



Kondenzált anyagok Fizikája

Kölcsönható elektronok

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Schrödinger egyenlet

$$H\psi = E\psi$$

Tekintsük

$$\langle \psi H \psi \rangle = \int \psi^* H \psi dV$$

Minimum ψ^* szerint a $\int \psi^* \psi dV = 1$ mellékfeltétellel
Lagrangian multiplikátor hozzáadásával

$$\mathcal{L} = \int \psi^* H \psi dV - E \left(\int \psi^* \psi dV - 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \psi^*} = H\psi - E\psi = 0$$

Sok elektron rendszerre

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_i^2 - \sum_R \frac{Ze}{|\vec{r}_i - \vec{R}|} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{e^2}{|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|}$$



Tekintsük

$$\psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots) = \psi_1(\vec{r}_1)\psi_2(\vec{r}_2) \dots$$

A hullámfüggvények ortogonálisak

$$\int \psi_i^*(\vec{r})\psi_j(\vec{r})dV = \delta_{ij}$$

A funkcionál

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} &= \int \psi^*(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots)H\psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots)dV_1dV_2\dots \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \int \left(\psi_i^*(\vec{r}_i) \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_i^2 - \sum_R \frac{Ze}{|\vec{r}_i - \vec{R}|} \right) \psi_i(\vec{r}_i) \right) dV_i \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} \int \int \left(\psi_i^*(\vec{r}_i)\psi_j^*(\vec{r}_j) \frac{e^2}{|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|} \psi_i(\vec{r}_i)\psi_j(\vec{r}_j) dV_i dV_j \right) \\ &- \sum_{ij} \Lambda_{ij} \left(\int \psi_i^*(\vec{r})\psi_j(\vec{r})dV - \delta_{ij} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Minimum feltétel

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \psi_i^*} = 0$$

1 részecske Schrödinger egyenlet

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi_i(\vec{r}) + V(\vec{r})\psi_i(\vec{r}) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(\vec{r})$$

ahol

$$V(\vec{r}) = V_{ion}(\vec{r}) + V_e(\vec{r})$$

$$V_{ion}(\vec{r}) = -2e^2 \sum_R \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{R}|}$$

$$V_e = -e \int \frac{n(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} dV'$$

ahol $n(\vec{r})$ az 1 részecske elektron sűrűség

$$n(\vec{r}) = \sum_i \psi_i(\vec{r})\psi_i^*(\vec{r})$$



Elektronokra

$$\psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_a, \dots, \vec{r}_b, \dots, \vec{r}_N) = -\psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_b, \dots, \vec{r}_a, \dots, \vec{r}_N)$$

Slater determináns

$$\psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1(\vec{r}_1) & \psi_2(\vec{r}_1) & \dots & \psi_N(\vec{r}_1) \\ \psi_1(\vec{r}_2) & \psi_2(\vec{r}_2) & \dots & \psi_N(\vec{r}_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \psi_1(\vec{r}_N) & \psi_2(\vec{r}_N) & \dots & \psi_N(\vec{r}_N) \end{vmatrix}$$

Behelyettesítve, Hartree-Fock kötelítés

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi_i(\vec{r}) + V_{ion}(\vec{r}) \psi_i(\vec{r}) + V_e \psi_i(\vec{r}) - \underbrace{\sum_j \delta_{\sigma_i, \sigma_j} \int \frac{\psi_j^*(\vec{r}') \psi_i(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r}' - \vec{r}|} \psi_j(\vec{r}) dV'}_{\text{Exchange tag}} = \epsilon_i \psi_i(\vec{r})$$



Tekintsünk egy teljes rendszert $\psi_p(\vec{r})$. A hullámfüggvény

$$\psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_{p_1}(\vec{r}_1), & \psi_{p_2}(\vec{r}_1), & \dots & \psi_{p_N}(\vec{r}_1) \\ \psi_{p_1}(\vec{r}_2), & \psi_{p_2}(\vec{r}_2), & \dots & \psi_{p_N}(\vec{r}_2) \\ \vdots & & & \\ \psi_{p_1}(\vec{r}_N), & \psi_{p_2}(\vec{r}_N), & \dots & \psi_{p_N}(\vec{r}_N) \end{vmatrix}$$

ahol $p_1 < p_2 < \dots < p_N$

Az állapot megadható $\Phi(n_1, n_2, \dots, t)$ (Fock states)

elektronokra $n_i = 0$ or $n_i = 1$

1 elektron operátorra $f(\vec{r}_j)$

$$\langle \dots, 1_i, \dots, 0_k, \dots | \hat{f}(\vec{r}_j) | \dots, 0_j, \dots, 1_k, \dots \rangle = (-1)^{\sum(i+1, k-1)} f_{ik}$$

ahol

$$\sum(k, l) = \sum_{n=k}^l n_n$$



Keltő eltüntető operátor

$$\hat{c}_i^+ |n_1, n_2, \dots, n_i \dots\rangle = (-1)^{\sum(1, i-1)} (1 - n_i) |n_1, n_2 \dots (1 - n_i) \dots\rangle$$

$$\hat{c}_i |n_1, n_2, \dots, n_i \dots\rangle = (-1)^{\sum(1, i-1)} (n_i) |n_1, n_2 \dots (1 - n_i) \dots\rangle$$

ahol $\sum(k, l) = \sum_{n=k}^l n_n$

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ahol $\sum(k, l) = \sum_{n=k}^l n_n$

$$\hat{c}_i^+ |n_1, n_2, \dots, n_i \dots\rangle \rightarrow \begin{array}{cccc|} \psi_{p_i}(\vec{r}_1), & \psi_{p_1}(\vec{r}_1), & \psi_{p_2}(\vec{r}_1), & \dots & \psi_{p_N}(\vec{r}_1) \\ \psi_{p_i}(\vec{r}_2), & \psi_{p_1}(\vec{r}_2), & \psi_{p_2}(\vec{r}_2), & \dots & \psi_{p_N}(\vec{r}_2) \\ \vdots & & & & \\ \psi_{p_i}(\vec{r}_N), & \psi_{p_1}(\vec{r}_N), & \psi_{p_2}(\vec{r}_N), & \dots & \psi_{p_N}(\vec{r}_N) \\ \psi_{p_i}(\vec{r}_{N+1}), & \psi_{p_1}(\vec{r}_{N+1}), & \psi_{p_2}(\vec{r}_{N+1}), & \dots & \psi_{p_N}(\vec{r}_{N+1}) \end{array}$$

Keltő eltüntető operátor

$$\hat{c}_i^+ |n_1, n_2, \dots, n_i \dots\rangle = (-1)^{\sum(1, i-1)} (1 - n_i) |n_1, n_2 \dots (1 - n_i) \dots\rangle$$

$$\hat{c}_i |n_1, n_2, \dots, n_i \dots\rangle = (-1)^{\sum(1, i-1)} (n_i) |n_1, n_2 \dots (1 - n_i) \dots\rangle$$

ahol $\sum(k, l) = \sum_{n=k}^l n_n$

$$\hat{c}_i^+ |n_1, n_2, \dots, n_i \dots\rangle \rightarrow (-1)^k \begin{vmatrix} \psi_{p_1}(\vec{r}_1), & \psi_{p_2}(\vec{r}_1), & \dots & \psi_{p_i}(\vec{r}_1), & \dots & \psi_{p_N}(\vec{r}_1) \\ \psi_{p_1}(\vec{r}_2), & \psi_{p_2}(\vec{r}_2), & \dots & \psi_{p_i}(\vec{r}_2), & \dots & \psi_{p_N}(\vec{r}_2) \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ \psi_{p_1}(\vec{r}_N), & \psi_{p_2}(\vec{r}_N), & \dots & \psi_{p_i}(\vec{r}_N), & \dots & \psi_{p_N}(\vec{r}_N) \\ \psi_{p_1}(\vec{r}_{N+1}), & \psi_{p_2}(\vec{r}_{N+1}), & \dots & \psi_{p_i}(\vec{r}_{N+1}), & \dots & \psi_{p_N}(\vec{r}_{N+1}) \end{vmatrix}$$

Adódik, hogy

$$\hat{c}_i \hat{c}_j^+ + \hat{c}_j^+ \hat{c}_i = \delta_{ij}$$

és

$$\hat{c}_i \hat{c}_j + \hat{c}_j \hat{c}_i = 0 \quad \hat{c}_i^+ \hat{c}_j^+ + \hat{c}_j^+ \hat{c}_i^+ = 0$$

Bevezetjük a

$$\hat{\psi}(\vec{r}) = \sum_i \psi_i(\vec{r}) \hat{c}_i$$
$$\hat{\psi}^+(\vec{r}) = \sum_i \psi_i^*(\vec{r}) \hat{c}_i^+$$

A Hamilton operátor

$$H = T + V + U$$
$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int \nabla \hat{\psi}^*(\vec{r}) \nabla \hat{\psi}(\vec{r}) dV$$
$$V = \int v(\vec{r}) \hat{\psi}^*(\vec{r}) \hat{\psi}(\vec{r}) dV$$
$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \hat{\psi}^*(\vec{r}) \hat{\psi}^*(\vec{r}') \hat{\psi}(\vec{r}') \hat{\psi}(\vec{r}) dV dV'$$

1 részecske sűrűség

$$n(\vec{r}) = \int \psi_0(r, \dots, r_N) \psi_0^*(r, \dots, r_N) dr_2 \dots dr_N$$

Másodkvantált alak

$$n(\vec{r}) = (\phi, \psi^*(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r}) \phi)$$

nyilván

$$n(v)$$

Kohn, Hohenberg

$$n \leftrightarrow v$$

kölcsönösen egyértelmű!