

# Plenum 5 - Musterlösung

(1)

a) Wir benutzen, dass  $H = H_{H_2\text{-Moleküle}} + H_V$ , wobei  $H_{H_2\text{-Moleküle}}$  auf Vorlesung war.  
 $[H, S_z] = [H_V, S_z] = \frac{\hbar}{2} V \sum_i [(n_{1\uparrow} + n_{1\downarrow})(n_{2\uparrow} + n_{2\downarrow}), n_{i\uparrow} + n_{i\downarrow}]$

wobei  $H_V = V (n_{1\uparrow} + n_{1\downarrow})(n_{2\uparrow} + n_{2\downarrow})$

$$S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sum_i (c_{i\uparrow}^\dagger c_{i\uparrow} - c_{i\downarrow}^\dagger c_{i\downarrow}) = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sum_i (n_{i\uparrow} - n_{i\downarrow})$$

Hier sind nur Besetzungszahl- (dichte) Operatoren involviert.

$$[n_{i\sigma}, n_{j\sigma'}] = ?$$

Falls alle Quantenzahlen gleich sind ( $i=j, \sigma=\sigma'$ )

$$[n_{i\sigma}, n_{i\sigma}] = n_{i\sigma} n_{i\sigma} - n_{i\sigma} n_{i\sigma} = 0$$

Sonst:

$$\begin{aligned} [n_{i\sigma}, n_{j\sigma'}] &= \underbrace{c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{i\sigma}}_{\text{1}} \underbrace{c_{j\sigma'}^\dagger c_{j\sigma'}}_{\text{1}} - \underbrace{c_{j\sigma'}^\dagger c_{j\sigma'}}_{\text{1}} \underbrace{c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{i\sigma}}_{\text{1}} = \\ &= (-1)^2 c_{j\sigma'}^\dagger c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{i\sigma} c_{j\sigma'} - c_{j\sigma'}^\dagger c_{j\sigma'} c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{i\sigma} = \\ &= (-1)^4 c_{j\sigma'}^\dagger c_{j\sigma'} c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{i\sigma} - c_{j\sigma'}^\dagger c_{j\sigma'} c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{i\sigma} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Daraus folgt:

$$\underline{[H_V, S_z] = 0}$$

$$[H, \vec{S}^2] = ?$$

$$\vec{S}^2 = S_x^2 + S_y^2 + S_z^2$$

einfacher:

$$\vec{S}^2 = S_+ S_- - \hbar S_z + S_z^2$$

wobei  $S_+ = \hbar \sum_i c_{i\uparrow}^\dagger c_{i\downarrow}$

$$S_- = \hbar \sum_i c_{i\downarrow}^\dagger c_{i\uparrow}$$

Zu zeigen bleibt

$$[H_V, S_+ S_-] = 0$$

b) Basis-Zustände die Eigenzustände von  $S_z$  sind: (hier  $|0\rangle \equiv |vac\rangle$ ) (2)

$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+  0\rangle$	$S_z = \hbar$
$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+  0\rangle$	$S_z = -\hbar$
$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$	$C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+  0\rangle$	$S_z = 0$
$\downarrow$	$\uparrow$	$C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+  0\rangle$	$S_z = 0$
$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$C_{2\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+  0\rangle$	$S_z = 0$
$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$C_{2\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+  0\rangle$	$S_z = 0$

Da  $[H, S_z] = 0$  existiert eine gemeinsame Eigenbasis von  $H$  und  $S_z$ .

Unterraum mit  $S_z = \hbar$  ist eindimensional, also  $C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle$  muss auch ein Eigenvektor von  $H$  sein.

Tatsächlich:  $H C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle = 2\epsilon_0 C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle + H_V C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle$   
aus Vorlesung

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_V C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle &= V (n_{1\uparrow} + n_{1\downarrow}) (n_{2\uparrow} + n_{2\downarrow}) C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle = \\
 &= V n_{1\uparrow} (n_{2\uparrow} + n_{2\downarrow}) C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle + V (n_{2\uparrow} + n_{2\downarrow}) C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ \underbrace{n_{1\downarrow}}_{=0} |0\rangle = \\
 &= V n_{1\uparrow} n_{2\uparrow} \underbrace{C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+}_{(-1)^2} |0\rangle + V n_{1\uparrow} C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ \underbrace{n_{2\downarrow}}_{=0} |0\rangle =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= V n_{1\uparrow} c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger n_{2\uparrow} c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger |0\rangle = V \cdot c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger \underbrace{c_{1\uparrow} c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger}_{1 - c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{1\uparrow}} c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger \underbrace{c_{2\uparrow} c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger}_{1 - c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\uparrow}} |0\rangle \quad (3)$$

$$= V c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger (1 - c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{1\uparrow}) c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger (1 - c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\uparrow}) |0\rangle =$$

$$= V c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger (1 - c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{1\uparrow}) c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger |0\rangle = V c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger |0\rangle - V \underbrace{c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{1\uparrow} c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger |0\rangle}_{(c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger)^2 = 0}$$

$$= V c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger |0\rangle$$

$$\text{Also: } H c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger |0\rangle = (2\varepsilon_0 + V) c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger |0\rangle$$

$$\text{Analog: } H c_{1\downarrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle = (2\varepsilon_0 + V) c_{1\downarrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle$$

Unterraum mit  $S_z = 0$  ist vierdimensional, dann sind die Matrixelemente nicht nur auf Diagonale.

c) In Unterräumen mit  $S_z = \pm \hbar$  gibt es nur diagonale Matrixelemente, beide:  $(2\varepsilon_0 + V)$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} S_z = \hbar \\ S_z = -\hbar \\ S_z = 0 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} S_z = \hbar \\ S_z = -\hbar \\ S_z = 0 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} S_z = 0 \\ S_z = 0 \\ S_z = 0 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 2\varepsilon_0 + V & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\varepsilon_0 + V & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$H_{S_z = 0}$

(4)

Da der Hamiltonoperator nicht vor der  $H_2$ -Molekül aus der Vorlesung nur um ein Fermi  $H_V$  unterscheidet, wir können die schon berechnete Matrixelemente übernehmen (solange wir dieselbe Basis benutzen; Ordnung von Basisvektoren und Ordnung von Operatoren in der Basisvektor-Definitionen ist sehr wichtig!)

$$H_{s_z=0} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle & c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{1\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle & c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle & c_{1\downarrow}^\dagger c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger |0\rangle \\ 2\varepsilon_0 & -t & -t & 0 \\ -t & 2\varepsilon_0 + U & 0 & t \\ -t & 0 & 2\varepsilon_0 + U & t \\ 0 & t & t & 2\varepsilon_0 \end{pmatrix} + H_V s_z = 0$$

Um die fehlende Matrixelemente zu finden, wir lassen  $H_V$  auf Basiszustände wirken:

$$\begin{aligned} V (n_{1\uparrow} + n_{1\downarrow}) (n_{2\uparrow} + n_{2\downarrow}) c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{1\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle &= \\ = (-1)^2 V (n_{1\uparrow} + n_{1\downarrow}) c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{1\downarrow}^\dagger (\underbrace{n_{2\uparrow} |0\rangle}_{=0} + \underbrace{n_{2\downarrow} |0\rangle}_{=0}) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Ähnlich:  $H_V c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} V (n_{1\uparrow} + \cancel{n_{1\downarrow}}) (\cancel{n_{2\uparrow}} + n_{2\downarrow}) c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle &= V n_{1\uparrow} n_{2\downarrow} c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle = \\ = (-1)^2 V n_{1\uparrow} c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger \underbrace{n_{2\downarrow} c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger}_{c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow} c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger} |0\rangle &= V n_{1\uparrow} c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger \underbrace{c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger}_{c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{1\uparrow} c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger} |0\rangle = V c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle \\ &= \underbrace{1 - c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow}}_{1 - c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{1\uparrow}} \end{aligned}$$

und analog:

(5)

$$H_V C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle = V C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle$$

Also  $H_V$  hat nur diagonale Beiträge, von denen zwei null sind. Dann:

$$H_{S_z=0} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\varepsilon_0 + V & -t & -t & 0 \\ -t & 2\varepsilon_0 + U & 0 & t \\ -t & 0 & 2\varepsilon_0 + U & t \\ 0 & t & t & 2\varepsilon_0 + V \end{pmatrix}$$

d) Da  $[H, \vec{S}^2] = 0$  haben auch  $H$  und  $\vec{S}^2$  gemeinsame Eigenbasis. Unsere gewählte Eigenbasis ist aber nicht die Eigenbasis von  $\vec{S}^2$ .

Die Zustände  $C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle$  und  $C_{2\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle$  sind Eigenzustände von  $\vec{S}^2$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{S}^2 C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle &= (S_+ S_- - \hbar S_z - S_z^2) C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle = \\ &= S_+ S_- C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle = \hbar^2 \underbrace{\left( \sum_i C_{i\uparrow}^+ C_{i\downarrow} \right)}_{C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}} \underbrace{\left( \sum_j C_{j\downarrow}^+ C_{j\uparrow} \right)}_{1 - C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}} C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle = \\ &= \hbar^2 \left( \sum_i C_{i\uparrow}^+ C_{i\downarrow} \right) \underbrace{C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle}_{(C_{1\downarrow}^+)^2 |0\rangle} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(für  $j=2: C_{2\uparrow} |0\rangle = 0$ )

Analog  $\vec{S}^2 C_{2\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle = 0$

Also  $C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle$  und  $C_{2\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle$  sind Eigenzustände von  $\vec{S}^2$  mit  $S=0$

$\left( \uparrow\downarrow \text{ —} \right) \quad \left( \text{—} \uparrow\downarrow \right)$

Aus Hinweis:

$$\vec{S}^2 |Triplett\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \vec{S}^2 (C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ + C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+) |0\rangle$$

$$\vec{S}^2 = S_+ S_- - \hbar S_z - S_z^2 \quad \text{and} \quad S_z |Triplett\rangle = 0, \quad S_z^2 |Triplett\rangle = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{S}^2 C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle &= S_+ S_- C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle = \hbar^2 \left( \sum_i C_{i\uparrow}^+ C_{i\downarrow} \right) \left( \sum_j C_{j\downarrow}^+ C_{j\uparrow} \right) C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle \\ &= \hbar^2 \left( \sum_i C_{i\uparrow}^+ C_{i\downarrow} \right) C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{1\uparrow} C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle = \end{aligned}$$

nur j=1  
und nicht null  
Beiträge  
haben.  
nonint:  
 $C_{2\downarrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle = 0$   
 $(C_{2\downarrow}^+)^2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \hbar^2 \left( \sum_i C_{i\uparrow}^+ C_{i\downarrow} \right) C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle = \\ &= \hbar^2 \left( C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow} C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle + C_{2\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow} C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle \right) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \hbar^2 \left( C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle - C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow} C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle - C_{2\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow} C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle \right) =$$

$$= \hbar^2 \left( C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle - C_{2\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle \right) = \hbar^2 (C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ + C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+) |0\rangle$$

Analog:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{S}^2 C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle &= S_+ S_- C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle = \hbar^2 \left( \sum_i C_{i\uparrow}^+ C_{i\downarrow} \right) \left( \sum_j C_{j\downarrow}^+ C_{j\uparrow} \right) C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle = \\ &= \hbar^2 \left( \sum_i C_{i\uparrow}^+ C_{i\downarrow} \right) C_{2\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow} C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle = -\hbar^2 \left( \sum_i C_{i\uparrow}^+ C_{i\downarrow} \right) C_{2\downarrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\hbar^2 (C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow} + C_{2\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}) C_{2\downarrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle = \hbar^2 (C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow} C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle + \\ & - C_{2\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle) = \hbar^2 (C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ + C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+) |0\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Zusammen gesetzt:

$$\vec{S}^2 |Triplett\rangle = 2 \hbar^2 \frac{1}{2} (C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ + C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+) |0\rangle = 2 \hbar^2 |Triplett\rangle$$

$s(s+1) \Rightarrow$  Quantenzahl  $s=1$

H |Triplett> = ?

Aus Vorlesung (oder Skriptum):  $H_{H_2\text{-Molekül}} |Triplett> = 2\varepsilon_0 |Triplett>$

$$H = H_{H_2\text{-Molekül}} + H_V$$

$$H_V \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (C_{1\uparrow}^\dagger C_{2\downarrow}^\dagger + C_{1\downarrow}^\dagger C_{2\uparrow}^\dagger) |0> = \frac{V}{\sqrt{2}} (n_{1\uparrow} + n_{1\downarrow}) (n_{2\uparrow} + n_{2\downarrow}) |0> =$$

$$= \frac{V}{\sqrt{2}} (n_{1\uparrow} + n_{1\downarrow}) \left( \underbrace{n_{2\uparrow} C_{1\uparrow}^\dagger C_{2\downarrow}^\dagger}_{=0} + \underbrace{n_{2\downarrow} C_{1\uparrow}^\dagger C_{2\downarrow}^\dagger}_{(-1)^2} + \underbrace{n_{2\uparrow} C_{1\downarrow}^\dagger C_{2\uparrow}^\dagger}_{(-1)^2} + \underbrace{n_{2\downarrow} C_{1\downarrow}^\dagger C_{2\uparrow}^\dagger}_{=0} \right) |0> =$$

$$= \frac{V}{\sqrt{2}} (n_{1\uparrow} + n_{1\downarrow}) \left( \underbrace{C_{1\uparrow}^\dagger n_{2\downarrow} C_{2\downarrow}^\dagger}_{\substack{C_{2\downarrow}^\dagger C_{2\downarrow} C_{2\downarrow}^\dagger \\ 1 - C_{2\downarrow}^\dagger C_{2\downarrow}}} + \underbrace{C_{1\downarrow}^\dagger n_{2\uparrow} C_{2\uparrow}^\dagger}_{\substack{C_{2\uparrow}^\dagger C_{2\uparrow} C_{2\uparrow}^\dagger \\ 1 - C_{2\uparrow}^\dagger C_{2\uparrow}}} \right) |0> =$$

$$= \frac{V}{\sqrt{2}} (n_{1\uparrow} + n_{1\downarrow}) \left( \underbrace{C_{1\uparrow}^\dagger C_{2\downarrow}^\dagger}_{=0} + \underbrace{C_{1\downarrow}^\dagger C_{2\uparrow}^\dagger}_{=0} \right) |0> =$$

$$= \frac{V}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \underbrace{n_{1\uparrow} C_{1\uparrow}^\dagger C_{2\downarrow}^\dagger}_{\substack{C_{1\uparrow}^\dagger C_{1\uparrow} C_{1\uparrow}^\dagger \\ 1 - C_{1\uparrow}^\dagger C_{1\uparrow}}} + \underbrace{n_{1\downarrow} C_{1\downarrow}^\dagger C_{2\uparrow}^\dagger}_{\substack{C_{1\downarrow}^\dagger C_{1\downarrow} C_{1\downarrow}^\dagger \\ 1 - C_{1\downarrow}^\dagger C_{1\downarrow}}} \right) |0> = \frac{V}{\sqrt{2}} (C_{1\uparrow}^\dagger C_{2\downarrow}^\dagger + C_{1\downarrow}^\dagger C_{2\uparrow}^\dagger) |0>$$

$$= V |Triplett>$$

D. h.

$$H |Triplett> = (2\varepsilon_0 + V) |Triplett>$$

Der Zustand in dem Hinweis (Triplet) (6)

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ + C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+) |0\rangle$  ist ein Eigenzustand von  $H$  und auch  $\vec{S}^2$  (mit Eigenwert  $S=1$ )

Dann die neue Basis, die auch Eigenbasis von  $\vec{S}^2$  ist, hat schon 3 Zustände die orthogonal zueinander sind:

$$C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle \quad S=0$$

$$C_{2\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle \quad S=0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ + C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+) |0\rangle \quad S=1 \quad (\text{Triplet})$$

Der vierte muss orthogonal zu den drei sein, also:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ - C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+) |0\rangle \quad S=0 \quad (\text{Singulett})$$

( $\vec{S}^2 | \text{Singulett} \rangle = 0$  ist analog wie für  $\vec{S}^2 | \text{Triplet} \rangle$  zu zeigen)

Da ein Unterraum mit  $S_z = 0$  und  $S=1$  eindimensional ist und

$$H \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ + C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+) |0\rangle = (2\varepsilon_0 + V) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ + C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+) |0\rangle$$

Die Hamilton-Matrix wird nur in dreidimensionalen Unterraum zu diagonalisieren in der neue Basis.

Die neue Matrixelemente, kann man leicht finden aus der alte Matrix:

$$\begin{cases} H \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ (2\varepsilon_0 + V) C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle - t C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle - t C_{2\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle \right] \\ H \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ t C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle + t C_{2\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle + (2\varepsilon_0 + V) C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle \right] \end{cases}$$

$$H \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ - C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{2\uparrow}^+) |0\rangle = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} t C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} t C_{2\uparrow}^+ C_{2\downarrow}^+ |0\rangle + \frac{2\varepsilon_0 + V}{\sqrt{2}} (C_{1\uparrow}^+ C_{1\downarrow}^+ - C_{1\downarrow}^+ C_{1\uparrow}^+) |0\rangle$$



In neuer Basis dann:

(7)

$$H_{S_z=0} = \begin{pmatrix} | \text{Triplet} \rangle & c_{1\uparrow}^+ c_{1\downarrow}^+ | \rangle & c_{2\uparrow}^+ c_{2\downarrow}^+ | \rangle & | \text{Singulett} \rangle \\ \hline 2\varepsilon_0 + V & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\varepsilon_0 + U & 0 & -t\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 2\varepsilon_0 + U & -t\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & -t\sqrt{2} & -t\sqrt{2} & 2\varepsilon_0 + V \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_{S_z=0, S=1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\varepsilon_0 + U & 0 & -t\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 2\varepsilon_0 + U & -t\sqrt{2} \\ -t\sqrt{2} & -t\sqrt{2} & 2\varepsilon_0 + V \end{pmatrix}$$

Wir müssen nun diese 3x3 Matrix diagonalisieren:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2\varepsilon_0 + U - \lambda & 0 & -t\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 2\varepsilon_0 + U - \lambda & -t\sqrt{2} \\ -t\sqrt{2} & -t\sqrt{2} & 2\varepsilon_0 + V - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2\varepsilon_0 + U - \lambda) \left[ (2\varepsilon_0 + U - \lambda)(2\varepsilon_0 + V - \lambda) - 4t^2 \right] = 0$$

Die Eigenenergien sind dann:

$$E_1 = 2\varepsilon_0 + U$$

$$E_2 = 2\varepsilon_0 + \frac{U+V}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(U-V)^2 + 16t^2}$$

$$E_3 = 2\varepsilon_0 + \frac{U+V}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(U-V)^2 + 16t^2}$$

Die entdipredicende Eigenzustände:

$$|W_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( C_{1T}^\dagger C_{1B}^\dagger |0\rangle - C_{2T}^\dagger C_{2B}^\dagger |0\rangle \right)$$

$$|W_2\rangle = A \begin{pmatrix} \frac{t}{\alpha_1} \\ \frac{t}{\alpha_1} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = A \left( \text{Singulett} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{t}{\alpha_1} \left( C_{1T}^\dagger C_{1B}^\dagger |0\rangle + C_{2T}^\dagger C_{2B}^\dagger |0\rangle \right)}_{\text{Beimischungen}}$$

Normierung

$$|W_3\rangle = A' \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \frac{\alpha_2}{t} \end{pmatrix} = A' \left( \frac{\alpha_2}{t} \text{Singulett} \right) + \left( C_{1T}^\dagger C_{1B}^\dagger |0\rangle + C_{2T}^\dagger C_{2B}^\dagger |0\rangle \right)$$

wobei  $\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{U-V}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(U-V)^2 + 16t^2} \right)$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{U-V}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(U-V)^2 + 16t^2} \right)$$

Der Grundzustand ist, wie im Fall  $V=0$ ,

$$|W_2\rangle \text{ mit } E_2 = 2\varepsilon_0 + \frac{U+V}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(U-V)^2 + 16t^2}$$

(Singulett mit Beimischungen)

Für  $t \ll U$  und  $V \ll U$ :

$$E_2 \approx 2\varepsilon_0 + V - \frac{4t^2}{U-V} \quad ; \quad \alpha_1 \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( U-V + \frac{4t^2}{U-V} \right)$$

$$\alpha_2 \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{-4t^2}{U-V} \right)$$

$$|W_2\rangle \approx A \left( \text{Singulett} \right) + \frac{t\sqrt{2}}{U-V} \left( C_{1T}^\dagger C_{1B}^\dagger |0\rangle + C_{2T}^\dagger C_{2B}^\dagger |0\rangle \right)$$

Für  $V=0$  bekommt man Vorklassungsergebnisse.