

# LECTURE #19

Note Title

2/24/2010

CHAPT 17

NEXT WED MARCH 2

MIDTERM



$$\left( -\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} + V^{ION}(\vec{r}) \right) \psi_i(\vec{r}) = E_i \psi_i(\vec{r})$$

→ BLOCH  
ELECTRONS

$i \in \{K, m\}$   
↓  
BAND  
INDEX

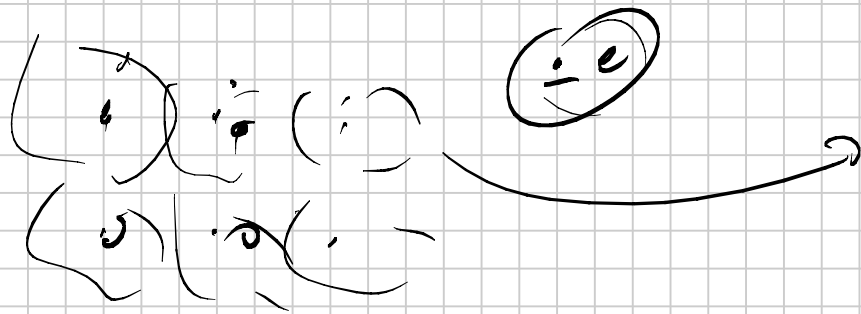
N ELECTRONS

$$\Psi(\vec{r}_1, s_1, \vec{r}_2, s_2, \vec{r}_3, s_3, \dots, \vec{r}_N, s_N)$$

$$H^{TOT} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( -\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla_i^2}{2m} + V^{ION}(\vec{r}_i) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{e^2}{|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$H^{TOT} \Psi = E^{TOT} \Psi$$

# MEAN FIELD APPROX



FOCUS ON ELECTRON 1

ALL REMAINING ELECTRONS

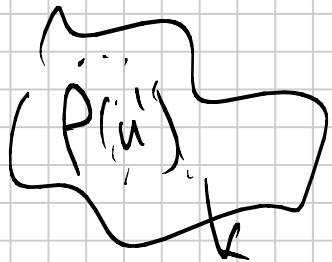
CREATE A CHARGE DENSITY

$$\rho(\mathbf{r})$$

# HARTREE APPROXIMATION

$$\left( -\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} + V^{\text{ION}}(\mathbf{r}) - e \int d\vec{r}' \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right) \psi(\mathbf{r}) = E \psi(\mathbf{r}) \quad (1)$$

•  $V(\mathbf{r})$



$$\Rightarrow V(\mathbf{r}) = \int d\vec{r}' \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

CHARGE  
DISTRIBUTION

$$P(\vec{r}) = -e \sum_{i \in \text{ALL OCCUPIED STATES}} |\psi_i(\vec{r})|^2$$

(2)

① + ② HARTREE EQS. SOLVED BY ITERATION

(OR SELF CONSISTENT METHODS)

STEP 1

$$\left( -\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} + V^{\text{ION}}(\vec{r}) \right) \psi = E \psi \begin{matrix} \nearrow \psi_{k,m}^{(0)} \\ \searrow E_m^{(0)}(k) \end{matrix}$$

$$P_{(n)}^{(0)} = -e \sum_{i \in \text{OCCUPIED STATES}} |\psi_i^{(0)}(\vec{r})|^2$$

$P_{(n)}^{(0)}$

• e

STEP 2

$$\left( -\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} + V^{(0)}(u) - e \int \frac{\rho^{(0)}(\vec{u}')}{|\vec{u} - \vec{u}'|} du' \right) \psi = E \psi$$

(HARTREE)  
 $V^{(n)}$

$\psi^{(1)}$   
 $\sum_n \psi_n^{(1)}$

$$\rho^{(1)} \longrightarrow 0$$

$$V^{(1)} \longrightarrow 0 \quad \rho^{(2)} \longrightarrow V^{(2)} \dots$$

ITERATION N

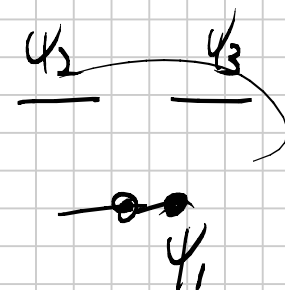
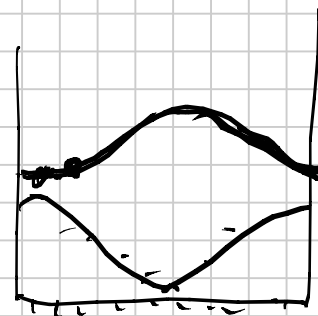
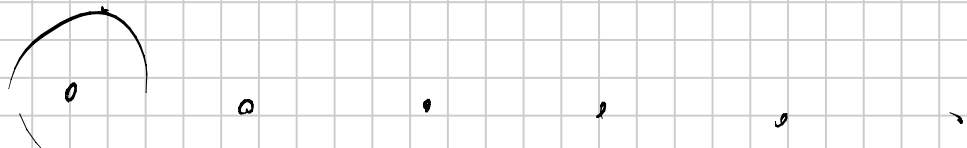
STOP

WHEN

$$\rho^{(m+1)} \sim \rho^{(m)}$$

NO CORRECTIONS

$$\Psi_{\text{H}}^{\dagger}(r_1, s_1, \dots, r_N, s_N) = \psi_1^{\dagger}(r_1, s_1) \times \dots \times \psi_N^{\dagger}(r_N, s_N)$$



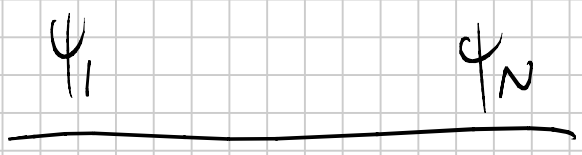
$$\rho(u) = |\psi_1(u)|^2 + |\psi_2(u)|^2$$

$$|\psi_1(r)|^2 + |\psi_3(r)|^2$$

$$e^{-\alpha|r_1 - r_2|}$$

$$\Psi(r_1 s_1, r_2 s_2, \dots, r_N s_N) = - \Psi(r_2 s_2, r_1 s_1, \dots) \quad \textcircled{X}$$

⇒ HARTREE - FOCK APPROXIMATION



$$\varphi_{1s}(r_1) \varphi_{1s}(r_2) \quad \textcircled{X}$$

(176) - (177)

$$\Psi^{\text{HF}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1(r_1 s_1) & \psi_1(r_2 s_2) & \psi_1(r_3 s_3) \\ \psi_2(r_1 s_1) & \psi_2(r_2 s_2) & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \psi_3(r_3 s_3) \end{vmatrix}$$

ANSATZ  $\Leftrightarrow$  VARIATIONAL PRINCIPLE

$$\left( -\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} - \frac{e^2}{r} \right) \psi(r) = E \psi(r)$$

$$\psi_\alpha = e^{-\alpha r^2} \Rightarrow \langle \psi_\alpha | H | \psi_\alpha \rangle = E(\alpha)$$



$$\frac{dE(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = 0$$

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VARIATIONAL APPROACH WITH RESPECT TO

1 ELECTRON FUNCTIONS INSTEAD OF

PARAMETERS

$$\Psi_H (n_1 s_1 \dots n_N s_N) = \psi_1 (n_1 s_1) \dots \psi_N (n_N s_N)$$

$$\langle \Psi_H | H_{\text{TOT}} | \Psi_H \rangle = E_{\text{TOT}} [ \{ \psi_i (n_i s_i) \} ] \rightarrow \text{FUNCTIONAL}$$

$$E_{\text{TOT}} [ \{ \psi_i^*, \psi_i \} ] = \sum_i \int d\mathbf{n}_i \psi_i^* (\mathbf{n}_i) (T^i + V^{(i)}) \psi_i (\mathbf{n}_i) +$$

$$\frac{e^2}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} \int d\mathbf{n} d\mathbf{n}' \frac{|\psi_i(\mathbf{n})|^2 |\psi_j(\mathbf{n}')|^2}{|\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{n}'|}$$

$$N = \sum_i \int d\mathbf{n}_i |\psi_i(\mathbf{n}_i)|^2$$

MINIMIZE E

LAGRANGE  
MULTIPLIER

$$F = E_{\text{TOT}} [\psi_i^*, \psi_i] - \mu N$$

$$\frac{\delta F}{\delta \psi_i^*} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\delta E_{\text{TOT}} [\psi_i^*, \psi_i]}{\delta \psi_i^*} = \mu \psi_i$$

$$N = \sum_J \int d\mathbf{r} \psi_J^* \psi_J = \int [\psi_J^* \psi_J]$$

$$\frac{\delta N}{\delta \psi_i^*} = \psi_i$$



$$\frac{\delta E_{\text{TOT}}^{\text{HARTREE}} [\{\psi_i^*, \psi_i\}]}{\delta \psi_j^*} = \left( -\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} + V^{\text{ion}}(\vec{r}) \right) \psi_j(\vec{r})$$

$$+ \frac{e^2 \int d\vec{r}' \sum_i |\psi_i(\vec{r}')|^2}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \psi_j(\vec{r}) = \mu \psi_j(\vec{r})$$

ENERGY

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