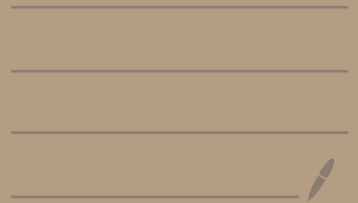


Part 2

§ 50 Massless particles and spinor helicity



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① massless particle の scattering Amplitude を 与へ

簡単に記述するために 'spinor helicity' を導入する

→ spin state としての scattering Amplitude も 求める

massless particle としての '相対論的極限' を考える

$$(38.31) \text{ 与へ } \begin{cases} U_S(P) \bar{U}_S(P) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \gamma_5) (-\not{P}) \\ U_S(P) \bar{U}_S(P) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \gamma_5) (-\not{P}) \end{cases}$$

(* : massless limit として $U_S(P) = U_{-S}(P)$ 与へ、以下)

U_S の σ を考える

Prob 50.2 b) を参考に
 $U_S, U_{\bar{S}}$ を具体的に表せば
与へる

$P_{a\dot{a}} \equiv P_\mu \sigma^\mu_{a\dot{a}}$ を導入

$$P_{a\dot{a}} = \varepsilon^{ac} \varepsilon^{\dot{a}\dot{c}} P_{c\dot{c}} = \varepsilon^{ac} \varepsilon^{\dot{a}\dot{c}} \sigma_{c\dot{c}}^\mu P_\mu = \sigma^{\mu a\dot{a}} P_\mu \quad (35.19)$$

$$\gamma^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma^\mu \\ \bar{\sigma}^\mu & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{2} (1 - \gamma_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (35)$$

$$U_{-}(P) \bar{U}_{-}(P) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \gamma_5) (-\not{P})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma^\mu \\ \bar{\sigma}^\mu & 0 \end{pmatrix} (-P_\mu)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -P_\mu \sigma^\mu \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -P_{a\dot{a}} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(50.7) より $U_-(\mathcal{P})$ の 2成分は 0

(38.6) は massless では使えないことに注意)

$$\text{よって } U_-(\mathcal{P}) = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ と書ける}$$

※ Prob 50.2 (最後)

ϕ_a : twister は 互れ同士で交換する

$$\text{このとき } \bar{U}_-(\mathcal{P}) \equiv U_-^\dagger \gamma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \phi_a^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\underline{\phi_a^* = (\phi_a)^\dagger} \text{ としておく} \right)$$

Weyl field のときは $\psi_a^\dagger = (\psi_a)^\dagger$ であって

$$U_-(\mathcal{P}) \bar{U}_-(\mathcal{P}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \phi_a \phi_a^* \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(50.7) \text{ と比較して、 } p_{a\dot{a}} = -\phi_a \phi_{\dot{a}}^*$$

$$(38.4) \left(U_-^*(-\mathcal{P}) = -i \gamma_5 U_+(\mathcal{P}) \right) \text{ より}$$

$$U_+(\mathcal{P}) = -\gamma_5 C^{-1} U_-^*(-\mathcal{P})$$

$$= - \begin{pmatrix} -\delta^{ab} & \\ & \delta^{\dot{a}\dot{b}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\varepsilon_{bc} & \\ & -\varepsilon^{\dot{b}\dot{c}} \end{pmatrix} (\beta U_-(\mathcal{P}))^\dagger$$

$$(\because (40.31), (40.30), (38.32))$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\varepsilon_{ac} & \\ & \varepsilon^{\dot{a}\dot{c}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \phi_a^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \phi^{*\dot{c}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{よって } U_+(\mathbb{P}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \phi^{*a} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{U}_+(\mathbb{P}) = U_+(\mathbb{P})^\dagger \gamma^0 = (\phi^a, 0)$$

これより

$$U_+(\mathbb{P}) \overline{U}_+(\mathbb{P}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \phi^{*a} \phi^a & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } U_+(\mathbb{P}) \overline{U}_+(\mathbb{P}) &\stackrel{(\text{50.1})}{=} \frac{1}{2} (1 + \gamma_5) (-\not{P}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta^\mu{}_\nu \end{pmatrix} (-P_\mu) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -P_\mu \delta^\mu{}_\nu & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -P^{aa} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

比較して、 $\phi^{*a} \phi^a = -P^{aa}$

$$P_{aa} = P_\mu \delta^\mu{}_\nu = -I P^0 + \mathbb{P} \cdot \mathbb{G} = \begin{pmatrix} -P^0 + P^3 & P^1 - i P^2 \\ P^1 + i P^2 & -P^0 - P^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

P_{aa} は massless limit で

$$\det(P_{aa}) = (p^0)^2 - \mathbb{P}^2 = 0$$

一般に、行列 A の固有値を λ_i とすると $\det A = \prod_i \lambda_i$ なのだから

P_{aa} は固有値 0 を持つ

$P_{a\bar{a}}$ は hermite 行列なので スホットル分解でき

$$P_{a\bar{a}} = \lambda |\phi_a\rangle \langle \phi_a| \xrightarrow{\text{規格化}} -\phi_a \phi_a^\dagger$$

(nonzero 固有値の固有空間への射影演算子)

Thm (スホットル分解)

A が 正規行列 ($AA^\dagger = A^\dagger A$)

$\Rightarrow A$ の固有値 λ_i と固有ベクトル ($|\lambda_i\rangle, \langle \lambda_i|$)

$$A = \sum_i \lambda_i |\lambda_i\rangle \langle \lambda_i| \text{ と表せる}$$

$P_{a\bar{a}}, K_{a\bar{a}}$ (= $\hat{X}\hat{T}$ に対応する twistor をそれぞれ ϕ_a, κ_a とする)

$$(P_{a\bar{a}} = -\phi_a \phi_a^\dagger, K_{a\bar{a}} = -\kappa_a \kappa_a^\dagger)$$

$[P, K] \equiv \phi^a \kappa_a$ を導入する

$$[K, P] = \kappa^a \phi_a = \epsilon^{ab} \kappa_a \phi_b = -\phi^a \kappa_a = -[P, K]$$

$$(50.8)(50.14) \text{ より } \bar{U}_+(\mathbb{P}) \cup_-(\mathbb{K}) = [P, K]$$

$\langle P, K \rangle \equiv \phi_a^* \kappa^{*a}$ とすると

$$\langle P, K \rangle = [K, P]^\dagger \quad \therefore \langle P, K \rangle = -\langle K, P \rangle$$

$$(50.10)(50.13) \text{ より } \bar{U}_-(\mathbb{P}) \cup_+(\mathbb{K}) = \langle P, K \rangle$$

$$-\frac{1}{k}z', \quad \overline{u}_+(P) u_+(Q) = \overline{u}_-(P) u_-(Q) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{P} k \rangle [k \mathcal{P}] &= (\phi_a^* k^{*a}) (k^a \phi_a) \\ &= (\phi_a \phi_a^*) (k^{*a} k^a) \\ &= \mathcal{P}_{aa} k^{aa} \\ &= \mathcal{P}^\mu \underbrace{\delta_{\mu aa}}_{= -2} k_\mu \underbrace{\bar{\delta}^{\mu aa}}_{= -2} \\ &= -2 \mathcal{P}^\mu k_\mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} \therefore (35.9) \&f) \\ \bar{g}^{\mu\dot{a}a} g_{\mu b\dot{b}} &= \epsilon^{ac} \epsilon^{\dot{a}\dot{c}} g_{c\dot{c}} g_{\mu b\dot{b}} \\ &\stackrel{(35.4)}{=} \epsilon^{ac} \epsilon^{\dot{a}\dot{c}} (-2 \epsilon_{cb} \epsilon_{\dot{c}\dot{b}}) \\ &= -2 f_b^a f_{\dot{b}}^{\dot{a}} \end{aligned} \right)$$

これを(112) $e^- \gamma \rightarrow e^- \gamma$ の scattering Amplitude
を書きかえ21.5

$$\hat{S}^2(p) \equiv -\frac{\mathcal{P}}{p^2} \text{ とおくと}$$

(45.6) §' $T_{s's} = g^2 \bar{u}_s(p') [\hat{S}(p+k) + \hat{S}(p-k)] u_s(p)$

Scalar field $\varphi \in$ massless $\Rightarrow \epsilon^{\mu\nu} \cdot (p+k)^2 = 2p \cdot k, (p-k)^2 = -2p \cdot k'$

† t. massless の Dirac eq. (5.1). $\mathcal{P} u_s = 0$ を用いる

$$T_{s's} = g^2 \bar{u}_{s'}(P') \left[\frac{-\not{k}}{2P \cdot k} + \frac{-\not{k}'}{2P \cdot k'} \right] u_s(P)$$

(5.13) (5.14) (5.1)

(5.13) (5.14) (5.1)

$$-\not{k} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & k^\mu \delta_{\mu\alpha} \\ k_\mu \delta^{\mu\alpha} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & k_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} \\ k^{\dot{\alpha}\alpha} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & k_\alpha k_{\dot{\alpha}}^* \\ k^{*\dot{\alpha}} k^\alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f.2 } \bar{u}_+(P') (-\not{k}) u_+(P) &= \phi'^a k_\alpha k_{\dot{\alpha}}^* \phi^{*\dot{\alpha}} \\ &= [P' k] \langle k P \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_-(P') (-\not{k}) u_-(P) &= \phi'^{* \dot{\alpha}} k^{*\dot{\alpha}} k^\alpha \phi_\alpha \\ &= \langle P' k \rangle [k P] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{† t. } \bar{u}_-(P') (-\not{k}) u_+(P) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{同様に } \bar{u}_+(P') (-\not{k}) u_-(P) = 0$$

(5.15) (5.16) (5.17)

$$(5.24) \text{ (5.1) } 2P \cdot k = -\langle P k \rangle [P k]$$

$$2P \cdot k' = -\langle P k' \rangle [P k']$$

以上より

$$T_{++} = -g^2 \left(\frac{[p'k]}{[pk]} + \frac{[p'k']}{[pk']} \right)$$

$$T_{--} = -g^2 \left(\frac{\langle p'k \rangle}{\langle pk \rangle} + \frac{\langle p'k' \rangle}{\langle pk' \rangle} \right)$$

$$T_{+-} = T_{-+} = 0$$

prob 50.2

a) (50.9), (50.15) から (50.12) を導く

$$\phi_a = \sqrt{2\omega} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin(\frac{1}{2}\theta) e^{i\varphi} \\ \cos(\frac{1}{2}\theta) \end{pmatrix} \quad (50.9)$$

$\omega = |\mathbf{p}|$, (θ, φ) は $\mathbf{p}$ の向きを指定する変数

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_a \phi_a^\dagger &= 2\omega \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\varphi} \\ \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\varphi} & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 2\omega \begin{pmatrix} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} & -e^{i\varphi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ -e^{i\varphi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} & \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \vec{z} \cdot \vec{p} = \sqrt{\vec{p}^2} = w,$$

$$\vec{p} = (w \sin \theta \cos \varphi, w \sin \theta \sin \varphi, w \cos \theta)$$

$$P_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} = \begin{pmatrix} -p^0 + p^3 & p^1 - i p^2 \\ p^1 + i p^2 & -p^0 - p^3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (50.15)$$

$$= w \begin{pmatrix} -1 + \cos \theta & \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin \theta e^{i\varphi} & -1 + \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2w \begin{pmatrix} -\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} & e^{-i\varphi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ e^{i\varphi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} & -\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{For } P_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} = -\phi_{\alpha} \phi_{\dot{\alpha}}^* \quad (50.12)$$

b) (38.12) から真面目 (= boost + (50.8) (50.9) を使う (38.12) より)

$$U_{-}(\vec{p}) = \exp(i\eta \hat{\vec{p}} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) \sqrt{m} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \exp(i\eta k^3) \sqrt{m} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\hat{\vec{p}} = (0, 0, 1))$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{\eta}{2}(\sigma^3 - \sigma^3)\right) \sqrt{m} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \left(\begin{matrix} \text{p.239 上 3 PF} \\ \vec{k} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma^3 \gamma^0 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^3 & \\ & -\sigma^3 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\frac{\eta}{2}} & e^{\frac{\eta}{2}} \\ & e^{\frac{\eta}{2}} & e^{-\frac{\eta}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \sqrt{m} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\because b^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix})$$

$$= \sqrt{m} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{\frac{\eta}{2}} \\ 0 \\ e^{-\frac{\eta}{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{\frac{\eta}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{|P|}{\sinh \eta}} \\ 0 \\ e^{-\frac{\eta}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{|P|}{\sinh \eta}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\because \sinh \eta = \frac{|P|}{m})$$

$$\xrightarrow{\eta \rightarrow \infty} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sqrt{2|P|} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad ((50.8), (50.9) \text{ 区別})$$

$$\left(\because \frac{e^{\frac{\eta}{2}}}{\sqrt{\sinh \eta}} = \sqrt{2} \frac{e^{\frac{\eta}{2}}}{\sqrt{e^{\eta} + e^{-\eta}}} \xrightarrow{\eta \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2} \right)$$

(50.13) について $\pm \sqrt{2}$ 成分