#### Introduction to Quantum Field Theory

Notes re-written from lessons' attendance, 2022  $Prof.\ Polosa$ 

Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Fisica - Sapienza

#### Chapter 1

#### Ottobre

Appunti delle lezioni del Prof. Polosa relative al mese di ottobre 2022.

#### 1.1 The rod

Given a 1-dimensional rod composed by N-particles, linked each others with a "spring", the hamiltonian density is

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[ P_n^2 + \Omega^2 (q_n - q_{n+1})^2 + \Omega_0^2 q_n^2 \right]$$

where the last term  $\Omega_0^2 q_n^2$  is relative to the equilibrium position of the n-particle. The periodic boundaries conditions to  $N \to \infty$  and  $a \to 0$ .

On the other side we can write the Newtonian equation as

$$\begin{split} H &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L dx \Big[ p^2(x) + v^2 \Big( \frac{\partial q(x)}{\partial x} \Big) \Big] \\ p(x) &= \dot{q}(x) \\ \ddot{q}(x) &= v^2 \frac{\partial^2 q(x)}{\partial x^2} \end{split}$$

the solution inside the boundaries is

$$\ddot{q}_n = \Omega^2 \Big( q_{n+1} + q_{n-1} - 2q_n \Big)$$

Normal modes or normal frequencies

$$\begin{split} q_n &= \sum_j e^{ijn} \frac{Q_j}{\sqrt{N}} \\ q(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_n e^{\frac{2\pi l}{Na}(na)} \frac{Q_j}{\sqrt{N}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_k e^{ikx} \frac{Q_k}{\sqrt{N}} \\ k &= \frac{2\pi l}{L} \\ \Rightarrow \quad q(x) &= \sum_k e^{ikx} \frac{Q_k}{\sqrt{Na}} = \sum_k e^{ikx} \frac{Q_k}{\sqrt{L}} \end{split}$$

Considering now the Newtonian equation,  $p^2(x) = \dot{q}^2(x)$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^N e^{in(j-j')} = \delta_{j,j'}$  where  $j = \frac{2\pi l}{N}$ , we can move from the sum to the integral using the following relation  $\sum_{n=1}^N \to \frac{1}{a} \int_0^L dx$  and this leads to  $\int_0^L dx e^{i(k-k')x} = L\delta_{k,k'}$ . Somehow we may land on this following expression:

$$\frac{1}{L} \sum_{k,k'} L \delta_{k,k'} Q_k \dot{Q}_{k'} = \sum_k Q_k \dot{Q}_k = \sum_k |\dot{Q}_k|^2$$

To finally get a total classical description, a discrete sum on a numerable set, as follow

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k} |\dot{Q}_{k}|^{2} + k^{2} v^{2} |Q_{k}|^{2}$$

## Chapter 2

### Novembre

Appunti delle lezioni del Prof. Polosa relative al mese di novembre 2022.

## Chapter 3

# Dicembre

Appunti delle lezioni del Prof. Polosa relative al mese di dicembre 2022.