

Quantification du champ spinoriel de Dirac

Comme nous allons le voir, le champ de Dirac nécessite via la quantification canonique quelques modifications en relation avec le comportement statistique des particules.

A travers la quantification canonique on a appris à changer les crochets de Poisson par des commutateurs qui à leur tour implique des relations de commutation entre des opérateurs de création et d'annihilation intimement reliés au comportement statistique des particules de Bose-Einstein.

L'expérience prouve que effectivement les particules telles les électrons satisfont au principe d'exclusion de Pauli et obéissent alors à la statistique de Fermi-Dirac.

Ce fait nous oblige à modifier les commutateurs par des anti-commutateurs pour respecter cette statistique.

Le champ spinoriel de Dirac classique vérifie :

$$(i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \psi = 0 \quad \text{ou bien} \quad \bar{\psi} (i \gamma^\mu \overleftarrow{\partial}_\mu + m) = 0$$

La densité lagrangienne est :

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{i}{2} [\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu (\partial_\mu \psi) - (\partial_\mu \bar{\psi}) \gamma^\mu \psi] - m \bar{\psi} \psi$$

Le tenseur impulsion energie est:

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\nu \bar{\Psi} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \Psi)} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \Psi)} \partial^\nu \Psi - g^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{L}$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{2} (\bar{\Psi} \gamma^\mu \partial^\nu \Psi - \partial^\nu \bar{\Psi} \gamma^\mu \Psi)$$

↗ $\Psi, \bar{\Psi}$
vérifie l'eq de Dirac

Comme ce champ est doté d'un spin, lors d'une rotation ce n'est pas $\tilde{g}^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu\lambda} x^\lambda - T^{\lambda\mu} x^\nu$ qui se conserve mais plutôt une combinaison de $\tilde{g}^{\mu\nu}$ et d'une partie caractéristique de son spin.

$$j^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu\lambda} x^\lambda - T^{\lambda\mu} x^\nu + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} \left\{ \gamma^\mu, \frac{\gamma^{\nu\lambda}}{2} \right\} \Psi$$

Au cours de la transformation de jauge globale un courant de Noether se conserve: $j^N = e \bar{\Psi} \gamma^\mu \Psi$.

L'impulsion total du champ est:

$$P^\mu = \int d^3x T^{0\mu} = \int d^3x \frac{i}{2} (\bar{\Psi} \gamma^0 \partial^\mu \Psi - \partial^\mu \bar{\Psi} \gamma^0 \Psi)$$

$$= \int d^3x \frac{i}{2} (\Psi^\dagger \gamma^0 \gamma^0 \partial^\mu \Psi - \partial^\mu \Psi^\dagger \gamma^0 \gamma^0 \Psi)$$

$$= \int d^3x \frac{i}{2} (\Psi^\dagger \partial^\mu \Psi - \partial^\mu \Psi^\dagger \Psi)$$

$$= \int d^3x \frac{i}{2} (\Psi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{\partial}^\mu \Psi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{\Psi} = \Psi^\dagger \gamma^0| \\ (\gamma^0)^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

L'impulsion totale du champ est:

$$P^\mu = \int d^3x \frac{i}{2} (\psi^\dagger \vec{\partial}^\mu \psi), \text{ elle est indépendante du temps.}$$

L'Hamiltonien est $H = P^0$.

$$H = \int d^3x \frac{i}{2} (\psi^\dagger \partial_0 \psi - (\partial_0 \psi^\dagger) \psi)$$

$$H = \int d^3x i \psi^\dagger \partial_0 \psi - \frac{d}{dt} \int d^3x \frac{i}{2} \psi^\dagger \psi.$$

$$H = \int d^3x i \psi^\dagger \partial_0 \psi. \text{ puisque } i \int d^3x \psi^\dagger \psi = Q$$

est la charge conservée de Noether $\frac{dQ}{dt} = 0$

La solution libre de Dirac s'écrit:

(cas classique):

$$\psi(x) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_k} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \left[b(k, \alpha) u^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{-ikx} + d^\dagger(k, \alpha) v^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{ikx} \right]$$

$$\omega_k = \sqrt{\vec{k}^2 + m^2}, \quad K = (\omega_k, \vec{k})$$

$$\bar{\psi}(x) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_k} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \left[b^\dagger(k, \alpha) \bar{u}^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{ikx} + d(k, \alpha) \bar{v}^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{-ikx} \right]$$

les spineurs $u^{(\alpha)}$ et $v^{(\alpha)}$ vérifient:

$$\begin{cases} (\not{k} - m) u^{(\alpha)}(k) = 0 \\ (\not{k} + m) v^{(\alpha)}(k) = 0 \end{cases}$$

avec :

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}^{(\alpha)} v^{(\beta)} = 0 \\ \bar{u}^{(\alpha)} u^{(\beta)} = \delta^{\alpha\beta} \\ \bar{v}^{(\alpha)} v^{(\beta)} = -\delta^{\alpha\beta} \\ \bar{v}^{(\alpha)} u^{(\beta)} = 0 \end{cases}$$

L'impulsion totale est :

$$P^\mu = \int d^3x \frac{i}{2} (\bar{\Psi} \gamma^\mu \partial^{\mu} \Psi)$$

$$= \int d^3x \frac{i}{2} [\bar{\Psi} \gamma^0 \partial^\mu \Psi - \partial^\mu \bar{\Psi} \gamma^0 \Psi]$$

$$\Psi(x) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\omega_k}} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 [b(k, \alpha) u^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{-ikx} + d^*(k, \alpha) v^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{ikx}]$$

$$\partial^\mu \Psi(x) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\omega_k}} (-ik^\mu) \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 [b(k, \alpha) u^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{-ikx} - d^*(k, \alpha) v^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{ikx}]$$

$$\bar{\Psi}(x) = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\omega_q}} \sum_{\beta=1}^2 [b^*(q, \beta) \bar{u}^{(\beta)}(q) e^{iqx} + d(q, \beta) \bar{v}^{(\beta)}(q) e^{-iqx}]$$

$$\partial^\mu \bar{\Psi}(x) = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\omega_q}} i q^\mu \sum_{\beta=1}^2 [b^*(q, \beta) \bar{u}^{(\beta)}(q) e^{iqx} - d(q, \beta) \bar{v}^{(\beta)}(q) e^{-iqx}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \bar{\Psi}(x) \gamma^0 \partial^\mu \Psi(x) &= \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\omega_q}} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_q} (-i k^\mu) \\ &\sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^2 [b^*(q, \beta) \bar{u}^{(\beta)}(q) e^{iqx} + d(q, \beta) \bar{v}^{(\beta)}(q) e^{-iqx}] \\ &\times [b(k, \alpha) u^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{-ikx} - d^*(k, \alpha) v^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{ikx}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\star \partial^\mu \bar{\psi} \gamma^0 \psi = \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \sqrt{\frac{E_k}{\omega_k}} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \sqrt{\frac{E_q}{\omega_q}} (i q^\mu \gamma^0)$$

$$\sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^2 \left[b^\dagger(q, \beta) \bar{u}^{(\beta)}(q) e^{iqx} - d(q, \beta) \bar{v}^{(\beta)}(q) e^{-iqx} \right] \\ \times \left[b(k, \alpha) u^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{-ikx} + d^\dagger(k, \alpha) v^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{ikx} \right]$$

$$\star \bar{\psi} \gamma^0 \partial^\mu \psi - \partial^\mu \bar{\psi} \gamma^0 \psi = \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \sqrt{\frac{E_k}{\omega_k}} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \sqrt{\frac{E_q}{\omega_q}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & -i \gamma^0 k^\mu \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^2 b^\dagger(q, \beta) b(k, \alpha) \bar{u}^{(\beta)}(q) u^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{i(q-k)x} \\ & + i \gamma^0 k^\mu \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^2 b^\dagger(q, \beta) d^\dagger(k, \alpha) \bar{u}^{(\beta)}(q) v^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{i(q+k)x} \\ & - i \gamma^0 k^\mu \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^2 d(q, \beta) b(k, \alpha) \bar{v}^{(\beta)}(q) u^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{-i(q+k)x} \\ & + i \gamma^0 k^\mu \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^2 d(q, \beta) d^\dagger(k, \alpha) \bar{v}^{(\beta)}(q) v^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{-i(q-k)x} \\ & - i q^\mu \gamma^0 \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^2 b^\dagger(q, \beta) b(k, \alpha) \bar{u}^{(\beta)}(q) u^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{i(q-k)x} \\ & - i q^\mu \gamma^0 \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^2 b^\dagger(q, \beta) d^\dagger(k, \alpha) \bar{u}^{(\beta)}(q) v^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{i(q+k)x} \\ & + i q^\mu \gamma^0 \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^2 d(q, \beta) b(k, \alpha) \bar{v}^{(\beta)}(q) u^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{-i(q+k)x} \\ & + i q^\mu \gamma^0 \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^2 d(q, \beta) d^\dagger(k, \alpha) \bar{v}^{(\beta)}(q) v^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{-i(q-k)x} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\star \bar{\Psi} \gamma^0 \gamma^\mu \Psi - \partial^\mu \bar{\Psi} \gamma^0 \Psi = \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_k} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_q} e^{i(q-k)x} \\ \times \left\{ (-i\gamma^0 k^\mu - i q^\mu \gamma^0) \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 b^\dagger(q, \alpha) b(k, \alpha) e^{i(q-k)x} \right. \\ \left. + (i\gamma^0 k^\mu + i q^\mu \gamma^0) \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 d(q, \alpha) d^\dagger(k, \alpha) e^{-i(q-k)x} \right\}$$

$$\text{on a: } \int \frac{d^3 x}{(2\pi)^3} e^{\pm i(k-q)x} = \delta(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) e^{\mp i(\omega_k - \omega_q)x}$$

Alors:

$$P^\mu = \int d^3 x \frac{i}{2} (\Psi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{\partial}^\mu \Psi) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_k} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_q} e^{i(q-k)x} \\ \times \left\{ (\gamma^0 k^\mu + q^\mu \gamma^0) \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 b^\dagger(q, \alpha) b(k, \alpha) \int \frac{d^3 x}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i(q-k)x} \right. \\ \left. - (\gamma^0 k^\mu + q^\mu \gamma^0) \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 d(q, \alpha) d^\dagger(k, \alpha) \int \frac{d^3 x}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-i(q-k)x} \right\}$$

$$P^\mu = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_k} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_q} e^{i(\omega_k - \omega_q)x} \\ \times \left\{ (\gamma^0 k^\mu + q^\mu \gamma^0) \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 b^\dagger(q, \alpha) b(k, \alpha) \delta(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) e^{i(\omega_k - \omega_q)x} \right. \\ \left. - (\gamma^0 k^\mu + q^\mu \gamma^0) \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 d(q, \alpha) d^\dagger(k, \alpha) \delta(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) e^{-i(\omega_q - \omega_k)x} \right\}$$

$$P^\mu = \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \left(\frac{m}{\omega_k} \right)^2 \gamma^0 k^\mu \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \left\{ b_\alpha^\dagger(k) b_\alpha(k) - d_\alpha(k) d_\alpha^\dagger(k) \right\}$$

alors.

$$P^N = \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \left(\frac{m}{\omega k} \right)^2 k^N \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 [b_{\alpha}^*(k) b_{\alpha}(k) - d_{\alpha}(k) d_{\alpha}^*(k)]$$

aussi, on a: $H = P^0$ à partir de ce dernier résultat nous constatons

$$H = \int d^3 x \psi^+ i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(x) = P^0 \quad k^0 = \omega k.$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \left(\frac{m}{\omega k} \right)^2 k^0 \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 [b_{\alpha}^*(k) b_{\alpha}(k) - d_{\alpha}(k) d_{\alpha}^*(k)]$$

$$H = m \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3 \omega k} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 [b_{\alpha}^*(k) b_{\alpha}(k) - d_{\alpha}(k) d_{\alpha}^*(k)].$$

on sait bien que l'énergie contient une partie négative.

Quantifier ce champ spinoriel revient à:

(b, d) remplacés $\rightarrow (b, d)$ opérateurs.

$(b^+, d^+) \rightarrow (b^+, d^+)$ opérateurs

comme on l'a vu, la commutation sur les champs induit avec elle une commutation des (b, b^+) et (d, d^+) .

- Deux difficultés majeures apparaissent:

- ① Energie non bornée inférieurement (pas d'état fondamental).
- ② statistique Bose-Einstein (contre nature).

¶ Pour pouvoir établir les bonnes relations de commutations satisfaisantes et cohérentes, revenons à l'opérateur P^N .

c. L'action de P sur ψ est définie par :

$$[P^N, \psi] = -i \partial^N \psi.$$

Démonstration : $P^N = -i \partial^N$

$$[P^N, \psi] f(x) = [-i \partial^N, \psi] f(x), \quad \forall f(x).$$

$$= -i [\partial^N \psi - \psi \partial^N] f(x).$$

$$= -i [\partial^N (\psi f(x)) - \psi \partial^N f(x)]$$

$$= -i (\partial^N \psi) f(x) - i \psi \partial^N f(x) + i \psi \partial^N f(x).$$

$$[P^N, \psi] f(x) = -i \partial^N \psi f(x)$$

$$[P^N, \psi] = -i \partial^N \psi.$$

$$P^N = \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega k} k^N \sum_{\alpha} [b_{\alpha}^+(k) b_{\alpha}(k) - d_{\alpha}(k) d_{\alpha}^+(k)].$$

à un ordre normal près :

$$[P^N, b_{\alpha}(k)] = -k^N b_{\alpha}(k) \quad (1)$$

$$[P^N, d_{\alpha}(k)] = -k^N d_{\alpha}(k) \quad (2)$$

$$[P^N, b_{\alpha}^+(k)] = k^N b_{\alpha}^+(k) \quad (3)$$

$$[P^N, d_{\alpha}^+(k)] = k^N d_{\alpha}^+(k) \quad (4)$$

Démonstration de (+) :

Nous avons : $[P^\mu, \psi] = -i \partial^\mu \psi$.

c. à d.

$$[\hat{P}^\mu, \psi] = -i \partial^\mu \psi - (I).$$

avec :

$$[\hat{P}^\mu, \psi] = \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega k} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \left\{ [\hat{P}^\mu, b(k, \alpha)] u^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{-ikx} + [\hat{P}^\mu, d^*(k, \alpha)] v^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{ikx} \right\} \quad (1)$$

et :

$$-i \partial^\mu \psi = \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega k} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \left\{ -k^\mu b(k, \alpha) u^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{-ikx} + k^\mu d^*(k, \alpha) v^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{ikx} \right\} \quad (2)$$

à partir de (I) et en comparant (1) et (2); on obtient :

$$[\hat{P}^\mu, b(k, \alpha)] = -k^\mu b(k, \alpha) \quad (3)$$

$$[\hat{P}^\mu, d^*(k, \alpha)] = k^\mu d^*(k, \alpha) \quad (4)$$

Nous avons aussi:

$$[\hat{P}^\mu, \bar{\Psi}] = -i \partial^\mu \bar{\Psi} \quad \dots (II)$$

$$[\hat{P}^\mu, \bar{\Psi}] = \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega k} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \left\{ [\hat{P}^\mu, b^\dagger(k, \alpha)] \bar{u}^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{ikx} \right. \\ \left. + [\hat{P}^\mu, d(k, \alpha)] \bar{v}^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{-ikx} \right\} \quad \dots (A')$$

$$-i \partial^\mu \bar{\Psi} = \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega k} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \left\{ k^\mu b^\dagger(k, \alpha) \bar{u}^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{ikx} \right. \\ \left. - k^\mu d(k, \alpha) \bar{v}^{(\alpha)}(k) e^{-ikx} \right\} \quad \dots (A'')$$

à partir de (II) et en comparant (A') et (A'') on obtient:

$$[\hat{P}^\mu, b^\dagger(k, \alpha)] = k^\mu b^\dagger(k, \alpha) \quad \dots (3)$$

$$[\hat{P}^\mu, d(k, \alpha)] = -k^\mu d(k, \alpha) \quad \dots (2)$$

En supposant de plus que:

$$[b_\alpha^\dagger(k) b_\alpha(k), d_\beta(k)] = 0 \quad \dots (A)^\circ$$

$$[d_\alpha(k) d_\alpha^\dagger(k), b_\beta(k)] = 0 \quad \dots (A)^\infty$$

on obtient:

$$\sum_\alpha [b_\alpha^\dagger(k) b_\alpha(k), b_\beta(q)] = - (2\pi)^3 \frac{\omega k}{m} \delta(\vec{k} - \vec{q}) b_\beta(q) \quad \dots (A)$$

$$\sum_\alpha [d_\alpha(k) d_\alpha^\dagger(k), d_\beta(q)] = + (2\pi)^3 \frac{\omega k}{m} \delta(\vec{k} - \vec{q}) d_\beta(q) \quad \dots (B)$$

on sait que:

$$[AB, C] = A[B, C] + [A, C]B$$

$$[AB, C] = A\{B, C\} - \{A, C\}B$$

Démonstration de (α) et (β):

on a: $[P^\mu, b_\alpha(k)] = -k^\mu b_\alpha(k) \dots (1)$

et

$$[P^\mu, b_\alpha(k)] = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_k} k^\mu \sum_{\beta, \alpha} \left\{ [b_\beta^+(k) b_\beta(k), b_\alpha(q)] - [d_\beta(k) d_\beta^+(k), b_\alpha(q)] \right\}$$

$$[P^\mu, b_\alpha(k)] = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_k} k^\mu \sum_{\beta, \alpha} [b_\beta^+(k) b_\beta(k), b_\alpha(q)] \quad (2)$$

de (1) et (2)

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_k} k^\mu \sum_{\alpha, \beta} [b_\alpha^+(k) b_\alpha(k), b_\beta(q)] = -k^\mu b_\alpha(k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{\alpha} [b_\alpha^+(k) b_\alpha(k), b_\beta(q)] = - (2\pi)^3 \frac{\omega_k}{m} \delta(\vec{k} - \vec{q}) b_\beta(q)$$

aussi:

$$[P^\mu, d_\beta(q)] = -k^\mu d_\beta(q)$$

$$[P^\mu, d_\beta(q)] = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_k} k^\mu \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \left\{ [b_\alpha^+(k) b_\alpha(k), d_\beta(q)] - [d_\alpha(k) d_\alpha^+(k), d_\beta(q)] \right\}$$

$$= - \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_k} k^\mu \sum_{\alpha, \beta} [d_\alpha(k) d_\alpha^+(k), d_\beta(q)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{\alpha} [d_\alpha(k) d_\alpha^+(k), d_\beta(q)] = (2\pi)^3 \frac{\omega_k}{m} \delta(\vec{k} - \vec{q}) d_\beta(q)$$

Dans le but d'éviter les problèmes cités ci-dessus, on préfère utiliser l'anti-commutateur $\{ \}$, d'où :

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha} [b_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k) b_{\alpha}(k), b_{\beta}(q)] &= \sum_{\alpha} [b_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k) \{b_{\alpha}(k), b_{\beta}(q)\} \\ &\quad - \{b_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k), b_{\beta}(q)\} b_{\alpha}(k)] \quad (*) \\ &= - (2\pi)^3 \frac{\omega_k}{m} \delta(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) b_{\beta}(q). \end{aligned}$$

aussi :

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha} [d_{\alpha}(k) d_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k), d_{\beta}(q)] &= \sum_{\alpha} [d_{\alpha}(k) \{d_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k), d_{\beta}(q)\} \\ &\quad - \{d_{\alpha}(k), d_{\beta}(q)\} d_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k)] \quad (*)^{\circ} \\ &= + (2\pi)^3 \frac{\omega_k}{m} \delta(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) d_{\beta}(q). \end{aligned}$$

Ces relations sont vérifiées si on impose les anticommutation suivantes, de (*) et (*)^o, (A)^o et (A)^{oo}

$$\{b_{\alpha}(k), b_{\beta}(q)\} = \{d_{\alpha}(k), d_{\beta}(q)\} = 0.$$

$$\{b_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k), b_{\beta}(q)\} = (2\pi)^3 \frac{\omega_k}{m} \delta(\vec{k}-\vec{q})$$

$$\{d_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k), d_{\beta}(q)\} = (2\pi)^3 \frac{\omega_k}{m} \delta(\vec{k}-\vec{q})$$

$$\{b_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k), b_{\beta}^{\dagger}(q)\} = \{d_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k), d_{\beta}^{\dagger}(q)\} = 0.$$

$$\{b_{\alpha}(k), d_{\beta}^{\dagger}(q)\} = \{b_{\alpha}(k), d_{\beta}(q)\} = 0.$$

$$\{b_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k), d_{\beta}(q)\} = \{b_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k), d_{\beta}^{\dagger}(q)\} = 0.$$

Ces relations définissent la quantification d'un champ
spinoriel libre de Dirac et se traduisent par :

$$\{\psi(\vec{x}, t), \bar{\psi}(\vec{y}, t)\} = \gamma^0 \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{y}).$$

ou bien :

$$\{\psi_\alpha(\vec{x}, t), \psi_\beta^\dagger(\vec{y}, t)\} = \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{y}) \delta_{\alpha\beta}.$$

$$\bar{\psi} = \psi^\dagger \gamma^0.$$

En remplaçant ces expressions et en utilisant les relations
d'anticommutation, on trouve le résultat, on note aussi

que pour x, y q.l.g. :

$$\{\psi(x), \bar{\psi}(y)\} = (i \not{\partial}_x + m) i \Delta(x-y).$$

$$\{\psi(x), \psi(y)\} = 0 = \{\bar{\psi}(x), \bar{\psi}(y)\}.$$

Ces relations assurent la microcausalité de la théorie.

Opérateurs nombre de particules et Espace de Fock.

On introduit opérateurs nombre de particules :

$$N_b = \int d^3k N_b(k) \quad \text{avec : } N_b(k) = \frac{m}{(2\pi)^3 \omega_k} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 b_\alpha^\dagger(k) b_\alpha(k).$$

$$\text{et } N_d = \int d^3k N_d(k)$$

$$\text{avec : } N_d(k) = \frac{m}{(2\pi)^3 \omega_k} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 d_\alpha^\dagger(k) d_\alpha(k).$$

Ces opérateurs vérifient :

$$[N_b(k), b_\alpha(q)] = -s(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) b_\alpha(q) \quad (1)''$$

$$[N_b(k), b_\alpha^\dagger(q)] = +s(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) b_\alpha^\dagger(q) \quad (2)''$$

$$[N_d(k), d_\alpha(q)] = -s(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) d_\alpha(q) \quad (3)''$$

$$[N_d(k), d_\alpha^\dagger(q)] = +s(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) d_\alpha^\dagger(q) \quad (4)''$$

Démonstration :

$$\begin{aligned} * [N_b(k), b_\alpha(q)] &= \frac{m}{(2\pi)^3 \omega_k} \sum_{\beta} [2b_\beta^\dagger(k) b_\beta(k), b_\alpha(q)] \\ &= \frac{m}{(2\pi)^3 \omega_k} \left(- (2\pi)^3 \frac{\omega_k}{m} s(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) b_\alpha(q) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$[N_b(k), b_\alpha(q)] = -s(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) b_\alpha(q)$$

$$\begin{aligned} * [N_b(k), b_\alpha^\dagger(q)] &= \frac{m}{(2\pi)^3 \omega_k} \sum_{\beta} [b_\beta^\dagger(k) b_\beta(k), b_\alpha^\dagger(q)] \\ &= \frac{m}{(2\pi)^3 \omega_k} \sum_{\beta} \left((2\pi)^3 \frac{\omega_k}{m} s(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) b_\alpha^\dagger(q) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$[N_b(k), b_\alpha^\dagger(q)] = s(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) b_\alpha^\dagger(q)$$

$$* [N_d(k), d_\alpha(q)] = \frac{m}{(2\pi)^3 \omega_k} \sum_{\beta} [d_\beta^\dagger(k) d_\beta(k), d_\alpha(q)]$$

$$\text{on a : } \{d_\alpha^\dagger(k), d_\beta(q)\} = 0 \Rightarrow d_\alpha^\dagger(k) d_\beta(q) = -d_\beta(q) d_\alpha^\dagger(k)$$

$$[N_d(k), d_\alpha(q)] = -\frac{m}{(2\pi)^3 \omega_k} \sum_{\beta} [d_\beta(k) d_\beta^\dagger(k), d_\alpha(q)]$$

$$= -\frac{m}{(2\pi)^3 \omega_k} \left((2\pi)^3 \frac{\omega_k}{m} s(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) d_\alpha(q) \right)$$

$$[N_d(k), d_\alpha(q)] = -s(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) d_\alpha(q)$$

$$[N_d(k), d_\alpha^\dagger(q)] = \frac{m}{(2\pi)^3 \omega_k} \sum_{\mathbf{p}} [d_\beta^\dagger(k) d_\beta(k), d_\alpha^\dagger(q)]$$

$$= -\frac{m}{(2\pi)^3 \omega_k} \sum_{\mathbf{p}} [d_\beta(k) d_\beta^\dagger(k), d_\alpha^\dagger(q)]$$

$$= -\frac{m}{(2\pi)^3 \omega_k} \left(- (2\pi)^3 \frac{\omega_k}{m} \delta(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) d_\alpha^\dagger(q) \right)$$

$$[N_d(k), d_\alpha^\dagger(q)] = + \delta(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) d_\alpha^\dagger(q)$$

on a aussi :

$$\begin{cases} [N_b, b_\alpha(k)] = -b_\alpha(k) \\ [N_b, b_\alpha^\dagger(k)] = +b_\alpha^\dagger(k) \\ [N_d, d_\alpha(k)] = -d_\alpha(k) \\ [N_d, d_\alpha^\dagger(k)] = +d_\alpha^\dagger(k) \end{cases}$$

Démonstration :

$$\begin{aligned} * [N_b, b_\alpha(k)] &= \int d^3q [N_b(q), b_\alpha(k)] \\ &= \int d^3q (-\delta(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) b_\alpha(k)) \end{aligned}$$

$$[N_b, b_\alpha(k)] = -b_\alpha(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} * [N_b, b_\alpha^\dagger(k)] &= \int d^3q [N_b(q), b_\alpha^\dagger(k)] \\ &= \int d^3q (\delta(\vec{k}-\vec{q}) b_\alpha^\dagger(k)) \end{aligned}$$

$$[N_b, b_\alpha^\dagger(k)] = b_\alpha^\dagger(k)$$

$$\bullet [N_d, d_\alpha(q)] = \int d^3 q [N_d(q), d_\alpha(k)]$$

$$= \int d^3 q (-s(\vec{k} - \vec{q}) d_\alpha(k))$$

$$[N_d, d_\alpha(q)] = -d_\alpha(k)$$

$$\bullet [N_d, d_\alpha^\dagger(k)] = \int d^3 q [N_d(q), d_\alpha^\dagger(k)]$$

$$= \int d^3 q (s(\vec{k} - \vec{q}) d_\alpha^\dagger(k))$$

$$[N_d, d_\alpha^\dagger(k)] = d_\alpha^\dagger(k)$$

Tous les autres commutateurs possibles s'annulent.

L'hamiltonien devient :

$$H = \int d^3 k \omega_k [N_b(k) + N_d(k)] - 2 \int d^3 k \omega_k s(\vec{0})$$

Ce terme diverge peut être évité via la forme normale, cet ordre normale dans le cas fermionique est obtenu en écrivant les opérateurs de création à gauche et les opérateurs d'annihilation droite et en tenant compte de l'anticommutativité des opérateurs :

$$: d_\alpha(k) d_\beta^\dagger(q) : = - d_\beta^\dagger(q) d_\alpha(k)$$

$$: d_\alpha(k) d_\beta(q) d_s^\dagger(k) : = d_s^\dagger(k) d_\alpha(k) d_\beta(q)$$

$$= - d_s^\dagger(k) d_\beta(q) d_\alpha(k)$$

on définit alors un état du vide $|0\rangle$ par:

$$b_{\alpha}(k)|0\rangle = 0, \quad d_{\alpha}(k)|0\rangle = 0.$$

$$:H: = \int d^3k \, \omega_k [N_b(k) + N_d(k)]$$

$$H|0\rangle = 0 \quad \text{Energie du vide nulle.}$$

• Les états de l'espace de Fock sont créés en agissant par $b_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k)$ et $d_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(q)$ sur le vide $|0\rangle$.

• Comme on a $\{b_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k), b_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k)\} = 0$, alors impossible de créer un état où deux particules en même état physique (impulsion - spin),

il est défini par:

$$b_{\alpha_1}^{\dagger}(k_1) b_{\alpha_2}^{\dagger}(k_2) = b_{\alpha_2}^{\dagger}(k_2) b_{\alpha_1}^{\dagger}(k_1) - d_{\alpha_2}^{\dagger}(q_2) d_{\alpha_1}^{\dagger}(q_1) |0\rangle.$$

avec une antisymétrie totale.

• Il concorde exactement avec les propriétés de la statistique de Fermi Dirac (principe d'exclusion de Pauli).

• Le courant de Noether conservé a la charge:

$$Q = i \int d^3x \, \psi^{\dagger} \psi :$$

$$Q = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{m}{\omega_k} \sum_{\alpha} [b_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k) b_{\alpha}(k) - d_{\alpha}^{\dagger}(k) d_{\alpha}(k)].$$

$$Q = N_b - N_d.$$

on trouve donc :

$$[Q, b_\alpha(k)] = [N_b, b_\alpha(k)] - [N_d, b_\alpha(k)] = -b_\alpha(k)$$

$$[Q, d_\alpha(k)] = [N_b, d_\alpha(k)] - [N_d, d_\alpha(k)] = +d_\alpha(k)$$

$$[Q, b_\alpha^\dagger(k)] = [N_b, b_\alpha^\dagger(k)] - [N_d, b_\alpha^\dagger(k)] = +b_\alpha^\dagger(k)$$

$$[Q, d_\alpha^\dagger(k)] = [N_b, d_\alpha^\dagger(k)] - [N_d, d_\alpha^\dagger(k)] = -d_\alpha^\dagger(k)$$

Alors :

$b_\alpha(k), d_\alpha^\dagger(k)$ et $\psi(x)$ ont la charge $Q = -1$.

$b_\alpha^\dagger(k), d_\alpha(k)$ et $\psi^\dagger(x)$ ont la charge $Q = +1$.

* $b_\alpha^\dagger(k)$ crée une particule d'impulsion k avec un spin α .

* $b_\alpha(k)$ détruit une particule d'impulsion k avec un spin α .

* $d_\alpha^\dagger(k)$ crée une antiparticule d'impulsion k avec un spin α .

* $d_\alpha(k)$ détruit une antiparticule " " " " " "