# 量子引力的曲率两点真空相关

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以平坦的 Minkowski 时空为背景,得到了任意坐标系和谐和坐标系中, *n* 维 GR 引力和高导数引力的引力子自 由传播子,求得了四种可能的曲率两点真空相关函数的首项,用微扰计算证明了曲率的两点真空相关函数在 GR 引 力中为零,而在高导数引力中不为零.讨论了高导数引力与 GR 的引力子传播子、曲率相关函数的关系.

关键词:GR,高导数引力,引力子自由传播子,曲率真空相关函数,平移传播子 PACC:0460

## 1.引 言

量子场的两点相关是其重要的量子性质.对时 空中的引力场而言,若认为时空度规是引力的基本 场量,则在通常微扰量子引力中,度规场的两点传播 子将起到决定引力场的量子性质的作用.对于广义 相对论(GR)而言,协变量子化之后可以进行正规 化<sup>[1]</sup>然而,由于存在不可逾越的量纲困难,多圈图 的重整化至今没有重要进展.

不过,在引力场中除了有度规场的两点传播子 外,尚可以建立联络以及曲率的两点相关,它们都可 以用来揭示引力场可能的量子性质,对于曲率而言, 由于它代表引力场的某种弯曲能量,它的相关函数 以及可能的激发,已越来越引起人们的关注<sup>[23]</sup>.

本文求得了高导数引力和 GR 在任意坐标系和 谐和坐标系下的引力子自由传播子的表式.利用文 献 2 拾出的时空曲率两点相关函数的定义,通过具 体计算,进而求得了高导数引力中4种可能的曲率 形式的两点真空相关函数的具体结果.并通过计算 得到了 GR 中曲率不能传播,而在高导数引力中曲 率是可以传播的结论.

## 2. 引力子自由传播子

按通常记法 本文的 *n* 维时空 *M* 中高导数引力的作用量取为

$$S = -d^{4}x \sqrt{-g} (ak^{2}R - bR^{2} + cR^{\mu\nu}R_{\mu\nu}),$$

式中符号的意义可见文献 4].将逆变度规密度  $\tilde{g}^{\mu\nu}$ = $\sqrt{-gg^{\mu\nu}}$ 做微扰展开  $\tilde{g}^{\mu\nu}$  =  $\eta^{\mu\nu}$  +  $kh^{\mu\nu}$ ,则  $kh^{\mu\nu}$ 可看 成在 Minkowski 时空背景中的小的量子扰动 ,它的存 在表明在真空中有引力子传播.

对于时空联络 将有展式

$$\begin{split} \Gamma^{a}_{\beta\lambda} &= -\frac{1}{2} \Big[ \tilde{g}_{\beta\mu} \tilde{g}^{\beta a}_{,\gamma} + \tilde{g}_{\gamma\mu} \tilde{g}^{a\mu}_{,\beta} - \tilde{g}^{a\gamma} \tilde{g}_{\beta\mu} \tilde{g}_{\gamma\nu} \tilde{g}^{\prime\nu}_{,\lambda} \\ &- \frac{1}{n-2} \Big( \delta^{a}_{\beta} \tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} \tilde{g}^{\prime\nu}_{,\gamma} + \delta^{a}_{\gamma} \tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} \tilde{g}^{\prime\nu}_{,\beta} \\ &- \tilde{g}^{a\mu} \tilde{g}_{\beta\gamma} \tilde{g}_{\lambda\alpha} \tilde{g}^{\lambda a}_{,\mu} \Big) \Big]. \end{split}$$

将上式按扰动 h 的量级展开后得

$$\Gamma^a_{\beta\gamma}\,\equiv\,ar{\Gamma}^a_{\beta\gamma}\,+\,ar{\Gamma}^a_{\beta\gamma}\,+\,o(\,\,h^3\,)$$
 ,

式中

$$\begin{split} \overline{\Gamma}^{a}_{\beta\gamma} &= -\frac{k}{2} \Big[ h_{\beta\mu} h^{a\mu}_{,\gamma} + h_{\gamma\mu} h^{a\mu}_{,\beta} - \eta^{a\lambda} \eta_{\beta\mu} \eta_{\gamma\nu} h^{\gamma\nu}_{,\lambda} \\ &- \frac{1}{n-2} \Big( \delta^{a}_{\beta} \eta_{\mu\nu} h^{\mu\nu}_{,\gamma} + \delta^{a}_{\gamma} \eta_{\mu\nu} h^{\mu\nu}_{,\beta} - \eta^{a\mu} \eta_{\beta\gamma} \eta_{\lambda\alpha} h^{\lambda\alpha}_{,\mu} \Big) \Big] , \\ \overline{\Gamma}^{a}_{\beta\gamma} &= \frac{k^{2}}{2} \Big[ \eta_{\beta\mu} h^{a\mu}_{,\gamma} + \eta_{\gamma\mu} h^{a\mu}_{,\beta} + h^{a\lambda} h_{\beta\gamma}_{,\lambda} - h_{\beta\mu} h^{\mu}_{,\gamma}^{,\alpha} \\ &- h_{\gamma\nu} h^{\nu}_{\beta}^{,a} - \frac{1}{n-2} \Big( \delta^{a}_{\beta} h_{\mu\nu} h^{\mu\nu}_{,\gamma} + \delta^{a}_{\gamma} h_{\mu\nu} h^{\mu\nu}_{,\beta} \\ &+ h^{a\mu} \eta_{\beta\gamma} h^{\lambda}_{\lambda}_{,\mu} - h_{\beta\gamma} h^{\lambda}_{\lambda}^{,\alpha} - h_{\beta\gamma} h_{\lambda\mu} h^{\lambda\alpha}_{,\mu} \Big]. \end{split}$$

在任意坐标系下 利用通常的生成泛函方法 在 量子化有效作用量中取规范固定项为

$$\frac{1}{2}k^{2}\rho^{-1}\int \mathrm{d}^{n}x\eta_{\mu\alpha}h^{\mu\nu}\partial^{2}\partial_{\nu}\partial_{\beta}h^{\alpha\beta} , \qquad (1)$$

式中  $\rho$  为规范固定参量 ,则可以求得该高导数引力 的引力子在动量空间的自由传播子为

$$D(p)_{\mu\nu,\alpha\beta} = \frac{2}{p^2} [r_1 \eta_{\mu} (\alpha \eta_{\beta})_{\nu} + r_2 \eta_{\mu\nu} \eta_{\alpha\beta} + r_3 p_{(\mu} \eta_{\nu} (\alpha p_{\beta})_{\rho})^{-2}$$

+ 
$$r_4(\eta_{\mu\nu}p_ap_\beta + \eta_{\alpha\beta}p_\mu p_\nu)p^{-2} + r_5p_\mu p_\nu p_\alpha p_\beta p^{-4}](2)$$
  $\exists c = 1$ 

$$\begin{aligned} r_{1} &= -\left(a + ck^{2}p^{2}\right)^{-1}, \\ r_{2} &= \frac{a(n-2) + 4bk^{2}p^{2} + a(n-4)k^{2}p^{2}}{\left(a + ck^{2}p^{2}\right)^{1}} \left(a (n-2) + 4b(n-1)k^{2}p^{2} - cnk^{2}p^{2}\right)^{1} + \left(2\rho^{-1}k^{2}p^{2}\right)^{-1}, \\ r_{3} &= \mathcal{X}(a + ck^{2}p^{2})^{-1} + \mathcal{X}(\rho^{-1}k^{2}p^{2})^{-1}, \\ r_{4} &= \frac{-a(n-2) - 4bk^{2}p^{2} + a(n-4)k^{2}p^{2}}{\left(a + ck^{2}p^{2}\right)^{1}} \left(a (n-2) + 4b(n-1)k^{2}p^{2} - cnk^{2}p^{2}\right)^{1} - \left(\rho^{-1}k^{2}p^{2}\right)^{-1}, \\ r_{5} &= \frac{\mathcal{X}(-2b + c)(n-2)k^{2}p^{2}}{\left(a + ck^{2}p^{2}\right)^{1}} \left(a (n-2) + 4b(n-1)k^{2}p^{2} - cnk^{2}p^{2}\right)^{1}. \end{aligned}$$

## 3. 曲率真空两点相关函数的定义

在 GR 中,存在有几种曲率形式.本文采用文献 [2]中给出的四种情况下的曲率真空两点相关函数 作为定义,即

a)Riemann 曲率张量的相关函数  $G_{\text{Riemann}}(D) = R^{a}_{\beta \mu}(x) U^{\beta \mu \prime \nu \prime}_{\alpha \alpha \prime}(x, x') R^{\alpha \prime}_{\beta \prime \mu \prime \nu}(x')_{0}.$ (3)

b)Ricci 张量的相关函数  $G_{\text{Ricci}}(D) = R_{\mu\nu}(x)U^{\mu\mu'\nu\nu'}(x,x')R_{\mu'\nu'}(x')_{0}.$ (4)

c)转动矩阵的相关函数

$$G_{\text{Loop}}(D,\sigma,\sigma')$$

$$= \Re_{\beta}^{\alpha}(x)U_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\beta\beta}(x,x')\Re_{\beta}^{\alpha'}(x')_{0}$$

$$\equiv R_{\beta\mu\nu}^{\alpha}(x)U_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\beta\beta}(x,x')R_{\beta\mu'\nu'}^{\alpha'}(x')_{0}\sigma'^{\nu}\sigma'^{\nu'\nu'}, (5)$$

$$\vec{x} \oplus \delta^{\mu\nu} \widehat{\mathcal{S}} M \widehat{\mathcal{S}} \widehat{\mathcal{S}} x \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{S}} \widehat{\mathcal{S}} \cdots \widehat{\mathcal{S}} M \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{S}} .$$

d)曲率标量的相关函数

$$G_{R}(D) = R(x)R(x')_{0}.$$
 (6)

如上各式中,D为从点x'到点x的测地长度.  $U'^{*}$ 为张量平移传播子,它们分别定义为

$$U_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\beta\beta,\mu\alpha\nu}(x,\alpha') = U_{\alpha\alpha'}(x,\alpha')U^{\beta\beta'}(x,\alpha')U^{\mu\mu'}(x,\alpha')U^{\nu\nu'}(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha')(x,\alpha'))$$

$$U^{\beta\beta}_{\alpha\alpha'}(x,x')$$

$$= U_{\alpha\alpha'}(x, x')U^{\beta\beta}(x, x'), \qquad (9)$$

式中矢量平移传播子

$$U^{\alpha\beta}(x, x') = U^{\alpha}_{\alpha}(x, x')g^{\alpha'\beta}(x'), \quad (10)$$

$$U_{\beta\alpha'}(x, x') = U^{\alpha}_{\alpha'}(x, x')g_{\alpha\beta}(x). \quad (11)$$

这里的矢量平移传播子  $U^{\alpha}_{\alpha}(x, x')$ 是时空流形 M 的

联络的 holonomy<sup>[4]</sup>,即

$$U^{\lambda}_{\nu}(x, x') = P \exp\left[\int_{x'}^{x} \mathrm{d}z^{\mu}\Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu\nu}(z)\right],$$

式中 *P* 为 *M* 的联络矩阵(*Г<sub>µ</sub>*) 沿测地线积分的排 序算子.利用微扰计算,可求得协变与逆变平移传播 子分别为

$$U_{\alpha\alpha'}(x, x') = \eta_{\alpha\alpha'} + k\left(-h_{\alpha\alpha'} + \frac{1}{n-2}\eta_{\alpha\alpha'}h_{\lambda}^{\lambda} + \eta_{\alpha\beta}\int_{x'}^{x} dz''\overline{\Gamma}_{\mu\alpha'}^{\beta}(z)\right) + o(h^{2}), \quad (12)$$

$$U^{\alpha\beta}(x, x') = \eta^{\alpha\beta} + \eta^{\lambda\beta} \int_{x'}^{x} dz' \overline{\Gamma}^{\alpha}_{\mu\lambda}(z) + k \eta^{\alpha\beta} \left(h^{\beta}_{\beta} - \frac{1}{n-2} \delta^{\beta}_{\beta} h^{\gamma}_{\gamma}\right) + o(h^{2}).$$
(13)

## 4. 任意坐标系下的曲率真空两点相关 函数

为了求得几种曲率的真空相关函数,首先须得 到曲率的微扰展开式.对于 Ricci 曲率张量,经计 算得

$$R_{\mu\nu} = \overline{R}_{\mu\nu} + \overline{R}_{\mu\nu} + o(h^3), \qquad (14)$$

式中

式中

$$\begin{split} \bar{R}_{\mu\nu} &= \bar{\Gamma}^{\rho}_{\mu\rho,\nu} - \bar{\Gamma}^{\rho}_{\mu\nu,\rho} , \\ \bar{\bar{R}}_{\mu\nu} &= \bar{\bar{\Gamma}}^{\rho}_{\mu\rho,\nu} - \bar{\bar{\Gamma}}^{\sigma}_{\mu\nu,\rho} + \bar{\Gamma}^{\rho}_{\sigma\nu}\bar{\Gamma}^{\sigma}_{\mu\rho} - \bar{\Gamma}^{\sigma}_{\mu\nu}\bar{\bar{\Gamma}}^{\rho}_{\sigma\rho} , \end{split}$$

其 h 阶分量 经计算得

$$\bar{R}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{k}{2} \Big( \eta_{\mu\alpha} \partial_{\nu} \partial_{\beta} + \eta_{\alpha\nu} \partial_{\mu} \partial_{\beta} - \eta_{\mu\alpha} \eta_{\nu\beta} \partial^{2} \\ + \frac{1}{n-2} \eta_{\mu\nu} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \partial^{2} \Big) h^{\alpha\beta} .$$
(15)

对于曲率标量,有

$$R = \overline{R} + \overline{R} + o(h^3), \qquad (16)$$

$$\overline{R}$$
 =  $\eta^{\mu
u}\overline{R}_{\mu
u}$  ,

$$ar{ar{R}} = k \Big( \ h^{\prime 
u} \ - rac{h^{\lambda}_{\lambda}}{n-2} \eta^{\prime 
u} \Big) ar{R}_{\mu 
u} \ + \ \eta^{\prime 
u} ar{ar{R}}_{\mu 
u}$$
 ,

其 h 阶分量,有展式

$$\overline{R} = k (\partial_{\alpha} \partial_{\beta} + \frac{1}{n-2} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \partial^2) h^{\alpha\beta}.$$

对于 Riemann 曲率张量 经计算得  

$$R^{\alpha}_{\beta\omega} = \bar{R}^{\alpha}_{\beta\omega} + \bar{R}^{\alpha}_{\beta\omega} + o(h^3),$$
 (17)

式中

$$\begin{split} R^{a}_{\beta\mu\nu} &= \Gamma^{a}_{\beta\mu\nu} - \Gamma^{a}_{\beta\nu\mu} , \\ \bar{R}^{a}_{\beta\mu\nu\nu} &= \bar{\Gamma}^{a}_{\mu\nu\nu\beta} - \bar{\Gamma}^{a}_{\beta\nu\mu} + \bar{\Gamma}^{\lambda}_{\beta\mu}\bar{\Gamma}^{a}_{\lambda\nu} - \bar{\Gamma}^{\lambda}_{\beta\nu}\bar{\Gamma}^{a}_{\lambda\mu} , \\ \mathbf{I} \ h \ \mathbf{M} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{G} \mathbf{\Xi} \mathbf{0} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{J} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \overline{R}^{a}_{\beta\nu} &= \frac{k}{2} \Big[ \frac{1}{n-2} \left( \delta^{a}_{\mu} h^{\lambda}_{\lambda \beta\nu} - \delta^{a}_{\nu} h^{\lambda}_{\lambda\beta\mu} - \eta_{\mu\beta} h^{\lambda\alpha}_{\lambda\nu} + \eta_{\nu\beta} h^{\lambda\alpha}_{\lambda\mu} \right) \\ &- h^{a}_{\mu\beta\nu} + h^{a}_{\beta\mu\nu} + h^{a}_{\beta\mu\nu} - h^{a}_{\beta\nu\mu} \,. \end{split}$$

#### 4.1. Riemann 曲率张量的相关函数

将(12)(13)式代入(7)式,再将得到的结果连同(17)式代入(3)式,经微扰整理,得(3)式按 h 量级 展式中的首项为

$$G_{\text{Riemann}}^{1}(D) = \frac{k^{2}}{4} \int \frac{d^{n}p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-i\mu(x-x')} \left\{ \frac{4(n-1)}{(n-2)} p^{4} D(p) \chi_{\beta}^{\beta} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{8}{n-2} - p^{4} D(p) \chi_{\beta}^{\beta} + p^{\beta} p^{\mu} p^{2} D(p) \chi_{\beta}^{\mu} \right] \\ \left. + 4 p^{4} D(p) \chi_{\alpha}^{\alpha} - 2p^{a} p^{\beta} p^{2} D(p) \chi_{\beta}^{\mu} \\ \left. + p^{\beta} p^{\nu} p^{a} p_{\mu} D(p) \chi_{\beta}^{\mu} \right\}.$$

将(2)式代入上式 最后得

$$G_{\text{Riemann}}^{1}(D) = k^{2} \int \frac{d^{n}p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-i\mu(x-x')}p^{2}$$

$$\times \left[ (-n^{5} + 7n^{4} - 16n^{3} + 10n^{2} + 8n - 8)a + 4(n^{4} + 5n^{3} - 6^{2} + 8)(n - 1)bk^{2}p^{2} + (n^{5} - 5n^{4} + 6n^{3} + 10n^{2} - 20n + 8)ck^{2}p^{2} \right]$$

$$= \left\{ (n - 2)^{9}(a + ck^{2}p^{2}) \right\} \left[ (n - 2)a + 4(n - 1)bk^{2}p^{2} - nck^{2}p^{2} \right]$$

$$= \left\{ (18)^{9} \right\}$$

#### 4.2. Ricci 张量的相关函数

将(13) 式代入(8) 式,再将所得结果连同(14) 式 代入(4) 式 经整理,得(4) 式展开式的首项为

$$G_{\text{Ricci}}^{1}(D) = \frac{k^{2}}{4} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^{n}p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-i\mu(x-x')} \Big[ 2p^{\nu}p^{\lambda}p^{\alpha}p^{\mu}D(p)_{\mu\lambda \ \alpha\nu} \\ - 2p^{2}p^{\alpha}p^{\mu}D(p)_{\nu \ \alpha} + \frac{4}{n-2}p^{\mu}p^{\lambda}p^{2}D(p)_{\mu\lambda \ \beta}^{\beta} \\ + \frac{4-n}{(n-2)^{2}}\partial^{4}D(p)_{\mu\mu}^{\mu} + p^{4}D(p)_{\nu}^{\alpha} \Big] .$$
将(2)武代入上式,最后得

$$G_{\text{Ricci}}^{1}(D) = \frac{k^{2}}{4} \int \frac{d^{n}p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-ip(x-x')p^{2}}$$

$$\times \left[ (-n^{5} + 7n^{4} - 14n^{3} + 24n - 16)a - (4n^{5} - 24n^{4} + 44n^{3} - 12n^{2} - 80n + 32)bk^{2}p^{2} + (n^{5} - 5n^{4} + 8n^{3} - 4n^{2} - 16n)ck^{2}p^{2} \right]$$

$$+ (n^{5} - 2)(a + ck^{2}p^{2})(n - 2)a + 4(n - 1)bk^{2}p^{2} - nck^{2}p^{2} ]. \qquad (19)$$

#### 4.3. 转动矩阵的相关函数

将(12)(13)式代入(9)式,再将所得结果连同 (17)式代入(5)式,得(5)式的首项为

$$G_{\text{Loop}}^{1}(D,\sigma',\sigma') = 2k^{2} \int \frac{d^{n}p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-ip(x,x')d^{n}d^{x'y'}} \\ \times \left[\frac{1}{(n-2)^{2}}\eta_{\mu\mu'}p_{\nu}p_{\nu'}p^{2}D(p)_{a',\beta}^{\mu\beta} + \frac{1}{n-2}p_{\nu}p_{\mu'}p^{2}D(p)_{a',\alpha'}^{\mu\beta} + \frac{1}{n-2}p_{\mu'}p_{\nu}p^{2}D(p)_{a',\alpha'}^{\mu} + p_{a}p_{\nu}p_{\mu'}p^{\beta}D(p)_{\mu',\alpha}^{\mu} + p_{\nu}p_{\nu'}p^{\beta}D(p)_{\mu',\alpha\mu'}^{\mu} \right]$$

将(2)式代入上式 经整理得

$$G_{\text{Loop}}^{i}(D \ \sigma \ \sigma')$$

$$= 2k^{2} \int \frac{d^{n}p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-ip(x-x')} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \sigma^{\mu'\nu'} \eta_{\mu\mu'} p_{\nu} p_{\nu'}$$

$$\times [-(n^{3} - 4n^{2} + 2n + 4)\alpha - 4(n^{3} - 3n^{2} + 4)bk^{2}p^{2} + (n^{3} - 2n^{2} - 2n + 4)ck^{2}p^{2}]$$

$$+ (n^{3} - 2n^{2} - 2n + 4)ck^{2}p^{2}] [(n - 2)a + 4(n - 1)bk^{2}p^{2} - nck^{2}p^{2}]]. \quad (20)$$

在本文可交换的近似下 (20)式可与沿哑铃形封闭 回路的 Wilson 圈的计算结果相同.

#### 4.4. 曲率标量的相关函数

将(16) 武代入(6) 武 经整理 得(6) 式的首项为

$$G_{R}^{1}(D) = k^{2} \int \frac{d^{n}p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-ip(x-x')} \Big[ p^{\mu}p^{\nu}p^{\alpha}p^{\beta}D(p)_{\mu\nu,\alpha\beta} + \frac{2}{n-2}p^{\mu}p^{\nu}p^{2}D(p)_{\mu\nu,\alpha}^{\alpha} + \frac{1}{(n-2)^{2}}p^{4}D(p)_{\mu,\alpha}^{\alpha} \Big].$$

将(2) 武代入上式 经整理得

$$G_R^1(D) = k^2 \int \frac{d^n p}{(2\pi)^n} e^{-ip(x-x')} p^2$$

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$$\times [2(n-2)(a+bk^{2}p^{2})]$$

$$\{(a+ck^{2}p^{2})(n-2)a + 4(n-1)bk^{2}p^{2} - nck^{2}p^{2}]\}.$$
(21)

### 5. 谐和坐标系下曲率的相关函数

我们已经求得了四种曲率形式在任意坐标系下 的相关函数.若引入谐和条件

$$\partial_{\mu}g^{\mu
u} = 0$$
 ,

则在本文的微扰展开与近似下,在曲率平移传播子 以及用路经积分求得引力子自由传播子的这些计算 中,可使用条件

$$\partial_{\mu}h^{\mu\nu} = 0. \qquad (22)$$

如采取相同的规范固定(1)式 经类似计算将得到谐 和坐标系中的高导数引力子自由传播子为

$$D(p)_{\mu\nu,\alpha\beta} = \frac{2}{a} \Big[ -{}^{R}D(p)_{\mu\nu,\alpha\beta} + (p^{2} + M_{1}^{2})^{-1}(\eta_{\mu\alpha}\eta_{\beta})_{\nu} - \frac{1}{n}\eta_{\mu\nu}\eta_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{n-2}{2n}(p^{2} + M_{2}^{2})^{-1}\eta_{\mu\nu}\eta_{\alpha\beta} \Big], \quad (23)$$

式中

<sup>*R*</sup>
$$D(p)_{\mu\nu,\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{p^2}(\eta_{\mu\alpha}\eta_{\beta})_{\nu} - \frac{1}{2}\eta_{\mu\nu}\eta_{\alpha\beta})$$
 (24)

为 GR 量子化后的引力子传播子.而其余两项则是 由曲率平方项贡献的其等效质量分别为 M<sub>1</sub> 和 M<sub>2</sub> 的粒子的传播子.且

$$M_1 = a^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( c \frac{1}{2} k \right)^{-1} ,$$

$$M_{2} = [(n - 2)a]^{\frac{1}{2}} [(2nb - 2c)^{\frac{1}{2}k}]^{-1}.$$

在谐和条件(22)下,用类似地计算,可求得 Riemann 曲率张量、Ricci 张量、转动矩阵以及曲率标量 的相关函数分别为

$$G_{\text{Riemann}}^{1}(D) = \frac{k^{2}}{4} \int \frac{d^{n}p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-ip(x-x')} \left[ \frac{4(n-1)}{(n-2)^{n}} p^{4} D(p)_{\mu}^{\mu^{2}} \right]$$
$$- \frac{8}{n-2} p^{4} D(p)_{\mu^{2}}^{\mu^{2}} + 4p^{4} D(p)_{\mu^{2}}^{\mu^{2}} \right] ,$$
$$G_{\text{Riccl}}^{1}(D) = \frac{k^{2}}{4} \int \frac{d^{n}p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-ip(x-x')} \left[ \frac{4-n}{(n-2)^{n}} \partial^{4} D(p)_{\mu^{2}}^{\mu^{2}} \right] ,$$
$$H^{4} D(p)_{\mu^{2}}^{\mu^{2}} ,$$
$$G_{\text{Loop}}^{1}(D \sigma \sigma') = 2k^{2} \int \frac{d^{n}p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-ip(x-x')} \sigma^{\mu^{2}} \sigma^{\mu^{2}}'$$
$$\times \left[ \frac{1}{(n-2)^{n}} \eta_{\mu\mu} p_{\nu} p_{\nu} p^{2} D(p)_{\mu^{2}}^{\mu^{2}} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{n-2} p_{\nu} p_{\mu'} p^{2} D(p)_{a \ \mu \alpha'}^{r} + \frac{1}{n-2} p_{\mu'} p_{\nu} p^{2} D(p)_{a \ \mu \alpha'}^{r} + p_{\nu} p_{\nu'} p^{2} D(p)_{a \ \mu \alpha'}^{r} , G_{h}^{1}(D) = h^{2} \int \frac{d^{n} p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-ip(x-x')} \frac{1}{(n-2)^{n}} p^{4} D(p)_{\mu \alpha}^{u} (25)$$

将(23)式分别代入以上四式,将得到这四种曲率形式的相关函数的最后表达式为

$$G_{\text{Riemann}}^{1}(D)$$

$$= \frac{k^{2}}{4} \int \frac{d^{n}p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-ip(x-x')} p^{4} \Big[ \frac{n(3-n)}{ap^{2}(n-2)} + \frac{(n^{2}+n-2)}{a} \Big( p^{2}+M_{1}^{2} \Big)^{-1} + \frac{4-n}{a(2-n)} \Big( p^{2}+M_{2}^{2} \Big)^{-1} \Big] ,$$

$$G_{\text{Ricc}}^{1}(D)$$

$$= \frac{k^{2}}{4} \int \frac{d^{n}p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-ip(x-x')} p^{4} \Big[ \frac{n(-n^{2}+n+4)}{a(n-2)p^{2}} + \frac{(n^{2}+n-2)}{a} \Big( p^{2}+M_{1}^{2} \Big)^{-1} + \frac{4}{a(2-n)} \Big( p^{2}+M_{2}^{2} \Big)^{-1} \Big] , \qquad (26)$$

$$G_{\text{Loop}}^{1}(D,\sigma,\sigma')$$

$$= 2k^{2} \int \frac{d^{n}p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-ip(x-x')} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \sigma^{\mu'\nu'} \eta_{\mu\mu'} p_{\nu} p_{\nu'} \times \Big[ \frac{-n^{2}+n+4}{a(n-2)} + \frac{n^{2}+n-2}{an} \Big( p^{2}+M_{1}^{2} \Big)^{-1} \Big] , \qquad (27)$$

以及

$$G_{R}^{1}(D) = k^{2} \int \frac{d^{n}p}{(2\pi)^{n}} e^{-ip(x-x')} p^{4} \left[ \frac{1}{a(n-2)p^{2}} + \frac{n}{a(2-n)} \int p^{2} + M_{2}^{2} \right]^{-1} .$$
 (28)

## 6.结 论

本文在谐和坐标系和任意坐标系下求得的几种 曲率真空相关函数的首项均于该高导数引力量子化 时采用的规范固定参量 ρ 无关.引力子传播子(2) 式中出现的规范固定参量 ρ,在计算过程中将被自 动地消除.

在该高导数引力作用量中,只要令 *a* = -2,*b* = *c* = 0 则高导数引力将变成 GR 引力.此时引力子传播子(2)式将随着变为

$$D^{R}(p)_{\mu\nu,\alpha\beta} = \frac{2}{p^{2}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \eta_{\mu} (\alpha \eta_{\beta})_{\nu} + \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\rho}{2k^{2}p^{2}} \right) \eta_{\mu\nu} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \right] \\ + \left( -1 + \frac{2\rho}{k^{2}p^{2}} \right) p_{(\mu} \eta_{\nu} \chi_{\alpha} p_{\beta)} p^{-2} \\ + \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\rho}{k^{2}p^{2}} \right) (\eta_{\mu\nu} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} + \eta_{\alpha\beta} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu}) \right], (29)$$

式中  $\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} = p_{\alpha}p_{\beta}p^{-2}$ .

若独立地进行 GR 的量子化,将其量子化规范 固定项取为

$$- k^{-2} r^{-1} \int d^n x (\partial_{\mu} \tilde{g}^{\mu\nu})^2. \qquad (30)$$

这里的 r 为该 GR 量子化时采用的规范固定参量,则用类似的路积分方法可求得其引力子自由传播 子为

$${}^{R}D(p)_{\mu\nu,\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{2p^{2}}[2+r]\eta_{\mu\nu}\eta_{\alpha\beta} - 2\eta_{\mu}(_{\alpha}\eta_{\beta})_{\nu}$$
$$-\chi(1+r)(\eta_{\mu\nu}\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} + \eta_{\alpha\beta}\varepsilon_{\mu\nu})$$
$$+(1+r)(\eta_{\mu\alpha}\varepsilon_{\nu\beta} + \eta_{\mu\beta}\varepsilon_{\nu\alpha}$$
$$+\eta_{\nu\alpha}\varepsilon_{\mu\beta} + \eta_{\nu\beta}\varepsilon_{\alpha\mu})]. \qquad (31)$$

当(29)式中的 ρ和(31)式中的 r均取为零时, 由此二种渠道得到的引力子自由传播子相同.

当取 *a* = -2,*b* = *c* = 0 时,本文求得的高导数 引力的四种曲率的相关函数的首项(18)(19)(20) 和(21)式分别变为

$$G_{\text{Riemann}}^{\text{RI}}(D) = k^2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^n p}{(2\pi)^n} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i} j (x-x')} p^2 \frac{n^3 - 3n^2 + 2}{\mathcal{I}(n-2)}$$
$$= -k^2 \frac{n^3 - 3n^2 + 2}{\mathcal{I}(n-2)} \partial^2 \delta^n (x-x'), \quad (32)$$

$$G_{\text{Riccl}}^{\text{Rl}}(D) = \frac{k}{8} \int \frac{\mathrm{d} p}{(2\pi)^{9}} e^{-ip(x-x')} p^{2} \frac{n-3n-2n+4}{n-2}$$
$$= -k^{2} \frac{n^{3}-3n^{2}-2n+4}{8(n-2)} \partial^{2} \delta^{n}(x-x'),$$
(33)

$$G_{\text{Loop}}^{\text{RI}}(D \ \sigma \ \sigma')$$

$$= k^2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^n p}{(2\pi)^n} e^{-i\mu(x-x')} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \sigma^{\mu'\nu'} \eta_{\mu\mu'} p_{\nu} p_{\nu'} \frac{n^2 - 2n - 2}{n - 2}$$

$$= -k^2 \frac{n^2 - 2n - 2}{n - 2} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \sigma^{\mu'\nu'} \eta_{\mu\mu'} \partial_{\nu} \partial_{\nu'} \partial^n (x - x') (34)$$

$$G_{\text{RI}}^{\text{RI}}(D) = k^2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^n p}{(2\pi)^n} e^{-i\mu(x-x')} p^2 \frac{\mathcal{L}(1-n)}{2}$$

$${}^{Rl}_{R}(D) = k^{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d} p}{(2\pi)^{n}} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\mu(x-x')} p^{2} \frac{A(1-n)}{n-2}$$
$$= -k^{2} \frac{1-n}{n-2} \partial^{2} \delta^{n}(x-x').$$
(35)

如上结果与 GR 自行量子化后求得的这四种曲率的 相关函数相同<sup>[5]</sup>.

由(32)(33)(34)以及(35)式可知,GR中相关 函数  $G_{\text{Riomann}}^{R}$ , $G_{\text{Ricei}}^{R}$ , $G_{\text{Loop}}^{R}$ 以及  $G_{R}^{R}$ 的首项中均含有  $\partial$ 函数的导数因子,这些因子是等于零的.所以这些相 关函数的首项供献皆为零.高阶项和高阶修正的计 算有可能得到不为零的结果,但它们数量上低微.由 于引力耦合常数 k 的量纲为[L]<sup>n/2-1</sup>,将导致协变量 子化后的量子引力不能重整,在 Einstein 引力的这 种量子化情况下,使得高阶项与高阶修正越发显得 不如首项的地位重要,所以在 Einstein 引力中,曲率 二点真空相关是不存在的.本文得到的这一结论与 众多作者的推测一致.从而 GR 中的曲率并不具有 这种量子跃迁行为.

然而高导数引力与 GR 不同,由于  $b \neq 0$ , $c \neq 0$ , 这些曲率真空相关函数的首项(32)(33)(34), (35)式皆不为零.高次项和高阶修正对相关函数的 贡献也不会为零.所以对于该引力而言,由于拉氏量 中曲率的非线性项的存在,不仅使得高导数引力是 至少形式上可重整的<sup>[6]</sup>,而且曲率也是可以被传播 的.这是高导数引力的一个可能的重要量子行为,不 为零的曲率真空相关的建立,可用来进一步解释引 力相互作用的机理、探讨时空能量的释放与激发等.

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## Curvature vacuum correlations in quantum gravity

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#### Abstract

Under the flat Minkowski space-time background ,in the harmonic and the arbitrary coordinate systems ,we obtained the graviton free propagators in the n-dimensional general relativity (GR) and the high derivative gravity respectively ,calculated the expressions of the leading terms of several two-point curvature vacuum correlation functions ,and proved that they are zero in the GR ,but in the high derivative gravity they are not zero.

Keywords : general relativity , high derivative gravity , graviton free propagators , curvature vacuum correlation functions , parellel transport propagators

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