

► Ansatz für positive Frequenzen: $\psi_+(x) = u(\vec{p}) e^{-ip \cdot x}$

$$u^s(\vec{p}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(E+m)}} \begin{pmatrix} [E + m - \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}] \xi \\ [E + m + \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}] \xi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\rho \cdot \sigma} \xi^s \\ \sqrt{\rho \cdot \bar{\sigma}} \xi^s \end{pmatrix}, \quad s = 1, 2, \quad \xi^{r\dagger} \xi^s = \delta^{rs}$$

$$(\sigma^\mu) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} \\ \vec{\sigma} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\bar{\sigma}^\mu) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} \\ -\vec{\sigma} \end{pmatrix}$$

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- Ansatz für negative Frequenzen: $\psi_-(x) = v(\vec{p}) e^{ip \cdot x}$

$$v^s(\vec{p}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(E+m)}} \begin{pmatrix} [E + m - \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}] \eta \\ -[E + m + \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}] \eta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\rho \cdot \sigma} \eta^s \\ -\sqrt{\rho \cdot \bar{\sigma}} \eta^s \end{pmatrix}, \quad s = 1, 2, \quad \eta^{r\dagger} \eta^s = \delta^{rs}$$

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- Ansatz für negative Frequenzen: $\psi_-(x) = v(\vec{p}) e^{ip \cdot x}$

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- Orthogonalitätsrelationen:

$$\bar{u}^r(\vec{p}) u^s(\vec{p}) = 2m \delta^{rs}, \quad \bar{v}^r(\vec{p}) v^s(\vec{p}) = -2m \delta^{rs}, \quad \bar{u}^r(\vec{p}) v^s(\vec{p}) = \bar{v}^r(\vec{p}) u^s(\vec{p}) = 0$$

$$u^{r\dagger}(\vec{p}) u^s(\vec{p}) = v^{r\dagger}(\vec{p}) v^s(\vec{p}) = 2E_{\vec{p}} \delta^{rs}, \quad u^{r\dagger}(\vec{p}) v^s(-\vec{p}) = v^{r\dagger}(\vec{p}) u^s(-\vec{p}) = 0$$



► Spin-Summen:

$$\sum_{s=1}^2 u^s(\vec{p}) \bar{u}^s(\vec{p}) = \not{p} + m$$

$$\sum_{s=1}^2 v^s(\vec{p}) \bar{v}^s(\vec{p}) = \not{p} - m$$

- ▶ Lagrange-Dichte: $\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi}(i\cancel{\partial} - m)\psi$
 - ▶ $\psi, \bar{\psi}$ unabhängige Freiheitsgrade
- ▶ Euler-Lagrange-Gleichungen:
 - ▶ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi_r} - \partial_\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \partial_\mu \psi_r} = 0 \rightarrow$ adjungierte Gleichung
 - ▶ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \bar{\psi}_r} - \partial_\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \partial_\mu \bar{\psi}_r} = 0 \rightarrow$ Dirac-Gleichung
- ▶ kanonisch konjugierte Impusdichte:
 - ▶ $\pi = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = \bar{\psi} i \gamma^0 = i \psi^\dagger$
 - ▶ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\bar{\psi}}} = 0 \Rightarrow$ kein kanonisch konjugierter Impuls zu $\bar{\psi}$
 - ▶ Symmetrische Behandlung von ψ und $\bar{\psi}$ in einer alternativen Lagrange-Dichte möglich, aber unnötig und unüblich



- ▶ Hamilton-Dichte: $\mathcal{H} = \pi\dot{\psi} - \mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi}(-i\vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{\nabla} + m)\psi = \psi^\dagger \hat{H}_D \psi$
- ▶ Dirac-Hamilton-Operator: $\hat{H}_D = -i\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\nabla} + \beta m \equiv -i\gamma^0 \vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{\nabla} + \gamma^0 m$
- ▶ Eigenfunktionen:
 - ▶ $\hat{H}_D u^s(\vec{p})e^{-ip \cdot x} = E_{\vec{p}} u^s(\vec{p})e^{-ip \cdot x}$
 - ▶ $\hat{H}_D v^s(\vec{p})e^{ip \cdot x} = -E_{\vec{p}} v^s(\vec{p})e^{ip \cdot x}$

► Feldoperatoren im Schrödinger-Bild: $\psi(\vec{x}), \pi(\vec{x}) = i\psi^\dagger(\vec{x})$

► naheliegende Quantisierungsvorschrift analog zu Klein-Gordon:

$$[\psi_a(\vec{x}); \psi_b^\dagger(\vec{y})] = \delta^3(\vec{x} - \vec{y})\delta_{ab}, \quad [\psi_a(\vec{x}); \psi_b(\vec{y})] = [\psi_a^\dagger(\vec{x}); \psi_b^\dagger(\vec{y})] = 0$$

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► allgemeinerer Ansatz:

$$[\psi_a(\vec{x}); \psi_b^\dagger(\vec{y})]_{\pm} = \delta^3(\vec{x} - \vec{y})\delta_{ab}, \quad [\psi_a(\vec{x}); \psi_b(\vec{y})]_{\pm} = [\psi_a^\dagger(\vec{x}); \psi_b^\dagger(\vec{y})]_{\pm} = 0$$

► $[A, B]_{\pm} = AB \pm BA \Rightarrow [A, B]_+ = \{A, B\}, \quad [A, B]_- = [A, B]$

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$$\text{► } [A, B]_{\pm} = AB \pm BA \quad \Rightarrow \quad [A, B]_{+} = \{A, B\}, \quad [A, B]_{-} = [A, B]$$

► Entwicklung nach Basisfunktionen:

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(\vec{x}) &= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_p}} \sum_s (a_p^s u^s(\vec{p}) e^{i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}} + b_p^{s\dagger} v^s(\vec{p}) e^{-i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}}) \\ &= \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_p}} e^{i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}} \sum_s (a_p^s u^s(\vec{p}) + b_{-\vec{p}}^{s\dagger} v^s(-\vec{p}))\end{aligned}$$

► erfüllt die (Anti-) Kommutatorrelationen, falls

$$[a_{\vec{p}}^r, a_{\vec{q}}^{s\dagger}]_{\pm} = \pm [b_{\vec{p}}^r, b_{\vec{q}}^{s\dagger}]_{\pm} = (2\pi)^3 \delta^3(\vec{p} - \vec{q}) \delta_{rs}$$

$$[a_{\vec{p}}^r, b_{\vec{q}}^{s\dagger}]_{\pm} = (\text{alle anderen}) = 0$$