

English Summary:

3.2 Operators in second quantization

number operator $\hat{N} = \sum_{\beta} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}$ $\psi | \lambda \rangle = \epsilon_{\lambda} | \lambda \rangle$

single-particle Ham. $\hat{H}_1 = \sum_i \hat{h}(r_i) = \sum_{\lambda \lambda'} \langle \lambda' | h | \lambda \rangle a_{\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\lambda} = \sum_{\lambda} \epsilon_{\lambda} a_{\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{\lambda}$

2-particle Ham. $\hat{H}_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \hat{V}_{12}(r_i, r_j) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda \lambda' \mu \mu'} \langle \lambda' \mu' | V_{12} | \lambda \mu \rangle a_{\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\mu'}^{\dagger} a_{\mu} a_{\lambda}$

field operators:

creation op. $\hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(r) := \sum_{\lambda} \psi_{\lambda}^{\dagger}(r) a_{\lambda}^{\dagger}$ $\langle r | \psi \rangle = \sum_{\lambda} \langle r | \lambda \rangle \langle \lambda | \psi \rangle$

annihilation op. $\hat{\psi}(r) := \sum_{\lambda} \psi_{\lambda}(r) a_{\lambda}$ $\psi_{\lambda}(r)$

number density op. $\hat{n}(r) := \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(r) \hat{\psi}(r)$

number op. $\hat{N} := \int \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(r) \hat{\psi}(r) d^3r$

bosons: $[\hat{\psi}(r), \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(r')] = \delta(r - r')$

fermions: $\{\hat{\psi}(r), \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(r')\} = \delta(r - r')$

Hartree-Fock in 2. Quantisierung (Fortsetzung)

$$\hat{H}_{\text{full}} \approx \hat{H}_{\text{eff}} = \sum_{\alpha} \tilde{\epsilon}_{\alpha} \tilde{a}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \tilde{a}_{\alpha}$$

eff. 1-Teilchen-Op.

Eigenfkt.en des wirklichen 1-T.-Ham.op. $\hat{h} | \tilde{\xi}_{\alpha} \rangle = \epsilon_{\alpha} | \tilde{\xi}_{\alpha} \rangle$

$$|\phi_\lambda\rangle = \sum_a |\xi_a\rangle \underbrace{\langle \xi_a | \phi_\lambda \rangle}_{x_{ia}} \Rightarrow \hat{a}_\lambda^\dagger = \sum_a x_{\lambda a} a^\dagger$$

gesucht!

Var. des Energie-Erwert. wertes

$$\langle \phi | \hat{H}_{\text{full}} | \phi \rangle = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} \langle \phi_\lambda | h | \phi_\lambda \rangle + \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{\lambda, \mu} \langle \phi_\lambda \phi_\mu | \hat{V} | \phi_\lambda \phi_\mu \rangle - \langle \phi_\lambda \phi_\mu | \hat{V} | \phi_\lambda \phi_\mu \rangle \right)$$

alle besetzten Zustände

$$= \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} \langle \phi_\lambda | h | \phi_\lambda \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda, \mu} \langle \phi_\lambda \phi_\mu | \hat{V} | \phi_\lambda \phi_\mu \rangle$$

Minimieren des Energiefunktionals liefert $x_{\lambda a}$!

Basiswechsel $|\phi_\lambda\rangle \rightarrow |\xi_a\rangle$:

$$\langle \phi | \hat{H}_{\text{full}} | \phi \rangle = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} \sum_{ij=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_i | h | \xi_j \rangle x_{\lambda i}^* x_{\lambda j} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda, \mu} \sum_{ijlm=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_i \xi_l | \hat{V} | \xi_j \xi_m \rangle x_{\lambda i}^* x_{\lambda l}^* x_{\lambda j} x_{\lambda m}$$

Nebenbed. (Normierung) $\sum_{\lambda} x_{\lambda l}^* x_{\lambda l} = 1$ wegen $\langle \phi_\lambda | \phi_\lambda \rangle = 1$

$$= \sum_{\lambda m} x_{\lambda l}^* x_{\lambda m} \underbrace{a_m^\dagger a_l}_{\delta_{ml}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{kp}^*} \left(\langle \phi | \hat{H}_{\text{full}} | \phi \rangle - \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} \hat{\epsilon}_\lambda \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} x_{\lambda l}^* x_{\lambda l} \right)$$

↑
Lagrange-Parameter

$$0 = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_p | h | \xi_j \rangle x_{kj} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu=1}^{\infty} \sum_{jlm=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_p \xi_l | \hat{V} | \xi_j \xi_m \rangle x_{\mu l}^* x_{kj} x_{\mu m}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{ijm \\ \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\ \lambda \mu j}} \langle \xi_i \xi_p | \hat{V} | \xi_j \xi_m \rangle x_{\lambda i}^* x_{\lambda j} x_{\lambda m}$$

wegen Produktregel

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{\epsilon}_k x_{kp} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\langle \xi_p | h | \xi_j \rangle + \sum_{\substack{\mu=1 \\ \lambda m}}^{\infty} \langle \xi_p \xi_p | \hat{V} | \xi_j \xi_m \rangle x_{\lambda \mu}^* x_{\lambda m} \right) x_{kj}$$

Bestimmungsgl. für x_{kp}

Problem: $x_{\mu j}$ werden schon im Matrixelement benötigt

$$\sum_p a_p^+ \Rightarrow \tilde{\epsilon}_k |\phi_k\rangle = \hat{H}_{\text{eff}} |\phi_k\rangle \quad \text{da } |\phi_k\rangle = \sum_{\ell} x_{k\ell} a_{\ell}^+ |0\rangle$$

Basiswechsel:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\epsilon}_\lambda x_{kp} &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left[\langle \xi_p | h | \xi_j \rangle + \sum_{\mu=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_p \phi_{\mu} | \hat{V} | \xi_j \phi_{\mu} \rangle \right] x_{kj} \\ &= \langle \xi_p | h | \phi_k \rangle + \sum_{\mu=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_p \phi_{\mu} | \hat{V} | \phi_k \phi_{\mu} \rangle \\ \sum_p a_p^+ \Rightarrow \tilde{\epsilon}_\lambda &= \langle \phi_k | h | \phi_k \rangle + \sum_{\mu=1}^{\infty} \langle \phi_k \phi_{\mu} | \hat{V} | \phi_k \phi_{\mu} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$\tilde{\epsilon}_k$ sind Eigenwerte von \hat{H}_{eff} , also $\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} = \sum_k \tilde{\alpha}_k^+ \tilde{\alpha}_k \tilde{\epsilon}_k$

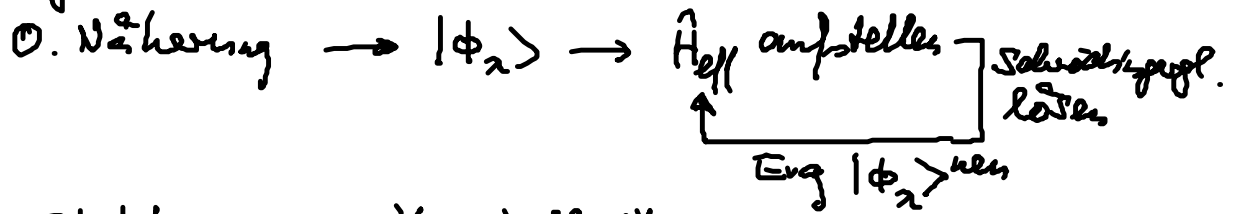
$$\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} = \sum_{\lambda} \tilde{\alpha}_{\lambda}^+ \tilde{\alpha}_{\lambda} \left(\underbrace{\langle \phi_{\lambda} | h | \phi_{\lambda} \rangle}_{\epsilon_{\lambda}} + \sum_{\mu=1}^{\infty} \langle \phi_{\lambda} \phi_{\mu} | \hat{V} | \phi_{\lambda} \phi_{\mu} \rangle \underbrace{\langle \tilde{\alpha}_{\mu}^+ \tilde{\alpha}_{\mu} \rangle}_{\text{garantiert, dass nur besetzte Zustände gezählt werden}} \right)$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} \left[\epsilon_{\lambda} + \sum_{\mu=1}^{\infty} \left(\langle \lambda \mu | \hat{V} | \lambda \mu \rangle - \langle \lambda \mu | \hat{V} | \mu \lambda \rangle \langle \tilde{\alpha}_{\mu}^+ \tilde{\alpha}_{\mu} \rangle \right) \tilde{\alpha}_{\lambda}^+ \tilde{\alpha}_{\lambda} \right]$$

Hartree Fock

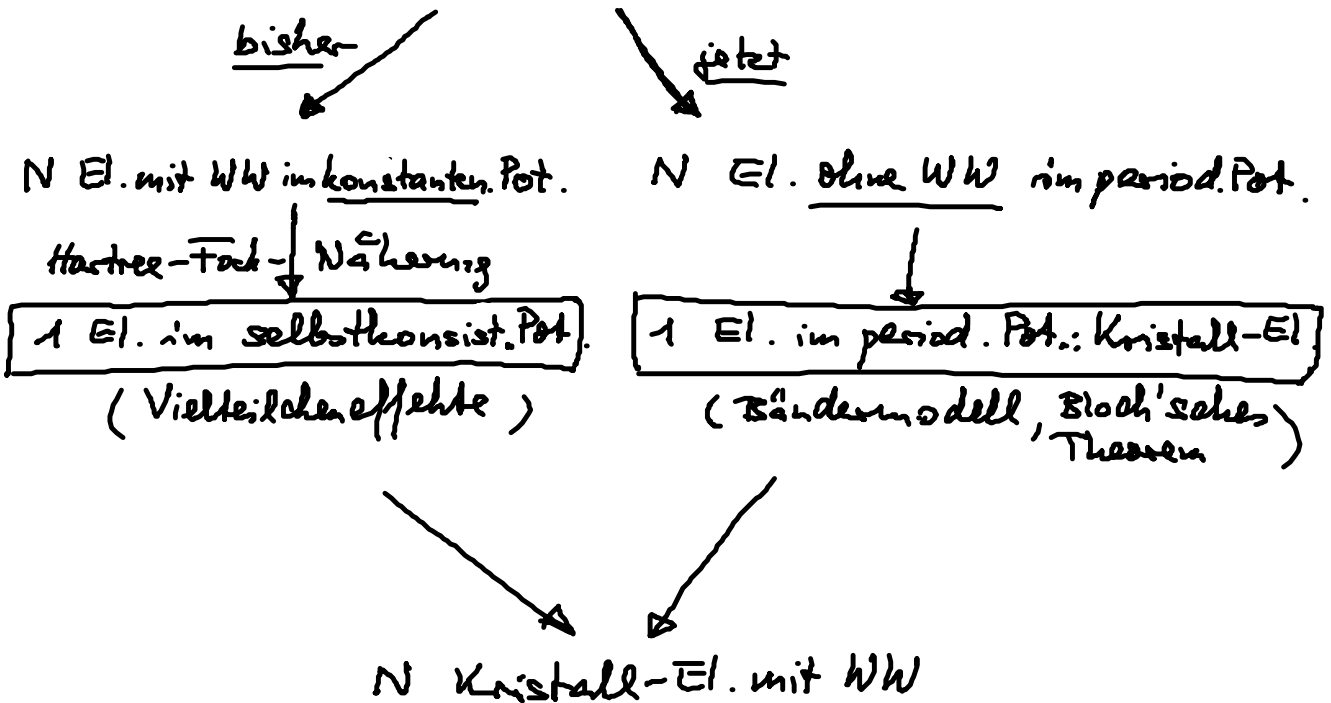
↑
1-Teilchen-Energie im neuen Zustand $|\lambda\rangle$ ΔU_{λ} gemittelte WW mit den übrigen Elektronen

Lösung iterativ:



3.5 Elektronen im Kristallgitter

Ziel: Beschreibung von N Elektronen mit WW im periodischen Pot. $V(r)$ des Gitterions



3.5.1 Das Bloch'sche Theorem

- Schwödingergl. separiert ohne WW

$$H_N \phi(r_1, \dots, r_N) = E_N \phi(r_1, \dots, r_N) \quad \text{mit} \quad H_N = \sum_{i=1}^N h_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(r_1, \dots, r_N) = \varphi_1(r_1) \varphi_2(r_2) \dots \varphi_N(r_N)$$

$$= h_i \varphi_i(r_i) = E_i \varphi_i(r_i) \quad 1 \text{ El. im period. Pot. } V$$

$$h_i = \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + V(r_i)$$

$$E_N = \sum_{i=1}^N E_i$$

Bloch'sches Theorem:

Die Eigenfkt. en des Ham.op. $H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta + V(r)$

mit $V(\underline{r} + \underline{R}) = V(\underline{r})$ für alle Gittervektoren \underline{R}
können geschrieben werden als

$$\varphi_{\underline{n}\underline{k}}(\underline{r}) = e^{i\underline{k}\underline{r}} u_{\underline{n}\underline{k}}(\underline{r}) \quad (\text{Bloch-Fkt.})$$



mit $u_{\underline{n}\underline{k}}(\underline{r} + \underline{R}) = u_{\underline{n}\underline{k}}(\underline{r})$ für alle Gittervektoren \underline{R}

$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi_{\underline{n}\underline{k}}(\underline{r} + \underline{R}) = e^{i\underline{k}\underline{R}} \underbrace{e^{i\underline{k}\underline{r}} u_{\underline{n}\underline{k}}(\underline{r} + \underline{R})}_{u_{\underline{n}\underline{k}}(\underline{r})} = e^{i\underline{k}\underline{R}} \varphi_{\underline{n}\underline{k}}(\underline{r})$$