# 二、规范对称性与对称性自发破缺

# 1. 规范理论的发展简史

基本相互作用的成熟理论都是规范对称理论

- 1865, Maxwell (Maxwell equations): 电力和磁力的统一
- 1915, Einstein (General relativity): 引力理论
- 1919, Weyl: "Eich Theorie"-Gauge Theory
- 1935, Yukawa理论(1949' Nobel Prize): 介子理论
- 1954, Yang-Mills理论:非阿贝尔规范理论的诞生
- 1960s, Nambu-Goldstone定理(2008' Nobel Prize)
- 1962, Brout-Englert-Higgs机制(2013' Nobel Prize)
- 1967, Faddeev-Popov量子化
- 1960s, Glasow-Weinberg-Salam Theory (1979' Nobel Prize): 弱相互作用与电磁相互作用的统一
- 1970s, t'Hooft, Veltman (1999' Nobel Prize): 标准模型的重整化
- 1973, Polizer, Gross, Wilczek (2004' Nobel Prize):强相互作用 。的渐近自由性质
- 1970s, Kobayashi, Maskawa (2008' Nobel Prize): CP破坏来源

# 2. 非阿贝尔规范对称性

#### 2.1 阿贝尔规范对称性——QED

a) 整体U(1)对称性

自由的 Dirac 场(电子场)的拉氏量:  $\mathcal{L}_0(x) = \overline{\psi}(x) \left(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m\right)\psi(x)$  整体对称性:  $\psi(x) \to e^{i\alpha}\psi(x)$ ,  $\overline{\psi}(x) \to \overline{\psi}(x) e^{-i\alpha}$  变换参数  $\alpha$  和时空坐标无关!

b) U(1) 对称性的定域化——U(1) 规范对称性 协变导数,规范场,规范场拉格朗日量

整体对称性的定域化: 群变换参数依赖于时空坐标, 即  $\alpha \to \alpha(x)$ 

定域变换: 
$$\psi(x) \rightarrow e^{i\alpha(x)}\psi(x)$$
,  $\overline{\psi}(x) \rightarrow \overline{\psi}(x) e^{-i\alpha(x)}$  
$$\mathcal{L}_{0}(x) \rightarrow \overline{\psi}(x) e^{-i\alpha(x)} (i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m) e^{i\alpha(x)} \psi(x)$$
 
$$= \overline{\psi}(x) \left( i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m - \left( \gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\alpha(x) \right) \right) \psi(x)$$
 
$$= \mathcal{L}_{0}(x) - \partial_{\mu}\alpha(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\gamma^{\mu}\psi(x)$$

自由拉氏量在变定域换下有一个增量,不是定域变换不变的。

考虑电磁场和电子场的耦合项 (流—场耦合形式 e=-|e|)

$$\mathcal{L}_{int}(x) = -e \, \overline{\psi}(x) \gamma^{\mu} \psi(x) A_{\mu}(x)$$

如果  $A_{\mu}(x)$  满足定域变换

$$A_{\mu}(x) \rightarrow A_{\mu}(x) - \frac{1}{e} \partial_{\mu} \alpha(x)$$

则

$$\mathcal{L}_{int}(x) \to \mathcal{L}_{int}(x) + \partial_{\mu}\alpha(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\gamma^{\mu}\psi(x)$$

总的拉氏量 
$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \mathcal{L}_0(x) + \mathcal{L}_{int}(x)$$
 在此定域变换下是不变的 
$$\mathcal{L}(x) \to \mathcal{L}_0(x) - \partial_{\mu}\alpha(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\gamma^{\mu}\psi(x) + \mathcal{L}_{int}(x) + \partial_{\mu}\alpha(x)\overline{\psi}(x)\gamma^{\mu}\psi(x) = \mathcal{L}(x)$$

协变导数:

$$D_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} + ieA_{\mu}(x)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \overline{\psi}(x) \left( i \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} - m \right) \psi(x) - e \overline{\psi}(x) \gamma^{\mu} \psi(x) A_{\mu}(x)$$

$$= \overline{\psi}(x) \left( i \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} - e \gamma^{\mu} A_{\mu}(x) - m \right) \equiv \overline{\psi}(x) \left( i \gamma^{\mu} D_{\mu} - m \right) \psi(x)$$

注意,  $D_{\mu}\psi(x)$  和  $\psi(x)$  有相同的定域变换性质:

$$D_{\mu}\psi(x) \rightarrow \left[\partial_{\mu} + ie\left(A_{\mu}(x) - \frac{1}{e}\alpha(x)\right)\right]e^{i\alpha(x)}\psi(x) = e^{i\alpha(x)}D_{\mu}\psi(x)$$

其中  $A_{\mu}(x)$  现在表现为外场。

### c) U(1)规范变换性质

定域对称性: 在任一时空点 x 的对称变换都构成一个群,也就是说,

不同时空点的对称变换是不相同的。

由同一时空点的场构成的场的 双线性型算符  $\overline{\psi}(x)\Gamma\psi(x)$  显然是 满足定域对称性的。但如果涉及到 不同时空点的场构成的标量积  $\overline{\psi}(x)\Gamma\psi(y)$ ,其定域变换性质是不确定的。

要使不同时空点上的场之间有具有物理意义的联系,需要将一个时空点上的场移动到另一个点然的进行比较(如加减、标量积操作等)。这时,必须引入一个因子来补偿不同时空点上规范变换之间的差异。这种移动操作可以通过引入平行移动算子来实现。

## 平行移动算子(parallel transportation operator):

从 x 移动到 y 的平行移动算子 U(y,x) 满足性质:

$$U(y,x) \rightarrow e^{i\alpha(y)}U(y,x)e^{-i\alpha(x)}$$

#### 普通导数(微商):

$$n^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\psi(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{1}{\epsilon} [\psi(x + n\epsilon) - \psi(x)]$$

这涉及到两个不同的时空点上场的差。由于定域规范变换在两个时空点上是不同的,所以直接相减没有很好的定义。

#### 协变导数(微商):

$$n^{\mu}D_{\mu}\psi(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[ \psi(x + n\epsilon) - U(x + n\epsilon, x)\psi(x) \right]$$

移动到一起再比较(相减)!

## 无穷小平行移动算子: 在单位元附近做无穷小展开

$$U(x + n\epsilon, x) = 1 - i\epsilon e n^{\mu}A_{\mu}(x) + O(\epsilon^{2})$$

含义:变化量正比于移动距离  $\epsilon n$ ,比例系数为  $A_{\mu}(x)$ 。只所以为 Lorentz 矢量,是为了和方向向量 n 缩并, $n \cdot A = n^{\mu} A_{\mu}$ 。

$$D_{\mu}\psi(x) = \partial_{\mu}\psi(x) + ieA_{\mu}(x)\psi(x) = \left(\partial_{\mu} + ieA_{\mu}(x)\right)\psi(x)$$

这实际上给出了电磁场的几何含义:

定域的 U(1) 对称性自然引入了 U(1) 规范场,它是一种连络场。

## d) 有限平移算子

如果将无穷小平行移动沿某条路径 C 从 x 到 y 连续作用,则会生成一个有限的并行移动算子 U(y,x;C):

$$U(x + \Delta x, x) = 1 - ie\Delta x^{\mu} A_{\mu}(x) + O(\Delta x^{2})$$

$$\approx \exp\left[-ie\int_{x}^{x + \Delta x} dy^{\mu} A_{\mu}(y)\right]$$

$$U(y, x; \mathcal{C}) = U(y, y - \Delta x)U(y - \Delta x, y - 2\Delta x) \cdots U(x + \Delta x, x)$$

$$\equiv \mathcal{P} \exp \left[ -ie \int_{x, \mathcal{C}}^{y} dz^{\mu} A_{\mu}(z) \right]$$

有限的平行移动算子 U(y,x;C) 是和路径 C 有关的,且满足如下关系:

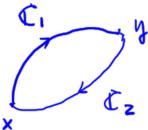
$$U(y,x;\mathcal{C})U(x,y;\mathcal{C}) = 1$$

$$U(y,x;\mathcal{C})^{-1} = U(x,y;\mathcal{C}) = U^{+}(y,x;\mathcal{C})$$

非定域规范不变算子 (Wilson line):  $\overline{\psi}(y)\Gamma U(y,x;\mathcal{C})\psi(x)$ 

## e) 规范场强, Wilson圈

如果考虑 U(x,x;C) 的路径 C 为如右图两段路径  $C_1$  和  $C_2$  构成的闭合路径



$$U(x, x; \mathcal{C}) = U(x, y; \mathcal{C}_1)U(y, x; \mathcal{C}_2)$$

$$= \left[ \mathcal{P} \exp \left[ -ie \oint_{\mathcal{C}} dz^{\mu} A_{\mu}(z) \right] = \exp \left[ -ie \iint_{\partial \mathcal{C}} d\sigma^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \right] \right]$$

规范场强:

Stokes定理

$$F_{\mu\nu}(x) = \partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu}(x)$$
 规范不变!

 $U(x,x;\mathcal{C})$  可以理解为沿封闭闭合曲线  $\mathcal{C}$  转动一圈的相位变换。如果存在电磁场  $A_{\mu}(x)\neq 0$ ,这种相位变换就是非平庸的,有实际的物理意义,比如著名的AB效应。

证明:  $F_{\mu\nu}(x) = \partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu}(x)$  规范不变!
协变导数的性质:  $\psi(x) \to e^{i\alpha(x)}\psi(x) \implies D_{\mu}\psi(x) \to e^{i\alpha(x)}D_{\mu}\psi(x)$ 我们有  $[D_{\mu},D_{\nu}]\psi(x) \to e^{i\alpha(x)}[D_{\mu},D_{\nu}]\psi(x)$   $[D_{\mu},D_{\nu}]$  也是规范不变的。  $[D_{\mu},D_{\nu}]\psi(x) = [\partial_{\mu},\partial_{\nu}]\psi(x) + ie\left([\partial_{\mu},A_{\nu}(x)] + [A_{\mu}(x),\partial_{\nu}]\right)\psi(x) - e^{2}[A_{\mu},A_{\nu}]\psi(x)$   $= ie\left(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu}\right)\psi(x) = ie\,F_{\mu\nu}(x)\psi(x)$   $[D_{\mu},D_{\nu}] = ie\,F_{\mu\nu}$ 

## f) 规范不变的Lagrangian

可重正的理论要求拉氏量中的算符的质量量纲不能超过四,

$$\mathcal{L}_{QED} = -rac{1}{4} \, F_{\mu 
u} F^{\mu 
u} + \overline{\psi} \, ig( i \gamma^{\mu} D_{\mu} - m ig) \psi + rac{c \, \epsilon^{\mu 
u 
ho \sigma} F_{\mu 
u} F_{
ho \sigma}}{\epsilon^{\mu 
u} F_{
ho \sigma}} \, \, \, ext{CP violating}$$

尽管  $A_{\mu}A^{\mu}$  项(电磁场的质量项)的量纲小于四,但它不是规范不变的,所以也不包含在拉氏量中,所以电磁场是无质量的矢量场,其量子激发——光子——是无质量的规范玻色子。

## 2.2 非阿贝尔规范对称性——Yang-Mills 理论

#### a) 整体SU(N)对称性

本节中我们先讨论内部的非阿贝尔整体对称变换,然后再考虑定域 化导致的后果——非阿贝尔规范场论。

假设存在两种费米场  $\psi_1(x)$  和  $\psi_2(x)$ , 它们的质量相同,则它们的自由拉氏量可以写作

$$\mathcal{L}_{0} = \overline{\psi}_{1}(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial - m)\psi_{1} + \overline{\psi}_{2}(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial - m)\psi_{2} \equiv \overline{\psi}(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi$$

$$\psi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{1}(x) \\ \psi_{2}(x) \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \overline{\psi}(x) = (\overline{\psi}_{1}(x), \overline{\psi}_{2}(x))$$

 $L_0$  在整体的 SU(2) 变换下不变:

$$\psi(x) \to V \psi(x), \qquad \overline{\psi}(x) \to \overline{\psi}(x) V^+$$
  $V, V^+ \in SU(2), \qquad VV^+ = V^+ V = I, \qquad \det V = 1$ 

这个体系就有整体的 SU(2) 对称性。

SU(2) 群:二维复空间的幺正幺模矩阵群,三个生成元  $t^a, a=1,2,3$ 

$$[t^a, t^b] = i\epsilon^{abc}t^c, \qquad V = e^{i\theta^a t^a} \in SU(2)$$

SU(2) 的基础表示 (二维表示),生成元  $t^a = \frac{\sigma^a}{2}$ , $\sigma^a$  是Pauli矩阵。

对于n 维表示,生成元可以表示成  $n \times n$  的矩阵,我们经常用  $T^a$  来表示,以与基础表示矩阵  $t^a$  区分,相应的 SU(2) 的变换矩阵为

$$V_{n\times n} = \exp[i\theta^a T^a]$$

整体的 SU(2) 对称性: 群变换参数  $\theta^a, a=1,2,3$  和时空坐标无关。

### b) SU(N) 定域规范对称性

如果仿照 QED 的情形, 我们将上述整体非阿贝尔变换定域化, 即令群参数  $\theta^a$  是时空的函数,

$$V(x) \in SU(2), \qquad V(x) = e^{i\theta^a(x) t^a}$$

### $\mathcal{L}_0(x)$ 在这种定域变换下不再是不变的(偏导数也作用于V(x))

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L}_{0}(x) \rightarrow \overline{\psi}(x) V^{+}(x) \left( i \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \right) V(x) \psi(x) &- m \overline{\psi}(x) \psi(x) \\ &= \overline{\psi}(x) \left( i \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} - m \right) \psi(x) + i \overline{\psi}(x) \gamma^{\mu} V^{+}(x) \left( \partial_{\mu} V(x) \right) \psi(x) \\ &= \mathcal{L}_{0}(x) + i \overline{\psi}(x) \gamma^{\mu} V^{+}(x) \left( \partial_{\mu} V(x) \right) \psi(x) \end{split}$$

## 平行移动算子(parallel transportation operator):

从 x 移动到 y 的平行移动算子 U(y,x) 满足性质:

$$U(y,x) \rightarrow V(y)U(y,x)V^{+}(x)$$
,  $V(x) = e^{i\theta^{a}(x)t^{a}}$ 

无穷小平行移动算子: 在单位元附近做无穷小展开

$$U(x + n\epsilon, x) = I + i\epsilon g n^{\mu} A_{\mu}(x) + O(\epsilon^{2})$$
$$= I + i\epsilon g n^{\mu} A_{\mu}^{a}(x) t^{a} + O(\epsilon^{2})$$

含义: 变化量正比于移动距离  $\epsilon n$ ,比例系数为  $A_{\mu}(x)$ 。只所以为 Lorentz 矢量,是为了和方向向量 n 缩并, $n \cdot A = n^{\mu}A_{\mu}$ 。 另外,U 是矩阵,所以  $A_{\mu}(x) = A_{\mu}^{a}(x)t^{a}$  也必须是矩阵(属于 SU(2) 群的李代数 Su(2) )。

## 协变导数(微商):

$$n^{\mu}D_{\mu}\psi(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[ \psi(x + n\epsilon) - U(x + n\epsilon, x)\psi(x) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[ \psi(x) + \epsilon n^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\psi(x) - \psi(x) - ig\epsilon n^{\mu}A^{a}_{\mu}(x)t^{a}\psi(x) \right]$$

$$= n^{\mu} \left( \partial_{\mu} - igA^{a}_{\mu}(x)t^{a} \right)\psi(x)$$

$$D_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} - igA_{\mu}(x) = \partial_{\mu} - igA_{\mu}^{a}(x)t^{a}$$

g: 规范耦合常数!

$$A_{\mu}(x) = A_{\mu}^{a}(x)t^{a}$$
 称为规范场,它是一种连络场。

## $A_{\mu}(x)$ 的规范变换性质:

$$U(y,x) \rightarrow V(y)U(y,x)V^{+}(x)$$

$$U(x+n\epsilon,x) = I + i\epsilon g n^{\mu}A_{\mu}(x) + O(\epsilon^{2})$$

$$I + ig\epsilon n^{\mu}A_{\mu}(x) \rightarrow V(x+n\epsilon) \left(I + ign^{\mu}A_{\mu}(x)\right)V^{+}(x)$$

$$\partial_{\mu}(VV^{+}) \equiv 0 \qquad = \left(V(x) + \epsilon n^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}V(x) + \cdots\right)\left(I + i\epsilon gn^{\mu}A_{\mu}(x)\right)V^{+}(x)$$

$$(\partial_{\mu}V)V^{+} + V\partial_{\mu}V^{+} = 0$$

$$(\partial_{\mu}V)V^{+} = -V\partial_{\mu}V^{+}$$

$$= I + ig\epsilon n^{\mu}\left(V(x)A_{\mu}(x)V^{+}(x) + \frac{i}{g}V(x)\partial_{\mu}V^{+}(x)\right)$$

## $A_{\mu}(x)$ 的规范变换性质(重要):

$$A_{\mu}(x) \rightarrow V(x)A_{\mu}(x)V^{+}(x) + \frac{i}{g}V(x)\partial_{\mu}V^{+}(x)$$
 非规范协变!

 $D_{\mu}(x)\psi(x)$  是规范协变的,即其定域变换性质和  $\psi(x)$  的变换性质相同:

$$D_{\mu}(x)\psi(x) \rightarrow V(x)D_{\mu}(x)\psi(x)$$

#### 证明:

$$\begin{split} D_{\mu}(x)\psi(x) \rightarrow & \left(\partial_{\mu} - ig\left(V(x)A_{\mu}(x)V^{+(x)} + \frac{i}{g}V(x)\partial_{\mu}V^{+}(x)\right)\right)V(x)\psi(x) \\ &= \partial_{\mu}\left(V(x)\psi(x)\right) - igV(x)A_{\mu}(x)\psi(x) + V(x)\left[\partial_{\mu}V^{+}(x)\right]V(x)\psi(x) \\ &= V(x)\,\partial_{\mu}\psi(x) - igV(x)A_{\mu}(x)\psi(x) \\ &+ V(x)\psi(x)\psi(x) - \left[\partial_{\mu}V(x)\right]V^{+}(x)V(x)\psi(x) \end{split}$$

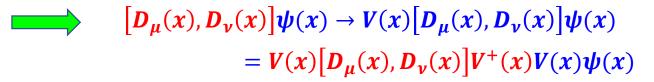
$$= V(x)\left(\partial_{\mu} - igA_{\mu}(x)\right)\psi(x) = V(x)\,D_{\mu}(x)\psi(x)$$

#### 进一步地,有

$$D_{\mu}(x)\psi(x) \rightarrow V(x)D_{\mu}(x)\psi(x) = V(x)D_{\mu}(x)(V^{+}(x)V(x))\psi(x)$$
$$= V(x)D_{\mu}(x)V^{+}(x)V(x)\psi(x)$$

$$D_{\mu}(x) \rightarrow V(x)D_{\mu}(x)V^{+}(x)$$

$$D_{\mu}(x)D_{\nu}(x)\psi(x) \rightarrow V(x)D_{\mu}(x)D_{\nu}(x)\psi(x)$$



$$[D_{\mu}(x), D_{\nu}(x)] = V(x)[D_{\mu}(x), D_{\nu}(x)]V^{+}(x)$$

定义规范场强

$$F_{\mu\nu}(x) \equiv F^a_{\mu\nu}(x)t^a = \frac{i}{g}[D_{\mu}(x), D_{\nu}(x)]$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}(x) \rightarrow V(x)F_{\mu\nu}(x)V^{+}(x)$$

规范场强用规范场表达:

$$\begin{split} \left[D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}\right] \psi &= \left[\partial_{\mu} - igA_{\mu}, \partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu}\right] \psi \\ &= -ig\left[\partial_{\mu}, A_{\nu}\right] \psi - ig\left[A_{\mu}, \partial_{\nu}\right] \psi - g^{2}\left[A_{\mu}, A_{\nu}\right] \psi \\ &= -ig\left(\left(\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu}\right) + A_{\nu}\partial_{\mu} - A_{\nu}\partial_{\mu} + A_{\mu}\partial_{\nu} - \left(\partial_{\nu}A_{\mu}\right) - A_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\right) \psi \\ &- g^{2}\left[A_{\mu}, A_{\nu}\right] \psi \\ &= -ig\left[\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu} - ig\left[A_{\mu}, A_{\nu}\right]\right] \psi \equiv -igF_{\mu\nu}\psi \end{split}$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu} - ig\left[A_{\mu}, A_{\nu}\right]$$

利用群的生成元的对易关系:  $[t^a, t^b] = if^{abc}t^c$ 

$$F^a_{\mu\nu}(x) = \partial_\mu A^a_\nu(x) - \partial_\nu A^a_\mu(x) + g f^{abc} A^b_\mu(x) A^c_\nu(x)$$

林夏寺椒川山即を自体表言上:对于任意的  $B(x) = B^a(x) t^a$   $D_{\mu}B(x) = \partial_{\mu}B(x) - ig [A_{\mu}, B]$   $(D_{\mu})_{\alpha}^{\alpha}B^b(x) = \partial_{\mu}B^a + g f^{abc} A^b_{\mu}B^c = \partial_{\mu}B^a - ig A^b_{\mu}(T^b)_{\alpha}^{\alpha}B^c$ 

#### 小结一下:

1. 有限的非阿贝尔变换,  $V(x) = e^{i\theta^a(x)t^a} \in G$ ,

$$\psi(x) \rightarrow V(x)\psi(x) = e^{i\theta^{a}(x)t^{a}}\psi(x)$$

$$D_{\mu}(x)\psi(x) \rightarrow V(x)D_{\mu}(x)\psi(x) = e^{i\theta^{a}(x)t^{a}}D_{\mu}(x)\psi(x)$$

$$D_{\mu}(x) \rightarrow V(x)D_{\mu}(x)V^{+}(x)$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}(x) \rightarrow V(x)F_{\mu\nu}(x)V^{+}(x)$$
协变!

但是, 规范场  $A_{\mu}(x)$  不是规范协变的:

$$A_{\mu}(x) \rightarrow V(x)A_{\mu}(x)V^{+}(x) + \frac{i}{g}V(x)\partial_{\mu}V^{+}(x)$$

2. 无穷小非阿贝尔变换  $V(x) = 1 + i\epsilon^a t^a + O(\epsilon^2)$ ,

$$\begin{split} \psi(x) &\to (1+i\epsilon^{a}(x)t^{a})\psi(x) \implies \delta\psi = i\epsilon^{a}t^{a}\psi \\ F_{\mu\nu}(x) &\to (1+i\epsilon^{a}(x)t^{a})F_{\mu\nu}(x)(1-i\epsilon^{a}(x)t^{a}) \\ &= F_{\mu\nu}(x) - i\epsilon^{a}(x)\big[F_{\mu\nu}(x),t^{a}\big] \implies \delta F_{\mu\nu}(x) = i\epsilon^{a}(x)\big[t^{a},F_{\mu\nu}(x)\big] \\ A_{\mu}(x) &\to (1+i\epsilon^{a}(x)t^{a})A_{\mu}(x)(1-i\epsilon^{a}(x)t^{a}) \\ &\quad + \frac{i}{g}(1+i\epsilon^{a}(x)t^{a})\partial_{\mu}(1-i\epsilon^{a}(x)t^{a}) \\ &= A_{\mu}(x) + i\epsilon^{a}\big[t^{a},A_{\mu}(x)\big] + \frac{1}{g}\partial_{\mu}\epsilon^{a}t^{a} = A_{\mu}(x) + \frac{1}{g}\big[D_{\mu},\epsilon(x)\big] \end{split}$$

$$\delta A_{\mu}(x) = \frac{1}{g} [D_{\mu}, \epsilon(x)]$$

写成分量形式, 得到

$$A^a_\mu 
ightarrow A^a_\mu + rac{1}{g} \partial_\mu \epsilon^a + f^{abc} A^a_\mu \epsilon^c \Rightarrow \delta A^a_\mu = rac{1}{g} \partial_\mu \epsilon^a + f^{abc} A^b_\mu \epsilon^c$$

## c) SU(N) Yang-Mills理论拉氏量

拉氏量应该是规范不变的! 规范协变的定域算符为  $\psi$ ,  $D_{\mu}\psi$ ,  $F_{\mu\nu}$ , ...,

$$\mathcal{L}_{YM} = -\frac{1}{2} Tr F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \overline{\psi} (i \gamma \cdot D - m) \psi$$
$$= -\frac{1}{4} F^{a}_{\mu\nu} F^{a,\mu\nu} + \overline{\psi} (i \gamma \cdot D - m) \psi$$

 $\mathcal{L}_{YM}$  中不包含  $A_{\mu}A^{\mu}$  项(规范变的),因此规场  $A_{\mu}$  的量子——规范玻色子的质量为零。规范耦合常数 g 包含在  $D_{\mu}$ ,  $F_{\mu\nu}$  中,

$$D_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} - igA_{\mu}(x) = \partial_{\mu} - igA_{\mu}^{a}(x)t^{a}$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu} - ig[A_{\mu}, A_{\nu}]$$

## d) SU(N) Yang-Mills理论运动方程

每种场都满足欧拉-拉格朗日方程:

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

$$A_{\mu}(x)$$
 满足的运动方程:

$$egin{aligned} A_{\mu}(x)$$
 满足的运动方程:  $&rac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A_{\mu}^{a}} = -rac{1}{2}F^{b,
ho\sigma}rac{\partial F^{b}_{
ho\sigma}}{\partial A_{\mu}^{a}} + rac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (D_{
ho}\psi)}rac{\partial (D_{
ho}\psi)}{\partial A_{\mu}^{a}} \ &= -gf^{bac}F^{b,\mu
ho}A^{c}_{
ho} + gar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}t^{a}\psi \end{aligned}$ 

$$\partial_{
u} rac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\partial_{
u} A^a_{\mu}
ight)} = -rac{1}{2} \partial_{
u} \left( F^{b,
ho\sigma} rac{\partial F^b_{
ho\sigma}}{\partial \left(\partial_{
u} A^a_{\mu}
ight)} 
ight) = -\partial_{
u} F^{a,
u\mu}$$

$$\partial_{\nu}F^{a,\nu\mu}-gf^{bac}F^{b,\mu\rho}A^{c}_{
ho}+g\overline{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}t^{a}\psi=0$$

费米子构成的物质流密度:  $J_M^{a,\mu} = \overline{\psi} \gamma^{\mu} t^a \psi$ ,  $J_M^{\mu} = J_M^{a,\mu} t^a$ 

$$J_{M}^{a,\mu}=\overline{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}t^{a}\psi,$$

$$J_M^{\mu} = J_M^{a,\mu} t^a$$

$$\partial_{\nu}F^{a,\nu\mu} + gf^{abc}F^{b,\mu\nu}A^{c}_{\nu} = -gJ^{a,\mu}_{M}$$
  $f^{bac} = -f^{abc}$ 

$$f^{bac} = -f^{abc}$$

$$[D_{\nu}, F^{\nu\mu}] = -gJ_{M}^{\mu}$$
 或者直接写成  $D_{\nu}F^{\nu\mu} = -gJ_{M}^{\mu}$ 

$$D_{\nu}F^{\nu\mu}=-gJ_{M}^{\mu}$$

$$F^{b}_{
ho\sigma} = \partial_{
ho}A^{b}_{\sigma} - \partial A^{b}_{
ho} + gf^{bcd}A^{c}_{
ho}A^{d}_{\sigma},$$

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial F^b_{
ho\sigma}}{\partial A^a_{\mu}} &= g f^{bcd} ig( \delta^{ac} \delta_{
ho\mu} A^d_{\sigma} + \delta^{ad} \delta_{\sigma\mu} A^c_{
ho} ig) \ F^{b,
ho\sigma} rac{\partial F^b_{
ho\sigma}}{\partial A^a_{\mu}} &= g ig( f^{bad} F^{b,\mu\sigma} A^d_{\sigma} + f^{bca} F^{b,
ho\mu} A^c_{
ho} ig) = 2 g f^{bac} F^{b,\mu
ho} A^c_{
ho} \ F^{b,
ho\sigma} rac{\partial F^b_{
ho\sigma}}{\partial (\partial_{
u} A^a_{\mu})} &= \delta^{ab} F^{b,
ho\sigma} ig( \delta_{
ho
u} \delta_{\sigma\mu} - \delta_{
ho\mu} \delta_{\sigma
u} ig) = 2 F^{a,
u\mu} \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{\psi}(i\gamma^{\rho}D_{\rho}-m)\psi=\overline{\psi}(i\gamma^{\rho}\partial_{\rho}+\gamma^{\rho}A_{\mu}^{a}t^{a}-m)\psi$$

$$rac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (D_{
ho}\psi)}=i\overline{\psi}\gamma^{
ho}, \qquad rac{\partial (D_{
ho}\psi)}{\partial A_{\mu}^{a}}=-igt^{a}\psi\delta_{\mu
ho}$$

#### e) Noether流

Noether 流的定义: 
$$-j^{\mu} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \phi^{i})} \Delta \phi^{i} - J^{\mu} \qquad (对所有的场变量求和)$$
 
$$\phi(x) \rightarrow \phi'(x) = \phi(x) + \epsilon \Delta \phi(x)$$

注意这里的负号,和 Peskin 书上相反。当有这个负号时,由  $j^{\mu}$  定义的 诺特荷会满足群代数关系:

$$Q^{a}(t) = \int d^{3}\vec{x} j^{a,0}(\vec{x},t), \qquad [Q^{a}(t), Q^{b}(t)] = if^{abc}Q^{c}(t)$$

整体非阿贝尔变换: 
$$\delta\psi(x) = i\epsilon^a t^a \psi(x), \qquad \delta A^a_\mu(x) = f^{abc} A^b_\mu(x) \epsilon^c$$
$$-j^{a,\mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon^a} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{YM}}{\partial (\partial_\mu A^b_\nu)} \delta A^b_\nu + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{YM}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \psi)} \delta \psi \right)$$
$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon^a} \left( -F^{b,\mu\nu} \delta A^b_\nu + i \overline{\psi} \gamma^\mu \delta \psi \right)$$
$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon^a} \left( -F^{b,\mu\nu} f^{bcd} A^c_\nu \epsilon^d + i \overline{\psi} \gamma^\mu i \epsilon^a t^a \psi \right)$$
现在的情形:
$$= -F^{b,\mu\nu} f^{bca} A^c_\nu(x) - \overline{\psi} \gamma^\mu t^a \psi(x)$$
$$= -f^{abc} F^{b,\mu\nu} A^c_\nu(x) - J^{a,\mu}_M$$

利用运动方程 
$$\partial_{\nu}F^{a,\nu\mu} + gf^{abc}F^{b,\mu\nu}A^{c}_{\nu} = -gJ^{a,\mu}_{M}$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $D_{\nu}F^{\nu\mu} = -gJ^{\mu}_{M}$ 

$$\partial_{\mu} j^{a,\mu}(x) = \partial_{\mu} \left( f^{abc} F^{b,\mu\nu} A^{c}_{\mu}(x) + J^{a,\mu}_{M} \right)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{g} \partial_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} F^{a,\nu\mu} = 0$$

Noether流守恒:  $\partial_{\mu} j^{a,\mu}(x) = \partial_{\mu} \left( f^{abc} F^{b,\mu\nu} A^c_{\mu}(x) + J^{a,\mu}_M \right) = 0$ 

应该注意到, $j^{a,\mu}$  明显依赖规范场  $A^a_\mu(x)$ ,不是规范协变的。

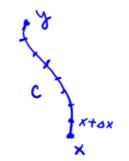
#### 我们应该明确以下几点:

- 规范场携带相互作用荷,所以诺特流中也包含规范场部分;
- 尽管诺特流满足流守恒条件,但是是非规范协变的,而且有规范场的非线性项,因此我们一般不考虑诺特流给出的诺特荷的物理意义;
- 物质流 J<sub>M</sub><sup>α,μ</sup>是规范协变的,属于非阿贝尔规范群的自伴表示,但不满足流守恒条件(即四散度为零),所以在非阿贝尔规范理论中没有和电磁理论中类似的Ward恒等式。
- $D_{\mu}J_{M}^{a,\mu}=-\frac{1}{g}D_{\mu}D_{\nu}F^{\mu\nu}\equiv 0$

## f) SU(N) Yang-Mills理论平行移动算子和Wilson圈

① 平行移动算子

$$U_{P}(z, y; A) = P\left\{\exp\left[ig\int_{0}^{1}ds\frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds}A_{\mu}^{a}(x(s))t^{a}\right]\right\}$$



其中,  $0 \le s \le 1$  为路径参数,满足 x(s=0) = y; x(s=1) = z

平行移动算子满足规范变换关系:  $V(x) \in SU(N)$ 

$$U_P(z, y; A^V) = V(z)U_P(z, y; A)V(y)^+$$

显然,  $U_p(z, y; A)$  是如下微分方程的解:

$$\frac{d}{ds}U_{P}(x(s), y; A) = \left(ig\frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds}A^{a}_{\mu}(x(s))t^{a}\right)U_{P}(x(s), y; A)$$

$$\frac{d}{ds}U_{P}(x(s), y; A) = \frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds}\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}}U_{P}(x(s), y; A)$$

$$\frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds} D_{\mu}U_{P}(x(s), y; A) = 0$$

#### 证明:

$$\begin{split} U_{P}(x(s),y) &= I + \int_{0}^{s} ds' \left( ig \frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds} A^{a}_{\mu}(x(s')) t^{a} \right) U_{P}(x(s'),y) \qquad \text{(根据微分方程)} \\ &= I + \int_{0}^{s} ds' \left( ig \frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds} A^{a}_{\mu}(x(s')) t^{a} \right) \\ &+ \int_{0}^{s} \int_{0,s'' < s'}^{s'} ds' ds'' \left( ig \frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds} A^{a}_{\mu}(x(s')) t^{a} \right) \left( ig \frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds} A^{a}_{\mu}(x(s')) t^{a} \right) + \cdots \\ &= I + \int_{0}^{s} ds' \left( ig \frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds} A^{a}_{\mu}(x(s')) t^{a} \right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{s} \int_{0}^{s'} ds' ds'' \left( ig \frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds} A^{a}_{\mu}(x(s')) t^{a} \right) \left( ig \frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds} A^{a}_{\mu}(x(s')) t^{a} \right) + \cdots \\ &= P \left\{ \exp \left[ ig \int_{0}^{1} ds \frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds} A^{a}_{\mu}(x(s)) t^{a} \right] \right\} \end{split}$$

如果  $A_{\mu}^{V}(x)$  是  $A_{\mu}(x)$  经过 V(x) 变换后的场,可以证明:

$$D_{\mu}(A^{V})V(x) = V(x)D_{\mu}(A), \quad \text{PI:} \quad D_{\mu}(A^{V}) = VD_{\mu}(A)V^{+}$$

所以,

$$\frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds} D_{\mu}U_{P}(x(s), y; A) = 0 \longrightarrow \frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds} V(x)D_{\mu}U_{P}(x(s), y; A) = 0$$

$$\frac{dx^{\mu}}{ds} D_{\mu}(A^{V})V(x)U_{P}(x(s), y; A) = 0$$

由于微分方程在固定边界条件下解的唯一性, 得到:

$$V(x)U_P(x(s), y; A) = U_P(x, y; A^V)W$$

其中 W 是一个不依赖于 x 的算符。

$$U_P(x, y; A^V) = V(x)U_P(x(s), y; A)W^{-1}$$

根据初条件  $U_P(y,y;A) = I$ , 可以确定, W = V(y)。最终,

$$U_P(z, y; A^V) = V(z)U_P(z, y; A)V(y)^+$$

### ② Wilson 圏

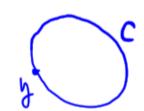
如果平行移动算子经过一个封闭的路径,记作  $U_P(y,y;C)$ 

$$U_P(y,y;C) \rightarrow V(y)U(y,y;C)V^+(y)$$

Wilson 3

是规范协变的, 但不是规范不变的

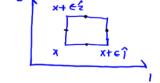
但是取群表示矩阵的迹:  $W(x; C) = TrU_P(x, x; C)$ 



W(x; C) 称作 Wilson 圈, 是规范不变量。

和 *U*(1)规范理论类似,规范场强也可以通过一个无穷小的封闭规范路径来定义:

$$U_{P,\{12\}}(x,x;C) = 1 + ig \epsilon^2 F_{12}^a(x)t^a + O(\epsilon^2)$$



证明:
$$U_{p}(x+\epsilon\hat{1},x) \approx \exp\left[ig \in A_{1}^{a}(x+\frac{\epsilon}{2}\hat{1})t^{a}\right]$$

$$U_{p}(x+\epsilon\hat{1}+\epsilon\hat{2},x+\epsilon\hat{1}) \approx \exp\left[ig \in A_{2}^{a}(x+\epsilon\hat{1}+\frac{\epsilon}{2}\hat{2})t^{a}\right]$$

$$U_{p}(x+\epsilon\hat{2},x+\epsilon\hat{1}+\epsilon\hat{2}) \approx \exp\left[-ig \in A_{1}^{a}(x+\epsilon\hat{2}+\frac{\epsilon}{2}\hat{1})t^{a}\right]$$

$$U_{p}(x,x+\epsilon\hat{2}) \approx \exp\left[-ig \in A_{2}^{a}(x+\frac{\epsilon}{2}\hat{2})t^{a}\right]$$

$$\begin{split} & \bigcup_{p}(x,x;\xi') = \bigcup_{p}(x,x+e\hat{\xi}') \bigcup_{p}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}'+e\hat{\xi}') \cdots \bigcup_{r}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}') \bigcup_{p}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}') \bigcup_{p}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}') \bigcup_{p}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}') \bigcup_{p}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}') \bigcup_{p}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}') \bigcup_{p}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}') \bigcup_{p}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}') \bigcup_{p}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}') \bigcup_{p}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}') \bigcup_{p}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}') \bigcup_{p}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}') \bigcup_{p}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}',x+e\hat{\xi}') \bigcup_{p}(x+e\hat{\xi}',x$$

b f = 0 b f = 0b f = 0

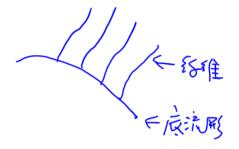
从而可以证明 
$$W(x; C) = TrU_P(x, x; C) = Tr \exp(ig\epsilon^2 F_{12}(x) + \cdots)$$
 
$$= Tr \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^4 g^2 F_{12}^2(x) + O(\epsilon^6) \right] \qquad \qquad \text{拉氏量的}$$
 一部分

#### g) 规范场的几何意义

纤维丛:底流行上生长有纤维空间(向量场)

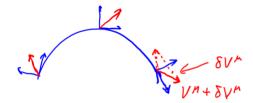
规范场:描述从空间的平行移动——连络

规范场强: 丛空间的曲率。



#### 仿射空间的连络

在任何空间,如果我们要比较两个不同空间点的矢量  $V_{\mu}(x)$  和  $V_{\mu}(x')$  ,我们必须把  $V_{\mu}$  从 x 点移动到 x' 点。也就是说,我们必须在同一坐标系下比较它们。



$$DV_{\mu} = \delta V_{\mu} + dV_{\mu}$$

 $\delta V_{\mu}$ : 不同时空点移动

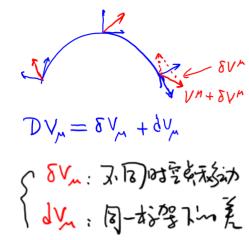
 $dV_u$ : 同一标架下的差

## 弯曲空间的平行移动:矢量V4的方向保持与空间切方向夹角固定。

对于无穷小距离的两点 x 和 x + dx, 可以认为

$$\delta V^{\mu} = -\Gamma^{\mu}_{\nu\lambda} V^{\nu} dx^{\lambda}$$
$$\delta V_{\mu} = -\Gamma^{\nu}_{\mu\lambda} V_{\nu} dx^{\lambda}$$

 $\Gamma^{\mu}_{\nu\lambda}$ : 克里斯朵夫符号 (Christoffel) 仿射连络 (Affine connection) 是局域测度的导数



$$DV^{\mu} = V^{\mu}(x') - [V^{\mu}(x) + \delta V^{\mu}] = (\partial_{\lambda}V^{\mu} + \Gamma^{\mu}_{\nu\lambda}V^{\nu})dx^{\lambda}$$

## 3. 李群李代数初步

在量子理论中, 我们关心的是作用在量子多重态上的幺正算符构成的幺正变换群。

连续生成群(李群, Lie group):包含任意接近单位元的元素,任意群元都可以有这些任意接近单位元的元素的反复操作(群乘法)生成。

无穷小群元:如果群的生成元用  $t^a$ , a = 1, 2, ..., m表示,m为群的阶数,则无穷小生成元为

$$g(\epsilon) = 1 + i\epsilon^a t^a + O(\epsilon^2)$$
 有限群元:  $g(\theta) = e^{i\theta^a t^a}$ 

李代数: 群的生成元  $t^a$ , a = 1, 2, ..., m 构成的线性空间。根据群的乘法和群的封闭性,

$$g(\alpha)g(\beta) = e^{i(\alpha^a + \beta^a)t^a - \frac{1}{2}\alpha^a\beta^b[t^a,t^b] + \cdots} = e^{i\gamma^a t^a} = g(\gamma)$$

**群的生成元的对易子必须是生成元的线性组合**,

$$\left[t^a,t^b\right]=if^{abc}t^c$$

组合系数 fabc 称作群的结构常数,它们是李群的固有性质,不依赖于表示,即李群的任何表示中的生成元矩阵都满足上述李代数关系。

#### 雅可比恒等式——这是李代数的公理化假设

$$\left[t^a,\left[t^b,t^c\right]\right]+\left[t^b,\left[t^c,t^a\right]\right]+\left[t^c,\left[t^a,t^b\right]\right]=0$$

 $f^{ade}f^{bcd} + f^{bde}f^{cad} + f^{cde}f^{abd} = 0$ 

- 李代数对易关系完全决定了李群在单位元附近的乘法。
- 但满足相同李代数对易关系的群在宏观性质上可以不同,如 SU(2) 群 和 SO(3) 群。
- 在我们研究非阿贝尔规范场论(微分形式)时,我们不在意这种宏观性质的不同。

## 3.1 李代数分类

紧致(compact)李代数:有限维的厄米表示,相应的李群有限维的幺正表示; 生成元数目有限,李群为有限维的紧致流形。

半单李代数: 生成元中不存在和其它生成元都对易的生成元;

对应的李群不存在 U(1) 因子。

单李代数: 生成元不能分成相互对易的两组。

经典群(紧致、单李代数)分成三类:

- 1. N 维复向量的幺正变换群 SU(N)
  - 幺正变换 U: 保证 N 维复向量  $\xi$  和  $\eta$  的内积  $(\xi,\eta) = \xi_a^* \eta_a$  不变  $(U\xi,U\eta) = \xi_a^+ (U^+ U)_{ab} \eta_b = (\xi,\eta)$
  - 所有的 U 构成幺正变换群 U(N)。
  - 纯相位变换  $\xi \to e^{i\alpha}\xi$  构成 U(1) 子群, 通过约定  $\det U = 1$  可以消除这个子群, 得到 SU(N) 群。
  - 生成元  $t^a$  和 U(1) 子群的生成元正交,即  $\operatorname{Tr} t^a = 0$ , 所以总共有  $N^2 1$  个生成元。

### 2. N 维向量的正交变换群 **SO**(N)

- $N \times N$  幺正变换矩阵群的子群,保证对称内积  $(\xi, \eta) = \xi_a \eta_a$  不变;
- 对应于 N 维实空间的任一二维平面都有一个独立的转动轴;
- 所以生成元数目为  $\frac{1}{2}N(N-1)$ 。

## 3. N 维向量的辛变换群 Sp(N)

- N×N 幺正变换矩阵群的子群;
- 反对称内积  $(\xi, \eta) = \xi_a E_{ab} \eta_b$   $E_{ab} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 。
- 当 N 为偶数时,保证  $\xi_a E_{ab} \eta_b$  不变的矩阵为  $\frac{N}{2} \times \frac{N}{2}$  分块矩阵 。
- 生成元数目为  $\frac{1}{2}N(N+1)$  。

#### 3.2 表示理论

- 1. 李群生成元矩阵的归一化
  - 半单李群的生成元都是无迹的。
  - 每一个不可约表示 r, 生成元矩阵可以表示为  $t_r^a$ ,满足归一化条件  $\operatorname{Tr} t_r^a t_r^b = D^{ab}(r)$
  - 如果生成元矩阵是厄米矩阵,则 Dab(r) 是正定的。
  - 如果在一个不可约表示中可以取一组基,使得  $D^{ab}(r) \propto \delta^{ab}$ ,则在所有的不可约表示中都可以做到这一点,即

$$\operatorname{Tr} t_r^a t_r^b = C(r)\delta^{ab}$$

其中,C(r) 和表示有关。

• 基本对易关系  $[t_r^a, t_r^b] = if^{abc}t_r^c$ ,  $f^{abc}$  对于 a, b, c 全反对称的。

$$\operatorname{Tr}\left\{\left[t_r^a,t_r^b\right]t_r^c\right\}=if^{abd}\operatorname{Tr}\left\{t_r^dt_r^c\right\}=iC(r)f^{abc}$$

#### 2 共轭表示(Conjugate representation)

 $\phi$ : 不可约表示 r , 生成元表示矩阵  $t_r^q$  (厄米矩阵)

$$\phi \rightarrow (1 + i\alpha^a t_r^a)\phi$$

取复共轭  $\phi^* \rightarrow (1 - i\alpha^a t_r^{a*})\phi^* \equiv (1 + i\alpha^a t_{\bar{r}})\phi^*$   $t_{\bar{r}}^a = -t_r^a$ 

$$t_{\bar{r}}^a = -t_r^a$$

 $\phi^*$ : 不可约表示,记作 r , 生成元矩阵  $t_r^a = -t_r^a$ 

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}^* \rightarrow (1 - i\alpha^a t_r^{a*}) \boldsymbol{\phi}^* = (1 + i\alpha^a t_{\bar{r}}^a) \boldsymbol{\phi}^*,$$

这个表示称作表示 r 的共轭表示,而  $\phi^*$  就是该表示的

一种实现, 或者说  $\phi^*$  属于  $\bar{r}$  表示。

## 3 实表示(Real representation)

• 如果表示 r 和其复共轭表示 r 等价,则该表示是一个实表示:

$$t_{\bar{r}}^a = Ut_r^a U, \qquad UU^+ = I$$

- 实表示 r 的任意两个实现  $\xi, \eta$ , 有不变内积  $G_{ab}\xi_a\eta_b$ 。
- 根据矩阵 G 的性质,实表示有分成两种:

严格实表示: G 是对称矩阵, 如 SU(2) 群的三维表示;

赝实表示: G 反对称,如果 G 反对称,如 SU(2) 群的二维表示。

### 4 基础表示(Fundamental representation)

SU(N) 群的基础表示是 N 维表示,记作 r=f。生成元归一化:

Tr 
$$t_f^a t_f^b = \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ab}$$
,  $\qquad \square \qquad \mathcal{C}(f) = \frac{1}{2}$ 

SU(N) 的所有不可约表示都可以由其基础表示 N 及其复共 轭  $\overline{N}$  的直乘来生成。

- SO(N) 群的基础表示是 N-维向量,是严格实表示;
- Sp(N) 群的基础表示也是 N-维向量,是赝实表示。

#### 5 自伴表示(Adjoint representation)

本讲义中自伴表示记作 r=G,成元的表示矩阵为  $\left(t_G^b\right)_c^a=if^{abc}$ 

$$\left(t_G^b\right)_c^a = if^{abc}$$

$$[t_G^a, t_G^b] = if^{abc}t_G^c$$
 (Jacobian 恒等式)

自伴表示总是实表示:  $t_c^a = -(t_c^a)^*$ (结构常数为实数,全反对称)。

表示维数和生成元的个数相同: 
$$d(G) = \begin{cases} N^2-1 & SU(N) \\ N(N-1)/2 & SO(N) \\ N(N+1)/2 & Sp(N) \end{cases}$$

#### 6 协变导数作用在不同的表示

协变微商作用在不同的表示 r 的方式与表示有关, 普遍的写法为

$$D_{\mu}^{(r)} = \partial_{\mu} \cdot I - igA_{\mu}^{a} t_{r}^{a}$$

基础表示: 
$$\psi(x) = (\psi_1(x), \psi_2(x), ..., \psi_N(x))^T$$

$$D_{\mu}\psi(x) = \left(\partial_{\mu} - ig A_{\mu}^{a}(x)t^{a}\right)\psi(x)$$

自伴表示: 
$$B(x) = (B_1(x), B_2(x), ..., B_{d(G)}(x))^T$$

$$D_{\mu}B(x) = (\partial_{\mu} - igA^{a}(x)t_{G}^{a})B(x)$$

自伴表示 B(x) 通常写成  $N \times N$  的矩阵形式  $B(x) = B^a(x) t_f^a$ 

即生成元的线性组合,属于群的李代数空间的矢量,如规范场  $A_{\mu}(x)$ 、规范场强张量  $F_{\mu\nu}(x)$ 等。这时,协变微商的作用形式为

$$D_{\mu}^{(G)}B(x) = \partial_{\mu}B(x) - ig\left[A_{\mu}(x), B(x)\right]$$
 Lie 乘法

写成分量的形式 
$$\left(D_{\mu}^{(G)}B\right)^{a}(x) = \partial_{\mu}B^{a}(x) + gf^{abc}A_{\mu}^{b}(x)B^{c}(x)$$

$$(t_G^b)_c^a = if^{abc} = \partial_{\mu}B^a(x) - igA_{\mu}^b(x)(t_G^b)_c^aB^c(x) = (D_{\mu}B)^a$$

生活的か知讨论过: $A_{M}=A_{M}^{\alpha}t^{\alpha}$  的样态: $F_{M}=F_{M}^{\alpha}t^{\alpha}\quad\text{ 自律态。}.$   $\lambda_{M}^{m}=\lambda_{M}^{\alpha}t^{\alpha}.$  自律态。. 无穷山表独参科  $\epsilon=\epsilon^{\alpha}t^{\alpha}$  自体态。.

这些表达式中公理的fabe实际上是抽象手权作的的都知。

# 规范场心块键重换(无穷山蛮族)

$$A_{\mu}^{\alpha}(x) \rightarrow A_{\mu}^{\alpha}(x) + f^{abc}A_{\mu}^{b} \in^{C} + \frac{1}{3} \partial_{\mu} \in^{\alpha}$$

$$= A_{\mu}^{\alpha}(x) + \frac{1}{3} (D_{\mu} \in)^{\alpha} (A_{\mu}(x) \rightarrow A_{\mu}(x) + \frac{1}{3} D_{\mu} \in)$$

热热奶运动方程:

$$\partial_{\nu} F^{a,\nu\mu} + g f^{abc} A^{b}_{\nu} F^{c,\nu\mu} = -g j^{a,\mu}_{M}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{\nu} F^{\nu\mu} = -g j^{\mu}_{M}$$

## 7 Bianchi恒等式

正如雅可比恒等式,我们也有Bianchi恒等式

$$\left[D_{\mu}, \left[D_{\lambda}, D_{\sigma}\right]\right] + \left[\left[D_{\lambda}, \left[D_{\sigma}, D_{\mu}\right]\right] + \left[D_{\sigma}, \left[D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}\right]\right] = 0$$

利用全反对称张量  $\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ , 上式可以紧致地表述为

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\left[D_{\nu},\left[D_{\rho},D_{\sigma}\right]\right]=0$$

由于  $[D_{\lambda},D_{\sigma}]\propto F_{\lambda\sigma}$ ,所以非阿贝尔规范场强满足的Bianchi 恒等式为  $\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}D_{\nu}F_{\rho\sigma}=0$  或者  $D_{\nu}F_{\rho\sigma}+D_{\rho}F_{\sigma\nu}+D_{\sigma}F_{\nu\rho}=0$ 

\*. 
$$[D_{\nu}, D_{\nu}, D_{\sigma}] = [\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu}, [\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\lambda}, \partial_{\sigma} - igA_{\sigma}]]$$

$$= -ig(\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu}) F_{\lambda \sigma} - [\partial_{\lambda} - igA_{\lambda}, \partial_{\sigma} - igA_{\sigma}](\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu})$$

$$= -ig(\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu}) F_{\lambda \sigma} - ([\partial_{\lambda}, \partial_{\sigma}] + [\partial_{\lambda}, -igA_{\sigma}])$$

$$+ [-igA_{\lambda}, \partial_{\sigma}] - EigA_{\lambda}, -igA_{\sigma}](\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu})$$

$$= -ig(\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu}) F_{\lambda \sigma} - (-ig\partial_{\lambda}A_{\sigma} - igA_{\sigma}\partial_{\lambda} + igA_{\sigma}\partial_{\lambda})$$

$$- igA_{\lambda}\partial_{\sigma} + ig((\partial_{\sigma}A_{\lambda}) + A_{\lambda}\partial_{\sigma}) + g^{2}[A_{\lambda}, A_{\sigma}])(\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu})$$

$$= -ig(\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu}) F_{\lambda \sigma} - (-igF_{\lambda \sigma})(\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu})$$

$$= -ig(\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu}) F_{\lambda \sigma} - (-igF_{\lambda \sigma})(\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu})$$

$$= -ig(\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu}) F_{\lambda \sigma} - (-igF_{\lambda \sigma})(\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu})$$

$$= -ig(\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu}) F_{\lambda \sigma} - (-igF_{\lambda \sigma})(\partial_{\nu} - igA_{\nu})$$

## 8 卡西米尔算子(Casimir operator)

卡西米尔算子是指由生成元构成的、和所有的生成元都对易的算子。

二阶卡西米尔算子  $t^2 = t^a t^a$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} t^2, t^b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t^a t^a, t^b \end{bmatrix} = t^a i f^{abc} t^c + i f^{abc} t^c t^a = i f^{abc} (t^a t^c + t^c t^a) = 0$$

 $t_r^2$  正比于单位算符,单其本征值  $C_2(r)$  依赖于表示 r,  $t_r^a t_r^a = C_2(r) I_{d(r)}$  。

重要结论: 
$$f^{acd}f^{bcd} = i(t_G^c)_d^a (-i)(t_G^c)_b^d = Tr t_G^a t_G^a = C_2(G)\delta^{ab}$$

$$\operatorname{Tr} t_r^a t_r^b = C(r) \delta^{ab} \longrightarrow d(G)C(r) = d(r)C_2(r)$$

- a) SU(2): 基础表示  $t_f^a = \frac{\sigma^a}{2}$ , a = 1, 2, 3,  $\operatorname{Tr} t_f^a t_f^b = \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ab}$
- b) SU(3): 基础表示的生成元为  $t_f^a=rac{\lambda^a}{2},a=1,2,...,8$ ,其中  $\lambda^a$ 是 Gell-Mann 矩阵  $\operatorname{Tr} t_f^a t_f^b=rac{1}{2}\delta^{ab}$

$$C(f) = \frac{1}{2}, \qquad C_2(f) = \frac{4}{3}, \qquad C_2(G) = C(G) = 3$$

$$\lambda^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda^{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\lambda^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda^5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\lambda^{6} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda^{8} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

c) SU(N): 和 SU(3) 类似,生成元一般选头三个为  $\frac{\sigma^u}{2}$  作用于3-维复向量的第一、二个元素

$$C(f) = \frac{1}{2},$$
  $d(G) = N^2 - 1,$   $d(f) = N,$   $C_2(f) = \frac{N^2 - 1}{2N},$   $C_2(G) = C(G) = N$ 

$$d(N)G(N) = C(N)d(G) \Rightarrow C_2(N) = \frac{N^2-1}{2N}$$
 
$$\forall \vec{a} \neq \vec{b} \neq \vec$$

#### 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} & t_{N \otimes r_{z}}^{\alpha} = t_{r_{i}}^{\alpha} \otimes \mathbb{1} + \mathbb{1} \otimes t_{r_{z}}^{\alpha} & d(r_{i} \otimes r_{z}) = d(r_{i}) \cdot d(r_{z}) \\ & (t_{r_{i} \otimes r_{z}}^{\alpha})^{2} = (t_{r_{i}}^{\alpha})^{2} \otimes \mathbb{1} + 2t_{r_{i}}^{\alpha} \otimes t_{r_{z}}^{\alpha} + \mathbb{1} \otimes (t_{r_{i}}^{\alpha})^{2} \\ & r_{i} \otimes r_{z} = \sum_{i} \bigoplus \delta_{A} \cdot \\ & t_{r_{i}} (t_{r_{i} \otimes r_{z}}^{\alpha})^{2} = (C_{z}(r_{i}) + C_{z}(r_{z})) d(r_{i}) d(r_{z}) = \sum_{i} C_{z}(r_{i}) d(r_{i}) \\ & = \sum_{i} C_{z}(r_{i}) d(r_{i}) d(r_{i}) \\ & = \sum_{i} C_{z}(r_{i}) d(r_{i}) d(r_{i}) \\ & = \sum_{i} C_{z}(r_{i}) d(r_{i}) d(r_{i}) d(r_{i}) \\ & = \sum_{i} C_{z}(r_{i}) d(r_{i}) d(r_{i}) d(r_{i}) d(r_{i}) d(r_{i}) \\ & = \sum_{i} C_{z}(r_{i}) d(r_{i}) d$$

# 4. SU(N)Yang-Mills理论的Feynman规则(不完全)

## Yang-Mills理论的拉氏量

Fermion 传播子 
$$\langle 0 | T\psi_{i\alpha}(x)\overline{\psi}_{j\beta}(y) | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-ip\cdot(x-y)} \left(\frac{i}{\gamma \cdot p - m + i\epsilon}\right)_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{ij}$$

Gauge boson(胶子) 
$$\langle 0|TA^a_\mu(x)A^b_\nu(y)|0\rangle = \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4}e^{-ik\cdot(x-y)}\frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{k^2+i\epsilon}\delta^{ab}$$
 传播子

Feynman 规范

# 4.1 三胶子顶点

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

k & Ce a. M k & C

胶子场做平面波展开

$$A_{\mu}^{a}(x) = \sum_{\lambda} \int \frac{d^{3}\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{\vec{k}}} \left( a_{\vec{k}}^{a,\lambda} \epsilon_{\mu}^{(\lambda)}(k) e^{-ik\cdot x} + a_{\vec{k}}^{a,\lambda +} \epsilon_{\mu}^{(\lambda)*}(k) e^{ik\cdot x} \right)$$

规定动量流向都指向相互作用顶点(重要):相应的振幅 ( $\mathcal{H}_{I} = -\mathcal{L}_{I}$ )

$$i\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathbf{0}, out | k, a, \lambda; p, b, \lambda'; q, c, \lambda'', in \rangle$$

$$= \left| \mathbf{0} \right| T \exp \left( -i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \, H_I(t) \, \right) \left| k, a, \lambda; p, b, \lambda'; q, c, \lambda'' \right\rangle$$

$$= \left| \mathbf{0} \right| i \int d^4 z \, \mathcal{H}_I(z) \left| k, a, \lambda; p, b, \lambda'; q, c, \lambda'' \right\rangle \qquad \text{(Tree-level)}$$

$$= -i g f^{a'b'c'} \int d^4 z \left| \mathbf{0} \right| \partial_{\mu} A_{\nu}^{a'}(z) A^{b',\mu}(z) A^{c',\nu}(z) \left| k, a, \lambda; p, b, \lambda'; q, c, \lambda'' \right\rangle$$

胶子场消灭一个初态胶子  $(a_{\vec{p}}^{a,\lambda\prime}|k,b,\lambda) = (2\pi)^3 2E_{\vec{k}} \delta^{ab} \delta^{\lambda\lambda'} \delta^3 (\vec{p} - \vec{k}) |0\rangle$ 

$$\langle 0 | A_{\mu}^{a}(z) | k, b, \lambda \rangle = \int \frac{d^{3}\vec{k}'}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{\vec{k}'}} e^{-ik'\cdot z} \sum_{\lambda'} \epsilon_{\mu}^{(\lambda')}(k) a_{\vec{k}'}^{a,\lambda'} | k, b, \lambda \rangle = \delta^{ab} \epsilon_{\mu}^{(\lambda)}(k) e^{-ik\cdot z}$$

$$0 < 0 | \partial_{\alpha} A_{\beta}^{a'} A^{c'\beta} | K \wedge \lambda; Pb\lambda'; g c \lambda'' > = e^{-i(k+p+g) \cdot g} (-ik_{\alpha}) \in \beta \otimes \epsilon^{\lambda'\alpha} \in \lambda''\beta \delta^{\alpha\alpha'} \delta^{bb'} \delta^{(c')}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
0' & -igfabc(-ik_{\alpha}) \in {}^{\lambda}_{\beta}(k) \in {}^{\lambda'\alpha}(p) \in {}^{\lambda''\beta}(p) \\
&= \in {}^{\lambda}_{\alpha}(k) \in {}^{\lambda'}_{\alpha}(p) \in {}^{\lambda''\beta}(p) \left[ - gfabc k_{\alpha} g^{\mu}_{\beta} g^{\nu\alpha} g^{\rho\beta} \right] \\
&= \in {}^{\lambda}_{\alpha}(k) \in {}^{\lambda'}_{\alpha}(p) \in {}^{\lambda''\beta}(p) \left[ gfabc g^{\mu\rho} (-k)^{\nu} \right]
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (3) - igf^{acb}(-ik_{a}) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda}(k) \in_{\alpha}^{\lambda''}(f) \in_{\alpha}^{\lambda'\beta}(p) \\
&= e_{\alpha}^{\lambda}(k) \in_{\alpha}^{\lambda'}(p) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda''}(f) \left[ - gf^{acb} k_{a} g_{\beta}^{\mu} g^{\nu\beta} g^{\rho\alpha} \right] \\
&= e_{\alpha}^{\lambda}(k) \in_{\alpha}^{\lambda'}(p) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda''}(g) \left[ gf^{abc} g^{\mu\nu} k^{\rho} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
3 & -ig \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (-ipx) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda'}(p) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda'}(k) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda''}(q) \\
&= \in_{\alpha}^{\lambda'}(k) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda'}(p) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda''}(q) \left[ -g \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (p) e^{\lambda p} e^{\lambda p} \right] \\
&= \in_{\alpha}^{\lambda}(k) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda'}(p) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda''}(q) \left[ g \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (p) e^{\lambda p} e^{\lambda p} e^{\lambda p} \right]
\end{array}$$

(a) 
$$-igf^{bca}(-ip_{k}) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda'}(p) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda''}(q) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda}(p) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda''}(q)$$

$$= e_{\mu}^{\lambda}(k) \in_{\nu}^{\lambda'}(p) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda''}(q) \left[ gf^{bca}p_{\alpha}g^{\mu\beta}g_{\beta}^{\alpha}g^{\beta\alpha} \right]$$

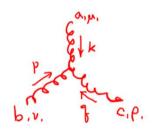
$$= e_{\mu}^{\lambda}(k) \in_{\nu}^{\lambda'}(p) \in_{\beta}^{\lambda''}(q) \left[ gf^{ab} \circ g^{\mu\nu} (-p^{p}) \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\overline{b}' - ig f^{cab} (-ig_{a}) \in \overline{b}''(g) \in \overline{b}^{a}(k) \in \overline{b}''(g) \\
&= \varepsilon_{a}^{\lambda}(k) \varepsilon_{b}^{\lambda'}(g) \in \overline{b}^{\lambda'}(g) \left[ -g f^{cab} g_{a} g^{aa} g^{ab} g^{a} g^{b} g^{b} g^{b} \right] \\
&= \varepsilon_{a}^{\lambda}(k) \varepsilon_{b}^{\lambda'}(g) \varepsilon_{b}^{\lambda''}(g) \left[ g f^{abc} g^{ab} (-g^{a}) \right]
\end{array}$$

(6) 
$$-igf^{cba}(-ig_{x}) \in_{p}^{\lambda'}(g) \in_{p}^{\lambda'd}(p) \in_{p}^{\lambda p}(k)$$
  
 $= \in_{p}^{\lambda}(k) \in_{p}^{\lambda'}(p) \in_{p}^{\lambda''}(g) \left[ -f^{cba} g_{x}g^{\mu p} g^{\nu d} g^{p} \right]$   
 $= \in_{p}^{\lambda}(k) \in_{p}^{\lambda'}(p) \in_{p}^{\lambda''}(g) \left[ f^{abc} g^{\mu p} g^{\nu} \right]$ 

$$i\mathcal{M} = (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(k+p+q) \epsilon_{\mu}^{\lambda}(k) \epsilon_{\nu}^{\lambda'}(p) \epsilon_{\rho}^{\lambda''}(q)$$

$$\times g f^{abc} [g^{\mu\nu}(k-p)^{\rho} + g^{\nu\rho}(p-q)^{\mu} + g^{\rho\mu}(q-k)^{\nu}]$$



$$gf^{abc}[g^{\mu
u}(k-p)^{
ho}\ +g^{
u
ho}(p-q)^{\mu}\ +g^{
ho\mu}(q-k)^{
u}]$$

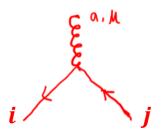
# 4.2 Fermion-gluon-fermion顶点

$$\mathcal{L}_{I}^{(\psi A \psi)} = g \overline{\psi}_{i} \gamma^{\mu} (t^{a})_{ij} \psi_{j} A^{a}_{\mu}$$

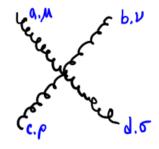
#### 4.3 四胶子顶点

$$\mathcal{L}_{I}^{(4g)}=-rac{1}{4}g^{2}f^{abc}f^{ade}A_{\mu}^{b}A_{
u}^{c}A^{d,\mu}A^{e,
u}$$

$$-ig^2[f^{abe}f^{cde}(g^{\mu
ho}g^{
u\sigma}-g^{\mu\sigma}g^{
u
ho}) \ +f^{ace}f^{bde}(g^{\mu
u}g^{
ho\sigma}-g^{\mu\sigma}g^{
u
ho}) \ +f^{ade}f^{bce}(g^{\mu
u}g^{
ho\sigma}-g^{\mu
ho}g^{
u\sigma})]$$



$$ig(t^a)_{ij}$$



推导方法和三胶子顶点类似, 费曼图如右图。由于相互作用项没有微商, 可以不规定动量流向。

考虑树图水平的 5 矩阵元

$$i\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathbf{0}, out | k, a, \lambda_1; p, b, \lambda_2; q, c, \lambda_3; h, d, \lambda_4, in \rangle$$

$$\approx \left\langle \mathbf{0} \left| i \int d^4 z \, \mathcal{L}_I(z) \right| k \dots; p \dots; q \dots; h \dots \right\rangle$$

$$= -\frac{i}{4} g^2 f^{a'b'c'} f^{a'd'e'} \int d^4 z \times$$

$$\left\langle \mathbf{0} \left| A_{\mu}^{b'}(z) A_{\nu}^{c'}(z) A^{d',\mu}(z) A^{e',\nu}(z) \right| k \dots; p \dots; q \dots; h \dots \right\rangle$$

再利用胶子场消灭一个初态胶子, $\langle 0|A_{\mu}^{a}(z)|k,b,\lambda\rangle=\delta^{ab}\epsilon_{\mu}^{(\lambda)}(k)e^{-ik\cdot z}$ ,会有 4!=24 中不同的缩并方式,从而给出24项,独立的有6项

$$\begin{split} i\mathcal{M} &\approx (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(k+p+q+h) \epsilon_{\mu}^{(\lambda)}(k) \epsilon_{\nu}^{(\lambda_2)}(p) \epsilon_{\rho}^{(\lambda_3)}(q) \epsilon_{\sigma}^{(\lambda_4)}(h) \\ &\times [-ig)^2 [f^{abe} f^{cde}(g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma} - g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho}) \\ &+ f^{ace} f^{bde}(g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho}) \\ &+ f^{ade} f^{bce}(g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma})] \end{split}$$

# 4.4 一个例子: 正反费米子湮灭产生一对规范玻色子

非阿贝尔规范理论中的Ward恒等式

Ward 恒等式 是守恒流的体现, 是整体对称性的结果

在QED中,对于涉及光子的振幅  $\epsilon_{\mu}(k)M^{\mu}(k,...)$ ,Ward恒等式要求,将外线光子的极化矢量  $\epsilon_{\mu}(k)$  用光子的动量  $k_{\mu}$  代替,有

$$k_{\mu}M^{\mu}(k,...)=0$$

这是电磁流(只包含费米场)守恒的结果(这里只要求外线费米子在壳),这和光子只有两个横向的物理极化态(狭义相对论的要求)、规范不变性是自洽的。

在YM中,整体的非Abel对称性也对应守恒流  $j^{a,\mu}=f^{abc}F^{b,\mu\nu}A^c_{\nu}-\overline{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}t^a\psi$ ,但它是规范依赖的,所以我们不考虑其物理后果。但是在Faddeev-Popov 量子化后,YM 理论具有 BRST 整体对称性,则会给出相应的 Ward 恒等式。当所有的外线粒子都在壳时,将外线规范玻色子的的极化矢量  $\epsilon_{\mu}(k)$  用光子的动量  $k_{\mu}$  代替,有

$$k_{\mu}M^{\mu}(k,...)=0$$

在壳的 WI 的含义:散射过程不会产生规范玻色子的非物理极化态。 规范玻色子和光子一样,都只有横向的物理极化态。

# 例1: 一对正反费米子湮灭为两个胶子过程 $f\bar{f} \rightarrow gg$

数图水平上, 有三个费曼图 对散射振幅有贡献

$$f(p) + \overline{f}(p^+) \rightarrow g(k_1)g(k_2)$$

$$\begin{split} i\mathcal{M}_{1,2}^{ab,\mu\nu}\epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(k_{1})\epsilon_{\nu}^{*}(k_{2}) &= (ig)^{2}\overline{v}(p^{+})\Bigg[\gamma^{\mu}t^{a}\frac{i}{\gamma\cdot(p-k_{2})-m}\gamma^{\nu}t^{b}\\ &+ \gamma^{\nu}t^{b}\frac{i}{\gamma\cdot(k_{2}-p^{+})-m}\gamma^{\mu}t^{a}\Bigg]u(p)\epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(k_{1})\epsilon_{\nu}^{*}(k_{2}) \end{split}$$

物理的极化态,极化矢量满足  $k_i \cdot \epsilon(k_i) = 0$ , i = 1, 2 将  $\epsilon_{\nu}^*(k_2)$  替换为  $k_{2\nu}$ , 有

$$\begin{split} i\mathcal{M}_{1,2}^{ab,\mu\nu}\epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(k_{1})k_{2\nu} &= (ig)^{2}\overline{v}(p^{+})\Bigg[\gamma^{\mu}t^{a}\frac{i}{\gamma\cdot(p-k_{2})-m}(\gamma\cdot k_{2})t^{b}\\ &+ (\gamma\cdot k_{2})\,t^{b}\frac{i}{\gamma\cdot(k_{2}-p^{+})-m}\gamma^{\mu}t^{a}\Bigg]\,u(p)\epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(k_{1}) \end{split}$$

利用运动方程  $(\gamma \cdot p - m)u(p) = 0$ ,  $\bar{v}(p^+)(\gamma \cdot p^+ + m) = 0$ , 有

$$\begin{split} &(\gamma \cdot k_2)u(p) = (\gamma \cdot k_2 - \gamma \cdot p + m)u(p) \\ &\overline{v}(p^+)(\gamma \cdot k_2) = \overline{v}(p^+)(\gamma \cdot k_2 - \gamma \cdot p^+ - m) \end{split}$$

所以

$$i\mathcal{M}_{1,2}^{ab,\mu\nu}\epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(k_{1})k_{2\nu}=(ig)^{2}\overline{v}(p^{+})\left(-i\gamma^{\mu}\left[t^{a},t^{b}\right]\right)u(p)\epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(k_{1})$$

(在QED中不存在对易子( $t^a = t^b = 1$ ), 所以  $i\mathcal{M}_{1,2}^{\mu\nu}\epsilon_{\mu}^*(k_1)k_{2\nu} = 0$ )

现在考虑第三个图的贡献,

$$i\mathcal{M}_{3}^{ab,\mu\nu}\epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(k_{1})\epsilon_{\nu}^{*}(k_{2}) = ig\overline{\nu}(p^{+})\gamma_{\rho}t^{c}u(p)\frac{-i}{k_{3}^{2}}\epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(k_{1})\epsilon_{\nu}^{*}(k_{2})$$

$$\times gf^{abc}[g^{\mu\nu}(k_{2}-k_{1})^{\rho}+g^{\nu\rho}(k_{3}-k_{2})^{\mu}+g^{\rho\mu}(k_{1}-k_{3})^{\nu}]$$

做替换  $\epsilon_{\nu}^{*}(k_{2}) \rightarrow k_{2\nu}$ , 并利用  $k_{1} + k_{2} = -k_{3}$ ,

$$\begin{split} &[g^{\mu\nu}(k_2-k_1)^\rho+g^{\nu\rho}(k_3-k_2)^\mu+g^{\rho\mu}(k_1-k_3)^\nu]k_{2\nu}\\ &=k_2^\mu(k_2-k_1)^\rho+k_2^\rho(k_3-k_2)^\mu+g^{\rho\mu}(k_1\cdot k_2-k_3\cdot k_2)\\ &=g^{\rho\mu}k_3^2-k_3^\rho k_3^\mu-g^{\mu\rho}k_1^2+k_1^\rho k_1^\mu \end{split}$$

考虑到末态胶子在壳,有  $k_1^2 = 0$ ,  $\epsilon^*(k_1) \cdot k_1 = 0$ , 同时

$$\overline{v}(p^+)(\gamma \cdot k_3)u(p) = -\overline{v}(p^+)(\gamma \cdot p^+ + m + \gamma \cdot p - m)u(p) = 0$$

$$\begin{split} i\mathcal{M}_{3}^{ab,\mu\nu} \epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(k_{1})k_{2\nu} &= ig\overline{v}(p^{+})\gamma_{\rho}t^{c}u(p)\frac{-i}{k_{3}^{2}}\ gf^{abc} \\ &\quad \times \epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(k_{1})\big(g^{\rho\mu}k_{3}^{2} - k_{3}^{\rho}k_{3}^{\mu} - g^{\mu\rho}k_{1}^{2} + k_{1}^{\rho}k_{1}^{\mu}\big) \\ &= -(ig)^{2}\overline{v}(p^{+})\gamma^{\mu}f^{abc}t^{c}u(p) \\ &= -(ig)^{2}\overline{v}(p^{+})\big(-i\gamma^{\mu}\big[t^{a},t^{b}\big]\big)\ u(p)\epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(k_{1}) \end{split}$$

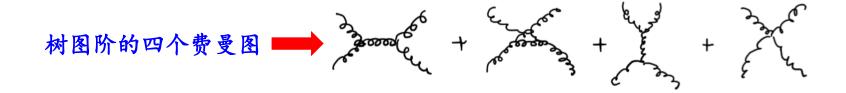
最终, 我们得到

$$i\mathcal{M}_{1,2}^{ab,\mu\nu}\epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(k_{1})k_{2\nu}+i\mathcal{M}_{3}^{ab,\mu\nu}\epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(k_{1})k_{2\nu}=0$$

#### 注意: 上述的结论的两个前提是

- 所有的外线粒子都在壳;
- 胶子-费米子顶点和三胶子顶点的耦合常数相同。

例2: 胶子-胶子散射  $gg \rightarrow gg$ 



- 可以证明,在所有外线规范玻色子都在壳的条件下,胶子-胶子散射的振幅也满足 Ward 恒等式,
- 但前提是:三胶子顶点和四胶子顶点的耦合常数必须相同!
- 为了保证Ward恒等式成立和不产生非物理的规范玻色子极化态, Yang-Mills理论中的相互作用项的耦合常数必须是相等的。
- 或者反过来,非阿贝尔规范对称性保证了三种相互作用的耦合常数完全相等,使得我们的理论是描述物理的矢量例子相互作用的自洽的理论。

 $i\mathcal{M}_{s}(p_{1}p_{2} \to p_{3}p_{4}) = \begin{cases} p_{1} & \epsilon_{3}; c \\ p_{2} & p_{3} \\ p_{2} & p_{4} \end{cases}$   $= -i\frac{g_{s}^{2}}{s} f^{abe} f^{cde} [(\epsilon_{1} \cdot \epsilon_{2})(p_{1} - p_{2})^{\mu} + \epsilon_{2}^{\mu}(p_{2} + q) \cdot \epsilon_{1} + \epsilon_{1}^{\mu}(-q - p_{1}) \cdot \epsilon_{2}]$   $\times [(\epsilon_{4}^{\star} \cdot \epsilon_{3}^{\star})(p_{4} - p_{3})^{\mu} + \epsilon_{3}^{\star\mu}(p_{3} + q) \cdot \epsilon_{4}^{\star} + \epsilon_{4}^{\star\mu}(-q - p_{4}) \cdot \epsilon_{3}^{\star}], \quad (27.1)$ 

where  $q=p_1+p_2=p_3+p_4$ . We can simplify this a little, using transversality of the gluons,  $p_i \cdot \epsilon_i = 0$ , but not much. The answer is still a mess:

$$\mathcal{M}_{s}(p_{1}p_{2} \rightarrow p_{3}p_{4}) = -\frac{g_{s}^{2}}{s}f^{abe}f^{cde}$$

$$\times \left\{ -4\epsilon_{1} \cdot \epsilon_{3}^{\star}\epsilon_{2} \cdot p_{1}p_{3} \cdot \epsilon_{4}^{\star} + 2\epsilon_{1} \cdot \epsilon_{2}\epsilon_{3}^{\star} \cdot p_{1}\epsilon_{4}^{\star} \cdot p_{3} - 2\epsilon_{1} \cdot p_{4}\epsilon_{2} \cdot p_{1}\epsilon_{3}^{\star} \cdot \epsilon_{4}^{\star} + \epsilon_{1} \cdot \epsilon_{2}p_{4} \cdot p_{1}\epsilon_{3}^{\star} \cdot \epsilon_{4}^{\star} + 4\epsilon_{1} \cdot \epsilon_{4}^{\star}\epsilon_{2} \cdot p_{1}\epsilon_{3}^{\star} \cdot p_{4} - 2\epsilon_{1} \cdot \epsilon_{2}\epsilon_{3}^{\star} \cdot p_{4}\epsilon_{4}^{\star} \cdot p_{1} - 2\epsilon_{1} \cdot p_{2}\epsilon_{2} \cdot p_{3}\epsilon_{3}^{\star} \cdot \epsilon_{4}^{\star} + \epsilon_{1} \cdot \epsilon_{2}\epsilon_{3}^{\star} \cdot \epsilon_{4}^{\star}p_{2} \cdot p_{3} + 4\epsilon_{1} \cdot p_{2}\epsilon_{2} \cdot \epsilon_{3}^{\star}\epsilon_{4}^{\star} \cdot p_{3} - 2\epsilon_{1} \cdot \epsilon_{2}\epsilon_{3} \cdot p_{2}\epsilon_{4}^{\star} \cdot p_{3} + 2\epsilon_{1} \cdot p_{2}\epsilon_{2} \cdot p_{4}\epsilon_{3}^{\star} \cdot \epsilon_{4}^{\star} - \epsilon_{1} \cdot \epsilon_{2}\epsilon_{3}^{\star} \cdot \epsilon_{4}^{\star}p_{4} \cdot p_{2} - 4\epsilon_{1} \cdot p_{2}\epsilon_{2} \cdot \epsilon_{4}^{\star}\epsilon_{3}^{\star} \cdot p_{4} + 2\epsilon_{1} \cdot \epsilon_{2}\epsilon_{3}^{\star} \cdot p_{4}\epsilon_{4}^{\star} \cdot p_{2} + 2\epsilon_{1} \cdot p_{3}\epsilon_{2} \cdot p_{1}\epsilon_{3}^{\star} \cdot \epsilon_{4}^{\star} - \epsilon_{1} \cdot \epsilon_{2}\epsilon_{3}^{\star} \cdot \epsilon_{4}^{\star}p_{1} \cdot p_{3} \right\}.$$

$$(27.2)$$

To get the cross section, you would also need to compute the crossed diagrams, add the 4-point vertex, square the amplitude, sum over polarizations and simplify the color factor. If you managed to do all that, adding all 1000 or so terms, summing over final states and averaging over initial states you would find

$$\frac{1}{256} \sum_{\substack{\text{pols.} \\ \text{colors}}} |\mathcal{M}|^2 = g_s^4 \frac{9}{2} \left( 3 - \frac{tu}{s^2} - \frac{su}{t^2} - \frac{st}{u^2} \right), \tag{27.3}$$

which is remarkably simple.

an additional complication, Faddeev-Popov ghosts. Even if we work in a gauge without ghosts, such as lightcone gauge, there is still an enormous redundancy built into the entire Feynman-diagram approach. The  $A^2\partial A$  interaction allows for multiple contractions, generating six terms in the Feynman rule, and the  $A^4$  vertex generates another six. That is why even the  $gg \to gg$  process above has so many pieces. For five gluon scattering, such as  $gg \to ggg$ , there are of order 10 000 terms in the matrix element. For a cross section, the number of terms is unmanageable without a computer. With just a few more gluons in the final state, even a numerical approach becomes unrealistic.

有一种<mark>魔术</mark>叫旋量螺旋度振幅方法,参见Schwartz的书第27章

Gluon scattering and the spinor-helicity formalism

# 5. 非阿贝尔规范理论的额外复杂性

规范场做平面波展开

$$A_{\mu}^{a}(x) = \sum_{\lambda} \int \frac{d^{3}\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{\vec{k}}} \left(a_{\vec{k}}^{a,\lambda}\epsilon_{\mu}^{(\lambda)}(k)e^{-ik\cdot x} + a_{\vec{k}}^{a,\lambda+}\epsilon_{\mu}^{(\lambda)*}(k)e^{ik\cdot x}\right)$$

- 我们现在考虑极化矢量的选取。自由的有质量矢量场自然满足  $\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}=0$ , 所以只有三个独立的极化矢量满足  $k\cdot\epsilon^{\lambda}(k)=0$ ,  $\lambda=1,2,3$ 。
- 但是对于无质量的矢量场,  $\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu}=0$  并不自然满足,所以有四个线性无关的极化矢量,  $\epsilon^{\lambda}(k)$ ,  $\lambda=1,2,3,4$ 。

两个横向极化矢量(spacelike):  $\epsilon_i^T(k)$ ,  $\epsilon_i^T \cdot \epsilon_j^{T*} = -\delta_{ij}$ , i=1,2

另外两个的选取有不同的方案:

- a) 纵向极化  $\epsilon^L(k)=(0,\vec{k})$ 和一个类时极化矢量(标量极化) $n^\mu,n^2=1$
- b) 向前极化  $\epsilon^+(k) \propto k$  和一个向后极化  $\epsilon^-(k) \propto \tilde{k} = k_\mu = (k^0, -\vec{k})$

$$\epsilon_1^T(k) = (0, 1, 0, 0) \quad or \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 1, i, 0)$$

$$\epsilon_2^T(k) = (0, 0, 1, 0) \quad or \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 1, -i, 0)$$

$$\epsilon^{+,\mu}(k) = \left(\frac{k^0}{\sqrt{2}\left|\vec{k}\right|}, \frac{\vec{k}}{\sqrt{2}\left|\vec{k}\right|}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\vec{k}|}k^{\mu}$$

$$\epsilon^{-,\mu}(k) = \left(\frac{k^0}{\sqrt{2}\left|\vec{k}\right|}, -\frac{\vec{k}}{\sqrt{2}\left|\vec{k}\right|}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\vec{k}|}\tilde{k}^{\mu}$$

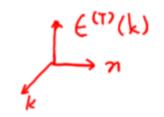
# 正交性:

$$\epsilon_i^T \cdot \epsilon_j^{T*} = -\delta_{ij}, \qquad \epsilon^+ \cdot \epsilon^- = 1,$$

$$(\epsilon^+)^2 = (\epsilon^-)^2 = 0, \qquad \epsilon^+ \cdot \epsilon_i^T = \epsilon^- \cdot \epsilon_i^T = 0$$

#### 完备性:

$$\epsilon_{\mu}^{+}\epsilon_{\nu}^{-*} + \epsilon_{\mu}^{-}\epsilon_{\nu}^{+*} - \sum_{i=1,2} \epsilon_{i\mu}^{T}\epsilon_{i\nu}^{T*} = g_{\mu\nu}$$



基于这些极化矢量及其正交和完备性关系,我们来考察  $f\bar{f} \rightarrow gg$  过程中不同胶子末态对振幅的贡献:

a)  $f\bar{f} \rightarrow g(k_1,T)g(k_2,T)$ :

$$\mathcal{M}^{ab,(TT)} = \left(\mathcal{M}_{1,2} + \mathcal{M}_3\right)^{ab,\mu\nu} \epsilon_{i\mu}^{T*}(k_1) \epsilon_{j\nu}^{T*}(k_2)$$

b)  $f\bar{f} \rightarrow g(k_1,T)g(k_2,+)$ : 末态一个横向和一个向前极化,  $\epsilon_{\mu}^+(k_2) \propto k_{2\mu}$ 

$$\mathcal{M}^{ab,(T+)} = \left(\mathcal{M}_{1,2} + \mathcal{M}_3\right)^{ab,\mu\nu} \epsilon_{i\mu}^{T*}(k_1) \epsilon_{\nu}^{+*}(k_2)$$
$$\propto \left(\mathcal{M}_{1,2} + \mathcal{M}_3\right)^{ab,\mu\nu} \epsilon_{i\mu}^{T*}(k_1) k_{2\nu} = 0$$

最后的等式利用了在壳的 Ward 恒等式 ( $k_1^2 = k_2^2 = 0$ )

c)  $f \bar{f} \to g(k_1, T)g(k_2, -)$ : 末态一个横向和一个向后极化, $\epsilon_{\mu}^-(k_2) \propto k_2^{\mu}$  Ward 恒等式在此不适用,

$$\mathcal{M}^{ab,(T-)} \propto \left(\mathcal{M}_{1,2} + \mathcal{M}_3\right)^{ab,\mu\nu} \epsilon_{i\mu}^{T*}(k_1) \widetilde{k}_{2\nu} \neq 0$$

d)  $f\bar{f} \rightarrow g(k_1, +)g(k_2, -)$ : 末态一个向前和一个向后极化

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{M}^{ab,(+-)} &= \left(\mathcal{M}_{1,2} + \mathcal{M}_{3}\right)^{ab,\mu\nu} \epsilon_{\mu}^{+*}(k_{1}) \epsilon_{\nu}^{-*}(k_{2}) \\ \mathcal{M}^{ab,\mu\nu}_{1,2} \epsilon_{\mu}^{+}(k_{1}) \epsilon^{-}(k_{2}) &= \underbrace{\left(ig\right)^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\vec{k}_{1}|} \overline{v}(p^{+}) \gamma^{\nu} [t^{a}, t^{b}] \, u(p) \epsilon_{\nu}^{-*}(k_{2})}_{\mathcal{M}^{ab,\mu\nu}_{3} \epsilon_{\mu}^{+}(k_{1}) \epsilon^{-}(k_{2}) = ig \overline{v}(p^{+}) \gamma_{\rho} t^{c} u(p) \frac{-1}{k_{3}^{2}} \epsilon_{\mu}^{+*}(k_{1}) \\ &\times g f^{abc} [g^{\mu\nu}(k_{2} - k_{1})^{\rho} + g^{\nu\rho}(k_{3} - k_{2})^{\mu} + g^{\rho\mu}(k_{1} - k_{3})^{\nu}] \epsilon_{\nu}^{-*}(k_{2}) \\ &= ig \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|\vec{k}_{1}|} g f^{abc} \overline{v}(p^{+}) \gamma_{\rho} t^{c} u(p) \frac{-1}{k_{2}^{2}} \epsilon_{\nu}^{-*}(k_{2}) \end{split}$$

$$\sqrt{2|k_1|}$$
  $\kappa_3$ 

$$\times k_{1\mu}[g^{\mu\nu}(k_2-k_1)^{\rho}+g^{\nu\rho}(k_3-k_2)^{\mu}+g^{\rho\mu}(k_1-k_3)^{\nu}]$$

$$= -(ig)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \left| \overrightarrow{k}_1 \right|} \overline{v}(p^+) \gamma^{\nu} \left[ t^a, t^b \right] u(p) \epsilon_{\nu}^{-*}(k_2)$$

$$+ig^2rac{1}{\sqrt{2}\left|\overrightarrow{k}_1
ight|}f^{abc}\overline{v}(p^+)\gamma_{
ho}t^cu(p)rac{-1}{k_3^2}k_2^{
ho}k_2^{
ho}\epsilon_{
ho}^{-*}(k_2)$$

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{M}^{ab,(+-)} &= ig \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \left| \overrightarrow{k}_1 \right|} \overline{v}(p^+) \gamma_{\rho} t^c u(p) \frac{1}{k_3^2} g f^{abc} k_2^{\nu} k_2^{\rho} \epsilon_{\nu}^{-*}(k_2) \\ &= ig \, \overline{v}(p^+) \gamma_{\rho} t^c u(p) \frac{1}{k_3^2} g f^{abc} k_2^{\rho} \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{k}_2}{\overrightarrow{k}_1} \right| \end{split}$$

d)  $f\bar{f} \rightarrow g(k_1, -)g(k_2, +)$ : 末态一个向后和一个向前极化

$$\mathcal{M}^{ab,(-+)} = ig \ \overline{v}(p^+) \gamma_{\rho} t^c u(p) \frac{1}{k_3^2} g f^{abc} k_1^{\rho} \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{k}_1}{\overrightarrow{k}_2} \right|$$

- e)  $f\bar{f} \to g(k_1, +)g(k_2, +)$ : 两个向前极化  $\mathcal{M}^{ab, (++)} = 0$ ;
- f)  $f\bar{f} \rightarrow g(k_1,-)g(k_2,-)$ : 两个向后极化  $\mathcal{M}^{ab,(--)} \neq 0$ 。

显然, $M^{ab,(-+)}$ ,  $M^{ab,(+-)}$ ,  $M^{ab,(--)}$ ,  $M^{ab,(T-)}$  是包含非物理极化末态的振幅,但都不为零。

现在我们来看振幅模方,这涉及到极化求和。由极化的完备性关系:

$$\epsilon_{\mu}^{+}\epsilon_{\nu}^{-*} + \epsilon_{\mu}^{-}\epsilon_{\nu}^{+*} - \sum_{i=1,2} \epsilon_{i\mu}^{T}\epsilon_{i\nu}^{T*} = g_{\mu\nu}$$

我们知道,对相同的末态胶子,其极化求和为:

$$\sum_{\lambda} \left| \epsilon_{\mu}^{\lambda,*} \mathcal{M}^{\mu} \right|^{2} \equiv \left( \epsilon_{\mu}^{+} \epsilon_{\nu}^{-*} + \epsilon_{\mu}^{-} \epsilon_{\nu}^{+*} - \sum_{i=1,2} \epsilon_{i\mu}^{T} \epsilon_{i\nu}^{T*} \right) \mathcal{M}^{\mu,+} \mathcal{M}^{\nu}$$

则对两个末态胶子极化求和:

$$\begin{split} & \sum_{\lambda,\lambda'} \left| \epsilon_{\mu}^{\lambda,*}(k_1) \epsilon_{\alpha}^{\lambda',*}(k_2) \, \mathcal{M}^{\mu\alpha}(k_1,k_2) \right| \\ & = \left( \epsilon_{\mu}^{+} \epsilon_{\nu}^{-*} + \epsilon_{\mu}^{-} \epsilon_{\nu}^{+*} - \sum_{i=1,2} \epsilon_{i\mu}^{T} \epsilon_{i\nu}^{T*} \right) \mathcal{M}^{\mu\alpha,+}(k_1,k_2) \\ & \times \left( \epsilon_{\alpha}^{+} \epsilon_{\beta}^{-*} + \epsilon_{\alpha}^{-} \epsilon_{\beta}^{+*} - \sum_{i=1,2} \epsilon_{i\alpha}^{T} \epsilon_{i\beta}^{T*} \right) \mathcal{M}^{\nu\beta}(k_1,k_2) \end{split}$$

$$= \sum_{ij} \left| \mathcal{M}^{(T(i)T(j))} \right|^2 + \mathcal{M}^{(+-)} \mathcal{M}^{(-+),+} + \mathcal{M}^{(-+)} \mathcal{M}^{(+-),+}$$

$$+\mathcal{M}^{(--)}\mathcal{M}^{(++),+} + \mathcal{M}^{(++)}\mathcal{M}^{(--),+} - \sum_{i} \mathcal{M}^{(T(i)+)}\mathcal{M}^{(T(i)-),+}$$

$$-\sum_{i} \mathcal{M}^{(T(i)-)}\mathcal{M}^{(T(i)+),+} - \sum_{i} \mathcal{M}^{(+T(i))}\mathcal{M}^{(-T(i)),+}$$

$$-\sum_{i} \mathcal{M}^{(-T(i))}\mathcal{M}^{(+T(i)),+}$$

$$= \sum_{i,j} |\mathcal{M}^{(T(i)T(j)}|^2 + \mathcal{M}^{(+-)}\mathcal{M}^{(-+),+} + \mathcal{M}^{(-+)}\mathcal{M}^{(+-),+}$$

这里利用前面的结果  $M^{(+T)} = M^{(T+)} = M^{(++)} = 0$ 

S 矩阵的幺正性: S = I + iT,  $S^+S = I \Longrightarrow -i(T - T^+) = T^+T$ 

"光学定理"——向前散射振幅的虚部来自所有中间(物理)粒子态的贡献。

#### 2→2的向前散射,光学定理可表述为:

向前散射振幅的虚部正比于两体散射到所有可能末态的总截面 (单举截面, inclusive cross section)

 $\operatorname{Im} \mathcal{M}(k_1k_2 \to k_1k_2) = 2 E_{cm} p_{cm} \sigma_{tot}(k_1k_2 \to anything)$ 

$$2I_{\mathsf{m}} = \sum_{\mathsf{k}_{\mathsf{l}}} \int \mathsf{d} \xi_{\mathsf{g}} \left( \mathsf{k}_{\mathsf{k}_{\mathsf{l}}} \right) \left( \mathsf{k}_{\mathsf{k}_{\mathsf{l}}} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{Im} \mathcal{M}(f\bar{f} \to f\bar{f}) = \int d\Phi_2 \left( \sum_{i,j} \left| \mathcal{M}^{(T(i)T(j)} \right|^2 + \left| \mathcal{M}^{(+-)} \mathcal{M}^{(-+),+} + \left| \mathcal{M}^{(-+)} \mathcal{M}^{(+-),+} \right| \right)$$

非物理态的贡献, 和光学定理矛盾。

- · Faddeev-Popov量子化:规范固定时,会引入辅助的自由度——鬼场;
- 鬼场是非物理的自由度,因此只会出现在中间态中(圈图中);
- 这种非物理的自由度对上述  $f\overline{f} \rightarrow f\overline{f}$  向前散射的贡献正好和胶子非物理 极化态的贡献相消,从而保证了理论的自洽性。