

# Quantum Field Theory Equation Sheet

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Here are some useful equations

Table 1: Equation Sheet

Name/Description	Equation	Remarks
Noether conserved current	$j^\mu = \partial_{\partial_\mu \phi} \mathcal{L} \delta \phi - F^\mu$	here $\mathcal{L}(x + \delta x) = \mathcal{L} + \delta x \partial_\mu F^\mu$ , $\partial_\mu j^\mu = 0$
The conserved charge arising from a conserved current	$Q = \int d^3x j^0$	
The Energy-Momentum Tensor	$T^\mu_\nu = \partial_{\partial_\mu \phi} \mathcal{L} \partial_\nu \phi - \delta^\mu_\nu \mathcal{L}$	This is the Noether current under translation. This tensor can always be chosen to be symmetric. It is a Noether current, so conserved as $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$
Ladder Operators	$[a_p, a_q^\dagger] = (2\pi)^3 \delta(p - q)$	
Field Operator	$\phi = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega_p}} (a_p e^{ip \cdot x} + a_p^\dagger e^{-ip \cdot x})$	
Momentum Operator	$\pi = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} (-i) \sqrt{\frac{\omega_p}{2}} (a_p e^{ip \cdot x} - a_p^\dagger e^{-ip \cdot x})$	
Dirac Equation	$(i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \cdot \psi = (i\cancel{\partial} - m) \cdot \psi = 0$	
Dirac Adjoint	$\bar{\psi} = \psi^\dagger \gamma^0$	
Chiral representation and Clifford Algebra	$\{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu\} = 2\eta^{\mu\nu} I, \{\gamma^5, \gamma^\mu\} = 0, (\gamma^5)^2 = 0, \gamma^5 = i\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3, \gamma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} I & \\ & I \end{pmatrix}, \gamma^i = \begin{pmatrix} & \sigma^i \\ \sigma^i & \end{pmatrix}, \gamma^5 = \begin{pmatrix} I & \\ & -I \end{pmatrix}$	
General Solution to Dirac Equation	positive frequencies: $\psi(x) = u(p)e^{-ip \cdot x}, u^s(p) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{p \cdot \bar{\sigma}} \xi^s \\ \sqrt{p \cdot \sigma} \xi^s \end{pmatrix}$ , for negative frequencies $\psi(x) = v(p)e^{ip \cdot x}, v^s(p) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{p \cdot \sigma} \eta^s \\ -\sqrt{p \cdot \bar{\sigma}} \eta^s \end{pmatrix}$	Here $\xi^r, \eta^s$ form orthonormal bases for $\mathbb{C}^2$ and $\sqrt{p \cdot \sigma} = \sqrt{m} e^{\chi \cdot \sigma / 2}, \sqrt{p \cdot \bar{\sigma}} = \sqrt{m} e^{-\chi \cdot \sigma}$
Plane wave solutions satisfy	$(\cancel{p} - m)u = 0 = (\cancel{p} + m)v$	
Steps for Calculating Scattering Amplitudes	0) Receive and quantise the Lagrangian 1) try to use the Dyson formula 2) calculate the time ordered product 3) find a version of Wick's formula 4) develop Feynman rules	
Dyson formula	$A_{i \rightarrow f} = \langle f   S   i \rangle, S = T \left( e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H_I(t) dt} \right)$ for interaction Hamiltonian $H_I$	
Standard spin-1/2 Fermion Expansion	$\psi_\alpha = \sum_{s=1}^2 \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_p}} (b_p^s u_\alpha^s(p) e^{-ip \cdot x} + c_p^{s\dagger} v_\alpha^s(p) e^{ip \cdot x})$	
Scalar Contraction	$\Delta_F(x - y) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i e^{-ip_\mu(x-y)^\mu}}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}$	