

Пропагатор комплексного скалярного поля во внешнем ЭМ поле. Операторное представление.

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} + D_\mu \Phi^\dagger D_\mu \Phi - m^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} - \Phi^\dagger \underbrace{(D_\mu^2 + m^2)}_{\hat{M}} \Phi$$

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ieA_\mu(x)$$

действием

$$\partial_\mu = -i\hat{p}_\mu$$

пропагатор скалярных операторов

$$i\hat{M} G(x,y) = \delta(x-y)$$

введем импульсы $|x\rangle, |p\rangle$

$$\hat{M} \ni \hat{p}_\mu, \hat{p}_\mu$$

$$\delta(x-y) = \langle x|y\rangle$$

$$G(x,y) = \langle x|\hat{G}|y\rangle$$

$$\hat{M} \langle x|\hat{G}|y\rangle = \langle x|y\rangle$$

$$\hat{D}_\mu = -i(\hat{p}_\mu - eA_\mu(\hat{x}))$$

$$\hat{D}_\mu^2 = -(\hat{p}_\mu - eA_\mu(\hat{x}))^2$$

$$M^2 = D_\mu^2 + m^2$$

$$\int d^4x \langle z|\hat{M}|x\rangle \langle x|\hat{G}|y\rangle = \int d^4x \langle z|x\rangle \langle x|y\rangle$$

$$\langle z|\hat{M}\hat{G}|y\rangle = -i\langle z|1|y\rangle$$

$$\hat{G} = -i\hat{M}^{-1} = \int_0^\infty ds e^{-is\hat{M}}$$

$$G(x,y) = \langle x|\hat{G}|y\rangle$$

$$G(x,y) = \langle x|\frac{i}{(\hat{p} - eA(\hat{x}))^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}|y\rangle = \int_0^\infty ds e^{-se -ism^2} \langle y|e^{-i\hat{H}s}|x\rangle$$

$$\hat{H} = -(\hat{p}_\mu - eA_\mu(\hat{x}))^2 \quad \mu = 0, 3$$

спиноры

$$(\gamma^\mu \hat{p}_\mu)^2 = D_\mu^2 + \frac{e}{2} F_{\mu\nu} \Sigma^{\mu\nu}, \quad \Sigma^{\mu\nu} = [\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu]$$

$$(\hat{p} - eA(x))^2 = (\hat{p} - e\hat{A}(x))^2 - \frac{e}{2} F_{\mu\nu}(x) \Sigma^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\hat{G}_\psi = \frac{i}{\gamma^\mu \hat{p}_\mu - e\gamma^\mu A_\mu(x) - im + i\epsilon} = \frac{i(\hat{p} - eA(x)) + m}{(\hat{p} - eA(x))^2 - \frac{e}{2} F_{\mu\nu} \Sigma^{\mu\nu} - m^2 + i\epsilon}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu}(x,y) = \langle x | \frac{i}{(\hat{p}_\mu - eA_\mu(x)) - m + i\epsilon} | y \rangle =$$

$$= \int_0^\infty ds e^{-s\epsilon} e^{-ism^2} \langle x | ((\hat{p}_\mu - eA_\mu(x)) + m) e^{-i\hat{H}s} | y \rangle$$

$$\hat{H} = -(\hat{p}_\mu - eA_\mu(x))^2 + \frac{e}{2} F_{\mu\nu}(x) \sigma^{\mu\nu}$$

Как вычислить матричные элементы $\langle x | e^{-i\hat{H}s} | y \rangle$?
 = аналогично переходу $\langle x, s | y, 0 \rangle$

I. 1. Решить уравнение $\frac{d\hat{x}_\mu}{ds} = -i[\hat{x}_\mu, \hat{H}]$ $\hat{\pi}_\mu = \hat{p}_\mu - eA_\mu(x)$
 $\frac{d\hat{\pi}_\mu}{ds} = -i[\hat{\pi}_\mu, \hat{H}]$

2. Подставить $\hat{\pi}(x)$ в $\hat{H} = -\hat{\pi}^2 + \frac{e}{2} F_{\mu\nu}(x) \sigma^{\mu\nu}$

3. $U = e^{-i\hat{H}s}$ $i\partial_s U(s) = \hat{H}U(s)$

II. Будем $\langle x | e^{-i\hat{H}s} | y \rangle$ — считать переход к функциональному интегралу
 = обратное преобразование Лежандра.

$$H = -(\pi_\mu - eA_\mu(x))^2 + \frac{e}{2} F_{\mu\nu}(x) \sigma^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\dot{x}_\mu = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \pi_\mu} = -2(\pi_\mu - eA_\mu(x)) \quad (\pi_\mu - eA_\mu(x)) = -\frac{\dot{x}_\mu}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \pi_\mu \dot{x}_\mu - H(x_\mu, \dot{x}_\mu) = -\frac{\dot{x}_\mu^2}{2} + eA_\mu(x) \dot{x}_\mu + \frac{\dot{x}_\mu^2}{4} - \frac{e}{2} F_{\mu\nu}(x) \sigma^{\mu\nu}$$

$$y = -\frac{\dot{x}_\mu^2}{4} + eA_\mu(x) \dot{x}_\mu - \frac{e}{2} F_{\mu\nu}(x) \sigma^{\mu\nu}$$

$$-\dot{x}_\mu^2 = -\dot{x}_0^2 + \dot{x}_i^2 \quad g_{\mu\nu} = (1, -1, -1, -1)$$

$$\langle x', s | x'', 0 \rangle = \int_{x(0)=x''}^{x(s)=x'} D x(\tau) e^{iS[x(\tau)]} \quad , \quad S = \int_0^s d\tau \mathcal{L}[x(\tau), \dot{x}(\tau)]$$

классич. решение ур. Лагранжа $\Rightarrow S[x_{cl}]$

$$\langle x', s | x'', 0 \rangle \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det \frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta x^i \delta x^j}}} e^{iS[x_{cl}]}$$

$F_{\mu\nu} = \text{const.}$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_\mu \delta \dot{x}_\mu + e A_\mu(x) \dot{x}_\mu + e \partial_\nu A_\mu \dot{x}_\mu \delta x_\nu$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_\mu \delta x_\mu - e \partial_\nu A_\mu \dot{x}_\nu \delta x_\mu + e \partial_\mu A_\nu \dot{x}_\nu \delta x_\mu$$

$$\ddot{x}_\mu + 2e F_{\mu\nu} \dot{x}_\nu = 0$$

$$B_2 \neq 0 \\ F_{12} = B$$

$$\ddot{x}_2 + 2eB \dot{x}_3 = 0$$

$$\ddot{x}_3 - 2eB \dot{x}_2 = 0$$

Угловые
моменты

Фазы зависят
от канонических

$$\langle x', s | x'', 0 \rangle = -\frac{i}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{s^2} \exp\left(ie \int_{x''}^{x'} d\xi_\mu A^\mu(\xi)\right)$$

но зависимость
канонич.
убираем.

$$\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \ln \frac{\text{sh } eFS}{eFS} + \frac{i}{4} (x' - x'') (eF \text{cth } eFS) (x' - x'') + ie \frac{1}{2} \Delta FS\right)$$

Эфф. Действие

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^2 + \bar{\psi} (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \psi - e A_\mu \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \psi$$

раскрываю
произведение

интересуемся только функцией A , и ψ — ~~уже~~ возьмем в
одноквантовом ψ — ~~уже~~ возьмем в
норме ψ — ~~уже~~ возьмем в
состоянии ψ (только поле A).
взять по $\text{con. } 0$ ψ — ~~уже~~ возьмем в

$$\langle A | e A_\mu \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \psi | A' \rangle_{\Omega_4} \rightarrow e A_\mu \langle \Omega | \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \psi | \Omega \rangle = e A_\mu \text{Tr} \langle \Omega | \gamma^\mu | \Omega \rangle$$

$$J_A^\mu = \text{Tr} \langle \Omega | \hat{G}_A^\mu | \Omega \rangle = \text{Tr} \langle x | \hat{G}^\mu | x \rangle$$

$$J_A^\mu = \text{Tr} \left[\int_0^\infty ds e^{-ism^2} \langle x | \gamma^\mu (\not{p} - e\not{A} + m) e^{-i\hat{H}s} | x \rangle \right]$$

0, т.к. odd number of γ

$$\hat{H} = -(\hat{p}_\mu - e\hat{A}_\mu(A))^2 - \frac{e}{2} F_{\mu\nu} \Gamma^{\mu\nu}$$

$$J_A^\mu = -\frac{i}{2e} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_\mu} \int_0^\infty \frac{ds}{s} e^{-ism^2} \text{Tr} \left[\langle x | e^{-i\hat{H}s} | x \rangle \right]$$

$$\int_{\text{eff}} = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^2 + e A_\mu J_A^\mu \right] \text{ no reason}$$

$$\int_{\text{eff}} = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^2 + \frac{i}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{ds}{s} e^{-ism^2} \text{Tr}_x \left[\langle x | e^{-i\hat{H}s} | x \rangle \right] \right] \text{ } \int_{\text{eff}}$$

$$Z_{\text{eff scalar}} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^2(x) - i \int_0^{\infty} \frac{ds}{s} e^{-ism^2} \langle x | e^{-i\hat{H}s} | x \rangle$$

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Эфф. действие из интерпана по нутру (скаляр)

$$\int DA_\mu e^{i S_{\text{eff}}[A]} = \int DA_\mu \int D\phi^* \int D\phi e^{i \int d^4x (-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^2 - \phi^* (\hat{D}^2 + m^2) \phi)}$$

$$= \int DA_\mu e^{i \int d^4x (-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^2)} \frac{1}{\det(-\hat{D}^2 - m^2)} = \int DA_\mu e^{i \int d^4x (-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^2)} \leftarrow \ln \det(-\hat{D}^2 - m^2)$$

$$\hat{D}^2 = (\partial_\mu - ieA_\mu)^2$$

$$\ln \det(-\hat{D}^2 - m^2) = \text{tr} \ln(-\hat{D}^2 - m^2) = \int d^4x \langle x | \ln(-\hat{D}^2 - m^2) | x \rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dm^2} \langle x | \ln(-\hat{D}^2 - m^2) | x \rangle = - \langle x | \frac{1}{-\hat{D}^2 - m^2} | x \rangle =$$

$$= -i \int_0^{\infty} ds e^{-ism^2} \langle x | e^{-i\hat{H}s} | x \rangle \quad \parallel \int d\omega^2$$

$$Z_{\text{eff}}(x) = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^2 - i \int_0^{\infty} \frac{ds}{s} e^{-ism^2} \langle x | e^{-i\hat{H}s} | x \rangle + \text{const}$$

Фермионы: возмущения в нутру, действие фермиона с γ -матрицами

$$\int DA_\mu e^{i S_{\text{eff}}[A]} = \int DA_\mu \int D\bar{\psi} D\psi e^{i \int d^4x (-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^2 + \bar{\psi} (i\gamma^\mu D_\mu + m) \psi)}$$