

BÖLÜM 1

GİRİŞ

1.1. Harmonik Osilatör ve Fonksiyonlar

1. kuantumlama $\rightarrow$
$$\begin{cases} [x, p_x] = i\hbar \\ E \rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \\ p_x \rightarrow -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2m} \vec{p}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2 + \partial_z^2) \psi \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \vec{\nabla}^2 \psi \end{aligned}$$

ψ tarafından sağlanan dalga denkle. i

fiziksel anlam kazandırmak için

$$J = \psi^* \psi$$

ni t anında pozitif x, y, z noktalarında bulunma olasılığı olduğunu ifade edecek birler

ve $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} = 0$ ile standart korunumun
isteriz

$$\vec{j} = \frac{\hbar}{2mi} (\psi^* \vec{\nabla} \psi - \psi \vec{\nabla} \psi^*)$$

bunları relativistlik olarak $E^2 = \vec{p}^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4$ ile bağlayarak

çapraz $\rightarrow$ KG

$\rightarrow$ Dirac theory

bunların tamamını tek parçacık teorisi

QFT'nin başlangıcı { (1927, P.A.M. Dirac, QM + minimum kuantum
teorisi ni kuantum elektrodinamiğe yatar)
1928 P.A.M. Dirac, electrom. rel. teorisi
+ kuantum alan teorisi
1932 antipartiküllerin keşfi Dirac'la doğrulandı

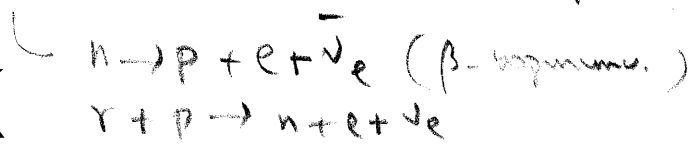
inice yapı

$$\alpha_{EM} \sim 1/137.0359895(61) \quad \leftarrow \underline{\underline{-8}}$$

$\alpha_{strong} \sim 1/14$  güçlü $\rightarrow$ binn 100 kati QCD

$$G_{Newton} \sim 5.9 \times 10^{-39} / m_p^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{binn } 10^{38} \text{ kati}$$

$$G_{weak} \sim 1.02 \times 10^{-5} / m_p^2 \quad ; \quad \underline{\underline{W^\pm, Z^\pm}} \quad \leftarrow \text{binn } 10 \text{ kati}$$



non abelian
çapraz (güçlü)
teorisi SU(3)

Kristal atomların kuantumlarını, vibrasyonel kipleri fonon olarak adlandırılır. Bunu harmonik osilatörlerle ilişkilendirilebilir. (Anharmonisite de hesaba katılabilir)

1D'ün harmonik salınımı

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{k}{2} x^2$$

boyutsuz koordinatları ortaya koyalım $\xi = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} \right)^{1/2} x$

$$\omega = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}$$

$$= \sqrt{m\omega\hbar} \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \Rightarrow H = \frac{1}{2m} \left(-\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} \right)$$

$$+ m\omega^2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \xi^2$$

$$H = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left(-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \xi^2 \right)$$

bu Hamiltonien'in Hermite pol. i. alınabilir. Aynı zamanda bilgin

$$H\psi_n = \hbar\omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \psi_n$$

Bu noktada yaratıcı (yok edici) operatörleri ortaya koymak gerekir.

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\xi + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(x + \frac{i\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \\ a^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\xi - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(x - \frac{i\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \end{cases}$$

○ birbirlerinin Hermitel eşlenikleri

$$aa^\dagger = \frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \left[x^2 + \frac{p^2}{m\omega} + \frac{i}{m\omega} (-xp + px) \right]$$

$$a^\dagger a = \frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \left[\tilde{x}^2 + \frac{\tilde{p}^2}{m\omega} + \frac{i}{m\omega} (+xp - px) \right]$$

○

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} (aa^\dagger + a^\dagger a)$$

$$= \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left(-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \xi^2 \right)$$

annihilation ve creation koşulları

$$[a, a^\dagger] = 1$$

BS K $[a, a] = [a^\dagger, a^\dagger] = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{H} = \hbar\omega \left(a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2} \right)$

taban durumunu bulmek.

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$$a|0\rangle = 0$$

$$\langle \xi | a | 0 \rangle$$

||

$$|1\rangle \propto a^\dagger |0\rangle$$

$$\langle \xi | \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\xi + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right) | 0 \rangle = 0$$

⋮

$$\langle \xi | \partial_\xi | 0 \rangle = -\xi \langle \xi | 0 \rangle$$

$$|n\rangle = \frac{a^{\dagger n}}{\sqrt{n!}} |0\rangle$$

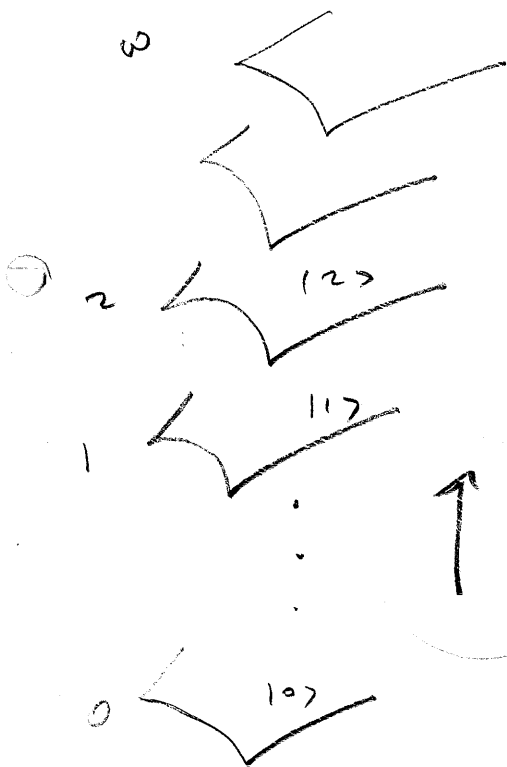
↓

özvektörler

$$\frac{d \langle \xi | 0 \rangle}{d \xi} = -\xi \langle \xi | 0 \rangle$$

$$\frac{d \langle \xi | 0 \rangle}{\langle \xi | 0 \rangle} = -\xi d\xi$$

$$\langle \xi | 0 \rangle = C e^{-\xi^2/2}$$



↓ a

↑ a^\dagger

$$[H, a] = \hbar \omega a^\dagger [a, a]$$

$$+ \hbar \omega [a^\dagger, a] a$$

$$= -\hbar \omega a$$

⇓

$$[H, a] |n\rangle = -\hbar \omega a |n\rangle$$

$$H a |n\rangle - a \underbrace{H |n\rangle}_{E_n} = -\hbar \omega a |n\rangle$$

0 zaman a |n>

if h n E_n = h ω özdeğeri bir özvektör.

BSK

hw keder your logarithm should be the argument.

$$a|n\rangle = C_n |n-1\rangle$$

$$|n+1\rangle = \frac{a^{\dagger n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1}} |0\rangle \Rightarrow a|n+1\rangle = \frac{a a^{\dagger n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1}} |0\rangle$$

$$= \frac{a a^{\dagger}}{\sqrt{n+1}} |n\rangle$$

$$a|n+1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} (a^{\dagger} a + 1) |n\rangle$$

$$[a, a^{\dagger n}] = n \hbar a^{\dagger n-1}$$

$$a a^{\dagger n} |0\rangle - a^{\dagger} a |0\rangle = n \hbar a^{\dagger n-1} |0\rangle$$

$$a \sqrt{n!} |n\rangle = n \hbar \sqrt{(n-1)!} |n-1\rangle$$

$$a |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$$

Bu operatorları zaman bağımlılığını elde etmek için Heisenberg formalini kullanın.

$$O(t) = e^{iHt} O e^{-iHt} \quad (t=1)$$

$$\frac{dO}{dt} = i \hbar e^{iHt} O e^{-iHt} + e^{iHt} O (-iH) e^{-iHt} = i [H, O(t)]$$

denklemin çöz

Örn:

$$\frac{\partial a^\dagger}{\partial t} = i [\mathcal{H}, a^\dagger] = i \omega a^\dagger \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^\dagger(t) = a^\dagger e^{i \omega t} \\ a(t) = a e^{-i \omega t} \end{cases}$$

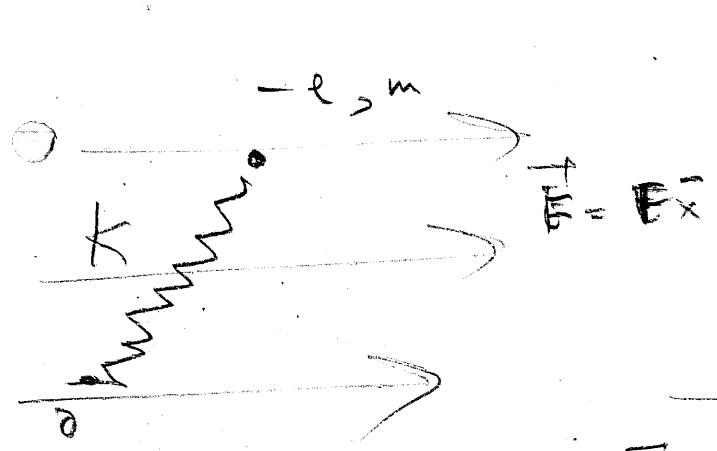
x ve p yi aynı zamanda sınırlı cinsinden cinsinden

$$X = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (a + a^\dagger) \quad P = i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar m \omega}{2}} (a^\dagger - a)$$

○ ϕ

$$X(t) = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (a e^{-i \omega t} + a^\dagger e^{i \omega t})$$

Sabit bir E elektrik alanında yiles H0 problemi



$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{P^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} K x^2 + e F x$$

||

$$\mathcal{H} = \omega (a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}) + \lambda (a + a^\dagger)$$

$$\lambda = e F \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right)^{1/2}$$

tan olarak cinsinden

BS $\frac{\partial a}{\partial t} = -i (\omega a + \lambda)$

$$A = a + \frac{\lambda}{\omega} \quad (\text{yeni op. ler tanımlayalım})$$

$$A^\dagger = a^\dagger + \frac{\lambda}{\omega}$$

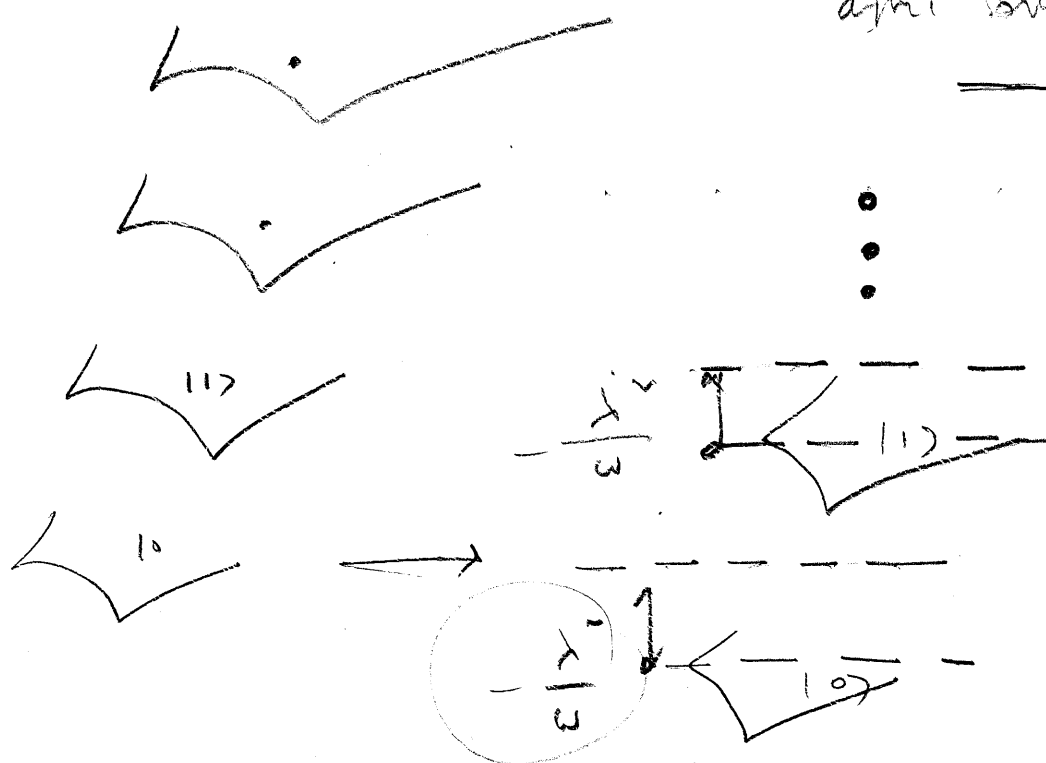
$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = -i\omega A \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A(t) = e^{-i\omega t} A \\ A^\dagger(t) = e^{i\omega t} A^\dagger \end{array} \right.$$

$$[A, A^\dagger] = 1 \quad [A, A] = [A^\dagger, A^\dagger] = 0$$

$$H = \omega \left(A^\dagger A + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{\lambda^2}{\omega}$$

$$\odot H|n\rangle = \left[\omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{\lambda^2}{\omega} \right] |n\rangle$$

koord. oryanda da
aynı bul bulunur,



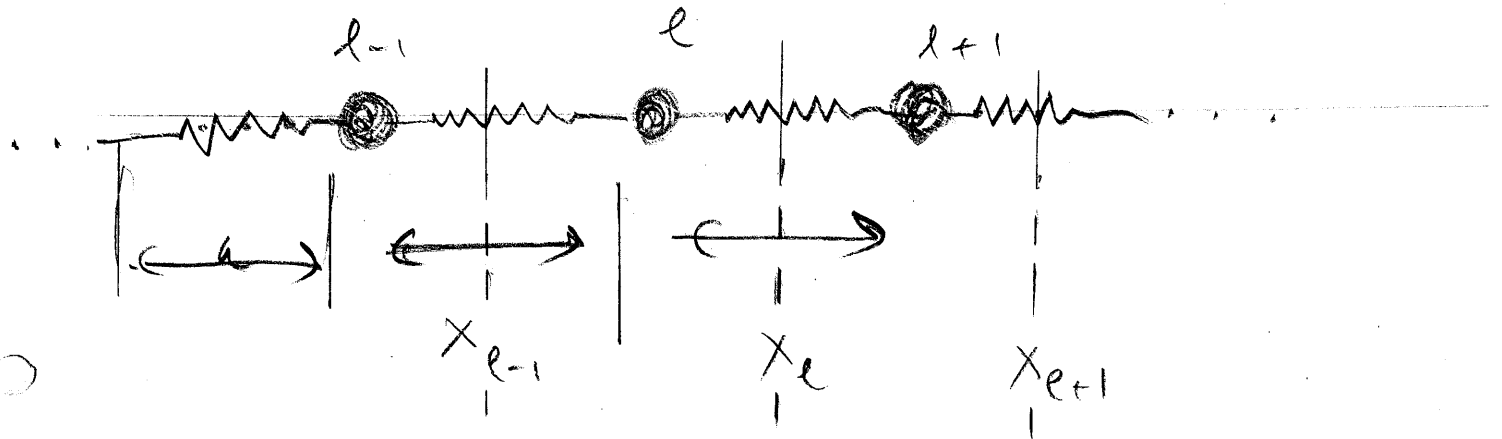
Aslında K sht 'li' qayır deye düşünürük 0
noktanı deyd

$$X_0 = - \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \frac{2t}{\omega} = - \frac{eF}{K} \text{ dadır.}$$

BS K

elektirik alanın dolayı karadula enerji

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 Dimeki bu bir boyutlu tek HO problemi idi, N adet küre
 dairesel (1D'lu harmonik zincir)



$$H = \sum_i \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (x_i - x_{i+1})^2$$

$$L = T - V = \sum_i \left\{ \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}_i^2 - \frac{1}{2} M \omega^2 (x_i - x_{i+1})^2 \right\}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = 0 \quad x_i^2 + x_{i+1}^2 - 2x_i x_{i+1}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = M \dot{x}_i \quad \left| \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_l} = -\frac{M\omega^2}{2} (2x_l \delta_{il} + x_{l+1} \delta_{i+1,l} - 2x_{l-1} \delta_{i+1,l} - 2x_l \delta_{i+1,l}) \right.$$

$$M \ddot{x}_e + M\omega^2 (2x_e - x_{e+1} - x_{e-1}) = 0$$

$$\ddot{x}_e = -\omega^2 (2x_e - x_{e+1} - x_{e-1})$$

$$M \ddot{x}_e = M\omega^2 () = K (2x_e - x_{e+1} - x_{e-1})$$

olarak bulunur. Bunlar herleyi dalg eSulerine sahiptir.

$$x_e = e^{ikla - i\omega t} \quad x_e = x_0 \cos(kal)$$

$$\dot{x}_e = -i\omega x_e \quad \ddot{x}_e = -\omega^2 x_e$$

$$\begin{aligned} -M\omega^2 x_e &= -K (2x_e - e^{ika} x_e - e^{-ika} x_e) \\ &= K (2 - 2\cos ka) \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{2K}{M} (1 - \cos ka) = \frac{4K}{M} \sin^2 \frac{ka}{2}$$

uzun dalga boyu limiti $ka \ll 1$

$$\omega^2 \approx \frac{4K}{M} \frac{a^2}{4} k^2$$

$$\omega^2 \propto k^2$$

$$\omega = \frac{ka^2}{M} k$$

Ses dalgaları $\sqrt{\frac{Ka^2}{M}}$ ses hızına sahip. Şimdi bu hızı

QM sel çözüm normal koordinatları tanımlamak ve periyodik sınır şartlarını empoze etmek ile belgeler

$$x_e = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_k e^{ikal} x_k ; x_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_e e^{-ikal} x_e$$

$$p_e = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_k e^{-ikal} p_k ; p_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_e e^{ikal} p_e$$

komütasyon bağıntıları hem gerçel ve hem de k-via-
yında geçerlidir.

$$[x_e, p_m] = i \delta_{me}$$

$$[x_k, p_{k'}] = i \delta_{kk'} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{l,m} e^{-ikal} e^{ik'al'm} [x_e, p_m]$$

$$= \frac{i}{N} \sum_l e^{ial(k'-k)} \delta_{kk'}$$

Böylece +1'deki terimler

$$\sum_l x_l x_{l+m} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_k \sum_{k'} x_k x_{k'} \sum_e e^{i p_a (k+k') imal} e^{-ikak'} \\ = \sum_k x_k x_{-k} e^{-imak'}$$

weza $\sum_l \hat{p}_l^2 = \sum_k \hat{p}_k \hat{p}_{-k}$

$$\frac{k}{2} \sum_l (x_l - x_{l+1})^2 = \frac{k}{2} \sum_k x_k x_{-k} (2 - e^{ika} - e^{-ika})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} M \sum_k \omega_k^2 x_k x_{-k}$$



$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2\eta} \sum_k \hat{p}_k \hat{p}_{-k} + \frac{1}{2} M \sum_k \omega_k^2 x_k x_{-k} \quad k\text{-uzayida}$$

simdi $a, a^\dagger$ lar ta'niqlayamiz.

$$a_k = \sqrt{\frac{M\omega_k}{2\hbar}} \left(x_k + \frac{i}{M\omega_k} \hat{p}_{-k} \right)$$

$$a_k^\dagger = \sqrt{\frac{M\omega_k}{2\hbar}} \left(x_{-k} - \frac{i}{M\omega_k} \hat{p}_k \right)$$

$$[a_k, a_{k'}^\dagger] = \delta_{kk'}$$



$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_k \hbar \omega_k \left(a_k^\dagger a_k + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

BS K harakteristik frotreim nipleri "fononlar" debi atiladi.

Her bir dalga vektörü durumu bağımsız bir osilatör gibi davranır. $\{ |n_k\rangle \mid n_k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \}$ herhangi bir anda sist. in durumu,

$$\psi = |n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k, \dots\rangle = \prod_k |n_k\rangle = \prod_k \frac{[a_k^\dagger]^{n_k}}{\sqrt{n_k!}} |0\rangle$$

○ $E = \sum_k \omega_k (n_k + 1/2)$

termal dengede, durumlar

$$\langle n_k \rangle \equiv N_k = \frac{1}{e^{\beta \omega_k} - 1} \equiv n_B(\omega_k)$$

ortalama değerine sahiptir. sist. bu değer etrafında

○ dalgalanır. Reel sayıya yakın op.'s

$$x_2(t) = \sum_k \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2mN\omega_k}} e^{ikx} (a_k e^{-i\omega_k t} + a_{-k}^\dagger e^{i\omega_k t})$$

Not: 1.)

$$mN = \int V \sim \text{hacim}$$

↑
kütlesi

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_k f(k)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} f(k)$$

2-) kesikli Kronecker δ 'lar

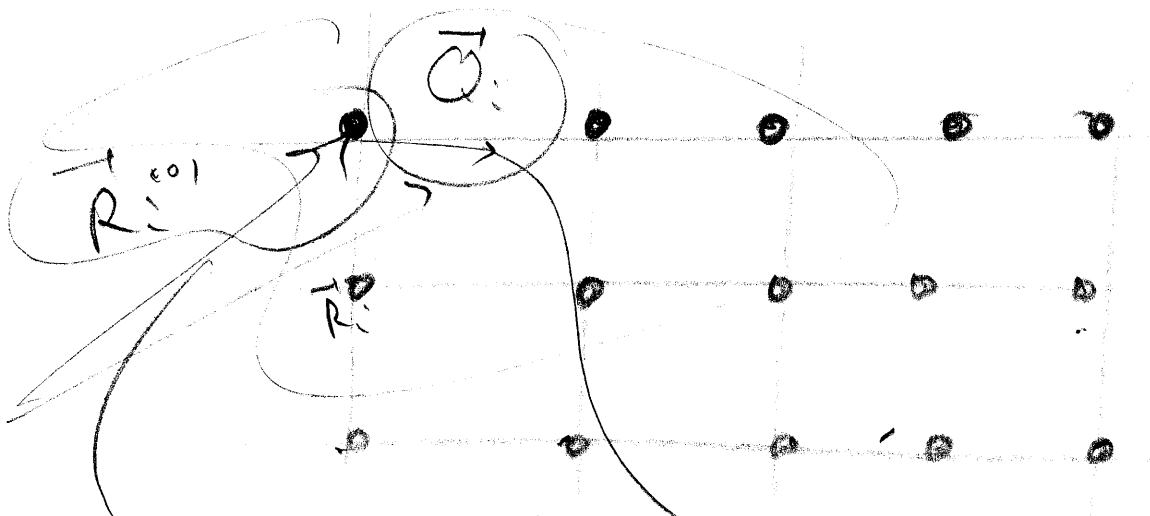
$$\frac{1}{V} f(\underline{k}') = \sum_{\underline{k}} f(\underline{k}) \delta_{\underline{k}\underline{k}'} = \int \frac{d^3 \underline{k}}{(2\pi)^3} f(\underline{k})$$

$$= \frac{(2\pi)^3}{V} \int \frac{d^3 \underline{k}}{(2\pi)^3} f(\underline{k}) \delta^3(\underline{k}-\underline{k}')$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta^3(\underline{k}-\underline{k}') \frac{(2\pi)^3}{V} = \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \delta_{\underline{k}\underline{k}'}$$

3D da durum :

$$\sum_{\underline{r}_i} V(\underline{r}_i - \underline{r}_j) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{atomlar ya da yerler} \\ \text{arasındaki pot. enerji} \end{array} \right.$$



derge durum

derge durumlar olan
yer der. time

pot. funk. um dinge herum streifend Taylor
 reihe anzuheben

$$\sum_i \sum_j V(\vec{R}_i - \vec{R}_j) = \sum_i V(\vec{R}_i^{(0)} - \vec{R}_i^{(0)})$$

$$+ \sum_i (\vec{Q}_i - \vec{Q}_i) \cdot \vec{\nabla} V(\vec{R}_i^{(0)} - \vec{R}_i^{(0)})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (\vec{Q}_i - \vec{Q}_i)_\mu (\vec{Q}_i - \vec{Q}_i)_\nu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R_\mu \partial R_\nu} V(\vec{R}_i^{(0)} - \vec{R}_i^{(0)})$$

$$+ O(Q^3)$$

bilinear

$$\Phi_{\mu\nu}$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{weiter} \quad \vec{F}_i = \sum_j \vec{\nabla} V(\vec{R}_i^{(0)} - \vec{R}_j^{(0)}) = 0$$

(11)

$$H = \sum_i \frac{P_i^2}{2m} + \sum_i V(\vec{R}_i^{(0)} - \vec{R}_i^{(0)})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (\vec{Q}_i - \vec{Q}_i)_\mu (\vec{Q}_i - \vec{Q}_i)_\nu \Phi_{\mu\nu}$$

televan normal koordinatlar tanimlayarak

$$Q_i^\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N}} \sum_{k\lambda} Q_{k\lambda} \xi_{k\lambda}^\mu e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}_i^{(0)}}$$

$\vec{Q}_i$ 'yi $\vec{Q}_i^\dagger = \vec{Q}_i$ hermitesal yapmaliyiz

○ $\vec{\xi}_{-k\lambda} = \vec{\xi}_{k\lambda}^*$ ve $Q_{-k\lambda} = Q_{k\lambda}^*$

olmasına ihtiyac duyarız. Böylelikle,

= $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{k\lambda, k'\lambda'} Q_{k\lambda} Q_{k'\lambda'} \Phi_{\mu\nu}(\vec{R}_{ij}^{(0)}) \xi_{k\lambda}^\mu \xi_{k'\lambda'}^\nu$

○ $\times \left[e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}_i^{(0)}} - e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}_j^{(0)}} \right] \left[e^{i\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{R}_j^{(0)}} - e^{i\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{R}_i^{(0)}} \right]$

= $\dots \times e^{i(\vec{k} + \vec{k}') \cdot \vec{R}_i^{(0)}} \left\{ \left[1 - e^{i\vec{k} \cdot (\vec{R}_j^{(0)} - \vec{R}_i^{(0)})} \right] + \left[1 - e^{i\vec{k}' \cdot (\vec{R}_j^{(0)} - \vec{R}_i^{(0)})} \right] - \left[1 - e^{i(\vec{k} + \vec{k}') \cdot (\vec{R}_j^{(0)} - \vec{R}_i^{(0)})} \right] \right\}$

$\sum_i e^{i(\vec{k} + \vec{k}') \cdot \vec{R}_i^{(0)}} = N \delta_{\vec{k}', -\vec{k}}$

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2N} \sum_i \sum_{\substack{k, k' \\ x, x'}} Q_{k, x} Q_{k', x'} \sum_{k, x} \tau_{k, x}^N$$

$$\times e^{i(\underline{k} + \underline{k}') \cdot \bar{\underline{R}}_i^{(0)}} [D_{\mu\nu}(\underline{k}) + D_{\mu\nu}(\underline{k}') - D_{\mu\nu}(\underline{k} + \underline{k}')]]$$

$$D_{\mu\nu}(\underline{k}) = \sum_j \Phi_{\mu\nu}(\bar{\underline{R}}_j^{(0)}) [1 - e^{i\underline{k} \cdot (\bar{\underline{R}}_j^{(0)} - \bar{\underline{R}}_i^{(0)})}]$$

○
dinamik matrix.

Not:

$$Q_i^{\mu}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N}} \sum_k Q_k^{\mu} e^{i\underline{k} \cdot \bar{\underline{R}}_i^{(0)} - i\omega t}$$

$$\ddot{Q}_i^{\mu}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N}} \sum_k (-\omega^2) Q_k^{\mu} e^{i\underline{k} \cdot \bar{\underline{R}}_i^{(0)} - i\omega t}$$

$$M \ddot{Q}_i^{\mu} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_k (-M\omega^2) Q_k^{\mu} e^{i\underline{k} \cdot \bar{\underline{R}}_i^{(0)} - i\omega t}$$

$$= - \sum_{j \neq i} \Phi_{\mu\nu}(\bar{\underline{R}}_{ij}^{(0)}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N}} \sum_k Q_k^{\nu} [e^{i\underline{k} \cdot \bar{\underline{R}}_i^{(0)}} - e^{i\underline{k} \cdot \bar{\underline{R}}_j^{(0)}}]$$

BS $K^2 \sum_k Q_k^{\mu} e^{i\underline{k} \cdot \bar{\underline{R}}_i^{(0)}} = \sum_j \sum_{\omega} Q_k^{\nu} \Phi_{\mu\nu}(\bar{\underline{R}}_{ij}^{(0)}) e^{i\underline{k} \cdot \bar{\underline{R}}_i^{(0)}} [1 - e^{i\underline{k} \cdot (\bar{\underline{R}}_j^{(0)} - \bar{\underline{R}}_i^{(0)})}]$

güçlü 6'ya sepl

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$$H(\omega) \sum_k e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{R}_i} Q_k^\lambda = \sum_k e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{R}_i} \sum_\nu D_{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{k}) Q_k^\nu$$

$$\det |M_{\mathbf{k}}^\lambda \delta_{\mu\nu} - D_{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{k})| = 0$$

3L degenere ve L birim hücredeki atom sayı.

$$Q_k^\nu = \sum_\lambda Q_{k\lambda} \tilde{\epsilon}_{k\lambda}^\nu$$

(11)

Kareli denklemleri

$$H(\omega) \sum_{k\lambda} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{R}_i} Q_{k\lambda} \tilde{\epsilon}_{k\lambda}^\lambda = \sum_{k\lambda} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{R}_i} \sum_\nu D_{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{k}) Q_{k\lambda} \tilde{\epsilon}_{k\lambda}^\nu$$

$$D_{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{k}) Q_{k\lambda} \tilde{\epsilon}_{k\lambda}^\nu$$

$\lambda = 3L$ degenere.

$$H(\omega) \sum_{k\lambda} Q_{k\lambda}^\lambda = 2 \sum_\nu D_{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{k}) \tilde{\epsilon}_{k\lambda}^\nu$$

$\omega = \omega_{k\lambda}$ özdeğerler her biri gelen

özdeğerler $\rightarrow$

$$\sum_{k\lambda}^{\mu}$$

ortogonal

$$\sum_{\mu} \tilde{\tau}_{k\lambda}^{\mu} \tau_{k'\lambda'}^{\mu} = \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \quad \sum_{\lambda} \tilde{\tau}_{k\lambda}^{\mu} \tau_{k\lambda}^{\nu} = \delta_{\mu\nu}$$

○ dinamik matris elementleri Hermiteslik olmalı

$$D_{\mu\nu}^{\tau}(k) = D_{\mu\nu}^{\tau}(-k) \rightarrow D_{\mu\nu}^{\tau\dagger} = D_{\mu\nu}^{\tau}$$

$$\tilde{\tau}_{k\lambda}^{\mu} = \tau_{k\lambda}^{\mu} \quad \omega_{k\lambda}^{\sim} = \omega_{-k\lambda}$$

○

$$H^I = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{k\lambda \\ \lambda'}} Q_{k\lambda} Q_{-k\lambda'} \left\{ \sum_{\mu} \omega_{k\lambda}^{\sim} \tilde{\tau}_{k\lambda}^{\mu} \tau_{-k\lambda'}^{\mu} + \sum_{\nu} \omega_{-k\lambda}^{\sim} \tilde{\tau}_{k\lambda}^{\nu} \tau_{-k\lambda'}^{\nu} \right\} M$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\cancel{V}} \sum_{k\lambda} M Q_{k\lambda} Q_{-k\lambda} \omega_{k\lambda}^{\sim} = \frac{1}{2} M \sum_{k\lambda} \omega_{k\lambda}^{\sim} Q_{k\lambda} Q_{-k\lambda}$$

Özdeş olarak

$$\sum_i \frac{P_i^2}{2M} = \frac{1}{2M} \sum_{k\lambda} P_{k\lambda} P_{-k\lambda}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2M} \sum_{k\lambda} P_{k\lambda} P_{-k\lambda} + \frac{1}{2} M \sum_{k\lambda} \omega_{k\lambda}^2 Q_{k\lambda} Q_{-k\lambda}$$

○

k -uzayında yerdeğiştirme operatörü, $Q_{k\lambda}$:

$$Q_{k\lambda}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2M\omega_{k\lambda}}} \left[a_{k\lambda} e^{-i\omega_{k\lambda}t} + a_{-k\lambda}^\dagger e^{i\omega_{k\lambda}t} \right]$$

$$P_{k\lambda}(t) = i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar M \omega_{k\lambda}}{2}} \left[a_{k\lambda}^\dagger e^{i\omega_{k\lambda}t} - a_{-k\lambda} \right]$$

⇓

$$H = \sum_{k\lambda} \omega_{k\lambda} \left(a_{k\lambda}^\dagger a_{k\lambda} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

1.2. Parçacıklar için ikinci kuantumlama

— L. Schiff (1968)

Bozonlar:

$U(r)$, potansiyelindeki bir parçacık için Schrödinger denklemini

$$i\hbar \dot{\psi}(r) = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \nabla^2 + U(r) \right] \psi(r) = H \psi(r)$$

○

Bu
$$L = i\hbar \dot{\psi}^\dagger \dot{\psi} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \nabla \psi^\dagger \cdot \nabla \psi - U(r, t) \psi^\dagger \psi$$

Lagrangiyen yazıldığından da elde edilebilir şeyleri;

$\psi^\dagger, \psi$ bağımsız değişkenler $L = L(\psi, \dot{\psi} | \psi^\dagger, \dot{\psi}^\dagger; t)$

○

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi} &= -U \psi^\dagger \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi_x} &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \psi_x^\dagger \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} &= i\hbar \psi^\dagger \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial (\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_\mu})} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi}$$

$$\delta T = \delta \int_1^2 d^3r \int dt \mathcal{L}(\psi, \vec{\nabla}\psi, \dot{\psi}; t)$$

$$\psi = \psi(x, t; \alpha)$$

$$\psi(x, t; \alpha) = \psi(x, t; 0) + \alpha \psi'(x, t)$$

$$\frac{dI}{d\alpha} = \iint d^3r \int dt \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\psi}{dt}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{d\psi}{dt} \right) + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\psi}{dx}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) \right]$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\psi}{dt}}}_{u} \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{d\psi}{dt} \right)}_{dv} dt = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\psi}{dt}} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} dt$$

u: wachsende "0"

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \underbrace{1}_{u} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\psi}{dx}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{d\psi}{dx} \right)}_{dv} dx = - \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\psi}{dx}} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} dx$$

II)

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx dt \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\psi}{dt}} \right) - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \frac{d\psi}{dx}} \right) \right] \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} \right) = 0$$

ya da $\mathcal{H} = i\hbar \psi^\dagger$ kullanılarak

$$[\psi(\underline{r}, t), \psi^\dagger(\underline{r}', t)] = \delta(\underline{r} - \underline{r}')$$

2nd Quantization

Bu kom. bağıntıları standart yorak (yokodir) p. leri ortaya koyarak da elde edilebilir.

$$\mathcal{H} \phi_\lambda = E_\lambda \phi_\lambda \quad \mathcal{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(\underline{r})$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi(\underline{r}, t) = \sum_\lambda a_\lambda(t) \phi_\lambda(\underline{r}) & \text{bazında açalım} \\ \psi^\dagger(\underline{r}, t) = \sum_\lambda a_\lambda^\dagger(t) \phi_\lambda^\dagger(\underline{r}) \end{cases}$$

$$[a_\lambda(t), a_{\lambda'}^\dagger(t)] = \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \quad \text{diğerleri } 0$$

(1)

$$[\psi(\underline{r}, t), \psi^\dagger(\underline{r}', t)] = \delta(\underline{r} - \underline{r}')$$

$$[a_\lambda(t), a_{\lambda'}^\dagger(t')] = ?$$

Çözüm:
Green fonks. im
isi 3.2

$$H = \int d^3r \psi^\dagger(r) \mathcal{H} \psi(r) = \sum_{\lambda} \sum_{\lambda'} a_{\lambda}^\dagger a_{\lambda'} \int d^3r$$

$$\times \phi_{\lambda}^\dagger(r) \mathcal{H} \phi_{\lambda'}(r) = \sum_{\lambda} \sum_{\lambda'} a_{\lambda}^\dagger a_{\lambda'} \epsilon_{\lambda} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda} \epsilon_{\lambda} a_{\lambda}^\dagger a_{\lambda}$$

○ Bu Hamiltoniyene ne kom. bağlantıları sahip sistem, her bir λ için $\mathcal{H} \propto 0$ gibi davranır

Her bir λ değeri $\rightarrow n_{\lambda} = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

○ Çok parçalı dalga fonksiyonu

$$\prod_{\lambda} \frac{(a_{\lambda}^\dagger)^{n_{\lambda}}}{\sqrt{n_{\lambda}!}} |0\rangle$$

$$E = \sum_{\lambda} \epsilon_{\lambda} n_{\lambda}$$

thermal dengede, bozon isgal corpan

$$\langle n_\lambda \rangle = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\epsilon_\lambda - \mu)} - 1} \equiv N_\lambda = n_B(\epsilon_\lambda - \mu)$$

Çünkü bu tür uyarmalar
parçacık sayısını korur

kinetik pot. T: G-
değişim, foton ve
foton dayalı

$$\rho(r) = \psi^\dagger(r) \psi(r) = \sum_\lambda \sum_{\lambda'} a_\lambda^\dagger a_{\lambda'} \phi_\lambda^\dagger(r) \phi_{\lambda'}(r)$$

$$N = \int d^3r \rho(r) = \sum_\lambda a_\lambda^\dagger a_\lambda = \sum_\lambda n_\lambda$$

$$\langle N \rangle = \sum_\lambda \langle n_\lambda \rangle = \sum_\lambda N_\lambda$$

temel et.

kinetik pot dağı.

HC yaratma ve yoketme op. lineer. Bu da
en arada prompt, çözümlerle
tam.

Şimdi $\mathcal{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(r)$ Hamiltonyenini alalım, ve
çözümünü başka bir ϕ_n durumların tam kümesi üzerinden
seriye açalım

$$\psi(r) = \sum_n b_n \phi_n(r) \quad \begin{cases} [b_n, b_m^\dagger] = \delta_{nm} \\ [b_n, b_m] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \int d^3r \psi^\dagger(r) \mathcal{H} \psi(r) = \sum_{nm} b_n^\dagger b_m \underbrace{\int d^3r \phi_n^\dagger(r) \mathcal{H} \phi_m(r)}_{H_{nm}}$$

$$= \sum_{nm} b_n^\dagger b_m H_{nm} \quad H_{nm} = \int d^3r \phi_n^\dagger(r) \mathcal{H} \phi_m(r)$$

$$N = \sum_n b_n^\dagger b_n \quad \text{sayı op. ü.}$$

Bu Hamiltoniyen şu şekilde çözülebilir.

$$-i \frac{\partial b_n}{\partial t} = [\mathcal{H}, b_n] = \left[\sum_{n'm} b_{n'}^\dagger b_m H_{n'm}, b_n \right]$$

$$= \sum_{n'm} [b_{n'}^\dagger, b_n] b_m H_{n'm} = - \sum_m H_{nm} b_m$$

zaman bağımsızlığını $b_n(t) = b_n(-) e^{-iEt}$ şeklinde alıp
varsayarsak,

$$-i(-iE)b_n = - \sum_m H_{nm} b_m = \sum_m (H_{nm} - E \delta_{nm}) b_m = 0$$

$$\det |H_{nm} - E \delta_{nm}| = 0$$

bu matrisin özdeğerlerini bulmak yeterlidir. (genellikle ∞ boyutlu)

(Çok cisim teorisinde, H 'nin içerisinde H_0 'ın yanında) genellikle çözümleri etkilenebilir ya da (bununla birlikte) parçacıklar ile, parçacıklar ile, spin etkilere parçacık-parçacık etkileri gibi...) (PP)

PP incelemesi :

$$H = \sum_i H_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} V(r_i - r_j)$$

$$H_i = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(r_i)$$

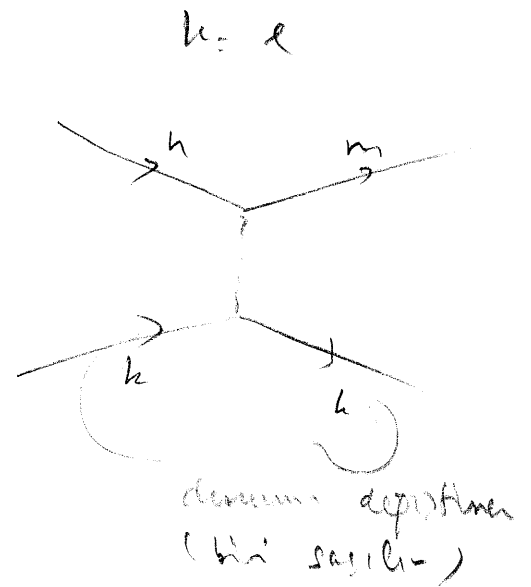
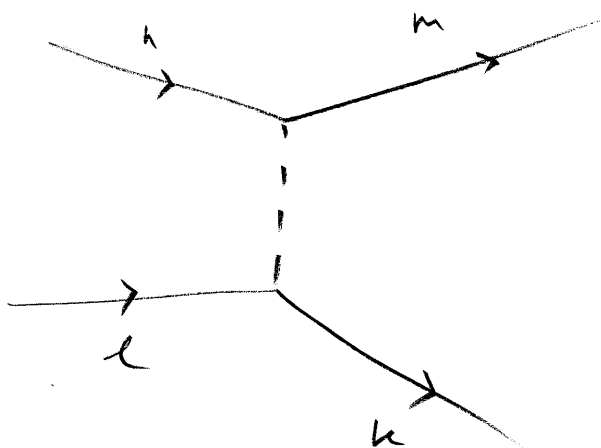
Her bir i için çözümleri bulmaya çalışalım, top. rot. için bulmuş H , çözümleri parçacıkların V teriminde.

$$H = \sum_i \int d^3 r_i \psi^\dagger(r_i) H_i \psi(r_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} \int \int d^3 r_i d^3 r_j \times \psi^\dagger(r_i) \psi^\dagger(r_j) V(r_i - r_j) \psi(r_i) \psi(r_j)$$

$$H = \sum_k \sum_l b_k^\dagger b_l + H_{kl} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{klm} V_{klmn} b_k^\dagger b_m^\dagger b_n b_l$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} H_{kl} &= \sum_i \int d^3r_i \phi_k^*(r_i) H \phi_l(r_i) \\ V_{klmn} &= \sum_{i \neq j} \int d^3r_i \int d^3r_j \phi_k^*(r_i) \phi_l(r_i) \\ &\quad \times V(|r_i - r_j|) \phi_m^*(r_j) \phi_n(r_j) \end{aligned} \right.$$

Hermitian terimi 2 yaratıcı 2 yok edici op. için. (iki parçaya
sayılmaz aynı ;



Yaratıcılar / Yok ediciler
 Sol / Sağ

$$b_k^\dagger b_l b_m^\dagger b_n$$

$m=l$ ya da $n=k \Rightarrow$ parçaya benden bir tane.

$$\begin{cases} 10 \rangle \text{ vacuum state, } n_m = 0 \text{ olan,} \\ b_k |0\rangle = 0 \quad \text{ama } b_\alpha^\dagger |0\rangle \propto |\alpha\rangle \quad \alpha \text{ d\u00fcnyada tek bir par\u00e7ac\u0131k.} \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{k \neq m} V_{kmm} b_k^\dagger b_m^\dagger b_n b_e b_\alpha^\dagger |0\rangle = 0$$

↔ 2 adet

iki par\u00e7ac\u0131k, sisteme tek par\u00e7ac\u0131k vort\u00f6l \u00e7\u0131k\u0131lmas\u0131 demek. Ama d\u00f6\u0131\u0131\u015f yazılmam\u0131\u015ft\u0131r, olan

$$\sum_{k \neq m} V_{kmm} b_k^\dagger b_e b_n^\dagger b_n b_\alpha^\dagger |0\rangle = \sum_{k \neq m} V_{kmm} b_k^\dagger |0\rangle \neq 0$$

$k >$

$\delta_{n\alpha} |0\rangle$

$\delta_{n\alpha} |n\rangle$

$\delta_{n\alpha} \delta_{em} |0\rangle$

$\alpha = n$
 $t = m$) $\Rightarrow$ par\u00e7ac\u0131k benzeri de etki demek, bundan toplamda ka\u00e7\u0131n\u0131lır!

Herkes herkesi seker! $\Rightarrow$ Her par\u00e7ac\u0131k\u0131n bir qurum d\u00fc\u015f\u00fck

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_k e^{ikx} a_k$$

DD

$$\mathcal{H} = \psi^\dagger(\underline{r}_1) \psi^\dagger(\underline{r}_2) V(\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2) \psi(\underline{r}_1) \psi(\underline{r}_2) \\ + \psi^\dagger(\underline{r}) H(\underline{r}) \psi(\underline{r})$$

$$H(\underline{r}) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(\underline{r})$$

$$\psi(\underline{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\underline{k}} e^{i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{r}} a_{\underline{k}}$$

$$H = \int d^3 \underline{r} \dots \mathcal{H}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\underline{k}} \sum_{\underline{k}'} a_{\underline{k}}^\dagger a_{\underline{k}'} \underbrace{\int d^3 \underline{r} e^{-i(\underline{k} - \underline{k}') \cdot \underline{r}}}_{\sim \delta(\underline{k} - \underline{k}')} \frac{\hbar^2 \underline{k}^2}{2m}$$

$$= \sum_{\underline{k}} \epsilon_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}}^\dagger a_{\underline{k}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int d^3 \underline{r}_1 \int d^3 \underline{r}_2 \psi^\dagger(\underline{r}_1) \psi^\dagger(\underline{r}_2) V(\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2) \psi(\underline{r}_1) \psi(\underline{r}_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2V^2} \sum_{\underline{k}} \sum_{\underline{k}_1} \sum_{\underline{k}_2} \sum_{\underline{k}_3} a_{\underline{k}}^\dagger a_{\underline{k}_1}^\dagger a_{\underline{k}_2} a_{\underline{k}_3}$$

$$\times \left[\int \int d^3 \underline{r}_1 d^3 \underline{r}_2 e^{-i\underline{k}_1 \cdot \underline{r}_1 + i\underline{k}_2 \cdot \underline{r}_1} V(\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2) e^{-i\underline{k}_2 \cdot \underline{r}_2 + i\underline{k}_3 \cdot \underline{r}_2} \right]$$

$$\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2 = \underline{R}$$

$$d\underline{r} = d\underline{r}_1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{V} \int d^3 \underline{r}_2 \int d^3 \underline{R} e^{-i\underline{k}_1 \cdot \underline{R} + i\underline{k}_2 \cdot \underline{R}} V(\underline{R}) e^{i(-\underline{k}_1 + \underline{k}_2 + \underline{k}_3) \cdot \underline{r}_2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \underbrace{\int d^3 \underline{r}_2 e^{i(-\underline{k} + \underline{k}_1 - \underline{k}_1 + \underline{k}_3) \cdot \underline{r}_2}}_{\sqrt{\delta(\underline{k}_2 - \underline{k} - \underline{k}_1 + \underline{k}_3)}} \int d^3 \underline{r} e^{i(\underline{k}_2 - \underline{k}) \cdot \underline{r}} V(\underline{r})$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2V} \sum_{\underline{k}} \sum_{\underline{k}_1} \sum_{\underline{k}_2} \sum_{\underline{k}_3} a_{\underline{k}}^+ a_{\underline{k}_1}^+ a_{\underline{k}_2} a_{\underline{k}_3} \delta(\underline{k}_2 - \underline{k} - \underline{k}_1 + \underline{k}_3)$$

= = =

$$\left(\frac{1}{2V} \sum_{\underline{k}} \sum_{\underline{k}_1} \sum_{\underline{q}} \sum_{\underline{k}_3} a_{\underline{k}}^+ a_{\underline{k}_1}^+ a_{\underline{q} + \underline{k}_3} a_{\underline{k}_3} V(\underline{q}) \right) \underbrace{\delta(\underline{q} - \underline{k}_1 + \underline{k}_3)}_{\underline{k}_3 \rightarrow \underline{k}_1 - \underline{q}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2V} \sum_{\underline{k}} \sum_{\underline{k}_1} \sum_{\underline{q}} a_{\underline{k}}^+ a_{\underline{k}_1}^+ a_{\underline{k} + \underline{q}} a_{\underline{k}_1 - \underline{q}} V(\underline{q})$$

Dummy index: $\begin{cases} \underline{k}_1 \rightarrow \underline{k}' \\ \underline{k} + \underline{q} \rightarrow \underline{k} \\ \underline{k}_1 - \underline{q} \rightarrow \underline{k}_1 \end{cases}$

$$H = \sum_{\underline{k}} \epsilon_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}}^\dagger a_{\underline{k}} + \frac{1}{2V} \sum_{\underline{k}} \sum_{\underline{k}'} \sum_{\underline{q}} a_{\underline{k} + \underline{q}}^\dagger a_{\underline{k}' - \underline{q}}^\dagger a_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k}'}, V(\underline{q})$$

Elektron hamiltoniyeni bu qlem do qe temetlinde porccal
yopulub op.'ü chinden

BS K

$$\int_{\underline{q}} = \sum_{\underline{k}} a_{\underline{k} + \underline{q}}^+ a_{\underline{k}} \quad \int_{-\underline{q}} = \sum_{\underline{k}'} a_{\underline{k}' - \underline{q}}^+ a_{\underline{k}'}$$

$$H = \sum_k \epsilon_k a_k^\dagger a_k + \frac{1}{2\lambda} \sum_q V(q) \delta_q \delta_{-q}$$

$$[a_k, a_{k'-q}^\dagger] = \delta_{k, k'-q} = a_k a_{k'-q}^\dagger - \underline{a_{k'-q}^\dagger a_k}$$

$$a_{k+q}^\dagger a_{k'} \delta_{k, k'-q} \rightarrow \underline{a_{k'}^\dagger a_{k'}}$$

the term $k=0$ - particle
interacts with itself.

FERMİYONLAR

Bunlar, Pauli dışlama ilmini gereğince her durumda sıfır ya da bir parçacık bulundurulabilecek sistemlerdir.

$$\psi(\underline{r})\psi^\dagger(\underline{r}') + \psi^\dagger(\underline{r}')\psi(\underline{r}) \equiv \{\psi(\underline{r}), \psi^\dagger(\underline{r}')\} = \delta(\underline{r}-\underline{r}')$$

$$\circ \quad \{\psi(\underline{r}), \psi(\underline{r}')\} = \{\psi^\dagger(\underline{r}'), \psi^\dagger(\underline{r})\} = 0$$

Bu alanları, $\phi_\lambda(\underline{r})$ ortonormal kümesi cinsinden açarsek,

$$\psi(\underline{r}) = \sum_{\lambda} C_{\lambda} \phi_{\lambda}(\underline{r}), \quad \psi^\dagger(\underline{r}) = \sum_{\lambda} C_{\lambda}^{\dagger} \phi_{\lambda}^*(\underline{r})$$

$$\circ \quad \{C_{\lambda}, C_{\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} = \delta_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad \{C_{\lambda}, C_{\lambda'}\} = \{C_{\lambda}^{\dagger}, C_{\lambda'}^{\dagger}\} = \{C_{\lambda}, C_{\lambda'}\} = 0$$

$$\{C_{\lambda}, C_{\lambda}\} = +2C_{\lambda}C_{\lambda} = 0 \quad \text{nasıl oluyor?}$$

$$C_{\lambda} |1\rangle_{\lambda} = |0\rangle_{\lambda} \quad C_{\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\lambda} = |1\rangle_{\lambda}$$

$$C_{\lambda} |0\rangle_{\lambda} = 0$$

(11)

$$C_{\lambda}^{\dagger} |1\rangle_{\lambda} = 0$$

$$C_{\lambda} C_{\lambda} |0\rangle_{\lambda} = 0 \quad C_{\lambda}^{\dagger} C_{\lambda}^{\dagger} |0\rangle_{\lambda} = 0$$

Bunu görmeyin bir diğer yolla da $N_{\lambda} = C_{\lambda}^{\dagger} C_{\lambda}$ sayı operatörünü qorunmuş almaktır.

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\lambda}^2 &= C_{\lambda}^{\dagger} C_{\lambda} C_{\lambda}^{\dagger} C_{\lambda} = C_{\lambda}^{\dagger} (1 - C_{\lambda}^{\dagger} C_{\lambda}) C_{\lambda} \\ &= C_{\lambda}^{\dagger} C_{\lambda} - \cancel{C_{\lambda}^{\dagger} C_{\lambda}^{\dagger} C_{\lambda} C_{\lambda}} = N_{\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{\lambda}^2 = N_{\lambda}$$

$\Rightarrow N_{\lambda} = 0, +1$ sadece bunları baren kendisini verir.

Brozonlarunki gibi Fermiyonlar için Hamiltonien,

$$H = \sum_{ij} H_{ij} C_i^{\dagger} C_j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ijlm} C_j^{\dagger} C_m^{\dagger} C_l C_i V_{ijlm}$$

$$H_{ij} = \int d^3r \phi_i^*(r) \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(r) \right] \phi_j(r)$$

$$V_{ijlm} = \int d^3r_1 \int d^3r_2 \phi_i^*(r_1) \phi_j^*(r_2) V(r_1 - r_2) \phi_l(r_1) \phi_m(r_2)$$

Not: burada yaratma-yıkaltma op. lerin sıranın değiştirilmesi

$$C_i C_l = - C_l C_i \text{ olduğuna dikkat edilmelidir.}$$

Katode elektronları ile çalınır iken kullandıkları şerh diye bazı künleri de dörlem dalgalarıdır.

$$\psi(\underline{r}) = \sum_{\underline{k}, \sigma} e^{i \underline{k} \cdot \underline{r}} C_{\underline{k}, \sigma}$$

şerh dörge for. v.

şerh künleri ± 1

$$\gamma_{+,-} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{\underline{p}, \sigma} \epsilon_{\underline{p}} C_{\underline{p}, \sigma}^{\dagger} C_{\underline{p}, \sigma} + \sum_{\underline{q}} u(\underline{q}) S_{\underline{q}}$$

Fermiyon Han.

$$+ \frac{1}{2V} \sum_{\underline{q}} \sum_{\substack{\underline{k}, \underline{k}' \\ \sigma, \sigma'}} C_{\underline{k}+\underline{q}, \sigma}^{\dagger} C_{\underline{k}', \sigma}^{\dagger} C_{\underline{k}, \sigma} C_{\underline{k}', \sigma}$$

$$= \sum_{\underline{k}, \sigma} C_{\underline{k}+\underline{q}, \sigma}^{\dagger} C_{\underline{k}, \sigma}$$

elekttron yepülük şerh i

Katodeki elektronları atoma ya da şerh ile etkilimini

$$\psi_q = \int d^3r e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \psi(\mathbf{r})$$

$$= e^{\sim} \int \frac{d^3r}{r} e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}} = 2\pi e^{\sim} \int_0^{\infty} r dr \int_{-1}^{+1} d(\cos\theta) e^{iqr \cos\theta}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi e^{\sim}}{iq} \int_0^{\infty} dr (e^{iqr} - e^{-iqr}) = \frac{4\pi e^{\sim}}{q} \int_0^{\infty} dr \sin qr$$

$$= \frac{4\pi e^{\sim}}{q^2} \left(1 - \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \cos qr \right) \quad \text{osilasyonlar sonsuzda}$$

sönürler.

Fermiye Haa. (elektro qan Haa.) n.b. bir model
Hamiltoniyali tutulur.

Homojen elektro qan, hoelaşa etkilendi. Teyannet al
sıllıla inelenen bir modelat. Hamiltoniyen

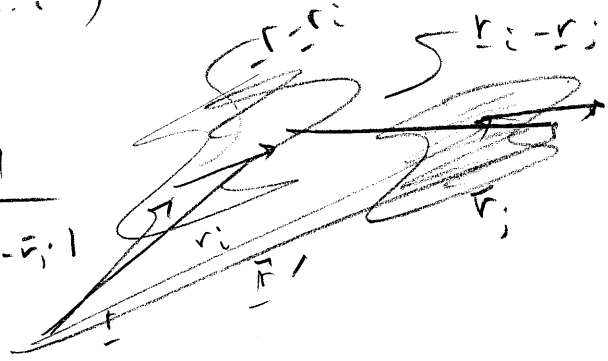
$$H = \sum_{\mathbf{p}\sigma} \epsilon_{\mathbf{p}} c_{\mathbf{p}\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{p}\sigma} + \frac{1}{2V} \sum_{\mathbf{q} \neq 0} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}' \\ \sigma, \sigma'}} V_{\mathbf{q}} c_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q}\sigma'} c_{\mathbf{k}'\sigma} c_{\mathbf{k}\sigma'}$$

temel yaklaşıım atomlar ortadan kaldırmak ne bulur
no yapılabılır Enform ve Taban yda ile verdeg. Himektir.
Tabiki homojen elektro qan bir model qanına ekib
değildir.

$$H = H_{el} + H_b + H_{el-b}$$

(yığılmış $n(r)$ olan pozitif
taban yükleri H_{el})

$$H_{el} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{P_i^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-} \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|}$$



$$H_b = \frac{e^2}{2} \iint d^3r d^3r' \frac{n(r)n(r')}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}$$

$$H_{el-b} = -e^{-} \sum_{i=1}^N \int d^3r \frac{n(r)}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}_i|}$$

2. kuantizasyon ;

$$H_{el} = \int d^3r \psi^\dagger(\underline{r}) \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \right) \psi(\underline{r})$$

$$+ \frac{e^{-}}{2} \int d^3r_1 \int d^3r_2 \frac{\psi^\dagger(r_1) \psi^\dagger(r_2) \psi(r_1) \psi(r_2)}{|\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2|}$$

$$H_b = \frac{e^{-} n_0}{2} \iint d^3r d^3r' \frac{1}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}$$

$$H_{el-b} = -e^{-} n_0 \iint d^3r d^3r' \frac{\psi^\dagger(r') \psi(r)}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}$$

(2) delhi integral iraksapocphole sir ydunam corpan
kornlu.

$$\lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \int d^3 r' \frac{e^{-\mu |r-r'|}}{|r-r'|} = \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \int d^3 R \frac{e^{-\mu R}}{R}$$

$$= 4\pi \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \int R dR e^{-\mu R} = 4\pi \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{e^{-\mu R}}{\mu^2} (-\mu R - 1) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\pi}{\mu^2} \quad (L >> \frac{1}{\mu})$$

$$\phi_b = \frac{e^{-} n_0}{2} \frac{4\pi}{\mu^2} \quad \text{--- type integral} \quad \mu \rightarrow 0$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{k\sigma} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} C_{k\sigma} \psi_{\sigma}$$

$$\phi^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{k\sigma} e^{-i\mathbf{k}' \cdot \mathbf{r}'} C_{k'\sigma}^{\dagger} \psi_{\sigma'}^{\dagger}$$

$$\phi \phi^{\dagger} = -e^{-} n_0 \sum_{\substack{k, \sigma \\ k', \sigma'}} \sum_{\substack{k, \sigma \\ k', \sigma'}} C_{k'\sigma'}^{\dagger} C_{k\sigma} \frac{1}{V} \int d^3 r \int d^3 r' \frac{e^{i(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}') \cdot \mathbf{r}}}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|} \psi_{\sigma'}^{\dagger} \psi_{\sigma}$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-} n_0}{V} \sum_{\substack{k, \sigma \\ k', \sigma'}} \sum_{\substack{k, \sigma \\ k', \sigma'}} C_{k'\sigma'}^{\dagger} C_{k\sigma} \delta_{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}'} \int d^3 R \frac{e^{-\mu R}}{R} \psi_{\sigma'}^{\dagger} \psi_{\sigma}$$

$$= -e^2 n_0 \sum_k \sum_{k'} \sum_{\sigma \sigma'} C_{k'\sigma'}^\dagger C_{k\sigma} \delta_{\sigma\sigma'} \frac{4\pi}{\mu^-}$$

$$= -e^2 n_0 N \frac{4\pi}{\mu^-} \checkmark$$

$q=0$ Summation

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2V} \sum_k \sum_{k'} \sum_{\sigma \sigma'} \sqrt{q} C_{k+q\sigma}^\dagger C_{k'-q\sigma'}^\dagger C_{k'\sigma} C_{k\sigma}$$

$$= - \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2V} \sum_k \sum_{k'} \sum_{\sigma \sigma'} \sqrt{q} C_{k\sigma}^\dagger C_{k'\sigma}^\dagger C_{k\sigma} C_{k'\sigma}$$

$\delta_{kk'} - C_{k\sigma} C_{k'\sigma}^\dagger$

$$= \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2V} \sqrt{q} \sum_k \sum_{k'} [C_{k\sigma}^\dagger C_{k\sigma} - C_{k\sigma}^\dagger C_{k\sigma} C_{k'\sigma'}^\dagger C_{k'\sigma'}]$$

$$= \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2V} \sqrt{q} (N - N^2) = \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{q} (N^2 - N) / 2V$$

$$= \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\pi e^2}{q^2 \mu^-} (N^2 - N) \frac{1}{2V} = \frac{4\pi e^2}{\mu^-} \frac{1}{2V} (N^2 - N)$$

$$\langle H_{ec} (q=0) \rangle = \frac{1}{V} e^2 n_0 \frac{4\pi}{\mu^-} - \frac{1}{V} e^2 n_0 \frac{4\pi}{\mu^-}$$

$$\langle H_b \rangle = \frac{1}{V} e^2 n_0 \frac{4\pi}{\mu^-}$$

$$\langle H_{ec} \rangle = -e^2 n_0 \frac{4\pi}{\mu^-}$$

$q \neq 0$ elektronen konstant
oder elektronenkonstante
wegen sehr langsamer
Tastzeit.

Site baş modeli :

$$W_{\delta} = \int d^3r \phi^*(r - R_i) \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(r) \right] \phi(r - R_{i+\delta})$$

$$H = \sum_{i\sigma} W_{\delta} C_{i\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{i+\delta\sigma}$$

spil: temel can.

en yakın komşu

R_i kristalın bir sitesi

$$H = \int d^3r \mathcal{H} = \int d^3r \psi^{\dagger}(r) \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(r) \right] \psi(r)$$

$$\psi(r) = \sum_j C_{j\sigma} \underbrace{\phi(r - R_j)}_{\text{atomik dalga fonksiyonu}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_k e^{ik \cdot R_j} C_{k\sigma} \phi(r - R_j)$$

Fourier dönüşü

$$C_{j\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_k e^{ik \cdot R_j} C_{k\sigma}$$

$$H = \sum_{i,j} \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} C_{j\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{i\sigma'} \underbrace{\phi^{\dagger}(r - R_j) \phi(r - R_i)}_{\text{atomik dalga fonksiyonları}} \int d^3r \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(r) \right] \phi(r - R_i)$$

$$\times \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(r) \right) \phi(r - R_i) \quad W_{\delta}$$

$$B\bar{S} K \sum_j \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} C_{j\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{j+\delta\sigma'} \int d^3r \phi^{\dagger}(r - R_j) () \phi(r - R_i)$$

mom. vrazmota,

$$H = \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \sum_{\underline{h}\underline{h}'} \frac{1}{N} e^{-i\underline{h}\cdot\underline{R}_j + i\underline{h}'\cdot\underline{R}_{j+\delta}} C_{\underline{h}\sigma} C_{\underline{h}'\sigma'} W_{\delta}$$

$\hbar(\underline{r}) = \hbar(\underline{r} + \underline{R}_j)$ odnoshen, $\underline{r} - \underline{R}_j = \underline{r}'$ der zur

$$W_{\delta} = \int d^3\underline{r}' \psi^*(\underline{r}') \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\underline{r}') \right) \psi(\underline{r}' - (\underline{R}_{j+\delta} - \underline{R}_j))$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \sum_{\underline{h}\underline{h}'} \frac{1}{N} e^{-i\underline{h}\cdot\underline{R}_j} e^{i\underline{h}'\cdot\underline{R}_j} e^{i\underline{h}'\cdot(\underline{R}_{j+\delta} - \underline{R}_j)} W_{\delta} C_{\underline{h}\sigma} C_{\underline{h}'\sigma'}$$

$$= \sum_{\underline{h}\underline{h}', \sigma\sigma'} \frac{1}{N} e^{-i(\underline{h}' - \underline{h})\cdot\underline{R}_j} e^{i\underline{h}'\cdot\underline{R}_j} W_{\delta} C_{\underline{h}\sigma} C_{\underline{h}'\sigma'}$$

$$= \sum_{\underline{h}\sigma} C_{\underline{h}\sigma} C_{\underline{h}\sigma}^{\dagger} \sum_{\underline{h}'} e^{i\underline{h}\cdot\underline{R}_j} W_{\delta}$$

$W(\underline{h})$

$$H = \sum_{\underline{h}\sigma} W(\underline{h}) C_{\underline{h}\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{\underline{h}\sigma}$$

"En yahn koman modelide site energi wo aluashit ne hopping terimi en yahn konstanta $W_e = W$ ya anladavlashtil.

$$w(\underline{h}) = \sum_k w_k \gamma_k = \sum_k w_k \frac{1}{\sum_l e^{i \underline{h} \cdot \underline{R}_l}} e^{i \underline{h} \cdot \underline{R}_k}$$

en yalın hamur var sayın.

$$Z_p = e^{-\beta H} = \text{Tr} e^{-\beta (H - \mu N)}$$

$$= \text{Tr} e^{-\beta \left[\sum_{k\sigma} w(\underline{h}_k) N_{k\sigma} - \sum_{k\sigma} \mu N_{k\sigma} \right]}$$

$$= \text{Tr} e^{-\beta \sum_{k\sigma} (w(\underline{h}_k) - \mu) N_{k\sigma}}$$

formülü ile şöyle olur.

$$\sum_{n_1\sigma_1, n_2\sigma_2, \dots, n_\omega\sigma_\omega} \langle n_1\sigma_1, \dots, n_\omega\sigma_\omega | e^{-\beta \sum_{k\sigma} (w(\underline{h}_k) - \mu) N_{k\sigma}}$$

$$\times | n_1\sigma_1, \dots, n_\omega\sigma_\omega \rangle$$

$$= \prod_{k\sigma} \sum_{n_{k\sigma}} \langle n_{k\sigma} | e^{-\beta (w(\underline{h}_k) - \mu) N_{k\sigma}} | n_{k\sigma} \rangle$$

$$N_{k\sigma} = 0, +1$$

$$= \prod_{k\sigma} \left\{ \langle 0 | e^{-\beta () 0} | 0 \rangle + e^{-\beta (w(\underline{h}_k) - \mu)} \right\}$$

$$Z_p = \prod_{\omega} \left\{ 1 + e^{-\beta [W(\omega) - \mu]} \right\}$$

silikon modelinde Coulomb etkisi.

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{i,j,l,m \\ \sigma\sigma'}} V_{ij,ml} C_i^\dagger C_m^\dagger C_l C_j$$

○

çelişkiyi heraba katılır.

$$V_{ij,ml} = \int \int d^3 \underline{r}_1 d^3 \underline{r}_2 \phi^*(\underline{r}_1 - \underline{R}_i) \phi(\underline{r}_1 - \underline{R}_j) \frac{e^2}{|\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2|} \phi^*(\underline{r}_2 - \underline{R}_m) \phi(\underline{r}_2 - \underline{R}_l)$$

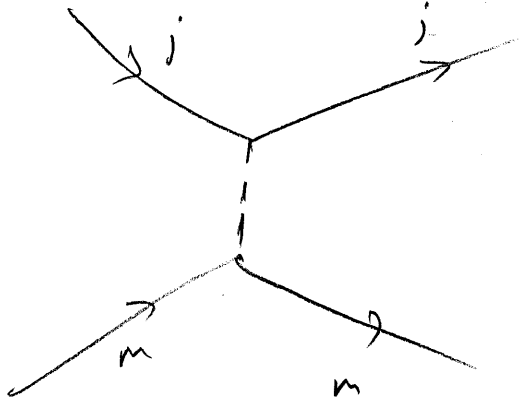
Orbital 4-façlı olduğu için her bir terim için 4-maliyetli

isimleri terimleri en büyük Coulomb terimleri için

$$m=l, i=j$$

$$V_{ij,ml} = \int \int d^3 \underline{r}_1 d^3 \underline{r}_2 |\phi(\underline{r}_1 - \underline{R}_i)|^2 \frac{e^2}{|\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2|} |\phi(\underline{r}_2 - \underline{R}_m)|^2$$

Bu durum farklı atomik sitelerdeki iki parçanın arandıkları
doğrudan etkileşim adını alır.



$$C_j^\dagger C_j C_m^\dagger C_m = n_j n_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \neq m} n_j n_m V_{jm}$$

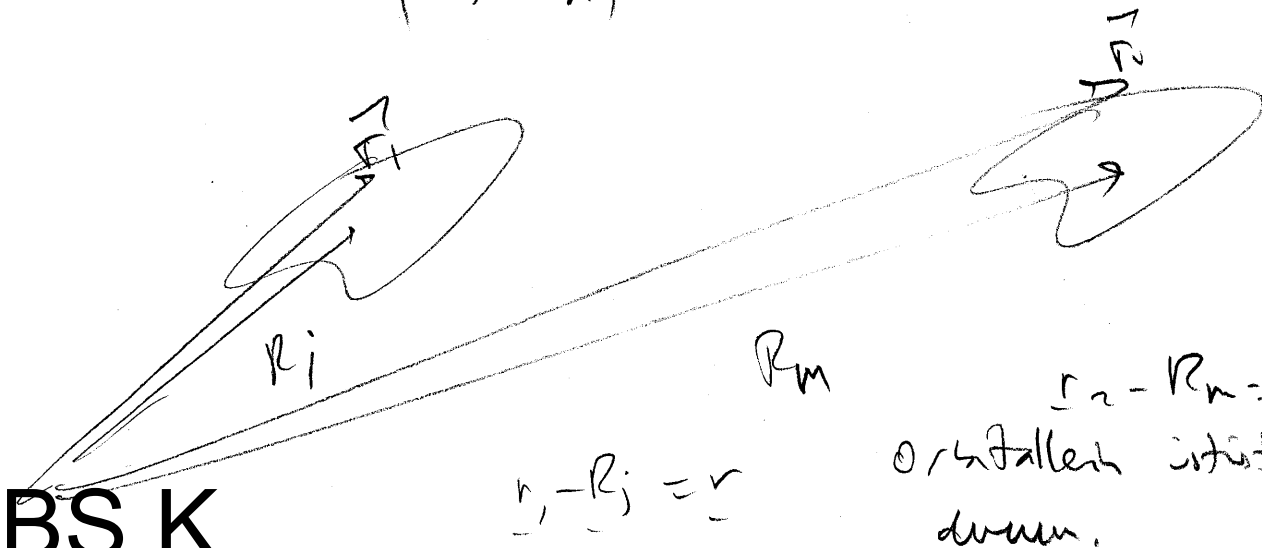
$$|R_j - R_m| \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{jm} = \iint d^3r d^3r' |\phi(r)|^2 \frac{e^2}{|r - r' + R_j - R_m|} |\phi(r')|^2$$

$$\frac{V_{jm}}{|R_j - R_m| \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{e^2}{|R_j - R_m|} \int d^3r |\phi(r)|^2 \int d^3r' |\phi(r')|^2$$

$$= \frac{e^2}{|R_j - R_m|}$$

homotetik seb.



$r - R_m = r'$
Orbitallerin üstüne gelmesi
durum.

2) Elektrik Alan Op. i :

tüm parçacıklar ve hızlar üzerinden,

$$\underline{j}_e(\underline{r}) = \frac{1}{m} \left(\sum_i e_i [\underline{v}_i \delta(\underline{r} - \underline{r}_i) + \delta(\underline{r} - \underline{r}_i) \underline{v}_i] \right)$$

$$\underline{j}_e(\underline{r}) = \sum_e e_e \underline{j}_e(\underline{r})$$

her bir parçacık için

Quantal formül;

$$\underline{j}_e(\underline{r}) = \frac{1}{m} \{ \psi^\dagger(\underline{r}) \nabla \psi(\underline{r}) - (\nabla \psi^\dagger(\underline{r})) \psi(\underline{r}) \}$$

Fourier dönüşümü;

$$C_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_k e^{i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{r}} C_k$$

$$\underline{j}_e(\underline{r}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\underline{k}, \underline{k}'} C_{\underline{k}}^\dagger C_{\underline{k}'} \int d^3r e^{-i\underline{k}' \cdot \underline{r}} (\phi_{\underline{k}}^\dagger \nabla \phi_{\underline{k}'} - \phi_{\underline{k}'}^\dagger \nabla \phi_{\underline{k}})$$

serbest parçacıklar için,

$$\underline{j}_e(\underline{r}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\underline{k}, \underline{k}'} C_{\underline{k}}^\dagger C_{\underline{k}'} \int d^3r e^{-i\underline{k}' \cdot \underline{r}}$$

$$\times \int e^{-i\underline{k}' \cdot \underline{r}} \left(\frac{1}{k} e^{i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{r}} - e^{i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{r}} \left(-\frac{1}{k'} \right) e^{-i\underline{k}' \cdot \underline{r}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\underline{k}, \underline{k}'} (\underline{k} + \frac{\underline{k}'}{2}) C_{\underline{k}+\underline{k}'/2}^\dagger C_{\underline{k}+\underline{k}'/2}$$

$$\text{BS K} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\underline{k}, \underline{k}'} (\underline{k} + \frac{\underline{k}'}{2}) C_{\underline{k}+\underline{k}'/2}^\dagger C_{\underline{k}+\underline{k}'/2}$$

silin bağ modeli için türetim polarizasyon op ün
tanımından başlar.

$$\underline{P} = \int d^3r \underline{p}(\underline{r})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underline{P} = \int d^3r \underline{p} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}(\underline{r})}{\partial t} - \underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{j}(\underline{r}, t)$$

milli olarak ne kadar
integrasyon yapar.

$$= - \int d^3r \underline{r} (\underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{j}(\underline{r}, t))$$

$$= \int d^3r \underline{j} \cdot \underline{\nabla}(\underline{r}) = \int d^3r \underline{j}(\underline{r})$$

silin bağ modelinde $\underline{P} = \sum_i \underline{R}_i n_i$

$$\dot{\underline{P}} = \int d^3r \underline{j}(\underline{r}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underline{P} = i [\underline{H}, \underline{P}]$$

akım op.
akım vekt. op.

Silin bağ modelinde Hamiltoniyen

$$\underline{H} = W \sum_{i\sigma\sigma'} C_{i+\delta\sigma}^\dagger C_{i\sigma} + \sum_{i\sigma\sigma'} n_{i\sigma} n_{i\sigma'} V_{i\sigma}$$

✓

yalnızca ilk terim akım op.ine katkıda bulunur

$$i[\underline{H}, \underline{P}] = iW \sum_{i\sigma\sigma'} \underline{R}_i \left\{ C_{i+\delta\sigma}^\dagger C_{i\sigma} C_\alpha^\dagger C_\alpha - C_\alpha^\dagger C_\alpha C_{i+\delta\sigma}^\dagger C_{i\sigma} \right\}$$

$$= iW \sum_{i \neq \alpha} R_{\alpha} \left\{ C_{i+\delta\alpha}^{\dagger} (\delta_{i\alpha} - C_{\alpha} C_i) C_{\alpha} - C_{\alpha}^{\dagger} (\delta_{\alpha, i+\delta} - C_{i+\delta}^{\dagger} C_{\alpha}) C_i \right\}$$

$$= iW \left\{ \sum_{i \neq \alpha} C_{i+\delta\alpha}^{\dagger} C_{i\alpha} (\underbrace{R_i - R_{i+\delta}}_{\delta}) \right\}$$

$$= -iW \sum_{i \neq \alpha} \delta C_{i+\delta\alpha}^{\dagger} C_{i\alpha}$$

$$\underline{\underline{T}} = -iW \sum_{i \neq \alpha} \delta C_{i+\delta\alpha}^{\dagger} C_{i\alpha}$$

③ Energie therm. op. 5. termal Nettentz, temolektische stü-
berin inelelementale inhalten

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}(\psi)}{\partial \psi} = -\nabla \cdot J_E(\psi) \quad \text{En. konstant}$$

Sebest permaale in
Hamiltonje gepulje

$$\mathcal{H}(\psi) = \psi^{\dagger}(\psi) H(\psi) \psi(\psi)$$

$$f(\psi) \equiv \psi(\psi, t)$$

$$H(\psi) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = \dot{\psi}^\dagger [\psi(t), \psi(t+1)] + \psi(t+1) \psi(t)^\dagger$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\psi} &= \frac{-i}{\hbar} \psi \\ \dot{\psi}^\dagger &= \frac{i}{\hbar} \psi^\dagger \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Schrödinger Rel.}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t} = \frac{i}{\hbar} [\psi^\dagger (\psi) - \psi^\dagger \psi (\psi)]$$

$$= \frac{-i}{\hbar} \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \right) [(\nabla^2 \psi) \psi - \psi^\dagger \nabla^2 (\psi)]$$

$$\nabla \cdot [(\nabla \psi^\dagger) \psi] = (\nabla^2 \psi^\dagger) \psi + \nabla \psi^\dagger \cdot \nabla (\psi)$$

$$\nabla \cdot [\psi^\dagger \nabla (\psi)] = \psi^\dagger \nabla^2 (\psi) + \nabla \psi^\dagger \cdot \nabla (\psi)$$

$$\odot \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t} = \frac{\hbar}{2mi} \nabla \cdot [(\nabla \psi^\dagger) \psi - \psi^\dagger \nabla (\psi)]$$

$$= -\nabla \cdot \underline{J_E}$$

$$\underline{J_E} = \frac{\hbar}{2mi} (\psi^\dagger \nabla (\psi) - (\nabla \psi^\dagger) \psi)$$

$$\psi(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\vec{k}} C_{\vec{k}} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

se kann per partielle
Integration

→ findet man mit dem $\underline{J_E}$ zu vergleichen

$$\rho_E(\underline{r}, t) = \frac{\hbar}{2m} \left[\sum_{\underline{k}, \sigma} C_{\underline{k}\sigma}^\dagger C_{\underline{k}'\sigma} \left(\underline{\epsilon}_{\underline{k}'} (i\underline{k}') \frac{1}{j} e^{i(\underline{k}' - \underline{k}) \cdot \underline{r}} + (i\underline{k}) \underline{\epsilon}_{\underline{k}} \frac{1}{j} e^{i(\underline{k} - \underline{k}') \cdot \underline{r}} \right) \right] \quad 52$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2m} \frac{1}{j} \sum_{\underline{k}, \sigma} C_{\underline{k}\sigma}^\dagger C_{\underline{k}\sigma} \underline{\epsilon}_{\underline{k}} e^{i(\underline{k} - \underline{k}) \cdot \underline{r}} (\underline{k}' + \underline{k})$$

$$T_E = \int d^3r \rho_E(\underline{r}, t) = \frac{\hbar}{2m j} \sum_{\underline{k}, \sigma} C_{\underline{k}\sigma}^\dagger C_{\underline{k}\sigma} \underline{\epsilon}_{\underline{k}} (\underline{k} + \underline{k})$$

$$\left(\int d^3r e^{i(\underline{k}' - \underline{k}) \cdot \underline{r}} \right) = 2\delta(\underline{k}' - \underline{k})$$

$$T_E = \sum_{\underline{k}\sigma} \frac{\hbar \underline{k}}{m} \underline{\epsilon}_{\underline{k}} C_{\underline{k}\sigma}^\dagger C_{\underline{k}\sigma} \quad \underline{\epsilon}_{\underline{k}} = \frac{\hbar \underline{k}}{m}$$

④ Energy eigenvalue $\underline{R}_E = ?$

$$\underline{R}_E = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3r \left[\psi^\dagger (\underline{r}) + \psi(\underline{r}) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \underline{R}_E}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3r \left[\psi^\dagger \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \psi^\dagger}{\partial t} \psi \right] = \int d^3r \rho_E(\underline{r}) = \underline{T}_E$$

1.3. Electron-phonon etkileşimi

A. Fthiller me Hamiltoniyeni (Fröhlich 1950)

$$H = H_p + H_e + H_{ei}$$

$$H_p = \sum_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda} \omega_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda} \left(a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{q}, \lambda} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$H_e = \sum_i \frac{\mathbf{p}_i^2}{2m} + \frac{e^2}{2} \sum_{ij} \frac{1}{r_{ij}}$$

$$H_{ei} = \sum_i \tilde{V}(\mathbf{r}_i)$$

elektrostatik

igalen oturuprite.

$$\mathbf{R}_i = \mathbf{R}_i^{(0)} + \mathbf{Q}_i$$

$$\tilde{V}(\mathbf{r}_i) = \sum_j V_{ei}(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{R}_j)$$

$$= V_{ei}(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{R}_j^{(0)}) + \underbrace{\mathbf{Q}_j \cdot \nabla V_{ei}}_{\text{LFFET}}(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{R}_j^{(0)}) + \dots$$

Electron-atom potansiyeli

$$V_{ei}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R}_j^{(0)}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} V_{ei}(\mathbf{q}) e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R}_j^{(0)})}$$

EF erhalten, $\sum \underline{V}_{ei} \cdot \underline{Q}_i$

$$\tilde{V}(\underline{r}) = \frac{i}{N} \sum_{\underline{q}} e^{i\underline{q} \cdot \underline{r}} \underline{V}_{ei}(\underline{q}) \underline{q} \cdot \left(\sum_j \underline{Q}_j e^{-i\underline{q} \cdot \underline{R}_j^{(0)}} \right)$$

$$\underline{Q}_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{Q}_{\underline{k}} e^{i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{R}_i^{(0)}} \quad \frac{i}{N} \sum_j \underline{Q}_j e^{-i\underline{q} \cdot \underline{R}_j^{(0)}} = \sum_{\underline{G}} \frac{i}{\sqrt{N}} \underline{Q}_{\underline{q}+\underline{G}}$$

$$\frac{i}{N} \sum_j \underline{Q}_j e^{-i\underline{q} \cdot \underline{R}_j^{(0)}} = \frac{i}{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{Q}_{\underline{k}} e^{i(\underline{k}-\underline{q}) \cdot \underline{R}_j^{(0)}}$$

$$= \frac{i}{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\underline{k}} \underline{Q}_{\underline{k}} \delta_{\underline{k}-\underline{q}=\underline{G}}$$

$$= \frac{i}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\underline{G}} \underline{Q}_{\underline{q}+\underline{G}} \quad \underline{Q}_{\underline{q}+\underline{G}} = \sum_{\lambda} \underline{Q}_{\underline{q}+\underline{G},\lambda} \hat{e}_{\underline{q}+\underline{G},\lambda}$$

$$\sum \delta_{\underline{k}-\underline{q}=\underline{G}} = \delta_{\underline{k}_1-\underline{q}=\underline{G}_1} + \dots + \delta_{\underline{k}_n-\underline{q}=\underline{G}_n} = \sum_{\underline{G}}$$

$$\underline{Q}_{\underline{q}+\underline{G}} = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega_{\underline{q}+\underline{G},\lambda}} \right)^{1/2} \left(a_{\underline{q}+\underline{G},\lambda} + a_{-\underline{q}-\underline{G},\lambda}^\dagger \right)$$

$$\frac{i}{N} \sum_j \underline{Q}_j e^{-i\underline{q} \cdot \underline{R}_j^{(0)}} = i \sum_{\underline{G},\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \hat{e}_{\underline{q}+\underline{G},\lambda}$$

$$\times \left(a_{\underline{q}+\underline{G},\lambda} + a_{-\underline{q}-\underline{G},\lambda}^\dagger \right)$$

BS $\underline{k} = \underline{q} + \underline{G}$ fassen darunter 1. Brillouin Wellenvektor fassen

$$\tilde{V}(\underline{r}) = i \sum_{\underline{q}, \underline{G}} e^{i(\underline{q} + \underline{G}) \cdot \underline{r}} V_{ei}(\underline{q} + \underline{G})(\underline{q} + \underline{G}) \cdot \underline{\xi}_q$$

$$\times \left(\frac{\hbar}{2\rho v \omega_q} \right)^{1/2} (a_q + a_{-q}^\dagger)$$

$$MN = \rho v$$

FFE

$$\mathcal{H}_{ep} = \int d^3r \, \psi(\underline{r}) \tilde{V}(\underline{r})$$

$$= i \sum_{\underline{q}, \underline{G}} \underbrace{\psi(\underline{r} + \underline{G}) V_{ei}(\underline{q} + \underline{G})(\underline{q} + \underline{G}) \cdot \underline{\xi}_q}_{\psi(\underline{r}) \text{ with Fourier transform}} \left(\frac{\hbar}{2\rho v \omega_q} \right)^{1/2} (a_q + a_{-q}^\dagger)$$

$$\psi(\underline{r} + \underline{G}) = \int d^3r' \, e^{i(\underline{r} + \underline{G}) \cdot \underline{r}'} \psi(\underline{r}')$$

$$\pi_{\underline{q} + \underline{G}} = i V_{ei}(\underline{q} + \underline{G})(\underline{q} + \underline{G}) \cdot \underline{\xi}_q \left(\frac{\hbar}{2\rho v \omega_q} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{ep} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\underline{q}, \underline{G}} \pi_{\underline{q} + \underline{G}} \psi(\underline{r} + \underline{G})(a_q + a_{-q}^\dagger)$$

B. Lokalize Elektron

Elektronların $\underline{r}_i$ konumlarında sabit olabilecekleri (derin
kuvvet elektronları ve impuriti durumları) gibi tepkime noktasında
olmadığı, dolayısıyla $\underline{r} \rightarrow \underline{r}_0$ olduğu durumda elektron-
foton Hamiltoniyeni benzer şekilde yazılabilir:

(11).

$$H = H_{PH} + H_{E-PH}$$

$$= \sum_{\underline{q}} \left\{ \omega_{\underline{q}} \left(a_{\underline{q}}^{\dagger} a_{\underline{q}} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \sum_{\underline{r}} \left(a_{\underline{q}} + a_{-\underline{q}}^{\dagger} \right) \frac{e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{r}_i}}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\underline{r}_0} M_{\underline{r}, \underline{r}_0} f_0(\underline{r} + \underline{r}_0) e^{i \underline{k} \cdot \underline{r}_0} \right\}$$

$$f(\underline{r} + \underline{r}_0) = \int d^3 \underline{r} e^{i(\underline{r} + \underline{r}_0) \cdot \underline{r}} = \sum_{\underline{r}_0} |\phi_0(\underline{r} - \underline{r}_0)|^2$$

$$= \sum_{\underline{r}_0} e^{i \underline{r}_0 \cdot (\underline{q} + \underline{k})} f_0(\underline{r} + \underline{r}_0)$$

$$f_0(\underline{r} + \underline{r}_0) = \int d^3 \underline{r} e^{i(\underline{r} + \underline{r}_0) \cdot \underline{r}} = |\phi(\underline{r})|^2$$

$$= \sum_{\underline{q}} \left\{ \omega_{\underline{q}} \left(a_{\underline{q}}^{\dagger} a_{\underline{q}} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \left(a_{\underline{q}} + a_{-\underline{q}}^{\dagger} \right) \sum_{\underline{r}_0} e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{r}_0} F_{\underline{q}}(\underline{r}_0) \right\}$$

$$F_{\underline{q}}(\underline{r}_0) = \sum_{\underline{r} + \underline{r}_0} f_0(\underline{r} + \underline{r}_0) e^{i \underline{k} \cdot \underline{r}_0} M_{\underline{r} + \underline{r}_0}$$

Bu problem, daha önce çözülmüş sorunun elbetteki aynısıdır.
 HO problems.

$$\left\{ \sum_{\mathbf{q}} (a_{\mathbf{q}} + a_{-\mathbf{q}}^\dagger) \sum_i e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i} F_{\mathbf{q}}(\mathbf{r}_i) \right\}^\dagger$$

$$= \sum_{\mathbf{q}} (a_{\mathbf{q}}^\dagger + a_{-\mathbf{q}}) \sum_i e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i} F_{\mathbf{q}}^*(\mathbf{r}_i)$$

$$\circ \quad \mathbf{q} = -\mathbf{q} \quad \Rightarrow \quad = \sum_{\mathbf{q}} (a_{\mathbf{q}} + a_{-\mathbf{q}}^\dagger) \sum_i e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i} F_{\mathbf{q}}^*(\mathbf{r}_i)$$

$$\boxed{F_{\mathbf{q}}^* = -F_{\mathbf{q}}}$$

yaratma ve yoketme op. lerini yeniden tanımlayarak,

$$\circ \quad A_{\mathbf{q}} = a_{\mathbf{q}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{U}} \frac{F_{\mathbf{q}}}{\omega_{\mathbf{q}}} \sum_i e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i} F_{-\mathbf{q}}$$

$$A_{-\mathbf{q}}^\dagger = a_{-\mathbf{q}}^\dagger + \frac{1}{\sqrt{U}} \frac{F_{\mathbf{q}}^*}{\omega_{\mathbf{q}}} \sum_i e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i}$$

$$H = \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \left\{ \omega_{\mathbf{q}} \left[A_{\mathbf{q}}^\dagger A_{\mathbf{q}} + \frac{1}{2} \right] - \frac{1}{U} \frac{|F_{\mathbf{q}}|^2}{\omega_{\mathbf{q}}} \left| \sum_i e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i} \right|^2 \right\}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \frac{(A_{\mathbf{q}}^\dagger)^{n_{\mathbf{q}}}}{\sqrt{n_{\mathbf{q}}!}} |0\rangle, \quad E = \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \omega_{\mathbf{q}} \left(n_{\mathbf{q}} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{U} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \frac{|F_{\mathbf{q}}|^2}{\omega_{\mathbf{q}}} \left| \sum_i e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i} \right|^2$$

BS K $\nearrow$ orijinal koordinatlar $\nearrow$ reeleştirme enerjisi

terbit

$$Q_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2\rho\omega_1}} \left[A_1 + A_1^\dagger - 2 \frac{F_1}{\omega_1} \sum_i e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i} \right]$$

$$Q_1(0) = -2 \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2\rho\omega_1}} \frac{F_1}{\omega_1} \sum_i e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i}$$

yeni $Q_1(0)$ dengan konstanta

perubahan.

Relaksasi energi: foton material - yeni dengan konstanta -
 4 ayfer gemek ile baranlar pot enerji. Elektron loss di-
 natar cihiler serge alabilir.

$$RF = \frac{1}{2} \sum_q \frac{|F_q|^2}{\omega_q} \sum_i e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_i)}$$

$$= \sum_i \frac{1}{2} V_R(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_i)$$

$$= \sum_i \underbrace{V_R(0)}_{\text{self-energy pol.} \rightarrow \text{elect. self trapping.}} + \sum_{i \neq j} \underbrace{V_R(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)}_{\text{polar energy.}}$$

$$V_R(r) = -\frac{2}{\rho} \sum_q \frac{|F_q|^2 e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}}}{\omega_q}$$

$$= -2 \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{|F_q|^2}{\omega_q} e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}}$$

couple
 particle-plasma

C. Deformasyon potansiyeli

- Yarı iletken ve yarı iletken katılarda, uyarlama elektrostatik durumları genellikle dalgalar ve iletken ortamında bir bölgeye sınırlanır. Termal dengede, uyarlama durumları, bölge meheri ya da uyum alan, bir enerji bandı minimumundadır. Genellikle, bu elektrostatik iç polara etkileri yalnızca örün dalgaları olarak gelir. Bu durumda geleneksel, ilk prensipler ziyade etkilerini parametrik olarak Yarı-iletkenlerdeki çarpma elektrostatik etkilerini sadece 3 tip etkilerle bulabiliriz:
- (i) akustik fononlar çarpma deformasyon pot. (ii) akustik fononlar çarpma polarizasyon (iii) optik fononlar çarpma polarizasyon (iv) optik fononlar çarpma deformasyon çarpma.
- Bu etkilerden örün dalgaları yayında geçerlidir. Kısa dalgalar yayında elektrostatik matris elemanı çarpma dalgaları yapay pot.lerden hesaplanır.

Akustik fononlar ile def. pot. çarpma 1.3.1 EF etkisi Hamiltoniyeninde örün dalgaları yayında bulunur. Yalnızca $G=0$ durumlarıdır. $G \neq 0$ olan durumlar kısa dalgalar yayında, değerleri çarpma

$$V_{ei}^A(q, 1) \rightarrow \text{Ref. sht. i}$$

$$q \rightarrow 0$$

çarpma optik fonon

Uzun dalga boyunda $\hat{q} \rightarrow \hat{q}$

↓

$$H_{EP} = D \sum_q \left(\frac{\hbar}{2\rho\omega_q} \right)^{1/2} |q| g(q) (a_q^\dagger + a_{-q}^\dagger)$$

yon-iletkenler idare bade degenere'dir. (bade indirginin)
 Bu durumda elekt yada bol uyumlar emre fonerlar
 deformasyon > q'larin sigi polari uyulur uer.

D. Piezoelektrik etkileşim:

Çopu yon-iletken piezoelektrik'tir. Mikroskopik etki
 bu kural elektrolar yada emetlebi zane atay ile
 elektrol dnm. Anstik fonerlar, periyot yepir
 modulasyonlar, periyot elektrol der detiler

○
$$E_k = \sum_{ij} M_{ij} S_{ij}$$
 — stress

$$S_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (2i Q_{ij} + 2i O_{ij})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_q \left(\frac{\hbar}{2\rho\omega_q} \right)^{1/2} (\gamma_{ij} q_j + \gamma_{ij} q_j) (a_q + a_{-q}^\dagger) e^{iq \cdot r}$$

$$E_k = -\partial_k \phi = -\partial_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_q e^{iq \cdot r} = \phi_q$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_q \gamma_{ij} \phi_q e^{iq \cdot r}$$

F_k boyuna oldugunde,

$$F_k = M_k S_k \quad S_k = \sum_q \left(\frac{\hbar}{2\pi\omega_q} \right)^{1/2} q_k (a_q + a_{-q}^\dagger) e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{r}}$$

$$\phi(r) \propto Q(r)$$

çünkü,

$$E_k = M_k \sum_q \left(\frac{\hbar}{2\pi\omega_q} \right)^{1/2} q_k (a_q + a_{-q}^\dagger) e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{r}} = -d_k \phi(r)$$

piezoelektrik etkileşimi için,

$$H_{ep} = i \sum_{q\lambda} \int \frac{\hbar}{2\pi\omega_q} M_\lambda(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) f(\mathbf{r}) (a_{q\lambda} + a_{-q\lambda}^\dagger)$$

q 'nın her iki bileşeni de doğru yönde
yük

$$M(-\hat{\mathbf{r}}) = -M(\hat{\mathbf{r}})$$

LA, TA

bu opt. electron arasındaki etkileşimin hesaplanması.

$$V_R(r) = -2 \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_\lambda M_\lambda \frac{1}{q\omega_{q\lambda}} e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{r}}$$

$\omega_{q\lambda} = c_\lambda q$ Debye modeli

$$\Rightarrow V_R(r) = -2 \sum_\lambda \frac{M_\lambda}{q c_\lambda} \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{r}} = \frac{-1}{r} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_\lambda \frac{M_\lambda}{c_\lambda} = \frac{-e^2}{r}$$

Dielektrik per se keine gesamte + Bett?

bei materiallose (ist ist q₀ am Ende) pot. 'u

$$V_{tot}(r) = \frac{e^-}{r \epsilon_{tot}}$$

olden inlegen

$$\epsilon_{tot} = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_{pico} + \epsilon_{pico} + \epsilon_{e-e}$$
$$= \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_{pico}$$

hepni ω ϵ γ 'un fah. 'adw. $\gamma \rightarrow 0$, $\omega \rightarrow 0$ white schenken.

$$\frac{e^-}{r \epsilon_{tot}} = \frac{e^-}{r \epsilon_0} - \frac{e^-}{r} \gamma = \frac{e^-}{r} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} - \gamma \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_{pico}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} - \gamma \quad \epsilon_{pico} = \frac{\epsilon_0 \gamma}{1 - \epsilon_0 \gamma}$$

$$H_{el} = \sum_i \sqrt{\frac{q_i}{2\pi\omega_i}} \bar{H}(q_i) \int (q_i | (q_i^d + a_i))$$

$$\underbrace{D|q|}_{\text{real}} + i \underbrace{\Gamma_\lambda(q)}_{\text{imag}}$$

hem defenors
+
pievaldtr.

E. Polar Bölüm :

İyonik kristallerde, pozitif ve negatif iyonlar zıt değnltu-
da salınabilmekte, bir polarizasyon alan kurulur. Bu
alan polar bölgenin kaynağı olan bir elektrik alan değn-
rur. Sadece LO fonsları tırestilleri zaman göreli alan
kurur. Uzun dalga boyunda, bu alalar q fons değn-
velitör değnltu-mundadır. Katada serbest qh pl ve,

$$\underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{D} = \underline{\nabla} \cdot (\underline{E} + 4\pi \underline{P}) = 0$$

q cinsinden yazılabilir ;

$$\begin{cases} \underline{\nabla} \times \underline{H} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\underline{E} + 4\pi \underline{P}) \\ \underline{\nabla} \times \underline{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \underline{B}}{\partial t} \\ \underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{D} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{D} = \sum_{\underline{q}} q (\underline{E}_{\underline{q}} + 4\pi \underline{P}_{\underline{q}}) e^{i\underline{q} \cdot \underline{r}} = 0$$

$$\ominus \quad \underline{E}_{\underline{q}} = -4\pi \underline{P}_{\underline{q}}$$

$$\underline{P}_{\underline{q}}, \underline{E}_{\underline{q}} \nearrow \nearrow \underline{1}$$

$$\underline{P}_{\underline{q}} = \underline{\chi} \underline{E}_{\underline{q}} \Rightarrow \underline{E}_{\underline{q}} = -4\pi \underline{\chi} \underline{E}_{\underline{q}} \\ = -4\pi \underline{\chi} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{2\rho\omega_0}} \sum_{\underline{q}} (a_{\underline{q}} + a_{-\underline{q}}^\dagger)$$

$$\sum_{\underline{q}} \nearrow \nearrow \underline{1} \text{ ne kompleks } \sum \text{ als } \underline{\zeta} = i\underline{q}$$

$$\underline{E}(\underline{r}) = -\underline{\nabla} \phi(\underline{r}) = -i \sum_{\underline{q}} e^{i\underline{q} \cdot \underline{r}} \underline{q} \phi_{\underline{q}}$$

$$\phi(\underline{r}) = \sum_{\underline{q}} e^{i\underline{q} \cdot \underline{r}} \frac{q \epsilon_0}{(q)} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{2\rho\omega_0}} (a_{\underline{q}} + a_{-\underline{q}}^\dagger)$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{t_{\infty}} - \frac{1}{t_0}$$

$$u^{\sim} = \frac{\rho \omega \omega^{\sim}}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{t_{\infty}} - \frac{1}{t_0} \right)$$

$$\neq \text{step} = \sum_q \frac{M}{q \sqrt{q}} f(q) (a_q + q^{-1})$$

$$M^{\sim} = 2\pi e^{\sim} \hbar \omega \omega^{\sim} \left(\frac{1}{t_{\infty}} - \frac{1}{t_0} \right)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{e^{\sim}}{\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2\pi \hbar \omega \omega^{\sim}}} \left(\frac{1}{t_{\infty}} - \frac{1}{t_0} \right)$$

1)

$$M^{\sim} = \frac{\omega \hbar (\hbar \omega \omega^{\sim})^{3/2}}{(2m)^{1/2}} \alpha$$

1.4. Spin Hamiltonianları:

Spin sistemlerinin mekaniksel çözümünü teorik olarak bir kısmın dışıdır. Elektronlar olan magnetik dirençli gösteren bir çok katı vardır. Bunları açıklayan serbest elektronlar ile etkileşen bolidir spinli modeller olduğu kadar, kendi aralarında bolidir spinli de etkileşen modeller de vardır.

○ spin-1/2

$$[S_e^{(x)}, S_j^{(y)}] = i S_e^{(z)} \delta_{ej} \quad \text{ya da} \quad [S_\alpha^{(i)}, S_\beta^{(j)}] = i \epsilon_{ijk} S_\gamma^{(j)}$$

$$S^{(i)} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_i \quad S_e^{(\pm)} = S_e^{(x)} \pm i S_e^{(y)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} S^{(+)} |-\rangle = |+\rangle \quad S^{(-)} |+\rangle = |-\rangle \\ S^{(+)} |+\rangle = 0 \quad S^{(-)} |-\rangle = 0 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} S^+ S^- = S^x + S^y + S^z \\ S^- S^+ = S^x - S^y - S^z \end{array} \right.$$

$$[S_e^{(+)}, S_j^{(-)}] = 2 S_e^{(z)} \delta_{ej}$$

$$[S_e^z, S_j^{(+)}] = S_e^{(+)} \delta_{ej}$$

$$[S_e^{(z)}, S_j^{(-)}] = -S_e^{(-)} \delta_{ej}$$

A. Homojen spin sistemleri:

Heisenberg kamiltoniyeniye örgünün her bir sitesinde vektörel olarak etkilenen bir spin vardır. Spinler arası en yakın komşularla etkileşimi gözönüne alırsak,

$$H = -J \sum_{i\delta} \underline{S}_i \cdot \underline{S}_{i+\delta}$$

$$= -J \sum_{i\delta} \left(S_i^{(x)} S_{i+\delta}^{(x)} + S_i^{(y)} S_{i+\delta}^{(y)} + S_i^{(z)} S_{i+\delta}^{(z)} \right)$$

1D'de bile tam olarak yet. Anisotropik olan,

$$H = -J_{\parallel} \sum_{i\delta} S_i^{(z)} S_{i+\delta}^{(z)} - J_{\perp} \sum_{i\delta} \left(S_i^{(x)} S_{i+\delta}^{(x)} + S_i^{(y)} S_{i+\delta}^{(y)} \right)$$

$$= -J_{\parallel} \sum_{i\delta} S_i^{(z)} S_{i+\delta}^{(z)} - J_{\perp} \sum_{i\delta} \left(S_i^{(+)} S_{i+\delta}^{(-)} \right)$$

= 0

≠ Ising modeli

$$H_I = -J_{\parallel} \sum_{i\delta} S_i^{(z)} S_{i+\delta}^{(z)} - H_0 \sum_i S_i^{(z)}$$

elbette 1D'de

1D'de

tam olarak

X7 - modeli ;

$$H_{X7} = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} S_i^{(+)} S_{i+\delta}^{(-)}$$

Sadece 1D'ye indirilmiştir (tam)

$\begin{cases} J > 0 & \text{spinler paralel ferromagnetik} \\ J < 0 & \text{spinler anti-ferromagnetik} \end{cases}$

○ Mantıklı bir yol ile kolektif spin operatörlerini $\underline{k}$ -uzayına tanımlatır.

$$\begin{cases} S_{\underline{k}}^{(+)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_j e^{i \underline{k} \cdot \underline{r}_j} S_j^{(+)} \\ S_j^{(+)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\underline{k}} e^{-i \underline{k} \cdot \underline{r}_j} S_{\underline{k}}^{(+)} \end{cases}$$

$$[S_{\underline{k}}^{(+)}, S_{\underline{k}'}^{(-)}] = \frac{2}{N} \sum_{\underline{e}} e^{i \underline{e} \cdot (\underline{k} - \underline{k}')} S_{\underline{e}}^{(2)}$$

$$= C \delta_{\underline{k}, \underline{k}'} \text{ dir.}$$

$\underline{k} = \underline{k}'$ için $S_{\underline{k}}^{(+)}, S_{\underline{k}}^{(-)}$ birim op. lerdir ve birbirleri gibi davranırlar.

Mantıklı bir yol ile

$$= 2 \delta_{\underline{k}, \underline{k}'} \langle S_{\underline{e}}^{(2)} \rangle$$

bu X7 modelinin çözümü olarak.

$S_e^{(+)}$ ve $S_e^{(-)}$ arasındaki antikom. bağıntı

$$S_e^{(+)} S_e^{(-)} + S_e^{(-)} S_e^{(+)} = 2 (S_e^x^2 + S_e^y^2)$$

$$= 2 (S^2 - S_e^z^2)$$

$$= 2 (S^2 - S_e^z^2)$$

$$= 2 \left[s(s+1) - S_e^z^2 \right] \quad \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\circ \{ S_e^{(+)}, S_e^{(-)} \} = 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \right] = 1 \quad \text{veya} \quad [S_e^{(+)}, S_e^{(-)}] = 0$$

$\therefore$ aynı şekilde $S^{(+)}, S^{(-)}$ op. leri antikom. bağıntıya uyarlar.

Spin 1/2 op. ler aynı şekilde fermiyonlar gibi davranır.

Fermiyonlar için, her bir orbital ya da spin durumu için her bir $\uparrow$ veya $\downarrow$

1O , ya da 1 parçaları oluşur. Bu ilişkiyle, spinler $\uparrow$ ve $\downarrow$

$\uparrow$ ve $\downarrow$ a benzer şekilde gelir. Aynı benzerliği

çok fazla sınırlı olarak $\uparrow$ ve $\downarrow$ ilişkisiyle spin op. leri komüt ederler, fermiyon op. antikomüt eder.

Bununla birlikte, 1D'de spin 1/2 op. $\rightarrow$ tam fermiyon op. leri uygulanabilir.

$$d_e = e^{i\phi_e} S_e^{(-)}$$

$$d_e^+ d_e = S_e^{(+)} S_e^{(-)} = s(s+1)$$

$$BS \quad K d_e^+ = e^{-i\phi_e} S_e^{(+)}$$

$$- S_e^{(2)} S_e^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} + S_e^{(2)}$$

ϕ_e faz çapını π kere $\chi_{\text{spin}} \uparrow$ operatörleri kommutasyon sağlama ilişkilerinin sayısını ölçer bir operatör (flavor)

$$l > 1 \quad \phi_e = \pi \sum_{k=1}^{l-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} + S_e^{(k)} \right) = \pi \sum_{k=1}^{l-1} d_k^\dagger d_k$$

$$\phi_1 = 0$$

○ Faz çapını $S_e^{(-)}$ ile komüt eder

$$d_e = e^{i\phi_e} S_e^{(-)} = S_e^{(-)} e^{i\phi_e}$$

$$\{d_e, d_e^\dagger\} = \{S_e^{(-)}, S_e^{(+)}\} = 1$$

folkl ilişkileri antikomüt eder

$$\{d_e, d_m^\dagger\} = e^{i\phi_e} S_e^{(-)} e^{-i\phi_m} S_m^{(+)} + e^{-i\phi_m} S_m^{(+)} e^{i\phi_e} S_e^{(-)}$$

$e > m$ olsun

$$e^{-A} B e^A = B + [B, A] + \frac{1}{2} [[B, A], A] + \dots$$

$$\phi_e = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} + S_m^{(+)} \right) + \pi \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq m}}^{l-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} + S_k^{(+)} \right)$$

$$= e^{i(\phi_e + \phi_m)} [S_e^{(-)}, S_m^{(+)}] = 0$$

$$d_e^\dagger d_e = n_e \quad \text{her bir ilişkileri sağ op.}$$

10 de XY-modeli dop. levi chisla:

$$K_{XY} = -T \sum_j (S_j^{(+)} S_{j+1}^{(+)} + S_j^{(-)} S_{j-1}^{(-)})$$

$$= -T \sum_j (e^{i\phi_j} d_j^+ e^{-i\phi_{j+1}} d_{j+1} + e^{i\phi_j} d_j e^{-i\phi_{j-1}} d_{j-1})$$

$$\phi_j = \pi \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} d_k^+ d_k \quad j \neq k \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{cases} \{d_k^+, d_j\} = 0 \\ \{d_j, d_k\} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{olduymu istiqam.$$

Öyle ki $[\phi_j, d_j^+] = 0$

$$= -T \sum_j (d_j^+ e^{-i\pi n_j} d_{j+1} + d_{j+1}^+ e^{i\pi n_{j-1}} d_j)$$

$$d_j^+ d_j^+ = d_j d_j = 0$$

$$= -T \sum_j \left[d_j^+ \left\{ 1 - i\pi n_j + \frac{(i\pi)^2}{2!} n_j^2 + \dots \right\} d_{j+1} + d_{j+1}^+ \left\{ 1 + i\pi n_{j-1} + \dots \right\} d_j \right]$$

$n_j = 0$ terimi hatmide bulun

$$= -T \sum_j (d_j^+ d_{j+1} + d_{j+1}^+ d_j) \quad \text{evlu ley mod.}$$

kollektif koordinatlar geleser;

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$$d_j = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_k e^{-ik \cdot r_j} d_k \quad d_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_j e^{ik \cdot r_j} d_j$$

$$\rightarrow H = -2J \sum_k \gamma_k d_k^\dagger d_k$$

$$\gamma_k = \sum_j e^{ik \cdot r_j} \delta_{j,0}$$

sitele vaneve
en yekun

Spin sist. i. uch $J=0$ KP. y. ltr

$$Z = \prod_k (1 + e^{2J \gamma_k \beta})$$

yüksel boyutlarda drom folla'dır (bkr. ktop)

(LO) ve (QLG) modelleri

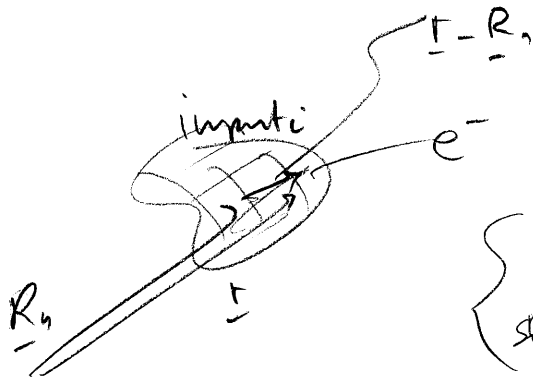
B. imputti spin Modelleri:

İmputti deqth bahsettigimiz modeller homojen magnetik sistemler olarlarydi. Ayra qm her bir site de idi ne tolu sistem magnetik orellellikni medleneni deredat.

modellerde; HEG unde tolu imputti.

R_n de lokalni na imputi ne $\phi_e(r-R_n)$ lokalni
 so elekt. stat. var.

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elektron bi ostal na

da bi določil elektr. $\{$ delni določil $\} \quad \varepsilon(\underline{r}), \phi_e(\underline{r})$

Genelno, funkcija ψ je tista, ki določa vse lastnosti sistema.

$$\psi(\underline{r}) = \sum_{k\sigma} \phi_k(\underline{r}) X_{k\sigma} C_{k\sigma} + \sum_{\sigma} \phi_e(\underline{r}-R_n) X_{\sigma} C_{\sigma}$$

$$H = \sum_i \left[\frac{p_i^2}{2m} + U(\underline{r}_i) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \frac{e^2}{r_{ij}}$$

elektr. stat. var.
 vseh pot. in elektr. stat. imputi so na

$$\int \psi^*(\underline{r}) \left[\frac{p^2}{2m} + U(\underline{r}) \right] \psi(\underline{r}) d^3r$$

$$= \sum_{k\sigma} \varepsilon_k C_{k\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{k\sigma} + \sum_{\sigma} \varepsilon_e C_{\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{\sigma} + \sum_{k,h,\sigma} U_{kh} C_{k\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{h\sigma}$$

$$+ \sum_{k\sigma} M_k (C_{k\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{k\sigma} + C_{k\sigma} C_{k\sigma}^{\dagger})$$

elektr. stat. var.
 imputi
 določajo
 vse lastnosti

imputi so določili
 določajo vse lastnosti sistema

Bol 4.1

ϕ_k der imparti pot. im des Hamiltonians ordnen
 doch auch ist,

$$\begin{aligned}
 H = & \sum_{k\sigma} \epsilon_k C_{k\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{k\sigma} + \sum_{\sigma} \epsilon_c C_{c\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{c\sigma} \\
 & + \sum_{k\sigma} \Pi_k (C_{k\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{c\sigma} + C_{c\sigma}^{\dagger} C_{k\sigma}) \quad \text{"FANO-ANDERSON"}
 \end{aligned}$$

1.5. Fotonlar

e_j yüklerinin birbirleri ve bir radyasyon alan ile etkileşimlerini içeren Hamiltonyen,

$$H = \sum_i \frac{1}{2m} \left[\underline{p}_i - \frac{e_i}{c} \underline{A}(\underline{r}_i) \right]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \frac{e_i e_j}{|\underline{r}_i - \underline{r}_j|} + \sum_{\underline{k}, \lambda} \omega_{\underline{k}, \lambda} \underline{a}_{\underline{k}, \lambda}^\dagger \underline{a}_{\underline{k}, \lambda}$$

radyasyon alan vektör pot. ile temsil edilir

pot. ile
almamış
foton tl.

$$\frac{1}{c} \underline{A}_{\mu}(\underline{r}, t) = \sum_{\underline{k}, \lambda} \left(\frac{2\pi}{V \omega_{\underline{k}}} \right)^{1/2} \left(\underline{\epsilon}_{\mu}(\underline{k}, \lambda) \right) \left(\underline{a}_{\underline{k}, \lambda} e^{i(\underline{k} \cdot \underline{r} - \omega_{\underline{k}} t)} + h.c. \right)$$

birim pol. vekt.

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\underline{k}} e^{i \underline{k} \cdot \underline{r}} \underline{A}_{\mu}(\underline{k}, t)$$

Coulomb etk. zamanla azalıyor, gerilme potansiyel toplam etk. de vardır.

A. Ayarlar:

① $\underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{B} = 0$

② $\underline{\nabla} \times \underline{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \underline{B}}{\partial t}$

③ $\underline{\nabla} \times \underline{B} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \underline{E}}{\partial t} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \underline{J}$, $\underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{E} = 4\pi \rho$ ④

teorem konum beheri bir vektör jor. u bu teimik toplam olarak yarılabılır

$$\underline{S}^{(1)} = \underline{\nabla} g + \underline{\nabla} \times \underline{m}^{(1)} = \underline{S}_e + \underline{S}_m$$

long. trans.

$\underline{B}^{(1)}$ bir kare yalıncıya vorteksiz,

$$\underline{\nabla} \cdot (\underline{\nabla} g + \underline{\nabla} \times \underline{A}) = \nabla^2 g = 0$$

trivial $\Rightarrow \underline{B} = \underline{\nabla} \times \underline{A} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2}$ re. koy!

$$\underline{\nabla} \times \left\{ \underline{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \underline{A}}{\partial t} \right\} = 0$$

$$\underline{\nabla} \phi + \underline{\nabla} \times \underline{A} = 0 = \underline{\nabla} \times (\underline{\nabla} \times \underline{A})$$

$\underline{A} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{separ} \Rightarrow \underline{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \underline{A}}{\partial t} - \underline{\nabla} \phi$

$$\underline{\nabla}^2 \phi + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{A} = -4\pi \rho$$

$$\underline{\nabla} \times (\underline{\nabla} \times \underline{A}) + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{A} + \frac{1}{c} \underline{\nabla} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \underline{j}$$

$(\underline{A}, \phi)$ cebirsel 4-ölçümler ve diğer kof. olmaları 4 denk.

BS K

Sadece 3 tane diğer kof. dir. $(\underline{A}$ ve ϕ cebirsel vektörler de sayılır)

1.) $\nabla \cdot \underline{A} = 0$ "Coulomb's gauge", embo qer, yime qer

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \psi = -4\pi \rho \quad \underline{PD}$$

$$\psi(\underline{r}, t) = \int d^3 \underline{r}' \frac{\rho(\underline{r}', t)}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|} \quad \text{ni ne gerline}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \underline{A}) = -\nabla^2 \underline{A} + \nabla (\nabla \cdot \underline{A})$$

$$\nabla^2 \underline{A} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial^2 \underline{A}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{-\omega}{c} \underline{J} + \frac{1}{c} \nabla \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

(I)

$\psi(\underline{r}, t)$ ne siveletli derh-i kullandir

$$\frac{1}{c} \nabla \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{c} \nabla \int d^3 \underline{r}' \frac{\partial \rho(\underline{r}', t) / \partial t}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{c} \nabla \int d^3 \underline{r}' \frac{1}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|} \nabla \cdot \underline{J}(\underline{r}') \quad \text{(II)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{c} \nabla \int d^3 \underline{r}' \left\{ \nabla' \cdot \left[\frac{\underline{J}(\underline{r}')}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|} \right] - \underline{J}(\underline{r}') \cdot \nabla' \frac{1}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|} \right\}$$

altin 7 sayfa "0" olsun.

$$= \frac{1}{c} \nabla \int d^3 \underline{r}' \underline{J}(\underline{r}') \cdot \nabla' \frac{1}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{c} \nabla \cdot \nabla \int d^3 \underline{r}' \frac{\underline{J}(\underline{r}')}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\nabla \int d^3 \underline{r}' \frac{\underline{J}(\underline{r}')}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}$$

DD

$$\nabla^2 \phi = -4\pi \rho \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -4\pi (-\nabla \cdot \underline{J})$$

$$-\nabla^2 \left\{ \nabla \cdot \int d^3r' \frac{\rho(\underline{r}')}{|\underline{r}-\underline{r}'|} \right\} = 4\pi \nabla \cdot \underline{J}$$

$$\nabla^2 \int d^3r' \frac{J(\underline{r}')}{|\underline{r}-\underline{r}'|} = -4\pi \underline{J}$$

$$\textcircled{J} \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \underline{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \underline{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{c} \nabla \times \left[\nabla \times \int d^3r' \frac{\underline{J}(\underline{r}')}{|\underline{r}-\underline{r}'|} \right]$$

emby

$$= -\frac{4\pi}{c} \underline{J}_\perp(\underline{r})$$

$$\underline{J}(\underline{r}) = \underline{J}_\parallel(\underline{r}) + \underline{J}_\perp(\underline{r})$$

Coulomb's again because
skilleri yafte.

2. Lorentz type

$$\nabla \cdot \underline{A} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} =$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = -4\pi \rho$$

$$\nabla^2 \underline{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \underline{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{4\pi}{c} \underline{J}$$

$$J \cdot \underline{A} = 0 \text{ da } \underline{A} \perp \underline{J}$$

B. Lagrangiyen :

$\underline{E}$ ve $\underline{B}$ 'nin sürekli y $\ddot{u}$ le ve alan y $\ddot{e}$ pn $\ddot{u}$ l $\ddot{u}$ l $\ddot{u}$ le ile do $\ddot{g}$ ru $\ddot{u}$ ld $\ddot{u}$ ğ $\ddot{u}$ nu g $\ddot{o}$ r $\ddot{u}$ ne do $\ddot{g}$ ru, Maxwell denk. nin b $\ddot{u}$ lm $\ddot{u}$ leceğ $\ddot{i}$ bi- Lagrangiyen y $\ddot{e}$ pn $\ddot{u}$ l $\ddot{u}$ ğ $\ddot{u}$ alan :

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{\underline{E}^2 - \underline{B}^2}{8\pi} - \int \phi + \frac{1}{c} \underline{J} \cdot \underline{A}$$

y $\ddot{u}$ le ve alan y $\ddot{e}$ pn $\ddot{u}$ l $\ddot{u}$ ğ $\ddot{u}$ alan $\ddot{u}$ ndaki do $\ddot{g$ ru: $\underline{J} = g \underline{v}$

$$g = \sum_{i=1}^N q_i \delta(\underline{r} - \underline{r}_i)$$

K. E terimini de ekleyerek,

$$L = \int d^3r \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i m_i v_i^2 + \frac{1}{8\pi} \int d^3r (\underline{E}^2 - \underline{B}^2) - \sum_i q_i \phi(\underline{r}_i) + \sum_i \frac{q_i}{c} \underline{v}_i \cdot \underline{A}(\underline{r}_i)$$

EL denklemleri ;

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \dot{r}_i} \right) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \frac{d}{dr_{\alpha}} \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \left(\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial r_{\alpha}} \right)} - \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta r} = 0$$

konjug $\ddot{e}$ mom. $P_i = \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \dot{r}_i}$

BSK denklemleri $\phi, \underline{A}, \underline{r}_i$

$\phi(r)$, definiert als $\phi(r) = -\int \rho(r') d^3r'$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \phi} = -\rho(r) = -\sum_i q_i \delta(r-r_i)$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta (\partial \phi / \partial x)} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (E_x^2) \cdot \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial (\partial \phi / \partial x)} = -\frac{E_x}{4\pi}$$

$$P_x = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial \phi / \partial x)} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_x + \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \frac{1}{dr_{\alpha}} \left(\frac{-E_x}{4\pi} \right) - (-\rho(r)) = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \underline{E} = 4\pi \rho$$

A_2 definiert als $\nabla \times \underline{B} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \underline{E}}{\partial t} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \underline{J}$

$\ominus r_{\alpha}$ " " " ;

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta v_{i\alpha}} = -q_i \left[\nabla_{\alpha} \phi(r_i) - \frac{v_{i\alpha}}{c} \nabla_{\alpha} A_{\phi}(r_i) \right]$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta v_{i\alpha}} = m v_{i\alpha} + \frac{q_i}{c} A_{\alpha}(r_i) = P_{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(m v_{i\alpha} + \frac{q_i}{c} A_{\alpha}(r_i) \right) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \frac{d}{dr_{\alpha}} (0)$$

$$+ q_i \left[\nabla_{\alpha} \phi(r_i) - \frac{v_{i\alpha}}{c} \nabla_{\alpha} A_{\phi} \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_i + q_i \left[\nabla_\alpha \psi(r_i) - \frac{v_i}{c} \nabla_\alpha A_\delta(r_i) \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} A(r_i) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} A(r_i) + \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial t} \cdot \left(\underline{\nabla} A \right) \quad \text{Hydrokinematische Ableitung}$$

$$\sum_\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial r_\alpha} A(r_i)$$

$$m \frac{dv_i}{dt} = q_i \left\{ -\underline{\nabla} \psi(r_i) - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} A(r_i) - \frac{1}{c} \underline{v}_i \cdot \underline{\nabla} A(r_i) + \frac{1}{c} \nabla (\underline{v} \cdot \underline{A}(r_i)) \right\}$$

$$= q_i \left\{ \underline{E}(r_i) + \frac{1}{c} \left[\underline{\nabla} (\underline{v} \cdot \underline{A}) - \underline{v} \cdot \underline{\nabla} A \right] \right\}$$

$$= q_i \left[\underline{E}(r_i) + \frac{1}{c} \underline{v}_i \times \underline{B} \right]$$

$$\underline{v} \times \underline{B} = \underline{v} \times (\underline{\nabla} \times \underline{A}) = \underline{\nabla} (\underline{v} \cdot \underline{A}) - (\underline{v} \cdot \underline{\nabla}) \underline{A}$$

C. Hamiltonian

$$H = \sum_i \dot{r}_i P_i - L$$

i: tüm abgegebenen Komponenten

$$(\underline{P}, \underline{A})$$

$$\sum_i \underline{v}_i \cdot \underline{P}_i + \int d^3r \left(\hat{A} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{A}} \right)$$

$$\underline{v}_i = \underline{P}_i - \frac{q_i}{c} \underline{A}(r_i)$$

$$P_A = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{A}} = -\frac{\underline{E}}{4\pi c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \sum_i P_i \left[P_i - \frac{q_i}{c} \underline{A}(r_i) \right] + \int d^3r \left[\hat{A}(r) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{c} \underline{A} + \underline{\nabla} \psi \right) - \frac{\underline{E} \cdot \underline{B}}{8\pi} \right]$$

$$+ \sum_i q_i \psi(r_i) - \frac{1}{2m} \sum_i \left[P_i - \frac{q_i}{c} \underline{A}(r_i) \right]^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} \sum_i \left[p_i - \frac{e_i}{c} A(\underline{r}_i) \right]^2 + \sum_i e_i \phi(\underline{r}_i) \\ + \int \frac{d^3r}{8\pi} \left[\underline{\hat{E}}^2 + \underline{\hat{B}}^2 - 2 \underline{\hat{D}}\phi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{c} \underline{\dot{A}} + \underline{\nabla}\phi \right) \right]$$

$$\int d^3r \underline{\nabla}\phi \cdot \underline{\dot{A}} = - \int d^3r \phi + (\underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{\dot{A}}) = - \int d^3r \phi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{A}) = 0$$

$$\int d^3r (\underline{\nabla}\phi \cdot \underline{\nabla}\phi) = - \int \frac{d^3r}{4\pi} \nabla^2 \phi = \int d^3r \phi(\underline{r}) \rho(\underline{r})$$

$$\circ \quad = \sum_i e_i \phi(\underline{r}_i) = \sum_i \sum_j \frac{e_i e_j}{|\underline{r}_i - \underline{r}_j|}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_i \left[p_i - \frac{e_i}{c} A(\underline{r}_i) \right]^2 + \int \frac{d^3r}{8\pi} (\underline{\hat{E}}^2 + \underline{\hat{B}}^2)$$

Wille parallelen Nam.
EMPA nach $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$.

man kann sich quantisierte elektromagnet. Felder als elektromagnet.

als ein equilibrium vektor u. skalare pot. beschreiben

approx:

$$\int \frac{d^3r}{8\pi} \underline{\hat{E}}^2 = \int \frac{d^3r}{8\pi} \left[\frac{1}{c} \underline{\dot{A}}^2 + (\underline{\nabla}\phi)^2 + \frac{2}{c} \underline{\nabla}\phi \cdot \underline{\dot{A}} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3r}{8\pi c} \underline{\dot{A}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \frac{e_i e_j}{r_{ij}}$$

2. Quantenraum, feld. $\underline{A}, \underline{E}, \underline{B} \rightarrow$ op. lernte. Kanonisch
 definierende normale kanonischen Variablen von ϕ und kanonisch
 conjugiert $\vec{p} = \hbar$ (momentum) beigefügt von bef. kann gegeben.
 $\underline{A}$ und conjugiert $\underline{P}_A$ namens. Definiert:

$$[A_\alpha(\underline{r}, t), \epsilon P_{\alpha\beta}(\underline{r}', t)] = i \delta_{\alpha\beta}(\underline{r} - \underline{r}')$$

$$\circ \left(= [A_\alpha(\underline{r}, t), -\frac{\epsilon \beta}{4\pi}(\underline{r}', t)] = [A_\alpha(\underline{r}, t), \right.$$

$$\left. -\frac{1}{4\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{c} \dot{A}_\beta(\underline{r}', t) - \partial_\beta \phi(\underline{r}', t) \right) \right]$$

$$[A_\alpha(\underline{r}, t), \dot{A}_\beta(\underline{r}', t)] = 4\pi c^2 \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta(\underline{r} - \underline{r}')$$

von $\epsilon \phi$. weicher pot. gegeben in γ als auch op. unendlich klein.
 noch Reflexion:

$$A_\alpha(\underline{r}, t) = \sum_{\underline{k}, \lambda} \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar c^2}{\omega_{\underline{k}}} \right)^{1/2} \epsilon_{\alpha}(\underline{k}, \lambda) e^{i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{r}} \\ \times \left(a_{\underline{k}, \lambda} e^{-i\omega_{\underline{k}} t} + a_{-\underline{k}, \lambda}^{\dagger} e^{i\omega_{\underline{k}} t} \right)$$

$$[a_{\underline{k}, \lambda}, a_{\underline{k}', \lambda'}^{\dagger}] = \delta_{\underline{k}\underline{k}'} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'} \quad \checkmark$$

$$[A_\alpha(\underline{r}, t), \dot{A}_\rho(\underline{r}', t)] = 4\pi i c \delta_{\alpha\rho}(\underline{r} - \underline{r}') \quad \checkmark$$

Eqs. 10.11, 10.12

$$\int \frac{d^3r}{8\pi} \frac{1}{c} \ddot{\underline{A}}^2 = - \sum_{\underline{k} \times \underline{\lambda}} \frac{\hbar \omega_{\underline{k}}}{4} \zeta(\underline{k}, \underline{\lambda}) \cdot \zeta(-\underline{k}, \underline{\lambda}')$$

$$\times \left[a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}} a_{-\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}'} e^{2i\omega_{\underline{k}}t} + a_{-\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}^\dagger a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}'}^\dagger e^{2i\omega_{\underline{k}}t} - a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}} a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}'}^\dagger - a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}^\dagger a_{-\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}'} \right] \quad \omega_{\underline{k}} = c k$$

$$= - \sum_{\underline{k} \times \underline{\lambda}} \frac{\hbar \omega_{\underline{k}}}{4} \left[a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}} a_{-\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}} e^{2i\omega_{\underline{k}}t} + e^{2i\omega_{\underline{k}}t} a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}^\dagger a_{-\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}^\dagger - a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}^\dagger a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}} - a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}} a_{-\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}^\dagger \right]$$

$$\zeta(-\underline{k}) = \zeta^*(\underline{k}) \quad \sum_{\mu} \zeta_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}^{\mu} \zeta_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}'}^{\mu} = \delta_{\underline{\lambda}\underline{\lambda}'} = \zeta^*(\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}) \cdot \zeta(\underline{k}\underline{\lambda})$$

$$\int \frac{d^3r}{8\pi} (\nabla \times \underline{A})^2 = \sum_{\underline{k} \times \underline{\lambda}} \frac{\hbar c^2}{4\omega_{\underline{k}}} (\underline{k} \times \underline{\lambda})^2 \left[a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}} a_{-\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}} e^{-2i\omega_{\underline{k}}t} + a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}^\dagger a_{-\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}^\dagger e^{2i\omega_{\underline{k}}t} + a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}^\dagger a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}} + a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}} a_{-\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}^\dagger \right]$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i \frac{1}{im} \left[\underline{p}_i - \frac{e}{c} \underline{A}(\underline{r}_i) \right]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \frac{e^2 \psi_i^2}{r_i} + \sum_{\underline{k} \times \underline{\lambda}} \frac{\hbar \omega_{\underline{k}}}{2} (a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}^\dagger a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}} + a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}} a_{-\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}^\dagger)$$

BS K

$|\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}\rangle = (a_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}^\dagger)^{n_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}} / \sqrt{n_{\underline{k}\underline{\lambda}}!} |0\rangle$

1.6. Gift Dapilim Fonksiyonu : kristall katilarda atomlar repiler dilerlendirir,

q öcal repeler almaktir

$$\sum_i e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{R}_i} \rightarrow 0$$

Bu deęerler $\underline{q} = 0$ ve $\underline{q} = \underline{G}$ (katilim tesep uhtelerinde 444);

Oter bir durumda da $e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{R}_i} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{R}_i} = N \sum_{\underline{G}} \delta_{\underline{q} - \underline{G}} + N \delta_{\underline{q} = 0}$$

Çepu material kristall deęildir (am, qaz, ve disordered şafak) Bu mihilleri tartir den sil sil potael yeleri ieriden toplama ile koridasyon. Bu toplama $\underline{q} = 0$ 124 N 1/2 eltilir ama $\underline{q} \neq 0$ ile neye elit oluyorum hesaplandayir. Bu hesaplamalar $S(\underline{q})$ qaz çapran $\underline{q} = 0$ de statil form çapran almish hesaplam.

$$S(\underline{q}) = \sum_i e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{R}_i} \quad S(\underline{q}) = \sum_i \delta(\underline{r} - \underline{r}_i)$$

herbir potaelin anı 124

$$p(\underline{r}) = \sum_j g(\underline{r}) e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{r}}$$

Fermiyen ya da Bose istatistikleri ile uğraşırken bu parçaları biraz ösyele alalım.

$$\langle p(\underline{r}) \rangle = \langle \sum_j e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{R}_j} \rangle = \sum_j \langle e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{R}_j} \rangle$$

$$0 = \frac{N}{V} \int d^3 \underline{r} e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{r}} = N \delta_{\underline{q}, 0}$$

2. İlgili ortalama bu yep. op. nın cospinorluluğu.

$$\langle g(\underline{r}) g(\underline{r}') \rangle = \sum_{ij} \langle e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{R}_i} e^{i \underline{q}' \cdot \underline{R}_j} \rangle$$

$$Q = \underline{q} + \underline{q}' \quad k = \frac{\underline{r} - \underline{r}'}{V}$$

$$\langle g(\underline{r}) g(\underline{r}') \rangle = \sum_{ij} \langle e^{i \underline{Q} \cdot \frac{\underline{R}_i + \underline{R}_j}{2} + i \underline{k} \cdot (\underline{R}_i - \underline{R}_j)} \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{ij} \langle e^{i \underline{Q} \cdot \frac{\underline{R}_i + \underline{R}_j}{2}} \rangle \langle e^{i \underline{k} \cdot (\underline{R}_i - \underline{R}_j)} \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{ij} \delta_{\underline{Q}, 0} \langle e^{i \underline{k} \cdot (\underline{R}_i - \underline{R}_j)} \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{ij} \langle e^{i \underline{q} \cdot (\underline{R}_i - \underline{R}_j)} \rangle$$

hesabları var! statik yapı çözümleri,

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$$S(\underline{q}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i,j} \langle e^{i \underline{q} \cdot (\underline{R}_i - \underline{R}_j)} \rangle - N \delta_{\underline{q},0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{i,j} 1 + \sum_{i \neq j} e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \Delta \underline{R}_{ij}} \right) - N \delta_{\underline{q},0}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i \neq j} \langle e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \Delta \underline{R}_{ij}} \rangle - N \delta_{\underline{q},0}$$

○

Doğruca: 1 de silme sonucu g_{uv} olur (ifade deşilde edil.)

$$S(\underline{q}) - 1 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\Delta \underline{R}} \langle e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \Delta \underline{R}} \rangle - \frac{N}{N} \int d^3 \underline{r} e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{r}}$$

$$= \frac{N(N-1)}{N} \frac{1}{N} \int d^3 \underline{r} g(\underline{r}) e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{r}} - \frac{N}{N} \int d^3 \underline{r} e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{r}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \int d^3 \underline{r} e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{r}} [(N-1)g(\underline{r}) - N]$$

$$= N \int d^3 \underline{r} e^{i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{r}} (g(\underline{r}) - 1)$$

$$g(\underline{r}) - 1 = \frac{1}{N} \int d^3 \underline{r} e^{-i \underline{q} \cdot \underline{r}} [S(\underline{q}) - 1]$$

BS $\vec{k} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow g(\underline{r}), S(\underline{q}) \rightarrow 1$ kasa vaniller

Homojen elektra gası modelinde elektrale idarizabılır. Bu du-
runda $g(r)$ ile potansiyel, çiftlikler beşer davamı; de tıf
edilebilir. Bu kvantum sisteminde uygeşer qef matris N potansiyel
delge ferh. nın boer ile taunlar.;

$$f_N(\underline{r}_1, \dots, \underline{r}_N) = |\Phi(\underline{r}_1, \dots, \underline{r}_N)|^2$$

○ $1 = \int d^3\underline{r}_1 \dots d^3\underline{r}_N f_N(\underline{r}_1, \dots, \underline{r}_N)$

Φ bu potansiyel deşer toluu- altında tek kodu ayt oluyuden
qef matris bu pence op. ü altında deşer mer. bu potansiyel
reletif davamı,

○ $f_N(\underline{r}_1, \dots, \underline{r}_N) = \int d^3\underline{r}_2 \dots \int d^3\underline{r}_N f_N(\underline{r}_1, \dots, \underline{r}_N)$

$$1 = \int d^3\underline{r}_1 d^3\underline{r}_2 f_2(\underline{r}_1, \underline{r}_2)$$

$$f_1(\underline{r}_1) = \int d^3\underline{r}_2 \dots f_N(\dots)$$

$$1 = \int d^3\underline{r}_1 f_1(\underline{r}_1)$$

Homojen sisteminde $f_2(\underline{r}_1, \underline{r}_2) \rightarrow |\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2|$ ile uyge
labılır ve $g(|\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2|)$ ile orantılıdır.

$$N(N-1) g_2(\underline{r}_1, \underline{r}_2) = \tilde{n}^2 g(\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2)$$

N pozice delge feli Slater det. der, sibi N -pozice
upitni metri:

$$g_N(\underline{r}_1, \dots, \underline{r}_N) = \frac{1}{N!} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \psi_{\lambda_1}(\underline{r}_1) & \psi_{\lambda_2}(\underline{r}_1) & \dots \\ \psi_{\lambda_1}(\underline{r}_2) & \psi_{\lambda_2}(\underline{r}_2) & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{array} \right|^2$$

$$g_2(\underline{r}_1, \underline{r}_2) = \frac{1}{N(N-1)} \sum_{\substack{\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \\ \neq}} \frac{1}{2!} \left| \begin{array}{cc} \psi_{\lambda_1}(\underline{r}_1) & \psi_{\lambda_2}(\underline{r}_1) \\ \psi_{\lambda_1}(\underline{r}_2) & \psi_{\lambda_2}(\underline{r}_2) \end{array} \right|^2$$

Parr teorems!

Brode toplan feli izel edilmis, derle dedekt,

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\tilde{n}^2 N(N-1)} \sum_{\underline{u}, \underline{u}'} \left(1 - e^{i(\underline{u} - \underline{u}') \cdot (\underline{r} - \underline{r}')} \right) \alpha_1 \alpha_2$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{i \underline{b} \cdot \underline{r}} \alpha$$

$$g(\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{\underline{u}, \underline{u}'} \left(1 - e^{i(\underline{u} - \underline{u}') \cdot (\underline{r}_1 - \underline{r}_2)} \right) \alpha_1 \alpha_2$$