量子场论 |

第十八课 QED计算技巧(二)

课件下载 https://github.com/zqhuang/SYSU_QFTI

γ 矩阵的迹

这节课我们尝试来完成Compton散射的散射振幅的计算,为此我们先回顾下之前学过的有用的结论。

奇数个不包含γ⁵的γ矩阵的乘积的迹为零

$$\operatorname{Tr}\left(\psi_1\psi_2\right)=4u_1u_2$$

$$\operatorname{Tr} \left(\psi_1 \psi_2 \psi_3 \psi_4 \right) = 4(u_1 u_2)(u_3 u_4) - 4(u_1 u_3)(u_2 u_4) + 4(u_1 u_4)(u_2 u_3)$$



带形式下标的γ矩阵的性质

默认重复指标求和:

$$\begin{split} \gamma^{\mu}\gamma_{\mu} &= 4 \\ \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma_{\mu} &= -2\gamma^{\nu} \\ \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\beta}\gamma_{\mu} &= 4g^{\alpha\beta} \\ \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\beta}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma_{\mu} &= -2\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\beta}\gamma^{\alpha} \end{split}$$

更常用的是这些式子的推论:

$$egin{aligned} \gamma^{\mu} A \gamma_{\mu} &= -2 A \ \\ \gamma^{\mu} A B \gamma^{eta} \gamma_{\mu} &= 4 A B \ \\ \gamma^{\mu} A B \mathcal{C} \gamma_{\mu} &= -2 \mathcal{C} B A \end{aligned}$$

此外对只含 γ 矩阵乘积的等式,只要保持乘积的顺序不变,张量的指标升降规则仍然适用。例如

$$\{\gamma_{\mu}, \gamma_{\nu}\} = 2g_{\mu\nu}$$

 $\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{\nu}\gamma^{\mu} = -2\gamma_{\nu}$
 $\gamma_{\mu}\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma_{\beta}\gamma^{\mu} = 4\delta^{\alpha}_{\beta}$



Dirac费米子的自旋求和

$$\sum_{\text{spins}} u_p \bar{u}_p = \frac{p + m}{2\omega}$$

$$\sum_{\text{spins}} v_{-p} \bar{v}_{-p} = \frac{\not p - m}{2\omega}$$

Dirac费米子的四维动量的性质

设Dirac费米子的质量为m,四维动量为p,则有

$$p^2 = m^2$$

由此可推出

光子的四维动量的性质

设光子四维动量为k,则有

$$k^2 = 0$$

由此可推出

$$k^2 = 0$$

$$\not\!k \gamma^\mu \not\!k = 2 k^\mu \not\!k$$

我们把入射电子和光子的四维动量记为p, k, 出射电子和光子的四维动量记为p', k'

$$\begin{split} \left|\mathcal{M}\right|^2 &= \frac{q^4}{16\omega_{\gamma}\omega_{\gamma}'} \sum_{\mathrm{spins}} (\mathbf{e}_{k'})_{\mu} (\mathbf{e}_{k}^*)_{\alpha} (\mathbf{e}_{k})_{\beta} \\ &\times \left(\bar{u}_{\rho'} \left(\gamma^{\mu} \frac{i}{\not p + \not k - m} \gamma^{\nu} + \gamma^{\nu} \frac{i}{\not p - \not k' - m} \gamma^{\mu} \right) u_{\rho} \right)^{\dagger} \\ &\times \left(\bar{u}_{\rho'} \left(\gamma^{\alpha} \frac{i}{\not p + \not k - m} \gamma^{\beta} + \gamma^{\beta} \frac{i}{\not p - \not k' - m} \gamma^{\alpha} \right) u_{\rho} \right) \\ &= \frac{q^4}{16\omega_{\gamma}\omega_{\gamma}'} \sum_{\mathrm{spins}} (-g_{\alpha\mu}) (-g_{\nu\beta}) \left(\bar{u}_{\rho'} \left(\gamma^{\mu} \frac{i}{\not p + \not k - m} \gamma^{\nu} + \gamma^{\nu} \frac{i}{\not p - \not k' - m} \gamma^{\mu} \right) u_{\rho} \right)^{\dagger} \\ &\times \left(\bar{u}_{\rho'} \left(\gamma^{\alpha} \frac{i}{\not p + \not k - m} \gamma^{\beta} + \gamma^{\beta} \frac{i}{\not p - \not k' - m} \gamma^{\alpha} \right) u_{\rho} \right) \end{split}$$

利用 $(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} = \gamma^{0} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{0}$,以及 1×1 矩阵的迹等于自身,上式可写成

$$\begin{split} |\mathcal{M}|^2 &= \frac{q^4}{16\omega_{\gamma}\omega_{\gamma}'} \sum_{\mathrm{spins}} \bar{u}_p \left(\gamma^{\nu} \frac{1}{\not p + \not k - m} \gamma^{\mu} + \gamma^{\mu} \frac{1}{\not p - \not k' - m} \gamma^{\nu} \right) u_{p'} \\ &\times \bar{u}_{p'} \left(\gamma_{\mu} \frac{1}{\not p + \not k - m} \gamma_{\nu} + \gamma_{\nu} \frac{1}{\not p - \not k' - m} \gamma_{\mu} \right) u_p \\ &= \frac{q^4}{16\omega_{\gamma}\omega_{\gamma}'} \sum_{\mathrm{spins}} \mathrm{Tr} \left[\bar{u}_p \left(\gamma^{\nu} \frac{1}{\not p + \not k - m} \gamma^{\mu} + \gamma^{\mu} \frac{1}{\not p - \not k' - m} \gamma^{\nu} \right) u_{p'} \right. \\ &\times \bar{u}_{p'} \left(\gamma_{\mu} \frac{1}{\not p + \not k - m} \gamma_{\nu} + \gamma_{\nu} \frac{1}{\not p - \not k' - m} \gamma_{\mu} \right) u_p \right] \\ &= \frac{q^4}{16\omega_{\gamma}\omega_{\gamma}'} \sum_{\mathrm{spins}} \mathrm{Tr} \left[u_p \bar{u}_p \left(\gamma^{\nu} \frac{1}{\not p + \not k - m} \gamma^{\mu} + \gamma^{\mu} \frac{1}{\not p - \not k' - m} \gamma^{\nu} \right) u_{p'} \bar{u}_{p'} \right. \\ &\times \left. \left(\gamma_{\mu} \frac{1}{\not p + \not k - m} \gamma_{\nu} + \gamma_{\nu} \frac{1}{\not p - \not k' - m} \gamma_{\mu} \right) \right] \end{split}$$

利用 $u\bar{u}$ 的自旋求和性质,得到

$$|\mathcal{M}|^2 = rac{q^4}{64\omega_\gamma\omega_\gamma'\omega_e\omega_e'}K$$

其中

$$K = \operatorname{Tr}\left[\left(\not\!p+m\right)\left(\gamma^{\nu}\frac{1}{\not\!p+\not\!k-m}\gamma^{\mu}+\gamma^{\mu}\frac{1}{\not\!p-\not\!k'-m}\gamma^{\nu}\right)\left(\not\!p'+m\right)\right.$$

$$\times\left(\gamma_{\mu}\frac{1}{\not\!p+\not\!k-m}\gamma_{\nu}+\gamma_{\nu}\frac{1}{\not\!p-\not\!k'-m}\gamma_{\mu}\right)\right]$$

利用 $A^2 = A^2$, 以及 $p^2 = p'^2 = m^2$, $k^2 = k'^2 = 0$, Feynman符号在分母的 项可以化简为

$$\frac{1}{\not p + \not k - m} = \frac{\not p + \not k + m}{(p + k)^2 - m^2} = \frac{\not p + \not k + m}{2pk}$$
$$\frac{1}{\not p - \not k' - m} = \frac{\not p - \not k' + m}{(p - k')^2 - m^2} = -\frac{\not p - \not k' + m}{2pk'}$$

得到

$$K = \operatorname{Tr}\left[\left(\not p + m\right)\left(\gamma^{\nu}\frac{\not p + \not k + m}{2pk}\gamma^{\mu} - \gamma^{\mu}\frac{\not p - \not k' + m}{2pk'}\gamma^{\nu}\right)\left(\not p' + m\right)\right]$$

$$\times \left(\gamma_{\mu}\frac{\not p + \not k + m}{2pk}\gamma_{\nu} - \gamma_{\nu}\frac{\not p - \not k' + m}{2pk'}\gamma_{\mu}\right)\right]$$



然后利用Dirac费米子的四维动量的性质,得到

$$K = \operatorname{Tr}\left[\left(\not p + m\right)\left(\frac{\gamma^{\nu}\not k\gamma^{\mu} + 2\gamma^{\mu}p^{\nu}}{2pk} + \frac{\gamma^{\mu}\not k'\gamma^{\nu} - 2\gamma^{\nu}p^{\mu}}{2pk'}\right)\left(\not p' + m\right)\right]$$

$$\times \left(\gamma_{\mu}\frac{\not p + \not k + m}{2pk}\gamma_{\nu} - \gamma_{\nu}\frac{\not p - \not k' + m}{2pk'}\gamma_{\mu}\right)\right]$$

把(p+m)轮换到最后,再次利用Dirac费米子的四维动量的性质

$$K = \operatorname{Tr}\left[\left(\frac{\gamma^{\nu} \cancel{k} \gamma^{\mu} + 2\gamma^{\mu} p^{\nu}}{2pk} + \frac{\gamma^{\mu} \cancel{k}' \gamma^{\nu} - 2\gamma^{\nu} p^{\mu}}{2pk'}\right) (\cancel{p}' + m)\right]$$

$$\times \left(\frac{\gamma_{\mu} \cancel{k} \gamma_{\nu} + 2\gamma_{\mu} p_{\nu}}{2pk} + \frac{\gamma_{\nu} \cancel{k}' \gamma_{\mu} - 2\gamma_{\nu} p_{\mu}}{2pk'}\right) (\cancel{p} + m)\right]$$

把K展成四项:
$$K = \frac{K_1}{4(pk)^2} + \frac{K_2}{4(pk)(pk')} + \frac{K_3}{4(pk)(pk')} + \frac{K_4}{4(pk')^2}$$
 其中
$$K_1 = \operatorname{Tr}\left[(\gamma^{\nu} k \gamma^{\mu} + 2\gamma^{\mu} p^{\nu})(p' + m)(\gamma_{\mu} k \gamma_{\nu} + 2\gamma_{\mu} p_{\nu})(p + m)\right]$$

$$K_2 = \operatorname{Tr}\left[(\gamma^{\nu} k \gamma^{\mu} + 2\gamma^{\mu} p^{\nu})(p' + m)(\gamma_{\nu} k' \gamma_{\mu} - 2\gamma_{\nu} p_{\mu})(p + m)\right]$$

$$K_3 = \operatorname{Tr}\left[(\gamma^{\mu} k' \gamma^{\nu} - 2\gamma^{\nu} p^{\mu})(p' + m)(\gamma_{\mu} k \gamma_{\nu} + 2\gamma_{\mu} p_{\nu})(p + m)\right]$$

$$K_4 = \operatorname{Tr}\left[(\gamma^{\mu} k' \gamma^{\nu} - 2\gamma^{\nu} p^{\mu})(p' + m)(\gamma_{\nu} k' \gamma_{\mu} - 2\gamma_{\nu} p_{\mu})(p + m)\right]$$

计算 K_1

把 K_1 展开,因为是求迹运算,只须保留偶次项。

$$\begin{split} &K_{1} &= \operatorname{Tr}\left[\left(\gamma^{\nu}k\gamma^{\mu} + 2\gamma^{\mu}\rho^{\nu}\right)(p' + m)(\gamma_{\mu}k\gamma_{\nu} + 2\gamma_{\mu}\rho_{\nu})(p + m)\right] \\ &= \operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\nu}k\gamma^{\mu}p'\gamma_{\mu}k\gamma_{\nu}p\right) + m^{2}\operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\nu}k\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_{\mu}k\gamma_{\nu}\right) + 4m^{2}\operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\mu}p'\gamma_{\mu}p\right) + 4m^{4}\operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_{\mu}\right) \\ &+ 2\operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\nu}k\gamma^{\mu}p'\gamma_{\mu}\rho_{\nu}p\right) + 2m^{2}\operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\nu}k\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_{\mu}\rho_{\nu}\right) + 2\operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\mu}p^{\nu}p'\gamma_{\mu}k\gamma_{\nu}p\right) + 2m^{2}\operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\mu}\rho^{\nu}\gamma_{\mu}k\gamma_{\nu}\right) \\ &= -2\operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\nu}kp'k\gamma_{\nu}p\right) - 8m^{2}\operatorname{Tr}\left(p'p\right) + 64m^{4} \\ &- 4\operatorname{Tr}\left(pkp'p\right) + 8m^{2}\operatorname{Tr}\left(pk\right) - 4\operatorname{Tr}\left(p'kpp\right) + 8m^{2}\operatorname{Tr}\left(kp\right) \\ &= 4\operatorname{Tr}\left(kp'kp\right) - 32m^{2}(pp') + 64m^{4} - 4m^{2}\operatorname{Tr}\left(kp'\right) + 16m^{2}\operatorname{Tr}\left(pk\right) - 4m^{2}\operatorname{Tr}\left(p'k\right) \\ &= 32(pk)(p'k) - 32m^{2}(pp') + 64m^{4} + 64m^{2}(pk) - 32m^{2}(p'k) \\ &= 32(pk)(p'k) + 32m^{4} + 32m^{2}(pk) \end{split}$$

计算K4

只要把k和-k'互换即得到 K_4

$$K_4 = 32(pk')(p'k') + 32m^4 - 32m^2(pk')$$

计算 K_2

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{K}_{2} &= & \operatorname{Tr}\left[(\gamma^{\nu} \not k \gamma^{\mu} + 2 \gamma^{\mu} \rho^{\nu}) (\rho' + m) (\gamma_{\nu} \not k' \gamma_{\mu} - 2 \gamma_{\nu} \rho_{\mu}) (\rho + m) \right] \\ &= & \operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\nu} \not k \gamma^{\mu} \not \rho' \gamma_{\nu} \not k' \gamma_{\mu} \not \rho \right) + m^{2} \operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\nu} \not k \gamma^{\mu} \gamma_{\nu} \not k' \gamma_{\mu} \right) - 4 \operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\mu} \rho^{\nu} \not \rho' \gamma_{\nu} \rho_{\mu} \not \rho \right) - 4 m^{2} \operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\mu} \rho^{\nu} \gamma_{\nu} \rho_{\mu} \right) \\ &- 2 \operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\nu} \not k \gamma^{\mu} \not \rho' \gamma_{\nu} \rho_{\mu} \not \rho \right) - 2 m^{2} \operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\nu} \not k \gamma^{\mu} \gamma_{\nu} \rho_{\mu} \right) + 2 \operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\mu} \rho^{\nu} \not \rho' \gamma_{\nu} \not k' \gamma_{\mu} \not \rho \right) + 2 m^{2} \operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\mu} \rho^{\nu} \gamma_{\nu} \not k' \gamma_{\mu} \right) \\ &= & - 2 \operatorname{Tr}\left(\not \rho' \gamma^{\mu} \not k \not k' \gamma_{\mu} \not \rho \right) + 4 m^{2} \operatorname{Tr}\left(k^{\mu} \not k' \gamma_{\mu} \right) - 4 \operatorname{Tr}\left(\not \rho \not \rho' \not \rho \right) - 4 m^{2} \operatorname{Tr}\left(\not \rho^{2} \right) \\ &+ 4 \operatorname{Tr}\left(\not \rho' \gamma^{\mu} \not k \rho_{\mu} \not \rho \right) - 8 m^{2} \operatorname{Tr}\left(k^{\mu} \rho_{\mu} \right) + 2 \operatorname{Tr}\left(\gamma^{\mu} \not \rho' \not \rho \not k' \gamma_{\mu} \not \rho \right) + 8 m^{2} \operatorname{Tr}\left(\not \rho \not k' \right) \\ &= & - 8 (kk') \operatorname{Tr}\left(\not \rho' \not \rho \right) + 4 m^{2} \operatorname{Tr}\left(\not k' \not k \right) - 4 m^{2} \operatorname{Tr}\left(\not \rho \not \rho' \right) - 16 m^{4} \\ &+ 4 \operatorname{Tr}\left(\not \rho' \not \rho \not k \not \rho \right) - 32 m^{2} (\rho k) - 4 \operatorname{Tr}\left(\not k' \not \rho \not \rho' \not \rho \right) + 32 m^{2} (\rho k') \\ &= & - 32 (kk') (\rho p') + 16 m^{2} (\rho k') - 16 m^{2} (\rho p') - 16 m^{4} \\ &+ 32 (\rho p') (\rho k) - 32 (kk') (\rho p') - 32 (\rho p') (\rho k') - 32 m^{4} - 16 m^{2} (\rho k') + 16 m^{2} (\rho k') \\ &= & - 32 m^{4} - 16 m^{2} (\rho k) + 16 m^{2} (\rho k') \end{aligned}$$



计算 K_3

同样,在 K_2 的结果中把k和-k'互换即得到 K_3

$$K_3 = -32m^4 + 16m^2(pk') - 16m^2(pk) = K_2$$

总和

最后总和为

$$K = 8\left[\frac{pk'}{pk} + \frac{pk}{pk'} + 2m^2\left(\frac{1}{pk} - \frac{1}{pk'}\right) + m^4\left(\frac{1}{pk} - \frac{1}{pk'}\right)^2\right]$$

即

$$|\mathcal{M}|^2 = \frac{q^4}{8\omega_p\omega_p'\omega_k\omega_k'}\left[\frac{pk'}{pk} + \frac{pk}{pk'} + 2m^2\left(\frac{1}{pk} - \frac{1}{pk'}\right) + m^4\left(\frac{1}{pk} - \frac{1}{pk'}\right)^2\right]$$

