My Study Notes 2024 / QFT ver.

Itsuki Miyane

Last modified: February 28, 2024

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Functional Method	3
3	Geometry of the Spacetime	4
A	Some notes	5
	A.1 Normalization of Maxwell Lagrangian	5

1 Introduction

2 Functional Method

Geometry of the Spacetime

A Some notes

A.1 Normalization of Maxwell Lagrangian

The Maxwell lagrangian is the form

$$\mathcal{L} = N F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \tag{A.1}$$

where $F^{\mu\nu}=\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu}-\partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}$ is a field strength. We will determine the constant N to lagrangian contains the term

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{A}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}\dot{A}_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}\dot{A}_3^2 + \cdots$$
 (A.2)

Now expanding the term $F^{\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu}$ carefully, we obtain

$$F^{\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu} = (\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu})(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu})$$

$$= 2((\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu})(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu}) - (\partial_{\mu}A^{\nu})(\partial_{\nu}A_{\mu}))$$

$$= -2(\dot{A}_{1}^{2} + \dot{A}_{2}^{2} + \dot{A}_{3}^{2}) + \cdots$$
(A.3)

and thus, the constant N satisfies the condition -2N=1/2 and N=-1/4. That's why we get Maxwell Lagrangian as^{*1}

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} . \tag{A.4}$$

 $^{^{*1}}$ aaa

References

- [AKOS12] H. Abe, T. Kobayashi, H. Ohki, and K. Sumita, Superfield description of 10D SYM theory with magnetized extra dimensions, Nuclear Physics B 863 (2012) 1-18, arxiv:1204.5327 [hep-ph, physics:hep-th].
- [PS95] M. E. Peskin and D. V. Schroeder, *An Introduction to Quantum Field Theory*, Addison-Wesley Pub. Co, Reading, Mass, 1995.
- [WB92] J. Wess and J. Bagger, *Supersymmetry and Supergravity*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J, 1992.