

## 在修改的 $r^2$ 势下 $\bar{q}q^3 P_0$ 凝聚\*

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**摘要** 对  $r^2$  型关联核的大  $r$  行为作了修改,使得它在小  $r$  区域变为  $r^2$  关联核,而在大  $r$  区域趋于一个常数  $A$ ,因此不再是绝对禁闭的.通过计算,发现这种对大  $r$  行为的修改虽然能够使真空凝聚保持在  $r^2$  关联核下的主要性质,但它的影响仍然是显著的.

**关键词** GCM 模型 真空凝聚 禁闭势

### 1 引言

QCD 理论是手征对称性自发破缺的,因而在真空中存在  $\bar{q}q$  夸克对.1968 年, M. Cell-Man, R. Oakes 和 B. Renner 等人得到了 GOR 关系

$$m_*^2 f_*^2 = -\frac{1}{2}(m_u^0 + m_d^0)(\bar{u}u + \bar{d}d), \quad (1)$$

从而得出  $\bar{u}u$  和  $\bar{d}d$  的真空期望值是

$$\langle \bar{q}q \rangle = - (0.24\text{GeV})^3. \quad (2)$$

此后,许多人都对这一问题从不同的角度进行研究,1984 年 A. Le Yaouanc 等人用一个  $r^2$  色禁闭势下的哈密顿量研究了只考虑  $\beta$ - $\beta$  部分相互作用情形下的 Gap 方程,并给出了  $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle^{[1]}$ . 1990 年, P. J. Bicudo 等人将相互作用分成类库仑部分,矢量部分,以及标量部分分别引入可调参数,研究了不同参数取值下的真空凝聚的结果<sup>[2]</sup>. 1993 年, A. Mishra 等人也讨论了类似的问题.以后,人们用诸如格点的方法, NJL 模型, QCD 求和规则等方法讨论了这一问题.

在以前的工作中,根据从 GCM 求得的包含推迟效应的有效哈密顿量以及 A. Le Yaouanc 等人在文献[1]中采用的  $r^2$  势选取如下的瞬时关联核

$$g^2 D(\mathbf{r}, \tau) = V_0^3 r^2 \delta(\tau), \quad (3)$$

通过求解 Gap 方程<sup>[6]</sup>,算出了这时的真空凝聚量

$$\langle \bar{q}q \rangle = - (0.2279\text{GeV})^3, \quad (4)$$

本文将关联核取为

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$$g^2 D(r, \tau) = A(1 - e^{-\kappa^2 r^2})e^{-\kappa^2 \tau^2} \frac{R}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \quad (5)$$

这是对  $r^2$  型关联核的大  $r$  行为的一种修改, 只要  $R$  的值充分大, 则在  $r$  较小的区域关联核仍保持为  $r^2$  势, 而在  $r$  很大的区域它则趋于一个很大的常数  $A$  (文中取为  $2\text{GeV}$ ). 这种修改方法在想法上类似于对禁闭势引入色屏蔽或者将它换成特定的有效势, 见文献 [3, 4]. 我们对此时的 Gap 方程进行求解, 并将结果与完全禁闭的  $r^2$  关联核下真空凝聚的结果进行比较, 以研究这种修改对于真空凝聚的影响.

## 2 GCM 模型在 $H_0$ 及 $\tilde{H}_0$ 方案下的 Gap 方程

在只保留最低级的流流关联的情况下, GCM 的作用量为<sup>[5]</sup>

$$G(\psi, \bar{\psi}) = \int d^4 x \mathcal{L}_{\text{Dirac}}^{(0)}(x) + \frac{1}{2} g^2 \sum_f \int d^4 x \int d^4 y j_{f_a}^\mu(x) D_{\mu\nu}^{ab}(x-y) j_{f_b}^\nu(y),$$

由此可以得到相应的哈密顿量算符<sup>[6]</sup>

$$H = H_0 + \hat{V}.$$

其中

$$H_0 = -N \left\{ \sum_f \int d^3 x \Psi_f^\dagger(x, 0) \gamma^0 \left( \sum_{i=1}^3 i \gamma^i \partial_i - m_f \right) \Psi_f(x, 0) \right\} =$$

$$N \sum_{\not{q}} \int d^3 k E_f(k) \{ b_{c_f k}^\dagger, b_{c_f k}, + d_{c_f k}^\dagger, d_{c_f k} \}$$

为夸克场的自由部分,

$$E_f(k) = \sqrt{m_f^2 + k^2}$$

而  $b^\dagger, d^\dagger, b, d$  为自由夸克, 反夸克的产生, 湮没算符.

$$\hat{V} = -\frac{1}{2} g^2 \sum_f \int d^3 x \int d^3 y \int d\tau D_{\mu\nu}^{ab}(x-y) e^{\frac{i}{2} H\tau} j_{f_a}^\mu(x, 0) j_{f_b}^\nu(y, 0) e^{-\frac{i}{2} H\tau}, \quad (10)$$

为哈密顿量算符的相互作用部分. 因为  $H$  中含有  $\hat{V}$ , (10) 式是关于  $\hat{V}$  的一个十分复杂的方程. 如果只保留  $\hat{V}$  的双流耦合项, 则 (10) 式右方的  $H$  可直接由  $H_0$  来代替, 或者用经过

Bogoliubov-valatin 变换后包括了一部分夸克相互作用的  $\tilde{H}_0$  来近似代替,  $\tilde{H}_0$  的形式为

$$\tilde{H}_0 = \text{constant} + N \sum_{\not{q}} \int d^3 k \tilde{E}_f(k) (\tilde{b}_{c_f k}^\dagger, \tilde{b}_{c_f k}, + \tilde{d}_{c_f k}^\dagger, \tilde{d}_{c_f k}), \quad (11)$$

其中

$$\tilde{b}_{c_f k} = \cos \phi_f(k) b_{c_f k} - \sin \phi_f(k) \sum_{i'} M_{i'c}(k^0) d_{c_f -k}^\dagger, \quad (12)$$

$$\tilde{d}_{c_f -k}^\dagger = \cos \phi_f(k) b_{c_f -k}^\dagger + \sin \phi_f(k) \sum_{i'} M_{i'c}(k^0) b_{c_f k}. \quad (13)$$

而

$$M_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}(k^0) = -k_x^0 + i k_y^0, \quad M_{\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}}(k^0) = k_x^0, \quad (14)$$

$$M_{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}(k^0) = k_x^0, \quad M_{-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}}(k^0) = k_x^0 + i k_y^0, \quad (15)$$

$\tilde{b}^+, \tilde{d}^+, \tilde{b}, \tilde{d}$  为考虑相互作用后的等效夸克产生湮没算符,  $\phi_f(k)$  为 Bogliubov-Valatin 变换的动力学转角, 它将由求解 Gap 方程确定.

### 2.1 $H_0$ 方案下的 Gap 方程

如果用  $H_0$  代替(10)式中的  $H$ , 并将

$$H = H_0 + \hat{V} \quad (16)$$

用  $\tilde{b}^+, \tilde{d}^+, \tilde{b}, \tilde{d}$  表示出来, 只保留  $\hat{V}$  中的单体部分  $\hat{V}_1$ , 并且将关联核写成

$$D_{\mu\nu}^{ab}(x-y) = \delta_{ab} g_{\mu\nu} D(x-y, \tau), \quad (17)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 + \hat{V}_1 = & \int d^3 k \sum_{cf} (\tilde{b}_{cfk}^+ \tilde{b}_{cfk} + \tilde{d}_{cf-k}^+ \tilde{d}_{cf-k}) (A_f(k) \cos 2\phi_f(k) + B_f \sin 2\phi_f(k)) + \\ & \int d^3 k \sum_{cf} (M_{1f}(k^0) \tilde{b}_{cfk}^+ \tilde{d}_{cf-k}^+ + M_{3f}^*(K^0) \tilde{d}_{cf-k} \tilde{b}_{cfk}) \cdot \\ & (A_f(k) \sin 2\phi_f(k) - B_f \sin 2\phi_f(k)), \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

这里

$$A_f(k) = E_f + C_f^{(1)}(k) + P_f^{(1)}(k) + P_f^{(2)}(k), \quad (19)$$

$$B_f(k) = Q_f^{(1)}(k) + Q_f^{(2)}(k), \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_f^{(1)}(k) = & \frac{4}{3} g^2 \int \frac{d^3 k_1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d\tau \int d^3 r D(r, \tau) e^{i(k_1 - k) \cdot r} \cdot \\ & \cos 2\phi_f(k_1) \sin(E_f(k_1)\tau) \sin(E_f(k)\tau), \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_f^{(1)}(k) = & \frac{-8}{3} g^2 \int \frac{d^3 k_1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d\tau \int d^3 r D(r, \tau) e^{i(k_1 - k) \cdot r} [\cos 2\phi_f(k_1) \cos 2\theta_f(k_1) \cos(E_f(k_1)\tau) - \\ & \sin 2\phi_f(k_1) \sin 2\theta_f(k_1)] \cos(E_f(k)\tau) \cos 2\theta_f(k), \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_f^{(2)}(k) = & \frac{-4}{3} g^2 \int \frac{d^3 k_1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d\tau \int d^3 r D(r, \tau) e^{i(k_1 - k) \cdot r} [\cos 2\phi_f(k_1) \sin 2\theta_f(k_1) \cos(E_f(k_1)\tau) + \\ & \sin 2\phi_f(k_1) \cos 2\theta_f(k_1)] (k^0 \cdot k_1^0) \cos(E_f(k)\tau) \sin 2\theta_f(k), \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_f^{(1)}(k) = & \frac{8}{3} g^2 \int \frac{d^3 k_1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d\tau \int d^3 r D(r, \tau) e^{i(k_1 - k) \cdot r} [\cos 2\phi_f(k_1) \cos 2\theta_f(k_1) \cos(E_f(k_1)\tau) - \\ & \sin 2\phi_f(k_1) \sin 2\theta_f(k_1)] \sin 2\theta_f(k), \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_f^{(2)}(k) = & \frac{-4}{3} g^2 \int \frac{d^3 k_1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d\tau \int d^3 r D(r, \tau) e^{i(k_1 - k) \cdot r} [\cos 2\phi_f(k_1) \sin 2\theta_f(k_1) \cos(E_f(k_1)\tau) + \\ & \sin 2\phi_f(k_1) \cos 2\theta_f(k_1)] (k^0 \cdot k_1^0) \sin 2\theta_f(k). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

所以 Gap 方程为

$$A_f(k) \sin 2\phi_f(k) - B_f(k) \cos 2\phi_f(k) = 0, \quad (26)$$

变换后的夸克场的能量为

$$\tilde{E}_f(k) = A_f(k) \cos 2\phi_f(k) + B_f(k) \sin 2\phi_f(k). \quad (27)$$

## 2.2 $\tilde{H}_0$ 方案下的 Gap 方程

如果用  $\tilde{H}_0$  代替(10)式右端的  $H$ , 然后用变换后的产生、湮没算子  $\tilde{b}, \tilde{b}^\dagger, \tilde{d}, \tilde{d}^\dagger$  表示出  $H_0 + \hat{V}_1$  有

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 + \hat{V}_1 = & \int d^3 k \sum_{cf} [\tilde{b}_{cfk}^\dagger \tilde{b}_{cfk} + \tilde{d}_{cfk}^\dagger \tilde{d}_{cfk}] \{ C_f^{(0)}(k) + [m_f + P_f^{(1)}(k)] \cos 2\Phi_f(k) + \\ & [k + Q_f^{(1)}(k)] \sin 2\Phi_f(k) \} + \int d^3 k \sum_{cf} [M_{sf}(\mathbf{k}^0) \tilde{b}_{cfk}^\dagger \tilde{d}_{cf-k}^\dagger + \\ & M_{sf}^*(\mathbf{k}^0) \tilde{d}_{cf-k} \tilde{b}_{cfk}] \{ [m_f + P_f^{(2)}(k)] \sin 2\Phi_f(k) - \\ & [k + Q_f^{(2)}(k)] \cos 2\Phi_f(k) \}, \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} P_f^{(1)}(k) = & \frac{-8}{3} g^2 \int \frac{d^3 k_1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3 r \int d\tau D(\mathbf{r}, \tau) e^{i(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}) \cdot \mathbf{r}} \cos(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) \tau) \cdot \\ & \cos(\tilde{E}_f(k) \tau) \cos 2\Phi_f(k_1), \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_f^{(1)}(k) = & \frac{-4}{3} g^2 \int \frac{d^3 k_1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3 r \int d\tau D(\mathbf{r}, \tau) e^{i(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}) \cdot \mathbf{r}} \\ & \cos(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) \tau) \cos(\tilde{E}_f(k) \tau) \sin 2\Phi_f(k_1) \mathbf{k}_1^0 \cdot \mathbf{k}^0 \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

$$P_f^{(2)}(k) = \frac{-8}{3} g^2 \int \frac{d^3 k_1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3 r \int d\tau D(\mathbf{r}, \tau) e^{i(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}) \cdot \mathbf{r}} \cos(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) \tau) \cos 2\Phi_f(k_1), \quad (31)$$

$$Q_f^{(2)}(k) = \frac{-4}{3} g^2 \int \frac{d^3 k_1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3 r \int d\tau D(\mathbf{r}, \tau) e^{i(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}) \cdot \mathbf{r}} \cos(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) \tau) \sin 2\Phi_f(k_1) \mathbf{k}_1^0 \cdot \mathbf{k}^0, \quad (32)$$

$$C_f^{(1)}(k) = \frac{4}{3} g^2 \int \frac{d^3 k_1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3 r \int d\tau D(\mathbf{r}, \tau) e^{i(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}) \cdot \mathbf{r}} \sin(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) \tau) \sin(\tilde{E}_f(k) \tau). \quad (33)$$

Gap 方程为

$$[m_f + P_f^{(2)}(k)] \sin 2\Phi_f(k) - [k + Q_f^{(2)}(k)] \cos 2\Phi_f(k) = 0, \quad (34)$$

自洽性方程为

$$\tilde{E}_f(k) = C_f^{(0)}(k) + [m_f + P_f^{(1)}(k)] \cos 2\Phi_f(k) + [k + Q_f^{(1)}(k)] \sin 2\Phi_f(k), \quad (35)$$

此两方程联立求解即可求出  $\Phi_f(k)$ , 从而算出凝聚量. 在上面的方程中变换角的定义是

$$\Phi_f(k) = \theta_f(k) + \phi_f(k), \quad (36)$$

$\theta(k)$  为偏转角的质量部分, 满足

$$\cos \theta_f(k) = \sqrt{\frac{E_f(k) + m_f}{2E_f(k)}}, \quad (37)$$

$$\sin \theta_f(k) = \sqrt{\frac{E_f(k) - m_f}{2E_f(k)}}, \quad (38)$$

$\phi(k)$  为偏转角的动力学部分.

### 3 对 $r^2$ 势修改前后结果的比较

在文献[6]中考虑夸克质量为零的情况下取(3)式的瞬时关联核

$$g^2 D(\mathbf{r}, \tau) = V_0^3 r^2 \delta(\tau), \quad (39)$$

其中参数  $V_0$  的值按照文献[1]的  $r^2$  势选取,即

$$\frac{4}{3} V_0^3 = (0.368 \text{ GeV})^3, \quad (40)$$

在这种情形下,  $H_0$  方案下的 Gap 方程为一非线性微分方程

$$[k^2 \varphi'(k)]' = \frac{k^2 \sin 2\varphi(k) [\varphi'(k)]^2 + 2k^3 \sin \varphi(k) - 2 \sin 2\varphi(k)}{2 + 2 \cos^2 \varphi(k)}, \quad (41)$$

其中  $k$  被重新标度

$$k = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{|k|}{V_0}, \quad (42)$$

并且定义:

$$\varphi(k) = -2\phi_f(k). \quad (43)$$

此微分方程中  $\varphi(k)$  的边界条件与渐进行为如下:

$$\varphi(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (44)$$

$$\varphi(k) = \frac{\pi}{2} + C_0 k \quad k \rightarrow 0, \quad (45)$$

$$\varphi(k) \rightarrow k^{-\frac{5}{4}} \beta(k) e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} k^{\frac{2}{3}}} \quad k \rightarrow \infty, \quad (46)$$

用 Runge-kutta 方法解此微分方程得到  $\varphi(k)$ , 从而由

$$\langle \bar{q}q \rangle = -\frac{3}{\pi^2} \int_0^\infty k^2 \sin \varphi(k) dk \quad (47)$$

得到:

$$\langle \bar{q}q \rangle = -(0.2279 \text{ GeV})^3. \quad (48)$$

对于本文所采用的关联核

$$g^2 D(\mathbf{r}, \tau) = A(1 - e^{-K^2 r^2}) e^{-K^2 \tau^2} \frac{R}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \quad (49)$$

除势阱深度参量  $A$  之外, 还有参量  $R$ , 且存在极限

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{R}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-K^2 \tau^2} = \delta(\tau), \quad (50)$$

即在  $R$  大时回到瞬时相互作用的情况. 本文主要讨论对完全禁闭的  $r^2$  禁闭势大  $r$  行为的修改, 只是顺便考虑到了延迟效应的影响, 为了便于比较修改前后的结果, 将  $R$  取得较大(0.3 GeV). 当  $r$  很大的时候上式趋近于常数  $A$ , 为了体现出低能量时的禁闭效应, 常数  $A$  应该很大. 为保证当  $r$  很小的时候上式应回到以前用过的  $r^2$  势, 参数  $A, K$  应满足关系

$$AK^2 = V_0^3, \quad (51)$$

当  $A$  取定后  $K$  的取值就唯一确定下来, 在计算中将  $A$  取为 2 GeV, 相应的  $K$  为 0.137 GeV.

本文先将用  $\tilde{H}_0$  方案求解此时的 Gap 方程. 将此关联核代入(29)–(33)得到

$$C_f^{(0)}(k) = \frac{2A}{3} \left\{ \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{\tilde{E}_f^2(k)}{R^2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi kK}} \int_0^\infty k_1 dk_1 \left( e^{-\frac{-(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) - \tilde{E}_f(k))^2}{4R^2}} - e^{-\frac{-(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) + \tilde{E}_f(k))^2}{4R^2}} \right) \right. \\ \left. \left( e^{-\frac{-(k-k_1)^2}{4K^2}} - e^{-\frac{-(k+k_1)^2}{4K^2}} \right) \right\}, \quad (52)$$

$$C_f^{(0)}(0) = \frac{2A}{3} \left\{ \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{\tilde{E}_f^2(k)}{R^2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi K^3}} \int_0^\infty k_1^2 dk_1 \left( e^{-\frac{-(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) - \tilde{E}_f(k))^2}{4R^2}} - e^{-\frac{-(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) + \tilde{E}_f(k))^2}{4R^2}} \right) e^{-\frac{k_1^2}{4K^2}} \right\}, \quad (53)$$

$$P_f^{(1)}(k) = \frac{-4A}{3} \left\{ \cos 2\Phi_f(k) \left( 1 + e^{-\frac{\tilde{E}_f^2(k)}{R^2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi kK}} \int_0^\infty k_1 dk_1 \cos 2\Phi_f(k_1) \right. \\ \left. \left( e^{-\frac{-(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) - \tilde{E}_f(k))^2}{4R^2}} + e^{-\frac{-(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) + \tilde{E}_f(k))^2}{4R^2}} \right) \left( e^{-\frac{-(k-k_1)^2}{4K^2}} - e^{-\frac{-(k+k_1)^2}{4K^2}} \right) \right\}, \quad (54)$$

$$P_f^{(1)}(0) = \frac{-4A}{3} \left\{ \cos 2\Phi_f(0) \left( 1 + e^{-\frac{\tilde{E}_f^2(k)}{R^2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi K^3}} \int_0^\infty k_1^2 dk_1 \cos 2\Phi_f(k_1) \right. \\ \left. \left( e^{-\frac{-(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) - \tilde{E}_f(k))^2}{4R^2}} + e^{-\frac{-(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) + \tilde{E}_f(k))^2}{4R^2}} \right) e^{-\frac{k_1^2}{4K^2}} \right\}, \quad (55)$$

$$P_f^{(2)}(k) = \frac{-8A}{3} \left\{ \cos 2\Phi_f(k) e^{-\frac{\tilde{E}_f^2(k)}{4R^2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi kK}} \int_0^\infty k_1 dk_1 \cos 2\Phi_f(k_1) e^{-\frac{\tilde{E}_f^2(k_1)}{4R^2}} \right. \\ \left. \left( e^{-\frac{-(k-k_1)^2}{4K^2}} - e^{-\frac{-(k+k_1)^2}{4K^2}} \right) \right\}, \quad (56)$$

$$P_f^{(2)}(0) = \frac{-8A}{3} \left\{ \cos 2\Phi_f(0) e^{-\frac{\tilde{E}_f^2(0)}{4R^2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi K^3}} \int_0^\infty k_1^2 dk_1 \cos 2\Phi_f(k_1) e^{-\frac{\tilde{E}_f^2(k_1)}{4R^2}} e^{-\frac{k_1^2}{4K^2}} \right\}, \quad (57)$$

$$Q_f^{(1)}(k) = \frac{-2A}{3} \left\{ \sin 2\Phi_f(k) \left( 1 + e^{-\frac{\tilde{E}_f^2(k)}{R^2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi Kk^2}} \int_0^\infty dk_1 \sin 2\Phi_f(k_1) \right. \\ \left. \left( e^{-\frac{-(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) - \tilde{E}_f(k))^2}{4R^2}} + e^{-\frac{-(\tilde{E}_f(k_1) + \tilde{E}_f(k))^2}{4R^2}} \right) \left[ (kk_1 - 2K^2) e^{-\frac{-(k-k_1)^2}{4K^2}} + (kk_1 + 2K^2) e^{-\frac{-(k+k_1)^2}{4K^2}} \right] \right\}, \quad (58)$$

$$Q_f^{(1)}(0) = \frac{-2A}{3} \sin 2\Phi_f(0) \left( 1 + e^{-\frac{\tilde{E}_f^2(0)}{R^2}} \right), \quad (59)$$

$$Q_f^{(2)}(k) = \frac{-4A}{3} \left\{ \sin 2\Phi_f(k) e^{-\frac{\tilde{E}_f^2(k)}{4R^2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi Kk^2}} \int_0^\infty dk_1 \sin 2\Phi_f(k_1) e^{-\frac{\tilde{E}_f^2(k_1)}{4R^2}} \right. \\ \left. \left[ (kk_1 - 2K^2) e^{-\frac{-(k-k_1)^2}{4K^2}} + (kk_1 + 2K^2) e^{-\frac{-(k+k_1)^2}{4K^2}} \right] \right\}, \quad (60)$$

$$Q_f^{(2)}(0) = \frac{-4A}{3} \sin 2\Phi_f(0) e^{-\frac{\tilde{E}_f^2(0)}{4R^2}}, \quad (61)$$

式中: 
$$\Phi(k) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\varphi(k), \quad (62)$$

$\tilde{E}_j(k)$  为待求的夸克场的能量. 将上边的结果代入(34),(35)式两个联立方程,用松散系数迭代法解此联立方程. 解出  $\varphi(k)$  以后利用公式

$$\langle \bar{q}q \rangle = \langle \tilde{0} | \bar{\Psi}\Psi | \tilde{0} \rangle = -\frac{3}{\pi^2} \int_0^\infty k^2 \sin \varphi(k) dk, \quad (63)$$

计算出真空凝聚量, 结果为:  $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle = (-0.1554 \text{GeV})^3. \quad (64)$

对比由 GOR 关系得出的结果:  $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle = (-0.240 \text{GeV})^3, \quad (65)$

以及禁闭势时的结果:  $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle = (-0.2279 \text{GeV})^3. \quad (66)$

说明这种非禁闭的相互作用势虽然维护了修改前  $r^2$  势的主要结果,但这种修改仍然带来明显的影响,使得修改前后真空凝聚量有 30% 的差异(当适当的增大参数  $A$  的取值之后对结果的影响并不显著)。

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## $\bar{q}q^3 P_0$ Condensation Under an Modified $r^2$ Potential\*

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**Abstract** In this article, we have modified the  $r^2$  correlated kernel. Under this modification, the kernel remains  $V_0^3 r^2 \delta(\tau)$  at small  $r$  and when  $r$  is large enough, it tends to be  $A\delta(\tau)$ , where  $A$  is a constant. Thus, the kernel no longer corresponds to a complete confinement potential. By solving the Gap equation, we found that the contribution of the modification to quark-antiquark condensation is obvious, though the main results of vacuum condensation remain.

**Key words** GCM model, vacuum condensation, gap equation

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