

Quantum Field Theory

Coleman Chapters 1–6

Detailed Derivations and Conceptual Structure

Adding special relativity to quantum mechanics; Fock space; scalar quantum fields; canonical quantization; Noether currents; spacetime and internal symmetries.

Based on Sidney Coleman, *Quantum Field Theory: Lectures of Sidney Coleman*.

Abstract

This manuscript gives a structured exposition of the first six chapters of Coleman's quantum field theory lectures. The presentation is English-forward, with Chinese comments retained where they clarify the physical meaning or the logical role of a formula. The emphasis is on derivations, definitions, and conceptual continuity: why a relativistic one-particle theory fails, how Fock space resolves particle number, why locality suggests quantum fields, how canonical quantization reproduces the free scalar field, and how Noether's theorem organizes spacetime and internal symmetries.

Notation and Conventions

$$\begin{aligned} \hbar = c = 1, & \quad x^\mu = (t, \mathbf{x}), & \quad p^\mu = (p^0, \mathbf{p}), & \quad p^0 = \omega_{\mathbf{p}} = \sqrt{\mathbf{p}^2 + \mu^2}, \\ g_{\mu\nu} = \text{diag}(+, -, -, -), & \quad a \cdot b = a^\mu b_\mu = a^0 b^0 - \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}, & \quad \square = \partial_\mu \partial^\mu = \partial_t^2 - \nabla^2. \end{aligned}$$

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Adding Special Relativity to Quantum Mechanics (给量子力学加上狭义相对论)

1.1 Main Point (本章主旨)

One Sentence

第 1 章的结论非常尖锐：一个严格相对论性的单粒子量子理论是不自洽的。原因不是代数小毛病，而是相对论、量子不确定性和因果性合在一起，强迫我们允许粒子数改变，也就是走向多粒子理论和场论。

The central claim is that a strictly relativistic one-particle quantum theory is not satisfactory. Relativity plus quantum uncertainty forces us to allow particle creation and annihilation.

1.1.1 Why relativity forces many particles (为什么相对论会逼出多粒子?)

非相对论量子力学里，一个固定粒子数的体系通常可以闭合地讨论。但一旦能量达到

$$E \gtrsim mc^2,$$

新的粒子产生过程就会打开，例如

$$p + p \rightarrow p + p + \pi^0, \quad p + p \rightarrow p + p + p + \bar{p}.$$

所以高能散射的完整 Hilbert space 不能只含有固定粒子数状态。

Coleman 的一个重要估算是：低能系统中的相对论运动学修正和多粒子中间态修正通常同阶。若典型动能是

$$E_{\text{typ}} \sim mv^2,$$

而产生一对粒子需要能量尺度 mc^2 ，则多粒子中间态的抑制大致是

$$\frac{E_{\text{typ}}}{mc^2} \sim \frac{mv^2}{mc^2} = \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2.$$

这正是常见相对论修正的阶数。因此，只改 Hamiltonian 的相对论形式，而不允许多粒子态，一般是不完整的。

The Hydrogen Atom as a Special Case

Dirac 方程对氢原子精细结构的成功，不代表一般的相对论单粒子理论都成立。氢原子中成对产生效应被动力学特殊地压低；这是特例，不是普遍原则。

1.2 Minkowski Space and Lorentz Conventions (Minkowski 空间与 Lorentz 约定)

四维坐标与四动量写作

$$x^\mu = (x^0, x^1, x^2, x^3) = (t, \mathbf{x}), \quad p^\mu = (p^0, \mathbf{p}) = (E, \mathbf{p}).$$

协变分量为

$$a_\mu = g_{\mu\nu} a^\nu = (a^0, -\mathbf{a}).$$

内积为

$$a \cdot b = a^\mu b_\mu = a^0 b^0 - \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}.$$

Lorentz 变换 Λ 保持内积:

$$(\Lambda a) \cdot (\Lambda b) = a \cdot b.$$

四维间隔分类为

$$a^2 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{timelike / 类时}, \quad a^2 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{spacelike / 类空}, \quad a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{null / lightlike / 光状}.$$

Connected Lorentz Group

本书早期主要考虑 connected Lorentz group, 也就是从恒等变换连续连到的部分, 通常记为 $SO^+(3, 1)$. Parity P 和 time reversal T 属于全 Lorentz 群的离散部分, 不在 connected component 内.

1.3 A Single Free Spinless Particle (自由无自旋单粒子理论)

1.3.1 Momentum eigenstates (动量本征态)

设单粒子态由三动量 \mathbf{p} 标记:

$$\mathbf{P} |\mathbf{p}\rangle = \mathbf{p} |\mathbf{p}\rangle, \quad \langle \mathbf{p} | \mathbf{p}' \rangle = \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}'), \quad 1 = \int d^3p |\mathbf{p}\rangle \langle \mathbf{p}|.$$

自由相对论能量为

$$H |\mathbf{p}\rangle = \omega_{\mathbf{p}} |\mathbf{p}\rangle, \quad \omega_{\mathbf{p}} = \sqrt{\mathbf{p}^2 + \mu^2}.$$

这看起来像一个合理单粒子理论, 但它的 Lorentz 协变性和局域性马上会出问题.

1.3.2 Translations and rotations (平移与旋转)

时空平移由

$$U(a) = e^{iP \cdot a}, \quad P^\mu = (H, \mathbf{P})$$

实现。空间平移时, 若 \mathbf{a} 是平移向量, 则

$$U(\mathbf{a}) = e^{-i\mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{a}}, \quad U(\mathbf{a}) |\mathbf{x}\rangle = |\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{a}\rangle.$$

旋转 $R \in SO(3)$ 由

$$U(R) |\mathbf{p}\rangle = |R\mathbf{p}\rangle$$

实现, 因而

$$U(R)^\dagger \mathbf{P} U(R) = R\mathbf{P}, \quad U(R)^\dagger H U(R) = H.$$

1.4 Lorentz-Invariant Measure and Relativistic Normalization (Lorentz 不变测度与相对论归一化)

三维测度 d^3p 不是 Lorentz 不变的。四维测度 d^4p 是不变的。把它限制在质量壳

$$p^2 = \mu^2, \quad p^0 > 0$$

上, 得到

$$\int dp^0 d^3p \delta(p^2 - \mu^2) \theta(p^0) = \frac{d^3p}{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}.$$

所以

$$\boxed{\frac{d^3p}{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}} \text{ is Lorentz invariant.}}$$

为了让后面 Feynman 图中的 2π 因子整齐, 定义相对论归一化态

$$|p\rangle_{\text{rel}} = (2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}} |\mathbf{p}\rangle.$$

于是完备关系写作

$$1 = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3 2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}} |p\rangle \langle p|.$$

Lorentz 变换自然作用为

$$U(\Lambda) |p\rangle = |\Lambda p\rangle.$$

1.5 Constructing and Rejecting the Position Operator (位置算符的构造与失败)

1.5.1 Desired properties (希望位置算符满足什么?)

我们想找一个三维位置算符 \mathbf{X} , 满足:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{X} &= \mathbf{X}^\dagger, \\ U(\mathbf{a})^\dagger \mathbf{X} U(\mathbf{a}) &= \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{a}, \\ U(R)^\dagger \mathbf{X} U(R) &= R\mathbf{X}. \end{aligned}$$

第一条说它是 observable / 可观测量; 第二条说它在平移下行为正确; 第三条说它是三维矢量。

从平移性质推出

$$[P_i, X_j] = -i\delta_{ij}, \quad \text{or equivalently} \quad [X_j, P_i] = i\delta_{ij}.$$

在动量表象里, 最一般形式为

$$X_i = i \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} + R_i(\mathbf{p}).$$

旋转协变性要求

$$R_i(\mathbf{p}) = p_i F(\mathbf{p}^2) = \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{p}^2)}{\partial p_i}.$$

这个梯度项可由动量态相位重定义

$$|\mathbf{p}\rangle \rightarrow e^{iG(\mathbf{p}^2)} |\mathbf{p}\rangle$$

吸收掉。因此唯一候选是

$$\boxed{X_i = i \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} .}$$

1.5.2 Localization test (局域化实验)

若粒子在 $t = 0$ 精确局域于原点，则动量波函数常数：

$$\langle \mathbf{p} | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}}.$$

时间演化到 t 后，在位置 \mathbf{x} 处的振幅为

$$\psi(\mathbf{x}, t) = \langle \mathbf{x} | e^{-iHt} | \psi \rangle = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \exp(i\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{x} - i\omega_{\mathbf{p}}t).$$

如果相对论因果性严格成立，则当 $r = |\mathbf{x}| > t$ 时，这个振幅应该为零。但 Coleman 通过复平面轮廓积分说明它不为零，并且可估计为指数衰减：

$$|\psi(\mathbf{x}, t)| \lesssim \exp[-\mu(r - t)] \times \text{power factors}.$$

Physical Conclusion

单粒子理论中，粒子有非零概率振幅跑到光锥外。虽然这个振幅在离光锥几个 Compton wavelength 后很小，但原则上违反严格因果性。The one-particle theory allows a nonzero amplitude outside the light cone, so it is not a satisfactory relativistic theory.

1.5.3 How nature escapes (为什么真实世界能逃过这个灾难?)

用盒子把粒子局域到长度 L 。不确定性原理给

$$\Delta p \gtrsim \frac{1}{L}.$$

若想达到 $L \sim 1/\mu$ ，则

$$\Delta p \sim \mu,$$

盒子里能量足以产生粒子-反粒子对。于是你以为自己在测一个粒子的位置，实际上已经不再知道粒子数。

particle number is complementary to precise localization.

中文说：粒子数和精确位置测量之间存在张力。越想精确定位，越会激发多粒子态。

1.6 Chapter 1 Summary (第 1 章总结)

- Relativity forces multi-particle physics / 相对论强迫多粒子物理出现。
- The Lorentz-invariant one-particle measure is $d^3p/(2\omega_{\mathbf{p}})$ 。
- The natural position operator $X_i = i\partial/\partial p_i$ gives superluminal tails / 光锥外尾巴。
- The physical cure is pair production / 物理解法是粒子-反粒子对产生。
- Therefore the next object must be Fock space / 下一步必须进入 Fock 空间。

The Simplest Many-Particle Theory (最简单的多粒子理论)

2.1 Main Point (本章主旨)

One Sentence

第 2 章把 Hilbert space 从“一个粒子”扩展到“任意多个相同玻色粒子”，并发现这个空间最优雅的语言不是一串多粒子波函数，而是 creation and annihilation operators / 产生与湮灭算符。

2.2 Direct Construction of Fock Space (Fock Space 的朴素构造)

2.2.1 One-particle states (一粒子态)

仍从一粒子态开始：

$$\langle \mathbf{p} | \mathbf{p}' \rangle = \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}'), \quad H | \mathbf{p} \rangle = \omega_{\mathbf{p}} | \mathbf{p} \rangle, \quad \mathbf{P} | \mathbf{p} \rangle = \mathbf{p} | \mathbf{p} \rangle.$$

2.2.2 Two-particle states (二粒子态)

对 identical spinless bosons / 相同无自旋玻色子，二粒子态满足 Bose 对称性：

$$| \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2 \rangle = | \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_1 \rangle.$$

归一化为

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2 | \mathbf{p}'_1, \mathbf{p}'_2 \rangle &= \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_1 - \mathbf{p}'_1) \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_2 - \mathbf{p}'_2) \\ &+ \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_1 - \mathbf{p}'_2) \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p}_2 - \mathbf{p}'_1). \end{aligned}$$

能量和动量为

$$\begin{aligned} H | \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2 \rangle &= (\omega_{\mathbf{p}_1} + \omega_{\mathbf{p}_2}) | \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2 \rangle, \\ \mathbf{P} | \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2 \rangle &= (\mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2) | \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

2.2.3 Vacuum state (真空态)

必须加入零粒子态：

$$| 0 \rangle, \quad H | 0 \rangle = 0, \quad \mathbf{P} | 0 \rangle = 0, \quad \langle 0 | 0 \rangle = 1.$$

这里 $| 0 \rangle$ 是 vacuum / 真空态，不是 Hilbert space 的零向量，也不是 $| \mathbf{p} = 0 \rangle$ 。

2.2.4 General Fock state (一般态)

一般态是所有粒子数扇区的叠加:

$$|\Psi\rangle = \psi_0 |0\rangle + \int d^3p \psi_1(\mathbf{p}) |\mathbf{p}\rangle + \frac{1}{2!} \int d^3p_1 d^3p_2 \psi_2(\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2) |\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2\rangle + \dots$$

其中 $1/n!$ 防止对相同玻色子的排列重复计数。

Why This Is Awkward
一个态需要无穷多个函数 $\psi_0, \psi_1(\mathbf{p}), \psi_2(\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2), \psi_3(\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3), \dots$ 操作起来非常痛苦。因此要换成 occupation number representation / 占有数表示。

2.3 Occupation Number Representation (占有数表示)

先把体系放进边长 L 的周期盒子中, 允许动量离散:

$$\mathbf{p} = \frac{2\pi}{L}(n_x, n_y, n_z), \quad n_i \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

一个多粒子态可由每个动量格点的占有数 $N(\mathbf{p})$ 描述:

$$|\{N(\mathbf{p})\}\rangle.$$

要求

$$\sum_{\mathbf{p}} N(\mathbf{p}) < \infty.$$

能量和动量变成

$$H = \sum_{\mathbf{p}} \omega_{\mathbf{p}} N(\mathbf{p}), \quad \mathbf{P} = \sum_{\mathbf{p}} \mathbf{p} N(\mathbf{p}).$$

这看起来像无穷多个 decoupled harmonic oscillators / 彼此解耦的谐振子: 每个 \mathbf{p} 是一个振子, 占有数 $N(\mathbf{p})$ 是振子激发数。

2.4 Harmonic Oscillator Review (谐振子复习)

2.4.1 Ladder Operators (阶梯算符)

取

$$[q, p] = i, \quad H = \frac{1}{2}\omega(p^2 + q^2 - 1).$$

定义

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(q + ip), \quad a^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(q - ip).$$

则

$$[a, a^\dagger] = 1, \quad H = \omega a^\dagger a = \omega N.$$

2.4.2 Ladder structure (能级结构)

若

$$H |E\rangle = E |E\rangle,$$

则

$$H(a^\dagger |E\rangle) = (E + \omega)a^\dagger |E\rangle, \quad H(a |E\rangle) = (E - \omega)a |E\rangle.$$

设唯一基态 $|0\rangle$ 满足

$$a |0\rangle = 0.$$

则

$$|n\rangle = \frac{(a^\dagger)^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |0\rangle, \quad H |n\rangle = n\omega |n\rangle,$$

并且

$$a^\dagger |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle, \quad a |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle.$$

2.5 Operator Formalism for Fock Space (Fock Space 的算符形式)

每个动量 \mathbf{p} 对应一套产生湮灭算符:

$$a_{\mathbf{p}}, \quad a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger.$$

盒子中为

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{p}'}] = 0, \quad [a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger, a_{\mathbf{p}'}^\dagger] = 0, \quad [a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{p}'}^\dagger] = \delta_{\mathbf{p}\mathbf{p}'}.$$

连续极限为

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{p}'}] = 0, \quad [a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger, a_{\mathbf{p}'}^\dagger] = 0, \quad [a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{p}'}^\dagger] = \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}').$$

真空定义为

$$a_{\mathbf{p}} |0\rangle = 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{p}.$$

一粒子态为

$$|\mathbf{p}\rangle = a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger |0\rangle.$$

二粒子态为

$$|\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2\rangle = a_{\mathbf{p}_1}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{p}_2}^\dagger |0\rangle.$$

由于产生算符对易, Bose 对称性自动成立。

Hamiltonian 与总动量为

$$H = \int d^3p \omega_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{p}}, \quad \mathbf{P} = \int d^3p \mathbf{p} a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{p}}.$$

Operator-Valued Distributions

严格说, $a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger$ 作用在真空上得到的是平面波, 范数含有 $\delta^{(3)}(0)$, 不可归一化。因此它们更像 operator-valued distributions / 算符值分布。真正好的算符是 smeared operator:

$$\int d^3p f(\mathbf{p}) a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger.$$

Coleman 后面仍用物理学家的方便写法。

2.6 Relativistically Normalized Operators (相对论归一化产生算符)

定义

$$\alpha^\dagger(p) = (2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger, \quad \alpha(p) = (2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}} a_{\mathbf{p}}.$$

这样

$$\alpha^\dagger(p) |0\rangle = |p\rangle_{\text{rel}}.$$

Lorentz 变换为

$$U(\Lambda) \alpha^\dagger(p) U(\Lambda)^\dagger = \alpha^\dagger(\Lambda p),$$

$$U(\Lambda) \alpha(p) U(\Lambda)^\dagger = \alpha(\Lambda p).$$

平移变换为

$$e^{iP \cdot x} \alpha^\dagger(p) e^{-iP \cdot x} = e^{ip \cdot x} \alpha^\dagger(p),$$

$$e^{iP \cdot x} \alpha(p) e^{-iP \cdot x} = e^{-ip \cdot x} \alpha(p).$$

2.7 Chapter 2 Summary (第 2 章总结)

- Fock space 是任意粒子数 Hilbert space / arbitrary-particle-number Hilbert space。
- Bosonic symmetry is automatic using commuting creation operators / 用对易产生算符自动实现 Bose 对称性。
- H 与 \mathbf{P} 都是 number operator 加权积分。
- 相对论协变性要求使用 $d^3p/(2\omega_{\mathbf{p}})$ 和 $\alpha^\dagger(p)$ 。
- 还没有真正解决 locality / 局域性；这会逼出 quantum field。

Constructing a Scalar Quantum Field (构造标量量子场)

3.1 Main Point (本章主旨)

One Sentence

第 3 章的核心是：不要问“粒子在哪里”，而要问“观测在哪里”。相对论因果性要求类空间隔的观测量对易；实现这个要求的自然对象就是 local quantum field / 局域量子场。

3.2 Relativistic Causality and Local Observables (相对论因果性与观测局域性)

非相对论量子力学中，任何 Hermitian operator 都可视作 observable。但相对论中不行：若两个观测者处在类空分离区域 R_1, R_2 ，他们不能通过测量相互传递超光速信息。

因此若 O_1 可在 R_1 中测量， O_2 可在 R_2 中测量，且任意 $x_1 \in R_1, x_2 \in R_2$ 满足

$$(x_1 - x_2)^2 < 0,$$

则必须有

$$[O_1, O_2] = 0.$$

这叫 microcausality / 微因果性。

3.3 Conditions for a Scalar Quantum Field (标量场需要满足的条件)

Coleman 寻找由 $a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger$ 构造的最简单场 $\phi(x)$ 。它应满足：

1. Locality / 局域性：

$$[\phi^a(x), \phi^b(y)] = 0 \quad \text{if } (x - y)^2 < 0.$$

2. Hermiticity / 厄米性：

$$\phi^a(x)^\dagger = \phi^a(x).$$

3. Translation covariance / 平移协变：

$$e^{-iP \cdot y} \phi^a(x) e^{iP \cdot y} = \phi^a(x - y).$$

4. Scalar Lorentz transformation / 标量 Lorentz 变换：

$$U(\Lambda)^\dagger \phi^a(x) U(\Lambda) = \phi^a(\Lambda^{-1}x).$$

5. Linearity / 线性假设:

$$\phi^a(x) = \int d^3p [F_{\mathbf{p}}^a(x)a_{\mathbf{p}} + G_{\mathbf{p}}^a(x)a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger].$$

前四条是物理与协变性要求；第五条是为了找最简单解。

3.4 Explicit Construction (显式构造)

从原点开始:

$$\phi(0) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3 2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}} [f_{\mathbf{p}}\alpha(p) + g_{\mathbf{p}}\alpha^\dagger(p)].$$

Lorentz 标量要求

$$U(\Lambda)\phi(0)U(\Lambda)^\dagger = \phi(0).$$

由于 $\alpha(p) \rightarrow \alpha(\Lambda p)$, 且测度不变, 可推出

$$f_{\mathbf{p}} = f_{\Lambda^{-1}\mathbf{p}}, \quad g_{\mathbf{p}} = g_{\Lambda^{-1}\mathbf{p}}.$$

质量壳上任意两个点可由 Lorentz 变换相连, 所以

$$f_{\mathbf{p}} = f, \quad g_{\mathbf{p}} = g.$$

再用平移协变性得到

$$\phi(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3 2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}} [f\alpha(p)e^{-ip \cdot x} + g\alpha^\dagger(p)e^{ip \cdot x}].$$

换回 a, a^\dagger :

$$\phi^{(+)}(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}} a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x},$$

$$\phi^{(-)}(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger e^{ip \cdot x}.$$

Hermiticity 要求

$$\phi(x) = e^{i\theta} \phi^{(+)}(x) + e^{-i\theta} \phi^{(-)}(x).$$

相位可吸收到 $a_{\mathbf{p}}$ 的定义中, 所以取

$$\boxed{\phi(x) = \phi^{(+)}(x) + \phi^{(-)}(x).}$$

即

$$\boxed{\phi(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}} (a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger e^{ip \cdot x}).}$$

 3.5 Why the Sum Is Necessary (为什么不能单独用 $\phi^{(+)}$ 或 $\phi^{(-)}$)

计算

$$\begin{aligned} [\phi^{(+)}(x), \phi^{(-)}(y)] &= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3 2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}} e^{-ip \cdot (x-y)} \\ &\equiv \Delta_+(x-y). \end{aligned}$$

这个 Δ_+ 对类空间隔并不为零。因此 $\phi^{(+)}$ 和 $\phi^{(-)}$ 不能各自作为局域 observable。

但全场的对易子为

$$[\phi(x), \phi(y)] = \Delta_+(x-y) - \Delta_+(y-x) \equiv i\Delta(x-y).$$

若 $(x-y)^2 < 0$ ，则可用 Lorentz 变换把 $x-y$ 变成 $-(x-y)$ ，所以

$$\Delta_+(x-y) = \Delta_+(y-x),$$

从而

$$\boxed{[\phi(x), \phi(y)] = 0 \quad \text{if } (x-y)^2 < 0.}$$

这就是 scalar quantum field 满足微因果性的关键。

3.6 Turning the Argument Around (把场当作基本对象)

现在反过来：给定 $\phi(x)$ ，可以重建 Fock space。

3.6.1 Klein-Gordon equation (Klein-Gordon 方程)

从场展开看，每个 Fourier mode 在质量壳上：

$$p^2 = \mu^2.$$

因此

$$\boxed{(\square + \mu^2)\phi(x) = 0.}$$

这是 Klein-Gordon equation / KG 方程。

3.6.2 Equal-time commutators (等时对易关系)

由 $[\phi(x), \phi(y)] = i\Delta(x-y)$ 可得

$$\boxed{[\phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \phi(\mathbf{y}, t)] = 0,}$$

$$\boxed{[\dot{\phi}(\mathbf{x}, t), \dot{\phi}(\mathbf{y}, t)] = 0,}$$

$$\boxed{[\phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \dot{\phi}(\mathbf{y}, t)] = i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}).}$$

这看起来正像连续自由度版本的

$$[q^a, q^b] = 0, \quad [p_a, p_b] = 0, \quad [q^a, p_b] = i\delta_b^a.$$

这就是第 4 章正则量子化方法的预告。

3.7 Chapter 3 Summary (第 3 章总结)

- Relativistic causality is implemented by local commuting observables / 相对论因果性通过类空对易实现。
- The scalar field is the simplest local observable-building object / 标量场是最简单的局域观测构造块。

- The field must contain both annihilation and creation parts / 场必须同时含湮灭项和产生项。
- The free scalar field satisfies $(\square + \mu^2)\phi = 0$ 。
- Equal-time commutators foreshadow canonical quantization / 等时对易关系预示正则量子化。

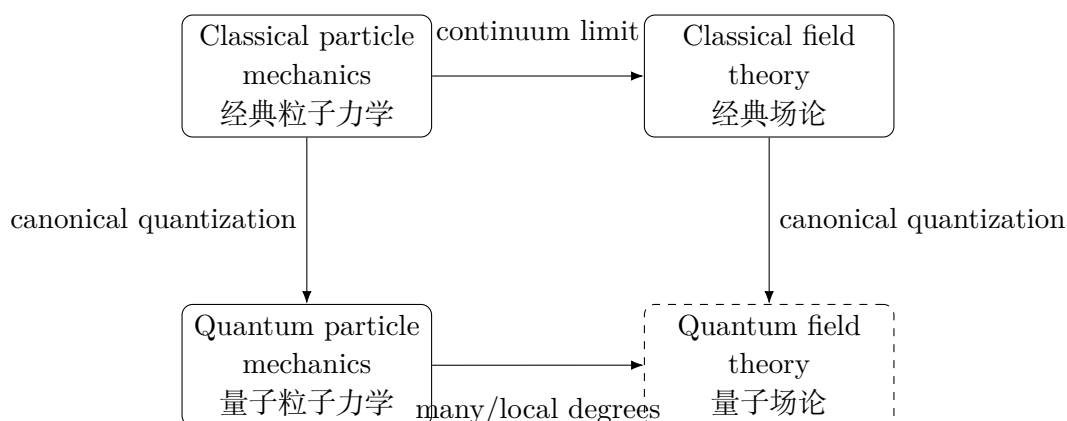
The Method of the Missing Box (缺失方框的方法)

4.1 Main Point (本章主旨)

One Sentence

第 4 章给出第二条通往 QFT 的路线: 不是先构造 Fock space 再找局域场, 而是从 classical field theory / 经典场论出发, 对场进行 canonical quantization / 正则量子化。

4.2 The Missing Box Diagram (四格图)



右下角就是 missing box / 缺失方框。第 4 章填补它。

4.3 Classical Particle Mechanics (经典粒子力学)

广义坐标为

$$q^a(t), \quad a = 1, \dots, N.$$

作用量为

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt L(q^a, \dot{q}^a, t).$$

Hamilton 原理要求

$$\delta S = 0, \quad \delta q^a(t_1) = \delta q^a(t_2) = 0.$$

4.3.1 Derivation of the Euler–Lagrange Equations (Euler–Lagrange 方程推导)

$$\delta S = \int dt \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q^a} \delta q^a + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^a} \delta \dot{q}^a \right).$$

定义正则动量

$$p_a = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^a}.$$

积分分部:

$$\int dt p_a \delta \dot{q}^a = p_a \delta q^a \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} - \int dt \dot{p}_a \delta q^a.$$

边界项为零, 所以

$$\delta S = \int dt \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q^a} - \dot{p}_a \right) \delta q^a.$$

任意 δq^a 给出

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^a} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q^a}}.$$

4.3.2 Hamiltonian formalism (哈密顿形式)

Hamiltonian 是 Legendre transform:

$$H = p_a \dot{q}^a - L.$$

变分得

$$\delta H = \dot{q}^a \delta p_a - \dot{p}_a \delta q^a.$$

又

$$\delta H = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q^a} \delta q^a + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_a} \delta p_a.$$

比较系数:

$$\boxed{\dot{q}^a = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_a}, \quad \dot{p}_a = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q^a}}.$$

Constrained Systems

从 Lagrangian 到 Hamiltonian 需要 (q^a, p_a) complete and independent / 完备且独立。若有 Lagrange multiplier, 某些动量可能恒为零, 不能直接套普通 Hamilton 方程。

4.4 Quantum Particle Mechanics (量子粒子力学)

正则量子化规则为

$$q^a, p_a \rightarrow \hat{q}^a, \hat{p}_a,$$

$$\boxed{[q^a, q^b] = 0, \quad [p_a, p_b] = 0, \quad [q^a, p_b] = i\delta_b^a}.$$

Hamiltonian 变成算符 $H(q, p)$ 。Heisenberg 方程为

$$\boxed{\frac{dA}{dt} = i[H, A] + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}}.$$

对 q, p 得到量子版 Hamilton 方程:

$$\dot{q}^a = i[H, q^a] = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_a}, \quad \dot{p}_a = i[H, p_a] = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q^a}.$$

Ordering Ambiguity

经典中 $p^2 q^2 = p q^2 p$, 量子中因为 $[p, q] \neq 0$, 二者不同。Canonical quantization 是强力工具, 但不是完全无歧义。

4.5 Classical Field Theory (经典场论)

粒子力学变量

$$q^a(t)$$

变成场论变量

$$\phi^a(\mathbf{x}, t).$$

也就是离散指标 a 扩展成 (a, \mathbf{x}) 。

Lagrangian 写成空间积分:

$$L = \int d^3x \mathcal{L}.$$

作用量为

$$S = \int d^4x \mathcal{L}(\phi^a, \partial_\mu \phi^a, x).$$

4.5.1 Field Euler-Lagrange equation (场的 Euler-Lagrange 方程)

$$\delta S = \int d^4x \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi^a} \delta \phi^a + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi^a)} \delta (\partial_\mu \phi^a) \right].$$

定义

$$\pi_a^\mu = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi^a)}.$$

积分分部后得到

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi^a} - \partial_\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi^a)} = 0.$$

其中

$$\pi_a \equiv \pi_a^0 = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\phi}^a}$$

是 canonical momentum density / 正则动量密度。

4.6 Free Real Scalar Field (自由实标量场)

最简单 Lorentz invariant quadratic Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi - \mu^2 \phi^2).$$

展开:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\dot{\phi}^2 - |\nabla \phi|^2 - \mu^2 \phi^2).$$

正则动量:

$$\pi = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \dot{\phi}.$$

Hamiltonian density:

$$\mathcal{H} = \pi \dot{\phi} - \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\pi^2 + |\nabla \phi|^2 + \mu^2 \phi^2).$$

因此

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x (\pi^2 + |\nabla \phi|^2 + \mu^2 \phi^2).$$

Euler-Lagrange 方程给

$$(\square + \mu^2)\phi = 0.$$

4.7 Quantum Field Theory (量子场论)

正则量子化:

$$[\phi^a(\mathbf{x}, t), \phi^b(\mathbf{y}, t)] = 0,$$

$$[\pi_a(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi_b(\mathbf{y}, t)] = 0,$$

$$[\phi^a(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi_b(\mathbf{y}, t)] = i\delta_b^a \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}).$$

对自由标量场, 用 Heisenberg 方程:

$$\dot{\phi} = i[H, \phi] = \pi,$$

$$\dot{\pi} = i[H, \pi] = \nabla^2 \phi - \mu^2 \phi.$$

合起来:

$$\ddot{\phi} = \nabla^2 \phi - \mu^2 \phi, \quad (\square + \mu^2)\phi = 0.$$

这说明第 3 章构造出的自由标量场和第 4 章正则量子化得到的是同一个理论。

4.8 Normal Ordering (正规序)

把自由场展开代入 Hamiltonian:

$$\phi(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger e^{ip \cdot x} \right).$$

形式计算给

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3p \omega_{\mathbf{p}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger + a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{p}} \right).$$

用

$$a_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger = a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{p}} + [a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger] = a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{p}} + \delta^{(3)}(0),$$

得

$$H = \int d^3p \omega_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{p}} + \frac{1}{2} \int d^3p \omega_{\mathbf{p}} \delta^{(3)}(0).$$

第二项是真空零点能, 包含体积发散和高动量发散。

4.8.1 Definition (定义)

Normal ordering $:\dots:$ 表示把所有 creation operators 放左边, annihilation operators 放右边:

$$:a_{\mathbf{p}}a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}:=a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}a_{\mathbf{p}}.$$

于是定义

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x : (\pi^2 + |\nabla\phi|^2 + \mu^2\phi^2) :$$

得到

$$H = \int d^3p \omega_{\mathbf{p}} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}}.$$

Do Not Treat Normal Ordering as a Verb

<p>$:AB:$ 是一个新定义的乘积, 不是对普通乘积 AB 施加的代数操作。不能把等式两边随便“正规序化”, 否则会得到荒谬结果。</p>

4.9 Chapter 4 Summary (第 4 章总结)

$$\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \pi = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \rightarrow [\phi, \pi] = i\delta^{(3)} \rightarrow H \rightarrow \text{QFT}.$$

这条路线机械、直接、缺少物理图像, 但对 interacting theories / 相互作用理论最有用, 因为我们不需要先知道完整谱。

Symmetries and Conservation Laws

I: Spacetime Symmetries (对称性与守恒律 I: 时空对称性)

5.1 Main Point (本章主旨)

One Sentence

第 5 章系统建立 Noether theorem / 诺特定理: 连续对称性产生守恒流和守恒荷。对于时空对称性, 它给出 energy, momentum, angular momentum, boosts, 以及 energy-momentum tensor。

5.2 Noether Theorem in Particle Mechanics (粒子力学中的 Noether 定理)

考虑一参数连续变换

$$q^a(t) \rightarrow q^a(t; \lambda), \quad q^a(t; 0) = q^a(t).$$

定义无穷小变化

$$Dq^a = \left. \frac{\partial q^a(t; \lambda)}{\partial \lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0}.$$

若

$$DL = \frac{dF}{dt}$$

则这个变换是 symmetry / 对称性。注意 DL 不必为零; 差一个 total derivative 也不改变运动方程。

5.2.1 Derivation (推导)

$$DL = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q^a} Dq^a + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^a} D\dot{q}^a = \dot{p}_a Dq^a + p_a \frac{d}{dt} Dq^a = \frac{d}{dt} (p_a Dq^a).$$

又 $DL = dF/dt$, 所以

$$\frac{d}{dt} (p_a Dq^a - F) = 0.$$

守恒量为

$$Q = p_a Dq^a - F.$$

5.3 Three Basic Examples (三个经典例子)

5.3.1 Spatial translations (空间平移)

若

$$\mathbf{x}_r \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_r + \lambda \mathbf{e}, \quad D\mathbf{x}_r = \mathbf{e}, \quad F = 0,$$

则

$$Q = \sum_r \mathbf{p}_r \cdot \mathbf{e}.$$

因 \mathbf{e} 任意, 守恒量为总动量

$$\boxed{\mathbf{P} = \sum_r \mathbf{p}_r.}$$

5.3.2 Time translations (时间平移)

若 L 不显含时间, 取

$$q^a(t) \rightarrow q^a(t + \lambda), \quad Dq^a = \dot{q}^a.$$

此时

$$DL = \frac{dL}{dt}, \quad F = L.$$

Noether charge 为

$$Q = p_a \dot{q}^a - L = H.$$

所以 time-translation symmetry / 时间平移对称性给 energy conservation / 能量守恒。

5.3.3 Rotations (旋转)

无穷小旋转:

$$D\mathbf{x}_r = \mathbf{e} \times \mathbf{x}_r.$$

则

$$Q = \sum_r \mathbf{p}_r \cdot (\mathbf{e} \times \mathbf{x}_r) = \mathbf{e} \cdot \sum_r (\mathbf{x}_r \times \mathbf{p}_r).$$

所以角动量守恒:

$$\boxed{\mathbf{J} = \sum_r \mathbf{x}_r \times \mathbf{p}_r.}$$

5.4 Generators in Quantum Mechanics (量子理论中的生成元)

量子中, 守恒量不只是 conserved quantity, 还是 generator:

$$\boxed{[q^a, Q] = iDq^a.}$$

等价地

$$Dq^a = i[Q, q^a].$$

因此

Symmetry / 对称性	Generator / 生成元
Time translations / 时间平移	H
Space translations / 空间平移	P^i
Rotations / 旋转	J^i
Internal transformations / 内部变换	Q

5.5 Noether Theorem in Field Theory (场论中的 Noether 定理)

场变换

$$\phi^a(x) \rightarrow \phi^a(x; \lambda), \quad D\phi^a = \left. \frac{\partial \phi^a(x; \lambda)}{\partial \lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0}.$$

若

$$D\mathcal{L} = \partial_\mu F^\mu,$$

则 Noether current 为

$$J^\mu = \pi_a^\mu D\phi^a - F^\mu, \quad \pi_a^\mu = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu \phi^a)}.$$

利用 EOM 得

$$\partial_\mu J^\mu = 0.$$

5.5.1 Charge (荷)

定义

$$Q = \int d^3x J^0.$$

因为

$$\partial_0 J^0 + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = 0,$$

所以

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = - \int d^3x \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = 0$$

若边界流为零。

5.6 Conserved Currents Are Not Unique (守恒流不唯一)

如果

$$J'^\mu = J^\mu - \partial_\nu A^{\mu\nu}, \quad A^{\mu\nu} = -A^{\nu\mu},$$

则

$$\partial_\mu J'^\mu = \partial_\mu J^\mu - \partial_\mu \partial_\nu A^{\mu\nu} = 0.$$

总荷不变:

$$Q' = Q - \int d^3x \partial_i A^{0i} = Q$$

在边界项消失时成立。

Important Idea

局域 current 有改进项 ambiguity; global charge 通常没有。Local currents are ambiguous; global charges are robust.

5.7 Spacetime Translations and the Energy-Momentum Tensor (时空平移与能动量张量)

考虑平移

$$\phi^a(x) \rightarrow \phi^a(x + \lambda e).$$

无穷小变化:

$$D\phi^a = e_\rho \partial^\rho \phi^a.$$

若 \mathcal{L} 不显含 x , 则

$$D\mathcal{L} = e_\rho \partial^\rho \mathcal{L} = \partial_\mu (g^{\mu\rho} e_\rho \mathcal{L}).$$

所以

$$F^\mu = g^{\mu\rho} e_\rho \mathcal{L}.$$

Noether current:

$$J^\mu = \pi_a^\mu e_\rho \partial^\rho \phi^a - g^{\mu\rho} e_\rho \mathcal{L}.$$

令

$$J^\mu = e_\rho T^{\rho\mu},$$

得到 canonical energy-momentum tensor:

$$T^{\rho\mu} = \pi_a^\mu \partial^\rho \phi^a - g^{\mu\rho} \mathcal{L}.$$

守恒律:

$$\partial_\mu T^{\rho\mu} = 0.$$

总四动量:

$$P^\rho = \int d^3x T^{\rho 0}.$$

其中

$$T^{00} = \pi_a \dot{\phi}^a - \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{H}.$$

5.7.1 Momentum of the free scalar field (自由标量场的总动量)

对自由标量场:

$$T^{i0} = \pi \partial^i \phi = -\pi \partial_i \phi.$$

因此

$$\mathbf{P} = - \int d^3x \pi \nabla \phi.$$

代入自由场展开并 normal order 后:

$$\mathbf{P} = \int d^3p \mathbf{p} a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{p}}.$$

5.8 Lorentz Transformations, Angular Momentum, and Boosts (Lorentz 变换、角动量与 boost)

无穷小 Lorentz 变换写为

$$x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu + \epsilon^{\mu\nu} x_\nu.$$

保持内积要求

$$\boxed{\epsilon^{\mu\nu} = -\epsilon^{\nu\mu}.}$$

所以有 6 个独立参数: 3 个 rotations + 3 个 boosts。

对 scalar fields:

$$D\phi^a = \epsilon_{\sigma\rho} x^\sigma \partial^\rho \phi^a.$$

对应 current 可写为

$$J^\mu = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{\sigma\rho} M^{\sigma\rho\mu}.$$

对标量场得到

$$\boxed{M^{\sigma\rho\mu} = x^\sigma T^{\rho\mu} - x^\rho T^{\sigma\mu}.}$$

守恒:

$$\boxed{\partial_\mu M^{\sigma\rho\mu} = 0.}$$

对应 Lorentz generators:

$$\boxed{J^{\sigma\rho} = \int d^3x M^{\sigma\rho 0}.}$$

5.8.1 Spatial components: angular momentum (空间分量: 角动量)

例如

$$J^{12} = \int d^3x (x^1 T^{20} - x^2 T^{10}),$$

就是 z -方向角动量。对标量场这是 orbital angular momentum / 轨道角动量; spinor 或 vector fields 会额外有 spin part。

5.8.2 Boost components: center of energy (Boost 分量: 能量中心)

$$J^{i0} = \int d^3x (x^i T^{00} - t T^{i0}).$$

定义

$$E = \int d^3x T^{00}, \quad P^i = \int d^3x T^{i0},$$

$$R^i = \frac{1}{E} \int d^3x x^i T^{00}.$$

则

$$J^{i0} = ER^i - tP^i.$$

守恒给出

$$\boxed{\frac{dR^i}{dt} = \frac{P^i}{E}.}$$

这就是 relativistic center-of-energy theorem / 相对论能量中心定理。

5.9 Chapter 5 Summary (第 5 章总结)

continuous symmetry \Rightarrow conserved current \Rightarrow conserved charge.

核心公式:

$$J^\mu = \pi_a^\mu D\phi^a - F^\mu,$$

$$T^{\rho\mu} = \pi_a^\mu \partial^\rho \phi^a - g^{\mu\rho} \mathcal{L},$$

$$M^{\sigma\rho\mu} = x^\sigma T^{\rho\mu} - x^\rho T^{\sigma\mu}.$$

Symmetries and Conservation Laws

II: Internal Symmetries (对称性与守恒律 II: 内部对称性)

6.1 Main Point (本章主旨)

One Sentence

第 6 章把 Noether 定理用于 internal symmetries / 内部对称性, 并讨论 discrete symmetries / 离散对称性。它解释了 charge, particle-antiparticle, charge conjugation, parity, time reversal 等概念如何在场论中自然出现。

6.2 What Is an Internal Symmetry? (什么是内部对称性?)

时空对称性改变坐标参数:

$$\phi(x) \rightarrow \phi(\Lambda^{-1}x), \quad \phi(x) \rightarrow \phi(x+a).$$

内部对称性不移动时空点, 只在 field space / 场空间中混合不同场:

$$\phi^a(x) \rightarrow R^a_b \phi^b(x).$$

它是 non-geometrical symmetry / 非几何对称性。

6.3 Continuous Internal Symmetry: SO(2) (连续内部对称性: SO(2))

考虑两个同质量实标量场:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi^a \partial^\mu \phi^a - \mu^2 \phi^a \phi^a), \quad a = 1, 2.$$

因为只出现

$$(\phi^1)^2 + (\phi^2)^2$$

以及导数的对应平方, 所以它在 field-space rotation 下不变:

$$\phi^1 \rightarrow \phi^1 \cos \lambda + \phi^2 \sin \lambda,$$

$$\phi^2 \rightarrow \phi^2 \cos \lambda - \phi^1 \sin \lambda.$$

无穷小变化:

$$D\phi^1 = \phi^2, \quad D\phi^2 = -\phi^1.$$

6.3.1 Noether current (诺特流)

$$\pi_a^\mu = \partial^\mu \phi^a, \quad F^\mu = 0.$$

因此

$$J^\mu = (\partial^\mu \phi^1) \phi^2 - (\partial^\mu \phi^2) \phi^1.$$

守恒荷为

$$Q = \int d^3x [(\partial^0 \phi^1) \phi^2 - (\partial^0 \phi^2) \phi^1].$$

6.4 Diagonalizing the Charge (荷的对角化)

对每个实场写自由场展开，产生湮灭算符为 $a_{\mathbf{p}}^{(1)}, a_{\mathbf{p}}^{(2)}$ 。可得

$$Q = i \int d^3p [a_{\mathbf{p}}^{(1)\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{(2)} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^{(2)\dagger} a_{\mathbf{p}}^{(1)}].$$

这个 Q 在 1,2 基底下不对角。定义

$$b_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a_{\mathbf{p}}^{(1)} + i a_{\mathbf{p}}^{(2)}), \quad c_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a_{\mathbf{p}}^{(1)} - i a_{\mathbf{p}}^{(2)}).$$

则

$$Q = \int d^3p (b_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger b_{\mathbf{p}} - c_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{p}}) = N_b - N_c.$$

所以

particle type / 粒子类型	charge / 荷
b -particle	+1
c -particle	-1

这就是 particle and antiparticle / 粒子与反粒子语言的原型。

Hamiltonian 为

$$H = \int d^3p \omega_{\mathbf{p}} (b_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger b_{\mathbf{p}} + c_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{p}}).$$

6.5 Complex Scalar Field and U(1) (复标量场与 U(1))

定义

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi^1 + i\phi^2), \quad \psi^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi^1 - i\phi^2).$$

Lagrangian 变为

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_\mu \psi^* \partial^\mu \psi - \mu^2 \psi^* \psi.$$

变分时把 ψ 与 ψ^* 当作 independent variables / 独立变量，可得

$$(\square + \mu^2)\psi = 0, \quad (\square + \mu^2)\psi^* = 0.$$

6.5.1 Expansion (复场展开)

$$\psi(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[b_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + c_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger e^{ip \cdot x} \right],$$

$$\psi^*(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[b_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger e^{ip \cdot x} + c_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} \right].$$

ψ 湮灭一个正荷粒子或产生一个负荷反粒子，所以总荷减少 1:

$$[Q, \psi] = -\psi.$$

ψ^* 则升高荷:

$$[Q, \psi^*] = +\psi^*.$$

6.5.2 U(1) phase symmetry (U(1) 相位对称性)

SO(2) 在复场语言中变成

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{-i\lambda} \psi, \quad \psi^* \rightarrow e^{i\lambda} \psi^*.$$

无穷小:

$$D\psi = -i\psi, \quad D\psi^* = i\psi^*.$$

正则动量:

$$\pi_{\psi}^{\mu} = \partial^{\mu} \psi^*, \quad \pi_{\psi^*}^{\mu} = \partial^{\mu} \psi.$$

Noether current:

$$J^{\mu} = i(\psi^* \partial^{\mu} \psi - \psi \partial^{\mu} \psi^*).$$

6.6 SO(n) Internal Symmetry (内部对称性)

对 n 个同质量实标量场:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{\mu} \phi^a \partial^{\mu} \phi^a - \mu^2 \phi^a \phi^a), \quad a = 1, \dots, n.$$

该理论有 SO(n) 对称性。每个 (a, b) 平面旋转给一个 current:

$$J_{[ab]}^{\mu} = (\partial^{\mu} \phi^a) \phi^b - (\partial^{\mu} \phi^b) \phi^a, \quad J_{[ab]}^{\mu} = -J_{[ba]}^{\mu}.$$

独立生成元数为

$$\frac{1}{2} n(n-1).$$

当 $n > 2$ 时，这通常是 non-Abelian / 非阿贝尔对称性，不同 charges 不一定对易，不能同时对角化。

6.7 Lorentz Transformation Properties of Charges (荷的 Lorentz 变换性质)

若 J^{μ} 是 conserved vector current:

$$\partial_{\mu} J^{\mu} = 0,$$

定义

$$Q = \int d^3x J^0.$$

则 Q 是 Lorentz scalar / Lorentz 标量。

证明思想：把 $t = 0$ 超面上的积分写成协变形式

$$Q = \int d^4x \delta(n \cdot x) n_\mu J^\mu(x), \quad n^\mu = (1, 0, 0, 0).$$

等价地

$$Q = \int d^4x \partial_\mu \theta(n \cdot x) J^\mu(x).$$

换另一个类时单位向量 n' 定义另一个超曲面，则

$$Q - Q' = \int d^4x \partial_\mu [\theta(n \cdot x) - \theta(n' \cdot x)] J^\mu.$$

积分分部并用

$$\partial_\mu J^\mu = 0$$

得到

$$\boxed{Q = Q'}$$

所以内部荷不依赖选择哪个惯性系的等时超曲面。

更一般地，若 current 是 rank- n tensor，则积分后少一个指标，得到 rank- $(n-1)$ tensor。例如：

$$J^\mu \rightarrow Q \text{ scalar}, \quad T^{\rho\mu} \rightarrow P^\rho \text{ vector}, \quad M^{\sigma\rho\mu} \rightarrow J^{\sigma\rho} \text{ tensor}.$$

6.8 Discrete Symmetries (离散对称性)

离散变换没有连续参数，例如

$$\phi(x) \rightarrow \phi'(x).$$

没有 infinitesimal generator，也通常没有 Noether current。但若 action invariant，则量子理论中通常有一个 operator 实现该变换。例外是 time reversal，它由 anti-unitary operator 实现。

6.9 Charge Conjugation C (荷共轭)

对两个实场模型，取

$$\phi^1 \rightarrow \phi^1, \quad \phi^2 \rightarrow -\phi^2.$$

则

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi^1 + i\phi^2) \rightarrow \psi^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi^1 - i\phi^2).$$

所以

$$\boxed{C : \psi \leftrightarrow \psi^*}$$

在粒子语言中：

$$\boxed{C : b_{\mathbf{p}} \leftrightarrow c_{\mathbf{p}}}$$

也就是 particle-antiparticle exchange / 粒子-反粒子交换。

若用单位算符 U_C 实现:

$$U_C^\dagger b_{\mathbf{p}} U_C = c_{\mathbf{p}}, \quad U_C^\dagger c_{\mathbf{p}} U_C = b_{\mathbf{p}}.$$

它把荷反号:

$$U_C^\dagger Q U_C = -Q.$$

若 $U_C^2 = 1$, 则其本征值可为 $C = \pm 1$.

6.10 Parity P (宇称)

Parity 改变空间坐标符号, 不改时间:

$$P : \quad \mathbf{x} \rightarrow -\mathbf{x}, \quad t \rightarrow t.$$

普通 scalar:

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}, t) \rightarrow \phi(-\mathbf{x}, t).$$

普通 vector:

$$\mathbf{v} \rightarrow -\mathbf{v}.$$

角动量

$$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p}$$

在 parity 下不变, 因为两个极向量都变号:

$$\mathbf{L} \rightarrow \mathbf{L}.$$

标量三重积

$$w = \mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})$$

在 parity 下变号, 因此是 pseudoscalar / 赝标量。

6.10.1 Parity may act in internal space (场的 parity 变换可混合内部空间)

一般地, 若有多个场:

$$P : \phi^a(\mathbf{x}, t) \rightarrow M^a_b \phi^b(-\mathbf{x}, t).$$

所以 parity 既是空间反演, 也可能附带 internal transformation。

6.10.2 Scalar versus pseudoscalar convention (Scalar 与 pseudoscalar 的约定性)

考虑

$$\mathcal{L}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\mu^2 \phi^2 - g\phi^4.$$

它在

$$P : \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) \rightarrow \phi(-\mathbf{x}, t)$$

下不变, 也在

$$P' : \phi(\mathbf{x}, t) \rightarrow -\phi(-\mathbf{x}, t)$$

下不变, 因为 ϕ^2, ϕ^4 都不变。第一种叫 scalar law; 第二种叫 pseudoscalar law。

对 n -particle state:

$$U_P |\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_n\rangle = |-\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, -\mathbf{p}_n\rangle,$$

$$U_{P'} |\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_n\rangle = (-1)^n |-\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, -\mathbf{p}_n\rangle.$$

Coleman's Point

若理论有 internal symmetry, 比如 $\phi \rightarrow -\phi$, 就可以把 parity 乘上这个内部对称, 得到另一个同样合法的 parity。Intrinsic parity / 内禀宇称常常是 convention / 约定, 而不是绝对事实。

6.10.3 Cubic term removes some choices (Cubic term 会破坏某些 parity 定义)

若加入

$$\mathcal{L}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\mu^2 \phi^2 - g\phi^4 - h\phi^3,$$

则 $\phi \rightarrow -\phi$ 不再是对称, 因为 $\phi^3 \rightarrow -\phi^3$ 。此时 pseudoscalar law 不再可行, 只剩 scalar law。

6.10.4 Levi-Civita tensor example (Levi-Civita 张量例子)

项

$$\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \partial^\mu \phi^1 \partial^\nu \phi^2 \partial^\rho \phi^3 \partial^\sigma \phi^4$$

在 parity 下会因空间导数变号而获得额外符号。为了让 Lagrangian invariant, 可能必须指定一个场为 pseudoscalar, 或三个场为 pseudoscalar。

Coleman 还给出更怪的复场 parity 例子:

$$\psi(\mathbf{x}, t) \rightarrow i\psi(-\mathbf{x}, t), \quad \psi^*(\mathbf{x}, t) \rightarrow -i\psi^*(-\mathbf{x}, t).$$

这说明

$$P^2 \text{ 不一定必须在每个场上等于 } 1.$$

重要的是它是否给出物理上有用的 symmetry transformation。

6.11 Time Reversal T (时间反演)

经典力学中

$$T : q(t) \rightarrow q(-t), \quad p(t) \rightarrow -p(-t).$$

因为动量与速度相关, 时间反演会把动量变号。

6.11.1 Why time reversal is not unitary (为什么时间反演不是 unitary ?)

若存在 unitary U_T , 使得

$$U_T^\dagger q U_T = q, \quad U_T^\dagger p U_T = -p,$$

则

$$[q, p] = i$$

在变换后变为

$$[q, -p] = -i.$$

但 unitary 变换保持 i 不变, 矛盾。

所以时间反演必须是 anti-unitary / 反幺正。

6.11.2 Anti-unitary operator (反么正算符)

反么正算符 Ω 满足

$$\boxed{(\Omega a, \Omega b) = (a, b)^*}.$$

并且反线性:

$$\boxed{\Omega(\alpha a + \beta b) = \alpha^* \Omega a + \beta^* \Omega b}.$$

因此

$$\boxed{\Omega^{-1} i \Omega = -i}.$$

这正好让 $[q, p] = i$ 在时间反演下保持一致。

6.12 PT for the Free Scalar Field (自由标量场的 PT)

单独讨论 T 有反线性细节; Coleman 先讲 PT 。对自由标量多粒子基底定义

$$\Omega_{PT} |\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_n\rangle = |\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_n\rangle.$$

但它不是 identity, 因为它 anti-linear:

$$\Omega_{PT}(i|\psi\rangle) = -i\Omega_{PT}|\psi\rangle.$$

对自由标量场

$$\phi(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left(a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger e^{ip \cdot x} \right),$$

Ω_{PT} 复共轭指数, 得到

$$\boxed{\Omega_{PT}^{-1} \phi(x) \Omega_{PT} = \phi(-x)}.$$

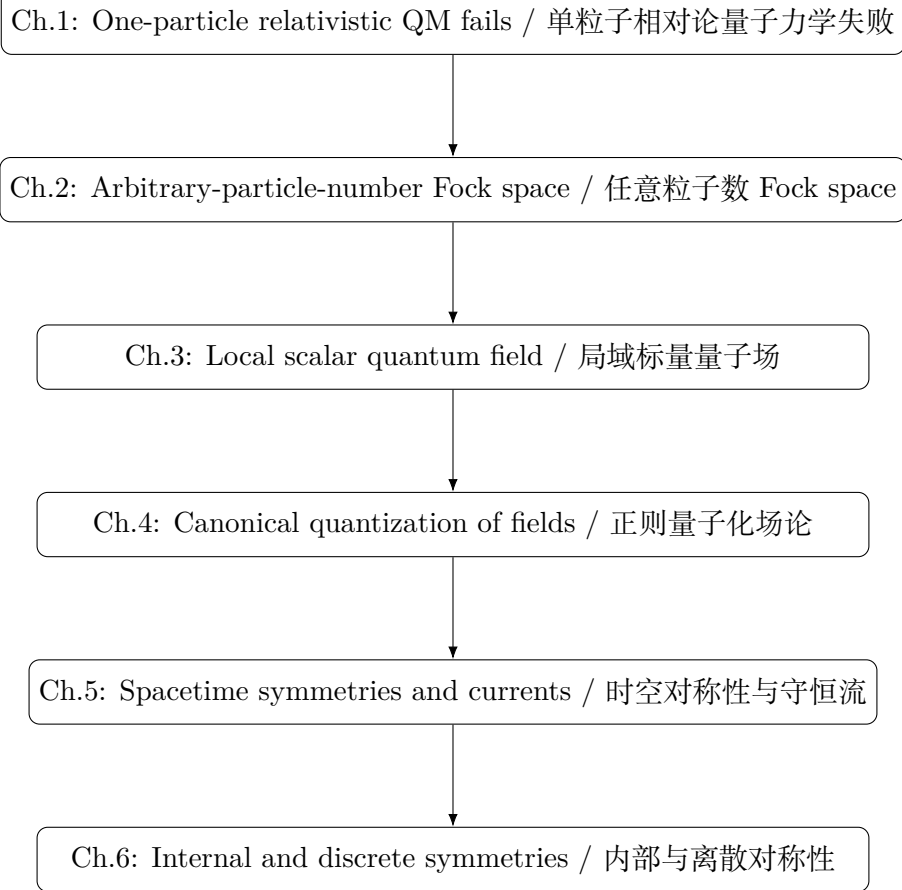
其中 $-x = (-t, -\mathbf{x})$ 。

6.13 Chapter 6 Summary (第 6 章总结)

- Internal symmetry acts on fields at the same spacetime point / 内部对称性在同一时空点混合场。
- $SO(2) \simeq U(1)$ leads to charge conservation / 导致荷守恒。
- A complex scalar field naturally contains particles and antiparticles / 复标量场自然包含粒子与反粒子。
- Conserved vector charges are Lorentz scalars / 守恒矢量流积分出的荷是 Lorentz 标量。
- Discrete symmetries do not usually have Noether currents / 离散对称通常没有 Noether 流。
- C exchanges particle and antiparticle; P reverses space; T is anti-unitary.

Global Roadmap

6.14 The Six-Chapter Arc (六章主线)



6.15 Essential Formula Sheet (最核心公式合集)

Topic	Formula
Lorentz invariant measure	$\frac{d^3p}{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}$
Fock commutator	$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{p}'}^\dagger] = \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}')$
Free scalar field	$\phi(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}} (a_{\mathbf{p}} e^{-ip \cdot x} + a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger e^{ip \cdot x})$
Klein–Gordon equation	$(\square + \mu^2)\phi = 0$
Equal-time commutator	$[\phi(\mathbf{x}, t), \dot{\phi}(\mathbf{y}, t)] = i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})$
Canonical field quantization	$[\phi^a(\mathbf{x}, t), \pi_b(\mathbf{y}, t)] = i\delta_b^a \delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})$

Free scalar Hamiltonian	$H = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x : (\pi^2 + \nabla\phi ^2 + \mu^2\phi^2) :$
Noether current	$J^\mu = \pi_a^\mu D\phi^a - F^\mu$
Energy-momentum tensor	$T^{\rho\mu} = \pi_a^\mu \partial^\rho \phi^a - g^{\mu\rho} \mathcal{L}$
Lorentz current	$M^{\sigma\rho\mu} = x^\sigma T^{\rho\mu} - x^\rho T^{\sigma\mu}$
U(1) current	$J^\mu = i(\psi^* \partial^\mu \psi - \psi \partial^\mu \psi^*)$
Charge operator	$Q = N_b - N_c$

Terminology Glossary

English	中文
special relativity	狭义相对论
quantum mechanics	量子力学
timelike, spacelike, null/lightlike	类时、类空、光状
Lorentz-invariant measure	Lorentz 不变测度
mass shell	质量壳
Compton wavelength	Compton 波长
pair production	粒子-反粒子对产生
Fock space	Fock 空间
vacuum state	真空态
occupation number representation	占有数表示
creation operator	产生算符
annihilation operator	湮灭算符
operator-valued distribution	算符值分布
local observable	局域观测量
microcausality	微因果性
scalar quantum field	标量量子场
Klein-Gordon equation	Klein-Gordon 方程
equal-time commutation relations	等时对易关系
canonical quantization	正则量子化
Lagrangian density	拉格朗日密度
Hamiltonian density	哈密顿密度
canonical momentum density	正则动量密度
normal ordering	正规序
vacuum zero-point energy	真空零点能
infrared divergence	红外发散
ultraviolet divergence	紫外发散
Noether theorem	Noether 定理
conserved current	守恒流
conserved charge	守恒荷
energy-momentum tensor	能动量张量
angular momentum current	角动量流
Lorentz boost	Lorentz 推进 / boost
center of energy	能量中心
internal symmetry	内部对称性
non-Abelian	非阿贝尔
charge conjugation	荷共轭
parity	宇称
pseudoscalar	赝标量
time reversal	时间反演
unitary	么正
anti-unitary	反么正
