

⇒ LECTURE 15

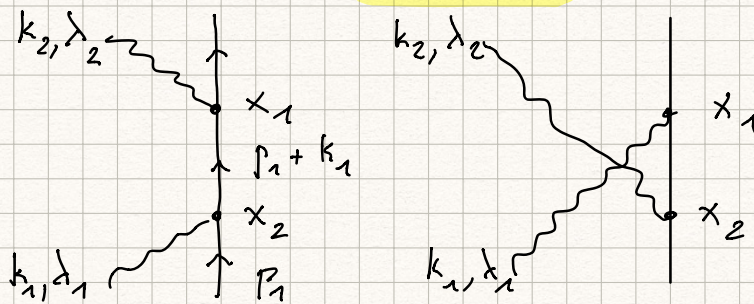
4) FEYNMAN DIAGRAMS & RULES IN QED

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = -e \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu A_\mu \psi$$

($e > 0$)

$$S^{(2)} = \frac{(ie)^2}{2!} \int d^4x_1 \int d^4x_2 T \left((\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu A_\mu \psi)_{x_1} \cdot (\bar{\psi} \gamma^\nu A_\nu \psi)_{x_2} \right)$$

↳ $M \left((\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu A_\mu \psi)_{x_1} (\bar{\psi} \gamma^\nu A_\nu \psi)_{x_2} \right)$



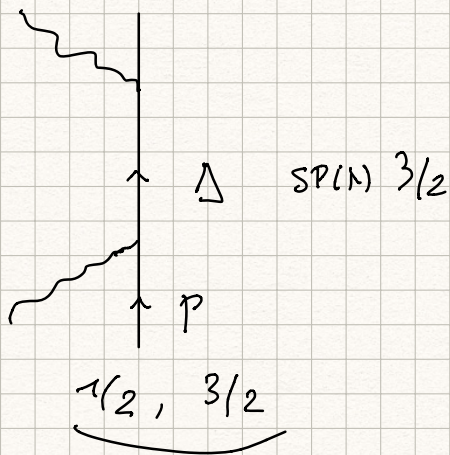
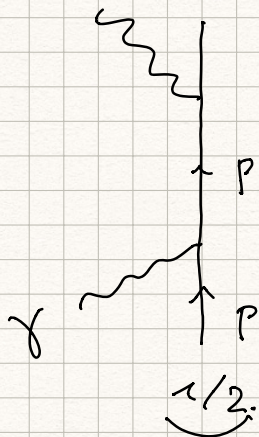
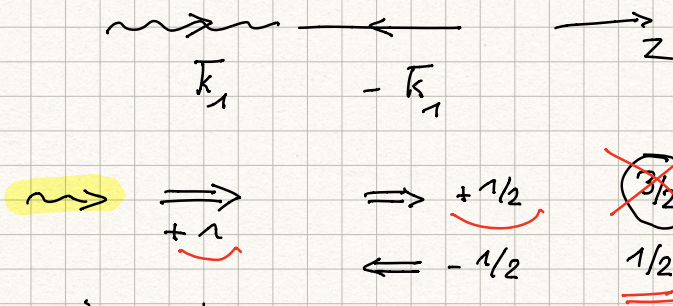
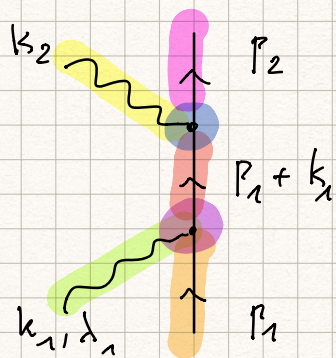
COMPTON SCATTERING

(a) (b)

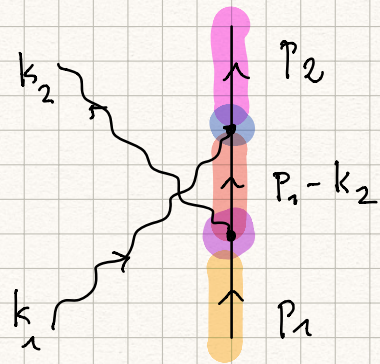
$$|i\rangle = |\gamma(k_1, \lambda_1) e^-(p_1, \lambda_1)\rangle$$

$$|f\rangle = |\gamma(k_2, \lambda_2) e^-(p_2, \lambda_2)\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \langle f | S_a^{(2)} | i \rangle \\
 &= (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(k_1 + p_1 - k_2 - p_2) \\
 & \cdot \epsilon_\nu(k_1, \lambda_1) \epsilon_\mu^*(k_2, \lambda_2) \\
 & \cdot \bar{u}(p_2, \lambda_2) (ie\gamma^\mu) \frac{i(\not{p}_1 + \not{k}_1 + m)}{(p_1 + k_1)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} (ie\gamma^\nu) u(p_1, \lambda_1)
 \end{aligned}$$



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$$\langle f | S_b^{(2)} | i \rangle$$

$$= (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(k_1 + p_1 - k_2 - p_2)$$

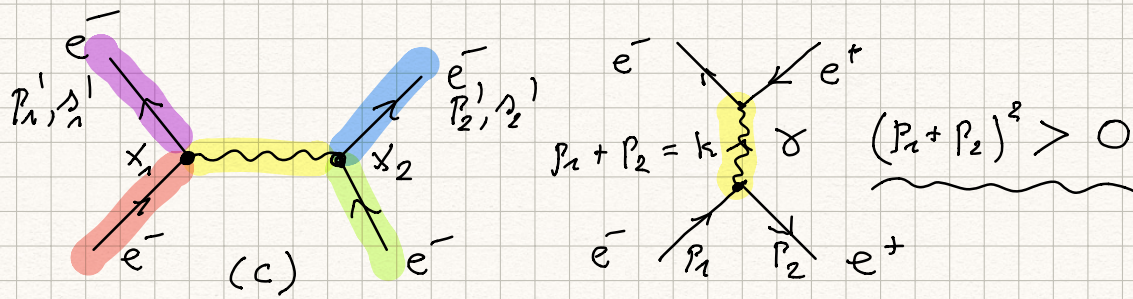
$$\cdot \epsilon_\nu(k_1, \lambda_1) \epsilon_\mu^*(k_2, \lambda_2)$$

$$\cdot \bar{u}(p_2, \lambda_2) (ie\gamma^\nu) \frac{i(\not{p}_1 - \not{k}_2 + m)}{(p_1 - k_2)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} (ie\gamma^\mu)$$

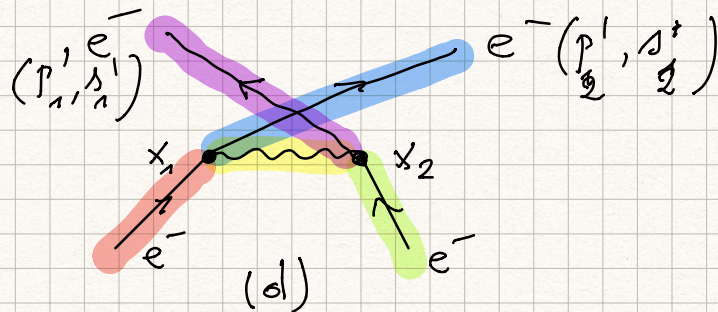
$$\cdot u(p_1, \lambda_1)$$

$$\hookrightarrow N \left(\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu A_\mu \psi \right)_{x_1} \left(\bar{\psi} \gamma^\nu A_\nu \psi \right)_{x_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \begin{array}{l} e^- + e^- \longrightarrow e^- + e^- \text{ (MOLLER SCATT.)} \\ e^+ + e^+ \longrightarrow e^+ + e^+ \text{ (BHABHA SCATT.)} \end{array} \right\} \\ & \longrightarrow e^- + e^+ \longrightarrow e^- + e^+ \text{ (PAIR CREATION / } e^-e^+ \text{ ANNIHILATION)} \end{aligned}$$



$$N \left((\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu A_\mu \psi)_{x_1} (\bar{\psi} \gamma^\nu A_\nu \psi)_{x_2} \right)$$



MÖLLER SCATTERING

$$e^-(p_1, s_1) + e^-(p_2, s_2) \rightarrow e^-(p_1', s_1') + e^-(p_2', s_2')$$

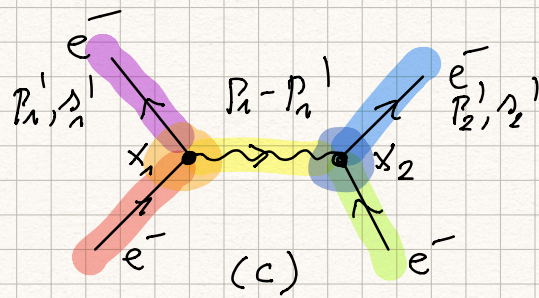
$$|i\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{p_2}} \sqrt{2E_{p_1}} a^\dagger(p_2, s_2) a^\dagger(p_1, s_1) |0\rangle$$

$$|f\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{p_2'}} \sqrt{2E_{p_1'}} a^\dagger(p_2', s_2') a^\dagger(p_1', s_1') |0\rangle$$

$\frac{1}{m!}$ in $S^{(m)}$ CAN BE OMITTED

BY CONSIDERING ONLY
TOPOLOGICALLY DIFFERENT DIAGRAMS

$$\langle f | S_c^{(2)} | i \rangle$$



$$= \int d^4 x_1 \int d^4 x_2 \quad i D_{F\mu\nu}(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\langle 0 | a(p_1', s_1') a(p_2', s_2') \sqrt{2E_{p_1'}} \sqrt{2E_{p_2'}}$$

$$\cdot N \left(\bar{\psi}_{x_1}^- (ie\gamma^\mu) \psi_{x_1}^+ \bar{\psi}_{x_2}^- (ie\gamma^\nu) \psi_{x_2}^+ \right)$$

$$a^+(p_2, s_2) a^+(p_1, s_1) | 0 \rangle \sqrt{2E_{p_1}} \sqrt{2E_{p_2}}$$

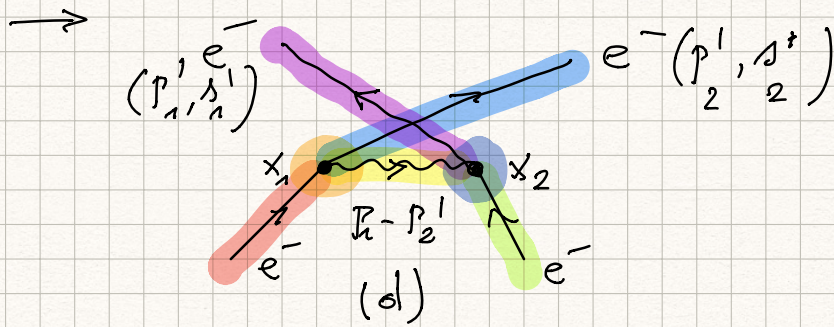
SIGN $(+1)$

$$= (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_1 + p_2 - p_1' - p_2')$$

$$\cdot \frac{(-ig_{\mu\nu})}{(p_1 - p_1')^2 + i\epsilon}$$

$$\cdot \bar{u}(p_1', s_1') (ie\gamma^\mu) u(p_1, s_1)$$

$$\cdot \bar{u}(p_2', s_2') (ie\gamma^\nu) u(p_2, s_2)$$



$$= \int d^4 x_1 \int d^4 x_2 \quad i D_{F\mu\nu}(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\langle 0 | a(p_1', s_1') a(p_2', s_2') \sqrt{2E_{p_1'}} \sqrt{2E_{p_2'}}$$

$$\cdot N \left(\bar{\psi}(x_1) (ie\gamma^\mu) \psi(x_1) \bar{\psi}(x_2) (ie\gamma^\nu) \psi(x_2) \right)$$

$$a^\dagger(p_1, s_1) a^\dagger(p_2, s_2) | 0 \rangle \sqrt{2E_{p_1}} \sqrt{2E_{p_2}}$$

SIGN : (-1) !

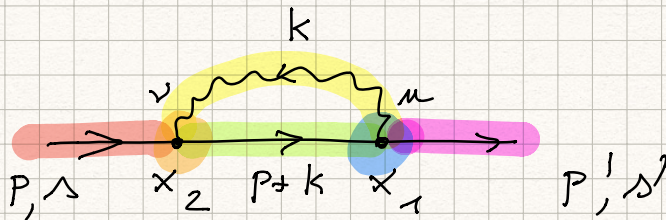
$$\langle f | S_d^{(2)} | i \rangle$$

$$= (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_1 + p_2 - p_1' - p_2')$$

$$\cdot \frac{(-i g_{\mu\nu})}{(p_1 - p_2')^2 + i\epsilon}$$

$$\cdot (-1) \cdot \bar{u}(p_2', s_2') (ie\gamma^\mu) u(p_1, s_1) \bar{u}(p_1', s_1') (ie\gamma^\nu) u(p_2, s_2)$$

$$L \rightarrow N \left(\underbrace{(\bar{\psi} \gamma^m A_m \psi)_{x_1} (\bar{\psi} \gamma^{\nu} A_{\nu} \psi)_{x_2}}_{\int} \right)$$



$$\langle f | S^{(2)} | i \rangle$$

$$= (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p - p')$$

$$\int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{(-i g_{\mu\nu})}{k^2 + i\epsilon}$$

$$\bar{U}(p', s') (ie \gamma^{\mu}) \frac{i(p+k+m)}{(p+k)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} (ie \gamma^{\nu}) U(p, s)$$

$$U(p, s)$$

$$\int d^4 k \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \bar{U} \gamma^{\mu} \frac{k}{k^2 + i\epsilon} \gamma^{\nu} U$$

$$\sim \int \frac{d^4 k}{k^3} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx = x_2 - x_1$$

LINEAR DIVERGENCE

