

Srednicki §4 The Spin Statistics Theorem

最終目標: Spin 0 (real) scalar field 12 統計性, 交換関係の対応を証明することを確認.

flow:

- 1) Lorentz invar. 7 interact. \mathcal{L}_1 の構成要件
 - Unperturbed $\varphi = \varphi^+ + \varphi^-$ として \mathcal{L}_1 の φ^\pm の herm. fnc. 7 is 適切
- 2) Spacelike perturb. Hamiltonian の交換可能性
 - $|\lambda| = 1$, boson (27 φ を構成してはよほど限りの問題なし)
- 3) canonic. quantiz. 4 2nd quantiz. の等価性. スピン統計性
 - spin 0 7 is canonic., 2nd 5.12 7 行で boson

1) Lorentz invar. 7 interact. \mathcal{L}_1 の構成要件

1-i) Unperturb. の setup

- free
- Spin 0
- $H_0 = \int \tilde{d}k \omega a^\dagger(k) a(k)$
 - ← $|k_1, k_2, \dots\rangle$ 12 粒子
 - ← energy sum $\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \dots \geq 2L$
- $d^3k = \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3 2\omega}$ (3.14)
- $\omega^2 = k^2 + m^2$ (3.15)
- $[a(k), a^\dagger(k')]_\mp = (2\pi)^3 2\omega \delta(k-k')$, else = 0 (4.2) = (3.29)

boson $\rightarrow -$, fermion $\rightarrow +$.

1-ii) φ^\pm 再構成

φ^\pm の t 発展は H_0 12 対応することを確認: $L < \infty$.

$$\varphi^+(x, 0) \equiv \int \tilde{d}k e^{ik \cdot x} a(k), \quad \varphi^-(x, 0) \equiv \int \tilde{d}k e^{-ik \cdot x} a^\dagger(k)$$

H_0 12 対応して t 発展

$$\varphi^+(x, t) = e^{iH_0 t} \varphi^+(x, 0) e^{-iH_0 t} = \int \tilde{d}k e^{ik \cdot x} a(k)$$

$$\varphi^-(x, t) = e^{iH_0 t} \varphi^-(x, 0) e^{-iH_0 t} = \int \tilde{d}k e^{-ik \cdot x} a^\dagger(k)$$

→ Usual herm. free field
 $\varphi = \varphi^+ + \varphi^-$

φ^+ 12 対応

$$\begin{aligned} a(k) H_0 &= \int \frac{d^3k'}{(2\pi)^3 2\omega'} \omega' a(k') a^\dagger(k') a(k) \\ &= \int \frac{d^3k'}{(2\pi)^3 2\omega'} \omega' \left(a^\dagger(k') a(k') a(k) + (2\pi)^3 2\omega \delta(k-k') a(k') \right) \\ &= (H_0 + \omega) a(k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore e^{iH_0 t} a(k) e^{-iH_0 t} &= e^{iH_0 t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} a(k) (-iH_0 t)^n \\ &= e^{iH_0 t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (-i(H_0 + \omega)t)^n a(k) \\ &= e^{iH_0 t} e^{-iH_0 t - i\omega t} a(k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a H_0^n = (H_0 + \omega) a H_0^{n-1} = \dots = (H_0 + \omega)^n a$$

i.e.

$$\varphi^+(x,t) = \int \tilde{d}k e^{ikx} e^{-ikt} a(k) = \int \tilde{d}k e^{ikx} a(k)$$

As well,

$$[a^\dagger(k), H_0] = -\omega$$

« H_0 is a, a^\dagger is λ so ω is exchange limit

$$\therefore \varphi^-(x,t) = \int \tilde{d}k e^{-ikx} e^{ikt} a^\dagger(k) = \int \tilde{d}k e^{-ikx} a^\dagger(k)$$

(-iii) φ^\pm a Lorentz invar.

proper $\rho \rightarrow$ orthochron. $\exists \Lambda$ ($\rho \rightarrow \dots$ Scalar φ a Lorentz invar. F)

$$\rightarrow U(\Lambda)^{-1} \varphi(x) U(\Lambda) = \varphi(\Lambda^{-1}x) \quad U(\Lambda)^{-1} a^\dagger(k) U(\Lambda) = a^\dagger(\Lambda^{-1}k) \quad (4.7) = (3.34)$$

$$U^{-1} \varphi U \stackrel{(3.19)}{=} \int \tilde{d}k \underbrace{U^{-1} a(k) U}_{\text{invar.}} e^{ikx} \text{ t.h.c.}$$

$$\varphi(\Lambda^{-1}x) = \int \tilde{d}k a(k) e^{i k_\mu \Lambda^{-1} x^\mu} \underbrace{U^{-1} a(k) U}_{\text{invar.}}$$

$$\left| k_\mu \Lambda^{-1} x^\mu = \Lambda_\nu^\mu k_\mu x^\nu = (\Lambda k)_\nu x^\nu \quad \because \Lambda: x \rightarrow x' \text{ then } \Lambda^\mu_\nu = \frac{\partial x'^\mu}{\partial x^\nu}, \Lambda_\nu^\mu = \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial x'^\nu} \right.$$

$$= \int \tilde{d}k a(k) e^{i(\Lambda k)x}$$

$$= \int \underbrace{\tilde{d}(\Lambda^{-1}k)}_{\text{invar.} = \tilde{d}k} a(\Lambda^{-1}k) e^{ikx}$$

φ^\pm is a Lorentz invar.

$$U(\Lambda)^{-1} \varphi^\pm(x) U(\Lambda) = \varphi^\pm(\Lambda^{-1}x)$$

\therefore interaction of \mathcal{L}_I is φ^\pm a herm. fuc. \hookrightarrow 构成 an interaction.

2) Space like perturb. Hamiltonian's 交换对称性

2-i) perturb. \mathcal{H} 构成

cf. interact. pic.
S- eq.

$$i \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(t)\rangle_S = (H_0 + V) |\psi(t)\rangle_S$$

2-2) \mathcal{H} interaction pic.

$$V_I = e^{iH_0 t} V_S e^{-iH_0 t}$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle_I = e^{iH_0 t} |\psi(t)\rangle_S$$

于是有

$$i \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(t)\rangle_I = i \frac{d}{dt} e^{iH_0 t} |\psi(t)\rangle_S = \left(H_0 e^{iH_0 t} + e^{iH_0 t} (H_0 + V_S) \right) |\psi(t)\rangle_S = V_I(t) |\psi(t)\rangle_I$$

逐次积分

$$|\psi(t)\rangle_I = |\psi(t_0)\rangle_I - i \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 V_I(t_1) |\psi(t_1)\rangle_I$$

$$= |\psi(t_0)\rangle_I - i \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 V_I(t_1) |\psi(t_0)\rangle_I - i \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 V_I(t_1) (-i) \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dt_2 V_I(t_2) |\psi(t_2)\rangle_I$$

= ...

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[1 + (-i) \int_{t_0}^t dt V_I(t) + (-i)^2 \int_{t_2 > t_1 > t_0} dt_1 dt_2 V_I(t_1) V_I(t_2) + \dots \right] |\psi(t_0)\rangle_I \\
 &= \left[1 + (-i) \int_{t_0}^t dt V_I(t) + (-i)^2 \frac{1}{2!} \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dt_2 T V_I(t_1) V_I(t_2) + \dots \right] |\psi(t_0)\rangle_I \\
 &= T \exp \left(-i \int_{t_0}^t dt V_I(t) \right) |\psi(t_0)\rangle_I
 \end{aligned}$$

$t = -\infty$ of $|i\rangle$ or $t = \infty$ of $|f\rangle$ の遷移確率

$$T_{fi} = \langle f | T \exp \left(-i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt H_I(t) \right) | i \rangle \quad (4.9)$$

$$H_I(t) \equiv e^{iH_0 t} H_1 e^{-iH_0 t} \quad (4.10)$$

$$H_1 = \int d^3x \mathcal{H}_I(x, 0) \quad ; \text{ Schröd. pic. perturb.}$$

\mathcal{H}_1 is $\varphi^\dagger(x, 0)$ of herm. func.

$$\mathcal{H}_I(x, t) = e^{iH_0 t} \mathcal{H}_1 e^{-iH_0 t} \quad ; \mathcal{H}_1 \text{ of } \varphi^\dagger(x, 0) \in \varphi^\dagger(x, t) \text{ の交換性}$$

2-ii) Spacelike perturb. \mathcal{H} 交換性

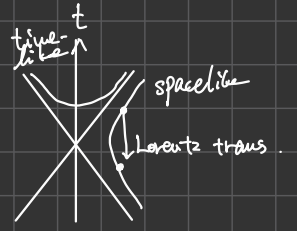
T_{fi} is Lorentz invar. $\Rightarrow T$ 積の結果は frame (2) に依らず

$(x-x')^2 < 0$ (timelike) \rightarrow time ordering is frame indep.

$(x-x')^2 > 0$ (spacelike) \rightarrow " " dependent

Spacelike \mathcal{H} is time order λ 替わ $\rightarrow T$ 積の結果は λ に依らず

$$[\mathcal{H}_I(x), \mathcal{H}_I(x')] = 0 \text{ whenever } (x-x')^2 > 0. \quad (4.11)$$



\ll d^4x の交換性 (有限)

$\therefore [\varphi^+, \varphi^+] = [\varphi^-, \varphi^-] = 0$ である

$$[\varphi^+(x), \varphi^-(x')] = \int d\vec{k} d\vec{k}' e^{ikx} e^{-ik'x'} [a(k), a^\dagger(k')]_{\mp}$$

$$= \int d\vec{k} \frac{d^3k'}{(2\pi)^3 2\omega'} e^{ikx - ik'x'} (2\pi)^3 2\omega \delta^3(k-k')$$

$$= \int d\vec{k} e^{ik(x-x')}$$

$$= \int d\vec{k} e^{ik \cdot (x-x')} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{spacelike} \rightarrow x^0 = x'^0 \text{ のとき } \int d\vec{k} \text{ は trans. } T \text{ に依らず} \\ \int d\vec{k}, e^{ik \cdot (x-x')} \text{ は invar.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \int \frac{2\pi d\cos\theta k^2 dk}{(2\pi)^3 2\sqrt{k^2+m^2}} e^{ikr\cos\theta} \quad (r = |x-x'|)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty m dk' \frac{m^2 k'^2}{m\sqrt{1+k'^2}} \frac{e^{ik'mr} - e^{-ik'mr}}{2i m k' r} \quad (k \rightarrow m k')$$

$$= \frac{m}{4\pi^2 r} \int_0^\infty dk \frac{k}{\sqrt{1+k^2}} \sin kmr$$

$$= \frac{m}{4\pi^2 r} \left(-\frac{d}{d(mr)} \right) \int_0^\infty dk \frac{\cos kmr}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}$$

$$= \frac{m}{4\pi^2 r} \left(-\frac{d}{d(mr)} \right) K_0(mr) \quad \text{for } mr > 0. \quad (K_\nu: \text{2種類 modified Bessel func.})$$

$$= \frac{m}{4\pi^2 r} K_1(mr)$$

$$\equiv C(r) \quad (4.11)$$

($\because K_\nu = K_{-\nu}, K_{\nu-1} + K_{\nu+1} = -2K'_\nu$)
cf. 邦文「特異関数」 ver. 4 pp. 91-93

$m \rightarrow 0$ limit. \neq

$$\frac{m}{4\pi^2 r} K_1(mr) = \frac{m}{4\pi^2 r} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{mr} + O(1) \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{4\pi^2 r^2}$$

$\therefore C(r > 0) \neq 0$. (Re ≥ 0 に関する L. cf. 邦文「特異関数」 ver. 4 pp. 62-)

2-iii) 交換性正則場 field

\mathcal{H}_2 は herm. fuc. ϵ として構成可能な一般 ϵ は φ^\pm 両方含む \rightarrow 要制限.

$$\varphi_\lambda(x) \equiv \varphi^+(x) + \lambda \varphi^-(x), \quad \varphi_\lambda^\dagger(x) \equiv \varphi^-(x) + \lambda^* \varphi^+(x) \quad (\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ は任意}) \quad (4.13)$$

$$[\varphi_\lambda(x), \varphi_\lambda^\dagger(x')]_{\mp} = [\varphi^+, \varphi^-]_{\mp} + \lambda [\varphi^-, \varphi^+]_{\mp} = (1 \mp |\lambda|^2) C(x) \quad (4.14)$$

$$[\varphi_\lambda(x), \varphi_\lambda(x')]_{\mp} = \lambda ([\varphi^+, \varphi^-]_{\mp} + [\varphi^-, \varphi^+]_{\mp}) = \lambda (1 \mp 1) C(x) \quad (4.15)$$

$\rightarrow (x-x')^2 > 0 \tau: [\mathcal{H}_2, \mathcal{H}_2] = 0 \rightarrow$ 整合性 ϵ \rightarrow ϵ は

- $|\lambda| = 1$
- boson

の両条件が必要. 両条件下に限りて適当に $\varphi_\lambda \tau: \mathcal{H}_2 \in$ 構成可.

3) canonic. quantiz. ϵ 2nd quantiz. の等価性. λ 係数統計性

3-i) Canonic. quantiz. ϵ 等価性
 $\lambda = e^{i\alpha} \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \rightarrow$ global \rightarrow $\varphi_\lambda \in$ 位相変換 \rightarrow ϵ

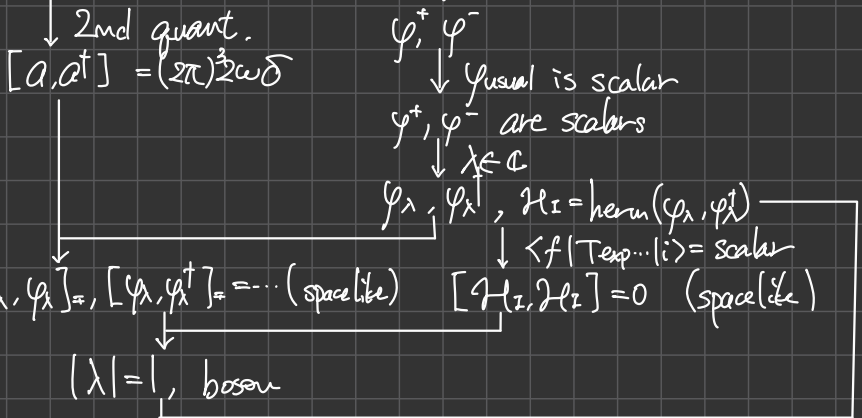
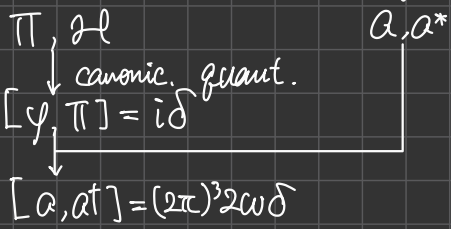
$$\varphi = e^{-i\alpha/2} \varphi_\lambda = e^{-i\alpha/2} (\varphi^+ + \lambda \varphi^-) : \text{herm.}$$

Op. $\hat{a}(k) \rightarrow e^{i\alpha/2} \hat{a}(k), \hat{a}^\dagger(k) \rightarrow e^{-i\alpha/2} \hat{a}^\dagger(k) \tau$ commut. 結果同一, \mathcal{H}_0 も同一.

\rightarrow Scalar real field の理論 ϵ の対出 \rightarrow ϵ

§3 Real scalar φ, \mathcal{L} k-G. eq. plain wave

§4 Q, Q^\dagger



§3 ϵ の逆方向に再現可.

$\varphi = e^{-i\alpha} \varphi_\lambda$ is herm scalar = real scalar ϵ 量子化 \rightarrow ϵ

3-ii) Spin 統計性

φ の出発点 \rightarrow 場の論理 \rightarrow $\mathcal{L} \in$ φ の \mathcal{L} \rightarrow 構成.

Canonical quantiz. $[\varphi(x), \varphi(x')]_{\mp} = 0$ for $t=t'$ cf. (3.24) \rightarrow $t=t'$ 前提

$$\mathcal{H} = \partial(L_{free} + L_2) / \partial \varphi = \partial \varphi + \text{factor} \cdot \partial \varphi$$

反交換 \rightarrow 統計性 \rightarrow 2nd term 無視 \rightarrow ϵ

$$\{\varphi(x), \varphi(x)\} = 2\varphi(x)^2 = 0$$

$$\{\pi(x), \pi(x)\} = 2[\partial \varphi(x)]^2 = 0$$

$\therefore \mathcal{L}$ は φ の 1 次式 \rightarrow φ 独立 \rightarrow 物理的 T. 規則 cf. §3, p. 42 下段

\therefore Spin 0, real scalar field は boson \rightarrow ϵ

\rightarrow ϵ は higher spin \rightarrow ϵ の適用可 \rightarrow ϵ

com. / anti-com. \rightarrow ϵ の片方は trivial \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \rightarrow ϵ の対出可

\rightarrow 統計性 \rightarrow $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{int. spin : com.} \\ \text{half-int. spin : anti-com.} \end{array} \right\}$

a, a^\dagger の出発点 \rightarrow ϵ \rightarrow ϵ の片方は trivial \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \rightarrow ϵ の対出可