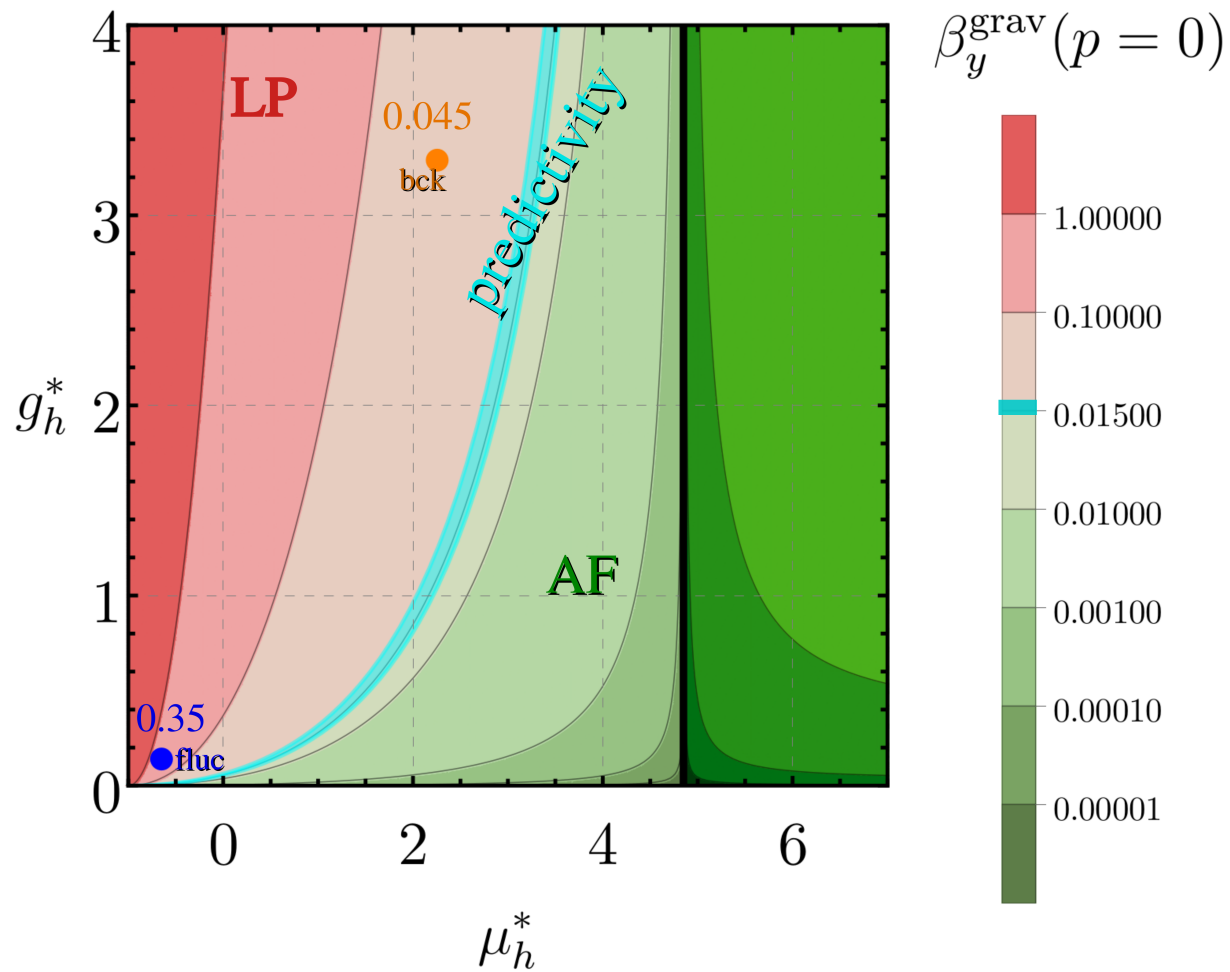
Dona,Eichhorn,Percacci'14

Oda,Yamada'15

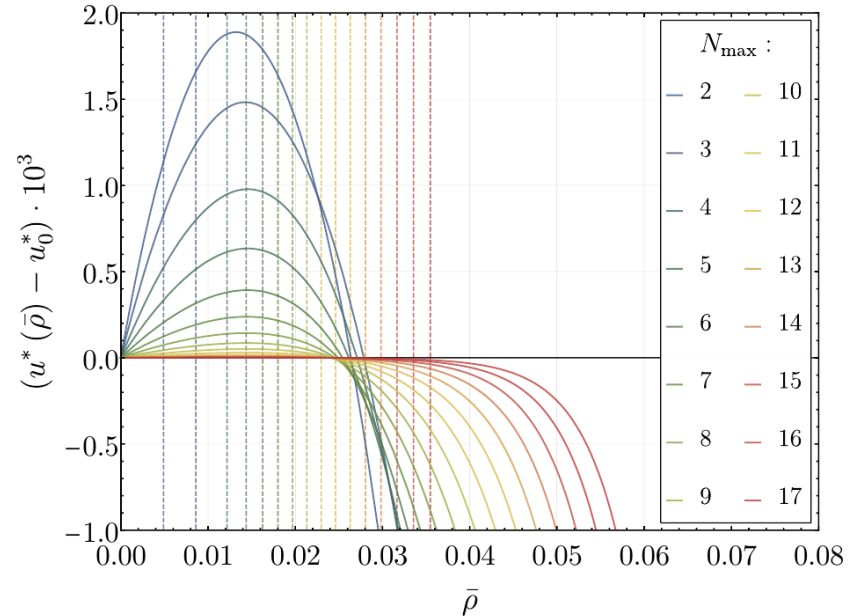
Dona,Eichhorn,Labus,Percacci'16

Wetterich,Yamada'19

$$(g_h^*, \mu_h^*)_{SM}^{bck} = (3.29, 2.25)$$



Details of the UV-Higgs potential



$$V_{\Phi, \text{eff}}(\rho) = \sum_{n=1}^{N_{\text{max}}=17} \lambda_{\Phi, 2n} Z_{\Phi}^n \rho^n$$

$$\mathcal{D}u = \left[4 - (2 + \eta_{\Phi}) \bar{\rho} \partial_{\bar{\rho}} \right] u(\bar{\rho}) \quad \Delta u = u - u_0$$

$$\bar{\rho}_{\text{max}} = \max_{\bar{\rho}} \left\{ \bar{\rho} \left| \frac{|\text{FP}_u(\Delta u^*)|}{\sqrt{(\mathcal{D} \Delta u^*)^2 + \text{Flow}_u^2(\Delta u^*)}} \leq 1\% \right. \right\}$$

- Converged **flat potential**
- As many free parameters as the SM Higgs potential
(two relevant directions)

Eigenperturbations

$$\mathcal{D} \varphi_i(\bar{\rho}) = \left[(4 + \theta_i) - (2 + \eta_\Phi) \bar{\rho} \partial_{\bar{\rho}} \right] \varphi_i(\bar{\rho})$$

$$\eta_\Phi = \frac{3g_h}{\pi} \frac{(2 + \mu_h)}{(1 + \mu_h)^2} \frac{u'_0}{(1 + u'_0)^2}$$

$$(4 + \Theta_i) \varphi_i(\bar{\rho}) - (2 + \eta_\Phi) \bar{\rho} \varphi_i'(\bar{\rho}) + \frac{1}{16\pi^2} [2\varphi_i'(\bar{\rho}) + \bar{\rho} \varphi_i''(\bar{\rho})] = 0$$

$$\varphi_i(\bar{\rho}) = c_i M\left(-\frac{4 + \Theta_i}{2 + \eta_\Phi}, 2, 32\pi^2 \left(1 + \frac{\eta_\Phi}{2}\right) \bar{\rho}\right)$$

Kummer function

$$\Theta_i = \theta_i - \frac{3}{\pi} \frac{g_h^*}{(1 + \mu_h^*)^2}$$

Polynomial form for $\bar{\rho} \rightarrow \infty$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(4 + \frac{\Theta_i}{2}\right)} (32\pi^2 \bar{\rho})^{\frac{4 + \Theta_i}{2 + \eta_\Phi}} \\ \Theta = -4 + (2 + \eta_\Phi) n \quad \text{with} \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \end{array} \right.$$

Exponential form for $\bar{\rho} \rightarrow \infty$

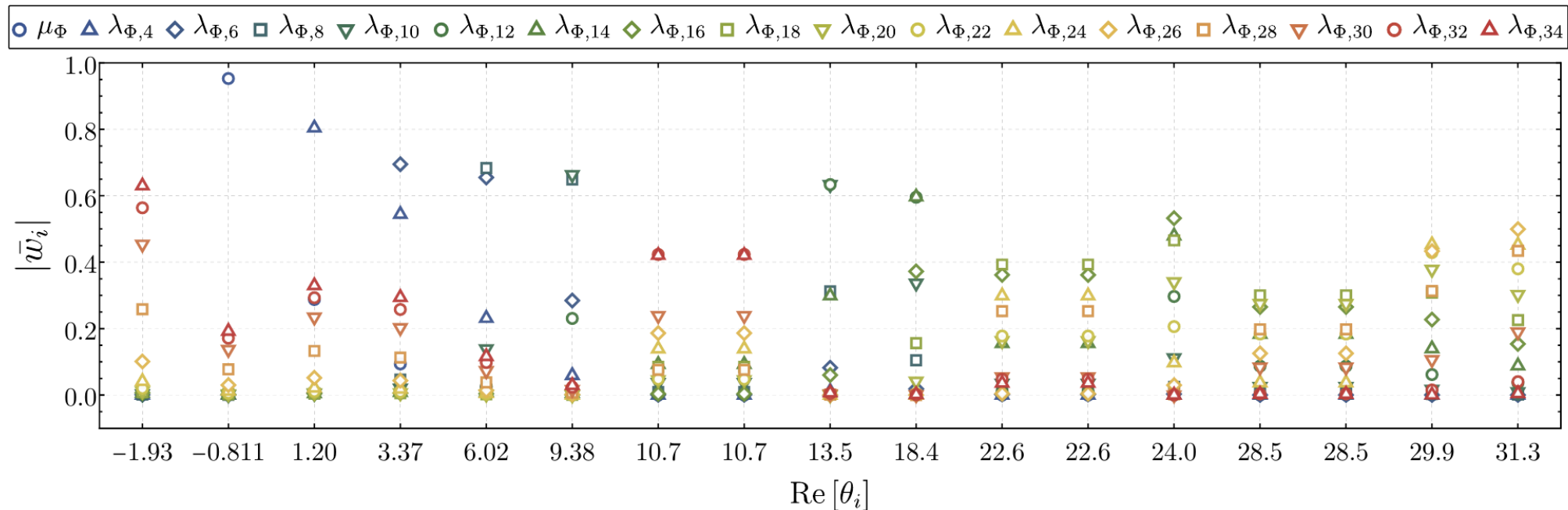
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(-2 - \frac{\Theta_i}{2}\right)} \frac{1}{(32\pi^2 \bar{\rho})^{4 - \frac{\Theta_i}{2}}} e^{32\pi^2 \left(1 + \frac{\eta_\Phi}{2}\right) \bar{\rho}} \\ \Theta \neq -4 + (2 + \eta_\Phi) n \quad \text{with} \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \end{array} \right.$$

Expandable in Hermite polynomials (squared integrable)

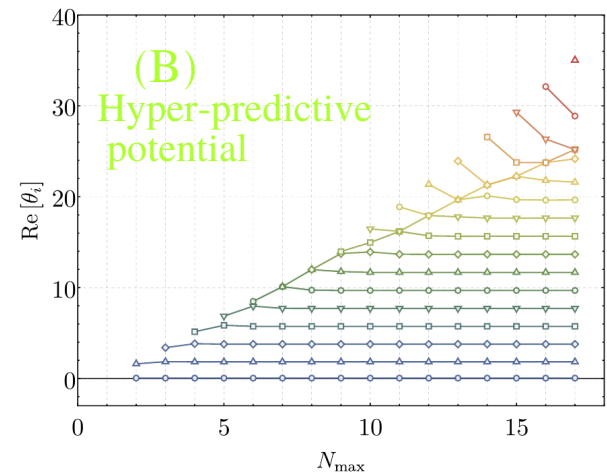
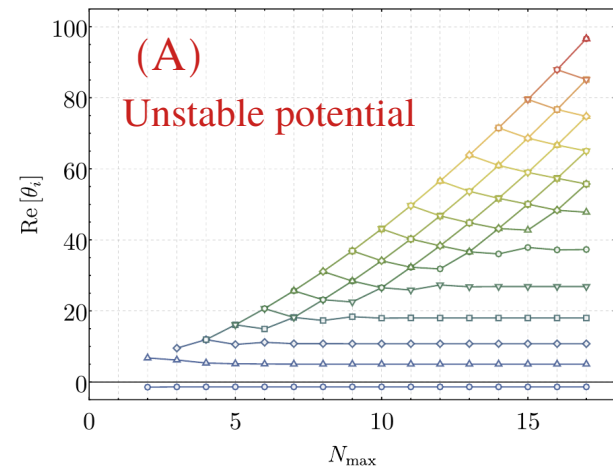
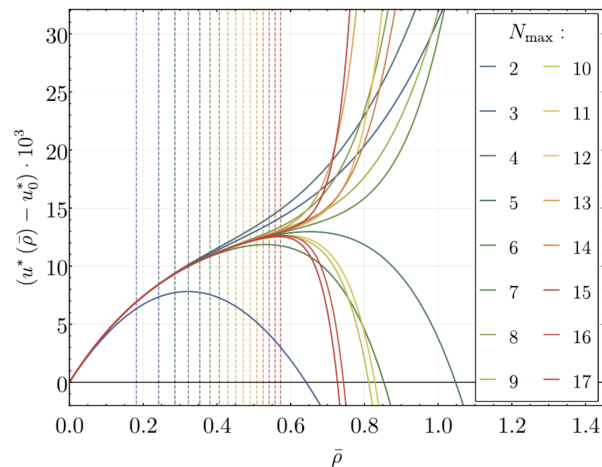
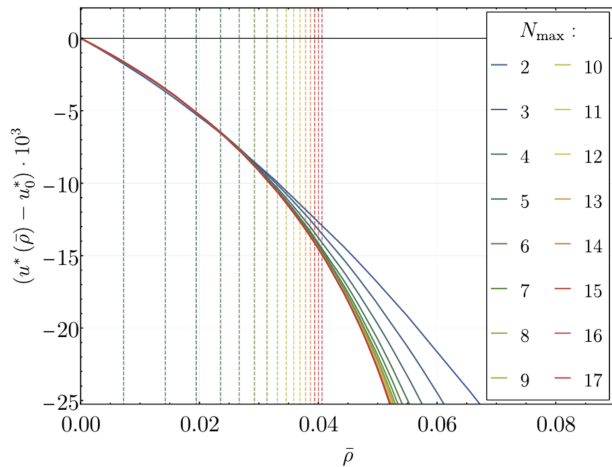
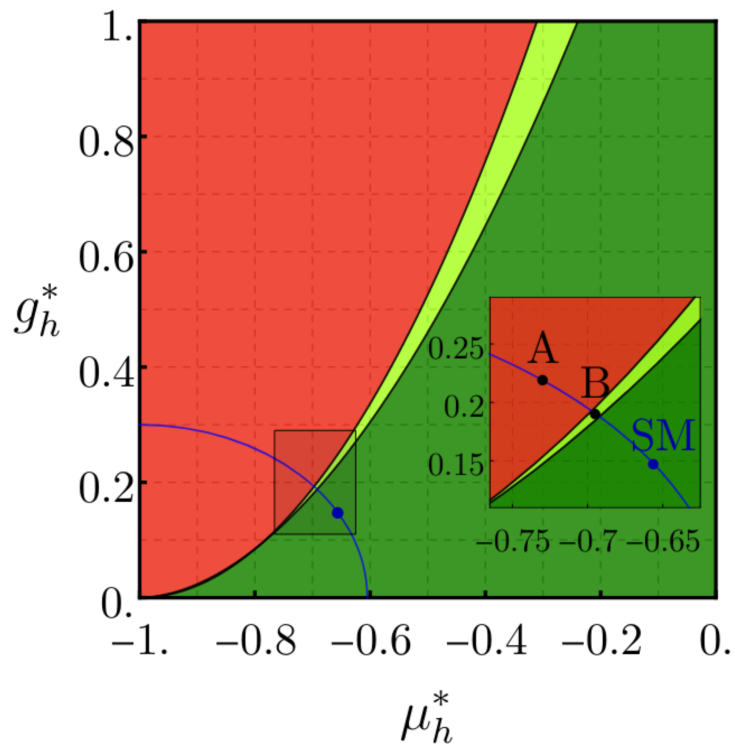
Normalised eigenvector

$$\bar{w}_l^{(i)} = \frac{\zeta_l v_l^{(i)}}{\sqrt{\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} |\zeta_m v_m^{(i)}|^2}}$$

Kluth, Litim '20

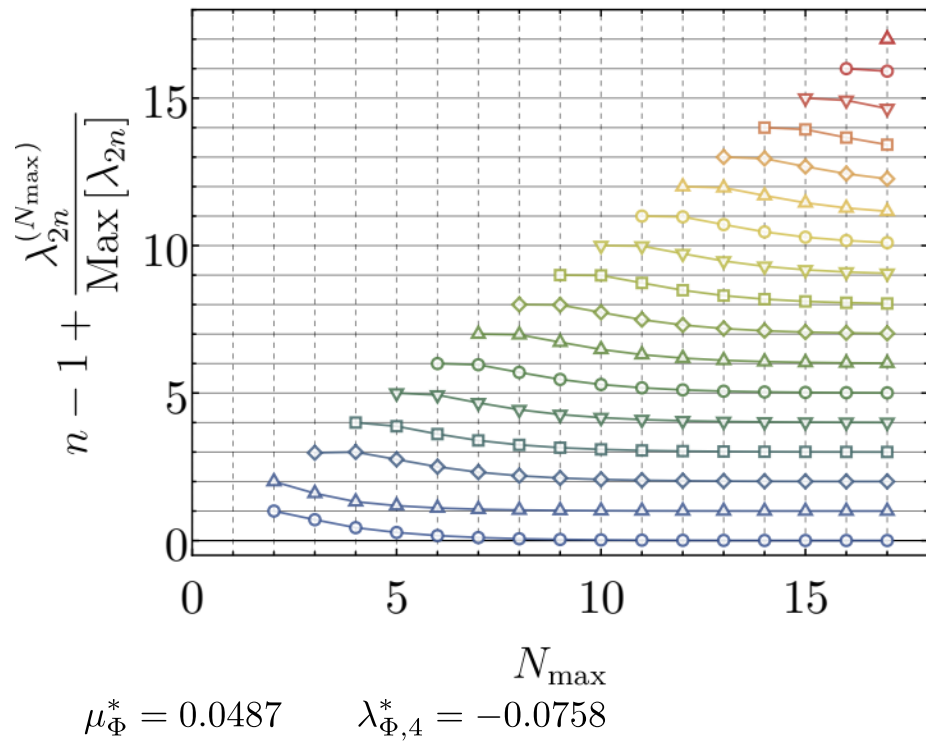


UV-Higgs landscape

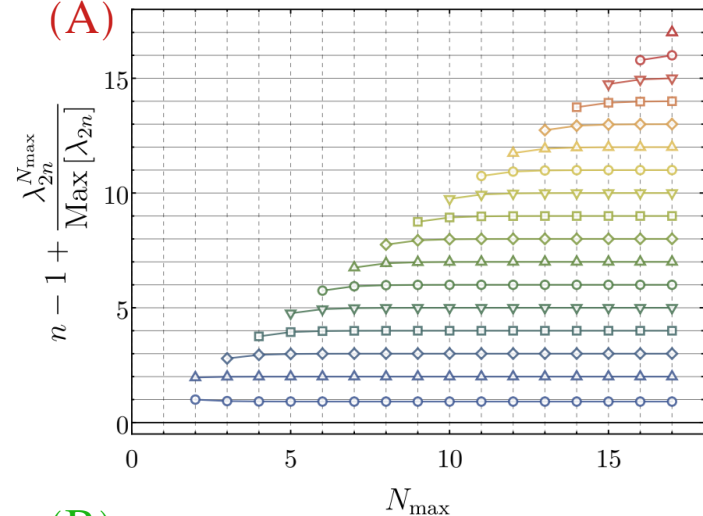


Flattening of the potential

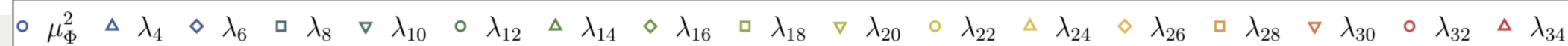
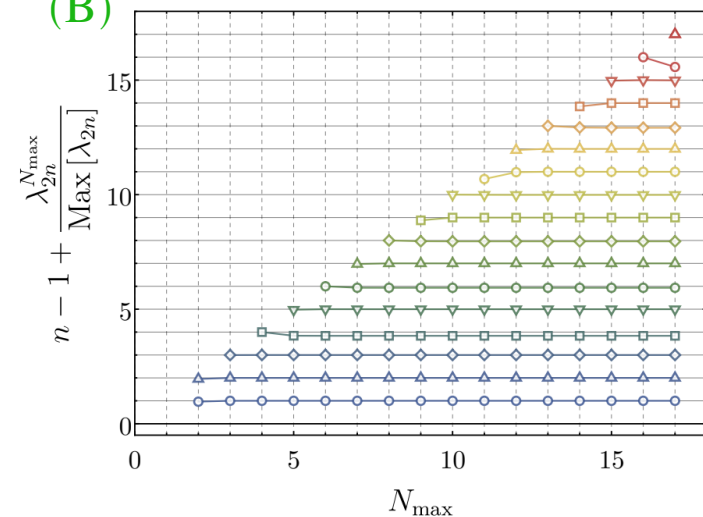
(SM)



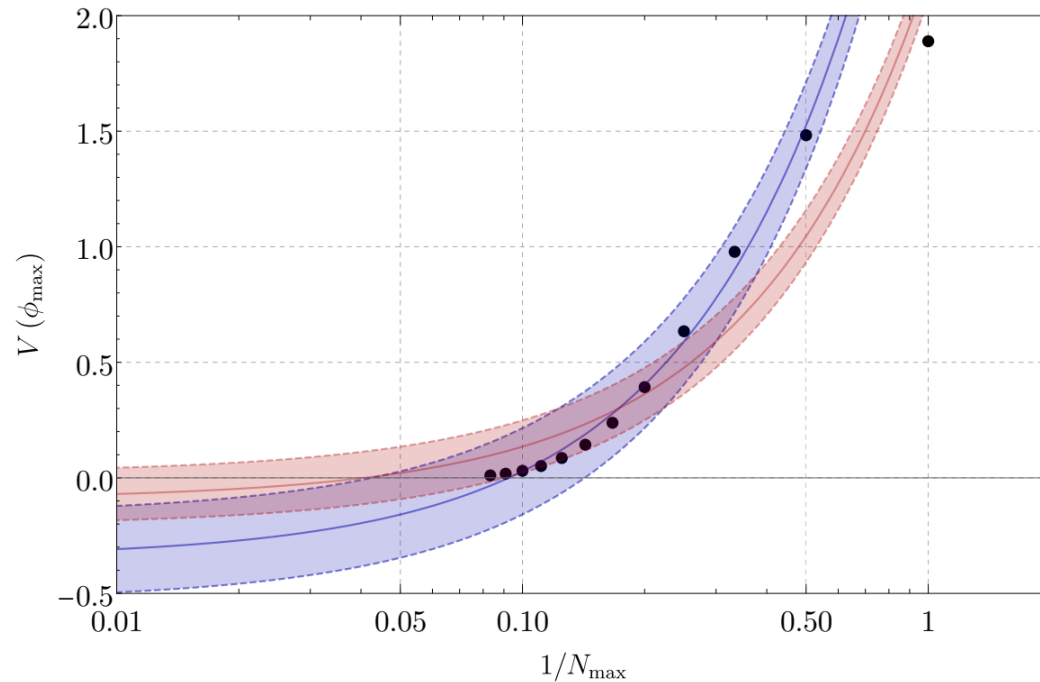
(A)



(B)



Flattening of the potential



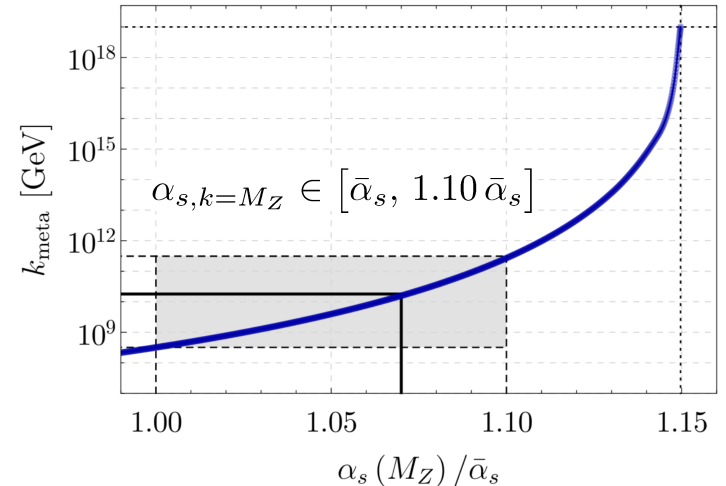
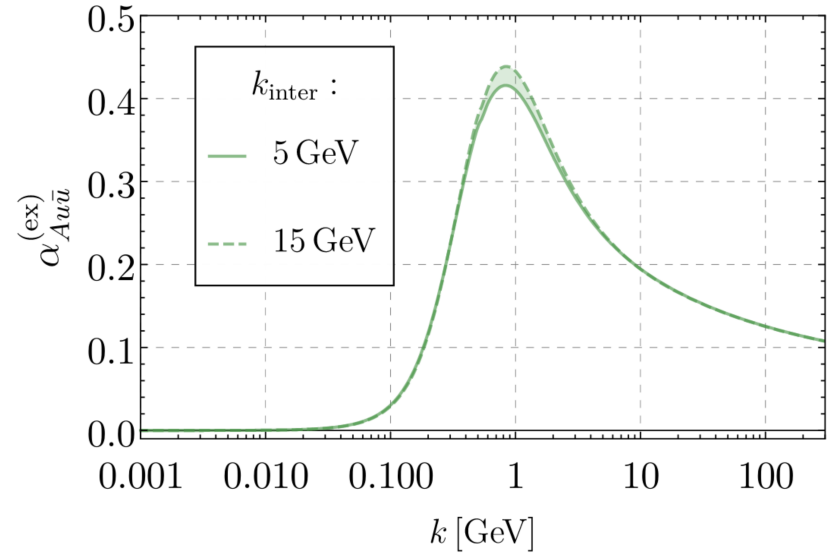
Strong QCD

- Implementation of FRG results from 2+1 flavor QCD.
- QCD mass-gap accounted
- Dynamical chiral symmetry breaking
- Scale setting:

$$g_{3,k=M_Z}^{\overline{\text{MS}}} \approx 1.22$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_s := \frac{\left(g_{3,k=M_Z}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}\right)^2}{4\pi} \approx 0.118$$

$$g_{3,k=M_Z} = \sqrt{1.07(4\pi\bar{\alpha}_s)} = 1.26$$



The top pole mass determination

$$[p^2 + M_t(p)^2]_{p^2=-[M_t^{(\text{pole})}]^2} = 0 \quad \partial_t [Z_t(p) M_t(p)] = \frac{1}{4} \text{tr}_D \partial_t \Gamma_{t\bar{t}}^{(2)}(p)$$

$$[Z_t M_t]^{1\text{loop}}(p \lesssim k_{\text{SSB}}) = Z_t m_t + \Delta [Z_t M_t](p)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta [Z_t(p) M_t(p)] \\ &= \frac{m_t}{16 \pi^2} \left[4 g_3^2 \mathcal{I}(p^2) + 3 \left(\frac{2 g_2 \sin \theta_W}{3} \right)^2 \mathcal{I}(p^2) \right. \\ & \quad - \frac{h_t^2}{2} \mathcal{I}(p^2, m_H) + \frac{h_t^2}{2} \mathcal{I}(p^2, m_Z) + h_b^2 \mathcal{I}(p^2, m_W) \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{g_Y^2 (1 + 2 \cos 2\theta_W)}{9} \mathcal{I}(p^2, m_Z) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{t,\text{pole}}^{(\text{exp})} = 172.5 \pm 0.7 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_t = 165.4_{-0.2}^{+0.9} \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Gamma_{t,\text{pole}}^{(\text{exp})} = 1.42_{-0.15}^{+0.19} \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Gamma_{t,\text{pole}}^{(\text{theo})} = 1.72_{-0.41}^{+0.09} \text{ GeV}$$

