

TOWARD A THEORY OF THE STRONG INTERACTIONS

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I. Introductory Instanton Physics

Let us consider the pure Yang-Mills theory based on a Lie group G [in particular SU(2) or SU(3)] and described by the Lagrangian density

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = - \frac{1}{4g^2} F_{\mu\nu}^a(x) F^{\mu\nu a}(x) \tag{1}$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^a(x) = \partial_\mu A_\nu^a(x) - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a(x) - f_{abc} A_\mu^b(x) A_\nu^c(x)$$

Hence the Hamiltonian density is

$$\mathcal{H}(x) = \frac{1}{2g^2} \left\{ [E_a^i(x)]^2 + [B_a^i(x)]^2 \right\} \tag{2}$$

$$E_a^i(x) = - F_a^{0i}(x), \quad B_a^i(x) = - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{ijk} F_a^{jk}(x)$$

The equations of motion are easily derived from (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \mathcal{L}(x) = - \frac{1}{2g^2} \left\{ \partial_\mu A_\nu^a(x) \partial^\mu A^{\nu a}(x) - \partial_\mu A_\nu^a(x) \partial^\nu A^{\mu a}(x) - f_{abc} \partial^\mu A^{\nu a} A_\mu^b(x) A_\nu^c(x) \right. \\ \left. + f_{abc} \partial^\nu A^{\mu a} A_\mu^b(x) A_\nu^c(x) + \frac{1}{2} f_{abc} f_{ade} A_\mu^b(x) A_\nu^c(x) A^{\mu a}(x) A^{\nu d}(x) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \delta \mathcal{L}}{\partial A_\mu^a(x)} = - \frac{1}{g^2} f_{abc} \partial^\mu A^{\nu a}(x) A_\nu^c(x) + \frac{1}{g^2} f_{abc} \partial^\nu A^{\mu a}(x) A_\nu^c(x) \\ - \frac{1}{g^2} f_{bca} f_{bed} A_\nu^b(x) A_\nu^e(x) A^{\mu a}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\nu A_\mu^a(x))} = - \frac{1}{g^2} \partial^\nu A^{\mu a}(x) + \frac{1}{g^2} \partial^\mu A^{\nu a}(x) + \frac{1}{g^2} f_{abc} A^{\nu b}(x) A^{\mu c}(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\nu \partial^\nu A^{\mu a}(x) - \partial_\mu \partial_\nu A^{\nu a}(x) - f_{abc} \partial_\nu A^{\nu b}(x) A^{\mu c}(x) - f_{abc} \partial^\mu A^{\nu b}(x) A_\nu^c(x) \\ - 2 f_{abc} A^{\nu b}(x) \partial_\nu A^{\mu c}(x) - f_{bca} f_{bed} A_\nu^b(x) A_\nu^e(x) A^{\mu a}(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$