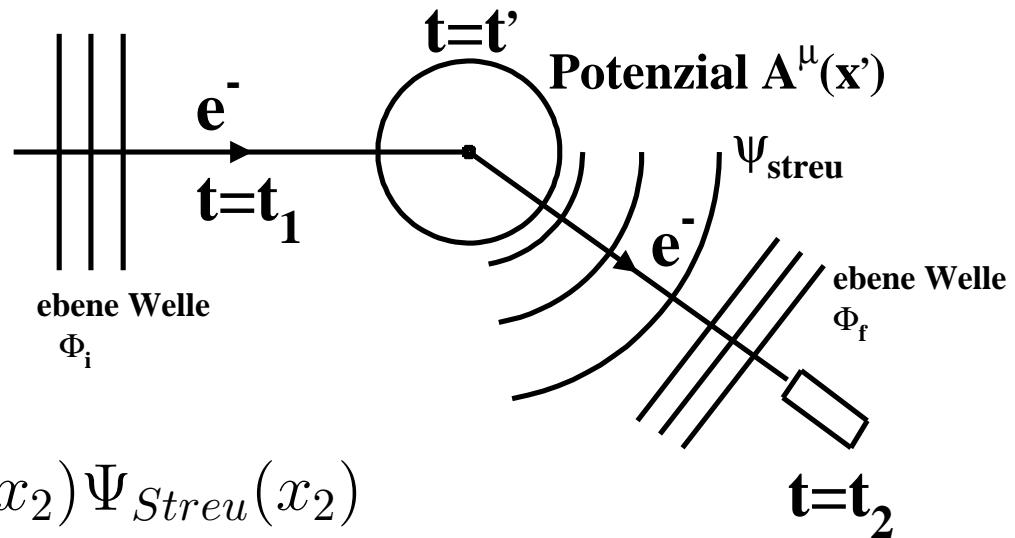
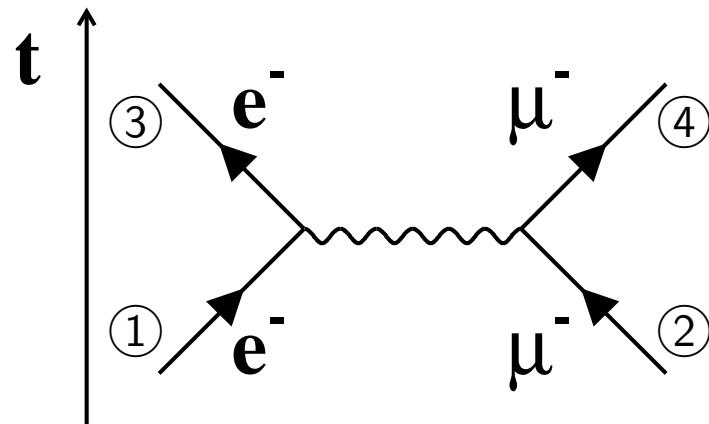


Ziel: Wirkungsquerschnitt ( $\sigma$ ,  $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$ ) für  $e^- + \mu^- \rightarrow e^- + \mu^-$



$$S_{fi} = \langle \Phi_f | \Psi_{Streu} \rangle = \int d^3x_2 \Phi_f^+(x_2) \Psi_{Streu}(x_2)$$

$$\downarrow \sigma, \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$$

$\Psi_{Streu}$  lässt sich in Störungstheorie berechnen

$$\Psi_{Streu} \approx \Psi^{(1)}(x) = \Phi_i(x) - e \int d^4x' K(x-x') \mathcal{A}(x') \Phi_i(x'), \quad \text{z.B. } \Phi(x) = u(p_1)e^{-ip_1 x}$$

$$S_{fi} = \underbrace{\int d^3x_2 \Phi_f^+(x_2) \Phi_i(x_2)}_{2E_i \delta_{fi}} - e \int d^4x' \underbrace{\int d^3x_2 \Phi_f^+(x_2) K(x_2 - x') \mathcal{A}(x') \Phi_i(x')}_{i\bar{\Phi}_f(x')}$$

$$S_{fi} = S_{fi}^{(0)} + S_{fi}^{(1)} + \dots$$

$$S_{fi}^{(1)} = ie \int d^4x' \bar{\Phi}_f(x') \mathcal{A}(x') \Phi_i(x')$$

Zwischenergebnis, wie erhält man  $\mathcal{A}$  aus Myonstrom?  $\Rightarrow$

# Berechnung von $A^\mu$ aus Muonstrom $\Rightarrow$ konstruiere Photonpropagator

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$$\square A^\mu(x) = \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 \right) A^\mu(x) = \underbrace{e J^\mu(x)}_{(\text{Lorentz-Eichung } \partial_\mu A^\mu = 0)} \quad \text{Viererstrom eines Teilchens mit Ladung } +e$$

Sei  $D^{\mu\nu}$  eine Lösung von:

$$\square D^{\mu\nu}(x - x') = g^{\mu\nu} \delta^4(x - x')$$

Dann gilt:

$$A^\mu(x) = e \int d^4x' D^{\mu\nu}(x - x') J_\nu(x')$$

Berechnung von  $D^{\mu\nu}(x - x')$

$$D^{\mu\nu}(x - x') = \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \tilde{D}^{\mu\nu}(q) e^{-iq(x-x')}$$

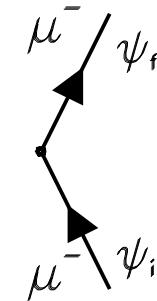
$$\square D^{\mu\nu}(x - x') = \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} (-q^2) \tilde{D}^{\mu\nu}(q) e^{-iq(x-x')} \stackrel{!}{=} g^{\mu\nu} \delta^4(x - x')$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\tilde{D}^{\mu\nu}(q) = \frac{-g^{\mu\nu}}{q^2 + i\epsilon}}$$

→ Interaktive Übungsaufgabe

Hier (Streuproblem  $e^- \mu^- \rightarrow e^- \mu^-$ ) gilt:

$$\square A^\mu(x) = -e \underbrace{J^\mu(x)}_{Myon} = -e \underbrace{\bar{\Psi}_f(x)}_{Myon} \gamma^\mu \underbrace{\Psi_i(x)}_{Myon}$$



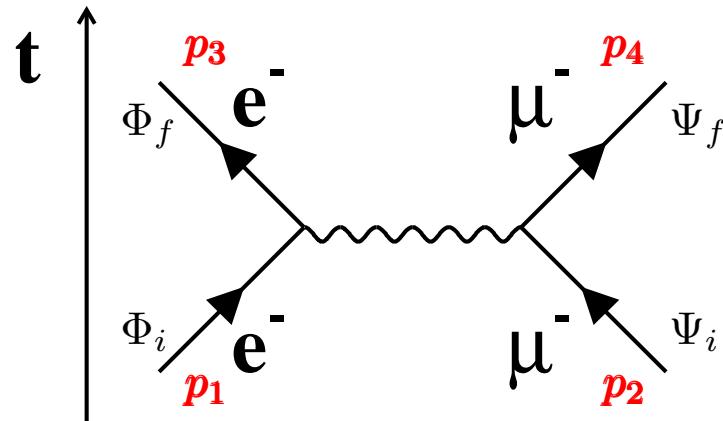
$$J^\mu(x) = \bar{u}(p_f) \gamma^\mu u(p_i) e^{i(p_f - p_i)x}$$

$$A^\mu(x) = -e \int d^4x' \underbrace{\int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-g^{\mu\nu}}{q^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-iq(x-x')}}_{D^{\mu\nu}(x-x')} \cdot \bar{u}(p_f) \gamma_\nu u(p_i) e^{i(p_f - p_i)x'}$$

Integration über  $x'$  kann man ausführen  $(2\pi)^4 \delta^4(k) = \int d^4x' e^{-ikx'}$

$$A^\mu(x) = -e \int d^4q \delta^4(p_f - p_i + q) \frac{-g^{\mu\nu}}{q^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-iqx} \bar{u}(p_f) \gamma_\nu u(p_i)$$

→ Zwischenergebnis



Elektron:	Myon:
$\Phi_i(x') = u(p_1)e^{-ip_1x'}$	$\Psi_i(x') = u(p_2)e^{-ip_2x'}$
$\Phi_f(x') = u(p_3)e^{-ip_3x'}$	$\Psi_f(x') = u(p_4)e^{-ip_4x'}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{fi}^{(1)} &= +ie \int d^4x' \bar{u}(p_3)e^{+ip_3x'} \gamma_\mu A^\mu(x') u(p_1)e^{-ip_1x'} \\
 &= +ie^2 \int d^4x' \bar{u}(p_3)e^{+ip_3x'} \gamma_\mu \underbrace{\int d^4q \delta^4(p_4 - p_2 + q) \frac{g^{\mu\nu}}{q^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-iqx'}}_{A^\mu(x')} \bar{u}(p_4) \gamma_\nu u(p_2) u(p_1)e^{-ip_1x'}
 \end{aligned}$$

Integration über  $x' \rightarrow \delta^4()$ :

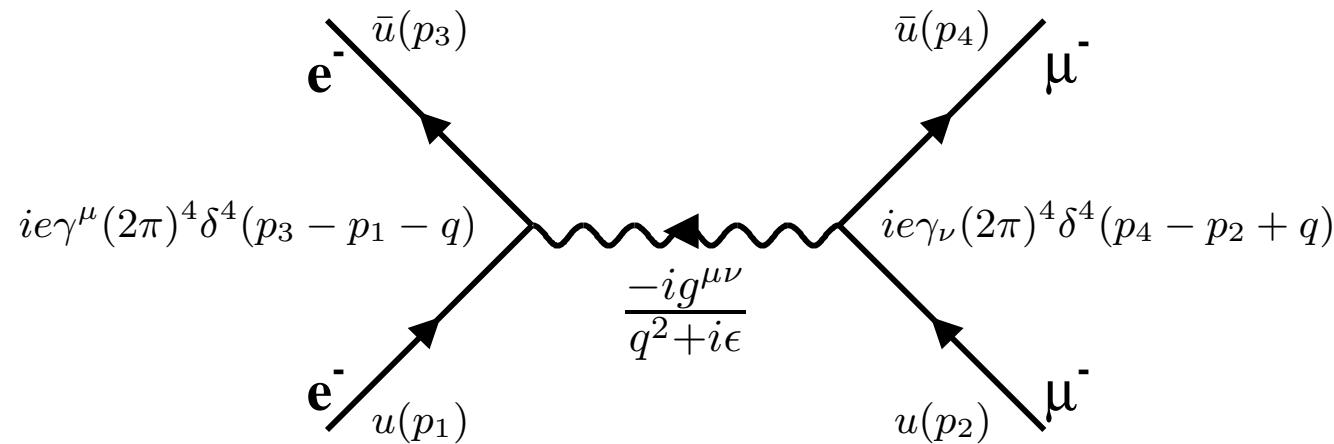
$$\underbrace{S_{fi}^{(1)} = ie^2 \int d^4q (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_4 - p_2 + q) \delta^4(p_3 - p_1 - q) \bar{u}(p_3) \gamma_\mu u(p_1) \frac{g^{\mu\nu}}{q^2 + i\epsilon} \bar{u}(p_4) \gamma_\nu u(p_2)}_{\equiv \text{Resultat mit Feynmanregeln}}$$

$$S_{fi}^{(1)} = ie^2 (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_3 + p_4 - p_1 - p_2) \bar{u}(p_3) \gamma_\mu u(p_1) \frac{1}{(p_1 - p_3)^2} \bar{u}(p_4) \gamma^\mu u(p_2)$$

$$S_{fi}^{(1)} = M^{(1)} (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_3 + p_4 - p_1 - p_2),$$

$$M^{(1)} = +ie^2 \bar{u}(p_3) \gamma_\mu u(p_1) \frac{1}{(p_1 - p_3)^2} \bar{u}(p_4) \gamma^\mu u(p_2)$$

# Feynman-Diagramme:



## Feynman-Diagramm (QED) Konventionen:

Fermionen →

gerade Linien

Photonen →

Wellenlinien

einlaufendes Fermion →

$u(p)$

einl. Antifermion →

$\bar{v}(p)$

auslaufendes Fermion →

$\bar{u}(p)$

ausl. Antifermion →

$v(p)$

einlaufendes Photon (relles) →

$\epsilon_\mu(k)$  Pol.vektor

$$\epsilon_\mu = (\epsilon_0, \vec{\epsilon}) = (0, \vec{\epsilon})$$

ausl. Photon →

$\epsilon_\mu^*(k)$

virtuelles Photon →

$$\frac{-ig^{\mu\nu}}{q^2 + i\epsilon}$$

virtuelles Elektron →

$$i \frac{(p + m)}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}$$

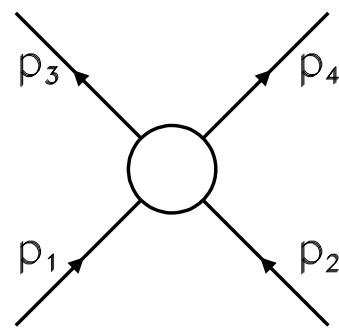
Lepton-Photon Vertex →

$$-i(\pm e)\gamma^\mu(2\pi)^4\delta^4(p_f - p_i - q)$$

integriere über innere Linien →

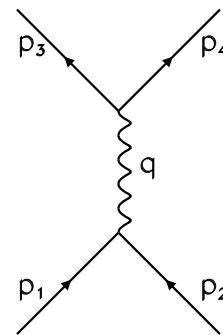
$$\int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4}$$

Wie hängt  $M^{(1)}$  mit  $\sigma$ ,  $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$  zusammen?



$$s = q^2$$

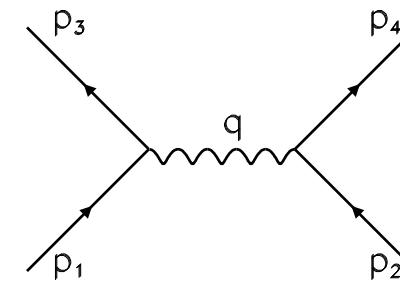
s-Kanal



Kinematik der  $2 \rightarrow 2$  Streuung:

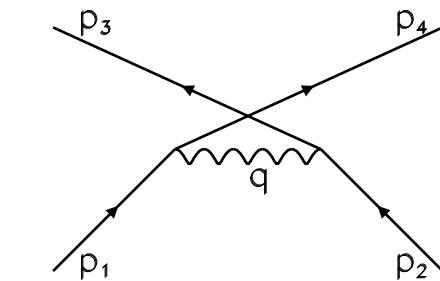
$$t = q^2$$

t-Kanal



$$u = q^2$$

u-Kanal



Energie- und Impulserhaltung:  $\rightarrow p_1 + p_2 = p_3 + p_4$

Erinnerung:  $p_i p_i = m_i^2$ ,  $i=1,2,3,4$

2 unabhängige Größen beschreiben diese Streusituation  $\Rightarrow$  Mandelstam-Variablen:

$$s = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = (p_3 + p_4)^2 = p_1^2 + p_2^2 + 2p_1 p_2 \quad \text{sehr hohe Energie} \approx 2p_1 p_2$$

$$t = (p_1 - p_3)^2 = (p_2 - p_4)^2 = p_1^2 + p_3^2 - 2p_1 p_3 \quad \approx -2p_1 p_3$$

$$u = (p_1 - p_4)^2 = (p_2 - p_3)^2 = p_1^2 + p_4^2 - 2p_1 p_4 \quad \approx -2p_1 p_4$$

Es gilt  $s + t + u = \sum_{i=1}^4 m_i^2$  zu zeigen!

$$s + t + u = (p_1 + p_2)^2 + (p_1 - p_3)^2 + (p_1 - p_4)^2$$

$$= \underbrace{p_1^2}_{=m_1^2} + 2p_1 p_2 + \text{weiterrechnen, für } -2p_1 p_4 \text{ für } p_1 \text{ ersetzen durch } p_1 = p_3 + p_4 - p_2$$