## 数学准备

#### Levi-Civita 符号

n 阶 Levi-Civita 符号  $\varepsilon_{i_1i_2\cdots i_n}(i_j\in\{1,\cdots,n\}\,,j=1,2,\cdots,n)$  定义如下:

$$arepsilon_{i_1i_2\cdots i_n}\equiv egin{cases} +1 &,\quad ext{$ \pm i_1i_2\cdots i_n$}$$
进行偶数次相邻两数交换后能还原为 $12\cdots n$   $-1 &,\quad ext{$ \pm i_1i_2\cdots i_n$}$ 进行奇数次相邻两数交换后能还原为 $12\cdots n$   $0 &,\quad ext{$ \pm i_1,i_2,\cdots i_n$}$ 中有任意二指标相等

$$\varepsilon_{i_1i_2\cdots i_n}\varepsilon_{i_1i_2\cdots i_n}=n!$$

两个 n 阶 Levi-Civita 符号中  $m(m \leq n)$  个指标缩并的规律:

$$\left\{ arepsilon_{oldsymbol{k_1} \cdots oldsymbol{k_m} i_1 \cdots i_{n-m}} arepsilon_{oldsymbol{k_1} \cdots oldsymbol{k_m} j_1 \cdots i_{n-m}} = m! \left( arepsilon_{l_1 \cdots l_{n-m}} \delta_{i_1 j_{l_1}} \cdots \delta_{i_{n-m} j_{l_{n-m}}} 
ight)$$

两个 4 阶 Levi-Civita 符号中 4 个指标缩并:

$$\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho}\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho}=4!$$

两个 4 阶 Levi-Civita 符号中 3 个指标缩并:

$$egin{aligned} arepsilon_{\mu
u\lambdalpha_1}arepsilon_{\mu
u\lambdaeta_1} &= 3!\left(arepsilon_{
ho_1}\delta_{lpha_1eta_{
ho_1}}
ight) \ &= 3!\delta_{lpha_1eta_1} \end{aligned}$$

注意, $arepsilon_{
ho_1}$  是 1 阶 Levi-Civita 符号, $ho_1$  的爱因斯坦求和只能取  $ho_1=1$ .

两个 4 阶 Levi-Civita 符号中 2 个指标缩并:

$$egin{aligned} arepsilon_{\mu
ulpha_1lpha_2}arepsilon_{\mu
ueta_1eta_2} &= 2! \left(arepsilon_{
ho_1
ho_2}\delta_{lpha_1eta_{
ho_1}}\delta_{lpha_2eta_{
ho_2}}
ight) \ &= 2! \left(\delta_{lpha_1eta_1}\delta_{lpha_2eta_2} - \delta_{lpha_1eta_2}\delta_{lpha_2eta_1}
ight) \end{aligned}$$

注意, $arepsilon_{
ho_1
ho_2}$  是 2 阶 Levi-Civita 符号, $ho_1,
ho_2$  的爱因斯坦求和只能取  $ho_1,
ho_2\in\{1,2\}$  .

两个 4 阶 Levi-Civita 符号中 1 个指标缩并:

$$\begin{split} \varepsilon_{\mu\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}\alpha_{3}}\varepsilon_{\mu\beta_{1}\beta_{2}\beta_{3}} &= 1! \left( \varepsilon_{\rho_{1}\rho_{2}\rho_{3}}\delta_{\alpha_{1}\beta_{\rho_{1}}}\delta_{\alpha_{2}\beta_{\rho_{2}}}\delta_{\alpha_{3}\beta_{\rho_{3}}} \right) \\ &= \delta_{\alpha_{1}\beta_{1}}\delta_{\alpha_{2}\beta_{2}}\delta_{\alpha_{3}\beta_{3}} - \delta_{\alpha_{1}\beta_{1}}\delta_{\alpha_{2}\beta_{3}}\delta_{\alpha_{3}\beta_{2}} \\ &- \delta_{\alpha_{1}\beta_{2}}\delta_{\alpha_{2}\beta_{1}}\delta_{\alpha_{3}\beta_{3}} + \delta_{\alpha_{1}\beta_{2}}\delta_{\alpha_{2}\beta_{3}}\delta_{\alpha_{3}\beta_{1}} \\ &+ \delta_{\alpha_{1}\beta_{3}}\delta_{\alpha_{2}\beta_{1}}\delta_{\alpha_{3}\beta_{2}} - \delta_{\alpha_{1}\beta_{3}}\delta_{\alpha_{2}\beta_{2}}\delta_{\alpha_{3}\beta_{1}} \end{split}$$

注意, $\varepsilon_{\rho_1\rho_2\rho_3}$  是 3 阶 Levi-Civita 符号, $\rho_1,\rho_2,\rho_3$  的爱因斯坦求和只能取  $\rho_1,\rho_2,\rho_3\in\{1,2,3\}$  .

#### 行列式

$$egin{aligned} \det(A) &\equiv egin{aligned} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1n} \ dots & \ddots & dots \ A_{n1} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{aligned} \ &= \left. arepsilon_{j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} A_{1j_1} A_{2j_2} \cdots A_{nj_n} \ &= rac{1}{n!} arepsilon_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n} arepsilon_{j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} A_{i_1 j_1} A_{i_2 j_2} \cdots A_{i_n j_n} \end{aligned}$$

重要结论:

$$egin{aligned} arepsilon_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n} \det(A) &= arepsilon_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n} arepsilon_{j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} A_{1 j_1} A_{2 j_2} \cdots A_{n j_n} \ &= arepsilon_{j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} A_{i_1 j_1} A_{i_2 j_2} \cdots A_{i_n j_n} \end{aligned}$$

证明:

当  $i_1,i_2,\cdots,i_n$  中至少有两个相等,不妨设为  $i_lpha=i_eta,lpha
eq eta$ ,则由 Levi-Civita 张量定义,等式左边:

$$\varepsilon_{i_1i_2\cdots i_n}\det(A)=0$$

等式右边:

$$\begin{split} \varepsilon_{j_1j_2\cdots j_n}A_{i_1j_1}A_{i_2j_2}\cdots A_{i_nj_n} &= \varepsilon_{j_1j_2\cdots j_n}A_{i_1j_1}\cdots A_{i_\alpha j_\alpha}\cdots A_{i_\beta j_\beta}\cdots A_{i_nj_n} \\ &= \varepsilon_{j_1\cdots j_\alpha\cdots j_\beta\cdots j_n}A_{i_1j_1}\cdots A_{i_\alpha j_\alpha}\cdots A_{i_\beta j_\beta}\cdots A_{i_nj_n} \\ &= -\varepsilon_{j_1\cdots j_\beta\cdots j_\alpha\cdots j_n}A_{i_1j_1}\cdots A_{i_\alpha j_\alpha}\cdots A_{i_\beta j_\beta}\cdots A_{i_nj_n} \\ &= -\varepsilon_{j_1\cdots j_\beta\cdots j_\alpha\cdots j_n}A_{i_1j_1}\cdots A_{i_\beta j_\alpha}\cdots A_{i_\alpha j_\beta}\cdots A_{i_nj_n} \\ (j_\alpha,j_\beta 是哑标, 二者交换是恒等变形) &= -\varepsilon_{j_1\cdots j_\alpha\cdots j_\beta\cdots j_n}A_{i_1j_1}\cdots A_{i_\beta j_\beta}\cdots A_{i_\alpha j_\alpha}\cdots A_{i_nj_n} \\ &= -\varepsilon_{j_1\cdots j_\alpha\cdots j_\beta\cdots j_n}A_{i_1j_1}\cdots A_{i_\alpha j_\alpha}\cdots A_{i_\beta j_\beta}\cdots A_{i_nj_n} \end{split}$$

即:

$$arepsilon_{j_1j_2\cdots j_n}A_{i_1j_1}A_{i_2j_2}\cdots A_{i_nj_n}=0$$

因此当  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n$  中至少有两个相等时原式成立。

当  $i_1, i_2, \cdots, i_n$  各不相等时, $(i_1, i_2, \cdots, i_n)$  是  $(1, 2, \cdots, n)$  的一个排列,设此排列的逆序对的个数为 m,则等式左边:

$$arepsilon_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n} arepsilon_{j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} A_{1 j_1} A_{2 j_2} \cdots A_{n j_n} = (-1)^m arepsilon_{j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} A_{1 j_1} A_{2 j_2} \cdots A_{n j_n}$$

等式右边:

$$egin{aligned} arepsilon_{j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} A_{i_1 j_1} A_{i_2 j_2} \cdots A_{i_n j_n} &= \ & \ \det(A) arepsilon_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n} arepsilon_{j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} &= egin{aligned} A_{i_1 j_1} & \cdots & A_{i_1 j_n} \ dots & \ddots & dots \ A_{i_n j_1} & \cdots & A_{i_n j_n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\det(I)arepsilon_{i_1i_2\cdots i_n}arepsilon_{j_1j_2\cdots j_n} = egin{array}{ccc} \delta_{i_1j_1} & \cdots & \delta_{i_1j_n} \ dots & \ddots & dots \ \delta_{i_nj_1} & \cdots & \delta_{i_nj_n} \end{array}$$

## Clifford 代数

设有域  $\mathbb F$  上的向量空间 V,且其上配有二次型

$$Q:V o \mathbb{F}$$

Clifford 代数  $\mathrm{Cl}(V,Q)$  定义为 V 生成的、满足以下条件的单位结合代数:

$$orall v \in V, \quad v^2 = Q(v) \mathbf{1}$$

其中, $v^2 \equiv vv$  代表单位结合代数的乘法; $\mathbf{1}$  代表单位结合代数中的乘法单位元,满足:

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\$\$

R场论中,Clifford 代数是 n 维复向量空间生成的结合代数。

设 V 是 n 维复向量空间,则由 V 生成的结合代数就是 Clifford 代数,记为  $C_n(V)$ .

V 中向量的几何乘积具有以下性质:

$$a(bc)=(ab)c$$
  $a(b+c)=ab+ac$   $(a+b)c=ac+bc$   $lpha(ab)=(lpha a)b=a(lpha b), \quad lpha\in\mathbb{F}$ 

定义内积:

$$a\cdot b\equiv rac{1}{2}(ab+ba)$$

定义外积:

$$a\wedge b\equiv rac{1}{2}(ab-ba)$$

## 由 V 的正交归一基生成 $C_n(V)$ 的基

设  $\{e_1,e_2,\cdots,e_n\}$  是 V 的一组正交归一基,即它们的内积满足正交归一性:

$$e_{\mu}\cdot e_{
u}=\delta_{\mu
u}\mathbf{1}$$

其中,1是乘法单位元。

根据内积的定义,上式等价于:

$$e_{\mu}e_{
u}+e_{
u}e_{\mu}=2\delta_{\mu
u}\mathbf{1}$$

特别地,当  $\mu \neq \nu$  时,有:

$$e_{\mu}e_{
u}=-e_{
u}e_{\mu},\quad \mu\neq
u$$

基于 n 维复向量空间 V 的一组基  $\{e_{\mu}\}$  可构造 Clifford 代数  $C_n(V)$  的一组基二阶反对称张量基  $\{e_{\mu}e_{\nu}, \mu \neq \nu\}$  . 类似, $\{e_{\mu_1}e_{\mu_2}\cdots e_{\mu_m}, \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \neq \cdots \neq \mu_m\}$  也是  $C_n(V)$  的一组基,直到最高反对称基  $e_1e_2\cdots e_n$ .

可以证明:

$$e_{\mu_1}\wedge e_{\mu_2}=e_{\mu_1}e_{\mu_2}$$
  $e_{\mu_1}\wedge e_{\mu_2}\wedge\cdots\wedge e_{\mu_r}=e_{\mu_1}e_{\mu_2}\cdots e_{\mu_r}$ 

#### r-矢量

$$A_r \equiv a_1 \wedge a_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge a_r, \quad a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_r \in V$$

若 $a \in V$ ,则

$$egin{aligned} a\wedge A_r &= rac{1}{2}\left[aA_r + (-1)^rA_ra
ight] \ &a\cdot A_r &= rac{1}{2}\left[aA_r - (-1)^rA_ra
ight] \end{aligned}$$

### $C_n(V)$ 中元素的一般形式

 $C_n(V)$  中的元素  $A \in C_n(V)$  一般可写为:

$$A = a + a_{\mu}e_{\mu} + rac{1}{2!}a_{\mu_{1}\mu_{2}}e_{\mu_{1}}\wedge e_{\mu_{2}} + \cdots + rac{1}{n!}a_{\mu_{1}\mu_{2}\cdots\mu_{n}}e_{\mu_{1}}\wedge e_{\mu_{2}}\wedge \cdots \wedge e_{\mu_{n}}$$

### Clifford 代数的代数表示

$$\Gamma: C_n(V) o \operatorname{End}(W), \quad \dim V = n, \quad \dim W = d$$

其中 W 为复向量空间, $\operatorname{End}(W)$  为 W 上所有线性变换的全体,满足:

$$\Gamma(a+b) = \Gamma(a) + \Gamma(b)$$
  $\Gamma(ab) = \Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)$   $\Gamma(lpha a) = lpha \Gamma(a)$   $\Gamma(\mathbf{1}) = I$ 

可见"代数表示"比"群线性表示"多了一个"保持加法"的性质。

#### $\gamma$ 矩阵作为 Clifford 代数矢量基的代数表示

把 Clifford 代数  $C_n(V)$  中的矢量基  $\{e_\mu, \mu=1,2,\cdots,n\}$  的某个代数表示  $\Gamma(e_\mu)$  定义为  $\gamma_\mu$  矩阵,即:

$$\gamma_{\mu} \equiv \Gamma(e_{\mu}), \quad \mu = 1, 2, \cdots, n$$

由于

$$e_{\mu}e_{
u}+e_{
u}e_{\mu}=2\delta_{\mu
u}\mathbf{1}$$

则:

$$\Gamma(e_{\mu})\Gamma(e_{
u}) + \Gamma(e_{
u})e(e_{\mu}) = 2\delta_{\mu
u}\Gamma(\mathbf{1})$$
  $\left[\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{
u} + \gamma_{
u}\gamma_{\mu} = 2\delta_{\mu
u}I
ight]$ 

且

$$\gamma_{\mu}^2=I$$

注意到

$$\gamma_{\mu}^{\dagger}\gamma_{
u}^{\dagger}+\gamma_{
u}^{\dagger}\gamma_{\mu}^{\dagger}=2\delta_{\mu
u}I$$

因此可人为约定  $\gamma$  矩阵还满足

$$\gamma_\mu^\dagger = \gamma_\mu$$

结合

$$\gamma_{\mu}^2=I$$

可得

$$oxed{\gamma_\mu^\dagger=\gamma_\mu^{-1}=\gamma_\mu}$$

## $\gamma$ 矩阵的性质

$$\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{
u}+\gamma_{
u}\gamma_{\mu}=2\delta_{\mu
u}$$

特别地

$$\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{
u} = -\gamma_{
u}\gamma_{\mu}, \quad \mu \neq 
u$$
 $\gamma_{\mu}^2 = I$ 

$$egin{align} \gamma_5 &\equiv \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 \gamma_4 \ \gamma_5 &= rac{1}{4!} arepsilon_{\mu
u\lambda
ho} \gamma_\mu \gamma_
u \gamma_\lambda \gamma_
ho \ \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu + \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 &= 0, \quad \mu = 1, 2, 3, 4 \ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$egin{aligned} \gamma_5^2 &= I \ & \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \gamma_5^{-1} = -\gamma_\mu \ & \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \gamma_
u \gamma_5^{-1} &= \gamma_\mu \gamma_
u \ & \gamma_5 \gamma_{\mu_1} \cdots \gamma_{\mu_n} \gamma_5^{-1} &= (-1)^n \gamma_{\mu_1} \cdots \gamma_{\mu_n} \ & \mathrm{Tr} \left( \gamma_{\mu_1} \cdots \gamma_{\mu_n} 
ight) &= (-1)^n \mathrm{Tr} \left( \gamma_{\mu_1} \cdots \gamma_{\mu_n} 
ight) \end{aligned}$$

奇数个  $\gamma_{\mu}$  矩阵的迹为零。

偶数个  $\gamma_{\mu}$  矩阵的迹:

$$\operatorname{Tr}(\gamma_{\mu_1}\cdots\gamma_{\mu_n})=4\sum_p\delta_p\delta_{\nu_1\nu_2}\delta_{\nu_3\nu_4}\cdots\delta_{\nu_{n-1}\nu_n}$$
 
$$\delta_p\equiv \begin{cases} +1,\mu_1\cdots\mu_n$$
 经过偶次置换变为 $\nu_1\cdots\nu_n\\ -1,\mu_1\cdots\mu_n$  经过偶次置换变为 $\nu_1\cdots\nu_n\end{cases}$  
$$\operatorname{Tr}(\gamma_\mu\gamma_\nu)=4\delta_{\mu\nu}$$
 
$$\operatorname{Tr}(\gamma_\mu\gamma_\nu\gamma_\lambda\gamma_\rho)=4\left(\delta_{\mu\nu}\delta_{\lambda\rho}-\delta_{\mu\lambda}\delta_{\rho\nu}+\delta_{\mu\rho}\delta_{\nu\lambda}\right)$$

### 旋量表示

$$egin{split} \gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{
u} + \gamma_{
u}\gamma_{\mu} &= 2\delta_{\mu
u}I \ & \ \gamma_{\mu}' &= A_{\mu
u}\gamma_{
u} \ & \ \gamma_{
u}'\gamma_{
u}' + \gamma_{
u}'\gamma_{
u}' &= 2\delta_{\mu
u}I \end{split}$$

则定理保证  $\gamma'_\mu$  与  $\gamma_\mu$  相似,即存在  $\Lambda$  使得  $\gamma'_\mu = A_{\mu 
u} \gamma_
u = \Lambda \gamma_\mu \Lambda^{-1}$ 

$$\begin{split} 0 &= A_{\mu\rho} \partial_{\rho} \bar{\psi}(x) \Lambda^{-1} \gamma_{\mu} \Lambda - m \bar{\psi}(x) \Lambda^{-1} \Lambda \\ &= A_{\mu\rho} \partial_{\rho} \bar{\psi}(x) A_{\mu\nu} \gamma_{\nu} - m \bar{\psi}(x) \\ &= \delta_{\rho\nu} \partial_{\rho} \bar{\psi}(x) \gamma_{\nu} - m \bar{\psi}(x) \\ &= \partial_{\nu} \bar{\psi}(x) \gamma_{\nu} - m \bar{\psi}(x) \end{split}$$

### 拉格朗日原理与场的运动方程

引入广义场函数  $\phi_A(x)$ ,其可以是张量场函数,也可以是旋量场函数,也可以是标量场函数。

场的作用量定义如下:

$$I\left[\phi_A(x)
ight] = \int\limits_G \mathcal{L}\left(\phi_A,\partial_\mu\phi_A
ight)\mathrm{d}^4x, \quad \mathrm{d}^4x = \mathrm{d}x_0\mathrm{d}x_1\mathrm{d}x_2\mathrm{d}x_3, \quad x_4 = \mathrm{i}x_0$$

G 是场在四维时空中存在的范围;  $\mathcal{L}$  是场的拉格朗日密度。

Lagrange 原理就是说,场的真实运动规律使作用量 I 取最小值,即:

$$\delta I = 0$$

利用变分法可得场的运动方程(E-L方程):

$$\boxed{rac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi_A} - \partial_\mu rac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\partial_\mu \phi_A
ight)} = 0}$$

定义拉格朗日密度对广义场函数的欧拉式  $[\mathcal{L}]_{\phi_A}$ :

$$\left[\mathcal{L}
ight]_{\phi_{A}}\equivrac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi_{A}}-\partial_{\mu}rac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\left(\partial_{\mu}\phi_{A}
ight)}$$

则场的运动方程可写为:

$$[\mathcal{L}]_{\phi_A} = 0$$

## 拉格朗日密度满足的条件

 $\mathcal{L}$  是固有洛伦兹变换  $a_{\mu\nu}$  及其旋量表示  $\Lambda$  的不变量。这样才能保证场方程对固有洛伦兹变换协变和角动量守恒。

 ${\cal L}$  是四维位移变换的不变量,因此  ${\cal L}$  不应显含  $x_{\mu}$ ,这样才能保证能量和动量守恒。

 $\mathcal{L}$  必须是  $\phi_A(x)$  和  $\partial_\mu\phi_A$  的二次齐式。这样才能保证场的微分方程是线性的,荷守恒定律及电荷数、重子数、轻子数守恒(整体相因子变换下的守恒性)。

 $\mathcal L$  是时间反演变换的不变量。在强和电磁作用中还要求  $\mathcal L$  对空间反射变换合电荷共轭变换的不变性。

 $\mathcal{L}$  是规范变换的不变量。整体规范变换的协变性保证荷守恒。局域规范变换的协变性引入相互作用。

### 各种自由场的拉格朗日函数

#### 实标量场

实标量场描述自旋为零、偶宇称、无反粒子的粒子,

$${\cal L}_0 = -rac{1}{2}\left(\partial_\mu\phi\partial_\mu\phi + m^2\phi^2
ight)$$

$$rac{\partial \mathcal{L}_0}{\partial \phi} = -m^2 \phi, \quad rac{\partial \mathcal{L}_0}{\partial \left(\partial_\mu \phi
ight)} = -\partial_\mu \phi$$

代入E-L方程,得标量场方程:

$$\left(\Box-m^2\right)\phi=0$$

#### 复标量场

复标量场描述自旋为零,存在正、反粒子的粒子。

$${\cal L}_0 = -\partial_\mu \phi^* \partial_\mu \phi - m^2 \phi^* \phi$$

分别把  $\phi$ ,  $\phi$ \* 作为变分量代入 E-L 方程,可得复标量场方程:

$$\left(\Box-m^2\right)\phi=0$$

$$\left(\Box-m^2\right)\phi^*=0$$

#### 赝标量场

赝标量场描述自旋为零、奇宇称的粒子。

$${\cal L}_0 = -rac{1}{2} \left( \partial_{\mu} ilde{\phi} \partial_{\mu} ilde{\phi} + m^2 ilde{\phi}^2 
ight)$$

赝标量场方程为:

$$\left(\Box-m^2
ight) ilde{\phi}=0$$

#### 旋量场

旋量场描述自旋为 1/2 的粒子(自旋为 1/2 粒子总有反粒子存在)。

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = -rac{1}{2}\left(ar{\psi}\gamma_\mu\partial_\mu\psi - \partial_\muar{\psi}\gamma_\mu\psi
ight) - mar{\psi}\psi = -rac{1}{2}ar{\psi}\left(\gamma_\mu\partial_\mu\psi + m\psi
ight) + rac{1}{2}\left(\partial_\muar{\psi}\gamma_\mu - mar{\psi}
ight)\psi$$

分别把  $\psi, \bar{\psi}$  作为变分量,代入 E-L 方程可得 Dirac 方程以及共轭 Dirac 方程:

$$\left(\gamma_{\mu}\partial_{\mu}+m
ight)\psi=0$$

$$\partial_{\mu}ar{\psi}\gamma_{\mu}-mar{\psi}=0$$

#### 矢量场

矢量场描述自旋为 1 的光子。

$${\cal L}_0 = -rac{1}{2}\partial_\mu A_
u \partial_\mu A_
u$$

把  $A_{\mu}$  作为变分量代入 E-L 方程,的达朗贝尔方程:

$$\Box A_{\mu} = 0$$

静止质量不为零的矢量粒子的拉格朗日密度为:

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = -rac{1}{2} \left(\partial_\mu A_
u
ight) \left(\partial_\mu A_
u
ight) - rac{1}{2} m^2 A_\mu A_\mu$$

运动方程:

$$\left(\Box-m^2\right)A_\mu=0$$

这破坏规范协变性。

若令

$${\cal L}_0' = -rac{1}{4}F_{\mu
u}F_{\mu
u}, \quad F_{\mu
u} = \partial_\mu A_
u - \partial_
u A_\mu$$

则可得:

$$\partial_{
u}F_{\mu
u}=0$$

若  $A_\mu$  满足 Lorenz 条件

$$\partial_{\mu}A_{\mu}=0$$

则

$${\cal L}_0' = -rac{1}{4}F_{\mu
u}F_{\mu
u}, \quad {\cal L}_0 = -rac{1}{2}\partial_\mu A_
u \partial_\mu A_
u$$

等价。

## 2.11 经典场论中的广义守恒定理和诺特定理

## 广义守恒定理1

设  $\theta_{\mu\cdots\nu\lambda}(x)$  是 n 阶张量函数,且满足:

$$\left. heta_{\mu \cdots 
u \lambda}(x) 
ight|_{ec x o \infty} = 0$$

若

$$\partial_{\lambda} \theta_{\mu \cdots 
u \lambda} = 0$$

则存在一个 (n-1) 阶守恒张量:

$$T_{\mu\cdots
u}(x_4)\equivrac{1}{\mathrm{i}}\int\limits_{ec x\in\mathbb{R}^3} heta_{\mu\cdots
u4}(ec x,x_4)\mathrm{d}^3ec x=\mathrm{const}$$

即  $T_{\mu \cdots \nu}$  不随时间改变。

证明:

由于

$$\left. heta_{\mu\cdots
u\lambda}(x) 
ight|_{ec x o \infty} = 0, \quad \partial_\lambda heta_{\mu\cdots
u\lambda} = 0$$

于是高斯定理给出:

怎么用文字描述 G

$$egin{aligned} 0 &= \int\limits_G \partial_\lambda heta_{\mu \cdots 
u \lambda} \mathrm{d}^4 x \ &= \int\limits_{\partial G} heta_{\mu \cdots 
u \lambda} \mathrm{d}\sigma_\lambda \ &= \left(\int\limits_{\Sigma_1} - \int\limits_{\Sigma_2} 
ho heta_{\mu \cdots 
u \lambda} \mathrm{d}\sigma_\lambda \end{aligned}$$

即:

$$\int\limits_{\Sigma_1} heta_{\mu\cdots
u\lambda}\mathrm{d}\sigma_\lambda=\int\limits_{\Sigma_2} heta_{\mu\cdots
u\lambda}\mathrm{d}\sigma_\lambda$$

由于  $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2$  是任意选取的,因此

$$\int\limits_{\Sigma}\theta_{\mu\cdots\nu\lambda}\mathrm{d}\sigma_{\lambda}=\mathrm{const}$$

其中,

$$\mathrm{d}\sigma_1 \equiv \mathrm{d}x_2\mathrm{d}x_3\mathrm{d}x_4$$
  $\mathrm{d}\sigma_2 \equiv \mathrm{d}x_1\mathrm{d}x_3\mathrm{d}x_4$   $\mathrm{d}\sigma_3 \equiv \mathrm{d}x_1\mathrm{d}x_2\mathrm{d}x_4$   $\mathrm{d}\sigma_4 \equiv \mathrm{d}x_1\mathrm{d}x_2\mathrm{d}x_3$ 

且选取的  $\Sigma$  要保证其边界  $\partial\Sigma$  是三维空间的无穷远面。

特别地,若取  $\Sigma$  为与  $x_4={
m i}ct$  垂直的超平面  $\Sigma^\perp$ ,且这个超平面与  $x_4$  轴的交点为  $x_4$ ,即  $\Sigma^\perp$  是 t 时刻的全空间  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ,则 在  $\Sigma^\perp$  上有:

$$\mathrm{d}x_4 = 0 \Longrightarrow \mathrm{d}\sigma_1 = \mathrm{d}\sigma_2 = \mathrm{d}\sigma_3 = 0$$

因此有:

$$egin{aligned} \operatorname{const} &= \int\limits_{\Sigma} heta_{\mu \cdots 
u \lambda} \mathrm{d}\sigma_{\lambda} \ &= \int\limits_{\Sigma^{\perp}} heta_{\mu \cdots 
u \lambda} \mathrm{d}\sigma_{\lambda} \ &= \int\limits_{\Sigma^{\perp}} heta_{\mu \cdots 
u 4} \mathrm{d}\sigma_{4} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}} heta_{\mu \cdots 
u 4} (ec{x}, x_{4}) \mathrm{d}x_{1} \mathrm{d}x_{2} \mathrm{d}x_{3} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}} heta_{\mu \cdots 
u 4} (ec{x}, x_{4}) \mathrm{d}^{3} ec{x} \end{aligned}$$

于是:

$$T_{\mu\cdots
u}(x_4)\equivrac{1}{\mathrm{i}}\int\limits_{ec x\in\mathbb{R}^3} heta_{\mu\cdots
u4}(ec x,x_4)\mathrm{d}^3ec x=\mathrm{const}$$

## 广义守恒定理2

若场的作用量

$$I = \int\limits_G \mathcal{L}\left(\phi_A,\partial_\mu\phi_A
ight) \mathrm{d}^4x$$

对微量变换

$$x
ightarrow x'=x+\delta x, \quad \phi_A
ightarrow \phi_A'=\phi_A+\delta_0\phi_A 
onumber \ \phi_A(x)
ightarrow \phi_A'(x')=\phi_A(x)+\delta\phi_A(x)$$

保持不变,则存在一个矢量

$$heta_{\mu} = \left(\mathcal{L}\delta_{\mu
u} - rac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\left(\partial_{\mu}\phi_{A}
ight)}\partial_{
u}\phi_{A}
ight)\delta x_{
u} + rac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\left(\partial_{\mu}\phi_{A}
ight)}\delta\phi_{A}$$

满足关系式:

$$\partial_{\mu} heta_{\mu}+\left[\mathcal{L}
ight]_{\phi_{A}}\delta_{0}\phi_{A}=0$$

# 第4章 场的相互作用和S矩阵

## 4.1 场的相互作用拉格朗日函数

在场的相互作用情况下,总拉格朗日函数  $\mathcal{L}$  应是自由场拉格朗日函数  $\mathcal{L}_0$  与相互作用拉格朗日函数  $\mathcal{L}_i$  之和:

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}} = \hat{\mathcal{L}}_0 + \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i$$

场的相互作用拉格朗日函数  $\mathcal{L}_i$  也必须是 Lorentz 变换的不变量。因此有场的相互作用的拉格朗日函数广义形式:

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}}_i = g\hat{T}^1_{u\nu\cdots\lambda}(x)\hat{T}^2_{u\nu\cdots\lambda}(x)$$

常数 g 称为作用常数,代表两种场相互作用的大小。

 $\hat{T}^1_{\mu
u\cdots\lambda}(x)$  和  $\hat{T}^2_{\mu
u\cdots\lambda}(x)$  为两种不同的场函数组成的同级张量。

## 玻色场与费米场的相互作用

#### 标量场与旋量场的作用

$$?\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\hat{\psi}(x)\hat{\phi}(x),\quad ?\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\hat{\psi}(x)\partial_{\mu}\hat{\phi}(x)$$

#### 赝标量场与旋量场的作用

赝标耦合:

$$?\hat{\bar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_5\hat{\psi}(x)\hat{\tilde{\phi}}(x)$$

赝矢耦合:

$$?\hat{\bar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_5\gamma_\mu\hat{\psi}(x)\partial_\mu\hat{\check{\phi}}(x)$$

#### 矢量场与旋量场的作用

$$?\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\hat{\psi}(x)\hat{A}_{\mu}(x),\quad ?\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{
u}\hat{\psi}(x)\hat{F}_{\mu
u}$$

#### $\pi$ 介子与核子的作用

$$egin{aligned} ?\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_5\hat{\psi}(x)\hat{ar{\phi}}(x), &?\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_5\gamma_\mu\hat{\psi}(x)\partial_\mu\hat{ar{\phi}}(x) \ \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i &= \mathrm{i}G\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_5\hat{\psi}(x)\hat{ar{\phi}}(x) + \mathrm{i}rac{g}{\mu}\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_5\gamma_\mu\hat{\psi}(x)\partial_\mu\hat{ar{\phi}}(x) \ \mu &= rac{1}{\lambda} = rac{mc}{h} = rac{mc}{2\pi\hbar} \end{aligned}$$

#### 电子与光子的作用

$$egin{aligned} ?\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\hat{\psi}(x)\hat{A}_{\mu}(x) \ \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i &= \mathrm{i}e\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\hat{\psi}(x)\hat{A}_{\mu}(x) \end{aligned}$$

### 费米场与费米场的相互作用

核子  $\beta^-$  衰变:

$$n 
ightarrow p + e^- + ilde{
u}_e$$

 $\mu^{\pm}$  轻子衰变:

$$\mu^+ 
ightarrow e^+ + 
u_e + ilde{
u}_e, \quad \mu^- 
ightarrow e^- + ilde{
u}_e + 
u_\mu$$

五种形式: 标量耦合、赝标耦合、矢量耦合、赝矢耦合、张量耦合,合写为:

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}}_i = \sum_{i=1}^5 C_i \left[ \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) O_i \hat{\psi}(x) 
ight] \left[ \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) O_i \hat{\psi}(x) 
ight]$$

Gellmann & Feynman:

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}}_i = rac{C}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_{\mu} (1+\gamma_5) \hat{\psi}(x)
ight] \left[\hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_{\mu} (1+\gamma_5) \hat{\psi}(x)
ight]$$

## 玻色场与玻色场的相互作用

 $\pi$  介子与 $\pi$  介子的相互作用:

$$?\hat{\tilde{\phi}}(x)\hat{\tilde{\phi}}(x)\hat{\tilde{\phi}}(x)\hat{\tilde{\phi}}(x)$$

光子与  $\pi$  介子的相互作用:

$$?\left[\partial_{\mu}\hat{ ilde{\phi}}^{*}(x)\hat{ ilde{\phi}}(x)-\hat{ ilde{\phi}}^{*}(x)\partial_{\mu}\hat{ ilde{\phi}}(x)
ight]\hat{A}_{\mu}(x)$$

## 场的作用常数问题

场的作用常数也称为荷。

#### 强作用常数

$$rac{G_\pi^2}{\hbar c}\sim 15$$

中作用常数

$$rac{G_K^2}{\hbar c}\sim 1$$

电磁作用常数

$$\frac{e^2}{\hbar c} = \frac{1}{137}$$

弱作用常数

$$G = rac{10^{-5}}{M_p^2}$$

## 4.2 场的相互作用运动方程荷相互作用哈密顿量

场相互作用情况下总拉格朗日函数:

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}} = \hat{\mathcal{L}}_0 + \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i$$

把  $\hat{\mathcal{L}}$  代入 E-L 方程就得到场的运动方程:

$$rac{\partial \hat{\mathcal{L}}}{\partial \hat{\phi}_A(x)} - \partial_{\mu} rac{\partial \hat{\mathcal{L}}}{\partial \left(\partial_{\mu} \hat{\phi}_A(x)
ight)} = 0$$

## 电子与电磁场作用的运动方程

总拉格朗日函数:

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{L} &= -rac{1}{4}F_{\mu
u}F_{\mu
u} \ &-rac{1}{2}\left[\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\hat{\psi}(x) - \partial_{\mu}\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\hat{\psi}(x)
ight] - m\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\hat{\psi}(x) \ &+\mathrm{i}e\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\hat{\psi}(x)\hat{A}_{\mu}(x) \end{aligned}$$

对  $\hat{A}_{\mu}(x), \hat{\bar{\psi}}(x), \hat{\psi}(x)$  变分,得场方程:

$$egin{aligned} \partial_
u F_{\mu
u} &= \mathrm{i} e \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_\mu \hat{\psi}(x) \ & \left(\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu + m 
ight) \hat{\psi}(x) = \mathrm{i} e \hat{A}_\mu(x) \gamma_\mu \hat{\psi}(x) \ & \partial_\mu(x) \hat{ar{\psi}} \gamma_\mu - m \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) = -\mathrm{i} e \hat{A}_\mu(x) \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_\mu \end{aligned}$$

四维电流矢量:

$$j_{\mu}=\mathrm{i}e\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\hat{\psi}(x)$$

### 核子与介子场作用的运动方程

总拉格朗日函数:

$$egin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{L}} &= -rac{1}{2} \left[ \partial_{\mu} \hat{ ilde{\phi}}(x) \partial_{\mu} \hat{ ilde{\phi}}(x) + m_{\pi}^2 \hat{ ilde{\phi}}^2(x) 
ight] \ &- rac{1}{2} \left[ \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \hat{\psi}(x) - \partial_{\mu} \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_{\mu} \hat{\psi}(x) 
ight] - M \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \hat{\psi}(x) \ &+ \mathrm{i} G \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_5 \hat{\psi}(x) \hat{ar{\phi}}(x) \end{aligned}$$

变分得场方程:

$$egin{aligned} \left(\Box - m_\pi^2
ight)\hat{ ilde{\phi}}(x) &= -\mathrm{i}G\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_5\hat{\psi}(x) \ \left(\gamma_\mu\partial_\mu + M
ight)\hat{\psi}(x) &= \mathrm{i}G\gamma_5\hat{\psi}(x)\hat{ar{\phi}}(x) \ \partial_\mu\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_\mu - M\hat{ar{\psi}}(x) &= -\mathrm{i}G\hat{ar{\phi}}(x)\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_5 \end{aligned}$$

## 场相互作用的哈密顿量

场的相互作用情况下的能量-动量张量:

$$\hat{T}_{\mu
u} = \hat{\mathcal{L}}\delta_{\mu
u} - rac{\partial\hat{\mathcal{L}}}{\partial\left(\partial_
u\hat{\phi}_A(x)
ight)}\partial_\mu\hat{\phi}_A(x)$$

由于

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}} = \hat{\mathcal{L}}_0 + \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i$$

于是能量-动量张量也可以分为自由部分  $\hat{T}_{\mu
u}^{(0)}$  与相互作用部分  $\hat{T}_{\mu
u}^{(i)}$  :

$$egin{align} \hat{T}^{(0)}_{\mu
u} &= \hat{\mathcal{L}}_0 \delta_{\mu
u} - rac{\partial \hat{\mathcal{L}}_0}{\partial \left(\partial_
u \hat{\phi}_A(x)
ight)} \partial_\mu \hat{\phi}_A(x) \ \hat{T}^{(i)}_{\mu
u} &= \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i \delta_{\mu
u} - rac{\partial \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i}{\partial \left(\partial_
u \hat{\phi}_A(x)
ight)} \partial_\mu \hat{\phi}_A(x) \ \hat{T}_{\mu
u} &= \hat{T}^{(0)}_{\mu
u} + \hat{T}^{(i)}_{\mu
u} \ \end{aligned}$$

能量密度也同样可分为自由部分  $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_0$  和相互作用部分  $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_i$ :

$$egin{split} \hat{\mathcal{H}}_0 &= -\hat{T}_{44}^{(0)} \ \hat{\mathcal{H}}_i &= -\hat{T}_{44}^{(i)} &= -\hat{\mathcal{L}}_i + rac{\partial \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i}{\partial \partial_t \hat{\phi}_A(x)} \partial_t \hat{\phi}_A(x) \ \hat{\mathcal{H}} &= -\hat{T}_{44} &= -\hat{T}_{44}^{(0)} - \hat{T}_{44}^{(i)} &= \hat{\mathcal{H}}_0 + \hat{\mathcal{H}}_i \end{split}$$

哈密顿算符  $\hat{H}$  也可分为自由场哈密顿算符  $\hat{H}_0$  和场相互作用哈密顿算符  $\hat{H}_i$ :

$$\hat{H}_0 = \int \hat{\mathcal{H}}_0 \mathrm{d}V$$
  $\hat{H}_i = \int \hat{\mathcal{H}}_i \mathrm{d}V$   $\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}_i = \int \hat{\mathcal{H}}_0 \mathrm{d}V + \int \hat{\mathcal{H}}_i \mathrm{d}V$ 

#### 电子旋量场与电磁场相互作用哈密顿算符

总拉格朗日函数:

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{L} &= -rac{1}{4}F_{\mu
u}F_{\mu
u} \ &-rac{1}{2}\left[\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\hat{\psi}(x) - \partial_{\mu}\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\hat{\psi}(x)
ight] - m\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\hat{\psi}(x) \ &+\mathrm{i}e\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\hat{\psi}(x)\hat{A}_{\mu}(x) \end{aligned}$$

相互作用拉格朗日函数:

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}}_i = \mathrm{i} e \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_\mu \hat{\psi}(x) \hat{A}_\mu(x)$$

相互作用能量-动量张量:

$$egin{aligned} \hat{T}_{\mu
u}^{(i)} &= \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i \delta_{\mu
u} - rac{\partial \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i}{\partial \left(\partial_
u \hat{\phi}_A(x)
ight)} \partial_\mu \hat{\phi}_A(x) \ &= \delta_{\mu
u} \mathrm{i} e \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_lpha \hat{\psi}(x) \hat{A}_lpha(x) \end{aligned}$$

电子旋量场与电磁场相互作用哈密顿算符:

$$egin{aligned} \hat{H}_i &= -\int \hat{T}_{44}^{(i)} \mathrm{d}V \ &= -\mathrm{i}e \int \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_{\mu} \hat{\psi}(x) \hat{A}_{\mu}(x) \mathrm{d}V \end{aligned}$$

### 核子旋量场与介子场相互作用哈密顿算符

总拉格朗日函数:

$$egin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{L}} &= -rac{1}{2} \left[ \partial_{\mu} \hat{ar{\phi}}(x) \partial_{\mu} \hat{ar{\phi}}(x) + m_{\pi}^2 \hat{ar{\phi}}^2(x) 
ight] \ &- rac{1}{2} \left[ \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \hat{\psi}(x) - \partial_{\mu} \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_{\mu} \hat{\psi}(x) 
ight] - M \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \hat{\psi}(x) \ &+ \mathrm{i} G \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_5 \hat{\psi}(x) \hat{ar{\phi}}(x) \end{aligned}$$

相互作用拉格朗日函数:

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}}_i = \mathrm{i} G \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_5 \hat{\psi}(x) \hat{ ilde{\phi}}(x)$$

相互作用能量-动量张量:

$$egin{aligned} \hat{T}_{\mu
u}^{(i)} &= \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i \delta_{\mu
u} - rac{\partial \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i}{\partial \left(\partial_
u \hat{\phi}_A(x)
ight)} \partial_\mu \hat{\phi}_A(x) \ &= \delta_{\mu
u} \mathrm{i} G \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_5 \hat{\psi}(x) \hat{ar{\phi}}(x) \end{aligned}$$

核子旋量场与介子场相互作用哈密顿算符

$$egin{aligned} \hat{H}_i &= -\int \hat{T}_{44}^{(i)} \mathrm{d}V \ &= -\mathrm{i}G \int \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \gamma_5 \hat{\psi}(x) \hat{ar{\phi}}(x) \mathrm{d}V \end{aligned}$$

## 4.3 相互作用绘景

### 薛定谔绘景

薛定谔绘景中,场相互作用情况下,状态幅度  $\Psi_S$  随时间的变化规律:

$$\mathrm{i}rac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi_S=\hat{H}_S\Psi_S \ \hat{H}_S=\hat{H}_{S0}+\hat{H}_{Si}$$

其中, $\hat{H}_{S0}$  为薛定谔绘景中自由场哈密顿算符, $\hat{H}_{Si}$  为场相互作用哈密顿算符。 $\hat{H}_{S0}$  和  $\hat{H}_{Si}$  都不随时间改变。

## 海森堡绘景

$$egin{align} \Psi_H &= \Psi_S(0), \quad \hat{F}_H \equiv \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\hat{H}_S t} \hat{F}_S \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\hat{H}_S t} \ \hat{H}_H &= \hat{H}_S \equiv \hat{H} \ & rac{\partial \Psi_H}{\partial t} = 0 \ & rac{\partial \hat{F}_H}{\partial t} = \mathrm{i} \left[\hat{H}, \hat{F}_H
ight] \ \end{split}$$

## 相互作用绘景

$$\Phi_I(t) \equiv \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\hat{H}_{S0}t}\Psi_S$$

相互作用绘景中的算符  $\hat{F}_I$  定义为:

$$\hat{F}_I(t) \equiv \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\hat{H}_{S0}t}\hat{F}_S\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\hat{H}_{S0}t} \ \hat{H}_I = \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\hat{H}_{S0}t}\left(\hat{H}_{S0} + \hat{H}_{Si}
ight)\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\hat{H}_{S0}t} = \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\hat{H}_{S0}t}\hat{H}_{Si}\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\hat{H}_{S0}t} \equiv \hat{H}_{Ii}$$

 $\Phi_I(t)$  随时间变化规律为:

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{i} \frac{\partial \Phi_I(t)}{\partial t} &= \mathrm{i} \frac{\partial \hat{V}(t)}{\partial t} \Psi_S(t) + \mathrm{i} \hat{V}(t) \frac{\partial \Psi_S(t)}{\partial t} \\ &= -\hat{V}(t) \hat{H}_{S0} \Psi_S(t) + \hat{V}(t) \hat{H}_{S0} \Psi_S(t) + \hat{V}(t) \hat{H}_{Si} \Psi_S(t) \\ &= \hat{V}(t) \hat{H}_{Si} \Psi_S(t) \\ &= \hat{V}(t) \hat{H}_{Si} \hat{V}^\dagger(t) \hat{V}(t) \Psi_S(t) \\ &= \hat{H}_{Ii}(t) \Phi_I(t) \\ \\ \mathrm{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Phi_I(t) &= \hat{H}_{Ii}(t) \Phi_I(t) \end{split}$$

 $\hat{F}_I(t)$  随时间的变化规律为:

$$rac{\partial \hat{F}_I}{\partial t} = \mathrm{i} \left[ \hat{H}_{I0}(t), \hat{F}_I(t) 
ight]$$

薛定谔绘景:

$$\hat{H}_S = \hat{H}_{S0} + \hat{H}_{Si}$$

$$oxed{\mathrm{i}rac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi_S=\hat{H}_S\Psi_S,\quad rac{\mathrm{d}\hat{F}_S}{\mathrm{d}t}=0}$$

相互作用绘景:

## 积分方程

$$\Phi_I(t) = \Phi_I(t_0) - \mathrm{i} \int_{t_0}^t \hat{H}_{Ii}(t_1) \Phi_I(t_1) \mathrm{d}t_1$$

# 4.4 $\hat{U}(t,t_0)$ 矩阵及其性质

 $\hat{U}(t,t_0)$  把相互作用绘景中  $t_0$  时刻的状态幅度  $\Phi_I(t_0)$  变为 t 时刻的状态幅度  $\Phi_I(t)$  :

$$\Phi_I(t) = \hat{U}(t,t_0)\Phi_I(t_0)$$

把上式代入状态幅度满足的积分方程

$$\Phi_I(t) = \Phi_I(t_0) - \mathrm{i} \int_{t_0}^t \hat{H}_{Ii}(t_1) \Phi_I(t_1) \mathrm{d}t_1$$

可得:

$$\hat{U}(t,t_0)\Phi_I(t_0) = \Phi_I(t_0) - \mathrm{i} \int_{t_0}^t \hat{H}_{Ii}(t_1)\hat{U}(t_1,t_0)\Phi_I(t_0)\mathrm{d}t_1$$

即:

$$\hat{U}(t,t_0)\Phi_I(t_0)=\left(I-\mathrm{i}\int_{t_0}^t\hat{H}_{Ii}(t_1)\hat{U}(t_1,t_0)\mathrm{d}t_1
ight)\Phi_I(t_0)$$

对比得  $\hat{U}(t,t_0)$  满足的积分方程:

$$oxed{\hat{U}(t,t_0)=I-\mathrm{i}\int_{t_0}^t\hat{H}_{Ii}(t_1)\hat{U}(t_1,t_0)\mathrm{d}t_1}$$

把

$$\Phi_I(t) = \hat{U}(t,t_0)\Phi_I(t_0)$$

代入

$$\mathrm{i}rac{\partial\Phi_I(t)}{\partial t}=\hat{H}_{Ii}(t)\Phi_I(t)$$

得到  $\hat{U}(t,t_0)$  满足的微分方程:

$$\mathrm{i}rac{\partial \hat{U}(t,t_0)}{\partial t}=\hat{H}_{Ii}(t)\hat{U}(t,t_0)$$

 $\hat{U}(t,t_0)$  的性质

$$\hat{U}(t,t)=\hat{U}(t_0,t_0)=I$$
  $\hat{U}^{-1}(t_1,t_2)=\hat{U}(t_2,t_1)$   $\hat{U}^{\dagger}(t_1,t_2)\hat{U}(t_1,t_2)=\hat{U}(t_1,t_2)\hat{U}^{\dagger}(t_1,t_2)=I$   $\hat{U}(t_1,t_2)\hat{U}(t_2,t_3)$ 

## $\hat{U}(t,t_0)$ 矩阵级数解

$$egin{aligned} \hat{U}(t,t_0) &= I \ &+ rac{(-\mathrm{i})}{1!} \int_{t_0}^t \mathrm{d}t_1 P\left[\hat{H}_{Ii}(t_1)
ight] \ &+ rac{{(-\mathrm{i})}^2}{2!} \int_{t_0}^t \mathrm{d}t_1 \int_{t_0}^t \mathrm{d}t_2 P\left[\hat{H}_{Ii}(t_1)\hat{H}_{Ii}(t_2)
ight] \ &+ \cdots \end{aligned}$$

或简写为:

$$\hat{U}(t,t_0) = P\left[\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\int_{t_0}^t \mathrm{d}t' \hat{H}_{Ii}(t')}
ight]$$

## 4.5 S 矩阵

假设相互作用发生在 t=0 附近的一段时间。用  $\Phi_i$  表示初态状态幅度,用  $\Phi_f$  表示终态状态幅度,则:

$$\Phi_i = \Phi_I(-\infty)$$

$$\Phi_f = \Phi_I(+\infty)$$

另一方面,

$$\Phi_I(t_2) = \hat{U}(t_2,t_1)\Phi_I(t_1)$$

所以:

$$\Phi_f = \hat{U}(+\infty, -\infty)\Phi_i$$

S 矩阵就定义为使基本粒子系统的状态幅度由初态到终态的演化算符,即:

$$\hat{S} \equiv \hat{U}(+\infty,-\infty)$$

$$oxed{\Phi_f = \hat{S}\Phi_i}$$

由于  $\hat{U}$  是幺正的,因此  $\hat{S}$  也是幺正的:

$$\hat{S}^{\dagger}\hat{S}=\hat{S}\hat{S}^{\dagger}=I$$

把  $\hat{U}(t,t_0)$  的级数表达式

$$egin{aligned} \hat{U}(t,t_0) &= I \ &+ rac{(-\mathrm{i})}{1!} \int_{t_0}^t \mathrm{d}t_1 P\left[\hat{H}_{Ii}(t_1)
ight] \ &+ rac{(-\mathrm{i})^2}{2!} \int_{t_0}^t \mathrm{d}t_1 \int_{t_0}^t \mathrm{d}t_2 P\left[\hat{H}_{Ii}(t_1)\hat{H}_{Ii}(t_2)
ight] \ &+ \cdots \end{aligned}$$

中的  $t_0$  替换为  $-\infty$ , t 替换为  $+\infty$ , 则得到 S 矩阵的级数表达式:

$$egin{aligned} \hat{S} &= I \ &+ rac{(-\mathrm{i})}{1!} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}t_1 P\left[\hat{H}_{Ii}(t_1)
ight] \ &+ rac{(-\mathrm{i})^2}{2!} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}t_1 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}t_2 P\left[\hat{H}_{Ii}(t_1)\hat{H}_{Ii}(t_2)
ight] \ &+ \cdots \end{aligned}$$

或简写为:

$$\hat{S} = P \left[ \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}t' \hat{H}_{Ii}(t')} 
ight]$$

为了计算方便,定义各级 S 矩阵:

$$\hat{S} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \hat{S}_n \ \hat{S}_0 \equiv I \ \hat{S}_n \equiv rac{(-\mathrm{i})^n}{n!} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}t_1 \mathrm{d}t_2 \cdots \mathrm{d}t_n P \left[ \hat{H}_{Ii}(t_1) \hat{H}_{Ii}(t_2) \cdots \hat{H}_{Ii}(t_n) 
ight]$$

 $\hat{S}_n$  称为第 n 级  $\hat{S}$  矩阵。

各阶 S 矩阵都是 Lorentz 协变的,也都满足规范变换的协变性。

## 量子电动力学中的 S 矩阵

电子或正电子与光子相互作用哈密顿算符:

$$\hat{H}_{Ii}(t) = -\mathrm{i}e\int\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\hat{\psi}(x)\hat{A}_{\mu}(x)\mathrm{d}V$$

设

$$\hat{A}(x) \equiv \gamma_{\mu}\hat{A}_{\mu}(x)$$

则可证明:

$$\hat{H}_{Ii}(t) = -\mathrm{i}e\int\hat{ar{\psi}}(x)\hat{A}(x)\hat{\psi}(x)\mathrm{d}V$$

量子电动力学中的 S 矩阵:

$$\begin{split} \hat{S}_{n} &= \frac{\left(-\mathrm{i}\right)^{n}}{n!} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}t_{1} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}t_{n} P\left[\hat{H}_{Ii}(t_{1}) \cdots \hat{H}_{Ii}(t_{n})\right] \\ &= \frac{\left(-e\right)^{n}}{n!} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}x^{1} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}x^{n} P\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}\left(x^{1}\right) \hat{A}\left(x^{1}\right) \hat{\psi}\left(x^{1}\right) \cdots \hat{\bar{\psi}}\left(x^{n}\right) \hat{A}\left(x^{n}\right) \hat{\psi}\left(x^{n}\right)\right] \end{split}$$

由于积分中 P 乘积中同一个时间坐标的费米场函数是成对的,因此积分中 P 乘积与 T 乘积是等价的。

$$oxed{\hat{S}_n = rac{\left(-e
ight)^n}{n!} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}x^1 \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}x^n T\left[\hat{ar{\psi}}\left(x^1
ight) \hat{A}\left(x^1
ight) \hat{\psi}\left(x^1
ight) \cdots \hat{ar{\psi}}\left(x^n
ight) \hat{A}\left(x^n
ight) \hat{\psi}\left(x^n
ight)}$$

## 4.6 T 乘积展开的 Wick 定理

量子电动力学中 $\hat{S}$ 矩阵的具体形式为:

$$\hat{S} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \hat{S}_{n}, \quad \hat{S}_{0} = I$$
  $\hat{S}_{n} = rac{\left(-e
ight)^{n}}{n!} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}x^{1} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}x^{n} T\left[\hat{ar{\psi}}\left(x^{1}
ight) \hat{A}\left(x^{1}
ight) \hat{\psi}\left(x^{1}
ight) \cdots \hat{ar{\psi}}\left(x^{n}
ight) \hat{A}\left(x^{n}
ight) \hat{\psi}\left(x^{n}
ight)
ight]$ 

要计算 n 阶 S 矩阵  $\hat{S}_n$ ,则必须要算出积分中的 T 乘积。

### T 乘积展开的 Wick 定理

n 个场算符的 T 乘积,等于这 n 个场算符的 N 乘积与包括了所有可能的各种耦合的 N 乘积之和。

$$\begin{split} T\left[\hat{U}_1\hat{U}_2\cdots\hat{U}_n\right] &= N\left[\hat{U}_1\hat{U}_2\cdots\hat{U}_n\right] \\ &+ \sum_{i\neq j} N\left[\hat{U}_1\cdots\dot{\hat{U}}_i\cdots\dot{\hat{U}}_j\cdots\hat{U}_n\right] \\ &+ \sum_{i,j,l,m\neq} N\left[\hat{U}_1\cdots\dot{\hat{U}}_i\cdots\dot{\hat{U}}_j\cdots\dot{\hat{U}}_l\cdots\ddot{\hat{U}}_l\cdots\ddot{\hat{U}}_l\cdots\ddot{\hat{U}}_m\cdots\hat{U}_n\right] \\ &+ \cdots \end{split}$$

其中, $\hat{U}$  代表任何一种场函数的产生或消灭算符。

$$N\left[\hat{U}_1\cdots \dot{\hat{U}}_i\cdots \dot{\hat{U}}_j\cdots \hat{U}_n
ight] \equiv (-1)^{arepsilon_{ij}}\,\dot{\hat{U}}_i\dot{\hat{U}}_j N\left[\hat{U}_1\cdots \hat{U}_{i-1}\hat{U}_{i+1}\cdots \hat{U}_{j-1}\hat{U}_{j+1}\cdots \hat{U}_n
ight]$$

 $arepsilon_{ij}$  表示将算符  $\hat{U}_i,\hat{U}_j$  依次置换到所有算符最左边时,所需的费米置换次数。

## QED中的 $\hat{S}$ 矩阵和耦合式

$$egin{aligned} \dot{\hat{A}}_{\mu}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{\hat{A}}_{
u}\left(x^{2}
ight) &= rac{1}{2}D^{F}\left(x^{1}-x^{2}
ight)\delta_{\mu
u} \\ \dot{\hat{\psi}}_{lpha}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{\dot{ar{\psi}}}_{eta}\left(x^{2}
ight) &= -rac{1}{2}S_{lphaeta}^{F}\left(x^{1}-x^{2}
ight) \\ \dot{ar{\psi}}_{lpha}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{\hat{\psi}}_{eta}\left(x^{2}
ight) &= rac{1}{2}S_{etalpha}^{F}\left(x^{2}-x^{1}
ight) \\ \dot{\hat{\psi}}_{lpha}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{\hat{\psi}}_{eta}\left(x^{2}
ight) &= rac{\dot{\dot{\psi}}}{\dot{\psi}}_{lpha}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{\hat{\psi}}_{eta}\left(x^{2}
ight) &= 0 \\ \dot{\hat{\psi}}_{lpha}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{A}_{\mu}\left(x^{2}
ight) &= \dot{ar{\psi}}_{lpha}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{A}_{\mu}\left(x^{2}
ight) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

在 QED 中  $\hat{S}$  矩阵耦合式只需计算以下三种**非零耦合**情况:

$$egin{aligned} \dot{\hat{A}}_{\mu}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{\hat{A}}_{
u}\left(x^{2}
ight)&=rac{1}{2}D^{F}\left(x^{1}-x^{2}
ight)\delta_{\mu
u}\ \dot{\hat{\psi}}_{lpha}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{\hat{ar{\psi}}}_{eta}\left(x^{2}
ight)&=-rac{1}{2}S_{lphaeta}^{F}\left(x^{1}-x^{2}
ight)\ \dot{ar{\psi}}_{lpha}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{\hat{\psi}}_{eta}\left(x^{2}
ight)&=rac{1}{2}S_{etalpha}^{F}\left(x^{2}-x^{1}
ight) \end{aligned}$$

另外,在计算 $\hat{S}$ 矩阵时,没必要计算

$$\dot{\hat{ar{\psi}}}_lpha(x)\dot{\hat{\psi}}_eta(x)=\infty$$

这样同一时空点的旋量场的耦合式。

也就是说, $\hat{S}$  矩阵中四维时空坐标相同的  $\hat{ar{\psi}}_{lpha}(x)$  和  $\hat{\psi}_{eta}(x)$  可以不考虑。

## QED中 $\hat{S}$ 矩阵的 Wick 展开式

$$egin{aligned} \dot{\hat{A}}_{\mu}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{\hat{A}}_{
u}\left(x^{2}
ight)&=rac{1}{2}D^{F}\left(x^{1}-x^{2}
ight)\delta_{\mu
u}\ \dot{\hat{\psi}}_{lpha}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{\hat{ar{\psi}}}_{eta}\left(x^{2}
ight)&=-rac{1}{2}S_{lphaeta}^{F}\left(x^{1}-x^{2}
ight)\ \dot{\hat{ar{\psi}}}_{lpha}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{\hat{\psi}}_{eta}\left(x^{2}
ight)&=rac{1}{2}S_{etalpha}^{F}\left(x^{2}-x^{1}
ight) \end{aligned}$$

除上面之外的耦合式全为零。

$$\hat{S}_{n}=rac{\left(-e
ight)^{n}}{n!}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\mathrm{d}x^{1}\cdots\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\mathrm{d}x^{n}T\left[\hat{ar{\psi}}\left(x^{1}
ight)\hat{A}\left(x^{1}
ight)\hat{\psi}\left(x^{1}
ight)\cdots\hat{ar{\psi}}\left(x^{n}
ight)\hat{A}\left(x^{n}
ight)\hat{\psi}\left(x^{n}
ight)
ight]$$

计算  $\hat{S}_0$ 

$$\hat{S}_0 = I$$

计算  $\hat{S}_1$ 

$$\begin{split} T\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{\psi}\left(x^{1}\right)\right] &= N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{\psi}\left(x^{1}\right)\right] \\ &+ (-1)^{\varepsilon_{12}}\dot{\bar{\psi}}\left(x^{1}\right)\dot{\hat{A}}\left(x^{1}\right)N\left[\hat{\psi}\left(x^{1}\right)\right] \\ &+ (-1)^{\varepsilon_{13}}\dot{\bar{\psi}}\left(x^{1}\right)\dot{\hat{\psi}}\left(x^{1}\right)N\left[\hat{A}\left(x^{1}\right)\right] \\ &+ (-1)^{\varepsilon_{13}}\dot{\hat{A}}\left(x^{1}\right)\dot{\hat{\psi}}\left(x^{1}\right)N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}\left(x^{1}\right)\right] \\ &= N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{\psi}\left(x^{1}\right)\right] \\ &= N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{\psi}\left(x^{1}\right)\right] \\ &= -e\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\mathrm{d}x^{1}T\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{\psi}\left(x^{1}\right)\right] \\ &= -e\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\mathrm{d}x^{1}N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{\psi}\left(x^{1}\right)\right] \end{split}$$

## 计算 $\hat{S}_2$

$$\hat{S}_{2}=rac{e^{2}}{2}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\mathrm{d}x^{1}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\mathrm{d}x^{2}T\left[\hat{ar{\psi}}\left(x^{1}
ight)\hat{A}\left(x^{1}
ight)\hat{\psi}\left(x^{1}
ight)\hat{ar{\psi}}\left(x^{2}
ight)\hat{A}\left(x^{2}
ight)\hat{\psi}\left(x^{2}
ight)
ight]$$

QED Wick 定理不考虑同一时空点的耦合 and 旋量旋量耦合、共轭旋量共轭旋量耦合为零。下面用 Wick 定理计算 T 乘积时就不写耦合为零的项了。

$$\begin{split} &T\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{\psi}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{\bar{\psi}}\left(x^{2}\right)\hat{A}\left(x^{2}\right)\hat{\psi}\left(x^{2}\right)\right]\\ &=T\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha}\left(x^{1}\right)\left(\gamma_{\mu}\right)_{\alpha\beta}\hat{\psi}_{\beta}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\rho}\left(x^{2}\right)\left(\gamma_{\nu}\right)_{\rho\lambda}\hat{\psi}_{\lambda}\left(x^{2}\right)\hat{A}_{\nu}\left(x_{2}\right)\right]\\ &=N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha}\left(x^{1}\right)\left(\gamma_{\mu}\right)_{\alpha\beta}\hat{\psi}_{\beta}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\rho}\left(x^{2}\right)\left(\gamma_{\nu}\right)_{\rho\lambda}\hat{\psi}_{\lambda}\left(x^{2}\right)\hat{A}_{\nu}\left(x_{2}\right)\right]\\ &+N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha}\left(x^{1}\right)\left(\gamma_{\mu}\right)_{\alpha\beta}\hat{\psi}_{\beta}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\rho}\left(x^{2}\right)\left(\gamma_{\nu}\right)_{\rho\lambda}\hat{\psi}_{\lambda}\left(x^{2}\right)\hat{A}_{\nu}\left(x_{2}\right)\right]\\ &+N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha}\left(x^{1}\right)\left(\gamma_{\mu}\right)_{\alpha\beta}\hat{\psi}_{\beta}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\rho}\left(x^{2}\right)\left(\gamma_{\nu}\right)_{\rho\lambda}\hat{\psi}_{\lambda}\left(x^{2}\right)\hat{A}_{\nu}\left(x_{2}\right)\right]\\ &+N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha}\left(x^{1}\right)\left(\gamma_{\mu}\right)_{\alpha\beta}\hat{\psi}_{\beta}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\rho}\left(x^{2}\right)\left(\gamma_{\nu}\right)_{\rho\lambda}\hat{\psi}_{\lambda}\left(x^{2}\right)\hat{A}_{\nu}\left(x_{2}\right)\right]\\ &+N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha}\left(x^{1}\right)\left(\gamma_{\mu}\right)_{\alpha\beta}\hat{\psi}_{\beta}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\rho}\left(x^{2}\right)\left(\gamma_{\nu}\right)_{\rho\lambda}\hat{\psi}_{\lambda}\left(x^{2}\right)\hat{A}_{\nu}\left(x_{2}\right)\right]\\ &+N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha}\left(x^{1}\right)\left(\gamma_{\mu}\right)_{\alpha\beta}\hat{\psi}_{\beta}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\rho}\left(x^{2}\right)\left(\gamma_{\nu}\right)_{\rho\lambda}\hat{\psi}_{\lambda}\left(x^{2}\right)\hat{A}_{\nu}\left(x_{2}\right)\right]\\ &+N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha}\left(x^{1}\right)\left(\gamma_{\mu}\right)_{\alpha\beta}\hat{\psi}_{\beta}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\rho}\left(x^{2}\right)\left(\gamma_{\nu}\right)_{\rho\lambda}\hat{\psi}_{\lambda}\left(x^{2}\right)\hat{A}_{\nu}\left(x_{2}\right)\right]\\ &+N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha}\left(x^{1}\right)\left(\gamma_{\mu}\right)_{\alpha\beta}\hat{\psi}_{\beta}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\rho}\left(x^{2}\right)\left(\gamma_{\nu}\right)_{\rho\lambda}\hat{\psi}_{\lambda}\left(x^{2}\right)\hat{A}_{\nu}\left(x_{2}\right)\right]\\ &+N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha}\left(x^{1}\right)\left(\gamma_{\mu}\right)_{\alpha\beta}\hat{\psi}_{\beta}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\rho}\left(x^{2}\right)\left(\gamma_{\nu}\right)_{\rho\lambda}\hat{\psi}_{\lambda}\left(x^{2}\right)\hat{A}_{\nu}\left(x_{2}\right)\right]\\ &+N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha}\left(x^{1}\right)\left(\gamma_{\mu}\right)_{\alpha\beta}\hat{\psi}_{\beta}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\psi}_{\rho}\left(x^{2}\right)\left(\gamma_{\nu}\right)_{\rho\lambda}\hat{\psi}_{\lambda}\left(x^{2}\right)\hat{A}_{\nu}\left(x_{2}\right)\right]\\ &+N\left[\hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha}\left(x^{1}\right)\left(\gamma_{\mu}\right)_{\alpha\beta}\hat{\psi}_{\beta}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\psi}_{\rho}\left(x^{2}\right)\left(\gamma_{\nu}\right)_{\rho\lambda}\hat{\psi}_{\lambda}\left(x^{2}\right)\hat{A}_{\nu}\left(x_{2}\right)\right]\\ &+N\left[\hat{\psi}_{\alpha}\left(x^{1}\right)\left(\gamma_{\mu}\right)_{\alpha\beta}\hat{\psi}_{\beta}\left(x^{1}\right)\hat{A}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\psi}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\psi}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\psi}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\psi}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\psi}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\psi}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\psi}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\psi}_{\mu}\left(x_{1}\right)\hat{\psi}_{\mu}\left($$

接下来利用

$$egin{aligned} N\left[\hat{U}_{1}\cdots\hat{U}_{i}\cdots\hat{U}_{j}\cdots\hat{U}_{n}
ight] &\equiv (-1)^{arepsilon_{ij}}\,\hat{U}_{i}\hat{U}_{j}N\left[\hat{U}_{1}\cdots\hat{U}_{i-1}\hat{U}_{i+1}\cdots\hat{U}_{j-1}\hat{U}_{j+1}\cdots\hat{U}_{n}
ight] \ &\dot{\hat{A}}_{\mu}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{\hat{A}}_{
u}\left(x^{2}
ight) &= rac{1}{2}D^{F}\left(x^{1}-x^{2}
ight)\delta_{\mu
u} \ &\dot{\hat{\psi}}_{lpha}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{\hat{\psi}}_{eta}\left(x^{2}
ight) &= -rac{1}{2}S_{lphaeta}^{F}\left(x^{1}-x^{2}
ight) \ &\dot{\hat{\psi}}_{lpha}\left(x^{1}
ight)\dot{\hat{\psi}}_{eta}\left(x^{2}
ight) &= rac{1}{2}S_{etalpha}^{F}\left(x^{2}-x^{1}
ight) \end{aligned}$$

可进一步计算 T 乘积:

$$T \left[ \hat{\bar{\psi}} \left( x^{1} \right) \hat{A} \left( x^{1} \right) \hat{\psi} \left( x^{1} \right) \hat{\bar{\psi}} \left( x^{2} \right) \hat{A} \left( x^{2} \right) \hat{\psi} \left( x^{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= N \left[ \hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha} \left( x^{1} \right) \left( \gamma_{\mu} \right)_{\alpha\beta} \hat{\psi}_{\beta} \left( x^{1} \right) \hat{A}_{\mu} \left( x_{1} \right) \hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\rho} \left( x^{2} \right) \left( \gamma_{\nu} \right)_{\rho\lambda} \hat{\psi}_{\lambda} \left( x^{2} \right) \hat{A}_{\nu} \left( x_{2} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} D^{F} \left( x^{1} - x^{2} \right) \delta_{\mu\nu} N \left[ \hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha} \left( x^{1} \right) \left( \gamma_{\mu} \right)_{\alpha\beta} \hat{\psi}_{\beta} \left( x^{1} \right) \hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\rho} \left( x^{2} \right) \left( \gamma_{\nu} \right)_{\rho\lambda} \hat{\psi}_{\lambda} \left( x^{2} \right) \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} S_{\beta\rho}^{F} \left( x^{1} - x^{2} \right) N \left[ \hat{\bar{\psi}}_{\alpha} \left( x^{1} \right) \left( \gamma_{\mu} \right)_{\alpha\beta} \hat{A}_{\mu} \left( x_{1} \right) \left( \gamma_{\nu} \right)_{\rho\lambda} \hat{\psi}_{\lambda} \left( x^{2} \right) \hat{A}_{\nu} \left( x_{2} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \cdots$$

## 4.7 S 矩阵的 Feynman 图解

 $\hat{S}$  矩阵是各级  $\hat{S}_n$  矩阵之和,而由 Wick 定理,每个  $\hat{S}_n$  可展开成场算符各种可能的耦合叠加,其中每一项应当有一定的物理意义。

具体来说,某种特定耦合方式代表基本粒子相互作用的某种反应。在 QED 中,某种特定耦合方式代表正负电子和光子相互作用的某种反应。

## QED Feynman 图形规则

$$\hat{A}_{\mu}^{(+)}(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \int_{k_0 = \varepsilon_{\vec{k}}} e^{-ikx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}}}} \hat{C}_{\mu}^{(+)} \left(\vec{k}\right) d^3 \vec{k}$$

$$\hat{A}_{\mu}^{(-)}(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \int_{k_0 = \varepsilon_{\vec{k}}} e^{+ikx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}}}} \hat{C}_{\mu}^{(-)} \left(\vec{k}\right) d^3 \vec{k}$$

$$\hat{\psi}^{(+)}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{3/2} \int_{p_0 = E_{\vec{p}}} e^{-ipx} \hat{b}_i^{(+)} (\vec{p}) v_i(\vec{p}) d^3 \vec{p}$$

$$\hat{\psi}^{(-)}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{3/2} \int_{p_0 = E_{\vec{p}}} e^{+ipx} \hat{a}_i^{(-)} (\vec{p}) u_i(\vec{p}) d^3 \vec{p}$$

$$\hat{\psi}^{(+)}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{3/2} \int_{p_0 = E_{\vec{p}}} e^{-ipx} \hat{a}_i^{(+)} (\vec{p}) \bar{u}_i(\vec{p}) d^3 \vec{p}$$

$$\hat{\psi}^{(-)}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{3/2} \int_{p_0 = E_{\vec{p}}} e^{+ipx} \hat{b}_i^{(-)} (\vec{p}) \bar{v}_i(\vec{p}) d^3 \vec{p}$$

#### 注意到:

 $\hat{\psi}^{(+)}(x)$  对应  $\hat{b}_{i}^{(+)}(ec{p})$ ,即对应产生正电子算符;

 $\hat{\psi}^{(-)}(x)$  对应  $\hat{a}_i^{(-)}(ec{p})$ ,即对应消灭负电子算符;

 $\hat{ar{\psi}}^{(+)}(x)$  对应  $\hat{a}_i^{(+)}(ec{p})$ ,即对应产生负电子算符;

 $\hat{ar{\psi}}^{(-)}(x)$  对应  $\hat{b}_i^{(-)}(ec{p})$ ,即对应消灭正电子算符。

用实线代表电子或正电子的运动;

#### 用虚线代表光子的运动;

 $\hat{\psi}(x_1)$  即  $\hat{\psi}^{(+)}(x)$  或  $\hat{\psi}^{(-)}(x)$  代表产生正电子或消灭负电子,用入向电子外线表示

 $\hat{\psi}(x_1)$  即  $\hat{\psi}^{(+)}(x)$  或  $\hat{\psi}^{(-)}(x)$  代表产生负电子或消灭正电子,用出向电子外线表示;

 $A_{\mu}(x_1)$  代表光子的放出或吸收,用光子外线表示;

耦合式  $\dot{\hat{\psi}}_{lpha}(x_1)\dot{\hat{\psi}}_{eta}(x_2)=-rac{1}{2}\hat{S}^F_{lphaeta}(x_1-x_2)$  代表中间态的正负电子,用电子内线表示;

戚合式  $\hat{A}_{lpha}(x_1)\hat{A}_{eta}(x_2)=rac{1}{2}D^(x_1-x_2)\delta_{lphaeta}$  代表中间态的光子或虚光子,用光子内线表示;

 $\gamma_i$  矩阵代表正负电子和光子有一次作用,用顶点图形表示。

## QED 中的 Feynman 图

一般在 Wick 定理展开式中,有两种或两种以上展开项对应同一种 Feynman 图解。

用 r 代表同一 Feynman 图解所对应的不同形式的  $\hat{S}_n$  矩阵的展开式的数目。r 称为 Feynman 图解的等值数。

## $\hat{S}_1$ 的 Feynman 图解

# \$\$ \hat{S}\_1

\$\$

 $\hat{S}_2$  的 Feynman 图解

 $\hat{S}_2$ 

## $\hat{S}_3$ 的 Feynman 图解

## 4.8 Furry 关于电子封闭内线的定理

奇数个电子封闭内线的 Feynman 图对  $\hat{S}$  矩阵没有任何贡献。

# 4.9 $\hat{S}$ 矩阵的矩阵元

为了研究基本粒子反应,采用相互作用绘景的粒子数表象。

QED 中, $\alpha$  个动量为  $\vec{p}_1, \dots, \vec{p}_{\alpha}$ ,自旋为  $i_1, \dots, i_{\alpha}$  的正负电子和 r 个动量为  $\vec{k}_1, \dots, \vec{k}_r$ ,极化为  $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_r$  的光子系统,在相互作用绘景粒子数表象中的状态幅度可记为:

$$\Phi_{ec{p}_1 i_1, \cdots, ec{p}_{lpha} i_{lpha}; ec{k}_1 \mu_1 \cdots ec{k}_r \mu_r} = \hat{a}_{ec{p}_1 i_1}^{(+)} \cdots \hat{b}_{ec{p}_{lpha} i_{lpha}}^{(+)} \hat{C}_{ec{k}_1}^{\mu_1(+)} \cdots \hat{C}_{ec{k}_r}^{\mu_r(+)} \Phi_0$$

其中, $\hat{a}_{\vec{p}i}^{(+)}$  是产生动量为  $\vec{p}$ ,自旋为 i 的电子的算符; $\hat{b}_{\vec{p}i}^{(+)}$  是产生动量为  $\vec{p}$ ,自旋为 i 的正电子的算符; $\hat{C}_{\vec{k}}^{\mu(+)}$  是产生动量为  $\vec{k}$ ,极化为  $\mu$  的光子的算符。

为简便,记:

$$\Phi_{\vec{p}_1 i_1, \cdots, \vec{p}_{\alpha} i_{\alpha}; \vec{k}_1 \mu_1 \cdots \vec{k}_r \mu_r} \equiv \Phi_{\beta}$$

对于基本粒子反应,初态  $\Phi_i$  应是粒子数表象的某个本征态  $\Phi_{lpha}$ ,即

$$\Phi_i = \Phi_{\alpha}$$

 $\hat{S}$  矩阵给出了末态  $\Phi_f$ :

$$\Phi_f = \hat{S}\Phi_i = \hat{S}\Phi_{\alpha}$$

一般来说,末态  $\Phi_f$  不是粒子数表象的本征态,而是粒子数表象本征态的某种混合。假设  $\Phi_f$  可按粒子数表象本征态  $\{\Phi_{eta}\}$  展开:

$$\Phi_f = \hat{S}\Phi_i = \hat{S}\Phi_lpha = \sum_eta C_{lphaeta}\Phi_eta$$

根据量子力学基本原理,展开系数模方  $\left|C_{lphaeta}
ight|^2$  就代表了初态为粒子数表象本征态  $\Phi_lpha$  时,系统随时间演化直至末态,对末态进行测量,测得末态为粒子数表象本征态  $\Phi_eta$  的概率。

为了计算展开系数,上式左乘  $\Phi_{eta'}^\dagger$ ,并利用正交关系  $\Phi_{eta'}^\dagger\Phi_eta=\delta_{etaeta'}$  可得:

$$C_{lphaeta'}=\Phi_{eta'}^{\dagger}\hat{S}\Phi_{lpha}$$

用 Dirac 符号来说,假设  $|\alpha\rangle$ , $|\beta\rangle$  都是粒子数表象的本征态,那么矩阵元  $\left\langle \beta \mid \hat{S} \mid \alpha \right\rangle$  就是初态  $\alpha$  到末态  $\beta$  的跃迁振幅,  $\left| \left\langle \beta \mid \hat{S} \mid \alpha \right\rangle \right|^2$  就是初态为粒子数表象本征态  $|\alpha\rangle$  时,系统随时间演化直至末态,对末态进行测量,测得末态为粒子数表象本征态  $|\beta\rangle$  的概率。

## 产生、消灭粒子算符对状态幅度的作用

$$\hat{a}_{ec{p}i}^{(-)}\Phi_{ec{p}'i'}=\delta_{ec{p}ec{p}'}\delta_{ii'}\Phi_0 \ \hat{b}_{ec{p}i}^{(-)}\Phi_{ec{p}'i'}=\delta_{ec{p}ec{p}'}\delta_{ii'}\Phi_0 \ \hat{C}_{ec{k}}^{\mu(-)}\Phi_{ec{k}'\mu'}=\delta_{ec{k}k'}\delta_{\mu\mu'}\Phi_0$$

取厄米共轭有:

$$egin{align} \Phi^{\dagger}_{ec{p}'i'}\hat{a}^{(+)}_{ec{p}i} &= \delta_{ec{p}ec{p}'}\delta_{ii'}\Phi^{\dagger}_0 \ \Phi^{\dagger}_{ec{p}'i'}\hat{b}^{(+)}_{ec{p}i} &= \delta_{ec{p}ec{p}'}\delta_{ii'}\Phi^{\dagger}_0 \ \Phi^{\dagger}_{ec{k}'\mu'}\hat{C}^{\mu(+)}_{ec{k}} &= \delta_{ec{k}ec{k}'}\delta_{\mu\mu'}\Phi^{\dagger}_0 \ \end{align}$$

可以推广到  $\alpha$  个正负电子和 r 个光子系统的情况也类似。

## 场算符 N 乘积对本征态矢量的作用

要研究  $\hat{S}$  在粒子数表象中的矩阵元,就必须讨论场算符的 N 乘积对本征态矢量的作用。

已知

$$\hat{A}_{\mu}^{(+)}(x) = rac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{ec{k},
u} rac{1}{\sqrt{2arepsilon_{ec{k}}}} e^{
u}_{\mu} \hat{C}^{
u(+)}_{ec{k}} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}kx} \ \hat{A}_{\mu}^{(-)}(x) = rac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{ec{k},
u} rac{1}{\sqrt{2arepsilon_{ec{k}}}} e^{
u}_{\mu} \hat{C}^{
u(-)}_{ec{k}} \mathrm{e}^{+\mathrm{i}kx} \ \hat{\psi}^{(+)}(x) = rac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{ec{p},i} \hat{b}^{(+)}_{ec{p}i} v_i(ec{p}) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}px} \ \hat{\psi}^{(-)}(x) = rac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{ec{p},i} \hat{a}^{(-)}_{ec{p}i} u_i(ec{p}) \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}px} \ \hat{\psi}^{(+)}(x) = rac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{ec{p},i} \hat{a}^{(+)}_{ec{p}i} ar{u}_i(ec{p}) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}px} \ \hat{\psi}^{(-)}(x) = rac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{ec{p},i} \hat{b}^{(-)}_{ec{p}i} ar{v}_i(ec{p}) \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}px} \ \hat{\psi}^{(-)}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{ec{p},i} \hat{b}^{(-)}_{ec{p}i} ar{v}_i(ec{p}) \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}px} \ \hat{\psi}^{(-)}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{ec{p},i} \hat{b}^{(-)}_{ec{p}i} \hat{v}_i(ec{p}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \hat{v}_i(ec{p}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt$$

我们需要的是  $\hat{A}_{\mu}^{(-)}(x),\hat{\psi}^{(-)}(x),\hat{\bar{\psi}}^{(-)}(x)$  从左边作用于粒子数表象单粒子本征态的结果。 注意到:

$$\begin{split} \hat{A}_{\mu}^{(+)}(x) \Phi_{\vec{k}\nu} &= \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\vec{k}',\nu'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}'}}} e_{\mu}^{\nu'} \hat{C}_{\vec{k}'}^{\nu'(-)} e^{+ik'x} \right) \Phi_{\vec{k}\nu} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\vec{k}',\nu'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}'}}} e_{\mu}^{\nu'} \delta_{\vec{k},\vec{k}'} \delta_{\nu,\nu'} e^{+ik'x} \right) \Phi_0 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}}}} e_{\mu}^{\nu} e^{+ikx} \Phi_0 \end{split}$$

$$egin{aligned} \hat{\psi}^{(-)}(x)\Phi_{ec{p}i} &= \left(rac{1}{\sqrt{V}}\sum_{ec{p}',i'}\hat{a}_{ec{p}'i'}^{(-)}u_{i'}(ec{p}')\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}p'x}
ight)\Phi_{ec{p}i} \ &= \left(rac{1}{\sqrt{V}}\sum_{ec{p}',i'}\delta_{ec{p},ec{p}'}\delta_{i,i'}u_{i'}(ec{p}')\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}p'x}
ight)\Phi_0 \ &= rac{1}{\sqrt{V}}u_i(ec{p})\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}px}\Phi_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{aligned} \hat{ar{\psi}}^{(-)}(x)\Phi_{ec{p}i} &= \left(rac{1}{\sqrt{V}}\sum_{ec{p}',i'}\hat{b}_{ec{p}'i'}^{(-)}ar{v}_{i'}(ec{p})\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}p'x}
ight)\Phi_{ec{p}i} \ &= \left(rac{1}{\sqrt{V}}\sum_{ec{p}',i'}\delta_{ec{p},ec{p}'}\delta_{i,i'}ar{v}_{i'}(ec{p})\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}p'x}
ight)\Phi_0 \ &= rac{1}{\sqrt{V}}ar{v}_i(ec{p})\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}px} \end{aligned}$$

总之:

$$egin{align} \hat{A}_{\mu}^{(-)}(x)\Phi_{ec{k}
u} &= rac{1}{\sqrt{V}}rac{1}{\sqrt{2arepsilon_{ec{k}}}}\mathrm{e}_{\mu}^{
u}\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx}\Phi_{0} \ & \ \hat{\psi}^{(-)}(x)\Phi_{ec{p}i} &= rac{1}{\sqrt{V}}u_{i}\left(ec{p}
ight)\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}px}\Phi_{0} \ & \ \hat{ar{\psi}}^{(-)}(x)\Phi_{ec{p}i} &= rac{1}{\sqrt{V}}ar{v}_{i}\left(ec{p}
ight)\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}px}\Phi_{0} \ & \ \end{aligned}$$

取厄米共轭得:

$$egin{aligned} \Phi_{ec k
u}^\dagger \hat A_\mu^{(+)}(x) &= rac{1}{\sqrt{V}} rac{1}{\sqrt{2arepsilon_{ec k}}} e_\mu^
u \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}kx} \Phi_0^\dagger \ \Phi_0^\dagger \ \Phi_{ec pi}^\dagger \hat \psi^{(+)}(x) &= rac{1}{\sqrt{V}} v_i(ec p) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}px} \Phi_0^\dagger \ \Phi_{ec pi}^\dagger \hat \psi^{(+)}(x) &= rac{1}{\sqrt{V}} ar u_i(ec p) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}px} \Phi_0^\dagger \end{aligned}$$

令  $\hat{O}$  为产生和消灭算符的 N 乘积,粒子数表象下  $\hat{O}$  算符由确定初态向确定终态跃迁的矩阵元定义为:

$$\Phi_f^\dagger \hat{O} \Phi_i = \left\langle f \, \middle| \, \hat{O} \, \middle| \, i 
ight
angle$$

其中  $|i\rangle$ ,  $|f\rangle$  都是粒子数算符本征态。

只有当  $\hat{O}$  中消灭粒子算符的数目和种类与初态  $\Phi_i$  的完全相同,且  $\hat{O}$  中产生粒子算符的数目和种类与终态  $\Phi_f$  的完全相同,  $\left\langle f \left| \hat{O} \right| i \right\rangle$  才可能不为零。

## S 矩阵的矩阵元

S 矩阵可分解为  $\hat{S}_n$  矩阵之和,而  $\hat{S}_n$  矩阵又可用 Wick 定理展开成数项场算符的 N 乘积对时空坐标的积分。

这些项中,有r项可以用同一Feynman图解表示。

 $\hat{S}_n$  中可以用同一 Feynman 图解表达的项记为  $\hat{M}^n$ ,则:

$$\hat{S}_n = \sum_{\hat{M}^n} \hat{M}^n$$

其中,求和对不同的 Feynman 图进行。

$$egin{aligned} \hat{M}^n &= rac{r\left(-e
ight)^n}{n!} \int \mathrm{d}x^1 \cdots \mathrm{d}x^n N\left[F\left(\hat{A}_{\mu}(x),\hat{ar{\psi}}(x),\hat{\psi}(x),D^F,S^F
ight)
ight] \ &= rac{r\left(-e
ight)^n}{n!} \int \mathrm{d}x^1 \cdots \mathrm{d}x^n \hat{F}_f\left(\hat{A}_{\mu}^{(+)}(x),\hat{ar{\psi}}^{(+)},\hat{\psi}^{(+)}
ight) \hat{F}_m\left(D^F_{\mu
u},S^F_{lphaeta}
ight) \hat{F}_i\left(\hat{A}_{\mu}^{(-)}(x),\hat{ar{\psi}}^{(-)},\hat{\psi}^{(-)}
ight) \end{aligned}$$

设  $\hat{F}_i$  中消灭正负电子的算符数为  $lpha_i'$ ,消灭光子的算符数为  $r_i'$ ;  $\hat{F}_f$  中产生正负电子的算符数为  $lpha_f'$ ,产生光子的算符数为  $r_f'$ ,则  $\hat{M}^n$  可写为:

$$\hat{M}^n = \hat{M}^n \left(lpha_f', r_f'; lpha_i', r_i'
ight)$$

为了计算粒子数表象  $\hat{S}$  矩阵元,假设要研究的基本粒子反应的初态为  $\alpha_i$  个正负电子和  $r_i$  个光子,终态为  $\alpha_f$  个正负电子和  $r_f$  个光子。

可以知道,只有当  $lpha_f'=lpha_f, r_f'=r_f, lpha_i'=lpha_i, r_i'=r_i$  时  $\Phi_{lpha_f r_f}^\dagger \hat{M}^n\left(lpha_f', r_f'; lpha_i', r_i'\right)\Phi_{lpha_i r_i}$  才可能不为零。

设  $\hat{M}(\alpha_f,r_f;\alpha_i,r_i)$  为所有不同级的  $\hat{S}_n$  矩阵的展开式中具有初态为  $(\alpha_i,r_i)$  且终态为  $(\alpha_f,r_f)$  的各项  $\hat{M}^n(\alpha_f,r_f;\alpha_i,r_i)$  之和,即:

$$\hat{M}(lpha_f,r_f;lpha_i,r_i) = \sum_{n=l}^{\infty} \hat{M}^n(lpha_f,r_f;lpha_i,r_i)$$

其中,l 代表可能发生上述基本粒子反应的最低阶  $\hat{S}_n$  矩阵的阶数。

则  $\hat{S}$  矩阵元可写为:

$$\Phi_f^\dagger \hat{S} \Phi_i = \Phi_{lpha_f r_f}^\dagger \hat{M}(lpha_f, r_f; lpha_i, r_i) \Phi_{lpha_i r_i}$$

在计算有固定动量和自旋的初态和终态的  $\hat{S}$  矩阵矩阵元时,只要作替换:

## 4.10 动量表象 S 矩阵元

假设所研究的正负电子和光子反应的 Feynman 图中有:n 个顶点(即 n 阶 S 矩阵)、 $E_e$  个正负电子外线、 $E_\gamma$  个光子外线、 $I_e$  个正负电子内线、 $I_\gamma$  个光子外线、 $I_\phi$  个电磁场外线,则:

外线总数  $E=E_e+E_\gamma$ 

内线总数  $I = I_e + I_\gamma$ 

## 动量表象 Feynman 图解规则

$$n$$
 个顶点对应  $(2\pi)^4 \prod_{i=1}^n \delta\left(\sum p\right)_i$ 

$$E_e$$
 个正负电子外线对应  $E_e$  个  $u_i(\vec{p}), \bar{u}_i(\vec{p}), v_i(\vec{p}), \bar{v}_i(\vec{p})$ ,系数为  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{V}}\right)^{E_e}$ 

$$E_{\gamma}$$
 个光子外线对应着  $E_{\gamma}$  个  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2arepsilon_{ec{k}}}}\hat{e}^{
u}=rac{1}{\sqrt{2arepsilon_{ec{k}}}}e_{\mu}^{
u}\gamma_{\mu}$ ,系数为  $\left(rac{1}{\sqrt{V}}
ight)^{E_{\gamma}}$ 

$$I_e$$
 个正负电子内线对应着  $I_e$  个  $\dfrac{\mathrm{i}\hat{p}-m}{p^2+m^2}$ ,系数为  $\left[\dfrac{\mathrm{i}}{(2\pi)^4}
ight]^{I_e}$ ,对  $\prod_{I_c}\mathrm{d} p$  积分

$$I_\gamma$$
 个光子内线对应着  $I_\gamma$  个  $\gamma_\mu rac{1}{k^2} \gamma_\mu$ ,系数为  $\left[rac{-\mathrm{i}}{(2\pi)^4}
ight]^{I_\gamma}$ ,对  $\prod_{I_\gamma} \mathrm{d} k$  积分

l 个电子封闭内线贡献一个因子  $(-1)^l$ 

$$S$$
 个外场线对应着  $S$  个  $\hat{a}=a_{\mu}(q)\gamma_{\mu}$ ,系数为  $\left[rac{1}{(2\pi)^4}
ight]^S$ ,对  $\prod_S \mathrm{d} q$  积分

Feynman图解中的要素	Feynman图	$M^n_{i-f}$ 矩阵元中的因子
自旋为 $i$ 的电子初态外线		$u_i(ec{p})$
自旋为 $i$ 的电子终态外线		$ar{u}_i(ec{p})$
自旋为 $i$ 的正电子初态外线		$ar{v}_i(ec{p})$
自旋为 $i$ 的正电子终态外线		$v_i(ec{p})$
积化为 $\hat{e}^{ u}$ 的光子初态终态外线		$\hat{e}^{ u}/\sqrt{2arepsilon_{ec{k}}}=e^{ u}_{\mu}\gamma_{\mu}/\sqrt{2arepsilon_{ec{k}}}$
电子或正电子内线		$rac{\mathrm{i}\hat{p}-m}{p^2+m^2}$
光子内线		$\gamma_{\mu}\cdotsrac{1}{k^2}\cdots\gamma_{\mu}$
每个顶点有两根正负电子线和一根光子线		$\delta(p_2\pm k-p_1)$ 出向粒子动量为正,入向粒子动量为负
电子或正电子封闭内线		$rac{\mathrm{i}\hat{p}-m}{p^2+m^2}$ 与 $\hat{e}^ u$ 间隔乘积之迹
外场线		$\hat{a}(q)=a_{\mu}(q)\gamma_{\mu}$

规定 Feynman 图解中时间坐标方向为从左到右。

## Compton 效应

Compton 效应:电子先吸收一个光子,变为中间态,然后又放出一个光子;或电子先放出一个光子,变为中间态,又吸收一个光子。

$$e^- + \gamma 
ightarrow e^- + \gamma$$

用  $(k_1,\sigma),(k_2,\lambda)$  表征光子动量和极化,用  $(\vec{p}_1,i),(\vec{p}_2,j)$  表征电子的动量和自旋。

最低阶 Feynman 图 (n=2) 有两张。

$$n=2, r=2, I_e=1, I_\gamma=0, I=I_e+I_\gamma=1, S=0, l=0, E=E_e+E_\gamma=4$$
  $M^n_{i-f}=B^n_{i-f}\underbrace{\int\cdots\int}_{I+I+S}\prod_{I_e}\mathrm{d}p\prod_{I_\gamma}\mathrm{d}k\prod_S\mathrm{d}q\left\{\cdots
ight\}$ 

$$\begin{split} B_{i-f}^n &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{V}}\right)^E \frac{r}{n!} (-e)^n (-1)^l (\mathrm{i})^{I_e - I_\gamma} (2\pi)^{4(n-I-S)} \\ &= \mathrm{i} \frac{e^2}{V^2} (2\pi)^4 \end{split}$$

可以写出图一的贡献:

$$\begin{split} \hat{M}_{i-f}^2 &= \mathrm{i} \frac{e^2}{V^2} (2\pi)^4 \int \left( \mathrm{d} p \right) \delta \left( p - p_1 - k_1 \right) \delta \left( p_2 + k_2 - p \right) \bar{u}_j (\vec{p}_2) \frac{\hat{e}^\lambda}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}_2}}} \frac{\mathrm{i} \hat{p} - m}{\hat{p}^2 + m^2} \frac{\hat{e}^\sigma}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}_1}}} u_i (\vec{p}_1) \\ &= \mathrm{i} \frac{e^2}{V^2} (2\pi)^4 \delta \left( p_2 + k_2 - p_1 - k_1 \right) \bar{u}_j (\vec{p}_2) \frac{\hat{e}^\lambda}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}_2}}} \frac{\mathrm{i} \left( \hat{p}_1 + \hat{k}_1 \right) - m}{\left( \hat{p}_1 + \hat{k}_1 \right)^2 + m^2} \frac{\hat{e}^\sigma}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}_1}}} u_i (\vec{p}_1) \end{split}$$

可以写出图二的贡献:

$$\begin{split} \hat{M}_{i-f}^{'2} &= \mathrm{i} \frac{e^2}{V^2} (2\pi)^4 \int \left( \mathrm{d} p \right) \delta \left( p + k_2 - p_1 \right) \delta \left( p_2 - p - k_1 \right) \bar{u}_j(\vec{p}_2) \frac{\hat{e}^{\sigma}}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}_1}}} \frac{\mathrm{i} \hat{p} - m}{\hat{p}^2 + m^2} \frac{\hat{e}^{\lambda}}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}_2}}} u_i(\vec{p}_1) \\ &= \mathrm{i} \frac{e^2}{V^2} (2\pi)^4 \delta \left( p_2 - k_1 + k_2 - p_1 \right) \bar{u}_j(\vec{p}_2) \frac{\hat{e}^{\sigma}}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}_1}}} \frac{\mathrm{i} \left( \hat{p}_1 - \hat{k}_2 \right) - m}{\left( \hat{p}_1 - \hat{k}_2 \right)^2 + m^2} \frac{\hat{e}^{\lambda}}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}_2}}} u_i(\vec{p}_1) \end{split}$$

总的  $M_{i-f}^2$  矩阵元是二者之和。

## 4.11 基本粒子反应几率和截面

# $\left|\left\langle f\left|S\left|i ight angle ight|^{2}$ 的意义

 $\left|\left\langle f\left|S\right|i
ight
angle
ight|^{2}\equiv M_{i-f}$  表示初终态之间的跃迁几率,即基本粒子衰变或反应几率。不同的 $\left\langle f
ight|$ 代表不同的反应道。

## 单位时间、单位空间基本粒子反应跃迁几率

 $M_{i-f}$  矩阵一般可写成如下形式:

$$M_{i-f} = \left(rac{1}{\sqrt{V}}
ight)^E \delta\left(p^f - p^i
ight) M\left(p^f, p^i
ight)$$

其中  $p^f$  是末态总动量, $p^i$  是初态总动量, $E=E_e+E_\gamma=E_i+E_f$ 

用  $\Gamma$  表示单位时间单位空间反应的几率,设  $\Omega=TV$  为基本粒子进行反应的四维空间体积,则

$$\Gamma \equiv \lim_{\Omega o \infty} rac{\left|M_{i-f}
ight|_{\Omega}^2}{\Omega} = \left(rac{1}{2\pi}
ight)^4 \left(rac{1}{V}
ight)^{E_i + E_f} \left|M\left(p^f,p^i
ight)
ight|^2 \delta\left(p^f - p^i
ight)$$

单位时空体积初终态跃迁几率为:

$$\mathrm{d}\omega = \left(rac{1}{2\pi}
ight)^4 \left(\prod_i n_i
ight) \left|M\left(p^i,p^f
ight)
ight|^2 \delta\left(p^f-p^i
ight) \prod_f rac{\mathrm{d}^3 ec{p}_f}{\left(2\pi
ight)^3}$$

其中, $n_i$  为某一种初态粒子单位体积的粒子数  $n_i \equiv N_i/V$ 

### 基本粒子的反应截面

基本粒子的反应**微分**截面  $d\sigma$  定义为单位时间单位体积基本粒子(群)反应的几率除以初态粒子流的强度。

$$\mathrm{d}\sigma \equiv \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{J}$$

在一半的基本粒子反应中,初态只有两种粒子

$$J=n_1n_2v_{12}$$

 $v_{12}$  是两种基本粒子相对运动速度。

$$\mathrm{d}\sigma = \left(rac{1}{2\pi}
ight)^4rac{1}{v_{12}}\left|M\left(p^i,p^f
ight)
ight|^2\delta\left(p^f-p^i
ight)\prod_frac{\mathrm{d}^3ec{p}_f}{\left(2\pi
ight)^3}$$

两个初态粒子相对运动公式:

$$v_{12}=rac{1}{arepsilon_{1}arepsilon_{2}}\sqrt{\left(p_{\mu}^{1}p_{\mu}^{2}
ight)^{2}-m_{1}^{2}m_{2}^{2}}$$

初态有两种基本粒子反应的微分截面公式:

$$\mathrm{d}\sigma = \left(rac{1}{2\pi}
ight)^4 rac{arepsilon_1 arepsilon_2}{F} \left|M\left(p^i,p^f
ight)
ight|^2 \delta\left(p^f-p^i
ight) \prod_f rac{\mathrm{d}^3 ec{p}_f}{\left(2\pi
ight)^3}, \quad F \equiv \sqrt{\left(p_\mu^1 p_\mu^2
ight)^2 - m_1^2 m_2^2}$$

总反应截面公式:

$$\sigma = \int \mathrm{d}\sigma = \left(rac{1}{2\pi}
ight)^4 \int \cdots \int rac{arepsilon_1 arepsilon_2}{F} \left|M\left(p^i,p^f
ight)
ight|^2 \delta\left(p^f-p^i
ight) \prod_f rac{\mathrm{d}^3 ec{p}_f}{\left(2\pi
ight)^3}$$

反应的微分截面  $d\sigma$  的两个特点:

- $d\sigma$  和  $\sigma$  的量纲为面积;
- $d\sigma$  表达式与初态粒子数密度无关。
- 总截面  $\sigma$  代表反应几率。

### 不稳定基本粒子衰变的平均寿命

单位时间 1 个基本粒子衰变几率为:

$$\lambda = \left(rac{1}{2\pi}
ight)^4 \left|M\left(p^i,p^f
ight)
ight|^2 \delta\left(p^f-p^i
ight) \prod_f rac{\mathrm{d}^3 ec{p}_f}{\left(2\pi
ight)^3}$$

 $\lambda$  又称为基本粒子的衰变宽度,其倒数称为衰变寿命  $\tau$ ,即:

$$au \equiv rac{1}{\lambda}$$

### 单位时间基本粒子反应的几率

## 在外场作用下基本粒子反应的截面

$$\mathrm{d}\sigma = rac{1}{2\pi}rac{1}{s}V^{E_f}\left|M_{i-f}^{(e)}\left(p^f,p^i
ight)
ight|^2\delta\left(arepsilon^f-arepsilon^i
ight)\prod_frac{\mathrm{d}^3ec{p}_f}{\left(2\pi
ight)^3}$$

## 4.12 光子或电子的自旋状态的求和与平均的公式

一般的基本粒子反应中,初态或终态同类的基本粒子的自旋是平均分布的,称为非极化的。

若终态基本粒子非极化,则反应几率或截面要对终态基本粒子自旋求和;

若初态基本粒子非极化,则反应几率或截面要对**初态**基本粒子自旋求**平均**。

## 对电子和正电子终态的自旋求和

初态有两种基本粒子反应的微分截面公式:

$$\mathrm{d}\sigma = \left(rac{1}{2\pi}
ight)^4 rac{arepsilon_1 arepsilon_2}{F} \left|M\left(p^i,p^f
ight)
ight|^2 \delta\left(p^f-p^i
ight) \prod_f rac{\mathrm{d}^3 ec{p}_f}{\left(2\pi
ight)^3}, \quad F \equiv \sqrt{\left(p_\mu^1 p_\mu^2
ight)^2 - m_1^2 m_2^2}$$

总反应截面公式:

$$\sigma = \int \mathrm{d}\sigma = \left(rac{1}{2\pi}
ight)^4 \int \cdots \int rac{arepsilon_1 arepsilon_2}{F} \left|M\left(p^i,p^f
ight)
ight|^2 \delta\left(p^f-p^i
ight) \prod_f rac{\mathrm{d}^3 ec{p}_f}{\left(2\pi
ight)^3}$$

通常反应中,首先以初、终态各为一电子的情形为例,此时

$$M\left(p^{i},p^{f}
ight)=ar{u}_{f}\left(ec{p}_{1}
ight)\hat{O}u_{i}\left(ec{p}_{2}
ight)$$

其中 $\hat{O}$ 是矩阵函数。

$$M^{\dagger}\left(p^{i},p^{f}
ight)=M^{st}\left(p^{i},p^{f}
ight)$$

设

$$\hat{ar{O}}=\gamma_4\hat{O}^\dagger\gamma_4$$

则

$$\left|M\left(p^{i},p^{f}\right)\right|^{2}=ar{u}_{i}\left(ec{p}_{2}
ight)\hat{O}u_{f}\left(ec{p}_{1}
ight)ar{u}_{f}\left(ec{p}_{1}
ight)\hat{O}u_{i}\left(ec{p}_{2}
ight),\quad i,f$$
不求和

对终态自旋求和

$$\sum_{f=1}^{2}\left|M\left(p^{i},p^{f}
ight)
ight|^{2}=\sum_{f=1}^{2}ar{u}_{i}\left(ec{p}_{2}
ight)\hat{O}u_{f}\left(ec{p}_{1}
ight)ar{u}_{f}\left(ec{p}_{1}
ight)\hat{O}u_{i}\left(ec{p}_{2}
ight)$$

又由

$$\sum_{f=1}^{2}u_{f}\left(ec{p}_{1}
ight)ar{u}_{f}\left(ec{p}_{1}
ight)=rac{m}{E_{1}}\Lambda_{-}\left(p_{1}
ight)=-rac{1}{2E_{1}}\left(\mathrm{i}\hat{p}_{1}-m
ight)$$

则终态求和为

$$\left|\sum_{f=1}^{2}\left|M\left(p^{i},p^{f}
ight)
ight|^{2}=rac{m}{E_{1}}ar{u}_{i}\left(ec{p}_{2}
ight)\hat{ar{O}}\Lambda_{-}\left(p_{1}
ight)\hat{O}u_{i}\left(ec{p}_{2}
ight)
ight.$$

## 对电子或正电子终态自旋求和并对初态自旋平均

接着对初态自旋求平均。

$$egin{aligned} rac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \left( \sum_{f=1}^{2} \left| M\left(p^{i}, p^{f}
ight) 
ight|^{2} 
ight) &= rac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} rac{m}{E_{1}} ar{u}_{i} \left( ec{p}_{2} 
ight) \hat{ar{O}} \Lambda_{-} \left( p_{1} 
ight) \hat{O} u_{i} \left( ec{p}_{2} 
ight) \ &= rac{1}{2} rac{m^{2}}{E_{1} E_{2}} \mathrm{Tr} \left[ \Lambda_{-} (p_{2}) \hat{ar{O}} \Lambda - (p_{1}) \hat{O} 
ight] \end{aligned}$$

总之,要利用

$$egin{align} \sum_i u_i(ec p) ar u_i(ec p) &= rac{m}{E} \Lambda_-(p) = -rac{1}{2E} \left( \mathrm{i} \hat p - m 
ight) \ &\sum v_i(ec p) ar v_i(ec p) &= -rac{m}{E} \Lambda_+(p) = -rac{1}{2E} \left( \mathrm{i} \hat p + m 
ight) \end{aligned}$$

最后把旋量场粒子非极化态问题转化为 $\gamma_{\mu}$ 矩阵求迹问题。

## 常用 $\gamma_{\mu}$ 矩阵求迹公式

### 对光子的极化求和

### 例子

求  $B \to f + \tilde{f}$  寿命。已知:B 是自旋为零、质量为 M 的玻色子; $f, \tilde{f}$  是自旋为 1/2、质量为 m 的正反费米子。相互作用哈密顿量为

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}_i = \mathrm{i} g \hat{\phi}(x) \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \hat{\psi}(x)$$

求 B 粒子衰变为正反费米子  $f, \tilde{f}$  的寿命。

(1) 根据反应式画出相应费曼图(仅考虑一阶图),写出 $\lambda$ 表达式。

$$\hat{S}_1 = -\mathrm{i} \int \mathrm{d}^4 x N \left[ \hat{\mathcal{H}}_I(x) 
ight] = g \int \mathrm{d}^4 x N \left[ \hat{ar{\psi}}(x) \hat{\psi}(x) \phi(x) 
ight]$$

衰变初、终态

$$\ket{B} = \left| ec{k} 
ight
angle, \quad \left| f, ilde{f} 
ight
angle = \ket{ec{p}_1, i; ec{p}_2, j}$$

相应  $\hat{M}_{i-f}^{(1)}$  为

$$\hat{M}_{i-f}^{(1)} = g \int \mathrm{d}^4 x \left\langle f, ilde{f} \left| \, \hat{ar{\psi}}^{(+)}(x) \hat{\psi}^{(+)}(x) \hat{\phi}^{(-)}(x) \, 
ight| B 
ight
angle$$

$$\hat{\phi}^{(-)}(x)
ightarrowrac{1}{\sqrt{V}}rac{1}{\sqrt{2arepsilon_{ec{k}}}}\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx},\quad\hat{ar{\psi}}^{(+)}(x)
ightarrowrac{1}{\sqrt{V}}ar{u}_{i}\left(ec{p}_{1}
ight)\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}p_{1}x},\quad\hat{\psi}^{(+)}(x)
ightarrowrac{1}{\sqrt{V}}v_{j}\left(ec{p}_{2}
ight)\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}p_{2}x}$$

代入得

$$\hat{M}_{i-f}^{(1)} = g (2\pi)^4 \delta(p_1 + p_2 - k) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{V}}\right)^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}}}} \bar{u}_i(\vec{p}_1) v_j(\vec{p}_2)$$
 $M(p^i, p^f) = (2\pi)^4 g \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_{\vec{k}}}} \bar{u}_i(\vec{p}_1) v_j(\vec{p}_2)$ 

代入

$$\lambda = \left(rac{1}{2\pi}
ight)^4 \left|M\left(p^i,p^f
ight)
ight|^2 \delta\left(p^f-p^i
ight) \prod_f rac{\mathrm{d}^3 ec{p}_f}{\left(2\pi
ight)^3}$$

得到极化态衰变宽度

$$\lambda = \left(rac{g}{2\pi}
ight)^2 \int rac{1}{2arepsilon_{ec{k}}} \left|ar{u}_i(ec{p}_1)v_j(ec{p}_2)
ight|^2 \delta(p_1+p_2-k) \mathrm{d}^3ec{p}_1 \mathrm{d}^3ec{p}_2$$

(2) 终态自旋求和

$$\begin{split} \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \left| \bar{u}_i(\vec{p}_1) v_j(\vec{p}_2) \right|^2 &= \sum_{i,j} \mathrm{Tr} \left[ u_i(\vec{p}_1) \bar{u}_i(\vec{p}_1) v_j(\vec{p}_2) \bar{v}_j(\vec{p}_2) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{E_1 E_2} \left[ (p_1 p_2) + m^2 \right] \\ \lambda &= -\left( \frac{g}{2\pi} \right)^2 \int \frac{m^2 + (p_1 p_2)}{2\varepsilon_{\vec{r}} E_1 E_2} \delta(p_1 + p_2 - k) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{p}_1 \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{p}_2 \end{split}$$

#### (3) 对终态动量积分

取初态为质心系

$$ec{k}=0,\quad arepsilon_{ec{k}}=M \ \delta(p_1+p_2-k)=\delta(ec{p}_1+ec{p}_2)\delta(E_1+E_2-M)$$

对  $ec{p}_1$  积分,考虑到  $\delta(ec{p}_1+ec{p}_2)$  函数,只需要把被积函数中除  $\delta(ec{p}_1+ec{p}_2)$  函数外的项中  $ec{p}_1$  全替换成  $-ec{p}_2$  即可:

$$egin{aligned} ec{p}_1 
ightarrow - ec{p}_2, \quad E_1 &= \sqrt{ec{p}_1^2 + m^2} 
ightarrow \sqrt{ec{p}_2^2 + m^2} = E_2 \equiv E, \quad (p_1 p_2) = ec{p}_1 \cdot ec{p}_2 - E_1 E_2 
ightarrow - ec{p}_2^2 - E^2 = m^2 - 2E^2 \ \lambda &= -\left(rac{g}{2\pi}
ight)^2 \int rac{m^2 + (p_1 p_2)}{2arepsilon_{ec{k}} E_1 E_2} \delta(p_1 + p_2 - k) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{p}_1 \mathrm{d}^3 ec{p}_2 \ &= -\left(rac{g}{2\pi}
ight)^2 \int rac{m^2 - E^2}{M E^2} \delta(2E - M) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{p}_2 \end{aligned}$$

再考虑对  $\vec{p}_2$  的积分,利用球坐标

$$E^2 = \left| ec{p}_2 
ight|^2 + m^2 - 2E \mathrm{d}E = 2 \left| ec{p}_2 
ight| \, \mathrm{d} \left| ec{p}_2 
ight|, \quad \left| ec{p}_2 
ight|^2 \, \mathrm{d} \left| ec{p}_2 
ight| = \left| ec{p}_2 
ight| E \mathrm{d}E = \sqrt{E^2 - m^2} E \mathrm{d}E$$

$$\mathrm{d}^3 ec{p}_2 = \left| ec{p}_2 
ight|^2 \mathrm{d} \left| ec{p}_2 
ight| \mathrm{d}\Omega = \sqrt{E^2 - m^2} E \mathrm{d}E \mathrm{d}\Omega$$

$$egin{aligned} \lambda &= -\left(rac{g}{2\pi}
ight)^2 \int rac{m^2 - E^2}{ME^2} \delta(2E - M) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{p}_2 \ &= -\left(rac{g}{2\pi}
ight)^2 \int rac{m^2 - E^2}{ME^2} \cdot rac{1}{2} \delta(E - M/2) \sqrt{E^2 - m^2} E \mathrm{d}E \ &= rac{g^2}{8\pi M^2} \left(M^2 - 4m^2
ight)^{3/2} \end{aligned}$$

对应衰变寿命为

$$au = rac{8\pi M^2}{g^2} \left(M^2 - 4m^2
ight)^{-3/2}$$

## 4.13 非相对论情况下 Rutherford 散射问题

## 4.14 光子和电子的散射(Compton 效应)

设动量为  $h\nu_0/c$  的光子与质量为 m 的静止于 O 点质量为 m 的电子相撞,其结果:电子以速度 v 向  $\varphi$  角方向运动,光子以动量  $h\nu/c$  向  $\theta$  方向偏转。

# Compton 效应的 $M_{i-f}^{(2)}$ 矩阵元素

反应式:

$$e^- + \gamma 
ightarrow e^- + \gamma$$

最低阶费曼图有两张。

## 截面

光子角分布公式

总截面

## 4.15 正负电子对湮灭为两个光子

$$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow \gamma + \gamma'$$

## 4.16 高能电子对撞

## 4.17 $\mu$ 粒子衰变

$$\mu^- 
ightarrow e^- + 
u_\mu + ar
u_e, \quad \mu^+ 
ightarrow e^+ + 
u_e + ar
u_\mu$$

弱相互作用哈密顿量和  $\lambda$  的计算公式

平均求和

终态动量积分