

7.1 Quantisierung freier elm. Felder

Wellengleichung $\left(\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta\right) \vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) = 0$

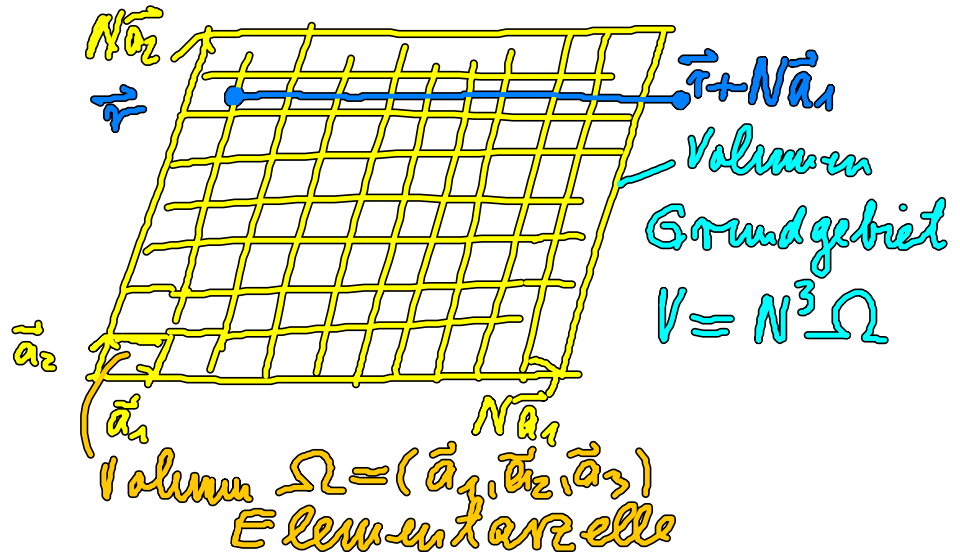
oder $\square \vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) = 0$ mit $\square = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta = \epsilon \mu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta$

und $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0$ Strahlungsbedingung

diskrete ebene Wellen $\varphi_{\vec{q}}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} e^{i \vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}}$

periodische
Randbedingung
bezüglich V :

$\varphi_{\vec{q}}(\vec{r} + N \vec{a}_i) = \varphi_{\vec{q}}(\vec{r})$



$[c, c^\dagger] = 1 \Rightarrow c c^\dagger = c^\dagger c + 1$

$[c^\dagger c, c] = c^\dagger c c - c c^\dagger c = c c^\dagger c - c - c c^\dagger c = -c$

$[c^\dagger c, c^\dagger] = c^\dagger c c^\dagger - c^\dagger c^\dagger c = c^\dagger c^\dagger c + c^\dagger - c^\dagger c^\dagger c = +c^\dagger$

$\hat{E} = \dots \sum \sum \dots [-\dots c \pm \dots c^\dagger] \Rightarrow \langle n | \hat{E} | n \rangle =$

$T \geq 0: \hat{N} = \sum c^\dagger c \Rightarrow \langle n | c^\dagger c | n \rangle = n$

