## COMMUTATOR OF CONSERVED CHARGE WITH FIELD

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Reference: Tom Lancaster and Stephen J. Blundell, Quantum Field Theory for the Gifted Amateur, (Oxford University Press, 2014), Chapter 10.

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In their discussion of Noether's theorem, L&B consider a symmetry transformation in which the transformation is parameterized by a quantity called  $\lambda$ . For an infinitesimal transformation, the field  $\phi$  changes by an amount given by the first term in a Taylor expansion:

$$\delta\phi = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\lambda}\bigg|_{\lambda=0}\delta\lambda\tag{1}$$

The derivative term is given the shorthand notation:

$$D\phi \equiv \left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} \tag{2}$$

so that

$$\delta \phi = D\phi \, \delta \lambda \tag{3}$$

A derivation of Noether's theorem follows in the book, with the result that the locally conserved Noether current is given by

$$J_N^{\mu}(x) = \Pi^{\mu}(x) \, D\phi(x) - W^{\mu}(x) \tag{4}$$

where, for a given Lagrangian density  $\mathcal{L}$ 

$$\Pi^{\mu}(x) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \phi)}$$
(5)

is the momentum density and  $W^{\mu}(x)$  is some function whose four-divergence can be added to the Lagrangian without affecting the symmetry transformation (see L&B section 10.2 for details).

The conserved Noether charge is given by

$$Q_N = \int d^3x \ J_N^0(x) \tag{6}$$

In the common case where  $W^{\mu}=0$ , this becomes

$$Q_N = \int d^3x \,\Pi^0(x) \,D\phi(x) \tag{7}$$

Using the usual commutation relation between a field and its conjugate momentum

$$\left[\phi(x), \Pi^{0}(y)\right] = i\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \tag{8}$$

we have

$$[Q_N, \phi(y)] = \int d^3x \left[\Pi^0(x), \phi(y)\right] D\phi(x) \tag{9}$$

$$= -\int d^3x \, \left[\phi(y), \Pi^0(x)\right] D\phi(x) \tag{10}$$

$$= -i \int d^3x \, \delta^{(3)} \left( \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} \right) D\phi \left( x \right) \tag{11}$$

$$= -iD\phi(y) \tag{12}$$

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