

English Summary:

3.2 Operators in second quantization

number operator $\hat{N} = \sum_{\beta} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}$ $\psi |2\rangle = \epsilon_{\lambda} |2\rangle$

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

2-particle Ham. $\hat{H}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \hat{V}_{12}(r_i, r_j) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\alpha', \beta\beta'} \langle \alpha' \beta' | V_{12} | \alpha \beta \rangle a_{\alpha'}^{\dagger} a_{\beta'}^{\dagger} a_{\beta} a_{\alpha}$

field operators:

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

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

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)

$$\hat{H}_{\text{full}} \approx \hat{H}_{\text{eff}} = \sum_{\alpha} \epsilon_{\alpha} a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha}$$

eff. 1-Teilchen-Op.

Eigenfunktionen des wirklichen 1-T.-Ham. op. $\hat{h} | \xi_{\alpha} \rangle = \epsilon_{\alpha} | \xi_{\alpha} \rangle$

$$|\phi_\alpha\rangle = \sum_a |E_a\rangle \underbrace{\langle E_a | \phi_\alpha \rangle}_{x_{\alpha a}} \Rightarrow x_{\alpha a}^* = \sum_a x_{\alpha a} a_a^\dagger$$

gesucht!

Var. des Energie-Erwert. werts

$$\langle \phi | \hat{H}_{\text{full}} | \phi \rangle = \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \langle \phi_\alpha | \hat{H} | \phi_\alpha \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{\alpha\beta} \langle \phi_\alpha \phi_\beta | \hat{V} | \phi_\alpha \phi_\beta \rangle - \langle \phi_\alpha \phi_\beta | \hat{V} | \phi_\beta \phi_\alpha \rangle \right)$$

alle besetzten Zustände

$$= \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \langle \phi_\alpha | \hat{H} | \phi_\alpha \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta} \langle \phi_\alpha \phi_\beta | \hat{V} | \phi_\alpha \phi_\beta \rangle$$

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

Basiswechsel $|\phi_\alpha\rangle \rightarrow |E_a\rangle$:

$$\langle \phi | \hat{H}_{\text{full}} | \phi \rangle = \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \sum_{ij=1}^{\infty} \langle E_i | \hat{H} | E_j \rangle x_{\alpha i}^* x_{\alpha j} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta} \sum_{ijkl=1}^{\infty} \langle E_i E_j | \hat{V} | E_k E_l \rangle x_{\alpha i}^* x_{\beta l}^* x_{\alpha j} x_{\beta k}$$

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

$$= \sum_{\alpha l} x_{\alpha l}^* x_{\alpha l} \underbrace{a_l^\dagger a_l}_{\sum_{\alpha l}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\alpha p}^*} \left(\langle \phi | \hat{H}_{\text{full}} | \phi \rangle - \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \xi_{\alpha} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} x_{\alpha l}^* x_{\alpha l} \right)$$

↑
Lagrange-Parameter

$$0 = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \langle E_p | \hat{H} | E_j \rangle x_{\alpha j} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\beta=1}^2 \sum_{jkl=1}^{\infty} \langle E_p E_l | \hat{V} | E_j E_k \rangle x_{\beta l}^* x_{\alpha j} x_{\beta k}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{i,j,m \\ \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\ \lambda \lambda \lambda}} \langle \epsilon_i \epsilon_j | \hat{V} | \epsilon_j \epsilon_i \rangle x_{\lambda i}^* x_{\lambda j} x_{\lambda m}$$

wegen Produktregel

$$\rightarrow \tilde{\epsilon}_k x_{kp} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\langle \epsilon_p | h | \epsilon_j \rangle + \sum_{\substack{r=1 \\ \downarrow \\ \lambda}}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{\ell m \\ \downarrow \downarrow \\ \lambda}} \langle \epsilon_r \epsilon_\ell | \hat{V} | \epsilon_j \epsilon_m \rangle x_{r\ell}^* x_{\lambda m} \right) x_{kj}$$

Bestimmungsgl. für x_{kp}

Problem: x_{rj} werden schon im Matrixelement benötigt

$$\sum_p a_p^+ \Rightarrow \tilde{\epsilon}_k |\phi_k\rangle = \hat{H}_{\text{eff}} |\phi_k\rangle \quad \text{da } |\phi_k\rangle = \sum_r x_{kr} a_r^+ |0\rangle$$

Basiswechsel:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\epsilon}_k x_{kp} &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left[\langle \epsilon_p | h | \epsilon_j \rangle + \sum_{\substack{r=1 \\ \downarrow \\ \lambda}}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{\ell m \\ \downarrow \downarrow \\ \lambda}} \langle \epsilon_r \epsilon_\ell | \hat{V} | \epsilon_j \epsilon_m \rangle \right] x_{kj} \\ &= \langle \epsilon_p | h | \phi_k \rangle + \sum_{\substack{r=1 \\ \downarrow \\ \lambda}}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{\ell m \\ \downarrow \downarrow \\ \lambda}} \langle \epsilon_r \epsilon_\ell | \hat{V} | \phi_k \phi_r \rangle \\ \Rightarrow \tilde{\epsilon}_k &= \langle \phi_k | h | \phi_k \rangle + \sum_{\substack{r=1 \\ \downarrow \\ \lambda}}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{\ell m \\ \downarrow \downarrow \\ \lambda}} \langle \phi_k \phi_r | \hat{V} | \phi_k \phi_r \rangle \end{aligned}$$

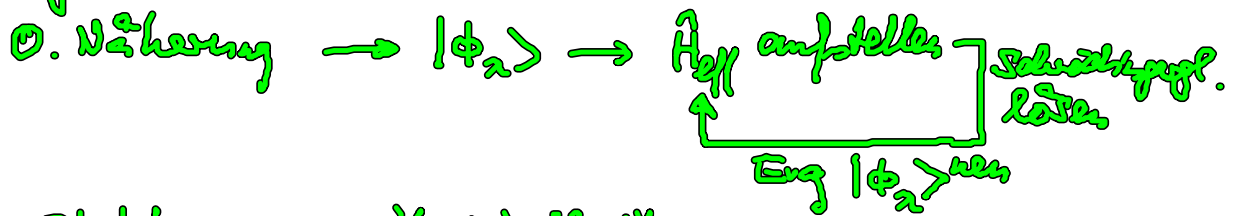
$\tilde{\epsilon}_k$ sind Eigenwerte von \hat{H}_{eff} , also $\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} = \sum_k \tilde{\epsilon}_k^+ \tilde{\epsilon}_k$

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

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

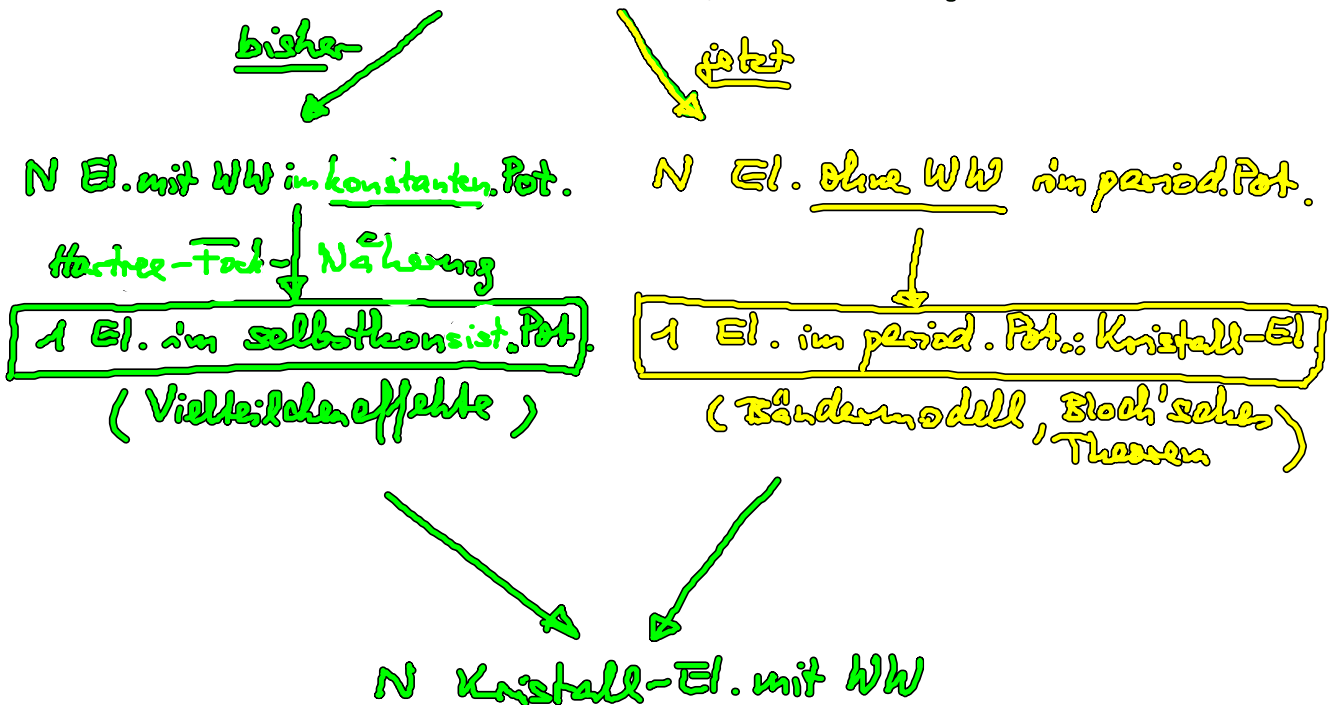
↑
1-Teilchen-Energie im neuen Zustand $|\lambda\rangle$ ΔU_{λ} gemittelte WW mit den übrigen Elektronen

Lösung iterativ:



3.5 Elektronen im Kristallgitter

Ziel: Beschreibung von N Elektronen mit WV im periodischen Pot. $V(r)$ der Gitterionen



3.5.1 Das Bloch'sche Theorem

- Schwächungsgl. separiert ohne WV

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

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

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

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

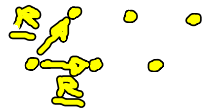
$$E_N = \sum_{i=1}^N E_i$$

Bloch'sches Theorem:

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

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

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



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

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