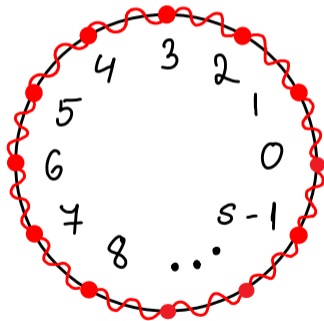
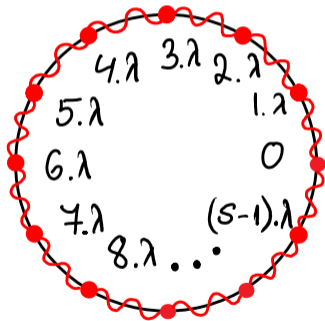
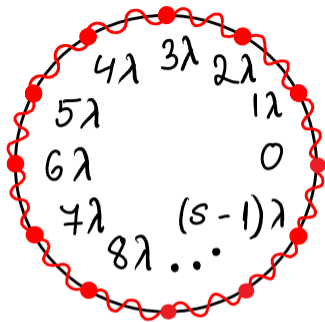


1. Моделът на трептящ пръстен, като дискретна квантово-полеви модел на уравнението на Клайн-Гордън



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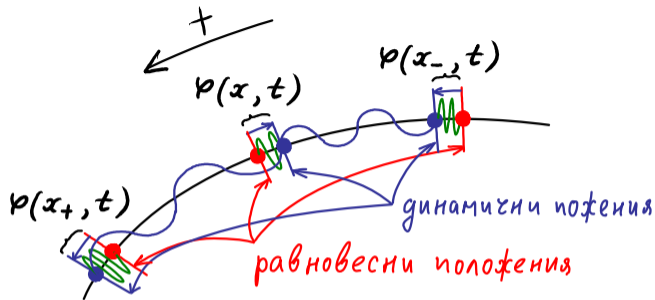
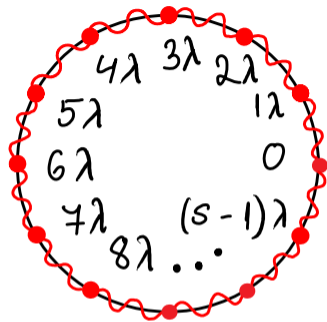


Към възлите на решетка

$$R = \{0, \lambda, 2\lambda, \dots, (s-1)\lambda\}$$

върху окръжността са еластично свързани еднакви топчета с маса m .

L09.01.002.02 Моделът на трептящ пръстен



където $x = j\lambda$, $x_{\pm} = (j \pm 1)\lambda \pmod{s}$

Свободен лагранжиан

$$L_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 - (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 - \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

Свободен лагранжиан

$$L_0 = \underbrace{\sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda}_{\text{риманова сума}} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 - (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 - \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

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риманова сума

↓ при непрекъснатата граница

$$\int dx$$

Свободен лагранжиан

$$L_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 - (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 - \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

където $\partial_x^+ \varphi(x, t) = \frac{\varphi(x_+, t) - \varphi(x, t)}{\lambda}$ - дясна дискретна производна

Свободен лагранжиан

$$L_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 - (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 - \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

където $\partial_x^- \varphi(x, t) = \frac{\varphi(x, t) - \varphi(x_-, t)}{\lambda}$ - лява дискретна производна

Свободен лагранжиан

$$L_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 - (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 - \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

където $\partial_x^\pm \varphi(x, t) = \frac{\pm(\varphi(x_\pm, t) - \varphi(x, t))}{\lambda}$ - дясна и лява дискретна производна

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където $\partial_x^\pm \varphi(x, t) = \frac{\pm(\varphi(x_\pm, t) - \varphi(x, t))}{\lambda}$ - дясна и лява дискретна производна

$$(\partial_x^2 \varphi)(x, t) = (\partial_x^+ \partial_x^- \varphi)(x, t) = \frac{\varphi(x_+, t) + \varphi(x_-, t) - 2\varphi(x, t)}{\lambda^2}$$

-центрирана дискретна втора производна

Свободен лагранжиан

$$L_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 - (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 - \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

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$$L_0 = \sum_{j=0}^s \left(\frac{m}{2} \dot{q}_j(t)^2 - \frac{\kappa}{2} (q_{j+1}(t) - q_j(t))^2 - \frac{\mu}{2} q_j(t)^2 \right)$$

- в "механични" означения

Свободен лагранжиан

$$L_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 - (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 - \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

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$\lambda +$ ← води до константна добавка

- в "механични" означения

Свободен лагранжиан

$$L_0 = \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 - (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 - \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

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- в "механични" означения, като прехода става при:

$$\varphi(j\lambda, t) := \sqrt{\kappa\lambda} q_j(t), \quad c = \lambda \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{m}}, \quad M = \frac{\hbar}{\kappa} \sqrt{\frac{M}{\lambda}}$$

Свободен лагранжиан

$$L_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 - (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 - \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

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$$I = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{4!} g \varphi(x, t)^4 - \text{добавка на взаимодействието}$$

Свободен лагранжиан

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$$L = L_0 - I \quad - \text{пълн лагранжиан}$$

Свободен лагранжиан

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Свободен хамилтонкиан

$$H_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 + (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

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$$L = L_0 - I \quad - \text{пълн лагранжиан}$$

Свободен хамилтониан

$$H_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 + (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

$$H = H_0 + I \quad - \text{пълн хамилтониан}$$

Свободен лагранжиан

$$L_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 - (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 - \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

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Уравнения за движение:

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 \varphi(x, t) - \partial_x^2 \varphi(x, t) + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t) = 0$$

при свободния лагранжиан

Свободен лагранжиан

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при свободния лагранжиан

където:

$$(\partial_x^2 \varphi)(x, t) = \frac{\varphi(x_+, t) + \varphi(x_-, t) - 2\varphi(x, t)}{\lambda^2}$$

Тълен лагранжиан

$$L = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 - (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 - \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

Уравнения за движение:

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 \varphi(x, t) - \partial_x^2 \varphi(x, t) + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t) = -\frac{1}{3!} \gamma \varphi(x, t)^3$$

$-I$
при взаимодействие

където:

$$(\partial_x^2 \varphi)(x, t) = \frac{\varphi(x_+, t) + \varphi(x_-, t) - 2\varphi(x, t)}{\lambda^2}$$

Свободен хамилтониян

$$H_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 + (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

- диагонализация

Свободен хамилтониян

$$H_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 + (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

- диагонализация посредством дискретна Фурие трансформация

$$\tilde{\varphi}(p, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda e^{2\pi i x p / h} \varphi(x, t)$$

Свободен хамилтониян

$$H_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 + (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

- диагонализиране посредством дискретна Фурие трансформация
за $p \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}} = \{0, \tilde{\lambda}, \dots, (s-1)\tilde{\lambda}\}$

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Свободен хамилтониан

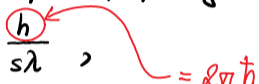
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- диагонализиране посредством дискретна Фурие трансформация
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$$\tilde{\varphi}(p, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\hbar}} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda e^{2\pi i \frac{x p}{\hbar}} \varphi(x, t)$$

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$$\tilde{\varphi}(p, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda e^{2\pi i \frac{x p}{h}} \varphi(x, t)$$

Използвайки, че $\delta_\lambda(x) := \frac{1}{\lambda} \delta_{x,0} = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{p \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}} \tilde{\lambda} e^{\pm 2\pi i \frac{x p}{h}}$

Свободен хамилтониан

$$H_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 + (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

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за $p \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}} = \{0, \tilde{\lambda}, \dots, (s-1)\tilde{\lambda}\}$ при $\frac{1}{s} = \frac{\lambda \tilde{\lambda}}{h}$,

$$\tilde{\varphi}(p, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda e^{2\pi i x p / h} \varphi(x, t)$$

Използвайки, че $\delta_\lambda(j\lambda) := \frac{1}{\lambda} \delta_{j,0} = \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{h} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} e^{\pm 2\pi i j k / s}$

↑ тождество

Свободен хамилтониян

$$H_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 + (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

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Използвайки, че $\delta_\lambda(j\lambda) := \frac{1}{\lambda} \delta_{j,0} = \frac{1}{\lambda s} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} e^{\pm 2\pi i j k / s}$

↑
тотждество

Свободен хамилтониян

$$H_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 + (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

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Използвайки, че $\delta_\lambda(j\lambda) := \frac{1}{\lambda} \delta_{j,0} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{s} \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{s-1} e^{\pm 2\pi i j k / s}}_{\text{геометрична прогресия}}$

↑
тържество

Свободен хамилтониян

$$H_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 + (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

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за $p \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}} = \{0, \tilde{\lambda}, \dots, (s-1)\tilde{\lambda}\}$ при $\frac{1}{s} = \frac{\lambda \tilde{\lambda}}{h}$,

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тотждество

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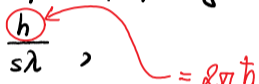
$$\tilde{\varphi}(p, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda e^{2\pi i x p / h} \varphi(x, t)$$

Използвайки, че $\delta_{\tilde{\lambda}}(k\tilde{\lambda}) := \frac{1}{\tilde{\lambda}} \delta_{k,0} = \frac{\lambda}{h} \sum_{j=0}^{s-1} e^{\pm 2\pi i j k / s}$

→ тождество

Свободен хамилтониан

$$H_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 + (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

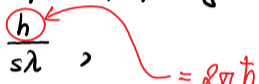
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Свободен хамилтониан

$$H_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 + (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

- диагонализация посредством дискретна Фурие трансформация
за $p \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}} = \{0, \tilde{\lambda}, \dots, (s-1)\tilde{\lambda}\}$ при $\tilde{\lambda} := \frac{\hbar}{s\lambda}$,  $= 2\pi \hbar$

$$\tilde{\varphi}(p, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda e^{2\pi i \frac{x p}{h}} \varphi(x, t)$$

Използвайки, че $\delta_\lambda(x) := \frac{1}{\lambda} \delta_{x,0} = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{p \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}} \tilde{\lambda} e^{\pm 2\pi i \frac{x p}{h}}$

Свободен хамилтониян

$$H_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 + (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

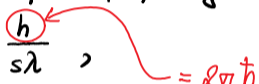
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Използвайки, че $f(x) = \sum_{x' \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \delta_\lambda(x-x') f(x')$

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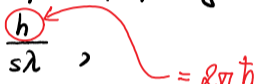
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за $p \in \tilde{K} = \{0, \tilde{\lambda}, \dots, (s-1)\tilde{\lambda}\}$ при $\tilde{\lambda} := \frac{\hbar}{s\lambda}$, $\hbar = 2\pi\hbar$

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↑
извод

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↑
извод

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↑
избор

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↑
извог

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Използва се и условието за реалност:

$$\varphi(x, t)^* = \varphi(x, t) \iff \tilde{\varphi}(p, t)^* = \tilde{\varphi}(-p, t)$$

$$H_0 = \sum_{p \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}} \tilde{\lambda} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} |(\partial_t \tilde{\varphi})(p, t)|^2 + \frac{\omega(p)^2}{c^2} |\tilde{\varphi}(p, t)|^2 \right)$$

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Собствени (нормални) честоти:

$$\omega(p) = c \sqrt{\frac{4}{\lambda^2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi p \lambda}{h} + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$H_0 = \sum_{p \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}} \tilde{\lambda} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} |(\partial_t \tilde{\varphi})(p, t)|^2 + \frac{\omega(p)^2}{c^2} |\tilde{\varphi}(p, t)|^2 \right)$$

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$$H_0 = \sum_{p \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}} \tilde{\lambda} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} |(\partial_t \tilde{\varphi})(p, t)|^2 + \frac{\omega(p)^2}{c^2} |\tilde{\varphi}(p, t)|^2 \right)$$

Скобки на Пуасон

$$\left\{ \partial_t \varphi(x, t), \varphi(x', t) \right\} = c^2 \delta_\lambda(x - x') \equiv c^2 \frac{1}{\lambda} \delta_{x, x'}$$

$$\left\{ \partial_t \varphi(x, t), \partial_t \varphi(x', t) \right\} = 0 = \left\{ \varphi(x, t), \varphi(x', t) \right\}$$

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↪ понеже:

$$\frac{\partial L((\varphi(x', t), \partial_t \varphi(x', t))_{x'})}{\partial(\partial_t \varphi(x, t))} = \frac{\lambda}{c^2} \partial_t \varphi(x, t)$$

е канонично спрягнатия импулс на $\varphi(x, t)$

Скобки на Пуасон

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обърнете внимание: каноничните скобки на Пуасон са винаги при равни времена

Скобки на Пуасон

$$\{ \partial_t \varphi(x, t), \varphi(x', t) \} = c^2 \delta_\lambda(x - x') \equiv c^2 \frac{1}{\lambda} \delta_{x, x'}$$

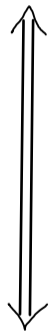
- трансформация при прехода

$$\tilde{\varphi}(p, t) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda e^{2\pi i x p / h} \varphi(x, t)$$

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Скобки на Пуасон

$$\{ \partial_t \varphi(x, t), \varphi(x', t) \} = c^2 \delta_\lambda(x - x') \equiv c^2 \frac{1}{\lambda} \delta_{x, x'}$$



- трансформация при прехода

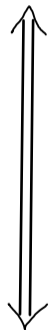
$$\tilde{\varphi}(p, t) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda e^{2\pi i x p / h} \varphi(x, t)$$

$$\varphi(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \sum_{p \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}} \tilde{\lambda} e^{-2\pi i x p / h} \tilde{\varphi}(p, t)$$

$$\{ \partial_t \tilde{\varphi}(p, t), \tilde{\varphi}(p', t) \} = c^2 \delta_{\tilde{\lambda}}(p + p') \equiv c^2 \frac{1}{\tilde{\lambda}} \delta_{p, -p'}$$

Скобки на Пуасон

$$\{ \partial_t \varphi(x, t), \varphi(x', t) \} = c^2 \delta_\lambda(x - x') \equiv c^2 \frac{1}{\lambda} \delta_{x, x'}$$



- трансформация при прехода

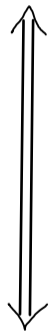
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Скобки на Пуасон

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- трансформация при прехода

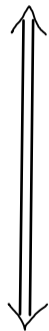
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Скобки на Пуасон

$$\{\partial_t \varphi(x, t), \partial_t \varphi(x', t)\} = 0 = \{\varphi(x, t), \varphi(x', t)\}$$



- трансформация при прехода

$$\tilde{\varphi}(p, t) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda e^{2\pi i x p / h} \varphi(x, t)$$

$$\varphi(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \sum_{p \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}} \tilde{\lambda} e^{-2\pi i x p / h} \tilde{\varphi}(p, t)$$

$$\{\partial_t \tilde{\varphi}(p, t), \partial_t \tilde{\varphi}(p', t)\} = 0 = \{\tilde{\varphi}(p, t), \tilde{\varphi}(p', t)\}$$

$$H_0 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} (\partial_t \varphi)(x, t)^2 + (\partial_x^+ \varphi)(x, t)^2 + \frac{M^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \varphi(x, t)^2 \right)$$

$$\{ \partial_t \varphi(x, t), \varphi(x', t) \} = c^2 \delta_\lambda(x - x') \equiv c^2 \frac{1}{\lambda} \delta_{x, x'}$$

$$\{ \partial_t \varphi(x, t), \partial_t \varphi(x', t) \} = 0 = \{ \varphi(x, t), \varphi(x', t) \}$$



$$\tilde{\varphi}(p, t) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{\hbar}} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda e^{2\pi i x p / \hbar} \varphi(x, t)$$

$$H_0 = \sum_{p \in \mathbb{R}} \tilde{\lambda} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} |(\partial_t \tilde{\varphi})(p, t)|^2 + \frac{\omega(p)^2}{c^2} |\tilde{\varphi}(p, t)|^2 \right)$$

$$\{ \partial_t \tilde{\varphi}(p, t), \tilde{\varphi}(p', t) \} = c^2 \delta_{\tilde{\lambda}}(p + p') \equiv c^2 \frac{1}{\tilde{\lambda}} \delta_{p, -p'}$$

$$\{ \partial_t \tilde{\varphi}(p, t), \partial_t \tilde{\varphi}(p', t) \} = 0 = \{ \tilde{\varphi}(p, t), \tilde{\varphi}(p', t) \}$$

$$H_0 = \sum_{p \in \tilde{R}} \tilde{\lambda} \hbar \omega(p) \frac{1}{2} (a(p)^* a(p) + a(p) a(p)^*)$$

$$\{a(p), a(p')^*\} = i\hbar^{-1} \delta_{\tilde{\lambda}}(p-p') = i\hbar^{-1} \tilde{\lambda}^{-1} \delta_{p,-p'}$$

$$\{a(p), a(p')\} = 0 = \{a(p)^*, a(p')^*\}$$

$$\Updownarrow \quad a(p) = \sqrt{\frac{\omega(p)}{2c\hbar}} \tilde{\varphi}(p, 0) + i \sqrt{\frac{1}{2c\omega(p)\hbar}} \partial_t \tilde{\varphi}(p, 0)$$

$$H_0 = \sum_{p \in \tilde{R}} \tilde{\lambda} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} |(\partial_t \tilde{\varphi})(p, t)|^2 + \frac{\omega(p)^2}{c^2} |\tilde{\varphi}(p, t)|^2 \right)$$

$$\{\partial_t \tilde{\varphi}(p, t), \tilde{\varphi}(p', t)\} = c^2 \delta_{\tilde{\lambda}}(p+p') = c^2 \frac{1}{\tilde{\lambda}} \delta_{p,-p'}$$

$$\{\partial_t \tilde{\varphi}(p, t), \partial_t \tilde{\varphi}(p', t)\} = 0 = \{\tilde{\varphi}(p, t), \tilde{\varphi}(p', t)\}$$

$$\hat{H}_0 = \sum_{p \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}} \tilde{\lambda} \hbar \omega(p) \frac{1}{2} (\hat{a}(p)^* \hat{a}(p) + \hat{a}(p) \hat{a}(p)^*)$$

$$\{\hat{a}(p), \hat{a}(p')^*\}_q = i\hbar^{-1} \delta_{\tilde{\lambda}}(p-p') = i\hbar^{-1} \tilde{\lambda}^{-1} \delta_{p,-p'}$$

$$\{\hat{a}(p), \hat{a}(p')\}_q = 0 = \{\hat{a}(p)^*, \hat{a}(p')^*\}_q$$

$$\{\hat{A}, \hat{B}\}_q \\ =: \frac{i}{\hbar} [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]$$

$$\Updownarrow \hat{a}(p) = \sqrt{\frac{\omega(p)}{2c\hbar}} \hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p, 0) + i \sqrt{\frac{1}{2c\omega(p)\hbar}} \partial_t \hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p, 0)$$

$$H_0 = \sum_{p \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}} \tilde{\lambda} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} |(\partial_t \hat{\tilde{\varphi}})(p, t)|^2 + \frac{\omega(p)^2}{c^2} |\hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p, t)|^2 \right)$$

$$\{\partial_t \hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p, t), \hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p', t)\}_q = c^2 \delta_{\tilde{\lambda}}(p+p') = c^2 \frac{1}{\tilde{\lambda}} \delta_{p,-p'}$$

$$\{\partial_t \hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p, t), \partial_t \hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p', t)\}_q = 0 = \{\hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p, t), \hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p', t)\}_q$$

$$\hat{H}_0 = \sum_{p \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}} \tilde{\lambda} \hbar \omega(p) \frac{1}{2} (\hat{a}(p)^* \hat{a}(p) + \hat{a}(p) \hat{a}(p)^*)$$

$$[\hat{a}(p), \hat{a}(p')^*] = \delta_{\tilde{\lambda}}(p-p') = \tilde{\lambda}^{-1} \delta_{p,-p'}$$

$$[\hat{a}(p), \hat{a}(p')] = 0 = [\hat{a}(p)^*, \hat{a}(p')^*]$$

$$\{\hat{A}, \hat{B}\}_q \\ := \frac{i}{\hbar} [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]$$

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$$H_0 = \sum_{p \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}} \tilde{\lambda} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} |(\partial_t \hat{\tilde{\varphi}})(p, t)|^2 + \frac{\omega(p)^2}{c^2} |\hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p, t)|^2 \right)$$

$$[\partial_t \hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p, t), \hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p', t)] = -i\hbar c^2 \delta_{\tilde{\lambda}}(p+p') = -i\hbar c^2 \frac{1}{\tilde{\lambda}} \delta_{p,-p'}$$

$$[\partial_t \hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p, t), \partial_t \hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p', t)] = 0 = [\hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p, t), \hat{\tilde{\varphi}}(p', t)]$$

$$\hat{H}_0 = \sum_{p \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}} \tilde{\lambda} \hbar \omega(p) \frac{1}{2} (\hat{a}(p)^* \hat{a}(p) + \hat{a}(p) \hat{a}(p)^*)$$

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$$H_0 = \sum_{p \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}} \tilde{\lambda} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} |(\partial_t \hat{\tilde{\psi}})(p, t)|^2 + \frac{\omega(p)^2}{c^2} |\hat{\tilde{\psi}}(p, t)|^2 \right)$$

$$[\partial_t \hat{\tilde{\psi}}(p, t), \hat{\tilde{\psi}}(p', t)] = -i\hbar c^2 \delta_{\tilde{\lambda}}(p+p') = -i\hbar c^2 \frac{1}{\tilde{\lambda}} \delta_{p,-p'}$$

$$[\partial_t \hat{\tilde{\psi}}(p, t), \partial_t \hat{\tilde{\psi}}(p', t)] = 0 = [\hat{\tilde{\psi}}(p, t), \hat{\tilde{\psi}}(p', t)]$$