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CURRENT - FIELD EQUAL - TIME COMMUTATION RELATIONS

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In the paper by Feynman, Gell-Mann and Zweig^{/1/} the current commutation relations have been proposed to give a relativistic generalization of the SU(6) group. Equal-time commutation relations between field operators have been discussed by Delbourgo, Salam and Strathdee^{/2/}. In this note, we propose to introduce the U(6) \otimes U(6) group through the equal-time commutation relations between the currents and fields operators.

To simplify the derivation we start from the quark model. Vector and axial currents V^{i}_{μ} and Λ^{i}_{μ} , i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 8, are constructed from the quark field $\psi(x)$ in the usual manner

$$V^{i}_{\mu}(\mathbf{x}) = \overline{\psi}(\mathbf{x})\lambda_{i}\gamma_{\mu}\psi(\mathbf{x}) = \overline{\psi}^{A}(\mathbf{x})(\lambda_{i}\gamma_{\mu})^{B}_{A}\psi_{B}(\mathbf{x}), \qquad (1)$$

$$A^{i}_{\mu}(\mathbf{x}) = \overline{\psi}(\mathbf{x})\lambda_{i}\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{\delta}\psi(\mathbf{x}) = \overline{\psi}^{A}(\mathbf{x})(\lambda_{i}\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{\delta})^{B}_{A}\psi_{B}(\mathbf{x}).$$
(2)

Capital indices A denote both bispinor and SU(3) indices a and a, a = 1,2,3,4, a = 1,2,3. From the equal-time canonical commutation relations for the quark field we obtain

$$\left[\bar{\psi}(\mathbf{x})\Gamma\psi(\mathbf{x}),\psi_{A}(\mathbf{y})\right]_{\mathbf{x}^{0}=\mathbf{y}^{0}}=-(\gamma_{4}\Gamma)_{A}^{B}\psi_{B}(\mathbf{x})\delta(\vec{\mathbf{x}}-\vec{\mathbf{y}}), \qquad (3)$$

$$\left[\bar{\psi}(\mathbf{x})\,\Gamma\,\psi(\mathbf{x})\,,\,\bar{\psi}^{\mathbf{A}}(\mathbf{y})\right]_{\mathbf{x}^{0}=\mathbf{y}^{0}}=\bar{\psi}^{\mathbf{B}}(\mathbf{x})\left(\Gamma\gamma_{4}\right)_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{A}}\delta\left(\vec{\mathbf{x}}-\vec{\mathbf{y}}\right)\,,\tag{4}$$

where Γ are the tensor products of 16 Dirac matrices and 9 Gell-Mann matrices λ_i which form the U(12) group. For the vector and axial currents $\Gamma = \lambda_i \gamma_{\mu}$ and $\Gamma = \lambda_i \gamma_{\mu} \gamma_b$, respectively. From the relations (3) and (4) we can construct the U(12) group acting on the field operators. The generators G_{Γ} of this group act in the following manner

$$C_{\Gamma} \psi_{A}(\mathbf{y}) = \left[\int d^{3} x \, \widehat{\psi}(\mathbf{x}) \Gamma \psi(\mathbf{x}) , \psi_{A}(\mathbf{y}) \right]_{\mathbf{x}^{0} = \mathbf{y}^{0}} = - \left(\gamma_{4} \Gamma \right)_{A}^{B} \psi_{B}(\mathbf{y}) ,$$

$$C_{\Gamma} \overline{\psi}^{A}(\mathbf{y}) = \left[\int d^{3} x \, \widehat{\psi}(\mathbf{x}) \Gamma \psi(\mathbf{x}) , \widehat{\psi}^{A}(\mathbf{y}) \right]_{\mathbf{x}^{0} = \mathbf{y}^{0}} = \psi^{A}(\mathbf{y}) \left(\Gamma \gamma_{4} \right)_{A}^{B} .$$
(5)

As in the theory of Feynman, Gell-Mann and Zweig integrated vector and axial currents generate a $U(6) \otimes U(6)$ subgroup of U(12).

To describe arbitrary fields we introduce higher rank spinors $\psi_{A_1...A_n}^{B_1...B_m}(x)$. In particular, vector and pseudoscalar mesons are described by a second rank spinor $\phi_A(x)$. We assume that the physical components of the field can be extracted from the spinors $\psi_{A_1}^{B_1....A_n}(x)$ by the same formulae as that for the free field in the $\tilde{U}(12)$ symmetry of Delbourgo, Salam and Strathdee^{/3/} (these formulas can be derived also in the broken SL(6,C) symmetry, as was shown by Nguyen van Hieu et al. (4, 5)/.

For example,

$$\Phi_{A}^{B}(x) = \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{m_{p}}\gamma_{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\mu}}\right)\gamma_{5}\right]_{a}^{\beta}(\phi(x))_{a}^{b} + \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{m_{v}}\gamma_{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\mu}}\right)\gamma_{b}\right]_{a}^{\beta}(\xi_{v}(x))_{a}^{b}, \quad (6)$$

where $(\phi(x))_{x}^{b}$ and $(\xi_{v}(x))_{x}^{b}$ are the pseudoscalar and vector meson field, m_{p} and m_{v} are their masses.

The equal-time commutation relations between the quantities $\bar{\psi}(x) \Gamma \psi(x)$ and arbitrary spinors $\psi_{A_1 \dots A_m}^{B_1 \dots B_m}$ will be assumed in the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{\psi}(\mathbf{x}) \ \Gamma \psi(\mathbf{x}), \psi \\ \mathbf{A}_{1} \ \dots \ \mathbf{A}_{n} \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbf{x}^{0} = \mathbf{y}^{0}} = \{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-\gamma_{4} \ \Gamma) \\ \mathbf{A}_{i} \psi \\ \mathbf{A}_{1} \ \dots \ \mathbf{A}_{n} \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbf{x}^{0} = \mathbf{y}^{0}} = \{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-\gamma_{4} \ \Gamma) \\ \mathbf{A}_{i} \psi \\ \mathbf{A}_{1} \ \dots \ \mathbf{A}_{n} \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbf{x}^{0} = \mathbf{y}^{0}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-\gamma_{4} \ \Gamma) \\ \mathbf{A}_{i} \psi \\ \mathbf{A}_{1} \ \dots \ \mathbf{A}_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$
(7)

In particular, for mesons we have

$$\left[\vec{\psi}(\mathbf{x}) \Gamma \psi(\mathbf{x}), \phi_{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathbf{B}}(\mathbf{y})\right]_{\mathbf{x}} \circ = \mathbf{y} \circ = \left\{-(\gamma_{4} \Gamma)_{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathbf{A}'} \phi_{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathbf{B}}(\mathbf{x}) + \phi_{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathbf{B}'}(\mathbf{x})(\Gamma \gamma_{4})_{\mathbf{B}'}^{\mathbf{B}}\right\} \cdot \delta(\vec{\mathbf{x}} - \vec{\mathbf{y}}).$$
(8)

In this way we get higher representations of the U(12) group, whose generators are defined through an equation similar to (5),

$${}^{B_{1}...B_{m}}_{G_{\Gamma}\psi_{A_{1}...A_{m}}}(y) \equiv \left[\int d^{\delta} x \overline{\psi}(x) \Gamma \psi(x), \psi_{A_{1}...A_{m}}^{B_{1}...B_{m}}(y)\right]_{x} = y^{0}$$

These representations of the U(12) group induce representations of the $U(6) \otimes U(6)$ current algebra. Since the generators of the corresponding group $U(6) \otimes U(6)$ act only on fields operators but not on the state vectors, the difficulty discussed by Coleman⁶ and Okubo⁷, will not show up here.

Formula (6) can now be used to derive, from the relation (8), the equaltime commutation relations for currents and physical meson fields. We have, for example,

$$\left[V_{4}^{i}(x), (\phi(y))_{\sigma}^{d} \right]_{x^{0} = y^{0}} = \left[\phi(x)\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1}\phi(x) \right]_{\sigma}^{d} \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{y}) , \qquad (9)$$

$$\left[A_{i}^{i}(\mathbf{x}), (\phi(\mathbf{y}))_{\sigma}^{d}\right]_{\mathbf{x}^{0}=\mathbf{y}^{0}} = \frac{1}{m_{v}} \left(\delta_{\mu i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{4}} - \delta_{\mu 4} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{1}}\right) \left(\xi_{\mu}(\mathbf{x})\lambda_{i} - \lambda_{i} \xi_{\mu}(\mathbf{x})\right)_{\sigma}^{d} , \quad (10)$$

$$\left[V_{j}^{i}(\mathbf{x}), \left(\phi(\mathbf{y})\right)_{o}^{d}\right]_{\mathbf{x}^{0}=\mathbf{y}^{0}} = \frac{1}{m_{p}} \epsilon_{4i\nu\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{\nu}} \left(\xi_{\mu}(\mathbf{x})\lambda_{i} - \lambda_{i}\xi_{\mu}(\mathbf{x})\right)_{o}^{d}, \quad (11)$$

etc. We can use the same method to derive the commutation relation between currents and baryon fields.

Current-currents commutation relations led to many predictions which are in a good agreement with experiment $^{8-10/}$. We hope that some useful physical consequences can be also obtained from the commutation relations proposed in this note.

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