

Phy 523
PARTICLE PHYSICS
Problem sheet VII

3rd March 2009

10th March 2009

31. Consider the spin zero particle under the action of a scalar current J obeying the equation

$$\partial^\mu \partial_\mu \Phi(x) + m^2 \Phi(x) = -J(x)$$

Writing the Greens function as

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} + m^2\right) \Delta_F(x, y) = -\delta^4(x - y)$$

show that the general solution of the spin one equation in the presence of J is

$$\Phi_i(x) = \phi_i^0 + \int d^4 z \Delta_F(x - z) J(z)$$

where ϕ^0 is the solution of the free Klein Gordon equation.

32. Evaluate the propagator $\Delta_F(x - y)$ using the Feynman boundary condition and show it can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_F(x - y) = & -i\theta(x_0 - y_0) \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} f_p^+(x) f_p^{(+)*}(y) \\ & -i\theta(y_0 - x_0) \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} f_p^-(x) f_p^{(-)*}(y) \end{aligned}$$

. where

$$f_p^+(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2p^0}} e^{-ip \cdot x}; \quad f_p^-(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2p^0}} e^{ip \cdot x}$$

33. Let $J(x) = g\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)$ where ψ is a spin half field and g is the coupling constant. Ψ obeys the equation

$$(i \not{\partial} - m)\Psi(x) = -g\phi(x)\Psi(x) \dots \quad Eq.(1)$$

. Obtain the expression for the S-matrix element

$$S_{fi} = \delta_{fi} - ig\epsilon \int d^4y \bar{\psi}(y) \phi(y) \Psi(y)$$

where $\Psi(x)$ is the solution of Eq.(1) and can be written as

$$\Psi(x) = \psi(x) + g \int d^4y S_F(x-y) \phi(y) \Psi(y)$$

where $\psi(x)$ is the solution of a free particle Dirac equation. $\epsilon = (-1)^n$, where n = the number of antiparticles at time $t \rightarrow -\infty$.

34. Draw the Feynman diagrams to order g^2 for the scattering (we will call the particle represented by the field ϕ as b and by the field ψ as f)

$$b(k_i) + f(p_i) \rightarrow b(k_f) + f(p_f)$$

.

and write the matrix element for the process.

35. Let the scalar field $\phi(x)$ represent a π^- meson. Introduce the electromagnetic interaction using the gauge principle and write down the Klein Gordon equation in the presence of an electromagnetic vector potential A_μ . Use this to write an expression for J .