

## English Summary:

### 3.2 Operators in second quantization

number operator  $\hat{N} = \sum_{\alpha} a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha}$   $\underbrace{\text{if } h|\alpha\rangle = \epsilon_{\alpha}|\alpha\rangle}$

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

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

#### field operators:

creation op.  $\hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}) := \sum_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha}^*(\mathbf{r}) \hat{a}_{\alpha}^{\dagger}$   $\langle \mathbf{r} | \psi \rangle = \sum_{\alpha} \underbrace{\langle \mathbf{r} | \alpha \rangle}_{\psi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r})} \langle \alpha | \psi \rangle$

annihilation op.  $\hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}) := \sum_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}) \hat{a}_{\alpha}$

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

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

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

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

### 3.4 Hartree-Fock-Näherung in 2. Quantisierung

Ziel: WW-Hamilton-Op.  $\hat{H}_{\text{full}}$  ersetzen durch  
möglichst guten 1-Teilchen-Op.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}_{\text{full}} &= \sum_{\alpha} \epsilon_{\alpha} a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\alpha'} \langle \alpha' \mu' | V | \alpha \mu \rangle a_{\alpha'}^{\dagger} a_{\mu'}^{\dagger} a_{\mu} a_{\alpha} \\ &= \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^Z \hat{h}(i) + \Delta \hat{U}(i)} + \underbrace{\sum_{i \neq j} \hat{V}(i,j) - \Delta \hat{U}(i)} \\ &=: \hat{H}_{\text{eff}} = \sum_{\alpha'} \tilde{\epsilon}_{\alpha'} a_{\alpha'}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha'} \approx 0 \\ &\quad \text{effektive Feldop. } \tilde{a}_{\alpha'}^{\dagger}, \tilde{a}_{\alpha'} \end{aligned}$$

Ausatz: Suche 1-Teilchen-Zustände, die  
 Eigenwertgl.  $\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} |\phi_n\rangle = \epsilon_n |\phi_n\rangle$  erfüllen  
 und  $\langle \phi | \hat{H}_{\text{full}} | \phi \rangle$  minimieren!

$$|\phi_n\rangle = \tilde{a}_n^+ |0\rangle$$

• bekannt seien Eigenfkt.en von  $\hat{h} |\xi_a\rangle = \epsilon_a |\xi_a\rangle$

$\Rightarrow |\phi_n\rangle$  kann nach  $|\xi_a\rangle$  entwickelt werden

$$|\phi_n\rangle = \sum_a |\xi_a\rangle \underbrace{\langle \xi_a | \phi_n \rangle}_{\chi_{na}} = \sum_a \chi_{na} |\xi_a\rangle$$

$$\chi_{na} = \sum_a \chi_{na} a_a^+ |0\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{a}_n^+ = \sum_a \chi_{na} a_a^+$$

↳  
gesucht!

$\Rightarrow$  Variation des Erwartungswertes  $\langle \phi | \hat{H}_{\text{full}} | \phi \rangle$

$$\langle \phi | \hat{H}_{\text{full}} | \phi \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^Z \langle \phi_n | h | \phi_n \rangle + \frac{1}{4} \left( \sum_{\substack{\mu, \nu \\ \mu < \nu}} \langle \phi_\mu \phi_\nu | \hat{V} | \phi_\mu \phi_\nu \rangle - \langle \phi_\mu \phi_\nu | \hat{V} | \phi_\nu \phi_\mu \rangle \right)$$

alle besetzten  
Z Zustände

$$= \sum_{n=1}^Z \langle \phi_n | h | \phi_n \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{\mu, \nu \\ \mu < \nu}} \langle \phi_\mu \phi_\nu | \hat{V} | \phi_\mu \phi_\nu \rangle$$

Minimieren des Energiefunktionals liefert  $\chi_{na}$ !

Basiswechsel  $|\phi_n\rangle \rightarrow |\xi_a\rangle$ :

$$\langle \phi | \hat{H}_{\text{full}} | \phi \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^Z \sum_{i,j=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_i | h | \xi_j \rangle \chi_{ni}^* \chi_{nj}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda} \sum_{ijklm=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_{\lambda} | \hat{V} | \xi_{\lambda} \rangle \kappa_{\lambda i}^* \kappa_{\lambda m}^* \kappa_{\lambda j} \kappa_{\lambda m}$$

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

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

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

↑  
Lagrange-Parameter

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_p | h | \xi_j \rangle \kappa_{kj} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu=1}^{\infty} \sum_{ijklm=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_{\mu} | \hat{V} | \xi_{\mu} \rangle \kappa_{\mu l}^* \kappa_{\mu j} \kappa_{\mu m}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} \sum_{ijklm=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_{\lambda} | \hat{V} | \xi_{\lambda} \rangle \kappa_{\lambda i}^* \kappa_{\lambda j} \kappa_{\lambda m}$$

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
 p l m j l m j l m j l m j  
 wegen Produktregel

$$- \tilde{\epsilon}_k \kappa_{kp}$$

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

$\hat{H}_{\text{eff}}$

Bestimmungsgl. für  $\kappa_{kp}$

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

$$\sum_p a_p^{\dagger} |0\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{\epsilon}_k | \phi_k \rangle = \hat{H}_{\text{eff}} | \phi_k \rangle$$

$$\text{da } | \phi_k \rangle = \sum_l \kappa_{kl} a_l^{\dagger} |0\rangle$$

Basiswechsel:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\epsilon}_k \alpha_{kp} &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} [\langle \xi_p | h | \xi_j \rangle + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_p \phi_r | \hat{V} | \xi_j \phi_r \rangle] \alpha_{kj} \\ &= \langle \xi_p | h | \phi_k \rangle + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \langle \xi_p \phi_r | \hat{V} | \phi_k \phi_r \rangle \\ \Rightarrow \sum_p \alpha_p \tilde{\epsilon}_k &= \langle \phi_k | h | \phi_k \rangle + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \langle \phi_k \phi_r | \hat{V} | \phi_k \phi_r \rangle \end{aligned}$$

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

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

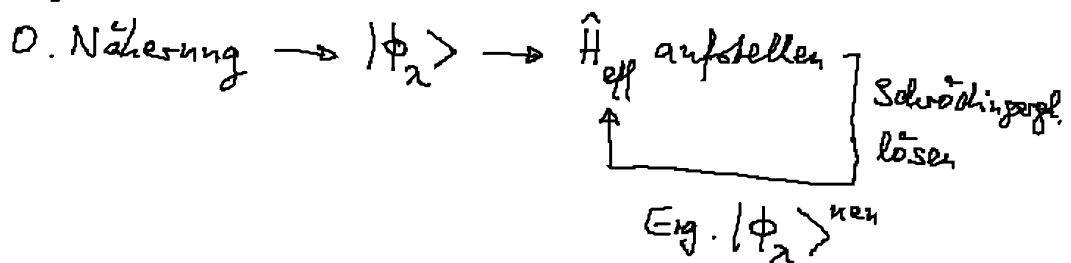
$$\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} \left[ \epsilon_{\lambda} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu=1}^{\infty} \left( \langle \lambda \mu | \hat{V} | \lambda \mu \rangle - \langle \lambda \mu | \hat{V} | \mu \lambda \rangle \right) \langle \tilde{\alpha}_{\mu}^\dagger \tilde{\alpha}_{\mu} \rangle \right] \tilde{\alpha}_{\lambda}^\dagger \tilde{\alpha}_{\lambda}$$

Hartree                      Fock

1-Teilchen-Energie im neuen Zustand  $|\lambda\rangle$

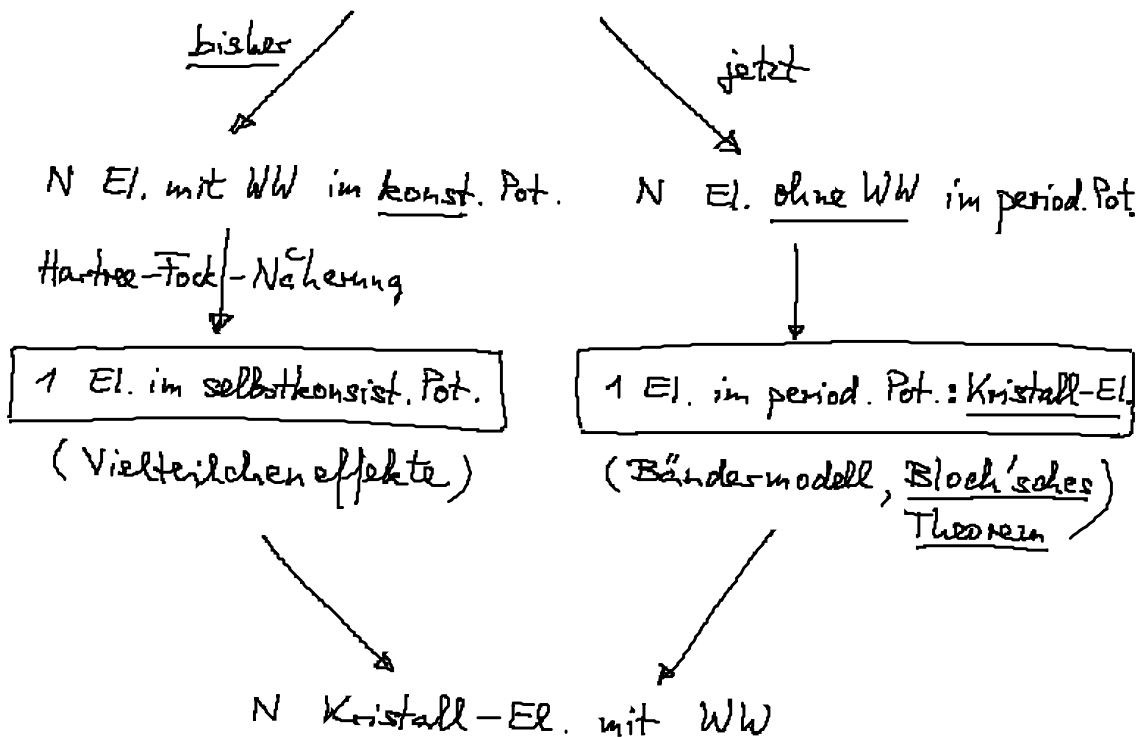
$\Delta U_{\lambda}$   
gemittelte WW mit den übrigen Elektronen

Lösung iterativ:



### 3.5 Elektronen im Kristallgitter

Ziel: Beschreibung von  $N$  Elektronen mit  $WV$  im period. Pot.  $V(\mathbf{r})$  der Gitterionen



#### 3.5.1 Das Bloch'sche Theorem

- Schrodingergl. separiert ohne  $WV$

$$H_N \phi(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) = E_N \phi(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) \quad \text{mit } H = \sum_{i=1}^N h_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) = \varphi_1(\mathbf{r}_1) \varphi_2(\mathbf{r}_2) \dots \varphi_N(\mathbf{r}_N)$$

$$\Rightarrow h_i \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}_i) = E_i \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}_i) \quad 1 \text{ El. im period. Pot. } V$$

$$h_i = \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \underline{V(\mathbf{r}_i)}$$

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