

# 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 Fronsdal 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

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

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 Auvin-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 Fronsdal<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 Fronsdal 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

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

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

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

式中

$$e_{\lambda_i}^{\nu_i}(k) = g_{\nu_i \mu_i}(e_{\lambda_i}^{\mu_i}(k))^* = (-1)^{\lambda_i} e_{-\lambda_i}^{\nu_i}(k) \\ g_{\nu_i \mu_i} = \text{diag}\{1, 1, 1, -1\}. \quad (2c)$$

$e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k)$  和  $\bar{e}_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(k)$  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

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

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>

$$P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_i \cdots \nu_j \cdots \nu_n}(n, k), \quad (4a)$$

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

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

$$P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(n, k) P^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 \cdots \epsilon_n}(n, k) \quad (4c)$$

$$= P^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 \cdots \epsilon_n}(n, k).$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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  $\bar{e}_\lambda^\nu = (-1)^\lambda e_{-\lambda}^\nu$ , 通过直接计算可以得到

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

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)

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_{-1}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \left[ 2e_0^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3} + 2e_0^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_0^{\nu_3} + 2e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2} e_0^{\nu_3} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + e_{+1}^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3} + e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_{+1}^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3} + e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_{+1}^{\nu_3} \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e_{-2}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ e_0^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3} + e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_0^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3} + e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_0^{\nu_3} \right],$$

$$e_{-3}^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3} = e_{-1}^{\nu_1} e_{-1}^{\nu_2} e_{-1}^{\nu_3}$$

和  $\bar{e}_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3}$  的类似表达式, 通过直接计算可以得到

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

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)

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

这种计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 Fronsdal<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:

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

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

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

式中

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

$$e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) = \sum_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \bar{e}_{\lambda_1}^{\nu_1}(k) \bar{e}_{\lambda_2}^{\nu_2}(k) \\ \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda_1 & 1 & \lambda_2 & | & 1 & 1 & 2 & ,m \end{vmatrix}, \quad (11b)$$

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:

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

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

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

$$\bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(x) = g_{\nu_1 \mu_2} g_{\nu_2 \mu_1} (A_m^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(k))^*$$

$$= \sum_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega V}} [ a_m^+(k) e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) e^{-ikx} + b_m(k) e_m^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(k) e^{ikx} ], \quad (14)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} = \delta_{\mu_1 \mu_2} - \frac{\partial_{\mu_1} \partial_{\mu_2}}{W^2}. \quad (19)$$

以及共轭场的表达式

与自旋为 1 的情形相似, 自旋为 2 的费恩曼传播子定义为

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \nu_1 \nu_2}(x - x') \\ & \equiv 0 \mid TA^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(x) \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(x') \mid 0 \\ & = \begin{cases} 0 \mid A^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(x) \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(x') \mid 0 & t > t' \\ 0 \mid \bar{A}^{\nu_1 \nu_2}(x') A^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(x) \mid 0 & t < t' \end{cases} \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

利用一般对易规则(16), 容易得到

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

或者

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

借助下列基本关系:

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

可以导出

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

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

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

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

其中

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

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

再利用

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

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

又可得

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

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

式中

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

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

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

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

满足正交归一关系

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

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

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

可以导出如下一般对易规则

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

或者

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

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

其中

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

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

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

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

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

自旋为3的费恩曼传播子定义为

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

利用一般对易规则(33),不难得到

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

以(22a)和(22b)式为基础,可以进一步导出

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

由此得到坐标表象中自旋为3的费恩曼传播子

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

式中

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

利用(25)式又可得

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

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

其中

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

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

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

可以得到如下一般对易规则

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

或者

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

式中

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

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

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

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

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

自旋为  $n$  的费恩曼传播子定义为

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

利用对易规则(45)不难得得到

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

此式可以改写为

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

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  $\hat{P}^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_1 \nu_2 \cdots \nu_n}(\mathbf{n})$  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

$$\begin{aligned} & [i\mathcal{A}(t) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \dots \hat{P}^{\mu_n \nu_n} \Delta^{(+)}(\mathbf{x}) \\ & - i\mathcal{A}(-t) \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \dots \hat{P}^{\mu_n \nu_n} \Delta^{(-)}(\mathbf{x})] \\ & = \hat{P}^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \hat{P}^{\mu_2 \nu_2} \dots \hat{P}^{\mu_n \nu_n} \Delta_F(\mathbf{x}) \\ & + \frac{i}{W^2} [\hat{B}^{\mu_1 \nu_1 \mu_2 \nu_2 \cdots \mu_n \nu_n} \delta^{(4)}(\mathbf{x})], \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

式中

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

由此得到

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

利用(25)式又可得

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

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

式中

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

而

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

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

$$\Delta_F^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 \nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3 \nu_4} (4, k)$$

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

其中

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

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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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