

1+1 维弯曲时空中手征 QCD₂ 的解

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摘 要

利用路径积分法我们给出了 1+1 维弯曲时空中手征 QCD₂ 模型的有效拉氏量,证明了矢量玻色子可以有质量生成机制;除与正规化相关的质量项外,有效拉氏量还包含有与平直空间中相似的 WZW 项及规范均与引力场的相互作用项。

在量子场论中,由于二维模型的简单可解性,二维理论模型的讨论成了人们最关心的理论课题之一,在众多的二维模型中,讨论得最多的是 schwinger 和手征 schwinger 模型^[1-3],特别是自 Jackiw 和 Rajaraman 指出尽管手征 schwinger 模型存在反常,但理论本身是自洽和么正的^[4]以来,对二维模型的讨论更加热烈。Jackiw 等人的出发点是量子费米子的行列式中存在一个与正规化有关的任意性,矢量玻色子获得质量,理论本身是破坏规范不变性的^[5]。

近几年来,人们对弯曲时空的量子场论发生了浓厚的兴趣^[3,7],一个显然的目的就是使引力与规范理论相结合。对弯曲时空的自由费米场有了很多的讨论^[6]给出了引力反常。对弯曲时空中规范理论的反常研究也不少,但给出有效拉氏量则不多^[7]。二维引力是不满足 Einstein 引力方程的,但可以从三维引力通过维数约化而获得,它满足与 Einstein 引力方程类似的标量方程^[12]。当讨论弯曲时空的规范理论时,一个直接的问题是平直空间的结论在弯曲空间是否成立,特别是对那些可解模型,非平庸的时空结构是否影响其性质。

反常理论的研究一直是量子场论中一个重要的内容,弯曲时空中的规范理论是引力与规范理论的结合。是人们试图把包括引力在内的力统一起来的一种尝试,因而弯曲时空中反常理论的研究与平直空间的讨论同样重要。计算反常和有效拉氏量的方法很多,诸如微扰论、路径积分和微分几何。在本文中我们利用 Fujikawa 的费米测度在手征变换下要改变的思想来计算弯曲时空中手征 QCD₂ 模型的反常。给出有效拉氏量,同时实现 Jackiw 等人的建议——量子费米子的行列式依赖于正规化参数,结论是在弯曲时空中可以生成矢量玻色子的质量,破坏规范不变性。其解含有类似于平直空间的规范 Wess-Zumino-Witten 作用量泛函项,存在着引力场与规范场的相互作用以及其它的项,正是相互作用项的出现使得弯曲空间的理论要比平直空间的结论要复杂得多,作为一个应用,

给出弯曲空间中手征 Schwinger 模型的有效拉氏量。最后以平直空间为弯曲空间的极限给出一个检验。

我们从弯曲时空中的手征 QCD₂ 模型的拉氏量出发。其 Lagrangian 是

$$\mathcal{L} = i\bar{\psi}e_a^\mu\gamma^a\left(\partial_\mu + \Gamma_\mu - iA_\mu\frac{1-\gamma_3}{2}\right)\psi - \frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}^aF^{\mu\nu a}, \quad (1)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} A_\mu &= eA_\mu^a T^a, \quad [T^a, T^b] = f^{abc}T^c, \\ \Gamma_\mu &= \frac{1}{2}\omega_\mu^{\alpha\beta}\sigma_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{8}\omega_\mu^{\alpha\beta}[\gamma_\alpha, \gamma_\beta], \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

T^a 是规范群的生成元, Γ_μ 是自旋联络, 希腊字母 μ, ν , 是时空指标, α, β 是狄拉克旋量指标, 拉丁字母 a, b, c 是群的指标。且约定重复指标求和, e_a^μ 是标架场^[7,9], 满足下列关系:

$$\begin{aligned} e_a^\mu e^{\nu a} &= g^{\mu\nu}, \quad e_a^\mu e_\mu^\beta = \delta_a^\beta, \\ e_a^\mu e_\nu^\alpha &= \delta_\nu^\alpha, \quad e^{\mu\alpha} e_\mu^\beta = \eta^{\alpha\beta}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

自旋联络 $\omega_{\mu,\alpha\beta}$ 可用标架场表示, 时空指标用度规 $g^{\mu\nu}$ 升降。

$$\omega_{\mu\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2}[e_\alpha^\nu(\partial_\mu e_{\nu\beta} - \partial_\nu e_{\mu\beta}) + e_\alpha^\sigma e_\beta^\rho(\partial_\sigma e_{\rho\tau})e_\mu^\tau - (\alpha \leftrightarrow \beta)] \quad (4)$$

拉氏量(1)中的 γ^a, γ^b 是平直空间的狄拉克矩阵, 满足:

$$\begin{aligned} \{\gamma^\alpha, \gamma^\beta\} &= 2\eta^{\alpha\beta}, \quad \gamma^3 = \gamma_3 = \gamma^0\gamma^1, \\ \{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu\} &= 2g^{\mu\nu}, \quad \gamma^\mu = e_a^\mu\gamma^a. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

规范场强:

$$F_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a + ef^{abc}A_\mu^b A_\nu^c. \quad (6)$$

本文主要讨论费米子的贡献, 因而从费米子的拉氏量出发。

$$\mathcal{L}_F = i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi, \quad \text{or} \quad I_F = \int d^2x\sqrt{-g}\mathcal{L}_F \quad \not{D} = \gamma^\mu\left(\nabla_\mu - iA_\mu\frac{1-\gamma_3}{2}\right) \quad (7a)$$

生成泛函:

$$Z[A] = \int \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi}\mathcal{D}\psi \exp\{iI_F\}. \quad (7b)$$

定义:

$$\sqrt{-g}\epsilon_{\mu\nu}\gamma^\nu = \gamma^3\gamma_\mu, \quad (8)$$

则 (7a) 变成:

$$\mathcal{L}_F = i\bar{\psi}_L\gamma^\mu(\nabla_\mu^- - iA_\mu^-)\psi_L + i\bar{\psi}_R\gamma^\mu\nabla_\mu^+\psi_R, \quad (9a)$$

$$A_\mu^- = \frac{1}{2}[g_{\mu\nu} - \sqrt{-g}\epsilon_{\mu\nu}]A^\nu, \quad (9b)$$

$$\nabla_\mu^\pm = \frac{1}{2}(g_{\mu\nu} \pm \sqrt{-g}\epsilon_{\mu\nu})\nabla^\nu \quad \nabla_\mu = \partial_\mu + \Gamma_\mu. \quad (9c)$$

若作用量在无穷小手征变换下是不变的:

$$\psi_L \rightarrow \psi'_L = e^{i\gamma_3\epsilon(x)}\psi_L, \quad \bar{\psi}_L \rightarrow \bar{\psi}'_L = \bar{\psi}_L e^{i\gamma_3\epsilon(x)} \quad (10)$$

$$\epsilon(x) = \epsilon^a(x) T^a$$

则得经典范围的守恒定律:

$$\nabla_\mu J_L^{\mu a} + ie f^{abc} A_\mu^b J_L^{\mu c} = 0, \quad J_{\mu L}^a = \bar{\psi}_L \gamma_\mu T^a \psi_L. \quad (11)$$

在量子范围,生成泛函的变化若是零

$$\delta Z[A] = \int \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi} \mathcal{D}\psi' i\delta I_F \exp\{iI_F\} = 0 \quad (12)$$

如果费米子测度不变,则得到与经典类似的守恒定律. 然而正如 Fujikawa 指出的^[8],在手征转动下,费米子测度是要变化的,因而得出理论中的反常. 为了简化计算测度的变化,先做一个维克(Wick)转动.

$$x^0 \rightarrow -ix^2, \quad \gamma^0 \rightarrow i\gamma^2, \quad D_0 \rightarrow iD_2, \quad -g \rightarrow g(\text{正定}) \quad (13)$$

假定左手费米子做一个有限手征转动:

$$\phi_L = e^{i\gamma_5 \phi} \chi_L = e^{-i\phi} \chi_L = U \chi_L, \quad \bar{\psi}_L = \bar{\chi}_L e^{i\phi} = \bar{\chi}_L U^{-1}. \quad (14)$$

拉氏量(9a)变成:

$$\mathcal{L}_F = i\bar{\psi}_R \gamma_\mu \nabla_\mu^+ \psi_R + i\bar{\chi}_L \gamma_\mu \tilde{D}_\mu - \chi_L, \quad (15a)$$

其中:

$$\tilde{D}_\mu^- = U^{-1} D_\mu^- U = \nabla_\mu^- - iU^{-1} A_\mu^- U + U^{-1} \partial_\mu U, \quad (15b)$$

$$A_\mu^\pm = \frac{1}{2} (g_{\mu\nu} - i\sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu}) A_\nu, \quad \nabla_\mu^\pm = \frac{1}{2} (g_{\mu\nu} \pm i\sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu}) \nabla_\nu. \quad (15c)$$

泛函积分是:

$$\begin{aligned} Z[A] &= \int \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi}_R \mathcal{D}\psi_R \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi}_L \mathcal{D}\psi_L \exp\left\{-\int d^2x \sqrt{g} i(\bar{\psi}_R \not{\nabla}^+ \psi_R + \bar{\psi}_L \not{\nabla}^- \psi_L)\right\} \\ &= \int \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi}_R \mathcal{D}\psi_R \mathcal{D}\bar{\chi}_L \mathcal{D}\chi_L J[A] \exp\left\{-i\int d^2x \sqrt{g} (\bar{\psi}_R \not{\nabla}^+ \psi_R + \bar{\chi}_L \tilde{D} - \chi_L)\right\} \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

上式中的 $J[A]$ 是在变换(14)下的 Jacobian, 求生成泛函就归结为求 Jacobian. 以下用 Fujikawa 的路径积分方法计算 $J[A]$. 选取一个厄米的正规化算子 \not{D}_R . 其本征值方程以及本征态的正交归一性是.

$$\not{D}\varphi_n = \lambda_n \varphi_n, \quad \sum_n \varphi_n(x) \varphi_n^\dagger(y) = g^{-\frac{1}{2}} \delta^2(x-y),$$

$$\int d^2x \sqrt{g} \varphi_n^\dagger(x) \varphi_m(x) = \delta_{n,m}. \quad (17)$$

展开 ψ_L 及 $\bar{\psi}_L$:

$$\psi_L = \sum_n a_n \varphi_n^L(x), \quad \bar{\psi}_L = \sum_n \varphi_n^{R\dagger}(x) \bar{b}_n \quad (18a)$$

$$\varphi_n^L(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{\sqrt{2}} \varphi_n & \lambda_n > 0 \\ \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \varphi_n & \lambda_n = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \varphi_n^R = \begin{cases} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{\sqrt{2}} \varphi_n & \lambda_n > 0 \\ \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \varphi_n & \lambda_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad (18b)$$

定义左手测度为:

$$\mathcal{D}\bar{\psi}_L \mathcal{D}\psi_L = \prod_{n,m} d\bar{b}_n da_m \quad (19a)$$

$$x_L = \sum_{\lambda_n > 0} a'_n \varphi_n^L(x), \quad \bar{x}_L(x) = \sum_{\lambda_n > 0} \bar{b}'_n \varphi_n^{R\dagger}(x), \quad (19b)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} a'_n &= \sum_m \int d^2x \sqrt{g} \varphi_n^{\dagger L} U^{-1} \varphi_m^L a_m, \\ \bar{b}'_n &= \sum_m \int d^2x \sqrt{g} \varphi_n^{R\dagger} U \varphi_m^R b_m. \end{aligned} \quad (19c)$$

最后得出费米测度的变化:

$$\prod_{n,m} d\bar{b}'_n da_m = \left(\prod_{n,m} d\bar{b}'_m da'_n \right) \det(c_{m,n}) \quad (20a)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \det c_{m,n} &= \{ \det \langle \varphi_n^L | U^{-1} | \varphi_m^L \rangle_{\lambda_n > 0} \} \{ \det \langle \varphi_n^R | U | \varphi_m^R \rangle_{\lambda_n > 0} \} \\ &= \det \langle \varphi_n | U_5^{-1} | \varphi_n \rangle_{a || \lambda_n}. \end{aligned} \quad (20b)$$

正规化算子如何选择? 一般是取拉氏量(7)中的算子, 这就假定了生成泛函只是依赖于 A_μ^- , 它保持理论的规范对称性, 如果不保持这种规范对称性^[11]. 而把生成泛函看成是 A_μ^+ , A_μ^- 的函数, 一种更普遍的方法是选 \mathcal{D}_R 为

$$\mathcal{D}_R = \not{\partial}^+ + \not{\partial}^- - iaA^+ - ibA^-, \quad (21)$$

其中 a, b 是任意的正规化参数.

为计算有限转动的 Jacobian, 设含参数 t 的有限转动: $U_5(\tau) = e^{i\tau_5 \phi}$

记:

$$\begin{aligned} Z[A, t] &= \int \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi}_R \mathcal{D}\psi_R \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi}_L \mathcal{D}\psi_L \exp \left\{ - \int d^2x \sqrt{g} (i\bar{\psi}_R \not{\partial}^+ \psi_R + i\bar{\psi}_L \not{\partial}^- \psi_L) \right\} \\ &= \int \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi}_R \mathcal{D}\psi_R \mathcal{D}\bar{x}'_L \mathcal{D}x'_L J[A, t] \exp \left\{ - \int d^2x \sqrt{g} i(\bar{\psi}_R \not{\partial}^+ \psi_R + \bar{x}'_L \tilde{\not{\partial}}_{(t)} x'_L) \right\} \\ &= \det \tilde{\mathcal{D}}(t) J[A, t] \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

以含参数 t 的拉氏量为出发点做无穷小手征转动

$$U_5(\Delta t) = e^{i\tau_5 \phi \Delta t} \quad (23)$$

则:

$$J[A] \det \tilde{\mathcal{D}} = J[A, t] \det \tilde{\mathcal{D}}(t) = J[A, t, \Delta t] \det \tilde{\mathcal{D}}(t + \Delta t). \quad (24)$$

利用 Jacobian 与参数 t 无关可证:

$$J[A] = \exp \left\{ \int_0^1 \frac{d}{d\lambda} \ln J[A, t, \lambda]_{\lambda=0} \right\}. \quad (25)$$

类似于(18)–(20)的讨论, 建立含 t 参数 \mathcal{D}_R 的本征态有:

$$\begin{aligned} J[A, t, \lambda] &= \det \langle \varphi_m(t) | U_5^{-1}(\lambda) | \varphi_n(t) \rangle_{a || \lambda_n} \\ &= \exp \left\{ -i\lambda \sum_n \int d^2x \sqrt{g} \varphi_n^{\dagger}(x, t) \not{\gamma}^5 \phi \varphi_n(x, t) \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

其中 $\varphi_R(x, t)$ 是 $\mathcal{D}_R(t)$ 的本征值为 λ_n 的本征函数:

$$\mathcal{D}_R(t) = \not{\partial} - iaA^+ - ib\hat{A}^-(t) = \not{\partial} - i\hat{A}(t), \quad (27a)$$

$$\hat{A}^-(t) = \gamma_\mu \hat{A}_\mu^-(t) = \gamma_\mu \frac{1}{2} (g_{\mu\nu} - i\sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu}) A_\nu(t), \quad (27b)$$

$$A_\nu(t) = U_{(t)}^{-1}(i\partial_\nu + A_\nu)U(t), \quad U(t) = e^{-i\phi t}. \quad (27c)$$

取正规化为:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_n \varphi_n^\dagger(t) T^a \gamma^5 \varphi_n(t) &= \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sum_n \varphi_n^\dagger(t) T^a \gamma^5 e^{-\lambda_n^2/M^2} \varphi_n(t) \\ &= \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sum_n \varphi_n^\dagger(t) T^a \gamma^5 e^{-\mathcal{D}^2(t)/M^2} \varphi_n(t) \\ &= \lim_{\substack{M \rightarrow \infty \\ X \rightarrow X'}} \sum_n \varphi_n^\dagger(x, t) T^a \gamma^5 e^{-\mathcal{D}^2/M^2} \varphi_n(x, t) \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

在平直空间中可以取动量表象, 即平面波, 但在弯曲空间中, 不能整体定义动量表象, 而在展式(28)中也仅要知道短距离行为, 故引入黎曼正规坐标, 即局域动量表象^[7,10]

$$y_\mu = x_\mu - x'_\mu.$$

(28)可写成:

$$\lim_{\substack{M \rightarrow \infty \\ X \rightarrow X'}} \sum_n \varphi_n^\dagger \gamma^5 T^a e^{-\mathcal{D}^2/M^2} \varphi_n = \lim_{\substack{M \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \text{Tr} \gamma^5 T^a e^{-\mathcal{D}^2(t)/M^2} e^{iky}. \quad (29)$$

利用等式^[7]:

$$\mathcal{D}^2(t) = D^2(t) - \frac{1}{12} R - \frac{1}{2} \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \hat{F}_{\mu\nu}(t) \quad (30a)$$

其中: R 是标曲率

$$\hat{F}_{\mu\nu}(t) = \partial_\mu \hat{A}_\nu(t) - \partial_\nu \hat{A}_\mu(t) - i[\hat{A}_\mu(t), \hat{A}_\nu(t)], \quad (30b)$$

有:

$$\sum_n \varphi_n^\dagger T^a \gamma^5 \varphi_n = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \text{Tr} \gamma^5 T^a \exp \left\{ -\frac{(k_\mu - iD_\mu)^2}{M^2} + \frac{R}{12M^2} + \frac{\gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu}{2M^2} \hat{F}_{\mu\nu}(t) \right\}$$

做 Scale 变换, 并按 $\frac{1}{M}$ 展开 ($k_\mu \rightarrow M k_\mu$)

$$\text{上式} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \epsilon'_{\mu\nu} \sqrt{g} \epsilon'_\rho [\hat{F}_{\mu\nu}(t) T^a], \quad \epsilon'_{\mu\nu} = (\sqrt{g})^2 \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \quad (31)$$

代入(25)得 Jacobian.

$$J[A] = \exp \left\{ \frac{-i}{4\pi} \int_0^1 dt \int d^2 x \epsilon'_{\mu\nu} \epsilon'_\rho [\hat{F}_{\mu\nu}(t) T^a \phi^a] \right\}. \quad (32)$$

对阿贝尔情形, 任意一个矢量场都可以分解成横向, 纵向两部分, 即可写成

$$A_\mu = \nabla_\mu \rho - i\sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \nabla_\nu \sigma, \quad \nabla_\nu \rho = \partial_\nu \rho \quad (33)$$

可得:

$$A_\mu^- = \partial_\mu^-(\rho + \sigma),$$

取手征转动 $\phi = -(\rho + \sigma)$, 直接计算表明可使(16)式退耦合: 即

$$i\partial_\nu^- e^{-i\phi} + A_\nu^- e^{-i\phi} = 0 \quad (34)$$

利用

$$\nabla_\mu(\sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \nabla_\nu \sigma) = 0,$$

可得:

$$\phi = \frac{-1}{\nabla_\mu \nabla_\mu} (\nabla_\mu A_\mu - i \sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \nabla_\mu A_\nu). \quad (35)$$

把(35)代入(32)并利用 $\partial_\mu \phi = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} A_\mu(t)$ 经过复杂计算得:

$$\begin{aligned} J[A] = \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{8\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{g} \left[2a A_\mu A_\mu - b A_\mu (g_{\mu\alpha} + i\sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\alpha}) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \times \frac{\partial_\alpha \partial_\beta}{\square} (g_{\beta\nu} - i\sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\beta\nu}) A_\nu \right] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{i}{4\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{g} \phi \left[a A_\nu^+ + \frac{b}{2} A_\nu^- \right] \cdot \nabla_\mu (\epsilon_{\mu\nu} \sqrt{g}) \right\}. \quad (36) \end{aligned}$$

退回到 Minkowski 空间: 有效拉氏量为:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{sc} = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{-g} [2a A_\mu A^\mu - b A^\mu (g_{\mu\alpha} + \sqrt{-g} \epsilon_{\mu\alpha}) \frac{\partial_\alpha \partial_\beta}{\square} (g_{\beta\nu} - \sqrt{-g} \epsilon_{\beta\nu}) A^\nu] \\ + \frac{1}{8\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{-g} \phi (2a A_\mu^+ + b A_\mu^-) \nabla_L (-g \epsilon^{\mu\nu}). \quad (37a) \end{aligned}$$

生成泛函:

$$Z[A] = e^{i\omega} \int \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi}_R \mathcal{D}\psi_R \mathcal{D}\bar{\chi}_L \mathcal{D}\chi_L \exp \left\{ i \int d^2x \sqrt{-g} (\bar{\psi}_R i \not{\nabla}^+ \psi_R + \bar{\chi}_L i \not{\nabla}^- \chi_L) \right\}. \quad (37b)$$

由(37)可以清楚地看出质量生成。后一项含有 $\nabla_\mu (\sqrt{-g} \epsilon^{\nu\mu})$, 该项表明了规范场与引力背景的相互作用。如果是平空间, 该项贡献是零, 可得到手征 Schwinger 模型的有效拉氏量:

$$W_{sf} = \frac{e^2}{8\pi} \int d^2x A_\mu \left[2a g^{\mu\nu} - b (g^{\mu\alpha} + \epsilon^{\mu\alpha}) \frac{\partial_\alpha \partial_\beta}{\square} (g^{\beta\nu} - \epsilon^{\beta\nu}) \right] A_\nu. \quad (38)$$

这正是 Harada 等人的结论^[11]。

退回到非阿贝尔情形: 在经典范围, 可以使费米子与规范场完全退耦合, 在退耦合规范中, A_μ 可以写成:

$$A = -e^{-i\xi} i \not{\partial} (e^{\eta T^a}) e^{-\eta T^a} e^{i\xi} + e^{-i\xi} i \not{\partial} e^{i\xi} \quad (39)$$

场 ξ, η 是取值在规范群的李代数上即: $\xi = \xi^a T^a$, $\eta = \eta^a T^a$ 。直接计算得:

$$A_\mu = \frac{1}{2} (g_{\mu\nu} + i\sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu}) e^{-i\xi} e^{-\eta} i \partial_\nu (e^\eta e^{i\xi}) + \frac{1}{2} (g_{\mu\nu} - i\sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu}) e^{-i\xi} e^\eta i \partial_\nu (e^{-\eta} e^{i\xi}) \quad (40a)$$

$$A_\mu^+ = \frac{1}{2} (g_{\mu\nu} + i\sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu}) e^{-i\xi} e^{-\eta} i \partial_\nu (e^\eta e^{i\xi}),$$

$$A_\mu^- = \frac{1}{2} (g_{\mu\nu} - i\sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu}) e^{-i\xi} e^\eta i \partial_\nu (e^{-\eta} e^{i\xi}) \quad (40b)$$

如取手征转动 ϕ 为

$$\exp\{i\phi\} = \exp\{-\eta\} \exp\{i\xi\} \quad (41a)$$

则可证明(16)式退耦合, 即满足:

对
称上:
似:
对:
力:
非出:
范[1]
[2]
[3]
[4]
[5]

$$e^{i\phi} A_{\mu}^{-} e^{-i\phi} + e^{i\phi} i \partial_{\mu}^{-} e^{-i\phi} = 0 \quad (41b)$$

利用(41)和关系式: $\partial_t A_{\mu}(t) = \partial_{\mu} \phi - i[A_{\mu}(t), \phi]$ 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} W = & \frac{a}{4\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{g} \operatorname{tr}^c A_{\mu} A^{\mu} + \frac{ib}{4\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{g} \operatorname{tr} A_{\mu}^{+} \partial_{\mu}^{-} e^{-i\phi} e^{i\phi} \\ & + \frac{a(b-1)}{4\pi} i \int d^2x \sqrt{g} \int_0^1 dt \operatorname{tr}^c \phi [A_{\mu} + i\sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} A_{\nu}, A_{\mu}(t)] \\ & + \frac{ib}{4\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{g} \int_0^1 dt \sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \operatorname{tr}^c [A_{\mu}(t) \partial_t A_{\nu}(t) + i2\phi A_{\mu}(t) A_{\nu}(t)] \\ & - \frac{i}{4\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{g} \nabla_{\mu} (\epsilon_{\mu\nu} \sqrt{g}) \operatorname{tr} \{ [(a+b)A_{\nu} + i\sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\nu\lambda} A_{\lambda} (a-b)] \phi \} \\ & + \frac{b}{2\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{g} \int_0^1 dt \nabla_{\mu} (\epsilon_{\mu\nu} \sqrt{g}) \operatorname{tr}^c \phi [e^{i\phi} \partial_{\nu}^{-} e^{-i\phi}]. \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

对平直空间 $\sqrt{g} = 1$, $\epsilon_{\mu\nu}$ 与坐标 x 无关, 则后二项为零, 只要把(42)中的 $i\phi$ 用 ϕ 代替, 就是参考文献[14]的结论. 最后我们给 Minkowski 空间的有效拉氏量:

$$\begin{aligned} W = & \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{-g} \operatorname{tr}^c [a A_{\mu} A^{\mu} + ib A_{\mu}^{+} \partial_{\mu}^{-} e^{-i\phi} e^{i\phi}] \\ & + \frac{a(b-1)}{4\pi} i \int d^2x \sqrt{-g} \int_0^1 dt \operatorname{tr}^c \phi [A_{\mu} + \sqrt{-g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} A^{\nu}, A^{\mu}(t)] \\ & + \frac{b}{4\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{-g} \int_0^1 dt \sqrt{-g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \operatorname{tr}^c [A^{\mu}(t) \partial_t A^{\nu}(t) + 2i\phi A^{\mu}(t) A^{\nu}(t)] \\ & - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{-g} \nabla_{\mu} (\epsilon^{\mu\nu} \sqrt{-g}) \operatorname{tr}^c \phi [(a+b)A_{\nu} + (a-b)\epsilon_{\nu\lambda} A^{\lambda} \sqrt{-g} \\ & + b \int_0^1 dt e^{i\phi} i \partial_{\nu}^{-} e^{-i\phi}]. \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

上式中的第一项表明规范场获得质量, 与正规化任意参数有关, 考虑到非局域抵消项 (类似平空间), 取 $b = 1$, 第二项为零, 辅助场 ϕ 可以看成是 Wess-Zumino 标量场, 第三项对应于平空间中二维的规范 Wess-Zumino-Witten 作用量泛函, 最后一项是规范场与引力场的相互作用项. 由此可以看出平空间的结论是在弯曲空间中成立的, 同时正是由于非平庸的时空结构, 贡献了引力场与规范场的作用.

本文利用 Fujikawa 路径积分法计算了弯曲时空中的 QCD₂ 模型的流反常等式, 给出了阿贝尔和非阿贝尔模型的有效拉氏量, 除去矢量玻色子获得质量和弯曲空间中的规范 W-Z-W 项外, 还存在着规范场与引力场的相互作用.

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SOLUTION OF CHIRAL QCD₂ IN 1+1 DIMENSIONAL CURVED SPACETIME

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ABSTRACT

The effective Lagrangian of chiral QCD₂ in 1+1 dimensional curved spacetime is derived by using pathintegral approach. It is shown that vector bosons may have a mass generation and interaction of gravity with gauge field may exist. Besides, the effective Lagrangian contains a term corresponding to the analog of the gauged Wess-Zumino-Witten term in 2-dimensional flat space-time.