

場の量子論における Hamiltonian の定義

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「散乱理論などの周辺」研究会において、江澤さんが自由度無限大の系の量子力学についての場の量子論^{*}の基本的な考え方からを述べておられた。そこで、本研究会の主題に則して QFT の Hamiltonian の Fock space における定義について述べる。また、J. Glimm や K. Hepp の conjecture をお話しして introductory talk をいたい。

式を出来たが簡単にするため、中性子から一場の問題。他の場が共存する場合への拡張可能性については後で述べる。

$x \in \mathbb{R}^s \times \mathbb{L}$, $t=0$ における field operator は

$$(1) \quad \phi(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{s/2}} \int \frac{d^s k}{\sqrt{2\omega}} [a(-k) + a^*(k)] e^{-ikx}$$

と如く展開する。 kx は \mathbb{R}^s における通常の内積、また $\omega(k) = (k^2 + m^2)^{1/2}$, m は粒子の質量である。

* 以下 QFT (quantum field theory) と略記する。

$$[\alpha(k), \alpha^*(k')] = \delta^s(k - k'),$$

$$[\alpha(k), \alpha(k')] = [\alpha^*(k), \alpha^*(k')] = 0.$$

$$\phi(f) = \int \phi(x) f(x) d^s x, \quad f \in \mathcal{S}(R^s), \quad \text{is Fock space } \mathcal{F}$$

ϕ s.a. operator, Fock vacuum Ω , $\phi(\Omega) = \Omega$, $\prod_{i=1}^n \phi(f_i) \Omega$,
 $n < \infty$, $f_i \in \mathcal{S}(R^s)$, $\mathcal{B}(\omega) = \{f_i\}$ が一次結合の集合 (ω 中で
 D で記す) は \mathcal{F} の dense 部分空間。

free Hamiltonian は

$$(2) \quad H_0 = \int \omega(k) \alpha^*(k) \alpha(k) d^s k$$

ω は正定の, D で ess. s.a. $\omega \geq 0 = \omega$ が示せば。 $\lambda(\phi^n)_{n+1}$
 理論より, 相互作用が全般形の ω の形で

$$(3) \quad V = \lambda \int : \phi^n(x) : g(x) d^s x$$

\vdash は加法と乗算の記号。 $=$ は double colon は Wick 累積,

$g(x)$ は space cutoff を表す十分滑らかな関数である。(3)

を Fourier 変換すれば

$$V = \sum_{p+q=n} V_{pq}$$

$$(4) \quad V_{pq} = \int v_{pq}(k_1, \dots, k_n) \alpha^*(k_1) \cdots \alpha^*(k_p) \alpha(-k_{p+1}) \cdots \alpha(-k_n) d^s k_1 \cdots d^s k_n$$

$v_{\beta}(k_1, \dots, k_n)$ は本値の ψ は, $g(x)$ の Fourier 变換 χ ,

$\phi(x)$ の展開 (1) に現われた因子 $(2\omega_i)^{-1/2} \times$ の積である。

∇ は一般の \mathbb{R}^3 上の operator χ に対する定義であるとは限らない。

∇ と ψ の考え, total Hamiltonian ψ のようなく定義するか

か QFT の Hilbert space formulation の第一の課題である。

周知の van Hove - Miyatake のモデル¹⁾ は $n=1, s=3$

の場合相当で, ψ の Hamiltonian の定義は次の如き

が利用される²⁾。 v_0 をかんたんに v_0 と書く。

$$(a) \quad D(H_{ren}) = D(H_0) \quad \text{if} \quad v_0 \in L_2$$

= ψ とき, $D(\nabla) \supset D(H_0)$ である, T. Kato の意味での type (A) の regular perturbation の理論が適用できる。即ち

$$(5) \quad \|\nabla \psi\| \leq a \|H_0 \psi\| + b \|\psi\| \quad (a < 1) \quad \text{for } \psi \in D(H_0)$$

ここで operator χ は $H_{ren} = H_0 + \nabla + C$ と書ける。 = = ψ ,

C は vacuum energy の shift と $\frac{1}{2}$ の const. operator χ である。

の場合有限。

$$(b) \quad D(H_{ren}^{1/2}) = D(H_0^{1/2}) \quad \text{if} \quad v_0/\omega^{\pm} \in L_2$$

= ψ とき, ∇ は operator χ と \langle , \rangle による bilinear form に対する χ の定義であるが、 regular perturbation の type (B) の条件^{**}

* Ref. 3), p. 377

** Ref. 3), p. 398

$$(b) \quad |(\psi, \nabla \psi)| \leq a(\psi, H_0 \psi) + b(\psi, \psi) \quad (a < 1) \quad \text{for } \psi \in D(H_0^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

又説 $\psi \in \mathcal{F}$ のとき $(\psi, (\psi, H_0 + \nabla + C)\psi)$ は bilinear form で \exists とす。s.a. operator ψ は H_{ren} の定義域に \exists 。尚 $D(H_{\text{ren}}) \cap D(H_0) = \{0\}$ とする。勿論 operator ψ は $H_{\text{ren}} = H_0 + \nabla + C$ で書け $\psi = \psi_0 + \psi_1$ である。この場合 ψ_1 は有限次元 \mathbb{C} 。

$$(c) \quad D(H_{\text{ren}}) \subset \mathcal{F} \quad \text{iff} \quad v_0/\omega \in L_2$$

$\Rightarrow \psi \in \mathcal{F}$, vacuum shift は ∞ で \exists しない。すなはち \exists する ψ が後 H_{ren} は \mathcal{F} 上で定義出来ず。 $(H_0 \cup H_{\text{ren}})$ は結合 $\psi = \psi'$ の変換が成り立つ。 $D(H_{\text{ren}}^{\frac{1}{2}}) \cap D(H_0^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \{0\}$

これらの結果は類似の相互作用の場合を一般化出来る。すなはち ψ , Glimm⁴⁾ × Hepp⁵⁾ は次の如き conjecture を述べる。
相互作用 Hamiltonian \rightarrow Wick monomial (4) ψ ある τ , a, a^* は boson $\tau^\dagger t$, fermion $\tau^\dagger t + \bar{\psi}$ antifermion $\tau^\dagger t + \bar{\psi}^\dagger$ で ψ と τ は κ

$$\tau = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega(k_i)$$

で定義する。

$$(a') \quad D(H_{\text{ren}}) \subset D(H_0) \quad \text{iff} \quad v_0 \in L_2.$$

$D(H_{\text{ren}}) = D(\tau) \cap D(H_0)$ は \mathcal{F} で dense, \Rightarrow 上で τ は $H_{\text{ren}} = H_0 + \nabla + C$ で書け \exists 。C は有限次元 \rightarrow vacuum shift。

$$(b') \quad D(H_{\text{ren}}^{\frac{1}{2}}) \subset D(H_0^{\frac{1}{2}}) \quad \text{if} \quad v_0/\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}} \in L_2.$$

$H_{\text{ren}} = H_0 + V + C$ は bilinear form \Rightarrow 意味で解せらる。

C は矢張り有限, $D(H_{\text{ren}}) \cap D(H_0) = \{0\}$

$$(c') \quad D(H_{\text{ren}}) \subset \quad \text{if} \quad v_0/\gamma \in L_2.$$

時 C は無限大, $D(H_{\text{ren}}^{\frac{1}{2}}) \cap D(H_0^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \{0\}$

\Rightarrow conjecture は既に $\lambda < 0$ の毛元ルールにて成立。

\Rightarrow かの確証立れ。 $i \otimes i$, $\pi \otimes \pi$ が α^* にて α^*

superrenormalizable は毛元ルール。 即ち C の他の counter term $\notin \lambda$ の n 級数で立つ。 即ち C の他 n の counter term $\in \lambda$ の n 次数以降は有限たる事と $\lambda < 0$ の dimension $[\lambda] = L^d$ の $d < 0$ の時 superrenormalizable となる。 判定条件は $\lambda < 0$ から立つ。

今 $\lambda < 0$ の理論にて、上記の条件が λ の段階で立つ事は $\lambda > -3$ で、また $d \leq n$ superrenormalizability の程度は λ で、を表す λ の次の式を立てる。

	(a')	(b')	(c')	d	
$(\phi^2)_2$				-2	2 次数で有限
$(\phi^2)_3$				-2	
$(\phi^2)_4$				-2	
$(\phi^2)_5$				-2	
$(\phi^4)_3$				-1	4 次数で有限

$(\bar{\psi}\psi\phi)_2$	图示		-1	3 次以上 で有限
$(\bar{\psi}\psi\phi)_3$	图示		$-\frac{1}{2}$	7 次以上 で有限

この内、 $\lambda(\phi^4)_2$ 及び $\lambda(\bar{\psi}\psi\phi)_2$ は最近 J. Glimm & A. Jaffe より精力的に研究された。又 $\lambda(\phi^4)_2$ は cutoff Hamiltonian の self-adjointness を証明する κ が $\kappa = \kappa$ "singular perturbation" の理論を展開し、axiomatic QFT, algebraic QFT において既に開発されて、手法を使いつつ cutoff を取り除き、QFT の基本的要請を満たす理論をつくりあげた = κ 成功した (constructive QFT)。その過程の主要なのは、陶根一人、池邊一人、荒木一人のお詫び出で人。 $\kappa = \kappa$ は constructive QFT の最近の論文を網羅して参考に資する止めない。

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- [5] K. Hepp, *Théorie de la Renormalisation*, Springer, 1969.

Constructive Quantum Field Theory

1970 July

Lectures (including Surveys)

- [G1] J. Glimm: Varenna Lectures, Course 45 (1968), pp. 97-119
Models for QFT
- [G2] J. Glimm: Advances in Math. 3 (1969), 101-124
The foundations of QFT
- [J1] A. M. Jaffe: *Contemporary Physics* Vol.2 (1968), pp. 463-470
Progress in constructive field theory
- [J2] A. M. Jaffe: Varenna Lectures, Course 45 (1968), pp. 120-151
Constructing the $\lambda(\phi^4)_2$ theory
- [J3] A. M. Jaffe: RMP 41 (1969), 576-580
Whither axiomatic field theory ?
- [K1] J. R. Klauder: Acta Phys. Austr. Suppl. 6 (1969), 167-214
Hamiltonian approach to QFT

Announcements

- [GJ1] J. Glimm and A. Jaffe: PRL 23 (1969), 1326
A model of Yukawa QFT
- [GJ2] J. Glimm and A. Jaffe: Bull. AMS 76 (1970), 407-410
Rigorous QFT models

Originals

- [CJ1] J. T. Cannon and A. M. Jaffe: Preprint
Lorentz covariance of the $\lambda(\phi^4)_2$ QFT
 Corresponding theory of bounded observables satisfies all the Haag-Kastler axioms. The Poincaré group is represented by *-automorphisms of the C^* algebra, the norm closure of $U_B \mathcal{O}(B)$.

[E1] J.-P. Eckmann: Thesis, Genève (1970)

Hamiltonians of persistent interactions

$(\phi_b \phi_b^* P(\phi_a))$ Hamiltonians with momentum cutoff self-adjoint for $\deg P = 1, 2, 4$ and $s = 1$. Semibounded without cutoff for $\deg P = 2$, $s = 1$. The model $\deg P = 1$, $s = 3$ has an infinite mass renormalization. Self-adjointness of the Hamiltonians with no cutoff is shown by summing the Born series.

[F1] P. Federbush: JMP 10 (1969), 50-52

Partially alternative derivation of a result of Nelson

Proof of Nelson's result [N1] avoiding the use of functional integration.

[G3] A. Galindo: Proc. NAS 48 (1962), 1128-1134

On a class of perturbation in QFT

$(\phi^n)_4$, $n \geq 3$. Expectation values of H_{tot} can be arbitrarily negative.

[G4] M. Guenin: CMP 3 (1966), 120-132

On the interaction picture

Escape from Haag's theorem - space cutoff, yet the Heisenberg field satisfies the correct equation of motion in a diamond-like region of space-time.

[G5] J. Glimm: CMP 5 (1967), 343-386

Yukawa coupling of quantum fields in two dimensions I

$(\bar{\psi} \psi \phi)_2$ with space cutoff. H_{ren} defined as a bilinear form in Fock space.

[G6] J. Glimm: CMP 6 (1967), 61-76

Yukawa coupling of quantum fields in two dimensions II

H_{ren} positive definite. Schrödinger equation for H_{ren} can be solved.

[G7] J. Glimm: CMP 8 (1968), 12-25

Boson fields with nonlinear self-interaction in two dimensions
 $(P(\phi))_2$, even degree, positive leading coefficient with space cutoff. H_{tot} bounded from below due to the Feynman-Kac formula.

[G8] J. Glimm: CMP 10 (1968), 1-47

Boson fields with : Φ^4 : interaction in three dimensions

[J4] A. Jaffe: CMP 1 (1965), 127-149

Divergence of perturbation theory for bosons

$(\sum a_j \phi^j)_2$, finite sum from $j = 3$, $a_j \geq 0$. Perturbation of all orders finite, but the series diverges. Green's function not analytic in λ at $\lambda = 0$.

[J5] A. Jaffe: JMP 7 (1966), 1250-1255

Wick polynomials at a fixed time

$(P(\phi))_2$ with space cutoff. Smearing in space is sufficient to prove H_{tot} be densely defined symmetric by the use of Weinberg's asymptotic theorem.

[JLW1] A. Jaffe, O. Lanford and A. S. Wightman: CMP 15 (1969), 47-68

A general class of cutoff model fields

Existence of Heisenberg fields and Wightman functions. The Kato perturbation is applicable thanks to cutoff dominant boson self-interaction.

[JP1] A. Jaffe and R. T. Powers: CMP 7 (1968), 218-221

Infinite volume limit of a $\lambda\phi^4$ field theory

$(\phi^4)_4$ Wightman functional, with infinite volume, finite momentum cutoff. The infinite volume limit not given by a density matrix in Fock space.

[N1] E. Nelson: *Mathematical Theory of Elementary Particles* (1966),
pp. 69-74

A quartic interaction in two dimensions

$(\phi^4)_2$ in a periodic box. H bounded from below.

[O1] K. Osterwalder: Preprint

Boson fields with $\lambda\phi^3$ interaction in two, three and four dimensions

$(\phi^3)_4$ can be renormalized.

[P1] S. Parrott: CMP 13 (1969), 68-72

Uniqueness of the Hamiltonian in QFT

Remarks on the uniqueness of self-adjoint extension, referring to [G5], [G6], [G8].

[P2] R. T. Powers: CMP 4 (1967), 145-156

Absence of interaction as a consequence of good ultraviolet behavior in the case of a local Fermi field

Under a certain regularity condition slightly stronger than the finite mass renorm., ICAR theorem asserts that a local relativistic Fermi field must be free.

H_{ren} densely defined symmetric (positivity?). Infinite vacuum energy, mass renorm. and wave function renorm. $(\phi^4)_3$ with space cutoff.

- [GJ3] J. Glimm and A. Jaffe: CMP 11 (1968), 9-18

A Yukawa interaction in infinite volume

$(\bar{\psi}\psi\phi)_4$ with momentum cutoff on ψ , but without space cutoff. Existence of Heisenberg fields.

- [GJ4] J. Glimm and A. Jaffe: PR 176 (1968), 1945-1951

A $\lambda\phi^4$ QFT without cutoffs I

$(\phi^4)_2$ with space cutoff. $H_{\text{tot}}(g)$ defined as a self-adjoint operator in Fock space. $H_{\text{tot}}(g)$ proved self-adjoint by singular perturbation. Heisenberg picture dynamics discussed à la [G4]. The theory is local. Formally, Lorentz covariant; non-trivial S-matrix.

- [GJ5] J. Glimm and A. Jaffe: Ann. Math. 91 (1970), 362-401

The $\lambda(\phi^4)_2$ QFT without cutoffs II. The field operators and the approximate vacuum

Existence of a unique vacuum Ω_g : $H(g)\Omega_g = E_g\Omega_g$. $H(g)$ compact in $[E_g, E_g + m_0 - \epsilon]$. $\mathcal{O}(B)$ satisfies the Haag-Kastler axioms except the Lorentz covariance (the exception is removed in [CJ1]).

- [GJ6] J. Glimm and A. Jaffe: Preprint

The $\lambda(\phi^4)_2$ QFT without cutoffs III. The physical vacuum

The limit $g(x/n)$ tending n to infinity in the states ω_g . GNS construction then getting the physical space.

- [GJ7] J. Glimm and A. Jaffe: JMP 10 (1969), 2213-2214

Infinite renormalization of the Hamiltonian is necessary

Unrenormalized H unbounded from below whenever first-order perturbation theory indicates that this is true.

- [GJ8] J. Glimm and A. Jaffe: Preprint

Self-adjointness of the Yukawa₂ Hamiltonian

$(\bar{\psi}\psi\phi)_2$. Momentum cutoff makes $\delta m^2(g, K)$, $E(g, K)$ finite. To renormalize as required by perturbation theory. $H(g, K) \rightarrow H(g)$ as $K \rightarrow \infty$, in the sense of resolvent. $H(g)$ has a vacuum.

- [GJ9] J. Glimm and A. Jaffe: Preprint

The Yukawa₂ QFT without cutoffs

Heisenberg picture dynamics. All cutoffs are removed in the field operators. The fields are local and formally Lorentz covariant.

- [R1] L. Rosen: CMP 16 (1970), 157-183
A $\lambda\phi^{2n}$ field theory without cutoffs
 $(P(\phi))_2$. Remove box, momentum and space cutoffs. H , positive self-adjoint, has a physical vacuum.

- [SE1] K. Sinha and G. G. Emch: Bull. APS 14 (1969), 86
Adaptation of Powers' no-interaction theorem to Bose field
Space dimension $n = 3$.

Mathematical Tools

Feynman-Kac Formula

M. Kac: *Probability and Related Topics in Physical Sciences*, Intersci. 1959

J. Glimm: Varenna Lectures, Course 45 (1968), pp. 227-233
Integration in function space

Trotter Product Formula

H. F. Trotter: Pacific J. Math. 8 (1958), 887-919

Approximation of semi-groups of operators

H. F. Trotter: Proc. AMS 10 (1959), 545-551
On the product of semi-groups of operators

I. Segal: Proc. NAS 57 (1967), 1178-1183
Note towards the construction of nonlinear relativistic quantum fields I. The Hamiltonian in two dimensions as the generator of a C^* automorphism group

Analytic Vector

E. Nelson: Ann. Math. 70 (1959), 572-615

Analytic vectors

H. J. Borchers and W. Zimmermann: NC 31 (1964), 1047-1059
On the self-adjointness of field operators

V. P. Gachok: DAN 178 (1968), 1033-1035
A description of all self-adjoint extensions of the field operators

Singular Perturbation

J. Glimm and A. Jaffe: CPAM 22 (1969), 401-414

Singular perturbations of self-adjoint operators

Regular Perturbation

T. Kato: *Perturbation Theory of Linear Operators*, Springer, 1966

Weinberg's Asymptotic Theorem

S. Weinberg: PR 118 (1960), 838-849

High energy behavior in QFT

GNS Construction

R. F. Streater and A. S. Wightman: *PCT Spin and Statistics and All That*, Benjamin, 1964, P. 117 ff.

M. A. Naimark: *Normed Rings*, Noordhoff, 1959, Chap. IV.