

problems are now to find the potential which would have periodic orbits for all values of  $\epsilon$ .  
 This is done by using the method of successive approximations. We start with a trial function  $\psi_0(r)$  which is zero at the boundaries and has a simple form.  
 The first approximation  $\psi_1(r)$  is obtained by solving the differential equation  

$$\frac{d^2\psi_1}{dr^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} V(r) \psi_1 = \frac{\hbar^2}{mr^2} E_1 \psi_1$$
 where  $E_1$  is the energy of the particle. The second approximation  $\psi_2(r)$  is obtained by solving the differential equation  

$$\frac{d^2\psi_2}{dr^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} V(r) \psi_2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{mr^2} E_2 \psi_2$$
 and so on.

The potential  $V(r)$  is given by the formula  

$$V(r) = \frac{1}{2} k r^2$$
 where  $k$  is a constant. The radial wave function  $\psi_n(r)$  is given by the formula  

$$\psi_n(r) = \left( \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{r} e^{-\frac{1}{2} kr} J_{n+1/2}(kr)$$
 where  $J_{n+1/2}$  is the Bessel function of order  $n+1/2$ . The radial quantum number  $n$  is an integer. The radial wave function  $\psi_n(r)$  is zero at the boundaries  $r=0$  and  $r=\infty$ .

The total energy  $E$  of the system is given by the formula  

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k r^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 r^2$$
 where  $\omega$  is the angular frequency of the particle. The total energy  $E$  is equal to the sum of the kinetic energy  $T$  and the potential energy  $V$ .

$$H = \sum_i \frac{\vec{p}_i^2}{2M} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} V(\vec{R}_i + \vec{U}_i - \vec{R}_j - \vec{U}_j)$$

The potential  $V$  is given by the formula  

$$V(\vec{R}_i + \vec{U}_i - \vec{R}_j - \vec{U}_j) = V(\vec{R}_i - \vec{R}_j) + (\vec{U}_i - \vec{U}_j) \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{R}_i} V(\vec{R}_i - \vec{R}_j) + \frac{1}{2} [(\vec{U}_i - \vec{U}_j) \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{R}_i}]^2 V(\vec{R}_i - \vec{R}_j) + \dots$$

This is the expression for the potential energy of the system. The potential energy depends on the positions of the particles and their velocities.

percevoir une phase polaire  $\vec{U}$  à un état négatif de l'énergie potentielle

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_i \vec{U}_i \sum_j \vec{\nabla}_{R_i} V(\vec{R}_i - \vec{R}_j) - \sum_j \vec{U}_j \sum_i \vec{\nabla}_{R_i} V(\vec{R}_i - \vec{R}_j) \right] = \underbrace{\sum_i \vec{U}_i \sum_j \vec{\nabla}_{R_i} V(\vec{R}_i - \vec{R}_j)}_{\text{part réelle}}$$

part réelle de la fonction d'interaction entre deux atomes i et j pour la force entre eux (électrostatique)

$$H = \frac{1}{2M} \sum_i \vec{P}_i^2 + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{ij} (U_i^\mu - U_j^\mu) \frac{\partial V(\vec{R}_i - \vec{R}_j)}{\partial R_i^\mu \partial R_j^\nu} (U_i^\nu - U_j^\nu)$$

$$\vec{U}_j = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_k U_k e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}_j}$$

$$\vec{P}_j = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_k P_k e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}_j}$$

$$\vec{U}_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_j U_j e^{-i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}_j}$$

$$\vec{P}_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_j P_j e^{-i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}_j}$$

$$V(\vec{R}) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_k \frac{4\pi(z_e)^2}{k^2} e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}}$$

$$\text{Somme des contributions de tous les atomes}$$

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$$H = \frac{1}{2M} \sum_k \vec{P}_k \vec{P}_k + \frac{2\pi(z_e)^2 N}{V} \sum_k \frac{k^\mu k^\nu}{k^2} U_k^\mu U_{-k}^\nu$$

$$V(q=0) \text{ est positif} - U_i^\mu U_i^\nu N \text{ plus petit que } N \text{ (électrostatique)}$$

$$[U_i^\mu, P_j^\nu] = i\hbar \delta_{\mu\nu} \delta_{ij}$$

ausg. aus  $P_j \perp U_i$

$$[U_k^\mu, P_{k'}^\nu] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{ij} C^{-i(\vec{k}\vec{R}_i + \vec{k}'\vec{R}_j)} \cdot i\hbar \delta_{\mu\nu} \delta_{ij}$$

$\Leftarrow$

$$[a_{kx}, a_{k'y}] = i\hbar \delta_{\mu\nu} \delta_{k, -k'}$$

$$\dot{U}_k^\mu = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_k^\mu} = \frac{1}{M} P_k^\mu \quad : P_k \perp U_k \text{ } \int \text{ rotat. norm. } \text{ muss pass}$$

$$\dot{P}_k^\mu = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_k^\mu} = -4\pi(ze)^2 n \sum_v \frac{k^\mu k^\nu}{k^2} U_k^\nu$$

$$\ddot{U}_k^\mu = -\omega_p^2 \sum_v \frac{k^\mu k^\nu}{k^2} U_k^\nu \quad \text{und weiter so weiter} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$H_m = \int d\vec{r} \psi^*(\vec{r}) \Psi(\vec{r}) \quad \text{und} \quad \vec{U}_k(t) = \vec{U}_k e^{i\omega t} \quad \text{dann passiert}$$

$$-\omega^2 \vec{U}_k = -\omega_p^2 \frac{\vec{k}}{k^2} \vec{k} \cdot \vec{U}_k$$

Wollt man  $U_k$  als zeitl. per.  $\omega = \omega_p \sin \varphi$  schreiben  $\vec{U}_k = \frac{\vec{k}}{k}$  war es fast ok  
 und falls es so nicht gehen soll ist es nicht möglich dass es so geht  
 aber wenn wir  $\vec{U} \perp \vec{k}$  schreiben müssen. möglich ist es  
 nur wenn  $\vec{p} \parallel \vec{k}$ , das heißt  $p_x \gg M \cdot z$  ist das dann passt  $\omega = ck$  leichter zu schreiben

$$\vec{U}_{k\lambda} = \hat{E}_{k\lambda} U_{k\lambda} \quad \text{per def}$$

$$U_{k\lambda} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2M\omega_{k\lambda}}} (a_{k\lambda} + a_{-k\lambda}^+)$$

$$P_{k\lambda} = -i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar M \omega_{k\lambda}}{2}} (a_{k\lambda} - a_{-k\lambda}^+)$$

$\lambda \rightarrow$  jetzt für interessant ist von  $U_{k\lambda}$  nichts

$$a_{k\lambda} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar}} \left[ \sqrt{M\omega_{k\lambda}} U_{k\lambda} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{M\omega_{k\lambda}}} P_{k\lambda} \right]$$

$e^{i\omega t}$

$$a_{k\lambda}^+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar}} \left[ \sqrt{M\omega_{k\lambda}} U_{-k\lambda} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{M\omega_{k\lambda}}} P_{-k\lambda} \right]$$

$$[a_{k\lambda}, a_{k'\lambda'}] = 0$$

:  $\mu(1/\omega)$  Filter von re. phys. W.

$$[a_{k\lambda}, a_{k'\lambda'}^+] = \delta_{kk'} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'}$$

$$H = \sum_{k,\lambda} k\omega_{k\lambda} \left[ a_{k\lambda}^+ a_{k\lambda} + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

100 freie Elektronen für 3D Schalen mit  $z=3N^3$ . und entsprechend mehrere Schalen mit mehreren Schalen mit mehreren Schalen.

$$H_{int} = \int d^3r \psi^+(r) \psi(r) \sum_i V(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i - \vec{r}_i)$$

$$\simeq (e) \underbrace{\int d^3r \psi^+(r) \psi(r)}_{\text{plus Abstandskorrekturen}} \left[ \sum_i V(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) + \sum_i \vec{U}_i \cdot \nabla_{\vec{R}_i} V(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) + \dots \right]$$

plus Abstandskorrekturen

Gesuchte Formel für die Atomorbitale im Sauerstoffmodell für den freien Raum

$$R_i \rightarrow r'$$

$$H_{int} = -ze^2 n \int d^3r d^3r' \psi^+(r) \psi(r) \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{r}} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \cdot \vec{U}(r')$$

$$\sum_i \rightarrow \int \frac{dr'}{a^3} = n \int d^3r'$$

$$= ze^2 n \int d^3r d^3r' \psi^+(r) \psi(r) \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{U}(r')$$

$$= 4\pi z e^2 n \sum_{\lambda} \sum_{k,k'} \sum_{q,q'} \int d^3r d^3r' \frac{1}{V} e^{i(k-k')r} C_{k\lambda}^+ C_{k\lambda} \frac{1}{V} \frac{e^{iq(r-r')}}{q^2} i \vec{q} \cdot \hat{E}_{\lambda q} e^{iqr} \frac{(a_{q\lambda} + a_{-q\lambda}^+)}{\sqrt{2M\omega_{q\lambda}}}$$

$$= \sum_{k,q} \sum_{\lambda} g_{q\lambda} C_{k+q\lambda}^+ C_k (a_{q\lambda} + a_{-q\lambda}^+)$$

in (bare) electron-pion coupling  $\rightarrow$  zero

$$g_{q\lambda} = \frac{i4\pi e^2}{q} \left( \frac{hZ^2 n}{2M\omega_{\lambda q}} \right)^{1/2} \vec{q} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}}_{\lambda q}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $q \mu_N \text{ ein } \omega$

Die  $\mu_N$  ist die  $\vec{q} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}} = 1$  polarisierte wellenfunktion des pions. Die  $\mu_N$  ist die  $\vec{q} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}} = 1$  polarisierte wellenfunktion des pions. Die  $\mu_N$  ist die  $\vec{q} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}} = 1$  polarisierte wellenfunktion des pions. Die  $\mu_N$  ist die  $\vec{q} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}} = 1$  polarisierte wellenfunktion des pions. Die  $\mu_N$  ist die  $\vec{q} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}} = 1$  polarisierte wellenfunktion des pions. Die  $\mu_N$  ist die  $\vec{q} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}} = 1$  polarisierte wellenfunktion des pions. Die  $\mu_N$  ist die  $\vec{q} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}} = 1$  polarisierte wellenfunktion des pions. Die  $\mu_N$  ist die  $\vec{q} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}} = 1$  polarisierte wellenfunktion des pions. Die  $\mu_N$  ist die  $\vec{q} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}} = 1$  polarisierte wellenfunktion des pions. Die  $\mu_N$  ist die  $\vec{q} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}} = 1$  polarisierte wellenfunktion des pions. Die  $\mu_N$  ist die  $\vec{q} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}} = 1$  polarisierte wellenfunktion des pions.

Matsumura zeigt parallel zu mir dass

$$D_0(k, \tau) = - \langle T_\tau A_k(\tau) A_k^\dagger(0) \rangle$$

$$a_k(\tau) = e^{\tau \chi_0} a_k e^{-\tau \chi_0} = e^{-\omega_k \tau} a_k \quad \rightarrow \text{versus} \quad A_k = a_k + a_{-k}^\dagger \quad \text{versus}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_k^\dagger(\tau) &= e^{\tau \chi_0} a_k^\dagger e^{-\tau \chi_0} = e^{\omega_k \tau} a_k^\dagger \\ &= -\theta(\tau) \langle (a_k e^{-\omega_k \tau} + a_{-k}^\dagger e^{\omega_k \tau}) (a_{-k} + a_k^\dagger) \rangle \quad \text{d.h.} \\ &\quad -\theta(-\tau) \langle (a_{-k} + a_k^\dagger) (a_k e^{-\omega_k \tau} + a_{-k}^\dagger e^{\omega_k \tau}) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$a_k^\dagger = a_{-k} \quad \text{und} \quad \omega_k = \omega_{-k} \quad \text{versus}$$

$$\langle a_k^\dagger a_k \rangle = N_b(\omega_k) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta \omega_k} - 1} \quad \text{d.h.}$$

$$\langle a_k a_k^\dagger \rangle = 1 + N_b(\omega_k)$$

$$D_o(k, \tau) = -[e^{-|k|w_k} + 2n_b(w_k) \cosh(w_k \tau)]$$

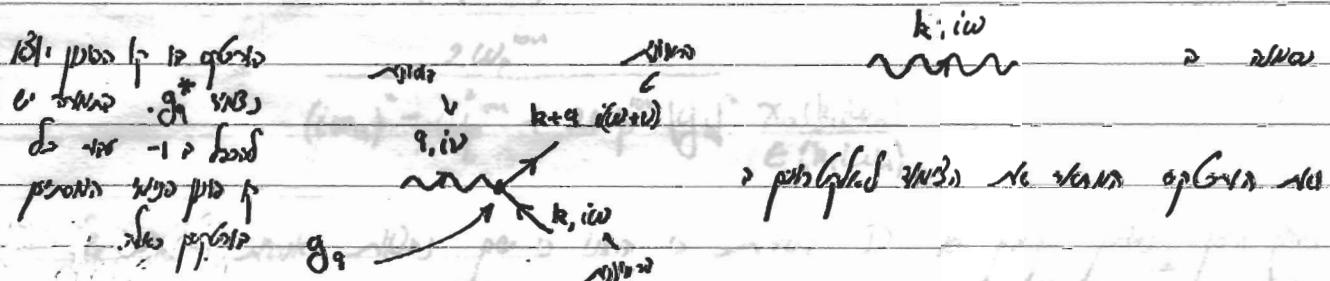
$$D_o(k, iw_n) = \int_0^\beta e^{iw_n \tau} D_o(k, \tau)$$

$$= - (1 + n_b(w_k)) \left[ \frac{e^{(iw_n - w_k)\tau}}{iw_n - w_k} - n_b(w_k) \right] \frac{e^{(iw_n + w_k)\tau}}{iw_n + w_k}$$

(only near  $w_k$ )  $e^{iw_n \tau} \approx 1 \Rightarrow$  excess

$$D(k) = \frac{1}{iw_n - w_k} - \frac{1}{iw_n + w_k}$$

$$= -\frac{2w_k}{w_n^2 + w_k^2}$$



2nd prob, 1st perturbed theory for small values of  $D$  it appears no prob  
 instead up to  $N$  order there will be higher order prob, next prob is  $\propto N^3$  etc.  
 2nd RPA  $\Rightarrow$  next prob prob is  $\propto N^3$ . Much higher  
 $\propto D^3$

$$D = D_o + \text{loop} + \text{loop loop} + \dots$$

$$X = \text{loop} + \text{loop loop} + \dots$$

RPA  $\Rightarrow$  prob  $X \propto N^3$

$$+ \text{loop loop loop} + \dots$$

(- prob  $n_b X \propto N^3$  of  $w_k$ )  
 prob as prob  $\Rightarrow$  bubble sum  
 (loop loop loop loop prob)  
 (loop loop loop loop loop prob)

$$D(k, iw_n) = D_0(k, iw_n) + |g_k|^2 D_0(k, iw_n) \chi(k, iw_n) D_0(k, iw_n)$$

$$+ |g_k|^4 D_0(k, iw_n) \chi(k, iw_n) D_0(k, iw_n) \chi(k, iw_n) D_0(k, iw_n) + \dots$$

$$= \frac{D_0(k, iw_n)}{1 - |g_k|^2 D_0(k, iw_n) \chi(k, iw_n)} = \frac{1}{D_0^{-1}(k, iw_n) - |g_k|^2 \chi(k, iw_n)}$$

$$D_0(k, iw_n) = \frac{-2w_p^{ion}}{w_n^2 + w_p^{ion}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(k, iw_n) &= \frac{\chi_0(k, iw_n)}{\epsilon(k, iw_n)} \\ &= \frac{2w_p^{ion}}{(iw_n)^2 - w_p^{ion} + 2w_p^{ion}|g_k|^2 \chi_0(k, iw_n)} \end{aligned}$$

לנ' נסמן מוקדי הנוסעים כ'  $k_{\text{cut}}$  כ' נסמן  $D$  בפוג' פולס גורם

$$(iw_n)^2 = w_p^{ion} \left( 1 + \frac{2|g_k|^2}{w_p^{ion}} \frac{\chi_0(k, iw_n)}{1 - V(k) \chi_0(k, iw_n)} \right)$$

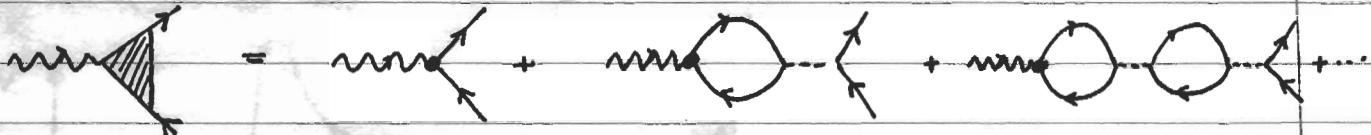
$$\frac{2|g_k|^2}{w_p^{ion}} = \frac{4\pi e^2}{k^2} = V(k)$$

$$w = \frac{w_p^{ion}}{\sqrt{1 - V(k) \chi_0(k, w)}} = \frac{w_p^{ion}}{\sqrt{\epsilon(k, w)}}$$

$$w \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} c k$$

לנ' פונק'  $w$  היא נס' נס' יריר'ן. איזו מוגדרת  $w$  ומי' מוגדר?

observes to the pol-pole ansatz for poles for specific values  
electron-phonon vertex  $\approx$  pure



the pole ansatz gives us the poles for each of the loops  
the vertex is the sum of the bare vertex plus the loop vertex  
the sum of the loops is the renormalized vertex  $\rightarrow$  RPA

$$g(k, i\omega_n) = g(k) + g(k)V(k)\chi_0(k, i\omega_n) + g(k)V(k)\chi_0(k, i\omega_n)V(k)V(k, i\omega_n) + \dots$$

$$= \frac{g(k)}{1 - V(k)\chi_0(k, i\omega_n)} = \frac{g(k)}{\epsilon(k, i\omega_n)}$$

bare Coulomb interaction  $\rightarrow$  bare Coulomb interaction  $\approx$  bare Coulomb interaction  $\approx$  pure

$$\dots + \text{bare loop} + \dots = \frac{V(k)}{\epsilon(k, \omega)}$$

$\therefore$  RPA  $\rightarrow$  bare loop is to be added explicitly

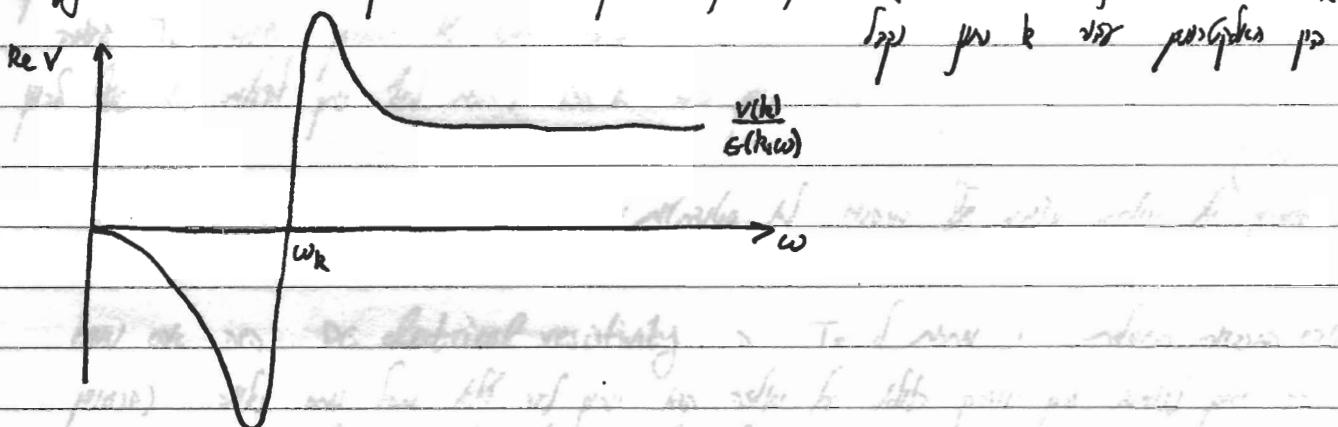
$$\text{bare} + \text{bare loop} + \dots + \text{bare loop} + \text{bare loop} \dots$$

$$+ \dots - \text{bare loop} + \dots = \text{bare loop} = \frac{|g(k)|^2 D(k, \omega)}{\epsilon^2(k, \omega)}$$

$$= \frac{|g(k)|^2 - 2\omega_p^{ion}}{\epsilon^2(k, \omega)} \frac{\omega^2 - \omega_h^2}{\omega^2 - \omega_h^2}$$

$$( \text{bare} = \text{bare} + \text{bare loop} + \text{bare loop} + \text{bare loop} \dots )$$

when  $\omega$  is much larger than  $\omega_0$  the potential  $V(\omega)$  is small and the energy transfer is large. When  $\omega$  is much smaller than  $\omega_0$  the potential  $V(\omega)$  is large and the energy transfer is small. This is the case when  $\omega < \omega_0$ .



What is the physical picture? Is there some sort of wave-like motion?

$\begin{array}{c} + + \\ \hline + + \end{array}$

Two particles moving towards each other. The potential energy between them is zero at large separation and increases as they approach each other. This is similar to the potential energy between two charges.

$$\tau \sim \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \sim 10^{-13} \text{ sec}$$

$$v_{\tau} \sim 10^8 \text{ cm. sec}^{-1} \sim 1000 \text{ A}^{\circ}$$

periodic motion near equilibrium position

periodic motion near equilibrium position

When two atoms are close together, the potential energy is negative. This is called a bound state. The potential energy is zero at large separation and increases as the atoms approach each other. This is similar to the potential energy between two charges.