1 第一章 序论

量子场论=狭义相对论+量子力学=无穷个数谐振子

1.1 相对论量子力学

射散关系

$$E = \sqrt{m^2c^4 + p^2c^2}$$

薛定谔方程

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi\rangle = H |\psi\rangle$$

因此: $H = \sqrt{m^2 c^4 - \nabla^2}$?

1.1.1 尝试1

结合两者运动方程为

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi \ = \ \sqrt{m^2 - \nabla^2}\psi$$

波函数表象变换 ħ=c=1,来解方程

$$\psi(t, \vec{x}) = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3 \vec{p}}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\vec{p} \cdot \vec{x}} \phi(t, \vec{p})$$

则

$$i\partial_t \psi = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}} \sqrt{m^2 + p^2} \int \mathrm{d}^3 x' \, e^{-i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}'} \psi(t, \vec{x}')$$
$$= \int \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{x}' \{ K(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \psi(t, \vec{x}') \}$$

其中: $K(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3 \vec{p}}{(2\pi)^3} \left\{ e^{i\vec{p}\cdot(\vec{x}-\vec{x}')} \sqrt{m^2 + p^2} \right\}$

当 $|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'| \leq \lambda_{\text{compton}}$ 时, K显著非0

这一思路和推导没有问题,但是它违背了因果律。这是这个思路没有被采纳的原因。

在微小时间段的演化

$$\psi(t+\delta t, \vec{x}) = \psi(t, \vec{x}) + \delta t \partial_t \psi(t, \vec{x})$$
$$= \psi(t, \vec{x}) - i \delta t \int d^3 x \{ K(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \psi(t, \vec{x}') \}$$

 $(\delta t)^2 - \lambda^2 < 0$ 选择使光锥 $\psi(t,\vec{x}+\lambda)$ 不包含 $(t+\delta t,\vec{x})$ 事件,而不应通过类空来影响而实际上 $\psi(t+\delta t,\vec{x})$ 由 $\psi(t,\vec{x}+\lambda)$ 作为积分量,因此有因果关联。这是矛盾

1.1.2 尝试2

考虑: $E^2 = m^2 c^4 + \vec{p}^2 c^2$

$$E \rightarrow i\hbar\partial_t$$
$$\vec{p} \rightarrow i\hbar\nabla$$

尝试运动方程为

$$E^2 \psi(t, \vec{x}) \ = \ (m^2 c^4 + \vec{p}^2 c^2) \psi(t, \vec{x})$$

运动微分方程为

$$-\hbar^2 \partial_t^2 \psi = m^2 c^4 - \hbar^2 c^2 \nabla^2 \psi$$

进一步化简

$$\begin{split} \Rightarrow &-\hbar^2c^2\bigg[\frac{1}{c^2}\partial_t^2-\partial_\mu^2\bigg]\psi+m^2c^4\psi \ = \ 0 \\ & \bigg(\Box+\frac{m^2c^2}{\hbar^2}\bigg)\psi(t,\vec{x}) \ = \ 0 \end{split}$$

平面波解: $\psi = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}xp}$,

弊病

1. 负能量 $E = \pm \sqrt{\vec{p}^2 + m^2}$ 的困扰

2. 构造连的续性方程不让人满意

对应连续性方程: $\partial_t \rho + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$

$$\rho = i(\psi^* \partial_t \psi - \psi \partial_t \psi^*)
\vec{j} = i(\psi^* \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \psi^*)$$

不满在于 ρ 不正定,这样就衍生出了狄拉克方程。

相比以薛定谔方程为列子

$$i\hbar\psi^*\partial_t\psi = \psi^*\frac{1}{2m}\nabla^2\psi + \psi$$

$$\partial_t|\psi|^2 - \frac{i\hbar}{2\mu}\nabla(\psi^*\nabla\psi - \psi\nabla\psi^*) = 0$$

1.1.3 狄拉克的尝试

出发点同尝试1,得到狄拉克方程

$$\begin{array}{rcl} i\hbar\partial_t\psi &=& \sqrt{\vec{p}^2c^2+m^2c^4}\psi \stackrel{\text{\tiny deg}}{=\!\!\!=\!\!\!=} (\vec{\alpha}\cdot\vec{p}+\beta m)\psi \\ i\hbar\partial_t\psi &=& (-i\hbar\vec{\alpha}\cdot\nabla+\beta m)\psi \end{array}$$

其中,

$$\vec{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \vec{\sigma} \\ \vec{\sigma} & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{I} & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbb{I} \end{pmatrix}; \psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \psi_3 \\ \psi_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

连续性方程

$$\rho = \psi^{\dagger} \psi
\vec{j} = c \psi^{\dagger} \vec{\alpha} \psi$$

额外的问题: 狄拉克海

自旋的引入

从引入电磁相互作用开始

$$\begin{array}{rcl} i\hbar\partial_t & \to & i\hbar\partial_t + e\,\phi \\ -i\hbar\nabla & \to & i\hbar\nabla + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A} \end{array}$$

此时方程变换为

$$(i\hbar\partial_t + e\phi)\psi = \left(-i\hbar\nabla + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}\right)\vec{\alpha}\psi + m\beta\psi$$

将 $\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_t \\ \psi_{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$ 得到 场的相互作用 $[-e\hbar c\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{B} - ie\hbar c\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{E}]\psi$ 电子的自旋 $\frac{\hbar}{2}$, $\mu_e = \frac{e\hbar}{2mc}$

1.1.4 辐射的微观理论

黑体辐射 黑体——自身不放光的物体 理解黑体辐射一定要光量子化

$$I(w) = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dE(w)}{dw} = \frac{\hbar}{\pi^2} \frac{w^3}{e^{\frac{\hbar w}{k_B T}} - 1}$$

普朗克分布

对于光子在固定大小的腔体内,有分立的模式。有分立的能量 则平均能量为

$$\langle E_n \rangle = \frac{\sum_{j} (jE_n)e^{-(jE_n)\beta}}{\sum_{j} e^{-(jE_n)\beta}}$$
$$= \frac{-\frac{d}{\alpha\beta} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-E_n\beta}}}{\frac{1}{1 - e^{-E_n\beta}}} = \frac{E_n}{e^{E_n\beta} - 1}$$

则

$$E(w) = \sum_{n} \langle E_{n} \rangle = \int d^{3}n \frac{\hbar w_{n}}{e^{\hbar w_{n}} - 1}$$
$$= 4\pi \hbar \frac{L^{3}}{8\pi^{3}} \int_{0}^{w} dw' \frac{w'^{3}}{e^{\hbar w'\beta} - 1}$$

最后微分即可

$$\begin{split} I(w) &= \frac{\hbar}{2\pi^2} \frac{w^3}{e^{\hbar w\beta} - 1} \times g_{\mathrm{photon}} \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{\pi^2} \frac{w^3}{e^{\hbar w\beta} - 1} \end{split}$$

光子之间有很微弱的相互作用,可以从费曼图计算。所以在黑体中光子符合平衡态统计

1.1.5 自发辐射-爱因斯坦系数

原子的自发辐射, 它是一个单原子无外界作用理想情况

$$\hbar w = E_2 - E_1$$

量子力学无法理解自发辐射这个过程。

1916年Einstein: 受激(stimalated)辐射, 吸收越迁

A系数 - 自发辐射 B系数 - 受激辐射 B'系数 - 吸收越迁

1. 考虑一个热平衡系统(这里是用的一个假设 $dn_1=0, dn_2=0$), n_1 个原子处于 E_1, n_2 和原子处于 E_1

$$-dn_1 = dn_2 = -(A + BI(w))n_2 + B'I(w)n_1 = 0$$

粒子数服从波尔兹曼分布

$$n_1 = Ne^{-\beta E_1}$$
$$n_2 = Ne^{-\beta E_2}$$

则代入

$$\begin{split} -An_2 + (B'n_1 + Bn_2)I(w) &= 0 \\ I(w) &= \frac{An_2}{B'n_1 + Bn_2} \\ &= \frac{A}{B'^{\frac{n_1}{n_2}} + B} \\ &= \frac{A}{B'e^{-\beta(E_1 - E_2)} + B} \\ &= \frac{A}{B'e^{-\beta\hbar w} - B} \\ &= \frac{\frac{A}{B}}{\frac{B'}{B}} e^{-\beta\hbar w} - 1 \end{split}$$

2. 这时对应普朗克黑体辐射的态密度

$$\frac{\frac{A}{B}}{\frac{B'}{B}e^{-\beta\hbar w} - 1} = \frac{\hbar}{\pi^2} \frac{w^3}{e^{\hbar w\beta} - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{A}{B} = \frac{\hbar w^3}{\pi^2} \\ B' = B \end{cases}$$

有两点疑虑: 1. 热平衡假设。2. 黑体的模型

1927年Dirac: 第一个量子场论的运用(微观原理)

考虑谐振子模型

$$\hat{H} = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m^2w^2x^2$$

升降算符

$$\begin{array}{rcl} a & = & \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2}} \bigg(\, x + \frac{ip}{mw} \, \bigg) \\ \\ a^{\dagger} & = & \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2}} \bigg(\, x - \frac{ip}{mw} \, \bigg) \end{array}$$

升降算符的对易关系

$$[a, a^{\dagger}] = 1$$

其他 = 0

定义粒子数算符

$$\hat{N} = a^{\dagger}a$$

可以看到实际上N是能级数的算符

$$\hat{H} = \hbar w \left(\hat{N} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

确定 а † 作用于 | n > 增加一个粒子

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \hat{H}a^{\dagger}|n\rangle &=& a^{\dagger}aa^{\dagger}|n\rangle\\ &=& a^{\dagger}(1+a^{\dagger}a)|n\rangle\\ &=& a^{\dagger}(1+\hat{N})|n\rangle\\ &=& (1+n)a^{\dagger}|n\rangle \end{array}$$

进一步求C

$$\begin{array}{rcl} a^{\dagger}|n\rangle &=& C|n+1\rangle \\ \\ \langle n|aa^{\dagger}|n\rangle &=& \langle n+1|C^*C|n+1\rangle \\ \langle n|1+\hat{N}|n\rangle &=& |C|^2 \\ \\ 1+n &=& |C|^2 \\ C &=& \sqrt{1+n} \end{array}$$

类似对于a有 $C = \sqrt{n}$

现在考虑光子的自发辐射问题

Fermi's Golden规则

$$\Gamma($$
越迁几率 $) = M_{f \to i} \delta(E_i - E_f) = \langle f | H_{\text{Int}} | i \rangle \delta(E_i - E_f)$

这里可从一阶微扰论得到

对于自发辐射

$$|i\rangle = |2\rangle |f\rangle = |1\rangle, |\hbar w\rangle$$

低一个态之后,会多出一个光子

最简单的物质与光量子耦合

系统的哈密顿量:
$$\hat{H}=\frac{(\vec{p}+e\vec{A})}{2m}$$
此时相互作用部分: $\hat{H}_{\rm Int}=\frac{e\vec{p}\cdot\vec{A}}{m}$

当然一般我们设

这里理解性地说明,比如上面提到耦合 \vec{p} 对应物质、 \vec{A} 对应于光子作用部分,他们分别都是一阶的。

$$H_{\rm int} = H_I^{\dagger} a^{\dagger} + H_I a$$

如果我这里假设相互作用量

$$H_{\rm int} = \alpha H_I^{\dagger} a^{\dagger} + \beta H_I a$$

根据厄米性要求,这里必须 $\alpha = \beta$ 计算 dn_2, dn_1

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}n_2 &= -\mathrm{d}n_1 &= -|M_{2\to 1}|^2 n_2 + |M_{1\to 2}|^2 n_1 \\ &= -\langle 2, n_w | H_{\mathrm{int}} | 1, n_w + 1 \rangle^2 n_2 + \langle 1, n_w + 1 | H_{\mathrm{int}} | 2, n_w \rangle^2 n_1 \\ &= -\langle 2, n_w | H_{Ia} | 1, n_w + 1 \rangle^2 n_2 + \langle 1, n_w + 1 | H_I^\dagger a^\dagger | 2, n_w \rangle^2 n_1 \\ &= -\langle 2, n_w | H_I \sqrt{n_w + 1} | 1, n_w \rangle^2 n_2 + \langle 1, n_w + 1 | H_I^\dagger \sqrt{n_w} | 2, n_w + 1 \rangle^2 n_1 \\ &= -\langle 2, n_w | H_I | 1, n_w \rangle^2 (n_w + 1) n_2 + \langle 1, n_{w+1} | H_I^\dagger | 2, n_w + 1 \rangle^2 n_w n_1 \\ &= -\langle 1, n_w | H_I^\dagger | 2, n_w \rangle^2 (n_w + 1) n_2 + \langle 1, n_{w+1} | H_I^\dagger | 2, n_w + 1 \rangle^2 n_w n_1 \\ &= -\langle 1, n_w | H_I^\dagger | 2, n_w \rangle^2 (n_w + 1) n_2 + \langle 1, n_{w+1} | H_I^\dagger | 2, n_w + 1 \rangle^2 n_w n_1 \\ &= |M_0|^2 (-(n_w + 1) n_2 + n_w n_1) \end{split}$$

结合下面的nw表达式和爱因斯坦系数的代入

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}n_2 &= -\mathrm{d}n_1 &= |M_0|^2 \bigg(-\bigg(\frac{I(w)\pi^2}{\hbar w^3} + 1\bigg) n_2 + \frac{I(w)\pi^2}{\hbar w^3} n_1 \bigg) \\ &= |M_0|^2 \bigg(-\bigg(\frac{B}{A}I(w) + 1\bigg) n_2 + \frac{B}{A}n_1 \bigg) \\ &= \frac{|M_0|^2}{A} (-(A + BI(w))n_2 + B'n_1) \end{split}$$

除了比例系数其他完全一样

$$E(w) = \int^w d^3 \vec{n} (\hbar w) n_w \stackrel{\text{styth}}{==} \int^w 4\pi w^2 \left(\frac{L}{2\pi}\right)^3 dw \{\hbar w n_w\}$$

$$= (4\pi)\hbar L^3 \int^w \frac{dw}{(2\pi)^3} w^3 n_w$$
得到, $I(w) = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dE(w)}{dw}$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2\pi^2} w^3 n_w \times g_{\text{photo}} = \frac{\hbar w^3}{\pi^2} n_w$$

$$n_w = \frac{I(w)\pi^2}{\hbar w^3}$$

薛定谔方程不能解释在粒子数变换的物理过程,比如粒子碰撞

量子场论: 自恰地处理发散是量子场论重要的一部分, 没了就完蛋

1.1.6 经典场论-电磁场

$$L = \int d^3x \left\{ -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}(x) F^{\mu\nu}(x) \right\}$$

其中: $F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu} A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu} A_{\mu}$

光子的0质量给它的量子化带来一些困难

1.2 定域场,运动方程与场的哈密顿形式

1.2.1 定域场

定域场从字面上来说是满足定域性的场,然而这样还是不知道是什么鬼。总觉的和束缚态有联系

1.2.2 运动方程

关于拉格朗日量的运动方程

$$\begin{split} \delta S &= \delta \! \int \! \mathrm{d}t L[\phi,\dot{\phi}] \\ &= \int \! \mathrm{d}t \! \int \! \mathrm{d}^3x \! \left(\frac{\delta L}{\delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t)} \delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t) + \frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t)} \delta \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t) \right) \\ &= \int \! \mathrm{d}t \mathrm{d}^3x \! \left(\frac{\delta L}{\delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t)} \delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \! \left(\frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t)} \delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t) \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t)} \delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t) \right) \\ &= \int \! \mathrm{d}t \mathrm{d}^3x \! \left(\frac{\delta L}{\delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t)} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t)} \right) \! \delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t) + \int \! \mathrm{d}t \mathrm{d}^3x \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \! \left(\frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t)} \delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t) \right) \\ &= \int \! \mathrm{d}t \mathrm{d}^3x \! \left(\frac{\delta L}{\delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t)} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t)} \right) \! \delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t) \end{split}$$

根据最小作用原理, $\delta S=0$ 则运动方程为

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta \phi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{\phi}} = 0$$

关于拉格朗日量密度的运动方程

拉格朗日量密度的引入

$$L(t) = L[\phi, \dot{\phi}] = \int d^3x \mathcal{L}(\phi(\boldsymbol{x}, t), \nabla \phi(\boldsymbol{x}, t), \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x}, t))$$

这里感觉上是很有道理的,但是有点说不清楚 $\nabla \phi(\mathbf{x},t)$ 是怎么出现的。

另外关于拉格朗日量密度是怎么样转变为φ的相关函数而不是泛函,也有写弄不清楚。

同样根据变分原理

$$\begin{split} \delta S &= \delta \int \mathrm{d}t \int \mathrm{d}^3 x \mathcal{L}(\phi(\boldsymbol{x},t),\nabla\phi(\boldsymbol{x},t),\dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t)) \\ &= \int \mathrm{d}t \mathrm{d}^3 x \Bigg(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} \delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t) + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\nabla \phi)} \delta(\nabla \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t)) + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \delta \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t) \Bigg) \\ &= \int \mathrm{d}t \mathrm{d}^3 x \Bigg(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} \delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t) - \nabla \bigg(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\nabla \phi)} \bigg) \delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t) - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bigg(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \bigg) \delta \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t) \bigg) \\ &+ \int \mathrm{d}t \mathrm{d}^3 x \nabla \bigg(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\nabla \phi)} \delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t) \bigg) + \int \mathrm{d}t \mathrm{d}^3 x \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \bigg(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t) \bigg) \\ &= \int \mathrm{d}t \mathrm{d}^3 x \delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t) \bigg(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \phi)} \bigg) \end{split}$$

即,运动方程

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \phi)} = 0$$

1.2.3 场的哈密顿形式

定义正则共轭场

$$\pi(\boldsymbol{x},t) = \frac{\delta L(t)}{\delta \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t)}$$

它是一个由泛函微分定义出来的量,这里再做一点演算

$$\begin{split} \pi(\boldsymbol{x},t) &= \frac{\delta}{\delta\dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t)} \int \mathrm{d}^{3}y \mathcal{L}(\phi(\boldsymbol{y},t),\nabla\phi(\boldsymbol{y},t),\dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{y},t)) \\ &= \int \mathrm{d}^{3}y \Biggl(\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi(\boldsymbol{y},t)} \frac{\delta\phi(\boldsymbol{y},t)}{\delta\dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t)} + \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\nabla\phi(\boldsymbol{y},t))} \frac{\delta(\nabla\phi(\boldsymbol{y},t))}{\delta\dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t)} + \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{y},t)} \frac{\delta\dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{y},t)}{\delta\dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t)} \Biggr) \\ &= \int \mathrm{d}^{3}y \Biggl(0 + 0 + \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{y},t)} \delta(\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{y}) \Biggr) \\ &= \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t)} \end{split}$$

另外由

$$\begin{cases} \pi(\boldsymbol{x},t) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t)} \\ \frac{\delta L}{\delta \phi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{\phi}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

可以得到

$$\dot{\pi}(\boldsymbol{x},t) = \frac{\delta L}{\delta \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t)} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t)}$$

由π和π的变分定义可以看到

$$\delta L = \int \mathrm{d}^3x \left\{ \frac{\delta L}{\delta \phi} \delta \phi + \frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{\phi}} \delta \dot{\phi} \right\} = \int \mathrm{d}^3x \left\{ \dot{\pi} \delta \phi + \pi \delta \dot{\phi} \right\}$$

哈密顿形式

哈密顿量

$$H(t) = H[\phi(\boldsymbol{x}, t), \pi(\boldsymbol{x}, t)] = \int d^3x \pi(\boldsymbol{x}, t) \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x}, t) - L(t)$$

哈密顿量密度

$$\begin{split} H(t) &= \int \mathrm{d}^3x \mathcal{H} \\ &= \int \mathrm{d}^3x \{ \pi(\boldsymbol{x},t) \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t) - \mathcal{L} \} \\ \mathcal{H} &= \pi(\boldsymbol{x},t) \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t) - \mathcal{L} \end{split}$$

于是关于场的哈密顿运动方程

$$\begin{split} \delta H &= \int \mathrm{d}^3 x \{ \delta \pi(\boldsymbol{x},t) \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t) + \pi(\boldsymbol{x},t) \delta \dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x},t) \} - \delta L \\ &= \int \mathrm{d}^3 x \{ \delta \pi \dot{\phi} + \pi \delta \dot{\phi} - \dot{\pi} \delta \phi - \pi \delta \dot{\phi} \} \\ &= \int \mathrm{d}^3 x \{ \dot{\phi} \delta \pi - \dot{\pi} \delta \phi \} \end{split}$$

因此

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{\delta H}{\delta \pi}$$

$$\dot{\pi} = -\frac{\delta H}{\delta \phi}$$

当然我们可以继续探讨这组哈密顿方程的密度形式。

泊松括号:

$$\{F,G\}_{PB} = \int d^3x \left\{ \frac{\delta F}{\delta \phi(x)} \frac{\delta G}{\delta \pi(x)} - \frac{\delta F}{\delta \pi(x)} \frac{\delta G}{\delta \phi(x)} \right\}$$

以此写出海森堡运动方程

$$\dot{F}(t) = \{F, H\}_{PB}$$

可以看到,这里也有关于泊松括号的对易关系

$$\{\phi(\boldsymbol{x},t),\pi(\boldsymbol{x}',t)\} = \delta(\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{x}')$$
 其他 = 0

1.2.4 经典场论-电动力学

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} - j_{\mu}A^{\mu}$$

以上参考Walter Greiner 1996

2 第二章 场的正则量子化

相对论+量子力学的3个推论

1. 反粒子, 2. CPT定理, 3. 自旋统计

2.1 Klein-Golden场³

2.1.1 实标量场

量子化

拉格朗如量

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \{ \eta^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} \phi \partial_{\nu} \phi - m \phi^2 \}$$
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \eta^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} \phi \partial_{\nu} \phi - \frac{1}{2} m \phi^2$$

知道了这个可以求得下面几个东西

1. 代入运动方程 见(1.2.2) 得到实的运动方程

$$(\Box + m^2)\phi(x) = 0$$

对于电磁场也有类似的方程 $\Box A^{\nu} = 0$

2. 求出正则动量

$$\pi(x) \ = \ \frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{\phi}(x)} \! = \! \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\phi}(x)} \! = \! \dot{\phi}(x)$$

引入正则量子化

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\phi(\boldsymbol{x},t),\pi(\boldsymbol{x}',t)] = i\delta(\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{x}') \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right.$$

对应运动方程的解

这里可以设解为

$$\phi(x) = \varphi(t)e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}$$

代入方程, 然后对所以模式 成做线性组合。

$$\phi(x) = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3 k}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3 2\omega_{\mathbf{k}}}} \{ a(\mathbf{k}) e^{-ikx} + a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}) e^{ikx} \}$$
$$\omega_{\mathbf{k}} = \sqrt{m^2 + \mathbf{k}^2}$$

两部分系数一致,是为了满足厄米

应该要注意: $\dim x = 4$, $\dim x = 3$, $\dim k = 4$, $\dim k = 3$.

通过方程的解,引入关于升降算符的一套可替代的量子化

$$\begin{cases} [a(\mathbf{k}), a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k'})] = \delta^{3}(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k'}) \\ \text{ 其他 } = 0 \end{cases}$$

^{3.} Mandl F., Shaw G. Quantum field theory

验证:这里主要是看归一化系数来的,因此设

$$\phi(x) = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3k}{N_k} \{ a(\mathbf{k}) e^{-ikx} + a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}) e^{ikx} \}$$

$$\pi(x) = \int \frac{w_k \mathrm{d}^3k}{iN_k} \{ a(\mathbf{k}) e^{-ikx} - a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}) e^{ikx} \}$$

然后

$$\begin{split} [\phi(\boldsymbol{x},t),\pi(\boldsymbol{x'},t)] &= \phi(\boldsymbol{x},t)\pi(\boldsymbol{x'},t) - \pi(\boldsymbol{x'},t)\phi(\boldsymbol{x},t) \\ &= \iint \frac{w_k \cdot \mathrm{d}^3 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{d}^3 k'}{i N_k N_{k'}} \{ (a(\boldsymbol{k}) e^{-ikx} + a^\dagger(\boldsymbol{k}) e^{ikx}) (a(\boldsymbol{k'}) e^{-ik'x'} - a^\dagger(\boldsymbol{k'}) e^{ik'x'}) \\ &- (a(\boldsymbol{k'}) e^{-ik'x'} - a^\dagger(\boldsymbol{k'}) e^{ik'x'}) (a(\boldsymbol{k}) e^{-ikx} + a^\dagger(\boldsymbol{k}) e^{ikx}) \} \\ &= \iint \frac{w_k \cdot \mathrm{d}^3 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{d}^3 k'}{i N_k N_{k'}} \{ [a(\boldsymbol{k}), a(\boldsymbol{k'})] e^{-i(kx + k'x')} - [a^\dagger(\boldsymbol{k}), a^\dagger(\boldsymbol{k'})] e^{i(kx + k'x')} \\ &+ [a^\dagger(\boldsymbol{k}), a(\boldsymbol{k'})] e^{i(kx - k'x')} + [a(\boldsymbol{k}), a^\dagger(\boldsymbol{k'})] e^{-i(kx - k'x')} \} \\ &= \iint \frac{w_k \cdot \mathrm{d}^3 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{d}^3 k'}{i N_k N_{k'}} \{ -\delta(\boldsymbol{k} - \boldsymbol{k'}) e^{i(kx - k'x')} + \delta(\boldsymbol{k} - \boldsymbol{k'}) e^{-i(kx - k'x')} \} \\ &= \int \frac{w_k \cdot \mathrm{d}^3 k}{i N_k^2} \{ e^{-ik(x - x')} - e^{ik(x - x')} \} \\ &= i \int \frac{w_k}{N_k^2} \mathrm{d}^3 k \{ e^{-ik \cdot (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x'})} - \int \frac{w_{-k}}{N_{-k}^2} \mathrm{d}^3(-k) e^{-ik \cdot (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x'})}) \\ &= i \int \frac{2w_k}{N_k^2} \mathrm{d}^3 k e^{-ik \cdot (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x'})} - \int \frac{w_{-k}}{N_{-k}^2} \mathrm{d}^3(-k) e^{-ik \cdot (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x'})}) \\ &= i \int \frac{2w_k}{N_k^2} \mathrm{d}^3 k e^{-ik \cdot (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x'})} \\ &= i \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int \mathrm{d}^3 k e^{-ik \cdot (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x'})} \\ &= i \delta(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x'}) \end{split}$$

因此可以看到

$$N_{\mathbf{k}} = \sqrt{(2\pi)^3 2w_{\mathbf{k}}}$$

由此可一看到: N_k 正比于 w_k 是凑不出Dirac delta函数的

PS: 在归一化系数上面 有不同的取法,即 $\sqrt{(2\pi)^3 2w_{\pmb{k}}} \sim (2\pi)^3 2w_{\pmb{k}}$ 这种,这里原因后者是 $w_{\pmb{k}}\delta(\pmb{k}-\pmb{k'})$ 在 $a(\pmb{k})$ 的对易关系中能体现是一个洛伦兹协变量。而 $\delta(\pmb{k}-\pmb{k'})$ 不是,可是如果这让计算来看起来复杂的话,我是不愿用的。

粒子数算符及其运算

$$N(\mathbf{k}) = a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k})a(\mathbf{k})$$

一点关于升降算符的运算

$$[N(\mathbf{k}), a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k})] = a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k})$$
$$[N(\mathbf{k}), a(\mathbf{k})] = -a(\mathbf{k})$$

动量态

$$a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k})|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2w_{\boldsymbol{k}}}}|\boldsymbol{k}\rangle$$

这个归一化系数和上面可能不一致,这里归一化因子可以保证|k)洛伦兹协变。

动量空间展开的的哈密顿量

$$H = \int \mathrm{d}^3 k w_{\mathbf{k}} \left\{ N(\mathbf{k}) + \frac{\delta(0)}{2} \right\}$$

现在对角化哈密顿量

$$\begin{split} \phi(x) &= \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3k}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3 2w_{\pmb{k}}}} \{a(\pmb{k})e^{-ikx} + a^\dagger(\pmb{k})e^{ikx}\} \\ \pi(x) &= \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3k}{i} \sqrt{\frac{w_{\pmb{k}}}{2(2\pi)^3}} \{a(\pmb{k})e^{-ikx} - a^\dagger(\pmb{k})e^{ikx}\} \\ \nabla \phi(x) &= \int \frac{k\mathrm{d}^3k}{i\sqrt{(2\pi)^3 2w_{\pmb{k}}}} \{a(\pmb{k})e^{-ikx} - a^\dagger(\pmb{k})e^{ikx}\} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} H &= \frac{1}{2} \int \mathrm{d}^3x \{\pi^2(x) + (\nabla \phi(x))^2 + m^2 \phi^2(x)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \mathrm{d}^3x \left\{ - \int \int \mathrm{d}^3k \mathrm{d}^3k' \sqrt{\frac{w_{\boldsymbol{k}}}{2(2\pi)^3}} \sqrt{\frac{w_{\boldsymbol{k}'}}{2(2\pi)^3}} (a(\boldsymbol{k}) e^{-ikx} - a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) e^{ikx}) (a(\boldsymbol{k'}) e^{-ik'x} - a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k'}) e^{ik'x}) \right. \\ &- \int \int \mathrm{d}^3k \mathrm{d}^3k' \frac{\boldsymbol{k}'}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3 2w_{\boldsymbol{k}}} \sqrt{(2\pi)^3 2w_{\boldsymbol{k}'}}} (a(\boldsymbol{k}) e^{-ikx} - a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) e^{ikx}) (a(\boldsymbol{k'}) e^{-ik'x} - a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) e^{ik'x}) \\ &+ \frac{m^2}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3 2w_{\boldsymbol{k}}} \sqrt{(2\pi)^3 2w_{\boldsymbol{k}}}} (a(\boldsymbol{k}) e^{-ikx} + a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) e^{ikx}) (a(\boldsymbol{k'}) e^{-ik'x} + a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) e^{ik'x}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \int \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3k \mathrm{d}^3k'}{2(2\pi)^3} \left\{ \left(- \left(\sqrt{w_{\boldsymbol{k}} w_{\boldsymbol{k'}}} + \frac{\boldsymbol{k}k'}{\sqrt{w_{\boldsymbol{k}} w_{\boldsymbol{k}'}}} \right) \sigma(+--+) + \frac{m^2}{\sqrt{w_{\boldsymbol{k}} w_{\boldsymbol{k'}}}} \right) (a(\boldsymbol{k}) a(\boldsymbol{k'}) e^{-i(k+k')x} \\ &+ a(\boldsymbol{k}) a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k'}) e^{-i(k-k')x} + a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a(\boldsymbol{k'}) e^{i(k-k')x} + a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k'}) e^{i(k+k')x}) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3k \mathrm{d}^3k'}{2} \left\{ \left(- \left(\sqrt{w_{\boldsymbol{k}} w_{\boldsymbol{k'}}} + \frac{\boldsymbol{k}k'}{\sqrt{w_{\boldsymbol{k}} w_{\boldsymbol{k'}}}} \right) \sigma(+--+) + \frac{m^2}{\sqrt{w_{\boldsymbol{k}} w_{\boldsymbol{k'}}}} \right) (a(\boldsymbol{k}) a(\boldsymbol{k'}) e^{-i(k+k')x} + a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k'}) e^{i(k+k')x}) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \mathrm{d}^3k d^3k' \left\{ \left(- \left(\sqrt{w_{\boldsymbol{k}} w_{\boldsymbol{k'}}} + \frac{\boldsymbol{k}k'}{\sqrt{w_{\boldsymbol{k}} w_{\boldsymbol{k'}}}} \right) \sigma(+--+) + \frac{m^2}{\sqrt{w_{\boldsymbol{k}} w_{\boldsymbol{k'}}}} \right) \\ &+ a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a(\boldsymbol{k'}) \delta(\boldsymbol{k} + \boldsymbol{k'}) e^{-i(w_{\boldsymbol{k}} + w_{\boldsymbol{k'}})^2 + a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k'}) \delta(\boldsymbol{k} - \boldsymbol{k'}) e^{-i(w_{\boldsymbol{k}} + w_{\boldsymbol{k'}})^2} \right) \\ &+ a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a(\boldsymbol{k'}) \delta(\boldsymbol{k} - \boldsymbol{k'}) e^{-i(w_{\boldsymbol{k}} + w_{\boldsymbol{k'}})^2 + a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k'}) \delta(\boldsymbol{k} - \boldsymbol{k'}) e^{-i(w_{\boldsymbol{k}} + w_{\boldsymbol{k'}})^2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \mathrm{d}^3k \left\{ \left(- w_{\boldsymbol{k}} \sigma + \frac{k^2}{w_{\boldsymbol{k}}} + \frac{m^2}{w_{\boldsymbol{k}}} \right) (a(\boldsymbol{k}) a(\boldsymbol{k}) e^{-2iw_{\boldsymbol{k}}t} + a(\boldsymbol{k}) a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) + a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a(\boldsymbol{k}) + a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) e^{2iw_{\boldsymbol{k}}t} \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \mathrm{d}^3k w_{\boldsymbol{k}} \left\{ a(\boldsymbol{k}) a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) + a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a(\boldsymbol{k}) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \mathrm{d}^3k w_{\boldsymbol{k}} \left\{ a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a(\boldsymbol{k}) + a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a(\boldsymbol{k}) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \mathrm{d}^3k w_{\boldsymbol{k}} \left\{ a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a(\boldsymbol{k}) + a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a(\boldsymbol{k}) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \mathrm{d}^3k w_{\boldsymbol{k}} \left\{ a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k}) a(\boldsymbol{k}) + a^{\dagger}($$

另外、有教材通过能动张量讨论动量、叫动量算符的升降算符表达形式,也算长见识了。 **对能量本征态的作用**

2.1.2 复标量场

$$\mathcal{L} = N(\eta^{\mu\nu}\partial_{\mu}\phi^{\dagger}\partial_{\nu}\phi - m^2\phi^{\dagger}\phi)$$

1. 运动方程

$$(\Box + m^2)\phi(x) = 0$$
$$(\Box + m^2)\phi^{\dagger}(x) = 0$$

2. 共轭动量

$$\pi(x) = \dot{\phi}^*(x)$$

$$\pi^*(x) = \dot{\phi}(x)$$

引入正则量子化

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} [\phi(\pmb{x},t),\pi(\pmb{x}',t)] &=& i\delta(\pmb{x}-\pmb{x}') \\ \not\exists \text{th} &=& 0 \end{array} \right.$$

这注意到,在复数场的情况下有 $[\phi(\boldsymbol{x},t),\dot{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x}',t)] = [\phi(\boldsymbol{x},t),\pi^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{x}',t)] = 0$,这样以来就会发现,若 ϕ 仅仅只在实数上取值,就退回不到实标量场的理论。

运动方程的解

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \phi(x) & = & \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3k}{\sqrt{2(2\pi)^3w_{\pmb{k}}}} \{a(\pmb{k})e^{-ikx} + b^{\dag}(\pmb{k})e^{ikx}\} \\ \phi^{\dag}(x) & = & \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3k}{\sqrt{2(2\pi)^3w_{\pmb{k}}}} \{b(\pmb{k})e^{-ikx} + a^{\dag}(\pmb{k})e^{ikx}\} \end{array}$$

升降算符的对易关系

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} [b(\boldsymbol{k}),b^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k'})] = [a(\boldsymbol{k}),a^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{k'})] &=& \delta^{3}(\boldsymbol{k}-\boldsymbol{k'}) \\ & \text{ \sharp th } &=& 0 \end{array} \right.$$

由此升降算符定义粒子数算符,这里应有两种粒子数算符

$$\begin{cases} N_a(\mathbf{k}) = a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k})a(\mathbf{k}) \\ N_b(\mathbf{k}) = b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k})b(\mathbf{k}) \end{cases}$$

哈密顿量

$$H = \int \mathrm{d}^3k [a^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k})a(\mathbf{k}) + b^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k})b(\mathbf{k})]$$

这里似乎可以描述电荷数

$$\begin{split} Q &= & -i \! \int \! \mathrm{d}^3 x \{ \phi^\dagger(x) \phi(x) - \phi^\dagger(x) \phi(x) \} \\ &= & \int \! \mathrm{d}^3 k \{ a^\dagger(\pmb{k}) a(\pmb{k}) - b^\dagger(\pmb{k}) b(\pmb{k}) \} \end{split}$$

2.1.3 协变对易关系

因为前面考虑的都是等时的对易关系,因此这里考虑四维的对易关系,这样才可能是协变的

从简单情况开始,这里用的是实标量场的理论,那么考虑计算 这里就牵扯到了费曼传播子了,应该是

$$\begin{array}{rcl} [\phi(x),\phi(y)] & = & \ldots \ldots \\ & = & \frac{i}{(2\pi)^3} \! \int \! \frac{\mathrm{d}^3k}{w_{\pmb{k}}} \! \! \sin\! k(x-y) \end{array}$$