1 Ein-Teilchen

Lorentzgruppe

Generatoren

Lorentztransform

$$\Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\nu} + \omega^{\mu}_{\nu}$$
or $S(\Lambda) := \mathbb{1} - \frac{i}{2} \omega^{\mu\nu} L_{\mu\nu}$)
$$\omega \dots \text{antisymmetrisch}$$

Spinoren

Drehung von Spinorlsg:
$$S(R_i(\theta)) = e^{-i\theta S_i}$$
 (1)

$$S_{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{4} [\gamma_{\mu}, \gamma_{\nu}] \qquad \qquad S^{\dagger}_{\mu\nu} = \gamma^0 S_{\mu\nu} \gamma^0 \qquad \qquad S^{-1}(\Lambda) = \gamma^0 S^{\dagger}(\Lambda) \gamma^0 = 1 + \frac{i}{2} \omega^{\mu\nu} S_{\mu\nu}$$

Spinoridentitäten unter Lorentztransform

$$\Psi \mapsto S(\Lambda)\Psi$$

$$\overline{\Psi} \mapsto \overline{\Psi}S^{-1}(\Lambda)$$

$$\overline{\Psi}\Psi \mapsto \overline{\Psi}\Psi$$

$$\overline{\Psi}\gamma^{\mu}\Psi \mapsto \Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu}\overline{\Psi}\gamma^{\Psi}$$

$$S^{-1}(\Lambda)\gamma^{\mu}S(\Lambda) \mapsto \Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu}\gamma^{\nu}$$

Matrixidentitäten

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Gamma} & \qquad \gamma^{\mu*} = \gamma^2 \gamma^\mu \gamma^2 & \qquad \gamma^{i\dagger} = \gamma^0 \gamma^i \gamma^0 i \\ & \qquad \{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu\} = 2g^{\mu\nu} \mathbb{1} & \qquad \gamma^i \gamma^i = -\mathbb{1} & \text{with } i \in \{1, 2, 3\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{Sigma} & \qquad \sigma^i \sigma^j = \delta_{i,j} \mathbb{1} + i \sum_{k=1}^3 \epsilon_{ijk} \sigma^k & \qquad [\sigma_j, \sigma_k] = 2i \epsilon_{jkl} \sigma_l & \qquad \{\sigma_j, \sigma_k\} = 2\delta_{jk} \mathbb{1}$$

Relativistisch

Klein-Gordon-Gleichung:
$$\Box \Phi(x) + m^2 \Phi(x) = 0$$

4-Stromdichte:
$$j^{\mu} = \frac{i}{2m} [\Psi^* \partial^{\mu} \Psi - \Psi \partial^{\mu} \Psi^*]$$
 $j^0 = \rho$ $j^i = \vec{j}$

Dirac-Gleichung:
$$(i\partial_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu}-m)\psi=0=(i\not\!\partial-m)\Psi=(p-m)\Psi$$

Ansatz:
$$\Psi(x) = \omega(p) e^{\mp i p_{\mu} x^{\mu}} \to (\pm \not p - m) \omega p = 0$$

$$= E\gamma^{0} - p_{x}\gamma^{1} - p_{y}\gamma^{2} - p_{z}\gamma^{3} = \begin{pmatrix} E - m & 0 & -p_{z} & -p_{x} + ip_{y} \\ 0 & E - m & p_{x} - ip_{y} & p_{z} \\ p_{z} & p_{x} - ip_{y} & -E - m & 0 \\ p_{x} + ip_{y} & -p_{z} & 0 & -E - m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\min \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\text{Teilchenspinoren} & & u \\ &\text{Antiteilchenspinoren} & & v \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\text{LSG:} \qquad u_1 = N \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \frac{p_z}{E+m} \\ \frac{p_x+ip_y}{E+m} \end{pmatrix} \qquad u_2 = N \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{p_x-ip_y}{E+m} \\ \frac{-p_z}{E+m} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{mit } N = \sqrt{E+m} \rightarrow u\overline{u} = 2E$$

$$v_1 = N \begin{pmatrix} \frac{p_z}{E+m} \\ \frac{p_x+ip_y}{E+m} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad v_2 = N \begin{pmatrix} \frac{p_x-ip_y}{E+m} \\ \frac{-p_z}{E+m} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Dirac-Hamiltonian:
$$(\gamma^0 v. \text{ links multiplizieren})$$

$$i\partial_t \psi = (-i\gamma^0 \gamma^i \partial_i + m\gamma^0)\psi = \hat{H}_D \psi$$

Electronmagn. Eichinvarianz:

$$A^{\mu}(x) \to A^{\mu}(x) + \partial^{\mu}\theta(x) \qquad \psi(x) \to e^{i}e\theta(x)\psi(x)$$
$$D^{\mu}\psi := (\partial^{\mu} - ieA^{\mu})\psi \qquad P^{\mu}\psi \to e^{i}e\theta(x)D\mu\psi$$

Sinnvolle Rechenregel: $(\vec{\sigma}\vec{A})(\vec{\sigma}\vec{B}) = \vec{A}\vec{B} + i\vec{\sigma}(\vec{A} \times \vec{B})$

Viel-Teilchen

Symetrisierungsoperator

$$S_N^{\pm}:=rac{1}{N!}\sum_{\mathcal{P}}(\pm)^p\mathcal{P}$$
 mit $\mathcal{P}=\Pi\mathcal{P}$ Alle Permutationen
$$S_N^{\pm}S_N^{\pm}=S_N^{\pm}$$

$$[P_{ij}, S_N] = 0 P_{ij}S_N^{\pm} = \pm S_N$$

$$[P_{ij}, \hat{A}_N] = 0 \quad \forall sinnvolle \hat{A}_N$$

Fock-Raum:

Bosonen:
$$\mathcal{H}_0 \oplus \mathcal{H}_1 \oplus \mathcal{H}_2^{\pm} \oplus \mathcal{H}_3^{\pm} \dots$$
 Fermionen: $\mathcal{H}_0 \oplus \mathcal{H}_1 \oplus \mathcal{H}_2^{\mp} \oplus \mathcal{H}_3^{\mp} \dots$

Erzeugungs- und Vernichtungsoperatoren

Bosonen:
$$[a_n, a_m^{\dagger}] = \delta_{nm}, [a_n^{\dagger}, a_m^{\dagger}] = 0, [a_n, a_m] = 0.$$

Fermionen: $\{a_n, a_m^{\dagger}\} = \delta_{nm}, \{a_n^{\dagger}, a_m^{\dagger}\} = 0, \{a_n, a_m\} = 0.$

In Teilchenzahldarstellung:

$$a_r^{\dagger} | \dots n_r \dots \rangle^{(+)} = \sqrt{n_r + 1} | \dots n_r + 1 \dots \rangle^{(+)}$$

$$a_r | \dots n_r \dots \rangle^{(+)} = \sqrt{n_r} | \dots n_r - 1 \dots \rangle^{(+)}$$

$$a_r^{\dagger} | \dots n_r \dots \rangle^{(-)} = (-1)^{N_r} \delta_{n_r, 0} | \dots n_r + 1 \dots \rangle^{(-)}$$

$$a_r | \dots n_r \dots \rangle^{(-)} = (-1)^{N_r} \delta_{n_r, 1} | \dots n_r - 1 \dots \rangle^{(-)}$$

Besetzungszahloperator: $n_m = a_m^{\dagger}, a_m$

Teilchenzahloperator: $N = \sum_{m} n_{m}$ mit den Vertauschungsrelationen $[N, a_{j}^{\dagger}] = a_{j}^{\dagger}, [N, a_{j}] = -a_{j}, [N, H] = 0.$

Streuung

Ansatz
$$\Psi = e^{ikx} + f(\theta, \phi) \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}$$

löst die Schrödingergleichung $H\Psi=E\Psi$ mit $E=\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}.$

Diff. Wirkungsquerschnitt
$$\mathrm{d}\sigma = |f(\theta,\phi)|^2 \mathrm{d}\Omega$$
 Lippmann-Schwinger-Gl.
$$\Psi_k(x) = \underbrace{e^{ikx}}_{\text{hom. Lsg.}} + \underbrace{\int}_{\text{Falt. mit Greenfkt. von } (\Delta + k^2)}$$
 Greensche Funktion
$$G(x) = -\frac{e^{ik|x|}}{4\pi|x|}$$
 Streuamplitude
$$f(\theta,\phi) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int \mathrm{d}^3 x' e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{x}'} v(\vec{x}) \psi_k(\vec{x})$$

Bornsche Näherung durch rekursives Einsetzen:

1. Näherung
$$f^{(1)}(\vec{k}' - \vec{k} := \vec{q}) = -\frac{m}{2\pi} \int d^3x' e^{i\vec{q}\vec{x}'} V(\vec{x}')$$

Beispiele:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} V & \text{DGl} & \tilde{V} \\ \text{Coulomb} & \frac{1}{4\pi r} & \Delta V = -\delta^3 & \frac{1}{\bar{q}^2} \\ \text{Yukawa} & \frac{e^{-Mr}}{4\pi r} & (\Delta - M^2)V = -\delta^3 & \frac{1}{\bar{q}^2 + M^2} \\ \text{Delta} & \delta^3(\vec{x}) & 1 \\ \text{Ladungsvert.} & \int \mathrm{d}^3 x \frac{\rho(\vec{x})}{4\pi |\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} & \Delta V = -\rho & \frac{\bar{\rho}}{\bar{q}^2} \end{array}$$

Partialwellenmethode

Lösung der Schrödingergleichung $\frac{1}{r}\partial_r^2(rR(r)) + (k^2 - \frac{l(l+1)}{r})R(r) = v(r)R(r)$ für den Radialteil R(r) der Wellenfunktion über Bessel- j_l und Neumannfunktionen n_l .

Für $r \to \infty$ ist $rR(r) \propto \sin\left(kr - l\frac{\pi}{2} + \delta_l\right)$.

Falls δ_l bekannt gilt für $r \to \infty$:

$$\psi(r,\theta,\phi) = \sum_{l} \frac{2l+1}{2k} \left(\left[-i + 2e^{i\delta_{l}} \sin \delta_{l} \right] \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} + i(-1)^{l} \frac{e^{-ikr}}{r} \right) P_{l}(\cos \theta)$$

$$e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{x}} = \sum_{l} \frac{2l+1}{2k} \left(-i \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} + i(-1)^{l} \frac{e^{-ikr}}{r} \right) P_{l}(\cos \theta)$$

$$f(\theta) = \sum_{l} \frac{2l+1}{k} e^{i\delta_{l}} \sin \delta_{l} P_{l}(\cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Sigma} = |f(\theta)|^{2} = \sum_{ll'} \frac{(2l+1)(2l'+1)}{k^{2}} e^{i\delta_{l}-i\delta_{l'}} \sin \delta_{l} \sin \delta_{l'} P_{l} P_{l'}$$

$$\sigma = \int d\sigma = \int d\Sigma |f(\theta)|^{2} = 2\pi \int_{-1}^{1} d\cos \theta |f(\theta)|^{2} = \frac{4\pi}{k^{2}} \sum_{l} (2l+1) \sin^{2} \delta_{l}$$

Optisches Theorem: $\sigma = \frac{4\pi}{k} Im f(\theta = 0)$