

## Exercise No. 10: Identical Particles and Second Quantization

1. Let  $h_0$  be the Hamiltonian of a particle. Assume that the operator  $h_0$  acts only on the orbital variables and has three equidistant levels of energy  $0$ ,  $\hbar\omega_0$  and  $2\hbar\omega_0$  (where  $\omega_0$  is a real positive constant) which are non-degenerate in the orbital state space.

- (a) Consider a system of three independent electrons whose Hamiltonian is

$$H = h_0(1) + h_0(2) + h_0(3) .$$

Find the energy levels of  $H$  and their degree of degeneracy.

- (b) Do the same for a system of three identical bosons of spin 0.
2. Let  $|\phi\rangle$  and  $|\chi\rangle$  be two normalized orthogonal states belonging to the orbital state space of an electron and let  $|+\rangle$  and  $|-\rangle$  be the two spin eigenstates with respect to the  $z$ -axis.

- (a) Consider a system of two electrons, one in the state  $|\phi, +\rangle$  and the other in the state  $|\chi, -\rangle$ . Let  $\rho_2(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')d^3rd^3r'$  be the probability of finding one of them in the volume  $d^3r$  centered at the point  $\mathbf{r}$  and the other in a volume  $d^3r'$  centered at  $\mathbf{r}'$  (two-particle density function). Similarly, let  $\rho_1(\mathbf{r})d^3r$  be the probability of finding one of the electrons in a volume  $d^3r$  centered at  $\mathbf{r}$  (one-particle density function). Find  $\rho_2(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$  and  $\rho_1(\mathbf{r})$ . Show that the expressions you have obtained remain valid even if  $|\phi\rangle$  and  $|\chi\rangle$  are not orthogonal. Compare these results with those which would be obtained for a system of distinguishable particles (both spin  $\frac{1}{2}$ ), one in the state  $|\phi, +\rangle$  and the other in the state  $|\chi, -\rangle$  when the device which measures the positions is assumed to be unable to distinguish between the two particles.

- (b) Now assume one electron is in a state  $|\phi, +\rangle$  and the other one in the state  $|\chi, +\rangle$ . Compute  $\rho_2(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$  and  $\rho_1(\mathbf{r})$  in this case. What happens to  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$  if  $|\phi\rangle$  and  $|\chi\rangle$  are no longer orthogonal?

3. Construct explicit  $4 \times 4$  matrices to represent the fermion creation and annihilation operators  $a_0$ ,  $a_0^\dagger$ ,  $a_1$  and  $a_1^\dagger$  for two one-particle states. Check the anti-commutation relations.