

粒子物理标准模型拉氏量和费曼规则

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2017 年 12 月 15 日

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1 约定

本文各种约定主要遵从文献 [1], 推导和计算参考文献 [1, 2, 3, 4].
度规张量

$$g_{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

Pauli 矩阵

$$\sigma^1 = \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} & -i \\ i & \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma^\mu \equiv (1, \boldsymbol{\sigma}), \quad \bar{\sigma}^\mu \equiv (1, -\boldsymbol{\sigma}). \quad (3)$$

手征表示中的 Dirac 矩阵

$$\gamma^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} & \sigma^\mu \\ \bar{\sigma}^\mu & \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4)$$

左右手投影算符

$$P_L \equiv \frac{1}{2}(1 - \gamma_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_R \equiv \frac{1}{2}(1 + \gamma_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

Levi-Civita 张量约定取

$$\epsilon^{123} = +1. \quad (6)$$

费曼规则约定:

- 对于指向相互作用顶点的动量 p , 时空偏导数 ∂_μ 在动量空间费曼规则里贡献一个 $-ip_\mu$ 因子.
- 实线表示费米子, 实线上的箭头表示费米子数流动的方向.
- 虚线表示标量玻色子, 虚线上的箭头表示电荷数流动的方向.
- 螺旋线表示胶子; 波浪线表示其它规范玻色子, 波浪线上的箭头表示电荷数流动的方向.
- 点线表示鬼粒子, 点线上的箭头表示鬼粒子数流动的方向.
- 如果没有额外箭头标记, 动量方向与粒子线上的箭头方向一致; 否则与额外箭头方向一致.

2 标准模型概述

粒子物理标准模型是一个 $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ 规范理论. 模型中有三代费米子, 包括三代中微子 $\nu_i = \nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau$, 三代带电轻子 $\ell_i = e, \mu, \tau$, 三代上型夸克 $u_i = u, c, t$ 和三代下型夸克 $d_i = d, s, b$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$). 规范玻色子传递费米子间相互作用.

$SU(3)_C$ 部分描述夸克的强相互作用, 称为量子色动力学 (Quantum Chromodynamics, QCD), 相应的规范玻色子是胶子. $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ 部分统一描述夸克和轻子的电磁和弱相互作用, 称为电弱统一理论. 理论中有一个 Higgs 二重态, 通过 Brout-Englert-Higgs 机制引发规范群的自发对称性破缺, 使 $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ 群破缺为 $U(1)_{EM}$ 群. $U(1)_{EM}$ 规范理论称为量子电动力学 (Quantum Electrodynamics, QED).

破缺前, 理论中存在 4 个无质量的规范玻色子和 4 个 Higgs 自由度; 左手费米子和右手费米子都没有质量, 具有不同量子数.

破缺后, 3 个规范玻色子与 3 个 Higgs 自由度结合, 从而获得质量, 成为 W^\pm 和 Z^0 玻色子, 传递弱相互作用; 剩下的 1 个无质量规范玻色子是光子, 即是 $U(1)_{\text{EM}}$ 群的规范玻色子, 传递电磁相互作用; 剩下的 1 个中性 Higgs 自由度称为 Higgs 玻色子; 与 Higgs 二重态的 Yukawa 耦合导致左手费米子和右手费米子获得质量, 组合成 Dirac 费米子.

理论中的中微子没有右手分量, 因而没有获得质量. 1998 年实验发现中微子振荡, 证明中微子具有质量, 所以需要扩充标准模型才能正确描述中微子物理.

3 QCD 拉氏量和费曼规则

QCD 的拉氏量可表达成

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} = \sum_q \bar{q}(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m_q)q - \frac{1}{4}G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}, \quad q = u, d, s, c, b, t, \quad a = 1, \dots, 8, \quad (7)$$

其中

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig_s G_\mu^a t^a, \quad G^{a\mu\nu} \equiv \partial^\mu G^{a\nu} - \partial^\nu G^{a\mu} + g_s f^{abc} G^{b\mu} G^{c\nu}. \quad (8)$$

$SU(3)_C$ 群基础表示生成元 $t^a = \lambda^a/2$, 其中 λ^a 为 Gell-Mann 矩阵. 生成元对易关系为 $[t^a, t^b] = if^{abc}t^c$. 结构常数 f^{abc} 是全反对称的, 其非零分量为

$$f_{123} = 1, \quad f_{147} = f_{246} = f_{257} = f_{345} = f_{516} = f_{637} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad f_{458} = f_{678} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}. \quad (9)$$

由

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{4}G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} &= -\frac{1}{4}(\partial_\mu G_\nu^a - \partial_\nu G_\mu^a + g_s f^{abc} G_\mu^b G_\nu^c)(\partial^\mu G^{a\nu} - \partial^\nu G^{a\mu} + g_s f^{ade} G^{d\mu} G^{e\nu}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}[(\partial_\mu G_\nu^a)(\partial^\mu G^{a\nu}) - (\partial_\mu G_\nu^a)(\partial^\nu G^{a\mu})] - g_s f^{abc}(\partial_\mu G_\nu^a)G^{b\mu}G^{c\nu} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4}g_s^2 f^{abc} f^{ade} G_\mu^b G_\nu^c G^{d\mu} G^{e\nu}, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} &= \sum_q [\bar{q}(i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m_q)q + g_s G_\mu^a \bar{q}\gamma^\mu t^a q] + \frac{1}{2}[(\partial_\mu G_\nu^a)(\partial^\mu G^{a\nu}) - (\partial_\mu G_\nu^a)(\partial^\nu G^{a\mu})] \\ &\quad - g_s f^{abc}(\partial_\mu G_\nu^a)G^{b\mu}G^{c\nu} - \frac{1}{4}g_s^2 f^{abc} f^{ade} G_\mu^b G_\nu^c G^{d\mu} G^{e\nu}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

设用于固定胶子场规范的函数 $G^a(x) = \partial^\mu G_\mu^a(x) - \omega^a(x)$, 其中 $\omega^a(x)$ 是某个任意函数, 规范固定条件是 $G^a(x) = 0$. 这是 Lorenz 规范的推广, $\omega^a(x) = 0$ 对应于 Lorenz 规范. 在路径积分量子化中, 以中心为 $\omega^a(x) = 0$ 的高斯权重对 $\omega^a(x)$ 作泛函积分, 有

$$\int \mathcal{D}\omega^a \exp \left[-i \int d^4x \frac{1}{2\xi} (\omega^a)^2 \right] \delta(G^a) = \exp \left[-i \int d^4x \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\mu G_\mu^a)^2 \right]. \quad (12)$$

可见, 拉氏量中的规范固定项为

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD,GF}} = -\frac{1}{2\xi}(\partial^\mu G_\mu^a)^2. \quad (13)$$

ξ 的任何一个取值对应于一种规范. $\xi = 1$ 称为 Feynman-'t Hooft 规范, $\xi = 0$ 称为 Landau 规范. 于是, 胶子传播子相关拉氏量为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD,prop}} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[(\partial_\mu G_\nu^a)(\partial^\nu G^{a\mu}) - (\partial_\mu G_\nu^a)(\partial^\mu G^{a\nu}) - \frac{1}{\xi}(\partial^\mu G_\mu^a)^2 \right] \\ &\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} G_\mu^a \left[g^{\mu\nu} \partial^2 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi}\right) \partial^\mu \partial^\nu \right] G_\nu^a. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

变换到动量空间, 得

$$-g^{\mu\nu} p^2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi}\right) p^\mu p^\nu, \quad (15)$$

它的逆矩阵是

$$-\frac{1}{p^2} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} (1 - \xi) \right], \quad (16)$$

这是因为

$$\begin{aligned} &-\frac{1}{p^2} \left[g_{\rho\mu} - \frac{p_\rho p_\mu}{p^2} (1 - \xi) \right] \left[-g^{\mu\nu} p^2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi}\right) p^\mu p^\nu \right] \\ &= \delta_\rho^\nu - \frac{p_\rho p^\nu}{p^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi}\right) - \frac{p_\rho p^\nu}{p^2} (1 - \xi) + \frac{p_\rho p^\nu}{p^2} (1 - \xi) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi}\right) = \delta_\rho^\nu. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

从而, 胶子传播子的形式为

$$\frac{-i\delta^{ab}}{p^2 + i\varepsilon} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} (1 - \xi) \right]. \quad (18)$$

$\text{SU}(3)_C$ 定域规范变换为

$$q \rightarrow Uq, \quad G_\mu^a t^a \rightarrow U G_\mu^a t^a U^\dagger + \frac{i}{g_s} U \partial_\mu U^\dagger, \quad (19)$$

其中 $U(x) = \exp[i\alpha^a(x)t^a]$. 胶子场的无穷小规范变换形式是

$$\begin{aligned} G_\mu^a t^a &\rightarrow (1 + i\alpha^a t^a) G_\mu^b t^b (1 - i\alpha^c t^c) + \frac{i}{g_s} (1 + i\alpha^a t^a) \partial_\mu (1 - i\alpha^c t^c) \\ &= G_\mu^b t^b + i\alpha^a G_\mu^b [t^a, t^b] + \frac{1}{g_s} (\partial_\mu \alpha^c) t^c + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2) = G_\mu^a t^a - f^{abc} \alpha^a G_\mu^b t^c + \frac{1}{g_s} (\partial_\mu \alpha^a) t^a + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2) \\ &= \left(G_\mu^a + f^{abc} G_\mu^b \alpha^c + \frac{1}{g_s} \partial_\mu \alpha^a \right) t^a + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2), \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

即

$$\delta G_\mu^a = \frac{1}{g_s} \partial_\mu \alpha^a + f^{abc} G_\mu^b \alpha^c = \left(\frac{1}{g_s} \delta^{ac} \partial_\mu + f^{abc} G_\mu^b \right) \alpha^c, \quad (21)$$

因而规范固定函数 G^a 的无穷小规范变换为

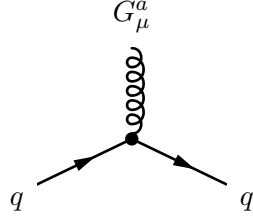
$$\delta G^a = \partial^\mu \delta G_\mu^a = \frac{1}{g_s} \delta^{ac} \partial^2 \alpha^c + f^{abc} \partial^\mu G_\mu^b \alpha^c, \quad g_s \frac{\delta G^a}{\delta \alpha^c} = \delta^{ab} \partial^2 + g_s f^{abc} \partial^\mu G_\mu^b. \quad (22)$$

Faddeev-Popov 鬼场的拉氏量是

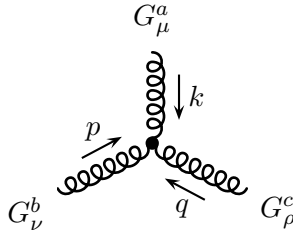
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD,FP}} = -\bar{\eta}_g^a \left(g_s \frac{\delta G^a}{\delta \alpha^c} \right) \eta_g^c = -\bar{\eta}_g^a (\delta^{ac} \partial^2 + g_s f^{abc} \partial^\mu G_\mu^b) \eta_g^c \rightarrow -\bar{\eta}_g^a \delta^{ab} \partial^2 \eta_g^b + g_s f^{abc} (\partial^\mu \bar{\eta}_g^a) G_\mu^b \eta_g^c. \quad (23)$$

下面列出 QCD 费曼规则.

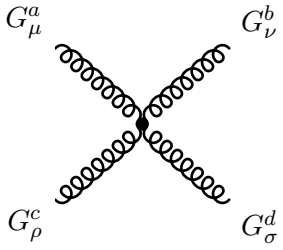
QCD 顶点:



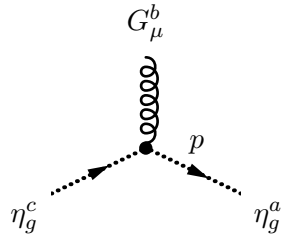
$$= i g_s \gamma^\mu t^a$$



$$= g_s f^{abc} [g^{\mu\nu} (k-p)^\rho + g^{\nu\rho} (p-q)^\mu + g^{\rho\mu} (q-k)^\nu]$$

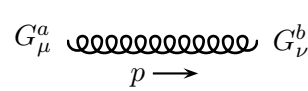


$$= -i g_s^2 [f^{abe} f^{cde} (g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma} - g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho}) + f^{ace} f^{bde} (g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho}) + f^{ade} f^{bce} (g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma})]$$



$$= -g_s f^{abc} p^\mu$$

胶子传播子:



$$G_\mu^a \xrightarrow{p} G_\nu^b = \frac{-i \delta^{ab}}{p^2 + i\varepsilon} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} (1 - \xi) \right]$$

鬼粒子传播子:



$$\eta_g^a \xrightarrow{p} \eta_g^b = \frac{i \delta^{ab}}{p^2 + i\varepsilon}$$

4 费米子电弱规范相互作用拉氏量和费曼规则

标准模型费米子的量子数列于表 1. 左手费米子场构成 $SU(2)_L$ 二重态

$$L_{iL} = \begin{pmatrix} P_L \nu_i \\ P_L \ell_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_i \\ \ell_i \end{pmatrix}_L, \quad Q_{iL} = \begin{pmatrix} P_L u_i \\ P_L d'_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_i \\ d'_i \end{pmatrix}_L. \quad (24)$$

下型夸克的质量本征态 d_j 与规范本征态 d'_j 通过 CKM 矩阵 V_{ij} 联系起来:

$$d'_i = V_{ij} d_j. \quad (25)$$

右手费米子场 $\ell_{iR} = P_R \ell_i$, $u_{iR} = P_R u_i$ 和 $d'_{iR} = P_R d'_i$ 是 $SU(2)_L$ 单态.

电荷数 Q , 弱同位旋第 3 分量 T^3 和弱超荷 Y 存在如下关系:

$$Q = T^3 + Y. \quad (26)$$

表 1: 标准模型费米子的量子数.

统一记号	第一代	第二代	第三代	Q	T^3	Y	B	$L_{e,\mu,\tau}$
$L_{iL} = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_i \\ \ell_i \end{pmatrix}_L$	$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e \end{pmatrix}_L$	$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_\mu \\ \mu \end{pmatrix}_L$	$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_\tau \\ \tau \end{pmatrix}_L$	0	1/2	-1/2	0	1
				-1	-1/2	-1/2	0	1
$Q_{iL} = \begin{pmatrix} u_i \\ d'_i \end{pmatrix}_L$	$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ d' \end{pmatrix}_L$	$\begin{pmatrix} c \\ s' \end{pmatrix}_L$	$\begin{pmatrix} t \\ b' \end{pmatrix}_L$	2/3	1/2	1/6	1/3	0
				-1/3	-1/2	1/6	1/3	0
ℓ_{iR}	e_R	μ_R	τ_R	-1	0	-1	0	1
u_{iR}	u_R	c_R	t_R	2/3	0	2/3	1/3	0
d'_{iR}	d'_R	s'_R	b'_R	-1/3	0	-1/3	1/3	0

$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ 规范不变的费米子协变动能项为

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EWF}} = \bar{Q}_{iL} i \not{D} Q_{iL} + \bar{u}_{iR} i \not{D} u_{iR} + \bar{d}'_{iR} i \not{D} d'_{iR} + \bar{L}_{iL} i \not{D} L_{iL} + \bar{\ell}_{iR} i \not{D} \ell_{iR}, \quad (27)$$

其中协变导数

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig' B_\mu Y - ig W_\mu^a T^a, \quad T^a = \frac{\sigma^a}{2}. \quad (28)$$

规范场 $W_\mu^a(x)$ 和 $B_\mu(x)$ 跟左手费米子场的相互作用与右手费米子场不同, 而在 QED 中, 电磁场 $A_\mu(x)$ 跟左手费米子场的相互作用却与右手费米子场相同. 为了回到 QED 的情况, 需要把 $W_\mu^3(x)$ 和 $B_\mu(x)$ 混合起来, 得到电磁场 $A_\mu(x)$ 和另一个中性规范场 $Z_\mu(x)$, 即定义

$$A_\mu \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}} (g' W_\mu^3 + g B_\mu) = s_W W_\mu^3 + c_W B_\mu, \quad (29)$$

$$Z_\mu \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}} (g W_\mu^3 - g' B_\mu) = c_W W_\mu^3 - s_W B_\mu, \quad (30)$$

$$W_\mu^\pm \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(W_\mu^1 \mp iW_\mu^2), \quad (31)$$

或

$$B_\mu = c_W A_\mu - s_W Z_\mu, \quad W_\mu^3 = s_W A_\mu + c_W Z_\mu, \quad (32)$$

$$W_\mu^1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(W_\mu^+ + W_\mu^-), \quad W_\mu^2 = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(W_\mu^+ - W_\mu^-). \quad (33)$$

参数间有如下关系,

$$s_W \equiv \sin \theta_W = \frac{g'}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}}, \quad c_W \equiv \cos \theta_W = \frac{g}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}}, \quad e \equiv \frac{gg'}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}} = g s_W = g' c_W. \quad (34)$$

这里 θ_W 称为 Weinberg 角.

利用

$$\begin{aligned} g'Y B_\mu + gT^3 W_\mu^3 &= g'Y(c_W A_\mu - s_W Z_\mu) + gT^3(s_W A_\mu + c_W Z_\mu) \\ &= e(Y + T^3)A_\mu + \left(g c_W T^3 - \frac{g s_W}{c_W} s_W Y\right) Z_\mu = Q e A_\mu + \frac{g}{c_W}(T^3 c_W^2 - Y s_W^2) Z_\mu \\ &= Q e A_\mu + \frac{g}{c_W}(T^3 - Q s_W^2) Z_\mu, \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} D_\mu Q_{iL} &= (\partial_\mu - ig' B_\mu Y - ig W_\mu^a T^a) Q_{iL} = \partial_\mu Q_{iL} - i \left(\begin{array}{cc} g'Y B_\mu + gT^3 W_\mu^3 & \frac{1}{2}g(W_\mu^1 - iW_\mu^2) \\ \frac{1}{2}g(W_\mu^1 + iW_\mu^2) & g'Y B_\mu + gT^3 W_\mu^3 \end{array} \right) Q_{iL} \\ &= \partial_\mu Q_{iL} - i \left(\begin{array}{cc} Q e A_\mu + \frac{g}{c_W}(T^3 - Q s_W^2) Z_\mu & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}g W_\mu^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}g W_\mu^- & Q e A_\mu + \frac{g}{c_W}(T^3 - Q s_W^2) Z_\mu \end{array} \right) Q_{iL} \\ &= \partial_\mu Q_{iL} - i \left(\begin{array}{cc} \left[Q e A_\mu + \frac{g}{c_W}(T^3 - Q s_W^2) Z_\mu \right] u_{iL} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}g W_\mu^+ d'_{iL} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}g W_\mu^- u_{iL} + \left[Q e A_\mu + \frac{g}{c_W}(T^3 - Q s_W^2) Z_\mu \right] d'_{iL} \end{array} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{Q}_{iL} i \not{D} Q_{iL} &\supset \left[Q e A_\mu + \frac{g}{c_W}(T^3 - Q s_W^2) Z_\mu \right] \bar{u}_{iL} \gamma^\mu u_{iL} + \left[Q e A_\mu + \frac{g}{c_W}(T^3 - Q s_W^2) Z_\mu \right] \bar{d}'_{iL} \gamma^\mu d'_{iL} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}g W_\mu^+ \bar{u}_{iL} \gamma^\mu d'_{iL} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}g W_\mu^- \bar{d}'_{iL} \gamma^\mu u_{iL} \\ &= \left(Q e A_\mu + \frac{g}{c_W} g_L Z_\mu \right) \bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu \frac{1 - \gamma_5}{2} u_i + \frac{1}{2} \left(Q e A_\mu + \frac{g}{c_W} g_L \right) \bar{d}_i \gamma^\mu \frac{1 - \gamma_5}{2} d_i \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}g W_\mu^+ \bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu \frac{1 - \gamma_5}{2} V_{ij} d_j + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}g W_\mu^- \bar{d}_j V_{ji}^\dagger \gamma^\mu \frac{1 - \gamma_5}{2} u_i, \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

其中

$$g_L \equiv T^3 - Q s_W^2. \quad (38)$$

另一方面,

$$D_\mu d'_{iR} = (\partial_\mu - ig' B_\mu Y) d'_{iR} = \partial_\mu d'_{iR} - ig' Q(c_W A_\mu - s_W Z_\mu) d'_{iR} = \partial_\mu d'_{iR} - iQe A_\mu d'_{iR} + i\frac{g}{c_W} Q s_W^2 Z_\mu d'_{iR}, \quad (39)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_{iR} i \not{D} u_{iR} + \bar{d}'_{iR} i \not{D} d'_{iR} &\supset \left(Qe A_\mu - \frac{g}{c_W} Q s_W^2 Z_\mu \right) \bar{u}_{iR} \gamma^\mu u_{iR} + \left(Qe A_\mu - \frac{g}{c_W} Q s_W^2 Z_\mu \right) \bar{d}'_{iR} \gamma^\mu d'_{iR} \\ &= \left(Qe A_\mu + \frac{g}{c_W} g_R Z_\mu \right) \bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu \frac{1 + \gamma_5}{2} u_i + \left(Qe A_\mu + \frac{g}{c_W} g_R Z_\mu \right) \bar{d}_i \gamma^\mu \frac{1 + \gamma_5}{2} d_i, \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

其中

$$g_R \equiv -Q s_W^2. \quad (41)$$

定义

$$g_V \equiv g_L + g_R = T^3 - 2Q s_W^2, \quad g_A \equiv g_L - g_R = T^3, \quad (42)$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{Q}_{iL} i \not{D} Q_{iL} + \bar{u}_{iR} i \not{D} u_{iR} + \bar{d}'_{iR} i \not{D} d'_{iR} \\ \supset Qe \bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu u_i A_\mu + Qe \bar{d}_i \gamma^\mu d_i A_\mu + \frac{g}{2c_W} \bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu (g_V - g_A \gamma_5) u_i Z_\mu + \frac{g}{2c_W} \bar{d}_i \gamma^\mu (g_V - g_A \gamma_5) d_i Z_\mu \\ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} g W_\mu^+ \bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu P_L V_{ij} d_j + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} g W_\mu^- \bar{d}_j V_{ji}^\dagger \gamma^\mu P_L u_i. \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

同理, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{L}_{iL} i \not{D} L_{iL} + \bar{\ell}_{iR} i \not{D} \ell_{iR} &\supset Qe \bar{\ell}_i \gamma^\mu \ell_i A_\mu + \frac{g}{2c_W} \bar{\ell}_i \gamma^\mu (g_V - g_A \gamma_5) \ell_i Z_\mu + \frac{g}{2c_W} \bar{\nu}_i \gamma^\mu (g_V - g_A \gamma_5) \nu_i Z_\mu \\ &+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} g W_\mu^+ \bar{\nu}_i \gamma^\mu P_L \ell_i + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} g W_\mu^- \bar{\ell}_i \gamma^\mu P_L \nu_i. \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

总结起来, 可以写成流耦合的形式,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{EWF}} &\supset \sum_f \left[Q_f e \bar{f} \gamma^\mu f A_\mu + \frac{g}{2c_W} \bar{f} \gamma^\mu (g_V^f - g_A^f \gamma_5) f Z_\mu \right] + g(W_\mu^+ J_W^{+\mu} + W_\mu^- J_W^{-\mu}) \\ &= e A_\mu J_{\text{EM}}^\mu + g(Z_\mu J_Z^\mu + W_\mu^+ J_W^{+\mu} + W_\mu^- J_W^{-\mu}), \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

其中, 流的定义为

$$\begin{aligned} J_{\text{EM}}^\mu &\equiv \sum_f Q_f \bar{f} \gamma^\mu f, \quad J_Z^\mu \equiv \frac{1}{2c_W} \sum_f \bar{f} \gamma^\mu (g_V^f - g_A^f \gamma_5) f = \frac{1}{c_W} \sum_f (g_L^f \bar{f}_L \gamma^\mu f_L + g_R^f \bar{f}_R \gamma^\mu f_R), \\ J_W^{+\mu} &\equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\bar{u}_{iL} \gamma^\mu V_{ij} d_{jL} + \bar{\nu}_{iL} \gamma^\mu \ell_{iL}), \quad J_W^{-\mu} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\bar{d}_{jL} V_{ji}^\dagger \gamma^\mu u_{iL} + \bar{\ell}_{iL} \gamma^\mu \nu_{iL}). \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

对于各种费米子, 相关系数如下:

$$Q_{u_i} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad Q_{d_i} = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad Q_{\nu_i} = 0, \quad Q_{\ell_i} = -1; \quad (47)$$

$$g_V^{u_i} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{3}s_W^2, \quad g_A^{u_i} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad g_V^{d_i} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}s_W^2, \quad g_A^{d_i} = -\frac{1}{2}; \quad (48)$$

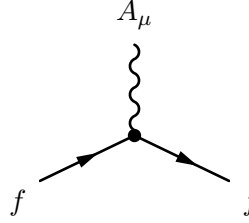
$$g_V^{\nu_i} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad g_A^{\nu_i} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad g_V^{\ell_i} = -\frac{1}{2} + 2s_W^2, \quad g_A^{\ell_i} = -\frac{1}{2}; \quad (49)$$

$$g_L^{u_i} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3}s_W^2, \quad g_R^{u_i} = -\frac{2}{3}s_W^2; \quad g_L^{d_i} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}s_W^2, \quad g_R^{d_i} = \frac{1}{3}s_W^2; \quad (50)$$

$$g_L^{\nu_i} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad g_R^{\nu_i} = 0; \quad g_L^{\ell_i} = -\frac{1}{2} + s_W^2, \quad g_R^{\ell_i} = s_W^2. \quad (51)$$

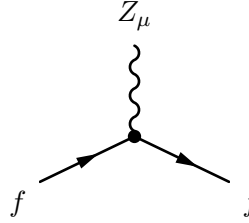
下面给出费米子电弱规范相互作用顶点的费曼规则.

QED 顶点:



$$= iQ_f e \gamma^\mu \quad (\text{对于电子, } Q_f = -1)$$

费米子与 Z 玻色子的耦合:

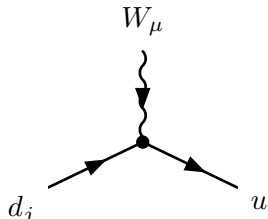


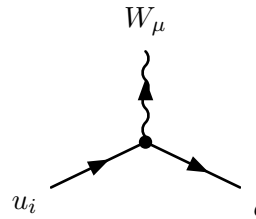
$$= i \frac{g}{2c_W} \gamma^\mu (g_V^f - g_A^f \gamma_5)$$

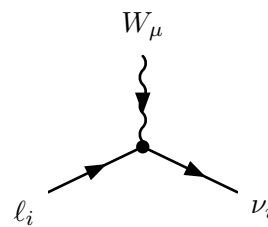
$$g_V^{u_i} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{3}s_W^2, \quad g_A^{u_i} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad g_V^{d_i} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}s_W^2, \quad g_A^{d_i} = -\frac{1}{2};$$

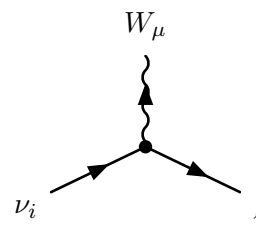
$$g_V^{\nu_i} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad g_A^{\nu_i} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad g_V^{\ell_i} = -\frac{1}{2} + 2s_W^2, \quad g_A^{\ell_i} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

费米子与 W^\pm 玻色子的耦合:



$$= i \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ij} \gamma^\mu P_L$$


$$= i \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ji}^\dagger \gamma^\mu P_L$$


$$= i \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} \gamma^\mu P_L$$


$$= i \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} \gamma^\mu P_L$$

5 电弱规范场自相互作用拉氏量和费曼规则

电弱规范场自相互作用拉氏量是

$$\mathcal{L}_{EWG} = -\frac{1}{4} W_{\mu\nu}^a W^{a\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}, \quad (52)$$

其中

$$W^{a\mu\nu} \equiv \partial^\mu W^{a\nu} - \partial^\nu W^{a\mu} + g\varepsilon^{abc}W^b{}_\mu W^{c\nu}, \quad B^{\mu\nu} \equiv \partial^\mu B^\nu - \partial^\nu B^\mu. \quad (53)$$

利用 (32) 式和 (33) 式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & W_\mu^2 W_\nu^3 - W_\mu^3 W_\nu^2 \\ &= \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}[(W_\mu^+ - W_\mu^-)(s_W A_\nu + c_W Z_\nu) - (s_W A_\mu + c_W Z_\mu)(W_\nu^+ - W_\nu^-)] \\ &= \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}[s_W(W_\mu^+ A_\nu - A_\mu W_\nu^+) + c_W(W_\mu^+ Z_\nu - Z_\mu W_\nu^+) - s_W(W_\mu^- A_\nu - A_\mu W_\nu^-) - c_W(W_\mu^- Z_\nu - Z_\mu W_\nu^-)], \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & W_\mu^3 W_\nu^1 - W_\mu^1 W_\nu^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[(s_W A_\mu + c_W Z_\mu)(W_\nu^+ + W_\nu^-) - (W_\mu^+ + W_\mu^-)(s_W A_\nu + c_W Z_\nu)] \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[s_W(W_\mu^+ A_\nu - A_\mu W_\nu^+) + c_W(W_\mu^+ Z_\nu - Z_\mu W_\nu^+) + s_W(W_\mu^- A_\nu - A_\mu W_\nu^-) + c_W(W_\mu^- Z_\nu - Z_\mu W_\nu^-)]. \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

从而,

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\mu\nu}^1 &= \partial_\mu W_\nu^1 - \partial_\nu W_\mu^1 + g\varepsilon^{1bc}W_\mu^b W_\nu^c = \partial_\mu W_\nu^1 - \partial_\nu W_\mu^1 + gW_\mu^2 W_\nu^3 - gW_\mu^3 W_\nu^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\partial_\mu W_\nu^+ - \partial_\nu W_\mu^+) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\partial_\mu W_\nu^- - \partial_\nu W_\mu^-) + g(W_\mu^2 W_\nu^3 - gW_\mu^3 W_\nu^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\{\partial_\mu W_\nu^+ - \partial_\nu W_\mu^+ + ig[s_W(W_\mu^+ A_\nu - A_\mu W_\nu^+) + c_W(W_\mu^+ Z_\nu - Z_\mu W_\nu^+)]\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\{\partial_\mu W_\nu^- - \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - ig[s_W(W_\mu^- A_\nu - A_\mu W_\nu^-) + c_W(W_\mu^- Z_\nu - Z_\mu W_\nu^-)]\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(F_{\mu\nu}^+ + F_{\mu\nu}^-), \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

其中,

$$F_{\mu\nu}^+ \equiv \partial_\mu W_\nu^+ - \partial_\nu W_\mu^+ + ie(W_\mu^+ A_\nu - A_\mu W_\nu^+) + igc_W(W_\mu^+ Z_\nu - Z_\mu W_\nu^+), \quad (57)$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^- \equiv \partial_\mu W_\nu^- - \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - ie(W_\mu^- A_\nu - A_\mu W_\nu^-) - igc_W(W_\mu^- Z_\nu - Z_\mu W_\nu^-). \quad (58)$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\mu\nu}^2 &= \partial_\mu W_\nu^2 - \partial_\nu W_\mu^2 + g\varepsilon^{2bc}W_\mu^b W_\nu^c = \partial_\mu W_\nu^2 - \partial_\nu W_\mu^2 - gW_\mu^1 W_\nu^3 + gW_\mu^3 W_\nu^1 \\ &= \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(\partial_\mu W_\nu^+ - \partial_\nu W_\mu^+) - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(\partial_\mu W_\nu^- - \partial_\nu W_\mu^-) + g(W_\mu^3 W_\nu^1 - W_\mu^1 W_\nu^3) \\ &= \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\{\partial_\mu W_\nu^+ - \partial_\nu W_\mu^+ + ig[s_W(W_\mu^+ A_\nu - A_\mu W_\nu^+) + c_W(W_\mu^+ Z_\nu - Z_\mu W_\nu^+)]\} \\ &\quad - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\{\partial_\mu W_\nu^- - \partial_\nu W_\mu^- - ig[s_W(W_\mu^- A_\nu - A_\mu W_\nu^-) + c_W(W_\mu^- Z_\nu - Z_\mu W_\nu^-)]\} \\ &= \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(F_{\mu\nu}^+ - F_{\mu\nu}^-). \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{4}W_{\mu\nu}^1 W^{1\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}W_{\mu\nu}^2 W^{2\mu\nu} \\
& = -\frac{1}{8}(F_{\mu\nu}^+ + F_{\mu\nu}^-)(F^{+\mu\nu} + F^{-\mu\nu}) + \frac{1}{8}(F_{\mu\nu}^+ - F_{\mu\nu}^-)(F^{+\mu\nu} - F^{-\mu\nu}) = -\frac{1}{2}F_{\mu\nu}^+ F^{-\mu\nu} \\
& = -\frac{1}{2}[\partial_\mu W_\nu^+ - \partial_\nu W_\mu^+ + ie(W_\mu^+ A_\nu - A_\mu W_\nu^+) + igc_W(W_\mu^+ Z_\nu - Z_\mu W_\nu^+)] \\
& \quad \times [\partial^\mu W^{-\nu} - \partial^\nu W^{-\mu} - ie(W^{-\mu} A^\nu - A^\mu W^{-\nu}) - igc_W(W^{-\mu} Z^\nu - Z^\mu W^{-\nu})] \\
& = -(\partial_\mu W_\nu^+)(\partial^\mu W^{-\nu}) + (\partial_\mu W_\nu^+)(\partial^\nu W^{-\mu}) \\
& \quad + ie[(\partial_\mu W_\nu^+)W^{-\mu} A^\nu - (\partial_\mu W_\nu^+)W^{-\nu} A^\mu - W_\mu^+(\partial^\mu W^{-\nu})A_\nu + W_\nu^+(\partial^\mu W^{-\nu})A_\mu] \\
& \quad + igc_W[(\partial_\mu W_\nu^+)W^{-\mu} Z^\nu - (\partial_\mu W_\nu^+)W^{-\nu} Z^\mu - W_\mu^+(\partial^\mu W^{-\nu})Z_\nu + W_\nu^+(\partial^\mu W^{-\nu})Z_\mu] \\
& \quad + e^2(W_\mu^+ W^{-\nu} A_\nu A^\mu - W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} A_\nu A^\nu) + g^2 c_W^2 (W_\mu^+ W^{-\nu} Z_\nu Z^\mu - W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} Z_\nu Z^\nu) \\
& \quad + egc_W(W_\mu^+ W^{-\nu} A_\nu Z^\mu + W_\mu^+ W^{-\nu} A^\mu Z_\nu - 2W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} A_\nu Z^\nu). \tag{61}
\end{aligned}$$

由

$$W_\mu^1 W_\nu^2 - W_\mu^2 W_\nu^1 = \frac{i}{2}(W_\mu^+ + W_\mu^-)(W_\nu^+ - W_\nu^-) - \frac{i}{2}(W_\mu^+ - W_\mu^-)(W_\nu^+ + W_\nu^-) = -i(W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - W_\mu^- W_\nu^+), \tag{62}$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned}
W_{\mu\nu}^3 & = \partial_\mu W_\nu^3 - \partial_\nu W_\mu^3 + g\varepsilon^{3bc}W_\mu^b W_\nu^c = \partial_\mu W_\nu^3 - \partial_\nu W_\mu^3 + gW_\mu^1 W_\nu^2 - gW_\mu^2 W_\nu^1 \\
& = s_W \partial_\mu A_\nu + c_W \partial_\mu Z_\nu - s_W \partial_\nu A_\mu + c_W \partial_\nu Z_\mu + g(W_\mu^1 W_\nu^2 - W_\mu^2 W_\nu^1) \\
& = s_W(\partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu) + c_W(\partial_\mu Z_\nu - \partial_\nu Z_\mu) - ig(W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- - W_\mu^- W_\nu^+), \tag{63}
\end{aligned}$$

$$B_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu(c_W A_\nu - s_W Z_\nu) - \partial_\nu(c_W A_\mu - s_W Z_\mu) = c_W(\partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu) - s_W(\partial_\mu Z_\nu - \partial_\nu Z_\mu). \tag{64}$$

于是,

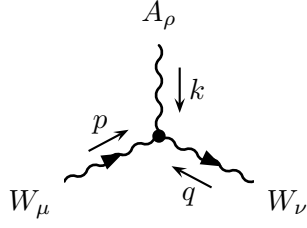
$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{4}W_{\mu\nu}^3 W^{3\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} \\
& = -\frac{1}{2}[(\partial_\mu A_\nu)(\partial^\mu A^\nu) - (\partial_\mu A_\nu)(\partial^\nu A^\mu)] - \frac{1}{2}[(\partial_\mu Z_\nu)(\partial^\mu Z^\nu) - (\partial_\mu Z_\nu)(\partial^\nu Z^\mu)] \\
& \quad + ie[W^{+\mu} W^{-\nu}(\partial_\mu A_\nu) - W^{+\nu} W^{-\mu}(\partial_\mu A_\nu)] + igc_W[W^{+\mu} W^{-\nu}(\partial_\mu Z_\nu) - W^{+\nu} W^{-\mu}(\partial_\mu Z_\nu)] \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{2}g^2(W_\mu^+ W^{+\mu} W_\nu^- W^{-\nu} - W_\mu^+ W^{+\nu} W_\nu^- W^{-\mu}). \tag{65}
\end{aligned}$$

综合起来, 有

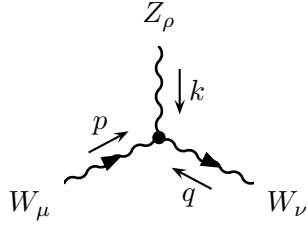
$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{\text{EWG}} & = \frac{1}{2}[(\partial_\mu A_\nu)(\partial^\nu A^\mu) - (\partial_\mu A_\nu)(\partial^\mu A^\nu)] + \frac{1}{2}[(\partial_\mu Z_\nu)(\partial^\nu Z^\mu) - (\partial_\mu Z_\nu)(\partial^\mu Z^\nu)] \\
& \quad + (\partial_\mu W_\nu^+)(\partial^\nu W^{-\mu}) - (\partial_\mu W_\nu^+)(\partial^\mu W^{-\nu}) + \frac{1}{2}g^2(W_\mu^+ W^{+\mu} W_\nu^- W^{-\nu} - W_\mu^+ W^{+\nu} W_\nu^- W^{-\mu}) \\
& \quad + ie[(\partial_\mu W_\nu^+)W^{-\mu} A^\nu - (\partial_\mu W_\nu^+)W^{-\nu} A^\mu - W_\mu^+(\partial^\mu W_\nu^-)A^\nu + W_\nu^+(\partial^\mu W_\mu^-)A^\mu \\
& \quad + W^{+\mu} W^{-\nu}(\partial_\mu A_\nu) - W^{+\nu} W^{-\mu}(\partial_\mu A_\nu)] + e^2(W_\mu^+ W^{-\nu} A_\nu A^\mu - W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} A_\nu A^\nu) \\
& \quad + igc_W[(\partial_\mu W_\nu^+)W^{-\mu} Z^\nu - (\partial_\mu W_\nu^+)W^{-\nu} Z^\mu - W_\mu^+(\partial^\mu W_\nu^-)Z^\nu + W_\nu^+(\partial^\mu W_\mu^-)Z^\mu \\
& \quad + W^{+\mu} W^{-\nu}(\partial_\mu Z_\nu) - W^{+\nu} W^{-\mu}(\partial_\mu Z_\nu)] + g^2 c_W^2 (W_\mu^+ W^{-\nu} Z_\nu Z^\mu - W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} Z_\nu Z^\nu)
\end{aligned}$$

$$+egc_W(W_\mu^+W^{-\nu}A_\nu Z^\mu + W_\mu^+W^{-\nu}A^\mu Z_\nu - 2W_\mu^+W^{-\mu}A_\nu Z^\nu). \quad (66)$$

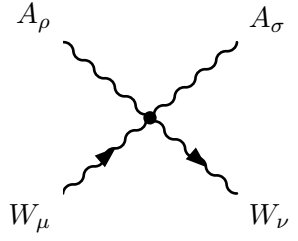
电弱规范玻色子自耦合的费曼规则:



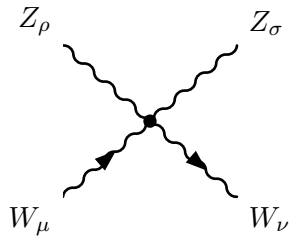
$$= -ie[(g^{\mu\nu}(p-q)^\rho + g^{\nu\rho}(q-k)^\mu + g^{\rho\mu}(k-p)^\nu]$$



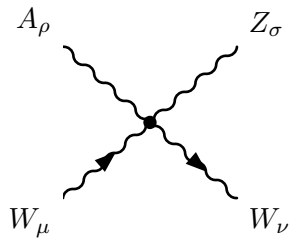
$$= -igc_W[(g^{\mu\nu}(p-q)^\rho + g^{\nu\rho}(q-k)^\mu + g^{\rho\mu}(k-p)^\nu]$$



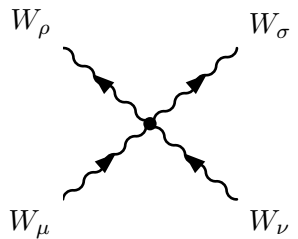
$$= ie^2(g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma}g^{\nu\rho} - 2g^{\mu\nu}g^{\rho\sigma})$$



$$= ig^2c_W^2(g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma}g^{\nu\rho} - 2g^{\mu\nu}g^{\rho\sigma})$$



$$= iegc_W(g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma}g^{\nu\rho} - 2g^{\mu\nu}g^{\rho\sigma})$$



$$= -ig^2(g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma}g^{\nu\rho} - 2g^{\mu\nu}g^{\rho\sigma})$$

6 么正规范下 Higgs 场相关拉氏量和费曼规则

Higgs 场的协变动能项和势能项为

$$\mathcal{L}_H = (D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger (D_\mu \Phi) - V_H(\Phi), \quad V_H(\Phi) = -\mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi + \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2, \quad (67)$$

其中

$$\Phi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+(x) \\ \phi^0(x) \end{pmatrix}, \quad D_\mu \Phi = (\partial_\mu - ig' B_\mu Y_H - ig W_\mu^a T^a) \Phi, \quad Y_H = \frac{1}{2}. \quad (68)$$

当 $\lambda > 0$ 且 $\mu^2 > 0$ 时, Higgs 场势能 $V_H(\Phi)$ 呈现出图 1 所示墨西哥草帽状的形式, 势能最小值位于方程

$$\Phi^\dagger \Phi = [\text{Re}(\phi^+)]^2 + [\text{Im}(\phi^+)]^2 + [\text{Re}(\phi^0)]^2 + [\text{Im}(\phi^0)]^2 = \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (69)$$

对应的 4 维球面上, 其中 $v \equiv \sqrt{\mu^2/\lambda}$.

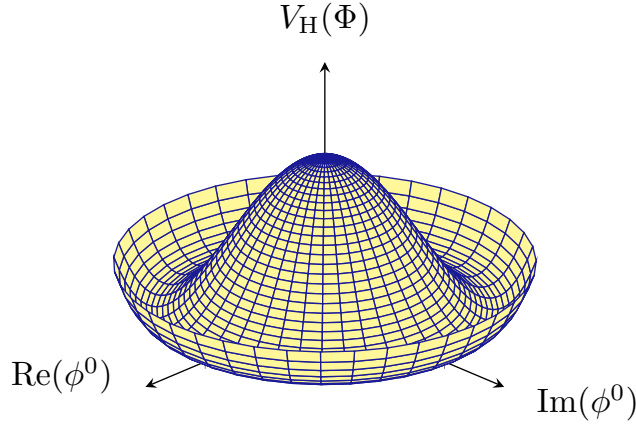


图 1: Higgs 场势能示意图. $\text{Re}(\phi^+)$ 和 $\text{Im}(\phi^+)$ 两个维度已经被压缩掉.

Higgs 场的真空期待值位于这个 4 维球面上的某一点, 不失一般性, 可将它取为

$$\langle \Phi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix}. \quad (70)$$

其它真空期待值可通过整体规范变换

$$\langle \Phi \rangle \rightarrow \exp(i\alpha^a T^a) \exp(i\alpha^Y Y_H) \langle \Phi \rangle \quad (71)$$

得到, 因为 $\langle \Phi^\dagger \Phi \rangle$ 在这样的变换下保持不变. 若 $\alpha^1 = \alpha^2 = 0$ 且 $\alpha^3 = \alpha^Y$, 则 $\langle \Phi \rangle$ 在变换下不变. 因此, 有 1 个方向的规范对称性没有受到破坏, 只有 3 个方向的规范对称性发生自发破缺. 根据 Goldstone 定理, 破缺后生成 3 个无质量的 Nambu-Goldstone 玻色子. 最终, 有 3 个规范玻色子自由度通过 Brout-Englert-Higgs 机制获得质量.

以 $\langle \Phi \rangle$ 为基础, 可将 Higgs 场一般地参数化为

$$\Phi(x) = \exp \left[-i \frac{\chi^a(x)}{v} T^a \right] \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v + H(x) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (72)$$

其中 $\chi^a(x)$ 和 $H(x)$ 都是实标量场. $\exp[-i\chi^a(x)T^a/v]$ 因子能够通过 $SU(2)_L$ 定域规范变换消去, 因而可将 $\Phi(x)$ 直接取为

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v + H(x) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Phi^\dagger \Phi = \frac{1}{2}(v + H)^2. \quad (73)$$

此时 Higgs 场只剩下一个物理自由度 $H(x)$, 对应于 Higgs 玻色子, 这种取法称为么正规范. 么正规范下的势能项化为

$$\begin{aligned} -V_H(\Phi) &= \mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi - \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 (v + H)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda (v + H)^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 (v^2 + H^2 + 2vH) - \frac{1}{4} \lambda (v^4 + 4v^2 H^2 + H^4 + 4v^3 H + 2v^2 H^2 + 4vH^3) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \mu^2 v^2 + \frac{1}{4} (\mu^2 - \lambda v^2) v^2 + (\mu^2 - \lambda v^2) vH + \frac{1}{2} (\mu^2 - \lambda v^2) H^2 - \lambda v^2 H^2 - \lambda v H^3 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda H^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} m_H^2 v^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_H^2 H^2 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_H^2}{v} H^3 - \frac{1}{8} \frac{m_H^2}{v^2} H^4, \end{aligned} \quad (74)$$

其中 Higgs 玻色子的质量为

$$m_H \equiv \sqrt{2}\mu, \quad m_H^2 = 2\mu^2 = 2\lambda v^2. \quad (75)$$

利用

$$\begin{aligned} g' B_\mu + g W_\mu^3 &= g'(c_W A_\mu - s_W Z_\mu) + g(s_W A_\mu + c_W Z_\mu) = 2e A_\mu + \frac{g^2 - g'^2}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}} Z_\mu \\ &= 2e A_\mu + \frac{g}{c_W} (c_W^2 - s_W^2) Z_\mu, \end{aligned} \quad (76)$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} g' B_\mu Y_H + g W_\mu^a T^a &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} g' B_\mu + g W_\mu^3 & g(W_\mu^1 - iW_\mu^2) \\ g(W_\mu^1 + iW_\mu^2) & g' B_\mu - g W_\mu^3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} e A_\mu + \frac{g}{2c_W} (c_W^2 - s_W^2) Z_\mu & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} g W_\mu^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} g W_\mu^- & -\frac{g}{2c_W} Z_\mu \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (77)$$

于是, 在么正规范下,

$$\begin{aligned} &(D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger (D_\mu \Phi) \\ &= \left| \begin{pmatrix} \partial_\mu - ie A_\mu - \frac{ig}{2c_W} (c_W^2 - s_W^2) Z_\mu & -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} g W_\mu^+ \\ -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} g W_\mu^- & \partial_\mu + \frac{ig}{2c_W} Z_\mu \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v + H \end{pmatrix} \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} g W_\mu^- (v + H), & \partial_\mu H - \frac{ig}{2c_W} Z_\mu (v + H) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} g W_\mu^+ (v + H) \\ \partial_\mu H + \frac{ig}{2c_W} Z_\mu (v + H) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu H) (\partial_\mu H) + (v + H)^2 \left(\frac{g^2}{4} W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \frac{g^2}{8c_W^2} Z_\mu Z^\mu \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2}(\partial^\mu H)(\partial_\mu H) + m_W^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \frac{1}{2}m_Z^2 Z_\mu Z^\mu \\
&\quad + gm_W H W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \frac{gm_Z}{2c_W} H Z_\mu Z^\mu + \frac{g^2}{4} H^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \frac{g^2}{8c_W^2} H^2 Z_\mu Z^\mu.
\end{aligned} \tag{78}$$

故 W^\pm 和 Z 玻色子获得质量, 分别为

$$m_W \equiv \frac{gv}{2}, \quad m_Z \equiv \frac{gv}{2c_W} = \frac{m_W}{c_W} = \frac{v}{2}\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}. \tag{79}$$

$Y = -1/2$ 的 Higgs 场共轭态为

$$\tilde{\Phi}(x) = i\sigma^2 \Phi^*(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi^-(x) \\ \phi^{0*}(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^{0*}(x) \\ -\phi^-(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[v + H(x) - i\chi(x)] \\ -\phi^-(x) \end{pmatrix}. \tag{80}$$

利用它可以写下 Yukawa 耦合项

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_Y &= -\tilde{y}_d^{ij} \bar{Q}_{iL} d'_{jR} \Phi - y_{u_i} \bar{Q}_{iL} u_{iR} \tilde{\Phi} - y_{\ell_i} \bar{L}_{iL} \ell_{iR} \Phi + h.c. \\
&= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v + H) \bar{d}'_{iL} V_{li}^\dagger \tilde{y}_d^{ij} V_{jk} d'_{kR} - \frac{y_{u_i}}{\sqrt{2}}(v + H) \bar{u}_{iL} u_{iR} - \frac{y_{\ell_i}}{\sqrt{2}}(v + H) \bar{\ell}_{iL} \ell_{iR} + h.c. \\
&= -m_{d_i} \bar{d}_i d_i - m_{u_i} \bar{u}_i u_i - m_{\ell_i} \bar{\ell}_i \ell_i - \frac{m_{d_i}}{v} H \bar{d}_i d_i - \frac{m_{u_i}}{v} H \bar{u}_i u_i - \frac{m_{\ell_i}}{v} H \bar{\ell}_i \ell_i.
\end{aligned} \tag{81}$$

这里 CKM 矩阵将 \tilde{y}_d^{ij} 对角化:

$$V_{li}^\dagger \tilde{y}_d^{ij} V_{jk} = y_{d_k} \delta_{lk}. \tag{82}$$

通过 Yukawa 耦合, 费米子获得了质量,

$$m_{d_i} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} y_{d_i} v, \quad m_{u_i} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} y_{u_i} v, \quad m_{\ell_i} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} y_{\ell_i} v. \tag{83}$$

下面给出么正规范下的顶点费曼规则.

Higgs 玻色子自耦合:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Three-point vertex: } H \text{ (top), } H \text{ (bottom-left), } H \text{ (bottom-right)} \rightarrow -3i \frac{m_H^2}{v} \\
&\text{Four-point vertex: } H \text{ (top-left), } H \text{ (top-right), } H \text{ (bottom-left), } H \text{ (bottom-right)} \rightarrow -3i \frac{m_H^2}{v^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Higgs 玻色子与电弱规范玻色子的耦合:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Higgs to } W \text{ bosons: } H \text{ (top), } W_\mu \text{ (bottom-left), } W_\nu \text{ (bottom-right)} \rightarrow igm_W g^{\mu\nu} \\
&\text{Higgs to } Z \text{ bosons: } H \text{ (top), } Z_\mu \text{ (bottom-left), } Z_\nu \text{ (bottom-right)} \rightarrow i \frac{gm_Z}{c_W} g^{\mu\nu}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= i \frac{g^2}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \quad \quad \quad = i \frac{g^2}{2c_W^2} g^{\mu\nu}$$

Higgs 玻色子与费米子的耦合:

$$= -i \frac{m_f}{v}$$

7 R_ξ 规范相关拉氏量和费曼规则

将 Higgs 场参数化为

$$\Phi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+(x) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[v + H(x) + i\chi(x)] \end{pmatrix}, \quad (84)$$

其中 ϕ^+ 和 χ 是 Nambu-Goldstone 标量场. 由

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi^\dagger \Phi &= \frac{1}{2}(v^2 + H^2 + 2vH + \chi^2) + |\phi^+|^2, \\ (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2 &= \frac{1}{4}(v^2 + H^2 + 2vH + \chi^2)^2 + |\phi^+|^4 + |\phi^+|^2(v^2 + H^2 + 2vH + \chi^2), \end{aligned} \quad (85)$$

可得 Higgs 场势能项

$$\begin{aligned} -V_H(\Phi) &= \mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi - \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 (v^2 + H^2 + 2vH + \chi^2) + \mu^2 |\phi^+|^2 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda (v^2 + H^2 + 2vH + \chi^2)^2 - \lambda |\phi^+|^4 \\ &\quad - \lambda |\phi^+|^2 (v^2 + H^2 + 2vH + \chi^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu^2 - \frac{1}{2} \lambda v^2 \right) v^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\mu^2 - 3\lambda v^2) H^2 + (\mu^2 - \lambda v^2) vH + \frac{1}{2} (\mu^2 - \lambda v^2) \chi^2 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda H^4 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda \chi^4 - \lambda v H^3 \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \lambda H^2 \chi^2 - \lambda v H \chi^2 + (\mu^2 - \lambda v^2) |\phi^+|^2 - \lambda |\phi^+|^4 - \lambda |\phi^+|^2 (H^2 + 2vH + \chi^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \lambda v^4 - \lambda v^2 H^2 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda H^4 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda \chi^4 - \lambda v H^3 - \frac{1}{2} \lambda H^2 \chi^2 - \lambda v H \chi^2 - \lambda \phi^+ \phi^- (\phi^+ \phi^- + H^2 + 2vH + \chi^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} m_H^2 v^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_H^2 H^2 - \frac{m_H^2}{2v} H^3 - \frac{m_H^2}{8v^2} H^4 - \frac{m_H^2}{2v} H \chi^2 - \frac{m_H^2}{4v^2} H^2 \chi^2 - \frac{m_H^2}{8v^2} \chi^4 \\ &\quad - \frac{m_H^2}{2v^2} \phi^+ \phi^- (\phi^+ \phi^- + H^2 + 2vH + \chi^2). \end{aligned} \quad (86)$$

由于

$$V_{li}^\dagger \tilde{y}_d^{ij} V_{jk} = y_{dk} \delta_{lk}, \quad \tilde{y}_d^{ij} = V_{ik} y_{dk} V_{kj}^\dagger, \quad (87)$$

有

$$\begin{aligned}
-\tilde{y}_d^{ij} \bar{Q}_{iL} d'_{jR} \Phi &= -\tilde{y}_d^{ij} \left[\bar{u}_{iL} d'_{jR} \phi^+ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{d}_{iL} d'_{jR} (v + H + i\chi) \right] \\
&= - \left[\bar{u}_{iL} V_{ik} y_{dk} V_{kj}^\dagger V_{jl} d_{lR} \phi^+ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{d}_{iL} V_{li}^\dagger \tilde{y}_d^{ij} V_{jk} d_{kR} (v + H + i\chi) \right] \\
&= - \left[y_{dj} \bar{u}_{iL} V_{ij} d_{jR} \phi^+ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} y_{di} \bar{d}_{iL} d_{iR} (v + H + i\chi) \right], \tag{88}
\end{aligned}$$

则 Yukawa 耦合项为

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_Y &= -\tilde{y}_d^{ij} \bar{Q}_{iL} d'_{jR} \Phi - y_{u_i} \bar{Q}_{iL} u_{iR} \tilde{\Phi} - y_{\ell_i} \bar{L}_{iL} \ell_{iR} \Phi + \text{h.c.} \\
&= - \left[y_{dj} \bar{u}_{iL} V_{ij} d_{jR} \phi^+ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} y_{di} \bar{d}_{iL} d_{iR} (v + H + i\chi) \right] - y_{u_i} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{u}_{iL} u_{iR} (v + H - i\chi) - \bar{d}_{jL} V_{ji}^\dagger u_{iR} \phi^- \right] \\
&\quad - y_{\ell_i} \left[\bar{\nu}_{iL} \ell_{iR} \phi^+ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{\ell}_{iL} \ell_{iR} (v + H + i\chi) \right] + \text{h.c.} \\
&= -m_{d_i} \bar{d}_{iL} d_{iR} - m_{u_i} \bar{u}_{iL} u_{iR} - m_{\ell_i} \bar{\ell}_{iL} \ell_{iR} - \frac{m_{d_i}}{v} \bar{d}_{iL} d_{iR} (H + i\chi) - \frac{m_{u_i}}{v} \bar{u}_{iL} u_{iR} (H - i\chi) \\
&\quad - \frac{m_{\ell_i}}{v} \bar{\ell}_{iL} \ell_{iR} (H + i\chi) - \frac{\sqrt{2} m_{d_j}}{v} \bar{u}_{iL} V_{ij} d_{jR} \phi^+ + \frac{\sqrt{2} m_{u_i}}{v} \bar{d}_{jL} V_{ji}^\dagger u_{iR} \phi^- - \frac{\sqrt{2} m_{\ell_i}}{v} \bar{\nu}_{iL} \ell_{iR} \phi^+ + \text{h.c.} \\
&= -m_{d_i} \bar{d}_i d_i - m_{u_i} \bar{u}_i u_i - m_{\ell_i} \bar{\ell}_i \ell_i - \frac{m_{d_i}}{v} H \bar{d}_i d_i - \frac{m_{u_i}}{v} H \bar{u}_i u_i - \frac{m_{\ell_i}}{v} H \bar{\ell}_i \ell_i \\
&\quad - \frac{m_{d_i}}{v} \chi \bar{d}_i i \gamma_5 d_i + \frac{m_{u_i}}{v} \chi \bar{u}_i i \gamma_5 u_i - \frac{m_{\ell_i}}{v} \chi \bar{\ell}_i i \gamma_5 \ell_i + \frac{\sqrt{2} V_{ij}}{v} \phi^+ \bar{u}_i (m_{u_i} P_L - m_{d_j} P_R) d_j \\
&\quad - \frac{\sqrt{2} V_{ji}^\dagger}{v} \phi^- \bar{d}_j (m_{d_j} P_L - m_{u_i} P_R) u_i - \frac{\sqrt{2} m_{\ell_i}}{v} (\phi^+ \bar{\nu}_i P_R \ell_i + \phi^- \bar{\ell}_i P_L \nu_i). \tag{89}
\end{aligned}$$

利用

$$\begin{aligned}
D_\mu \Phi &= \begin{pmatrix} \partial_\mu - ieA_\mu - \frac{ig}{2c_W} (c_W^2 - s_W^2) Z_\mu & -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} g W_\mu^+ \\ -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} g W_\mu^- & \partial_\mu + \frac{ig}{2c_W} Z_\mu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (v + H + i\chi) \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \partial_\mu \phi^+ - i \left[eA_\mu + \frac{g(c_W^2 - s_W^2)}{2c_W} Z_\mu \right] \phi^+ - \frac{ig}{2} W_\mu^+ (H + i\chi) - im_W W_\mu^+ \\ \partial_\mu (H + i\chi) - ig W_\mu^- \phi^+ + \frac{ig}{2c_W} Z_\mu (H + i\chi) + im_Z Z_\mu \end{pmatrix}, \tag{90}
\end{aligned}$$

可将 Higgs 场协变动能项化为

$$\begin{aligned}
&(D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger D_\mu \Phi \\
&= \left| \partial_\mu \phi^+ - i \left[eA_\mu + \frac{g(c_W^2 - s_W^2)}{2c_W} Z_\mu \right] \phi^+ - \frac{ig}{2} W_\mu^+ (H + i\chi) - im_W W_\mu^+ \right|^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left| \partial_\mu (H + i\chi) - ig W_\mu^- \phi^+ + \frac{ig}{2c_W} Z_\mu (H + i\chi) + im_Z Z_\mu \right|^2 \\
&= (\partial^\mu \phi^+) (\partial_\mu \phi^-) + \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu H) (\partial_\mu H) + \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu \chi) (\partial_\mu \chi) \\
&\quad + \left(-i \partial^\mu \phi^- \left\{ \left[eA_\mu + \frac{g(c_W^2 - s_W^2)}{2c_W} Z_\mu \right] \phi^+ + \frac{g}{2} W_\mu^+ (H + i\chi) + m_W W_\mu^+ \right\} + \text{h.c.} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left\{ -\frac{i}{2} \partial^\mu (H - i\chi) \left[gW_\mu^- \phi^+ - \frac{g}{2c_W} Z_\mu (H + i\chi) - m_Z Z_\mu \right] + \text{h.c.} \right\} \\
& + \left| \left[eA_\mu + \frac{g(c_W^2 - s_W^2)}{2c_W} Z_\mu \right] \phi^+ + \frac{g}{2} W_\mu^+ (H + i\chi) + m_W W_\mu^+ \right|^2 \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left| gW_\mu^- \phi^+ - \frac{g}{2c_W} Z_\mu (H + i\chi) - m_Z Z_\mu \right|^2 \\
= & (\partial^\mu \phi^+) (\partial_\mu \phi^-) + \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu H) (\partial_\mu H) + \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu \chi) (\partial_\mu \chi) \\
& + m_W^2 W^{-\mu} W_\mu^+ + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 Z^\mu Z_\mu + g m_W H W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \frac{g m_Z}{2c_W} H Z^\mu Z_\mu \\
& + \frac{g}{2} [W_\mu^+ \phi^- i \overleftrightarrow{\partial}^\mu (H + i\chi) + \text{h.c.}] + e A_\mu \phi^- i \overleftrightarrow{\partial}^\mu \phi^+ + \frac{g}{2c_W} Z_\mu [i\chi i \overleftrightarrow{\partial}^\mu H + (c_W^2 - s_W^2) \phi^- i \overleftrightarrow{\partial}^\mu \phi^+] \\
& + \frac{g^2}{4} W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} (2\phi^+ \phi^- + H^2 + \chi^2) + e^2 A_\mu A^\mu \phi^+ \phi^- + \frac{g^2}{4c_W^2} Z_\mu Z^\mu \left[(c_W^2 - s_W^2)^2 \phi^+ \phi^- + \frac{1}{2} H^2 + \frac{1}{2} \chi^2 \right] \\
& + \left[\frac{eg}{2} W_\mu^+ A^\mu \phi^- (H + i\chi) - \frac{g^2 s_W^2}{2c_W} W_\mu^+ Z^\mu \phi^- (H + i\chi) + \text{h.c.} \right] + \frac{eg}{c_W} (c_W^2 - s_W^2) A_\mu Z^\mu \phi^+ \phi^- \\
& + (em_W A^\mu \phi^+ W_\mu^- - gs_W^2 m_Z Z^\mu \phi^+ W_\mu^- + \text{h.c.}) + \mathcal{L}_{b1}, \tag{91}
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\mathcal{L}_{b1} = -im_W (\partial^\mu \phi^-) W_\mu^+ + im_W (\partial^\mu \phi^+) W_\mu^- + m_Z (\partial^\mu \chi) Z_\mu. \tag{92}$$

R_ξ 规范规范固定函数设为

$$G^\pm = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\xi}} (\partial^\mu W_\mu^\pm \mp i\xi m_W \phi^\pm), \quad G^Z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\xi}} (\partial^\mu Z_\mu - \xi m_Z \chi), \quad G^\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\xi}} \partial^\mu A_\mu, \tag{93}$$

它们在路径积分量子化中的泛函积分形式为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \mathcal{D}\omega^+ \int \mathcal{D}\omega^- \int \mathcal{D}\omega^Z \int \mathcal{D}\omega^\gamma \exp \left[-i \int d^4x \left(\omega^+ \omega^- + \frac{1}{2} \omega^Z \omega^Z + \frac{1}{2} \omega^\gamma \omega^\gamma \right) \right] \\
& \quad \times \delta(G^+ - \omega^+) \delta(G^- - \omega^-) \delta(G^Z - \omega^Z) \delta(G^\gamma - \omega^\gamma) \\
= & \exp \left[-i \int d^4x \left(G^+ G^- + \frac{1}{2} G^Z G^Z + \frac{1}{2} G^\gamma G^\gamma \right) \right]. \tag{94}
\end{aligned}$$

由此可得拉氏量中的规范固定项

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{\text{EW,GF}} = & -G^+ G^- - \frac{1}{2} (G^Z)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (G^\gamma)^2 \\
= & -\frac{1}{\xi} (\partial^\mu W_\mu^+ - i\xi m_W \phi^+) (\partial^\nu W_\nu^- + i\xi m_W \phi^-) - \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\mu Z_\mu - \xi m_Z \chi)^2 - \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\mu A_\mu)^2 \\
= & -\frac{1}{\xi} (\partial^\mu W_\mu^+) (\partial^\nu W_\nu^-) - \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\mu Z_\mu)^2 - \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\mu A_\mu)^2 - \xi m_W^2 \phi^+ \phi^- - \frac{1}{2} \xi m_Z^2 \chi^2 + \mathcal{L}_{b2}. \tag{95}
\end{aligned}$$

可见, Nambu-Goldstone 玻色子在 R_ξ 规范下具有依赖于 ξ 的非物理质量:

$$m_\phi = \sqrt{\xi} m_W, \quad m_\chi = \sqrt{\xi} m_Z. \tag{96}$$

这里

$$\mathcal{L}_{b2} = -im_W \phi^- (\partial^\mu W_\mu^+) + im_W \phi^+ \partial^\mu W_\mu^- + m_Z \chi \partial^\mu Z_\mu. \tag{97}$$

由于

$$\mathcal{L}_{b1} + \mathcal{L}_{b2} = -im_W \partial^\mu (\phi^- W_\mu^+) + im_W \partial^\mu (\phi^+ W_\mu^-) + m_Z \partial^\mu (\chi Z_\mu), \quad (98)$$

这两项体现为全散度, 不会有物理效应. 可见, 协变动能项中规范场与 Nambu-Goldstone 标量场之间的双线性耦合项 \mathcal{L}_{b1} 被规范固定项中的 \mathcal{L}_{b2} 抵消掉, 这就是如此选取规范固定函数的目的.

这样一来, 电弱规范场传播子相关拉氏量变成

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{EW,prop} &= (\partial_\mu W_\nu^+) (\partial^\nu W^{-\mu}) - (\partial_\mu W_\nu^+) (\partial^\mu W^{-\nu}) - \frac{1}{\xi} (\partial^\mu W_\mu^+) (\partial^\nu W_\nu^-) + m_W^2 W^{-\mu} W_\mu^+ \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left[(\partial_\mu Z_\nu) (\partial^\nu Z^\mu) - (\partial_\mu Z_\nu) (\partial^\mu Z^\nu) - \frac{1}{\xi} (\partial^\mu Z_\mu)^2 + m_Z^2 Z^\mu Z_\mu \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left[(\partial_\mu A_\nu) (\partial^\nu A^\mu) - (\partial_\mu A_\nu) (\partial^\mu A^\nu) - \frac{1}{\xi} (\partial^\mu A_\mu)^2 \right] \\ &\rightarrow W_\mu^+ \left[g^{\mu\nu} (\partial^2 + m_W^2) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi} \right) \partial^\mu \partial^\nu \right] W_\nu^- + \frac{1}{2} Z_\mu \left[g^{\mu\nu} (\partial^2 + m_Z^2) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi} \right) \partial^\mu \partial^\nu \right] Z_\nu \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} A_\mu \left[g^{\mu\nu} \partial^2 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi} \right) \partial^\mu \partial^\nu \right] A_\nu. \end{aligned} \quad (99)$$

于是, 光子的传播子与胶子形式类似, 为

$$\frac{-i}{p^2 + i\varepsilon} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} (1 - \xi) \right]. \quad (100)$$

将 W^\pm 传播子相关拉氏量变换到动量空间, 得

$$-g^{\mu\nu} (p^2 - m_W^2) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi} \right) p^\mu p^\nu = - \left(g^{\mu\nu} - \frac{p^\mu p^\nu}{p^2} \right) (p^2 - m_W^2) - \frac{p^\mu p^\nu}{p^2} \frac{p^2 - \xi m_W^2}{\xi}, \quad (101)$$

它的逆矩阵是

$$-\frac{1}{p^2 - m_W^2} \left(g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} \right) - \frac{\xi}{p^2 - \xi m_W^2} \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} = -\frac{1}{p^2 - m_W^2} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2 - \xi m_W^2} (1 - \xi) \right], \quad (102)$$

这是因为由

$$\left(g_{\rho\mu} - \frac{p_\rho p_\mu}{p^2} \right) \frac{p^\mu p^\nu}{p^2} = \frac{p_\rho p^\nu}{p^2} - \frac{p_\rho p^\nu}{p^2} = 0, \quad \left(g_{\rho\mu} - \frac{p_\rho p_\mu}{p^2} \right) \left(g^{\mu\nu} - \frac{p^\mu p^\nu}{p^2} \right) = \delta_\rho^\nu - \frac{p_\rho p^\nu}{p^2}, \quad (103)$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[-\frac{1}{p^2 - m_W^2} \left(g_{\rho\mu} - \frac{p_\rho p_\mu}{p^2} \right) - \frac{\xi}{p^2 - \xi m_W^2} \frac{p_\rho p_\mu}{p^2} \right] \left[- \left(g^{\mu\nu} - \frac{p^\mu p^\nu}{p^2} \right) (p^2 - m_W^2) - \frac{p^\mu p^\nu}{p^2} \frac{p^2 - \xi m_W^2}{\xi} \right] \\ &= \delta_\rho^\nu - \frac{p_\rho p^\nu}{p^2} + \frac{p_\rho p^\nu}{p^2} = \delta_\rho^\nu. \end{aligned} \quad (104)$$

从而, W^\pm 传播子的形式为

$$\frac{-i}{p^2 - m_W^2 + i\varepsilon} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2 - \xi m_W^2} (1 - \xi) \right]. \quad (105)$$

同理, Z 传播子的形式为

$$\frac{-i}{p^2 - m_Z^2 + i\varepsilon} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2 - \xi m_Z^2} (1 - \xi) \right]. \quad (106)$$

电弱规范场的无穷小规范变换形式是

$$\delta W_\mu^a = \frac{1}{g} \partial_\mu \alpha^a + \varepsilon^{abc} W_\mu^b \alpha^c, \quad \delta B_\mu = \frac{1}{g'} \partial_\mu \alpha^Y. \quad (107)$$

定义

$$\alpha^\pm \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha^1 \mp i\alpha^2), \quad \alpha^Z \equiv \alpha^3 - \alpha^Y, \quad \alpha^\gamma \equiv s_W^2 \alpha^3 + c_W^2 \alpha^Y, \quad (108)$$

利用

$$\varepsilon^{1bc} W_\mu^b \alpha^c = W_\mu^2 \alpha^3 - W_\mu^3 \alpha^2, \quad \varepsilon^{2bc} W_\mu^b \alpha^c = -W_\mu^1 \alpha^3 + W_\mu^3 \alpha^1, \quad (109)$$

$$\pm i\sqrt{2}\alpha^\pm = \pm i\alpha^1 + \alpha^2, \quad \pm i\sqrt{2}W_\mu^\pm = \pm iW_\mu^1 + W_\mu^2, \quad (110)$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^{1bc} W_\mu^b \alpha^c \mp i\varepsilon^{2bc} W_\mu^b \alpha^c &= (W_\mu^2 \alpha^3 - W_\mu^3 \alpha^2) \mp i(-W_\mu^1 \alpha^3 + W_\mu^3 \alpha^1) = (W_\mu^2 \pm iW_\mu^1) \alpha^3 - W_\mu^3 (\alpha^2 \pm i\alpha^1) \\ &= \pm i\sqrt{2}W_\mu^\pm (c_W^2 \alpha^Z + \alpha^\gamma) \mp i\sqrt{2}(s_W A_\mu + c_W Z_\mu) \alpha^\pm, \end{aligned} \quad (111)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^{3bc} W_\mu^b \alpha^c &= W_\mu^1 \alpha^2 - W_\mu^2 \alpha^1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(W_\mu^+ + W_\mu^-) \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha^+ - \alpha^-) - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(W_\mu^+ - W_\mu^-) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha^+ + \alpha^-) \\ &= -i(W_\mu^+ \alpha^- - W_\mu^- \alpha^+). \end{aligned} \quad (112)$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta W_\mu^+ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\delta W_\mu^1 - i\delta W_\mu^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}g} \partial_\mu (\alpha^1 - i\alpha^2) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\varepsilon^{1bc} W_\mu^b \alpha^c - i\varepsilon^{2bc} W_\mu^b \alpha^c) \\ &= \frac{1}{g} \partial_\mu \alpha^+ - i(s_W A_\mu + c_W Z_\mu) \alpha^+ + iW_\mu^+ (c_W^2 \alpha^Z + \alpha^\gamma), \end{aligned} \quad (113)$$

$$\delta W_\mu^- = (\delta W_\mu^+)^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{g} \partial_\mu \alpha^- + i(s_W A_\mu + c_W Z_\mu) \alpha^- - iW_\mu^- (c_W^2 \alpha^Z + \alpha^\gamma), \quad (114)$$

$$\delta Z_\mu^a = c_W \delta W_\mu^3 - s_W \delta B_\mu = \frac{c_W}{g} \partial_\mu \alpha^3 + c_W \varepsilon^{3bc} W_\mu^b \alpha^c - \frac{s_W}{g'} \partial_\mu \alpha^Y = \frac{c_W}{g} \partial_\mu \alpha^Z - i c_W (W_\mu^+ \alpha^- - W_\mu^- \alpha^+), \quad (115)$$

$$\delta A_\mu = s_W \delta W_\mu^3 + c_W \delta B_\mu = \frac{s_W}{g} \partial_\mu \alpha^3 + s_W \varepsilon^{3bc} W_\mu^b \alpha^c + \frac{c_W}{g'} \partial_\mu \alpha^Y = \frac{1}{e} \partial_\mu \alpha^\gamma - i s_W (W_\mu^+ \alpha^- - W_\mu^- \alpha^+). \quad (116)$$

另一方面, 由

$$\alpha^a T^a + \alpha^Y Y_H = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha^a \sigma^a + \alpha^Y) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^3 + \alpha^Y & \alpha^1 - i\alpha^2 \\ \alpha^1 + i\alpha^2 & -\alpha^3 + \alpha^Y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2\alpha^\gamma + (c_W^2 - s_W^2) \alpha^Z & \sqrt{2}\alpha^+ \\ \sqrt{2}\alpha^- & -\alpha^Z \end{pmatrix}, \quad (117)$$

可知 Higgs 场的无穷小规范变换形式为

$$\delta \Phi = i(\alpha^a T^a + \alpha^Y Y_H) \Phi = \frac{i}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2\alpha^\gamma + (c_W^2 - s_W^2) \alpha^Z & \sqrt{2}\alpha^+ \\ \sqrt{2}\alpha^- & -\alpha^Z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v + H + i\chi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{i}{2}[\phi^+[2\alpha^\gamma + (c_W^2 - s_W^2)\alpha^Z] + (v + H + i\chi)\alpha^+] \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left[i\phi^+\alpha^- - \frac{1}{2}(iv + iH - \chi)\alpha^Z\right] \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta\phi^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\delta H + i\delta\chi) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (118)$$

根据

$$\text{Re}(\phi^+\alpha^-) = \frac{1}{2}(\phi^+\alpha^- + \phi^-\alpha^+), \quad \text{Im}(\phi^+\alpha^-) = -\frac{i}{2}(\phi^+\alpha^- - \phi^-\alpha^+), \quad (119)$$

可得

$$\delta\phi^+ = \frac{i}{2}\{\phi^+[2\alpha^\gamma + (c_W^2 - s_W^2)\alpha^Z] + (v + H + i\chi)\alpha^+\}, \quad (120)$$

$$\delta\phi^- = -\frac{i}{2}\{\phi^-[2\alpha^\gamma + (c_W^2 - s_W^2)\alpha^Z] + (v + H - i\chi)\alpha^-\}, \quad (121)$$

$$\delta H = \frac{1}{2}[i(\phi^+\alpha^- - \phi^-\alpha^+) + \chi\alpha^Z], \quad \delta\chi = \frac{1}{2}[\phi^+\alpha^- + \phi^-\alpha^+ - (v + H)\alpha^Z]. \quad (122)$$

于是, 规范固定函数的无穷小规范变换为

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\xi}\delta G^+ &= \partial^\mu \delta W_\mu^+ - i\xi m_W \delta\phi^+ = \partial^\mu \left[\frac{1}{g}\partial_\mu \alpha^+ - i(s_W A_\mu + c_W Z_\mu)\alpha^+ + iW_\mu^+(c_W^2 \alpha^Z + \alpha^\gamma) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}\xi m_W \{\phi^+[2\alpha^\gamma + (c_W^2 - s_W^2)\alpha^Z] + (v + H + i\chi)\alpha^+\}, \end{aligned} \quad (123)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\xi}\delta G^- &= \partial^\mu \delta W_\mu^- + i\xi m_W \delta\phi^- = \partial^\mu \left[\frac{1}{g}\partial_\mu \alpha^- + i(s_W A_\mu + c_W Z_\mu)\alpha^- - iW_\mu^-(c_W^2 \alpha^Z + \alpha^\gamma) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}\xi m_W \{\phi^-[2\alpha^\gamma + (c_W^2 - s_W^2)\alpha^Z] + (v + H - i\chi)\alpha^-\}, \end{aligned} \quad (124)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\xi}\delta G^Z &= \partial^\mu \delta Z_\mu - \xi m_Z \delta\chi = \partial^\mu \left[\frac{c_W}{g}\partial_\mu \alpha^Z - ic_W(W_\mu^+\alpha^- - W_\mu^-\alpha^+) \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}\xi m_Z [\phi^+\alpha^- + \phi^-\alpha^+ - (v + H)\alpha^Z], \end{aligned} \quad (125)$$

$$\sqrt{\xi}\delta G^\gamma = \partial^\mu \delta A_\mu = \partial^\mu \left[\frac{1}{e}\partial_\mu \alpha^\gamma - is_W(W_\mu^+\alpha^- - W_\mu^-\alpha^+) \right]. \quad (126)$$

因此,

$$\sqrt{\xi}g \frac{\delta G^+}{\delta \alpha^+} = \partial^2 + \xi m_W^2 - ie\partial^\mu A_\mu - igc_W \partial^\mu Z_\mu + \frac{1}{2}g\xi m_W (H + i\chi), \quad (127)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\xi}g}{c_W} \frac{\delta G^+}{\delta \alpha^Z} = igc_W \partial^\mu W_\mu^+ + \frac{g(c_W^2 - s_W^2)\xi m_W}{2c_W} \phi^+, \quad \sqrt{\xi}e \frac{\delta G^+}{\delta \alpha^\gamma} = ie\partial^\mu W_\mu^+ + e\xi m_W \phi^+, \quad (128)$$

$$\sqrt{\xi}g \frac{\delta G^-}{\delta \alpha^-} = \partial^2 + \xi m_W^2 + ie\partial^\mu A_\mu + igc_W \partial^\mu Z_\mu + \frac{1}{2}\xi g m_W (H - i\chi), \quad (129)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\xi}g}{c_W} \frac{\delta G^-}{\delta \alpha^Z} = -igc_W \partial^\mu W_\mu^- + \frac{g(c_W^2 - s_W^2)\xi m_W}{2c_W} \phi^-, \quad \sqrt{\xi}e \frac{\delta G^-}{\delta \alpha^\gamma} = -ie\partial^\mu W_\mu^- + e\xi m_W \phi^-, \quad (130)$$

$$\sqrt{\xi}g \frac{\delta G^Z}{\delta \alpha^+} = igc_W \partial^\mu W_\mu^- - \frac{1}{2}g\xi m_Z \phi^-, \quad \sqrt{\xi}g \frac{\delta G^Z}{\delta \alpha^-} = -igc_W \partial^\mu W_\mu^+ - \frac{1}{2}g\xi m_Z \phi^+, \quad (131)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\xi}g}{c_W} \frac{\delta G^Z}{\delta \alpha^Z} = \partial^2 + \xi m_Z^2 + \frac{g\xi m_Z}{2c_W} H, \quad (132)$$

$$\sqrt{\xi}g \frac{\delta G^\gamma}{\delta \alpha^+} = ie\partial^\mu W_\mu^-, \quad \sqrt{\xi}g \frac{\delta G^\gamma}{\delta \alpha^-} = -ie\partial^\mu W_\mu^+, \quad \sqrt{\xi}e \frac{\delta G^\gamma}{\delta \alpha^\gamma} = \partial^2. \quad (133)$$

最后, 得到以下 Faddeev-Popov 鬼场拉氏量:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{\text{EWG,FP}} = & -\bar{\eta}^+ \left(\sqrt{\xi} g \frac{\delta G^+}{\delta \alpha^+} \right) \eta^+ - \bar{\eta}^Z \left(\sqrt{\xi} g \frac{\delta G^Z}{\delta \alpha^+} \right) \eta^+ - \bar{\eta}^\gamma \left(\sqrt{\xi} g \frac{\delta G^\gamma}{\delta \alpha^+} \right) \eta^+ - \bar{\eta}^- \left(\sqrt{\xi} g \frac{\delta G^-}{\delta \alpha^+} \right) \eta^- \\
& - \bar{\eta}^Z \left(\sqrt{\xi} g \frac{\delta G^Z}{\delta \alpha^-} \right) \eta^- - \bar{\eta}^\gamma \left(\sqrt{\xi} g \frac{\delta G^\gamma}{\delta \alpha^-} \right) \eta^- - \bar{\eta}^Z \left(\frac{\sqrt{\xi} g}{c_W} \frac{\delta G^Z}{\delta \alpha^Z} \right) \eta^Z - \bar{\eta}^+ \left(\frac{\sqrt{\xi} g}{c_W} \frac{\delta G^+}{\delta \alpha^Z} \right) \eta^Z \\
& - \bar{\eta}^- \left(\frac{\sqrt{\xi} g}{c_W} \frac{\delta G^-}{\delta \alpha^Z} \right) \eta^Z - \bar{\eta}^\gamma \left(\sqrt{\xi} e \frac{\delta G^\gamma}{\delta \alpha^\gamma} \right) \eta^\gamma - \bar{\eta}^+ \left(\sqrt{\xi} e \frac{\delta G^+}{\delta \alpha^\gamma} \right) \eta^\gamma - \bar{\eta}^- \left(\sqrt{\xi} e \frac{\delta G^-}{\delta \alpha^\gamma} \right) \eta^\gamma \\
= & \bar{\eta}^+ \left[-\partial^2 - \xi m_W^2 - ie \overleftarrow{\partial}^\mu A_\mu - ig c_W \overleftarrow{\partial}^\mu Z_\mu - \frac{1}{2} g \xi m_W (H + i\chi) \right] \eta^+ \\
& + \bar{\eta}^Z \left(ig c_W \overleftarrow{\partial}^\mu W_\mu^- + \frac{1}{2} g \xi m_Z \phi^- \right) \eta^+ + ie (\partial^\mu \bar{\eta}^\gamma) W_\mu^- \eta^+ \\
& + \bar{\eta}^- \left[-\partial^2 - \xi m_W^2 + ie \overleftarrow{\partial}^\mu A_\mu + ig c_W \overleftarrow{\partial}^\mu Z_\mu - \frac{1}{2} g \xi m_W (H - i\chi) \right] \eta^- \\
& + \bar{\eta}^Z \left(-ig c_W \overleftarrow{\partial}^\mu W_\mu^+ + \frac{1}{2} g \xi m_Z \phi^+ \right) \eta^- - ie (\partial^\mu \bar{\eta}^\gamma) W_\mu^+ \eta^- \\
& + \bar{\eta}^Z \left(-\partial^2 - \xi m_Z^2 - \frac{g \xi m_Z}{2 c_W} H \right) \eta^Z + \bar{\eta}^+ \left(ig c_W \overleftarrow{\partial}^\mu W_\mu^+ - \frac{g(c_W^2 - s_W^2) \xi m_W}{2 c_W} \phi^+ \right) \eta^Z \\
& + \bar{\eta}^- \left(-ig c_W \overleftarrow{\partial}^\mu W_\mu^- - \frac{g(c_W^2 - s_W^2) \xi m_W}{2 c_W} \phi^- \right) \eta^Z \\
& - \bar{\eta}^\gamma \partial^2 \eta^\gamma + \bar{\eta}^+ (ie \overleftarrow{\partial}^\mu W_\mu^+ - e \xi m_W \phi^+) \eta^\gamma + \bar{\eta}^- (-ie \overleftarrow{\partial}^\mu W_\mu^- - e \xi m_W \phi^-) \eta^\gamma. \tag{134}
\end{aligned}$$

鬼粒子的质量为

$$m_{\eta^+} = m_{\eta^-} = \sqrt{\xi} m_W, \quad m_{\eta^Z} = \sqrt{\xi} m_Z, \quad m_{\eta^\gamma} = 0. \tag{135}$$

下面给出 R_ξ 规范下的费曼规则. $\xi = 1$ 对应 Feynman-'t Hooft 规范, $\xi = 0$ 对应 Landau 规范, $\xi \rightarrow \infty$ 对应么正规范.

传播子:

$$\begin{aligned}
H \text{ --- } p \longrightarrow H &= \frac{i}{p^2 - m_H^2 + i\varepsilon} \\
\chi \text{ --- } p \longrightarrow \chi &= \frac{i}{p^2 - \xi m_Z^2 + i\varepsilon} \\
\phi \text{ --- } \blacktriangleright_p \text{ --- } \phi &= \frac{i}{p^2 - \xi m_W^2 + i\varepsilon} \\
A_\mu \text{ ~~~~~ } p \longrightarrow A_\nu &= \frac{-i}{p^2 + i\varepsilon} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} (1 - \xi) \right] \\
Z_\mu \text{ ~~~~~ } p \longrightarrow Z_\nu &= \frac{-i}{p^2 - m_Z^2 + i\varepsilon} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2 - \xi m_Z^2} (1 - \xi) \right] \\
W_\mu \text{ ~~~~~ } \blacktriangleright_p \text{ ~~~~~ } W_\nu &= \frac{-i}{p^2 - m_W^2 + i\varepsilon} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2 - \xi m_W^2} (1 - \xi) \right] \\
\eta^\gamma \text{ } \blacktriangleright_p \text{ } \eta^\gamma &= \frac{i}{p^2 + i\varepsilon}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\eta^Z \text{ --- } \xrightarrow{p} \text{ --- } \eta^Z = \frac{i}{p^2 - \xi m_Z^2 + i\varepsilon}$$

$$\eta^\pm \text{ --- } \xrightarrow{p} \text{ --- } \eta^\pm = \frac{i}{p^2 - \xi m_W^2 + i\varepsilon}$$

标量玻色子三线性耦合:

$$\begin{array}{c} H \\ | \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ H \quad H \end{array} = -3i \frac{m_H^2}{v}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} H \\ | \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \chi \quad \chi \end{array} = -i \frac{m_H^2}{v}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} H \\ | \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \phi \quad \phi \end{array} = -i \frac{m_H^2}{v}$$

标量玻色子四线性耦合:

$$\begin{array}{c} H \quad H \\ \backslash \quad / \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ H \quad H \end{array} = -3i \frac{m_H^2}{v^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} H \quad H \\ \backslash \quad / \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \chi \quad \chi \end{array} = -i \frac{m_H^2}{v^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \chi \quad \chi \\ \backslash \quad / \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \chi \quad \chi \end{array} = -3i \frac{m_H^2}{v^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} H \quad H \\ \backslash \quad / \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \phi \quad \phi \end{array} = -i \frac{m_H^2}{v^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \chi \quad \chi \\ \backslash \quad / \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \phi \quad \phi \end{array} = -i \frac{m_H^2}{v^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \phi \quad \phi \\ \backslash \quad / \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \phi \quad \phi \end{array} = -2i \frac{m_H^2}{v^2}$$

Yukawa 耦合:

$$\begin{array}{c} H \\ | \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ f \quad f \end{array} = -i \frac{m_f}{v}$$

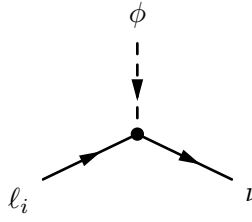
$$\begin{array}{c} \chi \\ | \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \ell_i \quad \ell_i \end{array} = \frac{m_{\ell_i}}{v} \gamma_5$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \chi \\ | \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ u_i \quad u_i \end{array} = -\frac{m_{u_i}}{v} \gamma_5$$

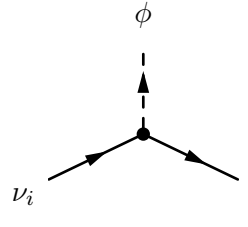
$$\begin{array}{c} \chi \\ | \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ d_i \quad d_i \end{array} = \frac{m_{d_i}}{v} \gamma_5$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \phi \\ | \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ d_j \quad u_i \end{array} = i \frac{\sqrt{2} V_{ij}}{v} (m_{u_i} P_L - m_{d_j} P_R)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \phi \\ | \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ u_i \quad d_j \end{array} = -i \frac{\sqrt{2} V_{ji}^\dagger}{v} (m_{d_j} P_L - m_{u_i} P_R)$$

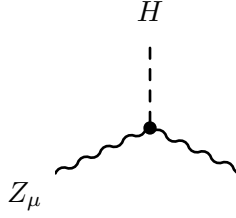


$$= -i \frac{\sqrt{2} m_{\ell_i}}{v} P_R$$

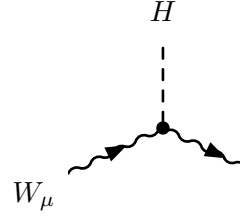


$$= -i \frac{\sqrt{2} m_{\ell_i}}{v} P_L$$

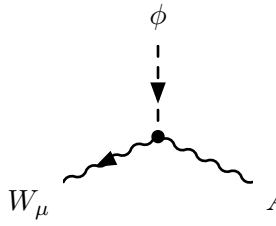
标量玻色子与电弱规范玻色子的三线耦合:



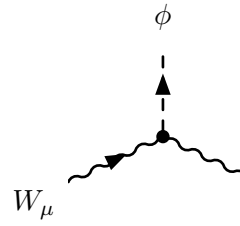
$$= i \frac{g m_Z}{c_W} g^{\mu\nu}$$



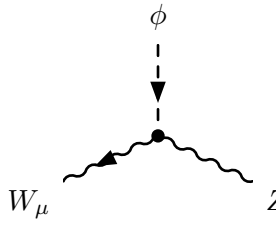
$$= i g m_W g^{\mu\nu}$$



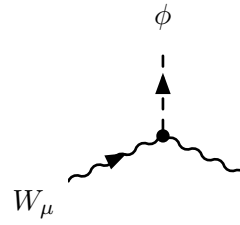
$$= i e m_W g^{\mu\nu}$$



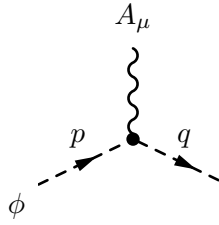
$$= i e m_W g^{\mu\nu}$$



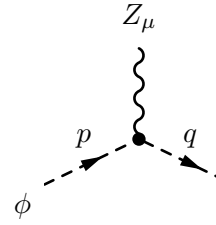
$$= -i g s_W^2 m_Z g^{\mu\nu}$$



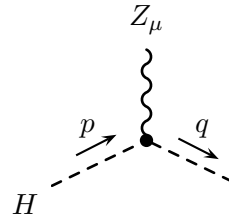
$$= -i g s_W^2 m_Z g^{\mu\nu}$$



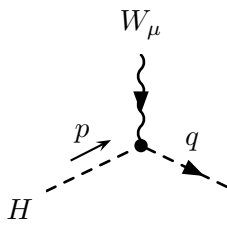
$$= i e (p + q)^\mu$$



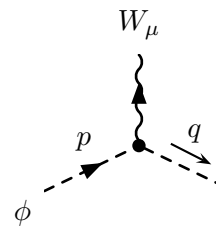
$$= i \frac{g(c_W^2 - s_W^2)}{2c_W} (p + q)^\mu$$



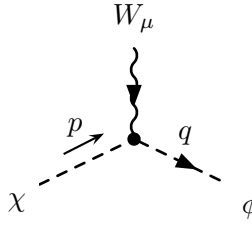
$$= -\frac{g}{2c_W} (p + q)^\mu$$



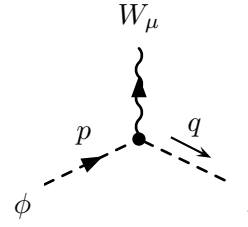
$$= i \frac{g}{2} (p + q)^\mu$$



$$= i \frac{g}{2} (p + q)^\mu$$

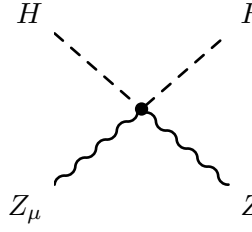


$$= -\frac{g}{2}(p+q)^\mu$$

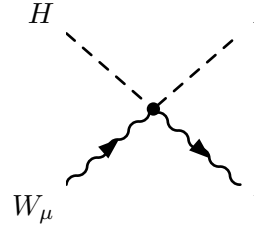


$$= \frac{g}{2}(p+q)^\mu$$

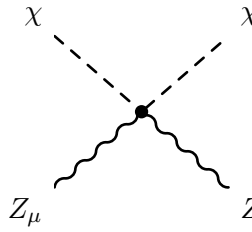
标量玻色子与电弱规范玻色子的四线性耦合:



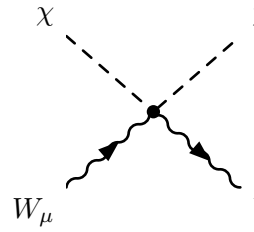
$$= i \frac{g^2}{2c_W^2} g^{\mu\nu}$$



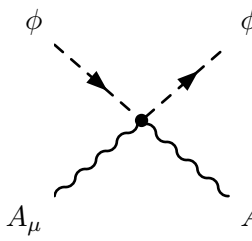
$$= i \frac{g^2}{2} g^{\mu\nu}$$



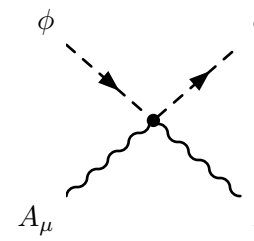
$$= i \frac{g^2}{2c_W^2} g^{\mu\nu}$$



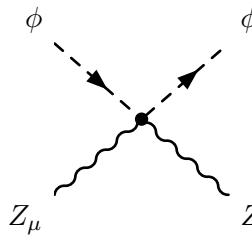
$$= i \frac{g^2}{2} g^{\mu\nu}$$



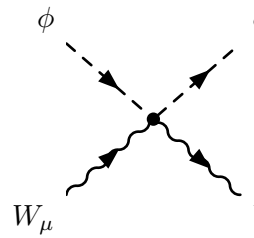
$$= 2ie^2 g^{\mu\nu}$$



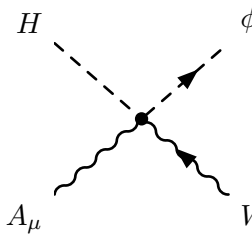
$$= i \frac{eg(c_W^2 - s_W^2)}{c_W} g^{\mu\nu}$$



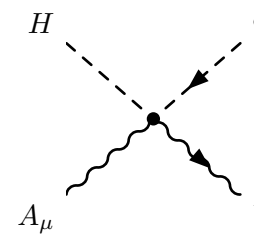
$$= i \frac{g^2(c_W^2 - s_W^2)^2}{2c_W^2} g^{\mu\nu}$$



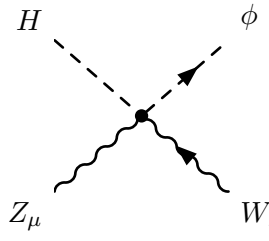
$$= i \frac{g^2}{2} g^{\mu\nu}$$



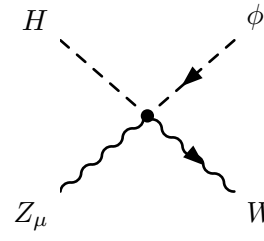
$$= i \frac{eg}{2} g^{\mu\nu}$$



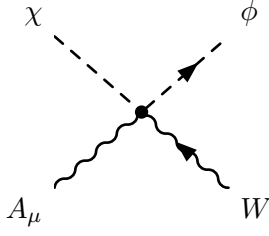
$$= i \frac{eg}{2} g^{\mu\nu}$$



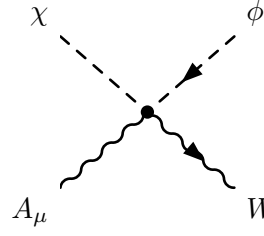
$$= -i \frac{g^2 s_W^2}{2c_W} g^{\mu\nu}$$



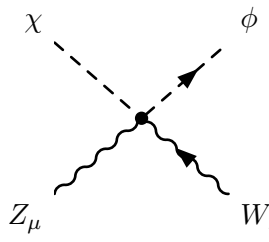
$$= -i \frac{g^2 s_W^2}{2c_W} g^{\mu\nu}$$



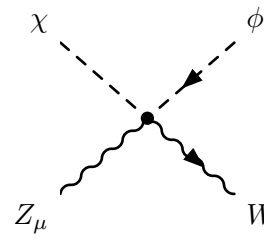
$$= -\frac{eg}{2} g^{\mu\nu}$$



$$= \frac{eg}{2} g^{\mu\nu}$$

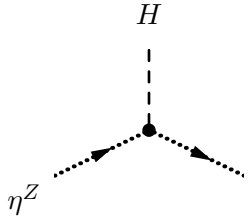


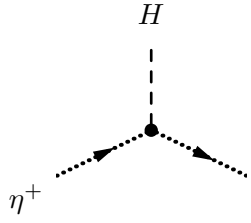
$$= \frac{g^2 s_W^2}{2c_W} g^{\mu\nu}$$

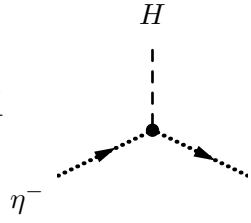


$$= -\frac{g^2 s_W^2}{2c_W} g^{\mu\nu}$$

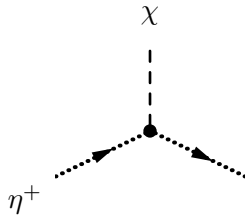
鬼粒子与标量玻色子的耦合:



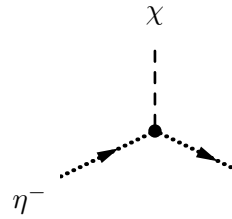
$$= -i \frac{g\xi m_Z}{2c_W}$$


$$= -i \frac{g\xi m_W}{2}$$


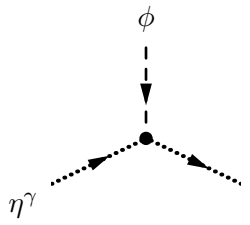
$$= -i \frac{g\xi m_W}{2}$$



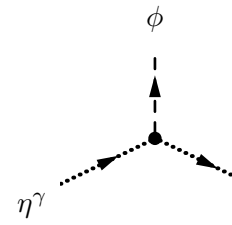
$$= \frac{g\xi m_W}{2}$$



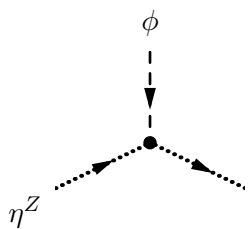
$$= -\frac{g\xi m_W}{2}$$



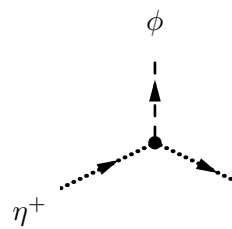
$$= -ie\xi m_W$$



$$= -ie\xi m_W$$



$$= -i \frac{g(c_W^2 - s_W^2)\xi m_W}{2c_W}$$



$$= i \frac{g\xi m_Z}{2}$$

$$= i \frac{g \xi m_Z}{2}$$

$$= -i \frac{g(c_W^2 - s_W^2) \xi m_W}{2c_W}$$

鬼粒子与电弱规范玻色子的耦合:

$$= i e p^\mu$$

$$= -i e p^\mu$$

$$= i g c_W p^\mu$$

$$= -i g c_W p^\mu$$

$$= -i e p^\mu$$

$$= -i e p^\mu$$

$$= i e p^\mu$$

$$= i e p^\mu$$

$$= -i g c_W p^\mu$$

$$= -i g c_W p^\mu$$

$$= i g c_W p^\mu$$

$$= i g c_W p^\mu$$

8 内外线一般费曼规则

标量玻色子传播子:

$$\text{---} \xrightarrow{p} \text{---} = \frac{i}{p^2 - m^2 + i\varepsilon}$$

Dirac 费米子传播子:

$$\text{---} \xrightarrow{p} \text{---} = \frac{i(\not{p} + m)}{p^2 - m^2 + i\varepsilon}$$

无质量规范玻色子 (如光子) 传播子:

$$\mu \text{ ~~~~~ } \xrightarrow{p} \nu = \frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{p^2 + i\varepsilon} \quad (\text{费曼规范})$$

$$\mu \text{ ~~~~~ } \xrightarrow{p} \nu = \frac{-i(g_{\mu\nu} - p_\mu p_\nu / p^2)}{p^2 + i\varepsilon} \quad (\text{朗道规范})$$

有质量规范玻色子 (如 W^\pm 和 Z) 传播子:

$$\mu \text{ ~~~~~ } \xrightarrow{p} \nu = \frac{-i(g_{\mu\nu} - p_\mu p_\nu / m^2)}{p^2 - m^2 + i\varepsilon} \quad (\text{么正规规范})$$

$$\mu \text{ ~~~~~ } \xrightarrow{p} \nu = \frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{p^2 - m^2 + i\varepsilon} \quad (\text{费曼规范})$$

标量玻色子外线:

$$\text{>---} = 1 \quad (\text{初态或未态})$$

Dirac 费米子外线:

$$\text{>---} \xleftarrow{p} = u(p, s) \quad (\text{正粒子初态})$$

$$\text{>---} \xrightarrow{p} = \bar{u}(p, s) \quad (\text{正粒子末态})$$

$$\text{>---} \xleftarrow{p} = \bar{v}(p, s) \quad (\text{反粒子初态})$$

$$\text{>---} \xrightarrow{p} = v(p, s) \quad (\text{反粒子末态})$$

在计算非极化截面时, 可利用自旋求和关系

$$\sum_s u(p, s) \bar{u}(p, s) = \not{p} + m, \quad \sum_s v(p, s) \bar{v}(p, s) = \not{p} - m. \quad (136)$$

矢量玻色子外线:

$$\text{>~~~~~} \xleftarrow{p} \mu = \varepsilon_\mu(p, \lambda) \quad (\text{初态})$$

$$\text{>~~~~~} \xrightarrow{p} \mu = \varepsilon_\mu^*(p, \lambda) \quad (\text{末态})$$

在计算非极化截面时, 若包含无质量矢量玻色子外线, 可作替换

$$\sum_{\lambda} \varepsilon_{\mu}^*(p, \lambda) \varepsilon_{\nu}(p, \lambda) \rightarrow -g_{\mu\nu}; \quad (137)$$

若包含有质量矢量玻色子外线, 可作替换

$$\sum_{\lambda} \varepsilon_{\mu}^*(p, \lambda) \varepsilon_{\nu}(p, \lambda) \rightarrow -g_{\mu\nu} + \frac{p_{\mu} p_{\nu}}{m^2}. \quad (138)$$

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