



## UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS FÍSICO MATEMÁTICAS

## Tópicos de Mécanica Cuántica Guia 3

Enrique Valbuena Ordonez

Nombre: Giovanni Gamaliel López Padilla

Matricula: 1837522

- 1. Demostrar que la lagrangiana de interacción de Klein-Gordon es invariante de norma, posee simetria  $\mathrm{U}(1)$  y obtener las corrientes de Noether asociadas a las respectivas transformaciones
  - Invariante de norma.
     Se tiene que:

$$\mathcal{L} = (\partial_{\mu}\phi)^* (\partial^{\mu}\phi) - m^2 \phi^* \phi$$

aplicando la transformaciónes:

$$\partial^{\mu} \rightarrow \partial^{\mu} - igA^{\mu}$$

se tiene lo siguiente:

$$\mathcal{L} = (\partial_{\mu}\phi^* + igA_{\mu}\phi^*)(\partial^{\mu}\phi - igA^{\mu}\phi) - m^2\phi^*\phi.$$

Realizando las operaciones se tiene que:

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_{\mu}\phi^*\partial^{\mu}\phi - m^2\phi^*\phi + igA_{\mu}\phi^*\partial^{\mu}\phi - igA^{\mu}\phi\partial_{\mu}\phi^* + g^2A^{\mu}A_{\mu}\phi^*\phi$$

tomando en cuenta las transformaciones de norma, tales que:

$$\phi o e^{i \theta} \phi \qquad A_{\mu} o A_{\mu} + rac{1}{g} \partial_{\mu} \theta$$

se tiene que

$$\mathcal{L}' = (\partial_{\mu}\phi^{*}) (\partial^{\mu}\phi) + ig (A_{\mu} - \partial_{\mu}\theta) \phi'^{*}\partial^{\mu}\phi'$$
$$-ig (A^{\mu} - \partial^{\mu}\theta) \phi'^{*}\partial_{\mu}\phi' + g^{2} \left(A^{\mu} + \frac{1}{q}\partial^{\mu}\theta\right) \left(A_{\mu} + \frac{1}{q}\partial_{\mu}\theta\right) \phi'^{*}\phi'$$

calculando  $(\partial_{\mu}\phi^*)(\partial^{\mu}\phi)$ 

$$(\partial_{\mu}\phi^{*} - igA_{\mu}\phi^{*})(\partial^{\mu}\phi - igA^{\mu}\phi) = (e^{-i\theta}\partial_{\mu}\phi^{*} - ie^{-i\theta}\phi^{*}\partial_{\mu}\theta)(e^{i\theta}\partial_{\mu}\phi^{*} + ie^{i\theta}\phi^{*}\partial_{\mu}\theta)$$
$$(\partial_{\mu}\phi^{*} - i\phi^{*}\partial_{\mu}\theta)(\partial_{\mu}\phi^{*} + i\phi^{*}\partial_{\mu}\theta)$$

teniendo asi

$$(\partial_{\mu}\phi^{*} + igA_{\mu}\phi^{*})(\partial^{\mu}\phi - igA^{\mu}\phi) = \partial_{\mu}\phi^{*}\partial^{\mu}\phi - i\phi^{*}\partial_{\mu}\theta\partial^{\mu}\phi + i\phi\partial^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\phi^{*} + \phi^{*}\phi\partial_{\mu}\theta\partial^{\mu}\theta$$
calculando  $ig\left(A_{\mu} + \frac{1}{g}\partial_{\mu}\theta\right)\phi'^{*}\partial^{\mu}\phi'$ 

$$ig (A_{\mu} + g^{-1}\partial_{\mu}\theta) \phi'^* \partial^{\mu} \phi' = (-igA_{\mu} + i\partial_{\mu}\theta) (\phi'^* \partial^{\mu} \phi')$$

$$= (igA_{\mu} + i\partial_{\mu}\theta) e^{-i\theta} \phi^* (e^{i\theta}\partial^{\mu}\phi + i\phi e^{i\theta}\partial^{\mu}\theta)$$

$$= (igA_{\mu} + i\partial_{\mu}\theta) \phi^* (\partial^{\mu}\phi + i\phi\partial^{\mu}\theta)$$

teniendo asi:

$$ig\left(A_{\mu}+g^{-1}\partial_{\mu}\theta\right)\phi'\partial^{\mu}\phi'^{*}=igA_{\mu}\phi^{*}\partial^{\mu}\phi-g\phi^{*}A_{\mu}\partial^{\mu}\theta+i\phi^{*}\partial^{\mu}\phi\partial_{\mu}\theta-\phi\phi^{*}\partial^{\mu}\theta\partial_{\mu}\theta$$

calculando  $ig\left(A^{\mu} + \frac{1}{g}\partial^{\mu}\theta\right)\phi'\partial_{\mu}\phi'^{*}$ 

$$\begin{split} ig\left(A^{\mu}+\frac{1}{g}\partial^{\mu}\theta\right)\phi'\partial_{\mu}\phi'^{*} &= ig\left(A^{\mu}+\frac{1}{g}\partial^{\mu}\theta\right)e^{i\theta}\phi\left(e^{-i\theta}\partial_{\mu}\phi^{*}-i\phi^{*}e^{-i\theta}\partial_{\mu}\theta\right) \\ &= ig\left(A^{\mu}+\frac{1}{g}\partial^{\mu}\theta\right)\phi\left(\partial_{\mu}\phi^{*}-i\phi^{*}\partial_{\mu}\theta\right) \\ &= \left(igA^{\mu}+i\partial^{\mu}\theta\right)\phi\left(\partial_{\mu}\phi^{*}-i\phi^{*}\partial_{\mu}\theta\right) \end{split}$$

teniendo asi:

$$ig\left(A^{\mu} + \frac{1}{g}\partial^{\mu}\theta\right)\phi'^{*}\partial_{\mu}\phi' = igA^{\mu}\phi\partial_{\mu}\phi^{*} + g\phi^{*}\phi A^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\theta + i\phi\partial^{\mu}\theta\partial_{\mu}\phi^{*} + \phi^{*}\phi\partial^{\mu}\theta\partial_{\mu}\theta$$

calculando 
$$g^2 \left( A^{\mu} + \frac{1}{g} \partial^{\mu} \theta \right) \left( A_{\mu} + \frac{1}{g} \partial_{\mu} \theta \right) \phi'^* \phi'$$

$$g^{2}\left(A^{\mu} + \frac{1}{g}\partial^{\mu}\theta\right)\left(A_{\mu} + \frac{1}{g}\partial_{\mu}\theta\right)\phi'^{*}\phi' = g^{2}\left(A^{\mu}A_{\mu} + \frac{1}{g}A^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\theta + \frac{1}{g}A_{\mu}\partial^{\mu}\theta + \frac{1}{g^{2}}\partial^{\mu}\theta\partial_{\mu}\theta\right)\phi^{*}\phi$$
$$= \left(g^{2}A^{\mu}A_{\mu} + gA^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\theta + gA_{\mu}\partial^{\mu}\theta + \partial^{\mu}\theta\partial_{\mu}\theta\right)\phi^{*}\phi$$

teniendo asi

$$g^{2}\left(A^{\mu} + \frac{1}{g}\partial^{\mu}\theta\right)\left(A_{\mu} + \frac{1}{g}\partial_{\mu}\theta\right)\phi'^{*}\phi' = g^{2}A^{\mu}A_{\mu}\phi^{*}\phi + gA^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}\theta\phi^{*}\phi + gA_{\mu}\partial^{\mu}\theta\phi^{*}\phi + \partial^{\mu}\theta\partial_{\mu}\theta\phi^{*}\phi$$

Realizando la suma de cada parte se tiene que

teniendo asi la invarianza en la lagrangiana de interacción de Klein-Gordon

• Corrientes de Noether. Se tiene que:

$$\delta \mathcal{L} = 0$$

entonces:

$$\delta \mathcal{L} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} \delta \phi \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi^*} \delta \phi^* + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi)} \delta (\partial^{\mu} \phi) + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi^*)} \delta (\partial^{\mu} \phi^*)$$

donde

$$\delta\phi = i\alpha\phi \qquad \delta(\partial^{\mu}\phi) = i\alpha\partial_{\mu}\phi$$
$$\delta\phi = -i\alpha\phi \qquad \delta(\partial^{\mu}\phi) = -i\alpha\partial_{\mu}\phi$$

entonces

$$\begin{split} \delta \mathcal{L} = & i\alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} \phi - i\alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi^*} \phi^* + i\alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi)} \partial_{\mu} \phi - i\alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi^*)} \partial_{\mu} \phi^* \\ = & i\alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} \phi - i\alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi^*} \phi^* - i\alpha \partial_{\mu} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi)} \right) \phi + i\alpha \partial^{\mu} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi)} \phi \right) - i\alpha \partial^{\mu} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi^*)} \phi^* \right) \\ = & i\alpha \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} - \partial_{\mu} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi)} \right) \right] \phi - i\alpha \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi^*} - \partial_{\mu} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi^*)} \right) \right] \phi^* + i\alpha \partial^{\mu} \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi)} \phi - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi^*)} \phi^* \right] \\ = & \partial^{\mu} \left( i\alpha \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi)} \phi - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi^*)} \phi^* \right] \right) \end{split}$$

con lo cual obtenemos que:

$$\partial^{\mu} \left( i\alpha \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi)} \phi - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi^*)} \phi^* \right] \right) = 0$$

donde

$$j_{\mu} = i\alpha \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi)} \phi - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi^{*})} \phi^{*} \right]$$

calculando las derivadas parciales se tiene que:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi)} = -igA_{\mu}\phi^{*} \qquad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^{\mu} \phi^{*})} = igA^{\mu}\phi$$

por lo tanto:

$$j_{\mu} = g\alpha \left[ A_{\mu} + A^{\mu} \right] \phi^* \phi$$

- 2. Obtener la expresión para los términos de la energía de un sistema descrito por la ecuación de Schrödinger originalmente degenerado al primer orden de la teoría de perturbaciones.
- 3. Obtener la expresión cuántica para el campo electromagnético a partir de la lagrangiana electromagnética clásica.

Se tiene que el campo eléctrico y magnético puedes obtenerse a partir de las siguientes operaciones:

$$E = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \qquad \vec{B} = -\left(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}\right)$$

donde  $\vec{A}$ , es el potencial vector, el cual cumple la ecuación de onda:

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

es por ello que se propone que el potencial vector  $\vec{A}$ , puede escribirse como una serie de Fourier tal que:

$$A(\vec{r},t) = \sum_{k} \left[ \vec{a}_{\vec{p}} e^{i \left( \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega_{k} t \right)} + \vec{a}_{\vec{p}}^{*} e^{-i \left( \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega_{k} t \right)} \right]$$

donde  $\vec{a}_{\vec{p}}$  es un operador tal que contiene la infomación de la polarización y depende unicamente del tiempo,  $\vec{k}$  es el número de onda asociado al momento,  $\omega_k$ , es la

frecuencia que contiene cada onda asociada a la energía de De Broglie. Reescribiendo esta expresión podemos separar la dependencia temporal en la forma

$$A(\vec{r},t) = \sum_{k} \left[ \vec{\epsilon_k} e^{-i \left( \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} \right)} + \vec{\epsilon_k}^* e^{i \left( \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} \right)} \right]$$

donde

$$\vec{\epsilon}_k = \vec{a}_{\vec{p}} e^{i\omega_k t}$$
  $\vec{\epsilon}_k^* = \vec{a}_{\vec{p}}^* e^{-i\omega_k t}$ 

por lo mismo, las expresiones del campo electríco y magnetico las podemos escribir de la siguiente manera:

$$\vec{E} = \sum_{k} \left( \vec{E}_{k}(t)e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} + \vec{E}_{k}^{*}(t)e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \right)$$

$$\vec{B} = \sum_{k} \left( \vec{B}_{k}(t)e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} + \vec{B}_{k}^{*}(t)e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \right)$$

calculando  $\partial \vec{A}/\partial t$ , se tiene que

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_{k} \left[ \vec{\epsilon}_{k} e^{-i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} + \vec{\epsilon}_{\vec{p}}^{*} e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} \right] 
= \frac{1}{c} \sum_{k} \left[ e^{-i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} \frac{\partial \vec{\epsilon}_{k}}{\partial t} + e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} \frac{\partial \vec{\epsilon}_{\vec{p}}^{*}}{\partial t} \right] 
= \frac{1}{c} \sum_{k} \left[ e^{-i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} (i\omega_{k}) \vec{\epsilon}_{k} + e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} (i\omega_{k} \vec{\epsilon}_{k})^{*} \right] 
= \sum_{k} \left[ e^{-i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} (i|\vec{k}|) \vec{\epsilon}_{k} + e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} (i|\vec{k}|\vec{\epsilon}_{k})^{*} \right]$$

por lo tanto:

$$\sum_{k} \left( \vec{E}_{k}(t) e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} + \vec{E}_{k}^{*}(t) e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \right) = \sum_{k} \left[ e^{-i(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r})} (ik) \vec{\epsilon}_{k} + e^{i(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r})} (ik\vec{\epsilon}_{k})^{*} \right]$$

donde se apreia que:

$$\vec{E}_k = i|\vec{k}|\vec{\epsilon}_k$$

calculando  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$  se tiene que:

$$(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A})_k = \epsilon_{xyz} \partial_y A_z$$

$$= i \epsilon_{xyz} k_y A_z$$

$$= i \vec{k} \times \vec{A}_k$$

por lo tanto:

$$\vec{B}_k = i\vec{k} \times \vec{A}_k$$

por lo tanto, el campo electromagnético es

$$EM = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} i \left( |\vec{k}| \vec{\epsilon_k} + \vec{k} \times \vec{A_k} \right) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} - i \left( |\vec{k}| \vec{\epsilon_k^*}(t) + \vec{k} \times \vec{A_k^*} \right) e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}$$