

15. Aufgabe

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Zeige: $\frac{\delta A[\varphi, j]}{\delta \varphi} = 0$

wobei $A[\varphi, j] = \int d^4x \left[\frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \varphi)^2 - \frac{m^2}{2} \varphi^2 - j \varphi \right]$

p.I. Trick:

$$\int d^4x (\partial_\mu \varphi) (\partial^\mu \varphi) = 0 = \int d^4x \varphi \partial_\mu \partial^\mu \varphi$$

womit wir erhalten:

$$A[\varphi, j] = \int d^4x \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi (\partial_\mu \partial^\mu + m^2) \varphi - j \varphi \right]$$

Das variieren wir:

$$\frac{\delta A[\varphi', j]}{\delta \varphi} = \frac{\delta}{\delta \varphi} \left(\int d^4x' \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi' (\partial_\mu \partial^\mu + m^2) \varphi' - j' \varphi' \right] \right)$$

$$= \int d^4x' \left[\frac{1}{2} \delta(x-x') (\partial_\mu \partial^\mu + m^2) \varphi' - \frac{1}{2} \varphi' (\partial_\mu \partial^\mu + m^2) \delta(x-x') - j' \delta(x-x') \right]$$

Wir betrachten wieder:

$$\int d^4x' \varphi' \partial_\mu \partial^\mu \delta^4(x-x') = 0 = \int d^4x' (\partial_\mu \varphi') \partial^\mu \delta^4(x-x')$$
$$= 0 + \int d^4x' \partial_\mu \partial^\mu \varphi'$$

$$\Rightarrow (\partial_\mu \partial^\mu + m^2) \varphi = -j$$

Wir nehmen an dass

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 + \int d^4x G(x-x') j'$$

$$\text{mit } (\partial_\mu \partial^\mu + m^2) \varphi_0 = 0 \text{ und } (\partial_\mu \partial^\mu + m^2) G(x-x') = -\delta(x-x')$$

Damit folgt

$$\begin{aligned} -j & \stackrel{!}{=} (\partial_\mu \partial^\mu + m^2) \int d^4x G(x-x') j' \\ & = \int d^4x (\partial_\mu \partial^\mu + m^2) G(x-x') j' = -j \end{aligned}$$

□

$$b) \quad Z[j] = \int Dx e^{iA[\varphi; j]}$$

$$\text{Zeige: } Z[j] = Z[0] \exp \left[\frac{-i}{2} \int d^4x \int d^4x' j(x) G(x-x') j(x') \right] ?$$

Aufgabe 16) Lagrangedichte

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi} i \partial_t \psi - \frac{1}{2m} \bar{\nabla} \bar{\psi} \cdot \bar{\nabla} \psi + \mu |\psi|^2 - \frac{g}{2} |\psi|^4$$

a) \mathcal{L} ist invariant unter $\psi \rightarrow \psi' e^{i\theta}$ mit $\theta = \text{const.}$

Terme einzeln betrachten

$$\underline{\bar{\psi} i \partial_t \psi}: \quad \bar{\psi} = \overline{\psi' e^{i\theta}} = \bar{\psi}' e^{-i\theta}$$

$$\partial_t \psi = \partial_t \psi' e^{i\theta} = e^{i\theta} \partial_t \psi'$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\psi} i \partial_t \psi = \bar{\psi}' e^{-i\theta} e^{i\theta} \partial_t \psi' = \bar{\psi}' i \psi'$$

$$\underline{\bar{\nabla} \bar{\psi} \cdot \bar{\nabla} \psi}: \quad \bar{\nabla} \bar{\psi} = \bar{\nabla} \overline{\psi' e^{i\theta}} = \bar{\nabla} \bar{\psi}' e^{-i\theta}$$

$$\bar{\nabla} \psi = \bar{\nabla} \psi' e^{i\theta} = e^{i\theta} \bar{\nabla} \psi'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \bar{\nabla} \bar{\psi} \cdot \bar{\nabla} \psi &= \bar{\nabla} \bar{\psi}' \cdot \underbrace{e^{-i\theta} e^{i\theta}}_{=1} \bar{\nabla} \psi' \\ &= \bar{\nabla} \bar{\psi}' \cdot \bar{\nabla} \psi' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{|\psi|}: \quad |\psi| &= |\psi' e^{i\theta}| = \sqrt{\psi' e^{i\theta} \overline{\psi' e^{i\theta}}} \\ &= \sqrt{\psi' e^{i\theta} e^{-i\theta} \bar{\psi}'} = \sqrt{\psi' \bar{\psi}'} = |\psi'| \end{aligned}$$

□

$$\text{Nun } \bar{p} \cdot \bar{x} - \frac{p^2 t}{2m} = \Theta(\bar{x}, t)$$

$$\partial_t \psi = \partial_t \psi' e^{i\Theta} = e^{i\Theta} \partial_t \psi' + \psi' i e^{i\Theta} \partial_t \Theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mit } \partial_t(\Theta(\bar{x}, t)) &= \partial_t \left(\bar{p} \cdot \bar{x} - \frac{p^2 t}{2m} \right) \\ &= -\frac{p^2}{2m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla} \Theta &= \bar{\nabla} \left(\bar{p} \cdot \bar{x} - \frac{p^2 t}{2m} \right) = \bar{p} \\ \text{für } \bar{\nabla} \psi &= \bar{\nabla} \psi' e^{i\Theta} = e^{i\Theta} \bar{\nabla} \psi' + \psi' \bar{\nabla} e^{i\Theta} \\ &= e^{i\Theta} \bar{\nabla} \psi' + \psi' e^{i\Theta} i \bar{\nabla} \Theta \end{aligned}$$

$$|e^{i\Theta}| = 1$$

• Die ersten 2 Terme einsetzen:

$$\begin{aligned} &\bar{\psi} i \partial_t \psi - \frac{1}{2m} \bar{\nabla} \bar{\psi} \cdot \bar{\nabla} \psi \\ &= \bar{\psi}' e^{-i\Theta} i \left(e^{i\Theta} \partial_t \psi' - i e^{i\Theta} \psi' \frac{p^2}{2m} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2m} \left(e^{-i\Theta} \bar{\nabla} \bar{\psi}' - i \bar{\psi}' e^{-i\Theta} \bar{p} \right) \left(e^{i\Theta} \bar{\nabla} \psi' + i \psi' e^{i\Theta} \bar{p} \right) \\ &= \bar{\psi}' i \partial_t \psi' + \bar{\psi}' \psi' \frac{p^2}{2m} - \frac{1}{2m} \bar{\nabla} \bar{\psi}' \cdot \bar{\nabla} \psi' - \bar{\psi}' \psi' \frac{p^2}{2m} \\ &= \bar{\psi}' i \partial_t \psi' - \frac{1}{2m} \bar{\nabla} \bar{\psi}' \cdot \bar{\nabla} \psi' \end{aligned}$$

□

3) Euler-Lagrange:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_t \psi)} = \sum_i \partial_i \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_i \psi)}$$

b) Die Euler-Lagrange-Gl. mit Zus. WW-Term

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_t \psi)} - \sum_i \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_i \psi)} = 0$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} = \mu \psi^* - g |\psi|^2 \psi^* = \mu \psi^* - g |\psi|^2 \psi^*$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_t \psi)} = i \psi^* \quad \rightsquigarrow \frac{d}{dt} (i \psi^*) = i \partial_t \psi^*$$

$$\cdot \sum_i \partial_i \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_i \psi)} = -\frac{1}{2m} \bar{\nabla}^2 \psi^*$$

$$\rightsquigarrow +i \partial_t \psi^* = \mu \psi^* - g |\psi|^2 \psi^* + \frac{\bar{\nabla}^2}{2m} \psi^*$$

$$\text{Für } \psi, \quad = \frac{\bar{\nabla}^2}{2m} \psi^* + (\mu - g |\psi|^2) \psi^*$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi^*} = i \partial_t \psi + \mu \psi - g |\psi|^2 \psi$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_t \psi^*)} = 0$$

$$\cdot \sum_i \partial_i \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_i \psi^*)} = -\frac{1}{2m} \bar{\nabla}^2 \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow -i \partial_t \psi = (\mu - g |\psi|^2) \psi + \frac{\bar{\nabla}^2}{2m} \psi$$

$$= \frac{\bar{\nabla}^2}{2m} \psi + (\mu - g |\psi|^2) \psi$$

Beide Gleichungen sind äquivalent, verknüpft durch $(\psi)^*$.

c) uniforme Lösung:

$$-i\partial_t \psi = (\mu - g|\psi|^2) \psi + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \psi$$

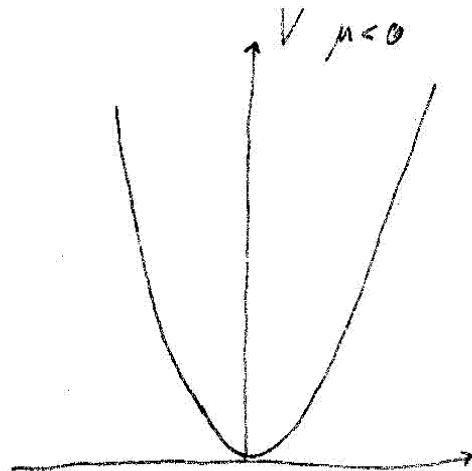
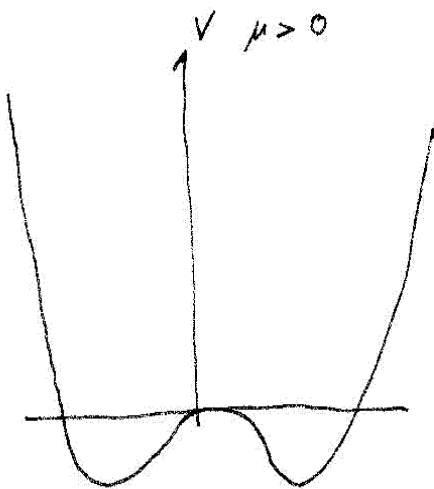
$$\text{mit } \psi = \psi_0 = \text{const: } \partial_t \psi_0 = \nabla^2 \psi_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu - g|\psi_0|^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |\psi_0|^2 = \frac{\mu}{g} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Mit } \mathcal{L} = T - V \text{ folgt } V = -\mu|\psi|^2 + \frac{g}{2}|\psi|^4$$

Skizzen:



$$d) \text{ Sei } \psi(\vec{x}, t) = \psi_0 + \delta\psi(x, t)$$

Wir nähern nun bis zur 1. Ordnung, d.h. $O(\delta\psi^2) = 0$

ferner sei $|\mu| \ll 1$, d.h. $O(\mu^{3/2}) = 0$

Dies setzen wir in die GPE ein:

$$-i\partial_t(\psi_0 + \delta\psi) = (\mu - g|\psi_0 + \delta\psi|^2) + \frac{\bar{\nabla}^2}{2m} \psi$$

$$\text{Bzw: } (i\partial_t + \mu - g|\psi|^2 + \frac{\bar{\nabla}^2}{2m})(\psi_0 + \delta\psi) = 0$$

Berechnen wir zuerst das Betragquadrat:

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_0 + \delta\psi|^2 &= (\psi_0 + \delta\psi)(\bar{\psi}_0 + \delta\bar{\psi}) \\ &= \psi_0\bar{\psi}_0 + \psi_0(\delta\bar{\psi} + \delta\bar{\psi}) + \mathcal{O}(\delta\psi)^2 \\ &= \frac{\mu}{g} + \psi_0(\delta\bar{\psi} + \delta\bar{\psi}). \end{aligned}$$

Damit folgt

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} i\partial_t \delta\psi + \mu\psi_0 + \mu\delta\psi - g\psi_0^3 - 2g\psi_0^2\delta\psi - g\psi_0\delta\bar{\psi} + \frac{\bar{\nabla}^2}{2m} \delta\psi$$

$$= (i\partial_t + \mu - 2g\psi_0^2 + \frac{\bar{\nabla}^2}{2m}) \delta\psi - \mu\delta\bar{\psi}$$

$$= (i\partial_t - \mu + \frac{\bar{\nabla}^2}{2m}) \delta\psi - \mu\delta\bar{\psi}$$

Hätte man analog die Feldgleichung für $\bar{\psi}$ genommen vertauschen

nur $\delta\bar{\psi}$ und $\delta\psi$ und $i\partial_t \rightarrow -i\partial_t$

$$\Rightarrow (-i\partial_t - \mu + \frac{\bar{\nabla}^2}{2m}) \delta\bar{\psi} - \mu\delta\psi = 0$$

Dies schreiben wir in Matrix-form, wobei wir den ∂_t Teil gleich auf die rechte Seite bringen:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu - \frac{\vec{\nabla}^2}{2m} & \mu \\ -\mu & -\mu + \frac{\vec{\nabla}^2}{2m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta\psi \\ \delta\bar{\psi} \end{pmatrix} = i\partial_t \begin{pmatrix} \delta\psi \\ \delta\bar{\psi} \end{pmatrix}$$

Nun fordern wir stationäre Lösungen und setzen in Analogie:

$$i\partial_t \psi = E\psi$$

Damit folgt

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu - \frac{\vec{\nabla}^2}{2m} & \mu \\ -\mu & -\mu + \frac{\vec{\nabla}^2}{2m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta\psi \\ \delta\bar{\psi} \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} \delta\psi \\ \delta\bar{\psi} \end{pmatrix}$$

Eigenwertgleichung, die es zu lösen gilt. Setze von Besont. m.

Cauchy: $\det() \stackrel{!}{=} 0$. Wir ersetzen nach Korrespondenzprinzip

$$\hbar=1: \vec{\nabla} = i\vec{p} \quad \vec{p} = \vec{k} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla}^2 = -k^2$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \mu + \frac{k^2}{2m} - E & \mu \\ -\mu & -\mu - \frac{k^2}{2m} - E \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \left(\mu + \frac{k^2}{2m} - E\right) \left(-\mu - \frac{k^2}{2m} - E\right) + \mu^2$$

$$= -\mu^2 - \left(\frac{k^2}{2m}\right)^2 + E^2 - \frac{2\mu k^2}{2m} + \mu^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \left(\frac{k^2}{2m}\right) + \frac{\mu k^2}{m}$$

$$\text{oder } E = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}\right)^2 + \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{m}}$$

für $k \gg 0$ geht \hbar^2 schneller gegen 0 und so

$$E = \hbar^2 k \sqrt{\frac{1}{m}}$$

e) Die Impulsdichte berechnen wir aus dem Lagrangian

$$\pi(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_t \psi)} = i\psi^*$$

Die Poisson-Klammer müssen wir hier mit Funktionalableitungen

berechnen:

$$\{F(\vec{x}), G(\vec{x}')\} = \int d^3x'' \frac{\delta F(\vec{x}', t)}{\delta \varphi(\vec{x}'', t)} \cdot \frac{\delta G(\vec{x}'', t)}{\delta \pi(\vec{x}', t)} - \frac{\delta G(\vec{x}, t)}{\delta \pi(\vec{x}'', t)} \frac{\delta F(\vec{x}', t)}{\delta \varphi(\vec{x}'', t)}$$

in diesem Fall bedeutet dies:

$$\begin{aligned} \{\varphi(\vec{x}, t), \pi(\vec{x}', t)\} &= \int d^3x'' \underbrace{\frac{\delta \varphi(\vec{x}, t)}{\delta \varphi(\vec{x}'', t)}}_{=\delta(\vec{x}-\vec{x}'')} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\delta \pi(\vec{x}', t)}{\delta \pi(\vec{x}'', t)}}_{=\delta(\vec{x}'-\vec{x}'')} - \frac{\delta \varphi(\vec{x}, t)}{\delta \pi(\vec{x}'', t)} \frac{\delta \pi(\vec{x}', t)}{\delta \varphi(\vec{x}'', t)} \\ &= \delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}) \end{aligned}$$

Wir setzen nach dem Korrespondenzprinzip:

$$\psi(\vec{x}, t) \rightarrow \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t), \quad \pi(\vec{x}, t) \rightarrow \hat{\pi}(\vec{x}, t), \quad \{, \} \rightarrow -i[,]$$

Damit folgt:

$$\{\psi(\vec{x}, t), \pi(\vec{x}', t)\} = \{\psi(\vec{x}, t), i\psi^*(\vec{x}', t)\} = \delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{x})$$

$$\Rightarrow \{\psi(\vec{x}, t), \psi^*(\vec{x}', t)\} = -i\delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{x})$$

Wechsel folgt:

$$[\hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t), \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}', t)] = -i(i\delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{x})) = \delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{x})$$

Den Kommutator im Impulsraum erhält man durch Fourier-Transformation:

$$[\hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t), \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}', t)] = \delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{x})$$

$$\hat{\psi}(\vec{k}, t) = \int d^3x e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\Rightarrow [\hat{\psi}(\vec{k}, t), \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{k}', t)] = \int d^3x \int d^3x' [\hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t), \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}', t)] e$$

$$= \int d^3x \int d^3x'$$

$$= \hat{\psi}(\vec{k}, t) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{k}', t) - \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{k}', t) \hat{\psi}(\vec{k}, t)$$

$$= \int d^3x \int d^3x' \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}', t) e^{-i(\vec{x}\cdot\vec{k} - \vec{x}'\cdot\vec{k}')} - \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}', t) \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t) e^{-i(\vec{x}\cdot\vec{k} - \vec{x}'\cdot\vec{k}')}$$

$$= \int d^3x \int d^3x' \underbrace{[\hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}', t) - \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}', t) \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t)]}_{\delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}')} e^{-i(\vec{x}\cdot\vec{k} - \vec{x}'\cdot\vec{k}')}$$

$$= \int d^3x e^{-i\vec{x}(\vec{k} - \vec{k}')} = 2\pi \delta(\vec{k} - \vec{k}') \quad \square$$

Der Kommutator lautet:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t), \hat{H}] &= [\hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t), \int d^3x' \frac{\vec{\nabla}'^2}{2m} \hat{\psi}'^\dagger \cdot \vec{\nabla}' \hat{\psi}' - \mu \hat{\psi}'^\dagger \hat{\psi}' + \frac{g}{2} (\hat{\psi}'^\dagger \hat{\psi}')^2] \\
 &= \int d^3x' \frac{1}{2m} [\hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t), \vec{\nabla}' \hat{\psi}'^\dagger \cdot \vec{\nabla}' \hat{\psi}'] - \mu [\hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t), \hat{\psi}'^\dagger(\vec{x}', t) \hat{\psi}'(\vec{x}', t)] \\
 &\quad + \frac{g}{2} [\hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t), \hat{\psi}'^\dagger(\vec{x}', t) \hat{\psi}'(\vec{x}', t) \hat{\psi}'^\dagger(\vec{x}', t) \hat{\psi}'(\vec{x}', t)]
 \end{aligned}$$

Wir rechnen die einzelnen Kommutatoren einzeln aus, wobei wir auf alle unnötigen Dekorationen verzichten. Der Gradient $\vec{\nabla}'$ wirkt nur auf \vec{x}' .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet [\psi, \nabla' \psi'^\dagger \nabla' \psi'] &= \nabla' \psi'^\dagger [\psi, \nabla' \psi'] + [\psi, \nabla'^2 \psi'] \nabla' \psi' \\
 &= \nabla' \psi'^\dagger \underbrace{\nabla' [\psi, \psi']}_{=0} = \nabla' [\psi, \psi'^\dagger] \cdot \nabla' \psi' \\
 &\quad \underbrace{= \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}')} \\
 &= \nabla' \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') \cdot \nabla' \psi' \\
 &= \nabla' (\underbrace{\vec{\nabla}' \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') \psi'}_{=0}) - \cancel{\psi'^2} \\
 &= \underbrace{\nabla' (\delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') \nabla' \psi')}_{\text{Oberflächenterm} = 0} - \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') \nabla'^2 \psi'
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet [\psi, \psi'^\dagger \psi'] = 0 + [\psi, \psi'^\dagger] \psi' = \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') \psi'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet [\psi, \psi'^\dagger \psi' \psi'^\dagger \psi'] &= \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') \psi' \psi'^\dagger \psi' + \psi'^\dagger [\psi, \psi' \psi'^\dagger \psi'] \\
 &= \quad \quad \quad + \psi'^\dagger \psi' [\psi, \psi'^\dagger \psi'] \\
 &= \quad \quad \quad + \psi'^\dagger \psi' [\psi, \psi'^\dagger] \psi' \\
 &= \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') (\psi' \psi'^\dagger \psi' + \psi'^\dagger \psi' \psi')
 \end{aligned}$$

Das heißt insgesamt folgt:

$$[\hat{\psi}, \hat{H}] = -\frac{1}{2m} \nabla^2 \hat{\psi} - \mu \hat{\psi} + \frac{g}{2} (\hat{\psi}^\dagger \hat{\psi} \hat{\psi} + \hat{\psi} \hat{\psi}^\dagger \hat{\psi})$$

Mit der Heisenberg-Gleichung

$$i\partial_t \hat{A} = [\hat{A}, \hat{H}]$$

folgt die Feldgleichung:

$$i\partial_t \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}, t) = -\frac{1}{2m} \nabla^2 \hat{\psi} - \mu \hat{\psi} + \frac{g}{2} (\hat{\psi}^\dagger \hat{\psi} \hat{\psi} + \hat{\psi} \hat{\psi}^\dagger \hat{\psi})$$

vergleiche mit klassischer GPE:

$$+i\partial_t \psi = -\frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \psi + -\mu \psi + g |\psi|^2 \psi$$