

Department of Physics

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Quantum Field Theory

Problem Set 2

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Consider the Lagrangian density for a real scalar field in 3 + 1 dimensions

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi - \frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2 .$$

One can expand $\phi(x)$ in the complete basis provided by all solutions to the equation of motion as

$$\phi(x) = \int \frac{d^3 k}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3 2\omega_k}} \left(a(\mathbf{k}) e^{-ik \cdot x} + a^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) e^{ik \cdot x} \right)$$

with $k = (\omega_k, \mathbf{k})$ and $\omega_k = \sqrt{m^2 + \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k}}$. In quantizing the field theory, we treat $\phi(x)$ as an operator acting on a Hilbert space. Equivalently, we treat $a(\mathbf{k})$ and $a^\dagger(\mathbf{k})$ as operators. Assume the following (quantum) commutation relations (in natural units) among the $a(\mathbf{k})$ and $a^\dagger(\mathbf{k})$.

$$[a(\mathbf{k}), a^\dagger(\mathbf{k}')] = \delta^3(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') , \quad [a(\mathbf{k}), a(\mathbf{k}')] = 0 , \quad [a^\dagger(\mathbf{k}), a^\dagger(\mathbf{k}')] = 0 \quad (1)$$

1. Hence, show that the equal time commutators are given by

$$[\phi(\mathbf{x}, 0), \pi(\mathbf{x}', 0)] = i\delta^3(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}') , \quad [\phi(\mathbf{x}, 0), \phi(\mathbf{x}', 0)] = 0 , \quad [\pi(\mathbf{x}, 0), \pi(\mathbf{x}', 0)] = 0$$

In the above, $\pi(x)$ is generalised momentum canonically conjugate to $\phi(x)$.

2. Verify that

$$P_\mu \equiv \int d^3 x T_{0\mu} = \int d^3 k k_\mu [a(\mathbf{k})a^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) + a^\dagger(\mathbf{k})a(\mathbf{k})]$$
$$M_{\mu\nu} \equiv \int d^3 x (x_\mu T_{0\nu} - x_\nu T_{0\mu}) = \int d^3 k (x_\mu k_\nu - x_\nu k_\mu) [a(\mathbf{k})a^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) + a^\dagger(\mathbf{k})a(\mathbf{k})]$$

3. Show that the commutators for the P_μ and $M_{\mu\nu}$ are indeed the realizations of the Lie algebra of the Poincaré group.

4. Now suppose that in Eq. (1), we replace commutators with anti-commutators. Of course, this implies that (ϕ, π) satisfies equal time anticommutators – check this. Then, show that the P_μ and $M_{\mu\nu}$ continue to satisfy the Lie algebra of the Poincaré group.