



Rydberg

$$\tilde{\nu}_{nm} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{nm}} = Z \cdot R_{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \cdot \frac{m_{red}}{m_e}$$

$$R = \frac{m_{red}}{m_e} \cdot R_{\infty}$$

$$R_{\infty} = 1,09 373 156 852 5 (73)$$

$$\cdot 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

\uparrow
(2002-es értéknél)

$$R_C \cdot R_{\infty} = 2,179 908 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$= 13,605 692 3 (12) \text{ eV}$$

\downarrow
energiasegyez: rydberg

$$\approx 1 \text{ Ry}$$

számsor: $E_n = -Z^2 \cdot \frac{me^4}{2\epsilon_0^2 (4\pi\epsilon_0)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} = -\frac{1}{2} Z^2 \cdot me^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{e^2}{R_C} = \frac{1}{137,036 \dots}$$

atomi egység (a.u.)

$$\epsilon_0 = 1, e = 1, m_e = 1 \text{ és } 4\pi\epsilon_0 \approx 1$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 137,036 \text{ a.u.}$$

Bohr - 'jelző' szám: $r = \frac{1}{Z} \cdot \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot h^2}{me^2} \cdot n^2$

H-atom energiája:

$$-R_C R_{\infty} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ a.u.}$$

hortszám

$$1 \text{ a.u.} = 52,9178 \text{ pm}$$

Bohr ($\approx 0,5 \text{ \AA}$)

Egyreket nemekkel működik:

x tengely \rightarrow 100 fm

$$10^6 \text{ fm} / \text{e}^-$$



$$1 \text{ fm} \text{ szélesség } 1 \text{ parton} \rightarrow 10^{60} \text{ fm}^3 = 10^{30} \text{ m}^3$$

(Több részegység $\sim 10^{20} \text{ m}^3$)

\Rightarrow Kisebb területi hell:

I. Resturbansszimmetria $\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{K}$

II. Variánsszimmetria $\hat{H}: \psi_0, \psi_1, \dots$

$$E = \frac{\langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} \geq E_0$$

Eckart - egyszerűsítés

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$\psi = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i \psi_i$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |c_i|^2 = 1$$

$$S = \langle \psi_0 | \psi \rangle = c_0$$

\uparrow
atfedési integrál

$$E = \langle \Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |c_i|^2 \cdot E_i = \underbrace{|c_0|^2 \cdot E_0}_{|S|^2} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |c_i|^2 \cdot E_i}_{\uparrow E_i} \geq E_0$$

$$\geq |S|^2 \cdot E_0 + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |c_i|^2 \cdot E_i}_{1 - |c_0|^2}$$

$$E \geq |S|^2 \cdot E_0 + (1 - |S|^2) E_1$$

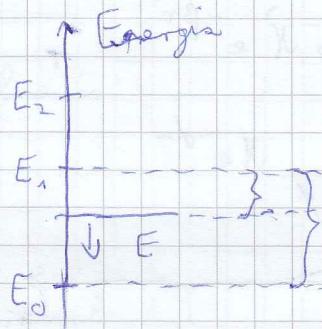
$$|S|^2 \cdot (E_1 - E_0) \geq E_1 - E$$

$$1 \geq |S|^2 \geq \frac{E_1 - E}{E_1 - E_0}$$

$E_1 \neq E_0$ abgeschoben
degeneriert

$$E \rightarrow E_0$$

$$|S| \rightarrow 1$$



Bsp.: H-atom

$$1) \quad \Psi = N \cdot e^{-dr}$$

$$\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} dr \cdot r^2 \cdot e^{-2dr} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} e^{-2dr}$$

$$N = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}}$$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta - \frac{1}{r} \quad (\text{atomi egységekben})$$

$$\langle \Psi | -\frac{1}{r} |\Psi \rangle = \dots = -d$$

$$\langle \Psi | -\frac{1}{2} \Delta |\Psi \rangle = \dots = \frac{d^2}{2}$$

$$E = \frac{d^2}{2} - d$$

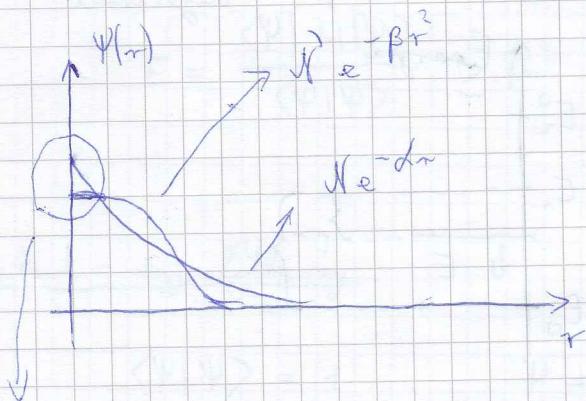
$$\frac{dE}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow d=1 \Rightarrow E = -\frac{1}{2}$$

2) $\Psi = N \cdot e^{-\beta r^2}$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-cx^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{c}}$$

lf:

$$E = -\frac{4}{3\pi} = -0,424$$



"cusp" $r=0$ - Par a Gauss-fv. viszintes érintővel indul

$r=\infty$ -ben nincs a lezérge

\Rightarrow hármasosság: exponenciális fv.-t néhány Gauss-fv.
lineáris hármasosval hármasítik

Miért jó a Gauss-basis? Integrálható vonalakban hármasított

$$E = \frac{\langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle}$$

variational

$$0 = \delta E = \frac{\delta \langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle - \langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle \delta \langle \psi | \psi \rangle}{(\langle \psi | \psi \rangle)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\langle \delta \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle \langle \psi | \psi \rangle - \langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle \langle \delta \psi | \psi \rangle}{(\langle \psi | \psi \rangle)^2} + \text{c.c.}$$

$\langle \cdot | \psi | \psi \rangle$

$$0 = \langle \delta \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle - \underbrace{\frac{\langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle}}_E \langle \delta \psi | \psi \rangle$$

$$0 = \langle \delta \psi | \hat{H} - E | \psi \rangle$$

Rets-false variacionellit: linear

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N c_i |\psi_i\rangle$$

\uparrow
variabilis parameteret

$$|\delta \psi\rangle = \sum_{j=1}^N \delta c_j |\psi_j\rangle \quad \delta c_j \sim \delta \varphi_k$$

$$0 = \langle \varphi_k | \hat{H} - E | \sum_i c_i |\psi_i\rangle \rangle$$

$$0 = \sum_i \underbrace{\langle \varphi_k | \hat{H} | \psi_i \rangle}_{H_{ki}} \cdot c_i - E \cdot \sum_i \underbrace{\langle \varphi_k | \psi_i \rangle}_{S_{ki}} \cdot c_i$$

$S_{ki} \rightarrow$ effekti matrikel

$$\sum_i H_{k_i} c_i = E \sum_i S_{k_i} c_i$$

$$\boxed{H \cdot c = E \cdot S \cdot c}$$

Vivisit tel

① $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_i r_i f_i \right) = \sum_i \dot{r}_i f_i + \sum_i r_i \dot{f}_i =$

\uparrow \uparrow
 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial f_i}$ $-\frac{\partial H}{\partial r_i}$

homogen

$$H = K + V$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_i \frac{\partial K}{\partial f_i} \cdot f_i}_{2K} - \underbrace{\sum_i \frac{\partial V}{\partial r_i} \cdot r_i}_{2 \cdot V}$$

homogen függvényeine Euler-összefüggés

$\overline{(-)}$ \rightarrow időtörz

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_i r_i f_i \right) = 2 \bar{K} - 2 \bar{V} \Rightarrow \boxed{2 \bar{K} = 2 \bar{V}}$$

\uparrow
ha $\sum_i r_i f_i$ konst

$$\Rightarrow \text{ha } L = -1 \quad \bar{K} = -\frac{1}{2} \bar{V}$$

II) kontinuierbare Systeme

$$\hat{H}|\Psi\rangle = E|\Psi\rangle$$

nicht 0?

$|\Psi\rangle$ stat. Arbeit

$$\frac{\partial \hat{A}}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\langle \Psi | \hat{H} \hat{A} |\Psi \rangle = \langle \Psi | \hat{A} \hat{H} |\Psi \rangle$$

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} (\langle \Psi | \hat{A} |\Psi \rangle) = \langle \Psi | \cancel{\frac{\partial \hat{A}}{\partial t}} + \frac{i}{\hbar} [\hat{H}, \hat{A}] |\Psi \rangle$$

$$\langle \Psi | \hat{A} \hat{H} |\Psi \rangle = \langle \Psi | \hat{A} E |\Psi \rangle$$

$$\hat{A} = \sum_i \hat{x}_i \hat{p}_i \xrightarrow{\text{Standardform}} \hat{A} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \hat{x}_i \cdot \hat{p}_i$$

$$\text{mindestens} = E \langle \Psi | \hat{A} |\Psi \rangle$$

$$[\hat{H}, \sum_i \hat{x}_i \hat{p}_i] = [\hat{H}, \hat{x}_i] \hat{p}_i + \hat{x}_i [\hat{H}, \hat{p}_i] =$$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{K} + \hat{V}$$

$$= [\hat{K}, \hat{x}_i] \hat{p}_i + \hat{x}_i [\hat{V}, \hat{p}_i] =$$

$$[\hat{p}_i, \hat{x}_j] = -i\hbar \cdot \delta_{ij}$$

$$[\hat{p}_i, \hat{x}_i] = \underbrace{[\hat{p}_i, \hat{x}_i] \cdot \hat{p}_i}_{-i\hbar} + \hat{p}_i \underbrace{[\hat{p}_i, \hat{x}_i]}_{-i\hbar} = -i\hbar \cdot 2 \cdot \hat{p}_i$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{p}_i} (\hat{p}_i)$$

$$[\hat{V}, \hat{p}_i] = i\hbar \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{V}}{\partial \hat{x}_i}$$

$$= -i\hbar \frac{\partial \hat{K}}{\partial \hat{p}_i} \cdot \hat{p}_i + i\hbar \hat{x}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{V}}{\partial \hat{x}_i}$$

$$[\hat{H}, \sum_i \hat{x}_i \hat{p}_i] = -i\hbar \left[\underbrace{\sum_i \frac{\partial \hat{K}}{\partial \hat{p}_i} \cdot \hat{p}_i}_{2 \hat{K}} - \underbrace{\sum_i \hat{x}_i \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{V}}{\partial \hat{x}_i}}_{2 \cdot \hat{V}} \right]$$

$$0 = \langle \Psi | \frac{i}{\hbar} [\hat{H}, \hat{A}] | \Psi \rangle = \underbrace{2 \langle \Psi | \hat{K} | \Psi \rangle}_{\langle \hat{K} \rangle} - \underbrace{2 \cdot \langle \Psi | \hat{V} | \Psi \rangle}_{\langle \hat{V} \rangle}$$

$$2 \cdot \langle \hat{K} \rangle = 2 \cdot \langle \hat{V} \rangle$$

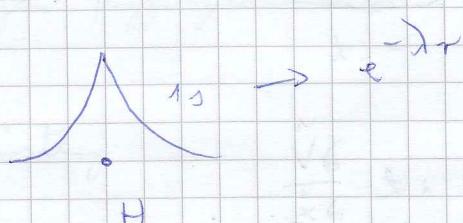
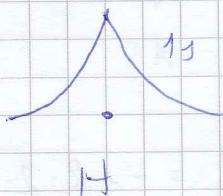
$$\text{I.e. } \lambda = -1 \rightarrow \langle \hat{K} \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \langle \hat{V} \rangle$$

$$E = \langle \hat{H} \rangle = \langle \hat{K} + \hat{V} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle \hat{V} \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \langle \hat{K} \rangle$$

fürtes hinsichtlich: E coolen

$\langle \hat{V} \rangle$ erhöhen

$\langle \hat{K} \rangle$ verringern



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1s(A) + 1s(B))$$

He ($Z=2$)

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta_1 - \frac{Z}{r_1} - \frac{1}{2} \Delta_2 - \frac{Z}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_{12}}$$

$$\hat{H} \Psi_0 = E_0 \Psi_0$$

perturbationsatz

$$\Psi_0(1,2) = \underbrace{\varphi(r_1) \varphi(r_2)}_{\text{terleti, halsmf.}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\beta_1 \beta_2 - \beta_1 L_2}{R^2}}_{\text{spinabstand}} \rightarrow \text{Pauli-ehr. ✓}$$

$$\varphi(r) = 1 \quad \varphi(r) = \sqrt{\frac{Z^3}{\pi}} \cdot e^{-Zr}$$

$$E_0^{(0)} = 2 \cdot \left(-Z^2 + \frac{Z^2}{2} \right) = -Z^2 = -4 \text{ a.u.}$$

↑ ↓ kinetik
potentiel

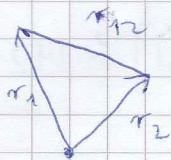
hiseleti eredmény: $-2,3033 \text{ a.u.} = -78,98 \text{ eV}$

energiaváltozás:

$$E_0^{(1)} = \langle \Psi | \frac{1}{r_{12}} | \Psi \rangle = \int d^3 r_1 \int d^3 r_2 \varphi^*(r_1) \varphi^*(r_2) \frac{1}{r_{12}} \varphi(r_1) \varphi(r_2)$$

$$= \int d^3 r_1 \int d^3 r_2 \underbrace{|\varphi(r_1)|^2}_{g(r_1)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{r_{12}} \cdot |\varphi(r_2)|^2}_{g(r_2)} = \mathcal{F}$$

Coulomb-integral



$$f = \int_{r_1 < r_2} \dots + \int_{r_2 < r_1} \dots$$

↑ ↓

felbontjuk az integrált
a két részre széjtük

$$f = 2 \cdot \int d^3 r_1 g(r_1) \int_{r_2 < r_1} d^3 r_2 \cdot \frac{1}{r_{12}} g(r_2)$$

↓

rögzített r_1 mellett r_2 sugarra görböljük integrálunk

szimmetriás feltételekben \Rightarrow a teljes feltétel levezetéséhez
az origon

$$\Rightarrow \int_{r_2 < r_1} d^3 r_2 \cdot \frac{1}{r_{12}} g(r_2) = \frac{1}{r_1} \int_{r_2 < r_1} d^3 r_2 g(r_2)$$

$$f = 2 \cdot \int_0^\infty dr_1 4\pi r_1^2 g(r_1) \cdot \frac{1}{r_1} \int_0^{r_1} dr_2 4\pi r_2^2 g(r_2)$$

$$f = \frac{2^5}{\pi^2} \cdot 32\pi^2 \int_0^\infty dr_1 r_1^2 e^{-2\pi r_1} \cdot \frac{1}{r_1} \int_0^{r_1} dr_2 r_2^2 e^{-2\pi r_2}$$

$$L = 2\pi$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} (e^{-2x})$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{1 - e^{-dx}}{x} \right)$$

$$J = 2 \cdot \frac{Z^3}{\pi} \cdot 4\pi \int_0^\infty dr \cdot r^2 \cdot e^{-2Zr} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \left\{ 1 - e^{-2Zr} (1 + 2Zr + 2Z^2r^2) \right\}$$

$$J = \frac{5}{8} Z \quad (\text{egysemmjánlós után})$$

$$E = -Z^2 + \frac{5}{8} Z = -4 + \frac{5}{4} = -2,75 \text{ a.u.}$$

$$(-74,8 \text{ eV})$$

liseléti: -2.9033 a.u
 $(-78,98 \text{ eV})$

4 eV különbség \rightarrow haj

$$\left| \frac{E_{(1)}^{(1)}}{E_{(0)}^{(1)}} \right| = \frac{5}{16} \quad \text{nen tul hiesi a sorfejezi paraméter}$$

zentroscioszmais legelt variánsainak!

$$J = 2 \cdot \frac{Z^3}{\pi} \cdot \int_0^\infty dr \cdot 4\pi r^2 \cdot e^{-2Zr} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \left\{ 1 - e^{-2Zr} (1 + 2Zr + 2Z^2r^2) \right\}$$

U_{eff}

$$J = 2 \cdot (1S_{(Z)}) \mid U_{\text{eff}}(r) \mid (1S_{(Z)}) \rangle$$

\uparrow
 2db e^-

\downarrow

effektív potenciál

helyik e^- tömege
 hatását írja le

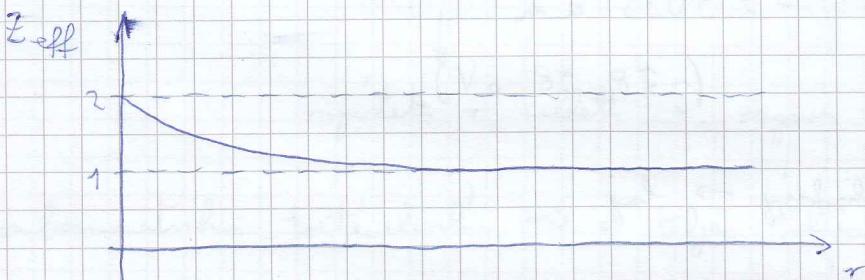
$$-\frac{Z}{r} + \underbrace{U_{\text{eff}}(r)}_{\begin{array}{l} \text{potenциал} \\ \text{надея} \\ \text{тіс} \end{array}} = -\frac{Z_{\text{eff}}(r)}{r}$$

↑
effektiv
potenzial

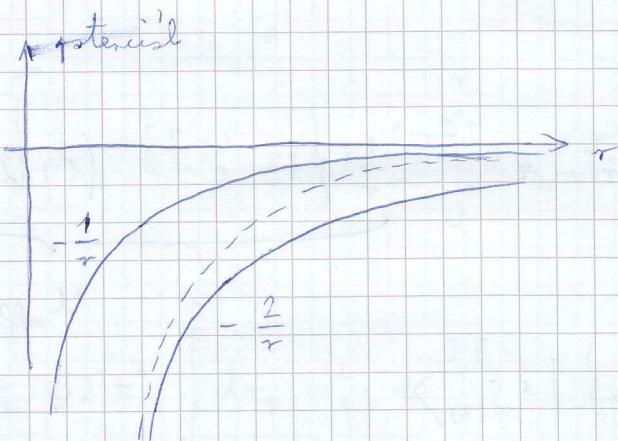
+
нега
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↓
нега
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$$Z_{\text{eff}}(r) = Z - 1 + e^{-2Zr} \left(1 + 2Zr + 2Z^2r^2 \right)$$



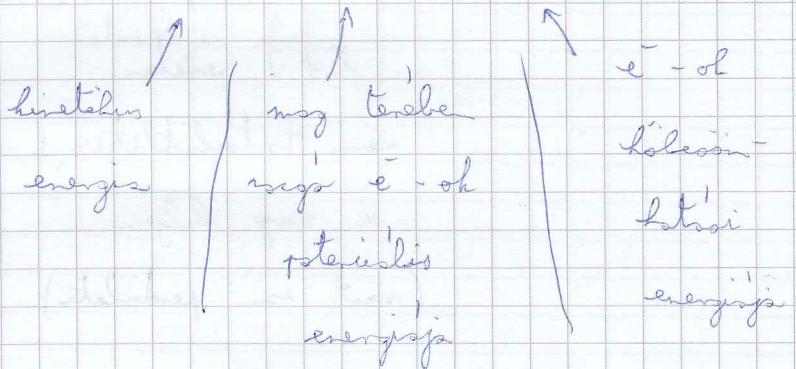
az egész elektron leegysége az atomig tilleset
a zárt elektron számra



$$\Psi(r_1, r_2) = 1S_g(r_1) \cdot 1S_g(r_2) = \frac{g^3}{\pi} e^{-g(r_1 + r_2)}$$

$1 \leq g \leq 2$ variabler Parameter

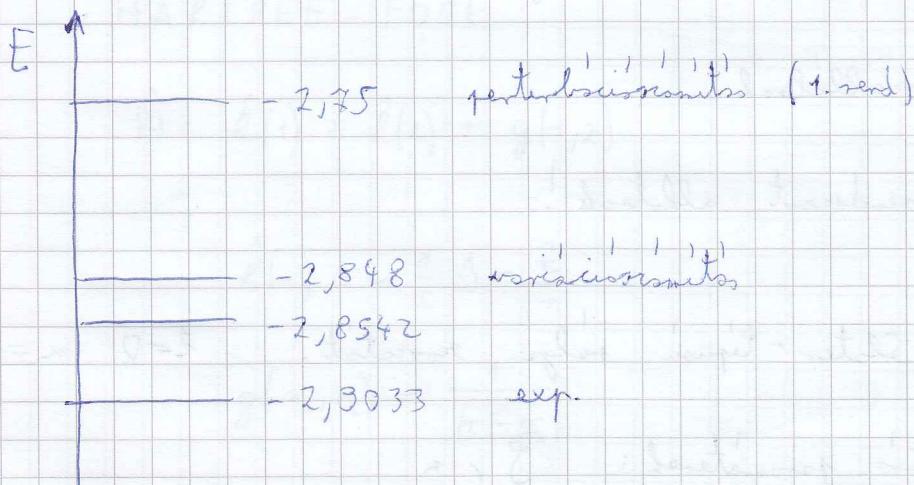
$$E(g) = \langle \Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} g^2 - z \cdot g \right) + \frac{5}{8} g$$



$$E(g) = g^2 - 4g + \frac{5}{8}g$$

$$0 = \frac{dE}{dg} \Big|_{g^*} = 2 \cdot g - 4 + \frac{5}{8} \Rightarrow g^* = 2 - \frac{5}{16} = \frac{27}{16} = 1,6875$$

$$E^* = -g^{*2} = -2,848 \text{ a.u.}$$



- H - seen" fullson fr.

ren althans teljes rendement, want een coul a kantott 'allopstch

- Sister - phish STO (Sister type orbits)

$$S_{nlm}(r, \theta, \phi) = A_n \cdot r^{n-1} \cdot e^{-qr} \cdot Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$

$$g = \frac{z - o}{n} \rightarrow \text{angelschrei} \quad \text{tengelo}$$

new vocabulary book

Teljes perszont alhatsk!

Vegyük fel Sler - tipusú folyam módszert. $l=0$ $m=0$

visios parameter: 3, n

ways

"ezengedjük"

$$\text{eredmeny: } \begin{cases} S = 1,61162 \\ n = 0,955 \end{cases} \rightarrow E = -2,8542$$

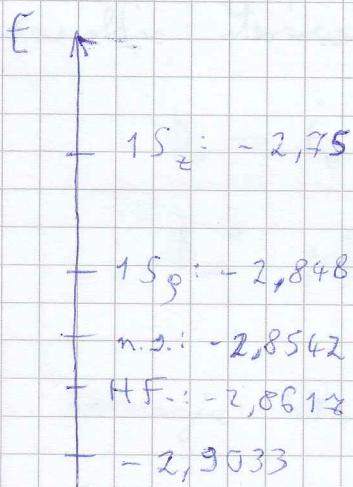
$$\text{"lovelies" legs: } \Psi = \phi(r_1) \phi(r_2)$$

↓

HARTREE-FOCK

Tetraleges fr.

$$\hookrightarrow \text{eredmenye: } -2,8617$$



$$\Psi(1,2) = \phi(r_1) \phi(r_2) \quad \phi = ?$$

HARTREE-FOCK

$$\hat{H} = \hat{L}(1) + \hat{L}(2) + g(1,2)$$

$$\hat{L}(n) = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta - \frac{Z}{r}$$

$$g(r_1, r_2) = \frac{1}{|r_1 - r_2|}$$

$$\langle \Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle = \min \quad \langle \phi | \phi \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle \hat{\phi}(1) \hat{\phi}(2) | \hat{L}(z) | \phi(1) \phi(z) \rangle = \langle \phi(1) | \hat{L}(z) | \phi(1) \rangle \cdot \underbrace{\langle \phi(2) | \phi(z) \rangle}_1$$

$$= \langle \phi | \hat{L} | \phi \rangle \rightarrow \int d^3r \phi^*(r) \hat{L} \phi(r)$$

↓
Z-e's resurke jævnleks opgavning

$$\delta \langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle =$$

$$\delta \langle \phi | \hat{L} | \phi \rangle \rightarrow \underbrace{\langle \delta \phi | \hat{L} | \phi \rangle}_{\text{c.c.}} + \underbrace{\langle \phi | \hat{L} | \delta \phi \rangle}_{\text{c.c.}}$$

$$\int d^3r \delta \phi^*(r) \hat{L} \phi(r)$$

$$= 2 \int d^3r \delta \phi^*(r) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \Delta - \frac{e}{r} \right) \phi(r) +$$

$$+ 2 \int d^3r \int d^3r' \delta \phi^*(r) \phi^*(r') \frac{1}{|r-r'|} \phi(r) \phi(r') + \text{c.c.}$$

$\phi^*(r) \rightarrow \phi^*(r)$ virksomt ad

degrader - multiplikator - $-2E \left(\int d^3r \delta \phi^*(r) \phi(r) + \text{c.c.} \right)$

$$\underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{2} \Delta - \frac{e}{r} \right)}_{\hat{L}} \phi(r) + \underbrace{\int d^3r' \frac{|\phi(r')|^2}{|r-r'|}}_{\hat{T}} \phi(r) = E \cdot \phi(r)$$

\hat{L} Coulomb - integral

$$\hat{E} = \hat{h} + \hat{f}$$

FUCK-OPERATOR

$$\hat{F}\phi = E\phi$$

brain - systemkoppel

(1 ressources)

Mint kozni?

$$\hat{f} = \int d^3r \frac{|\phi(r)|^2}{|r-z|^2} \quad \text{f\"ug } \phi \text{-t\"ol}$$

\downarrow

minimális feltétel Coulomb-potenciál

megoldás: iteratív

$$\phi_0 \rightarrow \hat{F}_0 \rightarrow \phi_1 \rightarrow \hat{F}_1 \rightarrow \phi_2 \rightarrow \dots$$

" ϕ_∞ " self consistent field SCF

$$\text{Energia: } \langle \Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle = \dots = 2E \rightarrow -2,8617$$

$$\Psi_{(1,2)} = \phi(x_1) \phi(x_2)$$

$|\Psi|^2$ általános minimum, mivel $|\phi(x_1)|^2$ és $|\phi(x_2)|^2$ is minimum

\rightarrow 2-é osztás következik

\downarrow

Itt van szeretik a Coulomb-török műve

\downarrow

MEAN FIELD eljárás

a Coulomb-török alapján von függelébe

$|x_1 - x_2| - t$ -től

függ

$$E = E_{HF} + \Delta E_{kor}$$

↓
Komplettionsenergie

renneltwistlich

Schrödinger - operatoren gleich groß

$$\Psi(r_1, r_2) = \phi(r_1) \phi(r_2) \frac{\beta_1 \beta_2 - \beta_1 \alpha_2}{\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\phi(r_1) \alpha_1 \phi(r_2) \beta_2 - \phi(r_1) \beta_1 \phi(r_2) \alpha_2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{vmatrix} \phi(r_1) \alpha_1 & \phi(r_1) \beta_1 \\ \phi(r_2) \alpha_2 & \phi(r_2) \beta_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sister - determinans

Komplettions intervall

a) 1) Hylleraso (1330)

$$r_i = |r_i| \quad i = 1, 2$$

$$s = r_1 + r_2 \quad t = r_1 - r_2 \quad u = r_{12} = |r_1 - r_2|$$

$$\phi(s, t, u) = e^{-\frac{g}{2}} [1 + f(st, u)]$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sum_{l, m, n} c_{lmn} s^l t^m u^n$$

$$e^{-\frac{g(r_1+r_2)}{2}} (1 + c_1 u + c_2 t^2 + c_3 s^2 + c_4 s^2 t^2 + c_5 s^2 u^2 + \dots)$$

$$\rightarrow -2,90324$$

2) PEKERIS (P.R. 1958)

perimetrisches Kettentheorem

$$u = \varepsilon(r_1 + r_{12} - r_2)$$

$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{-E}$$

$$v = \varepsilon(r_1 + r_{12} - r_2)$$

$$0 \leq u, v, w < \infty$$

$$w = 2\varepsilon(r_1 + r_2 - r_{12})$$

nicht gibt 1)-rel? s/t, m or dtsr ren vlt fügeln

D-gelebteszeug

rest: u, v, w fügeln

$$\Psi = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon(u+v+w)} \cdot F(u, v, w)$$

Lagrange optimierung

$$\sum_{l, m, n=0}^{\infty} A_{lmn} \cdot L_l(u) L_m(v) L_n(w)$$

A_{lmn} -re recursive

$$L_n(w) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-w)^k}{k!}$$

$$E_{\text{zegakt}} = -2,903724375$$

abschätzbar & linearer istab!

j

nicht? - relativistisches)

• suprasse

• insomologsi

homöost

$$E_{\text{kin, mag}} = + 4 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ a.u}$$

$$E_{\text{corr, rel}} = - 10^{-5} \text{ a.u}$$

b) Configuration Interaction (CI)

$$\rightarrow \Psi(1,2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(1S_g(1) \cdot 1S_g(2) + 1S_g(1) \cdot 1S_g(2) \right)$$

$$g = 1,188530 \quad (\bar{g} = 1,6803)$$

$$g' = 2,173121$$

$$E = -2,8757$$

$$\rightarrow \Psi(1,2) = \Phi(r_1) \Phi(r_2) + \Phi(r_1) \Phi(r_2)$$

$$E = -2,8750$$

S limit: 0 Impulsquantum

$$\rightarrow 1S \cdot 1S' + (2p)^2 + (3d)^2 + (4f)^2$$

singlingo 1
singlingo 1

$$E = -2,8374$$

He gerichtet allspots

a, b treten hinschr.-eb

$$\Psi_1 = a(z_1) b(z_2) \quad \Psi_2 = b(z_1) a(z_2) \quad \text{degeneriert}$$

$$H_{\text{sc}} = E \cdot S_{\text{sc}} \quad S \rightarrow \text{'stufen' Atome Matrix}$$

$$H = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{2} \Delta_1 - \frac{Z}{r_1}}_{h_1} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \Delta_2 - \frac{Z}{r_2}}_{h_2} + \frac{1}{r_{12}}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} H_{11} - E \cdot S_{11} & H_{12} - E \cdot S_{12} \\ H_{21} - E \cdot S_{21} & H_{22} - E \cdot S_{22} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$S_{11} = (\Psi_1 | \Psi_1) = 1 \quad \leftarrow \quad a, b \text{ 1-re result}$$

$$S_{22} = (\Psi_2 | \Psi_2) = 1 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$S_{12} = 0 \quad S_{21} = 0 \quad a, b \text{ orthogonalis}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} H_{11} - E & H_{12} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} - E \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$H_{11} = \int a^*(r_1) b^*(r_2) \left(h_1 + h_2 + \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right) a(r_1) b(r_2) d^3 r_1 d^3 r_2 =$$

$$= E_a + E_b + \underbrace{\int |a(r_1)|^2 \cdot \frac{1}{r_{12}} \cdot |b(r_2)|^2 d^3 r_1 d^3 r_2}_J$$

„Grauband - holeinkohs“

$$H_{22} = H_{11}$$

$$H_{12} = H_{21} = \int a^*(r_1) b^*(r_2) \left(h_1 + h_2 + \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right) b(r_1) a(r_2) d^3 r_1 d^3 r_2$$

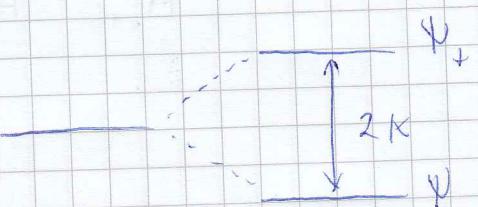
$$= (E_a + E_b) \cdot 0 + \underbrace{\int \frac{a^*(r_1) b(r_1) b^*(r_2) a(r_2)}{r_{12}} d^3 r_1 d^3 r_2}_K$$

„hiererholde“ „holeinkohs“

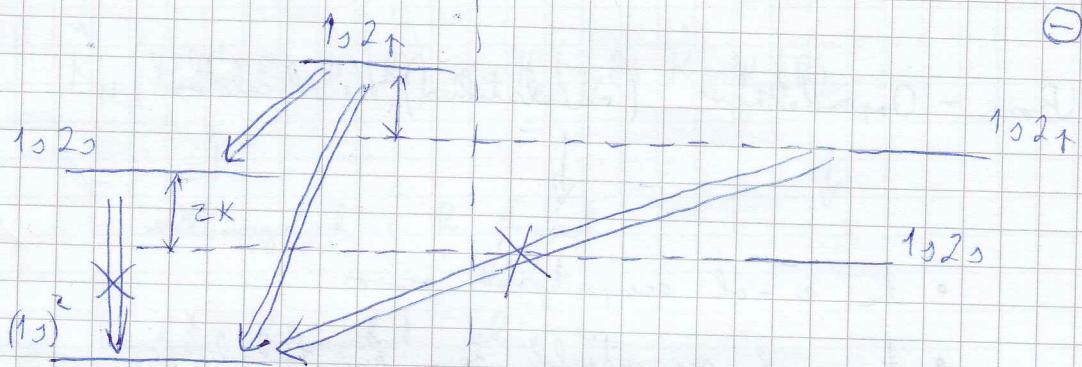
$$\begin{vmatrix} E_a + E_b + J - E & K \\ K & E_a + E_b + J - E \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$E = E_a + E_b + J \pm K$$

$$\Psi_{\pm}(1,2) = \frac{-a(1)b(2) \pm b(1)a(2)}{\sqrt{2}}$$



(+)



$$\frac{\mathcal{L}_1 \beta_2 - \beta_1 \mathcal{L}_2}{\mathbb{R}^2}$$

singlett

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{L}_1 \beta_2 \\ \frac{\mathcal{L}_1 \beta_2 + \beta_1 \mathcal{L}_2}{\mathbb{R}^2} \\ \beta_1 \beta_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

triplett



tiltatt 'strenget': posits. natt

dipolmoment vektor i retningen cross posits.
alltydlig horisontal

$$\underbrace{\psi(+_1) \Psi(-_2) + \Psi(+_1) \psi(-_2)}_{\mathbb{R}^2} . \frac{\mathcal{L}_1 \beta_2 - \beta_1 \mathcal{L}_2}{\mathbb{R}^2}$$

(HF)

men 'höts' fel egen slster-determinansell

allor hör 'höts' fel?

Molekülsch

Born - Oppenheimer (adiabatisches) ¹⁾ Förelektion



- t_e e^- -ab susceptibel wechselt
- t mögk susceptibel von λ bis hilfsbeg.
seufz

$$\hat{H}(R, r) \Psi(R, r) = \varepsilon \cdot \Psi(R, r)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \downarrow \\ \{R_\alpha\} \quad \{r_i\} \end{array}$$



$$\sum_{i < j} e^2 \cdot \frac{1}{r_{ij}}$$

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{n_N} - \frac{e^2}{2M_\alpha} \Delta_\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^{n_e} - \frac{e^2}{2m_e} \Delta_i + V_{eN} + V_{NN} + V_{ee}$$

\hat{K}_N

$$- \sum_{\alpha} \sum_i e^2 \cdot \frac{Z_\alpha}{r_{\alpha i}}$$

$$\sum_{\alpha < \beta} \frac{Z_\alpha Z_\beta}{r_{\alpha \beta}}$$

$$\Psi(R, r) = \Psi_e(r, R) \Psi_N(R)$$

$$\hat{H}_e \Psi_e(R, r) = E(R) \Psi_e(R, r)$$

e^- - problem

$$\underbrace{\left(\hat{K}_N + E(R) \right)}_{\hat{H}_N} \Psi_N(R) = \varepsilon \cdot \Psi_N(R) \quad \text{neg-problem}$$



Hol van a focielés?

$$\hat{K}_N(\Psi_e(z, R) \Psi_N(R)) \approx \Psi_e(z, R) \hat{K}_N \Psi_N(R)$$

↑
elhangolja a R függőt

Milyen fizikai bonyolódás elő?

$$B = \sum_{\lambda} \left(-\frac{\lambda^2}{2M_2} \right) \nabla_{\lambda} \Psi_e(z, R) + 2 \sum_{\lambda} \left(-\frac{\lambda^3}{2M_2} \right) \nabla_{\lambda} \Psi_e(z, R) \nabla_{\lambda} \Psi_N(R)$$

$$\hat{H} \Psi_e \Psi_N = B + \Psi_e \hat{K}_N \Psi_N + \Psi_N \hat{K}_e \Psi_e + \Psi_N \hat{V} \Psi_e =$$

$$V = V_{eN} + V_{NN} + V_{ee}$$

$$\Psi_N (\hat{H}_e \Psi_e)$$

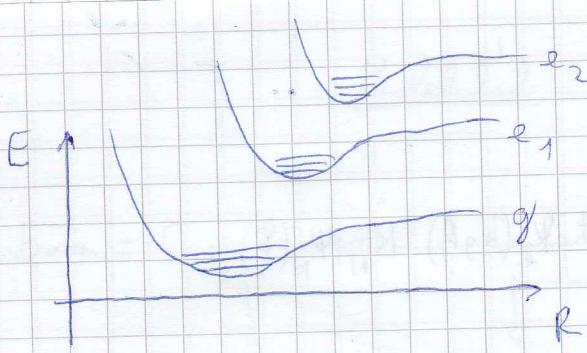
$$E(R) \Psi_e$$

$$= B + \Psi_e \underbrace{\left(\hat{K}_N + E(R) \right)}_{\hat{H}_N \Psi_N = -\epsilon \Psi_N} \Psi_N$$

a) $B \approx 0 \rightarrow$ Born-Oppenheimer focielés

b) Ψ_e negatív \rightarrow $(\Psi_e^* \hat{V} \Psi_e) B$ -t hivatalosan / $\int \Psi_e^* B d^3 r$
or elektronok

\Rightarrow bárhol mindenhol Ψ_N is konkréten teljesít kapcsolatot
az elektronokkal

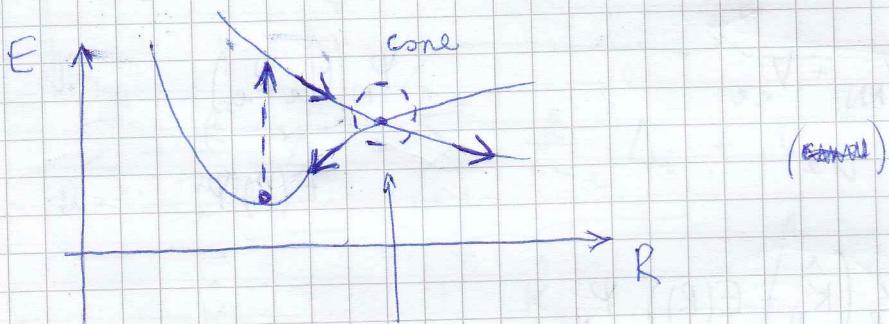


el. $1 - 10 \text{ eV}$

recgs $0,1 - 1 \text{ eV}$

forgs $0,001 - 0,01 \text{ eV}$

Bj, ls: e⁻ gejelerői energiája összenéholozva lesz
a nagyságossal



homikus interszekciós

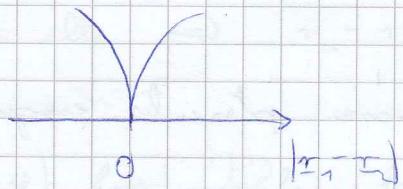
elmondta a Born - Oppenheimer

Soulard - lyuk: ha e⁻ tsintjs egységt \Rightarrow ellenük egységt
korelsági effektus + disszociációs

Fermi - lyuk: sztikus effektus

Pauli - elv miatt: spin - vez. szimmetria \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow többet hullámhoz alkotni nem lehet

$$\psi(\tau_1, \tau_2) = -\psi(\tau_2, \tau_1) \Rightarrow \psi(\tau_1, \tau_1) = 0$$



\Rightarrow across spin "electrons have opposite spins" \Rightarrow Hund's rule

Hellmann-Feynman

$$\hat{H}(\lambda) \Rightarrow \hat{H}(\lambda)|\psi_i(\lambda)\rangle = E_i|\psi_i(\lambda)\rangle$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 $|\psi_i(\lambda)\rangle$ $E_i(\lambda)$ $|\psi_i(\lambda)\rangle$

$$\langle \psi_i | \psi_i \rangle = 1$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial E_i}{\partial \lambda}}_{=} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \langle \psi_i | \hat{H} | \psi_i \rangle}_{= \langle \frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial \lambda} | \hat{H} | \psi_i \rangle + \langle \psi_i | \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial \lambda} | \psi_i \rangle +}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\langle \psi_i | \hat{H} | \frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial \lambda} \rangle}_{= \langle \frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial \lambda} | E_i | \psi_i \rangle + \langle \psi_i | \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial \lambda} | \psi_i \rangle +} +$$

$$+ \underbrace{\langle \psi_i | E_i | \frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial \lambda} \rangle}_{=}$$

$$= \underbrace{\langle \psi_i | \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial \lambda} | \psi_i \rangle}_{=} + \underbrace{E_i \left(\langle \frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial \lambda} | \psi_i \rangle + \langle \psi_i | \frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial \lambda} \rangle \right)}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \langle \psi_i | \psi_i \rangle}_{=} = 0$$

alkalisus: Born - Oppenheimer közelítés

$\lambda: \{R\}$ asztatikus

e^- -ek energija a magok zavaros potenciális energiáját jelenti

magokhoz hozzáér a pot. energia deríváltja

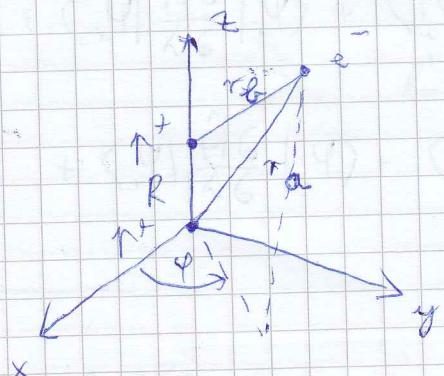
\rightarrow nem teljes monotonus deriváltai

a Hellmann - Feynman tételhez lehet használni

\Rightarrow Hellmann - Feynman eredmény

H_2^+ molekuláció

\hookrightarrow Born - Oppenheimer közelítésben egyszerűbb megoldás



$$H = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta - \frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{R}$$

elliptikus koordináta

$$\mu = \frac{r_a + r_b}{R}$$

$$v = \frac{r_a - r_b}{R}$$

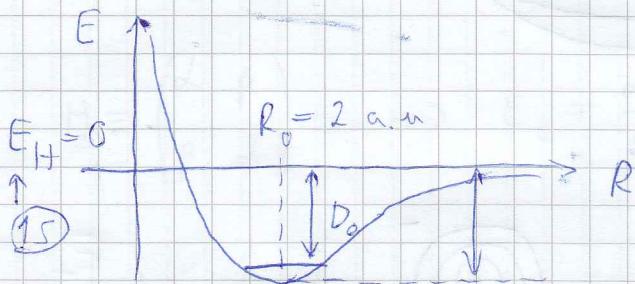
$$R \leq r_a + r_b \Rightarrow 1 \leq \mu < \infty$$

$$|r_a - r_b| \leq R \Rightarrow -1 \leq v \leq 1$$

$$\mu = \text{all} \Rightarrow r_a + r_v = \text{all} \quad \text{ellipsz - segy}$$

$$r = \text{all} \Rightarrow r_a - r_v = \text{all} \quad \text{hyperbolz - segy}$$

(μ, γ, q) koordináthálózat felvize a problema reprezentálására



$$D_e = 0,10263 \text{ a.u.} = 2,7328 \text{ eV}$$

spektroszkópiai dissociációs energia

verges zérusperi energiája \Rightarrow húst fölött vannak a minimális

$$D_e > D_g = 0,09748 \text{ a.u.} = 2,6524 \text{ eV}$$

\int exp: $2,6481 \text{ eV} \rightarrow 4 \text{ meV}$ körül

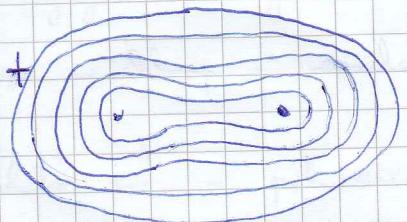
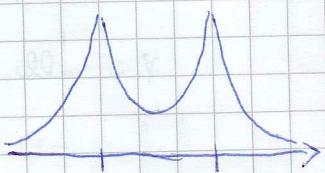
kinetikai dissociációs energia

Born-Oppenheimer

széleltés mérése

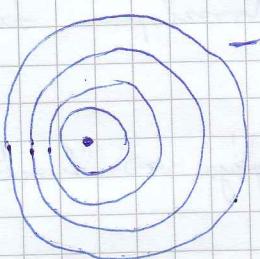
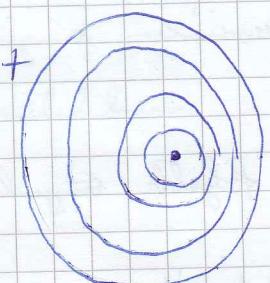
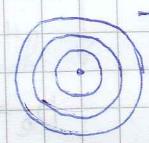
Is a BO közelítése tulajdonság a 3 test problémáit oldja meg $\rightarrow D_g$ -t hozza egyáltalán

alsp'sellpot



K₂O

gerichtet allpot



LAZITO

↓
comosok



Kiehls' eljássok

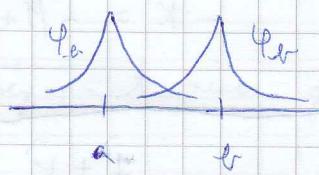
Molecular Orbitals - Linear Combination of atomic
(MO) Orbitals (LCAO)

$$\Psi = c_1 \varphi_a + c_2 \varphi_b$$

↑ ↑
 $1S_a$ $1S_b$

$$\boxed{H \subseteq E \cdot S \subseteq} \quad \leftarrow \text{dies ist variationsmethodisch}$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & S \\ S & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$S = \langle \psi_a | \psi_b \rangle \text{ wobei}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow E_{\pm} = \frac{\alpha \pm \beta}{1 \pm S}$$

$$S = \int d^3r \psi_a(r) \psi_b(r) = \dots = \left(1 + R + \frac{R^2}{3} \right) e^{-R}$$

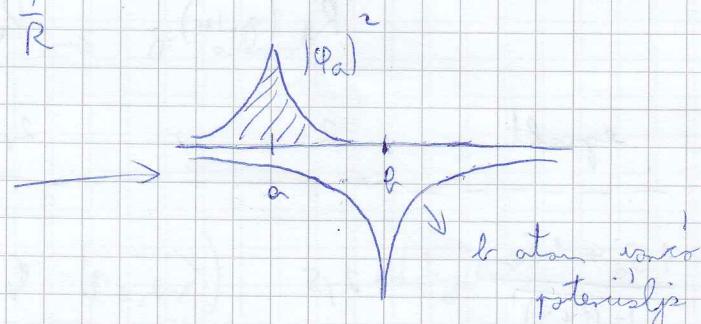
$$\alpha = \langle \psi_a | H | \psi_a \rangle = \langle \psi_a | H | \psi_b \rangle = E_{1S}(H) - f + \frac{1}{R}$$

↑

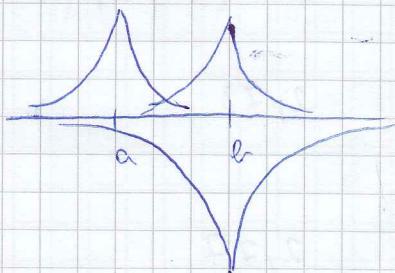
$$H = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta - \underbrace{\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b}}_{E_{1S}(H)} + \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$E_{1S}(H) - f$$



$$\beta = \langle \psi_a | H | \psi_b \rangle = \left(E_{1S}(H) + \frac{1}{R} \right) \cdot S - K$$



Stark-Effekt für zweite

von a und b atom voro
potenziell

→ eines klassischen negativen, ~ hängelosen feldes

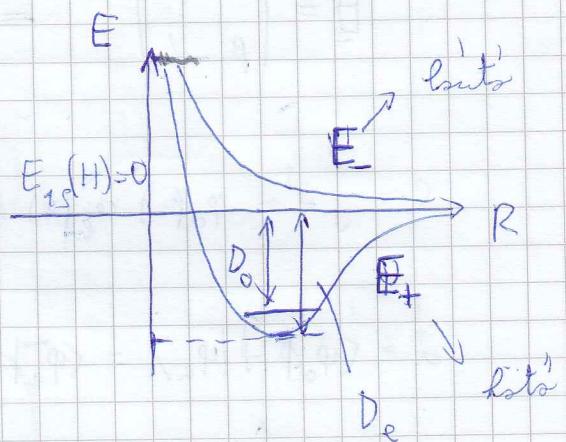
Integrals: $-\vec{f} = -\frac{1}{R} + (1+R)^{-2R}$

$$-\vec{K} = -(1+R)^{-R}$$

$$E_{\pm} = E_{1s}(H) - \frac{\vec{f} \pm \vec{K}}{1 \pm S} + \frac{1}{R}$$

R függvénye

$$\Psi_{\pm} = \frac{\varphi_a \pm \varphi_b}{\sqrt{2(1 \pm S)}},$$



$$R_0 \text{ (a.u.)}$$

egyszt.

$$2$$

$$D_e \text{ (eV)}$$

$$2,3928 \text{ eV}$$

$$\frac{15_a + 15_b}{\sqrt{2(1+S)}}$$

$$2,5$$

$$1,78 \text{ eV}$$

$$\frac{15_{ag} + 15_{eg}}{\sqrt{2(1+S)}}$$

$$2,02$$

$$2,37 \text{ eV}$$

DICKINSON

$$2,00$$

$$2,83$$

JAMES

$$2,00$$

$$2,87$$

$$g = 1,24$$

↓
variable parameter

exp. legejst hangolja

\rightarrow Légersimmetrius párba!

L^z nem szimmetrikus, nem rész-simmetrikus

de z -tengely körül forgó simetria van

$\Rightarrow L_z \rightarrow \Lambda$ negráns

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \Lambda & 0, & \pm 1, & \pm 2, & \pm 3, & \dots \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 0 & \text{II} & \text{I} & \text{II} & \text{I} \\ (\beta) & (\text{II}) & (\text{d}) & (\text{f}) \end{array}$$



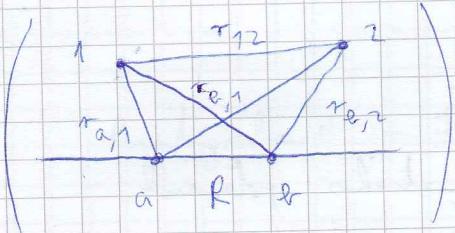
$$|\psi_{z,a}\rangle - |\psi_{z,b}\rangle \rightarrow \sigma \text{ állapot}$$

DICKINSON:

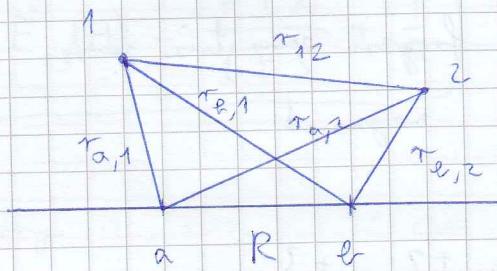
$$-- + C(|\psi_{z,a}\rangle - |\psi_{z,b}\rangle) \text{ az eddigiek}$$

Ψ_{1S}, Ψ_{2P}, C viselési paraméterek

JAMES: $e^{-\lambda \mu (1+\beta v^2)}$



H₂ molekül



Born - Oppenheimer Koordinaten

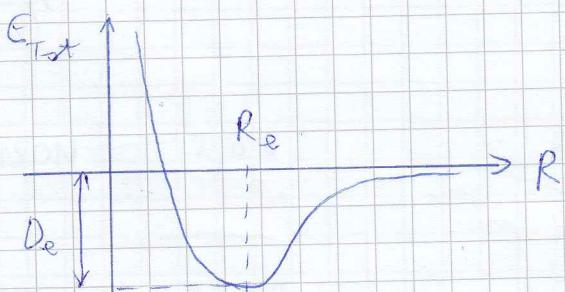
$$\mu = \frac{r_a + r_e}{R} \quad v = \frac{r_a - r_e}{R}$$

elliptisches Koordinatensystem
mitten ist Elektron

$$\phi(1,2) = \sum_{\uparrow, \downarrow, \uparrow, \downarrow} A_{\uparrow, \downarrow, \uparrow, \downarrow} \cdot \left(\mu_1^{\uparrow} v_1^q \mu_2^{\uparrow} v_2^q + \mu_1^{\uparrow} v_1^s \mu_2^{\uparrow} v_2^s \right) e^{-\alpha(\mu_1 + \mu_2)} \cdot r_{12}^t \cdot (\dots)$$

↑
spin
singlett

$\frac{\beta_1 \beta_2 - \beta_1 \beta_2}{\beta_2}$



$$R_e = 1,4 \text{ a.u.}$$

$$D_e = 4,7467 \text{ eV}$$

$$\text{Lösserleti: } D_{\text{exp}} = 4,7466 \text{ eV}$$

triplet 'llagt instabil'

① LCAO - MO (Hund - Mulliken - Block)

molekulärphysik Schwerpunkt

$$\sigma^* \text{ basis } E_{1g} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{j+k}{1+s}$$

$$E_{1g} \quad \overbrace{\quad \quad \quad} \quad E_{1g}$$

$$\overbrace{\quad \quad \quad} \quad \cancel{11}$$

$$E_{1g} + \frac{1}{R} - \frac{j+k}{1+s}$$

berspiel an ~~E_{1g}~~

e^- -Orbit

$$2 \times \left(E_{1g} + \frac{1}{R} - \frac{j+k}{1+s} \right) + \text{Coulomb - term}$$

$$\phi_{MO} = \frac{[1s_a(1) + 1s_e(1)][1s_a(2) + 1s_e(2)]}{2(1+s)}$$

$$D_e = 2,65 \text{ eV}$$

$\xi \rightarrow$ exp. bestes ξ varianter Parameter

$$\xi = 1,197 \Rightarrow D_{e,\xi} = 3,49 \text{ eV}$$

$$\text{HF-limit } \phi(1,2) = \phi_{\text{HF}}(1) \phi_{\text{HF}}(2) \cdot \frac{\beta_1 \beta_2 - \beta_1 \alpha_2}{\alpha_2}$$

$$D_{\text{HF}} = 3,63 \text{ eV}$$

höchste a. lowest's energie: $\approx 1,1 \text{ eV}$

② VÉGYÉRTEK KÖTÉS / VALENCE BOND (Fórumos)

(Heitler - London)

$$\psi_{VB} = \frac{1s_a(1) 1s_e(2) + 1s_e(1) 1s_a(2)}{\sqrt{N}} \cdot (\text{spin} - \frac{1}{2})$$

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha & \beta \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \varphi_a & \varphi_e \\ \varphi_a & \varphi_e \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha & \beta \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \varphi_1 & \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_{e1} & \varphi_{e2} \end{matrix}$

$$\int d^3r_1 d^3r_2 [\varphi_a(r_1) \varphi_e(r_2) + \varphi_e(r_1) \varphi_a(r_2)] [\varphi_a(r_1) \varphi_e(r_2) + \varphi_a(r_2) \varphi_e(r_1)]$$

$$= 2(1 + S^2)$$

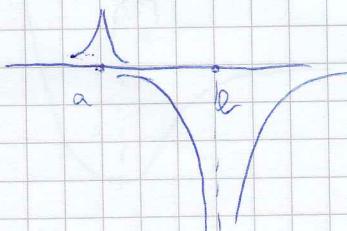
S or atomjelk átfedés

$$E = \frac{\langle \psi_{VB} | \hat{H} | \psi_{VB} \rangle}{\langle \psi_{VB} | \psi_{VB} \rangle}$$

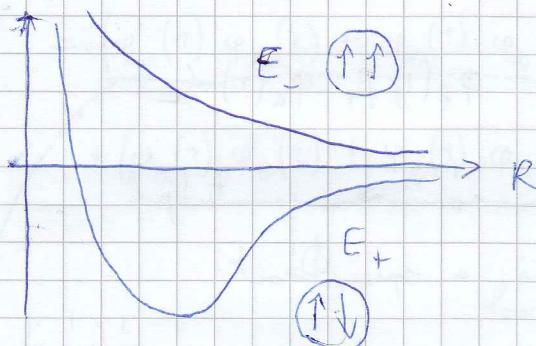
$$\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2}\Delta_1 - \frac{1}{2}\Delta_2 - \frac{1}{r_{a1}} - \frac{1}{r_{e1}} - \frac{1}{r_{a2}} - \frac{1}{r_{e2}} + \frac{1}{r_{12}} + \frac{1}{R}$$

Intríziken

$$\hookrightarrow \left(2E_{1s} + \frac{1}{R} + \underbrace{J - J \cdot 2}_{J < 0} \right) + \left(2E_{1s} S^2 + \frac{1}{R} \cdot S^2 + \underbrace{K - K \cdot S \cdot 2}_{K < 0} \right)$$



$$E_{\pm} = \frac{\langle \phi_{VB} | \hat{H} | \phi_{VB} \rangle}{\langle \phi_{VB} | \phi_{VB} \rangle} = \dots = 2E_{13} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{\tilde{J} + \tilde{K}}{1 + S^2}$$



$$D_e = 3,20 \text{ eV}$$

$$\beta = 1,166 \quad \text{various parameters}$$

$$\hookrightarrow D_e = 3,78 \text{ eV}$$

jolb., mit a Hartree - Joch !

Hartree - Joch

	ϕ_2	ϕ_3	
1	$\phi(1) d_1$	$\phi(1) p_1$	System - determinants
2	$\phi(2) d_2$	$\phi(2) p_2$	

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{\phi(1) \phi(2)}_{\text{terbeli}} \underbrace{(d_1 p_2 - p_1 d_2)}_{\text{spin}}$$

VB függénny terbeli rész így nem lehet fel

$$\begin{array}{c} \varphi_a \\ \hline \varphi_e \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \quad \varphi_a(1) \alpha_1 \quad \varphi_e(1) \beta_1 \\ 2 \quad \varphi_a(2) \alpha_2 \quad \varphi_e(2) \beta_2 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \varphi_a(1) \alpha_1 + \varphi_e(2) \beta_2 - \varphi_e(1) \beta_1 \cdot \varphi_a(2) \alpha_2$$

$\varphi_a \neq \varphi_e$ en dan kan men dus
leuk achter een spin-reactie

$$\begin{array}{c} \varphi_a \beta \\ \hline \varphi_e \alpha \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \quad \varphi_a(1) \beta(1) \quad \varphi_e(1) \alpha_1 \\ 2 \quad \varphi_a(2) \beta(2) \quad \varphi_e(2) \alpha_2 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \varphi_a(1) \beta_1 \cdot \varphi_e(2) \alpha_2 - \varphi_e(1) \alpha_1 \cdot \varphi_a(2) \beta_2$$

Vraag hier een heldere uitleg!

$$\varphi_a(1) \varphi_e(2) (\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \beta_1 \alpha_2)$$

$$+ \varphi_e(1) \varphi_a(2) (\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \beta_1 \alpha_2)$$

$$= (\varphi_a(1) \varphi_e(2) + \varphi_e(1) \varphi_a(2)) (\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \beta_1 \alpha_2)$$

VB hulpvraag.

\rightarrow het eerste-determinant hulpvraag

$$\Psi_{MC} = \varphi_a + \varphi_e$$

$$\Psi(1,2) = \Psi_{Mo}(1) \quad \Psi_{Mo}(2) = (\varphi_a(1) + \varphi_e(1))(\varphi_a(2) + \varphi_e(2)) =$$

$$= (\varphi_a(1) \varphi_a(2) + \varphi_e(1) \varphi_e(2)) +$$

$$+ (\varphi_a(1) \varphi_e(2) + \varphi_e(1) \varphi_a(2))$$

$$\Phi_{VB}$$

ionos kombinatio

bosles kombinatio

\Rightarrow ettol' result DE! valami hiszeli súlyosan csak berakható

$$C \underbrace{(\varphi_a(1) \varphi_a(2) + \varphi_e(1) \varphi_e(2))}_{\text{ionos}} + \underbrace{(\varphi_a(1) \varphi_e(2) + \varphi_e(1) \varphi_a(2))}_{\text{bosons}}$$

$$VB: C = 0$$

$$MC: C = 1$$

valossal varisszis parameterek

$$C = \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow D_e = 4,02 \text{ eV}$$

$$\Psi_+(1) \Psi_+(2) + K \Psi_-(1) \Psi_-(2)$$



szabályos



his látó kombináció

varisszis parameterek levezetek

Configurational Interaction CI : Scher - deterministisch
hevene

$K = -t \rightarrow \text{VB-t neglejabel}$

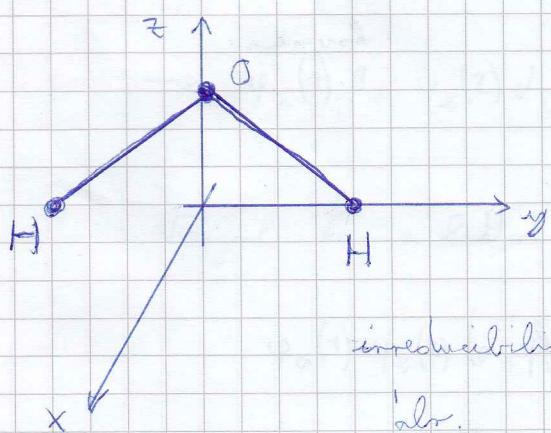
t het 'nader jutstasval appende jutok

$$\Psi_a \rightarrow \Psi_a + d \cdot \Psi_b = \tilde{\Psi}_a$$

$$\Psi_b \rightarrow \Psi_b + d \cdot \Psi_a = \tilde{\Psi}_b$$

VB-t 'nig' modulatio begin en eins konformis

H_2O simetriasi



simetris-
asympt

C_{2v}	E	C_2	σ_v	σ_v'	τ	τ'
A_1	1	1	1	1	1	z
A_2	1	1	-1	-1	-1	R_z
B_1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	x, R_y
B_2	1	-1	-1	1	1	y, R_x
Γ_g	9	-1	+1	+3		

$$\Gamma_g = 3A_1 \oplus A_2 \oplus 2B_1 \oplus 3B_2$$

"inabesitas"

3 · 3 dim, reducibilis

Mit a regezi normalmodusok?

3 seholodzgi fok - 3 translatios - 3 forgesi

A_1	x	y	x^2, y^2, z^2
A_2	R_x	x, y	
B_1	x, R_y	x, z	
B_2	y, R_x	y, z	

$x, y, z \rightarrow$ etholosz

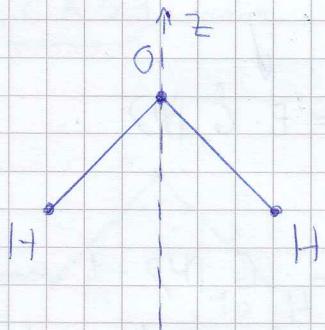
$R_x, R_y, R_z \rightarrow$ forgatossz

$$\Gamma_g = 3A_1 \oplus A_2 \oplus 2B_1 \oplus 3B_2$$

$$\downarrow 3A_1 \oplus A_2 \oplus 2B_1 \oplus 2B_2$$

$$2A_1 \oplus B_2$$

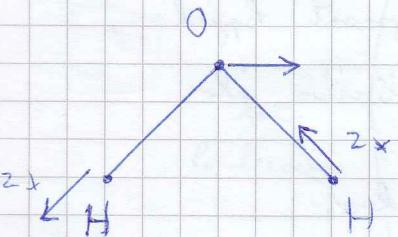
regesi normálmodusszám
(3 df)



C_2 : z körül 180° -os forgatossz

σ_v : z -ra "orthogonal", általában nem legyőzhető vettükön

σ_d : általában vettükön



B_2 szinten transformációval

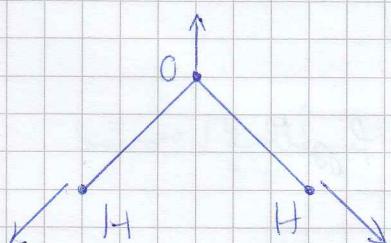
antiszimmetrikus nyíjtási - regesi

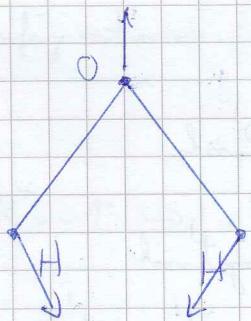
3756 cm^{-1}

A_1 szint

szimmetrikus nyíjtási - regesi

3657 cm^{-1}





masik A₁
legyik - nodes

1595 cm⁻¹

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{spektroszkopikus} \\ \text{frekvencia folytta a} \\ \text{hullámszinten alk积极} \end{array} \right.$

H → szimmetriavételek nélküli felvezetések

$$\hat{H}|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \quad |\psi\rangle \text{ szimmetrikus}$$

$\hat{G}_1, \hat{G}_2, \hat{G}_3, \hat{G}_4, \dots$ szimmetriavételek

$|\psi\rangle \rightarrow \hat{G}_1|\psi\rangle$ is szimmetrikus

E-hoz tartozó

$$\hat{H}(\hat{G}_1|\psi\rangle) = \hat{G}_1 \hat{H}|\psi\rangle = \hat{G}_1 E|\psi\rangle = E \cdot \hat{G}_1|\psi\rangle$$

előfordulhat, hogy $\hat{G}_1|\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle$, ekkor $\hat{G}_2|\psi\rangle$ -t vessük
folytatjuk, amíg nem kapunk újat



ha H szimmetrikus
 \Rightarrow többivel is

\rightarrow használjuk $|\phi\rangle$ szimmetrikus E-hoz

$$|\phi\rangle \rightarrow \hat{G}_1|\phi\rangle, \hat{G}_2|\phi\rangle, \dots$$



$|\phi\rangle$ - től is $|\psi\rangle$ -től külön figyelettel vételek

azt csaknál \Rightarrow használj eggyel kevésbé

amig lehet

abszolút

irred. absolutas dimension = energetisch degenerierende feste

$H_2O \rightarrow H$ absolut 1 dim \Rightarrow niveus degeneratio
rest.

$$\hat{P}_i = \sum_R X_i(R) \cdot \hat{R}$$

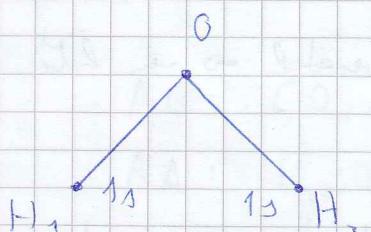
↓

komplex

i-erst irred. absolutas restprojektor

[LCAO] vere

atompolys \rightarrow molekülspoly



lin.
kombinat.

E	C_2	σ_s	σ_g	
$1s(O)$	$1s(H_1)$	$1s(H_2)$	$1s(H_1)$	$1s(H_2)$
$1s(H_2)$	$1s(H_1)$	$1s(H_2)$	$1s(H_2)$	$1s(H_1)$
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
$2s(O)$	$2s(O)$	$2s(O)$	$2s(O)$	$2s(O)$
$2p_x(O)$	$2p_x(O)$	$-2p_x(O)$	$2p_x(O)$	$-2p_x(O)$
$2p_y(O)$				$\leftarrow B_1$
$2p_z(O)$				$\leftarrow A_1$

$$\Gamma_s = ?$$

$$1s(H_1) + 1s(H_2) \leftarrow A_1$$

$$1s(H_1) - 1s(H_2) \leftarrow B_2$$

irreduzibelisck

$$\varphi_x \sim x f(r)$$

$$\varphi_y \sim y f(r)$$

$$\varphi_z \sim z f(r)$$

$$H_{12} = \langle \varphi_1 | \hat{H} | \varphi_2 \rangle = \int \varphi_1^* \hat{H} \varphi_2 \, d\tau$$

A₁ scerist transformáció

csak univerzális transzformáció

$$\varphi_1 - \text{re } \downarrow \text{ és } \varphi_2 - \text{re } \downarrow \text{ lesz } H_{12} \neq 0$$

a "Fukúonban" szimmetriáságuktól \hat{H} nem tudja keverni

az: 3 db A₁

1 db B₁ \rightarrow semivel sem keverendő \Rightarrow nem hibás

2 db B₂

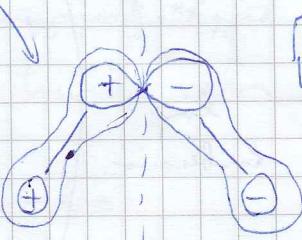
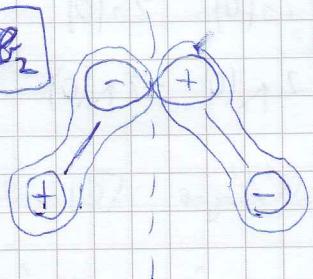
6x6-as matricát helyett elég 2x2-sel \downarrow 3x3-est

diagonálisban

B₂ osztály

(*)

2B₂



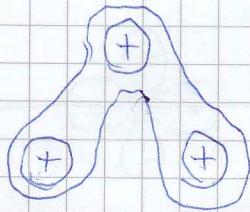
1B₁

magabb E

kevabb E



Ψ tablet állásához \Rightarrow magabb a valósi energiá



A_1 - ortsligfa tetræ

\rightarrow legelyelt E $\Rightarrow 1a_1$

molekylsplyk:

$3a_1$ —

$2b_2$ —

$2a_1$ 1L

b_1 1L

$1b_2$ 1L

$1a_1$ 1L

albrol bryshlyk

a 8dLr (approx.) e^- -t

AB: CO₂, —

AA: H₂, O₂, —

C_{ox}

D_{ox}



— O | O C — tetra. zirn' fogat's

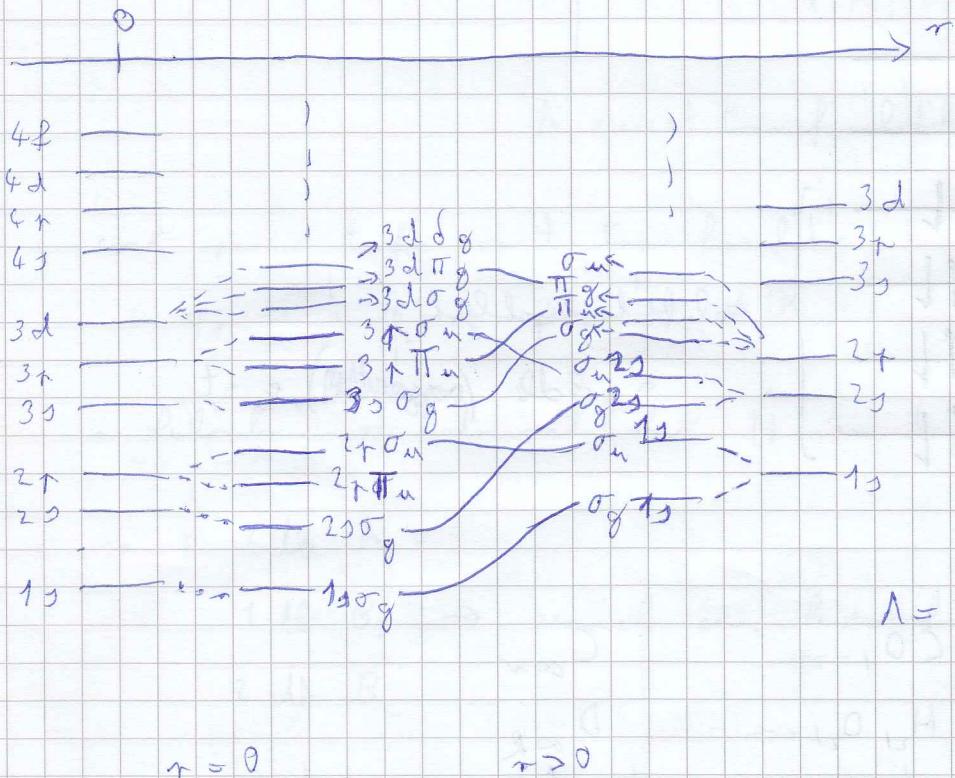
O₂ → invens'

Ketstoffs molekulär

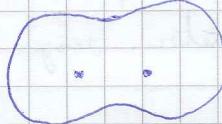
aceton stand $\rightarrow D_\infty$

"diborane" stand $\rightarrow C_\infty$

Korelsius diagram



1_s



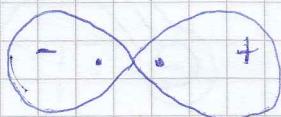
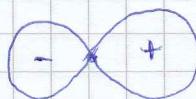
1_s σ_g

1/ inversion spin

+1 $\rightarrow g$

-1 $\rightarrow u$

2_p

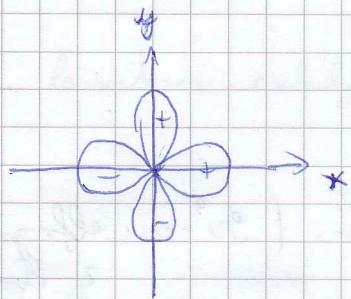


2_p σ_u



2_p π_u

④



$$r_x = x \cdot f(r)$$

$$x = r \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi$$

$$r_y = y \cdot f(r)$$

$$y = r \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi$$

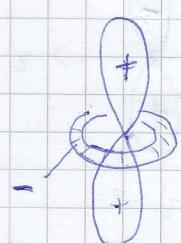
$$z = r \cos \vartheta$$

$$m = \begin{cases} +1 & r_x + i r_y = (x + iy) f(r) = r f(r) \cdot e^{i\varphi} \cdot \sin \vartheta \\ 0 & r_z = z f(r) = r f(r) \cdot \cos \vartheta \\ -1 & r_x - i r_y = (x - iy) f(r) = r f(r) \cdot e^{-i\varphi} \cdot \sin \vartheta \end{cases}$$

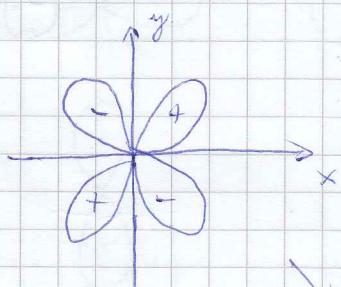
$e^{im\varphi}$ wälzt in φ -Richtung P-fest

⑤

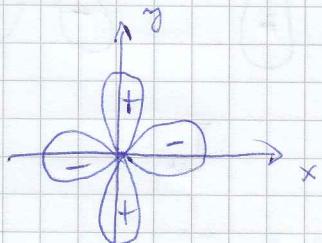
$$m = \begin{cases} +2 \\ +1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$



$$xy f(r)$$

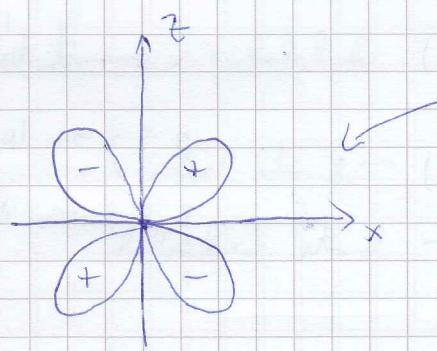


$$(x^2 - y^2) f(r)$$



$$m=0$$

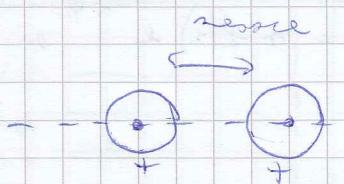
$m = \pm 2$ erledigt Querkombination



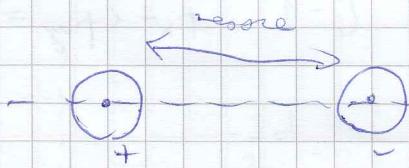
$$xz \cdot f(z)$$

$yz \cdot f(w)$ looks (90°-cs) effagstt
z horil

$n = \pm 1$ esch lisevahindiszi



$$\sigma_g 1s$$



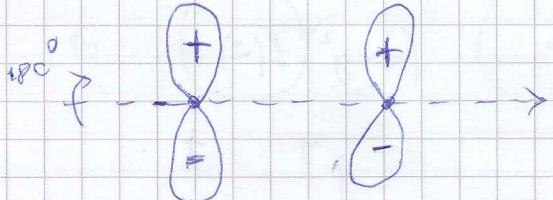
$$\sigma_u 1s$$



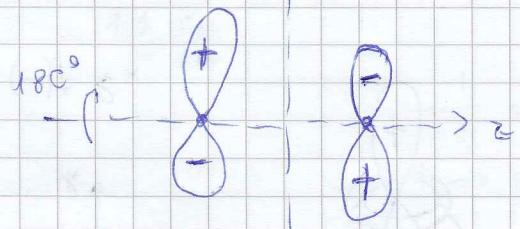
$$\sigma_g$$



$$\sigma_u$$



$$\pi_u$$

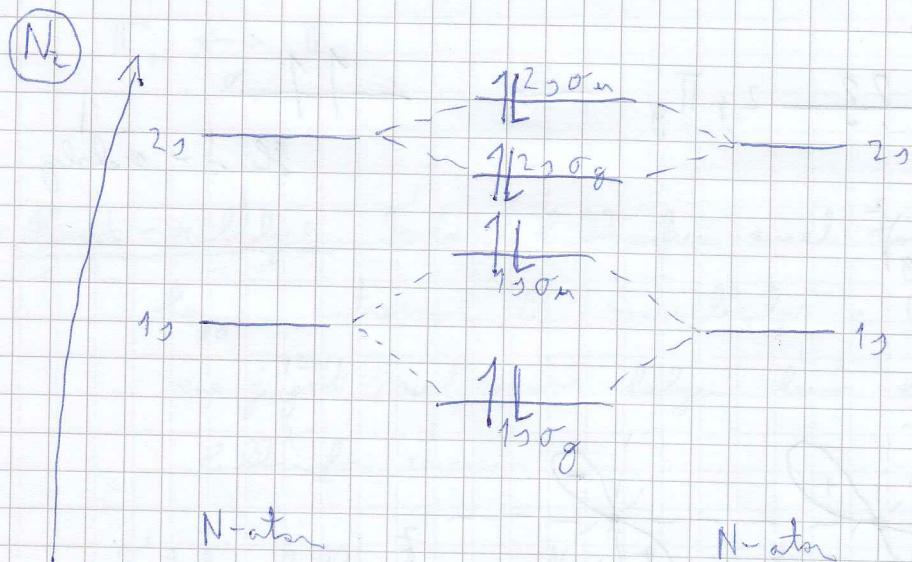


$$\pi_g$$

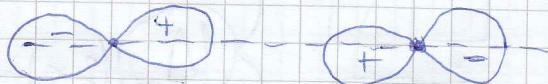
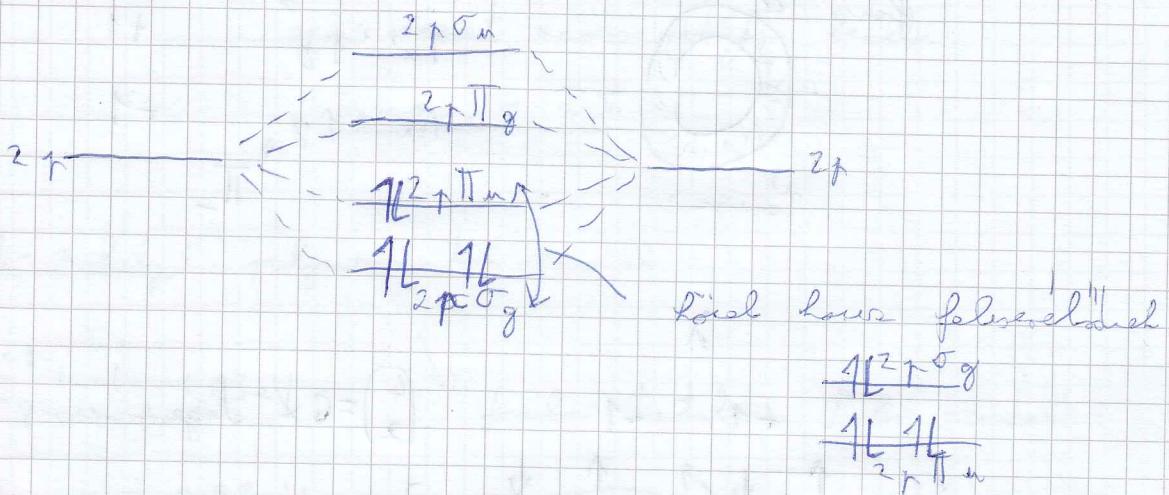
↑ diagramm a. Let veglett össze lebt kíni.

Összeháromszöges: $\sigma_g - \sigma_g + -$

Der Bereich zwischen den Atomen ist nicht symmetrisch um die Verbindungslinie



före!



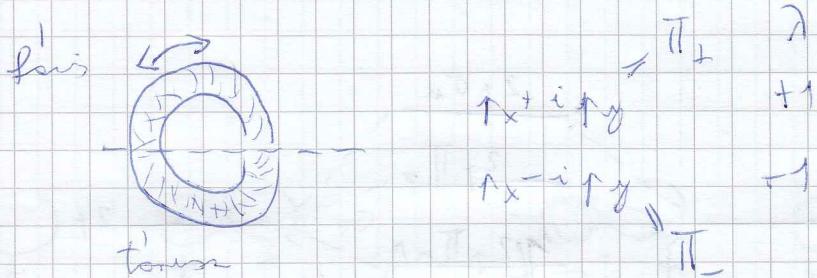
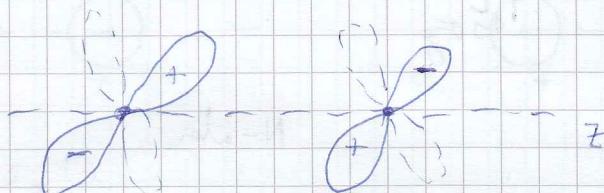
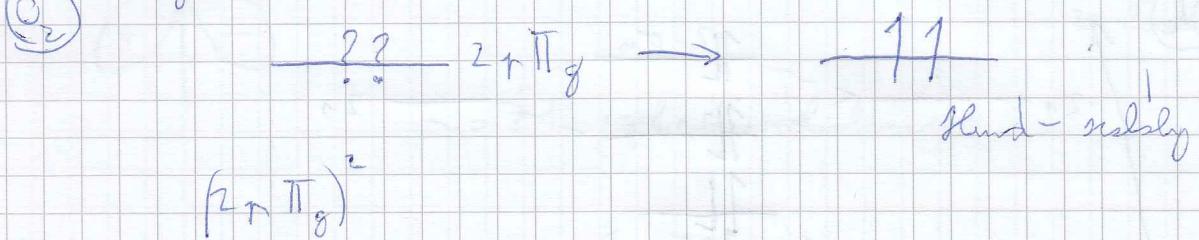
e^- -Konfiguration

$$(1s\sigma_g)^2 (1s\sigma_m)^2 (2s\sigma_g)^2 (2s\sigma_m)^2 (2p\pi_m)^4 (2p\pi_g)^2$$

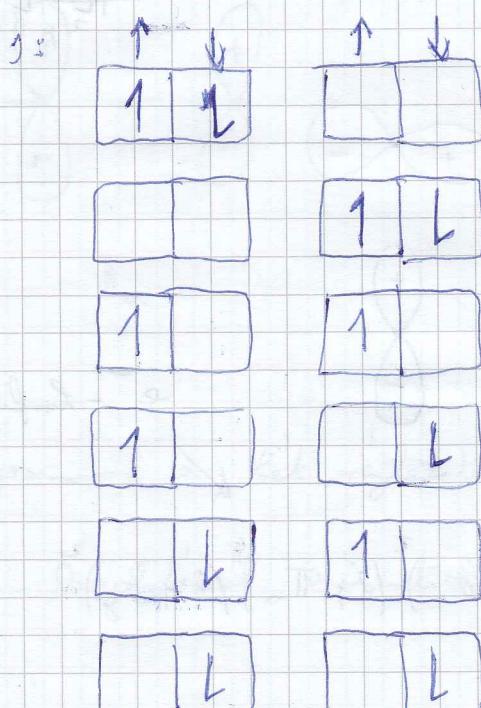
$$\hookrightarrow \sum_g^+ 1$$

FAHN-TELLER TORZULNS

② \rightarrow dix us.



$$\begin{array}{cc} +1 & -1 \end{array} \quad \binom{4}{2} = 6 \times \text{degeneracy}$$



$1\Delta_g (2x)$

$$\frac{\beta_1 p_2 - \beta_2 p_1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

singlet \nearrow

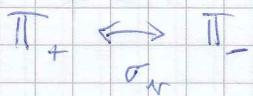
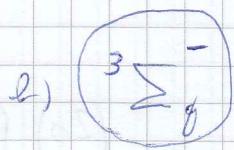
$$a) (\text{II}_+(1) \text{II}_-(2) + \text{II}_+(2) \text{II}_-(1))$$

$$b) (\text{II}_+(1) \text{II}_-(2) - \text{II}_+(2) \text{II}_-(1))$$

terbeli \nearrow

$$\cdot \beta_1 p_2 / \beta_1 \beta_2 ; \frac{\beta_1 p_2 + \beta_2 p_1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

triplet



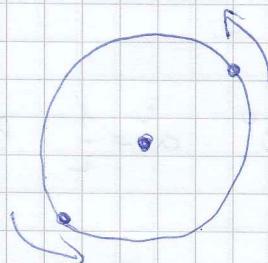
1. Hund - szabály: Ferbeli hullásra minden több e^- -pontra
 legye antírom. Ez minimális a Coulomb - töltések
 energiáját, mert azonos helyen két e^- -pontra a
 hullásra vonatkozik.

Ferbeli hullásra minden antisimetrikus \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow spin annál szimmetrikus
 spin zavarozza minden ferbeli
összspin = nuklusz

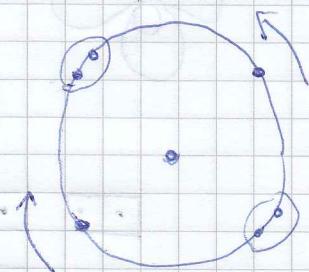
2. Hund - szabály: polaronmentum = nuklusz



↓
 fizikai tételek: Bohr - modell



nuklusz



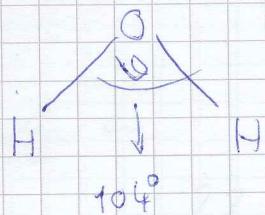
felülről lementő
 töltőkörök

töltőkörök

↓

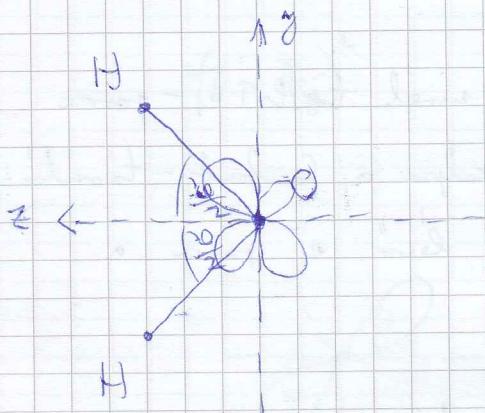
Coulomb - töltések

H₂O



$$(2s)^2 (2p)^4$$

hybrid fähig: $s + p$ Lernende



$$r = r_x \hat{i} + r_y \hat{j} \Rightarrow R_1 = a \cdot \hat{i} + b \cdot \hat{p}$$

$$\hat{p} = p_x \hat{i} + p_y \hat{j} \Rightarrow R_2 = a \cdot \hat{i} + b \cdot \hat{p}$$

$$\vec{R} = a \cdot \hat{i} + b \cdot \hat{p} + r \hat{p}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 1$$

, orthogonal

$$a'^2 + b'^2 = 1$$

$$p = p_x \cos \frac{\vartheta}{2} + p_y \sin \frac{\vartheta}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{\cos \vartheta}{\cos \vartheta - 1}$$

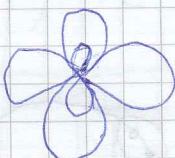
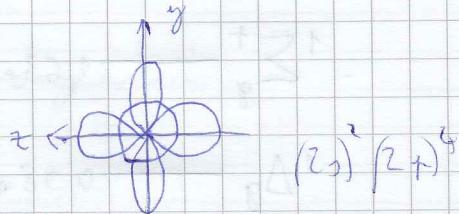
$$a' = \frac{1 + \cos \vartheta}{1 - \cos \vartheta}$$

$$\hat{p} = p_x \cos \frac{\vartheta}{2} - p_y \sin \frac{\vartheta}{2}$$

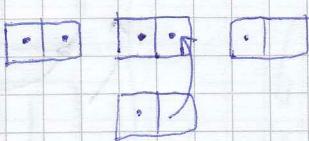
$$(2s) \quad \vartheta = 90^\circ \quad a=0 \quad b=1$$



$$\vartheta = 180^\circ \quad a = \frac{1}{2} \quad b = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$(2s) (2p)^4$$



Az I_h csoport

(nincs a triv.)

csoport elemeinek

$$g = 120$$

karaktertablázata

2 index
tensor művei

\mathcal{I}_h	E	$12C_5$	$12C_5^2$	$20C_3$	$15C_2$	i	$12S_{10}$	$12S_{10}^3$	$20S_6$	15σ	
$\cdot A_g$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	$x_{xx} + x_{yy} + x_{zz}$
$T_{1g} \equiv F_{1g}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$	$\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{5})$	0	-1	3	$\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{5})$	$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$	0	-1	R
$T_{2g} \equiv F_{2g}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{5})$	$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$	0	-1	3	$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$	$\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{5})$	0	-1	
G_g	4	-1	-1	1	0	4	-1	-1	1	0	
H_g	5	0	0	-1	1	5	0	0	-1	1	$(x_{xx} + x_{yy} - 2x_{zz},$ $x_{xx} - x_{yy}, x_{xy},$ $x_{yz}, x_{zx})$
A_u	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
$T_{1u} \equiv F_{1u}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$	$\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{5})$	0	-1	-3	$-\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{5})$	$-\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$	0	1	T
$T_{2u} \equiv F_{2u}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{5})$	$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$	0	-1	-3	$-\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$	$-\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{5})$	0	1	
G_u	4	-1	-1	1	0	-4	1	1	-1	0	
H_u	5	0	0	-1	1	-5	0	0	1	-1	

transziszió

IKOZAÉDERES CSOPORT

szabályos
ortosoroszalé

120 elem

önháromsz.

Γ	E	$12C_5$	$12C_5^2$	$20C_3$	$15C_2$	i	$12S_{10}$	$12S_{10}^3$	$20S_6$	15σ
Γ	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

$$\Gamma = n_{A_g} \cdot A_g + n_{F_{1g}} \cdot F_{1g} + \dots$$

2

4

11

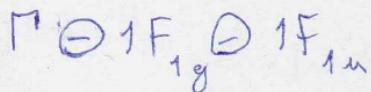
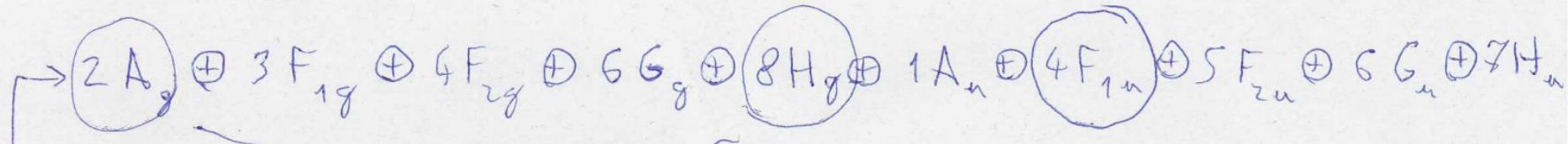
$$\frac{180 + 15 \cdot 4}{120}$$

$\oplus 1 F_{1g}$ rotáció

$\oplus 1 F_{1u}$ transziszió

szabályos

$$\frac{3 \cdot 180 - 15 \cdot 4}{120}$$



valodi 3dim vektör
transformálódik

IR-spektroszkópia: dipolmoment \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow csatoltatott rész } 4 vonal

Raman
polarizálhatóság nincs
2 indexes tensor

átnétele el. dipolmomentum
igaz

10 vonal