

2020. 10. 09.

## • Dirac 方程 和一些后继的讨论

$$(i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m)\psi = 0$$

采用 Dirac-Pauli 基底：  $\gamma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$      $\gamma^k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma^k \\ -\sigma^k & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$j^\mu = \bar{\psi}^\dagger \gamma^\mu \psi = \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \psi \quad \partial_\mu j^\mu = 0$$

$$\{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu\} = g^{\mu\nu} \quad g^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## • Dirac 方程的解

参考 Peskin

$$\psi = u(E, \vec{p}) e^{i(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{x} - Et)}$$

在静止系中：  $E = m, \vec{p} = 0 \Rightarrow (\gamma^\mu p_\mu - m)u = 0$

$$(\gamma^0 E - m)u = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} E-m & 0 \\ 0 & -E-m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$E = \pm m \quad u(E, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = m \quad \psi_{1,2} = u_{1,2} e^{-imt} \quad \psi_{3,4} = u_{3,4} e^{imt}$$

(问题)  $\vec{p} \neq 0$  时， $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$  是不是一个好量子数。

$$[H, \vec{L}] = [\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{p} + \beta m, \vec{r} \times \vec{p}] = \alpha_i [P_i, \sum_{ijk} r_j P_k] = -i \vec{\omega} \times \vec{p} \neq 0$$

显然  $\vec{L}$  不是一个好量子数。

(问题) 有没有办法引入一个好量子数？引入  $\vec{\tau}$  和  $\omega, \beta$  有关的物理量。

$$\text{引入 } \vec{S} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & \vec{\sigma} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[H, \vec{\Sigma}] = [\alpha_i, \vec{\Sigma}] P_i = 2i \vec{\omega} \times \vec{p}$$

$$[H, \vec{S}] = i \vec{\omega} \times \vec{p}$$

定义  $\vec{J} = \vec{L} + \vec{S}$ ，可以使得  $[H, \vec{J}] = 0$

$$\vec{S}^2 = \frac{3}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[H, \vec{S}] = 0 \text{ when } \vec{p} = 0$$

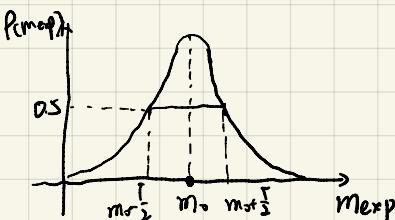
$$\psi_1, S_z = \frac{1}{2} \quad \psi_2, S_z = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \psi_3, S_z = \frac{1}{2} \quad \psi_4, S_z = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Dirac 方程自动给出费米子的自旋

- 如何定义半粒子？

$m, \tau(\Gamma), Q, \vec{\mu}, J^{PC}$

## • 粒子质量



$$P(m_{\text{exp}}) = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi[(m_{\text{exp}} - m_0)^2 + \frac{\Gamma^2}{4}]}$$

$m_0$ : 期待值：粒子的质量

$\Gamma$ : 半高宽度：粒子的宽度

## • 不稳定粒子的寿命 ( $\tau$ )



$\tau$ : 大量粒子寿命的平均值

$$t \rightarrow t+dt \text{ 的间隔内: } dN = -N(t)dt/\tau \Rightarrow N(t) = N_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

## • 宽度和寿命之间的关系:

$$\Gamma \cdot \tau = 1$$

$$\tau \rightarrow \infty \quad \Gamma = 0$$

• 宽度可以告诉我们什么?

$$\Delta E/E_0 = \frac{\hbar c}{(m \cdot c^2)CC\tau}$$

例:  $m \cdot c^2 \sim 1 \text{ GeV} \quad C\tau \sim 1 \text{ s}$

$$\Gamma = \frac{\hbar c}{C\tau} = \frac{200 \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{fm}}{1 \text{ fm}} \sim 10^{-15} \text{ GeV} \quad \Gamma/m_0 \sim 10^{-15}$$

特征量级:  $\tau \sim 10^{-23} \text{ s}$  (宽) - 强相互作用,  $10^{-19} \sim 10^{-17} \text{ fm}$ ,  $10^{-10} \text{ s}$ . weak 相互作用

①  $\tau$  非常大, 测  $\tau$  即可  $\tau \sim 10^{-3} \text{ s}$

②  $\tau$  非常短,  $\ell \sim 1 \text{ fm}$  或更小, 测能量分布, 测量宽度即可  $\tau \sim 10^{-23} \text{ s}$

③  $10^{-20} \text{ s} < \tau < 10^{-14} \text{ s}$  最困难

多种末态:

$$\textcircled{A} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & \Gamma_1 \\ 2 & \Gamma_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 3 & \Gamma_3 \\ 4 & \Gamma_4 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 5 & \Gamma_5 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ n & \Gamma_n \end{cases} \quad \#_i \quad \text{总宽度 } \Gamma_{\text{tot}} = \sum_i^n \Gamma_i \quad \text{#}_i = \frac{1}{\Gamma_i}$$

n=? 理论模型的预言

实践上的可观测量  $R_i = \frac{\#_i}{\#_E}$  : 分支比  $\sum_i R_i = 1$

$$\Gamma_i = \Gamma_{\text{tot}} \times R_i$$

$\downarrow \text{ th 导数}$        $\downarrow \text{ exp}$        $\downarrow \text{ exp}$

稳定粒子

$$e^\pm, p/\bar{p}, \gamma$$

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• 粒子的性质:  $m, T, Q, \vec{\mu}, J^{PC} \dots$

• 氢原子为何激发态不稳定?  $\rightarrow$  场域运动式. 作用如何产生? 通过光子产生. 而中元子的存在.

$$H = \frac{\vec{p}_e^2}{2m_e} + \frac{\vec{p}_e^2}{2m_e} - \frac{e^2}{r} + H_r$$

解薛定谔方程并不能得到激发态与基态的结果. 加上一项光子动能项  $H_r$

分裂的线状能级产生展宽

$$\Gamma^2 = 1$$



• 粒子的衰变:

$$N(t) = N(0)e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{\hbar}} = N(0)e^{-\Gamma t}$$

近似: 波函数相位不变, 仅  $| \psi(r, t) |^2$  变小.

$$\psi(t) = \psi(0)e^{-\frac{iE_0t}{\hbar}} e^{-\frac{\Gamma t}{2\hbar}} = \psi(0) \int C(E) e^{-\frac{iEt}{\hbar}} \frac{dE}{2\pi}$$

$$C(E) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{Et}{\hbar}} e^{-\frac{iEt}{\hbar}} e^{\frac{iEt}{\hbar}} dt = \frac{i\hbar}{E - E_0 + i\frac{\Gamma}{2}}$$

$$|C(E)|^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{(T)}{(E-E_0)^2 + (T)^2}$$

Lorenz width

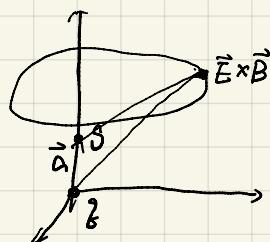
• 电荷

$$q_{p+} + q_{e^-} < 10^{-21} e$$

电荷为何量级?

1931. Dirac monopole?

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \frac{q}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{a} \times \vec{r}}{r^2 |\vec{a}|^3}$$



$$\vec{J}_2 = \dots \dots \dots = qg = 2\pi \times (0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, \dots)$$

• 粒子自旋  $\{S^x, S^y\}$

$$\text{helicity } h = \frac{\vec{S} \cdot \vec{p}}{|\vec{p}|}, \quad m \neq 0 \text{ 时, 依赖于照系}$$

$m=0$ , helicity  $\rightarrow$  chirality

费米子:  $\frac{1}{2}$  波色子 0. 整数 1. 半整数

$$\cdot \text{磁矩} \quad \vec{\mu} = g \frac{e}{2m} \vec{s}$$

$$\begin{cases} S=\frac{1}{2}, & g=2 \\ S=1, & g=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow g \cdot S = 1$$

$gS=1$  不是反常磁矩。 $gS=1$  只是 Born 近似 / leading order

$$\text{质子中子: } \mu_p = 2.79 \frac{e}{2m_p} \quad \mu_n = -1.91 \frac{e}{2m_n}$$

磁矩是一个研究复合结构的重要工具

## Lagrangian-formalism

### • 现代物理的3个核心要素

1. 物理律系可以由作用量泛函描述

2. 作用量泛函可以由少极的一般性原理给出 Lagrangian 如何构造? 对称性

3. 律系的演化过程可以由模型中的路径来表示。此路径可以由作用量极值给出。

其中最重要的: 一般性原理

有限自由度:

$$S[q(t)] = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(q_i, \dot{q}_i) dt, \quad \frac{\delta S}{\delta q_i} = 0 \quad \text{独立 Euler-Lagrange 方程}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = 0$$

讨论全空间, 无限自由度

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt = \int d^4x L \quad L = \int d^3x L(\phi_i, \dot{\phi}_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi_i)} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi_i} = 0$$

• massless scalar field:  $\phi(x)$ .  $\partial_\mu \phi^{(x)} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^\mu}$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi)(\partial^\mu \phi)$$

$$\cdot m \neq 0 \quad L = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi)(\partial^\mu \phi) - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2$$

$$E - L : (\partial_\mu \partial^\mu + m^2) \phi = 0$$

•  $\phi^4$  理论:

$$L = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4!} \phi^4$$

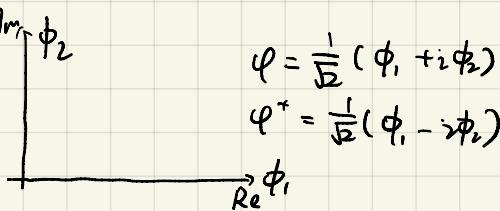
$$\phi_1, \phi_2, m_1 = m_2? g_1 = g_2?$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi_1)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_1^2\phi_1^2 - g_1\phi_1^4 + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi_2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_2^2\phi_2^2 - g_2\phi_2^4 - g_3\phi_1^2\phi_2^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi_1' \\ \phi_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$= \frac{1}{2}[(\partial_\mu \phi_1)^2 + (\partial_\mu \phi_2)^2] - g(\phi_1^2 + \phi_2^2)^2$ . 系统内部有其他自由度. 场空间  $SO(2)$

$m$



$$\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi_1 + i\phi_2)$$

$$\varphi^+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi_1 - i\phi_2)$$

$\phi_1, \phi_2$ : real scalar

$\varphi$ : complex scalar

$$L = (\partial_\mu \varphi^+) (\partial^\mu \varphi) - m^2 \varphi^+ \varphi - g(\varphi^+ \varphi)^2$$

这时有 3 个全局 (1) 对称性

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \quad \psi, \bar{\psi}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = k \bar{\psi} (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \psi \quad \Pi_\psi = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\vec{\sigma}}{\partial \psi} = -ik \bar{\psi} \gamma^0$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \Pi_\psi \dot{\psi} - \mathcal{L} = k \bar{\psi}^+ (\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{p} + \beta m) \psi \quad k=1$$

$$\mathcal{L}: \bar{\psi} (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \psi$$

$$E.L \quad (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \psi = 0 \quad \bar{\psi} (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu + m) = 0$$

## \* Noether 定理

- 一个变换  $U$

$$|\alpha\rangle \rightarrow |\alpha'\rangle = U|\alpha\rangle$$

$$\hat{Q} \rightarrow \hat{Q}' = \hat{U} \hat{Q} \hat{U}^{-1} = Q$$

$$[H, \hat{U}] = 0 \quad U(\varepsilon) = e^{-i\varepsilon \hat{Q}}$$

$$\text{场: 符号. } \phi \rightarrow \hat{U} \phi \hat{U}^{-1} = \phi + i\varepsilon [\hat{Q}, \phi] \quad [\phi, \hat{Q}] = 0 \Rightarrow \text{对称性}$$

$$\text{• 真空 } \hat{H}|0\rangle = |0\rangle \quad \hat{U}|0\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$$e^{i\varepsilon \hat{Q}} |0\rangle = |0\rangle \quad \hat{Q}|0\rangle = |0\rangle \quad \text{真空在某种对称性下保持不变. 必须有对应的守恒量为 0}$$

• 内部空间:

粒子  $\rightarrow$  海森堡. 同位旋. 原子中子不可区分, 在强相互作用下是相同粒子. 只是“自旋”(同位旋)

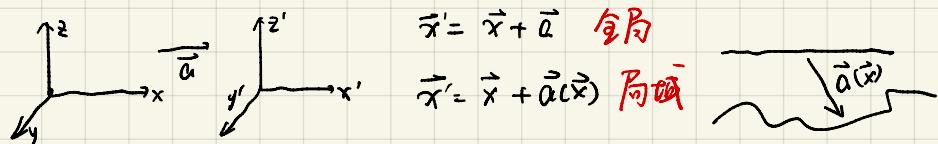
7. 同.

$$\begin{pmatrix} p \\ n \end{pmatrix} \text{ isospin. } SU(2) \quad N \rightarrow N' = e^{i\vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{\sigma}} N \quad \vec{\tau} = \vec{\sigma}$$

内部空间与时空坐标无关，全局对称性

$$\text{局域 } N(x) \rightarrow e^{i\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{x}} N(x)$$

• 全局和局域



在经典力学的坐标变换观点下， $\text{局域} \Leftrightarrow \text{力}$

Weyl: Gravity + QED

$$(a) g^{\mu\nu'} = \lambda(x) g^{\mu\nu}$$

$$(b) A^{\mu'} = A^\mu - \partial^\mu \lambda(x)$$

1927年 爱因斯坦  $e^{-\lambda(x)} \rightarrow e^{i\lambda(x)}$

Gauge