

整数自旋粒子的方程和波函数*

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摘要 从高自旋态的 Bargmann-Wigner 方程出发,建立了整数自旋粒子的运动方程,通过求解方程得到了一套整数自旋粒子波函数,并建立了等效 Lagrange 形式.

关键词 高自旋态 运动方程 波函数

1 引言

相对论协变波函数在高能物理过程的振幅分析中具有重要的作用^[1,2]. 任意自旋的相对论波动方程最早由 Dirac 和 Fierz 等人进行过讨论^[3,4,5],后来 Bargmann 和 Wigner 给出了一个系统的表述^[6]. 从 Bargmann-Wigner 方程出发,建立了一套整数自旋粒子方程,求出了方程的一组完备解,此即整数自旋粒子的静止态和运动态波函数的显式. 其中运动态包括正则态和螺旋度态两种. 前者的自旋是沿固定轴投影的,后者是沿运动方向投影的,即螺旋度态. 最后,给出了这组方程的等效 Lagrangian.

2 Bargmann-Wigner 方程

质量为 M , 自旋为 $n \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 的场用秩 $2n$ 的全对称多重旋量

$$\phi_{\alpha\beta\gamma\dots\tau}(x)$$

来表示. 它对于所有指标均满足 Dirac 方程:

$$(\gamma \cdot \partial + M)_{\alpha\alpha'} \phi_{\alpha'\beta\gamma\dots\tau}(x) = 0,$$

$$(\gamma \cdot \partial + M)_{\beta\beta'} \phi_{\alpha\beta'\gamma\dots\tau}(x) = 0,$$

⋮

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3 自旋为 1 粒子的方程

对自旋为 1 的粒子, Bargmann-Wigner 方程为

$$(\gamma \cdot \partial + M)\phi(x) = 0, \quad (3a)$$

$$\phi(x)(\gamma^T \cdot \tilde{\partial} + M) = 0, \quad (3b)$$

其中, $\phi_{\alpha\beta}(x)$ 已表示为 4×4 矩阵. 将其用 4×4 矩阵完备基 $\gamma_\mu C, \Sigma_{\mu\nu} C, C, i\gamma_5 C, i\gamma_\mu \gamma_5 C$ 展开(其中 C 为电荷共轭矩阵), 并考虑对称性:

$$\phi(x) = iM(\gamma_\nu C)A_\nu(x) + \frac{1}{2}(\Sigma_{\mu\nu} C)F_{\mu\nu}(x). \quad (4)$$

代入方程(3a)

$$(\gamma \cdot \partial + M)\phi(x) = (\gamma \cdot \partial + M)\left[iM(\gamma_\nu C)A_\nu(x) + \frac{1}{2}(\Sigma_{\mu\nu} C)F_{\mu\nu}(x)\right] +$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{\lambda\mu\nu\sigma}(-i\gamma_5 \gamma_\sigma C)\partial_\lambda F_{\mu\nu}(x) + i(\gamma_\mu C)(M^2 A_\mu(x) + \partial_\nu F_{\mu\nu}(x)) = 0.$$

由于式中各矩阵基的独立性, 可以得到

$$F_{\mu\nu}(x) = \partial_\mu A_\nu(x) - \partial_\nu A_\mu(x), \quad (5a)$$

$$\partial_\nu A_\nu(x) = 0, \quad (5b)$$

$$\varepsilon_{\lambda\mu\nu\sigma}\partial_\lambda F_{\mu\nu}(x) = 0, \quad (5c)$$

$$\partial_\nu F_{\mu\nu}(x) + M^2 A_\mu(x) = 0. \quad (5d)$$

(5a)代入(5d), 并考虑到(5c)是恒等式, 可将方程组化为

$$\partial_\mu \partial_\mu A_\nu(x) - M^2 A_\nu(x) = 0,$$

$$\partial_\nu A_\nu(x) = 0.$$

这样, 自旋为 1 的粒子用 $A_\nu(x)$ 表示, 满足方程组(6). 同时, (4)式可以写为

$$\phi_{\alpha\beta}(x) = [iM(\gamma_\nu C) + (\Sigma_{\mu\nu} C)\partial_\mu]_{\alpha\beta} A_\nu(x)$$

4 自旋为 n 粒子的方程

对于自旋为 2 的粒子, Bargmann-Wigner 方程化为与(3)相似的 4 个方程, 因此可将

$$\phi_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(x) \text{ 展开为 } \phi_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(x) = [iM(\gamma_\nu C) + (\Sigma_{\mu\nu} C)\partial_\mu]_{\alpha\beta} A_\nu^{\gamma\delta}(x), \quad (8)$$

$$\text{其中 } A_\nu^{\gamma\delta}(x) \text{ 满足 } \partial_\mu \partial_\mu A_\nu^{\gamma\delta}(x) - M^2 A_\nu^{\gamma\delta}(x) = 0, \quad (9a)$$

$$\partial_\nu A_\nu^{\gamma\delta}(x) = 0. \quad (9b)$$

因为 $\phi_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(x)$ 对 γ, δ 也满足与(3)相似的方程, 故可将 $A_\nu^{\gamma\delta}(x)$ 展开为

$$A_\nu^{\gamma\delta}(x) = [iM(\gamma_\lambda C) + (\Sigma_{\rho\lambda} C)\partial_\rho]_{\gamma\delta} A_{\lambda\nu}(x), \quad (10)$$

$$\text{其中 } A_{\lambda\nu}(x) \text{ 满足 } \partial_\mu \partial_\mu A_{\lambda\nu}(x) - M^2 A_{\lambda\nu}(x) = 0, \quad (11a)$$

$$\partial_\lambda A_{\lambda\nu}(x) = 0. \quad (11b)$$

将(10)代入(9b), 再利用(11), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\nu A_\nu^\mu(x) &= iM(\gamma_\mu C)^\mu \partial_\nu A_{\nu\mu}(x) + (\Sigma_{\lambda\nu} C)^\mu \partial_\lambda \partial_\nu A_{\nu\mu}(x) = 0, \\ \therefore \quad \partial_\nu A_{\nu\lambda}(x) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

为使 $\phi_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(x)$ 全对称,它与三种反对称基关于 $\beta\gamma$ 的收缩均应为零. 计算表明,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(x) \times (C^{-1}\gamma_5)_{\beta\gamma} &= \\ M^2(\gamma_5\gamma_\nu\gamma_\mu)_{\alpha\delta} A_{\nu\mu}(x) &+ (\gamma_5\Sigma_{\lambda\nu}\Sigma_{\rho\mu}C)_{\alpha\delta} \partial_\lambda \partial_\rho A_{\nu\mu}(x) - \\ iM(\gamma_5\gamma_\nu\Sigma_{\rho\mu}C)_{\alpha\delta} \partial_\rho A_{\nu\mu}(x) &+ iM(\gamma_5\Sigma_{\lambda\nu}\gamma_\mu C)_{\alpha\delta} \partial_\lambda A_{\nu\mu}(x) = \\ \gamma_5 \{ i(\Sigma_{\nu\mu}C) [M^2(A_{\nu\mu}(x) - A_{\mu\nu}(x)) &+ \partial_\lambda \partial_\lambda (A_{\nu\mu}(x) - A_{\mu\nu}(x))] + \\ C [M^2 A_{\nu\nu}(x) + \partial_\lambda \partial_\lambda A_{\nu\nu}(x)] &+ 2iM\epsilon_{\nu\lambda\mu\alpha} (i\gamma_5\gamma_\alpha C) \partial_\lambda A_{\nu\mu}(x) - \\ 2iM(i\gamma_\lambda C) \partial_\lambda A_{\nu\nu}(x) \} &. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \quad \partial_\lambda \partial_\lambda (A_{\mu\nu}(x) - A_{\nu\mu}(x)) &+ M^2(A_{\mu\nu}(x) - A_{\nu\mu}(x)) = 0, \\ \partial_\lambda \partial_\lambda A_{\nu\nu}(x) + M^2 A_{\nu\nu}(x) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

再考虑到(11a)和(11b),可得

$$A_{\mu\nu}(x) = A_{\nu\mu}(x), \quad (11c)$$

$$A_{\mu\mu}(x) = 0, \quad (11d)$$

而 $\phi_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(x) \times C_{\beta\gamma}^{-1} = 0$, $\phi_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(x) \times (C^{-1}\gamma_5\gamma_\mu)_{\beta\gamma} = 0$

是恒等式. 至此,将自旋为2的粒子用 $A_{\mu\nu}(x)$ 表示,它满足方程组(11). 而

$$\phi_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}(x) = [iM(\gamma_\nu C) + (\Sigma_{\nu\mu} C) \partial_\mu]_{\alpha\beta} [iM(\gamma_\lambda C) + (\Sigma_{\rho\lambda} C) \partial_\rho]_{\gamma\delta} A_{\mu\nu}(x). \quad (12)$$

运用数学归纳法,通过与前面几乎完全相同的计算,可以证明,自旋为 n 的粒子可用全对称张量 $A_{\nu_1\nu_2\cdots\nu_n}(x)$ 表示,它满足方程

$$\partial_\mu \partial_\mu A_{\nu_1\nu_2\cdots\nu_n}(x) - M^2 A_{\nu_1\nu_2\cdots\nu_n}(x) = 0, \quad (13a)$$

$$\partial_{\nu_1} A_{\nu_1\nu_2\cdots\nu_n}(x) = 0, \quad (13b)$$

$$A_{\cdots\mu\nu\cdots}(x) = A_{\cdots\nu\mu\cdots}(x), \quad (13c)$$

$$A_{\cdots\mu\mu\cdots}(x) = 0, \quad (13d)$$

而 $\phi_{\alpha_1\beta_2\alpha_2\beta_2\cdots\alpha_n\beta_n}(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n [iM(\gamma_{\nu_i} C) + (\Sigma_{\mu_i\nu_i} C) \partial_{\mu_i}]_{\alpha_i\beta_i} A_{\nu_1\nu_2\cdots\nu_n}(x). \quad (14)$

因为 s 维空间中 n 阶全对称张量的独立分量数为 C_{n+s+1}^{s-1} ,可求出方程(13)的独立解数目为

$$(C_{n+3}^3 - C_{n-2+3}^3) - (C_{n+3}^3 + C_{n+1}^3) = 2n + 1. \quad (15)$$

这也说明方程(13)的确是自旋为 n 粒子的方程.

5 整数自旋粒子波函数

通过求解方程(13),可以得到一套整数自旋粒子波函数. 考虑平面波解

$$\epsilon_{\nu_1\nu_2\cdots\nu_n}(k) e^{\pm ikr}. \quad (16)$$

对 $n=1$ 的粒子,容易验证

$$\epsilon^+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \epsilon^- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \epsilon^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (17)$$

是 $k=0$ 时的一组完备解. 对它施行 Lorentz 变换, 即可得到运动粒子的波函数. 当 Lorentz 变换为沿 k 推动时, 得到正则态

$$(f_\mu^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -i \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{-e_1 - ie_2}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} e_1(\cosh\xi - 1) \\ e_2(\cosh\xi - 1) \\ e_3(\cosh\xi - 1) \\ i \sinh\xi \end{pmatrix}, \quad (f_\mu^0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + e_3 \begin{pmatrix} e_1(\cosh\xi - 1) \\ e_2(\cosh\xi - 1) \\ e_3(\cosh\xi - 1) \\ i \sinh\xi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(f_\mu^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{e_1 - ie_2}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} e_1(\cosh\xi - 1) \\ e_2(\cosh\xi - 1) \\ e_3(\cosh\xi - 1) \\ i \sinh\xi \end{pmatrix}. \quad (18)$$

其中, $e = k/|k|$, $\cosh\xi = E/M$, $\sinh\xi = P/M$. 当 Lorentz 变换为先把 z 轴转到动量 k 方向, 再沿运动方向推动, 则得到螺旋度态

$$e_\mu^{+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos\theta\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi \\ -\cos\theta\sin\varphi - i\cos\varphi \\ \sin\theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_\mu^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi \\ \cos\theta\sin\varphi - i\cos\varphi \\ -\sin\theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (19)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta\cos\varphi\cosh\xi \\ \sin\theta\sin\varphi\cosh\xi \\ \cos\theta\cosh\xi \\ i\sinh\xi \end{pmatrix}$$

对自旋为 n 的粒子

$$\epsilon_{\nu_1\nu_2\cdots\nu_n}^m(k) = \sum_{\lambda_n=-1}^1 \langle n-1, m-\lambda_n; 1, \lambda_n | n, m \rangle \epsilon_{\nu_1\nu_2\cdots\nu_{n-1}}^{m-\lambda_n}(k) \epsilon_{\nu_n}^{\lambda_n}(k) =$$

$$\sum_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n=-1}^1 \left\{ \frac{2^n (n+m)! (n-m)!}{(2n)! \prod_{i=1}^n [(1+\lambda_i)! (1-\lambda_i)!]} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\cdots+\lambda_n, m} \times \epsilon_{\nu_1}^{\lambda_1}(k) \epsilon_{\nu_2}^{\lambda_2}(k) \cdots \epsilon_{\nu_n}^{\lambda_n}(k). \quad (20)$$

其中, $\langle n-1, m-\lambda_n; 1, \lambda_n | n, m \rangle$ 为 Clebsch-Gordan 系数, $\epsilon_{\nu_i}^{\lambda_i}(k)$ 为正则态或螺旋度态.

6 等效 Lagrange 形式

最后, 我们可以建立整数自旋粒子的等效 Lagrange 量

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}(x) = -\frac{1}{4} (\partial_\mu \bar{A}_{\nu_2\nu_3\cdots\nu_n}(x) - \partial_\nu \bar{A}_{\mu\nu_2\nu_3\cdots\nu_n}(x)) (\partial_\mu A_{\nu_2\nu_3\cdots\nu_n}(x) - \partial_\nu A_{\mu\nu_2\nu_3\cdots\nu_n}(x)) -$$

$$\frac{1}{2} M^2 \bar{A}_{w_2 \nu_3 \dots \nu_n}(x) A_{w_2 \nu_3 \dots \nu_n}(x), \quad (21)$$

其中, 定义 $\bar{A}_\nu(x) \equiv (\dot{A}^\dagger, iA_0^\dagger)$, $A_{w_2 \nu_3 \dots \nu_n}(x)$ 为全对称张量, 且 $A_{\dots w \dots}(x) = 0$. 运动方程为

$$\partial_\mu \partial_\mu A_{\nu_1 \nu_2 \dots \nu_n}(x) - M^2 A_{\nu_1 \nu_2 \dots \nu_n}(x) = 0, \partial_{\nu_1} A_{\nu_1 \nu_2 \dots \nu_n}(x) = 0.$$

方程的解可写为

$$A_{\nu_1 \nu_2 \dots \nu_n}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} \sum_{\mathbf{k}, m} [a_m(\mathbf{k}) \epsilon_{\nu_1 \nu_2 \dots \nu_n}^m(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k}x} + b_m^*(\mathbf{k}) \bar{\epsilon}_{\nu_1 \nu_2 \dots \nu_n}^m(\mathbf{k}) e^{-i\mathbf{k}x}]. \quad (22)$$

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Equations and Wave Functions of Integral Spin Particle *

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Abstract It is important to give a set of wave functions of arbitrary spin particles for the analysis of amplitudes in high energy processes. From Bargner-Wigner equations about high spin states we constitute a set of tensor equations of integral spin particles. By solving the equations, we write the covariant states of arbitrary integral spin particles, including canonical states and helicity states. Finally, we give the effective Lagrangian formalism of the equations.

Key Words high spin states, tensor equation, covariant wave function

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