



- ▶ **Forderung:** Invarianz unter  $\psi(x) \rightarrow e^{i\alpha(x)}\psi(x)$ ,  $\psi$ : Dirac-Feld
  - ▶ Massenterm:  $\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)$  ✓
  - ▶ Ableitungsterm problematisch
- Suche **kovariante Ableitung** mit  $D_\mu\psi(x) \rightarrow e^{i\alpha(x)}D_\mu\psi(x)$



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  - ▶ **Ansatz:**  $n^\mu D_\mu\psi(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} [\psi(x + \varepsilon n) - U(x + \varepsilon n, x)\psi(x)]$ 
    - ▶  $U(y, x) \rightarrow e^{i\alpha(y)}U(y, x)e^{-i\alpha(x)}$
    - ▶  $U(x + \varepsilon n, x) = 1 - i\varepsilon n^\mu e A_\mu(x) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$ ,  $e A_\mu(x) = i \frac{\partial U(y, x)}{\partial y^\mu} \Big|_{y=x}$
- $\Rightarrow D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ieA_\mu(x)$ ,  $A_\mu(x) \rightarrow A_\mu(x) - \frac{1}{e}\partial_\mu\alpha(x)$

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- ▶ **Feldstärketensor:**  $[D_\mu, D_\nu] = ie[(\partial_\mu A_\nu) - (\partial_\nu A_\mu)] \equiv ie F_{\mu\nu}$ 
  - ▶  $[D_\mu, D_\nu]\psi(x) \rightarrow e^{i\alpha(x)}[D_\mu, D_\nu]\psi(x) \Rightarrow F_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow F_{\mu\nu}$

- ▶ Eichinvariante Bausteine:  $\bar{\psi}\psi$ ,  $\bar{\psi}D_{\mu}^n\psi$ ,  $F_{\mu\nu}$
- ▶ Forderungen an die Lagrangedichte:
  - ▶ eichinvariant
  - ▶ Lorentz-Skalar
  - ▶ renormierbar

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{CP}}$$

- ▶  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}} = \bar{\psi}(i\not{D} - m)\psi - \frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}$
- ▶  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{CP}} \propto \epsilon^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu}F_{\alpha\beta}F_{\mu\nu} \propto \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$ 
  - ▶ bricht  $P$  und  $T$
  - ▶ trägt nicht zur Wirkung bei

- ▶ Dublett aus zwei Dirac-Feldern:  $\psi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1(x) \\ \psi_2(x) \end{pmatrix}$
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  - ▶  $V^\dagger V = \mathbb{1} \Rightarrow \bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)$  invariant
  - ▶ Suche kovariante Ableitung mit  $D_\mu\psi(x) \rightarrow V(x)D_\mu\psi(x)$

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    - ▶ Suche kovariante Ableitung mit  $D_\mu\psi(x) \rightarrow V(x)D_\mu\psi(x)$
  - ▶ Analoge Vorgehensweise wie in der QED mit
    - ▶  $U(y, x) \rightarrow V(y)U(y, x)V^\dagger(x)$
    - ▶  $U(x + \varepsilon n, x) = \mathbb{1} + i\varepsilon n^\mu g A_\mu^j(x) \frac{\sigma^j}{2} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2) \Rightarrow D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig A_\mu^j(x) \frac{\sigma^j}{2}$ ,
    - ▶  $A_\mu^j(x) \frac{\sigma^j}{2} \rightarrow V(x) [A_\mu^j(x) \frac{\sigma^j}{2} + \frac{i}{g} \partial_\mu] V^\dagger(x)$
- infinitesimale Transformation:  $V(x) = 1 + i\vec{\alpha}(x) \cdot \frac{\vec{\sigma}}{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow \vec{A}_\mu \rightarrow \vec{A}_\mu + \frac{1}{g}(\partial_\mu \vec{\alpha}) - \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{A}_\mu$

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