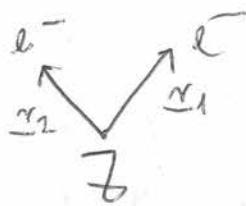


Atom - és molekulafizika gyakorlat

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Kontaktny: 27H 5.80

(HF -ek lemelek, szemelyesen is be kell mutatni őket
1. 2H: perturbációs módsz., működött utolsóban lesz
2. 2H: spinösszeadás
Ezután lehet használni TH-en, ha nincs másra semmi!

1. öra



$$H = H_0 + H_1$$

$$H_0 = H(1) + H(2); \quad H(1) = -\frac{e^2}{2m} \Delta_i - \frac{Ze_0^2}{r_i}$$

$$H_1 = \frac{e^2}{|r_1 - r_2|} \quad (2e^--tanúsága)$$

He alapellapota: $(1S)^2$

$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow 2s+1 \\ 1S \\ \uparrow \\ L: L=0 \quad (L=L_1+L_2) \end{array}$

Perturbálással sv.: $\Phi \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \middle| 1 \right) \cdot \Phi \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \middle| 2 \right) \times \langle 1, 2 \rangle = \Psi$

melyik e^-

${}^1X(1,2)$: spin op. szv.

$$\underline{S} = \underline{S}_1 + \underline{S}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{1)} X} S^2 \text{ o.i. } 0$$

$${}^1X(1,2) = -{}^1X(2,1) \text{ (antisymm.)}$$

Elsőrendben kereszük az alapall.-i energiat

$$E_0 = E_0^{(0)} + E_0^{(1)}$$

$$E_0^{(0)} = \underbrace{\langle \Psi_0 | H_0 | \Psi_0 \rangle}_{E_0 \cdot \Psi_0} = \sum_{\underline{S}_1, \underline{S}_2} \int d^3r_1 \int d^3r_2 \Phi_0^*(r_1) \Phi_0^*(r_2) {}^1X^T(1,2).$$

$$\cdot \underbrace{(H(1) + H(2)) \cdot \Phi_0(r_1) \cdot \Phi_0(r_2)}_{E_0 \cdot \Phi_0} \cdot {}^1X(1,2) =$$

Kiharmonizálunk, hogy a spinh. sz. normálts.:

$$\sum_{\underline{S}_1, \underline{S}_2} {}^1X^T(1,2) {}^1X(1,2) = 1$$

$$= 2 \cdot \underbrace{\int d^3r \Phi_0^*(r) H_0 \cdot \Phi_0(r)}_{-\frac{e^2 \pi^2}{2 a_0}} \Rightarrow \boxed{E_0^{(0)} = -\frac{e^2 \pi^2}{a_0}}$$

$$-\frac{e^2 \pi^2}{2 a_0}$$

Elsőrendű konekció:

$$E_0^{(1)} = \langle \Psi_0 | H_1 | \Psi_0 \rangle = \sum_{\underline{S}_1, \underline{S}_2} \int d^3r_1 \int d^3r_2 \Phi_0^*(r_1) \Phi_0^*(r_2) {}^1X^T(1,2) \cdot \frac{e^2}{|r_1 - r_2|}$$

$$\phi(r_1) \phi(r_2) \cdot X(1,2) = \left(e_0^2 \int_{dR_1}^3 \int_{dR_2}^3 \frac{(\psi_d(r_1))^2 (\psi_d(r_2))^2}{r_{12}} \right) =$$

(Coulomb-integral)

$$= e_0^2 \int d\Omega_1 \int_{r_1}^{\infty} r_1^2 dr_1 \int d\Omega_2 \int_{r_2}^{\infty} r_2^2 dr_2 Y_l^0 \left(\begin{matrix} l \\ \ell_1 \ell_2 \end{matrix} \right) R_{l_0}(r_1) \cdot$$

$$Y_l^0 \left(\begin{matrix} l \\ \ell_1 \ell_2 \end{matrix} \right) R_{l_0}(r_1) \cdot Y_l^0 \left(\begin{matrix} l \\ \ell_2 \ell_1 \end{matrix} \right) R_{l_0}(r_2) \cdot Y_l^0 \left(\begin{matrix} l \\ \ell_2 \ell_2 \end{matrix} \right) R_{l_0}(r_2).$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \cdot \frac{r_1^l}{r_2^{l+1}} \cdot \sum_{m=-l}^l Y_l^m \left(\begin{matrix} l \\ \ell_1 \ell_2 \end{matrix} \right) Y_l^m \left(\begin{matrix} l \\ \ell_2 \ell_1 \end{matrix} \right)}_{\frac{1}{|r_1 - r_2|}} =$$

\sim : 3 gömbök \rightarrow nem szestűk, mert csak 2-t tudunk elhinnéni a szög szintű integrálal ($\rightarrow 5\dots$) =
 \Rightarrow a 3.-at behelyettesítjük $\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$

$$= e_0^2 \cdot \frac{4\pi}{4\pi} \cdot \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2l+1}}_{r_1^l / r_2^{l+1}} \sum_{m=-l}^l \int_{dR_1}^3 \int_{dR_2}^3 r_1^2 dr_1 r_2^2 dr_2 \cdot R_{l_0}^2(r_1) \cdot R_{l_0}^2(r_2)$$

$$\cdot \underbrace{\int_{dR_1}^3 \int_{dR_2}^3}_{\substack{1 (l=0 \text{ marad)}}} m_0 \int_{dR_1}^3 \int_{dR_2}^3 m_0 = e_0^2 \int_{r_1}^{\infty} r_1^2 dr_1 \int_{r_2}^{\infty} r_2^2 dr_2 \cdot$$

$$\frac{R_{l_0}^2(r_1) R_{l_0}^2(r_2)}{r_1} =$$

$$= e_0^2 \int_{r_1} r_1^2 dr_1 \int_{r_2} r_2^2 dr_2 \cdot \underbrace{e^{-\frac{\pi^2 t_1}{a_0}}}_{r_1} \cdot e^{-\frac{2\pi t_2}{a_0}} = \underbrace{t_1}_{t_2} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{a_0}\right)^6 \cdot 16 =$$

$$= 16 e_0^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{a_0}\right)^6 \cdot \left(\frac{a_0}{2z}\right)^5 \cdot \int_0^\infty t_1^2 dt_1 \int_0^\infty t_2^2 dt_2 \cdot \frac{e^{-(t_1+t_2)}}{t_2} =$$

$$= \frac{e_0^2 \pi^6}{2 a_0} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\int_{t_1}^\infty dt_1 \int_{t_2}^\infty dt_2 \cdot \frac{t_1^2 t_2^2 e^{-(t_1+t_2)}}{t_2} + \right)}_{\forall t_2 > t_1 - \infty}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\int_0^\infty dt_2 \int_{t_2}^\infty dt_1 \frac{t_1^2 t_2^2 e^{-(t_1+t_2)}}{t_1}}_{\forall t_1 > t_2 - \infty} =$$

$t_1 \leftrightarrow t_2$ were miath

$\rightarrow 2x$

$$= \frac{e_0^2 \pi}{a_0} \int dt_1 t_1^2 \cdot e^{-t_1} \underbrace{\int_{t_1}^\infty t_2^2 e^{-t_2} dt_2}_{\frac{1}{3} t_1^3} = \frac{e_0^2 \pi}{a_0} \int_0^\infty dt_1 (t_1^3 + t_1^2)$$

$$\left[e^{-t_2} (-1-t_2) \right]_{t_1}^\infty$$

$$e^{-2t_1} = \frac{e_0^2 \pi}{a_0} \int_0^\infty \frac{dt_1}{2} \times \left(\frac{x^3}{8} + \frac{x^2}{4} \right) \cdot e^{-x} = \frac{e_0^2 \pi}{a_0 \cdot 8} \cdot \int_0^\infty dx \left(\frac{x^3}{2} + x^2 \right) e^{-x}$$

$$= \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{e_0^2}{a_0} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_0^{(1)}(C) = \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{e_0^2}{a_0} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

Coulomb-

- integral

$$E_0 = - \left(\frac{Z^2}{2} - \frac{5}{8} \right) \frac{e_0^2}{a_0}$$

2. orsz

(HF)

HF fokultatás, de aki 2 HF-ot lásd, a ZH-n 1-2 feladata

1 (HF) p_x és p_y pályája hogyan jön ki?

(~~gömb~~ gömbfelv.-skálával

\Rightarrow lineárkombinációk

PROGRAMOT írni, ami kiszolgálja a skálákat ($1s, 2p, 3d$)
(-ben, Mathematicaban)

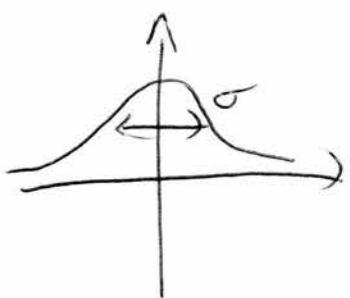
$x \leftrightarrow y \leftarrow d_{xy}$
tükörök
nem visszalépés \uparrow

~~HF~~ hogyan lehet mégis felrajzolni az \rightarrow és \leftarrow pályákat?
Mit alkothatunk? (90%?) — 5


 \rightarrow eljelétek is kell ábrázolni
 Írva van a felület

H-szín atomokra mi lenne, ha 1db Gauss standardunk
 az alaplapot?

a)

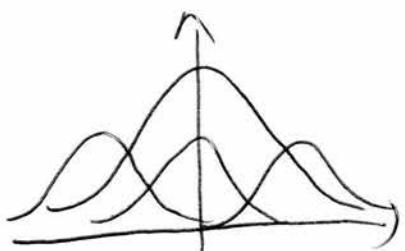


width or parameter

(var. számlálás)

$$E_{1\text{osz}}(\sigma_1)$$

b) 3 Gauss-fv. összege



$$E_{3\text{o}}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3)$$

$$E_{5\text{o}}$$

$$E_{7\text{o}}$$

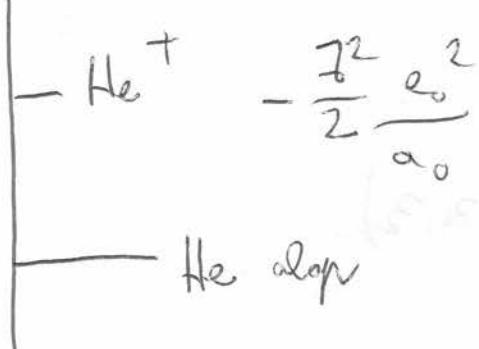
E_{egyeb} $\longleftrightarrow E_{9\text{o}}$
 összetű

+ ábrázolás

$$E_0^{(1)} = \frac{5}{8} \frac{e^2}{a_0} Z$$

$$E_0 = \left(Z^2 - \frac{5}{8} Z \right) \frac{e^2}{a_0}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = E_{\text{ion}} = E_{\text{He}^+} - \underbrace{E_{\text{He}}}_{E_{\text{dop}}} = \left(\frac{Z^2}{2} - \frac{5}{8} Z \right) \frac{e^2}{a_0}$$



Ilyen: Ha a He atom 1 elektronja fel lenne
gejzstrej, az nagyobb lenne, mint az
ion. energia



Egyik elektron gejzstrej van, a másik alapáll. -ban (15)

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{mely degeneráltak} \Rightarrow \text{per. szim. nál} \\ \text{kéverednek} \end{array} \right\}$$

(a és b ~~az~~) Alapátolás

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ & \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ & \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ & \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \downarrow \\ & \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \uparrow \\ & \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \downarrow \\ & \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ & \end{matrix}$		$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ & \end{matrix}$
		$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ & \end{matrix}$
		$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ & \end{matrix}$

s singlette

s singlette

antisym. $\rightarrow \sigma_{2z}$

where

symm. $\rightarrow \sigma_{2z}$

where

antisym. $\rightarrow \sigma_{2z}$

where

triplet

$^3 X$

$$\Rightarrow {}^3 \Psi_{ab} = \left(\frac{\phi_a(1)\phi_b(2) - \phi_a(2)\phi_b(1)}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \times \begin{matrix} +1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{matrix} (\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$$

antisym.

$${}^1 \Psi_{ab} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\phi_a(1)\phi_b(2) + \phi_a(2)\phi_b(1) \right) \cdot 1 \times (\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$$

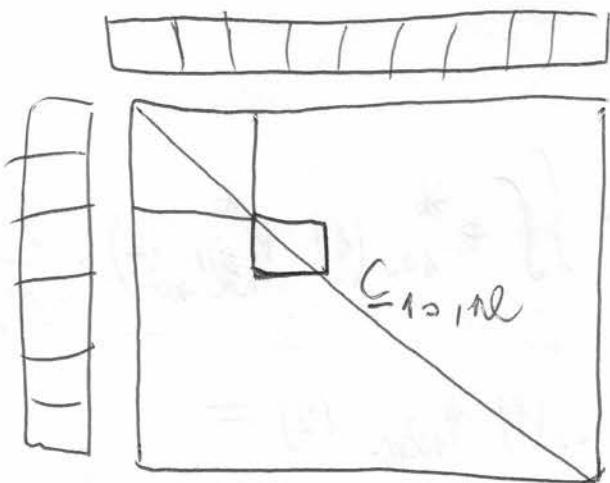
Mit Lenne, da es symm. + nem Antisym. beides

dannum $\phi_a(1)\phi_b(2)$ { basis ~~versetzen~~
 $\phi_a(2)\phi_b(1)$ }

basis: $\phi_{100}(1) \phi_{nlm}(2)$:

\checkmark $\phi_{100}(1) \phi_{n00}(2), \phi_{100}(1) \phi_{n10}(2), \dots$

vector $\xrightarrow{-f-}$



$$= \underline{H}_1 \quad (\text{elsőrendű konv.})$$

Az. m-től nem függnek a basiselemek

~~személytől~~ blokkdiagonális les a matrix

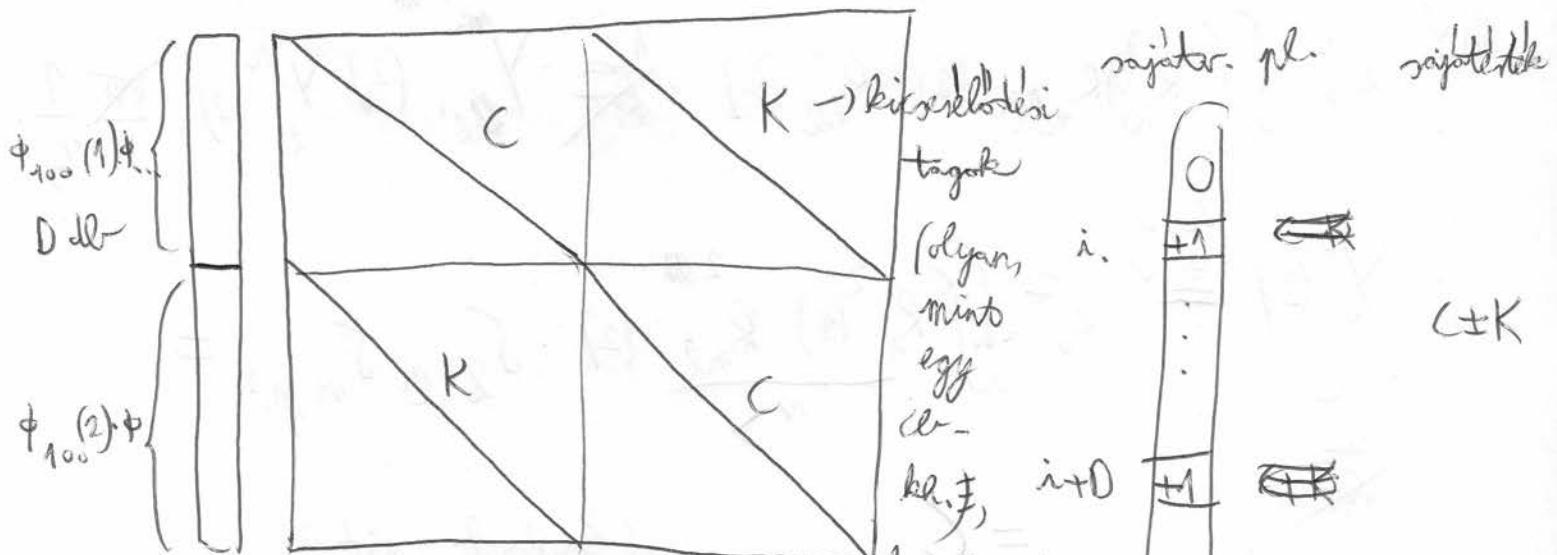
~~a kicselőlesi~~ S miatt

a kül. m-n
 → ~~eset~~
~~az~~ fr-eket
 nem kül. meg

II

Ha a feldolgozott nullambr.-eket is levezessük

$$\phi_{100}(1) \cdot \phi_{100}(2) \quad \phi_{100}(2) \cdot \phi_{100}(1)$$



triplett ↓

singlett ↑

$$\Psi_{100}(1) \Psi_{n\ell m}(2)$$

$$\Delta = e^2 \int \int \phi_{100}^*(1) \phi_{m1m}^*(2) \cdot \frac{1}{r_{12}}.$$

$$\cdot \phi_{100}(1) \phi_{nlm}(2) =$$

$$n' = n, \text{rest}$$

hən'tər, əkər

O. rendleianus

kil.-rek

as energiaki!

$$= \varepsilon_0^2 \iint R_{10}^{-2} (1) R_{n\ell 1} (2) R_{n\ell} (2) \cdot \left(Y_0^{(1)} \right)$$

$$Y_{\ell_1}^{m_1}(2) Y_{\ell_2}^m(1) Y_{\ell_3}^{m_2}(2) \cdot \sum_{l_f=0}^{\infty} \frac{4\pi}{2\ell_f+1} \cdot \frac{W_{\ell_f}}{r_{\ell_f}^{l_f+1}} \sum_{m_f=-\ell_f}^{\ell_f}$$

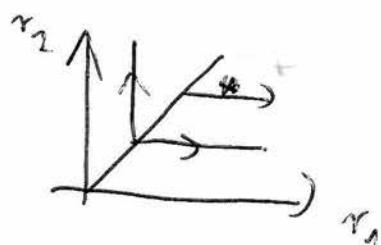
~~$\cdot Y_{\ell_1}^{m_1}(1) Y_{\ell_2}^m(2) =$~~

$\underbrace{Y_{\ell_f}^m(2)}_{\ell_f}$

$\underbrace{S_{\ell_1} \cdot S_{\ell_2} \cdot S_{\ell_3} \cdot m_f}_{\text{into add.}}$

$$S_{\text{R}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \int R_{10}^2(2) R_{n_1 n_2}(2) R_{n_3}(2) \cdot \cancel{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \cdot Y_{n_1}(2) Y_{n_2}(2) Y_{n_3}(2) \cdot \cancel{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$Y_0^0(2) \stackrel{V_2 V}{=} e^2 \int \int \frac{R_{10}^{-2}(1)}{r} R_{nl}^{2m}(2) \cdot J_{l,l'} J_{m,m'} =$$

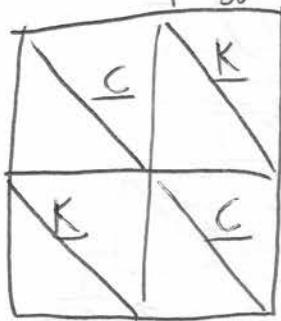


3. óra

$$0) \xrightarrow{\text{Bem.:}} |\Psi_{100}(1) \Psi_{nlm}(2)\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{L}} |\Psi_{100}(2) \Psi_{nlm}(1)\rangle$$

(degenerált pér. szimmetria)

Betűkkel, hogy illyen len a \hat{A} :



$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \Psi_{100}(1) \Psi_{200}(2) \\ \Psi_{100}(1) \cdot \Psi_{2\overline{1}\overline{1}}(2) \\ \vdots \\ \Psi_{100}(2) \cdot \Psi_{200}(1) \\ \Psi_{100}(2) \cdot \Psi_{2\overline{1}\overline{1}}(1) \\ \vdots \end{array} \right)$$

} csak $n=2$ lehet,
ha az előző mar
 $n=2$ -os (egyelőre
nem lenne deg.
pér. szimmetria.)

$$C: \langle \Psi_{100}(1) \Psi_{nlm}(2) | \frac{1}{V_{12}} | \Psi_{100}(1) \Psi_{nlm}(2) \rangle =$$

$$= \langle \Psi_{100}(2) \Psi_{nlm}(1) | \frac{1}{V_{12}} | \Psi_{100}(2) \Psi_{nlm}(1) \rangle =$$

$$= e_0^2 \iint \frac{R_{10}^2(1) R_{nl}^2(2)}{r_>} = e_0^2 \int_{r_1} r_1^2 dr_1 \int_{r_2} r_2^2 dr_2 \frac{R_{10}^2(r_1) R_{nl}^2(r_2)}{r_>} =$$

$$= C_{10, nl} \cdot \underbrace{\int_{l_1, l_1} \int_{m_1, m_1}}$$

\Rightarrow csak diagonális elemek

lesznek a blokkban

• K (Koeffizienten berechnen)

$$\langle \psi_{100}(1) \psi_{nlm}(2) \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{V_{12}}} \right| \psi_{100}(2) \psi_{nl'm'}(1) \rangle =$$

$$= \langle \psi_{100}(2) \psi_{nl'm'}(1) \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{V_p}} \right| \psi_{100}(1) \psi_{nl'm'}(2) \rangle =$$

$$= e^2 \iint \psi_{100}^*(1) \psi_{nlm}^*(2) \psi_{nl'm'}(1) \psi_{100}(2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{V_{12}}} =$$

$$= e^2 \iint R_{10}(1) R_{nl}(2) R_{nl'}(1) R_{10}(2) \cdot \underbrace{Y_0^0(1) Y_e^m(2) Y_e^{m'}(2)}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}} \cdot \underbrace{Y_1^m(1)}_{m'=-l}.$$

$$Y_0^0(2) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \frac{r_e^l}{r_e^{l+1}} \sum_{m=-l}^{l+1} \underbrace{Y_{-l}^m(1) Y_{l+1}^m(2)}_{m'=-l} =$$

$$\int \dots \rightarrow \delta_{l',l} \delta_{m',m}$$

$$= e^2 \iint R_{10}(1) R_{10}(2) R_{nl}(2) R_{nl'}(1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \underbrace{Y_e^m(2)}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}} \underbrace{Y_0^0(2)}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}} \frac{4\pi}{2l'+1}.$$

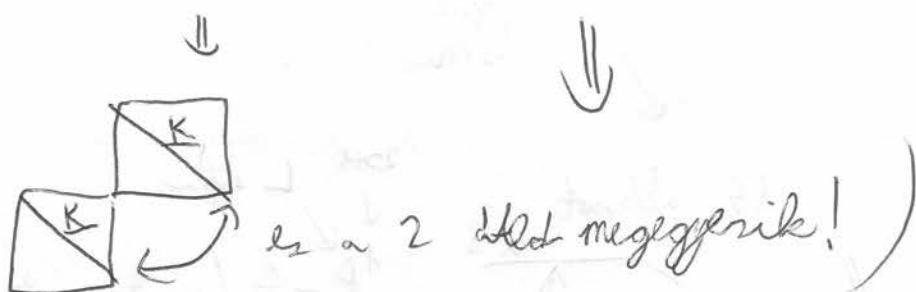
$$\frac{r_e^l}{r_e^{l+1}} \cdot \underbrace{Y_{l+1}^m(2)}_{m'=-l} = e^2 \sum_{l',l} \sum_{m',m} \iint R_{10}(1) R_{10}(2) R_{nl}(1) R_{nl'}(2) \frac{r_e^l}{r_e^{l+1}}$$

$$\int \dots \rightarrow \delta_{ll'} \delta_{mm'}$$

$$= K_{10,nl} =$$

$$= \frac{e^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} r_1^2 dr_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} r_2^2 dr_2 \frac{r_1^l}{r_2^{l+1}} R_{10}(r_1) R_{10}(r_2) R_{1l}(r_1) R_{1l}(r_2)$$

(az 1-es és 2-es index felcserélhető)



$n=2$ energia
kül. m. kv. számval ugyanaz \Rightarrow jellek

$c_{10,20}$	0	$K_{10,20}$	0
0	$c_{10,2p}$	0	$K_{10,2p}$
$K_{10,20}$	0	$c_{10,20}$	0
0	$K_{10,2p}$	0	$c_{10,2p}$

$$|\Psi_{100}(1)\Psi_{200}(2)\rangle \quad |\Psi_{100}(1)\Psi_{210}(2)\rangle \quad |\Psi_{100}(2)\Psi_{200}(1)\rangle \quad |\Psi_{100}(2)\Psi_{210}(1)\rangle$$

z. v.

z. d. degener.) nullambr.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_{10,20} + K_{10,20} \times 1 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\Psi_{100}(1)\Psi_{200}(2) + \Psi_{100}(2)\Psi_{200}(1)) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_{10,20} - K_{10,20} \times 3 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\Psi_{100}(1)\Psi_{200}(2) - \Psi_{100}(2)\Psi_{200}(1)) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$C_{10,2P} + K_{10,2P}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_{100}(1) \phi_{21m}^{(1)} + \psi_{100}(2) \phi_{21m}^{(2)}) \cdot X_{m_3}^{(1,2)}$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$C_{10,2P} - K_{10,2P}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_{100}(1) \phi_{21m}^{(2)} - \psi_{100}(2) \phi_{21m}^{(1)}) \cdot X_{m_3}^{(1,2)}$

↓
spin
 $\downarrow m$

\Downarrow

$^2S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\dots \psi_{210} + \dots \psi_{210}) \cdot ^1X$
 $^3P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\dots \psi_{21m}(2) - \dots \psi_{21m}(1)) \cdot ^3X$
 $^3S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_{100}(1) \psi_{200}(2) - \psi_{100}(2) \psi_{200}(1)) \cdot ^3X_{m_3}^{(1,2)}$

(kizindolthat, hogy $E_{3P} < E_{1S}$)

$$H = H_0 + H_1$$

$$[H, L^2] = [H, S^2] = [H, \Sigma] = 0$$

$$L^2 = L_1^2 + L_2^2$$

teljes m_z
imp. mom. -a

L^2, S^2 szintegálhatók

szim.
felk. működés -re

kellett ~~legyünk~~ kipunk

2. életk.

$$(\psi_{100}(1) \phi_{nlm}^{(2)} \pm \psi_{100}(2) \phi_{nlm}^{(1)}) \cdot ^3X^{(1,2)}$$

$$L^2 (\psi_{100}(1) \phi_{nlm}^{(2)}) = \underbrace{(L_1^2 + L_2^2)}_{= 14} (\psi_{100}(1) \phi_{nlm}^{(2)}) = 0 \cdot 14 + t^2 l(l+1) \cdot l \cdot l = 0 \rightarrow L^2 = 0$$

Lorinti z.d. $\ell \Rightarrow$ ayan állapotok kellenek csak, mivel ℓ megegyezik

a $\Phi(1) \oplus \Phi(2)$ és $\Phi(2) \oplus \Phi(1)$ -ben

- Lorinti z.d.:

0	1	2
5	p	0

3 rész működés elválasztás \rightarrow gyakorlat (EHI dics)

EHI-n fejlesztéssel működési jegyzetek lehet használni

$$C_{10,20} = \frac{17}{81} \cdot 7 \frac{e_0^2}{a_0} = 0,2099$$

$$C_{10,21} = \frac{59}{243} \cdot 7 \frac{e_0^2}{a_0} = 0,2428$$

$$K_{10,20} = \frac{16}{429} \cdot 7 \frac{e_0^2}{a_0} = 0,02195$$

$$K_{10,21} = \frac{112}{6561} \cdot 7 \frac{e_0^2}{a_0} = 0,01707$$

láttható, hogy: $C_{10,21} - K_{10,20} < C_{10,20} + K_{10,20}$

4. óra

1) Slater-determinans

↳ műs jelentések "dolgozó" Slater- és lehetségek (elsődlegesitett formalizmus)

m -1 0 +1

1	1	1
---	---	---

$s_2^{\frac{5}{2}m}$	-1	0	+1
$1/2$	X	X	X
$-1/2$	X		

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \bullet \\ \downarrow & \swarrow & ? \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \times & \times \\ \times & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \psi_{2p,-1}(1) \cdot \alpha(1) & \psi_{2p,-1}(1) \cdot \beta(1) & \psi_{2p,0}(1) \cdot \alpha(1) \\ \psi_{2p,-1}(2) \cdot \alpha(2) & \ddots & \ddots \\ \psi_{2p,-1}(3) \cdot \alpha(3) & \ddots & \ddots \end{vmatrix} =$$

az akkor jöv, ha pl. $L_2^- - b$, $L^+ - b$
✓ akárjuk hattatni az

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \sum_{i_1, i_2, i_3} \epsilon_{i_1, i_2, i_3} \phi_{2p-1, \alpha}(i_1) \phi_{2p-1, \beta}(i_2) \phi_{2p, 0, \alpha}(i_3) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \sum_{\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3} \epsilon_{\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3} \phi_{\xi_1}(1) \phi_{\xi_2}(2) \phi_{\xi_3}(3) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{↳ pl. kin.} \\ \text{energiával} \end{array}$$

$\xi_i = n_p p_m \frac{m}{2} \rightarrow$ a pályáról kódolja ξ

2) \hat{A} : egysz. operátor (pl. $\hat{A} \equiv \Delta$)

több rész. p.: $\hat{A} = \sum_a \hat{A}^{(a)}$ $\hat{A}^{(a)} (\equiv \Delta_a)$

\uparrow
nyontott részről (juk
számolunk)

$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} | \dots \rangle \quad (\text{mégis } \xi_N \neq N)$$

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \langle \Psi | \hat{A} | \Psi \rangle = \sum_a \sum_{\xi_1 \dots \xi_N} \sum_{\xi_1 \dots \xi_N} \sum_{s_1 \dots s_N} \int d^3 r_1 \dots d^3 r_N$$

$$\xi_1 \dots \xi_N \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \psi_{\xi_1}^{(1)} \psi_{\xi_2}^{(2)} \dots \psi_{\xi_N}^{(N)} \hat{A}^{(a)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \psi_{\xi_1}^{(a)} \psi_{\xi_2}^{(a)} \dots \psi_{\xi_N}^{(a)} =$$

$$\delta_{\xi_1 \xi_1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{az elágazásnak}} \sum_{\xi_1 \dots \xi_N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N!} \sum_a \sum_{\xi_1 \dots \xi_N} \sum_{\xi_1 \dots \xi_N} \sum_{s_a} \int d^3 r_a \delta_{\xi_1 \xi_1} \delta_{\xi_2 \xi_2} \dots \delta_{\xi_N \xi_N}$$

$$\text{Kincs } \xi_a''$$

$$\cdot \psi_{\xi_a}^{(a)} \hat{A}^{(a)} \psi_{\xi_a}^{(a)} \cdot \xi_1 \dots \xi_N \cdot \xi_1 \dots \xi_N =$$

$$\frac{1}{N!} \sum_a \sum_{\xi_1^1 \dots \xi_N^1} \sum_{\xi_1^2 \dots \xi_N^2} \dots \sum_{\xi_1^N \dots \xi_N^N} \int d^3 r_a \sum_{\xi_1^1 \dots \xi_N^1} \sum_{\xi_1^2 \dots \xi_N^2} \dots \sum_{\xi_1^N \dots \xi_N^N}$$

mindest abstand x cos
42x - zw
Winkel abzgl.
b(+)!

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \int d^3 r_{\alpha} \psi_{\beta}^{*}(\alpha) \hat{A}^{(\alpha)} \cdot \psi_{\beta}(\alpha) =$$

enzyper
 adiab. ren
 0 →

$$\frac{(n-1)!}{n!} \left(\varphi_{\{a\}} \mid \Delta \right) \left(\varphi_{\{a\}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_a \left\{ \sum_i \langle \xi_a | A | \xi_a \rangle \right\} = \sum_i \langle i | A | i \rangle = \sum_i \langle i | A^{(i)} | i \rangle$$

* → Vreemde est kapite

$$\text{Famulus} \quad K_{\text{fam}} = \sum K_{120^\circ} \quad |, \text{ raggio}$$

(elands → 91, 92. dia)

$$\langle K_{\text{magnet}} \rangle = \sum_k \langle K \rangle_{\text{egy körz}}$$

er Slaterne
is larger
(a Slater
monotile
lin. comb. - ja)

$$\hat{A} = \sum_{\substack{a, b \\ a \neq b}} A^{(a, b)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{a, b \\ a \neq b}} \frac{1}{\gamma_{ab}}$$

$$\langle \Psi | A | \Psi \rangle = \sum_{a,b} \sum_{\xi_1 \dots \xi_N} \sum_{\xi_1 \dots \xi_N} \sum_{j_1 \dots j_N} \int d^3 r_1 \dots d^3 r_N$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{r_{ab}} - \epsilon_{ab}$$

→ ↘
Es ist Es - b
elohasen
mindketten
de er in elojellen
nem valt.

$$= \frac{1}{2N!} \sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N} \sum_{\substack{\xi_1^1, \xi_2^1 \\ \xi_{\alpha_1}^1, \xi_{\alpha_2}^1}} \sum_{\substack{\xi_1^2, \dots, \xi_L^2 \\ \xi_{\alpha_1}^2, \dots, \xi_{\alpha_L}^2}} \sum_{\substack{\xi_1^3, \dots, \xi_N^3 \\ \xi_{\alpha_1}^3, \dots, \xi_{\alpha_N}^3}} \int d^3 r_1 \dots d^3 r_N \psi_{\xi_1^1, \dots, \xi_N^1}^{(\alpha)}(q) \cdot \frac{1}{r_{ab}} \psi_{\xi_{\alpha_1}^1, \dots, \xi_{\alpha_N}^1}^{(\alpha)}(q).$$

$$\sum_{\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_N\}} \sum_{\{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_N\}} \sum_{\{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_N\}} \dots = \sum_{\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_N\}} \sum_{\{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_N\}} \dots$$

$$= \left(\delta_{\{a\} \{a\}} \delta_{\{b\} \{b\}} - \delta_{\{a\} \{b\}} \delta_{\{b\} \{a\}} \right) (N-2)!$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N(N-1)} \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \cdot \sum_{\xi_a, \xi_b} \cdot \sum_{S_a, S_b} \left[\left| \psi_{\xi_a}(\alpha) \right|^2 \left| \psi_{\xi_b}(\beta) \right|^2 \cdot \frac{1}{r_{ab}} - \right.$$

Coulomb-~~tag~~

$$\left. \psi_{\xi_a}^*(\alpha) \psi_{\xi_b}^*(\beta) \cdot \frac{1}{r_{ab}} \cdot \psi_{\xi_a}(\alpha) \cdot \psi_{\xi_b}(\beta) \right] \text{Kerneldensit. tag}$$

-19-

DE: Kieseklodesi tag ook gezien in zijn sprekervan
DE He-nal kaptuur singeltje is -> oft minder dan

Q) $\text{ZH} \text{ zellulär:}$

$S=1$

$S=0$

S. ora

$S_2 = 1$ $| \uparrow \uparrow \rangle$

$$0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow \downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow \uparrow\rangle) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow \downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow \uparrow\rangle)$$

-1 $| \downarrow \downarrow \rangle$

böser Oberschale

* "oben" gelös \rightarrow weiter zu illegal?

ZH ja!! Nein!

1) Must ora weg:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{A} \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \left\{ \sum_{S,S'} \int d^3 r_1 d^3 r_2 \underbrace{\left[\psi_i(r_1) / \left| \psi_j(r_1, S') \right| \right]^2}_{C_{ij}} \hat{A} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \underbrace{\psi_i^*(r_1, S) \psi_i(r_1) \psi_j^*(r_1, S') \psi_j(r_1)}_{K_{ij}} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

- All: a kürz. bl. wie anomorphe Käth hat
Bsp.: kürz. spinelle

$$K_{ij} = \sum_{S,S'} \int d^3 r_1 d^3 r_2 \psi_i^*(r_1) \psi_i(r_1) \psi_j^*(r_2) \psi_j(r_2) \frac{e^2}{|r_1 - r_2|}.$$

$$\underbrace{\alpha(S) \alpha(S') \beta(S) \beta(S')}_{0 \leftarrow \text{kürz. spinell. mindstens komponent ledigwurz}}$$

as ergibt 0!

↑

$$2) \quad \underline{s} = \underline{s}^{(1)} + \underline{s}^{(2)} \quad (x, y, z \text{ komplex igez})$$

$$\underline{s}_z^{(i)} |\underline{s}, m_s\rangle_{(i)} = \hbar m_s |\underline{s}, m_s\rangle \quad (\underline{s}^{\pm} = s_x \pm i s_y)$$

$$s_z^{(i)} \cdot |\underline{s}, m_s\rangle_{(i)} = \hbar \sqrt{s(s+1) - m_s(m_s \mp 1)} |\underline{s}, m_s \mp 1\rangle$$

feltehető:

$$|\uparrow\rangle_1 \equiv |1/2, +1/2\rangle_1$$

$$|\uparrow\rangle_1 |\uparrow\rangle_2 \equiv |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle \rightarrow s_z = 1$$

$$|\downarrow\rangle_1 \equiv |1/2, -1/2\rangle_1$$



$$s_z |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = (s_z^{(1)} + s_z^{(2)}) |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = \hbar \left(\frac{1}{2} |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle \right) = \hbar \cdot 1 |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$$

↑

tehát s_z

~~wh. $s=0$~~

~~($\cancel{\uparrow\downarrow}$)~~

$$|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle, |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \quad s_z = 0$$

~~wh. $s=1$~~

$$s_z = -1$$

$$|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

= csak s_z nélk. s. alakítható, DE s^2 -nek nem

$$|S^{(1)} - S^{(2)}| \leq S \leq S^{(1)} + S^{(2)}$$

$$0 \leq S \leq 1 \Rightarrow S = 0, 1 \text{ lehet}$$

$$S=1 \quad S_z = 1, 0, -1$$

$$S=0 \quad S_z = 0$$

$S_z = 1 \quad (\uparrow\uparrow) \rightarrow$ elegendőtük, hogy szintállapotba S -nek
 $S_z = 1 \quad (\uparrow\uparrow)$ (más $S_z = +1$ lel. nincs)

$$S_z |1,1\rangle = \hbar \sqrt{S(S+1) - \underbrace{m_z(m_z-1)}_0} \quad |1,0\rangle = \sqrt{2} \cancel{|1,0\rangle}$$

$$S_z |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = \left(S^{(1)} + S^{(2)} \right) |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = \hbar |\uparrow\rangle_{(1)} |\uparrow\rangle_{(2)} + \hbar |\uparrow\rangle_{(1)} |\downarrow\rangle_{(2)} = \hbar \left((|\uparrow\rangle + |\downarrow\rangle) \right)$$

$$|\uparrow\rangle_i = |S=\frac{1}{2}, m_S=\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$|\uparrow,\downarrow\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle + |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle)$$

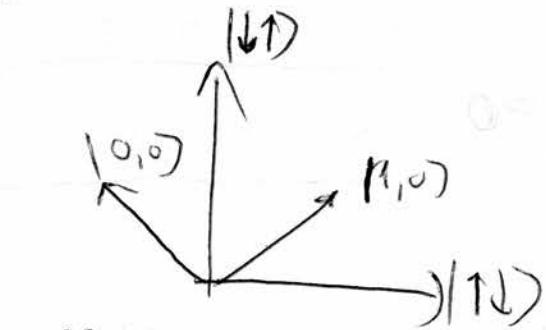
$$S_z |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle_{(i)} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}+1) - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}_{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} \hbar + |S=\frac{1}{2}, m_S=-\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$|\uparrow,\downarrow\rangle = |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

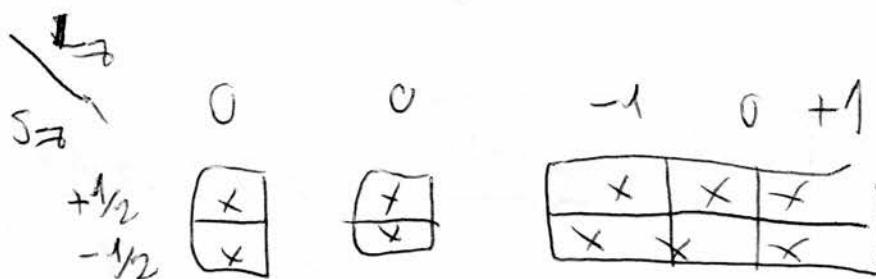
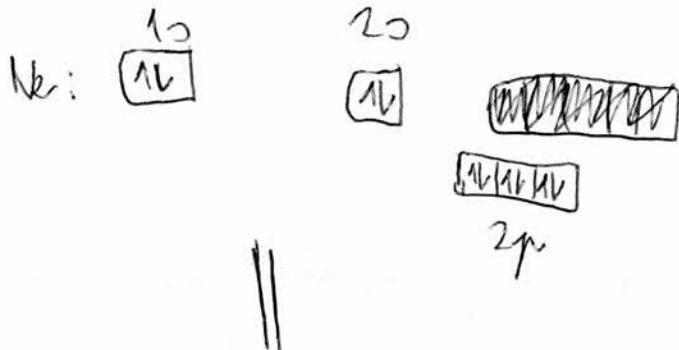
merdegséges kereszbe, azaz $S_z = 0$, $|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle$,

$$|\uparrow,\downarrow\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle - |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle)$$

záró-állapotok között



3) Jelozza felül a maradék atomra:



$$(1s)^2 (2s)^2 (2p)^6$$

(*) L_z irányába irányadik
 működésben addigáló tömege, L^2 -k nem!!!

$$\downarrow L_+ \cdot L_- =$$

$$L = ?$$

azaz $L = \sqrt{(L_+^2 + L_-^2 + \dots)}$ (azaz akkor legejebb ugyanazz az állapot,

$$L^2 |Ne\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (L_+ L_- + L_- L_+) \right) |Ne\rangle \quad \text{ha } \frac{L_+^2 + L_-^2}{L_+^2 + L_-^2} \text{ körül } i=j$$

$$L_z |Ne\rangle = 2(0+0+(-1)+0+1) = 0 |Ne\rangle$$

\downarrow
 a 2 spinműth. A L_z tel. -ban 0 2. el. van

$$L_z |Ne\rangle = 0$$

$\boxed{\text{azaz teljes } L_z = 0}$

$$L_- \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline \times & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow 0$$

$$L_- \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & \nearrow & \\ \hline \times & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow N \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \times & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

DE daalbaar as dsl. van mnr van e^- , akkor
~ Pauli-prins teltja as 'n allgeppte

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \times & \times & & \times & \times & \times \\ \hline \times & \times & & \times & \times & \times \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\underbrace{\quad}_{L_-} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{L_+} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{L_z}} L_- \Rightarrow 0, \text{ met a dalbar deel dsl. de van talle} \\ L_+ \Rightarrow 0, \text{ met nincs kiellr } L_z \text{ tot 'n allgeppte} \\ L_z |Ne\rangle = 0$$

$$\text{daaromtoon} \quad L_+ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \times & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow N \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \times & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

DE a letiklike mnr

$$L_+ |Ne\rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L^2 |Ne\rangle = \cancel{\frac{1}{2} L_z^2 - \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega} |Ne\rangle$$

definitie \triangleright

$$\equiv L(L+1) |Ne\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow Ne: L=0 \quad \cancel{\neq 1/2}$$

$$\Sigma_{\pm} |Ne\rangle = \Sigma \frac{1}{2} + \Sigma \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Sigma_{+} |Ne\rangle = 0 |Ne\rangle$$

$$\Sigma_{-} |Ne\rangle = 0 |Ne\rangle$$

$$\Sigma_{+} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \times \\ \hline \end{array} \sim \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \times \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma_{Ne} = 0$$

\uparrow
teljes spin

ℓ (nak betűvel)

\Rightarrow Ne alapelliptos:

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \overset{2s+1}{\uparrow} \\ \hline \Sigma \\ \hline a \\ \hline j \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\exists = \underline{\ell} + \underline{s}$$

$$|\underline{\ell} - \underline{s}| \leq \exists \leq |\underline{\ell} + \underline{s}|$$

$$\underbrace{[0-0]}_0 \leq \exists \leq \underbrace{0+0}_0$$

$$\overset{2s+1}{\ell_j}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists = 0$$



be -ra ugyanezt leírunk

(zöld hely, zölt alkéjre ugyanezzt leírunk)

FH-en

- lelet : $C_{1s}, 3p$ pl. $f_{321}^{(152)}$
est bell bisztralni

- $He \rightarrow n$:
 - magasabb polárokon degenerál $C_{1s}, 3p \leftarrow$ lelet megadás
 - betűkkel $M_{21}^{(2s+1)} l_j$
 - hármasról degenerált a polára

- több e⁻ mi:



kinetikus energia =? \rightarrow est belli hatalni rö K = $\sum_{n=1}^N K_n$

- több e⁻ mi: perturbációsan konvergencia (G, K -lel)

- spinel rendszerei (örmeidő) (mai idő)
- e⁻ konfig.: doboz \leftrightarrow füzet - lelet
- doboz \leftrightarrow kvantumrendszerei (mai idő)

lehet írott jegyzetek } lehet használni
kiadott művei papírok }
~~működési~~ matematika }

bolyai · elte. dm / ~ faradombi / atomok /

↳ itt lenne a ZH eredmények

Fürder

ZH jánthás

$$1) C_{2>1>} = C_{nl,1>} = e_0^2 \int_0^\infty dr_1 r_1^2 \int_0^\infty dr_2 r_2^2 \frac{R_{20}^2(r_1) \cdot R_{20}^2(r_2)}{r_{12}} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot e_0^2 \int_{r_1}^\infty dr_1 r_1^2 \int_{r_2}^\infty dr_2 r_2 \cdot \left(\frac{2r_1}{a_0} - 2\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{2r_2}{a_0} - 2\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{8}\right)^6 \cdot \frac{1}{g^2} e^{-\frac{2r_1}{a_0}} e^{-\frac{2r_2}{a_0}}$$

$$= \frac{2e_0^2}{64} \cdot \frac{7^6}{a_0^6} \cdot \left(\frac{a_0}{2}\right)^5 \cdot \int_{t_1}^\infty t_1^2 \cdot (t_1 - 2)^2 \cdot (t_1 - 2)^2 \cdot e^{-t_1^2} \cdot \underbrace{\int_{t_2}^\infty t_2^2 (t_2 - 2)^2 e^{-t_2^2}}_{t_2^3 + t_2^2 - 4t_2}$$

$$\uparrow \\ t_i := \frac{2r_i}{a_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{-t_1^2} (t_1^3 + 3t_1^2 + 6t_1 - 16 - 4(t_1^3 + 2t_1^2 + \\ & + 2) + 4(t_1 + 1)) = e^{-t_1^2} (t_1^3 + 2t_1^2 + 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{e_0^2 7}{32a_0} \cdot \int_{t_1}^\infty t_1^2 e^{-2t_1^2} \left(t_1^7 - t_1^6 + 2t_1^5 + 2t_1^4 - 4t_1^6 + 4t_1^5 - 8t_1^4 - 8t_1^3 + 4t_1^5 - 4t_1^4 + 8t_1^3 + 8t_1^2 \right)$$

$$x = 2\lambda$$

$$= \frac{e^{2\lambda}}{\alpha \cdot 32} \int_{\frac{2\lambda}{2}}^{\infty} e^{-x} \left(x^7 - 10x^6 + 40x^5 - 80x^4 + 256x^2 \right)$$

$$\cdot (7! - 10 \cdot 6! + 40 \cdot 5! - 80 \cdot 4! + 256 \cdot 2!) = \frac{77}{512}$$

$$2) |1, m_1\rangle \otimes |1, m_2\rangle \quad \hat{J}_z$$

$$\hat{J}_z (|1, m_1\rangle |1, m_2\rangle) = (j_{-}^{(1)} + j_{+}^{(2)}) (|1, m_1\rangle |1, m_2\rangle) = (m_1 + m_2) |1, m_1\rangle |1, m_2\rangle$$

$$\textcircled{1} J=2$$

$$\hat{J}_z \cancel{m_{\max}} \quad m_1 = m_2 = 1 \quad \hat{J}_z = 2 \Rightarrow J=2$$

$$|2, 2\rangle = |1, 1\rangle |1, 1\rangle$$

$$j_{-} |1, m\rangle = \underbrace{\sqrt{1 \cdot 2 - m(m-1)}}_{\sqrt{2} \quad \text{da } m=1,0} |1, m-1\rangle$$

$$\hat{J}_{-} |2, 2\rangle = \sqrt{2 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 1} |2, 1\rangle = 2 |2, 1\rangle$$

$$|2, 1\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \hat{J}_{-} (|1, 1\rangle |1, 1\rangle) = \frac{1}{2} (j_{-}^{(1)} + j_{-}^{(2)}) |1, 1\rangle |1, 1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1, 0\rangle |1, 1\rangle + |1, 1\rangle |1, 0\rangle)$$

$$\hat{J}_{-} |2, 1\rangle = \underbrace{\sqrt{2 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 0}}_{\sqrt{6}} |2, 0\rangle = \sqrt{6} |2, 0\rangle$$

$$|2, 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (j_{-}^{(1)} + j_{-}^{(2)}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1, 1\rangle |1, 0\rangle + |1, 0\rangle |1, 1\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (2 |1, 0\rangle |1, 0\rangle + |1, 1\rangle |1, -1\rangle + |1, -1\rangle |1, 1\rangle)$$

$$\hat{J}_{-} |2, 0\rangle = \sqrt{2 \cdot 3 - 0} |2, -1\rangle = \sqrt{6} |2, -1\rangle$$

$$|2, -1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (j_{-}^{(1)} + j_{-}^{(2)}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (-2 |1, 0\rangle |1, 0\rangle + |1, 1\rangle |1, -1\rangle + |1, -1\rangle |1, 1\rangle) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{2} \left(3|1,-1\rangle\langle 1,0| + 3|1,0\rangle\langle 1,-1| \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|1,-1\rangle\langle 1,0| + |1,0\rangle\langle 1,-1| \right)$$

• $|2_{F^2}\rangle = |1,-1\rangle\langle 1,-1|$

• $\pm = 1$

• $\langle 2,1|1,1\rangle = 0 \quad \langle 1,1|1,1\rangle = 1 \quad \alpha|1,1\rangle\langle 1,0| + \beta|1,0\rangle\langle 1,1|$
 $\alpha + \beta = 0 \quad \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1 \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$|1,1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|1,1\rangle\langle 1,0| - |1,0\rangle\langle 1,1| \right)$$

• $\mp |1,1\rangle = \sqrt{2} |1,0\rangle$

$$|1,0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(j_-^{(1)} + j_-^{(2)} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|1,1\rangle\langle 1,0| - |1,0\rangle\langle 1,1| \right) = \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\cancel{0 \cdot |1,0\rangle\langle 1,0|} + |1,1\rangle\langle 1,-1| - |1,-1\rangle\langle 1,1| \right)$$

• $\mp = 0$

$$|0,0\rangle : \langle 1,0|0,0\rangle = 0 = \langle 2,0|0,0\rangle$$

$$|1,0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(|1,1\rangle\langle 1,-1| + |1,-1\rangle\langle 1,1| - |1,0\rangle\langle 1,0| \right)$$

• $\langle 1,-1|2,-1\rangle = |1,-1\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left(\cancel{\oplus} |1,-1\rangle\langle 1,0| \cancel{\oplus} |1,0\rangle\langle 1,-1| \right)$

DE $|1,-1\rangle = \mp |1,0\rangle \dots \rightarrow$ megtölti az előjelét

3) $\begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ alyall. (N)

Slater			
a) $\Psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7!}}$	$\Psi_{100}(x_1) \alpha(s_1)$	$\Psi_{100}(x_2) \alpha(s_2) \dots$	$\Psi_{100}(x_7) \alpha(s_7)$
	$\Psi_{100}(x_1) \beta(s_1)$		
	$\Psi_{200}(x_1) \alpha(s_1)$		
$r_i, l_i, d_i = x_i$	$\Psi_{200}(x_1) \beta(s_1)$		
	$\Psi_{21-1}(x_1) \alpha(s_1)$		
	$\Psi_{210}(x_1) \alpha(s_1)$		
	$\Psi_{21+1}(x_1) \alpha(s_1)$		$\Psi_{211}(x_7) \alpha(s_7)$

b) $\hat{I}^2 = I_z^2 + \frac{1}{2}(I_+ I_- + I_- I_+)$

$$S_z \Psi = \hbar \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) \Psi = \hbar \frac{3}{2} \Psi$$

$$S_+ \Psi = 0$$

$$L_z \Psi = \hbar (2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 + -1 + 0 + 1) \Psi = 0$$

$$L_- \Psi = 0$$

$$L_+ \Psi = 0$$

$$\underbrace{S_+ S_- \Psi}_{\text{abbor } \neq 0} = 3 \cdot \overbrace{\langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle}^{1} = \frac{3}{2} \langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$\langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \quad | \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} | \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

da man a p polygon

ein e-ges hatnak

$$\Rightarrow \int \psi = \left(\frac{9}{4} + \frac{3}{2} \right) \hbar^2 \psi = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} + 1 \right) \hbar^2 \psi$$

$$S = \frac{3}{2} \quad S_z = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$L = 0 \quad L_z = 0$$

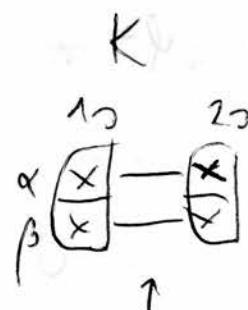
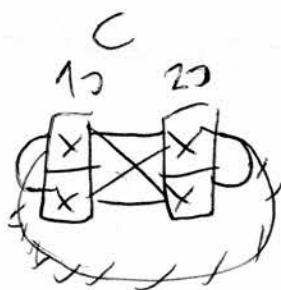
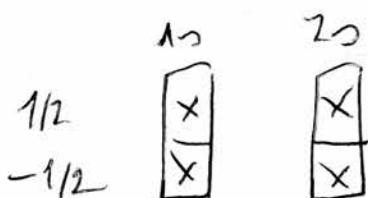
$$J = 3/2 \quad J_z = 3/2$$

$${}^4S_{3/2} \rightarrow J_z = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \text{4x-en degenerat}$$

$$4) (1s)^2 (2s)^2$$

$$a) E^0 = 2 \cdot E_1 + 2E_2 = 2 \left(-\frac{Ze_0^2}{2a_0} \left(\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} \right) \right)$$

$$b) E_{\text{bon}}^{(1)} = ?$$



$$E_{\text{bon}}^{(1)} = C_{1s,1s} + C_{2s,2s} + 4C_{1s,2s} - 2K_{1s,2s}$$

sakrzone
spin Koeff. von
Atom
Kernladung

$$E_{\text{tot}}^{(1)} = E^0 + E_{\text{bon}}^{(1)}$$

atomisk
Zeeman-felt under magneser tekken

2P allmønster (β) $J=\frac{1}{2}$ $M_J = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

$$\hat{V} = A\hat{L}\cdot\hat{S} + \mu_B \cdot (\hat{L}_z + \cancel{\hat{S}_z}) \cdot B\hat{A}$$

$$|\underline{L}, \underline{S}, \underline{J} \rangle = |\underline{L}_z, \underline{S}_z\rangle \quad \begin{matrix} \checkmark & \text{da } B \text{ magg, er en ledis} \\ \cancel{J_z} & \end{matrix}$$

(Legikkont
 $(J_z \mp, S_z)$)

$$\underline{L}\cdot\underline{S} = \frac{1}{2}(L_+S_- + L_-S_+) + L_zS_z$$

	$ 1, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$	$ 1, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$
S_+	0	$\mu_B 1, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$
S_-	$\mu_B 1, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$	0

	$ 1, 1\rangle$	$ 1, 0\rangle$	$ 1, -1\rangle$
L_+	0	$\sqrt{2}\mu_B 1, 1\rangle$	$\sqrt{2}\mu_B 1, 0\rangle$
L_-	$\sqrt{2}\mu_B 1, 0\rangle$	$\sqrt{2}\mu_B 1, -1\rangle$	0

$$\hat{V} |1, 1\rangle = A\hat{L}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} [0+0] + \left(1 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) |1, 1\rangle \right) \right) + \mu_B \cancel{A} (1+2 \cdot 1) |1, 1\rangle$$

$$= \left(\frac{A\hat{L}^2}{2} + 2\mu_B \cancel{A} \right) |1, 1\rangle$$

$$\hat{V} |1, -1\rangle = A\hat{L}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} [0+2|0, 1\rangle] + \left(1 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) |1, -1\rangle \right) \right) + \mu_B \cancel{A} (1+2 \cdot \cancel{\frac{1}{2}}) |1, -1\rangle$$

$$\cdot |1, -1\rangle = \frac{A\hat{L}^2}{2} \sqrt{2} |0, 1\rangle - \frac{A\hat{L}^2}{2} |1, -1\rangle$$

$$\hat{V} |0, 1\rangle = A\hat{L}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} (1|1, -1\rangle + 0|0, 1\rangle) + \mu_B \cancel{A} \left(0 + 2 \cdot \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} \right) |0, 1\rangle \right)$$

$$= \frac{AA^2}{2} \sqrt{2} |1, -1/2\rangle + \mu_B B \hbar |0, 1/2\rangle$$

$$\hat{V} |0, -1/2\rangle = AA^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{2} H_1, 1/2) + 0 + 0 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) |0, -1/2\rangle \right] +$$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ L_{-S+} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ LS \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ L_S \cdot S \end{matrix}$

$$+ \mu_B B \hbar \left(0 + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right) |0, -1/2\rangle = \frac{AA^2}{2} \sqrt{2} |-1, 1/2\rangle + \mu_B B \hbar |0, -1/2\rangle$$

$$\hat{V} |-1, 1/2\rangle = AA^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} (0 + \sqrt{2} |0, -1/2\rangle) + (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} |-1, 1/2\rangle \right] + \mu_B B \hbar \underbrace{\left(-1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right)}_{0} |-1, 1/2\rangle$$

$$= \frac{AA^2}{2} \sqrt{2} |0, 1/2\rangle - \frac{AA^2}{2} |-1, 1/2\rangle$$

$$\hat{V} |-1, -1/2\rangle = AA^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} (0 + 0) + (-1) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) |-1, -1/2\rangle \right] + \mu_B B \hbar \left(-1 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right) |-1, -1/2\rangle$$

$$= \left(\frac{AA^2}{2} - 2\mu_B B \hbar \right) |-1, -1/2\rangle$$

\Downarrow

$$\hat{V} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & \boxed{\cdot} & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \boxed{\cdot} \\ \boxed{\cdot} & \cdot & \cdot \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} |\rangle \\ |\rangle \\ |\rangle \\ |\rangle \\ |\rangle \\ |\rangle \end{array} \right) \quad \text{erstes \& zweites } \hat{V}$$

ausarbeiten

$|1_1, -1/2\rangle \quad |0_1, 1/2\rangle$ $(|0_1, -1/2\rangle \quad |1_1, 1/2\rangle)$ \oplus

$\hat{V} |1_1, 1/2\rangle = E_1 |1_1, 1/2\rangle$

$\hat{V} |-1_1, 1/2\rangle = E_6 |1_1, -1/2\rangle$

 $E_{2,3}$

$E^2 - E \left(-\frac{A\hbar^2}{2} + \mu_B B \hbar \right) / \mu_B B \hbar - \frac{A^2 \hbar^4}{2} -$

$-\frac{A^2 \hbar^4}{2} = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{A\hbar^2}{2} & A\hbar^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ A\hbar^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \mu_B B \hbar \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |1_1, -1/2\rangle \\ |0_1, 1/2\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$E_{2,3} = \frac{-\frac{A\hbar^2}{2} + \mu_B B \hbar \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} A^2 \hbar^4 + A\hbar^2 \mu_B^2 B^2 \hbar + \mu_B^2 B^2 \hbar^2}}{2}$

 $\otimes \rightarrow \hat{V}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\mu_B B & A\hbar^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ A\hbar^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{A\hbar^2}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |0_1, -1/2\rangle \\ |-1_1, 1/2\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$E^2 - E \left(-\mu_B B - \frac{A\hbar^2}{2} \right) + \frac{A^2 \hbar^4}{2} - \frac{A^2 \hbar^4}{2}$

$E_{4,5} = \frac{-\mu_B B - \frac{A\hbar^2}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} A^2 \hbar^4 - \frac{A\hbar^2}{2} \mu_B^2 B^2 \hbar^2 + \mu_B^2 B^2 \hbar^2}}{2}$

zweite Energieniveaus

$E_1 = \frac{A\hbar^2}{2} + 2\mu_B B \hbar$

$\Rightarrow E_{2,3} = -\frac{A\hbar^2}{4} + \frac{\mu_B B \hbar}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} A^2 \hbar^4 + A\hbar^2 \mu_B^2 B^2 \hbar + \mu_B^2 B^2 \hbar^2}$

$E_{4,5} = -\frac{A\hbar^2}{4} - \frac{\mu_B B \hbar}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} A^2 \hbar^4 - A\hbar^2 \mu_B^2 B^2 \hbar + \mu_B^2 B^2 \hbar^2}$

$E_6 = \frac{A\hbar^2}{2} - 2\mu_B B \hbar$

Spec. etek

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} \leq J \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq J \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

III(1) $B=0$

Juduljuk hogy:

$$E_{LS} = \frac{A\hbar^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[J(J+1) - L(L+1) - S(S+1) \right]$$

Egyenlő-e az eredménnyel? ($B=0$)

$$E_1 = \frac{A\hbar^2}{2}$$

$$E_4 = \frac{A\hbar^2}{2}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{A\hbar^2}{2}$$

$$E_5 = -\frac{A\hbar^2}{2}$$

$$E_3 = -\frac{A\hbar^2}{2}$$

$$E_6 = \frac{A\hbar^2}{2}$$

	Energia	Deg.
$J = \frac{1}{2}$	$E_{LS} = \frac{A\hbar^2}{2}$	x4
$J = \frac{3}{2}$	$E_{LS} = -\frac{A\hbar^2}{2}$	x2

(2) $\nabla E_{magn.} \ll E_{LS}$ ($\mu_B B \ll A\hbar^2$)

$$E_{LS} + \mu_B B \cdot g \cdot J_z$$

$$g = 1 + \frac{J(J+1) - L(L+1) - S(S+1)}{2J(J+1)}$$

$$\frac{J=1}{2}$$

$$\frac{J=3}{2}$$

$$g_{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} - 1 \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$g_{\frac{3}{2}} = 1 + \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} - 1 \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

Egyenlő-e?

$$E_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{A\hbar^2}{2} + \mu_B B + \frac{3}{2} \frac{A\hbar^2}{2} \underbrace{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4M_{eff}}{9A\hbar^2}}} \right) = \underbrace{1 + \frac{2}{9} \frac{\mu_B B}{A\hbar^2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} A\hbar^2 + \frac{2}{3} \mu_B B & \leftarrow J=\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \\ -A\hbar^2 + \frac{1}{3} \mu_B B & \leftarrow J=\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{-1}{2} \\ g_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$E_{4,5} = \begin{cases} \frac{AB^2}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \mu_0 B h & J = \frac{3}{2} \\ -AB^2 \frac{1}{3} \mu_0 B h & J = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} J_z = \frac{1}{2} \\ J_z = -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$$

\uparrow

$$g_{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$E_1 = \frac{AB^2}{2} + 2\mu_0 B h \quad \begin{matrix} J = \frac{3}{2} \\ J_z = \frac{3}{2} \end{matrix}$$

\uparrow

$$g_{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

$$E_6 = \frac{AB^2}{2} - 2\mu_0 A B \quad \begin{matrix} J = \frac{3}{2} \\ J_z = -\frac{3}{2} \end{matrix}$$

\uparrow

$$g_{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

magnetische öres

$$\textcircled{3} \quad A=0 \quad (\text{mines}) \quad \rightarrow \text{coke magnetes}$$

$$\mu_0 B \cancel{\left(m_L + 2m_S\right)}$$

$$E_1 = 2\mu_0 B h = \left(+2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) \mu_0 B h \quad \text{PZ/3}$$

$$E_{2,3} = \frac{\mu_0 B h \pm \mu_0 B h}{2} = \begin{cases} \mu_0 B h \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E_{4,5} = \frac{-\mu_0 B h \pm \mu_0 B h}{2} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ -\mu_0 B h \end{cases}$$

$$E_6 = -2\mu_0 A B$$

8. Brä

(folgt.)

$$\hat{V} = A \Sigma + \mu_B (L_z + 2S_z) \frac{B}{\hbar}$$

③ $A=0$

$$E = \mu_B B \hbar (M_L + 2M_S)$$

$E / \mu_B B \hbar$

$ 1, 1/2\rangle$	$\cancel{\mu_B B \hbar}$ $1+2 \cdot 1/2 = 2$
$ 1, -1/2\rangle$	$1+2 \cdot (-1/2) = 0$
$ 0, 1/2\rangle$	$0+2 \cdot (1/2) = 1$
$ 0, -1/2\rangle$	$0+2 \cdot (-1/2) = -1$
$ -1, 1/2\rangle$	$-1+2 \cdot (1/2) = 0$
$ -1, -1/2\rangle$	$-1+2 \cdot (-1/2) = -2$

↓

Winkelsebene

je symmetrisch

Variacionelles

$$1) \underset{\alpha}{\text{Normal}}: u(\alpha, r) = N \cdot e^{-\alpha r} \quad \text{d.h.: } N = \left(\frac{\alpha^3}{\pi} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$1 = \int d^3r \quad k^2(\alpha, r) = N^2 \int d^3r \int dr \ r^2 \cdot e^{-2\alpha r} = 4\pi N^2 \int dr \ r^2 \cdot e^{-2\alpha r}$$

$$= 4\pi N^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(2\alpha)^3} \underbrace{\int_1^\infty dy \ y^2 \cdot e^{-y}}_{2!} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{N^2}{\alpha^3}$$

$y = 2\alpha r$

$$\exists \lambda = \frac{\pi}{\alpha^3} N^2 \Rightarrow N = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\alpha^3}{\pi}\right)^{1/2}}$$

2) Spin. summ. \rightarrow summ. tabelle

$$\Phi = (U(\alpha_1, r_1) \cdot U(\beta_1, r_2)) + U(\beta_1, r_1) U(\alpha_1, r_2)$$

Hedesi integral

$$S = \int d^3r \quad U(\alpha_1, r) U(\beta_1, r) = \frac{(\alpha\beta)^{3/2}}{\pi} \int d\omega \int_{4\pi r^2}^{\infty} e^{-(\alpha+\beta)r} = \frac{4\pi(\alpha\beta)^{3/2}}{\pi} \frac{1}{(\alpha+\beta)^3}$$

$(\alpha+\beta) \approx y$

$$\underbrace{\int_0^\infty dy y^2 e^{-y}}_{2!} = \frac{\delta(\alpha\beta)^{3/2}}{(\alpha+\beta)^3} = \frac{\delta x^{3/2}}{(1+x)^3} = S$$

$$\frac{\beta}{\alpha} = x$$

Normalisat:

$$1 = N \int d\omega \int d\omega \left(\underbrace{U^2(\alpha_1, r_1)}_1 \underbrace{U^2(\beta_1, r_2)}_1 + \underbrace{U^2(\beta_1, r_1)}_1 \underbrace{U^2(\alpha_1, r_2)}_1 + 2 \underbrace{U(\alpha_1, r_1) U(\beta_1, r_2)}_S \right)$$

$$\underbrace{U(\alpha_1, r_1) \cdot U(\beta_1, r_2)}_S = N^2 (1 + 1 + 2S^2) = 2N^2 (1 + S^2)$$

$$N = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2 \cdot (1 + S^2)}}$$

J

$$H = -\frac{1}{2}(\Delta_1 + \Delta_2) - \left(\frac{Z}{r_1} + \frac{Z}{r_2} \right) + \frac{1}{r_{12}} \quad \text{a.l.}$$

$$\langle \Psi | \quad |+\rangle \langle \Psi | \quad |+\rangle \langle \Psi | \quad |+\rangle$$

Kin.: $\langle \Psi | -\frac{1}{2}(\Delta_1 + \Delta_2) | \Psi \rangle = \frac{-1}{2(1+5^2)} \int d^3 r_1 \int d^3 r_2 \left[U(\alpha_1, r_1) U(\beta_1, r_1) + \right.$

$$\left. U(\beta_1, r_1) U(\alpha_1, r_2) \right] \cdot \left[U(\beta_1, r_2) \Delta_1 U(\alpha_1, r_1) + U(\alpha_1, r_2) \Delta_1 U(\beta_1, r_1) + \right.$$

$$\left. + U(\alpha_1, r_1) \Delta_2 U(\beta_1, r_2) + U(\beta_1, r_1) \Delta_2 U(\alpha_1, r_2) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{-2}{4(1+5^2)} \int d^3 r_1 \int d^3 r_2 \left[U^2(\beta_1, r_2) \underbrace{U(\alpha_1, r_1) \Delta_1 U(\alpha_1, r_1)}_{\text{min. } r_1 \rightarrow r_2 \rightarrow \infty} + \right.$$

$$\left. \underbrace{U^2(\alpha_1, r_2) U(\beta_1, r_1) \Delta_1 U(\beta_1, r_1)}_{\text{min. } r_2 \rightarrow r_1 \rightarrow \infty} + \underbrace{U(\alpha_1, r_2) U(\beta_1, r_2) U(r_1, r_2) \Delta_1 U(\beta_1, r_1)}_{\text{min. } r_1 \rightarrow r_2 \rightarrow 5} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \underbrace{U(\alpha_1, r_2) U(\beta_1, r_2) U(\beta_1, r_1) \Delta_1 U(\alpha_1, r_1)}_{\text{min. } r_2 \rightarrow r_1 \rightarrow 5} = \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2(1+5^2)} \int d^3 r_1 \left(\underbrace{U(\alpha_1, r_1) \Delta U(\alpha_1, r_1)}_{\text{min. } r_1 \rightarrow r_2 \rightarrow 5} + S \cdot U(\beta_1, r_1) \Delta U(\alpha_1, r_1) + \right.$$

$$\left. + 5 \cdot U(\alpha_1, r_1) \cdot \Delta U(\beta_1, r_1) + U(\beta_1, r_1) \Delta U(\beta_1, r_1) \right) = \textcircled{*}$$

$$\text{WV: } \Delta U(\alpha, r) = \left(\frac{\alpha^3}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \right) e^{-\alpha r} = \left(\frac{\alpha^3}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} \left[\alpha^2 - \frac{2\alpha}{r} \right] e^{-\alpha r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{*} &= \frac{-1}{2(1+s^2)} \underbrace{\int dr \int dr \cdot r^2}_{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{\alpha^3}{\pi} e^{-2\alpha r} \left(\alpha^2 - \frac{2\alpha}{r} \right) + \frac{\beta^3}{\pi} e^{-2\beta r} \left(\beta^2 - \frac{2\beta}{r} \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2S \frac{(\alpha\beta)^{3/2}}{\pi} \cdot e^{-(\alpha+\beta)r} \cdot \left(\alpha^2 - \frac{2\alpha}{r} + \beta^2 - \frac{2\beta}{r} \right) \right\} = \textcircled{*} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1. tag} \quad & \frac{4\cancel{\pi}^3}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dr \cdot r^2 \left(\alpha^2 - \frac{2\alpha}{r} \right) e^{-2\alpha r} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty dy y^2 \left(\alpha^2 - \frac{4\alpha^2}{y} \right) e^{-y} = -\alpha^2 \\ & y = 2\alpha r \quad \downarrow \\ & \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha^2 \cdot 1! - 4\alpha \cdot 1! \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2. tag} \quad & 4\cancel{\pi} \frac{(\alpha\beta)^{3/2}}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dr \cdot r^2 \left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \frac{2\alpha}{r} - \frac{2\beta}{r} \right) \cdot e^{-(\alpha+\beta)r} = \\ & y := (\alpha+\beta)r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \frac{4(\alpha+\beta)^{3/2}}{(\alpha+\beta)^3} \int_0^\infty dy y^2 \left(\underbrace{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}_{2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} - \underbrace{2(\alpha+\beta)}_{-4\alpha\beta} \underbrace{(\alpha+\beta)}_y \right) e^{-y} = -\frac{16 \cdot (\alpha\beta)^{3/2}}{(\alpha+\beta)^3} = -25\alpha\beta \\ & \underbrace{2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - 2(\alpha+\beta)^2 \cdot 1!}_{-4\alpha\beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{*} &= \frac{-1}{2(1+s^2)} \cdot \left(-\alpha^2 - \beta^2 - \frac{25}{4} \alpha^2 \beta \right) = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 4s^2 \alpha \beta}{2(1+s^2)} = K \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \psi | -\frac{\alpha}{r_1} - \frac{\beta}{r_2} | \psi \rangle = -\beta(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\langle \psi \left(\frac{1}{r_{12}} \right) | \psi \rangle = \frac{\pi^2}{2(1+\beta^2)} \int d^3 r_1 \int d^3 r_2 \cdot \left[U(\alpha, r_1) \cdot U(\beta, r_2) + U(\beta, r_1) \cdot U(\alpha, r_2) \right]$$

$\psi_{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2}$
minim., as r_{12} is

$$U(\beta, r_2) U(\alpha, r_2) U(\beta, r_2) \cdot \frac{1}{r_{12}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+\beta^2} \int dr_1 r_1^2 \int dr_1 \int dr_2 \int dr_2 r_2^2 \left[\frac{\alpha^3 \beta^3}{\pi^2} e^{-2\alpha r_1} e^{-2\beta r_2} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{\alpha^3 \beta^3}{\pi^2} \cdot e^{-(\alpha+\beta) \cdot (r_1+r_2)} \right] \cdot \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \frac{r_1^l}{r_2^{l+1}} \sum_{m=-l}^l Y_l^m (\theta_1, \phi_1) / Y_l^m (\theta_2, \phi_2)$$

all:

$$\int d\Omega Y_l^m(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{4\pi} \delta_{l0} \delta_{m0}$$

$$\sqrt{4\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} = \sqrt{4\pi} \cdot Y_0^0$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^3 \beta^3}{\pi^2} \cdot 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{1+\beta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[\int dr_1 \int dr_2 \frac{r_1^2 r_2^2}{\pi} \left[e^{-2\alpha r_1} e^{-2\beta r_2} + e^{-(\alpha+\beta)(r_1+r_2)} \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{16 \alpha^3 \beta^3}{1+\beta^2} \left[\int dr_2 r_2^2 e^{-2\beta r_2} \int_{r_2=4\pi}^{\infty} dr_1 \frac{r_1^2}{r_1} e^{-2\alpha r_1} + \int dr_1 r_1^2 e^{-2\alpha r_1} \int_{r_1=4\pi}^{\infty} dr_2 r_2^2 e^{-2\beta r_2} \right]$$

$$+ 2 \cdot \int_0^\infty dr_2 r_2^2 \int_0^\infty dr_1 r_1 \cdot e^{-(\alpha+\beta) \cdot (r_1+r_2)} \Big] = \dots$$

$r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2$ -ben

minim. av integranden

$\sim \alpha$

9. bra

0) förf.

$$\langle \phi | \frac{1}{V_{12}} | \phi \rangle = \frac{16 \alpha^3 \beta^3}{1+s^2} \int_0^\infty dr_1 \int_0^\infty dr_2 \frac{r_1^2 r_2^2}{r_3} \left(e^{-2\alpha r_1} e^{-2\beta r_2} + e^{-(\alpha+\beta)(r_1+r_2)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{16 \alpha^3 \beta^3}{1+s^2} \left[\int_0^\infty dr_1 \int_{r_1}^\infty dr_2 r_1^2 r_2^2 e^{2\alpha r_1} r_2 e^{2\beta r_2} + \int_{r_2}^\infty dr_2 \int_{r_2}^\infty dr_1 r_2^2 e^{-2\beta r_2} \cdot r_1 e^{-2\alpha r_1} + \right]$$

$$+ 2 \cdot \int_0^\infty dr_2 r_2^2 \cdot e^{-(\alpha+\beta)r_2} \int_{r_2}^\infty dr_1 r_1 \cdot e^{-(\alpha+\beta)r_1} \Big] = (\star)$$

Max:

$$\int_0^\infty dr \cdot r e^{-\beta r} = \frac{1}{\beta^2} \int_0^\infty t e^{-\frac{\beta}{\beta} t} dt = \frac{1}{\beta^2} \left[-(\frac{1}{\beta}) e^{-\frac{\beta}{\beta} t} \right]_0^\infty =$$

$t = \beta r$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta^2} (1+AB) \cdot e^{-AB}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{*} &= \frac{16\alpha^3\beta^3}{1+\beta^2} \left[\frac{1}{4\alpha^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dr_2 r_2^2 (1+2\alpha r_2) e^{-2(\alpha+\beta)r_2} + \right. \\
 &+ \frac{1}{4\beta^2} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dr_1 r_2^2 (1+2\beta r_1) e^{-2(\alpha+\beta)r_1} + \frac{2}{(\alpha+\beta)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dr_2 \cdot r_2^2 \\
 &\left. \left[(1+(\alpha+\beta)r_2) e^{-2(\alpha+\beta)r_2} \right] = \frac{16\alpha^3\beta^3}{1+\beta^2} \left[\frac{1}{4\alpha^2} \left(\frac{2}{8(\alpha+\beta)^3} + \frac{2\alpha \cdot 6}{16(\alpha+\beta)^4} \right) + \right. \right. \\
 &+ \frac{1}{4\beta^2} \left(\frac{2}{8(\alpha+\beta)^3} + \frac{2\beta \cdot 6}{16(\alpha+\beta)^4} \right) + \left. \left. \frac{2}{(\alpha+\beta)^2} \left(\frac{2}{8(\alpha+\beta)^3} + \frac{6(\alpha+\beta)}{2 \cdot (\alpha+\beta)^4} \right) \right] = \right. \\
 &= \frac{\alpha\beta}{(1+\beta^2)(\alpha+\beta)^3} \left[\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 3\alpha\beta + \frac{20\alpha^2\beta^2}{(\alpha+\beta)^2} \right] \sim \alpha \cdot D(x) \quad \frac{\beta}{\alpha} := x
 \end{aligned}$$

TH-metriktani kell a levezetés! Ha ~~az~~ van ami változtatás az eljában, hogyan változik a vége?

1) H_2^+ ion:

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \left(\phi_{1s}(a/r) + \phi_{1s}(b/r) \right) \quad \phi_{1s}(a/r) = \frac{1}{r^4} e^{-r/a}$$

$$S = \langle \phi_{1s}(a/r) | \phi_{1s}(b/r) \rangle = \int d^3r \frac{1}{r^4} e^{-(a+r/b)} =$$

elliptikus koordináták:

$$\frac{r_a+r_b}{R} = \xi, \quad \frac{r_a-r_b}{R} = \eta, \quad \Psi, \quad d^3r = \frac{r^3}{\theta} \left(\xi^2 - \eta^2 \right) d\xi d\eta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-1}^1 dn \int_1^\infty d\xi \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot e^{-R\xi} \cdot \frac{R^3}{\xi} (\xi^2 - n^2) = \frac{R^3}{4} \int_{-1}^1 dn \int_1^\infty d\xi (\xi^2 - n^2) e^{-R\xi} =$$

$$= \frac{R^3}{4} \int_1^\infty d\xi \left(2\xi^2 - \frac{2}{3} \right) e^{-R\xi} = \frac{R^3}{2} \left[\left(e^{-R\xi} \left(\frac{\xi^2}{-R} - \frac{2\xi}{(-R)^2} + \frac{2}{(-R)^3} \right) \right)_1^\infty \right] -$$

$$- \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{e^{-R\xi}}{-R} \right)_1^\infty = \frac{R^3}{2} e^{-R} \left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{2}{R^2} + \frac{2}{R^3} - \frac{1}{3R} \right) = e^{-R} \left(\frac{1}{3} R^2 + R + 1 \right) = S$$

~~$\frac{2}{3R}$~~ ~~$\frac{2}{R^2}$~~ ~~$\frac{2}{R^3}$~~

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} (\psi_{15}(a|r) + \psi_{15}(b|r))$$

$$\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \left(\underbrace{\langle \phi_a | \phi_a \rangle}_1 + \underbrace{\langle \phi_b | \phi_b \rangle}_1 + 2 \underbrace{\langle \phi_a | \phi_b \rangle}_S \right) = \frac{2(1+S)}{N} = 1$$

\Downarrow
 $N = 2(1+S)$

$$\hat{H} = \underbrace{-\frac{\Delta}{2}}_{H_a} - \frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{R}$$

$$E = \frac{\langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle} = \frac{1}{2(1+S)} \left(\underbrace{\langle \phi_a | H | \phi_a \rangle}_{H_{aa}} + \underbrace{\langle \phi_b | H | \phi_b \rangle}_{H_{bb}} + \underbrace{\langle \phi_a | H | \phi_b \rangle + \langle \phi_b | H | \phi_a \rangle}_{H_{ab}} \right) = \underbrace{\frac{H_{aa} + H_{bb}}{2}}_{H_{\text{tot}}} \quad (\text{met ugnast fysikk til})$$

$$= \frac{2(H_{aa} + H_{ba})}{2(1+S)} = \frac{H_{aa} + H_{ba}}{1+S}$$

$$H_{aa} = \langle \phi_a | \hat{H}_a + \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{r_a} | \phi_a \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \langle \phi_a | \phi_a \rangle + \frac{1}{R} \langle \phi_a | \phi_a \rangle$$

$$-\underbrace{\langle \phi_a | \frac{1}{r_a} | \phi_a \rangle}_{:= E_{aa}} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{R} - E_{aa}$$

$$H_{ba} = \langle \phi_b | \hat{H}_a + \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{r_a} | \phi_a \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \langle \phi_b | \phi_a \rangle + \frac{1}{R} \langle \phi_b | \phi_a \rangle -$$

$$-\underbrace{\langle \phi_b | \frac{1}{r_a} | \phi_a \rangle}_{E_{ba}} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{R}\right)S - E_{ba}$$

$$E_{aa} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \underbrace{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta}_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \underbrace{\int_1^{\infty} \frac{R^3}{\xi} d\xi}_{\int_1^{\infty}} \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 d\eta}_{\int_{-1}^1} \underbrace{(R^2 - \eta^2)}_{(R^2 - \eta^2)} \underbrace{\frac{e^{-R(\xi+\eta)}}{\frac{R}{2}(\xi-\eta)}}_{\cancel{(\xi-\eta)(\xi+\eta)}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\frac{1}{r_a}}_{\frac{2m_e}{R}} = \frac{R}{2} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{1}{\eta}\right)}_{\frac{2m_e}{R}}$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{2} \int_1^{\infty} d\xi \int_{-1}^1 d\eta (\xi + \eta) e^{-R(\xi + \eta)} = \frac{R^2}{2} \left(\int_{-1}^1 d\eta e^{-R\eta} \int_1^{\infty} d\xi \cdot \xi \cdot e^{-R\xi} + \right)$$

$$+ \left[\int_1^{\infty} e^{-R\xi} d\xi \cdot \int_{-1}^1 d\eta \cdot \eta \cdot e^{-R\eta} \right] = \frac{R^2}{2} \left[\left(\frac{e^{-R\eta}}{-R} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 \cdot \left(e^{-R\xi} \left(\frac{\xi}{-R} - \frac{1}{(-R)^2} \right) \right) \Big|_1^{\infty} + \right]$$

$$+ \left[\left(\frac{e^{-R\eta}}{-R} \right) \Big|_{-1}^{\infty} \cdot \left(e^{-R\eta} \left(\frac{\eta}{-R} - \frac{1}{(-R)^2} \right) \right) \Big|_1^{\infty} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{e^{-R} - e^R}{-R} \right) \left(e^{-R} \left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R^2} \right) \right) + \frac{e^{-R}}{R} \cdot \left(e^{-R} \left(\frac{1}{-R} - \frac{1}{R^2} \right) - e^R \left(\frac{-1}{-R} - \frac{1}{R^2} \right) \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{2} \left(e^{-2R} \left(-\frac{1}{R^2} - \frac{1}{R^3} \right) - \frac{1}{R^2} - \frac{1}{R^3} \right) + 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{1}{R^3} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{1}{R^3} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} \left(1 - e^{-2R} (R+1) \right) e^{-(r_a+r_b)}$$

$$E_{ab} = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \int_0^\infty d\zeta \int_{-\infty}^\infty dn \left(\zeta^2 - n^2 \right) \frac{e^{-R\zeta}}{\frac{R}{2}(\zeta-n)} =$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{2} \int_1^\infty d\zeta \int_{-1}^1 dn (\zeta + n) e^{-R\zeta} = \frac{R^2}{2} \int_1^\infty d\zeta (2\zeta + 0) e^{-R\zeta} =$$

$$= R^2 \int_1^\infty d\zeta \cdot \zeta \cdot e^{-R\zeta} = \underline{\underline{e^{-R(R+1)}}}$$

10. ok

1) (Ablyt.)

$$E_{aa} = \frac{1}{R} \left\{ 1 - e^{-2R(1+R)} \right\}$$

$$E_{ab} = e^{-R} (R+1)$$

$$E = \frac{H_{aa} + H_{ab}}{1+S} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{R} \right) - E_{aa} + \left(\frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{1}{R} \right) S - E_{ab}}{1+S} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{R} - \frac{E_{\text{an}} + E_{\text{abs}}}{1+S} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{R} - \frac{\frac{1}{R} \{ 1 - e^{-2R} (1+R) \} + e^{-R} (1+R)}{1 + e^{-R} (1+R+R^2)}$$

- Enthält lehrt bei v. R rechts a minimum
- fiktiv var. obm. : $\mathcal{F}' = 0 \rightarrow \alpha$ rechts variablen

2) Kund-analyse

① S max

② L max lehrt rechts allg. typ

③ $\bar{e}_{ik} \leq \overbrace{2l+1}^{\text{min. n. h. d. ab}}$ $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \min \quad \exists = |L-S|$
 $-11- > 2l+1 \quad \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \max \quad \exists = L+S$

$$0: (1_2)^2 (2_3)^2 (2_1)^4 \quad \binom{6}{2} = 15$$

M_S	-1	0	1
-1/2	X	X	X
-1/2	X		
	(1, -1)		
	X	X	
	X		
	(0, -2)		
	X	X	
	X		
	(0, -1)		
	X	X	
	X		
	(0, 0)		
	X	X	
	X		
	(0, 1)		
	X	X	
	X		
	(0, 2)		
	X	X	
	X		
	(-1, -1)		
	X	X	
	X		
	(-1, 0)		
	X	X	
	X		
	(-1, 1)		

X X X

X

(1, 0)

X X

X

(0, 1)

X X

X

(0, 1)

X X

X

(0, 1)

X X

X

(0, 2)

X X

X

(-1, 0)

X X

X

(-1, 1)

X X X

(1, 1)

X X

(0, 0)

X X

(0, 0)

X X

(0, 1)

X X

(0, 2)

X X

(-1, 1)

X X

(-1, 1)

X X

X

(-1, 1)

M_S	+1	0	-1
-2		1	
-1	1	11	1
0	1	111	1
1	1	11	1
2		1	

Kinderklinik

a. max.

reduzit.

magazin

allg. pathos

$L=2$

$S=0$

↓

	1	0	-1
-2			
-1			
0		1	
1			
2			

	+1	0	-1
-2			
-1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1
+1	1	1	1
+2			

$$S=0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} ^1S$$

$L=0$

1D spin 1/2
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $(1 \cdot 5 = 5 \times \text{degen.})$

3P $(3 \cdot 3 = 9 \times)$

1S $(1 \cdot 1 = 1 \times)$

ilyen állapotokbanak \rightarrow Kond I

$^3P < ^1S, ^1D$

$^3P < ^1D < ^1S$ Kond-II

Kond-III

$S=1 \quad L=1 \quad Z=2$
 $2L+1$

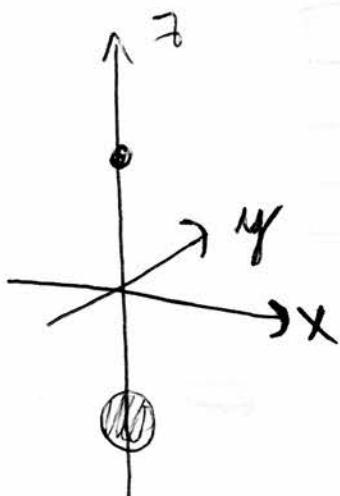
$\Downarrow 4 > 3 \Rightarrow f_{\max}$

3P_2 az alapállapot

1.
 $L=3$
 $S=5 \Rightarrow$
 ~~$S=5$~~
 nincs
 áll. nincs

Max. retétekkel

3) Symmetrie:



L_g-rek A N -val s.d.

$$\lambda = 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3$$

Σ Π Δ ϕ

$$y= \pm \sqrt{k} \quad \sigma_N = \pm 1$$

inversion: ~~is~~ grade, ungrade

$$224 \sum_{g/m} \pm_1 *$$

For a 2 atom atom, C_2 :

x, y & k $\sigma_d = \pm 1$ +1 -1
 nine *

O₂:

$$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \cancel{2} \\ - \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \cancel{3} \\ + \end{array}$$

$\wedge : 0 \quad 0 \quad (2)$

inizio: +1 (g) +1 (g)

2 : 1 (3) 0 (1)

σ_{xc} : -1 (-) +1 (+)

$\sigma_d = +1$ +1 (mis*)

4) Hartree - Fock egyszerűsítés

$$\text{Be: } (1s)^2 \quad (2s)^2$$

$$\psi_1(\underline{r}_1, \underline{r}) = \phi_{1s}(\underline{r}) \alpha(1)$$

$$\psi_2(\underline{r}_1, \underline{r}) = \phi_{1s}(\underline{r}) \beta(2)$$

$$\psi_3(\underline{r}_2) = \phi_{2s}(\underline{r}) \alpha(1)$$

$$\psi_4(\underline{r}_2) = \phi_{2s}(\underline{r}) \beta(2)$$

úgy beszéljük el, hogy a teljes molekula egyetlen, majd több területre lele ~~egyik~~ ~~egyik~~ ~~amit valójában~~

$\psi_1(\underline{r}_1, \underline{r}_2)$	$\psi_1(\underline{r}_2, \underline{r}_2)$	$\psi_1(\underline{r}_3, \underline{r}_2)$
$\psi_2(\underline{r}_1, \underline{r}_2)$		
$\psi_3(\underline{r}_1, \underline{r})$		
$\psi_4(\underline{r}_1, \underline{r})$		

$$H = \underbrace{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta - \frac{Ze_0^2}{|\underline{r}|}}_{H(1)} + \frac{e_0^2}{|\underline{r}_{12}|}$$

$$L^+C \rightarrow U(\underline{r})$$

$$L^-K \rightarrow \dots$$

a 4 e⁻ által keltetett potenciál

$$U(\underline{r}) = \int d^3r' \frac{e_0^2}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|} \left(|\phi_{1s}(\underline{r}')|^2 \cdot \alpha^2(1) + |\phi_{1s}(\underline{r}')|^2 \cdot \beta^2(2) \right.$$

$$+ |\phi_{2s}(\underline{r}')|^2 \cdot \alpha^2(2) + |\phi_{2s}(\underline{r}')|^2 \cdot \beta^2(1) \Big) =$$

$$= 2 \int d^3r' \frac{e_0^2}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|} \cdot \left(|\phi_{1s}(\underline{r}')|^2 + |\phi_{2s}(\underline{r}')|^2 \right)$$

mert 2s min 1s és 2s a 2s pályán

$$\hat{K} \psi_{15}(\vec{r}) \alpha(\beta) = \sum_{\gamma_1} \int d^3 r_1 \frac{e_0^2}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1|} \phi_{15}(r_1) \alpha(\gamma_1) \cdot$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot \left(\phi_{15}(r) \alpha(\gamma) \phi_{15}^*(r_1) \alpha(\gamma_1) + \cancel{\phi_{15}(r) \beta(\gamma) \phi_{15}^*(r_1) \beta(\gamma_1)} + \right. \\ & + \phi_{25}(r) \alpha(\gamma) \phi_{25}^*(r_1) \alpha(\gamma_1) \left. + \phi_{25}(r) \beta(\gamma) \phi_{25}^*(r_1) \beta(\gamma_1) \right) = \\ & \sum_{\gamma_1} \alpha(\gamma_1) \alpha(\gamma) = \\ & \downarrow \sum_{\gamma_1} \int d^3 r_1 \frac{e_0^2}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1|} \left(|\phi_{15}(r_1)|^2 \phi_{15}(r) + \right. \\ & \left. + \phi_{15}(r_1) \phi_{25}^*(r_1) \phi_{25}(r) \right) \end{aligned}$$

\$\sum_{\gamma_1} \alpha(\gamma_1) = 1\$

Konsatz

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta - \frac{ze_0^2}{r} + 2 \int d^3 r_1 \frac{e_0^2}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1|} \left(|\phi_{15}(r_1)|^2 + |\phi_{25}(r_1)|^2 \right) \right] \phi_{15}(r) +$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow \int d^3 r_1 \frac{e_0^2}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1|} \left(|\phi_{15}(r_1)|^2 \phi_{15}(r) + \phi_{15}(r_1) \phi_{25}^*(r_1) \phi_{25}(r) \right) = \\ & = \epsilon_1 \phi_{15}(r) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta - \frac{ze_0^2}{r} + 2 \int d^3 r_1 \frac{e_0^2}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1|} \left(|\phi_{15}(r_1)|^2 + |\phi_{25}(r_1)|^2 \right) \right] \phi_{25}(r) + \\ & - \int d^3 r_1 \frac{e_0^2}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1|} \left(|\phi_{25}(r_1)|^2 \phi_{25}(r) + \phi_{25}(r_1) \phi_{15}^*(r_1) \phi_{15}(r) \right) = \\ & = \epsilon_2 \phi_{25}(r) \end{aligned}$$

-52

ZH-n lelőh:

- simmetrikus
- Kunk-malály
- R-F.-egy.
- elliptikus integrálok
- valószínű módszer
- spin-pályák -kh.

integrálokat nem kell regisztrálni, fizetikál lehet
eredményt használni

ATOM- ÉS MOLEKULAFIZIKA GYAKORLAT

1. ZÁRTHELYI (2013. 10. 15.)

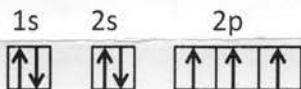
- Mutassuk meg, hogy a $C_{2s,2s}$ Coulomb-integrál értéke $\frac{77}{512} \frac{e_0^2}{a_0} Z!$
- Vegyük a $\mathbf{j}^{(1)}$ és $\mathbf{j}^{(2)}$ egryszecke operátorokat, mely komponenseire teljesülnek a szokásos kommutációk: $[j_k^{(a)}, j_l^{(b)}] = i\hbar\delta_{a,b}\epsilon_{klm}j_m^{(a)}$. Ezek a vektoroperátorok az alábbi módon hatnak a $|1, m^{(a)}\rangle_{(a)}$ alakban felírt egryszeckés sajátállapotaikon:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{j}^{(a)}\mathbf{j}^{(a)}|1, m^{(a)}\rangle_{(a)} &= 2\hbar^2 |1, m^{(a)}\rangle_{(a)} \\ j_z^{(a)}|1, m^{(a)}\rangle_{(a)} &= \hbar m^{(a)} |1, m^{(a)}\rangle_{(a)}\end{aligned}$$

Ahol $a = 1, 2$ és $m^{(a)} = -1, 0, 1$ értékeket vehet föl.

Legyen $\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{j}^{(1)} + \mathbf{j}^{(2)}$! (Azaz $J_i = j_i^{(1)} + j_i^{(2)}$.) Az $|1, m^{(1)}\rangle_{(1)} |1, m^{(2)}\rangle_{(2)}$ szorzatokból állítsuk elő J_3 és $\mathbf{J}\mathbf{J}$ összes szimultán sajátfüggvényét!

- A nitrogén alapállapota a megszokott „kémia órai” jelöléssel:



- (a) Írjuk fel a hozzá tartozó Slater-determinánst!
- (b) Mutassuk meg, hogy ez az állapot \mathbf{L}^2 , L_z , \mathbf{S}^2 , S_z , \mathbf{J}^2 , J_z sajátállapot! Mik a sajátértékek? Írjuk fel az állapot jelét is!
- (c) Hány különböző állapotot jelölhet az előbb megkapott jel? (*3 degeneráció!*)
- A Be atom alapállapot konfigurációja: $(1s)^2(2s)^2$. Ennek az állapotnak peturbáció számítással határozzuk meg az energiáját! Perturbációs tagnak tekintsük az elektron-elektron tasztitást!
 - A perturbáció nullad rendjében mennyi az állapot energiája?
 - Mennyi az elsőrendű energiakorrekción? Mennyi az állapot elsőrendű perturbációs számítással kapott energiája?

Néhány Coulomb-, illetve kicsérélődési-integrál értéke: $C_{1s,1s} = \frac{5}{8} \frac{e_0^2}{a_0} Z$, $C_{1s,2s} = \frac{17}{81} \frac{e_0^2}{a_0} Z$, $K_{1s,2s} = \frac{16}{729} \frac{e_0^2}{a_0} Z$, $C_{2s,2s} = \frac{77}{512} \frac{e_0^2}{a_0} Z$. Amennyiben további integrálok is szükségesek, akkor használjuk azok betűs-indexes jelölését!

Jó munkát kívánok!

ATOM- ÉS MOLEKULAFIZIKA GYAKORLAT

2. ZÁRTHELYI (2013. 12. 11.)

1. Hund-szabályok alapján adjuk meg az $(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^3$ elektronszerkezetű nitrogénatom legalacsonyabb energiájú állapotát!
2. Adjuk meg a $\hat{V} = A\hat{\underline{L}} \cdot \hat{\underline{S}} + \frac{\mu_B B}{\hbar} (\hat{L}_z + 2\hat{S}_z)$ operátor mátrixelemeit egy 2D állapotú atomra az $|M_L, M_S\rangle$ bázisokat használva! (Szükség esetén használjuk az $\alpha = A\hbar^2$ és $\beta = B\mu_B$ konstansokat!)
3. Az oxigén molekula (O_2) egy gerjesztett állapota a ${}^1\Delta_g^+$. Milyen kvantumszámokat tudunk kiolvasni az állapotból?
4. Adjuk meg az alábbi mátrixelemeket!
 - (a) $\langle L, M_L | \hat{L}_x | L, M_L \rangle$
 - (b) $\langle L, M_L | \hat{L}^+ | L, M'_L \rangle$
 - (c) $\langle L, M_L | \hat{L}^- | L, M'_L \rangle$
5. Legyen
$$\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1+S^2)}} (u(\alpha|\underline{r}_1) u(\beta|\underline{r}_2) + u(\beta|\underline{r}_1) u(\alpha|\underline{r}_2))^1 \chi(s_1, s_2)$$
a hélium atom egy variációs hullámfüggvénye! ($u(\alpha|\underline{r}) = \left(\frac{\alpha^3}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} e^{-\alpha r}$, ahol α variációs paraméter.)
Lássuk be, hogy a $\langle \phi | -Z \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right) | \phi \rangle$ magpotenciálból származó energiatag értéke $-Z(\alpha + \beta)$!
6. Vizsgáljuk a H_2^+ -t a $\psi = \eta \exp(-a\xi) \cdot {}^2\chi(s)$ hullámfüggvény ansatzcal (η és ξ a szokásos elliptikus koordináták), ami egy gerjesztett állapotot ír le!
 - (a) Számoljuk ki az energia-funkcionál értékét!
 - (b) Adjuk meg az anszot jellemző kvantumszámokat!
7. Írjuk fel a Hartree-Fock egyenleteket a hélium $(1s)^2$ alapállapotára!

Jó munkát kívánok!