

Possible break-down of chairal $SU(2)$

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Weyl fermion の $SU(2)$ 二重項 : $\begin{pmatrix} u_w \\ d_w \end{pmatrix}$ が 1つ

の理論では、gauge 不変な fermion の凝縮はおきない。



$$\begin{cases} u_L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ u_w \end{pmatrix} \\ d_L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ d_w \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \quad \dots \text{chiral 4-comp. spinor}$$

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} u_L \\ d_L \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots SU(2) \text{ 二重項}$$

$$i\sigma^2 \psi^c = \begin{pmatrix} d_L^c \\ -u_L^c \end{pmatrix} \quad (\psi^c \equiv i\gamma^2 \psi^*)$$

gauge invariants :

$$\bar{\psi} \psi = \bar{u}_L u_L + \bar{d}_L d_L = 0$$

$$\bar{\psi} i\sigma^2 \psi^c = \bar{u}_L d_L^c - \bar{d}_L u_L^c = 0$$

$\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle$, $\langle \bar{\psi} i\sigma^2 \psi^c + \text{h.c.} \rangle$ は 0しかありえない。

一般に奇数個の場合.

$$\psi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} u_{L1} \\ d_{L1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \psi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} u_{L2} \\ d_{L2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \dots, \quad \psi_{2m+1}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi_{\text{I}} &= \psi_1 + i\sigma^2 \psi_2^c \\ \psi_{\text{II}} &= \psi_3 + i\sigma^2 \psi_4^c \\ &\vdots \\ \psi_{\text{N}} &= \psi_{2m-1} + i\sigma^2 \psi_{2m}^c \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ } n \text{ } \text{Dirac 4-spinor}$$

Strong coupling region \bar{c} Chiral Symmetry Breaking :

$$\langle \bar{\psi}_{\text{I}} \psi_{\text{I}} \rangle, \quad \dots, \quad \langle \bar{\psi}_{\text{N}} \psi_{\text{N}} \rangle \neq 0$$

でも、1組の Weyl fermion (ψ_{2m+1}) は mass less のまま!

"it is hard to believe that the fermion could remain massless in the presence of Strong $SU(2)$ forces at long distance."

chiral $SU(2)$ 二重項が奇数個の理論は
どこかおかしいに違いない!

↳ global anomaly (E. Witten, Phys. Lett. 117B(1982))

- global anomaly -

$$\langle 0|0\rangle = \int \mathcal{D}A_\mu \mathcal{D}\Psi_L \mathcal{D}\bar{\Psi}_L \exp \left[- \int d^4x \left(\frac{1}{2g^2} \text{tr} F_{\mu\nu}^2 + \bar{\Psi}_L i \not{D} \Psi_L \right) \right]$$

$$\int \mathcal{D}\Psi \mathcal{D}\bar{\Psi} \exp \left[- \int \bar{\Psi} i \not{D} \Psi \right] = \det(i \not{D})$$

||

$$\int \mathcal{D}\Psi_L \mathcal{D}\bar{\Psi}_L \exp \left[- \int \bar{\Psi}_L i \not{D} \Psi_L \right] \cdot \int \mathcal{D}\Psi_R \mathcal{D}\bar{\Psi}_R \exp \left[- \int \bar{\Psi}_R i \not{D} \Psi_R \right]$$

||

$$\left(\int \mathcal{D}\Psi_L \mathcal{D}\bar{\Psi}_L \exp \left[- \int \bar{\Psi}_L i \not{D} \Psi_L \right] \right)^2$$

∴

$$\int \mathcal{D}\Psi_L \mathcal{D}\bar{\Psi}_L \exp \left[- \int \bar{\Psi}_L i \not{D} \Psi_L \right] = \pm \underbrace{\{ \det(i \not{D}) \}}_{\substack{\sim \\ \uparrow}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

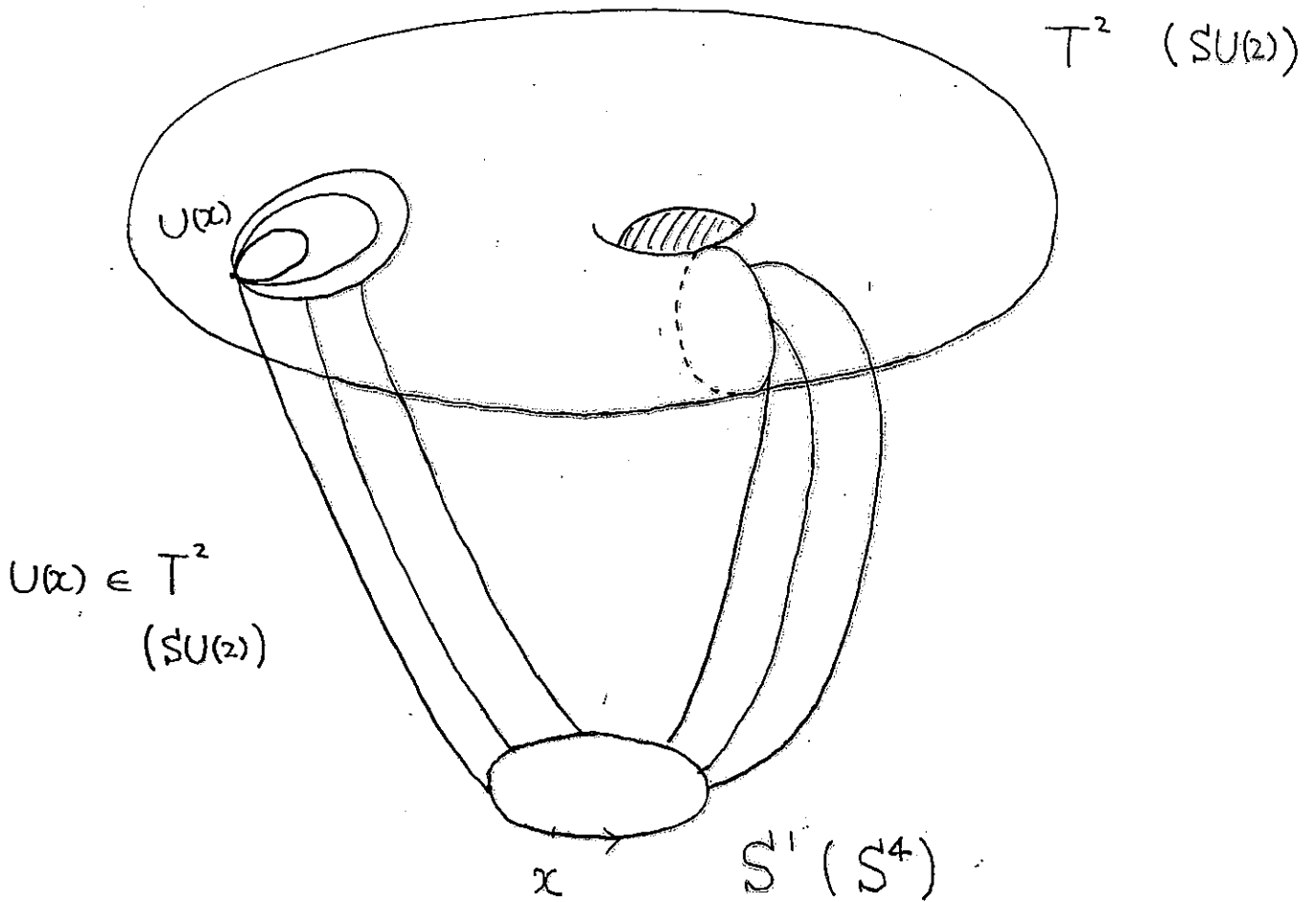
“巻きつきあり”の gauge 変換
で ± が入れ換る。

$$\pi^4(SU(2)) = \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 巻きつきなし 巻きつきあり

π^4 : 4次の homotopy group

ex. $\pi^1(T^2) = \mathbb{Z}$: 整数



$$\left\{ \det i \not{D}(A_\mu) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \xrightarrow{U(x)} - \left\{ \det i \not{D}(A_\mu^U) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

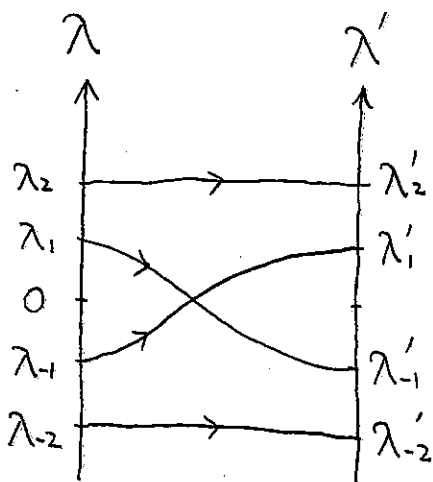
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U(x) : SU(2) \text{に "巻きついた" 方に属する gauge 変換} \\ A_\mu^U = U^\dagger A_\mu U - i U^\dagger \partial_\mu U \end{array} \right.$$

i.e.

$$\left\{ \det i \not{D} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda_i$$

\mathbb{N}

$i \not{D}$ の固有値



rearrangement が起り、
 "0 をはさんで、
 奇数個が入れ換る"

---- the mode two index theorem

という訳で、

$$\langle 0|0\rangle = \int \mathcal{D}A_\mu \left\{ \det i\not{D}(A_\mu) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left[-\left[\frac{1}{2g^2} \text{tr} F_{\mu\nu}^2 \right] \right]$$

$$= 0$$

同じく、

$$\langle 0|\chi|0\rangle = 0, \quad \chi : \text{gauge invariant}$$

∴

$$\frac{\langle 0|\chi|0\rangle}{\langle 0|0\rangle} = \frac{0}{0}$$

The theory is ill-defined.

Standard Model では、

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} u_L \\ d_L \end{array} \right)_{i=1,2,3}, \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{array} \right)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{SU(3) \text{ color}}$

----- 各世代ごとに 4 コ (偶数)

◦ $\pi^4(G) = 0$ でも $G \supset SU(2)$ なら

global anomaly の危険性あり

“ chiral anomaly free のための G の表現に対する条件
は、 global anomaly free の十分条件 ”

low energy での

SU(2) 理論

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Confinement} \dots \times \\ \text{Dynamical Symmetry Breaking} \dots ? \end{array} \right.$

$$Q \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_L + i\sigma^2 \psi_L^c) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} u_L + d_L^c \\ d_L - u_L^c \end{pmatrix} \dots \text{SU(2) 二重項}$$

$$(\cdot \bar{Q} Q = 0)$$

$$\bar{Q} \sigma^3 Q = \bar{u}_L d_L^c + \bar{d}_L^c u_L \neq 0 \text{ in general.}$$

----- $e^{i\theta_3 \frac{\sigma^3}{2}}$ 対称性以外は破れる

$\langle \bar{Q} \sigma^3 Q \rangle$ は起きるか?

(SU(2) \rightarrow U(1) $\ni e^{i\theta_3 \frac{\sigma^3}{2}}$ という D.S.B.)

Naive に考えると $\bar{u}_L d_L^c + \bar{d}_L^c u_L$ は
Attractive channel でなく、D.S.B. は起らないと
思えるが、本当？

" S-D eg. で検討してみる "

fermion propagators :

$$\bar{\Psi}_L i \not{\partial} \Psi_L + g \bar{\Psi}_L \not{W} \Psi_L = \bar{Q} i \not{\partial} Q + g \bar{Q} \not{W} Q$$

$$\left(Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} u_L + d_L^c \\ d_L - u_L^c \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

↓

$$i \text{F.T.} \langle 0 | T Q(y) \bar{Q}(x) | 0 \rangle = \frac{1}{M^2 = A^2 p^2} \begin{pmatrix} A \not{p} + M & 0 \\ 0 & A \not{p} - M \end{pmatrix}$$

III

$i S^{-1}(p)$

$$i S^{-1}(p) = A(p^2) \not{p} - M(p^2) \sigma^3 \quad \dots \text{fermion の 2点頂点関数}$$

$$M(p^2) = \frac{3}{16\pi} \int_0^\infty dk^2 \frac{g^2(l^2)}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{l^2 + m_3^2(l^2)} - \frac{2}{l^2 + m^2(l^2)} \right\} \frac{k^2 M(k^2)}{M^2(k^2) + k^2}$$

↑
①

↑
②

成分で考えると、

(fermion の有効作用) $\Rightarrow - \int d^4p M(p^2) (\bar{u}_L d_L^c + \bar{d}_L u_L)$,

$$M = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4 i} g^2 \delta_\mu \left(\text{①} + \text{②} \right) \delta_L$$

①

②

$m_3^2 = m^2 = 0$ とおくと、通常の QCD like 模型で χ SB を考えるときの S-D eq. と 右边全体の符号を除いて一致。



W^\pm の質量 ($m^2(l^2)$) が大きく、②が Suppress されている。

解はあるだろう

(② \ll ①)

S-D eq.

微分方程式 \wedge

$$4N'' + 4\left(2 - \frac{R'}{R}\right)N' + \left(3 - 2\frac{R'}{R}\right)N = -4R \frac{N}{N^2 + 1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M(p^2) \equiv (p^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} N(t), \quad t = \ln(p^2 / \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2) \\ m_3^2 \equiv p^2 n_3^2(t) \\ m^2 \equiv p^2 n^2(t) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{16\pi} \frac{g^2}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1+n_3^2} - \frac{2}{1+n^2} \right)$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 W^3 W^\pm

$$R \equiv \lambda - \lambda'$$

「S-D eg. (積分 eg.) = 微分 eg.」

のための条件

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{a} \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} e^{\frac{3}{2}t} \frac{N+2N'}{R} = 0 \\ \textcircled{b} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{2}t} \left\{ N + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-\lambda/\lambda} (N+2N') \right\} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$M(P^2=0) = \text{const.} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} N \propto e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$$



t_I : Infra の scale (ex. = -100)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N(t_I) = \text{const.} \\ N'(t_I) = -\frac{1}{2} N(t_I) \end{array} \right. \quad \dots \text{初期条件}$$

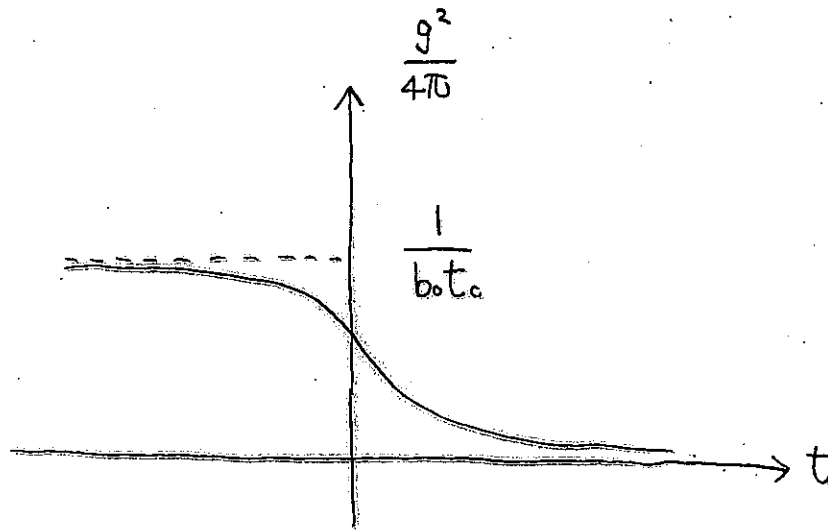
このとき、解が \textcircled{b} を満足すれば、それは S-D eg. の解。

$$\textcircled{b} : \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} N \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{16\pi} \frac{g^2}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1+m_3^2} - \frac{1}{1+m_3^2} \right)$$

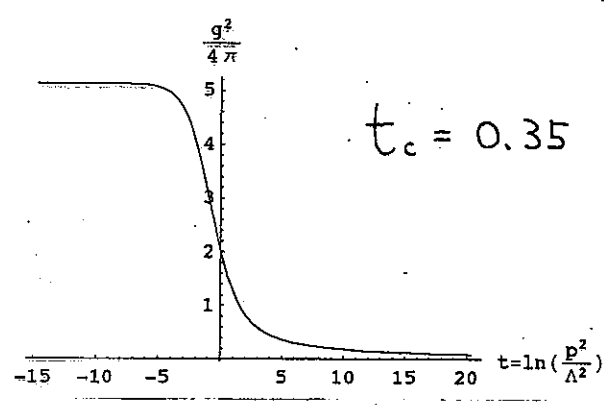
$$\frac{g^2}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{b_0 \ln(e^t + e^{t_c})} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b_0 t} \dots t \gg t_c \\ \frac{1}{b_0 t_c} \text{ : const. } \dots t \ll t_c \end{cases}$$

$$b_0 = \frac{7}{4\pi}$$

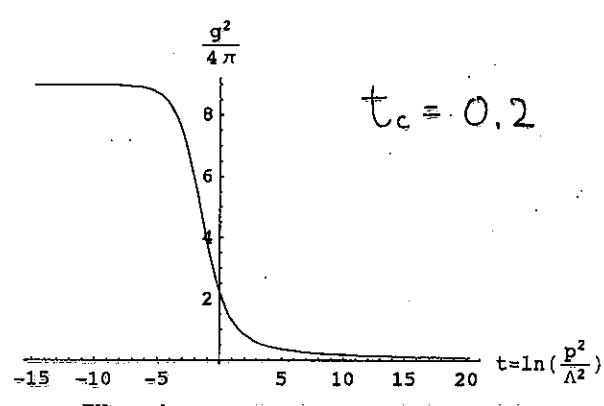


t_c : Coupling の大きさを目安

— gauge coupling —



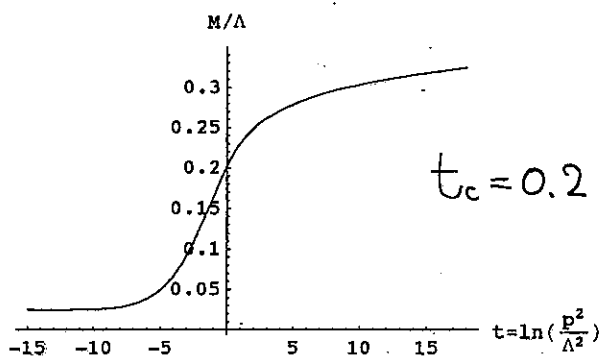
小



大

$$\circ \quad m_3^2(p^2) = m^2(p^2) = 0$$

[通常の QCD like 模型の S-Deg. と右辺の符号が逆の場合]

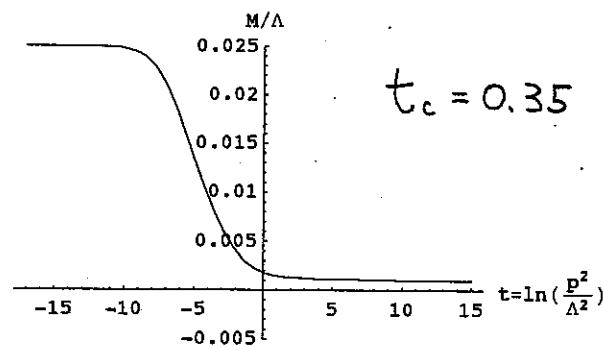


$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} M \longrightarrow 0$ を満たさない。

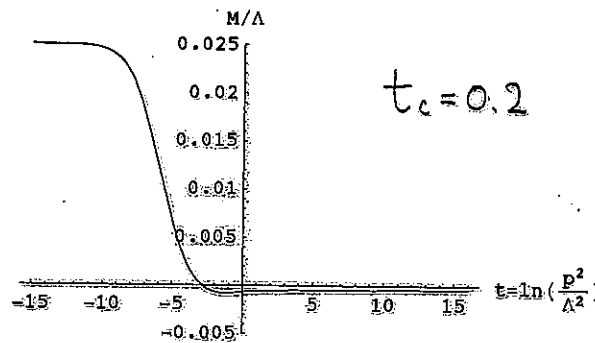
S-Deg. の解でない

◦ $m_3^2(p^2) = 0$, $m^2(p^2) = 10^2 p^2$ ($m^2(t) = 10^2$)

[$\Delta_{\mu\nu}^{\pm}$ の寄与が $\Delta_{\mu\nu}^3$ に比べて常に小さい場合]



⊖



⊕

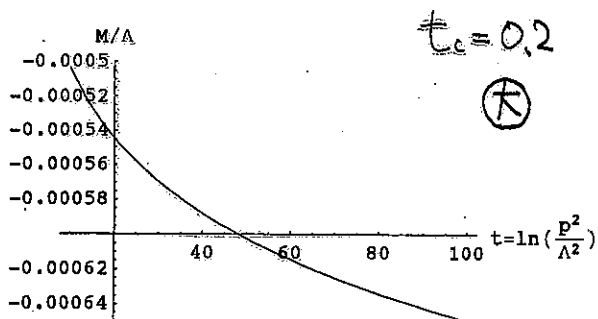
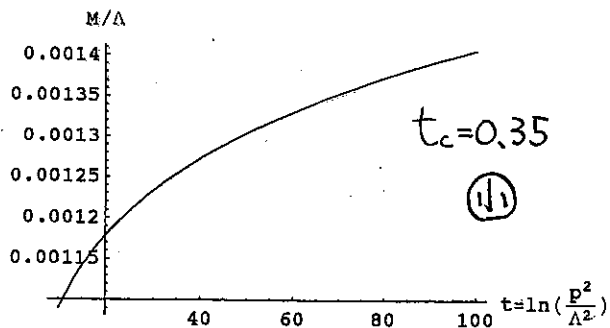
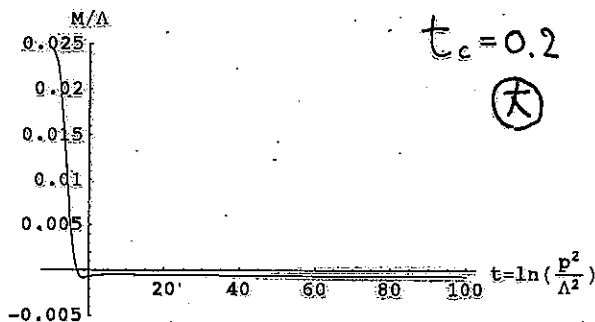
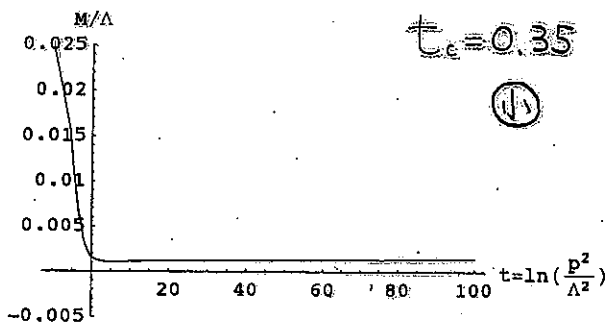
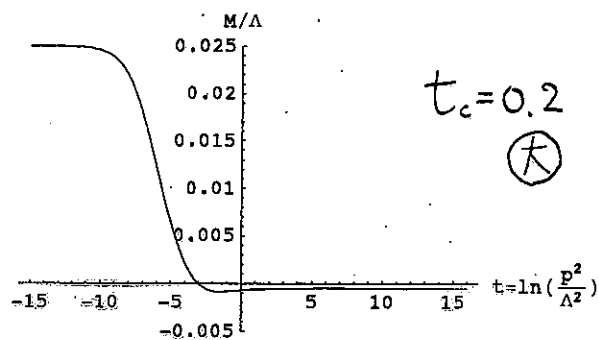
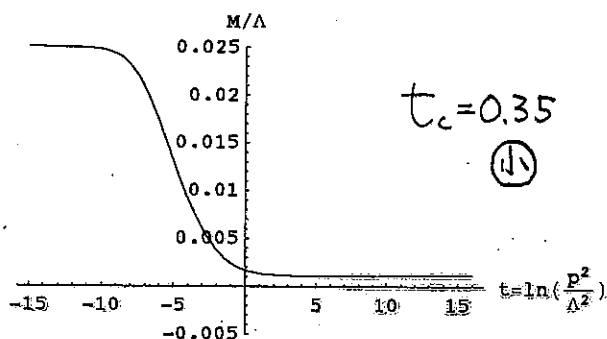
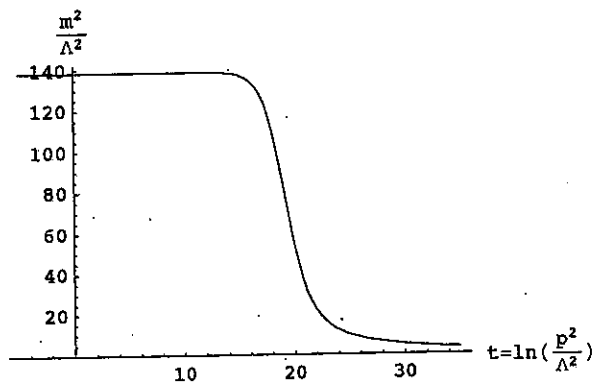
解あり、だが、

実際には

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_3^2(0) = 0 \\ m^2(0) \neq 0 \leftarrow \end{array} \right. , \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_3^2(p^2 \rightarrow \infty) = 0 \\ m^2(p^2 \rightarrow \infty) = 0 \leftarrow \end{array} \right.$$

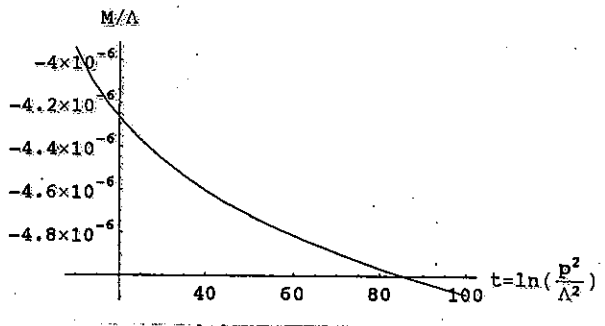
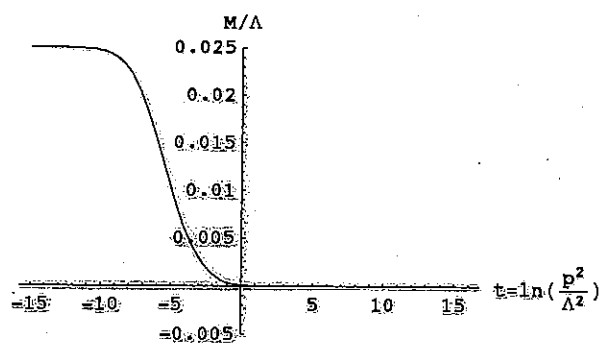
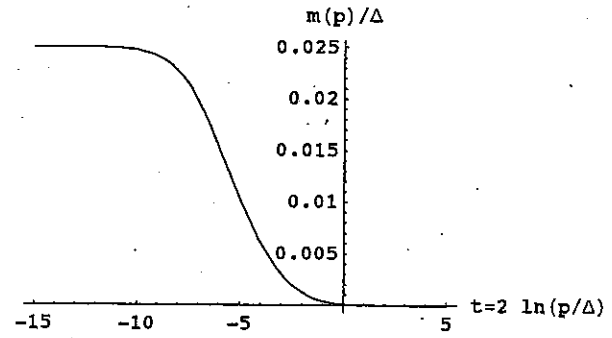
が必要

$\circ M_3^2(0) = 0, \quad M^2(p^2) \searrow$



fine-tuning :

$$0.35 < t_c = 0.27 < 0.2$$



"Critical Coupling 以上で凝縮" とはなっていない(?)

- $m_3^2(p^2)$, $m^2(p^2)$ を手と与えて、
S-D eq. の non-trivial な解はあるかどうか (検討中)

Coupling を fine-tuning すればある

↳ 有限密度 QCD における

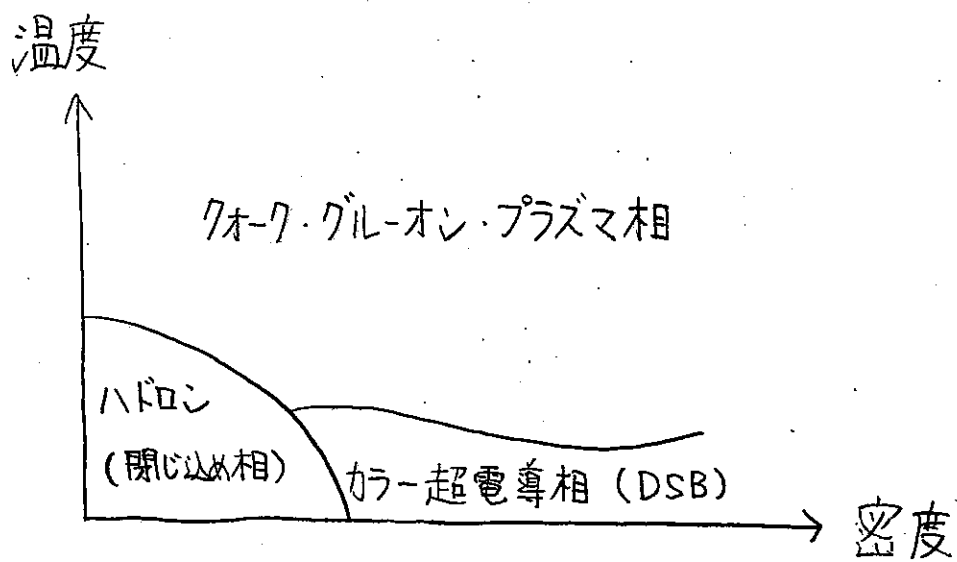
カラー超電導相 (Majorana 型凝縮
により、DSB)

との関係?

- gauge boson self-energy の S-D eq. との Consistency

- global anomaly との関係

(DSB は global anomaly の有無に関係するか?)



S-D eq. for gauge boson

$$\delta^{ab} \left(g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} \right) \left\{ (1 - Z_3) p^2 - M_a^2(p^2) \right\}$$

$$= Z_1 \times g^2 \frac{\sigma^a}{2} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} iS(k+p) \text{---} \\ \text{---} g \Gamma_\mu(p^2, k^2) \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$



$$\left(\delta_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} \right) \left\{ (1 - Z_3) p^2 + M_a^2(p^2) \right\}$$

$$= - \frac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty dk^2 \frac{g^2(l^2)}{4\pi} \frac{1}{M^2(l^2) + l^2} \frac{k^2}{M^2(k^2) + k^2} \left\{ k^2 \pm M(l^2)M(k^2) \right\}$$