

# 自旋为任意整数的传播子<sup>\*</sup>

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以自旋为任意整数的自由粒子的波函数(Bargmann-Wigner 方程的解)为基础, 进一步研究了自旋为任意整数的投影算符和传播子. 证明了 Behrends 和 Fronsda 所构造的投影算符是正确的. 导出了自旋为任意整数的场的一般对易规则和费恩曼传播子的一般表达式.

关键词: 整数自旋, 投影算符, 对易规则, 费恩曼传播子

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## 1. 引言

在对诸如

$$\begin{aligned} b_1(1235) &\rightarrow \omega + \pi, \\ \bar{p}(\bar{^3P_2}) &\rightarrow f_2(1270) + \pi \\ a_3(2050) &\rightarrow f_2(1270) + \pi, \\ H &\rightarrow W^+ W_-, \\ J/\Psi &\rightarrow a_2(1320) + \rho, \end{aligned}$$

等等高能物理过程进行数值分析时, 需要采用自旋大于 1 的波函数、投影算符和费恩曼传播子<sup>[1-4]</sup>. 最近, 我们<sup>[5-7]</sup>通过严格求解 Bargmann-Wigner<sup>[8]</sup>方程, 在坐标表象和动量表象中导出了自旋为任意整数和半整数的粒子的波函数, 拓展了 Auvil-Brehm<sup>[9]</sup>和 Chung<sup>[11]</sup>等关于构造高自旋正能波函数的理论. 在此基础上, 我们对高自旋粒子的投影算符和传播子作了进一步研究. 本文报道自旋为任意整数情形的研究结果, 包括投影算符、对易规则、费恩曼传播子及其附加项的一般理论.

早在 1957 年, Behrends 和 Fronsda<sup>[10, 11]</sup>就从 Klein-Gordon 方程和 Rarita-Schwinger<sup>[12]</sup>方程出发, 指出了高自旋投影算符的基本性质, 并以此为基础提

出了一种利用自旋为 1 的投影算符来构造自旋为任意整数的投影算符的方法, 其要点是先在静止系中进行构造再推广到运动系. 1965 年, Zemach<sup>[13]</sup>提出了另一种在静止系中利用角动量张量来构造整数自旋投影算符的方法. 最近, Chung<sup>[12]</sup>以及 Filippini 等<sup>[4]</sup>发现, Zemach 理论形式不正确, 因为该形式本质上是非相对论性的. 因此, Behrends 和 Fronsda 所构造的投影算符(以下简称为 B-F 形式)是目前唯一可用的形式. 考虑到 B-F 形式也是在静止系中构造的, 我们认为有必要对其正确性进行证明, 一个可靠的证明方式是寻找一种新方法直接导出该形式. 本文将给出这种方法, 即从我们所得到的波函数出发直接在运动系中导出自旋为任意整数的投影算符. 我们的直接计算结果表明 B-F 形式是正确的.

就我们所知, 目前只有比较完善的低自旋(指自旋小于 3/2)费恩曼传播子理论<sup>[14]</sup>, 而高自旋费恩曼传播子方面的研究结果则未见报道. 在本文中我们将把低自旋费恩曼传播子理论拓展到高自旋情形, 即利用我们所得到的波函数和投影算符, 在坐标表象和动量表象中导出自旋为任意整数的自由粒子费恩曼传播子. 在自由粒子费恩曼传播子的计算中, 一个很重要的问题是, 当自旋大于或等于 1 时, 费恩曼

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传播子的表达式中出现附加项,此附加项的计算比较繁琐.我们已探索出一种逐步计算的方法,利用此方法可以导出自旋为任意整数的费恩曼传播子及其附加项的一般表达式.

## 2. 自旋为任意整数的投影算符

对于自旋为整数  $n$  的自由粒子,其波函数为  $n$  阶张量,可以表示为

$$A^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(x) = \sum_k \sum_{m=-n}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} [a_m(k) e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k) e^{ikx} + b_m^+(k) e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k) e^{-ikx}], \quad (1a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k) &= \sum_{\lambda_n=1}^{n-1} \langle n-1, m-\lambda_n, 1, \lambda_n | n-1, 1, n, m \rangle e_{m-\lambda_n}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_{n-1}}(k) e_{\lambda_n}^{\nu_n}(k) \\ &= \sum_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n=-1}^1 \delta(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots \lambda_n, m) \sqrt{\frac{2^n (n+m)! (n-m)!}{(2n)! \prod_{i=1}^n (1+\lambda_i) (1-\lambda_i)!}} \prod_{i=1}^n e_{\lambda_i}^{\nu_i}(k), \end{aligned} \quad (2a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{e}_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k) &= \sum_{\lambda_n=1}^{n-1} \langle n-1, m-\lambda_n, 1, \lambda_n | n-1, 1, n, m \rangle \bar{e}_{m-\lambda_n}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_{n-1}}(k) e_{\lambda_n}^{\nu_n}(k) \\ &= \sum_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n=-1}^1 \delta(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots \lambda_n, m) \sqrt{\frac{2^n (n+m)! (n-m)!}{(2n)! \prod_{i=1}^n (1+\lambda_i) (1-\lambda_i)!}} \prod_{i=1}^n \bar{e}_{\lambda_i}^{\nu_i}(k), \end{aligned} \quad (2b)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{e}_{\lambda_i}^{\nu_i}(k) &= g_{\nu_i \mu_i} (e_{\lambda_i}^{\mu_i}(k))^* = (-1)^{\lambda_i} e_{-\lambda_i}^{\nu_i}(k) \\ g_{\nu_i \mu_i} &= \text{diag}\{1, 1, 1, -1\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2c)$$

$e^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k)$  和  $\bar{e}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k)$  满足归一化条件

$$e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k) \bar{e}_{m'}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k) = \delta_{m, m'}. \quad (2d)$$

与自旋为 1 的情形相似,自旋为  $n$  的投影算符定义为

$$\begin{aligned} P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n, k) \\ \equiv \sum_{m=-n}^n e_m^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n}(k) \bar{e}_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

由方程(1b)~(1e)和归一化条件(2d)可知,  $P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n, k)$  具有下列性质<sup>[10]</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n, k) \\ = P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n, k), \end{aligned} \quad (4a)$$

$$k_\nu P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n, k) = 0,$$

$$P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_3 \cdots \nu_n}(n, k) = 0, \quad (4b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n, k) P^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \cdots \varepsilon_n}(n, k) \\ = P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \cdots \varepsilon_n}(n, k). \end{aligned} \quad (4c)$$

式中  $e^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k)$  和  $\bar{e}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k)$  分别是动量表象中的正能和负能波函数,满足波动方程

$$(k^2 + W^2) A^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k) = 0 \quad (1b)$$

和辅助条件

$$A^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_j \cdots \nu_j \cdots \nu_n}(k) = A^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_j \cdots \nu_i \cdots \nu_n}(k), \quad (1c)$$

$$k_\nu A^{\nu \nu_2 \cdots \nu_j \cdots \nu_j \cdots \nu_n}(k) = 0, \quad (1d)$$

$$A^{\nu \nu \nu_3 \cdots \nu_n}(k) = 0. \quad (1e)$$

此处  $W$  表示粒子的静止质量,  $A^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k)$  代表  $e^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k)$  或  $\bar{e}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k)$ . 我们已给出此方程的严格求解方法,解的形式可以表示为<sup>[6]</sup>

利用  $e^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k)$  和  $\bar{e}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k)$  的表达式(2a)和(2b),以及自旋为 1 的投影算符的如下表达式:

$$\begin{aligned} P^{\mu_1 \nu_1}(k) &= \sum_{\lambda=-1}^1 e_{\lambda}^{\mu_1}(k) \bar{e}_{\lambda}^{\nu_1}(k) \\ &= \sum_{\lambda=-1}^1 \bar{e}_{\lambda}^{\mu_1}(k) e_{\lambda}^{\nu_1}(k) \\ &= \delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} + \frac{k_{\mu_1} k_{\nu_1}}{W^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

可以直接计算出自旋为整数的投影算符的表达式.例如,对于自旋为 2 的情形,利用

$$e_2^{\nu_1 \nu_2} = e_{+1}^{\nu_1} e_{+1}^{\nu_2},$$

$$e_1^{\nu_1 \nu_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [e_{+1}^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2} + e_0^{\nu_1} e_{+1}^{\nu_2}],$$

$$e_0^{\nu_1 \nu_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} [e_{+1}^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} + 2e_0^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2} + e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_{+1}^{\nu_2}],$$

$$e_{-1}^{\nu_1 \nu_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [e_0^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} + e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2}],$$

$$e_{-2}^{\nu_1 \nu_2} = e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2}$$

和  $\bar{e}_m^{\nu_1\nu_2}$  的类似表达式,并注意到  $\bar{e}_\lambda^\nu = (-1)^\lambda \bar{e}_{-\lambda}^\nu$ ,通过直接计算可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} P^{\mu_1\mu_2\nu_1\nu_2}(2,k) &= \sum_{m=-2}^2 \bar{e}_m^{\mu_1\mu_2} e_m^{\nu_1\nu_2} \\ &= \bar{e}_2^{\mu_1\mu_2} e_2^{\nu_1\nu_2} + \bar{e}_1^{\mu_1\mu_2} e_1^{\nu_1\nu_2} \\ &\quad + \bar{e}_0^{\mu_1\mu_2} e_0^{\nu_1\nu_2} + \bar{e}_{-1}^{\mu_1\mu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_1\nu_2} + \bar{e}_{-2}^{\mu_1\mu_2} e_{-2}^{\nu_1\nu_2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_\lambda \bar{e}_\lambda^{\mu_1} e_\lambda^{\nu_1} \sum_{\lambda'} \bar{e}_{\lambda'}^{\mu_2} e_{\lambda'}^{\nu_2} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_\lambda \bar{e}_\lambda^{\mu_1} e_\lambda^{\nu_2} \sum_{\lambda'} \bar{e}_{\lambda'}^{\mu_2} e_{\lambda'}^{\nu_1} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{3} \sum_\lambda \bar{e}_\lambda^{\mu_1} e_\lambda^{\mu_2} \sum_{\lambda'} \bar{e}_{\lambda'}^{\nu_1} e_{\lambda'}^{\nu_2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} P^{\mu_1\nu_1} P^{\mu_2\nu_2} + \frac{1}{2} P^{\mu_1\nu_2} P^{\mu_2\nu_1} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{3} P^{\mu_1\mu_2} P^{\nu_1\nu_2}. \end{aligned} \quad (6a)$$

由于  $P^{\mu_i\nu_i} = P^{\nu_i\mu_i}$ ,上式也可以改写成(添加 5 项非独立项)

$$\begin{aligned} P^{\mu_1\mu_2\nu_1\nu_2}(2,k) &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\substack{P(\mu_1\mu_2) \\ P(\nu_1\nu_2)}} \left[ P^{\mu_1\nu_1}(k) P^{\mu_2\nu_2}(k) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{3} P^{\mu_1\mu_2}(k) P^{\nu_1\nu_2}(k) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (6b)$$

式中,对  $P(\mu_1\mu_2)$  求和指对  $(\mu_1\mu_2)$  的所有排列求和,对  $P(\nu_1\nu_2)$  求和指对  $(\nu_1\nu_2)$  的所有排列求和(下同).同理,对于自旋为 3 的情形,利用

$$\begin{aligned} e_3^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} &= e_{+1}^{\nu_1} e_{+1}^{\nu_2} e_{+1}^{\nu_3}, \\ e_2^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [e_{+1}^{\nu_1} e_{+1}^{\nu_2} e_0^{\nu_3} + e_{+1}^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2} e_{+1}^{\nu_3} + e_0^{\nu_1} e_{+1}^{\nu_2} e_{+1}^{\nu_3}], \\ e_1^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} [e_{+1}^{\nu_1} e_{+1}^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3} + e_{+1}^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_{+1}^{\nu_3} + e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_{+1}^{\nu_2} e_{+1}^{\nu_3} \\ &\quad + 2e_{+1}^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2} e_0^{\nu_3} + 2e_0^{\nu_1} e_{+1}^{\nu_2} e_0^{\nu_3} + 2e_0^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2} e_{+1}^{\nu_3}], \\ e_0^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} [e_{+1}^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3} + e_0^{\nu_1} e_{+1}^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3} + e_{+1}^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_0^{\nu_3} \\ &\quad + 2e_0^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2} e_0^{\nu_3} + e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_{+1}^{\nu_2} e_0^{\nu_3} + e_0^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_{+1}^{\nu_3} \\ &\quad + e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2} e_{+1}^{\nu_3}], \\ e_{-1}^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} [2e_0^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3} + 2e_0^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_0^{\nu_3} + 2e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2} e_0^{\nu_3} \\ &\quad + e_{+1}^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3} + e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_{+1}^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3} + e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_{+1}^{\nu_3}], \\ e_{-2}^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [e_0^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3} + e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3} + e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_0^{\nu_3}], \end{aligned}$$

$e_{-3}^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} = e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3}$  和  $e_m^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3}$  的类似表达式,通过直接计算可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} &P^{\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3}(3,k) \\ &= \sum_{m=-3}^3 \bar{e}_m^{\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3} e_m^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} \\ &= \bar{e}_3^{\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3} e_3^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} + \bar{e}_2^{\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3} e_2^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} \\ &\quad + \bar{e}_1^{\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3} e_1^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} + \bar{e}_0^{\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3} e_0^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} \\ &\quad + \bar{e}_{-1}^{\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3} e_{-1}^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} + \bar{e}_{-2}^{\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3} e_{-2}^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} \\ &\quad + \bar{e}_{-3}^{\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3} e_{-3}^{\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} [P^{\mu_1\nu_1}(k) P^{\mu_2\nu_2}(k) P^{\mu_3\nu_3}(k) \\ &\quad + P^{\mu_1\nu_1}(k) P^{\mu_2\nu_3}(k) P^{\mu_3\nu_2}(k) \\ &\quad + P^{\mu_1\nu_2}(k) P^{\mu_2\nu_1}(k) P^{\mu_3\nu_3}(k)] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6} [P^{\mu_1\nu_2}(k) P^{\mu_2\nu_3}(k) P^{\mu_3\nu_1}(k) \\ &\quad + P^{\mu_1\nu_3}(k) P^{\mu_2\nu_1}(k) P^{\mu_3\nu_2}(k) \\ &\quad + P^{\mu_1\nu_3}(k) P^{\mu_2\nu_2}(k) P^{\mu_3\nu_1}(k)] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{15} [P^{\mu_1\mu_2}(k) P^{\nu_1\nu_2}(k) P^{\mu_3\nu_3}(k) \\ &\quad + P^{\mu_1\mu_3}(k) P^{\nu_1\nu_2}(k) P^{\mu_2\nu_3}(k) \\ &\quad + P^{\mu_2\mu_3}(k) P^{\nu_1\nu_2}(k) P^{\mu_1\nu_3}(k)] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{15} [P^{\mu_1\mu_2}(k) P^{\nu_1\nu_3}(k) P^{\mu_3\nu_2}(k) \\ &\quad + P^{\mu_1\mu_3}(k) P^{\nu_1\nu_3}(k) P^{\mu_2\nu_2}(k) \\ &\quad + P^{\mu_2\mu_3}(k) P^{\nu_1\nu_3}(k) P^{\mu_1\nu_2}(k)] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{15} [P^{\mu_1\mu_2}(k) P^{\nu_2\nu_3}(k) P^{\mu_3\nu_1}(k) \\ &\quad + P^{\mu_1\mu_3}(k) P^{\nu_2\nu_3}(k) P^{\mu_2\nu_1}(k) \\ &\quad + P^{\mu_2\mu_3}(k) P^{\nu_2\nu_3}(k) P^{\mu_1\nu_1}(k)]. \end{aligned} \quad (7a)$$

或者利用  $P^{\mu_i\nu_i} = P^{\nu_i\mu_i}$  改写成(添加 57 项非独立项)

$$\begin{aligned} &P^{\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3}(3,k) \\ &= \frac{1}{36} \sum_{\substack{P(\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3) \\ P(\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3)}} \left[ P^{\mu_1\nu_1}(k) P^{\mu_2\nu_2}(k) P^{\mu_3\nu_3}(k) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{3}{5} P^{\mu_1\mu_2}(k) P^{\nu_1\nu_2}(k) P^{\mu_3\nu_3}(k) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (7b)$$

这种算法可以推广到自旋为 4, 5, ... 的情形,其优点是直接给出投影算符表达式中的独立项(如(6a)和(7a)式).表达式(6b),(7b)等与 Behrends 和 Fronsda<sup>[10,11]</sup>依据投影算符的性质(方程(4))所构造出的下述投影算符形式一致:

$$P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \dots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \dots \nu_n}(n, k) = \left(\frac{1}{n!}\right)^2 \sum_{\substack{R(\mu_1 \mu_2 \dots \mu_n) \\ R(\nu_1 \nu_2 \dots \nu_n)}} \left[ \prod_{i=1}^n P^{\mu_i \nu_i}(k) + A_1 P^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(k) P^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) \prod_{i=3}^n P^{\mu_i \nu_i}(k) + \dots \right. \\ \left. + \begin{cases} A_{n/2} P^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(k) P^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) \dots P^{\mu_{n-1} \mu_n}(k) P^{\nu_{n-1} \nu_n}(k) & (n \text{ 为偶数}) \\ A_{(n-1)/2} P^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(k) P^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) \dots P^{\mu_{n-2} \mu_{n-1}}(k) P^{\nu_{n-2} \nu_{n-1}}(k) P^{\mu_{n-1} \mu_n}(k) & (n \text{ 为奇数}) \end{cases} \right] \quad (8)$$

式中

$$A_r(n) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^r \frac{n!}{r!(n-2r)(2n-1)!(2n-3) \dots (2n-2r+1)}. \quad (9)$$

这就证明了 B-F 投影算符形式是正确的.

### 3. 自旋为整数的传播子

#### 3.1. 自旋为 2 的传播子

我们先按照自旋为 1 的传播子的计算方法<sup>[14]</sup>, 计算自旋为 2 的传播子. 自旋为 2 的波函数为

$$A^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(x) = \sum_k \sum_{m=-2}^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} [a_m(k) e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) e^{ikx} + b_m^+(k) \bar{e}_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) e^{-ikx}], \quad (10)$$

式中

$$e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) = \sum_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} e_{\lambda_1}^{\nu_1}(k) e_{\lambda_2}^{\nu_2}(k) \\ \times |1, \lambda_1; 1, \lambda_2|1, 2, m\rangle, \quad (11a)$$

$$\bar{e}_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) = \sum_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \bar{e}_{\lambda_1}^{\nu_1}(k) \bar{e}_{\lambda_2}^{\nu_2}(k) \\ \times |1, \lambda_1; 1, \lambda_2|1, 2, m\rangle, \quad (11b)$$

满足正交归一关系

$$\bar{e}_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) e_{m'}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) = \delta_{m, m'}, \\ m, m' = 2, 1, 0, -1, -2. \quad (12)$$

利用自旋为 2 的投影算符表达式(6)和下列振幅量子化条件:

$$[a_m(k), a_{m'}^+(k')] = \delta_{k, k'} \delta_{mm'} = [b_m(k), b_{m'}^+(k')], \quad (13a)$$

$$[a_m(k), a_{m'}(k')] = [b_m(k), b_{m'}(k')] = [a_m^+(k), b_{m'}^+(k')] = 0, \quad (13b)$$

$$[a_m^+(k), a_{m'}^+(k')] = [b_m^+(k), b_{m'}^+(k')] = [a_m(k), b_{m'}^+(k')] = [a_m^+(k), b_{m'}^+(k')] = 0, \quad (13c)$$

以及共轭场的表达式

$$\bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(x) = g_{\nu_1 \mu_2} g_{\nu_1 \mu_2} (A_m^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(k))^+ \\ = \sum_{k, m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} [a_m^+(k) e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) e^{-ikx} + b_m(k) \bar{e}_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) e^{ikx}], \quad (14)$$

可以导出如下一般对易规则

$$[A^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(x), \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(x')] = i \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2) \Delta(x - x'), \quad (15)$$

或者

$$[A^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(x)^{-}, \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(x')^{+}] = i \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2) \Delta^{(+)}(x - x'), \quad (16a)$$

$$[A^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(x)^{+}, \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(x')^{-}] = i \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2) \Delta^{(-)}(x - x'), \quad (16b)$$

式中

$$A^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(x)^{-} = \sum_{km} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} e_m^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(k) a_m(k) e^{ikx} \quad (17a)$$

$$A^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(x)^{+} = \sum_{km} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} \bar{e}_m^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(k) b_m^+(k) e^{-ikx}, \quad (17b)$$

$$\bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(x)^{+} = \sum_{km} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} \bar{e}_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) a_m^+(k) e^{-ikx}, \quad (17c)$$

$$\bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(x)^{-} = \sum_{km} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) b_m(k) e^{ikx}, \quad (17d)$$

$$i\Delta(x - x') = i\Delta^{(+)}(x - x') + i\Delta^{(-)}(x - x'), \quad (18a)$$

$$i\Delta^{(+)}(x - x') = \sum_k \frac{1}{2\omega V} e^{ik(x-x')},$$

$$i\Delta^{(-)}(x - x') = - \sum_k \frac{1}{2\omega V} e^{-ik(x-x')}, \quad (18b)$$

$$\hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\substack{R(\mu_1 \mu_2) \\ R(\nu_1 \nu_2)}} [\hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} - \frac{1}{3} \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \hat{P}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}],$$

$$\hat{P}^{\mu\nu} = \delta_{\mu\nu} - \frac{\partial_\mu \partial_\nu}{W^2}. \quad (19)$$

与自旋为 1 的情形相似, 自旋为 2 的费恩曼传播子定义为

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta_{\text{F}}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(x - x') \\ &= 0 | T A^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(x) \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(x') | 0 \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 | A^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(x) \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(x') | 0 & t > t' \\ 0 | \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(x') A^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(x) | 0 & t < t' \end{cases} \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

利用一般对易规则(16), 容易得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta_{\text{F}}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(x - x') \\ &= i \theta(t - t') \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2) \Delta^{(+)}(x - x') \\ & \quad - i \theta(t' - t) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2) \Delta^{(-)}(x - x') \quad (21a) \end{aligned}$$

或者

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\text{F}}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(x) &= i \theta(t) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2) \Delta^{(+)}(x) \\ & \quad - i \theta(-t) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2) \Delta^{(-)}(x) \quad (21b) \end{aligned}$$

借助下列基本关系:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t \theta(t) &= \delta(t), \\ \alpha(t) [\Delta^{(+)}(x) + \Delta^{(-)}(x)] &= 0, \\ \delta(t) [\Delta^{(+)}(x) + \Delta^{(-)}(x)] &= \delta^{(4)}(x), \end{aligned}$$

可以导出

$$\begin{aligned} & [\theta(t) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \Delta^{(+)}(x) - \theta(-t) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \Delta^{(-)}(x)] \\ &= \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \Delta_{\text{F}}(x) + \frac{i}{W^2} \{ \delta_{\mu_1 4} \delta_{\nu_1 4} \} \delta^{(4)}(x), \quad (22a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\theta(t) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \Delta^{(+)}(x) - \theta(-t) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \Delta^{(-)}(x)] \\ &= \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \Delta_{\text{F}}(x) + \frac{i}{W^2} \{ \delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 4} \delta_{\nu_2 4} \\ & \quad + \delta_{\mu_1 4} \delta_{\nu_1 4} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \} \delta^{(4)}(x), \quad (22b) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\Delta_{\text{F}}(x) = i \theta(t) \Delta^{(+)}(x) - i \theta(-t) \Delta^{(-)}(x)$ . 由此得到坐标表象中自旋为 2 的费恩曼传播子

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\text{F}}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(x - x') &= \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2) \Delta_{\text{F}}(x - x') \\ & \quad + \hat{K}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2) \delta^{(4)}(x - x'), \quad (23) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\text{F}}(x - x') &= i \theta(t - t') \Delta^{(+)}(x - x') \\ & \quad - i \theta(t' - t) \Delta^{(-)}(x - x'), \quad (24a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{K}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2) &= \frac{i}{4W^2} \sum_{\substack{R(\mu_1 \mu_2) \\ R(\nu_1 \nu_2)}} \left[ \delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 4} \delta_{\nu_2 4} \right. \\ & \quad + \delta_{\mu_1 4} \delta_{\nu_1 4} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} - \frac{1}{3} \{ \delta_{\nu_1 4} \delta_{\nu_2 4} \delta_{\mu_1 \mu_2} \\ & \quad \left. + \delta_{\mu_1 4} \delta_{\mu_2 4} \hat{P}^{\nu_1 \nu_2} \} \right]. \quad (24b) \end{aligned}$$

再利用

$$\Delta_{\text{F}}(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \int d^4 k e^{ikx} \Delta_{\text{F}}(k),$$

$$\Delta_{\text{F}}(k) = \frac{-i}{k^2 + W^2 - i\epsilon} \quad (25)$$

又可得

$$\Delta_{\text{F}}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \int d^4 k e^{ikx} \Delta_{\text{F}}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2, k) \quad (26a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\text{F}}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2, k) &= P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2, k) \frac{-i}{k^2 + W^2 - i\epsilon} \\ & \quad + K^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2, k), \quad (26b) \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} K^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(2, k) &= \frac{i}{4W^2} = \sum_{\substack{R(\mu_1 \mu_2) \\ R(\nu_1 \nu_2)}} \left[ \delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 4} \delta_{\nu_2 4} \right. \\ & \quad + [ \delta_{\mu_1 4} \delta_{\nu_1 4} ] P^{\mu_2 \nu_2} - \frac{1}{3} \{ \delta_{\nu_1 4} \delta_{\nu_2 4} \delta_{\mu_1 \mu_2} \\ & \quad \left. + \delta_{\mu_1 4} \delta_{\mu_2 4} P^{\nu_1 \nu_2} \} \right]. \quad (27) \end{aligned}$$

此即动量表象中自旋为 2 的费恩曼传播子.

### 3.2. 自旋为 3 的传播子

下面进一步计算自旋为 3 的费恩曼传播子. 自旋为 3 的波函数为

$$\begin{aligned} A^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(x) &= \sum_k \sum_{m=-3}^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} [ a_m(k) e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(k) e^{ikx} \\ & \quad + b_m^+(k) \bar{e}_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(k) e^{-ikx} ], \quad (28) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(k) &= \sum_{\lambda_3} e_{m-\lambda_3}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) e_{\lambda_3}^{\nu_3}(k) \\ & \quad \times 2, m - \lambda_3, 1, \lambda_3 | 2, 1, 3, m, \quad (29a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{e}_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(k) &= \sum_{\lambda_3} \bar{e}_{m-\lambda_3}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) \bar{e}_{\lambda_3}^{\nu_3}(k) \\ & \quad \times 2, m - \lambda_3, 1, \lambda_3 | 2, 1, 3, m, \quad (29b) \end{aligned}$$

满足正交归一关系

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{e}_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(k) e_{m'}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(k) &= \delta_{m, m'}, \\ m, m' &= 3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3. \quad (30) \end{aligned}$$

利用自旋为 3 的投影算符表达式(7)和量子化条件(13)以及共轭场的表达式

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(x) &= g_{\nu_1 \mu_1} g_{\nu_2 \mu_2} g_{\nu_3 \mu_3} (A_m^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}(k))^+ \\ &= \sum_{k, m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} [ a_m^+(k) e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(k) e^{-ikx} \\ & \quad + b_m(k) e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(k) e^{ikx} ], \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

可以导出如下一般对易规则

$$\begin{aligned} & [ A^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}(x) \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(x') ] \\ &= i \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(3) \Delta(x - x'), \quad (32) \end{aligned}$$

或者

$$\begin{aligned} & [A^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}(x)^{-} \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(x')^{+}] \\ &= i \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(3) \Delta^{(+)}(x - x'), \quad (33a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [A^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}(x)^{+} \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(x')^{-}] \\ &= i \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(3) \Delta^{(-)}(x - x'), \quad (33b) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$A^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}(x)^{-} = \sum_{km} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} e_m^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}(\mathbf{k}) a_m(\mathbf{k}) e^{ikx}, \quad (34a)$$

$$A^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}(x)^{+} = \sum_{km} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} \bar{e}_m^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}(\mathbf{k}) b_m^+(\mathbf{k}) e^{-ikx}, \quad (34b)$$

$$\bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(x)^{+} = \sum_{km} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} \bar{e}_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3} a_m^+(\mathbf{k}) e^{-ikx} \quad (34c)$$

$$\bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(x)^{-} = \sum_{km} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3} b_m(\mathbf{k}) e^{ikx}, \quad (34d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(3) &= \frac{1}{36} \sum_{\substack{K^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3} \\ K^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}}} [\hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \hat{P}^{\mu_3 \nu_3} \\ &\quad - \frac{3}{5} \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \hat{P}^{\nu_1 \nu_2} \hat{P}^{\mu_3 \nu_3}]. \quad (35) \end{aligned}$$

自旋为 3 的费恩曼传播子定义为

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(x - x') \\ & \equiv 0 | TA^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}(x) \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(x') | 0 \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 | A^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}(x) \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(x') | 0 & (t > t'), \\ 0 | \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(x') A^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}(x) | 0 & (t < t'). \end{cases} \quad (36) \end{aligned}$$

利用一般对易规则(33), 不难得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(x - x') \\ &= i \theta(t - t') \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(3) \Delta^{(+)}(x - x') \\ &\quad - i \theta(t' - t) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(3) \Delta^{(-)}(x - x'). \quad (37) \end{aligned}$$

以(22a)和(22b)式为基础, 可以进一步导出

$$\begin{aligned} & [i \theta(t) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \hat{P}^{\mu_3 \nu_3} \Delta^{(+)}(x) \\ &\quad - i \theta(-t) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \hat{P}^{\mu_3 \nu_3} \Delta^{(-)}(x)] \\ &= \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \hat{P}^{\mu_3 \nu_3} \Delta_F(x) \\ &\quad + \frac{i}{W} [\delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 4} \delta_{\nu_2 4} + \delta_{\mu_1 4} \delta_{\nu_1 4} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \\ &\quad \times \hat{P}^{\mu_3 \nu_3} + \delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 \nu_2} \delta_{\mu_3 4} \delta_{\nu_3 4}] \delta^{(4)}(x). \quad (38) \end{aligned}$$

由此得到坐标表象中自旋为 3 的费恩曼传播子

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(x - x') \\ &= \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(3) \Delta_F(x - x') \\ &\quad + \hat{K}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(3) \delta^{(4)}(x - x'), \quad (39) \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{K}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(3) \\ &= \frac{i}{36 W^2} \sum_{\substack{K^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3} \\ K^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}}} \{ (\delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 4} \delta_{\nu_2 4} \\ &\quad + \delta_{\mu_1 4} \delta_{\nu_1 4} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2}) \hat{P}^{\mu_3 \nu_3} + \delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 \nu_2} \delta_{\mu_3 4} \delta_{\nu_3 4} \\ &\quad - \frac{3}{5} [(\delta_{\mu_1 \mu_2} \delta_{\nu_1 4} \delta_{\nu_2 4} + \delta_{\mu_1 4} \delta_{\mu_2 4} \hat{P}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}) \hat{P}^{\mu_3 \nu_3} \\ &\quad + \delta_{\mu_1 \mu_2} \delta_{\nu_1 \nu_2} \delta_{\mu_3 4} \delta_{\nu_3 4}] \}. \quad (40) \end{aligned}$$

利用(25)式又可得

$$\Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \int d^4 k e^{ikx} \Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(3, k), \quad (41a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(3, k) &= P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(3, k) \frac{-i}{k^2 + W^2 - i\epsilon} \\ &\quad + K^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(3, k), \quad (41b) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} & K^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}(3) \\ &= \frac{i}{36 W^2} \sum_{\substack{K^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3} \\ K^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}}} \{ (\delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 4} \delta_{\nu_2 4} \\ &\quad + \delta_{\mu_1 4} \delta_{\nu_1 4} P^{\mu_2 \nu_2}) P^{\mu_3 \nu_3} + \delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 \nu_2} \delta_{\mu_3 4} \delta_{\nu_3 4} \\ &\quad - \frac{3}{5} [(\delta_{\mu_1 \mu_2} \delta_{\nu_1 4} \delta_{\nu_2 4} + \delta_{\mu_1 4} \delta_{\mu_2 4} \hat{P}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}) P^{\mu_3 \nu_3} \\ &\quad + \delta_{\mu_1 \mu_2} \delta_{\nu_1 \nu_2} \delta_{\mu_3 4} \delta_{\nu_3 4}] \}. \quad (42) \end{aligned}$$

此即动量表象中自旋为 3 的费恩曼传播子.

### 3.3. 自旋为任意整数 $n$ 的传播子

现将自旋为 1 2 3 的传播子的计算方法推广到自旋为任意整数  $n$  的情形. 利用自旋为  $n$  的波函数(1a)投影算符表达式(8)量子化条件(13)以及共轭场的表达式

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(x) &= g_{\nu_1 \mu_1} g_{\nu_2 \mu_2} \cdots g_{\nu_n \mu_n} (A_m^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n}(\mathbf{k}))^\dagger \\ &= \sum_{k, m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} [a_m^+(\mathbf{k}) e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(\mathbf{k}) e^{-ikx} \\ &\quad + b_m(\mathbf{k}) e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(\mathbf{k}) e^{ikx}], \quad (43) \end{aligned}$$

可以得到如下一般对易规则

$$\begin{aligned} & [A^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n}(x) \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(x')] \\ &= i \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n) \Delta(x - x'), \quad (44) \end{aligned}$$

或者

$$\begin{aligned} & [A^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n}(x)^{-} \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(x')^{+}] \\ &= i \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n) \Delta^{(+)}(x - x'), \quad (45a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [A^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n}(x)^{+} \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(x')^{-}] \\ &= i \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n) \Delta^{(-)}(x - x'), \quad (45b) \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$A^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n}(x)^{-} = \sum_{km} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} e_m^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n}(k) a_m(k) e^{ikx}, \quad (46a)$$

$$A^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n}(x)^{+} = \sum_{km} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} e_m^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n}(k) b_m^+(k) e^{-ikx}, \quad (46b)$$

$$\bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(x)^{+} = \sum_{km} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n} a_m^+(k) e^{-ikx}, \quad (46c)$$

$$\bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(x)^{-} = \sum_{km} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n} b_m(k) e^{ikx}, \quad (46d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n) &= \left(\frac{1}{n!}\right)^2 \sum_{\substack{K \mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \\ K \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}} \left[ \prod_{i=1}^n \hat{P}^{\mu_i \nu_i} + A_1(n) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \hat{P}^{\nu_1 \nu_2} \prod_{i=3}^n \hat{P}^{\mu_i \nu_i} + \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \begin{cases} A_{n/2}(n) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \hat{P}^{\nu_1 \nu_2} \dots \hat{P}^{\mu_{n-1} \mu_n} \hat{P}^{\nu_{n-1} \nu_n} & (n \text{ 为偶数}) \\ A_{(n-1)/2}(n) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \hat{P}^{\nu_1 \nu_2} \dots \hat{P}^{\mu_{n-2} \mu_{n-1}} \hat{P}^{\nu_{n-2} \nu_{n-1}} \hat{P}^{\mu_n \nu_n} & (n \text{ 为奇数}) \end{cases} \right]. \quad (47) \end{aligned}$$

自旋为  $n$  的费恩曼传播子定义为

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(x - x') \\ &\equiv 0 | TA^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n}(x) \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(x') | 0 \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 | A^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n}(x) \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(x') | 0 & t > t' , \\ 0 | \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(x') A^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n}(x) | 0 & t < t' . \end{cases} \quad (48) \end{aligned}$$

利用对易规则(45)不难得到

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(x - x') \\ &= i\alpha(t - t') \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n) \Delta^{(+)}(x - x') \\ &\quad - i\alpha(t' - t) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n) \Delta^{(-)}(x - x'). \quad (49a) \end{aligned}$$

此式可以改写为

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(x - x') \\ &= \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n) \Delta_F(x - x') \\ &\quad + \hat{K}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n) \delta^{(4)}(x - x'). \quad (49b) \end{aligned}$$

此即坐标表象中自旋为任意整数的费恩曼传播子的一般表达式,其中第二项是将  $\hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n)$  从  $\theta$  函数对易过去而产生的附加项.在(22a)(22b)和

(38)式的基础上,通过逐步计算可以一般地导出将  $\hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_2} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \dots \hat{P}^{\mu_n \nu_n}$  从  $\theta$  函数对易过去而产生的附加项,即

$$\begin{aligned} &[i\alpha(t) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \dots \hat{P}^{\mu_n \nu_n} \Delta^{(+)}(x) \\ &\quad - i\alpha(t - t') \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \dots \hat{P}^{\mu_n \nu_n} \Delta^{(-)}(x)] \\ &= \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \dots \hat{P}^{\mu_n \nu_n} \Delta_F(x) \\ &\quad + \frac{i}{W^2} [\hat{B}^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \mu_2 \nu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_n}] \delta^{(4)}(x), \quad (50) \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{B}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} &= \delta_{\mu_1 4} \delta_{\nu_1 4}, \\ \hat{B}^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \mu_2 \nu_2} &= \hat{B}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} + \delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 4} \delta_{\nu_2 4}, \\ \hat{B}^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \mu_2 \nu_2 \mu_3 \nu_3} &= \hat{B}^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \mu_2 \nu_2} \hat{P}^{\mu_3 \nu_3} \\ &\quad + \delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 \nu_2} \delta_{\mu_3 4} \delta_{\nu_3 4} \dots, \\ \hat{B}^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \mu_2 \nu_2 \cdots \mu_{n-1} \nu_{n-1}} &= \hat{B}^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \mu_2 \nu_2 \cdots \mu_{n-1} \nu_{n-1}} \hat{P}^{\mu_n \nu_n} \\ &\quad + \delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 \nu_2} \cdots \delta_{\mu_{n-1} \nu_{n-1}} \delta_{\mu_n 4} \delta_{\nu_n 4}. \quad (51) \end{aligned}$$

由此得到

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{K}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n) &= \frac{i}{(n! W^2)} \sum_{\substack{K \mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \\ K \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}} \left[ \hat{B}^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \mu_2 \nu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_n} + A_1(n) \hat{B}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2 \mu_3 \nu_3 \mu_4 \nu_4 \cdots \mu_n \nu_n} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \dots + \begin{cases} A_{n/2}(n) \hat{B}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \mu_{n-1} \mu_n \nu_{n-1} \nu_n} & (n \text{ 为偶数}) \\ A_{(n-1)/2}(n) \hat{B}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \mu_{n-2} \mu_{n-1} \nu_{n-2} \nu_{n-1} \mu_n \nu_n} & (n \text{ 为奇数}) \end{cases} \right]. \quad (52) \end{aligned}$$

利用(25)式又可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \int d^4 k e^{ikx} \Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n, k), \quad (53a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n, k) \\ &= P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n, k) \frac{-i}{k^2 + W^2 - i\epsilon} \\ &\quad + K^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n, k), \quad (53b) \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$K^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n, k) = \frac{i}{(n!W)} \sum_{\substack{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \\ \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}} \left[ B^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \mu_2 \nu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_n} + A_1(n) B^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2 \mu_3 \nu_3 \mu_4 \nu_4 \cdots \mu_n \nu_n} \right. \\ \left. + \cdots + \begin{cases} A_{n/2}(n) B^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \mu_{n-2} \mu_{n-1} \nu_{n-2} \nu_{n-1} \mu_n \nu_n} & (n \text{ 为偶数}) \\ A_{(n-1)/2}(n) B^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \mu_{n-2} \mu_{n-1} \nu_{n-2} \nu_{n-1} \mu_n \nu_n} & (n \text{ 为奇数}) \end{cases} \right]. \quad (54)$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} B^{\mu_1 \nu_1} &= \delta_{\mu_1 4} \delta_{\nu_1 4}, \\ B^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \mu_2 \nu_2} &= B^{\mu_1 \nu_1} P^{\mu_2 \nu_2} + \delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 4} \delta_{\nu_2 4}, \\ B^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2 \mu_3 \nu_3} &= B^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \mu_2 \nu_2} P^{\mu_3 \nu_3} \\ &\quad + \delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 \nu_2} \delta_{\mu_3 4} \delta_{\nu_3 4} \cdots, \\ B^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \mu_2 \nu_2 \cdots \mu_{n-1} \nu_{n-1} \mu_n \nu_n} &= B^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \mu_2 \nu_2 \cdots \mu_{n-1} \nu_{n-1}} P^{\mu_n \nu_n} \\ &\quad + \delta_{\mu_1 \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2 \nu_2} \cdots \delta_{\mu_{n-1} \nu_{n-1}} \delta_{\mu_n 4} \delta_{\nu_n 4}. \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

公式 (53b) 即动量表象中自旋为任意整数的费恩曼传播子的一般表达式. 作为 (53b) 式的应用, 我们在最后给出自旋为 4 的费恩曼传播子的具体表达式

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3 \nu_4}(4, k) \\ = P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3 \nu_4}(4, k) \frac{-i}{k^2 + W^2 - i\epsilon} \\ + K^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3 \nu_4}(4, k), \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} &P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3 \nu_4}(4, k) \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{4!} \right)^2 \sum_{\substack{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 \\ \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3 \nu_4}} \left[ P^{\mu_1 \nu_1}(k) P^{\mu_2 \nu_2}(k) P^{\mu_3 \nu_3}(k) P^{\mu_4 \nu_4}(k) \right. \\ &\quad - \frac{6}{7} P^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(k) P^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) P^{\mu_3 \nu_3}(k) P^{\mu_4 \nu_4}(k) \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{3}{35} P^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(k) P^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) P^{\mu_3 \mu_4}(k) P^{\nu_3 \nu_4}(k) \right], \\ &K^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3 \nu_4}(4, k) \\ &= \frac{i}{(4!W)} \sum_{\substack{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 \\ \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3 \nu_4}} \left[ B^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \mu_2 \nu_2 \mu_3 \nu_3 \mu_4 \nu_4} \right. \\ &\quad - \frac{6}{7} B^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2 \mu_3 \nu_3 \mu_4 \nu_4} \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{3}{35} B^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 \nu_3 \nu_4} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

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# The propagator for an arbitrary integral spin <sup>\*</sup>

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## Abstract

Based on the solution to Bargmann-Wigner equation for an arbitrary integral spin , a further investigation on the projection operator and propagator for an arbitrary integral spins is carried out . The explicit form of the projection operators for integral spins constructed by Behrends and Fronsdal is checked and confirmed ; the commutation rules and general expressions for the Feynman propagator for a free particle of an arbitrary integral spin are derived .

**Keywords :** integral spin , projection operator , commutation rule , Feynman propagator

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