Übungen zu Moderne Theoretische Physik III(TP)

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QFT for simple processes (100 Points)

Exercise 7.1: (20 points) Consider a theory of two scalar fields ϕ and χ defined by the Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\mu} \phi \partial^{\mu} \phi - \frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2 + \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\mu} \chi \partial^{\mu} \chi - g \chi \phi^2.$$
(1)

- (a) (8 points) Identify the interaction term in the above Lagrangian and list all processes of the type $ab \rightarrow ab$, $a, b \in \{\phi, \chi\}$, that are possible in this theory.
- (b) *(12 points)* Draw Feynman diagrams for each of these processes and provide mathematical expressions for corresponding transition amplitudes.

Exercise 7.2: (35 points) Consider a theory of a charged scalar field ϕ interacting with two different gauge fields A_{μ} and B_{μ} . The interaction part of the Lagrangian reads

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} D_{\mu} \phi D^{\mu} \phi, \tag{2}$$

where covariant derivative $D_{\mu}\phi = (\partial_{\mu} - ig_A A_{\mu} - ig_B B_{\mu})\phi$.

- (a) (10 points) Add missing kinetic terms for the gauge fields to the Lagrangian, and show how different terms in the Lagrangian transform under gauge transformation. Consider two fields A and B as gauge fields of two independent U(1) groups.
- (b) (5 points) Identify interaction terms in the Lagrangian Eq. (2) and draw interaction vertices.
- (c) (5 points) Consider collision of two scalar particles φ + φ → X. Identify all two-particle final states X that are allowed by the Lagrangian in Eq. (2). Draw diagrams for all allowed processes that are possible.
- (d) (5 points) Consider the following processes $A\phi \rightarrow A\phi$ and $B\phi \rightarrow B\phi$ and draw Feynman diagrams that describe them.
- (e) (10 points) Working in the lowest order of perturbation theory, which practically means using the minimal number of interaction vertices, draw diagrams for all possible gauge boson scattering processes with a pair of gauge bosons in the final state.

Exercise 7.3: (45 points) The experiment revealed that the proton has a structure. At different energies, its components interact with different strengths. For example, at LHC energies, mostly gluons collide. Consider a simplified model with interaction Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_I = i\bar{\psi}_t \gamma^\mu D_\mu \psi_t - y_t \bar{\psi}_t \psi_t H,\tag{3}$$

where ψ_t is a heavy fermion(top-quark) field and covariant derivative is defined by $D_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} - ig_s A_{\mu}$ if we work with abelian field A_{μ} for simplicity.

- (a) (5 points) In this model write down all terms in Lagrangian responsible for interaction.
- (b) (10 points) Identify all interaction terms in Lagrangian and draw corresponding interaction vertices.

- (c) (10 points) It was observed that Higgs H is produced in collisions of two gluons, which we describe with the fild A_{μ} : $gg \rightarrow H$. Explain how this process is possible with the Lagrangian given in Eq. (3). Draw possible Feynman diagrams that describe the production of Higgs bosons in the collision of two gluons.
- (d) (20 points) We can check diagrams found in the previous exercise by considering the transition amplitude for the specific process. Consider the process of single Higgs production $g(p_1) + g(p_2) \rightarrow H(q)$ in the collision of two gluons and write down a general expression for the transition amplitude using the interaction part of the Lagrangian (3).

In the obtained expression, expand the exponent to the first non-trivial order for the considered process to happen. Verify that the number of integrations in the obtained expression equals the number of vertices in diagrams you have found previously.