

"operator-state correspondence"

$$H_{\text{free}} = \int d\vec{x} \psi_a^\dagger \left(-\frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \right) \psi_a$$

✓ 自由場の理論の演算子

例1) $a = \psi_\uparrow$

次元 $\Delta_a = \frac{d}{2}$

粒子数 $N_a = 1$

c.f. $[P] = 1, [E] = \left[\frac{p^2}{2m} \right] = 2$

$[V] = [P] = 1$

$[a] = [a/p] = -1$

$[a^\dagger] = [a/E] = -2$

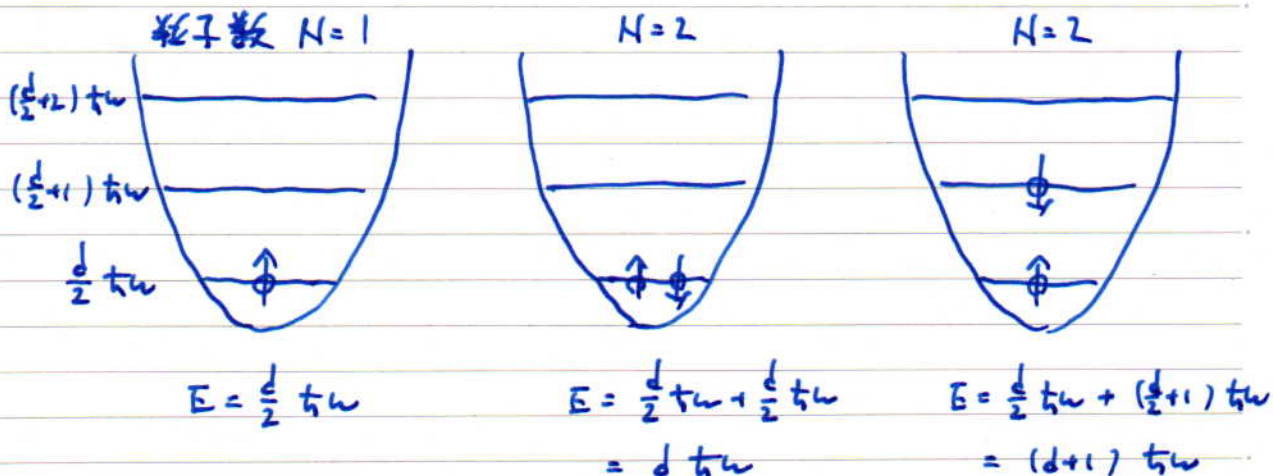
2) $a = \psi_\uparrow \psi_\downarrow$

$\Delta_a = \frac{d}{2} + \frac{d}{2} = d, N_a = 2$

3) $a = \psi_\uparrow \nabla_i \psi_\downarrow \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, d)$

$\Delta_a = d+1, N_a = 2$

✓ 調和振動子中のエネルギー固有状態



⇒ "operator-state correspondence"

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{場理論の演算子の次元 } \Delta_0 \\ \updownarrow \\ \text{調和振動子中のエネルギー固有値 } E \end{array} \right.$

$$E = \Delta_0 \hbar \omega$$

↑ スケール対称性の帰結!

系を持つ (連続的) 対称性

✓ 内部対称性 ($t \rightarrow e^{i\theta} t$)

$$\leftrightarrow \text{粒子数 } N = \int d\vec{x} n$$

• mass density

$$n = m \psi^\dagger \psi$$

• current

$$\vec{j} = -\frac{i}{2} \psi^\dagger \nabla \psi - \text{c.c.}$$

✓ 並進対称性

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{時間 } (t \rightarrow t + t_0) \leftrightarrow \text{ハミルトニアン } H \\ \text{空間 } (\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x} + \vec{x}_0) \leftrightarrow \text{運動量 } \vec{p} = \int d\vec{x} \vec{j} \end{array} \right.$

✓ 回転対称性 ($\vec{x}_i \rightarrow R_{ij} \vec{x}_j$)

$$\leftrightarrow \vec{L} = \int d\vec{x} \vec{x} \times \vec{j}$$

✓ ガリレイ対称性 ($\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x} + \vec{v}t$)

$$\leftrightarrow \vec{K}_t = \int d\vec{x} \vec{x} n - t \vec{p} \quad (1)$$

$$\equiv \vec{K}$$

↓↓ 毛L. 相互作用がスケール不変であれば

✓ スケール対称性 ($\vec{x} \rightarrow e^\lambda \vec{x}$, $t \rightarrow e^{2\lambda} t$)

$$\iff D_t = \underbrace{\int d\vec{x} \vec{x} \cdot \vec{j}}_{\equiv D_{\vec{x}}} - 2tH \quad (2)$$

✓ 共形対称性 ($\vec{x} \rightarrow \frac{\vec{x}}{1+c^2 t^2}$, $t \rightarrow \frac{t}{1+c^2 t^2}$)
(conformal)

$$\iff C_t = \underbrace{\int d\vec{x} \frac{x^2}{2} n}_{\equiv C} - t D_{\vec{x}} + t^2 H \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \dot{\vec{K}}_t &= -i [\vec{K}_t, H] + \frac{\partial \vec{K}_t}{\partial t} \\ &= -i \underbrace{[\vec{K}, H]} - \vec{p} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$[\vec{K}, H] = \int d\vec{x} \vec{x} \underbrace{[n, H]}$$

$$i\dot{n} = -i\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} \quad (\text{連続方程式})$$

$$= -i \int d\vec{x} \vec{x} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j})$$

$$= i \int d\vec{x} \vec{j} = i\vec{p}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \dot{D}_x &= -i [D_x, H] + \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial t} \\ &= -i [D, H] - 2H \end{aligned}$$

↓ 関係例

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \left(\sqrt{x} \psi_r^+(\vec{x}) \left(-\frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \right) \psi_r(\vec{x}) \right) \\ &+ \left(\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} \psi_r^+(\vec{x}) \psi_r^+(\vec{x}) + V(x-\vec{x}) \psi_r(\vec{x}) \psi_r(\vec{x}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

有限のスケーリング変換

$$e^{-i\lambda D} \psi(\vec{x}) e^{i\lambda D} = \psi_\lambda(\vec{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\lambda} \psi_\lambda(\vec{x}) &= e^{-i\lambda D} : \underbrace{[\psi(\vec{x}), D]}_{-i\vec{x} \cdot \nabla} : e^{i\lambda D} - i \frac{d}{d\lambda} \psi \\ &= (\vec{x} \cdot \nabla + \frac{1}{2}) \psi_\lambda(\vec{x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_\lambda(\vec{x}) = e^{\lambda \frac{1}{2}} \psi(e^\lambda \vec{x})$$

従, 2. ハミルトニアンは

$$\begin{aligned}
 & e^{-i\lambda D} H e^{i\lambda D} \\
 &= e^{\lambda d} \left(\int \bar{x} \psi_r^\dagger(e^{\lambda \bar{x}}) \left(-\frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \right) \psi_r(e^{\lambda \bar{x}}) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + e^{2\lambda d} \left(\int \bar{x} \int \bar{z} \psi_r^\dagger(e^{\lambda \bar{x}}) \psi_r^\dagger(e^{\lambda \bar{z}}) V(\bar{x} - \bar{z}) \psi_r(e^{\lambda \bar{z}}) \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. \times \psi_r(e^{\lambda \bar{x}}) \right) \right) \\
 &= e^{2\lambda} \left(\int \bar{x}' \psi_r^\dagger(\bar{x}') \left(-\frac{\nabla'^2}{2m} \right) \psi_r(\bar{x}') \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + e^{2\lambda} \left(\int \bar{x}' \int \bar{z}' \psi_r^\dagger(\bar{x}') \psi_r^\dagger(\bar{z}') \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. \times \psi_r(\bar{z}') \psi_r(\bar{x}') \right) \underbrace{e^{-2\lambda} V(e^{-\lambda} \bar{x}' - e^{-\lambda} \bar{z}')}_{V'(\bar{x}' - \bar{z}')} \right) \\
 &\equiv e^{2\lambda} H'
 \end{aligned}$$

と変換する.

つまり, ポテンシャルが

$$V(\bar{r}) \rightarrow V'(\bar{r}) = e^{-2\lambda} V(e^{-\lambda} \bar{r})$$

と変化する.

一般には $V'(\bar{r}) \neq V(\bar{r})$

\Leftrightarrow スケール不変でない.

スケーリング変換相互作用

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{V'(\vec{r}) = V(\vec{r})}_{e^{-2\lambda} V(e^{-\lambda} \vec{r})}$$

例) $\cdot V(\vec{r}) = 0$

$$\cdot V(\vec{r}) = \frac{\#}{r^2} \rightarrow e^{-2\lambda} \frac{\#}{(e^{-\lambda} r)^2} = \frac{\#}{r^2}$$

$$\text{ただし } \# > -\left(\frac{d-2}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\# < -\left(\frac{d-2}{2}\right)^2 \text{ のとき}$$

量子異常 = 正の破れ

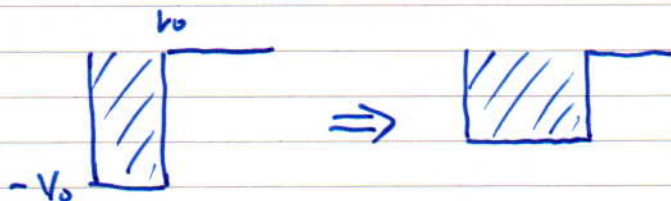
\cdot ゼロレンジ極限 + $z=2$ - 極限

$$V(\vec{r}) = -V_0 \theta(b_0 - r)$$

$$\rightarrow V'(\vec{r}) = -e^{-2\lambda} V_0 \underbrace{\theta(b_0 - e^{-\lambda} r)}_{\theta(e^{\lambda} b_0 - r)}$$

つまり、ポテンシャルのレンジ $b_0 \rightarrow e^{\lambda} b_0$

深さ $V_0 \rightarrow e^{-2\lambda} V_0$



散乱長 $a = b_0 - \frac{1}{k_0 \cot \alpha_0 k_0} \quad (V_0 = \frac{v_0^2}{2}) \quad \propto a^2$

$$a \rightarrow e^{2i} a$$

ユニタリ-極限 $a \rightarrow \infty$

ゼロレンジ極限 $b_0 \rightarrow 0$

$$k_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{b_0} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$a = \infty \rightarrow \infty$$

$$b_0 = 0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$k_0 = \infty \rightarrow \infty$$

$\propto a^2$

スケール不変!

\Rightarrow スケール不変相互作用

$$V'(\mathbb{R}) = V(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow H' = H$$

$$e^{-i\lambda D} H e^{i\lambda D} = e^{2\lambda} H$$

$$\Rightarrow -i\lambda [D, H] = 2\lambda H$$

$$\Rightarrow [D, H] = 2iH$$

$$\text{f.z. } \dot{D}_t = -i[D, H] - 2H$$

$$= 0 //$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \dot{C}_x &= -i [C_x, H] + \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} \\
 &= -i [C, H] - i \underbrace{[-x D, H]}_{(-x) 2iH} - D + 2xH \\
 &= -i \underbrace{[C, H]} - D = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [C, H] &= \int d\vec{x} \frac{x^2}{2} \underbrace{[n, H]}_{i\dot{n} = -i\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{p}} \quad (\text{連続な方程式}) \\
 &= -i \int d\vec{x} \frac{x^2}{2} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{p} \\
 &= i \int d\vec{x} \vec{x} \cdot \vec{p} = iD
 \end{aligned}$$

交換関係 $[C, H]$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 [D, H] &= 2iH \\
 [C, H] &= iD \\
 [D, C] &= -2iC
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} SO(2,1) \\ \text{Lorentz} \\ \text{group} \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned}
 [D, C] &= \int d\vec{x} \int d\vec{y} \vec{x} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} [\underbrace{\vec{p}(\vec{y})}_{-\frac{1}{2}\vec{p}\vec{p}} , \underbrace{n(\vec{y})}_{\vec{p}\vec{p}}] \\
 &= -2i \int d\vec{y} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \vec{p}\vec{p} = -2iC
 \end{aligned} \right)$$