Noncommutative supersymmetric Chern–Simons-matter model

A. C. Lehum

1Escola de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte
Caixa Postal 1524, 59072-970, Natal, RN, Brazil

Using the superfield formalism and implementing the canonical noncommutativity, the Kählerian effective superpotential is evaluated in the three-dimensional noncommutative supersymmetric Chern–Simons-matter model at the two-loop order. The computation of the Kählerian effective superpotential is enough to determine whether the model can exhibit spontaneous (super) symmetry breaking. It is shown that the model possesses a spontaneous gauge symmetry broken phase, generating masses for the scalar and gauge superfields at the two-loop order. Just as for the commutative version, in the noncommutative case the supersymmetry cannot be broken by radiative corrections via the Coleman–Weinberg mechanism.

PACS numbers: 11.30.Pb, 11.10.Nx, 11.15.Bt
I. INTRODUCTION

In the 40s of the last century, Heisenberg suggested that an uncertainty principle in space–time coordinates should improve the ultraviolet behaviour of quantum field theories. Inspired by this idea, the first paper on noncommutative field theory (NCFT) was published in 1947 [1], but due to the success of renormalization theory, this idea was forgotten until the 90s. We can say that there are two facts responsible for the increasing interest in such theories. The first is related to the discovery that the noncommutative Yang–Mills theory arises as a low energy limit of a string theory [2]. The second motivation is related to ‘space–time foam’, i.e., the idea that at the Planck length order ($10^{-33}$ cm), space–time loses its continuum structure and should involve quantum fluctuations of topology and geometry [3]. The formulation of an NCFT would be a simple way to implement these ideas.

There are several ways to implement the noncommutativity of space–time coordinates in a field theory, but apparently all of them share of one remarkable characteristic, the so-called UV/IR mixing [4], that is, a transmutation of the original ultraviolet (UV) divergence in the ordinary theory to an infrared (IR) divergent behaviour in its noncommutative extension. This dangerous UV/IR mixing can invalidate the perturbative expansion. A way to avoid this issue is to work with less UV-divergent theories, suggesting supersymmetric models. It is well-known that supersymmetry improves the ultraviolet behaviour of the models, and in many cases makes the theories finite (see, e.g., [5–8]). This improvement is due to cancellations between bosonic and fermionic parts of higher order divergences present in a supergraph. The supersymmetric noncommutative models are less susceptible to have UV/IR mixing, being natural candidates for a consistent NCFT [9].

The noncommutativity of space–time coordinates can be expressed by

$$[x^\mu, x^\nu] = i\Theta^{\mu\nu},$$

(1)

where $\Theta^{\mu\nu}$ is an antisymmetric constant (canonical noncommutativity) matrix, which is suggested to be of the order of $l_P^2$, with $l_P$ the Planck length. In contrast to a constant matrix, one could consider $\Theta^{\mu\nu}$ as an independent quantity having a canonical conjugate momentum, see for instance [10, 11], or a dynamical noncommutativity as discussed in [12].

We can implement the noncommutativity to a field theory replacing the ordinary product by the Moyal one, denoted by a $\ast$, where the Moyal product between two fields is given by

$$\phi_1(x) \ast \phi_2(x) = \phi_1(x) \exp\left[ -\frac{i}{2} \partial_\mu \Theta^{\mu\nu} \partial_\nu \right] \phi_2(x),$$

(2)
which has the important property
\[ \int d^D x \, \phi_1(x) \ast \phi_2(x) \ast \cdots \ast \phi_n(x) = \int d^D x \, \phi_1(x) \phi_2(x) \ast \cdots \ast \phi_n(x) , \tag{3} \]
from which we can see that, in particular, the kinetic part of an action is unaffected. Therefore, in this approach, all information about the noncommutativity of space–time coordinates comes from the interaction terms.

Gauge theories are of great interest in physics, and noncommutative extensions of ordinary gauge theories was widely studied in several aspects, both in four \[13, 17\] and lower dimensions of space–time \[18, 21\]. In particular, one aspect that has not been contemplated in earlier works is the generation of mass by radiative corrections in three dimensions. Recently, three dimensional supersymmetric gauge models have attracted some attention because they are candidates for describing M2 branes \[22, 23\], in particular several aspects of supersymmetric Chern–Simons-matter models (SCSM) have been studied \[24, 27\].

In this work we investigate some perturbative aspects of the noncommutative \( \mathcal{N} = 1 \) supersymmetric Chern–Simons-matter model (NCSCSM) in three-dimensional space–time. We have used the superfield formalism, because it is a more convenient way to perform Feynman graphs in supersymmetric theories. It keeps the supersymmetry manifest in all stages of the calculations, avoiding potential problems in the renormalization procedure, e.g., the lacking of a supersymmetric renormalization presented in \[28\] is not a problem when supergraph techniques are used \[19\].

This article is organized as follows. In Sec. [II] we present the model and compute the propagators in a convenient approximation. In Sec. [III] we evaluate the Kählerian effective superpotential up to two-loop order, studying its vacuum properties. In Sec. [IV] we present our final remarks.

## II. NONCOMMUTATIVE SUPERSYMMETRIC CHERN–SIMONS-MATTER MODEL

The NCSCSM is defined through the action
\[ S = \int d^5 z \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \Gamma^\alpha * W_\alpha - \frac{ig}{12} (\Gamma^\alpha, \Gamma^\beta)_s * D_\beta \Gamma_\alpha - \frac{g^2}{24} (\Gamma^\alpha, \Gamma^\beta)_s * (\Gamma_\alpha, \Gamma_\beta)_s - \frac{1}{2} \nabla^\alpha \Phi \ast \nabla_\alpha \Phi - \lambda (\Phi \ast \Phi)^2 + GF + FP \right\} , \tag{4} \]
where \( \Gamma_\alpha \) is the gauge superpotential, \( \nabla^\alpha = (D^\alpha - ig \Gamma^\alpha) \) is the gauge supercovariant derivative, \( D_\alpha = \partial_\alpha + i \theta^\beta \partial_{\alpha \beta} \) is the supersymmetric covariant derivative, and \( W^\alpha \) is the covariant field strength given by
\[ W_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} D^\beta D_\alpha \Gamma_\beta - \frac{ig}{2} [\Gamma_\beta, D_\beta \Gamma_\alpha]_s - \frac{g^2}{6} [\Gamma^\beta, (\Gamma_\beta, \Gamma_\alpha)_s]_s . \]
The signature is \((- , +, +)\) and we are using the notations and conventions of [29].

This model exhibits spontaneous gauge symmetry breaking in the presence of a mass term to the scalar superfield [30]. Without a mass term \( \int d^5 z m \bar{\Phi} \Phi \), the model defined by (4) does not exhibit spontaneous gauge symmetry (nor supersymmetry) breaking at the classical level. To verify if quantum corrections can change this feature, it is enough to evaluate the effective Kählerian superpotential [25, 27, 31]. To do this, let us dislocate the scalar superfields \( \Phi \) and \( \bar{\Phi} \) by the constant classical superfield \( \varphi = \sigma_1 - \theta^2 \sigma_2 \) as follows

\[
\Phi \to \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\Phi_1 + \varphi + i \Phi_2), \\
\bar{\Phi} \to \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\Phi_1 + \varphi - i \Phi_2),
\]

where we assume \( \langle \Phi \rangle = \frac{\varphi}{\sqrt{2}} \) and \( \langle \Phi_1 \rangle = \langle \Phi_2 \rangle = 0 \) in all orders in perturbation theory.

Rewriting the action (4) in terms of real quantum superfields \( \Phi_1 \) and \( \Phi_2 \) using the above statement, we obtain

\[
S = \int d^5 z \left\{ - \frac{1}{2} \Gamma^\alpha \ast W_\alpha - \frac{i g}{12} \left[ \Gamma_\alpha, \Gamma_\beta \right]_* \ast D_\beta \Gamma_\alpha - \frac{g^2}{24} \left[ \Gamma_\alpha, \Gamma_\beta \right]_* \ast \left\{ \Gamma_\alpha, \Gamma_\beta \right\}_* + \frac{1}{2} \Phi_1 (D^2 - 3 \lambda \varphi^2) \Phi_1 + \frac{1}{2} \Phi_2 (D^2 - \lambda \varphi^2) \Phi_2 + D^2 \varphi \Phi_1 + \frac{1}{2} \varphi D^2 \varphi \\
+ i \frac{g}{4} \left[ \left[ \Phi_1, D \Phi_1 \right]_* \ast \Gamma_\alpha + \left[ \Phi_2, D \Phi_2 \right]_* \ast \Gamma_\alpha + i \left[ \Phi_2, D \Phi_1 \right]_* \ast \Gamma_\alpha - i \left[ \Phi_1, D \Phi_2 \right]_* \ast \Gamma_\alpha + 2i D^2 \varphi \Gamma_\alpha \Phi_2 - 2i \varphi D^2 \Phi_2 \Gamma_\alpha \right] \\
- \frac{g^2}{2} \varphi \Phi_1 \ast \Gamma_\alpha \ast \Gamma_\alpha - \frac{g^2}{4} (\Phi_1 \ast \Phi_1 + \Phi_2 \ast \Phi_2 + i \left[ \Phi_1, \Phi_2 \right]_*) \ast \Gamma_\alpha \ast \Gamma_\alpha \\
- \frac{\lambda}{4} (\Phi_1 \ast \Phi_1)_*^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} (\Phi_2 \ast \Phi_2)_*^2 - \lambda \varphi \Phi_1 \ast \Phi_2 \ast \Phi_2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} (\Phi_1 \ast \Phi_2)_*^2 \\
- \lambda \varphi \Phi_1 \ast (\Phi_1 \ast \Phi_1 + \Phi_2 \ast \Phi_2) - \lambda \varphi^2 \Phi_1 - \frac{\lambda}{4} \varphi^4 + \frac{1}{2 \xi} \left( D^2 \Phi_1 + \frac{\xi}{2} g \varphi \Phi_2 \right)^2 \\
+ \bar{C} \left( D^2 + \frac{\xi}{4} g^2 \varphi \right) C + \frac{3}{8} g^2 \varphi \bar{C} \ast \left\{ \Phi_1, C \right\}_* \ast i \frac{\xi}{8} g^2 \varphi \bar{C} \ast \left\{ \Phi_2, C \right\}_* \right\},
\]

where the last line is the Fadeev–Popov term related to the \( R_\xi \) gauge-fixing.

The free propagators of the interacting fields of the model are given by

\[
\langle T \Phi_1 (k, \theta) \Phi_1 (-k, \theta') \rangle = -\frac{D^2 - M_1^2}{k^2 + M_1^2} \delta^{(2)} (\theta - \theta'), \\
\langle T \Phi_2 (k, \theta) \Phi_2 (-k, \theta') \rangle = -\frac{D^2 - M_2^2}{k^2 + M_2^2} \delta^{(2)} (\theta - \theta'), \\
\langle T \Gamma_\alpha (k, \theta) \Gamma_\beta (-k, \theta') \rangle = -\frac{i}{2} \left\{ \frac{(D^2 - M_A^2)D_\alpha D_\beta D_\alpha}{k^2 (k^2 + M_A^2)} \right. \\
- \left. \frac{\xi (D^2 - \xi M_A^2) D_\alpha D_\beta D_\alpha}{k^2 (k^2 + \xi^2 M_A^2)} \right\} \delta^{(2)} (\theta - \theta'),
\]

(7) (8)
where in the supersymmetric Landau gauge $\xi = 0$, the “masses” are

$$M_1 = 3\lambda \varphi^2, \quad M_A = \frac{g^2 \varphi^2}{2}, \quad M_2 = \lambda \varphi^2.$$

(9)

It is well-known that the effective potential is a gauge-dependent quantity, as discussed by Jackiw in [32]. We have chosen to work in the supersymmetric Landau gauge for simplicity.

**III. EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVE SUPERPotENTIAL**

The effective potential is an important approach to understand the quantum behaviour of physical systems through classical concepts, being a very natural way to argue about spontaneous symmetry breaking. In particular, for supersymmetric theories, it is enough to compute the Kählerian effective superpotential to see whether a model is passive in exhibiting spontaneous (super) symmetry breaking [25, 31].

In the Kählerian approximation [33], the classical effective action is

$$\Gamma^{(0)} = - \int d^5z \frac{\lambda}{4} \varphi^4.$$

(10)

The one-loop contribution to the noncommutative effective Kählerian superpotential is just the trace of the superdeterminant, which is given by

$$\Gamma^{(1)} = \frac{i}{2} \text{Tr} \ln[D^2 + M_1] + \frac{i}{2} \text{Tr} \ln[D^2 + M_2] + \frac{i}{2} \text{Tr} \ln \left[ -\frac{i}{2} \partial^\beta \alpha + \frac{C^\beta}{2} \partial^2 + C^\beta \alpha M_A \right].$$

(11)

Proceeding as in [33], the one-loop contribution to the effective action is

$$\Gamma^{(1)} = \frac{1}{16\pi} \int d^5z \left\{ 10 \lambda^2 \varphi^4 + \frac{g^4 \varphi^4}{4} \right\}.$$

(12)

Up to the one-loop order, there is no change in the phase structure of this model, moreover up to this order the noncommutativity of space–time has no influence over the superpotential. The two-loop diagrams have logarithmic UV divergences, and it is known that, from commutative cases [25–27, 34–36], at this order there is a modification in the phase structure of the model.

Evaluating the two-loop diagrams depicted in Figs. (1) and (2), see Appendix [33] for details, and considering the small noncommutativity limit $\Theta \ll 1$ (actually suggesting $\Theta \sim l_P^2$, with $l_P$ being the Plank length), after summing up all contributions, i.e., tree, one-loop and two-loop contributions, the noncommutative Kählerian effective superpotential, $\Gamma = - \int d^5z K_{eff}$, can be written as

$$K_{eff} = \left[ \frac{\lambda}{4} + f(\lambda, g, \epsilon) \right] \varphi^4 + \epsilon \varphi^4 \ln \frac{\varphi^2}{\mu} + \frac{h(g, \lambda)}{\Theta^2 \varphi^4} + C \varphi^4 + O(\Theta),$$

(13)
where $\mu$ is a mass scale introduced by the renormalization by dimensional reduction \cite{37}, $C$ is a counterterm, $f(\lambda, g, 1/\epsilon)$ is a function of the coupling constants, and $\epsilon = (D - 3)$, $h(g, \lambda)$ is a function of the coupling constants, $e = a_1 g^6 + a_2 g^4 \lambda + a_3 g^2 \lambda^2 + a_4 \lambda^3$, with the $a_i$ numerical factors.

The UV divergences expressed in terms of $1/\epsilon$ appearing in the above equation can be removed through the following renormalization condition:

$$\frac{\partial K_{eff}}{\partial \phi} \bigg|_{\phi = v} = 0,$$

where $v$ is the renormalization mass scale. Such a condition is equivalent to imposing the vanishing of the tadpole equation.

Solving (14) for $C$ and substituting it back into (13), we obtain the following renormalized noncommutative Kählerian effective superpotential:

$$K_{eff} = e\phi^4 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \ln \frac{\phi^2}{v^2}\right) + \frac{h(\lambda, g)(\phi^8 + v^8)}{\Theta^2 v^2 \phi^4} + \mathcal{O}(\Theta),$$

which obviously has a minimum at $\phi = \pm v$ due to (14).

The existence of a minimum for the Kählerian superpotential is enough to ensure that this model does not exhibit spontaneous supersymmetry breaking by the Coleman–Weinberg mechanism \cite{25–27}. Once the minimum of $K_{eff}$ is seen at $\phi = \pm v$, we observe a spontaneous generation of mass in the supersymmetric phase for matter and gauge superfields, $M_1 = 3\lambda v^2$ and $M_A = \frac{g^2 v^2}{2}$, with the mass ratio $\frac{M_1}{M_A} = \frac{6\lambda}{g^2}$.

An interesting feature is the presence of a singularity in the limit $\Theta \to 0$, with which the commutative limit of such a model breaks up. Such a singularity, caused by a UV/IR mixing present in the vacuum diagrams, also appears for the Wess–Zumino model discussed in \cite{33}.

**IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS**

In this work, using the superfield formalism, we investigated some perturbative aspects of the noncommutative $\mathcal{N} = 1$ supersymmetric Chern–Simons–matter model (NCSCSM) in three space–time dimensions. We computed the noncommutative Kählerian effective superpotential in the small noncommutativity limit, i.e., $\Theta \ll 1$, at the two-loop order, showing that the gauge symmetry of the model is spontaneously broken, generating masses for the matter and gauge superfields via the Coleman–Weinberg mechanism, while supersymmetry remains manifest. This result is in agreement with the commutative versions of the present model \cite{25, 26}.
An interesting issue is the presence of a term containing a factor of $1/\Theta$, which has a singularity in the commutative limit, $\Theta \to 0$, revealing a type of UV/IR mixing. The presence of such a term seems to be intrinsic to vacuum diagrams used to evaluate the effective superpotential, and is also present in the three-dimensional Wess–Zumino model [33].

Noncommutative non-Abelian extensions of present work should share the same properties of the noncommutative Abelian model studied here. One interesting question is what about more supersymmetric (e.g., $\mathcal{N} = 2$) versions of this model? In fact, such work is currently in progress. Another possible extension would be searching for supersymmetry breaking, using techniques developed by Helayel-Neto et al [38], both in commutative and noncommutative versions of the supersymmetric Chern–Simons-matter model.

Acknowledgments

This work was partially supported by the Brazilian agency Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) by the project No. 303392/2010-0.

Appendix A: Noncommutative vertices

The noncommutative vertices are characterized by the presence of noncommutative phases. In this appendix we write the important vertices to evaluate the diagrams drawn in the Figures 1 and 2. We do not consider the Faddeev–Popov vertices and diagrams involving Faddeev–Popov ghosts because they decouple from the other fields in our choice of gauge, $\xi = 0$. The index of the vertex is related to the label of the vertex picture drawn in Figure 3. In momentum space, the noncommutative vertices can be written as

$$V_a = -\frac{\lambda}{4} e^{-i[k_2 \wedge (k_3 + k_4) + k_3 \wedge k_4]} \Phi_1(k_1) \Phi_1(k_2) \Phi_1(k_3) \Phi_1(k_4),$$  

(A1)

$$V_b = -\frac{\lambda}{4} e^{-i[k_2 \wedge (k_3 + k_4) + k_3 \wedge k_4]} \Phi_2(k_1) \Phi_2(k_2) \Phi_2(k_3) \Phi_2(k_4),$$  

(A2)

$$V_c = \frac{\lambda}{2} e^{ik_4 \wedge (k_2 + k_3)} \left[ 2i \sin (k_2 \wedge k_3) - e^{-i[k_2 \wedge k_3]} \right] \Phi_1(k_1) \Phi_1(k_2) \Phi_2(k_3) \Phi_2(k_4),$$  

(A3)

$$V_d = -\frac{g^2}{4} e^{-i[k_2 \wedge (k_3 + k_4) + k_3 \wedge k_4]} \Phi_1(k_1) \Phi_1(k_2) \Gamma^\alpha(k_3) \Gamma_\alpha(k_4),$$  

(A4)

$$V_e = -\frac{g^2}{4} e^{-i[k_2 \wedge (k_3 + k_4) + k_3 \wedge k_4]} \Phi_2(k_1) \Phi_2(k_2) \Gamma^\alpha(k_3) \Gamma_\alpha(k_4),$$  

(A5)
These contributions are given by:

\[ V_f = -\frac{g}{2} \sin (k_3 \land k_2) \Phi_1(k_1) D^\alpha \Phi_1(k_2) \Gamma_\alpha(k_3), \]  

(A6)

\[ V_g = -\frac{g}{2} \sin (k_3 \land k_2) \Phi_2(k_1) D^\alpha \Phi_2(k_2) \Gamma_\alpha(k_3), \]  

(A7)

\[ V_h = -\frac{g}{2} \cos (k_2 \land k_3) [\Phi_2(k_2) D^\alpha \Phi_1(k_1) \Gamma_\alpha(k_3) - \Phi_1(k_1) D^\alpha \Phi_2(k_2) \Gamma_\alpha(k_3)], \]  

(A8)

\[ V_i = -\lambda \varphi e^{-i k_2 \land k_3} \Phi_1(k_1) \Phi_1(k_2) \Phi_1(k_3), \]  

(A9)

\[ V_j = -\lambda \varphi e^{-i k_2 \land k_3} \Phi_2(k_1) \Phi_2(k_2) \Phi_1(k_3), \]  

(A10)

\[ V_k = -\frac{g^2}{2} \varphi e^{-i k_2 \land k_3} \Phi_1(k_1) \Gamma^\alpha(k_2) \Gamma_\alpha(k_3), \]  

(A11)

\[ V_l = -\frac{g}{3} \sin(k_3 \land k_2) \Gamma^\alpha(k_1) \Gamma^\beta(k_2) D_\beta \Gamma_\alpha(k_3), \]  

(A12)

\[ V_m = \frac{g^2}{6} \sin(k_4 \land k_3) \sin[k_2 \land (k_3 + k_4)] \Gamma^\alpha(k_1) \Gamma^\beta(k_2) \Gamma_\beta(k_3) \Gamma_\alpha(k_4). \]  

(A13)

### Appendix B: Evaluation of the Feynman graphs

The UV finite Feynman diagrams that contribute to the two-loop order of the effective action are drawn in Figure 1. To evaluate the D-algebra of two-loop diagrams, we have used SusyMath [39]. These contributions are given by:

\[ \Gamma_{\text{I}} = \frac{\lambda}{4} \int d^5 z \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{2 + e^{-2i k \land q}}{(k^2 + M_1^2)(q^2 + M_1^2)}, \]  

(B1)

\[ \Gamma_{\text{II}} = \frac{\lambda}{2} \int d^5 z \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{2i q \land k}}{(k^2 + M_1^2)(q^2 + M_1^2)}, \]  

(B2)

\[ \Gamma_{\text{III}} = \frac{\lambda}{4} \int d^5 z \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{2 + e^{-2i k \land q}}{(k^2 + M_2^2)(q^2 + M_2^2)}, \]  

(B3)

\[ \Gamma_{\text{IV}} = \frac{g^2}{4} \int d^5 z \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{(k^2 + M_1^2)(q^2 + M_2^2)}, \]  

(B4)

\[ \Gamma_{\text{V}} = \frac{g^2}{4} \int d^5 z \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{(k^2 + M_2^2)(q^2 + M_A^2)}, \]  

(B5)
\[ \Gamma \equiv \frac{g^2}{2} \int d^3 z \int d^3 k \, d^3 q \, \frac{\sin^2(q \wedge k)}{(2\pi)^3 (2\pi)^3 (k^2 + M_A^2)(q^2 + M_A^2)} . \] (B6)

The contribution to the effective action that comes from the logarithmically divergent diagrams is

\[ \Gamma_2 = 27 \lambda^2 \int d^3 z \, \varphi^4 \int d^3 k \, d^3 q \, \frac{e^{-ik \wedge q} \cos(k \wedge q)}{(2\pi)^3 (2\pi)^3 (k^2 + M_A^2)(q^2 + M_A^2)} \] (B7)

\[ \Gamma_3 = \frac{3g^2}{16} \int d^3 z \, \varphi^4 \int d^3 k \, d^3 q \, \frac{\sin^2(q \wedge k)(12\lambda^2 + \lambda g^2)}{(2\pi)^3 (2\pi)^3 (k^2 + M_A^2)(q^2 + M_A^2)} \] (B8)

\[ \Gamma_4 = 3\lambda^2 \int d^3 z \, \varphi^4 \int d^3 k \, d^3 q \, \frac{e^{-ik \wedge q} \cos(k \wedge q)}{(2\pi)^3 (2\pi)^3 (k^2 + M_A^2)(q^2 + M_A^2)} \] (B9)

\[ \Gamma_5 = -\frac{g^2}{8} \int d^3 z \, \varphi^4 \int d^3 k \, d^3 q \, \frac{\sin^2(q \wedge k)(2\lambda^2 + \lambda g^2)}{(2\pi)^3 (2\pi)^3 (k^2 + M_A^2)(q^2 + M_A^2)} \] (B10)

\[ \Gamma_6 = -\frac{g^2}{72} \int d^3 z \, \frac{\sin^2(k \wedge q)}{(2\pi)^3 (2\pi)^3 (k^2 + M_A^2)(q^2 + M_A^2)} \left\{ \frac{4M_A^2 q^2}{(k + q)^2} + \frac{3M_A^2 q^2 (k \cdot q)}{k^2 (k + q)^2} + \frac{7M_A^2 (k \cdot q)}{k^2} - \frac{M_A^2}{(k + q)^2} (k \cdot q) + k^2 \right\} . \] (B11)

\[ \Gamma_7 = -\frac{g^2}{8} \int d^3 z \, \int d^3 k \, d^3 q \, \frac{\cos^2(k \wedge q)}{(2\pi)^3 (2\pi)^3 (k^2 + M_A^2)(q^2 + M_A^2)} \left\{ \frac{M_A}{(k + q)^2} ((3M_1 - 2M_2)q^2 + (M_1 - 3M_2)k^2) + \frac{M_A k \cdot q}{(k + q)^2} (M_2 - M_1) + 4M_1 M_2 + M_A(M_1 + M_2) + 2(k^2 + q^2) \right\} . \] (B12)

Considering the noncommutativity matrix \( \Theta_{\mu\nu} = \epsilon_{0\mu\nu} \Theta \), in the limit of small noncommutativity, all diagrams result in similar integrals to those evaluated in \[33\]. Summing up all contributions, i.e., tree, one-loop, and two-loop contributions, the Kählerian effective superpotential can be written as

\[ K_{\text{eff}} = \left[ \frac{\lambda}{4} + f(\lambda, g, \epsilon) \right] \varphi^4 + e \varphi^4 \ln \frac{\varphi^2}{\Theta^2 \varphi^4} + \frac{h(g, \lambda)}{\Theta^2 \varphi^4} + C \varphi^4 + \mathcal{O}(\Theta) , \] (B14)
where \( \mu \) is a mass scale introduced by the renormalization by dimensional reduction, \( C \) is a counterterm, \( f(\lambda, g, 1/\epsilon) \) is a function of the coupling constants, and \( \epsilon = (D - 3) \), \( h(g, \lambda) \) is a function of the coupling constants, \( e = a_1 \, g^6 + a_2 \, g^4 \lambda + a_2 \, g^4 \lambda + a_3 \, g^2 \lambda^2 + a_4 \, \lambda^3 \), with the \( a_i \) numerical factors.

[1] H. S. Snyder, Phys. Rev. 72, 68 (1947).
[2] N. Seiberg and E. Witten, JHEP 9909, 032 (1999).
[3] S. Doplicher, K. Fredenhagen and J. E. Roberts, Commun. Math. Phys. 172, 187 (1995).
[4] S. Minwalla, M. Van Raamsdonk and N. Seiberg, JHEP 0002, 020 (2000).
[5] W. Caswell and D. Zanon, Phys. Lett. B100, 152 (1981); Nucl. Phys. B182, 125 (1981); D. Storey, Phys. Lett. B105, 171 (1981); J. W. Juer and D. Storey, Nucl. Phys. B216, 185 (1983); L. Brink, O. Lindgren and B. Nilsson, Phys. Lett. B123, 323 (1983); P. S. Howe, K. S. Stelle and P. C. West, Phys. Lett. B124, 55 (1983).
[6] I. L. Buchbinder, S. M. Kuzenko and A. A. Tseytlin, Phys. Rev. D62, 045001 (2000); I. L. Buchbinder and A. Yu. Petrov, Phys. Lett. B482, 429 (2000).
[7] F. Ruiz Ruiz and P. van Nieuwenhuizen, Nucl. Phys. Proc. Suppl. 56B, 269 (1997).
[8] A. F. Ferrari, M. Gomes, A. C. Lehum, A. Yu. Petrov and A. J. da Silva, Phys. Rev. D 77, 065005 (2008).
[9] H. O. Girotti, M. Gomes, V. O. Rivelles and A. J. da Silva, Nucl. Phys. B 587, 299 (2000).
[10] E. M. C. Abreu, R. Amorim and W. G. Ramirez, JHEP 1103, 135 (2011).
[11] R. Amorim, E. M. C. Abreu and W. G. Ramirez, Phys. Rev. D 81, 105005 (2010).
[12] M. Gomes, V. G. Kupriyanov and A. J. da Silva, J. Phys. A 43, 285301 (2010).
[13] A. Matusis, L. Susskind and N. Toumbas, JHEP 0012, 002 (2000).
[14] I. L. Buchbinder, M. Gomes, A. Yu. Petrov and V. O. Rivelles, Phys. Lett. B 517, 191 (2001).
[15] A. A. Bichl, M. Ertl, A. Gerhold, J. M. Grimstrup, H. Grosse, L. Popp, V. Putz, M. Schweda et al., Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 19, 4231 (2004).
[16] A. F. Ferrari, H. O. Girotti, M. Gomes, A. Yu. Petrov, A. A. Ribeiro, V. O. Rivelles and A. J. da Silva, Phys. Rev. D 70, 085012 (2004).
[17] S. Ishihara, H. Kataoka, A. Matsukawa, H. Sato and M. Shimojo, arXiv:1201.3448 [hep-th].
[18] A. F. Ferrari, H. O. Girotti, M. Gomes, A. Yu. Petrov, A. A. Ribeiro and A. J. da Silva, Phys. Lett. B 577, 83 (2003).
[19] A. F. Ferrari, A. C. Lehum, A. J. da Silva and F. Teixeira, J. Phys. A 40, 7803 (2007).
[20] A. Armoni, Phys. Lett. B 704, 627 (2011).
[21] M. Gomes, J. R. Nascimento, A. Yu. Petrov and A. J. da Silva, arXiv:1112.2105 [hep-th].
[22] J. Bagger and N. Lambert, Phys. Rev. D 75, 045020 (2007); Phys. Rev. D 77, 065008 (2008).
[23] A. Gustavsson, Nucl. Phys. B 811, 66 (2009).
[24] D. Gaiotto and X. Yin, JHEP 0708, 056 (2007).
[25] A. F. Ferrari, E. A. Gallegos, M. Gomes, A. C. Lehum, J. R. Nascimento, A. Yu. Petrov and A. J. da Silva, Phys. Rev. D 82, 025002 (2010).
[26] A. C. Lehum and A. J. da Silva, Phys. Lett. B693, 393-398 (2010).
[27] E. A. Gallegos and A. J. da Silva, [arXiv:1111.2886 [hep-th]].
[28] T. Inami, Y. Saito and M. Yamamoto, Prog. Theor. Phys. 103, 1283-1288 (2000).
[29] S. J. Gates, M. T. Grisaru, M. Rocek and W. Siegel, Front. Phys. 58, 1 (1983).
[30] A. C. Lehum, A. F. Ferrari, M. Gomes and A. J. da Silva, Phys. Rev. D 76, 105021 (2007).
[31] C. P. Burgess, Nucl. Phys. B 216, 459 (1983).
[32] R. Jackiw, Phys. Rev. D 9, 1686 (1974).
[33] A. F. Ferrari, M. Gomes, A. C. Lehum, J. R. Nascimento, A. Yu. Petrov, E. O. Silva and A. J. da Silva, Phys. Lett. B 678, 500 (2009).
[34] P. N. Tan, B. Tekin and Y. Hosotani, Phys. Lett. B 388, 611 (1996).
[35] P. N. Tan, B. Tekin and Y. Hosotani, Nucl. Phys. B 502, 483 (1997).
[36] A. G. Dias, M. Gomes and A. J. da Silva, Phys. Rev. D 69, 065011 (2004).
[37] W. Siegel, Phys. Lett. B 84, 193 (1979).
[38] J. A. Helayel-Neto, Phys. Lett. B 135, 78 (1984); J. A. Helayel-Neto, F. A. B. Rabelo de Carvalho and A. W. Smith, Nucl. Phys. B 271, 175 (1986); F. A. B. Rabelo de Carvalho, A. W. Smith and J. A. Helayel-Neto, Nucl. Phys. B 278, 309 (1986).
[39] A. F. Ferrari, Comput. Phys. Commun. 176, 334 (2007).

Figure 1. UV finite two-loop diagrams that contribute to the effective action. Continuous lines represent the $\Phi_1$ propagator, dashed lines $\Phi_2$ propagator and wavy lines the gauge superpotential propagator.
Figure 2. UV logarithmically divergent graphs. These diagrams are the ones responsible for introducing the mass scale that spontaneously breaks the gauge invariance of the model.

Figure 3. Noncommutative vertices.