

Feynman Rules - Yukawa theory

The Lagrangian density for a Yukawa theory of a spinor field and real scalar field is given by

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{i}{2} \bar{\psi} \not{\partial} \psi + \text{h.c.} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \varphi \partial^\mu \varphi - M \bar{\psi} \psi - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \varphi^2 - g \varphi \bar{\psi} \Gamma \psi$$

where M is the mass of the fermion, m is the mass of the boson, and g is the boson-fermion coupling. Here Γ can be either I (the 4×4 identity) or γ^5 , depending on the parity of the scalar field φ . In the following α and β are the spinor indices.

Feynman Rules

Here we give the Feynman rules for the scattering amplitude \mathcal{M} ,

$$i\mathcal{M} = \text{sum of all connected, amputated diagrams,}$$

where the diagrams are evaluated according to the following rules:

- Draw all topologically distinct diagrams at a given order;
- For each internal scalar line, attach a propagator

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{-----} \\ \xrightarrow{p} \end{array} = \frac{i}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon};$$

- For each internal spinor line, attach a propagator

$$\begin{array}{c} \alpha \xrightarrow{\quad} \beta \\ \xrightarrow{p} \end{array} = \frac{i(\not{p} + M)_{\alpha\beta}}{p^2 - M^2 + i\epsilon};$$

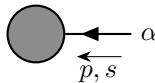
- For each vertex, assign

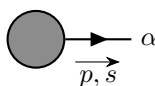
$$\begin{array}{c} \beta \\ \nearrow \\ \text{-----} \bullet \\ \searrow \\ \alpha \end{array} = -ig \Gamma_{\beta\alpha} \text{ (either } \Gamma_{\beta\alpha} = \delta_{\beta\alpha} \text{ or } \gamma^5_{\beta\alpha});$$

- For each external line, place the particle on the mass-shell $p^2 = m^2$ and attach a wavefunction factor

“incoming scalar”  $= 1;$

“outgoing scalar”  $= 1;$

“incoming fermion”  $= u_\alpha(p, s);$

“outgoing fermion”  $= \bar{u}_\alpha(p, s),$

“incoming anti-fermion”  $= v_\alpha(p, s);$

“outgoing anti-fermion”  $= \bar{v}_\alpha(p, s);$

- Impose momentum conservation at each vertex;
- For each internal loop momentum k not fixed by momentum conservation, integrate $\int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4};$
- For each fermion loop, multiply the diagram by $(-1);$
- For each set of diagram which are only distinguished by interchanging two external fermion lines, multiply one of the diagrams by $(-1);$