

Title: QFT2 Lecture - 112923

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Collection: Quantum Field Theory 2 2023/24

Date: November 29, 2023 - 9:00 AM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/23110025>

$$SU(2) \quad A_\mu^a(x) \rightarrow A_\mu = A_\mu^a t_a \quad t_a = \frac{i}{2} \sigma_a \quad a=1,2,3 \in \text{Adj Rep}$$

$$D_\mu \text{ covariant derivative} \quad D_\mu \phi_A = \partial_\mu - i [A_\mu, \phi_A]$$

$$\text{Gauge transf} \quad A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu + D_\mu \alpha \quad \alpha \in \text{Adj Rep}$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu - i [A_\mu, A_\nu]$$

$$S_{\text{GField}}[A] = -\frac{1}{2g^2} \int d^4x \text{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}]$$

+ Euclidean

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_a \quad a=1,2,3 \in \text{Adj. Repn}$$

$$\phi_A = \partial_\mu - i [A_\mu, \phi_A]$$

$$\alpha \in \text{Adj Rep}$$

Gauge Fixing

Lorentz-Landau $\partial^\mu A_\mu = 0$

$$\int \mathcal{D}[A] \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} S[A]\right)$$

$$\delta[\partial^\mu A_\mu] \times \det[\partial^\mu D_\mu]$$

gauge fixing term, F.P. determinant

$$\det [\partial^\nu D_\nu] = \int D[\bar{c}, c] \exp \left(\text{Tr} \int d^4x \bar{c} \partial^\nu D_\nu c \right)$$

$$C = c^a(x) t_a$$

← Grassman

$$\exp \left[i \int d^4x \partial^\nu \bar{c}_a(x) \cdot (D_\nu c)^a(x) \right]$$

$$\bar{C} = \bar{C}_a^{\dagger}(x) t_a \quad \text{Adj Repr}$$

$$C = C_a^{\dagger}(x) t_a$$

$$\det [\partial^\nu D_\nu] = \int D[\bar{c}, c] \exp \left(\text{Tr} \int d^4x \bar{c} \partial^\nu D_\nu c \right)$$

$$C = c^a(x) t_a$$

↖ Grassman

$$\exp \left[+i \int d^4x \partial^\nu \bar{c}_a(x) \cdot (D_\nu c)^a(x) \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{C} &= \bar{c}_a(x) t_a \\ C &= c_a(x) t_a \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Adj Repr}$$

$$\exp \left[\frac{i}{\hbar} S_{FP}[c, \bar{c}, A] \right]$$

Faddeev Popov action

$$\det [\partial^\nu D_\nu] = \int D[\bar{c}, c] \exp \left(\text{Tr} \int d^4x \bar{c} \partial^\nu D_\nu c \right)$$

$$c = c^a(x) t_a$$

← Grassman

$$\bar{c} = \bar{c}^a(x) t_a \quad \text{Adj Repr}$$

$$c = c^a(x) t_a \quad \text{ghost \& antighost}$$

$$\exp \left[i \int d^4x \partial^\nu \bar{c}_a(x) \cdot (D_\nu c)^a(x) \right]$$

$$\exp \left[\frac{i}{\hbar} S_{FP}[c, \bar{c}, A] \right]$$

Faddeev Popov action

S_{FP}

$$\det [\partial^\nu D_\nu] = \int D[\bar{c}, c] \exp \left(\text{tr} \int d^4x \bar{c} \partial^\nu D_\nu c \right)$$

$$C = C^a(x) t_a$$

← Grassman

$$\bar{C} = \bar{C}^a(x) t_a \quad \text{Adj Repr}$$

$$C = C^a(x) t_a \quad \text{ghost \& antighost}$$

Fermions spin 0 fields \nRightarrow CPT theorem! Unitarity is not satisfied

$$\exp \left[\frac{i}{\hbar} \int d^4x \partial^\nu \bar{c}_a(x) (D_\nu c)^a(x) \right]$$

$$\exp \left[\frac{i}{\hbar} S_{FP}[c, \bar{c}, A] \right]$$

Faddeev Popov action

S_{FP}

$$S_{FP}[\xi, \bar{c}, A] = \int d^4x \left(\bar{c}_a(x) (-\Delta) \delta_{ab} c^b(x) + \epsilon_{abc} \partial^\mu \bar{c}^a(x) A_\mu^b(x) c^c(x) \right)$$

struct. cst. of SU(2)
↓
non-abelian group

Feynman $\Rightarrow \xi$ gauge ξ a parameter

$$\delta[\partial^\mu A_\mu - \epsilon] \det[\partial^\mu D_\mu] \exp\left(-\frac{i}{2\xi} \epsilon^2\right) d\epsilon \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{20\pi} \xi}\right)$$

cst

$$\epsilon = \epsilon^a t_a$$

Gaussian integration

①

$$S_{YM}[A] = -2g^2 \int d^4x \sqrt{|g|} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \text{Euclidean}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int \mathcal{D}[A] \exp(i S_{YM}[A] + S_{FP}[\bar{c}, c, A] + S_{\xi}[A])$$

Perhurb Theory $A \Rightarrow g \tilde{A}$

g small parameter

0-order A, c, \bar{c} are free fields

$$\begin{aligned} S_{YM} &= \partial \tilde{A} \cdot \partial \tilde{A} + g \tilde{A} \tilde{A} \cdot \partial \tilde{A} \\ S_{FP} &= \partial \bar{c} \partial c + g \partial \bar{c} \cdot A \\ S_{\xi} &= \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu A_\mu)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int dx \operatorname{Tr} [F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}]$$

g coupling constant

gauge fixing term, F.P. determinant

$$S_{\xi}[A]$$

$$S_{\xi}[A] = \frac{1}{2\xi} \int d^4x (\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu}^a)^2$$

indep of ξ parameter

$$\xi \sim g^2 \tilde{\xi}$$

$$g \tilde{A} \tilde{A} \cdot \partial \tilde{A} + g^2 \tilde{A} \tilde{A} \tilde{A} \tilde{A}$$

$$g \partial \bar{c} \cdot A \cdot c$$

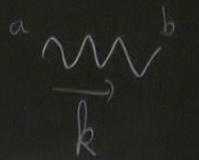
0. order $\langle A_{\mu}^a A_{\nu}^b \rangle_0 = G_{\mu\nu}^{ab}$

momentum space

$$G_{\mu\nu}^{ab}(k) = \delta^{ab} \frac{-i}{k^2 - i\epsilon_+} \left(h_{\mu\nu} + (\xi - 1) \frac{k_{\mu} k_{\nu}}{k^2} \right)$$

k 4 momentum $h_{\mu\nu}$ metric tensor.

photon propagation

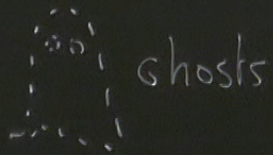


Ghosts

Ghost propagator

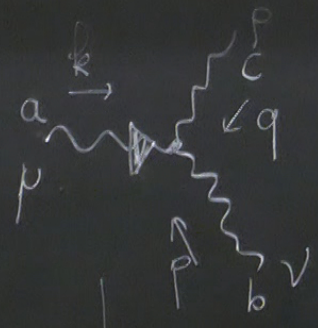
$$\langle C^a(x) \bar{C}^b(y) \rangle_0 \rightarrow C^{ab}(k) = \delta^{ab} \frac{-i}{k^2 - i\epsilon_+}$$

Feyn. Prop for scalar field



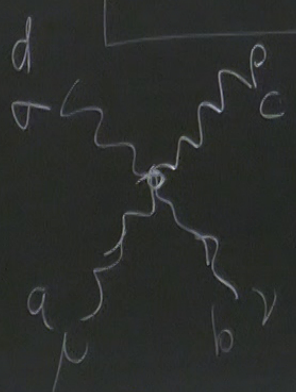
scalar

Interactions



$$g \epsilon^{abc} \left(h^{\mu\nu} (k-p)^\rho + h^{\nu\rho} (p-q)^\mu + h^{\rho\mu} (q-k)^\nu \right)$$

$$g \epsilon^{abc} \left(k^\rho h^{\mu\nu} - k^\nu h^{\rho\mu} \right) + \dots + \dots$$



$$g^2 \left(\epsilon^{abe} \epsilon^{cde} \left(h^{\mu\rho} h^{\nu\sigma} - h^{\mu\sigma} h^{\nu\rho} \right) + \dots + \dots \right)$$

$$\delta_{ab} \delta_{cd} - \delta_{ad} \delta_{bc}$$

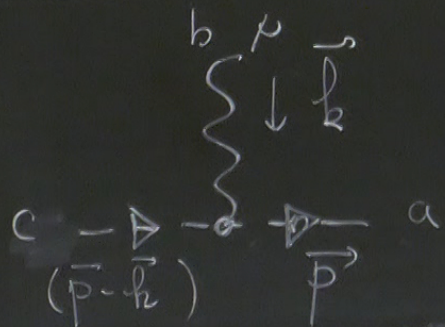
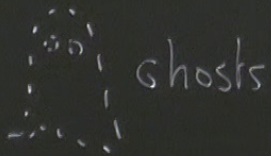
charge conservation

Ghosts

Ghost propagator

Feyn. Prop for scalar field

$$\langle C^a(x) \bar{C}^b(y) \rangle_0 \rightarrow C^{ab}(k) = \delta^{ab} \frac{-i}{k^2 - i\epsilon_+}$$

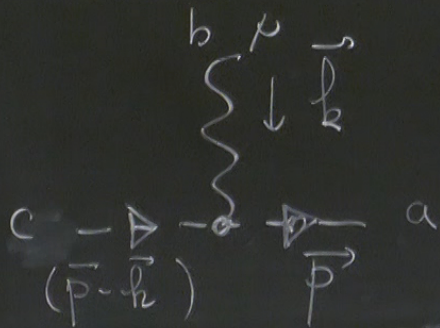
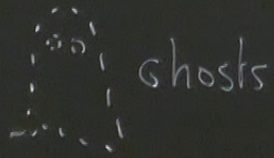


$$+ g p^\mu \epsilon^{abc}$$

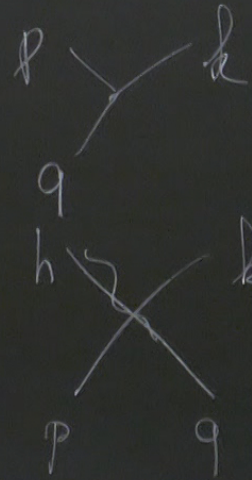
Ghosts Ghost propagator

$$\langle C^a(x) \bar{C}^b(y) \rangle_0 \rightarrow C^{ab}(k) = \delta^{ab} \frac{-i}{k^2 - i\epsilon_+}$$

Feyn. Prop for scalar field



$$-g p^\mu \epsilon^{abc}$$

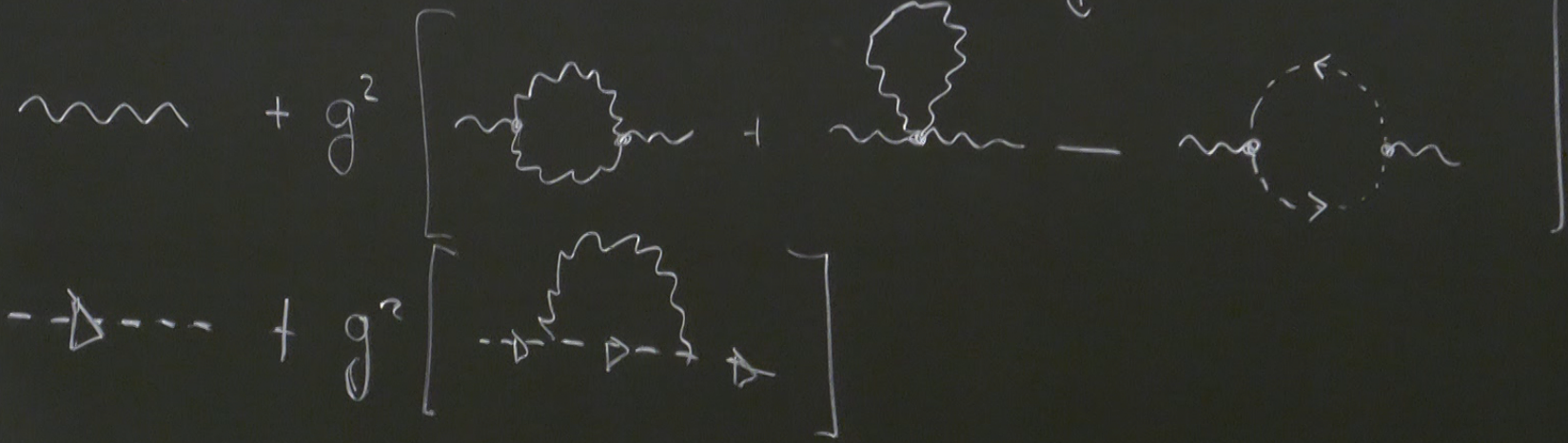


$$p + q + k = 0$$

$p + q + k + h = 0$
conservation of the momenta

1 loop contributions

very important!

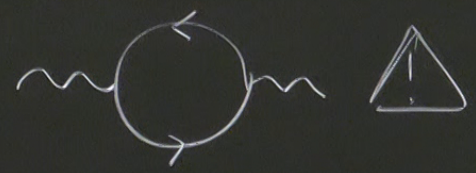


Q

 Y

 Z

QED

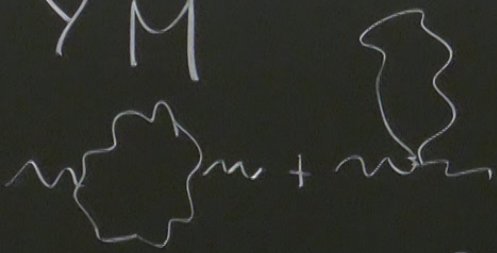


Gauge Inv

~~$\delta^{\mu\nu} - \frac{p^\mu p^\nu}{p^2}$~~ Mass

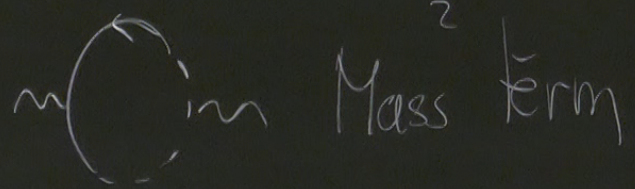
$P_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} p^2$

YM



Mass² to Gauge Field

cancell



Mass term

YM are Gauge Inv

at loop

↓
at any order

'tHooft Veltman

1 loop "renormalizable"

BRST Symmetry : of the gauge Fixed Theory

Landau Gauge $\delta[\partial^\mu A_\mu] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dB e^{i B(\partial^\mu A_\mu)}$

B "auxiliary field" $B^a(x) t_a \in \text{Adj Repr}$
no dynamics

$S_{\text{YM}}[A], S_{\text{ghost}}[A], S_{\text{GF}}[A] = \int d^4x \text{Tr}(i B \partial^\mu A_\mu)$

BRST Symmetry

of the gauge fixed theory

Landau Gauge $\delta[\partial^\mu A_\mu] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dB e^{iB(\partial^\mu A_\mu)}$

B "auxiliary field"

no dynamics

$$B^a(x) t_a \in \text{Adj Repr}$$

$$S_{\text{YM}}[A], S_{\text{ghost}}[A], S_{\text{GF}}[A] = \int d^4x \text{Tr} \left(iB \partial^\mu A_\mu + \frac{1}{2} B^2 \right)$$

Theory

$$S = S_{YM} + S_{ghost} + S_{GF} = S_{TOTAL} [A, \overbrace{c, \bar{c}}^{\text{Bosons}}, \underbrace{B}_{\text{Fermions}}]$$

depends on the gauge fixing condition

$$A_{\mu} \rightarrow A_{\mu} + D_{\mu} \alpha \quad \text{not a symmetry}$$

replace α by $\epsilon C(x)$ with ϵ a "antighost" number

$$A_{\mu} \rightarrow A_{\mu} + \epsilon D_{\mu} C \quad \text{SUSY}$$

fields

$$A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu + \epsilon D_\mu c$$

$$c \rightarrow c + \epsilon \frac{i}{2} c \cdot c$$

$$\bar{c} \rightarrow \bar{c} - i \epsilon B$$

$$B \rightarrow B$$

Inf BRST

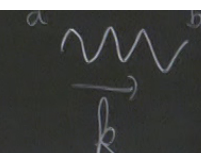
$$(c \cdot c)^a = \epsilon^a_{bc} c^b \cdot c^c$$

$$S_{YM}[A] \rightarrow S_{YM}[A] + \epsilon \cdot 0$$

$$S_{ghost} + S_{gauge\ Fixing} = S_{TOTAL\ GF}[A, c, \bar{c}, B]$$

$$k^{\mu\nu} (k) = \frac{p^2}{k - i\epsilon_+} \left(\eta_{\mu\nu} + (\xi - 1) \frac{p_{\mu} p_{\nu}}{k^2} \right)$$

k 4 momentum $\eta_{\mu\nu}$ metric tensor



$$S_{\text{TOTAL Gauge Fixing}} [\dots] \rightarrow S_{\text{TOTAL GF}} [\dots] + \epsilon \bigcirc \quad \text{also BRST invariant}$$

BRST invariant BRST the symmetry of any gauge fixing choice theory

$$\text{Gauge Inv} + \text{Gauge Fixing} \Rightarrow \text{BRST Sym.}$$

Generator Q
BRST charge

BRST $\rightarrow \epsilon Q$

$$Q \cdot A_\mu \rightarrow \frac{D_\mu C}{p}$$

$$Q \cdot C \rightarrow \frac{i}{2} C \cdot C$$

$$Q \bar{C} \rightarrow -i B$$

$$Q B \rightarrow 0$$

$$Q^2 = Q \circ Q = 0$$

nilpotent sym.

$$Q = 0 \quad S_{TGF} = \int d^4x [\bar{c} \partial D c + i B \partial A] = Q \int d^4x (\bar{c} \partial^\mu A_\mu)$$

$$S_{TGF} = Q \int \bar{c} \cdot F[A] \quad F[A] = \partial^\mu A_\mu$$

$$Q S_{TGF} = Q \cdot Q \int \bar{c} F[A] = 0$$

Generator
BRST charge

Q

$$Q \cdot A_\mu \rightarrow \frac{D_\mu C}{\mu}$$

$$Q \cdot C \rightarrow \frac{i}{2} C \cdot C$$

$$BRST \rightarrow \epsilon \cdot Q$$

$$Q \bar{C} \rightarrow -i B$$

$$Q B \rightarrow 0$$

$$Q^2 = Q \cdot Q = 0$$

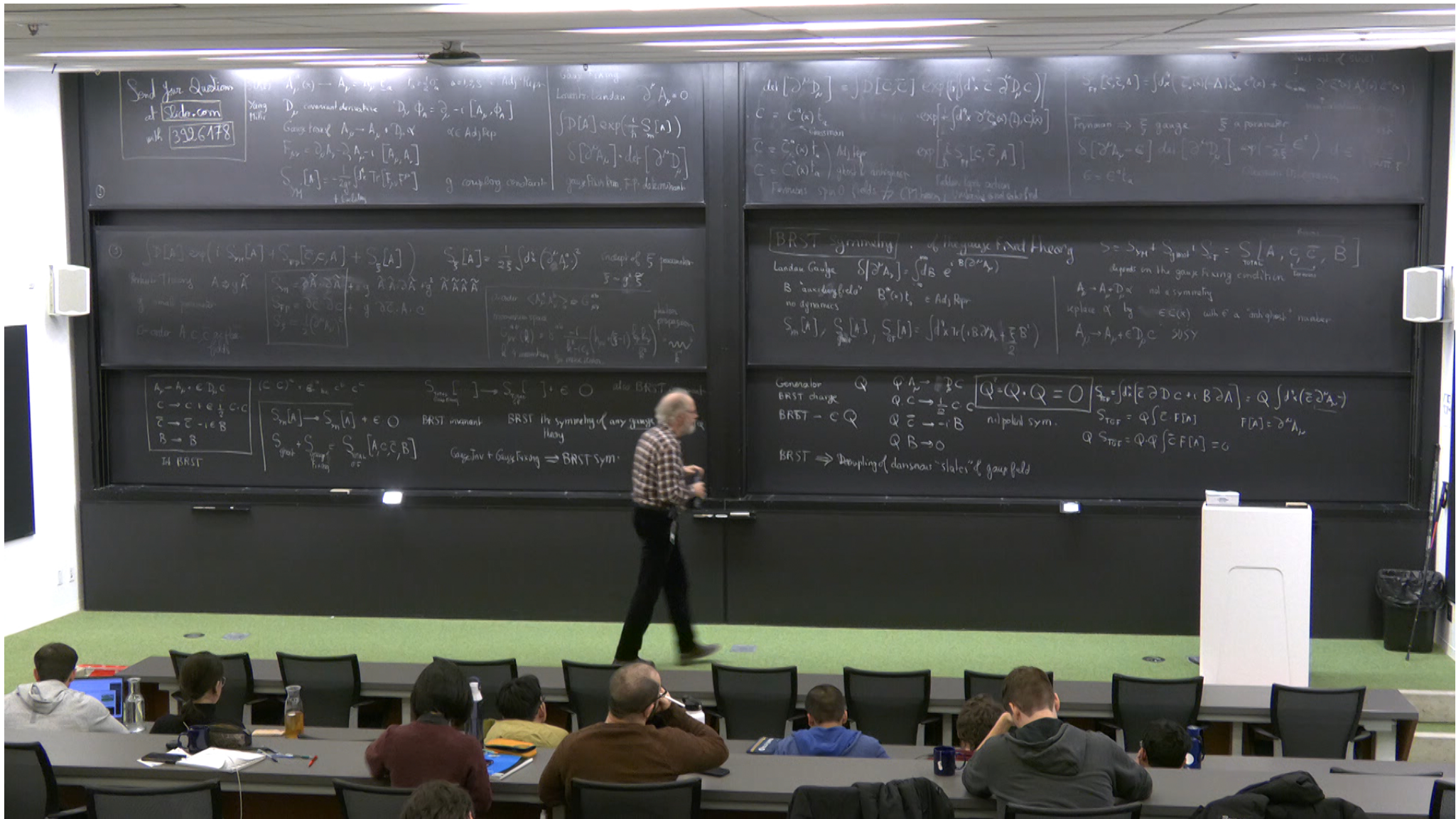
nilpotent sym.

S_{TGF}

S_T

$Q S_T$

BRST \Rightarrow Decoupling of dangerous "states" of gauge field



Send your Questions at Sido.com with 390.6478

Yang Mills: $A_\mu(x) \rightarrow A_\mu + \partial_\mu \alpha - g A_\nu \partial_\mu \alpha + \dots$

Yang Mills: $D_\mu \Phi_a = \partial_\mu \Phi_a - g A_\mu^b \Phi_c \epsilon^{abc}$

Gauge field: $A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu + D_\mu \alpha$

$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu - g [A_\mu, A_\nu]$

$S_{YM}[A] = -\frac{1}{4g^2} \int d^4x \text{Tr}[F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}]$ gauge coupling constant

Yang Mills: $\delta A_\mu = 0$

$\int D[A] \exp\left(\frac{i}{g} S_{YM}[A]\right) \delta[\partial^\mu A_\mu] \det[\partial^\mu \delta^\nu]$

gauge fixing term, FP determinant

$\det[\partial^\mu \delta^\nu] = \int D[C, \bar{C}] \exp\left(\int d^4x \bar{C} \partial^\mu \delta^\nu C\right)$

$C = C^a(x) t_a$ ghost

$\bar{C} = \bar{C}^a(x) t_a$ ghost

$C = C^a(x) t_a$ ghost & anti-ghost

Feynman \Rightarrow ξ gauge ξ parameter

$S[\partial^\mu A_\mu - \xi] \det[\partial^\mu \delta^\nu] \sim \int d^4x \bar{C} \partial^\mu \delta^\nu C$

$C = C^a t_a$

$S_{tot}[A, C, \bar{C}] = S_{YM}[A] + S_{FP}[C, \bar{C}] + S_\xi[A]$

$S_\xi[A] = \frac{1}{2\xi} \int d^4x (\partial^\mu A_\mu)^2$ (ghost of ξ parameter)

BRST symmetry: $\delta A_\mu = g \bar{c} \partial_\mu c$

$S_{YM}[A] + S_{FP}[C, \bar{C}] + S_\xi[A]$

$S_{FP}[C, \bar{C}] = \int d^4x \bar{c} \partial^\mu \delta^\nu c$

$S_\xi[A] = \frac{1}{2\xi} \int d^4x (\partial^\mu A_\mu)^2$

BRST invariant

BRST symmetry of the gauge field theory

Landau Gauge: $\delta[\partial^\mu A_\mu] = \int d^4x e^{i\int d^4x \bar{c} \partial^\mu \delta^\nu c}$

B 'auxiliary field' $B(x) t_a \in \text{Ad} \text{Rep}$

no dynamics

$S_{tot}[A, C, \bar{C}, B] = \int d^4x \text{Tr} \left[\frac{1}{2} (B \partial^\mu A_\mu + \xi B^2) \right]$

BRST invariant

BRST is symmetry of any gauge theory

Gauge Inv + Gauge Fixing \Rightarrow BRST Sym

$A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu + \partial_\mu \alpha$

$C \rightarrow C + i \frac{1}{g} \partial_\mu C$

$\bar{C} \rightarrow \bar{C} - i \frac{1}{g} \partial_\mu \bar{C}$

$B \rightarrow B$

BRST

$S_{tot}[A, C, \bar{C}, B] \rightarrow S_{tot}[A, C, \bar{C}, B] + \epsilon \cdot 0$

BRST invariant

$S_{tot}[A, C, \bar{C}, B] = S_{YM}[A] + S_{FP}[C, \bar{C}] + S_\xi[A] + S_B[B]$

Gauge Inv + Gauge Fixing \Rightarrow BRST Sym

Generator Q

BRST charge Q

BRST - C $Q C \rightarrow \frac{1}{g} C$

$Q \bar{C} \rightarrow -i B$

$Q B \rightarrow 0$

$Q^2 = 0$

$Q^2 = 0$

$S_{tot} = \int d^4x (\bar{c} \partial^\mu \delta^\nu c + \xi B^2)$

$S_{tot} = \int d^4x \bar{c} \partial^\mu \delta^\nu c$

$S_{tot} = \int d^4x \bar{c} \partial^\mu \delta^\nu c$

BRST \Rightarrow Decoupling of dangerous 'states' of gauge field