Bestimmung des Quark-Antiquark Potentials in der Hamiltonischen Formulierung der kompakten $\mathrm{U}(1)$ Eichtheorie.

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$$H_{E} = \frac{g^{2} \left(4 \sum_{\nu=1}^{16} \frac{fc_{\nu} \left(U_{10y}^{\nu} + U_{10yD}^{\nu} \right)}{2} + 4 \sum_{\nu=1}^{16} \frac{fc_{\nu} \left(U_{11y}^{\nu} + U_{11yD}^{\nu} \right)}{2} + 6 \sum_{\nu=1}^{16} \frac{fc_{\nu} \left(U_{20y}^{\nu} + U_{20yD}^{\nu} \right)}{2} + 6 \sum_{\nu=1}^{16} \frac{fc_{\nu} \left(U_{21y}^{\nu} + U_{21yD}^{\nu} \right)}{2} - 2 \left(\sum_{\nu=1}^{16} -0.5i_{\nu} \right) \right)}{(1)}$$

(2)