Gordon decomposition

Show that

$$\bar{u}(p_2, s_2)\gamma^{\mu}u(p_1, s_1) = \bar{u}(p_2, s_2)G^{\mu}u(p_1, s_1)$$

where

$$G^{\mu} = \frac{(p_2 + p_1)^{\mu} + i\sigma^{\mu\nu}(p_2 - p_1)_{\nu}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

Start by introducing the cast of characters. First, the momentum vectors.

$$p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} E_1 \\ p_{1x} \\ p_{1y} \\ p_{1z} \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} E_2 \\ p_{2x} \\ p_{2y} \\ p_{2z} \end{pmatrix}$$

Spinors for particle one.

$$u(p_1, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} E_1 + m_1 \\ 0 \\ p_{1z} \\ p_{1x} + ip_{1y} \end{pmatrix}, \quad u(p_1, 2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ E_1 + m_1 \\ p_{1x} - ip_{1y} \\ -p_{1z} \\ \text{spin down} \end{pmatrix}$$

Spinors for particle two.

$$u(p_2, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} E_2 + m_2 \\ 0 \\ p_{2z} \\ p_{2x} + ip_{2y} \end{pmatrix}, \quad u(p_2, 2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ E_2 + m_2 \\ p_{2x} - ip_{2y} \\ -p_{2z} \\ \text{spin down} \end{pmatrix}$$

Relativistic energy.

$$E_1 = \sqrt{p_{1x}^2 + p_{1y}^2 + p_{1z}^2 + m_1^2}, \quad E_2 = \sqrt{p_{2x}^2 + p_{2y}^2 + p_{2z}^2 + m_2^2}$$

This is the definition for tensor $\sigma^{\mu\nu}$.

$$\sigma^{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{2} \left[\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu} \right] = \frac{i}{2} \left(\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} - \gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\mu} \right)$$

In component notation

$$\sigma^{\mu\alpha\nu}{}_{\beta} = \frac{i}{2} \left(\gamma^{\mu\alpha}{}_{\rho} \gamma^{\nu\rho}{}_{\beta} - \gamma^{\nu\alpha}{}_{\rho} \gamma^{\mu\rho}{}_{\beta} \right)$$

Let $T^{\mu\nu} = \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}$. In component notation

$$T^{\mu\alpha\nu}{}_{\beta} = \gamma^{\mu\alpha}{}_{\rho}\gamma^{\rho\nu}{}_{\beta}$$

In Eigenmath code

T = dot(gamma, transpose(gamma))

Hence

$$sigmamunu = i/2 (T - transpose(T,1,3))$$

Transpose $\sigma^{\mu\alpha\nu}{}_{\beta}$ to $\sigma^{\mu\alpha}{}_{\beta}{}^{\nu}$.

sigmamunu = transpose(sigmamunu,3,4)

In component notation

$$\sigma^{\mu\nu}(p_2 - p_1)_{\nu} = \sigma^{\mu\alpha}{}_{\beta}{}^{\nu}g_{\nu\rho}(p_2 - p_1)^{\rho}$$

In Eigenmath code

dot(sigmamunu, gmunu, p2 - p1)