

规范不变系统量子水平的变换性质及应用*

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按 Faddeev-Popov 路径积分量子化方法,给出规范不变系统在位形空间中的生成泛函,导出了系统位形空间中量子水平的变换性质.讨论了该系统量子水平的守恒律问题,且给出了 Poincaré 群变换下电磁场在介质分界面附近量子水平的变换性质,在量子水平上说明了电磁波反射和折射时能量中心的“横移”现象.

关键词:规范理论,位形空间,路径积分,“横移”效应

PACC: 1110, 1115, 1130

1. 引言

动力学系统的量子化方法有正则算符形式和路径积分形式.路径积分量子化因出现在路径积分中的量均是经典的数,这对于研究系统量子水平的对称性质带来了方便.路径积分常用的有 Faddeev 和 Senjanovic 提出的 FS 量子化方案^[1],它是相空间的路径积分形式;另一种是由 Faddeev 和 Popov 提出的 FP 量子化方案^[2],它是规范不变系统在位形空间的路径积分形式.前者比后者更一般.通常规范不变系统可以按 FP 量子化方案量子化.对称性和守恒律的联系在经典理论中是由 Noether 定理给出的,对经典 Noether 定理等研究已推广到受外在约束的系统^[3,4],对于受外在约束的系统变换需要满足一定的条件才有经典 Noether 定理的守恒量^[3].微观粒子的运动由量子理论描述,那么经典理论中的一些重要结果在量子理论中是否有效?在什么条件下有效呢?本文将用位形空间 FP 量子化方案,研究规范不变系统量子水平的变换性质,分析该系统有经典 Noether 定理守恒量的条件.

电磁波在介质分界面上反射和折射时其能量中心不在入射面内而发生垂直于入射面方向的“横向移动”,这一效应的经典理论已有各种解释^[4-10],但这一效应经典理论的解释在量子水平下是否有效值得进一步讨论.电磁场在介质分界面上的边界条件

可看成是一种约束^[8-10],电磁场的 Lagrange 量和约束条件均是规范不变的,可以看成是规范不变系统.本文研究了规范不变系统量子水平的变换性质,并将其用于 Poincaré 群变换下电磁场在介质分界面附近量子水平的变换性质,在量子水平上说明了电磁波反射和折射时能量中心的“横移”效应.指出文献[8-10]中的结果仅适用于经典水平,在量子理论中必须计及量子修正.

2. 有外在约束的规范不变系统在位形空间量子水平的变换性质

考虑受外在约束场的规范不变的 Lagrange 量系统,设该系统由非独立的场量 $\varphi^{\alpha}(x)$ ($\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 描述,其中 $x = (r, ict)$ (取 $c = 1$) 为四维时空指标,记场的 Lagrange 量密度为 $\mathcal{A}(\varphi^{\alpha}, \dot{\varphi}^{\alpha}_{,\mu})$, 它不显含时空坐标,其中 $\dot{\varphi}^{\alpha}_{,\mu} \equiv \partial_{\mu}\varphi^{\alpha}$ ($\mu = 1, 2, 3, 4$). 场的 Lagrange 量为 $\varphi^{\alpha}(x), \dot{\varphi}^{\alpha}(x)$ 的泛函,即

$$\Pi[\varphi^{\alpha}, \dot{\varphi}^{\alpha}] = \int_v d^3x \mathcal{A}(\varphi^{\alpha}, \dot{\varphi}^{\alpha}_{,\mu}). \quad (1)$$

设系统的运动受外在约束的限制,其约束条件记为

$$G_w = (t; \varphi^{\alpha}, \dot{\varphi}^{\alpha}_{,\mu}) = 0 \quad (w = 1, 2, \dots, l). \quad (2)$$

对线性约束或不含场的微商的约束系统,其经典运动的 Euler-Lagrange 方程可由 $\mathcal{L}^* = \mathcal{L} + \lambda^w G_w$ 给

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出^[9,10].

假设系统的 Lagrange 量和约束条件(2)式均具有规范不变性,按 FP 方法^[2],取规范条件 $f^a(\varphi, \varphi^a_{,\mu}) = 0$, 此时该系统在位形空间中 Green 函数的生成泛函为^[2]

$$\mathcal{Z}[J] = \int \mathcal{D}\varphi^1 \mathcal{D}\varphi^2 \dots \mathcal{D}\varphi^n \times \exp\left\{i \int_{\Omega} d^4x [\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} + J_a \varphi^a]\right\}, \quad (3)$$

式中

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}^* + \mathcal{L}_{\text{fix}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{gh}}, \quad (4a)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{fix}} = -\frac{1}{2\alpha_0} [f^a(\varphi, \varphi^a_{,\mu})]^2, \quad (4b)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{gh}} = \int_{\Omega} d^4y [\bar{C}_a(x) M_L^{ab}(x, y) C_b(y)] \quad (4c)$$

$$M_L^{ab}(x, y) = \frac{\delta f^a[\varphi, \varphi^a_{,\mu}(x)]}{\delta u^b(y)}. \quad (4d)$$

这里 α_0 为规范参数, \mathcal{L}_{fix} 为规范固定项, $C_b(y)$ 和 $\bar{C}_a(x)$ 是与规范场 φ^a 相联系的鬼(粒子)场或虚拟场, \mathcal{L}_{gh} 为鬼场项, $M_L^{ab}(x, y)$ 与规范变换和规范条件的选取紧密相关.

假设系统的有效作用量

$$I_{\text{eff}} = \int d^4x \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}$$

在位形空间中的整体无穷小变换

$$\begin{aligned} x'^{\mu} &= x^{\mu} + \Delta x^{\mu} \\ &= x^{\mu} + \varepsilon_{\sigma} \tau^{\mu\sigma}(x, \varphi^a, \varphi^a_{,\mu}), \\ \varphi'^a(x') &= \varphi^a(x) + \Delta \varphi^a(x) \\ &= \varphi^a(x) + \varepsilon_{\sigma} \xi^{\sigma a}(x, \varphi^a, \varphi^a_{,\mu}) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

下的改变为

$$\delta I_{\text{eff}} = \int d^4x \varepsilon_{\sigma} (\partial_{\mu} \Omega^{\mu\sigma} + R^{\sigma}), \quad (6)$$

式中 $\Omega^{\mu\sigma}, R^{\sigma}$ 是 $x, \varphi, \varphi^a_{,\mu}$ 的函数, ε_{σ} 为参数. 现考虑如下定域变换:

$$\begin{aligned} x'^{\mu} &= x^{\mu} + \Delta x^{\mu} \\ &= x^{\mu} + \varepsilon_{\sigma}(x) \tau^{\mu\sigma}(x, \varphi^a, \varphi^a_{,\mu}), \\ \varphi'^a(x') &= \varphi^a(x) + \Delta \varphi^a(x) \\ &= \varphi^a(x) + \varepsilon_{\sigma}(x) \xi^{\sigma a}(x, \varphi^a, \varphi^a_{,\mu}). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

变换(7)式的 Jacobi 行列式记为 $\bar{J} = 1 + J_1$ (J_1 为小量), $\varepsilon_{\sigma}(x)$ ($\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r$) 为无穷小任意函数, 它们及其所需的各级微商在区域的边界上为零. 在(7)式变换下, 有效作用量的改变为

$$\Delta I_{\text{eff}} = \int d^4x \varepsilon_{\sigma}(x) \left\{ \frac{\delta I_{\text{eff}}}{\delta \varphi^a} (\xi^{\sigma a} - \varphi^a_{,\nu} \tau^{\nu\sigma}) \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \partial_{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \varphi^a_{,\mu}} (\xi^{\sigma a} - \varphi^a_{,\nu} \tau^{\nu\sigma}) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \tau^{\mu\sigma} \right] \Big\} \\ &+ \int d^4x \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \varphi^a_{,\mu}} (\xi^{\sigma a} - \varphi^a_{,\nu} \tau^{\nu\sigma}) \right. \\ &+ \left. \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \tau^{\mu\sigma} \right] \partial_{\mu} \varepsilon_{\sigma}(x). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

由于假设有效作用量 I_{eff} 在(5)式的变换下改变为(6)式, 故(8)式中的第一个积分可由(6)式给出. 根据 $\varepsilon_{\sigma}(x)$ ($\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r$) 的边界条件, (8)式又可写为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta I_{\text{eff}} &= \int d^4x \varepsilon_{\sigma}(x) \left\{ \partial_{\mu} \Omega^{\mu\sigma} + R^{\sigma} \right. \\ &- \left. \partial_{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \varphi^a_{,\mu}} (\xi^{\sigma a} - \varphi^a_{,\nu} \tau^{\nu\sigma}) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \tau^{\mu\sigma} \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

由于生成泛函(3)式在(7)式变换下的不变性, 略去高阶小量, 就有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}[J] &= \int \mathcal{D}\varphi^1 \mathcal{D}\varphi^2 \dots \mathcal{D}\varphi^n (1 + J_1) \left\{ 1 + i \Delta I_{\text{eff}} \right. \\ &+ \left. i \int d^4x J \delta \varphi^a \right\} \exp\left\{i \int d^4x (\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} + J_a \varphi^a)\right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

将(9)式代入, 由于生成泛函(3)式在(7)式变换下不变, 表明

$$\left. \frac{\delta Z}{\delta \varepsilon_{\sigma}(x)} \right|_{\varepsilon_{\sigma}(x)=0} = 0,$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \mathcal{D}\varphi^1 \mathcal{D}\varphi^2 \dots \mathcal{D}\varphi^n \int d^4x \left\{ \partial_{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \varphi^a_{,\mu}} (\xi^{\sigma a} - \varphi^a_{,\nu} \tau^{\nu\sigma}) \right. \right. \\ &+ \left. \left. \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \tau^{\mu\sigma} - \Omega^{\mu\sigma} \right] - R^{\sigma} - J_0^{\sigma} - J_a (\xi^{\sigma a} - \varphi^a_{,\nu} \tau^{\nu\sigma}) \right\} \\ &\times \exp\left\{i \int d^4x (\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} + J_a \varphi^a)\right\} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

式中

$$J_0^{\sigma} = i \left. \frac{\partial \bar{J}}{\partial \varepsilon_{\sigma}(x)} \right|_{\varepsilon_{\sigma}(x)=0}.$$

将(11)式关于 $J(t_j)$ 求 n 次泛函微商, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \mathcal{D}\varphi^1 \mathcal{D}\varphi^2 \dots \mathcal{D}\varphi^n \left\{ \left\{ \partial_{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \varphi^a_{,\mu}} (\xi^{\sigma a} - \varphi^a_{,\nu} \tau^{\nu\sigma}) \right. \right. \right. \\ &+ \left. \left. \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \tau^{\mu\sigma} - \Omega^{\mu\sigma} \right] - R^{\sigma} - J_0^{\sigma} - J_a (\xi^{\sigma a} - \varphi^a_{,\nu} \tau^{\nu\sigma}) \right\} \\ &\times \varphi^{a_1}(x_1) \varphi^{a_2}(x_2) \dots \varphi^{a_n}(x_n) \\ &+ (-i) \sum_j \varphi^{a_1}(x_1) \varphi^{a_2}(x_2) \dots \\ &\times \varphi^{a_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) \varphi^{a_{j+1}}(x_{j+1}) \dots \varphi^{a_n}(x_n) N^{\sigma a} \delta(x - x_j) \Big\} \\ &\times \exp\left\{i \int d^4x (\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} + J_a \varphi^a)\right\} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

这里

$$N^{\sigma a} = -(\xi^{\sigma a} - \varphi^a_{,\nu} \tau^{\nu\sigma}).$$

在 (12) 式中 , 使外源 $J^\alpha = 0$, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
& 0 | T^* \left\{ \partial_\mu \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \varphi_{,\mu}^\alpha} (\xi^{\alpha\sigma} - \varphi_{,\nu}^\alpha \tau^{\nu\sigma}) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \tau^{\mu\sigma} - \Omega^{\mu\sigma} \right] \right. \\
& \left. - R^\sigma - J_0^\sigma \right\} \varphi^{\alpha_1}(x_1) \varphi^{\alpha_2}(x_2) \dots \varphi^{\alpha_n}(x_n) | 0 \\
& = (-i) \sum_j 0 | T^* [\varphi^{\alpha_1}(x_1) \varphi^{\alpha_2}(x_2) \dots \varphi^{\alpha_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) \\
& \times \varphi^{\alpha_{j+1}}(x_{j+1}) \dots \varphi^{\alpha_n}(x_n) N^{\mu\sigma}] | 0 \delta(x - x_j), \quad (13)
\end{aligned}$$

式中 $|0\rangle$ 代表场的基态, T^* 为一种特定形式的编时乘积^[11,12]. 固定 t , 令

$$\begin{aligned}
& t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m \rightarrow +\infty, \\
& t_{m+1}, t_{m+2}, \dots, t_n \rightarrow -\infty,
\end{aligned}$$

利用约化公式^[13], 从 (13) 式得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{out } |m\rangle \left\{ \partial_\mu \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \varphi_{,\mu}^\alpha} (\xi^{\alpha\sigma} - \varphi_{,\nu}^\alpha \tau^{\nu\sigma}) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \tau^{\mu\sigma} - \Omega^{\mu\sigma} \right] \right. \\
& \left. - R^\sigma - J_0^\sigma \right\} |n - m\rangle_{\text{in}} = 0. \quad (14)
\end{aligned}$$

因为 m 和 n 是任意的, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \partial_\mu \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \varphi_{,\mu}^\alpha} (\xi^{\alpha\sigma} - \varphi_{,\nu}^\alpha \tau^{\nu\sigma}) \right. \\
& \left. + \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \tau^{\mu\sigma} - \Omega^{\mu\sigma} \right] - R^\sigma - J_0^\sigma = 0. \quad (15)
\end{aligned}$$

(15) 式给出了 Lagrange 量和外在约束均具有规范不变的系统量子水平下的变换性质, 它有别于经典水平下系统变换性质的结果^[3], 与经典结果相比, 这里出现的有效 Lagrange 量和 J_0^σ 反映了量子效应. 从 (15) 式可知, 当系统的有效 Lagrange 量在整体无穷小变换下仅改变一个四维散度项, 且对应的无穷小定域变换 (7) 式的 Jacobi 行列式为 1, 那么我们得到与经典 Noether 定理相应的量子水平的 Noether 定理的守恒量为

$$\begin{aligned}
Q^\sigma &= \int_V d^3x \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \varphi_{,\mu}^\alpha} (\xi^{\alpha\sigma} - \varphi_{,\nu}^\alpha \tau^{\nu\sigma}) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \tau^{0\sigma} - \Omega^{0\sigma} \right] \\
&= \text{const}. \quad (\sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r). \quad (16)
\end{aligned}$$

与经典 Noether 定理不同的是经典 Noether 定理中的 Lagrange 量换成了有效 Lagrange 量, 这正是量子化的结果. 从 (15) 式可知, 即使有效作用量 I_{eff} 在 (5) 式的整体变换下不变 ($R^\sigma = 0$), 一般也得不到有外在约束的规范不变系统量子水平的守恒律, 因为路径积分 (泛函积分) 的测度在 (7) 式的定域变换下可能发生了改变 ($J_0^\sigma \neq 0$). 当有效作用量 I_{eff} 在 (5) 式的整体变换下改变, 定域变换 (7) 式的 Jacobi 行列式不为 1 时, 我们可以用 (15) 式研究该有外在约束的规范不变系统在量子水平的变换性质.

3. 电磁波在介质分界面处量子水平的变换性质

电磁波在介质分界面上反射和折射时, 电磁波的能量中心不在入射面内而发生垂直于入射面方向的“横移”效应, 这一效应的经典理论已有各种解释^[4-10]. 这里研究电磁波在介质分界面附近反射和折射时垂直于入射面方向的量子水平的“横移”效应. 我们将用位形空间 FP 量子化方案, 讨论 Poincaré 群变换下电磁场在介质分界面附近量子水平的变换性质, 对经典水平的“横移”效应结果给出了量子修正.

描写自由电磁场的 Lagrange 量密度为

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}, \quad (17)$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu.$$

这里 $F_{\mu\nu}$ 为势 $A_\mu = (A^0, \mathbf{A})$ 确定的二阶反对称张量, 其中 $A^0 = \varphi$ 为标势, \mathbf{A} 为矢势. 考虑电磁波波包在电介质分界面上的反射和折射, 电磁场在介质分界面处满足的边界条件可写为^[8-10]

$$G_w = G_w(\partial^\mu A_\nu) = 0. \quad (18)$$

研究电磁场在介质分界面附近的性质, 可将 (18) 式视为一个约束条件^[8-10], 在电磁场的规范变换下, 它是不变的. 对线性约束或不含场的微商约束系统, 其经典运动的 Euler-Lagrange 方程可由 \mathcal{L}^* 给出^[8], 而

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}^* &= \mathcal{L} + \lambda^w G_w \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \lambda^w G_w. \quad (19)
\end{aligned}$$

对 $U(1)$ 规范电磁场, (19) 式中的 \mathcal{L}^* 具有规范不变性. 按 FP 方法, 取 Lorentz 规范, 由 (4d) 式可知无需引入鬼场. 这样, 在分界面附近量子化电磁场的有效 Lagrange 量为

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \lambda^w G_w - \frac{1}{2\alpha_0} (\partial^\mu A_\mu)^2, \quad (20)$$

式中 α_0 为规范参数. 考虑电磁场在位形空间中 Poincaré 的整体无穷小变换

$$\begin{aligned}
x'^{\mu} &= x^\mu + \Delta x'^{\mu} \\
&= x^\mu + \epsilon_\sigma \tau^{\mu\sigma}(x, A_\nu, A_{,\nu}), \\
A'_\mu(x') &= A_\mu(x) + \Delta A_\mu(x) \\
&= A_\mu(x) + \epsilon_\sigma \xi_\mu^\sigma(x, A_\nu, A_{,\nu})
\end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

下, 电磁场的有效作用量的改变为

$$\delta I_{\text{eff}} = \int_{\Omega} \left\{ \left[-\partial_{\nu} \left(\lambda^w \frac{\partial G_w}{\partial A^{\mu}_{,\nu}} \right) \right] \delta A^{\mu} + \partial_{\nu} \left[\frac{\partial \left(\lambda^w G_w \right)}{\partial A^{\mu}_{,\nu}} \delta A^{\mu} \right] - \frac{1}{\alpha_0} \left[\partial_{\nu} (A^{\nu}_{,\mu} \delta A^{\mu}) - (\partial_{\nu} A^{\nu}_{,\mu}) \delta A^{\mu} \right] \right\} d^4 x.$$

从(15)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_{\nu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A^{\mu}_{,\nu}} (\xi^{\mu\sigma} - A^{\mu}_{,\rho} \tau^{\rho\sigma}) + \mathcal{L} \tau^{\nu\sigma} \right] \\ &= \left[-\partial_{\nu} \left(\lambda^w \frac{\partial G_w}{\partial A^{\mu}_{,\nu}} \right) + \frac{1}{\alpha_0} \partial_{\nu} A^{\nu}_{,\mu} \right] \\ & \quad \times (\xi^{\mu\sigma} - A^{\mu}_{,\rho} \tau^{\rho\sigma}). \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

表达式(22)是在(21)式变换下电磁场在介质分界面处量子水平的变换性质方程,它与电磁场在介质分界面处的经典理论相比多出一项

$\frac{1}{\alpha_0} \partial_{\nu} A^{\nu}_{,\mu} \delta A^{\mu}$ 这正是电磁场量子化后量子效应的体现.

下面用(22)式讨论 Poincaré 群变换下电磁场量子水平的变换性质,说明电磁波在介质分界面上反射和折射时垂直于入射面方向的量子水平下存在能量中心的“横移”.

3.1. 平移变换

考虑如下平移变换:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x^{\mu} &= \epsilon^{\mu}, \\ \Delta A^{\mu} &= 0, \\ \delta A^{\mu} &= -A^{\mu}_{,\nu} \epsilon^{\nu}. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

该变换的 Jacobi 行列式为 1,由(22)式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_{\nu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A^{\alpha}_{,\nu}} A^{\alpha}_{,\mu} - \delta^{\nu\mu} \mathcal{L} \right] \\ &= \left[-\partial_{\nu} \left(\lambda^w \frac{\partial G_w}{\partial A^{\alpha}_{,\nu}} \right) + \frac{1}{\alpha_0} \partial_{\nu} (A^{\nu}_{,\alpha}) \right] A^{\alpha}_{,\mu}. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

将(24)式对三维空间积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \int T_{\mu 4} dV &= - \int_{x_3=0} \left(T_{\mu 3}^{(1)} + \lambda^w \frac{\partial G_w}{\partial A^{\alpha}_{(1),3}} A^{\alpha}_{(1),\mu} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{\alpha_0} A^3_{(1),\alpha} A^{\alpha}_{(1),\mu} \right) dx_1 dx_2 \\ & \quad - \int_{x_3=0} \left(T_{\mu 3}^{(2)} + \lambda^w \frac{\partial G_w}{\partial A^{\alpha}_{(2),3}} A^{\alpha}_{(2),\mu} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{\alpha_0} A^3_{(2),\alpha} A^{\alpha}_{(2),\mu} \right) dx_1 dx_2 \\ & \quad - \Delta_{\mu}^{(1)} - \Delta_{\mu}^{(2)}, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

式中

$$T^{\nu\omega} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A^{\alpha}_{,\nu}} A^{\alpha}_{,\omega} - \delta^{\nu\omega} \mathcal{L}, \quad (26)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\mu}^{(j)} &= \int_{V_j} \left[\partial_{\alpha} \left(\lambda^w \frac{\partial G_w}{\partial A^{\alpha}_{(j),\mu}} A^{\alpha}_{(j),\mu} - \frac{1}{\alpha_0} A^0_{(j),\alpha} A^{\alpha}_{(j),\mu} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \lambda^w \frac{\partial G_w}{\partial A^{\alpha}_{(j),\nu}} A^{\alpha}_{(j),\nu\omega} + \frac{1}{\alpha_0} A^{\nu}_{(j),\alpha} A^{\alpha}_{(j),\nu\omega} \right] dV. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

这里将全三维空间按分界面分为两个区域 V_j ($j = 1, 2$) $A^{\alpha}_{(j),\mu}$, $A^{\alpha}_{(j),\mu}$, $A^0_{(j),\alpha}$, $A^{\alpha}_{(j),\mu}$, $\partial A^{\alpha}_{(j),\nu}$, $A^{\nu}_{(j),\alpha}$, $A^{\alpha}_{(j),\nu\omega}$ 表示 $A^{\alpha}(x)$ 在区域 V_j 中的取值.从(25)式进一步可得

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \int T_{\mu 4} dV &= \delta_{x_3=0}^3 \int (T_{\mu 3}^{(2)} - T_{\mu 3}^{(1)}) dx_1 dx_2 \\ & \quad - \Delta_{\mu}^{(1)} - \Delta_{\mu}^{(2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

因为

$$\int T_{\mu 4} dV = (P_{\mu} \cdot H)$$

是电磁场的四动量,所以(28)式表明当分界面为无穷薄时,分量 P_1 , P_2 和 H 能量是守恒的.

3.2. Lorentz 变换

对于 Lorentz 变换

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x^{\mu} &= \epsilon^{\mu\nu} x_{\nu}, \\ \Delta A^{\alpha} &= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu} D_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} A^{\beta}, \\ \delta A^{\alpha} &= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu} (D_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} A^{\beta} + x_{\mu} A^{\alpha}_{,\nu} - x_{\nu} A^{\alpha}_{,\mu}). \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

电磁势 A^{α} 属 Lorentz 群矢量表示,

$$D_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} = \delta_{\mu}^{\alpha} \delta_{\nu}^{\beta} - \delta_{\nu}^{\alpha} \delta_{\mu}^{\beta}.$$

矢量场变换的 Jacobi 行列式为 1 将(29)式代入(22)式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_{\nu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A^{\alpha}_{,\nu}} \epsilon^{\rho\sigma} (D_{\rho\sigma}^{\alpha\beta} A^{\beta} + x_{\rho} A^{\alpha}_{,\sigma} - x_{\sigma} A^{\alpha}_{,\rho}) + \mathcal{L} \epsilon^{\nu\sigma} x_{\sigma} \right] \\ &= \left[-\partial_{\nu} \left(\lambda^w \frac{\partial G_w}{\partial A^{\alpha}_{,\nu}} \right) + \frac{1}{\alpha_0} \partial_{\nu} A^{\nu}_{,\alpha} \right] \\ & \quad \times \epsilon^{\rho\sigma} (D_{\rho\sigma}^{\alpha\beta} A^{\beta} + x_{\rho} A^{\alpha}_{,\sigma} - x_{\sigma} A^{\alpha}_{,\rho}). \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

将(30)式对三维空间区域积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \int J_{\kappa\mu 4} dV &= \int_{x_3=0} (x_{\kappa} \delta_{\mu 3} - x_{\mu} \delta_{\kappa 3}) \left[\mathcal{L}^{(2)} - \mathcal{L}^{(1)} \right] dx_1 dx_2 \\ & \quad + \Delta_{\kappa\mu}^{(1)} + \Delta_{\kappa\mu}^{(2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\kappa\mu}^{(j)} &= \int_{V_j} \left\{ \partial_{\alpha} \left[\left(\lambda^w \frac{\partial G_w}{\partial A^{\alpha}_{(j),\mu}} - \frac{1}{\alpha_0} A^4_{(j),\alpha} \right) \right] \right. \\ & \quad \times (D_{\kappa\mu}^{\alpha\beta} A^{\beta}_{(j)} + x_{\kappa} A^{\alpha}_{(j),\mu} - x_{\mu} A^{\alpha}_{(j),\kappa}) \\ & \quad \left. + \left(-\lambda^w \frac{\partial G_w}{\partial A^{\alpha}_{(j),\nu}} + \frac{1}{\alpha_0} A^{\nu}_{(j),\alpha} \right) \left[\partial_{\nu} (D_{\kappa\mu}^{\alpha\beta} A^{\beta}_{(j)}) \right] \right. \\ & \quad \left. + x_{\kappa} A^{\alpha}_{(j),\mu} - x_{\mu} A^{\alpha}_{(j),\kappa} \right\} dV. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

$J_{\kappa\nu}$ 为电磁场的动量矩(角动量)密度张量,

$$J_{\kappa\nu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A^\alpha} D_{\kappa\mu}^{\alpha\beta} A^\beta + x_\kappa T_{\mu\nu} - x_\mu T_{\kappa\nu},$$

(31) 式中 $\nu = 4$. 电磁波的角动量分量

$$M_1 = \int J_{234} dV,$$

$$M_2 = \int J_{314} dV,$$

$$M_3 = \int J_{124} dV,$$

分界面无限薄时, M_3 是守恒的.

由 (31) 式可以求得电磁波在介质分界面处反射波和折射波的能量中心. 令 $\mu = 4$, $\kappa = i$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$), 将 $J_{\kappa 4}$ 和 $D_{i4}^{\alpha\beta}$ 代入 (31) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} \partial^4 \int x_i T_{44} dV = & - \int_{x_3=0} x_4 \delta_{i3} (\mathcal{L}^{(2)} - \mathcal{L}^{(1)}) dx_1 dx_2 \\ & + \partial^4 \int (A^i{}_A A^4 - A^4{}_A A^i + x_4 T_{i4}) dV \\ & + \Delta_{i4}^{(1)} + \Delta_{i4}^{(2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

电磁波的能量中心坐标为

$$X_i = (1/iH) \int x_i T_{44} dV.$$

从 (33) 式得电磁波能量中心运动方程

$$\begin{aligned} H \frac{dX_i}{dt} - (\Delta_4^{(1)} + \Delta_4^{(2)}) X_i \\ = P_i - (\Delta_4^{(1)} + \Delta_4^{(2)}) x_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \int (A^i{}_A A^4 - A^4{}_A A^i) dV \\ & + \Delta_{i4}^{(1)} + \Delta_{i4}^{(2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

(34) 式表明在量子水平上电磁波的能量中心在沿垂直于入射面方向存在“横向移动”, 与经典结果不同的是我们考虑了电磁场的量子化所带来的量子修正.

4. 结 论

对有外在约束的规范不变系统, 我们用位形空间 FP 量子化方案研究了该系统量子水平的变换性质. 当有效 Lagrange 量 \mathcal{L}_{eff} 在 (5) 式的整体变换下仅改变一个四维散度项, 且定域变换 (7) 式的 Jacobi 行列式为 1 时, 我们得到了该系统量子水平的守恒律. 如果定域变换 (7) 式的 Jacobi 行列式不为 1, 即使有效作用量 I_{eff} 在 (5) 式的整体变换下不变 ($R^\sigma = 0$), 也得不到该系统量子水平的守恒律. (15) 式表达了受外在约束的规范不变系统量子水平的变换性质. 本文讨论了 Poincaré 群变换下电磁场量子水平的变换性质, 给出了量子水平下电磁波在介质分界面反射和折射时的“横移”结果. 这表明文献 [8—10] 中的结果仅适用于经典水平. 在量子理论中, 必须计及量子修正.

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Transformation properties of gauge invariance systems at the quantum level and an application *

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Abstract

According to Faddeev-Popov 's rule of path integral quantization , the generating functional of Green function in configuration space for a gauge-invariant constrained system is formulated , transformation properties of a gauge-invariant system at the quantum level are derived and the problems of the conserved laws at the quantum level are discussed. the quantal transformation properties of electromagnetic field near the interface of dielectric media under the Poincaré group are studied. It is pointed out that the transverse shift of the reflection and refraction of electromagnetic waves near the interface of dielectric media also occur at the quantum level , but the results of classical theory must be amended in quantum theory.

Keywords : gauge theory , configuration space , path integral , transverse shift effect

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