

Quantum Field Theory

Problem Sheet 4

1. Feynman rules - 1

Use the Feynman rules in momentum space to compute $G_b^{(2,2)}$. Check that you get the same result by performing a Fourier transform of the result in position space.

2. Scattering amplitude

Compute the amplitude for the scattering process

$$p_1 p_2 \longrightarrow p'_1 p'_2$$

at order g^2 in the ϕ^3 scalar theory.

3. LSZ reduction for 2 to 2 processes

A particle localised in momentum space near \mathbf{k}_1 is created in $D = 4$ dimensions by the operator

$$a_1^\dagger = \int d^3k f_1(\mathbf{k}) a^\dagger(\mathbf{k}), \quad (1)$$

where f is some function peaked at \mathbf{k}_1 , and $a^\dagger(\mathbf{k})$ is the creation operator in the free theory. In the interacting theory, we shall assume that a time-dependent creation operator is defined as

$$a^\dagger(\mathbf{k}, t) = -i \int d^3x e^{-ik \cdot x} \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_0 \phi(x). \quad (2)$$

Show that

$$a_1^\dagger(+\infty) - a_1^\dagger(-\infty) = -i \int d^3k f_1(\mathbf{k}) \int d^4x e^{-ik \cdot x} (\partial^2 + m^2) \phi(x). \quad (3)$$

The scattering amplitude for a $2 \rightarrow 2$ process can be written as:

$$\langle k'_1 k'_2; \text{out} | k_1 k_2; \text{in} \rangle = \langle 0 | T \left(a_{1'}^\dagger(+\infty) a_{2'}^\dagger(+\infty) a_1^\dagger(-\infty) a_2^\dagger(-\infty) \right) | 0 \rangle. \quad (4)$$

Show that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle k'_1 k'_2; \text{out} | k_1 k_2; \text{in} \rangle &= i^{2+2} \int d^4x_1 e^{-ik_1 \cdot x_1} (\partial_1^2 + m^2) \int d^4x_2 e^{-ik_2 \cdot x_2} (\partial_2^2 + m^2) \\ &\quad \times \int d^4x'_1 e^{ik'_1 \cdot x'_1} (\partial_{1'}^2 + m^2) \int d^4x'_2 e^{ik'_2 \cdot x'_2} (\partial_{2'}^2 + m^2) \\ &\quad \times \langle 0 | T (\phi(x_1) \phi(x_2) \phi(x'_1) \phi(x'_2)) | 0 \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

4. Generalised LSZ

Generalise the LSZ reduction for arbitrary numbers of particles in the initial and final state.