

# Proof of Gordon Decomposition identity

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We are given

$$\sigma^{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{2} [\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu]$$

we know

$$\{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu\} = \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu + \gamma^\nu \gamma^\mu = 2\eta^{\mu\nu}$$

so

$$[\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu] = \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu - \gamma^\nu \gamma^\mu = \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu - (2\eta^{\mu\nu} - \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu) = 2\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu - 2\eta^{\mu\nu}$$

Hence

$$i\sigma^{\mu\nu} = -(\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu - \eta^{\mu\nu}) = \eta^{\mu\nu} - \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu$$

But equivalently

$$i\sigma^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu} - (2\eta^{\mu\nu} - \gamma^\nu \gamma^\mu) = \gamma^\nu \gamma^\mu - \eta^{\mu\nu}$$

So we calculate

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{u}(p') i\sigma^{\mu\nu} (p'_\nu - p_\nu) u(p) &= \bar{u}(p') [(\gamma^\nu \gamma^\mu - \eta^{\mu\nu}) p'_\nu - (\eta^{\mu\nu} - \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu) p_\nu] u(p) \\ &= \bar{u}(p') [\gamma^\nu p'_\nu \gamma^\mu - p'^\mu - p^\mu + \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu p_\nu] u(p) \\ &= \bar{u}(p') [\gamma \cdot p' \gamma^\mu - (p' + p)^\mu + \gamma^\mu \gamma \cdot p] u(p)\end{aligned}$$

Now simplify by using the Dirac equation and conjugate

$$\begin{aligned}(\gamma \cdot p - M) u(p) &= 0 \implies \gamma \cdot p u(p) = M u(p) \\ \bar{u}(p') (\gamma \cdot p' - M) &= 0 \implies \bar{u}(p') \gamma \cdot p' = \bar{u}(p') M\end{aligned}$$

on the first and last terms in our above expression to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{u}(p') i\sigma^{\mu\nu} (p'_\nu - p_\nu) u(p) &= \bar{u}(p') [M \gamma^\mu - (p' + p)^\mu + \gamma^\mu M] u(p) \\ &= \bar{u}(p') [2M \gamma^\mu - (p' + p)^\mu] u(p)\end{aligned}$$

Thus we have shown

$$\bar{u}(p') i\sigma^{\mu\nu} (p'_\nu - p_\nu) u(p) = \bar{u}(p') [2M \gamma^\mu - (p' + p)^\mu] u(p)$$

Rearranging gives the general form of the **Gordon Decomposition identity**

$$\boxed{\bar{u}(p') \gamma^\mu u(p) = \bar{u}(p') \left[ \frac{(p' + p)^\mu}{2M} + \frac{i\sigma^{\mu\nu} (p'_\nu - p_\nu)}{2M} \right] u(p)}$$