



→ Behandle jede Impulsmode analog zum qm. harmonischen Oszillator:

- ▶ $\phi(\vec{x}) = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega_{\vec{p}}}} \left(a_{\vec{p}} e^{i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}} + a_{\vec{p}}^\dagger e^{-i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}} \right)$
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- ▶ **Leiteroperatoren:** $[a_{\vec{p}}, a_{\vec{p}'}^\dagger] = (2\pi)^3 \delta^3(\vec{p} - \vec{p}')$, $[a_{\vec{p}}, a_{\vec{p}'}] = [a_{\vec{p}}^\dagger, a_{\vec{p}'}^\dagger] = 0$



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 - ▶ $\langle \vec{p} | \phi(\vec{x}) | 0 \rangle = e^{-i\vec{p} \cdot \vec{x}} \rightarrow \phi(\vec{x})$ erzeugt ein Teilchen am Ort \vec{x} .