

有限温度下 Mohapatra-Senjanovic 模型的元激发谱

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摘 要

利用实时温度格林函数, 本文给出了有限温度下 Mohapatra-Senjanovic 模型^[1]的元激发谱. 本文证明, 在实时格林函数的运动方程中, 引入一级正常配对和反常配对作切断近似后给出的结果, 与在 DJWB 方法^[2]中用松原格林函数用单圈图计算有效势得出的结果一致. 四支元激发谱的质量、凝聚密度和温度的关系如图 1、图 2 所示.

一、引 言

自 1972 年 Kirzhnits, Linde^[3] 提出高温下自发对称破缺恢复的观念后, 1974 年 Dolan, Jackiw, Weinberg, Bernard (DJWB)^[2] 提出了用圈图近似计算有效势, 再用松原格林函数将虚时间看成温度的方法, 建立了系统的温度量子场论. 由于宇宙早期温度极高, 如果采用通常的自发对称破缺恢复的模型, 将带来宇宙重子数, 磁单极数和目前观测不符的困难^[1]. 为此, Mohapatra-Senjanovic 提出了一个带两个双重态, 具有 $SU(2) \times U(1)$ 对称性的 Higgs ϕ^4 模型. 并证明适当调节模型的参数后, 可给出一支高温下自发对称破缺不恢复的解.

M-S 模型之所以有兴趣, 不仅因为这是目前看到的第一个高温下(乃至 $T \rightarrow \infty$) 仍存在自发对称破缺的模型, 而且因为利用这个模型, 有可能解释宇宙中的重子数, 磁单极数, 极早期的宇宙视界问题^[4], 稍作修改后, 还可以讨论宇宙早期是否存在过热状态的现象^[5]. 但要仔细研究这一模型的各种热力学性质, 必须首先给出它的元激发谱. 但由于这个模型非常复杂, 用有效势方法计算元激发谱是比较困难的. 因此, 本文提出, 可将多体问题中熟知的实时温度格林函数移植到粒子物理领域中来, 引入配对近似以切断连锁的运动方程组, 可给出 M-S 模型的元激发谱. 可以证明, 一级切断的结果与 DJWB 方法算单圈图的结果一致.

二、M-S 模型的正则量子化和哈密顿量

具有 $SU(2) \times U(1)$ 对称的 M-S 模型的拉格朗日密度为

$$\mathcal{L} = -\partial_\mu \phi_1^\dagger \partial_\mu \phi_1 - \partial_\mu \phi_2^\dagger \partial_\mu \phi_2 - V, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \phi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_3 \\ \phi_4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

$$V = -\mu_1^2 \phi_1^\dagger \phi_1 - \mu_2^2 \phi_2^\dagger \phi_2 + \lambda_1 (\phi_1^\dagger \phi_1)^2 + \lambda_2 (\phi_2^\dagger \phi_2)^2 + 2\lambda_3 (\phi_1^\dagger \phi_1) (\phi_2^\dagger \phi_2) + 2\lambda_4 (\phi_1^\dagger \phi_2) (\phi_2^\dagger \phi_1). \quad (3)$$

对(1)式进行正则量子化,并考虑到所谓 Higgs 场的真空自发破缺,实质上是在 ϕ^4 自作用下,从正常态到超流态的一种相变^[4],对玻色子分离零动量后,经过一些冗长的计算,可证明体系的哈密顿量为

$$H = H_1 + H_2 + H_3 + H_4 + H' + H'', \quad (4)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} H_i = & \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{k^2}{\omega_{\mathbf{k}}} + \omega_{\mathbf{k}} \right) - \frac{\mu_1^2}{2\omega_{\mathbf{k}}} \right] d_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+} d_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)} + \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{k^2}{2\omega_{\mathbf{k}}} - \frac{\omega_{\mathbf{k}}}{2} \right) - \frac{\mu_1^2}{4\omega_{\mathbf{k}}} \right] \right. \\ & \times (d_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+} d_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+} + d_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)} d_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(i)}) \left. \right\} + \frac{\lambda_1}{16V} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2 \\ \mathbf{k}_3, \mathbf{k}_4}} \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{k}_1+\mathbf{k}_2+\mathbf{k}_3+\mathbf{k}_4,0}}{\sqrt{\omega_{\mathbf{k}_1}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_2}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_3}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_4}}} [d_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)} d_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)} d_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)} d_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)} \\ & + d_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+} d_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} d_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)+} d_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)+} + 6d_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+} d_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} d_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)} d_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)} + 4(d_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+} d_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)} d_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)} d_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)} + d_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+} d_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} d_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)} d_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)})] \\ & - \frac{\mu_1^2}{\omega_0} N_0^{(i)} + \frac{\lambda_1^2 N_0^{(i)2}}{V\omega_0} + \left(-\frac{\mu_1^2}{\omega_0} + \frac{2\lambda_1^2 N_0^{(i)}}{V\omega_0} \right) \sqrt{N_0^{(i)}} (c_0^{(i)+} + c_0^{(i)}) \\ & + \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{k^2}{\omega_{\mathbf{k}}} + \omega_{\mathbf{k}} \right) - \frac{\mu_1^2}{2\omega_{\mathbf{k}}} + \frac{3N_0^{(i)}\lambda_1^2}{V\omega_0\omega_{\mathbf{k}}} \right] (c_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+} c_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+} + c_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)} c_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(i)}) \right\} \\ & + \frac{\lambda_1 \sqrt{N_0^{(i)}}}{2V} \sum_{\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_{\mathbf{k}_1}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_2}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_1+\mathbf{k}_2}}} [c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)} c_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)} c_{\mathbf{k}_1+\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+} c_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} c_{\mathbf{k}_1+\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} \\ & + 3(c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+} c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)} c_{-\mathbf{k}_1-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)} + c_{\mathbf{k}_1+\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)} c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)})] + \frac{\lambda_1}{16V} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2 \\ \mathbf{k}_3, \mathbf{k}_4}} \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{k}_1+\mathbf{k}_2+\mathbf{k}_3+\mathbf{k}_4,0}}{\sqrt{\omega_{\mathbf{k}_1}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_2}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_3}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_4}}} \\ & \times [c_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)} c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)} c_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)} c_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)} + c_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+} c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} c_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)+} c_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)+} + 4(c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+} c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)} c_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)} c_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+} c_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} c_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)} c_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)}) \\ & + 6c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+} c_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} c_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)} c_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)}] + \frac{\lambda_1^2 N_0^{(i)}}{2V\omega_0} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{1}{\omega_{\mathbf{k}}} (d_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+} d_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+} + d_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)} d_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(i)} + 2d_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+} d_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)}) \\ & + \frac{\lambda_1}{8V} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2 \\ \mathbf{k}_3, \mathbf{k}_4}} \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{k}_1+\mathbf{k}_2+\mathbf{k}_3+\mathbf{k}_4,0}}{\sqrt{\omega_{\mathbf{k}_1}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_2}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_3}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_4}}} [(c_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)} c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+} c_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} + 2c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+} c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)}) \\ & \times (d_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)+} d_{-\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)+} + d_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)} d_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)} + 2d_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)+} d_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)})] + \frac{\lambda_1 \sqrt{N_0^{(i)}}}{2V} \sum_{\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_3} \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{k}_1+\mathbf{k}_2+\mathbf{k}_3,0}}{\sqrt{\omega_0\omega_{\mathbf{k}_1}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_2}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_3}}} \\ & \times [(c_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+})(d_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)} d_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)} + d_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} d_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)+} + 2d_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} d_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)})] \quad (i=1,2). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\mu_1 \Rightarrow \mu_2 \quad \lambda_1 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 \quad \text{对 } (i=3,4), \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H' = & \frac{\lambda_4}{2} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2 \\ \mathbf{k}_3, \mathbf{k}_4}} \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{k}_1+\mathbf{k}_2+\mathbf{k}_3+\mathbf{k}_4,0}}{\sqrt{\omega_{\mathbf{k}_1}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_2}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_3}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_4}}} [(c_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{(1)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(1)+} + 2\sqrt{N_0^{(1)}})(c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(2)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(2)+} + 2\sqrt{N_0^{(2)}}) \\ & \times (c_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(3)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(3)+} + 2\sqrt{N_0^{(3)}})(c_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(4)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}_4}^{(4)+} + 2\sqrt{N_0^{(4)}}) + (d_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{(1)} + d_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(1)+}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times (d_{k_2}^{(2)} + d_{-k_2}^{(2)+}) (d_{k_3}^{(3)} + d_{-k_3}^{(3)+}) (d_{k_4}^{(4)} + d_{-k_4}^{(4)+}) + \sum_{\substack{lm \\ nr}} f_{lmnr} (d_{k_1}^{(l)} + d_{-k_1}^{(l)+}) \\ & \times (d_{k_2}^{(m)} + d_{-k_2}^{(m)+}) (c_{k_3}^{(n)} + c_{-k_3}^{(n)+} + 2\sqrt{N_0^{(3)}}) (c_{k_4}^{(r)} + c_{-k_4}^{(r)+} + 2\sqrt{N_0^{(4)}}). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中

$$f_{lmnr} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } lmnr \text{ 顺序为 } (1234), (3412), (1324), (2413) \\ -1 & \text{当 } lmnr \text{ 顺序为 } (2314), (1423), \\ 0 & \text{其余顺序} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H'' = & \sum_{ij} L_{ij} \left\{ \frac{4N_0^{(i)}N_0^{(j)}}{\omega_0^2 V} + \frac{4N_0^{(i)}\sqrt{N_0^{(i)}}(c_0^{(j)} + c_0^{(j)+})}{V\omega_0^2} + \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[\frac{N_0^{(i)}}{V\omega_0\omega_{\mathbf{k}}} (c_{\mathbf{k}}^{(j)}c_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(j)}) \right. \right. \\ & + c_{\mathbf{k}}^{(j)}c_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(j)+} + 2c_{\mathbf{k}}^{(j)+}c_{\mathbf{k}}^{(j)} + \frac{N_0^{(j)}}{V\omega_0\omega_{\mathbf{k}}} (c_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)}c_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(i)} + c_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+}c_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+} + 2c_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+}c_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)}) \\ & + \frac{4\sqrt{N_0^{(i)}N_0^{(j)}}}{V\omega_0\omega_{\mathbf{k}}} (c_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+})(c_{\mathbf{k}}^{(j)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(j)+}) + \frac{N_0^{(i)}}{V\omega_0\omega_{\mathbf{k}}} (d_{\mathbf{k}}^{(j)}d_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(j)} + d_{\mathbf{k}}^{(j)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(j)+} \\ & \left. \left. + 2d_{\mathbf{k}}^{(j)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(j)} + \frac{N_0^{(j)}}{V\omega_0\omega_{\mathbf{k}}} (d_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)}d_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(i)} + d_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+} + 2d_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}}^{(i)}) \right] \right. \\ & + \sum_{\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_3} \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{k}_1+\mathbf{k}_2+\mathbf{k}_3, 0}}{V\sqrt{\omega_0\omega_{\mathbf{k}_1}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_2}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_3}}} [\sqrt{N_0^{(i)}} (c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+} + c_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)}) (c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(j)}c_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(j)+}c_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)+} \\ & + 2c_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(j)+}c_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)} + d_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(j)}d_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)} + d_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(j)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)+} + 2d_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(j)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)}) + \sqrt{N_0^{(j)}} (c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(j)+} + c_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{(j)}) \\ & \times (c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)}c_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+}c_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)+} + 2c_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+}c_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)} + d_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)}d_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)} + d_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)+} + 2d_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)})] \\ & + \sum_{\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2} \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{k}_1+\mathbf{k}_2+\mathbf{k}_3+\mathbf{k}_4, 0}}{4V\sqrt{\omega_{\mathbf{k}_1}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_2}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_3}\omega_{\mathbf{k}_4}}} [(c_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)}c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+}c_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} + 2c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+}c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)}) (c_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)}c_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(j)} \\ & + c_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)+}c_{-\mathbf{k}_4}^{(j)+} + 2c_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)+}c_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(j)}) + (d_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)}d_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)} + d_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} + 2d_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)}) \\ & \times (d_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)}d_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(j)} + d_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}_4}^{(j)+} + 2d_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}_4}^{(j)}) + (c_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)}c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+}c_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} + 2c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+}c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)}) \\ & \times (d_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)}d_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(j)} + d_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}_4}^{(j)+} + 2d_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(j)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}_4}^{(j)}) + (c_{\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)}c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)} + c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+}c_{-\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)+} + 2c_{-\mathbf{k}_1}^{(i)+}c_{\mathbf{k}_2}^{(i)}) \\ & \left. \times (d_{\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)}d_{\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)} + d_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)+} + 2d_{-\mathbf{k}_3}^{(i)+}d_{-\mathbf{k}_4}^{(i)})]. \right. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中

$$L_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda_1}{2} & (i=1, j=2) \\ \frac{\lambda_2}{2} & (i=3, j=4) \\ \frac{\lambda_3 + \lambda_4}{2} & (i=1, j=3), (i=2, j=4) \\ \frac{\lambda_3}{2} & (i=1, j=4) \quad (i=2, j=3) \\ 0 & (i, j \text{ 取其它值}). \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

三、临界温度和元激发谱

现在我们来用实时温度格林函数, 在运动方程中经过一级正常配对及反常配对切断近似后^[5], 求元激发谱. 这种方法, 对许多基本粒子模型, 我们已证明是行之有效的^[7].

引入实时温度格林函数, 令:

$$\begin{cases} G_1 = \langle\langle c_p^{(1)} | c_p^{(1)+} \rangle\rangle, & G_2 = \langle\langle c_{-p}^{(1)+} | c_p^{(1)+} \rangle\rangle, \\ G_3 = \langle\langle d_p^{(1)} | d_p^{(1)+} \rangle\rangle, & G_4 = \langle\langle d_{-p}^{(1)+} | d_p^{(1)+} \rangle\rangle. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

计算对易子 $[c_p^{(1)}, H]$, $[c_{-p}^{(1)+}, H]$, $[d_p^{(1)}, H]$, $[d_{-p}^{(1)+}, H]$, 在实时温度格林函数的链式方程中, 对高级格林函数作正常配对和反常配对切断近似, 经过一些冗长但直接的运算后, 不难证明格林函数在谱表象中的运动方程为

$$\begin{cases} EG_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} + F_k G_1 + \Delta_k G_2 \\ -EG_2 = F_k G_2 + \Delta_k G_1, \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{cases} EG_3 = \frac{1}{2\pi} + F'_k G_3 + \Delta'_k G_4 \\ -EG_4 = F'_k G_4 + \Delta'_k G_3. \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} F_k = & \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{\omega_k} + \omega_k \right) - \frac{\mu_1^2}{2\omega_k} + \frac{3\lambda_1 N_0^{(1)}}{V\omega_0\omega_k} + \frac{\lambda_1 N_0^{(2)}}{V\omega_0\omega_k} + \frac{(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)N_0^{(3)}}{V\omega_0\omega_k} + \frac{\lambda_4 N_0^{(4)}}{V\omega_0\omega_k} \\ & + \frac{\lambda_1}{2V\omega_k} \sum_p \frac{3[\langle c_p^{(1)} c_{-p}^{(1)} \rangle + \langle c_p^{(1)+} c_p^{(1)} \rangle] + [\langle d_p^{(1)} d_{-p}^{(1)} \rangle + \langle d_p^{(1)+} d_p^{(1)} \rangle]}{\omega_p} \\ & + \frac{\lambda_1}{2V\omega_k} \sum_p \frac{\langle c_p^{(2)} c_{-p}^{(2)} \rangle + \langle c_p^{(2)+} c_p^{(2)} \rangle + \langle d_p^{(2)} d_{-p}^{(2)} \rangle + \langle d_p^{(2)+} d_p^{(2)} \rangle}{\omega_p} \\ & + \frac{\lambda_3 + \lambda_4}{2V\omega_k} \sum_p \frac{\langle c_p^{(3)} c_{-p}^{(3)} \rangle + \langle c_p^{(3)+} c_p^{(3)} \rangle + \langle d_p^{(3)} d_{-p}^{(3)} \rangle + \langle d_p^{(3)+} d_p^{(3)} \rangle}{\omega_p} \\ & - \frac{\lambda_3}{2V\omega_k} \sum_p \frac{\langle c_p^{(4)} c_{-p}^{(4)} \rangle + \langle c_p^{(4)+} c_p^{(4)} \rangle + \langle d_p^{(4)} d_{-p}^{(4)} \rangle + \langle d_p^{(4)+} d_p^{(4)} \rangle}{\omega_p}, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\Delta_k = F_k - \omega_k. \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F'_k = & \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{\omega_k} + \omega_k \right) - \frac{\mu_2^2}{2\omega_k} + \frac{\lambda_1 N_0^{(1)}}{V\omega_0\omega_k} + \frac{\lambda_1 N_0^{(2)}}{V\omega_0\omega_k} + \frac{(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)N_0^{(3)}}{V\omega_0\omega_k} + \frac{\lambda_3 N_0^{(4)}}{V\omega_0\omega_k} \\ & + \frac{\lambda_1}{2V\omega_k} \sum_p \frac{3[\langle c_p^{(1)} c_{-p}^{(1)} \rangle + \langle c_p^{(1)+} c_p^{(1)} \rangle] + [\langle d_p^{(1)} d_{-p}^{(1)} \rangle + \langle d_p^{(1)+} d_p^{(1)} \rangle]}{\omega_p} \\ & + \frac{\lambda_1}{2V\omega_k} \sum_p \frac{\langle c_p^{(2)} c_{-p}^{(2)} \rangle + \langle c_p^{(2)+} c_p^{(2)} \rangle + \langle d_p^{(2)} d_{-p}^{(2)} \rangle + \langle d_p^{(2)+} d_p^{(2)} \rangle}{\omega_p} \\ & + \frac{\lambda_3 + \lambda_4}{2V\omega_k} \sum_p \frac{\langle c_p^{(3)} c_{-p}^{(3)} \rangle + \langle c_p^{(3)+} c_p^{(3)} \rangle + \langle d_p^{(3)} d_{-p}^{(3)} \rangle + \langle d_p^{(3)+} d_p^{(3)} \rangle}{\omega_p} \\ & - \frac{\lambda_3}{2V\omega_k} \sum_p \frac{\langle c_p^{(4)} c_{-p}^{(4)} \rangle + \langle c_p^{(4)+} c_p^{(4)} \rangle + \langle d_p^{(4)} d_{-p}^{(4)} \rangle + \langle d_p^{(4)+} d_p^{(4)} \rangle}{\omega_p}, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\Delta'_k = F'_k - \omega_k. \quad (17)$$

其中 $\langle \dots \rangle$ 表示系综平均值. 由(12)、(13)式可以解出 G_1, G_2, G_3, G_4 , 再利用关联函数的表示式不难证明

$$\begin{cases} \langle c_p^+ c_p \rangle = i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{G_1(\omega + i\varepsilon) - G_1(\omega - i\varepsilon)}{e^{\omega\beta} - 1} d\omega = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{F_p}{E_p} \operatorname{cth} \frac{1}{2} E_p \beta - 1 \right] \\ \langle c_p^+ c_{-p}^+ \rangle = i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{G_2(\omega + i\varepsilon) - G_2(\omega - i\varepsilon)}{e^{\omega\beta} - 1} d\omega = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\Delta_p}{E_p} \operatorname{cth} \frac{1}{2} E_p \beta \right]. \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

引入和 Linde 相同的近似^[3]后可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_p \frac{\langle c_p^+ c_p \rangle + \langle c_p^+ c_{-p}^+ \rangle}{\omega_p} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_p \left[\frac{1}{E_p} \operatorname{cth} \frac{1}{2} \beta E_p - \frac{1}{\omega_p} \right] \cong \sum_p \frac{1}{E_p} \frac{1}{e^{\beta E_p} - 1} \\ &= \frac{T^2}{12} V, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

将(19)代入(14)、(15)、(16)、(17)式即可求得元激发谱. 但这里还有凝聚密度 $N_0^{(1)}, N_0^{(2)}, N_0^{(3)}, N_0^{(4)}$ 需要决定. 同文[4], 我们由极值条件 $\delta \langle H \rangle / \delta N^{(i)} = 0 (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 以决定凝聚密度, 得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\lambda_1 N_0^{(1)}}{V \omega_0} + \frac{\lambda_1 N_0^{(2)}}{V \omega_0} + \frac{(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) N_0^{(3)}}{V \omega_0} + \frac{\lambda_3 N_0^{(4)}}{V \omega_0} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_1^2 - \frac{T^2}{6} \left(\frac{3\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4}{2} \right) \\ \frac{\lambda_1 N_0^{(2)}}{V \omega_0} + \frac{\lambda_1 N_0^{(1)}}{V \omega_0} + \frac{(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) N_0^{(4)}}{V \omega_0} + \frac{\lambda_3 N_0^{(3)}}{V \omega_0} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_1^2 - \frac{T^2}{6} \left(\frac{3\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4}{2} \right) \\ \frac{\lambda_2 N_0^{(3)}}{V \omega_0} + \frac{\lambda_2 N_0^{(4)}}{V \omega_0} + \frac{(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) N_0^{(1)}}{V \omega_0} + \frac{\lambda_3 N_0^{(2)}}{V \omega_0} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_2^2 - \frac{T^2}{6} \left(\frac{3\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4}{2} \right) \\ \frac{\lambda_2 N_0^{(4)}}{V \omega_0} + \frac{\lambda_2 N_0^{(3)}}{V \omega_0} + \frac{(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) N_0^{(2)}}{V \omega_0} + \frac{\lambda_3 N_0^{(1)}}{V \omega_0} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_2^2 - \frac{T^2}{6} \left(\frac{3\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4}{2} \right) \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

方程组(20)的解为

$$\begin{cases} N_0^{(1)} = N_0^{(2)}, \quad N_0^{(3)} = N_0^{(4)} \\ \frac{N_0^{(1)}}{V \omega_0} = \frac{1}{8\lambda_1 \lambda_2 - 2(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)^2} \left\{ 2\lambda_2 \mu_1^2 - (2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) \mu_2^2 \right. \\ \quad \left. + \frac{T^2}{6} [(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)(3\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) - 2\lambda_2(3\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)] \right\} \\ \frac{N_0^{(3)}}{V \omega_0} = \frac{1}{8\lambda_1 \lambda_2 - 2(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)^2} \left\{ 2\lambda_1 \mu_2^2 - (2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) \mu_1^2 \right. \\ \quad \left. + \frac{T^2}{6} [(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)(3\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) - 2\lambda_1(3\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)] \right\}. \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

同 M-S 的考虑, 当 $T = 0^\circ\text{K}$ 时, 若将模型中的参数选为

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0, \lambda_3 < 0, \lambda_4 < 0 \\ 4\lambda_1 \lambda_2 > (2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)^2. \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

则易见 $N_0^{(1)} \neq 0, N_0^{(3)} \neq 0$, 体系处在玻色凝聚态, 存在自发破缺. 另一方面, 当我们进一步选择系数使满足

$$3\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 > 0, \quad 3\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 < 0. \quad (23)$$

由(21)式可证明,存在临界温度 T_c , 满足

$$T_c^2 = \frac{6[(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)\mu_2^2 - 2\lambda_2\mu_1^2]}{[(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)^2 + \lambda_2(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) - 6\lambda_1\lambda_2]} \quad (24)$$

当 $T \geq T_c$ 时, $N_0^{(1)} = N_0^{(2)} = 0$, 自发对称破缺恢复, 从凝聚态过渡到正常态. 但

$$\frac{N_0^{(3)}}{V\omega_0} = \frac{\mu_2^2}{4\lambda_2} - \frac{T^2}{12\lambda_2} \left(\frac{3\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4}{2} \right) \approx 0. \quad (25)$$

无论温度怎么升高, 注意到(23)和(25)式, $N_0^{(3)}$ 恒不为零, 这种自发对称破缺永远不能由于 T 增高而得以恢复, 而且由于相互作用的结果, 凝聚密度 $N_0^{(3)}$ 将随 T 的升高而越来越大, 在高温时与 T^2 成正比. 这正是 M-S 模型的特点. 所有这些结论和 M-S 用虚时格林函数, 用单圈图算有效势得出的结果一致^[1]. 但这些结果在本文中是用实时格林函数在一级配对切断近似下得出的. 这说明对 M-S 模型, 两种方法等效.

下面我们来计算在文[1]中没有给出的元激发谱. 我们将看出, 用实时格林函数法比用圈图近似和松原格林函数在算元激发谱的问题上更为方便.

当 $T < T_c$ 时, 由(14)、(15)、(16)、(17)、(19)等式得元激发谱是

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_{1k}^2 = k^2 - \mu_1^2 + \frac{4\lambda_1 N_0^{(1)}}{V\omega_0} + \frac{2(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)N_0^{(3)}}{V\omega_0} + \frac{T^2}{6}(3\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) = k^2 \\ E_{2k}^2 = k^2 + \mu_1^2 + \frac{(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)^2\mu_1^2 - 2\lambda_1(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)\mu_2^2}{4\lambda_1\lambda_2 - (2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)^2} \\ \quad + \frac{\lambda_1 T^2 [(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)(3\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) - 2\lambda_2(3\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)]}{3(4\lambda_1\lambda_2 - (2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)^2)} \\ E_{3k}^2 = k^2 \\ E_{4k}^2 = k^2 + \mu_2^2 + \frac{(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)^2\mu_2^2 - 2\lambda_2(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)\mu_1^2}{4\lambda_1\lambda_2 - (2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)^2} \\ \quad + \frac{\lambda_2 T^2 [(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)(3\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) - 2\lambda_1(3\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)]}{3(4\lambda_1\lambda_2 - (2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)^2)}. \end{array} \right. \quad (26)$$

当 $T = T_c$ 时

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_{2k}^2 = k^2 \\ E_{4k}^2 = k^2 + \frac{2\lambda_2[(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + 3\lambda_2)\mu_1^2 - (2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + 3\lambda_1)\mu_2^2]}{(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)^2 + (2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)\lambda_2 - 6\lambda_1\lambda_2} \end{array} \right. \quad (27)$$

元激发质量 $m_{2k}^2 = 0$, 可见在 $T = T_c$ 时一支谱发生了相变.

当 $T > T_c$ 时, 考虑到 $N_0^{(1)} = N_0^{(2)} = 0$, 得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_{1k}^2 = E_{2k}^2 = k^2 - \mu_1^2 + \frac{(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)}{2\lambda_2}\mu_2^2 + \frac{T^2}{6}[(3\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) \\ \quad - \frac{(2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)}{2\lambda_2}(3\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)] \\ E_{3k}^2 = k^2 \\ E_{4k}^2 = k^2 + \mu_2^2 - \frac{T^2}{6}(3\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4). \end{array} \right. \quad (28)$$

四支元激发谱的质量和温度的关系如图1所示, 凝聚密度和温度的关系如图2所示.

四、结 论

(1) 在本文中, 我们采用实时温度格林函数和一级正常配对反常配对切断近似来讨论 M-S 模型. 得出了和用松原格林函数算单圈图一致的结果. 这说明多体问题中的实时温度格林函数在粒子物理领域中仍然是一个行之有效的方法, 可惜到目前为止, 用这种方法来讨论温度场论的文章还不多.

(2) 除 M-S 模型外, 我们用实时格林函数先后讨论了实 ϕ^4 , 复 ϕ^4 , σ 模型, $\phi^4 + U(1)$ 等模型, 可以证明, 对于所有这些模型, 一级配对切断所得的结果都和单圈图的结果一致.

(3) 本文得出了 M-S 模型的元激发谱. 元激发谱和温度的关系如图 1 所示.

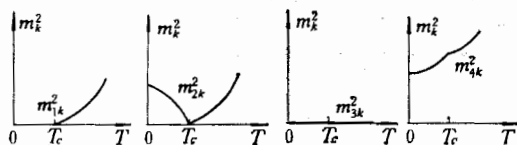


图 1

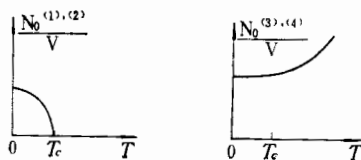


图 2

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THE ELEMENTARY EXCITATION SPECTRA OF MOHAPATRA-SENJANOVIC MODEL AT FINITE TEMPERATURE

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ABSTRACT

By means of the real time Green's functions, the elementary excitation spectra of Mohapatra-Senjanovic model at finite temperature are given. It is shown that the results given by first order normal pair and abnormal pair cut off approximation of the equations of motion is in good agreement with the results given by DJWB effective potential method under one loop approximation. The correlations between mass and temperature, condensational density and temperature of four elementary excitation spectra are also presented.