

QUANTUM FIELD THEORY, PROBLEM SHEET 11

Solutions to be discussed on 17/12/2024.

Problem 1: Hamiltonian of the Dirac field

1. Let $p = (p^0, \vec{p})$ be a momentum 4-vector, $p^2 = m^2$, and let $\bar{p} = (p^0, -\vec{p})$ be the same 4-vector with the sign of the spatial components reversed. Prove that

$$\gamma^0 \not{p} + \not{p} \gamma^0 = 2p^0, \quad \gamma^0 \not{p} - \not{p} \gamma^0 = 0.$$

2. Prove that

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_s(\vec{p}) \gamma^0 u_r(\vec{p}) &= 2p^0 \delta_{sr}, & \bar{v}_s(\vec{p}) \gamma^0 v_r(\vec{p}) &= 2p^0 \delta_{sr}, \\ \bar{u}_s(-\vec{p}) \gamma^0 v_r(\vec{p}) &= 0, & \bar{v}_s(-\vec{p}) \gamma^0 u_r(\vec{p}) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hint: Use the result of 1., remembering that $u_s(\vec{p})$ and $v_s(\vec{p})$ satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} (\not{p} - m)u_s(\vec{p}) &= 0, & (\not{p} + m)v_s(\vec{p}) &= 0, \\ \bar{u}_s(\vec{p})(\not{p} - m) &= 0, & \bar{v}_s(\vec{p})(\not{p} + m) &= 0, \\ \bar{u}_s(\vec{p})u_r(\vec{p}) &= 2m \delta_{rs}, & \bar{v}_s(\vec{p})v_r(\vec{p}) &= -2m \delta_{rs}. \end{aligned}$$

3. Starting from the Fourier mode expansion of a free Dirac field

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x) &= \sum_{s=+,-} \int \widetilde{d^3p} (a_s(\vec{p})u_s(\vec{p})e^{-ipx} + b_s^\dagger(\vec{p})v_s(\vec{p})e^{ipx}), \\ \bar{\psi}(x) &= \sum_{s=+,-} \int \widetilde{d^3p} (b_s(\vec{p})\bar{v}_s(\vec{p})e^{-ipx} + a_s^\dagger(\vec{p})\bar{u}_s(\vec{p})e^{ipx}), \end{aligned}$$

and using the relations derived in 2., show that the Dirac Hamiltonian $H = \int d^3x ((\partial\mathcal{L}/\partial\dot{\psi})\dot{\psi} - \mathcal{L})$ can be written as

$$H = \sum_s \int \widetilde{d^3p} \omega_{\vec{p}} (a_s^\dagger(\vec{p})a_s(\vec{p}) - b_s(\vec{p})b_s^\dagger(\vec{p})).$$

It follows that the Hamiltonian can be made positive definite by imposing canonical anticommutation relations (rather than commutation relations).