量子场论

第 8 章 量子电动力学 8.1 节和 8.2 节

余钊焕

中山大学物理学院

https://yzhxxzxy.github.io



更新日期: 2025年6月16日



第8章 量子电动力学

QED

00

- omple 除了中微子之外,基本费米子都携带电荷,参与电磁相互作用
- igoplus 下表列出基本费米子 f 的电菏和质量,其中 Q_f 是以 e 为单位的正费米子电荷

标准模型中的基本费米子

费米子 ƒ	带电轻子 e, μ, au	中微子 $ u_e, u_\mu, u_ au$	下型夸克 d, s, b	上型夸克 u,c,t
电荷 Q_f	-1	0	-1/3	2/3
	$m_e=0.5110~{ m MeV}$	$m_{\nu_e} = 0$	$m_d=4.70~{ m MeV}$	$m_u=2.16~{ m MeV}$
质量 m_f	$m_{\mu}=105.7~{ m MeV}$	$m_{\nu_{\mu}} = 0$	$m_s=93.5~{ m MeV}$	$m_c=1.27~{\rm GeV}$
	$m_{ au}=1.777~{ m GeV}$	$m_{\nu_{\tau}} = 0$	$m_b = 4.18 \; \mathrm{GeV}$	$m_t = 172.6 \text{ GeV}$

- igoplus 带电轻子的正粒子带负电,记作 e^- 、 μ^- 、 τ^- ;反粒子带正电,记作 e^+ 、 μ^+ 、 τ^+
- igglion 表中 (d,u,s) 、c 、b 夸克的质量分别是能标 $\mu=2$ GeV 、 m_c 、 m_b 处的 $\overline{
 m MS}$ 质量
- 标准模型中 3 代中微子都没有质量,但 1998 年实验发现中微子振荡,表明中微子具有质量,所以需要扩充标准模型才能正确描述中微子物理

量子电动力学 (QED)

QED

0.0

- \forall 电荷是电磁相互作用的 \bar{u} ,单位电荷量 e 表征电磁相互作用的强度
- 🧡 光子是传递电磁相互作用的媒介粒子
- ⋛ 描述带电粒子如何参与电磁相互作用的量子场理论称为量子电动力学 (quantum electrodynamics) ,简称 QED,它是标准模型的一个组成部分
- ♥ QED 于 20 世纪中叶由朝永振一郎、Julian Schwinger、Richard Feynman 和 Freeman Dyson 建立起来,是第一个自洽的相对论性量子场论



朝永振一郎 (1906-1979)



Julian Schwinger (1918–1994)



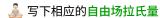
Richard Feynman (1918–1988)



Freeman Dyson (1923–2020)

8.1 节 U(1) 规范对称性与 QED

lacksquare 记 f 为标准模型中某种带电的基本费米子,它对应于一个 Dirac 旋量场 $\psi_f(x)$



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{free}}(x) = i\bar{\psi}_f(x)\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\psi_f(x) - \frac{m_f\bar{\psi}_f(x)\psi_f(x)}{m_f\bar{\psi}_f(x)\psi_f(x)}$$

 $lap{1}{m} m_f$ 是费米子 f 的<mark>质量</mark>

lacksquare 如 5.5.3 小节所述, $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{free}}$ 具有 $\mathrm{U}(1)$ 整体对称性

8.1 节 U(1) 规范对称性与 QED

- lacksquare 记 f 为标准模型中某种带电的基本费米子,它对应于一个 Dirac 旋量场 $\psi_f(x)$
- 🍶 写下相应的自由场拉氏量

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{free}}(x) = i\bar{\psi}_f(x)\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\psi_f(x) - \frac{m_f\bar{\psi}_f(x)\psi_f(x)}{m_f\bar{\psi}_f(x)\psi_f(x)}$$

- λ 如 5.5.3 小节所述, $\mathcal{L}_{\text{free}}$ 具有 $\mathrm{U}(1)$ 整体对称性

$$\psi_f'(x) = e^{i\mathbf{Q}_f\theta}\psi_f(x)$$

- $ightharpoonup Q_f$ 是正费米子 f 的电荷,也看成是场 $\psi_f(x)$ 的电荷; θ 是连续变换参数
- $\stackrel{\checkmark}{\clubsuit}$ 从而, $\bar{\psi}'_f(x) = \bar{\psi}_f(x) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}Q_f\theta}$,拉氏量不变:

$$\mathcal{L}'_{\text{free}} = i\bar{\psi}'_f \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi'_f - m_f \bar{\psi}'_f \psi'_f = i\bar{\psi}_f \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi_f - m_f \bar{\psi}_f \psi_f = \mathcal{L}_{\text{free}}$$

√ 根据 Noether 定理,电荷守恒定律成立

U(1) 规范变换

lacktriangle 将变换参数 heta 改为依赖于 x^μ 的 Lorentz 标量函数 heta(x) ,就变成 ${f U(1)}$ 规范变换

$$\left[\psi_f'(x) = e^{iQ_f \theta(x)} \psi_f(x) \right]$$

曲于 $\partial_{\mu}\psi'_{f}(x) = e^{iQ_{f}\theta(x)}\partial_{\mu}\psi_{f}(x) + iQ_{f}\partial_{\mu}\theta(x)e^{iQ_{f}\theta(x)}\psi_{f}(x)$

rightharpoons 不会得到 $\mathcal{L}'_{free} = \mathcal{L}_{free}$,故**不存在**相应的对称性

 $\begin{tabular}{c} & \begin{tabular}{c} & \begin$

U(1) 规范变换

lacktriangle 将变换参数 heta 改为依赖于 x^μ 的 Lorentz 标量函数 heta(x) ,就变成 $\mathbf{U(1)}$ 规范变换

$$\left[\psi_f'(x) = e^{iQ_f \theta(x)} \psi_f(x) \right]$$

曲于 $\partial_{\mu}\psi'_{f}(x) = e^{iQ_{f}\theta(x)}\partial_{\mu}\psi_{f}(x) + iQ_{f}\partial_{\mu}\theta(x)e^{iQ_{f}\theta(x)}\psi_{f}(x)$

rightharpoons 不会得到 $\mathcal{L}'_{free} = \mathcal{L}_{free}$,故**不存在**相应的对称性

igwedge原因是 $\partial_\mu \psi_f'(x)$ 包含正比于 $\partial_\mu \theta(x)$ 的第二项,导致 $\partial_\mu \psi_f'(x) \neq \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i} Q_f \theta(x)} \partial_\mu \psi_f(x)$

 $extbf{N}$ 为了得到对称性,将作用在 $\psi_f(x)$ 上的 ∂_μ 替换为协变导数 (covariant derivative)

$$\left[D_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} + \mathrm{i} Q_f e A_{\mu}(x) \right]$$

 $black A_{\mu}(x)$ 是电磁场,e 是单位电荷量

 $orm{3}{\circ}$ 要求在 $\psi_f(x)$ 作 $\mathbf{U}(\mathbf{1})$ 规范变换的同时,电磁场 $A_{\mu}(x)$ 作规范变换

$$A'_{\mu}(x) = A_{\mu}(x) - \frac{1}{e} \partial_{\mu} \theta(x)$$

 $\c \lambda$ 4.4.2 小节中用到的规范变换函数 $\chi(x)$ 与 heta(x) 的关系为 $heta(x) = -e\chi(x)$

U(1) 规范对称性

② 这样一来, $D_{\mu}\psi_f(x)$ 的变换形式就与 $\psi_f(x)$ 相同:

$$\begin{split} [D_{\mu}\psi_f(x)]' &= \partial_{\mu}\psi_f'(x) + \mathrm{i}Q_f e A_{\mu}'(x)\psi_f'(x) \\ &= \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}Q_f\theta(x)}\partial_{\mu}\psi_f(x) + \mathrm{i}Q_f\partial_{\mu}\theta(x)\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}Q_f\theta(x)}\psi_f(x) \\ &+ \mathrm{i}Q_f e \left[A_{\mu}(x) - \frac{1}{e}\partial_{\mu}\theta(x)\right]\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}Q_f\theta(x)}\psi_f(x) \\ &= \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}Q_f\theta(x)}[\partial_{\mu} + \mathrm{i}Q_f e A_{\mu}(x)]\psi_f(x) = \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}Q_f\theta(x)}D_{\mu}\psi_f(x) \end{split}$$

大 只要将拉氏量修改为 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{gauge}} = \mathrm{i} \bar{\psi}_f(x) \gamma^\mu D_\mu \psi_f(x) - m_f \bar{\psi}_f(x) \psi_f(x)$

深 那么,同时让 $\psi_f(x)$ 作 U(1) 规范变换 $\psi_f'(x) = \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}Q_f\theta(x)}\psi_f(x)$ 、 $A_\mu(x)$ 作规范变换 $A'_\mu(x) = A_\mu(x) - e^{-1}\partial_\mu\theta(x)$ 会使得 $\mathcal{L}'_{\mathrm{gauge}} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{gauge}}$

U(1) 规范对称性

 \bigcirc 这样一来, $D_{\mu}\psi_f(x)$ 的变换形式就与 $\psi_f(x)$ 相同:

$$\begin{split} [D_{\mu}\psi_{f}(x)]' &= \partial_{\mu}\psi_{f}'(x) + \mathrm{i}Q_{f}eA_{\mu}'(x)\psi_{f}'(x) \\ &= \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}Q_{f}\theta(x)}\partial_{\mu}\psi_{f}(x) + \mathrm{i}Q_{f}\partial_{\mu}\theta(x)\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}Q_{f}\theta(x)}\psi_{f}(x) \\ &+ \mathrm{i}Q_{f}e\left[A_{\mu}(x) - \frac{1}{e}\partial_{\mu}\theta(x)\right]\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}Q_{f}\theta(x)}\psi_{f}(x) \\ &= \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}Q_{f}\theta(x)}[\partial_{\mu} + \mathrm{i}Q_{f}eA_{\mu}(x)]\psi_{f}(x) = \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}Q_{f}\theta(x)}D_{\mu}\psi_{f}(x) \end{split}$$

$$igcept$$
 只要将拉氏量修改为 $igg(\mathcal{L}_{ ext{gauge}} = \mathrm{i}ar{\psi}_f(x)\gamma^\mu D_\mu \psi_f(x) - m_far{\psi}_f(x)\psi_f(x)$

深 那么,同时让 $\psi_f(x)$ 作 $\mathbf{U}(1)$ 规范变换 $\psi'_f(x) = e^{iQ_f\theta(x)}\psi_f(x)$ 、 $A_\mu(x)$ 作规范 变换 $A'_{\mu}(x) = A_{\mu}(x) - e^{-1} \partial_{\mu} \theta(x)$ 会使得 $\mathcal{L}'_{\text{gauge}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{gauge}}$

🏂 这种对称性称为 U(1) 规范对称性

 $\stackrel{\textbf{3}}{\&}$ 4.4.2 小节表明,当电磁场 $A_{\mu}(x)$ 作规范变换时,场强张量 $F_{\mu\nu}=\partial_{\mu}A_{
u}-\partial_{
u}A_{
u}$ 不变,因此<mark>动能项 $-F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}/4$ </mark> 是规范对称性所<mark>允许</mark>的

2a 但是,质量项 $m^2A_\mu A^\mu/2$ 不满足规范对称性,即规范对称性禁止光子具有质量

第8章 量子电动力学

QED 拉氏量

● 现在写下量子电动力学的拉氏量,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}} = \sum_{f} (i\bar{\psi}_{f} \gamma^{\mu} D_{\mu} \psi_{f} - m_{f} \bar{\psi}_{f} \psi_{f}) - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}, \quad f = e, \, \mu, \, \tau, \, d_{i}, \, s_{i}, \, b_{i}, \, u_{i}, \, c_{i}, \, t_{i}$$

i=1,2,3 是夸克的颜色指标,同味异色的夸克具有相同的质量和电荷

** \mathcal{L}_{QED} 具有 U(1) 规范对称性,因此称 QED 是 U(1) 规范理论 (gauge theory), 电磁场是 U(1) 规范场 (gauge field),光子是规范玻色子 (gauge boson)

QED 拉氏量

€ 现在写下量子电动力学的拉氏量,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}} = \sum_{f} (i\bar{\psi}_{f} \gamma^{\mu} D_{\mu} \psi_{f} - m_{f} \bar{\psi}_{f} \psi_{f}) - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}, \quad f = e, \, \mu, \, \tau, \, d_{i}, \, s_{i}, \, b_{i}, \, u_{i}, \, c_{i}, \, t_{i}$$

i=1,2,3 是夸克的颜色指标,同味异色的夸克具有相同的质量和电荷

 \mathcal{L}_{QED} 具有 U(1) 规范对称性,因此称 QED 是 U(1) 规范理论 (gauge theory), 电磁场是 U(1) 规范场 (gauge field),光子是规范玻色子 (gauge boson)

- $blacksymbol{
 black}{} \mathcal{L}_{ ext{QED}}$ 包含场的动能项和质量项
- hicksimes 将协变导数 $D_{\mu}=\partial_{\mu}+\mathrm{i}Q_f e A_{\mu}(x)$ 展开,发现 $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{QED}}$ 还包含相互作用项

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm int} = -\sum_{f} Q_f e A_\mu \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^\mu \psi_f$$

- 5 这样的相互作用称为规范相互作用,而单位电荷量 e 是一个规范耦合常数

电磁流和 Maxwell 方程

- \bigcirc 容易看出, \mathcal{L}_{QED} 也具有 $\mathrm{U}(1)$ 整体对称性
- ☆ 类似于 5.5.3 小节的做法,根据 Noether 定理将相应守恒流定义成

$$J_{\rm EM}^{\mu} = \sum_{f} Q_f e \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^{\mu} \psi_f$$

- $ightharpoonup J_{
 m EM}^{\mu}$ 称为电磁流 (electromagnetic current) ,满足电磁流守恒方程 $\partial_{\mu}J_{
 m EM}^{\mu}=0$
- $m{\ell}$ 可见,QED 相互作用拉氏量具有 $m{\hat{n}}$ 耦合形式 $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{int}} = -A_{\mu}J_{\scriptscriptstyle\mathrm{FM}}^{\mu}$

电磁流和 Maxwell 方程

- \bigcirc 容易看出, $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{QED}}$ 也具有 $\mathrm{U}(1)$ 整体对称性
- ☆ 类似于 5.5.3 小节的做法,根据 Noether 定理将相应守恒流定义成

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} J_{\rm EM}^{\mu} = \sum_f Q_f e \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^{\mu} \psi_f \end{array}\right]$$

- $ightharpoonup J_{
 m EM}^{\mu}$ 称为电磁流 (electromagnetic current) ,满足电磁流守恒方程 $\partial_{\mu}J_{
 m EM}^{\mu}=0$
- \red{eta} 可见, $extstyle{\mathsf{QED}}$ 相互作用拉氏量具有流耦合形式 $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{int}} = -A_{\mu}J_{\mathrm{EM}}^{\mu}$
- ⇒ 求导得 $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu})} = -F^{\mu\nu}$, $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial A_{\nu}} = -J_{\text{EM}}^{\nu}$
- ightharpoons Euler-Lagrange 方程给出 $0=\partial_{\mu}rac{\partial\mathcal{L}_{ ext{QED}}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}A_{
 u})}-rac{\partial\mathcal{L}_{ ext{QED}}}{\partial A_{
 u}}=-\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu
 u}+J^{
 u}_{ ext{EM}}$
- 🔪 故电磁场的经典运动方程为

$$\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} = J^{\nu}_{\rm EM}$$

● 这是有源的 Maxwell 方程,源为带电费米子的电磁流

费米子场经典运动方程

) 求导得 $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu}\psi_{f})} = i\bar{\psi}_{f}\gamma^{\mu}$, $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial \psi_{f}} = -m_{f}\bar{\psi}_{f} - Q_{f}eA_{\mu}\bar{\psi}_{f}\gamma^{\mu}$, Euler-Lagrange

方程给出
$$0 = \partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \psi_f)} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial \psi_f} = i(\partial_{\mu} \bar{\psi}_f) \gamma^{\mu} + m_f \bar{\psi}_f + Q_f e A_{\mu} \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^{\mu}$$

- **②** 取厄米共轭,利用 $(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger}\gamma^{0} = \gamma^{0}\gamma^{\mu}$,有
- $0 = -\mathrm{i}(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \gamma^{0} \partial_{\mu} \psi_{f} + m_{f} \gamma^{0} \psi_{f} + Q_{f} e A_{\mu} (\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \gamma^{0} \psi_{f} = -\gamma^{0} (\mathrm{i} \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} m_{f} Q_{f} e A_{\mu} \gamma^{\mu}) \psi_{f}$
- \bigcirc 于是推出费米子场 ψ_f 的经典运动方程 $\boxed{(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu m_f)\psi_f = 0}$
- $igcolone{igcolone}$ 这个方程只是将 Dirac 方程中的普通导数替换成协变导数 $D_\mu = \partial_\mu + \mathrm{i} Q_f e A_\mu$

量子电动力学

费米子场经典运动方程

)求导得 $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{QED}}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu}\psi_f)} = \mathrm{i}\bar{\psi}_f\gamma^{\mu}$, $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{QED}}}{\partial \psi_f} = -m_f\bar{\psi}_f - Q_feA_{\mu}\bar{\psi}_f\gamma^{\mu}$, Euler-Lagrange

方程给出
$$0 = \partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \psi_f)} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial \psi_f} = i(\partial_{\mu} \bar{\psi}_f) \gamma^{\mu} + m_f \bar{\psi}_f + Q_f e A_{\mu} \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^{\mu}$$

- **②** 取厄米共轭,利用 $(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger}\gamma^{0} = \gamma^{0}\gamma^{\mu}$,有
- $0 = -\mathrm{i}(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \gamma^{0} \partial_{\mu} \psi_{f} + m_{f} \gamma^{0} \psi_{f} + Q_{f} e A_{\mu} (\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \gamma^{0} \psi_{f} = -\gamma^{0} (\mathrm{i} \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} m_{f} Q_{f} e A_{\mu} \gamma^{\mu}) \psi_{f}$
- \bigcirc 于是推出费米子场 ψ_f 的经典运动方程 $\boxed{(\mathrm{i}\gamma^\mu D_\mu m_f)\psi_f = 0}$
- $iggle{iggle}$ 这个方程只是将 Dirac 方程中的普通导数替换成协变导数 $D_{\mu}=\partial_{\mu}+\mathrm{i}Q_feA_{\mu}$
- 对运动方程左乘 $(i\gamma^{\nu}D_{\nu}+m_f)$,得

$$0 = (i\gamma^{\nu}D_{\nu} + m_{f})(i\gamma^{\mu}D_{\mu} - m_{f})\psi_{f} = (-\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}D_{\nu}D_{\mu} - m_{f}^{2})\psi_{f} = -(\cancel{D}^{2} + m_{f}^{2})\psi_{f}$$

$$\cancel{D}^{2} = \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}D_{\mu}D_{\nu} = \frac{1}{2}(\{\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}\} + [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}])D_{\mu}D_{\nu}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2g^{\mu\nu} + [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}])D_{\mu}D_{\nu} = \cancel{D}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}[\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}]D_{\mu}D_{\nu}$$

协变导数的对易子

🌗 调整 Lorentz 指标,得

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{2} [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] D_{\mu} D_{\nu} &= \frac{1}{4} ([\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] D_{\mu} D_{\nu} + [\gamma^{\nu}, \gamma^{\mu}] D_{\nu} D_{\mu}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} ([\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] D_{\mu} D_{\nu} - [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] D_{\nu} D_{\mu}) = \frac{1}{4} [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] [D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}] \end{split}$$

协变导数的对易子

🌗 调整 Lorentz 指标,得

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{2} [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] D_{\mu} D_{\nu} &= \frac{1}{4} ([\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] D_{\mu} D_{\nu} + [\gamma^{\nu}, \gamma^{\mu}] D_{\nu} D_{\mu}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} ([\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] D_{\mu} D_{\nu} - [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] D_{\nu} D_{\mu}) = \frac{1}{4} [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] [D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}] \end{split}$$

- $\widehat{\ }$ 对 ψ_f 连续作用两次协变导数,得

$$D_{\mu}D_{\nu}\psi_{f} = (\partial_{\mu} + iQ_{f}eA_{\mu})(\partial_{\nu}\psi_{f} + iQ_{f}eA_{\nu}\psi_{f})$$
$$= \partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\psi_{f} + iQ_{f}e\partial_{\mu}(A_{\nu}\psi_{f}) + iQ_{f}eA_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\psi_{f} - Q_{f}^{2}e^{2}A_{\mu}A_{\nu}\psi_{f}$$

 $\stackrel{\frown}{\longrightarrow}$ 故 $[D_{\mu},D_{\nu}]$ 对 ψ_f 的作用为

$$\begin{split} [D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}] \psi_f &= D_{\mu} D_{\nu} \psi_f - D_{\nu} D_{\mu} \psi_f \\ &= \mathrm{i} Q_f e [\partial_{\mu} (A_{\nu} \psi_f) + A_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \psi_f - \partial_{\nu} (A_{\mu} \psi_f) - A_{\nu} \partial_{\mu} \psi_f] \\ &= \mathrm{i} Q_f e [(\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu}) \psi_f - (\partial_{\nu} A_{\mu}) \psi_f] = \mathrm{i} Q_f e F_{\mu\nu} \psi_f \end{split}$$

量子电动力学

ψ_f 的运动方程

 \blacksquare 由 ψ_f 场的任意性有

$$[D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}] = iQ_f e F_{\mu\nu}$$

 $\stackrel{\textstyle extstyle }{\sim}$ 也就是说,<mark>协变导数的对易子 $[D_\mu,D_
u]$ 实际上不包含对 ψ_f 的求导操作,而直接对应于<mark>场强张量 $F_{u
u}$ </mark></mark>

ψ_f 的运动方程

lacksquare 由 ψ_f 场的任意性有

$$[D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}] = \mathrm{i}Q_f e F_{\mu\nu}$$

 $\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\sim}$ 也就是说,<mark>协变导数的对易子</mark> $[D_{\mu},D_{\nu}]$ 实际上不包含对 ψ_f 的求导操作,而直接对应于<mark>场强张量</mark> $F_{\mu\nu}$

$$\rlap{\ \ } \rlap{\ }} = D^2 - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\,\sigma^{\mu\nu}[D_\mu,D_\nu]$$
 进一步化为

$$\not \! D^2 = D^2 + \frac{Q_f e}{2} F_{\mu\nu} \sigma^{\mu\nu}$$

 $\stackrel{\text{\tiny L}}{\sim}$ 于是, ψ_f 的运动方程 $(\cancel{D}^2 + m_f^2)\psi_f = 0$ 变成

$$\left(D^2 + m_f^2 + \frac{Q_f e}{2} F_{\mu\nu} \sigma^{\mu\nu}\right) \psi_f = 0$$

与自由 Dirac 旋量场满足的 Klein-Gordon 方程 $(\partial^2+m^2)\psi_f=0$ 相比,不仅普通导数替换成协变导数,还多出一个正比于 $F_{\mu\nu}\sigma^{\mu\nu}$ 的项

电子场的运动方程

由于 $F_{ij} = F^{ij} = -\varepsilon^{ijk} B^k$, $F_{0i} = -F^{0i} = E^i$, $\sigma^{ij} = 2S^{ij} = \varepsilon^{ijk} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^k \\ \sigma^k \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^{0i} = 2S^{0i} = i \begin{pmatrix} -\sigma^i \\ \sigma^i \end{pmatrix}$ $F_{\mu\nu}\sigma^{\mu\nu} = F_{ij}\sigma^{ij} + 2F_{0i}\sigma^{0i} = -\varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{ijl}B^k \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^l \\ \sigma^l \end{pmatrix} + 2iE^i \begin{pmatrix} -\sigma^i \\ \sigma^i \end{pmatrix}$ $= -2\delta^{kl} \begin{pmatrix} B^k\sigma^l \\ B^k\sigma^l \end{pmatrix} + 2\begin{pmatrix} -iE^i\sigma^i \\ iE^i\sigma^i \end{pmatrix} = -2\begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{B} + i\mathbf{E}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \\ (\mathbf{B} - i\mathbf{E}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \end{pmatrix}$

量子电动力学

电子场的运动方程

曲于 $F_{ij} = F^{ij} = -\varepsilon^{ijk} B^k$, $F_{0i} = -F^{0i} = E^i$, $\sigma^{ij} = 2S^{ij} = \varepsilon^{ijk} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^k \\ \sigma^k \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^{0i} = 2S^{0i} = \mathrm{i} \begin{pmatrix} -\sigma^i \\ \sigma^i \end{pmatrix}$ $F_{\mu\nu}\sigma^{\mu\nu} = F_{ij}\sigma^{ij} + 2F_{0i}\sigma^{0i} = -\varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{ijl}B^k \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^l \\ \sigma^l \end{pmatrix} + 2\mathrm{i}E^i \begin{pmatrix} -\sigma^i \\ \sigma^i \end{pmatrix}$ $= -2\delta^{kl} \begin{pmatrix} B^k\sigma^l \\ B^k\sigma^l \end{pmatrix} + 2\begin{pmatrix} -\mathrm{i}E^i\sigma^i \\ \mathrm{i}E^i\sigma^i \end{pmatrix} = -2\begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{B} + \mathrm{i}\,\mathbf{E}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \\ (\mathbf{B} - \mathrm{i}\,\mathbf{E}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \end{pmatrix}$

 \bigcirc 注意到 $Q_e = -1$,电子场 ψ_e 的运动方程化为

$$\left[(\partial_{\mu} - ieA_{\mu})^{2} + m_{e}^{2} + e \begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{B} + i\mathbf{E}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \\ (\mathbf{B} - i\mathbf{E}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \end{pmatrix} \right] \psi_{e} = 0$$

Schrödinger-Pauli 方程

 θ 电子场 $\psi_e(x)$ 的运动方程

$$\left[\left(\partial_{\mu} - \mathrm{i} e A_{\mu} \right)^2 + m_e^2 + e \begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{B} + \mathrm{i} \, \mathbf{E}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \\ & (\mathbf{B} - \mathrm{i} \, \mathbf{E}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \end{pmatrix} \right] \psi_e = 0$$

在非相对论近似下对应于量子力学里的 Schrödinger-Pauli 方程

$$\mathrm{i}\,\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\,|\Psi\rangle = \left[\frac{1}{2m_e}(-\mathrm{i}\nabla + e\mathbf{A})^2 - eA^0 + \mu_\mathrm{B}\,\mathbf{B}\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma}\right]|\Psi\rangle$$

- 🍾 它描述电子在电磁场中的运动
- $|\Psi\rangle$ 是电子的自旋双重态
- $\oint \mu_{\mathrm{B}} = \frac{e}{2m_e}$ 是 **Bohr** 磁子,用来衡量磁偶极矩的大小
- 回,正比于 $F_{\mu
 u} \sigma^{\mu
 u}$ 的项描述费米子的内禀磁偶极矩 (magnetic dipole moment)





Niels Bohr (1885–1962)

- igoplus 由于电磁场是无质量矢量场,如 4.4.2 小节所述,对 QED 进行正则量子化时,需要加入规范固定项 $-\frac{1}{2arepsilon}(\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu})^2$
- 🐺 可采用 Feynman 规范 ($\xi = 1$) 以得到简单的结果

 \odot 由于电磁场是无质量矢量场,如 4.4.2 小节所述,对 QED 进行正则量子化时,需要加入规范固定项 $-\frac{1}{2\varepsilon}(\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu})^2$

- 💮 可采用 Feynman 规范 ($\xi = 1$) 以得到简单的结果
- 🥐 根据第 7 章知识,QED 的动量空间 Feynman 规则如下
- ① 正费米子 f 入射外线: f, λ $\stackrel{p}{\longleftarrow}$ = $u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$
- ② 反费米子 \bar{f} 入射外线: \bar{f}, λ \xrightarrow{p} $= \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$
- ③ 正费米子 f 出射外线: $\longrightarrow p$ $f, \lambda = \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$
- 4 反费米子 \bar{f} 出射外线: $\stackrel{p}{\longleftarrow}$ $\bar{f}, \lambda = v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$

量子电动力学

- igcep 这里将光子记作 γ ,但不要与 Dirac 矩阵 γ^μ 混淆
- **⑤** 光子 γ 入射外线: $\gamma, \lambda; \mu$ \longrightarrow $= \varepsilon_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$
- 3 光子 γ 传播子: ν ◆◆◆◆ $\mu = \frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{p^2 + i\epsilon}$ (Feynman 规范)

- igcep 这里将光子记作 γ ,但不要与 Dirac 矩阵 γ^μ 混淆
- **6** 光子 γ 入射外线: $\gamma, \lambda; \mu$ \longrightarrow $= \varepsilon_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$
- 7 光子 γ 出射外线: $\bullet \sim \gamma, \lambda; \mu = \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$
- \mathfrak{d} 光子 γ 传播子: ν $\mu = \frac{-\mathrm{i}g_{\mu\nu}}{p^2 + \mathrm{i}\epsilon}$ (Feynman 规范)

 $\gamma; \mu$

- ② QED 相互作用顶点: $= -\mathrm{i}Q_f e \gamma^\mu$

 A_{μ} 、 ψ_f 和 $\bar{\psi}_f$,再乘以 i,就得到 QED 顶点规则表达式 $-\mathrm{i}Q_f e \gamma^{\mu}$

量子电动力学

igcep 这里将光子记作 γ ,但不要与 Dirac 矩阵 γ^μ 混淆

- **6** 光子 γ 入射外线: $\gamma, \lambda; \mu$ \longrightarrow $= \varepsilon_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$
- ⑦ 光子 γ 出射外线: $\bullet \sim \gamma, \lambda; \mu = \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$

 \bigcirc 在这些 Feynman 规则中,Lorentz 指标 μ 和 ν 既可写成上标,也可写成下标,只要在写出振幅表达式时保证相同指标上下缩并即可

8 光子 γ 传播子: ν ◆ ψ $\mu = \frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{p^2 + i\epsilon}$ (Feynman 规范)



QED 顶点线头处标注了对应的正粒子名 一个 QED 顶点只能联系同一种费米子 f 及其反粒子 \bar{f} ,而无法联系不同的费米子 f 和 f'

 \int 剥离相互作用拉氏量 $-Q_f e A_\mu \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^\mu \psi_f$ 中的场算符

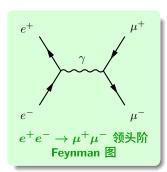
 A_{μ} 、 ψ_f 和 $\bar{\psi}_f$,再乘以 i ,就得到 QED 顶点规则表达式 $-iQ_f e\gamma^{\mu}$

8.2 节 正负电子湮灭到正负 μ 子

 $\overline{f W}$ 本节讨论一个典型的 QED 散射过程,一对正负电子湮灭成一对正负 $m \mu$ 子,即

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$$

- ◆ 利用 QED 的 Feynman 规则中的图形拼接 出这个过程的领头阶 Feynman 图,得到一个 包含 2 个 QED 顶点的树图
- ፴ 如右图所示,它只有 1 种拓扑结构



量子电动力学

8.2.1 小节 不变振幅

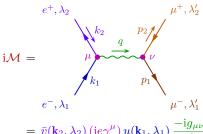
根据 QED 的 Feynman 规则和 $Q_e=Q_\mu=-1$, $e^+e^-\to \mu^+\mu^-$ 不变振幅为

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{i}\mathcal{M} &= \underbrace{\begin{matrix} k_2 \\ k_2 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} p_2 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu^+, \lambda_2' \\ p_2 \end{matrix} \end{matrix} }_{k_1} \\ &= \underbrace{\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \left(\mathbf{i} e \gamma^\mu \right) u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \frac{-\mathbf{i} g_{\mu\nu}}{q^2} \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \left(\mathbf{i} e \gamma^\nu \right) v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2')}_{= \frac{\mathbf{i} e^2}{q^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^\mu u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \gamma_\mu v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2')} \end{split}$$

- $oxline{oldsymbol{arphi}}$ 根据能动量守恒,光子传播子的四维动量 q^μ 满足 $q^\mu=k_1^\mu+k_2^\mu=p_1^\mu+p_2^\mu$
- 运动学要求 $q^2 = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = E_{\text{CM}}^2 > 4m_\mu^2$
- $rac{ar{Q}}{Q}$ 光子传播子 $rac{-\mathrm{i}g_{\mu
 u}}{q^2+\mathrm{i}\epsilon}$ 在运动学允许的区域上没有极点,可以丢弃无穷小量 $\mathrm{i}\epsilon$

8.2.1 小节 不变振幅

根据 QED 的 Feynman 规则和 $Q_e=Q_\mu=-1$, $e^+e^-\to \mu^+\mu^-$ 不变振幅为



$$= \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) (ie\gamma^{\mu}) u(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{q^{2}} \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}') (ie\gamma^{\nu}) v(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}')$$

$$= \frac{ie^{2}}{a^{2}} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}') \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}')$$

- **②** 根据能动量守恒,光子传播子的四维动量 q^{μ} 满足 $q^{\mu} = k_1^{\mu} + k_2^{\mu} = p_1^{\mu} + p_2^{\mu}$
- 运动学要求 $q^2 = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = E_{\text{CM}}^2 > 4m_\mu^2$
- $rac{ar{Q}}{Q}$ 光子传播子 $rac{-\mathrm{i}g_{\mu
 u}}{q^2+\mathrm{i}\epsilon}$ 在运动学允许的区域上没有极点,可以丢弃无穷小量 $\mathrm{i}\epsilon$

不变振幅模方

- **II** 根据 $(\gamma^0)^{\dagger} = \gamma^0$ 和 $(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \gamma^0 = \gamma^0 \gamma^{\mu}$
- oxdots $i\mathcal{M}$ 中旋量双线性型 $ar{v}(k_2,\lambda_2)\gamma^{\mu}u(k_1,\lambda_1)$ 的复共轭为

$$\begin{split} (\bar{v}\gamma^\mu u)^* &= (\bar{v}\gamma^\mu u)^\dagger = (v^\dagger\gamma^0\gamma^\mu u)^\dagger = u^\dagger(\gamma^\mu)^\dagger\gamma^0 v = u^\dagger\gamma^0\gamma^\mu v = \bar{u}\gamma^\mu v \\ (\bar{u}\gamma_\mu v)^* &= \bar{v}\gamma_\mu u \text{ , } i\mathcal{M} = \frac{\mathrm{i}e^2}{q^2}\,\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,\lambda_2)\gamma^\mu u(\mathbf{k}_1,\lambda_1)\,\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,\lambda_1')\gamma_\mu v(\mathbf{p}_2,\lambda_2') \text{ 的复共轭为} \\ (i\mathcal{M})^* &= -\frac{\mathrm{i}e^2}{q^2}\,\bar{u}(\mathbf{k}_1,\lambda_1)\gamma^\nu v(\mathbf{k}_2,\lambda_2)\,\bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_2,\lambda_2')\gamma_\nu u(\mathbf{p}_1,\lambda_1') \end{split}$$

量子电动力学

不变振幅模方

- **II** 根据 $(\gamma^0)^\dagger = \gamma^0$ 和 $(\gamma^\mu)^\dagger \gamma^0 = \gamma^0 \gamma^\mu$
- $igotimes i\mathcal{M}$ 中旋量双线性型 $ar{v}(k_2,\lambda_2)\gamma^\mu u(k_1,\lambda_1)$ 的复共轭为

$$\begin{split} (\bar{v}\gamma^\mu u)^* &= (\bar{v}\gamma^\mu u)^\dagger = (v^\dagger\gamma^0\gamma^\mu u)^\dagger = u^\dagger(\gamma^\mu)^\dagger\gamma^0 v = u^\dagger\gamma^0\gamma^\mu v = \bar{u}\gamma^\mu v \\ (\bar{u}\gamma_\mu v)^* &= \bar{v}\gamma_\mu u \text{, } i\mathcal{M} = \frac{\mathrm{i}e^2}{q^2}\,\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,\lambda_2)\gamma^\mu u(\mathbf{k}_1,\lambda_1)\,\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,\lambda_1')\gamma_\mu v(\mathbf{p}_2,\lambda_2') \text{ 的复共轭为} \\ (\mathrm{i}\mathcal{M})^* &= -\frac{\mathrm{i}e^2}{q^2}\,\bar{u}(\mathbf{k}_1,\lambda_1)\gamma^\nu v(\mathbf{k}_2,\lambda_2)\,\bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_2,\lambda_2')\gamma_\nu u(\mathbf{p}_1,\lambda_1') \end{split}$$

不变振幅模方 $|\mathcal{M}|^2 = \frac{e^4}{(q^2)^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2')$ $\times [\bar{u}(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \gamma^{\nu} v(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2)] \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2') \gamma_{\nu} u(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1')$

第三步采取计算 7.1.1 小节用过的 Casimir 技巧,因而出现求迹运算

$$= \frac{e^4}{E_{\text{CM}}^4} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \left[\bar{u}(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \gamma^{\nu} v(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \right] \\ \times \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2') \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2') \gamma_{\nu} u(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1')$$

$$= \frac{e^4}{E_{\text{CM}}^4} \operatorname{tr} \left[v(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \bar{u}(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \gamma^{\nu} \right] \\ \times \operatorname{tr} \left[u(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2') \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2') \gamma_{\nu} \right]$$

非极化不变振幅模方

实际实验通常不会控制入射粒子的自旋状态,即采用非极化的入射束流

🧙 粒子探测器 (detector) 通常也不能区分出射粒子的自旋状态

 $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ 在计算散射截面时,需要对入射正负电子的螺旋度 λ_1 和 λ_2 取平均,对出射正负 μ 子的螺旋度 λ_1' 和 λ_2' 求和,也就是说,应当计算非极化不变振幅模方

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda_1 = \pm} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda_2 = \pm \lambda_1' = \pm} \sum_{\lambda_2' = \pm} |\mathcal{M}|^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_1' \lambda_2'} |\mathcal{M}|^2$$

非极化不变振幅模方

实际实验通常不会控制入射粒子的自旋状态,即采用非极化的入射束流

🧙 粒子探测器 (detector) 通常也不能区分出射粒子的自旋状态

 $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$ 在计算散射截面时,需要对入射正负电子的螺旋度 λ_1 和 λ_2 取平均,对出射正负 μ 子的螺旋度 λ_1' 和 λ_2' 求和,也就是说,应当计算非极化不变振幅模方

$$\begin{split} \overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} &\equiv \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda_1 = \pm} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda_2 = \pm \lambda_1' = \pm} \sum_{\lambda_2' = \pm} |\mathcal{M}|^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_1' \lambda_2'} |\mathcal{M}|^2 \\ &= \frac{e^4}{4 E_{\mathrm{CM}}^4} \sum_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_1' \lambda_2'} \mathrm{tr}[v(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^\mu u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \gamma^\nu] \\ &\qquad \qquad \times \mathrm{tr}[u(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \gamma_\mu v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2') \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2') \gamma_\nu] \\ &= \frac{e^4}{4 E_{\mathrm{CM}}^4} \, \mathrm{tr}[(\not k_2 - m_e) \gamma^\mu (\not k_1 + m_e) \gamma^\nu] \, \mathrm{tr}[(\not p_1 + m_\mu) \gamma_\mu (\not p_2 - m_\mu) \gamma_\nu] \end{split}$$

- 🙎 现在问题归结为计算 Dirac 矩阵乘积的迹

8.2.2 小节 Dirac 矩阵求迹和缩并技巧

- $lue{lue{a}}$ 第 7 章计算过与 Dirac 矩阵相关的迹 $\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^\mu)=0$, $\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^\mu\gamma^
 u)=4g^{\mu
 u}$
- 实际上,利用 $(\gamma^5)^2=1$ 、 $\gamma^5\gamma^\mu=-\gamma^\mu\gamma^5$ 和 $\mathrm{tr}(AB)=\mathrm{tr}(BA)$,可得 $\mathrm{tr}(\hat{\sigma}$ 数个 Dirac 矩阵之积) = $\mathrm{tr}(\hat{\sigma}$ 数个 Dirac 矩阵之积 $\times \gamma^5\gamma^5$) = $-\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^5\times\hat{\sigma}$ 数个 Dirac 矩阵之积 $\times \gamma^5$) = $-\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^5\gamma^5\times\hat{\sigma}$ 数个 Dirac 矩阵之积) = $-\mathrm{tr}(\hat{\sigma}$ 数个 Dirac 矩阵之积)
- 因此,奇数个 Dirac 矩阵乘积的迹为零,这个结论自然包含 $\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^{\mu})=0$

8.2.2 小节 Dirac 矩阵求迹和缩并技巧

lacksquare 第 7 章计算过与 Dirac 矩阵相关的迹 $\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^\mu)=0$, $\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^\mu\gamma^
u)=4g^{\mu
u}$

实际上,利用
$$(\gamma^5)^2=1$$
、 $\gamma^5\gamma^\mu=-\gamma^\mu\gamma^5$ 和 $\mathrm{tr}(AB)=\mathrm{tr}(BA)$,可得 $\mathrm{tr}(\hat{\sigma}$ 数个 Dirac 矩阵之积) = $\mathrm{tr}(\hat{\sigma}$ 数个 Dirac 矩阵之积 $\times \gamma^5\gamma^5$) = $-\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^5\times\hat{\sigma}$ 数个 Dirac 矩阵之积 $\times \gamma^5$) = $-\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^5\gamma^5\times\hat{\sigma}$ 数个 Dirac 矩阵之积) = $-\mathrm{tr}(\hat{\sigma}$ 数个 Dirac 矩阵之积)

igwedge 因此,奇数个 f Dirac 矩阵乘积的迹为零,这个结论自然包含 ${
m tr}(\gamma^\mu)=0$

M 对于 4 个 Dirac 矩阵乘积的迹,多次利用 $\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} = 2g^{\mu\nu} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}$,有 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}) = \operatorname{tr}(2g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}) = \operatorname{tr}(2g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} - 2\gamma^{\nu}g^{\mu\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} + \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\sigma})$ $= \operatorname{tr}(2g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} - 2\gamma^{\nu}g^{\mu\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} + 2\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}g^{\mu\sigma} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\mu})$

$$= 2g^{\mu\nu}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}) - 2g^{\mu\rho}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\sigma}) + 2g^{\mu\sigma}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}) - \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\mu})$$
$$= 8g^{\mu\nu}g^{\rho\sigma} - 8g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma} + 8g^{\mu\sigma}g^{\nu\rho} - \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma})$$

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}) = 4(q^{\mu\nu}q^{\rho\sigma} - q^{\mu\rho}q^{\nu\sigma} + q^{\mu\sigma}q^{\nu\rho})$$

余钊焕 (中山大学)

γ^5 相关求迹公式

■ 根据定义, $\gamma^5 = i\gamma^0\gamma^1\gamma^2\gamma^3$,因而它相当于 4 个 Dirac 矩阵之积

= 于是, γ^5 与奇数个 Dirac 矩阵乘积的迹为零

 $^{\hfill}$ 利用 $(\gamma^0)^2=1$ 和 $\gamma^5\gamma^\mu=-\gamma^\mu\gamma^5$,得

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5) = \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5 \gamma^0 \gamma^0) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^0 \gamma^5 \gamma^0) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^0 \gamma^0 \gamma^5) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5)$$

可见 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5) = 0$

γ^5 相关求迹公式

■ 根据定义, $\gamma^5 = i\gamma^0\gamma^1\gamma^2\gamma^3$,因而它相当于 4 个 Dirac 矩阵之积

= 于是, γ^5 与奇数个 Dirac 矩阵乘积的迹为零

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5) = \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5 \gamma^0 \gamma^0) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^0 \gamma^5 \gamma^0) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^0 \gamma^0 \gamma^5) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5)$$

可见 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5) = 0$

 $(\gamma^{\mu})^2 = \pm 1$ 在 $\mu = 0$ 时取正号、在 $\mu = 1, 2, 3$ 时取负号

 $\red{\%}$ 若 $\mu=
u$,则 $\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{
u}\gamma^5)=\pm\,\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^5)=0$

 $n \atop m$ 若 $\mu \neq \nu$,取 $\alpha \neq \mu, \nu$,利用 $(\gamma^{\alpha})^2 = \pm 1$ 、 $\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\alpha} = -\gamma^{\alpha} \gamma^{\mu}$ 、 $\gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\alpha} = -\gamma^{\alpha} \gamma^{\nu}$ 得

$$tr(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5}) = \pm tr(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\alpha}) = \mp tr(\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\alpha})$$
$$= \mp tr(\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5}) = -tr(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5})$$

 \mathbf{M} 故 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5})=0$ 对任意 μ 和 ν 成立

${ m tr}(\gamma^\mu\gamma^ u\gamma^ ho\gamma^\sigma\gamma^5)$

对于 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\gamma^\rho\gamma^\sigma\gamma^5)$, 只要 (μ,ν,ρ,σ) 这 4 个指标中**有 2 个指标相等**,就能够 类似地推出 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\gamma^\rho\gamma^\sigma\gamma^5)=0$

 \sum 因此,仅当 $(\mu,
u,
ho,\sigma)$ 是 (0,1,2,3) 的某种置换时,才能得到例外的结果

⑤ 由于 Dirac 矩阵的反对易性质,此时有 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{5}) = \pm \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{0}\gamma^{1}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}\gamma^{5})$,且偶置换取正号,奇置换取负号

量子电动力学

$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{ u}\gamma^{ ho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^5)$

对于 $\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\gamma^\rho\gamma^\sigma\gamma^5)$, 只要 (μ,ν,ρ,σ) 这 4 个指标中有 2 个指标相等,就能够类似地推出 $\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\gamma^\rho\gamma^\sigma\gamma^5)=0$

 $\stackrel{\sim}{\searrow}$ 因此,仅当 (μ, ν, ρ, σ) 是 (0, 1, 2, 3) 的某种置换时,才能得到例外的结果

1 由于 Dirac 矩阵的反对易性质,此时有 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{5}) = \pm \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{0}\gamma^{1}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}\gamma^{5})$,且偶置换取正号,奇置换取负号

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{5}) = \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{0}\gamma^{1}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}\gamma^{5})$$

量子电动力学

) 由于
$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 \gamma^5) = \operatorname{tr}(i\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3) = -\operatorname{tr}(i\gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3)$$

= $\operatorname{tr}(i\gamma^2 \gamma^3 \gamma^2 \gamma^3) = \operatorname{tr}(i\gamma^3 \gamma^3) = -i\operatorname{tr}(1) = -4i$

推出 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{5}) = -4\mathrm{i}\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$

求迹公式小结

🞇 总结起来,有下列求迹公式

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{1}) &= 4 \\ \mathrm{tr}(\boldsymbol{\tilde{\sigma}}$$
数个 Dirac 矩阵之积) $= 0 \\ \mathrm{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}) &= 4g^{\mu\nu} \\ \mathrm{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}) &= 4(g^{\mu\nu}g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma}g^{\nu\rho}) \\ \mathrm{tr}(\gamma^{5}) &= 0 \\ \mathrm{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5}) &= 0 \\ \mathrm{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{5}) &= -4\mathrm{i}\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \end{split}$

Dirac 矩阵相关缩并

🧱 除了求迹,还经常遇到 Lorentz 指标的缩并运算

为首先,

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_{\mu}=g_{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}=\frac{1}{2}(g_{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}+g_{\nu\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu})=\frac{1}{2}\,g_{\mu\nu}\{\gamma^{\mu},\gamma^{\nu}\}=g_{\mu\nu}g^{\mu\nu}=4$$

🦬 其次,

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma_{\mu} = 2g^{\mu\nu}\gamma_{\mu} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_{\mu} = 2\gamma^{\nu} - 4\gamma^{\nu} = -2\gamma^{\nu}$$

🦬 再次,

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma_{\mu} = 2g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma_{\mu} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma_{\mu} = 2\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu} + 2\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} = 2\{\gamma^{\rho}, \gamma^{\nu}\} = 4g^{\nu\rho}$$

🦬 最后,

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma_{\mu} = 2g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma_{\mu} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma_{\mu} = 2\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\nu} - 4g^{\rho\sigma}\gamma^{\nu}$$
$$= 2\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\nu} - 2(\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} + \gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\rho})\gamma^{\nu} = -2\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu}$$

Levi-Civita 符号的缩并

▼ 另一方面,可能会遇到度规和 Levi-Civita 符号的缩并

益 首先,由
$$g^{\mu\rho}g_{\rho\nu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$$
 得 $g^{\mu\nu}g_{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu}g_{\nu\mu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\mu} = 4$

**** 其次,1.5 节已经推出 $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}=-24$

量子电动力学

Levi-Civita 符号的缩并

▼ 另一方面,可能会遇到度规和 Levi-Civita 符号的缩并

- **益** 首先,由 $g^{\mu\rho}g_{\rho\nu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$ 得 $g^{\mu\nu}g_{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu}g_{\nu\mu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\mu} = 4$
- 外 其次,1.5 节已经推出 $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$ $\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = -24$
- \cline{h} 再次,根据 Levi-Civita 符号的性质, $arepsilon^{lphaeta\gamma\mu}arepsilon_{lphaeta\gamma
 u}$ 只在 $\mu=
 u$ 时非零,即

$$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\mu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\nu}\propto \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu}$$

量子电动力学

- m 取 $\mu=\nu=3$,得 $\varepsilon^{lphaeta\gamma3}\varepsilon_{lphaeta\gamma3}=3!\, \varepsilon^{0123}\varepsilon_{0123}=-6$,故比例系数为 -6
- 为 因此 $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\mu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\nu}=-6\delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$

Levi-Civita 符号的缩并

💟 另一方面,可能会遇到度规和 Levi-Civita 符号的缩并

益 首先,由
$$g^{\mu\rho}g_{\rho\nu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$$
 得 $g^{\mu\nu}g_{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu}g_{\nu\mu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\mu} = 4$

 \P 其次,1.5 节已经推出 $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}=-24$

 \clubsuit 再次,根据 Levi-Civita 符号的性质, $arepsilon^{lphaeta\gamma\mu}arepsilon_{lphaeta\gamma
u}$ <mark>只在 $\mu=
u$ 时非零</mark>,即

$$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\mu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\nu}\propto \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu}$$

 $rac{m}{m}$ 取 $\mu=
u=3$,得 $arepsilon^{lphaeta\gamma3}arepsilon_{lphaeta\gamma3}=3!\,arepsilon^{0123}arepsilon_{0123}=-6$,故比例系数为 -6

为 因此
$$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\mu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\nu} = -6\delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$$

最后, $\varepsilon^{lphaeta\mu
u}arepsilon_{lphaeta
ho\sigma}$ 仅在 $(\mu,
u)=(
ho,\sigma)$ 或 $(\mu,
u)=(\sigma,
ho)$ 时非零,而且这两种情况的数值互为相反数,故

$$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\rho\sigma}\propto \delta^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}-\delta^{\mu}{}_{\sigma}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\rho}$$

$$\P$$
 取 $(\mu, \nu) = (\rho, \sigma) = (2, 3)$,得 $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta23} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta23} = 2! \varepsilon^{0123} \varepsilon_{0123} = -2$

因而 $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu}$ $\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\rho\sigma} = -2(\delta^{\mu}_{\ \rho}\delta^{\nu}_{\ \sigma} - \delta^{\mu}_{\ \sigma}\delta^{\nu}_{\ \rho})$

缩并公式小结

总结起来,有下列缩并公式

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_{\mu} = 4$$

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma_{\mu} = -2\gamma^{\nu}$$

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma_{\mu} = 4g^{\nu\rho}$$

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma_{\mu} = -2\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu}$$

$$g^{\mu\nu}g_{\mu\nu} = 4,$$

$$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = -24$$

$$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\mu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\nu} = -6\delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$$

$$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\rho\sigma} = -2(\delta^{\mu}_{\rho}\delta^{\nu}_{\sigma} - \delta^{\mu}_{\sigma}\delta^{\nu}_{\rho})$$

量子电动力学

四维动量与 Dirac 矩阵的缩并

🏙 实际计算中经常遇到四维动量与 Dirac 矩阵的缩并,进一步导出下列有用公式

$$\begin{split} \gamma^{\mu} \not p &= p_{\nu} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} = p_{\nu} (2g^{\mu\nu} - \gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\mu}) = 2p^{\mu} - \not p \gamma^{\mu} \\ \not p \not k &= p_{\mu} \gamma^{\mu} \not k = p_{\mu} (2k^{\mu} - \not k \gamma^{\mu}) = 2 p \cdot k - \not k \not p \\ \not p \not p &= \frac{1}{2} (\not p \not p + \not p \not p) = \frac{1}{2} \, 2 \, p \cdot p = p^2 \\ \gamma^{\mu} \not p \gamma_{\mu} &= p_{\nu} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} \gamma_{\mu} = -2p_{\nu} \gamma^{\nu} = -2p \end{split}$$

量子电动力学

四维动量与 Dirac 矩阵的缩并

🏙 实际计算中经常遇到四维动量与 Dirac 矩阵的缩并,进一步导出下列有用公式

$$\begin{split} \gamma^{\mu} \rlap/ p &= p_{\nu} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} = p_{\nu} (2g^{\mu\nu} - \gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\mu}) = 2p^{\mu} - \rlap/ p \gamma^{\mu} \\ \rlap/ p \rlap/ k &= p_{\mu} \gamma^{\mu} \rlap/ k = p_{\mu} (2k^{\mu} - \rlap/ k \gamma^{\mu}) = 2 \, p \cdot k - \rlap/ k \rlap/ p \\ \rlap/ p \rlap/ p &= \frac{1}{2} (\rlap/ p \rlap/ p + \rlap/ p \rlap/ p) = \frac{1}{2} \, 2 \, p \cdot p = p^2 \\ \gamma^{\mu} \rlap/ p \gamma_{\mu} &= p_{\nu} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} \gamma_{\mu} = -2p_{\nu} \gamma^{\nu} = -2 \rlap/ p \\ \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} \rlap/ p \gamma_{\mu} &= p_{\rho} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\rho} \gamma_{\mu} = 4p_{\rho} g^{\nu\rho} = 4p^{\nu} \\ \gamma^{\mu} \rlap/ p \rlap/ k \gamma_{\mu} &= p_{\nu} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} \rlap/ k \gamma_{\mu} = 4p_{\nu} k^{\nu} = 4 \, p \cdot k \\ tr(\rlap/ p \rlap/ k) &= p_{\mu} k_{\nu} tr(\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu}) = 4p_{\mu} k_{\nu} g^{\mu\nu} = 4 \, p \cdot k \end{split}$$

$$\bullet tr(\rlap/ p \rlap/ k \rlap/ p \rlap/ l) &= p_{\mu} k_{\nu} q_{\rho} l_{\sigma} tr(\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\rho} \gamma^{\sigma}) = 4p_{\mu} k_{\nu} q_{\rho} l_{\sigma} (g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho}) \\ &= 4 [(p \cdot k) (q \cdot l) - (p \cdot q) (k \cdot l) + (p \cdot l) (k \cdot q)] \end{split}$$

1 此外,有

$$\operatorname{tr}(\not p\gamma^{\mu}\not k\gamma^{\nu}) = p_{\rho}k_{\sigma}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\nu}) = 4p_{\rho}k_{\sigma}(g^{\rho\mu}g^{\sigma\nu} - g^{\rho\sigma}g^{\mu\nu} + g^{\rho\nu}g^{\mu\sigma})
= 4(p^{\mu}k^{\nu} + p^{\nu}k^{\mu} - g^{\mu\nu}p \cdot k)
\operatorname{tr}(\not p\gamma^{\mu}\not k\gamma^{\nu})\operatorname{tr}(\not q\gamma_{\mu}\not l\gamma_{\nu}) = 16(p^{\mu}k^{\nu} + p^{\nu}k^{\mu} - g^{\mu\nu}p \cdot k)(q_{\mu}l_{\nu} + q_{\nu}l_{\mu} - g_{\mu\nu}q \cdot l)
= 32[(p \cdot q)(k \cdot l) + (p \cdot l)(k \cdot q)]$$

FeynCalc 程序包

🌃 此外,有

$$\operatorname{tr}(p\!\!\!/\gamma^{\mu}k\!\!\!/\gamma^{\nu}) = p_{\rho}k_{\sigma}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\nu}) = 4p_{\rho}k_{\sigma}(g^{\rho\mu}g^{\sigma\nu} - g^{\rho\sigma}g^{\mu\nu} + g^{\rho\nu}g^{\mu\sigma})$$
$$= 4(p^{\mu}k^{\nu} + p^{\nu}k^{\mu} - g^{\mu\nu}p \cdot k)$$

$$= 32[(p \cdot q)(k \cdot l) + (p \cdot l)(k \cdot q)]$$

 $\operatorname{tr}(p\!\!\!/\gamma^{\mu}k\!\!\!/\gamma^{\nu})\operatorname{tr}(p\!\!\!/\gamma_{\mu}l\!\!\!/\gamma_{\nu}) = 16(p^{\mu}k^{\nu} + p^{\nu}k^{\mu} - g^{\mu\nu}p \cdot k)(q_{\mu}l_{\nu} + q_{\nu}l_{\mu} - q_{\mu\nu}q \cdot l)$

🦙 当求迹和缩并计算非常复杂时,可利用 Mathematica 程序包 FeynCalc 辅助计算

🦬 FeynCalc 网址: https://feyncalc.github.io

FeynCalc

Tools and Tables for Quantum Field Theory Calculations



Example gallery »



Description

FeynCalc is a Mathematica package for symbolic evaluation of Feynman diagrams and algebraic calculations in quantum field theory and

Installation

For installation instructions please follow the steps outlined in our wiki. The impatient can simply type

Usage

FeynCalc is maintained and developed on a voluntarily basis by Rolf Mertig, Frederik Orellana and Vladyslav Shtabovenko.

8.2.3 小节 非极化散射截面

② 现在回来计算 $e^+e^-
ightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ 非极化振幅模方

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{e^4}{4E_{\rm CM}^4} \operatorname{tr}[(k_2 - m_e)\gamma^{\mu}(k_1 + m_e)\gamma^{\nu}] \operatorname{tr}[(p_1 + m_{\mu})\gamma_{\mu}(p_2 - m_{\mu})\gamma_{\nu}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tr}[(k_2 - m_e)\gamma^{\mu}(k_1 + m_e)\gamma^{\nu}] &= \operatorname{tr}(k_2 \gamma^{\mu} k_1 \gamma^{\nu}) - m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu}) \\ &= 4[k_2^{\mu} k_1^{\nu} + k_2^{\nu} k_1^{\mu} - g^{\mu\nu}(k_1 \cdot k_2 + m_e^2)] \end{aligned}$$

第一步丢弃了具有奇数个 Dirac 矩阵乘积的项

8.2.3 小节 非极化散射截面

② 现在回来计算 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ 非极化振幅模方

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{e^4}{4E_{\rm CM}^4} \operatorname{tr}[(k_2 - m_e)\gamma^{\mu}(k_1 + m_e)\gamma^{\nu}] \operatorname{tr}[(p_1 + m_{\mu})\gamma_{\mu}(p_2 - m_{\mu})\gamma_{\nu}]$$

♠ 根据上一小节的求迹公式,第一个迹化为

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tr}[(k_2 - m_e)\gamma^{\mu}(k_1 + m_e)\gamma^{\nu}] &= \operatorname{tr}(k_2 \gamma^{\mu} k_1 \gamma^{\nu}) - m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu}) \\ &= 4[k_2^{\mu} k_1^{\nu} + k_2^{\nu} k_1^{\mu} - g^{\mu\nu}(k_1 \cdot k_2 + m_e^2)] \end{aligned}$$

- 🙎 第一步丢弃了具有奇数个 Dirac 矩阵乘积的项
- 🧝 同理,第二个迹变成

$$\operatorname{tr}[(\not p_1 + m_\mu)\gamma_\mu(\not p_2 - m_\mu)\gamma_\nu] = \operatorname{tr}(\not p_1\gamma_\mu\not p_2\gamma_\nu) - m_\mu^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma_\mu\gamma_\nu)
= 4[p_{1\mu}p_{2\nu} + p_{1\nu}p_{2\mu} - g_{\mu\nu}(p_1 \cdot p_2 + m_\mu^2)]$$

🚇 于是

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{4e^4}{E_{2M}^4} [k_2^\mu k_1^\nu + k_2^\nu k_1^\mu - g^{\mu\nu} (k_1 \cdot k_2 + m_e^2)] [p_{1\mu} p_{2\nu} + p_{1\nu} p_{2\mu} - g_{\mu\nu} (p_1 \cdot p_2 + m_\mu^2)]$$

化简 $\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2}$

100 化简,得

$$\begin{split} \overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} &= \frac{4e^4}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^4} \left[k_2^\mu k_1^\nu + k_2^\nu k_1^\mu - g^{\mu\nu} (k_1 \cdot k_2 + m_e^2) \right] \\ &\qquad \times \left[p_{1\mu} p_{2\nu} + p_{1\nu} p_{2\mu} - g_{\mu\nu} (p_1 \cdot p_2 + m_\mu^2) \right] \\ &= \frac{4e^4}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^4} \left[2(k_1 \cdot p_1) (k_2 \cdot p_2) + 2(k_1 \cdot p_2) (k_2 \cdot p_1) - 2 \, p_1 \cdot p_2 (k_1 \cdot k_2 + m_e^2) \right. \\ &\qquad \qquad \left. - 2 \, k_1 \cdot k_2 (p_1 \cdot p_2 + m_\mu^2) + 4 (k_1 \cdot k_2 + m_e^2) (p_1 \cdot p_2 + m_\mu^2) \right] \\ &= \frac{8e^4}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^4} \left[(k_1 \cdot p_1) (k_2 \cdot p_2) + (k_1 \cdot p_2) (k_2 \cdot p_1) \right. \\ &\qquad \qquad \left. + m_e^2 (p_1 \cdot p_2) + m_\mu^2 (k_1 \cdot k_2) + 2 m_e^2 m_\mu^2 \right] \end{split}$$

💆 现在,非极化振幅模方表达成四维动量内积的函数,具有明显的 Lorentz 不变性

质心系运动学

☑ 在质心系中,入射和出射粒子的三维动量如右图所示

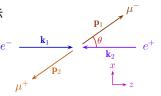
 $\frac{d}{d}$ 将散射角 θ 定义为 \mathbf{p}_1 与 \mathbf{k}_1 的方向夹角

质心系总动量为零, $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2 = \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 = \mathbf{0}$





$$k_1^0 = k_2^0 = p_1^0 = p_2^0 = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2}$$

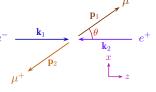


质心系运动学

🔼 在质心系中,入射和出射粒子的三维动量如右图所示

 \square 将散射角 θ 定义为 \mathbf{p}_1 与 \mathbf{k}_1 的方向夹角





 $oxtttt{Q}$ 6.5.3 小节表明,**质心能** $g^0=E_{
m CM}$ 平分在两个入射(出射)粒子上

$$k_1^0 = k_2^0 = p_1^0 = p_2^0 = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2}$$

 \mathbf{k} 其中,电子和 μ 子在质心系中的运动速率为

$$\beta_e \equiv \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_e^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2}} = \frac{|\mathbf{k}_1|}{k_1^0} = \frac{|\mathbf{k}_2|}{k_2^0}, \quad \beta_\mu \equiv \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_\mu^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2}} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|}{p_1^0} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_2|}{p_2^0}$$

四维动量内积

 $oxed{\mathbb{M}}$ 现在推导四维动量之间内积的表达式,质心能 E_{CM} 满足

$$E_{\text{CM}}^2 = q^2 = (k_1 + k_2)^2 = k_1^2 + k_2^2 + 2k_1 \cdot k_2 = 2(m_e^2 + k_1 \cdot k_2)$$

$$_{f Z}$$
 同理有 $E_{
m CM}^2=2(m_\mu^2+p_1\cdot p_2)$,故 $k_1\cdot k_2=rac{E_{
m CM}^2}{2}-m_e^2$, $p_1\cdot p_2=rac{E_{
m CM}^2}{2}-m_\mu^2$

四维动量内积

ightharpoonup 现在推导四维动量之间内积的表达式,质心能 $E_{
m CM}$ 满足

$$E_{\text{CM}}^2 = q^2 = (k_1 + k_2)^2 = k_1^2 + k_2^2 + 2k_1 \cdot k_2 = 2(m_e^2 + k_1 \cdot k_2)$$

- $lacksymbol{lack}$ 同理有 $E_{
 m CM}^2=2(m_\mu^2+p_1\cdot p_2)$,故 $k_1\cdot k_2=rac{E_{
 m CM}^2}{2}-m_e^2$, $p_1\cdot p_2=rac{E_{
 m CM}^2}{2}-m_\mu^2$

$$m_e^2 + m_\mu^2 - 2\, {\color{red}k_1} \cdot {\color{red}p_1} = \left(k_1 - p_1\right)^2 = \left(p_2 - k_2\right)^2 = m_e^2 + m_\mu^2 - 2\, {\color{red}k_2} \cdot {\color{red}p_2}$$

- 累 所以有 $k_2 \cdot p_2 = k_1 \cdot p_1 = k_1^0 p_1^0 |\mathbf{k}_1| |\mathbf{p}_1| \cos \theta = \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2}{4} (1 \beta_e \beta_\mu \cos \theta)$

$$k_2 \cdot p_1 = k_1 \cdot p_2 = k_1^0 p_2^0 + |\mathbf{k}_1| |\mathbf{p}_2| \cos \theta = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}^2}{4} (1 + \beta_e \beta_\mu \cos \theta)$$

四维动量内积

 \mathbf{m} 现在推导 \mathbf{m} 现在推导 \mathbf{m} 动量之间内积的表达式,质心能 E_{CM} 满足

$$E_{\text{CM}}^2 = q^2 = (k_1 + k_2)^2 = k_1^2 + k_2^2 + 2k_1 \cdot k_2 = 2(m_e^2 + k_1 \cdot k_2)$$

- \blacksquare 同理有 $E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2=2(m_\mu^2+p_1\cdot p_2)$,故 $k_1\cdot k_2=rac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2}{2}-m_e^2$, $p_1\cdot p_2=rac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2}{2}-m_\mu^2$

$$m_e^2 + m_\mu^2 - 2 k_1 \cdot p_1 = (k_1 - p_1)^2 = (p_2 - k_2)^2 = m_e^2 + m_\mu^2 - 2 k_2 \cdot p_2$$

- 累 所以有 $\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2 = \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_1 = k_1^0 p_1^0 |\mathbf{k}_1| |\mathbf{p}_1| \cos \theta = \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2}{4} (1 \beta_e \beta_\mu \cos \theta)$
- \mathbf{Q} 另一方面,也有 $k_1-p_2=p_1-k_2$,同理推出

$$k_2 \cdot p_1 = k_1 \cdot p_2 = k_1^0 p_2^0 + |\mathbf{k}_1| |\mathbf{p}_2| \cos \theta = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}^2}{4} (1 + \beta_e \beta_\mu \cos \theta)$$

診 由 $\mathbf{q}=\mathbf{0}$ 得 $q\cdot k_1=q^0k_1^0=E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2/2$,由此可见 $q\cdot k_1=q\cdot k_2=q\cdot p_1=q\cdot p_2=\frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2}{2}$

质心系非极化振幅模方

利用以上表达式,将非极化振幅模方化为

$$\begin{split} \overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} &= \frac{8e^4}{E_{\rm CM}^4} \left[\frac{E_{\rm CM}^4}{16} (1 - \beta_e \beta_\mu \cos \theta)^2 + \frac{E_{\rm CM}^4}{16} (1 + \beta_e \beta_\mu \cos \theta)^2 \right. \\ &\qquad \qquad + m_\mu^2 \left(\frac{E_{\rm CM}^2}{2} - m_e^2 \right) + m_e^2 \left(\frac{E_{\rm CM}^2}{2} - m_\mu^2 \right) + 2m_e^2 m_\mu^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{e^4}{E_{\rm CM}^2} \left[E_{\rm CM}^2 (1 + \beta_e^2 \beta_\mu^2 \cos^2 \theta) + 4(m_e^2 + m_\mu^2) \right] \\ &= 16\pi^2 \alpha^2 \left[1 + \beta_e^2 \beta_\mu^2 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{4(m_e^2 + m_\mu^2)}{E_{\rm CM}^2} \right] \end{split}$$

Q 精细结构常数定义为 $\alpha \equiv \frac{e^2}{4\pi}$

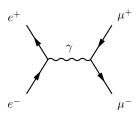
量子电动力学

质心系非极化振幅模方

利用以上表达式,将非极化振幅模方化为

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} &= \frac{8e^4}{E_{\rm CM}^4} \left[\frac{E_{\rm CM}^4}{16} (1 - \beta_e \beta_\mu \cos \theta)^2 + \frac{E_{\rm CM}^4}{16} (1 + \beta_e \beta_\mu \cos \theta)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + m_\mu^2 \left(\frac{E_{\rm CM}^2}{2} - m_e^2 \right) + m_e^2 \left(\frac{E_{\rm CM}^2}{2} - m_\mu^2 \right) + 2m_e^2 m_\mu^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{e^4}{E_{\rm CM}^2} \left[E_{\rm CM}^2 (1 + \beta_e^2 \beta_\mu^2 \cos^2 \theta) + 4(m_e^2 + m_\mu^2) \right] \\ &= 16\pi^2 \alpha^2 \left[1 + \beta_e^2 \beta_\mu^2 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{4(m_e^2 + m_\mu^2)}{E_{\rm CM}^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

- **Q** 精细结构常数定义为 $\alpha \equiv \frac{e^2}{4\pi}$
- $|\mathcal{M}|^2 \propto \alpha^2$,因而称 $e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$ 过程的领头阶是 α^2 阶,而相应 Feynman 图包含 2 个 QED 顶点



非极化散射截面

- $|\mathcal{M}|^2$ 依赖于 θ ,但不依赖于方位角 ϕ
- 👸 根据 6.5.3 小节公式,非极化微分散射截面为

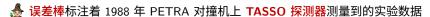
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\beta_{\mu}|\mathcal{M}|^2}{64\pi^2 E_{\rm CM}^2 \beta_e} = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta_{\mu}}{4E_{\rm CM}^2 \beta_e} \left[1 + \beta_e^2 \beta_{\mu}^2 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{4(m_e^2 + m_{\mu}^2)}{E_{\rm CM}^2} \right]$$

- 利用 $\int_0^{\pi} d\theta \sin \theta = \int_{-1}^1 d\cos \theta = 2$, $\int_0^{\pi} d\theta \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta = \int_{-1}^1 \cos^2 \theta d\cos \theta = \frac{2}{3}$
- $\overline{m{e}_{\!\!\!0}}$ 此过程末态对称性因子 $\mathcal{S}=1$,对<mark>全立体角积分</mark>,得到<mark>非极化散射截面</mark>

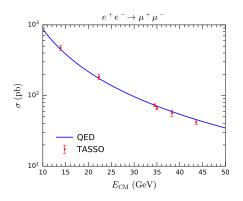
$$\begin{split} \sigma &= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\phi \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \, \sin\theta \, \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} = \frac{\pi\alpha^{2}\beta_{\mu}}{2E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}\beta_{e}} \left[2 + \frac{2}{3} \, \beta_{e}^{2}\beta_{\mu}^{2} + \frac{8(m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2})}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi\alpha^{2}\beta_{\mu}}{3E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}\beta_{e}} \left[3 + \left(1 - \frac{4m_{e}^{2}}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{4m_{\mu}^{2}}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}} \right) + \frac{12(m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2})}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{4\pi\alpha^{2}\beta_{\mu}}{3E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}\beta_{e}} \left[1 + \frac{2(m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2})}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}} + \frac{4m_{e}^{2}m_{\mu}^{2}}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}} \right] = \frac{4\pi\alpha^{2}\beta_{\mu}}{3E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}\beta_{e}} \left(1 + \frac{2m_{e}^{2}}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}} \right) \left(1 + \frac{2m_{\mu}^{2}}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}} \right) \end{split}$$

实验数据

 Δ 右下图根据以上公式画出领头阶散射截面 σ 随质心能 $E_{\rm CM}$ 的变化曲线



🚇 可以看到,QED 领头阶预言结果与实验数据符合得比较好



实验数据

 Δ 右下图根据以上公式画出领头阶散射截面 σ 随质心能 E_{CM} 的变化曲线

🌆 误差棒标注着 1988 年 PETRA 对撞机上 TASSO 探测器测量到的实验数据

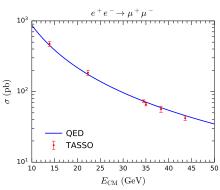
🧝 可以看到,QED 领头阶预言结果与<mark>实验数据</mark>符合得比较好

lpha 由于 $m_e \ll m_\mu < E_{
m CM}/2$,可以近似地忽略电子质量,则 $eta_e \simeq 1$,而散射截面近似为

$$\begin{split} \sigma &= \frac{4\pi\alpha^2\beta_\mu}{3E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2\beta_e} \left(1 + \frac{2m_e^2}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2m_\mu^2}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2}\right) \\ &\simeq \frac{4\pi\alpha^2\beta_\mu}{3E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} \left(1 + \frac{2m_\mu^2}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2}\right) \end{split}$$

 $rac{5}{20}$ 若 $E_{
m CM}\gg m_{\mu}$,则 $eta_{\mu}\simeq 1$,散射截 面进一步近似为

$$\sigma \simeq \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{3E_{\rm CM}^2}$$



8.2.4 小节 极化振幅

根据前面的计算结果,螺旋度为 λ_1 和 λ_2 的 e^- 和 e^+ 湮灭到螺旋度为 λ_1' 和 λ_2' 的 μ^- 和 μ^+ 的过程对应的<mark>极化不变振幅</mark>为

$$\mathcal{M}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2') = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2')$$

以 其中 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2' = \pm$,而 $\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1)$ 和 $\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2')$ 都是用旋量双线性型表达的 Lorentz 矢量

🦒 本小节探索极化振幅的显明表达式

8.2.4 小节 极化振幅

根据前面的计算结果,螺旋度为 λ_1 和 λ_2 的 e^- 和 e^+ 湮灭到螺旋度为 λ_1' 和 λ_2' 的 μ^- 和 μ^+ 的过程对应的<mark>极化不变振幅</mark>为

$$\mathcal{M}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2') = \frac{e^2}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2')$$

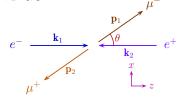
以 其中 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2' = \pm$,而 $\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1)$ 和 $\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2')$ 都是用旋量双线性型表达的 Lorentz 矢量

🦒 本小节探索极化振幅的显明表达式

依照右图质心系中坐标系的定义,z 轴沿 k_1 方向,初末态四个粒子的动量均位于 xz 平面上,则末态 μ^- 和 μ^+ 四维动量的分量表达式为

$$\begin{split} p_1^{\mu} &= \frac{E_{\rm CM}}{2} (1, \beta_{\mu} s_{\theta}, 0, \beta_{\mu} c_{\theta}) \\ p_2^{\mu} &= \frac{E_{\rm CM}}{2} (1, -\beta_{\mu} s_{\theta}, 0, -\beta_{\mu} c_{\theta}) \end{split}$$

 \red 这里采用了缩写 $s_{\theta} \equiv \sin \theta$ 和 $c_{\theta} \equiv \cos \theta$



末态螺旋态

₩ 根据螺旋态表达式

$$\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})}} \binom{|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3}}{p^{1} + ip^{2}}, \quad \xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})}} \binom{-p^{1} + ip^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3}}$$

 \P 得到末态 μ^- 和 μ^+ 对应螺旋态 $\xi_{\lambda'_1}(\mathbf{p}_1)$ 和 $\xi_{\lambda'_2}(\mathbf{p}_2)$ 的形式为

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{1}) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2}(1+c_{\theta})}} \binom{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|(1+c_{\theta})}{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|s_{\theta}} = \frac{1}{2c_{\theta/2}} \binom{2c_{\theta/2}^{2}}{2s_{\theta/2}c_{\theta/2}} = \binom{c_{\theta/2}}{s_{\theta/2}} \\ \xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{1}) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2}(1+c_{\theta})}} \binom{-|\mathbf{p}_{1}|s_{\theta}}{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|(1+c_{\theta})} = \binom{-s_{\theta/2}}{c_{\theta/2}} \frac{1+c_{\theta}=2c_{\theta/2}^{2}}{s_{\theta}=2s_{\theta/2}c_{\theta/2}} \\ \xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}_{2}|^{2}(1-c_{\theta})}} \binom{|\mathbf{p}_{2}|(1-c_{\theta})}{-|\mathbf{p}_{2}|s_{\theta}} = \frac{1}{2s_{\theta/2}} \binom{2s_{\theta/2}^{2}}{-2s_{\theta/2}c_{\theta/2}} = \binom{s_{\theta/2}}{-c_{\theta/2}} \\ \xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}_{2}|^{2}(1-c_{\theta})}} \binom{|\mathbf{p}_{2}|s_{\theta}}{|\mathbf{p}_{2}|(1-c_{\theta})} = \binom{c_{\theta/2}}{s_{\theta/2}} \frac{1-c_{\theta}=2s_{\theta/2}^{2}}{s_{\theta/2}} \end{aligned}$$

ightharpoonup
i

初态螺旋态

 $^{\bullet}$ 与 μ^- 和 μ^+ 四维动量的差异在于 β_μ 换成 β_e ,且 $\theta=0$

🦔 只要将上一页 μ^- 和 μ^+ 螺旋态的 θ 取为 0,就得到 e^- 和 e^+ 的螺旋态

$$\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

初态螺旋态

 * 初态 e^{-} 和 e^{+} 的四维动量为 $k_{1}^{\mu}=\frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}}{2}(1,0,0,eta_{e})$ 和 $k_{2}^{\mu}=\frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}}{2}(1,0,0,-eta_{e})$

 $^{\bullet}$ 与 μ^- 和 μ^+ 四维动量的差异在于 β_μ 换成 β_e ,且 $\theta=0$

🦔 只要将上一页 μ^- 和 μ^+ 螺旋态的 θ 取为 0 ,就得到 e^- 和 e^+ 的螺旋态

$$\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

lpha 在 Weyl 表象中, $\gamma^0 \gamma^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} & \sigma^\mu \\ \bar{\sigma}^\mu & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\sigma}^\mu & \\ & \sigma^\mu \end{pmatrix}$

ightharpoonup 根据 5.4.2 小节 $u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)$ 和 $v(\mathbf{p},\lambda)$ 的螺旋态表达式, e^\pm 贡献的 Lorentz 矢量为

$$\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) = v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^0 \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_2 \omega_{\lambda_2}(\mathbf{k}_2) \xi_{-\lambda_2}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_2) & -\lambda_2 \omega_{-\lambda_2}(\mathbf{k}_2) \xi_{-\lambda_2}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\sigma}^{\mu} \\ \sigma^{\mu} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1) \xi_{\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1) \\ \omega_{\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1) \xi_{\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda_2 \omega_{\lambda_2}(\mathbf{k}_2) \omega_{-\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1) \xi_{-\lambda_2}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_2) \bar{\sigma}^{\mu} \xi_{\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1) - \lambda_2 \omega_{-\lambda_2}(\mathbf{k}_2) \omega_{\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1) \xi_{-\lambda_2}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_2) \sigma^{\mu} \xi_{\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1)$$

$\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 的性质

$$\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \sqrt{(k_{2}^{0} + |\mathbf{k}_{2}|)(k_{1}^{0} + |\mathbf{k}_{1}|)} = \sqrt{\frac{E_{\text{CM}}(1 + \beta_{e})}{2}} \frac{E_{\text{CM}}(1 + \beta_{e})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{E_{\text{CM}}(1 + \beta_{e})}{2}$$

$$\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \sqrt{(k_{2}^{0} - |\mathbf{k}_{2}|)(k_{1}^{0} - |\mathbf{k}_{1}|)} = \sqrt{\frac{E_{\text{CM}}(1 - \beta_{e})}{2}} \frac{E_{\text{CM}}(1 - \beta_{e})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{E_{\text{CM}}(1 - \beta_{e})}{2}$$

再由
$$\sqrt{1-\beta_e^2} = \sqrt{1-\left(1-\frac{4m_e^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2}\right)} = \frac{2m_e}{E_{\rm CM}}$$
 导出
$$\omega_-(\mathbf{k}_2)\omega_+(\mathbf{k}_1) = \omega_+(\mathbf{k}_2)\omega_-(\mathbf{k}_1) = \sqrt{\frac{E_{\rm CM}(1+\beta_e)}{2}\frac{E_{\rm CM}(1-\beta_e)}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{E_{\rm CM}}{2}\sqrt{1-\beta_e^2} = m_e$$

初态分量

代入 $\sigma^{\mu} = (\mathbf{1}, \boldsymbol{\sigma})$ 、 $\bar{\sigma}^{\mu} = (\mathbf{1}, -\boldsymbol{\sigma})$ 和

$$\sigma^1 = \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} & -\mathrm{i} \\ \mathrm{i} & \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

೬ 得到 $\xi_{-\lambda_2}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_2)\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1)$ 和 $\xi_{-\lambda_2}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_2)\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1)$ ($\mu=0,1,2,3$) 的分量表达式

$$\xi_+^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k_2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_+(\mathbf{k_1}) \,=\, \Big(0 \quad -1\Big)\sigma^{\mu} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (0,-1,-i,0) = -\xi_+^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k_2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_+(\mathbf{k_1})$$

$$\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\sigma^{\mu}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (0, 1, -i, 0) = -\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1})$$

$$\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\sigma^{\mu}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (1,0,0,1), \qquad \xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = (1,0,0,-1)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\sigma^{\mu}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (-1,0,0,1), \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = (-1,0,0,-1)$$

初态 Lorentz 矢量的分量

些 从而,初态 Lorentz 矢量 $\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1)$ 的分量表达式是

$$\begin{split} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2},-)\gamma^{\mu}u(\mathbf{k}_{1},+) &= -\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) + \omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) \\ &= -\frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1-\beta_{e})}{2}\left(0,1,\mathrm{i},0\right) + \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1+\beta_{e})}{2}\left(0,-1,-\mathrm{i},0\right) \\ &= E_{\mathrm{CM}}(0,-1,-\mathrm{i},0) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2},+)\gamma^{\mu}u(\mathbf{k}_{1},-) &= \omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) - \omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) \\ &= \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1+\beta_{e})}{2}\left(0,-1,\mathrm{i},0\right) - \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1-\beta_{e})}{2}\left(0,1,-\mathrm{i},0\right) \\ &= E_{\mathrm{CM}}(0,-1,\mathrm{i},0) \end{split}$$

$$\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2},+)\gamma^{\mu}u(\mathbf{k}_{1},+) = \omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) - \omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1})$$
$$= m_{e}(1,0,0,-1) - m_{e}(1,0,0,1) = 2m_{e}(0,0,0,-1)$$

$$\begin{split} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-)\gamma^{\mu}u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) &= -\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_2)\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_1)\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_2)\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_1) + \omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_2)\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_1)\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_2)\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_1) \\ &= -m_e(-1,0,0,-1) + m_e(-1,0,0,1) = 2m_e(0,0,0,1) \end{split}$$

末态 Lorentz 矢量

🚵 另一方面,末态正负 μ 子贡献的 Lorentz 矢量为

$$\begin{split} &\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}^{\prime})\gamma_{\mu}v(\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}^{\prime}) = u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}^{\prime})\gamma^{0}\gamma_{\mu}v(\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}^{\prime}) \\ &= \left(\omega_{-\lambda_{1}^{\prime}}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\xi_{\lambda_{1}^{\prime}}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1}) \quad \omega_{\lambda_{1}^{\prime}}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\xi_{\lambda_{1}^{\prime}}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\right) \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\sigma}_{\mu} \\ \sigma_{\mu} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{2}^{\prime}\omega_{\lambda_{2}^{\prime}}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{-\lambda_{2}^{\prime}}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) \\ -\lambda_{2}^{\prime}\omega_{-\lambda_{2}^{\prime}}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{-\lambda_{2}^{\prime}}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \lambda_{2}^{\prime}\omega_{-\lambda_{1}^{\prime}}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{\lambda_{2}^{\prime}}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{\lambda_{1}^{\prime}}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{-\lambda_{2}^{\prime}}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) - \lambda_{2}^{\prime}\omega_{\lambda_{1}^{\prime}}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{-\lambda_{2}^{\prime}}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{\lambda_{1}^{\prime}}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{-\lambda_{2}^{\prime}}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) \end{split}$$

🦙 此时有

$$\begin{split} &\omega_+(\mathbf{p}_1)\omega_+(\mathbf{p}_2) \,=\, \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1+\beta_\mu)}{2} \\ &\omega_-(\mathbf{p}_1)\omega_-(\mathbf{p}_2) \,=\, \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1-\beta_\mu)}{2} \\ &\omega_+(\mathbf{p}_1)\omega_-(\mathbf{p}_2) \,=\, \omega_-(\mathbf{p}_1)\omega_+(\mathbf{p}_2) = \textbf{\textit{m}}_\mu \end{split}$$

末态分量

 \Box 利用三角函数公式 $c_{\theta/2}^2 - s_{\theta/2}^2 = c_{\theta}$ 和 $s_{\theta/2}^2 + c_{\theta/2}^2 = 1$

 ψ 推出 $\xi_{\lambda_1'}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_1)\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{-\lambda_2'}(\mathbf{p}_2)$ 和 $\xi_{\lambda_1'}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_1)\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{-\lambda_2'}(\mathbf{p}_2)$ 的分量为

$$\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} c_{\theta/2} & s_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}\sigma_{\mu}\begin{pmatrix} s_{\theta/2} \\ -c_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix} = (0, c_{\theta}, -\mathbf{i}, -s_{\theta}) = -\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2})$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} -s_{\theta/2} & c_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}\sigma_{\mu}\begin{pmatrix} c_{\theta/2} \\ s_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix} = (0, -c_{\theta}, -\mathbf{i}, s_{\theta}) = -\boldsymbol{\xi}_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2})$$

量子电动力学

$$\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} c_{\theta/2} & s_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}\sigma_{\mu}\begin{pmatrix} c_{\theta/2} \\ s_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix} = (1, -s_{\theta}, 0, -c_{\theta})$$

$$\xi_+^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_1)\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_-(\mathbf{p}_2) = (1, s_{\theta}, 0, c_{\theta})$$

$$\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} -s_{\theta/2} & c_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}\sigma_{\mu}\begin{pmatrix} s_{\theta/2} \\ -c_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix} = (-1, -s_{\theta}, 0, -c_{\theta})$$

$$\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = (-1, s_{\theta}, 0, c_{\theta})$$

末态 Lorentz 矢量的分量

⑩ 从而,末态 Lorentz 矢量 $\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,\lambda_1')\gamma_{\mu}v(\mathbf{p}_2,\lambda_2')$ 的分量是

$$\begin{split} \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1},+)\gamma_{\mu}v(\mathbf{p}_{2},-) &= -\omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) + \omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1-\beta_{\mu})(0,-c_{\theta},\mathrm{i},s_{\theta}) + \frac{1}{2}E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1+\beta_{\mu})(0,c_{\theta},-\mathrm{i},-s_{\theta}) \\ &= E_{\mathrm{CM}}(0,c_{\theta},-\mathrm{i},-s_{\theta}) \\ \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1},-)\gamma_{\mu}v(\mathbf{p}_{2},+) &= \omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) - \omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1+\beta_{\mu})(0,c_{\theta},\mathrm{i},-s_{\theta}) - \frac{1}{2}E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1-\beta_{\mu})(0,-c_{\theta},-\mathrm{i},s_{\theta}) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &= E_{\text{CM}}(0, c_{\theta}, \mathbf{i}, -s_{\theta}) \\ &\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, +)\gamma_{\mu}v(\mathbf{p}_{2}, +) = \omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) - \omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) \\ &= m_{\mu}(1, s_{\theta}, 0, c_{\theta}) - m_{\mu}(1, -s_{\theta}, 0, -c_{\theta}) = 2m_{\mu}(0, s_{\theta}, 0, c_{\theta}) \end{split}$$

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, -)\gamma_{\mu}v(\mathbf{p}_{2}, -) = -\omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) + \omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2})$$

$$= -m_{\mu}(-1, s_{\theta}, 0, c_{\theta}) + m_{\mu}(-1, -s_{\theta}, 0, -c_{\theta}) = 2m_{\mu}(0, -s_{\theta}, 0, -c_{\theta})$$

极化振幅: $\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2$, $\lambda_1' = -\lambda_2'$

- \bigcirc 将上述表达式代入,就得到极化振幅 $\mathcal{M}(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\lambda_1',\lambda_2')$ 的显明表达式
- 🦅 下面分 4 类螺旋度构型来讨论
- (1) 当 e^{\pm} 具有相反螺旋度 $(\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2)$ 、 μ^{\pm} 也具有相反螺旋度 $(\lambda_1' = -\lambda_2')$ 时,得

$$\mathcal{M}(+,-,+,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = -e^2 (1 + \cos \theta)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,+,-,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = -e^2 (1 + \cos \theta)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(+,-,-,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = e^2 (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,+,+,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = e^2 (1 - \cos \theta)$$

 Ψ 可见, $\mathcal{M}(+,-,+,-) = \mathcal{M}(-,+,-,+)$ 且 $\mathcal{M}(+,-,-,+) = \mathcal{M}(-,+,+,-)$

宇称守恒

- ◆ 实际上,QED 是一个字称守恒的理论,即具有空间反射对称性
- \star 在宇称变换下,动量方向反转,角动量方向不变,因而<mark>螺旋度翻转</mark>,但 θ 角不变

 \mathbb{Z} 于是,对<mark>所有螺旋度作翻转变换</mark>之后,<mark>宇称守恒</mark>保证 $e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$ 微分散射截面 $d\sigma/d\Omega$ 不变,故振幅模方 $|\mathcal{M}|^2$ 不变,而振幅至多相差一个相位因子 $e^{i\varphi}$,

$$\mathcal{M}(-\lambda_1, -\lambda_2, -\lambda_1', -\lambda_2') = e^{i\varphi} \mathcal{M}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2')$$

② 这里得到 $\mathcal{M}(+,-,+,-) = \mathcal{M}(-,+,-,+)$ 和 $\mathcal{M}(+,-,-,+) = \mathcal{M}(-,+,+,-)$, 故相应的相位因子都是 1

宇称守恒

◆ 实际上,QED 是一个字称守恒的理论,即具有空间反射对称性

 \star 在宇称变换下,动量方向反转,角动量方向不变,因而<mark>螺旋度翻转</mark>,但 θ 角不变

 $\begin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} \hline & & & & \\ \hline &$

$$\mathcal{M}(-\lambda_1, -\lambda_2, -\lambda_1', -\lambda_2') = e^{i\varphi} \mathcal{M}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2')$$

 ω 这里得到 $\mathcal{M}(+,-,+,-) = \mathcal{M}(-,+,-,+)$ 和 $\mathcal{M}(+,-,-,+) = \mathcal{M}(-,+,+,-)$, 故相应的相位因子都是 1

$$\langle \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2' \rangle = (+, -, +, -)$$
 和 $(-, +, -, +)$ 两种构型的极化微分截面相等,为
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} \bigg|_{\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2 = \lambda_1' = -\lambda_2'} = \frac{\beta_\mu e^4 (1 + \cos\theta)^2}{64\pi^2 E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2 \beta_e} = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta_\mu (1 + \cos\theta)^2}{4 E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2 \beta_e}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\Omega}\Big|_{\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2 = -\lambda_1' = \lambda_2'} = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta_\mu (1 - \cos \theta)^2}{4E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2 \beta_e}$$

$\mathcal{M}(+,-,+,-)$ 和 $\mathcal{M}(+,-,-,+)$ 的零振幅构型

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} oxedsymbol{\overline{b}} &\exists \ \theta = \pi \ \mbox{th}, \ \mathcal{M}(+,-,+,-) = -e^2(1+\cos\pi) = 0$,动量和角动量如左下图所示

猝 双线箭头 ⇒ 表示自旋角动量的方向,与动量方向一致时螺旋度为正,反之为负

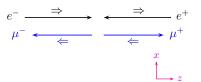
 $iglpha m{e^+e^-}$ 系统角动量 $m{J}$ 的量子数为 j=1,方向为 z 轴 $m{r}$ 向, J^3 本征值为 $\sigma=+1$

 $igc\phi igcup \mu^+ \mu^-$ 系统角动量 ${f J}$ 的量子数为 j=1,方向为 z 轴<mark>负向</mark>, J^3 本征值为 $\sigma=-1$

extstyleigsplus 2 初末态系统的 J^3 本征值不同,<mark>不满足角动量守恒</mark>,因此振幅为零

当 $\theta \neq \pi$ 时, $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统是三种 J^3 本征态 $|\sigma=+1\rangle$ 、 $|\sigma=0\rangle$ 和 $|\sigma=-1\rangle$ 的 叠加态,在振幅上体现为一个 $(1+\cos\theta)$ 因子

量子电动力学

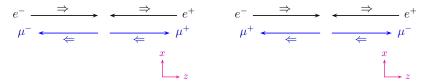


$\mathcal{M}(+,-,+,-)$ 和 $\mathcal{M}(+,-,-,+)$ 的零振幅构型

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} \be$

🌇 双线箭头 ⇒ 表示自旋角动量的方向,与<mark>动量方向一致时螺旋度为正</mark>,反之为负

- $ightleftildefteq e^+e^-$ 系统角动量 ${f J}$ 的量子数为 j=1,方向为 z 轴 ${f L}$ 向, J^3 本征值为 $\sigma=+1$
- $igcup_{m \mu}{}^{m +}{m \mu}^{m -}$ 系统角动量 ${f J}$ 的量子数为 j=1,方向为 z 轴<mark>负向</mark>, J^3 本征值为 ${m \sigma}=-1$
- $\stackrel{igoplus}{igoplus}$ 初末态系统的 J^3 本征值不同,不满足角动量守恒,因此振幅为零
- $\stackrel{\bullet}{\bigcirc}$ 当 $\theta \neq \pi$ 时, $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统是三种 J^3 本征态 $|\sigma=+1\rangle$ 、 $|\sigma=0\rangle$ 和 $|\sigma=-1\rangle$ 的叠加态,在振幅上体现为一个 $(1+\cos\theta)$ 因子
- $ilde{\mathscr{J}}$ 对右下图可作类似分析,因此 $\theta=0$ 时有 $\mathcal{M}(+,-,-,+)=e^2(1-\cos 0)=0$,而 $\theta\neq 0$ 时振幅上出现一个 $(1-\cos \theta)$ 因子



极化振幅: $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$, $\lambda_1' = \lambda_2'$

(2) 当 e^{\pm} 具有相同螺旋度 $(\lambda_1 = \lambda_2)$ 、 μ^{\pm} 也具有相同螺旋度 $(\lambda_1' = \lambda_2')$ 时,得

$$\mathcal{M}(+,+,+,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = -\frac{4e^2 m_e m_{\mu} \cos \theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,-,-,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = -\frac{4e^2 m_e m_{\mu} \cos \theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(+,+,-,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = \frac{4e^2 m_e m_{\mu} \cos \theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,-,+,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = \frac{4e^2 m_e m_{\mu} \cos \theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2}$$

- $ho_{m{e}}$ 这些振幅都正比于 $m_e m_\mu \cos heta$,宇称变换引起的相位因子都是 1
- 💪 这四个振幅对应的<mark>极化微分截面</mark>相等,为

$$\left. \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} \right|_{\lambda_1 = \lambda_2, \lambda'_{+} = \lambda'_{0}} = \frac{\beta_{\mu}}{64\pi^{2}E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}\beta_{e}} \, \frac{16e^{4}m_{e}^{2}m_{\mu}^{2}\cos^{2}\theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{4}} = \frac{4\alpha^{2}m_{e}^{2}m_{\mu}^{2}\beta_{\mu}\cos^{2}\theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{6}\beta_{e}}$$

螺旋度压低

- ← 一个类时虚粒子的行为类似于一个实粒子,具有与实粒子相同的自旋
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ 的中间态是类时的虚光子,自旋为 1,角动量量子数为 j=1
- 不过,具有相同螺旋度的正反粒子对在质心系中的角动量为 j=0 ,必须翻转其中一个粒子的螺旋度才能得到角动量 j=1

螺旋度压低

- ← 一个类时虚粒子的行为类似于一个实粒子,具有与实粒子相同的自旋
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ 的中间态是类时的虚光子,自旋为 1,角动量量子数为 j=1
- **《** 实际上,粒子的<mark>质量可以翻转螺旋度</mark>
- 🦜 根据 3.3.2 小节知识,对于无质量的自由粒子,螺旋度在任意惯性系中不变
- 🗽 对于<mark>有质量</mark>的自由粒子,<mark>螺旋度在不同惯性系</mark>中可以具有<mark>不同</mark>的值
- ↓ 毕竟,在静止系中粒子动量为零,因而螺旋度不确定

螺旋度压低

- $^{"}$ $e^+e^- o \mu^+\mu^-$ 的中间态是类时的虚光子,自旋为 1 ,角动量量子数为 j=1
- **②** 不过,具有相同螺旋度的正反粒子对在质心系中的角动量为 j=0 ,必须<mark>翻转</mark>其中一个粒子的螺旋度才能得到角动量 j=1
- **《** 实际上,粒子的<mark>质量可以翻转螺旋度</mark>
- 👠 根据 <mark>3.3.2 小节</mark>知识,对于无质量的自由粒子,螺旋度在任意惯性系中不变
- lackappa 对于有质量的自由粒子,螺旋度在不同惯性系中可以具有不同的值。
- ↓ 毕竟,在静止系中粒子动量为零,因而螺旋度不确定
- 可将质量看作一种耦合,耦合螺旋度相反的两种状态,效果是翻转粒子的螺旋度
- ☑ 必须翻转 e^- 或 e^+ 的螺旋度来得到系统角动量为 j=1 的态,振幅中出现一个 $2m_e/E_{\rm CM}$ 因子;同时必须翻转 μ^- 或 μ^+ 的螺旋度,出现一个 $2m_\mu/E_{\rm CM}$ 因子
- $2m_e/E_{
 m CM}$ 四」,问即犯权的特征 μ 实 μ 的统则定变,四次 [$2m_\mu/E_{
 m CM}$ 四]
- ▲ 这种效应称为螺旋度压低 (helicity suppression)

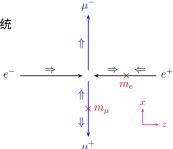
$\mathcal{M}(+,+,+,+)$ 的零振幅构型

崵 由于 $\mathcal{M} \propto \cos \theta$,当 $\theta = \pi/2$ 时,这四种情况都出现零振幅

对于 $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2') = (+, +, +, +)$,零振幅构型如右下图所示

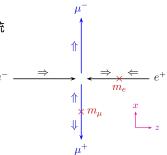
② 图中 e^+ 被<mark>质量耦合</mark>(用 × 表示)翻转螺旋度,使得<mark>角动量为 j=0 的 e^+e^- 系统转化成角动量为 j=1 的虚光子</mark>

⑤ 随后,虚光子转化成角动量为 j=1 的 $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统



$\mathcal{M}(+,+,+,+)$ 的零振幅构型

- **崵** 由于 $\mathcal{M} \propto \cos \theta$,当 $\theta = \pi/2$ 时,这四种情况都出现零振幅
- 对于 $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2') = (+, +, +, +)$,零振幅构型如右下图所示
- ② 图中 e^+ 被<mark>质量耦合</mark>(用 × 表示)翻转螺旋度,使得<mark>角动量为 j=0 的 e^+e^- 系统转化成角动量为 j=1 的虚光子</mark>
- **⑤** 随后,虚光子转化成**角动量为** j=1 的 $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统
- ♣ 最后,质量耦合将 μ^+ 的螺旋度翻转,从而得到角动量为 i=0 的 $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统
- **Q** 但是,虚光子的角动量沿 z 轴正向,当 $\theta=\pi/2$ 时不可能转化成角动量沿 x 轴正向的 $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统,因而振幅为零
- $\cancel{4}$ 当 $\theta \neq \pi/2$ 时,虚光子转化成 $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统的概率 在振幅上体现为一个 $\cos\theta$ 因子



极化振幅: $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2, \ \lambda_1' = -\lambda_2'$

(3) 当 e^{\pm} 具有相同螺旋度 $(\lambda_1 = \lambda_2)$ 、 μ^{\pm} 具有相反螺旋度 $(\lambda_1' = -\lambda_2')$ 时,得

$$\mathcal{M}(+,+,+,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = \frac{2e^2 m_e \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,-,-,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = -\frac{2e^2 m_e \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(+,+,-,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = \frac{2e^2 m_e \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,-,+,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = -\frac{2e^2 m_e \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}$$

🧒 这些振幅都正比于 $m_e \sin heta$,宇称变换引起的相位因子都是 -1

¥ 这四个振幅对应的<mark>极化微分截面</mark>相等,为

$$\left.\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\Omega}\right|_{\lambda_1=\lambda_2,\lambda_1'=-\lambda_2'} = \frac{\beta_\mu}{64\pi^2 E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2\beta_e} \, \frac{4e^4 m_e^2 \sin^2\theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 m_e^2 \beta_\mu \sin^2\theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^4 \beta_e}$$

量子电动力学

$\mathcal{M}(+,+,+,-)$ 的零振幅构型

 $oxed{oxed}$ 必须翻转 e^- 或 e^+ 的螺旋度来得到角动量为 j=1 的态,因而振幅中出现一个 $2m_e/E_{\rm CM}$ 因子,受到螺旋度压低

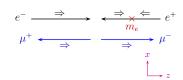
 \bigcirc 由于 $E_{\mathrm{CM}}/2 > m_{\mu} \gg m_{e}$,这四个振幅的 贡献可以忽略

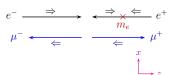
$\mathcal{M}(+,+,+,-)$ 的零振幅构型

☑ 这里初态 e^+e^- 系统的角动量为 i=0

 ω 必须翻转 e^- 或 e^+ 的螺旋度来得到角动量为 j=1 的态,因而振幅中出现一个 $2m_e/E_{\rm CM}$ 因子,受到螺旋度压低

 由于 $E_{\mathrm{CM}}/2 > m_{\mu} \gg m_{e}$,这四个振幅的 贡献可以忽略





 $\theta = 0, \pi$ 时,出现零振幅

鄭 对于 $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2') = (+, +, +, +, -)$,零振幅构型如右上图和右下图所示

末态 $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统的角动量为 j=1 ,当 $\theta=0$ 或 π 时, J^3 本征值为 $\sigma=+1$ 或 $\sigma=-1$,而 e^+e^- 系统的 J^3 本征值为 $\sigma=0$,不满足角动量守恒,故振幅为零

当 $\theta \neq 0, \pi$ 时, $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统是 $|\sigma=+1\rangle$ 、 $|\sigma=0\rangle$ 和 $|\sigma=-1\rangle$ 的叠加态,在振幅上体现为一个 $\sin\theta$ 因子

极化振幅: $\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2, \;\; \lambda_1' = \lambda_2'$

(4) 当 e^{\pm} 具有相反螺旋度 $(\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2)$ 、 μ^{\pm} 具有相同螺旋度 $(\lambda_1' = \lambda_2')$ 时,得

$$\mathcal{M}(+,-,+,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = -\frac{2e^2 m_{\mu} \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,+,-,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = \frac{2e^2 m_{\mu} \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,+,+,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = -\frac{2e^2 m_{\mu} \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(+,-,-,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = \frac{2e^2 m_{\mu} \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}$$

 \rightarrow 宇称变换引起的相位因子都是 -1,这四个振幅对应的极化微分截面相等,为

$$\left. \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} \right|_{\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2, \lambda_1' = \lambda_2'} = \frac{\beta_\mu}{64\pi^2 E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2 \beta_e} \frac{4e^4 m_\mu^2 \sin^2 \theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 m_\mu^2 \beta_\mu \sin^2 \theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^4 \beta_e}$$

极化振幅: $\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2, \;\; \lambda_1' = \lambda_2'$

(4) 当 e^{\pm} 具有相反螺旋度 $(\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2)$ 、 μ^{\pm} 具有相同螺旋度 $(\lambda_1' = \lambda_2')$ 时,得

$$\mathcal{M}(+,-,+,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = -\frac{2e^2 m_{\mu} \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,+,-,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = \frac{2e^2 m_{\mu} \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,+,+,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = -\frac{2e^2 m_{\mu} \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(+,-,-,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = \frac{2e^2 m_{\mu} \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}$$

lacktriangledown 宇称变换引起的相位因子都是-1,这四个振幅对应的 ${f K}$ 化微分截面相等,为

$$\left. \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} \right|_{\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2, \lambda_1' = \lambda_2'} = \frac{\beta_\mu}{64\pi^2 E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2 \beta_e} \frac{4e^4 m_\mu^2 \sin^2 \theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 m_\mu^2 \beta_\mu \sin^2 \theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^4 \beta_e}$$

这里末态 $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统的角动量为 j=0,必须翻转 μ^- 或 μ^+ 的螺旋度来得到角动量为 j=1 的态,因而振幅中出现一个 $2m_\mu/E_{\rm CM}$ 因子,受到螺旋度压低 \forall 当 $\theta=0,\pi$ 时,出现零振幅,理由类似于第 (3) 类情况

量子电动力学

余钊焕 (中山大学)

非极化振幅模方

利用上述 16 个极化振幅表达式,可以直接计算非极化振幅模方,

$$\begin{split} |\overline{\mathcal{M}}|^2 &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_1' \lambda_2'} |\mathcal{M}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2')|^2 \\ &= \frac{e^4}{4} \left[2(1 + \cos \theta)^2 + 2(1 - \cos \theta)^2 + 4 \frac{16m_e^2 m_\mu^2 \cos^2 \theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^4} \right. \\ &\quad + 4 \frac{4m_e^2 \sin^2 \theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} + 4 \frac{4m_\mu^2 \sin^2 \theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} \right] \\ &= e^4 \left[1 + \cos^2 \theta + \frac{16m_e^2 m_\mu^2 \cos^2 \theta}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^4} + \frac{4(m_e^2 + m_\mu^2)(1 - \cos^2 \theta)}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} \right] \\ &= e^4 \left[1 + \left(1 - \frac{4m_e^2}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{4m_\mu^2}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} \right) \cos^2 \theta + \frac{4(m_e^2 + m_\mu^2)}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} \right] \\ &= 16\pi^2 \alpha^2 \left[1 + \beta_e^2 \beta_\mu^2 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{4(m_e^2 + m_\mu^2)}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2} \right] \end{split}$$

量子电动力学

🍒 结果与 8.2.3 小节中通过求迹运算得到的表达式一致