

1 Second Quantization

Lecture 1 –
04.04.2022

We want to describe a system of identical particles (electrons, photons, neutrons, ...). Each particle has a corresponding single-particle Hilbert space:

$$\mathcal{H}_1^i = \text{span}\{|\phi_\alpha^i\rangle\} \quad (1.1)$$

With the single-particle basis for the i th particle $|\phi_\alpha^i\rangle$. The index α is a complete system of single-particle quantum numbers, such as $\alpha = \{\mathbf{k}, n, \sigma\}$. A general N particle Hilbert space is then constructed as

$$\mathcal{H}_N = \mathcal{H}_1^1 \otimes \mathcal{H}_1^2 \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{H}_1^N. \quad (1.2)$$

In quantum mechanics, identical particles are indistinguishable, so there should be no measurable consequences of particle permutations (swapping two particles). This means, that only states invariant under particle permutations reflect physical reality.

A more formal treatment: