

Srednicki

§25 Unstable particles and resonances

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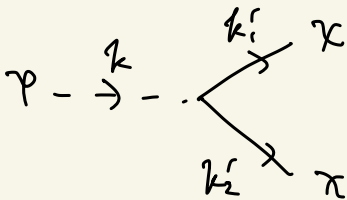
two real scalar field

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \varphi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_\varphi^2 \varphi^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \chi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_\chi^2 \chi^2 \\ + \frac{1}{2}g \varphi \chi^2 + \frac{1}{6}h \varphi^3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} d=6 \text{ in } [\mathcal{L}] = 6, [\varphi] = [\chi] = 2, [g] = [h] = 0 \\ \text{coupling const. } g, h \text{ dimless } \& \text{in } d=6 \text{ renormalizable} \end{array} \right)$$

$m_\varphi > 2m_\chi$ のとき $k = (m_\varphi, 0)$ での decay \Rightarrow 112 頁 211c

$\varphi \chi^2$ vertex



Z_g のくりこみ条件 $\& \text{in } d=6$

$$V_3(k, k_1, k_2) = g \quad (\text{at } k^2 = -m_\varphi^2, k_1^2 = k_2^2 = -m_\chi^2)$$

\Rightarrow scattering matrix element

$$T = g \quad (\text{at } k^2 = -m_\varphi^2, k_1^2 = k_2^2 = -m_\chi^2)$$

$$(1.48) \text{ f'}$$

$$d\Gamma = \frac{1}{2m_\nu} dLIPS_2 |\mathcal{T}|^2$$

$$(1.23) \text{ f'}$$

$$dLIPS_2 \equiv (2\pi)^6 \delta^6(k'_1 + k'_2 - k) \widetilde{dk}'_1 \widetilde{dk}'_2$$

$$(1.21) \text{ f'}$$

$$\widetilde{dk} = \frac{d^5 \widetilde{k}}{(2\pi)^5 2\omega} = \frac{d^6 k}{(2\pi)^6} 2\pi \delta(k^2 + m_x^2) \theta(k^0)$$

(L.T. invariant)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f.2 } dLIPS_2 &= (2\pi)^6 \delta^6(k'_1 + k'_2 - k) \frac{d^5 k'_1}{(2\pi)^5 2k'_1{}^0} \frac{d^5 k'_2}{(2\pi)^5 2k'_2{}^0} \\ &= \frac{d^5 k'_1 d^5 k'_2}{4(2\pi)^4 k'_1{}^0 k'_2{}^0} \delta(k'_1{}^0 + k'_2{}^0 - m_\nu) \delta^5(k'_1 + k'_2 - 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{|k'_1|^4 d\Omega d|k'_1|}{4(2\pi)^4 \left(\frac{m_\nu}{2}\right)^2} \delta(k'_1{}^0 + k'_2{}^0 - m_\nu)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} k'_1 = -k'_2 \text{ f' } k'_1{}^0 = \sqrt{|k'_1|^2 + m_x^2} = \sqrt{|k'_2|^2 + m_x^2} = k'_2{}^0 \\ \therefore k'_1{}^0 + k'_2{}^0 - m_\nu = 0 \text{ f' } k'_1{}^0 = k'_2{}^0 = \frac{m_\nu}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \frac{|k'_1|^3 d\Omega}{4(2\pi)^4 m_\nu}$$

$$\left(\because \delta(k'_1{}^0 + k'_2{}^0 - m_\nu) = \delta\left(2\sqrt{|k'_1|^2 + m_x^2} - m_\nu\right) = \frac{\sqrt{|k'_1|^2 + m_x^2}}{2|k'_1|} \delta\left(|k'_1| - \frac{1}{2}(m_\nu^2 - 4m_x^2)^{1/2}\right) \right)$$

(14.23) 及び $\int d\Omega = \frac{2\pi^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{5}{2})}$ であることは考慮し、

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2M_{\text{pl}}} \int d\text{LIPS}_2 |\mathcal{T}|^2$$

S factor \rightarrow

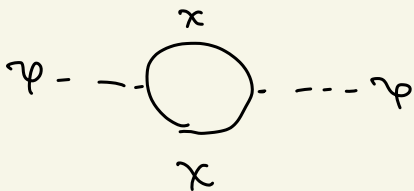
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2M_{\text{pl}}} \cdot \frac{|k_i|^3}{4(2\pi)^4 m_{\text{pl}}} \frac{8}{3} \pi^2 g^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \pi \alpha \left(1 - \frac{4m_\chi^2}{m_{\text{pl}}^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} m_{\text{pl}} \quad \left(\alpha \equiv \frac{g^2}{(2\pi)^3}\right)$$

\Rightarrow incoming particle の "不確定性" について

LSZ reduction formula を使うのは不適切!?

φ の prop. に 1-loop correction を計算



($h \ll g \ll 2$ 以下の diagram は無視)

§ (4) の定義を用いる

$$\Pi(k^2) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx D (\ln D - A' k^2 - B' m_\chi^2)$$

$$D = x(1-x) k^2 + m_\chi^2 - i\epsilon$$

cf) (14.40), (14.14)

$$\langle \text{C} | \hat{\Delta} | \text{C} \rangle \text{ 条件 } \pi(-m\varphi^2) = 0, \pi'(-m\varphi^2) = 0 \text{ 且 } \text{Im}(\chi) = 0$$

$$k^2 = -m\varphi^2, m\varphi > 2m_\chi \text{ ? } 0 < \text{Im}(\chi) \text{ 存在 } \Rightarrow \text{虚部}$$

$$A', B' \text{ 是 real 数 } \Rightarrow \text{cance}(\text{虚部})$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \text{C} | \hat{\Delta} | \text{C} \rangle \text{ 条件 } \text{Re} \pi(-m\varphi^2) = 0, \text{Re} \pi'(-m\varphi^2) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \pi(k^2) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 \{ \chi(1-x) \ln D + \chi(1-x) \} - A'$$

$$\text{Re} \pi'(-m\varphi^2) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx \chi(1-x) \ln |D_0| + \frac{\alpha}{i2} - A' = 0$$

$$(\because \ln(-|D_0|) = \ln |D_0| + (2n+1)\pi i)$$

$$\therefore A' = \frac{\alpha}{i2} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx \chi(1-x) \ln |D_0|$$

$$\textcircled{2} \pi(k^2) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx D \ln(D/|D_0|)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx m_\chi^2 \ln |D_0| - \frac{\alpha}{i2} k^2 - B' m_\varphi^2$$

$$\text{Re} \pi(-m\varphi^2) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx m_\chi^2 \ln |D_0| + \frac{\alpha}{i2} m\varphi^2 - B' m_\varphi^2$$

$$\therefore B' m_\varphi^2 = \frac{\alpha}{i2} m\varphi^2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx m_\chi^2 \ln |D_0|$$

$$\text{且 } \pi(k^2) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx D \ln(D/|D_0|) - \frac{1}{i2} \alpha (k^2 + m_\varphi^2)$$

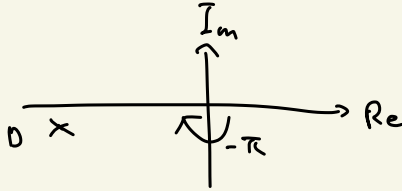
$$D_0 = -\chi(1-x) m_\varphi^2 + m_\chi^2$$

$$k^2 < -4m_x^2 \text{ のとき}$$

$$D = -k^2 x^2 + k^2 x + m_x^2 < 0 \text{ なる区間あり}$$

$$x_- < x < x_+ \quad , \quad x_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \left(1 + \frac{4m_x^2}{k^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$D = x(1-x)k^2 + m_x^2 - i\epsilon \text{ (')} \quad \text{Im} \ln D = -\pi$$

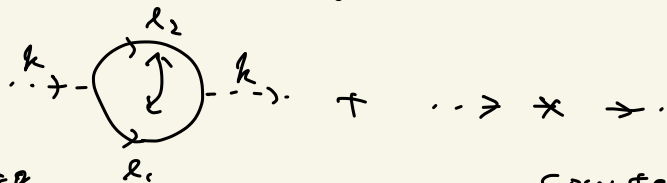


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im} \bar{\Pi}(k^2) &= \text{Im} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_{x_-}^{x_+} dx D (\ln |D| - \pi i) - \frac{1}{12} \alpha (k^2 + m_x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \pi \alpha \int_{x_-}^{x_+} dx D \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \pi \alpha (-k^2) \int_{x_-}^{x_+} (x-x_+) (x-x_-) \\ &= -\frac{1}{12} \pi \alpha \left(1 + \frac{4m_x^2}{k^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} k^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Im} \bar{\Pi}(-m_p^2) = -\frac{1}{12} \pi \alpha \left(-\frac{4m_x^2}{m_p^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} m_p^2$$

(2S.9) と比較して (2) $\text{Im} \bar{\Pi}(-m_p^2) = m_p^2 \Gamma$

① 具体的な π diagram の ϵ 部分 (1) はしない



counter term

翻訳

$$= -\frac{1}{2} i g^2$$

$$\pi(k^2) = \frac{1}{i} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (i g)^2 \left(\frac{1}{i} \right)^2 \times$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{S factor}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{vertex}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{prop.}}$

$$\int \frac{d^6 l_1}{(2\pi)^6} \frac{d^6 l_2}{(2\pi)^6} (2\pi)^6 \delta^6(l_1 + l_2 - k) \frac{1}{l_1^2 + m_\chi^2 - i\epsilon} \frac{1}{l_2^2 + m_\chi^2 - i\epsilon}$$

$$- (A k^2 + B m_\psi^2)$$

(S.91) の公式 $\frac{1}{x - i\epsilon} = P \frac{1}{x} + i\pi \delta(x) \quad \mathbb{R} \ni x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{Im} \pi(k^2) = \text{Im} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} g^2 \int \left[P \frac{1}{l^2 + m_\chi^2} + i\pi \delta(l^2 + m_\chi^2) \right] \times \right.$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\equiv P_1} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\equiv \delta_1}$

$$\left. \left[P \frac{1}{l^2 + m_\chi^2} + i\pi \delta(l^2 + m_\chi^2) \right] \right\}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\equiv P_2} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\equiv \delta_2}$

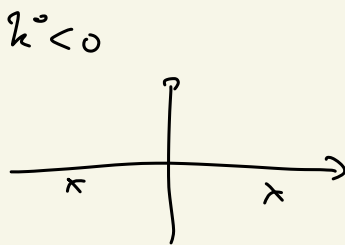
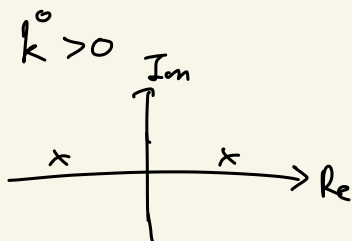
$$= -\frac{1}{2} g^2 \int \left[P_1 P_2 - \pi^2 \delta_1 \delta_2 \right] \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$\Delta_{\text{ret}} (\Rightarrow 112)$

$$\Delta_{\text{ret}}(x-y) = \int \frac{d^6 k}{(2\pi)^6} \frac{e^{i k(x-y)}}{k^2 + m_x^2 + i s \epsilon} \quad (s \equiv \text{sign}(k^0))$$

$$= \int \frac{d^6 k}{(2\pi)^6} \frac{e^{i k(x-y)} e^{-i k^0(x-y)}}{-k^{0^2} + |\mathbf{k}|^2 + m_x^2 + i s \epsilon}$$

$$= - (k^0 - \sqrt{|\mathbf{k}|^2 + m_x^2 - i s \epsilon}) (k^0 + \sqrt{|\mathbf{k}|^2 + m_x^2 + i s \epsilon})$$



$\Rightarrow x^0 \leq y^0$ "not nonzero"

$\Delta_{\text{adv}} (\Rightarrow 112)$

同様 (:- $\Delta_{\text{adv}} = \int \frac{d^6 k}{(2\pi)^6} \frac{e^{i k(x-y)}}{k^2 + m_x^2 - i s \epsilon}$ とおくと

$x^0 \geq y^0$ "not nonzero"

$$= -i \int (P_1 P_2 + \pi^2 S_1 S_2 \delta_1 \delta_2)$$

$$= \text{Re} \left\{ (P_1 - i\pi S_1 \delta_1) (P_2 + i\pi S_2 \delta_2) \right\}$$

$$= \text{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{k^2 + m_x^2 + i s \epsilon} \frac{1}{k^2 + m_x^2 - i s \epsilon} \right\}$$

$$= \text{Re} \left(\underbrace{\Delta_{\text{ret}}(k^2)}_{x^0 \geq y^0 \Rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\Delta_{\text{adv}}(k^2)}_{x^0 \leq y^0 \Rightarrow 0} \right) = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{Im } \pi(k^2) = \textcircled{1} - \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{2}g^2\right)}_{=0} \times \textcircled{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}g^2 \pi^2 \int \boxed{} \underbrace{(1 + S_1 S_2)}_{\text{sign}(l_1^0) \neq \text{sign}(l_2^0)}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & (\text{sign}(l_1^0) \neq \text{sign}(l_2^0)) \\ 2 & (\text{sign}(l_1^0) = \text{sign}(l_2^0)) \end{cases}$$

$l_1^0 + l_2^0 = k^0 = m_\rho E$ l_1^0, l_2^0 が $\pm E$ に $\pm E$ なら non zero

$$= \frac{1}{4}g^2 \pi^2 \int \boxed{} 2\pi \delta(l_1^2 + m_\pi^2) \theta(l_1^0) 2\pi \delta(l_2^2 + m_\pi^2) \theta(l_2^0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int dLIPS_2 |\mathcal{T}|^2$$

(2S, 8), (2S, 23) と比較して $\boxed{\text{Im } \pi(-m_\rho^2) = m_\rho \Gamma}$

→ Cutkosky rules と CLZ-般化

② 物理的に考察

QM から

$$\text{散乱振幅} f_r(E) \sim \frac{1}{E - E_0 + \frac{i}{2}\Gamma}$$

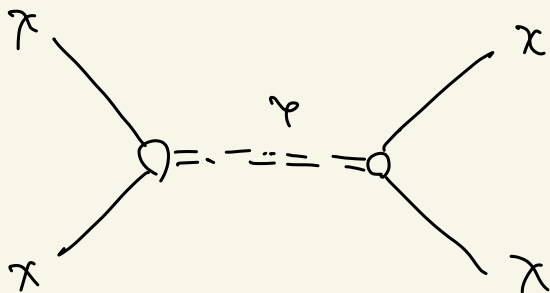
$$\psi(t) \sim \int dE \frac{1}{E - E_0 + \frac{i}{2}\Gamma} \underbrace{\tilde{\psi}(E)}_{\text{波束}} e^{-iEt}$$

$$\sim e^{-iE_0 t - \frac{\Gamma}{2}t}$$

($\because E \sim E_0 - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma$ とき \textcircled{R})

$$\text{よって } |\psi(t)|^2 \sim e^{-\Gamma t} \Rightarrow \Gamma = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

φ を經由した $\chi\chi$ scattering



$S \simeq m_\varphi^2$ のとき S -channel の共振 \otimes

$$T \simeq \frac{g^2}{-s + m_\varphi^2 - i\pi(-s)} \quad \text{cf) (20.1) (25.2)}$$

$$S = (m_\varphi + \varepsilon)^2 \simeq m_\varphi^2 + 2m_\varphi\varepsilon \quad \text{とすると}$$

(ε は incoming 粒子の energy)

(25.27)(25.28) より

$$T \simeq \frac{-g^2/2m_\varphi}{\varepsilon + \pi(-m_\varphi^2)/2m_\varphi}$$

< 9.2.1 の条件 から $\text{Re} \text{Im}(-m_\varphi^2) = 0$ より

$$(\text{分母}) = \varepsilon + i \frac{\text{Im} \pi(-m_\varphi^2)}{2m_\varphi}$$

$$\text{QM (25.25) と比較して } \Gamma = \frac{\text{Im} \pi(-m_\varphi^2)}{m_\varphi}$$