强子试探流

Interpolating Current

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1 旋量场 CP 变换的几个重要的关系式

$$\begin{split} P^{-1}\psi(x)P &= D(\mathcal{P})\psi(\mathcal{P}x), \quad P^{-1}\bar{\psi}(x)P = \bar{\psi}(\mathcal{P}x)D^{-1}(\mathcal{P}) \\ C^{-1}\psi(x)C &= \zeta_{C}^{*}\psi^{C}(x), \quad \psi^{C}(x) \equiv \mathcal{C}\bar{\psi}^{T}(x), \quad C^{-1}\bar{\psi}(x)C = \zeta_{C}\bar{\psi}^{C}(x), \quad \bar{\psi}^{C}(x) \equiv \psi^{T}(x)\mathcal{C} \\ D(\mathcal{P}) &= \zeta_{P}^{*}\gamma^{0}, \quad D^{-1}(\mathcal{P}) = D^{\dagger}(\mathcal{P}) = \zeta_{P}\gamma^{0}, \quad \zeta_{P}^{*}\zeta_{P} = 1 \\ \mathcal{C} &= \mathrm{i}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{2}, \quad \mathcal{C}^{-1} = \mathcal{C}^{\dagger} = \mathcal{C}^{T} = -\mathcal{C}, \quad \zeta_{C}^{*}\zeta_{C} = 1 \\ D(\mathcal{T}) &\equiv \zeta_{T}^{*}\mathcal{C}\gamma^{5}, \quad \zeta_{T}^{*}\zeta_{T} = 1 \\ &\gamma_{0,2,5}^{T} &= \gamma_{0,2,5}, \quad \gamma_{1,3}^{T} = -\gamma_{1,3}, \quad \gamma_{0,5}^{\dagger} = \gamma_{0,5}, \quad \gamma_{i}^{\dagger} = -\gamma_{i}(i = 1,2,3), \quad (\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} = \gamma^{0}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{0} \\ &\qquad \mathcal{C}(\gamma^{\mu})^{T}C = \gamma^{\mu}, \quad \mathcal{C}\gamma^{5} = \gamma^{5}\mathcal{C} \end{split}$$

注意,作用有

$$D^{-1}(\mathcal{P})\gamma_{\mu}D(\mathcal{P}) = (P^{-1})^{\nu}_{\ \mu}\gamma_{\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{P}^{-1}\partial_{\mu}\mathcal{P} = (P^{-1})^{\nu}_{\ \mu}\partial_{\nu}$$

2 试探流 (Interpolating Current)

流类似"场算符"。根据量子力学基本原理之一——自旋统计原理,仅由夸克组成的体系的总波函数要满足全反对称(antisymmetric): $\mathcal{A}\{Flavor\otimes Color\otimes Spin\otimes Orbital\}$,场算符对应的物理态为 $\phi(x)|0\rangle$ (这是标量场的例子),因此,构造的算符也要满足以上的反对称性,以保证总的态具有反对称性。

2.1 介子 (mesons) 流

参考文章 https://doi.org/10.1016/0370-1573(85)90065-1 以下的流量子数分别为 0⁺⁺, 0⁻⁺, 1⁻⁻, 1⁺⁺, 1⁺⁻, 2⁺⁺, 2⁻⁺。

1. $j_S = \bar{q}_i q_i$, $J^{PC} = 0^{++}$

P 字称: $P^{-1}\bar{q}_i(x)q_i(x)P = P^{-1}\bar{q}_i(x)PP^{-1}q_i(x)P = \bar{q}_i(\mathcal{P}x)q_i(\mathcal{P}x)$

C 字称: $C^{-1}\bar{q}_i(x)q_i(x)C = C^{-1}\bar{q}_i(x)CC^{-1}q_i(x)C = \bar{q}_i(x)q_i(x)$

2. $j_P = i\bar{q}_i \gamma_5 q_i$, $J^{PC} = 0^{-+}$

P 字称: $P^{-1}j_PP = i\bar{q}_i(\mathcal{P}x)D^{-1}(\mathcal{P})\gamma_5D(\mathcal{P})q_i(\mathcal{P}x) = -i\bar{q}_i(\mathcal{P}x)\gamma_5q_i(\mathcal{P}x)$

C 字称: $C^{-1}j_PC = i\bar{q}_i(x)\gamma_5q_i(x)$

3. $j_V = \bar{q}_i \gamma_\mu q_i$, $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$, 这里 P 宇称严格来说应该是 $[-]^\mu$, 但是看空间部分也没啥问题(**注:这** 里 $[-]^0 = +1$, $[-]^{1,2,3} = -1$, **这里只是个记号,不要看成是-1 的** μ 次幂)

P 宇称: $P^{-1}\bar{q}_i(x)\gamma_\mu q_i(x)P = (\mathcal{P}^{-1})^\nu_{\ \mu}\bar{q}_i(\mathcal{P}x)\gamma_\nu q_i(\mathcal{P}x)$

C 字称: $C^{-1}\bar{q}_i(x)\gamma_\mu q_i(x)C = -\bar{q}_i(x)\gamma_\mu q_i(x)$

- 4. $j_A = \eta_{\mu\nu} \bar{q}_i \gamma_{\nu} \gamma_5 q_i$, $\eta_{\mu\nu} = \frac{q_{\mu}q_{\nu}}{q^2} g_{\mu\nu}$, $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$, 同理,P 字称应该是 $-[-]^{\mu}$, 此处看空间部分 P 字称: $P^{-1} \eta_{\mu\nu} \bar{q}_i(x) \gamma_{\nu} \gamma_5 q_i(x) P = -(\mathcal{P}^{-1})^{\alpha}_{\ \mu} \mathcal{P}^{\nu}_{\ \beta} (\mathcal{P}^{-1})^{\sigma}_{\ \nu} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \bar{q}_i(\mathcal{P}x) \gamma_{\sigma} \gamma_5 q_i(\mathcal{P}x) = -(\mathcal{P}^{-1})^{\rho}_{\ \mu} \eta_{\rho\nu} \bar{q}_i \gamma_{\nu} \gamma_5 q_i$ C 字称: $C^{-1} \eta_{\mu\nu} \bar{q}_i(x) \gamma_{\nu} \gamma_5 q_i(x) C = \eta_{\mu\nu} \bar{q}_i(x) \gamma_{\nu} \gamma_5 q_i(x)$
- 5. $j_{A'}=\bar{q}_i\partial_\mu\gamma_5q_i,\quad J^{PC}=1^{+-}$ (注意,转置两个旋量场会交换两者的位置,为了与反对易关系相匹配,必须引进一个额外的负号)

P 字称: $P^{-1}\bar{q}_i(x)\partial_{\mu}\gamma_5 q_i(x)P = -(\mathcal{P}^{-1})^{\nu}_{\mu}\bar{q}_i(\mathcal{P}x)\partial_{\nu}\gamma_5 q_i(\mathcal{P}x)$

6. $j_T = i\bar{q}_i(\gamma_\mu \partial_\nu + \gamma_\nu \partial_\mu + \frac{2}{3}\eta_{\mu\nu}\partial)q_i, \quad J^{PC} = 2^{++}$

P 字称: $P^{-1}i\bar{q}_i(x)(\gamma_\mu\partial_\nu + \gamma_\nu\partial_\mu + \frac{2}{3}\eta_{\mu\nu}\partial)q_i(x)P = (\mathcal{P}^{-1})^{\alpha}{}_{\mu}(\mathcal{P}^{-1})^{\beta}{}_{\nu}i\bar{q}_i(x)(\gamma_\alpha\partial_\beta + \gamma_\beta\partial_\alpha + \frac{2}{3}\eta_{\alpha\beta}\partial)q_i(x)$

C 字称: $C^{-1}i\bar{q}_i(x)(\gamma_\mu\partial_\nu + \gamma_\nu\partial_\mu + \frac{2}{3}\eta_{\mu\nu}\partial)q_i(x)C = i\bar{q}_i(x)(\gamma_\mu\partial_\nu + \gamma_\nu\partial_\mu + \frac{2}{3}\eta_{\mu\nu}\partial)q_i(x)$

7. $j_{T'} = i\bar{q}_i(\gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \partial_\nu + \gamma_\nu \gamma_5 \partial_\mu + \frac{2}{3} \eta_{\mu\nu} \gamma_5 \partial q_i) q_i, \quad J^{PC} = 2^{-+}$

P 字称: $P^{-1}i\bar{q}_i(x)(\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\partial_\nu+\gamma_\nu\gamma_5\partial_\mu+\frac{2}{3}\eta_{\mu\nu}\gamma_5\not\partial)q_i(x)P = -(\mathcal{P}^{-1})^{\alpha}_{\ \mu}(\mathcal{P}^{-1})^{\beta}_{\ \nu}i\bar{q}_i(x)(\gamma_\alpha\gamma_5\partial_\beta+\gamma_\beta\gamma_5\partial_\alpha+\frac{2}{3}\eta_{\alpha\beta}\gamma_5\not\partial)q_i(x)$

 $\frac{1}{3}\eta_{\alpha\beta}\gamma_5\psi)q_i(x)$

 $C 字称: C^{-1}i\bar{q}_i(x)(\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\partial_\nu + \gamma_\nu\gamma_5\partial_\mu + \frac{2}{3}\eta_{\mu\nu}\gamma_5\partial)q_i(x)C = i\bar{q}_i(x)(\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\partial_\nu + \gamma_\nu\gamma_5\partial_\mu + \frac{2}{3}\eta_{\mu\nu}\gamma_5\partial)q_i(x)$

其中 i=1,2,3 是色指标。介子流的形式为 $\bar{\psi}\Gamma\psi$, 其中 Γ 可以是局域算符 (Local Operators) 的结构:

$$\Gamma = 1, \gamma^5, \gamma_\mu, \gamma^5 \gamma_\mu, \sigma_{\mu\nu}, \gamma^5 \sigma_{\mu\nu} \tag{1}$$

也可以是非局域算符(Non-local Operators)的结构:

$$\overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu}, \gamma_{\mu} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\nu}, \gamma^{5} \gamma_{\mu} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\nu}, \{\overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu}, \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\nu}\}$$
 (2)

其中 $D_{\mu} \equiv \partial_{\mu} - ig_s A_{\mu}^{a} \frac{\lambda^{a}}{2}, \frac{\lambda^{a}}{2}$ 为 Gellmann 矩阵。

简述 ∂_{μ} 与 γ_{μ} 的作用: 这两者都具有一阶张量的形式,对于 P 宇称 $P^{-1}\partial_{\mu}P=(\mathcal{P}^{-1})^{\nu}_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}$ 与 $D^{-1}(\mathcal{P})\gamma_{\mu}D(\mathcal{P})=(\mathcal{P}^{-1})^{\nu}_{\mu}\gamma_{\nu}$ 相似,但是具体 P 宇称是什么还要取决于 $\bar{\psi}\Gamma\psi$ 中的 Γ 。但是对于 C 宇 称 $C^{-1}\partial_{\mu}C=\partial_{\mu}$ 与 $(\gamma_{\mu})^{C}=\mathcal{C}^{-1}(\gamma_{\mu})^{\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}=-\gamma_{\mu}$,看似可以通过替换得到一对 $C=\pm 1$ 的流,但还要取决于 $\bar{\psi}\Gamma\psi$ 中的 Γ 。

 γ_5 的作用:由于 γ_5 与 $\mathcal C$ 对易,但是 $\mathcal P^{-1}\gamma_5\mathcal P=-\gamma_5$,增加一个 γ_5 不会改变 C 字称,但是会改变 P 字称。

留下疑问:

- 1. 有没有 $j = \bar{q}_i \mathcal{C} q_i$? $J^{PC} = 0^{--}$? $(C^{-1} \bar{q}_i \mathcal{C} q_i C = -q_i^{\mathrm{T}} \mathcal{C} \bar{q}_i^{\mathrm{T}} = \bar{q}_i \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{T}} q_i = -\bar{q}_i \mathcal{C} q_i)$ 那么有没有 $j = \bar{q}_i D(\mathcal{T}) q_i = \zeta_T^* \bar{q}_i \mathcal{C} \gamma^5 q_i$ 呢? $J^{PC} = 0^{+-}$?
- 2. $j = \bar{q}_i \partial_{\mu} \mathcal{C} \gamma_5 q_i, \ J^{PC} = 1^{-+}?$
- 3. 2+-, 2-- 如何做出?

表 1: 介子流

$ar{q}\Gamma q$	J^{PC}
$j_S = \bar{q}_i q_i$	0++
$j_P = \mathrm{i} ar{q}_i \gamma^5 q_i$	0^{-+}
$(j_V)_\mu = ar q_i \gamma_\mu q_i$	1
$(j_A)_\mu = ar{q}_i \gamma_\mu \gamma^5 q_i$	1^{++}
$(j_{A'})_{\mu} = ar{q}_i \partial^{\mu} \gamma^5 q_i$	1+-
$(j_T)_{\mu\nu} = i\bar{q}_i(\gamma_\mu\partial_\nu + \gamma_\nu\partial_\mu + \frac{2}{3}\eta_{\mu\nu}\partial)q_i$	2^{++}
$(j_{T'})_{\mu\nu} = i\bar{q}_i(\gamma_\mu \gamma^5 \partial_\nu + \gamma_\nu \gamma^5 \partial_\mu + \frac{2}{3} \eta_{\mu\nu} \gamma^5 \partial_\nu) q_i$	2^{-+}
其中 $\eta_{\mu\nu} = q_{\mu}q_{\nu}/q^2 - g_{\mu\nu}$	·

表 2: 其他可能的介子流

$ar{q}\Gamma q$	J^{PC}
$ar{q}_i \sigma_{\mu u} q_i$	$1^{+-}, 1^{}$
$ar{q}_i \overset{ ightarrow}{D_\mu} q_i$	$0^{+-}, 1^{}$
$ar{q}_i(\gamma_\mu \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_ u} - \gamma_ u \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_\mu})q_i$	$1^{++}, 1^{-+}$
$ar{q}_i(\gamma_\mu \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_ u} + \gamma_ u \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_\mu})q_i$	$0^{++}, 1^{-+}, 2^{++}$
$\bar{q}_i(\gamma^5\gamma_\mu \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_ u} + \gamma^5\gamma_\nu \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_\mu})q_i$	$0^{}, 1^{+-}, 2^{}$
$\bar{q}_i(\overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_\mu}\overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_\nu}+\overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_\nu}\overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_\mu})q_i$	$0^{++}, 1^{-+}, 2^{++}$
$\bar{q}_i(\gamma^5 \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_{\mu}} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_{\nu}} + \gamma^5 \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_{\nu}} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_{\mu}})q_i$	$0^{-+}, 1^{++}, 2^{-+}$

其中 $\psi \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{D_{\mu}} \phi \equiv \psi(D_{\mu}\phi) - \overline{(D_{\mu}\psi)\phi \equiv \psi\phi_{;\mu} - \psi_{;\mu}\phi, \ D_{\mu} \equiv \partial_{\mu} - \mathrm{i}g_{s}A_{\mu}^{a}\frac{\lambda^{a}}{2}}, \ \frac{\lambda^{a}}{2}$ 为 Gellmann 矩阵

2.2 混杂态 (hybrid) 流

这里混杂态流的讨论仅包含正反夸克加上一个胶子的情况。 看懂了但是不会算,先不写了,会了再写。

2.3 双夸克 (diquark) 流

对于双夸克流算符,味道和颜色结构是纠缠在一起的。双夸克流算符的性质如表 3。

$\overline{q_i^{\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}\Gamma q_j, ar{q}_i\Gamma\mathcal{C}ar{q}_j^{\mathrm{T}}}$	J^P	States	(Flavor, Color)
$q_i^{ m T} \mathcal{C} \gamma^5 q_j, ar{q}_i \gamma^5 \mathcal{C} ar{q}_j^{ m T}$	0+	1S_0	$(6_f, 6_c), (\overline{3}_f, \overline{3}_c)$
$q_i^{ ext{T}} \mathcal{C} q_j, ar{q}_i \mathcal{C} ar{q}_j^{ ext{T}}$	0-	${}^{3}P_{0}$	$(6_f,6_c),(\overline{3}_f,\overline{3}_c)$
$q_i^{ m T} \mathcal{C} \gamma_\mu \gamma^5 q_j, ar{q}_i \gamma_\mu \gamma^5 \mathcal{C} ar{q}_j^{ m T}$	1-	${}^{3}P_{1}$	$(6_f,6_c),(\overline{3}_f,\overline{3}_c)$
$q_i^{ m T} \mathcal{C} \gamma_\mu q_j, ar{q}_i \gamma_\mu \mathcal{C} ar{q}_j^{ m T}$	1+	3S_1	$(6_f,\overline{3}_c),(\overline{3}_f,6_c)$
$q_i^{\mathrm{T}} \mathcal{C} \sigma_{\mu u} q_j, ar{q}_i \sigma_{\mu u} \mathcal{C} ar{q}_j^{\mathrm{T}}$	$ \begin{cases} 1^-, \ for \ \mu, \nu = 1, 2, 3 \\ 1^+, \ for \ \mu = 0, \nu = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases} $	$\begin{cases} {}^{1}P_{1} \\ {}^{3}S_{1} \end{cases}$	$(6_f,\overline{3}_c),(\overline{3}_f,6_c)$
$q_i^{\mathrm{T}} \mathcal{C} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \gamma^5 q_j, \bar{q}_i \sigma_{\mu\nu} \gamma^5 \mathcal{C} \bar{q}_j^{\mathrm{T}}$	$\begin{cases} 1^+, & for \ \mu, \nu = 1, 2, 3 \\ 1^-, & for \ \mu = 0, \nu = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} {}^3S_1 \\ {}^1P_1 \end{cases}$	$(6_f, \overline{3}_c), (\overline{3}_f, 6_c)$

表 3: 双夸克流的性质

其中下标 $\overline{i,j}$ 为色指标。注意,以上的 6_f , $\overline{3}_f$, 6_c , $\overline{3}_c$ 分别代表着全对称(两个杨图格子在同一行)味道结构、全反对称(两个杨图格子在同一列)味道结构、全对称颜色结构、全反对称颜色结构。颜色和味道的纠缠对称性可以通过转置算符得到,例如 $(q_i^{\mathrm{T}}\Gamma q_j)^{\mathrm{T}} = -q_j^{\mathrm{T}}\Gamma^{\mathrm{T}}q_i = \pm q_j^{\mathrm{T}}\Gamma q_i$,其中"+"代表颜色和味道的对称性直积为对称,"—"则为反对称。其中以上讨论的双夸克流中的两个夸克味道是相同的,因此只有夸克味道对称态 6_f ,以及反夸克味道反对称态 $\overline{3}_f$ 。另外要注意的是第一列和最后一列虽然每个空格都有两列,但是对应关系是 $q_i^{\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}\Gamma q_j \to (6_f,6_c)$, $(\overline{3}_f,\overline{3}_c)$ 同时 $\overline{q}_i\Gamma\mathcal{C}\overline{q}_j^{\mathrm{T}} \to (6_f,6_c)$, $(\overline{3}_f,\overline{3}_c)$,意味着正反夸克都一样

2.3.1 四夸克 (tetraquark) 流

四夸克态的流中双夸克 qq 必须与反双夸克 $\bar{q}q$ 的颜色结构保持一致,目的是构造**色单态**算符。(The diquark qq and anti-diquark $\bar{q}q$ fields should have the same color structure to compose a color singlet tetraquark operator)

以下是给出四夸克态流。

对于算符 $\mathcal{O}_{ij} = q_i^{\mathrm{T}} \Gamma q_i$,有 C 变换

$$C^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{ij}C = \mathcal{O}_{ji} \tag{3}$$

即算符转置 $C^{-1}\mathcal{O}C = \mathcal{O}^{\mathrm{T}}$ 。

定义味道对称部分 S 和反味道对称部分 A:

$$S = \mathcal{O} + \mathcal{O}^{\mathrm{T}}, \ \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{O} - \mathcal{O}^{\mathrm{T}} \begin{cases} S^{6} = \mathcal{O}^{6} + \mathcal{O}^{6\mathrm{T}}, \ S^{3} = \mathcal{O}^{3} + \mathcal{O}^{3\mathrm{T}} \\ \mathcal{A}^{6} = \mathcal{O}^{6} - \mathcal{O}^{6\mathrm{T}}, \ \mathcal{A}^{3} = \mathcal{O}_{3} - \mathcal{O}^{3\mathrm{T}} \end{cases}$$
(4)

那么,可以构造 $J^{PC} = 0^{-+}, 0^{--}$ 的流。考虑到表 4中有六个 $J^P = 0^+, 0^-$ 的态,那么可以构造

$$J_{1} = \mathcal{S}_{21}^{6} (\text{ or } \mathcal{A}_{21}^{6})$$

$$J_{2} = \mathcal{O}_{56}^{3}$$

$$J_{3} = \mathcal{S}_{43}^{6} (\text{ or } \mathcal{A}_{43}^{6})$$

$$J_{4} = \mathcal{S}_{43}^{3} (\text{ or } \mathcal{A}_{43}^{3})$$

$$J_{5} = \mathcal{S}_{21}^{3} (\text{ or } \mathcal{A}_{21}^{3})$$

$$J_{6} = \mathcal{O}_{56}^{6}$$

$$(5)$$

表 4: 部分四夸克流的性质 两个夸克的算符之间轨道角动量为 L=0, 因此总字称是两个算符直接相乘

						_		
			1	2	3	4	5	6
	$\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{X}_{ij} ar{\mathcal{X}}_{ij}$	$ar{\mathcal{X}}_{ij}$	$ar{q^1}_i \gamma^5 \mathcal{C} ar{q^2}_j^{\mathrm{T}}$	$ar{q^1}_i \mathcal{C} ar{q^2}_j^{\mathrm{T}}$	$ar{q^1}_i \gamma_\mu \gamma^5 \mathcal{C} ar{q^2}_j^{\mathrm{T}}$	$ar{q^1}_i \gamma_\mu \mathcal{C} ar{q^2}_j^{\mathrm{T}}$	$ar{q^1}_i \sigma_{\mu u} \mathcal{C} ar{q^2}_j^{\mathrm{T}}$	$ar{q^1}_i \sigma_{\mu u} \gamma^5 \mathcal{C} ar{q^2}_j^{\mathrm{T}}$
	\mathcal{X}_{ij}	J^P	0+	0-	1-	1+	1-	1+
1	$q_i^{1\mathrm{T}} \mathcal{C} \gamma^5 q_j^2$	0+	0+	0-	1-	1+	_	_
2	$q_i^{ m 1T} \mathcal{C} q_j^2$	0-	0-	0+	1+	1-	_	_
3	$q_i^{1\mathrm{T}} \mathcal{C} \gamma_\mu \gamma^5 q_j^2$	1-	1-	1^+	0+	0-	1+	1-
4	$q_i^{ m 1T} \mathcal{C} \gamma_\mu q_j^2$	1+	1+	1^{-}	0-	0_{+}	1-	1+
5	$q_i^{ m 1T} \mathcal{C} \sigma_{\mu u} q_j^2$	1-	_	_	1+	1-	0+	0-
6	$q_i^{1 ext{T}} \mathcal{C} \sigma_{\mu u} \gamma^5 q_j^2$	1+	_	_	1-	1+	0-	0+

其中 q^1,q^2 可以代表不同味道的夸克场算符。双夸克算符 $\bar{\mathcal{X}}_{ij}$ (第一行),等价于 $\pm \mathcal{X}_{ji}^{\dagger}$ (算符头上加横杠的操作一开始是对费米子算符来说的,就是那些形式上不是数(如偶数个夸克的流 $\mathcal{O} = \bar{q}q\bar{q}q$),而是旋量的那种(如奇数个夸克的流 $\mathcal{O} = \bar{q}qq$)来说的,但是这里不管了,统一都加横杠,因为目的都一样,都是要构成厄密的可观测量 $\mathcal{X}\bar{\mathcal{X}}$ 或者 $\mathcal{X}\mathcal{X}^{\dagger}$)。

2.3.2 四夸克分子模型

基本思想是将正反夸克流(类似介子)乘在一起。

2.3.3 重子 (baryon) 的 Ioffe 流

Ioffe currents, also interpolating current. 其中一种是 $L=0, J^P=\frac{1}{2}^+$ 的 $\eta(x)=\epsilon^{abc}[q_1^{a\mathrm{T}}(x)\mathcal{C}\gamma_\mu q_2^b(x)]\gamma^\mu\gamma^5q_3^c(x)$,另一种是 $L=0, J^P=\frac{3}{2}^+$ 的 $\eta_\mu(x)=\epsilon^{abc}[q_1^{a\mathrm{T}}(x)\mathcal{C}\gamma_\mu q_2^b(x)]q_3^c(x)$ 。

以下给出重子(baryon)的 Ioffe 流,但是注意,以下仅每组同位旋多重态中第三分量最大的粒子的流结构,其他粒子需按照夸克组分重新推导。

命名: 三个 u 夸克或 d 夸克为 Δ 。一个 s 夸克为 Σ ,两个 s 夸克为 Ξ ,三个 s 夸克为 Ω 。对于 $L=0,J^P=\frac{1}{5}^+$ 重子八重态 octet,有

- 1. pn 质子中子 $I = \frac{1}{2}, I_3 = -1, +1$: $J^N(x) = \epsilon^{abc} [u^{aT}(x) \mathcal{C} \gamma_\mu u^b(x)] \gamma^5 \gamma^\mu d^c(x)$
- 2. $\Sigma^{-,0,+}$ 粒子 $I = 1, I_3 = -1, 0, +1$: $J^{\Sigma}(x) = \epsilon^{abc} [u^{aT}(x) \mathcal{C} \gamma_{\mu} u^b(x)] \gamma^5 \gamma^{\mu} s^c(x)$
- 3. $\Xi^{-,0}$ 粒子 $I = \frac{1}{2}, I_3 = -1, +1$: $J^{\Xi}(x) = -\epsilon^{abc}[s^{aT}(x)\mathcal{C}\gamma_{\mu}s^b(x)]\gamma^5\gamma^{\mu}u^c(x)$

对于 $L=0, J^P=\frac{3}{2}^+$ 的重子十重态 decuplet, 有

- 1. $\Delta^{-,0,+,++}$ 粒子 $I = \frac{3}{2}, I_3 = -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{3}{2}$: $J^{\Delta}_{\mu}(x) = \epsilon^{abc}[u^{aT}(x)\mathcal{C}\gamma_{\mu}u^b(x)]u^c(x)$
- 3. $\Xi^{-,0} \bowtie \mathcal{T} I = \frac{1}{2}, I_3 = -\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2}$: $J_{\mu}^{\Xi^*}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \epsilon^{abc} \{ 2[s^{aT}(x)\mathcal{C}\gamma_{\mu}u^b(x)]s^c(x) + [s^{aT}(x)\mathcal{C}\gamma_{\mu}s^b(x)]u^c(x) \}$
- 4. Ω^- 粒子 $I, I_3 = \mathbf{0}$: $J^\Omega_\mu(x) = \epsilon^{abc}[s^{a\mathrm{T}}(x)\mathcal{C}\gamma_\mu s^b(x)]s^c(x)$

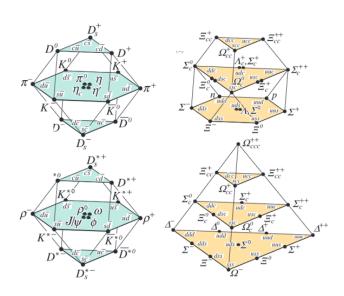


图 1: 强子多重态

3 关于试探流的讨论

可以说,其实"流"这个词就是多夸克"场算符"的别称,按理来说"流"一般会具有目标粒子类型(玻色子、费米子;标量、旋量等等)场算符的性质(P、C变换)。但是根据杨梓桁师兄说的



图 2: 来自杨梓桁师兄的评价

Ioffe 流的讨论如下:

首先要保证构造出来的多夸克态"场算符"有类似费米子/玻色子(根据需要)场算符的性质,现在有的东西是夸克(费米子)的算符。

3.1 角动量

由于只能通过夸克场算符构造,最熟悉的方法便是两个夸克场算符之间构造狄拉克场双线性型($\bar{\psi}\Gamma\psi$,就是标量、赝标量、矢量、赝矢量、二阶张量)。如果目标场算符是玻色子(偶数个夸克)的话,就直接把两个两个地构造 $\bar{\psi}\Gamma\psi$;如果目标是是费米子的话会使用 $\bar{\psi}^C\Gamma\psi$, $\bar{\psi}^C=\psi^T\mathcal{C}$,但是裸露一个夸克场(据陈绪梁学长说这是因为之前也有人用双线性型构造,如 $\epsilon^{abc}u^{\bar{a}T}\mathcal{C}\gamma^{\mu}u^b\gamma^5\gamma_{\mu}d^c$,也能保证角动量、P 宇称、C 宇称等量子数,但是这一类的流的计算结果与实验吻合得不好,另外一个原因是 Ioffe 一开始用的就是这样的构造,大家习惯了)。要注意,狄拉克场双线性型在位置空间是个 1×1 的"数",计算的时候可以随便挪动。(如 $[u^{aT}(x)\mathcal{C}\gamma_{\mu}u^b(x)]\gamma^0=\gamma^0[u^{aT}(x)\mathcal{C}\gamma_{\mu}u^b(x)]$)

(这样的流不被推荐: $\epsilon^{abc}[u^{a\mathrm{T}}(x)\mathcal{C}\sigma_{\mu\nu}u^b(x)]\gamma^5\sigma^{\mu\nu}d^c(x)$. Finally, it is possible to choose currents in such a way that the two-point functions are dominated by the perturbative contribution, with the condensate terms producing a hierarchical set of corrections. This last requirement suggests to use the current $\epsilon^{abc}[u^{a\mathrm{T}}(x)\mathcal{C}\gamma_{\mu}u^b(x)]\gamma^5\gamma^{\mu}d^c(x)$, instead of $\epsilon^{abc}[u^{a\mathrm{T}}(x)\mathcal{C}\sigma_{\mu\nu}u^b(x)]\gamma^5\sigma^{\mu\nu}d^c(x)$, to interpolate the proton.)

* 轨道 orbit 角动量 L: 由于自旋角动量已经使用了 Dirac 矩阵的 Lorentz 指标,因此轨道角动量只能使用 $1(L=0), \partial_{\mu}(L=1), \partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}(L=2)$ 等等来表示角动量的大小。

暴力计算。根据 $S^{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{4} [\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}], (\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} = \gamma^{0} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{0}, (\gamma^{\mu})^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathcal{C} \gamma^{\mu} \mathcal{C}$ 先证明两个关系

$$D(\Lambda) = e^{-\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}S^{\mu\nu}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu})^{n} (S^{\mu\nu})^{n}$$

$$D^{\dagger}(\Lambda) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu})^{n} [(S^{\mu\nu})^{n}]^{\dagger} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu})^{n} (-\frac{i}{4}[\gamma^{\mu},\gamma^{\nu}]^{\dagger})^{n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{8}\omega_{\mu\nu})^{n} (\gamma^{\nu\dagger}\gamma^{\mu\dagger} - \gamma^{\mu\dagger}\gamma^{\nu\dagger})^{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{8}\omega_{\mu\nu})^{n} \gamma^{0} (\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu})^{n} \gamma^{0}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu})^{n} \gamma^{0} (S^{\mu\nu})^{n} \gamma^{0} = \gamma^{0} e^{\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}S^{\mu\nu}} \gamma^{0} = \gamma^{0} D^{-1}(\Lambda) \gamma^{0}$$

$$D^{T}(\Lambda) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu})^{n} [(S^{\mu\nu})^{n}]^{T} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu})^{n} (\frac{i}{4}[\gamma^{\mu},\gamma^{\nu}]^{T})^{n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{8}\omega_{\mu\nu})^{n} (\gamma^{\nu T}\gamma^{\mu T} - \gamma^{\mu T}\gamma^{\nu T})^{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{8}\omega_{\mu\nu})^{n} C^{-1} (\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} - \gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu})^{n} C$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu})^{n} C^{-1} (S^{\mu\nu})^{n} C = C^{-1} e^{\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}S^{\mu\nu}} C = C^{-1} D^{-1}(\Lambda) C = C D^{-1}(\Lambda) C^{-1}$$

注意关系 $\psi_a'(x') = U^{-1}(\Lambda)\psi_a(x')U(\Lambda) = D_{ab}(\Lambda)\psi_b(x), \ x' = \Lambda x, \ 注意, \ 如果该式左边的指标看作 行指标则右边也要看成行指标,若是列指标则右边要转置,把列指标放最右边,即 <math>U^{-1}(\Lambda)\psi(x)U(\Lambda) = D(\Lambda)\psi(\Lambda^{-1}x), U^{-1}(\Lambda)\psi^{\dagger}(x)U(\Lambda) = \psi^{\dagger}(\Lambda^{-1}x)D^{\dagger}(\Lambda), U^{-1}(\Lambda)\psi^{\mathrm{T}}(x)U(\Lambda) = \psi^{\mathrm{T}}(\Lambda^{-1}x)D^{\mathrm{T}}(\Lambda)$ 。旋量空间的 "Lorentz"变换可以看作是 $D^{-1}(\Lambda)\Gamma D(\Lambda)$,例如 $D^{-1}(\Lambda)1D(\Lambda) = 1, D^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{\mu}D(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu}\gamma^{\nu}, D^{-1}(\Lambda)\sigma^{\mu\nu}D(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\sigma}\Lambda^{\nu}_{\beta}\sigma^{\alpha\beta}$ 等等,注意 γ^5 与 $S^{\mu\nu}$ 或 $D(\Lambda)$ 对易(这说明了 γ^5 不提供角动量)。

* 对于介子流 $J(x) = \bar{\psi}_i(x)\Gamma\psi_i(x)$ 有

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)J(x)U(\Lambda) = J(x) - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}[J(x), J^{\mu\nu}]$$

$$= U^{-1}(\Lambda)\bar{\psi}_i(x)U(\Lambda)\Gamma U^{-1}(\Lambda)\psi_j(x)U(\Lambda) = \psi_i^{\dagger}(\Lambda^{-1}x)D^{\dagger}(\Lambda)\gamma^0\Gamma D(\Lambda)\psi_j(\Lambda^{-1}x)$$

$$= \psi_i^{\dagger}(\Lambda^{-1}x)\gamma^0(D(\Lambda)\Gamma D(\Lambda))\psi_j(\Lambda^{-1}x)$$
(7)

对于标量介子, $\Gamma = \mathbf{1}$,因此有 $U^{-1}(\Lambda)J(x)U(\Lambda) = J(\Lambda^{-1}x) = J(x) - \frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}L^{\mu\nu}J(x)$,去空间分量有 $[J(x),J^{\mu\nu}] = L^{\mu\nu}J(x) \Rightarrow [J(x),\mathbf{J}] = \mathbf{L}J(x)$,因此这是 0 自旋的流。对于矢量介子, $\Gamma = \gamma^{\alpha}$,有

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)J^{\alpha}(x)U(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}J^{\beta}(\Lambda^{-1}x) = (g^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\gamma\delta}(\mathfrak{I}^{\gamma\delta})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta})[J^{\beta}(x) - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}L^{\mu\nu}J^{\beta}(x)]$$

$$= J^{\alpha}(x) - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}[L^{\mu\nu}J^{\alpha}(x) + (\mathfrak{I}^{\mu\nu})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta})J^{\beta}(x)]$$
(8)

取空间分量有 $[J(x),J^{\mu\nu}]=L^{\mu\nu}J(x)+(\mathfrak{I}^{\mu\nu})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}J^{\beta}(x)\Rightarrow [J^{\alpha}(x),\mathbf{J}]=\mathbf{L}J^{\alpha}(x)+(\mathfrak{I})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}J^{\beta}(x)$,因此,这是自旋为 1 的流。

** 对于重子流 $J(x) = \epsilon^{abc} [\psi^{aT}(x) \mathcal{C} \Gamma_1 \psi^b(x)] \Gamma_2 \psi^c(x)$ 有

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)J(x)U(\Lambda) = J(x) - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}[J(x), J^{\mu\nu}]$$

$$= \epsilon^{abc}[U^{-1}(\Lambda)\psi^{a\mathrm{T}}(x)U(\Lambda)\mathcal{C}\Gamma_{1}U^{-1}(\Lambda)\psi^{b}(x)U(\Lambda)]\Gamma_{2}U^{-1}(\Lambda)\psi^{c}(x)U(\Lambda)$$

$$= \epsilon^{abc}[\psi^{a\mathrm{T}}(\Lambda^{-1}x)D^{\mathrm{T}}(\Lambda)\mathcal{C}\Gamma_{1}D(\Lambda)\psi^{b}(\Lambda^{-1}x)]\Gamma_{2}D(\Lambda)\psi^{c}(\Lambda^{-1}x)$$

$$= \epsilon^{abc}[\psi^{a\mathrm{T}}(\Lambda^{-1}x)\mathcal{C}D^{-1}(\Lambda)\mathcal{C}^{-1}\mathcal{C}\Gamma_{1}D(\Lambda)\psi^{b}(\Lambda^{-1}x)]D(\Lambda)D^{-1}(\Lambda)\Gamma_{2}D(\Lambda)\psi^{c}(\Lambda^{-1}x)$$

$$= D(\Lambda)\epsilon^{abc}[\psi^{a\mathrm{T}}(\Lambda^{-1}x)\mathcal{C}(D^{-1}(\Lambda)\Gamma_{1}D(\Lambda))\psi^{b}(\Lambda^{-1}x)](D^{-1}(\Lambda)\Gamma_{2}D(\Lambda))\psi^{c}(\Lambda^{-1}x)$$

$$= D(\Lambda)\epsilon^{abc}[\psi^{a\mathrm{T}}(\Lambda^{-1}x)\mathcal{C}(D^{-1}(\Lambda)\Gamma_{1}D(\Lambda))\psi^{b}(\Lambda^{-1}x)](D^{-1}(\Lambda)\Gamma_{2}D(\Lambda))\psi^{c}(\Lambda^{-1}x)$$

对于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的粒子,有 $\Gamma_1 = \gamma^{\mu}$, $\Gamma_2 = \gamma^5 \gamma_{\mu}$,因此有

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)J(x)U(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\alpha}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\beta}{}_{\mu}D(\Lambda)\epsilon^{abc}[\psi^{a\mathrm{T}}(\Lambda^{-1}x)\mathcal{C}\gamma^{\alpha}\psi^{b}(\Lambda^{-1}x)]\gamma_{\beta}\psi^{c}(\Lambda^{-1}x)$$

$$= D(\Lambda)J(\Lambda^{-1}x) = (1 - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\rho\sigma}S^{\rho\sigma})[J(x) - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}J^{\mu\nu}J(x)]$$

$$= J(x) - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}(L^{\mu\nu} + S^{\mu\nu})J(x)$$

$$(10)$$

取空间分量,有 $[J(x), J^{\mu\nu}] = (L^{\mu\nu} + S^{\mu\nu})J(x) \Rightarrow [J(x), \mathbf{J}] = (\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{S})J(x)$,所以这是自旋为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的流。 对于 $\frac{3}{2}^+$ 的粒子,有 $\Gamma_1 = \gamma^{\alpha}$, $\Gamma_2 = \mathbf{1}$,因此有

$$U^{-1}(\Lambda)J^{\alpha}(x)U(\Lambda) = \Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}D(\Lambda)\epsilon^{abc}[\psi^{aT}(\Lambda^{-1}x)\mathcal{C}\gamma^{\beta}\psi^{b}(\Lambda^{-1}x)]\psi^{c}(\Lambda^{-1}x) = \Lambda^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}D(\Lambda)J^{\beta}(\Lambda^{-1}x)$$

$$= (g^{\alpha}{}_{\beta} - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\gamma\delta}(\mathfrak{I}^{\gamma\delta})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta})(1 - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\rho\sigma}S^{\rho\sigma})[J^{\beta}(x) - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}J^{\mu\nu}J^{\beta}(x)]$$

$$= J^{\alpha}(x) - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}[(L^{\mu\nu} + S^{\mu\nu})J^{\alpha}(x) + (\mathfrak{I}^{\mu\nu})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}J^{\beta}(x)]$$

$$(11)$$

取空间分量,有 $[J^{\alpha}(x),J^{\mu\nu}]=(L^{\mu\nu}+S^{\mu\nu})J^{\alpha}(x)+(\mathfrak{I}^{\mu\nu})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}J^{\beta}(x)\Rightarrow [J^{\alpha}(x),\mathbf{J}]=(\mathbf{L}+\mathbf{S})J^{\alpha}(x)+(\mathfrak{I})^{\alpha}{}_{\beta}J^{\beta}(x),$ 因此这是自旋为 $\frac{1}{2}+1=\frac{3}{2}$ 的流。

另外要注意, 对于含有 ∂^μ 的流, 有变换关系 $U^{-1}(\Lambda)\partial^\mu U(\Lambda)=\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu\partial^\nu$ 与对易关系 $[L^{\mu\nu},\partial^\rho]=g^{\rho\nu}\partial^\mu-g^{\rho\mu}\partial^\nu$ 。

但是要注意,根据连丁坤、杨梓桁学长的话,流的自旋和流的 Lorentz 变换没有必然关系(意味着要验证这个自旋态是否成立),流能耦合到那个自旋态取决于在色散关系中求得的 $\langle 0|J(x)|X\rangle$ (其中 J(x) 为

图 3: 来自连丁坤师兄的评价

流, $|X\rangle$ 为粒子态)是否不为 0。详细的计算结果见文献 Charmonium excited state spectrum in lattice QCD 中的 APPENDIX A: CONTINUUM OVERLAPS[2]。

3.2 字称

3.2.1 P 宇称

宇称可以通过宇称变换求解。即 $\mathcal{P}^{-1}J(x)\mathcal{P}$,例如对于质子 $J^{N}(x)$ 有(以下的 ξ_{P},ξ_{C} 均视作 1):

$$\mathcal{P}^{-1}J^{N}(x)\mathcal{P} = \epsilon^{abc}[\mathcal{P}^{-1}u^{a\mathrm{T}}(x)\mathcal{P}\mathcal{C}\gamma_{\mu}\mathcal{P}^{-1}u^{b}(x)\mathcal{P}]\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\mu}\mathcal{P}^{-1}d^{c}(x)\mathcal{P}$$

$$\gamma^{0\mathrm{T}} = \gamma^{0} \quad \epsilon^{abc}[u^{a\mathrm{T}}(x)\gamma^{0}\mathcal{C}\gamma_{\mu}\gamma^{0}u^{b}(x)]\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{0}d^{c}(x)$$

$$\gamma^{0}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{0} = (\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger}, \mathcal{C} = i\gamma^{0}\gamma^{2} \quad \epsilon^{abc}[u^{a\mathrm{T}}(x)\mathcal{C}(\gamma_{\mu})^{\dagger}u^{b}(x)]\gamma^{0}\gamma^{5}(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger}d^{c}(x)$$

$$\gamma^{\dagger}_{0} = \gamma_{0}, \gamma^{\dagger}_{i} = -\gamma_{i}(i=1,2,3) \quad \gamma^{0}\epsilon^{abc}[u^{a\mathrm{T}}(x)\mathcal{C}\gamma_{\mu}u^{b}(x)]\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\mu}d^{c}(x) = D(\mathcal{P})J^{N}(x)$$

$$(12)$$

要注意 $[u^{aT}(x)\mathcal{C}\gamma_{\mu}u^{b}(x)]$ 在计算中是标量,可以随便挪动。做出 $J^{N}(x)$ 如下

$$\bar{J}^{N}(x) = [J^{N}(x)]^{\dagger} \gamma^{0} = \epsilon^{abc} u^{b\dagger}(x) \gamma_{\mu}^{\dagger} \mathcal{C}[u^{aT}(x)]^{\dagger} d^{c\dagger}(x) \gamma^{\mu\dagger} \gamma^{5} \gamma^{0}
= \epsilon^{abc} u^{b\dagger}(x) \gamma^{0} \gamma_{\mu} \gamma^{0} \mathcal{C}[u^{a\dagger}(x)]^{T} d^{c\dagger}(x) \gamma^{0} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{0} \gamma^{5} \gamma^{0}
= \epsilon^{abc} [\bar{u}^{b}(x) \gamma_{\mu} \mathcal{C}(\bar{u}^{a}(x))^{T}] \bar{d}^{c} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{5}$$
(13)

那么有

$$\mathcal{P}^{-1}\bar{J}^{\bar{N}}(x)\mathcal{P} = \epsilon^{abc}[\bar{u}^{\bar{b}}(x)\gamma^{0}\gamma_{\mu}\mathcal{C}\gamma^{0}(\bar{u}^{\bar{a}}(x))^{\mathrm{T}}]\bar{d}^{c}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}$$

$$= \epsilon^{abc}[\bar{u}^{\bar{b}}(x)(\gamma_{\mu})^{\dagger}\gamma^{0}\mathcal{C}\gamma^{0}(\bar{u}^{\bar{a}}(x))^{\mathrm{T}}]\bar{d}^{c}(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{5}$$

$$= \epsilon^{abc}[\bar{u}^{\bar{b}}(x)(\gamma_{\mu})^{\dagger}\mathcal{C}(\bar{u}^{\bar{a}}(x))^{\mathrm{T}}]\bar{d}^{c}(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger}\gamma^{5}\gamma^{0}$$

$$= \epsilon^{abc}[\bar{u}^{\bar{b}}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\mathcal{C}(\bar{u}^{\bar{a}}(x))^{\mathrm{T}}]\bar{d}^{\bar{c}}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{5}\gamma^{0} = \bar{J}^{\bar{N}}(x)D^{-1}(\mathcal{P})$$

$$(14)$$

上式每一步的原因与式子 12的原因一致。从上面的式子可以看出, $J^N(x)$ 流的宇称变换类似费米子场算符的性质 $\mathcal{P}^{-1}\psi(x)\mathcal{P}=D(\mathcal{P})\psi(x)$,而电子为 $J^P=\frac{1}{2}^+$,因此这个态与费米子类似,因此 $J^N(x)$ 可以用来表示 $\frac{1}{2}^+$ 的粒子。

3.2.2 C 字称

对流做C字称变换可以知道它的性质

$$C^{-1}J^{N}(x)C = \epsilon^{abc}[C^{-1}u^{aT}(x)\mathcal{C}C\gamma_{\mu}C^{-1}u^{b}(x)C]\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\mu}C^{-1}d^{c}(x)C$$

$$= \epsilon^{abc}[\bar{u}^{a}(x)\gamma_{\mu}\mathcal{C}(\bar{u}^{b}(x))^{T}]\gamma^{5}\gamma^{\mu}\mathcal{C}(\bar{d}^{c}(x))^{T} = \xi_{C}^{*}\mathcal{C}(\bar{J}^{N}(x))^{T}$$
(15)

$$C^{-1}\bar{J^N}(x)C = \epsilon^{abc} [C^{-1}\bar{u^b}(x)C\gamma_{\mu}C^{-1}\mathcal{C}(\bar{u^a}(x))^{\mathrm{T}}C]C^{-1}\bar{d^c}(x)C\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^5$$

$$= \epsilon^{abc} [u^{b\mathrm{T}}(x)\mathcal{C}\gamma_{\mu}u^a(x)]d^{c\mathrm{T}}(x)\mathcal{C}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^5 = \xi_C(J^N(x))^{\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}$$
(16)

这与费米子场的 C 宇称变化性质一致, 因此可以当作费米子场。

3.3 颜色和味道

3.3.1 颜色

颜色波函数应该保证整体是颜色单态。对于三夸克的重子来说,流的颜色全反对称性可以由 Levi-Civita 保证。对于其他多夸克态,比如四夸克态 $cs\bar{cs}$,有 molecular 模型 [1]

$$3_{c} \otimes 3_{s} \otimes \bar{3}_{\bar{c}} \otimes \bar{3}_{\bar{s}} = (3 \otimes 3)_{[cs]} \otimes (\bar{3} \otimes \bar{3})_{[\bar{c}\bar{s}]} = (6 \oplus \bar{3})_{[cs]} \otimes (3 \oplus \bar{6})_{[\bar{c}\bar{s}]}$$

$$= (6_{[cs]} \otimes \bar{6}_{[\bar{c}\bar{s}]}) \oplus (\bar{3}_{[cs]} \otimes 3_{[\bar{c}\bar{s}]}) \oplus (6_{[cs]} \otimes 3_{[\bar{c}\bar{s}]}) \oplus (\bar{3}_{[cs]} \otimes \bar{6}_{[\bar{c}\bar{s}]})$$

$$= (\underline{1} \oplus 8 \oplus 27)_{[cs][\bar{c}\bar{s}]} \oplus (\bar{1} \oplus 8)_{[cs][\bar{c}\bar{s}]} \oplus (8 \oplus \underline{10})_{[cs][\bar{c}\bar{s}]} \oplus (8 \oplus \overline{10})_{[cs][\bar{c}\bar{s}]}$$

$$(17)$$

(注意 $\underline{8} = \overline{8} = 8, \underline{27} = \overline{27} = 27$) 那么可以看到色单态出现在部分色对称态 $(6_{[cs]} \otimes \overline{6}_{[\bar{c}\bar{s}]})$ 与色全反对称态 $(\bar{3}_{[cs]} \otimes 3_{[\bar{c}\bar{s}]})$ 中。

3.3.2 味道

味道的对称性可以通过交换流里面算符再求和的方式来实现。这里有一个技巧, $\psi_i^{a\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}\gamma_\mu\psi^b = -(\psi_i^{a\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}\gamma_\mu\psi^b_j)^{\mathrm{T}} = -\psi_j^{b\mathrm{T}}\gamma_\mu^{\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{T}}\psi_i^a = -\psi_j^{b\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}\gamma_\mu\psi_i^a \ (a,b$ 为色指标,i,j 为味指标,转置时加负号是因为交换了费米子算符),因此有 $\epsilon^{abc}\psi_i^{a\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}\gamma_\mu\psi_j^b = \epsilon^{abc}\psi_j^{a\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}\gamma_\mu\psi_i^b$,因此可知这样的(非完整的)结构是交换对称的。同理 $\psi_i^{a\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}\gamma^5\psi_j^b = -(\psi_i^{a\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}\gamma^5\psi_j^b)^{\mathrm{T}} = \psi_j^{b\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}\gamma^5\psi_i^a$,其他分析类似。

对于四夸克态 D-wave 的 $cs\bar{c}\bar{s}$ 有 $(\bar{3}_{[cs]} \otimes 3_{[\bar{c}\bar{s}]})$:

$$J_{1,\mu\nu}^{A} = (c^{a\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}\gamma^{5}s^{b})\{D_{\mu},D_{\nu}\}[(\bar{c}^{a}\mathcal{C}\gamma^{5}\bar{s}^{b\mathrm{T}}) - (\bar{c}^{b}\mathcal{C}\gamma^{5}\bar{s}^{a\mathrm{T}})] + (\bar{c}^{a}\mathcal{C}\gamma^{5}\bar{s}^{b\mathrm{T}})\{D_{\mu},D_{\nu}\}[(c^{a\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}\gamma^{5}s^{b}) - (c^{b\mathrm{T}}\mathcal{C}\gamma^{5}s^{a})]$$

其中 $\{D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}\} = D_{\mu}D_{\nu} + D_{\nu}D_{\mu}$ 。上面的式子对于 [cs] 中的 cs 和 $[\bar{c}\bar{s}]$ 中的 $\bar{c}\bar{s}$ 交换对称。仅交换 cs 中的 a,b,反对称(暴力计算即可);同理,交换 $\bar{c}\bar{s}$ 中的 a,b,亦反对称。该流 P、C 宇称均为正。但是由于流耦合到不同的自旋,该流 $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$ 。

3.4 波函数的对称

波函数为 $\psi_{total} = \psi_{orbit}\psi_{spin}\psi_{color}\psi_{flavor}$ 。对于上述的 1^{++} 的流,有 S=0, L=0,所以自旋、轨道 波函数对称。又由于颜色波函数反对称,味道波函数交换对称,因此总波函数为交换反对称。

参考文献

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4 附录

Lorentz 群的矢量表示: $\Lambda=\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}\Im^{\mu\nu}},\ \Im^{\mu\nu}=-\Im^{\nu\mu},\ (\Im^{\mu\nu})_{\alpha\beta}=\mathrm{i}(g^{\mu}_{\ \alpha}g^{\nu}_{\ \beta}-g^{\nu}_{\ \alpha}g^{\mu}_{\ \beta}),$ 角动量理论中的本征值 $(\Im^2)^i_{\ j}=2\delta^i_{\ j}=s(s+1)\delta^i_{\ j},\ s=1$ 。

$$\Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma\beta & \\ -\gamma\beta & \gamma & \\ & & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
(18)

无穷小展开为 $\Lambda=$ Poincare 群和 Lorentz 群无限维幺正线性表示为 $\{U(\Lambda)\},\{U(\Lambda)\}$,无穷小展开 $U(\mathbf{1}+\omega)=1-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}J^{\mu\nu}-\mathrm{i}\epsilon_{\mu}P^{\mu},\ J^{\mu\nu}\equiv 2\mathrm{i}\frac{\partial U(\Lambda)}{\partial\omega_{\mu\nu}}|_{\omega_{\mu\nu}=\epsilon_{\mu}=0},\ P^{\mu}\equiv 2\mathrm{i}\frac{\partial U(\Lambda,a)}{\partial\epsilon_{\mu}}|_{\omega_{\mu\nu}=\epsilon_{\mu}=0},\$ 微分算符轨道角动量 为 $L^{\mu\nu}\equiv\mathrm{i}(x^{\mu}\partial^{\nu}-x^{\nu}\partial^{\mu})$ 。

$$\begin{split} D(\Lambda) &= \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}S^{\mu\nu}}, \ D^{-1}(\Lambda) &= \mathrm{e}^{\frac{\mathrm{i}}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}S^{\mu\nu}}, \ S^{\mu\nu} &= \frac{\mathrm{i}}{4}[\gamma^{\mu},\gamma^{\nu}] = \frac{1}{2}\sigma^{\mu\nu} \, \mathrm{o} \\ \mathrm{对总角动量、轨道角动量、自旋角动量取空间部分为} \ (J,L,S)^{\mu\nu} &\equiv \frac{1}{2}\epsilon^{ijk}(J,L,S)^{ijk} \end{split}$$