

## 場の量子論における Hamiltonian の定義

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「散乱理論とその周辺」研究会において、江沢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<sup>\*</sup>の基本的なところからを述べておられます。これは、本研究会の主題に則りて QFT の Hamiltonian の Fock space における定義について述べられており、また、より詳しくそれに関する連絡者 J. Glimm と K. Hepp の conjecture をお話しして introductory talk をいたい。

式を出来たければ簡単にすこしめ、中性スカラ一場の問題。  
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。

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

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

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。

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

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

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

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

, s.a. operator, Fock vacuum  $\eta$   $\delta_{\theta_0} \propto \delta_{\theta_0}$ ,  $\prod_{i=1}^n \phi(f_i) \delta_{\theta_i}$ ,  
 $n < \infty$ ,  $f_i \in \mathcal{S}(R^s)$ ,  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F})$  为  $\mathcal{F}$  的一次结合的集合 (由  $\mathcal{D}$  記) 为  $\mathcal{F}$  的 dense 部分。

free Hamiltonian 为

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

$\mathcal{F}$  为  $\mathcal{H}$  的子空间， $D$  为 ess. s.a.  $\mathcal{F}$  为  $\mathcal{H}$  的子空间。 $\lambda(\phi^n)_{n+1}$  理論  $\phi$  为，相互作用为全  $n$  項的  $\phi$ ， $\phi^n$  为  $n$  項的形為

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

$\phi$  为  $\phi^n$  的  $n$  項之和。 $= = =$  double colon 为 Wick 積，

$g(x)$  为 space cutoff 表示十分滑的  $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F})$  中函数  $\eta$ 。

为 Fourier 变換  $\eta$

$$\nabla = \sum_{p+q=n} \nabla_{pq}$$

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

$v_{\text{fb}}(k_1, \dots, k_n)$  は本質的  $\psi$  は,  $g(x)$  の Fourier 变換  $\chi$ ,

$\phi(x)$  の展開 (1) に現れる因子  $(2\omega_i)^{-1/2} \times$  の積である。

$\nabla$  は一般の  $\mathbb{R}^3$  上の operator で定義できるとは限らない。

$\nabla$  と  $\psi$  の考え, total Hamiltonian が  $\psi$  のままで定義するか

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

周知の van Hove - Miyatake のモテル<sup>1)</sup> は  $n=1$ ,  $s=3$

の場合相当で,  $\psi$  の Hamiltonian の定義は次の如き

が利用される<sup>2)</sup>。  $v_0$  をかんたん  $v_0$  と書く。

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

= 0 とき,  $D(\nabla) \supset D(H_0)$  であり, 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  $\nabla$  は  $H_{\text{ren}} = H_0 + \nabla + C$  と書ける。 $C$  は

$C$  は vacuum energy の shift と見なす const. operator である。

の場合有限。

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

= 0 とき,  $\nabla$  は operator として  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  が bilinear form であることを定義するが, regular perturbation の type (B) の条件<sup>\*\*</sup>

\* Ref. 3), p. 377

\*\* Ref. 3), p. 398

$$(6) \quad |(\psi, \nabla \psi)| \leq a(\psi, H_0 \psi) + b(\psi, \psi) \quad (a < 1) \quad \text{for } \psi \in D(H_0^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

注意到  $\nabla$  是一个线性算子， $(\psi, (H_0 + \nabla + C)\psi)$  是双线性形式且是半正定的。s.a. operator  $\chi$  在  $H_{ren}$  上定义出来。向  $D(H_{ren})$

$$\cap D(H_0) = \{0\} \text{ 且 } \forall \psi \in D(H_{ren}) \cap D(H_0), \text{ 勿論 operator } \chi \text{ 在 } H_{ren} = H_0 + \nabla + C$$

上是零。在  $\nabla + C$  有无限维子空间。

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

$\Rightarrow \chi$  是 vacuum shift 且  $\infty$  不是它的零点，即  $\chi$  在  $\mathcal{F}$  上

去，然後  $H_{ren}$  在  $\mathcal{F}$  上也是半正定的。( $H_0$  和  $H_{ren}$  的結合

$$= \chi') \text{ 变換 } \Rightarrow \chi \in \mathcal{F}$$

由上結果對類似之相互作用，場合  $\kappa$  一般化出來。由  $\nabla$ ，  
 $Glimm^{(4)}$  和  $Hepp^{(5)}$  之  $\chi$  如 conjecture 所述出來。  
 相互作用 Hamiltonian  $\rightarrow$  Wick monomial  $(4) \times \chi \cdots \nabla$ ， $a, a^*$  是  
 boson  $\nabla$ ，fermion  $\nabla$  且  $\pm$  antifermion  $\nabla$  且  $\pm$   $\chi$  。

$\kappa$

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

之定義。

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

$$D(H_{ren}) = D(\nabla) \cap D(H_0) \text{ 且 } \mathcal{F} \text{ 是 dense.} \Rightarrow \text{上 } \nabla$$

$$H_{ren} = H_0 + \nabla + C \text{ 可書成 } C \text{ 有无限维子空间} \rightarrow \text{vacuum shift.}$$

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

$H_{ren} = H_0 + V + C$  is bilinear form  $\Rightarrow$  意味着解は唯一的。

$$C \rightarrow \text{長}) \text{ 有限}, \quad D(H_{\text{ren}}) \cap D(H_0) = \{0\}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{时 } C \text{ 无限制}, \quad D(H_{ren}^{1/2}) \cap D(H_0^{1/2}) = \{0\}$$

⇒ conjecture は既に成り立つモデルが存在する

＝乙の確認されたもの。即ち、次の箇所を除くものは

superrenormalizable +  $\tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_3$ . 即  $C_3$  の他の counter

term 为入的中级数求之，第三次数以角的擴張力答之

23.  $\lambda$  a dimension  $[\lambda] = L^d$  a  $d < 0$  a B) superrenorma-

lizable となることを判定する条件はよく知られています。

「くつかの理論について、上記の条件がどの段階まで二

但  $\alpha \sim \infty$  时， $\beta \neq 0$  且  $\alpha$  superrenormalizability 程度时  $\gamma$

三九，表才子之次，九三，表才子。

	(a')	(b')	(c')	d	
$(\phi^{2^n})_2$				-2	すべての 要素が 奇数
$(\phi^2)_3$	X	X	X	-2	
$(\phi^2)_4$	X	X	X	-2	
$(\phi^2)_5$	X	X	X	-2	
$(\phi^4)_3$	X	X	X	-1	4で割り切れる 要素が 奇数

$(\bar{\psi}\psi\phi)_2$	×	×	×	-1	3 次以上 で有限
$(\bar{\psi}\psi\phi)_3$	×	×	×	$-\frac{1}{2}$	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 らによって精力的に研究されたり。又  $\lambda(\phi^4)_2$  は cutoff Hamiltonian の self-adjointness を証明するの “singular perturbation” の理論を展開し、axiomatic QFT, algebraic QFT における既に開拓された手法を駆使して 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 = “constructive QFT”。その過程の主要責任者、南根一人、池邊一人、荒木一人のお詫び出で人等。ここでは constructive QFT の最近の論文を網羅して参考に資する止めを。

### 文献

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- [2] H. Ezawa, Prog. Theor. Phys. 30 (1963), 545. Y. Kato and N. Mugibayashi, Prog. Theor. Phys. 30 (1963), 409.
- [3] T. Kato, *Perturbation Theory of Linear Operators*, Springer, 1966
- [4] J. Glimm, Varenna Lectures, Course 45 (1968), 97-119.
- [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  $H_{\text{tot}}$  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.  $H_{\text{ren}}$  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

$H_{\text{ren}}$  positive definite. Schrödinger equation for  $H_{\text{ren}}$  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.  $H_{\text{tot}}$  bounded from below due to the Feynman-Kac formula.

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

Boson fields with  $: \Phi^4 :$  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  $\lambda$  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  $H_{\text{tot}}$  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.

$H_{\text{ren}}$  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  $\psi$ , 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  $\Omega_g$ :  $H(g)\Omega_g = E_g\Omega_g$ .  $H(g)$  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  $\omega_g$ . 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 Yukawa<sub>2</sub> 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 Yukawa<sub>2</sub> 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.