

不同外源的 $SU(3)$ 格点规范理论中单链配分函数及其在变分法中的应用*

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摘 要

在格点规范理论中,许多计算(诸如强耦合展开、平均场理论、作用量变分方法等)都需要 $SU(3)$ 单链配分函数的计算. 我们把不同外源的单链配分函数都表达成一重积分的表式,这些积分很容易在计算机上运算. 讨论了它们在变分法中的应用.

1. 在用解析方法分析格点规范理论时,常常要作单链配分函数的计算. 对于 $SU(3)$ 群的情形

$$\tilde{Z} = \int [dU] \delta(\det U - 1) e^{\text{tr}(UJ + U^+ J^+)} \quad (1)$$

$U \in U(3)$, J 是外源.

在计算(1)式时,通常把 J 对角化^{[1][2]}

$$J = A J_D A^+ \quad A \in U(3)$$

J_D 可以按所含参数的个数分为以下几类:

$$J_D = \text{diag}(z_1 e^{i\theta_1}, z_2 e^{i\theta_2}, z_3 e^{i\theta_3}) \quad (2.1)$$

$$J_D = \text{diag}(z_1 e^{i\theta}, z_2 e^{i\theta}, z_3 e^{i\theta}) \quad (2.2)$$

$$J_D = \text{diag}(z e^{i\theta_1}, z e^{i\theta_2}, z e^{i\theta_3}) \quad (2.3)$$

$$J_D = z e^{i\theta} I \quad (2.4)$$

Brower等^[1]讨论了(2.1)的情况,给出了 \tilde{Z} 的一个积分表达式,但由于所给表达式的被积函数的分母和分子中均含有两个 Vandermonde 行列式的乘积,在实际计算中难以应用.

Brower 及 Eriksson 等^[1,2]讨论了源为(2.2)的情况,结果表明,在 \tilde{Z} 的表达式中,虽然消去了 Vandermonde 行列式,但出现了迴路积分

$$\tilde{Z} = \frac{i}{\pi} \oint \frac{dp}{p} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{T(p)}} J_1\left(\frac{2}{p} \sqrt{T(p)}\right) e^{-\Delta/p} \quad (3)$$

其中 $T(p) = -\det(JJ^+ - p \cdot I)$, $\Delta = \det J + \det J^+$; 这在实际计算中将导致四重级数的求和 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^k \sum_{m=1}^l \sum_{n=1}^m$ ^[3], 注意到这是一个无穷级数,它在解析分析及数值计算时是相

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当不便的.

我们在这篇短文中讨论外源形式为 (2.3) 时的单链配分函数及其在变分法中的应用. 外源形式为 (2.4) 时的问题作为我们讨论的一个特例是明显的.

2. 对于外源 (2.3), (1) 可以写成

$$\tilde{Z} = \int [dU] \delta(\det U - 1) e^{\text{tr}(A^+ U A J_D + h c)} \quad (4)$$

由于 $A \in U(3)$, 有 $\det U = \det(A^+ U A)$, 并且 A 在群积分中是一个固定群元, 应用群测度不变的定义得

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Z} &= \int [dU] \delta(\det(A^+ U A) - 1) e^{\text{tr}(A^+ U A J_D + h c)} \\ &= \int [dU] \delta(\det U - 1) e^{\text{tr}(U J_D + h c)} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

将 J_D 写成

$$\begin{aligned} J_D &= z e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)/3} J'_D \\ J'_D &= \text{diag}(e^{i(2\theta_1 - \theta_2 - \theta_3)/3}, e^{i(2\theta_2 - \theta_1 - \theta_3)/3}, e^{i(2\theta_3 - \theta_1 - \theta_2)/3}) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

显然 $J'_D \in SU(3)$, 由此有 $\det U = \det(U J'_D)$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Z} &= \int [dU] \delta(\det(U J'_D) - 1) \exp\{z e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)/3} \text{tr}(U J'_D) + \text{h.c.}\} \\ &= \int [dU] \delta(\det U - 1) \exp\left\{z e^{\frac{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)}{3}} \text{tr} U + \text{h.c.}\right\} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

采用 Weyl 参数化,

$$\begin{aligned} U &= B U_D B^+ \\ U_D &= \text{diag}(e^{i\varphi_1}, e^{i\varphi_2}, e^{i\varphi_3}) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

群积分的测度为

$$[dU] = (2\pi)^3 (d\omega_B) |\Delta(e^{i\varphi_j})|^2 d\varphi_1 d\varphi_2 d\varphi_3 \quad (9)$$

其中 Δ 为 Vander monde 行列式, ω_B 为只与矩阵 B 有关的变量, 于是 \tilde{Z} 可写作:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Z} &= \text{const} \int [d\omega_B] d\varphi_1 d\varphi_2 d\varphi_3 |\Delta(e^{i\varphi_j})|^2 \delta(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3) \\ &\quad \cdot \exp\left\{2z \left[\cos\left(\varphi_1 + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3}{3}\right) + \cos\left(\varphi_2 + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3}{3}\right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \cos\left(\varphi_3 + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3}{3}\right) \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

将 $d\omega_B$ 和 $d\varphi_3$ 积分完成, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Z} &= \text{const} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi_1 d\varphi_2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{2\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2} \sin^2 \frac{2\varphi_2 + \varphi_1}{2} \\ &\quad \cdot \exp\left\{2z \left[\cos\left(\varphi_1 + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3}{3}\right) + \cos\left(\varphi_2 + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3}{3}\right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \cos\left(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3}{3}\right) \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

将指数上的最后两项合并:

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos\left(\varphi_2 + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3}{3}\right) + \cos\left(\varphi_2 + \varphi_1 - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3}{3}\right) \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{2\varphi_2 + \varphi_1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\varphi_1}{2} - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

对 $d\varphi_2$ 积分后可得单链配分函数

$$\tilde{Z} = \text{const} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi e^B \left\{ C \frac{I_1(A)}{A} - (2DA + 3) \frac{I_2(A)}{A^2} \right\} \quad (12)$$

式中 I_1, I_2 是修正贝塞尔函数,

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 4z \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2} - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3}{3}\right) & B &= 2z \cos\left(\varphi + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3}{3}\right) \\ C &= (3 + \cos 3\varphi)/2 & D &= \cos(3\varphi/2) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

式(12)只是一个普通的定积分,其在实际应用中的方便是明显的.

在变分计算中,需要作 $\frac{\partial \tilde{Z}}{\partial J}$, $\frac{\partial \tilde{Z}}{\partial J^+}$ 的运算. 由于源(2.3)满足

$$JJ^+ = z^2 I, \quad \det J^+ / \det J = e^{-2i(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)} \quad (14)$$

由此可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial J^+} &= J \left[\frac{1}{6z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{i}{2z^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_3} \right) \right] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial J} &= J^+ \left[\frac{1}{6z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \frac{i}{2z^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_3} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

3. 在变分法运算中,两个变分参数的单链配分函数就足够了^[3];更多的参数常常会带来技术上处理的困难. 我们讨论一种等价于(2.3)的、较易计算的源的情况.

$$J = z e^{i\theta} V \quad V \in SU(3) \quad (16)$$

在这种情况下,式(1)可以写成

$$\tilde{Z} = \int [dU] \delta(\det U - 1) e^{ze^{i\theta} \text{tr}(UV + \text{h.c.})} \quad (17)$$

$V \in SU(3)$ 在群积分时是固定的群元, $\det V = \det V^+ = 1$ 应用群积分测度不变的定义,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Z} &= \int [dU] \delta(\det(UV) - 1) \exp\{ze^{i\theta} \text{tr} UV + \text{h.c.}\} \\ &= \int [dU] \delta(\det U - 1) \exp\{ze^{i\theta} \text{tr} U + \text{h.c.}\} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

采用 Weyl 参数化,并作完 $d\omega_B$, $d\varphi_3$ 的积分,得

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Z} &= \text{const} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi_1 d\varphi_2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{2\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2} \sin^2 \frac{2\varphi_2 + \varphi_1}{2} \\ &\quad \cdot \exp\{2z[\cos(\varphi_1 + \theta) + \cos(\varphi_2 + \theta) + \cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 - \theta)]\} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

对 φ_2 积分,得

$$\tilde{Z} = \text{const} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi e^B \left\{ C \frac{I_1(A)}{A} - (2DA + 3) \frac{I_2(A)}{A^2} \right\} \quad (20)$$

其中 $A = 4z \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2} - \theta\right)$, $B = 2z \cos(\varphi + \theta)$

$$C = (3 + \cos 3\varphi)/2, \quad D = \cos(3\varphi/2) \quad (21)$$

由于外源满足

$$JJ^+ = z^2 I, \quad \det J / \det J^+ = e^{i\theta} \quad (22)$$

由此得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial J^+} &= J \left[\frac{1}{6z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{i}{6z^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial J} &= J^+ \left[\frac{1}{6z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \frac{i}{6z^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

4. 作为一个应用的例子, 讨论 $SU(3)$ 规范场和 Higgs 场耦合系统, 取作用量为^[4]

$$S = \frac{\beta}{2} \sum_p \text{tr}(U_p + U_p^+) + \frac{\hbar}{2} \sum_{r,l} [\phi(r) D(U_l) \phi^+(r+l) + \text{cc}] \quad (24)$$

式中 $\phi(r)$ 是格点上的 Higgs 场量, $D(U_l)$ 是 $SU(3)$ 群的一个既约表示, 与 S 相应的配分函数是

$$z = \int [dU][d\phi] e^S \quad (25)$$

由于不能严格求出 z , 我们选试作用量为 S_0 , 与之相应的配分函数为

$$z_0 = \int [dU][d\phi] e^{S_0} \quad (26)$$

则由不等式 $\langle e^x \rangle \geq e^{\langle x \rangle}$, 有^[5]

$$\begin{cases} W \leq W_{\text{eff}} \\ W = -\ln z, \quad W_{\text{eff}} = -\ln z_0 + \langle S_0 - S \rangle_0 \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

对 S_0 中的变分参数作变分求得 W_{eff} 的极小值, 以之作为 W 的近似值. 如果取

$$S_0 = \sum_l \text{tr}(U_l J_l + \text{h.c.}) + \sum_r (\phi(r) K(r) + \text{cc}) \quad (28)$$

其中 $J_l J_l^+$, $K(r)$, $K^+(r)$ 为外源. 作变分时令 $J_l = J$, $K(r) = K$, 并且取 J 为形式 (16), 经过计算得

$$\begin{aligned} \ln z_0 &= N_l \ln f + N_l \ln g \\ \langle S_0 \rangle_0 &= N_l \text{tr} \left(J \frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial J} + \text{h.c.} \right) + N_r \left(K \frac{\partial \ln g}{\partial K} + \text{cc} \right) \\ \langle S \rangle_0 &= N_p \beta \text{tr} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial J^+} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial J} \right)^2 \right] \\ &\quad + N_l \frac{\hbar}{2} \left[\frac{\partial \ln g}{\partial K} D \left(\frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial J} \right) \frac{\partial \ln g}{\partial K^+} + \text{cc} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

式中 N_l , N_r 及 N_p 分别是链, 格点及方格的数目, f 是由 (19) 和 (20) 给出的配分函数, g 是格点配分函数, 定义为

$$g = \int d\phi e^{\phi K + \text{cc}} \quad (30)$$

将 (29) 代入 (27), 应用源微分法则 (23) 得

$$W_{\text{eff}} = N_l z \frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial z} + N_r \left(K \frac{\partial \ln g}{\partial K} + K^+ \frac{\partial \ln g}{\partial K^+} \right) - N_l \ln f - N_r \ln g$$

$$-N_p \frac{3\beta}{6^4} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} \left(\frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 \right]^2$$

$$-N_l \frac{\hbar}{2} \left[\frac{\partial \ln g}{\partial K} D \left[\frac{J^+}{6z} \left(\frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial z} - \frac{i}{2} \frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial \theta} \right) \right] \frac{\partial \ln g}{\partial K^+} + cc \right]$$

W_{eff} 将是变分计算的出发点。格点配分函数 g 取决于表示 $D\{U_l\}$ 的维数及 Higgs 场是否为固定模。具体计算结果我们将另文讨论。

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SINGLE LINK PARTITION FUNCTIONS FOR VARIOUS FORMS OF SOURCES AND THEIR APPLICATIONS IN $SU(3)$ LATTICE GAUGE FIELD THEORY*

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ABSTRACT

The knowledge of $SU(3)$ single-link partition function is required in many calculations (such as the strong coupling expansion, the mean field and variational approximation, etc.) in lattice gauge field theory. We express the single-link partition functions for various sources in the form of a one-dimensional integral which can easily be carried out on computer. The application of these single-link partition functions in variational computation is discussed.

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