

The kinetic terms

Again: follow Faddeev-Popov approach
to account for gauge freedom of A_μ

$$\rightarrow \int \mathcal{D}A \exp [i \int d^4x \underbrace{\frac{1}{4} (F_{\mu\nu}^a)^2}_{\equiv -\mathcal{L}_0}]$$

insert $1 = \int \mathcal{D}\alpha \delta(G(A^\alpha)) \det \left(\frac{\delta G(A^\alpha)}{\delta \alpha} \right)$

where $(A^\alpha)_\mu^a \equiv A_\mu^a + \frac{1}{g} \partial_\mu \alpha^a + f^{abc} A_\mu^b \alpha^c + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)$
 $= A_\mu^a + \frac{1}{g} D_\mu \alpha^a$
↑ in adjoint rep

- gauge fixing condition
= generalized Lorenz gauge
 $G(A) \equiv \partial^\mu A_\mu^a(\omega) - \omega^a(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$

$$= \underbrace{\int \mathcal{D}A}_{\mathcal{D}A^\alpha} \underbrace{\int \mathcal{D}\alpha}_{\infty \text{ prefactor}} \exp [i \int d^4x \underbrace{\mathcal{L}_0[A]}_{\mathcal{L}_0[A^\alpha]}] \delta(G(A^\alpha)) \det \left(\frac{\delta G(A^\alpha)}{\delta \alpha} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\int \mathcal{D}\omega} \exp [i \int d^4x \{ \mathcal{L}_0[A^\alpha] - \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\mu A_\mu^a)^2 \}] = \text{not independent of } A!$$

(linear combination of all possible $\omega^a(x)$, as before)

recall : $(\prod_i d\theta_i^* d\theta_i) e^{-i\theta_i^* B_{ij} \theta_j} = \det B$

for any $B_{ij} = B_{ji}$
 + Grassmann numbers θ_i, θ_j^*

$$\Rightarrow \det(\partial^\mu D_\mu) = \int \mathcal{D}\bar{c} \int \mathcal{D}c \exp[i \int d^4x \bar{c} \underbrace{(-\partial^\mu D_\mu)}_{\hat{B}} c]$$

$\int \mathcal{D}\bar{c} \stackrel{\hat{B}}{=} \int \theta^*$ $\int \mathcal{D}c \stackrel{\hat{B}}{=} \int \theta$

interpretation : c are • anti-commuting fields
 (in adjoint representation)
 • scalars under Lorentz transformations

\Rightarrow "wrong" spin-statistics relation !!!

"Faddeev - Popov ghosts"

=> effect of general gauge fixing:

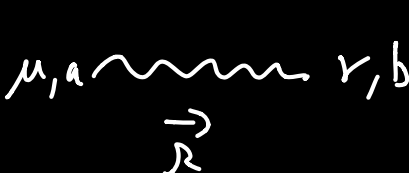
$$\mathcal{L}_{YM} = -\frac{1}{4} (F_{\mu\nu}^a)^2 + \bar{\psi} (i\not{D} - m)\psi$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{YM}^{d.f.} = -\frac{1}{4} (F_{\mu\nu}^a)^2 + \bar{\psi} (i\not{D} - m)\psi - \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\mu A_\mu^a)^2 + \bar{c}^a (-\partial^\mu) \left(\frac{1}{g} \partial_\mu c^a \right)$$

= $\partial_\mu \delta^{ab} + g f^{abc} A_\mu^c$
(in adjoint rep.!)

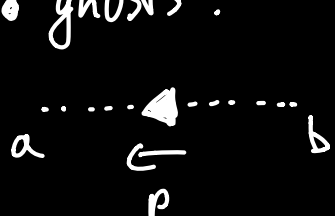
=> Feynman rules:

• gauge bosons:



$$= \frac{-i}{k^2 + i\epsilon} \left(g_{\mu\nu} - (1-\xi) \frac{k_\mu k_\nu}{k^2} \right) \delta^{ab}$$

• ghosts:

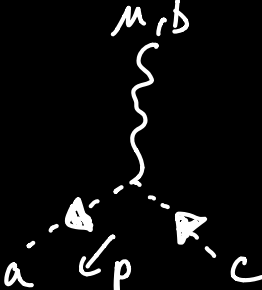


$$= \frac{i \delta^{ab}}{p^2}$$

NB: arrow must be attached to propagator

(flow of "ghost number", like "fermion number" for fermions)

• interactions:



$$= -g f^{abc} p^\mu$$

Gamma sign: $- \bar{c}^a \partial^\mu (g f^{abc} A_\mu^b c^c)$
 $= + \bar{c}^a \overleftarrow{\partial}^\mu g f^{abc} A_\mu^b c^c$

! for outgoing ghost:

- factor of (-1) for each ghost loop!

↑ as for fermions, because of anticommutation,

$$\partial_\mu = +i p_\mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{vertex} = i \times (+i p_\mu) g f^{abc}$$

ghosts: • are not real particles
 \Rightarrow cannot appear as external states!

- Still appear in Feynman-diagrams (only at loop level!)

- technically: serve to cancel unphysical timelike and longitudinal degrees of freedom of gauge bosons

↑ recall $p \cdot \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow A$ is transverse.

only 2 d.o.f. allowed for spin 1

\Rightarrow timelike d.o.f. also unphysical,