

Second Quantization : מודולוס הפלט

$\Psi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)$  זה הינו מודולוס של  $N$  חלקיקים. וזה מוגדר  $N$  כ-

זה הוא מודולוס של  $N$  חלקיקים. וזה מוגדר  $N$  כ-

המונומטר של  $N$  חלקיקים. וזה מוגדר  $N$  כ-

$$\Psi(x_1, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_k, \dots, x_N) = e^{i\phi} \Psi(x_1, \dots, x_k, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_N) \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\sigma(Q) = \sigma(P) + \dots$$

לעתה נשים בפינה ש- $\phi$  מוגדרת כ-

מודולוס  $\phi$  של  $N$  חלקיקים. מודולוס  $\phi$  :

מודולוס  $\phi$  של  $N$  חלקיקים. מודולוס  $\phi$  :

במקרה של חלקיקים לא-bosons מודולוס  $\phi$  מוגדר כ-

במקרה של חלקיקים bosons מודולוס  $\phi$  מוגדר כ-

מודולוס  $\phi$  מוגדר כ-

$|U_{\alpha_1}\rangle \otimes |U_{\alpha_2}\rangle \otimes \dots \otimes |U_{\alpha_N}\rangle$  מודולוס  $\phi$  מוגדר כ-

מודולוס  $\phi$  מוגדר כ-

מודולוס  $\phi$  מוגדר כ-

$$|U_{\alpha_1}, U_{\alpha_2}, \dots, U_{\alpha_N}\rangle = A \sum_{\text{orders } P} \xi^{\sigma(P)} |U_{P(\alpha_1)}\rangle \otimes |U_{P(\alpha_2)}\rangle \otimes \dots \otimes |U_{P(\alpha_N)}\rangle$$

$$\xi = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{modulus} \\ -1 & \text{antisymmetry} \end{cases} \quad \text{modulus}$$

. במודולוס  $\phi$  מוגדר כ-

. במודולוס  $\phi$  מוגדר כ-

... u<sub>α\_1</sub> ... u<sub>α\_k</sub> ... u<sub>α\_j</sub> ... u<sub>α\_n</sub>

$$\langle u_{\alpha_1} \cdots u_{\alpha_k} \cdots u_{\alpha_j} \cdots u_{\alpha_n} \rangle = A \sum_P \sum^{\sigma(P)} \langle u_{P(\alpha_1)} \rangle \times \cdots \langle u_{P(\alpha_n)} \rangle \cdots \langle u_{P(\alpha_j)} \rangle$$

$$Q(\alpha_i) = P(\alpha_k) \quad \text{et } P(Q) \text{ est } Q \text{ et } P \text{ est } Q$$
$$Q(\alpha_k) = P(\alpha_j)$$

$$Q(\alpha_i) = P(\alpha_i) \text{ par définition de } \sigma$$

$$\sigma(Q) = \sigma(P) + 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha_i \mid \alpha_j \text{ propriété de } \sigma \text{ et } Q \mid P \text{ avec } Q \text{ et } P \text{ à la place de } \alpha_i \text{ et } \alpha_j$$

$$\Rightarrow = A \sum_Q \sum^{\sigma(Q)-1} \langle u_{Q(\alpha_1)} \rangle \times \cdots \langle u_{Q(\alpha_j)} \rangle \times \cdots \langle u_{Q(\alpha_n)} \rangle \times \cdots \langle u_{Q(\alpha_m)} \rangle$$

$$= \sum^{\sigma} \langle u_{\alpha_1} \cdots u_{\alpha_k} \cdots u_{\alpha_j} \cdots u_{\alpha_n} \rangle$$

puce pour résoudre cette étape : utiliser cette propriété des ensembles (si le tout n'est pas dans l'ensemble alors il est dans son complément)

$$\alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \cdots \leq \alpha_n$$

$$u_{\alpha_1} < u_{\alpha_2} < \cdots < u_{\alpha_n}$$

$$\langle u_{\alpha_1} \cdots u_{\alpha_k} \cdots u_{\alpha_j} \cdots u_{\alpha_n} \rangle = - \langle u_{\alpha_1} \cdots u_{\alpha_j} \cdots u_{\alpha_i} \cdots u_{\alpha_n} \rangle \quad \text{si } i=j \quad \text{par rapport au jeu}$$

$$\Psi(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle = - \langle u_{\alpha_1} \cdots u_{\alpha_j} \cdots u_{\alpha_i} \cdots u_{\alpha_n} \rangle = 0$$

$$1 = \langle u_{\alpha_1} \cdots u_{\alpha_n} | u_{\alpha_1} \cdots u_{\alpha_n} \rangle$$

Ainsi pour tout jeu

$$= A^2 \sum_{P,Q} \sum^{\sigma(P)+\sigma(Q)} \left( \langle u_{P(\alpha_n)} | \cdots \langle u_{P(\alpha_1)} | \right) \left( \langle u_{Q(\alpha_n)} \rangle \cdots \langle u_{Q(\alpha_1)} \rangle \right)$$

P. Soit une propriété de jeu Q. Si P n'a pas cette propriété

$$1 = A^{\lambda} \cdot N! \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \quad \left( \xi^{\sigma(p) + \sigma(q)} = \xi^{2\sigma(p)} = 1 \right)$$

בנוסף לדוגמה שבסוף פרטן בפונטיקה ישנו מילוי נסוב של מילים  
אלא כדוגמת  $\text{Q}$  ו- $\text{P}$  ו- $\text{R}$  ו- $\text{S}$  ו- $\text{T}$  ו- $\text{U}$  ו- $\text{V}$  ו- $\text{W}$  ו- $\text{X}$  ו- $\text{Y}$  ו- $\text{Z}$  ו-

$$I = A^N \cdot n_1! \cdot n_2! \cdots \quad (\text{Wobei } I \text{ ist ein Produkt von } \xi = 1 \text{ zu } p \text{ Faktoren})$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1 n_2 n_3 \dots}}$$

$n_0 = 1$ ,  $n_1 = 0.1$  o  $\mu_{SN}$ , b'sore  $\mu_{SN}$  o  $\mu_{SN}$  a'  $\mu_{SN}$  o  $\mu_{SN}$

and the  $\mu$  is the mean of the population.

$n_1, n_2, \dots >$  we plot  $N = 0, 1, 2, \dots \infty$  over the probability  
Fock space

$$\Psi(x_1, \dots, x_N) = (\langle x_1 | \dots | x_N \rangle) | u_1, u_2, \dots >$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N! n_1! n_2! \dots}} \sum_P \sum_{\sigma(P)}^{\sigma(P)} \left( \langle x_{\sigma(1)} \dots x_{\sigma(N)} \rangle \langle u_{p(\sigma(1))} > \dots | u_{p(\sigma(N))} \rangle \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1! n_2! n_3! \dots}} \sum_P \prod_{i=1}^{q(P)} u_{P(i_1)}(x_1) \cdots u_{P(i_n)}(x_n)$$

$\pm 1$  '32 is not 15 seconds per period nor is  $x_1 > 1$  period not 15 seconds is not

Ergebnis,  $x_i \geq 0$  für alle  $i$  und reell

$$\Psi(x_1 \dots x_N) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \begin{vmatrix} u_{\alpha_1}(x_1) & \dots & u_{\alpha_N}(x_1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{\alpha_1}(x_N) & \dots & u_{\alpha_N}(x_N) \end{vmatrix} : \text{Slater determinant}$$

$$[AB]_- = AB - BA$$

passende  $|n_1, n_2 \dots \rangle$  so dass sign von  $\Psi(x_1 \dots x_N)$  passend

$$|x_1 \dots x_N\rangle = \frac{1}{N!} \sum_P \xi^{(P)} |x_{P(1)}\rangle \dots |x_{P(N)}\rangle$$

mit  $\frac{1}{N!}$  so dass Vierer der  $n_i$   
pot passende sind

$$|n_1, n_2 \dots \rangle = \int dx_1 \dots dx_N \Psi(x_1 \dots x_N) |x_1\rangle \dots |x_N\rangle \quad \text{eigentlich}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N!} \sum_P \int dx_1 \dots dx_N \Psi(x_{P(1)} \dots x_{P(N)}) |x_{P(1)}\rangle \dots |x_{P(N)}\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{N!} \sum_P \xi^{(P)} \int dx_1 \dots dx_N \Psi(x_1 \dots x_N) |x_{P(1)}\rangle \dots |x_{P(N)}\rangle$$

$$= \int dx_1 \dots dx_N \Psi(x_1 \dots x_N) |x_1 \dots x_N\rangle$$

$$\langle x'_1 \dots x'_N | x_1 \dots x_N \rangle = \frac{1}{N!} \sum_P \xi^{(P)} \delta(x_1 - x'_{P(1)}) \dots \delta(x_N - x'_{P(N)}) \quad \text{einfachste prf kann je k$$

(Kombinationen  $(n_1, n_2, \dots)$ )

$\Rightarrow$   $|n_1, n_2 \dots \rangle$  passend ist, falls  $\Psi(x_1 \dots x_N)$  passiert

$$|n_1, n_2 \dots \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1! n_2! \dots}} (a_1^+)^{n_1} (a_2^+)^{n_2} \dots |0\rangle$$

↑  
pot passend

definition of  $\beta$  in terms of  $a$

then  $\beta$  will be the sum of the eigenvalues -  $a$  &  $a^*$  = zero



$$a_i |0\rangle = 0$$

$$[a_i, a_j]_{\pm} = [a_i^+, a_j^+]_{\pm} = \delta_{ij}$$

$$[A, B]_{\pm} = AB - BA$$

$$[A, B]_+ = \{A, B\} = AB + BA \quad \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \quad a^+ a = a a^+ = 0$$

$$|x_1 \dots x_n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} \Psi^+(x_1) \dots \Psi^+(x_n) |0\rangle$$

$$(*) \quad \Psi(x) = \sum_k U_k(x) a_k \quad \text{with } a_k \text{ are basis states}$$

$$\int dx \Psi(x) U_c^*(x) = \sum_k \int dx U_c^*(x) U_k(x) a_k = \sum_k \delta_{ck} a_k = a_c \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$[\Psi(x), \Psi(x')]_{\pm} = [\Psi^+(x), \Psi^+(x')]_{\pm} = 0 \quad \text{e.g. if } \Psi \text{ is pure}$$

$$[\Psi(x), \Psi^+(x')]_{\pm} = \sum_{k, c} U_k(x) U_c^*(x') [a_k, a_c^+]_{\pm} = \sum_k U_k(x) U_k^*(x') = \delta(x-x')$$

then  $\Psi$  is called a  $c$ -operator since  $\Psi$  is a linear operator with respect to  $a$  &  $a^*$  per (\*)

$\Psi(x)$  is the sum of all  $U_k(x)$  where  $\Psi(x) = \sum_k a_k U_k(x)$ , i.e.  $a_k$  are numbers &  $U_k$  are  $c$ -functions since  $U_k(x) \Rightarrow p$  is a  $c$ -operator where  $p$  is  $\Psi(x)$  &  $a_k$  is  $c$ -operator

then  $\Psi(x)$  is  $c$ -operator &  $a_k$  is  $c$ -operator to mean when  $a_k \rightarrow k$

$$\Psi(x, t) = \sum_k U_k(x) a_k(t)$$

$$\langle x'_1 x'_2 | x_1 x_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2!} \sum_P \xi^{\sigma(P)} \delta(x_1 - x'_{P(1)}) \delta(x_2 - x'_{P(2)})$$

↑ pd pair whose values are taken in same place  
↓ paired pairs

$$= \frac{1}{2!} \left[ \delta(x_1 - x'_1) \delta(x_2 - x'_2) \pm \delta(x_1 - x'_2) \delta(x_2 - x'_1) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x'_1 x'_2 | x_1 x_2 \rangle &= \frac{1}{2!} \langle 0 | \Psi(x'_2) \Psi(x'_1) \Psi^\dagger(x_1) \Psi^\dagger(x_2) | 0 \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2!} \langle 0 | \Psi(x'_2) \left[ \delta(x_1 - x'_1) \pm \Psi^\dagger(x_1) \Psi(x'_1) \right] \Psi^\dagger(x_2) | 0 \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2!} \left\{ \delta(x_1 - x'_1) \langle 0 | \Psi(x'_2) \Psi^\dagger(x_2) | 0 \rangle \pm \langle 0 | \Psi(x'_2) \Psi^\dagger(x_1) \Psi(x'_1) \Psi^\dagger(x_2) | 0 \rangle \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2!} \left\{ \delta(x_1 - x'_1) \left[ \delta(x_2 - x'_2) \pm \underbrace{\langle 0 | \Psi(x'_2) \Psi(x'_1) | 0 \rangle}_{0} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. \pm \langle 0 | \Psi(x'_2) \Psi^\dagger(x_1) \left[ \delta(x_2 - x'_2) \pm \underbrace{\Psi^\dagger(x_2) \Psi(x'_1)}_{0} \right] | 0 \rangle \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2!} \left\{ \delta(x_1 - x'_1) \delta(x_2 - x'_2) \pm \delta(x_2 - x'_1) \langle 0 | [\delta(x_1 - x'_2) \pm \Psi^\dagger(x_1) \underbrace{\Psi(x'_2)}_{0}] | 0 \rangle \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2!} \left[ \delta(x_1 - x'_1) \delta(x_2 - x'_2) \pm \delta(x_1 - x'_2) \delta(x_2 - x'_1) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$\sum \langle n_1 n_2 \dots | x_1 \dots x_N \rangle$  where  $n_1, n_2, \dots$  &  $x_1, x_2, \dots$  do not pair

$$\begin{aligned} |n_1 n_2 \dots\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1! n_2! \dots}} a_{n_1}^\dagger \dots a_{n_N}^\dagger |0\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1! n_2! \dots}} \frac{1}{N!} \sum_P \sum_{P(n_i)}^{\sigma(P)} a_{P(n_1)}^\dagger \dots a_{P(n_N)}^\dagger |0\rangle \quad : [a_i, a_j] = 0 \text{ if } i \neq j \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1! n_2! \dots}} \frac{1}{N!} \int dx_1 \dots dx_N \sum_P \sum_{P(n_i)}^{\sigma(P)} u_{P(n_1)}(x_1) \dots u_{P(n_N)}(x_N) \Psi^\dagger(x_1) \dots \Psi^\dagger(x_N) |0\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N! n_1! n_2! \dots}} \sum_P \sum_{P(n_i)}^{\sigma(P)} u_{P(n_1)}(x_1) \dots u_{P(n_N)}(x_N) |x_1 \dots x_N\rangle \end{aligned}$$

•  $a_i^+ a_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = n_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle$

$$a_i^+ | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = \sqrt{n_i + 1} | \dots n_i + 1 \dots \rangle$$
$$a_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = \sqrt{n_i} | \dots n_i - 1 \dots \rangle$$

• Head term part

middle part

$$a_i^+ | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = \begin{cases} (-1)^{n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_{i-1}} | \dots n_i + 1 \dots \rangle & n_i = 0 \\ 0 & n_i = 1 \end{cases}$$
$$a_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & n_i = 0 \\ (-1)^{n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_{i-1}} | \dots n_i - 1 \dots \rangle & n_i = 1 \end{cases}$$

middle part

? Now what does Fock space  $\Rightarrow$  particle creation?

•  $a_i^+ a_i$  creates one particle in state  $n_i$ :  $a_i^+ \rightarrow \sqrt{n_i}$  and  $a_i \rightarrow \sqrt{n_i}$

$$\sum_{n_i} \langle u_n | a_i | u_e \rangle | u_n \rangle \langle u_e |$$

now problem we have no way for particle  $N$  to appear  
problem  $\Rightarrow$  how for  $| u_n \rangle \langle u_e |$   $\rightarrow$  we have

$$| u_1 \dots u_N \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N! n_1! n_2! \dots}} \sum_p \langle u_{p(1)} | \dots \langle u_{p(N)} |$$

•  $| u_1 \dots u_N \rangle$  when when  $| u_1 \rangle \dots | u_N \rangle$  given to each one  $| u_e \rangle$  plus head if  
 $| u_N \rangle$  given it for first time  $\rightarrow$  or plus next for second  $\rightarrow$  etc for  $N$  times  $| u_e \rangle$  plus  
 $| u_e \rangle = p$  times for  $| u_N \rangle \langle u_e |$  so  $\rightarrow$  plus the same  $| u_e \rangle$  plus  
 $| u_N \rangle \Rightarrow | u_e \rangle$  in which given plus plus

$a_k^+ a_e \rightarrow$  for spin  $|n_k>$  we have  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$

$$a_k^+ a_e \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1! n_2! \dots}} (a_1^+)^{n_1} (a_2^+)^{n_2} \dots |0\rangle$$

which are prob

now we add  $|0\rangle$  prob or  $a_e$  at prob due to the rule of  $a_e^+$  per  
state  $n_e$  prob the rule of  $a_e^+$  per

$$a_k^+ a_e \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1! n_2! \dots}} (a_1^+)^{n_1} (a_2^+)^{n_2} \dots (a_k^+)^{n_k} \dots (a_e^+)^{n_e} \dots |0\rangle$$

(here  $n_e$ )

$$= a_k^+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1! n_2! \dots}} (a_1^+)^{n_1} (a_2^+)^{n_2} \dots (a_k^+)^{n_k} \dots \sum^{n_1+n_2+\dots+n_{e-1}} a_e (a_e^+)^{n_e} \dots |0\rangle$$

$$a_e (a_e^+)^{n_e} = n_e (a_e^+)^{n_e-1} + (a_e^+)^{n_e} a_e$$

then add prob per

$$a_e a_e^+ = 1 + a_e^+ a_e$$

!  $n_e = 1$  means the state per particle var

$$= \sum^{n_{k-1}+\dots+n_{e-1}} n_e (a_1^+)^{n_1} (a_2^+)^{n_2} \dots (a_k^+)^{n_k+1} \dots (a_e^+)^{n_e-1} \dots |0\rangle$$

$\rightarrow$  prob prob then it does not change also now you have sum over all  
per prob sum  $\sum^{n_{k-1}+\dots+n_{e-1}}$  terms

$$\sum_{\alpha, \beta} \langle \alpha | A | \beta \rangle a_\alpha^+ a_\beta$$

we have  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  is same prob

$$\langle P | \hat{P} | P' \rangle = P \delta_{P, P'} \quad \text{and spin does not matter per atom since cancel}$$

$$\hat{P} = \sum_P P a_\alpha^+ a_\alpha$$

$$\langle X | \hat{P} | X' \rangle = -ik \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \delta(X-X')$$

per prob and per

$$\hat{P} = \int dx dx' -ik \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \delta(X-X') \Psi^+(X) \Psi(X') = \int dx \Psi^+(X) (-ik) \partial_X \Psi(X)$$

$\Psi^+(X) \Psi(X)$  is for all prob not  $\int dx$   $\Rightarrow$  then cancel

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x)$$

one pph in potential

$$H = \int dx \Psi^+(x) \left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \partial_x^2 + V(x) \right] \Psi(x) \quad \langle x | V(x) | x' \rangle = v(x) \delta(x-x') \text{ pph}$$

$\Rightarrow$   $v(x) \delta(x-x')$  pph

$$\langle P | V(x) | P' \rangle = \int dx dx' \langle P | x \rangle \langle x | V(x) | x' \rangle \langle x' | P' \rangle$$

$$= \int dx V(x) \frac{e^{i(P'-P)x}}{2\pi\hbar} = V(P'-P) \quad : V(x) \text{ le nro probC}$$

$$H = \sum_{pp'} a_p^+ \left[ \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(P'-P) \right] a_{p'}$$

sum nro

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \beta} \langle \alpha \beta | V | \gamma \delta \rangle \langle \alpha \beta | \text{ nro prob-1 pph} \Rightarrow \text{ nro pph}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \beta} \langle \alpha \beta | V | \gamma \delta \rangle a_\beta^+ a_\alpha^+ a_\gamma a_\delta \quad \text{if we resolvo prob}$$

$$\langle x' x | V | y' y \rangle = \frac{e^2}{|x-x'|} \delta(x-y) \delta(x-y) \quad \text{resolvo prob prob}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int dx dx' \Psi^+(x) \Psi^+(x') \frac{e^2}{|x-x'|} \Psi(x') \Psi(x)$$

if we resolvo prob

$$\frac{1}{2V} \sum_{k k' q} a_k^+ a_{k+q}^+ V(q) a_{k'} a_{k+q}$$

sum nro

$$V(q) = \int dx V(x) e^{-iqx} = \frac{4\pi e^2}{q^2} \text{ nro}$$

$$T A(t) B(t) = A(t) B(t) \theta(t-t) + B(t) A(t) \theta(t-t)$$