

格点规范理论的 Adler-Bell-Jackiw 反常

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摘 要

本文讨论了格点费米子规范体系的反常问题。在弱耦合近似下,利用路径积分方法,计算了 Wilson 模型反常项的连续极限表达式,所得结果与 Kasten 和 Smit 得到的结果一致,就是连续理论的 Adler-Bell-Jackiw 反常。

反常问题一直是量子场论和基本粒子理论中引人注意的重要问题。在连续理论中,近年来由于非微扰方法(微分几何和拓扑方法)的利用,这个问题的研究有较大的进展。在 Wilson^[1] 提出的格点规范理论中, Kasten 和 Smit^[2], Kerler^[3], Seiler 和 Stamatescu^[4], Kawai, Nakayama 和 Seo^[5] 分别用作用量的形式证明了 Wilson 方案有正确的 Adler-Bell-Jackiw (ABJ)^[10] 反常。Ambjørn, Greensite 和 Peterson^[6] 用哈密顿量的形式证明了 Wilson 方案有正确的反常。Sharatchandra, Thun 和 Weise^[7] 证明了 Susskind 方案有正确的反常。Weinstein^[8] 用哈密顿量的形式讨论了 SLAC 方案,也有正确的反常。

Kawamoto 和 Shigemoto^[9] 利用 Wilson 方案计算了格点规范理论的反常与上面作者得出的结果有区别,它与 Wilson 参数 r 有关。从本文对反常的计算和分析来看,他们的结果是错误的。

本文引入 θ 真空参数 θ , 在任意 θ 的情形下,将格点反常项表达式对规范势作泛函导数,在连续极限下,计算其连通图贡献,最终得出反常项表达式的连续极限,与连续理论一致。

二

格点规范理论的 Wilson 模型^[1]为如下作用量所描述:

$$S = S_U - \sum_n \left\{ - \sum_\mu \frac{1}{2a} [\bar{\psi}_n(r - \gamma_\mu) U_\mu(n) \psi_{n+\mu} + \bar{\psi}_{n+\mu}(r + \gamma_\mu) U_\mu^+(n) \psi_n] + \left(m + \frac{4r}{a}\right) \bar{\psi}_n \psi_n \right\}, \quad (2.1)$$

其中 a 为格距, S_U 为纯规范场作用量, 而

$$U_\mu(n) = e^{iagA_\mu(n)},$$

$A_\mu(n)$ 为规范势, 定义于格点 n 和 $n + \mu$ 的中点, 其取值于规范群的李代数上. r 为 Wilson 参数.

按 Seiler 和 Stamatescu^[4] 的方法, 作变换 $r \rightarrow r e^{i\theta\tau_s}$, (2.1) 变为

$$S_\theta = S_U - \sum_n \left\{ - \sum_\mu \frac{1}{2a} [\bar{\psi}_n(r e^{i\theta\tau_s} - \gamma_\mu) U_\mu(n) \psi_{n+\mu} + \bar{\psi}_{n+\mu}(r e^{i\theta\tau_s} + \gamma_\mu) U_\mu^+(n) \psi_n] + m\bar{\psi}_n \psi_n + \frac{4r}{a} \bar{\psi}_n e^{i\theta\tau_s} \psi_n \right\}. \quad (2.2)$$

由于

$$e^{i\theta\tau_s} = \cos\theta + i\gamma_s \sin\theta,$$

所以(2.2)是 C 不变的, 但明显地它是 P 破坏和 CP 破坏的. 由下面的结果, 可以看出 θ 即为 θ 真空参数.

将(2.2)中的 A_μ 看成为外场, 我们定义外场下的生成泛函

$$Z[A] = \int [d\psi d\bar{\psi}] e^{-S_\theta}. \quad (2.3)$$

作定域手征变换

$$\psi_n \rightarrow \psi'_n = e^{i\varphi_n \tau_s} \psi_n, \quad \bar{\psi}_n \rightarrow \bar{\psi}'_n = \bar{\psi}_n e^{i\varphi_n \tau_s}, \quad (2.4)$$

(2.2) 变为

$$S_\theta^0 = S_U - \sum_n \left\{ - \sum_\mu \frac{1}{2a} [\bar{\psi}'_n(r e^{i\theta\tau_s} - \gamma_\mu) U_\mu(n) \psi'_{n+\mu} + \bar{\psi}'_{n+\mu}(r e^{i\theta\tau_s} + \gamma_\mu) U_\mu^+(n) \psi'_n] + m\bar{\psi}'_n \psi'_n + \frac{4r}{a} \bar{\psi}'_n e^{i\theta\tau_s} \psi'_n \right\}, \quad (2.5)$$

(2.3) 变为

$$Z_\varphi[A] = \int [d\psi d\bar{\psi}] e^{-S_\theta^0}, \quad (2.6)$$

其中已利用了变换(2.4)的 Jacobian 为 1. 又由于这一点, $Z_\varphi[A]$ 是与 φ_n 无关的, 即从(2.6)有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_n} \ln Z_\varphi[A] &= - \frac{1}{Z_\varphi[A]} \int [d\psi d\bar{\psi}] \frac{\partial S_\theta^0}{\partial \varphi_n} e^{-S_\theta^0} \\ &= - \left\langle \frac{\partial S_\theta^0}{\partial \varphi_n} \right\rangle_A = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

其中 $\langle B \rangle_A$ 理解为存在外场时, B 的期待值

$$\langle B \rangle_A = \frac{1}{Z[A]} \int [d\psi d\bar{\psi}] B e^{-S}. \quad (2.8)$$

利用求导规则

$$\frac{\partial S_\theta^0}{\partial \varphi_n} = \sum_{n'} \left[\frac{\partial S_\theta^0}{\partial \psi'_{n'}} \frac{\partial \psi'_{n'}}{\partial \varphi_n} + \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}'_{n'}}{\partial \varphi_n} \frac{\partial S_\theta^0}{\partial \bar{\psi}'_{n'}} \right],$$

及 $\psi_n, \bar{\psi}_n$ 服从 Grassmann 代数反对易规则, 可容易推得

$$\frac{\partial S_0^g}{\partial \varphi_n} = \sum_{\mu} \partial'_{\mu} J_{\mu}^5(n) - 2mJ_5(n) - X(n), \quad (2.9)$$

其中差分运算 ∂'_{μ} 定义为

$$\partial'_{\mu} f(n) = \frac{1}{a} [f(n) - f(n - \mu)] \quad (2.10)$$

$$J_{\mu}^5(n) = \frac{1}{2} [\bar{\psi}_n \gamma_{\mu} i \gamma_5 U_{\mu}(n) \psi_{n+\mu} + \bar{\psi}_{n+\mu} \gamma_{\mu} i \gamma_5 U_{\mu}^{\dagger}(n) \psi_n] \quad (2.11)$$

$$J_5(n) = \bar{\psi}_n i \gamma_5 \psi_n \quad (2.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(n) = & -\frac{\gamma}{2a} \sum_{\mu} \{ [\bar{\psi}_n e^{i\theta\gamma_5} i \gamma_5 U_{\mu}(n) \psi_{n+\mu} + \bar{\psi}_{n+\mu} e^{i\theta\gamma_5} i \gamma_5 U_{\mu}^{\dagger}(n) \psi_n] \\ & + [\bar{\psi}_{n-\mu} e^{i\theta\gamma_5} i \gamma_5 U_{\mu}(n) \psi_n + \bar{\psi}_n e^{i\theta\gamma_5} i \gamma_5 U_{\mu}^{\dagger}(n) \psi_{n-\mu}] - 4\bar{\psi}_n e^{i\theta\gamma_5} i \gamma_5 \psi_n \}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

由于变换(2.4)的 Jacobian 为 1, 将(2.7)中的 ψ'_n 和 $\bar{\psi}'_n$ 回复到 ψ_n 和 $\bar{\psi}_n$, (2.7) 仍然成立. 由(2.7)及(2.9)可得

$$\sum_{\mu} \langle \partial'_{\mu} J_{\mu}^5(n) \rangle_A - 2m \langle J_5(n) \rangle_A - \langle X(n) \rangle_A = 0. \quad (2.14)$$

上式即为格点规范理论的反常 Ward 恒等式. $X(n)$ 即为反常项, 它是由于 Wilson 项而出现的.

下面的计算表明, 在连续极限下

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \langle X(n) \rangle_A = \frac{ig^2}{16\pi^2} \text{Tr} F_{\mu\nu}(n) \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}(n) = 2ig^2 q(n), \quad (2.15)$$

其中

$$q(n) = \frac{1}{32\pi^2} \text{Tr} F_{\mu\nu}(n) \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}(n)$$

为连续理论的拓扑荷密度. 利用(2.5)、(2.6)、(2.14), 我们可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_n} \ln Z_{\varphi}[A] |_{\theta_n=\theta} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_n} \ln Z_{\varphi}[A] - m \langle J_5(n) \rangle_A \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu} \langle \partial'_{\mu} J_{\mu}^5(n) \rangle_A - \frac{1}{2} \langle X(n) \rangle_A. \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

将(2.16)两边对全空间求和, 并取连续极限, 且考虑到

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n,\mu} \langle \partial'_{\mu} J_{\mu}^5(n) \rangle_A &= 0, \\ \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \sum_n \langle X(n) \rangle_A &= 2ig^2 \int d^4x q(x), \end{aligned}$$

就可得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} Z[A] &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} Z_{\varphi}[A] \\ &= e^{-i\theta g^2 \int d^4x q(x)} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} Z[A] |_{\theta=0}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

(2.17) 是与连续理论描述 θ 真空的生成泛函是一致的

三

我们考察一下上节导出的反常 Ward 恒等式(2.14). 在树图近似下, 由(2.12)知

$$2m\langle J_5(n) \rangle_A \sim 2mi\gamma_5, \quad (3.1)$$

由附录(A.5)知

$$\langle X(n) \rangle_A \sim ri\gamma_5(C(p) + C(q)). \quad (3.2)$$

由于

$$C(p) = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{\mu} (1 - \cos P_{\mu}a) \sim a,$$

所以在树图近似下, 对于轴反常而言, 作用量中 Wilson 项的作用是平凡的. 在连续极限下, 由 Wilson 项得出的 $\langle X(n) \rangle_A$ 消失, (2.14) 就成为经典的守恒方程, 不出现 ABJ 反常, 量子效应被抑制了.

为了看到 Wilson 项的非平凡作用, 就必须计及圈图的贡献.

我们在这里对连续极限 $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \langle X(n) \rangle_A$ 进行单圈图的计算.

与前面类似, 我们将规范场 A_{μ} 看成为是外场, 此时生成泛函为

$$\begin{aligned} Z[A] &= \int [d\phi d\bar{\phi}] e^{-S} \\ &= e^{-S_U} \int [d\phi d\bar{\phi}] e^{-S_I} = e^{-S_U} Z'[A], \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

其中

$$Z'[A] = \int [d\phi d\bar{\phi}] e^{-S_I}, \quad (3.4)$$

我们已取了 S 为(2.2), S_U 为纯规范场作用量, 而 S_I 为

$$\begin{aligned} S_I &= - \sum_n \left\{ - \sum_{\mu} \frac{1}{2a} [\bar{\psi}_n(r e^{i\theta r_{\mu}} - r_{\mu}) U_{\mu}(n) \psi_{n+\mu} \right. \\ &\quad + \bar{\psi}_{n+\mu}(r e^{i\theta r_{\mu}} + r_{\mu}) U_{\mu}^{\dagger}(n) \psi_n] \\ &\quad \left. + m \bar{\psi}_n \psi_n + \frac{4r}{a} \bar{\psi}_n e^{i\theta r_{\mu}} \psi_n \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

由(2.8)及(3.3):

$$\begin{aligned} \langle X(n) \rangle_A &= \frac{1}{Z[A]} \int [d\phi d\bar{\phi}] e^{-S} X(n) \\ &= \frac{1}{Z'[A]} \int [d\phi d\bar{\phi}] e^{-S_I} X(n). \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

为了求得 $\langle X(n) \rangle_A$ 中关于 A_{μ} 的二次项的表达式, 我们计算 $\langle X(n) \rangle_A$ 关于外规范场 A_{μ} 的二阶泛函导数, 然后令 $A_{\mu} = 0$.

类似于场论的考虑, 我们可以只计入连通图的贡献.

由(3.6)式, 得

$$\frac{\delta^2}{\delta A_{\mu}^a(n_1) \delta A_{\nu}^b(n_2)} \langle X(n) \rangle_A \Big|_{A=0} = \left\langle X(n) \frac{\delta S_I}{\delta A_{\mu}^a(n_1)} \frac{\delta S_I}{\delta A_{\nu}^b(n_2)} \right\rangle_A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \left\langle X(n) \frac{\delta^2 S_I}{\delta A_\mu^a(n_1) \delta A_\nu^b(n_2)} \right\rangle_A - \left\langle \frac{\delta X(n)}{\delta A_\mu^a(n_1)} \frac{\delta S_I}{\delta A_\nu^b(n_2)} \right\rangle_A \\
 & - \left\langle \frac{\delta X(n)}{\delta A_\nu^b(n_2)} \frac{\delta S_I}{\delta A_\mu^a(n_1)} \right\rangle_A + \left\langle \frac{\delta^2 X(n)}{\delta A_\mu^a(n_1) \delta A_\nu^b(n_2)} \right\rangle_A \Big|_{A=0}. \quad (3.7)
 \end{aligned}$$

记号 C 表示我们只取连通部分的贡献.

由于

$$\frac{\delta S_I}{\delta A_\mu^a(n_1)} = J_\mu^a(n_1),$$

所以(3.7)可写为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\delta^2 \langle X(n) \rangle_A^C}{\delta A_\mu^a(n_1) \delta A_\nu^b(n_2)} \Big|_{A=0} &= \left[\langle X(n) J_\mu^a(n_1) J_\nu^b(n_2) \rangle_A - \left\langle X(n) \frac{\delta J_\mu^a(n_1)}{\delta A_\nu^b(n_2)} \right\rangle_A \right. \\
 & - \left. \left(\left\langle \frac{\delta X(n)}{\delta A_\mu^a(n_1)} J_\nu^b(n_2) \right\rangle_A + \left\langle \frac{\delta X(n)}{\delta A_\nu^b(n_2)} J_\mu^a(n_1) \right\rangle_A \right) \right. \\
 & \left. + \left\langle \frac{\delta^2 X(n)}{\delta A_\mu^a(n_1) \delta A_\nu^b(n_2)} \right\rangle_A \right]_{A=0}. \quad (3.8)
 \end{aligned}$$

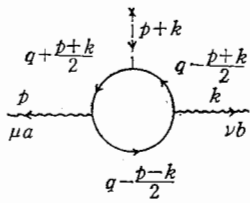


图 1

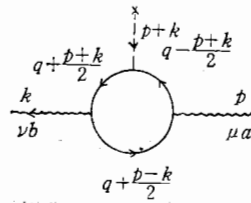


图 2

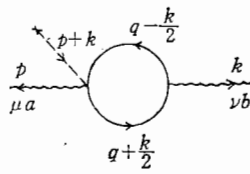
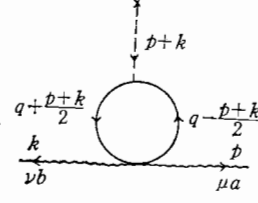


图 3

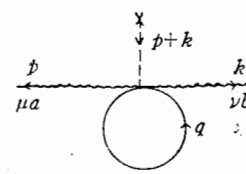
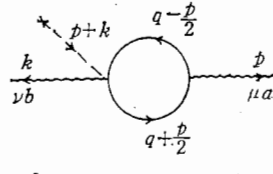


图 4

(3.8)式的右边分别对应于 4 个 Feynman 图(图 1—4)应用附录中的 Feynman 规则, 计算 Feynman 图, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\delta^2 \langle X(n) \rangle_A^C}{\delta A_\mu^a(n_1) \delta A_\nu^b(n_2)} \Big|_{A=0} \\
 &= -\text{Tr}(T^a T^b) \int_{p,k} e^{i(p+k)n - ip(n_1 + \frac{n}{2}) - ik(n_2 + \frac{n}{2})} I_{\mu\nu}(p, k), \quad (3.9)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中按 Sharathanda^[11] 的定义, $A_\mu^a(n)$ 的付氏变换为

$$A_\mu^a(n) = \int_p e^{-ip(n + \frac{n}{2})} A_\mu^a(p), \quad (3.10)$$

动量积分

$$\int_p = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4}, \quad (3.11)$$

且在(3.9)中我们已考虑了外动量守恒.

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\mu\nu}(p, k) = r g^2 \int_q \text{Tr} i \gamma_5 e^{i\theta \gamma_5} \{ & \left[\left(C \left(q + \frac{p+k}{2} \right) \right. \right. \\ & + C \left(q - \frac{p+k}{2} \right) \left. \right) S \left(q + \frac{p+k}{2} \right) \\ & \times V_{\mu}^{(\nu)} \left(q + \frac{k}{2} \right) S \left(q - \frac{p-k}{2} \right) V_{\nu}^{(\mu)} \left(q - \frac{p}{2} \right) S \left(q - \frac{p+k}{2} \right) \\ & + (\mu \leftrightarrow \nu, p \leftrightarrow k) \left. \right] \\ & - \left(C \left(q + \frac{p+k}{2} \right) + C \left(q - \frac{p+k}{2} \right) \right) \\ & \times S \left(q + \frac{p+k}{2} \right) \delta_{\mu\nu} V_{\mu\nu}^{(2)}(q) S \left(q - \frac{p+k}{2} \right) \\ & - \left[\left(C_{\mu} \left(q + \frac{p+k}{2} \right) + C_{\mu} \left(q - \frac{p+k}{2} \right) \right) \right. \\ & \times S \left(q + \frac{k}{2} \right) V_{\nu}^{(\mu)}(q) S \left(q - \frac{k}{2} \right) \\ & + (\mu \leftrightarrow \nu, p \leftrightarrow k) \left. \right] + \delta_{\mu\nu} (D_{\mu}(q, q, p+k) \\ & + D_{\mu}(q, q, -p-k)) S(q) \}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

由于作用量 S 具有电荷共轭不变性, 在电荷共轭变换下, 费米子线动量改变符号, 所以

$$I_{\mu\nu}(p, k) = I_{\mu\nu}(-p, -k). \quad (3.13)$$

由规范不变性可得

$$I_{\mu\nu}(p, k) = I_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} p_{\lambda} k_{\rho} + O(p^2 k^2) \quad (3.14)$$

$$I_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho}(p, k) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p_{\lambda} \partial k_{\rho}} I_{\mu\nu}(p, k) |_{p=k=0}. \quad (3.15)$$

经过繁琐的初等运算, 并作代换 $qa \rightarrow q$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} = & -16i \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} \int_q \{ \cos q_{\mu} \cos q_{\nu} \cos q_{\lambda} \cos q_{\rho} (r C(q) a + m a \cos \theta) \\ & - r (\cos q_{\mu} \cos q_{\nu} \cos q_{\lambda} \sin^2 q_{\rho} + \mu, \nu, \lambda, \rho \text{ 循环}) \} r a C(q) A_{\theta}^3(q) \\ & + 4 m a \sin \theta \int_q \{ 3 (G_{\mu\nu}(q) G_{\lambda\rho}(q) - G_{\mu\rho}(q) G_{\nu\lambda}(q)) \\ & - \left(G_{\mu\nu}(q) \frac{\partial B_{\lambda}(q)}{\partial q_{\rho}} + G_{\lambda\rho}(q) \frac{\partial B_{\mu}(q)}{\partial q_{\nu}} \right. \\ & \left. - G_{\mu\rho}(q) \frac{\partial B_{\nu}(q)}{\partial q_{\lambda}} - G_{\nu\lambda}(q) \frac{\partial B_{\mu}(q)}{\partial q_{\rho}} \right) \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left(\frac{\partial B_\mu(q)}{\partial q_\nu} \frac{\partial B_\lambda(q)}{\partial q_\rho} - \frac{\partial B_\mu(q)}{\partial q_\rho} \frac{\partial B_\nu(q)}{\partial q_\lambda} \right) \} ra C(q) A_\theta^3(q) \\
& - 32ma \sin \theta \int_a \left\{ \left[G_{\mu\nu}(q) B_\lambda(q) B_\rho(q) + G_{\lambda\rho}(q) B_\mu(q) B_\nu(q) \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - G_{\mu\rho}(q) B_\nu(q) B_\lambda(q) - G_{\nu\lambda}(q) B_\mu(q) B_\rho(q) \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + 2 \left(\frac{\partial B_\mu(q)}{\partial q_\nu} B_\lambda(q) B_\rho(q) + \frac{\partial B_\lambda(q)}{\partial q_\rho} B_\mu(q) B_\nu(q) \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. - \frac{\partial B_\mu(q)}{\partial q_\rho} B_\nu(q) B_\lambda(q) - \frac{\partial B_\nu(q)}{\partial q_\lambda} B_\mu(q) B_\rho(q) \right) \right] \right\} ra C(q) A_\theta^4(q),
\end{aligned} \tag{3.16}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
A_\theta(q) &= \left[\sum_\mu \sin^2 q_\mu + (ra C(q) + ma \cos \theta)^2 + m^2 a^2 \sin^2 \theta \right]^{-1}, \\
B_\mu(q) &= \sin q_\mu (\cos q_\mu + r^2 a^2 C(q) + mra^2 \cos \theta), \\
G_{\mu\nu}(q) &= \delta_{\mu\nu} \cos q_\mu \cos q_\nu + r^2 \sin q_\mu \sin q_\nu, \\
C(q) &= \frac{1}{a} \sum_\mu (1 - \cos q_\mu).
\end{aligned}$$

当 $a \rightarrow 0$ 时, 在 $q \sim 0$ 附近有

$$A_\theta(q) \sim q^{-2}, \quad B_\mu(q) \sim q, \quad G_{\mu\nu}(q) \sim 1.$$

所以由对动量数幂可知, $I_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho}$ 中的后三个积分至多为对数发散 $O(\ln a)$, 由于

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} a \ln a = 0,$$

所以它们均为 0. 同样在第一个积分中, 含有因子 $ma \cos \theta$ 项的积分为 0, 从而有

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} I_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} &= -16i \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} \int_a (\cos q_\mu \cos q_\nu \cos q_\lambda \cos q_\rho r^2 a^2 C(q) \\
&\quad - 4r^2 a \cos q_\mu \cos q_\nu \cos q_\lambda \sin^2 q_\rho) C(q) A_\theta^3(q),
\end{aligned} \tag{3.17}$$

其中已利用了指标 $(\mu, \nu, \lambda, \rho)$ 的循环对称性.

利用 Kasten 和 Smit^[2] 所用的恒等式

$$\begin{aligned}
& \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} (\cos q_\mu \cos q_\nu \cos q_\lambda \cos q_\rho r^2 a^2 C^2(q) \\
& \quad - 4 \cos q_\mu \cos q_\nu \cos q_\lambda \sin^2 q_\rho r^2 a C(q)) A_\theta^3(q) \\
&= \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_\rho} (\cos q_\mu \cos q_\nu \cos q_\lambda \sin q_\rho A_\theta^2(q)) \\
& \quad - \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} \left[\cos q_\mu \cos q_\nu \cos q_\lambda \cos q_\rho \left(\sum_{\sigma=1}^4 \sin^2 q_\sigma - 4 \sin^2 q_\rho \right) \right. \\
& \quad + \cos q_\mu \cos q_\nu \cos q_\lambda \cos q_\rho 2r C(q) ma^2 \cos \theta \\
& \quad - 4 \cos q_\mu \cos q_\nu \cos q_\lambda \sin^2 q_\rho r ma \cos \theta \\
& \quad \left. + m^2 a^2 \cos q_\mu \cos q_\nu \cos q_\lambda \cos q_\rho \right] A_\theta^3(q).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.18}$$

(3.18) 右边第一项为全微分, 其积分为 0. 第二项, 由于积分与积分变量标记的无关性, 其积分为 0. 第三、第四项的积分至多是对数发散的, 而由于 $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} a \ln a = 0$, 故对积分不作

贡献, 所以由(3.17)和(3.18), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} I_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} &= 16i\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} m^2 a^2 \int_q \cos q_\mu \cos q_\nu \cos q_\lambda \cos q_\rho A_\theta^3(q) \\ &= 16i\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} m^2 a^2 \frac{1}{32\pi^2 m^2 a^2} = \frac{i}{2\pi^2} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

积分的结果是与 r 无关的, 这是因为对(3.19)式中的积分主要贡献来自 $q \sim 0$ 附近, 而由 $A_\theta(q)$ 的表达式知在 $q \sim 0$ 附近含有 r 的项是没有贡献的.

由(3.9)、(3.14)及(3.19)得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\delta^2 \langle X(n) \rangle_A^C}{\delta A_\mu^a(n_1) \delta A_\nu^b(n_2)} \Big|_{A=0} &= -\text{Tr}(T^a T^b) \int_{p,k} e^{ip(n-n_1-\frac{\mu}{2})+ik(n-n_2-\frac{\nu}{2})} \sum_{\lambda\rho} \frac{i}{2\pi^2} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} p_\lambda k_\rho \\ &= -\text{Tr}(T^a T^b) \sum_{\lambda\rho} \frac{i}{2\pi^2} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} \int_p e^{ip(n-n_1-\frac{\mu}{2})} p_\lambda \int_k e^{ik(n-n_2-\frac{\nu}{2})} k_\rho, \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

从而得二次项为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \langle X(n) \rangle_A &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \sum_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \text{Tr}(T^a T^b) \sum_{\lambda\rho} \frac{i}{2\pi^2} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} \\ &\quad \times \int_{n_1} \int_p e^{ip(n-n_1-\frac{\mu}{2})} p_\lambda A_\mu^a(n_1) \int_{n_2} \int_k e^{ik(n-n_2-\frac{\nu}{2})} k_\rho A_\nu^b(n_2). \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

利用分部积分及

$$\int_p e^{ipn} = \delta(n),$$

(3.21)可表为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \langle X(n) \rangle_A &= \frac{i}{4\pi^2} \sum_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} \sum_{ab} \text{Tr}(T^a T^b) \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} \\ &\quad \times \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_{n_1} \int_p \partial_\lambda A_\mu^a(n_1) e^{ip(n-n_1-\frac{\mu}{2})} \int_{n_2} \int_k \partial_\rho A_\nu^b(n_2) e^{ik(n-n_2-\frac{\nu}{2})} \\ &= \text{Tr} \frac{i}{4\pi^2} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} \partial_\lambda A_\mu(n) \partial_\rho A_\nu(n) \\ &= \frac{i}{16\pi^2} \text{Tr} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} [\partial_\mu A_\nu(n) - \partial_\nu A_\mu(n)] [\partial_\lambda A_\rho(n) - \partial_\rho A_\lambda(n)] \\ &= \frac{i}{16\pi^2} \text{Tr} F_{\mu\nu}(n) \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}(n), \\ \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} &= \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} F_{\lambda\rho}. \end{aligned}$$

这就是我们所需的式子.

四

轴反常是量子理论所固有的现象, 它反映了量子场论的奇异性. 在带费米子的定域规范理论中有反常出现, 它与理论的正规化和重正化方案无关. 因此格点规范理论, 在连续极限下, 应有正确的反常.

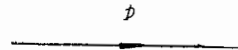
前面我们研究了 Wilson 格点模型中 Wilson r 项的效应, 它使轴矢量 Ward 恒等式

中出现了反常项 $X(n)$, 由 (2.13) 似乎应有 $\langle X(n) \rangle_A \propto r$, 但我们的结果表明, 在连续极限下, 当 $r \neq 0$ 时, $\langle X(n) \rangle_A$ 是与 r 无关的, 与上面的一般性结论相一致, 它与连续理论中反常项的表达式是一样的. 这就为我们提供了一种可能, 使我们能用 Wilson 作用量来计算 $\pi^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$ 的衰变幅和介子 $\pi-\eta-\eta'$ 的质量差, 并且在连续极限下, 是与 r 无关的.

当理论中只含有一个费米子时, 就会出现反常. 在 Wilson 模型中, 由于引入了 r 项, 使得在连续极限下, 16 个简并费米子中的 15 个跑到无穷远处去, 只留下一个费米子, 这就是反常效应与 r 无关的物理根源.

附 录

在这个附录中, 我们给出格点规范理论的 Feynman 规则, 为简单起见, 只列 $\theta = 0$ 的情况, 至于任意 θ 的情况, 只需将 r 换成 $re^{i\theta\gamma}$, 下面的 Feynman 规则均可用泛函导数的方法求得
费米子传播子



$$S(p) = \left[i \frac{1}{a} \sum_{\mu} \gamma_{\mu} \sin p_{\mu} a + m + \frac{r}{a} \sum_{\mu} (1 - \cos p_{\mu} a) \right]^{-1} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

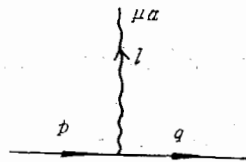
胶子传播子



$$D_{\mu\nu}^{ab}(p) = \frac{\delta_{ab}}{S^2(p)} \left[\delta_{\mu\nu} + (\alpha - 1) \frac{S_{\mu}(p)S_{\nu}(p)}{S^2(p)} \right] \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$S_{\mu}(p) = \frac{2}{a} \sin p_{\mu} \frac{a}{2}, \quad S^2(p) = \sum_{\mu} S_{\mu}^2(p)$$

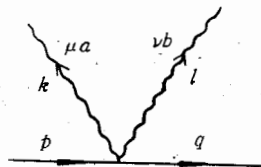
三线费米子-胶子顶角



$$gT^a V_{\mu}^{(1)} \left(\frac{p+q}{2} \right) \delta(p-q-l) \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$V_{\mu}^{(1)}(p) = \gamma \sin p_{\mu} a + i \gamma_{\mu} \cos p_{\mu} a$$

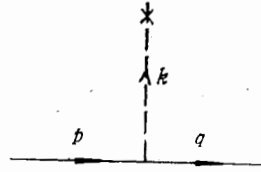
四线费米子-胶子顶角



$$\frac{1}{2} g^2 \{T^a, T^b\} V_{\mu\nu}^{(2)} \left(\frac{p+q}{2} \right) \delta(p-q-k-l) \quad (\text{A.4})$$

$$V_{\mu\nu}^{(2)}(p) = \delta_{\mu\nu} a [\gamma \cos p_\mu a - i \gamma_\mu \sin p_\mu a]$$

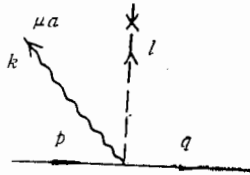
反常项-费米子顶角



$$i \gamma_\nu (C(p) + C(q)) \delta(p-q-k) \quad (\text{A.5})$$

$$C(p) = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{\mu} (1 - \cos p_\mu a)$$

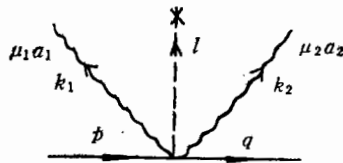
反常项-费米子-单胶子顶角



$$i g i \gamma_\nu T^a [C_\mu(p, q, l) + C_\mu(p, q, -l)] \delta(p-q-k-l) \quad (\text{A.6})$$

$$C_\mu(p, q, l) = \sin \frac{1}{2} (p+q+l)_\mu a$$

反常项-费米子-双胶子顶角



$$\frac{r}{2} g^2 i \gamma_\nu \{T^{a_1}, T^{a_2}\} \delta_{\mu_1 \mu_2} [D_{\mu_1}(p, q, l) + D_{\mu_1}(p, q, -l)] \delta(p-q-k_1-k_2-l) \quad (\text{A.7})$$

$$D_\mu(p, q, l) = a \cos \frac{1}{2} (p+q+l)_\mu a$$

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ADLER-BELL-JACKIW ANOMALY IN LATTICE GAUGE THEORY

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ABSTRACT

The axial anomaly in lattice gauge theory with Wilson fermion is discussed. Under weak coupling approximation, we calculate the anomaly term systematically by path integral method. The result agrees with that obtained in continuum theory.