

Решение уравнения Дирака в вакууме 1

$$(i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu + e\gamma^\mu A_\mu - m)\psi(x) = 0$$

канонически: $\vec{B} \parallel z \Rightarrow A^\mu = (0, 0, \gamma B, 0)$

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi(x) = \hat{H}\psi(x), \quad \hat{H} = \gamma_0 [\vec{\gamma} \cdot (\vec{p} + e\vec{A})] + m\gamma_0$$

$$\vec{p} = -i\vec{\nabla}$$

no time-dependence

$$\psi(x) = e^{-i p_0 t} \psi(x, y, z) \quad \hat{H}\psi = p_0 \psi$$

Рассм. оператор $\hat{T}^0 = \frac{1}{m} [\vec{\Sigma} \cdot (\vec{p} + e\vec{A})]$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \gamma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$

$$\hat{T}^0 = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\tau}^0 & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{\tau}^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{\tau}^0 = \frac{1}{m} [\vec{\sigma} \cdot (\vec{p} + e\vec{A})]$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{T}^0] = 0 \Rightarrow \psi_T \text{ (собст. } \Phi\text{-ые операторов } \hat{T}^0 \text{)} \\ = \text{собст. } \Phi\text{-ые } \hat{H}$$

$$\hat{\tau}^0 = \frac{1}{m} [\sigma_x (-i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) + \sigma_y (-i\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \beta x) + \sigma_z (-i\frac{\partial}{\partial z})] \quad \beta = eB$$

\hat{T}^0 не зависит от x и $z \Rightarrow$

$$\psi_T(x, y, z) = e^{i(p_y y + p_z z)} \begin{pmatrix} F(x) \\ x F(x) \end{pmatrix}, \quad F(x) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x) \\ f_2(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$$\hat{T}^0 \psi_T = \tau^0 \psi_T$$~~

$$\hat{\tau}^0 \psi_T = \frac{1}{m} [\sigma_z \cdot p_z + \sigma_y \cdot p_y + \sigma_x (-i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) + \sigma_y \cdot \beta x] F(x)$$

$$\sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\tau}^0 \psi_T = \frac{1}{m} \left[\begin{pmatrix} p_z & -i p_y \\ i p_y & p_z \end{pmatrix} + \sigma_x (-i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) + \sigma_y \beta x \right] F(x)$$

Реш. Попробуем сп. доказать

$$\frac{1}{m} \begin{pmatrix} p_z & -i\sqrt{2\beta} a^- \\ i\sqrt{2\beta} a^+ & -p_z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_1(z) \\ f_2(z) \end{pmatrix} = T^0 \begin{pmatrix} f_1(z) \\ f_2(z) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

где $z = \sqrt{\beta} \left(y + \frac{p_y}{\beta} \right)$, ~~$\frac{d}{dz}$~~ $a^\pm = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(z \mp \frac{d}{dz} \right)$

(1) - система дифференциальных уравнений.

первое: $f_1(z) = \frac{-i\sqrt{2\beta}}{m_e T^0 - p_z} a^- f_2(z)$

$$\left(a^+ a^- - \frac{m_e^2 (T^0)^2 - p_z^2}{2\beta} \right) f_2(z) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - z^2 + 1 + \frac{m_e^2 (T^0)^2 - p_z^2}{\beta} \right) f_2(z) = 0$$

$$\frac{m_e^2 (T^0)^2 - p_z^2}{\beta} = 2n$$

$f_2(z)$ - решение φ -я
при z $\rightarrow \pm \infty$
знаменатель T^0

$$T^0 = \pm \frac{1}{m_e} \sqrt{p_z^2 + 2n\beta}$$

$V_n(z)$ - решение φ -я уравнения.

$$f_2(z) = C \cdot V_n(z)$$

$$f_1(z) = C \cdot \frac{-i\sqrt{2n\beta}}{m_e T^0 - p_z} V_{n-1}(z)$$

$$\hat{H} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbb{1}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \vec{\sigma} \\ -\vec{\sigma} & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{m_e \hat{\tau}_0} \left(\frac{\vec{p}}{\beta} - c\vec{t} \right) + m_e \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad [3]$$

$$m_e \begin{pmatrix} 1 & T_0 \mathbb{1} \\ T_0 \mathbb{1} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F(x) \\ \alpha F(x) \end{pmatrix} = P_0 \begin{pmatrix} F(x) \\ \alpha F(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \alpha T_0 &= P_0 / m_e & \alpha &= \frac{\tilde{P}_0 - 1}{T_0} & P_0 &= \beta / m_e \\ T_0 - \alpha &= \alpha P_0 / m_e & T_0 &= \frac{\tilde{P}_0 - 1}{T_0} (\tilde{P}_0 + 1) \\ & & P_0 &= (T_0^2 + 1) m_e^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_0 = \pm E_n$$

$$E_n = m_e \sqrt{(T_0)^2 + 1} = \sqrt{P_z^2 + m_e^2 + 2n\beta} \quad \parallel \quad T_0 = \pm \frac{1}{m_e} \sqrt{P_z^2 + 2n\beta}$$

$$T_0^2 = \frac{E_n^2}{m_e^2} - 1 \quad \parallel \quad \text{~~scribble~~}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pm E_n - m_e}{m_e T_0} \Rightarrow \alpha_{E_+} = \frac{E_n - m_e}{\pm \sqrt{E_n^2 - m_e^2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{E_n - m_e}{E_n + m_e}}$$

$$\alpha_{E_-} = \frac{-E_n - m_e}{\pm \sqrt{E_n^2 - m_e^2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{E_n + m_e}{E_n - m_e}}$$

Solutions $P_0 = \pm E_n$

$$\psi^{(\pm)}(x) = A^{(\pm)} e^{-i(\tilde{E}t - P_3 y - P_2 z)} u^{(\pm)}(\zeta)$$

$$u^{(\pm)}(\zeta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-i\sqrt{2n\beta}}{\sqrt{P_z^2 + 2n\beta} - P_z} V_{n-1}(\zeta) \\ V_n(\zeta) \\ \frac{\sqrt{E_n - m_e}}{E_n + m_e} \frac{-i\sqrt{2n\beta}}{\sqrt{P_z^2 + 2n\beta} - P_z} V_{n-1}(\zeta) \\ \sqrt{\frac{E_n - m_e}{E_n + m_e}} V_n(\zeta) \end{pmatrix} \quad u^{(\pm)}(\zeta) = \begin{pmatrix} -I \\ -II \\ -IV \\ I \\ -II \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\zeta = \sqrt{\beta} \left(x + \frac{P_3}{\beta} \right)$$

От (+) переходим к нулевой компоненте - числам.

~~$\psi_{n, p_1, p_2, s}^{(+)}(x)$~~ $\psi_{n, p_1, p_2, s}^{(+)}(x) = \frac{e^{-i(E_n t - p_1 y - p_2 z)}}{\sqrt{2E_n(E_n + m)} L_1 L_2} U_{n, p_1, p_2, s}^{(+)}(\xi)$

$$U_{s=+1}^{(+)}(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} (E_n + m_e) V_{n-1}(\xi) \\ 0 \\ p_2 V_{n-1}(\xi) \\ i\sqrt{2n\beta} V_n(\xi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_{s=-1}^{(+)}(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ (E_n + m_e) V_n(\xi) \\ -i\sqrt{2n\beta} V_{n-1}(\xi) \\ -p_2 V_n(\xi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_n = \sqrt{p_1^2 + m_0^2 + 2n\beta}$$

Отсюда частотные решения

аналогично.

Переходим к переменным $\xi^- = \sqrt{\beta}(y - \frac{p_1}{\beta}z)$

$$U_{s=+1}^{(-)}(\xi^-) = \begin{pmatrix} p_2 V_{n-1}(\xi^-) \\ -i\sqrt{2n\beta} V_n(\xi^-) \\ (E_n + m_e) V_{n-1}(\xi^-) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_{s=-1}^{(-)}(\xi^-) = \begin{pmatrix} i\sqrt{2n\beta} V_{n-1}(\xi^-) \\ -p_2 V_n(\xi^-) \\ 0 \\ (E_n + m_e) V_n(\xi^-) \end{pmatrix}$$

Нулевой уровень Ландау.

решения частотные

$n=0$ кер $V_{-1}(\xi)$,

существование только для $s=-1$
(не компенсируется по энергии)

$$U_{n=0, s=-1}^{(+)}(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ E+m_e \\ 0 \\ -p_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot e^{-\xi^2/2}$$

$E \equiv E_0 = \sqrt{p_2^2 + m_0^2}$ - энергия 1+1-мерной

$E_n = \sqrt{p_1^2 + m_0^2 + 2n\beta}$ // когда можно использовать только нулевой уровень Ландау?

когда $\beta \gg m_0^2, \beta \gg E^2$

$$S(x, x') = T(\Psi(x)\bar{\Psi}(x')) - N(\Psi(x)\bar{\Psi}(x'))$$

$$S(x, x') \Big|_{t > t'} = \int \sum_{n, s, p_y, p_z} \Psi_{n, s, p_y, p_z}(x) \bar{\Psi}_{n, s, p_y, p_z}(x') \frac{d p_y d p_z}{(2\pi)^2}$$

$$S(x, x') = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} S_n(x, x')$$

$$S_n(x, x') = \int \frac{d p_y d p_z}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i(-E_n(t-t') + p_y(y-y') + p_z(z-z'))} \cdot \sum_{s=\pm 1} u_{n, s}(\xi) \bar{u}_{n, s}(\xi')$$

$$S_n(x, x') = \frac{i}{2^n n!} \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{\pi}} \exp\left(-\beta \frac{x^2 + x'^2}{2}\right) \int \frac{d p_0 d p_y d p_z}{(2\pi)^3} \cdot$$

$$\cdot \frac{e^{-i p_0(x_0 - x'_0) + i p_z(z - z')}}{p_0^2 - p_z^2 - m_e^2 - 2\beta n + i\epsilon} \exp\left[-\frac{p_y^2}{\beta} - p_y[y - y' - i(y - y')]\right]$$

$$\times \left[(\epsilon p_0 x_0 - p_z z) + m_e \right] \left(\Pi_- H_n(\xi) H_n(\xi') + \Pi_+ 2n H_{n-1}(\xi) H_{n-1}(\xi') \right) + i 2n \sqrt{\beta} \gamma^1 \left[\Pi_- H_{n-1}(\xi) H_n(\xi') - \Pi_+ H_n(\xi) H_{n-1}(\xi') \right]$$

$$\Pi_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} (1 \pm i \gamma^1 \gamma^2)$$

$n=0$ boundary. $\int d p_0 d p_z \frac{e^{-i(p(x-y))}}{p_{\parallel}^2 - m_e^2 - i\epsilon} \cdot (p\gamma)_{\parallel} + m_e$

- change $S_n(x, x') = e^{i\Phi(x, x')} S_n(x - x')$