# 量子场论讲义

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# 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  $\rho$  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 -|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 (anti-particle)",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  $\pi$  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 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  $\rho$  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。利用转换关系

$$1 = \hbar = 6.582 \times 10^{-22} \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{s}, \quad 1 = \hbar c = 1.973 \times 10^{-11} \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{cm},$$
 (1.7)

可得

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

精细结构常数

$$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar c} = \frac{1}{137.036} \tag{1.9}$$

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 、 $\varepsilon_0$  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

$$\varepsilon_0 = 1, \tag{1.10}$$

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  $4\pi$ ,

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}.$$
 (1.11)

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; $4\pi$  因子会出现在 Coulomb 定律中,点电荷 Q 的 Coulomb 势表达成

$$\Phi = \frac{Q}{4\pi r}.\tag{1.12}$$

# 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 方向以速度  $\beta$  匀速运动,则 Lorentz 变换的形式 是

$$t' = \gamma(t - \beta x), \quad x' = \gamma(x - \beta t), \quad y' = y, \quad z' = z,$$
 (1.13)

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{1-\beta^2}(t^2+\beta^2x^2-2\beta xt-x^2-\beta^2t^2+2\beta xt)-y^2-z^2=t^2-x^2-y^2-z^2.$$
 (1.14)

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

$$x^{\mu} = (x^0, x^1, x^2, x^3) = (t, x, y, z) = (x^0, \mathbf{x}), \quad \sharp \, \psi \, \mu = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$
 (1.15)

上式中四种记法是等价的。 $x^{\mu}$  是一个逆变 (contravariant) 的 Lorentz 四维矢量 (vector), "逆变" 指它的指标 (index)  $\mu$  写在右上角。受到 (1.14) 式的启发,可以定义 Lorentz 不变的内积<sup>1</sup>

$$x^{2} \equiv x \cdot x \equiv (x^{0})^{2} - (x^{1})^{2} - (x^{2})^{2} - (x^{3})^{2} = (x^{0})^{2} - |\mathbf{x}|^{2}.$$
(1.16)

引入对称的 Minkowski 度规 (metric)

$$g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\nu\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1.17}$$

可以把内积 (1.16) 简洁地写成

$$x^2 = g_{\mu\nu} x^{\mu} x^{\nu}. \tag{1.18}$$

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

$$x_{\mu} = g_{\mu\nu}x^{\nu} = (x^{0}, -x^{1}, -x^{2}, -x^{3}) = (x^{0}, -\mathbf{x}).$$
 (1.19)

"协变"指的是指标  $\mu$  写在右下角。于是,内积  $x^2$  的表达式 (1.18) 可以简化为

$$x^2 = x^{\mu} x_{\mu}. \tag{1.20}$$

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

$$g^{\mu\nu} = g^{\nu\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1.21}$$

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ 这里的记号有些不一致,第一个  $x^{2}$  是内积的记号,而第二个  $x^{2}$  是第  $^{2}$  个空间坐标。

满足

$$g^{\mu\rho}g_{\rho\nu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu},\tag{1.22}$$

其中 Kronecker 符号  $\delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$  定义为

$$\delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta_{\mu}{}^{\nu} = \delta^{\mu\nu} = \delta_{\mu\nu} = \begin{cases} 1, & \mu = \nu, \\ 0, & \mu \neq \nu. \end{cases}$$
 (1.23)

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 (1.19) 式  $x_{\mu}=g_{\mu\nu}x^{\nu}$  两边都乘以  $g^{\sigma\mu}$ ,对  $\mu$  求和,得

$$g^{\sigma\mu}x_{\mu} = g^{\sigma\mu}g_{\mu\nu}x^{\nu} = \delta^{\sigma}{}_{\nu}x^{\nu} = x^{\sigma}, \tag{1.24}$$

这相当于用  $g^{\sigma\mu}$  通过缩并将协变矢量  $x_{\mu}$  的指标升起来,变成逆变矢量  $x^{\sigma}$ 。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 (1.22) 式,可得

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

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

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 (1.13) 改写为

$$x^{\prime \mu} = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} x^{\nu},\tag{1.27}$$

其中

$$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma\beta & \\ -\gamma\beta & \gamma & \\ & & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$
(1.28)

注意:在将  $\Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu}$  视作矩阵时,偏左的指标  $\mu$  表示行的编号,偏右的指标  $\nu$  表示列的编号。 $\Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu}$  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  $\Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu}$  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:

$$x^{\prime 2} = g_{\mu\nu} x^{\prime\mu} x^{\prime\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} x^{\alpha} x^{\beta} = g_{\alpha\beta} x^{\alpha} x^{\beta} = x^2. \tag{1.29}$$

可见,Lorentz 变换  $\Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu}$  必须满足**保度规条件** 

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

空间旋转变换保持  $|\mathbf{x}|^2$  不变,由 (1.16) 式可知,这种变换也属于 Lorentz 变换。例如,绕 z 轴 旋转  $\theta$  角的变换可以表示为

$$[R_z(\theta)]^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \cos\theta & \sin\theta & \\ & -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1.31}$$

容易验证,它满足保度规条件(1.30)。

将 (1.30) 式两边都乘以  $g^{\gamma\alpha}$  并对  $\alpha$  缩并, 可得

$$\Lambda_{\nu}{}^{\gamma}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = q^{\gamma\alpha}q_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = q^{\gamma\alpha}q_{\alpha\beta} = \delta^{\gamma}{}_{\beta}, \tag{1.32}$$

其中

$$\Lambda_{\nu}{}^{\gamma} \equiv g^{\gamma\alpha} g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha} \tag{1.33}$$

可以看作是用度规对  $\Lambda^{\mu}_{\alpha}$  的两个指标分别升降的结果。定义

$$(\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}_{\phantom{\mu}\nu} \equiv \Lambda_{\nu}^{\phantom{\nu}\mu}, \tag{1.34}$$

则由 (1.32) 式可得

$$(\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}_{\ \rho} \Lambda^{\rho}_{\ \nu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu}. \tag{1.35}$$

 $\delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$  也是一个 Lorentz 变换,它使得  $x'^{\mu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\nu} x^{\nu} = x^{\mu}$ ,即  $x^{\mu}$  在这个变换下不变。可见, $\delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$  是一个恒等变换。(1.35) 式表明,对时空坐标矢量先作  $\Lambda$  变换,再作  $\Lambda^{-1}$  变换,得到的矢量还是原来的矢量。也就是说,由 (1.34) 式定义的  $\Lambda^{-1}$  是  $\Lambda$  的逆变换,也是一个 Lorentz 变换。在这些记号下,协变矢量  $x_{\mu}$  的 Lorentz 变换可以表达为

$$x'_{\mu} = g_{\mu\nu} x'^{\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\rho} x^{\rho} = g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\rho} g^{\rho\sigma} x_{\sigma} = \Lambda_{\mu}{}^{\sigma} x_{\sigma} = x_{\sigma} (\Lambda^{-1})^{\sigma}{}_{\mu}. \tag{1.36}$$

 $\Lambda^{-1}$  既然是一个 Lorentz 变换, 必定满足保度规条件

$$g_{\mu\nu}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}_{\ \alpha}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}_{\ \beta} = g_{\alpha\beta},$$
 (1.37)

于是有

$$g^{\rho\sigma} = g_{\alpha\beta}g^{\alpha\rho}g^{\beta\sigma} = g_{\mu\nu}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}{}_{\beta}g^{\alpha\rho}g^{\beta\sigma} = g^{\gamma\delta}g_{\gamma\mu}g_{\delta\nu}\Lambda_{\alpha}{}^{\mu}\Lambda_{\beta}{}^{\nu}g^{\alpha\rho}g^{\beta\sigma}$$
$$= g^{\gamma\delta}(g^{\alpha\rho}g_{\gamma\mu}\Lambda_{\alpha}{}^{\mu})(g^{\beta\sigma}g_{\delta\nu}\Lambda_{\beta}{}^{\nu}) = g^{\gamma\delta}\Lambda^{\rho}{}_{\gamma}\Lambda^{\sigma}{}_{\delta}. \tag{1.38}$$

这给出了保度规条件 (1.30) 的一个等价形式:

$$g^{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\mu}\Lambda^{\beta}{}_{\nu} = g^{\alpha\beta}. \tag{1.39}$$

将  $\Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu}$  视作矩阵  $\Lambda$ ,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 (1.30) 可得

$$g_{\alpha\beta} = g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = (\Lambda^{\mathrm{T}})_{\alpha}{}^{\mu} g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}, \tag{1.40}$$

写成矩阵等式是

$$\mathbf{g} = \Lambda^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{g} \, \Lambda. \tag{1.41}$$

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,

$$(\det \Lambda)^2 = 1, \quad \det \Lambda = \pm 1. \tag{1.42}$$

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

$$\mathcal{J} = \det \left[ \frac{\partial (x'^0, x'^1, x'^2, x'^3)}{\partial (x^0, x^1, x^2, x^3)} \right] = \det \Lambda, \tag{1.43}$$

故体积元  $d^4x$  在 Lorentz 变换下的变化是

$$d^{4}x' = |\mathcal{J}|d^{4}x = |\det \Lambda|d^{4}x = d^{4}x. \tag{1.44}$$

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 (1.30) 可得

$$1 = g_{00} = g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{0} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{0} = (\Lambda^{0}{}_{0})^{2} - (\Lambda^{i}{}_{0})^{2}, \tag{1.45}$$

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  $\beta$ 、 $\theta$  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  $\Lambda^0_0 \ge +1$ )、固有反时向分支 (det  $\Lambda = +1$  且  $\Lambda^0_0 \le -1$ )、非固有保时向分支 (det  $\Lambda = -1$  且  $\Lambda^0_0 \ge +1$ ) 和非固有反时向分支 (det  $\Lambda = -1$  且  $\Lambda^0_0 \le -1$ ),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。

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

$$\mathcal{P}^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = (\mathcal{P}^{-1})^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1.46}$$

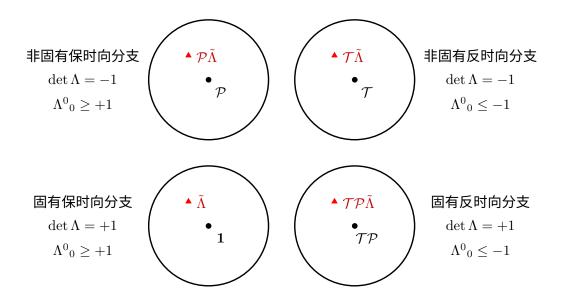


图 1.1: Lorentz 群的四个连通分支示意图。 $\mathbf{1}$ 、 $\mathcal{P}$  和  $\mathcal{T}$  分别代表恒等变换、宇称变换和时间反演变换, $\tilde{\Lambda}$  是固有保时向分支中的任意元素。

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

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

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  $\Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu}$ ,可见, $\Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu}$  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  $x^{\nu}$  可以看作是变换  $\Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu}$  所作用的态。一般地,一个 **Lorentz** 矢量  $A^{\mu}$  的定义是它在 Lorentz 变换下满足

$$A^{\prime\mu} = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} A^{\nu}. \tag{1.48}$$

类似于 (1.36) 式, 逆变矢量  $A^{\mu}$  对应的协变矢量  $A_{\mu} = g_{\mu\nu}A^{\nu}$  在 Lorentz 变换下满足

$$A_{\mu} = A_{\nu} (\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}_{\ \mu}. \tag{1.49}$$

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

$$A \cdot B \equiv A^{\mu}B_{\mu} = g_{\mu\nu}A^{\mu}B^{\nu} = A^{0}B^{0} - \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}, \tag{1.50}$$

由保度规条件 (1.30) 可知这个内积是 Lorentz 不变量:

$$A' \cdot B' = g_{\mu\nu} A'^{\mu} B'^{\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha} \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} A^{\alpha} B^{\beta} = g_{\alpha\beta} A^{\alpha} B^{\beta} = A \cdot B. \tag{1.51}$$

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

由于  $A^2$  是 Lorentz 不变量,不能通过 Lorentz 变换改变  $A^{\mu}$  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

$$E = \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}.\tag{1.52}$$

可以用 E 和  $\mathbf{p}$  组成一个 Lorentz 矢量

$$p^{\mu} = (E, \mathbf{p}),\tag{1.53}$$

称为四维动量,它的内积为

$$p^{2} = p^{\mu}p_{\mu} = g_{\mu\nu}p^{\mu}p^{\nu} = E^{2} - |\mathbf{p}|^{2} = m^{2}.$$
 (1.54)

这是合理的,因为质量 m 在狭义相对论中是一个 Lorentz 不变量。 $p^{\mu}$  在 m > 0 时是类时矢量,在 m = 0 时是类光矢量。(1.54) 式称为质壳 (mass shell) 条件。

将对时空坐标的导数记为

$$\partial_{\mu} \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \nabla\right), \quad \partial^{\mu} \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\mu}} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, -\nabla\right) = g^{\mu\nu}\partial_{\nu},$$
 (1.55)

则有

$$\partial^{\mu}x^{\nu} = g^{\mu\rho}\partial_{\rho}x^{\nu} = g^{\mu\rho}\delta_{\rho}^{\ \nu} = g^{\mu\nu}. \tag{1.56}$$

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

$$\partial^{\prime\mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\mu}^{\prime}} = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\partial^{\nu}. \tag{1.57}$$

由上式、(1.56) 式和保度规条件 (1.39) 可得

$$\partial^{\prime\mu}x^{\prime\nu} = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\partial^{\rho}(\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}x^{\sigma}) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}\partial^{\rho}x^{\sigma} = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}g^{\rho\sigma} = g^{\mu\nu}, \tag{1.58}$$

说明 (1.56) 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 (1.57) 的正确性。

(1.57) 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

$$\partial^2 \equiv \partial^\mu \partial_\mu = \partial_0^2 - \nabla^2,\tag{1.59}$$

则由保度规条件 (1.30) 可得

$$\partial^{\prime 2} = g_{\mu\nu}\partial^{\prime\mu}\partial^{\prime\nu} = g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}\partial^{\rho}\partial^{\sigma} = g_{\rho\sigma}\partial^{\rho}\partial^{\sigma} = \partial^{2}. \tag{1.60}$$

可见, $\partial^2$  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

$$(\partial^2 + m^2)\psi(x) = 0, (1.61)$$

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:

$$T'^{\mu_1 \cdots \mu_p}{}_{\nu_1 \cdots \nu_q} = \Lambda^{\mu_1}{}_{\rho_1} \cdots \Lambda^{\mu_p}{}_{\rho_p} T^{\rho_1 \cdots \rho_p}{}_{\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_q} (\Lambda^{-1})^{\sigma_1}{}_{\nu_1} \cdots (\Lambda^{-1})^{\sigma_q}{}_{\nu_q}. \tag{1.62}$$

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 (1.37)。

利用 (1.35) 式和 Lorentz 张量的变换规则 (1.62), 可以验证, 如下表达式都是 Lorentz 标量 (亦即 Lorentz 不变量):

$$g_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}, \quad T^{\mu\nu}A_{\mu}B_{\nu}, \quad T^{\mu\nu}T_{\mu\nu}, \quad g_{\mu\sigma}T^{\mu\nu}{}_{\rho}T^{\sigma\rho}{}_{\nu}.$$
 (1.63)

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

$$T'^{\mu\nu}{}_{\mu} = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}T^{\alpha\beta}{}_{\gamma}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\gamma}{}_{\mu} = \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}T^{\alpha\beta}{}_{\gamma}\delta^{\gamma}{}_{\alpha} = \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}T^{\alpha\beta}{}_{\alpha}$$
(1.64)

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

引入四维 Levi-Civita 符号

$$\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \begin{cases} +1, & (\mu,\nu,\rho,\sigma) \ \not\equiv (0,1,2,3) \ \text{的偶次置换,} \\ -1, & (\mu,\nu,\rho,\sigma) \ \not\equiv (0,1,2,3) \ \text{的奇次置换,} \\ 0, & 其它情况。 \end{cases}$$
 (1.65)

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

$$\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = g_{\mu\alpha}g_{\nu\beta}g_{\rho\gamma}g_{\sigma\delta}\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}.$$
 (1.66)

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

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

根据这些定义,

$$\varepsilon^{0123} = +1, \quad \varepsilon_{0123} = -1.$$
 (1.68)

从而,

$$\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = 4! \,\varepsilon^{0123}\varepsilon_{0123} = -4!. \tag{1.69}$$

利用 Levi-Civita 符号可以把 det Λ 按照行列式定义写成

$$\det \Lambda = \Lambda^{0}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{1}{}_{\beta}\Lambda^{2}{}_{\gamma}\Lambda^{3}{}_{\delta}\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = -\frac{1}{4!}\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}\Lambda^{\rho}{}_{\gamma}\Lambda^{\sigma}{}_{\delta}\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}. \tag{1.70}$$

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

$$\varepsilon^{0123} = \varepsilon^{0123} \det \Lambda = \Lambda^0_{\alpha} \Lambda^1_{\beta} \Lambda^2_{\gamma} \Lambda^3_{\delta} \varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}. \tag{1.71}$$

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

$$\varepsilon^{1023} = -\varepsilon^{0123} = -\Lambda^0_{\ \alpha}\Lambda^1_{\ \beta}\Lambda^2_{\ \gamma}\Lambda^3_{\ \delta}\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = -\Lambda^1_{\ \beta}\Lambda^0_{\ \alpha}\Lambda^2_{\ \gamma}\Lambda^3_{\ \delta}\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \Lambda^1_{\ \beta}\Lambda^0_{\ \alpha}\Lambda^2_{\ \gamma}\Lambda^3_{\ \delta}\varepsilon^{\beta\alpha\gamma\delta}. \quad (1.72)$$

依此类推, 可以证明

$$\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}\Lambda^{\rho}{}_{\gamma}\Lambda^{\sigma}{}_{\delta}\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}. \tag{1.73}$$

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 (1.11) 中, $\rho$  是电荷密度, $\bf J$  是电流密度,它们可以组成一个 Lorentz 矢量  $J^{\mu}=(\rho,{\bf J})$ ,从而,电流连续性方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = 0 \tag{1.74}$$

可以写成 Lorentz 协变的形式

$$\partial_{\mu}J^{\mu} = 0. \tag{1.75}$$

此外, 电场强度 E 和磁感应强度 B 可以用电势  $\Phi$  和矢势 A 表达为

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla\Phi - \frac{\partial\mathbf{A}}{\partial t}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}. \tag{1.76}$$

这样, 方程

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \tag{1.77}$$

是自动满足的。 $\Phi$  和 **A** 可以组成一个 Lorentz 矢量  $A^{\mu} = (\Phi, \mathbf{A})$ ,称为四维矢势,则 (1.76) 式的分量形式为

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

$$(1.78)$$

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

$$\varepsilon^{ijk} \equiv \varepsilon^{0ijk},\tag{1.79}$$

因而  $\varepsilon^{123} = +1$ 。

引入电磁场的场强张量 (field strength tensor)

$$F^{\mu\nu} = -F^{\nu\mu} \equiv \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}, \tag{1.80}$$

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

$$\partial^{\rho} F^{\mu\nu} = \partial^{\rho} (\partial^{\mu} A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu} A^{\mu}) = \partial^{\mu} \partial^{\rho} A^{\nu} - \partial^{\mu} \partial^{\nu} A^{\rho} + \partial^{\nu} \partial^{\mu} A^{\rho} - \partial^{\nu} \partial^{\rho} A^{\mu}$$
$$= \partial^{\mu} F^{\rho\nu} + \partial^{\nu} F^{\mu\rho} = -\partial^{\mu} F^{\nu\rho} - \partial^{\nu} F^{\rho\mu}, \tag{1.81}$$

即

$$\partial^{\rho} F^{\mu\nu} + \partial^{\mu} F^{\nu\rho} + \partial^{\nu} F^{\rho\mu} = 0. \tag{1.82}$$

 $F^{\mu\nu}$  的 0i 分量为

$$F^{0i} = \partial^0 A^i - \partial^i A^0 = \partial_0 A^i + \partial_i A^0 = -E^i, \tag{1.83}$$

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,可以归纳出如下求和关系:

$$\varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{kmn} = \varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{mnk} = \delta^{im}\delta^{jn} - \delta^{in}\delta^{jm}, \tag{1.84}$$

利用这个关系,可得

$$\varepsilon^{ijk}B^k = \varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{kmn}\partial_m A^n = \delta^{im}\delta^{jn}\partial_m A^n - \delta^{in}\delta^{jm}\partial_m A^n = \partial_i A^j - \partial_j A^i, \tag{1.85}$$

从而,

$$F^{ij} = \partial^i A^j - \partial^j A^i = -\partial_i A^j + \partial_j A^i = -\varepsilon^{ijk} B^k, \tag{1.86}$$

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

$$F^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E^1 & -E^2 & -E^3 \\ E^1 & 0 & -B^3 & B^2 \\ E^2 & B^3 & 0 & -B^1 \\ E^3 & -B^2 & B^1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1.87}$$

Gauss 定律对应的方程

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho \tag{1.88}$$

等价于

$$J^{0} = \rho = \partial_{i} E^{i} = -\partial_{i} F^{0i} = \partial_{i} F^{i0} = \partial_{i} F^{i0} + \partial_{0} F^{00} = \partial_{\mu} F^{\mu 0}, \tag{1.89}$$

而 Ampère 定律对应的方程

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \tag{1.90}$$

等价于

$$J^{i} = \varepsilon^{ijk} \partial_{j} B^{k} - \partial_{0} E^{i} = -\partial_{j} F^{ij} + \partial_{0} F^{0i} = \partial_{j} F^{ji} + \partial_{0} F^{0i} = \partial_{\mu} F^{\mu i}. \tag{1.91}$$

归纳起来,有

$$\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} = J^{\nu}.\tag{1.92}$$

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

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}.\tag{1.93}$$

将它写成分量的形式、得

$$\varepsilon^{kmn}\partial_m E^n = -\varepsilon^{kmn}\partial_m F^{0n} = \varepsilon^{kmn}\partial_m F^{n0} = -\partial_0 B^k, \tag{1.94}$$

从而

$$\partial_0 F^{ij} = -\varepsilon^{ijk} \partial_0 B^k = \varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{kmn} \partial_m F^{n0} = (\delta^{im} \delta^{jn} - \delta^{in} \delta^{jm}) \partial_m F^{n0} = \partial_i F^{j0} - \partial_i F^{i0}, \tag{1.95}$$

即

$$\partial^0 F^{ij} + \partial^i F^{j0} + \partial^j F^{0i} = 0. \tag{1.96}$$

这个方程与 Maxwell-Faraday 方程等价,不过,它只是前面得到的方程 (1.82) 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)

$$\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = -\tilde{F}^{\nu\mu} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\rho\sigma}, \tag{1.97}$$

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

$$\varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{ljk} = 2\delta^{il},\tag{1.98}$$

利用这个关系,可得

$$\tilde{F}^{0i} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{0i\rho\sigma} F_{\rho\sigma} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{0ijk} F_{jk} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{0ijk} g_{j\mu} g_{k\nu} F^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{0ijk} g_{jm} g_{kn} F^{mn} = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \delta^{jm} \delta^{kn} \varepsilon^{mnl} B^l 
= -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{jkl} B^l = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{ljk} B^l = -\frac{1}{2} 2 \delta^{il} B^l = -B^i,$$
(1.99)

故  $\tilde{F}^{0i}$  对应于磁感应强度。另一方面,

$$\tilde{F}^{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ij\rho\sigma} F_{\rho\sigma} = \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon^{ij0k} F_{0k} + \varepsilon^{ijk0} F_{k0}) = \varepsilon^{0ijk} F_{0k} = \varepsilon^{0ijk} g_{0\mu} g_{k\nu} F^{\mu\nu} 
= \varepsilon^{ijk} g_{00} g_{kl} F^{0l} = -\varepsilon^{ijk} \delta^{kl} F^{0l} = -\varepsilon^{ijk} F^{0k} = \varepsilon^{ijk} E^k,$$
(1.100)

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

$$\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -B^1 & -B^2 & -B^3 \\ B^1 & 0 & E^3 & -E^2 \\ B^2 & -E^3 & 0 & E^1 \\ B^3 & E^2 & -E^1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1.101}$$

由  $\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$  的定义,有

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

$$= -\frac{1}{6}(\varepsilon^{\nu\mu\rho\sigma}\partial_{\mu}F_{\rho\sigma} + \varepsilon^{\nu\mu\rho\sigma}\partial_{\rho}F_{\sigma\mu} + \varepsilon^{\nu\mu\rho\sigma}\partial_{\sigma}F_{\mu\rho}) = -\frac{1}{6}\varepsilon^{\nu\mu\rho\sigma}(\partial_{\mu}F_{\rho\sigma} + \partial_{\rho}F_{\sigma\mu} + \partial_{\sigma}F_{\mu\rho}), \quad (1.102)$$

因此, 方程 (1.82) 等价于

$$\partial_{\mu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = 0. \tag{1.103}$$

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

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \, L[q_i(t), \dot{q}_i(t)] \tag{1.104}$$

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

$$\delta \dot{q}_i = \delta \frac{dq_i}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \delta q_i, \tag{1.105}$$

即时间导数的变分等于变分的时间导数。从而可得

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

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \delta q_i + \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta q_i \right) - \left( \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \delta q_i \right]$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) \delta q_i + \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \delta q_i \right|_{t_1}^{t_2}, \tag{1.106}$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$
(1.107)

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)

$$p_i \equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$
 (1.108)

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)

$$H(q_i, p_i) \equiv p_i \dot{q}_i - L, \tag{1.109}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} dt \left[ \left( \dot{q}_{i} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{i}} \right) \delta p_{i} - \left( \dot{p}_{i} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{i}} \right) \delta q_{i} \right] + p_{i}\delta q_{i} \Big|_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}}. \tag{1.110}$$

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

$$\dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}, \quad \dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$
 (1.111)

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 (1.107)。

#### 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  $\partial_\mu\Phi_a$  的函数。现在,作用量可以表达为

$$S = \int dt L = \int d^4x \, \mathcal{L}(\Phi_a, \partial_\mu \Phi_a). \tag{1.112}$$

(1.44) 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

$$\delta(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a}) = \partial_{\mu}(\delta\Phi_{a}). \tag{1.113}$$

于是, 利用分部积分可得

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

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

$$= \int d^4x \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_a} - \partial_\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \Phi_a)} \right] \delta \Phi_a + \int d^4x \, \partial_\mu \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \Phi_a)} \delta \Phi_a \right]. \tag{1.114}$$

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:

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

其中  $dS_{\mu}$  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  $\Phi_{a}$  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

$$\partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu} \Phi_{a})} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{a}} = 0. \tag{1.116}$$

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)

$$\pi_a(\mathbf{x}, t) \equiv \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\Phi}_a},$$
(1.117)

则可以用 Legendre 变换将哈密顿量定义为

$$H \equiv \int d^3x \,\pi_a \dot{\Phi}_a - L \equiv \int d^3x \,\mathcal{H},\tag{1.118}$$

其中, 哈密顿量密度

$$\mathcal{H}(\Phi_a, \pi_a, \nabla \Phi_a) = \pi_a \dot{\Phi}_a - \mathcal{L}. \tag{1.119}$$

作用量变分为

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

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

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

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

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

$$+ \int d^4x \frac{d}{dt} (\pi_a \delta \Phi_a) - \int d^4x \nabla \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial (\nabla \Phi_a)} \delta \Phi_a \right]. \tag{1.120}$$

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

$$\dot{\Phi}_a = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \pi_a}, \quad \dot{\pi}_a = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \Phi_a} + \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial (\nabla \Phi_a)}. \tag{1.121}$$

# 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

$$S = \int_{R} d^{4}x \, \mathcal{L}(\Phi_{a}, \partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a}). \tag{1.122}$$

考虑一个连续变换,使得

$$\Phi_a(x) \to \Phi_a'(x'), \tag{1.123}$$

其中已包含了坐标的变换

$$x^{\mu} \to x^{\prime \mu}, \tag{1.124}$$

它引起的拉氏量变换为

$$\mathcal{L}(x) \to \mathcal{L}'(x').$$
 (1.125)

记这个变换的无穷小变换形式为

$$\Phi_a'(x') = \Phi_a(x) + \delta\Phi_a, \quad x'^{\mu} = x^{\mu} + \delta x^{\mu}, \quad \mathcal{L}'(x') = \mathcal{L}(x) + \delta\mathcal{L}, \tag{1.126}$$

如果在此变换下

$$\delta S = \int_{R'} d^4 x' \, \mathcal{L}'(x') - \int_R d^4 x \, \mathcal{L}(x) = 0, \tag{1.127}$$

则系统具有相应的连续对称性。

体积元的变化为

$$d^4x' = |\mathcal{J}|d^4x, \quad \mathcal{J} = \det\left(\frac{\partial x'^{\mu}}{\partial x^{\nu}}\right) \simeq \det\left[\delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} + \frac{\partial(\delta x^{\mu})}{\partial x^{\nu}}\right],$$
 (1.128)

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:

$$\det(\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{A}) \simeq 1 + \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}). \tag{1.129}$$

利用上式可以将 Jacobi 行列式  $\mathcal{I}$  化为

$$\mathcal{J} \simeq 1 + \operatorname{tr}\left[\frac{\partial(\delta x^{\mu})}{\partial x^{\nu}}\right] = 1 + \partial_{\mu}(\delta x^{\mu}),$$
 (1.130)

从而, 体积元的无穷小变换形式为

$$d^4x' \simeq [1 + \partial_\mu(\delta x^\mu)]d^4x. \tag{1.131}$$

作用量在此无穷小变换下的变分为

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

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

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

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

$$= \int_{R} d^4 x \, \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_a} \delta \Phi_a + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \Phi_a)} \delta(\partial_{\mu} \Phi_a) + \mathcal{L} \partial_{\mu}(\delta x^{\mu}) \right]. \tag{1.132}$$

记  $x^{\mu}$  固定时的变分算符为  $\bar{\delta}$ ,使得

$$\bar{\delta}\Phi_a(x) = \Phi_a'(x) - \Phi_a(x). \tag{1.133}$$

 $\bar{\delta}$  算符可以与时空导数交换,

$$\bar{\delta}(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a}) = \partial_{\mu}(\bar{\delta}\Phi_{a}), \tag{1.134}$$

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

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

$$\simeq \bar{\delta}\Phi_{a} + (\partial_{\mu}\Phi'_{a})\delta x^{\mu} \simeq \bar{\delta}\Phi + (\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})\delta x^{\mu}, \tag{1.135}$$

即

$$\bar{\delta}\Phi = \delta\Phi_a - (\partial_\mu \Phi_a)\delta x^\mu. \tag{1.136}$$

同理,

$$\delta(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a}) = \bar{\delta}(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a}) + \partial_{\nu}(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})\delta x^{\nu} = \partial_{\mu}(\bar{\delta}\Phi_{a}) + \partial_{\nu}(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})\delta x^{\nu}. \tag{1.137}$$

将 (1.135) 和 (1.137) 式代入 (1.132) 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{1.138}$$

第二步用到分部积分, 最后一步用到求导关系式

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}}(\mathcal{L}\delta x^{\mu}) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{a}} \frac{\partial \Phi_{a}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \delta x^{\mu} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\nu} \Phi_{a})} \frac{\partial (\partial_{\nu} \Phi_{a})}{\partial x^{\mu}} \delta x^{\mu} + \mathcal{L} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} (\delta x^{\mu}). \tag{1.139}$$

根据 Euler-Lagrange 方程 (1.116), (1.138) 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

$$\partial_{\mu} \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \Phi_{a})} \bar{\delta} \Phi_{a} + \mathcal{L} \delta x^{\mu} \right] = 0. \tag{1.140}$$

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

$$j^{\mu} \equiv \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \bar{\delta}\Phi_{a} + \mathcal{L}\delta x^{\mu}, \tag{1.141}$$

则有守恒流方程

$$\partial_{\mu}j^{\mu} = 0. \tag{1.142}$$

方程 (1.142) 左边对整个三维空间积分,运用 Stokes 定理,得

$$\int d^3x \,\partial_\mu j^\mu = \int d^3x \,\partial_0 j^0 + \int d^3x \,\partial_i j^i = \frac{d}{dt} \int d^3x \,j^0 + \int_{\mathcal{S}} d\mathcal{S}_i \,j^i, \tag{1.143}$$

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  $\Phi_a$  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)

$$Q \equiv \int d^3x \, j^0, \tag{1.144}$$

则由 (1.143) 和 (1.142) 式可得

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int d^3x \, j^0 = \int d^3x \, \partial_\mu j^\mu = 0.$$
 (1.145)

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 (1.141),它满足守恒流方程 (1.142),而守恒荷 (1.144) 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

$$x'^{\mu} = x^{\mu} - \varepsilon^{\mu},\tag{1.146}$$

其中  $\varepsilon^{\mu}$  是常数。要求场  $\Phi_a$  具有时空平移对称性,则

$$\Phi_a'(x') = \Phi_a'(x - \varepsilon) = \Phi_a(x). \tag{1.147}$$

现在,  $\delta x^{\mu} = -\varepsilon^{\mu}$ , 由 (1.136) 式可得

$$\bar{\delta}\Phi_a = \delta\Phi_a - (\partial_\mu\Phi_a)\delta x^\mu = \Phi_a'(x') - \Phi_a(x) + \varepsilon^\mu\partial_\mu\Phi_a = 0 + \varepsilon^\mu\partial_\mu\Phi_a = \varepsilon^\rho\partial_\rho\Phi_a, \tag{1.148}$$

代入到 Noether 守恒流表达式 (1.141), 得

$$j^{\mu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \varepsilon^{\rho} \partial_{\rho}\Phi_{a} - \mathcal{L}\varepsilon^{\mu} = \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \partial_{\rho}\Phi_{a} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\mathcal{L}\right] \varepsilon^{\rho}. \tag{1.149}$$

从而,  $\partial_{\mu}j^{\mu}=0$ 给出

$$\partial_{\mu} \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \Phi_{a})} \partial_{\rho} \Phi_{a} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\rho} \mathcal{L} \right] = 0, \tag{1.150}$$

各项乘以  $g^{\rho\nu}$ , 缩并, 得

$$\partial_{\mu} \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \Phi_{a})} \partial^{\nu} \Phi_{a} - g^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{L} \right] = 0. \tag{1.151}$$

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

$$T^{\mu\nu} \equiv \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})} \partial^{\nu}\Phi_{a} - g^{\mu\nu}\mathcal{L}, \tag{1.152}$$

它满足

$$\partial_{\mu}T^{\mu\nu} = 0. \tag{1.153}$$

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

$$T^{00} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_0 \Phi_a)} \partial^0 \Phi_a - \mathcal{L}, \tag{1.154}$$

与 (1.119) 和 (1.117) 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

$$H = \int d^3x \, T^{00} = \int d^3x \, \mathcal{H} \tag{1.155}$$

是场的哈密顿量,或者说总能量。 $T^{\mu\nu}$ 的 0i 分量

$$T^{0i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_0 \Phi_a)} \partial^i \Phi_a = \pi_a \partial^i \Phi_a \tag{1.156}$$

是场的动量密度,它的全空间积分

$$P^{i} = \int d^{3}x \, T^{0i} = \int d^{3}x \, \pi_{a} \partial^{i} \Phi_{a} \tag{1.157}$$

是场的总动量。根据 (1.55) 式, 上式也可以写成

$$\mathbf{P} = -\int d^3x \,\pi_a \nabla \Phi_a. \tag{1.158}$$

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

$$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} + \omega^{\mu}{}_{\nu}, \tag{1.159}$$

其中  $\omega^{\mu}$ , 是变换的无穷小参数。由保度规条件 (1.30), 有

$$g_{\alpha\beta} = g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta} = g_{\mu\nu}(\delta^{\mu}{}_{\alpha} + \omega^{\mu}{}_{\alpha})(\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} + \omega^{\nu}{}_{\beta}) \simeq g_{\mu\nu}\delta^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} + g_{\mu\nu}\delta^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\omega^{\nu}{}_{\beta} + g_{\mu\nu}\omega^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta}$$
$$= g_{\alpha\beta} + \omega_{\alpha\beta} + \omega_{\beta\alpha}, \tag{1.160}$$

可见,

$$\omega_{\mu\nu} \equiv g_{\mu\rho}\omega^{\rho}_{\ \nu} \tag{1.161}$$

关于两个指标反对称:

$$\omega_{\mu\nu} = -\omega_{\nu\mu}.\tag{1.162}$$

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  $\theta$  角的变换 (1.31),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

$$\omega^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & \theta & \\ & -\theta & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \omega_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\rho}\omega^{\rho}_{\ \nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & -\theta & \\ & \theta & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1.163}$$

对于沿x 的增速变换 (1.28), 可以先定义快度 (rapidity)

$$\xi \equiv \tanh^{-1}\beta,\tag{1.164}$$

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

$$\gamma = (1 - \beta^2)^{-1/2} = (1 - \tanh^2 \xi)^{-1/2} = \left(\frac{\cosh^2 \xi - \sinh^2 \xi}{\cosh^2 \xi}\right)^{-1/2} = \cosh \xi,$$
  
$$\beta \gamma = \tanh \xi \cosh \xi = \sinh \xi,$$
 (1.165)

从而将 (1.28) 式改写成

$$\Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = \begin{pmatrix}
\cosh \xi & -\sinh \xi \\
-\sinh \xi & \cosh \xi \\
& & 1 \\
& & & 1
\end{pmatrix}.$$
(1.166)

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

$$\omega^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\xi & & \\ -\xi & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \omega_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\rho}\omega^{\rho}{}_{\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\xi & & \\ \xi & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1.167}$$

在无穷小 Lorentz 变换 (1.159) 的作用下,一般地,场的变换可以写成

$$\Phi_a'(x') = \left[ \delta_{ab} - \frac{i}{2} \omega_{\mu\nu} (I^{\mu\nu})_{ab} \right] \Phi_b(x) = \Phi_a(x) - \frac{i}{2} \omega_{\mu\nu} (I^{\mu\nu})_{ab} \Phi_b(x), \tag{1.168}$$

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

$$\omega_{\mu\nu}(I^{\mu\nu})_{ab} = \omega_{\nu\mu}(I^{\nu\mu})_{ab} = -\omega_{\mu\nu}(I^{\nu\mu})_{ab}, \tag{1.169}$$

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

$$(I^{\mu\nu})_{ab} = -(I^{\nu\mu})_{ab}. (1.170)$$

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

$$\bar{\delta}\Phi_a = \delta\Phi_a - (\partial_\mu\Phi_a)\delta x^\mu = \Phi_a'(x') - \Phi_a(x) - (\partial_\mu\Phi_a)\delta x^\mu = -\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\nu\rho}(I^{\nu\rho})_{ab}\Phi_b - (\partial_\nu\Phi_a)\omega^\nu_{\rho}x^\rho, \quad (1.171)$$

故 Noether 流为

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\nu\rho}\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})}(-iI^{\nu\rho})_{ab}\Phi_{b} - T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\omega^{\nu}{}_{\rho}x^{\rho}, \tag{1.172}$$

其中

$$T^{\mu}{}_{\nu} \equiv T^{\mu\rho} g_{\rho\nu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \Phi_{a})} \partial_{\nu} \Phi_{a} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} \mathcal{L}$$
 (1.173)

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:

$$T^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\omega^{\nu}_{\ \rho} = T^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\delta^{\nu}_{\ \sigma}\omega^{\sigma}_{\ \rho} = T^{\mu}_{\ \nu}g^{\nu\alpha}g_{\alpha\sigma}\omega^{\sigma}_{\ \rho} = T^{\mu\alpha}\omega_{\alpha\rho} = T^{\mu\nu}\omega_{\nu\rho}, \tag{1.174}$$

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

$$T^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\omega^{\nu}{}_{\rho}x^{\rho} = T^{\mu\nu}\omega_{\nu\rho}x^{\rho} = \frac{1}{2}(T^{\mu\nu}\omega_{\nu\rho}x^{\rho} - T^{\mu\nu}\omega_{\rho\nu}x^{\rho}) = \frac{1}{2}(T^{\mu\nu}\omega_{\nu\rho}x^{\rho} - T^{\mu\rho}\omega_{\nu\rho}x^{\nu})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\nu\rho}(T^{\mu\nu}x^{\rho} - T^{\mu\rho}x^{\nu}). \tag{1.175}$$

于是, Noether 流 (1.172) 可化为

$$j^{\mu} = \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\nu\rho}\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})}(-iI^{\nu\rho})_{ab}\Phi_{b} - \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\nu\rho}(T^{\mu\nu}x^{\rho} - T^{\mu\rho}x^{\nu}) = \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{J}^{\mu\nu\rho}\omega_{\nu\rho}$$
(1.176)

其中

$$\mathbb{J}^{\mu\nu\rho} \equiv T^{\mu\rho}x^{\nu} - T^{\mu\nu}x^{\rho} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi_{a})}(-iI^{\nu\rho})_{ab}\Phi_{b}. \tag{1.177}$$

 $\partial_{\mu}j^{\mu}=0$  给出

$$\partial_{\mu} \mathbb{J}^{\mu\nu\rho} = 0, \tag{1.178}$$

守恒荷为

$$\mathbb{J}^{\nu\rho} \equiv \int d^3x \, J^{0\nu\rho} = \int d^3x \left[ T^{0\rho} x^{\nu} - T^{0\nu} x^{\rho} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_0 \Phi_a)} (-iI^{\nu\rho})_{ab} \Phi_b \right]. \tag{1.179}$$

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 』》》分解成两项:

$$\mathbb{J}^{\nu\rho} = \mathbb{L}^{\nu\rho} + \mathbb{S}^{\nu\rho}.\tag{1.180}$$

第一项为

$$\mathbb{L}^{\nu\rho} \equiv \int d^3x \left( T^{0\rho} x^{\nu} - T^{0\nu} x^{\rho} \right) 
= \int d^3x \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_0 \Phi_a)} \partial^{\rho} \Phi_a - g^{0\rho} \mathcal{L} \right) x^{\nu} - \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_0 \Phi_a)} \partial^{\nu} \Phi_a - g^{0\nu} \mathcal{L} \right) x^{\rho} \right] 
= \int d^3x \left[ (\pi_a \partial^{\rho} \Phi_a - g^{0\rho} \mathcal{L}) x^{\nu} - (\pi_a \partial^{\nu} \Phi_a - g^{0\nu} \mathcal{L}) x^{\rho} \right] 
= \int d^3x \left[ \pi_a (x^{\nu} \partial^{\rho} - x^{\rho} \partial^{\nu}) \Phi_a + (g^{0\nu} x^{\rho} - g^{0\rho} x^{\nu}) \mathcal{L} \right].$$
(1.181)

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

$$\mathbb{L}^{i} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \mathbb{L}^{jk} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \int d^{3}x \, \pi_{a} (x^{j} \partial^{k} - x^{k} \partial^{j}) \Phi_{a}, \qquad (1.182)$$

这是场的轨道角动量。第二项为

$$\mathbb{S}^{\nu\rho} \equiv \int d^3x \, \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_0 \Phi_a)} (-iI^{\nu\rho})_{ab} \Phi_b = \int d^3x \, \pi_a (-iI^{\nu\rho})_{ab} \Phi_b, \tag{1.183}$$

同样, 3 个独立的等价纯空间分量是

$$\mathbb{S}^{i} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \mathbb{S}^{jk} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \int d^{3}x \, \pi_{a}(-iI^{jk})_{ab} \Phi_{b}, \tag{1.184}$$

这是场的自旋角动量。因此, 』》中的纯空间分量等价于

$$\mathbb{J}^{i} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \mathbb{J}^{jk} = \mathbb{L}^{i} + \mathbb{S}^{i}, \tag{1.185}$$

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

$$\mathbb{L}^{i0} = \int d^3x \left( T^{00}x^i - T^{0i}x^0 \right) = \int d^3x \left( x^i \mathcal{H} - x^0 \pi_a \partial^i \Phi_a \right) = \int d^3x \, x^i \mathcal{H} - tP^i. \tag{1.186}$$

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

$$\mathbb{L}^{i0}(t) = \mathbb{L}^{i0}\big|_{t=0} = \int d^3x \, x^i \mathcal{H}(t=0), \tag{1.187}$$

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

$$\mathcal{L} = (\partial^{\mu}\Phi^*)\partial_{\mu}\Phi - m^2\Phi^*\Phi. \tag{1.188}$$

对 Φ 作 U(1) 整体变换

$$\Phi'(x) = e^{iq\theta}\Phi(x), \tag{1.189}$$

其中  $\theta$  是不依赖于  $x^{\mu}$  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 维幺正 (unitary) 矩阵,形式为  $e^{iq\theta}$  的所有变换组成的群称为  $\mathbf{U}(\mathbf{1})$  群。整体 (global) 指的是变换参数不依赖于时空坐标。相应地, $\Phi^*$  的  $\mathbf{U}(1)$  整体变换形式为

$$[\Phi^*(x)]' = [\Phi'(x)]^* = e^{-iq\theta}\Phi^*(x). \tag{1.190}$$

容易看出,由 (1.188) 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

$$\Phi'(x) = \Phi(x) + iq\theta\Phi(x), \quad [\Phi^*(x)]' = \Phi^*(x) - iq\theta\Phi^*(x), \tag{1.191}$$

结合  $\delta x^{\mu} = 0$ ,有

$$\bar{\delta}\Phi = \delta\Phi = iq\theta\Phi, \quad \bar{\delta}\Phi^* = \delta\Phi^* = -iq\theta\Phi^*,$$
 (1.192)

于是, Noether 流为

$$j^{\mu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi)} \bar{\delta}\Phi + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\Phi^{*})} \bar{\delta}\Phi^{*} = \partial^{\mu}\Phi^{*}(iq\theta\Phi) + \partial^{\mu}\Phi(-iq\theta\Phi^{*})$$
$$= iq\theta[(\partial^{\mu}\Phi^{*})\Phi - (\partial^{\mu}\Phi)\Phi^{*}] = -q\theta\Phi^{*}i\overleftarrow{\partial^{\mu}}\Phi, \tag{1.193}$$

$$\Phi^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial^{\mu}} \Phi \equiv \Phi^* \partial^{\mu} \Phi - (\partial^{\mu} \Phi^*) \Phi. \tag{1.194}$$

扔掉无穷小参数  $-\theta$ , 定义

$$J^{\mu} \equiv q \Phi^* i \overleftrightarrow{\partial^{\mu}} \Phi, \tag{1.195}$$

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

$$Q = \int d^3x J^0 = q \int d^3x \, \Phi^* i \overleftrightarrow{\partial^0} \Phi. \tag{1.196}$$

在实际情况中,q是由 $\Phi$ 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U(1)整体对称性对应于一条荷数守恒定律,比如,电磁U(1)整体对称性就对应于电荷守恒定律。

# 第2章 标量场

本章讲述标量场的正则量子化 (canonical quantization) 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,  $\omega$  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  $\omega$ 。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,当系统的哈密顿量 H 不含时间时,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。 $|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\rm S}$  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)

由于 H 不含时,有

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

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

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,

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

从而、有

$${}^{\mathrm{H}}\langle\Psi|O^{\mathrm{H}}(t)|\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}} = {}^{\mathrm{H}}\langle\Psi|e^{iHt}O^{\mathrm{S}}e^{-iHt}|\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}} = {}^{\mathrm{S}}\langle\Psi(t)|O^{\mathrm{S}}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}}, \tag{2.36}$$

可见,在两种绘景中,力学量在态上的平均值相同。因此,两种绘景描述相同的物理。

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

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

$$= e^{iHt}x^{S}p^{S}e^{-iHt} - e^{iHt}p^{S}x^{S}e^{-iHt} = e^{iHt}[x^{S}, p^{S}]e^{-iHt} = e^{iHt}ie^{-iHt} = i.$$
(2.37)

可见,正则对易关系的形式不依赖于绘景。(2.37) 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:

$$[q_i(t), p_j(t)] = i\delta_{ij}, \quad [q_i(t), q_j(t)] = 0, \quad [p_i(t), p_j(t)] = 0.$$
 (2.38)

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

$$\Phi_i(t) \equiv \frac{1}{V_i} \int_{V_i} d^3x \, \Phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \qquad (2.39)$$

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

$$\mathcal{L}_i \equiv \frac{1}{V_i} \int_{V_i} d^3x \, \mathcal{L}(\Phi, \partial_\mu \Phi), \qquad (2.40)$$

当体积元取得足够小时,它就成为  $\Phi_i$  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

$$L = \int d^3x \,\mathcal{L} = \sum_i \int_{V_i} d^3x \,\mathcal{L} = \sum_i V_i \frac{1}{V_i} \int_{V_i} d^3x \,\mathcal{L} = \sum_i V_i \,\mathcal{L}_i(\Phi_i, \partial_0 \Phi_i). \tag{2.41}$$

于是,由(1.108)式定义的广义动量为

$$\Pi_{i}(t) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial [\partial_{0}\Phi_{i}(t)]} = \sum_{j} V_{j} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{j}}{\partial [\partial_{0}\Phi_{i}(t)]} = \sum_{j} V_{j} \delta_{ji} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{i}}{\partial [\partial_{0}\Phi_{i}(t)]} = V_{i}\pi_{i}(t), \qquad (2.42)$$

其中,

$$\pi_i(t) \equiv \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_i}{\partial [\partial_0 \Phi_i(t)]}.$$
 (2.43)

现在, 等时对易关系变成

$$[\Phi_i(t), \Pi_j(t)] = i\delta_{ij}, \quad [\Phi_i(t), \Phi_j(t)] = 0, \quad [\Pi_i(t), \Pi_j(t)] = 0.$$
 (2.44)

第一条和第三条关系可以用  $\pi_i(t)$  表达为

$$[\Phi_i(t), \pi_j(t)] = i \frac{\delta_{ij}}{V_i}, \quad [\pi_i(t), \pi_j(t)] = 0.$$
 (2.45)

对于任意连续函数 f(x), **Dirac**  $\delta$  函数  $\delta(x)$  使下式成立:

$$f(x) = \int dy f(y)\delta(x - y). \tag{2.46}$$

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

$$\delta(x) = \delta(-x), \tag{2.47}$$

而且满足

$$\int dx \,\delta(x) = 1,\tag{2.48}$$

$$f(x)\delta(x-y) = f(y)\delta(x-y), \tag{2.49}$$

$$x\delta(x) = 0, (2.50)$$

$$\int dx \, e^{\pm ipx} = 2\pi \, \delta(p). \tag{2.51}$$

定义三维  $\delta$  函数为

$$\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}) = \delta(x^1)\delta(x^2)\delta(x^3),\tag{2.52}$$

则对于任意连续函数  $f(\mathbf{x})$ , 下式成立:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \int d^3y \, f(\mathbf{y}) \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}). \tag{2.53}$$

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  $\int d^3x \, \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}) = 1$ 。

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

$$f_i = \sum_j f_j \,\delta_{ij} = \sum_j V_j \,f_j \,\frac{\delta_{ij}}{V_j}. \tag{2.54}$$

(2.53) 式是 (2.54) 式在  $V_i \rightarrow 0$  时的极限。可见,在  $V_i \rightarrow 0$  极限下,

$$\frac{\delta_{ij}}{V_i} \to \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}). \tag{2.55}$$

另一方面,在此极限下, $\Phi_i(t) \to \Phi(\mathbf{x}, t)$ ,而  $\pi_i(t)$  变成由 (1.117) 式定义的共轭动量密度:

$$\pi_i(t) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_i}{\partial [\partial_0 \Phi_i(t)]} \to \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial [\partial_0 \Phi(\mathbf{x}, t)]} = \pi(\mathbf{x}, t).$$
(2.56)

因此, 等时对易关系化为

$$[\Phi(\mathbf{x},t),\pi(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}), \quad [\Phi(\mathbf{x},t),\Phi(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0, \quad [\pi(\mathbf{x},t),\pi(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0. \tag{2.57}$$

推广到包含若干个场  $\Phi_a$  的系统,假设不同的场不会相互影响,则有

$$[\Phi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta_{ab}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad [\Phi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\Phi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0, \quad [\pi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0. \quad (2.58)$$

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

$$\phi'(x') = \phi(x). \tag{2.59}$$

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

$$\phi^{\dagger}(x) = \phi(x), \tag{2.60}$$

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

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial^{\mu} \phi) \partial_{\mu} \phi - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2. \tag{2.61}$$

注意到

$$\frac{1}{2}(\partial^{\mu}\phi)\partial_{\mu}\phi = \frac{1}{2}g^{\mu\nu}(\partial_{\mu}\phi)\partial_{\nu}\phi = \frac{1}{2}[(\partial_{0}\phi)^{2} - (\partial_{1}\phi)^{2} - (\partial_{2}\phi)^{2} - (\partial_{3}\phi)^{2}], \tag{2.62}$$

可得

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_0 \phi)} = \partial_0 \phi = \partial^0 \phi, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_i \phi)} = -\partial_i \phi = \partial^i \phi, \tag{2.63}$$

归纳起来,有

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\phi)} = \partial^{\mu}\phi, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi} = -m^{2}\phi. \tag{2.64}$$

因此, Euler-Lagrange 方程 (1.116) 给出

$$0 = \partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\phi)} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi} = \partial_{\mu}\partial^{\mu}\phi + m^{2}\phi, \tag{2.65}$$

也就是说,  $\phi(x)$  满足 Klein-Gordon 方程

$$(\partial^2 + m^2)\phi(x) = 0. (2.66)$$

# 2.3.1 平面波展开

设  $\phi(x)$  满足的 Klein-Gordon 方程具有平面波解 (plane-wave solution)

$$\varphi(x) = \exp(-ik \cdot x) = \exp(-ik_{\mu}x^{\mu}) = \exp(-ik^{\mu}x_{\mu}),$$
 (2.67)

则有

$$\partial^2 \varphi = \partial^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \varphi = \partial^{\mu} (-ik_{\mu} \varphi) = -ik_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \varphi = (-i)^2 k_{\mu} k^{\mu} \varphi = -k^2 \varphi, \tag{2.68}$$

从而,

$$0 = (\partial^2 + m^2)\varphi = -(k^2 - m^2)\varphi = -[(k^0)^2 - |\mathbf{k}|^2 - m^2]\varphi.$$
 (2.69)

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

$$\varphi_{\mathbf{k}}^{(+)}(x) = \exp[-i(k^0 x^0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})] = \exp[-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})]. \tag{2.70}$$

(2)  $k^0 = -E_k$  对应于负能解

$$\varphi_{\mathbf{k}}^{(-)}(x) = \exp[-i(k^0 x^0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})] = \exp[i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t + \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})]. \tag{2.71}$$

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

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

$$= \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} + \tilde{a}_{\mathbf{k}} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t + \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} \right], \qquad (2.72)$$

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

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

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}k}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[ a_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t + \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} + \tilde{a}_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} \right]. \tag{2.73}$$

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

$$\tilde{a}_{\mathbf{k}} = a_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger}.\tag{2.74}$$

(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

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

$$= \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} + a_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} \right]. \tag{2.75}$$

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

$$\phi(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left( a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right), \qquad (2.76)$$

其中,  $p^0$  是正的, 满足

$$p^0 = E_{\mathbf{p}} \equiv \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2},\tag{2.77}$$

而  $a_{\mathbf{p}}$  是湮灭算符, $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}$  是产生算符。 $\phi(\mathbf{x},t)$  对应的共轭动量密度算符为

$$\pi(\mathbf{x},t) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_0 \phi)} = \partial_0 \phi = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left( a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right). \tag{2.78}$$

正则量子化程序要求它们满足等时对易关系

$$[\phi(\mathbf{x},t),\pi(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad [\phi(\mathbf{x},t),\phi(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0, \quad [\pi(\mathbf{x},t),\pi(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0. \tag{2.79}$$

#### 2.3.2 产生湮灭算符的对易关系

根据一维  $\delta$  函数相关的 Fourier 变换公式 (2.51), 有

$$\int d^3x \, e^{\pm i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} = \int dx^1 \, e^{\pm ip^1x^1} \int dx^2 \, e^{\pm ip^2x^2} \int dx^3 \, e^{\pm ip^3x^3} = 2\pi \, \delta(p^1) \cdot 2\pi \, \delta(p^2) \cdot 2\pi \, \delta(p^3), \quad (2.80)$$

可见, 三维  $\delta$  函数相关的 Fourier 变换公式为

$$\int d^3x \, e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} = \int d^3x \, e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}). \tag{2.81}$$

由此可得

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq \cdot x} \phi = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, \left[ a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q) \cdot x} \right] 
= \int d^3p \, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p^0 - q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^0 + q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right] 
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left( a_{\mathbf{q}} + a_{-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0 t} \right),$$
(2.82)

以及

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \partial_0 \phi = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \left[ a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right] 
= \int d^3p \, \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p^0-q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^0+q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right] 
= \frac{-iq_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left( a_{\mathbf{q}} - a_{-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0t} \right).$$
(2.83)

从而,有

$$-i\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}a_{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{-2iq_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}}a_{\mathbf{q}} = \int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x}\partial_0\phi - iq_0 \int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x}\phi = \int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x}(\partial_0\phi - iq_0\phi), \quad (2.84)$$

亦即

$$a_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip \cdot x} \left[ \partial_0 \phi(x) - ip_0 \phi(x) \right]. \tag{2.85}$$

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

$$a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{-ip \cdot x} \left[ \partial_0 \phi(x) + ip_0 \phi(x) \right]. \tag{2.86}$$

利用上面两个表达式和等时对易关系 (2.79), 可得

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{i(p^0-q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\cdot\mathbf{x}} = \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left( 2\pi \right)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \tag{2.87}$$

在以上计算过程中,  $x^0 = y^0 = t$ 。 根据  $\delta$  函数的性质 (2.49), 有

$$\frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) = \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) = \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \tag{2.88}$$

故

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}).$$
 (2.89)

类似地,

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{E_{\mathbf{q}} - E_{\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{i(p^0 + q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q})\cdot \mathbf{x}} = \frac{E_{\mathbf{q}} - E_{\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \, e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}})t} (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}). \tag{2.90}$$

根据  $\delta$  函数的性质 (2.49), 有

$$\frac{E_{\mathbf{q}} - E_{\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) = \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} - E_{\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{p}})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) = 0, \tag{2.91}$$

故

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}] = 0. \tag{2.92}$$

此外,

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

$$(2.93)$$

综上,产生湮灭算符满足如下对易关系:

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad [a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}] = [a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = 0.$$
 (2.94)

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 (1.119), 实标量场的哈密顿量密度为

$$\mathcal{H} = \pi \partial_0 \phi - \mathcal{L} = (\partial_0 \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu \phi) \partial_\mu \phi + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 = \frac{1}{2} [(\partial_0 \phi)^2 + (\nabla \phi)^2 + m^2 \phi^2]. \tag{2.95}$$

对全空间积分以得到哈密顿量:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$+ (-2E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} + |\mathbf{p}|^{2} + m^{2}) \left( a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{p}} - e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} +$$

由 (2.77) 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,

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

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

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} + (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}}{2}, \qquad (2.97)$$

其中第四步用到对易关系 (2.94)。

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 (2.97) 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 (2.81) 式可得

$$(2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) = \int d^3 x = \tilde{V}, \tag{2.98}$$

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,(2.97) 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

$$[H, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}] = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}}[a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}] = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}[a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}] = \int d^{3}q E_{\mathbf{q}}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = E_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, \quad (2.99)$$

$$[H, a_{\mathbf{p}}] = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{q}}[a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}] = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{q}}[a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{p}}] a_{\mathbf{q}} = -\int d^3q E_{\mathbf{q}} a_{\mathbf{q}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = -E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}.$$
(2.100)

设  $|E\rangle$  是 H 的本征态,本征值为 E, 则

$$H|E\rangle = E|E\rangle. \tag{2.101}$$

从而,有

$$Ha_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}|E\rangle = (a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}H + E_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger})|E\rangle = (E + E_{\mathbf{p}})a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}|E\rangle.$$
 (2.102)

$$Ha_{\mathbf{p}}|E\rangle = (a_{\mathbf{p}}H - E_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{p}})|E\rangle = (E - E_{\mathbf{p}})a_{\mathbf{p}}|E\rangle.$$
 (2.103)

可见,当  $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}|E\rangle \neq 0$  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  $a_{\mathbf{p}}|E\rangle \neq 0$  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 (1.158) 式,实标量场的总动量是

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{p} \left( a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} + a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{-\mathbf{p}} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right). \tag{2.104}$$

先作  $\mathbf{p} \rightarrow -\mathbf{p}$  的替换,再利用对易关系 (2.94),可得

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{p} \left( a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{-\mathbf{p}} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \left( -\mathbf{p} \right) \left( a_{-\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{-\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right) \\
= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{p} \left( a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{-\mathbf{p}} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right). \tag{2.105}$$

可见, (2.104) 式最后一行圆括号中最后两项没有贡献。从而,

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

$$= \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{p} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} + \frac{1}{2} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int d^3 p \, \mathbf{p}.$$
(2.106)

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,

$$\mathbf{P} = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \,\mathbf{p} \,a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}},\tag{2.107}$$

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

$$[\mathbf{P}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}] = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{q} \left[ a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \right] = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{q} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \left[ a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \right] = \int d^{3}q \mathbf{q} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{p} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, \qquad (2.108)$$

$$[\mathbf{P}, a_{\mathbf{p}}] = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{q} \left[ a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}} \right] = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{q} \left[ a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{p}} \right] a_{\mathbf{q}} = -\int d^{3}q \mathbf{q} a_{\mathbf{q}} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = -\mathbf{p} a_{\mathbf{p}}. (2.109)$$

#### 2.3.4 粒子态

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

$$a_{\mathbf{p}} |0\rangle = 0, \tag{2.110}$$

归一化为

$$\langle 0|0\rangle = 1. \tag{2.111}$$

由哈密顿量的表达式 (2.97) 可得

$$H|0\rangle = E_{\text{vac}}|0\rangle, \quad E_{\text{vac}} = \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int d^3 p \, \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}}{2},$$
 (2.112)

可见,这样定义的真空态的能量本征值  $E_{\text{vac}}$  确实是能量最低的零点能。此外,由 (2.107) 式可知, $|0\rangle$  的总动量本征值是零:

$$\mathbf{P}\left|0\right\rangle = \mathbf{0}\left|0\right\rangle,\tag{2.113}$$

即真空态不具有动量。

接着, 定义动量为 p 的单粒子态为

$$|\mathbf{p}\rangle \equiv \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \, |0\rangle \,. \tag{2.114}$$

从而, 利用 (2.99) 和 (2.108) 式可得

$$H|\mathbf{p}\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}Ha_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}|0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}(a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}H + E_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger})|0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}(E_{\text{vac}} + E_{\mathbf{p}})a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}|0\rangle = (E_{\text{vac}} + E_{\mathbf{p}})|\mathbf{p}\rangle,$$
(2.115)

$$\mathbf{P}|\mathbf{p}\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}\mathbf{P}\,a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}|0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}(a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}\mathbf{P} + \mathbf{p}\,a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger})|0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}\mathbf{p}\,a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}|0\rangle = \mathbf{p}|\mathbf{p}\rangle. \tag{2.116}$$

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 (1.52),而拉氏量 (2.61) 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:

$$a_{\mathbf{p}} |\mathbf{q}\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} + (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \right] |0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) |0\rangle.$$
(2.117)

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

$$\langle \mathbf{q} | \mathbf{p} \rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{q}}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \langle 0 | [a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q}} + (2\pi)^{3}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})] | 0 \rangle$$
$$= 2E_{\mathbf{p}}(2\pi)^{3}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \tag{2.118}$$

上式是 Lorentz 不变的,这是 (2.114) 式中归一化因子取成  $\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}$  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:

$$\delta\left(f(x)\right) = \sum_{i} \frac{\delta(x - x_i)}{|f'(x_i)|}.$$
(2.119)

引入阶跃函数 (step function)

$$\theta(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \ge 0, \\ 0, & x < 0, \end{cases}$$
 (2.120)

则任意 Lorentz 标量函数 F(p) 在四维动量  $p^{\mu}$  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

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

$$= \int d^3p \, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}} F\left(\sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}, \mathbf{p}\right) = \int \frac{d^3p}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} F\left(\sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}, \mathbf{p}\right). \tag{2.121}$$

这里第二步用到 (2.119) 式。可见,

$$\frac{d^3p}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}\tag{2.122}$$

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

$$g(\mathbf{q}) = \int d^3 p \, \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})g(\mathbf{p}) = \int \frac{d^3 p}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} 2E_{\mathbf{p}} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})g(\mathbf{p}). \tag{2.123}$$

由于上式最左边和最右边都是 Lorentz 不变的,

$$2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \tag{2.124}$$

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

$$|\mathbf{p}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_n\rangle \equiv \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_1}} \cdots \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}_n}} a_{\mathbf{p}_1}^{\dagger} \cdots a_{\mathbf{p}_n}^{\dagger} |0\rangle.$$
 (2.125)

H 对它的作用给出

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

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

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

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

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

$$= (E_{\text{vac}} + E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}} + E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}} + \cdots + E_{\mathbf{p}_{n}}) | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{n} \rangle, \qquad (2.126)$$

同理, P 对它的作用给出

$$\mathbf{P} |\mathbf{p}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_n\rangle = (\mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 + \cdots + \mathbf{p}_n) |\mathbf{p}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_n\rangle. \tag{2.127}$$

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 (2.94) 可得

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

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

$$= |\mathbf{p}_{1}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{i}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{i}, \cdots, \mathbf{p}_{n}\rangle. \qquad (2.128)$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 4E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}(2\pi)^{6} \left[ \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{2}) + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{2})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) \right]. \tag{2.129}$$

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

$$|n_{\mathbf{p}}\rangle \equiv (2E_{\mathbf{p}})^{n_{\mathbf{p}}/2} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}\right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}}} |0\rangle,$$
 (2.130)

则粒子数密度算符

$$N_{\mathbf{p}} \equiv a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} \tag{2.131}$$

对它的作用为

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

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

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

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

$$= n_{\mathbf{q}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) (2E_{\mathbf{q}})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}/2} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \left( a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} \right)^{n_{\mathbf{q}}-1} | 0 \rangle. \tag{2.132}$$

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

$$N \equiv \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} N_{\mathbf{p}} = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}}.$$
 (2.133)

由 (2.132) 式,可得

$$N |n_{\mathbf{q}}\rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} N_{\mathbf{p}} |n_{\mathbf{q}}\rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} n_{\mathbf{q}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) (2E_{\mathbf{q}})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}/2} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} (a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}-1} |0\rangle$$
$$= n_{\mathbf{q}} (2E_{\mathbf{q}})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}/2} (a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger})^{n_{\mathbf{q}}} |0\rangle = n_{\mathbf{q}} |n_{\mathbf{q}}\rangle.$$
(2.134)

因此, $|n_{\bf q}\rangle$  是 N 的本征态,本征值为粒子数  $n_{\bf q}$  。

更一般地, 可以定义多粒子态

$$|n_{\mathbf{p}_1}, \cdots, n_{\mathbf{p}_m}\rangle \equiv \prod_{i=1}^m (2E_{\mathbf{p}_i})^{n_{\mathbf{p}_i}/2} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_i}^{\dagger}\right)^{n_{\mathbf{p}_i}} |0\rangle \tag{2.135}$$

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

$$N | n_{\mathbf{p}_1}, \cdots, n_{\mathbf{p}_m} \rangle$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$+ (n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}} + \cdots + n_{\mathbf{p}_{m}}) |n_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}, \cdots, n_{\mathbf{p}_{m}}\rangle. \tag{2.136}$$

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 (2.60),即

$$\phi^{\dagger}(x) \neq \phi(x). \tag{2.137}$$

自由复标量场的拉氏量具有 1.7.4 小节中 (1.188) 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

$$\mathcal{L} = (\partial^{\mu}\phi^{\dagger})\partial_{\mu}\phi - m^{2}\phi^{\dagger}\phi. \tag{2.138}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\phi^{\dagger})} = \partial^{\mu}\phi, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi^{\dagger}} = -m^{2}\phi, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\phi)} = \partial^{\mu}\phi^{\dagger}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi} = -m^{2}\phi^{\dagger}, \tag{2.139}$$

则 Euler-Lagrange 方程 (1.116) 给出

$$(\partial^2 + m^2)\phi(x) = 0, \quad (\partial^2 + m^2)\phi^{\dagger}(x) = 0.$$
 (2.140)

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

可以将复标量场  $\phi$  分解为两个实标量场  $\phi_1$  和  $\phi_2$  的线性组合:

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi_1 + i\phi_2), \quad \phi^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi_1 - i\phi_2). \tag{2.141}$$

从而, 拉氏量 (2.138) 化为

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} [\partial^{\mu}(\phi_1 - i\phi_2)] \partial_{\mu}(\phi_1 + i\phi_2) - \frac{1}{2} m^2 (\phi_1 - i\phi_2) (\phi_1 + i\phi_2) 
= \frac{1}{2} (\partial^{\mu}\phi_1) \partial_{\mu}\phi_1 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial^{\mu}\phi_2) \partial_{\mu}\phi_2 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi_2^2.$$
(2.142)

与 (2.61) 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 (2.72) 式的形式:

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

$$= \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} + \tilde{a}_{-\mathbf{k}} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} \right]. \tag{2.143}$$

由于不满足自共轭条件 (2.60),算符  $\tilde{a}_{-k}$  与  $a_k$  没有什么关系,改记为

$$b_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} = \tilde{a}_{-\mathbf{k}},\tag{2.144}$$

则展开式变成

$$\phi(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} + b_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{k}}t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x})} \right]. \tag{2.145}$$

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

$$\phi(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left( a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip\cdot x} + b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right), \qquad (2.146)$$

其中, p<sup>0</sup> 应该满足

$$p^0 = E_{\mathbf{p}} \equiv \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}.$$
 (2.147)

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

$$\phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left( b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right). \tag{2.148}$$

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

$$\pi(\mathbf{x},t) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_0 \phi)} = \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger} = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(-ip_0\right) \left(b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}\right), \tag{2.149}$$

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

$$\pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_0 \phi^{\dagger})} = \partial_0 \phi = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(-ip_0\right) \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} - b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}\right). \tag{2.150}$$

根据 (2.58) 式, 等时对易关系为

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

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

$$[\phi(\mathbf{x},t),\pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\phi(\mathbf{x},t),\phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\pi(\mathbf{x},t),\pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0.$$
(2.151)

#### 2.4.2 产生湮灭算符的对易关系

由

$$\int d^3x \, e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \phi = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, \left[ a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot\mathbf{x}} + b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right] 
= \int d^3p \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p^0-q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) + b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^0+q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right] 
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left( a_{\mathbf{q}} + b_{-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0t} \right)$$
(2.152)

和

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \partial_0 \phi = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \left[ a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} - b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right] 
= \int d^3p \, \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p^0-q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) - b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^0+q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right] 
= \frac{-iq_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left( a_{\mathbf{q}} - b_{-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0t} \right),$$
(2.153)

可得

$$-i\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}a_{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{-2iq_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}}a_{\mathbf{q}} = \int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x}\partial_0\phi - iq_0 \int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x}\phi = \int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \left(\partial_0\phi - iq_0\phi\right). \quad (2.154)$$

于是,

$$a_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip \cdot x} \left( \partial_0 \phi - ip_0 \phi \right), \quad a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{-ip \cdot x} \left( \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger} + ip_0 \phi^{\dagger} \right). \tag{2.155}$$

从而,有

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

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

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

$$= (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \qquad (2.156)$$

以及

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

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} \left[ \pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \ \pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) - iq_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) \right] = 0. \quad (2.157)$$

另一方面,由

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq \cdot x} \phi^{\dagger} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, \left[ b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q) \cdot x} \right] 
= \int d^3p \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[ b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p^0 - q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^0 + q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right] 
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left( b_{\mathbf{q}} + a_{-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0 t} \right)$$
(2.158)

和

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \left[ b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right] 
= \int d^3p \, \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[ b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-i(p^0-q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^0+q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right] 
= \frac{-iq_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left( b_{\mathbf{q}} - a_{-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0 t} \right),$$
(2.159)

可得

$$-i\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}b_{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{-2iq_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}}b_{\mathbf{q}} = \int d^{3}x \, e^{iq\cdot x}\partial_{0}\phi^{\dagger} - iq_{0}\int d^{3}x \, e^{iq\cdot x}\phi^{\dagger} = \int d^{3}x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \left(\partial_{0}\phi^{\dagger} - iq_{0}\phi^{\dagger}\right). \tag{2.160}$$

于是,

$$b_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip \cdot x} \left( \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger} - ip_0 \phi^{\dagger} \right), \quad b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{-ip \cdot x} \left( \partial_0 \phi + ip_0 \phi \right). \tag{2.161}$$

从而,有

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

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

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

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

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

$$= (2\pi)^{3}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}), \qquad (2.162)$$

以及

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

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} \left[ \pi(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi(\mathbf{y}, t) - iq_0 \phi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) \right] = 0. \quad (2.163)$$

此外, 还有

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x d^3y e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} \left[ \pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_0 \phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t) + iq_0 \phi(\mathbf{y}, t) \right] = 0, \quad (2.164)$$

以及

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \ e^{i(\mathbf{p}^0+\mathbf{q}^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q})\cdot\mathbf{x}} = \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}+E_{\mathbf{q}})t} (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}) = 0. \quad (2.165)$$

归纳起来,产生湮灭算符的对易关系如下:

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

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

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = [b_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = [a_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{q}}] = [a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = 0.$$
(2.166)

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

$$\phi'(x) = e^{iq\theta}\phi(x), \quad [\phi^{\dagger}(x)]' = e^{-iq\theta}\phi^{\dagger}(x), \tag{2.167}$$

则拉氏量 (2.138) 不变。依照 1.7.4 小节的讨论,相应的守恒流为

$$J^{\mu} = q\phi^{\dagger}i\overleftarrow{\partial^{\mu}}\phi, \qquad (2.168)$$

相应的守恒荷为

$$Q = q \int d^{3}x \, \phi^{\dagger} i \overleftrightarrow{\partial^{0}} \phi = iq \int d^{3}x \, [\phi^{\dagger} \partial^{0} \phi - (\partial^{0} \phi^{\dagger}) \phi]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= q \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} 2E_{\mathbf{p}} \left( -b_{\mathbf{p}}b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}} \right) = q \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left( a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}} - b_{\mathbf{p}}b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} \right). \tag{2.169}$$

利用对易关系 (2.166), 可得

$$Q = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \left( q \, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} - q \, b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p}} \right) - (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \, q. \tag{2.170}$$

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 (2.60) 使得

$$e^{iq\theta}\phi(x) = \phi'(x) = [\phi'(x)]^{\dagger} = [e^{iq\theta}\phi(x)]^{\dagger} = e^{-iq\theta}\phi^{\dagger}(x) = e^{-iq\theta}\phi(x).$$
 (2.171)

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 (1.119) 式,复标量场的哈密顿量密度为

$$\mathcal{H} = \pi \partial_0 \phi + \pi^{\dagger} \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger} - \mathcal{L} = (\partial^0 \phi^{\dagger}) \partial_0 \phi + (\partial^0 \phi) \partial_0 \phi^{\dagger} - (\partial^{\mu} \phi^{\dagger}) \partial_{\mu} \phi + m^2 \phi^{\dagger} \phi$$
$$= (\partial^0 \phi^{\dagger}) \partial_0 \phi + (\nabla \phi^{\dagger}) \cdot \nabla \phi + m^2 \phi^{\dagger} \phi. \tag{2.172}$$

于是,哈密顿量可以写成

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

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

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

$$= \int d^3x \, [(\partial^0 \phi^{\dagger}) \partial_0 \phi - \phi^{\dagger} \partial^0 \partial_0 \phi + \phi^{\dagger} (\partial^2 + m^2) \phi]. \tag{2.173}$$

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  $\phi$  的运动方程 (2.140) 消去。从而,得到

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

$$= \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[ \partial^0 \left( b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right) \partial_0 \left( a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq \cdot x} + b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} \right) - \left( b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right) \partial^0 \partial_0 \left( a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq \cdot x} + b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} \right) \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left\{ (-ip^0) \left( b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right) (-iq_0) \left( a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq \cdot x} - b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} \right) - \left( b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right) \left[ (-iq^0) (-iq_0) a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq \cdot x} + iq^0 iq_0 b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} \right] \right\}$$

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

$$+ (-p^{0}q_{0} + q^{0}q_{0})b_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{q}}e^{-i(p+q)\cdot x} + (-p^{0}q_{0} + q^{0}q_{0})a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right]$$

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

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

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

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

$$(2.174)$$

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 p,正粒子与反粒子具有相同的能量  $E_p$ ,因而它们具有相同的质量 m。

根据 (1.158) 式,复标量场的总动量为

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{P} &= -\int d^3x \, (\pi \nabla \phi + \pi^\dagger \nabla \phi^\dagger) = -\int d^3x \, [(\partial_0 \phi^\dagger) \nabla \phi + (\partial_0 \phi) \nabla \phi^\dagger] \\ &= -\int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q}{(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) \right. \\ &\quad + \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) \left. \right] \\ &= -\int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q}{(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) \right. \\ &\quad - 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^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q}{(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} \right. \\ &\quad + \left. \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} \right. \\ &\quad + \left. \left( E_\mathbf{p} \mathbf{q} a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger b_\mathbf{q}^\dagger + E_\mathbf{q} \mathbf{p} a_\mathbf{q} b_\mathbf{p} \right) e^{-i(p+q) \cdot x} \right. \\ &\quad + \left. \left( 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} \right) e^{i(p+q) \cdot x} \right] \\ &= -\int \frac{d^3p \, d^3q}{(2\pi)^3 \sqrt{2E_\mathbf{p} 2E_\mathbf{q}}} \, \left\{ \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \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(E_\mathbf{p} - E_\mathbf{q})t} \right. \\ &\quad + \left. \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(E_\mathbf{p} - E_\mathbf{q})t} \right. \\ &\quad + \left. \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(E_\mathbf{p} - E_\mathbf{q})t} \right. \\ &\quad + \left. \left( E_\mathbf{p} \mathbf{q} a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger b_\mathbf{q}^\dagger + E_\mathbf{q} \mathbf{p} a_\mathbf{q} b_\mathbf{p} \right) e^{-i(E_\mathbf{p} + E_\mathbf{q})t} \right. \\ &\quad + \left. \left( 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 \right) e^{i(E_\mathbf{p} + E_\mathbf{q})t} \right. \\ &\quad + \left. \left( 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 \right) e^{i(E_\mathbf{p} + E_\mathbf{q})t} \right. \\ &\quad + \left. \left( E_\mathbf{p} \mathbf{q} a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger b_\mathbf{p}^\dagger + E_\mathbf{q} \mathbf{p} b_\mathbf{q}^\dagger a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger \right) e^{i(E_\mathbf{p} + E_\mathbf{q})t} \right. \\ &\quad - \left. E_\mathbf{p} \mathbf{p} \left( b_\mathbf{p} b_\mathbf{p} - a_\mathbf{p} - a_\mathbf{p} - a_\mathbf{p} b_\mathbf{p} \right) e^{-2iE_\mathbf{p}t} - E_\mathbf{p} \mathbf{p} \left( a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger b_\mathbf{p} - a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger a_\mathbf{p}^\dagger \right) e^{2iE_\mathbf{p}t} \right. \\ &\quad - \left. E$$

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

$$= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{p} \left( a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}} + b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p}} \right). \tag{2.175}$$

总动量是所有动量模式所有正反粒子的动量之和。

# 第3章 矢量场

# 3.1 量子 Lorentz 变换

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

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

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

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

先作 Lorentz 变换  $\Lambda_1$ ,再作 Lorentz 变换  $\Lambda_2$ ,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 (1.159) 记为  $\Lambda_{\omega} = 1 + \omega$ ,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  $\omega$  的一阶项。 $J^{\mu\nu}$  是量子 Lorentz 变换的生成元算符<sup>1</sup>。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

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

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ 虽然用了相同的符号,这里的算符  $J^{\mu\nu}$  不同于守恒荷 (1.179)。

最后一步忽略了  $\omega$  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 (1.34) 式。上式对任意  $\omega_{\mu\nu}$  成立,于是,

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

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, 考虑  $\Lambda$  的无穷小形式  $\Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\nu} + \tilde{\omega}^{\mu}_{\nu}$ , 则

$$U(\Lambda) = 1 - \frac{i}{2}\tilde{\omega}_{\alpha\beta}J^{\alpha\beta}, \quad U^{-1}(\Lambda) = U^{\dagger}(\Lambda) = 1 + \frac{i}{2}\tilde{\omega}_{\gamma\delta}J^{\gamma\delta}.$$
 (3.17)

忽略二阶小量,(3.14) 式左边为

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)J^{\mu\nu}U(\Lambda) = \left(1 + \frac{i}{2}\tilde{\omega}_{\gamma\delta}J^{\gamma\delta}\right)J^{\mu\nu}\left(1 - \frac{i}{2}\tilde{\omega}_{\alpha\beta}J^{\alpha\beta}\right)$$
$$= J^{\mu\nu} - \frac{i}{2}\tilde{\omega}_{\alpha\beta}J^{\mu\nu}J^{\alpha\beta} + \frac{i}{2}\tilde{\omega}_{\gamma\delta}J^{\gamma\delta}J^{\mu\nu} = J^{\mu\nu} - \frac{i}{2}\tilde{\omega}_{\rho\sigma}[J^{\mu\nu}, J^{\rho\sigma}], \quad (3.18)$$

右边为

$$\begin{split} \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}J^{\rho\sigma} &= (\delta^{\mu}{}_{\rho} + \tilde{\omega}^{\mu}{}_{\rho})(\delta^{\nu}{}_{\sigma} + \tilde{\omega}^{\nu}{}_{\sigma})J^{\rho\sigma} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}J^{\rho\sigma} + \delta^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\tilde{\omega}^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}J^{\rho\sigma} + \tilde{\omega}^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}J^{\rho\sigma} \\ &= J^{\mu\nu} + \tilde{\omega}^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}J^{\mu\sigma} + \tilde{\omega}^{\mu}{}_{\rho}J^{\rho\nu} = J^{\mu\nu} + \tilde{\omega}_{\rho\sigma}g^{\nu\rho}J^{\mu\sigma} + \tilde{\omega}_{\sigma\rho}g^{\mu\sigma}J^{\rho\nu} \end{split}$$

$$= J^{\mu\nu} + \tilde{\omega}_{\rho\sigma}(g^{\nu\rho}J^{\mu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma}J^{\nu\rho})$$

$$= J^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\omega}_{\rho\sigma}(g^{\nu\rho}J^{\mu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma}J^{\nu\rho}) + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\omega}_{\sigma\rho}(g^{\nu\sigma}J^{\mu\rho} + g^{\mu\rho}J^{\nu\sigma})$$

$$= J^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\omega}_{\rho\sigma}(g^{\nu\rho}J^{\mu\sigma} - g^{\nu\sigma}J^{\mu\rho} + g^{\mu\sigma}J^{\nu\rho} - g^{\mu\rho}J^{\nu\sigma}), \qquad (3.19)$$

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

$$[J^{\mu\nu}, J^{\rho\sigma}] = i(g^{\nu\rho}J^{\mu\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho}J^{\nu\sigma} - g^{\nu\sigma}J^{\mu\rho} + g^{\mu\sigma}J^{\nu\rho})$$
$$= i[g^{\nu\rho}J^{\mu\sigma} - (\mu \leftrightarrow \nu)] - (\rho \leftrightarrow \sigma). \tag{3.20}$$

在第二步中, $(\mu \leftrightarrow \nu)$  表示将前面的项  $g^{\nu\rho}J^{\mu\sigma}$  的指标  $\mu$  和  $\nu$  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  $\rho$  和  $\sigma$  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(3.20)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 (3.20) 式。反过来,可以通过构造满足 (3.20) 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:

$$J^{i} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} J^{jk}, \quad K^{i} \equiv J^{0i}, \tag{3.21}$$

即

$$\mathbf{J} = (J^{23}, J^{31}, J^{12}), \quad \mathbf{K} = (J^{01}, J^{02}, J^{03}). \tag{3.22}$$

 $J^i$  与  $J^j$  的对易关系为

$$\begin{split} [J^{i}, J^{j}] &= \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} [J^{kl}, J^{mn}] = \frac{i}{4} \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} \{ [g^{lm} J^{kn} - (k \leftrightarrow l)] - (m \leftrightarrow n) \} \\ &= \frac{i}{2} \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} [g^{lm} J^{kn} - (k \leftrightarrow l)] = i \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} g^{lm} J^{kn} = -i \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} \delta^{lm} J^{kn} = -i \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jln} J^{kn} \\ &= i \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jnl} J^{kn} = i (\delta^{ij} \delta^{kn} - \delta^{in} \delta^{kj}) J^{kn} = -i J^{ji} = i J^{ij}, \end{split}$$

$$(3.23)$$

第三、四步用到三维 Levi-Civita 符号的反对称性, 第八步用到 (1.84) 式。由 (1.98) 式, 有

$$J^{ij} = \frac{1}{2} 2\delta^{il} J^{lj} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{ljk} J^{lj} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{klj} J^{lj} = \varepsilon^{ijk} J^k, \tag{3.24}$$

从而推出

$$[J^i, J^j] = i\varepsilon^{ijk}J^k. (3.25)$$

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,

$$\varepsilon^{ijk}L^k = \varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{klm}x^lp^m = (\delta^{il}\delta^{jm} - \delta^{im}\delta^{jl})x^lp^m = x^ip^j - x^jp^i.$$
(3.26)

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

$$\begin{split} [L^{i}, L^{j}] &= \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} [x^{k} p^{l}, x^{m} p^{n}] = \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} \{x^{k} [p^{l}, x^{m}] p^{n} + x^{m} [x^{k}, p^{n}] p^{l}\} \\ &= \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmn} (-i\delta^{lm} x^{k} p^{n} + i\delta^{kn} x^{m} p^{l}) = i(-\varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jln} x^{k} p^{n} + \varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jmk} x^{m} p^{l}) \\ &= i(\varepsilon^{ikl} \varepsilon^{jnl} x^{k} p^{n} - \varepsilon^{ilk} \varepsilon^{jmk} x^{m} p^{l}) = i[(\delta^{ij} \delta^{kn} - \delta^{in} \delta^{kj}) x^{k} p^{n} - (\delta^{ij} \delta^{lm} - \delta^{im} \delta^{lj}) x^{m} p^{l}] \\ &= i[\delta^{ij} x^{k} p^{k} - x^{j} p^{i} - \delta^{ij} x^{l} p^{l} + x^{i} p^{j}] = i(x^{i} p^{j} - x^{j} p^{i}) = i \varepsilon^{ijk} L^{k}. \end{split}$$
(3.27)

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,不止可以包含轨道角动量  $\mathbf{L}$ ,也可以包含自旋角动量。

满足

$$O^{\mathrm{T}}O = \mathbf{1} \tag{3.28}$$

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

$$1 = \det O^{\mathrm{T}} \cdot \det O = (\det O)^{2}. \tag{3.29}$$

可见,实正交矩阵 O 的行列式为  $\det O = \pm 1$ 。由行列式为  $\pm 1$  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 (3.25) 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

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

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

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

$$(3.30)$$

而 K 自身的对易关系为

$$[K^{i}, K^{j}] = [J^{0i}, J^{0j}] = i(g^{i0}J^{0j} - g^{00}J^{ij} - g^{ij}J^{00} + g^{0j}J^{i0})$$
$$= -i(g^{00}J^{ij} + g^{ij}J^{00}) = -iJ^{ij} = -i\varepsilon^{ijk}J^{k}.$$
 (3.31)

归纳起来,有

$$[J^i, J^j] = i\varepsilon^{ijk}J^k, \quad [J^i, K^j] = i\varepsilon^{ijk}K^k, \quad [K^i, K^j] = -i\varepsilon^{ijk}J^k. \tag{3.32}$$

# 3.2 量子矢量场的 Lorentz 变换

#### 3.2.1 Lorentz 群矢量表示的生成元

Lorentz 变换的无穷小参数  $\omega^{\alpha}_{\beta}$  可以转化为

$$\omega^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} = g^{\alpha\mu}\omega_{\mu\beta} = \frac{1}{2}(g^{\alpha\mu}\omega_{\mu\beta} - g^{\alpha\mu}\omega_{\beta\mu}) = \frac{1}{2}(g^{\alpha\mu}\omega_{\mu\nu}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - g^{\alpha\mu}\omega_{\nu\mu}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta}) = \frac{1}{2}(g^{\alpha\mu}\omega_{\mu\nu}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - g^{\alpha\nu}\omega_{\mu\nu}\delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta}g^{\nu\alpha}) = -\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}i(g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta}g^{\nu\alpha}) = -\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}, \tag{3.33}$$

其中  $(\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu})^{\alpha}_{\beta}$  定义为

$$(\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} \equiv i(g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta}g^{\nu\alpha}) = i(g^{\mu\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - g^{\nu\alpha}\delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta}). \tag{3.34}$$

容易看出, J<sup>µ</sup> 是反对称的:

$$\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu} = -\mathcal{J}^{\nu\mu}.\tag{3.35}$$

它的另一种写法是

$$(\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu})_{\alpha\beta} = g_{\alpha\gamma}(\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu})^{\gamma}{}_{\beta} = ig_{\alpha\gamma}(g^{\mu\gamma}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta}g^{\nu\gamma}) = i(\delta^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\beta} - \delta^{\mu}{}_{\beta}\delta^{\nu}{}_{\alpha}). \tag{3.36}$$

这样的话,可以把无穷小 Lorentz 变换  $\Lambda_{\alpha}$  写成

$$(\Lambda_{\omega})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} = \delta^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} + \omega^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} = \delta^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}. \tag{3.37}$$

 $\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}$  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

$$[\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}, \mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma}] = i(g^{\nu\rho}\mathcal{J}^{\mu\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho}\mathcal{J}^{\nu\sigma} - g^{\nu\sigma}\mathcal{J}^{\mu\rho} + g^{\mu\sigma}\mathcal{J}^{\nu\rho}). \tag{3.39}$$

可见, $\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}$  满足 Lorentz 代数关系 (3.20)。 $\Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}$  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 (3.37) 的矩阵记法为

$$\Lambda_{\omega} = \mathbf{1} + \omega = \mathbf{1} - \frac{i}{2} \omega_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}, \tag{3.40}$$

它可以看作矩阵级数

$$\Lambda = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}\right) = e^{\omega} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\omega^n}{n!}$$
 (3.41)

只展开到  $\omega$  一阶项的结果。矩阵  $\omega$  与度规矩阵 g 有如下关系:

$$(\mathbf{g}^{-1}\omega^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{g})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} = g^{\alpha\gamma}(\omega^{\mathrm{T}})^{\delta}{}_{\gamma}g_{\delta\beta} = g^{\alpha\gamma}\omega^{\delta}{}_{\gamma}g_{\delta\beta} = g^{\alpha\gamma}\omega_{\beta\gamma} = -g^{\alpha\gamma}\omega_{\gamma\beta} = -\omega^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}, \tag{3.42}$$

即

$$\mathbf{g}^{-1}\omega^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{g} = -\omega. \tag{3.43}$$

从而,有

$$\mathbf{g}^{-1}\Lambda^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{g}^{-1} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\omega^{\mathrm{T}})^n}{n!} \right] \mathbf{g} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\mathbf{g}^{-1}\omega^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{g})^n}{n!} = \exp(\mathbf{g}^{-1}\omega^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{g}) = e^{-\omega}.$$
(3.44)

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:

$$(A+B)^n = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{n!}{j!(n-j)!} A^j B^{n-j}.$$
 (3.45)

阶乘的定义可以推广到负整数:对于整数 m < 0,定义

$$m! \to \infty, \quad \frac{1}{m!} \to 0.$$
 (3.46)

从而,对于 j > n,有  $[(n-j)!]^{-1} \to 0$ 。这样一来,我们可以将 (3.45) 式右边的级数化成无穷级数:

$$(A+B)^n = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{j!(n-j)!} A^j B^{n-j}.$$
 (3.47)

利用上式,可得

$$e^{A+B} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (A+B)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{j!(n-j)!} A^j B^{n-j} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^j}{j!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B^{n-j}}{(n-j)!} = e^A e^B.$$
 (3.48)

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 (3.44) 和 (3.48) 式,有

$$\mathbf{g}^{-1}\Lambda^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{g}\Lambda = e^{-\omega}e^{\omega} = e^{-\omega+\omega} = e^{\mathbf{0}} = \mathbf{1}.$$
(3.49)

于是,

$$\Lambda^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{g} \Lambda = \mathbf{g}, \tag{3.50}$$

即  $\Lambda$  满足保度规条件 (1.41)。因此,由 (3.41) 式定义的  $\Lambda$  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

$$\Lambda = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}\right) \tag{3.51}$$

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 (3.51) 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。

#### 3.2.2 量子标量场的 Lorentz 变换形式

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 (2.59) 可以表示为

$$\phi'(x') = U^{-1}(\Lambda)\phi(x')U(\Lambda) = \phi(x). \tag{3.52}$$

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  $x = \Lambda^{-1}x'$ , (3.52) 式可以通过改变记号写作

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)\phi(x)U(\Lambda) = \phi(\Lambda^{-1}x). \tag{3.53}$$

相应地,  $\phi(x)$  在变换后的态  $|\Psi'\rangle$  中的期待值为

$$\langle \Psi' | \phi(x) | \Psi' \rangle = \langle \Psi | U^{-1}(\Lambda)\phi(x)U(\Lambda) | \Psi \rangle = \langle \Psi | \phi(\Lambda^{-1}x) | \Psi \rangle. \tag{3.54}$$

另一方面,由 (1.57)式可得  $\partial^{\mu}\phi(x)$  的相应 Lorentz 变换形式为

$$\partial'^{\mu}\phi'(x') = U^{-1}(\Lambda)\partial'^{\mu}\phi(x')U(\Lambda) = \partial'^{\mu}[U^{-1}(\Lambda)\phi(x')U(\Lambda)] = \partial'^{\mu}\phi(x) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\partial^{\nu}\phi(x). \tag{3.55}$$

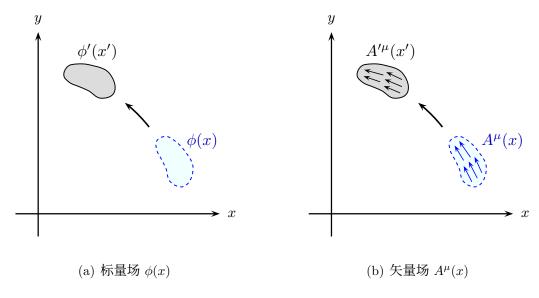


图 3.1: 在绕 z 轴空间旋转变换下,标量场  $\phi(x)$  和矢量场  $A^{\mu}(x)$  的变换示意图。

于是,在固有保时向 Lorentz 变换下,自由实标量场的拉氏量 (2.61) 的变换形式为

$$\mathcal{L}'(x') = U^{-1}(\Lambda)\mathcal{L}(x')U(\Lambda) = \frac{1}{2}U^{-1}(\Lambda)[\partial'^{\mu}\phi(x')\partial'_{\mu}\phi(x') - m^{2}\phi^{2}(x')]U(\Lambda)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\{g_{\mu\nu}U^{-1}(\Lambda)\partial'^{\mu}\phi(x')U(\Lambda)U^{-1}(\Lambda)\partial'^{\nu}\phi(x')U(\Lambda) - m^{2}[U^{-1}(\Lambda)\phi(x')U(\Lambda)]^{2}\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\partial^{\rho}\phi(x)\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma}\partial^{\sigma}\phi(x) - m^{2}\phi^{2}(x)] = \frac{1}{2}[g_{\rho\sigma}\partial^{\rho}\phi(x)\partial^{\sigma}\phi(x) - m^{2}\phi^{2}(x)]$$

$$= \mathcal{L}(x), \tag{3.56}$$

倒数第二步用到保度规条件 (1.30)。从而,

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)\mathcal{L}(x)U(\Lambda) = \mathcal{L}(\Lambda^{-1}x). \tag{3.57}$$

可见, 拉氏量 (2.61) 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

$$(\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = \Lambda_{\nu}^{\ \mu} = g_{\nu\alpha}g^{\mu\beta}\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\ \beta} = g_{\nu\alpha}g^{\mu\beta}(\delta^{\alpha}_{\ \beta} + \omega^{\alpha}_{\ \beta}) = g_{\nu\beta}g^{\mu\beta} + g^{\mu\beta}\omega_{\nu\beta} = \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} - g^{\mu\beta}\omega_{\beta\nu}$$
$$= \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} - \omega^{\mu}_{\ \nu}, \tag{3.58}$$

从而,有

$$(\Lambda^{-1}x)^{\mu} = (\delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} - \omega^{\mu}_{\ \nu})x^{\nu} = x^{\mu} - \omega^{\mu}_{\ \nu}x^{\nu}. \tag{3.59}$$

将 (3.53) 式右边在 x 处展开到  $\omega$  的一阶项, 得

$$\phi(\Lambda^{-1}x) = \phi(x) - \omega^{\mu}_{\nu}x^{\nu}\partial_{\mu}\phi(x) = \phi(x) - \omega_{\mu\nu}x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu}\phi(x) = \phi(x) - \frac{1}{2}(\omega_{\mu\nu}x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu} + \omega_{\nu\mu}x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu})\phi(x)$$

$$= \phi(x) - \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu} - x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu})\phi(x) = \phi(x) + \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu} - x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu})\phi(x)$$

$$= \phi(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}i(x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu} - x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu})\phi(x). \tag{3.60}$$

根据 (3.6) 式,将 (3.53) 式左边展开到  $\omega$  的一阶项,得

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)\phi(x)U(\Lambda) = \left(1 + \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\gamma\delta}J^{\gamma\delta}\right)\phi(x)\left(1 - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}J^{\alpha\beta}\right)$$
$$= \phi(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}\phi(x)J^{\alpha\beta} + \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\gamma\delta}J^{\gamma\delta}\phi(x) = \phi(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}[\phi(x), J^{\mu\nu}]. \tag{3.61}$$

两相比较,给出

$$[\phi(x), J^{\mu\nu}] = i(x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu} - x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu})\phi(x) = L^{\mu\nu}\phi(x), \tag{3.62}$$

其中 上地 定义为

$$L^{\mu\nu} \equiv i(x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu} - x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu}). \tag{3.63}$$

对于空间分量  $L^{ij}$ ,可以等价地定义

$$L^{i} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} L^{jk} = \frac{i}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} (x^{j} \partial^{k} - x^{k} \partial^{j}) = \frac{i}{2} (\varepsilon^{ijk} x^{j} \partial^{k} - \varepsilon^{ikj} x^{j} \partial^{k}) = i \varepsilon^{ijk} x^{j} \partial^{k}, \qquad (3.64)$$

写成空间矢量的形式是

$$\mathbf{L} = -i\,\mathbf{x} \times \nabla. \tag{3.65}$$

可见, L 就是微分算符形式的轨道角动量算符。根据 (3.21) 式, (3.62) 式的纯空间分量部分可以改写为

$$[\phi(x), \mathbf{J}] = \mathbf{L}\,\phi(x). \tag{3.66}$$

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。

#### 3.2.3 量子矢量场的 Lorentz 变换形式

 $\partial^{\mu}\phi(x)$  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 (3.55) 式那样的 Lorentz 变换形式,即

$$A^{\prime \mu}(x') = U^{-1}(\Lambda)A^{\mu}(x')U(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}(x), \tag{3.67}$$

或者写成

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)A^{\mu}(x)U(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}(\Lambda^{-1}x). \tag{3.68}$$

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

$$\langle \Psi' | A^{\mu}(x) | \Psi' \rangle = \langle \Psi | U^{-1}(\Lambda) A^{\mu}(x) U(\Lambda) | \Psi \rangle = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} \langle \Psi | A^{\nu}(\Lambda^{-1}x) | \Psi \rangle. \tag{3.69}$$

对于固有保时向 Lorentz 变换, 根据矢量表示中的无穷小形式 (3.40), (3.67) 式的无穷小形式为

$$A^{\prime \mu}(x^{\prime}) = \left[ \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} - \frac{i}{2} \omega_{\rho\sigma} (\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}{}_{\nu} \right] A^{\nu}(x) = A^{\mu}(x) - \frac{i}{2} \omega_{\rho\sigma} (\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}{}_{\nu} A^{\nu}(x). \tag{3.70}$$

将上式与 (1.168) 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 (3.59) 式, 在 x 处将  $A^{\nu}(\Lambda^{-1}x)$  展开到  $\omega$  的一阶项, 得

$$A^{\nu}(\Lambda^{-1}x) = A^{\nu}(x) - \omega^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}x^{\beta}\partial_{\alpha}A^{\nu}(x) = A^{\nu}(x) - \omega_{\alpha\beta}x^{\beta}\partial^{\alpha}A^{\nu}(x)$$
$$= A^{\nu}(x) + \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}(x^{\alpha}\partial^{\beta} - x^{\beta}\partial^{\alpha})A^{\nu}(x). \tag{3.71}$$

从而, (3.68) 式右边可展开为

$$\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}(\Lambda^{-1}x) = \left[\delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\rho\sigma}(\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\right] \left[A^{\nu}(x) + \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}(x^{\alpha}\partial^{\beta} - x^{\beta}\partial^{\alpha})A^{\nu}(x)\right] 
= A^{\mu}(x) + \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}(x^{\alpha}\partial^{\beta} - x^{\beta}\partial^{\alpha})A^{\mu}(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\rho\sigma}(\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}(x) 
= A^{\mu}(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\rho\sigma}[L^{\rho\sigma}A^{\mu}(x) + (\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}{}_{\nu}A^{\nu}(x)].$$
(3.72)

另一方面, (3.68) 式左边的无穷小展开式为

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)A^{\mu}(x)U(\Lambda) = \left(1 + \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\gamma\delta}J^{\gamma\delta}\right)A^{\mu}(x)\left(1 - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}J^{\alpha\beta}\right)$$
$$= A^{\mu}(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\alpha\beta}A^{\mu}(x)J^{\alpha\beta} + \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\gamma\delta}J^{\gamma\delta}A^{\mu}(x) = A^{\mu}(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\rho\sigma}[A^{\mu}(x), J^{\rho\sigma}]. \tag{3.73}$$

由此可得

$$[A^{\mu}(x), J^{\rho\sigma}] = L^{\rho\sigma} A^{\mu}(x) + (\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} A^{\nu}(x). \tag{3.74}$$

生成元 グル 的空间分量等价于三维矢量

$$\mathcal{J}^{i} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ijk} \mathcal{J}^{jk}, \quad \mathcal{J} = (\mathcal{J}^{23}, \mathcal{J}^{31}, \mathcal{J}^{12}). \tag{3.75}$$

再根据 (3.21) 和 (3.64) 式, (3.74) 式的纯空间分量部分可以改写为

$$[A^{\mu}(x), \mathbf{J}] = \mathbf{L} A^{\mu}(x) + (\mathcal{J})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} A^{\nu}(x). \tag{3.76}$$

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  $\mathbf{\mathcal{J}}$  描述的自旋角动量。 $\mathbf{\mathcal{J}}^i$  的 具体矩阵形式为

$$(\mathcal{J}^{1})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = (\mathcal{J}^{23})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = i(g^{2\mu}\delta^{3}_{\ \nu} - g^{3\mu}\delta^{2}_{\ \nu}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 & -i \\ & & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{3.77}$$

$$(\mathcal{J}^2)^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = (\mathcal{J}^{31})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = i(g^{3\mu}\delta^1_{\ \nu} - g^{1\mu}\delta^3_{\ \nu}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & i \\ & & 0 & \\ & -i & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{3.78}$$

$$(\mathcal{J}^{3})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = (\mathcal{J}^{12})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = i(g^{1\mu}\delta^{2}_{\ \nu} - g^{2\mu}\delta^{1}_{\ \nu}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & -i \\ & i & 0 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{3.79}$$

只关注空间分量, 可得

$$(\mathcal{J}^{1}\mathcal{J}^{1})_{j}^{i} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\mathcal{J}^{2}\mathcal{J}^{2})_{j}^{i} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\mathcal{J}^{3}\mathcal{J}^{3})_{j}^{i} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (3.80)

因此,有

$$(\mathcal{J}^2)^i_{\ j} = (\mathcal{J}^1 \mathcal{J}^1 + \mathcal{J}^2 \mathcal{J}^2 + \mathcal{J}^3 \mathcal{J}^3)^i_{\ j} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2\delta^i_{\ j}.$$
 (3.81)

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  $A^\mu(x)$  的自旋量子数为

$$s = 1. (3.82)$$

经过量子化程序之后,矢量场  $A^{\mu}(x)$  应当描述**自旋为 1** 的粒子。

# 3.3 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<sup>\mu</sup> 可以定义反对称的场强张量

$$F^{\mu\nu} = -F^{\nu\mu} \equiv \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}. \tag{3.83}$$

对于一个自由的有质量的实矢量场  $A^{\mu}$ ,用场强张量可以将它的 Lorentz 不变拉氏量写为

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m^2A_{\mu}A^{\mu}.$$
 (3.84)

上式右边第一项是动能项,第二项是质量项。动能项可以用  $A^{\mu}$  表达成

$$-\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{4}(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu})(\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}[(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - (\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})\partial^{\nu}A^{\mu} - (\partial_{\nu}A_{\mu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} + (\partial_{\nu}A_{\mu})\partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\nu}A_{\mu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu}.$$
(3.85)

从而,有

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu})} = -\partial^{\mu} A^{\nu} + \partial^{\nu} A^{\mu} = -F^{\mu\nu}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A_{\nu}} = m^{2} A^{\nu}. \tag{3.86}$$

Euler-Lagrange 方程 (1.116) 给出

$$0 = \partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\nu} A_{\nu})} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A_{\nu}} = -\partial_{\mu} F^{\mu\nu} - m^{2} A^{\nu}, \tag{3.87}$$

即

$$\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} + m^2 A^{\nu} = 0. \tag{3.88}$$

上式称为 Proca 方程,是自由的有质量矢量场的相对论性运动方程。

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

$$\partial_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} = 0. \tag{3.89}$$

于是, 从 Proca 方程 (3.88) 可得

$$0 = \partial_{\nu}(\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} + m^2A^{\nu}) = \partial_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} + m^2\partial_{\nu}A^{\nu} = m^2\partial_{\nu}A^{\nu}. \tag{3.90}$$

这意味着,质量  $m \neq 0$  时,矢量场  $A^{\mu}$  应当满足 Lorenz 条件

$$\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu} = 0. \tag{3.91}$$

从而,有

$$\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}(\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}) = \partial^{2}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu} = \partial^{2}A^{\nu}. \tag{3.92}$$

因此, Proca 方程 (3.88) 可化为 Klein-Gordon 方程

$$(\partial^2 + m^2)A^{\mu}(x) = 0. (3.93)$$

A<sup>μ</sup> 对应的共轭动量密度为

$$\pi_{\mu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^0 A^{\mu})} = -\partial_0 A_{\mu} + \partial_{\mu} A_0 = -F_{0\mu}. \tag{3.94}$$

时间分量和空间分量分别是

$$\pi_0 = -F_{00} = 0, \quad \pi_i = -\partial_0 A_i + \partial_i A_0 = -F_{0i}.$$
 (3.95)

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 (3.91) 的存在, $A^\mu$  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

$$[A^{i}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_{j}(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta^{i}{}_{j}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad [A^{i}(\mathbf{x},t),A^{j}(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\pi_{i}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_{j}(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0.$$
(3.96)

### 3.3.1 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:

$$A^{\mu}(x; \mathbf{p}, \sigma) = e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \exp(-ip \cdot x), \quad p^{0} = E_{\mathbf{p}} = \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^{2} + m^{2}}.$$
 (3.97)

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  $\sigma$  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

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma') = g_{\sigma\sigma'}.$$
 (3.98)

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

$$V_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} v_{\sigma}(\mathbf{p}) e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma). \tag{3.99}$$

根据正交归一关系 (3.98), 可得

$$g_{\sigma\sigma}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)V^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}) = g_{\sigma\sigma}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)\sum_{\sigma=0}^{3}v_{\sigma'}(\mathbf{p})e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma') = g_{\sigma\sigma}\sum_{\sigma=0}^{3}v_{\sigma'}(\mathbf{p})g_{\sigma\sigma'} = g_{\sigma\sigma}^{2}v_{\sigma}(\mathbf{p}).$$
(3.100)

由于  $g_{\sigma\sigma}^2 = 1$ ,上式化为

$$v_{\sigma}(\mathbf{p}) = g_{\sigma\sigma}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)V^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}). \tag{3.101}$$

这是展开系数  $v_{\sigma}(\mathbf{p})$  的计算公式。将它代回 (3.99) 式,有

$$g_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu}(\mathbf{p}) = V_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma}e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)V^{\nu}(\mathbf{p})e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = \left[\sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)\right]V^{\nu}(\mathbf{p}). \quad (3.102)$$

比较上式最左边和最右边、即得

$$\sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = g_{\mu\nu}.$$
(3.103)

这就是完备性关系。正交归一关系 (3.98) 和完备性关系 (3.103) 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  $p^{\mu}$  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

$$e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) = (0, \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 1)), \quad e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2) = (0, \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 2)).$$
 (3.104)

此处,

$$\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p},1) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}||\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} (p^{1}p^{3}, p^{2}p^{3}, -|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^{2}), \quad \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p},2) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} (-p^{2}, p^{1}, 0), \tag{3.105}$$

其中

$$|\mathbf{p}_{\rm T}| \equiv \sqrt{(p^1)^2 + (p^2)^2}.$$
 (3.106)

"横向"指的是它们在三维空间中与 p 垂直,即

$$\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 1) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}||\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} [(p^{1})^{2}p^{3} + (p^{2})^{2}p^{3} - p^{3}|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^{2}] = 0, \tag{3.107}$$

$$\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 2) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}_{T}|} (-p^{1}p^{2} + p^{2}p^{1}) = 0.$$
(3.108)

此外, 存在如下关系:

$$\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 1) \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 1) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|^2 |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2} [(p^1)^2 (p^3)^2 + (p^2)^2 (p^3)^2 + |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^4]$$

$$= \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|^2 |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2} |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 [(p^3)^2 + |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2] = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|^2 |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2} |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 |\mathbf{p}|^2 = 1, \quad (3.109)$$

$$\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 2) \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, 2) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2} [(p^2)^2 + (p^1)^2] = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2} |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 = 1, \tag{3.110}$$

$$\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p},1) \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p},2) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}||\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2} (-p^1 p^3 p^2 + p^2 p^3 p^1) = 0.$$
(3.111)

也就是说,它们在三维空间中是正交归一的:

$$\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, i) \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, j) = \delta_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, 2. \tag{3.112}$$

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

$$p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1) = p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2) = 0,$$
 (3.113)

和正交归一关系

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, i)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, j) = -\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, i) \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, j) = -\delta_{ij} = g_{ij}. \tag{3.114}$$

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 (3.98) 将决定它的归一化。于是,纵向极化矢量的形式为

$$e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = \left(\frac{|\mathbf{p}|}{m}, \frac{p^0 \,\mathbf{p}}{m|\mathbf{p}|}\right). \tag{3.115}$$

可以验证, 它确实满足四维时空的横向条件

$$p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = p^{0}\frac{|\mathbf{p}|}{m} - \mathbf{p} \cdot \frac{p^{0}\mathbf{p}}{m|\mathbf{p}|} = \frac{p^{0}|\mathbf{p}|}{m} - \frac{p^{0}|\mathbf{p}|}{m} = 0,$$
 (3.116)

和正交归一关系

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = \frac{|\mathbf{p}|}{m} \frac{|\mathbf{p}|}{m} - \frac{(p^0)^2 \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{p}}{m^2 |\mathbf{p}|^2} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{m^2} - \frac{(p^0)^2}{m^2} = -\frac{(p^0)^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2}{m^2} = -1 = g_{33}; \quad (3.117)$$

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 3)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, i) = -\frac{p^0}{m|\mathbf{p}|} \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, i) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2.$$
 (3.118)

最后,我们可以将类时极化矢量取为正比于  $p^{\mu}$  的矢量

$$e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = \frac{1}{m} p^{\mu} = \frac{1}{m} (p^0, \mathbf{p}).$$
 (3.119)

它满足正交归一关系 (3.98):

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = \frac{p^2}{m^2} = 1 = g_{00};$$
 (3.120)

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, i) = -\frac{1}{m}\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, i) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2;$$
 (3.121)

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = \frac{1}{m^2}p^0|\mathbf{p}| - \frac{p^0}{m^2|\mathbf{p}|}\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{p} = 0.$$
 (3.122)

不过,它不满足四维时空的横向条件:

$$p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = \frac{p^2}{m} = m. \tag{3.123}$$

可以验证,由 (3.104)、(3.105)、(3.115)和 (3.119)式定义的这组极化矢量确实满足完备性关系 (3.103):

$$\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 & 0 & p^{2}p^{2} & -p^{2}p^{1} & 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^{2}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^{2}p^{2} & \frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2}p^{3} \\ -p^{0}p^{2} & \frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2}p^{2} & \frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2}p^{2} & \frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2}p^{3}p^{3} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(p^{1})^{2}}{m^{2}} \left[1 & \frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}\right] & -\frac{(p^{1}p^{2})^{2}+(p^{2})^{2}|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2}p^{2}} & \frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2}p^{2}p^{2} & \frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2}p^{3}p^{3} \\ -p^{0}p^{3} & \frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{3}p^{3} & \frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{3}p^{3} & \frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{3}p^{3} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(p^{1})^{2}}{m^{2}} \left[1 & \frac{(p^{0})^{2})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}\right] - \frac{p^{1}p^{2}(p^{2})^{2}p^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}p^{2}}p^{2}p^{2}} & \frac{p^{1}p^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2}p^{2} & \frac{p^{2}p^{3}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2}} \\ -p^{0}p^{3} & \frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2}^{2}p^{2} & \frac{p^{2}p^{3}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2} & \frac{p^{2}p^{3}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2} & \frac{p^{2}p^{3}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{(p^{0})^{2}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2} + \frac{p^{1}p^{3}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}} & \frac{p^{1}p^{3}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2} & \frac{p^{2}p^{3}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}}p^{2} & \frac{p^{2}p^{3}}{|\mathbf{p}|^{2}$$

由于有质量矢量场  $A^{\mu}$  必须满足 Lorenz 条件 (3.91), 正能解模式 (3.97) 应满足

$$0 = \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu}(x; \mathbf{p}, \sigma) = -ip_{\mu} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \exp(-ip \cdot x), \tag{3.125}$$

即

$$p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) = 0. \tag{3.126}$$

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  $A^{\mu}$ 。这说明  $A^{\mu}$  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 (3.103),这 3 个物理的极化矢量满足

$$-\sum_{\sigma=1}^{3} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = \sum_{\sigma=1}^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = g_{\mu\nu} - g_{00} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 0) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, 0) = g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_{\mu}p_{\nu}}{m^{2}}, \quad (3.127)$$

即具有求和关系

$$\sum_{\sigma=1}^{3} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = -g_{\mu\nu} + \frac{p_{\mu}p_{\nu}}{m^{2}}.$$
 (3.128)

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  $\lambda=+,0,-$ :

$$\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \pm) \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \mp e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) - ie^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2) \right], \tag{3.129}$$

$$\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) \equiv e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3). \tag{3.130}$$

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** 

$$p_{\mu}\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = 0. \tag{3.131}$$

它们还满足

$$\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \pm)\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \pm) = \frac{1}{2} [\mp e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) + ie_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)] [\mp e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) - ie^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)] 
= \frac{1}{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) + \frac{1}{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2) = \frac{1}{2} (g_{11} + g_{22}) = -1, \qquad (3.132) 
\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \pm)\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \mp) = \frac{1}{2} [\mp e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) + ie_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)] [\pm e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) - ie^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)] 
= -\frac{1}{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) + \frac{1}{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2) = \frac{1}{2} (-g_{11} + g_{22}) = 0, \qquad (3.133)$$

$$\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p},0)\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = -1, \tag{3.134}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \pm)\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 0) = \frac{1}{2}[\mp e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) + ie_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)]e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 3) = 0,$$
 (3.135)

即具有正交归一关系

$$\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = -\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}.$$
 (3.136)

极化矢量求和关系则是

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = \frac{1}{2} [e_{\mu}(p,1) + ie_{\mu}(p,2)][e_{\nu}(p,1) - ie_{\nu}(p,2)]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} [-e_{\mu}(p,1) + ie_{\mu}(p,2)][-e_{\nu}(p,1) - ie_{\nu}(p,2)] + e_{\mu}(p,3)e_{\nu}(p,3)$$

$$= e_{\mu}(p,1)e_{\nu}(p,1) + e_{\mu}(p,2)e_{\nu}(p,2) + e_{\mu}(p,3)e_{\nu}(p,3)$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma=1}^{3} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma), \tag{3.137}$$

与 (3.128) 式左边相等, 故

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = -g_{\mu\nu} + \frac{p_{\mu}p_{\nu}}{m^{2}}.$$
 (3.138)

四维横向条件 (3.131) 在上式中体现为

$$p^{\nu} \sum_{\lambda=\pm 0} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = -p_{\mu} + \frac{p_{\mu}p^{2}}{m^{2}} = -p_{\mu} + p_{\mu} = 0.$$
(3.139)

粒子的自旋角动量在动量方向上的归一化投影称为螺旋度 (helicity)。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

$$\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \mathbf{\mathcal{J}} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|} \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{\mathcal{J}} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & -ip^3 & ip^2 \\ & ip^3 & 0 & -ip^1 \\ & -ip^2 & ip^1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{3.140}$$

这里已经使用了  $\mathcal{J}$  的矩阵表达式 (3.77)、(3.78) 和 (3.79)。将 (3.105) 和 (3.115) 式代入 (3.129) 和 (3.130) 式,得到  $\varepsilon^{\mu}(p,\lambda)$  的列矢量形式为

$$\varepsilon^{\mu}(p,0) = \frac{1}{m|\mathbf{p}|} \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{p}|^2 \\ p^0 p^1 \\ p^0 p^2 \\ p^0 p^3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varepsilon^{\mu}(p,+) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\mathbf{p}||\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -p^1 p^3 + ip^2 |\mathbf{p}| \\ -p^2 p^3 - ip^1 |\mathbf{p}| \\ |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\varepsilon^{\mu}(p,-) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\mathbf{p}||\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ p^1 p^3 + ip^2 |\mathbf{p}| \\ p^2 p^3 - ip^1 |\mathbf{p}| \\ -|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{3.141}$$

从而,可得

$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal{J}})\varepsilon^{\mu}(p,0) = \frac{1}{m|\mathbf{p}|^{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -ip^{3}p^{0}p^{2} + ip^{2}p^{0}p^{3} \\ ip^{3}p^{0}p^{1} - ip^{1}p^{0}p^{3} \\ -ip^{2}p^{0}p^{1} + ip^{1}p^{0}p^{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \,\varepsilon^{\mu}(p,0),$$

$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal{J}})\varepsilon^{\mu}(p,+) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\mathbf{p}|^{2}|\mathbf{p}_{T}|} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ ip^{2}(p^{3})^{2} - p^{1}p^{3}|\mathbf{p}| + ip^{2}|\mathbf{p}_{T}|^{2} \\ -ip^{1}(p^{3})^{2} - p^{2}p^{3}|\mathbf{p}| - ip^{1}|\mathbf{p}_{T}|^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.142)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\mathbf{p}|^{2}|\mathbf{p}_{T}|} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -p^{1}p^{3}|\mathbf{p}| + ip^{2}|\mathbf{p}|^{2} \\ -p^{2}p^{3}|\mathbf{p}| - ip^{1}|\mathbf{p}|^{2} \end{pmatrix} = +\varepsilon^{\mu}(p, +),$$

$$(\mathbf{p}_{T})^{2}|\mathbf{p}|^{2}|\mathbf{p}|$$

$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal{J}})\varepsilon^{\mu}(p, -) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\mathbf{p}|^{2}|\mathbf{p}_{T}|} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -ip^{2}(p^{3})^{2} - p^{1}p^{3}|\mathbf{p}| - ip^{2}|\mathbf{p}_{T}|^{2} \\ ip^{1}(p^{3})^{2} - p^{2}p^{3}|\mathbf{p}| + ip^{1}|\mathbf{p}_{T}|^{2} \\ -ip^{1}p^{2}p^{3} + (p^{2})^{2}|\mathbf{p}| + ip^{1}p^{2}p^{3} + (p^{1})^{2}|\mathbf{p}| \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\mathbf{p}|^2|\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|} \begin{pmatrix} 0\\ -p^1p^3|\mathbf{p}| - ip^2|\mathbf{p}|^2\\ -p^2p^3|\mathbf{p}| + ip^1|\mathbf{p}|^2\\ |\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}|^2|\mathbf{p}| \end{pmatrix} = -\varepsilon^{\mu}(p, -).$$
(3.144)

归纳起来,有

$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal{J}})\varepsilon^{\mu}(p,\lambda) = \lambda \,\varepsilon^{\mu}(p,\lambda). \tag{3.145}$$

上式说明极化矢量  $\varepsilon^{\mu}(p,\lambda)$  是螺旋度的本征态,本征值为  $\lambda$ 。因此, $\varepsilon^{\mu}(p,\lambda)$  描述动量为  $\mathbf{p}$ 、螺旋度为  $\lambda$  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

$$A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm 0} \left[ \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} + \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right], \tag{3.146}$$

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  $\lambda$ 。容易验证,这个展开式满足自共轭条件

$$[A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t)]^{\dagger} = A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t). \tag{3.147}$$

根据 (3.95) 式, 共轭动量密度为

$$\pi_{i} = -\partial_{0}A_{i} + \partial_{i}A_{0} = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left\{ [ip_{0}\varepsilon_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - ip_{i}\varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)] a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} + [-ip_{0}\varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) + ip_{i}\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)] a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right\}, \quad (3.148)$$

引入

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \equiv \varepsilon_i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - \frac{p_i}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda),$$
(3.149)

则有

$$p_0 \varepsilon_i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - p_i \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = p_0 \tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda),$$
 (3.150)

从而,可以将共轭动量密度的平面波展开式写得更加紧凑:

$$\pi_i(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm 0} \left[ \tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} - \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right]. \tag{3.151}$$

易见, 它也满足自共轭条件

$$[\pi_i(\mathbf{x},t)]^{\dagger} = \pi_i(\mathbf{x},t). \tag{3.152}$$

#### 3.3.2 产生湮灭算符的对易关系

利用

$$\int d^{3}x \, e^{iq\cdot x} A^{\mu} 
= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^{3}x \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left[ \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} + \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right] 
= \int d^{3}p \, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left[ \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-i(p^{0}-q^{0})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}) + \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^{0}+q^{0})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}) \right] 
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left[ \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda} + \varepsilon^{\mu*}(-\mathbf{q},\lambda) a_{-\mathbf{q},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^{0}t} \right]$$
(3.153)

和

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \partial_0 A^{\mu} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left[ \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} - \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right] 
= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{-ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left[ \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-i(p^0-q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \right. 
\left. - \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{i(p^0+q^0)t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right] 
= \frac{-iq_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left[ \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda} - \varepsilon^{\mu*}(-\mathbf{q},\lambda) a_{-\mathbf{q},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0t} \right],$$
(3.154)

以及正交归一关系 (3.136), 可得

$$\varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \int d^{3}x \, e^{iq \cdot x} \left( \partial_{0} A^{\mu} - iq_{0} A^{\mu} \right) = \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \frac{-2iq_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda = \pm, 0} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda} \\
= -i\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} \sum_{\lambda = \pm, 0} (-\delta_{\lambda'\lambda}) a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda} = i\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} \, a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}. \tag{3.155}$$

由 Lorenz 条件 (3.91) 可得

$$\partial_0 A^0 = -\partial_i A^i, \tag{3.156}$$

根据 (3.95) 式, 有

$$\partial_0 A^i = -\partial_0 A_i = \pi_i - \partial_i A_0 = \pi_i - \partial_i A^0. \tag{3.157}$$

于是, 湮灭算符  $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$  可表达为

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \, \varepsilon_{\mu}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} \left(\partial_0 A^{\mu} - ip_0 A^{\mu}\right)$$

$$= \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \left[ \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \partial_0 A^0 + \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \partial_0 A^i - ip_0 \varepsilon_\mu^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) A^\mu \right]$$

$$= \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \left[ -\varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \partial_i A^i + \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \pi_i - \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \partial_i A^0 - ip_0 \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) A^0 - ip_0 \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) A^i \right]. \tag{3.158}$$

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

$$\int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} [-\varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\partial_i A^i - \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\partial_i A^0] = \int d^3x \, [\varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)(\partial_i e^{ip\cdot x})A^i + \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)(\partial_i e^{ip\cdot x})A^0] 
= \int d^3x \, [ip_i \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{ip\cdot x}A^i + ip_i \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{ip\cdot x}A^0] 
= \int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} [i\varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)p_i A^i + ip_i \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)A^0], \quad (3.159)$$

从而,有

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} \left[ i\varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) p_i A^i + \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \pi_i + i p_i \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) A^0 - i p_0 \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) A^0 - i p_0 \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) A^i \right]$$

$$= \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} \left\{ \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \pi_i - i p^\mu \varepsilon_\mu^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) A^0 - i [p_0 \varepsilon_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - p_i \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)] A^i \right\}. \quad (3.160)$$

再利用四维横向条件 (3.131) 和 (3.150) 式, 得到

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} \left[ -\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\pi_i(x) - ip_0\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)A^i(x) \right]$$
$$= \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} \left[ \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\pi_i(x) + ip_0\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)A^i(x) \right]. \tag{3.161}$$

对上式取厄米共轭,得

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{-ip\cdot x} \left[ \varepsilon^i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \pi_i(x) - ip_0 \tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) A^i(x) \right]. \tag{3.162}$$

利用等时对易关系 (3.96), 可得湮灭算符与产生算符的对易关系为

$$\begin{split} & [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda},a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} \left[ \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\pi_i(\mathbf{x},t) + ip_0\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)A^i(\mathbf{x},t), \right. \\ & \left. \varepsilon^j(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\pi_j(\mathbf{y},t) - iq_0\tilde{\varepsilon}_j(\mathbf{q},\lambda')A^j(\mathbf{y},t) \right] \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} \left\{ -iq_0\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\tilde{\varepsilon}_j(\mathbf{q},\lambda')[\pi_i(\mathbf{x},t),A^j(\mathbf{y},t)] \right. \\ & \left. + ip_0\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^j(\mathbf{q},\lambda')[A^i(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_j(\mathbf{y},t)] \right\} \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \left[ -q_0\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\tilde{\varepsilon}_j(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\delta^j_i - p_0\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^j(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\delta^i_j \right] \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{i(p^0 - q^0)t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \cdot \mathbf{x}} \left[ -E_{\mathbf{q}} \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') - E_{\mathbf{p}} \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^i(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \left[ \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^i(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \right]. \tag{3.163}$$

根据定义式 (3.149)、四维横向条件 (3.131) 和正交归一关系 (3.136), 有

$$\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{1}{p_{0}}p_{i}\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda')$$

$$= \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') + \frac{1}{p_{0}}p_{0}\varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda')$$

$$= \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = -\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \qquad (3.164)$$

取复共轭,可得

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = -\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}.$$
(3.165)

于是,

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = -\frac{1}{2} (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \left( -\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} - \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \right) = (2\pi)^3 \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \tag{3.166}$$

另一方面,

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} \left[ \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\pi_i(\mathbf{x},t) + ip_0\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)A^i(\mathbf{x},t), \right.$$

$$\varepsilon^{j*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\pi_j(\mathbf{y},t) + iq_0\tilde{\varepsilon}_j^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda')A^j(\mathbf{y},t) \right]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} \left\{ iq_0\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\tilde{\varepsilon}_j^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda')[\pi_i(\mathbf{x},t),A^j(\mathbf{y},t)] \right.$$

$$+ ip_0\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{j*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')[A^i(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_j(\mathbf{y},t)] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) \left[ q_0\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\tilde{\varepsilon}_j^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\delta^j_i - p_0\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{j*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\delta^i_j \right]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}^0+\mathbf{q}^0)t} e^{i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q})\cdot\mathbf{x}} \left[ E_{\mathbf{q}}\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{q},\lambda') - E_{\mathbf{p}}\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}) e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \left[ \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \right]. \tag{3.167}$$

对四维横向条件 (3.131) 取复共轭, 得

$$p_{\mu}\varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = p_0\varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) + p_i\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = 0.$$
 (3.168)

将上式中的 p 替换成 -p,得

$$p_0 \varepsilon^{0*}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - p_i \varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = 0.$$
(3.169)

因此、有

$$p_i \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = -p_0 \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda), \quad -p_i \varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = -p_0 \varepsilon^{0*}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda),$$
 (3.170)

或者写成

$$\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = p_0 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda), \quad -\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = p_0 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{0*}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda). \tag{3.171}$$

从而,可得

$$\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \left[ \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda) + \frac{p_{i}}{p_{0}} \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda) \right] \\
= \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{i}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') + \frac{1}{p_{0}} p_{i} \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{i}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{1}{p_{0}} p_{0} \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{i}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon_{0}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda'), \qquad (3.172)$$

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left[ \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - \frac{p_{i}}{p_{0}} \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \right] \varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{1}{p_{0}} \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)p_{i}\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{1}{p_{0}} \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)p_{0}\varepsilon^{0*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{0*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda'). \qquad (3.173)$$

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

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = 0. \tag{3.174}$$

综上,产生湮灭算符的对易关系为

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^3 \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = 0. \tag{3.175}$$

#### 3.3.3 哈密顿量和总动量

由 (3.95) 式有

$$\pi^{i} = -\pi_{i} = \partial_{0}A_{i} - \partial_{i}A_{0} = -\partial^{0}A^{i} + \partial^{i}A^{0} = -F^{0i} = F^{i0}, \tag{3.176}$$

写成空间矢量的形式为

$$\boldsymbol{\pi} = -\dot{\mathbf{A}} - \nabla A_0, \tag{3.177}$$

故

$$\dot{\mathbf{A}} = -\boldsymbol{\pi} - \nabla A_0. \tag{3.178}$$

Proca 方程 (3.88) 在  $\nu = 0$  时的形式是  $\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu 0} + m^{2}A^{0} = 0$ , 因此,

$$A^{0} = -\frac{1}{m^{2}} \partial_{\mu} F^{\mu 0} = -\frac{1}{m^{2}} \partial_{i} F^{i0} = -\frac{1}{m^{2}} \partial_{i} \pi^{i} = -\frac{1}{m^{2}} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}. \tag{3.179}$$

从而,可得

$$-\boldsymbol{\pi} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{A}} = \boldsymbol{\pi} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\pi} + \nabla A_0) = \boldsymbol{\pi}^2 + \nabla \cdot (A_0 \boldsymbol{\pi}) - A_0 (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}) = \boldsymbol{\pi}^2 + \nabla \cdot (A_0 \boldsymbol{\pi}) + \frac{1}{m^2} (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi})^2. \quad (3.180)$$

另一方面,

$$\frac{1}{2}F_{0i}F^{0i} = \frac{1}{2}\pi_i\pi^i = -\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\pi}^2. \tag{3.181}$$

利用 (1.84) 式可得

$$F^{ij} = \partial^i A^j - \partial^j A^i = (\delta^{im} \delta^{jn} - \delta^{in} \delta^{jm}) \partial^m A^n = \varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{kmn} \partial^m A^n = -\varepsilon^{ijk} \varepsilon^{kmn} \partial_m A^n, \qquad (3.182)$$

从而,

$$\frac{1}{4}F_{ij}F^{ij} = \frac{1}{4}F^{ij}F^{ij} = \frac{1}{4}\varepsilon^{ijk}\varepsilon^{kmn}(\partial_m A^n)\varepsilon^{ijl}\varepsilon^{lpq}\partial_p A^q = \frac{1}{4}2\delta^{kl}\varepsilon^{kmn}(\partial_m A^n)\varepsilon^{lpq}\partial_p A^q 
= \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{kmn}(\partial_m A^n)\varepsilon^{kpq}\partial_p A^q = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^2.$$
(3.183)

于是,有

$$\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}F_{0i}F^{0i} + \frac{1}{4}F_{ij}F^{ij} = -\frac{1}{2}\pi^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^2.$$
 (3.184)

根据 (1.119) 式, 有质量矢量场的哈密顿量密度为

$$\mathcal{H} = \pi_{i}\partial_{0}A^{i} - \mathcal{L} = \pi_{i}\partial_{0}A^{i} + \frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}m^{2}A_{\mu}A^{\mu}$$

$$= -\boldsymbol{\pi} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{A}} - \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\pi}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^{2} - \frac{1}{2}m^{2}(A_{0}^{2} - \mathbf{A}^{2})$$

$$= \boldsymbol{\pi}^{2} + \nabla \cdot (A_{0}\boldsymbol{\pi}) + \frac{1}{m^{2}}(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi})^{2} - \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\pi}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^{2} - \frac{1}{2m^{2}}(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi})^{2} + \frac{1}{2}m^{2}\mathbf{A}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\pi}^{2} + \nabla \cdot (A_{0}\boldsymbol{\pi}) + \frac{1}{2m^{2}}(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi})^{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^{2} + \frac{1}{2}m^{2}\mathbf{A}^{2}. \tag{3.185}$$

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

$$H = \int d^3x \,\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \left[ \boldsymbol{\pi}^2 + \frac{1}{m^2} (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi})^2 + (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^2 + m^2 \mathbf{A}^2 \right]. \tag{3.186}$$

下面逐项进行计算。

哈密顿量的第一项是

$$\frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \, \boldsymbol{\pi}^2 \\
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} (ip_0)(iq_0) \left[ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right] \\
\cdot \left[ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{-iq \cdot x} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^*(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} \right] \\
= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q \, p_0 q_0}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[ -\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^*(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} \right] \\
- \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{i(p-q) \cdot x} + \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{-i(p+q) \cdot x} \\
+ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^*(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q) \cdot x} \right] \\
= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3p \, d^3q \, p_0 q_0}{(2\pi)^3 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left\{ -\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \left[ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^*(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{-i(p_0 - q_0)t} \right] \right\}$$

$$+ \tilde{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} \Big]$$

$$+ \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}) \Big[ \tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{-i(p_{0}+q_{0})t} \Big]$$

$$+ \tilde{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \tilde{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{i(p_{0}+q_{0})t} \Big] \Big\}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{4E_{\mathbf{p}}} E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \Big[ \tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \tilde{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger} + \tilde{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'} \Big]$$

$$- \tilde{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \tilde{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} - \tilde{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \tilde{\varepsilon}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \Big].$$

$$(3.187)$$

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]\\ &\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}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}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.\\ &\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\}\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}}}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.+\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.+\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.+\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{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{-i(p_0-q_0)t}\right.\right)\right.\\ &\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{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{-i(p_0-q_0)t}\right.\right.\\ &\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}e^{-i(p_0-q_0)t}\right.\right)\right.\\ &\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}e^{-i(p_0-q_0)t}\right.\right.\\ &\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}e^{-i(p_0-q_0)t}\right.\right)\right.\\ &\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}e^{-i(p_0-q_0)t}\right.\right.\\ &\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}e^{-i(p_0-q_0)t}\right.\right.\\ &\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}e^{-i(p_0-q_0)t}\right.\right.$$

第三项是

$$\frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \, (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^2 \\
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[ i\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} - i\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right] \\
\cdot \left[ i\mathbf{q} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{-iq \cdot x} - i\mathbf{q} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} \right] \\
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left\{ \left[ \mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \right] \cdot \left[ \mathbf{q} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \right] a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} \right\}$$

$$+ \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')\right] a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}) \cdot x} - \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')\right] a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}) \cdot x}$$

$$- \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')\right] a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}) \cdot x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3} p \, d^{3} q}{(2\pi)^{3} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left\{ \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \left( \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')\right] a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}_{0} - \mathbf{q}_{0})t} \right.$$

$$+ \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')\right] a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{i(\mathbf{p}_{0} - \mathbf{q}_{0})t} \right)$$

$$- \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \left( \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')\right] a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}_{0} - \mathbf{q}_{0})t} \right.$$

$$+ \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')\right] a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{i(\mathbf{p}_{0} + \mathbf{q}_{0})t} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3} p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{4E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left\{ \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')\right] a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} \right.$$

$$+ \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')\right] a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} + \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')\right] a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}t}} + \left. \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')\right] a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}t}} \right\}.$$

$$(3.189)$$

第四项是

$$\frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \, m^2 \mathbf{A}^2 \\
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q \, m^2}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[ \varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} + \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right] \\
\qquad \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^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q \, 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. \\
\qquad + \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. \\
\qquad + \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^3p \, d^3q \, 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. \\
\qquad + \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] \\
\qquad + \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. \\
\qquad + \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon^*(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{i(p_0 + q_0)t} \right] \right\} \\
= \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3p}{(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'}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right]. \quad (3.190)$$

综合起来,哈密顿量化为

$$H = \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{4E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[ f_1(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} + f_1^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} \right]$$

+ 
$$f_2(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + f_2^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \Big],$$
 (3.191)

其中,

$$f_{1}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') \equiv E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}}{m^{2}} [\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] [\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')]$$

$$+ [\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] \cdot [\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] + m^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda'),$$

$$f_{2}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') \equiv -E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}}{m^{2}} [\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] [\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')]$$

$$+ [\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] \cdot [\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] + m^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda').$$

$$(3.193)$$

现在, 我们计算  $f_1(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda')$ 。由 (3.149)、(3.171) 和 (3.136) 式, 可得

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left[\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{p_0} \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda')\right] \\
= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda)}{p_0} \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda')}{p_0} \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda)}{p_0} p_0 \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda')}{p_0} p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p},\lambda) + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= -\varepsilon_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_0^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') + \left(\frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0^2} - 1\right) \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} - \frac{m^2}{E_{\mathbf{p}}^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda'). \tag{3.194}$$

另一方面,

$$[\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)][\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')]$$

$$= \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')\right]$$

$$= [\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)][\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} [\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$- \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^4}{p_0^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$= p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) p_0 \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$- \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) p_0 \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^4}{p_0^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$= \left(p_0^2 - 2|\mathbf{p}|^2 + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^4}{p_0^2}\right) \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') = \left[p_0^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2 + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0^2}(|\mathbf{p}|^2 - p_0^2)\right] \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$= \left(m^2 - m^2 \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0^2}\right) \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') = \frac{m^4}{E_{\mathbf{p}}^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda'). \tag{3.195}$$

对于任意空间矢量 a 和 b, 利用 (1.84) 式, 有

$$(\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{a}) \cdot (\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{b}) = \varepsilon^{ijk} p^j a^k \varepsilon^{imn} p^m b^n = (\delta^{jm} \delta^{kn} - \delta^{jn} \delta^{km}) p^j a^k p^m b^n$$

$$= p^{j} a^{k} p^{j} b^{k} - p^{j} a^{k} p^{k} b^{j} = |\mathbf{p}|^{2} \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{a})(\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{b}), \tag{3.196}$$

从而,可得

$$[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] \cdot [\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] = |\mathbf{p}|^2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - [\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)][\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')]$$

$$= |\mathbf{p}|^2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - p_0 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) p_0 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$= |\mathbf{p}|^2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda'). \tag{3.197}$$

于是, (3.192) 式化为

$$f_{1}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') = E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \delta_{\lambda \lambda'} - m^{2} \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + m^{2} \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + |\mathbf{p}|^{2} \varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \varepsilon^{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + m^{2} \varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') = E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \delta_{\lambda \lambda'} + E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \varepsilon(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \varepsilon^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \varepsilon^{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') = E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \delta_{\lambda \lambda'} - E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \varepsilon_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \delta_{\lambda \lambda'}.$$

$$(3.198)$$

因此,

$$f_1(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') = f_1^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 \delta_{\lambda \lambda'}.$$
(3.199)

接着, 我们计算  $f_2(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda')$ 。由 (3.149) 和 (3.171) 式, 可得

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left[\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\right] \cdot \left[\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') + \frac{\mathbf{p}}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')\right] \\
= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda)}{p_0} \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') + \frac{\varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')}{p_0} \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') + \frac{\varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda)}{p_0} p_0 \varepsilon^0(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') + \frac{\varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')}{p_0} p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \\
= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') + \frac{1}{E_{\mathbf{p}}^2} (2E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2) \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p},\lambda'). \tag{3.200}$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{split} & \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')\right] \\ & = \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')\right] \\ & = \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')\right] + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\right] \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \\ & - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \left[\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')\right] - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^4}{p_0^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \\ & = -p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \\ & + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{p_0} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) p_0 \varepsilon^0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^4}{p_0^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \\ & = \left(-p_0^2 + 2|\mathbf{p}|^2 - \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^4}{p_0^2}\right) \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') = -\frac{1}{E_{\mathbf{p}}^2} (E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2)^2 \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') \end{split}$$

$$= -\frac{m^4}{E_{\mathbf{p}}^2} \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_0(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'), \tag{3.201}$$

而

$$[\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)] \cdot [\mathbf{p} \times \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')] = |\mathbf{p}|^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') - [\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)][\mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')]$$

$$= |\mathbf{p}|^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + p_{0} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) p_{0} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{0}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda')$$

$$= |\mathbf{p}|^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') + E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{0}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{0}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'). \tag{3.202}$$

于是, (3.193) 式化为

$$f_{2}(\mathbf{p},\lambda,\lambda') = -E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - (2E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} - |\mathbf{p}|^{2}) \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') + m^{2} \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')$$

$$+ |\mathbf{p}|^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') + E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} \varepsilon^{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon^{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') + m^{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')$$

$$= (-2E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} + |\mathbf{p}|^{2} + m^{2} + E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2}) \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \varepsilon_{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = 0.$$

$$(3.203)$$

因此,

$$f_2(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') = f_2^*(\mathbf{p}, \lambda, \lambda') = 0. \tag{3.204}$$

将 (3.199) 和 (3.204) 式代入 (3.191) 式,再利用产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (3.175),可得有质量矢量场的哈密顿量为

$$H = \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{4E_{\mathbf{p}}} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 \delta_{\lambda \lambda'} \left( a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'} \right) = \sum_{\lambda} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}}{2} \left( a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right)$$
$$= \sum_{\lambda = \pm 0} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} + (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{3}{2} E_{\mathbf{p}}. \tag{3.205}$$

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 (1.158) 式, 有质量矢量场的总动量为

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{P} &= -\int d^3x \, \pi_i \nabla A^i \\ &= -\sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left(ip_0\right) \left[\tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} - \tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^\dagger e^{ip\cdot x}\right] \\ &\quad \times \left[i\mathbf{q}\varepsilon^i(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{-iq\cdot x} - i\mathbf{q}\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^\dagger e^{iq\cdot x}\right] \\ &= \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q \, p_0\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[ -\tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^\dagger e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} \right. \\ &\quad \left. -\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^i(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{i(p-q)\cdot x} + \tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^i(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{-i(p+q)\cdot x} \right. \\ &\quad \left. +\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^\dagger e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right] \\ &= \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3p \, d^3q \, p_0\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^3 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left\{ -\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}) \left[ \tilde{\varepsilon}_i(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^\dagger e^{-i(p_0-q_0)t} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. +\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^*(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^i(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^\dagger e^{i(p_0-q_0)t} \right. \end{split}$$

$$+ \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \left[ \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{i}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{-i(p_{0} + q_{0})t} \right]$$

$$+ \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{i(p_{0} + q_{0})t} \right]$$

$$= - \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \left[ \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} + \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{i}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} \right]$$

$$+ \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right]. \quad (3.206)$$

由 (3.149) 和 (3.170) 式可得

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \varepsilon_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)}{p_{0}}p_{i}\varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') 
= \varepsilon_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \frac{\varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)}{p_{0}}p_{0}\varepsilon^{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') 
= \varepsilon_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda'),$$
(3.207)

从而,有

$$-\sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \left[ \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \left\{ \left[ \varepsilon_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \varepsilon_{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \right] a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right.$$

$$+ \left[ \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{i*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') - \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\varepsilon^{0*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') \right] a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{-\mathbf{p}}{2} \left\{ \left[ \varepsilon_{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')\varepsilon^{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - \varepsilon_{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')\varepsilon^{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \right] a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right.$$

$$+ \left[ \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')\varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \right] a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right\}$$

$$= -\sum_{\lambda\lambda'}\int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \left\{ \left[ \varepsilon_{i}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')\varepsilon^{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - \varepsilon_{0}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')\varepsilon^{0}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \right] a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right.$$

$$+ \left[ \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')\varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \right] a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right.$$

$$+ \left[ \varepsilon_{i}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')\varepsilon^{i*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) - \varepsilon_{0}^{*}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')\varepsilon^{0*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \right] a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right\}. \tag{3.208}$$

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  $\lambda$  和  $\lambda'$  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 (3.175)。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,(3.206) 式最后两行方括号中最后两项没有贡献。再利用 (3.165) 式,可得

$$\mathbf{P} = -\sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \left[ -\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger} - \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'} \right] = \sum_{\lambda} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \left[ a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{p} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} + \frac{3}{2} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int d^3p \, \mathbf{p} = \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \, \mathbf{p} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}. \tag{3.209}$$

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。

## 3.4 无质量矢量场的正则量子化

#### 3.4.1 无质量情况下的极化矢量

当质量 m=0 时,由 (3.104) 和 (3.105) 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 (3.115) 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  $p^{\mu}$  的内积为  $p^2=0$ ,也不能像 (3.119) 式那样将类时极化矢量  $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)$  取为正比于  $p^{\mu}$  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 (3.104) 和 (3.105) 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

$$n^{\mu} = (1, 0, 0, 0), \tag{3.210}$$

它的 Lorentz 不变内积是

$$n^2 = 1. (3.211)$$

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  $n^{\mu}$ ,即

$$e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = n^{\mu}.\tag{3.212}$$

 $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)$  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  $p^{\mu}$  和  $n^{\mu}$  定义成如下 Lorentz 协变的形式:

$$e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = \frac{p^{\mu} - (p \cdot n)n^{\mu}}{p \cdot n}.$$
 (3.213)

 $p^2 = (p^0)^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2 = 0$  表明

$$p^0 = |\mathbf{p}|,\tag{3.214}$$

从而, $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)$  在我们选取的参考系中化为

$$e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = \frac{p^{\mu} - (p \cdot n)n^{\mu}}{p \cdot n} = \frac{p^{\mu} - p^{0}n^{\mu}}{p^{0}} = \left(0, \frac{\mathbf{p}}{|\mathbf{p}|}\right).$$
 (3.215)

这样定义的  $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)$  和  $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)$  满足正交归一关系 (3.98):

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = n^2 = 1, \quad e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = -\frac{\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{p}}{|\mathbf{p}|^2} = -1;$$
 (3.216)

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1) = e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2) = e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = 0;$$
 (3.217)

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 3)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, i) = -\frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|}\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{p}, i) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2.$$
 (3.218)

此外,可以验证,由 (3.104)、(3.105)、(3.212) 和 (3.213) 式定义的这组极化矢量确实满足完备性关系 (3.103):

$$\sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)$$

不过, $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0)$  和  $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3)$  都不满足四维横向条件:

$$p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},0) = p \cdot n = p^{0} = |\mathbf{p}|, \quad p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},3) = -\frac{\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{p}}{|\mathbf{p}|} = -|\mathbf{p}| = -p \cdot n.$$
 (3.220)

横向极化矢量  $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1)$  和  $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2)$  具有求和关系

$$-\sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = \sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} g_{\sigma\sigma} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = g_{\mu\nu} - g_{00} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 0) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, 0) - g_{33} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 3) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, 3)$$

$$= g_{\mu\nu} - n_{\mu} n_{\nu} + \frac{p_{\mu} - (p \cdot n) n_{\mu}}{p \cdot n} \frac{p_{\nu} - (p \cdot n) n_{\nu}}{p \cdot n}$$

$$= g_{\mu\nu} - n_{\mu} n_{\nu} + \frac{p_{\mu} p_{\nu} - (p \cdot n) p_{\mu} n_{\nu} - (p \cdot n) p_{\nu} n_{\mu} + (p \cdot n)^{2} n_{\mu} n_{\nu}}{(p \cdot n)^{2}}$$

$$= g_{\mu\nu} + \frac{p_{\mu} p_{\nu}}{(p \cdot n)^{2}} - \frac{p_{\mu} n_{\nu} + p_{\nu} n_{\mu}}{p \cdot n}, \qquad (3.221)$$

即

$$\sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) = -g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_{\mu}p_{\nu}}{(p \cdot n)^{2}} + \frac{p_{\mu}n_{\nu} + p_{\nu}n_{\mu}}{p \cdot n}.$$
 (3.222)

根据 (3.129) 式,作为螺旋度本征态的极化矢量  $\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\pm)$  满足

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2} [e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) + ie_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)] [e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) - ie_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)]$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}[-e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1) + ie_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2)][-e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},1) - ie_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},2)]$$

$$= e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},1) + e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},2) = \sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma), \quad (3.223)$$

因而具有求和关系

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = -g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_{\mu}p_{\nu}}{(p \cdot n)^{2}} + \frac{p_{\mu}n_{\nu} + p_{\nu}n_{\mu}}{p \cdot n}.$$
 (3.224)

四维横向条件  $p_{\mu}\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\pm)=0$  在上式中体现为

$$p^{\nu} \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \varepsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon_{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = -p_{\mu} - \frac{p_{\mu}p^{2}}{(p \cdot n)^{2}} + \frac{p_{\mu}(p \cdot n) + p^{2}n_{\mu}}{p \cdot n} = -p_{\mu} + p_{\mu} = 0.$$
 (3.225)

#### 3.4.2 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 (3.84) 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

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}, \tag{3.226}$$

其中  $F^{\mu\nu} \equiv \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}$ 。同样,令 Proca 方程中 m = 0,就得到自由无质量矢量场的运动方程

$$\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} = 0. \tag{3.227}$$

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)

$$A'^{\mu}(x) = A^{\mu}(x) + \partial^{\mu}\chi(x),$$
 (3.228)

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:

$$F'^{\mu\nu}(x) = \partial^{\mu}[A^{\nu}(x) + \partial^{\nu}\chi(x)] - \partial^{\nu}[A^{\mu}(x) + \partial^{\mu}\chi(x)]$$

$$= \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu}(x) - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}(x) + \partial^{\mu}\partial^{\nu}\chi(x) - \partial^{\nu}\partial^{\mu}\chi(x)$$

$$= \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu}(x) - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}(x) = F^{\mu\nu}(x). \tag{3.229}$$

因而, 拉氏量 (3.226) 和无源 Maxwell 方程 (3.227) 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: 
$$\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu} = 0$$
; (3.230)

Coulomb 规范: 
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0$$
; (3.231)

瞬时规范: 
$$A^0 = 0$$
; (3.232)

轴向规范: 
$$A^3 = 0$$
. (3.233)

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 (3.91) 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

$$\partial^2 \chi(x) = -\partial_\mu A^\mu(x),\tag{3.234}$$

那么, 作规范变换之后的场  $A'^{\mu}(x)$  就会满足 Lorenz 规范条件:

$$\partial_{\mu}A^{\prime\mu}(x) = \partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}(x) + \partial^{2}\chi(x) = \partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}(x) - \partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}(x) = 0.$$
 (3.235)

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

$$\partial^2 \tilde{\chi}(x) = 0 \tag{3.236}$$

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 (3.230)。

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  $\lambda$  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 (3.179) 式决定的:

$$A^0 = -\frac{1}{m^2} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}. \tag{3.237}$$

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,(3.237) 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:

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \xi (\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2, \tag{3.238}$$

其中  $\xi$  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 (3.230) 的情况下,由 (3.238) 式定义的  $\mathcal{L}_1$  等价于由 (3.226) 式定义的  $\mathcal{L}_2$ 。新增的项  $-\frac{1}{2}\xi(\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu})^2$  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)。可以将  $\mathcal{L}_1$  展开为

$$\mathcal{L}_{1} = -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\nu}A_{\mu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \frac{1}{2}\xi(\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu})^{2}, \tag{3.239}$$

从而, $A^{\mu}$  对应的共轭动量密度为

$$\pi_{\mu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_1}{\partial (\partial^0 A^{\mu})} = -\partial_0 A_{\mu} + \partial_{\mu} A_0 - \xi (\partial_{\nu} A^{\nu}) \frac{\partial (\partial_{\sigma} A^{\sigma})}{\partial (\partial_0 A^{\mu})} = -F_{0\mu} - \xi g_{\mu 0} \partial_{\nu} A^{\nu}, \tag{3.240}$$

即

$$\pi_i = -F_{0i} = -\partial_0 A_i + \partial_i A_0, \quad \pi_0 = -\xi \partial_\mu A^\mu.$$
 (3.241)

因此,  $\xi \neq 0$  时  $A^0$  可以拥有非零的共轭动量密度  $\pi_0$  。

现在,正则量子化程序要求算符  $A^{\mu}$  和  $\pi_{\mu}$  满足如下等时对易关系:

$$[A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_{\nu}(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta^{\mu}_{\nu}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad [A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t),A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\pi_{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_{\nu}(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0.$$
 (3.242)

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 (3.241) 式,可得

$$[A^{0}(\mathbf{x},t),\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}(\mathbf{y},t)] = -\frac{1}{\xi}[A^{0}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_{0}(\mathbf{y},t)] = -\frac{i}{\xi}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}). \tag{3.243}$$

上式在  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$  处非零,因而必有  $\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu} \neq 0$ 。所以, $A^{\mu}$  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 (3.230)。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。

由

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_1}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu})} = -\partial^{\mu} A^{\nu} + \partial^{\nu} A^{\mu} - \xi g^{\mu\nu} (\partial_{\rho} A^{\rho}), \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_1}{\partial A_{\nu}} = 0, \tag{3.244}$$

可得,与  $\mathcal{L}_1$  对应的 Euler-Lagrange 方程为

$$0 = \partial_{\mu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{1}}{\partial (\partial_{\nu} A_{\nu})} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{1}}{\partial A_{\nu}} = -\partial^{2} A^{\nu} + \partial^{\nu} \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu} - \xi g^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} (\partial_{\rho} A^{\rho}) = -\partial^{2} A^{\nu} + (1 - \xi) \partial^{\nu} (\partial_{\rho} A^{\rho}), \quad (3.245)$$

即

$$\partial^2 A^{\mu} - (1 - \xi)\partial^{\mu}(\partial_{\nu}A^{\nu}) = 0. \tag{3.246}$$

若取  $\xi = 1$ , 则上式化为 d'Alembert 方程

$$\partial^2 A^{\mu}(x) = 0, \tag{3.247}$$

可以看作无质量情况下的 Klein-Gordon 方程。可见,将规范固定参数取为

$$\xi = 1 \tag{3.248}$$

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

$$\mathcal{L}_{1} = -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\nu}A_{\mu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \frac{1}{2}\partial^{\mu}A_{\mu}(\partial_{\nu}A^{\nu}) 
= -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} + \frac{1}{2}\partial_{\nu}(A_{\mu}\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu}) - \frac{1}{2}A_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \frac{1}{2}\partial^{\mu}(A_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}A^{\nu}) + \frac{1}{2}A_{\mu}\partial^{\mu}\partial_{\nu}A^{\nu} 
= -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} + \frac{1}{2}\partial_{\mu}(A_{\nu}\partial^{\nu}A^{\mu} - A^{\mu}\partial_{\nu}A^{\nu}).$$
(3.249)

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

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = -\frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu A_\nu) \partial^\mu A^\nu. \tag{3.250}$$

此时, 共轭动量密度为

$$\pi_{\mu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_2}{\partial (\partial^0 A^{\mu})} = -\partial_0 A_{\mu}. \tag{3.251}$$

对于 d'Alembert 方程 (3.247),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

$$p^0 = E_{\mathbf{p}} = |\mathbf{p}|. \tag{3.252}$$

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:

$$A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^3 e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) \left( a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right). \tag{3.253}$$

容易验证,这个展开式满足自共轭条件

$$[A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t)]^{\dagger} = A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t). \tag{3.254}$$

相应的共轭动量展开式为

$$\pi_{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t) = -\partial_0 A_{\mu} = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{ip_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^3 e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) \left( a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-ip\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right), \tag{3.255}$$

它也满足自共轭条件

$$[\pi_{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t)]^{\dagger} = \pi_{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t). \tag{3.256}$$

#### 3.4.3 产生湮灭算符的对易关系

利用

$$\int d^3x \, e^{iq \cdot x} A^{\mu} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, \sum_{\sigma=0}^3 e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \left[ a_{\mathbf{p}; \sigma} e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}; \sigma}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q) \cdot x} \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} \left[ e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma} + e^{\mu}(-\mathbf{q}, \sigma) a_{-\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^0 t} \right]$$
(3.257)

和

$$\int d^{3}x \, e^{iq\cdot x} \partial_{0} A^{\mu}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{-ip_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^{3}x \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \left[ a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{i(p+q)\cdot x} \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{-iq_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} \left[ e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma} - e^{\mu}(-\mathbf{q}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{2iq^{0}t} \right], \tag{3.258}$$

以及正交归一关系 (3.98), 可得

$$e_{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^3x \, e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \left(\partial_0 A^{\mu} - iq_0 A^{\mu}\right) = e_{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \, \frac{-2iq_0}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}$$
$$= -i\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} g_{\sigma'\sigma} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} = -i\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} g_{\sigma'\sigma'} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}. \quad (3.259)$$

注意,虽然上式出现了重复的指标  $\sigma'$ ,但此处不需要对  $\sigma'$  求和。于是,有

$$a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} g_{\sigma\sigma} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \int d^3x \, e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot x} \, (\partial_0 A^{\mu} - ip_0 A^{\mu}). \tag{3.260}$$

对上式取厄米共轭,得

$$a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} g_{\sigma\sigma} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \int d^3x \, e^{-ip \cdot x} \left(\partial_0 A^{\mu} + ip_0 A^{\mu}\right). \tag{3.261}$$

根据等时对易关系 (3.242),湮灭算符与产生算符的对易关系为

$$[a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger}] = \frac{g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)}$$

$$\times [\partial_{0}A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_{0}A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), \, \partial_{0}A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t) + iq_{0}A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)]$$

$$= \frac{g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)}$$

$$\times [-\pi^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_{0}A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), -\pi^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t) + iq_{0}A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)]$$

$$= \frac{g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)}$$

$$\times \{-iq_{0} \left[\pi^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)\right] + ip_{0} \left[A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)\right]\}$$

$$= \frac{g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q},\sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} \left[ -(p_{0}+q_{0})g^{\mu\nu}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}+E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\sigma') \int d^{3}x \, e^{i(p^{0}-q^{0})t}e^{-i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\cdot\mathbf{x}}$$

$$= -\frac{E_{\mathbf{p}}+E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\sigma')e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{q}})t}(2\pi)^{3}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})$$

$$= -(2\pi)^{3}g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma')\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})$$

$$= -(2\pi)^{3}g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}g_{\sigma\sigma'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}) = -(2\pi)^{3}g_{\sigma\sigma'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}). \tag{3.262}$$

倒数第二步用到正交归一关系 (3.98)。另一方面,两个湮灭算符之间的对易关系为

$$[a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}] = \frac{-g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})}$$

$$\times \left[\partial_{0}A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_{0}A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), \, \partial_{0}A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t) - iq_{0}A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)\right]$$

$$= \frac{-g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})}$$

$$\times \left[-\pi^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t) - ip_{0}A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), -\pi^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t) - iq_{0}A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)\right]$$

$$= \frac{-g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})}$$

$$\times \left\{iq_{0}\left[\pi^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), A^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)\right] + ip_{0}\left[A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi^{\nu}(\mathbf{y}, t)\right]\right\}$$

$$= \frac{-g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e_{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} \left[(q_{0} - p_{0})g^{\mu\nu}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\right]$$

$$= \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} - E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \int d^{3}x \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}^{0}+\mathbf{q}^{0})t}e^{-i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q})\cdot\mathbf{x}}$$

$$= \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} - E_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} g_{\sigma\sigma}g_{\sigma'\sigma'}e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma')e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}+E_{\mathbf{q}})t}(2\pi)^{3}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) = 0. \tag{3.263}$$

归纳起来,产生湮灭算符的对易关系为

$$[a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger}] = -(2\pi)^3 g_{\sigma\sigma'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad [a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}] = [a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger}] = 0. \tag{3.264}$$

#### 3.4.4 哈密顿量和总动量

根据 (1.119)、(3.251) 和 (3.250) 式,无质量矢量场的哈密顿量密度是

$$\mathcal{H} = \pi_{\mu} \partial^{0} A^{\mu} - \mathcal{L}_{2} = -(\partial_{0} A_{\mu}) \partial^{0} A^{\mu} + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu}) \partial^{\mu} A^{\nu}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\partial_{0} A_{\mu}) \partial^{0} A^{\mu} + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{i} A_{\mu}) \partial^{i} A^{\mu} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \pi_{\mu} \pi^{\mu} + (\nabla A_{\mu}) \cdot (\nabla A^{\mu}) \right]. \tag{3.265}$$

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}) \\
\left. \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) \\
\left. - \frac{1}{2} \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) \\
\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) \\
\left. - \frac{1}{2} \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) \\
\left. - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \sum_{\sigma} a_{\sigma'} \left( a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} \right) \\
\left. - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \sum_{\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} \left( a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} \right)$$

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

$$a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} |0\rangle = 0, \quad \langle 0|0\rangle = 1, \quad H |0\rangle = E_{\text{vac}} |0\rangle, \quad E_{\text{vac}} = 2\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int d^3p \, E_{\mathbf{p}}.$$
 (3.267)

动量为  $\mathbf{p}$ 、极化态为  $\sigma$  的单粒子态定义为

$$|\mathbf{p};\sigma\rangle \equiv \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} |0\rangle \,.$$
 (3.268)

从而,由

$$[H,a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}] = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{q}} \sum_{\sigma'=0}^{3} (-g_{\sigma'\sigma'}) [a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}, a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}] = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{q}} \sum_{\sigma'=0}^{3} (-g_{\sigma'\sigma'}) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger} [a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}, a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{q}} \sum_{\sigma'=0}^{3} (-g_{\sigma'\sigma'}) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger} (2\pi)^3 (-g_{\sigma'\sigma}) \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p})$$

$$= E_{\mathbf{p}} \sum_{\sigma'=0}^{3} g_{\sigma'\sigma'} g_{\sigma'\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} = E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}$$
(3.269)

可得

$$H|\mathbf{p};\sigma\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} H a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} (E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} H) |0\rangle$$
$$= \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} (E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\text{vac}}) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = (E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\text{vac}}) |\mathbf{p};\sigma\rangle. \tag{3.270}$$

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 (3.264), 可以计算单粒子态的内积:

$$\langle \mathbf{q}; \sigma' | \mathbf{p}; \sigma \rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \langle 0 | \left[ a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'} - (2\pi)^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \right] | 0 \rangle$$

$$= -2E_{\mathbf{p}}(2\pi)^{3} g_{\sigma\sigma'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \tag{3.271}$$

于是,有

$$\langle \mathbf{p}; 0 | \mathbf{p}; 0 \rangle = -2E_{\mathbf{p}}(2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}), \quad \langle \mathbf{p}; i | \mathbf{p}; i \rangle = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}(2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}), \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$
 (3.272)

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:

$$\langle \mathbf{p}; 0 | H | \mathbf{p}; 0 \rangle = (E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\text{vac}}) \langle \mathbf{p}; 0 | \mathbf{p}; 0 \rangle = -2E_{\mathbf{p}}(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\text{vac}})(2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) < 0.$$
 (3.273)

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 (3.230) 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

$$\langle \Psi | \, \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu}(x) \, | \Psi \rangle = 0. \tag{3.274}$$

上式称为弱 Lorenz 规范条件。

 $A^{\mu}(x)$  的平面波展开式 (3.253) 可以分解成正能解和负能解两个部分:

$$A^{\mu}(x) = A^{\mu(+)}(x) + A^{\mu(-)}(x). \tag{3.275}$$

其中, 正能解部分为

$$A^{\mu(+)}(\mathbf{x},t) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^3 e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-ip\cdot x}, \qquad (3.276)$$

上式的厄米共轭即是负能解部分

$$A^{\mu(-)}(\mathbf{x},t) \equiv [A^{\mu(+)}(\mathbf{x},t)]^{\dagger} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0}^3 e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) \, a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x}. \tag{3.277}$$

如果要求

$$\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu(+)}(x)|\Psi\rangle = 0 \tag{3.278}$$

对任意物理态  $|\Psi\rangle$  成立,则伴随有

$$\langle \Psi | \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu(-)}(x) = \langle \Psi | [\partial_{\mu} A^{\mu(+)}(x)]^{\dagger} = 0,$$
 (3.279)

从而,弱 Lorenz 规范条件 (3.274) 得到满足:

$$\langle \Psi | \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu}(x) | \Psi \rangle = \langle \Psi | \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu(+)}(x) | \Psi \rangle + \langle \Psi | \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu(-)}(x) | \Psi \rangle = 0. \tag{3.280}$$

利用 (3.113) 和 (3.220) 式, 规范条件 (3.278) 可化为

$$0 = \partial_{\mu} A^{\mu(+)}(x) |\Psi\rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{-ie^{-ip\cdot x}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[ p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 0)a_{\mathbf{p};0} + p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1)a_{\mathbf{p};1} + p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2)a_{\mathbf{p};2} + p_{\mu}e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 3)a_{\mathbf{p};3} \right] |\Psi\rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{-ie^{-ip\cdot x}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} p \cdot n \left( a_{\mathbf{p};0} - a_{\mathbf{p};3} \right) |\Psi\rangle.$$
(3.281)

这意味着

$$\left(a_{\mathbf{p};0} - a_{\mathbf{p};3}\right)|\Psi\rangle = 0\tag{3.282}$$

对任意物理态  $|\Psi\rangle$  和任意动量  $\mathbf{p}$  成立。从而,也有

$$\langle \Psi | \left( a_{\mathbf{p};0}^{\dagger} - a_{\mathbf{p};3}^{\dagger} \right) = 0. \tag{3.283}$$

于是,

$$\langle \Psi | a_{\mathbf{p};0}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};0} | \Psi \rangle = \langle \Psi | a_{\mathbf{p};3}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};3} | \Psi \rangle. \tag{3.284}$$

这样一来,根据 (3.266) 式计算, |Ψ⟩ 的能量期待值为

$$\langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \langle \Psi | \left( -a_{\mathbf{p};0}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};0} + \sum_{\sigma=1}^{3} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \right) | \Psi \rangle + E_{\text{vac}} \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{p}} \sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} \langle \Psi | a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} | \Psi \rangle + E_{\text{vac}} \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle. \tag{3.285}$$

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的极化态。

另一方面,由 (1.158) 式可得无质量矢量场的总动量为

$$\mathbf{P} = -\int d^3x \, \pi_{\mu} \nabla A^{\mu}$$
$$= -\sum_{\mathbf{q}\mathbf{q}'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3q}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \, e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma')$$

$$\times (ip_{0}) \left(a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}e^{-ip\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot x}\right) \left(i\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{-iq\cdot x} - i\mathbf{q} \, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} p_{0}\mathbf{q} \, e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma')$$

$$\times \left[-a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger}e^{-i(p-q)\cdot x} - a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{i(p-q)\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{-i(p+q)\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{i(p+q)\cdot x}\right]$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} p_{0}\mathbf{q} \, e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma')$$

$$\times \left\{ -\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \left[ a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}^{\dagger}e^{-i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{i(p_{0}-q_{0})t} \right] + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \left[ a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{-i(p_{0}+q_{0})t} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma'}e^{i(p_{0}+q_{0})t} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \left[ -e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma') \left( a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} \right) - e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma)e^{\mu}(-\mathbf{p}, \sigma') \left( a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'}e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger}a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger}e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right) \right]. \tag{3.286}$$

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

$$-\sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(-\mathbf{p}, \sigma') \left( a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right)$$

$$= -\sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{-\mathbf{p}}{2} e_{\mu}(-\mathbf{p}, \sigma') e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \left( a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} e_{\mu}(-\mathbf{p}, \sigma') e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) \left( a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{-\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right). \tag{3.287}$$

可以看出,上式为零。于是,总动量化为

$$\mathbf{P} = -\sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} e_{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma') \left( a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} \right)$$

$$= -\sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma'} \left( a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma'} \right) = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} \left( -g_{\sigma\sigma} \right) \left( a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \right)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{p} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} \left( -g_{\sigma\sigma} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \right) + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int d^{3}p \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{3} \left( -g_{\sigma\sigma} \right)^{2}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \mathbf{p} \left( -a_{\mathbf{p};0}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};0} + \sum_{\sigma=1}^{3} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \right). \tag{3.288}$$

根据 (3.284) 式,物理态  $|\Psi\rangle$  的动量期待值为

$$\langle \Psi | \mathbf{P} | \Psi \rangle = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{p} \langle \Psi | \left( -a_{\mathbf{p};0}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};0} + \sum_{\sigma=1}^3 a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} \right) | \Psi \rangle = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{p} \sum_{\sigma=1}^2 \langle \Psi | a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} | \Psi \rangle.$$
(3.289)

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

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\pm} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\mp a_{\mathbf{p};1} + i a_{\mathbf{p};2}),$$
 (3.290)

相应的产生算符可以通过取厄米共轭得到。反过来,有

$$a_{\mathbf{p};1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a_{\mathbf{p},+} - a_{\mathbf{p},-}), \quad a_{\mathbf{p};2} = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(a_{\mathbf{p},+} + a_{\mathbf{p},-}).$$
 (3.291)

利用对易关系 (3.264),可得

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\pm}, a_{\mathbf{q},\pm}^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{2} [\mp a_{\mathbf{p};1} + i a_{\mathbf{p};2}, \mp a_{\mathbf{q};1}^{\dagger} - i a_{\mathbf{q};2}^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{2} [a_{\mathbf{p};1}, a_{\mathbf{q};1}^{\dagger}] + \frac{1}{2} [a_{\mathbf{p};2}, a_{\mathbf{q};2}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}),$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\pm}, a_{\mathbf{q},\mp}^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{2} [\mp a_{\mathbf{p};1} + i a_{\mathbf{p};2}, \pm a_{\mathbf{q};1}^{\dagger} - i a_{\mathbf{q};2}^{\dagger}] = -\frac{1}{2} [a_{\mathbf{p};1}, a_{\mathbf{q};1}^{\dagger}] + \frac{1}{2} [a_{\mathbf{p};2}, a_{\mathbf{q};2}^{\dagger}] = 0,$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\pm}, a_{\mathbf{q},\pm}] = \frac{1}{2} [\mp a_{\mathbf{p};1} + i a_{\mathbf{p};2}, \mp a_{\mathbf{q};1} + i a_{\mathbf{q};2}] = 0,$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\pm}, a_{\mathbf{q},\mp}] = \frac{1}{2} [\mp a_{\mathbf{p};1} + i a_{\mathbf{p};2}, \pm a_{\mathbf{q};1} + i a_{\mathbf{q};2}] = 0,$$

$$(3.292)$$

而且,对  $\sigma = 0.3$  有

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\pm}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{2} [\mp a_{\mathbf{p};1} + i a_{\mathbf{p};2}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger}] = 0, \quad [a_{\mathbf{p},\pm}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}] = \frac{1}{2} [\mp a_{\mathbf{p};1} + i a_{\mathbf{p};2}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}] = 0.$$
 (3.293)

于是,这组产生湮灭算符的对易关系可以整理为

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

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger}] = [a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda}^{\dagger}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger}] = 0, \quad \lambda = \pm, \ \sigma = 0, 3.$$

$$(3.294)$$

根据 (3.129) 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  $e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2)$ :

$$e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},1) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},+) - \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},-)], \quad e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},2) = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} [\varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},+) + \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},-)].$$
(3.295)

从而,有

$$\sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{p}; \sigma} = e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 1) a_{\mathbf{p}; 1} + e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, 2) a_{\mathbf{p}; 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, +) - \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, -) \right] (a_{\mathbf{p}, +} - a_{\mathbf{p}, -}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, +) + \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, -) \right] (a_{\mathbf{p}, +} + a_{\mathbf{p}, -})$$

$$= \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, +) a_{\mathbf{p}, +} + \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, -) a_{\mathbf{p}, -} = \sum_{\lambda = +} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}, \qquad (3.296)$$

取厄米共轭,得

$$\sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{p}; \sigma}^{\dagger} = \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger}.$$
 (3.297)

于是,可以把  $A^{\mu}(x)$  的平面波展开式 (3.253) 改写成

$$A^{\mu}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\sigma=0,3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) \left( a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right)$$

$$+ \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \left[ \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} + \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right], \qquad (3.298)$$

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,(3.290) 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(3.291)式可得

$$\sum_{\sigma=1}^{2} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} = a_{\mathbf{p};1}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};1} + a_{\mathbf{p};2}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p};2} = \frac{1}{2} (a_{\mathbf{p},+}^{\dagger} - a_{\mathbf{p},-}^{\dagger}) (a_{\mathbf{p},+} - a_{\mathbf{p},-}) + \frac{1}{2} (a_{\mathbf{p},+}^{\dagger} + a_{\mathbf{p},-}^{\dagger}) (a_{\mathbf{p},+} + a_{\mathbf{p},-}^{\dagger}) (a_{\mathbf{$$

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

$$\langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} \sum_{\lambda=+} \langle \Psi | a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} | \Psi \rangle + E_{\text{vac}} \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle, \qquad (3.300)$$

$$\langle \Psi | \mathbf{P} | \Psi \rangle = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{p} \sum_{\lambda = \pm} \langle \Psi | a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} | \Psi \rangle.$$
 (3.301)

# 第 4 章 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 (3.20) 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  $\gamma^{\mu}$  ( $\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$ ):

$$\{\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}\} \equiv \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} + \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu} = 2g^{\mu\nu}\mathbf{1} = 2g^{\mu\nu}. \tag{4.1}$$

最后一步是一种简写,省略了  $N \times N$  单位矩阵 **1**。这样的  $\gamma^{\mu}$  称为 **Dirac** 矩阵。当  $\mu \neq \nu$  时,  $\gamma^{\mu}$  与  $\gamma^{\nu}$  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

$$(\gamma^0)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \{ \gamma^0, \gamma^0 \} = g^{00} = \mathbf{1}, \quad (\gamma^i)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \{ \gamma^i, \gamma^i \} = g^{ii} = -\mathbf{1}. \tag{4.3}$$

我们约定  $\gamma^0$  是厄米矩阵, $\gamma^i$  是反厄米矩阵,即

$$(\gamma^0)^{\dagger} = \gamma^0, \quad (\gamma^i)^{\dagger} = -\gamma^i, \tag{4.4}$$

则可得

$$(\gamma^0)^{\dagger} \gamma^0 = (\gamma^0)^2 = \mathbf{1}, \quad (\gamma^i)^{\dagger} \gamma^i = -(\gamma^i)^2 = \mathbf{1}.$$
 (4.5)

可见,在此约定下, $\gamma^0$  和  $\gamma^i$  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  $\mu$  和  $\nu$  反对称:

$$S^{\mu\nu} = -S^{\nu\mu}.\tag{4.7}$$

因而 S<sup>μν</sup> 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

$$[S^{\mu\nu}, \gamma^{\rho}] = \frac{i}{4} [\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} - \gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\rho}] = \frac{i}{4} [\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} - (2g^{\nu\mu} - \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu}), \gamma^{\rho}] = \frac{i}{2} [\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu}, \gamma^{\rho}] - \frac{i}{2} [g^{\nu\mu}, \gamma^{\rho}]$$
$$= \frac{i}{2} [\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu}, \gamma^{\rho}] = \frac{i}{2} (\gamma^{\mu} \{\gamma^{\nu}, \gamma^{\rho}\} - \{\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\rho}\} \gamma^{\nu}) = i(\gamma^{\mu} g^{\nu\rho} - \gamma^{\nu} g^{\mu\rho}). \tag{4.9}$$

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 (3.20),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 (3.2.1) 小节的讨论,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 (3.51):

$$\Lambda = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}\right) = e^X, \quad X \equiv -\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{J}^{\mu\nu}. \tag{4.11}$$

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  $\Lambda_1$  和  $\Lambda_2$ ,满足同态关系

$$D(\Lambda_2 \Lambda_1) = D(\Lambda_2) D(\Lambda_1). \tag{4.13}$$

由 (3.48) 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

$$\begin{split} BA^{m+1} &= \sum_{n=0}^{m} \frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} A^{m-n}[B,A^{(n)}]A = \sum_{n=0}^{m} \frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} A^{m-n}(A[B,A^{(n)}] + [[B,A^{(n)}],A]) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{m} \frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} A^{m+1-n}[B,A^{(n)}] + \sum_{n=0}^{m} \frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} A^{m-n}[B,A^{(n+1)}] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{m} \frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} A^{m+1-n}[B,A^{(n)}] + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \frac{m!}{(m-j+1)!(j-1)!} A^{m-j+1}[B,A^{(j)}] \\ &= \frac{m!}{(m-0)!0!} A^{m+1}[B,A^{(0)}] + \sum_{n=1}^{m} \left[ \frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} + \frac{m!}{(m-n+1)!(n-1)!} \right] A^{m+1-n}[B,A^{(n)}] \\ &+ \frac{m!}{[m-(m+1)+1]![(m+1)-1]!} A^{m-(m+1)+1}[B,A^{(m+1)}] \\ &= A^{m+1}[B,A^{(0)}] + \sum_{n=1}^{m} \left[ \frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} + \frac{n}{m-n+1} \frac{m!}{(m-n)!n!} \right] A^{m+1-n}[B,A^{(n)}] \\ &+ A^{m-(m+1)+1}[B,A^{(m+1)}] \\ &= \frac{(m+1)!}{[(m+1)-0]!0!} A^{m+1}[B,A^{(0)}] + \sum_{n=1}^{m} \frac{(m+1)!}{(m-n+1)!n!} A^{m+1-n}[B,A^{(n)}] \\ &+ \frac{(m+1)!}{[(m+1)-(m+1)]!(m+1)!} A^{m-(m+1)+1}[B,A^{(m+1)}] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{m+1} \frac{(m+1)!}{[(m+1)-n]!n!} A^{(m+1)-n}[B,A^{(n)}], \end{split}$$

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 (3.46) 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 (3.34) 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

$$[\gamma^{\mu}, Y^{(1)}] = [\gamma^{\mu}, Y] = -\frac{i}{2} \omega_{\rho\sigma} [\gamma^{\mu}, S^{\rho\sigma}] = -\frac{i}{2} \omega_{\rho\sigma} (\mathcal{J}^{\rho\sigma})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} \gamma^{\nu} = X^{\mu}_{\ \nu} \gamma^{\nu},$$

$$[\gamma^{\mu}, Y^{(2)}] = [[\gamma^{\mu}, Y^{(1)}], Y] = X^{\mu}_{\ \nu} [\gamma^{\nu}, Y] = X^{\mu}_{\ \nu} X^{\nu}_{\ \rho} \gamma^{\rho} = (X^{2})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} \gamma^{\nu},$$

$$\dots$$

$$[\gamma^{\mu}, Y^{(n)}] = (X^{n})^{\mu}_{\ \nu} \gamma^{\nu}.$$

$$(4.24)$$

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  $\gamma^{\mu}$  在旋量表示中的 Lorentz 变换关系,它说明  $\gamma^{\mu}$  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  $\mu$ 、 $\nu$ 、 $\rho$  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  $\Gamma^{012}$ 、 $\Gamma^{023}$ 、 $\Gamma^{013}$  和  $\Gamma^{123}$  。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 (1.65), 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 (1.65) 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 (1.73) 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,  $\gamma^5$  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,  $\gamma^5$  是一个 Lorentz 标量。 $\gamma^5$  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),  $\gamma^5$  是厄米矩阵:

$$(\gamma^5)^{\dagger} = -i(\gamma^3)^{\dagger}(\gamma^2)^{\dagger}(\gamma^1)^{\dagger}(\gamma^0)^{\dagger} = i\gamma^3\gamma^2\gamma^1\gamma^0 = i\gamma^0\gamma^1\gamma^2\gamma^3 = \gamma^5. \tag{4.49}$$

 $\gamma^5$  与  $\gamma^\mu$  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  $\gamma^5$ 。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:

$$D^{-1}(\Lambda)\sigma^{\mu\nu}D(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\beta}\sigma^{\mu\nu}. \tag{4.59}$$

于是,我们可以用  $\gamma^5$ 、 $\gamma^\mu\gamma^5$  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),  $\gamma^0$  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  $\beta$ :

$$\beta^{-1} = \beta^{\dagger} = \beta \equiv \gamma^0. \tag{4.61}$$

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  $\mathcal{P}$  的定义 (1.46), 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  $\beta$  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  $\gamma^{\mu}$  的宇称变换形式。(4.62) 式说明  $\gamma^0$  是宇称本征态,本征值为 + ,即具有**偶宇称**;  $\gamma^i$  也是宇称本征态,本征值为 - ,即具有**奇宇**称。虽然单位矩阵  $\mathbf{1}$  与  $\gamma_5$  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  $\gamma^5$  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  $\gamma^{\mu}$  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  $\gamma^5$ 、矢量  $\gamma^\mu$ 、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  $4\times 4$  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  $4 \times 4$  矩阵,一个 Dirac 旋量  $\psi_a$  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  $\psi$  和  $\psi'$  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  $\psi_a$  依赖于时空坐标  $x^\mu$ ,它就成为 **Dirac 旋量场**  $\psi_a(x)$ 。类似于 (3.67) 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 (1.168) 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 (3.59) 式, 将  $\psi(\Lambda^{-1}x)$  展开到  $\omega$  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 (3.63) 式定义的微分算符。从而,(4.75) 式右边展开到  $\omega$  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 (3.21) 和 (3.64) 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:

$$\gamma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma^i = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^i \\ -\sigma^i \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.88}$$

其中 1 表示  $2 \times 2$  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 (1.98) 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  $4 \times 4$  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

$$\bar{\psi}'(x') = \psi'^{\dagger}(x')\gamma^0 = \psi^{\dagger}(x)D^{\dagger}(\Lambda)\gamma^0 = \psi^{\dagger}(x)\gamma^0D^{-1}(\Lambda) = \bar{\psi}(x)D^{-1}(\Lambda). \tag{4.106}$$

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这样一来,  $\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)$  就是一个 Lorentz 标量:

$$\bar{\psi}'(x')\psi'(x') = \bar{\psi}(x)D^{-1}(\Lambda)D(\Lambda)\psi(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x). \tag{4.107}$$

 $\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)$  这种形式的量属于炭量双线性型 (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  $1 \times 1$  矩阵,也就是数。由  $\gamma^0$  和  $\gamma^5$  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:

$$\bar{\psi}'(x')\gamma^{\mu}\partial'_{\mu}\psi'(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)D^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{\mu}D(\Lambda)(\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}{}_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\psi(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)\Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\gamma^{\rho}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}{}_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\psi(x) 
= \bar{\psi}(x)\delta^{\nu}{}_{\rho}\gamma^{\rho}\partial_{\nu}\psi(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\psi(x).$$
(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 (1.116) 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

$$0 = -i(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \partial_{\mu} (\psi^{\dagger} \gamma^{0})^{\dagger} + m(\psi^{\dagger} \gamma^{0})^{\dagger} = -i(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \gamma^{0} \partial_{\mu} \psi + m \gamma^{0} \psi = -\gamma^{0} (i \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} - m) \psi, \qquad (4.121)$$

即

$$(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi(x) = 0. \tag{4.122}$$

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  $\psi$  分解为两个二分量旋量  $\varphi_L$  和  $\varphi_R$ :

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{\rm L} \\ \varphi_{\rm R} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.127}$$

这样的二分量旋量称为 Weyl 旋量,其中, $\varphi_L$  称为左手 (left-handed) Weyl 旋量, $\varphi_R$  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  $\gamma^0$ , 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  $\gamma^5$  与  $\gamma^\mu$  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  $k^0=\pm E_{\bf k}$ ; 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

$$w^{(+)\dagger}(E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma) w^{(+)}(E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma') = 2E_{\mathbf{k}}\delta_{\sigma\sigma'}, \quad w^{(-)\dagger}(-E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma) w^{(-)}(-E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma') = 2E_{\mathbf{k}}\delta_{\sigma\sigma'},$$

$$w^{(+)\dagger}(E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma) w^{(-)}(-E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma') = w^{(-)\dagger}(-E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma) w^{(+)}(E_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}; \sigma') = 0. \tag{4.150}$$

按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,因而粒子的自旋在动量方向上的投影有 2 种取值,+1/2 和 -1/2,归一化后对应于 2 种螺旋度  $\lambda = \pm$ 。类似于矢量场的情况,Dirac 旋量场所描述的粒子的状态可以用螺旋度本征值  $\lambda$  来表征。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  $\mathbf{S}$  在动量  $\mathbf{p}$  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  $\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$  取为如下形式:

$$\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{p}| + p^{3} \\ p^{1} + ip^{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} -p^{1} + ip^{2} \\ |\mathbf{p}| + p^{3} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.182}$$

可以验证,它们确实是  $\lambda = \pm$  的本征态:

$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} p^{3} & p^{1} - ip^{2} \\ p^{1} + ip^{2} & -p^{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{p}| + p^{3} \\ p^{1} + ip^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} p^{3}(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3}) + (p^{1}-ip^{2})(p^{1}+ip^{2}) \\ (p^{1}+ip^{2})(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3}) - p^{3}(p^{1}+ip^{2}) \end{pmatrix} 
= \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} p^{3}|\mathbf{p}| + |\mathbf{p}|^{2} \\ (p^{1}+ip^{2})|\mathbf{p}| \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} p^{3}+|\mathbf{p}| \\ p^{1}+ip^{2} \end{pmatrix} 
= +\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}),$$
(4.183)
$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} p^{3} & p^{1}-ip^{2} \\ p^{1}+ip^{2} & -p^{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -p^{1}+ip^{2} \\ |\mathbf{p}|+p^{3} \end{pmatrix} 
= \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} -p^{3}(p^{1}-ip^{2}) + (p^{1}-ip^{2})(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3}) \\ (p^{1}+ip^{2})(-p^{1}+ip^{2}) - p^{3}(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3}) \end{pmatrix} 
= \frac{1}{|\mathbf{p}|\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} (p^{1}-ip^{2})|\mathbf{p}| \\ -|\mathbf{p}|^{2}-p^{3}|\mathbf{p}| \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p^{3})}} \begin{pmatrix} p^{1}-ip^{2} \\ -|\mathbf{p}|-p^{3} \end{pmatrix} 
= -\xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}).$$
(4.184)

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:

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm} \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) = \xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{+}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) + \xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) 
= \frac{1}{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})} \begin{pmatrix} (|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})^{2} + |-p^{1} + ip^{2}|^{2} & (|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})(p^{1} - ip^{2}) + (|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})(-p^{1} + ip^{2}) \\ (|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})(p^{1} + ip^{2}) + (|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})(-p^{1} - ip^{2}) & |p^{1} + ip^{2}|^{2} + (|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})^{2} \end{pmatrix} 
= \frac{1}{2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p^{3})} \begin{pmatrix} 2|\mathbf{p}|^{2} + 2p^{3}|\mathbf{p}| \\ 2|\mathbf{p}|^{2} + 2p^{3}|\mathbf{p}| \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{1}. \tag{4.188}$$

当  $p^3 = -|\mathbf{p}|$  时,(4.182) 式失去良好的定义,此时我们可以将螺旋态取成

$$\xi_{+}(\mathbf{p}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{-}(\mathbf{p}) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (4.189)

现在,将  $f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$  取为

$$f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = C_{\lambda} \, \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}),\tag{4.190}$$

其中  $C_{\lambda}$  是常数。从而,利用 (4.181) 式,(4.174) 式可化为

$$u(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \frac{p \cdot \bar{\sigma}}{m} f_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = C_{\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}}{m} \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = C_{\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}{m} \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.191}$$

再取

$$C_{\lambda} = \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|},\tag{4.192}$$

则由

$$\sqrt{(E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|)(E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|)} = \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 - \lambda^2 |\mathbf{p}|^2} = \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}}^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2} = m,$$
(4.193)

有

$$C_{\lambda} \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}{m} = \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|} \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}{m} = \frac{\sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}}{m} \sqrt{(E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|)(E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|)}$$
$$= \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}.$$
(4.194)

于是,得到  $u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)$  的螺旋态表达式

$$u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|} \, \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|} \, \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.195}$$

其中,  $\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$  定义为

$$\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \equiv \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|},$$
(4.196)

它是关于 p 的偶函数:

$$\omega_{\lambda}(-\mathbf{p}) = \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}). \tag{4.197}$$

这样的话,根据 (4.176) 式,  $u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$  是螺旋度本征态,本征值为  $\lambda$ :

$$(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{S})u(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\,(\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\,(\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \lambda\,\begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \lambda\,u(\mathbf{p},\lambda). \tag{4.198}$$

另一方面,可以把负能解的2个本征矢量记作

$$\psi^{(-)}(x; \mathbf{p}, \lambda) = v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{ip \cdot x}, \quad \lambda = \pm, \quad p^0 = E_{\mathbf{p}} = \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}|^2 + m^2}.$$
 (4.199)

根据 Dirac 方程 (4.122), 有

$$0 = (i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi^{(-)}(x; \mathbf{p}, \lambda) = (-p_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu} - m)v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{ip\cdot x}, \tag{4.200}$$

即

$$(\not p + m)v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = 0. \tag{4.201}$$

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  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$ ,

$$v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.202}$$

则有

$$0 = (\not p + m)v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} m & \sigma^{\mu}p_{\mu} \\ \bar{\sigma}^{\mu}p_{\mu} & m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_{\mu}\sigma^{\mu}\tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) + m\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ p_{\mu}\bar{\sigma}^{\mu}\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) + m\tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.203}$$

即

$$(p \cdot \sigma)\tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) + m\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = 0, \tag{4.204}$$

$$(p \cdot \bar{\sigma})\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) + m\tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = 0. \tag{4.205}$$

由方程 (4.205) 可得

$$\tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = -\frac{p \cdot \bar{\sigma}}{m} \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}). \tag{4.206}$$

将上式代入到由方程 (4.204) 得出的关系中,根据 (4.171) 式,有

$$\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = -\frac{p \cdot \sigma}{m} \tilde{g}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{m^2} (p \cdot \sigma) (p \cdot \bar{\sigma}) \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{p^2}{m^2} \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}). \tag{4.207}$$

可见, 关系式 (4.206) 是自洽的。

现在,将  $\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$  取为

$$\tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \tilde{C}_{\lambda} \, \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}),$$
 (4.208)

其中  $\tilde{C}_{\lambda}$  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

$$v(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ -\frac{p \cdot \bar{\sigma}}{m} \tilde{f}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \tilde{C}_{\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ -\frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}}{m} \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \tilde{C}_{\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ -\frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}{m} \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.209)$$

再取

$$\tilde{C}_{\lambda} = -\lambda \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|},$$
(4.210)

则由

$$-\tilde{C}_{\lambda} \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}{m} = \lambda \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|} \frac{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}{m} = \lambda \frac{\sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}}{m} \sqrt{(E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|)(E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|)}$$
$$= \lambda \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|}, \tag{4.211}$$

可得  $v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$  的螺旋态表达式

$$v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda |\mathbf{p}|} \, \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda \sqrt{E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda |\mathbf{p}|} \, \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda \, \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda \, \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.212}$$

这样一来,  $v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$  是螺旋度本征态, 本征值为  $-\lambda$ :

$$(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{S})v(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda\,\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\,(\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda\,\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\,(\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = -\lambda\,\begin{pmatrix} -\lambda\,\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda\,\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} = -\lambda\,v(\mathbf{p},\lambda). \quad (4.213)$$

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:

$$u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') = \left(\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left[\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) = \left[\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} + \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}$$

$$= \left[\omega_{-\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = \left[\left(E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda|\mathbf{p}|\right) + \left(E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda|\mathbf{p}|\right)\right]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \qquad (4.214)$$

$$v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') = \left(-\lambda\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \lambda\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda'\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda'\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda\lambda'\left[\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) = \lambda\lambda'\left[\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}$$

$$= \lambda^{2}\left[\omega_{\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{-\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = \left[\left(E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda|\mathbf{p}|\right) + \left(E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda|\mathbf{p}|\right)\right]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \qquad (4.215)$$

依照螺旋态的本征值方程 (4.178), 可得

$$(-\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{-\lambda}(-\mathbf{p}) = -\lambda \,\xi_{-\lambda}(-\mathbf{p}),\tag{4.216}$$

从而,有

$$(\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{-\lambda}(-\mathbf{p}) = \lambda \,\xi_{-\lambda}(-\mathbf{p}). \tag{4.217}$$

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

$$\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p}) \propto \xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) = \delta_{\lambda\lambda'}.$$
 (4.218)

于是, (4.159) 式表示的正交关系也成立:

$$u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left(\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda' \, \omega_{\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda' \, \omega_{-\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda'[-\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p})]\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(-\mathbf{p})$$

$$\propto \lambda'[-\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}$$

$$\propto \lambda[-\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})]\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = 0. \tag{4.219}$$

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:

$$u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = 2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') = v^{\dagger}(-\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = 0.$$
(4.220)

此外,由(4.193)式有

$$\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \sqrt{(E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda|\mathbf{p}|)(E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda|\mathbf{p}|)} = m. \tag{4.221}$$

从而,利用

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\gamma^{0} = \left(\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1\\ 1 \end{pmatrix} 
= \left(\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right), \qquad (4.222)$$

$$\bar{v}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\gamma^{0} = \left(-\lambda\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \lambda\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1\\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\lambda\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad -\lambda\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right), \qquad (4.223)$$

可得

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left(\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \\
= \left[\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right] \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = 2\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = 2m\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad (4.224)$$

$$\bar{v}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left(\lambda\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) - \lambda\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda'\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda'\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \\
= -\lambda\lambda'\left[\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right] \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} = -2\lambda^2\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \\
= -2m\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad (4.225)$$

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left(\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \quad \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda'\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda'\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \\
= \lambda'\left[-\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \\
= \lambda'\left[-\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{\lambda,-\lambda'} \\
= -\lambda\left[-\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) + \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\right]\delta_{\lambda,-\lambda'} = 0, \quad (4.226)$$

$$\bar{v}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \left(\lambda\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) - \lambda\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\right) \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \\
= \lambda\left[\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda'}(\mathbf{p}) - \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{p})\right]\xi_{-\lambda,\lambda'}^{\dagger} = 0. \quad (4.227)$$

整理一下,有

$$\bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = 2m\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad \bar{v}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = -2m\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad \bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = \bar{v}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda') = 0.$$
(4.228)

另一方面, 利用等式

$$(p \cdot \bar{\sigma})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda|\mathbf{p}|)\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \omega_{\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}), \tag{4.229}$$

$$(p \cdot \sigma)\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} - \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda|\mathbf{p}|)\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \omega_{-\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}), \tag{4.230}$$

以及 (4.221) 式和  $\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})$  的完备性关系 (4.180),可得

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm} u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & \omega_{-\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \omega_{\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \begin{pmatrix} m\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & (p\cdot\sigma)\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \\ (p\cdot\bar{\sigma})\xi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & m\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} m & p\cdot\sigma \\ p\cdot\bar{\sigma} & m \end{pmatrix} = p_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu} + m. \tag{4.231}$$

通过等式

$$(p \cdot \bar{\sigma})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} - \lambda|\mathbf{p}|)\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \omega_{-\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}), \qquad (4.232)$$

$$(p \cdot \sigma)\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} - \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = (E_{\mathbf{p}} + \lambda|\mathbf{p}|)\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) = \omega_{\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p})\xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}), \tag{4.233}$$

则可以得到

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm} v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda \, \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda \, \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \, \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \, \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & -\lambda \, \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \\
= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda^{2} \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & \lambda^{2} \omega_{\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \lambda^{2} \omega_{-\lambda}^{2}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & -\lambda^{2} \omega_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \omega_{\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \\
= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \begin{pmatrix} -m \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & (p \cdot \sigma) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \\ (p \cdot \bar{\sigma}) \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) & -m \xi_{-\lambda}(\mathbf{p}) \xi_{-\lambda}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}) \end{pmatrix} \\
= \begin{pmatrix} -m & p \cdot \sigma \\ p \cdot \bar{\sigma} & -m \end{pmatrix} = p_{\mu} \gamma^{\mu} - m. \tag{4.234}$$

整理一下,有如下螺旋度求和关系,或者说,**自旋求和关系**:

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm} u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \not p + m, \quad \sum_{\lambda=\pm} v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \not p - m. \tag{4.235}$$

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

$$\psi(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \left[ \psi^{(+)}(x;\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} + \psi^{(-)}(x;\mathbf{p},\lambda) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \left[ u(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} + v(\mathbf{p},\lambda) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right]. \tag{4.236}$$

从而,有

$$\psi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=+} \left[ u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} \right], \tag{4.237}$$

$$\bar{\psi}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \left[ \bar{u}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} + \bar{v}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} \right]. \tag{4.238}$$

#### 4.4.3 哈密顿量和产生湮灭算符

根据 (4.119) 式,  $\psi(x)$  对应的共轭动量密度是

$$\pi = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_0 \psi)} = i\bar{\psi}\gamma^0 = i\psi^{\dagger}, \tag{4.239}$$

它的平面波展开式为

$$\pi(\mathbf{x},t) = i\psi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=+} \left[ u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip\cdot x} \right]. \tag{4.240}$$

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

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi = 0. \tag{4.241}$$

于是, 根据 (1.119) 式, 自由 Dirac 旋量场的哈密顿量密度为

$$\mathcal{H} = \pi \partial_0 \psi - \mathcal{L} = \pi \partial_0 \psi = i \psi^{\dagger} \partial_0 \psi. \tag{4.242}$$

从而,哈密顿量为

$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left( a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} - b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right). \tag{4.243}$$

倒数第二步用到正交归一关系 (4.220)。

另一方面, 利用正交归一关系 (4.220), 可得

$$\int d^{3}x \, e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\psi(\mathbf{x},t) 
= \int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left[ u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{q},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{i(p-q)\cdot\mathbf{x}} + u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{q},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{i(p+q)\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right] 
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left[ u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{q},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{q}})\cdot t}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}) \right] 
+ u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{q},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}+E_{\mathbf{q}})t}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}) \right] 
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left[ u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'} + u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')b_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right] 
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left( 2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'} \right) = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}.$$
(4.244)

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

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \psi(\mathbf{x},t), \quad a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{-ip\cdot x} \psi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t) u(\mathbf{p},\lambda). \quad (4.245)$$

同理, 可以推出

$$\int d^{3}x \, e^{-ip \cdot x} v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \psi(\mathbf{x}, t) 
= \int \frac{d^{3}x \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left[ v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{-i(p+q) \cdot x} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') b_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{-i(p-q) \cdot x} \right] 
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left[ v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{p}} + E_{\mathbf{q}})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) \right. 
\left. + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') b_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{p}} - E_{\mathbf{q}})t} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \right] 
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left[ v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u(-\mathbf{p}, \lambda') a_{-\mathbf{p}, \lambda'} e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} \right] 
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \left( 2E_{\mathbf{p}} \delta_{\lambda \lambda'} b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} \right) = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger}. \tag{4.246}$$

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

$$b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{-ip\cdot x} v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \psi(\mathbf{x},t), \quad b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{ip\cdot x} \psi^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t) v(\mathbf{p},\lambda). \quad (4.247)$$

## 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 (2.58),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

$$[\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta_{ab}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad [\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\pi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0. \tag{4.248}$$

这里已经将旋量指标明显地写出来。根据 (4.239) 式,这些关系等价于  $\psi(x)$  与  $\psi^{\dagger}(x)$  的等时对 易关系

$$[\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)] = \delta_{ab}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad [\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\psi_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0. \tag{4.249}$$

接下来, 我们计算产生湮灭算符的对易关系。由 (4.245) 式和正交归一关系 (4.220), 可得

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} u_{a}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) [\psi_{a}(\mathbf{x},t), \psi_{b}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)] u_{b}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} u_{a}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) u_{b}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') \delta_{ab} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{q}})t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\cdot\mathbf{x}} u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) u(\mathbf{q},\lambda')$$

$$= \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) u(\mathbf{p},\lambda') (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}) = (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}). \tag{4.250}$$

另外,有

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') [\psi_a(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_b(\mathbf{y}, t)] = 0. \tag{4.251}$$

由 (4.247) 式和正交归一关系 (4.220), 可得

$$[b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} v_{b}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') [\psi_{a}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_{b}(\mathbf{y}, t)] v_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} v_{b}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') v_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) (-\delta_{ba}) \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{q}})t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\cdot\mathbf{x}} v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda') v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) = -(2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \quad (4.252)$$

注意,这个结果非同寻常地多了一个负号。此外,还有

$$[b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} [\psi_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t)] v_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') = 0, \quad (4.253)$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda},b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) v_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') [\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0, \quad (4.254)$$

以及

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) [\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t), \psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)] v_b(\mathbf{q},\lambda')$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) v_b(\mathbf{q},\lambda') \delta_{ab} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}+E_{\mathbf{q}})t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q})\cdot\mathbf{x}} u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) v(\mathbf{q},\lambda')$$

$$= \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) v(-\mathbf{p},\lambda') (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{q}) = 0. \tag{4.255}$$

上式最后一步用到正交归一关系 (4.220)。

整理起来,通过等时对易关系 (4.248) 得到的产生湮灭算符对易关系为

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

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

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = [b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}] = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] = 0.$$

$$(4.256)$$

利用这样的对易关系,可以把哈密顿量 (4.243) 化为

$$H = \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left( a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} - b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left( a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} - b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right) + (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}. \tag{4.257}$$

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 (4.248) 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 (4.257) 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 (4.248),代之以等时反对易关系

$$\{\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_b(\mathbf{y},t)\} = i\delta_{ab}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad \{\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b(\mathbf{y},t)\} = \{\pi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\pi_b(\mathbf{y},t)\} = 0. \quad (4.258)$$

采用反对易关系进行量子化的方法称为 Jordan-Wigner 量子化。根据 (4.239) 式,这些关系等价于  $\psi(x)$  与  $\psi^{\dagger}(x)$  的等时反对易关系

$$\{\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)\} = \delta_{ab}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}), \quad \{\psi_a(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b(\mathbf{y},t)\} = \{\psi_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y},t)\} = 0. \quad (4.259)$$

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 (4.250) 至 (4.255) 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

$$\begin{aligned}
\{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \{\psi_a(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t)\} u_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{y})} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \delta_{ab} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \\
&= (2\pi)^3 \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}),
\end{aligned} \tag{4.260}$$

和

$$\{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \{\psi_a(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_b(\mathbf{y}, t)\} = 0. \quad (4.261)$$

另外,有

$$\begin{aligned}
\{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda},b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} v_{b}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') \{\psi_{a}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x},t),\psi_{b}(\mathbf{y},t)\} v_{a}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, d^{3}y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} v_{b}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') v_{a}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \delta_{ba} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^{3}x \, e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}} - E_{\mathbf{q}})t} e^{-i(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) \cdot \mathbf{x}} v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') v(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \\
&= \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda') v(\mathbf{p},\lambda) (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) = (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}). \end{aligned} \tag{4.262}$$

与 (4.252) 式不同, 上式的结果具有正常的符号。此外, 还有

$$\{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} \{\psi_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t)\} v_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') = 0, \quad (4.263)$$

$$\{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \{\psi_a(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_b(\mathbf{y}, t)\} = 0, \quad (4.264)$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned}
\{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}\} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \{\psi_a(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi_b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{y}, t)\} v_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \int d^3x \, d^3y \, e^{i(p\cdot x + q\cdot y)} u_a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \delta_{ab} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) = 0. \quad (4.265)
\end{aligned}$$

整理起来,通过等时反对易关系 (4.258) 得到的产生湮灭算符反对易关系为

$$\begin{aligned}
\{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} &= (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad \{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}\} &= \{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} = 0, \\
\{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} &= (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}), \quad \{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}\} &= \{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} = 0, \\
\{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} &= \{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} &= \{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}\} &= \{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} &= 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.266}$$

 $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^\dagger, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$  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 (4.243) 化为

$$H = \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left( a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} - b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} \left( a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} + b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right) - (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}. \tag{4.267}$$

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 (4.266),可得哈密顿量 H 与产生湮灭算符的对易子为

$$[H, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}] = \sum_{\lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} + b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right]$$

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

$$= \sum_{\lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} \{ a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \} - \{ b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \} b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda'} \int d^{3}q E_{\mathbf{q}} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} \delta_{\lambda'\lambda} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, \qquad (4.268)$$

$$[H, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}] = \sum_{\lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} + b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right] = \sum_{\lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}} \left( -\{ a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} \right)$$

$$= -\sum_{\lambda'} \int d^{3}q E_{\mathbf{q}} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} \delta_{\lambda'\lambda} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = -E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, \qquad (4.269)$$

$$[H, b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}] = \sum_{\lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} + b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}, b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right] = \sum_{\lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}} b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} \{ b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}, b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \} b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} + b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}, b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right] = \sum_{\lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}} \left( -\{ b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \} b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} \right)$$

$$= -\sum_{\lambda'} \int d^{3}q E_{\mathbf{q}} b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} \delta_{\lambda'\lambda} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = E_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, \qquad (4.270)$$

$$[H, b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}] = \sum_{\lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} + b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}, b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right] = \sum_{\lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} E_{\mathbf{q}} \left( -\{ b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \} b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} \right)$$

$$= -\sum_{\lambda'} \int d^{3}q E_{\mathbf{q}} b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} \delta_{\lambda'\lambda} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = -E_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}. \qquad (4.271)$$

设  $|E\rangle$  是 H 的本征态,本征值为 E,则

$$H|E\rangle = E|E\rangle. \tag{4.272}$$

从而, 可得

$$\begin{split} Ha_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \left| E \right\rangle &= \left( a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} H + E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right) \left| E \right\rangle = \left( E + E_{\mathbf{p}} \right) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \left| E \right\rangle, \\ Ha_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \left| E \right\rangle &= \left( a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} H - E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right) \left| E \right\rangle = \left( E - E_{\mathbf{p}} \right) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \left| E \right\rangle, \end{split}$$

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$$Hb_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |E\rangle = (b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} H + E_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}) |E\rangle = (E + E_{\mathbf{p}}) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |E\rangle,$$
  

$$Hb_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} |E\rangle = (b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} H - E_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}) |E\rangle = (E - E_{\mathbf{p}}) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} |E\rangle.$$
(4.273)

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 (1.158) 式, Dirac 旋量场的总动量为

倒数第四步用到正交归一关系 (4.220), 倒数第二步用到反对易关系 (4.266)。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

$$\psi'(x) = e^{iq\theta}\psi(x),\tag{4.275}$$

则  $\psi^{\dagger}(x)$  和  $\bar{\psi}(x)$  的相应变换为

$$[\psi^{\dagger}(x)]' = [\psi'(x)]^{\dagger} = \psi^{\dagger}(x)e^{-iq\theta}, \quad [\bar{\psi}(x)]' = \bar{\psi}'(x) = [\psi'(x)]^{\dagger}\gamma^{0} = \bar{\psi}(x)e^{-iq\theta}. \tag{4.276}$$

在此变换下, 拉氏量 (4.118) 不变:

$$\mathcal{L}'(x) = \bar{\psi}'(x)(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi'(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)e^{-iq\theta}(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)e^{iq\theta}\psi'(x)$$
$$= \bar{\psi}(x)(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi(x) = \mathcal{L}(x). \tag{4.277}$$

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

$$\psi'(x) = \psi(x) + iq\theta\psi(x). \tag{4.278}$$

由于  $\delta x^{\mu} = 0$ ,根据 (1.136) 式可得

$$\bar{\delta}\psi = \delta\psi = iq\theta\psi. \tag{4.279}$$

按照 (1.141) 式,相应的 Noether 守恒流为

$$j^{\mu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \psi)} \bar{\delta} \psi = i \bar{\psi} \gamma^{\mu} (i q \theta \psi) = -q \theta \bar{\psi} \gamma^{\mu} \psi. \tag{4.280}$$

扔掉无穷小参数  $-\theta$ 、定义

$$J^{\mu} \equiv q\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\psi,\tag{4.281}$$

则 Noether 定理给出

$$\partial_{\mu}J^{\mu} = 0. \tag{4.282}$$

相应的守恒荷为

$$Q = \int d^3x J^0 = q \int d^3x \, \bar{\psi} \gamma^0 \psi = q \int d^3x \, \psi^{\dagger} \psi$$

$$= q \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3k}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[ u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{ip \cdot x} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} \right]$$

$$\times \left[ u(\mathbf{k}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{k}, \lambda'} e^{-ik \cdot x} + v(\mathbf{k}, \lambda') b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{k}, \lambda'} e^{ik \cdot x} \right]$$

$$= q \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \int \frac{d^3x \, d^3p \, d^3k}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left[ u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) u(\mathbf{k}, \lambda') a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} a_{\mathbf{k}, \lambda'} e^{i(p-k) \cdot x} \right]$$

$$+v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{k},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}b_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{-i(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{k})\cdot x} + u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{k},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{k})\cdot x} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{k},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}e^{-i(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{k})\cdot x} \Big]$$

$$= q \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \left\{ \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{k}) \left[ u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{k},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{k}})t} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{k},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}b_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{p}}-E_{\mathbf{k}})t} \right] + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{k}) \left[ u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{k},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{i(E_{\mathbf{p}}+E_{\mathbf{k}})t} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{k},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda'}e^{-i(E_{\mathbf{p}}+E_{\mathbf{k}})t} \right] \Big\}$$

$$= q \sum_{\lambda\lambda\prime} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[ u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(\mathbf{p},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{p},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger} + u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}b_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}e^{2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} + v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)u(-\mathbf{p},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}a_{-\mathbf{p},\lambda'}e^{-2iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} \right]$$

$$= q \sum_{\lambda\lambda\prime} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left( 2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'} + 2E_{\mathbf{p}}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda'}^{\dagger} \right)$$

$$= q \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left( a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} + b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left( q a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} - q b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right) + 2\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int d^{3}p \, q.$$

$$(4.283)$$

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,

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}|0\rangle = b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}|0\rangle = 0,$$
 (4.284)

满足

$$\langle 0|0\rangle = 1, \quad H|0\rangle = E_{\text{vac}}|0\rangle, \quad E_{\text{vac}} = -2\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) \int d^3p \, E_{\mathbf{p}}.$$
 (4.285)

动量为p、螺旋度为 $\lambda$ 的单个正粒子态和单个反粒子态分别定义为

$$|\mathbf{p}, \lambda, +\rangle \equiv \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} \, |0\rangle \,, \quad |\mathbf{p}, \lambda, -\rangle \equiv \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} \, |0\rangle \,.$$
 (4.286)

根据 (4.268) 和 (4.270) 式, 有

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

$$= \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} (E_{\text{vac}} + E_{\mathbf{p}}) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = (E_{\text{vac}} + E_{\mathbf{p}}) |\mathbf{p},\lambda,+\rangle, \qquad (4.287)$$

$$H|\mathbf{p},\lambda,-\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} H b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} (b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} H + E_{\mathbf{p}} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}) |0\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left( E_{\text{vac}} + E_{\mathbf{p}} \right) b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \left| 0 \right\rangle = \left( E_{\text{vac}} + E_{\mathbf{p}} \right) \left| \mathbf{p}, \lambda, - \right\rangle. \tag{4.288}$$

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 (4.236) 代入 (4.81) 式左边,得

$$[\psi(x), \mathbf{J}] = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=+} \left\{ u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) [a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}, \mathbf{J}] e^{-ip \cdot x} + v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) [b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger}, \mathbf{J}] e^{ip \cdot x} \right\}, \tag{4.289}$$

代入右边,得

$$(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{S})\psi(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda = \pm} \left( -i\mathbf{x} \times \nabla + \mathbf{S} \right) \left[ u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} + v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda = \pm} \left[ (\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{S}) u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} + (-\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{S}) v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x} \right]. \quad (4.290)$$

可见,对于动量模式 p 和螺旋度  $\lambda$ ,有

$$u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, \mathbf{J}] = (\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{S})u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, \quad v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)[b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, \mathbf{J}] = (-\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{S})v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}.$$
 (4.291)

根据 (4.198) 和 (4.213) 式,  $u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$  和  $v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$  分别是本征值为  $\lambda$  和  $-\lambda$  的螺旋度本征态,因而

$$u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, 2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}] = 2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot(\mathbf{x}\times\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{S})u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} = (2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{S})u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} = \lambda\,u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda},$$
 (4.292)

$$v(\mathbf{p},\lambda)[b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, 2\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}] = 2\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot(-\mathbf{x}\times\mathbf{p}+\mathbf{S})v(\mathbf{p},\lambda)b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} = (2\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{S})v(\mathbf{p},\lambda)b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} = -\lambda\,v(\mathbf{p},\lambda)b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}. \quad (4.293)$$
故

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, 2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}] = \lambda\,a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, \quad [b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, 2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}] = -\lambda\,b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}. \tag{4.294}$$

由于 J 是厄米算符, 对第一式取厄米共轭可得

$$\lambda \, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} = [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, \, 2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}]^{\dagger} = (2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J})a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} - a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}) = [2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}]. \tag{4.295}$$

于是,有

$$[2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J},a_{\mathbf{p}\,\lambda}^{\dagger}] = \lambda\,a_{\mathbf{p}\,\lambda}^{\dagger}, \quad [2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J},b_{\mathbf{p}\,\lambda}^{\dagger}] = \lambda\,b_{\mathbf{p}\,\lambda}^{\dagger}. \tag{4.296}$$

J 是总角动量算符,真空态 |0> 不具有角动量,所以满足

$$\mathbf{J}|0\rangle = \mathbf{0}.\tag{4.297}$$

由此, 可得

$$(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J})a_{\mathbf{p}\lambda}^{\dagger}\,|0\rangle = \left[a_{\mathbf{p}\lambda}^{\dagger}(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J}) + \lambda\,a_{\mathbf{p}\lambda}^{\dagger}\right]|0\rangle = \lambda\,a_{\mathbf{p}\lambda}^{\dagger}\,|0\rangle\,,\tag{4.298}$$

$$(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J})b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}\,|0\rangle\,=\,[b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J})\,+\,\lambda\,b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}]\,|0\rangle\,=\,\lambda\,b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}\,|0\rangle\,. \tag{4.299}$$

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  $\lambda$ :

$$(2\,\hat{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\mathbf{J})\,|\mathbf{p},\lambda,\pm\rangle = \lambda\,|\mathbf{p},\lambda,\pm\rangle\,. \tag{4.300}$$

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  $\lambda$  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  $\lambda$  的反粒子。正粒子和反粒子具有相同的质量 m。

在 (4.208) 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  $\lambda$  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 (4.208) 式的形式。

由反对易关系 (4.266), 可得

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

$$= \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) |0\rangle , \qquad (4.301)$$

$$b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} |\mathbf{q}, \lambda', -\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} \left[ (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) - b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right] |0\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) |0\rangle . \qquad (4.302)$$

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  $\lambda$  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  $\lambda$  的反粒子。

将包含 2 个正粒子和 2 个反粒子的态记为

$$|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +; \mathbf{p}_{3}, \lambda_{3}, -; \mathbf{p}_{4}, \lambda_{4}, -\rangle \equiv \sqrt{16E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{3}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{4}}} a_{\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p}_{3}, \lambda_{3}}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p}_{4}, \lambda_{4}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle.$$

$$(4.303)$$

根据反对易关系 (4.266),有

$$\begin{split} a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}\left|0\right\rangle &=-a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}\left|0\right\rangle =-a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}\left|0\right\rangle \\ &=-a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}\left|0\right\rangle =-b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}\left|0\right\rangle \\ &=-a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}\left|0\right\rangle =-b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{4},\lambda_{4}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}}b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{3},\lambda_{3}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}\left|0\right\rangle . \tag{4.304} \end{split}$$

从而, 可得

$$|\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +; \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{3}, \lambda_{3}, -; \mathbf{p}_{4}, \lambda_{4}, -\rangle = -|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +; \mathbf{p}_{3}, \lambda_{3}, -; \mathbf{p}_{4}, \lambda_{4}, -\rangle,$$

$$|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{3}, \lambda_{3}, -; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +; \mathbf{p}_{4}, \lambda_{4}, -\rangle = -|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +; \mathbf{p}_{3}, \lambda_{3}, -; \mathbf{p}_{4}, \lambda_{4}, -\rangle,$$

$$|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +; \mathbf{p}_{4}, \lambda_{4}, -; \mathbf{p}_{3}, \lambda_{3}, -\rangle = -|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +; \mathbf{p}_{3}, \lambda_{3}, -; \mathbf{p}_{4}, \lambda_{4}, -\rangle,$$

$$|\mathbf{p}_{3}, \lambda_{3}, -; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +; \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{4}, \lambda_{4}, -\rangle = -|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +; \mathbf{p}_{3}, \lambda_{3}, -; \mathbf{p}_{4}, \lambda_{4}, -\rangle,$$

$$|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{4}, \lambda_{4}, -; \mathbf{p}_{3}, \lambda_{3}, -; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +\rangle = -|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +; \mathbf{p}_{3}, \lambda_{3}, -; \mathbf{p}_{4}, \lambda_{4}, -\rangle,$$

$$|\mathbf{p}_{4}, \lambda_{4}, -; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +; \mathbf{p}_{3}, \lambda_{3}, -; \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +\rangle = -|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +; \mathbf{p}_{3}, \lambda_{3}, -; \mathbf{p}_{4}, \lambda_{4}, -\rangle.$$

$$(4.305)$$

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

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}\left|0\right\rangle = -a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}\left|0\right\rangle, \quad b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}\left|0\right\rangle = -b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}\left|0\right\rangle, \tag{4.306}$$

故

$$a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = 0, \quad b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle = 0.$$
 (4.307)

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。

将两个正费米子组成的双粒子态记为

$$|\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1, +; \mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2, +\rangle \equiv \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{p}_1}E_{\mathbf{p}_2}} \, a_{\mathbf{p}_1, \lambda_1}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}_2, \lambda_2}^{\dagger} |0\rangle, \qquad (4.308)$$

则双粒子态的内积关系是

$$\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle$$

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

$$= \sqrt{16E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}} \left[ (2\pi)^{3}\delta_{\lambda_{1}\lambda'_{1}}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{q}_{2},\lambda'_{2}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}} | 0 \rangle$$

$$- \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{q}_{2},\lambda'_{2}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}}a_{\mathbf{q}_{1},\lambda'_{1}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{2},\lambda_{2}} | 0 \rangle \right]$$

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

$$- (2\pi)^{3}\delta_{\lambda_{2}\lambda'_{1}}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{q}_{2},\lambda'_{2}}a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\lambda_{1}} | 0 \rangle \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{16E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}} \left[ (2\pi)^{6}\delta_{\lambda_{1}\lambda'_{1}}\delta_{\lambda_{2}\lambda'_{2}}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{2})$$

$$- (2\pi)^{6}\delta_{\lambda_{2}\lambda'_{1}}\delta_{\lambda_{1}\lambda'_{2}}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{2}) \right]$$

$$= 4E_{\mathbf{p}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{p}_{2}}(2\pi)^{6} \left[ \delta_{\lambda_{1}\lambda'_{1}}\delta_{\lambda_{2}\lambda'_{2}}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{2})$$

$$- \delta_{\lambda_{1}\lambda'_{2}}\delta_{\lambda_{2}\lambda'_{1}}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{2})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) \right]. \tag{4.309}$$

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 (2.129) 在形式上的不同之处。 - 134 - 第 4 章 旋量场

# 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 (2.61)、(3.84) 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 (2.61) 式相同,第三项描述四个实标量场的自相互作用,其中, $\lambda$  是一个耦合常数 (coupling constant),它的大小决定耦合的强度。 $\mathcal{L}_{\phi^4}$  描述的理论称为实标量场的  $\phi^4$  理论。

在自然单位制中,时空坐标  $x^{\mu}$  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  $\lambda$  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  $\phi$  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  $\psi$  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  $\phi$  与旋量场  $\psi$  之间的 Yukawa 相互作用,这里  $\kappa$  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

$$[\psi] = [\bar{\psi}] = [E]^{3/2}.$$
 (5.8)

因此,  $[\phi\bar{\psi}\psi] = [E]^4$ , 于是 Yukawa 耦合常数  $\kappa$  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  $\pi$  介子 (对应于  $\phi$ ) 来传递核子 (对应于  $\psi$ ) 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 (1.116) 可得, $\phi^4$  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 $\lambda$ 、 $\kappa$ )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 (1.117),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  $\mathcal{H}$  分解成自由部分  $\mathcal{H}_{free}$  (与没有相互作用时的哈密顿量密度相同) 和相互作用部分  $\mathcal{H}_{int}$ ,

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{\text{free}} + \mathcal{H}_{\text{int}},\tag{5.10}$$

则根据定义式 (1.119) 有

$$\mathcal{H}_{\rm int}(\Phi_a) = -\mathcal{L}_{\rm int}(\Phi_a). \tag{5.11}$$

从而,哈密顿量中描述相互作用的项是

$$H_{\rm int} = \int d^3x \, \mathcal{H}_{\rm int}(\Phi_a) = -\int d^3x \, \mathcal{L}_{\rm int}(\Phi_a). \tag{5.12}$$

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, $\mathcal{H}_{int}$  的形式会复杂一些。

## 5.1 相互作用绘景

在 2.2 节中已经介绍过,当系统的哈密顿量 H 不含时间(这对于封闭系统是成立的)时,可以建立 Heisenberg 绘景。Heisenberg 绘景中的不含时态矢  $|\Psi\rangle^{\rm H}$  和含时算符  $O^{\rm H}(t)$ (场算符或

描述物理量的算符)与 Schrödinger 绘景中的含时态矢  $|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}}$  和不含时算符  $O^{\mathrm{S}}$  之间的关系为

$$|\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}} = e^{iHt}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}}, \quad O^{\mathrm{H}}(t) = e^{iHt}O^{\mathrm{S}}e^{-iHt}.$$
 (5.13)

由 [H,H]=0,有

$$e^{iHt}He^{-iHt} = He^{iHt}e^{-iHt} = H.$$
 (5.14)

可见,哈密顿量 H 在这两种绘景中是相同的:

$$H^{\rm H} = H^{\rm S} = H.$$
 (5.15)

此外, 可以推出

$$i\partial_0 O^{\mathrm{H}}(t) = (i\partial_0 e^{iHt})O^{\mathrm{S}}e^{-iHt} + e^{iHt}O^{\mathrm{S}}(i\partial_0 e^{-iHt}) = -He^{iHt}O^{\mathrm{S}}e^{-iHt} + e^{iHt}O^{\mathrm{S}}e^{-iHt}H$$
  
=  $[e^{iHt}O^{\mathrm{S}}e^{-iHt}, H],$  (5.16)

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

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}O^{\mathrm{H}}(t) = [O^{\mathrm{H}}(t), H].$$
 (5.17)

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。为便于讨论, 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 (2.97) 式的形式:

$$H = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}}. \tag{5.18}$$

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 (2.100) 式, 可得

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, (-iHt)^{(1)}] = [a_{\mathbf{p}}, -iHt] = -it[a_{\mathbf{p}}, H] = -iE_{\mathbf{p}}ta_{\mathbf{p}},$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, (-iHt)^{(2)}] = [[a_{\mathbf{p}}, -iH^{(1)}t], -iHt] = -iE_{\mathbf{p}}t[a_{\mathbf{p}}, H] = (-iE_{\mathbf{p}}t)^{2}a_{\mathbf{p}},$$

$$...$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, (-iHt)^{(n)}] = (-iE_{\mathbf{p}}t)^{n}a_{\mathbf{p}}.$$
(5.19)

从而,由 (4.22)式可以推出 Heisenberg 绘景中的湮灭算符为

$$a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{H}}(t) = e^{iHt} a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-iHt} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} [a_{\mathbf{p}}, (-iHt)^{(n)}] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (-iE_{\mathbf{p}}t)^n a_{\mathbf{p}} = e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}t} a_{\mathbf{p}},$$
 (5.20)

而相应的产生算符  $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{H}\dagger}(t)$  满足

$$e^{iHt}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{-iHt} = a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{H}\dagger}(t) = e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}t}a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}.$$
 (5.21)

根据这两条关系,可以把自由实标量场的平面波展开式 (2.76) 表示成

$$\phi^{\mathrm{H}}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left( a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip\cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip\cdot x} \right) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{H}}(t) e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot \mathbf{x}} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{H}\dagger}(t) e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot \mathbf{x}} \right]. \tag{5.22}$$

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

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

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left( a_{\mathbf{p}}e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right). \tag{5.23}$$

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 (2.78) 变换到 Schrödinger 绘景中,则共轭动量密度也不依赖于时间:

$$\pi^{S}(\mathbf{x}) = e^{-iHt}\pi^{H}(\mathbf{x}, t)e^{iHt} = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{-ip_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} e^{-iHt} \left[ a_{\mathbf{p}}^{H}(t)e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{H\dagger}(t)e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right] e^{iHt}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{-ip_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left( a_{\mathbf{p}}e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right). \tag{5.24}$$

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 (2.79) 在 Schrödinger 绘景中化为

$$[\phi^{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbf{x}), \pi^{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbf{y})] = i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}), \quad [\phi^{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbf{x}), \phi^{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbf{y})] = [\pi^{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbf{x}), \pi^{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbf{y})] = 0. \tag{5.25}$$

如果从这些正则对易关系和展开式 (5.23)、(5.24) 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 (2.94) 式相同。于是,可以进一步导出哈密顿量的表达式 (5.18)。这说明在 Schrödinger 绘景中进行计算也会得到自洽结果。

现在,考虑存在相互作用的情况,假设系统的哈密顿量  $H=H^{\mathrm{S}}=H^{\mathrm{H}}$  在 Schrödinger 绘景中分解为两个部分

$$H = H_0^{S} + H_1^{S}. (5.26)$$

其中,主要部分  $H_0^{\rm S}$  是自由(没有相互作用)的哈密顿量;微扰部分  $H_1^{\rm S}$  描述相互作用,只给出较小的影响。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

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}} = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}},\tag{5.27}$$

算符定义为

$$O^{I}(t) = e^{iH_0^{S}t}O^{S}e^{-iH_0^{S}t}. (5.28)$$

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,

$$H_0^{\rm I} = e^{iH_0^{\rm S}t} H_0^{\rm S} e^{-iH_0^{\rm S}t} = H_0^{\rm S}; \tag{5.29}$$

但总哈密顿量不同,

$$H^{\rm I} = e^{iH_0^{\rm S}t} H e^{-iH_0^{\rm S}t}; (5.30)$$

微扰部分则满足

$$H_1^{\mathrm{I}} = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} H_1^{\mathrm{S}} e^{-iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} (H - H_0^{\mathrm{S}}) e^{-iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} = H^{\mathrm{I}} - H_0^{\mathrm{S}} = H^{\mathrm{I}} - H_0^{\mathrm{I}}.$$
 (5.31)

此外,由(5.13)式有

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{S}} = e^{-iHt}|\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}}, \quad O^{\mathrm{S}} = e^{-iHt}O^{\mathrm{H}}(t)e^{iHt},$$
 (5.32)

故相互作用绘景与 Heisenberg 绘景之间的关系为

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\rm I} = e^{iH_0^{\rm S}t}e^{-iHt}|\Psi\rangle^{\rm H}, \quad O^{\rm I}(t) = e^{iH_0^{\rm S}t}e^{-iHt}O^{\rm H}(t)e^{iHt}e^{-iH_0^{\rm S}t}.$$
 (5.33)

于是, 等时对易关系的形式不变, 如

$$\begin{aligned} [\phi^{\text{I}}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi^{\text{I}}(\mathbf{y},t)] &= [e^{iH_0^{\text{S}}t}e^{-iHt}\phi^{\text{H}}(\mathbf{x},t)e^{iHt}e^{-iH_0^{\text{S}}t}, \ e^{iH_0^{\text{S}}t}e^{-iHt}\pi^{\text{H}}(\mathbf{y},t)e^{iHt}e^{-iH_0^{\text{S}}t}] \\ &= e^{iH_0^{\text{S}}t}e^{-iHt}[\phi^{\text{H}}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi^{\text{H}}(\mathbf{y},t)]e^{iHt}e^{-iH_0^{\text{S}}t} = e^{iH_0^{\text{S}}t}e^{-iHt}i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})e^{iHt}e^{-iH_0^{\text{S}}t} \\ &= i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}). \end{aligned}$$
(5.34)

当 t=0 时, 三种绘景是一致的,

$$|\Psi(0)\rangle^{I} = |\Psi(0)\rangle^{S} = |\Psi\rangle^{H}, \quad O^{I}(0) = O^{S} = O^{H}(0).$$
 (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, $H=H_0^{\rm S}$ ,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

$$i\partial_{0}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{I} = \left(i\partial_{0}e^{iH_{0}^{S}t}\right)|\Psi(t)\rangle^{S} + e^{iH_{0}^{S}t}i\partial_{0}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{S} = \left(-H_{0}^{S}e^{iH_{0}^{S}t} + e^{iH_{0}^{S}t}H\right)|\Psi(t)\rangle^{S}$$
$$= \left(-H_{0}^{S} + e^{iH_{0}^{S}t}He^{-iH_{0}^{S}t}\right)e^{iH_{0}^{S}t}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{S} = \left(-H_{0}^{I} + H^{I}\right)e^{iH_{0}^{S}t}|\Psi(t)\rangle^{S}, \tag{5.38}$$

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 (5.17) 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: 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 (5.23) 和 (5.24) 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 (2.94)。哈密顿量的自由部分  $H_0^{\mathrm{S}}$  具有 (5.18) 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 (5.19) 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

$$\phi^{\mathbf{I}}(\mathbf{x},t) = e^{iH_0^{\mathbf{S}}t}\phi^{\mathbf{S}}(\mathbf{x})e^{-iH_0^{\mathbf{S}}t} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathbf{I}}(t)e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathbf{I}\dagger}(t)e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right]$$

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

$$= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left( a_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot\mathbf{x}} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right), \qquad (5.47)$$

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 (2.76) 和 (2.78) 一致。

因此,根据产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (2.94),可以证明  $\phi^{\rm I}(x)$  和  $\pi^{\rm I}(x)$  满足与 (2.79) 形式相同的等时对易关系

$$[\phi^{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi^{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{y},t)] = i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}), \quad [\phi^{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{x},t),\phi^{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{y},t)] = [\pi^{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{x},t),\pi^{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{y},t)] = 0. \tag{5.49}$$

此外,可以验证场算符展开式符合演化方程 (5.41): 类似于 (2.99) 和 (2.100) 式,可以推出

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, H_0^{\mathrm{S}}] = E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}, \quad [a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, H_0^{\mathrm{S}}] = -E_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger},$$
 (5.50)

从而,有

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

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left( [a_{\mathbf{p}}, H_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}] e^{-ip\cdot x} + [a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}, H_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}] e^{ip\cdot x} \right) = [\phi^{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{x}, t), H_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}]. \tag{5.51}$$

### 5.1.2 例: 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

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} m^2 A_\mu A^\mu, \tag{5.53}$$

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 (1.116) 式及

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu})} = -F^{\mu\nu}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A_{\nu}} = m^{2}A^{\nu} + gJ^{\nu}, \tag{5.55}$$

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  $A^{\mu}$  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 (3.179) 不同, 此处  $A^{H,0}$  还依赖于  $J^{H,0}$  。

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 (3.185) 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

$$-\frac{1}{2}m^{2}(A^{H,0})^{2} = -\frac{1}{2}m^{2}\frac{1}{m^{4}}(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{H} + gJ^{H,0})^{2}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2m^{2}}(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{H})^{2} - \frac{g^{2}}{2m^{2}}(J^{H,0})^{2} - \frac{g}{m^{2}}J^{H,0}\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{H}, \qquad (5.63)$$

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  $J^{\mu}$  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 (3.186) 形式相同, 而

$$H_1^{H} = \int d^3x \left[ g \mathbf{J}^{H} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{H} + \frac{g}{m^2} J^{H,0} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{H} + \frac{g^2}{2m^2} (J^{H,0})^2 \right]$$
 (5.67)

描述相互作用。

根据等时对易关系 (3.96), 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

$$[\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{H}}(x), (\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}(y))^{2}] = -2i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}(y).$$
 (5.69)

另一方面,用  $\nabla_y$  表示对空间矢量  $\mathbf{y}$  的梯度算符,可得

$$[A^{\mathrm{H},i}(x), \nabla_y \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{H}}(y)] = -\frac{\partial}{\partial u^j} [A^{\mathrm{H},i}(x), \pi_j^{\mathrm{H}}(y)] = -i\delta^i{}_j \frac{\partial}{\partial u^j} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) = -i\frac{\partial}{\partial u^i} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}), \quad (5.70)$$

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,

$$\mathbf{A}^{I} = e^{iH_{0}^{S}t} e^{-iHt} \mathbf{A}^{H} e^{iHt} e^{-iH_{0}^{S}t}, \quad \boldsymbol{\pi}^{I} = e^{iH_{0}^{S}t} e^{-iHt} \boldsymbol{\pi}^{H} e^{iHt} e^{-iH_{0}^{S}t}, \tag{5.73}$$

则有

$$H_0^{\rm S} = H_0^{\rm I} = e^{iH_0^{\rm S}t}e^{-iHt}H_0^{\rm H}e^{iHt}e^{-iH_0^{\rm S}t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \left[ (\boldsymbol{\pi}^{I})^2 + \frac{1}{m^2} (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{I})^2 + (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}^{I})^2 + m^2 (\mathbf{A}^{I})^2 \right].$$
 (5.74)

将演化方程 (5.41) 应用到 A<sup>I</sup> 上, 利用 (5.72) 式, 可得

$$i\dot{\mathbf{A}}^{\rm I} = [\mathbf{A}^{\rm I}, H_0^{\rm S}] = e^{iH_0^{\rm S}t} e^{-iHt} [\mathbf{A}^{\rm H}, H_0^{\rm H}] e^{iHt} e^{-iH_0^{\rm S}t}$$

$$= e^{iH_0^{\rm S}t} e^{-iHt} \left[ -i\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\rm H} + \frac{i}{m^2} \nabla (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\rm H}) \right] e^{iHt} e^{-iH_0^{\rm S}t} = -i\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\rm I} + \frac{i}{m^2} \nabla (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}^{\rm I}), \qquad (5.75)$$

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 (3.177) 式和 (3.179) 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 (3.146) 和 (3.151) 相同,

$$A^{\mathrm{I},\mu}(\mathbf{x},0) = A^{\mathrm{H},\mu}(\mathbf{x},0) = A^{\mathrm{S},\mu}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm,0} \left[ \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right], \qquad (5.77)$$

$$\pi_{i}^{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{x},0) = \pi_{i}^{\mathrm{H}}(\mathbf{x},0) = \pi_{i}^{\mathrm{S}}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{ip_{0}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=\pm 0} \left[ \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} - \tilde{\varepsilon}_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right], \tag{5.78}$$

其中,产生湮灭算符  $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}$  和  $a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}$  满足对易关系 (3.175)。哈密顿量的自由部分  $H_0^{\mathrm{S}}$  具有 (3.205) 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 (5.19) 形式相同的式子

$$[a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, (-iH_0^{S}t)^{(n)}] = (-iE_{\mathbf{p}}t)^{(n)}a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, \tag{5.82}$$

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 (3.146) 和 (3.151) 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 (3.95) 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 (3.179) 一致。实际上,由于  $A^{H,0}$  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  $A^{H,0}$  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

$$H_{1}^{\mathrm{I}} = e^{iH_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}t}e^{-iHt}H_{1}^{\mathrm{H}}e^{iHt}e^{-iH_{0}^{\mathrm{S}}t} = \int d^{3}x \left[g\mathbf{J}^{\mathrm{I}}\cdot\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{I}} + \frac{g}{m^{2}}J^{\mathrm{I},0}\nabla\cdot\boldsymbol{\pi}^{\mathrm{I}} + \frac{g^{2}}{2m^{2}}(J^{\mathrm{I},0})^{2}\right]$$

$$= \int d^{3}x \left[g\mathbf{J}^{\mathrm{I}}\cdot\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{I}} - gJ^{\mathrm{I},0}A^{\mathrm{I},0} + \frac{g^{2}}{2m^{2}}(J^{\mathrm{I},0})^{2}\right] = \int d^{3}x \left[-gJ_{\mu}^{\mathrm{I}}A^{\mathrm{I},\mu} + \frac{g^{2}}{2m^{2}}(J^{\mathrm{I},0})^{2}\right]$$

$$= \int d^{3}x \left[-\mathcal{L}_{1}^{\mathrm{I}} + \frac{g^{2}}{2m^{2}}(J^{\mathrm{I},0})^{2}\right]. \tag{5.89}$$

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。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:

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}} = U(t, t_0)|\Psi(t_0)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}}.$$
(5.91)

由 (5.33) 式, 有

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}} = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} e^{-iHt} |\Psi\rangle^{\mathrm{H}} = e^{iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t} e^{-iH(t-t_0)} e^{-iH_0^{\mathrm{S}}t_0} |\Psi(t_0)\rangle^{\mathrm{I}}.$$
 (5.92)

因此, 时间演化算符可以表示为

$$U(t, t_0) = e^{iH_0^{S}t} e^{-iH(t-t_0)} e^{-iH_0^{S}t_0}.$$
(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得出的乘法规则为

$$U(t_2, t_1)U(t_1, t_0) = e^{iH_0^{S}t_2}e^{-iH(t_2-t_1)}e^{-iH_0^{S}t_1}e^{iH_0^{S}t_1}e^{-iH(t_1-t_0)}e^{-iH_0^{S}t_0} = e^{iH_0^{S}t_2}e^{-iH(t_2-t_0)}e^{-iH_0^{S}t_0}$$

$$= U(t_2, t_0).$$
(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 和  $H_0^S$  的厄米性,可得

$$U^{\dagger}(t, t_0) = e^{iH_0^{S}t_0}e^{iH(t-t_0)}e^{-iH_0^{S}t} = e^{iH_0^{S}t_0}e^{-iH(t_0-t)}e^{-iH_0^{S}t} = U(t_0, t) = U^{-1}(t_0, t),$$
 (5.98)

也就是说,时间演化算符是幺正算符。取  $t_0 = 0$ ,有

$$U(t,0) = e^{iH_0^{S}t}e^{-iHt}, \quad U^{-1}(t,0) = e^{iHt}e^{-iH_0^{S}t},$$
 (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  $t_{i_1}, t_{i_2}, \cdots, t_{i_n}$  是由  $t_1, t_2, \cdots, t_n$  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

$$T[\psi_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)] = \psi_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\theta(x^{0} - y^{0}) - \bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\psi_{a}(x)\theta(y^{0} - x^{0}) = \begin{cases} \psi_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y), & x^{0} \geq y^{0}, \\ -\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\psi_{a}(x), & x^{0} < y^{0}. \end{cases}$$
(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  $D_{\rm PJ}(x-y)$ ,根据平面波展开式 (5.47),它满足

$$D_{PJ}(x - y) \equiv [\phi(x), \phi(y)] = \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \left[ a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}, \, a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq \cdot y} + a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot y} \right]$$

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

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) [e^{-i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)} - e^{i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)}]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3} \, 2E_{\mathbf{p}}} [e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)} - e^{ip \cdot (x - y)}] = -i \int \frac{d^{3}p \, \sin[p \cdot (x - y)]. \quad (5.109)$$

第三、四步用到产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (2.94)。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 (2.122) 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 (4.236) 和 (4.238) 的形式, 故

$$\{\psi_{a}(x), \bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\} = \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \{u_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}e^{-ip\cdot x} + v_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}e^{ip\cdot x},$$

$$\bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot y} + \bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}e^{-iq\cdot y}\}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \left[u_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')\{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\}e^{-i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} + v_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')\{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}, b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}\}e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)}\right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} (2\pi)^{3}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})$$

$$\times [u_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')e^{-i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)} + v_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')e^{i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)}]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\lambda} \left[u_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-ip\cdot (x - y)} + v_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)\bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{ip\cdot (x - y)}\right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[ (\not p + m)_{ab} e^{-ip \cdot (x-y)} - (-\not p + m)_{ab} e^{ip \cdot (x-y)} \right]$$

$$= (i\gamma_{\mu}\partial_{x}^{\mu} + m)_{ab} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[ e^{-ip \cdot (x-y)} - e^{ip \cdot (x-y)} \right]$$

$$= (i\gamma_{\mu}\partial_{x}^{\mu} + m)_{ab} D_{PJ}(x-y), \qquad (5.112)$$

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 (4.266),第五步用到自旋求和 关系 (4.235),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

$$2! \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dt_2 H_1(t_1) H_1(t_2) = \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dt_2 H_1(t_1) H_1(t_2) + \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \int_{t_1}^t dt_2 H_1(t_2) H_1(t_1)$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \int_{t_0}^t dt_2 \mathsf{T}[H_1(t_1) H_1(t_2)]. \tag{5.115}$$

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,

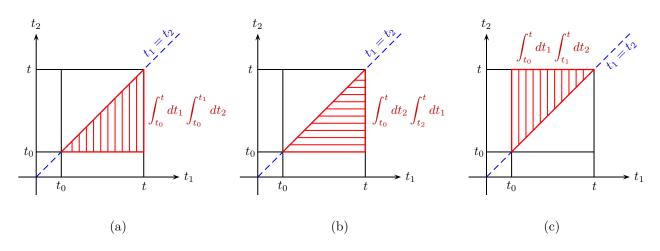


图  $5.1: t_1 - t_2$  平面上的积分区域。

显然有  $t_1 \ge t_2$ ,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  $t_2 \ge t_1$ ,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

$$U(t,t_0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \cdots \int_{t_0}^t dt_n \, \mathsf{T}[H_1(t_1) \cdots H_1(t_n)]$$

$$\equiv \mathsf{T} \exp\left[-i \int_{t_0}^t dt' \, H_1(t')\right]. \tag{5.117}$$

由于这个级数具有指数函数的级数展开形式、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。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

$$S_{fi} = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \langle f | \Psi(t) \rangle = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \langle f | U(t, t_0) | i \rangle.$$
 (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  $S_{fi}$ :

$$S_{fi} = \langle f|S|i\rangle. (5.122)$$

那么,我们可以得出

$$S = U(+\infty, -\infty). \tag{5.123}$$

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从而. S 算符可以表达为相互作用哈密顿量的积分级数

$$S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt_1 \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt_n \, \mathsf{T}[H_1(t_1) \cdots H_1(t_n)]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, \mathsf{T}[\mathcal{H}_1(x_1) \cdots \mathcal{H}_1(x_n)]. \tag{5.124}$$

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

$$\phi^{(+)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x}, \qquad (5.127)$$

负能解部分为

$$\phi^{(-)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}.$$
 (5.128)

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 (4.236) 的形式,即

$$\psi_a(x) = \psi_a^{(+)}(x) + \psi_a^{(-)}(x), \tag{5.132}$$

其中,

$$\psi_a^{(+)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=+} u_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x}, \qquad (5.133)$$

$$\psi_a^{(-)}(x) \equiv \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \sum_{\lambda=+} v_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} e^{ip \cdot x}.$$
 (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

$$N(b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda_1}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda_2}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda_3}b_{\mathbf{l},\lambda_4}^{\dagger}) = -a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda_2}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{l},\lambda_4}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda_1}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda_3} = b_{\mathbf{l},\lambda_4}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda_2}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda_1}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda_3} = -b_{\mathbf{l},\lambda_4}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda_2}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{k},\lambda_3}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda_1}. \quad (5.136)$$

于是,两个标量场的正规乘积为

$$N[\phi(x)\phi(y)] = \phi^{(-)}(x)\phi^{(-)}(y) + \phi^{(-)}(x)\phi^{(+)}(y) + \phi^{(+)}(x)\phi^{(+)}(y) + \phi^{(-)}(y)\phi^{(+)}(x), \tag{5.137}$$

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 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

$$\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y) = \Phi_a^{(-)}(x)\Phi_b^{(-)}(y) + \Phi_a^{(-)}(x)\Phi_b^{(+)}(y) + \Phi_a^{(+)}(x)\Phi_b^{(+)}(y) + \Phi_a^{(+)}(x)\Phi_b^{(-)}(y).$$
(5.141)

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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  $\epsilon_{ab}$ ,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:

$$\mathsf{T}[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)] = \epsilon_{ab}\,\mathsf{T}[\Phi_b(y)\Phi_a(x)]. \tag{5.148}$$

当  $x^0 \ge y^0$  时, $\Phi_a(x)$  与  $\Phi_b(y)$  的时序乘积为

$$T[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)] = \Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)$$

$$= \Phi_a^{(-)}(x)\Phi_b^{(-)}(y) + \Phi_a^{(-)}(x)\Phi_b^{(+)}(y) + \Phi_a^{(+)}(x)\Phi_b^{(+)}(y) + \Phi_a^{(+)}(x)\Phi_b^{(-)}(y).$$
(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

$$\overline{\Phi_a(x)}\overline{\Phi_b(y)} \equiv \langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[\Phi_a(x)\Phi_b(y)] | 0 \rangle = \begin{cases}
[\Phi_a^{(+)}(x), \Phi_b^{(-)}(y)]_{\mp}, & x^0 \ge y^0, \\
\epsilon_{ab}[\Phi_b^{(+)}(y), \Phi_a^{(-)}(x)]_{\mp}, & x^0 < y^0.
\end{cases} (5.156)$$

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。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,

$$N(\Phi_a \overline{\Phi_b \Phi_c \Phi_d \Phi_e \Phi_f}) = \epsilon_{cd} \epsilon_{ef} N(\Phi_a \overline{\Phi_b \Phi_d \Phi_c \Phi_f \Phi_e}) = \epsilon_{cd} \epsilon_{ef} \overline{\Phi_b \Phi_d \Phi_c \Phi_f N(\Phi_a \Phi_e)}. \tag{5.157}$$

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。

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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  $x_b^0 \le x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0$ ,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  $\Phi_b$  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

$$\mathsf{N}(\Phi_{a_1} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}) \Phi_b^{(+)} = \mathsf{N}(\Phi_{a_1} \cdots \Phi_{a_n} \Phi_b^{(+)} + \Phi_{a_1} \cdots \Phi_{a_n} \Phi_b^{(+)} + \Phi_{a_1} \Phi_{a_2} \cdots \Phi_{a_n} \Phi_b^{(+)})$$

$$+ \cdots + \Phi_{a_1} \cdots \overline{\Phi_{a_n}} \overline{\Phi_b^{(+)}}. \tag{5.164}$$

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  $\Phi_{a_1}, \cdots, \Phi_{a_n}$  都分解为正能解部分和负能解部分,则  $N(\Phi_{a_1} \cdots \Phi_{a_n})$  将包含  $2^n$  项,每一项是 j 个负能解部分  $(j=0,\cdots,n)$  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

$$\mathsf{N}\big(\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\big)\Phi_b^{(-)} = \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\Phi_b^{(-)} = \mathsf{T}\big(\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\Phi_b^{(-)}\big) = \mathsf{N}\big(\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\Phi_b^{(-)} + \overline{\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\Phi_b^{(-)}}\big). \tag{5.169}$$

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

$$\mathsf{N}\big(\Phi_{a_k}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\big)\Phi_b^{(-)} = \mathsf{N}\big(\Phi_{a_k}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\Phi_b^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\Phi_b^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)}\Phi_b^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\Phi_b^{(-)} + \cdots + \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)}\Phi_b^{(-)}\big),$$
(5.170)

那么, 可以得到

$$\mathbf{N}\left(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\right)\Phi_{b}^{(-)} = \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\mathbf{N}\left(\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\right)\Phi_{b}^{(-)} \\
= \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\mathbf{N}\left(\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}\right) + \mathbf{N}\left(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} \\
+ \cdots\cdots + \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}\right). \tag{5.171}$$

进一步, 我们整理上式第二步的第一项,

$$\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \mathsf{N} \left( \Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} \right)$$

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$$\begin{split} &= \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \epsilon_1 \, \mathsf{N} \Big( \Phi_b^{(-)} \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Big) = \epsilon_1 \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \\ &= \epsilon_1 \mathsf{T} \Big( \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} \Big) \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} = \epsilon_1 \, \mathsf{N} \Big( \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} \Big) \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \\ &= \epsilon_1 \, \mathsf{N} \Big( \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} \Big) \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} + \epsilon_1 \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \\ &= \epsilon_1 \epsilon_{a_{k-1}b} \, \mathsf{N} \Big( \Phi_b^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Big) \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} + \epsilon_1 \, \mathsf{N} \Big( \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Big) \\ &= \epsilon_1 \epsilon_{a_{k-1}b} \, \mathsf{N} \Big( \Phi_b^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Big) + \mathsf{N} \Big( \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} \Big) \\ &= \mathsf{N} \Big( \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} \Big) + \mathsf{N} \Big( \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_k}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_n}^{(+)} \Phi_b^{(-)} \Big). \end{split} \tag{5.172}$$

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

$$\mathsf{N}\left(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\right)\Phi_{b}^{(-)} = \mathsf{N}\left(\Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}\right) + \Phi_{a_{k-1}}^{(+)}\Phi_{a_{k}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}\right). (5.174)$$

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

$$\Phi_{a_i}^{(-)}(x_i)\Phi_b^{(-)}(x_b) = \langle 0| \mathsf{T} \left[\Phi_{a_i}^{(-)}(x_i)\Phi_b^{(-)}(x_b)\right] |0\rangle = 0, \tag{5.176}$$

可得

$$\mathsf{N}\left(\overline{\Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\Phi_{b}^{(-)}} + \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)}\overline{\Phi_{a_{2}}^{(-)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\overline{\Phi_{b}^{(-)}}} + \cdots + \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)}\overline{\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)}\overline{\Phi_{b}^{(-)}}}\right) = 0.$$
(5.177)

因此,将上式左边添加到(5.175)式右边,等式仍然成立:

$$N(\Phi_{a_1}^{(-)}\cdots\Phi_{a_i}^{(-)}\Phi_{a_{i+1}}^{(+)}\cdots\Phi_{a_n}^{(+)})\Phi_b^{(-)}$$

$$= \mathsf{N} \Big( \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(-)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \cdots + \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(-)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \cdots + \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \Phi_{a_{j+1}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(+)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} + \cdots + \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(-)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{j}}^{(-)} \Phi_{a_{1}}^{(+)} \cdots \Phi_{a_{n}}^{(-)} \Phi_{b}^{(-)} \Big).$$

$$(5.178)$$

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

$$\mathsf{T}[\Phi_{a_1}(x)\Phi_{a_2}(y)] = \mathsf{N}[\Phi_{a_1}(x)\Phi_{a_2}(y) + \Phi_{a_1}(x)\Phi_{a_2}(y)]. \tag{5.179}$$

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

$$T[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_k}(x_k)] = N\left[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_k}(x_k) + \left(\Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_k}\right) \right]. \tag{5.180}$$

如果  $x_{k+1}^0 \le x_1^0, \dots, x_k^0$ , 我们就可以得到

$$T[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_k}(x_k)\Phi_{a_{k+1}}(x_{k+1})] = T[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_k}(x_k)]\Phi_{a_{k+1}}(x_{k+1})$$

$$= N(\Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_k})\Phi_{a_{k+1}} + N(\Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_k})$$
的所有可能缩并)  $\Phi_{a_{k+1}}$ . (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

$$T[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_{k+1}}(x_{k+1})] = N\left[\Phi_{a_1}(x_1)\cdots\Phi_{a_{k+1}}(x_{k+1}) + \left(\Phi_{a_1}\cdots\Phi_{a_{k+1}}\right)\right].$$
(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, $x_1^{\prime 0} \ge x_2^{\prime 0} \ge \cdots \ge x_n^{\prime 0}$ 。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  $\epsilon_2$ , 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

$$\langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi(y)] | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \phi(x)\phi(y) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \phi^{(+)}(x)\phi^{(-)}(y) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot x}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot y} | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p\cdot x - q\cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \langle 0 | ([a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] + a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}}) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3 p \, d^3 q \, e^{-i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \, e^{i\mathbf{p} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})} \, \frac{e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^0 - y^0)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}.$$
(5.188)

第四步用到产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (2.94)。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  $p^0$  视作复变量, 在  $p^0$  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, $\Gamma_F$  将从  $p^0=-\infty$  一直延伸到  $p^0=+\infty$ 。将  $\Gamma_F$  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

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{\Gamma_R^{(-)}} dp^0 \frac{e^{-ip^0(x^0 - y^0)}}{(p^0 - E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^0 + E_{\mathbf{p}})} = 0.$$
 (5.190)

从而, 当  $R \to \infty$  时, 由留数定理可以计算相应的积分主值,

$$\int_{\Gamma_{\mathbf{F}}} dp^{0} \frac{e^{-ip^{0}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{(p^{0}-E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^{0}+E_{\mathbf{p}})} = \int_{C_{\mathbf{F}}^{(-)}} dp^{0} \frac{e^{-ip^{0}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{(p^{0}-E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^{0}+E_{\mathbf{p}})}$$

$$= -2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[ \frac{e^{-ip^{0}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{(p^{0}-E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^{0}+E_{\mathbf{p}})}, +E_{\mathbf{p}} \right] = -2\pi i \frac{e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}. \tag{5.191}$$

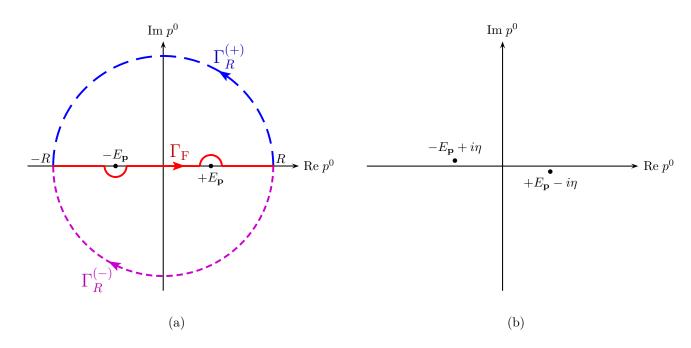


图 5.2: Feynman 传播子的极点和积分路径。

利用

$$(p^{0} - E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^{0} + E_{\mathbf{p}}) = (p^{0})^{2} - E_{\mathbf{p}}^{2} = (p^{0})^{2} - |\mathbf{p}|^{2} - m^{2} = p^{2} - m^{2},$$
(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  $\eta$ ,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 $\eta$ 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

$$\langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi(y)] | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \phi(y)\phi(x) | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} e^{-ip\cdot(y-x)} = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})} \frac{e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})} \frac{e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0}-y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}. \quad (5.197)$$

最后一步把积分变量  ${\bf p}$  替换成  $-{\bf p}$  。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

$$\int_{\Gamma_{\mathbf{F}}} dp^{0} \frac{e^{-ip^{0}(x^{0} - y^{0})}}{(p^{0} - E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^{0} + E_{\mathbf{p}})} = \int_{C_{\mathbf{F}}^{(+)}} dp^{0} \frac{e^{-ip^{0}(x^{0} - y^{0})}}{(p^{0} - E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^{0} + E_{\mathbf{p}})}$$

$$= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[ \frac{e^{-ip^{0}(x^{0} - y^{0})}}{(p^{0} - E_{\mathbf{p}})(p^{0} + E_{\mathbf{p}})}, -E_{\mathbf{p}} \right] = -2\pi i \frac{e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0} - y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}.$$
(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 (2.146) 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,

$$\overrightarrow{\phi(x)}\overrightarrow{\phi(y)} = \langle 0| \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi(y)] | 0 \rangle = 0, \quad \overrightarrow{\phi^{\dagger}(x)}\overrightarrow{\phi^{\dagger}(y)} = \langle 0| \mathsf{T}[\phi^{\dagger}(x)\phi^{\dagger}(y)] | 0 \rangle = 0.$$
(5.208)

复标量场的 Feynman 传播子定义为

$$D_{\mathcal{F}}(x-y) \equiv \overline{\phi(x)}\phi^{\dagger}(y) = \langle 0| \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi^{\dagger}(y)] |0\rangle. \tag{5.209}$$

类似于上一小节的计算,利用产生湮灭算符的对易关系(2.166),可以得到

$$\langle 0|\phi(x)\phi^{\dagger}(y)|0\rangle = \langle 0|\phi^{(+)}(x)\phi^{\dagger(-)}(y)|0\rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p \, d^3q}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \langle 0|a_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot x}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot y}|0\rangle = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{-ip\cdot (x-y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}},$$
(5.210)

以及

$$\langle 0 | \phi^{\dagger}(y)\phi(x) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \phi^{\dagger(+)}(y)\phi^{(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \langle 0 | b_{\mathbf{p}}e^{-ip\cdot y}b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x} | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p\cdot y - q\cdot x)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \langle 0 | ([b_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] + b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p}}) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p\cdot y - q\cdot x)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} (2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) = \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p\cdot y - q\cdot x)}}{(2\pi)^{3} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}}.$$
(5.211)

归纳上一小节的计算过程, 可得

$$\theta(x^{0} - y^{0}) \frac{e^{-iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0} - y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} + \theta(y^{0} - x^{0}) \frac{e^{iE_{\mathbf{p}}(x^{0} - y^{0})}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} = \int \frac{dp^{0}}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{-ip^{0}(x^{0} - y^{0})}}{p^{2} - m^{2} + i\epsilon},$$
 (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

## 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  $\Delta_{\rm F}^{\mu\nu}(x-y)$  定义为

$$\Delta_{\rm F}^{\mu\nu}(x-y) \equiv A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}(y) = \langle 0| \, \mathsf{T}[A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}(y)] \, |0\rangle \,. \tag{5.216}$$

根据展开式 (5.130) 和 (5.131)、产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (3.175)、及极化矢量求和关系 (3.138),可得

$$\langle 0| A^{\mu}(x) A^{\nu}(y) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0| A^{\mu(+)}(x) A^{\nu(-)}(y) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \langle 0 | \, \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} \varepsilon^{\nu *}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot y} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{\nu *}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \langle 0 | ([a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] + a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{\nu *}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') (2\pi)^{3} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}}{(2\pi)^{3} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\lambda} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{\nu *}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}}{(2\pi)^{3} 2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\lambda} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \varepsilon^{\nu *}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \int \frac{d^{3}p \, e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left(-g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{p^{\mu}p^{\nu}}{m^{2}}\right) \frac{e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}, \quad (5.217)$$

以及

$$\langle 0 | A^{\nu}(y) A^{\mu}(x) | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \left( -g^{\nu\mu} + \frac{p^{\nu}p^{\mu}}{m^2} \right) \frac{e^{-ip\cdot(y-x)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \left( -g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{p^{\mu}p^{\nu}}{m^2} \right) \frac{e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}. \tag{5.218}$$

从而,有

$$\Delta_{F}^{\mu\nu}(x-y) = \langle 0 | \mathsf{T}[A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}(y)] | 0 \rangle 
= \theta(x^{0}-y^{0}) \langle 0 | A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}(y) | 0 \rangle + \theta(y^{0}-x^{0}) \langle 0 | A^{\nu}(y)A^{\mu}(x) | 0 \rangle 
= \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left( -g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{p^{\mu}p^{\nu}}{m^{2}} \right) \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} [\theta(x^{0}-y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + \theta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}]. \quad (5.219)$$

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  $\delta$  函数的关系

$$\theta'(x) = \delta(x), \tag{5.220}$$

可以推出

$$\begin{split} &\partial_{x}^{\mu}\partial_{x}^{\nu}[\theta(x^{0}-y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}+\theta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}]\\ &=\partial_{x}^{\mu}[-ip^{\nu}\theta(x^{0}-y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}+g^{\nu0}\delta(x^{0}-y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}+ip^{\nu}\theta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\\ &-g^{\nu0}\delta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}]\\ &=-p^{\mu}p^{\nu}\theta(x^{0}-y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}-ig^{\mu0}p^{\nu}\delta(x^{0}-y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}-ip^{\mu}g^{\nu0}\delta(x^{0}-y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}\\ &+g^{\mu0}g^{\nu0}\partial_{x}^{0}\delta(x^{0}-y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}-p^{\mu}p^{\nu}\theta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}-ig^{\mu0}p^{\nu}\delta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\\ &-ip^{\mu}g^{\nu0}\delta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}+g^{\mu0}g^{\nu0}\partial_{x}^{0}\delta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}\\ &=-p^{\mu}p^{\nu}[\theta(x^{0}-y^{0})e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}+\theta(y^{0}-x^{0})e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}]\\ &-i(g^{\mu0}p^{\nu}+g^{\nu0}p^{\mu})\delta(x^{0}-y^{0})[e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}+e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}]\\ &+g^{\mu0}g^{\nu0}\partial_{x}^{0}\delta(x^{0}-y^{0})[e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}-e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}], \end{split}$$

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, $\Delta_{\rm F}^{\mu\nu}(x-y)$  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

$$\int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x}} = \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}), \tag{5.229}$$

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  $\delta$  函数的导数的定义,有

$$\int dx f(x)\delta'(x-a) = -f'(a) = -\int dx f'(x)\delta(x-a), \qquad (5.232)$$

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 5.6.5 小节),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 (3.253) 的形式,正能解和负能解部分由 (3.276) 和 (3.277) 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

$$\Delta_{F}^{\mu\nu}(x-y) \equiv A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}(y) = \langle 0| T[A^{\mu}(x)A^{\nu}(y)] | 0 \rangle.$$
 (5.239)

根据产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (3.264) 和极化矢量的完备性关系 (3.103), 可以得到

$$\langle 0| A^{\mu}(x) A^{\nu}(y) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0| A^{\mu(+)}(x) A^{\nu(-)}(y) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3 p \, d^3 q}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\sigma \sigma'} \langle 0| e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) a_{\mathbf{p}; \sigma} e^{-ip \cdot x} e^{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') a_{\mathbf{q}; \sigma'}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot y} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p \, d^3q \, e^{-i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\sigma \sigma'} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') \, \langle 0 | \left( [a_{\mathbf{p}; \sigma}, a_{\mathbf{q}; \sigma'}^{\dagger}] + a_{\mathbf{q}; \sigma'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}; \sigma} \right) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= -\int \frac{d^3p \, d^3q \, e^{-i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}} 2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\sigma \sigma'} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \sigma) e^{\nu}(\mathbf{q}, \sigma') (2\pi)^3 g_{\sigma \sigma'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})$$

$$= -\int \frac{d^3p \, e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}}{(2\pi)^3 2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\sigma} g_{\sigma\sigma} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{\nu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = -g^{\mu\nu} \int \frac{d^3p \, e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}}{(2\pi)^3 2E_{\mathbf{p}}}, \qquad (5.240)$$

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

$$\int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} [\theta(x^0 - y^0)e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + \theta(y^0 - x^0)e^{ip\cdot(x-y)}] = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{ie^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}}{p^2 + i\epsilon}.$$
 (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 (4.238) 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 (4.266)、自旋求和关系 (4.235),可得

$$\langle 0 | \psi_a(x)\bar{\psi}_b(y) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \psi_a^{(+)}(x)\bar{\psi}_b^{(-)}(y) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p \, d^3q}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \langle 0 | u_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda} e^{-ip \cdot x} \bar{u}_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot y} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p \, d^3q \, e^{-i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} u_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \langle 0 | (\{a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger}\} - a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p \, d^3q \, e^{-i(p \cdot x - q \cdot y)}}{(2\pi)^6 \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} u_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') (2\pi)^3 \delta_{\lambda \lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p \, e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}}{(2\pi)^3 2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\lambda} u_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}_b(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} (\gamma_{\mu} p^{\mu} + m)_{ab} \frac{e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} (\gamma_{\mu} p^{\mu} + m)_{ab} e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)} \delta(p^2 - m^2) \theta(p^0), \qquad (5.248)$$

最后一步逆向利用 (2.121) 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

$$\langle 0 | \bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\psi_{a}(x) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \bar{\psi}_{b}^{(+)}(y)\psi_{a}^{(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \langle 0 | \bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}e^{-ip\cdot y}v_{a}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}e^{iq\cdot x} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p\cdot y-q\cdot x)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} v_{a}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) \langle 0 | (\{b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda},b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} - b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, d^{3}q \, e^{-i(p\cdot y-q\cdot x)}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} v_{a}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) (2\pi)^{3}\delta_{\lambda\lambda'}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}p \, e^{-ip\cdot (y-x)}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\lambda} v_{a}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} (\gamma^{\mu}p_{\mu} - m)_{ab} \frac{e^{ip\cdot (x-y)}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} (\gamma_{\mu}p^{\mu} - m)_{ab} e^{ip\cdot (x-y)}\delta(p^{2} - m^{2})\theta(p^{0})$$

$$= -\int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} (\gamma_{\mu}p^{\mu} + m)_{ab} e^{-ip\cdot (x-y)}\delta(p^{2} - m^{2})\theta(-p^{0}). \tag{5.249}$$

最后一步作了变量替换  $p^{\mu} \rightarrow -p^{\mu}$ 。于是,Feynman 传播子为

$$S_{F,ab}(x-y) = \langle 0 | T[\psi_a(x)\bar{\psi}_b(y)] | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \theta(x^0 - y^0) \langle 0 | \psi_a(x)\bar{\psi}_b(y) | 0 \rangle - \theta(y^0 - x^0) \langle 0 | \bar{\psi}_b(y)\psi_a(x) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} (\gamma_\mu p^\mu + m)_{ab} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} [\theta(x^0 - y^0)\theta(p^0) + \theta(y^0 - x^0)\theta(-p^0)] \delta(p^2 - m^2). \quad (5.250)$$

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

$$p^{\mu}e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}[\theta(x^{0}-y^{0})\theta(p^{0})+\theta(y^{0}-x^{0})\theta(-p^{0})]\delta(p^{2}-m^{2})$$

$$= i\partial_x^{\mu} \{ e^{-ip \cdot (x-y)} [\theta(x^0 - y^0)\theta(p^0) + \theta(y^0 - x^0)\theta(-p^0)] \delta(p^2 - m^2) \}$$

$$-ig^{\mu 0} e^{-ip \cdot (x-y)} [\theta(p^0) - \theta(-p^0)] \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2).$$
(5.252)

将上式代入 (5.250) 式, 得到

$$S_{F,ab}(x-y) = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} \left[ (i\gamma_\mu \partial_x^\mu + m)_{ab} \{ e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} [\theta(x^0 - y^0)\theta(p^0) + \theta(y^0 - x^0)\theta(-p^0)] \delta(p^2 - m^2) \} \right.$$

$$\left. - i(\gamma_\mu)_{ab} g^{\mu 0} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} [\theta(p^0) - \theta(-p^0)] \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2) \right]$$

$$= (i\gamma_\mu \partial_x^\mu + m)_{ab} \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} \theta(x^0 - y^0) \theta(p^0) + \theta(y^0 - x^0) \theta(-p^0)] \delta(p^2 - m^2)$$

$$\left. - i(\gamma^0)_{ab} \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} [\theta(p^0) - \theta(-p^0)] \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2). \right.$$

$$(5.253)$$

先计算 (5.253) 式最后一行。利用  $\delta$  函数的性质 (2.49),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

$$\int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} \theta(-p^0) \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2) 
= \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-ip^0(x^0 - y^0)} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})} \theta(-p^0) \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2) 
= \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{ip^0(x^0 - y^0)} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})} \theta(p^0) \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2) 
= \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})} \theta(p^0) \delta(x^0 - y^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2).$$
(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

$$\int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} [\theta(x^0-y^0)\theta(p^0) + \theta(y^0-x^0)\theta(-p^0)] \delta(p^2-m^2)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^3} \left[ e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} \theta(x^0 - y^0) + e^{ip\cdot(x-y)} \theta(y^0 - x^0) \right] \theta(p^0) \delta(p^2 - m^2)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[ \theta(x^0 - y^0) e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} + \theta(y^0 - x^0) e^{ip\cdot(x-y)} \right] = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{ie^{-ip\cdot(x-y)}}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}. \quad (5.258)$$

第一步作了变量替换  $p^{\mu} \rightarrow -p^{\mu}$ ,第二步利用 (2.121) 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

$$(p + m)(p - m) = pp - m^2 = p^2 - m^2, (5.262)$$

故

$$(\not p + m)(\not p - m + i\epsilon) = p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon(\not p + m). \tag{5.263}$$

 $i\epsilon(p+m)$  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  $p_i^\mu$  必定等于末态中所有粒子的四维动量之和  $p_i^\mu$ 。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  $\delta$  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  $\delta$  函数的性质 (2.49),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 (2.51) 和 (2.81) 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  $\delta$  函数相关的 Fourier 变换公式为

$$\int d^4x \, e^{ip \cdot x} = \int d^4x \, e^{-ip \cdot x} = (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p). \tag{5.271}$$

由此可得

$$(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(0) = \int d^4 x = \tilde{V}\tilde{T}. \tag{5.272}$$

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

$$|\langle f|iT|i\rangle|^2 = \tilde{V}\tilde{T}(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_i - p_f)|\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
 (5.273)

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

$$|i\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathcal{A}}2E_{\mathcal{B}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle \,, \quad E_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B}} = p_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B}}^{0} = \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B}}|^{2} + m_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B}}^{2}} \,.$$
 (5.274)

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

$$|f\rangle = \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} \sqrt{2E_j} \, a_{\mathbf{p}_j}^{\dagger}\right) |0\rangle, \quad E_j = p_j^0 = \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_j|^2 + m_j^2}. \tag{5.275}$$

其中, $\mathbf{p}_j$   $(j=1,\cdots,n)$  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

$$p_i^{\mu} = p_{\mathcal{A}}^{\mu} + p_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mu}, \quad p_f^{\mu} = \sum_{j=1}^n p_j^{\mu}.$$
 (5.276)

我们可以把初态 |i> 改写为单粒子态的直积,

$$|i\rangle = \sqrt{2E_{\mathcal{A}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes \sqrt{2E_{\mathcal{B}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\mathcal{B}} = |\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}\rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes |\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}\rangle_{\mathcal{B}}.$$
 (5.277)

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 (2.118) 式,单粒子态  $|\mathbf{p}_A\rangle_A$  和  $|\mathbf{p}_B\rangle_B$  的自我内积分别是

$$\langle \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}} | \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}} \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} = 2E_{\mathcal{A}}(2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) = 2E_{\mathcal{A}}\tilde{V}, \quad \langle \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}} | \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}} \rangle_{\mathcal{B}} = 2E_{\mathcal{B}}(2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{0}) = 2E_{\mathcal{B}}\tilde{V}.$$
 (5.278)

此处用到 (2.98) 式。于是, 我们得到

$$\langle i|i\rangle = \langle \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}|\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}\rangle_{\mathcal{A}}\langle \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}\rangle_{\mathcal{B}} = 4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}\tilde{V}^{2}.$$
 (5.279)

同理可得

$$\langle f|f\rangle = \prod_{j=1}^{n} (2E_j \tilde{V}). \tag{5.280}$$

从而, 跃迁概率化为

$$P_{fi} = \frac{|\langle f | iT | i\rangle|^2}{\langle i | i\rangle \langle f | f\rangle} = \frac{\tilde{V}\tilde{T}(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_i - p_f) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}\tilde{V}^2 \prod_{i=1}^n (2E_j\tilde{V})} = \frac{\tilde{T}(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_i - p_f) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}\tilde{V} \prod_{i=1}^n (2E_j\tilde{V})}.$$
 (5.281)

对于一组特定的动量  $\{p_i\}$ ,单位时间内的跃迁概率为

$$R_{\{p_j\}} = \frac{P_{fi}}{\tilde{T}} = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}\tilde{V}} \prod_{i=1}^{n} (2E_j\tilde{V}) (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)} \Big( p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j \Big) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
 (5.282)

此处四维  $\delta$  函数可以分解为

$$\delta^{(4)}\left(p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{j}\right) = \delta^{(3)}\left(\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}} + \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mathbf{p}_{j}\right)\delta\left(E_{\mathcal{A}} + E_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} E_{j}\right). \tag{5.283}$$

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

$$p_{\mathcal{A}}^{\mu} + p_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mu} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{j}^{\mu} = 0 \tag{5.284}$$

已经体现在 (5.282) 式的四维  $\delta$  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

$$\varphi\left(-\frac{L}{2}\right) = \varphi\left(\frac{L}{2}\right). \tag{5.285}$$

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

$$\exp\left(-\frac{i}{2}pL\right) = \exp\left(\frac{i}{2}pL\right),\tag{5.286}$$

故

$$\exp(ipL) = 1, \quad \sin(pL) = 0, \quad \cos(pL) = 1.$$
 (5.287)

上式成立意味着

$$pL = 2k\pi, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$
 (5.288)

因此, 动量本征值是

$$p_k = \frac{2\pi}{L}k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}. \tag{5.289}$$

当  $L \to \infty$  时,相邻动量本征值之差变成动量的微分:

$$\Delta p_k = p_{k+1} - p_k = \frac{2\pi}{L} \to dp.$$
 (5.290)

从而可得

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \Delta p_k = \frac{2\pi}{L} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \to \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dp, \tag{5.291}$$

即

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \to \frac{L}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dp. \tag{5.292}$$

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

$$\mathbf{p} = \frac{2\pi}{L}(k_1, k_2, k_3), \quad k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{Z}.$$
 (5.293)

当  $L \to \infty$  时, 我们得到

$$\sum_{k_1 k_2 k_3} \to \frac{L^3}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3 p = \frac{\tilde{V}}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3 p.$$
 (5.294)

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 (5.282) 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

$$R = \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\tilde{V}}{(2\pi)^{3}} \int d^{3}p_{j}\right) R_{\{p_{j}\}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}\tilde{V}} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} \int \frac{d^{3}p_{j}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{j}}\right) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} \left(p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{j}\right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^{2}.$$
 (5.295)

根据 2.3.4 小节的讨论, 我们知道体积元 (2.122) 是 Lorentz 不变的, 因而上式中相空间体积元

$$\frac{d^3p_j}{(2\pi)^3 2E_j} \tag{5.296}$$

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,靶 (target) 由 A 粒子组成,束流 (beam) 由 B 粒子组成。设束流中每个 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 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 B 粒子数称为流密度,记作  $j_{\mathcal{B}}$ ,可以通过下式计算,

$$j_{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{N_{\mathcal{B}}}{At} = \frac{n_{\mathcal{B}}A|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|t}{At} = n_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|. \tag{5.297}$$

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

$$N = N_{\mathcal{A}} j_{\mathcal{B}} \sigma t. \tag{5.298}$$

这里引入了物理量  $\sigma$ ,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)。散射截面表征散射过程的强度,由 A 粒子与 B 粒子的相互作用性质决定,常用单位是靶 (barn),记作 b,

1 b = 
$$10^{-28}$$
 m<sup>2</sup> =  $2.568 \times 10^3$  GeV<sup>-2</sup>. (5.299)

于是,单位时间单位体积内散射发生的次数为

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{N}{Vt} = \frac{N_{\mathcal{A}}j_{\mathcal{B}}\sigma}{V} = \frac{N_{\mathcal{A}}n_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|\sigma}{V} = n_{\mathcal{A}}n_{\mathcal{B}}\sigma|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|, \tag{5.300}$$

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 (5.295) 式,我们得到

$$\sigma = \frac{\mathcal{R}}{n_{\mathcal{A}} n_{\mathcal{B}} |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} = \frac{R}{\tilde{V}} \frac{\tilde{V}^2}{|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} = \frac{R\tilde{V}}{|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}} |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \left( \prod_{j=1}^n \int \frac{d^3 p_j}{(2\pi)^3 2E_j} \right) (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)} \left( p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
 (5.301)

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  $\sigma$  定义为 Lorentz 不变量会比较方便。 (5.301) 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

$$v_{\rm rel} \equiv |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|,\tag{5.302}$$

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  $M \not oller$  速度,定义是

$$v_{\text{Møl}} \equiv \frac{1}{E_A E_B} \sqrt{(p_A \cdot p_B)^2 - m_A^2 m_B^2}. \tag{5.303}$$

容易看出, $E_A E_B v_{Møl}$  是 Lorentz 不变量。现在,我们将散射截面定义为

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}} v_{\text{Møl}}} \left( \prod_{j=1}^{n} \int \frac{d^{3}p_{j}}{(2\pi)^{3} 2E_{j}} \right) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} \left( p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{j} \right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^{2}.$$
 (5.304)

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

$$v_{\text{Møl}} = \frac{1}{m_A E_B} \sqrt{m_A^2 E_B^2 - m_A^2 m_B^2} = \frac{\sqrt{E_B^2 - m_B^2}}{E_B} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_B|}{E_B} = |\mathbf{v}_B|, \tag{5.305}$$

此时截面定义式 (5.304) 可以回复到 (5.301) 式。

在 (5.304) 式右边,不变振幅模方  $|\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2$  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:

$$\int d\Pi_n = \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \int \frac{d^3 p_j}{(2\pi)^3 2E_j}\right) (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)} \left(p_A + p_B - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j\right). \tag{5.306}$$

这个积分称为 n 体不变相空间。利用这个记号,可以把 (5.304) 式写得简洁一些,

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}v_{\text{Møl}}} \int d\Pi_n |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
 (5.307)

如果 (5.304) 式右边不作积分,则对应于微分散射截面

$$d\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}v_{\text{Møl}}} \left( \prod_{j=1}^{n} \frac{d^{3}p_{j}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{j}} \right) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} \left( p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{j} \right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^{2}.$$
 (5.308)

下面进一步考察 Møller 速度  $v_{\text{Møl}}$  的性质。设  $\boldsymbol{A}$  粒子与  $\boldsymbol{B}$  粒子运动方向之间的夹角为  $\alpha$ , 则有

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}} = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}| |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}| \cos \alpha, \quad |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}| = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}| |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}| \sin \alpha, \tag{5.309}$$

故

$$(\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}})^2 = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^2 |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2 \cos^2 \alpha = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^2 |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2 (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^2 |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2 - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2. \tag{5.310}$$

从而,可以推出

$$(1 - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}})^{2} = 1 - 2 \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}} + (\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}})^{2} = 1 - 2 \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}} + |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^{2} |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}$$

$$= 1 + |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} + |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^{2} |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}$$

$$= |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} + (1 - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^{2})(1 - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}). \tag{5.311}$$

将 A 和 B 的四维动量分解为时间分量和空间分量,

$$p_{\mathcal{A}}^{\mu} = (E_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}) = E_{\mathcal{A}}(1, \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}), \quad p_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mu} = (E_{\mathcal{B}}, \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}) = E_{\mathcal{B}}(1, \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}). \tag{5.312}$$

这两个四维动量的内积为

$$p_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot p_{\mathcal{B}} = E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}} - \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}} = E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}} (1 - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}). \tag{5.313}$$

于是,可以导出

$$(p_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot p_{\mathcal{B}})^{2} - m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} m_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} = E_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} E_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} (1 - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}})^{2} - m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} m_{\mathcal{B}}^{2}$$

$$= E_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} E_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} (|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}) + E_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} E_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} (1 - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}}|^{2}) (1 - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}) - m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} m_{\mathcal{B}}^{2}$$

$$= E_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} E_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} (|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}) + (E_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} - |\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}|^{2}) (E_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} - |\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}) - m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} m_{\mathcal{B}}^{2}$$

$$= E_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} E_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} (|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}) + m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} m_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} - m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} m_{\mathcal{B}}^{2}$$

$$= E_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} E_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} (|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2} - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^{2}). \tag{5.314}$$

这样的话,由 Møller 速度的定义 (5.303) 可得

$$v_{\text{Møl}} = \frac{1}{E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}}} \sqrt{(p_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot p_{\mathcal{B}})^2 - m_{\mathcal{A}}^2 m_{\mathcal{B}}^2} = \frac{1}{E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}}} \sqrt{E_{\mathcal{A}}^2 E_{\mathcal{B}}^2 (|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2 - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2)}$$

$$= \sqrt{|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2 - |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} \times \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|^2}.$$
(5.315)

如果 A 粒子与 B 粒子的运动方向相同或相反,则  $\mathbf{v}_{A} \times \mathbf{v}_{B} = \mathbf{0}$ ,因而

$$v_{\text{Møl}} = |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}| = v_{\text{rel}},\tag{5.316}$$

即 Møller 速度与相对速度相同。这种情况在对撞机 (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。此时,散射截面 (5.304) 化为

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \left( \prod_{j=1}^{n} \int \frac{d^{3}p_{j}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{j}} \right) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} \left( p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{j} \right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^{2}.$$
 (5.317)

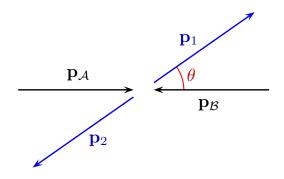


图 5.3: 质心系中 2 → 2 散射过程的动量示意图。

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。

接下来讨论  $2 \to 2$  散射,即 n = 2 的情况,此时末态包含 2 个粒子。在系统的质量中心参考系(简称质心系,center-of-mass system)中,总动量为零,即

$$\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}} + \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}} = \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 = \mathbf{0},\tag{5.318}$$

因而

$$|\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}| = |\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}|, \quad |\mathbf{p}_1| = |\mathbf{p}_2|.$$
 (5.319)

可见,初态中  $\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}$  与  $\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}$  大小相等,方向相反,故  $v_{\mathrm{Møl}} = v_{\mathrm{rel}}$ ; 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 5.3 所示,其中,散射角  $\theta$  是  $\mathbf{p}_{1}$  与  $\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}$  之间的夹角。质心系中系统的总能量称为质心能 (center-of-mass energy)  $E_{\mathrm{CM}}$ ,满足

$$E_{\rm CM} = E_{\mathcal{A}} + E_{\mathcal{B}} = E_1 + E_2. \tag{5.320}$$

由

$$(p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}})^2 = (E_{\mathcal{A}} + E_{\mathcal{B}})^2 - (\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}} + \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}})^2 = (E_{\mathcal{A}} + E_{\mathcal{B}})^2 = E_{\text{CM}}^2$$
 (5.321)

可知,质心能  $E_{CM}$  是 Lorentz 不变量。

根据 (5.317) 和 (5.306) 式, 质心系中  $2 \rightarrow 2$  散射截面可以写成

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \int d\Pi_2 |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}}, p_{\mathcal{B}} \to p_1, p_2)|^2.$$
 (5.322)

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

$$\int d\Pi_2 = \int \frac{d^3 p_1}{(2\pi)^3 2E_1} \frac{d^3 p_2}{(2\pi)^3 2E_2} (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_{\mathcal{A}} + p_{\mathcal{B}} - p_1 - p_2) 
= \int \frac{d^3 p_1}{(2\pi)^2 4E_1 E_2} \delta(E_{\text{CM}} - E_1 - E_2) 
= \int d\Omega d|\mathbf{p}_1| \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|^2}{16\pi^2 E_1 E_2} \delta(E_{\text{CM}} - \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_1|^2 + m_1^2} - \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_1|^2 + m_2^2}).$$
(5.323)

第二步结合三维  $\delta$  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  $\theta$  表示为

$$d\Omega = \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\phi,\tag{5.324}$$

其中方位角  $\phi$  在垂直于  $\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}$  方向的平面上定义。现在, $\delta$  函数的宗量是关于  $|\mathbf{p}_1|$  的函数,利用 (2.119) 式,可得作出  $|\mathbf{p}_1|$  的积分,得到

$$\int d|\mathbf{p}_{1}| \,\delta\left(E_{\mathrm{CM}} - \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2} + m_{1}^{2}} - \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2} + m_{2}^{2}}\right) 
= \left|\frac{d}{d|\mathbf{p}_{1}|} \left(E_{\mathrm{CM}} - \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2} + m_{1}^{2}} - \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2} + m_{2}^{2}}\right)\right|^{-1} = \left(\frac{2|\mathbf{p}_{1}|}{2\sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2} + m_{1}^{2}}} + \frac{2|\mathbf{p}_{1}|}{2\sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2} + m_{2}^{2}}}\right)^{-1} 
= \left[|\mathbf{p}_{1}| \left(\frac{1}{E_{1}} + \frac{1}{E_{2}}\right)\right]^{-1} = \frac{E_{1}E_{2}}{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|(E_{1} + E_{2})} = \frac{E_{1}E_{2}}{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|E_{\mathrm{CM}}}.$$
(5.325)

于是, (5.323) 式化为

$$\int d\Pi_2 = \int d\Omega \, \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|^2}{16\pi^2 E_1 E_2} \frac{E_1 E_2}{|\mathbf{p}_1| E_{\text{CM}}} = \int d\Omega \, \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|}{16\pi^2 E_{\text{CM}}}.$$
 (5.326)

将上式代入散射截面表达式 (5.322), 得

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathcal{A}}E_{\mathcal{B}}|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \int d\Omega \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|}{16\pi^{2}E_{\mathrm{CM}}} |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}}, p_{\mathcal{B}} \to p_{1}, p_{2})|^{2}.$$
 (5.327)

于是, 质心系中关于立体角的微分散射截面是

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{CM} = \frac{1}{64\pi^2} \frac{1}{E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}} |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|}{E_{CM}} |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}}, p_{\mathcal{B}} \to p_1, p_2)|^2.$$
(5.328)

利用末态粒子在质心系中的动量关系  $|\mathbf{p}_1| = |\mathbf{p}_2|$ ,可得

$$E_{\rm CM} = E_1 + E_2 = E_1 + \sqrt{|\mathbf{p}_1|^2 + m_2^2} = E_1 + \sqrt{E_1^2 - m_1^2 + m_2^2},$$
 (5.329)

故

$$E_1^2 - m_1^2 + m_2^2 = (E_{\rm CM} - E_1)^2 = E_{\rm CM}^2 - 2E_{\rm CM}E_1 + E_1^2, \tag{5.330}$$

即

$$2E_{\rm CM}E_1 = E_{\rm CM}^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2, (5.331)$$

从而, $E_1$  可以表示为

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2E_{\rm CM}} \left( E_{\rm CM}^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2 \right). \tag{5.332}$$

同理, $E_2$  可以表示为

$$E_2 = \frac{1}{2E_{\rm CM}} \left( E_{\rm CM}^2 + m_2^2 - m_1^2 \right). \tag{5.333}$$

根据动量与能量的关系,有

$$\begin{split} |\mathbf{p}_{1}|^{2} &= E_{1}^{2} - m_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{4E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}} \left( E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2} + m_{1}^{2} - m_{2}^{2} \right)^{2} - m_{1}^{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}} \left[ E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{4} + m_{1}^{4} + m_{2}^{4} + 2E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2} m_{1}^{2} - 2E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2} m_{2}^{2} - 2m_{1}^{2} m_{2}^{2} - 4E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2} m_{1}^{2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}} \left( E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{4} + m_{1}^{4} + m_{2}^{4} - 2E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2} m_{1}^{2} - 2E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2} m_{2}^{2} - 4m_{1}^{2} m_{2}^{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}} \lambda (E_{\mathrm{CM}}^{2}, m_{1}^{2}, m_{2}^{2}). \end{split} \tag{5.334}$$

其中,  $\lambda$  函数定义为

$$\lambda(x, y, z) \equiv x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2xy - 2xz - 2yz, \tag{5.335}$$

它关于 x, y, z 对称。可见, 末态粒子的动量满足

$$|\mathbf{p}_1| = |\mathbf{p}_2| = \frac{1}{2E_{\text{CM}}} \lambda^{1/2}(E_{\text{CM}}^2, m_1^2, m_2^2) = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2} \lambda^{1/2} \left( 1, \frac{m_1^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}, \frac{m_2^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \right). \tag{5.336}$$

于是, (5.328) 式可以改写成

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\text{CM}} = \frac{1}{128\pi^2 E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}} |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{m_1^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}, \frac{m_2^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}\right) |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}}, p_{\mathcal{B}} \to p_1, p_2)|^2.$$
(5.337)

下面讨论几种特殊情况。

(1) 如果散射过程关于对撞轴 ( $\mathbf{p}_A$  对应的直线) 对称,则不变振幅  $\mathcal{M}$  与  $\phi$  无关,是  $\theta$  的函数,从而,

$$\int d\Omega |\mathcal{M}(\theta)|^2 = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \sin\theta |\mathcal{M}(\theta)|^2 = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \sin\theta |\mathcal{M}(\theta)|^2.$$
 (5.338)

此时散射截面为

$$\sigma = \int d\Omega \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\rm CM} = \frac{1}{64\pi E_{\mathcal{A}} E_{\mathcal{B}} |\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}|} \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{m_1^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2}, \frac{m_2^2}{E_{\rm CM}^2}\right) \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \sin\theta |\mathcal{M}(\theta)|^2. \quad (5.339)$$

(2) 如果末态 2 个粒子质量相同,  $m_1 = m_2 = m$ , 则由

$$\lambda(x, y, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 = x(x - 4y)$$
(5.340)

可得

$$\lambda^{1/2} \left( 1, \frac{m_1^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}, \frac{m_2^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \right) = \lambda^{1/2} \left( 1, \frac{m^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}, \frac{m^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \right) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m^2}{E_{\text{CM}}^2}} \,. \tag{5.341}$$

(3) 如果初末态 4 个粒子的质量相同,即  $m_A=m_B=m_1=m_2$ ,则有

$$E_{\mathcal{A}} = E_{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{2} = E_1 = E_2, \quad |\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}| = |\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}| = |\mathbf{p}_1| = |\mathbf{p}_2|.$$
 (5.342)

从而可得

$$|\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{A}} - \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}| = \left| \frac{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}}{E_{\mathcal{A}}} - \frac{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{B}}}{E_{\mathcal{B}}} \right| = \frac{2|\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{A}}|}{E_{\mathcal{A}}} = \frac{4|\mathbf{p}_{1}|}{E_{\mathrm{CM}}}.$$
 (5.343)

于是, (5.328) 式化为

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\text{CM}} = \frac{1}{64\pi^2} \frac{4}{E_{\text{CM}}^2} \frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{4|\mathbf{p}_1|} \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|}{E_{\text{CM}}} |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}}, p_{\mathcal{B}} \to p_1, p_2)|^2 
= \frac{1}{64\pi^2 E_{\text{CM}}^2} |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}}, p_{\mathcal{B}} \to p_1, p_2)|^2.$$
(5.344)

## 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

$$P(t) = \frac{1}{\tau} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) = \Gamma \exp(-\Gamma t). \tag{5.345}$$

其中,  $\tau$  是常数, 称为粒子的**寿命** (lifetime), 由 t 的期待值

$$\langle t \rangle = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\infty t e^{-t/\tau} dt = -\int_0^\infty t \, de^{-t/\tau} = -t e^{-t/\tau} \Big|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty e^{-t/\tau} dt = -\tau e^{-t/\tau} \Big|_0^\infty = \tau \quad (5.346)$$

可知,寿命是粒子存活的平均时间。因此,

$$\Gamma \equiv \frac{1}{\tau} \tag{5.347}$$

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  $(decav\ width)$ ,简称宽度。

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 BR(f)。衰变过程  $i \to f$  的分宽度 (partial decay width) 定义为

$$\Gamma_f = \Gamma \cdot BR(f),$$
(5.348)

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

$$\sum_{f} BR(f) = \frac{1}{\Gamma} \sum_{f} \Gamma_{f} = 1, \quad \Gamma = \sum_{f} \Gamma_{f}.$$
 (5.349)

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  $n \ge 2$  个粒子。因此, $|i\rangle$  的自我内积为

$$\langle i|i\rangle = 2E_{\mathcal{A}}\tilde{V},\tag{5.350}$$

跃迁概率是

$$P_{fi} = \frac{|\langle f | iT | i\rangle|^2}{\langle i | i\rangle \langle f | f\rangle} = \frac{\tilde{V}\tilde{T}(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_{\mathcal{A}} - p_f) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2}{2E_{\mathcal{A}}\tilde{V} \prod_{j=1}^n (2E_j V)} = \frac{\tilde{T}(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_{\mathcal{A}} - p_f) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2}{2E_{\mathcal{A}} \prod_{j=1}^n (2E_j \tilde{V})}.$$
 (5.351)

对于一组特定的末态动量  $\{p_i\}$ ,单位时间内的跃迁概率为

$$R_{\{p_j\}} = \frac{P_{fi}}{\tilde{T}} = \frac{1}{2E_{\mathcal{A}} \prod_{j=1}^{n} (2E_j \tilde{V})} (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)} \left( p_{\mathcal{A}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j \right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
 (5.352)

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

$$R_f = \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{\tilde{V}}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3 p_j\right) R_{\{p_j\}} = \frac{1}{2E_{\mathcal{A}}} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \int \frac{d^3 p_j}{(2\pi)^3 2E_j}\right) (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)} \left(p_{\mathcal{A}} - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j\right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
(5.353)

在 A 粒子静止系中, $E_A = m_A$ ,而  $R_f$  的值就是分宽度  $\Gamma_f$ ,故

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{1}{2m_{\mathcal{A}}} \left( \prod_{j=1}^n \int \frac{d^3 p_j}{(2\pi)^3 2E_j} \right) (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)} \left( p_{\mathcal{A}} - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \right) |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2.$$
 (5.354)

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,而且它取不同方向具有相同的概率,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。

下面分别讨论二体衰变和三体衰变。

(1) 对于二体衰变,n=2,末态两个粒子的质心系就是 A 粒子的静止系,故  $E_{CM}=m_A$ 。于是,(5.332) 和 (5.333) 式化为

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2m_A} (m_A^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2), \quad E_2 = \frac{1}{2m_A} (m_A^2 + m_2^2 - m_1^2).$$
 (5.355)

而 (5.336) 式化为

$$|\mathbf{p}_1| = |\mathbf{p}_2| = \frac{m_A}{2} \lambda^{1/2} \left( 1, \frac{m_1^2}{m_A^2}, \frac{m_2^2}{m_A^2} \right).$$
 (5.356)

2 体不变相空间 (5.326) 变成

$$\int d\Pi_2 = \int d\Omega \, \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|}{16\pi^2 m_A}.\tag{5.357}$$

此处, $d\Omega = \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\phi$  中的  $\theta$  和  $\phi$  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

$$\Gamma_{f} = \frac{1}{2m_{\mathcal{A}}} \int d\Pi_{2} |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}} \to p_{1}, p_{2})|^{2} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{1}|}{32\pi^{2}m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2}} \int d\Omega |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}} \to p_{1}, p_{2})|^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{64\pi^{2}m_{\mathcal{A}}} \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{m_{1}^{2}}{m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2}}, \frac{m_{2}^{2}}{m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2}}\right) \int d\Omega |\mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{A}} \to p_{1}, p_{2})|^{2}.$$
(5.358)

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  $|M|^2$  与  $\theta$ 、 $\phi$  无关,对立体角积分只给出一个  $4\pi$  因子,故分宽度为

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|}{8\pi m_A^2} |\mathcal{M}|^2 = \frac{|\mathcal{M}|^2}{16\pi m_A} \lambda^{1/2} \left( 1, \frac{m_1^2}{m_A^2}, \frac{m_2^2}{m_A^2} \right). \tag{5.359}$$

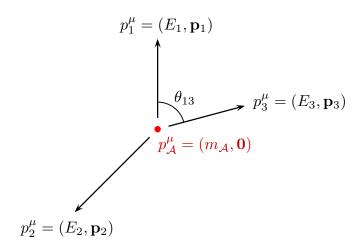


图 5.4: A 粒子静止系中三体衰变过程的动量示意图。

进一步,如果末态 2 个粒子质量相同, $m_1 = m_2 = m$ ,则由 (5.340) 式得

$$\lambda^{1/2} \left( 1, \frac{m_1^2}{m_A^2}, \frac{m_2^2}{m_A^2} \right) = \lambda^{1/2} \left( 1, \frac{m^2}{m_A^2}, \frac{m^2}{m_A^2} \right) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m^2}{m_A^2}}.$$
 (5.360)

从而,分宽度化为

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{|\mathcal{M}|^2}{16\pi m_{\mathcal{A}}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m^2}{m_{\mathcal{A}}^2}} \,. \tag{5.361}$$

(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

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{1}{2m_A} \int d\Pi_3 |\mathcal{M}(p_A \to p_1, p_2, p_3)|^2,$$
 (5.362)

其中,3 体不变相空间为

$$\int d\Pi_3 = \int \frac{d^3 p_1}{(2\pi)^3 2E_1} \frac{d^3 p_2}{(2\pi)^3 2E_2} \frac{d^3 p_3}{(2\pi)^3 2E_3} (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_{\mathcal{A}} - p_1 - p_2 - p_3).$$
 (5.363)

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 5.4 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

$$\int d\Pi_3 = \frac{1}{8(2\pi)^5} \int \frac{d^3 p_1 d^3 p_3}{E_1 E_2 E_3} \, \delta(m_{\mathcal{A}} - E_1 - E_2 - E_3) 
= \frac{1}{8(2\pi)^5} \int d\Omega_1 d|\mathbf{p}_1| d\Omega_3 d|\mathbf{p}_3| \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1|^2 |\mathbf{p}_3|^2}{E_1 E_2 E_3} \, \delta(m_{\mathcal{A}} - E_1 - E_2 - E_3).$$
(5.364)

其中,  $\Omega_1$  和  $\Omega_3$  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

$$|\mathbf{p}_1|d|\mathbf{p}_1| = E_1 dE_1, \quad |\mathbf{p}_3|d|\mathbf{p}_3| = E_3 dE_3.$$
 (5.365)

从而,有

$$\int d\Pi_3 = \frac{1}{8(2\pi)^5} \int d\Omega_1 d\Omega_3 dE_1 dE_3 \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1||\mathbf{p}_3|}{E_2} \delta(m_{\mathcal{A}} - E_1 - E_2 - E_3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^4} \int d\Omega_3 dE_1 dE_3 \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1||\mathbf{p}_3|}{E_2} \delta(m_{\mathcal{A}} - E_1 - E_2 - E_3). \tag{5.366}$$

第二步对  $\Omega_1$  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  $4\pi$  因子。 将  $\mathbf{p}_1$  与  $\mathbf{p}_3$  方向之间的夹角记为  $\theta_{13}$ ,则粒子 3 的立体角微分可以表示为

$$d\Omega_3 = \sin \theta_{13} \, d\theta_{13} \, d\phi_3 = d\cos \theta_{13} \, d\phi_3, \tag{5.367}$$

其中  $\phi_3$  是粒子 3 的方位角。这样的话,对  $\Omega_3$  积分不是平庸的,这是因为  $E_2$  依赖于  $\cos\theta_{13}$ ,

$$E_2 = \sqrt{m_2^2 + |\mathbf{p}_2|^2} = \sqrt{m_2^2 + |\mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_3|^2} = \sqrt{m_2^2 + |\mathbf{p}_1|^2 + |\mathbf{p}_3|^2 + 2|\mathbf{p}_1||\mathbf{p}_3|\cos\theta_{13}}, \quad (5.368)$$

导致  $\delta(m_A - E_1 - E_2 - E_3)$  也依赖于  $\cos \theta_{13}$ 。由

$$\frac{\partial E_2}{\partial \cos \theta_{13}} = \frac{2|\mathbf{p}_1||\mathbf{p}_3|}{2\sqrt{m_o^2 + |\mathbf{p}_1|^2 + |\mathbf{p}_2|^2 + 2|\mathbf{p}_1||\mathbf{p}_3|\cos \theta_{13}}} = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1||\mathbf{p}_3|}{E_2}$$
(5.369)

有

$$\left| \frac{\partial (m_{\mathcal{A}} - E_1 - E_2 - E_3)}{\partial \cos \theta_{13}} \right| = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_1||\mathbf{p}_3|}{E_2}.$$
 (5.370)

再利用 (2.119) 式,作出关于  $\Omega_3$  的积分,得

$$\int d\Pi_{3} = \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^{4}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi_{3} \int_{-1}^{1} d\cos\theta_{13} \int dE_{1} dE_{3} \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{1}||\mathbf{p}_{3}|}{E_{2}} \delta(m_{\mathcal{A}} - E_{1} - E_{2} - E_{3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^{4}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi_{3} \int dE_{1} dE_{3} \frac{|\mathbf{p}_{1}||\mathbf{p}_{3}|}{E_{2}} \left| \frac{\partial(m_{\mathcal{A}} - E_{1} - E_{2} - E_{3})}{\partial\cos\theta_{13}} \right|^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^{3}} \int dE_{1} dE_{3}. \tag{5.371}$$

从而, 分宽度 (5.362) 化为

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{8m_{\mathcal{A}}} \int_{E_1^{\min}}^{E_1^{\max}} dE_1 \int_{E_3^{\min}}^{E_3^{\max}} dE_3 |\mathcal{M}(E_1, E_2)|^2.$$
 (5.372)

注意,使用上式计算时需要把不变振幅 M 表达为  $E_1$  和  $E_2$  的函数,而且要仔细考虑  $E_1$  和  $E_2$  的积分上下限。

在实践中,把  $E_1$  和  $E_2$  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

$$s_{12} \equiv (p_1 + p_2)^2 = (p_A - p_3)^2 = m_A^2 + m_3^2 - 2m_A E_3,$$
 (5.373)

$$s_{23} \equiv (p_2 + p_3)^2 = (p_A - p_1)^2 = m_A^2 + m_1^2 - 2m_A E_1,$$
 (5.374)

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  $s_{12}$  和  $s_{23}$  的微分,

$$ds_{12} = -2m_{\mathcal{A}}dE_3, \quad ds_{23} = -2m_{\mathcal{A}}dE_1.$$
 (5.375)

于是, 分宽度的积分式 (5.372) 可以改写为

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{32m_A^3} \int_{s_{12}^{\min}}^{s_{12}^{\max}} ds_{12} \int_{s_{23}^{\min}}^{s_{23}^{\max}} ds_{23} |\mathcal{M}(s_{12}, s_{23})|^2.$$
 (5.376)

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 (5.333) 式,粒子 2 的能量为

$$\tilde{E}_2 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s_{12}}} \left( s_{12} - m_1^2 + m_2^2 \right). \tag{5.377}$$

动量守恒定律给出  $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3 = \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_A - \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_1 - \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2 = \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_A$ ,由  $s_{12}$  的 Lorentz 不变性有

$$s_{12} = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = (\tilde{p}_1 + \tilde{p}_2)^2 = (\tilde{p}_A - \tilde{p}_3)^2 = p_A^2 + p_3^2 - 2 p_A \cdot p_3$$

$$= m_A^2 + m_3^2 - 2\tilde{E}_A\tilde{E}_3 + 2\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_A \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3 = m_A^2 + m_3^2 - 2\sqrt{|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|^2 + m_A^2} \tilde{E}_3 + 2|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|^2$$

$$= m_A^2 + m_3^2 - 2\sqrt{\tilde{E}_3^2 - m_3^2 + m_A^2} \tilde{E}_3 + 2\tilde{E}_3^2 - 2m_3^2$$

$$= m_A^2 - 2\sqrt{\tilde{E}_3^2 - m_3^2 + m_A^2} \tilde{E}_3 + 2\tilde{E}_3^2 - m_3^2.$$
(5.378)

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

$$4(\tilde{E}_{3}^{2} - m_{3}^{2} + m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2})\tilde{E}_{3}^{2} = (m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} - s_{12} + 2\tilde{E}_{3}^{2} - m_{3}^{2})^{2}$$
$$= (m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} - s_{12} - m_{3}^{2})^{2} + 4\tilde{E}_{3}^{4} + 4(m_{\mathcal{A}}^{2} - s_{12} - m_{3}^{2})\tilde{E}_{3}^{2}.$$
 (5.379)

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

$$\tilde{E}_3 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s_{12}}} (m_A^2 - s_{12} - m_3^2). \tag{5.380}$$

(5.377) 和 (5.380) 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

$$s_{23} = (p_2 + p_3)^2 = (\tilde{p}_2 + \tilde{p}_3)^2 = (\tilde{E}_2 + \tilde{E}_3)^2 - |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|^2, \tag{5.381}$$

这里,

$$|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|^2 = |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2|^2 + |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|^2 + 2|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2||\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|\cos\tilde{\theta}_{23},$$
 (5.382)

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

$$s_{23}^{\min} = (\tilde{E}_2 + \tilde{E}_3)^2 - (|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2|^2 + |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|)^2 = (\tilde{E}_2 + \tilde{E}_3)^2 - \left(\sqrt{\tilde{E}_2^2 - m_2^2} + \sqrt{\tilde{E}_3^2 - m_3^2}\right)^2.$$
 (5.383)

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

$$s_{23}^{\text{max}} = (\tilde{E}_2 + \tilde{E}_3)^2 - (|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2|^2 - |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3|)^2 = (\tilde{E}_2 + \tilde{E}_3)^2 - \left(\sqrt{\tilde{E}_2^2 - m_2^2} - \sqrt{\tilde{E}_3^2 - m_3^2}\right)^2.$$
 (5.384)

对于确定的  $s_{12}$ , (5.383) 和 (5.384) 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,

$$s_{12} = (\tilde{p}_1 + \tilde{p}_2)^2 = (\tilde{E}_1 + \tilde{E}_2)^2 - |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_2|^2 = (\tilde{E}_1 + \tilde{E}_2)^2.$$
 (5.385)

可见, 当  $\tilde{E}_1 = m_1$  且  $\tilde{E}_2 = m_2$  时,  $s_{12}$  取得最小值

$$s_{12}^{\min} = (m_1 + m_2)^2. (5.386)$$

在 A 粒子的静止系中,根据 (5.373) 式,当  $E_3 = m_3$  时, $s_{12}$  取得最大值

$$s_{12}^{\text{max}} = m_{\mathcal{A}}^2 + m_3^2 - 2m_{\mathcal{A}}m_3 = (m_{\mathcal{A}} - m_3)^2.$$
 (5.387)

注意  $s_{12}$  的积分下限 (5.386) 和积分上限 (5.387) 也是 Lorentz 不变的。

# 5.6 Feynman 图和 Feynman 规则

5.5 小节告诉我们,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  $\langle f|iT|i\rangle$ 。利用 Feynman 图可以系统地处理散射矩阵元,大大地简化计算过程。

接下来, 我们先以 Yukawa 理论为例进行讨论。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,

$$\mathcal{H}_1(x) = -\mathcal{L}_Y(x) = \kappa \,\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x). \tag{5.388}$$

由 (5.124) 和 (5.265) 式, 有

$$S = 1 + iT = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, \mathsf{T}[\mathcal{H}_1(x_1) \cdots \mathcal{H}_1(x_n)] = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} iT^{(n)}, \tag{5.389}$$

其中,

$$iT^{(n)} \equiv \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, \mathsf{T}[\mathcal{H}_1(x_1) \cdots \mathcal{H}_1(x_n)].$$
 (5.390)

易见, S 算符的相互作用部分是

$$iT = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} iT^{(n)}.$$
 (5.391)

这是 iT 在微扰论中的级数展开式, n 是展开式的阶 (order)。将 (5.388) 式代入 (5.390) 式, 即 得 Yukawa 理论中通项  $iT^{(n)}$  的表达式:

$$iT^{(n)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^n}{n!} \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, \mathsf{T}[\phi(x_1)\bar{\psi}(x_1)\psi(x_1)\cdots\phi(x_n)\bar{\psi}(x_n)\psi(x_n)]. \tag{5.392}$$

在第 n 阶, $iT^{(n)}$  包含一个  $(-i\kappa)^n$  因子。当耦合常数  $\kappa$  比较小时,计算前一二阶通常可以得到比较精确的结果。

在 iT 展开式的第 1 阶,即  $(-i\kappa)^1$  阶,根据 Wick 定理 (5.159),有

$$iT^{(1)} = -i\kappa \int d^4x \, \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] = -i\kappa \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x) + \phi(x)\bar{\bar{\psi}}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)]. \tag{5.393}$$

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

$$\overrightarrow{\phi(x)}\overline{\psi}(x) = \overrightarrow{\phi(x)}\psi(x) = 0.$$
(5.394)

(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  $|\mathbf{p}, \lambda, +\rangle_{\psi} = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\psi},$  (5.395)

旋量场 
$$\psi$$
 的反费米子态  $|\mathbf{p}, \lambda, -\rangle_{\psi} = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} b_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\psi},$  (5.396)

标量场 
$$\phi$$
 的玻色子态  $|\mathbf{p}\rangle_{\phi} = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} c_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\phi}.$  (5.397)

为避免混淆,此处将  $\phi(x)$  的产生算符改记为  $c_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}$  。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。单粒子态的直积则构成包含多个粒子的初末态,比如,

$$|\mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -; \mathbf{k}\rangle \equiv |\mathbf{p}, \lambda, +\rangle_{\psi} \otimes |\mathbf{q}, \lambda', -\rangle_{\psi} \otimes |\mathbf{k}\rangle_{\phi} = \sqrt{8E_{\mathbf{p}}E_{\mathbf{q}}E_{\mathbf{k}}} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} b_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle$$
 (5.398)

描述的初态包含 1 个动量为  $\mathbf{p}$ 、螺旋度为  $\lambda$  的 Dirac 正费米子  $\psi$ , 1 个动量为  $\mathbf{q}$ 、螺旋度为  $\lambda'$  的 Dirac 反费米子  $\bar{\psi}$ , 以及 1 个动量为  $\mathbf{k}$  的实标量玻色子  $\phi$ 。这里,我们用  $\psi$ 、 $\bar{\psi}$  和  $\phi$  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,

$$\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -; \mathbf{k} | = \sqrt{8E_{\mathbf{p}}E_{\mathbf{q}}E_{\mathbf{k}}} \langle 0 | a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}c_{\mathbf{k}}$$
 (5.399)

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& \psi_{a}(x)|\mathbf{p}, \lambda, +\rangle_{\psi} \equiv \psi_{a}^{(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}, \lambda, +\rangle_{\psi} \\
&= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} u_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'} e^{-iq \cdot x} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\psi} \\
&= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} u_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') e^{-iq \cdot x} \{a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda'}, a_{\mathbf{p}, \lambda}^{\dagger}\} |0\rangle_{\psi} \\
&= \int d^{3}q \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} u_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') e^{-iq \cdot x} \delta_{\lambda'\lambda} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) |0\rangle_{\psi} = u_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{-ip \cdot x} |0\rangle_{\psi}. \tag{5.400}$$

第四步用到产生湮灭算符的反对易关系 (4.266)。类似地, $ar{\psi}(x)$  与反费米子初态的缩并定义为

$$\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)|\mathbf{p},\lambda,-\rangle_{\psi} \equiv \bar{\psi}_{a}^{(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p},\lambda,-\rangle_{\psi} = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \bar{v}_{a}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{-iq\cdot x} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}|0\rangle_{\psi}$$

$$= \bar{v}_{a}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) e^{-ip\cdot x}|0\rangle_{\psi}. \tag{5.401}$$

此外, $\phi(x)$  与实标量玻色子初态的缩并定义为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \overline{\phi(x)|\mathbf{p}}\rangle_{\phi} \equiv \phi^{(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}\rangle_{\phi} = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} c_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq\cdot x} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} c_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\phi} \\
&= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{-iq\cdot x} [c_{\mathbf{q}}, c_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}] |0\rangle_{\phi} = \int d^{3}q \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{-iq\cdot x} \delta^{(3)} (\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) |0\rangle_{\phi} = e^{-ip\cdot x} |0\rangle_{\phi}. \quad (5.402)
\end{aligned}$$

第四步用到产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (2.94)。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

$$\psi\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + | \overline{\psi}_{a}(x) \equiv \psi\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + | \overline{\psi}_{a}^{(-)}(x) = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \psi\langle 0 | \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda' = \pm} \overline{u}_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{iq\cdot x}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda' = \pm} \overline{u}_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \psi\langle 0 | \{a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} e^{iq\cdot x} = \psi\langle 0 | \overline{u}_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{ip\cdot x}. \tag{5.403}$$

 $\psi(x)$  与反费米子末态的缩并定义为

$$\psi(\mathbf{p},\lambda,-|\psi_a(x)) \equiv \psi(\mathbf{p},\lambda,-|\psi_a^{(-)}(x)) = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \psi(0) \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} b_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=+} v_a(\mathbf{q},\lambda') b_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{iq\cdot x}$$

$$= {}_{\psi}\langle 0| \, v_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{ip \cdot x}. \tag{5.404}$$

 $\phi(x)$  与实标量玻色子末态的缩并定义为

$$\phi\langle \mathbf{p} | \phi(x) \equiv \phi\langle \mathbf{p} | \phi^{(-)}(x) = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \phi\langle 0 | \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} c_{\mathbf{p}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} c_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{iq \cdot x} \phi\langle 0 | [c_{\mathbf{p}}, c_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}] = \int d^3q \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{iq \cdot x} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip \cdot x}. \quad (5.405)^{3}$$

这三种缩并均包含一个 eip·x 因子。

#### 5.6.1 Yukawa 理论的 *iT* 展开式第 1 阶

根据 (5.393) 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

$$iT_1^{(1)} \equiv -i\kappa \int d^4x \,\mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)],\tag{5.406}$$

$$iT_2^{(1)} \equiv -i\kappa \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)]. \tag{5.407}$$

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

$$\langle 0|iT_{1}^{(1)}|\mathbf{p},\lambda,+;\mathbf{q},\lambda',-;\mathbf{k}\rangle = -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \,\,\langle 0|\,\mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)]\,|\mathbf{p},\lambda,+;\mathbf{q},\lambda',-;\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \,\,\langle 0|\,\phi^{(+)}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(+)}(x)\psi_{a}^{(+)}(x)\,|\mathbf{p},\lambda,+;\mathbf{q},\lambda',-;\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \,\,\langle 0|\,\mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)]\,|\mathbf{p},\lambda,+;\mathbf{q},\lambda',-;\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \,\,\langle 0|\,e^{-ik\cdot x}\bar{v}_{a}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')e^{-iq\cdot x}u_{a}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)e^{-ip\cdot x}\,|0\rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \,\,\bar{v}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)e^{-i(p+q+k)\cdot x}\,\,\langle 0|0\rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \,\bar{v}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\,(2\pi)^{4}\delta^{(4)}(p+q+k). \quad (5.408)$$

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  $\delta$  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

$$i\mathcal{M} = -i\kappa \,\bar{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda).$$
 (5.409)

图 5.5(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 (diagram)。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



图 5.5:  $iT_1^{(1)}$  贡献的 8 种三外线 Feynman 图。时间方向自左向右。

运动。图上用箭头标明三个粒子的四维动量  $p^{\mu}$ 、 $q^{\mu}$  和  $k^{\mu}$  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 5.5(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** (rule)。以图 5.5(a) 为例,根据 (5.408) 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,

$$\psi, \lambda \xrightarrow{p} x = {}_{\psi}\langle 0| \overline{\psi(x)|\mathbf{p}}, \lambda, + \rangle_{\psi} = {}_{\psi}\langle 0| \psi^{(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}, \lambda, + \rangle_{\psi} = u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.410)$$

$$\bar{\psi}, \lambda \xrightarrow{p} x = {}_{\psi}\langle 0|\bar{\psi}(x)|\mathbf{p}, \lambda, -\rangle_{\psi} = {}_{\psi}\langle 0|\bar{\psi}^{(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}, \lambda, -\rangle_{\psi} = \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.411)$$

$$\phi - - - \bullet x = {}_{\phi}\langle 0| \overline{\phi(x)}| \mathbf{p}\rangle_{\phi} = {}_{\phi}\langle 0| \phi^{(+)}(x)| \mathbf{p}\rangle_{\phi} = e^{-ip \cdot x}.$$
 (5.412)

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

$$= -i\kappa \int d^4x \,. \tag{5.413}$$

现在, 我们可以绕过 Wick 定理, 直接从图 5.5(a) 出发, 根据 Feynman 规则写出散射矩阵元:

$$\langle 0|iT_1^{(1)}|\mathbf{p},\lambda,+;\mathbf{q},\lambda',-;\mathbf{k}\rangle = -i\kappa \int d^4x \,\bar{v}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')u(\mathbf{p},\lambda)e^{-i(p+q+k)\cdot x}$$
 (5.414)

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

$$\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -; \mathbf{k} | iT^{(1)} | 0 \rangle = -i\kappa \int d^4x \ \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -; \mathbf{k} | \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] | 0 \rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^4x \ \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -; \mathbf{k} | \phi^{(-)}(x)\psi_a^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}_a^{(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^4x \ \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -; \mathbf{k} | \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\psi_a(x)\bar{\psi}_a(x)] | 0 \rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^4x \ \langle 0 | e^{ik\cdot x}v_a(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')e^{iq\cdot x}\bar{u}_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{ip\cdot x} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^4x \ \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')e^{i(p+q+k)\cdot x}$$

$$= +i\kappa \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p+q+k)$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^4x \ \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -; \mathbf{k} | \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] | 0 \rangle, \quad (5.415)$$

Feynman 图如图 5.5(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,

$$x \bullet \longrightarrow \psi, \lambda = {}_{\psi}\langle \overline{\mathbf{p}}, \lambda, + | \overline{\psi}(x) | 0 \rangle_{\psi} = {}_{\psi}\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + | \overline{\psi}^{(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle_{\psi} = \overline{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{ip \cdot x}, \quad (5.416)$$

$$x \longrightarrow \overline{\psi}, \lambda = \psi \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, -| \psi(x) | 0 \rangle_{\psi} = \psi \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, -| \psi^{(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle_{\psi} = v(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{ip \cdot x}, \quad (5.417)$$

$$x \bullet - - - \phi = {}_{\phi} \langle \mathbf{p} | \phi(x) | 0 \rangle_{\phi} = {}_{\phi} \langle \mathbf{p} | \phi^{(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle_{\phi} = e^{ip \cdot x}.$$
 (5.418)

初末态粒子满足质壳条件 (1.54), 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 (5.415) 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 (5.413) 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:正规乘积的期待值等于将正规乘积中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 5.5(b)、5.5(c)、5.5(d)、5.5(f)、5.5(g)、5.5(h),相应的散射矩阵元如下。

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{\mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -|iT_{1}^{(1)}|\mathbf{k}\rangle \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -|\,\mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)]\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -|\,\psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(-)}(x)\phi^{(+)}(x)\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -|\,\mathsf{N}[\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi(x)]\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -|\,\mathsf{N}[\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi(x)]\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \,\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')\bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-i(k-p-q)\cdot x} = +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \,\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')e^{-i(k-p-q)\cdot x} \\
&= +i\kappa \,\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')\,(2\pi)^{4}\delta^{(4)}(k-p-q) \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -|\,\mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)]\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle \,.
\end{aligned} \tag{5.419}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{\mathbf{q}, \lambda', +; \, \mathbf{k} | iT_{1}^{(1)} | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + \} \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', +; \, \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] \, | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + \rangle \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', +; \, \mathbf{k} | \, \phi^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}^{(-)}(x)\psi^{(+)}(x) \, | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + \rangle \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', +; \, \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)] \, | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + \rangle \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-i(p-q-k)\cdot x} \\
&= -i\kappa \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \, (2\pi)^{4}\delta^{(4)}(p-q-k). \end{aligned} \tag{5.420}$$

图 5.5(d): 
$$\langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -; \mathbf{k} | iT_1^{(1)} | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, - \rangle$$
$$= -i\kappa \int d^4x \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -; \mathbf{k} | \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_a(x)\psi_a(x)] | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, - \rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -; \mathbf{k} | \phi^{(-)}(x) \psi_{a}^{(-)}(x) \bar{\psi}_{a}^{(+)}(x) | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, -\rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -; \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{N} [\phi(x) \psi_{a}(x) \bar{\psi}_{a}(x)] | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, -\rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x v_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \bar{v}_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{-i(p-q-k)\cdot x} = +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') e^{-i(p-q-k)\cdot x}$$

$$= +i\kappa \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p-q-k)$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -; \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{N} [\phi(x) \bar{\psi}(x) \psi(x)] | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, -\rangle.$$
(5.421)

图 5.5(f): 
$$\langle \mathbf{k} | iT_{1}^{(1)} | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', - \rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] \, | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', - \rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \phi^{(-)}(x)\overline{\psi}^{(+)}(x)\psi^{(+)}(x) \, | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', - \rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)] \, | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{q}, \lambda', - \rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \overline{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-i(p+q-k)\cdot x}$$

$$= -i\kappa \, \overline{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \, (2\pi)^{4}\delta^{(4)}(p+q-k). \tag{5.422}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{\mathbf{q}, \lambda', + | iT_{1}^{(1)} | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{k} \} \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', + | \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', + | \bar{\psi}_{a}^{(-)}(x)\phi^{(+)}(x)\psi_{a}^{(+)}(x) | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', + | \mathsf{N}[\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)] | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-i(p+k-q)\cdot x} \\
&= -i\kappa \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) (2\pi)^{4}\delta^{(4)}(p+k-q) \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', + | \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)] | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, +; \mathbf{k} \rangle .
\end{aligned} (5.423)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{\mathbf{q}, \lambda', -|iT_{1}^{(1)}|\mathbf{p}, \lambda, -; \mathbf{k}\} \\
&= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -|\, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)]\, |\mathbf{p}, \lambda, -; \mathbf{k}\rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -|\, \phi(x)\psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(+)}(x)\, |\mathbf{p}, \lambda, -; \mathbf{k}\rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -|\, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)]\, |\mathbf{p}, \lambda, -; \mathbf{k}\rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{q}, \lambda', -|\, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)]\, |\mathbf{p}, \lambda, -; \mathbf{k}\rangle \\
&= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, v_{a}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')\bar{v}_{a}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-i(p+k-q)\cdot x} = +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')e^{-i(p+k-q)\cdot x}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= +i\kappa \,\bar{v}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)v(\mathbf{q},\lambda') \,(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p+k-q)$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^4x \,\langle \mathbf{q},\lambda',-|\,\mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)]\,|\mathbf{p},\lambda,-;\,\mathbf{k}\rangle \,. \tag{5.424}$$

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 (5.413)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 (5.407) 式。它包含两个场算符之间的缩并,也就是 5.4 小节讨论的 Feynman 传播子。为了使用 Feynman 图,我们需要为 Feynman 传播子设置 Feynman 规则。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

$$x - y = \sqrt{(y)} \psi(x) = S_{F}(y - x) = \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i(\not p + m_{\psi})}{p^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(y - x)}, \quad (5.425)$$

$$x - - - - - y = \phi(y)\phi(x) = D_{F}(y - x) = \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i}{p^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(y - x)}. \quad (5.426)$$

这里用到 Feynman 传播子表达式 (5.260) 和 (5.202),而  $m_{\psi}$  和  $m_{\phi}$  分别是  $\psi$  粒子和  $\phi$  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  $p^{\mu}$  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 (1.54),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

$$\langle 0|iT_{2}^{(1)}|\mathbf{k}\rangle = -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \langle 0|\,\mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)]\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle = -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \langle 0|\,\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi^{(+)}(x)\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \langle 0|\,\mathbf{N}[\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi(x)]\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle = +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \langle 0|\,\mathbf{N}[\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi(x)]\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, S_{\mathrm{F},aa}(x-x)e^{-ikx} = +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, e^{-ikx} \, \mathrm{tr}[S_{\mathrm{F}}(0)]$$

$$= +i\kappa \, \delta^{(4)}(k) \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i \, \mathrm{tr}(\not p + m_{\psi})}{p^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} = -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \ \langle 0|\,\mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)]\,|\mathbf{k}\rangle \,. \quad (5.427)$$

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  ${\rm tr}[S_{\rm F}(0)]=S_{{\rm F},aa}(0)$ 。

相应 Feynman 图如图 5.6(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 5.5 中的 8 种 Feynman 图都是树图。

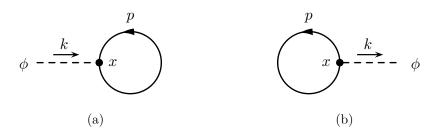


图 5.6:  $iT_2^{(1)}$  贡献的 2 种蝌蚪图。时间方向自左向右。

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,通过 Fourier 变换转换到动量空间中,会出现对一个四维动量  $p^{\mu}$  的积分;在这里, $p^{\mu}$  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

$$\langle \mathbf{k} | iT_{2}^{(1)} | 0 \rangle = -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)] \, | 0 \rangle = -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \phi^{(-)}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x) \, | 0 \rangle$$

$$= -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)] \, | 0 \rangle = +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)] \, | 0 \rangle$$

$$= +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, e^{ikx} S_{\mathrm{F},aa}(x-x) = +i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, e^{ikx} \, \mathrm{tr}[S_{\mathrm{F}}(0)]$$

$$= +i\kappa \, \delta^{(4)}(k) \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i \, \mathrm{tr}(\not p + m_{\psi})}{p^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} = -i\kappa \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)] \, | 0 \rangle \, . \quad (5.428)$$

图 5.6(b) 是相应的 Feynman 图。像图 5.6(a) 和 5.6(b) 这样包含一条外线的圈图称为蝌蚪图  $(tadpole\ diagram)$ 。

图 5.5 和 5.6 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  $m_{\phi} > 2m_{\psi}$ 时,有 2 个过程是例外的,运动学允许它们发生:Feynman 图 5.5(b) 对应于一个  $\phi$  粒子衰变成一对正反  $\psi$  粒子的过程  $\phi \to \psi \bar{\psi}$ ,Feynman 图 5.5(f) 对应于一对正反  $\psi$  粒子融合 (fusion) 成一个  $\phi$  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。比较 (5.267) 式和 (5.419) 式可知,  $\phi \to \psi \bar{\psi}$  衰变过程的不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = i\kappa \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda').$$
 (5.429)

这是 iT 展开式第 1 阶的结果,它是贡献到这个过程的领头阶 (leading order)。当 Yukawa 耦合 常数  $\kappa$  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

$$(i\mathcal{M})^* = [i\kappa u^{\dagger}(\mathbf{p},\lambda)\gamma^0 v(\mathbf{q},\lambda')]^{\dagger} = -i\kappa v^{\dagger}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')\gamma^0 u(\mathbf{p},\lambda) = -i\kappa \bar{v}(\mathbf{q},\lambda')u(\mathbf{p},\lambda). \tag{5.430}$$

进而,不变振幅的模方是

$$|\mathcal{M}|^2 = \kappa^2 \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \bar{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = \kappa^2 \bar{u}_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v_a(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \bar{v}_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') u_b(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$$

$$= \kappa^2 u_b(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}_a(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v_a(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \bar{v}_b(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') = \kappa^2 \operatorname{tr}[u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \bar{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')]. \quad (5.431)$$

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  $\phi$  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

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} \equiv \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} |\mathcal{M}|^2 = \kappa^2 \sum_{\lambda\lambda'} \operatorname{tr}[u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \bar{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')]$$

$$= \kappa^2 \sum_{\lambda'} \operatorname{tr}[(\not p + m_{\psi}) v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') \bar{v}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda')] = \kappa^2 \operatorname{tr}[(\not p + m_{\psi}) (\not q - m_{\psi})]. \tag{5.432}$$

第三、四步用到自旋求和关系 (4.235)。现在, 我们需要对 Dirac 矩阵及其乘积求迹。对于 Dirac 矩阵的迹, 有

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}) = \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}\gamma^{5}) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{5}\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\mu}) = -\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}). \tag{5.433}$$

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

$$tr(AB) = tr(BA), (5.434)$$

第四步再用一次(4.48)式。可见,

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}) = 0, \tag{5.435}$$

故

$$\operatorname{tr}(p) = \operatorname{tr}(p_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu}) = p_{\mu}\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}) = 0. \tag{5.436}$$

根据反对易关系 (4.1), 两个 Dirac 矩阵乘积的迹满足

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}) = \operatorname{tr}(2g^{\mu\nu} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}) = 2g^{\mu\nu}\operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{1}) - \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu}) = 8g^{\mu\nu} - \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}), \tag{5.437}$$

从而有

$$\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}) = 4g^{\mu\nu},\tag{5.438}$$

于是得到

$$tr(pq) = p_{\mu}q_{\nu}tr(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}) = 4p_{\mu}q_{\nu}g^{\mu\nu} = 4p \cdot q.$$
 (5.439)

利用这些公式,可将(5.432)式化为

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \kappa^2 \operatorname{tr}[(p \not q - m_{\psi} \not p + m_{\psi} \not q - m_{\psi}^2) = \kappa^2 [\operatorname{tr}(p \not q) - m_{\psi}^2 \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{1})] = 4\kappa^2 (p \cdot q - m_{\psi}^2). \tag{5.440}$$

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

$$m_{\phi}^2 = k^2 = (p+q)^2 = p^2 + q^2 + 2p \cdot q = 2(m_{\psi}^2 + p \cdot q),$$
 (5.441)

故

$$p \cdot q = \frac{m_{\phi}^2}{2} - m_{\psi}^2, \quad p \cdot q - m_{\psi}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_{\phi}^2 - 4m_{\psi}^2) = \frac{m_{\phi}^2}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{4m_{\psi}^2}{m_{\phi}^2} \right). \tag{5.442}$$

这样的话,由 (5.361) 式可得  $\phi \to \psi \bar{\psi}$  过程的领头阶衰变宽度为

$$\Gamma(\phi \to \psi \bar{\psi}) = \frac{|\overline{\mathcal{M}}|^2}{16\pi m_{\phi}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\psi}^2}{m_{\phi}^2}} = \frac{1}{16\pi m_{\phi}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\psi}^2}{m_{\phi}^2}} 4\kappa^2 (p \cdot q - m_{\psi}^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16\pi m_{\phi}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\psi}^2}{m_{\phi}^2}} 4\kappa^2 \frac{m_{\phi}^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{4m_{\psi}^2}{m_{\phi}^2}\right) = \frac{\kappa^2}{8\pi} m_{\phi} \left(1 - \frac{4m_{\psi}^2}{m_{\phi}^2}\right)^{3/2}. \tag{5.443}$$

### 5.6.2 Yukawa 理论的 *iT* 展开式第 2 阶

在 iT 展开式的第 2 阶,即  $(-i\kappa)^2$  阶,由 (5.392) 式得

$$iT^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] = \sum_{j=1}^{14} iT_j^{(2)},\tag{5.444}$$

根据 Wick 定理,共有 14 个非平庸的项  $iT_j^{(2)}$ 。首先,有 1 项不包含缩并,

$$iT_1^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]. \tag{5.445}$$

其次,有 5 项包含 1 次缩并,

$$iT_2^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\bar{\phi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\bar{\phi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)], \tag{5.446}$$

$$iT_3^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)],\tag{5.447}$$

$$iT_4^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)],\tag{5.448}$$

$$iT_5^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)], \tag{5.449}$$

$$iT_6^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\bar{\psi}(y)}\psi(y)]. \tag{5.450}$$

再次,有6项包含2次缩并,

$$iT_7^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\overline{\phi(x)}\overline{\psi(x)}\overline{\psi(x)}\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)], \tag{5.451}$$

$$iT_8^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)], \tag{5.452}$$

$$iT_9^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\bar{\phi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\phi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)], \tag{5.453}$$

$$iT_{10}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\bar{\phi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)], \tag{5.454}$$

$$iT_{11}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi(x)}\overline{\psi(x)}\overline{\psi(y)}\overline{\psi(y)}\overline{\psi(y)}]. \tag{5.455}$$

$$iT_{12}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi(x)}\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi(y)}\psi(y)], \tag{5.456}$$

最后,有2项包含3次缩并,

$$iT_{13}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)], \tag{5.457}$$

$$iT_{14}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi(x)}\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi(y)}\psi(y)]. \tag{5.458}$$

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  $\langle f| = \langle \mathbf{q}_1, \lambda_1', +; \mathbf{q}_2, \lambda_2', -|$ 。根据 (5.446) 式, $iT_2^{(2)}$  对这个过程贡献的散射矩阵元是

$$\begin{split} &\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 \\ &= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, -|\, \mathsf{N}[\overline{\phi(x)}\overline{\psi(x)}\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] \, |\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle \\ &= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, -|\, \mathsf{N}[-\psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)\overline{\psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)}\overline{\psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)}\phi(y)\overline{\psi_{b}^{(+)}(y)}\psi_{b}^{(+)}(y) \\ &- \psi_{b}^{(-)}(y)\overline{\psi_{b}^{(-)}(y)}\phi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi_{a}^{(+)}(x)}\psi_{a}^{(+)}(x) + \psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)\overline{\psi_{b}^{(-)}(y)}\phi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi_{a}^{(+)}(x)}\psi_{b}^{(+)}(y) \\ &+ \psi_{b}^{(-)}(y)\overline{\psi_{a}^{(-)}(x)}\phi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi_{b}^{(+)}(y)}\psi_{a}^{(+)}(x)] \, |\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle \\ &= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, -|\, \mathsf{N}[\psi_{a}(x)\overline{\psi_{a}(x)}\phi(y)\overline{\psi_{a}^{(+)}(x)}\psi_{b}^{(+)}(y)] \, |\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle \\ &= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \\ &\times \left\{ \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, -|\, \mathsf{N}[\psi_{a}(x)\overline{\psi_{a}(x)}\phi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi_{a}(x)}\psi_{b}(y)] \, |\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle \right. \\ &- \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, -|\, \mathsf{N}[\psi_{a}(x)\overline{\psi_{a}(x)}\psi_{a}(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi_{a}(x)}\psi_{b}(y)\overline{\psi_{b}(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}, -|\, \mathsf{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 \right\}. \quad (5.459) \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

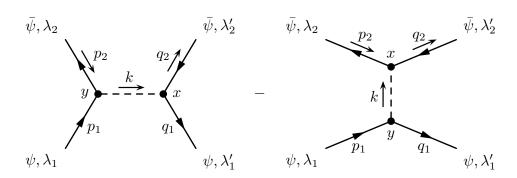


图 5.7:  $iT_2^{(2)}$  贡献的  $\psi\bar{\psi}\to\psi\bar{\psi}$  散射过程 Feynman 图,包含两个子图,相对符号为负。时间方向自左向右。

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:(5.392) 式里面  $iT^{(n)}$  中的 1/n! 因子恰好与时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 (5.446) 式中的次序,不再出现额外的负号。

相应的 Feynman 图如图 5.7 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 (5.304) 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 (5.459) 式倒数第二步的结果得

$$\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, -| i T_{2}^{(2)} | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y$$

$$\times \left[ v_{a}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) e^{iq_{2} \cdot x} \bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) e^{iq_{1} \cdot x} \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i e^{-ik \cdot (x-y)}}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{v}_{b}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) e^{-ip_{2} \cdot y} u_{b}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) e^{-ip_{1} \cdot y} \right]$$

$$- v_{a}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) e^{iq_{2} \cdot x} \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) e^{iq_{1} \cdot y} \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i e^{-ik \cdot (x-y)}}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{v}_{a}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) e^{-ip_{2} \cdot x} u_{b}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) e^{-ip_{1} \cdot y} \right]$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \left[ \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) v(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \frac{i}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \right]$$

$$\times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(k - q_{1} - q_{2}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} + p_{2} - k)$$

$$- \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) v(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \frac{i}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1})$$

$$\times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(k + p_{2} - q_{2}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} - q_{1} - k) \right]$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \left[ \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) v(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \frac{i}{(p_{1} + p_{2})^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \right]$$

$$- \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) v(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \frac{i}{(p_{1} - q_{1})^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \right]$$

$$\times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} + p_{2} - q_{1} - q_{2}).$$
(5.460)

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  $\delta$  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  $k^{\mu}=q_2^{\mu}-p_2^{\mu}$  和  $k^{\mu}=p_1^{\mu}-q_1^{\mu}$ 。可见,与同一项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  $\delta$  函数,剩下的 1 个四维  $\delta$  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

$$i\mathcal{M} = -(-i\kappa)^{2} \left[ \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda_{1}') v(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda_{2}') \frac{i}{(p_{1} + p_{2})^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) - \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) v(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda_{2}') \frac{i}{(p_{1} - q_{1})^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda_{1}') u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \right]. \quad (5.461)$$

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 (5.446) 式得散射矩阵元为

$$\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | iT_{2}^{(2)} | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \, \mathsf{N}[\overline{\phi(x)}\overline{\psi(x)}\psi(x)\overline{\phi(y)}\overline{\psi(y)}\psi(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle$$

$$= -\frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \, \mathsf{N}[\overline{\psi}_{a}^{(-)}(x)\overline{\psi}_{b}^{(-)}(y)$$

$$\times \overline{\phi(x)}\phi(y)\psi_{a}^{(+)}(x)\psi_{b}^{(+)}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle . \tag{5.462}$$

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) | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +\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_{\psi} 
= \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_{\psi} 
= \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_{\psi} 
= [u_{a}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2})u_{b}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1})e^{-i(\mathbf{p}_{2}\cdot x + \mathbf{p}_{1}\cdot y)} - u_{a}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1})u_{b}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2})e^{-i(\mathbf{p}_{1}\cdot x + \mathbf{p}_{2}\cdot y)}]|0\rangle_{\psi} 
= \mathbf{N}[\psi_{a}(x)\psi_{b}(y)]|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +\rangle - \mathbf{N}[\psi_{b}(y)\psi_{a}(x)]|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +\rangle 
= \mathbf{N}[\psi_{a}(x)\psi_{b}(y)]|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +\rangle + \mathbf{N}[\psi_{a}(x)\psi_{b}(y)]|\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, +\rangle .$$
(5.463)

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。

(5.462) 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) \\
= \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}}} \psi \langle 0 | 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 \psi \langle 0 | 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 \psi \langle 0 | (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})] \\
= \psi \langle 0 | [\bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) e^{i(\mathbf{q}_{2} \cdot x + \mathbf{q}_{1} \cdot y)} - \bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) e^{i(\mathbf{q}_{1} \cdot x + \mathbf{q}_{2} \cdot y)}] \\
= \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \mathbf{N}[\bar{\psi}_{a}(x) \bar{\psi}_{b}(y)] - \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \mathbf{N}[\bar{\psi}_{a}(x) \bar{\psi}_{b}(y)].$$
(5.464)

可见,这种作用包含了场算符与末态的两种可能缩并。

于是, (5.462) 式化为

$$\begin{split} &\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | iT_{2}^{(2)} | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle \\ &= -\frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \\ &\times \Big\{ \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \mathbf{N}[\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\phi}(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle \\ &- \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \mathbf{N}[\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\phi}(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle \\ &- \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \mathbf{N}[\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\phi}(x)\bar{\phi}(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle \\ &+ \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \mathbf{N}[\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\phi}(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle \Big\} \\ &= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \\ &\times \Big\{ \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \mathbf{N}[\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\phi}(y)\bar{\phi}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle \Big\} \\ &= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \\ &\times \Big\{ \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \mathbf{N}[\bar{\phi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\phi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle \Big\}. \end{aligned}$$

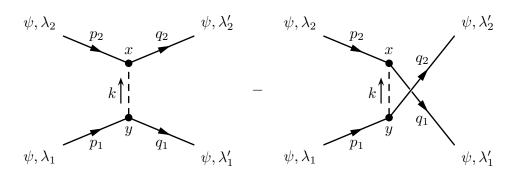


图 5.8:  $iT_2^{(2)}$  贡献的  $\psi\psi\to\psi\psi$  散射过程 Feynman 图,包含两个子图,相对符号为负。时间方向自左向右。

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 2 项,并消去最前面的 1/2! 因子。第三步将场算符调回 (5.446) 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 5.8 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 (5.465) 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(5.465) 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 5.8 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 (5.465) 式第二步的结果得

$$\begin{split} \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \, i T_{2}^{(2)} \, | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle \\ &= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, [\bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) e^{i(q_{2} \cdot x + q_{1} \cdot y)} - \bar{u}_{b}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) \bar{u}_{a}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) e^{i(q_{2} \cdot y + q_{1} \cdot x)}] \\ &\times \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i e^{-ik \cdot (x - y)}}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \, u_{a}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) u_{b}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) e^{-i(p_{1} \cdot y + p_{2} \cdot x)} \\ &= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \left[ \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) u(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \, \frac{i}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \right. \\ & \times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(k + p_{2} - q_{2}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} - q_{1} - k) \\ &- \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) u(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \, \frac{i}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \\ & \times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(k + p_{2} - q_{1}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} - q_{2} - k) \right] \\ &= -(-i\kappa)^{2} \Big[ \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}) u(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \, \frac{i}{(p_{1} - q_{1})^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}) u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \end{split}$$

$$-\bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda_{1}')u(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2})\frac{i}{(p_{1} - q_{2})^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon}\bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda_{2}')u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1})\right]$$

$$\times (2\pi)^{4}\delta^{(4)}(p_{1} + p_{2} - q_{1} + q_{2}).$$
(5.466)

可见,Feynman 图 5.8 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  $\psi$  粒子湮灭 (annihilation) 成一对  $\phi$  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 (5.447) 和 (5.448) 式,有

$$iT_{4}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\psi_{a}(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\psi_{a}(x)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}y \, d^{4}x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}(y)\psi_{a}(y)] = iT_{3}^{(2)}. \tag{5.467}$$

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

$$iT_3^{(2)} + iT_4^{(2)} = 2iT_3^{(2)} = (-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \langle \mathbf{k}_1; \, \mathbf{k}_2 | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)]. \tag{5.468}$$

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

$$\langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, (iT_{3}^{(2)} + iT_{4}^{(2)}) \, | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)] \, | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi^{(-)}(x)\phi^{(-)}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}(x)\bar{\psi}_{b}(y)\bar{\psi}_{a}^{(+)}(x)\psi_{b}^{(+)}(y)] \, | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle \, .$$

$$(5.469)$$

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

$$\langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \phi^{(-)}(x) \phi^{(-)}(y)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q_{1} \, d^{3}q_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}}} e^{i(q_{1} \cdot x + q_{2} \cdot y)} \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}} \, \phi \langle 0 | \, a_{\mathbf{k}_{1}} a_{\mathbf{k}_{2}} a_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}^{\dagger}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q_{1} \, d^{3}q_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6}} \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}}{E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}}} e^{i(q_{1} \cdot x + q_{2} \cdot y)} \, \phi \langle 0 | \, a_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}[(2\pi)^{3}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{1}) + a_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}] a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}^{\dagger}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q_{1} \, d^{3}q_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6}} \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}}{E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}}} e^{i(q_{1} \cdot x + q_{2} \cdot y)}$$

$$\times \phi \langle 0 | \, (2\pi)^{6}[\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{2}) + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{1} - \mathbf{q}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{k}_{2} - \mathbf{q}_{2})]$$

$$= {}_{\phi}\langle 0| \left[e^{i(k_2 \cdot x + k_1 \cdot y)} + e^{i(k_1 \cdot x + k_2 \cdot y)}\right] = \langle \mathbf{k}_1; \mathbf{k}_2| \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(y)] + \langle \mathbf{k}_1; \mathbf{k}_2| \mathbf{N}[\phi(y)\phi(x)] \rangle$$

$$= \langle \mathbf{k}_1; \mathbf{k}_2| \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(y)] + \langle \mathbf{k}_1; \mathbf{k}_2| \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(y)], \rangle$$
(5.470)

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

$$\phi^{(+)}(x)\phi^{(+)}(y) | \mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2}\rangle 
= \int \frac{d^{3}q_{1} d^{3}q_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6} \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}}} e^{-i(q_{1} \cdot x + q_{2} \cdot y)} \sqrt{4E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}} a_{\mathbf{q}_{1}} a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}} a_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\phi} 
= \int \frac{d^{3}q_{1} d^{3}q_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6}} \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}}{E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}}} e^{-i(q_{1} \cdot x + q_{2} \cdot y)} a_{\mathbf{q}_{1}} [(2\pi)^{3} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{2} - \mathbf{k}_{1}) + a_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}] a_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\phi} 
= \int \frac{d^{3}q_{1} d^{3}q_{2}}{(2\pi)^{6}} \sqrt{\frac{E_{\mathbf{k}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{k}_{2}}}{E_{\mathbf{q}_{1}}E_{\mathbf{q}_{2}}}} e^{-i(q_{1} \cdot x + q_{2} \cdot y)} 
\times (2\pi)^{6} [\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{2} - \mathbf{k}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{1} - \mathbf{k}_{2}) + \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{1} - \mathbf{k}_{1})\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}_{2} - \mathbf{k}_{2})] |0\rangle_{\phi} 
= [e^{-i(k_{2} \cdot x + k_{1} \cdot y)} + e^{-i(k_{1} \cdot x + k_{2} \cdot y)}] |0\rangle_{\phi} = N[\phi(x)\phi(y)] |\mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2}\rangle + N[\phi(y)\phi(x)] |\mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2}\rangle 
= N[\phi(x)\phi(y)] |\mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2}\rangle + N[\phi(x)\phi(y)] |\mathbf{k}_{1}; \mathbf{k}_{2}\rangle, \qquad (5.471)$$

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 (5.469) 化为

$$\langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, (iT_{3}^{(2)} + iT_{4}^{(2)}) \, | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \{ \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(y)\psi_{a}(x)\overline{\psi_{b}}(y)\overline{\psi_{a}}(x)\psi_{b}(y)] \, | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(y)\phi(x)\overline{\psi_{a}}(x)\overline{\psi_{b}}(y)\overline{\psi_{a}}(x)\psi_{b}(y)] \, | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle \}$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \{ \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] \, | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle \}$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] \, | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle \}. \quad (5.472)$$

相应的 Feynman 图如图 5.9 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(5.472)式第一步的结果得

$$\langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, (iT_{3}^{(2)} + iT_{4}^{(2)}) \, | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, - \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, [e^{i(k_{2} \cdot x + k_{1} \cdot y)} + e^{i(k_{1} \cdot x + k_{2} \cdot y)}] \int \frac{d^{4}q}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i(\not q + m_{\psi})_{ab}}{q^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \, e^{-iq \cdot (x - y)}$$

$$\times \bar{v}_{a}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) e^{-ip_{2} \cdot x} u_{b}(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) e^{-ip_{1} \cdot y}$$

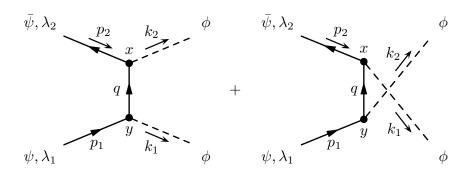


图 5.9:  $iT_3^{(2)}+iT_4^{(2)}$  贡献的  $\psi\bar{\psi}\to\phi\phi$  散射过程 Feynman 图,包含两个子图,相对符号为正。时间方向自左向右。

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int \frac{d^{4}q}{(2\pi)^{4}} \Big[ \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \frac{i(\not q + m_{\psi})}{q^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} (q + p_{2} - k_{2}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} (p_{1} - k_{1} - q)$$

$$+ \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \frac{i(\not q + m_{\psi})}{q^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} (q + p_{2} - k_{1}) (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} (p_{1} - k_{2} - q) \Big]$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \Big[ \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \frac{i(\not q + m_{\psi})}{(p_{1} - k_{1})^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) + \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \frac{i(\not q + m_{\psi})}{(p_{1} - k_{2})^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \Big]$$

$$\times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)} (p_{1} + p_{2} - k_{1} - k_{2}). \tag{5.473}$$

可见,Feynman 图 5.9 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 (5.449) 和 (5.450) 式, 有

$$iT_{5}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}y \, d^{4}x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)] = iT_{6}^{(2)}, \qquad (5.474)$$

故

$$iT_5^{(2)} + iT_6^{(2)} = 2iT_5^{(2)} = (-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\bar{\psi}}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]. \tag{5.475}$$

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

$$\langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, (iT_{5}^{(2)} + iT_{6}^{(2)}) \, | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, - \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] \, | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, - \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \{ \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] \, | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, - \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] \, | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \, \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, - \rangle \, \}. \quad (5.476)$$



图 5.10:  $iT_5^{(2)} + iT_6^{(2)}$  贡献的 Feynman 图。时间方向自左向右。

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5.10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。

(5) 根据 (5.451) 和 (5.452) 式, 有

$$iT_{7}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}y \, d^{4}x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] = iT_{8}^{(2)}, \qquad (5.477)$$

故

$$iT_7^{(2)} + iT_8^{(2)} = 2iT_7^{(2)} = (-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)]. \tag{5.478}$$

考虑初态和末态均是一个动量为  $\mathbf{p}$ 、螺旋度为  $\lambda$  的  $\psi$  粒子,即  $|i\rangle=|\mathbf{p},\lambda,+\rangle$ , $\langle f|=\langle \mathbf{p},\lambda,+|$ ,散射矩阵元是

$$\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + | (iT_{7}^{(2)} + iT_{8}^{(2)}) | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + | \, \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)] | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + | \, \mathbf{N}[\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)] | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + | \, \mathbf{N}[\overline{\psi}(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)] | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \overline{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{ip\cdot x} \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{ie^{-ik\cdot(x-y)}}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \int \frac{d^{4}q}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i(\not q + m_{\psi})e^{-iq\cdot(x-y)}}{q^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-ip\cdot y}$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int \frac{d^{4}k \, d^{4}q}{(2\pi)^{8}} \, \overline{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \frac{i}{k^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \frac{i(\not q + m_{\psi})}{q^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$$

$$\times (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(q + k - p)(2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p - q - k)$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \int \frac{d^{4}q}{(2\pi)^{4}} \, \overline{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \frac{i}{(p - q)^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \frac{i(\not q + m_{\psi})}{q^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)(2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(0). \tag{5.479}$$

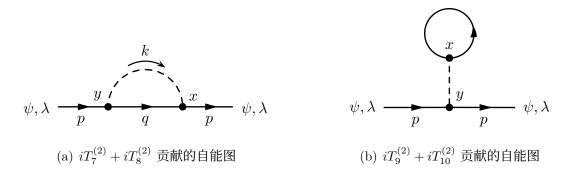


图  $5.11: \psi$  粒子的单圈自能图。时间方向自左向右。

相应的 Feynman 图如图 5.11(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  $\delta$  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,剩下 1 个四维  $\delta$  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  $q^{\mu}$ ,需要对它的所有取值积分。相应的不变振幅是

$$i\mathcal{M} = (-i\kappa)^2 \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \, \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \, \frac{i}{(p-q)^2 - m_\phi^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i(\not q + m_\psi)}{q^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \, u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda). \tag{5.480}$$

一般地, 具有 n 个未定圈动量的圈图称为 n 圈图。Feynman 图 5.11(a) 以及 5.6(a)、5.6(b)都是 1 圈图。1 圈图也称为单圈图。

(6) 根据 (5.453) 和 (5.454) 式, 有

$$iT_{9}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)]$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^{2}}{2!} \int d^{4}y \, d^{4}x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] = iT_{10}^{(2)}, \qquad (5.481)$$

故

$$iT_9^{(2)} + iT_{10}^{(2)} = 2iT_9^{(2)} = (-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\bar{\phi}(x)\bar{\bar{\psi}}(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\phi}(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]. \tag{5.482}$$

 $iT_9^{(2)}+iT_{10}^{(2)}$  也会贡献到  $\psi$  粒子的单圈自能图,对应的散射矩阵元为

$$\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + | (iT_9^{(2)} + iT_{10}^{(2)}) | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + \rangle$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] | \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + \rangle \,, \tag{5.483}$$

Feynman 图如图 5.11(b) 所示。

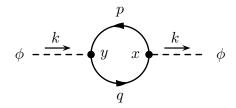


图  $5.12: iT_{11}^{(2)}$  贡献的  $\phi$  粒子单圈自能图。时间方向自左向右。

(7) 考虑初态和末态均是一个动量为  $\mathbf{k}$  的  $\phi$  粒子,即  $|i\rangle = |\mathbf{k}\rangle$ , $\langle f| = \langle \mathbf{k}|$ ,根据 (5.455) 式, $iT_{11}^{(2)}$  对散射矩阵元的贡献是

$$\langle \mathbf{k} | iT_{11}^{(2)} | \mathbf{k} \rangle = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \{ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}_a(x)\psi_a(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}_b(y)\psi_b(y)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}_a(x)\overline{\psi}_a(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}_b(y)\psi_b(y)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle \}$$

$$= -\frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \{ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\psi_a(x)\overline{\psi}_b(y)\psi_b(y)\overline{\psi}_a(x)\phi(y)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle \}$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(y)\psi_b(y)\overline{\psi}_a(x)\psi_a(x)\overline{\psi}_b(y)\phi(x)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle \}$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\psi_b(y)\overline{\psi}_a(x)\psi_a(x)\overline{\psi}_b(y)\phi(y)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle \}$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, e^{ik\cdot x} S_{\mathrm{F},ba}(y-x) S_{\mathrm{F},ab}(x-y) e^{-ik\cdot y}$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, e^{ik\cdot x} \int \frac{d^4p \, d^4q}{(2\pi)^8} \, \mathrm{tr} \left[ \frac{i(\not p + m_\psi) e^{-ip\cdot (y-x)}}{p^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i(\not q + m_\psi) e^{-iq\cdot (x-y)}}{q^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \right] e^{-ik\cdot y}$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^2 \int \frac{d^4p \, d^4q}{(2\pi)^8} \, \mathrm{tr} \left[ \frac{i(\not p + m_\psi)}{p^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i(\not q + m_\psi)}{q^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \right] (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(q-p-k)(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(k+p-q)$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^2 \int \frac{d^4p \, d^4q}{(2\pi)^8} \, \mathrm{tr} \left[ \frac{i(\not p + m_\psi)}{p^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i(\not k + \not p + m_\psi)}{(k+p)^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \right] (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(0).$$

$$(5.484)$$

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 5.12 所示, 这是  $\phi$  粒子的单圈自能图。

类似于 Feynman 图 5.6(a) 和 5.6(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

$$\mathsf{N}[\overline{\psi_a(x)\psi_a(x)}\overline{\psi_b(y)}\overline{\psi_c(z)}\psi_c(z)] = -\mathsf{N}[\overline{\psi_c(z)}\overline{\psi_a(x)}\overline{\psi_a(x)}\overline{\psi_b(y)}\overline{\psi_c(z)}]$$

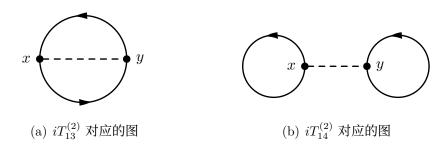


图 5.13:  $iT_{13}^{(2)}$  和  $iT_{14}^{(2)}$  对应的真空气泡图。

$$= -S_{F,ca}(z-x)S_{F,ab}(x-y)S_{F,bc}(y-z)$$
  
= -tr[S<sub>F</sub>(z-x)S<sub>F</sub>(x-y)S<sub>F</sub>(y-z)], (5.485)

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。

(8) 在这里,我们再次写下  $iT_{13}^{(2)}$  和  $iT_{14}^{(2)}$  的表达式 (5.457) 和 (5.458):

$$iT_{13}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)], \tag{5.486}$$

$$iT_{14}^{(2)} = \frac{(-i\kappa)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\bar{\psi}(y)\psi(y)]. \tag{5.487}$$

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 5.13(a) 和 5.13(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  $iT_{14}^{(2)}$  可以贡献到任何初态与末态相同的散射矩阵元中。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。

# 5.6.3 Yukawa 理论的动量空间 Feynman 规则

在前面两个小节中,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。

根据前两个小节体现的规律,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: 
$$\psi, \lambda \longrightarrow \emptyset = u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)$$
.

- 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:  $\bullet$   $\stackrel{p}{\longrightarrow}$  =  $\frac{i(\not p+m_\psi)}{p^2-m_{\psi}^2+i\epsilon}=\frac{i}{\not p-m_\psi+i\epsilon}$ .
- 6. 实标量玻色子入射外线:  $\phi = - \bullet = 1$ .
- 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。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。下面举一些前两小节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。

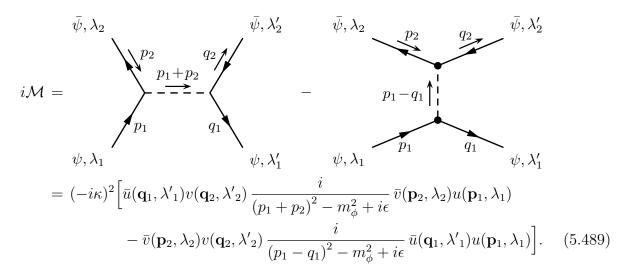
(1)  $\phi \to \psi \bar{\psi}$  衰变过程的领头阶不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = \phi - \frac{k}{p} = -i\kappa \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)v(\mathbf{q}, \lambda'). \tag{5.488}$$

$$\psi, \lambda$$

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 (5.429) 式整体相差一个负号,这是因为此处没有像 (5.419) 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:

$$\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, -| \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\overline{\psi}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle$$

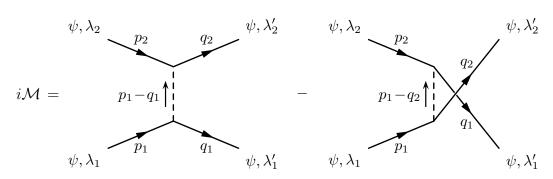
$$+ \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, -| \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\psi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}(y)\psi(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle$$

$$= - \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, -| \mathbf{N}[\psi_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)\psi_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, -| \mathbf{N}[\psi_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)\phi(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, -\rangle . \quad (5.490)$$

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 (5.489) 式第一步两图 之间的符号为负。最后的  $i\mathcal{M}$  表达式与 (5.461) 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



$$= (-i\kappa)^{2} \left[ \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda_{2}') u(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \frac{i}{(p_{1} - q_{1})^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda_{1}') u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \right.$$
$$\left. - \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda_{1}') u(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \frac{i}{(p_{1} - q_{2})^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} \bar{u}(\mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda_{2}') u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \right]. \tag{5.491}$$

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

$$\langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\psi_{a}(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \mathbf{N}[\phi(x)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\psi_{a}(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle$$

$$= - \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \mathbf{N}[\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)\phi(x)\phi(y)\psi_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}, \lambda'_{1}, +; \mathbf{q}_{2}, \lambda'_{2}, + | \mathbf{N}[\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\phi(y)\overline{\psi}_{a}(x)\overline{\psi}_{b}(y)] | \mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}, +; \mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}, + \rangle . \quad (5.492)$$

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,  $\psi \bar{\psi} \rightarrow \phi \phi$  湮灭过程具有 2 个拓扑不等价的 Feynman 图, 不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = \begin{array}{c} p_{1} \\ p_{1} \\ p_{1} \\ k_{1} \\ p_{1} \\ k_{1} \\ p_{2} \\ k_{2} \\ p_{2} \\ k_{2} \\ p_{2} \\ k_{2} \\ p_{2} \\ k_{2} \\ p_{3} \\ k_{4} \\ p_{1} \\ k_{1} \\ \phi \\ \psi, \lambda_{1} \\ \phi \\ e \\ (-i\kappa)^{2} \Big[ \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \frac{i(\not q + m_{\psi})}{(p_{1} - k_{1})^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \\ + \bar{v}(\mathbf{p}_{2}, \lambda_{2}) \frac{i(\not q + m_{\psi})}{(p_{1} - k_{2})^{2} - m_{\psi}^{2} + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}_{1}, \lambda_{1}) \Big].$$

$$(5.493)$$

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 (5.473) 式最后一步的结果完全一致。

(5) 对于  $iT_7^{(2)} + iT_8^{(2)}$  贡献的  $\psi$  粒子单圈自能图,不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = \psi, \lambda \xrightarrow{p} \psi, \lambda$$

$$= (-i\kappa)^2 \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \bar{u}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \frac{i(\mathbf{q} + m_{\psi})}{q^2 - m_{\psi}^2 + i\epsilon} u(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) \frac{i}{(p-q)^2 - m_{\phi}^2 + i\epsilon}. \tag{5.494}$$

这个结果与(5.480)式相同。

(6) 对于 φ 粒子的单圈自能图,不变振幅为

$$i\mathcal{M} = \phi \xrightarrow{k} - \frac{k}{-} - \phi$$

$$= -(-i\kappa)^2 \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \operatorname{tr} \left[ \frac{i(\not p + m_\psi)}{p^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i(\not k + \not p + m_\psi)}{(k+p)^2 - m_\psi^2 + i\epsilon} \right]. \tag{5.495}$$

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 (5.484) 式最后一步的结果一致。

## 5.6.4 $\phi^4$ 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。在本小节中,我们以实标量场的  $\phi^4$  理论为例讨论这种情况。

由 (5.1) 式,  $\phi^4$  理论的相互作用拉氏量为

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = -\frac{\lambda}{4!}\phi^4,\tag{5.496}$$

根据 (5.11) 式,相互作用哈密顿量密度是

$$\mathcal{H}_1 = -\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \frac{\lambda}{4!} \phi^4. \tag{5.497}$$

(5.390) 式表明, iT 展开式的第 n 阶为

$$iT^{(n)} = \frac{(-i)^n}{n!} \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, \mathsf{T}[\mathcal{H}_1(x_1) \cdots \mathcal{H}_1(x_n)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{-i\lambda}{4!}\right)^n \int d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_n \, \mathsf{T}[\phi^4(x_1) \cdots \phi^4(x_n)]. \tag{5.498}$$

*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

$$iT^{(1)} = \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} \int d^4x \,\mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)] = \sum_{j=1}^3 iT_j^{(1)},\tag{5.499}$$

其中,

$$iT_1^{(1)} = \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)],$$
 (5.500)

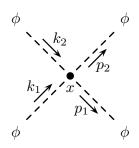


图 5.14:  $iT_1^{(1)}$  贡献的  $\phi\phi \to \phi\phi$  散射过程 Feynman 图。时间方向自左向右。

$$iT_2^{(1)} = \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} 6 \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)],$$
 (5.501)

$$iT_3^{(1)} = \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} 3 \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)].$$
 (5.502)

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

$$\langle \mathbf{p}_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2} | \, iT_{1}^{(1)} \, | \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} \rangle = \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{q}_{1}; \, \mathbf{q}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)] \, | \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} \, 4! \int d^{4}x \, \langle \mathbf{p}_{1}; \, \mathbf{p}_{2} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)] \, | \mathbf{k}_{1}; \, \mathbf{k}_{2} \rangle$$

$$= -i\lambda \int d^{4}x \, e^{i(p_{1}+p_{2})\cdot x} e^{-i(k_{1}+k_{2})\cdot x} = -i\lambda \, (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(k_{1}+k_{2}-p_{1}-p_{2}). \tag{5.503}$$

第二步根据 (5.470) 和 (5.471) 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 (5.402) 和 (5.405) 式。

图 5.14 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 (5.412) 和 (5.418) 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。(5.426) 式也是  $\phi^4$  理论中实标量玻色子的内线规则,此时 (5.426) 式中的  $m_{\phi}$  就是拉氏量 (5.1) 中的  $m_{\phi}$   $\phi^4$  理论的顶点 Feynman 规则由拉氏量中的相互作用项 (5.496) 决定,形式为

$$= -i\lambda \int d^4x \,. \tag{5.504}$$

应用这些规则,可以根据 Feynman 图 5.14 直接写出 (5.503) 式的第三步。

相互作用拉氏量 (5.496) 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 (5.496) 式中的 1/4! 因子抵消。也就是说,我们在 (5.496) 式中引入一个 1/4! 因子是为了使顶点规则 (5.504) 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 5.15:  $iT_2^{(1)}$  贡献的  $\phi$  粒子自能图。

图 5.16:  $iT_3^{(1)}$  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 (5.503) 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

$$i\mathcal{M} = -i\lambda. \tag{5.505}$$

根据 (5.344) 式, 质心系中关于立体角的微分散射截面是

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\rm CM} = \frac{|\mathcal{M}|^2}{64\pi^2 E_{\rm CM}^2} = \frac{\lambda^2}{64\pi^2 E_{\rm CM}^2},$$
(5.506)

它不依赖于  $\mathbf{p}_1$  的极角  $\theta$  和方位角  $\phi$  。对  $\mathbf{p}_1$  的立体角  $\Omega$  积分,就可以得到散射截面。不过,还应该注意到末态两个  $\phi$  粒子的全同性对散射截面的影响。在质心系中,末态中两个  $\phi$  粒子的动量大小相等,方向相反。当  $\mathbf{p}_1$  的方向是  $(\theta,\phi)$  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  $(\theta,\phi)$ ;然而,由于末态中两个  $\phi$  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  $\Omega$  作  $4\pi$  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

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \int d\Omega \left( \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)_{\rm CM} = \frac{1}{2} 4\pi \frac{\lambda^2}{64\pi^2 E_{\rm CM}^2} = \frac{\lambda^2}{32\pi E_{\rm CM}^2}.$$
 (5.507)

接下来,我们讨论  $iT_2^{(1)}$  贡献的  $\phi$  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

$$\langle \mathbf{k} | iT_{2}^{(1)} | \mathbf{k} \rangle = \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} 6 \int d^{4}x \ \langle \mathbf{k} | \ \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} 6 \cdot 2 \int d^{4}x \ \langle \mathbf{k} | \ \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{-i\lambda}{2} \int d^{4}x \ \langle \mathbf{k} | \ \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle. \tag{5.508}$$

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 5.15 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

$$iT_3^{(1)} = \frac{-i\lambda}{4!} \, 3 \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)] = \frac{-i\lambda}{8} \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)] \tag{5.509}$$

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 5.16 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 (5.498) 式有

$$iT^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{-i\lambda}{4!}\right)^2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{T}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)]. \tag{5.510}$$

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  $\phi$  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,

$$iT_{1}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{-i\lambda}{4!}\right)^{2} 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2!} \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{4} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)]. \tag{5.511}$$

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

$$\langle \mathbf{k} | iT_{1}^{(2)} | \mathbf{k} \rangle = \frac{1}{2!} \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{4} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \{ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathbf{N} [\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathbf{N} [\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle \, \}$$

$$= \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{4} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathbf{N} [\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle \, . \qquad (5.512)$$

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 5.17(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 5.17:  $iT^{(2)}$  贡献的  $\phi$  粒子自能图。

第2种情况具有如下缩并结构,

$$iT_{2}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{-i\lambda}{4!}\right)^{2} 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2!} \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{6} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)]. \tag{5.513}$$

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  $4\cdot 4\cdot 6$  。  $iT_5^{(2)}$  对散射矩阵元的贡献为

$$\langle \mathbf{k} | iT_{2}^{(2)} | \mathbf{k} \rangle = \frac{1}{2!} \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{6} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \{ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathbf{N} [\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathbf{N} [\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle \}$$

$$= \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{6} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathbf{N} [\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] | \mathbf{k} \rangle . \qquad (5.514)$$

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 5.17(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,

$$iT_{3}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{-i\lambda}{4!}\right)^{2} 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 2 \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \{ \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] + \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] \}$$

$$= \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{8} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)]. \tag{5.515}$$

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

$$\langle \mathbf{k} | iT_3^{(2)} | \mathbf{k} \rangle = \frac{(-i\lambda)^2}{8} 2 \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{(-i\lambda)^2}{4} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \langle \mathbf{k} | \, \mathsf{N}[\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(x)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)\phi(y)] \, | \mathbf{k} \rangle \,. \quad (5.516)$$

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 5.17(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,5.6.3 节里面关于实标量场的 Feynman 规则也适用于  $\phi^4$  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。

## 5.6.5 其它一般内外线规则

由本节上述讨论可以看到,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。在本小节中,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  $|\mathbf{p}, +\rangle_{\phi} = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\phi},$  (5.517)

反标量玻色子 
$$\bar{\phi}$$
 的单粒子态  $|\mathbf{p}, -\rangle_{\phi} = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\phi}.$  (5.518)

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

$$\begin{split} & \overline{\phi(x)|\mathbf{p}}, + \rangle_{\phi} \equiv \phi^{(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}, + \rangle_{\phi} = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq\cdot x} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\phi} \\ &= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{-iq\cdot x} [a_{\mathbf{q}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}] |0\rangle_{\phi} = \int d^{3}q \, \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{-iq\cdot x} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) |0\rangle_{\phi} = e^{-ip\cdot x} |0\rangle_{\phi}. \end{split}$$
(5.519)

第四步用到产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (2.166)。类似地, $\phi^{\dagger}(x)$  与反标量玻色子初态的缩并为

$$\overline{\phi^{\dagger}(x)|\mathbf{p}}, -\rangle_{\phi} \equiv \phi^{\dagger(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}, -\rangle_{\phi} = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} b_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-iq\cdot x} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} b_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger}|0\rangle_{\phi} = e^{-ip\cdot x}|0\rangle_{\phi}.$$
(5.520)

另一方面, $\phi^{\dagger}(x)$  与正标量玻色子末态的缩并为

$$\phi\langle \mathbf{p}, +| \phi^{\dagger}(x) \equiv \phi\langle \mathbf{p} | \phi^{\dagger(-)}(x) = \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \phi\langle 0 | \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq\cdot x}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{iq\cdot x} \phi\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} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) = \phi\langle 0 | e^{ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.521)^{3} \phi\langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) \rangle$$

而  $\phi(x)$  与反标量玻色子末态的缩并为

$$_{\phi}\langle \mathbf{p}, -| \, \phi(x) \equiv _{\phi}\langle \mathbf{p}| \, \phi^{(-)}(x) = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \, _{\phi}\langle 0| \, \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \, b_{\mathbf{p}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \, b_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{iq \cdot x} = _{\phi}\langle 0| \, e^{ip \cdot x}$$
 (5.522)

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,

$$\phi - - - \bullet x = {}_{\phi}\langle 0| \overline{\phi(x)|\mathbf{p}}, + \rangle_{\phi} = {}_{\phi}\langle 0| \phi^{(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}, + \rangle_{\phi} = e^{-ip \cdot x},$$

$$(5.523)$$

$$\bar{\phi} - - - \bullet x = {}_{\phi}\langle 0| \overline{\phi^{\dagger}(x)|\mathbf{p}}, -\rangle_{\phi} = {}_{\phi}\langle 0| \phi^{\dagger(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}, -\rangle_{\phi} = e^{-ip \cdot x}, \tag{5.524}$$

$$x \bullet - - - \phi = {}_{\phi}\langle \mathbf{p}, + | \phi^{\dagger}(x) | 0 \rangle_{\phi} = {}_{\phi}\langle \mathbf{p}, + | \phi^{\dagger(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle_{\phi} = e^{ip \cdot x}, \tag{5.525}$$

$$x \bullet - - \overline{\phi} = {}_{\phi}\langle \overline{\mathbf{p}}, -| \phi(x)|0\rangle_{\phi} = {}_{\phi}\langle \mathbf{p}, -| \phi^{(-)}(x)|0\rangle_{\phi} = e^{ip \cdot x},$$
 (5.526)

$$x - - - - - - - - - y = \overline{\phi(y)} \phi^{\dagger}(x) = D_{F}(y - x) = \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i}{p^{2} - m_{\phi}^{2} + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(y - x)}.$$
 (5.527)

其中,  $m_{\phi}$  是标量玻色子  $\phi$  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  $\lambda$  的相应单粒子态为  $|\mathbf{p},\lambda\rangle_A = \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}\,a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}|0\rangle_A$ 。 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

$$\overline{A^{\mu}(x)|\mathbf{p}}, \lambda\rangle_{A} \equiv A^{\mu(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}, \lambda\rangle_{A} 
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm,0} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} e^{-iq\cdot x} \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{A} 
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm,0} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') e^{-iq\cdot x} [a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}, a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}] |0\rangle_{A} 
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm,0} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q}, \lambda') e^{-iq\cdot x} \delta_{\lambda'\lambda} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p}) |0\rangle_{A} = \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{-ip\cdot x} |0\rangle_{A}, \quad (5.528)$$

而 A<sup>\mu</sup>(x) 与实矢量玻色子末态的缩并为

$$A\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda | A^{\mu}(x) \equiv A\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, + | A^{\mu(-)}(x) \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} {}_{A}\langle 0| \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm,0} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} e^{iq\cdot x}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm,0} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') {}_{A}\langle 0| [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda},a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] e^{iq\cdot x}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm,0} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') {}_{A}\langle 0| \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}) e^{iq\cdot x} = {}_{A}\langle 0| \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) e^{ip\cdot x}. \quad (5.529)$$

上面两式的第四步均用到产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (3.175)。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,

$$A, \lambda; \mu \longrightarrow x = {}_{A}\langle 0| \overline{A^{\mu}(x)|\mathbf{p}}, \lambda \rangle_{A} = {}_{A}\langle 0| A^{\mu(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}, \lambda \rangle_{A} = \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.530)$$

$$x \longrightarrow A, \lambda; \mu = {}_{A}\langle \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}, \lambda | A^{\mu}(x) | 0 \rangle_{A} = {}_{A}\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda | A^{\mu(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle_{A} = \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{ip \cdot x}. \quad (5.531)$$

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

$$\mathcal{H}_1(x) = -gJ_{\mu}(x)A^{\mu} + \frac{g^2}{2m_A^2}[J^0(x)]^2.$$
 (5.532)

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 (5.390) 式,iT 展开式的前 2 阶为

$$iT^{(1)} = -i \int d^4x \, \mathsf{T} \left[ -gJ_{\mu}(x)A^{\mu}(x) + \frac{g^2}{2m_A^2} J^0(x)J^0(x) \right], \tag{5.533}$$

$$iT^{(2)} = \frac{(-i)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{T} \left\{ \left( -gJ_{\mu}(x)A^{\mu}(x) + \frac{g^2}{2m_A^2} [J^0(x)]^2 \right) \left( -gJ_{\nu}(y)A^{\nu}(y) + \frac{g^2}{2m_A^2} [J^0(y)]^2 \right) \right\}. \tag{5.534}$$

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,

$$iT_1^{(2)} = \frac{(-ig)^2}{2!} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[J_{\mu}(x) A^{\mu}(x) J_{\nu}(y) A^{\nu}(y)]$$

$$= \frac{(-ig)^2}{2} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N}[J_{\mu}(x) J_{\nu}(y) \Delta_{\mathrm{F}}^{\mu\nu}(x-y)]$$

$$= \frac{(-ig)^2}{2} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N} \Big\{ J_{\mu}(x) J_{\nu}(y)$$

$$\times \left[ \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i(g^{\mu\nu} - p^{\mu}p^{\nu}/m_A^2)}{p^2 - m_A^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} - \frac{i}{m_A^2} g^{\mu 0} g^{\nu 0} \delta^{(4)}(x-y) \right] \right\}. \quad (5.535)$$

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,

$$iT_1^{(1)} = -i \int d^4x \, \mathsf{N} \left[ \frac{g^2}{2m_A^2} J^0(x) J^0(x) \right] = \frac{(-ig)^2}{2} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N} \left[ \frac{i}{m_A^2} J^0(x) J^0(y) \delta^{(4)}(x-y) \right]$$
$$= \frac{(-ig)^2}{2} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N} \left[ \frac{i}{m_A^2} J_\mu(x) J_\nu(y) g^{\mu 0} g^{\nu 0} \delta^{(4)}(x-y) \right]. \tag{5.536}$$

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:

$$iT_1^{(2)} + iT_1^{(1)} = \frac{(-ig)^2}{2} \int d^4x \, d^4y \, \mathsf{N} \left\{ J_{\mu}(x) J_{\nu}(y) \left[ \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i(g^{\mu\nu} - p^{\mu}p^{\nu}/m_A^2)}{p^2 - m_A^2 + i\epsilon} \, e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} \right] \right\}. \tag{5.537}$$

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

$$x; \nu$$
 •  $\nu$   $y; \mu = A^{\mu}(y)A^{\nu}(x)$  的 Lorentz 协变项
$$= \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i(g^{\mu\nu} - p^{\mu}p^{\nu}/m_A^2)}{p^2 - m_A^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(y-x)}. \tag{5.538}$$

(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  $\lambda$  的相应单粒子态为  $|\mathbf{p},\lambda\rangle_A=\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}\,a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}|0\rangle_A$ 。由无质量矢量场的平面波展开式 (3.298),正能解和负能解两个部分可以表示成

$$A^{\mu(+)}(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} e^{-ip\cdot x} \left[ \sum_{\sigma=0,3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma} + \sum_{\lambda=+} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \right], \tag{5.539}$$

$$A^{\mu(-)}(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} e^{ip\cdot x} \left[ \sum_{\sigma=0,3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\sigma) a_{\mathbf{p};\sigma}^{\dagger} + \sum_{\lambda=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} \right]. \tag{5.540}$$

从而,根据产生湮灭算符的对易关系 (3.294), $A^{\mu}(x)$  与实矢量玻色子初态的缩并为

$$A^{\mu}(x)|\mathbf{p},\lambda\rangle_{A} \equiv A^{\mu(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p},\lambda\rangle_{A} 
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{-iq\cdot x} \left[ \sum_{\sigma=0,3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\sigma) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma} + \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'} \right] \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{A} 
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{-iq\cdot x} \left\{ \sum_{\sigma=0,3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\sigma) [a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma},a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}] + \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') [a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'},a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}^{\dagger}] \right\} |0\rangle_{A} 
= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') e^{-iq\cdot x} \delta_{\lambda'\lambda} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{q}-\mathbf{p}) |0\rangle_{A} = \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) e^{-ip\cdot x} |0\rangle_{A}, \quad (5.541)$$

而 A<sup>\mu</sup>(x) 与实矢量玻色子末态的缩并为

$$A\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda | A^{\mu}(x) \equiv A\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda | A^{\mu(-)}(x)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} A\langle 0 | \sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{iq\cdot x} \left[ \sum_{\sigma=0,3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\sigma) a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger} + \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} e^{iq\cdot x} A\langle 0 | \left\{ \sum_{\sigma=0,3} e^{\mu}(\mathbf{q},\sigma) [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q};\sigma}^{\dagger}] + \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') [a_{\mathbf{p},\lambda}, a_{\mathbf{q},\lambda'}^{\dagger}] \right\}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^{3}q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}{\sqrt{2E_{\mathbf{q}}}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{q},\lambda') A\langle 0 | \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}) e^{iq\cdot x} = A\langle 0 | \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p},\lambda) e^{ip\cdot x}. \tag{5.542}$$

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,

$$A, \lambda; \mu \longrightarrow x = {}_{A}\langle 0| A^{\mu}(x)|\mathbf{p}, \lambda\rangle_{A} = {}_{A}\langle 0| A^{\mu(+)}(x)|\mathbf{p}, \lambda\rangle_{A} = \varepsilon^{\mu}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda)e^{-ip\cdot x}, \quad (5.543)$$

$$x \bullet \longrightarrow A, \lambda; \mu = {}_{A}\langle \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}, \lambda | \overrightarrow{A}^{\mu}(x) | 0 \rangle_{A} = {}_{A}\langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda | A^{\mu(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle_{A} = \varepsilon^{\mu*}(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) e^{ip \cdot x}, \quad (5.544)$$

$$x; \nu \longrightarrow y; \mu = A^{\mu}(y)A^{\nu}(x) = \Delta_{F}^{\mu\nu}(y-x) = \int \frac{d^{4}p}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{-ig^{\mu\nu}}{p^{2}+i\epsilon} e^{-ip\cdot(y-x)}.$$
 (5.545)

- (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:  $\bar{\phi} - \stackrel{p}{\longleftarrow} = 1$ .
- 3. 正标量玻色子出射外线: ●--<del>►</del>-- φ = 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:  $lacktriangledown - lacktriangledown - lacktriangledown = rac{i}{p^2 m_\perp^2 + i\epsilon}$ .
- 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).

## 附录 A 英汉对照

Annihilation operator: 湮灭算符

Antichronous: 反时向 Anti-particle: 反粒子 Axial vector: 轴矢量 Azimuthal angle: 方位角

Beam: 束流 Boost: 增速 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 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 vector: 协变矢量 Creation operator: 产生算符

Cross section: 截面

Decay: 衰变

Decay width: 衰变宽度 Dirac slash: Dirac 斜线

Dynamics: 动力学 Electron: 电子

Energy-momentum tensor: 能动张量

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

Fusion: 融合

Gauge-fixing term: 规范固定项 Gauge invariant: 规范不变量 Gauge symmetry: 规范对称性 Gauge transformation: 规范变换 Generalized coordinate: 广义坐标

Generator: 生成元

Global: 整体

Hamiltonian: 哈密顿量

Helicity: 螺旋度

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

Lifetime: 寿命

Local: 局域

Loop diagram: 圈图

Loop momentum: 圈动量

Lowering operator: 降算符

Mass shell: 质壳 Metric: 度规 Mode: 模式

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 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

Pseudoscalar: 赝标量 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

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

Step function: 阶跃函数

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

Vector: 矢量 Vertex: 顶点

Virtual particle: 虚粒子 External line: 外线

Zero-point energy: 零点能