Quantum Field Theory in a nutshell

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WHY is QFT necessary?

Concept of Locality and existence of Quantum fields.

- ✓ Fields (E field) are fundamental in nature.
- ✓ Upon quantization of ripples, allows for the creation of particles (photons).

WHAT is QFT?

Same formalism used in QM also applied to QFT

- Classical DOF are fields.
- Promote DOF to operator valued functions in Hilbert Space.

Conclusion

Free fields, we establish:

- Existence of indistinguishable particles
- Combination of SR +QM (Particle number never conserved)
- Existence of antiparticles (as seen with Dirac FT)

Both Klein Gordon and Dirac equations are Lorentz invariant.

Particles created are subject to Spin statistics theorem in QFT

References: [1] Tong D., (2007) Quantum Field theory,
University of Cambridge Part III Mathematical Tripos.
[2] Kofman L., Linde A.D. and Starobinsky A.A., (1997) Toward the
Theory of Reheating after Inflation, arXiv:hepth/9704452v2.

Acknowledgment: Dr. Mazumdar has been a great mentor and I have definitely learnt a lot for this experience.

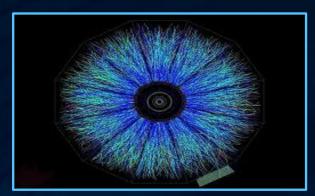


Fig 1: RHIC accelerator: example of SR+QM [1]

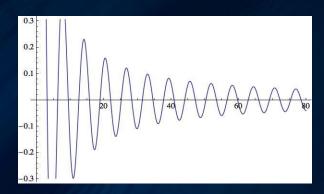


Fig 2: Application of QFT: investigating the dynamics of the Inflaton field [2]

Scalar Field Theory

Klein Gordon equation describes the dynamics of the scalar field:

$$\partial_{\mu}\phi\partial^{\mu}\phi + m^2\phi = 0$$

Quantization takes place via canonical commutation relations

$$[\phi(\mathbf{x},t),\pi(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})$$

- Creation and annihilation operators, particles created have n-integer spin and obey Bose-Einstein Stats, called Bosons!
- Spectrum of the system can be found.

Dirac Field Theory

Dirac equation describes the dynamics of the field:

$$(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}-m)\psi=0$$

Main physics lies in gamma matrices:

$$\{\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}\} = \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu} = 2\eta^{\mu\nu}1$$

 From quantization, particles created have half-integer spin and obey Fermi-Dirac Stats, called Fermions!