

► Hamilton-Operator:

$$H = \int d^3x \psi^\dagger(\vec{x}) \hat{H}_D \psi(\vec{x}) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_s E_p (a_p^{s\dagger} a_p^s - b_p^s b_p^{s\dagger})$$

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→ Antikommutator:

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

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

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► **Feldoperatoren im Heisenberg-Bild:**

$$\psi(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_p}} \sum_s (a_{\vec{p}}^s u^s(\vec{p}) e^{-ip \cdot x} + b_{\vec{p}}^{s\dagger} v^s(\vec{p}) e^{ip \cdot x})$$

$$\bar{\psi}(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_p}} \sum_s (b_{\vec{p}}^s \bar{v}^s(\vec{p}) e^{-ip \cdot x} + a_{\vec{p}}^{s\dagger} \bar{u}^s(\vec{p}) e^{ip \cdot x})$$

► **Energie:** 
$$H = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_s E_p (a_p^{s\dagger} a_p^s + b_p^{s\dagger} b_p^s) \quad (\text{ohne Vakuum-Energie})$$

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- ▶ **Impuls:**  $\vec{P} = \int d^3 x \psi^\dagger(\vec{x}) (-i\vec{\nabla}) \psi(\vec{x}) = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_s \vec{p} (a_{\vec{p}}^{s\dagger} a_{\vec{p}}^s + b_{\vec{p}}^{s\dagger} b_{\vec{p}}^s)$

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- ▶  $\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi}(i\cancel{\partial} - m)\psi$  invariant unter  $\psi \rightarrow e^{-i\alpha}\psi(x)$ 
  - ▶ **Noether-Strom:**  $j^\mu(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^\mu\psi(x)$
  - ▶ **erhaltene Ladung:**  $Q = \int d^3 x \psi^\dagger\psi = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_s (a_p^{s\dagger} a_p^s - b_p^{s\dagger} b_p^s)$   
(+ unendl. Vakuum-Beitrag)



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⇒  $a_p^{s\dagger}$  erzeugt **Teilchen**,  $b_p^{s\dagger}$  **Antiteilchen** mit Impuls  $\vec{p}$  und Energie  $E_p$ .

▶ Antivertauschungsrelationen  $a_p^{r\dagger} a_q^{s\dagger} = -a_q^{s\dagger} a_p^{r\dagger} \rightarrow$  **Fermi-Dirac-Statistik**



- ▶ Gesamtdrehimpuls ( $\hat{=}$  erhaltene Noetherladungen zur Rotationsinvarianz):

$$\vec{J} = \int d^3x \psi^\dagger \left( \underbrace{\vec{x} \times (-i\vec{\nabla})}_{\text{Bahndrehimpuls}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\vec{\Sigma}}_{\text{Spin}} \right) \psi$$

- ▶ Spinmatrizen:  $\Sigma^k = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^k & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma^k \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\varepsilon^{ijk}\Sigma^k = \sigma^{ij} \equiv \frac{i}{2}[\gamma^i, \gamma^j] \equiv 2S^{ij}$

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- ▶ ruhende Teilchen / Antiteilchen:

$$J_z a_0^{s\dagger} |0\rangle = \begin{cases} +\frac{1}{2} a_0^{s\dagger} |0\rangle & \text{für } \xi^s = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ -\frac{1}{2} a_0^{s\dagger} |0\rangle & \text{” } \xi^s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

$$J_z b_0^{s\dagger} |0\rangle = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} b_0^{s\dagger} |0\rangle & \text{für } \eta^s = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ +\frac{1}{2} b_0^{s\dagger} |0\rangle & \text{” } \eta^s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

## ► Dirac-Amplituden:

- $\langle 0 | \psi_a(x) \bar{\psi}_b(y) | 0 \rangle = (i\cancel{\partial}_x + m)_{ab} D(x - y)$  Propagation von Teilchen
- $\langle 0 | \bar{\psi}_b(y) \psi_a(x) | 0 \rangle = - (i\cancel{\partial}_x + m)_{ab} D(y - x)$  Prop. von Antiteilchen
- $D(x - y) = \langle 0 | \phi(x) \phi(y) | 0 \rangle$  Klein-Gordon-Amplitude

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## ▶ Feynman-Propagator:

$$S_F(x - y) = \langle 0 | T \psi(x) \bar{\psi}(y) | 0 \rangle$$

$$\equiv \begin{cases} \langle 0 | \psi(x) \bar{\psi}(y) | 0 \rangle & \text{falls } x^0 > y^0 \\ -\langle 0 | \bar{\psi}(y) \psi(x) | 0 \rangle & \text{" } y^0 > x^0 \end{cases}$$

$$= i \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{\not{p} + m}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-ip \cdot (x - y)}$$