

III.1 Die Dirac-Gleichung (historischer Zugang)

Ziel: Konstruktion einer Einteilchen-Gleichung der relativist. QM

- ▶ QM: $E \rightarrow i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$, $\vec{p} \rightarrow -i\vec{\nabla}$
- ▶ Schrödinger: $E = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + V \rightarrow$ Dgl. 1. Ordn. in t, 2. Ordn. in x^k
- ▶ Klein-Gordon: $E^2 = \vec{p}^2 + m^2 \rightarrow$ Dgl. 2. Ordn. in t und x^k
 \Rightarrow Lösungen positiver und negativer Energie: $E = \pm\sqrt{\vec{p}^2 + m^2}$
- ▶ Dirac: versuche Dgl. 1. Ordn. in t und x^k
 - ▶ Ansatz: $E\psi = \underbrace{(\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{p} + \beta m)}_{H_D} \psi$, $\alpha^k, \beta = \text{const.}$
 - ▶ Forderung: $E^2 \psi \stackrel{!}{=} (\vec{p}^2 + m^2) \psi$



$$E\psi = (\alpha^k p^k + \beta m) \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow E^2\psi = (\alpha^k p^k + \beta m) (\alpha^l p^l + \beta m) \psi$$



$$E\psi = (\alpha^k p^k + \beta m) \psi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E^2\psi &= (\alpha^k p^k + \beta m) (\alpha^\ell p^\ell + \beta m) \psi \\ &= (\alpha^k \alpha^\ell p^k p^\ell + (\alpha^k \beta + \beta \alpha^k) m p^k + \beta^2 m^2) \psi \end{aligned}$$



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$$= (\alpha^k \alpha^\ell p^k p^\ell + (\alpha^k \beta + \beta \alpha^k) m p^k + \beta^2 m^2) \psi$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \{ \alpha^k, \alpha^\ell \} p^k p^\ell + \{ \alpha^k, \beta \} m p^k + \beta^2 m^2 \right) \psi$$

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$$\begin{aligned}&\stackrel{!}{=} (\vec{p}^2 + m^2) \psi \\ &= (\delta^{k\ell} p^k p^\ell + m^2) \psi\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^k \text{ und } \beta \text{ sind Matrizen mit } \{ \alpha^k, \alpha^\ell \} = 2\delta^{k\ell}, \quad \{ \alpha^k, \beta \} = 0, \quad \beta^2 = \mathbf{1} .$$



► Eigenschaften:

i) H_D hermitesch $\Rightarrow \alpha^k, \beta$ hermitesch

ii) $(\alpha^k)^2 = \beta^2 = \mathbb{1} \Rightarrow$ Eigenwerte ± 1

iii) Spur: $\text{tr } \alpha^k = \text{tr } \beta = 0$

$$\text{z.B.: } \text{tr } \alpha^k = \text{tr} [\alpha^k \beta \beta] \stackrel{\text{zykl.}}{=} \text{tr} [\beta \alpha^k \beta] \stackrel{\{\alpha^k, \beta\}=0}{=} -\text{tr} [\alpha^k \beta \beta] = -\text{tr } \alpha^k$$



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$$\Rightarrow \psi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1(x) \\ \psi_2(x) \\ \psi_3(x) \\ \psi_4(x) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{“Dirac-Spinor”}$$



► weitere Umformungen:

$$E\psi = (\alpha^k p^k + \beta m) \psi \Rightarrow (p^0 - \alpha^k p^k - \beta m) \psi = 0, \quad p^0 \equiv E$$

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Def.: $\gamma^0 \equiv \beta, \quad \gamma^k \equiv \beta \alpha^k \Rightarrow (\gamma^\mu p_\mu - m) \psi = 0$

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► Feynman-Slash: $\not{a} \equiv \gamma^\mu a_\mu \Rightarrow \boxed{(i\not{\partial} - m) \psi = 0}$

- ▶ $\{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu\} = 2g^{\mu\nu} \mathbb{1}$ **definierende Anti-Vertauschungsrelation**
(folgt aus den Relationen für α^k und β)

$$\Rightarrow (\gamma^0)^2 = \mathbb{1}, \quad (\gamma^k)^2 = -\mathbb{1}$$



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- ▶ $(\gamma^0)^\dagger = \gamma^0, \quad (\gamma^k)^\dagger = -\gamma^k \quad \Rightarrow \quad (\gamma^\mu)^\dagger = \gamma^0 \gamma^\mu \gamma^0$



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- ▶ **“chirale Darstellung”** (= “Weyl-Darst.”, wird in dieser Vorlesung verwendet):

$$\gamma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbb{1}_2 \\ \mathbb{1}_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma^k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma^k \\ -\sigma_k & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

mit den **Pauli-Matrizen**

$$\sigma^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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- ▶ **Observable hängen nicht von der gewählten Darstellung ab!**

Adjungierte Gleichung



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► Dirac-Gleichung: $i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi - m\psi = 0$



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- ▶ hermitesch adj. Gl.: $-i(\partial_\mu \psi)^\dagger (\gamma^\mu)^\dagger - m\psi^\dagger = 0$



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▶ Def.: $\bar{\psi} \equiv \psi^\dagger \gamma^0$ “adjungierter Spinor”

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\bar{\psi}(\overleftarrow{\not{\partial}} - m) \equiv -i\partial_\mu \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu - m\bar{\psi} = 0}$ “adjungierte Gleichung”