量子场论讲义

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目 录

第	1章	预备知识	1
	1.1	量子场论的必要性	1
	1.2	自然单位制	2
	1.3	Lorentz 变换和 Lorentz 群	3
	1.4	Lorentz 矢量	8
	1.5	Lorentz 张量	10
	1.6	作用量原理	14
		1.6.1 经典力学中的作用量原理	14
		1.6.2 经典场论中的作用量原理	16
	1.7	Noether 定理、对称性与守恒定律	17
		1.7.1 场论中的 Noether 定理	17
		1.7.2 时空平移对称性	20
		1.7.3 Lorentz 对称性	21
		1.7.4 U(1) 整体对称性	24
笙	2 章	量子标量场	27
מס	2.1	简谐振子的正则量子化	27
	2.2	量子场论中的正则对易关系	30
	2.3		
	2.0	字标 量场的 正则 量子化	33
		实标量场的正则量子化	33 34
		2.3.1 平面波展开	34
		2.3.1 平面波展开	34 36
		2.3.1 平面波展开 2.3.2 产生湮灭算符的对易关系 2.3.3 哈密顿量和总动量	34 36 38
	2.4	2.3.1 平面波展开 2.3.2 产生湮灭算符的对易关系 2.3.3 哈密顿量和总动量 2.3.4 粒子态	34 36 38 40
	2.4	2.3.1 平面波展开 2.3.2 产生湮灭算符的对易关系 2.3.3 哈密顿量和总动量 2.3.4 粒子态 复标量场的正则量子化	34 36 38 40 44
	2.4	2.3.1 平面波展开 2.3.2 产生湮灭算符的对易关系 2.3.3 哈密顿量和总动量 2.3.4 粒子态 复标量场的正则量子化 2.4.1 平面波展开 2.4.1	34 36 38 40 44 45
	2.4	2.3.1 平面波展开 2.3.2 产生湮灭算符的对易关系 2.3.3 哈密顿量和总动量 2.3.4 粒子态 复标量场的正则量子化 2.4.1 平面波展开 2.4.2 产生湮灭算符的对易关系	34 36 38 40 44 45 46
	2.4	2.3.1 平面波展开 2.3.2 产生湮灭算符的对易关系 2.3.3 哈密顿量和总动量 2.3.4 粒子态 复标量场的正则量子化 2.4.1 平面波展开 2.4.1	34 36 38 40 44 45

第	3 章	量子矢量场	55
	3.1	量子 Lorentz 变换	55
	3.2	Lorentz 群的矢量表示	58
	3.3	量子场的 Lorentz 变换	61
		3.3.1 量子标量场的 Lorentz 变换	61
		3.3.2 量子矢量场的 Lorentz 变换	63
	3.4	有质量矢量场的正则量子化	64
		3.4.1 极化矢量与平面波展开	66
		3.4.2 产生湮灭算符的对易关系	72
		3.4.3 哈密顿量和总动量	7 6
	3.5	无质量矢量场的正则量子化	83
		3.5.1 无质量情况下的极化矢量	83
		3.5.2 无质量矢量场与规范对称性	86
		3.5.3 产生湮灭算符的对易关系	89
		3.5.4 哈密顿量和总动量	91
第	4 章	量子旋量场	.01
	4.1	Lorentz 群的旋量表示	101
	4.2	Dirac 旋量场	109
	4.3	Dirac 方程	112
	4.4	Dirac 旋量场的平面波展开	115
		4.4.1 平面波解的一般形式	115
		4.4.2 Weyl 表象中的平面波解	117
		4.4.3 哈密顿量和产生湮灭算符	126
	4.5	Dirac 旋量场的正则量子化	128
		4.5.1 用等时对易关系量子化 Dirac 旋量场的困难	128
		4.5.2 用等时反对易关系量子化 Dirac 旋量场	129
		4.5.3 U(1) 整体对称性	133
		4.5.4 粒子态	134
第	5 章	量子场的相互作用 1	41
	5.1	相互作用绘景	142
		5.1.1 例 1: 实标量场	146
		5.1.2 例 2: 有质量矢量场	147
	5.2	时间演化算符和 S 矩阵	152
	5.3	Wick 定理	157
		5.3.1 正规乘积和 Wick 定理	157

	5.3.2 Wick 定理的证明	161
5.4	Feynman 传播子	165
	5.4.1 实标量场的 Feynman 传播子	165
	5.4.2 复标量场的 Feynman 传播子	168
	5.4.3 有质量矢量场的 Feynman 传播子	170
	5.4.4 无质量矢量场的 Feynman 传播子	172
	5.4.5 Dirac 旋量场的 Feynman 传播子	173
5.5	散射截面和衰变宽度	177
	5.5.1 跃迁概率	177
	5.5.2 散射截面	180
	5.5.3 衰变宽度	187
<i>t</i> -to - →		
第6章		195
6.1	Yukawa 理论	
	6.1.1 <i>iT</i> 展开式第 1 阶	
	6.1.2 <i>iT</i> 展开式第 2 阶	
6.2	动量空间 Feynman 规则	
6.3	ϕ^4 理论与对称性因子	
6.4	一般内外线 Feynman 规则	227
第7章	· 量子电动力学	233
7.1	U(1) 规范对称性与 QED	234
7.2	正负电子湮灭到正负 μ 子 \dots	239
	7.2.1 不变振幅	239
	7.2.2 Dirac 矩阵求迹和缩并技巧	240
	7.2.3 非极化散射截面	243
	7.2.4 极化振幅	246
7.3	Coulomb 散射	253
	$7.3.1 e^-\mu^-$ 散射	253
	$7.3.2$ e^-p 散射 \dots	256
	7.3.3 Coulomb 势能和 Yukawa 势能	258
7.4	交叉对称性和 Mandelstam 变量	262
7.5	Compton 散射	266
	7.5.1 光子极化求和与 Ward 恒等式	267
	7.5.2 非极化振幅模方和 Klein-Nishina 公式	269
附录 Δ	英汉对照	277
117-77 77	- >	

第 1 章 预备知识

1.1 量子场论的必要性

量子力学是描述微观世界的物理理论。然而,非相对论性量子力学的适用范围有限,不能正确地描述伴随着高速粒子产生和湮灭的相对论性系统。为了合理而自洽地描述这样的系统,需要用到量子场论,它结合了量子力学、相对性原理和场的概念。

在量子力学的基础课程中,量子化的对象通常是由粒子组成的动力学系统。如果对相对论性的粒子作类似的量子化,会遇到一些困难。考虑到相对论效应,可以用相对论性的波函数方程来描述单个粒子的运动。此类方程中第一个被提出的是 Klein-Gordon 方程:

$$-\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \psi(\mathbf{x}, t) = (-\hbar^2 c^2 \nabla^2 + m^2 c^4) \psi(\mathbf{x}, t). \tag{1.1}$$

它给出的自由粒子能量为

$$E = \pm \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4},\tag{1.2}$$

其中 \mathbf{p} 为粒子的动量, m 为粒子的静止质量。可见, 能量 E 可以为正, 取值范围为 $mc^2 \leq E < \infty$; 也可以为负,取值范围为 $-\infty < E \leq mc^2$ 。一个粒子具有负无穷大的能量,在物理上是不可接受的。而且,即使粒子的初始能量为正,也可以通过跃迁到负能态而改变能量的符号。这就是负能量困难。另一方面,据此计算粒子在空间中的概率密度

$$\rho = \frac{i\hbar}{2mc^2} \left(\psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} \psi \right), \tag{1.3}$$

会发现 ρ 不总是正的,有可能在一些空间区域中为负。这是一个非物理的结果,称为**负概率困难**。

Klein-Gordon 方程出现负概率困难的根源在于方程中含有波函数对时间的二阶导数。为了克服这个问题,Dirac 方程被提出来,它只包含对时间的一阶导数,且具有 Lorentz 协变性。它描述的是自旋 1/2 的粒子,一开始是用来描述电子 (electron) 的。Dirac 方程能够保证概率密度正定和概率守恒。但是,负能量困难仍然存在。

为了解决负能量困难,P. A. M. Dirac 提出真空 (vacuum) 是所有 E < 0 的态都被填满而所有 E > 0 的态都为空的状态。这样一来,Pauli 不相容原理会阻止一个 E > 0 的电子跃迁到 E < 0 的态。如果负能海中缺失一个带有电荷 (electric charge) -e 和能量 -|E| 的电子,即产生一个空穴 (hole),则空穴的行为等价于一个带有电荷 +e 和能量 +|E| 的 "反粒子 (antiparticle)",称为正电子 (positron)。正电子在 1932 年被 Carl Anderson 发现。

但是,Dirac 的空穴理论仍然面临一些困难,比如,为何没有观测到无穷多个负能电子具有的无穷大电荷密度所引起的电场? 另一方面,Dirac 方程一开始作为描述单个粒子波函数的方程提出来,但 Dirac 的解释却包含了无穷多个粒子。而且,像光子和 π 介子这些不满足 Pauli 不相容原理的粒子,空穴理论是不能成立的。此外,Dirac 方程只能描述自旋 1/2 的粒子,不能解决描述整数自旋粒子的困难。

用相对论性的波函数方程描述单个粒子会遇到这么多困难,是否意味着处理这些问题的基础本身就不正确呢?确实是这样的。量子力学的一条基本原理是:观测量由物理 Hilbert 空间中的厄米算符 (Hermitian operator) 描写。然而,时间显然是一个观测量,却没有用一个厄米算符来描写它。在 Schrödinger 绘景 (picture) 中,描述系统的量子态时可以让态依赖于一个时间参数 t,这是时间的概念进入量子力学的方式,但并没有假定这个参数是某个厄米算符的本征值。另一方面,粒子的空间位置 x 则是位置算符 \hat{x} 的本征值。可见,在量子力学中,对时间和空间的处理方式是完全不同的。而在狭义相对论中,Lorentz 对称性将两者混合起来。因此,在结合量子力学与狭义相对论的过程中出现困难,也是正常的。

那么,如何在量子力学中平等地处理时间和空间呢?一种途径是将时间提升为一个厄米算符,但这样做在实际操作中非常困难。另一种途径是将空间位置降格为一个参数,不再由厄米算符描写。这样,我们可以在每个空间点 \mathbf{x} 处定义一个算符 $\hat{\Phi}(\mathbf{x})$,所有这些算符的集合称为量子场。在 Heisenberg 绘景中,量子场算符还依赖于时间 t,

$$\hat{\Phi}(\mathbf{x},t) = e^{i\hat{H}t/\hbar}\hat{\Phi}(\mathbf{x})e^{-i\hat{H}t/\hbar}.$$
(1.4)

如此,量子化的对象变成是由依赖于时空坐标的场组成的动力学系统,这就是量子场论。这里的量子算符用 ^ 符号标记,为了简化记号,后面将省略 ^ 符号。

在量子场论中,前面提到的困难都可以得到解决。现在,Klein-Gordon 方程和 Dirac 方程 这样的相对论性方程描述的是自由量子场的运动。真空是量子场的基态,包含粒子的态则是激 发态,激发态可以包含任意多个粒子。量子场论平等地描述正粒子和反粒子,由正反粒子的产 生算符和湮灭算符表达出来的哈密顿量是正定的,不再出现负能量困难。概率密度 ρ 的空间积分 $\int d^3x \, \rho$ 也可以用产生湮灭算符表达出来,虽然它不一定是正定的,但是它不再被解释为总概率,而是被解释为正粒子数与反粒子数之差,因而也不再出现负概率困难。

1.2 自然单位制

量子场论是结合量子力学和相对论的理论,因而时常出现约化 Planck 常量 \hbar 和光速 c,这一点可以从上一节的几个公式中看出来。于是,为了简化表述,通常采用**自然单位制**,取

$$\hbar = c = 1. \tag{1.5}$$

从而,Klein-Gordon 方程 (1.1) 化为

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 + m^2\right)\psi(\mathbf{x}, t) = 0. \tag{1.6}$$

在自然单位制中,速度没有量纲 (dimension);长度量纲与时间量纲相同,是能量量纲的倒数;能量、质量和动量具有相同的量纲。可以将能量单位电子伏特 (eV) 视作上述有量纲物理量的基本单位。根据 $1=c=2.998\times 10^{10}~{\rm cm/s}$,有

$$1 \text{ s} = 2.998 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}.$$
 (1.7)

利用转换关系

$$1 = \hbar = 6.582 \times 10^{-22} \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{s}, \quad 1 = \hbar c = 1.973 \times 10^{-11} \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{cm},$$
 (1.8)

可得

$$1 \text{ s}^{-1} = 6.582 \times 10^{-22} \text{ MeV}, \quad 1 \text{ cm}^{-1} = 1.973 \times 10^{-11} \text{ MeV}.$$
 (1.9)

精细结构常数 (fine-structure constant)

$$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar c} = \frac{1}{137.036} \tag{1.10}$$

是没有量纲的,它的数值在任何单位制下都应该相同。因此,自然单位制不可能将 \hbar 、c、 ε_0 和 e 这四个常数同时归一化。在量子场论中,通常再取真空介电常数

$$\varepsilon_0 = 1, \tag{1.11}$$

同时可得真空磁导率 $\mu_0 = 1/(\varepsilon_0 c^2) = 1$,这样做其实是取了 Heaviside-Lorentz 单位制。从而,不同于 Gauss 单位制,Maxwell 方程组中不会出现无理数 4π ,

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}.$$
 (1.12)

此处的单位制称为**有理化**的自然单位制。现在,精细结构常数可以简便地表达为 $\alpha=e^2/(4\pi)$,而单位电荷量 $e=\sqrt{4\pi\alpha}=0.3028$ 是没有量纲的; 4π 因子会出现在 Coulomb 定律中,点电荷 Q 的 Coulomb 势表达成

$$\Phi = \frac{Q}{4\pi r}.\tag{1.13}$$

1.3 Lorentz 变换和 Lorentz 群

描述高速运动的系统需要用到狭义相对论,它的基本原理如下。

- (1) 光速不变原理: 在任意惯性参考系中, 光速的大小不变。
- (2) 狭义相对性原理: 在任意惯性参考系中, 物理定律具有相同的形式。

两个惯性参考系的直角坐标由 Lorentz 变换联系起来。

设惯性坐标系 O' 沿着惯性坐标系 O 的 x 轴方向以速度 β 匀速运动,则 Lorentz 变换的形式是

$$t' = \gamma(t - \beta x), \quad x' = \gamma(x - \beta t), \quad y' = y, \quad z' = z,$$
 (1.14)

其中 Lorentz 因子 $\gamma \equiv (1 - \beta^2)^{-1/2}$ 。这种 Lorentz 变换称为沿 x 轴方向的增速 (boost)。在此变换下,有

$$t'^{2} - x'^{2} - y'^{2} - z'^{2} = \gamma^{2}(t - \beta x)^{2} - \gamma^{2}(x - \beta t)^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \beta^{2}}(t^{2} + \beta^{2}x^{2} - 2\beta xt - x^{2} - \beta^{2}t^{2} + 2\beta xt) - y^{2} - z^{2} = t^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2}. \quad (1.15)$$

可见, $t^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2$ 在 Lorentz 变换下不变,是一个 **Lorentz 不变量**。Lorentz 不变量在不同惯性系中具有相同的值,这是 Lorentz 变换对应的对称性,称为 **Lorentz 对称性**。

将时间坐标和空间坐标结合起来,可以构成 Minkowski 时空,坐标记为

$$x^{\mu} = (x^{0}, x^{1}, x^{2}, x^{3}) = (t, x, y, z) = (x^{0}, \mathbf{x}), \quad \sharp \, \bar{\mu} = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$
 (1.16)

上式中四种记法是等价的。 x^{μ} 是一个逆变 (contravariant) 的 Lorentz 四维矢量 (vector), "逆变" 指它的指标 (index) μ 写在右上角。受到 (1.15) 式的启发,可以定义 Lorentz 不变的内积¹

$$x^{2} \equiv x \cdot x \equiv (x^{0})^{2} - (x^{1})^{2} - (x^{2})^{2} - (x^{3})^{2} = (x^{0})^{2} - |\mathbf{x}|^{2}. \tag{1.17}$$

引入对称的 Minkowski 度规 (metric)

$$g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\nu\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1.18}$$

可以把内积 (1.17) 简洁地写成

$$x^2 = g_{\mu\nu} x^{\mu} x^{\nu}. \tag{1.19}$$

这里采用了 Einstein 求和约定:不写出求和符号,重复的指标即表示求和。除非特别指出,后面都默认使用这个约定。在上式中,用同个字母表示的指标分别在上标和下标重复出现并求和,这称为缩并 (contraction),是 Lorentz 不变量的特点。

为了进一步简化记号, 定义协变 (covariant) 的 Lorentz 四维矢量

$$x_{\mu} = g_{\mu\nu}x^{\nu} = (x^{0}, -x^{1}, -x^{2}, -x^{3}) = (x^{0}, -\mathbf{x}).$$
 (1.20)

"协变"指的是指标 μ 写在右下角。于是,内积 x^2 的表达式 (1.19) 可以简化为

$$x^2 = x^\mu x_\mu. \tag{1.21}$$

(1.20) 式可以看作是用度规 $g_{\mu\nu}$ 通过缩并将逆变矢量 x^{ν} 的指标降下来,变成协变矢量 x_{μ} 。从方阵的角度看, $g_{\mu\nu}$ 的逆为

$$g^{\mu\nu} = g^{\nu\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1.22}$$

 $^{^{1}(1.17)}$ 式在记号上有点混乱,第一个 x^{2} 是内积的记号,而第二个 x^{2} 代表第 2 个空间坐标。

满足

$$g^{\mu\rho}g_{\rho\nu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu},\tag{1.23}$$

其中 Kronecker 符号 δ^{μ}_{ν} 定义为

$$\delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta_{\mu}{}^{\nu} = \delta^{\mu\nu} = \delta_{\mu\nu} = \begin{cases} 1, & \mu = \nu, \\ 0, & \mu \neq \nu. \end{cases}$$
 (1.24)

对于 Minkowski 度规, $g_{\mu\nu}$ 的逆 $g^{\mu\nu}$ 与自己的矩阵形式相同,但更一般的度规有可能与它的逆不同. 将 (1.20) 式 $x_{\mu}=g_{\mu\nu}x^{\nu}$ 两边都乘以 $g^{\sigma\mu}$,对 μ 求和,得

$$g^{\sigma\mu}x_{\mu} = g^{\sigma\mu}g_{\mu\nu}x^{\nu} = \delta^{\sigma}{}_{\nu}x^{\nu} = x^{\sigma}, \tag{1.25}$$

这相当于用 $g^{\sigma\mu}$ 通过缩并将协变矢量 x_{μ} 的指标升起来,变成逆变矢量 x^{σ} 。可见,逆变矢量与协变矢量是一一对应的,是对同一个 Lorentz 矢量的两种等价描述。

利用 Kronecker 符号的定义和 (1.23) 式,可得

$$g^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\rho}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\rho} = g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma}g_{\sigma\rho} = g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma}g_{\rho\sigma}, \tag{1.26}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\rho}\delta^{\rho}{}_{\nu} = g_{\mu\rho}g^{\rho\sigma}g_{\sigma\nu} = g_{\mu\rho}g_{\nu\sigma}g^{\rho\sigma}. \tag{1.27}$$

这两条式子表明,度规也可以用来对度规自身的指标进行升降。

利用四维矢量的记号,可以把 Lorentz 增速变换 (1.14) 改写为

$$x^{\prime \mu} = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} x^{\nu},\tag{1.28}$$

其中

$$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma\beta & \\ -\gamma\beta & \gamma & \\ & & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$
(1.29)

注意: 在将 Λ^{μ}_{ν} 视作矩阵时,偏左的指标 μ 表示行的编号,偏右的指标 ν 表示列的编号。 Λ^{μ}_{ν} 的特点是保持内积 $x^2 = x^{\mu}x_{\mu}$ 不变,从而使 $x^{\mu}x_{\mu}$ 在不同惯性系中具有相同的值。我们可以将 Λ^{μ}_{ν} 推广为所有保持 $x^{\mu}x_{\mu}$ 不变的线性变换,称为(齐次)Lorentz 变换,使下式成立:

$$x^{\prime 2} = g_{\mu\nu} x^{\prime\mu} x^{\prime\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} x^{\alpha} x^{\beta} = g_{\alpha\beta} x^{\alpha} x^{\beta} = x^2. \tag{1.30}$$

可见,Lorentz 变换 Λ^{μ}_{ν} 必须满足保度规条件

$$g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = g_{\alpha\beta}. \tag{1.31}$$

空间旋转变换保持 $|\mathbf{x}|^2$ 不变,由 (1.17) 式可知,这种变换也属于 Lorentz 变换。例如,绕 z 轴 旋转 θ 角的变换可以表示为

$$[R_z(\theta)]^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \cos\theta & \sin\theta & \\ & -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1.32}$$

容易验证,它满足保度规条件(1.31)。

将 (1.31) 式两边都乘以 $g^{\gamma\alpha}$ 并对 α 缩并, 可得

$$\Lambda_{\nu}{}^{\gamma}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = g^{\gamma\alpha}g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = g^{\gamma\alpha}g_{\alpha\beta} = \delta^{\gamma}{}_{\beta}, \tag{1.33}$$

其中

$$\Lambda_{\nu}{}^{\gamma} \equiv g^{\gamma\alpha} g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha} \tag{1.34}$$

可以看作是用度规对 Λ^{μ}_{α} 的两个指标分别升降的结果。定义

$$(\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}_{\nu} \equiv \Lambda_{\nu}^{\mu}, \tag{1.35}$$

则由 (1.33) 式可得

$$(\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}_{\ \rho} \Lambda^{\rho}_{\ \nu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu}. \tag{1.36}$$

 δ^{μ}_{ν} 也是一个 Lorentz 变换,它使得 $x'^{\mu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\nu} x^{\nu} = x^{\mu}$,即 x^{μ} 在这个变换下不变。可见, δ^{μ}_{ν} 是一个恒等变换。(1.36) 式表明,对时空坐标矢量先作 Λ 变换,再作 Λ^{-1} 变换,得到的矢量还是原来的矢量。也就是说,由 (1.35) 式定义的 Λ^{-1} 是 Λ 的逆变换,也是一个 Lorentz 变换。在这些记号下,协变矢量 x_{μ} 的 Lorentz 变换可以表达为

$$x'_{\mu} = g_{\mu\nu} x'^{\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\rho} x^{\rho} = g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\rho} g^{\rho\sigma} x_{\sigma} = \Lambda_{\mu}{}^{\sigma} x_{\sigma} = x_{\sigma} (\Lambda^{-1})^{\sigma}{}_{\mu}. \tag{1.37}$$

 Λ^{-1} 既然是一个 Lorentz 变换, 必定满足保度规条件

$$g_{\mu\nu}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}_{\ \alpha}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}_{\ \beta} = g_{\alpha\beta},$$
 (1.38)

于是有

$$g^{\rho\sigma} = g_{\alpha\beta}g^{\alpha\rho}g^{\beta\sigma} = g_{\mu\nu}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}{}_{\beta}g^{\alpha\rho}g^{\beta\sigma} = g^{\gamma\delta}g_{\gamma\mu}g_{\delta\nu}\Lambda_{\alpha}{}^{\mu}\Lambda_{\beta}{}^{\nu}g^{\alpha\rho}g^{\beta\sigma}$$
$$= g^{\gamma\delta}(g^{\alpha\rho}g_{\gamma\mu}\Lambda_{\alpha}{}^{\mu})(g^{\beta\sigma}g_{\delta\nu}\Lambda_{\beta}{}^{\nu}) = g^{\gamma\delta}\Lambda^{\rho}{}_{\gamma}\Lambda^{\sigma}{}_{\delta}. \tag{1.39}$$

这给出了保度规条件 (1.31) 的一个等价形式:

$$g^{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\mu}\Lambda^{\beta}{}_{\nu} = g^{\alpha\beta}. \tag{1.40}$$

将 Λ^{μ}_{ν} 视作矩阵 Λ ,则其转置矩阵 $\Lambda^{\rm T}$ 的分量满足 $(\Lambda^{\rm T})_{\nu}^{\ \mu}=\Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu}$,由保度规条件 (1.31) 可得

$$g_{\alpha\beta} = g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = (\Lambda^{\mathrm{T}})_{\alpha}{}^{\mu} g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}, \tag{1.41}$$

写成矩阵等式是

$$\mathbf{g} = \Lambda^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{g} \, \Lambda. \tag{1.42}$$

取行列式得 $\det \mathbf{g} = \det \Lambda^{\mathrm{T}} \cdot \det \mathbf{g} \cdot \det \Lambda = \det \mathbf{g} \cdot (\det \Lambda)^2$, 因此,

$$(\det \Lambda)^2 = 1, \quad \det \Lambda = \pm 1. \tag{1.43}$$

Lorentz 坐标变换 $x'^{\mu} = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu} x^{\nu}$ 的 Jacobi 行列式为

$$\mathcal{J} = \det \left[\frac{\partial (x'^0, x'^1, x'^2, x'^3)}{\partial (x^0, x^1, x^2, x^3)} \right] = \det \Lambda, \tag{1.44}$$

故体积元 d^4x 在 Lorentz 变换下的变化是

$$d^{4}x' = |\mathcal{J}|d^{4}x = |\det \Lambda|d^{4}x = d^{4}x. \tag{1.45}$$

可见,Minkowski 时空的体积元是 Lorentz 不变的。

 $\det \Lambda$ 的值可以用来为 Lorentz 变换分类: $\det \Lambda = +1$ 的变换称为固有 (proper) Lorentz 变换, $\det \Lambda = -1$ 的则是非固有 (improper) Lorentz 变换。此外,由保度规条件 (1.31) 可得

$$1 = g_{00} = g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{0} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{0} = (\Lambda^{0}{}_{0})^{2} - (\Lambda^{i}{}_{0})^{2}, \tag{1.46}$$

则 $(\Lambda^0_0)^2 = 1 + (\Lambda^i_0)^2 \ge 1$,故有 $\Lambda^0_0 \ge +1$ 或 $\Lambda^0_0 \le -1$ 。 $\Lambda^0_0 \ge +1$ 的 Lorentz 变换称为保时 向 (orthochronous) Lorentz 变换, $\Lambda^0_0 \le -1$ 的称为反时向 (antichronous) Lorentz 变换。

在数学上,对称性由群论描述。对称变换的集合称为**群**,群元素具有乘法,满足下列四个条件。

- (1) 两个群元素的乘积即是两次对称变换相继作用,乘法满足结合律。
- (2) 群中任意两个元素的乘积仍属于此群(封闭性)。
- (3) 群中必有一个恒元(对应于恒等变换), 它与任一元素的乘积仍为此元素。
- (4) 任一元素都可以在群中找到一个逆元(对应于逆变换),两者之积为恒元。

所有 Lorentz 变换组成的集合称为 Lorentz 群。

Lorentz 变换可以用一组连续变化的参数(如 β 、 θ 等)来描述,因而是一种连续变换,所以 Lorentz 群是一个连续群,参数的变化区域称为群空间。Lorentz 群的整个群空间不是连通的,它有四个连通分支,如图 1.1 所示,分别是固有保时向分支 (det $\Lambda=+1$ 且 $\Lambda^0_0 \geq +1$)、固有反时向分支 (det $\Lambda=+1$ 且 $\Lambda^0_0 \leq -1$)、非固有保时向分支 (det $\Lambda=-1$ 且 $\Lambda^0_0 \geq +1$) 和非固有反时向分支 (det $\Lambda=-1$ 且 $\Lambda^0_0 \leq -1$),四个分支之间彼此不连通。恒元(即恒等变换)在固有保时向分支里,这个分支也称为固有保时向 Lorentz 群,它包含物理上联系惯性参考系的所有Lorentz 变换。

这里引入两个特殊的 Lorentz 变换。定义宇称 (parity) 变换为

$$\mathcal{P}^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = (\mathcal{P}^{-1})^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1.47}$$

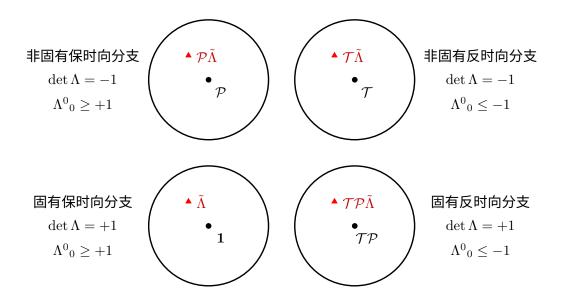


图 1.1: Lorentz 群的四个连通分支示意图。 $\mathbf{1}$ 、 \mathcal{P} 和 \mathcal{T} 分别代表恒等变换、宇称变换和时间反演变换, $\tilde{\Lambda}$ 是固有保时向分支中的任意元素。

它是非固有保时向的,亦称为空间反射 (space inversion) 变换。定义时间反演 (time reversal) 变换为

$$\mathcal{T}^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = (\mathcal{T}^{-1})^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & +1 & & \\ & & +1 & \\ & & & +1 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1.48}$$

它是非固有反时向的。一个固有保时向 Lorentz 群中的元素, 乘上宇称变换或(和)时间反演变换, 就可以到达 Lorentz 群的其它分支。

1.4 Lorentz 矢量

如果一些 $m \times m$ 矩阵的乘法关系与某个群中元素的乘法关系完全相同,就可以用这些矩阵来表示这个群,这些矩阵构成了这个群的一个 m 维线性表示。利用群的线性表示,可以将对称变换视作矩阵,将变换作用的态视作列矩阵。

在上一节中,我们已经用矩阵的形式表示过 Lorentz 变换 Λ^{μ}_{ν} ,可见, Λ^{μ}_{ν} 自然而然地构成了 Lorentz 群的一个 4 维线性表示。这个表示被称为矢量表示,因为 Lorentz 矢量 x^{ν} 可以看作是变换 Λ^{μ}_{ν} 所作用的态。一般地,一个 **Lorentz** 矢量 A^{μ} 的定义是它在 Lorentz 变换下满足

$$A^{\prime\mu} = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} A^{\nu}. \tag{1.49}$$

类似于 (1.37) 式, 逆变矢量 A^{μ} 对应的协变矢量 $A_{\mu} = g_{\mu\nu}A^{\nu}$ 在 Lorentz 变换下满足

$$A_{\mu} = A_{\nu} (\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}_{\ \mu}. \tag{1.50}$$

两个 Lorentz 矢量 $A^{\mu} = (A^0, \mathbf{A})$ 和 $B^{\mu} = (B^0, \mathbf{B})$ 的内积定义为

$$A \cdot B \equiv A^{\mu} B_{\mu} = g_{\mu\nu} A^{\mu} B^{\nu} = A^{0} B^{0} - \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}, \tag{1.51}$$

由保度规条件 (1.31) 可知这个内积是 Lorentz 不变量:

$$A' \cdot B' = g_{\mu\nu} A'^{\mu} B'^{\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} A^{\alpha} B^{\beta} = g_{\alpha\beta} A^{\alpha} B^{\beta} = A \cdot B. \tag{1.52}$$

Lorentz 不变量也称为 Lorentz 标量 (scalar)。由于度规 $g_{\mu\nu}$ 的对角元有正有负,Lorentz 矢量 A^{μ} 的自我内积的符号不是确定的,可以分为三类。

- (1) 若 $A^2 > 0$,则称 A^{μ} 为类时矢量。
- (2) 若 $A^2 < 0$,则称 A^{μ} 为类空矢量。
- (3) 若 $A^2 = 0$,则称 A^{μ} 为类光矢量。

由于 A^2 是 Lorentz 不变量,不能通过 Lorentz 变换改变 A^{μ} 的类型。

在狭义相对论中, 质点的能量 E、动量 p 和(静止)质量 m 之间的关系为

$$E = \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}. ag{1.53}$$

可以用 E 和 p 组成一个 Lorentz 矢量

$$p^{\mu} = (E, \mathbf{p}),\tag{1.54}$$

称为四维动量,它的内积为

$$p^{2} = p^{\mu}p_{\mu} = g_{\mu\nu}p^{\mu}p^{\nu} = E^{2} - |\mathbf{p}|^{2} = m^{2}.$$
 (1.55)

这是合理的,因为质量 m 在狭义相对论中是一个 Lorentz 不变量。 p^{μ} 在 m > 0 时是类时矢量,在 m = 0 时是类光矢量。(1.55) 式称为质壳 (mass shell) 条件,也称为相对论性**色散关系** (dispersion relation)。

将对时空坐标的导数记为

$$\partial_{\mu} \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \nabla\right), \quad \partial^{\mu} \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\mu}} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, -\nabla\right) = g^{\mu\nu}\partial_{\nu},$$
 (1.56)

则有

$$\partial^{\mu}x^{\nu} = g^{\mu\rho}\partial_{\rho}x^{\nu} = g^{\mu\rho}\delta_{\rho}^{\ \nu} = g^{\mu\nu}. \tag{1.57}$$

可见,这里关于时空导数指标位置的写法是合理的。对时空坐标作 Lorentz 变换 $x'^{\mu}=\Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu}x^{\nu}$ 时,时空导数的 Lorentz 变换形式为

$$\partial'^{\mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_{\mu}} = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\partial^{\nu}. \tag{1.58}$$

由上式、(1.57) 式和保度规条件 (1.40) 可得

$$\partial'^{\mu}x'^{\nu} = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\partial^{\rho}(\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}x^{\sigma}) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}\partial^{\rho}x^{\sigma} = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}g^{\rho\sigma} = g^{\mu\nu}, \tag{1.59}$$

说明 (1.57) 式在惯性坐标系 O' 中也成立。这显然是正确的,从而验证了时空导数 Lorentz 变换形式 (1.58) 的正确性。

(1.58) 式表明, 时空导数的 Lorentz 变换形式与 Lorentz 矢量相同, 因而我们可以将时空导数看作一个 Lorentz 矢量。定义 d'Alembert 算符

$$\partial^2 \equiv \partial^\mu \partial_\mu = \partial_0^2 - \nabla^2, \tag{1.60}$$

则由保度规条件 (1.31) 可得

$$\partial^{\prime 2} = g_{\mu\nu}\partial^{\prime\mu}\partial^{\prime\nu} = g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}\partial^{\rho}\partial^{\sigma} = g_{\rho\sigma}\partial^{\rho}\partial^{\sigma} = \partial^{2}. \tag{1.61}$$

可见, ∂^2 算符是 Lorentz 不变的。用它可以把 Klein-Gordon 方程 (1.6) 改写成紧凑的形式

$$(\partial^2 + m^2)\psi(x) = 0, (1.62)$$

其中x表示四维时空坐标。这样可以明显地看出 Klein-Gordon 方程的 Lorentz 协变性。

1.5 Lorentz 张量

Lorentz 张量 (tensor) 是 Lorentz 矢量的推广。一个 p+q 阶的 (p,q) 型 **Lorentz 张量** $T^{\mu_1\cdots\mu_p}_{\nu_1\cdots\nu_q}$ 具有 p 个逆变指标和 q 个协变指标,并满足如下 Lorentz 变换规则:

$$T'^{\mu_1 \cdots \mu_p}{}_{\nu_1 \cdots \nu_q} = \Lambda^{\mu_1}{}_{\rho_1} \cdots \Lambda^{\mu_p}{}_{\rho_p} T^{\rho_1 \cdots \rho_p}{}_{\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_q} (\Lambda^{-1})^{\sigma_1}{}_{\nu_1} \cdots (\Lambda^{-1})^{\sigma_q}{}_{\nu_q}. \tag{1.63}$$

这里的逆变指标和协变指标统称为 **Lorentz** 指标。Lorentz 标量是 0 阶 Lorentz 张量,不具有 Lorentz 指标;Lorentz 矢量是 1 阶 Lorentz 张量,具有 1 个 Lorentz 指标。Minkowski 度规 $g_{\mu\nu}$ 是一个 2 阶的 (0,2) 型 Lorentz 张量,不过它在任何惯性系中不变,Lorentz 变换规则就是保度规条件 (1.38)。

利用 (1.36) 式和 Lorentz 张量的变换规则 (1.63), 可以验证, 如下表达式都是 Lorentz 标量 (亦即 Lorentz 不变量):

$$g_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$$
, $T^{\mu\nu}A_{\mu}B_{\nu}$, $T^{\mu\nu}T_{\mu\nu}$, $g_{\mu\sigma}T^{\mu\nu}{}_{\rho}T^{\sigma\rho}{}_{\nu}$. (1.64)

实际上,可以通过缩并若干个 Lorentz 张量的所有指标来构造 Lorentz 不变量。对 (p,q) 型 Lorentz 张量的一个逆变指标和一个协变指标进行缩并,可以得到一个 (p-1,q-1) 型 Lorentz 张量。例如,由

$$T'^{\mu\nu}{}_{\mu} = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}T^{\alpha\beta}{}_{\gamma}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\gamma}{}_{\mu} = \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}T^{\alpha\beta}{}_{\gamma}\delta^{\gamma}{}_{\alpha} = \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}T^{\alpha\beta}{}_{\alpha} \tag{1.65}$$

可知, $T^{\mu\nu}_{\mu}$ 是一个 Lorentz 矢量。

引入四维 Levi-Civita 符号

$$\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \begin{cases} +1, & (\mu,\nu,\rho,\sigma) \not\equiv (0,1,2,3) \text{ 的偶次置换,} \\ -1, & (\mu,\nu,\rho,\sigma) \not\equiv (0,1,2,3) \text{ 的奇次置换,} \\ 0, & 其它情况。 \end{cases}$$
 (1.66)

这里的置换指调换两个指标的位置。这样定义出来的 $\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ 是全反对称的,即关于任意两个指标 反对称,如 $\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = -\varepsilon^{\nu\mu\rho\sigma} = -\varepsilon^{\rho\nu\mu\sigma} = -\varepsilon^{\sigma\nu\rho\mu}$ 。它的协变形式为

$$\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = g_{\mu\alpha}g_{\nu\beta}g_{\rho\gamma}g_{\sigma\delta}\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}.$$
 (1.67)

 $\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ 也是全反对称的,如

$$\varepsilon_{\nu\mu\rho\sigma} = g_{\nu\alpha}g_{\mu\beta}g_{\rho\gamma}g_{\sigma\delta}\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = g_{\mu\beta}g_{\nu\alpha}g_{\rho\gamma}g_{\sigma\delta}(-\varepsilon^{\beta\alpha\gamma\delta}) = -\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}.$$
 (1.68)

根据这些定义,

$$\varepsilon^{0123} = +1, \quad \varepsilon_{0123} = -1.$$
 (1.69)

从而,

$$\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = 4!\,\varepsilon^{0123}\varepsilon_{0123} = -4!. \tag{1.70}$$

利用 Levi-Civita 符号可以把 det Λ 按照行列式定义写成

$$\det \Lambda = \Lambda^{0}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{1}{}_{\beta}\Lambda^{2}{}_{\gamma}\Lambda^{3}{}_{\delta}\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = -\frac{1}{4!}\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}\Lambda^{\rho}{}_{\gamma}\Lambda^{\sigma}{}_{\delta}\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}. \tag{1.71}$$

对于固有 Lorentz 变换, $\det \Lambda = +1$, 有

$$\varepsilon^{0123} = \varepsilon^{0123} \det \Lambda = \Lambda^0_{\alpha} \Lambda^1_{\beta} \Lambda^2_{\gamma} \Lambda^3_{\delta} \varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}. \tag{1.72}$$

利用 $\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ 的全反对称性质,可得

$$\varepsilon^{1023} = -\varepsilon^{0123} = -\Lambda^0_{\alpha}\Lambda^1_{\beta}\Lambda^2_{\gamma}\Lambda^3_{\delta}\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = -\Lambda^1_{\beta}\Lambda^0_{\alpha}\Lambda^2_{\gamma}\Lambda^3_{\delta}\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \Lambda^1_{\beta}\Lambda^0_{\alpha}\Lambda^2_{\gamma}\Lambda^3_{\delta}\varepsilon^{\beta\alpha\gamma\delta}. \quad (1.73)$$

依此类推,可以证明

$$\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}\Lambda^{\rho}{}_{\gamma}\Lambda^{\sigma}{}_{\delta}\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}. \tag{1.74}$$

可见,在固有 Lorentz 变换下, $\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ 可以看成是一个 4 阶 Lorentz 张量,不过它在任何惯性系中不变。

接下来讨论 Maxwell 方程组在 Lorentz 张量语言中的形式。在 Maxwell 方程组 (1.12) 中, ρ 是电荷密度,J 是电流密度,它们可以组成一个 Lorentz 矢量 $J^{\mu}=(\rho,\mathbf{J})$,从而,电流连续性方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = 0 \tag{1.75}$$

可以写成 Lorentz 协变的形式

$$\partial_{\mu}J^{\mu} = 0. \tag{1.76}$$

此外, 电场强度 E 和磁感应强度 B 可以用电势 Φ 和矢势 A 表达为

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla\Phi - \frac{\partial\mathbf{A}}{\partial t}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}. \tag{1.77}$$

这样, 方程

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \tag{1.78}$$

是自动满足的。 Φ 和 **A** 可以组成一个 Lorentz 矢量 $A^{\mu} = (\Phi, \mathbf{A})$,称为四维矢势,则 (1.77) 式的分量形式为

$$E^{i} = -\partial_{i}A^{0} - \partial_{0}A^{i}, \quad B^{k} = \varepsilon^{kij}\partial_{i}A^{j}, \quad i, j, k = 1, 2, 3.$$

$$(1.79)$$

这里的三维 Levi-Civita 符号可以用四维 Levi-Civita 符号定义为

$$\varepsilon^{ijk} \equiv \varepsilon^{0ijk},\tag{1.80}$$

因而 $\varepsilon^{123} = +1$ 。

引入电磁场的场强张量 (field strength tensor)

$$F^{\mu\nu} = -F^{\nu\mu} \equiv \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}, \tag{1.81}$$

它是一个 2 阶反对称 Lorentz 张量。由于两个时空导数可以交换次序,从上述定义可得

$$\partial^{\rho} F^{\mu\nu} = \partial^{\rho} (\partial^{\mu} A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu} A^{\mu}) = \partial^{\mu} \partial^{\rho} A^{\nu} - \partial^{\mu} \partial^{\nu} A^{\rho} + \partial^{\nu} \partial^{\mu} A^{\rho} - \partial^{\nu} \partial^{\rho} A^{\mu}$$
$$= \partial^{\mu} F^{\rho\nu} + \partial^{\nu} F^{\mu\rho} = -\partial^{\mu} F^{\nu\rho} - \partial^{\nu} F^{\rho\mu}, \tag{1.82}$$

即

$$\partial^{\rho} F^{\mu\nu} + \partial^{\mu} F^{\nu\rho} + \partial^{\nu} F^{\rho\mu} = 0. \tag{1.83}$$

 $F^{\mu\nu}$ 的 0i 分量为

$$F^{0i} = \partial^0 A^i - \partial^i A^0 = \partial_0 A^i + \partial_i A^0 = -E^i, \tag{1.84}$$

可见, F^{0i} 对应于电场强度。由三维 Levi-Civita 符号的全反对称性有 $\varepsilon^{12k}\varepsilon^{12k}=\varepsilon^{123}\varepsilon^{123}=1$ 和 $\varepsilon^{12k}\varepsilon^{21k}=\varepsilon^{123}\varepsilon^{213}=-1$,依此类推,可以归纳出求和关系

$$\varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{kmn} = \varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{mnk} = \delta^{im}\delta^{jn} - \delta^{in}\delta^{jm}. \tag{1.85}$$

利用这个关系,可得

$$\varepsilon^{ijk}B^k = \varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{kmn}\partial_m A^n = \delta^{im}\delta^{jn}\partial_m A^n - \delta^{in}\delta^{jm}\partial_m A^n = \partial_i A^j - \partial_j A^i, \tag{1.86}$$

从而,

$$F^{ij} = \partial^i A^j - \partial^j A^i = -\partial_i A^j + \partial_j A^i = -\varepsilon^{ijk} B^k, \tag{1.87}$$

故 $F^{\mu\nu}$ 的 ij 分量对应于磁感应强度。把 $F^{\mu\nu}$ 写成矩阵形式是

$$F^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E^1 & -E^2 & -E^3 \\ E^1 & 0 & -B^3 & B^2 \\ E^2 & B^3 & 0 & -B^1 \\ E^3 & -B^2 & B^1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (1.88)

Gauss 定律对应的方程

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho \tag{1.89}$$

等价于

$$J^{0} = \rho = \partial_{i} E^{i} = -\partial_{i} F^{0i} = \partial_{i} F^{i0} = \partial_{i} F^{i0} + \partial_{0} F^{00} = \partial_{\mu} F^{\mu 0}, \tag{1.90}$$

而 Ampère 定律对应的方程

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \tag{1.91}$$

等价于

$$J^{i} = \varepsilon^{ijk} \partial_{j} B^{k} - \partial_{0} E^{i} = -\partial_{j} F^{ij} + \partial_{0} F^{0i} = \partial_{j} F^{ji} + \partial_{0} F^{0i} = \partial_{\mu} F^{\mu i}. \tag{1.92}$$

归纳起来,有

$$\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} = J^{\nu}.\tag{1.93}$$

这个方程完全是用 Lorentz 张量写出来的,它在不同惯性系中具有相同的形式,即具有 Lorentz 协变性,因而满足狭义相对性原理。

现在,Maxwell 方程组中还有一个方程没有讨论,它是 Maxwell-Faraday 方程

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}.\tag{1.94}$$

将它写成分量的形式,得

$$\varepsilon^{kmn}\partial_m E^n = -\varepsilon^{kmn}\partial_m F^{0n} = \varepsilon^{kmn}\partial_m F^{n0} = -\partial_0 B^k, \tag{1.95}$$

从而

$$\partial_0 F^{ij} = -\varepsilon^{ijk} \partial_0 B^k = \varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{kmn} \partial_m F^{n0} = (\delta^{im} \delta^{jn} - \delta^{in} \delta^{jm}) \partial_m F^{n0} = \partial_i F^{j0} - \partial_j F^{i0}, \tag{1.96}$$

即

$$\partial^0 F^{ij} + \partial^i F^{j0} + \partial^j F^{0i} = 0. (1.97)$$

这个方程与 Maxwell-Faraday 方程等价,不过,它只是前面得到的方程 (1.83) 取特定分量的形式。

利用四维 Levi-Civita 符号,可以定义电磁场的对偶场强张量 (duel field strength tensor)

$$\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = -\tilde{F}^{\nu\mu} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\rho\sigma}, \tag{1.98}$$

它也是一个 2 阶反对称 Lorentz 张量。由 $\varepsilon^{1jk}\varepsilon^{1jk}=\varepsilon^{123}\varepsilon^{123}+\varepsilon^{132}\varepsilon^{132}=2$ 和 $\varepsilon^{1jk}\varepsilon^{2jk}=\varepsilon^{123}\varepsilon^{223}+\varepsilon^{132}\varepsilon^{232}=0$ 可以归纳出三维 Levi-Civita 符号的另一条求和关系

$$\varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{ljk} = 2\delta^{il},\tag{1.99}$$

利用这个关系,可得

$$\tilde{F}^{0i} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{0i\rho\sigma} F_{\rho\sigma} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{0ijk} F_{jk} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{0ijk} g_{j\mu} g_{k\nu} F^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{0ijk} g_{jm} g_{kn} F^{mn} = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \delta^{jm} \delta^{kn} \varepsilon^{mnl} B^l
= -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{jkl} B^l = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{ljk} B^l = -\frac{1}{2} 2 \delta^{il} B^l = -B^i,$$
(1.100)

故 \tilde{F}^{0i} 对应于磁感应强度。另一方面,

$$\tilde{F}^{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ij\rho\sigma} F_{\rho\sigma} = \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon^{ij0k} F_{0k} + \varepsilon^{ijk0} F_{k0}) = \varepsilon^{0ijk} F_{0k} = \varepsilon^{0ijk} g_{0\mu} g_{k\nu} F^{\mu\nu}
= \varepsilon^{ijk} g_{00} g_{kl} F^{0l} = -\varepsilon^{ijk} \delta^{kl} F^{0l} = -\varepsilon^{ijk} F^{0k} = \varepsilon^{ijk} E^k,$$
(1.101)

说明 \tilde{F}^{ij} 对应于电场强度。 $\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$ 的矩阵形式是

$$\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & -B^1 & -B^2 & -B^3 \\
B^1 & 0 & E^3 & -E^2 \\
B^2 & -E^3 & 0 & E^1 \\
B^3 & E^2 & -E^1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}.$$
(1.102)

由 $\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$ 的定义,有

$$\partial_{\mu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\partial_{\mu}F_{\rho\sigma} = -\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{\nu\mu\rho\sigma}\partial_{\mu}F_{\rho\sigma} = -\frac{1}{6}(\varepsilon^{\nu\mu\rho\sigma}\partial_{\mu}F_{\rho\sigma} + \varepsilon^{\nu\sigma\mu\rho}\partial_{\mu}F_{\rho\sigma} + \varepsilon^{\nu\rho\sigma\mu}\partial_{\mu}F_{\rho\sigma})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6}(\varepsilon^{\nu\mu\rho\sigma}\partial_{\mu}F_{\rho\sigma} + \varepsilon^{\nu\mu\rho\sigma}\partial_{\rho}F_{\sigma\mu} + \varepsilon^{\nu\mu\rho\sigma}\partial_{\sigma}F_{\mu\rho}) = -\frac{1}{6}\varepsilon^{\nu\mu\rho\sigma}(\partial_{\mu}F_{\rho\sigma} + \partial_{\rho}F_{\sigma\mu} + \partial_{\sigma}F_{\mu\rho}), \quad (1.103)$$

因此, 方程 (1.83) 等价于

$$\partial_{\mu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = 0. \tag{1.104}$$

从这些讨论可以看到,用 Lorentz 张量语言表达 Maxwell 方程组是十分简单的,而且方程的 Lorentz 协变性非常明确。

1.6 作用量原理

1.6.1 经典力学中的作用量原理

在经典力学中,质点力学系统可以用拉格朗日量(Lagrangian)描述。对于具有 n 个自由度的系统,可以定义 n 个相互独立的广义坐标(generalized coordinate) q_i ,它们的时间导数是广义速度(generalized velocity) $\dot{q}_i = dq_i/dt$ 。拉格朗日量是广义坐标和广义速度的函数 $L(q_i,\dot{q}_i)$ 。拉格朗日量的时间积分

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \, L[q_i(t), \dot{q}_i(t)] \tag{1.105}$$

称为作用量。

作用量原理指出,作用量的变分极值 $(\delta S = 0)$ 对应于系统的经典运动轨迹。假设时间 t 的变分为零,则有

$$\delta \dot{q}_i = \delta \frac{dq_i}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \delta q_i, \tag{1.106}$$

即时间导数的变分等于变分的时间导数。从而可得

$$\delta S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \, \delta L[q_i(t), \dot{q}_i(t)] = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta \dot{q}_i \right) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta q_i \right) \\
= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta q_i \right) - \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \delta q_i \right] \\
= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \delta q_i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta q_i \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2}, \tag{1.107}$$

其中第四步用了分部积分。再假设初始和结束时刻处广义坐标的变分为零,即 $\delta q_i(t_1) = \delta q_i(t_2) = 0$,则上式最后一行第二项为零,而 $\delta S = 0$ 等价于

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$
(1.108)

这是 Euler-Lagrange 方程,它给出质点系统的经典运动方程。

引入广义动量 (generalized momentum)

$$p_i \equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$
 (1.109)

反解上式表示的 n 个方程,则可以用 q_i 和 p_i 将 \dot{q}_i 表达出来,然后用 Legendre 变换定义哈密 顿量 (Hamiltonian)

$$H(q_i, p_i) \equiv p_i \dot{q}_i - L, \tag{1.110}$$

它是 q_i 和 p_i 的函数。可以用 H 取替 L 来表示作用量,变分为

$$\delta S = \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} dt \, \delta L = \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} dt \, \delta(p_{i}\dot{q}_{i} - H) = \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} dt \left(\dot{q}_{i}\delta p_{i} + p_{i}\delta\dot{q}_{i} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{i}}\delta q_{i} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{i}}\delta p_{i} \right)$$

$$= \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} dt \left(\dot{q}_{i}\delta p_{i} + p_{i}\frac{d}{dt}\delta q_{i} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{i}}\delta q_{i} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{i}}\delta p_{i} \right)$$

$$= \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} dt \left[\dot{q}_{i}\delta p_{i} + \frac{d}{dt}(p_{i}\delta q_{i}) - \dot{p}_{i}\delta q_{i} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{i}}\delta q_{i} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{i}}\delta p_{i} \right]$$

$$= \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} dt \left[\left(\dot{q}_{i} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{i}} \right) \delta p_{i} - \left(\dot{p}_{i} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{i}} \right) \delta q_{i} \right] + p_{i}\delta q_{i} \Big|_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}}. \tag{1.111}$$

根据前面的假设、上式最后一行第二项为零、于是、 $\delta S=0$ 给出

$$\dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}, \quad \dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$
 (1.112)

这是 Hamilton 正则运动方程,相当于用 2n 个一阶方程代替原来的 n 个二阶方程 (1.108)。

1.6.2 经典场论中的作用量原理

场是时空坐标的函数。在经典场论中,场 $\Phi(\mathbf{x},t)$ 是系统的广义坐标,每一个空间点 \mathbf{x} 都是一个自由度,因此场论相当于具有无穷多自由度的质点力学。在局域场论中,拉格朗日量 $L = \int d^3x \, \mathcal{L}(x)$,其中 $\mathcal{L}(x)$ 称为拉格朗日量密度(下文将它简称为拉氏量)。 \mathcal{L} 是系统中 n 个场 $\Phi_a(\mathbf{x},t)$ $(a=1,\cdots,n)$ 及其时空导数 $\partial_u\Phi_a$ 的函数。现在,作用量可以表达为

$$S = \int dt L = \int d^4x \, \mathcal{L}(\Phi_a, \partial_\mu \Phi_a). \tag{1.113}$$

(1.45) 式告诉我们,时空体积元 d^4x 是 Lorentz 不变的,如果拉氏量 \mathcal{L} 也是 Lorentz 不变的,则作用量 S 就是 Lorentz 不变的,从而,由作用量原理得到的运动方程满足狭义相对性原理。因此,构建相对论性场论的关键在于使用 Lorentz 不变的拉氏量 \mathcal{L} ,即要求 \mathcal{L} 是一个 Lorentz 标 量。

类似于前面质点力学的处理方式,假设时空坐标的变分为零,则对场的时空导数的变分等于场变分的时空导数,即

$$\delta(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a}) = \partial_{\mu}(\delta\Phi_{a}). \tag{1.114}$$

于是, 利用分部积分可得

$$\delta S = \int d^4x \, \delta \mathcal{L} = \int d^4x \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_a} \delta \Phi_a + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \Phi_a)} \delta(\partial_\mu \Phi_a) \right] = \int d^4x \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_a} \delta \Phi_a + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \Phi_a)} \partial_\mu (\delta \Phi_a) \right]$$

$$= \int d^4x \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_a} \delta \Phi_a + \partial_\mu \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \Phi_a)} \delta \Phi_a \right] - \left[\partial_\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \Phi_a)} \right] \delta \Phi_a \right\}$$

$$= \int d^4x \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_a} - \partial_\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \Phi_a)} \right] \delta \Phi_a + \int d^4x \, \partial_\mu \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \Phi_a)} \delta \Phi_a \right]. \tag{1.115}$$

上式最后一行第二项的积分项是关于时空坐标的全散度,利用 Stokes 定理,可以将它转化为积分区域边界面 $\mathcal S$ 上的积分:

$$\int d^4x \,\partial_\mu \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu \Phi_a)} \delta \Phi_a \right] = \int_{\mathcal{S}} d\mathcal{S}_\mu \, \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu \Phi_a)} \delta \Phi_a, \tag{1.116}$$

其中 dS_{μ} 是 S 上的面元。进一步假设在边界面 S 上 $\delta\Phi_{a}=0$,则上式为零。我们通常讨论整个时空区域上的场,从而这里相当于假设 Φ_{a} 在无穷远时空边界上的变分为零,是很合理的。这样一来, $\delta S=0$ 给出

$$\partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu} \Phi_{a})} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{a}} = 0. \tag{1.117}$$

这就是场的 Euler-Lagrange 方程,它给出场的经典运动方程。

引入场的共轭动量密度 (conjugate momentum density)

$$\pi_a(\mathbf{x}, t) \equiv \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\Phi}_a},$$
(1.118)

则可以用 Legendre 变换将哈密顿量定义为

$$H \equiv \int d^3x \,\pi_a \dot{\Phi}_a - L \equiv \int d^3x \,\mathcal{H},\tag{1.119}$$

其中, 哈密顿量密度

$$\mathcal{H}(\Phi_a, \pi_a, \nabla \Phi_a) = \pi_a \dot{\Phi}_a - \mathcal{L}. \tag{1.120}$$

作用量变分为

$$\delta S = \int d^4x \, \delta \mathcal{L} = \int d^4x \, \delta(\pi_a \dot{\Phi}_a - \mathcal{H})$$

$$= \int d^4x \left[\dot{\Phi}_a \delta \pi_a + \pi_a \delta \dot{\Phi}_a - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \Phi_a} \delta \Phi_a - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \pi_a} \delta \pi_a - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial (\nabla \Phi_a)} \cdot \delta(\nabla \Phi_a) \right]$$

$$= \int d^4x \left[\dot{\Phi}_a \delta \pi_a + \pi_a \frac{d}{dt} \delta \Phi_a - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \Phi_a} \delta \Phi_a - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \pi_a} \delta \pi_a - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial (\nabla \Phi_a)} \cdot \nabla(\delta \Phi_a) \right]$$

$$= \int d^4x \left\{ \dot{\Phi}_a \delta \pi_a + \frac{d}{dt} (\pi_a \delta \Phi_a) - \dot{\pi}_a \delta \Phi_a - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \Phi_a} \delta \Phi_a - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \pi_a} \delta \pi_a - \nabla \cdot \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial (\nabla \Phi_a)} \delta \Phi_a \right] + \left[\nabla \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial (\nabla \Phi_a)} \right] \delta \Phi_a \right\}$$

$$= \int d^4x \left\{ \left(\dot{\Phi}_a - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \pi_a} \right) \delta \pi_a - \left[\dot{\pi}_a + \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \Phi_a} - \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial (\nabla \Phi_a)} \right] \delta \Phi_a \right\}$$

$$+ \int d^4x \, \frac{d}{dt} (\pi_a \delta \Phi_a) - \int d^4x \, \nabla \cdot \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial (\nabla \Phi_a)} \delta \Phi_a \right]. \tag{1.121}$$

与前面一样,假设在时空区域边界面上 $\delta\Phi_a=0$,则上式最后一行的两项均为零,于是, $\delta S=0$ 给出场的正则运动方程

$$\dot{\Phi}_a = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \pi_a}, \quad \dot{\pi}_a = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \Phi_a} + \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial (\nabla \Phi_a)}. \tag{1.122}$$

1.7 Noether 定理、对称性与守恒定律

若一种对称变换可以用一组连续变化的参数来描述,则它是一种连续变换,连续变换对应的对称性称为连续对称性。Noether 定理指出,如果一个系统具有某种不显含时间的连续对称性,就必然存在一种对应的守恒定律。Noether 定理首先是在经典物理中给出的,但实际上它对所有物理行为由作用量原理决定的系统都成立。因此,可以将它推广到量子物理中。

1.7.1 场论中的 Noether 定理

下面在场论中证明 Noether 定理。在时空区域 R 中的作用量为

$$S = \int_{R} d^{4}x \, \mathcal{L}(\Phi_{a}, \partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a}). \tag{1.123}$$

考虑一个连续变换, 使得

$$\Phi_a(x) \to \Phi_a'(x'), \tag{1.124}$$

其中已包含了坐标的变换

$$x^{\mu} \to x^{\prime \mu}, \tag{1.125}$$

它引起的拉氏量变换为

$$\mathcal{L}(x) \to \mathcal{L}'(x').$$
 (1.126)

记这个变换的无穷小变换形式为

$$\Phi_a'(x') = \Phi_a(x) + \delta\Phi_a, \quad x'^{\mu} = x^{\mu} + \delta x^{\mu}, \quad \mathcal{L}'(x') = \mathcal{L}(x) + \delta\mathcal{L}, \tag{1.127}$$

如果在此变换下

$$\delta S = \int_{R'} d^4 x' \, \mathcal{L}'(x') - \int_R d^4 x \, \mathcal{L}(x) = 0, \tag{1.128}$$

则系统具有相应的连续对称性。

体积元的变化为

$$d^4x' = |\mathcal{J}|d^4x, \quad \mathcal{J} = \det\left(\frac{\partial x'^{\mu}}{\partial x^{\nu}}\right) \simeq \det\left[\delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} + \frac{\partial(\delta x^{\mu})}{\partial x^{\nu}}\right],$$
 (1.129)

上式中约等于号表示只展开到一阶小量,下同。若方阵 A 满足 $\det(A) \ll 1$,则有如下表达式:

$$\det(\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{A}) \simeq 1 + \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}). \tag{1.130}$$

利用上式可以将 Jacobi 行列式 J 化为

$$\mathcal{J} \simeq 1 + \operatorname{tr}\left[\frac{\partial(\delta x^{\mu})}{\partial x^{\nu}}\right] = 1 + \partial_{\mu}(\delta x^{\mu}),$$
 (1.131)

从而, 体积元的无穷小变换形式为

$$d^4x' \simeq [1 + \partial_\mu(\delta x^\mu)]d^4x. \tag{1.132}$$

作用量在此无穷小变换下的变分为

$$\delta S = \int_{R'} d^4 x' \, \mathcal{L}'(x') - \int_{R} d^4 x \, \mathcal{L}(x)$$

$$= \int_{R'} d^4 x' \, \mathcal{L}'(x') - \int_{R} d^4 x \, \mathcal{L}'(x') + \int_{R} d^4 x \, \mathcal{L}'(x') - \int_{R} d^4 x \, \mathcal{L}(x)$$

$$\simeq \int_{R} d^4 x [1 + \partial_{\mu}(\delta x^{\mu})] \, \mathcal{L}'(x') - \int_{R} d^4 x \, \mathcal{L}'(x') + \int_{R} d^4 x \, \delta \mathcal{L}$$

$$\simeq \int_{R} d^4 x \, \mathcal{L}'(x') \partial_{\mu}(\delta x^{\mu}) + \int_{R} d^4 x \, \delta \mathcal{L} \, \simeq \int_{R} d^4 x \, [\delta \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}(x) \partial_{\mu}(\delta x^{\mu})]$$

$$= \int_{R} d^4 x \, \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_a} \delta \Phi_a + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \Phi_a)} \delta(\partial_{\mu} \Phi_a) + \mathcal{L} \partial_{\mu}(\delta x^{\mu}) \right]. \tag{1.133}$$

记 x^{μ} 固定时的变分算符为 $\bar{\delta}$, 使得

$$\bar{\delta}\Phi_a(x) = \Phi_a'(x) - \Phi_a(x). \tag{1.134}$$

 $\bar{\delta}$ 算符可以与时空导数交换.

$$\bar{\delta}(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a}) = \partial_{\mu}(\bar{\delta}\Phi_{a}), \tag{1.135}$$

 δ 算符则不能。 $\delta\Phi_a$ 与 $\bar{\delta}\Phi_a$ 的关系为

$$\delta\Phi_{a} = \Phi'_{a}(x') - \Phi_{a}(x) = \Phi'_{a}(x') - \Phi'_{a}(x) + \Phi'_{a}(x) - \Phi_{a}(x) = \Phi'_{a}(x') - \Phi'_{a}(x) + \bar{\delta}\Phi_{a}$$

$$\simeq \bar{\delta}\Phi_{a} + (\partial_{\mu}\Phi'_{a})\delta x^{\mu} \simeq \bar{\delta}\Phi + (\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})\delta x^{\mu}, \tag{1.136}$$

即

$$\bar{\delta}\Phi = \delta\Phi_a - (\partial_\mu \Phi_a)\delta x^\mu. \tag{1.137}$$

同理,

$$\delta(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a}) = \bar{\delta}(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a}) + \partial_{\nu}(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})\delta x^{\nu} = \partial_{\mu}(\bar{\delta}\Phi_{a}) + \partial_{\nu}(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})\delta x^{\nu}. \tag{1.138}$$

将 (1.136) 和 (1.138) 式代入 (1.133) 式, 得到

$$\delta S = \int_{R} d^{4}x \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{a}} [\bar{\delta}\Phi_{a} + (\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})\delta x^{\mu}] + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} [\partial_{\mu}(\bar{\delta}\Phi_{a}) + \partial_{\nu}(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})\delta x^{\nu}] + \mathcal{L}\partial_{\mu}(\delta x^{\mu}) \right\} \\
= \int_{R} d^{4}x \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{a}} \bar{\delta}\Phi_{a} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{a}} \frac{\partial \Phi_{a}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \delta x^{\mu} + \partial_{\mu} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \bar{\delta}\Phi_{a} \right) - \left(\partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \right) \bar{\delta}\Phi_{a} \right. \\
\left. + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\nu}\Phi_{a})} \frac{\partial(\partial_{\nu}\Phi_{a})}{\partial x^{\mu}} \delta x^{\mu} + \mathcal{L} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} (\delta x^{\mu}) \right\} \\
= \int_{R} d^{4}x \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{a}} - \partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \right] \bar{\delta}\Phi_{a} + \partial_{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \bar{\delta}\Phi_{a} \right] \right. \\
\left. + \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{a}} \frac{\partial \Phi_{a}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \delta x^{\mu} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\nu}\Phi_{a})} \frac{\partial(\partial_{\nu}\Phi_{a})}{\partial x^{\mu}} \delta x^{\mu} + \mathcal{L} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} (\delta x^{\mu}) \right] \right\} \\
= \int_{R} d^{4}x \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{a}} - \partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \right] \bar{\delta}\Phi_{a} + \partial_{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \bar{\delta}\Phi_{a} + \mathcal{L}\delta x^{\mu} \right] \right\}. \tag{1.139}$$

第二步用到分部积分, 最后一步用到求导关系式

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathcal{L}\delta x^{\mu}) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{a}} \frac{\partial \Phi_{a}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \delta x^{\mu} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\nu} \Phi_{a})} \frac{\partial (\partial_{\nu} \Phi_{a})}{\partial x^{\mu}} \delta x^{\mu} + \mathcal{L} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} (\delta x^{\mu}). \tag{1.140}$$

根据 Euler-Lagrange 方程 (1.117), (1.139) 式最后一行花括号中第一项为零。由于积分区域 R 可以是任意的, $\delta S=0$ 等价于第二项为零,即

$$\partial_{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \Phi_{a})} \bar{\delta} \Phi_{a} + \mathcal{L} \delta x^{\mu} \right] = 0. \tag{1.141}$$

定义 **Noether** 守恒流 (conserved current)

$$j^{\mu} \equiv \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \bar{\delta}\Phi_{a} + \mathcal{L}\delta x^{\mu}, \tag{1.142}$$

则有守恒流方程

$$\partial_{\mu}j^{\mu} = 0. \tag{1.143}$$

方程 (1.143) 左边对整个三维空间积分, 运用 Stokes 定理, 得

$$\int d^3x \, \partial_{\mu} j^{\mu} = \int d^3x \, \partial_0 j^0 + \int d^3x \, \partial_i j^i = \frac{d}{dt} \int d^3x \, j^0 + \int_{\mathcal{S}} d\mathcal{S}_i \, j^i, \tag{1.144}$$

其中 i=1,2,3。对于整个三维空间而言,边界面 S 位于无穷远处。通常假设场 Φ_a 在无穷远处 消失,从而,在无穷远处 $j^i \to 0$,所以上式最后一项为零。定义守恒荷 (conserved charge)

$$Q \equiv \int d^3x \, j^0, \tag{1.145}$$

则由 (1.144) 和 (1.143) 式可得

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int d^3x \, j^0 = \int d^3x \, \partial_\mu j^\mu = 0.$$
 (1.146)

可见, Q 不随时间变化, 是守恒的。

综上,在场论中,如果一个系统具有某种连续对称性,则存在相应的守恒流 (1.142),它满足守恒流方程 (1.143),而守恒荷 (1.145) 不随时间变化。下面举一些应用 Noether 定理的例子。

1.7.2 时空平移对称性

考虑时空坐标的无穷小平移变换

$$x^{\prime \mu} = x^{\mu} + \varepsilon^{\mu},\tag{1.147}$$

其中 ε^{μ} 是常数。要求场 Φ_a 具有时空平移对称性,则

$$\Phi_a'(x') = \Phi_a'(x + \varepsilon) = \Phi_a(x). \tag{1.148}$$

现在, $\delta x^{\mu} = \varepsilon^{\mu}$, 由 (1.137) 式可得

$$\bar{\delta}\Phi_a = \delta\Phi_a - (\partial_\mu\Phi_a)\delta x^\mu = \Phi'_a(x') - \Phi_a(x) - \varepsilon^\mu\partial_\mu\Phi_a = -\varepsilon^\rho\partial_\rho\Phi_a, \tag{1.149}$$

代入到 Noether 守恒流表达式 (1.142), 得

$$j^{\mu} = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \varepsilon^{\rho} \partial_{\rho}\Phi_{a} + \mathcal{L}\varepsilon^{\mu} = -\left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \partial_{\rho}\Phi_{a} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\mathcal{L}\right] \varepsilon^{\rho}. \tag{1.150}$$

从而, $\partial_{\mu}j^{\mu}=0$ 给出

$$\partial_{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \Phi_{a})} \partial_{\rho} \Phi_{a} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\rho} \mathcal{L} \right] = 0, \tag{1.151}$$

各项乘以 $q^{\rho\nu}$, 缩并, 得

$$\partial_{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \Phi_{a})} \partial^{\nu} \Phi_{a} - g^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{L} \right] = 0. \tag{1.152}$$

上式方括号部分是场的能动张量 (energy-momentum tensor)

$$T^{\mu\nu} \equiv \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \partial^{\nu}\Phi_{a} - g^{\mu\nu}\mathcal{L}, \tag{1.153}$$

它满足

$$\partial_{\mu}T^{\mu\nu} = 0. \tag{1.154}$$

因此,对 $T^{0\nu}$ ($\nu = 0, 1, 2, 3$) 作全空间积分,就可以得到 4 个守恒荷。

 $T^{\mu\nu}$ 的 00 分量为

$$T^{00} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_0 \Phi_a)} \partial^0 \Phi_a - \mathcal{L}, \tag{1.155}$$

与 (1.120) 和 (1.118) 式比较,可以看出 T^{00} 就是哈密顿量密度 \mathcal{H} 。 T^{00} 的全空间积分

$$H = \int d^3x \, T^{00} = \int d^3x \, \mathcal{H} \tag{1.156}$$

是场的哈密顿量,或者说总能量。 $T^{\mu\nu}$ 的0i分量

$$T^{0i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_0 \Phi_a)} \partial^i \Phi_a = \pi_a \partial^i \Phi_a \tag{1.157}$$

是场的动量密度,它的全空间积分

$$P^{i} = \int d^{3}x \, T^{0i} = \int d^{3}x \, \pi_{a} \partial^{i} \Phi_{a} \tag{1.158}$$

是场的总动量。根据 (1.56) 式, 上式也可以写成

$$\mathbf{P} = -\int d^3x \,\pi_a \nabla \Phi_a. \tag{1.159}$$

H 和 P^i 都是守恒荷,可见,时间平移对称性对应于能量守恒定律,空间平移对称性对应于动量守恒定律。

1.7.3 Lorentz 对称性

考虑无穷小固有保时向 Lorentz 变换

$$\Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} + \omega^{\mu}_{\ \nu},\tag{1.160}$$

其中 ω^{μ}_{ν} 是变换的无穷小参数。由保度规条件 (1.31),有

$$g_{\alpha\beta} = g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = g_{\mu\nu}(\delta^{\mu}{}_{\alpha} + \omega^{\mu}{}_{\alpha})(\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} + \omega^{\nu}{}_{\beta}) \simeq g_{\mu\nu}\delta^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} + g_{\mu\nu}\delta^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\omega^{\nu}{}_{\beta} + g_{\mu\nu}\omega^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta}$$
$$= g_{\alpha\beta} + \omega_{\alpha\beta} + \omega_{\beta\alpha}, \tag{1.161}$$

可见,

$$\omega_{\mu\nu} \equiv g_{\mu\rho}\omega^{\rho}_{\ \nu} \tag{1.162}$$

关于两个指标反对称:

$$\omega_{\mu\nu} = -\omega_{\nu\mu}.\tag{1.163}$$

因此, $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 只有 6 个独立分量。

下面举两个例子说明 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 的具体形式。对于绕 z 轴旋转 θ 角的变换 (1.32),利用三角函数 展开式 $\cos\theta=1+\mathcal{O}(\theta^2)$ 和 $\sin\theta=\theta+\mathcal{O}(\theta^3)$,可得

$$\omega^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & \theta & \\ & -\theta & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \omega_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\rho}\omega^{\rho}{}_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & -\theta & \\ & \theta & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1.164}$$

对于沿x 的增速变换 (1.29),可以先定义快度 (rapidity)

$$\xi \equiv \tanh^{-1}\beta,\tag{1.165}$$

再利用双曲函数公式 $\tanh \xi = \sinh \xi / \cosh \xi$ 和 $\cosh^2 \xi - \sinh^2 \xi = 1$ 得

$$\gamma = (1 - \beta^2)^{-1/2} = (1 - \tanh^2 \xi)^{-1/2} = \left(\frac{\cosh^2 \xi - \sinh^2 \xi}{\cosh^2 \xi}\right)^{-1/2} = \cosh \xi,$$

$$\beta \gamma = \tanh \xi \cosh \xi = \sinh \xi,$$
 (1.166)

从而将 (1.29) 式改写成

$$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix}
\cosh \xi & -\sinh \xi \\
-\sinh \xi & \cosh \xi \\
& & 1 \\
& & & 1
\end{pmatrix}.$$
(1.167)

根据双曲函数展开式 $\cosh \xi = 1 + \mathcal{O}(\xi^2)$ 和 $\sinh \xi = \xi + \mathcal{O}(\xi^3)$,有

$$\omega^{\mu}_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\xi & & \\ -\xi & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \omega_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\rho}\omega^{\rho}_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\xi & \\ \xi & 0 & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1.168}$$

在无穷小 Lorentz 变换 (1.160) 的作用下,一般地,场的变换可以写成

$$\Phi_a'(x') = \left[\delta_{ab} - \frac{i}{2} \omega_{\mu\nu} (I^{\mu\nu})_{ab} \right] \Phi_b(x) = \Phi_a(x) - \frac{i}{2} \omega_{\mu\nu} (I^{\mu\nu})_{ab} \Phi_b(x), \tag{1.169}$$

其中 $I^{\mu\nu}$ 是 Φ_a 所属 Lorentz 群线性表示的生成元 (generator)。由于 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 是反对称的,有

$$\omega_{\mu\nu}(I^{\mu\nu})_{ab} = \omega_{\nu\mu}(I^{\nu\mu})_{ab} = -\omega_{\mu\nu}(I^{\nu\mu})_{ab}, \tag{1.170}$$

因而 $(I^{\mu\nu})_{ab}$ 也应该关于 μ 和 ν 反对称:

$$(I^{\mu\nu})_{ab} = -(I^{\nu\mu})_{ab}. (1.171)$$

现在, $\delta x^{\mu} = \omega^{\mu}_{\nu} x^{\nu}$, 而

$$\bar{\delta}\Phi_a = \delta\Phi_a - (\partial_\mu\Phi_a)\delta x^\mu = \Phi_a'(x') - \Phi_a(x) - (\partial_\mu\Phi_a)\delta x^\mu = -\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\nu\rho}(I^{\nu\rho})_{ab}\Phi_b - (\partial_\nu\Phi_a)\omega^\nu_{\rho}x^\rho, \quad (1.172)$$

故 Noether 流为

$$j^{\mu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \bar{\delta}\Phi_{a} + \mathcal{L}\delta x^{\mu} = -\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\nu\rho}\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} (I^{\nu\rho})_{ab}\Phi_{b} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} (\partial_{\nu}\Phi_{a})\omega^{\nu}{}_{\rho}x^{\rho} + \mathcal{L}\omega^{\mu}{}_{\rho}x^{\rho}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\nu\rho}\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} (-iI^{\nu\rho})_{ab}\Phi_{b} - \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} (\partial_{\nu}\Phi_{a}) - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\mathcal{L}\right]\omega^{\nu}{}_{\rho}x^{\rho}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\nu\rho}\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} (-iI^{\nu\rho})_{ab}\Phi_{b} - T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\omega^{\nu}{}_{\rho}x^{\rho}, \qquad (1.173)$$

其中

$$T^{\mu}{}_{\nu} \equiv T^{\mu\rho} g_{\rho\nu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu} \Phi_{a})} \partial_{\nu} \Phi_{a} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} \mathcal{L}$$
 (1.174)

是能动张量的另一种写法。利用度规可以进行如下指标升降操作:

$$T^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\omega^{\nu}_{\ \rho} = T^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\delta^{\nu}_{\ \sigma}\omega^{\sigma}_{\ \rho} = T^{\mu}_{\ \nu}g^{\nu\alpha}g_{\alpha\sigma}\omega^{\sigma}_{\ \rho} = T^{\mu\alpha}\omega_{\alpha\rho} = T^{\mu\nu}\omega_{\nu\rho}, \tag{1.175}$$

即参与缩并的指标一升一降不会改变表达式的结果。再利用 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 的反对称性可得

$$T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\omega^{\nu}{}_{\rho}x^{\rho} = T^{\mu\nu}\omega_{\nu\rho}x^{\rho} = \frac{1}{2}(T^{\mu\nu}\omega_{\nu\rho}x^{\rho} - T^{\mu\nu}\omega_{\rho\nu}x^{\rho}) = \frac{1}{2}(T^{\mu\nu}\omega_{\nu\rho}x^{\rho} - T^{\mu\rho}\omega_{\nu\rho}x^{\nu})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\nu\rho}(T^{\mu\nu}x^{\rho} - T^{\mu\rho}x^{\nu}). \tag{1.176}$$

于是,Noether 流 (1.173) 可化为

$$j^{\mu} = \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\nu\rho}\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})}(-iI^{\nu\rho})_{ab}\Phi_{b} - \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\nu\rho}(T^{\mu\nu}x^{\rho} - T^{\mu\rho}x^{\nu}) = \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{J}^{\mu\nu\rho}\omega_{\nu\rho}$$
(1.177)

其中

$$\mathbb{J}^{\mu\nu\rho} \equiv T^{\mu\rho}x^{\nu} - T^{\mu\nu}x^{\rho} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})}(-iI^{\nu\rho})_{ab}\Phi_{b}. \tag{1.178}$$

 $\partial_{\mu}j^{\mu}=0$ 给出

$$\partial_{\mu} \mathbb{J}^{\mu\nu\rho} = 0, \tag{1.179}$$

守恒荷为

$$\mathbb{J}^{\nu\rho} \equiv \int d^3x \, J^{0\nu\rho} = \int d^3x \left[T^{0\rho} x^{\nu} - T^{0\nu} x^{\rho} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_0 \Phi_a)} (-iI^{\nu\rho})_{ab} \Phi_b \right]. \tag{1.180}$$

易见 $\mathbb{J}^{\nu\rho}=-\mathbb{J}^{\rho\nu}$,因而一共有 6 个独立的守恒荷,满足 $d\mathbb{J}^{\nu\rho}/dt=0$ 。

为明确物理含义,可将 』如 分解成两项:

$$\mathbb{J}^{\nu\rho} = \mathbb{L}^{\nu\rho} + \mathbb{S}^{\nu\rho}.\tag{1.181}$$

第一项为

$$\mathbb{L}^{\nu\rho} \equiv \int d^3x \left(T^{0\rho} x^{\nu} - T^{0\nu} x^{\rho} \right)$$

$$= \int d^3x \left[\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_0 \Phi_a)} \partial^{\rho} \Phi_a - g^{0\rho} \mathcal{L} \right) x^{\nu} - \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_0 \Phi_a)} \partial^{\nu} \Phi_a - g^{0\nu} \mathcal{L} \right) x^{\rho} \right]$$

$$= \int d^3x \left[(\pi_a \partial^\rho \Phi_a - g^{0\rho} \mathcal{L}) x^\nu - (\pi_a \partial^\nu \Phi_a - g^{0\nu} \mathcal{L}) x^\rho \right]$$

$$= \int d^3x \left[\pi_a (x^\nu \partial^\rho - x^\rho \partial^\nu) \Phi_a + (g^{0\nu} x^\rho - g^{0\rho} x^\nu) \mathcal{L} \right]. \tag{1.182}$$

它的纯空间分量 \mathbb{L}^{jk} 中只有 3 个是独立的,可以等价地定义成

$$\mathbb{L}^{i} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \mathbb{L}^{jk} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \int d^{3}x \, \pi_{a} (x^{j} \partial^{k} - x^{k} \partial^{j}) \Phi_{a}, \tag{1.183}$$

这是场的轨道角动量。第二项为

$$\mathbb{S}^{\nu\rho} \equiv \int d^3x \, \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_0 \Phi_a)} (-iI^{\nu\rho})_{ab} \Phi_b = \int d^3x \, \pi_a (-iI^{\nu\rho})_{ab} \Phi_b, \tag{1.184}$$

同样, 3个独立的等价纯空间分量是

$$\mathbb{S}^{i} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \mathbb{S}^{jk} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \int d^{3}x \, \pi_{a}(-iI^{jk})_{ab} \Phi_{b}, \tag{1.185}$$

这是场的自旋角动量。因此, 』》中的纯空间分量等价于

$$\mathbb{J}^i \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \mathbb{J}^{jk} = \mathbb{L}^i + \mathbb{S}^i, \tag{1.186}$$

这是场的总角动量。固有保时向 Lorentz 群的纯空间部分就是空间旋转群 SO(3),而空间旋转对称性对应于角动量守恒定律。

另一方面, $\mathbb{L}^{\nu\rho}$ 的 i0 分量为

$$\mathbb{L}^{i0} = \int d^3x \, (T^{00}x^i - T^{0i}x^0) = \int d^3x \, (x^i\mathcal{H} - x^0\pi_a\partial^i\Phi_a) = \int d^3x \, x^i\mathcal{H} - tP^i. \tag{1.187}$$

若 $d\mathbb{S}^{i0}/dt=0$, 则有 $d\mathbb{L}^{i0}/dt=0$, 从而

$$\mathbb{L}^{i0}(t) = \mathbb{L}^{i0}|_{t=0} = \int d^3x \, x^i \mathcal{H}(t=0), \tag{1.188}$$

这是场在 t=0 时刻的能量中心。在低速极速下,能量密度相当于质量密度,则 \mathbb{L}^{i0} 是 t=0 时刻的质心 (即质量中心,center of mass)。 \mathbb{L}^{i0} 的守恒在经典力学中对应于**质心运动守恒定律**: 当没有外力存在时,质心的加速度为零,质心保持静止或作匀速直线运动。

1.7.4 U(1) 整体对称性

考虑一个包含复场 $\Phi(x)$ 及其复共轭 $\Phi^*(x)$ 的拉氏量

$$\mathcal{L} = (\partial^{\mu}\Phi^*)\partial_{\mu}\Phi - m^2\Phi^*\Phi. \tag{1.189}$$

对 Φ 作 U(1) 整体变换

$$\Phi'(x) = e^{iq\theta}\Phi(x), \tag{1.190}$$

其中 θ 是不依赖于 x^{μ} 的连续变换实参数, q 是一个常数。这里不包含坐标的变换。 $e^{iq\theta}$ 是个纯相位因子,可以看成是一个 1 维幺丘 (unitary) 矩阵,形式为 $e^{iq\theta}$ 的所有变换组成的群称为 **U(1)** 群。整体 (global) 指的是变换参数不依赖于时空坐标。相应地, Φ^* 的 U(1) 整体变换形式为

$$[\Phi^*(x)]' = [\Phi'(x)]^* = e^{-iq\theta}\Phi^*(x). \tag{1.191}$$

容易看出,由 (1.189) 式定义的 \mathcal{L} 在这种变换下不变,即具有 U(1) 整体对称性。与前面叙述的两种对称性不同,这里的对称性出现在由场组成的抽象空间中,与时间和空间相对独立 $(\delta x^{\mu}=0)$,因而是一种内部对称性。

U(1) 整体变换的无穷小形式为

$$\Phi'(x) = \Phi(x) + iq\theta\Phi(x), \quad [\Phi^*(x)]' = \Phi^*(x) - iq\theta\Phi^*(x), \tag{1.192}$$

结合 $\delta x^{\mu} = 0$,有

$$\bar{\delta}\Phi = \delta\Phi = iq\theta\Phi, \quad \bar{\delta}\Phi^* = \delta\Phi^* = -iq\theta\Phi^*,$$
 (1.193)

于是, Noether 流为

$$j^{\mu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi)} \bar{\delta}\Phi + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi^{*})} \bar{\delta}\Phi^{*} = \partial^{\mu}\Phi^{*}(iq\theta\Phi) + \partial^{\mu}\Phi(-iq\theta\Phi^{*})$$
$$= iq\theta[(\partial^{\mu}\Phi^{*})\Phi - (\partial^{\mu}\Phi)\Phi^{*}] = -q\theta\Phi^{*}i\overleftarrow{\partial^{\mu}}\Phi, \tag{1.194}$$

其中, 分 符号通过下式定义:

$$\Phi^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial^{\mu}} \Phi \equiv \Phi^* \partial^{\mu} \Phi - (\partial^{\mu} \Phi^*) \Phi. \tag{1.195}$$

扔掉无穷小参数 $-\theta$, 定义

$$J^{\mu} \equiv q \Phi^* i \overleftrightarrow{\partial^{\mu}} \Phi, \tag{1.196}$$

则 Noether 定理给出 $\partial_{\mu}J^{\mu}=0$,相应的守恒荷为

$$Q = \int d^3x J^0 = q \int d^3x \, \Phi^* i \overleftrightarrow{\partial^0} \Phi. \tag{1.197}$$

在实际情况中,q 是由 Φ 场描述的粒子所携带的某种荷,如电荷、重子数、轻子数、奇异数、粲数、底数、顶数等。因此,一种 $\mathrm{U}(1)$ 整体对称性对应于一条荷数守恒定律,比如,电磁 $\mathrm{U}(1)$ 整体对称性对应于电荷守恒定律。

习 题

- 1. 在自然单位制中, 1 GeV^{-2} 等于多少 cm^2 ,也等于多少 cm^3/s ?
- 2. 设四维动量 p^{μ} 和 k^{μ} 满足 $p^2 = m_1^2 > 0$ 和 $k^2 = m_2^2 > 0$,证明 $(p+k)^2 \ge (m_1 + m_2)^2$ 和 $(p-k)^2 \le (m_1 m_2)^2$ 。

3. 记绕 z 轴旋转变换和沿 x 轴增速变换分别为

$$R_{z}(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \cos \theta & \sin \theta & \\ & -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_{x}(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh \xi & -\sinh \xi & \\ -\sinh \xi & \cosh \xi & \\ & & & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1.198)$$

证明 $R_z(\theta_1)R_z(\theta_2) = R_z(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$ 和 $B_x(\xi_1)B_x(\xi_2) = B_x(\xi_1 + \xi_2)$ 。

- 4. 证明 $\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}p_{\mu}p_{\nu}=0$ 。
- 5. 用 \mathbf{E} 和 \mathbf{B} 将 $F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}$ 和 $F_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$ 表示出来。
- 6. 根据 Euler-Lagrange 方程 (1.117),从下列拉氏量导出场 $\phi(x)$ 或 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 的经典运动方程。

(a)
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial^{\mu} \phi) \partial_{\mu} \phi - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \lambda \phi^3$$
, 其中 m 和 λ 是常数。

(b)
$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2} (\partial^{\nu} A^{\mu}) \partial_{\nu} A_{\mu} + \frac{1}{2} m^2 A^{\mu} A_{\mu}$$
, 其中 m 是常数。

(c)
$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{a}{2} (\partial^{\nu} A^{\mu}) \partial_{\nu} A_{\mu} - \frac{b}{2} (\partial^{\mu} A^{\nu}) \partial_{\nu} A_{\mu}$$
, 其中 a 和 b 是常数。

- (d) 对于上一小题,取 a=1 且 b=-1,然后用 $F^{\mu\nu}=\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu}-\partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}$ 表达经典运动方程。
- 7. Lorentz 变换和时空平移变换的组合称为 **Poincaré** 变换, 也称为非齐次 Lorentz 变换。所有 Poincaré 变换组成的集合称为 **Poincaré** 群。时空坐标 x^{μ} 的 Poincaré 变换表达为

$$x'^{\mu} = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} x^{\nu} + a^{\mu},\tag{1.199}$$

其中 а 是常数矢量。

(a) 证明 Poincaré 变换保持 Minkowski 时空的线元 $ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$ 不变,即

$$g_{\mu\nu}dx'^{\mu}dx'^{\nu} = g_{\mu\nu}dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}. \tag{1.200}$$

(b) 对 x'^{μ} 进一步作 Poincaré 变换,有 $x''^{\mu} = \tilde{\Lambda}^{\mu}{}_{\nu}x'^{\nu} + \tilde{a}^{\mu}$ 。证明 Poincaré 群元素 $\mathbb{P}(\Lambda, a)$ 和 $\mathbb{P}(\tilde{\Lambda}, \tilde{a})$ 的乘法关系为

$$\mathbb{P}(\tilde{\Lambda}, \tilde{a})\mathbb{P}(\Lambda, a) = \mathbb{P}(\tilde{\Lambda}\Lambda, \tilde{\Lambda}a + \tilde{a}). \tag{1.201}$$

第 2 章 量子标量场

本章讲述标量场的正则量子化方法。标量场的量子化可以看作简谐振子量子化的推广,因此,我们先来回顾一下简谐振子的正则量子化程序。

2.1 简谐振子的正则量子化

一维简谐振子 (simple harmonic oscillator) 的哈密顿量可以表达为

$$H = \frac{1}{2m}p^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2,$$
 (2.1)

其中 m 是质量, ω 是角频率。第一项是动能,第二项是势能。在量子力学中,把坐标 x 和动量 p 看作厄米算符,满足正则对易关系

$$[x,p] = xp - px = i. (2.2)$$

可以用 x 和 p 构造两个非厄米的无量纲算符

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m\omega}}(m\omega x + ip), \quad a^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m\omega}}(m\omega x - ip).$$
 (2.3)

a 称为湮灭算符 (annihilation operator), a^{\dagger} 称为产生算符 (creation operator), 两者互为厄米共轭 (Hermitian conjugate)。它们的对易关系为

$$[a, a^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{2m\omega} [m\omega x + ip, m\omega x - ip] = \frac{1}{2m\omega} ([m\omega x, -ip] + [ip, m\omega x])$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} (-i[x, p] + i[p, x]) = -i[x, p] = 1.$$
(2.4)

根据 (2.3) 式,可以反过来用 a 和 a^{\dagger} 表示 x 和 p:

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m\omega}}(a+a^{\dagger}), \quad p = -i\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2}}(a-a^{\dagger}). \tag{2.5}$$

从而,哈密顿量表示成

$$H = -\frac{1}{2m} \frac{m\omega}{2} (a - a^{\dagger})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^{2} \frac{1}{2m\omega} (a + a^{\dagger})^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{\omega}{4} (aa - aa^{\dagger} - a^{\dagger}a + a^{\dagger}a^{\dagger}) + \frac{\omega}{4} (aa + aa^{\dagger} + a^{\dagger}a + a^{\dagger}a^{\dagger}) = \frac{\omega}{2} (aa^{\dagger} + a^{\dagger}a).$$
 (2.6)

由对易关系 (2.4) 可得 $aa^{\dagger} = a^{\dagger}a + 1$, 于是

$$H = \frac{\omega}{2}(2a^{\dagger}a + 1) = \omega\left(a^{\dagger}a + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \omega\left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right),\tag{2.7}$$

其中, $N \equiv a^{\dagger}a$ 是个厄米算符, 称为粒子数算符。N 还是个正定算符, 对于任意量子态 $|\psi\rangle$, N 的期待值 (expectation value) 非负:

$$\langle \psi | N | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | a^{\dagger} a | \psi \rangle = \langle a \psi | a \psi \rangle \ge 0.$$
 (2.8)

设 $|n\rangle$ 是 N 的本征态, 归一化为 $\langle n|n\rangle = 1$ 。它满足本征方程

$$N|n\rangle = n|n\rangle. \tag{2.9}$$

由 $n = \langle n | n | n \rangle = \langle n | N | n \rangle \ge 0$ 可知, 本征值 n 是个非负实数。利用对易子公式

$$[AB, C] = ABC - ACB + ACB - CAB = A[B, C] + [A, C]B,$$
 (2.10)

$$[A, BC] = ABC - BAC + BAC - BCA = [A, B]C + B[A, C],$$
 (2.11)

可得

$$[N, a^{\dagger}] = [a^{\dagger}a, a^{\dagger}] = a^{\dagger}[a, a^{\dagger}] = a^{\dagger}, \quad [N, a] = [a^{\dagger}a, a] = [a^{\dagger}, a]a = -a,$$
 (2.12)

从而,有

$$Na^{\dagger} |n\rangle = ([N, a^{\dagger}] + a^{\dagger}N) |n\rangle = (a^{\dagger} + a^{\dagger}n) |n\rangle = (n+1)a^{\dagger} |n\rangle, \qquad (2.13)$$

$$Na |n\rangle = ([N, a] + aN) |n\rangle = (-a + an) |n\rangle = (n - 1)a |n\rangle.$$
 (2.14)

可见, $a^{\dagger} | n \rangle$ 和 $a | n \rangle$ 都是 N 的本征态, 本征值分别为 n+1 和 n-1, 也就是说,

$$a^{\dagger} |n\rangle = c_1 |n+1\rangle, \quad a |n\rangle = c_2 |n-1\rangle,$$
 (2.15)

其中 c_1 和 c_2 是两个归一化常数。 a^{\dagger} 将本征值为 n 的态变成本征值为 n+1 的态,因而也称为升算符 (raising operator);a 将本征值为 n 的态变成本征值为 n-1 的态,因而也称为降算符 (lowering operator)。为确定归一化常数的值,可作如下计算:

$$n+1 = \langle n | (N+1) | n \rangle = \langle n | (a^{\dagger}a+1) | n \rangle = \langle n | aa^{\dagger} | n \rangle = |c_1|^2 \langle n+1 | n+1 \rangle = |c_1|^2, \quad (2.16)$$

$$n = \langle n | N | n \rangle = \langle n | a^{\dagger} a | n \rangle = |c_2|^2 \langle n - 1 | n - 1 \rangle = |c_2|^2.$$
 (2.17)

将 c_1 和 c_2 都取为实数,则有 $c_1 = \sqrt{n+1}$ 和 $c_2 = \sqrt{n}$,故

$$a^{\dagger} |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle, \quad a |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle.$$
 (2.18)

从 N 的某个本征态 $|n\rangle$ 出发,用降算符 a 逐步操作,可得本征值逐次减小的一系列本征态

$$a|n\rangle, a^2|n\rangle, a^3|n\rangle, \cdots,$$
 (2.19)

本征值分别为

$$n-1, n-2, n-3, \cdots$$
 (2.20)

由于 $n \ge 0$,必定存在一个最小本征值 n_0 ,它的本征态 $|n_0\rangle$ 满足

$$a|n_0\rangle = 0. (2.21)$$

于是,有

$$N |n_0\rangle = a^{\dagger} a |n_0\rangle = 0 = 0 |n_0\rangle,$$
 (2.22)

可见, $n_0 = 0$, 即

$$|n_0\rangle = |0\rangle. \tag{2.23}$$

反过来,从 $|0\rangle$ 出发,用升算符 a^{\dagger} 逐步操作,可得本征值逐次增加的一系列本征态

$$a^{\dagger} |0\rangle$$
, $(a^{\dagger})^2 |0\rangle$, $(a^{\dagger})^3 |0\rangle$, \cdots ,
$$(2.24)$$

本征值分别为

$$1, 2, 3, \cdots$$
 (2.25)

综上,本征值 n 的取值是非负整数,是量子化的;本征态 $|n\rangle$ 可以用 a^{\dagger} 和 $|0\rangle$ 表示为

$$|n\rangle = c_3(a^{\dagger})^n |0\rangle. \tag{2.26}$$

为确定归一化常数 c_3 , 可作如下运算:

$$\langle n|n\rangle = |c_3|^2 \langle 0| a^n (a^{\dagger})^n |0\rangle = |c_3|^2 \langle 1| a^{n-1} (a^{\dagger})^{n-1} |1\rangle = 1 \cdot 2 |c_3|^2 \langle 2| a^{n-2} (a^{\dagger})^{n-2} |2\rangle = \cdots$$

$$= (n-1)! |c_3|^2 \langle n-1| aa^{\dagger} |n-1\rangle = n! |c_3|^2 \langle n|n\rangle, \qquad (2.27)$$

故 $|c_3|^2 = 1/n!$ 。取 c_3 为实数,可得 $c_3 = 1/\sqrt{n!}$,于是

$$|n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (a^{\dagger})^n |0\rangle. \tag{2.28}$$

从 (2.7) 式容易看出, $|n\rangle$ 也是 H 的本征态:

$$H|n\rangle = \omega \left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right)|n\rangle = \omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)|n\rangle = E_n|n\rangle,$$
 (2.29)

相应的能量本征值为

$$E_n = \omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right). \tag{2.30}$$

基态 $|0\rangle$ 的能量本征值不是零,而是 $E_0 = \omega/2$,称为零点能 (zero-point energy),这是量子力学的特有结果。我们可以将 $|0\rangle$ 看作真空态,将 n > 0 的 $|n\rangle$ 看作包含 n 个声子 (phonon) 的激发态,每个声子具有一份能量 ω 。这样一来,n 表示声子的数目,故粒子数算符 N 描述的是声子数。 a^{\dagger} 的作用是产生一个声子,从而增加一份能量;a 的作用是湮灭一个声子,从而减少一份能量。这是将 a^{\dagger} 和 a 称为产生算符和湮灭算符的原因。

2.2 量子场论中的正则对易关系

在量子力学中, Schrödinger 绘景和 Heisenberg 绘景提供了两种等价的描述方法,它们之间可以通过含时的幺正变换联系起来。

在 Schrödinger 绘景中,态矢 $|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\rm S}$ 代表随时间演化的物理态,而算符 $O^{\rm S}$ 不依赖于时间。如果系统的哈密顿量 H 不含时间,则 $|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\rm S}$ 与 t=0 时刻态矢 $|\Psi(0)\rangle^{\rm S}$ 通过幺正变换 e^{-iHt} 联系起来:

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle^{S} = e^{-iHt}|\Psi(0)\rangle^{S}.$$
(2.31)

从而推出

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{S} = i\frac{\partial e^{-iHt}}{\partial t}|\Psi(0)\rangle^{S} = He^{-iHt}|\Psi(0)\rangle^{S} = H|\Psi(t)\rangle^{S},$$
 (2.32)

这就是 Schrödinger 方程。可见,(2.31) 式确实是 Schrödinger 方程的解。

在 Heisenberg 绘景中, 态矢 $|\Psi\rangle^{H}$ 定义为

$$|\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}} = e^{iHt}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}} = |\Psi(0)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}},$$
 (2.33)

它不随时间演化:

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}} = 0.$$
 (2.34)

而算符 $O^{H}(t)$ 依赖于时间,通过一个含时的相似变换与 O^{S} 联系起来,

$$O^{H}(t) = e^{iHt}O^{S}e^{-iHt}.$$
 (2.35)

由于 [H,H]=0,有

$$e^{iHt}He^{-iHt} = He^{iHt}e^{-iHt} = H.$$
 (2.36)

故哈密顿量 H 在这两种绘景中是相同的:

$$H^{\rm H} = H^{\rm S} = H.$$
 (2.37)

由

$${}^{\mathrm{H}}\langle\Psi|\,O^{\mathrm{H}}(t)|\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}} = {}^{\mathrm{H}}\langle\Psi|\,e^{iHt}O^{\mathrm{S}}e^{-iHt}|\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}} = {}^{\mathrm{S}}\langle\Psi(t)|\,O^{\mathrm{S}}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}} \tag{2.38}$$

可知,两种绘景中力学量在态上的平均值相同,因而两种绘景描述相同的物理。此外,可以推出

$$i\partial_{0}O^{H}(t) = (i\partial_{0}e^{iHt})O^{S}e^{-iHt} + e^{iHt}O^{S}(i\partial_{0}e^{-iHt}) = -He^{iHt}O^{S}e^{-iHt} + e^{iHt}O^{S}e^{-iHt}H$$

= $[e^{iHt}O^{S}e^{-iHt}, H],$ (2.39)

即 Heisenberg 绘景中的含时算符 $O^{\mathrm{H}}(t)$ 满足 **Heisenberg** 运动方程

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}O^{\mathrm{H}}(t) = [O^{\mathrm{H}}(t), H].$$
 (2.40)

上一节的量子化可以认为是在 Schrödinger 绘景中实现的,因为我们没有考虑坐标算符 x 和动量算符 p 的时间依赖性。将正则对易关系 (2.2) 改记为 $[x^{\rm S},p^{\rm S}]=i$,它在 Heisenberg 绘景中的形式为

$$[x^{H}(t), p^{H}(t)] = [e^{iHt}x^{S}e^{-iHt}, e^{iHt}p^{S}e^{-iHt}] = e^{iHt}x^{S}e^{-iHt}e^{iHt}p^{S}e^{-iHt} - e^{iHt}p^{S}e^{-iHt}e^{iHt}x^{S}e^{-iHt}$$

$$= e^{iHt}x^{S}p^{S}e^{-iHt} - e^{iHt}p^{S}x^{S}e^{-iHt} = e^{iHt}[x^{S}, p^{S}]e^{-iHt} = e^{iHt}ie^{-iHt} = i.$$
(2.41)

可见,正则对易关系的形式不依赖于绘景。(2.41) 式是在同一时刻 t 成立的,称为等时 (equal time) 对易关系。

将讨论推广到自由度为 n 的系统,记 $q_i(t)$ 为系统在 Heisenberg 绘景中的广义坐标算符, $p_i(t)$ 为相应的广义动量算符。由于不同自由度不应该相互影响,这些算符需要满足如下等时对 易关系:

$$[q_i(t), p_i(t)] = i\delta_{ij}, \quad [q_i(t), q_i(t)] = 0, \quad [p_i(t), p_i(t)] = 0.$$
 (2.42)

1.1 节提到,在量子场论中,为了平等地处理时间和空间,空间坐标 \mathbf{x} 应该与时间坐标 t 一样作为量子场算符 $\Phi(\mathbf{x},t)$ 的参数。由于这里量子场作为算符是依赖于时间的,使用 Heisenberg 绘景会比较合适。接下来的讨论在 Heisenberg 绘景中进行,省略绘景的标志性上标 H。

场论讨论的是无穷多自由度的系统,每一个空间点 \mathbf{x} 上的 $\Phi(\mathbf{x},t)$ 都是一个广义坐标。为了从有限可数个自由度过渡到无穷多个自由度,我们可以先将空间离散化,划分成 n 个小体积元 V_i ,然后再取 $V_i \to 0$ 的极限来得到 $n \to \infty$ 的结果。在体积元 V_i 中,定义相应的广义坐标为

$$\Phi_i(t) \equiv \frac{1}{V_i} \int_{V_i} d^3x \, \Phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \qquad (2.43)$$

它是场 $\Phi(\mathbf{x},t)$ 在 V_i 中的平均值。将拉格朗日量密度 $\mathcal{L}(\Phi,\partial_\mu\Phi)$ 在小体积元 V_i 中的平均值记为

$$\mathcal{L}_i \equiv \frac{1}{V_i} \int_{V_i} d^3x \, \mathcal{L}(\Phi, \partial_\mu \Phi), \qquad (2.44)$$

当体积元取得足够小时,它就成为 Φ_i 和 $\partial_0\Phi_i$ 的函数 $\mathcal{L}_i(\Phi_i,\partial_0\Phi_i)$ 。拉格朗日量可表达为

$$L = \int d^3x \, \mathcal{L} = \sum_i \int_{V_i} d^3x \, \mathcal{L} = \sum_i V_i \, \frac{1}{V_i} \int_{V_i} d^3x \, \mathcal{L} = \sum_i V_i \, \mathcal{L}_i(\Phi_i, \partial_0 \Phi_i). \tag{2.45}$$

于是,由(1.109)式定义的广义动量为

$$\Pi_{i}(t) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial [\partial_{0}\Phi_{i}(t)]} = \sum_{i} V_{j} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{j}}{\partial [\partial_{0}\Phi_{i}(t)]} = \sum_{i} V_{j} \delta_{ji} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{i}}{\partial [\partial_{0}\Phi_{i}(t)]} = V_{i}\pi_{i}(t), \qquad (2.46)$$

其中,

$$\pi_i(t) \equiv \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_i}{\partial [\partial_0 \Phi_i(t)]}.$$
 (2.47)

现在, 等时对易关系变成

$$[\Phi_i(t), \Pi_j(t)] = i\delta_{ij}, \quad [\Phi_i(t), \Phi_j(t)] = 0, \quad [\Pi_i(t), \Pi_j(t)] = 0.$$
 (2.48)

第一条和第三条关系可以用 $\pi_i(t)$ 表达为

$$[\Phi_i(t), \pi_j(t)] = i\frac{\delta_{ij}}{V_j}, \quad [\pi_i(t), \pi_j(t)] = 0.$$
 (2.49)

从离散到连续,Kronecker 符号将化成 δ 函数。对于任意连续函数 f(x),**Dirac** δ **函数** $\delta(x)$ 使下式成立,

$$f(x) = \int dy f(y)\delta(x - y). \tag{2.50}$$

函数 $\delta(x)$ 只在 x=0 处非零,是关于 x 的偶函数,即

$$\delta(x) = \delta(-x),\tag{2.51}$$

而且满足

$$\int dx \, \delta(x) = 1, \tag{2.52}$$

$$f(x)\delta(x-y) = f(y)\delta(x-y), \tag{2.53}$$

$$x\delta(x) = 0, (2.54)$$

以及 Fourier 变换公式

$$\int dx \, e^{\pm ipx} = 2\pi \, \delta(p). \tag{2.55}$$

在本书中, f(x) 的 Fourier 变换约定为

$$\tilde{f}(p) = \int dx \, e^{-ipx} f(x), \tag{2.56}$$

而 Fourier 逆变换为

$$f(x) = \int \frac{dp}{2\pi} e^{ipx} \tilde{f}(p). \tag{2.57}$$

定义三维 δ 函数

$$\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}) = \delta(x^1)\delta(x^2)\delta(x^3), \tag{2.58}$$

则对于任意连续函数 $f(\mathbf{x})$, 下式成立,

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \int d^3y \, f(\mathbf{y}) \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}). \tag{2.59}$$

类似地,函数 $\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x})$ 只在 $\mathbf{x} = 0$ 处非零,是关于 \mathbf{x} 的偶函数,即 $\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}) = \delta^{(3)}(-\mathbf{x})$,而且满足 $\int d^3x \, \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}) = 1$ 。由 (2.55) 式推出

$$\int d^3x \, e^{\pm i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} = \int dx^1 \, e^{\pm ip^1x^1} \int dx^2 \, e^{\pm ip^2x^2} \int dx^3 \, e^{\pm ip^3x^3} = 2\pi \, \delta(p^1) \cdot 2\pi \, \delta(p^2) \cdot 2\pi \, \delta(p^3), \quad (2.60)$$

可见,三维 δ 函数满足 Fourier 变换公式

$$\int d^3x \, e^{\pm i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}). \tag{2.61}$$

 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 的 Fourier 变换是

$$\tilde{f}(\mathbf{p}) = \int d^3x \, e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}), \tag{2.62}$$

逆变换是

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \tilde{f}(\mathbf{p}). \tag{2.63}$$

设 f_i 是 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 V_i 上的平均值,则它会满足

$$f_i = \sum_j f_j \,\delta_{ij} = \sum_j V_j \,f_j \,\frac{\delta_{ij}}{V_j}. \tag{2.64}$$

(2.59) 式是 (2.64) 式在 $V_i \rightarrow 0$ 时的极限。可见,在 $V_i \rightarrow 0$ 极限下,

$$\frac{\delta_{ij}}{V_j} \to \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}). \tag{2.65}$$

另一方面,在此极限下, $\Phi_i(t) \to \Phi(\mathbf{x},t)$,而 $\pi_i(t)$ 变成由 (1.118) 式定义的共轭动量密度:

$$\pi_i(t) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_i}{\partial [\partial_0 \Phi_i(t)]} \to \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial [\partial_0 \Phi(\mathbf{x}, t)]} = \pi(\mathbf{x}, t).$$
(2.66)

因此, 等时对易关系化为

$$[\Phi(\mathbf{x},t),\pi(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad [\Phi(\mathbf{x},t),\Phi(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0, \quad [\pi(\mathbf{x},t),\pi(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0. \tag{2.67}$$

推广到包含若干个场 Φ_a 的系统,假设不同的场不会相互影响,则有

$$[\Phi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta_{ab}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad [\Phi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\Phi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0, \quad [\pi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0. \quad (2.68)$$

这就是量子场论中的正则对易关系。此时, $\Phi_a(\mathbf{x},t)$ 和 $\pi_a(\mathbf{x},t)$ 都是算符。

2.3 实标量场的正则量子化

如果场 $\phi(x)$ 是一个 Lorentz 标量,就称它为标量场。在固有保时向 Lorentz 变换下,若时空坐标的变换为 $x'=\Lambda x$,则标量场 $\phi(x)$ 的变换形式是

$$\phi'(x') = \phi(x). \tag{2.69}$$

在本节中,我们讨论实标量场 $\phi(x)$,它满足自共轭 (self-conjugate) 条件

$$\phi^{\dagger}(x) = \phi(x), \tag{2.70}$$

即 $\phi(x)$ 是个厄米算符。

假设 $\phi(x)$ 是不参与相互作用的自由实标量场,相应的 Lorentz 不变拉氏量可以写成

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial^{\mu} \phi) \partial_{\mu} \phi - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2. \tag{2.71}$$

注意到

$$\frac{1}{2}(\partial^{\mu}\phi)\partial_{\mu}\phi = \frac{1}{2}g^{\mu\nu}(\partial_{\mu}\phi)\partial_{\nu}\phi = \frac{1}{2}[(\partial_{0}\phi)^{2} - (\partial_{1}\phi)^{2} - (\partial_{2}\phi)^{2} - (\partial_{3}\phi)^{2}],\tag{2.72}$$

可得

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_0 \phi)} = \partial_0 \phi = \partial^0 \phi, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_i \phi)} = -\partial_i \phi = \partial^i \phi, \tag{2.73}$$

归纳起来,有

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\phi)} = \partial^{\mu}\phi, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi} = -m^{2}\phi. \tag{2.74}$$

因此, Euler-Lagrange 方程 (1.117) 给出

$$0 = \partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\phi)} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} = \partial_{\mu} \partial^{\mu}\phi + m^{2}\phi, \qquad (2.75)$$

也就是说, $\phi(x)$ 满足 Klein-Gordon 方程

$$(\partial^2 + m^2)\phi(x) = 0. (2.76)$$

这是 $\phi(x)$ 的经典运动方程。

根据 (1.118) 式,实标量场 $\phi(x)$ 对应的共轭动量密度是

$$\pi(x) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_0 \phi)} = \partial_0 \phi(x). \tag{2.77}$$

现在,把正则运动变量 $\phi(x)$ 和 $\pi(x)$ 看作物理 Hilbert 空间中的算符,要求它们满足等时对易关系

$$[\phi(\mathbf{x},t),\pi(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad [\phi(\mathbf{x},t),\phi(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0, \quad [\pi(\mathbf{x},t),\pi(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0.$$
 (2.78)

这种做法称为正则量子化 (canonical quantization)。

2.3.1 平面波展开

在量子力学中,单粒子波函数 Ψ 的平面波解 (plane-wave solution) 为

$$\Psi(\mathbf{x},t) = \exp(-iEt + i\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{x}). \tag{2.79}$$

由于

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi = E\exp(-iEt + i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}) = E\Psi, \quad -i\nabla\Psi = \mathbf{p}\exp(-iEt + i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{p}\Psi,$$
 (2.80)

可以看出, $\hat{E} = i\partial/\partial t$ 是能量算符, $\hat{\mathbf{p}} = -i\nabla$ 是动量算符。合起来,四维动量算符是

$$\hat{p}^{\mu} = i \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, -\nabla \right) = i \partial^{\mu}. \tag{2.81}$$

将平面波解改写成 $\Psi(x) = \exp(-ip \cdot x)$, 有

$$i\partial^{\mu}\Psi = i\partial^{\mu}e^{-ip\cdot x} = p^{\mu}e^{-ip\cdot x} = p^{\mu}\Psi. \tag{2.82}$$

也就是说, 平面波解 $\exp(-ip \cdot x)$ 描述四维动量为 p^{μ} 的粒子。

现在讨论量子场论的情况。设实标量场 $\phi(x)$ 满足的 Klein-Gordon 方程具有平面波解

$$\varphi(x) = \exp(-ik \cdot x) = \exp(-ik_{\mu}x^{\mu}) = \exp(-ik^{\mu}x_{\mu}), \tag{2.83}$$

则有

$$\partial^2 \varphi = \partial^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \varphi = \partial^{\mu} (-ik_{\mu} \varphi) = -ik_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \varphi = (-i)^2 k_{\mu} k^{\mu} \varphi = -k^2 \varphi, \tag{2.84}$$

从而,

$$0 = (\partial^2 + m^2)\varphi = -(k^2 - m^2)\varphi = -[(k^0)^2 - |\mathbf{k}|^2 - m^2]\varphi. \tag{2.85}$$

这就要求 $(k^0)^2 = |\mathbf{k}|^2 + m^2$, 即 $k^0 = \pm E_{\mathbf{k}}$, 其中 $E_{\mathbf{k}} \equiv \sqrt{|\mathbf{k}|^2 + m^2}$ 。因此,有两种平面波解。

(1) $k^0 = E_{\mathbf{k}}$ 对应于正能解

$$\varphi_{\mathbf{k}}^{(+)}(x) = \exp[-i(k^0 x^0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})] = \exp[-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})]. \tag{2.86}$$

(2) $k^0 = -E_k$ 对应于负能解

$$\varphi_{\mathbf{k}}^{(-)}(x) = \exp[-i(k^0 x^0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})] = \exp[i(E_{\mathbf{k}} t + \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})]. \tag{2.87}$$

从而,场算符 $\phi(\mathbf{x},t)$ 的一般解可以写成如下形式:

$$\phi(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{k}} \varphi_{\mathbf{k}}^{(+)}(x) + \tilde{a}_{\mathbf{k}} \varphi_{\mathbf{k}}^{(-)}(x) \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} + \tilde{a}_{\mathbf{k}} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t + \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} \right], \qquad (2.88)$$

其中 $a_{\mathbf{k}}$ 和 $\tilde{a}_{\mathbf{k}}$ 是两个只依赖于 \mathbf{k} 的算符。这是一种 Fourier 变换,把 $\phi(\mathbf{x},t)$ 展开成三维动量空间中的无穷多个动量模式 (mode)。取上式的厄米共轭,得

$$\phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^{3}k}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} + \tilde{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t + \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}k}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[a_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t + \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} + \tilde{a}_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} \right]. \tag{2.89}$$

第二步利用了如下性质:对整个三维动量空间进行积分时,将积分项中的 \mathbf{k} 换成 $-\mathbf{k}$ 不会改变积分的结果。于是,自共轭条件 $\phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t)=\phi(\mathbf{x},t)$ 意味着

$$\tilde{a}_{\mathbf{k}} = a_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger}.\tag{2.90}$$

(注意,由上式可以推出 $\tilde{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger}=a_{-\mathbf{k}}$ 和 $\tilde{a}_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger}=a_{\mathbf{k}}$ 。) 因而有

$$\phi(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} + a_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t + \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} + a_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} \right]. \tag{2.91}$$

替换一下动量记号,可以把 $\phi(\mathbf{x},t)$ 的平面波展开式整理成

$$\phi(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right), \qquad (2.92)$$

其中, p^0 是正的,满足

$$p^0 = E_{\mathbf{p}} \equiv \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2},\tag{2.93}$$

而 $a_{\mathbf{p}}$ 是湮灭算符, $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}$ 是产生算符。根据 (2.77) 式,共轭动量密度算符的平面波展开式为

$$\pi(\mathbf{x},t) = \partial_0 \phi(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right). \tag{2.94}$$

2.3.2 产生湮灭算符的对易关系

利用 Fourier 变换公式 (2.61) , 可得

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \phi = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \left[a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right]$$

$$= \int d^3p \, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p^0-q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^0+q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}} + a_{-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0t} \right), \tag{2.95}$$

以及

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \partial_0 \phi = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \left[a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right]
= \int d^3p \, \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p^0-q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^0+q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right]
= \frac{-iq_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}} - a_{-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0t} \right).$$
(2.96)

从而,有

$$-i\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}a_{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{-2iq_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}}a_{\mathbf{q}} = \int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x}\partial_0\phi - iq_0 \int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x}\phi = \int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x}(\partial_0\phi - iq_0\phi), \quad (2.97)$$

亦即

$$a_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip \cdot x} \left[\partial_0 \phi(x) - ip_0 \phi(x) \right]. \tag{2.98}$$

上式取厄米共轭,并使用自共轭条件 $\phi^{\dagger} = \phi$,得

$$a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{-ip \cdot x} \left[\partial_0 \phi(x) + ip_0 \phi(x) \right]. \tag{2.99}$$

利用上面两个表达式和等时对易关系 (2.78), 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, \left[e^{ip\cdot x} \{ \partial_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) \}, \, e^{-iq\cdot y} \{ \partial_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) + iq_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) \} \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} \left[\pi(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \, \pi(\mathbf{y}, t) + iq_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p^0 - q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}\cdot \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{q}\cdot \mathbf{y})} \left(iq_0 [\pi(\mathbf{x}, t), \phi(\mathbf{y}, t)] - ip_0 [\phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi(\mathbf{y}, t)] \right) \\
& = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p^0 - q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}\cdot \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{q}\cdot \mathbf{y})} \left[-i(p_0 + q_0)i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \right] \\
& = \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{i(p^0 - q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})\cdot \mathbf{x}} = \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left(2\pi \right)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \end{aligned} \tag{2.100}$$

在以上计算过程中, $x^0 = y^0 = t$ 。 根据 δ 函数的性质 (2.53), 有

$$\frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) = \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) = \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \tag{2.101}$$

故

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}).$$
 (2.102)

类似地,

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, \left[e^{ip\cdot x} \{ \partial_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) \}, \, e^{iq\cdot y} \{ \partial_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) - iq_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) \} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} \left[\pi(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \, \pi(\mathbf{y}, t) - iq_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) \right]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p^0 + q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}\cdot \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{q}\cdot \mathbf{y})} \left(-iq_0 \left[\pi(\mathbf{x}, t), \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) \right] - ip_0 \left[\phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi(\mathbf{y}, t) \right] \right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p^0 + q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}\cdot \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{q}\cdot \mathbf{y})} \left[-i(p_0 - q_0)i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{E_{\mathbf{q}} - E_{\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{i(p^0 + q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q})\cdot \mathbf{x}} = \frac{E_{\mathbf{q}} - E_{\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \, e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}})t} (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}). \tag{2.103}$$

根据 δ 函数的性质 (2.53), 有

$$\frac{E_{\mathbf{q}} - E_{\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) = \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} - E_{\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{p}})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) = 0, \tag{2.104}$$

故

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}] = 0. \tag{2.105}$$

此外,

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} - a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} = (a_{\mathbf{q}} a_{\mathbf{p}} - a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}})^{\dagger} = [a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}]^{\dagger} = 0.$$

$$(2.106)$$

综上,产生湮灭算符满足如下对易关系:

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad [a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}] = [a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = 0.$$
 (2.107)

这可以看成是对易关系 (2.4) 在量子场论中的推广。

2.3.3 哈密顿量和总动量

根据定义式 (1.120), 实标量场的哈密顿量密度为

$$\mathcal{H} = \pi \partial_0 \phi - \mathcal{L} = (\partial_0 \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu \phi) \partial_\mu \phi + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 = \frac{1}{2} [(\partial_0 \phi)^2 + (\nabla \phi)^2 + m^2 \phi^2]. \tag{2.108}$$

对全空间积分以得到哈密顿量:

$$H = \int d^{3}x \,\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^{3}x \left[(\partial_{0}\phi)^{2} + (\nabla\phi)^{2} + m^{2}\phi^{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[\left(-ip_{0}a_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot x} + ip_{0}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot x} \right) \left(-iq_{0}a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{-iq\cdot x} + iq_{0}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. + \left(i\mathbf{p} \, a_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot x} - i\mathbf{p} \, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot x} \right) \cdot \left(i\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{-iq\cdot x} - i\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. + m^{2} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot x} \right) \cdot \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{-iq\cdot x} - i\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[\left(p_{0}q_{0} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q} + m^{2} \right) a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} + \left(p_{0}q_{0} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q} + m^{2} \right) a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{i(p-q)\cdot x} \right.$$

$$\left. + \left(-p_{0}q_{0} - \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q} + m^{2} \right) a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{-i(p+q)\cdot x} + \left(-p_{0}q_{0} - \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q} + m^{2} \right) a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left\{ \left(p_{0}q_{0} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q} + m^{2} \right) \left[a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{-i(p_{0}-q_{0})t}e^{i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{i(p_{0}-q_{0})t}e^{-i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\cdot x} \right] \right\}$$

$$+ \left(-p_{0}q_{0} - \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q} + m^{2} \right) \left[a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{-i(p_{0}+q_{0})t}e^{i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q})\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{i(p_{0}-q_{0})t}e^{-i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\cdot x} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left\{ \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \left(p_{0}q_{0} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q} + m^{2} \right) \left[a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{-i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} \right] \right\}$$

$$+ \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \left(-p_{0}q_{0} - \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q} + m^{2} \right) \left[a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{-i(p_{0}+q_{0})t} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[\left(E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} + |\mathbf{p}|^{2} + m^{2} \right) \left(a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}} \right) + \left(-E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} + |\mathbf{p}|^{2} + m^{2} \right) \left(a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{p}} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}} \right) \right]$$

由 (2.93) 式可得 $-E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 + |\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2 = 0$,故上式最后两行方括号中第二项没有贡献。从而,

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3 2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left(E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 + |\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2 \right) \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3 2E_{\mathbf{p}}} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left[2 a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} + (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}) \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} + (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}}{2}, \qquad (2.110)$$

其中第四步用到对易关系 (2.107)。

这个结果可以看作是一维简谐振子哈密顿量 (2.7) 向无穷多自由度的推广。 $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}}$ 是动量为 \mathbf{p} 的模式对应的粒子数密度算符(动量空间中的密度),相应的能量是 $E_{\mathbf{p}}$ 。在 (2.110) 式最后一行中,第一项代表所有动量模式所有粒子贡献的能量之和。由 (2.61) 式可得

$$(2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) = \int d^3 x = \tilde{V}, \tag{2.111}$$

其中 \tilde{V} 是进行积分的空间体积,对于全空间而言是无穷大的。因此,(2.110) 式最后一行的第二项是一个无穷大 c 数,是真空的零点能,是所有动量模式在全空间贡献的零点能之和。2.1 节末尾的讨论表明,一维简谐振子的零点能为 $E_0 = \omega/2$ 。这是自由度为 1 时的结果,推广到无穷多自由度自然会得到无穷大的零点能。如果不讨论引力现象,这个零点能通常并不重要,因为实验上只能测量两个能量之差。经过正则量子化之后,实标量场的哈密顿量 H 是正定的,不存在负能量困难。

哈密顿量 H 与产生算符和湮灭算符的对易子分别为

$$[H, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}] = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}}[a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}] = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}[a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}] = \int d^{3}q E_{\mathbf{q}}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = E_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger},$$

$$(2.112)$$

$$[H, a_{\mathbf{p}}] = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}}[a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}] = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}}[a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{p}}]a_{\mathbf{q}} = -\int d^{3}q E_{\mathbf{q}}a_{\mathbf{q}}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = -E_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{p}}.$$

$$(2.113)$$

设 $|E\rangle$ 是 H 的本征态,本征值为 E,则

$$H|E\rangle = E|E\rangle. \tag{2.114}$$

从而、有

$$Ha_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}|E\rangle = (a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}H + E_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger})|E\rangle = (E + E_{\mathbf{p}})a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}|E\rangle.$$
 (2.115)

$$Ha_{\mathbf{p}}|E\rangle = (a_{\mathbf{p}}H - E_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{p}})|E\rangle = (E - E_{\mathbf{p}})a_{\mathbf{p}}|E\rangle.$$
 (2.116)

可见,当 $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}|E\rangle\neq0$ 时,产生算符 $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}$ 的作用是使能量本征值增加 $E_{\mathbf{p}}$; 当 $a_{\mathbf{p}}|E\rangle\neq0$ 时,湮灭 算符 $a_{\mathbf{p}}$ 的作用是使能量本征值减少 $E_{\mathbf{p}}$ 。

根据 (1.159) 式,实标量场的总动量是

$$\mathbf{P} = -\int d^3x \, \pi \nabla \phi = -\int d^3x \, (\partial_0 \phi) \nabla \phi$$

$$= -\int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left(-ip_0 a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + ip_0 a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right) \left(i\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq \cdot x} - i\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} \right)$$

$$= -\int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[-p_{0}\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} - p_{0}\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(p-q)\cdot x} \right. \\ + p_{0}\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-i(p+q)\cdot x} + p_{0}\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right] \\ = -\int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left\{ -p_{0}\mathbf{q} \left[a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{-i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} e^{i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\cdot x} \right] \right. \\ + p_{0}\mathbf{q} \left[a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-i(p_{0}+q_{0})t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q})\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p_{0}+q_{0})t} e^{i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q})\cdot x} \right] \right\} \\ = -\int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left\{ -p_{0}\mathbf{q} \, \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}) \left[a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{-i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} \right] \right. \\ + p_{0}\mathbf{q} \, \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}) \left[a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-i(p^{0}+q^{0})t} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^{0}+q^{0})t} \right] \right\} \\ = -\int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left(-E_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{p} \right) \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} + a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{-\mathbf{p}} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{p} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} + a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{-\mathbf{p}} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right).$$
 (2.117)

先作 $\mathbf{p} \rightarrow -\mathbf{p}$ 的替换, 再利用对易关系 (2.107), 可得

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{p} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{-\mathbf{p}} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left(-\mathbf{p} \right) \left(a_{-\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{-\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right) \\
= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{p} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{-\mathbf{p}} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right). \tag{2.118}$$

可见, (2.117) 式最后一行圆括号中最后两项没有贡献。从而,

$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{p} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{p} \left[2a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} + (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{p} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} + \frac{1}{2} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int d^{3}p \, \mathbf{p}.$$
(2.119)

由于 $\int d^3p \, \mathbf{p} = \int d^3p \, (-\mathbf{p}) = -\int d^3p \, \mathbf{p}$, 上式最后一行第二项没有贡献。于是,

$$\mathbf{P} = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \,\mathbf{p} \,a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}},\tag{2.120}$$

即总动量是所有动量模式所有粒子贡献的动量之和。

P 与产生湮灭算符的对易子为

$$[\mathbf{P}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}] = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{q} \left[a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \right] = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{q} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \left[a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \right] = \int d^{3}q \mathbf{q} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{p} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, \qquad (2.121)$$

$$[\mathbf{P}, a_{\mathbf{p}}] = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{q} \left[a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}} \right] = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{q} \left[a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{p}} \right] a_{\mathbf{q}} = -\int d^{3}q \mathbf{q} a_{\mathbf{q}} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = -\mathbf{p} a_{\mathbf{p}}. (2.122)$$

2.3.4 粒子态

真空态 $|0\rangle$ 是能量最低的态,对于任意动量 \mathbf{p} 对应的湮灭算符 $a_{\mathbf{p}}$,满足

$$a_{\mathbf{p}} |0\rangle = 0, \tag{2.123}$$

归一化为

$$\langle 0|0\rangle = 1. \tag{2.124}$$

由哈密顿量的表达式 (2.110) 可得

$$H|0\rangle = E_{\text{vac}}|0\rangle, \quad E_{\text{vac}} = \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int d^3 p \, \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}}{2},$$
 (2.125)

可见,这样定义的真空态的能量本征值 E_{vac} 确实是能量最低的零点能。此外,由 (2.120) 式可知, $|0\rangle$ 的总动量本征值是零:

$$\mathbf{P}\left|0\right\rangle = \mathbf{0}\left|0\right\rangle,\tag{2.126}$$

即真空态不具有动量。

接着, 定义动量为 p 的单粒子态为

$$|\mathbf{p}\rangle \equiv \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \, |0\rangle \,. \tag{2.127}$$

从而, 利用 (2.112) 和 (2.121) 式可得

$$H|\mathbf{p}\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} H a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} (a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} H + E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}) |0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} (E_{\text{vac}} + E_{\mathbf{p}}) a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = (E_{\text{vac}} + E_{\mathbf{p}}) |\mathbf{p}\rangle,$$
(2.128)

$$\mathbf{P}|\mathbf{p}\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}\,\mathbf{P}\,a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}|0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}(a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}\,\mathbf{P} + \mathbf{p}\,a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger})|0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}\,\mathbf{p}\,a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}|0\rangle = \mathbf{p}\,|\mathbf{p}\rangle. \tag{2.129}$$

可以看出,相比于真空态 $|0\rangle$,单粒子态 $|\mathbf{p}\rangle$ 多了一份能量 $E_{\mathbf{p}}$,也多了一份动量 \mathbf{p} 。因此, $|\mathbf{p}\rangle$ 描述的是一个动量为 \mathbf{p} 的粒子,这个粒子的能量为 $E_{\mathbf{p}} = \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}$,满足狭义相对论中的能量一动量关系 (1.53),而拉氏量 (2.71) 中的参数 m 就是粒子的质量。可以看出,产生算符 $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}$ 的作用是产生一个动量为 \mathbf{p} 的粒子。

此外, 可作如下计算:

$$a_{\mathbf{p}} |\mathbf{q}\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} + (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \right] |0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) |0\rangle.$$

$$(2.130)$$

如果 $\mathbf{p} \neq \mathbf{q}$, 则上式为零; 如果 $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{q}$, 则单粒子态 $|\mathbf{q}\rangle = |\mathbf{p}\rangle$ 在 $a_{\mathbf{p}}$ 的作用下变成真空态 $|0\rangle$ 。可见,湮灭算符 $a_{\mathbf{p}}$ 的作用是减少一个动量为 \mathbf{p} 的粒子。

单粒子态的内积关系为

$$\langle \mathbf{q} | \mathbf{p} \rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{q}}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \langle 0 | [a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}} + (2\pi)^{3}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})] | 0 \rangle$$
$$= 2E_{\mathbf{p}}(2\pi)^{3}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \tag{2.131}$$

上式是 Lorentz 不变的,这是 (2.127) 式中归一化因子取成 $\sqrt{2E_p}$ 的原因。相关证明如下。 证明 若实函数 f(x) 连续且方程 f(x) = 0 具有若干个分立的根 x_i ,则如下等式成立:

$$\delta(f(x)) = \sum_{i} \frac{\delta(x - x_i)}{|f'(x_i)|}.$$
(2.132)

引入阶跃函数 (step function)

$$\theta(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \ge 0, \\ 0, & x < 0, \end{cases}$$
 (2.133)

则任意 Lorentz 标量函数 F(p) 在四维动量 p^{μ} 满足质壳条件 $p^2 - m^2 = 0$ 且能量为正 $(p^0 > 0)$ 的动量空间区域上的 Lorentz 不变积分为

$$\int d^4 p \, \delta(p^2 - m^2) \theta(p^0) F(p) = \int d^3 p \, dp^0 \, \delta\left((p^0)^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2 - m^2\right) \theta(p^0) F(p^0, \mathbf{p})$$

$$= \int d^3 p \, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}} F\left(\sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}, \mathbf{p}\right) = \int \frac{d^3 p}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} F\left(\sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}, \mathbf{p}\right). \tag{2.134}$$

这里第二步用到 (2.132) 式。可见,

$$\frac{d^3p}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}\tag{2.135}$$

是 Lorentz 不变的体积元。对任意 Lorentz 标量函数 $g(\mathbf{q})$, 按照 δ 函数定义, 有

$$g(\mathbf{q}) = \int d^3p \,\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})g(\mathbf{p}) = \int \frac{d^3p}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})g(\mathbf{p}). \tag{2.136}$$

由于上式最左边和最右边都是 Lorentz 不变的,

$$2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \tag{2.137}$$

必定是 Lorentz 不变的。证毕。

进一步,可以定义动量分别为 $\mathbf{p}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_n$ 的 n 个粒子对应的多粒子态为

$$|\mathbf{p}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_n\rangle \equiv \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_1}} \cdots \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_n}} a_{\mathbf{p}_1}^{\dagger} \cdots a_{\mathbf{p}_n}^{\dagger} |0\rangle.$$
 (2.138)

H 对它的作用给出

$$H | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{n} \rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}} \cdots \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}} H a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger} \cdots a_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}} \cdots \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}} (a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger} H + E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}} a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger}) \cdots a_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}^{\dagger} | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{n} \rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}} \cdots \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}} a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger} H a_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}^{\dagger} \cdots a_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle + E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}} | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{n} \rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}} \cdots \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}} a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}^{\dagger} H \cdots a_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle + (E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}} + E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}) | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{n} \rangle$$

$$= \cdots = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}} \cdots \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}} a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}^{\dagger} \cdots a_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}^{\dagger} H | 0 \rangle + (E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}} + E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}} + \cdots + E_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}) | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{n} \rangle$$

$$= (E_{\mathbf{vac}} + E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}} + E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}} + \cdots + E_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}) | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{n} \rangle, \qquad (2.139)$$

同理, P 对它的作用给出

$$\mathbf{P} |\mathbf{p}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_n\rangle = (\mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 + \cdots + \mathbf{p}_n) |\mathbf{p}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_n\rangle.$$
 (2.140)

也就是说,多粒子态 $|\mathbf{p}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_n\rangle$ 的能量本征值和动量本征值直接由各个粒子的能量和动量叠加贡献。

由对易关系 (2.107) 可得

$$|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{i}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{j}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{n}\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}} \cdots \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}} a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger} \cdots a_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}^{\dagger} \cdots a_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}^{\dagger} \cdots a_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}} \cdots \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}} a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger} \cdots a_{\mathbf{p}_{j}}^{\dagger} \cdots a_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}^{\dagger} \cdots a_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle$$

$$= |\mathbf{p}_{1}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{j}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{i}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{n}\rangle. \qquad (2.141)$$

可以看出,对调多粒子态中的任意两个粒子,得到的态相同,即多粒子态对于全同粒子交换是对称的。这说明实标量场描述的粒子是**玻色子** (boson),服从 Bose-Einstein 统计。得到这个结论的关键在于两个产生算符相互对易。

双粒子态的内积关系为

$$\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \mathbf{q}_{2} | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \mathbf{p}_{2} \rangle = \sqrt{16E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}} \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}a_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{16E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}} \left[(2\pi)^{3}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}a_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}a_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{16E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}} \left[(2\pi)^{3}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}a_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle + (2\pi)^{3}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{16E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}} \left[(2\pi)^{6}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{2}) + (2\pi)^{6}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{2}) \right]$$

$$= 4E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}(2\pi)^{6} \left[\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{2}) + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{2})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) \right]. \tag{2.142}$$

此外, 还可以定义动量均为 p 的 n 个粒子对应的多粒子态为

$$|n_{\mathbf{p}}\rangle \equiv (2E_{\mathbf{p}})^{n_{\mathbf{p}}/2} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}\right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}}} |0\rangle,$$
 (2.143)

则粒子数密度算符

$$N_{\mathbf{p}} \equiv a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} \tag{2.144}$$

对它的作用为

$$N_{\mathbf{p}} | n_{\mathbf{q}} \rangle = (2E_{\mathbf{q}})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}/2} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{q}}} | 0 \rangle = (2E_{\mathbf{q}})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}/2} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \left[a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} + (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \right] \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{q}} - 1} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= (2E_{\mathbf{q}})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}/2} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{q}} - 1} | 0 \rangle + (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) (2E_{\mathbf{q}})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}/2} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{q}} - 1} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= (2E_{\mathbf{q}})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}/2} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \right)^{2} a_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{q}} - 2} | 0 \rangle + 2(2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) (2E_{\mathbf{q}})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}/2} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{q}} - 1} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \cdots = (2E_{\mathbf{q}})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}/2} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{q}}} a_{\mathbf{p}} | 0 \rangle + n_{\mathbf{q}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) (2E_{\mathbf{q}})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}/2} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{q} - 1}} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= n_{\mathbf{q}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) (2E_{\mathbf{q}})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}/2} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{q}} - 1} | 0 \rangle . \tag{2.145}$$

在动量空间对粒子数密度算符进行积分,得到的是粒子数算符

$$N \equiv \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} N_{\mathbf{p}} = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}}.$$
 (2.146)

由 (2.145) 式,可得

$$N |n_{\mathbf{q}}\rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} N_{\mathbf{p}} |n_{\mathbf{q}}\rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} n_{\mathbf{q}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) (2E_{\mathbf{q}})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}/2} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} (a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}-1} |0\rangle$$
$$= n_{\mathbf{q}} (2E_{\mathbf{q}})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}/2} (a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}} |0\rangle = n_{\mathbf{q}} |n_{\mathbf{q}}\rangle.$$
(2.147)

因此, $|n_{\mathbf{q}}\rangle$ 是 N 的本征态,本征值为粒子数 $n_{\mathbf{q}}$ 。 更一般地,可以定义多粒子态

$$|n_{\mathbf{p}_1}, \cdots, n_{\mathbf{p}_m}\rangle \equiv \prod_{i=1}^m (2E_{\mathbf{p}_i})^{n_{\mathbf{p}_i}/2} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_i}^{\dagger}\right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_i}} |0\rangle \tag{2.148}$$

来描述动量为 $\mathbf{p}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_m$ 的粒子分别有 $n_{\mathbf{p}_1}, \cdots, n_{\mathbf{p}_m}$ 个的情况。此时,有

$$N | n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}, \dots, n_{\mathbf{p}_{m}} \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} \prod_{i=1}^{m} (2E_{\mathbf{p}_{i}})^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}/2} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{m} (2E_{\mathbf{p}_{i}})^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}/2} \right] a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}} \dots \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{m} (2E_{\mathbf{p}_{i}})^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}/2} \right] \left[a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}} a_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}} \dots \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}} | 0 \rangle$$

$$+ n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_{1}) a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}-1} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}} \dots \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}} | 0 \rangle \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{m} (2E_{\mathbf{p}_{i}})^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}/2} \right] \left[a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}} a_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}} | 0 \rangle \right] + n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}} \left| n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}, \dots, n_{\mathbf{p}_{m}} \rangle$$

$$= \dots = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{m} (2E_{\mathbf{p}_{i}})^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}/2} \right] \left[a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}} \dots \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_{i}}} a_{\mathbf{p}} | 0 \rangle \right]$$

$$+ (n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}} + \dots + n_{\mathbf{p}_{m}}) \left| n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}, \dots, n_{\mathbf{p}_{m}} \rangle$$

$$= (n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}} + \dots + n_{\mathbf{p}_{m}}) \left| n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}, \dots, n_{\mathbf{p}_{m}} \rangle$$

$$(2.149)$$

可见, N 确实是描述总粒子数的算符。

2.4 复标量场的正则量子化

在本节中,我们讨论复标量场 $\phi(x)$,它不满足自共轭条件 (2.70),即

$$\phi^{\dagger}(x) \neq \phi(x). \tag{2.150}$$

自由复标量场的拉氏量具有 1.7.4 小节中 (1.189) 式的形式。不过,由于 $\phi(x)$ 是量子场算符,需要把那里的复共轭记号 * 改成厄米共轭记号 †,故 Lorentz 不变拉氏量为

$$\mathcal{L} = (\partial^{\mu}\phi^{\dagger})\partial_{\mu}\phi - m^{2}\phi^{\dagger}\phi. \tag{2.151}$$

把 $\phi(x)$ 和 $\phi^{\dagger}(x)$ 当成两个独立的场变量, 注意到

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\phi^{\dagger})} = \partial^{\mu}\phi, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi^{\dagger}} = -m^{2}\phi, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\phi)} = \partial^{\mu}\phi^{\dagger}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi} = -m^{2}\phi^{\dagger}, \tag{2.152}$$

由 (1.117) 式得到经典运动方程

$$(\partial^2 + m^2)\phi(x) = 0, \quad (\partial^2 + m^2)\phi^{\dagger}(x) = 0.$$
 (2.153)

也就是说, $\phi(x)$ 和 $\phi^{\dagger}(x)$ 均满足 Klein-Gordon 方程。

可以将复标量场 ϕ 分解为两个实标量场 ϕ_1 和 ϕ_2 的线性组合:

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi_1 + i\phi_2), \quad \phi^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi_1 - i\phi_2). \tag{2.154}$$

从而, 拉氏量 (2.151) 化为

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} [\partial^{\mu} (\phi_1 - i\phi_2)] \partial_{\mu} (\phi_1 + i\phi_2) - \frac{1}{2} m^2 (\phi_1 - i\phi_2) (\phi_1 + i\phi_2)
= \frac{1}{2} (\partial^{\mu} \phi_1) \partial_{\mu} \phi_1 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial^{\mu} \phi_2) \partial_{\mu} \phi_2 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi_2^2.$$
(2.155)

与 (2.71) 式比较可知, 复标量场的拉氏量相当于两个质量相同的实标量场的拉氏量。

2.4.1 平面波展开

对于复标量场, 我们可以遵循 2.3.1 小节中的方法讨论它的平面波解展开, 但不能够应用自共轭条件。因此, 场算符 $\phi(\mathbf{x},t)$ 的一般解也具有 (2.88) 式的形式:

$$\phi(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} + \tilde{a}_{\mathbf{k}} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t + \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} + \tilde{a}_{-\mathbf{k}} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} \right]. \tag{2.156}$$

由于不满足自共轭条件 (2.70), 算符 $\tilde{a}_{-\mathbf{k}}$ 与 $a_{\mathbf{k}}$ 没有什么关系, 改记为

$$b_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} = \tilde{a}_{-\mathbf{k}},\tag{2.157}$$

则展开式变成

$$\phi(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} + b_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} \right]. \tag{2.158}$$

替换一下动量记号,可以把 $\phi(\mathbf{x},t)$ 的平面波解展开式整理成

$$\phi(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip\cdot x} + b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right), \qquad (2.159)$$

其中, p⁰ 应该满足

$$p^0 = E_{\mathbf{p}} \equiv \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}.$$
 (2.160)

取厄米共轭,就得到 $\phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t)$ 的平面波解展开式

$$\phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right). \tag{2.161}$$

现在, $a_{\mathbf{p}}$ 和 $b_{\mathbf{p}}$ 是两个相互独立的湮灭算符,而 $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}$ 和 $b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}$ 是两个相互独立的产生算符。 根据 (1.118) 式, $\phi(\mathbf{x},t)$ 对应的共轭动量密度是

$$\pi(\mathbf{x},t) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_0 \phi)} = \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger} = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(-ip_0\right) \left(b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}\right), \tag{2.162}$$

 $\phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t)$ 对应的共轭动量密度是

$$\pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_0 \phi^{\dagger})} = \partial_0 \phi = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(-ip_0\right) \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} - b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}\right). \tag{2.163}$$

依照 (2.68) 式, 等时对易关系为

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

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

$$[\phi(\mathbf{x},t),\pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\phi(\mathbf{x},t),\phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\pi(\mathbf{x},t),\pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0.$$
(2.164)

2.4.2 产生湮灭算符的对易关系

由

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \phi = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \left[a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} + b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right]$$

$$= \int d^3p \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p^0-q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) + b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^0+q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}} + b_{-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0t} \right) \tag{2.165}$$

和

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \partial_0 \phi = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \left[a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} - b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right]
= \int d^3p \, \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p^0-q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) - b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^0+q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right]
= \frac{-iq_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}} - b_{-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0t} \right),$$
(2.166)

可得

$$-i\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}\,a_{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{-2iq_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}}a_{\mathbf{q}} = \int d^{3}x\,e^{iq\cdot x}\partial_{0}\phi - iq_{0}\int d^{3}x\,e^{iq\cdot x}\phi = \int d^{3}x\,e^{iq\cdot x}\left(\partial_{0}\phi - iq_{0}\phi\right). \tag{2.167}$$

于是,

$$a_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip \cdot x} \left(\partial_0 \phi - ip_0 \phi \right), \quad a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{-ip \cdot x} \left(\partial_0 \phi^{\dagger} + ip_0 \phi^{\dagger} \right). \tag{2.168}$$

从而,有

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y \left[e^{ip\cdot x} \{ \partial_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) \}, \ e^{-iq\cdot y} \{ \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) + iq_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) \} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} \left[\pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \ \pi(\mathbf{y}, t) + iq_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y e^{i(p^0 - q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}\cdot \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{q}\cdot \mathbf{y})} \left(iq_0 [\pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t), \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t)] - ip_0 [\phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi(\mathbf{y}, t)] \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y e^{i(p^0 - q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}\cdot \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{q}\cdot \mathbf{y})} \left[-i(p_0 + q_0)i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x e^{i(p^0 - q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})\cdot \mathbf{x}} = \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})$$

$$= (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \tag{2.169}$$

以及

$$= \frac{[a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}]}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y \left[e^{ip\cdot x} \{ \partial_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) \}, \ e^{iq\cdot y} \{ \partial_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) - iq_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) \} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} \left[\pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \ \pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) - iq_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) \right] = 0. \quad (2.170)$$

另一方面、由

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \phi^{\dagger} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \left[b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right]
= \int d^3p \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p^0-q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^0+q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right]
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left(b_{\mathbf{q}} + a_{-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0t} \right)$$
(2.171)

和

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \left[b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right]
= \int d^3p \, \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p^0-q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^0+q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right]
= \frac{-iq_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left(b_{\mathbf{q}} - a_{-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0t} \right),$$
(2.172)

可得

$$-i\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}\,b_{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{-2iq_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}}b_{\mathbf{q}} = \int d^3x\,e^{iq\cdot x}\partial_0\phi^{\dagger} - iq_0\int d^3x\,e^{iq\cdot x}\phi^{\dagger} = \int d^3x\,e^{iq\cdot x}\left(\partial_0\phi^{\dagger} - iq_0\phi^{\dagger}\right). \tag{2.173}$$

于是,

$$b_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip \cdot x} \left(\partial_0 \phi^{\dagger} - ip_0 \phi^{\dagger} \right), \quad b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{-ip \cdot x} \left(\partial_0 \phi + ip_0 \phi \right). \tag{2.174}$$

从而,有

$$\begin{aligned} & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y \left[e^{ip\cdot x} \{ \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t) \}, \ e^{-iq\cdot y} \{ \partial_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) + iq_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) \} \right] \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} \left[\pi(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t), \ \pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) + iq_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) \right] \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p^0 - q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}\cdot \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{q}\cdot \mathbf{y})} \left(iq_0 [\pi(\mathbf{x}, t), \phi(\mathbf{y}, t)] - ip_0 [\phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t)] \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p^0 - q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}\cdot \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{q}\cdot \mathbf{y})} \left[-i(p_0 + q_0)i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \right] \\ & = \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{i(p^0 - q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})\cdot \mathbf{x}} = \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \\ & = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \end{aligned} \tag{2.175}$$

以及

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y \left[e^{ip\cdot x} \{ \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t) \}, \ e^{iq\cdot y} \{ \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) - iq_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) \} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} \left[\pi(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t), \ \pi(\mathbf{y}, t) - iq_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) \right] = 0. \quad (2.176)$$

此外, 还有

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y \left[e^{ip\cdot x} \{ \partial_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) \}, \ e^{-iq\cdot y} \{ \partial_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) + iq_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) \} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y \ e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} \left[\pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \ \pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) + iq_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) \right] = 0, \quad (2.177)$$

以及

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y \left[e^{ip\cdot x} \{ \partial_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) \}, e^{iq\cdot y} \{ \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) - iq_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) \} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} \left[\pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi(\mathbf{y}, t) - iq_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y e^{i(p^0 + q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}\cdot \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{q}\cdot \mathbf{y})} \left(-iq_0 [\pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t), \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t)] - ip_0 [\phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi(\mathbf{y}, t)] \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p^0+q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} \left[-i(p_0-q_0)i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{i(p^0+q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q})\cdot\mathbf{x}} = \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}+E_{\mathbf{q}})t} (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}) = 0. \quad (2.178)$$

归纳起来,产生湮灭算符的对易关系如下:

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad [a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}] = [a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = 0,$$

$$[b_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad [b_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{q}}] = [b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = 0,$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = [b_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = [a_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{q}}] = [a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = 0.$$
(2.179)

这说明 $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{p}}$ 与 $b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{p}}$ 是两套不同的产生湮灭算符,描述两种不同的玻色子。

2.4.3 U(1) 整体对称性

对复标量场作 U(1) 整体变换

$$\phi'(x) = e^{iq\theta}\phi(x), \quad [\phi^{\dagger}(x)]' = e^{-iq\theta}\phi^{\dagger}(x), \tag{2.180}$$

则拉氏量 (2.151) 不变。依照 1.7.4 小节的讨论,相应的守恒流为

$$J^{\mu} = q\phi^{\dagger}i\overleftrightarrow{\partial^{\mu}}\phi, \tag{2.181}$$

相应的守恒荷为

$$\begin{split} Q &= q \int d^3x \, \phi^\dagger i \stackrel{\longleftrightarrow}{\partial^0} \phi = iq \int d^3x \, \left[\phi^\dagger \partial^0 \phi - (\partial^0 \phi^\dagger) \phi \right] \\ &= iq \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3k}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_\mathbf{p}2E_\mathbf{k}}} \, \left[\, \left(b_\mathbf{p} e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger e^{ip\cdot x} \right) \, \partial^0 \left(a_\mathbf{k} e^{-ik\cdot x} + b_\mathbf{k}^\dagger e^{ik\cdot x} \right) \right. \\ &\qquad \qquad - \partial^0 \left(b_\mathbf{p} e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger e^{ip\cdot x} \right) \left(a_\mathbf{k} e^{-ik\cdot x} + b_\mathbf{k}^\dagger e^{ik\cdot x} \right) \, \right] \\ &= iq \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3k}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_\mathbf{p}2E_\mathbf{k}}} \, \left[\, \left(b_\mathbf{p} e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger e^{ip\cdot x} \right) \left(-ik^0 \right) \left(a_\mathbf{k} e^{-ik\cdot x} - b_\mathbf{k}^\dagger e^{ik\cdot x} \right) \, \right] \\ &= iq \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3k}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_\mathbf{p}2E_\mathbf{k}}} \, \left[\left(ik^0 + ip^0 \right) b_\mathbf{p} b_\mathbf{k}^\dagger e^{-i(p-k)\cdot x} + \left(-ik^0 - ip^0 \right) a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger a_\mathbf{k} e^{i(p-k)\cdot x} \right. \\ &\qquad \qquad + \left. \left(-ik^0 + ip^0 \right) b_\mathbf{p} a_\mathbf{k} e^{-i(p+k)\cdot x} + \left(ik^0 - ip^0 \right) a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger b_\mathbf{k}^\dagger e^{i(p+k)\cdot x} \right] \\ &= q \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3k}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_\mathbf{p}2E_\mathbf{k}}} \, \left[- \left(E_\mathbf{k} + E_\mathbf{p} \right) b_\mathbf{p} b_\mathbf{k}^\dagger e^{-i(p-k)\cdot x} + \left(E_\mathbf{k} + E_\mathbf{p} \right) a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger a_\mathbf{k} e^{i(p-k)\cdot x} \right. \\ &\qquad \qquad + \left. \left(E_\mathbf{k} - E_\mathbf{p} \right) b_\mathbf{p} a_\mathbf{k} e^{-i(p+k)\cdot x} + \left(-E_\mathbf{k} + E_\mathbf{p} \right) a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger b_\mathbf{k}^\dagger e^{i(p+k)\cdot x} \right] \\ &= q \int \frac{d^3p \, d^3k}{(2\pi)^3 \sqrt{2E_\mathbf{p}2E_\mathbf{k}}} \, \left\{ \left(E_\mathbf{k} + E_\mathbf{p} \right) \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{k}) \, \left[-b_\mathbf{p} b_\mathbf{k}^\dagger e^{-i(E_\mathbf{p}-E_\mathbf{k})t} + a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger a_\mathbf{k} e^{i(E_\mathbf{p}-E_\mathbf{k})t} \right] \right. \\ \end{split}$$

$$+ (E_{\mathbf{k}} - E_{\mathbf{p}})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{k}) \left[b_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{k}})t} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{k}})t} \right]$$

$$= q \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}} 2E_{\mathbf{p}} \left(-b_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} \right) = q \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} - b_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \right).$$

$$(2.182)$$

利用对易关系 (2.179), 可得

$$Q = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \left(q \, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} - q \, b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p}} \right) - (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \, q. \tag{2.183}$$

上式第二项是零点荷。在第一项的圆括号中,粒子数密度算符 $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}}$ 的系数是 q,而粒子数密度 算符 $b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p}}$ 的系数是 -q。可见, $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}$, $a_{\mathbf{p}}$ 描述的粒子具有的荷为 q,习惯上称为正粒子;另一方面, $b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}$, $b_{\mathbf{p}}$ 描述的粒子具有相反的荷 -q,习惯上称为反粒子。除去零点荷,总荷 Q 是所有动量模式所有正反粒子贡献的荷之和。注意到 Q/q 的表达式与 (1.3) 式的全空间积分类似,但 Q/q 被解释为正粒子数与反粒子数之差,可正可负,因而不存在负概率困难。

这里单个粒子的荷 q 或 -q 对总荷 Q 的贡献是相加性的,并且来自于一种内部对称性,因而是一种内部相加性量子数。实际上,反粒子的所有内部相加性量子数都与正粒子相反。

如果对实标量场作类似的 U(1) 整体变换,则自共轭条件 (2.70) 使得

$$e^{iq\theta}\phi(x) = \phi'(x) = [\phi'(x)]^{\dagger} = [e^{iq\theta}\phi(x)]^{\dagger} = e^{-iq\theta}\phi^{\dagger}(x) = e^{-iq\theta}\phi(x).$$
 (2.184)

上式要求 q = 0。因此,对实标量场不能进行非平庸的 U(1) 整体变换。实际上,自共轭条件使实标量场描述的粒子不能具有任何非零的内部相加性量子数,也就是说,正粒子与反粒子是相同的,实标量场描述的是一种纯中性粒子。

2.4.4 哈密顿量和总动量

根据 (1.120) 式, 复标量场的哈密顿量密度为

$$\mathcal{H} = \pi \partial_0 \phi + \pi^{\dagger} \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger} - \mathcal{L} = (\partial^0 \phi^{\dagger}) \partial_0 \phi + (\partial^0 \phi) \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger} - (\partial^{\mu} \phi^{\dagger}) \partial_{\mu} \phi + m^2 \phi^{\dagger} \phi$$
$$= (\partial^0 \phi) \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger} + (\nabla \phi^{\dagger}) \cdot \nabla \phi + m^2 \phi^{\dagger} \phi. \tag{2.185}$$

于是,哈密顿量可以写成

$$H = \int d^3x \,\mathcal{H} = \int d^3x \,[(\partial^0\phi)\partial_0\phi^\dagger + (\nabla\phi^\dagger) \cdot \nabla\phi + m^2\phi^\dagger\phi]$$

$$= \int d^3x \,[(\partial^0\phi)\partial_0\phi^\dagger + \nabla \cdot (\phi^\dagger\nabla\phi) - \phi^\dagger\nabla^2\phi + m^2\phi^\dagger\phi]$$

$$= \int d^3x \,[(\partial^0\phi)\partial_0\phi^\dagger - \phi^\dagger\partial^0\partial_0\phi + \phi^\dagger(\partial^0\partial_0 - \nabla^2 + m^2)\phi]$$

$$= \int d^3x \,[(\partial^0\phi)\partial_0\phi^\dagger - \phi^\dagger\partial^0\partial_0\phi + \phi^\dagger(\partial^2 + m^2)\phi]. \tag{2.186}$$

上式第三步用了分部积分,第四步扔掉了一个全散度,最后一行方括号里第三项可以通过 ϕ 的运动方程 (2.153) 消去。从而,得到

$$H = \int d^3x \left[(\partial^0 \phi) \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger} - \phi^{\dagger} \partial^0 \partial_0 \phi \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[\partial^{0} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right) \partial_{0} \left(b_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} \right) \right] \\ - \left(b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right) \partial^{0} \partial_{0} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq \cdot x} + b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} \right) \right] \\ = \int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left\{ \left(-ip^{0} \right) \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} - b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right) \left(-iq_{0} \right) \left(b_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq \cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} \right) \right. \\ - \left. \left(b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right) \left[\left(-iq^{0} \right) \left(-iq_{0} \right) a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq \cdot x} + iq^{0} iq_{0} b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} \right] \right\} \\ = \int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \, q_{0} \left[p^{0} b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(p-q) \cdot x} + q^{0} b_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} + p^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} + q^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(p-q) \cdot x} \right. \\ + \left. \left(-p^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{q}} + q^{0} b_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}} \right) e^{-i(p+q) \cdot x} + \left(-p^{0} b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} + q^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p-q) \cdot x} \right. \\ + \left. \left(-p^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{q}} + q^{0} b_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}} \right) e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} + p^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} + q^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(p-q) \cdot x} \right. \\ + \left. \left(-p^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{q}} + q^{0} b_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}} \right) e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} + \left(-p^{0} b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} + q^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p-q) \cdot x} \right. \\ + \left. \left(-p^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{q}} + q^{0} b_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}} \right) e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} + \left(-p^{0} b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}} + q^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p-q) \cdot x} \right. \\ + \left. \left(-p^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{q}} + q^{0} b_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}} \right) e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} + \left(-p^{0} b_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}} + q^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(p-q) \cdot x} \right. \\ + \left. \left(-p^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{q}} + e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} + p^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} + p^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(p-q) \cdot x} \right. \\ + \left. \left(-p^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{q}} + q^{0} b_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}} \right) \left. \left(-p^{0} a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}} + e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} + p^{0} a_{\mathbf{$$

除了零点能,哈密顿量是所有动量模式所有正反粒子的能量之和。对于相同的动量模式 \mathbf{p} ,正粒子与反粒子具有相同的能量 $E_{\mathbf{p}}$,因而它们具有相同的质量 m。

根据 (1.159) 式,复标量场的总动量为

$$\mathbf{P} = -\int d^{3}x \left(\pi \nabla \phi + \pi^{\dagger} \nabla \phi^{\dagger}\right) = -\int d^{3}x \left[(\partial_{0}\phi^{\dagger}) \nabla \phi + (\partial_{0}\phi) \nabla \phi^{\dagger} \right]$$

$$= -\int \frac{d^{3}x d^{3}p d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[\partial_{0} \left(b_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot x} \right) \nabla \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{-iq\cdot x} + b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x} \right) + \partial_{0} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{-iq\cdot x} + b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x} \right) \nabla \left(b_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot x} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\int \frac{d^{3}x d^{3}p d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[-ip_{0} \left(b_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot x} \right) i\mathbf{q} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{-iq\cdot x} - b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x} \right) -iq_{0} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{-iq\cdot x} - b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x} \right) i\mathbf{p} \left(b_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot x} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\int \frac{d^{3}x d^{3}p d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[\left(-E_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{q} b_{\mathbf{p}}b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} - E_{\mathbf{q}}\mathbf{p} b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p}} \right) e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} + \left(-E_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{q} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}} - E_{\mathbf{q}}\mathbf{p} a_{\mathbf{q}}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \right) e^{i(p-q)\cdot x} + \left(-E_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{q} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}} - E_{\mathbf{q}}\mathbf{p} a_{\mathbf{q}}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \right) e^{i(p-q)\cdot x}$$

$$+ (E_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{q}\,b_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{q}} + E_{\mathbf{q}}\mathbf{p}\,a_{\mathbf{q}}b_{\mathbf{p}})e^{-i(p+q)\cdot x} \\ + (E_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{q}\,a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} + E_{\mathbf{q}}\mathbf{p}\,b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger})e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \Big]$$

$$= -\int \frac{d^{3}p\,d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \Big\{ \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \Big[(-E_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{q}\,b_{\mathbf{p}}b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} - E_{\mathbf{q}}\mathbf{p}\,b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p}})e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{p}} - E_{\mathbf{q}})t} \\ + (-E_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{q}\,a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}} - E_{\mathbf{q}}\mathbf{p}\,a_{\mathbf{q}}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger})e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}} - E_{\mathbf{q}})t} \Big] \\ + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \Big[(E_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{q}\,b_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{q}} + E_{\mathbf{q}}\mathbf{p}\,a_{\mathbf{q}}b_{\mathbf{p}})e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}})t} \\ + (E_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{q}\,a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} + E_{\mathbf{q}}\mathbf{p}\,b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger})e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}})t} \Big] \Big\}$$

$$= -\int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \Big[-E_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{p}\,(b_{\mathbf{p}}b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} + b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p}} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}} + a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}) \\ - E_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{p}\,(b_{\mathbf{p}}a_{-\mathbf{p}} - a_{-\mathbf{p}}b_{\mathbf{p}})e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} - E_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{p}\,(a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}b_{-\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} - b_{-\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}})e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \Big]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}\,(b_{\mathbf{p}}b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} + b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p}} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}} + a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}) = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{p}\,(a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}} + b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p}}) + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0})\int d^{3}p\,\mathbf{p}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{p}\,(a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}} + b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p}}). \tag{2.188}$$

总动量是所有动量模式所有正反粒子的动量之和。

习题

1. 设算符 a 与其厄米共轭 a^{\dagger} 满足反对易关系

$${a, a^{\dagger}} = 1, \quad {a, a} = {a^{\dagger}, a^{\dagger}} = 0,$$
 (2.189)

其中**反对易子**定义为 $\{A,B\} \equiv AB + BA$ 。记算符 $N \equiv a^{\dagger}a$ 的本征值为 n,本征态为 $|n\rangle$,即 $N|n\rangle = n|n\rangle$,归一化为 $\langle n|n\rangle = 1$ 。

- (a) 证明 $[N, a^{\dagger}] = a^{\dagger}$ 和 [N, a] = -a。
- (b) 证明 $a^{\dagger} | n \rangle = \sqrt{1-n} | n+1 \rangle$ 和 $a | n \rangle = \sqrt{n} | n-1 \rangle$ 。
- (c) 证明本征值 n 只能取 0 和 1。
- 2. 复标量场 $\phi(x)$ 可以按 (2.154) 式分解为两个实标量场 $\phi_1(x)$ 和 $\phi_2(x)$ 的线性组合。设 $\phi_1(x)$ 和 $\phi_2(x)$ 的平面波展开式为

$$\phi_1(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(c_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + c_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right), \tag{2.190}$$

$$\phi_2(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(d_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + d_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right). \tag{2.191}$$

(a) 推导复标量场平面波展开式 (2.159) 和 (2.161) 中使用的产生湮灭算符 $(a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger})$ 与实标量场产生湮灭算符 $(c_{\mathbf{p}}, c_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, d_{\mathbf{p}}, d_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger})$ 之间的关系。

(b) 根据上述关系及对易关系

$$[c_{\mathbf{p}}, c_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad [d_{\mathbf{p}}, d_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}),$$

$$[c_{\mathbf{p}}, c_{\mathbf{q}}] = [c_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, c_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = [d_{\mathbf{p}}, d_{\mathbf{q}}] = [d_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, d_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = 0,$$

$$[c_{\mathbf{p}}, d_{\mathbf{q}}] = [c_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, d_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = [c_{\mathbf{p}}, d_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = [c_{\mathbf{p}}, d_{\mathbf{q}}] = 0,$$

$$(2.192)$$

验证 $(a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger})$ 满足对易关系 (2.179) 。

- 3. 复标量场 $\phi(x)$ 的守恒荷 Q 可以用产生湮灭算符表达成 (2.183) 式。
 - (a) 证明

$$[Q, \phi] = -q\phi, \quad [Q, \phi^{\dagger}] = q\phi^{\dagger}. \tag{2.193}$$

(b) 设 $|Q'\rangle$ 是 Q 的本征态,本征值为 Q',即 $Q|Q'\rangle = Q'|Q'\rangle$ 。证明 $\phi|Q'\rangle$ 和 $\phi^{\dagger}|Q'\rangle$ 的 Q 本征值分别为 Q'-q 和 Q'+q。也就是说, ϕ 是守恒荷的湮灭算符, ϕ^{\dagger} 是守恒荷的产生算符,引起的守恒荷变化为 q。

第3章 量子矢量场

3.1 量子 Lorentz 变换

设 Lorentz 变换 Λ 在物理 Hilbert 空间中诱导出态矢 $|\Psi\rangle$ 的线性幺正变换

$$|\Psi'\rangle = U(\Lambda) |\Psi\rangle, \tag{3.1}$$

其中 $U(\Lambda)$ 是一个线性幺正算符,描述量子 Lorentz 变换,满足

$$U^{\dagger}(\Lambda)U(\Lambda) = U(\Lambda)U^{\dagger}(\Lambda) = 1, \quad U^{-1}(\Lambda) = U^{\dagger}(\Lambda).$$
 (3.2)

先作 Lorentz 变换 Λ_1 ,再作 Lorentz 变换 Λ_2 ,相当于作 Lorentz 变换 $\Lambda_2\Lambda_1$,故以下同态 (homomorphic) 关系成立:

$$U(\Lambda_2\Lambda_1) = U(\Lambda_2)U(\Lambda_1). \tag{3.3}$$

从而,由

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)U(\Lambda) = 1 = U(\mathbf{1}) = U(\Lambda^{-1}\Lambda) = U(\Lambda^{-1})U(\Lambda)$$
(3.4)

可得

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda) = U(\Lambda^{-1}). \tag{3.5}$$

将无穷小 Lorentz 变换 (1.160) 记为 $\Lambda_{\omega}=\mathbf{1}+\omega$,它诱导的无穷小幺正算符可表达为

$$U(\mathbf{1} + \omega) = 1 - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}J^{\mu\nu}.$$
(3.6)

这里只展开到 ω 的一阶项。 $J^{\mu\nu}$ 是量子 Lorentz 变换的生成元算符。根据 1.7.3 小节的讨论,实 参数 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 是反对称的,因而 $J^{\mu\nu}$ 也是反对称的:

$$J^{\mu\nu} = -J^{\nu\mu}.\tag{3.7}$$

由 $U(1+\omega)$ 的幺正性可得

$$1 = U^{\dagger}(\mathbf{1} + \omega)U(\mathbf{1} + \omega) = \left[1 + \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(J^{\mu\nu})^{\dagger}\right] \left(1 - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}J^{\mu\nu}\right) = 1 + \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}[(J^{\mu\nu})^{\dagger} - J^{\mu\nu}], \quad (3.8)$$

最后一步忽略了 ω 的二阶项。可见, $J^{\mu\nu}$ 是厄米算符:

$$(J^{\mu\nu})^{\dagger} = J^{\mu\nu}. \tag{3.9}$$

对算符乘积

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)U(\mathbf{1}+\omega)U(\Lambda) = U(\Lambda^{-1}(\mathbf{1}+\omega)\Lambda). \tag{3.10}$$

的左边和右边分别展开, 得

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)U(\mathbf{1}+\omega)U(\Lambda) = U^{-1}(\Lambda)\left(1 - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}J^{\mu\nu}\right)U(\Lambda) = 1 - \frac{i}{2}U^{-1}(\Lambda)\omega_{\mu\nu}J^{\mu\nu}U(\Lambda), \quad (3.11)$$
$$U(\Lambda^{-1}(\mathbf{1}+\omega)\Lambda) = U(\mathbf{1}+\Lambda^{-1}\omega\Lambda) = 1 - \frac{i}{2}(\Lambda^{-1}\omega\Lambda)_{\mu\nu}J^{\mu\nu}. \quad (3.12)$$

因此,有

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)\omega_{\mu\nu}J^{\mu\nu}U(\Lambda) = (\Lambda^{-1}\omega\Lambda)_{\mu\nu}J^{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\alpha}(\Lambda^{-1}\omega\Lambda)^{\alpha}_{\ \nu}J^{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\alpha}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\alpha}_{\ \beta}\omega^{\beta}_{\ \gamma}\Lambda^{\gamma}_{\ \nu}J^{\mu\nu}$$
$$= g_{\mu\alpha}\Lambda_{\beta}{}^{\alpha}\omega^{\beta}_{\ \gamma}\Lambda^{\gamma}_{\ \nu}J^{\mu\nu} = \Lambda^{\beta}_{\ \mu}\omega_{\beta\gamma}\Lambda^{\gamma}_{\ \nu}J^{\mu\nu} = \omega_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \rho}\Lambda^{\nu}_{\ \sigma}J^{\rho\sigma}, \tag{3.13}$$

第四步用到 (1.35) 式。上式对任意 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 成立,于是,

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)J^{\mu\nu}U(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}J^{\rho\sigma}.$$
(3.14)

因此, $J^{\mu\nu}$ 在 $|\Psi'\rangle$ 中的期待值与它在 $|\Psi\rangle$ 中的期待值有如下关系:

$$\langle \Psi' | J^{\mu\nu} | \Psi' \rangle = \langle \Psi | U^{-1}(\Lambda) J^{\mu\nu} U(\Lambda) | \Psi \rangle = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma} \langle \Psi | J^{\rho\sigma} | \Psi \rangle. \tag{3.15}$$

也就是说, $U^{-1}(\Lambda)J^{\mu\nu}U(\Lambda)$ 可以看作量子 Lorentz 变换诱导出来的 $J^{\mu\nu}$ 算符的 Lorentz 变换:

$$J^{\prime\mu\nu} \equiv U^{-1}(\Lambda)J^{\mu\nu}U(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}J^{\rho\sigma}. \tag{3.16}$$

可见, $J^{\mu\nu}$ 是一个 2 阶 Lorentz 张量。

接着,对(3.14)式考虑无穷小变换(3.6),忽略二阶小量,左边为

$$U^{-1}(\mathbf{1} + \omega)J^{\mu\nu}U(\mathbf{1} + \omega) = \left(1 + \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\gamma\delta}J^{\gamma\delta}\right)J^{\mu\nu}\left(1 - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}J^{\alpha\beta}\right)$$
$$= J^{\mu\nu} - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}J^{\mu\nu}J^{\alpha\beta} + \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\gamma\delta}J^{\gamma\delta}J^{\mu\nu} = J^{\mu\nu} - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\rho\sigma}[J^{\mu\nu}, J^{\rho\sigma}], \quad (3.17)$$

右边为

$$\begin{split} (\mathbf{1} + \omega)^{\mu}{}_{\rho} (\mathbf{1} + \omega)^{\nu}{}_{\sigma} J^{\rho\sigma} &= (\delta^{\mu}{}_{\rho} + \omega^{\mu}{}_{\rho}) (\delta^{\nu}{}_{\sigma} + \omega^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}) J^{\rho\sigma} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\rho} \delta^{\nu}{}_{\sigma} J^{\rho\sigma} + \delta^{\mu}{}_{\rho} \omega^{\nu}{}_{\sigma} J^{\rho\sigma} + \omega^{\mu}{}_{\rho} \delta^{\nu}{}_{\sigma} J^{\rho\sigma} \\ &= J^{\mu\nu} + \omega^{\nu}{}_{\sigma} J^{\mu\sigma} + \omega^{\mu}{}_{\rho} J^{\rho\nu} = J^{\mu\nu} + \omega_{\rho\sigma} g^{\nu\rho} J^{\mu\sigma} + \omega_{\sigma\rho} g^{\mu\sigma} J^{\rho\nu} \\ &= J^{\mu\nu} + \omega_{\rho\sigma} (g^{\nu\rho} J^{\mu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma} J^{\nu\rho}) \\ &= J^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\rho\sigma} (g^{\nu\rho} J^{\mu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma} J^{\nu\rho}) + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\sigma\rho} (g^{\nu\sigma} J^{\mu\rho} + g^{\mu\rho} J^{\nu\sigma}) \\ &= J^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\rho\sigma} (g^{\nu\rho} J^{\mu\sigma} - g^{\nu\sigma} J^{\mu\rho} + g^{\mu\sigma} J^{\nu\rho} - g^{\mu\rho} J^{\nu\sigma}), \end{split} \tag{3.18}$$

最后三步用到 $J^{\mu\nu}$ 和 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 的反对称性。比较上面两式,可得 $J^{\mu\nu}$ 满足的对易关系为

$$[J^{\mu\nu},J^{\rho\sigma}] = i(g^{\nu\rho}J^{\mu\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho}J^{\nu\sigma} - g^{\nu\sigma}J^{\mu\rho} + g^{\mu\sigma}J^{\nu\rho})$$

$$= i[g^{\nu\rho}J^{\mu\sigma} - (\mu \leftrightarrow \nu)] - (\rho \leftrightarrow \sigma). \tag{3.19}$$

在第二步中, $(\mu \leftrightarrow \nu)$ 表示将前面的项 $g^{\nu\rho}J^{\mu\sigma}$ 的指标 μ 和 ν 对调,得到 $g^{\mu\rho}J^{\nu\sigma}$;同理, $(\rho \leftrightarrow \sigma)$ 表示将前面的项 $i(g^{\nu\rho}J^{\mu\sigma}-g^{\mu\rho}J^{\nu\sigma})$ 的指标 ρ 和 σ 对调,得到 $i(g^{\nu\sigma}J^{\mu\rho}-g^{\mu\sigma}J^{\nu\rho})$ 。以 $J^{\mu\nu}$ 作为基底张成线性空间,用对易关系(3.19)定义线性空间中的矢量乘积,则称此线性空间为 Lorentz 代数。

Lie 群是一类特殊的连续群,n 维 Lie 群的群空间由 n 个独立的连续实参数描述,具有 n 维微分流形的结构。Lie 群的任何线性表示的生成元均满足共同的对易关系,这些对易关系定义了生成元的 Lie 乘积,而生成元张成的线性空间关于 Lie 乘积是封闭的,构成代数,称为 Lie 代数描述 Lie 群在恒元附近的局域结构。

Lorentz 群是一个 6 维 Lie 群,它对应的 Lie 代数就是 Lorentz 代数。Lorentz 群的任何线性表示的生成元都要满足 (3.19) 式。反过来,可以通过构造满足 (3.19) 式的生成元矩阵,来得到 Lorentz 群的线性表示。

我们可以把算符 $J^{\mu\nu}$ 的 6 个独立分量组合成 2 个三维矢量算符:

$$J^{i} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} J^{jk}, \quad K^{i} \equiv J^{0i}, \tag{3.20}$$

即

$$\mathbf{J} = (J^{23}, J^{31}, J^{12}), \quad \mathbf{K} = (J^{01}, J^{02}, J^{03}). \tag{3.21}$$

 J^i 与 J^j 的对易关系为

$$[J^{i}, J^{j}] = \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} [J^{kl}, J^{mn}] = \frac{i}{4} \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} \{ [g^{lm} J^{kn} - (k \leftrightarrow l)] - (m \leftrightarrow n) \}$$

$$= \frac{i}{2} \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} [g^{lm} J^{kn} - (k \leftrightarrow l)] = i \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} g^{lm} J^{kn} = -i \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} \delta^{lm} J^{kn} = -i \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jln} J^{kn}$$

$$= i \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jnl} J^{kn} = i (\delta^{ij} \delta^{kn} - \delta^{in} \delta^{kj}) J^{kn} = -i J^{ji} = i J^{ij}, \qquad (3.22)$$

第三、四步用到三维 Levi-Civita 符号的反对称性, 第八步用到 (1.85) 式。由 (1.99) 式, 有

$$J^{ij} = \frac{1}{2} 2\delta^{il} J^{lj} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{ljk} J^{lj} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{klj} J^{lj} = \varepsilon^{ijk} J^k, \tag{3.23}$$

从而推出

$$[J^i, J^j] = i\varepsilon^{ijk}J^k. (3.24)$$

在量子力学中,轨道角动量算符 $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{p}$,写成分量的形式是 $L^i = \varepsilon^{ijk} x^j p^k$,从而,

$$\varepsilon^{ijk}L^k = \varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{klm}x^lp^m = (\delta^{il}\delta^{jm} - \delta^{im}\delta^{jl})x^lp^m = x^ip^j - x^jp^i.$$
 (3.25)

由 (2.10) 式、(2.11) 式及对易关系 $[x^i, p^j] = i\delta^{ij}$ 可得

$$[L^{i}, L^{j}] = \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} [x^{k} p^{l}, x^{m} p^{n}] = \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} \{x^{k} [p^{l}, x^{m}] p^{n} + x^{m} [x^{k}, p^{n}] p^{l}\}$$
$$= \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} (-i\delta^{lm} x^{k} p^{n} + i\delta^{kn} x^{m} p^{l}) = i(-\varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jln} x^{k} p^{n} + \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmk} x^{m} p^{l})$$

$$= i(\varepsilon^{ikl}\varepsilon^{jnl}x^kp^n - \varepsilon^{ilk}\varepsilon^{jmk}x^mp^l) = i[(\delta^{ij}\delta^{kn} - \delta^{in}\delta^{kj})x^kp^n - (\delta^{ij}\delta^{lm} - \delta^{im}\delta^{lj})x^mp^l]$$

$$= i[\delta^{ij}x^kp^k - x^jp^i - \delta^{ij}x^lp^l + x^ip^j] = i(x^ip^j - x^jp^i) = i\varepsilon^{ijk}L^k.$$
(3.26)

可见, \mathbf{J} 与 \mathbf{L} 具有相同的对易关系, \mathbf{J} 也是一个角动量算符。实际上, \mathbf{J} 描述总角动量, 不但可以包含轨道角动量 \mathbf{L} , 还可以包含自旋角动量。

满足

$$O^{\mathrm{T}}O = \mathbf{1} \tag{3.27}$$

的实方阵 O 称为实正交矩阵 (real orthogonal matrix)。对上式取行列式,得

$$1 = \det O^{\mathrm{T}} \cdot \det O = (\det O)^{2}. \tag{3.28}$$

可见,实正交矩阵 O 的行列式为 $\det O = \pm 1$ 。由行列式为 ± 1 的 3 维实正交矩阵按照矩阵乘法构成的群,称为**空间旋转群 SO(3)**,描述三维空间中的旋转变换。1.7.3 小节提到,SO(3) 群是 Lorentz 群的子群, J^i 可以看作 SO(3) 群的生成元算符,而 (3.24) 式是 SO(3) 群的 Lie 代数关系。

另一方面、K 是增速算符。J 与 K 的对易关系为

$$[J^{i}, K^{j}] = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ikl} [J^{kl}, J^{0j}] = \frac{i}{2} \varepsilon^{ikl} \{ [g^{l0}J^{kj} - (k \leftrightarrow l)] - (0 \leftrightarrow j) \}$$

$$= i \varepsilon^{ikl} [g^{l0}J^{kj} - (0 \leftrightarrow j)] = i \varepsilon^{ikl} (g^{l0}J^{kj} - g^{lj}J^{k0}) = -i \varepsilon^{ikl} g^{lj}J^{k0} = i \varepsilon^{ikl} \delta^{lj}J^{k0}$$

$$= i \varepsilon^{ikj}J^{k0} = i \varepsilon^{ijk}J^{0k} = i \varepsilon^{ijk}K^{k}, \qquad (3.29)$$

而 K 自身的对易关系为

$$[K^{i}, K^{j}] = [J^{0i}, J^{0j}] = i(g^{i0}J^{0j} - g^{00}J^{ij} - g^{ij}J^{00} + g^{0j}J^{i0})$$

= $-i(g^{00}J^{ij} + g^{ij}J^{00}) = -iJ^{ij} = -i\varepsilon^{ijk}J^{k}.$ (3.30)

归纳起来,有

$$[J^i, J^j] = i\varepsilon^{ijk}J^k, \quad [J^i, K^j] = i\varepsilon^{ijk}K^k, \quad [K^i, K^j] = -i\varepsilon^{ijk}J^k. \tag{3.31}$$

3.2 Lorentz 群的矢量表示

Lorentz 变换的无穷小参数 $\omega^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}$ 可以转化为

$$\omega^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} = g^{\alpha\mu}\omega_{\mu\beta} = \frac{1}{2}(g^{\alpha\mu}\omega_{\mu\beta} - g^{\alpha\mu}\omega_{\beta\mu}) = \frac{1}{2}(g^{\alpha\mu}\omega_{\mu\nu}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - g^{\alpha\mu}\omega_{\nu\mu}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta}) = \frac{1}{2}(g^{\alpha\mu}\omega_{\mu\nu}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - g^{\alpha\nu}\omega_{\mu\nu}\delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta}g^{\nu\alpha}) = -\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}i(g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta}g^{\nu\alpha}) = -\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}, \tag{3.32}$$

其中 $(\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu})^{\alpha}_{\beta}$ 定义为

$$(\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} \equiv i(g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta}g^{\nu\alpha}) = i(g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - g^{\nu\alpha}\delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta}). \tag{3.33}$$

容易看出, $\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}$ 是反对称的:

$$\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu} = -\mathcal{J}^{\nu\mu}.\tag{3.34}$$

它的另一种写法是

$$(\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu})_{\alpha\beta} = g_{\alpha\gamma}(\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu})^{\gamma}{}_{\beta} = ig_{\alpha\gamma}(g^{\mu\gamma}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta}g^{\nu\gamma}) = i(\delta^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\alpha}). \tag{3.35}$$

这样的话,可以把无穷小 Lorentz 变换 Λ_{α} 写成

$$(\Lambda_{\omega})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} = \delta^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} + \omega^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} = \delta^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}. \tag{3.36}$$

 $\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}$ 与 $\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma}$ 的对易关系为

$$\begin{split} &[\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu},\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma}]^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} = (\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu})^{\alpha}{}_{\gamma}(\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\gamma}{}_{\beta} - (\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\alpha}{}_{\gamma}(\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu})^{\gamma}{}_{\beta} \\ &= i^{2}(g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\gamma} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\gamma}g^{\nu\alpha})(g^{\rho\gamma}\delta^{\sigma}{}_{\beta} - \delta^{\rho}{}_{\beta}g^{\sigma\gamma}) - (\mu \leftrightarrow \rho, \nu \leftrightarrow \sigma) \\ &= -g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\gamma}g^{\rho\gamma}\delta^{\sigma}{}_{\beta} + g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\gamma}\delta^{\rho}{}_{\beta}g^{\sigma\gamma} + \delta^{\mu}{}_{\gamma}g^{\nu\alpha}g^{\rho\gamma}\delta^{\sigma}{}_{\beta} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\gamma}g^{\nu\alpha}\delta^{\rho}{}_{\beta}g^{\sigma\gamma} - (\mu \leftrightarrow \rho, \nu \leftrightarrow \sigma) \\ &= -g^{\mu\alpha}g^{\rho\nu}\delta^{\sigma}{}_{\beta} + g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\rho}{}_{\beta}g^{\sigma\nu} + g^{\nu\alpha}g^{\rho\mu}\delta^{\sigma}{}_{\beta} - g^{\nu\alpha}\delta^{\rho}{}_{\beta}g^{\sigma\mu} - (\mu \leftrightarrow \rho, \nu \leftrightarrow \sigma) \\ &= -g^{\nu\rho}g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\sigma}{}_{\beta} + g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\alpha}\delta^{\sigma}{}_{\beta} + g^{\nu\sigma}g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\rho}{}_{\beta} - g^{\mu\sigma}g^{\nu\alpha}\delta^{\rho}{}_{\beta} \\ &- [-g^{\sigma\mu}g^{\rho\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} + g^{\rho\mu}g^{\sigma\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} + g^{\sigma\nu}g^{\rho\alpha}\delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta} - g^{\rho\nu}g^{\sigma\alpha}\delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta}] \\ &= g^{\nu\rho}(g^{\sigma\alpha}\delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta} - g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\sigma}{}_{\beta}) + g^{\mu\rho}(g^{\nu\alpha}\delta^{\sigma}{}_{\beta} - g^{\sigma\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta}) + g^{\nu\sigma}(g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\rho}{}_{\beta} - g^{\rho\alpha}\delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta}) + g^{\mu\sigma}(g^{\rho\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - g^{\nu\alpha}\delta^{\rho}{}_{\beta}) \\ &= -ig^{\nu\rho}(\mathcal{J}^{\sigma\mu})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} - ig^{\mu\rho}(\mathcal{J}^{\nu\sigma})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} - ig^{\nu\sigma}(\mathcal{J}^{\mu\rho})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} - ig^{\mu\sigma}(\mathcal{J}^{\nu\rho})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}], \end{split}$$

即

$$[\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}, \mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma}] = i(g^{\nu\rho}\mathcal{J}^{\mu\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho}\mathcal{J}^{\nu\sigma} - g^{\nu\sigma}\mathcal{J}^{\mu\rho} + g^{\mu\sigma}\mathcal{J}^{\nu\rho}). \tag{3.38}$$

可见, $\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}$ 满足 Lorentz 代数关系 (3.19)。 $\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}$ 属于 Lorentz 群的矢量表示,因而 $\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}$ 就是矢量表示的生成元。

无穷小 Lorentz 变换 (3.36) 的矩阵记法为

$$\Lambda_{\omega} = \mathbf{1} + \omega = \mathbf{1} - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}, \tag{3.39}$$

它可以看作矩阵级数

$$\Lambda = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}\right) = e^{\omega} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\omega^n}{n!}$$
 (3.40)

只展开到 ω 一阶项的结果。矩阵 ω 与度规矩阵 \mathbf{g} 有如下关系:

$$(\mathbf{g}^{-1}\omega^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{g})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} = g^{\alpha\gamma}(\omega^{\mathrm{T}})_{\gamma}{}^{\delta}g_{\delta\beta} = g^{\alpha\gamma}\omega^{\delta}{}_{\gamma}g_{\delta\beta} = g^{\alpha\gamma}\omega_{\beta\gamma} = -g^{\alpha\gamma}\omega_{\gamma\beta} = -\omega^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}, \tag{3.41}$$

即

$$\mathbf{g}^{-1}\omega^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{g} = -\omega. \tag{3.42}$$

从而,有

$$\mathbf{g}^{-1}\Lambda^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{g}^{-1} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\omega^{\mathrm{T}})^n}{n!} \right] \mathbf{g} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\mathbf{g}^{-1}\omega^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{g})^n}{n!} = \exp(\mathbf{g}^{-1}\omega^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{g}) = e^{-\omega}.$$
(3.43)

若两个同阶方阵 A 和 B 相互对易, 即 [A,B]=0,则二项式定理成立:

$$(A+B)^n = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{n!}{j!(n-j)!} A^j B^{n-j}.$$
 (3.44)

阶乘的定义可以推广到负整数:对于整数 m < 0,定义

$$m! \to \infty, \quad \frac{1}{m!} \to 0.$$
 (3.45)

从而,对于 j > n,有 $[(n-j)!]^{-1} \to 0$ 。这样一来,我们可以将 (3.44) 式右边的级数化成无穷级数:

$$(A+B)^n = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{j!(n-j)!} A^j B^{n-j}.$$
 (3.46)

利用上式,可得

$$e^{A+B} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (A+B)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{j!(n-j)!} A^j B^{n-j} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^j}{j!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B^{n-j}}{(n-j)!} = e^A e^B.$$
 (3.47)

值得注意的是, 上式不仅对相互对易的方阵成立, 也对相互对易的算符成立。

根据 (3.43) 和 (3.47) 式,有

$$\mathbf{g}^{-1}\Lambda^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{g}\Lambda = e^{-\omega}e^{\omega} = e^{-\omega+\omega} = e^{\mathbf{0}} = \mathbf{1}.$$
 (3.48)

于是,

$$\Lambda^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{g} \Lambda = \mathbf{g}, \tag{3.49}$$

即 Λ 满足保度规条件 (1.42)。因此,由 (3.40) 式定义的 Λ 确实是 Lorentz 变换。此时,变换参数 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 不是无穷小量,而具有有限的数值,所以

$$\Lambda = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}\right) \tag{3.50}$$

是用 Lorentz 群矢量表示生成元 $\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}$ 表达出来的有限变换。由于变换参数 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 可以连续地变化 到 $\omega_{\mu\nu}=0$,用 (3.50) 式表达的 Lorentz 变换在群空间中与恒等变换是连通着的,因而它属于固有保时向 Lorentz 群。

3.3 量子场的 Lorentz 变换

3.3.1 量子标量场的 Lorentz 变换

在正则量子化程序中,标量场 $\phi(x)$ 是物理 Hilbert 空间中的算符,类似于 (3.16) 式, $\phi(x)$ 的固有保时向 Lorentz 变换关系 (2.69) 可以表示为

$$\phi'(x') = U^{-1}(\Lambda)\phi(x')U(\Lambda) = \phi(x). \tag{3.51}$$

上式表明,变换后的标量场在变换后的时空点上的值等于变换前的标量场在变换前的时空点上的值。图 3.1(a) 以空间旋转变换为例说明这种情况。由于 $x' = \Lambda x$ 等价于 $x = \Lambda^{-1}x'$, (3.51) 式可以通过改变记号写作

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)\phi(x)U(\Lambda) = \phi(\Lambda^{-1}x). \tag{3.52}$$

相应地, $\phi(x)$ 在变换后的态 $|\Psi'\rangle$ 中的期待值为

$$\langle \Psi' | \phi(x) | \Psi' \rangle = \langle \Psi | U^{-1}(\Lambda)\phi(x)U(\Lambda) | \Psi \rangle = \langle \Psi | \phi(\Lambda^{-1}x) | \Psi \rangle. \tag{3.53}$$

另一方面,由 (1.58) 式可得 $\partial^{\mu}\phi(x)$ 的相应 Lorentz 变换形式为

$$\partial'^{\mu}\phi'(x') = U^{-1}(\Lambda)\partial'^{\mu}\phi(x')U(\Lambda) = \partial'^{\mu}[U^{-1}(\Lambda)\phi(x')U(\Lambda)] = \partial'^{\mu}\phi(x) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\partial^{\nu}\phi(x). \tag{3.54}$$

于是,在固有保时向 Lorentz 变换下,自由实标量场的拉氏量 (2.71) 的变换形式为

$$\mathcal{L}'(x') = U^{-1}(\Lambda)\mathcal{L}(x')U(\Lambda) = \frac{1}{2}U^{-1}(\Lambda)[\partial'^{\mu}\phi(x')\partial'_{\mu}\phi(x') - m^2\phi^2(x')]U(\Lambda)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\{g_{\mu\nu}U^{-1}(\Lambda)\partial'^{\mu}\phi(x')U(\Lambda)U^{-1}(\Lambda)\partial'^{\nu}\phi(x')U(\Lambda) - m^2[U^{-1}(\Lambda)\phi(x')U(\Lambda)]^2\}$$

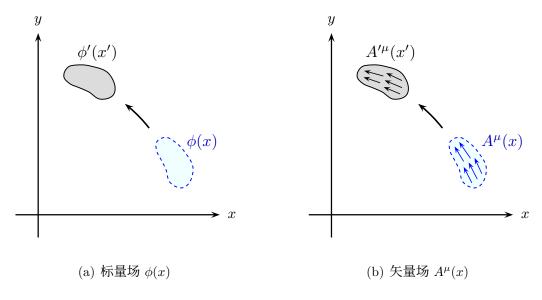


图 3.1: 在绕 z 轴空间旋转变换下,标量场 $\phi(x)$ 和矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 的变换示意图。

$$= \frac{1}{2} [g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho} \partial^{\rho} \phi(x) \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma} \partial^{\sigma} \phi(x) - m^{2} \phi^{2}(x)] = \frac{1}{2} [g_{\rho\sigma} \partial^{\rho} \phi(x) \partial^{\sigma} \phi(x) - m^{2} \phi^{2}(x)]$$

$$= \mathcal{L}(x), \qquad (3.55)$$

倒数第二步用到保度规条件 (1.31)。从而,

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)\mathcal{L}(x)U(\Lambda) = \mathcal{L}(\Lambda^{-1}x). \tag{3.56}$$

可见, 拉氏量 (2.71) 确实是个 Lorentz 标量。

对于无穷小 Lorentz 变换 $\Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\nu} + \omega^{\mu}_{\nu}$, 可得

$$(\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = \Lambda_{\nu}^{\ \mu} = g_{\nu\alpha}g^{\mu\beta}\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\ \beta} = g_{\nu\alpha}g^{\mu\beta}(\delta^{\alpha}_{\ \beta} + \omega^{\alpha}_{\ \beta}) = g_{\nu\beta}g^{\mu\beta} + g^{\mu\beta}\omega_{\nu\beta} = \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} - g^{\mu\beta}\omega_{\beta\nu}$$
$$= \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} - \omega^{\mu}_{\ \nu}, \tag{3.57}$$

从而,有

$$(\Lambda^{-1}x)^{\mu} = (\delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} - \omega^{\mu}_{\ \nu})x^{\nu} = x^{\mu} - \omega^{\mu}_{\ \nu}x^{\nu}. \tag{3.58}$$

将 (3.52) 式右边在 x 处展开到 ω 的一阶项,得

$$\phi(\Lambda^{-1}x) = \phi(x) - \omega^{\mu}_{\nu}x^{\nu}\partial_{\mu}\phi(x) = \phi(x) - \omega_{\mu\nu}x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu}\phi(x) = \phi(x) - \frac{1}{2}(\omega_{\mu\nu}x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu} + \omega_{\nu\mu}x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu})\phi(x)$$

$$= \phi(x) - \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu} - x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu})\phi(x) = \phi(x) + \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu} - x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu})\phi(x)$$

$$= \phi(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}i(x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu} - x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu})\phi(x). \tag{3.59}$$

根据 (3.6) 式,将 (3.52) 式左边展开到 ω 的一阶项,得

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)\phi(x)U(\Lambda) = \left(1 + \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\gamma\delta}J^{\gamma\delta}\right)\phi(x)\left(1 - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}J^{\alpha\beta}\right)$$
$$= \phi(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}\phi(x)J^{\alpha\beta} + \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\gamma\delta}J^{\gamma\delta}\phi(x) = \phi(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}[\phi(x), J^{\mu\nu}]. \tag{3.60}$$

两相比较,给出

$$[\phi(x), J^{\mu\nu}] = i(x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu} - x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu})\phi(x) = L^{\mu\nu}\phi(x), \tag{3.61}$$

其中 上# 定义为

$$L^{\mu\nu} \equiv i(x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu} - x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu}). \tag{3.62}$$

对于空间分量 L^{ij} , 可以等价地定义

$$L^{i} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} L^{jk} = \frac{i}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} (x^{j} \partial^{k} - x^{k} \partial^{j}) = \frac{i}{2} (\varepsilon^{ijk} x^{j} \partial^{k} - \varepsilon^{ikj} x^{j} \partial^{k}) = i \varepsilon^{ijk} x^{j} \partial^{k}, \qquad (3.63)$$

写成空间矢量的形式是

$$\mathbf{L} = -i\,\mathbf{x} \times \nabla. \tag{3.64}$$

可见, L 就是微分算符形式的轨道角动量算符。根据 (3.20) 式, (3.61) 式的纯空间分量部分可以改写为

$$[\phi(x), \mathbf{J}] = \mathbf{L}\,\phi(x). \tag{3.65}$$

上式表明,总角动量算符 J 生成了轨道角动量,但没有生成自旋角动量。这说明标量场没有自旋,对应于零自旋粒子。

3.3.2 量子矢量场的 Lorentz 变换

 $\partial^{\mu}\phi(x)$ 是通过对标量场 $\phi(x)$ 取时空导数得到的 Lorentz 矢量。自身就是 Lorentz 矢量的场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 也应该具有像 (3.54) 式那样的 Lorentz 变换形式,即

$$A^{\prime \mu}(x^{\prime}) = U^{-1}(\Lambda)A^{\mu}(x^{\prime})U(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}(x), \tag{3.66}$$

或者写成

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)A^{\mu}(x)U(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}(\Lambda^{-1}x). \tag{3.67}$$

这就是量子矢量场的 Lorentz 变换形式。相应地, $A^{\mu}(x)$ 在 $|\Psi'\rangle$ 中的期待值为

$$\langle \Psi' | A^{\mu}(x) | \Psi' \rangle = \langle \Psi | U^{-1}(\Lambda) A^{\mu}(x) U(\Lambda) | \Psi \rangle = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} \langle \Psi | A^{\nu}(\Lambda^{-1}x) | \Psi \rangle. \tag{3.68}$$

对于固有保时向 Lorentz 变换,根据矢量表示中的无穷小形式 (3.39), (3.66) 式的无穷小形式为

$$A^{\prime \mu}(x^{\prime}) = \left[\delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} - \frac{i}{2} \omega_{\rho\sigma} (\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} \right] A^{\nu}(x) = A^{\mu}(x) - \frac{i}{2} \omega_{\rho\sigma} (\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} A^{\nu}(x). \tag{3.69}$$

将上式与 (1.169) 式比较,可以发现,1.7.3 小节中的 $I^{\mu\nu}$ 在矢量表示中对应于 $\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}$ 。图 3.1(b) 以空间旋转变换为例说明矢量场的变换情况。可以看出,在 Lorentz 变换下,除了矢量场的分布区域发生变化之外,矢量场的分量也要以 Lorentz 矢量分量的身份发生变化。

利用 (3.58) 式,在 x 处将 $A^{\nu}(\Lambda^{-1}x)$ 展开到 ω 的一阶项,得

$$A^{\nu}(\Lambda^{-1}x) = A^{\nu}(x) - \omega^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}x^{\beta}\partial_{\alpha}A^{\nu}(x) = A^{\nu}(x) - \omega_{\alpha\beta}x^{\beta}\partial^{\alpha}A^{\nu}(x)$$
$$= A^{\nu}(x) + \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}(x^{\alpha}\partial^{\beta} - x^{\beta}\partial^{\alpha})A^{\nu}(x). \tag{3.70}$$

从而, (3.67) 式右边可展开为

$$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}(\Lambda^{-1}x) = \left[\delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\rho\sigma}(\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\right] \left[A^{\nu}(x) + \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}(x^{\alpha}\partial^{\beta} - x^{\beta}\partial^{\alpha})A^{\nu}(x)\right]
= A^{\mu}(x) + \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}(x^{\alpha}\partial^{\beta} - x^{\beta}\partial^{\alpha})A^{\mu}(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\rho\sigma}(\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}(x)
= A^{\mu}(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\rho\sigma}[L^{\rho\sigma}A^{\mu}(x) + (\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}(x)].$$
(3.71)

另一方面, (3.67) 式左边的无穷小展开式为

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)A^{\mu}(x)U(\Lambda) = \left(1 + \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\gamma\delta}J^{\gamma\delta}\right)A^{\mu}(x)\left(1 - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}J^{\alpha\beta}\right)$$
$$= A^{\mu}(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}A^{\mu}(x)J^{\alpha\beta} + \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\gamma\delta}J^{\gamma\delta}A^{\mu}(x) = A^{\mu}(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\rho\sigma}[A^{\mu}(x), J^{\rho\sigma}]. \tag{3.72}$$

由此可得

$$[A^{\mu}(x), J^{\rho\sigma}] = L^{\rho\sigma} A^{\mu}(x) + (\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} A^{\nu}(x). \tag{3.73}$$

生成元 グル 的空间分量等价于三维矢量

$$\mathcal{J}^{i} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \mathcal{J}^{jk}, \quad \mathcal{J} = (\mathcal{J}^{23}, \mathcal{J}^{31}, \mathcal{J}^{12}). \tag{3.74}$$

再根据 (3.20) 和 (3.63) 式, (3.73) 式的纯空间分量部分可以改写为

$$[A^{\mu}(x), \mathbf{J}] = \mathbf{L} A^{\mu}(x) + (\mathcal{J})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} A^{\nu}(x). \tag{3.75}$$

上式表明,总角动量算符 \mathbf{J} 不仅生成了轨道角动量,还生成了由 $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{J}}$ 描述的自旋角动量。 $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{J}}^i$ 的具体矩阵形式为

$$(\mathcal{J}^{1})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = (\mathcal{J}^{23})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = i(g^{2\mu}\delta^{3}_{\ \nu} - g^{3\mu}\delta^{2}_{\ \nu}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 & -i \\ & & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{3.76}$$

$$(\mathcal{J}^2)^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = (\mathcal{J}^{31})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = i(g^{3\mu}\delta^1_{\ \nu} - g^{1\mu}\delta^3_{\ \nu}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & i \\ & & 0 & \\ & -i & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{3.77}$$

$$(\mathcal{J}^3)^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = (\mathcal{J}^{12})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = i(g^{1\mu}\delta^2_{\ \nu} - g^{2\mu}\delta^1_{\ \nu}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & -i \\ & i & 0 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{3.78}$$

只关注空间分量,可得

$$(\mathcal{J}^{1}\mathcal{J}^{1})_{j}^{i} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\mathcal{J}^{2}\mathcal{J}^{2})_{j}^{i} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\mathcal{J}^{3}\mathcal{J}^{3})_{j}^{i} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (3.79)

因此,有

$$(\mathcal{J}^2)^i_{\ j} = (\mathcal{J}^1 \mathcal{J}^1 + \mathcal{J}^2 \mathcal{J}^2 + \mathcal{J}^3 \mathcal{J}^3)^i_{\ j} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2\delta^i_{\ j}.$$
 (3.80)

根据量子力学的角动量理论, \mathcal{J}^2 的本征值为 s(s+1),即 $(\mathcal{J}^2)^i_{\ j}=s(s+1)\delta^i_{\ j}$,其中 s 为自旋量子数。可见,矢量场 $A^\mu(x)$ 空间分量的自旋量子数为

$$s = 1. (3.81)$$

经过量子化程序之后,矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 能够描述**自旋为 1** 的粒子。

3.4 有质量矢量场的正则量子化

类似于电磁场,对任意的矢量场 A^{μ} 可以定义反对称的场强张量

$$F^{\mu\nu} = -F^{\nu\mu} \equiv \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}. \tag{3.82}$$

对于一个自由的有质量的实矢量场 A^{μ} , 用场强张量可以将它的 Lorentz 不变拉氏量写为

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m^2A_{\mu}A^{\mu}.$$
 (3.83)

上式右边第一项是动能项,第二项是质量项。动能项可以用 A^{μ} 表达成

$$-\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{4}(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu})(\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}[(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - (\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})\partial^{\nu}A^{\mu} - (\partial_{\nu}A_{\mu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} + (\partial_{\nu}A_{\mu})\partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\nu}A_{\mu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu}.$$
(3.84)

从而,有

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu})} = -\partial^{\mu} A^{\nu} + \partial^{\nu} A^{\mu} = -F^{\mu\nu}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A_{\nu}} = m^{2} A^{\nu}. \tag{3.85}$$

Euler-Lagrange 方程 (1.117) 给出

$$0 = \partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu})} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A_{\nu}} = -\partial_{\mu} F^{\mu\nu} - m^2 A^{\nu}, \tag{3.86}$$

故 A^{\mu} 的经典运动方程是

$$\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} + m^2 A^{\nu} = 0. \tag{3.87}$$

上式称为 Proca 方程。

由 $\partial_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} = -\partial_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}F^{\nu\mu} = -\partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}F^{\nu\mu} = -\partial_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu}$ 可知

$$\partial_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} = 0. \tag{3.88}$$

于是, 从 Proca 方程 (3.87) 可得

$$0 = \partial_{\nu}(\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} + m^2A^{\nu}) = \partial_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} + m^2\partial_{\nu}A^{\nu} = m^2\partial_{\nu}A^{\nu}. \tag{3.89}$$

这意味着, 质量 $m \neq 0$ 时, 矢量场 A^{μ} 应当满足 Lorenz 条件

$$\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu} = 0. \tag{3.90}$$

从而,有

$$\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}(\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}) = \partial^{2}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu} = \partial^{2}A^{\nu}. \tag{3.91}$$

因此, Proca 方程 (3.87) 可化为 Klein-Gordon 方程

$$(\partial^2 + m^2)A^{\mu}(x) = 0. (3.92)$$

根据 (1.118) 式, A^{\mu} 对应的共轭动量密度为

$$\pi_{\mu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^0 A^{\mu})} = -\partial_0 A_{\mu} + \partial_{\mu} A_0 = -F_{0\mu}. \tag{3.93}$$

时间分量和空间分量分别是

$$\pi_0 = -F_{00} = 0, \quad \pi_i = -\partial_0 A_i + \partial_i A_0 = -F_{0i}.$$
(3.94)

由于 $\pi_0 = 0$,它不能作为与 A^0 对应的正则共轭场,因而不能为 A^0 构造正则对易关系。实际上,由于 Lorenz 条件 (3.90) 的存在, A^μ 只有 3 个独立分量,我们可以将 A^0 视作依赖于其它 3 个分量的量。因此,正则量子化程序要求独立的正则变量满足等时对易关系

$$[A^{i}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_{i}(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta^{i}{}_{i}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad [A^{i}(\mathbf{x},t),A^{j}(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\pi_{i}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_{i}(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0.$$
(3.95)

3.4.1 极化矢量与平面波展开

 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 既然满足 Klein-Gordon 方程,应该具有两个平面波解,即正能解 $\exp(-ip \cdot x)$ 和负能解 $\exp(ip \cdot x)$ 。由于 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 带有一个 Lorentz 矢量指标,平面波展开式的系数也必须具有一个这样的指标。一般地,对于确定的动量 p,矢量场的正能解模式具有如下形式:

$$A^{\mu}(x; \mathbf{p}, \sigma) = e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \exp(-ip \cdot x), \quad p^{0} = E_{\mathbf{p}} = \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^{2} + m^{2}}.$$
 (3.96)

这里的系数 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)$ 是 Lorentz 矢量,称为极化矢量 (polarization vector),它依赖于动量 p,而且具有另外一个指标 σ 以描述矢量粒子的极化态。我们希望一组极化矢量能够构成 Lorentz 矢量空间的一组基底,从而,可以用它们来展开一个任意的 Lorentz 矢量。为了做到这一点,一组极化矢量应当是线性独立且正交完备的。Lorentz 矢量空间是一个 4 维空间,因而这样的极化矢量应该有 4 个,包括 1 个类时的极化矢量 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 0)$ 与 3 个类空的极化矢量 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1)$ 、 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)$ 和 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 3)$ 。

在没有额外约束的情况下,我们要求这 4 个极化矢量是实的,而且满足 Lorentz 矢量空间中的正交归一关系

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma') = g_{\sigma\sigma'}.$$
 (3.97)

进一步,要求这组极化矢量是完备的,也就是说,任意依赖于 ${f p}$ 的 Lorentz 矢量 $V_{\mu}({f p})$ 能够以它们为基底展开成

$$V_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} v_{\sigma}(\mathbf{p}) e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma). \tag{3.98}$$

根据正交归一关系 (3.97), 可得

$$g_{\sigma\sigma}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)V^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}) = g_{\sigma\sigma}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)\sum_{\sigma=0}^{3}v_{\sigma'}(\mathbf{p})e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma') = g_{\sigma\sigma}\sum_{\sigma=0}^{3}v_{\sigma'}(\mathbf{p})g_{\sigma\sigma'} = g_{\sigma\sigma}^{2}v_{\sigma}(\mathbf{p}).$$
(3.99)

由于 $g_{\sigma\sigma}^2 = 1$,上式化为

$$v_{\sigma}(\mathbf{p}) = g_{\sigma\sigma}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)V^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}). \tag{3.100}$$

这是展开系数 $v_{\sigma}(\mathbf{p})$ 的计算公式。将它代回 (3.98) 式,有

$$g_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu}(\mathbf{p}) = V_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma}e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)V^{\nu}(\mathbf{p})e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = \left[\sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)\right]V^{\nu}(\mathbf{p}). \quad (3.101)$$

比较上式最左边和最右边, 即得

$$\sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = g_{\mu\nu}.$$
(3.102)

这就是完备性关系。正交归一关系 (3.97) 和完备性关系 (3.102) 都是 *Lorentz* 协变的。只要在某个惯性参考系中取定一组符合这两个关系的极化矢量,通过 Lorentz 变换就可以在其它惯性参考系中得到依然满足这两个关系的一组极化矢量。

我们可以根据与动量 p^{μ} 的关系来选择一组极化矢量。首先,选取 2 个只有空间分量的类空 横向极化矢量

$$e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) = (0, \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 1)), \quad e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2) = (0, \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 2)).$$
 (3.103)

此处,

$$\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 1) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}||\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} (p^{1}p^{3}, p^{2}p^{3}, -|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^{2}), \quad \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 2) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} (-p^{2}, p^{1}, 0), \tag{3.104}$$

其中

$$|\mathbf{p}_{\rm T}| \equiv \sqrt{(p^1)^2 + (p^2)^2}.$$
 (3.105)

"横向"指的是它们在三维空间中与 p 垂直,即

$$\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 1) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}||\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} [(p^{1})^{2}p^{3} + (p^{2})^{2}p^{3} - p^{3}|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^{2}] = 0, \tag{3.106}$$

$$\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 2) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}_{T}|} (-p^{1}p^{2} + p^{2}p^{1}) = 0.$$
(3.107)

此外, 存在如下关系:

$$\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 1) \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 1) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|^2 |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2} [(p^1)^2 (p^3)^2 + (p^2)^2 (p^3)^2 + |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^4]$$

$$= \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|^2 |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2} |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 [(p^3)^2 + |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2] = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|^2 |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2} |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 |\mathbf{p}|^2 = 1, \quad (3.108)$$

$$\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 2) \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 2) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2} [(p^2)^2 + (p^1)^2] = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2} |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 = 1, \tag{3.109}$$

$$\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p},1) \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p},2) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}||\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2} (-p^1 p^3 p^2 + p^2 p^3 p^1) = 0.$$
(3.110)

也就是说,它们在三维空间中是正交归一的:

$$\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, i) \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, j) = \delta_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, 2. \tag{3.111}$$

因此、这两个横向极化矢量可以满足四维时空中的横向条件

$$p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1) = p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2) = 0,$$
 (3.112)

和正交归一关系

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, i)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, j) = -\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, i) \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, j) = -\delta_{ij} = g_{ij}.$$
(3.113)

接着,要求第 3 个类空极化矢量 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)$ 是纵向的,即在三维空间中与 \mathbf{p} 平行。这样还不能确定它的时间分量,为此,我们进一步要求它满足四维时空的横向条件 $p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)=0$,而正交归一关系 (3.97) 将决定它的归一化。于是,纵向极化矢量的形式为

$$e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = \left(\frac{|\mathbf{p}|}{m}, \frac{p^0 \,\mathbf{p}}{m|\mathbf{p}|}\right). \tag{3.114}$$

可以验证,它确实满足四维时空的横向条件

$$p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = p^{0}\frac{|\mathbf{p}|}{m} - \mathbf{p} \cdot \frac{p^{0}\mathbf{p}}{m|\mathbf{p}|} = \frac{p^{0}|\mathbf{p}|}{m} - \frac{p^{0}|\mathbf{p}|}{m} = 0,$$
 (3.115)

和正交归一关系

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = \frac{|\mathbf{p}|}{m}\frac{|\mathbf{p}|}{m} - \frac{(p^0)^2\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p}}{m^2|\mathbf{p}|^2} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{m^2} - \frac{(p^0)^2}{m^2} = -\frac{(p^0)^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2}{m^2} = -1 = g_{33};$$
 (3.116)

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},i) = -\frac{p^0}{m|\mathbf{p}|}\,\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p},i) = 0, \quad i = 1,2.$$
 (3.117)

最后,我们可以将类时极化矢量取为正比于 p^{μ} 的矢量

$$e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = \frac{1}{m} p^{\mu} = \frac{1}{m} (p^0, \mathbf{p}).$$
 (3.118)

它满足正交归一关系 (3.97):

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = \frac{p^2}{m^2} = 1 = g_{00};$$
 (3.119)

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},i) = -\frac{1}{m}\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p},i) = 0, \quad i = 1,2;$$
 (3.120)

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = \frac{1}{m^2}p^0|\mathbf{p}| - \frac{p^0}{m^2|\mathbf{p}|}\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{p} = 0.$$
 (3.121)

不过,它不满足四维时空的横向条件:

$$p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = \frac{p^2}{m} = m.$$
 (3.122)

可以验证,由 (3.103)、(3.104)、(3.114)和 (3.118)式定义的这组极化矢量确实满足完备性 关系 (3.102):

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) \\ &= e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},0) - e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},1) - e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},2) - e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},3) \\ &= \frac{1}{m^{2}} \begin{pmatrix} p^{0}p^{0} & -p^{0}p^{1} & -p^{0}p^{2} & -p^{0}p^{3} \\ -p^{1}p^{0} & p^{1}p^{1} & p^{1}p^{2} & p^{1}p^{3} \\ -p^{2}p^{0} & p^{2}p^{1} & p^{2}p^{2} & p^{2}p^{3} \\ -p^{3}p^{0} & p^{3}p^{1} & p^{3}p^{2} & p^{3}p^{3} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}|\mathbf{p}_{T}|^{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p^{1}p^{3}p^{1}p^{3} & p^{1}p^{3}p^{2}p^{3} & -p^{1}p^{3}|\mathbf{p}_{T}|^{2} \\ 0 & p^{2}p^{3}p^{1}p^{3} & p^{2}p^{3}p^{2}p^{3} & -p^{2}p^{3}|\mathbf{p}_{T}|^{2} \\ 0 & -|\mathbf{p}_{T}|^{2}p^{1}p^{3} & -|\mathbf{p}_{T}|^{2}p^{2}p^{3} & |\mathbf{p}_{T}|^{4} \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

$$-\frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^{2}}\begin{pmatrix}0&0&0&0\\0&p^{2}p^{2}&-p^{2}p^{1}&0\\0&-p^{1}p^{2}&p^{1}p^{1}&0\\0&0&0&0\end{pmatrix}-\frac{1}{m^{2}}\begin{pmatrix}|\mathbf{p}|^{2}&-p^{0}p^{1}&-p^{0}p^{2}&-p^{0}p^{3}\\-p^{0}p^{1}&\frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{1}p^{1}&\frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{1}p^{2}&\frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{1}p^{3}\\-p^{0}p^{2}&\frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2}p^{1}&\frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2}p^{2}&\frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2}p^{3}\\-p^{0}p^{3}&\frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{3}p^{1}&\frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{3}p^{2}&\frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{3}p^{3}\end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(p^1)^2}{m^2} \left[1 - \frac{(p^0)^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \right] - \frac{(p^1p^3)^2 + (p^2)^2 |\mathbf{p}|^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2 |\mathbf{p}_T|^2} & \frac{p^1p^2}{m^2} \left[1 - \frac{(p^0)^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \right] - \frac{p^1p^2[(p^3)^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2]}{|\mathbf{p}|^2 |\mathbf{p}_T|^2} & \frac{p^1p^3}{m^2} \left[1 - \frac{(p^0)^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \right] + \frac{p^1p^3}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \\ 0 & \frac{p^1p^2}{m^2} \left[1 - \frac{(p^0)^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \right] - \frac{p^1p^2[(p^3)^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2]}{|\mathbf{p}|^2 |\mathbf{p}_T|^2} & \frac{(p^2)^2}{m^2} \left[1 - \frac{(p^0)^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \right] - \frac{(p^2p^3)^2 + (p^1)^2 |\mathbf{p}|^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2 |\mathbf{p}_T|^2} & \frac{p^2p^3}{m^2} \left[1 - \frac{(p^0)^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \right] + \frac{p^2p^3}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \\ 0 & \frac{p^1p^3}{m^2} \left[1 - \frac{(p^0)^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \right] + \frac{p^1p^3}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} & \frac{p^2p^3}{m^2} \left[1 - \frac{(p^0)^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \right] + \frac{p^2p^3}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} & \frac{(p^3)^2}{m^2} \left[1 - \frac{(p^0)^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \right] - \frac{|\mathbf{p}_T|^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{(p^1)^2|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 + (p^1)^2(|\mathbf{p}|^2 - |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2) + (p^2)^2|\mathbf{p}|^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2} & -\frac{p^1p^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} + \frac{p^1p^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} & -\frac{p^1p^3}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} + \frac{p^1p^3}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{p^1p^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} + \frac{p^1p^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} & -\frac{(p^2)^2|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 + (p^2)^2(|\mathbf{p}|^2 - |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2) + (p^1)^2|\mathbf{p}|^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2} & -\frac{p^2p^3}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} + \frac{p^2p^3}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{p^1p^3}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} + \frac{p^1p^3}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} & -\frac{p^2p^3}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} + \frac{p^2p^3}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} & -\frac{(p^3)^2 + |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = g_{\mu\nu}.$$
 (3.123)

由于有质量矢量场 A^{μ} 必须满足 Lorenz 条件 (3.90), 正能解模式 (3.96) 应满足

$$0 = \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu}(x; \mathbf{p}, \sigma) = -ip_{\mu} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \exp(-ip \cdot x), \tag{3.124}$$

即

$$p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) = 0. \tag{3.125}$$

也就是说,描述有质量矢量场的极化矢量必须满足四维时空的横向条件。因此,类时极化矢量 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)$ 不能用于描述有质量矢量场 A^{μ} 。这说明 A^{μ} 只有 3 个物理的极化状态,由类空的极化 矢量 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1)$ 、 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2)$ 和 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)$ 描述。根据完备性关系 (3.102),这 3 个物理的极化矢量满足

$$-\sum_{\sigma=1}^{3} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = \sum_{\sigma=1}^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = g_{\mu\nu} - g_{00} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 0) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, 0) = g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_{\mu}p_{\nu}}{m^{2}}, \quad (3.126)$$

即具有求和关系

$$\sum_{\sigma=1}^{3} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = -g_{\mu\nu} + \frac{p_{\mu}p_{\nu}}{m^{2}}.$$
 (3.127)

通过如下线性组合,我们可以定义另一套物理的极化矢量 $\varepsilon^{\mu}(p,\lambda)$,其中 $\lambda=+,0,-$:

$$\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \pm) \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\mp e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) - ie^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2) \right], \tag{3.128}$$

$$\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) \equiv e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3). \tag{3.129}$$

这样定义的 $\varepsilon^{\mu}(p,\pm)$ 是复的,而 $\varepsilon^{\mu}(p,0)$ 是实的。它们都满足**四维横向条件**

$$p_{\mu}\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = 0. \tag{3.130}$$

它们还满足

$$\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \pm)\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \pm) = \frac{1}{2} [\mp e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) + ie_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)] [\mp e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) - ie^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)]
= \frac{1}{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) + \frac{1}{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2) = \frac{1}{2} (g_{11} + g_{22}) = -1, \qquad (3.131)
\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \pm)\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \mp) = \frac{1}{2} [\mp e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) + ie_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)] [\pm e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) - ie^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)]
= -\frac{1}{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) + \frac{1}{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2) = \frac{1}{2} (-g_{11} + g_{22}) = 0, \quad (3.132)$$

$$\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p},0)\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = -1, \tag{3.133}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \pm)\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 0) = \frac{1}{2} [\mp e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) + ie_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)]e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 3) = 0, \tag{3.134}$$

即具有正交归一关系

$$\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = -\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}.\tag{3.135}$$

极化矢量求和关系则是

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = \frac{1}{2} [e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1) + ie_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2)][e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},1) - ie_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},2)]
+ \frac{1}{2} [-e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1) + ie_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2)][-e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},1) - ie_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},2)] + e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},3)
= e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},1) + e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},2) + e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},3)
= \sum_{\sigma=1}^{3} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma),$$
(3.136)

与 (3.127) 式左边相等, 故

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm 0} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = -g_{\mu\nu} + \frac{p_{\mu}p_{\nu}}{m^{2}}.$$
 (3.137)

四维横向条件 (3.130) 在上式中体现为

$$p^{\nu} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = -p_{\mu} + \frac{p_{\mu}p^{2}}{m^{2}} = -p_{\mu} + p_{\mu} = 0.$$
(3.138)

粒子的自旋角动量在动量方向上的投影称为螺旋度 (helicity)。对于自旋为 1 的粒子,螺旋度本征值的可能取值包括 -1、0 和 +1。动量 \mathbf{p} 的方向由 $\hat{\mathbf{p}} \equiv \mathbf{p}/|\mathbf{p}|$ 表征,于是,在 Lorentz 群矢量表示中,螺旋度矩阵定义为

$$\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \mathbf{\mathcal{J}} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|} \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{\mathcal{J}} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & -ip^3 & ip^2 \\ & ip^3 & 0 & -ip^1 \\ & -ip^2 & ip^1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
(3.139)

这里已经使用了 \mathcal{J} 的矩阵表达式 (3.76)、(3.77) 和 (3.78)。将 (3.104) 和 (3.114) 式代入 (3.128) 和 (3.129) 式,得到 $\varepsilon^{\mu}(p,\lambda)$ 的列矢量形式为

$$\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = \frac{1}{m|\mathbf{p}|} \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{p}|^2 \\ p^0 p^1 \\ p^0 p^2 \\ p^0 p^3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},+) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\mathbf{p}||\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -p^1 p^3 + ip^2 |\mathbf{p}| \\ -p^2 p^3 - ip^1 |\mathbf{p}| \\ |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},-) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\mathbf{p}||\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ p^1 p^3 + ip^2 |\mathbf{p}| \\ p^2 p^3 - ip^1 |\mathbf{p}| \\ -|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{3.140}$$

从而,可得

$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal{J}})\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 0) = \frac{1}{m|\mathbf{p}|^2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -ip^3p^0p^2 + ip^2p^0p^3 \\ ip^3p^0p^1 - ip^1p^0p^3 \\ -ip^2p^0p^1 + ip^1p^0p^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \,\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 0), \tag{3.141}$$

$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal{J}}) \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, +) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} |\mathbf{p}|^2 |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ ip^2 (p^3)^2 - p^1 p^3 |\mathbf{p}| + ip^2 |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 \\ -ip^1 (p^3)^2 - p^2 p^3 |\mathbf{p}| - ip^1 |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 \\ ip^1 p^2 p^3 + (p^2)^2 |\mathbf{p}| - ip^1 p^2 p^3 + (p^1)^2 |\mathbf{p}| \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\mathbf{p}|^2|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} \begin{pmatrix} 0\\ -p^1p^3|\mathbf{p}| + ip^2|\mathbf{p}|^2\\ -p^2p^3|\mathbf{p}| - ip^1|\mathbf{p}|^2\\ |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2|\mathbf{p}| \end{pmatrix} = +\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, +), \tag{3.142}$$

$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal{J}}) \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, -) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} |\mathbf{p}|^2 |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -ip^2 (p^3)^2 - p^1 p^3 |\mathbf{p}| - ip^2 |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 \\ ip^1 (p^3)^2 - p^2 p^3 |\mathbf{p}| + ip^1 |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 \\ -ip^1 p^2 p^3 + (p^2)^2 |\mathbf{p}| + ip^1 p^2 p^3 + (p^1)^2 |\mathbf{p}| \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\mathbf{p}|^2|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} \begin{pmatrix} 0\\ -p^1p^3|\mathbf{p}| - ip^2|\mathbf{p}|^2\\ -p^2p^3|\mathbf{p}| + ip^1|\mathbf{p}|^2\\ |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2|\mathbf{p}| \end{pmatrix} = -\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, -). \tag{3.143}$$

归纳起来,有

$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal{J}})\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \lambda \,\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda). \tag{3.144}$$

上式说明极化矢量 $\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$ 是螺旋度的本征态,本征值为 λ 。因此, $\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$ 描述动量为 \mathbf{p} 、螺旋度为 λ 的矢量粒子的极化态。螺旋度 $\lambda = \pm 1$ 对应于两种横向极化, $\lambda = 0$ 对应于纵向极化。

有质量的实矢量场算符 $A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t)$ 的平面波展开应当包含正能解和负能解的所有动量模式的所有极化态,形式为

$$A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm .0} \left[\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} + \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right], \tag{3.145}$$

其中 $p^0 = E_{\mathbf{p}} = \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}$,产生算符 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$ 和湮灭算符 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 带着极化指标 λ 。容易验证,这个展开式满足自共轭条件

$$[A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t)]^{\dagger} = A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t). \tag{3.146}$$

根据 (3.94) 式, 共轭动量密度为

$$\pi_{i} = -\partial_{0}A_{i} + \partial_{i}A_{0} = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left\{ [ip_{0}\varepsilon_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - ip_{i}\varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)] a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} + [-ip_{0}\varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) + ip_{i}\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)] a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right\}, \quad (3.147)$$

引入

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \equiv \varepsilon_i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - \frac{p_i}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda),$$
(3.148)

则有

$$p_0 \varepsilon_i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - p_i \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = p_0 \tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda), \tag{3.149}$$

从而,可以将共轭动量密度的平面波展开式写得更加紧凑:

$$\pi_i(\mathbf{x}, t) = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda = \pm, 0} \left[\tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} - \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right]. \tag{3.150}$$

易见, 它也满足自共轭条件

$$[\pi_i(\mathbf{x},t)]^{\dagger} = \pi_i(\mathbf{x},t). \tag{3.151}$$

3.4.2 产生湮灭算符的对易关系

利用

$$\int d^{3}x \, e^{iq\cdot x} A^{\mu}
= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^{3}x \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left[\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} + \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right]
= \int d^{3}p \, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left[\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-i(p^{0}-q^{0})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}) + \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^{0}+q^{0})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}) \right]
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left[\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda} + \varepsilon^{\mu*}(-\mathbf{q},\lambda) a_{-\mathbf{q},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^{0}t} \right]$$
(3.152)

和

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \partial_0 A^{\mu} = \int \frac{d^3p}{\left(2\pi\right)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \sum_{\lambda=\pm 0} \left[\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} - \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{-ip_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left[\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-i(p^{0}-q^{0})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}) \right. \\ \left. - \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^{0}+q^{0})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}) \right] \\ = \frac{-iq_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left[\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda} - \varepsilon^{\mu*}(-\mathbf{q},\lambda) a_{-\mathbf{q},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^{0}t} \right],$$

$$(3.153)$$

以及正交归一关系 (3.135), 可得

$$\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \int d^{3}x \, e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot x} \left(\partial_{0}A^{\mu} - iq_{0}A^{\mu}\right) = \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \frac{-2iq_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda} \\
= -i\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} (-\delta_{\lambda'\lambda}) a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda} = i\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} \, a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}. \tag{3.154}$$

由 Lorenz 条件 (3.90) 可得

$$\partial_0 A^0 = -\partial_i A^i, \tag{3.155}$$

根据 (3.94) 式, 有

$$\partial_0 A^i = -\partial_0 A_i = \pi_i - \partial_i A_0 = \pi_i - \partial_i A^0. \tag{3.156}$$

于是, 湮灭算符 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 可表达为

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \, \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \int d^{3}x \, e^{ip\cdot x} \, (\partial_{0}A^{\mu} - ip_{0}A^{\mu})$$

$$= \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^{3}x \, e^{ip\cdot x} \, \left[\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \partial_{0}A^{0} + \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \partial_{0}A^{i} - ip_{0}\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) A^{\mu} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^{3}x \, e^{ip\cdot x} \, \left[-\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \partial_{i}A^{i} + \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \pi_{i} - \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \partial_{i}A^{0} - ip_{0}\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) A^{0} - ip_{0}\varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) A^{i} \right]. \tag{3.157}$$

上式最后两行方括号中的第一项和第三项可以通过分部积分化为

$$\int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} [-\varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\partial_i A^i - \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\partial_i A^0] = \int d^3x \, [\varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)(\partial_i e^{ip\cdot x})A^i + \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)(\partial_i e^{ip\cdot x})A^0]
= \int d^3x \, [ip_i\varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{ip\cdot x}A^i + ip_i\varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{ip\cdot x}A^0]
= \int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} [i\varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)p_iA^i + ip_i\varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)A^0], \quad (3.158)$$

从而,有

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} \left[i\varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) p_i A^i + \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \pi_i + i p_i \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) A^0 - i p_0 \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) A^0 - i p_0 \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) A^i \right]$$

$$= \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} \left\{ \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \pi_i - i p^\mu \varepsilon_\mu^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) A^0 - i [p_0 \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - p_i \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)] A^i \right\}. \quad (3.159)$$

再利用四维横向条件 (3.130) 和 (3.149) 式, 得到

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip \cdot x} \left[-\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \pi_i(x) - ip_0 \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) A^i(x) \right]$$

$$= \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip \cdot x} \left[\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \pi_i(x) + ip_0 \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) A^i(x) \right]. \tag{3.160}$$

对上式取厄米共轭,得

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{-ip\cdot x} \left[\varepsilon^i(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \pi_i(x) - ip_0 \tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p},\lambda) A^i(x) \right]. \tag{3.161}$$

利用等时对易关系 (3.95), 可得湮灭算符与产生算符的对易关系为

根据定义式 (3.148)、四维横向条件 (3.130) 和正交归一关系 (3.135), 有

$$\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{1}{p_{0}}p_{i}\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda')
= \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') + \frac{1}{p_{0}}p_{0}\varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda')
= \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = -\delta_{\lambda\lambda'},$$
(3.163)

取复共轭,可得

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^i(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = -\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}.$$
 (3.164)

于是,

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = -\frac{1}{2} (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \left(-\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} - \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \right) = (2\pi)^3 \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \tag{3.165}$$

另一方面,

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} \left[\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\pi_i(\mathbf{x},t) + ip_0\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)A^i(\mathbf{x},t), \right.$$

$$\varepsilon^{j*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\pi_j(\mathbf{y},t) + iq_0\tilde{\varepsilon}_j^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda')A^j(\mathbf{y},t) \right]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} \left\{ iq_0\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\tilde{\varepsilon}_j^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda')[\pi_i(\mathbf{x},t),A^j(\mathbf{y},t)] + ip_0\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{j*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')[A^i(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_j(\mathbf{y},t)] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) \left[q_0\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\tilde{\varepsilon}_j^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\delta^j_i - p_0\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{j*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\delta^i_j \right]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{i(p^0+q^0)t} e^{i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q})\cdot\mathbf{x}} \left[E_{\mathbf{q}}\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda') - E_{\mathbf{p}}\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}) e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \left[\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \right]. \tag{3.166}$$

对四维横向条件 (3.130) 取复共轭, 得

$$p_{\mu}\varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = p_0\varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) + p_i\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = 0.$$
(3.167)

将上式中的 p 替换成 -p, 得

$$p_0 \varepsilon^{0*}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - p_i \varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = 0.$$
(3.168)

因此,有

$$p_i \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = -p_0 \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda), \quad -p_i \varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = -p_0 \varepsilon^{0*}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda),$$
 (3.169)

或者写成

$$\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = p_0 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda), \quad -\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = p_0 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{0*}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda). \tag{3.170}$$

从而,可得

$$\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\widetilde{\varepsilon}_{i}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \left[\varepsilon_{i}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda) + \frac{p_{i}}{p_{0}} \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda) \right] \\
= \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{i}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') + \frac{1}{p_{0}} p_{i}\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{i}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{1}{p_{0}} p_{0}\varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{i}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda'), \qquad (3.171)$$

$$\widetilde{\varepsilon}_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left[\varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - \frac{p_{i}}{p_{0}}\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \right] \varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{1}{p_{0}}\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)p_{i}\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{1}{p_{0}}\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)p_{0}\varepsilon^{0*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{0*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda'). \qquad (3.172)$$

可见, $\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = 0$, 故

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = 0. \tag{3.173}$$

综上,产生湮灭算符的对易关系为

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^3 \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = 0. \tag{3.174}$$

3.4.3 哈密顿量和总动量

由 (3.94) 式有

$$\pi^{i} = -\pi_{i} = \partial_{0}A_{i} - \partial_{i}A_{0} = -\partial^{0}A^{i} + \partial^{i}A^{0} = -F^{0i} = F^{i0}, \tag{3.175}$$

写成空间矢量的形式为

$$\boldsymbol{\pi} = -\dot{\mathbf{A}} - \nabla A_0, \tag{3.176}$$

故

$$\dot{\mathbf{A}} = -\boldsymbol{\pi} - \nabla A_0. \tag{3.177}$$

Proca 方程 (3.87) 在 $\nu = 0$ 时的形式是 $\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu 0} + m^{2}A^{0} = 0$, 因此,

$$A^{0} = -\frac{1}{m^{2}} \partial_{\mu} F^{\mu 0} = -\frac{1}{m^{2}} \partial_{i} F^{i0} = -\frac{1}{m^{2}} \partial_{i} \pi^{i} = -\frac{1}{m^{2}} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}. \tag{3.178}$$

从而,可得

$$-\boldsymbol{\pi} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{A}} = \boldsymbol{\pi} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\pi} + \nabla A_0) = \boldsymbol{\pi}^2 + \nabla \cdot (A_0 \boldsymbol{\pi}) - A_0 (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}) = \boldsymbol{\pi}^2 + \nabla \cdot (A_0 \boldsymbol{\pi}) + \frac{1}{m^2} (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi})^2. \quad (3.179)$$

另一方面,

$$\frac{1}{2}F_{0i}F^{0i} = \frac{1}{2}\pi_i\pi^i = -\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\pi}^2. \tag{3.180}$$

利用 (1.85) 式可得

$$F^{ij} = \partial^i A^j - \partial^j A^i = (\delta^{im} \delta^{jn} - \delta^{in} \delta^{jm}) \partial^m A^n = \varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{kmn} \partial^m A^n = -\varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{kmn} \partial_m A^n, \qquad (3.181)$$

从而,

$$\frac{1}{4}F_{ij}F^{ij} = \frac{1}{4}F^{ij}F^{ij} = \frac{1}{4}\varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{kmn}(\partial_m A^n)\varepsilon^{ijl}\varepsilon^{lpq}\partial_p A^q = \frac{1}{4}2\delta^{kl}\varepsilon^{kmn}(\partial_m A^n)\varepsilon^{lpq}\partial_p A^q
= \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{kmn}(\partial_m A^n)\varepsilon^{kpq}\partial_p A^q = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^2.$$
(3.182)

于是,有

$$\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}F_{0i}F^{0i} + \frac{1}{4}F_{ij}F^{ij} = -\frac{1}{2}\pi^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^2.$$
 (3.183)

根据 (1.120) 式, 有质量矢量场的哈密顿量密度为

$$\mathcal{H} = \pi_i \partial_0 A^i - \mathcal{L} = \pi_i \partial_0 A^i + \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} m^2 A_\mu A^\mu$$
$$= -\boldsymbol{\pi} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{A}} - \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\pi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^2 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 (A_0^2 - \mathbf{A}^2)$$

$$= \boldsymbol{\pi}^{2} + \nabla \cdot (A_{0}\boldsymbol{\pi}) + \frac{1}{m^{2}}(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi})^{2} - \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\pi}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^{2} - \frac{1}{2m^{2}}(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi})^{2} + \frac{1}{2}m^{2}\mathbf{A}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\pi}^{2} + \nabla \cdot (A_{0}\boldsymbol{\pi}) + \frac{1}{2m^{2}}(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi})^{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^{2} + \frac{1}{2}m^{2}\mathbf{A}^{2}.$$
(3.184)

上式最后一行第二项是一个全散度,对全空间积分时它没有贡献。于是、哈密顿量为

$$H = \int d^3x \,\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \left[\boldsymbol{\pi}^2 + \frac{1}{m^2} (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi})^2 + (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^2 + m^2 \mathbf{A}^2 \right]. \tag{3.185}$$

下面逐项进行计算。

哈密顿量的第一项是

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{2}\int d^3x\,\pi^2\\ &=\frac{1}{2}\sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int \frac{d^3x\,d^3p\,d^3q}{(2\pi)^6\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}}\,(ip_0)(iq_0)\left[\tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}e^{-ip\cdot x}-\tilde{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot x}\right]\\ &\quad \cdot \left[\tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{-iq\cdot x}-\tilde{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x}\right]\\ &=-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int \frac{d^3x\,d^3p\,d^3q\,p_0q_0}{(2\pi)^6\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}}\left[-\tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\tilde{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x}\right.\\ &\quad -\tilde{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{i(p-q)\cdot x}+\tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{-i(p+q)\cdot x}\right.\\ &\quad +\tilde{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\tilde{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{i(p+q)\cdot x}\right]\\ &=-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int \frac{d^3p\,d^3q\,p_0q_0}{(2\pi)^3\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}\left\{-\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\left[\tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\tilde{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{-i(p_0-q_0)t}\right.\right.\\ &\quad +\tilde{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{i(p_0-q_0)t}\right]\\ &\quad +\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q})\left[\tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{-i(p_0-q_0)t}\right]\\ &\quad +\tilde{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\tilde{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{i(p_0+q_0)t}\right]\\ &=\sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3}\,\frac{1}{4E_{\mathbf{p}}}\,E_{\mathbf{p}}^2\left[\tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\tilde{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger}+\tilde{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{i(p_0+q_0)t}\right]\\ &=\sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3}\,\frac{1}{4E_{\mathbf{p}}}\,E_{\mathbf{p}}^2\left[\tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\tilde{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger}+\tilde{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t}\right]. \quad (3.186) \end{aligned}$$

第二项是

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{2}\int d^3x\,\frac{1}{m^2}(\nabla\cdot\boldsymbol{\pi})^2\\ &=\frac{1}{2}\sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int\frac{d^3x\,d^3p\,d^3q}{(2\pi)^6\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}}\,\frac{(ip_0)(iq_0)}{m^2}\left[i\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}e^{-ip\cdot x}+i\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot x}\right]\\ &\quad\times\left[i\mathbf{q}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{-iq\cdot x}+i\mathbf{q}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x}\right]\\ &=-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int\frac{d^3x\,d^3p\,d^3q\,p_0q_0}{(2\pi)^6\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}\,m^2}\left\{-\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right]\left[\mathbf{q}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\right]a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x}\right.\\ &\left.-\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right]\left[\mathbf{q}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\right]a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{i(p-q)\cdot x}-\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right]\left[\mathbf{q}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\right]a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{-i(p+q)\cdot x}\right.\end{split}$$

$$-\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right]\left[\mathbf{q}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\right]a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{i(p+q)\cdot x}\right\}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int\frac{d^{3}p\,d^{3}q\,p_{0}q_{0}}{(2\pi)^{3}\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}\,m^{2}}\left\{\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\left(\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right]\left[\mathbf{q}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\right]a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{-i(p_{0}-q_{0})t}\right.\right.$$

$$+\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right]\left[\mathbf{q}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\right]a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{i(p_{0}-q_{0})t}\right)$$

$$+\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q})\left(\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right]\left[\mathbf{q}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\right]a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{-i(p_{0}+q_{0})t}\right.\right.$$

$$+\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right]\left[\mathbf{q}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\right]a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{i(p_{0}+q_{0})t}\right)\right\}$$

$$=\sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int\frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}}\,\frac{1}{4E_{\mathbf{p}}}\frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}}{m^{2}}\left\{\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right]\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda')\right]a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\right.$$

$$+\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right]\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p},\lambda')\right]a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger}-\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right]\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')\right]a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t}\right.$$

$$-\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right]\left[\mathbf{p}\cdot\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')\right]a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t}\right\}.$$

$$(3.187)$$

第三项是

第四项是

$$\frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \, m^2 \mathbf{A}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{N}'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q \, m^2}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right]$$

$$\cdot \left[\varepsilon(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{-iq \cdot x} + \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3 x \, d^3 p \, d^3 q \, m^2}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[\varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} \right.$$

$$\left. + \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{i(p-q) \cdot x} + \varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{-i(p+q) \cdot x} \right.$$

$$\left. + \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q) \cdot x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3 p \, d^3 q \, m^2}{(2\pi)^3 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left\{ \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \left[\varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{-i(p_0 - q_0)t} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. + \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{i(p_0 - q_0)t} \right]$$

$$\left. + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \left[\varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{-i(p_0 + q_0)t} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. + \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{i(p_0 + q_0)t} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \, \frac{1}{4E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, m^2 \left[\varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} + \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} \right.$$

$$\left. + \varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}} t} + \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon^*(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}} t} \right].$$

$$(3.189)$$

综合起来,哈密顿量化为

$$H = \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{4E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[f_1(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} + f_1^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} + f_2^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} + f_2^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right], \quad (3.190)$$

其中,

$$f_{1}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') \equiv E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}}{m^{2}} [\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] [\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')]$$

$$+ [\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] \cdot [\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] + m^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda'),$$

$$f_{2}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') \equiv -E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}}{m^{2}} [\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] [\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')]$$

$$+ [\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] \cdot [\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] + m^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda').$$

$$(3.192)$$

现在, 我们计算 $f_1(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda')$ 。由 (3.148)、(3.170) 和 (3.135) 式, 可得

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left[\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{p_0} \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda')\right] \\
= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda)}{p_0} \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda')}{p_0} \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda)}{p_0} p_0 \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda')}{p_0} p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p},\lambda) + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= -\varepsilon_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_0^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') + \left(\frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0^2} - 1\right) \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} - \frac{m^2}{E_{\mathbf{p}}^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda'). \tag{3.193}$$

另一方面,

$$[\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)][\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')]$$

$$= \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}{p_{0}} \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}{p_{0}} \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')\right]$$

$$= [\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)][\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}{p_{0}} [\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$- \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}{p_{0}} \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^{4}}{p_{0}^{2}} \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$= p_{0} \varepsilon^{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) p_{0} \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}{p_{0}} p_{0} \varepsilon^{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$- \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}{p_{0}} \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) p_{0} \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^{4}}{p_{0}^{2}} \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$= \left(p_{0}^{2} - 2|\mathbf{p}|^{2} + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^{4}}{p_{0}^{2}}\right) \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') = \left[p_{0}^{2} - |\mathbf{p}|^{2} + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}{p_{0}^{2}}(|\mathbf{p}|^{2} - p_{0}^{2})\right] \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$= \left(m^{2} - m^{2} \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}{p_{0}^{2}}\right) \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') = \frac{m^{4}}{E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}} \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda'). \tag{3.194}$$

对于任意空间矢量 a 和 b, 利用 (1.85) 式, 有

$$(\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{a}) \cdot (\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{b}) = \varepsilon^{ijk} p^j a^k \varepsilon^{imn} p^m b^n = (\delta^{jm} \delta^{kn} - \delta^{jn} \delta^{km}) p^j a^k p^m b^n$$
$$= p^j a^k p^j b^k - p^j a^k p^k b^j = |\mathbf{p}|^2 \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{a}) (\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{b}), \tag{3.195}$$

从而,可得

$$[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] \cdot [\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] = |\mathbf{p}|^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - [\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)][\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')]$$

$$= |\mathbf{p}|^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - p_{0} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) p_{0} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$= |\mathbf{p}|^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda'). \tag{3.196}$$

于是, (3.191) 式化为

$$f_{1}(\mathbf{p},\lambda,\lambda') = E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} - m^{2}\varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') + m^{2}\varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') + |\mathbf{p}|^{2}\varepsilon(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\varepsilon^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') - E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}\varepsilon^{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') + m^{2}\varepsilon(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\varepsilon^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} + E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}\varepsilon(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\cdot\varepsilon^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') - E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}\varepsilon^{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} - E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}\varepsilon_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}.$$
(3.197)

因此,

$$f_1(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') = f_1^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 \delta_{\lambda \lambda'}.$$
 (3.198)

接着, 我们计算 $f_2(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda')$ 。由 (3.148) 和 (3.170) 式, 可得

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left[\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') + \frac{\mathbf{p}}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')\right]$$

$$= \varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - \frac{\varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)}{p_0} \mathbf{p} \cdot \varepsilon(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + \frac{\varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')}{p_0} \mathbf{p} \cdot \varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$= \varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + \frac{\varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)}{p_0} p_0 \varepsilon^0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + \frac{\varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')}{p_0} p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$= \varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + \frac{1}{E_{\mathbf{p}}^2} (2E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2) \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'). \tag{3.199}$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned}
&[\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)][\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] \\
&= \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')\right] \\
&= \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right][\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} [\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \\
&- \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^4}{p_0^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \\
&= -p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \\
&+ \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^4}{p_0^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \\
&= \left(-p_0^2 + 2|\mathbf{p}|^2 - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^4}{p_0^2}\right) \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') = -\frac{1}{E_{\mathbf{p}}^2} (E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2)^2 \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \\
&= -\frac{m^4}{E_{\mathbf{p}}^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'), \tag{3.200}
\end{aligned}$$

而

$$[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] \cdot [\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] = |\mathbf{p}|^2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - [\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)][\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')]$$

$$= |\mathbf{p}|^2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) p_0 \varepsilon^0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$= |\mathbf{p}|^2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'). \tag{3.201}$$

于是,(3.192) 式化为

$$f_{2}(\mathbf{p},\lambda,\lambda') = -E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - (2E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} - |\mathbf{p}|^{2}) \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') + m^{2} \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')$$

$$+ |\mathbf{p}|^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') + E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \varepsilon^{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon^{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') + m^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')$$

$$= (-2E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} + |\mathbf{p}|^{2} + m^{2} + E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}) \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = 0.$$

$$(3.202)$$

因此,

$$f_2(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') = f_2^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') = 0. \tag{3.203}$$

将 (3.198) 和 (3.203) 式代入 (3.190) 式,再利用产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (3.174),可得有质量矢量场的哈密顿量为

$$H = \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{4E_{\mathbf{p}}} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \left(a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'} \right) = \sum_{\lambda} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}}{2} \left(a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} + (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{3}{2} E_{\mathbf{p}}.$$
 (3.204)

上式第二行第一项是所有动量模式所有极化态所有粒子贡献的能量之和, 第二项是零点能。 根据 (1.159) 式, 有质量矢量场的总动量为

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{P} &= -\int d^3x \, \pi_i \nabla A^i \\ &= -\sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_\mathbf{p}2E_\mathbf{q}}} \, (ip_0) \left[\tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} - \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^\dagger e^{ip\cdot x} \right] \\ &\times \left[i\mathbf{q} \varepsilon^i(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{-iq\cdot x} - i\mathbf{q} \varepsilon^{ii}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^\dagger e^{iq\cdot x} \right] \\ &= \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q \, p_0 \mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_\mathbf{p}2E_\mathbf{q}}} \left[-\tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^\dagger e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon^i(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{i(p-q)\cdot x} + \tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon^i(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{-i(p+q)\cdot x} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right] \\ &= \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3p \, d^3q \, p_0 \mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^3 \sqrt{2E_\mathbf{p}2E_\mathbf{q}}} \left\{ -\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}) \left[\tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^\dagger e^{-i(p_0-q_0)t} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon^i(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{i(p_0-q_0)t} \right] \\ &\quad \left. + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}) \left[\tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon^i(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{-i(p_0+q_0)t} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{i(p_0+q_0)t} \right] \right\} \\ &= -\sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \, \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \left[\tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^\dagger + \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon^i(\mathbf{p},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^\dagger e^{i(p_0+q_0)t} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon^i(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'} + \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon^i(\mathbf{p},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^\dagger e^{i(p_0+q_0)t} \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

由 (3.148) 和 (3.169) 式可得

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \varepsilon_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)}{p_{0}}p_{i}\varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')
= \varepsilon_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)}{p_{0}}p_{0}\varepsilon^{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')
= \varepsilon_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda'),$$
(3.206)

从而,有

$$-\sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \left[\tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \left\{ \left[\varepsilon_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \right] a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + \left[\varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{0*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \right] a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-\mathbf{p}}{2} \left\{ \left[\varepsilon_i(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \varepsilon^i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \right] a_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right.$$

$$+ \left[\varepsilon_i^*(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - \varepsilon_0^*(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \right] a_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right\}$$

$$= -\sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \left\{ \left[\varepsilon_i(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \varepsilon^i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \right] a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right.$$

$$+ \left[\varepsilon_i^*(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - \varepsilon_0^*(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \right] a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right\}. \tag{3.207}$$

上式第二步进行了 $\mathbf{p} \to -\mathbf{p}$ 的替换和 $\lambda \leftrightarrow \lambda'$ 的互换,由于要对整个三维动量空间积分且对 λ 和 λ' 进行求和,这两种操作都不会改变结果。第三步用到产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (3.174)。留意到第一步与第三步的结果互为相反数,可知上式为零。因此,(3.205) 式最后两行方括号中最后两项没有贡献。再利用 (3.164) 式,可得

$$\mathbf{P} = -\sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \left[-\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger} - \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'} \right] = \sum_{\lambda} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \left[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right]$$
$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm 0} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{p} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} + \frac{3}{2} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int d^3p \, \mathbf{p} = \sum_{\lambda=\pm 0} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \, \mathbf{p} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}. \tag{3.208}$$

这表明总动量是所有动量模式所有极化态所有粒子贡献的动量之和。

3.5 无质量矢量场的正则量子化

3.5.1 无质量情况下的极化矢量

当质量 m=0 时,由 (3.103)和 (3.104)式定义的两个横向极化矢量 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1)$ 和 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2)$ 的形式不变,但 (3.114)式显然不是纵向极化矢量 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)$ 的良好定义。实际上,在满足正确归一化的条件下,m=0 时不能构造第 3 个符合四维横向条件的极化矢量。另一方面,由于无质量矢量粒子的动量 p^{μ} 的内积为 $p^2=0$,也不能像 (3.118)式那样将类时极化矢量 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)$ 取为正比于 p^{μ} 的矢量,否则将出现 $e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)=0$ 而不能得到正确的归一化。因此,我们需要重新定义 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)$ 和 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)$ 。

在用 (3.103) 和 (3.104) 式定义 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1)$ 和 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2)$ 时,我们已经选取了一个特定的惯性参考系。在这个参考系中,可以定义一个类时单位矢量

$$n^{\mu} = (1, 0, 0, 0), \tag{3.209}$$

它的 Lorentz 不变内积是

$$n^2 = 1. (3.210)$$

然后,将类时极化矢量 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)$ 在此参考系中的形式就取为 n^{μ} ,即

$$e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = n^{\mu}.\tag{3.211}$$

 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)$ 在其它惯性参考系中的形式可通过 Lorentz 变换得到。另一方面,纵向极化矢量 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)$ 可以用 p^{μ} 和 n^{μ} 定义成如下 Lorentz 协变的形式:

$$e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = \frac{p^{\mu} - (p \cdot n)n^{\mu}}{p \cdot n}.$$
 (3.212)

 $p^2 = (p^0)^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2 = 0$ 表明

$$p^0 = |\mathbf{p}|,\tag{3.213}$$

从而, $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)$ 在我们选取的参考系中化为

$$e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = \frac{p^{\mu} - (p \cdot n)n^{\mu}}{p \cdot n} = \frac{p^{\mu} - p^{0}n^{\mu}}{p^{0}} = \left(0, \frac{\mathbf{p}}{|\mathbf{p}|}\right).$$
 (3.214)

这样定义的 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)$ 和 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)$ 满足正交归一关系 (3.97):

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = n^2 = 1, \quad e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = -\frac{\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{p}}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} = -1;$$
 (3.215)

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1) = e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2) = e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = 0;$$
 (3.216)

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 3)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, i) = -\frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|}\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, i) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2.$$
 (3.217)

此外,可以验证,由 (3.103)、(3.104)、(3.211) 和 (3.212) 式定义的这组极化矢量确实满足完备性关系 (3.102):

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = g_{\mu\nu}.$$
 (3.218)

不过, $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)$ 和 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)$ 都不满足四维横向条件:

$$p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = p \cdot n = p^{0} = |\mathbf{p}|, \quad p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = -\frac{\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{p}}{|\mathbf{p}|} = -|\mathbf{p}| = -p \cdot n.$$
 (3.219)

横向极化矢量 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1)$ 和 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2)$ 具有求和关系

$$-\sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = \sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} g_{\sigma\sigma} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = g_{\mu\nu} - g_{00} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 0) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, 0) - g_{33} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 3) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, 3)$$

$$= g_{\mu\nu} - n_{\mu} n_{\nu} + \frac{p_{\mu} - (p \cdot n) n_{\mu}}{p \cdot n} \frac{p_{\nu} - (p \cdot n) n_{\nu}}{p \cdot n}$$

$$= g_{\mu\nu} - n_{\mu} n_{\nu} + \frac{p_{\mu} p_{\nu} - (p \cdot n) p_{\mu} n_{\nu} - (p \cdot n) p_{\nu} n_{\mu} + (p \cdot n)^{2} n_{\mu} n_{\nu}}{(p \cdot n)^{2}}$$

$$= g_{\mu\nu} + \frac{p_{\mu} p_{\nu}}{(p \cdot n)^{2}} - \frac{p_{\mu} n_{\nu} + p_{\nu} n_{\mu}}{p \cdot n}, \qquad (3.220)$$

即

$$\sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = -g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_{\mu}p_{\nu}}{(p \cdot n)^{2}} + \frac{p_{\mu}n_{\nu} + p_{\nu}n_{\mu}}{p \cdot n}.$$
 (3.221)

根据 (3.128) 式,作为螺旋度本征态的极化矢量 $\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\pm)$ 满足

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2} [e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) + ie_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)] [e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) - ie_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} [-e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) + ie_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)] [-e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) - ie_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)]$$

$$= e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) + e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, 2) = \sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma), \quad (3.222)$$

因而具有求和关系

$$\sum_{\lambda=+} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = -g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_{\mu}p_{\nu}}{(p \cdot n)^{2}} + \frac{p_{\mu}n_{\nu} + p_{\nu}n_{\mu}}{p \cdot n}.$$
(3.223)

四维横向条件 $p_{\mu}\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\pm)=0$ 在上式中体现为

$$p^{\nu} \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = -p_{\mu} - \frac{p_{\mu}p^{2}}{(p \cdot n)^{2}} + \frac{p_{\mu}(p \cdot n) + p^{2}n_{\mu}}{p \cdot n} = -p_{\mu} + p_{\mu} = 0.$$
 (3.224)

3.5.2 无质量矢量场与规范对称性

在自由有质量矢量场的拉氏量 (3.83) 中,令参数 m=0,就得到自由无质量实矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 的拉氏量

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}, \tag{3.225}$$

其中 $F^{\mu\nu} \equiv \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}$ 。同样,令 Proca 方程 (3.87) 中 m=0,即得自由无质量矢量场的经 典运动方程

$$\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} = 0. \tag{3.226}$$

根据 1.5 节的讨论,这个方程就是无源的 Maxwell 方程。电磁场是一种无质量矢量场。作为电磁场的量子,光子 (photon) 是一种无质量矢量粒子。

可以对 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 作规范变换 (gauge transformation)

$$A'^{\mu}(x) = A^{\mu}(x) + \partial^{\mu}\chi(x),$$
 (3.227)

其中,作为变换参数的 $\chi(x)$ 是一个任意的 Lorentz 标量函数,依赖于时空坐标,因而这样的变换是局域 (local) 变换。在此规范变换下,场强张量不变:

$$F'^{\mu\nu}(x) = \partial^{\mu}[A^{\nu}(x) + \partial^{\nu}\chi(x)] - \partial^{\nu}[A^{\mu}(x) + \partial^{\mu}\chi(x)]$$

$$= \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu}(x) - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}(x) + \partial^{\mu}\partial^{\nu}\chi(x) - \partial^{\nu}\partial^{\mu}\chi(x)$$

$$= \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu}(x) - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}(x) = F^{\mu\nu}(x). \tag{3.228}$$

因而, 拉氏量 (3.225) 和无源 Maxwell 方程 (3.226) 都不会改变, 这称为规范对称性 (gauge symmetry)。

在经典电动力学中,这种对称性广为人知,它表明四维矢势 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 不能被唯一地确定,因而不是直接观测量。电动力学中的直接观测量都不依赖于 $\chi(x)$,也就是说,不依赖于规范的选取。规范对称性的存在对研究无质量矢量场带来了不便。为了便于计算,常常将规范固定下来,使得计算过程依赖于选取的规范,不过,最后得出的可观测量必须是规范不变 (gauge invariant)的。

这里列出一些常见的规范条件。

Lorenz 规范:
$$\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu} = 0$$
; (3.229)

Coulomb 规范:
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0$$
; (3.230)

瞬时规范:
$$A^0 = 0;$$
 (3.231)

轴向规范:
$$A^3 = 0$$
. (3.232)

在这些条件中, 只有 Lorenz 规范是明显 Lorentz 协变的。注意, 虽然 Lorenz 规范条件 $\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}=0$ 看起来与有质量矢量场的 Lorenz 条件 (3.90) 相同, 但是, 在研究有质量矢量场时它是从运动方程推导出来的必须满足的条件, 而在研究无质量矢量场时它只是一种人为选择。

对于任意的 $A^{\mu}(x)$, 令规范变换函数 $\chi(x)$ 满足方程

$$\partial^2 \chi(x) = -\partial_\mu A^\mu(x),\tag{3.233}$$

那么, 作规范变换之后的场 $A'^{\mu}(x)$ 就会满足 Lorenz 规范条件:

$$\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}(x) = \partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}(x) + \partial^{2}\chi(x) = \partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}(x) - \partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}(x) = 0. \tag{3.234}$$

但是,经过这种变换之后,矢量场仍然没有被唯一地确定:对于满足 Lorenz 规范条件的矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$,取满足齐次波动方程

$$\partial^2 \tilde{\chi}(x) = 0 \tag{3.235}$$

的任意规范变换函数 $\tilde{\chi}(x)$ 再作一次规范变换,都能得到满足 Lorenz 规范条件的另一个矢量场 $\tilde{A}'^{\mu}(x)$ 。可见,存在无穷多个规范等价的矢量场,它们描述相同的物理,而且全都满足 Lorenz 规范条件 (3.229)。

矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 有 4 个分量,因而在没有任何约束的情况下可以具有 4 个独立的自由度。要求 Lorenz 规范条件成立将减少 1 个独立自由度。但是,上述规范等价性表明, $A^{\mu}(x)$ 并没有 3 个独立的自由度,否则它在强加 Lorenz 规范条件之后就必须唯一地确定下来。实际上,无质量矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 只具有 2 个独立的自由度,也就是说,有 2 个虚假 (spurious) 的自由度。这在电动力学中是一个熟知的结论:电磁波具有 2 种独立的极化态,以螺旋度 λ 来表征的话,就是 $\lambda = +1$ (右旋极化) 和 $\lambda = -1$ (左旋极化) 的态。

在上一节讨论有质量矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 的量子化程序时,由于场的第 0 分量 $A^{0}(x)$ 不拥有非零的共轭动量密度,因而没有将它作为独立的正则运动变量。但这种情况并没有使正则量子化出现困难,因为 Proca 方程要求 $A^{0}(x)$ 不是独立变量,而是由 (3.178) 式决定的:

$$A^0 = -\frac{1}{m^2} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}. \tag{3.236}$$

于是,以场的空间分量 $A^i(x)$ 作为 3 个独立正则变量进行量子化是足够的,自由度恰好与有质量矢量粒子的 3 种物理极化态 (螺旋度 $\lambda = +1, 0, -1$) 相符。

当 m=0 时,(3.236) 式显然不能成立。因此,对于无质量矢量场,最好把 $A^0(x)$ 也当作独立的正则变量。为了使 $A^0(x)$ 拥有非零的共轭动量密度,可以在拉氏量中增加一个不会影响最终物理结果的项:

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2, \tag{3.237}$$

其中 ξ 是一个可以自由选取的实参数。可以看出,在 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 满足 Lorenz 规范条件 $\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}=0$ 的情况下,由 (3.237) 式定义的 \mathcal{L}_1 等价于由 (3.225) 式定义的 \mathcal{L}_2 。新增的项 $-(2\xi)^{-1}(\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu})^2$ 破坏了规范对称性,相当于把规范固定下来,因而称为规范固定项 (gauge-fixing term)。

如果将 ξ 看成一个不会传播的常数场,则由

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_1}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \xi)} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_1}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{2\xi^2} (\partial_{\mu} A^{\mu})^2, \tag{3.238}$$

和 (1.117) 式可知, 关于 ξ 的经典运动方程为

$$-\frac{1}{2\xi^2}(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2 = 0. {(3.239)}$$

这显然等价于 Lorenz 规范条件 $\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}=0$ 。可见,引入 ξ 这样一个辅助场 (auxiliary field) 可以强制 Lorenz 规范条件在经典层面上成立。这种方法相当于高等数学中的拉格朗日乘数法。

将 \mathcal{L}_1 展开为

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = -\frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu A_\nu) \partial^\mu A^\nu + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\nu A_\mu) \partial^\mu A^\nu - \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2, \tag{3.240}$$

根据 (1.118) 式, A^{μ} 对应的共轭动量密度是

$$\pi_{\mu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_1}{\partial (\partial^0 A^{\mu})} = -\partial_0 A_{\mu} + \partial_{\mu} A_0 - \frac{1}{\xi} (\partial_{\nu} A^{\nu}) \frac{\partial (\partial_{\sigma} A^{\sigma})}{\partial (\partial_0 A^{\mu})} = -F_{0\mu} - \frac{1}{\xi} g_{\mu 0} \partial_{\nu} A^{\nu}, \tag{3.241}$$

即

$$\pi_i = -F_{0i} = -\partial_0 A_i + \partial_i A_0, \quad \pi_0 = -\frac{1}{\xi} \partial_\mu A^\mu.$$
 (3.242)

现在, A^0 具有相应的共轭动量密度 π_0 。

正则量子化程序要求算符 A^{μ} 和 π_{μ} 满足等时对易关系

$$[A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_{\nu}(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad [A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t),A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\pi_{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_{\nu}(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0.$$
 (3.243)

但是,这样的等时对易关系与 Lorenz 规范条件相互矛盾。计算 A^0 与 $\partial_\mu A^\mu$ 的对易子,利用 (3.242) 式,可得

$$[A^{0}(\mathbf{x},t),\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}(\mathbf{y},t)] = -\xi[A^{0}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_{0}(\mathbf{y},t)] = -i\xi\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}). \tag{3.244}$$

上式在 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$ 处非零,因而必有 $\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu} \neq 0$ 。所以, A^{μ} 作为场算符在满足等时对易关系的同时不能满足 Lorenz 规范条件 $\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu} = 0$ 。这说明 Lorenz 规范条件虽然适用于经典场 $A^{\mu}(x)$,但对于量子场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 来说限制太强了,下面会采用一个弱化的 Lorenz 规范条件。

利用

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_1}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu})} = -\partial^{\mu} A^{\nu} + \partial^{\nu} A^{\mu} - \frac{1}{\xi} g^{\mu\nu} (\partial_{\rho} A^{\rho}), \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_1}{\partial A_{\nu}} = 0, \tag{3.245}$$

从 \mathcal{L}_1 导出关于 A^{μ} 的 Euler-Lagrange 方程

$$0 = \partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{1}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu})} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{1}}{\partial A_{\nu}} = -\partial^{2} A^{\nu} + \partial^{\nu} \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu} - \frac{1}{\xi} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} (\partial_{\rho} A^{\rho}) = -\partial^{2} A^{\nu} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi}\right) \partial^{\nu} (\partial_{\rho} A^{\rho}), \quad (3.246)$$

即 А^μ 的经典运动方程是

$$\partial^2 A^{\mu} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi}\right) \partial^{\mu} (\partial_{\nu} A^{\nu}) = 0. \tag{3.247}$$

若取 $\xi = 1$, 则上式化为 d'Alembert 方程

$$\partial^2 A^{\mu}(x) = 0, \tag{3.248}$$

可以看作无质量情况下的 Klein-Gordon 方程。可见,把规范固定参数取为

$$\xi = 1 \tag{3.249}$$

将有利于简化计算,这种取法称为 Feynman 规范,本节后续计算采用这个规范。在 Feynman 规范下,拉氏量化为

$$\mathcal{L}_{1} = -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\nu}A_{\mu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \frac{1}{2}\partial^{\mu}A_{\mu}(\partial_{\nu}A^{\nu})
= -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} + \frac{1}{2}\partial_{\nu}(A_{\mu}\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu}) - \frac{1}{2}A_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \frac{1}{2}\partial^{\mu}(A_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}A^{\nu}) + \frac{1}{2}A_{\mu}\partial^{\mu}\partial_{\nu}A^{\nu}
= -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} + \frac{1}{2}\partial_{\mu}(A_{\nu}\partial^{\nu}A^{\mu} - A^{\mu}\partial_{\nu}A^{\nu}).$$
(3.250)

上式最后一行第二项是一个全散度,它不会影响作用量和运动方程,可以舍弃。因此,可以采 用更加简化的拉氏量

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = -\frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu A_\nu) \partial^\mu A^\nu. \tag{3.251}$$

此时, 共轭动量密度为

$$\pi_{\mu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_2}{\partial (\partial^0 A^{\mu})} = -\partial_0 A_{\mu}. \tag{3.252}$$

对于 d'Alembert 方程 (3.248),平面波解的正能解和负能解分别正比于 $\exp(-ip \cdot x)$ 和 $\exp(ip \cdot x)$,其中

$$p^0 = E_{\mathbf{p}} = |\mathbf{p}|. \tag{3.253}$$

使用上一小节讨论的实极化矢量组 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)$,可以对无质量矢量场 $A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t)$ 作如下平面波展开:

$$A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^3 e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right). \tag{3.254}$$

容易验证,这个展开式满足自共轭条件

$$[A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t)]^{\dagger} = A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t). \tag{3.255}$$

相应的共轭动量展开式为

$$\pi_{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t) = -\partial_0 A_{\mu} = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^3 e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-ip\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right), \tag{3.256}$$

它也满足自共轭条件

$$[\pi_{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t)]^{\dagger} = \pi_{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t). \tag{3.257}$$

3.5.3 产生湮灭算符的对易关系

利用

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq \cdot x} A^{\mu} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, \sum_{\sigma=0}^3 e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \left[a_{\mathbf{p}; \sigma} e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}; \sigma}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q) \cdot x} \right]$$

$$= \int d^3p \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \left[a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-i(p^0 - q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^0 + q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} \left[e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma} + e^{\mu}(-\mathbf{q}, \sigma) a_{-\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0 t} \right]$$
(3.258)

和

$$\int d^{3}x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \partial_{0} A^{\mu}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{-ip_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^{3}x \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \left[a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{-ip_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \left[a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-i(p^{0}-q^{0})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) - a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^{0}+q^{0})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{-iq_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} \left[e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma} - e^{\mu}(-\mathbf{q}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^{0}t} \right], \tag{3.259}$$

以及正交归一关系 (3.97), 可得

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^3x \, e^{iq \cdot x} \left(\partial_0 A^{\mu} - iq_0 A^{\mu} \right) = e_{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \, \frac{-2iq_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}$$

$$= -i\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} g_{\sigma'\sigma} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} = -i\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} g_{\sigma'\sigma'} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}. \quad (3.260)$$

注意,虽然上式出现了重复的指标 σ' ,但此处不需要对 σ' 求和。于是,有

$$a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} g_{\sigma\sigma} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \int d^3x \, e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot x} \, (\partial_0 A^{\mu} - ip_0 A^{\mu}). \tag{3.261}$$

对上式取厄米共轭,得

$$a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} g_{\sigma\sigma} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \int d^3x \, e^{-ip \cdot x} \left(\partial_0 A^{\mu} + ip_0 A^{\mu}\right). \tag{3.262}$$

根据等时对易关系 (3.243), 湮灭算符与产生算符的对易关系为

$$[a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger}] = \frac{g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)}$$

$$\times [\partial_{0}A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_{0}A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), \, \partial_{0}A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t) + iq_{0}A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)]$$

$$= \frac{g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)}$$

$$\times [-\pi^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_{0}A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), -\pi^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t) + iq_{0}A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)]$$

$$= \frac{g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)}$$

$$\times \{-iq_{0} \left[\pi^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)\right] + ip_{0} \left[A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)\right]\}$$

$$= \frac{g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q},\sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} \left[-(p_{0}+q_{0})g^{\mu\nu}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}+E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\sigma') \int d^{3}x \, e^{i(p^{0}-q^{0})t}e^{-i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\cdot\mathbf{x}}$$

$$= -\frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}+E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\sigma')e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{q}})t}(2\pi)^{3}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})$$

$$= -(2\pi)^{3}g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma')\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})$$

$$= -(2\pi)^{3}g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}g_{\sigma\sigma'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}) = -(2\pi)^{3}g_{\sigma\sigma'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}). \tag{3.263}$$

倒数第二步用到正交归一关系 (3.97)。另一方面,两个湮灭算符之间的对易关系为

$$[a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}] = \frac{-g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})}$$

$$\times \left[\partial_{0}A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_{0}A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), \, \partial_{0}A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t) - iq_{0}A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)\right]$$

$$= \frac{-g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})}$$

$$\times \left[-\pi^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_{0}A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), -\pi^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t) - iq_{0}A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)\right]$$

$$= \frac{-g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})}$$

$$\times \left\{iq_{0}\left[\pi^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)\right] + ip_{0}\left[A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)\right]\right\}$$

$$= \frac{-g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} \left[(q_{0} - p_{0})g^{\mu\nu}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\right]$$

$$= \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} - E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}^{0}+\mathbf{q}^{0})t}e^{-i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q})\cdot\mathbf{x}}$$

$$= \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} - E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma')e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}+E_{\mathbf{q}})t}(2\pi)^{3}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) = 0. \tag{3.264}$$

归纳起来,产生湮灭算符的对易关系为

$$[a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger}] = -(2\pi)^3 g_{\sigma\sigma'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad [a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}] = [a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger}] = 0. \tag{3.265}$$

3.5.4 哈密顿量和总动量

根据 (1.120)、(3.252) 和 (3.251) 式,无质量矢量场的哈密顿量密度是

$$\mathcal{H} = \pi_{\mu} \partial^{0} A^{\mu} - \mathcal{L}_{2} = -(\partial_{0} A_{\mu}) \partial^{0} A^{\mu} + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu}) \partial^{\mu} A^{\nu}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\partial_{0} A_{\mu}) \partial^{0} A^{\mu} + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{i} A_{\mu}) \partial^{i} A^{\mu} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\pi_{\mu} \pi^{\mu} + (\nabla A_{\mu}) \cdot (\nabla A^{\mu}) \right]. \tag{3.266}$$

于是,哈密顿量表达为

$$H = \int d^3x \,\mathcal{H} = -\frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \left[\pi_{\mu} \pi^{\mu} + (\nabla A_{\mu}) \cdot (\nabla A^{\mu}) \right]$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\sigma \sigma'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q}{\left(2\pi\right)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \, e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma')$$

$$\times \left[(ip_{0})(iq_{0}) \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-ip \cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right) \left(a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} e^{-iq \cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{q},\sigma'}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} \right) \right. \\
\left. + \left(i\mathbf{p} \, a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-ip \cdot x} - i\mathbf{p} \, a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right) \cdot \left(i\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} e^{-iq \cdot x} - i\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} \right) \right] \\
= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \, e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \left[(p_{0}q_{0} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q}) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} \right. \\
\left. + (p_{0}q_{0} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q}) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} e^{i(p-q) \cdot x} + (p_{0}q_{0} - \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q}) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} e^{-i(p+q) \cdot x} \right. \\
\left. + \left(-p_{0}q_{0} - \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q} \right) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} e^{i(p+q) \cdot x} \right] \\
= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \, e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') (p_{0}q_{0} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q}) \\
\times \left\{ \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \left[a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} e^{-i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} e^{i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} \right] \right. \\
\left. - \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \left[a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} e^{-i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} e^{i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} \right] \right\} \\
= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma') (E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} + |\mathbf{p}|^{2}) \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} \right) \\
\left. - e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma') (E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} - |\mathbf{p}|^{2}) \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} \right) \right. \\
\left. - \left. - \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{p}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma') \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} \right) \\
= - \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} \right) \\
= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} e_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} \right) \\
= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \int (-a_{\mathbf{p};0}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \right) \\
= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \right) \\
= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \right) \\
= \int \frac{d^{$$

上式最后一行第二项是零点能。第一项中类时极化态的贡献为负,与类空极化态的贡献不一样。 造成这种情况的原因是 Minkowski 度规 $g_{\sigma\sigma'}$ 是一个不定度规,时间对角元 g_{00} 与空间对角元 g_{ii} 具有相反的符号。

仿照 2.3.4 小节的讨论,将真空态定义为被任意 $a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}$ 湮灭的态,满足

$$a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}|0\rangle = 0, \quad \langle 0|0\rangle = 1, \quad H|0\rangle = E_{\text{vac}}|0\rangle, \quad E_{\text{vac}} = 2\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int d^3p \, E_{\mathbf{p}}.$$
 (3.268)

动量为 \mathbf{p} 、极化态为 σ 的单粒子态定义为

$$|\mathbf{p};\sigma\rangle \equiv \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} |0\rangle \,.$$
 (3.269)

从而,由

$$[H,a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}] = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{q}} \sum_{\sigma'=0}^{3} (-g_{\sigma'\sigma'}) [a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}, a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}] = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{q}} \sum_{\sigma'=0}^{3} (-g_{\sigma'\sigma'}) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger} [a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}, a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{q}} \sum_{\sigma'=0}^{3} (-g_{\sigma'\sigma'}) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger} (2\pi)^3 (-g_{\sigma'\sigma}) \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p})$$

$$= E_{\mathbf{p}} \sum_{\sigma'=0}^{3} g_{\sigma'\sigma'} g_{\sigma'\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} = E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}$$
(3.270)

可得

$$H|\mathbf{p};\sigma\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} H a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} (E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} H) |0\rangle$$
$$= \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} (E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\text{vac}}) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = (E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\text{vac}}) |\mathbf{p};\sigma\rangle. \tag{3.271}$$

这似乎是一个正常的结果,说明单粒子态 $|\mathbf{p};\sigma\rangle$ 比真空多了一份能量 $E_{\mathbf{p}}$ 。

利用产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (3.265), 可以计算单粒子态的内积:

$$\langle \mathbf{q}; \sigma' | \mathbf{p}; \sigma \rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \langle 0 | \left[a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} - (2\pi)^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \right] | 0 \rangle$$

$$= -2E_{\mathbf{p}}(2\pi)^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \tag{3.272}$$

于是,有

$$\langle \mathbf{p}; 0 | \mathbf{p}; 0 \rangle = -2E_{\mathbf{p}}(2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}), \quad \langle \mathbf{p}; i | \mathbf{p}; i \rangle = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}(2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}), \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$
 (3.273)

上式表明, 单粒子态 |p;0> 的自我内积是负的, 从而导致它的能量期待值也是负的:

$$\langle \mathbf{p}; 0 | H | \mathbf{p}; 0 \rangle = (E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\text{vac}}) \langle \mathbf{p}; 0 | \mathbf{p}; 0 \rangle = -2E_{\mathbf{p}}(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\text{vac}})(2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) < 0.$$
 (3.274)

这个负能量结果在物理上看起来是不可接受的,它的根源在于不定度规。

不过,如前所述,无质量矢量场只有 2 种独立的极化态,对应于 2 种横向极化矢量 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1)$ 和 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2)$,纵向极化和类时极化都应该是非物理的。选取一定的规范条件,应该可以除去非物理的极化态。由于 Lorenz 规范条件 $\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}=0$ 与正则量子化程序不相容,我们不能直接使用这个条件,而需要将它转换到物理 Hilbert 空间中的态的期待值上,要求任意物理态 $|\Psi\rangle$ 应满足

$$\langle \Psi | \, \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu}(x) \, | \Psi \rangle = 0. \tag{3.275}$$

上式称为弱 Lorenz 规范条件。

 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 的平面波展开式 (3.254) 可以分解成正能解和负能解两个部分:

$$A^{\mu}(x) = A^{\mu(+)}(x) + A^{\mu(-)}(x). \tag{3.276}$$

其中, 正能解部分为

$$A^{\mu(+)}(\mathbf{x},t) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^3 e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-ip\cdot x}, \qquad (3.277)$$

上式的厄米共轭即是负能解部分

$$A^{\mu(-)}(\mathbf{x},t) \equiv [A^{\mu(+)}(\mathbf{x},t)]^{\dagger} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^3 e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) \, a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x}. \tag{3.278}$$

如果要求

$$\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu(+)}(x)|\Psi\rangle = 0 \tag{3.279}$$

对任意物理态 $|\Psi\rangle$ 成立,则伴随有

$$\langle \Psi | \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu(-)}(x) = \langle \Psi | [\partial_{\mu} A^{\mu(+)}(x)]^{\dagger} = 0,$$
 (3.280)

从而,弱 Lorenz 规范条件 (3.275) 得到满足:

$$\langle \Psi | \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu}(x) | \Psi \rangle = \langle \Psi | \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu(+)}(x) | \Psi \rangle + \langle \Psi | \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu(-)}(x) | \Psi \rangle = 0. \tag{3.281}$$

利用 (3.112) 和 (3.219) 式, 规范条件 (3.279) 可化为

$$0 = \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu(+)}(x) |\Psi\rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{-ie^{-ip\cdot x}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 0)a_{\mathbf{p};0} + p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1)a_{\mathbf{p};1} + p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)a_{\mathbf{p};2} + p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 3)a_{\mathbf{p};3} \right] |\Psi\rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{-ie^{-ip\cdot x}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} p \cdot n \left(a_{\mathbf{p};0} - a_{\mathbf{p};3} \right) |\Psi\rangle.$$
(3.282)

这意味着

$$\left(a_{\mathbf{p}:0} - a_{\mathbf{p}:3}\right)|\Psi\rangle = 0\tag{3.283}$$

对任意物理态 $|\Psi\rangle$ 和任意动量 \mathbf{p} 成立。从而,也有

$$\langle \Psi | (a_{\mathbf{p};0}^{\dagger} - a_{\mathbf{p};3}^{\dagger}) = 0.$$
 (3.284)

于是,

$$\langle \Psi | a_{\mathbf{p}:0}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}:0} | \Psi \rangle = \langle \Psi | a_{\mathbf{p}:3}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}:3} | \Psi \rangle. \tag{3.285}$$

这样一来,根据 (3.267) 式计算, |Ψ⟩ 的能量期待值为

$$\langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \langle \Psi | \left(-a_{\mathbf{p};0}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};0} + \sum_{\sigma=1}^{3} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \right) | \Psi \rangle + E_{\text{vac}} \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} \langle \Psi | a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} | \Psi \rangle + E_{\text{vac}} \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle. \tag{3.286}$$

也就是说,非物理的类时极化与纵向极化对能量的贡献总是相互抵消的,除了零点能,只有两种物理的横向极化才对能量有净贡献 (net contribution)。因此,要求弱 Lorenz 规范条件成立可以除去非物理极化态。

另一方面,由 (1.159) 式可得无质量矢量场的总动量为

$$\mathbf{P} = -\int d^3x \, \pi_{\mu} \nabla A^{\mu}$$
$$= -\sum_{\mathbf{q}\mathbf{q}'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \, e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma')$$

$$\times (ip_{0}) \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}e^{-ip\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot x}\right) \left(i\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{-iq\cdot x} - i\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} p_{0}\mathbf{q} \, e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma')$$

$$\times \left[-a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger}e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{i(p-q)\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{-i(p+q)\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{i(p+q)\cdot x}\right]$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} p_{0}\mathbf{q} \, e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma')$$

$$\times \left\{ -\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \left[a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{-i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} \right] + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \left[a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{-i(p_{0}+q_{0})t} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{i(p_{0}+q_{0})t} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \left[-e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma') \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} \right) - e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e^{\mu}(-\mathbf{p}, \sigma') \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'}e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'}e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right) \right]. \tag{3.287}$$

对上式最后两行方括号内第二项的积分及求和作 $\mathbf{p} \to -\mathbf{p}$ 的替换和 $\sigma \leftrightarrow \sigma'$ 的互换,可得

$$-\sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(-\mathbf{p}, \sigma') \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right)$$

$$= -\sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{-\mathbf{p}}{2} e_{\mu}(-\mathbf{p}, \sigma') e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \left(a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} e_{\mu}(-\mathbf{p}, \sigma') e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right). \tag{3.288}$$

可以看出,上式为零。于是,总动量化为

$$\mathbf{P} = -\sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma') \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} \right)$$

$$= -\sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma'} \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} \right) = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} \left(-g_{\sigma\sigma} \right) \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \right)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{p} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} \left(-g_{\sigma\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \right) + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int d^{3}p \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} \left(-g_{\sigma\sigma} \right)^{2}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{p} \left(-a_{\mathbf{p};0}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};0} + \sum_{\sigma=1}^{3} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \right). \tag{3.289}$$

根据 (3.285) 式,物理态 $|\Psi\rangle$ 的动量期待值为

$$\langle \Psi | \mathbf{P} | \Psi \rangle = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{p} \langle \Psi | \left(-a_{\mathbf{p};0}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};0} + \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \right) | \Psi \rangle = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{p} \sum_{\sigma=1}^2 \langle \Psi | a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} | \Psi \rangle.$$
(3.290)

同样,只有两种物理的横向极化才对动量有净贡献。

通过线性组合,可以用湮灭算符 $a_{p;1}$ 和 $a_{p;2}$ 定义另一组等价的湮灭算符

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\pm} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\mp a_{\mathbf{p};1} + i a_{\mathbf{p};2}),$$
 (3.291)

相应的产生算符可以通过取厄米共轭得到。反过来,有

$$a_{\mathbf{p};1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a_{\mathbf{p},+} - a_{\mathbf{p},-}), \quad a_{\mathbf{p};2} = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(a_{\mathbf{p},+} + a_{\mathbf{p},-}).$$
 (3.292)

利用对易关系 (3.265),可得

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\pm}, a_{\mathbf{q},\pm}^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{2} [\mp a_{\mathbf{p};1} + i a_{\mathbf{p};2}, \mp a_{\mathbf{q};1}^{\dagger} - i a_{\mathbf{q};2}^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{2} [a_{\mathbf{p};1}, a_{\mathbf{q};1}^{\dagger}] + \frac{1}{2} [a_{\mathbf{p};2}, a_{\mathbf{q};2}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}),$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\pm}, a_{\mathbf{q},\pm}^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{2} [\mp a_{\mathbf{p};1} + i a_{\mathbf{p};2}, \pm a_{\mathbf{q};1}^{\dagger} - i a_{\mathbf{q};2}^{\dagger}] = -\frac{1}{2} [a_{\mathbf{p};1}, a_{\mathbf{q};1}^{\dagger}] + \frac{1}{2} [a_{\mathbf{p};2}, a_{\mathbf{q};2}^{\dagger}] = 0,$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\pm}, a_{\mathbf{q},\pm}] = \frac{1}{2} [\mp a_{\mathbf{p};1} + i a_{\mathbf{p};2}, \mp a_{\mathbf{q};1} + i a_{\mathbf{q};2}] = 0,$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\pm}, a_{\mathbf{q},\pm}] = \frac{1}{2} [\mp a_{\mathbf{p};1} + i a_{\mathbf{p};2}, \pm a_{\mathbf{q};1} + i a_{\mathbf{q};2}] = 0,$$

$$(3.293)$$

而且,对 $\sigma = 0.3$ 有

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\pm}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{2} [\mp a_{\mathbf{p};1} + i a_{\mathbf{p};2}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger}] = 0, \quad [a_{\mathbf{p},\pm}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}] = \frac{1}{2} [\mp a_{\mathbf{p};1} + i a_{\mathbf{p};2}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}] = 0.$$
 (3.294)

于是, 这组产生湮灭算符的对易关系可以整理为

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = 0, \quad \lambda, \lambda' = \pm;$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger}] = [a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda}^{\dagger}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger}] = 0, \quad \lambda = \pm, \ \sigma = 0, 3.$$

$$(3.295)$$

根据 (3.128) 式,可以用对应着螺旋度的横向极化矢量 $\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\pm)$ 表示 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1)$ 和 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2)$:

$$e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},+) - \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},-)], \quad e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2) = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} [\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},+) + \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},-)].$$
(3.296)

从而,有

$$\sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{p}; \sigma} = e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) a_{\mathbf{p}; 1} + e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2) a_{\mathbf{p}; 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, +) - \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, -) \right] (a_{\mathbf{p}, +} - a_{\mathbf{p}, -}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, +) + \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, -) \right] (a_{\mathbf{p}, +} + a_{\mathbf{p}, -})$$

$$= \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, +) a_{\mathbf{p}, +} + \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, -) a_{\mathbf{p}, -} = \sum_{\lambda = +} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}, \qquad (3.297)$$

取厄米共轭,得

$$\sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{p}; \sigma}^{\dagger} = \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger}.$$
 (3.298)

于是,可以把 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 的平面波展开式 (3.254) 改写成

$$A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0,3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right) + \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \left[\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} + \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right],$$
(3.299)

第一行对应于非物理极化态,第二行对应于两种物理的螺旋度本征极化态。可见,(3.291) 式定义的湮灭算符 $a_{\mathbf{p},\pm}$ 正是螺旋度 $\lambda=\pm$ 对应的湮灭算符。

此外,由(3.292)式可得

$$\sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} = a_{\mathbf{p};1}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};1} + a_{\mathbf{p};2}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};2} = \frac{1}{2} (a_{\mathbf{p},+}^{\dagger} - a_{\mathbf{p},-}^{\dagger}) (a_{\mathbf{p},+} - a_{\mathbf{p},-}) + \frac{1}{2} (a_{\mathbf{p},+}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p},-}^{\dagger}) (a_{\mathbf{p},+} + a_{\mathbf{p},-}^{\dagger})$$

$$= a_{\mathbf{p},+}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},+} + a_{\mathbf{p},-}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},-} = \sum_{\lambda=\pm} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda},$$

$$(3.300)$$

故物理态 |Ψ⟩ 的能量期待值和动量期待值可以用螺旋度对应的产生湮灭算符表示为

$$\langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} \sum_{\lambda = \pm} \langle \Psi | a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} | \Psi \rangle + E_{\text{vac}} \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle, \qquad (3.301)$$

$$\langle \Psi | \mathbf{P} | \Psi \rangle = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{p} \sum_{\lambda = +} \langle \Psi | a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} | \Psi \rangle. \tag{3.302}$$

习 题

1. 将 Lorentz 群的空间旋转生成元 J^i 和增速生成元 K^i 线性组合成

$$J_{+}^{i} \equiv \frac{1}{2}(J^{i} + iK^{i}), \quad J_{-}^{i} \equiv \frac{1}{2}(J^{i} - iK^{i}).$$
 (3.303)

通过对易关系 (3.31) 证明

$$[J_{+}^{i},J_{+}^{j}]=i\varepsilon^{ijk}J_{+}^{k},\quad [J_{-}^{i},J_{-}^{j}]=i\varepsilon^{ijk}J_{-}^{k},\quad [J_{+}^{i},J_{-}^{j}]=0. \tag{3.304}$$

因此, J_+^i 和 J_-^i 是两套彼此独立的 SO(3) 群生成元,而 Lorentz 代数是两个 SO(3) 代数的直和。

2. 设 Poincaré 变换 (1.199) 在物理 Hilbert 空间中诱导的量子 Poincaré 变换为线性幺正算符 $U(\Lambda,a)$,满足 $U^{-1}(\Lambda,a) = U^{\dagger}(\Lambda,a)$ 。根据 Poincaré 群乘法关系 (1.201),有

$$U(\tilde{\Lambda}, \tilde{a})U(\Lambda, a) = U(\tilde{\Lambda}\Lambda, \tilde{\Lambda}a + \tilde{a}). \tag{3.305}$$

(a) 证明

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda, a) = U(\Lambda^{-1}, -\Lambda^{-1}a). \tag{3.306}$$

(b) 设无穷小量子 Poincaré 变换算符为

$$U(\mathbf{1} + \omega, \varepsilon) = 1 - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}J^{\mu\nu} - i\varepsilon_{\mu}P^{\mu}, \qquad (3.307)$$

其中 ε_{μ} 是无穷小时空平移参数。证明时空平移生成元算符 P^{μ} 是厄米的。

(c) 研究算符乘积

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda, a)U(\mathbf{1} + \omega, \varepsilon)U(\Lambda, a), \tag{3.308}$$

从而推导出 $J^{\mu\nu}$ 和 P^{μ} 的 Poincaré 变换关系

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda, a)J^{\mu\nu}U(\Lambda, a) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}J^{\rho\sigma} + \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}a^{\nu}P^{\rho} - \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\rho}a^{\mu}P^{\rho}, \tag{3.309}$$

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda, a)P^{\mu}U(\Lambda, a) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}P^{\nu}. \tag{3.310}$$

(d) 证明 $J^{\mu\nu}$ 和 P^{μ} 满足对易关系

$$[J^{\mu\nu}, J^{\rho\sigma}] = i(g^{\nu\rho}J^{\mu\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho}J^{\nu\sigma} - g^{\nu\sigma}J^{\mu\rho} + g^{\mu\sigma}J^{\nu\rho}), \tag{3.311}$$

$$[P^{\mu}, J^{\rho\sigma}] = i(g^{\mu\rho}P^{\sigma} - g^{\mu\sigma}P^{\rho}), \tag{3.312}$$

$$[P^{\mu}, P^{\nu}] = 0. (3.313)$$

由此定义的 Lie 代数称为 Poincaré 代数。

3. 定义 Lorentz 矢量表示的增速生成元

$$\mathcal{K}^i \equiv \mathcal{J}^{0i}. \tag{3.314}$$

- (a) 根据 (3.33) 式,写出 $(\mathcal{K}^1)^{\mu}_{\ \nu}$ 、 $(\mathcal{K}^2)^{\mu}_{\ \nu}$ 和 $(\mathcal{K}^3)^{\mu}_{\ \nu}$ 的矩阵表达式。
- (b) 根据 \mathcal{J}^i 的定义 (3.74), 以及

$$\theta^{i} \equiv -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \omega_{jk}, \quad \xi^{i} \equiv -\omega_{0i}, \tag{3.315}$$

证明有限 Lorentz 变换 (3.50) 可以表示为

$$\Lambda = \exp(i\theta^i \mathcal{J}^i + i\xi^i \mathcal{K}^i). \tag{3.316}$$

4. 设复矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 对应的拉氏量为

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}F^{\dagger}_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + m^2 A^{\dagger}_{\mu}A^{\mu}, \qquad (3.317)$$

其中 $F^{\mu\nu} \equiv \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}$ 。

(a) 将 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 分解成两个实矢量场 $B^{\mu}(x)$ 和 $C^{\mu}(x)$ 的线性组合,

$$A^{\mu} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(B^{\mu} + iC^{\mu}), \tag{3.318}$$

证明拉氏量可化为

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m^2B_{\mu}B^{\mu} - \frac{1}{4}C_{\mu\nu}C^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m^2C_{\mu}C^{\mu}, \tag{3.319}$$

其中 $B^{\mu\nu} \equiv \partial^{\mu}B^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}B^{\mu}$,而 $C^{\mu\nu} \equiv \partial^{\mu}C^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}C^{\mu}$ 。因此,复矢量场的拉氏量相当于两个质量相同的实矢量场的拉氏量。

(b) 证明 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 的平面波展开式为

$$A^{\mu}(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm 0} \left[\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} + \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) d_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right], \quad (3.320)$$

且产生湮灭算符满足对易关系

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = 0,$$

$$[d_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, d_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad [d_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, d_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = [d_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, d_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = 0,$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, d_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = [d_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, d_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, d_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = 0.$$
(3.321)

第 4 章 量子旋量场

4.1 Lorentz 群的旋量表示

旋量表示 (spinor representation) 是 Lorentz 群的一个线性表示,它在物理上扮演着非常重要的角色,Dirac 在 1928 年首次将它引入到描述电子的理论中。3.1 节提到,Lorentz 群的线性表示可以通过构造满足 Lorentz 代数关系 (3.19) 的生成元矩阵来得到,下面我们就用这样的方式来建立旋量表示。

首先,我们假设能够找到一组满足如下反对易关系的 $N \times N$ 矩阵 γ^{μ} ($\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$):

$$\{\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}\} \equiv \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu} = 2g^{\mu\nu}\mathbf{1} = 2g^{\mu\nu}. \tag{4.1}$$

最后一步是一种简写,省略了 $N \times N$ 单位矩阵 **1**。这样的 γ^{μ} 称为 **Dirac 矩阵**。当 $\mu \neq \nu$ 时, γ^{μ} 与 γ^{ν} 是反对易的,即

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} = -\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}, \quad \mu \neq \nu. \tag{4.2}$$

当 $\mu = \nu$ 时,有

$$(\gamma^0)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \{ \gamma^0, \gamma^0 \} = g^{00} = \mathbf{1}, \quad (\gamma^i)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \{ \gamma^i, \gamma^i \} = g^{ii} = -\mathbf{1}. \tag{4.3}$$

因此, γ^0 的本征值为实数 ± 1 , γ^i 的本征值为纯虚数 $\pm i$ 。将它们对角化,可以发现 γ^0 是厄米矩阵,而 γ^i 是反厄米矩阵,即

$$(\gamma^0)^{\dagger} = \gamma^0, \quad (\gamma^i)^{\dagger} = -\gamma^i. \tag{4.4}$$

故

$$(\gamma^0)^{\dagger} \gamma^0 = (\gamma^0)^2 = \mathbf{1}, \quad (\gamma^i)^{\dagger} \gamma^i = -(\gamma^i)^2 = \mathbf{1}.$$
 (4.5)

可见 γ^0 和 γ^i 都是幺正矩阵。

然后,以 Dirac 矩阵的对易子定义另一组 $N \times N$ 矩阵

$$S^{\mu\nu} \equiv \frac{i}{4} [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}]. \tag{4.6}$$

显然, $S^{\mu\nu}$ 关于 μ 和 ν 反对称:

$$S^{\mu\nu} = -S^{\nu\mu}.\tag{4.7}$$

因而 $S^{\mu\nu}$ 的独立分量有 6 个。

利用对易子公式

$$[AB, C] = ABC + ACB - ACB - CAB = A\{B, C\} - \{A, C\}B, \tag{4.8}$$

可得

$$\begin{split} [S^{\mu\nu}, \gamma^{\rho}] &= \frac{i}{4} [\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} - \gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\rho}] = \frac{i}{4} [\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} - (2g^{\nu\mu} - \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu}), \gamma^{\rho}] = \frac{i}{2} [\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu}, \gamma^{\rho}] - \frac{i}{2} [g^{\nu\mu}, \gamma^{\rho}] \\ &= \frac{i}{2} [\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu}, \gamma^{\rho}] = \frac{i}{2} (\gamma^{\mu} \{\gamma^{\nu}, \gamma^{\rho}\} - \{\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\rho}\} \gamma^{\nu}) = i(\gamma^{\mu} g^{\nu\rho} - \gamma^{\nu} g^{\mu\rho}). \end{split}$$
(4.9)

从而,根据对易子公式(2.11),有

$$\begin{split} [S^{\mu\nu}, S^{\rho\sigma}] &= \frac{i}{4} [S^{\mu\nu}, \gamma^{\rho} \gamma^{\sigma} - \gamma^{\sigma} \gamma^{\rho}] = \frac{i}{4} ([S^{\mu\nu}, \gamma^{\rho} \gamma^{\sigma}] - [S^{\mu\nu}, \gamma^{\sigma} \gamma^{\rho}]) \\ &= \frac{i}{4} ([S^{\mu\nu}, \gamma^{\rho}] \gamma^{\sigma} + \gamma^{\rho} [S^{\mu\nu}, \gamma^{\sigma}] - [S^{\mu\nu}, \gamma^{\sigma}] \gamma^{\rho} - \gamma^{\sigma} [S^{\mu\nu}, \gamma^{\rho}]) \\ &= \frac{i}{4} [i (\gamma^{\mu} g^{\nu\rho} - \gamma^{\nu} g^{\mu\rho}) \gamma^{\sigma} + i \gamma^{\rho} (\gamma^{\mu} g^{\nu\sigma} - \gamma^{\nu} g^{\mu\sigma}) \\ &\quad - i (\gamma^{\mu} g^{\nu\sigma} - \gamma^{\nu} g^{\mu\sigma}) \gamma^{\rho} - i \gamma^{\sigma} (\gamma^{\mu} g^{\nu\rho} - \gamma^{\nu} g^{\mu\rho})] \\ &= \frac{i^{2}}{4} (\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\sigma} g^{\nu\rho} - \gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\sigma} g^{\mu\rho} + \gamma^{\rho} \gamma^{\mu} g^{\nu\sigma} - \gamma^{\rho} \gamma^{\nu} g^{\mu\sigma} \\ &\quad - \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\rho} g^{\nu\sigma} + \gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\rho} g^{\mu\sigma} - \gamma^{\sigma} \gamma^{\mu} g^{\nu\rho} + \gamma^{\sigma} \gamma^{\nu} g^{\mu\rho}) \\ &= \frac{i^{2}}{4} [g^{\nu\rho} (\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\sigma} - \gamma^{\sigma} \gamma^{\mu}) - g^{\mu\rho} (\gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\sigma} - \gamma^{\sigma} \gamma^{\nu}) - g^{\nu\sigma} (\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\rho} - \gamma^{\rho} \gamma^{\mu}) + g^{\mu\sigma} (\gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\rho} - \gamma^{\rho} \gamma^{\nu})] \\ &= i (g^{\nu\rho} S^{\mu\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho} S^{\nu\sigma} - g^{\nu\sigma} S^{\mu\rho} + g^{\mu\sigma} S^{\nu\rho}). \end{split} \tag{4.10}$$

可见, $S^{\mu\nu}$ 满足 Lorentz 代数关系 (3.19),因而是 Lorentz 群某个线性表示的生成元。以 $S^{\mu\nu}$ 生成的线性表示就是**旋量表示**。

根据 3.2 节的讨论,一组变换参数 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 在 Lorentz 群的矢量表示中可以生成固有保时向的有限变换 (3.50):

$$\Lambda = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}\right) = e^X, \quad X \equiv -\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}. \tag{4.11}$$

类似地,这组参数在旋量表示中生成了固有保时向的有限变换

$$D(\Lambda) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(-\frac{i}{2} \omega_{\mu\nu} S^{\mu\nu} \right)^n = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{2} \omega_{\mu\nu} S^{\mu\nu} \right) = e^Y, \quad Y \equiv -\frac{i}{2} \omega_{\mu\nu} S^{\mu\nu}. \tag{4.12}$$

这样定义的 $D(\Lambda)$ 是旋量表示中的 Lorentz 变换矩阵,对于任意的 Lorentz 变换 Λ_1 和 Λ_2 ,满足同态关系

$$D(\Lambda_2 \Lambda_1) = D(\Lambda_2) D(\Lambda_1). \tag{4.13}$$

由 (3.47) 式可得

$$e^{-Y}e^Y = e^{-Y+Y} = e^{\mathbf{0}} = \mathbf{1},$$
 (4.14)

故 $D(\Lambda)$ 的逆矩阵为

$$D(\Lambda^{-1}) = D^{-1}(\Lambda) = e^{-Y} = \exp\left(\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}S^{\mu\nu}\right).$$
 (4.15)

这里先来介绍一些将会用到的对易子公式。以如下方式定义 B 与 A 的多重对易子 $[B, A^{(n)}]$:

$$[B, A^{(0)}] = B, \quad [B, A^{(1)}] = [B, A] = [[B, A^{(0)}], A]$$

 $[B, A^{(2)}] = [[B, A], A] = [[B, A^{(1)}], A], \quad \cdots, \quad [B, A^{(n)}] = [[B, A^{(n-1)}], A].$ (4.16)

于是,下式成立:

$$BA^{k} = \sum_{n=0}^{k} \frac{k!}{(k-n)!n!} A^{k-n} [B, A^{(n)}].$$
(4.17)

下面用数学归纳法证明这个等式。

证明 当 k = 0 和 k = 1 时, (4.17) 式明显成立:

$$BA^{0} = B = [B, A^{(0)}] = \frac{0!}{(0-0)!0!} A^{0-0} [B, A^{(0)}], \tag{4.18}$$

$$BA^{1} = BA = AB + [B, A] = \frac{1!}{(1-0)!0!}A^{1-0}[B, A^{(0)}] + \frac{1!}{(1-1)!1!}A^{1-1}[B, A^{(1)}].$$
 (4.19)

假设 k=m 时 (4.17) 式成立,则有

$$BA^{m+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{m} \frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} A^{m-n}[B, A^{(n)}] A = \sum_{n=0}^{m} \frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} A^{m-n}(A[B, A^{(n)}] + [[B, A^{(n)}], A])$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{m} \frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} A^{m+1-n}[B, A^{(n)}] + \sum_{n=0}^{m} \frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} A^{m-n}[B, A^{(n+1)}]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{m} \frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} A^{m+1-n}[B, A^{(n)}] + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \frac{m!}{(m-j+1)!(j-1)!} A^{m-j+1}[B, A^{(j)}]$$

$$= \frac{m!}{(m-0)!0!} A^{m+1}[B, A^{(0)}] + \sum_{n=1}^{m} \left[\frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} + \frac{m!}{(m-n+1)!(n-1)!} \right] A^{m+1-n}[B, A^{(n)}]$$

$$+ \frac{m!}{[m-(m+1)+1]![(m+1)-1]!} A^{m-(m+1)+1}[B, A^{(m+1)}]$$

$$= A^{m+1}[B, A^{(0)}] + \sum_{n=1}^{m} \left[\frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} + \frac{n}{m-n+1} \frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} \right] A^{m+1-n}[B, A^{(n)}]$$

$$+ A^{m-(m+1)+1}[B, A^{(m+1)}]$$

$$= \frac{(m+1)!}{[(m+1)-0]!0!} A^{m+1}[B, A^{(0)}] + \sum_{n=1}^{m} \frac{(m+1)!}{(m-n+1)!n!} A^{m+1-n}[B, A^{(n)}]$$

$$+ \frac{(m+1)!}{[(m+1)-(m+1)]!(m+1)!} A^{m-(m+1)+1}[B, A^{(m+1)}]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{m+1} \frac{(m+1)!}{[(m+1)-n]!n!} A^{(m+1)-n}[B, A^{(n)}], \qquad (4.20)$$

即 k = m + 1 时 (4.17) 式也成立。于是,(4.17) 式对任意非负整数 k 成立。证毕。根据推广的阶乘定义 (3.45) 可以将 (4.17) 式右边的级数化成无穷级数:

$$BA^{k} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{k!}{(k-n)!n!} A^{k-n} [B, A^{(n)}].$$
(4.21)

利用上式,可得

$$e^{-A}Be^{A} = e^{-A}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}BA^{k} = e^{-A}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{k!}{(k-n)!n!}A^{k-n}[B, A^{(n)}]$$

$$= e^{-A}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k-n)!}A^{k-n}[B, A^{(n)}] = e^{-A}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}e^{A}[B, A^{(n)}]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}[B, A^{(n)}].$$
(4.22)

现在, 我们继续讨论 Lorentz 群的旋量表示。由 (4.9) 和 (3.33) 式可得

$$[\gamma^{\mu},S^{\rho\sigma}] = -[S^{\rho\sigma},\gamma^{\mu}] = [S^{\sigma\rho},\gamma^{\mu}] = i(\gamma^{\sigma}g^{\rho\mu} - \gamma^{\rho}g^{\sigma\mu}) = i(g^{\rho\mu}\delta^{\sigma}_{\ \nu} - g^{\sigma\mu}\delta^{\rho}_{\ \nu})\gamma^{\nu} = (\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\gamma^{\nu}. \quad (4.23)$$

从而,有

$$[\gamma^{\mu}, Y^{(1)}] = [\gamma^{\mu}, Y] = -\frac{i}{2} \omega_{\rho\sigma} [\gamma^{\mu}, S^{\rho\sigma}] = -\frac{i}{2} \omega_{\rho\sigma} (\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} \gamma^{\nu} = X^{\mu}_{\ \nu} \gamma^{\nu},$$

$$[\gamma^{\mu}, Y^{(2)}] = [[\gamma^{\mu}, Y^{(1)}], Y] = X^{\mu}_{\ \nu} [\gamma^{\nu}, Y] = X^{\mu}_{\ \nu} X^{\nu}_{\ \rho} \gamma^{\rho} = (X^{2})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} \gamma^{\nu},$$

$$\cdots$$

$$[\gamma^{\mu}, Y^{(n)}] = (X^{n})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} \gamma^{\nu}.$$

$$(4.24)$$

于是, 利用 (4.22) 式可以推出

$$D^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{\mu}D(\Lambda) = e^{-Y}\gamma^{\mu}e^{Y} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} [\gamma^{\mu}, Y^{(n)}] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (X^{n})^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\gamma^{\nu} = (e^{X})^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\gamma^{\nu}, \tag{4.25}$$

即

$$D^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{\mu}D(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\gamma^{\nu}. \tag{4.26}$$

上式是 γ^{μ} 在旋量表示中的 Lorentz 变换关系,它说明 γ^{μ} 是一个 Lorentz 矢量。相应的协变矢量为

$$\gamma_{\mu} \equiv g_{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\nu},\tag{4.27}$$

从而,

$$\gamma_0 = \gamma^0, \quad \gamma_i = -\gamma^i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$
 (4.28)

 $N \times N$ 单位矩阵 1 满足

$$D^{-1}(\Lambda)\mathbf{1}D(\Lambda) = \mathbf{1},\tag{4.29}$$

因而 1 是一个 Lorentz 标量。生成元 $S^{\mu\nu}$ 的 Lorentz 变换形式为

$$D^{-1}(\Lambda)S^{\mu\nu}D(\Lambda) = \frac{i}{4}[D^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{\mu}D(\Lambda), D^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{\nu}D(\Lambda)] = \frac{i}{4}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}[\gamma^{\rho}, \gamma^{\sigma}] = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}S^{\rho\sigma}, \quad (4.30)$$

可见, $S^{\mu\nu}$ 是一个 2 阶反对称 Lorentz 张量。

 $S^{\mu\nu}$ 是用 2 个 Dirac 矩阵的乘积构造出来的反对称张量,类似地,我们也可以用 3 个 Dirac 矩阵的乘积来构造一个 3 阶全反对称张量

$$\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho} \equiv \gamma^{[\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho]} \equiv \frac{1}{3!} (\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} + \gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu} - \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu} - \gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}). \tag{4.31}$$

上式第二步中的中括号表示对 μ 、 ν 、 ρ 三个指标作全反对称操作: 在偶次置换前面加上正号,奇次置换前面加上负号,然后对所有置换求和并除以置换方式的数目。 $\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho}$ 的 Lorentz 变换形式是

$$D^{-1}(\Lambda)\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho}D(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}\Lambda^{\rho}{}_{\gamma}\Gamma^{\alpha\beta\gamma}.$$
(4.32)

由全反对称性可知, $\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho}$ 的独立分量只有 4 个,可取为 Γ^{012} 、 Γ^{023} 、 Γ^{013} 和 Γ^{123} 。根据 (4.2) 式和定义式 (4.31),可得

$$\Gamma^{012} = \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2, \quad \Gamma^{023} = \gamma^0 \gamma^2 \gamma^3, \quad \Gamma^{013} = \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^3, \quad \Gamma^{123} = \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3. \tag{4.33}$$

更进一步,可以用4个Dirac 矩阵的乘积来构造一个4阶全反对称张量

$$\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \equiv \gamma^{[\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma]}
\equiv \frac{1}{4!} (\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} + \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} + \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\nu} - \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\rho} - \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu} - \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\sigma}
- \gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} - \gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} - \gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu} + \gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu} + \gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu} + \gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}
+ \gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + \gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\mu} + \gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\sigma} - \gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu} - \gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\sigma} - \gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\nu}
- \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\mu} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho} + \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\sigma} + \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\rho} + \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}). (4.34)$$

从而、 $\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ 具有如下性质:

$$\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \begin{cases} +\Gamma^{0123}, & (\mu,\nu,\rho,\sigma) \not\equiv (0,1,2,3) \text{ 的偶次置换,} \\ -\Gamma^{0123}, & (\mu,\nu,\rho,\sigma) \not\equiv (0,1,2,3) \text{ 的奇次置换,} \\ 0, & 其它情况。 \end{cases}$$
(4.35)

可见, 它只有1个独立分量, 可取为

$$\Gamma^{0123} = \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3. \tag{4.36}$$

结合四维 Levi-Civita 符号的定义 (1.66), 可得

$$\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \Gamma^{0123} = \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 \tag{4.37}$$

受到四维时空的维度限制,我们不能以同样的方式定义高于4阶的全反对称张量。现在,我们拥有一组矩阵

$$\{1, \gamma^{\mu}, S^{\mu\nu}, \Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho}, \Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\}, \tag{4.38}$$

它们各自的独立分量个数之和为 1+4+6+4+1=16。利用反对易关系 (4.1),可以将任意多个 Dirac 矩阵的乘积转化为集合 (4.38) 中的矩阵与度规张量乘积的线性组合。例如,

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} - \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu} + g^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}[\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] + g^{\mu\nu} = -2iS^{\mu\nu} + g^{\mu\nu}. \tag{4.39}$$

又如,

$$\begin{split} \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} &= \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} + \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} - \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu} + g^{\rho\nu}\gamma^{\mu} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} - \frac{1}{4}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho} + \frac{1}{2}g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho} - \frac{1}{4}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu} + \frac{1}{4}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g^{\mu\rho}\gamma^{\nu} + g^{\rho\nu}\gamma^{\mu} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} - \frac{1}{8}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho} + \frac{1}{8}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu} - \frac{1}{4}g^{\rho\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho} - \frac{1}{4}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{8}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} - \frac{1}{8}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu} + \frac{1}{4}g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho} - \frac{1}{2}g^{\mu\rho}\gamma^{\nu} + g^{\rho\nu}\gamma^{\mu} \\ &= \frac{3!}{8}\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho} + \frac{1}{8}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} - \frac{1}{8}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu} - \frac{3}{4}g^{\rho\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + \frac{3}{4}g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho} + g^{\rho\nu}\gamma^{\mu} \\ &= \frac{3}{4}\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho} + \frac{1}{8}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} + \frac{1}{8}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} - \frac{1}{4}g^{\rho\nu}\gamma^{\mu} - \frac{3}{4}g^{\rho\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + \frac{3}{4}g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho} + g^{\rho\nu}\gamma^{\mu} \\ &= \frac{3}{4}\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho} + \frac{1}{4}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} - \frac{3}{4}g^{\rho\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + \frac{3}{4}g^{\rho\nu}\gamma^{\mu}, \end{split} \tag{4.40}$$

故

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} = \Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho} - g^{\rho\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho} + g^{\rho\nu}\gamma^{\mu}. \tag{4.41}$$

因此,对于由 Dirac 矩阵乘积的线性组合构造的矩阵,集合 (4.38)构成一组完备的基底。 这里引入一个新的矩阵

$$\gamma^5 \equiv \gamma_5 \equiv i\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3. \tag{4.42}$$

从 (4.2) 式可得

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} = \begin{cases} +\gamma^{0}\gamma^{1}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}, & (\mu,\nu,\rho,\sigma) \neq (0,1,2,3) \text{ 的偶次置换,} \\ -\gamma^{0}\gamma^{1}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}, & (\mu,\nu,\rho,\sigma) \neq (0,1,2,3) \text{ 的奇次置换.} \end{cases}$$
(4.43)

这种置换性质与四维 Levi-Civita 符号 (1.66) 相同,因而置换操作带来的符号在 $\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ 与 $\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}$ 的乘积中相互抵消,如

$$\varepsilon_{1023}\gamma^{1}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3} = -\varepsilon_{0123}(-\gamma^{0}\gamma^{1}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}) = \varepsilon_{0123}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{1}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}. \tag{4.44}$$

由此可得

$$\gamma^5 = i\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 = -i\varepsilon_{0123} \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 = -\frac{i}{4!} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma^\sigma. \tag{4.45}$$

对于固有保时向 Lorentz 变换 (4.11), 用度规对 (1.74) 式升降指标, 有

$$\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \Lambda_{\mu}{}^{\alpha}\Lambda_{\nu}{}^{\beta}\Lambda_{\rho}{}^{\gamma}\Lambda_{\sigma}{}^{\delta}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\alpha}{}_{\mu}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\beta}{}_{\nu}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\gamma}{}_{\rho}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\delta}{}_{\sigma}. \tag{4.46}$$

于是, γ^5 的 Lorentz 变换形式为

$$\begin{split} D^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{5}D(\Lambda) &= -\frac{i}{4!}\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}\Lambda^{\rho}{}_{\gamma}\Lambda^{\sigma}{}_{\delta}\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\beta}\gamma^{\gamma}\gamma^{\delta} \\ &= -\frac{i}{4!}\varepsilon_{\kappa\lambda\tau\varepsilon}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\kappa}{}_{\mu}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\lambda}{}_{\nu}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\tau}{}_{\rho}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\varepsilon}{}_{\sigma}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}\Lambda^{\rho}{}_{\gamma}\Lambda^{\sigma}{}_{\delta}\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\beta}\gamma^{\gamma}\gamma^{\delta} \\ &= -\frac{i}{4!}\varepsilon_{\kappa\lambda\tau\varepsilon}\delta^{\kappa}{}_{\alpha}\delta^{\lambda}{}_{\beta}\delta^{\tau}{}_{\gamma}\delta^{\varepsilon}{}_{\delta}\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\beta}\gamma^{\gamma}\gamma^{\delta} = -\frac{i}{4!}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\beta}\gamma^{\gamma}\gamma^{\delta} = \gamma^{5}. \end{split} \tag{4.47}$$

可见, γ^5 是一个 Lorentz 标量。 γ^5 的平方为

$$(\gamma^5)^2 = -\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 = -\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 \gamma^3 \gamma^2 \gamma^1 \gamma^0 = -(-1)^3 = 1.$$
 (4.48)

根据约定 (4.4), γ^5 是厄米矩阵:

$$(\gamma^5)^{\dagger} = -i(\gamma^3)^{\dagger}(\gamma^2)^{\dagger}(\gamma^1)^{\dagger}(\gamma^0)^{\dagger} = i\gamma^3\gamma^2\gamma^1\gamma^0 = i\gamma^0\gamma^1\gamma^2\gamma^3 = \gamma^5. \tag{4.49}$$

 γ^5 与 γ^μ 反对易:

$$\{\gamma^5, \gamma^\mu\} = i(\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 \gamma^\mu + \gamma^\mu \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3) = i(\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 \gamma^\mu - \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 \gamma^\mu) = 0. \tag{4.50}$$

由 (4.37) 式可得

$$\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 = -i\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \gamma^5. \tag{4.51}$$

可见, $\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ 正比于 γ^5 。此外, 由 (4.33) 式有

$$\Gamma^{012} = \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 = -\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 \gamma^3 = \gamma^3 \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 = -i \gamma^3 \gamma^5 = i \gamma_3 \gamma^5 = i \varepsilon^{0123} \gamma_3 \gamma^5, \tag{4.52}$$

$$\Gamma^{023} = \gamma^0 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 = -\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 = \gamma^1 \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 = -i \gamma^1 \gamma^5 = i \gamma_1 \gamma^5 = i \varepsilon^{0231} \gamma_1 \gamma^5, \tag{4.53}$$

$$\Gamma^{013} = \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^3 = -\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 = -\gamma^2 \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 = i \gamma^2 \gamma^5 = -i \gamma_2 \gamma^5 = i \varepsilon^{0132} \gamma_2 \gamma^5, \tag{4.54}$$

$$\Gamma^{123} = \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 = \gamma^0 \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 = -i \gamma^0 \gamma^5 = -i \gamma_0 \gamma^5 = i \varepsilon^{1230} \gamma_0 \gamma^5. \tag{4.55}$$

综合起来、得

$$\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho} = i\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\gamma_{\sigma}\gamma^{5}. \tag{4.56}$$

根据上式, $\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho}$ 可以写成 $\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}$ 的 4 个独立分量的线性组合。 $\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}$ 的 Lorentz 变换形式为

$$D^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}D(\Lambda) = D^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{\mu}D(\Lambda)D^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{5}D(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5}, \tag{4.57}$$

因而它是一个 Lorentz 矢量。再引入

$$\sigma^{\mu\nu} \equiv \frac{i}{2} [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] = 2S^{\mu\nu}, \tag{4.58}$$

它正比于 $S^{\mu\nu}$, 所以也是一个 2 阶反对称 Lorentz 张量:

$$D^{-1}(\Lambda)\sigma^{\mu\nu}D(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}\sigma^{\mu\nu}.$$
 (4.59)

于是,我们可以用 γ^5 、 $\gamma^\mu\gamma^5$ 和 $\sigma^{\mu\nu}$ 分别代替集合 (4.38) 中的 $\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ 、 $\Gamma^{\mu\nu\rho}$ 和 $S^{\mu\nu}$ 作为基底,从 而得到另一组完备的矩阵基底

$$\{1, \gamma^5, \gamma^\mu, \gamma^\mu \gamma^5, \sigma^{\mu\nu}\},\tag{4.60}$$

它们各自的独立分量个数之和仍是 16。

依照约定 (4.4), γ^0 即是厄米的又是幺正的, 我们可以用它定义一个幺正变换矩阵 β :

$$\beta^{-1} = \beta^{\dagger} = \beta \equiv \gamma^0. \tag{4.61}$$

从而,有

$$\beta^{-1}\gamma^{0}\beta = \gamma^{0}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{0} = +\gamma^{0}, \quad \beta^{-1}\gamma^{i}\beta = \gamma^{0}\gamma^{i}\gamma^{0} = -\gamma^{i}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{0} = -\gamma^{i}. \tag{4.62}$$

根据宇称变换 P 的定义 (1.47), 可以将这两个式子合写为

$$\beta^{-1}\gamma^{\mu}\beta = \mathcal{P}^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\gamma^{\nu}.\tag{4.63}$$

这表明 β 相当于旋量表示中的宇称变换矩阵 $D(\mathcal{P})$,它是非固有保时向的,上式就是 γ^{μ} 的宇称变换形式。(4.62) 式说明 γ^0 是宇称本征态,本征值为 + ,即具有**偶宇称**; γ^i 也是宇称本征态,本征值为 – ,即具有**奇宇**称。虽然单位矩阵 1 与 γ_5 都是 Lorentz 标量,但它们的宇称是不同的:

$$\beta^{-1}\mathbf{1}\beta = +\mathbf{1}, \quad \beta^{-1}\gamma^5\beta = \gamma^0\gamma^5\gamma^0 = -\gamma^5\gamma^0\gamma^0 = -\gamma^5. \tag{4.64}$$

像 γ^5 这样具有奇宇称的 Lorentz 标量,称为**赝标量** (pseudoscalar)。此外, $\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^5$ 的宇称变换形式是

$$\beta^{-1}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}\beta = \beta^{-1}\gamma^{\mu}\beta\beta^{-1}\gamma^{5}\beta = -\mathcal{P}^{\mu}_{\nu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5}, \tag{4.65}$$

即

$$\beta^{-1}\gamma^0\gamma^5\beta = -\gamma^0\gamma^5, \quad \beta^{-1}\gamma^i\gamma^5\beta = +\gamma^i\gamma^5. \tag{4.66}$$

可以看出,虽然 $\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}$ 也是 Lorentz 矢量,但它的分量的宇称性质与 γ^{μ} 相反。宇称变换性质像 $\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}$ 这样的 Lorentz 矢量称为轴矢量 (axial vector)。最后, $\sigma^{\mu\nu}$ 的宇称变换形式为

$$\beta^{-1}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\beta = \frac{i}{2}[\beta^{-1}\gamma^{\mu}\beta, \beta^{-1}\gamma^{\nu}\beta] = \frac{i}{2}\mathcal{P}^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\mathcal{P}^{\nu}{}_{\beta}[\gamma^{\alpha}, \gamma^{\beta}] = \mathcal{P}^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\mathcal{P}^{\nu}{}_{\beta}\sigma^{\alpha\beta}, \tag{4.67}$$

即

$$\beta^{-1}\sigma^{0i}\beta = \mathcal{P}^{0}{}_{\alpha}\mathcal{P}^{i}{}_{\beta}\sigma^{\alpha\beta} = -\sigma^{0i}, \quad \beta^{-1}\sigma^{ij}\beta = \mathcal{P}^{i}{}_{\alpha}\mathcal{P}^{j}{}_{\beta}\sigma^{\alpha\beta} = +\sigma^{ij}. \tag{4.68}$$

可见,基底集合 (4.60) 是由标量 1、赝标量 γ^5 、矢量 γ^μ 、轴矢量 $\gamma^\mu\gamma^5$ 和 2 阶反对称张量 $\sigma^{\mu\nu}$ 组成的,综合考虑固有保时向 Lorentz 变换和宇称变换,则这些基底的变换性质各不相同,因而它们彼此之间是相互独立的,总共有 16 个独立而完备的基底。由于独立的 $N\times N$ 矩阵最多有 N^2 个,为了得到 16 个这样的基底,需要 $N\geq 4$ 。我们考虑最简单的情况,将 Dirac 矩阵取为 4×4 矩阵。

4.2 Dirac 旋量场

在 Lorentz 群的旋量表示中,被变换矩阵 $D(\Lambda)$ 作用的态称为 **Dirac 旋量** (spinor)。由于 $D(\Lambda)$ 是 4×4 矩阵,一个 Dirac 旋量 ψ_a 应当具有 4 个分量 (a=1,2,3,4),相应的 Lorentz 变换形式为

$$\psi_a' = D_{ab}(\Lambda)\psi_b. \tag{4.69}$$

隐去旋量指标 a 和 b,上式化为

$$\psi' = D(\Lambda)\psi. \tag{4.70}$$

我们可以将 ψ 和 ψ' 看作列矢量,而上式右边的乘积就是线性代数中矩阵与列矢量的乘积。

进一步,如果 ψ_a 依赖于时空坐标 x^μ ,它就成为 **Dirac 旋量场** $\psi_a(x)$ 。类似于 (3.66) 式,量子 Dirac 旋量场的 Lorentz 变换形式是

$$\psi_a'(x') = U^{-1}(\Lambda)\psi_a(x')U(\Lambda) = D_{ab}(\Lambda)\psi_b(x). \tag{4.71}$$

对于固有保时向 Lorentz 变换, 由 (4.12) 式可得 $D_{ab}(\Lambda)$ 的无穷小形式为

$$D_{ab}(\Lambda) = \delta_{ab} - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(S^{\mu\nu})_{ab}, \tag{4.72}$$

于是, (4.71) 式的无穷小形式是

$$\psi_a'(x') = \psi_a(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(S^{\mu\nu})_{ab}\psi_b(x). \tag{4.73}$$

将上式与 (1.169) 式比较,可以发现,1.7.3 小节中的 $I^{\mu\nu}$ 在旋量表示中对应于 $S^{\mu\nu}$ 。隐去旋量指标,则 (4.71) 式化为

$$\psi'(x') = U^{-1}(\Lambda)\psi(x')U(\Lambda) = D(\Lambda)\psi(x), \tag{4.74}$$

也可以写成

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)\psi(x)U(\Lambda) = D(\Lambda)\psi(\Lambda^{-1}x). \tag{4.75}$$

对于无穷小变换, 根据 (3.58) 式, 将 $\psi(\Lambda^{-1}x)$ 展开到 ω 的一阶项, 得

$$\psi(\Lambda^{-1}x) = \psi(x) - \omega^{\mu}_{\nu}x^{\nu}\partial_{\mu}\psi(x) = \psi(x) - \omega_{\mu\nu}x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu}\psi(x) = \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu} - x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu})\psi(x)$$
$$= \psi(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}i(x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu} - x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu})\psi(x) = \psi(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}L^{\mu\nu}\psi(x), \tag{4.76}$$

其中 $L^{\mu\nu}$ 是 (3.62) 式定义的微分算符。从而,(4.75) 式右边展开到 ω 一阶项的形式为

$$D(\Lambda)\psi(\Lambda^{-1}x) = \left(\mathbf{1} - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}S^{\mu\nu}\right) \left[\psi(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}L^{\mu\nu}\psi(x)\right] = \psi(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(L^{\mu\nu} + S^{\mu\nu})\psi(x). \quad (4.77)$$

另一方面, 根据 (3.6) 式可以将 (4.75) 式左边展开为

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)\psi(x)U(\Lambda) = \left(1 + \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\rho\sigma}J^{\rho\sigma}\right)\psi(x)\left(1 - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}J^{\mu\nu}\right)$$

$$= \psi(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}\psi(x)J^{\mu\nu} + \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\rho\sigma}J^{\rho\sigma}\psi(x) = \psi(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}[\psi(x), J^{\mu\nu}]. \quad (4.78)$$

两相比较,得到

$$[\psi(x), J^{\mu\nu}] = (L^{\mu\nu} + S^{\mu\nu})\psi(x). \tag{4.79}$$

 $S^{\mu\nu}$ 的空间分量等价于三维矢量

$$S^{i} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} S^{jk}, \quad \mathbf{S} = (S^{23}, S^{31}, S^{12}).$$
 (4.80)

再根据 (3.20) 和 (3.63) 式, (4.79) 式的纯空间分量部分可以改写为

$$[\psi(x), \mathbf{J}] = (\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{S})\psi(x). \tag{4.81}$$

$$\sigma^1 \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^2 \equiv \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^3 \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (4.82)

它们都是既厄米又幺正的:

$$(\sigma^i)^{-1} = (\sigma^i)^{\dagger} = \sigma^i. \tag{4.83}$$

Pauli 矩阵的两两乘积为

$$(\sigma^{1})^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\sigma^{2})^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(\sigma^{3})^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^{1}\sigma^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ -i \end{pmatrix} = i\sigma^{3},$$

$$\sigma^{2}\sigma^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ i \end{pmatrix} = -i\sigma^{3}, \quad \sigma^{2}\sigma^{3} = \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ i \end{pmatrix} = i\sigma^{1},$$

$$\sigma^{3}\sigma^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ -i \end{pmatrix} = -i\sigma^{1}, \quad \sigma^{3}\sigma^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = i\sigma^{2},$$

$$\sigma^{1}\sigma^{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -i\sigma^{2}.$$

$$(4.84)$$

归纳起来,有

$$\sigma^i \sigma^j = \delta^{ij} + i \varepsilon^{ijk} \sigma^k. \tag{4.85}$$

从而可得

$$[\sigma^i, \sigma^j] = i\varepsilon^{ijk}\sigma^k - i\varepsilon^{jik}\sigma^k = 2i\varepsilon^{ijk}\sigma^k, \tag{4.86}$$

$$\{\sigma^i, \sigma^j\} = 2\delta^{ij} + i\varepsilon^{ijk}\sigma^k + i\varepsilon^{jik}\sigma^k = 2\delta^{ij}. \tag{4.87}$$

利用 Pauli 矩阵可以将 Dirac 矩阵表示成 2×2 分块形式:

$$\gamma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma^i = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^i \\ -\sigma^i \end{pmatrix},$$
(4.88)

其中 1 表示 2×2 单位矩阵。容易验证,这样表示的 Dirac 矩阵符合约定 (4.4),而且满足反对 易关系 (4.1):

$$\{\gamma^0, \gamma^0\} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2g^{00},$$
 (4.89)

$$\{\gamma^0, \gamma^i\} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sigma^i \\ \sigma^i \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^i \\ -\sigma^i \end{pmatrix} = 0 = 2g^{0i}, \tag{4.90}$$

$$\{\gamma^{i}, \gamma^{j}\} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sigma^{i}\sigma^{j} - \sigma^{j}\sigma^{i} \\ -\sigma^{i}\sigma^{j} - \sigma^{j}\sigma^{i} \end{pmatrix} = -2\delta^{ij} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} = 2g^{ij}. \tag{4.91}$$

实际上, Dirac 矩阵有多种表示方式, (4.88) 式这种表示方式称为 Weyl 表象, 也称为手征表象 (chiral representation)。Dirac 矩阵的所有表示方式都是等价的, 彼此可以通过相似变换联系起来。

在 Weyl 表象中,由 (4.86) 式可得 $S^{\mu\nu}$ 的空间分量为

$$S^{ij} = \frac{i}{4} [\gamma^i, \gamma^j] = \frac{i}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -\sigma^i \sigma^j + \sigma^j \sigma^i \\ -\sigma^i \sigma^j + \sigma^j \sigma^i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{i}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -2i\varepsilon^{ijk} \sigma^k \\ -2i\varepsilon^{ijk} \sigma^k \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^k \\ \sigma^k \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.92}$$

从 Pauli 矩阵的厄米性可知, S^{ij} 是厄米矩阵:

$$(S^{ij})^{\dagger} = S^{ij}. \tag{4.93}$$

由 (1.99) 式可得

$$S^{i} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} S^{jk} = \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{jkl} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^{l} \\ \sigma^{l} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} 2 \delta^{il} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^{l} \\ \sigma^{l} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^{i} \\ \sigma^{i} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.94}$$

于是, 自旋角动量矩阵的平方为

$$\mathbf{S}^2 = S^i S^i = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^i \sigma^i \\ \sigma^i \sigma^i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + 1 \end{pmatrix} = s(s+1). \tag{4.95}$$

上式最后两步省略了 4×4 单位矩阵。可见,Dirac 旋量场 $\psi(x)$ 的自旋量子数是

$$s = \frac{1}{2}. (4.96)$$

经过量子化程序之后, $\psi(x)$ 应当描述自旋为 1/2 的粒子。

4.3 Dirac 方程

为了写下 Dirac 旋量场 $\psi(x)$ 的 Lorentz 不变拉氏量,我们需要结合两个旋量场来得到 Lorentz 标量。在 Weyl 表象中, $S^{\mu\nu}$ 的 0i 分量为

$$S^{0i} = \frac{i}{4} [\gamma^0, \gamma^i] = \frac{i}{2} \gamma^0 \gamma^i = \frac{i}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sigma^i \\ \sigma^i \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.97}$$

由 Pauli 矩阵的厄米性可得

$$(S^{0i})^{\dagger} = -\frac{i}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -(\sigma^i)^{\dagger} \\ (\sigma^i)^{\dagger} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{i}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sigma^i \\ \sigma^i \end{pmatrix} = -S^{0i}. \tag{4.98}$$

可见, S^{0i} 不是厄米矩阵。于是, 当 $\omega_{0i} \neq 0$ 时,

$$D^{\dagger}(\Lambda) = \left[\exp\left(-\frac{i}{2} \omega_{\mu\nu} S^{\mu\nu} \right) \right]^{\dagger} = \exp\left[\frac{i}{2} \omega_{\mu\nu} (S^{\mu\nu})^{\dagger} \right] \neq \exp\left(\frac{i}{2} \omega_{\mu\nu} S^{\mu\nu} \right) = D^{-1}(\Lambda), \quad (4.99)$$

即 $D(\Lambda)$ 不是幺正矩阵。因此,一般地, $\psi^{\dagger}(x)\psi(x)$ 不是 Lorentz 标量:

$$\psi'^{\dagger}(x')\psi'(x') = \psi^{\dagger}(x)D^{\dagger}(\Lambda)D(\Lambda)\psi(x) \neq \psi^{\dagger}(x)\psi(x). \tag{4.100}$$

根据约定 (4.4), 可得

$$(\gamma^0)^{\dagger} \gamma^0 = \gamma^0 \gamma^0, \quad (\gamma^i)^{\dagger} \gamma^0 = -\gamma^i \gamma^0 = \gamma^0 \gamma^i. \tag{4.101}$$

这两条式子可以合起来写成

$$(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \gamma^0 = \gamma^0 \gamma^{\mu}. \tag{4.102}$$

从而,有

$$(S^{\mu\nu})^{\dagger}\gamma^{0} = -\frac{i}{4}[\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}]^{\dagger}\gamma^{0} = -\frac{i}{4}[(\gamma^{\nu})^{\dagger}(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} - (\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger}(\gamma^{\nu})^{\dagger}]\gamma^{0} = -\frac{i}{4}\gamma^{0}(\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu} - \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}) = \gamma^{0}S^{\mu\nu}.$$
(4.103)

于是, 可得

$$D^{\dagger}(\Lambda)\gamma^{0} = \exp\left[\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(S^{\mu\nu})^{\dagger}\right]\gamma^{0} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left[\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(S^{\mu\nu})^{\dagger}\right]^{n} \gamma^{0} = \gamma^{0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}S^{\mu\nu}\right)^{n}$$
$$= \gamma^{0} \exp\left(\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}S^{\mu\nu}\right) = \gamma^{0}D^{-1}(\Lambda). \tag{4.104}$$

根据上式, 定义

$$\bar{\psi}(x) \equiv \psi^{\dagger}(x)\gamma^{0}, \tag{4.105}$$

则它的 Lorentz 变换形式为

$$\bar{\psi}'(x') = \psi'^{\dagger}(x')\gamma^0 = \psi^{\dagger}(x)D^{\dagger}(\Lambda)\gamma^0 = \psi^{\dagger}(x)\gamma^0D^{-1}(\Lambda) = \bar{\psi}(x)D^{-1}(\Lambda). \tag{4.106}$$

4.3 Dirac 方程 – 113 –

这样一来, $\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)$ 就是一个 Lorentz 标量:

$$\bar{\psi}'(x')\psi'(x') = \bar{\psi}(x)D^{-1}(\Lambda)D(\Lambda)\psi(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x). \tag{4.107}$$

 $\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)$ 这种形式的量属于**旋量双线性型** (spinor bilinear),我们可以使用 $\bar{\psi}(x)$ 构造一些 Lorentz 协变的其它旋量双线性型。 $\bar{\psi}(x)i\gamma^5\psi(x)$ 是一个 Lorentz 标量:

$$\bar{\psi}'(x')i\gamma^5\psi'(x') = \bar{\psi}(x)D^{-1}(\Lambda)i\gamma^5D(\Lambda)\psi(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)i\gamma^5\psi(x). \tag{4.108}$$

 $\bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^{\mu}\psi(x)$ 和 $\bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}\psi(x)$ 都是 Lorentz 矢量:

$$\bar{\psi}'(x')\gamma^{\mu}\psi'(x') = \bar{\psi}(x)D^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{\mu}D(\Lambda)\psi(x) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^{\nu}\psi(x), \tag{4.109}$$

$$\bar{\psi}'(x')\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}\psi'(x') = \bar{\psi}(x)D^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}D(\Lambda)\psi(x) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5}\psi(x). \tag{4.110}$$

 $\bar{\psi}(x)\sigma^{\mu\nu}\psi(x)$ 是一个 2 阶反对称 Lorentz 张量:

$$\bar{\psi}'(x')\sigma^{\mu\nu}\psi'(x') = \bar{\psi}(x)D^{-1}(\Lambda)\sigma^{\mu\nu}D(\Lambda)\psi(x) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}\bar{\psi}(x)\sigma^{\rho\sigma}\psi(x) \tag{4.111}$$

如果将 $\psi(x)$ 看作旋量空间中的列矢量,则 $\psi^{\dagger}(x)$ 和 $\bar{\psi}(x)$ 都是行矢量,因而这些旋量双线性型都只是旋量空间中的 1×1 矩阵,也就是数。由 γ^0 和 γ^5 的厄米性及 (4.102) 式可知,这些旋量双线性型都是厄米的,或者说,都是实数:

$$(\bar{\psi}\psi)^{\dagger} = (\psi^{\dagger}\gamma^{0}\psi)^{\dagger} = \psi^{\dagger}\gamma^{0}\psi = \bar{\psi}\psi, \tag{4.112}$$

$$(\bar{\psi}i\gamma^5\psi)^{\dagger} = -i\psi^{\dagger}\gamma^5\gamma^0\psi = i\psi^{\dagger}\gamma^0\gamma^5\psi = \bar{\psi}i\gamma^5\psi, \tag{4.113}$$

$$(\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\psi)^{\dagger} = \psi^{\dagger}(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger}\gamma^{0}\psi = \psi^{\dagger}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{\mu}\psi = \bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\psi, \tag{4.114}$$

$$(\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}\psi)^{\dagger} = \psi^{\dagger}\gamma^{5}(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger}\gamma^{0}\psi = \psi^{\dagger}\gamma^{5}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{\mu}\psi = -\psi^{\dagger}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\mu}\psi = \psi^{\dagger}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}\psi = \bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}\psi, \qquad (4.115)$$

$$(\bar{\psi}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\psi)^{\dagger} = -\frac{i}{2}\psi^{\dagger}[(\gamma^{\nu})^{\dagger}(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} - (\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger}(\gamma^{\nu})^{\dagger}]\gamma^{0}\psi = -\frac{i}{2}\psi^{\dagger}\gamma^{0}(\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu} - \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu})\psi = \bar{\psi}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\psi. \quad (4.116)$$

此外,包含时空导数的旋量双线性型 $\bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\psi(x)$ 是 Lorentz 标量:

$$\bar{\psi}'(x')\gamma^{\mu}\partial'_{\mu}\psi'(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)D^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{\mu}D(\Lambda)(\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}{}_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\psi(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\gamma^{\rho}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}{}_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\psi(x)$$
$$= \bar{\psi}(x)\delta^{\nu}{}_{\rho}\gamma^{\rho}\partial_{\nu}\psi(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\psi(x). \tag{4.117}$$

利用 $\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\psi$ 和 $\bar{\psi}\psi$ 可以写下自由 Dirac 旋量场 $\psi(x)$ 的 Lorentz 不变拉氏量

$$\mathcal{L} = i\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\psi - m\bar{\psi}\psi. \tag{4.118}$$

于是,有

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \psi)} = i \bar{\psi} \gamma^{\mu}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} = -m \bar{\psi}. \tag{4.119}$$

Euler-Lagrange 方程 (1.117) 给出

$$0 = \partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\psi)} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial\psi} = i(\partial_{\mu}\bar{\psi})\gamma^{\mu} + m\bar{\psi}. \tag{4.120}$$

对上式取厄米共轭,得到

$$0 = -i(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \partial_{\mu} (\psi^{\dagger} \gamma^{0})^{\dagger} + m(\psi^{\dagger} \gamma^{0})^{\dagger} = -i(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \gamma^{0} \partial_{\mu} \psi + m \gamma^{0} \psi = -\gamma^{0} (i \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} - m) \psi, \qquad (4.121)$$

故 $\psi(x)$ 的经典运动方程为

$$(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi(x) = 0. \tag{4.122}$$

上式就是 Dirac 方程, 标明旋量指标的形式为

$$[i(\gamma^{\mu})_{ab}\partial_{\mu} - m\delta_{ab}]\psi_b(x) = 0. \tag{4.123}$$

可以验证, Dirac 方程具有 Lorentz 协变性:

$$(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial'_{\mu}-m)\psi'(x') = [i\gamma^{\mu}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}{}_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}-m]D(\Lambda)\psi(x) = D(\Lambda)[iD^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{\mu}D(\Lambda)(\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}{}_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}-m]\psi(x)$$

$$= D(\Lambda)[i\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\gamma^{\rho}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}{}_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}-m]\psi(x) = D(\Lambda)(i\delta^{\nu}{}_{\rho}\gamma^{\rho}\partial_{\nu}-m)\psi(x)$$

$$= D(\Lambda)(i\gamma^{\nu}\partial_{\nu}-m)\psi(x) = 0. \tag{4.124}$$

对 Dirac 方程 (4.122) 左边乘以 $(-i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}-m)$,利用反对易关系 (4.1),可得

$$0 = (-i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)(i\gamma^{\nu}\partial_{\nu} - m)\psi = (\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu} + m^{2})\psi = \left[\frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}(\partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu} + \partial_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}) + m^{2}\right]\psi$$
$$= \left[\frac{1}{2}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu})\partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu} + m^{2}\right]\psi = (g^{\mu\nu}\partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu} + m^{2})\psi = (\partial^{2} + m^{2})\psi. \tag{4.125}$$

也就是说,自由的 Dirac 旋量场 $\psi(x)$ 满足 Klein-Gordon 方程

$$(\partial^2 + m^2)\psi(x) = 0. (4.126)$$

由 (4.92) 和 (4.97) 式可以看出,旋量表示的生成元在 Weyl 表象中都是分块对角的,因而它可以分解为两个 2 维表示的直和。相应地,可以把具有 4 个分量的 Dirac 旋量场 ψ 分解为两个二分量旋量 φ_L 和 φ_R :

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{\rm L} \\ \varphi_{\rm R} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.127}$$

这样的二分量旋量称为 Weyl 旋量,其中, φ_L 称为左手 (left-handed) Weyl 旋量, φ_R 称为右手 (right-handed) Weyl 旋量。

用 2×2 单位矩阵和 Pauli 矩阵定义

$$\sigma^{\mu} \equiv (\mathbf{1}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}), \quad \bar{\sigma}^{\mu} \equiv (\mathbf{1}, -\boldsymbol{\sigma}),$$
 (4.128)

那么, Weyl 表象中的 Dirac 矩阵 (4.88) 可以简洁地表示成

$$\gamma^{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^{\mu} \\ \bar{\sigma}^{\mu} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.129}$$

从而, Dirac 方程 (4.122) 化为

$$0 = (i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi = \begin{pmatrix} -m & i\sigma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} \\ i\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} & -m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{L} \\ \varphi_{R} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i\sigma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\varphi_{R} - m\varphi_{L} \\ i\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\varphi_{L} - m\varphi_{R} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.130}$$

即

$$\begin{cases}
i\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\varphi_{L} - m\varphi_{R} = 0, \\
i\sigma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\varphi_{R} - m\varphi_{L} = 0.
\end{cases}$$
(4.131)

这是一组相互耦合的方程。如果 m=0,方程组中的两个方程就变得相互独立了:

$$i\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\varphi_{\rm L} = 0, \quad i\sigma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\varphi_{\rm R} = 0.$$
 (4.132)

这两个独立的方程称为 Weyl 方程。可见,非零质量 m 的存在将左手和右手 Weyl 旋量耦合起来。

4.4 Dirac 旋量场的平面波展开

4.4.1 平面波解的一般形式

本小节讨论与表象选取无关。

对于确定的动量 p, 我们假设 Dirac 方程具有如下形式的平面波解:

$$\psi_a(x; \mathbf{k}) = w_a(k^0, \mathbf{k})e^{-ik \cdot x}.$$
(4.133)

其中,系数 $w_a(k^0, \mathbf{k})$ 是四分量旋量,带着一个旋量指标 a 。隐去旋量指标,将这个平面波解代入到 Dirac 方程 (4.122) 中,可得

$$0 = (i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi(x; \mathbf{k}) = (\gamma^{\mu}k_{\mu} - m)w(k^{0}, \mathbf{k})e^{-ik\cdot x} = (k^{0}\gamma^{0} - \mathbf{k}\cdot\boldsymbol{\gamma} - m)w(k^{0}, \mathbf{k})e^{-ik\cdot x}.$$
(4.134)

因此,有

$$(k^0 \gamma^0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma} - m) w(k^0, \mathbf{k}) = 0.$$
(4.135)

对上式左乘 γ^0 , 可得

$$[k^0 - \gamma^0(\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma}) - m\gamma^0]w(k^0, \mathbf{k}) = 0.$$
(4.136)

通过移项, 上式化为

$$[\gamma^0(\mathbf{k}\cdot\boldsymbol{\gamma}) + m\gamma^0]w(k^0,\mathbf{k}) = k^0w(k^0,\mathbf{k}). \tag{4.137}$$

这是一个本征值方程,它具有非平庸解的条件是特征多项式 $\det[k^0 - \gamma^0(\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma}) - m\gamma^0]$ 为零,即

$$\det[k^0 - \gamma^0(\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma}) - m\gamma^0] = 0. \tag{4.138}$$

这个方程的根给出 k^0 的本征值,相应的非平庸解是本征矢量。

方程 (4.138) 可化为

$$0 = \det[k^0 - \gamma^0(\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma}) - m\gamma^0] = \det[\gamma^0(k^0 \gamma^0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma} - m)] = \det(\gamma^0) \det(k^0 \gamma^0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma} - m). \quad (4.139)$$

由 (4.3) 式可得 $[\det(\gamma^0)]^2 = \det(\gamma^0\gamma^0) = \det(1) = 1$,故 $\det(\gamma^0) \neq 0$ 。因而方程 (4.138) 等价于

$$\det(k^0 \gamma^0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma} - m) = 0. \tag{4.140}$$

利用 (4.48) 式,上式左边可化为

$$\det(k^{0}\gamma^{0} - \mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma} - m) = \det[(\gamma^{5})^{2}(k^{0}\gamma^{0} - \mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma} - m)] = \det[\gamma^{5}(k^{0}\gamma^{0} - \mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma} - m)\gamma^{5}]$$
$$= \det[(\gamma^{5})^{2}(-k^{0}\gamma^{0} + \mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma} - m)] = \det[-(k^{0}\gamma^{0} - \mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma}) - m]. \quad (4.141)$$

这里第二步用到行列式性质

$$\det(AB) = \det(BA),\tag{4.142}$$

第三步用到 γ^5 与 γ^μ 反对易的性质 (4.50)。由反对易关系 (4.1) 有

$$(k_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu})^{2} = k_{\mu}k_{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} = \frac{1}{2}k_{\mu}k_{\nu}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}) = k_{\mu}k_{\nu}g^{\mu\nu}\mathbf{1} = k^{2}\mathbf{1} = [(k^{0})^{2} - |\mathbf{k}|^{2}]\mathbf{1}.$$
(4.143)

从而,可得

$$[\det(k^{0}\gamma^{0} - \mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma} - m)]^{2} = \det[(k^{0}\gamma^{0} - \mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma}) - m] \det[-(k^{0}\gamma^{0} - \mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma}) - m]$$

$$= \det(k_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu} - m) \det(-k_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu} - m) = \det[(k_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu} - m)(-k_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu} - m)]$$

$$= \det[-(k_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu})^{2} + m^{2}] = \det\{[-(k^{0})^{2} + |\mathbf{k}|^{2} + m^{2}]\mathbf{1}\}$$

$$= [-(k^{0})^{2} + |\mathbf{k}|^{2} + m^{2}]^{4} = [E_{\mathbf{k}}^{2} - (k^{0})^{2}]^{4}, \qquad (4.144)$$

其中 $E_{\mathbf{k}} \equiv \sqrt{|\mathbf{k}|^2 + m^2}$ 。于是,方程 (4.140) 化为

$$0 = \det(k^0 \gamma^0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma} - m) = [E_{\mathbf{k}}^2 - (k^0)^2]^2 = (E_{\mathbf{k}} + k^0)^2 (E_{\mathbf{k}} - k^0)^2.$$
 (4.145)

这个方程有 2 个根 $k^0 = \pm E_{\mathbf{k}}$; 这 2 个根都是 2 重根,各自对应于 2 个独立的本征矢量,共有 4 个线性无关的本征矢量。

(1) $k^0 = E_k$ 对应于 2 个本征矢量

$$w^{(+)}(E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma), \quad \sigma = 1, 2. \tag{4.146}$$

因而平面波解中有 2 个正能解,形式为

$$w^{(+)}(E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma) \exp[-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})], \quad \sigma = 1, 2.$$
(4.147)

(2) $k^0 = -E_k$ 对应于 2 个本征矢量

$$w^{(-)}(-E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma), \quad \sigma = 1, 2. \tag{4.148}$$

因而平面波解中有 2 个负能解,形式为

$$w^{(-)}(-E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma) \exp[i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t + \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})], \quad \sigma = 1, 2.$$
(4.149)

可以将这 4 个本征矢量的正交归一关系取为

$$w^{(+)\dagger}(E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma) w^{(+)}(E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma') = 2E_{\mathbf{k}}\delta_{\sigma\sigma'}, \quad w^{(-)\dagger}(-E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma) w^{(-)}(-E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma') = 2E_{\mathbf{k}}\delta_{\sigma\sigma'},$$

$$w^{(+)\dagger}(E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma) w^{(-)}(-E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma') = w^{(-)\dagger}(-E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma) w^{(+)}(E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma') = 0. \tag{4.150}$$

接如下定义引入四分量旋量 $u(\mathbf{k}; \sigma)$ 和 $v(\mathbf{k}; \sigma)$:

$$u(\mathbf{k};\sigma) \equiv w^{(+)}(E_{\mathbf{k}},\mathbf{k};\sigma), \quad v(-\mathbf{k};\sigma) \equiv w^{(-)}(-E_{\mathbf{k}},\mathbf{k};\sigma), \quad \sigma = 1, 2.$$
 (4.151)

第二个定义式等价于

$$v(\mathbf{k};\sigma) = w^{(-)}(-E_{\mathbf{k}}, -\mathbf{k};\sigma). \tag{4.152}$$

于是, Dirac 方程的正能解和负能解可以分别写作

$$\psi^{(+)}(x; \mathbf{k}; \sigma) \equiv w^{(+)}(E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma) \exp[-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})] = u(\mathbf{k}; \sigma) \exp[-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})], \quad (4.153)$$

$$\psi^{(-)}(x; \mathbf{k}; \sigma) \equiv w^{(-)}(-E_{\mathbf{k}}, -\mathbf{k}; \sigma) \exp[i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})] = v(\mathbf{k}; \sigma) \exp[i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})]. \quad (4.154)$$

替换一下动量记号, 可得

$$\psi^{(+)}(x; \mathbf{p}; \sigma) = u(\mathbf{p}; \sigma)e^{-ip \cdot x}, \quad \psi^{(-)}(x; \mathbf{p}; \sigma) = v(\mathbf{p}; \sigma)e^{ip \cdot x}, \quad p^0 = E_{\mathbf{p}} \equiv \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}. \quad (4.155)$$

从而,Dirac 旋量场算符 $\psi(\mathbf{x},t)$ 的平面波展开式可写作

$$\psi(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=1}^2 \left[\psi^{(+)}(x;\mathbf{p};\sigma) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} + \psi^{(-)}(x;\mathbf{p};\sigma) b_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=1}^2 \left[u(\mathbf{p};\sigma) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-ip\cdot x} + v(\mathbf{p};\sigma) b_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right]. \tag{4.156}$$

其中, $a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}$ 是湮灭算符, $b_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}$ 是产生算符。一般地, $a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \neq b_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}$ 。

旋量系数 $u(\mathbf{p}; \sigma)$ 和 $v(\mathbf{p}; \sigma)$ 的正交归一关系为

$$u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p};\sigma)u(\mathbf{p};\sigma') = w^{(+)\dagger}(E_{\mathbf{p}},\mathbf{p};\sigma)w^{(+)}(E_{\mathbf{p}},\mathbf{p};\sigma') = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta_{\sigma\sigma'}, \tag{4.157}$$

$$v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p};\sigma)v(\mathbf{p};\sigma') = w^{(-)\dagger}(-E_{\mathbf{p}}, -\mathbf{p};\sigma)w^{(-)}(-E_{\mathbf{p}}, -\mathbf{p};\sigma') = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta_{\sigma\sigma'}, \tag{4.158}$$

$$u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p};\sigma)v(-\mathbf{p};\sigma') = w^{(+)\dagger}(E_{\mathbf{p}},\mathbf{p};\sigma)w^{(-)}(-E_{\mathbf{p}},\mathbf{p};\sigma') = 0. \tag{4.159}$$

4.4.2 Weyl 表象中的平面波解

本小节在 Weyl 表象中讨论 Dirac 方程的平面波解。

Dirac 旋量场描述自旋为 1/2 的粒子,因而粒子的螺旋度有 2 种本征值,+1/2 和 -1/2。为便于表述,这里我们采用归一化的螺旋度本征值 $\lambda=\pm$ 。类似于矢量场情况,自旋 1/2 粒子的状态可以用 λ 表征。因此,无论是平面波解的正能解还是负能解,都能够以 2 种螺旋度本征态作为 2 个独立的本征矢量。

按照这个思路,可以把正能解的2个本征矢量记作

$$\psi^{(+)}(x; \mathbf{p}, \lambda) = u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-ip \cdot x}, \quad \lambda = \pm, \quad p^0 = E_{\mathbf{p}} = \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}.$$
 (4.160)

根据 Dirac 方程 (4.122), 有

$$0 = (i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi^{(+)}(x; \mathbf{p}, \lambda) = (p_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu} - m)u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-ip\cdot x}, \tag{4.161}$$

即

$$(\not p - m)u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = 0, \tag{4.162}$$

其中, ≥ 的定义为

$$p \equiv p_{\mu} \gamma^{\mu}. \tag{4.163}$$

这种斜线记号称为 Dirac 斜线 (slash), 是 R. Feynman 引进的。

将四分量旋量 $u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$ 分解为两个二分量旋量 $f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 和 $g_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$,

$$u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ g_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.164}$$

那么, 根据 Weyl 表象中的 Dirac 矩阵表达式 (4.129), 方程 (4.162) 化为

$$0 = (\not p - m)u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} -m & \sigma^{\mu}p_{\mu} \\ \bar{\sigma}^{\mu}p_{\mu} & -m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ g_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_{\mu}\sigma^{\mu}g_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) - mf_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ p_{\mu}\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) - mg_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.165}$$

即

$$(p \cdot \sigma)g_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) - mf_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = 0, \tag{4.166}$$

$$(p \cdot \bar{\sigma}) f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) - m g_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = 0. \tag{4.167}$$

将 (4.129) 式代入反对易关系 (4.1), 可得

$$2g^{\mu\nu}\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} = \{\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}\} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^{\mu}\bar{\sigma}^{\nu} + \sigma^{\nu}\bar{\sigma}^{\mu} \\ \bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\sigma^{\nu} + \bar{\sigma}^{\nu}\sigma^{\mu} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.168}$$

故

$$\sigma^{\mu}\bar{\sigma}^{\nu} + \sigma^{\nu}\bar{\sigma}^{\mu} = 2g^{\mu\nu},\tag{4.169}$$

$$\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\sigma^{\nu} + \bar{\sigma}^{\nu}\sigma^{\mu} = 2g^{\mu\nu}.\tag{4.170}$$

因而,有

$$(p \cdot \sigma)(p \cdot \bar{\sigma}) = p_{\mu}p_{\nu}\sigma^{\mu}\bar{\sigma}^{\nu} = \frac{1}{2}p_{\mu}p_{\nu}(\sigma^{\mu}\bar{\sigma}^{\nu} + \sigma^{\nu}\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}) = \frac{1}{2}p_{\mu}p_{\nu}2g^{\mu\nu} = p^{2}. \tag{4.171}$$

由方程 (4.167) 可得

$$g_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{p \cdot \bar{\sigma}}{m} f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}). \tag{4.172}$$

将上式代入到由方程 (4.166) 得出的关系中,有

$$f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{p \cdot \sigma}{m} g_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{m^2} (p \cdot \sigma)(p \cdot \bar{\sigma}) f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{p^2}{m^2} f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}). \tag{4.173}$$

可见, 关系式 (4.172) 是自洽的。这样的话, 只要选取合适的 $f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$, 然后由 (4.164) 和 (4.172) 式得到

$$u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \frac{p \cdot \bar{\sigma}}{m} f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.174}$$

就可以满足方程 (4.162)。

在 Weyl 表象中,根据 (4.94)式,自旋角动量矩阵 S 在动量 p 方向上的投影为

$$\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} & \\ & \hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.175}$$

归一化后,得到螺旋度矩阵

$$2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma} & \\ & \hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.176}$$

上式的两个分块相同,因此,左手和右手 Weyl 旋量对应的螺旋度矩阵是相同的,都是

$$\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} = \frac{\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}}{|\mathbf{p}|} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|} \begin{pmatrix} p^3 & p^1 - ip^2 \\ p^1 + ip^2 & -p^3 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.177}$$

引入作为螺旋度本征态的二分量旋量 $\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$,满足

$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \lambda \, \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}), \quad \lambda = \pm.$$
 (4.178)

我们要求 $\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 具有正交归一关系

$$\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) = \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \tag{4.179}$$

和完备性关系

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm} \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{1}.$$
 (4.180)

此外, 由 $\hat{\mathbf{p}} = \mathbf{p}/|\mathbf{p}|$ 可得

$$(\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \lambda |\mathbf{p}|\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \tag{4.181}$$

我们将 $\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 称为螺旋态。在实际应用中,可以把螺旋态 $\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 取为以下形式,

$$\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{p}| + p^{3} \\ p^{1} + ip^{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} -p^{1} + ip^{2} \\ |\mathbf{p}| + p^{3} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.182}$$

可以验证,它们确实是 $\lambda = \pm$ 的本征态:

$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} p^{3} & p^{1} - ip^{2} \\ p^{1} + ip^{2} & -p^{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{p}| + p^{3} \\ p^{1} + ip^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} p^{3}(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3}) + (p^{1}-ip^{2})(p^{1}+ip^{2}) \\ (p^{1}+ip^{2})(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3}) - p^{3}(p^{1}+ip^{2}) \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} p^{3}|\mathbf{p}| + |\mathbf{p}|^{2} \\ (p^{1}+ip^{2})|\mathbf{p}| \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} p^{3}+|\mathbf{p}| \\ p^{1}+ip^{2} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= + \xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}), \\
(4.183)
\end{aligned}$$

$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} p^{3} & p^{1}-ip^{2} \\ p^{1}+ip^{2} & -p^{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -p^{1}+ip^{2} \\ |\mathbf{p}|+p^{3} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} -p^{3}(p^{1}-ip^{2}) + (p^{1}-ip^{2})(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3}) \\ (p^{1}+ip^{2})(-p^{1}+ip^{2}) - p^{3}(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3}) \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} (p^{1}-ip^{2})|\mathbf{p}| \\ -|\mathbf{p}|^{2}-p^{3}|\mathbf{p}| \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} p^{1}-ip^{2} \\ -|\mathbf{p}|-p^{3} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= -\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}). \tag{4.184}
\end{aligned}$$

而且,满足正交归一关系:

$$\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})} \left(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3} \quad p^{1} - ip^{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{p}| + p^{3} \\ p^{1} + ip^{2} \end{pmatrix} \\
= \frac{(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})^{2} + |p^{1} + ip^{2}|^{2}}{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})} = \frac{2|\mathbf{p}|^{2} + 2p^{3}|\mathbf{p}|}{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})} = 1, \qquad (4.185)$$

$$\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})} \left(-p^{1} - ip^{2} \quad |\mathbf{p}| + p^{3} \right) \begin{pmatrix} -p^{1} + ip^{2} \\ |\mathbf{p}| + p^{3} \end{pmatrix} \\
= \frac{|-p^{1} + ip^{2}|^{2} + (|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})^{2}}{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})} = \frac{2|\mathbf{p}|^{2} + 2p^{3}|\mathbf{p}|}{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})} = 1, \qquad (4.186)$$

$$\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})} \left(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3} \quad p^{1} - ip^{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} -p^{1} + ip^{2} \\ |\mathbf{p}| + p^{3} \end{pmatrix} \\
= \frac{-(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})(p^{1} - ip^{2}) + (|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})(p^{1} - ip^{2})}{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})} = 0. \qquad (4.187)$$

也满足完备性关系:

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm} \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) = \xi_{+}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) + \xi_{-}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})} \begin{pmatrix} (|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})^{2} + |-p^{1} + ip^{2}|^{2} & (|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})(p^{1} - ip^{2}) + (|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})(-p^{1} + ip^{2}) \\ (||\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})(p^{1} + ip^{2}) + (||\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})(-p^{1} - ip^{2}) & ||p^{1} + ip^{2}|^{2} + (||\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2|\mathbf{p}|(||\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})} \begin{pmatrix} 2|\mathbf{p}|^{2} + 2p^{3}|\mathbf{p}| \\ 2|\mathbf{p}|^{2} + 2p^{3}|\mathbf{p}| \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{1}. \tag{4.188}$$

现在,将 $f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 取为

$$f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = C_{\lambda} \, \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}),\tag{4.189}$$

其中 C_{λ} 是常数。从而,利用 (4.181) 式,(4.174) 式可化为

$$u(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \frac{p \cdot \bar{\sigma}}{m} f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = C_{\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}}{m} \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = C_{\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}{m} \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.190}$$

再取

$$C_{\lambda} = \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|},\tag{4.191}$$

则由

$$\sqrt{(E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|)(E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|)} = \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 - \lambda^2 |\mathbf{p}|^2} = \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2} = m, \tag{4.192}$$

有

$$C_{\lambda} \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}{m} = \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|} \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}{m} = \frac{\sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}}{m} \sqrt{(E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|)(E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|)}$$
$$= \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}.$$
(4.193)

于是,得到 $u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)$ 的螺旋态表达式

$$u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|} \, \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|} \, \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.194}$$

其中, $\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 定义为

$$\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \equiv \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|},$$
(4.195)

它是关于 p 的偶函数:

$$\omega_{\lambda}(-\mathbf{p}) = \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}). \tag{4.196}$$

这样的话,根据 (4.176) 式, $u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$ 是螺旋度本征态,本征值为 λ :

$$(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{S})u(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\,(\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\,(\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \lambda u(\mathbf{p},\lambda). \tag{4.197}$$

另一方面,可以把负能解的2个本征矢量记作

$$\psi^{(-)}(x; \mathbf{p}, \lambda) = v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{ip \cdot x}, \quad \lambda = \pm, \quad p^0 = E_{\mathbf{p}} = \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}.$$
 (4.198)

根据 Dirac 方程 (4.122), 有

$$0 = (i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi^{(-)}(x; \mathbf{p}, \lambda) = (-p_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu} - m)v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{ip\cdot x}, \tag{4.199}$$

即

$$(\not p + m)v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = 0. \tag{4.200}$$

同样, 将四分量旋量 $v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$ 分解为两个二分量旋量 $\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 和 $\tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$,

$$v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.201}$$

则有

$$0 = (\not p + m)v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} m & \sigma^{\mu}p_{\mu} \\ \bar{\sigma}^{\mu}p_{\mu} & m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_{\mu}\sigma^{\mu}\tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) + m\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ p_{\mu}\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) + m\tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.202}$$

即

$$(p \cdot \sigma)\tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) + m\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = 0, \tag{4.203}$$

$$(p \cdot \bar{\sigma})\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) + m\tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = 0. \tag{4.204}$$

由方程 (4.204) 可得

$$\tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = -\frac{p \cdot \bar{\sigma}}{m} \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}). \tag{4.205}$$

将上式代入到由方程 (4.203) 得出的关系中,根据 (4.171) 式,有

$$\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = -\frac{p \cdot \sigma}{m} \tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{m^2} (p \cdot \sigma) (p \cdot \bar{\sigma}) \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{p^2}{m^2} \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}). \tag{4.206}$$

可见, 关系式 (4.205) 是自洽的。

现在,将 $\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 取为

$$\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \tilde{C}_{\lambda} \, \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}),$$
(4.207)

其中 \tilde{C}_{λ} 是常数。在这里,我们选择让 $\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 正比于 $\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$,而非 $\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 。这种取法的原因将在 4.5.4 小节中说明,现在姑且接受这种选择。从而,有

$$v(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ -\frac{p \cdot \bar{\sigma}}{m} \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \tilde{C}_{\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ -\frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}}{m} \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \tilde{C}_{\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ -\frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}{m} \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.208)$$

再取

$$\tilde{C}_{\lambda} = -\lambda \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|},$$
(4.209)

则由

$$-\tilde{C}_{\lambda} \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}{m} = \lambda \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|} \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}{m} = \lambda \frac{\sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}}{m} \sqrt{(E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|)(E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|)}$$
$$= \lambda \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}, \tag{4.210}$$

可得 $v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$ 的螺旋态表达式

$$v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|} \, \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|} \, \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda \, \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda \, \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.211}$$

这样一来, $v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$ 是螺旋度本征态, 本征值为 $-\lambda$:

$$(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{S})v(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda\,\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\,(\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda\,\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\,(\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = -\lambda\,\begin{pmatrix} -\lambda\,\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda\,\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = -\lambda\,v(\mathbf{p},\lambda). \quad (4.212)$$

根据 $\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 的正交归一关系 (4.179),可以验证, $u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)$ 和 $v(\mathbf{p},\lambda)$ 满足 (4.157) 和 (4.158) 式表示的正交归一关系:

$$u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') = \left(\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left[\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) = \left[\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} + \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}$$

$$= \left[\omega_{-\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = \left[\left(E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda|\mathbf{p}|\right) + \left(E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda|\mathbf{p}|\right)\right]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \qquad (4.213)$$

$$v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') = \left(-\lambda\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \lambda\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda'\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda'\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda\lambda'\left[\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) = \lambda\lambda'\left[\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}$$

$$= \lambda^{2}\left[\omega_{\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{-\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = \left[\left(E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda|\mathbf{p}|\right) + \left(E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda|\mathbf{p}|\right)\right]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \qquad (4.214)$$

依照螺旋态的本征值方程 (4.178), 可得

$$(-\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{-\lambda}(-\mathbf{p}) = -\lambda \,\xi_{-\lambda}(-\mathbf{p}),\tag{4.215}$$

从而,有

$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{-\lambda}(-\mathbf{p}) = \lambda \,\xi_{-\lambda}(-\mathbf{p}). \tag{4.216}$$

可见, $\xi_{-\lambda}(-\mathbf{p})$ 与 $\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 服从相同的本征值方程, 这意味着 $\xi_{-\lambda}(-\mathbf{p}) \propto \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$, 故

$$\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p}) \propto \xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) = \delta_{\lambda\lambda'}.$$
 (4.217)

于是, (4.159) 式表示的正交关系也成立:

$$u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left(\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda' \, \omega_{\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda' \, \omega_{-\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda'[-\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p})]\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p})$$

$$\propto \lambda'[-\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}$$

$$\propto \lambda[-\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = 0. \tag{4.218}$$

整理一下,旋量系数 $u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$ 和 $v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$ 满足如下正交归一关系:

$$u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = v^{\dagger}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = 0.$$
(4.219)

此外,由(4.192)式有

$$\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \sqrt{(E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda|\mathbf{p}|)(E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda|\mathbf{p}|)} = m. \tag{4.220}$$

从而,利用

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\gamma^{0} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right), \tag{4.221}$$

$$\bar{v}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\gamma^{0} = \left(-\lambda\,\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \lambda\,\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1\\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\lambda\,\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad -\lambda\,\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right), \tag{4.222}$$

可得

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left(\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \\
= \left[\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = 2\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = 2m\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad (4.223)$$

$$\bar{v}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left(\lambda\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) - \lambda\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda'\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda'\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \\
= -\lambda\lambda'\left[\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = -2\lambda^{2}\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \\
= -2m\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad (4.224)$$

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left(\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda'\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda'\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \\
= \lambda'\left[-\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \\
= \lambda'\left[-\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{\lambda,-\lambda'} \\
= -\lambda\left[-\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{\lambda,-\lambda'} = 0, \quad (4.225)$$

$$\bar{v}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left(\lambda\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) - \lambda\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \\
= \lambda\left[\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) - \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\xi_{-\lambda,\lambda'}^{\dagger} \\
= \lambda\left[\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) - \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{-\lambda,\lambda'} = 0. \quad (4.226)$$

整理一下,有

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = 2m\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad \bar{v}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = -2m\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad \bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \bar{v}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = 0.$$
(4.227)

另一方面, 利用等式

$$(p \cdot \bar{\sigma})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda|\mathbf{p}|)\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \omega_{\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}), \tag{4.228}$$

$$(p \cdot \sigma)\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} - \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda|\mathbf{p}|)\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \omega_{-\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}), \tag{4.229}$$

以及 (4.220) 式和 $\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 的完备性关系 (4.180),可得

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm} u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & \omega_{-\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \begin{pmatrix} m\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & (p\cdot\sigma)\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \\ (p\cdot\bar{\sigma})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & m\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} m & p\cdot\sigma \\ p\cdot\bar{\sigma} & m \end{pmatrix} = p_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu} + m. \tag{4.230}$$

通过等式

$$(p \cdot \bar{\sigma})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda|\mathbf{p}|)\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \omega_{-\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}), \qquad (4.231)$$

$$(p \cdot \sigma)\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} - \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda|\mathbf{p}|)\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \omega_{\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}), \tag{4.232}$$

则可以得到

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm} v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & -\lambda \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \\
= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda^{2} \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & \lambda^{2} \omega_{\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda^{2} \omega_{-\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & -\lambda^{2} \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \\
= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \begin{pmatrix} -m \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & (p \cdot \sigma) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \\ (p \cdot \bar{\sigma}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & -m \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \\
= \begin{pmatrix} -m & p \cdot \sigma \\ p \cdot \bar{\sigma} & -m \end{pmatrix} = p_{\mu} \gamma^{\mu} - m. \tag{4.233}$$

整理一下,有如下螺旋度求和关系,或者说,**自旋求和关系**:

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm} u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \not p + m, \quad \sum_{\lambda=\pm} v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \not p - m. \tag{4.234}$$

用 $u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$ 和 $v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$ 可以把 Dirac 旋量场算符 $\psi(\mathbf{x}, t)$ 的平面波展开式写作

$$\psi(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \left[\psi^{(+)}(x;\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} + \psi^{(-)}(x;\mathbf{p},\lambda) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right]$$
$$= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \left[u(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} + v(\mathbf{p},\lambda) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right]. \tag{4.235}$$

从而,有

$$\psi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=+} \left[u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} \right], \tag{4.236}$$

$$\bar{\psi}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \left[\bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} + \bar{v}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} \right]. \tag{4.237}$$

4.4.3 哈密顿量和产生湮灭算符

根据 (1.118) 和 (4.119) 式, $\psi(x)$ 对应的共轭动量密度是

$$\pi = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_0 \psi)} = i\bar{\psi}\gamma^0 = i\psi^{\dagger}, \tag{4.238}$$

它的平面波展开式为

$$\pi(\mathbf{x},t) = i\psi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=+} \left[u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} \right]. \tag{4.239}$$

自由运动的旋量场 $\psi(x)$ 满足 Dirac 方程 (4.122),相应地,拉氏量 (4.118) 化为

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi = 0. \tag{4.240}$$

于是, 根据 (1.120) 式, 自由 Dirac 旋量场的哈密顿量密度为

$$\mathcal{H} = \pi \partial_0 \psi - \mathcal{L} = \pi \partial_0 \psi = i \psi^{\dagger} \partial_0 \psi. \tag{4.241}$$

从而,哈密顿量为

$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} - b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right). \tag{4.242}$$

倒数第二步用到正交归一关系 (4.219)。

另一方面,利用正交归一关系 (4.219),可得

$$\int d^{3}x \, e^{ip \cdot x} u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \psi(\mathbf{x}, t)
= \int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left[u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{i(p-q) \cdot x} + u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') b_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q) \cdot x} \right]
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left[u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}} - E_{\mathbf{q}}) \cdot t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \right.
\left. + u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') b_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}}) t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right]
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left[u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} + u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') b_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}} t} \right]
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left(2E_{\mathbf{p}} \delta_{\lambda \lambda'} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} \right) = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}. \tag{4.243}$$

从而,湮灭算符 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 和产生算符 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$ 可以表示为

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \psi(\mathbf{x},t), \quad a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{-ip\cdot x} \psi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t) u(\mathbf{p},\lambda). \quad (4.244)$$

同理, 可以推出

$$\int d^{3}x \, e^{-ip \cdot x} v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \psi(\mathbf{x}, t)
= \int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left[v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{-i(p+q) \cdot x} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') b_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} \right]
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left[v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right.
\left. + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') b_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{p}} - E_{\mathbf{q}})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \right]
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left[v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') a_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} \right]
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left(2E_{\mathbf{p}} \delta_{\lambda \lambda'} b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} \right) = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger}. \tag{4.245}$$

于是,产生算符 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$ 和湮灭算符 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 可以表示为

$$b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{-ip\cdot x} v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \psi(\mathbf{x},t), \quad b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} \psi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t) v(\mathbf{p},\lambda). \quad (4.246)$$

4.5 Dirac 旋量场的正则量子化

4.5.1 用等时对易关系量子化 Dirac 旋量场的困难

在标量场和矢量场的正则量子化程序中,我们先假设场算符与其共轭动量密度算符满足等时对易关系 (2.68), 然后推导出产生湮灭算符的对易关系, 再通过计算给出正定的哈密顿量 (对于无质量矢量场, 需要用弱 Lorenz 规范条件来得到正定的哈密顿量期待值), 从而说明在量子场论中使用正则量子化方法是合理的。在本小节中, 我们将尝试用类似的等时对易关系对 Dirac 旋量场进行量子化, 不过, 我们会发现这种方法并不能给出正定的哈密顿量, 因而是不可行的。

假设 Dirac 旋量场算符 $\psi(x)$ 与其共轭动量密度算符 $\pi(x)$ 满足等时对易关系

$$[\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta_{ab}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad [\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\pi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0. \tag{4.247}$$

这里已经将旋量指标明显地写出来。根据 (4.238) 式,这些关系等价于 $\psi(x)$ 与 $\psi^{\dagger}(x)$ 的等时对 易关系

$$[\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)] = \delta_{ab}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad [\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\psi_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0. \tag{4.248}$$

接下来, 我们计算产生湮灭算符的对易关系。由 (4.244) 式和正交归一关系 (4.219), 可得

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} u_{a}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) [\psi_{a}(\mathbf{x},t), \psi_{b}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)] u_{b}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} u_{a}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) u_{b}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') \delta_{ab} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{q}})t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\cdot\mathbf{x}} u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) u(\mathbf{q},\lambda')$$

$$= \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) u(\mathbf{p},\lambda') (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}) = (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}). \tag{4.249}$$

另外,有

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') [\psi_a(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_b(\mathbf{y}, t)] = 0. \tag{4.250}$$

由 (4.246) 式和正交归一关系 (4.219), 可得

$$[b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} v_{b}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') [\psi_{a}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_{b}(\mathbf{y}, t)] v_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} v_{b}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') v_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) (-\delta_{ba}) \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{q}})t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\cdot\mathbf{x}} v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) = -(2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \quad (4.251)$$

注意,这个结果非同寻常地多了一个负号。此外,还有

$$[b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} [\psi_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t)] v_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') = 0, \quad (4.252)$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda},b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) v_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') [\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0, \quad (4.253)$$

以及

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) [\psi_a(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t)] v_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \delta_{ab} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}})t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \cdot \mathbf{x}} u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')$$

$$= \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) = 0. \tag{4.254}$$

上式最后一步用到正交归一关系 (4.219)。

整理起来,通过等时对易关系(4.247)得到的产生湮灭算符对易关系为

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = 0,$$

$$[b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = -(2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad [b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = [b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = 0,$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = [b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = 0.$$

$$(4.255)$$

利用这样的对易关系,可以把哈密顿量 (4.242) 化为

$$H = \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} - b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} - b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right) + (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}. \tag{4.256}$$

上式最后一行第二项是零点能。在第一项中由 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$, $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 描述的粒子对总能量的贡献为正,但由 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$, $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 描述的粒子对总能量的贡献为负。从而,粒子数密度 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 越大,场的总能量越少,这显然是非物理的。因此,用正则对易关系 (4.247) 对 Dirac 旋量场进行量子化是不可行的。

4.5.2 用等时反对易关系量子化 Dirac 旋量场

从 (4.256) 式的计算过程可以看出,如果在交换 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 和 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$ 位置的同时可以改变圆括号中第二项的符号,就可以得到正定的哈密顿量。这意味着我们需要的不是 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 与 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$ 的对易关系,而是反对易关系。为了得到合适的 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 与 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$ 的反对易关系,则需要舍弃等时对易关系 (4.247),代之以等时反对易关系

$$\{\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_b(\mathbf{y},t)\} = i\delta_{ab}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad \{\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b(\mathbf{y},t)\} = \{\pi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_b(\mathbf{y},t)\} = 0. \quad (4.257)$$

采用反对易关系进行量子化的方法称为 Jordan-Wigner 量子化。根据 (4.238) 式,这些关系等价于 $\psi(x)$ 与 $\psi^{\dagger}(x)$ 的等时反对易关系

$$\{\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)\} = \delta_{ab}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad \{\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b(\mathbf{y},t)\} = \{\psi_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)\} = 0. \quad (4.258)$$

接下来,我们计算产生湮灭算符的反对易关系。计算过程与上一小节类似,只是我们要将(4.249)至(4.254)式中表示对易的方括号改成表示反对易的花括号。因此,可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \{\psi_a(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t)\} u_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \delta_{ab} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \\
&= (2\pi)^3 \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}),
\end{aligned} \tag{4.259}$$

和

$$\{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \{\psi_a(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_b(\mathbf{y}, t)\} = 0. \quad (4.260)$$

另外,有

$$\begin{aligned}
\{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda},b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} v_{b}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') \{\psi_{a}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_{b}(\mathbf{y},t)\} v_{a}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} v_{b}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') v_{a}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \delta_{ba} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}} - E_{\mathbf{q}})t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \cdot \mathbf{x}} v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') v(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \\
&= \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') v(\mathbf{p},\lambda) (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) = (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \end{aligned} \tag{4.261}$$

与 (4.251) 式不同, 上式的结果具有正常的符号。此外, 还有

$$\{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} \{\psi_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t), \psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)\} v_a(\mathbf{p},\lambda) v_b(\mathbf{q},\lambda') = 0, \quad (4.262)$$

$$\{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \{\psi_a(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_b(\mathbf{y}, t)\} = 0, \quad (4.263)$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned}
\{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}\} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \{\psi_a(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t)\} v_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \delta_{ab} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) = 0. \quad (4.264)
\end{aligned}$$

整理起来,通过等时反对易关系 (4.257) 得到的产生湮灭算符反对易关系为

$$\begin{aligned}
\{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} &= (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad \{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}\} &= \{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} = 0, \\
\{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} &= (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad \{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}\} &= \{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} = 0, \\
\{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} &= \{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} &= \{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}\} &= \{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} &= 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.265}$$

 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^\dagger, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 和 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^\dagger, b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 各自描述一种粒子。利用这样的反对易关系,可以把哈密顿量 (4.242) 化为

$$H = \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} - b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} + b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right) - (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}. \tag{4.266}$$

上式最后一行第二项是零点能。第一项是所有动量模式所有螺旋度所有粒子贡献的能量之和,它是正定的。可见,用等时反对易关系对 Dirac 旋量场进行正则量子化是合适的。

利用 (4.8) 式和反对易关系 (4.265), 可得哈密顿量 H 与产生湮灭算符的对易子为

设 $|E\rangle$ 是 H 的本征态,本征值为 E,则

$$H|E\rangle = E|E\rangle. \tag{4.271}$$

从而, 可得

$$\begin{split} Ha_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \left| E \right\rangle &= \left(a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} H + E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right) \left| E \right\rangle = \left(E + E_{\mathbf{p}} \right) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \left| E \right\rangle, \\ Ha_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \left| E \right\rangle &= \left(a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} H - E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right) \left| E \right\rangle = \left(E - E_{\mathbf{p}} \right) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \left| E \right\rangle, \end{split}$$

$$Hb_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |E\rangle = (b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} H + E_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}) |E\rangle = (E + E_{\mathbf{p}}) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |E\rangle,$$

$$Hb_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} |E\rangle = (b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} H - E_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}) |E\rangle = (E - E_{\mathbf{p}}) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} |E\rangle.$$
(4.272)

可见,当 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}|E\rangle$ 和 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}|E\rangle$ 不为零时,产生算符 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$ 和 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$ 的作用都是使能量本征值增加 $E_{\mathbf{p}}$; 当 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}|E\rangle$ 和 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}|E\rangle$ 不为零时,湮灭算符 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 和 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 的作用都是使能量本征值减少 $E_{\mathbf{p}}$ 。

根据 (1.159) 式, Dirac 旋量场的总动量为

倒数第四步用到正交归一关系 (4.219), 倒数第二步用到反对易关系 (4.265)。总动量是所有动量模式所有螺旋度所有粒子贡献的动量之和。

4.5.3 U(1) 整体对称性

类似于复标量场,Dirac 旋量场也具有 $\mathrm{U}(1)$ 整体对称性。对 Dirac 旋量场 $\psi(x)$ 作 $\mathrm{U}(1)$ 整体变换

$$\psi'(x) = e^{iq\theta}\psi(x),\tag{4.274}$$

则 $\psi^{\dagger}(x)$ 和 $\bar{\psi}(x)$ 的相应变换为

$$[\psi^{\dagger}(x)]' = [\psi'(x)]^{\dagger} = \psi^{\dagger}(x)e^{-iq\theta}, \quad [\bar{\psi}(x)]' = \bar{\psi}'(x) = [\psi'(x)]^{\dagger}\gamma^{0} = \bar{\psi}(x)e^{-iq\theta}. \tag{4.275}$$

在此变换下, 拉氏量 (4.118) 不变:

$$\mathcal{L}'(x) = \bar{\psi}'(x)(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi'(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)e^{-iq\theta}(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)e^{iq\theta}\psi'(x)$$
$$= \bar{\psi}(x)(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi(x) = \mathcal{L}(x). \tag{4.276}$$

容易验证, 4.3 节中列举的旋量双线性型都在这种 U(1) 整体变换下不变。因此, 用这些旋量双线性型构造的拉氏量都具有 U(1) 整体对称性。

U(1) 整体变换的无穷小形式为

$$\psi'(x) = \psi(x) + iq\theta\psi(x). \tag{4.277}$$

由于 $\delta x^{\mu} = 0$,根据 (1.137) 式可得

$$\bar{\delta}\psi = \delta\psi = iq\theta\psi. \tag{4.278}$$

按照 (1.142) 式,相应的 Noether 守恒流为

$$j^{\mu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\psi)} \bar{\delta}\psi = i\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}(iq\theta\psi) = -q\theta\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\psi. \tag{4.279}$$

扔掉无穷小参数 $-\theta$, 定义

$$J^{\mu} \equiv q\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\psi, \tag{4.280}$$

则 Noether 定理给出

$$\partial_{\mu}J^{\mu} = 0. \tag{4.281}$$

相应的守恒荷为

$$Q = \int d^3x J^0 = q \int d^3x \, \bar{\psi} \gamma^0 \psi = q \int d^3x \, \psi^{\dagger} \psi$$

$$= q \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3k}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{ip \cdot x} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} \right]$$

$$\times \left[u(\mathbf{k}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{k}, \lambda'} e^{-ik \cdot x} + v(\mathbf{k}, \lambda') b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{k}, \lambda'} e^{ik \cdot x} \right]$$

$$= q \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3k}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u(\mathbf{k}, \lambda') a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{\mathbf{k}, \lambda'} e^{i(p-k) \cdot x} \right]$$

$$+v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{k},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}b_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{-i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{k})\cdot x} + u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{k},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{k})\cdot x} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{k},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}e^{-i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{k})\cdot x} \Big]$$

$$= q \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}k}{(2\pi)^{3} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left\{ \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{k}) \left[u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{k},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{k}})t} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{k},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}b_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{k}})t} \right] + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{k}) \left[u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{k},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{k}})t} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{k},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{p}}+E_{\mathbf{k}})t} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{k},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{p}}+E_{\mathbf{k}})t} \right] \right\}$$

$$= q \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{p},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger} + u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}b_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right]$$

$$= q \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left(2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'} + 2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger} \right)$$

$$= q \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} + b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left(q a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} - q b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right) + 2\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int d^{3}p \, q.$$

$$(4.282)$$

上式第二项是零点荷。从第一项的形式可以看出,由 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$, $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 描述的粒子是**正粒子**,具有的荷为 q;由 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$, $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 描述的粒子是**反粒子**,具有的荷为 -q。除去零点荷,总荷是所有动量模式所有螺旋度所有正反粒子贡献的荷之和。

4.5.4 粒子态

对于自由的 Dirac 旋量场,真空态定义为被任意 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 和任意 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 湮灭的态,

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} |0\rangle = b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} |0\rangle = 0,$$
 (4.283)

满足

$$\langle 0|0\rangle = 1, \quad H|0\rangle = E_{\text{vac}}|0\rangle, \quad E_{\text{vac}} = -2\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int d^3p \, E_{\mathbf{p}}.$$
 (4.284)

动量为p、螺旋度为 λ 的单个正粒子态和单个反粒子态分别定义为

$$|\mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda\rangle \equiv \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle \,, \quad |\mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda\rangle \equiv \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle \,.$$
 (4.285)

单粒子态的内积关系是

$$\langle \mathbf{q}^{+}, \lambda' | \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda \rangle = \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{q}}E_{\mathbf{p}}} \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle = \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{q}}E_{\mathbf{p}}} \langle 0 | [(2\pi)^{3}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) - a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] | 0 \rangle$$

$$= 2E_{\mathbf{p}}(2\pi)^{3}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \qquad (4.286)$$

$$\langle \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda' | \mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda \rangle = \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{q}}E_{\mathbf{p}}} \langle 0 | b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}(2\pi)^{3}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \tag{4.287}$$

根据 (4.267) 和 (4.269) 式, 有

$$H\left|\mathbf{p}^{+},\lambda\right\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} H a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \left|0\right\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} H + E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}\right) \left|0\right\rangle$$
$$= \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left(E_{\text{vac}} + E_{\mathbf{p}}\right) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \left|0\right\rangle = \left(E_{\text{vac}} + E_{\mathbf{p}}\right) \left|\mathbf{p}^{+},\lambda\right\rangle, \tag{4.288}$$

$$H\left|\mathbf{p}^{-},\lambda\right\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}Hb_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}\left|0\right\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}\left(b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}H + E_{\mathbf{p}}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}\right)\left|0\right\rangle$$
$$= \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}\left(E_{\text{vac}} + E_{\mathbf{p}}\right)b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}\left|0\right\rangle = \left(E_{\text{vac}} + E_{\mathbf{p}}\right)\left|\mathbf{p}^{-},\lambda\right\rangle. \tag{4.289}$$

可见, $|\mathbf{p}^+,\lambda\rangle$ 和 $|\mathbf{p}^-,\lambda\rangle$ 都比真空态多了一份能量 $E_{\mathbf{p}}=\sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2+m^2}$ 。

将 $\psi(x)$ 的平面波解 (4.235) 代入 (4.81) 式左边,得

$$[\psi(x), \mathbf{J}] = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda = +} \left\{ u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) [a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}, \mathbf{J}] e^{-ip \cdot x} + v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) [b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger}, \mathbf{J}] e^{ip \cdot x} \right\}, \tag{4.290}$$

代入右边,得

$$(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{S})\psi(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \left(-i\mathbf{x} \times \nabla + \mathbf{S} \right) \left[u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} + v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \left[(\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{S}) u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} + (-\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{S}) v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right]. \quad (4.291)$$

可见,对于动量模式 p 和螺旋度 λ ,有

$$u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda},\mathbf{J}] = (\mathbf{x}\times\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{S})u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, \quad v(\mathbf{p},\lambda)[b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger},\mathbf{J}] = (-\mathbf{x}\times\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{S})v(\mathbf{p},\lambda)b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}.$$
 (4.292) 根据 (4.197) 和 (4.212) 式, $u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)$ 和 $v(\mathbf{p},\lambda)$ 分别是本征值为 λ 和 $-\lambda$ 的螺旋度本征态, 因而 $u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda},2\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}] = 2\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot(\mathbf{x}\times\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{S})u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} = (2\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{S})u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} = \lambda u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda},$ (4.293) $v(\mathbf{p},\lambda)[b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger},2\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}] = 2\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot(-\mathbf{x}\times\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{S})v(\mathbf{p},\lambda)b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} = (2\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{S})v(\mathbf{p},\lambda)b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} = -\lambda v(\mathbf{p},\lambda)b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}.$ (4.294) 故

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, 2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}] = \lambda\,a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, \quad [b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, 2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}] = -\lambda\,b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}.$$
 (4.295)

由于 J 是厄米算符,对第一式取厄米共轭可得

$$\lambda \, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, \, 2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}]^{\dagger} = (2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J})a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} - a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}) = [2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}]. \tag{4.296}$$

于是,有

$$[2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J},a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}] = \lambda\,a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, \quad [2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J},b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}] = \lambda\,b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}. \tag{4.297}$$

J 是总角动量算符,真空态 |0> 不具有角动量,所以满足

$$\mathbf{J}|0\rangle = \mathbf{0}.\tag{4.298}$$

由此, 可得

$$(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J})a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}\,|0\rangle\,=\,[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J})+\lambda\,a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}]\,|0\rangle=\lambda\,a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}\,|0\rangle\,,\tag{4.299}$$

$$(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J})b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}\,|0\rangle\,=\,[b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J})\,+\,\lambda\,b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}]\,|0\rangle\,=\,\lambda\,b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}\,|0\rangle\,. \tag{4.300}$$

在没有轨道角动量的情况下, $2\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}$ 是螺旋度算符。因此,上面两式说明 $|\mathbf{p}^+,\lambda\rangle$ 和 $|\mathbf{p}^-,\lambda\rangle$ 都是螺旋度本征态,本征值为 λ :

$$(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J})\,|\mathbf{p}^{\pm},\lambda\rangle = \lambda\,|\mathbf{p}^{\pm},\lambda\rangle. \tag{4.301}$$

这正是我们所期望的。

以上讨论表明,产生算符 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$ 的作用是产生一个动量为 \mathbf{p} 、螺旋度为 λ 的正粒子,另一个产生算符 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$ 的作用是产生一个动量为 \mathbf{p} 、螺旋度为 λ 的反粒子。正粒子和反粒子具有相同的质量 m。

在 (4.207) 式中,我们选择让 $\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 正比于 $\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$,使得 $v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$ 的螺旋度本征值为 $-\lambda$,从 而得到 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}|0\rangle$ 的螺旋度本征值为 λ 的结果。如果我们选择让 $\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 正比于 $\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$,依照上述推导, $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}|0\rangle$ 的螺旋度本征值就会变成 $-\lambda$; 也就是说, $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger},b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 将描述螺旋度为 $-\lambda$ 的反粒子。这不符合我们的记号,因此,我们将 $\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ 取为 (4.207) 式的形式。

由反对易关系 (4.265), 可得

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} |\mathbf{q}^{+}, \lambda'\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} [(2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) - a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}] |0\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) |0\rangle, \qquad (4.302)$$

$$b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} |\mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda'\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} [(2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) - b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}] |0\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) |0\rangle. \qquad (4.303)$$

可以看出,湮灭算符 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 的作用是减少一个动量为 \mathbf{p} 、螺旋度为 λ 的正粒子,湮灭算符 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 的作用是减少一个动量为 \mathbf{p} 、螺旋度为 λ 的反粒子。

将包含 2 个正粒子和 2 个反粒子的态记为

$$\left|\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1};\,\mathbf{p}_{2}^{+},\lambda_{2};\,\mathbf{p}_{3}^{-},\lambda_{3};\,\mathbf{p}_{4}^{-},\lambda_{4}\right\rangle \equiv \sqrt{16E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{3}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{4}}}\,a_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}^{\dagger}\left|0\right\rangle. \tag{4.304}$$

根据反对易关系 (4.265),有

$$\begin{split} a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}\left|0\right\rangle &=-a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}\left|0\right\rangle =-a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}\left|0\right\rangle \\ &=-a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}\left|0\right\rangle =-b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}\left|0\right\rangle \\ &=-a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}\left|0\right\rangle =-b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}\left|0\right\rangle . \tag{4.305} \end{split}$$

从而,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}; \ \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \ \mathbf{p}_{3}^{-}, \lambda_{3}; \ \mathbf{p}_{4}^{-}, \lambda_{4} \right\rangle &= -\left| \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \ \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}; \ \mathbf{p}_{3}^{-}, \lambda_{3}; \ \mathbf{p}_{4}^{-}, \lambda_{4} \right\rangle, \\ \left| \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \ \mathbf{p}_{3}^{-}, \lambda_{3}; \ \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}; \ \mathbf{p}_{4}^{-}, \lambda_{4} \right\rangle &= -\left| \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \ \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}; \ \mathbf{p}_{3}^{-}, \lambda_{3}; \ \mathbf{p}_{4}^{-}, \lambda_{4} \right\rangle, \\ \left| \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \ \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}; \ \mathbf{p}_{4}^{-}, \lambda_{4}; \ \mathbf{p}_{3}^{-}, \lambda_{3} \right\rangle &= -\left| \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \ \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}; \ \mathbf{p}_{3}^{-}, \lambda_{3}; \ \mathbf{p}_{4}^{-}, \lambda_{4} \right\rangle, \\ \left| \mathbf{p}_{3}^{-}, \lambda_{3}; \ \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}; \ \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \ \mathbf{p}_{4}^{-}, \lambda_{4} \right\rangle &= -\left| \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \ \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}; \ \mathbf{p}_{3}^{-}, \lambda_{3}; \ \mathbf{p}_{4}^{-}, \lambda_{4} \right\rangle, \end{aligned}$$

$$|\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{4}^{-}, \lambda_{4}; \mathbf{p}_{3}^{-}, \lambda_{3}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}\rangle = -|\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}; \mathbf{p}_{3}^{-}, \lambda_{3}; \mathbf{p}_{4}^{-}, \lambda_{4}\rangle, |\mathbf{p}_{4}^{-}, \lambda_{4}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}; \mathbf{p}_{3}^{-}, \lambda_{3}; \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}\rangle = -|\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}; \mathbf{p}_{3}^{-}, \lambda_{3}; \mathbf{p}_{4}^{-}, \lambda_{4}\rangle.$$

$$(4.306)$$

也就是说,交换任意两个粒子,得到的态相差一个负号,故多粒子态对于全同粒子交换是反对称的。这说明旋量场描述的粒子是费米子 (fermion),服从 Fermi-Dirac 统计。得到这个结论的关键在于两个产生算符相互反对易。对于两个相同的产生算符 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$ 或 $b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$,反对易关系导致

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = -a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle , \quad b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = -b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle , \tag{4.307}$$

故

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = 0, \quad b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = 0.$$
 (4.308)

这说明在没有其它自由度的情况下,不存在动量和螺旋度都相同的两个正费米子或两个反费米子组成的态,这就是 Pauli 不相容原理。

在第2章和第3章中,我们分别讨论了自旋为0的标量场和自旋为1的矢量场,合适的处理方式是通过对易关系对它们进行量子化,因而它们都描述玻色子。另一方面,在本章中,我们需要采用反对易关系才能对自旋为1/2的旋量场进行合适的量子化,因而旋量场描述的粒子是费米子。实际上,这样的状况是普遍的,存在自旋一统计定理:整数自旋的物理场必须用对易关系进行量子化,对应的粒子是玻色子;半整数自旋的物理场必须用反对易关系进行量子化,对应的粒子是费米子。可以从多个角度证明这个定理必须成立。4.5.1 和 4.5.2 小节的讨论说明哈密顿量的正定性要求它成立。此外,也可以从交换全同粒子的路径依赖性、散射矩阵的 Lorentz不变性、因果性的角度加以证明¹。

将两个正费米子组成的双粒子态记为

$$\left|\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1};\,\mathbf{p}_{2}^{+},\lambda_{2}\right\rangle \equiv \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}}\,a_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}^{\dagger}\left|0\right\rangle,\tag{4.309}$$

则双粒子态的内积关系是

$$\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}'; \, \mathbf{q}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}' \, | \, \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2} \rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{16E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}} \, \langle 0 | \, a_{\mathbf{q}_{2},\lambda_{2}'}a_{\mathbf{q}_{1},\lambda_{1}'}a_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}^{\dagger} \, | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{16E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}} \, \left[(2\pi)^{3}\delta_{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) \, \langle 0 | \, a_{\mathbf{q}_{2},\lambda_{2}'}a_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}^{\dagger} \, | 0 \rangle \right]$$

$$- \langle 0 | \, a_{\mathbf{q}_{2},\lambda_{2}'}a_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}_{1},\lambda_{1}'}a_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}^{\dagger} \, | 0 \rangle \, \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{16E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}} \, \left[(2\pi)^{3}\delta_{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) \, \langle 0 | \, a_{\mathbf{q}_{2},\lambda_{2}'}a_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}^{\dagger} \, | 0 \rangle \, \right]$$

$$- (2\pi)^{3}\delta_{\lambda_{2}\lambda_{1}'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) \, \langle 0 | \, a_{\mathbf{q}_{2},\lambda_{2}'}a_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}^{\dagger} \, | 0 \rangle \, \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{16E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}} \, \left[(2\pi)^{6}\delta_{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}'}\delta_{\lambda_{2}\lambda_{2}'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{2})$$

$$- (2\pi)^{6}\delta_{\lambda_{2}\lambda_{1}'}\delta_{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{2}) \right]$$

$$= 4E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}(2\pi)^{6} \, \left[\delta_{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}'}\delta_{\lambda_{2}\lambda_{2}'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{2}) \right]$$

¹参见 M. D. Schwartz, Quantum Field Theory and the Standard Model, 第 12 章。

$$-\delta_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2'} \delta_{\lambda_2 \lambda_1'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_1 - \mathbf{q}_2) \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_2 - \mathbf{q}_1) \right]. \tag{4.310}$$

上式最后两行方括号中第二项前面有一个负号,由产生湮灭算符的反对易关系引起。这是双费米子态内积关系与双玻色子态内积关系(2.142)在形式上的不同之处。

习题

- 1. 证明下列等式。
 - (a) $\gamma^{\mu} p = 2p^{\mu} p \gamma^{\mu}$.
 - (b) $p p = p^2$.
 - (c) $\{pkq, \gamma^{\mu}\} = 2p^{\mu}kq 2k^{\mu}pq + 2q^{\mu}pk$.
 - (d) $\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_{\mu} = 4$.
 - (e) $\sigma^{\mu\nu}\sigma_{\mu\nu} = 12$.
 - (f) $\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\sigma^{\rho\sigma} = -24i\gamma^5$.
 - (g) $\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\sigma^{\rho\sigma} = -2i\sigma_{\mu\nu}\gamma^5$.
- 2. 对于旋量系数 $u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$ 和 $v(\mathbf{k}, \lambda')$, 证明下列等式。
 - (a) $(\bar{u}\gamma^{\mu}v)^* = \bar{v}\gamma^{\mu}u$.
 - (b) $(\bar{u}\gamma^5 v)^* = -\bar{v}\gamma^5 u$.
 - (c) $(\bar{u}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^5v)^* = \bar{v}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^5u$.
 - (d) $(\bar{u}\sigma^{\mu\nu}v)^* = \bar{v}\sigma^{\mu\nu}u$.
 - (e) $(\bar{u}\gamma^5\sigma^{\mu\nu}v)^* = -\bar{v}\gamma^5\sigma^{\mu\nu}u$.
- 3. 证明 Gordon 恒等式

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\gamma^{\mu}u(\mathbf{k},\lambda') = \bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\left(\frac{p^{\mu} + k^{\mu}}{2m} + \frac{i\sigma^{\mu\nu}q_{\nu}}{2m}\right)u(\mathbf{k},\lambda'),\tag{4.311}$$

其中 $q^{\mu} \equiv p^{\mu} - k^{\mu}$ 。

- 4. 在球坐标系中,动量表达为 $\mathbf{p} = |\mathbf{p}|(s_{\theta}c_{\phi}, s_{\theta}s_{\phi}, c_{\theta})$,其中 $s_{\theta} \equiv \sin \theta$, $c_{\theta} \equiv \cos \theta$ 。
 - (a) 推出

$$\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{\theta} & e^{-i\phi} s_{\theta} \\ e^{i\phi} s_{\theta} & -c_{\theta} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.312}$$

(b) 推出

$$\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}) = \begin{pmatrix} c_{\theta/2} \\ e^{i\phi} s_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}) = \begin{pmatrix} -e^{-i\phi} s_{\theta/2} \\ c_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (4.313)

- (c) 根据以上两步结果验证 $(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_+(\mathbf{p}) = +\xi_+(\mathbf{p}), \ (\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_-(\mathbf{p}) = -\xi_-(\mathbf{p})$ 。
- (d) 证明

$$\exp(i\alpha\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma}) = \cos\alpha + i(\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma})\sin\alpha. \tag{4.314}$$

第 5 章 量子场的相互作用

第 2、3、4 章分别讨论了标量场、矢量场、旋量场的正则量子化。不过,这些讨论只涉及自由量子场的拉氏量,没有考虑到量子场的相互作用。像 (2.71)、(3.83) 和 (4.118) 式这样的自由场拉氏量包含着动能项和质量项,它们都是二次型,即每一项均包含 2 个场算符。如果我们更进一步,考虑拉氏量包含多于 2 个场算符的项,则这些项将描述场的相互作用 (interaction)。在局域场论中,拉氏量 $\mathcal{L}(x)$ 中的相互作用项只能包含同一个时空点处的几个场,例如 $[\phi(x)]^3$;不能包含处于不同时空点上的场,例如 $[\phi(x)]^2\phi(y)$ 。这样可以保持理论的因果性 (causality)。

相互作用项可以只包含同一种场,从而描述场的自相互作用 (self-interaction)。例如,对于实标量场 $\phi(x)$,可以构造如下拉氏量:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\phi^4} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial^{\mu} \phi) \partial_{\mu} \phi - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4!} \phi^4.$$
 (5.1)

前两项与(2.71) 式相同,第三项描述四个实标量场的自相互作用,其中, λ 是一个耦合常数 $(coupling\ constant)$,它的大小决定耦合的强度。 \mathcal{L}_{ϕ^4} 描述的理论称为实标量场的 ϕ^4 理论。

在自然单位制中,时空坐标 x^{μ} 的量纲是能量量纲的倒数,即 $[x^{\mu}] = [E]^{-1}$,故时空导数的量纲是 $[\partial_{\mu}] = [E]$,时空体积元的量纲则是 $[d^4x] = [E]^{-4}$ 。由于作用量 $S = \int d^4x \mathcal{L}$ 没有量纲,拉氏量的量纲是

$$[\mathcal{L}] = [E]^4. \tag{5.2}$$

于是, 从拉氏量 (5.1) 的第一项可以看出, 标量场的量纲是

$$[\phi] = [E]. \tag{5.3}$$

从而, $[\phi^4] = [E]^4$,故 $[\lambda] = 1$,即耦合常数 λ 是无量纲的。

相互作用项也可以涉及不同类型的场。例如,用实标量场 $\phi(x)$ 和 Dirac 旋量场 $\psi(x)$ 可以构造拉氏量

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{S}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{D}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{Y}},\tag{5.4}$$

其中,

$$\mathcal{L}_{S} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial^{\mu} \phi) \partial_{\mu} \phi - \frac{1}{2} m_{\phi}^{2} \phi^{2}$$

$$(5.5)$$

包含 ϕ 的动能项和质量项,

$$\mathcal{L}_{D} = i\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\psi - m_{\psi}\bar{\psi}\psi \tag{5.6}$$

包含 ψ 的动能项和质量项,而相互作用项

$$\mathcal{L}_{Y} = -\kappa \,\phi \bar{\psi} \psi \tag{5.7}$$

描述标量场 ϕ 与旋量场 ψ 之间的 Yukawa 相互作用,这里 κ 是耦合常数。由拉氏量 (5.6) 的第一项可以看出,旋量场的量纲是 $[E]^{3/2}$,故

$$[\psi] = [\bar{\psi}] = [E]^{3/2}. \tag{5.8}$$

因此, $[\phi\bar{\psi}\psi] = [E]^4$, 于是 Yukawa 耦合常数 κ 没有量纲。这类相互作用最先由汤川秀树 (Hideki Yukawa) 于 1935 年提出,当时引入 π 介子 (对应于 ϕ) 来传递核子 (对应于 ψ) 之间的强相互作用。 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}}$ 描述的理论称为 Yukawa 理论。

存在相互作用时,场的经典运动方程是非线性的。例如,由 Euler-Lagrange 方程 (1.117) 可得, ϕ^4 理论的场方程为

$$(\partial^2 + m^2)\phi = -\frac{\lambda}{3!}\phi^3. \tag{5.9}$$

如果像 Yukawa 理论那样,相互作用项包含不同类型的场,则会得到多个相互耦合的场方程。这样的场方程在经典场论中不容易求解,在量子场论中就更加困难了。所幸的是,当耦合常数(如 λ 、 κ)比较小时,在微扰论 (perturbation theory) 中利用微扰级数展开可以得到比较可靠的近似结果。本章主要介绍用微扰论处理量子场相互作用的思路。

如果拉氏量中的相互作用项 \mathcal{L}_{int} 不包含场 $\Phi_a(x)$ 的时空导数 $\partial_{\mu}\Phi_a$,则 $\partial \mathcal{L}_{int}/\partial \dot{\Phi}_a = 0$ 。上面两个例子都属于这种情况。按照定义式 (1.118),此时场的共轭动量密度 $\pi_a(x) = \partial \mathcal{L}/\partial \dot{\Phi}_a$ 不会受到 $\mathcal{L}_{int}(\Phi_a)$ 的影响(除了个别特殊情况,比如 5.1.2 小节将会讨论的有质量矢量场的情况),因而与没有相互作用时的量相同。将哈密顿量密度 \mathcal{H} 分解成自由运动部分 \mathcal{H}_0 (与没有相互作用时的哈密顿量密度相同)和相互作用部分 \mathcal{H}_1 ,

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_0 + \mathcal{H}_1,\tag{5.10}$$

则根据定义式 (1.120) 有

$$\mathcal{H}_1(\Phi_a) = -\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}(\Phi_a). \tag{5.11}$$

从而,哈密顿量中描述相互作用的项是

$$H_1 = \int d^3x \,\mathcal{H}_1(\Phi_a) = -\int d^3x \,\mathcal{L}_{\rm int}(\Phi_a). \tag{5.12}$$

如果 \mathcal{L}_{int} 包含场的时空导数 $\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a}$,则共轭动量密度 $\pi_{a}(x) = \partial \mathcal{L}/\partial \dot{\Phi}_{a}$ 与没有相互作用的情况不同, \mathcal{H}_{1} 的形式会复杂一些。

5.1 相互作用绘景

在 2.2 节中,我们已经介绍过在哈密顿量 H 不含时的情况下 Schrödinger 绘景与 Heisenberg 绘景之间的关系。由于 Heisenberg 绘景能够明确地处理场算符的时间依赖性,前面章节中自由

场的正则量子化程序都是在这个绘景中进行的。实际上,在 Schrödinger 绘景中也可以等价地讨论正则量子化。

接下来以实标量场为例进行表述。自由实标量场 $\phi(x)$ 的哈密顿量可以用产生湮灭算符表达成 (2.110) 式的形式:

$$H = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}}.$$
 (5.13)

它是不含时的。这里我们省略了零点能,因为零点能是一个 c 数,只决定总能量的零点,不会影响下面的讨论。湮灭算符 $a_{\mathbf{p}}$ 和产生算符 $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}$ 不依赖于时间 t,它们实际上是 Schrödinger 绘景中的算符。由 (2.113) 式,可得

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, (-iHt)^{(1)}] = [a_{\mathbf{p}}, -iHt] = -it[a_{\mathbf{p}}, H] = -iE_{\mathbf{p}}ta_{\mathbf{p}},$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, (-iHt)^{(2)}] = [[a_{\mathbf{p}}, -iH^{(1)}t], -iHt] = -iE_{\mathbf{p}}t[a_{\mathbf{p}}, H] = (-iE_{\mathbf{p}}t)^{2}a_{\mathbf{p}},$$

$$...$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, (-iHt)^{(n)}] = (-iE_{\mathbf{p}}t)^{n}a_{\mathbf{p}}.$$
(5.14)

从而,由 (2.35)和 (4.22)式可以推出 Heisenberg 绘景中的湮灭算符为

$$a_{\mathbf{p}}^{H}(t) = e^{iHt} a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-iHt} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} [a_{\mathbf{p}}, (-iHt)^{(n)}] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (-iE_{\mathbf{p}}t)^{n} a_{\mathbf{p}} = e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} a_{\mathbf{p}},$$
 (5.15)

而相应的产生算符 $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{H}\dagger}(t)$ 满足

$$e^{iHt}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{-iHt} = a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{H}\dagger}(t) = e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}t}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}.$$
 (5.16)

根据这两条关系,可以把自由实标量场的平面波展开式 (2.92) 表示成

$$\phi^{\mathrm{H}}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right) = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{H}}(t) e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot \mathbf{x}} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{H}\dagger}(t) e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot \mathbf{x}} \right]. \tag{5.17}$$

在最右边的表达式中,场算符的时间依赖性只包含在 Heisenberg 绘景中的产生湮灭算符里面。 反过来,在 Schrödinger 绘景中,自由实标量场的平面波展开式为

$$\phi^{S}(\mathbf{x}) = e^{-iHt}\phi^{H}(\mathbf{x}, t)e^{iHt} = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[e^{-iHt}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{H}(t)e^{iHt}e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + e^{-iHt}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{H\dagger}(t)e^{iHt}e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}}e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right). \tag{5.18}$$

可见,场算符在 Schrödinger 绘景中确实不依赖于时间。同样,将共轭动量密度的展开式 (2.94) 变换到 Schrödinger 绘景中,则共轭动量密度也不依赖于时间:

$$\pi^{\mathbf{S}}(\mathbf{x}) = e^{-iHt}\pi^{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{x}, t)e^{iHt} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} e^{-iHt} \left[a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathbf{H}}(t)e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathbf{H}\dagger}(t)e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right] e^{iHt}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}}e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right). \tag{5.19}$$

我们在 2.2 节中提到, 正则对易关系的形式与绘景无关。这一点很容易验证, 比如, 实标量场的等时对易关系 (2.78) 在 Schrödinger 绘景中化为

$$[\phi^{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbf{x}), \pi^{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbf{y})] = i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}), \quad [\phi^{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbf{x}), \phi^{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbf{y})] = [\pi^{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbf{x}), \pi^{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbf{y})] = 0. \tag{5.20}$$

如果从这些正则对易关系和展开式 (5.18)、(5.19) 出发,可以推出产生湮灭算符的对易关系,结果必定与在 Heisenberg 绘景中导出的 (2.107) 式相同。于是,可以进一步导出哈密顿量的表达式 (5.13)。这说明在 Schrödinger 绘景中进行计算也会得到自洽结果。

存在相互作用时,系统的哈密顿量 H 一般是含时的。假设它在 Schrödinger 绘景中分解为两个部分,

$$H^{S}(t) = H_{0}^{S} + H_{1}^{S}(t). {(5.21)}$$

其中,主要部分 $H_0^{\rm S}$ 是不含时的自由(没有相互作用)的哈密顿量;微扰部分 $H_1^{\rm S}(t)$ 描述相互作用,只给出较小的影响,但通常是含时的。此时,可以建立相互作用绘景 (interaction picture),它也称为 Dirac 绘景。建立方式是把主要部分 $H_0^{\rm S}$ 的影响塞进态矢里面,将态矢定义为

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}} = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}},\tag{5.22}$$

算符定义为

$$O^{I}(t) = e^{iH_0^{S}t}O^{S}e^{-iH_0^{S}t}. (5.23)$$

这样一来,相互作用绘景中哈密顿量的自由部分与 Schrödinger 绘景相同,

$$H_0^{\rm I} = e^{iH_0^{\rm S}t} H_0^{\rm S} e^{-iH_0^{\rm S}t} = H_0^{\rm S}; (5.24)$$

但总哈密顿量不同,

$$H^{I}(t) = e^{iH_0^{S}t}H^{S}(t)e^{-iH_0^{S}t}; (5.25)$$

微扰部分则满足

$$H_1^{\rm I} = e^{iH_0^{\rm S}t} H_1^{\rm S} e^{-iH_0^{\rm S}t} = e^{iH_0^{\rm S}t} (H^{\rm S} - H_0^{\rm S}) e^{-iH_0^{\rm S}t} = H^{\rm I} - H_0^{\rm S} = H^{\rm I} - H_0^{\rm I}.$$
 (5.26)

此时,Heisenberg 绘景与 Schrödinger 绘景的变换关系可以表示为

$$|\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}} = W^{\dagger}(t)|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}}, \quad O^{\mathrm{H}}(t) = W^{\dagger}(t)O^{\mathrm{S}}W(t),$$
 (5.27)

其中含时幺正变换算符 W(t) 满足

$$i\partial_0 W(t) = H^{S}(t)W(t), \quad W(0) = 1.$$
 (5.28)

对于总哈密顿量不含时的情况,有 $W(t)=e^{-iHt}$,与 2.2 节一致。现在,Heisenberg 绘景的哈密顿量 $H^{\rm H}(t)$ 与 $H^{\rm S}(t)$ 的关系为

$$H^{H}(t) \equiv W^{\dagger}(t)H^{S}(t)W(t), \quad H^{S}(t) = W(t)H^{H}(t)W^{\dagger}(t),$$
 (5.29)

5.1 相互作用绘景 — 145 —

故

$$i\partial_0 W(t) = H^{\rm S}(t)W(t) = W(t)H^{\rm H}(t)W^{\dagger}(t)W(t) = W(t)H^{\rm H}(t).$$
 (5.30)

从而推出

$$i\partial_{0}O^{\mathrm{H}}(t) = [i\partial_{0}W^{\dagger}(t)]O^{\mathrm{S}}W(t) + W^{\dagger}(t)O^{\mathrm{S}}[i\partial_{0}W(t)]$$

$$= -H^{\mathrm{H}}(t)W^{\dagger}(t)O^{\mathrm{S}}W(t) + W^{\dagger}(t)O^{\mathrm{S}}W(t)H^{\mathrm{H}}(t)$$

$$= [W^{\dagger}(t)O^{\mathrm{S}}W(t), H^{\mathrm{H}}(t)], \qquad (5.31)$$

即得到 Heisenberg 运动方程

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}O^{\mathrm{H}}(t) = [O^{\mathrm{H}}(t), H^{\mathrm{H}}(t)].$$
 (5.32)

这是要求W(t)满足条件(5.28)的理由。

以 Schrödinger 绘景为中介,可得相互作用绘景与 Heisenberg 绘景之间的关系为

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}} = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t}W(t)|\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}}, \quad O^{\mathrm{I}}(t) = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t}W(t)O^{\mathrm{H}}(t)W^{\dagger}(t)e^{-iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t}.$$
 (5.33)

于是,等时对易关系的形式不变,如

$$[\phi^{\mathbf{I}}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi^{\mathbf{I}}(\mathbf{y},t)] = [e^{iH_0^{\mathbf{S}}t}W(t)\phi^{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{x},t)W^{\dagger}(t)e^{-iH_0^{\mathbf{S}}t}, e^{iH_0^{\mathbf{S}}t}W(t)\pi^{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{y},t)W^{\dagger}(t)e^{-iH_0^{\mathbf{S}}t}]$$

$$= e^{iH_0^{\mathbf{S}}t}W(t)[\phi^{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi^{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{y},t)]W^{\dagger}(t)e^{-iH_0^{\mathbf{S}}t} = e^{iH_0^{\mathbf{S}}t}W(t)i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})W^{\dagger}(t)e^{-iH_0^{\mathbf{S}}t}$$

$$= i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}). \tag{5.34}$$

当 t=0 时, 三种绘景是一致的,

$$|\Psi(0)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}} = |\Psi(0)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}} = |\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}}, \quad O^{\mathrm{I}}(0) = O^{\mathrm{S}} = O^{\mathrm{H}}(0).$$
 (5.35)

在任意 t 时刻,均有

$${}^{\mathrm{I}}\langle\Psi(t)|O^{\mathrm{I}}(t)|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}} = {}^{\mathrm{S}}\langle\Psi(t)|O^{\mathrm{S}}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}} = {}^{\mathrm{H}}\langle\Psi|O^{\mathrm{H}}(t)|\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}},\tag{5.36}$$

因而三种绘景描述相同的物理。如果没有相互作用, $H^{S}=H_{0}^{S}$,则相互作用绘景与 Heisenberg 绘景相同。

在 Schrödinger 绘景中,Schrödinger 方程是

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{S} = H|\Psi(t)\rangle^{S}.$$
 (5.37)

由此可得

$$i\partial_{0}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}} = \left(i\partial_{0}e^{iH_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}t}\right)|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}} + e^{iH_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}t}i\partial_{0}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}} = \left(-H_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}e^{iH_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}t} + e^{iH_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}t}H\right)|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}}$$
$$= \left(-H_{0}^{\mathrm{S}} + e^{iH_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}t}He^{-iH_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}t}\right)e^{iH_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}t}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}} = \left(-H_{0}^{\mathrm{I}} + H^{\mathrm{I}}\right)e^{iH_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}t}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}}, \tag{5.38}$$

即

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}} = H_{1}^{\mathrm{I}}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}}.$$
 (5.39)

这是态矢 $|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}}$ 的演化方程。可见,在相互作用绘景中,态矢的演化只由相互作用哈密顿量 $H_{\mathrm{I}}^{\mathrm{I}}$ 决定。另一方面,有

$$i\partial_{0}O^{I}(t) = (i\partial_{0}e^{iH_{0}^{S}t})O^{S}e^{-iH_{0}^{S}t} + e^{iH_{0}^{S}t}O^{S}(i\partial_{0}e^{-iH_{0}^{S}t})$$

$$= -H_{0}^{S}e^{iH_{0}^{S}t}O^{S}e^{-iH_{0}^{S}t} + e^{iH_{0}^{S}t}O^{S}e^{-iH_{0}^{S}t}H_{0}^{S} = [e^{iH_{0}^{S}t}O^{S}e^{-iH_{0}^{S}t}, H_{0}^{S}],$$
(5.40)

即

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}O^{\mathrm{I}}(t) = [O^{\mathrm{I}}(t), H_0^{\mathrm{S}}].$$
 (5.41)

这个方程表明相互作用绘景中算符的演化只由自由哈密顿量 $H_0^{\rm S}=H_0^{\rm I}$ 决定。

综上,在相互作用绘景中,态矢的演化规律与 Schrödinger 绘景中的运动方程 (5.37) 相同,但必须将那里的总哈密顿量 H 换成相互作用哈密顿量 H_1^I , 这部分演化属于动力学 (dynamics) 演化;算符的演化规律与 Heisenberg 绘景中的运动方程 (5.32) 相同,但必须将那里的总哈密顿量 H 换成自由哈密顿量 H_0^I , 这部分演化属于运动学 (kinematics) 演化。在 Heisenberg 绘景中,对未加微扰的系统求出各个算符之间的关系之后,加入微扰一般会让这些关系发生改变。幸运的是,加入微扰之后各个算符在相互作用绘景中的关系仍然与加入微扰之前它们在 Heisenberg 绘景中的关系相同,可以直接套用原来的公式。这就是相互作用绘景的好处。

因此,在相互作用绘景中,具有相互作用的场算符的平面波展开式将与没有相互作用的场算符在 Heisenberg 绘景中的展开式相同。于是,在存在相互作用的情况下,我们仍然可以沿用第 2、3、4 章中导出的许多自由场关系式,比如产生湮灭算符的对易或反对易关系。

5.1.1 例 1: 实标量场

下面以实标量场为例讨论相互作用绘景。假设 t=0 时,实标量场 $\phi(x)$ 的平面波展开式与自由场展开式 (5.18) 和 (5.19) 一样,

$$\phi^{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{x},0) = \phi^{\mathrm{H}}(\mathbf{x},0) = \phi^{\mathrm{S}}(\mathbf{x}) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right), \tag{5.42}$$

$$\pi^{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{x},0) = \pi^{\mathrm{H}}(\mathbf{x},0) = \pi^{\mathrm{S}}(\mathbf{x}) = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right), \tag{5.43}$$

其中,产生湮灭算符 $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}$ 和 $a_{\mathbf{p}}$ 满足对易关系 (2.107)。哈密顿量的自由部分 H_0^{S} 具有 (5.13) 式的形式:

$$H_0^{\rm S} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}}.$$
 (5.44)

类似于 (5.14) 式, 我们有

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, (-iH_0^{\mathbf{S}}t)^{(n)}] = (-iE_{\mathbf{p}}t)^n a_{\mathbf{p}}.$$
(5.45)

从而由 (4.22) 式可得

$$a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathbf{I}}(t) = e^{iH_{0}^{\mathbf{S}}t} a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-iH_{0}^{\mathbf{S}}t} = e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} a_{\mathbf{p}}, \quad a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathbf{I}\dagger}(t) = e^{iH_{0}^{\mathbf{S}}t} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{-iH_{0}^{\mathbf{S}}t} = e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}.$$
 (5.46)

于是,相互作用绘景中任意 t 时刻的场算符展开式为

$$\phi^{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{x},t) = e^{iH_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}t}\phi^{\mathrm{S}}(\mathbf{x})e^{-iH_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}t} = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{I}}(t)e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{I}\dagger}(t)e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}t}e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}t}e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot x} \right), \qquad (5.47)$$

共轭动量密度的展开式为

$$\pi^{\rm I}(\mathbf{x},t) = e^{iH_0^{\rm S}t} \pi^{\rm S}(\mathbf{x}) e^{-iH_0^{\rm S}t} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right). \tag{5.48}$$

正如所期望的,这两个式子与自由实标量场在 Heisenberg 绘景中的展开式 (2.92) 和 (2.94) 一致。

因此,根据产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (2.107),可以证明 $\phi^{\rm I}(x)$ 和 $\pi^{\rm I}(x)$ 满足与 (2.78) 形式相同的等时对易关系

$$[\phi^{\mathbf{I}}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi^{\mathbf{I}}(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad [\phi^{\mathbf{I}}(\mathbf{x},t),\phi^{\mathbf{I}}(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\pi^{\mathbf{I}}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi^{\mathbf{I}}(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0. \tag{5.49}$$

此外, 可以验证场算符展开式符合演化方程 (5.41): 类似于 (2.112) 和 (2.113) 式, 可以推出

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, H_0^{\mathbf{S}}] = E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}, \quad [a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, H_0^{\mathbf{S}}] = -E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger},$$
 (5.50)

从而,有

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\phi^{\mathbf{I}}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip\cdot x} - E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left([a_{\mathbf{p}}, H_{0}^{\mathbf{S}}] e^{-ip\cdot x} + [a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, H_{0}^{\mathbf{S}}] e^{ip\cdot x} \right) = [\phi^{\mathbf{I}}(\mathbf{x}, t), H_{0}^{\mathbf{S}}], \qquad (5.51)$$

符合 (5.41) 式。

5.1.2 例 2: 有质量矢量场

不难将上述讨论推广到复标量场、无质量矢量场和 Dirac 旋量场。但是,推广到有质量矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 却会得到不同寻常的结果,原因在于 $A^{0}(x)$ 不是一个独立的场分量,不具备相应的共轭动量密度和正则对易关系,因而在绘景变换中具有特殊的性质。

假设参与相互作用的有质量矢量场具有拉氏量

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_0 + \mathcal{L}_1,\tag{5.52}$$

其中、自由项为

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m^2A_{\mu}A^{\mu}, \tag{5.53}$$

相互作用项为

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = gJ_\mu A^\mu. \tag{5.54}$$

此处,g 是一个无量纲耦合常数, $J_{\mu}(x)$ 是由其它场组成的流,如 $\bar{\psi}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\psi(x)$ 。根据 (1.117) 式及

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu})} = -F^{\mu\nu}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A_{\nu}} = m^2 A^{\nu} + g J^{\nu}, \tag{5.55}$$

Euler-Lagrange 方程为

$$\partial_{\mu}F^{H,\mu\nu} + m^2A^{H,\nu} = -gJ^{H,\nu}.$$
 (5.56)

这里我们将 Heisenberg 绘景的标记明确写出来。由于 $J_{\mu}(x)$ 不包含 A^{μ} 的时间导数,正则动量密度与自由情况形式相同:

$$\pi_i^{\mathrm{H}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^0 A^{\mathrm{H},i})} = -F_{0i}^{\mathrm{H}}, \quad \pi^{\mathrm{H},i} = F^{\mathrm{H},i0} = -\partial^0 A^{\mathrm{H},i} + \partial^i A^{\mathrm{H},0}.$$
(5.57)

写成空间矢量的形式,得

$$\pi^{H} = -\dot{\mathbf{A}}^{H} - \nabla A^{H,0}, \quad \dot{\mathbf{A}}^{H} = -\pi^{H} - \nabla A^{H,0}.$$
(5.58)

当 $\nu = 0$ 时,运动方程变成

$$\partial_i F^{H,i0} + m^2 A^{H,0} = -g J^{H,0},$$
 (5.59)

故

$$A^{\mathrm{H},0} = -\frac{1}{m^2} (\partial_i F^{\mathrm{H},i0} + g J^{\mathrm{H},0}) = -\frac{1}{m^2} (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}} + g J^{\mathrm{H},0}). \tag{5.60}$$

与自由情况 (3.178) 不同,此处 $A^{\mathrm{H,0}}$ 还依赖于 $J^{\mathrm{H,0}}$ 。

现在,哈密顿量密度是

$$\mathcal{H}^{\mathrm{H}} = \pi_{i}^{\mathrm{H}} \partial_{0} A^{\mathrm{H},i} - \mathcal{L} = -\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathrm{H}} - \mathcal{L}$$

$$= -\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathrm{H}} - \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{H}})^{2} - \frac{1}{2} m^{2} [(A^{\mathrm{H},0})^{2} - (\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{H}})^{2}] - g J^{\mathrm{H},0} A^{\mathrm{H},0} + g \mathbf{J}^{\mathrm{H}} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{H}}. (5.61)$$

我们需要知道它比自由哈密顿量密度 (3.184) 多了什么。(5.61) 式第一项可化为

$$-\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathrm{H}} = \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}} + \nabla A^{\mathrm{H},0}) = (\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}})^{2} + \nabla \cdot (A^{\mathrm{H},0}\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}) - A^{\mathrm{H},0}\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}$$

$$= (\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}})^{2} + \nabla \cdot (A^{\mathrm{H},0}\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}) + \frac{1}{m^{2}}(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}})^{2} + \frac{g}{m^{2}}J^{\mathrm{H},0}\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}. \tag{5.62}$$

最后一行第二项是全散度,不会影响哈密顿量。(5.61)式第四项中包括

$$-\frac{1}{2}m^{2}(A^{\mathrm{H},0})^{2} = -\frac{1}{2}m^{2}\frac{1}{m^{4}}(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}} + gJ^{\mathrm{H},0})^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2m^{2}}(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}})^{2} - \frac{g^{2}}{2m^{2}}(J^{\mathrm{H},0})^{2} - \frac{g}{m^{2}}J^{\mathrm{H},0}\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}, \qquad (5.63)$$

而第五项为

$$-gJ^{\mathrm{H},0}A^{\mathrm{H},0} = \frac{g}{m^2}J^{\mathrm{H},0}(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}} + gJ^{\mathrm{H},0}) = \frac{g}{m^2}J^{\mathrm{H},0}\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}} + \frac{g^2}{m^2}(J^{\mathrm{H},0})^2. \tag{5.64}$$

这里包含 J^{μ} 的项都是自由场不具备的,应该归为相互作用项。于是,我们可以将哈密顿量分解为

$$H^{\rm H} = \int d^3x \, \mathcal{H}^{\rm H} = H_0^{\rm H} + H_1^{\rm H},$$
 (5.65)

其中,

$$H_0^{\rm H} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \left[(\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\rm H})^2 + \frac{1}{m^2} (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\rm H})^2 + (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}^{\rm H})^2 + m^2 (\mathbf{A}^{\rm H})^2 \right]$$
 (5.66)

与自由哈密顿量密度 (3.185) 形式相同,而

$$H_1^{\rm H} = \int d^3x \left[g \, \mathbf{J}^{\rm H} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{\rm H} + \frac{g}{m^2} J^{\rm H,0} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\rm H} + \frac{g^2}{2m^2} (J^{\rm H,0})^2 \right]$$
 (5.67)

描述相互作用。

根据等时对易关系 (3.95), 有

$$[A^{\mathrm{H},i}(x), (\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}(y))^{2}] = [A^{\mathrm{H},i}(x), \pi_{j}^{\mathrm{H}}(y)] \pi_{j}^{\mathrm{H}}(y) + \pi_{j}^{\mathrm{H}}(y) [A^{\mathrm{H},i}(x), \pi_{j}^{\mathrm{H}}(y)]$$

$$= 2i\delta^{i}{}_{j}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\pi_{j}^{\mathrm{H}}(y) = -2i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\pi^{\mathrm{H},i}(y), \qquad (5.68)$$

写成空间矢量的形式是

$$[\mathbf{A}^{H}(x), (\boldsymbol{\pi}^{H}(y))^{2}] = -2i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\boldsymbol{\pi}^{H}(y). \tag{5.69}$$

另一方面,用 ∇_y 表示对空间矢量 \mathbf{y} 的梯度算符,可得

$$[A^{\mathrm{H},i}(x), \nabla_y \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}(y)] = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y^j} [A^{\mathrm{H},i}(x), \pi_j^{\mathrm{H}}(y)] = -i\delta^i{}_j \frac{\partial}{\partial y^j} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) = -i\frac{\partial}{\partial y^i} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}), \quad (5.70)$$

即

$$[\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{H}}(x), \nabla_{y} \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}(y)] = -i\nabla_{y}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})$$
(5.71)

从而, 我们能够导出

$$\begin{split} [\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{H}}(x), H_0^{\mathrm{H}}] &= \frac{1}{2} \int d^3y \left\{ [\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{H}}(x), (\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}(y))^2] + \frac{1}{m^2} [\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{H}}(x), (\nabla_y \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}(y))^2] \right\} \\ &= \int d^3y \left\{ -i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}(y) - \frac{i}{m^2} (\nabla_y \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}(y)) \nabla_y \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \right\} \\ &= -i\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}(x) + \frac{i}{m^2} \int d^3y \left\{ \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \nabla_y (\nabla_y \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}(y)) \right\} \\ &= -i\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}(x) + \frac{i}{m^2} \nabla_x (\nabla_x \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}(x)). \end{split} \tag{5.72}$$

接下来, 我们转换到相互作用绘景,

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{I}} = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} W(t) \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{H}} W^{\dagger}(t) e^{-iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t}, \quad \pi^{\mathrm{I}} = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} W(t) \pi^{\mathrm{H}} W^{\dagger}(t) e^{-iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t}, \tag{5.73}$$

有

$$H_0^{\rm S} = H_0^{\rm I} = e^{iH_0^{\rm S}t}W(t)H_0^{\rm H}W^{\dagger}(t)e^{-iH_0^{\rm S}t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \left[(\boldsymbol{\pi}^{I})^2 + \frac{1}{m^2} (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{I})^2 + (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}^{I})^2 + m^2 (\mathbf{A}^{I})^2 \right].$$
 (5.74)

将演化方程 (5.41) 应用到 A^I 上, 利用 (5.72) 式, 可得

$$i\dot{\mathbf{A}}^{\rm I} = [\mathbf{A}^{\rm I}, H_0^{\rm S}] = e^{iH_0^{\rm S}t} W(t) [\mathbf{A}^{\rm H}, H_0^{\rm H}] W^{\dagger}(t) e^{-iH_0^{\rm S}t}$$

$$= e^{iH_0^{\rm S}t} W(t) \left[-i\pi^{\rm H} + \frac{i}{m^2} \nabla(\nabla \cdot \pi^{\rm H}) \right] W^{\dagger}(t) e^{-iH_0^{\rm S}t} = -i\pi^{\rm I} + \frac{i}{m^2} \nabla(\nabla \cdot \pi^{\rm I}), \quad (5.75)$$

即

$$\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{I}} = -\dot{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathrm{I}} + \frac{1}{m^2} \nabla (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{I}}). \tag{5.76}$$

与 (3.176) 式和 (3.178) 式比较,可以看出,这个等式与自由场情况具有相同形式。

现在,假设 t = 0 时 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 和 $\pi_i(x)$ 的平面波展开式与 t = 0 时的自由场展开式 (3.145) 和 (3.150) 相同,

$$A^{\mathrm{I},\mu}(\mathbf{x},0) = A^{\mathrm{H},\mu}(\mathbf{x},0) = A^{\mathrm{S},\mu}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left[\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right], \qquad (5.77)$$

$$\pi_{i}^{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{x},0) = \pi_{i}^{\mathrm{H}}(\mathbf{x},0) = \pi_{i}^{\mathrm{S}}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{ip_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=+0} \left[\tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} - \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right], \tag{5.78}$$

其中,产生湮灭算符 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$ 和 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$ 满足对易关系 (3.174)。哈密顿量的自由部分 H_0^{S} 具有 (3.204) 式的形式(略去零点能):

$$H_0^{\mathcal{S}} = \sum_{\lambda = \pm, 0} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}. \tag{5.79}$$

从而,有

$$[H_0^{\mathrm{S}}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}] = \sum_{\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{q}}[a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}] = \sum_{\lambda'} \int d^3q E_{\mathbf{q}} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} \delta_{\lambda'\lambda} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, \quad (5.80)$$

$$[H_0^{\mathrm{S}}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}] = \sum_{\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{q}}[a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}] = -\sum_{\lambda'} \int d^3q E_{\mathbf{q}} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} \delta_{\lambda'\lambda} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = -E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}.$$

$$(5.81)$$

于是, 我们能够得到与 (5.14) 形式相同的式子

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, (-iH_0^{\mathbf{S}}t)^{(n)}] = (-iE_{\mathbf{p}}t)^{(n)}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, \tag{5.82}$$

再根据 (4.22) 式,可以导出

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\mathrm{I}}(t) = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} = e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, \quad a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\mathrm{I}\dagger}(t) = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{-iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} = e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}. \tag{5.83}$$

更进一步,推出

$$A^{\mathrm{I},\mu}(\mathbf{x},t) = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t}A^{\mathrm{S},\mu}(\mathbf{x})e^{-iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left[\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}e^{-ip\cdot x} + \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot x} \right], \tag{5.84}$$

$$\pi_i^{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{x},t) = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} \pi_i^{\mathrm{S}}(\mathbf{x}) e^{-iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm 0} \left[\tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} - \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right]. \quad (5.85)$$

也就是说,对于任意 t 时刻, $A^{\mathrm{I},\mu}(x)$ 和 $\pi_i^{\mathrm{I}}(x)$ 的展开式与 Heisenberg 绘景中的自由场展开式 (3.145) 和 (3.150) 一致。这是我们期望的结果。

因此, $\pi_i^I(x)$ 和 $A^{I,\mu}(x)$ 的关系也与自由场的 (3.94) 式一样:

$$\pi_i^{\mathcal{I}} = -\partial_0 A_i^{\mathcal{I}} + \partial_i A_0^{\mathcal{I}}, \tag{5.86}$$

即

$$\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{I}} = -\dot{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathrm{I}} - \nabla A^{\mathrm{I},0}.\tag{5.87}$$

与 (5.76) 式比较, 就得到

$$A^{I,0} = -\frac{1}{m^2} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{I}. \tag{5.88}$$

这个式子不同于 Heisenberg 绘景中的关系式 (5.60),反而与自由场中的关系式 (3.178) 一致。实际上,由于 $A^{\rm H,0}$ 不是独立的场分量,我们在 Heisenberg 绘景中可以利用 Euler-Lagrange 方程 导出关系式 (5.60) 来确定它,但我们无法保证这个关系式在相互作用绘景中成立,因而不能通过相似变换定义 $A^{\rm H,0}$ 在相互作用绘景中对应的量。

根据 (5.88) 式,相互作用哈密顿量 (5.67) 在相互作用绘景中将变成

$$H_{1}^{I} = e^{iH_{0}^{S}t}W(t)H_{1}^{H}W^{\dagger}(t)e^{-iH_{0}^{S}t} = \int d^{3}x \left[g\mathbf{J}^{I}\cdot\mathbf{A}^{I} + \frac{g}{m^{2}}J^{I,0}\nabla\cdot\boldsymbol{\pi}^{I} + \frac{g^{2}}{2m^{2}}(J^{I,0})^{2}\right]$$

$$= \int d^{3}x \left[g\mathbf{J}^{I}\cdot\mathbf{A}^{I} - gJ^{I,0}A^{I,0} + \frac{g^{2}}{2m^{2}}(J^{I,0})^{2}\right] = \int d^{3}x \left[-gJ_{\mu}^{I}A^{I,\mu} + \frac{g^{2}}{2m^{2}}(J^{I,0})^{2}\right]$$

$$= \int d^{3}x \left[-\mathcal{L}_{1}^{I} + \frac{g^{2}}{2m^{2}}(J^{I,0})^{2}\right]. \tag{5.89}$$

最后一行方括号中第一项 $-\mathcal{L}_1^{\rm I} = -J_\mu^{\rm I} A^{{\rm I},\mu}$ 是我们期望得到的,具有 Lorentz 不变性。但第二项 异乎寻常,不具有 Lorentz 不变性,我们将它记为

$$\mathcal{H}_{J^0} = \frac{g^2}{2m^2} (J^{I,0})^2. \tag{5.90}$$

在这里, \mathcal{H}_{J^0} 看起来会破坏理论的 Lorentz 协变性,不过,在后续微扰论分析中,我们将看到它的贡献恰好抵消了有质量矢量场传播子中的非协变项(见 5.4.3 小节和 6.4 节)。最终,理论仍然是 Lorentz 协变的。

5.2 时间演化算符和 S 矩阵

如前所述,在相互作用绘景中,态矢 $|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}}$ 承载着动力学演化,它的演化方程 (5.39) 是微扰论处理量子场相互作用的一个出发点。引入时间演化算符 (time-evolution operator) $U(t,t_0)$,用于联系 t_0 和 t 两个时刻的态矢:

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle^{I} = U(t, t_0)|\Psi(t_0)\rangle^{I}.$$
 (5.91)

由 (5.33) 式, 有

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}} = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t}W(t)|\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}} = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t}W(t)W^{\dagger}(t_0)e^{-iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t_0}|\Psi(t_0)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}}.$$
 (5.92)

因此, 时间演化算符可以表示为

$$U(t, t_0) = e^{iH_0^{S}t}W(t)W^{\dagger}(t_0)e^{-iH_0^{S}t_0}.$$
(5.93)

容易看出,时间演化算符满足

$$U(t_0, t_0) = 1. (5.94)$$

两个时间演化算符相继作用对应的乘法规则为

$$U(t_2, t_1)U(t_1, t_0) = e^{iH_0^{S}t_2}W(t_2)W^{\dagger}(t_1)e^{-iH_0^{S}t_1}e^{iH_0^{S}t_1}W(t_1)W^{\dagger}(t_0)e^{-iH_0^{S}t_0}$$

$$= e^{iH_0^{S}t_2}W(t_2)W^{\dagger}(t_0)e^{-iH_0^{S}t_0} = U(t_2, t_0).$$
(5.95)

上式取 $t_2 = t_0$,即得

$$U(t_0, t_1)U(t_1, t_0) = U(t_0, t_0) = 1, (5.96)$$

故时间演化算符的逆算符满足

$$U^{-1}(t,t_0) = U(t_0,t). (5.97)$$

再由 H_0^{S} 的厄米性和 W(t) 的幺正性,可得

$$U^{\dagger}(t,t_0) = e^{iH_0^{S}t_0}W(t_0)W^{\dagger}(t)e^{-iH_0^{S}t} = U(t_0,t) = U^{-1}(t,t_0), \tag{5.98}$$

也就是说,时间演化算符是幺正算符。取 $t_0 = 0$,有

$$U(t,0) = e^{iH_0^{S}t}W(t), \quad U^{-1}(t,0) = W^{\dagger}(t)e^{-iH_0^{S}t}, \tag{5.99}$$

因而根据 (5.33) 和 (5.35) 式可得

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}} = U(t,0)|\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}}, \quad O^{\mathrm{I}}(t) = U(t,0)O^{\mathrm{H}}(t)U^{-1}(t,0).$$
 (5.100)

可见, U(t,0) 就是联系 Heisenberg 绘景和相互作用绘景的幺正变换算符。

从态矢的演化方程 (5.39) 可以得出

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}U(t,t_0)|\Psi(t_0)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}} = i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}} = H_1^{\mathrm{I}}(t)|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}} = H_1^{\mathrm{I}}(t)U(t,t_0)|\Psi(t_0)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}}, \tag{5.101}$$

即

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}U(t,t_0) = H_1^{\mathrm{I}}(t)U(t,t_0). \tag{5.102}$$

这是时间演化算符需要满足的微分方程,结合边值条件(5.94),可以将方程的解表达为

$$U(t,t_0) = 1 + (-i) \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 H_1^{I}(t_1) U(t_1,t_0).$$
 (5.103)

上式左右两边均包含时间演化算符,可以进行重复迭代,从而得到级数

$$U(t,t_0) = 1 + (-i) \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 H_1^{\mathrm{I}}(t_1) + (-i)^2 \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dt_2 H_1^{\mathrm{I}}(t_1) H_1^{\mathrm{I}}(t_2)$$

$$+ \dots + \left[(-i)^n \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \dots \int_{t_0}^{t_{n-1}} dt_n H_1^{\mathrm{I}}(t_1) \dots H_1^{\mathrm{I}}(t_n) \right] + \dots$$
 (5.104)

这个级数用起来不够方便, 需要进一步化简。

从现在开始,我们将**省略**表示相互作用绘景的上标 I,因为本章余下内容均在相互作用绘景中讨论。

在级数 (5.104) 中,作为积分上限的时刻是降序排列的,即 $t \ge t_1 \ge t_2 \ge \cdots \ge t_n \ge \cdots \ge t_0$ 。由于积分上限相互依赖,这样的多重积分很难处理。为了将级数中每个积分的上限都扩展到 t 时刻,需要引入时序乘积 (time-ordered product) 的概念。时序乘积使若干个含时算符的乘积强行按照它们相应的时刻降序排列。以 n 个 $H_1(t)$ 算符为例,用 T 表示这种时序操作,有

$$T[H_1(t_1)H_1(t_2)\cdots H_1(t_n)] = H_1(t_{i_1})H_1(t_{i_2})\cdots H_1(t_{i_n}), \quad t_{i_1} \ge t_{i_2} \ge \cdots \ge t_{i_n}.$$
 (5.105)

这里 $t_{i_1}, t_{i_2}, \dots, t_{i_n}$ 是由 t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n 降序排列得到的:

$$t_{i_1} \ge t_{i_2} \ge \dots \ge t_{i_n}. \tag{5.106}$$

又如,两个标量场算符 $\phi(x)$ 和 $\phi(y)$ 的时序乘积可以用阶跃函数表示为

$$T[\phi(x)\phi(y)] = \phi(x)\phi(y)\theta(x^{0} - y^{0}) + \phi(y)\phi(x)\theta(y^{0} - x^{0}) = \begin{cases} \phi(x)\phi(y), & x^{0} \ge y^{0}, \\ \phi(y)\phi(x), & x^{0} < y^{0}. \end{cases}$$
(5.107)

对于费米子算符,需要顾及到它们的反对易性质,因此,如果时序操作交换了两个相邻的费米子算符,则应该额外加上一个负号。比如,两个旋量场算符 $\psi_a(x)$ 和 $\bar{\psi}_b(y)$ 的时序乘积是

$$\mathsf{T}[\psi_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)] = \psi_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\theta(x^{0} - y^{0}) - \bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\psi_{a}(x)\theta(y^{0} - x^{0}) = \begin{cases} \psi_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y), & x^{0} \geq y^{0}, \\ -\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\psi_{a}(x), & x^{0} < y^{0}. \end{cases}$$

$$(5.108)$$

在狭义相对论中,若两个时空点 x 和 y 满足 $(x-y)^2 < 0$,则称它们具有**类空间隔**; 类似地, $(x-y)^2 > 0$ 和 $(x-y)^2 = 0$ 分别对应于**类时间隔**和**类光间隔**。如果 x 和 y 具有类时或类光间隔,那么,在任意惯性参考系中, x^0 和 y^0 的大小关系是确定的,即不能通过 Lorentz 变

换改变时序。假如两个事件具有因果联系,则它们发生的两个时空点必定具有类时或类光间隔。反过来,如果 x 和 y 具有类空间隔,则 x^0 和 y^0 的大小关系是不确定的,选取适当的惯性参考系,就可以得到 $x^0 > y^0$ 、 $x^0 = y^0$ 和 $x^0 < y^0$ 三种情况。因此,如果两个事件发生的时空点具有类空间隔,它们就必定没有因果联系,否则将破坏因果律。

Lorentz 对称性对时序乘积的定义提出一定的要求。两个实标量场算符的对易子 $[\phi(x), \phi(y)]$ 称为 Pauli-Jordan 传播函数 $D_{\text{PJ}}(x-y)$,根据平面波展开式 (5.47),它满足

$$D_{PJ}(x-y) \equiv [\phi(x), \phi(y)] = \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}, \, a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq \cdot y} + a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot y} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left\{ [a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] e^{-i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)} + [a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q}}] e^{i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)} \right\}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) [e^{-i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)} - e^{i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)}]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} [e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)} - e^{ip \cdot (x - y)}] = -i \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}E_{\mathbf{p}}} \sin[p \cdot (x - y)]. \quad (5.109)$$

第三、四步用到产生湮灭算符的对易关系(2.107)。最后一步用到正弦函数与指数函数的关系

$$\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} = \frac{i}{2}(e^{-iz} - e^{iz}). \tag{5.110}$$

当 $x^0 - y^0 = 0$ 时, $\sin[p \cdot (x - y)] = \sin[\mathbf{p} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})]$,则 (5.109) 式最后一步中的积分项是 \mathbf{p} 的奇函数,故对 \mathbf{p} 积分的结果为零,即 $D_{\mathrm{PJ}}(x - y) = 0$ 。另一方面,由于体积元 (2.135) 是 Lorentz 不变的,(5.109) 式倒数第二步的结果告诉我们, $D_{\mathrm{PJ}}(x - y)$ 是 Lorentz 不变量。如前所述,如果 x 和 y 具有类空间隔,就一定可以通过 Lorentz 变换使得 $x^0 - y^0 = 0$;于是, $D_{\mathrm{PJ}}(x - y) = 0$ 对所有类空间隔成立,即

$$[\phi(x), \phi(y)] = D_{PJ}(x - y) = 0, \quad (x - y)^2 < 0.$$
(5.111)

也就是说,当 $(x-y)^2 < 0$ 时,虽然两个实标量场算符 $\phi(x)$ 与 $\phi(y)$ 可能在不同惯性参考系中具有不同的时序,但一定满足 $\phi(x)\phi(y) = \phi(y)\phi(x)$ 。因此,用 (5.107) 式定义的时序乘积在所有惯性系中相同,不会违背 Lorentz 对称性。

对于 Dirac 旋量场,平面波展开式具有 (4.235) 和 (4.237) 的形式,故

$$\{\psi_{a}(x), \bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\} = \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \{u_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} + v_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x},$$

$$\bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{iq\cdot y} + \bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{-iq\cdot y}\}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \left[u_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} e^{-i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} + v_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}\} e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})$$

$$\times \left[u_{a}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')e^{-i(p\cdot x-q\cdot y)} + v_{a}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')e^{i(p\cdot x-q\cdot y)}\right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\lambda} \left[u_{a}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + v_{a}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[(\not p + m)_{ab}e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} - (-\not p + m)_{ab}e^{ip\cdot(x-y)} \right]$$

$$= (i\gamma_{\mu}\partial_{x}^{\mu} + m)_{ab} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} - e^{ip\cdot(x-y)} \right]$$

$$= (i\gamma_{\mu}\partial_{x}^{\mu} + m)_{ab} D_{PJ}(x-y), \tag{5.112}$$

其中 $\partial_x^{\mu} \equiv \partial/\partial x_{\mu}$ 。第二、三步用到产生湮灭算符的反对易关系 (4.265),第五步用到自旋求和关系 (4.234),最后一步用到 (5.109) 式。于是,由 (5.111) 式得

$$\{\psi_a(x), \bar{\psi}_b(y)\} = 0, \quad (x - y)^2 < 0.$$
 (5.113)

也就是说,当 $(x-y)^2 < 0$ 时,旋量场算符 $\psi_a(x)$ 和 $\bar{\psi}_b(y)$ 满足 $\psi_a(x)\bar{\psi}_b(y) = -\bar{\psi}_b(y)\psi_a(x)$ 。从 而,用 (5.108) 式定义的时序乘积在所有惯性系中相同。可见,当时序操作交换了两个相邻的费米子算符时,我们必须额外加上一个负号才不会违背 Lorentz 对称性。

现在考虑级数 (5.104) 的第 3 项,它包含一个关于 t_1 和 t_2 的二重积分,积分区域如图 5.1(a) 所示,先对 t_2 积分,再对 t_1 积分。这个二重积分可以重新表达为

$$\int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dt_2 H_1(t_1) H_1(t_2) = \int_{t_0}^t dt_2 \int_{t_2}^t dt_1 H_1(t_1) H_1(t_2) = \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \int_{t_1}^t dt_2 H_1(t_2) H_1(t_1). \quad (5.114)$$

在第一步中,我们等价地改成先对 t_1 积分,再对 t_2 积分,积分区域不变,如图 5.1(b) 所示。第二步交换了积分变量 t_1 和 t_2 ,对应的积分区域如图 5.1(c) 所示。由此可得

$$2! \int_{t_0}^{t} dt_1 \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dt_2 H_1(t_1) H_1(t_2) = \int_{t_0}^{t} dt_1 \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dt_2 H_1(t_1) H_1(t_2) + \int_{t_0}^{t} dt_1 \int_{t_1}^{t} dt_2 H_1(t_2) H_1(t_1)$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t} dt_1 \int_{t_0}^{t} dt_2 \mathsf{T}[H_1(t_1)H_1(t_2)]. \tag{5.115}$$

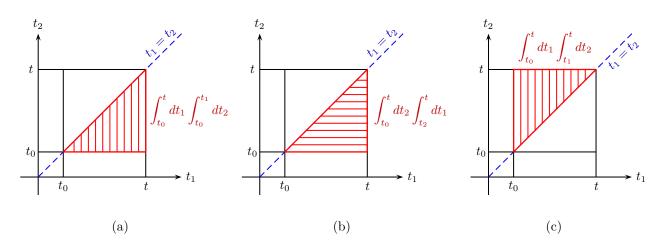


图 $5.1: t_1 - t_2$ 平面上的积分区域。

这里利用时序乘积将 t_1 和 t_2 的积分范围都扩展到整个 $[t_0,t_1]$ 区间,因为图 5.1(a) 中的积分区域与图 5.1(c) 中的积分区域恰好拼成一个正方形。在上式第一步第一项中, t_1 是 t_2 的积分上限,显然有 $t_1 \geq t_2$,因而 $H_1(t_1)H_1(t_2)$ 是正确的时序乘积;在第二项中, t_1 是 t_2 的积分下限,故 $t_2 \geq t_1$,此时 $H_1(t_2)H_1(t_1)$ 才是正确的时序乘积;两项相加,就得到第二步的结果。

将上述讨论推广到级数 (5.104) 中的第 n+1 项,可得

$$n! \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \cdots \int_{t_0}^{t_{n-1}} dt_n H_1(t_1) \cdots H_1(t_n) = \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \cdots \int_{t_0}^t dt_n \mathsf{T}[H_1(t_1) \cdots H_1(t_n)]. \tag{5.116}$$

上式出现 n! 是因为此时对 n 个时间积分变量有 n! 种排列方式。于是,级数 (5.104) 可以用时序乘积表达为

$$U(t,t_0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \cdots \int_{t_0}^t dt_n \, \mathsf{T}[H_1(t_1) \cdots H_1(t_n)]$$

$$\equiv \mathsf{T} \exp\left[-i \int_{t_0}^t dt' \, H_1(t')\right]. \tag{5.117}$$

这个级数称为 Dyson 级数。它具有指数函数的级数展开形式,因而这里进一步用指数记号来表示。

像 (5.12) 式一样,在局域场论中 $H_1(t)$ 是相应哈密顿量密度 $\mathcal{H}_1(x)$ 的空间积分

$$H_1(t) = \int d^3x \, \mathcal{H}_1(x).$$
 (5.118)

因此, 时间演化算符满足

$$U(t, t_0) = \mathsf{T} \exp \left[-i \int_{t_0}^t dt' \int d^3 x' \, \mathcal{H}_1(x') \right]. \tag{5.119}$$

S 矩阵,或者称为散射矩阵 (scattering matrix),是量子散射理论的核心概念,它描述系统从初态跃迁到末态的概率振幅。在相互作用绘景中,S 矩阵可以用时间演化算符来构造。

假设系统的初态 $|i\rangle$ 和末态 $|f\rangle$ 均处于自由状态,而相互作用只发生在很短的时间间隔里,那么相对地,初始时刻处于遥远过去,终末时刻处于遥远未来。这样的初末态称为**渐近态** (asymptotic state)。若将 t 时刻处描述系统的态矢记为 $|\Psi(t)\rangle$,它从遥远过去 $(t\to-\infty)$ 的初态 $|i\rangle$ 演化而来,可以用时间演化算符表达为

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = \lim_{t_0 \to -\infty} U(t, t_0) |i\rangle. \tag{5.120}$$

此过程相应的 S 矩阵元 S_{fi} 定义为态矢 $|\Psi(t)\rangle$ 演化到遥远未来 $(t \to +\infty)$ 处与末态 $|f\rangle$ 的内积,即

$$S_{fi} = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \langle f | \Psi(t) \rangle = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \lim_{t_0 \to -\infty} \langle f | U(t, t_0) | i \rangle.$$
 (5.121)

引入 S **算符**,它在初态与末态之间的期待值就是 S 矩阵元 S_{fi} :

$$S_{fi} = \langle f|S|i\rangle. (5.122)$$

5.3 Wick 定理 – 157 –

那么,我们可以得出

$$S = U(+\infty, -\infty). \tag{5.123}$$

从而, S 算符可以表达为相互作用哈密顿量的积分级数,

$$S = \operatorname{T} \exp \left[-i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt' \, H_1(t') \right]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt_1 \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt_n \, \operatorname{T}[H_1(t_1) \cdots H_1(t_n)]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, \operatorname{T}[\mathcal{H}_1(x_1) \cdots \mathcal{H}_1(x_n)]. \tag{5.124}$$

由时间演化算符的幺正性可知, S 算符也是幺正的,

$$S^{\dagger}S = 1. \tag{5.125}$$

5.3 Wick 定理

5.3.1 正规乘积和 Wick 定理

在 5.2 节中,借助时序乘积,我们把 S 算符写成紧凑的级数形式 (5.124)。不过,如何适当 地处理级数每一项中的时序乘积 $T[\mathcal{H}_1(x_1)\cdots\mathcal{H}_1(x_n)]$ 呢?在量子场论中,相互作用哈密顿量密度 $\mathcal{H}_1(x)$ 是由若干个场算符构成的,因而我们需要处理的是多个场算符的时序乘积。这看来不是一个简单的问题,幸好接下来将要介绍的 Wick 定理为我们提供了一个简便的方法。

在相互作用绘景中, 实标量场 $\phi(x)$ 的平面波展开式 (5.47) 可以分解成两个部分:

$$\phi(x) = \phi^{(+)}(x) + \phi^{(-)}(x). \tag{5.126}$$

其中, 正能解部分为

$$\phi^{(+)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x}, \qquad (5.127)$$

包含 $e^{-ip\cdot x}$ 因子; 负能解部分为

$$\phi^{(-)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}, \qquad (5.128)$$

包含 $e^{ip\cdot x}$ 因子。根据 (5.84) 式,我们同样可以把有质量矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 分为正能解和负能解两部分:

$$A^{\mu}(x) = A^{\mu(+)}(x) + A^{\mu(-)}(x), \tag{5.129}$$

其中,

$$A^{\mu(+)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=+0} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x}, \qquad (5.130)$$

$$A^{\mu(-)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=+0} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}.$$
 (5.131)

前面提到,Dirac 旋量场 $\psi_a(x)$ 在相互作用绘景中的平面波展开式也具有 Heisenberg 绘景中自由场展开式 (4.235) 的形式,即

$$\psi_a(x) = \psi_a^{(+)}(x) + \psi_a^{(-)}(x), \tag{5.132}$$

其中,

$$\psi_a^{(+)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=+} u_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x}, \qquad (5.133)$$

$$\psi_a^{(-)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm} v_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}.$$
 (5.134)

可以看到,各类量子场的正能解部分只包含湮灭算符,而负能解部分只包含产生算符。

引入正规乘积 (normal product) 的概念,以 N 为记号,它的作用是将乘积中的所有湮灭算符移动到所有产生算符的右边,形成正规次序 (normal order);考虑到费米子算符的反对易性,移动过程中若涉及奇数次相邻费米子算符间的交换,则应额外增加一个负号,这个规定与时序乘积的定义匹配,使我们在下文中能够方便地表述 Wick 定理。例如,对于标量场的产生湮灭算符,有

$$N(a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{k}}a_{\mathbf{l}}^{\dagger}) = a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{l}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{k}} = a_{\mathbf{l}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{k}} = a_{\mathbf{l}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{k}}a_{\mathbf{p}}; \tag{5.135}$$

对于旋量场的产生湮灭算符,则有

$$\mathsf{N}(b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda_1}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda_2}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda_3}b_{\mathbf{l},\lambda_4}^{\dagger}) = -a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda_2}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{l},\lambda_4}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda_1}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda_3} = b_{\mathbf{l},\lambda_4}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda_2}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda_1}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda_3} = -b_{\mathbf{l},\lambda_4}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda_2}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda_3}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda_1}. \quad (5.136)$$

于是,两个标量场的正规乘积为

$$N[\phi(x)\phi(y)] = \phi^{(-)}(x)\phi^{(-)}(y) + \phi^{(-)}(x)\phi^{(+)}(y) + \phi^{(+)}(x)\phi^{(+)}(y) + \phi^{(-)}(y)\phi^{(+)}(x),$$
 (5.137)

最后一项中 $\phi^{(+)}(x)$ 被正规操作移动到 $\phi^{(-)}(y)$ 的右边。而两个旋量场的正规乘积为

$$N[\psi_a(x)\psi_b(y)] = \psi_a^{(-)}(x)\psi_b^{(-)}(y) + \psi_a^{(-)}(x)\psi_b^{(+)}(y) + \psi_a^{(+)}(x)\psi_b^{(+)}(y) - \psi_b^{(-)}(y)\psi_a^{(+)}(x), \quad (5.138)$$

最后一项中 $\psi_a^{(+)}(x)$ 被正规操作移动到 $\psi_b^{(-)}(y)$ 的右边, 并出现一个负号。湮灭算符对真空态 $|0\rangle$ 的作用为零,如 $a_{\bf p}|0\rangle=0$, $\langle 0|a_{\bf p}^{\dagger}=0$,因此,对一组产生湮灭算符的任意乘积取正规次序之后,真空期待值为零:

$$\langle 0 | N$$
 (产生湮灭算符的乘积) $| 0 \rangle = 0.$ (5.139)

用统一的记号 $\Phi_a(x)$ 代表一般的场算符,它可以是标量场 $\phi(x)$ 或 $\phi^{\dagger}(x)$,也可以是矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 的一个分量,还可以是旋量场 $\psi_a(x)$ 、 $\psi_a^{\dagger}(x)$ 或 $\bar{\psi}_a(x)$ 的一个分量。比如, $\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(x)\Phi_c(x)$ 可以表示 $\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)$,也可以表示 $A_{\mu}(x)\bar{\psi}_a(x)\psi_b(x)$ 。后者不是 Lorentz 不变的,但利用 Dirac

5.3 Wick 定理 - 159 -

矩阵可以线性地组合出 Lorentz 不变量 $A_{\mu}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)(\gamma^{\mu})_{ab}\psi_{b}(x) = A_{\mu}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^{\mu}\psi(x)$ 。将 $\Phi_{a}(x)$ 分解为正能解部分 $\Phi_{a}^{(+)}(x)$ 和负能解部分 $\Phi_{a}^{(-)}(x)$,

$$\Phi_a(x) = \Phi_a^{(+)}(x) + \Phi_a^{(-)}(x), \tag{5.140}$$

可得

$$\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y) = \Phi_a^{(-)}(x)\Phi_b^{(-)}(y) + \Phi_a^{(-)}(x)\Phi_b^{(+)}(y) + \Phi_a^{(+)}(x)\Phi_b^{(+)}(y) + \Phi_a^{(+)}(x)\Phi_b^{(-)}(y). \tag{5.141}$$

由于正能解部分和负能解部分分别只包含湮灭算符和产生算符、我们有

$$\Phi_a^{(+)}(x)|0\rangle = 0, \quad \langle 0|\Phi_a^{(-)}(x) = 0,$$
 (5.142)

从而推出

$$\langle 0|\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)|0\rangle = \langle 0|\Phi_a^{(+)}(x)\Phi_b^{(-)}(y)|0\rangle.$$
 (5.143)

现在, $\Phi_a(x)$ 与 $\Phi_b(y)$ 的正规乘积可以表达为

$$N[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)] = \Phi_a^{(-)}(x)\Phi_b^{(-)}(y) + \Phi_a^{(-)}(x)\Phi_b^{(+)}(y) + \Phi_a^{(+)}(x)\Phi_b^{(+)}(y) + \epsilon_{ab}\Phi_b^{(-)}(y)\Phi_a^{(+)}(x), \quad (5.144)$$

其中,因子 $\epsilon_{ab}=\pm 1$ 考虑了费米子算符的反对易性。若 $\Phi_a(x)$ 和 $\Phi_b(y)$ 都是费米子算符,则 $\epsilon_{ab}=-1$;其余情况 $\epsilon_{ab}=+1$ 。利用 ϵ_{ab} ,我们可以交换 (5.144) 式右边第一项和第三项各自的两个场算符,得到

$$\mathsf{N}[\Phi_{a}(x)\Phi_{b}(y)] = \epsilon_{ab}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}(y)\Phi_{a}^{(-)}(x) + \Phi_{a}^{(-)}(x)\Phi_{b}^{(+)}(y) + \epsilon_{ab}\Phi_{b}^{(+)}(y)\Phi_{a}^{(+)}(x) + \epsilon_{ab}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}(y)\Phi_{a}^{(+)}(x)
= \epsilon_{ab}[\Phi_{b}^{(-)}(y)\Phi_{a}^{(-)}(x) + \epsilon_{ab}\Phi_{a}^{(-)}(x)\Phi_{b}^{(+)}(y) + \Phi_{b}^{(+)}(y)\Phi_{a}^{(+)}(x) + \Phi_{b}^{(-)}(y)\Phi_{a}^{(+)}(x)],$$
(5.145)

即

$$N[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)] = \epsilon_{ab} N[\Phi_b(y)\Phi_a(x)]. \tag{5.146}$$

也就是说,两个场算符的位置交换后,正规乘积只相差一个由费米子算符的反对易性导致的符号。另一方面, $\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)$ 的时序乘积可以写作

$$T[\Phi_{a}(x)\Phi_{b}(y)] = \Phi_{a}(x)\Phi_{b}(y)\theta(x^{0} - y^{0}) + \epsilon_{ab}\Phi_{b}(y)\Phi_{a}(x)\theta(y^{0} - x^{0})$$

$$= \epsilon_{ab}[\epsilon_{ab}\Phi_{a}(x)\Phi_{b}(y)\theta(x^{0} - y^{0}) + \Phi_{b}(y)\Phi_{a}(x)\theta(y^{0} - x^{0})], \qquad (5.147)$$

因此,两个场算符的位置交换后,时序乘积也只相差一个由费米子算符的反对易性导致的符号:

$$T[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)] = \epsilon_{ab} T[\Phi_b(y)\Phi_a(x)]. \tag{5.148}$$

当 $x^0 > y^0$ 时, $\Phi_a(x)$ 与 $\Phi_b(y)$ 的时序乘积为

$$\mathsf{T}[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)] = \Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)$$

$$=\Phi_a^{(-)}(x)\Phi_b^{(-)}(y)+\Phi_a^{(-)}(x)\Phi_b^{(+)}(y)+\Phi_a^{(+)}(x)\Phi_b^{(+)}(y)+\Phi_a^{(+)}(x)\Phi_b^{(-)}(y). (5.149)$$

最后一项可以改写成

$$\Phi_a^{(+)}(x)\Phi_b^{(-)}(y) = \epsilon_{ab}\Phi_b^{(-)}(y)\Phi_a^{(+)}(x) + \Phi_a^{(+)}(x)\Phi_b^{(-)}(y) - \epsilon_{ab}\Phi_b^{(-)}(y)\Phi_a^{(+)}(x)
= \epsilon_{ab}\Phi_b^{(-)}(y)\Phi_a^{(+)}(x) + [\Phi_a^{(+)}(x), \Phi_b^{(-)}(y)]_{\mp}.$$
(5.150)

这里 $[\cdot,\cdot]_- = [\cdot,\cdot]$ 代表对易子, $[\cdot,\cdot]_+ = \{\cdot,\cdot\}$ 代表反对易子。 \mp 号仅当 $\Phi_a(x)$ 和 $\Phi_b(y)$ 都是费米子算符时取正号,其余情况取负号。于是,由 (5.144) 式可以得到

$$\mathsf{T}[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)] = \mathsf{N}[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)] + [\Phi_a^{(+)}(x), \Phi_b^{(-)}(y)]_{\mp}. \tag{5.151}$$

注意, $[\Phi_a^{(+)}(x), \Phi_b^{(-)}(y)]_{\mp}$ 必定是一个 c 数,因为 $\Phi_a^{(+)}(x)$ 中湮灭算符与 $\Phi_b^{(-)}(y)$ 中产生算符的 对易子或反对易子并不是算符,而是 c 数。从而,根据 (5.142) 和 (5.143) 可得

$$[\Phi_a^{(+)}(x), \Phi_b^{(-)}(y)]_{\mp} = \langle 0 | [\Phi_a^{(+)}(x), \Phi_b^{(-)}(y)]_{\mp} | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \Phi_a^{(+)}(x) \Phi_b^{(-)}(y) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \Phi_a(x) \Phi_b(y) | 0 \rangle$$
$$= \langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[\Phi_a(x) \Phi_b(y)] | 0 \rangle. \tag{5.152}$$

当 $x^0 < y^0$ 时, $\Phi_a(x)$ 与 $\Phi_b(y)$ 的时序乘积变成

$$T[\Phi_{a}(x)\Phi_{b}(y)] = \epsilon_{ab}\Phi_{b}(y)\Phi_{a}(x)$$

$$= \epsilon_{ab}[\Phi_{b}^{(-)}(y)\Phi_{a}^{(-)}(x) + \Phi_{b}^{(-)}(y)\Phi_{a}^{(+)}(x) + \Phi_{b}^{(+)}(y)\Phi_{a}^{(+)}(x) + \Phi_{b}^{(+)}(y)\Phi_{a}^{(-)}(x)]$$

$$= \epsilon_{ab}\{\Phi_{b}^{(-)}(y)\Phi_{a}^{(-)}(x) + \Phi_{b}^{(-)}(y)\Phi_{a}^{(+)}(x) + \Phi_{b}^{(+)}(y)\Phi_{a}^{(+)}(x)$$

$$+ \epsilon_{ab}\Phi_{a}^{(-)}(x)\Phi_{b}^{(+)}(y) + [\Phi_{b}^{(+)}(y), \Phi_{a}^{(-)}(x)]_{\mp}\}$$

$$= \epsilon_{ab}N[\Phi_{b}(y)\Phi_{a}(x)] + \epsilon_{ab}[\Phi_{b}^{(+)}(y), \Phi_{a}^{(-)}(x)]_{\mp}$$

$$= N[\Phi_{a}(x)\Phi_{b}(y)] + \epsilon_{ab}[\Phi_{b}^{(+)}(y), \Phi_{a}^{(-)}(x)]_{\mp}.$$
(5.153)

最后一步用到 (5.146) 式。根据 (5.148) 式,有

$$\epsilon_{ab} [\Phi_b^{(+)}(y), \Phi_a^{(-)}(x)]_{\mp} = \epsilon_{ab} \langle 0 | [\Phi_b^{(+)}(y), \Phi_a^{(-)}(x)]_{\mp} | 0 \rangle = \epsilon_{ab} \langle 0 | \Phi_b^{(+)}(y) \Phi_a^{(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle
= \epsilon_{ab} \langle 0 | \Phi_b(y) \Phi_a(x) | 0 \rangle = \epsilon_{ab} \langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[\Phi_b(y) \Phi_a(x)] | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[\Phi_a(x) \Phi_b(y)] | 0 \rangle .$$
(5.154)

综合这两种情况, 我们发现 $\Phi_a(x)$ 与 $\Phi_b(y)$ 的时序乘积可以统一地表达为

$$\mathsf{T}[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)] = \mathsf{N}[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)] + \langle 0| \mathsf{T}[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)] | 0 \rangle. \tag{5.155}$$

引入场算符的缩并 (contraction) 概念,将两个场算符 $\Phi_a(x)$ 与 $\Phi_b(y)$ 的缩并定义为

$$\overline{\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)} \equiv \langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)] | 0 \rangle = \begin{cases}
[\Phi_a^{(+)}(x), \Phi_b^{(-)}(y)]_{\mp}, & x^0 \ge y^0, \\
\epsilon_{ab}[\Phi_b^{(+)}(y), \Phi_a^{(-)}(x)]_{\mp}, & x^0 < y^0.
\end{cases} (5.156)$$

上式仅当 $\Phi_a^{(+)}(x)$ 中的湮灭算符与 $\Phi_b^{(-)}(y)$ 中的产生算符属于同一套产生湮灭算符时非零,因而不同类型的场算符的缩并为零。两个场算符的缩并是一个 c 数,不会受到正规操作 N 的影响。

5.3 Wick 定理 - 161 -

在正规乘积中出现缩并记号时,参与缩并的一对场算符可以不相邻。为了使它们相邻,需要适当地交换场算符,交换时应计入费米子算符的反对易性引起的符号差异,我们约定这样得到的 式子与原先的式子相等。例如,

$$N(\Phi_a \overline{\Phi_b \Phi_c \Phi_d \Phi_e \Phi_f}) = \epsilon_{cd} \epsilon_{ef} N(\Phi_a \overline{\Phi_b \Phi_d \Phi_c \Phi_f \Phi_e}) = \epsilon_{cd} \epsilon_{ef} \overline{\Phi_b \Phi_d \Phi_c \Phi_f N(\Phi_a \Phi_e)}.$$
 (5.157)

于是, (5.155) 式可改记为

$$\mathsf{T}[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)] = \mathsf{N}[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y) + \overline{\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)}]. \tag{5.158}$$

上式表明,两个场算符的时序乘积等于它们的正规乘积加上它们的缩并。

这个结论可以推广成 Wick 定理:一组场算符的时序乘积可以分解为它们的正规乘积及所有可能缩并的正规乘积之和,也就是说,

$$T[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\Phi_{a_2}(x_2)\cdots\Phi_{a_n}(x_n)] = N[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\Phi_{a_2}(x_2)\cdots\Phi_{a_n}(x_n) + (\Phi_{a_1}\Phi_{a_2}\cdots\Phi_{a_n})$$
的所有可能缩并)]. (5.159)

例如,对于四个场算符的情况,有

$$T(\Phi_{a}\Phi_{b}\Phi_{c}\Phi_{d}) = N(\Phi_{a}\Phi_{b}\Phi_{c}\Phi_{d} + \Phi_{a}\Phi_{b}\Phi_{c}\Phi_{d} + \Phi_{a}\Phi_{b}\Phi_{c}\Phi_{d}).$$

$$(5.160)$$

根据正规乘积的性质 (5.139), 上式的真空期待值为

$$\langle 0 | \mathsf{T}(\Phi_{a}\Phi_{b}\Phi_{c}\Phi_{d}) | 0 \rangle = \Phi_{a}\Phi_{b}\Phi_{c}\Phi_{d} + \Phi_{a}\Phi_{b}\Phi_{c}\Phi_{d} + \Phi_{a}\Phi_{b}\Phi_{c}\Phi_{d}$$

$$= \Phi_{a}\Phi_{b}\Phi_{c}\Phi_{d} + \epsilon_{bc}\Phi_{a}\Phi_{c}\Phi_{b}\Phi_{d} + \epsilon_{cd}\epsilon_{bd}\Phi_{a}\Phi_{d}\Phi_{b}\Phi_{c}$$

$$= \langle 0 | \mathsf{T}(\Phi_{a}\Phi_{b}) | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | \mathsf{T}(\Phi_{c}\Phi_{d}) | 0 \rangle + \epsilon_{bc}\langle 0 | \mathsf{T}(\Phi_{a}\Phi_{c}) | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | \mathsf{T}(\Phi_{b}\Phi_{d}) | 0 \rangle$$

$$+\epsilon_{cd}\epsilon_{bd}\langle 0 | \mathsf{T}(\Phi_{a}\Phi_{d}) | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | \mathsf{T}(\Phi_{b}\Phi_{c}) | 0 \rangle. \tag{5.161}$$

5.3.2 Wick 定理的证明

为了证明 Wick 定理,我们需要先证明如下引理。

引理 如果场算符 $\Phi_b(x_b)$ 的时间坐标比 n 个场算符 $\Phi_{a_1}(x_1), \dots, \Phi_{a_n}(x_n)$ 的时间坐标都小,即 $x_b^0 \leq x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0$,那么,以下等式成立:

$$\mathsf{N}[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_n}(x_n)]\Phi_b(x_b) = \mathsf{N}[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_n}(x_n)\Phi_b(x_b) + \Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_n}(x_n)\Phi_b(x_b) + \Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\Phi_{a_2}(x_2)\cdots\Phi_{a_n}(x_n)\Phi_b(x_b) + \cdots + \Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_n}(x_n)\Phi_b(x_b)].$$
(5.162)

如果 $\Phi_{a_1}, \dots, \Phi_{a_n}$ 中有些算符已经先彼此缩并了,也存在与 (5.162) 形式相同的等式,如

$$\mathsf{N}(\Phi_{a_1} \Phi_{a_2} \Phi_{a_3} \Phi_{a_4} \Phi_{a_5} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}) \Phi_b = \mathsf{N}(\Phi_{a_1} \Phi_{a_2} \Phi_{a_3} \Phi_{a_4} \Phi_{a_5} \cdots \Phi_{a_n} \Phi_b)$$

$$+ \Phi_{a_{1}} \Phi_{a_{2}} \Phi_{a_{3}} \Phi_{a_{4}} \Phi_{a_{5}} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}} \Phi_{b} + \Phi_{a_{1}} \Phi_{a_{2}} \Phi_{a_{3}} \Phi_{a_{4}} \Phi_{a_{5}} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}} \Phi_{b} + \Phi_{a_{1}} \Phi_{a_{2}} \Phi_{a_{3}} \Phi_{a_{4}} \Phi_{a_{5}} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}} \Phi_{b} + \cdots \cdots + \Phi_{a_{1}} \Phi_{a_{2}} \Phi_{a_{3}} \Phi_{a_{4}} \Phi_{a_{5}} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}} \Phi_{b}).$$
 (5.163)

证明 我们分四步来证明。

(1) 将 Φ_b 分解为正能解部分和负能解部分, $\Phi_b = \Phi_b^{(+)} + \Phi_b^{(-)}$,则可以证明正能解部分 $\Phi_b^{(+)}$ 满足

$$\mathsf{N}(\Phi_{a_1} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}) \Phi_b^{(+)} = \mathsf{N}(\Phi_{a_1} \cdots \Phi_{a_n} \Phi_b^{(+)} + \Phi_{a_1} \cdots \Phi_{a_n} \Phi_b^{(+)} + \Phi_{a_1} \Phi_{a_2} \cdots \Phi_{a_n} \Phi_b^{(+)} + \cdots + \Phi_{a_1} \cdots \Phi_{a_n} \Phi_b^{(+)}).$$
(5.164)

由于 $x_b^0 \le x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0$, $\Phi_{a_1}(x_i)$ $(i = 1, \dots, n)$ 与 $\Phi_b^{(+)}$ 的缩并为零:

$$\Phi_{a_i}(x_i)\Phi_b^{(+)}(x_b) = \langle 0| \mathsf{T} \left[\Phi_{a_i}(x_i)\Phi_b^{(+)}(x_b) \right] |0\rangle = \langle 0| \Phi_{a_i}(x_i)\Phi_b^{(+)}(x_b) |0\rangle = 0.$$
(5.165)

因此,(5.164) 式右边除第一项外的其它项均为零。另一方面,(5.164) 式左边和右边第一项已经按正规次序排列了,故 (5.164) 式成立。现在,只需要证明负能解部分 $\Phi_b^{(-)}$ 满足

$$\mathsf{N}(\Phi_{a_{1}}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}})\Phi_{b}^{(-)} = \mathsf{N}(\Phi_{a_{1}}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{1}}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{1}}\Phi_{a_{2}}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \cdots + \Phi_{a_{1}}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}).$$
(5.166)

将 $\Phi_{a_1}, \dots, \Phi_{a_n}$ 都分解为正能解部分和负能解部分,则 $N(\Phi_{a_1} \dots \Phi_{a_n})$ 将包含 2^n 项,每一项是 j 个负能解部分 $(j = 0, \dots, n)$ 与 n - j 个正能解部分之积

$$\Phi_{a_1}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_i}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{i+1}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}, \tag{5.167}$$

负能解部分都处于正能解部分的左边。

(2) 可以证明,通项 (5.167) 中右边正能解部分之积 $\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}$ 满足

$$\mathsf{N}\big(\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\big)\Phi_{b}^{(-)} = \mathsf{N}\big(\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{j+2}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \dots + \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}\big).$$
(5.168)

下面用数学归纳法证明 (5.168) 式。

对于 $N(\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)})\Phi_b^{(-)}$, 存在与 (5.168) 形式相同的等式, 这是因为由 (5.158) 式可以得到

$$\mathsf{N}\big(\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\big)\Phi_b^{(-)} = \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\Phi_b^{(-)} = \mathsf{T}\big(\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\Phi_b^{(-)}\big) = \mathsf{N}\big(\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\Phi_b^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\Phi_b^{(-)}\big). \tag{5.169}$$

这样的话,需要证明的是可以从上式递推地导出(5.168)式。

假设 $N(\Phi_{a_k}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)})\Phi_b^{(-)}$ $(j+2\leq k\leq n)$ 满足与 (5.168) 形式相同的等式

$$\mathsf{N}\big(\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\big)\Phi_{b}^{(-)} = \mathsf{N}\big(\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \overline{\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}} + \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\overline{\Phi_{a_{k+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}} + \cdots + \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\overline{\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(-)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}}\big),$$
(5.170)

5.3 Wick 定理 - 163 -

那么,可以得到

$$\begin{split} \mathsf{N} \big(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \big) \Phi_b^{(-)} &= \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \mathsf{N} \big(\Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \big) \Phi_b^{(-)} \\ &= \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \mathsf{N} \big(\Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} \big) + \mathsf{N} \big(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \overline{\Phi_{a_k}^{(+)}} \cdots \overline{\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}} \overline{\Phi_b^{(-)}} + \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \overline{\Phi_{a_k}^{(+)}} \overline{\Phi_{a_k}^{(+)}} \cdots \overline{\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}} \overline{\Phi_b^{(-)}} \\ &\qquad \qquad + \cdots \cdots + \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \overline{\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}} \overline{\Phi_b^{(-)}} \big). \end{split}$$
 (5.171)

进一步, 我们整理上式第二步的第一项,

$$\begin{split} & \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \mathsf{N} \big(\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} \big) \\ &= \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \epsilon_{1} \, \mathsf{N} \big(\Phi_{b}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \big) = \epsilon_{1} \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \\ &= \epsilon_{1} \mathsf{T} \big(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} \big) \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} = \epsilon_{1} \, \mathsf{N} \big(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(-)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} \big) \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \\ &= \epsilon_{1} \, \mathsf{N} \big(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} \big) \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} + \epsilon_{1} \, \Phi_{b}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \\ &= \epsilon_{1} \epsilon_{a_{k-1}b} \, \mathsf{N} \big(\Phi_{b}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \big) \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} + \epsilon_{1} \, \mathsf{N} \big(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \big) \\ &= \epsilon_{1} \epsilon_{a_{k-1}b} \, \mathsf{N} \big(\Phi_{b}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \big) + \mathsf{N} \big(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} \big) \\ &= \mathsf{N} \big(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} \big) + \mathsf{N} \big(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} \big). \end{split}$$
 (5.172)

第一步多次利用 (5.146) 式,将 $\Phi_b^{(-)}$ 从正规乘积中的最右边移动到最左边,因而出现因子

$$\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_{a_n b} \epsilon_{a_{n-1} b} \cdots \epsilon_{a_{k+1} b} \epsilon_{a_k b}. \tag{5.173}$$

第三步利用到 $x_b^0 \le x_{k-1}^0$ 的条件。第四步使用了 (5.158) 式。第六至八步再多次利用 (5.146) 式。将 (5.172) 式代入 (5.171) 式,立即得到

$$\mathsf{N}\big(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\big)\Phi_{b}^{(-)} = \mathsf{N}\big(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \overline{\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\overline{\Phi_{b}^{(-)}}} + \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\overline{\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}} + \cdots + \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\overline{\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}}\big). (5.174)$$

因此, $N(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_k}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)})\Phi_b^{(-)}$ 也满足与 (5.168) 形式相同的等式。结合 (5.169) 式,可知 (5.168) 式成立。

(3) 根据 (5.168) 式, 通项 (5.167) 满足

$$\begin{split} &\mathsf{N} \Big(\Phi_{a_1}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_j}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Big) \Phi_b^{(-)} = \Phi_{a_1}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_j}^{(-)} \mathsf{N} \Big(\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Big) \Phi_b^{(-)} \\ &= \Phi_{a_1}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_j}^{(-)} \mathsf{N} \Big(\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} \\ &\qquad \qquad + \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_{j+2}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} + \cdots \cdots + \Phi_{a_1}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} \Big) \\ &= \mathsf{N} \Big(\Phi_{a_1}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_j}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_1}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_j}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} \\ &\qquad \qquad + \Phi_{a_1}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_j}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_{j+2}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} + \cdots \cdots + \Phi_{a_1}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_j}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_1}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} \Big). \quad (5.175) \end{split}$$

由

$$\Phi_{a_i}^{(-)}(x_i)\Phi_b^{(-)}(x_b) = \langle 0| \mathsf{T} \left[\Phi_{a_i}^{(-)}(x_i)\Phi_b^{(-)}(x_b)\right] |0\rangle = 0,$$
(5.176)

可得

$$\mathsf{N}\left(\overline{\Phi}_{a_{1}}^{(-)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\overline{\Phi}_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)}\overline{\Phi}_{a_{2}}^{(-)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\overline{\Phi}_{b}^{(-)} + \cdots + \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\overline{\Phi}_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\overline{\Phi}_{b}^{(-)}\right) = 0.$$
(5.177)

因此,将上式左边添加到 (5.175) 式右边,等式仍然成立:

$$\mathbf{N}\left(\Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\right)\Phi_{b}^{(-)} \\
= \mathbf{N}\left(\Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} \\
+ \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{2}}^{(-)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \cdots\cdots + \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} \\
+ \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{j+2}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} \\
+ \cdots\cdots + \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}\right). \tag{5.178}$$

也就是说, $N(\Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_n})$ 分解后每一项都满足与 (5.166) 形式相同的等式,故 (5.166) 式成立。结合第 (1) 步结论,(5.162) 式成立。

(4) 如果 $\Phi_{a_1}, \dots, \Phi_{a_n}$ 中有些算符已经先彼此缩并了,可以按照第 (1)、(2)、(3) 步的方法进行类似的证明。因此,像 (5.163) 这样的等式也成立。引理证毕。

现在, 我们可以利用这个引理来证明 Wick 定理。

证明 用数学归纳法证明。

当 n=2 时,(5.159) 式变成

$$T[\Phi_{a_1}(x)\Phi_{a_2}(y)] = N[\Phi_{a_1}(x)\Phi_{a_2}(y) + \Phi_{a_1}(x)\Phi_{a_2}(y)]. \tag{5.179}$$

这是成立的, 因为它的形式与 (5.158) 式相同。

假设当 n = k 时, (5.159) 式成立, 即

$$T[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_k}(x_k)] = N[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_k}(x_k) + (\Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_k})].$$
 (5.180)

如果 $x_{k+1}^0 \le x_1^0, \dots, x_k^0$, 我们就可以得到

$$T[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_k}(x_k)\Phi_{a_{k+1}}(x_{k+1})] = T[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_k}(x_k)]\Phi_{a_{k+1}}(x_{k+1})$$

$$= N(\Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_k})\Phi_{a_{k+1}} + N(\Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_k})$$
 (5.181)

根据上述引理中的 (5.162) 式,(5.181) 式第二行第一项为

$$\mathsf{N}(\Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_k})\Phi_{a_{k+1}} = \mathsf{N}(\Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_k}\Phi_{a_{k+1}} + \Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_k}\Phi_{a_{k+1}} + \Phi_{a_1}\Phi_{a_2}\cdots\Phi_{a_k}\Phi_{a_{k+1}} + \cdots + \Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_k}\Phi_{a_{k+1}}),$$

$$+\cdots + \Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_k}\Phi_{a_{k+1}}),$$
(5.182)

上式右边的缩并项穷尽了只有一次缩并时与 $\Phi_{a_{k+1}}$ 有关的缩并。另一方面,上述引理中有些算符已经先彼此缩并的情况可以应用到 (5.181) 式第二行的其它项上,得到的项都包含缩并,在这

些项里面, 只包含一次缩并的项中的缩并必定与 $\Phi_{a_{k+1}}$ 无关, 余下的项则穷尽了 $\Phi_{a_1} \cdots \Phi_{a_k+1}$ 的包含一次以上缩并的所有情况。因此, (5.181) 式已经包含了 $\Phi_{a_1} \cdots \Phi_{a_k+1}$ 的所有可能缩并, 故

$$\mathsf{T}[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_{k+1}}(x_{k+1})] = \mathsf{N}\left[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_{k+1}}(x_{k+1}) + \left(\Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_{k+1}}\right)\right]. \tag{5.183}$$

因此,对于 $x_{k+1}^0 \le x_1^0, \cdots, x_k^0$ 的情形,当 n=k+1 时 (5.159) 式也成立。结合 (5.179) 式,我们就证明了 (5.159) 式对 $x_1^0 \ge x_2^0 \ge \cdots \ge x_n^0$ 成立。

当 $x_1^0 \ge x_2^0 \ge \cdots \ge x_n^0$ 这个条件不成立时,我们可以交换 $\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\Phi_{a_2}(x_2)\cdots\Phi_{a_n}(x_n)$ 中各个算符的位置,得到符合时序的乘积

$$\Phi'_{a_1}(x'_1)\Phi'_{a_2}(x'_2)\cdots\Phi'_{a_n}(x'_n),$$

其中时间坐标已经按降序排列, $x_1^{\prime 0} \geq x_2^{\prime 0} \geq \cdots \geq x_n^{\prime 0}$ 。从而,等式

$$T[\Phi'_{a_1}(x'_1)\cdots\Phi'_{a_n}(x'_n)] = N\left[\Phi'_{a_1}(x'_1)\cdots\Phi'_{a_n}(x'_n) + \left(\Phi'_{a_1}\cdots\Phi'_{a_n}\right)\right]$$
(5.184)

成立。(5.148) 和 (5.146) 式表明,时序乘积与正规乘积关于算符交换的性质是相同的。因此,如果我们分别在时序乘积和正规乘积中通过交换算符将 $\Phi'_{a_1}(x_1')\Phi'_{a_2}(x_2')\cdots\Phi'_{a_n}(x_n')$ 调回到原来的形式 $\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\Phi_{a_2}(x_2)\cdots\Phi_{a_n}(x_n)$,将出现一个共同的因子 $\epsilon_2=\pm 1$,它由费米子算符的反对易性所致。也就是说,我们得到了

$$\mathsf{T}[\Phi'_{a_1}(x_1')\cdots\Phi'_{a_n}(x_n')] = \epsilon_2 \mathsf{T}[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_n}(x_n)],\tag{5.185}$$

和

$$\mathsf{N}\left[\Phi'_{a_1}(x_1')\cdots\Phi'_{a_n}(x_n') + \left(\Phi'_{a_1}\cdots\Phi'_{a_n}\right)\right]$$

$$= \epsilon_2\,\mathsf{N}\left[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_n}(x_n) + \left(\Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_n}\right)\right].$$
(5.186)

将以上两式分别代入到 (5.184) 式的左右两边, 消去 ϵ_2 , 我们就证明了 (5.159) 式对 $x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0$ 的任意次序成立。证毕。

5.4 Feynman 传播子

在应用 Wick 定理时,两个场算符的缩并是一种基本要素。在上一节中我们已经指出,仅当参与缩并的场算符中含有同一套产生湮灭算符时,缩并的结果才不为零。Feynman 传播子 (propagator) 就是这样的非零缩并,在本节中,我们将导出它们的显式结果。

5.4.1 实标量场的 Feynman 传播子

实标量场 $\phi(x)$ 的 Feynman 传播子 $D_F(x-y)$ 定义为

$$D_{\mathcal{F}}(x-y) \equiv \overline{\phi(x)\phi(y)} = \langle 0| \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi(y)] | 0 \rangle. \tag{5.187}$$

根据展开式 (5.127) 和 (5.128), 当 $x^0 > y^0$ 时, 有

$$\langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi(y)] | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \phi(x)\phi(y) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \phi^{(+)}(x)\phi^{(-)}(y) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot x}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot y} | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \langle 0 | ([a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] + a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}}) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) = \int \frac{d^{3}p \, e^{-ip\cdot (x - y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})}}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0} - y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}.$$
(5.188)

第四步用到产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (2.107)。借助复变函数的知识,可以将上式最后一行中的因子 $e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^0-y^0)}/(2E_{\mathbf{p}})$ 化为一维积分的结果。

将 p⁰ 视作复变量, 在 p⁰ 的复平面上考虑函数

$$\frac{e^{-ip^0(x^0-y^0)}}{(p^0-E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^0+E_{\mathbf{p}})}\tag{5.189}$$

的曲线积分。这个函数具有两个一阶极点, $p^0=\pm E_{\mathbf{p}}$,均位于实轴上。图 5.2(a) 中画出了 p^0 复平面上的几条积分路径。路径 $\Gamma_{\mathbf{F}}$ 在两个极点处分别通过一个半径无穷小的半圆绕过极点,当 $R\to\infty$ 时, Γ_F 将从 $p^0=-\infty$ 一直延伸到 $p^0=+\infty$ 。将 Γ_F 与下半平面上的半圆弧 $\Gamma_{\mathbf{R}}^{(-)}$ 组成一条围线 $C_{\mathbf{F}}^{(-)}=\Gamma_{\mathbf{F}}+\Gamma_{\mathbf{R}}^{(-)}$,方向为顺时针方向,即反方向。由于 $x^0-y^0>0$,根据复变函数的 Jordan 引理,可得

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{\Gamma_{\mathbf{p}}^{(-)}} dp^0 \frac{e^{-ip^0(x^0 - y^0)}}{(p^0 - E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^0 + E_{\mathbf{p}})} = 0.$$
 (5.190)

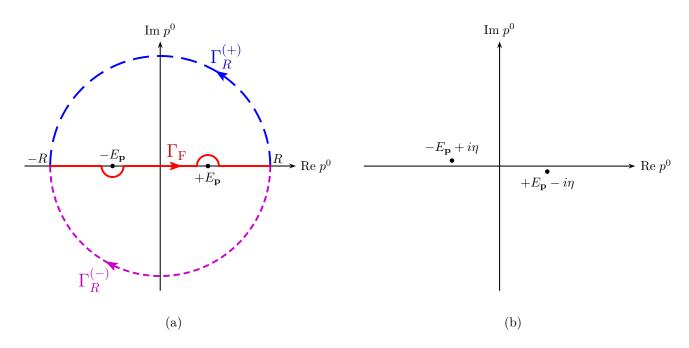


图 5.2: Feynman 传播子的极点和积分路径。

从而, 当 $R \to \infty$ 时, 由留数定理可以计算相应的积分主值,

$$\int_{\Gamma_{\mathbf{F}}} dp^{0} \frac{e^{-ip^{0}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{(p^{0}-E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^{0}+E_{\mathbf{p}})} = \int_{C_{\mathbf{F}}^{(-)}} dp^{0} \frac{e^{-ip^{0}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{(p^{0}-E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^{0}+E_{\mathbf{p}})}$$

$$= -2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{p^{0}=E_{\mathbf{p}}} \frac{e^{-ip^{0}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{(p^{0}-E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^{0}+E_{\mathbf{p}})} = -2\pi i \frac{e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}.$$
(5.191)

利用

$$(p^{0} - E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^{0} + E_{\mathbf{p}}) = (p^{0})^{2} - E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} = (p^{0})^{2} - |\mathbf{p}|^{2} - m^{2} = p^{2} - m^{2}, \tag{5.192}$$

我们进一步得到

$$\frac{e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^0 - y^0)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_{\mathbf{F}}} dp^0 \frac{e^{-ip^0(x^0 - y^0)}}{(p^0 - E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^0 + E_{\mathbf{p}})} = \int_{\Gamma_{\mathbf{F}}} \frac{dp^0}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{-ip^0(x^0 - y^0)}}{p^2 - m^2}.$$
 (5.193)

如图 5.2(b) 所示,如果我们将左边极点沿正虚轴方向移动一个无穷小量 $\eta > 0$,右边极点沿负虚轴方向同样移动无穷小量 η ,则沿正实轴积分将等价于原来沿 $\Gamma_{\rm F}$ 积分。此时,极点位置为 $p^0 = \pm (E_{\rm P} - i\eta)$,积分项中的分母应改成

$$[p^{0} - (E_{\mathbf{p}} - i\eta)][p^{0} + (E_{\mathbf{p}} - i\eta)] = (p^{0})^{2} - (E_{\mathbf{p}} - i\eta)^{2} = (p^{0})^{2} - E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} + 2i\eta E_{\mathbf{p}} + \eta^{2} \simeq p^{2} - m^{2} + i\epsilon. \quad (5.194)$$

最后一步忽略了 η 的二阶小量, 而 $\epsilon = 2\eta E_{\mathbf{p}} > 0$ 也是一个无穷小量。于是, 我们可以得到

$$\frac{e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} = \int \frac{dp^{0}}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{-ip^{0}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{[p^{0} - (E_{\mathbf{p}} - i\eta)][p^{0} + (E_{\mathbf{p}} - i\eta)]} = \int \frac{dp^{0}}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{-ip^{0}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{p^{2} - m^{2} + i\epsilon}.$$
 (5.195)

将上式代入到 (5.188) 式, 立即推出

$$\langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi(y)] | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{dp^0}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})}e^{-ip^0(x^0-y^0)}}{p^2-m^2+i\epsilon} = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{ie^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}}{p^2-m^2+i\epsilon}.$$
 (5.196)

当 $x^0 < y^0$ 时,时序操作将改变 $\phi(x)$ 和 $\phi(y)$ 的次序,有

$$\langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi(y)] | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \phi(y)\phi(x) | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{y}-\mathbf{x})} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})} \frac{e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^0-y^0)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})} \frac{e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^0-y^0)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}. \quad (5.197)$$

最后一步把积分变量 ${f p}$ 替换成 $-{f p}$ 。将 $\Gamma_{\rm F}$ 与上半平面上的半圆弧 $\Gamma_{\rm R}^{(+)}$ 组成一条围线 $C_{\rm F}^{(+)}=\Gamma_{\rm F}+\Gamma_{\rm R}^{(+)}$,方向为逆时针方向,即正方向。由于 $x^0-y^0<0$,根据 Jordan 引理得

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{\Gamma_R^{(+)}} dp^0 \frac{e^{-ip^0(x^0 - y^0)}}{(p^0 - E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^0 + E_{\mathbf{p}})} = 0.$$
 (5.198)

从而、当 $R \to \infty$ 时、可以推出

$$\int_{\Gamma_{\mathbf{F}}} dp^0 \frac{e^{-ip^0(x^0 - y^0)}}{(p^0 - E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^0 + E_{\mathbf{p}})} = \int_{C_{\mathbf{F}}^{(+)}} dp^0 \frac{e^{-ip^0(x^0 - y^0)}}{(p^0 - E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^0 + E_{\mathbf{p}})}$$

$$=2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{p^{0}=-E_{\mathbf{p}}} \frac{e^{-ip^{0}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{(p^{0}-E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^{0}+E_{\mathbf{p}})} = -2\pi i \frac{e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}.$$
 (5.199)

故

$$\frac{e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_{\mathbf{F}}} dp^{0} \frac{e^{-ip^{0}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{(p^{0}-E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^{0}+E_{\mathbf{p}})} = \int \frac{dp^{0}}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{-ip^{0}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{p^{2}-m^{2}+i\epsilon},$$
 (5.200)

代入到 (5.197) 式, 即得

$$\langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi(y)] | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{dp^0}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})}e^{-ip^0(x^0-y^0)}}{p^2-m^2+i\epsilon} = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{ie^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}}{p^2-m^2+i\epsilon}.$$
 (5.201)

(5.201) 式和 (5.196) 式是一样的。因此,无论 x^0 和 y^0 孰大孰小,实标量场的 Feynman 传播子都可以表达为

$$D_{F}(x-y) = \langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi(y)] | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i}{p^{2} - m^{2} + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}.$$
 (5.202)

它是 Lorentz 不变的,而且是一个偶函数:

$$D_{\rm F}(y-x) = D_{\rm F}(x-y). \tag{5.203}$$

可见,

$$\overline{\phi(y)}\phi(x) = \overline{\phi(x)}\phi(y).$$
(5.204)

5.4.2 复标量场的 Feynman 传播子

在相互作用绘景中,复标量场 $\phi(x)$ 的平面波展开式仍然具有 (2.159) 的形式。将 $\phi(x)$ 和 $\phi^{\dagger}(x)$ 分解为正能解和负能解部分,得

$$\phi(x) = \phi^{(+)}(x) + \phi^{(-)}(x), \quad \phi^{\dagger}(x) = \phi^{\dagger(+)}(x) + \phi^{\dagger(-)}(x), \tag{5.205}$$

其中,

$$\phi^{(+)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x}, \quad \phi^{(-)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}, \tag{5.206}$$

$$\phi^{\dagger(+)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x}, \quad \phi^{\dagger(-)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}.$$
 (5.207)

容易看出,

$$\overline{\phi(x)}\phi(y) = \langle 0| \operatorname{T}[\phi(x)\phi(y)] | 0 \rangle = 0, \quad \overline{\phi^{\dagger}(x)}\phi^{\dagger}(y) = \langle 0| \operatorname{T}[\phi^{\dagger}(x)\phi^{\dagger}(y)] | 0 \rangle = 0.$$
(5.208)

复标量场的 Feynman 传播子定义为

$$D_{\mathcal{F}}(x-y) \equiv \dot{\phi}(x)\dot{\phi}^{\dagger}(y) = \langle 0| \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi^{\dagger}(y)] |0\rangle. \tag{5.209}$$

类似于上一小节的计算,利用产生湮灭算符的对易关系(2.179),可以得到

$$\langle 0 | \phi(x)\phi^{\dagger}(y) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \phi^{(+)}(x)\phi^{\dagger(-)}(y) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p \, d^3q}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot x}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot y} | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{-ip\cdot (x-y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}, \qquad (5.210)$$

以及

$$\langle 0 | \phi^{\dagger}(y)\phi(x) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \phi^{\dagger(+)}(y)\phi^{(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \langle 0 | b_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot y}b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x} | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p\cdot y - q\cdot x)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \langle 0 | ([b_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] + b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p}}) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p\cdot y - q\cdot x)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) = \int \frac{d^{3}p \, e^{ip\cdot (x - y)}}{(2\pi)^{3} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}}.$$
(5.211)

归纳 $x^0 > y^0$ 时的 (5.195) 式和 $x^0 < y^0$ 时的 (5.200) 式,得

$$\theta(x^{0} - y^{0}) \frac{e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0} - y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} + \theta(y^{0} - x^{0}) \frac{e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0} - y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} = \int \frac{dp^{0}}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{-ip^{0}(x^{0} - y^{0})}}{p^{2} - m^{2} + i\epsilon},$$
 (5.212)

其中 $\epsilon > 0$ 是一个无穷小量。从而推出

$$\int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[\theta(x^{0} - y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + \theta(y^{0} - x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\right]
= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})} \left[\theta(x^{0} - y^{0})\frac{e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0} - y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} + \theta(y^{0} - x^{0})\frac{e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0} - y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}\right]
= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})} \int \frac{dp^{0}}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{-ip^{0}(x^{0} - y^{0})}}{p^{2} - m^{2} + i\epsilon} = \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{ie^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}}{p^{2} - m^{2} + i\epsilon}.$$
(5.213)

于是,复标量场的 Feynman 传播子能够表达为

$$D_{F}(x - y) = \langle 0 | T[\phi(x)\phi^{\dagger}(y)] | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \theta(x^{0} - y^{0}) \langle 0 | \phi(x)\phi^{\dagger}(y) | 0 \rangle + \theta(y^{0} - x^{0}) \langle 0 | \phi^{\dagger}(y)\phi(x) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} [\theta(x^{0} - y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + \theta(y^{0} - x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i}{p^{2} - m^{2} + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}.$$
(5.214)

可以看出, 复标量场与实标量场具有相同形式的 Feynman 传播子。此外, 由 (5.148) 式有

$$\phi^{\dagger}(x)\phi(y) = \langle 0| \mathsf{T}[\phi^{\dagger}(x)\phi(y)] | 0 \rangle = \langle 0| \mathsf{T}[\phi(y)\phi^{\dagger}(x)] | 0 \rangle = D_{\mathsf{F}}(y-x) = D_{\mathsf{F}}(x-y).$$
(5.215)
也就是说, $\phi^{\dagger}(x)\phi(y)$ 与 $\phi(x)\phi^{\dagger}(y)$ 相等。

5.4.3 有质量矢量场的 Feynman 传播子

有质量实矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 的 Feynman 传播子 $\Delta_{F}^{\mu\nu}(x-y)$ 定义为

$$\Delta_{F}^{\mu\nu}(x-y) \equiv A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}(y) = \langle 0| T[A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}(y)] | 0 \rangle.$$
 (5.216)

根据展开式 (5.130) 和 (5.131)、产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (3.174)、及极化矢量求和关系 (3.137),可得

$$\langle 0| A^{\mu}(x) A^{\nu}(y) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0| A^{\mu(+)}(x) A^{\nu(-)}(y) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \langle 0| \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} \varepsilon^{\nu *}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot y} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{\nu *}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \langle 0| ([a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger}] + a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{\nu *}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda \lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}}{(2\pi)^{3} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\lambda} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{\nu *}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \int \frac{d^{3}p \, e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left(-g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{p^{\mu}p^{\nu}}{m^{2}}\right) \frac{e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}, \quad (5.217)$$

以及

$$\langle 0 | A^{\nu}(y) A^{\mu}(x) | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \left(-g^{\nu\mu} + \frac{p^{\nu} p^{\mu}}{m^2} \right) \frac{e^{-ip \cdot (y-x)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \left(-g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{p^{\mu} p^{\nu}}{m^2} \right) \frac{e^{ip \cdot (x-y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}.$$
(5.218)

从而,有

$$\Delta_{F}^{\mu\nu}(x-y) = \langle 0| T[A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}(y)] | 0 \rangle
= \theta(x^{0}-y^{0}) \langle 0| A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}(y) | 0 \rangle + \theta(y^{0}-x^{0}) \langle 0| A^{\nu}(y)A^{\mu}(x) | 0 \rangle
= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left(-g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{p^{\mu}p^{\nu}}{m^{2}} \right) \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} [\theta(x^{0}-y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + \theta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}]. \quad (5.219)$$

最后一行圆括号中的项 $p^{\mu}p^{\nu}/m^2$ 与 p^0 有关,因此直接应用 (5.212) 式不能得到适当的结果。

为了得到简洁的表达式,我们需要将 $p^\mu p^\nu/m^2$ 转换为时空导数。记 $\partial_x^\mu \equiv \partial/\partial x_\mu$,利用阶跃函数与 δ 函数的关系

$$\theta'(x) = \delta(x), \tag{5.220}$$

可以推出

$$\begin{split} &\partial_x^\mu \partial_x^\nu [\theta(x^0-y^0)e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + \theta(y^0-x^0)e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}] \\ &= \partial_x^\mu [-ip^\nu \theta(x^0-y^0)e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + g^{\nu 0}\delta(x^0-y^0)e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + ip^\nu \theta(y^0-x^0)e^{ip\cdot(x-y)} \\ &\quad - g^{\nu 0}\delta(y^0-x^0)e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}] \\ &= -p^\mu p^\nu \theta(x^0-y^0)e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} - ig^{\mu 0}p^\nu \delta(x^0-y^0)e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} - ip^\mu g^{\nu 0}\delta(x^0-y^0)e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &+g^{\mu 0}g^{\nu 0}\partial_{x}^{0}\delta(x^{0}-y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}-p^{\mu}p^{\nu}\theta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}-ig^{\mu 0}p^{\nu}\delta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\\ &-ip^{\mu}g^{\nu 0}\delta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}+g^{\mu 0}g^{\nu 0}\partial_{x}^{0}\delta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\\ &=-p^{\mu}p^{\nu}[\theta(x^{0}-y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}+\theta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}]\\ &-i(g^{\mu 0}p^{\nu}+g^{\nu 0}p^{\mu})\delta(x^{0}-y^{0})[e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}+e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}]\\ &+g^{\mu 0}g^{\nu 0}\partial_{x}^{0}\delta(x^{0}-y^{0})[e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}-e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}], \end{split}$$

故

$$\frac{p^{\mu}p^{\nu}}{m^{2}} \left[\theta(x^{0} - y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + \theta(y^{0} - x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\right]
= -\frac{\partial_{x}^{\mu}\partial_{x}^{\nu}}{m^{2}} \left[\theta(x^{0} - y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + \theta(y^{0} - x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\right]
-\frac{i}{m^{2}} \left(g^{\mu 0}p^{\nu} + g^{\nu 0}p^{\mu}\right)\delta(x^{0} - y^{0})\left[e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\right]
+\frac{g^{\mu 0}g^{\nu 0}}{m^{2}} \partial_{x}^{0}\delta(x^{0} - y^{0})\left[e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} - e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\right].$$
(5.222)

因此, $\Delta_{F}^{\mu\nu}(x-y)$ 可以分解成三个部分,

$$\Delta_{\rm F}^{\mu\nu}(x-y) = f_1^{\mu\nu}(x,y) + f_2^{\mu\nu}(x,y) + f_3^{\mu\nu}(x,y), \tag{5.223}$$

它们分别是

$$f_1^{\mu\nu}(x,y) \equiv -\left(g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\partial_x^{\mu}\partial_x^{\nu}}{m^2}\right) \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[\theta(x^0 - y^0)e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + \theta(y^0 - x^0)e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\right], \quad (5.224)$$

$$f_2^{\mu\nu}(x,y) \equiv -\frac{i}{m^2} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left(g^{\mu 0}p^{\nu} + g^{\nu 0}p^{\mu}\right) \delta(x^0 - y^0) \left[e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\right],\tag{5.225}$$

$$f_3^{\mu\nu}(x,y) \equiv \frac{g^{\mu 0}g^{\nu 0}}{m^2} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \,\partial_x^0 \delta(x^0 - y^0) [e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} - e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}]. \tag{5.226}$$

根据 (5.213) 式, $f_1^{\mu\nu}(x,y)$ 化为

$$f_1^{\mu\nu}(x,y) = -\left(g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\partial_x^{\mu}\partial_x^{\nu}}{m^2}\right) \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{ie^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i(g^{\mu\nu} - p^{\mu}p^{\nu}/m^2)}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}.$$
(5.227)

 $\delta(x^0-y^0)$ 只在 $x^0-y^0=0$ 处非零,此处有 $e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^0-y^0)}=e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^0-y^0)}=1$,故

$$f_2^{i0}(x,y) = f_2^{0i}(x,y) = -\frac{i}{m^2} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{p^i}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \delta(x^0 - y^0) [e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})} + e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})}] = 0.$$
 (5.228)

上式中积分项是关于 \mathbf{p} 的奇函数,因而对整个三维动量空间积分为零。此外,利用 Fourier 变换公式

$$\int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} = \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}), \tag{5.229}$$

可以导出

$$f_2^{00}(x,y) = -\frac{i}{m^2} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{2p^0}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, \delta(x^0 - y^0) [e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})} + e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})}]$$

$$= -\frac{2i}{m^2} \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) = -\frac{2i}{m^2} \delta^{(4)}(x - y).$$
 (5.230)

归纳起来,得到

$$f_2^{\mu\nu}(x,y) = -\frac{2i}{m^2} g^{\mu 0} g^{\nu 0} \delta^{(4)}(x-y). \tag{5.231}$$

另一方面,根据 δ 函数的导数的定义,有

$$\int dx \, f(x)\delta'(x-a) = -f'(a) = -\int dx \, f'(x)\delta(x-a), \tag{5.232}$$

因而对 (5.226) 式中的积分项可作替换

$$\partial_{x}^{0}\delta(x^{0} - y^{0})[e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} - e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}] \to -\delta(x^{0} - y^{0})\partial_{x}^{0}[e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} - e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}], \tag{5.233}$$

故

$$f_3^{\mu\nu}(x,y) = -\frac{g^{\mu 0}g^{\nu 0}}{m^2} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, \delta(x^0 - y^0) \partial_x^0 [e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} - e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}]$$

$$= -\frac{g^{\mu 0}g^{\nu 0}}{m^2} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, \delta(x^0 - y^0) [-ip^0 e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} - ip^0 e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}]$$

$$= \frac{i}{2m^2} g^{\mu 0} g^{\nu 0} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \, \delta(x^0 - y^0) [e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})} + e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})}] = \frac{i}{m^2} g^{\mu 0} g^{\nu 0} \delta^{(4)}(x-y). \quad (5.234)$$

综合起来,有质量矢量场 Feynman 传播子的表达式为

$$\Delta_{\rm F}^{\mu\nu}(x-y) = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i(g^{\mu\nu} - p^{\mu}p^{\nu}/m^2)}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} - \frac{i}{m^2} g^{\mu0}g^{\nu0}\delta^{(4)}(x-y). \tag{5.235}$$

第一项是 Lorentz 协变的,但第二项是非协变的。幸好,这个非协变项在微扰论中的贡献被相互作用哈密顿量密度中非协变项 (5.90) 的贡献精确抵消(见 6.4 节),从而理论是 Lorentz 协变的。因此,在实际计算中可以只保留协变项:

$$\Delta_{\rm F}^{\mu\nu}(x-y) \to \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i(g^{\mu\nu} - p^{\mu}p^{\nu}/m^2)}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}.$$
 (5.236)

5.4.4 无质量矢量场的 Feynman 传播子

无质量实矢量场的 Feynman 传播子依赖于规范的选择, 这里我们取 Feynman 规范 ($\xi = 1$)。在相互作用绘景中,无质量矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 的平面波展开式仍然具有 (3.254) 的形式,正能解和负能解部分由 (3.277) 和 (3.278) 式给出:

$$A^{\mu(+)}(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^3 e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-ip \cdot x},$$
 (5.237)

$$A^{\mu(-)}(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^3 e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}.$$
 (5.238)

相应的 Feynman 传播子定义为

$$\Delta_{\rm F}^{\mu\nu}(x-y) \equiv A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}(y) = \langle 0| \, \mathsf{T}[A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}(y)] \, |0\rangle \,. \tag{5.239}$$

根据产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (3.265) 和极化矢量的完备性关系 (3.102), 可以得到

$$\langle 0| A^{\mu}(x) A^{\nu}(y) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0| A^{\mu(+)}(x) A^{\nu(-)}(y) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \langle 0| e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-ip\cdot x} e^{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger} e^{iq\cdot y} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \langle 0| \left([a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger}] + a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \right) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= -\int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') (2\pi)^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})$$

$$= -\int \frac{d^{3}p \, e^{-ip\cdot (x - y)}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\sigma} g_{\sigma\sigma} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = -g^{\mu\nu} \int \frac{d^{3}p \, e^{-ip\cdot (x - y)}}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{e^{-ip\cdot (x - y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}, \qquad (5.240)$$

以及

$$\langle 0 | A^{\nu}(y) A^{\mu}(x) | 0 \rangle = -g^{\nu\mu} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{-ip \cdot (y-x)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} = -g^{\mu\nu} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{ip \cdot (x-y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}.$$
 (5.241)

当质量 m=0 时, (5.213) 式化为

$$\int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[\theta(x^0 - y^0)e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + \theta(y^0 - x^0)e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\right] = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{ie^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}}{p^2 + i\epsilon}.$$
 (5.242)

于是, Feynman 规范下无质量矢量场的 Feynman 传播子可以表达为

$$\Delta_{F}^{\mu\nu}(x-y) = \langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}(y)] | 0 \rangle
= \theta(x^{0}-y^{0}) \langle 0 | A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}(y) | 0 \rangle + \theta(y^{0}-x^{0}) \langle 0 | A^{\nu}(y)A^{\mu}(x) | 0 \rangle
= -g^{\mu\nu} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} [\theta(x^{0}-y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + \theta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}]
= \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{-ig^{\mu\nu}}{p^{2}+i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}.$$
(5.243)

5.4.5 Dirac 旋量场的 Feynman 传播子

Dirac 旋量场 $\psi_a(x)$ 的 Feynman 传播子 $S_{F,ab}(x-y)$ 定义为

$$S_{F,ab}(x-y) \equiv \overline{\psi_a(x)}\overline{\psi_b}(y) = \langle 0| \mathsf{T}[\psi_a(x)\overline{\psi_b}(y)] | 0 \rangle. \tag{5.244}$$

在相互作用绘景中, $\bar{\psi}_a(x)$ 的平面波展开式仍然具有 (4.237) 的形式,将它分解为正能解和负能解两个部分,有

$$\bar{\psi}_a(x) = \bar{\psi}_a^{(+)}(x) + \bar{\psi}_a^{(-)}(x),$$
(5.245)

其中,

$$\bar{\psi}_a^{(+)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=+} \bar{v}_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x}, \qquad (5.246)$$

$$\bar{\psi}_a^{(-)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \bar{u}_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}.$$
 (5.247)

再利用 $\psi_a^{(\pm)}(x)$ 的展开式 (5.133) 和 (5.134)、产生湮灭算符的反对易关系 (4.265)、自旋求和关系 (4.234),可得

$$\langle 0 | \psi_{a}(x) \bar{\psi}_{b}(y) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \psi_{a}^{(+)}(x) \bar{\psi}_{b}^{(-)}(y) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \langle 0 | u_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot y} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} u_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \langle 0 | (\{a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger}\} - a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} u_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda \lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}}{(2\pi)^{3} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\lambda} u_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} (\gamma_{\mu} p^{\mu} + m)_{ab} \frac{e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} (\gamma_{\mu} p^{\mu} + m)_{ab} e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)} \delta(p^{2} - m^{2}) \theta(p^{0}), \qquad (5.248)$$

最后一步逆向利用 (2.134) 式的推导过程将 d^3p 积分化为 d^4p 积分。类似地,还可以导出

$$\langle 0|\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\psi_{a}(x)|0\rangle = \langle 0|\bar{\psi}_{b}^{(+)}(y)\psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)|0\rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6}\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \langle 0|\bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}e^{-ip\cdot y}v_{a}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x}|0\rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p\cdot y-q\cdot x)}}{(2\pi)^{6}\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} v_{a}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \langle 0| \left(\{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda},b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} - b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}\right) |0\rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p\cdot y-q\cdot x)}}{(2\pi)^{6}\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} v_{a}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) (2\pi)^{3}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, e^{-ip\cdot (y-x)}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\lambda} v_{a}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left(\gamma^{\mu}p_{\mu} - m\right)_{ab} \frac{e^{ip\cdot (x-y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left(\gamma_{\mu}p^{\mu} - m\right)_{ab} e^{ip\cdot (x-y)}\delta(p^{2} - m^{2})\theta(p^{0})$$

$$= -\int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left(\gamma_{\mu}p^{\mu} + m\right)_{ab} e^{-ip\cdot (x-y)}\delta(p^{2} - m^{2})\theta(-p^{0}). \tag{5.249}$$

最后一步作了变量替换 $p^{\mu} \rightarrow -p^{\mu}$ 。 于是,Feynman 传播子为

$$S_{\mathrm{F},ab}(x-y) = \langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[\psi_a(x)\bar{\psi}_b(y)] | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \theta(x^{0} - y^{0}) \langle 0 | \psi_{a}(x) \bar{\psi}_{b}(y) | 0 \rangle - \theta(y^{0} - x^{0}) \langle 0 | \bar{\psi}_{b}(y) \psi_{a}(x) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} (\gamma_{\mu}p^{\mu} + m)_{ab} e^{-ip \cdot (x-y)} [\theta(x^{0} - y^{0})\theta(p^{0}) + \theta(y^{0} - x^{0})\theta(-p^{0})] \delta(p^{2} - m^{2}). \quad (5.250)$$

现在要想办法将(5.250)式转化为简洁的表达式。由

$$\begin{split} \partial_x^{\mu} \{ e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} [\theta(x^0 - y^0)\theta(p^0) + \theta(y^0 - x^0)\theta(-p^0)] \delta(p^2 - m^2) \} \\ &= -ip^{\mu} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} [\theta(x^0 - y^0)\theta(p^0) + \theta(y^0 - x^0)\theta(-p^0)] \delta(p^2 - m^2) \\ &+ g^{\mu 0} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} [\delta(x^0 - y^0)\theta(p^0) - \delta(y^0 - x^0)\theta(-p^0)] \delta(p^2 - m^2), \end{split} \tag{5.251}$$

可得

$$\begin{split} p^{\mu}e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}[\theta(x^{0}-y^{0})\theta(p^{0}) + \theta(y^{0}-x^{0})\theta(-p^{0})]\delta(p^{2}-m^{2}) \\ &= i\partial_{x}^{\mu}\{e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}[\theta(x^{0}-y^{0})\theta(p^{0}) + \theta(y^{0}-x^{0})\theta(-p^{0})]\delta(p^{2}-m^{2})\} \\ &-ig^{\mu0}e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}[\theta(p^{0}) - \theta(-p^{0})]\delta(x^{0}-y^{0})\delta(p^{2}-m^{2}). \end{split} \tag{5.252}$$

将上式代入 (5.250) 式, 得到

$$S_{F,ab}(x-y) = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} \left[(i\gamma_\mu \partial_x^\mu + m)_{ab} \{ e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} [\theta(x^0 - y^0)\theta(p^0) + \theta(y^0 - x^0)\theta(-p^0)] \delta(p^2 - m^2) \right]$$

$$- i(\gamma_\mu)_{ab} g^{\mu 0} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} [\theta(p^0) - \theta(-p^0)] \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2) \right]$$

$$= (i\gamma_\mu \partial_x^\mu + m)_{ab} \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} \theta(x^0 - y^0) \theta(p^0) + \theta(y^0 - x^0) \theta(-p^0)] \delta(p^2 - m^2)$$

$$- i(\gamma^0)_{ab} \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} [\theta(p^0) - \theta(-p^0)] \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2).$$

$$(5.253)$$

先计算 (5.253) 式最后一行。利用 δ 函数的性质 (2.53),有

$$e^{-ip^{0}(x^{0}-y^{0})}\delta(x^{0}-y^{0}) = e^{-ip^{0}(x^{0}-x^{0})}\delta(x^{0}-y^{0}) = \delta(x^{0}-y^{0}),$$
(5.254)

由此可得

$$\int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-ip \cdot (x-y)} \theta(p^0) \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2)
= \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-ip^0 (x^0 - y^0)} e^{i\mathbf{p} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})} \theta(p^0) \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2)
= \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\mathbf{p} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})} \theta(p^0) \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2),$$
(5.255)

以及

$$\int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} \theta(-p^0) \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-ip^0(x^0 - y^0)} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})} \theta(-p^0) \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{ip^0(x^0 - y^0)} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})} \theta(p^0) \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})} \theta(p^0) \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2). \tag{5.256}$$

第二步作了变量替换 $p^0 \rightarrow -p^0$ 。结合以上两式,有

$$\int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} [\theta(p^0) - \theta(-p^0)] \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2) = 0.$$
 (5.257)

故 (5.253) 式最后一行为零。另一方面, (5.253) 式倒数第二行中积分可化为

$$\int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} [\theta(x^0 - y^0)\theta(p^0) + \theta(y^0 - x^0)\theta(-p^0)] \delta(p^2 - m^2)
= \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} [e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}\theta(x^0 - y^0) + e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\theta(y^0 - x^0)] \theta(p^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2)
= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} [\theta(x^0 - y^0)e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + \theta(y^0 - x^0)e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}] = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{ie^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}.$$
(5.258)

第一步作了变量替换 $p^{\mu} \rightarrow -p^{\mu}$,第二步利用 (2.134) 式的推导过程将 d^4p 积分化为 d^3p 积分,第三步用到 (5.213) 式。将上式代入 (5.253) 式,则 Dirac 旋量场的 Feynman 传播子可以表达为

$$S_{F,ab}(x-y) = (i\gamma_{\mu}\partial_{x}^{\mu} + m)_{ab} \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{ie^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}}{p^{2} - m^{2} + i\epsilon} = \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i(\not p + m)_{ab}}{p^{2} - m^{2} + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}. \quad (5.259)$$

写成旋量空间矩阵的形式是

$$S_{\rm F}(x-y) = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i(\not p + m)}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}.$$
 (5.260)

根据 Dirac 矩阵的反对易关系 (4.1), 有

$$pp = p_{\mu}p_{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} = \frac{1}{2}p_{\mu}p_{\nu}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}) = p_{\mu}p_{\nu}g^{\mu\nu} = p^{2}, \qquad (5.261)$$

从而可得

$$(\not p + m)(\not p - m) = \not p \not p - m^2 = p^2 - m^2, \tag{5.262}$$

故

$$(p + m)(p - m + i\epsilon) = p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon(p + m).$$
 (5.263)

 $i\epsilon(\not p+m)$ 是一个无穷小量,因而上式右边与 $p^2-m^2+i\epsilon$ 等价,故 (5.260) 式也可以表示成

$$S_{\rm F}(x-y) = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i(\not p + m)}{(\not p + m)(\not p - m + i\epsilon)} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{\not p - m + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}.$$
 (5.264)

上式最右边在表达方式上更为简洁,但在矩阵的意义上不好理解,应将它转化回到 (5.260) 式来理解。

5.5 散射截面和衰变宽度

在没有相互作用的理论中,S 算符就是单位算符 1,因而 S 矩阵为 $S_{fi} = \langle f|i \rangle$ 。对于存在相互作用的理论,5.2 节的讨论表明,S 算符可以展开为级数 (5.124)。这个级数的 n=0 项也是单位算符,因此我们可以将 S 算符分解为

$$S = 1 + iT, (5.265)$$

其中 iT 包含所有 $n \ge 1$ 的项。从而,S 矩阵分解为

$$S_{fi} = \langle f|i\rangle + \langle f|iT|i\rangle. \tag{5.266}$$

右边第一项意味着,即使理论中存在相互作用,初态也有一定概率自由地演化,也就是说,初态中的粒子仍然有一定概率不发生任何相互作用。由此可见,S 矩阵中真正描述相互作用的项是 $\langle f|iT|i\rangle$ 。由于能动量守恒定律,初态中所有粒子的四维动量之和 p_i^μ 必定等于末态中所有粒子的四维动量之和 p_i^μ 。因此, $\langle f|iT|i\rangle$ 具有如下形式:

$$\langle f | iT | i \rangle = (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_i - p_f) i \mathcal{M}_{fi}.$$
 (5.267)

上式右边的四维 δ 函数体现了能动量守恒定律,而 \mathcal{M}_{fi} 是 Lorentz 不变的,称为不变矩阵元 (invariant matrix element),或者不变散射振幅 (invariant scattering amplitude),它是初态和末态动量的函数。

5.5.1 跃迁概率

在发生相互作用时, $i \to f$ 的跃迁概率可以表示成

$$P_{fi} = \frac{|\langle f | iT | i \rangle|^2}{\langle i | i \rangle \langle f | f \rangle}, \tag{5.268}$$

其中, $\langle i|i\rangle$ 和 $\langle f|f\rangle$ 分别是初态 $|i\rangle$ 和末态 $|f\rangle$ 的归一化因子。根据 δ 函数的性质 (2.53),上式 右边的分子为

$$|\langle f|iT|i\rangle|^2 = [(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_i - p_f)]^2 |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2 = (2\pi)^{(4)} \delta^{(4)}(0) \cdot (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_i - p_f) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
 (5.269)

由 (2.55) 和 (2.61) 式, 有

$$\int d^4x \, e^{\pm ip \cdot x} = \int dx^0 \, e^{\pm ip^0 x^0} \int d^3x \, e^{\mp i\mathbf{p} \cdot x} = 2\pi \, \delta(p^0) \cdot (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}), \tag{5.270}$$

可见, 四维 δ 函数满足 Fourier 变换公式

$$\int d^4x \, e^{\pm ip \cdot x} = (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p). \tag{5.271}$$

对于时空坐标的函数 f(x), 我们将 Fourier 变换约定为

$$\tilde{f}(p) = \int d^4x \, e^{ip \cdot x} f(x), \qquad (5.272)$$

而逆变换为

$$f(x) = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-ip \cdot x} \tilde{f}(p).$$
 (5.273)

于是,我们得到

$$(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(0) = \int d^4 x = \tilde{V}\tilde{T}. \tag{5.274}$$

其中, \tilde{V} 是空间积分区域的体积, \tilde{T} 是时间积分范围的长度,对于全空间全时间积分,它们趋于无穷大。于是,(5.269) 式可以写作

$$|\langle f| iT |i\rangle|^2 = \tilde{V}\tilde{T}(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_i - p_f) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
 (5.275)

现在, 讨论 2 体初态到 n 体末态的跃迁过程, 即初态包含 2 个粒子 A 和 B, 它们通过相互作用发生散射, 从而产生包含 n 个粒子的末态。设初态中两个粒子的动量分别为 \mathbf{p}_A 和 \mathbf{p}_B , 则 $|i\rangle$ 可以用相应的产生算符表达为

$$|i\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathcal{A}}2E_{\mathcal{B}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle \,, \quad E_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B}} = p_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B}}^{0} = \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B}}|^{2} + m_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B}}^{2}} \,.$$
 (5.276)

此处,我们省略了产生算符的螺旋度指标(或者说,自旋指标)。 $|0\rangle$ 是真空态,理论中任意湮灭算符作用到它身上都将得到零。类似地,末态 $|f\rangle$ 可以写成

$$|f\rangle = \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} \sqrt{2E_j} \, a_{\mathbf{p}_j}^{\dagger}\right) |0\rangle \,, \quad E_j = p_j^0 = \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_j|^2 + m_j^2} \,. \tag{5.277}$$

其中, \mathbf{p}_i $(j=1,\dots,n)$ 是 n 个末态粒子的动量。此时, 初态和末态的四维总动量分别是

$$p_i^{\mu} = p_{\mathcal{A}}^{\mu} + p_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mu}, \quad p_f^{\mu} = \sum_{j=1}^n p_j^{\mu}.$$
 (5.278)

我们可以把初态 $|i\rangle$ 改写为单粒子态的直积,

$$|i\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathcal{A}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes \sqrt{2E_{\mathcal{B}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\mathcal{B}} = |\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}\rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes |\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}\rangle_{\mathcal{B}}.$$
 (5.279)

这里 $|0\rangle_A$ 和 $|0\rangle_B$ 分别是描述 A 和 B 的两个量子场所对应的真空态。如同 (2.131) 式,单粒子态 $|\mathbf{p}_A\rangle_A$ 和 $|\mathbf{p}_B\rangle_B$ 的自我内积分别是

$$\langle \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}} | \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}} \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} = 2E_{\mathcal{A}}(2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) = 2E_{\mathcal{A}}\tilde{V}, \quad \langle \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}} | \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}} \rangle_{\mathcal{B}} = 2E_{\mathcal{B}}(2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) = 2E_{\mathcal{B}}\tilde{V}.$$
 (5.280)

此处用到 (2.111) 式。于是, 我们得到

$$\langle i|i\rangle = \langle \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}|\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}\rangle_{\mathcal{A}}\langle \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}\rangle_{\mathcal{B}} = 4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}\tilde{V}^{2}.$$
 (5.281)

同理可得

$$\langle f|f\rangle = \prod_{j=1}^{n} (2E_j \tilde{V}). \tag{5.282}$$

从而,跃迁概率化为

$$P_{fi} = \frac{|\langle f | iT | i\rangle|^2}{\langle i | i\rangle \langle f | f\rangle} = \frac{\tilde{V}\tilde{T}(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_i - p_f) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}\tilde{V}^2 \prod_{j=1}^n (2E_j\tilde{V})} = \frac{\tilde{T}(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_i - p_f) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}\tilde{V} \prod_{j=1}^n (2E_j\tilde{V})}.$$
 (5.283)

对于一组特定的动量 $\{p_i\}$,单位时间内的跃迁概率为

$$R_{\{p_j\}} = \frac{P_{fi}}{\tilde{T}} = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}\tilde{V}} \prod_{i=1}^{n} (2E_j\tilde{V}) (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)} \Big(p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j \Big) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
 (5.284)

此处四维 δ 函数可以分解为

$$\delta^{(4)}\left(p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{j}\right) = \delta^{(3)}\left(\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}} + \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mathbf{p}_{j}\right)\delta\left(E_{\mathcal{A}} + E_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} E_{j}\right). \tag{5.285}$$

在这样的 $2 \to n$ 散射过程中,末态中 n 个粒子的动量可以取任意满足运动学要求的值,而能动量守恒定律对应的运动学条件

$$p_{\mathcal{A}}^{\mu} + p_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mu} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{j}^{\mu} = 0 \tag{5.286}$$

已经体现在 (5.284) 式的四维 δ 函数中。为了计算总的跃迁率,我们需要将 $\{p_j\}$ 的所有可能取值包含起来,也就是说,需要对末态的动量相空间积分。

接下来,我们讨论如何包含末态粒子所有可能的动量取值。考察一维情况,先假定粒子局限在 $x\in [-L/2,L/2]$ 范围内运动,最后让 $L\to\infty$ 。为了确保动量算符 $p_x=-i\partial/\partial x$ 在区间 [-L/2,L/2] 上是厄米算符,必须要求描述粒子的波函数 $\varphi(x)$ 满足周期性边界条件

$$\varphi\left(-\frac{L}{2}\right) = \varphi\left(\frac{L}{2}\right). \tag{5.287}$$

作为动量本征态的波函数是平面波解 $\varphi_p(x) \propto \exp(ipx)$,结合周期性边界条件,有

$$\exp\left(-\frac{i}{2}pL\right) = \exp\left(\frac{i}{2}pL\right),\tag{5.288}$$

故

$$\exp(ipL) = 1, \quad \sin(pL) = 0, \quad \cos(pL) = 1.$$
 (5.289)

上式成立意味着

$$pL = 2k\pi, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$
 (5.290)

因此, 动量本征值是

$$p_k = \frac{2\pi}{L}k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}. \tag{5.291}$$

当 $L \to \infty$ 时,相邻动量本征值之差变成动量的微分:

$$\Delta p_k = p_{k+1} - p_k = \frac{2\pi}{L} \to dp.$$
 (5.292)

从而可得

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \Delta p_k = \frac{2\pi}{L} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \to \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dp, \tag{5.293}$$

即

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \to \frac{L}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dp. \tag{5.294}$$

推广到三维情况, 先假定粒子局限在体积为 $\tilde{V} = L^3$ 的立方体中运动, 周期性边界条件相当于将立方体表面上任意一点视作与位于相对的面上的对应点等同。满足此条件的动量本征值为

$$\mathbf{p} = \frac{2\pi}{L}(k_1, k_2, k_3), \quad k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{Z}.$$
 (5.295)

当 $L \to \infty$ 时,我们得到

$$\sum_{k_1k_2k_3} \to \frac{L^3}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3p = \frac{\tilde{V}}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3p \,. \tag{5.296}$$

上式最左边代表对所有动量取值求和, 当动量可取连续数值时, 这种求和就化作最右边的动量相空间积分。将 n 个末态粒子的所有动量取值都考虑进来, 要对 (5.284) 式积分, 从而得到单位时间内 $2 \rightarrow n$ 散射过程的跃迁概率为

$$R = \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\tilde{V}}{(2\pi)^{3}} \int d^{3}p_{j}\right) R_{\{p_{j}\}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}\tilde{V}} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} \int \frac{d^{3}p_{j}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{j}}\right) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} \left(p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{j}\right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^{2}.$$
 (5.297)

根据 2.3.4 小节的讨论, 我们知道体积元 (2.135) 是 Lorentz 不变的, 因而上式中相空间体积元

$$\frac{d^3p_j}{(2\pi)^3 2E_j} \tag{5.298}$$

也是 Lorentz 不变的。

5.5.2 散射截面

现在,我们讨论**束流打靶**实验。如图 5.3 所示,靶 (target) 由 \mathcal{A} 粒子组成,束流 (beam) 由 \mathcal{B} 粒子组成。设束流中每个 \mathcal{B} 粒子的运动速度相同,记为 $\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}$,按照狭义相对论,有 $\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}} \equiv \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}/E_{\mathcal{B}}$ 。记束流的横截面积为 A,则 t 时间内束流的一个横截面经过的体积为 $V = A|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|t$ 。再设束流中

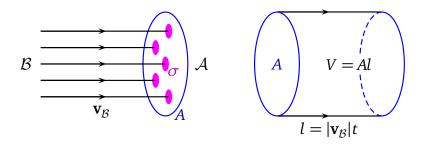


图 5.3: 束流打靶示意图。

 \mathcal{B} 粒子的数密度为 $n_{\mathcal{B}}$,从而,体积 V 中的粒子数为 $N_{\mathcal{B}} = n_{\mathcal{B}}V = n_{\mathcal{B}}A|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|t$ 。在单位时间内穿过单位面积的 \mathcal{B} 粒子数称为流密度,记作 $j_{\mathcal{B}}$,可以通过下式计算,

$$j_{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{N_{\mathcal{B}}}{At} = \frac{n_{\mathcal{B}}A|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|t}{At} = n_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|. \tag{5.299}$$

考虑流密度为 $j_{\mathcal{B}}$ 的束流打到由 $N_{\mathcal{A}}$ 个 \mathcal{A} 粒子组成的靶上,则 t 时间内散射发生的次数可以表示为

$$N = N_{\mathcal{A}} j_{\mathcal{B}} \sigma t. \tag{5.300}$$

这里引入了物理量 σ ,由量纲分析知道它具有面积量纲,称为散射截面 (scattering cross section),简称为截面 (cross section)。散射截面相当于发生散射的有效面积,表征散射过程的强度,由 \mathcal{A} 粒子的相互作用性质决定。截面的常用单位是靶 (barn),记作 b,

$$1 \text{ b} = 10^{-28} \text{ m}^2 = 2.568 \times 10^3 \text{ GeV}^{-2}.$$
 (5.301)

于是,单位时间单位体积内散射发生的次数为

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{N}{Vt} = \frac{N_{\mathcal{A}}j_{\mathcal{B}}\sigma}{V} = \frac{N_{\mathcal{A}}n_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|\sigma}{V} = n_{\mathcal{A}}n_{\mathcal{B}}\sigma|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|, \tag{5.302}$$

其中 $n_A = N_A/V$ 相当于 A 粒子在体积 V 中的密度。

如果只考虑一个 \mathcal{B} 粒子打到一个 \mathcal{A} 粒子上,那么,可以看作在体积 \tilde{V} 中仅有这两个粒子,因而 $n_{\mathcal{A}}=n_{\mathcal{B}}=1/\tilde{V}$,此时 \mathcal{R} 可以用单位时间内的跃迁概率 R 表示为 $\mathcal{R}=R/\tilde{V}$ 。于是,根据 (5.297) 式,我们得到

$$\sigma = \frac{\mathcal{R}}{n_{\mathcal{A}}n_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} = \frac{R}{\tilde{V}}\frac{\tilde{V}^{2}}{|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} = \frac{R\tilde{V}}{|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} \int \frac{d^{3}p_{j}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{j}}\right) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} \left(p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{j}\right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^{2}.$$
 (5.303)

上式对 A 粒子静止的参考系成立。我们想把它推广到任意惯性系,从而可以处理 A 粒子和 B 粒子处于任意运动状态的情况。为此,把散射截面 σ 定义为 Lorentz 不变量会比较方便。 (5.303) 式最后一行中,除了第一个因子 $(4E_AE_B|\mathbf{v}_B|)^{-1}$ 之外,其余部分是 Lorentz 不变的。在 A 粒子静止的参考系中, $|\mathbf{v}_B|$ 就是 B 粒子与 A 粒子之间的相对速度。相对速度可以定义为

$$v_{\rm rel} \equiv |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|,\tag{5.304}$$

其中 $\mathbf{v}_A \equiv \mathbf{p}_A/E_A$ 是 A 粒子的运动速度。不过, $E_A E_B v_{\rm rel}$ 并不是 Lorentz 不变量。我们要做的是将相对速度替换成另一个物理量 **Møller** 速度,定义是

$$v_{\text{Møl}} \equiv \frac{1}{E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}}} \sqrt{(p_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot p_{\mathcal{B}})^2 - m_{\mathcal{A}}^2 m_{\mathcal{B}}^2}.$$
 (5.305)

容易看出, $E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}v_{\mathrm{Møl}}$ 是 Lorentz 不变量。现在,我们将散射截面定义为

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}} v_{\text{Møl}}} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} \int \frac{d^{3}p_{j}}{(2\pi)^{3} 2E_{j}} \right) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} \left(p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{j} \right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^{2}.$$
 (5.306)

它是 Lorentz 不变的,而且 $\mathcal{R} = n_{\mathcal{A}} n_{\mathcal{B}} \sigma v_{\text{Møl}}$ 也是 Lorentz 不变的。当 \mathcal{A} 粒子静止时, $E_{\mathcal{A}} = m_{\mathcal{A}}$, $\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathbf{0}$,故

$$v_{\text{Møl}} = \frac{1}{m_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}}} \sqrt{m_{\mathcal{A}}^2 E_{\mathcal{B}}^2 - m_{\mathcal{A}}^2 m_{\mathcal{B}}^2} = \frac{\sqrt{E_{\mathcal{B}}^2 - m_{\mathcal{B}}^2}}{E_{\mathcal{B}}} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}|}{E_{\mathcal{B}}} = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|, \tag{5.307}$$

此时截面定义式 (5.306) 可以回复到 (5.303) 式。

在 (5.306) 式右边,不变振幅模方 $|M_{fi}|^2$ 是动力学因素,而其它部分都属于运动学因素。在运动学因素中,对末态动量的积分具有如下形式:

$$\int d\Pi_n = \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \int \frac{d^3 p_j}{(2\pi)^3 2E_j}\right) (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)} \left(p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j\right). \tag{5.308}$$

这个积分称为 n 体不变相空间。利用这个记号,可以把 (5.306) 式写得简洁一些,

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}v_{\text{Møl}}} \int d\Pi_n |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
 (5.309)

如果 (5.306) 式右边不作积分,则对应于微分散射截面

$$d\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}v_{\text{Møl}}} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} \frac{d^{3}p_{j}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{j}} \right) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} \left(p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{j} \right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^{2}.$$
 (5.310)

下面进一步考察 Møller 速度 $v_{\text{Møl}}$ 的性质。设 \mathcal{A} 粒子与 \mathcal{B} 粒子运动方向之间的夹角为 α ,则有

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}} = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}| |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}| \cos \alpha, \quad |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}| = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}| |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}| \sin \alpha, \tag{5.311}$$

故

$$(\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}})^2 = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^2 |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2 \cos^2 \alpha = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^2 |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2 (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^2 |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2 - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2. \tag{5.312}$$

从而,可以推出

$$(1 - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}})^{2} = 1 - 2 \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}} + (\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}})^{2} = 1 - 2 \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}} + |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^{2} |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}$$

$$= 1 + |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} + |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^{2} |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}$$

$$= |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} + (1 - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^{2})(1 - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}). \tag{5.313}$$

将 A 和 B 的四维动量分解为时间分量和空间分量,

$$p_{\mathcal{A}}^{\mu} = (E_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}) = E_{\mathcal{A}}(1, \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}), \quad p_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mu} = (E_{\mathcal{B}}, \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}) = E_{\mathcal{B}}(1, \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}). \tag{5.314}$$

这两个四维动量的内积为

$$p_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot p_{\mathcal{B}} = E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}} - \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}} = E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}} (1 - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}). \tag{5.315}$$

于是,可以导出

$$(p_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot p_{\mathcal{B}})^{2} - m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} m_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} = E_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} E_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} (1 - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}})^{2} - m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} m_{\mathcal{B}}^{2}$$

$$= E_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} E_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} (|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}) + E_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} E_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} (1 - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^{2}) (1 - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}) - m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} m_{\mathcal{B}}^{2}$$

$$= E_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} E_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} (|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}) + (E_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} - |\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}|^{2}) (E_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} - |\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}) - m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} m_{\mathcal{B}}^{2}$$

$$= E_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} E_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} (|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}) + m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} m_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} - m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} m_{\mathcal{B}}^{2}$$

$$= E_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} E_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} (|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}). \tag{5.316}$$

这样的话,由 Møller 速度的定义 (5.305) 可得

$$v_{\text{Møl}} = \frac{1}{E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}}} \sqrt{(p_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot p_{\mathcal{B}})^2 - m_{\mathcal{A}}^2 m_{\mathcal{B}}^2} = \frac{1}{E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}}} \sqrt{E_{\mathcal{A}}^2 E_{\mathcal{B}}^2 (|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2 - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2)}$$

$$= \sqrt{|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2 - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2}.$$
(5.317)

如果 $\mathbf{v}_{A} \times \mathbf{v}_{B} = \mathbf{0}$,则

$$v_{\text{Møl}} = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}| = v_{\text{rel}},\tag{5.318}$$

即 Møller 速度与相对速度相同。满足这个条件的一种情况是 \mathbf{v}_A 或 \mathbf{v}_B 为零,即 A 粒子或 B 粒子静止。另一种情况是 A 粒子与 B 粒子的运动方向相同或相反,后者在**对撞机** (collider) 实验中经常遇到。因为在束流迎头对撞时,两股束流中的粒子具有相反的运动方向。当 $v_{\mathrm{Møl}}=v_{\mathrm{rel}}$ 时,散射截面 (5.306) 化为

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} \int \frac{d^{3}p_{j}}{(2\pi)^{3} 2E_{j}} \right) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} \left(p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{j} \right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^{2}.$$
 (5.319)

即

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_A E_B |\mathbf{v}_A - \mathbf{v}_B|} \int d\Pi_n |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
 (5.320)

在非相对论极限下, $v_{\text{rel}} = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|$ 确实是 $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{B}$ 的相对速度,但是,对于极端相对论极限下的束流对撞, $|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}| = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}| = 1$ 且 $\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}} = -\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}$,故 $v_{\text{rel}} = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}| = 2$,它是真空光速的 2 倍,显然不是真正意义的相对速度。

对粒子能动量的实验测量是在实验室参考系中进行的。不过,对于多个粒子组成的系统,在质量中心参考系(简称**质心系**,center-of-mass system)中描述粒子运动状态通常要比实验室系容易得多。质心系定义为使系统总动量为零的参考系,满足

$$\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}} + \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mathbf{p}_{j} = \mathbf{0}. \tag{5.321}$$

质心系中系统的总能量称为质心能 (center-of-mass energy) E_{CM} ,满足

$$E_{\rm CM} = E_{\mathcal{A}} + E_{\mathcal{B}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} E_j.$$
 (5.322)

它是 Lorentz 不变量:

$$(p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}})^2 = (E_{\mathcal{A}} + E_{\mathcal{B}})^2 - (\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}} + \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}})^2 = (E_{\mathcal{A}} + E_{\mathcal{B}})^2 = E_{\text{CM}}^2.$$
 (5.323)

根据狭义相对性原理,物理定律在一切惯性参考系中具有相同的形式。如果某个过程能够在质心系中发生,则在其它惯性系中也能发生。因此,利用质心系可以简便地分析发生某个过程需要满足的运动学条件。在质心系中,当末态粒子动量 \mathbf{p}_j 都为零时,质心能最低,为 $\sum_j m_j$ 。所以,发生 $2 \to n$ 散射过程的运动学条件是

$$E_{\rm CM} \ge \sum_{j=1}^{n} m_j,$$
 (5.324)

即质心能应当不小于末态粒子质量之和。可以认为,质心能 E_{CM} 是激发粒子体系内部相互作用的有效能量。

接下来讨论 $2 \rightarrow 2$ 散射, 即 n = 2 的情况, 此时末态包含 2 个粒子。在质心系中, 有

$$\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}} + \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}} = \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 = \mathbf{0},\tag{5.325}$$

因而

$$|\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}| = |\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}|, \quad |\mathbf{p}_1| = |\mathbf{p}_2|.$$
 (5.326)

可见,初态中 $\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}$ 与 $\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}$ 大小相等,方向相反,故 $v_{\mathrm{M}\emptyset l} = v_{\mathrm{rel}}$; 末态中 \mathbf{p}_{1} 与 \mathbf{p}_{2} 也是大小相等,方向相反。这些动量在质心系中的关系如图 5.4 所示,其中,**散射角** θ 是 \mathbf{p}_{1} 与 $\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}$ 之间的夹角。质心能满足

$$E_{\rm CM} = E_{\mathcal{A}} + E_{\mathcal{B}} = E_1 + E_2. \tag{5.327}$$

发生这个过程的运动学条件是

$$E_{\rm CM} \ge m_1 + m_2.$$
 (5.328)

根据 (5.319) 和 (5.308) 式, $2 \rightarrow 2$ 散射截面可以写成

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \int d\Pi_2 |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}}, p_{\mathcal{B}} \to p_1, p_2)|^2.$$
 (5.329)

其中, 不变散射振幅 M 的动量依赖性已经明显表示出来。计算 2 体不变相空间中的积分, 可得

$$\int d\Pi_2 = \int \frac{d^3 p_1}{(2\pi)^3 2E_1} \frac{d^3 p_2}{(2\pi)^3 2E_2} (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_A + p_B - p_1 - p_2)$$
$$= \int \frac{d^3 p_1}{(2\pi)^2 4E_1 E_2} \delta(E_{\text{CM}} - E_1 - E_2)$$



图 5.4: 质心系中 2 → 2 散射过程的动量示意图。

$$= \int d\Omega \, d|\mathbf{p}_1| \, \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|^2}{16\pi^2 E_1 E_2} \, \delta\left(E_{\text{CM}} - \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_1|^2 + m_1^2} - \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_1|^2 + m_2^2}\right). \tag{5.330}$$

第二步结合三维 δ 函数 $\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}+\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}-\mathbf{p}_{1}-\mathbf{p}_{2})$ 作出 \mathbf{p}_{2} 的三维积分。这样积分看起来没有效果,但实际上是要求 \mathbf{p}_{2} 满足动量守恒条件 $\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}+\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}-\mathbf{p}_{1}-\mathbf{p}_{2}=\mathbf{0}$,因此后续计算中出现的 \mathbf{p}_{2} 应该满足这个条件,在质心系中则体现为 $\mathbf{p}_{2}=-\mathbf{p}_{1}$,故 $E_{2}=\sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_{2}|^{2}+m_{2}^{2}}=\sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2}+m_{2}^{2}}$ 。第三步利用球坐标将 \mathbf{p}_{1} 动量空间的体积元分解为 $d^{3}p_{1}=|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2}d|\mathbf{p}_{1}|d\Omega$,而立体角的微分可以用散射角 θ 表示为

$$d\Omega = \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\phi,\tag{5.331}$$

其中方位角 ϕ 在垂直于 $\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}$ 方向的平面上定义。现在, δ 函数的宗量是关于 $|\mathbf{p}_1|$ 的函数,利用 (2.132) 式,可得作出 $|\mathbf{p}_1|$ 的积分,得到

$$\int d\Pi_{2} = \int d\Omega \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2}}{16\pi^{2}E_{1}E_{2}} \left| \frac{d}{d|\mathbf{p}_{1}|} \left(E_{\text{CM}} - \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2} + m_{1}^{2}} - \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2} + m_{2}^{2}} \right) \right|^{-1}
= \int d\Omega \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2}}{16\pi^{2}E_{1}E_{2}} \left(\frac{2|\mathbf{p}_{1}|}{2\sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2} + m_{1}^{2}}} + \frac{2|\mathbf{p}_{1}|}{2\sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2} + m_{2}^{2}}} \right)^{-1}
= \int d\Omega \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2}}{16\pi^{2}E_{1}E_{2}} \left[|\mathbf{p}_{1}| \left(\frac{1}{E_{1}} + \frac{1}{E_{2}} \right) \right]^{-1} = \int d\Omega \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2}}{16\pi^{2}E_{1}E_{2}} \frac{E_{1}E_{2}}{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|(E_{1} + E_{2})}
= \int d\Omega \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|}{16\pi^{2}E_{\text{CM}}}.$$
(5.332)

将上式代入散射截面表达式 (5.329), 得

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \int d\Omega \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|}{16\pi^{2}E_{\mathrm{CM}}} |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}}, p_{\mathcal{B}} \to p_{1}, p_{2})|^{2}.$$
 (5.333)

于是、质心系中关于立体角的微分散射截面是

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\text{CM}} = \frac{1}{64\pi^2} \frac{1}{E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}} |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|}{E_{\text{CM}}} |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}}, p_{\mathcal{B}} \to p_1, p_2)|^2.$$
(5.334)

利用末态粒子在质心系中的动量关系 $|\mathbf{p}_1| = |\mathbf{p}_2|$,可得

$$E_{\text{CM}} = E_1 + E_2 = E_1 + \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_1|^2 + m_2^2} = E_1 + \sqrt{E_1^2 - m_1^2 + m_2^2},$$
 (5.335)

故

$$E_1^2 - m_1^2 + m_2^2 = (E_{\rm CM} - E_1)^2 = E_{\rm CM}^2 - 2E_{\rm CM}E_1 + E_1^2,$$
(5.336)

即

$$2E_{\rm CM}E_1 = E_{\rm CM}^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2, (5.337)$$

从而, E_1 可以表示为

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2E_{\rm CM}} \left(E_{\rm CM}^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2 \right). \tag{5.338}$$

同理, E2 可以表示为

$$E_2 = \frac{1}{2E_{\rm CM}} \left(E_{\rm CM}^2 + m_2^2 - m_1^2 \right). \tag{5.339}$$

根据动量与能量的关系,有

$$|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2} = E_{1}^{2} - m_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{4E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} (E_{\text{CM}}^{2} + m_{1}^{2} - m_{2}^{2})^{2} - m_{1}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} [E_{\text{CM}}^{4} + m_{1}^{4} + m_{2}^{4} + 2E_{\text{CM}}^{2} m_{1}^{2} - 2E_{\text{CM}}^{2} m_{2}^{2} - 2m_{1}^{2} m_{2}^{2} - 4E_{\text{CM}}^{2} m_{1}^{2}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} (E_{\text{CM}}^{4} + m_{1}^{4} + m_{2}^{4} - 2E_{\text{CM}}^{2} m_{1}^{2} - 2E_{\text{CM}}^{2} m_{2}^{2} - 4m_{1}^{2} m_{2}^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} \lambda (E_{\text{CM}}^{2}, m_{1}^{2}, m_{2}^{2}).$$
(5.340)

其中, λ 函数定义为

$$\lambda(x, y, z) \equiv x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2xy - 2xz - 2yz, \tag{5.341}$$

它关于 x, y, z 对称。可见, 末态粒子的动量满足

$$|\mathbf{p}_1| = |\mathbf{p}_2| = \frac{1}{2E_{\text{CM}}} \lambda^{1/2}(E_{\text{CM}}^2, m_1^2, m_2^2) = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2} \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{m_1^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}, \frac{m_2^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}\right). \tag{5.342}$$

于是, (5.334) 式可以改写成

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{CM} = \frac{1}{128\pi^2 E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}} |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{m_1^2}{E_{CM}^2}, \frac{m_2^2}{E_{CM}^2}\right) |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}}, p_{\mathcal{B}} \to p_1, p_2)|^2.$$
(5.343)

下面讨论几种特殊情况。

(1) 如果散射过程关于对撞轴 ($\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}$ 对应的直线) 对称,则不变振幅 \mathcal{M} 与 ϕ 无关,是 θ 的函数,从而,

$$\int d\Omega |\mathcal{M}(\theta)|^2 = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \sin\theta |\mathcal{M}(\theta)|^2 = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \sin\theta |\mathcal{M}(\theta)|^2.$$
 (5.344)

此时散射截面为

$$\sigma = \int d\Omega \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\rm CM} = \frac{1}{64\pi E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}} |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{m_1^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2}, \frac{m_2^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2}\right) \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \sin\theta |\mathcal{M}(\theta)|^2. \quad (5.345)$$

(2) 如果初态 2 个粒子的质量相同, $m_A = m_B = m_i$,末态 2 个粒子的质量也相同, $m_1 = m_2 = m_f$,则有

$$E_{\mathcal{A}} = E_{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2} = E_1 = E_2.$$
 (5.346)

从而得到

$$|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}| = \left| \frac{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}}{E_{\mathcal{A}}} - \frac{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}}{E_{\mathcal{B}}} \right| = \frac{2|\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}|}{E_{\mathcal{A}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{E_{\mathcal{A}}^2 - m_i^2}}{E_{\mathcal{A}}} = 2\sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_i^2}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^2}}.$$
 (5.347)

另一方面,由

$$\lambda(x, y, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 = x(x - 4y)$$
(5.348)

可得

$$\lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{m_1^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}, \frac{m_2^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \right) = \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{m^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}, \frac{m^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \right) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}} \,. \tag{5.349}$$

于是, (5.334) 式化为

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - 4m_f^2/E_{\text{CM}}^2}}{256\pi^2 E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}} \sqrt{1 - 4m_i^2/E_{\text{CM}}^2}} \left| \mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}}, p_{\mathcal{B}} \to p_1, p_2) \right|^2
= \frac{\beta_f}{64\pi^2 E_{\text{CM}}^2 \beta_i} \left| \mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}}, p_{\mathcal{B}} \to p_1, p_2) \right|^2,$$
(5.350)

其中

$$\beta_i \equiv \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_i^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}|}{E_{\mathcal{A}}} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}|}{E_{\mathcal{B}}}, \quad \beta_f \equiv \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_f^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|}{E_1} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_2|}{E_2}.$$
 (5.351)

容易看出, β_i 是任一初态粒子在质心系中的运动速率,而 β_i 是任一末态粒子的运动速率。

(3) 如果初末态 4 个粒子的质量相同, $m_A = m_B = m_1 = m_2$,则有

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\rm CM} = \frac{|\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}}, p_{\mathcal{B}} \to p_1, p_2)|^2}{64\pi^2 E_{\rm CM}^2}.$$
(5.352)

5.5.3 衰变宽度

即使没有与其它粒子散射,一个粒子也不一定是稳定的。不稳定粒子 A 自身可以通过相互作用**衰变** (decay) 成其它粒子。在 A 粒子的静止参考系中,它在衰变之前存活的时间 t 服从指数分布,概率密度为

$$P(t) = \frac{1}{\tau} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) = \Gamma \exp(-\Gamma t). \tag{5.353}$$

其中, τ 是常数, 称为粒子的寿命 (lifetime), 由 t 的期待值

$$\langle t \rangle = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\infty t e^{-t/\tau} dt = -\int_0^\infty t \, de^{-t/\tau} = -t e^{-t/\tau} \Big|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty e^{-t/\tau} dt = -\tau e^{-t/\tau} \Big|_0^\infty = \tau \quad (5.354)$$

可知,寿命是粒子存活的平均时间。因此,

$$\Gamma \equiv \frac{1}{\tau} \tag{5.355}$$

是 A 粒子在静止系中发生衰变的平均速率,它在自然单位制中具有质量的量纲,称为衰变宽度 (decay width),简称宽度。

 \mathcal{A} 粒子可能有多种衰变过程。在一次衰变中,某个衰变过程 $i \to f$ 发生的概率称为此过程的分支比 (branching ratio),记作 B_f 。衰变过程 $i \to f$ 的分宽度 (partial decay width) 定义为

$$\Gamma_f = \Gamma \cdot B_f, \tag{5.356}$$

它是 A 粒子静止系中衰变过程 $i \to f$ 发生的平均速率。所有衰变过程的分支比之和应该是归一的,故

$$\sum_{f} B_f = \frac{1}{\Gamma} \sum_{f} \Gamma_f = 1, \quad \Gamma = \sum_{f} \Gamma_f. \tag{5.357}$$

我们可以通过跃迁概率计算衰变过程 $i\to f$ 的分宽度。现在,初态 $|i\rangle$ 只包含 1 个粒子 A,末态 $|f\rangle$ 则包含 $n\geq 2$ 个粒子。因此, $|i\rangle$ 的自我内积为

$$\langle i|i\rangle = 2E_{\mathcal{A}}\tilde{V},\tag{5.358}$$

跃迁概率是

$$P_{fi} = \frac{|\langle f|iT|i\rangle|^2}{\langle i|i\rangle\langle f|f\rangle} = \frac{\tilde{V}\tilde{T}(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_A - p_f)|\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2}{2E_A \tilde{V} \prod_{j=1}^n (2E_j V)} = \frac{\tilde{T}(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_A - p_f)|\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2}{2E_A \prod_{j=1}^n (2E_j \tilde{V})}.$$
 (5.359)

对于一组特定的末态动量 $\{p_j\}$,单位时间内的跃迁概率为

$$R_{\{p_j\}} = \frac{P_{fi}}{\tilde{T}} = \frac{1}{2E_{\mathcal{A}} \prod_{j=1}^{n} (2E_j \tilde{V})} (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)} \left(p_{\mathcal{A}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j \right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
 (5.360)

将末态动量的所有取值考虑进来,可得单位时间内衰变过程 $i \to f$ 的发生概率为

$$R_f = \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{\tilde{V}}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3 p_j\right) R_{\{p_j\}} = \frac{1}{2E_{\mathcal{A}}} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \int \frac{d^3 p_j}{(2\pi)^3 2E_j}\right) (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)} \left(p_{\mathcal{A}} - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j\right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
(5.361)

在 A 粒子静止系中, $E_A = m_A$,而 R_f 的值就是分宽度 Γ_f ,故

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{1}{2m_{\mathcal{A}}} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \int \frac{d^3 p_j}{(2\pi)^3 2E_j} \right) (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)} \left(p_{\mathcal{A}} - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
 (5.362)

若 A 粒子是标量粒子,自旋为 0,则 A 粒子静止系没有特殊的方向,于是,任一末态粒子在动量方向上呈球对称分布。若 A 粒子具有非零自旋,则自旋方向是 A 粒子静止系的特殊方向,于是,末态粒子在动量方向上呈轴对称分布,以 A 粒子自旋方向为轴;在实际情况中,初态中 A 粒子自旋的取向往往是不确定的,不过它取不同方向的概率相同,那么,我们可以对 A 粒子的自旋方向取平均,从而,末态粒子在动量方向上也呈球对称分布。

由于 A 粒子的静止系就是末态粒子的质心系,有 $E_{\rm CM}=m_A$ 。因此,类似于 (5.324) 式,发生衰变的运动学条件是

$$m_{\mathcal{A}} \ge \sum_{j=1}^{n} m_j,\tag{5.363}$$

即 A 粒子只能向质量之和不大于 m_A 的其它粒子衰变。

下面分别讨论二体衰变和三体衰变。

(1) 对于二体衰变,n=2。在 \mathcal{A} 粒子的静止系中,由于 $E_{\text{CM}}=m_{\mathcal{A}}$,(5.338) 和 (5.339) 式化为

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2m_A} (m_A^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2), \quad E_2 = \frac{1}{2m_A} (m_A^2 + m_2^2 - m_1^2).$$
 (5.364)

而 (5.342) 式化为

$$|\mathbf{p}_1| = |\mathbf{p}_2| = \frac{m_A}{2} \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{m_1^2}{m_A^2}, \frac{m_2^2}{m_A^2} \right).$$
 (5.365)

2 体不变相空间 (5.332) 变成

$$\int d\Pi_2 = \int d\Omega \, \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|}{16\pi^2 m_{\mathcal{A}}}.\tag{5.366}$$

此处, $d\Omega = \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\phi$ 中的 θ 和 ϕ 分别是 \mathbf{p}_1 在某个球坐标系中的极角 (polar angle) 和方位角 (azimuthal angle)。于是,衰变过程 $i \to f$ 的分宽度可以表达为

$$\Gamma_{f} = \frac{1}{2m_{\mathcal{A}}} \int d\Pi_{2} |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}} \to p_{1}, p_{2})|^{2} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|}{32\pi^{2}m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2}} \int d\Omega |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}} \to p_{1}, p_{2})|^{2}
= \frac{1}{64\pi^{2}m_{\mathcal{A}}} \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{m_{1}^{2}}{m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2}}, \frac{m_{2}^{2}}{m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2}}\right) \int d\Omega |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}} \to p_{1}, p_{2})|^{2}.$$
(5.367)

如果 A 粒子的自旋为 0,或者对它的自旋方向取平均,按照前述讨论,末态粒子在动量方向上呈球对称分布。此时,不变振幅模方 $|\mathcal{M}|^2$ 与 θ 、 ϕ 无关,对立体角积分只给出一个 4π 因子,故分宽度为

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|}{8\pi m_A^2} |\mathcal{M}|^2 = \frac{|\mathcal{M}|^2}{16\pi m_A} \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{m_1^2}{m_A^2}, \frac{m_2^2}{m_A^2} \right). \tag{5.368}$$

进一步,如果末态 2 个粒子质量相同, $m_1 = m_2 = m$,则由 (5.348) 式得

$$\lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{m_1^2}{m_A^2}, \frac{m_2^2}{m_A^2} \right) = \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{m^2}{m_A^2}, \frac{m^2}{m_A^2} \right) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m^2}{m_A^2}}.$$
 (5.369)

从而,分宽度化为

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{|\mathcal{M}|^2}{16\pi m_{\mathcal{A}}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m^2}{m_{\mathcal{A}}^2}} \,. \tag{5.370}$$

(2) 对于三体衰变, n=3, 衰变过程 $i \to f$ 的分宽度可以表示成

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{1}{2m_A} \int d\Pi_3 |\mathcal{M}(p_A \to p_1, p_2, p_3)|^2,$$
 (5.371)

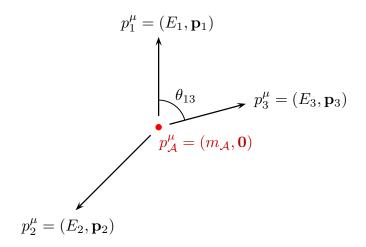


图 5.5: A 粒子静止系中三体衰变过程的动量示意图。

其中, 3 体不变相空间为

$$\int d\Pi_3 = \int \frac{d^3 p_1}{(2\pi)^3 2E_1} \frac{d^3 p_2}{(2\pi)^3 2E_2} \frac{d^3 p_3}{(2\pi)^3 2E_3} (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_A - p_1 - p_2 - p_3). \tag{5.372}$$

这里,我们只在 A 粒子的静止系中讨论它没有自旋或者对它的自旋方向取平均的情况,如前所述,此时末态粒子在动量方向上呈球对称分布,不变振幅模方 $|\mathcal{M}|^2$ 与末态粒子的运动方向无关。根据动量守恒定律, $\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{p}_A = \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 + \mathbf{p}_3$,即末态 3 个粒子的三维动量之和为零,因而这 3 个三维动量矢量处在同一个平面内,如图 5.5 所示。对于确定的 \mathbf{p}_1 和 \mathbf{p}_3 ,第 2 个粒子的三维动量 $\mathbf{p}_2 = -\mathbf{p}_1 - \mathbf{p}_3$ 由动量守恒定律决定。对 \mathbf{p}_2 积分,可消去代表动量守恒定律的 $\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_A - \mathbf{p}_1 - \mathbf{p}_2 - \mathbf{p}_3)$,得到

$$\int d\Pi_3 = \frac{1}{8(2\pi)^5} \int \frac{d^3 p_1 d^3 p_3}{E_1 E_2 E_3} \, \delta(m_{\mathcal{A}} - E_1 - E_2 - E_3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8(2\pi)^5} \int d\Omega_1 d|\mathbf{p}_1| \, d\Omega_3 d|\mathbf{p}_3| \, \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|^2 |\mathbf{p}_3|^2}{E_1 E_2 E_3} \, \delta(m_{\mathcal{A}} - E_1 - E_2 - E_3). \tag{5.373}$$

其中, Ω_1 和 Ω_3 分别是 \mathbf{p}_1 和 \mathbf{p}_3 对应的立体角。

对粒子 1 的质壳条件 $|\mathbf{p}_1|^2 + m_1^2 = E_1^2$ 两边求微分,得 $2|\mathbf{p}_1|d|\mathbf{p}_1| = 2E_1dE_1$,对粒子 3 也可以得到类似的式子,故

$$|\mathbf{p}_1|d|\mathbf{p}_1| = E_1 dE_1, \quad |\mathbf{p}_3|d|\mathbf{p}_3| = E_3 dE_3.$$
 (5.374)

从而,有

$$\int d\Pi_3 = \frac{1}{8(2\pi)^5} \int d\Omega_1 d\Omega_3 dE_1 dE_3 \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1||\mathbf{p}_3|}{E_2} \delta(m_{\mathcal{A}} - E_1 - E_2 - E_3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^4} \int d\Omega_3 dE_1 dE_3 \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1||\mathbf{p}_3|}{E_2} \delta(m_{\mathcal{A}} - E_1 - E_2 - E_3). \tag{5.375}$$

第二步对 Ω_1 作了积分,由于粒子 1 在动量方向上呈球对称分布,此积分只给出一个 4π 因子。

将 \mathbf{p}_1 与 \mathbf{p}_3 方向之间的夹角记为 θ_{13} ,则粒子 3 的立体角微分可以表示为

$$d\Omega_3 = \sin \theta_{13} \, d\theta_{13} \, d\phi_3 = d\cos \theta_{13} \, d\phi_3, \tag{5.376}$$

其中 ϕ_3 是粒子 3 的方位角。这样的话,对 Ω_3 积分不是平庸的,这是因为 E_2 依赖于 $\cos \theta_{13}$,

$$E_2 = \sqrt{m_2^2 + |\mathbf{p}_2|^2} = \sqrt{m_2^2 + |\mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_3|^2} = \sqrt{m_2^2 + |\mathbf{p}_1|^2 + |\mathbf{p}_3|^2 + 2|\mathbf{p}_1||\mathbf{p}_3|\cos\theta_{13}}, \quad (5.377)$$

导致 $\delta(m_A - E_1 - E_2 - E_3)$ 也依赖于 $\cos \theta_{13}$ 。由

$$\frac{\partial E_2}{\partial \cos \theta_{13}} = \frac{2|\mathbf{p}_1||\mathbf{p}_3|}{2\sqrt{m_2^2 + |\mathbf{p}_1|^2 + |\mathbf{p}_3|^2 + 2|\mathbf{p}_1||\mathbf{p}_3|\cos \theta_{13}}} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1||\mathbf{p}_3|}{E_2}$$
(5.378)

有

$$\left| \frac{\partial (m_{\mathcal{A}} - E_1 - E_2 - E_3)}{\partial \cos \theta_{13}} \right| = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1||\mathbf{p}_3|}{E_2}.$$
 (5.379)

再利用 (2.132) 式,作出关于 Ω_3 的积分,得

$$\int d\Pi_{3} = \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^{4}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi_{3} \int_{-1}^{1} d\cos\theta_{13} \int dE_{1} dE_{3} \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{1}||\mathbf{p}_{3}|}{E_{2}} \delta(m_{\mathcal{A}} - E_{1} - E_{2} - E_{3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^{4}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi_{3} \int dE_{1} dE_{3} \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{1}||\mathbf{p}_{3}|}{E_{2}} \left| \frac{\partial(m_{\mathcal{A}} - E_{1} - E_{2} - E_{3})}{\partial\cos\theta_{13}} \right|^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^{3}} \int dE_{1} dE_{3}. \tag{5.380}$$

从而, 分宽度 (5.371) 化为

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{8m_{\mathcal{A}}} \int_{E_1^{\min}}^{E_1^{\max}} dE_1 \int_{E_3^{\min}}^{E_3^{\max}} dE_3 |\mathcal{M}(E_1, E_3)|^2.$$
 (5.381)

注意,使用上式计算时需要把不变振幅 M 表达为 E_1 和 E_3 的函数,而且要仔细考虑 E_1 和 E_3 的积分上下限。

在实践中,把 E_1 和 E_3 当作积分变量并不方便,我们可以将它们替换成更加便利的变量。 引入两个 Lorentz 不变量

$$s_{12} \equiv (p_1 + p_2)^2 = (p_A - p_3)^2 = m_A^2 + m_3^2 - 2m_A E_3,$$
 (5.382)

$$s_{23} \equiv (p_2 + p_3)^2 = (p_A - p_1)^2 = m_A^2 + m_1^2 - 2m_A E_1,$$
 (5.383)

它们在不同参考系中分别具有相同的值。我们可以把粒子 1 和 2 组成的系统看成一个等效粒子,四维动量为 $p_{12}^{\mu} = p_1^{\mu} + p_2^{\mu}$ 。由于 $p_{12}^2 = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = s_{12}$, $\sqrt{s_{12}}$ 相当于这个等效粒子的质量,称为粒子 1 和 2 的**不变质量** (invariant mass),它也是粒子 1 和 2 的质心能。类似地, $\sqrt{s_{23}}$ 是粒子 2 和 3 的不变质量。 s_{12} 和 s_{23} 的微分分别正比于 E_1 和 E_2 的微分,

$$ds_{12} = -2m_{\mathcal{A}}dE_3, \quad ds_{23} = -2m_{\mathcal{A}}dE_1.$$
 (5.384)

于是,分宽度的积分式 (5.381) 可以改写为

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{32m_A^3} \int_{s_{12}^{\min}}^{s_{12}^{\max}} ds_{12} \int_{s_{23}^{\min}}^{s_{23}^{\max}} ds_{23} |\mathcal{M}(s_{12}, s_{23})|^2.$$
 (5.385)

使用上式计算时,需要把不变振幅 M 表达为 s_{12} 和 s_{23} 的函数。接下来,我们讨论 s_{12} 和 s_{23} 的积分上下限。注意,对 s_{23} 的积分位于内层,积分上下限会依赖于 s_{12} 。

在粒子 1 和 2 的质心系中, $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2 = \mathbf{0}$,质心能 $\tilde{E}_{CM} = \sqrt{s_{12}}$ 。这里我们用波浪线标记此参考系中的物理量。根据 (5.339) 式,粒子 2 的能量为

$$\tilde{E}_2 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s_{12}}} \left(s_{12} - m_1^2 + m_2^2 \right). \tag{5.386}$$

动量守恒定律给出 $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3 = \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathcal{A}} - \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_1 - \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2 = \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathcal{A}}$,由 s_{12} 的 Lorentz 不变性有

$$s_{12} = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = (\tilde{p}_1 + \tilde{p}_2)^2 = (\tilde{p}_A - \tilde{p}_3)^2 = p_A^2 + p_3^2 - 2 p_A \cdot p_3$$

$$= m_A^2 + m_3^2 - 2\tilde{E}_A\tilde{E}_3 + 2\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_A \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3 = m_A^2 + m_3^2 - 2\sqrt{|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|^2 + m_A^2} \tilde{E}_3 + 2|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|^2$$

$$= m_A^2 + m_3^2 - 2\sqrt{\tilde{E}_3^2 - m_3^2 + m_A^2} \tilde{E}_3 + 2\tilde{E}_3^2 - 2m_3^2$$

$$= m_A^2 - 2\sqrt{\tilde{E}_3^2 - m_3^2 + m_A^2} \tilde{E}_3 + 2\tilde{E}_3^2 - m_3^2.$$
(5.387)

整理,得 $2\sqrt{\tilde{E}_3^2-m_3^2+m_A^2}$ $\tilde{E}_3=m_A^2-s_{12}+2\tilde{E}_3^2-m_3^2$,两边平方,得

$$4(\tilde{E}_{3}^{2} - m_{3}^{2} + m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2})\tilde{E}_{3}^{2} = (m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} - s_{12} + 2\tilde{E}_{3}^{2} - m_{3}^{2})^{2}$$
$$= (m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} - s_{12} - m_{3}^{2})^{2} + 4\tilde{E}_{3}^{4} + 4(m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} - s_{12} - m_{3}^{2})\tilde{E}_{3}^{2}.$$
 (5.388)

再整理,得 $4s_{12}\tilde{E}_3^2=(m_A^2-s_{12}-m_3^2)^2$,故粒子 3 的能量为

$$\tilde{E}_3 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s_{12}}} (m_A^2 - s_{12} - m_3^2). \tag{5.389}$$

(5.386) 和 (5.389) 式右边是 Lorentz 不变的,而且,对于确定的 s_{12} , \tilde{E}_2 和 \tilde{E}_3 是确定的。 另一方面,由 s_{23} 的 Lorentz 不变性有

$$s_{23} = (p_2 + p_3)^2 = (\tilde{p}_2 + \tilde{p}_3)^2 = (\tilde{E}_2 + \tilde{E}_3)^2 - |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|^2,$$
 (5.390)

这里,

$$|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|^2 = |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2|^2 + |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|^2 + 2|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2||\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|\cos\tilde{\theta}_{23},$$
 (5.391)

其中 $\tilde{\theta}_{23}$ 是 $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2$ 与 $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3$ 方向之间的夹角。当 $\cos \tilde{\theta}_{23} = 1$ 时, $|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|^2 = |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2|^2 + |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|^2 + 2|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2||\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3| = (|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2|^2 + |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|)^2$,而 s_{23} 取得最小值

$$s_{23}^{\min} = (\tilde{E}_2 + \tilde{E}_3)^2 - (|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2|^2 + |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|)^2 = (\tilde{E}_2 + \tilde{E}_3)^2 - \left(\sqrt{\tilde{E}_2^2 - m_2^2} + \sqrt{\tilde{E}_3^2 - m_3^2}\right)^2.$$
 (5.392)

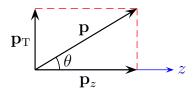


图 5.6: 纵向和横向动量示意图。

当 $\cos \tilde{\theta}_{23} = -1$ 时, $|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|^2 = |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2|^2 + |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|^2 - 2|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2||\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3| = (|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2|^2 - |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|)^2$,而 s_{23} 取得最大值

$$s_{23}^{\max} = (\tilde{E}_2 + \tilde{E}_3)^2 - (|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2|^2 - |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|)^2 = (\tilde{E}_2 + \tilde{E}_3)^2 - \left(\sqrt{\tilde{E}_2^2 - m_2^2} - \sqrt{\tilde{E}_3^2 - m_3^2}\right)^2.$$
 (5.393)

对于确定的 s_{12} , (5.392) 和 (5.393) 式分别给出 s_{23} 的积分下限和上限。注意,它们是 Lorentz 不变的。

在粒子1和2的质心系中,

$$s_{12} = (\tilde{p}_1 + \tilde{p}_2)^2 = (\tilde{E}_1 + \tilde{E}_2)^2 - |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2|^2 = (\tilde{E}_1 + \tilde{E}_2)^2.$$
 (5.394)

可见,当 $\tilde{E}_1=m_1$ 且 $\tilde{E}_2=m_2$ 时, s_{12} 取得最小值

$$s_{12}^{\min} = (m_1 + m_2)^2. (5.395)$$

在 A 粒子的静止系中,根据 (5.382) 式,当 $E_3=m_3$ 时, s_{12} 取得最大值

$$s_{12}^{\text{max}} = m_{\mathcal{A}}^2 + m_3^2 - 2m_{\mathcal{A}}m_3 = (m_{\mathcal{A}} - m_3)^2.$$
 (5.396)

注意 s_{12} 的积分下限 (5.395) 和积分上限 (5.396) 也是 Lorentz 不变的。

习题

1. 对于 Dirac 旋量场 $\psi(x)$ 和实矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$,根据 Wick 定理写出

$$T[A^{\mu}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\psi(x)A^{\nu}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\gamma_{\nu}\psi(y)]$$
(5.397)

的正规乘积表达式,只需包含非零缩并。

2. 一个粒子的质量为 m,四维动量为 $p^{\mu}=(E,p_x,p_y,p_z)$ 。将 z 轴方向视作纵向,则快度

$$\xi = \tanh^{-1} \frac{p_z}{E} \tag{5.398}$$

对应于沿纵向的 Lorentz 增速变换。定义赝快度 (pseudorapidity)

$$\eta \equiv -\ln \tan \frac{\theta}{2},\tag{5.399}$$

其中 θ 是动量 \mathbf{p} 与 z 轴之间的夹角,如图 5.6 所示。横向动量表达为 $\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}=(p_x,p_y,0)$,定义横向能量

$$E_{\rm T} \equiv \sqrt{m^2 + |\mathbf{p}_{\rm T}|^2} = \sqrt{m^2 + p_x^2 + p_y^2}.$$
 (5.400)

- (a) 证明 $\eta = \xi$ 对 m = 0 成立。
- (b) 证明

$$E = E_{\rm T} \cosh \xi, \quad p_z = E_{\rm T} \sinh \xi. \tag{5.401}$$

(c) 证明

$$\xi = \ln \frac{E + p_z}{E_T},\tag{5.402}$$

且

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{E + p_z}{E - p_z}.$$
 (5.403)

(d) 假设这个粒子衰变为粒子 1 和粒子 2, 证明

$$m = \sqrt{m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2[E_{1T}E_{2T}\cosh(\xi_1 - \xi_2) - \mathbf{p}_{1T} \cdot \mathbf{p}_{2T}]},$$
 (5.404)

其中 m_i 、 E_{iT} 、 \mathbf{p}_{iT} 和 ξ_i 分别是粒子 i 的质量、横向能量、横向动量和快度。

第6章 Feynman 图

上一章告诉我们,为了预言散射截面和衰变宽度这样的实验观测量,需要从理论上计算不变振幅 $i\mathcal{M}_{fi}$ 。因此,根据 (5.267) 式,我们需要计算 S 矩阵的相互作用部分 $\langle f|iT|i\rangle$ 。对于 S 矩阵所涉及的场算符的时序乘积,Wick 定理提供了处理方法。在本章中我们将看到,对微扰论某一阶应用 Wick 定理,能够得到散射振幅的表达式,而且相应的相互作用过程可以用 Feynman 图 (diagram) 表示出来。Feynman 图上的元素具有对应的表达式,这种对应就是 Feynman 规则 (rule)。

将一个相互作用理论的 Feynman 图元素和 Feynman 规则归纳出来之后,我们就可以绕开应用 Wick 定理时出现的繁琐计算,直接画出任意相互作用过程的 Feynman 图,并依照 Feynman 规则写出散射振幅表达式,大大地简化计算程序。

6.1 Yukawa 理论

接下来, 我们以 Yukawa 理论为例进行讨论, 相应的拉氏量是 (5.4) 式。在 Yukawa 理论中, 根据 (5.11) 式, 相互作用拉氏量 (5.7) 的相反数就是相互作用哈密顿量密度,

$$\mathcal{H}_1(x) = -\mathcal{L}_Y(x) = \kappa \,\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x). \tag{6.1}$$

由 (5.124) 和 (5.265) 式, 有

$$S = 1 + iT = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, \mathsf{T}[\mathcal{H}_1(x_1) \cdots \mathcal{H}_1(x_n)] = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} iT^{(n)}, \tag{6.2}$$

其中,

$$iT^{(n)} \equiv \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \,\mathsf{T}[\mathcal{H}_1(x_1) \cdots \mathcal{H}_1(x_n)]. \tag{6.3}$$

易见, S 算符的相互作用部分是

$$iT = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} iT^{(n)}. (6.4)$$

这是 iT 在微扰论中的级数展开式,n 是展开式的阶 (order)。将 (6.1) 式代入 (6.3) 式,即得 Yukawa 理论中通项 $iT^{(n)}$ 的表达式:

$$iT^{(n)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^n}{n!} \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, \mathsf{T}[\phi(x_1)\bar{\psi}(x_1)\psi(x_1)\cdots\phi(x_n)\bar{\psi}(x_n)\psi(x_n)]. \tag{6.5}$$

在第 n 阶, $iT^{(n)}$ 包含一个 $(-i\kappa)^n$ 因子。当耦合常数 κ 比较小时,计算贡献到相互作用过程的最低阶就能够得到比较精确的结果。

在 iT 展开式的第 1 阶,即 κ^1 阶,根据 Wick 定理 (5.159),有

$$iT^{(1)} = -i\kappa \int d^4x \, \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] = -i\kappa \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x) + \phi(x)\bar{\bar{\psi}(x)}\psi(x)]. \tag{6.6}$$

此处,非平庸的场缩并只有一项,这是因为实标量场 $\phi(x)$ 和 Dirac 旋量场 $\psi(x)$ 具有不同的产生湮灭算符,故

$$\overline{\phi(x)}\overline{\psi}(x) = \overline{\phi(x)}\psi(x) = 0.$$
(6.7)

(5.139) 式表明,对产生湮灭算符的乘积取正规次序之后,真空期待值为零。因此,为了得到非零的散射矩阵元 $\langle f | iT | i \rangle$,初态 $| i \rangle$ 和末态 $| f \rangle$ 应当包含适当类型和数量的产生湮灭算符,使它们刚好能够与场算符一一发生缩并。

引入三种具有确定动量和螺旋度的单粒子态,

旋量场
$$\psi$$
 的正费米子态 $|\mathbf{p}^+, \lambda\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle,$ (6.8)

旋量场
$$\psi$$
 的反费米子态 $|\mathbf{p}^-, \lambda\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle,$ (6.9)

标量场
$$\phi$$
 的玻色子态 $|\mathbf{p}\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} c_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle$. (6.10)

为避免混淆,此处将 $\phi(x)$ 的产生算符改记为 $c_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}$ 。对于正反粒子不同的情况,我们在动量的右上角用正号代表正粒子态,负号代表反粒子态。这些态可以单独作为初态,相应的共轭态可以单独作为末态。对真空态作用多个产生算符,就得到包含多个粒子的初态。比如,

$$|\mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k}\rangle = \sqrt{8E_{\mathbf{p}}E_{\mathbf{q}}E_{\mathbf{k}}} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle$$
 (6.11)

描述的初态包含 1 个动量为 \mathbf{p} 、螺旋度为 λ 的 Dirac 正费米子 ψ , 1 个动量为 \mathbf{q} 、螺旋度为 λ' 的 Dirac 反费米子 $\bar{\psi}$, 以及 1 个动量为 \mathbf{k} 的实标量玻色子 ϕ 。这里,我们用 ψ 、 $\bar{\psi}$ 和 ϕ 分别作为正费米子、反费米子和实标量玻色子的名称,符号与场的符号相同,但意义不同。另一方面,

$$\langle \mathbf{p}^+, \lambda; \mathbf{q}^-, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} | = \sqrt{8E_{\mathbf{p}}E_{\mathbf{q}}E_{\mathbf{k}}} \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}c_{\mathbf{k}}$$
 (6.12)

描述相应的末态。注意,在上面两个式子中,特意让态矢符号中的动量排列次序与相应产生湮灭算符的排列次序相同,使得下文在表示场算符与初末态缩并方面比较方便。这种约定使末态记法与前面 2.3.4 和 4.5.4 两个小节中关于双粒子态的记法有所不同,对双费米子态实际上相差一个负号,但不会引起物理本质上的差异。

现在,利用 Dirac 旋量场和实标量场的正负能解展开式 (5.133)、(5.134)、(5.246)、(5.247)、(5.127) 和 (5.128),我们讨论场算符与初末态的非零缩并。在正规乘积中,场算符的正能解部分位于右边,靠近初态,我们将 $\psi(x)$ 与正费米子初态的缩并定义为

$$\sqrt[4]{\psi_a(x)|\mathbf{p}^+,\lambda} \equiv \psi_a^{(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}^+,\lambda\rangle$$

6.1 Yukawa 理论 — 197 —

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} u_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{-iq \cdot x} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} u_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') e^{-iq \cdot x} \{a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}, a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger}\} |0\rangle$$

$$= \int d^{3}q \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} u_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') e^{-iq \cdot x} \delta_{\lambda'\lambda} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) |0\rangle = u_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{-ip \cdot x} |0\rangle. \tag{6.13}$$

第四步用到产生湮灭算符的反对易关系 (4.265)。类似地, $\bar{\psi}(x)$ 与反费米子初态的缩并定义为

$$\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)|\mathbf{p}^{-},\lambda\rangle \equiv \bar{\psi}_{a}^{(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}^{-},\lambda\rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \bar{v}_{a}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{-iq\cdot x} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}|0\rangle$$

$$= \bar{v}_{a}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) e^{-ip\cdot x}|0\rangle. \tag{6.14}$$

此外, $\phi(x)$ 与实标量玻色子初态的缩并定义为

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{\phi(x)|\mathbf{p}} \rangle &\equiv \phi^{(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}\rangle = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} c_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq\cdot x} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} c_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle \\
&= \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{-iq\cdot x} [c_{\mathbf{q}}, c_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}] |0\rangle = \int d^3q \, \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{-iq\cdot x} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) |0\rangle = e^{-ip\cdot x} |0\rangle.
\end{aligned} (6.15)$$

第四步用到产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (2.107)。这三种缩并均包含一个 $e^{-ip \cdot x}$ 因子。

另一方面,正规乘积中场算符的负能解部分位于左边,靠近末态,我们将 $\bar{\psi}(x)$ 与正费米子末态的缩并定义为

$$\langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda | \overline{\psi}_{a}(x) \equiv \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda | \overline{\psi}_{a}^{(-)}(x) = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \langle 0 | \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \overline{u}_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{iq\cdot x}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \overline{u}_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \langle 0 | \{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} e^{iq\cdot x} = \langle 0 | \overline{u}_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{ip\cdot x}.$$

$$(6.16)$$

 $\psi(x)$ 与反费米子末态的缩并定义为

$$\langle \mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda | \psi_{a}(x) \equiv \langle \mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda | \psi_{a}^{(-)}(x) = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \langle 0 | \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} v_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x}$$

$$= \langle 0 | v_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{ip \cdot x}. \tag{6.17}$$

 $\phi(x)$ 与实标量玻色子末态的缩并定义为

$$\langle \mathbf{p} | \phi(x) \equiv \langle \mathbf{p} | \phi^{(-)}(x) = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \langle 0 | \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} c_{\mathbf{p}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} c_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{iq \cdot x} \langle 0 | [c_{\mathbf{p}}, c_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = \int d^3q \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{iq \cdot x} \langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \langle 0 | e^{ip \cdot x}.$$
(6.18)

这三种缩并均包含一个 $e^{ip\cdot x}$ 因子。

6.1.1 *iT* 展开式第 1 阶

根据 (6.6) 式,可以将 $iT^{(1)}$ 分为两项, $iT_1^{(1)}=iT_1^{(1)}+iT_2^{(1)}$,这两项分别是

$$iT_1^{(1)} \equiv -i\kappa \int d^4x \,\mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)],\tag{6.19}$$

$$iT_2^{(1)} \equiv -i\kappa \int d^4x \,\mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\bar{\psi}}(x)\psi(x)]. \tag{6.20}$$

我们先来讨论 $iT_1^{(1)}$ 。要得到非平庸的散射矩阵元 $\langle f|iT_1^{(1)}|i\rangle$,初态和末态中需要包含 3 个粒子,可列出 8 种情况。

第 1 种情况中,考虑初态包含 1 对正反费米子和 1 个实标量玻色子, $|i\rangle = |\mathbf{p}^+, \lambda; \mathbf{q}^-, \lambda'; \mathbf{k}\rangle$,末态是真空态, $\langle f| = \langle 0|$,相应的散射矩阵元为

$$\langle 0|iT_{1}^{(1)}|\mathbf{p}^{+},\lambda;\mathbf{q}^{-},\lambda';\mathbf{k}\rangle = -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \langle 0|\,\mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)]\,|\mathbf{p}^{+},\lambda;\mathbf{q}^{-},\lambda';\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \langle 0|\,\phi^{(+)}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(+)}(x)\psi_{a}^{(+)}(x)\,|\mathbf{p}^{+},\lambda;\mathbf{q}^{-},\lambda';\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \langle 0|\,\mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)]\,|\mathbf{p}^{+},\lambda;\mathbf{q}^{-},\lambda';\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \langle 0|\,e^{-ik\cdot x}\bar{v}_{a}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')e^{-iq\cdot x}u_{a}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)e^{-ip\cdot x}\,|0\rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \bar{v}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)e^{-i(p+q+k)\cdot x} \ \langle 0|0\rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \bar{v}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')u(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \ (2\pi)^{4}\delta^{(4)}(p+q+k). \tag{6.21}$$

第二步将场算符分解为正能解和负能解部分,本来应该有 8 项,但只有 1 项贡献非零。第三步用到场算符与初态缩并的定义。最后一步用到 $\langle 0|0\rangle=1$ 以及 Fourier 变换公式 (5.271),对 x 积分,得出一个体现初末态能动量守恒的四维 δ 函数。此处,对时空坐标积分意味着将所有时空点的贡献叠加起来。这个结果符合 (5.267) 式的形式,可见,相应的不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = -i\kappa \,\bar{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda).$$
 (6.22)

图 6.1(a) 用图形表示这个过程,时间方向自左向右。这种图形化表示称为 **Feynman** 图。在 Feynman 图中,我们用虚线表示实标量玻色子的运动,实线表示 Dirac 费米子的运动。图上用箭头标明三个粒子的四维动量 p^{μ} 、 q^{μ} 和 k^{μ} 的方向;这只是示意性的,不用精确对应于三维空间中三维动量的实际方向;此外,可以认为这些四维动量的相反数 $-p^{\mu}$ 、 $-q^{\mu}$ 和 $-k^{\mu}$ 的方向与图上方向相反。

费米子线上的箭头可以认为是某种 U(1) 荷(比如电荷)流动的方向,或者说是正费米子数流动的方向;此方向与正费米子的运动方向相同,而与反费米子的运动方向相反。因此,正费米子的动量方向与费米子线上的箭头方向相同,反费米子则相反。实标量场 $\phi(x)$ 描述的玻色子是自身的反粒子,不具有任何 U(1) 荷,因而不需要在线上标注箭头,即纯中性粒子的线上没有箭头。反过来,凡是正反粒子不一样的情况,都应当在粒子线上标注箭头。三条粒子线相交代表

6.1 Yukawa 理论 - 199 -



图 $6.1: iT_1^{(1)}$ 贡献的 8 种三外线 Feynman 图。时间方向自左向右。

相互作用的发生,称为顶点 (vertex)。从顶点到初末态粒子的连线称为外线 (external line)。图 6.1(a) 包含 1 个顶点和 3 条外线。

可以看到,Feynman 图清晰地体现了运动情况和相互作用过程。此外,还可以让 Feynman 图的每个部分对应于一个代数表达式,将这些表达式拼接起来,就得到散射矩阵元 $\langle f|iT|i\rangle$ 的表达式。这样的对应过程形成一套 Feynman 规则。以图 6.1(a) 为例,根据 (6.21) 式,三条外线分别对应于场算符 $\phi(x)$ 、 $\bar{\psi}(x)$ 、 $\psi(x)$ 与初态的缩并,从而可以归纳出如下坐标空间中的入射外线 Feynman 规则,

$$\psi, \lambda \xrightarrow{p} x = \langle 0 | \overline{\psi(x)} | \mathbf{p}^+, \lambda \rangle = \langle 0 | \psi^{(+)}(x) | \mathbf{p}^+, \lambda \rangle = u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{-ip \cdot x}, \tag{6.23}$$

$$\bar{\psi}, \lambda \xrightarrow{p} x = \langle 0 | \bar{\psi}(x) | \mathbf{p}^-, \lambda \rangle = \langle 0 | \bar{\psi}^{(+)}(x) | \mathbf{p}^-, \lambda \rangle = \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{-ip \cdot x},$$
 (6.24)

$$\phi \longrightarrow p \longrightarrow x = \langle 0 | \overline{\phi(x)} | \mathbf{p} \rangle = \langle 0 | \phi^{(+)}(x) | \mathbf{p} \rangle = e^{-ip \cdot x}. \tag{6.25}$$

由于正费米子动量方向与线上方向相同,我们省略了标明动量方向的箭头;反费米子动量方向与线上方向相反,因而将两个箭头都标示出来。也就是说,如果没有标明动量的方向,则它与粒子线上的方向相同。另一方面,坐标空间中 Yukawa 相互作用的顶点 Feynman 规则为

$$= -i\kappa \int d^4x \,. \tag{6.26}$$

现在, 我们可以绕过 Wick 定理, 直接从图 6.1(a) 出发, 根据 Feynman 规则写出散射矩阵元:

$$\langle 0|iT_1^{(1)}|\mathbf{p}^+,\lambda;\mathbf{q}^-,\lambda';\mathbf{k}\rangle = -i\kappa \int d^4x \,\bar{v}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)e^{-i(p+q+k)\cdot x}$$
(6.27)

在写下费米子的贡献时,应当注意次序,要**逆着费米子线上的方向**逐项写出来,这样得到的是数 $\bar{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$,而非矩阵 $u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\bar{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')$ 。

第 2 种情况中,考虑初态是真空态, $|i\rangle = |0\rangle$,末态包含 1 对正反费米子和 1 个实标量玻色子, $\langle f| = \langle \mathbf{p}^+, \lambda; \mathbf{q}^-, \lambda'; \mathbf{k}|$,相应的散射矩阵元为

$$\langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} | iT_{1}^{(1)} | 0 \rangle = -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} | \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] | 0 \rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} | \phi^{(-)}(x)\psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} | \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\psi_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)] | 0 \rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle 0 | e^{ik\cdot x}v_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')e^{iq\cdot x}\bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{ip\cdot x} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')e^{i(p+q+k)\cdot x}$$

$$= +i\kappa \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')(2\pi)^{4}\delta^{(4)}(p+q+k)$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} | \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] | 0 \rangle, \qquad (6.28)$$

Feynman 图如图 6.1(e) 所示。由此可以归纳出如下坐标空间中的出射外线 Feynman 规则,

$$x \stackrel{p}{\longleftarrow} \psi, \lambda = \langle \overline{\mathbf{p}}^+, \lambda | \overline{\psi}(x) | 0 \rangle = \langle \mathbf{p}^+, \lambda | \overline{\psi}^{(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle = \overline{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{ip \cdot x}, \tag{6.29}$$

$$x \longrightarrow \overline{\psi}, \lambda = \langle \overline{\mathbf{p}}^{-}, \lambda | \psi(x) | 0 \rangle = \langle \mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda | \psi^{(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle = v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{ip \cdot x}, \tag{6.30}$$

$$x \bullet - - - \phi = \langle \mathbf{p} | \phi(x) | 0 \rangle = \langle \mathbf{p} | \phi^{(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle = e^{ip \cdot x}. \tag{6.31}$$

初末态粒子满足质壳条件 (1.55), 而且能量为正, 称为**在壳** (on-shell) 粒子。入射外线联系着初态粒子, 出射外线联系着末态粒子, 因而外线上的动量是在壳的。

在 (6.28) 式的第二步中,我们交换了两个费米子场算符的位置,因而带来一个额外的负号,使最前面的符号从负号变为正号,这样的符号一直保留到倒数第二步的表达式中。不过,不应该认为这改变了顶点规则。应该认为顶点规则 (6.26) 仍然适用,只是在应用时需要考虑交换两个费米子场算符带来的额外负号。散射矩阵元是概率振幅,计算观测量时使用的是它的模方,因而额外的负号对观测量没有影响。然而,在下文中我们会看到,如果一个过程存在多于一个概率振幅,则概率振幅之间的相对符号会影响观测量。在最后一步里面,我们调换第三步中两个费米子场算符的次序,回到相互作用拉氏量中的次序,从而将最前面的符号改回来,但代表场算符缩并的线会纠缠起来。经过这样的处理,我们可以看出第一步与最后一步之间的联系:正

6.1 Yukawa 理论 — 201 –

规乘积的期待值等于将场算符与初末态缩并后的结果,而且,当场算符次序保持相互作用拉氏量中的次序时,不会出现额外的负号。熟悉这个性质之后,我们可以由第一步直接写出最后一步, 再将纠缠的缩并线解开, 得到第三步, 从而跳过用正负能解表达的第二步。

剩下的 6 种情况对应于 Feynman 图 6.1(b)、6.1(c)、6.1(d)、6.1(f)、6.1(g)、6.1(h),相应的散射矩阵元如下。

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{\mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \, \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda' | \, iT_{1}^{(1)} | \mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \, \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda' | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \, \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda' | \, \psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(-)}(x)\phi^{(+)}(x) \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \, \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda' | \, \mathsf{N}[\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi(x)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \, \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda' | \, \mathsf{N}[\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi(x)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \, (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(k-p-q) \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \, \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda' | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle \, .
\end{aligned} (6.32)$$

图 6.1(c):
$$\langle \mathbf{q}^{+}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} | iT_{1}^{(1)} | \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda \rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle \mathbf{q}^{+}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] | \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda \rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle \mathbf{q}^{+}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} | \phi^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}^{(-)}(x)\psi^{(+)}(x) | \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda \rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle \mathbf{q}^{+}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)] | \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda \rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-i(p-q-k)\cdot x}$$

$$= -i\kappa \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)(2\pi)^{4}\delta^{(4)}(p-q-k).$$
(6.33)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\langle \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} \right| i T_{1}^{(1)} \left| \mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda \right\rangle \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \left\langle \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} \right| \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\psi_{a}(x)] \left| \mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda \right\rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \left\langle \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} \right| \phi^{(-)}(x)\psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(+)}(x) \left| \mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda \right\rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \left\langle \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} \right| \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)] \left| \mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda \right\rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x v_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')\bar{v}_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-i(p-q-k)\cdot x} = +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')e^{-i(p-q-k)\cdot x} \\
&= +i\kappa \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') (2\pi)^{4}\delta^{(4)}(p-q-k) \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \left\langle \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda'; \mathbf{k} \right| \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)] \left| \mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda \right\rangle. \end{aligned} (6.34)$$

图 6.1(f):
$$\langle \mathbf{k} | iT_1^{(1)} | \mathbf{p}^+, \lambda; \mathbf{q}^-, \lambda' \rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^4x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] | \mathbf{p}^+, \lambda; \, \mathbf{q}^-, \lambda' \rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^4x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \phi^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}^{(+)}(x)\psi^{(+)}(x) | \mathbf{p}^+, \lambda; \, \mathbf{q}^-, \lambda' \rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^4x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)] | \mathbf{p}^+, \lambda; \, \mathbf{q}^-, \lambda' \rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^4x \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-i(p+q-k)\cdot x}$$

$$= -i\kappa \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \, (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p+q-k). \tag{6.35}$$

$$\begin{split}
& \left\{ \mathbf{g}^{+}, \lambda' \right| i T_{1}^{(1)} \left| \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \mathbf{k} \right\rangle \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \left\langle \mathbf{q}^{+}, \lambda' \right| \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] \left| \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \mathbf{k} \right\rangle \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \left\langle \mathbf{q}^{+}, \lambda' \right| \bar{\psi}_{a}^{(-)}(x)\phi^{(+)}(x)\psi_{a}^{(+)}(x) \left| \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \mathbf{k} \right\rangle \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \left\langle \mathbf{q}^{+}, \lambda' \right| \mathsf{N}[\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)] \left| \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \mathbf{k} \right\rangle \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{-i(p+k-q) \cdot x} \\
&= -i\kappa \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p+k-q) \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \left\langle \mathbf{q}^{+}, \lambda' \right| \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)] \left| \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda; \mathbf{k} \right\rangle.
\end{split} \tag{6.36}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\langle \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda' \middle| iT_{1}^{(1)} \middle| \mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda; \mathbf{k} \right\rangle \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \left\langle \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda' \middle| \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] \middle| \mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda; \mathbf{k} \right\rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \left\langle \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda' \middle| \phi(x)\psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(+)}(x) \middle| \mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda; \mathbf{k} \right\rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \left\langle \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda' \middle| \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)] \middle| \mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda; \mathbf{k} \right\rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x v_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')\bar{v}_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-i(p+k-q)\cdot x} = +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')e^{-i(p+k-q)\cdot x} \\
&= +i\kappa \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') (2\pi)^{4}\delta^{(4)}(p+k-q) \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \left\langle \mathbf{q}^{-}, \lambda' \middle| \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)] \middle| \mathbf{p}^{-}, \lambda; \mathbf{k} \right\rangle.
\end{aligned} (6.37)$$

可以验证,对于这 6 种情况,我们也能够从 Feynman 图出发,根据 Feynman 规则把散射矩阵元写出来。注意,顶点规则只有一种形式,即 (6.26)式;不需要为顶点规则指定时间方向,它适用于各种不同的时间方向。

接下来,我们讨论 $iT_2^{(1)}$,即 (6.20) 式。它包含两个场算符之间的缩并,也就是 5.4 节讨论的 Feynman 传播子。为了使用 Feynman 图,我们需要为 Feynman 传播子设置 Feynman 规则。

6.1 Yukawa 理论 — 203 —

在坐标空间中, Dirac 旋量场和实标量场 Feynman 传播子的 Feynman 规则分别为

$$x - y = \sqrt{(y)} \psi(x) = S_{F}(y - x) = \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i(\not p + m_{\psi})}{p^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(y - x)}, \qquad (6.38)$$

$$x - - - - - y = \sqrt{(y)}\phi(x) = D_{F}(y - x) = \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i}{p^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(y - x)}.$$
 (6.39)

这里用到 Feynman 传播子表达式 (5.260) 和 (5.202),而 m_{ψ} 和 m_{ϕ} 分别是 ψ 粒子和 ϕ 粒子的 质量。在坐标空间中,Feynman 传播子是粒子从 x 处顶点传播到 y 处顶点的振幅,我们用一条连接两个顶点的粒子线表示,这样的线称为内线 (internal line)。如前,Dirac 费米子的 Feynman 传播子用带箭头的实线表示,动量方向与箭头方向一致;标量玻色子的 Feynman 传播子用虚线表示,动量方向另外标明。在内线规则的表达式中,需要对动量 p^{μ} 的所有取值积分,因此,内线动量可以是在壳的,但更一般的情况是离壳 (off-shell) 的,即不满足质壳条件 (1.55),而且 p^{0} 也不一定为正。用内线表示的粒子称为虚粒子 (virtual particle),它可以是在壳粒子,也可以是离壳粒子。反过来,用外线表示的粒子称为实粒子 (real particle),它一定是在壳粒子。

 $iT_2^{(1)}$ 剩下一个标量场 $\phi(x)$ 未参与缩并,我们可以让它与初态或末态缩并。考虑初态包含 1个实标量玻色子, $|i\rangle=|\mathbf{k}\rangle$,末态是真空态, $\langle f|=\langle 0|$,相应的散射矩阵元为

$$\langle 0|iT_{2}^{(1)}|\mathbf{k}\rangle = -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \langle 0|\,\mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)]\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle = -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \langle 0|\,\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi^{(+)}(x)\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \langle 0|\,\mathsf{N}[\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi(x)]\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle = +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \langle 0|\,\mathsf{N}[\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi(x)]\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \,S_{\mathrm{F},aa}(x-x)e^{-ikx} = +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \,e^{-ikx}\,\mathrm{tr}[S_{\mathrm{F}}(0)]$$

$$= +i\kappa \,(2\pi)^{4}\delta^{(4)}(k)\int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}}\frac{i\,\mathrm{tr}(\not p+m_{\psi})}{p^{2}-m_{\psi}^{2}+i\epsilon}$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \langle 0|\,\mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)]\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle. \tag{6.40}$$

第四步交换了正规乘积中两个费米子场算符的次序,因而带来一个额外的负号。第六步用到矩阵的迹的定义 $\operatorname{tr}[S_{\mathrm{F}}(0)] = S_{\mathrm{F},aa}(0)$ 。

相应 Feynman 图如图 6.2(a) 所示。 $iT_2^{(1)}$ 中参与缩并的费米子场算符 $\psi(x)$ 和 $\bar{\psi}(x)$ 具有相同的时空坐标 x,因而 Feynman 传播子从 x 处的顶点出发,传播回到 x 处的顶点,形成一个封闭的圈。这种包含圈结构的 Feynman 图称为圈图 (loop diagram)。相反,不包含圈结构的 Feynman 图称为树图 (tree diagram),例如,图 6.1 中的 8 种 Feynman 图都是树图。

从上述计算过程可以看到,一个封闭的费米子圈贡献一个额外的负号,而且需要对 Dirac 矩阵(或其乘积)求迹。此外,圈图里出现对一个四维动量 p^{μ} 的积分 $\int d^4p/(2\pi)^4$; 这个 p^{μ} 的值不能通过初末态的四维动量确定,因而是一个未定的四维动量,称为圈动量 (loop momentum),在积分时需要考虑它的所有取值。这是两个普遍结论,下文还有更多例子。

在另一种情况中,考虑初态是真空态, $|i\rangle = |0\rangle$,末态包含 1 个标量玻色子, $\langle f| = \langle \mathbf{k}|$,相



图 $6.2: iT_2^{(1)}$ 贡献的 2 种蝌蚪图。时间方向自左向右。

应的散射矩阵元为

$$\langle \mathbf{k} | iT_{2}^{(1)} | 0 \rangle = -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)] \, | 0 \rangle = -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \phi^{(-)}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x) \, | 0 \rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)] \, | 0 \rangle = +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)] \, | 0 \rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, e^{ikx} S_{\mathrm{F},aa}(x-x) = +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, e^{ikx} \, \mathrm{tr}[S_{\mathrm{F}}(0)]$$

$$= +i\kappa \, (2\pi)^{4}\delta^{(4)}(k) \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i \, \mathrm{tr}(\not p + m_{\psi})}{p^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon}$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)] \, | 0 \rangle \,. \tag{6.41}$$

图 6.2(b) 是相应的 Feynman 图。像图 6.2(a) 和 6.2(b) 这样包含一条外线的圈图称为蝌蚪图 $(tadpole\ diagram)$ 。

图 6.1 和 6.2 中列举的 10 个 Feynman 图对应于 10 个动力学允许的过程。但是,其中大多数过程在运动学上并不允许,因为初态和末态不能同时满足能量和动量守恒定律。当 $m_{\phi} \geq 2m_{\psi}$ 时,有 2 个过程是例外的,运动学允许它们发生: Feynman 图 6.1(b) 对应于一个 ϕ 粒子衰变成一对正反 ψ 粒子的过程 $\phi \to \psi \bar{\psi}$,Feynman 图 6.1(f) 对应于一对正反 ψ 粒子融合 (fusion) 成一个 ϕ 粒子的过程 $\psi \bar{\psi} \to \phi$ 。

接着,我们计算 $\phi \to \psi \bar{\psi}$ 过程对应的衰变宽度。根据 (5.267) 式,将 (6.32) 式中的 δ 函数 因子 $(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(k-p-q)$ 扔掉,就得到 $\phi \to \psi \bar{\psi}$ 衰变过程的不变振幅

$$i\mathcal{M} = i\kappa \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda').$$
 (6.42)

这是 iT 展开式第 1 阶的结果,它是贡献到这个过程的最低阶,即领头阶 (leading order)。当 Yukawa 耦合常数 κ 比较小时,领头阶的贡献远大于更高阶的贡献。对上式取厄米共轭,得

$$(i\mathcal{M})^* = [i\kappa u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\gamma^0 v(\mathbf{q},\lambda')]^{\dagger} = -i\kappa v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\gamma^0 u(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = -i\kappa \bar{v}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')u(\mathbf{p},\lambda). \tag{6.43}$$

进而,不变振幅的模方是

$$|\mathcal{M}|^{2} = \kappa^{2} \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \bar{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \kappa^{2} \bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') u_{b}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$$

$$= \kappa^{2} u_{b}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') = \kappa^{2} \operatorname{tr}[u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \bar{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')]. \tag{6.44}$$

6.1 Yukawa 理论 — 205 —

在第一步的结果中, 旋量空间中的行矢量 $\bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)$ 与列矢量 $v(\mathbf{q},\lambda')$ 相乘得到一个数, 再乘以行矢量 $\bar{v}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')$ 与列矢量 $u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)$ 相乘得到的数。第二步将行矢量和列矢量的旋量指标明显地写出来, 可以看成是对它们的分量进行求和, 求和指标是 a 和 b。第三步将最右边的 $u_b(\mathbf{p},\lambda)$ 移动到左边, 从而, $u_b(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\bar{u}_a(\mathbf{p},\lambda)$ 和 $v_a(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\bar{v}_b(\mathbf{q},\lambda')$ 可以分别看作矩阵 $u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)$ 和 $v(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\bar{v}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')$ 的 ba 分量和 ab 分量,因此,对 a 求和表示两个矩阵相乘,对 b 求和表示矩阵乘积的迹。

在计算 ϕ 的衰变宽度时, 应当包含所有可能的末态, 除了包含所有可能的动量取值之外, 还要计及所有可能的螺旋态。因此, 需要使用对末态粒子螺旋度求和的不变振幅模方

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} \equiv \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} |\mathcal{M}|^2 = \kappa^2 \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \operatorname{tr}[u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \bar{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')]$$

$$= \kappa^2 \sum_{\lambda'} \operatorname{tr}[(\not p + m_{\psi}) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \bar{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')] = \kappa^2 \operatorname{tr}[(\not p + m_{\psi}) (\not q - m_{\psi})]. \tag{6.45}$$

第三、四步用到自旋求和关系 (4.234)。现在, 我们需要对 Dirac 矩阵及其乘积求迹。对于 Dirac 矩阵的迹, 有

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}) = \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}\gamma^{5}) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{5}\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\mu}) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}). \tag{6.46}$$

第一步用到 (4.48) 式, 第二步用到 (4.50) 式, 第三步用到矩阵乘积的性质

$$tr(AB) = tr(BA), (6.47)$$

第四步再用一次(4.48)式。可见,

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}) = 0, \tag{6.48}$$

故

$$\operatorname{tr}(p) = \operatorname{tr}(p_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu}) = p_{\mu}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}) = 0. \tag{6.49}$$

根据反对易关系 (4.1), 两个 Dirac 矩阵乘积的迹满足

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}) = \operatorname{tr}(2g^{\mu\nu} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}) = 2g^{\mu\nu}\operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{1}) - \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}) = 8g^{\mu\nu} - \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}), \tag{6.50}$$

从而有

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}) = 4g^{\mu\nu},\tag{6.51}$$

于是得到

$$tr(pq) = p_{\mu}q_{\nu}tr(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}) = 4p_{\mu}q_{\nu}g^{\mu\nu} = 4p \cdot q.$$
(6.52)

利用这些公式,可将(6.45)式化为

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \kappa^2 \operatorname{tr}[(p \not q - m_{\psi} \not p + m_{\psi} \not q - m_{\psi}^2) = \kappa^2 [\operatorname{tr}(p \not q) - m_{\psi}^2 \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{1})] = 4\kappa^2 (p \cdot q - m_{\psi}^2). \tag{6.53}$$

根据质壳条件 $k^2=m_\phi^2$ 和能动量守恒关系 $k^\mu=p^\mu+q^\mu$,有

$$m_{\phi}^2 = k^2 = (p+q)^2 = p^2 + q^2 + 2p \cdot q = 2(m_{\psi}^2 + p \cdot q),$$
 (6.54)

故

$$p \cdot q = \frac{m_{\phi}^2}{2} - m_{\psi}^2, \quad p \cdot q - m_{\psi}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_{\phi}^2 - 4m_{\psi}^2) = \frac{m_{\phi}^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{4m_{\psi}^2}{m_{\phi}^2} \right). \tag{6.55}$$

这样的话,由 (5.370) 式可得 $\phi \to \psi \bar{\psi}$ 过程的领头阶衰变宽度为

$$\Gamma(\phi \to \psi \bar{\psi}) = \frac{\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2}}{16\pi m_{\phi}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\psi}^2}{m_{\phi}^2}} = \frac{1}{16\pi m_{\phi}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\psi}^2}{m_{\phi}^2}} 4\kappa^2 (p \cdot q - m_{\psi}^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16\pi m_{\phi}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\psi}^2}{m_{\phi}^2}} 4\kappa^2 \frac{m_{\phi}^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{4m_{\psi}^2}{m_{\phi}^2}\right) = \frac{\kappa^2}{8\pi} m_{\phi} \left(1 - \frac{4m_{\psi}^2}{m_{\phi}^2}\right)^{3/2}. \tag{6.56}$$

6.1.2 iT 展开式第 2 阶

在 iT 展开式的第 2 阶, 即 κ^2 阶, 由 (6.5) 式得

$$iT^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] = \sum_{i=1}^{14} iT_i^{(2)},\tag{6.57}$$

根据 Wick 定理, 共有 14 个非平庸的项 $iT_i^{(2)}$ 。首先, 有 1 项不包含缩并,

$$iT_1^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]. \tag{6.58}$$

其次,有5项包含1次缩并,

$$iT_2^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)],\tag{6.59}$$

$$iT_3^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)], \tag{6.60}$$

$$iT_4^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)], \tag{6.61}$$

$$iT_5^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi(x)}\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)], \tag{6.62}$$

$$iT_6^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\bar{\psi}}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)]. \tag{6.63}$$

再次,有6项包含2次缩并,

$$iT_7^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)], \tag{6.64}$$

$$iT_8^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\overline{\phi(x)}\overline{\psi(x)}\psi(x)\overline{\phi(y)}\overline{\psi(y)}\psi(y)], \tag{6.65}$$

$$iT_9^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)], \tag{6.66}$$

$$iT_{10}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\bar{\phi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\phi}(y)\bar{\bar{\psi}}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)], \tag{6.67}$$

6.1 Yukawa 理论 — 207 —

$$iT_{11}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi(x)}\psi(x)\overline{\psi(y)}\overline{\psi(y)}\psi(y)]. \tag{6.68}$$

$$iT_{12}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)],\tag{6.69}$$

最后,有2项包含3次缩并,

$$iT_{13}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)], \tag{6.70}$$

$$iT_{14}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi(x)}\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi(y)}\psi(y)]. \tag{6.71}$$

下面讨论几个相关过程。

(1) 首先,考虑 $\psi \bar{\psi} \to \psi \bar{\psi}$ 散射过程,初态记为 $|i\rangle = |\mathbf{p}_1^+, \lambda_1; \mathbf{p}_2^-, \lambda_2\rangle$,末态记为 $\langle f| = \langle \mathbf{q}_1^+, \lambda_1'; \mathbf{q}_2^-, \lambda_2'|$ 。根据 (6.59) 式, $iT_2^{(2)}$ 对这个过程贡献的散射矩阵元是

$$\begin{split} &\left\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1}';\,\mathbf{q}_{2}^{-},\lambda_{2}'\right|iT_{2}^{(2)}\left|\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1};\,\mathbf{p}_{2}^{-},\lambda_{2}\right\rangle \\ &=\frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!}\int d^{4}x\,d^{4}y\,\left\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1}';\,\mathbf{q}_{2}^{-},\lambda_{2}'\right|\,\mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]\,\big|\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1};\,\mathbf{p}_{2}^{-},\lambda_{2}\right\rangle \\ &=\frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!}\int d^{4}x\,d^{4}y\,\left\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1}';\,\mathbf{q}_{2}^{-},\lambda_{2}'\right|\,\mathsf{N}[-\psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(-)}(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}^{(+)}(y)\psi_{b}^{(+)}(y) \\ &-\psi_{b}^{(-)}(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}^{(-)}(y)\phi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(+)}(x)\psi_{a}^{(+)}(x) + \psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}^{(-)}(y)\phi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(+)}(x)\psi_{b}^{(+)}(y) \\ &+\psi_{b}^{(-)}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(-)}(x)\bar{\phi}(x)\bar{\phi}(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}^{(+)}(y)\psi_{a}^{(+)}(x)\big]\,\big|\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1};\,\mathbf{p}_{2}^{-},\lambda_{2}\right\rangle \\ &=-(-i\kappa)^{2}\int d^{4}x\,d^{4}y\,\left\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1}';\,\mathbf{q}_{2}^{-},\lambda_{2}'\big|\,\mathsf{N}[\psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}^{(+)}(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}^{(+)}(y)\big]\,\big|\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1};\,\mathbf{p}_{2}^{-},\lambda_{2}\right\rangle \\ &=-(-i\kappa)^{2}\int d^{4}x\,d^{4}y\,\left\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1}';\,\mathbf{q}_{2}^{-},\lambda_{2}'\big|\,\mathsf{N}[\psi_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}^{(y)}\psi_{b}^{(y)}]\,\big|\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1};\,\mathbf{p}_{2}^{-},\lambda_{2}\right\rangle \\ &-\left\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1}';\,\mathbf{q}_{2}^{-},\lambda_{2}'\big|\,\mathsf{N}[\psi_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\phi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(x)}\psi_{b}(y)]\,\big|\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1};\,\mathbf{p}_{2}^{-},\lambda_{2}\right\rangle \\ &+\left\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1}';\,\mathbf{q}_{2}^{-},\lambda_{2}'\big|\,\mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)]\,\big|\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+},\lambda_{1};\,\mathbf{p}_{2}^{-},\lambda_{2}\right\rangle \right\}. \tag{6.72} \end{split}$$

第二步将场算符分解为正能解和负能解,得到 4 个非零项。根据 (5.204) 式, $\phi(y)\phi(x) = \phi(x)\phi(y)$,可以看出,对第 2 项交换时空坐标 x 和 y 得到的结果与第 1 项相同,因而可以只保留一项,再乘上一个 2! 因子,它刚好与最前面的 1/2! 因子抵消。类似地,第 3 项与第 4 项也具有这种交换 x 和 y 的对称性。在第三步中,我们只保留第 1 项和第 3 项,消去前面的 1/2! 因子,并提取一个整体负号出来。这种现象是普遍的:(6.5) 式里面 $iT^{(n)}$ 中的 1/n! 因子恰好与时



图 6.3: $iT_2^{(2)}$ 贡献的 $\psi\bar{\psi}\to\psi\bar{\psi}$ 散射过程 Feynman 图,包含两个子图,相对符号为负。时间方向自左向右。

空坐标的交换对称性引起的 n! **因子抵消。**第四步写成场算符与初末态缩并的形式, 花括号中的两项相差一个负号。第五步将场算符调回 (6.59) 式中的次序, 不再出现额外的负号。

相应的 Feynman 图如图 6.3 所示,包含 2 个子图,分别具有 2 个顶点、4 条外线和 1 条内线。相应地,这个过程的总不变振幅 iM 是 2 个不变振幅的叠加,两者之间的相对符号为负,根据 (5.306) 式计算散射截面时,用到的是总不变振幅的模方 $|M|^2$,这样的相对符号决定其中干涉项的符号,因此,对于正确地计算散射截面至关重要。

由 (6.72) 式倒数第二步的结果得

$$\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda'_{1}; \mathbf{q}_{2}^{-}, \lambda'_{2} | iT_{2}^{(2)} | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \rangle$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y$$

$$\times \left[v_{a}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) e^{iq_{2} \cdot x} \bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) e^{iq_{1} \cdot x} \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{ie^{-ik \cdot (x-y)}}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) e^{-ip_{2} \cdot y} u_{b}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) e^{-ip_{1} \cdot y} \right]$$

$$- v_{a}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) e^{iq_{2} \cdot x} \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) e^{iq_{1} \cdot y} \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{ie^{-ik \cdot (x-y)}}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{v}_{a}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) e^{-ip_{2} \cdot x} u_{b}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) e^{-ip_{1} \cdot y} \right]$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \left[\bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) v(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \frac{i}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \right]$$

$$\times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(k - q_{1} - q_{2}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} + p_{2} - k)$$

$$- \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) v(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \frac{i}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1})$$

$$\times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(k + p_{2} - q_{2}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} - q_{1} - k)$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \left[\bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) v(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \frac{i}{(p_{1} + p_{2})^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \right]$$

$$- \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) v(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \frac{i}{(p_{1} - q_{1})^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1})$$

$$\times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} + p_{2} - q_{1} - q_{2}).$$

$$(6.73)$$

第二步对 x 和 y 分别积分, 使方括号中每一项都具有 2 个四维 δ 函数, 它们分别代表 2 个顶点处的能动量守恒关系; 第一项的关系为 $k^{\mu}=q_{1}^{\mu}+q_{2}^{\mu}$ 和 $k^{\mu}=p_{1}^{\mu}+p_{2}^{\mu}$, 第二项的关系为 $k^{\mu}=q_{2}^{\mu}-p_{2}^{\mu}$

6.1 Yukawa 理论 — 209 —

和 $k^{\mu} = p_1^{\mu} - q_1^{\mu}$ 。可见,与同一顶点相连的内外线的四维动量应满足能动量守恒定律。第三步对 k 积分,消去 1 个四维 δ 函数,剩下的 1 个四维 δ 函数 $\delta^{(4)}(p_1 + p_2 - q_1 - q_2)$ 代表初末态 4 个粒子满足的能动量守恒定律。这符合 (5.267) 式的形式,相应的不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = -(-i\kappa)^2 \left[\bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_1, \lambda_1') v(\mathbf{q}_2, \lambda_2') \frac{i}{(p_1 + p_2)^2 - m_{\phi}^2 + i\epsilon} \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2) u(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1) - \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2) v(\mathbf{q}_2, \lambda_2') \frac{i}{(p_1 - q_1)^2 - m_{\phi}^2 + i\epsilon} \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_1, \lambda_1') u(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1) \right].$$
(6.74)

这个表达式不包含积分, 内线动量由外线动量完全确定, 这是树图的特征。

(2) $iT_2^{(2)}$ 也可以贡献到 $\psi\psi \to \psi\psi$ 散射过程,记初态为 $|i\rangle = |\mathbf{p}_1^+, \lambda_1; \mathbf{p}_2^+, \lambda_2\rangle$,末态为 $\langle f| = \langle \mathbf{q}_1^+, \lambda_1'; \mathbf{q}_2^+, \lambda_2'|$,由 (6.59) 式得散射矩阵元为

$$\left\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}'; \, \mathbf{q}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}' \middle| iT_{2}^{(2)} \middle| \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2} \right\rangle
= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \left\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}'; \, \mathbf{q}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}' \middle| \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] \middle| \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2} \right\rangle
= -\frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \left\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}'; \, \mathbf{q}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}' \middle| \, \mathsf{N}[\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}^{(-)}(y) \right\rangle
\times \overline{\phi(x)\phi(y)\psi_{a}^{(+)}(x)\psi_{b}^{(+)}(y)} \middle| \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2} \right\rangle.$$
(6.75)

上式最后一行出现了两个正能解旋量场算符对全同费米子初态的作用,作用结果为

$$\psi_{a}^{(+)}(x)\psi_{b}^{(+)}(y) \left| \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2} \right\rangle \\
= \int \frac{d^{3}k_{1} d^{3}k_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}}} \sum_{\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} u_{a}(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \sigma_{1}) e^{-ik_{1}\cdot x} u_{b}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \sigma_{2}) e^{-ik_{2}\cdot y} \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}} a_{\mathbf{k}_{1},\sigma_{1}} a_{\mathbf{k}_{2},\sigma_{2}} a_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle \\
= \int \frac{d^{3}k_{1} d^{3}k_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6}} \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}}{E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}}} e^{-i(k_{1}\cdot x + k_{2}\cdot y)} \sum_{\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} u_{a}(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \sigma_{1}) u_{b}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \sigma_{2}) \\
\times a_{\mathbf{k}_{1},\sigma_{1}}[(2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\sigma_{2}\lambda_{1}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{2} - \mathbf{p}_{1}) - a_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{k}_{2},\sigma_{2}}] a_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle \\
= \int \frac{d^{3}k_{1} d^{3}k_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6}} \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}}{E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}}} e^{-i(k_{1}\cdot x + k_{2}\cdot y)} \sum_{\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} u_{a}(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \sigma_{1}) u_{b}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \sigma_{2}) \\
\times (2\pi)^{6} [\delta_{\sigma_{2}\lambda_{1}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{2} - \mathbf{p}_{1}) \delta_{\sigma_{1}\lambda_{2}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{1} - \mathbf{p}_{2}) - \delta_{\sigma_{1}\lambda_{1}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{1} - \mathbf{p}_{1}) \delta_{\sigma_{2}\lambda_{2}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{2} - \mathbf{p}_{2})] |0\rangle \\
= [u_{a}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) u_{b}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) e^{-i(p_{2}\cdot x + p_{1}\cdot y)} - u_{a}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) u_{b}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) e^{-i(p_{1}\cdot x + p_{2}\cdot y)}] |0\rangle \\
= N[\psi_{a}(x) \psi_{b}(y)] |\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}\rangle - N[\psi_{b}(y) \psi_{a}(x)] |\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}\rangle \\
= N[\psi_{a}(x) \psi_{b}(y)] |\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}\rangle + N[\psi_{a}(x) \psi_{b}(y)] |\mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}\rangle. \tag{6.76}$$

可见,这种作用包含了场算符与初态的两种可能缩并。倒数第二、三步中第二项前面的负号体现了交换全同费米子的反对称性;交换两个场算符之后,这个负号没有出现在最后一步中,此时表示缩并的线纠缠起来。

(6.75) 式倒数第二行出现了两个负能解旋量场算符对全同费米子末态的作用,作用结果为

$$\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}'; \, \mathbf{q}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}' | \, \bar{\psi}_{a}^{(-)}(x) \bar{\psi}_{b}^{(-)}(y)$$

$$\begin{split}
&= \int \frac{d^{3}k_{1} d^{3}k_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}}} \sum_{\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} \bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \sigma_{1}) e^{ik_{1} \cdot x} \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \sigma_{2}) e^{ik_{2} \cdot y} \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}} \left\langle 0 \right| a_{\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}} a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}} a_{\mathbf{k}_{1}, \sigma_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{k}_{2}, \sigma_{2}}^{\dagger} \\
&= \int \frac{d^{3}k_{1} d^{3}k_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6}} \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}}{E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}}} e^{i(k_{1} \cdot x + k_{2} \cdot y)} \sum_{\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} \bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \sigma_{1}) \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \sigma_{2}) \\
&\times \left\langle 0 \right| a_{\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}} [(2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda'_{2}\sigma_{1}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{2} - \mathbf{k}_{1}) - a_{\mathbf{k}_{1}, \sigma_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}}] a_{\mathbf{k}_{2}, \sigma_{2}}^{\dagger} \\
&= \int \frac{d^{3}k_{1} d^{3}k_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6}} \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}}{E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}}} e^{i(k_{1} \cdot x + k_{2} \cdot y)} \sum_{\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} \bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \sigma_{1}) \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \sigma_{2}) \\
&\times \left\langle 0 \right| (2\pi)^{6} [\delta_{\lambda'_{2}\sigma_{1}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{2} - \mathbf{k}_{1}) \delta_{\lambda'_{1}\sigma_{2}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{1} - \mathbf{k}_{2}) - \delta_{\lambda'_{1}\sigma_{1}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{1} - \mathbf{k}_{1}) \delta_{\lambda'_{2}\sigma_{2}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{2} - \mathbf{k}_{2}) \right] \\
&= \left\langle 0 \right| [\bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) e^{i(q_{2} \cdot x + q_{1} \cdot y)} - \bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) e^{i(q_{1} \cdot x + q_{2} \cdot y)} \right] \\
&= \left\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda'_{1}; \mathbf{q}_{2}^{+}, \lambda'_{2} \right| \mathbf{N} [\bar{\psi}_{a}(x) \bar{\psi}_{b}(y)] - \left\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda'_{1}; \mathbf{q}_{2}^{+}, \lambda'_{2} \right| \mathbf{N} [\bar{\psi}_{a}(x) \bar{\psi}_{b}(y)]. \tag{6.77} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

可见,这种作用包含了场算符与末态的两种可能缩并。

于是, (6.75) 式化为

第一步花括号中有 4 项,对应于初态和末态各自的 2 种缩并; 第 1 项与第 4 项、第 2 项与第 3 项分别具有交换时空坐标 x 和 y 的对称性,贡献相等,因此,在第二步中只保留第 1 项和第

6.1 Yukawa 理论 - 211 -

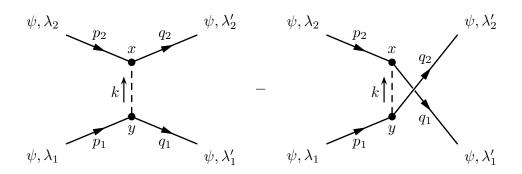


图 6.4: $iT_2^{(2)}$ 贡献的 $\psi\psi\to\psi\psi$ 散射过程 Feynman 图,包含两个子图,相对符号为负。时间方向自左向右。

2 项,并消去最前面的 1/2! 因子。第三步将场算符调回 (6.59) 式中的次序,不再出现额外的负号。熟悉这些规律之后,可以直接写出第三步的结果,但计算时仍然需要把纠缠的缩并线解开成第二步的形式,使得花括号中的两项相差一个负号。

这个 $\psi\psi \to \psi\psi$ 散射过程的 Feynman 图如图 6.4 所示,它包含 2 个子图,第 2 个子图可以通过交换第 1 个子图中末态两条费米子外线得到。相应地,这个过程的总不变振幅 iM 是 2 个不变振幅的叠加,两者之间相差一个负号,它体现了交换末态全同费米子的反对称性。

如果交换第 1 个子图中初态的两条费米子外线,则得到的图与第 2 个子图基本相同,唯一的差别是两个顶点上的 x 和 y 标签位置相反,实际上就是 (6.78) 式第一步花括号中的第 3 项。同理,交换第 2 个子图中初态两条费米子外线得到的图对应于(6.78) 式第一步花括号中的第 4 项。如前所述,这两种情况的贡献在前面已经考虑了。可见,图 6.4 中的 2 个子图已经包括了 $iT_2^{(2)}$ 贡献到 $\psi\psi\to\psi\psi$ 散射过程的全部可能拓扑结构。

由 (6.78) 式第二步的结果得

$$\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}'; \mathbf{q}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}' | iT_{2}^{(2)} | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2} \rangle$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, [\bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda_{2}') \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda_{1}') e^{i(q_{2} \cdot x + q_{1} \cdot y)} - \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda_{2}') \bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda_{1}') e^{i(q_{2} \cdot y + q_{1} \cdot x)}]$$

$$\times \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{ie^{-ik \cdot (x - y)}}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \, u_{a}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) u_{b}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) e^{-i(p_{1} \cdot y + p_{2} \cdot x)}$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \left[\bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda_{2}') u(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \, \frac{i}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda_{1}') u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \right.$$

$$\times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(k + p_{2} - q_{2}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} - q_{1} - k)$$

$$- \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda_{1}') u(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \, \frac{i}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda_{2}') u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1})$$

$$\times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(k + p_{2} - q_{1}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} - q_{2} - k) \right]$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \left[\bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda_{2}') u(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \, \frac{i}{(p_{1} - q_{1})^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda_{1}') u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \right.$$

$$- \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda_{1}') u(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \, \frac{i}{(p_{1} - q_{2})^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda_{2}') u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \right]$$

$$\times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} + p_{2} - q_{1} - q_{2}).$$

$$(6.79)$$

可见,Feynman 图 6.4 第 1 个子图两个顶点处的能动量守恒关系是 $q_2 - p_2 = k = p_1 - q_1$,而 第 2 个子图的相应关系是 $q_1 - p_2 = k = p_1 - q_2$ 。消去 k,均得到初末态的能动量守恒关系 $p_1 + p_2 = q_1 + q_2$ 。

(3) 接着,讨论一对正反 ψ 粒子湮灭 (annihilation) 成一对 ϕ 粒子的过程 $\psi\bar{\psi} \to \phi\phi$,初末态分别为 $|i\rangle = |\mathbf{p}_1^+, \lambda_1; \mathbf{p}_2^-, \lambda_2\rangle$ 和 $\langle f| = \langle \mathbf{k}_1; \mathbf{k}_2|, iT_3^{(2)}$ 和 $iT_4^{(2)}$ 都会贡献到这个过程。根据 (6.60) 和 (6.61) 式,有

$$iT_{4}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\psi_{a}(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\psi_{a}(x)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}y \, d^{4}x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}(y)\psi_{a}(y)] = iT_{3}^{(2)}. \tag{6.80}$$

第二步在正规乘积内移动了场算符的位置,第三步交换了时空坐标 x 和 y 。从而可得

$$iT_3^{(2)} + iT_4^{(2)} = 2iT_3^{(2)} = (-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \langle \mathbf{k}_1; \, \mathbf{k}_2 | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)]. \tag{6.81}$$

可见, $iT_3^{(2)}$ 和 $iT_4^{(2)}$ 具有交换时空坐标的对称性,两项相加刚好抵消 1/2! 因子。于是,散射矩阵元为

$$\langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, (iT_{3}^{(2)} + iT_{4}^{(2)}) \, \big| \, \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\psi_{b}(y)] \, \big| \, \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi^{(-)}(x)\phi^{(-)}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(+)}(x)\psi_{b}^{(+)}(y)] \, \big| \, \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \rangle \,.$$

$$(6.82)$$

这里出现两个负能解标量场算符对全同玻色子末态的作用,作用结果为

$$\langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \phi^{(-)}(x) \phi^{(-)}(y)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q_{1} \, d^{3}q_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}}} e^{i(q_{1} \cdot x + q_{2} \cdot y)} \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}} \, \langle 0 | \, a_{\mathbf{k}_{1}} a_{\mathbf{k}_{2}} a_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}^{\dagger}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q_{1} \, d^{3}q_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6}} \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}}{E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}}} e^{i(q_{1} \cdot x + q_{2} \cdot y)} \, \langle 0 | \, a_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}[(2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) + a_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}] a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}^{\dagger}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q_{1} \, d^{3}q_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6}} \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}}{E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}}} e^{i(q_{1} \cdot x + q_{2} \cdot y)}$$

$$\times \langle 0 | \, (2\pi)^{6} [\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{2}) + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{2})]$$

$$= \langle 0 | \, [e^{i(k_{2} \cdot x + k_{1} \cdot y)} + e^{i(k_{1} \cdot x + k_{2} \cdot y)}] = \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(y)] + \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathbf{N}[\phi(y)\phi(x)]$$

$$= \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(y)] + \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(y)],$$

$$(6.83)$$

6.1 Yukawa 理论 — 213 —

包含了场算符与末态的两种可能缩并。另一方面,两个正能解标量场算符对全同玻色子初态的作用结果为

$$\phi^{(+)}(x)\phi^{(+)}(y) | \mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2}\rangle
= \int \frac{d^{3}q_{1} d^{3}q_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}}} e^{-i(q_{1} \cdot x + q_{2} \cdot y)} \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}} a_{\mathbf{q}_{1}} a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}} a_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle
= \int \frac{d^{3}q_{1} d^{3}q_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6}} \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}}{E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}}} e^{-i(q_{1} \cdot x + q_{2} \cdot y)} a_{\mathbf{q}_{1}} [(2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{2} - \mathbf{k}_{1}) + a_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}] a_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle
= \int \frac{d^{3}q_{1} d^{3}q_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6}} \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}}{E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}}} e^{-i(q_{1} \cdot x + q_{2} \cdot y)}
\times (2\pi)^{6} [\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{2} - \mathbf{k}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{1} - \mathbf{k}_{2}) + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{1} - \mathbf{k}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{2} - \mathbf{k}_{2})] | 0 \rangle
= [e^{-i(k_{2} \cdot x + k_{1} \cdot y)} + e^{-i(k_{1} \cdot x + k_{2} \cdot y)}] | 0 \rangle = N[\phi(x)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2}\rangle + N[\phi(y)\phi(x)] | \mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2}\rangle
= N[\phi(x)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2}\rangle + N[\phi(x)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2}\rangle, \tag{6.84}$$

包含了场算符与初态的两种可能缩并。类似地可以证明,n 个正(负)能解场算符与 n 个全同粒子初(末)态的作用等价于这些场算符与初(末)态的 n! 种缩并。

现在, 散射矩阵元 (6.82) 化为

$$\langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2} | (iT_{3}^{(2)} + iT_{4}^{(2)}) | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \left\{ \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(y)\psi_{a}(x)\overline{\psi_{b}}(y)\overline{\psi_{a}}(x)\psi_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(y)\phi(x)\overline{\psi_{a}}(x)\overline{\psi_{b}}(y)\overline{\psi_{a}}(x)\psi_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \rangle \right\}$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \left\{ \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \rangle \right\}$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \rangle \right\}. \tag{6.85}$$

相应的 Feynman 图如图 6.5 所示。它包含 2 个拓扑不等价的子图,相对符号为正,体现了交换 末态两个全同玻色子的对称性。

由(6.85)式第一步的结果得

$$\langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, (iT_{3}^{(2)} + iT_{4}^{(2)}) \, | \, \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, [e^{i(k_{2} \cdot x + k_{1} \cdot y)} + e^{i(k_{1} \cdot x + k_{2} \cdot y)}] \int \frac{d^{4}q}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i(\not q + m_{\psi})_{ab}}{q^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \, e^{-iq \cdot (x - y)}$$

$$\times \bar{v}_{a}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) e^{-ip_{2} \cdot x} u_{b}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) e^{-ip_{1} \cdot y}$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int \frac{d^{4}q}{(2\pi)^{4}} \Big[\bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \, \frac{i(\not q + m_{\psi})}{q^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \, u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(q + p_{2} - k_{2}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} - k_{1} - q)$$

$$+ \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \, \frac{i(\not q + m_{\psi})}{q^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \, u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(q + p_{2} - k_{1}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} - k_{2} - q) \Big]$$



图 6.5: $iT_3^{(2)}+iT_4^{(2)}$ 贡献的 $\psi\bar{\psi}\to\phi\phi$ 散射过程 Feynman 图,包含两个子图,相对符号为正。时间方向自左向右。

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \left[\bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \frac{i(\not p_{1} - \not k_{1} + m_{\psi})}{(p_{1} - k_{1})^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) + \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \frac{i(\not p_{1} - \not k_{2} + m_{\psi})}{(p_{1} - k_{2})^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \right] \times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} + p_{2} - k_{1} - k_{2}).$$

$$(6.86)$$

可见,Feynman 图 6.5 第 1 个子图两个顶点处的能动量守恒关系是 $k_2-p_2=q=p_1-k_1$,而 第 2 个子图的相应关系是 $k_1-p_2=q=p_1-k_2$ 。消去 q,均得到初末态的能动量守恒关系 $p_1+p_2=k_1+k_2$ 。

(4) 根据 (6.62) 和 (6.63) 式,有

$$iT_{5}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}y \, d^{4}x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)] = iT_{6}^{(2)}, \tag{6.87}$$

故

$$iT_5^{(2)} + iT_6^{(2)} = 2iT_5^{(2)} = (-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\bar{\psi}}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]. \tag{6.88}$$

考虑初态是一对正反费米子, $|i\rangle = |\mathbf{p}_1^+, \lambda_1; \mathbf{p}_2^-, \lambda_2\rangle$,末态是一对全同玻色子, $\langle f| = \langle \mathbf{k}_1; \mathbf{k}_2|$,则 $iT_5^{(2)} + iT_6^{(2)}$ 对散射矩阵元的贡献为

$$\langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, (iT_{5}^{(2)} + iT_{6}^{(2)}) \, \left| \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \right\rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] \, \left| \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \right\rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \{ \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] \, \left| \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \right\rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] \, \left| \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \right\rangle \}. \tag{6.89}$$

在第二步中,我们跳过用正负能解表达的步骤,直接按照前述规律写下场算符与初末态的2种可能缩并。图6.6 是相应的 Feynman 图,包含2个子图。每个子图都具有2个不相连的部分,这些部分是上一小节讨论过的,它们之间不会相互影响。

6.1 Yukawa 理论 — 215 –



图 6.6: $iT_5^{(2)} + iT_6^{(2)}$ 贡献的 Feynman 图。时间方向自左向右。

(5) 根据 (6.64) 和 (6.65) 式,有

$$iT_{7}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}y \, d^{4}x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] = iT_{8}^{(2)}, \tag{6.90}$$

故

$$iT_7^{(2)} + iT_8^{(2)} = 2iT_7^{(2)} = (-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\overline{\phi(x)}\overline{\psi(x)}\overline{\psi(x)}\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]. \tag{6.91}$$

考虑初态和末态均是一个动量为 ${\bf p}$ 、螺旋度为 λ 的 ψ 粒子,即 $|i\rangle=|{\bf p}^+,\lambda\rangle$, $\langle f|=\langle {\bf p}^+,\lambda|$,散射矩阵元是

$$\langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda | (iT_{7}^{(2)} + iT_{8}^{(2)}) | \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda | \, \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)] | \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda | \, \mathbf{N}[\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)] | \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda | \, \mathbf{N}[\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)] | \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \overline{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot x} \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{ie^{-ik\cdot(x-y)}}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \int \frac{d^{4}q}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i(\underline{q} + m_{\psi})e^{-iq\cdot(x-y)}}{q^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot y}$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int \frac{d^{4}k \, d^{4}q}{(2\pi)^{8}} \, \overline{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \, \frac{i}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \frac{i(\underline{q} + m_{\psi})}{q^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$$

$$\times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(q + k - p)(2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p - q - k)$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int \frac{d^{4}q}{(2\pi)^{4}} \, \overline{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \, \frac{i}{(p - q)^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \frac{i(\underline{q} + m_{\psi})}{q^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)(2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(0). \tag{6.92}$$

相应的 Feynman 图如图 6.7(a) 所示,是一个圈图。这种初末态都是同一个粒子的圈图称为该粒子的自能图 (self-energy diagram)。倒数第二步对时空坐标 x 和 y 积分,得到 2 个相等的四维 δ 函数,说明 2 个顶点处的能动量守恒关系相同,都是 p=q+k。最后一步对 k 积分,剩

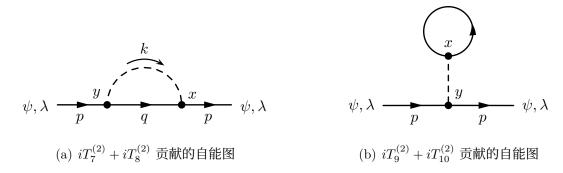


图 $6.7: \psi$ 粒子的单圈自能图。时间方向自左向右。

下 1 个四维 δ 函数 $\delta^{(4)}(0) = \delta^{(4)}(p-p)$ 以体现初末态满足的能动量守恒定律;此时,还剩下一个未定的圈动量 q^{μ} ,需要对它的所有取值积分。相应的不变振幅是

$$i\mathcal{M} = (-i\kappa)^2 \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \, \frac{i}{(p-q)^2 - m_\phi^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i(\not q + m_\psi)}{q^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \, u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda). \tag{6.93}$$

一般地,具有 n 个未定圈动量的圈图称为 n 圈图。1 圈图也称为单圈图。Feynman 图 6.7(a) 以及 6.2(a)、6.2(b)都是单圈图。在这些图上再连接一条合适的内线,就得到 2 圈图。

(6) 根据 (6.66) 和 (6.67) 式, 有

$$iT_{9}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}y \, d^{4}x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] = iT_{10}^{(2)}, \tag{6.94}$$

故

$$iT_9^{(2)} + iT_{10}^{(2)} = 2iT_9^{(2)} = (-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\bar{\phi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\phi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]. \tag{6.95}$$

 $iT_9^{(2)}+iT_{10}^{(2)}$ 也会贡献到 ψ 粒子的单圈自能图,对应的散射矩阵元为

$$\langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda | (iT_{9}^{(2)} + iT_{10}^{(2)}) | \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] | \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] | \mathbf{p}^{+}, \lambda \rangle, \qquad (6.96)$$

Feynman 图如图 6.7(b) 所示。

(7) 考虑初态和末态均是一个动量为 \mathbf{k} 的 ϕ 粒子,即 $|i\rangle=|\mathbf{k}\rangle$, $\langle f|=\langle \mathbf{k}|$,根据 (6.68) 式, $iT_{11}^{(2)}$ 对散射矩阵元的贡献是

$$\langle \mathbf{k} | i T_{11}^{(2)} | \mathbf{k} \rangle = \frac{\left(-i\kappa\right)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x) \overline{\psi}(x) \overline{\psi}(x) \overline{\psi}(y) \overline{\psi}(y)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle$$

6.1 Yukawa 理论 — 217 —

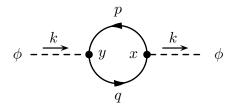


图 6.8: $iT_{11}^{(2)}$ 贡献的 ϕ 粒子单圈自能图。时间方向自左向右。

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \{ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathbf{N} | \phi(x) \overline{\psi_a(x) \psi_a(x) \phi(y) \overline{\psi_b(y)} \psi_b(y) | \, \mathbf{k} \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathbf{N} | \phi(x) \overline{\psi_a(x) \psi_a(x) \phi(y) \overline{\psi_b(y)} \psi_b(y) | \, \mathbf{k} \rangle \}$$

$$= -\frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \{ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathbf{N} | \phi(x) \psi_a(x) \overline{\psi_b(y) \psi_b(y) \overline{\psi_a(x)} \phi(y) | \, \mathbf{k} \rangle \}$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathbf{N} | \phi(y) \psi_b(y) \overline{\psi_a(x) \psi_a(x) \overline{\psi_b(y)} \phi(y) | \, \mathbf{k} \rangle \}$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathbf{N} | \phi(x) \psi_b(y) \overline{\psi_a(x) \psi_a(x) \overline{\psi_b(y)} \phi(y) | \, \mathbf{k} \rangle \}$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, e^{ik \cdot x} S_{\mathbf{F}, ba}(y - x) S_{\mathbf{F}, ab}(x - y) e^{-ik \cdot y}$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, e^{ik \cdot x} \int \frac{d^4p \, d^4q}{(2\pi)^8} \, \mathrm{tr} \left[\frac{i(\not p + m_\psi) e^{-ip \cdot (y - x)}}{p^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i(\not q + m_\psi) e^{-iq \cdot (x - y)}}{q^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \right] e^{-ik \cdot y}$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^2 \int \frac{d^4p \, d^4q}{(2\pi)^8} \, \mathrm{tr} \left[\frac{i(\not p + m_\psi)}{p^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i(\not q + m_\psi)}{q^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \right] (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(q - p - k) (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(k + p - q)$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^2 \int \frac{d^4p \, d^4q}{(2\pi)^8} \, \mathrm{tr} \left[\frac{i(\not p + m_\psi)}{p^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i(\not k + \not p + m_\psi)}{(k + p)^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \right] (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(0).$$

$$(6.97)$$

第三步通过调换场算符位置将纠缠的缩并线解开;花括号中两项均需要交换奇数次相邻费米子场算符,因而产生一个额外的负号;这两项具有交换时空坐标 x 和 y 的对称性,因而在第四步中合为一项,消去 1/2! 因子。相应的 Feynman 图如图 6.8 所示,这是 ϕ 粒子的单圈自能图。

类似于 Feynman 图 6.2(a) 和 6.2(b),这里验证了一个普遍的结论: 一个封闭的费米子圈贡献一个额外的负号,并且需要对 Dirac 矩阵的乘积求迹。这种负号是重要的,有可能影响观测量。如果一个封闭的费米子圈上有 n 个顶点,则具有 n 条费米子内线,求迹是对 n 个 Feynman 传播子的乘积进行的。我们已经验证了 n=1 和 n=2 的情形。当 n=3 时,场算符的缩并结构为

$$\mathbf{N}[\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)\overline{\psi}_{c}(z)\overline{\psi}_{c}(z)] = -\mathbf{N}[\overline{\psi}_{c}(z)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)\overline{\psi}_{c}(z)]$$

$$= -S_{\mathbf{F},ca}(z-x)S_{\mathbf{F},ab}(x-y)S_{\mathbf{F},bc}(y-z)$$

$$= -\operatorname{tr}[S_{\mathbf{F}}(z-x)S_{\mathbf{F}}(x-y)S_{\mathbf{F}}(y-z)], \qquad (6.98)$$

确实出现了负号和求迹。这个结论显然可以推广到任意 n 的情形。

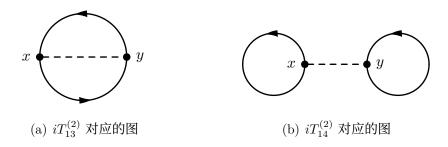


图 6.9: $iT_{13}^{(2)}$ 和 $iT_{14}^{(2)}$ 对应的真空气泡图。

(8) 在这里,我们再次写下 $iT_{13}^{(2)}$ 和 $iT_{14}^{(2)}$ 的表达式 (6.70) 和 (6.71):

$$iT_{13}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)], \tag{6.99}$$

$$iT_{14}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\overline{\phi(x)}\overline{\psi(x)}\psi(x)\overline{\phi(y)}\overline{\psi(y)}\psi(y)]. \tag{6.100}$$

在这两个式子中,正规乘积里面所有场算符都已经参与缩并了,可以直接画出相应的 Feynman 图,分别如图 6.9(a) 和 6.9(b) 所示。这种不包含任何外线的圈图称为真空气泡图 (vacuum bubble diagram)。由于没有余下需要与初末态缩并的场算符, $iT_{13}^{(2)}$ 和 $iT_{14}^{(2)}$ 可以贡献到任意初末态的散射矩阵元中。不过,这些真空气泡图只会产生一些相位因子,没有可观测的物理效应。

6.2 动量空间 Feynman 规则

在上一节中,我们利用 Wick 定理计算散射矩阵元 $\langle f|iT|i\rangle$,将计算过程中的各个部分表达成图形,画出 Feynman 图,并从中归纳出一套坐标空间中的 Feynman 规则。理解这些规律之后,反过来,我们可以对各个过程画出所有拓扑不等价的 Feynman 图,然后通过 Feynman 规则写出相应散射矩阵元的代数表达式。不过,当同一过程存在多个子图且涉及费米子场算符时,需要回到带着缩并的表达式,将缩并线解开,以确定各个子图之间的相对符号。

在坐标空间 Feynman 规则中,每个顶点对应于一个时空积分,积分的结果是使得出入顶点的内外线上的四维动量满足能动量守恒关系。最后,我们得到依赖于外线动量、但不依赖于时空坐标的结果,而散射矩阵元 $\langle f|iT|i\rangle$ 分解为不变振幅 iM 与表示能动量守恒定律的因子 $(2\pi)^4\delta^{(4)}(p_i-p_f)$ 之积。利用这个规律,我们将 Feynman 规则改成不依赖于时空坐标的形式,称为动量空间中的 Feynman 规则,然后从 Feynman 图直接给出不变振幅 iM 的代数表达式。

根据上一节体现的规律,Yukawa 理论在动量空间中的 Feynman 规则如下。

1. Dirac 正费米子入射外线:
$$\psi, \lambda \longrightarrow p = u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$$
.

2. Dirac 反费米子入射外线:
$$\bar{\psi}, \lambda$$
 \longrightarrow $= \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$.

- 3. Dirac 正费米子出射外线: \bullet $\psi, \lambda = \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$.
- 4. Dirac 反费米子出射外线: $\overline{\psi}, \lambda = v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$.
- 5. Dirac 费米子传播子: \bullet \longrightarrow = $\frac{i(\not p+m_\psi)}{p^2-m_\psi^2+i\epsilon}=\frac{i}{\not p-m_\psi+i\epsilon}$.
- 6. 实标量玻色子入射外线: $\phi = ---- = 1$.
- 7. 实标量玻色子出射外线: $\bullet - - \phi = 1$.
- 8. 实标量玻色子传播子: $\bullet - \bullet = \frac{i}{p^2 m_\phi^2 + i\epsilon}$.
- 9. Yukawa 相互作用顶点: $=-i\kappa$
- 10. 出入每个顶点的内外线四维动量满足能动量守恒关系。
- 11. 每个未定的圈动量 p 贡献一个积分 $\int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4}$ 。
- 12. 每个封闭的费米子圈贡献一个额外的负号,并需要对费米子传播子的乘积求迹。

除了关于顶点的第 9 条规则具有 Yukawa 相互作用特有的形式之外,其它规则具有一般性。注意,顶点规则与拉氏量中的相互作用项直接对应:将 Yukawa 相互作用项 $\mathcal{L}_Y = -\kappa \phi \bar{\psi} \psi$ 中的场算符 ϕ 、 ψ 和 $\bar{\psi}$ 剥离,再乘以 i,就得到顶点规则的表达式 $-i\kappa$ 。

对于某个物理过程,我们可以根据这些 Feynman 规则画出微扰论某一阶上所有拓扑不等价的 Feynman 图,再给出不变振幅的表达式。下面举一些上一节中已经出现过的例子予以比较,我们将画出相关过程的所有拓扑不等价 Feynman 图,再根据动量空间中的 Feynman 规则,逆着费米子线上的箭头方向将图形翻译成代数表达式。

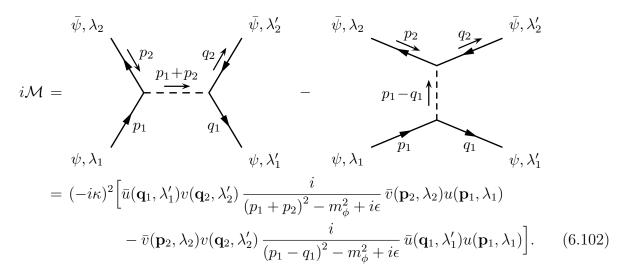
(1) $\phi \to \psi \bar{\psi}$ 衰变过程的领头阶不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = \phi - \frac{k}{p} = -i\kappa \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda'). \tag{6.101}$$

$$\psi, \lambda$$

对于上式中的 Feynman 图, 我们在不引起混淆的情况下省略了顶点上的圆点。这个结果与 (6.42) 式整体相差一个负号, 这是因为此处没有像 (6.32) 式的计算过程那样调换旋量场算符的位置以符合末态中湮灭算符的次序。不过, 这个过程只有一个 Feynman 图, 没有干涉效应, 因而这样的整体符号差异无关紧要, 不会影响衰变宽度的计算结果。

(2) 在领头阶, $\psi \bar{\psi} \to \psi \bar{\psi}$ 散射过程具有 2 个拓扑不等价的 Feynman 图,它们之间的相对符号至关重要,不变振幅为



从 Feynman 图本身看不出它们之间的相对符号,我们应当写出缩并表达式进行考察,先保持场算符位置画出 2 种拓扑不等价的缩并方式,再调换场算符位置将缩并线解开:

$$\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}'; \mathbf{q}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2}' | \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}'; \mathbf{q}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2}' | \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \rangle$$

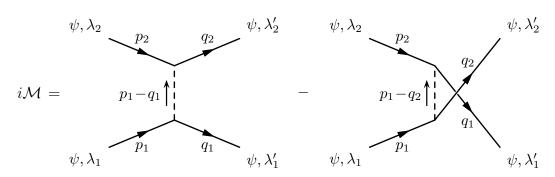
$$= - \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}'; \mathbf{q}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2}' | \mathbf{N}[\psi_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)\psi_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}'; \mathbf{q}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2}' | \mathbf{N}[\psi_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)\phi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\psi_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{-}, \lambda_{2} \rangle.$$

$$(6.103)$$

由此可知,这两个 Feynman 图的符号相反,即相对符号为负,从而确定 (6.102) 式第一步两图 之间的符号为负。最后的 iM 表达式与 (6.74) 式在整体上相差一个负号,但不会影响散射截面的计算结果。

(3) $\psi\psi \to \psi\psi$ 散射过程在领头阶具有 2 个拓扑不等价的 Feynman 图,不变振幅为



$$= (-i\kappa)^2 \left[\bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_2, \lambda_2') u(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2) \frac{i}{(p_1 - q_1)^2 - m_\phi^2 + i\epsilon} \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_1, \lambda_1') u(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1) - \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_1, \lambda_1') u(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2) \frac{i}{(p_1 - q_2)^2 - m_\phi^2 + i\epsilon} \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_2, \lambda_2') u(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1) \right].$$
(6.104)

在这里, 画出拓扑不等价 Feynman 图的关键在于注意外线与顶点连接情况的不同: 在第一个图中, p_1 外线与 q_1 外线交于同一顶点; 在第二个图中, p_1 外线则与 q_2 外线交于同一顶点。相关的缩并表达式为

$$\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}^{\prime}; \mathbf{q}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}^{\prime} | \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\psi_{a}(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)\psi_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2} \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}^{\prime}; \mathbf{q}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}^{\prime} | \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\psi_{a}(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)\psi_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2} \rangle$$

$$= - \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}^{\prime}; \mathbf{q}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}^{\prime} | \mathbf{N}[\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)\phi(x)\phi(y)\psi_{a}(x)\psi_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2} \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}^{\prime}; \mathbf{q}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2}^{\prime} | \mathbf{N}[\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi(y)\psi_{a}(x)\psi_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, \lambda_{1}; \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, \lambda_{2} \rangle. \tag{6.105}$$

可见,两个 Feynman 图的相对符号为负,体现了交换末态全同费米子的反对称性。

(4) 在领头阶, $\psi \bar{\psi} \to \phi \phi$ 湮灭过程具有 2 个拓扑不等价的 Feynman 图, 不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = p_{1} - k_{1} + p_{1} - k_{2}$$

$$\psi, \lambda_{1} \qquad \phi \qquad \psi, \lambda_{1} \qquad \phi$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \Big[\bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \frac{i(\not p_{1} - \not k_{1} + m_{\psi})}{(p_{1} - k_{1})^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1})$$

$$+ \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \frac{i(\not p_{1} - \not k_{2} + m_{\psi})}{(p_{1} - k_{2})^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \Big]. \qquad (6.106)$$

这两个 Feynman 图中的费米子线结构相同,不存在交换费米子场算符引起的符号差异,因而相对符号为正,体现交换末态全同玻色子的对称性。这里的 iM 表达式与 (6.86) 式最后一步的结果完全一致。

(5) 对于 $iT_7^{(2)}+iT_8^{(2)}$ 贡献的 ψ 粒子单圈自能图,不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = \psi, \lambda \xrightarrow{p} \psi, \lambda$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^2 \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \frac{i(\not q + m_\psi)}{q^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \frac{i}{(p-q)^2 - m_\phi^2 + i\epsilon}. \tag{6.107}$$

这个结果与 (6.93) 式相同。

(6) 对于 ϕ 粒子的单圈自能图,不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = \phi \xrightarrow{k} - \frac{k}{k+p}$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^2 \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \operatorname{tr} \left[\frac{i(\not p + m_\psi)}{p^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i(\not k + \not p + m_\psi)}{(k+p)^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \right]. \tag{6.108}$$

由于这个 Feynman 图包含一个封闭的费米子圈,上式出现了负号和求迹。这个结果与 (6.97) 式最后一步的结果一致。

6.3 ϕ^4 理论与对称性因子

如果拉氏量的相互作用项中含有多个**全同**的量子场,那么,在应用 Wick 定理时需要考虑一些等价的缩并方式,涉及到一些组合因子和对称性因子。在本节中,我们以实标量场的 ϕ^4 理论为例讨论这种情况。

由 (5.1) 式, ϕ^4 理论的相互作用拉氏量为

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = -\frac{\lambda}{4!}\phi^4,\tag{6.109}$$

根据 (5.11) 式,相互作用哈密顿量密度是

$$\mathcal{H}_1 = -\mathcal{L}_{int} = \frac{\lambda}{4!} \phi^4. \tag{6.110}$$

(6.3) 式表明, iT 展开式的第 n 阶为

$$iT^{(n)} = \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, \mathsf{T}[\mathcal{H}_1(x_1) \cdots \mathcal{H}_1(x_n)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{-i\lambda}{4!}\right)^n \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, \mathsf{T}[\phi^4(x_1) \cdots \phi^4(x_n)]. \tag{6.111}$$

iT 展开式的第 1 阶涉及 4 个实标量场算符的时序乘积,由 Wick 定理将得到 (5.160)的形式;这里的 4 个场算符是全同的,而且具有交换对称性,因此,6 种包含 1 次缩并的项彼此相等,3 种包含 2 次缩并的项也彼此相等,故有

$$iT^{(1)} = \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} \int d^4x \,\mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)] = \sum_{i=1}^3 iT_j^{(1)},\tag{6.112}$$

其中,

$$iT_1^{(1)} = \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)],$$
 (6.113)

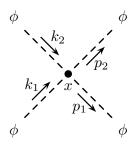


图 6.10: $iT_1^{(1)}$ 贡献的 $\phi\phi \to \phi\phi$ 散射过程 Feynman 图。时间方向自左向右。

$$iT_2^{(1)} = \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} 6 \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)],$$
 (6.114)

$$iT_3^{(1)} = \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} 3 \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)].$$
 (6.115)

现在,考虑 $\phi\phi \to \phi\phi$ 散射过程,设初态为 $|i\rangle = |\mathbf{k}_1; \mathbf{k}_2\rangle$,末态为 $\langle f| = \langle \mathbf{p}_1; \mathbf{p}_2|$,则 $iT_1^{(1)}$ 贡献到这个过程的散射矩阵元是

$$\langle \mathbf{p}_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2} | \, iT_{1}^{(1)} \, | \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} \rangle = \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}; \, \mathbf{q}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)] \, | \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} \, 4! \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{p}_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)] \, | \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} \rangle$$

$$= -i\lambda \int d^{4}x \, e^{i(p_{1}+p_{2})\cdot x} e^{-i(k_{1}+k_{2})\cdot x} = -i\lambda \, (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(k_{1}+k_{2}-p_{1}-p_{2}). \tag{6.116}$$

第二步根据 (6.83) 和 (6.84) 式让 2 个场算符与全同玻色子初态缩并、另外 2 个场算符与全同玻色子末态缩并,一共有 4! 种缩并方式,因而出现一个组合因子 4!,这个因子恰好与前面的 1/4! 因子抵消。第三步用到 (6.15) 和 (6.18) 式。

图 6.10 是相应的 Feynman 图。可以看出,在坐标空间中,实标量玻色子入射和出射外线的 Feynman 规则就是 (6.25) 和 (6.31) 式。实际上,外线和内线的 Feynman 规则是由拉氏量中的自由部分决定的,因而不依赖于相互作用理论,具有一般性。(6.39) 式也是 ϕ^4 理论中实标量玻色子的内线规则,此时 (6.39) 式中的 m_{ϕ} 就是拉氏量 (5.1) 中的 m_{ϕ} 中的 ϕ^4 理论的顶点 Feynman 规则由拉氏量中的相互作用项 (6.109) 决定,形式为

$$= -i\lambda \int d^4x \,. \tag{6.117}$$

应用这些规则,可以根据 Feynman 图 6.10 直接写出 (6.116) 式的第三步。

相互作用拉氏量 (6.109) 包含 4 个全同的实标量场 $\phi(x)$ 之积,当它们与初末态缩并时,会出现 4! 种等价的缩并方式,从而产生一个组合因子 4!,它恰好与 (6.109) 式中的 1/4! 因子抵消。也就是说,我们在 (6.109) 式中引入一个 1/4! 因子是为了使顶点规则 (6.117) 中不会出现额外的组合因子,方便 Feynman 图的计算。

从 Feynman 图的角度可以清楚地看出组合因子 4! 的来源:由于实标量玻色子是纯中性粒子,它的粒子线上没有箭头(注意,并非指表示动量方向的箭头),入射外线和出射外线对顶点



图 6.11: $iT_2^{(1)}$ 贡献的 ϕ 粒子自能图。

图 6.12: $iT_3^{(1)}$ 贡献的真空气泡图。

而言是不可区分的;第一条外线有 4 种连接顶点的选择,之后第二条外线有 3 种连接选择,而第三条外线只剩 2 种连接选择,第四条外线则只有唯一 1 种连接选择,一共有 $4\cdot 3\cdot 2\cdot 1=4!$ 种连接方式。

由 (6.116) 式的最后一步可以看出, $\phi\phi \to \phi\phi$ 散射过程的领头阶不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = -i\lambda. \tag{6.118}$$

根据 (5.352) 式, 质心系中关于立体角的微分散射截面是

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\rm CM} = \frac{|\mathcal{M}|^2}{64\pi^2 E_{\rm CM}^2} = \frac{\lambda^2}{64\pi^2 E_{\rm CM}^2},$$
(6.119)

它不依赖于 \mathbf{p}_1 的极角 θ 和方位角 ϕ 。对 \mathbf{p}_1 的立体角 Ω 积分,就可以得到散射截面。不过,还应该注意到末态两个 ϕ 粒子的全同性对散射截面的影响。在质心系中,末态中两个 ϕ 粒子的动量大小相等,方向相反。当 \mathbf{p}_1 的方向是 (θ,ϕ) 时, \mathbf{p}_2 的方向是 $(\pi-\theta,\phi+\pi)$; 反过来,当 \mathbf{p}_1 的方向是 $(\pi-\theta,\phi+\pi)$ 时, \mathbf{p}_2 的方向则是 (θ,ϕ) ;然而,由于末态中两个 ϕ 粒子是全同的,这两个情况实际上对应于同一个量子态。因此,如果我们对 Ω 作 4π 立体角的积分,就会双重计算每个量子态。为了消除这种重复计算,应该在积分之后再乘上一个 1/2 因子,故 $\phi\phi\to\phi\phi$ 的领头阶散射截面为

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \int d\Omega \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)_{\rm CM} = \frac{1}{2} 4\pi \frac{\lambda^2}{64\pi^2 E_{\rm CM}^2} = \frac{\lambda^2}{32\pi E_{\rm CM}^2}.$$
 (6.120)

接下来,我们讨论 $iT_2^{(1)}$ 贡献的 ϕ 粒子自能图。记初态为 $|i\rangle=|\mathbf{k}\rangle$,末态为 $\langle f|=\langle \mathbf{k}|$,则 $iT_2^{(1)}$ 对散射矩阵元的贡献为

$$\langle \mathbf{k} | iT_{2}^{(1)} | \mathbf{k} \rangle = \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} 6 \int d^{4}x \ \langle \mathbf{k} | \ \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} 6 \cdot 2 \int d^{4}x \ \langle \mathbf{k} | \ \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{-i\lambda}{2} \int d^{4}x \ \langle \mathbf{k} | \ \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle. \tag{6.121}$$

第一步中的组合因子 6 计算了对 $\phi^4(x)$ 中取 2 个场算符相互缩并的组合数,第二步中的组合因子 2 计算了对余下 2 个场算符与初末态缩并的组合数。这两个组合因子将分母 4! = 24 约化为 2,得到第三步的结果,这样剩下的 2 称为对称性因子 (symmetry factor)。

Feynman 图如图 6.11 所示,它具有一条开始并结束于同一个顶点的内线,由于实标量玻色子的内线上没有箭头,这条内线的两端对于这个顶点而言是不可分辨的,即是全同的,因而用内线的两端连接顶点时的 2 种连接方式实际上是同一种,在计算时需要除以 2,否则就会双重计算。这就是因子 2 称为 Feynman 图的对称性因子的原因,它体现了 Feynman 图关于全同粒子线的对称性。如果先画出 Feynman 图,再利用坐标空间的 Feynamn 规则写出散射矩阵元,则最后必须除以 Feynman 图的对称性因子才能得出正确的结果。

在

$$iT_3^{(1)} = \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} \, 3 \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N}[\vec{\phi}(x)\vec{\phi}(x)\vec{\phi}(x)\vec{\phi}(x)] = \frac{-i\lambda}{8} \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N}[\vec{\phi}(x)\vec{\phi}(x)\vec{\phi}(x)\vec{\phi}(x)] \tag{6.122}$$

的表达式中,正规乘积里面所有场算符都已经参与缩并了,因此它的 Feynman 图是真空气泡图,如图 6.12 所示。由上式第二步可见,对称性因子为 8。从 Feynman 图的角度看,图中 2 个始末端连接同一顶点的圈各自贡献一个因子 2,而这 2 个圈彼此也是全同的,再贡献一个因子 2,故对称性因子为 $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8$,与上述结果一致。

在 iT 展开式的第 2 阶,即 $(-i\lambda)^2$ 阶,由 (6.111) 式有

$$iT^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{-i\lambda}{4!}\right)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)]. \tag{6.123}$$

通过 Wick 定理可以将上式化为许多个包含正规乘积的项,这里我们只讨论对 ϕ 粒子的自能有贡献的项,有 3 种情况。

第1种情况具有如下缩并结构,

$$iT_{1}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{-i\lambda}{4!}\right)^{2} 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2!} \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{4} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)]. \tag{6.124}$$

在第一步中,从 $\phi^4(x)$ 和 $\phi^4(y)$ 里面分别取 1 个 $\phi(x)$ 和 1 个 $\phi(y)$ 出来缩并的方法有 $4\cdot 4$ 种,再从余下的 3 个 $\phi(x)$ [或 $\phi(y)$] 中取 2 个 $\phi(x)$ [或 $\phi(x)$] 出来缩并的方法有 $C_3^2=3$ 种,因而组合因子为 $4\cdot 4\cdot 3\cdot 3$ 。 $iT_1^{(2)}$ 对散射矩阵元的贡献为

$$\langle \mathbf{k} | iT_{1}^{(2)} | \mathbf{k} \rangle = \frac{1}{2!} \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{4} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \{ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle \, \}$$

$$= \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{4} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle \, . \tag{6.125}$$

第一步包含 2 种与初末态缩并的方式,这 2 种方式关于时空坐标 x 和 y 的交换是对称的,因而可以合成一项,贡献一个 2! 因子,恰好与最前面的 1/2! 因子抵消,从而得到第二步的结果,它表明这个过程的对称性因子为 4。图 6.13(a) 是相应的 Feynman 图,具有 2 个始末端连接同一个顶点的圈,各自贡献一个因子 2,故对称性因子为 $2\cdot 2=4$ 。



图 6.13: $iT^{(2)}$ 贡献的 ϕ 粒子自能图。

第2种情况具有如下缩并结构,

$$iT_{2}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{-i\lambda}{4!}\right)^{2} 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2!} \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{6} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)]. \tag{6.126}$$

在第一步中,从 $\phi^4(x)$ 和 $\phi^4(y)$ 里面分别取 3 个 $\phi(x)$ 和 3 个 $\phi(y)$ 出来的方法有 $C_4^3C_4^3=4\cdot 4$ 种,将这 3 个 $\phi(x)$ 和 3 个 $\phi(y)$ 彼此缩并的排列方法有 3!=6 种,因而组合因子是 $4\cdot 4\cdot 6$ 。 $iT_2^{(2)}$ 对散射矩阵元的贡献为

$$\langle \mathbf{k} | iT_{2}^{(2)} | \mathbf{k} \rangle = \frac{1}{2!} \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{6} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \{ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathbf{N} [\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathbf{N} [\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle \}$$

$$= \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{6} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathbf{N} [\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle . \qquad (6.127)$$

第一步包含 2 种与初末态缩并的方式,它们关于 x 和 y 的交换是对称的,合为一项之后,抵消掉最前面的 1/2! 因子,结果表明这个过程的对称性因子为 6 。图 6.13(b) 是相应的 Feynman 图,有 3 条全同内线连接两个不同的顶点,这 3 条内线有 3! 种排列方法,故对称性因子为 3! = 6 。第 3 种情况包含具有如下缩并结构的两项,

$$iT_{3}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{-i\lambda}{4!}\right)^{2} 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 2 \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \{ \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] + \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] \}$$

$$= \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{8} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)]. \tag{6.128}$$

在第一步中,花括号内的两项关于 x 和 y 的交换是对称的,合为一项则抵消掉最前面的 1/2! 因子。两项具有相同的组合因子;在每一项中,从 $\phi^4(x)$ 和 $\phi^4(y)$ 里面分别取 2 个 $\phi(x)$ 和 2 个 $\phi(y)$ 出来的方法有 $C_4^2C_4^2=6\cdot6$ 种,将这 2 个 $\phi(x)$ 和 2 个 $\phi(y)$ 彼此缩并的排列方法有 2 种,

因而组合因子为 $6\cdot 6\cdot 2$ 。 $iT_3^{(2)}$ 对散射矩阵元的贡献为

$$\langle \mathbf{k} | i T_3^{(2)} | \mathbf{k} \rangle = \frac{(-i\lambda)^2}{8} 2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{(-i\lambda)^2}{4} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle \,. \quad (6.129)$$

在第一步中,与初末态缩并的方式有 2 种,因而组合因子为 2,结果表明对称性因子为 4。相应的 Feynman 图如图 6.13(c) 所示,图中始末端连接同一顶点的 1 个圈贡献一个因子 2,连接两个不同顶点的 2 条全同内线有 2 种排列方法,故对称性因子为 $2 \cdot 2 = 4$ 。

在动量空间中,除了顶点规则外,6.2 节里面关于实标量场的 Feynman 规则也适用于 ϕ^4 理论;具体来说,仍然适用的规则包括实标量玻色子的外线规则 6 和 7,内线规则 8,以及规则 10 和 11。此外,还应该加上以下两条规则。

• 每个 Feynman 图的表达式要除以它的对称性因子。

6.4 一般内外线 Feynman 规则

由上述讨论可以看到,外线和内线的 Feynman 规则不依赖于相互作用理论,是由拉氏量中的自由部分决定的,具有一般性。在本节中,我们讨论复标量场、有质量实矢量场和无质量实矢量场的一般内外线规则。

(1) 复标量场 $\phi(x)$ 描述的玻色子有正反之分,引入两种动量为 \mathbf{p} 的单粒子态,

正标量玻色子
$$\phi$$
 的单粒子态 $|\mathbf{p}^+\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle$, (6.130)

反标量玻色子
$$\bar{\phi}$$
 的单粒子态 $|\mathbf{p}^-\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle$. (6.131)

现在由复标量场的正负能解展开式 (5.206) 和 (5.207) 计算场算符与初末态缩并的结果。 $\phi(x)$ 与正标量玻色子初态的缩并为

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{\phi(x)} | \mathbf{p}^{+} \rangle &\equiv \phi^{(+)}(x) | \mathbf{p}^{+} \rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq\cdot x} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle \\
&= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{-iq\cdot x} [a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}] | 0 \rangle = \int d^{3}q \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{-iq\cdot x} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) | 0 \rangle = e^{-ip\cdot x} | 0 \rangle.
\end{aligned} (6.132)$$

第四步用到产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (2.179)。类似地, $\phi^{\dagger}(x)$ 与反标量玻色子初态的缩并为

$$\overline{\phi^{\dagger}(x)|\mathbf{p}^{-}\rangle} \equiv \phi^{\dagger(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}^{-}\rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} b_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq\cdot x} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}|0\rangle = e^{-ip\cdot x}|0\rangle.$$
 (6.133)

另一方面, $\phi^{\dagger}(x)$ 与正标量玻色子末态的缩并为

$$\langle \mathbf{p}^{+} | \phi^{\dagger}(x) \equiv \langle \mathbf{p}^{+} | \phi^{\dagger(-)}(x) = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \langle 0 | \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{iq \cdot x} \langle 0 | [a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = \int d^{3}q \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{iq \cdot x} \langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \langle 0 | e^{ip \cdot x}, \qquad (6.134)$$

而 φ(x) 与反标量玻色子末态的缩并为

$$\langle \mathbf{p}^{-} | \phi(x) \equiv \langle \mathbf{p}^{-} | \phi^{(-)}(x) = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \langle 0 | \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} b_{\mathbf{p}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} = \langle 0 | e^{ip \cdot x}$$
 (6.135)

我们用带箭头的虚线表示复标量玻色子的运动,线上的箭头可认为是某种 U(1) 荷流动的方向,或者说是正玻色子数流动的方向。根据上述结果及 Feynman 传播子表达式 (5.214),我们写下坐标空间中复标量场的一般内外线规则,

$$\phi - - - - \bullet x = \langle 0 | \overline{\phi(x)} | \mathbf{p}^+ \rangle = \langle 0 | \phi^{(+)}(x) | \mathbf{p}^+ \rangle = e^{-ip \cdot x}, \tag{6.136}$$

$$\bar{\phi} - - - \bullet x = \langle 0 | \phi^{\dagger}(x) | \mathbf{p}^{-} \rangle = \langle 0 | \phi^{\dagger(+)}(x) | \mathbf{p}^{-} \rangle = e^{-ip \cdot x}, \tag{6.137}$$

$$x \bullet - - \stackrel{p}{\longleftarrow} - - \phi = \langle \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}^+ | \overrightarrow{\phi}^{\dagger}(x) | 0 \rangle = \langle \mathbf{p}^+ | \overrightarrow{\phi}^{\dagger(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle = e^{ip \cdot x}, \tag{6.138}$$

$$x \bullet - - \overline{\phi} = \langle \overline{\mathbf{p}}^{-} | \phi(x) | 0 \rangle = \langle \mathbf{p}^{-} | \phi^{(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle = e^{ip \cdot x}, \tag{6.139}$$

$$x - - - - - - y = \overline{\phi(y)} \phi^{\dagger}(x) = D_{\mathrm{F}}(y - x) = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{p^2 - m_{\phi}^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(y - x)}. \tag{6.140}$$

其中, m_{ϕ} 是标量玻色子 ϕ 的质量。

(2) 有质量实矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 描述一种纯中性的矢量玻色子,具有 3 种螺旋度 $\lambda = \pm, 0$ 。记动量为 \mathbf{p} 、螺旋度为 λ 的相应单粒子态为 $|\mathbf{p}, \lambda\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}\,a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}|0\rangle$ 。根据有质量矢量场的正负能解展开式 (5.130) 和 (5.131), $A^{\mu}(x)$ 与实矢量玻色子初态的缩并为

$$\overline{A^{\mu}(x)|\mathbf{p}}, \lambda\rangle \equiv A^{\mu(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}, \lambda\rangle
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm,0} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{-iq\cdot x} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm,0} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') e^{-iq\cdot x} [a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}] |0\rangle
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm,0} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') e^{-iq\cdot x} \delta_{\lambda'\lambda} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) |0\rangle = \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{-ip\cdot x} |0\rangle, \quad (6.141)$$

而 A^{\mu}(x) 与实矢量玻色子末态的缩并为

$$\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda | A^{\mu}(x) \equiv \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda | A^{\mu(-)}(x)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \langle 0 | \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm,0} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{iq\cdot x}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm,0} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') \langle 0 | [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] e^{iq\cdot x}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm,0} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') \langle 0 | \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) e^{iq\cdot x} = \langle 0 | \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) e^{ip\cdot x}.$$
 (6.142)

上面两式的第四步均用到产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (3.174)。我们用**波浪线**表示有质量实矢量玻色子的运动,根据上述结果写下坐标空间中有质量实矢量场的一般外线规则,

$$A, \lambda; \mu \xrightarrow{p} x = \langle 0 | A^{\mu}(x) | \mathbf{p}, \lambda \rangle = \langle 0 | A^{\mu(+)}(x) | \mathbf{p}, \lambda \rangle = \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{-ip \cdot x}, \qquad (6.143)$$

$$x - \lambda; \mu = \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda | A^{\mu}(x) | 0 \rangle = \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda | A^{\mu(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle = \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{ip \cdot x}.$$
 (6.144)

现在讨论有质量实矢量场的内线规则。我们在前面的计算中已经发现,有质量矢量场的 Feynman 传播子表达式 (5.235) 包含一个非协变项。接下来的讨论将表明这个非协变项在微 扰论中的贡献恰好被相互作用哈密顿量密度中非协变项 (5.90) 的贡献抵消,因而理论仍然具有 Lorentz 协变性。

与前面一样,假设相互作用拉氏量具有 (5.54) 的形式,那么,由 (5.89) 式可知,相互作用 绘景中的相互作用哈密顿量密度为

$$\mathcal{H}_1(x) = -gJ_{\mu}(x)A^{\mu} + \frac{g^2}{2m_A^2}[J^0(x)]^2. \tag{6.145}$$

其中,g 是耦合常数, m_A 是实矢量玻色子的质量,而上式右边第二项就是非协变项 (5.90)。根据 (6.3) 式,iT 展开式的前 2 阶为

$$iT^{(1)} = -i \int d^4x \,\mathsf{T} \left[-gJ_{\mu}(x)A^{\mu}(x) + \frac{g^2}{2m_A^2} J^0(x)J^0(x) \right], \tag{6.146}$$

$$iT^{(2)} = \frac{(-i)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \,\mathsf{T} \left\{ \left(-gJ_{\mu}(x)A^{\mu}(x) + \frac{g^2}{2m_A^2} [J^0(x)]^2 \right) \left(-gJ_{\nu}(y)A^{\nu}(y) + \frac{g^2}{2m_A^2} [J^0(y)]^2 \right) \right\}. \tag{6.147}$$

应用 Wick 定理之后,Feynman 传播子 $\overline{A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}}(y)=\Delta_{\mathbb{F}}^{\mu\nu}(x-y)$ 出现在 $n\geq 2$ 的 $iT^{(n)}$ 中。比如, $iT^{(2)}$ 包含一个出现 Feynman 传播子的 g^2 阶的项,

$$\begin{split} iT_1^{(2)} &= \frac{(-ig)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[J_\mu(x) A^\mu(x) J_\nu(y) A^\nu(y)] \\ &= \frac{(-ig)^2}{2} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}\left[J_\mu(x) J_\nu(y) \Delta_{\mathrm{F}}^{\mu\nu}(x-y)\right] \\ &= \frac{(-ig)^2}{2} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}\bigg\{J_\mu(x) J_\nu(y) \end{split}$$

$$\times \left[\int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i(g^{\mu\nu} - p^{\mu}p^{\nu}/m_A^2)}{p^2 - m_A^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} - \frac{i}{m_A^2} g^{\mu 0} g^{\nu 0} \delta^{(4)}(x-y) \right] \right\}. \quad (6.148)$$

第三步用到 (5.235) 式,最后一步方括号中的第二项是非协变项。另一方面, $iT^{(1)}$ 也包含一个 g^2 阶的项,

$$iT_1^{(1)} = -i \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N} \left[\frac{g^2}{2m_A^2} J^0(x) J^0(x) \right] = \frac{(-ig)^2}{2} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N} \left[\frac{i}{m_A^2} J^0(x) J^0(y) \delta^{(4)}(x-y) \right]$$

$$= \frac{(-ig)^2}{2} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N} \left[\frac{i}{m_A^2} J_\mu(x) J_\nu(y) g^{\mu 0} g^{\nu 0} \delta^{(4)}(x-y) \right]. \tag{6.149}$$

上式是非协变的。在微扰论的 g^2 阶计算中,必须同时考虑 $iT_1^{(2)}$ 和 $iT_1^{(1)}$ 的贡献。两者相加,则非协变项恰好相消,得到一个 Lorentz 协变的表达式:

$$iT_1^{(2)} + iT_1^{(1)} = \frac{(-ig)^2}{2} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N} \left\{ J_{\mu}(x) J_{\nu}(y) \left[\int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i(g^{\mu\nu} - p^{\mu}p^{\nu}/m_A^2)}{p^2 - m_A^2 + i\epsilon} \, e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} \right] \right\}. \tag{6.150}$$

上式方括号里面的部分是 Feynman 传播子表达式 (5.235) 中的 Lorentz 协变项,在实际计算中, 只有这一项有贡献。因此,我们可以将坐标空间中有质量实矢量场的一般内线规则设置为

$$x; \nu$$
 ψ $y; \mu = A^{\mu}(y)A^{\nu}(x)$ 的 Lorentz 协变项
$$= \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i(g^{\mu\nu} - p^{\mu}p^{\nu}/m_A^2)}{p^2 - m_A^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(y-x)}. \tag{6.151}$$

(3) 无质量实矢量场 $A^{\mu}(x)$ 描述一种纯中性的无质量矢量玻色子,具有螺旋度 $\lambda=\pm$ 的 2 种物理态。记动量为 \mathbf{p} 、螺旋度为 λ 的相应单粒子态为 $|\mathbf{p},\lambda\rangle=\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}\,a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}|0\rangle$ 。由无质量矢量场的平面波展开式 (3.299),正能解和负能解两个部分可以表示成

$$A^{\mu(+)}(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} e^{-ip\cdot x} \left[\sum_{\sigma=0,3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} + \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right], \tag{6.152}$$

$$A^{\mu(-)}(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} e^{ip\cdot x} \left[\sum_{\sigma=0,3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} + \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right]. \tag{6.153}$$

从而,根据产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (3.295), $A^{\mu}(x)$ 与实矢量玻色子初态的缩并为

$$A^{\mu}(x)|\mathbf{p},\lambda\rangle \equiv A^{\mu(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p},\lambda\rangle
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{-iq\cdot x} \left[\sum_{\sigma=0,3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\sigma) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma} + \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} \right] \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{-iq\cdot x} \left\{ \sum_{\sigma=0,3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\sigma) [a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}] + \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') [a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}] \right\} |0\rangle
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') e^{-iq\cdot x} \delta_{\lambda'\lambda} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}-\mathbf{p}) |0\rangle = \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) e^{-ip\cdot x} |0\rangle, \tag{6.154}$$

而 A^{\mu}(x) 与实矢量玻色子末态的缩并为

$$\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda | A^{\mu}(x) \equiv \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda | A^{\mu(-)}(x)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \langle 0 | \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{iq\cdot x} \left[\sum_{\sigma=0,3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\sigma) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger} + \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{iq\cdot x} \langle 0 | \left\{ \sum_{\sigma=0,3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\sigma) [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger}] + \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] \right\}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') \langle 0 | \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) e^{iq\cdot x} = \langle 0 | \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) e^{ip\cdot x}.$$
(6.155)

我们用波浪线表示无质量实矢量玻色子的运动,根据上述结果及 Feynman 规范下的 Feynman 传播子表达式 (5.243),写下坐标空间中无质量实矢量场的一般内外线规则,

$$A, \lambda; \mu \xrightarrow{p} x = \langle 0 | A^{\mu}(x) | \mathbf{p}, \lambda \rangle = \langle 0 | A^{\mu(+)}(x) | \mathbf{p}, \lambda \rangle = \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{-ip \cdot x}, \qquad (6.156)$$

$$x \longrightarrow A, \lambda; \mu = \langle \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}, \lambda | \overrightarrow{A}^{\mu}(x) | 0 \rangle = \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda | A^{\mu(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle = \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{ip \cdot x}, \qquad (6.157)$$

$$x; \nu \longrightarrow y; \mu = A^{\mu}(y)A^{\nu}(x) = \Delta_{F}^{\mu\nu}(y-x) = \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{-ig^{\mu\nu}}{p^{2} + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(y-x)}.$$
 (6.158)

- (4) 在动量空间中,上述内外线 Feynman 规则具有如下形式。
- p 1. 正标量玻色子入射外线: φ ---▶--● = 1.
- 2. 反标量玻色子入射外线: $\bar{\phi} - \stackrel{p}{\longleftarrow} = 1$.
- 4. 反标量玻色子出射外线: $\bullet - \overline{\phi} = 1$.
- 5. 复标量玻色子传播子: $\bullet - \stackrel{p}{\blacktriangleright} - \bullet = \frac{i}{p^2 m_\phi^2 + i\epsilon}$.
- 6. 有质量实矢量玻色子入射外线: $A, \lambda; \mu$ \longrightarrow $= \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$.
- 7. 有质量实矢量玻色子出射外线: $\bullet \longrightarrow A, \lambda; \mu = \varepsilon^{\mu *}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$.

- 8. 有质量实矢量玻色子传播子: $\nu \longrightarrow \mu = \frac{-i(g^{\mu\nu} p^{\mu}p^{\nu}/m_A^2)}{p^2 m_A^2 + i\epsilon}$.
- 9. 无质量实矢量玻色子入射外线: $A, \lambda; \mu$ \longrightarrow $= \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$.
- 11. 无质量实矢量玻色子传播子: $\nu \longrightarrow \mu = \frac{-ig^{\mu\nu}}{p^2 + i\epsilon}$ (Feynman 规范).

习 题

1. 考虑拉氏量

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial^{\mu} \chi) \partial_{\mu} \chi - \frac{1}{2} m_{\chi}^{2} \chi^{2} + (\partial^{\mu} \phi^{\dagger}) \partial_{\mu} \phi - m_{\phi}^{2} \phi^{\dagger} \phi + \lambda \chi \phi^{\dagger} \phi.$$
 (6.159)

其中 $\chi(x)$ 是实标量场,相应的玻色子记作 χ 。 $\phi(x)$ 是复标量场,相应的正反玻色子记作 ϕ 和 $\bar{\phi}$ 。 λ 是耦合常数。

- (a) λ 的量纲是什么?
- (b) 写出动量空间中的相互作用顶点 Feynman 规则。
- (c) 当 $m_{\chi} > 2m_{\phi}$ 时,画出 $\chi \to \phi \bar{\phi}$ 衰变过程的领头阶 Feynman 图,并计算相应的衰变宽度。
- (d) 画出下列过程的所有领头阶 Feynman 图。
 - i. $\phi\phi \to \phi\phi$.
 - ii. $\phi \bar{\phi} \to \phi \bar{\phi}$.
 - iii. $\phi \chi \to \phi \chi$.
 - iv. $\phi \bar{\phi} \to \chi \chi$.
 - v. $\chi\chi \to \chi\chi$.
- 2. 对于实标量场的 ϕ^4 理论, 考虑 $\phi\phi \to \phi\phi$ 散射过程。
 - (a) 画出所有包含 2 个相互作用顶点的单圈 Feynman 图, 分析它们的对称性因子。
 - (b) 画出所有包含 3 个相互作用顶点的双圈 Feynman 图, 分析它们的对称性因子。

第7章 量子电动力学

自然界中存在 4 种基本相互作用,即引力相互作用 (gravitational interaction)、电磁相互作用 (electromagnetic interaction)、强相互作用 (strong interaction) 和弱相互作用 (weak interaction)。在研究基本粒子如何参与电磁、强、弱相互作用的过程中,建立了粒子物理标准模型 (standard model)。

基本粒子指没有内部结构的粒子。标准模型中有 3 代基本费米子,每一代包含带电轻子 (lepton)、中微子 (neutrino,即中性轻子)、下型夸克 (quark)、上型夸克各一种。第 1 代基本费米子包括电子 (e)、电子型中微子 (ν_e) 、下夸克 (d) 和上夸克 (u);第 2 代包括 μ 子 (μ) 、 μ 子型中微子 (ν_μ) 、奇夸克 (s) 和粲夸克 (c);第 3 代包括 τ 子 (τ) 、 τ 子型中微子 (ν_τ) 、底夸克 (b) 和顶夸克 (t)。表 7.1 列出这些基本费米子的电菏和质量。某代某种费米子与它在另一代中相对应的费米子具有相同的量子数,但质量不同。对于带电轻子来说,正粒子带负电,记作 e^- 、 μ^- 、 τ^- ;反粒子带正电,记作 e^+ 、 μ^+ 、 τ^+ 。

除了 3 代中微子之外,其它基本费米子都带电,因而会参与电磁相互作用。电荷是电磁相互作用的源,单位电荷量 e 表征相互作用强度,光子是传递电磁相互作用的媒介粒子。描述带电费米子如何参与电磁相互作用的量子理论称为量子电动力学(quantum electrodynamics),简称 **QED**,于 20 世纪中叶建立起来,是第一个自洽的相对论性量子场理论。QED 是标准模型的一个组成部分。

费米子 f 带电轻子 (e, μ, τ) 下型夸克 (d, s, b) 上型夸克 (u, c, t)中微子 $(\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau)$ 电荷 Q_f -10 -1/32/3 $m_e = 0.511 \; {\rm MeV}$ $m_{\nu_e} = 0$ $m_d = 4.7 \text{ MeV}$ $m_u = 2.2 \text{ MeV}$ 质量 m_f $m_{\mu} = 106 \, \, {\rm MeV}$ $m_s = 95 \text{ MeV}$ $m_c = 1.67 \text{ GeV}$ $m_{\nu_u} = 0$ $m_{\tau} = 1.78 \; {\rm GeV}$ $m_{\nu_{\tau}} = 0$ $m_b = 4.78 \; {\rm GeV}$ $m_t = 173 \text{ GeV}$

表 7.1: 标准模型中的基本费米子。

注:这里列出的电荷是正费米子的电荷。表中u、d、s 夸克的质量是 2 GeV 能标处的流夸克质量,b、c、t 夸克的质量是极点质量。在标准模型中,3 代中微子均无质量。1998 年实验发现中微子振荡,证明中微子具有质量,所以需要扩充标准模型才能正确描述中微子物理。

7.1 U(1) 规范对称性与 **QED**

记 f 为标准模型中某种带电的基本费米子,它对应于一个 Dirac 旋量场 $\psi_f(x)$ 。我们可以写下相应的自由场拉氏量,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{free}} = \bar{\psi}_f(x)i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi_f(x) - m_f \bar{\psi}_f(x)\psi_f(x). \tag{7.1}$$

其中 m_f 是费米子 f 的质量。如 4.5.3 小节所述, \mathcal{L}_{free} 具有 U(1) 整体对称性。具体来说,如果 我们对 Dirac 旋量场 $\psi_f(x)$ 作 U(1) 整体变换

$$\psi_f'(x) = e^{iQ_f \theta} \psi_f(x), \tag{7.2}$$

其中 Q_f 是 f 的电荷, θ 是连续变换参数,则 $\bar{\psi}'_f(x) = \bar{\psi}_f(x)e^{-iQ_f\theta}$,而拉氏量不变:

$$\mathcal{L}'_{\text{free}} = \bar{\psi}'_f i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi'_f - m_f \bar{\psi}'_f \psi'_f = \bar{\psi}_f i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi_f - m_f \bar{\psi}_f \psi_f = \mathcal{L}_{\text{free}}. \tag{7.3}$$

根据 Noether 定理, 电荷守恒定律成立。

如果将上述变换参数 θ 改为依赖时空坐标 x^{μ} 的 Lorentz 标量函数 $\theta(x)$,则相应的变换

$$\psi_f'(x) = e^{iQ_f\theta(x)}\psi_f(x) \tag{7.4}$$

称为 U(1) 规范变换。此时,由于

$$\partial_{\mu}\psi_{f}'(x) = e^{iQ_{f}\theta(x)}\partial_{\mu}\psi_{f}(x) + iQ_{f}\partial_{\mu}\theta(x)e^{iQ_{f}\theta(x)}\psi_{f}(x), \tag{7.5}$$

我们不会得到 $\mathcal{L}'_{free} = \mathcal{L}_{free}$,故不存在相应的对称性。容易看出,原因是上式多出正比于 $\partial_{\mu}\theta(x)$ 的第二项,导致 $\partial_{\mu}\psi'_{f}(x) \neq e^{iQ_{f}\theta(x)}\partial_{\mu}\psi_{f}(x)$ 。

为了得到对称性,可以将作用在 $\psi_f(x)$ 上的时空导数 ∂_μ 替换为协变导数 (covariant derivative)

$$D_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} - iQ_f e A_{\mu}(x), \tag{7.6}$$

其中 $A_{\mu}(x)$ 是电磁场,e 是单位电荷量。并要求在 $\psi_f(x)$ 作 U(1) 规范变换 (7.4) 的同时, $A_{\mu}(x)$ 作规范变换

$$A'_{\mu}(x) = A_{\mu}(x) + \frac{1}{e} \partial_{\mu} \theta(x).$$
 (7.7)

将上式与 (3.227) 式比较,可知 $\theta(x) = e\chi(x)$,而 $\chi(x)$ 是 3.5.2 小节用到的规范变换函数。这样一来, $D_{\mu}\psi_{f}(x)$ 的变换形式就与 (7.4) 式相同:

$$[D_{\mu}\psi_{f}(x)]' = \partial_{\mu}\psi'_{f}(x) - iQ_{f}eA'_{\mu}(x)\psi'_{f}(x)$$

$$= e^{iQ_{f}\theta(x)}\partial_{\mu}\psi_{f}(x) + iQ_{f}\partial_{\mu}\theta(x)e^{iQ_{f}\theta(x)}\psi_{f}(x) - iQ_{f}e\left[A_{\mu}(x) + \frac{1}{e}\partial_{\mu}\theta(x)\right]e^{iQ_{f}\theta(x)}\psi_{f}(x)$$

$$= e^{iQ_{f}\theta(x)}[\partial_{\mu} - iQ_{f}eA_{\mu}(x)]\psi_{f}(x) = e^{iQ_{f}\theta(x)}D_{\mu}\psi_{f}(x). \tag{7.8}$$

从而,只要将拉氏量修改为

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{gauge}} = \bar{\psi}_f(x)i\gamma^{\mu}D_{\mu}\psi_f(x) - m_f\bar{\psi}_f(x)\psi_f(x), \tag{7.9}$$

就可以得到 $\mathcal{L}'_{\text{gauge}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{gauge}}$,即 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{gauge}}$ 在同时让 $\psi_f(x)$ 作 U(1) 规范变换 (7.4)、 $A_{\mu}(x)$ 作规范变换 (7.7) 的情况下不变。这种对称性称为 U(1) 规范对称性。

如 3.5.2 小节所述,当电磁场 $A_{\mu}(x)$ 作规范变换 (7.7) 时,场强张量 $F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu}$ 不变,因此电磁场的动能项 $-F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}/4$ 为规范对称性所允许。另一方面,质量项 $m^2A_{\mu}A^{\mu}/2$ 不满足规范对称性。换言之,规范对称性禁止光子具有质量。

现在, 我们可以写下量子电动力学的拉氏量,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}} = \sum_{f} (\bar{\psi}_f i \gamma^{\mu} D_{\mu} \psi_f - m_f \bar{\psi}_f \psi_f) - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}, \quad f = e, \mu, \tau, d, s, b, u, c, t.$$
 (7.10)

它具有 U(1) 规范对称性。因此,我们说 QED 是一种 U(1) 规范理论 (gauge theory),而电磁场是一种 U(1) 规范场 (gauge field),光子是一种规范玻色子 (gauge boson)。 \mathcal{L}_{QED} 包含场的动能项和质量项。除此之外,把协变导数展开,可以发现 \mathcal{L}_{QED} 还包含相互作用项

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \sum_{f} Q_f e A_\mu \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^\mu \psi_f, \tag{7.11}$$

描述费米子 f 的电磁相互作用。这样的相互作用称为规范相互作用,而单位电荷量 e 是一个规范耦合常数。

容易看出, \mathcal{L}_{QED} 也具有 U(1) 整体对称性。类似于 4.5.3 小节的做法, 我们可以根据 Noether 定理将相应守恒流定义成

$$J_{\rm EM}^{\mu} = \sum_{f} Q_f e \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^{\mu} \psi_f. \tag{7.12}$$

 $J_{\rm EM}^{\mu}$ 称为电磁流 (electromagnetic current),满足电磁流守恒方程

$$\partial_{\mu}J^{\mu}_{\rm EM} = 0. \tag{7.13}$$

注意到 (3.85) 的第一式, 可以推出

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu})} = -F^{\mu\nu}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial A_{\nu}} = J_{\text{EM}}^{\nu}. \tag{7.14}$$

从而, Euler-Lagrange 方程 (1.117) 给出

$$0 = \partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu})} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial A_{\nu}} = -\partial_{\mu} F^{\mu\nu} - J_{\text{EM}}^{\nu}, \tag{7.15}$$

故电磁场的经典运动方程为

$$\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} = -J^{\nu}_{\rm EM}.\tag{7.16}$$

这是有源的 Maxwell 方程,源为带电费米子的电磁流。

另一方面,由

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \psi_f)} = i \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^{\mu}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial \psi_f} = -m_f \bar{\psi}_f + Q_f e A_{\mu} \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^{\mu}, \tag{7.17}$$

有

$$0 = \partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \psi_f)} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}}}{\partial \psi_f} = i(\partial_{\mu} \bar{\psi}_f) \gamma^{\mu} - m_f \bar{\psi}_f + Q_f e A_{\mu} \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^{\mu}. \tag{7.18}$$

取厄米共轭,得

$$0 = -i(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \gamma^{0} \partial_{\mu} \psi_{f} - m_{f} \gamma^{0} \psi_{f} + Q_{f} e A_{\mu} (\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \gamma^{0} \psi_{f} = -\gamma^{0} (i \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} - m_{f} + Q_{f} e A_{\mu} \gamma^{\mu}) \psi_{f}, \quad (7.19)$$

于是推出 ψ_f 的经典运动方程

$$(i\gamma^{\mu}D_{\mu} - m_f)\psi_f = 0. (7.20)$$

也就是说,只要把 Dirac 方程中的普通导数替换成协变导数,就得到 QED 中费米子场的经典运动方程。

对这个方程左乘 $(i\gamma^{\nu}D_{\nu}+m_f)$, 得

$$0 = (i\gamma^{\nu}D_{\nu} + m_{f})[(i\gamma^{\mu}D_{\mu} - m_{f})\psi_{f}] = (-\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}D_{\nu}D_{\mu} - m_{f}^{2})\psi_{f} = -(\cancel{D}^{2} + m_{f}^{2})\psi_{f}, \tag{7.21}$$

其中,

$$\vec{D}^{2} = \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} D_{\mu} D_{\nu} = \frac{1}{2} (\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} D_{\mu} D_{\nu} + \gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\mu} D_{\nu} D_{\mu}) = \frac{1}{2} [(2g^{\mu\nu} - \gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\mu}) D_{\mu} D_{\nu} + \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} D_{\mu} D_{\nu}]
= D^{2} + \frac{1}{2} [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] D_{\mu} D_{\nu}.$$
(7.22)

调整 Lorentz 指标,有

$$\frac{1}{2} [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] D_{\mu} D_{\nu} = \frac{1}{4} ([\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] D_{\mu} D_{\nu} + [\gamma^{\nu}, \gamma^{\mu}] D_{\nu} D_{\mu}) = \frac{1}{4} ([\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] D_{\mu} D_{\nu} - [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] D_{\nu} D_{\mu})
= \frac{1}{4} [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}] [D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}],$$
(7.23)

根据定义式 (4.58), *D*² 化为

$$D^{2} = D^{2} - \frac{i}{2}\sigma^{\mu\nu}[D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}]. \tag{7.24}$$

对 ψ_f 连续作用两次协变导数,得

$$D_{\mu}D_{\nu}\psi_{f} = (\partial_{\mu} - iQ_{f}eA_{\mu})(\partial_{\nu}\psi_{f} - iQ_{f}eA_{\nu}\psi_{f})$$

$$= \partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\psi_{f} - iQ_{f}e\partial_{\mu}(A_{\nu}\psi_{f}) - iQ_{f}eA_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\psi_{f} - Q_{f}^{2}e^{2}A_{\mu}A_{\nu}\psi_{f}, \qquad (7.25)$$

故 $[D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}]$ 对 ψ_f 的作用为

$$[D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}]\psi_{f} = D_{\mu}D_{\nu}\psi_{f} - D_{\nu}D_{\mu}\psi_{f} = -iQ_{f}e[\partial_{\mu}(A_{\nu}\psi_{f}) + A_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\psi_{f} - \partial_{\nu}(A_{\mu}\psi_{f}) - A_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}\psi_{f}]$$
$$= -iQ_{f}e[(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})\psi_{f} + A_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}\psi_{f} + A_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\psi_{f} - (\partial_{\nu}A_{\mu})\psi_{f} - A_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\psi_{f} - A_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}\psi_{f}]$$

$$= -iQ_f e(\partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu)\psi_f = -iQ_f eF_{\mu\nu}\psi_f. \tag{7.26}$$

由 ψ_f 场构型的任意性有

$$[D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}] = -iQ_f e F_{\mu\nu}. \tag{7.27}$$

我们发现,协变导数的对易子 $[D_{\mu},D_{\nu}]$ 实际上不包含对 ψ_f 的求导操作,而直接对应于场强张 量 $F_{\mu\nu}$ 。 D^2 进一步化为

$$D^{2} = D^{2} - \frac{1}{2}Q_{f}eF_{\mu\nu}\sigma^{\mu\nu}.$$
 (7.28)

于是, ψ_f 的运动方程 (7.21) 变成

$$\left(D^2 + m_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}Q_f e F_{\mu\nu}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\right)\psi_f = 0.$$
(7.29)

与自由 Dirac 旋量场满足的 Klein-Gordon 方程 (4.126) 相比,不仅普通导数替换成协变导数,还 多出一个正比于 $F_{\mu\nu}\sigma^{\mu\nu}$ 的项。

回顾 (1.87)、(1.84)、(4.92) 和 (4.97) 式, 有

$$F_{ij} = F^{ij} = -\varepsilon^{ijk} B^k, \quad F_{0i} = -F^{0i} = E^i,$$
 (7.30)

$$\sigma^{ij} = 2S^{ij} = \varepsilon^{ijk} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^k \\ \sigma^k \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^{0i} = 2S^{0i} = i \begin{pmatrix} -\sigma^i \\ \sigma^i \end{pmatrix}, \tag{7.31}$$

故

$$F_{\mu\nu}\sigma^{\mu\nu} = F_{ij}\sigma^{ij} + 2F_{0i}\sigma^{0i} = -\varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{ijl}B^{k}\begin{pmatrix} \sigma^{l} \\ \sigma^{l} \end{pmatrix} + 2iE^{i}\begin{pmatrix} -\sigma^{i} \\ \sigma^{i} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= -2\delta^{kl}\begin{pmatrix} B^{k}\sigma^{l} \\ B^{k}\sigma^{l} \end{pmatrix} + 2\begin{pmatrix} -iE^{i}\sigma^{i} \\ iE^{i}\sigma^{i} \end{pmatrix} = -2\begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{B} - i\mathbf{E}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \\ (\mathbf{B} + i\mathbf{E}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{7.32}$$

因而电子场 ψ_e 的运动方程可以写成

$$\left[(\partial_{\mu} + ieA_{\mu})^{2} + m_{e}^{2} - e \begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{B} - i\mathbf{E}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \\ (\mathbf{B} + i\mathbf{E}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \end{pmatrix} \right] \psi_{e} = 0.$$
 (7.33)

这里采用缩写 $(\partial_{\mu} + ieA_{\mu})^2 \equiv (\partial_{\mu} + ieA_{\mu})(\partial^{\mu} + ieA^{\mu})$,即 Lorentz 矢量的平方指它的自我内积。 在非相对论极限下,此方程对应于量子力学里描述电子在电磁场中运动的 Schrödinger-Pauli 方程

$$i\frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} = \left[\frac{1}{2m_e}(-i\nabla + e\mathbf{A})^2 - eA^0 + \mu_{\rm B}\mathbf{B}\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma}\right]\Psi = 0,$$
 (7.34)

其中 Ψ 是电子的自旋双重态波函数,而

$$\mu_{\rm B} = \frac{e}{2m_e} \tag{7.35}$$

是 Bohr 磁子 (magneton)。可见,正比于 $F_{\mu\nu}\sigma^{\mu\nu}$ 的项描述费米子的内禀磁偶极矩 (magnetic dipole moment), $\pm i \mathbf{E} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}$ 项是相对论修正。

下面给出 QED 的 Feynman 规则。由于电磁场是无质量矢量场,如 3.5.2 小节所述,对 QED 进行正则量子化时,需要加入规范固定项 $-(2\xi)^{-1}(\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu})^{2}$,并可采用 Feynman 规范 $(\xi=1)$ 以得到简单的结果。根据第 6 章的知识,我们写出 QED 的动量空间 Feynman 规则如下。

- 1. 正费米子 f 入射外线: f, λ $= u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$.
- 2. 反费米子 \bar{f} 入射外线: $\bar{f}, \lambda \longrightarrow p = \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$.
- 3. 正费米子 f 出射外线: \longrightarrow $f, \lambda = \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$.
- 4. 反费米子 \bar{f} 出射外线: $\stackrel{p}{\longleftarrow}$ $\bar{f}, \lambda = v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$.
- 6. 光子 γ 入射外线: $\gamma, \lambda; \mu$ \longrightarrow $= \varepsilon_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$.
- 7. 光子 γ 出射外线: $\bullet \sim \gamma, \lambda; \mu = \varepsilon_{\mu}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$.
- 8. 光子 γ 传播子: ν ψ $\mu = \frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{p^2 + i\epsilon}$ (Feynman 规范).

注意,我们在这里将光子记作 γ ,但不要与 Dirac 矩阵 γ^μ 混淆。在这些规则中,Lorentz 指标 μ 和 ν 既可以写成上标,也可以写成下标,只要在写出不变振幅表达式时保证相同指标上下缩 并即可。QED 顶点规则可以这样得到:将相互作用拉氏量 $Q_f e A_\mu \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^\mu \psi_f$ 中的场算符 A_μ 、 ψ_f 和 $\bar{\psi}_f$ 剥离,再乘以 i,就是顶点规则表达式 $iQ_f e \gamma^\mu$ 。

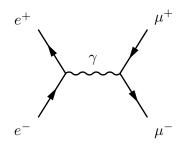


图 7.1: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ 领头阶 Feynman 图。

7.2 正负电子湮灭到正负 μ 子

在本节中,我们讨论一个典型的 QED 散射过程,一对正负电子湮灭成一对正负 μ 子,即 $e^+e^-\to \mu^+\mu^-$ 。这个过程的领头阶 Feynman 图是一个包含 2 个 QED 顶点的树图,如图 7.1 所示,只有 1 种拓扑结构。由于 μ 子质量比电子质量大得多,根据能动量守恒定律,此过程仅当正负电子对的质心能 $E_{\rm CM}>2m_\mu$ 时才能发生。

7.2.1 不变振幅

根据 QED 的 Feynman 规则, $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ 过程的不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = \underbrace{\begin{matrix} \mu^{+}, \lambda_{2} \\ k_{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu^{+}, \lambda_{2}' \\ \mu \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu^{-}, \lambda_{1}' \\ e^{-}, \lambda_{1} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mu^{-}, \lambda_{1}' \\ = \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \left(-ie\gamma^{\mu}\right) u(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{q^{2}} \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}') \left(-ie\gamma^{\nu}\right) v(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}') \\ = \frac{ie^{2}}{q^{2}} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}') \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}'). \end{matrix}$$

$$(7.36)$$

根据能动量守恒,光子传播子的四维动量 q^{μ} 满足

$$q^{\mu} = k_1^{\mu} + k_2^{\mu} = p_1^{\mu} + p_2^{\mu}. \tag{7.37}$$

从而,运动学要求

$$q^2 = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = E_{\text{CM}}^2 > 4m_{\mu}^2. \tag{7.38}$$

于是,这个过程的光子传播子 $\frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{q^2+i\epsilon}$ 在运动学允许的区域上没有极点,因此我们在写下不变振幅时可以丢弃无穷小量 $i\varepsilon$ 。一般来说,传播子分母上的无穷小量 $i\varepsilon$ 对于圈图计算是必要的,但在树图计算中时常可以忽略。

根据 γ^0 的厄米性和 (4.102) 式,有 $(\gamma^\mu)^\dagger (\gamma^0)^\dagger = (\gamma^\mu)^\dagger \gamma^0 = \gamma^0 \gamma^\mu$,故 $i\mathcal{M}$ 表达式中旋量双线性型 $\bar{v}(k_2,\lambda_2)\gamma^\mu u(k_1,\lambda_1)$ 的复共轭为

$$(\bar{v}\gamma^{\mu}u)^* = (\bar{v}\gamma^{\mu}u)^{\dagger} = (v^{\dagger}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{\mu}u)^{\dagger} = u^{\dagger}(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger}(\gamma^{0})^{\dagger}v = u^{\dagger}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{\mu}v = \bar{u}\gamma^{\mu}v. \tag{7.39}$$

类似地, $(\bar{u}\gamma_{\mu}v)^* = \bar{v}\gamma_{\mu}u$ 。于是, $i\mathcal{M}$ 的复共轭为

$$(i\mathcal{M})^* = -\frac{ie^2}{q^2} \bar{u}(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \gamma^{\nu} v(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2') \gamma_{\nu} u(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1'). \tag{7.40}$$

从而,不变振幅的模方是

$$|\mathcal{M}|^{2} = \frac{e^{4}}{(q^{2})^{2}} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) [\bar{u}(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \gamma^{\nu} v(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \lambda_{2})] \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \gamma_{\nu} u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda'_{1})$$

$$= \frac{e^{4}}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{4}} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) [\bar{u}(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \gamma^{\nu} v(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \lambda_{2})] \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \gamma_{\nu} u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda'_{1})$$

$$= \frac{e^{4}}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{4}} \operatorname{tr}[v(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \bar{u}(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \gamma^{\nu}]$$

$$\times \operatorname{tr}[u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \gamma_{\nu}]. \tag{7.41}$$

第二步调换了 $[\bar{u}(\mathbf{k}_1,\lambda_1)\gamma^{\nu}v(\mathbf{k}_2,\lambda_2)]$ 的位置。第三步采取计算 (6.44) 式时使用的技巧,因而出现求迹运算。

实际实验通常不会控制入射粒子的自旋状态,即采用非极化的入射束流。另一方面,粒子探测器通常也不能区分出射粒子的自旋状态。因而在计算上述过程的散射截面时,需要对入射正负电子的螺旋度 λ_1 和 λ_2 取平均,对出射正负 μ 子的螺旋度 λ_1 和 λ_2 求和。也就是说,应当计算非极化不变振幅模方

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda_1 = \pm} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda_2 = \pm} \sum_{\lambda'_1 = \pm} \sum_{\lambda'_2 = \pm} |\mathcal{M}|^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda'_1 \lambda'_2} |\mathcal{M}|^2$$

$$= \frac{e^4}{4E_{\text{CM}}^4} \sum_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda'_1 \lambda'_2} \text{tr}[v(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \bar{u}(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \gamma^{\nu}]$$

$$\times \text{tr}[u(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda'_1) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda'_1) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda'_2) \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda'_2) \gamma_{\nu}]$$

$$= \frac{e^4}{4E_{\text{CM}}^4} \text{tr}[(\not k_2 - m_e) \gamma^{\mu} (\not k_1 + m_e) \gamma^{\nu}] \text{tr}[(\not p_1 + m_{\mu}) \gamma_{\mu} (\not p_2 - m_{\mu}) \gamma_{\nu}]. \tag{7.42}$$

最后一步用到自旋求和关系 (4.234)。现在,问题归结为计算 Dirac 矩阵乘积的迹。

7.2.2 Dirac 矩阵求迹和缩并技巧

在上一章中,我们计算过 1 个 Dirac 矩阵的迹,以及 2 个 Dirac 矩阵乘积的迹,即 (6.48) 和 (6.51) 式: $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}) = 0$, $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}) = 4g^{\mu\nu}$ 。实际上,利用 $(\gamma^{5})^{2} = \mathbf{1}$ 、 $\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\mu} = -\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}$ 和 $\operatorname{tr}(AB) = \operatorname{tr}(BA)$,可得

 tr (奇数个 Dirac 矩阵之积) = tr (奇数个 Dirac 矩阵之积 $\times \gamma^5 \gamma^5$)

$$= -\text{tr}(\gamma^5 \times 奇数个 \text{ Dirac 矩阵之积} \times \gamma^5)$$

$$= -\text{tr}(\gamma^5 \gamma^5 \times 奇数个 \text{ Dirac 矩阵之积})$$

$$= -\text{tr}(奇数个 \text{ Dirac 矩阵之积}). \tag{7.43}$$

因此,奇数个 Dirac 矩阵乘积的迹为零。这个结论自然包含 $tr(\gamma^{\mu}) = 0$ 。

对于 4 个 Dirac 矩阵乘积的迹, 多次利用从反对易关系 (4.1) 导出的公式 $\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}=2g^{\mu\nu}-\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}$, 可得

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}) = \operatorname{tr}(2g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}) = \operatorname{tr}(2g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} - 2\gamma^{\nu}g^{\mu\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} + \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\sigma})$$

$$= \operatorname{tr}(2g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} - 2\gamma^{\nu}g^{\mu\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} + 2\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}g^{\mu\sigma} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\mu})$$

$$= 2g^{\mu\nu}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}) - 2g^{\mu\rho}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\sigma}) + 2g^{\mu\sigma}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}) - \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\mu})$$

$$= 8g^{\mu\nu}g^{\rho\sigma} - 8g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma} + 8g^{\mu\sigma}g^{\nu\rho} - \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}), \tag{7.44}$$

故 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}) = 4(g^{\mu\nu}g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma}g^{\nu\rho})$ 。

根据定义, $\gamma^5 = i\gamma^0\gamma^1\gamma^2\gamma^3$,因而它相当于 4 个 Dirac 矩阵之积。于是, γ^5 与奇数个 Dirac 矩阵乘积的迹为零。利用 $(\gamma^0)^2 = \mathbf{1}$ 和 $\gamma^5\gamma^\mu = -\gamma^\mu\gamma^5$,可得

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5) = \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5 \gamma^0 \gamma^0) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^0 \gamma^5 \gamma^0) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^0 \gamma^0 \gamma^5) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5). \tag{7.45}$$

可见, $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5) = 0$ 。

为了计算 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5})$, 取 $\alpha \neq \mu, \nu$, 则有 $\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\alpha} = -\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\mu}$ 和 $\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\alpha} = -\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\nu}$ 。另外, $(\gamma^{\alpha})^{2} = \pm 1$, 当 $\alpha = 0$ 时取正号, $\alpha \neq 0$ 时取负号。从而推出

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5}) = \pm \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\alpha}) = \mp \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\alpha}) = \mp \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5}) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5}), \quad (7.46)$$

故 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^5) = 0$ 。

对于 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{5})$,只要 (μ,ν,ρ,σ) 这 4 个指标中有 2 个指标相等,就能够类似地推出 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{5})=0$ 。因此,只有当 (μ,ν,ρ,σ) 是 (0,1,2,3) 或其某种置换时,才能得到例外的结果。由于 Dirac 矩阵的反对易性质,当 (μ,ν,ρ,σ) 是 (0,1,2,3) 的某种置换时,有 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{5})=\pm\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{0}\gamma^{1}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}\gamma^{5})$,且偶次置换取正号,奇次置换取负号。根据四维 Levi-Civita 符号的定义 (1.66),即得 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{5})=\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{0}\gamma^{1}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}\gamma^{5})$ 。现在,

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{0}\gamma^{1}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}\gamma^{5}) = \operatorname{tr}(i\gamma^{0}\gamma^{1}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{1}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}) = -\operatorname{tr}(i\gamma^{1}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}\gamma^{1}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3})$$
$$= \operatorname{tr}(i\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}\gamma^{2}\gamma^{3}) = \operatorname{tr}(i\gamma^{3}\gamma^{3}) = -\operatorname{tr}(i) = -4i, \tag{7.47}$$

因而 $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{5}) = -4i\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ 。

总结起来, 有下列求迹公式,

$$tr(1) = 4, (7.48)$$

$$tr($$
奇数个 Dirac 矩阵之积 $) = 0,$ (7.49)

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}) = 4g^{\mu\nu},\tag{7.50}$$

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}) = 4(g^{\mu\nu}g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma}g^{\nu\rho}), \tag{7.51}$$

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5) = 0, \tag{7.52}$$

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{5}) = 0, \tag{7.53}$$

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{5}) = -4i\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}.\tag{7.54}$$

求迹之后,通常会遇到 Lorentz 指标的缩并运算。首先,

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_{\mu} = g_{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} = \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + g_{\nu\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu} = \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}\{\gamma^{\mu},\gamma^{\nu}\} = g_{\mu\nu}g^{\mu\nu} = 4.$$
 (7.55)

其次,

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma_{\mu} = 2g^{\mu\nu}\gamma_{\mu} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_{\mu} = 2\gamma^{\nu} - 4\gamma^{\nu} = -2\gamma^{\nu}. \tag{7.56}$$

再次,

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma_{\mu} = 2g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma_{\mu} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma_{\mu} = 2\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu} + 2\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho} = 2\{\gamma^{\rho}, \gamma^{\nu}\} = 4g^{\nu\rho}$$
 (7.57)

最后,

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma_{\mu} = 2g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma_{\mu} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma_{\mu} = 2g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma_{\mu} - 4g^{\rho\sigma}\gamma^{\nu}$$
$$= 2\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\nu} - 2(\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma} + \gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\rho})\gamma^{\nu} = -2\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu}. \tag{7.58}$$

另一方面,我们还可能遇到 Levi-Civita 符号的缩并。首先,(1.70) 式告诉我们 $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}=-24$ 。其次,根据 Levi-Civita 符号的性质, $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\mu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\nu}$ 只在 $\mu=\nu$ 时非零,即 $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\mu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\nu}\propto\delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$ 。取 $\mu=\nu=3$,得 $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma3}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma3}=3!\varepsilon^{0123}\varepsilon_{0123}=-6$,故比例系数为 -6。因此 $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\mu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\nu}=-6\delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$ 。再次, $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\rho\sigma}$ 仅在 $(\mu,\nu)=(\rho,\sigma)$ 或 $(\mu,\nu)=(\sigma,\rho)$ 时非零,而且这两种情况的数值互为相反数,故 $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\rho\sigma}\propto\delta^{\mu}_{\rho}\delta^{\nu}_{\sigma}-\delta^{\mu}_{\sigma}\delta^{\nu}_{\rho}$ 。取 $(\mu,\nu)=(2,3)$,得 $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta23}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta23}=2!\varepsilon^{0123}\varepsilon_{0123}=-2$,因而 $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\rho\sigma}=-2(\delta^{\mu}_{\rho}\delta^{\nu}_{\sigma}-\delta^{\mu}_{\sigma}\delta^{\nu}_{\rho})$ 。

总结起来, 有下列缩并公式,

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_{\mu} = 4, \tag{7.59}$$

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma_{\mu} = -2\gamma^{\nu},\tag{7.60}$$

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma_{\mu} = 4g^{\nu\rho}, \tag{7.61}$$

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma_{\mu} = -2\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu}, \tag{7.62}$$

$$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = -24, \tag{7.63}$$

$$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\mu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\nu} = -6\delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu},\tag{7.64}$$

$$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\rho\sigma} = -2(\delta^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\sigma} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\sigma}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\rho}). \tag{7.65}$$

在实际计算中,经常遇到四维动量与 Dirac 矩阵的缩并,我们进一步导出下列有用公式。

$$\gamma^{\mu} p = p_{\nu} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} = p_{\nu} (2g^{\mu\nu} - \gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\mu}) = 2p^{\mu} - p \gamma^{\mu}, \tag{7.66}$$

$$p k = p_{\mu} \gamma^{\mu} k = p_{\mu} (2k^{\mu} - k \gamma^{\mu}) = 2p \cdot k - k p, \tag{7.67}$$

$$pp = \frac{1}{2}(pp + pp) = \frac{1}{2}2p \cdot p = p^2, \tag{7.68}$$

$$\gamma^{\mu} p \gamma_{\mu} = p_{\nu} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} \gamma_{\mu} = -2p_{\nu} \gamma^{\nu} = -2p, \tag{7.69}$$

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\not p\gamma_{\mu} = p_{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma_{\mu} = 4p_{\rho}g^{\nu\rho} = 4p^{\nu}, \tag{7.70}$$

$$\gamma^{\mu} p k \gamma_{\mu} = p_{\nu} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} k \gamma_{\mu} = 4p_{\nu} k^{\nu} = 4p \cdot k, \tag{7.71}$$

$$\operatorname{tr}(pk) = p_{\mu}k_{\nu}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}) = 4p_{\mu}k_{\nu}g^{\mu\nu} = 4p \cdot k, \tag{7.72}$$

$$\operatorname{tr}(\not p \not k \not q \not l) = p_{\mu} k_{\nu} q_{\rho} l_{\sigma} \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\rho} \gamma^{\sigma}) = 4 p_{\mu} k_{\nu} q_{\rho} l_{\sigma} (g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho})$$

$$= 4 [(p \cdot k)(q \cdot l) - (p \cdot q)(k \cdot l) + (p \cdot l)(k \cdot q)]. \tag{7.73}$$

7.2.3 非极化散射截面

现在,我们回到 $e^+e^-\to \mu^+\mu^-$ 非极化振幅模方的计算。根据上一小节的求迹公式,(7.42) 式的第一个迹化为

$$\operatorname{tr}[(\not k_{2} - m_{e})\gamma^{\mu}(\not k_{1} + m_{e})\gamma^{\nu}] = \operatorname{tr}(\not k_{2}\gamma^{\mu}\not k_{1}\gamma^{\nu}) - m_{e}^{2}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}) = 4k_{2\rho}k_{1\sigma}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{\nu}) - 4m_{e}^{2}g^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= 4k_{2\rho}k_{1\sigma}(g^{\rho\mu}g^{\sigma\nu} - g^{\rho\sigma}g^{\mu\nu} + g^{\rho\nu}g^{\mu\sigma}) - 4m_{e}^{2}g^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= 4[k_{2}^{\mu}k_{1}^{\nu} + k_{2}^{\nu}k_{1}^{\mu} - g^{\mu\nu}(k_{1} \cdot k_{2} + m_{e}^{2})], \qquad (7.74)$$

其中第一步丢弃了具有奇数个 Dirac 矩阵乘积的项。同理,第二个迹变成

$$\operatorname{tr}[(p_1 + m_\mu)\gamma_\mu(p_2 - m_\mu)\gamma_\nu] = \operatorname{tr}(p_1\gamma_\mu p_2\gamma_\nu) - m_\mu^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu)$$

$$= 4[p_{1\mu}p_{2\nu} + p_{1\nu}p_{2\mu} - g_{\mu\nu}(p_1 \cdot p_2 + m_\mu^2)]. \tag{7.75}$$

于是, (7.42) 式化为

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{4e^4}{E_{\text{CM}}^4} \left[k_2^{\mu} k_1^{\nu} + k_2^{\nu} k_1^{\mu} - g^{\mu\nu} (k_1 \cdot k_2 + m_e^2) \right] \left[p_{1\mu} p_{2\nu} + p_{1\nu} p_{2\mu} - g_{\mu\nu} (p_1 \cdot p_2 + m_{\mu}^2) \right]
= \frac{4e^4}{E_{\text{CM}}^4} \left[2(k_1 \cdot p_1)(k_2 \cdot p_2) + 2(k_1 \cdot p_2)(k_2 \cdot p_1) - 2p_1 \cdot p_2(k_1 \cdot k_2 + m_e^2) \right]
-2k_1 \cdot k_2(p_1 \cdot p_2 + m_{\mu}^2) + 4(k_1 \cdot k_2 + m_e^2)(p_1 \cdot p_2 + m_{\mu}^2) \right]
= \frac{8e^4}{E_{\text{CM}}^4} \left[(k_1 \cdot p_1)(k_2 \cdot p_2) + (k_1 \cdot p_2)(k_2 \cdot p_1) + m_e^2(p_1 \cdot p_2) + m_{\mu}^2(k_1 \cdot k_2) + 2m_e^2 m_{\mu}^2 \right]. \quad (7.76)$$

在质心系中,入射和出射粒子的三维动量如图 7.2 所示,将散射角 θ 定义为 \mathbf{p}_1 与 \mathbf{k}_1 的方向夹角。质心系的总动量为零,即

$$q = k_1 + k_2 = p_1 + p_2 = 0,$$
 (7.77)

故有 $|\mathbf{k}_1| = |\mathbf{k}_2|$ 和 $|\mathbf{p}_1| = |\mathbf{p}_2|$ 。从而,质心能 $q^0 = E_{\text{CM}}$ 平分在两个入射粒子上,也平分在两个出射粒子上,

$$k_1^0 = k_2^0 = p_1^0 = p_2^0 = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2}.$$
 (7.78)

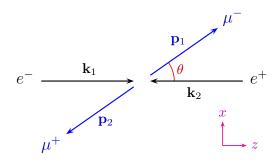


图 7.2: 质心系中 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ 过程动量示意图。

由此推出

$$|\mathbf{k}_1| = |\mathbf{k}_2| = \sqrt{(k_2^0)^2 - m_e^2} = \sqrt{\frac{E_{\text{CM}}^2}{4} - m_e^2} = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2} \beta_e,$$
 (7.79)

$$|\mathbf{p}_1| = |\mathbf{p}_2| = \sqrt{(p_2^0)^2 - m_\mu^2} = \sqrt{\frac{E_{\text{CM}}^2}{4} - m_\mu^2} = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2} \beta_\mu,$$
 (7.80)

其中

$$\beta_e \equiv \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}} = \frac{|\mathbf{k}_1|}{k_1^0} = \frac{|\mathbf{k}_2|}{k_2^0}, \quad \beta_\mu \equiv \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_\mu^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|}{p_1^0} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_2|}{p_2^0}$$
(7.81)

分别是电子和 μ 子在质心系中的运动速率。

现在我们推导四维动量之间内积的表达式。质心能 E_{CM} 满足

$$E_{\text{CM}}^2 = q^2 = (k_1 + k_2)^2 = k_1^2 + k_2^2 + 2k_1 \cdot k_2 = 2(m_e^2 + k_1 \cdot k_2), \tag{7.82}$$

同理有 $E_{\text{CM}}^2 = 2(m_\mu^2 + p_1 \cdot p_2)$,故

$$k_1 \cdot k_2 = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}^2}{2} - m_e^2, \quad p_1 \cdot p_2 = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}^2}{2} - m_\mu^2.$$
 (7.83)

根据能动量守恒定律, $k_1 + k_2 = p_1 + p_2$,则有 $k_1 - p_1 = p_2 - k_2$ 。从而推出

$$m_e^2 + m_\mu^2 - 2k_1 \cdot p_1 = (k_1 - p_1)^2 = (p_2 - k_2)^2 = m_e^2 + m_\mu^2 - 2k_2 \cdot p_2,$$
 (7.84)

所以有

$$k_2 \cdot p_2 = k_1 \cdot p_1 = k_1^0 p_2^0 - |\mathbf{k}_1| |\mathbf{p}_1| \cos \theta = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}^2}{4} (1 - \beta_e \beta_\mu \cos \theta).$$
 (7.85)

另一方面,也有 $k_1 - p_2 = p_1 - k_2$,同理推出

$$k_2 \cdot p_1 = k_1 \cdot p_2 = k_1^0 p_2^0 + |\mathbf{k}_1| |\mathbf{p}_2| \cos \theta = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}^2}{4} (1 + \beta_e \beta_\mu \cos \theta).$$
 (7.86)

由 $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{0}$ 可得 $q \cdot k_1 = q^0 k_1^0 = E_{\text{CM}}^2 / 2$,由此可见,

$$q \cdot k_1 = q \cdot k_2 = q \cdot p_1 = q \cdot p_2 = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}^2}{2}.$$
 (7.87)

利用以上表达式,将非极化振幅模方化为

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{8e^4}{E_{\text{CM}}^4} \left[\frac{E_{\text{CM}}^4}{16} (1 - \beta_e \beta_\mu \cos \theta)^2 + \frac{E_{\text{CM}}^4}{16} (1 + \beta_e \beta_\mu \cos \theta)^2 + m_\mu^2 \left(\frac{E_{\text{CM}}^2}{2} - m_e^2 \right) + m_e^2 \left(\frac{E_{\text{CM}}^2}{2} - m_\mu^2 \right) + 2m_e^2 m_\mu^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{e^4}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \left[E_{\text{CM}}^2 (1 + \beta_e^2 \beta_\mu^2 \cos^2 \theta) + 4(m_e^2 + m_\mu^2) \right].$$

$$= 16\pi^2 \alpha^2 \left[1 + \beta_e^2 \beta_\mu^2 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{4(m_e^2 + m_\mu^2)}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \right], \tag{7.88}$$

其中精细结构常数定义为

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{e^2}{4\pi}.\tag{7.89}$$

此处 $\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} \propto \alpha^2$,因而我们说 $e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$ 过程的领头阶是 α^2 阶,而 Feynman 图 7.1 包含 2 个 QED 顶点。由此可以推断,包含 n 个 QED 顶点的 Feynman 图对应于 α^n 阶过程。

 $\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2}$ 依赖于 θ ,但不依赖于方位角 ϕ 。根据 (5.350) 式,非极化微分散射截面为

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\beta_{\mu}}{64\pi^{2}E_{\text{CM}}^{2}\beta_{e}} \overline{|\mathcal{M}|^{2}} = \frac{\alpha^{2}\beta_{\mu}}{4E_{\text{CM}}^{2}\beta_{e}} \left[1 + \beta_{e}^{2}\beta_{\mu}^{2}\cos^{2}\theta + \frac{4(m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2})}{E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} \right]. \tag{7.90}$$

利用

$$\int_0^{\pi} d\theta \sin \theta = \int_{-1}^1 d\cos \theta = 2, \quad \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta = \int_{-1}^1 \cos^2 \theta \, d\cos \theta = \frac{2}{3}, \tag{7.91}$$

对全立体角积分,得到非极化散射截面

$$\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \sin\theta \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\pi\alpha^{2}\beta_{\mu}}{2E_{\text{CM}}^{2}\beta_{e}} \left[2 + \frac{2}{3}\beta_{e}^{2}\beta_{\mu}^{2} + \frac{8(m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2})}{E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} \right]
= \frac{\pi\alpha^{2}\beta_{\mu}}{3E_{\text{CM}}^{2}\beta_{e}} \left[3 + \left(1 - \frac{4m_{e}^{2}}{E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{4m_{\mu}^{2}}{E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} \right) + \frac{12(m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2})}{E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} \right]
= \frac{4\pi\alpha^{2}\beta_{\mu}}{3E_{\text{CM}}^{2}\beta_{e}} \left[1 + \frac{2(m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2})}{E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} + \frac{4m_{e}^{2}m_{\mu}^{2}}{E_{\text{CM}}^{4}} \right] = \frac{4\pi\alpha^{2}\beta_{\mu}}{3E_{\text{CM}}^{2}\beta_{e}} \left(1 + \frac{2m_{e}^{2}}{E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} \right) \left(1 + \frac{2m_{\mu}^{2}}{E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} \right).$$
(7.92)

由于 $m_e \ll m_\mu < E_{\rm CM}/2$, 我们可以近似地忽略电子质量,则 $\beta_e \simeq 1$, 而散射截面近似为

$$\sigma \simeq \frac{4\pi\alpha^2\beta_{\mu}}{3E_{\rm CM}^2} \left(1 + \frac{2m_{\mu}^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2}\right).$$
 (7.93)

若 $E_{\rm CM}\gg m_{\mu}$,则 $\beta_{\mu}\simeq 1$,散射截面进一步近似为

$$\sigma \simeq \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{3E_{\rm CM}^2}.\tag{7.94}$$

7.2.4 极化振幅

根据 (7.36) 式,螺旋度为 λ_1 和 λ_2 的 e^- 和 e^+ 湮灭到螺旋度为 λ_1' 和 λ_2' 的 μ^- 和 μ^+ 的过程对应的极化不变振幅为

$$\mathcal{M}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2') = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1) \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2'). \tag{7.95}$$

其中 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2' = \pm$, 而 $\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1)$ 和 $\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2')$ 都是用旋量双线性型表达的 Lorentz 矢量。在本小节中,我们将探索极化振幅的显明表达式。

依照图 7.2 中空间直角坐标系的定义,末态 μ^- 和 μ^+ 四维动量的分量表达式为

$$p_1^{\mu} = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2} (1, \beta_{\mu} s_{\theta}, 0, \beta_{\mu} c_{\theta}), \quad p_2^{\mu} = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2} (1, -\beta_{\mu} s_{\theta}, 0, -\beta_{\mu} c_{\theta}). \tag{7.96}$$

这里我们采用了缩写 $s_{\theta} \equiv \sin \theta$ 和 $c_{\theta} \equiv \cos \theta$ 。根据 (4.182) 式和三角函数倍角公式

$$s_{\theta} = 2s_{\theta/2}c_{\theta/2}, \quad 1 + c_{\theta} = 2c_{\theta/2}^2, \quad 1 - c_{\theta} = 2s_{\theta/2}^2,$$
 (7.97)

可得相应螺旋态 $\xi_{\lambda_1}(\mathbf{p}_1)$ 和 $\xi_{\lambda_2}(\mathbf{p}_2)$ 的形式为

$$\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{1}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2}(1+c_{\theta})}} \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{p}_{1}|(1+c_{\theta}) \\ |\mathbf{p}_{1}|s_{\theta} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2c_{\theta/2}} \begin{pmatrix} 2c_{\theta/2}^{2} \\ 2s_{\theta/2}c_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{\theta/2} \\ s_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{7.98}$$

$$\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{1}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2}(1+c_{\theta})}} \begin{pmatrix} -|\mathbf{p}_{1}|s_{\theta} \\ |\mathbf{p}_{1}|(1+c_{\theta}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -s_{\theta/2} \\ c_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{7.99}$$

$$\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}_{2}|^{2}(1-c_{\theta})}} \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{p}_{2}|(1-c_{\theta}) \\ -|\mathbf{p}_{2}|s_{\theta} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2s_{\theta/2}} \begin{pmatrix} 2s_{\theta/2}^{2} \\ -2s_{\theta/2}c_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s_{\theta/2} \\ -c_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (7.100)$$

$$\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}_{2}|^{2}(1-c_{\theta})}} \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{p}_{2}|s_{\theta} \\ |\mathbf{p}_{2}|(1-c_{\theta}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{\theta/2} \\ s_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{7.101}$$

可以看出,当正负 μ 子的动量在空间中转动 θ 角时,旋量空间中的螺旋态只转动 $\theta/2$ 角,这正是自旋 1/2 的特征。

另一方面,初态 e^- 和 e^+ 的四维动量分量为

$$k_1^{\mu} = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2}(1, 0, 0, \beta_e), \quad k_2^{\mu} = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2}(1, 0, 0, -\beta_e).$$
 (7.102)

与 μ^- 和 μ^+ 四维动量的差异在于 β_μ 换成 β_e ,且 $\theta=0$ 。因此,只要将 μ^- 和 μ^+ 螺旋态表达式中的 θ 取为 0,就得到 e^- 和 e^+ 螺旋态 $\xi_{\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1)$ 和 $\xi_{\lambda_2}(\mathbf{k}_2)$ 的如下表达式,

$$\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (7.103)

在 Weyl 表象中,

$$\gamma^0 \gamma^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^\mu \\ \bar{\sigma}^\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^\mu \\ \bar{\sigma}^\mu \end{pmatrix}, \tag{7.104}$$

根据 (4.194) 和 (4.211) 式, 正负电子贡献的 Lorentz 矢量 $\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1)$ 化为

$$\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \lambda_{2})\gamma^{\mu}u(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) = v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, \lambda_{2})\gamma^{0}\gamma^{\mu}u(\mathbf{k}_{1}, \lambda_{1})$$

$$= \left(-\lambda_{2}\omega_{\lambda_{2}}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\xi_{-\lambda_{2}}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2}) \quad \lambda_{2}\omega_{-\lambda_{2}}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\xi_{-\lambda_{2}}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\right)\begin{pmatrix}\sigma^{\mu} \\ \bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\omega_{-\lambda_{1}}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{\lambda_{1}}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\\ \omega_{\lambda_{1}}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{\lambda_{1}}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\lambda_{2}\omega_{\lambda_{2}}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{-\lambda_{1}}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{-\lambda_{2}}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{\lambda_{1}}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) + \lambda_{2}\omega_{-\lambda_{2}}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{\lambda_{1}}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{-\lambda_{2}}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{\lambda_{1}}(\mathbf{k}_{1}). \quad (7.105)$$

其中 $\xi_{-\lambda_2}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_2)\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1)$ 和 $\xi_{-\lambda_2}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_2)\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1)$ 是用二分量旋量双线性型表达的 Lorentz 矢量。按照定义式 (4.195),有

$$\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \sqrt{(k_{2}^{0} + |\mathbf{k}_{2}|)(k_{1}^{0} + |\mathbf{k}_{1}|)} = \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1 + \beta_{e})}{2}} \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1 + \beta_{e})}{2} = \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1 + \beta_{e})}{2}, (7.106)$$

$$\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \sqrt{(k_{2}^{0} - |\mathbf{k}_{2}|)(k_{1}^{0} - |\mathbf{k}_{1}|)} = \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1 - \beta_{e})}{2}} \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1 - \beta_{e})}{2} = \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1 - \beta_{e})}{2}. (7.107)$$

再由

$$\sqrt{1 - \beta_e^2} = \sqrt{1 - \left(1 - \frac{4m_e^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2}\right)} = \frac{2m_e}{E_{\rm CM}}$$
 (7.108)

导出

$$\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1+\beta_{e})}{2}\frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1-\beta_{e})}{2}} = \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}}{2}\sqrt{1-\beta_{e}^{2}} = m_{e}. \quad (7.109)$$

将 (4.128) 和 (4.82) 式代入,得到 Lorentz 矢量 $\xi_{-\lambda_2}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_2)\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1)$ 和 $\xi_{-\lambda_2}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_2)\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{\lambda_1}(\mathbf{k}_1)$ 的分量表达式为

$$\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\sigma^{\mu}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (0, -1, -i, 0) = -\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}), \tag{7.110}$$

$$\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\sigma^{\mu}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (0, 1, -i, 0) = -\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}), \tag{7.111}$$

$$\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\sigma^{\mu}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (1,0,0,1), \quad \xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = (1,0,0,-1), \quad (7.112)$$

$$\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\sigma^{\mu}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (-1, 0, 0, 1), \quad \xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) = (-1, 0, 0, -1). \quad (7.113)$$

从而, Lorentz 矢量 $\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, \lambda_2) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, \lambda_1)$ 的分量表达式是

$$\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2},-)\gamma^{\mu}u(\mathbf{k}_{1},+) = \omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) - \omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1})$$

$$= \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1-\beta_{e})}{2}(0,-1,-i,0) - \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1+\beta_{e})}{2}(0,1,i,0)$$

$$= E_{\mathrm{CM}}(0,-1,-i,0), \qquad (7.114)$$

$$\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2},+)\gamma^{\mu}u(\mathbf{k}_{1},-) = -\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) + \omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1})$$

$$= -\frac{E_{\text{CM}}(1+\beta_e)}{2} (0, 1, -i, 0) + \frac{E_{\text{CM}}(1-\beta_e)}{2} (0, -1, i, 0)$$

= $E_{\text{CM}}(0, -1, i, 0),$ (7.115)

$$\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2},+)\gamma^{\mu}u(\mathbf{k}_{1},+) = -\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) + \omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1})$$

$$= -m_{e}(1,0,0,1) + m_{e}(1,0,0,-1) = 2m_{e}(0,0,0,-1), \tag{7.116}$$

$$\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_{2}, -)\gamma^{\mu}u(\mathbf{k}_{1}, -) = \omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\sigma^{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1}) - \omega_{+}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}_{2})\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{k}_{1})$$

$$= m_{e}(-1, 0, 0, 1) - m_{e}(-1, 0, 0, -1) = 2m_{e}(0, 0, 0, 1).$$
(7.117)

另一方面, 正负 μ 子贡献的 Lorentz 矢量 $\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1')\gamma_{\mu}v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2')$ 可化为

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}')\gamma_{\mu}v(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}') = u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}')\gamma^{0}\gamma_{\mu}v(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}')$$

$$= \left(\omega_{-\lambda_{1}'}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\xi_{\lambda_{1}'}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1}) \quad \omega_{\lambda_{1}'}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\xi_{\lambda_{1}'}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\right) \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\mu} \\ \bar{\sigma}_{\mu} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda_{2}'\omega_{\lambda_{2}'}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{-\lambda_{2}'}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\\ \lambda_{2}'\omega_{-\lambda_{2}'}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{-\lambda_{2}'}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\lambda_{2}'\omega_{-\lambda_{1}'}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{\lambda_{2}'}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{\lambda_{1}'}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{-\lambda_{2}'}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) + \lambda_{2}'\omega_{\lambda_{1}'}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{-\lambda_{2}'}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{\lambda_{1}'}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{-\lambda_{2}'}(\mathbf{p}_{2}). \quad (7.118)$$

此时有

$$\omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}(1+\beta_{\mu})}{2}, \quad \omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}(1-\beta_{\mu})}{2},$$
 (7.119)

$$\omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_1)\omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_2) = \omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_1)\omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_2) = m_{\mu}. \tag{7.120}$$

利用三角函数公式

$$c_{\theta/2}^2 - s_{\theta/2}^2 = c_{\theta}, \quad s_{\theta/2}^2 + c_{\theta/2}^2 = 1,$$
 (7.121)

可得 Lorentz 矢量 $\xi_{\lambda_1'}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_1)\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{-\lambda_2'}(\mathbf{p}_2)$ 和 $\xi_{\lambda_1'}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_1)\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{-\lambda_2'}(\mathbf{p}_2)$ 的分量为

$$\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} c_{\theta/2} & s_{\theta/2} \\ -c_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix} \sigma_{\mu} \begin{pmatrix} s_{\theta/2} \\ -c_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix} = (0, c_{\theta}, -i, -s_{\theta}) = -\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}), \quad (7.122)$$

$$\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} -s_{\theta/2} & c_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}\sigma_{\mu}\begin{pmatrix} c_{\theta/2} \\ s_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix} = (0, -c_{\theta}, -i, s_{\theta}) = -\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}), \quad (7.123)$$

$$\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} c_{\theta/2} & s_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}\sigma_{\mu}\begin{pmatrix} c_{\theta/2} \\ s_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix} = (1, -s_{\theta}, 0, -c_{\theta}), \tag{7.124}$$

$$\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = (1, s_{\theta}, 0, c_{\theta}),$$
(7.125)

$$\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} -s_{\theta/2} & c_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}\sigma_{\mu}\begin{pmatrix} s_{\theta/2} \\ -c_{\theta/2} \end{pmatrix} = (-1, -s_{\theta}, 0, -c_{\theta}), \tag{7.126}$$

$$\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) = (-1, s_{\theta}, 0, c_{\theta}).$$
 (7.127)

从而, Lorentz 矢量 $\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1') \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2')$ 的分量是

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1},+)\gamma_{\mu}v(\mathbf{p}_{2},-) = \omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) - \omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2})$$

$$= \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1-\beta_{\mu})}{2}\left(0,c_{\theta},-i,-s_{\theta}\right) - \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1+\beta_{\mu})}{2}\left(0,-c_{\theta},i,s_{\theta}\right)$$

$$= E_{\rm CM}(0, c_{\theta}, -i, -s_{\theta}), \tag{7.128}$$

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, -)\gamma_{\mu}v(\mathbf{p}_{2}, +) = -\omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) + \omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2})
= -\frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1 + \beta_{\mu})}{2}(0, -c_{\theta}, -i, s_{\theta}) + \frac{E_{\mathrm{CM}}(1 - \beta_{\mu})}{2}(0, c_{\theta}, i, -s_{\theta})
= E_{\mathrm{CM}}(0, c_{\theta}, i, -s_{\theta}),$$
(7.129)

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, +)\gamma_{\mu}v(\mathbf{p}_{2}, +) = -\omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) + \omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2})
= -m_{\mu}(1, -s_{\theta}, 0, -c_{\theta}) + m_{\mu}(1, s_{\theta}, 0, c_{\theta}) = 2m_{\mu}(1, s_{\theta}, 0, c_{\theta}),$$
(7.130)

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, -)\gamma_{\mu}v(\mathbf{p}_{2}, -) = \omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\sigma_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2}) - \omega_{-}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\omega_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2})\xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}_{1})\bar{\sigma}_{\mu}\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}_{2})
= m_{\mu}(-1, -s_{\theta}, 0, -c_{\theta}) - m_{\mu}(-1, s_{\theta}, 0, c_{\theta}) = 2m_{\mu}(1, -s_{\theta}, 0, -c_{\theta}).$$
(7.131)

将上述表达式代入 (7.95) 式, 就能够得到极化振幅的显明表达式。下面分 4 类螺旋度构型来讨论。

(1) 当正负电子具有相反螺旋度 $(\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2)$ 、正负 μ 子也具有相反螺旋度 $(\lambda_1' = -\lambda_2')$ 时,极化振幅为

$$\mathcal{M}(+,-,+,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = -e^2 (1+\cos\theta), \quad (7.132)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,+,-,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = -e^2 (1+\cos\theta), \quad (7.133)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(+, -, -, +) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, -) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, +) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, -) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2, +) = e^2 (1 - \cos \theta),$$
 (7.134)

$$\mathcal{M}(-,+,+,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{CM}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = e^2 (1-\cos\theta).$$
 (7.135)

我们发现 $\mathcal{M}(+,-,+,-)=\mathcal{M}(-,+,-,+)$ 且 $\mathcal{M}(+,-,-,+)=\mathcal{M}(-,+,+,-)$ 。实际上,QED 是一个宇称守恒的理论。在宇称变换下,粒子的动量方向反转,角动量方向不变,因而螺旋度 翻转,但 θ 角不变。于是,对所有螺旋度作翻转变换之后,宇称守恒保证 $e^+e^-\to \mu^+\mu^-$ 微分散 射截面 $d\sigma/d\Omega$ 不变,故振幅模方 $|\mathcal{M}|^2$ 不变,而振幅至多相差一个相位因子 $e^{i\varphi}$,

$$\mathcal{M}(-\lambda_1, -\lambda_2, -\lambda_1', -\lambda_2') = e^{i\varphi} \mathcal{M}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2'). \tag{7.136}$$

对于这里的两种情况,相位因子都是1。

根据 (5.350) 式, $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2') = (+, -, +, -)$ 和 (-, +, -, +) 两种构型对应的极化微分散射截面相等,为

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\Big|_{\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2 = \lambda_1' = -\lambda_2'} = \frac{\beta_{\mu}}{64\pi^2 E_{\text{CM}}^2 \beta_e} e^4 (1 + \cos\theta)^2 = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta_{\mu} (1 + \cos\theta)^2}{4E_{\text{CM}}^2 \beta_e}.$$
(7.137)

 $(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\lambda_1',\lambda_2')=(+,-,-,+)$ 和 (-,+,+,-) 对应的极化微分截面也相等,为

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\Big|_{\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2 = -\lambda_1' = \lambda_2'} = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta_\mu (1 - \cos \theta)^2}{4E_{\text{CM}}^2 \beta_e}.$$
(7.138)

$$e^{-} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow} e^{+} \qquad e^{-} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow} e^{+}$$

$$\mu^{-} \xleftarrow{\Leftarrow} \qquad \stackrel{\downarrow}{\Leftarrow} \qquad \mu^{+} \xleftarrow{\Leftarrow} \qquad \stackrel{\downarrow}{\Leftarrow} \qquad \stackrel{\downarrow}{\downarrow} \qquad$$

图 7.3:
$$\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2$$
 且 $\lambda_1' = -\lambda_2'$ 时的零振幅构型示意图。

(a) $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda'_1, \lambda'_2) = (+, -, +, -), \ \theta = \pi$

(b) $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda'_1, \lambda'_2) = (+, -, -, +), \ \theta = 0$

可以看到, 当 $\theta = \pi$ 时, $\mathcal{M}(+, -, +, -) = 0$ 。此时, 动量和角动量构型如图 7.3(a) 所示: e^+e^- 系统的角动量为 1,方向为 z 轴正向,投影在 z 轴上的本征值必定为 +1; $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统的角 动量为 1, 方向为 z 轴负向, 投影在 z 轴上的本征值必定为 -1 。初末态系统的角动量本征值不 同,不满足角动量守恒,因此振幅为零。当 $\theta \neq \pi$ 时, $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统的角动量有一定概率在 z 轴 上投影出本征值 +1,在振幅上体现为一个 $(1 + \cos \theta)$ 因子。

对图 7.3(b) 可作类似分析, 因此 $\theta = 0$ 时有 $\mathcal{M}(+, -, -, +) = 0$, 而 $\theta \neq 0$ 时振幅上出现一 \uparrow $(1-\cos\theta)$ 因子。

(2) 当正负电子具有相同螺旋度 $(\lambda_1 = \lambda_2)$ 、正负 μ 子也具有相同螺旋度 $(\lambda_1' = \lambda_2')$ 时,极 化振幅为

$$\mathcal{M}(+,+,+,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = -\frac{4e^2 m_e m_{\mu} \cos \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}, \quad (7.139)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,-,-,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = -\frac{4e^2 m_e m_{\mu} \cos \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}, \quad (7.140)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(+,+,-,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = \frac{4e^2 m_e m_{\mu} \cos \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}, \quad (7.141)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,-,-,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = -\frac{4e^2 m_e m_{\mu} \cos \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}, \quad (7.140)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(+,+,-,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = \frac{4e^2 m_e m_{\mu} \cos \theta}{E_{\rm CM}^2}, \quad (7.141)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,-,+,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-)\gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+)\gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = \frac{4e^2 m_e m_{\mu} \cos \theta}{E_{\rm CM}^2}.$$
(7.142)

宇称变换引起的相位因子都是 1。这四个振幅对应的极化微分截面相等,为

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\Big|_{\lambda_1 = \lambda_2, \lambda_1' = \lambda_2'} = \frac{\beta_{\mu}}{64\pi^2 E_{\rm CM}^2 \beta_e} \frac{16e^4 m_e^2 m_{\mu}^2 \cos^2 \theta}{E_{\rm CM}^4} = \frac{4\alpha^2 m_e^2 m_{\mu}^2 \beta_{\mu} \cos^2 \theta}{E_{\rm CM}^6 \beta_e}.$$
(7.143)

光子是 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ 过程的中间态,它的自旋为 1,因而在质心系中角动量也为 1。不过, 具有相同螺旋度的正反粒子对系统在质心系中的角动量为 0, 必须翻转其中一个粒子的螺旋度 才能得到角动量1。

实际上、粒子的质量可以翻转螺旋度。对于无质量的自由粒子、螺旋度在任意惯性系中不 变。然而,对于有质量的自由粒子,螺旋度在不同惯性系中可以具有不同的值;毕竟,在静止系 中粒子动量为零,因而螺旋度不确定。可以将质量看作一种耦合,耦合螺旋度相反的两种状态、 效果是翻转粒子的螺旋度。

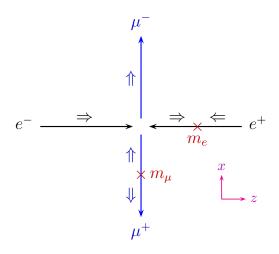


图 7.4: $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2') = (+, +, +, +)$ 且 $\theta = \pi/2$ 时的零振幅构型示意图。

对于这里的情况,必须翻转 e^- 或 e^+ 的螺旋度来得到系统角动量为 1 的态,因此振幅中出 现一个 $2m_e/E_{\rm CM}$ 因子;同时必须翻转 μ^- 或 μ^+ 的螺旋度,从而出现一个 $2m_\mu/E_{\rm CM}$ 因子。由 于运动学上要求 $E_{\rm CM}/2 > m_{\mu} \gg m_e$,这四个振幅受到严重压低,贡献可以忽略。这种效应称为 螺旋度压低 (helicity suppression)。

当 $\theta = \pi/2$ 时,出现零振幅。对于 $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2') = (+, +, +, +)$,零振幅构型如图 7.4 所示。 图中 e^+ 被质量耦合 (用 × 表示) 翻转螺旋度, 使得角动量为 0 的 e^+e^- 系统转化成角动量为 1 的光子。随后,光子转化成角动量为 1 的 $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统。最后,质量耦合将 μ^+ 的螺旋度翻转, 从而得到角动量为 0 的 $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统。但是, $\theta=\pi/2$ 时光子的角动量沿 z 轴正向,实际上不可 能转化成角动量沿 x 轴正向的 $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统,因而振幅为零。当 $\theta \neq \pi/2$ 时,光子转化成 $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统的概率在振幅上体现为一个 $\cos \theta$ 因子。

(3) 当正负电子具有相同螺旋度 $(\lambda_1 = \lambda_2)$ 、正负 μ 子具有相反螺旋度 $(\lambda_1' = -\lambda_2')$ 时,极 化振幅为

$$\mathcal{M}(+,+,+,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = \frac{2e^2 m_e \sin \theta}{E_{\rm CM}}, \quad (7.144)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-, -, -, +) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, -) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, -) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, -) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2, +) = -\frac{2e^2 m_e \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}, \quad (7.145)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(+, +, -, +) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2, +) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1, +) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, -) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2, +) = \frac{2e^2 m_e \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}, \quad (7.146)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(+,+,-,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = \frac{2e^2 m_e \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}, \quad (7.146)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,-,+,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = -\frac{2e^2 m_e \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}.$$
 (7.147)

宇称变换引起的相位因子都是 -1。这四个振幅对应的极化微分截面相等,为

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\Big|_{\lambda_1 = \lambda_2, \lambda_1' = -\lambda_2'} = \frac{\beta_{\mu}}{64\pi^2 E_{\rm CM}^2 \beta_e} \frac{4e^4 m_e^2 \sin^2 \theta}{E_{\rm CM}^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 m_e^2 \beta_{\mu} \sin^2 \theta}{E_{\rm CM}^4 \beta_e}.$$
(7.148)

这里初态 e^+e^- 系统的角动量为 0, 必须翻转 e^- 或 e^+ 的螺旋度来得到角动量为 1 的态, 因 而振幅中出现一个 $2m_e/E_{\rm CM}$ 因子,受到螺旋度压低。由于 $E_{\rm CM}/2>m_\mu\gg m_e$,这四个振幅的

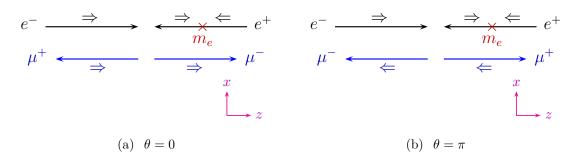


图 7.5: $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda'_1, \lambda'_2) = (+, +, +, -)$ 时的零振幅构型示意图。

贡献可以忽略。当 $\theta = 0, \pi$ 时,出现零振幅。对于 $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2') = (+, +, +, -)$,零振幅构型如图 7.5(a) 和 7.5(b) 所示。末态 $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统的角动量为 1,当 $\theta = 0$ 或 π 时,它在 z 轴上的投影必定为 +1 或 -1,而 e^+e^- 系统角动量的投影为 0,不满足角动量守恒,故振幅为零。当 $\theta \neq 0, \pi$ 时, $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统的角动量有一定概率在 z 轴上投影出本征值 0,在振幅上体现为一个 $\sin \theta$ 因子。

(4) 当正负电子具有相反螺旋度 $(\lambda_1=-\lambda_2)$ 、正负 μ 子具有相同螺旋度 $(\lambda_1'=\lambda_2')$ 时,极化振幅为

$$\mathcal{M}(+,-,+,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = -\frac{2e^2 m_{\mu} \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}, \quad (7.149)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,+,-,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \,\bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \,\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = \frac{2e^2 m_{\mu} \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}, \tag{7.150}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(-,+,+,+) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,+) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,-) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,+) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,+) = -\frac{2e^2 m_{\mu} \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}, \quad (7.151)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(+,-,-,-) = \frac{e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \bar{v}(\mathbf{k}_2,-) \gamma^{\mu} u(\mathbf{k}_1,+) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1,-) \gamma_{\mu} v(\mathbf{p}_2,-) = \frac{2e^2 m_{\mu} \sin \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}}.$$
 (7.152)

宇称变换引起的相位因子都是 —1 。这四个振幅对应的极化微分截面相等,为

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\Big|_{\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2, \lambda_1' = \lambda_2'} = \frac{\beta_\mu}{64\pi^2 E_{\text{CM}}^2 \beta_e} \frac{4e^4 m_\mu^2 \sin^2 \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 m_\mu^2 \beta_\mu \sin^2 \theta}{E_{\text{CM}}^4 \beta_e}.$$
(7.153)

这里末态 $\mu^+\mu^-$ 系统的角动量为 0,必须翻转 μ^- 或 μ^+ 的螺旋度来得到角动量为 1 的态,因而振幅中出现一个 $2m_\mu/E_{\rm CM}$ 因子,受到螺旋度压低。若 $E_{\rm CM}/2\gg m_\mu$,则这四个振幅的贡献可以忽略。当 $\theta=0,\pi$ 时,出现零振幅。理由类似于第 (3) 类情况,振幅同样正比于 $\sin\theta$ 。

利用上述 16 个极化振幅表达式, 我们可以直接计算非极化振幅模方,

$$\begin{split} \overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_1' \lambda_2'} |\mathcal{M}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2')|^2 \\ &= \frac{e^2}{4} \left[2(1 + \cos \theta)^2 + 2(1 - \cos \theta)^2 + 4 \frac{16m_e^2 m_\mu^2 \cos^2 \theta}{E_{\rm CM}^4} + 4 \frac{4m_e^2 \sin^2 \theta}{E_{\rm CM}^2} + 4 \frac{4m_\mu^2 \sin^2 \theta}{E_{\rm CM}^2} \right] \\ &= e^2 \left[1 + \cos^2 \theta + \frac{16m_e^2 m_\mu^2 \cos^2 \theta}{E_{\rm CM}^4} + \frac{4(m_e^2 + m_\mu^2)(1 - \cos^2 \theta)}{E_{\rm CM}^2} \right] \end{split}$$

7.3 Coulomb 散射 — 253 —

$$= e^{2} \left[1 + \left(1 - \frac{4m_{e}^{2}}{E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{4m_{\mu}^{2}}{E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} \right) \cos^{2}\theta + \frac{4(m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2})}{E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} \right]$$

$$= 16\pi^{2}\alpha^{2} \left[1 + \beta_{e}^{2}\beta_{\mu}^{2}\cos^{2}\theta + \frac{4(m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2})}{E_{\text{CM}}^{2}} \right], \tag{7.154}$$

结果与通过求迹运算得到的 (7.88) 式一致。

7.3 Coulomb 散射

7.3.1 $e^{-}\mu^{-}$ 散射

现在,我们讨论与 $e^+e^-\to \mu^+\mu^-$ 湮灭过程关系密切的 $e^-\mu^-\to e^-\mu^-$ 散射过程。这个过程对应于电子受 μ 子 Coulomb 电场影响而发生的 Coulomb 散射。它的领头阶费曼图与图 7.1 类似,但线的方向不同,相应的不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \mu^{-} \\ k'_{2} \\ \nu \end{array}}_{\mu} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} p'_{2} \\ \nu \end{array}}_{\mu} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \mu^{-} \\ q \\ \hline \\ e^{-} \\ \end{array}}_{e^{-} \\ = \bar{u}(p'_{1}) \left(-ie\gamma^{\mu} \right) u(k'_{1}) \frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{q'^{2}} \bar{u}(p'_{2}) \left(-ie\gamma^{\nu} \right) u(k'_{2}) \\ = \frac{ie^{2}}{q'^{2}} \bar{u}(p'_{1})\gamma^{\mu}u(k'_{1}) \bar{u}(p'_{2})\gamma_{\mu}u(k'_{2}). \end{array}$$

$$(7.155)$$

为简便起见,这里我们将旋量系数 u 和 \bar{u} 写成在壳四维动量的函数,而且没有显明写出对螺旋度的依赖。虚光子的四维动量 q'^{μ} 满足

$$q^{\prime \mu} = k_1^{\prime \mu} - p_1^{\prime \mu} = p_2^{\prime \mu} - k_2^{\prime \mu}. \tag{7.156}$$

iM 的复共轭是

$$(i\mathcal{M})^* = -\frac{ie^2}{g'^2} \bar{u}(k_1') \gamma^{\nu} u(p_1') \bar{u}(k_2') \gamma_{\nu} u(p_2'), \tag{7.157}$$

非极化振幅模方为

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\text{spins}} |\mathcal{M}|^{2} = \frac{e^{4}}{4(q'^{2})^{2}} \sum_{\text{spins}} \bar{u}(p'_{1}) \gamma^{\mu} u(k'_{1}) \bar{u}(k'_{1}) \gamma^{\nu} u(p'_{1}) \bar{u}(p'_{2}) \gamma_{\mu} u(k'_{2}) \bar{u}(k'_{2}) \gamma_{\nu} u(p'_{2})$$

$$= \frac{e^{4}}{4(q'^{2})^{2}} \sum_{\text{spins}} \text{tr}[u(p'_{1}) \bar{u}(p'_{1}) \gamma^{\mu} u(k'_{1}) \bar{u}(k'_{1}) \gamma^{\nu}] \text{tr}[u(p'_{2}) \bar{u}(p'_{2}) \gamma_{\mu} u(k'_{2}) \bar{u}(k'_{2}) \gamma_{\nu}]$$

$$= \frac{e^{4}}{4(q'^{2})^{2}} \text{tr}[(p'_{1} + m_{e}) \gamma^{\mu} (k'_{1} + m_{e}) \gamma^{\nu}] \text{tr}[(p'_{2} + m_{\mu}) \gamma_{\mu} (k'_{2} + m_{\mu}) \gamma_{\nu}]. \tag{7.158}$$

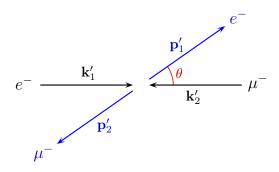


图 7.6: 质心系中 $e^-\mu^- \rightarrow e^-\mu^-$ 过程动量示意图。

其中, \sum_{spins} 表示对自旋求和,即对螺旋度求和。容易看出,这个结果等价于对 $e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$ 非极化振幅模方 (7.42) 作以下动量替换,

$$k_1^{\mu} \to k_1^{\prime \mu}, \quad k_2^{\mu} \to -p_1^{\prime \mu}, \quad p_1^{\mu} \to p_2^{\prime \mu}, \quad p_2^{\mu} \to -k_2^{\prime \mu}.$$
 (7.159)

注意这样的替换正好使得 $q^{\mu} \rightarrow q'^{\mu}$ 。可见,这两个过程确实具有密切的关系,这种关系称为交**叉对称性** (crossing symmetry)。通过动量替换,我们可以从 (7.76) 式直接得到 $e^{-}\mu^{-} \rightarrow e^{-}\mu^{-}$ 非极化振幅模方的表达式

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{8e^4}{(q'^2)^2} \left[(k_1' \cdot p_2')(p_1' \cdot k_2') + (k_1' \cdot k_2')(p_1' \cdot p_2') - m_\mu^2 (k_1' \cdot p_1') - m_e^2 (p_2' \cdot k_2') + 2m_e^2 m_\mu^2 \right]. \quad (7.160)$$

在质心系中,动量如图 7.6 所示。根据 5.5.2 小节关于两体末态的讨论,末态粒子动量由 (5.342) 式给出,故

$$|\mathbf{p}_1'| = |\mathbf{p}_2'| = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2} \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{m_e^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}, \frac{m_\mu^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \right) \equiv Q.$$
 (7.161)

同理可得

$$|\mathbf{k}_1'| = |\mathbf{k}_2'| = Q. \tag{7.162}$$

也就是说,初末态四个粒子的动量之模都是Q。另一方面,它们的能量由(5.338)和(5.339)式给出,即

$$k_1^{\prime 0} = p_1^{\prime 0} = \frac{E_{\rm CM}^2 + m_e^2 - m_\mu^2}{2E_{\rm CM}} \equiv E_e, \quad k_2^{\prime 0} = p_2^{\prime 0} = \frac{E_{\rm CM}^2 + m_\mu^2 - m_e^2}{2E_{\rm CM}} \equiv E_\mu,$$
 (7.163)

其中 E_e 是初末态电子的能量, E_μ 是初末态 μ 子的能量。从而,四维动量的内积表达为

$$k_1' \cdot p_1' = k_1'^0 p_1'^0 - |\mathbf{k}_1'| |\mathbf{p}_1'| \cos \theta = E_e^2 - Q^2 \cos \theta, \tag{7.164}$$

$$k_1' \cdot p_2' = k_1'^0 p_2'^0 + |\mathbf{k}_1'| |\mathbf{p}_2'| \cos \theta = E_e E_\mu + Q^2 \cos \theta, \tag{7.165}$$

$$k_2' \cdot p_2' = k_2'^0 p_2'^0 - |\mathbf{k}_2'| |\mathbf{p}_2'| \cos \theta = E_\mu^2 - Q^2 \cos \theta,$$
 (7.166)

$$k_2' \cdot p_1' = k_2'^0 p_1'^0 + |\mathbf{k}_2'| |\mathbf{p}_1'| \cos \theta = E_e E_\mu + Q^2 \cos \theta, \tag{7.167}$$

$$k_1' \cdot k_2' = k_1'^0 k_2'^0 + |\mathbf{k}_1'| |\mathbf{k}_2'| = E_e E_\mu + Q^2, \tag{7.168}$$

7.3 Coulomb 散射 — 255 —

$$p_1' \cdot p_2' = p_1'^0 p_2'^0 + |\mathbf{p}_1'| |\mathbf{p}_2'| = E_e E_\mu + Q^2, \tag{7.169}$$

$$q^{2} = (k'_{1} - p'_{1})^{2} = 2m_{e}^{2} - 2k'_{1} \cdot p'_{1} = 2(m_{e}^{2} - E_{e}^{2} + Q^{2}\cos\theta) = -2Q^{2}(1 - \cos\theta). \quad (7.170)$$

对于 $\theta > 0$ 的任意散射角,有 $q^2 < 0$,虚光子是类空的。

于是, $\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2}$ 化为

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{8e^4}{4Q^4(1-\cos\theta)^2} \left[(E_e E_\mu + Q^2 \cos\theta)^2 + (E_e E_\mu + Q^2)^2 - m_\mu^2 (E_e^2 - Q^2 \cos\theta) - m_e^2 (E_\mu^2 - Q^2 \cos\theta) + 2m_e^2 m_\mu^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{32\pi^2 \alpha^2}{Q^4(1-\cos\theta)^2} \left\{ 2E_e^2 E_\mu^2 - m_\mu^2 E_e^2 - m_e^2 E_\mu^2 + 2m_e^2 m_\mu^2 + Q^4(1+\cos^2\theta) + Q^2[2E_e E_\mu (1+\cos\theta) + (m_e^2 + m_\mu^2)\cos\theta] \right\}. \tag{7.171}$$

接着按照 (5.334) 式计算微分散射截面, 式中的入射流因子

$$E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}| = E_e E_{\mu} \left(\frac{Q}{E_e} + \frac{Q}{E_{\mu}} \right) = E_e E_{\mu} \frac{Q(E_{\mu} + E_e)}{E_e E_{\mu}} = Q E_{\text{CM}}, \tag{7.172}$$

故微分截面为

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{64\pi^2} \frac{1}{QE_{\text{CM}}} \frac{Q}{E_{\text{CM}}} |\overline{\mathcal{M}}|^2
= \frac{\alpha^2}{2E_{\text{CM}}^2 Q^4 (1 - \cos\theta)^2} \left\{ 2E_e^2 E_\mu^2 - m_\mu^2 E_e^2 - m_e^2 E_\mu^2 + 2m_e^2 m_\mu^2
+ Q^4 (1 + \cos^2\theta) + Q^2 [2E_e E_\mu (1 + \cos\theta) + (m_e^2 + m_\mu^2) \cos\theta] \right\}.$$
(7.173)

由于分母上的 $(1-\cos\theta)^2$ 因子,微分截面对于向前散射 $(\theta\to0)$ 具有奇性,这是 Coulomb 散射的一个普遍特征。当散射角 θ 很小时, $\cos\theta\simeq 1-\theta^2/2+\mathcal{O}(\theta^4)$,有

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \propto \frac{1}{\theta^4}, \quad \theta \to 0.$$
 (7.174)

 $(1-\cos\theta)^2$ 因子来源于光子传播子贡献的 $q^2=-2Q^2(1-\cos\theta)$,故奇性来自接近质壳的虚光子 $(q^2\simeq0)$ 。

当 $E_{\rm CM}\gg m_e$ 时,忽略电子质量,有 $E_e\simeq Q\simeq \sqrt{E_\mu^2-m_\mu^2}$,微分截面化为

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \simeq \frac{\alpha^2}{2E_{\rm CM}^2 Q^2 (1 - \cos\theta)^2} \left[2E_{\mu}^2 - m_{\mu}^2 + Q^2 + Q^2 \cos^2\theta + 2QE_{\mu} + 2QE_{\mu} \cos\theta + m_{\mu}^2 \cos\theta \right]
= \frac{\alpha^2}{2E_{\rm CM}^2 Q^2 (1 - \cos\theta)^2} \left[(E_{\mu} + Q)^2 + (E_{\mu} + Q\cos\theta)^2 - m_{\mu}^2 (1 - \cos\theta) \right].$$
(7.175)

在高能极限 $(E_{\rm CM}\gg m_{\mu}>m_e)$ 下, $Q\simeq E_e\simeq E_{\mu}\simeq E_{\rm CM}/2$,则微分截面变成

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \simeq \frac{\alpha^2 [4 + (1 + \cos\theta)^2]}{2E_{\rm CM}^2 (1 - \cos\theta)^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 [1 + \cos^4(\theta/2)]}{2E_{\rm CM}^2 \sin^4(\theta/2)}.$$
 (7.176)

第二步用到三角函数倍角公式 (7.97)。

$$e^{-\frac{k_1^{\mu} = (E, \mathbf{k}_1)}{p}}$$

$$k_2^{\mu} = p_2^{\mu} = (m_p, \mathbf{0})$$

图 7.7: 质子静止系中 $e^-p \rightarrow e^-p$ 过程动量示意图。

7.3.2 e^{-p} 散射

质子 (proton) p 是自旋为 1/2 的稳定费米子,质量为 $m_p = 938.3$ MeV。它是一种复合粒子,具有内部结构,可以看作由 $2 \cap u$ 夸克和 $1 \cap d$ 夸克组成的束缚态。质子携带的电荷 Q_p 是这些夸克的电荷之和,即 $Q_p = 2Q_u + Q_d = +1$ 。像这样能够贡献到质子的相加性量子数(如电荷)的夸克称为价夸克 (valence quark)。由于量子涨落,质子参与相互作用时有一定概率出现一对正反夸克 $q\bar{q}$,q 与 \bar{q} 携带的相加性量子数正好相互抵消,这样的夸克称为海夸克 (sea quark)。

一个相互作用过程通常涉及一个典型的能量或动量大小,比如质心能 E_{CM} 或上一小节用到的动量 Q,这样的量称为能标 (energy scale)。当能标远小于 m_p 时,质子在相互作用过程中就像没有结构的点粒子一样。此时,我们可以用一个 Dirac 旋量场来描述质子,并使用 $Q_p = +1$ 的 QED 相互作用顶点。

下面讨论电子与质子的 Coulomb 散射 $e^-p \to e^-p$ 。在非相对论性的经典物理学中,假设质子在散射前后都是静止的,则初末态电子的运动速率相同,记为 v,运动方向相差散射角 θ ,那么,Coulomb 力引起的微分散射截面为

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha^2}{4m_e^2 v^4 \sin^4(\theta/2)}. (7.177)$$

这个式子就是 Rutherford 公式。可见, $\theta \to 0$ 时 $d\sigma/d\Omega \propto \theta^{-4}$ 的奇性在经典物理层面就已经出现了。

接下来讨论 QED 对 Rutherford 公式的修正。在 QED 中, $e^-p \rightarrow e^-p$ 过程的领头阶不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = \bigvee_{k_1} p_1 \qquad p_1$$

$$e^{-} \qquad e^{-}$$

$$= \bar{u}(p_1) \left(-ie\gamma^{\mu} \right) u(k_1) \frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{q^2} \bar{u}(p_2) \left(+ie\gamma^{\nu} \right) u(k_2)$$

$$= -\frac{ie^2}{q^2} \bar{u}(p_1)\gamma^{\mu}u(k_1) \bar{u}(p_2)\gamma_{\mu}u(k_2). \qquad (7.178)$$

7.3 Coulomb 散射 — 257 —

相比于 (7.155) 式,这个结果多出一个负号,这是因为 $Q_p = -Q_\mu = +1$ 。由于这里只有一幅 Feynman 图,这个符号差异不会影响振幅模方。类比 (7.160) 式, $e^-p \to e^-p$ 非极化振幅模方为

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{8e^4}{(q^2)^2} \left[(k_1 \cdot p_2)(p_1 \cdot k_2) + (k_1 \cdot k_2)(p_1 \cdot p_2) - m_p^2(k_1 \cdot p_1) - m_e^2(p_2 \cdot k_2) + 2m_e^2 m_p^2 \right]. \quad (7.179)$$

推导 Rutherford 公式所用的假设相当于考虑质子的静止系。这个参考系中的动量如图 7.7 所示,初末态电子的能量都是 E,四维动量分解为

$$k_1^{\mu} = (E, \mathbf{k}_1), \quad k_2^{\mu} = (m_p, \mathbf{0}), \quad p_1^{\mu} = (E, \mathbf{k}_2), \quad p_2^{\mu} = (m_p, \mathbf{0}).$$
 (7.180)

初末态电子的动量大小相等, 记为

$$Q \equiv |\mathbf{k}_1| = |\mathbf{p}_1| = \sqrt{E^2 - m_e^2}. \tag{7.181}$$

根据狭义相对论中的定义, 初末态电子的运动速率为

$$v = \frac{Q}{E} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_e^2}{E^2}},\tag{7.182}$$

因而有

$$m_e^2 = E^2 - Q^2 = E^2(1 - v^2).$$
 (7.183)

四维动量的内积可以表达成

$$k_1 \cdot p_1 = E^2 - Q^2 \cos \theta = E^2 (1 - v^2 \cos \theta), \quad k_2 \cdot p_2 = m_p^2,$$
 (7.184)

$$k_1 \cdot p_2 = k_2 \cdot p_1 = k_1 \cdot k_2 = p_1 \cdot p_2 = m_p E, \quad q^2 = -2Q^2 (1 - \cos \theta).$$
 (7.185)

从而,非极化振幅模方化为

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{8e^4}{4Q^4(1-\cos\theta)^2} \left(m_p^2 E^2 + m_p^2 E^2 - m_p^2 E^2(1-v^2\cos\theta) - m_e^2 m_p^2 + 2m_e^2 m_p^2\right)
= \frac{32\pi^2 \alpha^2}{Q^4(1-\cos\theta)^2} \left(m_p^2 E^2 + m_p^2 E^2 v^2\cos\theta + m_e^2 m_p^2\right)
= \frac{32\pi^2 \alpha^2}{Q^4(1-\cos\theta)^2} \left[m_p^2 E^2 + m_p^2 E^2 v^2\cos\theta + m_p^2 E^2(1-v^2)\right]
= \frac{32\pi^2 \alpha^2 m_p^2}{v^2 Q^2(1-\cos\theta)^2} \left[2-v^2(1-\cos\theta)\right] = \frac{16\pi^2 \alpha^2 m_p^2}{v^2 Q^2 \sin^4(\theta/2)} \left(1-v^2\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}\right). \quad (7.186)$$

末态两体不变相空间积分是

$$\int d\Pi_2 = \int \frac{d^3 p_1}{(2\pi)^3 2p_1^0} \frac{d^3 p_2}{(2\pi)^3 2p_2^0} (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(k_1 + k_2 - p_1 - p_2) = \int \frac{d^3 p_1}{(2\pi)^2 4p_1^0 p_2^0} \delta(k_1^0 + k_2^0 - p_1^0 - p_2^0)$$

$$= \int \frac{d\Omega \, dQ \, Q^2}{16\pi^2 E m_p} \delta\left(E + m_p - \sqrt{Q^2 + m_e^2} - m_p\right) = \int \frac{d\Omega \, Q^2}{16\pi^2 E m_p} \left| \frac{d\left(E - \sqrt{Q^2 + m_e^2}\right)}{dQ} \right|^{-1}$$

$$= \int d\Omega \frac{Q^2}{16\pi^2 E m_p} \left| \frac{2Q}{2\sqrt{Q^2 + m_e^2}} \right|^{-1} = \int d\Omega \frac{Q}{16\pi^2 m_p}.$$
 (7.187)

第四步用到 (2.132) 式。入射流因子

$$E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}| = Em_p \frac{Q}{E} = Qm_p. \tag{7.188}$$

根据 (5.320) 式, 散射截面是

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \int d\Pi_2 \, \overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{1}{4Qm_p} \int d\Omega \, \frac{Q}{16\pi^2 m_p} \, \overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{1}{64\pi^2 m_p^2} \int d\Omega \, \overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} \,, \quad (7.189)$$

因此微分散射截面为

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2}}{64\pi^2 m_p^2} = \frac{\alpha^2}{4v^2 Q^2 \sin^4(\theta/2)} \left(1 - v^2 \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}\right). \tag{7.190}$$

上式是 QED 对 Rutherford 公式 (7.177) 的修正,称为 **Mott** 公式。Mott 公式跟 Rutherford 公式一样不依赖于 m_p 。在非相对论极限下, $v \ll 1$, $Q \simeq mv$,则 Mott 公式退化成 Rutherford 公式。

7.3.3 Coulomb 势能和 Yukawa 势能

从前面两个小节可以看到, QED 中带电粒子通过交换虚光子发生 Coulomb 散射。在非相对论极限下, Mott 公式退化为 Rutherford 公式, 因而光子传播子的效应应该等价于电动力学中的 Coulomb 电势。这是接下来要论证的观点。

考虑两种带电费米子 f 和 f',电荷分别为 Q_f 和 $Q_{f'}$,讨论 Coulomb 散射过程 $ff' \to ff'$ 。记初态四维动量为 k_1 和 k_2 ,末态四维动量为 p_1 和 p_2 。在非相对论极限下, $|\mathbf{k}_i|$, $|\mathbf{p}_i| \ll m_f, m_{f'}$,粒子能量近似为质量,即

$$k_1 \simeq (m_f, \mathbf{k}_1), \quad k_2 \simeq (m_{f'}, \mathbf{k}_2), \quad p_1 \simeq (m_f, \mathbf{p}_1), \quad p_2 \simeq (m_{f'}, \mathbf{p}_2).$$
 (7.191)

在此极限下,可以将正费米子的旋量系数 u 表达为

$$u(\mathbf{p}, s) \simeq \sqrt{m} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_s \\ \zeta_s \end{pmatrix},$$
 (7.192)

其中 \mathbf{p} 是动量, $s=\pm 1/2$ 是自旋在某个方向上的投影本征值,而相应的自旋本征态 ζ_s 是常数二分量旋量,满足

$$\zeta_{s'}^{\dagger} \zeta_s = \delta_{s's}. \tag{7.193}$$

这样的 $u(\mathbf{p}, s)$ 在 $\mathbf{p} \to \mathbf{0}$ 极限下满足方程 (4.162),

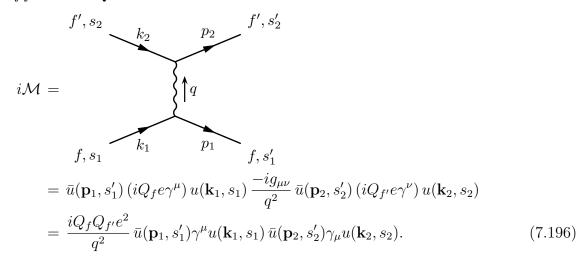
$$(\not p - m)u(\mathbf{p}, s) = \begin{pmatrix} -m & \sigma^{\mu}p_{\mu} \\ \bar{\sigma}^{\mu}p_{\mu} & -m \end{pmatrix} u(\mathbf{p}, s) \simeq m^{3/2} \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{s} \\ \zeta_{s} \end{pmatrix} = 0, \tag{7.194}$$

7.3 Coulomb 散射 — 259 —

也满足归一化条件 (4.157),

$$u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, s')u(\mathbf{p}, s) \simeq m \left(\zeta_{s'}^{\dagger} \quad \zeta_{s'}^{\dagger}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_s \\ \zeta_s \end{pmatrix} = 2m\zeta_{s'}^{\dagger}\zeta_s \simeq 2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta_{s's}.$$
 (7.195)

于是, $ff' \rightarrow ff'$ 过程的 QED 领头阶不变振幅为



由

$$u(\mathbf{k}_1, s_1) \simeq \sqrt{m_f} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{s_1} \\ \zeta_{s_1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, s_1') \simeq \sqrt{m_f} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{s_1'}^{\dagger} & \zeta_{s_1'}^{\dagger} \end{pmatrix},$$
 (7.197)

可得

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, s_1') \gamma^0 u(\mathbf{k}_1, s_1) \simeq m_f \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{s_1'}^{\dagger} & \zeta_{s_1'}^{\dagger} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{s_1} \\ \zeta_{s_1} \end{pmatrix} = 2m_f \zeta_{s_1'}^{\dagger} \zeta_{s_1} = 2m_f \delta_{s_1' s_1}, \quad (7.198)$$

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, s_1') \gamma^i u(\mathbf{k}_1, s_1) \simeq m_f \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{s_1'}^{\dagger} & \zeta_{s_1'}^{\dagger} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^i \\ -\sigma^i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{s_1} \\ \zeta_{s_1} \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$
 (7.199)

同理有

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_2, s_2')\gamma_0 u(\mathbf{k}_2, s_2) \simeq 2m_{f'}\delta_{s_2's_2}, \quad \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_2, s_2')\gamma_i u(\mathbf{k}_2, s_2) \simeq 0.$$
 (7.200)

可见,在非相对论极限下只有时间分量 $\bar{u}\gamma^0u$ 的贡献。再注意到

$$q^2 = (k_1 - p_1)^2 \simeq (m_f - m_f)^2 - |\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{p}_1|^2 = -|\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{p}_1|^2,$$
 (7.201)

将不变振幅化为

$$i\mathcal{M} \simeq -\frac{iQ_f Q_{f'} e^2}{|\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{p}_1|^2} (2m_f \delta_{s_2' s_2}) (2m_{f'} \delta_{s_1' s_1}).$$
 (7.202)

上式只在 $s_1' = s_1$ 且 $s_2' = s_2$ 时非零,也就是说,非相对论性的 Coulomb 散射不改变费米子的自旋状态。

上式 $2m_f$ 和 $2m_{f'}$ 因子跟归一化取法有关。依照 4.5.4 小节的相对论性归一化取法,正费米子态定义为 $|\mathbf{p}^+,s\rangle \equiv \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}\,a_{\mathbf{p},s}^{\dagger}\,|0\rangle$,满足 $\langle \mathbf{k}^+,s'\,|\,\mathbf{p}^+,s\rangle = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}(2\pi)^3\delta_{ss'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{k})$ 。在非相对论性量子力学中,通常将正费米子态定义为

$$\left|\mathbf{p}^{+},s\right\rangle_{\mathrm{NR}} \equiv a_{\mathbf{p},s}^{\dagger}\left|0\right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}\left|\mathbf{p}^{+},s\right\rangle,$$
 (7.203)

满足内积关系

$$_{NR}\langle \mathbf{k}^{+}, s' | \mathbf{p}^{+}, s \rangle_{NR} = (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{ss'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{k}), \tag{7.204}$$

相应地, 外线规则变成

$$f, s \xrightarrow{p} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} u(\mathbf{p}, s), \qquad \stackrel{p}{\longleftarrow} f, s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda).$$
 (7.205)

因此,非相对论性归一化的不变振幅是

$$i\mathcal{M}_{NR} \simeq -\frac{iQ_f Q_{f'} e^2}{|\mathbf{q}|^2} \, \delta_{s_2' s_2} \delta_{s_1' s_1},$$
 (7.206)

其中 $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{p}_1$ 。相应的散射矩阵元为

$${}_{NR} \langle \mathbf{p}_{2}^{+}, s_{2}'; \, \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, s_{1}' \, | \, iT \, | \, \mathbf{k}_{1}^{+}, s_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2}^{+}, s_{2} \rangle_{NR} = i \mathcal{M}_{NR} (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} (k_{1} + k_{2} - p_{1} - p_{2}).$$
 (7.207)

另一方面,对于 f 粒子进入势场 $V(\mathbf{x})$ 发生的散射过程,非相对论量子力学的 Born 近似给出散射矩阵元

$$_{NR} \left\langle \mathbf{p}_{1}^{+}, s_{1} \middle| iT \middle| \mathbf{k}_{1}^{+}, s_{1} \right\rangle_{NR} = -i\tilde{V}(\mathbf{q}) \cdot 2\pi \, \delta(E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}} - E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}), \tag{7.208}$$

其中 $\tilde{V}(\mathbf{q})$ 是 $V(\mathbf{x})$ 的 Fourier 变换,

$$\tilde{V}(\mathbf{q}) \equiv \int d^3x \, V(\mathbf{x}) e^{-i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{x}}.\tag{7.209}$$

这里相当于对引起势场 $V(\mathbf{x})$ 的 f' 粒子的动量作积分,因而没有相关的三维动量 δ 函数因子。 比较这两个理论的散射矩阵元,我们得到

$$\tilde{V}(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{Q_f Q_{f'} e^2}{|\mathbf{q}|^2}.\tag{7.210}$$

对它求 Fourier 逆变换, 推出 Coulomb 势能

$$V(\mathbf{x}) = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \tilde{V}(\mathbf{q}) e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{x}} = \frac{Q_{f}Q_{f'}e^{2}}{(2\pi)^{3}} \int |\mathbf{q}|^{2} d|\mathbf{q}| d\Omega \frac{e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{x}}}{|\mathbf{q}|^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{Q_{f}Q_{f'}e^{2}}{(2\pi)^{3}} \int_{0}^{\infty} d|\mathbf{q}| \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{-1}^{1} d\cos\theta e^{i|\mathbf{q}||\mathbf{x}|\cos\theta}$$

$$= \frac{Q_{f}Q_{f'}e^{2}}{4\pi^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} d|\mathbf{q}| \frac{e^{i|\mathbf{q}||\mathbf{x}|} - e^{-i|\mathbf{q}||\mathbf{x}|}}{i|\mathbf{q}||\mathbf{x}|} = \frac{Q_{f}Q_{f'}e^{2}}{4i\pi^{2}|\mathbf{x}|} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d|\mathbf{q}| \frac{e^{i|\mathbf{q}||\mathbf{x}|}}{|\mathbf{q}|}. \tag{7.211}$$

剩下的积分可以用留数定理计算,被积函数在 $|\mathbf{q}|=0$ 处存在单极点。在 $|\mathbf{q}|$ 复平面上沿实轴和上半圆周积分,得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d|\mathbf{q}| \frac{e^{i|\mathbf{q}||\mathbf{x}|}}{|\mathbf{q}|} = i\pi \operatorname{Res}_{|\mathbf{q}|=0} \frac{e^{i|\mathbf{q}||\mathbf{x}|}}{|\mathbf{q}|} = i\pi.$$
 (7.212)

于是 Coulomb 势能化为

$$V(r) = \frac{Q_f Q_{f'} e^2}{4\pi r},\tag{7.213}$$

其中 $r \equiv |\mathbf{x}|$ 。从而, f' 粒子引起的 Coulomb 势为

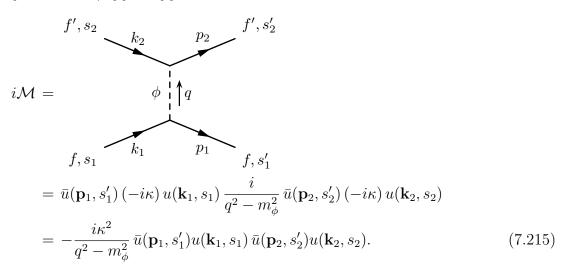
$$\Phi(r) = \frac{V(r)}{Q_f e} = \frac{Q_{f'} e}{4\pi r}.$$
(7.214)

这正是电动力学中电势的形式。

Coulomb 势是长程势,以 r^{-1} 规律衰减。Coulomb 势能 V(r) 的符号由电荷 Q_f 和 $Q_{f'}$ 的符号决定。当 Q_f 与 $Q_{f'}$ 同号时,V(r)>0,r 越小,势能越大,Coulomb 势是排斥势。当 Q_f 与 $Q_{f'}$ 异号时,V(r)<0,r 越小,势能越小,Coulomb 势是吸引势。

我们已经看到,光子传播子在非相对论极限下的效应等价于 Coulomb 势。类似地,Yukawa 理论中标量玻色子 ϕ 的传播子应该等价于一种 Yukawa 势。与光子不同的是, ϕ 具有质量 m_{ϕ} 。下面推导 Yukawa 势能的形式。

假设存在两种参与 Yukawa 相互作用的费米子 f 和 f',相应的 Yukawa 耦合常数均为 κ 。 根据 6.2 节的 Feynman 规则, $ff'\to ff'$ 过程的领头阶不变振幅为



由于

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_1, s_1')u(\mathbf{k}_1, s_1) \simeq m_f \left(\zeta_{s_1'}^{\dagger} \quad \zeta_{s_1'}^{\dagger}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{s_1} \\ \zeta_{s_1} \end{pmatrix} = 2m_f \delta_{s_1' s_1}, \quad \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_2, s_2')u(\mathbf{k}_2, s_2) \simeq 2m_{f'} \delta_{s_2' s_2}, \quad (7.216)$$

振幅化为

$$i\mathcal{M} = \frac{i\kappa^2}{|\mathbf{q}|^2 + m_\phi^2} (2m_f \delta_{s_2's_2}) (2m_{f'} \delta_{s_1's_1}). \tag{7.217}$$

比较前面的计算, 即得

$$\tilde{V}(\mathbf{q}) = -\frac{\kappa^2}{|\mathbf{q}|^2 + m_\phi^2}. (7.218)$$

于是, ϕ 传播子对应的 Yukawa 势能为

$$V(\mathbf{x}) = -\kappa^{2} \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{x}}}{|\mathbf{q}|^{2} + m_{\phi}^{2}} = -\frac{\kappa^{2}}{4\pi^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} d|\mathbf{q}| \int_{-1}^{1} d\cos\theta \, \frac{|\mathbf{q}|^{2} e^{i|\mathbf{q}|r\cos\theta}}{|\mathbf{q}|^{2} + m_{\phi}^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{\kappa^{2}}{4\pi^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} d|\mathbf{q}| \, \frac{|\mathbf{q}|^{2}}{|\mathbf{q}|^{2} + m_{\phi}^{2}} \frac{e^{i|\mathbf{q}|r} - e^{-i|\mathbf{q}|r}}{i|\mathbf{q}|r} = -\frac{\kappa^{2}}{4i\pi^{2}r} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d|\mathbf{q}| \, \frac{|\mathbf{q}|e^{i|\mathbf{q}|r}}{|\mathbf{q}|^{2} + m_{\phi}^{2}}. \quad (7.219)$$

现在,被积函数在上半复平面 $|\mathbf{q}| = im_{\phi}$ 处存在单极点,沿实轴和上半圆周积分,得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d|\mathbf{q}| \frac{|\mathbf{q}|e^{i|\mathbf{q}|r}}{|\mathbf{q}|^2 + m_{\phi}^2} = 2i\pi \operatorname{Res}_{|\mathbf{q}| = im_{\phi}} \frac{|\mathbf{q}|e^{i|\mathbf{q}|r}}{|\mathbf{q}|^2 + m_{\phi}^2} = 2i\pi \frac{|\mathbf{q}|e^{i|\mathbf{q}|r}}{|\mathbf{q}| + im_{\phi}} \Big|_{|\mathbf{q}| = im_{\phi}} = i\pi e^{-m_{\phi}r}. \quad (7.220)$$

因此, Yukawa 势能的形式是

$$V(r) = -\frac{\kappa^2}{4\pi r} e^{-m_{\phi}r}. (7.221)$$

由于 V(r) < 0, Yukawa 势是吸引势。在长矩离处,指数因子 $e^{-m_{\phi}r}$ 使 Yukawa 势迅速衰减,因而它是短程势。 $r_0 \equiv 1/m_{\phi}$ 是 Yukawa 势的特征长度,即 Yukawa 相互作用的力程。若标量玻色子 ϕ 没有质量,则 Yukawa 势能与 Coulomb 势能形式相同。

7.4 交叉对称性和 Mandelstam 变量

在上一节中我们看到, $e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$ 与 $e^-\mu^- \to e^-\mu^-$ 过程具有交叉对称性,利用相应的动量替换规则 (7.159),可以从前者的计算结果直接得到后者的非极化振幅模方。

交叉对称性的一般表述如下。如果一个过程的初态包含一个四维动量为 p^{μ} 的粒子 Φ ,从初态中移除 Φ 并在末态中添加一个四维动量为 k^{μ} 的反粒子 $\bar{\Phi}$ 而得到另一个过程,则这两个过程的不变振幅可以通过动量替换 $k^{\mu} = -p^{\mu}$ 联系起来,

$$\mathcal{M}(\Phi(p) + \dots \to \dots) = \mathcal{M}(\dots \to \bar{\Phi}(k) + \dots). \tag{7.222}$$

物理的初末态粒子必须具有正能量,但 $k^{\mu} = -p^{\mu}$ 意味着 Φ 和 $\bar{\Phi}$ 不可能同时具有正能量,因而看起来有一个过程是非物理的。实际上,应当将这个等式看成一个重复利用振幅计算的数学技巧: 对第一个过程的振幅作动量替换 $p^{\mu} \to -k^{\mu}$,再解析延拓到物理区域就得到第二个过程的振幅。可以这样想象交叉对称性: 一个粒子沿着时间方向运动等价于它的反粒子逆着时间方向运动,这样的反粒子具有负能量和相反动量。

把 $e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$ 交叉成 $e^-\mu^- \to e^-\mu^-$,需要先将初态 e^+ (动量为 k_2) 换成末态 e^- (动量为 p_1'),引起动量替换 $k_2^\mu \to -p_1'^\mu$;再将末态 μ^+ (动量为 p_2) 换成初态 μ^- (动量为 k_2'),引起动量替换 $p_2^\mu \to -k_2'^\mu$;初态 e^- 和末态 μ^- 不需要交叉,可以直接修改相应的动量记号。这样就得到替换规则 (7.159)。

交叉一个粒子的典型 Feynman 图如图 7.8 所示,灰色圆形象征一些 Feynman 图结构,图 7.8(a) 中有一个正粒子 Φ 进入顶点,图 7.8(b) 相应地替换成一个反粒子 $\bar{\Phi}$ 离开顶点,两幅图 的其余部分完全相同。由于顶点处能动量守恒,图 7.8(a) 中四维动量满足 $q_1^{\mu} + q_2^{\mu} + p^{\mu} = 0$,图 7.8(b) 则满足 $q_1^{\mu} + q_2^{\mu} - k^{\mu} = 0$ 。因此,只要 $k^{\mu} = -p^{\mu}$,两幅图在振幅上的差异就仅仅是 Φ 与 $\bar{\Phi}$ 的外线因子(如旋量系数 u(p) 和 v(k)、极化矢量 $\varepsilon^{\mu}(p)$ 等)之间的差异。

如果 Φ 是标量玻色子,则 Φ 和 $\bar{\Phi}$ 的外线因子都是 1,两个振幅没有差异,(7.222) 式成立。如果 Φ 是 Dirac 费米子, Φ 和 $\bar{\Phi}$ 的外线因子分别为 u(p) 和 v(k)。在计算自旋求和时将 p 替换成 -k,可得

$$\sum_{\text{spins}} u(p)\bar{u}(p) = p + m = -(k - m) = -\sum_{\text{spins}} v(k)\bar{v}(k), \tag{7.223}$$

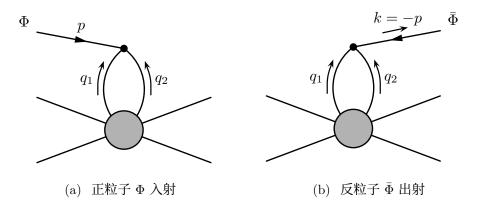


图 7.8: 交叉对称性示意图。

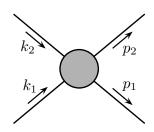


图 7.9: 2 → 2 散射过程四维动量示意图。

因而两个过程的非极化振幅模方 $|\mathcal{M}|^2$ 相差一个整体负号。可见,交叉一个费米子时,除了作动量替换 $p^{\mu} \to -k^{\mu}$,还要去除一个整体负号才能得到正确的 $|\mathcal{M}|^2$ 。当我们将 $e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$ 交叉成 $e^-\mu^- \to e^-\mu^-$ 时,交叉了两个费米子,产生了两个整体负号,它们正好相互抵消。如果要使振幅层面上的 (7.222) 式在交叉费米子时成立,则要额外规定从 u(p) 到 v(k) 的特定替换规则。

我们可以定义一些便于应用交叉关系的物理量。对于 $2 \rightarrow 2$ 散射,按照图 7.9 表示的四维动量,定义三个 Lorentz 不变的 Mandelstam 变量:

$$s \equiv (k_1 + k_2)^2 = (p_1 + p_2)^2, \tag{7.224}$$

$$t \equiv (k_1 - p_1)^2 = (k_2 - p_2)^2, \tag{7.225}$$

$$u \equiv (k_1 - p_2)^2 = (k_2 - p_1)^2. \tag{7.226}$$

第二步均用到能动量守恒关系 $k_1^\mu + k_2^\mu = p_1^\mu + p_2^\mu$ 。

记这些四维动量对应的质量为 m_1 、 m_2 、 m'_1 、 m'_2 ,满足

$$k_1^2 = m_1^2, \quad k_2^2 = m_2^2, \quad p_1^2 = m_1^2, \quad p_2^2 = m_2^2.$$
 (7.227)

于是,四维动量的两两内积可以用 Mandelstam 变量和质量表示为

$$k_1 \cdot k_2 = \frac{1}{2}(s - k_1^2 - k_2^2) = \frac{1}{2}(s - m_1^2 - m_2^2), \qquad p_1 \cdot p_2 = \frac{1}{2}(s - m_1'^2 - m_2'^2),$$
 (7.228)

$$k_1 \cdot p_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(t - k_1^2 - p_1^2) = -\frac{1}{2}(t - m_1^2 - m_1^2), \quad k_2 \cdot p_2 = -\frac{1}{2}(t - m_2^2 - m_2^2),$$
 (7.229)

$$k_1 \cdot p_2 = -\frac{1}{2}(u - k_1^2 - p_2^2) = -\frac{1}{2}(u - m_1^2 - m_2^2), \quad k_2 \cdot p_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(u - m_2^2 - m_1^2).$$
 (7.230)

此外, 可以推出

$$s + t + u = (k_1 + k_2)^2 + (k_1 - p_1)^2 + (k_1 - p_2)^2 = 3k_1^2 + k_2^2 + p_1^2 + p_2^2 + 2k_1 \cdot (k_2 - p_1 - p_2)$$

= $3k_1^2 + k_2^2 + p_1^2 + p_2^2 - 2k_1^2 = k_1^2 + k_2^2 + p_1^2 + p_2^2$, (7.231)

故

$$s + t + u = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_1^2 + m_2^2, (7.232)$$

即 Mandelstam 变量之和是初末态粒子质量平方和。

t 和 u 均定义为某个初态动量与某个末态动量之差的平方,看起来它们可以互换定义。在实际应用中,通常用初末态中两个性质相近的粒子来定义 t。比如,对于 7.3.1 小节的 $e^-\mu^- \to e^-\mu^-$ 过程,通常用初态电子动量 k_1' 与末态电子动量 p_1' 定义 $t=(k_1'-p_1')^2$,从而虚光子动量满足 $q'^2=t$;余下的两个动量用于定义 u。

在质心系中, $\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2 = \mathbf{0}$, 则有

$$s = (k_1^0 + k_2^0)^2 = E_{\rm CM}^2, (7.233)$$

故 $\sqrt{s} = E_{\text{CM}}$ 就是质心能。对于任意 $2 \to n$ 散射过程,我们可以将 s 定义为所有初态或末态四维动量之和的平方,

$$s = (k_1 + k_2)^2 = \left(\sum_i p_i\right)^2,\tag{7.234}$$

而 \sqrt{s} 就是这个过程的质心能。

可以用 Mandelstam 变量表达任意 $2\to 2$ 散射过程的 $\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2}$ 。对于 7.2 节的 $e^+e^-\to \mu^+\mu^-$ 过程,非极化振幅模方 (7.76) 可化为

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}(e^{+}e^{-} \to \mu^{+}\mu^{-})|^{2}} = \frac{8e^{4}}{s^{2}} \left[(k_{1} \cdot p_{1})(k_{2} \cdot p_{2}) + (k_{1} \cdot p_{2})(k_{2} \cdot p_{1}) + m_{\mu}^{2}(k_{1} \cdot k_{2}) + m_{e}^{2}(p_{1} \cdot p_{2}) + 2m_{e}^{2}m_{\mu}^{2} \right]
= \frac{8e^{4}}{s^{2}} \left[\frac{1}{4} (t - m_{e}^{2} - m_{\mu}^{2})^{2} + \frac{1}{4} (u - m_{e}^{2} - m_{\mu}^{2})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} m_{\mu}^{2} (s - 2m_{e}^{2}) + \frac{1}{2} m_{e}^{2} (s - 2m_{\mu}^{2}) + 2m_{e}^{2}m_{\mu}^{2} \right]
= \frac{8e^{4}}{s^{2}} \left[\frac{t^{2} + u^{2}}{4} - \frac{t + u}{2} (m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2}) + \frac{1}{2} (m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2})^{2} + \frac{s}{2} (m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2}) \right].$$
(7.235)

由 (7.232) 式得 $s+t+u=2m_e^2+2m_u^2$, 即 $t+u=2(m_e^2+m_u^2)-s$, 故

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}(e^{+}e^{-} \to \mu^{+}\mu^{-})|^{2}} = \frac{8e^{4}}{s^{2}} \left[\frac{t^{2} + u^{2}}{4} - \frac{2(m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2}) - s}{2} (m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2}) + \frac{1}{2} (m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2})^{2} + \frac{s}{2} (m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2}) \right]
= \frac{2e^{4}}{s^{2}} \left[t^{2} + u^{2} + 4s(m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2}) - 2(m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2})^{2} \right].$$
(7.236)

现在,将 $e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$ 交叉成 $e^-\mu^- \to e^-\mu^-$ 。根据动量替换规则 (7.159),有

$$(k_1 + k_2)^2 \to (k'_1 - p'_1)^2, \quad (k_1 - p_1)^2 \to (k'_1 - p'_2)^2, \quad (k_1 - p_2)^2 \to (k'_1 + k'_2)^2,$$
 (7.237)

即 Mandelstam 变量的替换规则为

$$s \to t, \quad t \to u, \quad u \to s.$$
 (7.238)

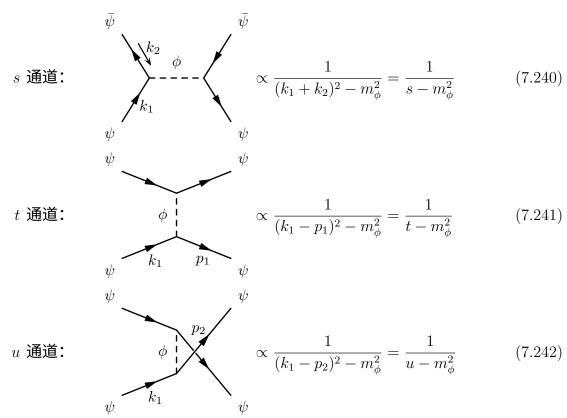
可见, 交叉对称性对应于 Mandelstam 变量的调换, 这样的调换保持 (7.232) 式不变。据此, 我们从 (7.236) 式直接得到 $e^-\mu^- \to e^-\mu^-$ 过程的非极化振幅模方

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}(e^{-}\mu^{-} \to e^{-}\mu^{-})|^{2}} = \frac{2e^{4}}{t^{2}} \left[u^{2} + s^{2} + 4t(m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2}) - 2(m_{e}^{2} + m_{\mu}^{2})^{2}\right]. \tag{7.239}$$

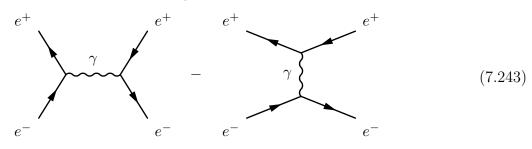
容易验证,这个结果与 (7.160) 式一致。

 $e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$ 过程的虚光子动量满足 $q^2=s$,交叉成 $e^-\mu^- \to e^-\mu^-$ 过程之后,虚光子动量满足 $q^2=t$ 。一般来说,当 2 \to 2 散射 Feynman 图只含一条内线时,内线动量对应于一个 Mandelstam 变量 s、t 或 u, 我们称这种图为 s 通道 (channel)、u 通道或 t 通道的 Feynman 图。 $e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$ 和 $e^-\mu^- \to e^-\mu^-$ 的领头阶 Feynman 图分别对应于 s 通道和 t 通道。

以Yukawa 理论为例,三种通道具有如下特点。



一个散射过程可以包含多个通道的 Feynman 图。在 QED 中,**Bhabha 散射** $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$ 在领头阶具有 1 个 s 通道和 1 个 t 通道的 Feynman 图,如下。



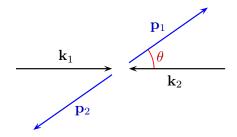
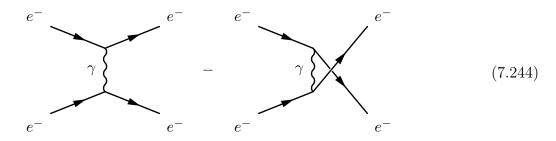


图 7.10: 质心系中 2 → 2 散射过程动量示意图。

Møller 散射 $e^-e^- \rightarrow e^-e^-$ 在领头阶具有 1 个 t 通道和 1 个 u 通道的 Feynman 图,如下。



在质心系中,假设初末态四个粒子的质量都是m,动量如图7.10所示,则有

$$k_1^0 = k_2^0 = p_1^0 = p_2^0 = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2},$$
 (7.245)

$$|\mathbf{k}_1| = |\mathbf{k}_2| = |\mathbf{p}_1| = |\mathbf{p}_2| = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}} \equiv Q.$$
 (7.246)

从而得到

$$t = (k_1 - p_1)^2 = k_1^2 + p_1^2 - 2k_1 \cdot p_1 = 2m^2 - 2k_1^0 p_1^0 + 2|\mathbf{k}_1||\mathbf{p}_1|\cos\theta = -2Q^2(1 - \cos\theta), \quad (7.247)$$

$$u = (k_1 - p_2)^2 = k_1^2 + p_2^2 - 2k_1 \cdot p_2 = 2m^2 - 2k_1^0 p_2^0 - 2|\mathbf{k}_1||\mathbf{p}_2|\cos\theta = -2Q^2(1 + \cos\theta). \quad (7.248)$$

于是, $\theta \to 0$ 时 $t \to 0$, $\theta \to \pi$ 时 $u \to 0$ 。另一方面, $s = E_{CM}^2$ 与散射角 θ 无关。可见,三种通道的传播子对散射角 θ 的依赖截然不同。

7.5 Compton 散射

电子与光子的散射过程 $e^-\gamma \to e^-\gamma$ 称为 Compton 散射。1923 年, A. H. Compton 用 X 射线照射核外电子,发现 X 射线因失去能量而波长变长。他使用的 X 射线光子能量约为 17 keV,远大于原子结合能,因而核外电子可以看成是自由的。根据相对论运动学,Compton 推导出光子的波长变化 $\Delta\lambda$ 与散射角 θ 的关系

$$\Delta \lambda = \frac{1}{m_e} \left(1 - \cos \theta \right). \tag{7.249}$$

他的实验结果证实了这条公式,从而为光的粒子性提供了直接而强烈的支持。

另一方面,对于低能电磁辐射与电子散射的过程, J. J. Thomson 根据经典电磁学推导出微分散射截面

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} = \pi r_e^2 (1 + \cos^2\theta) = \frac{\pi\alpha^2}{m_e^2} (1 + \cos^2\theta),$$
 (7.250)

其中 $r_e \equiv \alpha/m_e$ 是电子的经典半径。在 QED 中,我们应该能够得到这条微分截面公式的相对论修正。

Compton 散射在 QED 领头阶具有 $1 \land s$ 通道和 $1 \land u$ 通道的 Feynman 图,不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = \begin{cases} k_{1} + k_{2} & p_{1} \\ k_{1} + k_{2} & p_{2} \\ k_{1} & p_{2} \end{cases} + \begin{cases} k_{1} - p_{2} \\ k_{1} - p_{2} \\ k_{2} & p_{1} \end{cases}$$

$$= \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(p_{2}) \bar{u}(p_{1}) \left(-ie\gamma^{\mu} \right) \frac{i(k_{1} + k_{2} + m_{e})}{(k_{1} + k_{2})^{2} - m_{e}^{2}} \left(-ie\gamma^{\nu} \right) u(k_{1}) \varepsilon_{\nu}(k_{2})$$

$$+ \varepsilon_{\nu}(k_{2}) \bar{u}(p_{1}) \left(-ie\gamma^{\nu} \right) \frac{i(k_{1} - p_{2} + m_{e})}{(k_{1} - p_{2})^{2} - m_{e}^{2}} \left(-ie\gamma^{\mu} \right) u(k_{1}) \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(p_{2})$$

$$= -ie^{2} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(p_{2}) \varepsilon_{\nu}(k_{2}) \bar{u}(p_{1}) \left[\frac{\gamma^{\mu}(k_{1} + k_{2} + m_{e})\gamma^{\nu}}{(k_{1} + k_{2})^{2} - m_{e}^{2}} + \frac{\gamma^{\nu}(k_{1} - p_{2} + m_{e})\gamma^{\mu}}{(k_{1} - p_{2})^{2} - m_{e}^{2}} \right] u(k_{1}). \quad (7.251)$$

两幅图的电子线结构相同,因而相对符号为正。这里我们没有显明写出振幅对螺旋度的依赖。 由于 $k_1^2 = m_e^2$, $k_2^2 = p_2^2 = 0$, 传播子的分母化为

$$(k_1 + k_2)^2 - m_e^2 = 2k_1 \cdot k_2, \quad (k_1 - p_2)^2 - m_e^2 = -2k_1 \cdot p_2. \tag{7.252}$$

根据反对易关系 (4.1) 和方程 (4.162), 可得

$$(\not k_1 + m_e)\gamma^{\nu}u(k_1) = (k_{1\mu}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + m_e\gamma^{\nu})u(k_1) = (2k_{1\mu}g^{\mu\nu} - k_{1\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu} + m_e\gamma^{\nu})u(k_1)$$
$$= 2k_1^{\nu}u(k_1) - \gamma^{\nu}(\not k_1 - m_e)u(k_1) = 2k_1^{\nu}u(k_1). \tag{7.253}$$

利用这些结果将振幅化简成

$$i\mathcal{M} = -ie^2 \varepsilon_{\mu}^*(p_2) \varepsilon_{\nu}(k_2) \bar{u}(p_1) \left(\frac{\gamma^{\mu} k_2 \gamma^{\nu} + 2\gamma^{\mu} k_1^{\nu}}{2k_1 \cdot k_2} + \frac{-\gamma^{\nu} p_2 \gamma^{\mu} + 2\gamma^{\nu} k_1^{\mu}}{-2k_1 \cdot p_2} \right) u(k_1). \tag{7.254}$$

7.5.1 光子极化求和与 Ward 恒等式

接下来需要对初态自旋状态取平均、末态自旋状态求和以计算非极化振幅模方。除了涉及对电子的螺旋度求和之外,还涉及对光子的螺旋度求和,即对光子的极化状态求和,亦即计算

$$\sum_{\text{spins}} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(p)\varepsilon_{\nu}(p) = \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = -g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_{\mu}p_{\nu}}{(p\cdot n)^{2}} + \frac{p_{\mu}n_{\nu} + p_{\nu}n_{\mu}}{p\cdot n}.$$
 (7.255)

第二步用到极化矢量求和关系 (3.223)。本小节讨论光子极化求和的简化方法。

考虑出射一个动量为 p^{μ} 的光子的任意 QED 过程,不变振幅为

$$\gamma = i\mathcal{M}(p) = iM^{\mu}(p) \,\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(p). \tag{7.256}$$

这里我们将出射光子的极化矢量 $\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(p)$ 提出来,振幅的余下部分记作 $M^{\mu}(p)$ 。对光子极化求和,振幅模方变成

$$\sum_{\text{spins}} |\mathcal{M}(p)|^2 = \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \varepsilon_{\mu}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) M^{\mu}(p) M^{\nu*}(p)$$

$$= \left[-g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_{\mu}p_{\nu}}{(p \cdot n)^2} + \frac{p_{\mu}n_{\nu} + p_{\nu}n_{\mu}}{p \cdot n} \right] M^{\mu}(p) M^{\nu*}(p). \tag{7.257}$$

根据 (7.11) 和 (7.12)式,QED 的相互作用项可以写成 $\mathcal{L}_{int} = A_{\mu}J_{EM}^{\mu}$,因此上述过程的散射矩阵元具有以下形式,

$$\langle f|iT|i\rangle \propto \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \langle \cdots; \mathbf{p}, \lambda | \mathbf{N}[A_{\mu}(x_1)J_{\mathrm{EM}}^{\mu}(x_1)\cdots] |i\rangle$$

$$= \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, \varepsilon_{\mu}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{ip \cdot x_1} \langle \cdots | \mathbf{N}[J_{\mathrm{EM}}^{\mu}(x_1)\cdots] |i\rangle. \tag{7.258}$$

可见,

$$M^{\mu}(p) \propto \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, e^{ip \cdot x_1} \left\langle \cdots \mid \mathsf{N}[J^{\mu}_{\mathrm{EM}}(x_1) \cdots] \mid i \right\rangle. \tag{7.259}$$

在经典层面上,电磁流 $J_{\rm EM}^\mu$ 满足守恒流方程 $\partial_\mu J_{\rm EM}^\mu=0$ 。如果我们假设 $\partial_\mu J_{\rm EM}^\mu=0$ 在量子层面上也成立,就可以推出

$$0 = \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, e^{ip \cdot x_1} \, \langle \cdots | \, \mathsf{N}[\partial_{\mu} J^{\mu}_{\mathrm{EM}}(x_1) \cdots] | i \rangle$$

$$= -\int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, (\partial_{\mu} e^{ip \cdot x_1}) \, \langle \cdots | \, \mathsf{N}[J^{\mu}_{\mathrm{EM}}(x_1) \cdots] | i \rangle$$

$$= -ip_{\mu} \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, e^{ip \cdot x_1} \, \langle \cdots | \, \mathsf{N}[J^{\mu}_{\mathrm{EM}}(x_1) \cdots] | i \rangle \,, \tag{7.260}$$

第二步用到分部积分。我们进而得到

$$p_{\mu}M^{\mu}(p) = 0. (7.261)$$

这个表达式称为 Ward 恒等式,它对于入射光子的情况同样成立。Ward 恒等式告诉我们,只要将不变振幅中任何一个入射或出射光子的极化矢量替换成相应的四维动量,则结果为零。

虽然这里我们利用了经典的守恒流方程,但实际上可以在量子场论中严格地证明 Ward 恒等式,相关证明留待后文叙述。Ward 恒等式是电磁流守恒在量子层面上的体现,因而是 QED 规范对称性的推论。

应用 Ward 恒等式, 我们发现 (7.257) 式方括号中后两项都没有贡献, 从而得到

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) M^{\mu}(p) M^{\nu*}(p) = -g_{\mu\nu} M^{\mu}(p) M^{\nu*}(p). \tag{7.262}$$

也就是说,在 QED 计算中可以使用替换关系

$$\sum_{\text{spins}} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(p)\varepsilon_{\nu}(p) \to -g_{\mu\nu} \,. \tag{7.263}$$

这就是处理光子极化求和的简化方法。

7.5.2 非极化振幅模方和 Klein-Nishina 公式

利用

$$[\bar{u}(p_1)\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\nu}u(k_1)]^* = u^{\dagger}(k_1)(\gamma^{\nu})^{\dagger}(\gamma^{\rho})^{\dagger}(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger}\gamma^0u(p_1) = u^{\dagger}(k_1)\gamma^0\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}u(p_1)$$
$$= \bar{u}(k_1)\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}u(p_1), \tag{7.264}$$

对 (7.254) 式取复共轭, 得

$$(i\mathcal{M})^* = ie^2 \varepsilon_{\mu}(p_2) \varepsilon_{\nu}^*(k_2) \bar{u}(k_1) \left(\frac{\gamma^{\nu} k_2 \gamma^{\mu} + 2 \gamma^{\mu} k_1^{\nu}}{2k_1 \cdot k_2} + \frac{-\gamma^{\mu} p_2 \gamma^{\nu} + 2 \gamma^{\nu} k_1^{\mu}}{-2k_1 \cdot p_2} \right) u(p_1)$$

$$= ie^2 \varepsilon_{\rho}(p_2) \varepsilon_{\sigma}^*(k_2) \bar{u}(k_1) \left(\frac{\gamma^{\sigma} k_2 \gamma^{\rho} + 2 \gamma^{\rho} k_1^{\sigma}}{2k_1 \cdot k_2} + \frac{\gamma^{\rho} p_2 \gamma^{\sigma} - 2 \gamma^{\sigma} k_1^{\rho}}{2k_1 \cdot p_2} \right) u(p_1)$$
(7.265)

第二步更换了 Lorentz 指标记号。于是,非极化振幅模方为

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\text{spins}} |\mathcal{M}|^{2}
= \frac{e^{4}}{4} \sum_{\text{spins}} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(p_{2}) \varepsilon_{\rho}(p_{2}) \varepsilon_{\nu}(k_{2}) \varepsilon_{\sigma}^{*}(k_{2}) \operatorname{tr} \left[u(p_{1}) \bar{u}(p_{1}) \left(\frac{\gamma^{\mu} k_{2} \gamma^{\nu} + 2 \gamma^{\mu} k_{1}^{\nu}}{2k_{1} \cdot k_{2}} + \frac{\gamma^{\nu} p_{2} \gamma^{\mu} - 2 \gamma^{\nu} k_{1}^{\mu}}{2k_{1} \cdot p_{2}} \right)
\times u(k_{1}) \bar{u}(k_{1}) \left(\frac{\gamma^{\sigma} k_{2} \gamma^{\rho} + 2 \gamma^{\rho} k_{1}^{\sigma}}{2k_{1} \cdot k_{2}} + \frac{\gamma^{\rho} p_{2} \gamma^{\sigma} - 2 \gamma^{\sigma} k_{1}^{\rho}}{2k_{1} \cdot p_{2}} \right) \right]
= \frac{e^{4}}{4} \left(-g_{\mu\rho} \right) \left(-g_{\nu\sigma} \right) \operatorname{tr} \left[\left(p_{1} + m_{e} \right) \left(\frac{\gamma^{\mu} k_{2} \gamma^{\nu} + 2 \gamma^{\mu} k_{1}^{\nu}}{2k_{1} \cdot k_{2}} + \frac{\gamma^{\nu} p_{2} \gamma^{\mu} - 2 \gamma^{\nu} k_{1}^{\mu}}{2k_{1} \cdot p_{2}} \right) \right]
\times \left(k_{1} + m_{e} \right) \left(\frac{\gamma^{\sigma} k_{2} \gamma^{\rho} + 2 \gamma^{\mu} k_{1}^{\nu}}{k_{1} \cdot k_{2}} + \frac{\gamma^{\nu} p_{2} \gamma^{\sigma} - 2 \gamma^{\sigma} k_{1}^{\rho}}{2k_{1} \cdot p_{2}} \right) \right]
= \frac{e^{4}}{16} \operatorname{tr} \left[\left(p_{1} + m_{e} \right) \left(\frac{\gamma^{\mu} k_{2} \gamma^{\nu} + 2 \gamma^{\mu} k_{1}^{\nu}}{k_{1} \cdot k_{2}} + \frac{\gamma^{\nu} p_{2} \gamma^{\mu} - 2 \gamma^{\nu} k_{1}^{\mu}}{k_{1} \cdot p_{2}} \right) \right]
\times \left(k_{1} + m_{e} \right) \left(\frac{\gamma^{\nu} k_{2} \gamma_{\mu} + 2 \gamma_{\mu} k_{1\nu}}{k_{1} \cdot k_{2}} + \frac{\gamma_{\mu} p_{2} \gamma_{\nu} - 2 \gamma^{\nu} k_{1\mu}}{k_{1} \cdot p_{2}} \right) \right]
= \frac{e^{4}}{16} \left[\frac{A}{(k_{1} \cdot k_{2})^{2}} + \frac{B + C}{(k_{1} \cdot k_{2})(k_{1} \cdot p_{2})} + \frac{D}{(k_{1} \cdot p_{2})^{2}} \right], \tag{7.266}$$

其中

$$A \equiv \text{tr}[(p_1 + m_e)(\gamma^{\mu} k_2 \gamma^{\nu} + 2\gamma^{\mu} k_1^{\nu})(k_1 + m_e)(\gamma_{\nu} k_2 \gamma_{\mu} + 2\gamma_{\mu} k_{1\nu})], \tag{7.267}$$

$$B \equiv \text{tr}[(p_1 + m_e)(\gamma^{\mu} k_2 \gamma^{\nu} + 2\gamma^{\mu} k_1^{\nu})(k_1 + m_e)(\gamma_{\mu} p_2 \gamma_{\nu} - 2\gamma_{\nu} k_{1\mu})], \tag{7.268}$$

$$C \equiv \text{tr}[(p_1 + m_e)(\gamma^{\nu} p_2 \gamma^{\mu} - 2\gamma^{\nu} k_1^{\mu})(k_1 + m_e)(\gamma_{\nu} k_2 \gamma_{\mu} + 2\gamma_{\mu} k_{1\nu})], \tag{7.269}$$

$$D \equiv \text{tr}[(p_1 + m_e)(\gamma^{\nu}p_2\gamma^{\mu} - 2\gamma^{\nu}k_1^{\mu})(k_1 + m_e)(\gamma_{\mu}p_2\gamma_{\nu} - 2\gamma_{\nu}k_{1\mu})]. \tag{7.270}$$

这里 A 来自 s 通道 Feynman 图, D 来自 u 通道 Feynman 图, 而 B 和 C 是两个通道的交叉项。 把 A 展开,会得到 16 项,其中有 8 项包含奇数个 Dirac 矩阵之积,相应的迹为零。A 中余下的 8 项为

$$A = \operatorname{tr}(\not p_1 \gamma^{\mu} \not k_2 \gamma^{\nu} \not k_1 \gamma_{\nu} \not k_2 \gamma_{\mu}) + 2 \operatorname{tr}(\not p_1 \gamma^{\mu} \not k_1 \not k_1 \not k_2 \gamma_{\mu}) + 2 \operatorname{tr}(\not p_1 \gamma^{\mu} \not k_2 \not k_1 \not k_1 \gamma_{\mu}) + 4 k_1^2 \operatorname{tr}(\not p_1 \gamma^{\mu} \not k_1 \gamma_{\mu}) + m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu} \not k_2 \gamma_{\mu}) + 2 m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu} \not k_1 \not k_2 \gamma_{\mu}) + 2 m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu} \not k_2 \not k_1 \gamma_{\mu}) + 4 m_e^2 k_1^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu} \gamma_{\mu}).$$
 (7.271)

利用 7.2.2 小节提供的求迹和缩并公式化简这些项, 得

$$\operatorname{tr}(\not p_1 \gamma^{\mu} \not k_2 \gamma^{\nu} \not k_1 \gamma_{\nu} \not k_2 \gamma_{\mu}) = \operatorname{tr}(\gamma_{\mu} \not p_1 \gamma^{\mu} \not k_2 \gamma^{\nu} \not k_1 \gamma_{\nu} \not k_2) = \operatorname{tr}[(-2 \not p_1) \not k_2 (-2 \not k_1) \not k_2]$$

$$= 4 \operatorname{tr}[\not p_1 \not k_2 (2k_1 \cdot k_2 - \not k_2 \not k_1)] = 8k_1 \cdot k_2 \operatorname{tr}(\not p_1 \not k_2) - 4k_2^2 \operatorname{tr}(\not p_1 \not k_1)$$

$$= 32(k_1 \cdot k_2)(p_1 \cdot k_2), \tag{7.272}$$

$$2\operatorname{tr}(\not p_1\gamma^{\mu}\not k_1\not k_1\not k_2\gamma_{\mu}) = 2k_1^2\operatorname{tr}(\not p_1\gamma^{\mu}\not k_2\gamma_{\mu}) = -4m_e^2\operatorname{tr}(\not p_1\not k_2) = -16m_e^2\,p_1\cdot k_2,\tag{7.273}$$

$$2\operatorname{tr}(p_1\gamma^{\mu}k_2k_1k_1\gamma_{\mu}) = 2k_1^2\operatorname{tr}(p_1\gamma^{\mu}k_2\gamma_{\mu}) = -16m_e^2p_1 \cdot k_2, \tag{7.274}$$

$$4k_1^2 \operatorname{tr}(\not p_1 \gamma^{\mu} \not k_1 \gamma_{\mu}) = -8m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\not p_1 \not k_1) = -32m_e^2 p_1 \cdot k_1, \tag{7.275}$$

$$m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu} k_2 \gamma^{\nu} \gamma_{\nu} k_2 \gamma_{\mu}) = 4m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu} k_2 k_2 \gamma_{\mu}) = 4m_e^2 k_2^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu} \gamma_{\mu}) = 0, \tag{7.276}$$

$$2m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu} k_1 k_2 \gamma_{\mu}) = 8m_e^2 k_1 \cdot k_2 \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{1}) = 32m_e^2 k_1 \cdot k_2, \tag{7.277}$$

$$2m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu} k_2 k_1 \gamma_{\mu}) = 32m_e^2 k_1 \cdot k_2, \tag{7.278}$$

$$4m_e^2 k_1^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^\mu \gamma_\mu) = 16m_e^4 \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{1}) = 64m_e^4. \tag{7.279}$$

从而将 A 化作

$$A = 32(k_1 \cdot k_2)(p_1 \cdot k_2) - 32m_e^2 p_1 \cdot k_2 - 32m_e^2 p_1 \cdot k_1 + 64m_e^2 k_1 \cdot k_2 + 64m_e^4.$$
 (7.280)

根据 7.4 节知识,此处四维动量和 Mandelstam 变量满足以下关系。

$$k_1 \cdot k_2 = p_1 \cdot p_2 = \frac{1}{2}(s - m_e^2), \quad k_1 \cdot p_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(t - 2m_e^2), \quad k_2 \cdot p_2 = -\frac{t}{2},$$
 (7.281)

$$k_1 \cdot p_2 = k_2 \cdot p_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(u - m_e^2), \quad s + t + u = 2m_e^2.$$
 (7.282)

我们进而用 Mandelstam 变量将 A 表达为

$$A = 32(k_1 \cdot k_2)(p_1 \cdot k_2) - 32m_e^2 p_1 \cdot k_2 - 32m_e^2 p_1 \cdot k_1 + 64m_e^2 k_1 \cdot k_2 + 64m_e^4$$

$$= 8[-(s - m_e^2)(u - m_e^2) + 4m_e^2(s - m_e^2) + 2m_e^2(t - 2m_e^2) + 2m_e^2(u - m_e^2) + 8m_e^4]$$

$$= 8[-(s - m_e^2)(u - m_e^2) + 2m_e^2(2s + t + u) - 2m_e^4] = 8[-(s - m_e^2)(u - m_e^2) + 2m_e^2s + 2m_e^4]$$

$$= 8[-(s - m_e^2)(u - m_e^2) + 2m_e^2(s - m_e^2) + 4m_e^4].$$
(7.283)

容易看出,对 (7.267) 式作动量替换 $k_2^{\mu} \leftrightarrow -p_2^{\mu}$,就得到 (7.270) 式。注意到光子的反粒子是它自己,将 $e^-\gamma \to e^-\gamma$ 过程 s 通道 Feynman 图的初态和末态光子相互交叉,就得到 u 通道 Feynman 图,因而动量替换规则是 $k_2^{\mu} \leftrightarrow -p_2^{\mu}$ 。据此,对 A 的以上表达式作替换 $s \leftrightarrow u$,就得到 D 的表达式

$$D = 8[-(s - m_e^2)(u - m_e^2) + 2m_e^2(u - m_e^2) + 4m_e^4].$$
(7.284)

类似地, 把 B 展开, 余下 8 项,

$$B = \operatorname{tr}(\not\!\!p_1 \gamma^\mu \not\!\!k_2 \gamma^\nu \not\!\!k_1 \gamma_\mu \not\!\!p_2 \gamma_\nu) + 2 \operatorname{tr}(\not\!\!p_1 \gamma^\mu \not\!\!k_1 \gamma_\mu \not\!\!p_2 \not\!\!k_1) - 2 \operatorname{tr}(\not\!\!p_1 \not\!\!k_1 \not\!\!k_2 \gamma^\nu \not\!\!k_1 \gamma_\nu) - 4 \operatorname{tr}(\not\!\!p_1 \not\!\!k_1 \not\!\!k_1 \not\!\!k_1)$$

$$+ m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^\mu \not\!\!k_2 \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \not\!\!p_2 \gamma_\nu) + 2 m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^\mu \gamma_\mu \not\!\!p_2 \not\!\!k_1) - 2 m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\not\!\!k_1 \not\!\!k_2 \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu) - 4 m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\not\!\!k_1 \not\!\!k_1). \tag{7.285}$$

对各项作缩并求迹运算,得

$$\operatorname{tr}(\not p_{1}\gamma^{\mu}k_{2}\gamma^{\nu}k_{1}\gamma_{\mu}\not p_{2}\gamma_{\nu}) = \operatorname{tr}[\not p_{1}\gamma^{\mu}k_{2}(2k_{1}^{\nu} - k_{1}\gamma^{\nu})\gamma_{\mu}\not p_{2}\gamma_{\nu}]
= 2\operatorname{tr}(\not p_{1}\gamma^{\mu}k_{2}\gamma_{\mu}\not p_{2}k_{1}) - \operatorname{tr}(\not p_{1}\gamma^{\mu}k_{2}k_{1}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma_{\mu}\not p_{2}\gamma_{\nu})
= -4\operatorname{tr}(\not p_{1}k_{2}\not p_{2}k_{1}) - 4\operatorname{tr}(\not p_{1}\not p_{2}k_{2}k_{1})
= -16[(p_{1}\cdot k_{2})(p_{2}\cdot k_{1}) - (p_{1}\cdot p_{2})(k_{1}\cdot k_{2}) + (p_{1}\cdot k_{1})(p_{2}\cdot k_{2})]
-16[(p_{1}\cdot p_{2})(k_{1}\cdot k_{2}) - (p_{1}\cdot k_{2})(p_{2}\cdot k_{1}) + (p_{1}\cdot k_{1})(p_{2}\cdot k_{2})]
= -32(p_{1}\cdot k_{1})(p_{2}\cdot k_{2}),$$
(7.286)

$$2\operatorname{tr}(p_1\gamma^{\mu}k_1\gamma_{\mu}p_2k_1) = -4\operatorname{tr}(p_1k_1p_2k_1) = -16[(p_1 \cdot k_1)(p_2 \cdot k_1) - (p_1 \cdot p_2)k_1^2 + (p_1 \cdot k_1)(p_2 \cdot k_1)]$$

$$= -32(p_1 \cdot k_1)(p_2 \cdot k_1) + 16m_e^2 p_1 \cdot p_2, \tag{7.287}$$

$$-2\operatorname{tr}(p_{1}k_{1}k_{2}\gamma^{\nu}k_{1}\gamma_{\nu}) = 4\operatorname{tr}(p_{1}k_{1}k_{2}k_{1}) = 32(p_{1} \cdot k_{1})(k_{1} \cdot k_{2}) - 16m_{e}^{2}p_{1} \cdot k_{2}, \tag{7.288}$$

$$-4\operatorname{tr}(p_1 k_1 k_1 k_1) = -4k_1^2 \operatorname{tr}(p_1 k_1) = -16m_e^2 p_1 \cdot k_1, \tag{7.289}$$

$$m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu} k_2 \gamma^{\nu} \gamma_{\mu} p_2 \gamma_{\nu}) = 4m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu} k_2 p_{2\mu}) = 4m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(p_2 k_2) = 16m_e^2 p_2 \cdot k_2, \tag{7.290}$$

$$2m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^\mu \gamma_\mu p_2 k_1) = 8m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(p_2 k_1) = 32m_e^2 p_2 \cdot k_1, \tag{7.291}$$

$$-2m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(k_1 k_2 \gamma^{\nu} \gamma_{\nu}) = -8m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(k_1 k_2) = -32m_e^2 k_1 \cdot k_2, \tag{7.292}$$

$$-4m_e^2 \operatorname{tr}(k_1 k_1) = -16m_e^2 k_1^2 = -16m_e^4.$$
 (7.293)

代入到 B 中, 并用 Mandelstam 变量表达, 有

$$B = -32(p_1 \cdot k_1)(p_2 \cdot k_2) - 32(p_1 \cdot k_1)(p_2 \cdot k_1) + 32(p_1 \cdot k_1)(k_1 \cdot k_2) + 16m_e^2 p_1 \cdot p_2$$

$$-16m_e^2 p_1 \cdot k_2 - 16m_e^2 p_1 \cdot k_1 + 16m_e^2 p_2 \cdot k_2 + 32m_e^2 p_2 \cdot k_1 - 32m_e^2 k_1 \cdot k_2 - 16m_e^4$$

$$= -8[t(t - 2m_e^2) + (t - 2m_e^2)(u - m_e^2) + (t - 2m_e^2)(s - m_e^2) - m_e^2(s - m_e^2) - m_e^2(u - m_e^2)$$

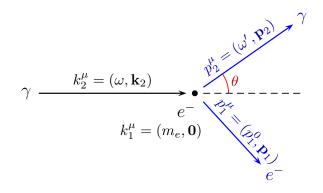


图 7.11: 实验室系中 Compton 散射过程动量示意图。

$$-m_e^2(t - 2m_e^2) + m_e^2t + 2m_e^2(u - m_e^2) + 2m_e^2(s - m_e^2) + 2m_e^4$$

$$= -8[t(t + u + s) - m_e^2(4t + s + u) + 6m_e^4] = -8(-m_e^2t + 4m_e^4)$$

$$= -8[-m_e^2(2m_e^2 - s - u) + 4m_e^4] = -8[m_e^2(s - m_e^2) + m_e^2(u - m_e^2) + 4m_e^4].$$
(7.294)

为了下面计算方便,这里消去 t,保留 s 和 u 。毕竟, $e^-\gamma \to e^-\gamma$ 是 s 和 u 通道的过程。 对 (7.268) 式作动量替换 $k_2^\mu \leftrightarrow -p_2^\mu$,即 $s \leftrightarrow u$,将得到 (7.269) 式。故

$$C = -8[m_e^2(u - m_e^2) + m_e^2(s - m_e^2) + 4m_e^4] = B. (7.295)$$

s 与 u 通道的交叉项 B 和 C 恰好相等。

现在, 我们将 $A \setminus B \setminus C \setminus D$ 重新用四维动量表达成

$$A = 32[(k_1 \cdot k_2)(k_1 \cdot p_2) + m_e^2 k_1 \cdot k_2 + m_e^4],$$

$$B = C = 16(-m_e^2 k_1 \cdot k_2 + m_e^2 k_1 \cdot p_2 - 2m_e^4),$$

$$D = 32[(k_1 \cdot k_2)(k_1 \cdot p_2) - m_e^2 k_1 \cdot p_2 + m_e^4].$$
(7.296)

代入到 $\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2}$ 中,得

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{e^4}{16} \left[\frac{A}{(k_1 \cdot k_2)^2} + \frac{2B}{(k_1 \cdot k_2)(k_1 \cdot p_2)} + \frac{D}{(k_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \right]
= 2e^4 \left[\frac{k_1 \cdot p_2}{k_1 \cdot k_2} + \frac{m_e^2}{k_1 \cdot k_2} + \frac{m_e^4}{(k_1 \cdot k_2)^2} - \frac{m_e^2}{k_1 \cdot p_2} + \frac{m_e^2}{k_1 \cdot k_2} - \frac{2m_e^4}{(k_1 \cdot k_2)(k_1 \cdot p_2)} \right]
+ \frac{k_1 \cdot k_2}{k_1 \cdot p_2} - \frac{m_e^2}{k_1 \cdot p_2} + \frac{m_e^4}{(k_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \right]
= 2e^4 \left[\frac{k_1 \cdot p_2}{k_1 \cdot k_2} + \frac{k_1 \cdot k_2}{k_1 \cdot p_2} + 2m_e^2 \left(\frac{1}{k_1 \cdot k_2} - \frac{1}{k_1 \cdot p_2} \right) + m_e^4 \left(\frac{1}{k_1 \cdot k_2} - \frac{1}{k_1 \cdot p_2} \right)^2 \right]. \quad (7.297)$$

考虑实验室参考系, 初态电子静止, 初态光子通过 Compton 散射将能动量传递给末态电子, 如图 7.11 所示。在自然单位制中, 光子的能量 E 等于它的频率 ω , 即 $E=\hbar\omega=\omega$, 而波长 λ 与频率的关系为 $\lambda=c/\omega=1/\omega$ 。因此, 我们用频率 ω 和 ω' 分别表示初末态光子的能量。初末

态四维动量表示为

$$k_1^{\mu} = (m_e, \mathbf{0}), \quad k_2^{\mu} = (\omega, \mathbf{k}_2), \quad p_1^{\mu} = (p_1^0, \mathbf{p}_1), \quad p_2^{\mu} = (\omega', \mathbf{p}_2),$$
 (7.298)

其中

$$\omega = |\mathbf{k}_2|, \quad \omega' = |\mathbf{p}_2|. \tag{7.299}$$

利用质壳条件和能动量守恒,有

$$m_e^2 = p_1^2 = (k_1 + k_2 - p_2)^2 = k_1^2 + 2k_1 \cdot (k_2 - p_2) - 2k_2 \cdot p_2$$

= $m_e^2 + 2m_e(\omega - \omega') - 2\omega\omega'(1 - \cos\theta),$ (7.300)

$$(p_1^0)^2 = m_e^2 + |\mathbf{p}_1|^2 = m_e^2 + |\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2|^2 = m_e^2 + \omega^2 + \omega'^2 - 2\omega\omega'\cos\theta, \tag{7.301}$$

故

$$m_e(\omega - \omega') = \omega \omega' (1 - \cos \theta),$$
 (7.302)

$$p_1^0 = \sqrt{m_e^2 + \omega^2 + \omega'^2 - 2\omega\omega'\cos\theta}$$
 (7.303)

因此、出射光子与入射光子的波长之差为

$$\Delta \lambda = \lambda' - \lambda = \frac{1}{\omega'} - \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{\omega - \omega'}{\omega'\omega} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{m_e}.$$
 (7.304)

这就是 Compton 得到的关系式 (7.249)。据此,我们用入射光子频率 ω 和散射角 θ 将出射光子频率表达成

$$\omega' = \left(\frac{1 - \cos\theta}{m_e} + \frac{1}{\omega}\right)^{-1} = \frac{\omega}{1 + \frac{\omega}{m_e}(1 - \cos\theta)}.$$
 (7.305)

再利用

$$k_1 \cdot k_2 = m_e \omega, \quad k_1 \cdot p_2 = m_e \omega', \tag{7.306}$$

将非极化振幅模方化为

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = 2e^4 \left[\frac{\omega'}{\omega} + \frac{\omega}{\omega'} + 2m_e \left(\frac{1}{\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega'} \right) + m_e^2 \left(\frac{1}{\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega'} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= 2e^4 \left[\frac{\omega'}{\omega} + \frac{\omega}{\omega'} - 2m_e \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{m_e} + m_e^2 \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)^2}{m_e^2} \right] = 2e^4 \left(\frac{\omega'}{\omega} + \frac{\omega}{\omega'} - \sin^2 \theta \right). \quad (7.307)$$

对末态两体不变相空间积分, 得

$$\int d\Pi_2 = \int \frac{d^3 p_1}{(2\pi)^3 2p_1^0} \frac{d^3 p_2}{(2\pi)^3 2p_2^0} (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(k_1 + k_2 - p_1 - p_2) = \int \frac{d^3 p_1}{(2\pi)^2 4p_1^0 p_2^0} \delta(m_e + \omega - p_1^0 - \omega')$$

$$= \int \frac{d\phi \, d\cos\theta \, d\omega' \, \omega'^2}{16\pi^2 \omega' p_1^0} \, \delta\left(m_e + \omega - \sqrt{m_e^2 + \omega^2 + \omega'^2 - 2\omega\omega'\cos\theta} - \omega'\right)$$

$$= \int \frac{d\cos\theta}{8\pi p_1^0} \left| \frac{\partial(\sqrt{m_e^2 + \omega^2 + \omega'^2 - 2\omega\omega'\cos\theta} + \omega')}{\partial\omega'} \right|^{-1}$$

$$= \int \frac{d\cos\theta}{8\pi p_1^0} \left| \frac{2\omega' - 2\omega\cos\theta}{2p_1^0} + 1 \right|^{-1} = \int \frac{d\cos\theta}{8\pi} \frac{\omega'}{\omega' + p_1^0 - \omega\cos\theta}$$

$$= \int \frac{d\cos\theta}{8\pi} \frac{\omega'}{m_e + \omega(1 - \cos\theta)} = \int \frac{d\cos\theta}{8\pi} \frac{\omega'}{m_e + m_e(\omega - \omega')/\omega'}$$

$$= \int d\cos\theta \frac{\omega'^2}{8\pi m_e \omega}. \tag{7.308}$$

倒数第三步用到能量守恒关系 $p_1^0 + \omega' = m_e + \omega$,倒数第二步用到 (7.302) 式。于是,散射截面表达为

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \int d\Pi_2 |\overline{\mathcal{M}}|^2 = \frac{1}{4k_1^0 k_2^0 |\mathbf{k}_2|/k_2^0} \int d\cos\theta \frac{{\omega'}^2}{8\pi m_e \omega} |\overline{\mathcal{M}}|^2$$
$$= \int d\cos\theta \frac{{\omega'}^2}{32\pi m_e^2 \omega^2} |\overline{\mathcal{M}}|^2. \tag{7.309}$$

微分散射截面是

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} = \frac{{\omega'}^2}{32\pi m_e^2 \omega^2} |\overline{\mathcal{M}}|^2 = \frac{2e^4 {\omega'}^2}{32\pi m_e^2 \omega^2} \left(\frac{\omega'}{\omega} + \frac{\omega}{\omega'} - \sin^2\theta\right),\tag{7.310}$$

即

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} = \frac{\pi\alpha^2{\omega'}^2}{m_e^2\omega^2} \left(\frac{\omega'}{\omega} + \frac{\omega}{\omega'} - \sin^2\theta\right). \tag{7.311}$$

上式称为 Klein-Nishina 公式,它是 Thomson 微分截面 (7.250) 的 QED 修正。

在非相对论极限下, $\omega \to 0$, 则

$$\frac{\omega'}{\omega} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\omega}{m_c} (1 - \cos \theta)} \to 1,\tag{7.312}$$

从而得到

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} \simeq \frac{\pi\alpha^2}{m_e^2} \left(1 + \cos^2\theta\right). \tag{7.313}$$

此时 Klein-Nishina 公式退化到 Thomson 微分截面公式,而截面近似为

$$\sigma \simeq \int_{-1}^{1} d\cos\theta \, \frac{\pi\alpha^2}{m_e^2} \left(1 + \cos^2\theta\right) = \frac{8\pi\alpha^2}{3m_e^2}.$$
 (7.314)

习 题

1. 考虑另一种形式的 Yukawa 理论, 拉氏量为

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial^{\mu} \phi) \partial_{\mu} \phi - \frac{1}{2} m_{\phi}^{2} \phi^{2} + i \bar{\psi} \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \psi - m_{\psi} \bar{\psi} \psi - \kappa \phi \bar{\psi} i \gamma_{5} \psi, \tag{7.315}$$

其中 ϕ 是实标量场, ψ 是 Dirac 旋量场, κ 是耦合常数。

- (a) 写出动量空间中相互作用顶点的 Feynman 规则。
- (b) 设 $m_{\phi} > 2m_{\psi}$, 画出衰变过程 $\phi \to \psi \bar{\psi}$ 的领头阶 Feynman 图,计算非极化振幅模方 $\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2}$ 和衰变宽度 Γ 。
- (c) 画出湮灭过程 $\psi \bar{\psi} \to \phi \phi$ 的领头阶 Feynman 图,计算非极化振幅模方 $\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2}$,并在质心系中求出散射截面 σ 。
- 2. 在 QED 领头阶画出湮灭过程 $e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$ 的 Feynman 图,利用此过程与 Compton 散射 的交叉对称性,计算非极化振幅模方 $\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2}$,并在质心系中求出散射截面 σ 。
- 3. 在 QED 领头阶计算 Bhabha 散射 $e^+e^-\to e^+e^-$ 的非极化振幅模方 $\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2}$,并在质心系中 求出微分散射截面 $d\sigma/d\cos\theta$ 。
- 4. 在 QED 领头阶计算 Møller 散射 $e^-e^-\to e^-e^-$ 的非极化振幅模方 $\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2}$,并在质心系中求 出微分散射截面 $d\sigma/d\cos\theta$ 。

附录 A 英汉对照

Annihilation operator: 湮灭算符

Antichronous: 反时向 Antiparticle: 反粒子

Asymptotic state: 渐近态 Auxiliary field: 辅助场 Axial vector: 轴矢量 Azimuthal angle: 方位角

Beam: 束流

Bohr magneton: Bohr 磁子

Boson: 玻色子

Branching ratio: 分支比

Canonical quantization: 正则量子化

Causality: 因果性

Center-of-mass energy: 质心能 Center-of-mass system: 质心系

Channel: 通道

Chiral representation: 手征表象

Collider: 对撞机

Conjugate momentum density: 共轭动量密度

Conserved charge: 守恒荷 Conserved current: 守恒流

Contraction: 缩并

Contravariant vector: 逆变矢量 Coupling constant: 耦合常数 Covariant derivative: 协变导数 Covariant vector: 协变矢量 Creation operator: 产生算符

Cross section: 截面

Crossing symmetry: 交叉对称性

Decay: 衰变

Decay width: 衰变宽度

Dirac slash: Dirac 斜线

Dispersion relation: 色散关系

Dynamics: 动力学 Electric charge: 电荷

Electromagnetic current: 电磁流

Electromagnetic interaction: 电磁相互作用

Electron: 电子

Energy-momentum tensor: 能动张量

Energy scale: 能标

Expectation value: 期待值

External line: 外线 Fermion: 费米子

Feynman diagram: Feynman 图

Feynman propagator: Feynman 传播子

Feynman rule: Feynman 规则 Field strength tensor: 场强张量

Fine-structure constant: 精细结构常数

Fusion: 融合

Gauge boson: 规范玻色子

Gauge field: 规范场

Gauge-fixing term: 规范固定项 Gauge invariant: 规范不变量 Gauge symmetry: 规范对称性

Gauge theory: 规范理论

Gauge transformation: 规范变换 Generalized coordinate: 广义坐标

Generator: 生成元

Global: 整体

Gravitational interaction: 引力相互作用

Hamiltonian: 哈密顿量

Helicity: 螺旋度

Helicity suppression: 螺旋度压低 Hermitian conjugate: 厄米共轭

Hermitian operator: 厄米算符

Homomorphic: 同态 Improper: 非固有 Interaction: 相互作用

Interaction picture: 相互作用绘景

Internal line: 内线

Invariant mass: 不变质量

Invariant matrix element: 不变矩阵元

Invariant scattering amplitude: 不变散射振幅

Kinematics: 运动学
Lagrangian: 拉格朗日量
Leading order: 领头阶
Left-handed: 左手

Lepton: 轻子 Lifetime: 寿命 Local: 局域

Loop diagram: 圈图

Loop momentum: 圈动量 Lowering operator: 降算符

Mass shell: 质壳

Magnetic dipole moment: 磁偶极矩

Metric: 度规 Mode: 模式

Neutrino: 中微子

Normal order: 正规次序 Normal product: 正规乘积

Off-shell: 离壳 On-shell: 在壳

Orthochronous: 保时向

Parity: 宇称

Partial decay width: 分宽度 Perturbation theory: 微扰论

Phonon: 声子 Photon: 光子 Picture: 绘景

Plane-wave solution: 平面波解

Polar angle: 极角

Polarization vector: 极化矢量

Positron: 正电子 Proper: 固有 Proton: 质子

Pseudoscalar: 赝标量

Quark: 夸克

Raising operator: 升算符

Right-handed: 右手

Real orthogonal matrix: 实正交矩阵

Real particle: 实粒子

Scalar: 标量

Scattering cross section: 散射截面

Scattering matrix: 散射矩阵

Sea quark: 海夸克 Self-conjugate: 自共轭

Self-energy diagram: 自能图 Self-interaction: 自相互作用

Simple harmonic oscillator: 简谐振子

Space inversion: 空间反射

Spinor: 旋量

Spinor bilinear: 旋量双线性型 Spinor representation: 旋量表示

Standard model: 标准模型 Step function: 阶跃函数

Strong interaction: 强相互作用 Symmetry factor: 对称性因子 Tadpole diagram: 蝌蚪图

Target: 靶 Tensor: 张量

Time-evolution operator: 时间演化算符

Time-ordered product: 时序乘积

Time reversal: 时间反演 Tree diagram: 树图

Unitary: 幺正

Vacuum: 真空

Vacuum bubble diagram: 真空气泡图

Valence quark: 价夸克

Vector: 矢量 Vertex: 顶点

Virtual particle: 虚粒子

Weak interaction: 弱相互作用

Zero-point energy: 零点能