

Zweite Quantisierung

$$H_0 |u\rangle = E_u |u\rangle$$

$$F = F_0 + g \langle V \rangle - \frac{g^2}{2} \sum_{u,u'} |\langle u | V - \langle V \rangle | u' \rangle|^2 \frac{W_{u'} - W_u}{E_u - E_{u'}}$$

Kompliziert

Für viele identische Teilchen braucht man 2-te Q.

Bosonen und Fermionen, Spin-Statistik Theor. S-Halb-Ferm

S-ganze Bosonen

$$|i\rangle = \psi_i(x) \quad i = \text{Zustand} \quad \psi_i(\vec{r}) \rightarrow \psi_i(\vec{r}, \sigma)$$

1-Teilchen Zustände

z.B. $\psi_{k,1}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} e^{ikx}$ im Kasten $k = \frac{2\pi}{L}(n_x, n_y, n_z)$

Viele Teilchen: Bosonen N Teilchen

$$N_i \quad \sum_i N_i = N$$

$$|N_1, N_2, \dots, N_i, \dots\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \sum_P \psi_{p_1}(x) \psi_{p_2}(x) \dots \psi_{p_N}(x)$$

p-Permutationen (nur verschiedene Zustände)

Ein-Teilchen Operatoren

~~$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$~~

$$\hat{p} = \sum_{u=1}^N -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x_u}$$

Erlaubte:

$$\hat{f}^{(m)} = \sum_n f_{x_n}^{(m)}$$

z.B. $f_x^{(m)} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, $f_x^{(m)} = x$

$$\langle N_1 \dots N_i \dots | \hat{f}^{(m)} | \tilde{N}_1 \dots \tilde{N}_i \dots \rangle = ? \quad \text{erlaubte Matrixelemente}$$

Mögliche $\langle N_1 \dots N_i' | \hat{f}^{(m)} | N_1 \dots N_i \rangle$

oder $\langle \dots N_i \dots N_j' \dots | \hat{f}^{(m)} | \dots N_i \dots N_j \dots \rangle = \sqrt{N_i N_j'} \langle i | f^{(m)} | j \rangle$

(nur 1 Teilchen kann den Zustand wechseln)

$$\langle N_1 \dots N_i | f_x^{(m)} | N_1 \dots N_i \dots \rangle = \frac{N_1! N_2! \dots}{N!} \sum_P \langle P_1 | f_x | P_1 \rangle \langle P_2 | P_2 \rangle \dots \langle P_N | P_N \rangle$$

$$= \langle 1 | f_x^{(m)} | 1 \rangle \frac{(N-1)!}{(N-1)! N_2! \dots} \frac{N_1! N_2! \dots}{N!} + \dots$$

$$= \langle 1 | f_x^{(m)} | 1 \rangle \frac{N_1}{N} + \langle 2 | f_x^{(m)} | 2 \rangle \frac{N_2}{N} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_i \frac{N_i}{N} \langle i | f_x^{(m)} | i \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle N_1, N_2, \dots | f(x_1) | \dots N_{i-1}, \dots, N_j, \dots \rangle \\
&= \langle P_1 | f | \tilde{P}_1 \rangle \langle P_2 | \tilde{P}_2 \rangle \dots \langle P_N | \tilde{P}_N \rangle \frac{\sqrt{N_1! \dots}}{\sqrt{N!}} \frac{\sqrt{N_1! \dots}}{\sqrt{N!}} \\
&= \langle 1 | f^{(N)} | j \rangle \frac{\sqrt{\dots N_1! \dots (N_j - 1)! \dots}}{\sqrt{N!}} \frac{\sqrt{\dots (N_i - 1)! \dots N_j!}}{\sqrt{N!}} \frac{(N-1)!}{\dots (N_i - 1)! (N_j - 1)!} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{N_1 N_j}}{N} \langle 1 | f^{(N)} | j \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

Verichts- und Erzeugung Operatoren

$$\begin{aligned}
a_i | \dots N_i \dots \rangle &= \sqrt{N_i} | \dots N_i - 1 \dots \rangle ; a_i^\dagger | \dots N_i - 1 \dots \rangle = \sqrt{N_i + 1} | \dots N_i \dots \rangle \\
\langle \dots N_i \dots | a_i^\dagger | \dots N_i - 1 \dots \rangle &= \sqrt{N_i + 1} \langle \dots N_i - 1 \dots | a_i | \dots N_i \dots \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

$$a_i^\dagger a_i | \dots N_i \dots \rangle = a_i^\dagger \sqrt{N_i} | \dots N_i - 1 \dots \rangle = N_i | \dots N_i \dots \rangle$$

$$a_i a_i^\dagger | \dots N_i \dots \rangle = (N_i + 1) | \dots N_i \dots \rangle$$

$$[a_i, a_i^\dagger] = (a_i a_i^\dagger - a_i^\dagger a_i) = 1 \quad [a_i, a_j^\dagger] = \delta_{ij} \quad [a_i, a_j] = 0$$

$$|00 \dots N_i \dots 0\rangle = |N_i\rangle = \frac{(a_i^\dagger)^{N_i}}{\sqrt{N_i!}} |0\rangle$$

$$[a_i^\dagger, a_j^\dagger] = 0$$

Wichtig: $F^{(1)} = \sum_{ij} \langle 1 | f^{(1)} | j \rangle a_i^\dagger a_j$

2-Teilchen Operatoren z.B. $U(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) = f^{(2)}$

$$f^{(2)} \psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) = U(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)$$

$$f_{ab}^{(2)} = f_{x_1 x_2}^{(2)} = f^{(2)}(x_1, x_2)$$

$$F^{(2)} = \sum_{a < b} f_{ab}^{(2)}$$

In 2-to Q: $F^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq k} \langle i | f^{(2)} | k \rangle a_i^\dagger a_k^\dagger a_l a_m$

$$\langle i | f^{(2)} | k \rangle = \iint dx_1 dx_2 \psi_i^*(x_1) \psi_k^*(x_2) f_{x_1 x_2}^{(2)} \psi_l(x_1) \psi_m(x_2)$$

Beispiel $H = \underbrace{\sum \frac{p_a^2}{2m}}_{F^{(1)}} + \underbrace{\sum_{a < b} U(\vec{r}_a - \vec{r}_b)}_{F^{(2)}}$

2-te Quantisierung: $H = \sum_{ij} \frac{\langle i | \hat{p}^2 | j \rangle}{2m} a_i^\dagger a_j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{iklm} \langle i | \hat{U} | l m \rangle a_i^\dagger a_k^\dagger a_l a_m$
 (wenn \hat{p} diagonal: $\langle i | \hat{p}^2 | j \rangle = \hat{p}^2 \delta_{ij}$)

$$|i\rangle = \frac{e^{ikx}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$