

INTERNAL SYMMETRY OF THE VACUUM

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Reference: Tom Lancaster and Stephen J. Blundell, *Quantum Field Theory for the Gifted Amateur*, (Oxford University Press, 2014), Problem 26.1.

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We consider an internal symmetry of the vacuum state $|0\rangle$. We have two types of particles, A and B , with creation operators ϕ_A^\dagger and ϕ_B^\dagger . We now consider some operator (a generator of a symmetry) Q_N that satisfies the commutation relations

$$[Q_N, \phi_A^\dagger] = \phi_B^\dagger \quad (1)$$

$$[Q_N, H] = 0 \quad (2)$$

We also assume that Q_N annihilates the vacuum, so that

$$Q_N |0\rangle = 0 \quad (3)$$

In this case, we have

$$e^{i\alpha Q_N} |0\rangle = e^{i\alpha 0} |0\rangle = |0\rangle \quad (4)$$

Thus the vacuum state $|0\rangle$ is invariant under the internal symmetry transformation $e^{i\alpha Q_N} |0\rangle$.

Now suppose that the hamiltonian H has two eigenstates, one of which contains a single particle of type A and the other of type B . That is

$$H\phi_A^\dagger |0\rangle = E_A\phi_A^\dagger |0\rangle \quad (5)$$

$$H\phi_B^\dagger |0\rangle = E_B\phi_B^\dagger |0\rangle \quad (6)$$

If we operate on the LHS of 5 with Q_N on the left, we have, using the above relations:

$$Q_N H \phi_A^\dagger |0\rangle = H Q_N \phi_A^\dagger |0\rangle \quad (7)$$

$$= H \left(\phi_B^\dagger + \phi_A^\dagger Q_N \right) |0\rangle \quad (8)$$

$$= H \phi_B^\dagger |0\rangle + 0 \quad (9)$$

$$= E_B \phi_B^\dagger |0\rangle \quad (10)$$

Operating on the RHS of 5 with Q_N we have

$$Q_N E_A \phi_A^\dagger |0\rangle = E_A Q_N \phi_A^\dagger |0\rangle \quad (11)$$

$$= E_A \left(\phi_B^\dagger + \phi_A^\dagger Q_N \right) |0\rangle \quad (12)$$

$$= E_A \phi_B^\dagger |0\rangle + 0 \quad (13)$$

$$= E_A \phi_B^\dagger |0\rangle \quad (14)$$

Comparing 10 and 14 we see that

$$E_A = E_B \quad (15)$$

Thus if the vacuum is invariant under the internal symmetry 4, both fields have the same energy. This relies on 3, however, so that if Q_N didn't annihilate the vacuum, then the fields would have different energies.