$$\frac{\text{Ziel}: \text{ Die Elv2ron-Elv2ron-} \text{ WW} \quad \text{ soll in selb 2 consistenter} \quad \text{ Welse}}{\text{ im Poten Zial V(r)}} \quad \text{ der Einteildum-Schrödinger} \quad \text{ beschrieben werden} \quad : \\ \left[\frac{p^2}{2m} + \text{V(r)}\right] \left(\text{que}(r) = E(\underline{k}) \right) \left(\text{que}(\underline{r})\right)$$

· Erinnerung; Tuver wurde Bandstrelden E(k) im persod. Pohenzial heredenet jehrt : Annalim eines konstantenen tohnzials (also taine Githereigenschaften)

$$H_{E} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\frac{p_{i}^{2}}{2m} + V(\underline{r}_{i}) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi \epsilon_{0} | r_{i} - r_{j}|}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{p_{i}^{2}}{2m} + V(\underline{r}_{i}) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi \epsilon_{0} | r_{i} - r_{j}|}$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{p_{i}^{2}}{2m} + V(\underline{r}_{i}) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \frac{e^{2}}{2m} + V(\underline{r}_{i})$$

$$\frac$$

- Wegun Elektron - Elektron WW (Hij) separiert du schrödingerglüchung wolst!

Trotzelen suclum wir o, das elm Eungie - Erwartungswert bzgl. o minimient

mil Normierang (4:14; >= 1:

$$\langle \phi | \mathcal{H}_{E} | \phi \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{b} \langle q_{i} | \mathcal{H}_{b}^{i} | q_{i} \rangle + \frac{e^{2}}{g_{\pi}\epsilon_{o}} \sum_{i,j}^{1} \langle q_{i} | \frac{1}{|r_{i} - r_{j}|} | q_{i} \rangle | q_{j} \rangle,$$

$$V_{arterbious} rinfaluren:$$
 $E \leq \langle \phi | H_E | \phi \rangle$ with our $\langle \phi | \phi \rangle = 1$.

Minimum von $\langle \phi|H_E|\phi \rangle$ durch Vortation der $\langle \alpha_i|'s$, mit $\langle \alpha_i|\alpha_i \rangle = 1$ Lagrange - Parameter E_i .

$$S(\langle \phi | H_{\varepsilon} | \phi \rangle \sim \sum_{i} E_{i} (\langle \phi_{i} | \alpha_{i} \rangle - 1)) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i}^{2} \left\langle \delta q_{i} \left| H_{i} \left| q_{i} \right\rangle + \frac{e^{2}}{8\pi\epsilon_{o}} \sum_{ij}^{i} \left(\left\langle \delta q_{i} \right| \left\langle q_{i}^{*} \right| + \left\langle q_{i} \right| \left\langle \delta q_{i}^{*} \right| \right) \frac{1}{\left| \mathbf{r}_{i} - \mathbf{r}_{i}^{*} \right|} \right. \left. \left| \left| q_{i} \right\rangle_{i} \left| \left| q_{i}^{*} \right\rangle_{i} - \sum_{i}^{2} \mathcal{E}_{i} \left\langle \delta q_{i} \left| q_{i}^{*} \right\rangle_{i} = 0$$

$$\left. \left\langle \delta q_{i} \right| \left\{ H_{i} + \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\epsilon_{o}} \sum_{\substack{j=1\\ 4i}}^{N} \left\langle q_{i} \left| \frac{1}{\left| \mathbf{r}_{i} - \mathbf{r}_{i}^{*} \right|} \left| q_{i}^{*} \right\rangle_{i} - \mathcal{E}_{i} \right\} \right. \left| \left| q_{i}^{*} \right\rangle_{i} = 0$$

nun für alle Variationen Loui gelfin

$$= \left\langle \left[H_{i} + \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \right] \right\rangle \left\langle q_{i} \right| \left| \frac{1}{|r_{i} - r_{i}|} \right| \left| q_{i} \right\rangle \left| q_{i} \right\rangle = \mathcal{E}_{i} \left| q_{i} \right\rangle$$

Hartree - bleidwug (nidhtlinear in 4:!)

beschribt 1 Electron (4;) in Potenzial $V(\underline{x})$ der lonen und im Coulomb-Potenzial $\left(V_{\text{fidu}}\right)$ der Ladungsdichte $-e \sum_{i \neq j} |\psi_{i}|^{2}$ der anderen Electronen $(i \neq j)$.

Problem: Ununterschied bartzeit der Feilchen ist noch wicht hereichsichtight (d.h. Pauli - Prinzip noch wicht beadliet)

$$= > < \varphi | \mathcal{H}_{E} | \varphi > = \mathcal{N}! \sum_{i=1}^{D} \left(< q_{i} | \cdots < q_{D} | \right) \underbrace{\hat{A} \, \mathcal{H}_{i}^{*} \hat{A}}_{\mathcal{H}_{i}^{*} \hat{A}} \left(| q_{i} > \cdots | q_{D} > \right) }_{\mathcal{H}_{i}^{*} \hat{A}} \underbrace{\hat{A} \, \hat{A} = \hat{A}}_{\mathcal{H}_{i}^{*} \hat{A}}$$

$$= \underbrace{\mathcal{N}!}_{i \neq j} \underbrace{\sum_{i \neq j = 1}^{D}}_{i \neq j} \left(< q_{i} | \cdots < q_{D} | \right) \underbrace{\hat{A} \, \frac{1}{|\Gamma_{i} - \Gamma_{i}^{*}|}}_{|\Gamma_{i}^{*} - \Gamma_{i}^{*}|} \hat{A} \left(| q_{i} > \cdots | q_{D} > \right)$$

$$= \underbrace{\mathcal{N}!}_{i \neq j} \underbrace{\sum_{i \neq j = 1}^{D}}_{i \neq j} \left(< q_{i} | \mathcal{H}_{i}^{*} | q_{i} > \cdots | q_{D} > \right) \underbrace{\hat{A} \, \frac{1}{|\Gamma_{i} - \Gamma_{i}^{*}|}}_{|\Gamma_{i}^{*} - \Gamma_{i}^{*}|} \left(| q_{i} > \cdots | q_{D} > \cdots |$$

Variation der 4: unter Debenbedingungen (0:14) = Sij (Othon ormalität lege. Balm - und Spin Variablen)

$$\delta \left(\langle \phi | H_{\mathcal{E}} | \phi \rangle - \sum_{i \neq j} \lambda_{i \neq j} \left(\langle \alpha_i | \alpha_j \rangle - \delta_{i \neq j} \right) \right) = \mathcal{O}$$

light analog zu vorhin:

$$\left[H_i + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \sum_{j=4}^{\nu} \left\langle q_j \right| \frac{1}{\left| \underline{r}_i - \underline{r}_j \right|} \left| q_j \right\rangle_i - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \sum_{j=4}^{\nu} \left\langle q_j \right| \frac{1}{\left| \underline{r}_i - \underline{r}_j \right|} \left| q_i \right\rangle_i \left| q_j \right\rangle_c = \sum_i \lambda_{ij} \left| q_j \right\rangle_c$$

Die Matrix gludung (Juoge ij) lant sich dunch unitare Frago Diagonalisieren $|q_i'\rangle = \sum_{j} u_{ij} |q_j\rangle / \lambda_{ij} = E_i \delta_{ij}$

In Orbidanskillung:
$$j \rightarrow \underline{r}'$$
, $i \rightarrow \underline{r}$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m} + V(\underline{r}) \right] \Psi_{\epsilon}(\underline{r}) + \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\epsilon_{o}} \sum_{\substack{i=1\\i=1\\i\neq i}}^{N} \left[\int d^{3}\underline{r}' \frac{|\Psi_{\epsilon}(\underline{r}')|^{2}}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|} \Psi_{\epsilon}(\underline{r}) - \int d^{3}\underline{r}' \frac{|\Psi_{\epsilon}'(\underline{r}') \Psi_{\epsilon}'(\underline{r}')|}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|} \Psi_{\epsilon}'(\underline{r}) \right] = \mathcal{E}_{c} \Psi_{\epsilon}'(\underline{r})$$

Austausch-Wo (Hartree) (Fock)

Harrie - Foot - Glichung

(Spins von j und i
parallel wegen Orlegomelitäts)
für autiparallele gist es seine Austruschtenn

Bemerkung:

· E: lat du Bedukung der Ein-Elestronen-Eurgie

$$\Delta E = \langle \phi' | H_{E} | \phi' \rangle - \langle \phi | H_{E} | \phi \rangle$$

$$|\phi'\rangle = \frac{1}{10!}$$
 | ϵ i'ke South gestrictum

$$= > -2E = \int \phi_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{r}) \, H_{i} \, u_{i}(\mathbf{r}) d_{r}^{3} + \frac{e^{2}}{\pi \epsilon_{0}} \sum_{\stackrel{i}{\leftarrow} c} \int \frac{|q_{i}(\mathbf{r})|^{2} |q_{i}(\mathbf{r})|^{2}}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} \, d_{r}^{3} d_{r}^{3} - \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi \epsilon_{0}} \sum_{\stackrel{i}{\leftarrow} c} \int \frac{q_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{r}) \, q_{i}(\mathbf{r}) \, q_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{r}) \, q_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{r})}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d_{r}^{3} d_{r}^{3} d_{r}^{3} + \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi \epsilon_{0}} \sum_{\stackrel{i}{\leftarrow} c} \int \frac{q_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{r}) \, q_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{r}) \, q_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{r}) \, q_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{r})}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d_{r}^{3} d_{$$

$$\widetilde{g}_i(\underline{r},\underline{r}') = \varphi_e^*(\underline{r}) \varphi_i(\underline{r}')$$

• Definitive: Austaus didictite
$$\widetilde{S}_i (\underline{\Gamma}_i \underline{\Gamma}') = \underline{q}_c^* (\underline{\Gamma}) \ \varphi_i (\underline{\Gamma}')$$
with Hotealle Austaus didictite:
$$\underline{S}_i^{HF} (\underline{\Gamma}_i \underline{\Gamma}') := -\underline{e} \sum_{\substack{i \text{spiy}}} \frac{\widetilde{S}_i' (\underline{\Gamma}_i \underline{\Gamma}') \ \underline{S}_i' (\underline{\Gamma}_i \underline{\Gamma}')}{||\underline{Q}_i' (\underline{\Gamma}_i)||^2}$$

glocumbe ladings did
$$k: g(x) = -e \sum_{i} |y_{i}|^{2}$$

$$\left[-\frac{\lambda^2}{2m} \triangle + V(\underline{r}) - \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \int \frac{g(\underline{r}') - g_i^{\text{ff}}(\underline{r}_i\underline{r}')}{(\underline{r} \cdot \underline{r}')} d^3r' \right] \varphi_i(\underline{r}) = \mathcal{E}_i \varphi_i(\underline{r})$$

Lösung: Herationsrefalmen (self-consistent man field approximation)

