

Title: Lecture - QFT I, PHYS 601

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Collection/Series: Quantum Field Theory I (Core), PHYS 601, October 7 - November 6, 2024

Subject: Condensed Matter, Particle Physics, Quantum Fields and Strings

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URL: <https://pirsa.org/24100032>

Dirac equation

$$(i \not{\partial} - m) \psi = 0$$

constant coefficients

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

m-class exercise
is covariant

$$\psi \rightarrow D(\Lambda) \psi$$

↑
spinor rep

in-class exercise

find Dirac Lagrangian

Historical also important

$$i\partial_0\psi = H\psi$$

$$H = -i\gamma^0\gamma^i\partial_i + m\gamma^0$$

Hermitian

$$(\gamma^0)^\dagger = \gamma^0$$

$$(-i\gamma^0\gamma^i\partial_i)^\dagger$$

$$= -i\partial_i(\gamma^i)^\dagger\gamma^0$$

$$= -i\partial_i\gamma^0\gamma^i$$

$$(\gamma^i)^\dagger = \gamma^0\gamma^i\gamma^0$$

exercise

Invariant
Lagrangian

$$(\gamma^0)^\dagger = \gamma^0$$

$$(\gamma^i)^\dagger = \gamma^0 \gamma^i \gamma^0$$

also important

$$(-i \gamma^0 \gamma^i \partial_i)^\dagger$$

$$\boxed{(\gamma^\mu)^\dagger = \gamma^0 \gamma^\mu \gamma^0}$$

$$= -i \partial_i (\gamma^i)^\dagger \gamma^0$$

$$\underline{\partial_i + m \gamma^0}$$

$$= -i \partial_i \gamma^0 \gamma^i$$

Weyl spinor
spinor rep

$$D(\Lambda_{\text{rot}}) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\frac{i\vec{\theta}\cdot\vec{\sigma}}{2}} & \\ & e^{-\frac{i\vec{\theta}\cdot\vec{\sigma}}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D(\Lambda_{\text{boost}}) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\frac{1}{2}\vec{\chi}\cdot\vec{\sigma}} & \\ & e^{-\frac{1}{2}\vec{\chi}\cdot\vec{\sigma}} \end{pmatrix}$$

sis

$$D(A_{\text{burst}}) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\frac{1}{2}\bar{\kappa}\cdot\vec{\sigma}} & \\ & e^{-\frac{1}{2}\bar{\kappa}\cdot\vec{\sigma}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} W_+ \\ W_- \end{pmatrix}$$

one idea my way! spinor commutes with Lorentz

$$[\text{Projection}, J_{\mu\nu}] = 0$$

$$\rightarrow [\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu]$$

$$[\text{Proj}, \gamma^\mu] = 0 \text{ or } \{\text{Proj}, \gamma^\mu\} = 0$$

$$\text{Proj} = 1$$

$$\gamma^5 = -i\gamma^0\gamma^1\gamma^2\gamma^3$$

$$\text{ex } \{\gamma^5, \gamma^\mu\} = 0$$
$$(\gamma^5)^2 = 1 \quad (\gamma^5)^\dagger = \gamma^5$$

$$P_{\pm}^2 = P_{\pm} \quad P_{+} + P_{-} = 1$$

$$P_{\pm} = \frac{1 \pm \gamma^5}{2} \quad \psi_{\pm} = P_{\pm} \psi$$