

08.128.165 Theorie 6a, Relativistische Quantenfeldtheorie

Quantum Field Theory I

Felix Yu and Alexey Kivel, Julien Laux

Formula sheet for the final exam.

Noether current

Given a Lagrangian invariant under a continuous transformation law of the dynamical fields,

$$\phi(x) \rightarrow \phi'(x) = \phi(x) + \alpha \Delta \phi(x) , \quad (1)$$

the Noether current $j^\mu(x)$ is a conserved quantity,

$$\partial_\mu j^\mu(x) = 0 , \quad (2)$$

with

$$j^\mu(x) = \sum_i \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu \phi_i)} \Delta \phi_i . \quad (3)$$

Here, we have assumed the Lagrangian itself is invariant under the transformation parametrized by α .

Gauge condition

In this course, we generally use the Lorenz gauge condition for quantum electrodynamics. That is, we require photon fields obey the gauge condition

$$\partial_\mu A^\mu(x) = 0 . \quad (4)$$

For on-shell photons, where the photon is an external particle in a cross section or decay width calculation, the gauge condition requires that

$$k_\mu \epsilon^\mu(k) = 0 , \quad (5)$$

where k is the 4-momentum of the photon with polarization vector $\epsilon^\mu(k)$.

Cross sections

The differential cross section for two particles scattering into $\{f\}$ final state particles is

$$d\sigma = \frac{1}{2E_A 2E_B |v_A - v_B|} \left(\Pi \frac{d^3 p_f}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_f} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$\times |\mathcal{M}|^2 (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_A + p_B - \sum p_f) . \quad (7)$$

For the special case of two particles in the final state, we can write the two-body Lorentz-invariant phase space in the center-of-mass frame as

$$\int d\Pi_2 = \int d\Omega \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \frac{|\vec{p}_1|}{E_{\text{cm}}} , \quad (8)$$

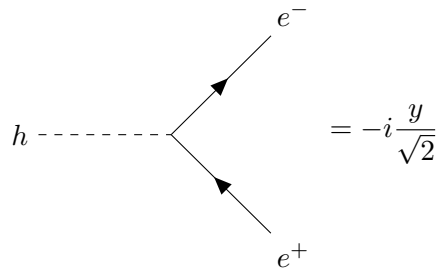
where E_{cm} is the total energy in the center of mass frame and $|\vec{p}_1| = |\vec{p}_2|$ is the magnitude of the three-momentum of one of the outgoing particles.

In the special case where all four particles in two-to-two scattering have identical masses, the differential cross section can be written in the CM frame as

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)_{\text{cm}} = \frac{|\mathcal{M}|^2}{64\pi^2 E_{\text{cm}}^2} . \quad (9)$$

Interaction Feynman rules

Yukawa coupling



QED coupling

