

Zadnja stopnja tenzorske analize: MATRČNI ELEMENTI SKLOPLJENIH STANJ ZA 1
 SKLOPLJENE STO: $\hat{X}_Q^K = \{ \hat{x}^{z_1(1)} \hat{u}^{z_2(2)} \}_Q^K = \sum_{q_1 q_2} x_{q_1}^{z_1(1)} u_{q_2}^{z_2(2)} \langle z_1 q_1 z_2 q_2 | K Q \rangle$

Operatorja \hat{u} in \hat{x} delujeta na dve različni prostorni stopnji sistema. Stanja sistema so prav tako odvisna od dveh prostorskih stopenj:

$$| \delta_1 j_1 \delta_2 j_2 J M \rangle = \sum_{m_1 m_2} | \delta_1 j_1 m_1 \rangle | \delta_2 j_2 m_2 \rangle \langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 | J M \rangle$$

$$\langle \delta_1 j_1 \delta_2 j_2 J M | = \sum_{m_1 m_2} \langle J M | j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 \rangle \langle \delta_1 j_1 m_1 | \langle \delta_2 j_2 m_2 |$$

Zanima nas:

$$\langle \delta_1 j_1 \delta_2 j_2 J M | \hat{X}_Q^K | \delta_1 j_1 \delta_2 j_2 J M \rangle \stackrel{W.E.}{=} (-1)^{J-M} \begin{pmatrix} J & K & J \\ -M & Q & M \end{pmatrix} \langle \delta_1 j_1 \delta_2 j_2 | \hat{X}^K | \delta_1 j_1 \delta_2 j_2 \rangle$$

Velja seveda tudi:

$$\langle \delta_1 j_1 m_1 | \hat{x}_{q_1}^{z_1} | \delta_1 j_1 m_1 \rangle = (-1)^{j_1 - m_1} \begin{pmatrix} j_1 & z_1 & j_1 \\ -m_1 & q_1 & m_1 \end{pmatrix} \langle \delta_1 j_1 | \hat{x}^{z_1} | \delta_1 j_1 \rangle$$

$$\langle \delta_2 j_2 m_2 | \hat{u}_{q_2}^{z_2} | \delta_2 j_2 m_2 \rangle = (-1)^{j_2 - m_2} \begin{pmatrix} j_2 & z_2 & j_2 \\ -m_2 & q_2 & m_2 \end{pmatrix} \langle \delta_2 j_2 | \hat{u}^{z_2} | \delta_2 j_2 \rangle$$

$$\langle \delta_1 j_1 \delta_2 j_2 J M | \hat{X}_Q^K | \delta_1 j_1 \delta_2 j_2 J M \rangle = (-1)^{J-M} \underbrace{\langle \delta_1 j_1 | \hat{x}^{z_1} | \delta_1 j_1 \rangle \langle \delta_2 j_2 | \hat{u}^{z_2} | \delta_2 j_2 \rangle}_{\times \sqrt{[J, K, J]}} \begin{Bmatrix} j_1 & j_1 & z_1 \\ j_2 & j_2 & z_2 \\ J & J & K \end{Bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} J & K & J \\ -M & Q & M \end{pmatrix}$$

KAKO SE RED. MAT. EL. SKLOPLJ. OPERATORJE IZRAŽA Z WIGNERJEVIM

(2)

• POSEBNA PRIMERA REDUKCIJSKIH FORMUL
 $K=0$ SKALARNI OPERATOR

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (\gamma_1 j_1 \gamma_2 j_2) JM | \hat{T}^k(1) \hat{U}^k(2) | (\gamma_1' j_1' \gamma_2' j_2') J' M' \rangle &= (-1)^{k+J-M} \frac{(J \ 0 \ J)}{\sqrt{[k]}} \begin{pmatrix} J & 0 & J \\ -M & 0 & M' \end{pmatrix} \\ &\times \langle (\gamma_1 j_1 \gamma_2 j_2) J \| \hat{T}^k(1) \hat{U}^k(2) \| (\gamma_1' j_1' \gamma_2' j_2') J' \rangle \\ &= (-1)^{j_1' + j_2' + J} \delta(J, J') \delta(M, M') \begin{Bmatrix} j_1 & j_1' & k \\ j_2 & j_2' & J \end{Bmatrix} \langle \gamma_1 j_1 \| \hat{T}^k \| \gamma_1' j_1' \rangle \langle \gamma_2 j_2 \| \hat{U}^k \| \gamma_2' j_2' \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$k_2=0$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (\gamma_1 j_1 \gamma_2 j_2) J \| \hat{T}^k(1) \| (\gamma_1' j_1' \gamma_2' j_2') J' \rangle &= \delta(\gamma_2, \gamma_2') \delta(j_2, j_2') \frac{\sqrt{[J, J']}}{\sqrt{[j_2]}} \begin{Bmatrix} J & k & J' \\ j_1 & j_2 & j_1' \end{Bmatrix} (-1)^{j_1 + j_2 + J + k} \\ &\times \langle \gamma_1 j_1 \| \hat{T}^k \| \gamma_1' j_1' \rangle \langle \gamma_2 j_2 \| 1 \| \gamma_2' j_2' \rangle \\ &= \delta(\gamma_2, \gamma_2') \delta(j_2, j_2') (-1)^{j_1 + j_2 + J + k} \frac{\sqrt{[J, J']}}{\sqrt{[j_2]}} \begin{Bmatrix} J & k & J' \\ j_1 & j_2 & j_1' \end{Bmatrix} \langle \gamma_1 j_1 \| \hat{T}^k \| \gamma_1' j_1' \rangle \end{aligned}$$

podobno za $k_1=0 \dots$

PRIMER: COULOMBSKA INTERAKCIJA V DVOELEKTRONSKEM SISTEMU:

3

$$\frac{1}{r_{12}} = \sum_{\mathbf{r}} \frac{r_{\mathbf{r}}^2}{r_{\mathbf{r}}^{2+1}} \hat{C}^{\mathbf{r}}(1) \cdot \hat{C}^{\mathbf{r}}(2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle (m_a l_a)_1 (m_b l_b)_2, S M_S L M_L | \frac{1}{r_{12}} | (m_c l_c)_1 (m_d l_d)_2, S M_S L M_L \rangle \\ &= \sum_{\mathbf{r}} R^{\mathbf{r}}(ab, cd) (-1)^{l_c + l_b + L} \begin{Bmatrix} l_a & l_b & L \\ l_d & l_c & \mathbf{r} \end{Bmatrix} \langle l_a || C^{\mathbf{r}} || l_c \rangle \langle l_b || C^{\mathbf{r}} || l_d \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Slaterjev integral

Uporabili smo redukcijsko formulo za SKALAR: SAMO DIAGONALNI MATRIČNI ELEMENTI SO OD NIČ RAZLIČNI in NEODVISNI OD M_L ! $\rightarrow \frac{1}{r_{12}}$ KOMUTIRA z \hat{S}^2 in \hat{L}^2 ter \hat{S}_z in \hat{L}_z . Vendar $|m l m' l' S M_S L M_L\rangle$ ni (ŠE) prava valovna funkcija dvoelektronskega sistema, ker ni ANTISIMETRIČNA na zamenjavo koordinat elektronov.

ANTISIMETRIČNA FUNKCIJA JE:

$$\begin{aligned} |f m l m' l' S M_S L M_L\rangle &= N (|(m l)_1 (m' l')_2, S M_S L M_L\rangle - |(m l)_2 (m' l')_1, S M_S L M_L\rangle) \\ &\quad \uparrow \text{normalizacijski faktor} \\ &= N (|(m l)_1 (m' l')_2, S M_S L M_L\rangle - (-1)^{l' + l + L + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + S} |(m' l')_1 (m l)_2, S M_S L M_L\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

2. PRIMER

① ekv. e^- , oba sta iz iste orbitale ($m' l' = m l$)

$$N (1 + (-1)^{S+L}) |(m l)_1 (m l)_2, S M_S L M_L\rangle \neq 0 \text{ le če velja } S+L \text{ je sod}$$

Vsota skupnega spina in skupne tirne vrtikalne količine dveh ekv. e^- v fizikalno realnem stanju mora biti soda! $\rightarrow N = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow |f m l^2 S M_S L M_L\rangle = |(m l)_1 (m l)_2, S M_S L M_L\rangle$

② neekvir. e^- ($m_l \neq m'_l$)

$$| \{ m_l m'_l \} S M_S L M_L \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (| (m_l)_1 (m'_l)_2, S M_S L M_L \rangle + (-1)^{l+l'+L+S} | (m'_l)_1 (m_l)_2, S M_S L M_L \rangle)$$

④

Izračunajmo zdaj matricni element za Coulombovo interakcijo za resnično fizikalno stanje 2-elektronskega atoma:

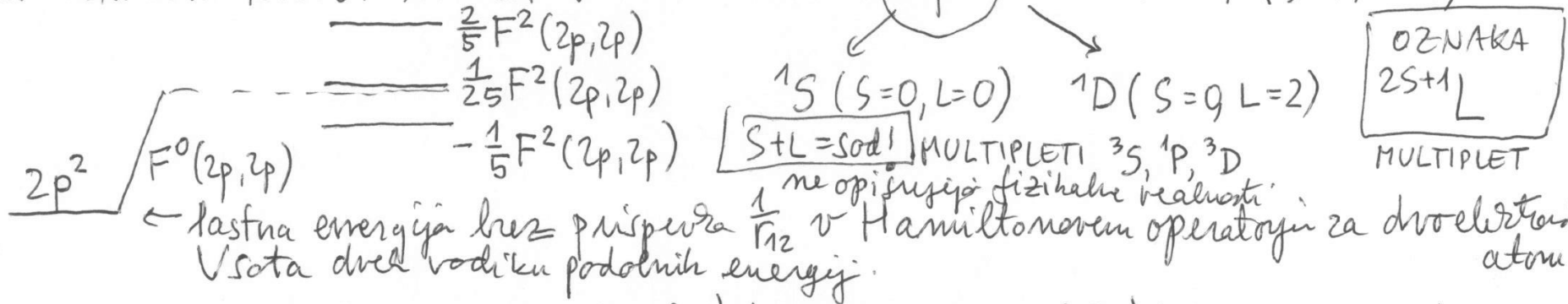
eg: $\langle \{ m_l m'_l \} S L | \frac{1}{r_{12}} | \{ m_l m'_l \} S L \rangle = \sum_{\lambda} F^{\lambda}(m_l, m'_l) (-1)^L \begin{Bmatrix} l & l & L \\ l & l & \lambda \end{Bmatrix} \langle l || C^{\lambda} || l \rangle^2$

DIREKTI SLATERJEV INTEGRAL

$$F^{\lambda}(m_l, m'_l) = R^{\lambda}(m_l m'_l, m_l m'_l)$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda} F^{\lambda}(m_l, m'_l) (-1)^L [C^{\lambda}]^2 \begin{Bmatrix} l & l & L \\ l & l & \lambda \end{Bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l & \lambda & l \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2$$

IZRAČUNAJMO RAZCEP NIVOJA V KONFIGURACIJI $2p^2 \rightarrow {}^3P (S=1, L=1)$



neegv. $\langle \{ m_l m'_l \} S L | \frac{1}{r_{12}} | \{ m_l m'_l \} \rangle = (-1)^{l+l'+L} \sum_{\lambda} F^{\lambda}(m_l, m'_l) \begin{Bmatrix} l & l' & L \\ l' & l & \lambda \end{Bmatrix} \langle l || C^{\lambda} || l \rangle \langle l' || C^{\lambda} || l' \rangle$

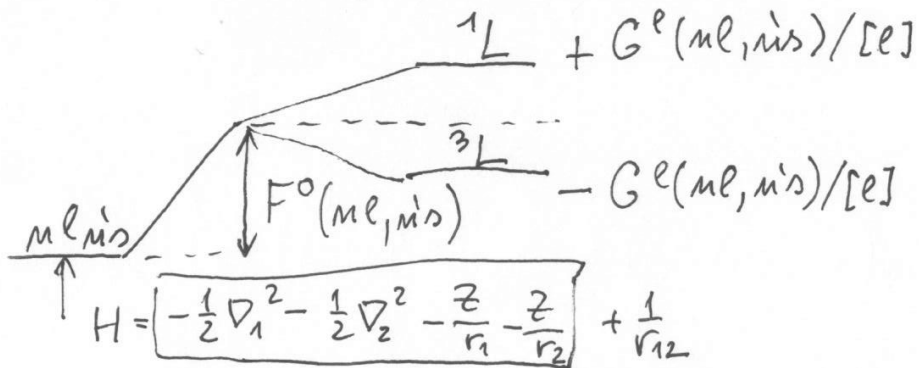
IZMENJALNI SLATERJEV INTEGRAL

$$G^{\lambda}(m_l, m'_l) = R^{\lambda}(m'_l m_l, m_l m'_l) + (-1)^{l+l'+S} \sum_{\lambda} G^{\lambda}(m_l, m'_l) \begin{Bmatrix} l & l' & L \\ l & l' & \lambda \end{Bmatrix} \langle l || C^{\lambda} || l \rangle \langle l' || C^{\lambda} || l' \rangle$$

PRIMER: RAZCEP ZA $l=L, l'=0$

$$\langle \{m l m' s\} S L | \frac{1}{r_{12}} | \{m l m' s\} S L \rangle = F^0(m l, m' s) + (-1)^S \frac{G^l(m l, m' s)}{[e]}$$

(5)



COULOMBSKA INTERAKCIJA DVEH ELEKTRONOV V $j j$ SKLOPITVI

① EKUIV. e^- $|\{ (m l j)^2 \} J M \rangle = | (m l j)^2 J M \rangle$

$$\langle \{ (m l j)^2 \} J M | \frac{1}{r_{12}} | \{ (m l j)^2 \} J M \rangle = \langle (m l j)^2 J M | \frac{1}{r_{12}} | (m l j)^2 J M \rangle$$

② NEEKUIV. e^-

$$\langle \{ m l j m' l' j' \} J M | \frac{1}{r_{12}} | \{ m l j m' l' j' \} J M \rangle = \underbrace{\langle (m l j m' l' j') J M | \frac{1}{r_{12}} | (m l j m' l' j') J M \rangle}_{\text{DIREKTNI PRISPEVEK}} - \underbrace{(-1)^{j+j'-J} \langle (m l j m' l' j') J M | \frac{1}{r_{12}} | (m' l' j' m l j) J M \rangle}_{\text{IZMENJALNI PRISPEVEK}}$$

$$(-1)^{j+j'-J} \sum_k [e, l', j, j'] \begin{pmatrix} l & l' & j & j' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l & j & j' \\ 1/2 & l & l' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l & j & j' \\ j & j & j \end{pmatrix} \times G^k(m l, m' l')$$

MODEL ATOMA S CENTRALNIM POLJEM

Hamiltonov operator za atom z N elektroni mi jedrskimi nabojem Z :

(6)

$$\hat{H} = \underbrace{\left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_i^2 - \sum_i \frac{Z}{r_i} + \sum_{i < j} \frac{1}{r_{ij}} \right]}_{\hat{H}_{NR}} + V_{\text{mag}}$$

Nerelativistični približek \hat{H}_{NR} je dober za lahke atome. V_{mag} obravnavamo kot motnjo, ker je magnetna interakcija dosti šibkejša od elektrostatske interakcije v atomu.

$$\hat{H}_{NR} = \hat{H}_0 + V_{\text{es}}, \quad \hat{H}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^N h_0(i) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \frac{Z}{r_i} + u_i(r_i) \right)$$

$$V_{\text{es}} = -\sum_i u_i(r_i) + \sum_{i > j} \frac{1}{r_{ij}}$$

↑ predpostavka:
 u_i je sferno simetričen
 & njim upoštevamo efekt
 drugih elektronov
 (povprečen)

Zanimajo nas rešitve enoelektronske enačbe

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \frac{Z}{r_i} + u_i(r_i) \right] \psi_a(\vec{r}_i) = \epsilon_a \psi_a(\vec{r}_i)$$

Iz teh rešitev lahko sestavimo približno valovno funkcijo atoma

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_a(1) & \psi_a(2) & \dots & \psi_a(N) \\ \psi_b(1) & \psi_b(2) & \dots & \psi_b(N) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \psi_m(1) & \dots & \dots & \psi_m(N) \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \sum_P (-1)^P P(\psi_a(1) \psi_b(2) \dots \psi_m(N))$$

SLATERJEVA DETERMINANTA

UPOŠTEVA PAULIJEVO ISKLUČITVENO NAČELO:

v vsaki orbitali je lahko le 1 e^- !

ter približno energijo atoma:

$$\langle \{a, b, \dots, m\} | \hat{H}_0 | \{a, b, \dots, m\} \rangle = E_0 = \sum \epsilon = \epsilon_a + \epsilon_b + \dots + \epsilon_m$$

MATRIČNI ELEMENTI VSOTE ENODELČNIH IN DVODELČNIH OPERATORJEV
 MED DETERMINANTNIMI FUNKCIJAMI, SESTAVLJENIMI IZ ORTOGONALNIH ORBITAL:

$$\hat{F} = \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{f}(i) \quad \hat{G} = \sum_{i>j}^N \hat{g}(i,j) \quad \alpha = \{abc \dots m\}$$

$$\alpha_a^r = \{rbc \dots m\}$$

$$\alpha_{ab}^{rs} = \{rsc \dots m\}$$

(7)

DIAGONALNI MATRIČNI ELEMENTI:

$$\langle \alpha | \hat{F} | \alpha \rangle = \sum_{\text{zasedene orb. } a} \langle a | \hat{f} | a \rangle$$

$$\langle \alpha | \hat{G} | \alpha \rangle = \sum_{\substack{\text{zased. } a \\ a < b}} (\langle ab | \hat{g} | ab \rangle - \langle ba | \hat{g} | ab \rangle)$$

IZVENDIAGONALNI:

- razlika v zasedenosti ene orbitale:

$$\langle \alpha_a^r | \hat{F} | \alpha \rangle = \langle r | \hat{f} | a \rangle$$

$$\langle \alpha_a^r | \hat{G} | \alpha \rangle = \sum_{\text{zased. } a} (\langle rb | \hat{g} | ab \rangle - \langle br | \hat{g} | ab \rangle)$$

- razlika v zasedenosti dveh orbital

$$\langle \alpha_{ab}^{rs} | \hat{F} | \alpha \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle \alpha_{ab}^{rs} | \hat{G} | \alpha \rangle = \langle rs | \hat{g} | ab \rangle - \langle sr | \hat{g} | ab \rangle$$

- razlika v zasedenosti več kot dveh orbital: matrični elementi
 so nič!

KER IMA EFEKTIVNI POTENCIAL LE RADIALNO ODVISNOST, SO ORBITALE OBLIKE

$$\psi = \frac{P_{me}(r)}{r} Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) \chi_{m_s} : |m_l m_m m_s\rangle$$

(8)

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dr^2} + \frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2} - \frac{Z}{r} + U(r) \right] P_{me}(r) = E \cdot P_{me}(r)$$

P je neznana radialna funkcija, odnima od oblike $U(r)$, vendar

$$l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

s, p, d, f, g, h, i, k, l

$$m = l + 1 + \underbrace{v}_{\text{vzlov rad. funkcije}} \leftarrow \text{it.}$$

$$P(0) = 0 = P(\infty)$$

V vodiku podobnih atomih H, He^+, Li^{2+}, \dots je $E = E(n)$ zaradi posebne narave potenciala $\frac{1}{r}$. V večelektronskih atomih je $U \neq 0$, degeneracija po l je odpravljena in vsaka podlupina nl ima različno energijo: $E = E(nl)$.

Energija stanja je določena z razporeditvijo e^- po podlupinah - KONFIGURACIJA

$$(nl)^{2m_l} (n'l')^{2m_{l'}} \dots \text{recimo } 1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$$

$$E_0 = \sum_{m_l} 2m_l E_{m_l} \leftarrow \text{energija odvisna samo od razporeditve } e^- \text{ po podlupinah}$$

Največji število e^- v podlupini $2(2l+1)$.

Osnovno stanje atoma dobimo, da dodajamo e^- v podlupine, začenši s tistimi, ki imajo najnižjo energijo. "AUFBAU" PRINCIP.

Po tej logiki bi imeli v osnovnem stanju atoma kvečjemu eno "odprto" podlupino, kar mi vedno res. Zupina (d) v prehodnih elementih, bolj ugodno je začeti polniti druge podlupine, preden je d podlupina polna. "Redke Zemlje" podobno s 4f

Šibka vezana podlupina, ki se zaradi polni: njena energija se malo razlikuje od sosednjih podlupin. Ko upoštevamo še \hat{V}_{es} , je bolj ugoden drugačni vrstni red polnitve. (9)

Pri lahkih elementih \hat{V}_{es} odpravlja degeneracijo: znatno več iste konfiguracije urejeni valovne funkcije, ki imajo različne energije.

KONFIGURACIJA $2p^2 \rightarrow$ 15 različnih Slaterjevih determinant Φ , ki se ločijo po kvantnih številih obeh elektronov m_l in m_s

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_{m_l m_s}^{(1)} \varphi_{m_l' m_s'}^{(2)} \\ \text{urejen vrstni red} \end{array} \right\} : \frac{6 \cdot 6 - \textcircled{6}}{\textcircled{2}} = 15 \leftarrow \text{Paulijeva prepoved}$$

$$-1, 1, 0 \quad \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varphi_{m_l m_s}^{(1)} \varphi_{m_l' m_s'}^{(2)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\varphi_{m_l' m_s'}^{(1)} \varphi_{m_l m_s}^{(2)} \quad \times$$

$$\binom{6}{2} = \frac{6!}{2!4!} = 15$$

Polna podlupina
↓
1 sama Φ
 $\binom{6}{6} = 1$

\hat{V}_{es} ODPRAVI DEGENERACIJO

$$\begin{bmatrix} \langle \{ \} | \hat{V}_{es} | \{ \} \rangle & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

Perturbacija 1. reda:
Diagonalizacija matrice
 15×15 . Bolj zmožni:
 $\hat{L}^2, \hat{S}^2, \hat{L}_z, \hat{S}_z$ komutirajo z \hat{V}_{es}

• V bazi Slaterjevih determinant sklopljenih v lastne funkcije teh operatorjev je perturb. matrika diagonalna

Tedaj je energijski premik

$$\Delta E_{\gamma LS} = \langle \gamma \uparrow_{\text{KONFIGURACIJA}} L S M_L M_S | V_{es} | \gamma L S M_L M_S \rangle$$

(10)

* $\hat{L}^2 = \sum_i \hat{l}_i^2$, $\hat{S}^2 = \sum_i \hat{s}_i^2$, $\hat{L}_z = \sum_i \hat{l}_{zi}$, $\sum_i \hat{s}_{zi} = \hat{S}_z$ komutirajo s \hat{H}_0 (očitno)

ZA \hat{L}_z

$$\hat{L}_z = -i \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_2} \right) \quad \frac{1}{r_{12}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1 r_2 (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2))}}$$

HITRO VIDIMO $\hat{L}_z \left(\frac{1}{r_{12}} \right) = 0 \rightarrow [\hat{L}_z, \frac{1}{r_{12}}] = 0$

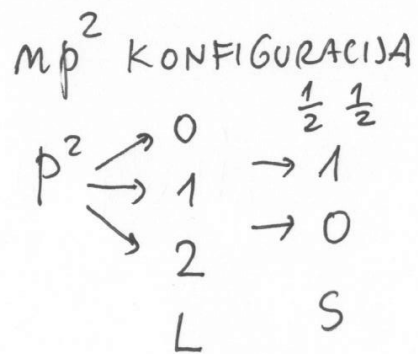
PODOBNO ZA $\hat{L}^2 = \hat{l}_1^2 + \hat{l}_2^2 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta_1} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta_1^2} (\sin \theta_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1}) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta_1} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi_1^2} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta_2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta_2^2} (\sin \theta_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_2}) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta_2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi_2^2}$

Elektrostatske interakcije razcepi energije konfiguracije v nivoje, ki so odvisni od kvantnih števil L in S . Uveljaviti LS sklopitev (Russell-Saunders) coupling

KAKO GENERIRAMO LS - SKLOPENE DETERMINANTNE FUNKCIJE?

11

| $M_L \backslash M_S$ | 1 | 0 | -1 |
|----------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| 2 | | $\{1^+ 1^-\}$ | |
| 1 | $\{1^+ 0^+\}$ | $\{1^+ 0^-\}, \{0^+ 1^-\}$ | $\{1^- 0^-\}$ |
| 0 | $\{1^+ -1^+\}$ | $\{1^+ -1^-\}, \{0^+ 0^-\}, \{0^- 0^+\}, \{-1^+ 1^-\}$ | $\{1^- -1^-\}$ |
| -1 | $\{-1^+ 0^+\}$ | $\{-1^+ 0^-\}, \{0^+ -1^-\}$ | $\{-1^- 0^-\}$ |
| -2 | | $\{-1^+ -1^-\}$ | |



7 APLIKACIJA
 L^2 in \hat{S}_z

→ ... $|mp^2 \ ^1S(0,0)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|1^+ -1^-\rangle - |0^+ 0^-\rangle + |-1^+ 1^-\rangle)$

ENERGIJA ATOMA V DANEM LS STANJU

$$E_{\gamma LS} = E_0 + \Delta E_{\gamma LS} = \langle \{\gamma\} LS | \hat{H}_{NR} | \{\gamma\} LS \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{GLEJMO RAJŠI TOLE}}$$

$$= \langle \{\gamma\} | H_0 | \{\gamma\} \rangle + \langle \{\gamma\} LS | \hat{V}_{es} | \{\gamma\} LS \rangle$$

\uparrow
 $\sum_{me} g_{me} E_{me}$

?

$$E_{\text{LS}} = \langle \{s\} \cancel{\{s\}} | \sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \frac{Z}{r_i} \right) | \{s\} \cancel{\{s\}} \rangle + \langle \{s\} \text{LS} | \sum_{i>j} \frac{1}{r_{ij}} | \{s\} \text{LS} \rangle \quad (12)$$

$$\bullet \langle \{s\} | \sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \frac{Z}{r_i} \right) | \{s\} \rangle = \sum_{\text{zased.}} \langle m_l m_e m_s | -\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \frac{Z}{r_i} | m_l m_e m_s \rangle = \sum_{m_e} \underline{\underline{g_{me} I_{(me)}}}$$

$$I_{(me)} \equiv \int_0^{\infty} P_{me}(r) \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2} - \frac{Z}{r} \right] P_{me}(r) dr$$

$$\bullet \langle \{s\} \text{LS} | \sum_{i>j} \frac{1}{r_{ij}} | \{s\} \text{LS} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{abk} g_a g_b \left[c_{\text{LS}}(abk) F^k(a,b) + d_{\text{LS}}(abk) G^k(a,b) \right]$$

\downarrow izmenjalni 'i'.
 \uparrow direktni Slaterjev integral

Po razrepa energije konfiguracije pripelje le elektrostatske interakcije med elektroni v odprti podlupini. Interakcija med elektroni v polnih podlupinah je make za vsoto Slaterjeve determinante konfiguracije. Isto velja za interakcije elektrona iz odprte podlupine z vseni elektroni iz polnih podlupin.

PRIMER: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$ KINET. + JEDRO

$$E_{\text{LS}} = \underbrace{2I(1s) + 2I(2s) + 2I(2p)}_{\substack{\text{c. } 2p^2-1s^2 \\ \text{c. } 2p^2-2s^2}} + \underbrace{\left[e^0(1s, 1s^2) + e^0(2s, 2s^2) + 2e^0(2s, 1s^2) + 2e^0(2p, 1s^2) + 2e^0(2p, 2s^2) \right]}_{\text{c. } 2p^2-2s^2 = 2 \times 1s^2 (2s^2)} + \underbrace{\left[F^0(2p, 2p) + \frac{a}{25} F^2(2p, 2p) \right]}_{2p-2p}$$

$a = \begin{cases} 10, & 2p^2 1s \\ 1, & 1D \\ -5, & 3P \end{cases}$

$$e^{\circ}(a, B) = (4l_b + 2) \left(F^{\circ}(a, b) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} l_a & \lambda & l_b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} G^{\lambda}(a, b) \right)$$

(13)

EL, INTERAKCIJA ELEKTRONOA V ORBITALI a Z VSEMI ELEKTRONI IZ POLNE PODLUPINE B .

$$\begin{aligned} \sum e^{\circ}(1s^2 2s^2 2p^2) &= F^{\circ}(1s, 1s) + F^{\circ}(2s, 2s) + 4F^{\circ}(2s, 1s) \\ &\quad - 2G^{\circ}(2s, 1s) + 4F^{\circ}(2p, 1s) - \frac{2}{3}G^1(2p, 1s) \\ &\quad + 4F^{\circ}(2p, 2s) - \frac{2}{3}G^1(2p, 2s) \end{aligned}$$

- POVPREČNA ENERGIJA KONFIGURACIJE (S POLNO ELEKTROSTATSKO INTERAKCIJO)

$$E_{av} = \frac{1}{15} (1 \cdot E(1S) + 5 E(1D) + 9 E(3P)) = E^{\circ} + F^{\circ}(2p, 2p) - \frac{2}{25} F^2(2p, 2p)$$

SCED PERTURBACIJSKE MATRIKE

KAKO DOLOČIMO RADIALNE FUNKCIJE PODLUPIN ZA DANO KONFIGURACIJO? → OMEJENI HARTREE-FOCK MODEL

Enačbe, iz katerih dobimo P_{me} sledijo iz variacijske metode:

ČE IMAMO VEZI:

$$\delta \left(E - \sum_a g_a \lambda_{aa} N_{aa} - \sum_{a \neq b} \delta(l_a, l_b) g_a g_b \lambda_{ab} N_{ab} \right) = 0$$

za majhne spremembe radialnih funkcij konfiguracije, ki upoštevajo robne pogoje.

Ograjeni multipliketosi

$$\delta I_a = \int_0^\infty \delta P_a(r) \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{l_a(l_a+1)}{2r^2} - \frac{z}{r} \right] P_a(r) dr$$

$$+ \int_0^\infty P_a(r) [] \delta P_a(r) dr$$

2x PER PARTES:

(14)

$$\int_0^\infty P_a \delta P_a'' dr = (\delta P_a)' P_a \Big|_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty (\delta P_a)' P_a' dr$$

$$= -\delta P_a P_a' \Big|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty \delta P_a P_a'' dr$$

$$\rightarrow \delta I_a = 2 \int_0^\infty \delta P_a(r) \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{l_a(l_a+1)}{2r^2} - \frac{z}{r} \right] P_a(r) dr$$

$$F^2(a,b) = \int_0^\infty P_a^2(r) \frac{1}{r} Y_\lambda(bb,r) dr = \int_0^\infty P_b^2(r) \frac{1}{r} Y_\lambda(aa,r) dr$$

$$G^2(a,b) = \int_0^\infty P_a(r) P_b(r) \frac{1}{r} Y_\lambda(ab,r) dr$$

VARIACIJE
POSAMEZNIH
PRISPEVKOV
K ENERGIJI

DEFINICIJA Hartree-jeve funkcije:

$$Y_\lambda(ab,r) = r \int_0^r \frac{r'^{2\lambda}}{r'^{2\lambda+1}} P_a(r') P_b(r') dr' = \frac{1}{r^{2\lambda}} \int_0^r r'^{2\lambda} P_a(r') P_b(r') dr' + r^{2\lambda+1} \int_r^\infty \frac{P_a(r') P_b(r')}{r'^{2\lambda+1}} dr'$$

$$\delta F^2(a,b) = 2(1 + S_{ab}) \int_0^\infty \delta P_a(r) P_a(r) \frac{1}{r} Y_\lambda(bb,r) dr$$

$$\delta G^2(a,b) = 2(1 + S_{ab}) \int_0^\infty \delta P_a(r) \delta P_b(r) \frac{1}{r} Y_\lambda(ab,r) dr$$

$$\delta N_{ab} = (1 + S_{ab}) \int_0^\infty \delta P_a(r) P_b(r) dr$$

(15)

$$0 = 2q_a \int_0^\infty \delta P_a(r) \left\{ \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dr^2} + \frac{l_a(l_a+1)}{2r^2} - \frac{z}{r} \right] P_a(r) + \sum_{b \neq a} q_b \left[c(abz) \frac{1}{r} Y_z(bb, r) P_a(r) + d(abz) \frac{1}{r} Y_z(ab, r) P_b(r) \right] - \lambda_{aa} P_a(r) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_b^{b \neq a} \delta(l_a, l_b) q_b \lambda_{ab} P_b(r) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_b^{b \neq a} \delta(l_a, l_b) q_b \lambda_{ba} P_b(r) \right\} dr$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{l_a(l_a+1)}{2r^2} - \frac{z}{r} \right] P_a(r) + \sum_{b \neq a} q_b \left[c(abz) \frac{1}{r} Y_z(bb, r) P_a(r) + d(abz) \frac{1}{r} Y_z(ab, r) P_b(r) \right] = \varepsilon_a P_a(r) + \sum_b^{b \neq a} q_b \varepsilon_{ab} P_b(r)$$

$$\varepsilon_a \equiv \lambda_{aa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} \delta(l_a, l_b) (\lambda_{ab} + \lambda_{ba})$$

Dobimo toliko enaib, kot je podlupin. Enaibe so med sabo sklopljene. Emostamo prarib va rapis enaib, iē poznamo koeficiente $c(abz)$ ter $d(abz)$:

$$I_a \rightarrow \frac{1}{q_a} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dr^2} + \frac{l_a(l_a+1)}{2r^2} - \frac{z}{r} \right] P_a(r)$$

$$F^z(a, b) \rightarrow \frac{1 + \delta(a, b)}{q_a} \frac{1}{r} Y_z(bb, r) P_a(r) \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{direktni prispevek} \\ \text{k potencialu} \end{array}$$

$$G^z(a, b) \rightarrow \frac{1 + \delta(a, b)}{q_a} \frac{1}{r} Y_z(ab, r) P_b(r) \leftarrow \text{kinenjalni prispevek}$$

MARTREE-FOCKov POTENCIAL JE NELOKALEN

$$U_{HF}(r) P_a(r) \equiv \sum_{b \neq a} q_b \left[\tau(abz) \frac{1}{r} Y_2(bb, r) P_a(r) + d(abz) \frac{1}{r} Y_2(ab, r) \underline{\underline{P_b(r)}} \right]$$

Pri velikih razdaljah gre $U_{HF} \rightarrow \frac{N-1}{r}$.

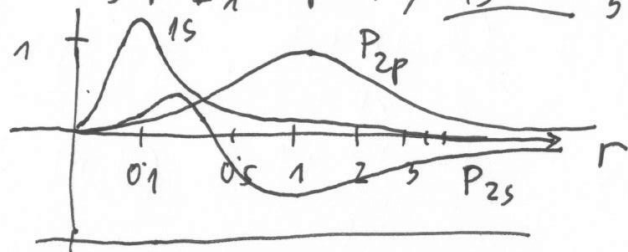
(16)

PRIMER ENAČB HF ZA OSNOVNO STANJE C!

$$\boxed{1s:} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} - \frac{Z}{r} + \frac{1}{r} Y_0(1s1s, r) + \frac{Z}{r} Y_0(2s2s, r) + \frac{Z}{r} Y_0(2p2p, r) \right] \boxed{P_{1s}(r)} - \frac{1}{r} Y_0(1s2s, r) \underline{P_{2s}(r)} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{r} Y_1(1s2p, r) \underline{P_{2p}(r)} = \epsilon_{1s} \boxed{P_{1s}(r)}$$

$$\boxed{2s:} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} - \frac{Z}{r} + \frac{Z}{r} Y_0(1s1s, r) + \frac{1}{r} Y_0(2s2s, r) + \frac{Z}{r} Y_0(2p2p, r) \right] \boxed{P_{2s}(r)} - \frac{1}{r} Y_0(2s1s, r) \underline{P_{1s}(r)} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{r} Y_1(2s2p, r) \underline{P_{2p}(r)} = \epsilon_{2s} \boxed{P_{2s}(r)}$$

$$\boxed{2p:} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{Z}{r} + \frac{Z}{r} Y_0(1s1s, r) + \frac{Z}{r} Y_0(2s2s, r) + \frac{1}{r} Y_0(2p2p, r) + \frac{a}{25} \frac{1}{r} Y_2(2p2p, r) \right] \times \boxed{P_{2p}(r)} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{r} Y_1(2p1s, r) \underline{P_{1s}(r)} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{r} Y_1(2p2s, r) \underline{P_{2s}(r)} = \epsilon_{2p} \boxed{P_{2p}(r)}$$



| | $E(^3P)$ | $E(^1D)$ | $E(^1S)$ | $E(av)$ |
|-------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| E | -37.6886 | -37.6313 | -37.5495 | -37.6602 |
| m_e | $E_{me} \langle r \rangle_{me}$ | $E_{me} \langle r \rangle_{me}$ | $E_{me} \langle r \rangle_{me}$ | $E_{me} \langle r \rangle_{me}$ |
| 1s | 11.326 0.268 | 11.352 0.268 | 11.392 0.268 | 11.338 0.268 |
| 2s | 0.706 1.589 | 0.719 1.582 | 0.740 1.571 | 0.712 1.586 |
| 2p | 0.433 1.715 | 0.381 1.772 | 0.310 1.871 | 0.407 1.743 |

17

$$E(^1S) - E(^1D) = 0.0818 \approx \frac{9}{25} F^2(2p2p) = 0.0859$$

$$E(^1D) - E(^3P) = 0.0573 \approx \frac{6}{25} F^2(2p2p) = 0.0573$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$av : F^2(2p2p) = 0.2387$$