5. 有相互作用的场论的生成泛函 (微扰论)

有相互作用时, 拉氏量可以分成自由场部分和相互作用部分, 即

$$\mathcal{L}[\phi(x)] = \mathcal{L}_0[\phi(x), \partial_{\mu}\phi(x)] + \mathcal{L}_I[\phi(x)]$$

生成泛函

$$\begin{split} Z[J] &= \int \! D\phi \exp\left\{i \int \! d^4x \, \left[\mathcal{L}_0[\phi(x),\partial_\mu\phi(x)] + \mathcal{L}_I[\phi(x)] + J(x)\phi(x)\right]\right\} \\ &= \int \! D\phi \exp\left\{i \int \! d^4x \, \left[\mathcal{L}_0[\phi(x),\partial_\mu\phi(x)] + J(x)\phi(x)\right]\right\} \\ &\qquad \times \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{i^n}{n!} \prod_{i=1}^n \left[\int \! d^4x_i \, \mathcal{L}_I[\phi(x_i)]\right] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{i^n}{n!} \prod_{i=1}^n \left[\int \! d^4x_i \, \mathcal{L}_I\left[\frac{\delta}{i\delta J(x_i)}\right]\right] Z_0[J] \\ Z_0[J] &= \int \! D\phi \exp\left\{i \int \! d^4x \, \left[\mathcal{L}_0[\phi(x),\partial_\mu\phi(x)] + J(x)\phi(x)\right]\right\} \\ \mathcal{L}_I\left[\frac{\delta}{i\delta I(x_i)}\right] \, \, \text{ 指将 } \mathcal{L}_I[\phi(x_i)] \, \, \text{ ϕ in } \, \phi(x_i) \, \, \text{ π in } \, \frac{\delta}{i\delta I(x_i)} \text{ χ in } \, \text{ χ i$$

1. φ^3 理论的泛函积分

拉氏密度:
$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_0 + \mathcal{L}_I = \frac{1}{2} \left(\partial_\mu \phi \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 - \frac{1}{3!} \lambda \phi^3$$

$$Z[J] = \int D\phi \exp\left\{ i \int d^4x \left[\mathcal{L}_0 + J\phi \right] \right\} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n!} \prod_{i=1}^n \left[\int d^4x_i \mathcal{L}_I[\phi(x_i)] \right]$$

$$= \int D\phi \exp\left\{ i \int d^4x \left[\mathcal{L}_0 + J\phi \right] \right\} \left(1 - \frac{i\lambda}{3!} \int d^4x \phi^3(x) + \cdots \right)$$

$$= Z_0[0] \left(1 - \frac{i\lambda}{3!} \int d^4z \left[\frac{\delta}{i\delta J(z)} \right]^3 + \cdots \right) \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \iint d^4x d^4y J(x) D_F(x-y) J(y) \right]$$

格林函数的微扰展开形式

$$G^{(n)}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \langle \Omega | T\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2) \dots \phi(x_n) | \Omega \rangle = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\delta}{i\delta J(x_i)} Z[J]$$

$$= Z_0[0] \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{3!} \int d^4z \left[\frac{\delta}{i\delta J(z)} \right]^3 + \dots \right) \times$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\delta}{i\delta J(x_i)} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \iint d^4x d^4y J(x) D_F(x-y) J(y) \right]_{J=0}$$

两点格林函数

$$\lambda^0$$
 \Re : $G^{(2)}(x_1,x_2) = D_F(x-y)$

 λ^1 阶: 奇数个泛函微商,无法完全消除展开中的 J(x),

当取外源为零时,贡献为0。

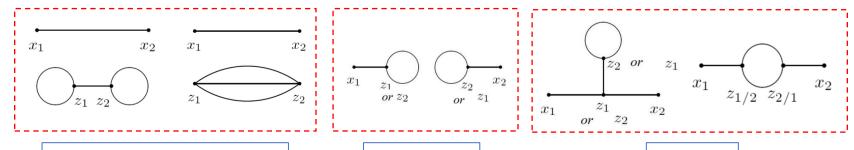
 λ^2 阶: 逐步求泛函微商,得到 $O(\lambda^2)$ 阶贡献,用 $D_F(x-y)$ 表达。

但过程会很繁琐, 高阶项更甚。

Feynman 图——

- 每个时空点 x_i 给出一条"外线";
- 对于相互作用项展开的 m 阶,引入 m 个相互作用的"顶点" z_i ,每个顶点引出若干条线 (对于 ϕ^3 理论,引出三条线);
- 将上述的 n 条外线和由相互作用顶点的引出的线(这里是 3m 条线)以各种可能的拓扑等价的形式两两相连,画出所有可能的Feynman 图 (去掉真空图)。

$$\int \mathcal{D}[\phi] \exp\left(i\int d^4x \,\mathcal{L}\right) \propto \left(1+ \underbrace{} + \underbrace{} + O(g^4)\right)$$
 没有外线粒子,真空"泡泡"



"真空图": 忽略。

非连通图

连通图

Feynman 规则(坐标空间):

- 每条线段用自由传播子 $D_F(x-y)$ 表示, x,y 分别为线段的端点时空坐标;
- 第 i 个相互作用顶点给出 $-\frac{i\lambda}{3!}\int d^4z_i$;
- 如果Feynman图存在等价的连线方式,则该图的贡献必须乘以相应的等价连 线方式的个数,乘以 m 阶展开的微扰展开因子 $\frac{1}{m!}$ (大量的阶乘因子)。

$$\underbrace{ \frac{1}{z_2} }_{x_1 \quad or \quad z_1} = \frac{1}{2!} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \left(-\frac{i\lambda}{3!} \right)^2 \int d^4 z_1 d^4 z_2$$

$$\times D_F(x_1 - z_1) D_F(z_1 - z_2) D_F(z_1 - z_2) D_F(z_2 - z_2)$$

- 因子 1/2! 来自二阶微扰展开;
- 第一个 2 来自 Z₁, Z₂ 的互换;
- 第一个 3 来自顶点 Z₂ 处三条线的任意两条收缩;
- 第二个 3 来自顶点 Z₁ 处三条线的任意一条和 Z₂ 处剩余线连接;
- 最后一个 2 来自顶点 Z_1 处剩余两条线和 X_1, X_2 的不同连接方式。

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& \underbrace{\qquad \qquad }_{x_1 & z_{1/2} & z_{2/1} & x_2} & = \frac{1}{2!} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \left(-\frac{i\lambda}{3!} \right)^2 \int d^4 z_1 d^4 z_2 \\
& \times D_F(x_1 - z_1) D_F(z_1 - z_2) D_F(z_1 - z_2) D_F(z_2 - z_2)
\end{array}$$

• 对称因子计算方法和上图的类似。

2. 格林函数的动量空间表达

$$(2\pi)^{4}\delta^{4}(p_{1}+p_{2}+\cdots+p_{n})\widetilde{G}^{(n)}(p_{1},p_{2},\ldots,p_{n})$$

$$=\int d^{4}x_{1}d^{4}x_{2}\cdots d^{4}x_{n}\prod_{i=1}^{n}e^{ip_{i}\cdot x_{i}}G^{(n)}(x_{1},x_{2},\ldots,x_{n})$$

 δ 函数是为了保证所有的外线动量满足总的能动量守恒。

规定在每个相互作用顶点的动量流向为流出相互作用顶点,并且满足每 个顶点上的能动量守恒(例如 ϕ^3 理论,一个顶点三条线)

$$\int d^4z_i \ e^{-i(k_{i_1}+k_{i_2}+k_{i_3})\cdot z_i} = (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(k_{i_1}+k_{i_2}+k_{i_3})$$

自由传播子

$$D_{F}(x-y) = \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} e^{-ik\cdot(x-y)} \frac{i}{k^{2} - m^{2} + i\epsilon}$$

不能确定的动量数(圈动量积分数): L = P - V + 1

$$L = P - V + 1$$

P 个传播子, P 个一个动量积分; V 个顶点, V 个 δ 函数; 这些 δ 函数给出一个总能动量守恒的 δ 函数保留下来。

微扰论中, 按圈展开相当于按照 ħ 展开:

- 传播子正比于 \hbar : 由正则对易关系 $[\phi(\vec{x},t),\Pi(\vec{y},t)] = i\hbar \delta^3(\vec{x}-\vec{y})$
- 作用量正比于 $\frac{1}{h}$:

$$\int d^4x \mathcal{L}_I[\phi(x), \partial_\mu \phi(x)]$$
 贡献一个 $\frac{1}{\hbar}$ 的因子;

- 有 E 条外线的 Feynman 图 D: 如果由 P 条内线,V个顶点,则 $D \propto \hbar^{E+P-V} = \hbar^{E+L-1}$
- 所以,对于固定外线数目的格林函数,按照圈展开也就是进行量子 展开。

$$\frac{1}{x_{1}} \underbrace{\int_{z_{2} \text{ or } z_{1}}^{z_{1}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (-i\lambda)^{2} \int \prod_{i=1}^{4} \frac{d^{4}k_{i}}{(2\pi)^{4}} \int d^{4}x_{1}d^{4}x_{2}d^{4}z_{1}d^{4}z_{2} e^{ip_{1}\cdot x_{1}+ip_{2}\cdot x_{2}} \\
\times e^{-ik_{1}\cdot(x_{1}-z_{1})} e^{-ik_{2}\cdot(x_{2}-z_{1})} e^{-ik_{3}\cdot(z_{1}-z_{2})} e^{-ik_{4}\cdot(z_{2}-z_{2})} \prod_{i=1}^{4} \frac{i}{k_{i}^{2}-m^{2}+i\epsilon} \\
= \frac{(-i\lambda)^{2}}{2} (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{4}(p_{1}+p_{2}) \prod_{i=1}^{2} \frac{i}{p_{i}^{2}-m^{2}+i\epsilon} \\
\times \frac{i}{(p_{1}+p_{2})^{2}-m^{2}+i\epsilon} \int \frac{d^{4}k}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{i}{k^{2}-m^{2}+i\epsilon}$$

- 标定外线动量 p_i 流向(比如流向外部时空点),内线动量 k_i (动量流向在相互作用项中有时空导数时重要);
- 外线传播子贡献 $\widetilde{D}_F(p_i)$, 内线传播子贡献 $\widetilde{D}_F(k_i)$;
- 每个相互作用顶点给出一个因子 -iλ, 并要求该作用顶点的动量满足能动量守恒; 并利用能动量守恒尽可能将内线动量表示为外线动量的组合;
- 每个无法确定的内线动量 k_i 贡献一个内线动量积分 $\int \frac{d^4k_i}{(2\pi)^4}$;
- 最后乘以该Feynman 图的对称性因子。

3. 含有时空导数的相互作用的顶点费曼规则

● 标量粒子与矢量粒子的作用顶点

$${\cal L} = {\cal L}_0 + {\cal L}_{\it int} \,, \qquad {\cal L}_{\it int} = {m g} \phi \partial_\mu \phi {m A}^\mu$$

● 考虑坐标空间Green函数到树图阶

$$\begin{split} &\langle \Omega | T(\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)A^{\mu}(x_3)) | \Omega \rangle \\ = & \text{ all contractions from } ig \int d^4z \phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)A^{\mu}(x_3)\mathcal{L}_{int}(z) \\ = & ig \int d^4z \Delta^{\mu\rho}(x_3-z) \left(\Delta_F(x_1-z) \partial_{\rho}^{(z)} \Delta_F(x_2-z) + (x_1 \leftrightarrow x_2) \right) \end{split}$$

● 动量空间(动量方向为从作用点流出)

$$\int \prod_{i=1}^{3} d^4x_i e^{ip_1x_1+ip_2x_2+ip_3x_3} \langle \Omega | T(\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)A^{\mu}(x_3)) | \Omega \rangle \big|_{\text{tree-level}}$$

$$\rightarrow ig \int \prod_{i=1}^{3} \frac{d^{4}k_{i}d^{4}x_{i}}{(2\pi)^{4}} d^{4}z \ e^{ip_{1}x_{1}+ip_{2}x_{2}+ip_{3}x_{3}} e^{-ik_{3}(x_{3}-z)} \tilde{\Delta}_{F}^{\mu\rho}(k_{3})$$

$$\times \left(e^{-ik_{1}(x_{1}-z)} \tilde{\Delta}_{F}(k_{1}) \partial_{\rho}^{(z)} \left(e^{-ik_{2}(x_{2}-z)}\right) \tilde{\Delta}_{F}(k_{2}) + (x_{1} \leftrightarrow x_{2})\right)$$

$$= (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1}+p_{2}+p_{3}) \tilde{\Delta}_{F}(p_{1}) \tilde{\Delta}_{F}(p_{2}) \tilde{\Delta}_{F}^{\mu\rho}(p_{3}) \cdot (-g(p_{1}+p_{2})_{\rho})$$

等价的推导:记住平面波展开中,每个用来湮灭末态中粒子的产生算符伴随有指数因子 $e^{ik_{out}x}$ (其中 k_{out} 为出射粒子动量,x为相应出射时空点,则相应推导大致为

$$\lim_{x\to 0} ig \left(e^{ip_1x} \partial_{\mu} e^{ip_2x} + (p_1 \to p_2) \right) = -g(p_1 + p_2)_{\mu}.$$

后面会看到,上面的结果就是把连通图表示成两点连通图与正规顶点组成的树图的在微扰最低阶(也即树图阶)的示例。而相互作用顶点的动量空间Feynman规则则完全等价于树图阶n点正规顶点的动量空间表达式。

6. 连通格林函数和截腿格林函数

1. 连通格林函数

•
$$\mathcal{Z}$$
 \mathcal{Z} : $\langle \Omega | T \phi(x_1) \phi(x_2) \dots \phi(x_n) | \Omega \rangle = \frac{1}{Z[0]} \left(\frac{\delta}{i \delta J(x_1)} \frac{\delta}{i \delta J(x_1)} \dots \frac{\delta}{i \delta J(x_n)} \right) Z[J] \Big|_{J=0}$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\text{all possible partitions } \alpha, \\ \text{of } \{1,2,...,n\} \equiv I, \\ \text{with } \bigcup_{\alpha} I_{\alpha} = I}} G_{c}^{(m_{\alpha})}(x_{I_{\alpha}})$$

直白的话: 任何一个格林 函数都可以用连通格林函 数表达。

● 示例:

$$G(x_1, x_2) = G_c(x_1, x_2) + G_c(x_1)G_c(x_2),$$

 $G(x_1, x_2, x_3) = G_c(x_1, x_2, x_3) + G_c(x_1, x_2)G_c(x_3) + G_c(x_1, x_3)G_c(x_2) + G_c(x_2, x_3)G_c(x_1) + G_c(x_1)G_c(x_2)G_c(x_3)$

● 连通格林函数生成泛函

$$Z[J] \equiv \exp(iW[J]),$$
 $G_c(x_1,...,x_n) = \frac{1}{i} \frac{\delta}{\delta J(x_1)} \cdots \frac{1}{i} \frac{\delta}{\delta J(x_n)} iW[J]\Big|_{J=0}$

证明: 显然,

$$\frac{\delta}{i\delta J(x_1)}e^{iW[J]} = e^{iW[J]}\frac{\delta}{i\delta J(x_1)}iW[J] \Rightarrow G^{(1)}(x_1) = G_c^{(1)}(x_1)$$

$$\frac{\delta}{i\delta J(x_1)}\frac{\delta}{i\delta J(x_2)}e^{iW[J]}$$

$$=e^{iW[J]}\left\{\frac{\delta}{i\delta J(x_1)}\frac{\delta}{i\delta J(x_2)}iW[J]+\left(\frac{\delta}{i\delta J(x_1)}iW[J]\right)\left(\frac{\delta}{i\delta J(x_1)}iW[J]\right)\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow G^{(2)}(x_1, x_2) = G_c^{(2)}(x_1, x_2) + G_c^{(1)}(x_1)G_c^{(1)}(x_2)$$

2. 截腿 (amputated) 连通格林函数

连通格林函数的外时空点总是通过外线传播子连起来的,因此连通格林函数可以表示为

$$G_c^{(n)}(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\int d^4x_i' G_c^{(2)}(x_i, x_i') \right) G_{\text{amp}}^{(n)}(x_1', x_2', ..., x_n')$$

截腿格林函数

动量空间

$$(2\pi)^{4}\delta^{4}(p_{1}+p_{2}+\cdots+p_{n})\widetilde{G}_{amp}^{(n)}(p_{1},p_{2},\ldots,p_{n})$$

$$=\prod_{i=1}^{n}\left(\int d^{4}x_{i}e^{ip_{i}\cdot x_{i}}\right)G_{amp}^{(n)}(x_{1},x_{2},\ldots,x_{n})$$

两点格林函数的在壳重正化给出,当外线粒子趋于质壳时,即 $p^2 \rightarrow m^2$ (这里 m 是物理质量),有

$$G_c^{(2)}(p,-p) \xrightarrow{p^2 \to m^2} \frac{iZ_{OS}}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}$$

动量空间, 连通格林函数和截腿格林函数之间的关系

$$\lim_{p_i^2 \to m^2} \widetilde{G}_c^{(n)}(p_1, p_2, ..., p_n) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{i Z_{OS}}{p_i^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} \right) \widetilde{G}_{amp}^{(n)}(p_1, p_2, ..., p_n)$$

根据LSZ约化公式

$$\begin{split} &(2\pi)^{4}\delta(p_{1}+p_{2}+\cdots+p_{n})\ i\mathcal{M}(p_{1},p_{2},...,p_{n})\\ &=\lim_{p_{i}^{2}\to m^{2}}(Z_{OS})^{-\frac{n}{2}}\prod_{i=1}^{n}\left(\int d^{4}x_{i}\ e^{ip_{i}\cdot x_{i}}\mathbf{i}\left(\overrightarrow{\partial}^{2}+m^{2}\right)\right)G_{c}^{(n)}(x_{1},x_{2},...,x_{n})\\ &=\lim_{p_{i}^{2}\to m^{2}}(Z_{OS})^{-\frac{n}{2}}\prod_{i=1}^{n}(-\mathbf{i})\left(p_{i}^{2}-m^{2}\right)\ \widetilde{G}_{c}^{(n)}(p_{1},p_{2},...,p_{n})\\ &\qquad \times (2\pi)^{4}\delta(p_{1}+p_{2}+\cdots+p_{n}) \end{split}$$

$$i\mathcal{M}(p_1, p_2, ..., p_n) = (Z_{OS})^{\frac{n}{2}} \widetilde{G}_{amp}^{(n)}(p_1, p_2, ..., p_n) \Big|_{p_i^2 = m^2}$$

3. 单粒子不可约图 (One-Particle Irreducible, 1PI)

定义: 砍断图中任意一条"内线"都不会变成不连通图的 Feynman 图, 也称作正规顶点图。



任何连通图都可以由单粒子不可约图构成 (证明见后)。

正规顶点Green函数

$$i\Gamma^{(n)}(x_1,...,x_n)$$
: 属于 1PI 图的截腿格林函数

动量空间的正规顶点

$$(2\pi)^4 \delta^4 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \right) \tilde{\Gamma}^{(n)}(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n) = \int \prod_{i=1}^n \left(d^4 x_i e^{i p_i \cdot x_i} \right) \Gamma^{(n)}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

4. 有效作用量——正规顶点的生成泛函

有外源时的经典场 $\phi_c(x) \equiv \langle \phi(x) \rangle_J = \frac{\delta W[J]}{\delta I(x)}$

外源 I(x) = 0 时, 经典场就是场 $\hat{\phi}(x)$ 的真空期望值

$$v \equiv \langle \Omega | \widehat{\phi}(x) | \Omega \rangle = \frac{\delta W[J]}{\delta J(x)} \bigg|_{J=0} = \langle \phi(x) \rangle_{J=0} = \phi_c(x) \bigg|_{J=0}$$

一般情况下有 v=0; 只有在存在自发性对称性破缺的情形, 才有 $v\neq 0$

正规顶点的生成泛函: 勒让德 (Legendre) 变换

$$\Gamma[\phi_c] = W[J] - \int d^4x \ J(x)\phi_c(x)$$

可以证明,它是正规顶点的生成泛函——有效作用量(effective action)

$$\Gamma[\phi_c] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int d^4x_1 d^4x_2 \cdots d^4x_n \Gamma^{(n)}(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) \phi_c(x_1) \phi_c(x_2) \cdots \phi_c(x_n)$$

$$\Gamma^{(n)}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\delta^n \Gamma[\phi_c]}{\delta \phi_c(x_1) \delta \phi_c(x_2) \cdots \delta \phi_c(x_n)} \bigg|_{\phi_c = 0}$$

证明: $\phi_c(x)$ 有外源时的场 $\widehat{\phi}(x)$ 的量子平均值,和 J(x) 有一一对应关系。

a) n=1 时,利用 $\Gamma[\phi_c]=W[J]-\int d^4x J(x)\phi_c(x)$,

$$\frac{\delta \Gamma[\phi_c]}{\delta \phi_c(x)} = \int d^4 y \left[\frac{\delta \left(W[J] - \int d^4 z \ J(z) \phi_c(z) \right)}{\delta J(y)} \right] \frac{\delta J(y)}{\delta \phi_c(x)}$$

$$= \int d^4 y \left[\frac{\delta W[J]}{\delta J(y)} - \phi_c(y) - \int d^4 z \ J(z) \frac{\delta \phi_c(z)}{\delta J(y)} \right] \frac{\delta J(y)}{\delta \phi_c(x)}$$

$$= -\int d^4 z \ J(z) \int d^4 y \frac{\delta \phi_c(z)}{\delta J(y)} \frac{\delta J(y)}{\delta \phi_c(x)}$$

$$= -\int d^4 z \ J(z) \frac{\delta \phi_c(z)}{\delta \phi_c(x)} = -\int d^4 z \ J(z) \delta^4(z - x) = -J(x)$$

 $\phi_c(x) = v$ (这里 v = 0) 对应的是 J(x) = 0, 所以

$$\Gamma^{(1)}(x) = \frac{\delta\Gamma[\phi_c]}{\delta\phi_c(x)}\bigg|_{\phi_c=0} = -J(x)\bigg|_{J=0} = 0$$

b) n=2 时, 做如下操作:

$$\delta^{4}(x_{1} - x_{2}) = \frac{\delta\phi_{c}(x_{1})}{\delta\phi_{c}(x_{2})} = \int d^{4}z \, \frac{\delta^{2}W[J]}{\delta J(x_{1})\delta J(z)} \frac{\delta J(z)}{\delta\phi_{c}(x_{2})}$$
$$= \int d^{4}z \, \frac{i\delta^{2}iW[J]}{i\delta J(x_{1})i\delta J(z)} \left(-\frac{\delta^{2}\Gamma[\phi_{c}]}{\delta\phi_{c}(z)\delta\phi_{c}(x_{2})} \right)$$

当对上式最右边取条件 $\phi_c(x) = 0$ 和 J(x) = 0, 就有全传播子和两点 正规顶点之间的如下的关系:

$$\int d^4z \, \left(i \, G_c^{(2)}(x_1, z)\right) \left(-\Gamma^{(2)}(z, x_2)\right) = \delta^4(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\Gamma^{(2)}(x_1, x_2) = i \, G_c^{(2), -1}(x_1, x_2)$$

动量空间

$$\widetilde{\boldsymbol{G}}_{c}^{(2)}(\boldsymbol{p},-\boldsymbol{p})\boldsymbol{\Gamma}^{(2)}(\boldsymbol{p},-\boldsymbol{p})\equiv i\widetilde{\boldsymbol{G}}_{c}^{(2)}(\boldsymbol{p},-\boldsymbol{p})\left[\widetilde{\boldsymbol{G}}_{c}^{(2)}(\boldsymbol{p},-\boldsymbol{p})\right]^{-1}=i$$

也就是说

$$\widetilde{G}_{c}^{(2)}(p^{2}) = \frac{i}{p^{2} - m^{2}} + \frac{i}{p^{2} - m^{2}} \left(-i\Sigma(p^{2})\right) \frac{i}{p^{2} - m^{2}} + \cdots \equiv \frac{i}{p^{2} - m^{2} - \Sigma(p^{2})}$$

两点正规顶点:

$$\Gamma^{(2)}(p,-p) = p^2 - m^2 - \Sigma(p^2)$$

c) 三点正规顶点 (n=3):下式两边对 $iJ(x_3)$ 求泛函微商

$$\delta^{4}(x_{1} - x_{2}) = \frac{\delta\phi_{c}(x_{1})}{\delta\phi_{c}(x_{2})} = \int d^{4}z \, \frac{\delta^{2}W[J]}{\delta J(x_{1})\delta J(z)} \left(-\frac{\delta^{2}\Gamma[\phi_{c}]}{\delta\phi_{c}(z)\delta\phi_{c}(x_{2})} \right)$$

$$0 = \frac{\delta}{i\delta J(x_{3})} \int d^{4}z \, \frac{\delta^{2}iW[J]}{i\delta J(x_{1})i\delta J(z)} \left(\frac{\delta^{2}\Gamma[\phi_{c}]}{\delta\phi_{c}(z)\delta\phi_{c}(x_{2})} \right)$$

即

$$\Gamma^{(2)}(x_1, x_2) = i G_c^{(2), -1}(x_1, x_2)$$

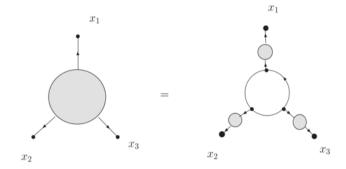
$$\int d^4z \; \frac{\delta^3 iW[J]}{i\delta J(x_3) i\delta J(x_1) i\delta J(z)} \left(\frac{\delta^2 \Gamma[\phi_c]}{\delta \phi_c(z) \delta \phi_c(x_2)} \right)$$

$$= \int d^4z \, d^4w \, \frac{\delta^2 iW[J]}{i\delta J(x_1)i\delta J(z)} \left(-\frac{\delta^3 \Gamma[\phi_c]}{\delta \phi_c(z)\delta \phi_c(x_2)\delta \phi_c(w)} \frac{\delta \phi_c(w)}{i\delta J(x_3)} \right)$$

$$= \int d^4z \, d^4w \, \frac{\delta^2 iW[J]}{i\delta J(x_1)i\delta J(z)} \left(\frac{i\delta^3 \Gamma[\phi_c]}{\delta \phi_c(z)\delta \phi_c(x_2)\delta \phi_c(w)} \right) \frac{i\delta^2 iW[J]}{i\delta J(w)i\delta J(x_3)}$$

当对上式最右边取条件 $\phi_c(x) = 0$ 也即 J(x) = 0, 就有

$$G_c^{(3)}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \int d^4z \, d^4w d^4v \, G_c^{(2)}(x_1, z) \left(i \Gamma^{(3)}(z, w, v) \right) G_c^{(2)}(w, x_2) G_c^{(2)}(v, x_3)$$



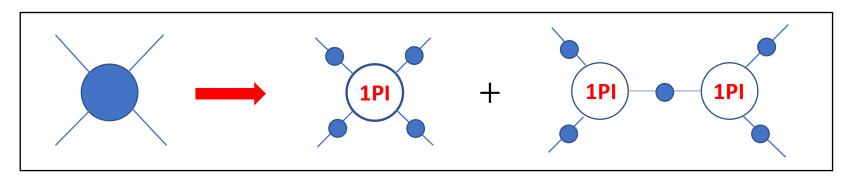
d) 四点正规顶点 (n=4):

$$G_c^{(4)}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

$$= \int d^4z \, d^4w d^4v d^4u \, G_c^{(2)}(x_1,z) \, G_c^{(2)}(x_2,w) \left(i\Gamma^{(4)}(z,w,v,u) \right) G_c^{(2)}(v,x_3) G_c^{(2)}(u,x_4)$$

+
$$\int d^4z d^4w d^4v d^4u d^4s d^4t \left[G_c^{(2)}(x_1,z) G_c^{(2)}(x_2,w) \left(i\Gamma^{(3)}(z,w,s)\right)\right]$$

$$\times G_c^{(2)}(s,t) \left(i\Gamma^{(3)}(t,v,u)\right) G_c^{(2)}(v,x_3) G_c^{(2)}(u,x_4) + \cdots$$



经典极限 $(h \to 0)$ 下: $\Gamma[\phi] \to S[\phi]$ (树图水平, 群图贡献忽略)

$$\begin{split} \Gamma[\phi_c] &= \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x_1 d^4x_2 \Gamma^{(2)}(x_1, x_2) \phi_c(x_1) \phi_c(x_2) \\ &+ \frac{1}{3!} \int d^4x_1 d^4x_2 d^4x_3 \Gamma^{(3)}(x_1, x_2, x_3) \phi_c(x_1) \phi_c(x_2) \phi_c(x_3) \\ &+ \frac{1}{4!} \int d^4x_1 d^4x_2 d^4x_3 d^4x_4 \Gamma^{(4)}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \phi_c(x_1) \phi_c(x_2) \phi_c(x_3) \phi_4(x_4) + \cdots \end{split}$$

树图贡献: $\Gamma^{(2)}(p,-p) = p^2 - m^2$

$$\Gamma^{(2)}(x_1, x_2) = \int \frac{d^4 p_1 d^4 p_2}{(2\pi)^8} e^{-i(p_1 \cdot x_1 + p_2 \cdot x_2)} (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_1 + p_2)(p_1^2 - m^2)$$
$$= (-\partial_{x_1}^2 - m^2) \delta^4(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int d^4x_1 d^4x_2 \Gamma^{(2)}(x_1, x_2) \phi_c(x_1) \phi_c(x_2) = \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \ \phi_c(x) \left(-\partial^2 - m^2 \right) \phi_c(x)$$

$$\phi^3$$
 理论: 树图阶三点顶点 $\Gamma_{tree-level}^{(3)} = -i\lambda$

$$\Gamma[\phi_c]_{tree-level} = \int d^4x \ \mathcal{L}[\phi_c(x)] = S[\phi_c]$$

- 有效作用量 $\Gamma[\phi_c]$ 包含了场论的所有信息;
- $\Gamma[\phi_c]$ 是正规顶点(单粒子不可约图, 1PI)的生成泛函;
- 在经典极限 $\hbar \to 0$, 有 $\Gamma[\phi_c] = S[\phi_c] + O(\hbar)$, 可由此得出相 互作用顶点的 Feynman 规则:
- 有效作用量在讨论考虑量子修正的对称性自发破缺时很重要,有效势的最小值点给出真空态。
- 正规顶点在讨论量子场论的重正化时十分重要:
- 可重正的理论中,正规顶点的个数是有限的,若圈图中出现发散,可以只引入有限个相应的抵消项来抵消发散(或者引入有限个重正化条件将裸理论中的裸参数和物理的参数联系起来)。
- 讨论一个场论的可重正性,只需要在微扰论的每一阶分析所有 的发散的正规顶点图,即1-PI图。

5. 相互作用项的Feynman规则

第一个例子: 考虑标量粒子和矢量粒子的相互作用模型

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_0 + \mathcal{L}_{int} = \mathcal{L}_0 + g\phi\partial_\mu\phi V^\mu$$

$$i\Gamma_{\mu,tree}^{(3)}(x_1,x_2,x_3) = \frac{i\delta^3 S[\phi,V^{\mu}]}{\delta\phi_c(x_1)\delta\phi_c(x_2)\delta V^{\mu}(x_3)}$$

$$=\frac{i\delta^3}{\delta\phi_c(x_1)\delta\phi_c(x_2)\delta V^{\mu}(x_3)}\int d^4z\ g\phi_c(z)\partial_{\rho}^{(z)}\phi_c(z)V^{\rho}(z)$$

$$= ig \int d^4z \left[\delta^4(x_1 - z) \partial_{\mu}^{(z)} \delta^4(x_2 - z) \delta^4(x_3 - z) + (x_1 \leftrightarrow x_2) \right]$$

$$=-ig\int d^4z \left[\delta^4(x_1-z)\delta^4(x_2-z)\partial_{\mu}^{(z)}\delta^4(x_3-z)\right]$$

在动量空间, 取动量从相互作用点流出的方向

$$(2\pi)^{4}\delta(p_{1}+p_{2}+p_{3})i\tilde{\Gamma}_{\mu,tree}^{(3)} = \int \prod_{i=1}^{3} (d^{4}x_{i}e^{ip_{i}\cdot x_{i}})i\Gamma_{\mu,tree}^{(3)}(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3})$$

$$= -ig\int d^{4}z e^{i(p_{1}+p_{2})\cdot z}\partial_{\mu}^{(z)}e^{ip_{3}\cdot z} = gp_{3,\mu}(2\pi)^{4}\delta(p_{1}+p_{2}+p_{3})$$

所以有
$$(p_3 = -(p_1 + p_2))$$

$$i\tilde{\Gamma}_{\mu,tree}^{(3)}(p_1,p_2,p_3)=gp_{3,\mu}=-g(p_1+p_2)_{\mu}$$

第二个例子: SU(N) 规范理论的拉氏量中三胶子相互作用项为

$$\mathcal{L}_{3g} = -gf^{abc}(\partial_{\mu}A^{a}_{\nu})A^{b\mu}A^{c\nu}$$

三胶子相互作用顶点可以通过经典作用量对经典的胶子场的三次泛函微商得到 (83 C[4]

$$\begin{split} i \varGamma_{\mu\nu\rho}^{abc}(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= \frac{i \delta^3 S[A]}{\delta A^{a\mu}(x_1) \delta A^{b\nu}(x_2) \delta A^{c\rho}(x_3)} \\ &= -i g \frac{\delta^3}{\delta A^a_{\mu}(x_1) \delta A^b_{\nu}(x_2) \delta A^c_{\rho}(x_3)} \int d^4 z \ f^{a'b'c'} \left(\partial_{\alpha}^{(z)} A^{a'}_{\beta}(z) \right) A^{b'a}(z) A^{c'\beta}(z) \\ &= -i g \int d^4 z \left[f^{abc} \left(\partial_{\alpha}^{(z)} g_{\mu\beta} \delta^4(x_1 - z) \right) g^{\alpha}_{\nu} \delta^4(x_2 - z) g^{\beta}_{\rho} \delta^4(x_3 - z) \right. \\ &+ f^{acb} \left(\partial_{\alpha}^{(z)} g_{\mu\beta} \delta^4(x_1 - z) \right) g^{\alpha}_{\rho} \delta^4(x_3 - z) g^{\beta}_{\nu} \delta^4(x_2 - z) \\ &+ f^{bca} \left(\partial_{\alpha}^{(z)} g_{\nu\beta} \delta^4(x_2 - z) \right) g^{\alpha}_{\rho} \delta^4(x_3 - z) g^{\beta}_{\mu} \delta^4(x_1 - z) \\ &+ f^{bac} \left(\partial_{\alpha}^{(z)} g_{\nu\beta} \delta^4(x_2 - z) \right) g^{\alpha}_{\mu} \delta^4(x_1 - z) g^{\beta}_{\nu} \delta^4(x_3 - z) \\ &+ f^{cab} \left(\partial_{\alpha}^{(z)} g_{\rho\beta} \delta^4(x_3 - z) \right) g^{\alpha}_{\mu} \delta^4(x_1 - z) g^{\beta}_{\nu} \delta^4(x_2 - z) \\ &+ f^{cba} \left(\partial_{\alpha}^{(z)} g_{\rho\beta} \delta^4(x_3 - z) \right) g^{\alpha}_{\nu} \delta^4(x_2 - z) g^{\beta}_{\mu} \delta^4(x_1 - z) \right] \end{split}$$

$$= -igf^{abc} \int d^4z \left[g_{\mu\nu} \left(\partial_{\rho}^{(z)} \delta^4(x_2 - z) \right) \delta^4(x_3 - z) \delta^4(x_1 - z) \right. \\ \left. - g_{\mu\nu} \left(\partial_{\rho}^{(z)} \delta^4(x_1 - z) \right) \delta^4(x_2 - z) \delta^4(x_3 - z) \right. \\ \left. + g_{\nu\rho} \left(\partial_{\mu}^{(z)} \delta^4(x_3 - z) \right) \delta^4(x_1 - z) \delta^4(x_2 - z) \right. \\ \left. - g_{\nu\rho} \left(\partial_{\mu}^{(z)} \delta^4(x_2 - z) \right) \delta^4(x_3 - z) \delta^4(x_1 - z) \right. \\ \left. + g_{\rho\mu} \left(\partial_{\nu}^{(z)} \delta^4(x_1 - z) \right) \delta^4(x_2 - z) \delta^4(x_3 - z) \right. \\ \left. - g_{\rho\mu} \left(\partial_{\nu}^{(z)} \delta^4(x_3 - z) \right) \delta^4(x_1 - z) \delta^4(x_2 - z) \right]$$

在上述推导中,我们利用了时空导数和泛函微商是可以交换的这个性质。

规定三个动量都流出相互作用点,做 Fourier变换, 第一项给出

$$-igf^{abc}\int \prod_{i=1}^{3} \left(d^4x_i e^{ip_i \cdot x_i}\right) \int d^4z \left[g_{\mu\nu}\left(\partial_{\rho}^{(z)} \delta^4(x_2-z)\right) \delta^4(x_3-z) \delta^4(x_1-z)\right]$$

$$= (2\pi)^4 \delta(p_1 + p_2 + p_3) g f^{abc} g_{\mu\nu} p_{2,\rho}$$

其它五项可以类似得到。最后,

$$\begin{split} &i\widetilde{\Gamma}^{abc}_{\mu\nu\rho}(p_1,p_2,p_3)\\ &= -gf^{abc}\big[g_{\mu\nu}(p_1-p_2)_{\rho} + g_{\nu\rho}(p_2-p_3)_{\mu} + g_{\rho\mu}(p_3-p_1)_{\nu}\big] \end{split}$$