

# 2-te Quantisierung Bosonen

$$F^{(1)} = \sum_a \int_{x_a} f^{(1)}$$

z.B.  $f^{(1)} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$   
 $f^{(2)} = U(\frac{p_1 - p_2}{\hbar})$

1-Teilchen

$$F^{(1)} = \sum_{i,j} \langle i | f^{(1)} | j \rangle a_i^\dagger a_j$$

2-Teilchen

$$F^{(2)} = \sum_{i,j,k,l} \langle i,j | f^{(2)} | k,l \rangle a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger a_k a_l$$

$$F^{(2)} = \sum_{a,b,c,d} f_{ab}^{(2)}$$

• Einteilchenzustände  $|i\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} e^{i \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}_i} \int_{\vec{r},s}$

z.B.  $s=0$ :

$$|p\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} e^{i \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{\hbar}}$$

mit Impuls  $\vec{p} = \hbar \vec{k}$

$$H = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{p_n^2}{2m} + \sum_{n < m} U(\frac{r_n - r_m}{\hbar})$$

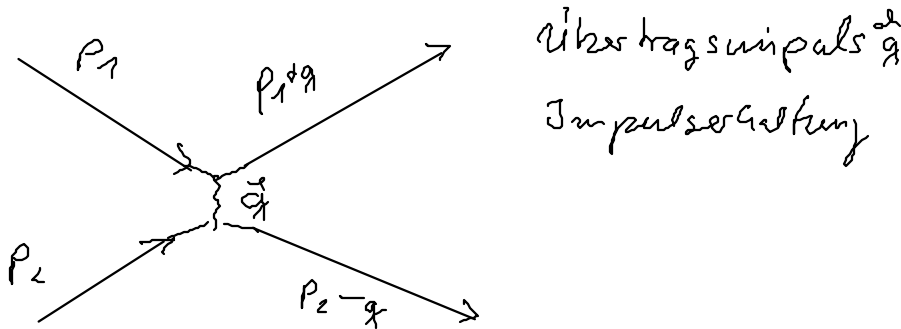
(Spinlose Bosonen)

• 2-te Quantisierung:

$$H = \sum_{\vec{p}} \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} a_{\vec{p}}^\dagger a_{\vec{p}} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3, \vec{p}_4} \langle \vec{p}_3, \vec{p}_4 | U | \vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2 \rangle a_{\vec{p}_3}^\dagger a_{\vec{p}_4}^\dagger a_{\vec{p}_2} a_{\vec{p}_1}$$

$$= \sum_{\vec{p}} \frac{p^2}{2m} a_{\vec{p}}^\dagger a_{\vec{p}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{q}} U(\frac{\vec{q}}{\hbar}) a_{\vec{p}_1 + \vec{q}}^\dagger a_{\vec{p}_2 - \vec{q}}^\dagger a_{\vec{p}_2} a_{\vec{p}_1}$$

$$U(\frac{\vec{q}}{\hbar}) = \int d^3r U(r) e^{-i \frac{\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}}{\hbar}}$$



Quantenfeld Def:  $\psi(x) = \sum_i \psi_i(x) a_i$

$$x = \vec{r}, t$$

konjugiertes Feld:  $\psi^\dagger(x) = \sum_i \psi_i^*(x) a_i^\dagger$

• Vollständigkeitsbedingung  $\sum_i |i\rangle \langle i| = \mathbb{1} \iff \sum_i \psi_i(x) \psi_i(x') = \delta(x-x') = \int d^3r (e^{i\vec{r} \cdot (\vec{x}-\vec{x}')}) \int_{\vec{r},t}$

$$[\psi(x), \psi^\dagger(x')] = \psi(x) \psi^\dagger(x') - \psi^\dagger(x') \psi(x)$$

$$[a_i, a_j^\dagger] = \delta_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{i,j} \psi_i(x) \psi_j^*(x') a_i a_j^\dagger - \sum_{i,j} \psi_j^*(x') \psi_i(x) a_j^\dagger a_i$$

$$= \sum_i \psi_i(x) \psi_i^*(x') = \delta(x-x')$$

• Normierung  $\langle i | i \rangle = \mathbb{1} = \int dx \psi_i(x) \psi_i^*(x) = 1$

$$F^{(1)} = \sum_{ij} \langle i | f^{(1)} | j \rangle a_i^\dagger a_j = \sum_{ij} \int dx f_i^*(x) f_x^{(1)} f_j(x) a_i^\dagger a_j$$

$$= \int dx \psi^\dagger(x) f_x^{(1)} \psi(x)$$

①  $f_x^{(1)} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$

②  $f_x^{(1)} = \delta(x-x_0)$

②  $F^{(1)} = \psi^\dagger(x_0) \psi(x_0)$  Teilchendichte im Punkt  $x_0$  ( $r_0, \sigma_0$ )

$$F^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq k} \langle ik | f^{(2)} | lmn \rangle a_i^\dagger a_k^\dagger a_l a_m a_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint dx_1 dx_2 \psi^\dagger(x_1) \psi^\dagger(x_2) f_{x_1 x_2}^{(2)} \psi(x_2) \psi(x_1)$$

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

• WW spinlose Bosonen:

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int d^3r \psi^\dagger(\vec{r}) \nabla^2 \psi(\vec{r}) + \frac{1}{2} \iint d\vec{r}_1 d\vec{r}_2 \psi^\dagger(\vec{r}_1) \psi^\dagger(\vec{r}_2) U(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \psi(\vec{r}_1) \psi(\vec{r}_2)$$

$n_p = a_p^\dagger a_p$

$\epsilon_p = -\hbar^2 \frac{\Delta}{2m}$

$p^2 = -\hbar^2 \nabla^2$

## 2-te Quantisierung Fermionen

1 Teilchen Zustände  $|i\rangle, f_i(x) \quad N_i = 0, 1$

Wellenfunktion  $|1, 1_2, 1_3, \dots, 1_N\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}}\right)^{1/2} \sum_P (-1)^P \varphi_{p_1}(x_1) \varphi_{p_2}(x_2) \dots \varphi_{p_N}(x_N)$

$\{p_1 < p_2 < p_3 \dots < p_N\} \Rightarrow (-1)^P = 1$

**Einteilchen Operator**  $F^{(1)} = \sum_a f_{x_a}^{(1)}$

$$\langle 1, 1_2, \dots, 1_N | f_{x_1}^{(1)} | 1, 1_2, \dots, 1_N \rangle = \frac{1}{N!} \sum_P \sum_{\tilde{P}} (-1)^P (-1)^{\tilde{P}} \langle \tilde{p}_1 | f^{(1)} | p_1 \rangle \langle \tilde{p}_2 | p_2 \rangle \dots \langle \tilde{p}_N | p_N \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{N!} (N-1)! \sum_i \langle i | f^{(1)} | i \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \langle i | f^{(1)} | i \rangle$$

$$\langle 1, 1_2, \dots | F^{(1)} | 1, 1_2, \dots, 1_N \rangle = \sum_i \langle i | f^{(1)} | i \rangle$$

$$\langle \dots | F^{(1)} | \dots \rangle = \sum_i N_i \langle i | f^{(1)} | i \rangle$$

$$\langle \dots 1_i \dots 0_j | F^{(1)} | \dots 0_i \dots 1_j \rangle = \langle i | f^{(1)} | j \rangle (-1)^{\Theta_{ij}}$$

↑ besetztes Zustand    ↑ unbesetzt.

$$\langle \dots 1_i \dots 0_j | f_{x_1}^{(1)} | \dots 0_i \dots 1_j \rangle = \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{PP} (-1)^P (-1)^{\tilde{P}} \langle \tilde{p}_1 | f^{(1)} | p_1 \rangle \langle \tilde{p}_2 | p_2 \rangle \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{PP} \langle i | f^{(1)} | j \rangle (-1)^P (-1)^{\tilde{P}}$$

$$\Theta_{ij} = \sum_{k=i+1}^{k=j-1} N_k$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \langle i | F^{(1)} | j \rangle (-1)^{\theta_{ij}}$$

## Vertauschungs- und Erzeugungsoperatoren

$$a_i | \dots 1_i \dots \rangle = (-1)^{\theta_{i\infty}} | \dots 0_i \dots \rangle$$

$$a_i^\dagger | \dots 0_i \dots \rangle = (-1)^{\theta_{i\infty}} | \dots 1_i \dots \rangle$$

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

$$F^{(2)} = \sum_{ij \neq k} \langle ij | F^{(2)} | kl \rangle a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger a_k a_l$$

$$a_i a_j^\dagger + a_j^\dagger a_i = \delta_{ij}$$

$$a_i^\dagger a_j | \dots 1_i \dots 0_j \dots \rangle$$

$$a_i a_j^\dagger | \dots 1_i \dots 0_j \dots \rangle$$

Wie kann man Zustand  $|1_1 \dots 1_N\rangle$  erzeugen?

• Ansatz Zustand nach rechts verschieben

beginne mit  $|0_1 \dots 0\rangle$

$$\Rightarrow |1_1 \dots 1_N\rangle = a_N^\dagger \dots a_2^\dagger a_1^\dagger |0_1 \dots 0\rangle \quad (\text{find in Text!})$$

$$|0 \dots 0\rangle = a_1 a_2 \dots a_N |111\dots\rangle$$