

# 10. Quantization of non-Abelian gauge theories

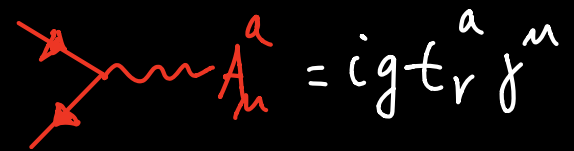
$$\mathcal{L}_{YM} = -\frac{1}{4} (F_{\mu\nu}^a)^2 + \bar{\psi} (i\not{D} - m)\psi \quad \leftarrow \text{SM: fundamental rep.}$$

$$\text{with } D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig A_\mu^a t_r^a \quad \leftarrow$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a + g f^{abc} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c$$

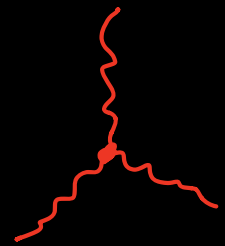
=  $\mathcal{L}_0$  (quadratic terms  $\leadsto$  propagators)

$$+ g A_\mu^a t_r^a \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \psi$$

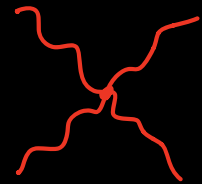


$$-\frac{1}{2} g f^{abc} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c (\partial^\mu A^{\nu a} - \partial^\nu A^{\mu a})$$

$$- g f^{abc} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c \partial^\mu A^{\nu a}$$

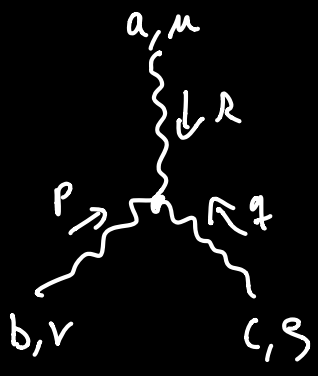


$$-\frac{1}{4} g^2 f^{abc} f^{cde} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c A^{\mu d} A^{\nu e}$$



## vector boson self-couplings

1<sup>st</sup> step: assign "external" momenta & Lorentz + gauge indices



NB: standard convention :

all momenta ingoing  $\Leftrightarrow k_\mu = i\partial_\mu$

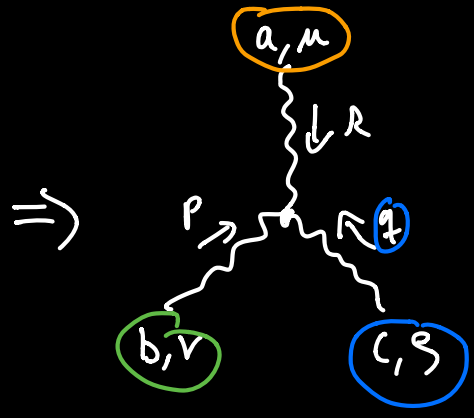
Why?  $\partial_\mu \phi |in\rangle \propto \partial_\mu \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-i k \cdot x} a |in\rangle$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $-i k_\mu$

$\Leftrightarrow$  outgoing:  $\langle out | \partial_\mu \phi \propto \langle out | \partial_\mu \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} e^{+i k \cdot x} a^\dagger$

$\Rightarrow$  outgoing  $\Leftrightarrow k_\mu = -i\partial_\mu$

2<sup>nd</sup> step: consider all possible contractions corresponding to this diagram:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -g \int \tilde{a} \tilde{b} \tilde{c} A_{\tilde{\mu}} \tilde{b} A_{\tilde{\nu}} \tilde{c} \partial_{\tilde{m}} A^{\tilde{a}} \tilde{r} \tilde{a} = i g \int \tilde{a} \tilde{b} \tilde{c} g_{\tilde{\mu}\tilde{m}} g_{\tilde{\nu}\tilde{r}} k^{\tilde{m}'} \underbrace{A^{\tilde{\mu}\tilde{b}}}_{\text{orange}} \underbrace{A^{\tilde{\nu}\tilde{c}}}_{\text{green}} \underbrace{A^{\tilde{r}\tilde{a}}}_{\text{blue}}$$



$$= -g \int \tilde{a} \tilde{b} \tilde{c} g_{\tilde{\mu}\tilde{m}} g_{\tilde{\nu}\tilde{r}} k^{\tilde{m}'} \times$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta^{\tilde{a}\tilde{b}} \delta_{\tilde{\mu}}^{\tilde{m}'} \\ \delta^{\tilde{b}\tilde{c}} \delta_{\tilde{\nu}}^{\tilde{r}'} \\ \delta^{\tilde{c}\tilde{a}} \delta_{\tilde{r}}^{\tilde{r}'} \end{array} \right. q^{\tilde{m}'}$$

$$+ \delta^{\tilde{a}\tilde{b}} \delta_{\tilde{\mu}}^{\tilde{m}'} \delta^{\tilde{c}\tilde{c}} \delta_{\tilde{\nu}}^{\tilde{r}'} \delta^{\tilde{b}\tilde{a}} \delta_{\tilde{r}}^{\tilde{r}'} p^{\tilde{m}'}$$

+ 4 more terms?

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -g \epsilon^{cab} g_{\mu'\mu} g_{rs} q^{\mu'} \\
 &\quad - g \epsilon^{bac} g_{\mu'\mu} g_{sr} p^{\mu'} \\
 &\quad + 4 \text{ more terms}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon^{cab} &= -\epsilon^{acb} \\
 &= +\epsilon^{abc}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -g \epsilon^{abc} \{ g_{rs} q_{\mu} - g_{rs} p_{\mu} + 4 \text{ more terms} \}$$

→

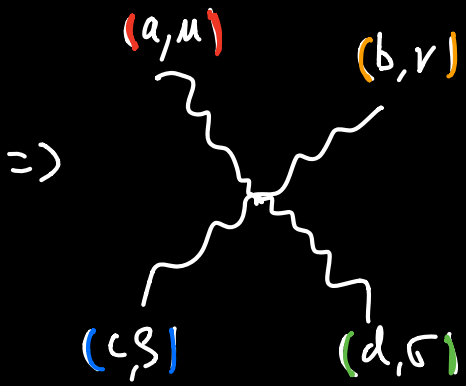
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diagram} &= g \epsilon^{abc} \{ g_{\mu\nu} (\mathcal{R}-p)_{\nu} + g_{rs} (p-q)_{\mu} \\
 &\quad + g_{\nu\mu} (q-\mathcal{R})_{\nu} \}
 \end{aligned}$$

# 4-point coupling

Same procedure:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{4} g^2 \epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} A_\alpha^b A_\beta^c A_\gamma^{\epsilon\mu} A_\delta^{\nu\rho}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} g^2 \epsilon^{\alpha'\beta'\gamma'\delta'} \epsilon^{\mu's' \nu'\sigma'} \underbrace{A_{\mu'}^{b'}}_{\text{red}} \underbrace{A_{\nu'}^{c'}}_{\text{orange}} \underbrace{A_{\sigma'}^{e'}}_{\text{blue}} \underbrace{A_{\delta'}^{f'}}_{\text{green}}$$



$$= i \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) g^2 \epsilon^{\alpha'\beta'\gamma'\delta'} \epsilon^{\mu's' \nu'\sigma'} \times \{ 4! = 24 \text{ terms} \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta_{b'}^a \delta_{\mu'}^m \delta_{c'}^b \delta_{\nu'}^n \delta_{e'}^c \delta_{\sigma'}^s \delta_{f'}^d \delta_{\tau'}^t \\ & + \delta_{b'}^a \delta_{\mu'}^m \delta_{c'}^b \delta_{\nu'}^r \delta_{f'}^c \delta_{\sigma'}^s \delta_{e'}^d \delta_{\tau'}^t \\ & + 22 \text{ more terms} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{i}{4} g^2 \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \epsilon^{\alpha'ab} \epsilon^{\mu's' \nu'\sigma'} g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} \\ & + \epsilon^{\alpha'ab} \epsilon^{\mu's' \nu'\sigma'} g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho} \end{aligned} \right\} + 22 \text{ more terms}$$

from all permutations

$$g(a, \mu) \leftrightarrow (b, \nu) \\ \leftrightarrow (c, \sigma) \leftrightarrow (d, \tau)$$

sets of 4 are always equal, e.g.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} a'ab & a'cd & g^{\mu\sigma} & r^{\nu\tau} \\ + & + & g & g \end{matrix} \stackrel{\substack{a \leftrightarrow b \\ c \leftrightarrow d}}{=} \begin{matrix} a'ba & a'dc & r^{\nu\tau} & g^{\mu\sigma} \\ + & + & g & g \end{matrix} \\ & = \begin{matrix} a'cd & a'ab & r^{\nu\tau} & g^{\mu\sigma} \\ + & + & g & g \end{matrix} \\ & = \begin{matrix} a'dc & a'ba & g^{\mu\sigma} & r^{\nu\tau} \\ + & + & g & g \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} = -ig^2 & \left\{ \begin{matrix} abe & cde & g^{\mu\sigma} & r^{\nu\tau} \\ + & + & g & g \end{matrix} - \begin{matrix} a^{\nu\sigma} & b^{\nu\tau} \\ g & g \end{matrix} \right. \\ & + \begin{matrix} ace & bde & g^{\mu\tau} & g^{\nu\sigma} \\ + & + & g & g \end{matrix} - \begin{matrix} a^{\mu\sigma} & b^{\mu\tau} \\ g & g \end{matrix} \\ & \left. + \begin{matrix} ade & bce & g^{\mu\tau} & g^{\nu\sigma} \\ + & + & g & g \end{matrix} - \begin{matrix} a^{\mu\sigma} & b^{\nu\tau} \\ g & g \end{matrix} \right\} \end{aligned}$$