

Exercises FYS4480, week 36, September 5-9, 2022

Exercise 1

Consider three N -particle Slater determinants $|SD\rangle$, $|SD_i^j\rangle$ and $|SD_{ij}^{kl}\rangle$, where the notation means that Slater determinant $|SD_i^j\rangle$ differs from $|SD\rangle$ by one single-particle state, that is a single-particle state ψ_i is replaced by a single-particle state ψ_j . Similarly, the Slater determinant $|SD_{ij}^{kl}\rangle$ differs by two single-particle states from $|SD\rangle$.

We define thereafter a general onebody operator $\hat{F} = \sum_i^N \hat{f}(x_i)$ and a general twobody operator $\hat{G} = \sum_{i>j}^N \hat{g}(x_i, x_j)$ with g being invariant under the interchange of the coordinates of two particles. The single-particle states ψ_i are not necessarily eigenstates of \hat{f} .

- a) Find the expectation values of

$$\langle SD|\hat{F}|SD\rangle,$$

and

$$\langle SD\hat{G}|SD\rangle.$$

- b) Find thereafter t

$$\langle SD|\hat{F}|SD_i^j\rangle,$$

and

$$\langle SD\hat{G}|SD_i^j\rangle,$$

and finally

- c) find

$$\langle SD|\hat{F}|SD_{ij}^{kl}\rangle,$$

and

$$\langle SD\hat{G}|SD_{ij}^{kl}\rangle.$$

What happens with the two-body operator if we have a transition probability of the type

$$\langle SD\hat{G}|SD_{ijk}^{lmn}\rangle,$$

where the Slater determinant to the right of the operator differs by more than two single-particle states?

Exercise 2, first second quantization encounter

- a) Show that the density of particles with coordinates \mathbf{x} , is given by

$$n(\mathbf{x}) = N \int d\mathbf{x}_2 \dots d\mathbf{x}_N |\Psi_{AS}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N)|^2$$

can be written in terms of the single-particle states ψ_k as

$$n(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_k |\psi_k(\mathbf{x})|^2.$$

b) Calculate the matrix elements (second quantization)

$$\langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 | \hat{F} | \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \rangle$$

and

$$\langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 | \hat{G} | \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \rangle$$

with

$$|\alpha_1 \alpha_2\rangle = a_{\alpha_1}^\dagger a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger |0\rangle,$$

$$\hat{F} = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \langle \alpha | f | \beta \rangle a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta,$$

$$\langle \alpha | f | \beta \rangle = \int \psi_\alpha^*(x) f(x) \psi_\beta(x) dx,$$

$$\hat{G} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \langle \alpha\beta | g | \gamma\delta \rangle a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta^\dagger a_\delta a_\gamma,$$

and

$$\langle \alpha\beta | g | \gamma\delta \rangle = \int \int \psi_\alpha^*(x_1) \psi_\beta^*(x_2) g(x_1, x_2) \psi_\gamma(x_1) \psi_\delta(x_2) dx_1 dx_2$$

Compare these results with those from exercise 1c) from the exercise set of week 35.