

《高等量子力学》第 25 讲

2. 相对论不变性

1) 一般 Lorentz 不变性

Dirac 方程 $(i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m)\psi(x) = 0$ 与两个空间有关，4 维 Minkowski 空间与 4 维 Dirac 空间。 $x_\mu, \partial_\mu, \gamma_\mu$ 是 Minkowski 空间的 4 矢量，而 ψ 和 γ 矩阵的任意分量是 4 维 Dirac 空间中的矩阵。在对时空坐标进行 Lorentz 变换

$$x' = \Lambda x$$

时， $\psi(x)$ 应该怎样变换

$$\psi'(x') = S\psi(x),$$

即 Λ 和 S 应该满足怎样的关系才能保证 Dirac 方程的 Lorentz 不变性？这里 Λ 是 Minkowski 空间的 4X4 矩阵， S 是 Dirac 空间的 4X4 矩阵。

由 Lorentz 标量在变换下保持不变，

$$x'_\mu x'^\mu = \Lambda_\mu^\nu x_\nu \Lambda^\mu_\sigma x^\sigma = x_\mu x^\mu,$$

Λ 应该满足

$$\Lambda_\mu^\nu \Lambda^\mu_\sigma = (\Lambda^T)^\nu_\mu \Lambda^\mu_\sigma = (\Lambda^T \Lambda)^\nu_\sigma = g^\nu_\sigma = g^{\nu\rho} g_{\rho\sigma}, \quad \Lambda^T \Lambda = I$$

两边求行列式，

$$\det(\Lambda^T \Lambda) = \det \Lambda^T \det \Lambda = \det \Lambda \det \Lambda = 1, \quad \det \Lambda = \pm 1.$$

满足 $\det \Lambda = +1$ 的变换称为正 Lorentz 变换，满足 $\det \Lambda = -1$ 的变换称为非正 Lorentz 变换。

在上述 Λ, S 变换下，Dirac 方程

$$(i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m)\psi(x) = 0$$

变为

$$\begin{aligned} (i\gamma^\mu \partial'_\mu - m)\psi'(x') &= 0, \\ (i\gamma^\mu (\Lambda^{-1})^\nu{}_\mu \partial_\nu - m)S\psi(x) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

这里用到了

$$\partial'_\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^\mu} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^\mu} = (\Lambda^{-1})^\nu{}_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} = (\Lambda^{-1})^\nu{}_\mu \partial_\nu。$$

将变换前的 Dirac 方程左乘 S 后有

$$(iS\gamma^\mu S^{-1}\partial_\mu - m)S\psi(x) = 0,$$

比较变换前后的两个方程，得到 Dirac 方程具有 Lorentz 不变性的条件是

$$S\gamma^\mu S^{-1} = \gamma^\nu (\Lambda^{-1})^\mu{}_\nu。$$

这就是 Dirac 方程的一般 Lorentz 不变性对变换 S 的限制条件。下面具体考虑

不同的 Lorentz 不变性 Λ 对应的 S 的形式。

2) 连续 Lorentz 变换

取无穷小 Lorentz 变换

$$x'^\mu = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu x^\nu, \quad \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu = g^\mu{}_\nu + \omega^\mu{}_\nu,$$

$\omega^\mu{}_\nu$ 是一无穷小量。条件 $\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu \Lambda^\nu{}_\sigma = g^\mu{}_\sigma$ 要求

$$\omega^\mu{}_\nu = -\omega_\nu{}^\mu,$$

是全反对称张量。条件 $\Lambda\Lambda^{-1} = I$ 要求

$$(\Lambda^{-1})^\mu{}_\nu = g^\mu{}_\nu - \omega^\mu{}_\nu。$$

设与无穷小 Lorentz 变换对应的

$$S = I - \frac{i}{4} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \omega^{\mu\nu}, \quad S^{-1} = I + \frac{i}{4} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \omega^{\mu\nu},$$

$\sigma_{\mu\nu}$ 是 Lorentz 张量，每个分量是 Dirac 空间的 4X4 矩阵，待定。代入 S 应该

满足的条件 $S\gamma^\mu S^{-1} = \gamma^\nu (\Lambda^{-1})^\mu_\nu$ ，有

$$\left(I - \frac{i}{4} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \omega^{\mu\nu} \right) \gamma^\rho \left(I + \frac{i}{4} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \omega^{\mu\nu} \right) = \gamma^\nu (g^\rho_\nu - \omega^\rho_\nu),$$

$$\gamma^\rho + \frac{i}{4} (\gamma^\rho \sigma_{\mu\nu} - \sigma_{\mu\nu} \gamma^\rho) \omega^{\mu\nu} = \gamma^\rho - \omega^{\rho\nu} \gamma_\nu,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{i}{4} [\gamma^\rho, \sigma_{\mu\nu}] \omega^{\mu\nu} &= -\frac{1}{2} (\gamma_\nu \omega^{\rho\nu} + \gamma_\mu \omega^{\rho\mu}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (\gamma_\nu g^\rho_\mu \omega^{\mu\nu} + \gamma_\mu g^\rho_\nu \omega^{\nu\mu}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (\gamma_\nu g^\rho_\mu - \gamma_\mu g^\rho_\nu) \omega^{\mu\nu}, \end{aligned}$$

考虑到 $\omega_{\mu\nu}$ 的独立性，有

$$[\gamma^\rho, \sigma_{\mu\nu}] = 2i (\gamma_\nu g^\rho_\mu - \gamma_\mu g^\rho_\nu),$$

这就是 $S = I - \frac{i}{4} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \omega^{\mu\nu}$ 中 $\sigma_{\mu\nu}$ 与 γ^μ 的关系。满足此条件的 $\sigma_{\mu\nu}$ 可以取为

$$\sigma_{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{2} [\gamma_\mu, \gamma_\nu].$$

显然， $\sigma_{\mu\nu} = -\sigma_{\nu\mu}$ 是全反对称张量矩阵。

3) 自旋

自旋是相对论效应，Dirac 方程自动包含自旋。

对于无限小 Lorentz 变换，Dirac 旋量

$$\begin{aligned} \psi'(x') &= \psi'(\Lambda x) = \psi'(x + \omega x) \\ &= (1 + \omega^{\nu\mu} x_\mu \partial_\nu) \psi'(x) = (1 - \omega^{\mu\nu} x_\mu \partial_\nu) \psi'(x) \end{aligned}$$

两边左乘以 $1 + \omega^{\mu\nu} x_\mu \partial_\nu$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi'(x) &= (1 + \omega^{\mu\nu} x_\mu \partial_\nu) \psi'(x') \\
 &= (1 + \omega^{\mu\nu} x_\mu \partial_\nu) \left(I - \frac{i}{4} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \omega^{\mu\nu} \right) \psi(x) \\
 &= \left(I - \frac{i}{4} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \omega^{\mu\nu} \right) (1 + \omega^{\mu\nu} x_\mu \partial_\nu) \psi(x) \\
 &= \left(I - \frac{i}{4} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \omega^{\mu\nu} + \omega^{\mu\nu} x_\mu \partial_\nu \right) \psi(x) \\
 &= \left(I - \frac{i}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma_{\mu\nu} + i(x_\mu \partial_\nu - x_\nu \partial_\mu) \right) \omega^{\mu\nu} \right) \psi(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

这里已忽略二阶无穷小。

如果取无限小 Lorentz 变换为转动, 则变换是由角动量矩阵生成的,

$$\psi'(x) = e^{-\frac{i}{2} J_{\mu\nu} \omega^{\mu\nu}} \psi(x) = \left(I - \frac{i}{2} J_{\mu\nu} \omega^{\mu\nu} \right) \psi(x)$$

其中 $J_{\mu\nu}$ 是角动量张量矩阵。比较上面二式, 有

$$J_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{\mu\nu} + i(x_\mu \partial_\nu - x_\nu \partial_\mu)$$

由角动量矢量与张量的关系 (例如 $L_x = yp_z - zp_y \equiv L_{yz}$),

$$J_1 = J_{23}, \quad J_2 = J_{31}, \quad J_3 = J_{12}$$

并取 $\sigma_{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{2} [\gamma_\mu, \gamma_\nu]$, $\vec{\gamma} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \vec{\sigma} \\ -\vec{\sigma} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 有总角动量

$$\vec{J} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & \vec{\sigma} \end{pmatrix} - i\vec{r} \times \vec{\nabla} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\Sigma} + \vec{L}$$

说明总的角动量 \vec{J} 包含轨道角动量 \vec{L} 和自旋角动量 $\vec{S} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\Sigma}$ 。

4)空间反演不变性 (P 变换)

对于突变, 例如宇称变换

$$x' = \Lambda x, \quad \Lambda = \text{diag}(1, -1, -1, -1) = \Lambda^{-1}$$

如果取

$$S = \gamma_0$$

则由 $\gamma_0 \gamma_0 = 1$ 和 $\gamma_0 \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \gamma_0 = 0$, Λ 和 S 满足

$$S \gamma^\mu S^{-1} = \gamma^0 \gamma^\mu \gamma^0 = (\Lambda^{-1})^\mu{}_\nu \gamma^\nu,$$

说明 Dirac 方程是空间反演不变的。

5)时间反演不变性 (T 变换)

对于时间反演变换

$$x' = \Lambda x, \quad \Lambda = \text{diag}(-1, 1, 1, 1) = \Lambda^{-1}$$

如果取

$$S = \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} SS &= \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 = -\gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_1 \gamma_3 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 \\ &= \gamma_1 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 = -\gamma_1 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 \gamma_3 = I \end{aligned}$$

故

$$S^{-1} = S,$$

$$\begin{aligned} S \gamma^\mu S^{-1} &= S \gamma^\mu S = S \gamma^\mu \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu S \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 \gamma^\nu \\ &= \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu SS \gamma^\nu = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu \gamma^\nu = (\Lambda^{-1})^\mu{}_\nu \gamma^\nu \end{aligned}$$

说明 Dirac 方程是时间反演不变的。

6)Dirac 标量

物理上可观测的量应该是由 Dirac 旋量 $\psi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1(x) \\ \psi_2(x) \\ \psi_3(x) \\ \psi_4(x) \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\bar{\psi}(x) = \psi^\dagger(x)\gamma_0$

$= (\psi_1^*(x)\gamma_0 \quad \psi_2^*(x)\gamma_0 \quad \psi_3^*(x)\gamma_0 \quad \psi_4^*(x)\gamma_0)$ 构成的 Dirac 标量 $\bar{\psi} \Gamma \psi$, Γ 是 Dirac 空间的 4X4 矩阵。它们在无穷小 Lorentz 变换 $\Lambda^\mu_\nu = g^\mu_\nu + \omega^\mu_\nu$ 和 $S = I - \frac{i}{4} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \omega^{\mu\nu}$ 时的性质如何?

由

$$\psi'(x') = S\psi(x), \quad \psi'^{\dagger}(x') = \psi^\dagger(x)S^+$$

右乘 γ_0 , 有

$$\bar{\psi}'(x') = \bar{\psi}(x)\gamma_0 S^+ \gamma_0。$$

由

$$S^+ = I + \frac{i}{4} \sigma_{\mu\nu}^+ \omega^{\mu\nu},$$

$$\sigma_{\mu\nu}^+ = -\frac{i}{2} (\gamma_\nu^+ \gamma_\mu^+ - \gamma_\mu^+ \gamma_\nu^+),$$

$$\gamma_0 \gamma_\mu^+ \gamma_0 = \gamma_\mu,$$

有

$$\gamma_0 \sigma_{\mu\nu}^+ \gamma_0 = \sigma_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\gamma_0 S^+ \gamma_0 = \gamma_0 \left(I + \frac{i}{4} \sigma_{\mu\nu}^+ \omega^{\mu\nu} \right) \gamma_0 = I + \frac{i}{4} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \omega^{\mu\nu} = S^{-1},$$

故

$$\bar{\psi}'(x') = \bar{\psi}(x)S^{-1}。$$

独立的 4X4 的矩阵 Γ 有 16 个, 例如

$$\Gamma = \begin{cases} I & (1\text{个}) \\ \gamma_\mu & (4\text{个}) \\ \sigma_{\mu\nu} & (6\text{个}) \\ \gamma_5 & (1\text{个}) \\ \gamma_5\gamma_\mu & (4\text{个}) \end{cases}$$

其中 γ_5 的定义是

$$\gamma_5 = i\gamma_0\gamma_1\gamma_2\gamma_3 ,$$

容易证明

$$\{\gamma_5, \gamma_\mu\} = 0, \quad \gamma_5^2 = I, \quad S^{-1}\gamma_5 S = \gamma_5 .$$

利用 Γ 的变换性质,

$$S^{-1}IS = I$$

$$S^{-1}\gamma_\mu S = \Lambda_\mu^\nu \gamma_\nu$$

$$S^{-1}\sigma_{\mu\nu} S = \Lambda_\mu^\sigma \Lambda_\nu^\rho \sigma_{\sigma\rho}$$

$$S^{-1}\gamma_5 S = \gamma_5$$

$$S^{-1}\gamma_5\gamma_\mu S = \Lambda_\mu^\nu \gamma_5\gamma_\nu$$

容易证明 16 个独立的 Dirac 标量的 Lorentz 变换性质是

$$\bar{\psi}'(x')\psi'(x') = \bar{\psi}(x)S^{-1}S\psi(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x), \text{ 标量,}$$

$$\bar{\psi}'(x')\gamma^\mu\psi'(x') = \bar{\psi}(x)S^{-1}\gamma^\mu S\psi(x) = \Lambda^\mu_\nu \bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^\nu\psi(x), \text{ 矢量,}$$

$$\bar{\psi}'(x')\gamma^5\psi'(x') = \bar{\psi}(x)S^{-1}\gamma^5 S\psi(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^5\psi(x), \text{ 赝标量,}$$

$$\bar{\psi}'(x')\gamma^5\gamma^\mu\psi'(x') = \bar{\psi}(x)S^{-1}\gamma^5 S S^{-1}\gamma^\mu S\psi(x) = \Lambda^\mu_\nu \bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^5\gamma^\nu\psi(x), \text{ 赝矢量,}$$

$$\bar{\psi}'(x')\sigma^{\mu\nu}\psi'(x') = \bar{\psi}(x)S^{-1}\sigma^{\mu\nu} S\psi(x) = \Lambda^\mu_\rho \Lambda^\nu_\sigma \bar{\psi}(x)\sigma^{\rho\sigma}\psi(x), \text{ 张量.}$$