

# Second Quantization

Morten Hjorth-Jensen, National Superconducting Cyclotron  
Laboratory and Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan  
State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA & Department of  
Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Spring 2015

## Second quantization

### Second quantization.

- Second quantization and operators, two-body operator with examples
- Wick's theorem (missing in html and ipython notebook but in pdf files)
- Examples on how to use bit representations for Slater determinants

## Second quantization

We introduce the time-independent operators  $a_\alpha^\dagger$  and  $a_\alpha$  which create and annihilate, respectively, a particle in the single-particle state  $\varphi_\alpha$ . We define the fermion creation operator  $a_\alpha^\dagger$

$$a_\alpha^\dagger|0\rangle \equiv |\alpha\rangle, \quad (1)$$

and

$$a_\alpha^\dagger|\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n\rangle_{\text{AS}} \equiv |\alpha\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n\rangle_{\text{AS}} \quad (2)$$

## Second quantization

In Eq. (??) the operator  $a_\alpha^\dagger$  acts on the vacuum state  $|0\rangle$ , which does not contain any particles. Alternatively, we could define a closed-shell nucleus or atom as our new vacuum, but then we need to introduce the particle-hole formalism, see the discussion to come.

In Eq. (??)  $a_\alpha^\dagger$  acts on an antisymmetric  $n$ -particle state and creates an antisymmetric  $(n+1)$ -particle state, where the one-body state  $\varphi_\alpha$  is occupied, under the condition that  $\alpha \neq \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ . It follows that we can express an antisymmetric state as the product of the creation operators acting on the vacuum state.

$$|\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n\rangle_{\text{AS}} = a_{\alpha_1}^\dagger a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger \dots a_{\alpha_n}^\dagger |0\rangle \quad (3)$$

## Second quantization

It is easy to derive the commutation and anticommutation rules for the fermionic creation operators  $a_\alpha^\dagger$ . Using the antisymmetry of the states (??)

$$|\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_i \dots \alpha_k \dots \alpha_n\rangle_{\text{AS}} = -|\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_k \dots \alpha_i \dots \alpha_n\rangle_{\text{AS}} \quad (4)$$

we obtain

$$a_{\alpha_i}^\dagger a_{\alpha_k}^\dagger = -a_{\alpha_k}^\dagger a_{\alpha_i}^\dagger \quad (5)$$

## Second quantization

Using the Pauli principle

$$|\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_i \dots \alpha_i \dots \alpha_n\rangle_{\text{AS}} = 0 \quad (6)$$

it follows that

$$a_{\alpha_i}^\dagger a_{\alpha_i}^\dagger = 0. \quad (7)$$

If we combine Eqs. (??) and (??), we obtain the well-known anti-commutation rule

$$a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta^\dagger + a_\beta^\dagger a_\alpha^\dagger \equiv \{a_\alpha^\dagger, a_\beta^\dagger\} = 0 \quad (8)$$

## Second quantization

The hermitian conjugate of  $a_\alpha^\dagger$  is

$$a_\alpha = (a_\alpha^\dagger)^\dagger \quad (9)$$

If we take the hermitian conjugate of Eq. (??), we arrive at

$$\{a_\alpha, a_\beta\} = 0 \quad (10)$$

## Second quantization

What is the physical interpretation of the operator  $a_\alpha$  and what is the effect of  $a_\alpha$  on a given state  $|\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle_{\text{AS}}$ ? Consider the following matrix element

$$\langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n | a_\alpha | \alpha'_1 \alpha'_2 \dots \alpha'_m \rangle \quad (11)$$

where both sides are antisymmetric. We distinguish between two cases. The first (1) is when  $\alpha \in \{\alpha_i\}$ . Using the Pauli principle of Eq. (??) it follows

$$\langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n | a_\alpha = 0 \quad (12)$$

The second (2) case is when  $\alpha \notin \{\alpha_i\}$ . It follows that an hermitian conjugation

$$\langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n | a_\alpha = \langle \alpha \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n | \quad (13)$$

## Second quantization

Eq. (??) holds for case (1) since the lefthand side is zero due to the Pauli principle. We write Eq. (??) as

$$\langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n | a_\alpha | \alpha'_1 \alpha'_2 \dots \alpha'_m \rangle = \langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n | \alpha \alpha'_1 \alpha'_2 \dots \alpha'_m \rangle \quad (14)$$

Here we must have  $m = n + 1$  if Eq. (??) has to be trivially different from zero.

## Second quantization

For the last case, the minus and plus signs apply when the sequence  $\alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  and  $\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \dots, \alpha'_{n+1}$  are related to each other via even and odd permutations. If we assume that  $\alpha \notin \{\alpha_i\}$  we obtain

$$\langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n | a_\alpha | \alpha'_1 \alpha'_2 \dots \alpha'_{n+1} \rangle = 0 \quad (15)$$

when  $\alpha \in \{\alpha'_i\}$ . If  $\alpha \notin \{\alpha'_i\}$ , we obtain

$$a_\alpha | \underbrace{\alpha'_1 \alpha'_2 \dots \alpha'_{n+1}}_{\neq \alpha} \rangle = 0 \quad (16)$$

and in particular

$$a_\alpha | 0 \rangle = 0 \quad (17)$$

## Second quantization

If  $\{\alpha \alpha_i\} = \{\alpha'_i\}$ , performing the right permutations, the sequence  $\alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  is identical with the sequence  $\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \dots, \alpha'_{n+1}$ . This results in

$$\langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n | a_\alpha | \alpha \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n \rangle = 1 \quad (18)$$

and thus

$$a_\alpha | \alpha \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n \rangle = | \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n \rangle \quad (19)$$

## Second quantization

The action of the operator  $a_\alpha$  from the left on a state vector is to remove one particle in the state  $\alpha$ . If the state vector does not contain the single-particle state  $\alpha$ , the outcome of the operation is zero. The operator  $a_\alpha$  is normally called for a destruction or annihilation operator.

The next step is to establish the commutator algebra of  $a_\alpha^\dagger$  and  $a_\beta$ .

## Second quantization

The action of the anti-commutator  $\{a_\alpha^\dagger, a_\alpha\}$  on a given  $n$ -particle state is

$$\begin{aligned} a_\alpha^\dagger a_\alpha | \underbrace{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n}_{\neq \alpha} \rangle &= 0 \\ a_\alpha a_\alpha^\dagger | \underbrace{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n}_{\neq \alpha} \rangle &= a_\alpha | \underbrace{\alpha \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n}_{\neq \alpha} \rangle = | \underbrace{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n}_{\neq \alpha} \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

if the single-particle state  $\alpha$  is not contained in the state.

## Second quantization

If it is present we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} a_\alpha^\dagger a_\alpha |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_k \alpha \alpha_{k+1} \dots \alpha_{n-1}\rangle &= a_\alpha^\dagger a_\alpha (-1)^k |\alpha \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1}\rangle \\ &= (-1)^k |\alpha \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1}\rangle = |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_k \alpha \alpha_{k+1} \dots \alpha_{n-1}\rangle \\ a_\alpha a_\alpha^\dagger |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_k \alpha \alpha_{k+1} \dots \alpha_{n-1}\rangle &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

From Eqs. (??) and (??) we arrive at

$$\{a_\alpha^\dagger, a_\alpha\} = a_\alpha^\dagger a_\alpha + a_\alpha a_\alpha^\dagger = 1 \quad (22)$$

## Second quantization

The action of  $\{a_\alpha^\dagger, a_\beta\}$ , with  $\alpha \neq \beta$  on a given state yields three possibilities. The first case is a state vector which contains both  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , then either  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  and finally none of them.

## Second quantization

The first case results in

$$\begin{aligned} a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta |\alpha \beta \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-2}\rangle &= 0 \\ a_\beta a_\alpha^\dagger |\alpha \beta \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-2}\rangle &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

while the second case gives

$$\begin{aligned} a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta |\beta \underbrace{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1}}_{\neq \alpha}\rangle &= |\alpha \underbrace{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1}}_{\neq \alpha}\rangle \\ a_\beta a_\alpha^\dagger |\beta \underbrace{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1}}_{\neq \alpha}\rangle &= a_\beta |\alpha \beta \underbrace{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1}}_{\neq \alpha}\rangle \\ &= -|\alpha \underbrace{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1}}_{\neq \alpha}\rangle \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

## Second quantization

Finally if the state vector does not contain  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$

$$\begin{aligned} a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta |\underbrace{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n}_{\neq \alpha, \beta}\rangle &= 0 \\ a_\beta a_\alpha^\dagger |\underbrace{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n}_{\neq \alpha, \beta}\rangle &= a_\beta |\alpha \underbrace{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n}_{\neq \alpha, \beta}\rangle = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

For all three cases we have

$$\{a_\alpha^\dagger, a_\beta\} = a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta + a_\beta a_\alpha^\dagger = 0, \quad \alpha \neq \beta \quad (26)$$

## Second quantization

We can summarize our findings in Eqs. (??) and (??) as

$$\{a_\alpha^\dagger, a_\beta\} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} \quad (27)$$

with  $\delta_{\alpha\beta}$  is the Kroenecker  $\delta$ -symbol.

The properties of the creation and annihilation operators can be summarized as (for fermions)

$$a_\alpha^\dagger |0\rangle \equiv |\alpha\rangle,$$

and

$$a_\alpha^\dagger |\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n\rangle_{\text{AS}} \equiv |\alpha \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n\rangle_{\text{AS}}.$$

from which follows

$$|\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n\rangle_{\text{AS}} = a_{\alpha_1}^\dagger a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger \dots a_{\alpha_n}^\dagger |0\rangle.$$

## Second quantization

The hermitian conjugate has the following properties

$$a_\alpha = (a_\alpha^\dagger)^\dagger.$$

Finally we found

$$a_\alpha |\underbrace{\alpha'_1 \alpha'_2 \dots \alpha'_{n+1}}_{\neq \alpha}\rangle = 0, \quad \text{in particular } a_\alpha |0\rangle = 0,$$

and

$$a_\alpha |\alpha \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle = |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle,$$

and the corresponding commutator algebra

$$\{a_\alpha^\dagger, a_\beta^\dagger\} = \{a_\alpha, a_\beta\} = 0 \quad \{a_\alpha^\dagger, a_\beta\} = \delta_{\alpha\beta}.$$

## Second quantization

A very useful operator is the so-called number-operator. Most physics cases we will study in this text conserve the total number of particles. The number operator is therefore a useful quantity which allows us to test that our many-body formalism conserves the number of particles. In for example  $(d, p)$  or  $(p, d)$  reactions it is important to be able to describe quantum mechanical states where particles get added or removed. A creation operator  $a_\alpha^\dagger$  adds one particle to the single-particle state  $\alpha$  of a give many-body state vector, while an annihilation operator  $a_\alpha$  removes a particle from a single-particle state  $\alpha$ .

## Second quantization

Let us consider an operator proportional with  $a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta$  and  $\alpha = \beta$ . It acts on an  $n$ -particle state resulting in

$$a_\alpha^\dagger a_\alpha |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & \alpha \notin \{\alpha_i\} \\ |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle & \alpha \in \{\alpha_i\} \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

Summing over all possible one-particle states we arrive at

$$\left( \sum_\alpha a_\alpha^\dagger a_\alpha \right) |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle = n |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle \quad (29)$$

## Second quantization

The operator

$$\hat{N} = \sum_\alpha a_\alpha^\dagger a_\alpha \quad (30)$$

is called the number operator since it counts the number of particles in a give state vector when it acts on the different single-particle states. It acts on one single-particle state at the time and falls therefore under category one-body operators. Next we look at another important one-body operator, namely  $\hat{H}_0$  and study its operator form in the occupation number representation.

## Second quantization

We want to obtain an expression for a one-body operator which conserves the number of particles. Here we study the one-body operator for the kinetic energy plus an eventual external one-body potential. The action of this operator on a particular  $n$ -body state with its pertinent expectation value has already been studied in coordinate space. In coordinate space the operator reads

$$\hat{H}_0 = \sum_i \hat{h}_0(x_i) \quad (31)$$

and the anti-symmetric  $n$ -particle Slater determinant is defined as

$$\Phi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} \sum_p (-1)^p \hat{P} \psi_{\alpha_1}(x_1) \psi_{\alpha_2}(x_2) \dots \psi_{\alpha_n}(x_n).$$

## Second quantization

Defining

$$\hat{h}_0(x_i) \psi_{\alpha_i}(x_i) = \sum_{\alpha'_k} \psi_{\alpha'_k}(x_i) \langle \alpha'_k | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_k \rangle \quad (32)$$

we can easily evaluate the action of  $\hat{H}_0$  on each product of one-particle functions in Slater determinant. From Eq. (??) we obtain the following result without permuting any particle pair

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \sum_i \hat{h}_0(x_i) \right) \psi_{\alpha_1}(x_1) \psi_{\alpha_2}(x_2) \dots \psi_{\alpha_n}(x_n) \\
= & \sum_{\alpha'_1} \langle \alpha'_1 | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_1 \rangle \psi_{\alpha'_1}(x_1) \psi_{\alpha_2}(x_2) \dots \psi_{\alpha_n}(x_n) \\
& + \sum_{\alpha'_2} \langle \alpha'_2 | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_2 \rangle \psi_{\alpha_1}(x_1) \psi_{\alpha'_2}(x_2) \dots \psi_{\alpha_n}(x_n) \\
& + \dots \\
& + \sum_{\alpha'_n} \langle \alpha'_n | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_n \rangle \psi_{\alpha_1}(x_1) \psi_{\alpha_2}(x_2) \dots \psi_{\alpha'_n}(x_n)
\end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

## Second quantization

If we interchange particles 1 and 2 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \sum_i \hat{h}_0(x_i) \right) \psi_{\alpha_1}(x_2) \psi_{\alpha_2}(x_1) \dots \psi_{\alpha_n}(x_n) \\
= & \sum_{\alpha'_2} \langle \alpha'_2 | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_2 \rangle \psi_{\alpha_1}(x_2) \psi_{\alpha'_2}(x_1) \dots \psi_{\alpha_n}(x_n) \\
& + \sum_{\alpha'_1} \langle \alpha'_1 | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_1 \rangle \psi_{\alpha'_1}(x_2) \psi_{\alpha_2}(x_1) \dots \psi_{\alpha_n}(x_n) \\
& + \dots \\
& + \sum_{\alpha'_n} \langle \alpha'_n | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_n \rangle \psi_{\alpha_1}(x_2) \psi_{\alpha_2}(x_1) \dots \psi_{\alpha'_n}(x_n)
\end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

## Second quantization

We can continue by computing all possible permutations. We rewrite also our Slater determinant in its second quantized form and skip the dependence on the quantum numbers  $x_i$ . Summing up all contributions and taking care of all phases  $(-1)^p$  we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{H}_0 | \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \rangle &= \sum_{\alpha'_1} \langle \alpha'_1 | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_1 \rangle | \alpha'_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n \rangle \\
&+ \sum_{\alpha'_2} \langle \alpha'_2 | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_2 \rangle | \alpha_1 \alpha'_2 \dots \alpha_n \rangle \\
&+ \dots \\
&+ \sum_{\alpha'_n} \langle \alpha'_n | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_n \rangle | \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha'_n \rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

## Second quantization

In Eq. (??) we have expressed the action of the one-body operator of Eq. (??) on the  $n$ -body state in its second quantized form. This equation can be further manipulated if we use the properties of the creation and annihilation operator on each primed quantum number, that is

$$|\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha'_k \dots \alpha_n\rangle = a_{\alpha'_k}^\dagger a_{\alpha_k} |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_k \dots \alpha_n\rangle \quad (36)$$

Inserting this in the right-hand side of Eq. (??) results in

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}_0 |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle &= \sum_{\alpha'_1} \langle \alpha'_1 | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_1 \rangle a_{\alpha'_1}^\dagger a_{\alpha_1} |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha'_2} \langle \alpha'_2 | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_2 \rangle a_{\alpha'_2}^\dagger a_{\alpha_2} |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle \\ &+ \dots \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha'_n} \langle \alpha'_n | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_n \rangle a_{\alpha'_n}^\dagger a_{\alpha_n} |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle \\ &= \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \langle \alpha | \hat{h}_0 | \beta \rangle a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

## Second quantization

In the number occupation representation or second quantization we get the following expression for a one-body operator which conserves the number of particles

$$\hat{H}_0 = \sum_{\alpha \beta} \langle \alpha | \hat{h}_0 | \beta \rangle a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta \quad (38)$$

Obviously,  $\hat{H}_0$  can be replaced by any other one-body operator which preserved the number of particles. The structure of the operator is therefore not limited to say the kinetic or single-particle energy only.

The operator  $\hat{H}_0$  takes a particle from the single-particle state  $\beta$  to the single-particle state  $\alpha$  with a probability for the transition given by the expectation value  $\langle \alpha | \hat{h}_0 | \beta \rangle$ .

## Second quantization

It is instructive to verify Eq. (??) by computing the expectation value of  $\hat{H}_0$  between two single-particle states

$$\langle \alpha_1 | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_2 \rangle = \sum_{\alpha \beta} \langle \alpha | \hat{h}_0 | \beta \rangle \langle 0 | a_{\alpha_1} a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger | 0 \rangle \quad (39)$$



## Second quantization

Using the commutation relations for the creation and annihilation operators we have

$$a_{\alpha_1} a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta} a_{\alpha_2}^{\dagger} = (\delta_{\alpha\alpha_1} - a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha_1}) (\delta_{\beta\alpha_2} - a_{\alpha_2}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}), \quad (40)$$

which results in

$$\langle 0 | a_{\alpha_1} a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta} a_{\alpha_2}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle = \delta_{\alpha\alpha_1} \delta_{\beta\alpha_2} \quad (41)$$

and

$$\langle \alpha_1 | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_2 \rangle = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \langle \alpha | \hat{h}_0 | \beta \rangle \delta_{\alpha\alpha_1} \delta_{\beta\alpha_2} = \langle \alpha_1 | \hat{h}_0 | \alpha_2 \rangle \quad (42)$$

## Two-body operators in second quantization

Let us now derive the expression for our two-body interaction part, which also conserves the number of particles. We can proceed in exactly the same way as for the one-body operator. In the coordinate representation our two-body interaction part takes the following expression

$$\hat{H}_I = \sum_{i < j} V(x_i, x_j) \quad (43)$$

where the summation runs over distinct pairs. The term  $V$  can be an interaction model for the nucleon-nucleon interaction or the interaction between two electrons. It can also include additional two-body interaction terms.

The action of this operator on a product of two single-particle functions is defined as

$$V(x_i, x_j) \psi_{\alpha_k}(x_i) \psi_{\alpha_l}(x_j) = \sum_{\alpha'_k \alpha'_l} \psi'_{\alpha'_k}(x_i) \psi'_{\alpha'_l}(x_j) \langle \alpha'_k \alpha'_l | \hat{v} | \alpha_k \alpha_l \rangle \quad (44)$$

## Operators in second quantization

We can now let  $\hat{H}_I$  act on all terms in the linear combination for  $|\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle$ . Without any permutations we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{i < j} V(x_i, x_j) \right) \psi_{\alpha_1}(x_1) \psi_{\alpha_2}(x_2) \dots \psi_{\alpha_n}(x_n) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha'_1 \alpha'_2} \langle \alpha'_1 \alpha'_2 | \hat{v} | \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \rangle \psi'_{\alpha'_1}(x_1) \psi'_{\alpha'_2}(x_2) \dots \psi_{\alpha_n}(x_n) \\ &+ \dots \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha'_1 \alpha'_n} \langle \alpha'_1 \alpha'_n | \hat{v} | \alpha_1 \alpha_n \rangle \psi'_{\alpha'_1}(x_1) \psi_{\alpha_2}(x_2) \dots \psi'_{\alpha'_n}(x_n) \\ &+ \dots \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha'_2 \alpha'_n} \langle \alpha'_2 \alpha'_n | \hat{v} | \alpha_2 \alpha_n \rangle \psi_{\alpha_1}(x_1) \psi'_{\alpha'_2}(x_2) \dots \psi'_{\alpha'_n}(x_n) \\ &+ \dots \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

where on the rhs we have a term for each distinct pairs.

## Operators in second quantization

For the other terms on the rhs we obtain similar expressions and summing over all terms we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
H_I |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle &= \sum_{\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2} \langle \alpha'_1 \alpha'_2 | \hat{v} | \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \rangle |\alpha'_1 \alpha'_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle \\
&+ \dots \\
&+ \sum_{\alpha'_1, \alpha'_n} \langle \alpha'_1 \alpha'_n | \hat{v} | \alpha_1 \alpha_n \rangle |\alpha'_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha'_n\rangle \\
&+ \dots \\
&+ \sum_{\alpha'_2, \alpha'_n} \langle \alpha'_2 \alpha'_n | \hat{v} | \alpha_2 \alpha_n \rangle |\alpha_1 \alpha'_2 \dots \alpha'_n\rangle \\
&+ \dots
\end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

## Operators in second quantization

We introduce second quantization via the relation

$$\begin{aligned}
&a_{\alpha'_k}^\dagger a_{\alpha'_l}^\dagger a_{\alpha_l} a_{\alpha_k} |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_k \dots \alpha_l \dots \alpha_n\rangle \\
&= (-1)^{k-1} (-1)^{l-2} a_{\alpha'_k}^\dagger a_{\alpha'_l}^\dagger a_{\alpha_l} a_{\alpha_k} |\alpha_k \alpha_l \underbrace{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n}_{\neq \alpha_k, \alpha_l}\rangle \\
&= (-1)^{k-1} (-1)^{l-2} |\alpha'_k \alpha'_l \underbrace{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n}_{\neq \alpha'_k, \alpha'_l}\rangle \\
&= |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha'_k \dots \alpha'_l \dots \alpha_n\rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

## Operators in second quantization

Inserting this in (??) gives

$$\begin{aligned}
H_I |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle &= \sum_{\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2} \langle \alpha'_1 \alpha'_2 | \hat{v} | \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \rangle a_{\alpha'_1}^\dagger a_{\alpha'_2}^\dagger a_{\alpha_2} a_{\alpha_1} |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle \\
&+ \dots \\
&= \sum_{\alpha'_1, \alpha'_n} \langle \alpha'_1 \alpha'_n | \hat{v} | \alpha_1 \alpha_n \rangle a_{\alpha'_1}^\dagger a_{\alpha'_n}^\dagger a_{\alpha_n} a_{\alpha_1} |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle \\
&+ \dots \\
&= \sum_{\alpha'_2, \alpha'_n} \langle \alpha'_2 \alpha'_n | \hat{v} | \alpha_2 \alpha_n \rangle a_{\alpha'_2}^\dagger a_{\alpha'_n}^\dagger a_{\alpha_n} a_{\alpha_2} |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle \\
&+ \dots \\
&= \sum_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta} \langle \alpha \beta | \hat{v} | \gamma \delta \rangle a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta^\dagger a_\delta a_\gamma |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n\rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{48}$$

## Operators in second quantization

Here we let  $\sum'$  indicate that the sums running over  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  run over all single-particle states, while the summations  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$  run over all pairs of single-particle states. We wish to remove this restriction and since

$$\langle \alpha\beta | \hat{v} | \gamma\delta \rangle = \langle \beta\alpha | \hat{v} | \delta\gamma \rangle \quad (49)$$

we get

$$\sum_{\alpha\beta} \langle \alpha\beta | \hat{v} | \gamma\delta \rangle a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\delta} a_{\gamma} = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \langle \beta\alpha | \hat{v} | \delta\gamma \rangle a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\delta} a_{\gamma} \quad (50)$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha\beta} \langle \beta\alpha | \hat{v} | \delta\gamma \rangle a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\gamma} a_{\delta} \quad (51)$$

where we have used the anti-commutation rules.

## Operators in second quantization

Changing the summation indices  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  in (??) we obtain

$$\sum_{\alpha\beta} \langle \alpha\beta | \hat{v} | \gamma\delta \rangle a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\delta} a_{\gamma} = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \langle \alpha\beta | \hat{v} | \delta\gamma \rangle a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\gamma} a_{\delta} \quad (52)$$

From this it follows that the restriction on the summation over  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$  can be removed if we multiply with a factor  $\frac{1}{2}$ , resulting in

$$\hat{H}_I = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \langle \alpha\beta | \hat{v} | \gamma\delta \rangle a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\delta} a_{\gamma} \quad (53)$$

where we sum freely over all single-particle states  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  og  $\delta$ .

## Operators in second quantization

With this expression we can now verify that the second quantization form of  $\hat{H}_I$  in Eq. (??) results in the same matrix between two anti-symmetrized two-particle states as its corresponding coordinate space representation. We have

$$\langle \alpha_1\alpha_2 | \hat{H}_I | \beta_1\beta_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \langle \alpha\beta | \hat{v} | \gamma\delta \rangle \langle 0 | a_{\alpha_2} a_{\alpha_1} a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\delta} a_{\gamma} a_{\beta_1}^{\dagger} a_{\beta_2}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle. \quad (54)$$

## Operators in second quantization

Using the commutation relations we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& a_{\alpha_2} a_{\alpha_1} a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\delta} a_{\gamma} a_{\beta_1}^{\dagger} a_{\beta_2}^{\dagger} \\
&= a_{\alpha_2} a_{\alpha_1} a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} (a_{\delta} \delta_{\gamma\beta_1} a_{\beta_2}^{\dagger} - a_{\delta} a_{\beta_1}^{\dagger} a_{\gamma} a_{\beta_2}^{\dagger}) \\
&= a_{\alpha_2} a_{\alpha_1} a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} (\delta_{\gamma\beta_1} \delta_{\delta\beta_2} - \delta_{\gamma\beta_1} a_{\beta_2}^{\dagger} a_{\delta} - a_{\delta} a_{\beta_1}^{\dagger} \delta_{\gamma\beta_2} + a_{\delta} a_{\beta_1}^{\dagger} a_{\beta_2}^{\dagger} a_{\gamma}) \\
&= a_{\alpha_2} a_{\alpha_1} a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} (\delta_{\gamma\beta_1} \delta_{\delta\beta_2} - \delta_{\gamma\beta_1} a_{\beta_2}^{\dagger} a_{\delta} \\
&\quad - \delta_{\delta\beta_1} \delta_{\gamma\beta_2} + \delta_{\gamma\beta_2} a_{\beta_1}^{\dagger} a_{\delta} + a_{\delta} a_{\beta_1}^{\dagger} a_{\beta_2}^{\dagger} a_{\gamma})
\end{aligned} \tag{55}$$

## Operators in second quantization

The vacuum expectation value of this product of operators becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle 0 | a_{\alpha_2} a_{\alpha_1} a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\delta} a_{\gamma} a_{\beta_1}^{\dagger} a_{\beta_2}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle \\
&= (\delta_{\gamma\beta_1} \delta_{\delta\beta_2} - \delta_{\delta\beta_1} \delta_{\gamma\beta_2}) \langle 0 | a_{\alpha_2} a_{\alpha_1} a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle \\
&= (\delta_{\gamma\beta_1} \delta_{\delta\beta_2} - \delta_{\delta\beta_1} \delta_{\gamma\beta_2}) (\delta_{\alpha\alpha_1} \delta_{\beta\alpha_2} - \delta_{\beta\alpha_1} \delta_{\alpha\alpha_2})
\end{aligned} \tag{56}$$

## Operators in second quantization

Insertion of Eq. (??) in Eq. (??) results in

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 | \hat{H}_I | \beta_1 \beta_2 \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} [\langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 | \hat{v} | \beta_1 \beta_2 \rangle - \langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 | \hat{v} | \beta_2 \beta_1 \rangle \\
&\quad - \langle \alpha_2 \alpha_1 | \hat{v} | \beta_1 \beta_2 \rangle + \langle \alpha_2 \alpha_1 | \hat{v} | \beta_2 \beta_1 \rangle] \\
&= \langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 | \hat{v} | \beta_1 \beta_2 \rangle - \langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 | \hat{v} | \beta_2 \beta_1 \rangle \\
&= \langle \alpha_1 \alpha_2 | \hat{v} | \beta_1 \beta_2 \rangle_{\text{AS}}.
\end{aligned} \tag{57}$$

## Operators in second quantization

The two-body operator can also be expressed in terms of the anti-symmetrized matrix elements we discussed previously as

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{H}_I &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \langle \alpha\beta | \hat{v} | \gamma\delta \rangle a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\delta} a_{\gamma} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} [\langle \alpha\beta | \hat{v} | \gamma\delta \rangle - \langle \alpha\beta | \hat{v} | \delta\gamma \rangle] a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\delta} a_{\gamma} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \langle \alpha\beta | \hat{v} | \gamma\delta \rangle_{\text{AS}} a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\delta} a_{\gamma}
\end{aligned} \tag{58}$$

## Operators in second quantization

The factors in front of the operator, either  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  tells whether we use antisymmetrized matrix elements or not.

We can now express the Hamiltonian operator for a many-fermion system in the occupation basis representation as

$$H = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \langle \alpha | \hat{t} + \hat{u}_{\text{ext}} | \beta \rangle a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\alpha \beta \gamma \delta} \langle \alpha \beta | \hat{v} | \gamma \delta \rangle a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}^{\dagger} a_{\delta} a_{\gamma}. \quad (59)$$

This is the form we will use in the rest of these lectures, assuming that we work with anti-symmetrized two-body matrix elements.

## Particle-hole formalism

Second quantization is a useful and elegant formalism for constructing many-body states and quantum mechanical operators. One can express and translate many physical processes into simple pictures such as Feynman diagrams. Expectation values of many-body states are also easily calculated. However, although the equations are seemingly easy to set up, from a practical point of view, that is the solution of Schroedinger's equation, there is no particular gain. The many-body equation is equally hard to solve, irrespective of representation. The cliché that there is no free lunch brings us down to earth again. Note however that a transformation to a particular basis, for cases where the interaction obeys specific symmetries, can ease the solution of Schroedinger's equation.

But there is at least one important case where second quantization comes to our rescue. It is namely easy to introduce another reference state than the pure vacuum  $|0\rangle$ , where all single-particle states are active. With many particles present it is often useful to introduce another reference state than the vacuum state  $|0\rangle$ . We will label this state  $|c\rangle$  ( $c$  for core) and as we will see it can reduce considerably the complexity and thereby the dimensionality of the many-body problem. It allows us to sum up to infinite order specific many-body correlations. The particle-hole representation is one of these handy representations.

## Particle-hole formalism

In the original particle representation these states are products of the creation operators  $a_{\alpha_i}^{\dagger}$  acting on the true vacuum  $|0\rangle$ . Following Eq. (??) we have

$$|\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n\rangle = a_{\alpha_1}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha_2}^{\dagger} \dots a_{\alpha_{n-1}}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha_n}^{\dagger} |0\rangle \quad (60)$$

$$|\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n \alpha_{n+1}\rangle = a_{\alpha_1}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha_2}^{\dagger} \dots a_{\alpha_{n-1}}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha_n}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha_{n+1}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle \quad (61)$$

$$|\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1}\rangle = a_{\alpha_1}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha_2}^{\dagger} \dots a_{\alpha_{n-1}}^{\dagger} |0\rangle \quad (62)$$

## Particle-hole formalism

If we use Eq. (??) as our new reference state, we can simplify considerably the representation of this state

$$|c\rangle \equiv |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n\rangle = a_{\alpha_1}^\dagger a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger \dots a_{\alpha_{n-1}}^\dagger a_{\alpha_n}^\dagger |0\rangle \quad (63)$$

The new reference states for the  $n+1$  and  $n-1$  states can then be written as

$$|\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n \alpha_{n+1}\rangle = (-1)^n a_{\alpha_{n+1}}^\dagger |c\rangle \equiv (-1)^n |\alpha_{n+1}\rangle_c \quad (64)$$

$$|\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1}\rangle = (-1)^{n-1} a_{\alpha_n} |c\rangle \equiv (-1)^{n-1} |\alpha_{n-1}\rangle_c \quad (65)$$

## Particle-hole formalism

The first state has one additional particle with respect to the new vacuum state  $|c\rangle$  and is normally referred to as a one-particle state or one particle added to the many-body reference state. The second state has one particle less than the reference vacuum state  $|c\rangle$  and is referred to as a one-hole state. When dealing with a new reference state it is often convenient to introduce new creation and annihilation operators since we have from Eq. (??)

$$a_\alpha |c\rangle \neq 0 \quad (66)$$

since  $\alpha$  is contained in  $|c\rangle$ , while for the true vacuum we have  $a_\alpha |0\rangle = 0$  for all  $\alpha$ .

The new reference state leads to the definition of new creation and annihilation operators which satisfy the following relations

$$b_\alpha |c\rangle = 0 \quad (67)$$

$$\{b_\alpha^\dagger, b_\beta^\dagger\} = \{b_\alpha, b_\beta\} = 0$$

$$\{b_\alpha^\dagger, b_\beta\} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} \quad (68)$$

We assume also that the new reference state is properly normalized

$$\langle c|c\rangle = 1 \quad (69)$$

## Particle-hole formalism

The physical interpretation of these new operators is that of so-called quasiparticle states. This means that a state defined by the addition of one extra particle to a reference state  $|c\rangle$  may not necessarily be interpreted as one particle coupled to a core. We define now new creation operators that act on a state  $\alpha$  creating a new quasiparticle state

$$b_\alpha^\dagger |c\rangle = \begin{cases} a_\alpha^\dagger |c\rangle = |\alpha\rangle, & \alpha > F \\ a_\alpha |c\rangle = |\alpha^{-1}\rangle, & \alpha \leq F \end{cases} \quad (70)$$

where  $F$  is the Fermi level representing the last occupied single-particle orbit of the new reference state  $|c\rangle$ .

The annihilation is the hermitian conjugate of the creation operator

$$b_\alpha = (b_\alpha^\dagger)^\dagger,$$

resulting in

$$b_\alpha^\dagger = \begin{cases} a_\alpha^\dagger & \alpha > F \\ a_\alpha & \alpha \leq F \end{cases} \quad b_\alpha = \begin{cases} a_\alpha & \alpha > F \\ a_\alpha^\dagger & \alpha \leq F \end{cases} \quad (71)$$

## Particle-hole formalism

With the new creation and annihilation operator we can now construct many-body quasiparticle states, with one-particle-one-hole states, two-particle-two-hole states etc in the same fashion as we previously constructed many-particle states. We can write a general particle-hole state as

$$|\beta_1\beta_2\ldots\beta_{n_p}\gamma_1^{-1}\gamma_2^{-1}\ldots\gamma_{n_h}^{-1}\rangle \equiv \underbrace{b_{\beta_1}^\dagger b_{\beta_2}^\dagger \ldots b_{\beta_{n_p}}^\dagger}_{>F} \underbrace{b_{\gamma_1}^\dagger b_{\gamma_2}^\dagger \ldots b_{\gamma_{n_h}}^\dagger}_{\leq F} |c\rangle \quad (72)$$

We can now rewrite our one-body and two-body operators in terms of the new creation and annihilation operators. The number operator becomes

$$\hat{N} = \sum_\alpha a_\alpha^\dagger a_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha>F} b_\alpha^\dagger b_\alpha + n_c - \sum_{\alpha\leq F} b_\alpha^\dagger b_\alpha \quad (73)$$

where  $n_c$  is the number of particle in the new vacuum state  $|c\rangle$ . The action of  $\hat{N}$  on a many-body state results in

$$N|\beta_1\beta_2\ldots\beta_{n_p}\gamma_1^{-1}\gamma_2^{-1}\ldots\gamma_{n_h}^{-1}\rangle = (n_p + n_c - n_h)|\beta_1\beta_2\ldots\beta_{n_p}\gamma_1^{-1}\gamma_2^{-1}\ldots\gamma_{n_h}^{-1}\rangle \quad (74)$$

Here  $n = n_p + n_c - n_h$  is the total number of particles in the quasi-particle state of Eq. (??). Note that  $\hat{N}$  counts the total number of particles present

$$N_{qp} = \sum_\alpha b_\alpha^\dagger b_\alpha, \quad (75)$$

gives us the number of quasi-particles as can be seen by computing

$$N_{qp} = |\beta_1\beta_2\ldots\beta_{n_p}\gamma_1^{-1}\gamma_2^{-1}\ldots\gamma_{n_h}^{-1}\rangle = (n_p + n_h)|\beta_1\beta_2\ldots\beta_{n_p}\gamma_1^{-1}\gamma_2^{-1}\ldots\gamma_{n_h}^{-1}\rangle \quad (76)$$

where  $n_{qp} = n_p + n_h$  is the total number of quasi-particles.

## Particle-hole formalism

We express the one-body operator  $\hat{H}_0$  in terms of the quasi-particle creation and annihilation operators, resulting in

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}_0 &= \sum_{\alpha\beta>F} \langle\alpha|\hat{h}_0|\beta\rangle b_\alpha^\dagger b_\beta + \sum_{\substack{\alpha>F \\ \beta\leq F}} \left[ \langle\alpha|\hat{h}_0|\beta\rangle b_\alpha^\dagger b_\beta^\dagger + \langle\beta|\hat{h}_0|\alpha\rangle b_\beta b_\alpha \right] \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha\leq F} \langle\alpha|\hat{h}_0|\alpha\rangle - \sum_{\alpha\beta\leq F} \langle\beta|\hat{h}_0|\alpha\rangle b_\alpha^\dagger b_\beta\end{aligned}\quad (77)$$

The first term gives contribution only for particle states, while the last one contributes only for holestates. The second term can create or destroy a set of quasi-particles and the third term is the contribution from the vacuum state  $|c\rangle$ .

## Particle-hole formalism

Before we continue with the expressions for the two-body operator, we introduce a nomenclature we will use for the rest of this text. It is inspired by the notation used in quantum chemistry. We reserve the labels  $i, j, k, \dots$  for hole states and  $a, b, c, \dots$  for states above  $F$ , viz. particle states. This means also that we will skip the constraint  $\leq F$  or  $> F$  in the summation symbols. Our operator  $\hat{H}_0$  reads now

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}_0 &= \sum_{ab} \langle a|\hat{h}|b\rangle b_a^\dagger b_b + \sum_{ai} \left[ \langle a|\hat{h}|i\rangle b_a^\dagger b_i^\dagger + \langle i|\hat{h}|a\rangle b_i b_a \right] \\ &+ \sum_i \langle i|\hat{h}|i\rangle - \sum_{ij} \langle j|\hat{h}|i\rangle b_i^\dagger b_j\end{aligned}\quad (78)$$

## Particle-hole formalism

The two-particle operator in the particle-hole formalism is more complicated since we have to translate four indices  $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$  to the possible combinations of particle and hole states. When performing the commutator algebra we can regroup the operator in five different terms

$$\hat{H}_I = \hat{H}_I^{(a)} + \hat{H}_I^{(b)} + \hat{H}_I^{(c)} + \hat{H}_I^{(d)} + \hat{H}_I^{(e)} \quad (79)$$

Using anti-symmetrized matrix elements, the term  $\hat{H}_I^{(a)}$  is

$$\hat{H}_I^{(a)} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{abcd} \langle ab|\hat{V}|cd\rangle b_a^\dagger b_b^\dagger b_c b_d \quad (80)$$

## Particle-hole formalism

The next term  $\hat{H}_I^{(b)}$  reads

$$\hat{H}_I^{(b)} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{abci} \left( \langle ab|\hat{V}|ci\rangle b_a^\dagger b_b^\dagger b_i^\dagger b_c + \langle ai|\hat{V}|cb\rangle b_a^\dagger b_i^\dagger b_b b_c \right) \quad (81)$$



This term conserves the number of quasiparticles but creates or removes a three-particle-one-hole state. For  $\hat{H}_I^{(c)}$  we have

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}_I^{(c)} = & \frac{1}{4} \sum_{abij} \left( \langle ab|\hat{V}|ij\rangle b_a^\dagger b_b^\dagger b_j^\dagger b_i^\dagger + \langle ij|\hat{V}|ab\rangle b_a b_b b_j b_i \right) + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{abij} \langle ai|\hat{V}|bj\rangle b_a^\dagger b_j^\dagger b_b b_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{abi} \langle ai|\hat{V}|bi\rangle b_a^\dagger b_b.\end{aligned}\quad (82)$$

## Particle-hole formalism

The first line stands for the creation of a two-particle-two-hole state, while the second line represents the creation to two one-particle-one-hole pairs while the last term represents a contribution to the particle single-particle energy from the hole states, that is an interaction between the particle states and the hole states within the new vacuum state. The fourth term reads

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}_I^{(d)} = & \frac{1}{4} \sum_{aijk} \left( \langle ai|\hat{V}|jk\rangle b_a^\dagger b_k^\dagger b_j^\dagger b_i + \langle ji|\hat{V}|ak\rangle b_k^\dagger b_j b_i b_a \right) + \\ & \frac{1}{4} \sum_{aij} \left( \langle ai|\hat{V}|ji\rangle b_a^\dagger b_j^\dagger + \langle ji|\hat{V}|ai\rangle - \langle ji|\hat{V}|ia\rangle b_j b_a \right).\end{aligned}\quad (83)$$

The terms in the first line stand for the creation of a particle-hole state interacting with hole states, we will label this as a two-hole-one-particle contribution. The remaining terms are a particle-hole state interacting with the holes in the vacuum state. Finally we have

$$\hat{H}_I^{(e)} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{ijkl} \langle kl|\hat{V}|ij\rangle b_i^\dagger b_j^\dagger b_l b_k + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ijk} \langle ij|\hat{V}|kj\rangle b_k^\dagger b_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \langle ij|\hat{V}|ij\rangle \quad (84)$$

The first terms represents the interaction between two holes while the second stands for the interaction between a hole and the remaining holes in the vacuum state. It represents a contribution to single-hole energy to first order. The last term collects all contributions to the energy of the ground state of a closed-shell system arising from hole-hole correlations.

## Summarizing and defining a normal-ordered Hamiltonian

$$\Phi_{AS}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_A; x_1, \dots, x_A) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \sum_P (-1)^P \hat{P} \prod_{i=1}^A \psi_{\alpha_i}(x_i),$$

which is equivalent with  $|\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_A\rangle = a_{\alpha_1}^\dagger \dots a_{\alpha_A}^\dagger |0\rangle$ . We have also

$$\begin{aligned}a_p^\dagger |0\rangle &= |p\rangle, \quad a_p |q\rangle = \delta_{pq} |0\rangle \\ \delta_{pq} &= \{a_p, a_q^\dagger\},\end{aligned}$$

and

$$0 = \{a_p^\dagger, a_q\} = \{a_p, a_q\} = \{a_p^\dagger, a_q^\dagger\}$$

$$|\Phi_0\rangle = |\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_A\rangle, \quad \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_A \leq \alpha_F$$

### Summarizing and defining a normal-ordered Hamiltonian

$$\{a_p^\dagger, a_q\} = \delta_{pq}, p, q \leq \alpha_F$$

$$\{a_p, a_q^\dagger\} = \delta_{pq}, p, q > \alpha_F$$

with  $i, j, \dots \leq \alpha_F$ ,  $a, b, \dots > \alpha_F$ ,  $p, q, \dots$  – any

$$a_i |\Phi_0\rangle = |\Phi_i\rangle, \quad a_a^\dagger |\Phi_0\rangle = |\Phi^a\rangle$$

and

$$a_i^\dagger |\Phi_0\rangle = 0 \quad a_a |\Phi_0\rangle = 0$$

### Summarizing and defining a normal-ordered Hamiltonian

**One- and two-body operators.** The one-body operator is defined as

$$\hat{F} = \sum_{pq} \langle p | \hat{f} | q \rangle a_p^\dagger a_q$$

while the two-body operator is defined as

$$\hat{V} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{pqrs} \langle pq | \hat{v} | rs \rangle_{AS} a_p^\dagger a_q^\dagger a_s a_r$$

where we have defined the antisymmetric matrix elements

$$\langle pq | \hat{v} | rs \rangle_{AS} = \langle pq | \hat{v} | rs \rangle - \langle pq | \hat{v} | sr \rangle.$$

### Summarizing and defining a normal-ordered Hamiltonian

We can also define a three-body operator

$$\hat{V}_3 = \frac{1}{36} \sum_{pqrstu} \langle pqr | \hat{v}_3 | stu \rangle_{AS} a_p^\dagger a_q^\dagger a_r^\dagger a_u a_t a_s$$

with the antisymmetrized matrix element

$$\langle pqr | \hat{v}_3 | stu \rangle_{AS} = \langle pqr | \hat{v}_3 | stu \rangle + \langle pqr | \hat{v}_3 | tus \rangle + \langle pqr | \hat{v}_3 | ust \rangle - \langle pqr | \hat{v}_3 | sut \rangle - \langle pqr | \hat{v}_3 | tsu \rangle - \langle pqr | \hat{v}_3 | uts \rangle.$$

## Operators in second quantization

In the build-up of a shell-model or FCI code that is meant to tackle large dimensionalities is the action of the Hamiltonian  $\hat{H}$  on a Slater determinant represented in second quantization as

$$|\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n\rangle = a_{\alpha_1}^\dagger a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger \dots a_{\alpha_n}^\dagger |0\rangle.$$

The time consuming part stems from the action of the Hamiltonian on the above determinant,

$$\left( \sum_{\alpha\beta} \langle \alpha | t + u | \beta \rangle a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \langle \alpha\beta | \hat{v} | \gamma\delta \rangle a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta^\dagger a_\delta a_\gamma \right) a_{\alpha_1}^\dagger a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger \dots a_{\alpha_n}^\dagger |0\rangle.$$

A practically useful way to implement this action is to encode a Slater determinant as a bit pattern.

## Operators in second quantization

Assume that we have at our disposal  $n$  different single-particle orbits  $\alpha_0, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}$  and that we can distribute among these orbits  $N \leq n$  particles.

A Slater determinant can then be coded as an integer of  $n$  bits. As an example, if we have  $n = 16$  single-particle states  $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{15}$  and  $N = 4$  fermions occupying the states  $\alpha_3, \alpha_6, \alpha_{10}$  and  $\alpha_{13}$  we could write this Slater determinant as

$$\Phi_\Lambda = a_{\alpha_3}^\dagger a_{\alpha_6}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{10}}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{13}}^\dagger |0\rangle.$$

The unoccupied single-particle states have bit value 0 while the occupied ones are represented by bit state 1. In the binary notation we would write this 16 bits long integer as

$\alpha_0$	$\alpha_1$	$\alpha_2$	$\alpha_3$	$\alpha_4$	$\alpha_5$	$\alpha_6$	$\alpha_7$	$\alpha_8$	$\alpha_9$	$\alpha_{10}$	$\alpha_{11}$	$\alpha_{12}$	$\alpha_{13}$	$\alpha_{14}$	$\alpha_{15}$
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

which translates into the decimal number

$$2^3 + 2^6 + 2^{10} + 2^{13} = 9288.$$

We can thus encode a Slater determinant as a bit pattern.

## Operators in second quantization

With  $N$  particles that can be distributed over  $n$  single-particle states, the total number of Slater determinats (and defining thereby the dimensionality of the system) is

$$\dim(\mathcal{H}) = \binom{n}{N}.$$

The total number of bit patterns is  $2^n$ .

## Operators in second quantization

We assume again that we have at our disposal  $n$  different single-particle orbits  $\alpha_0, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}$  and that we can distribute among these orbits  $N \leq n$  particles. The ordering among these states is important as it defines the order of the creation operators. We will write the determinant

$$\Phi_\Lambda = a_{\alpha_3}^\dagger a_{\alpha_6}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{10}}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{13}}^\dagger |0\rangle,$$

in a more compact way as

$$\Phi_{3,6,10,13} = |0001001000100100\rangle.$$

The action of a creation operator is thus

$$a_{\alpha_4}^\dagger \Phi_{3,6,10,13} = a_{\alpha_4}^\dagger |0001001000100100\rangle = a_{\alpha_4}^\dagger a_{\alpha_3}^\dagger a_{\alpha_6}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{10}}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{13}}^\dagger |0\rangle,$$

which becomes

$$-a_{\alpha_3}^\dagger a_{\alpha_4}^\dagger a_{\alpha_6}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{10}}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{13}}^\dagger |0\rangle = -|0001101000100100\rangle.$$

## Operators in second quantization

Similarly

$$a_{\alpha_6}^\dagger \Phi_{3,6,10,13} = a_{\alpha_6}^\dagger |0001001000100100\rangle = a_{\alpha_6}^\dagger a_{\alpha_3}^\dagger a_{\alpha_6}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{10}}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{13}}^\dagger |0\rangle,$$

which becomes

$$-a_{\alpha_4}^\dagger (a_{\alpha_6}^\dagger)^2 a_{\alpha_{10}}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{13}}^\dagger |0\rangle = 0!$$

This gives a simple recipe:

- If one of the bits  $b_j$  is 1 and we act with a creation operator on this bit, we return a null vector
- If  $b_j = 0$ , we set it to 1 and return a sign factor  $(-1)^l$ , where  $l$  is the number of bits set before bit  $j$ .

## Operators in second quantization

Consider the action of  $a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger$  on various slater determinants:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger \Phi_{00111} &= a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger |00111\rangle &= 0 \times |00111\rangle \\ a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger \Phi_{01011} &= a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger |01011\rangle &= (-1) \times |01111\rangle \\ a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger \Phi_{01101} &= a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger |01101\rangle &= 0 \times |01101\rangle \\ a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger \Phi_{01110} &= a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger |01110\rangle &= 0 \times |01110\rangle \\ a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger \Phi_{10011} &= a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger |10011\rangle &= (-1) \times |10111\rangle \\ a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger \Phi_{10101} &= a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger |10101\rangle &= 0 \times |10101\rangle \\ a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger \Phi_{10110} &= a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger |10110\rangle &= 0 \times |10110\rangle \\ a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger \Phi_{11001} &= a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger |11001\rangle &= (+1) \times |11101\rangle \\ a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger \Phi_{11010} &= a_{\alpha_2}^\dagger |11010\rangle &= (+1) \times |11110\rangle \end{aligned}$$

What is the simplest way to obtain the phase when we act with one annihilation(creation) operator on the given Slater determinant representation?

## Operators in second quantization

We have an SD representation

$$\Phi_\Lambda = a_{\alpha_0}^\dagger a_{\alpha_3}^\dagger a_{\alpha_6}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{10}}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{13}}^\dagger |0\rangle,$$

in a more compact way as

$$\Phi_{0,3,6,10,13} = |1001001000100100\rangle.$$

The action of

$$a_{\alpha_4}^\dagger a_{\alpha_0} \Phi_{0,3,6,10,13} = a_{\alpha_4}^\dagger |0001001000100100\rangle = a_{\alpha_4}^\dagger a_{\alpha_3}^\dagger a_{\alpha_6}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{10}}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{13}}^\dagger |0\rangle,$$

which becomes

$$-a_{\alpha_3}^\dagger a_{\alpha_4}^\dagger a_{\alpha_6}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{10}}^\dagger a_{\alpha_{13}}^\dagger |0\rangle = -|0001101000100100\rangle.$$

## Operators in second quantization

The action

$$a_{\alpha_0} \Phi_{0,3,6,10,13} = |0001001000100100\rangle,$$

can be obtained by subtracting the logical sum (AND operation) of  $\Phi_{0,3,6,10,13}$  and a word which represents only  $\alpha_0$ , that is

$$|1000000000000000\rangle,$$

from  $\Phi_{0,3,6,10,13} = |1001001000100100\rangle$ .

This operation gives  $|0001001000100100\rangle$ .

Similarly, we can form  $a_{\alpha_4}^\dagger a_{\alpha_0} \Phi_{0,3,6,10,13}$ , say, by adding  $|0000100000000000\rangle$  to  $a_{\alpha_0} \Phi_{0,3,6,10,13}$ , first checking that their logical sum is zero in order to make sure that orbital  $\alpha_4$  is not already occupied.

## Operators in second quantization

It is trickier however to get the phase  $(-1)^l$ . One possibility is as follows

- Let  $S_1$  be a word that represents the 1-bit to be removed and all others set to zero.

In the previous example  $S_1 = |1000000000000000\rangle$

- Define  $S_2$  as the similar word that represents the bit to be added, that is in our case

$$S_2 = |0000100000000000\rangle.$$

- Compute then  $S = S_1 - S_2$ , which here becomes

$$S = |0111000000000000\rangle$$

- Perform then the logical AND operation of  $S$  with the word containing

$$\Phi_{0,3,6,10,13} = |1001001000100100\rangle,$$

which results in  $|0001000000000000\rangle$ . Counting the number of 1-bits gives the phase. Here you need however an algorithm for bitcounting. Several efficient ones available.

## Exercises: Program to set up Slater determinants

**Exercise 5.** Write a program which sets up all possible Slater determinants given  $N = 4$  electrons which can occupy the atomic single-particle states defined by the  $1s$ ,  $2s2p$  and  $3s3p3d$  shells. How many single-particle states  $n$  are there in total? Include the spin degrees of freedom as well. We include here a python program which may aid in this direction. It uses bit manipulation functions from <http://wiki.python.org/moin/BitManipulation>.

```
import math

"""
A simple Python class for Slater determinant manipulation
Bit-manipulation stolen from:

http://wiki.python.org/moin/BitManipulation
"""

# bitCount() counts the number of bits set (not an optimal function)

def bitCount(int_type):
    """ Count bits set in integer """
    count = 0
    while(int_type):
        int_type &= int_type - 1
        count += 1
    return(count)

# testBit() returns a nonzero result, 2**offset, if the bit at 'offset' is one.

def testBit(int_type, offset):
    mask = 1 << offset
    return(int_type & mask) >> offset

# setBit() returns an integer with the bit at 'offset' set to 1.

def setBit(int_type, offset):
    mask = 1 << offset
    return(int_type | mask)

# clearBit() returns an integer with the bit at 'offset' cleared.

def clearBit(int_type, offset):
    mask = ~(1 << offset)
    return(int_type & mask)

# toggleBit() returns an integer with the bit at 'offset' inverted, 0 -> 1 and 1 -> 0.
```

```

def toggleBit(int_type, offset):
    mask = 1 << offset
    return(int_type ^ mask)

# binary string made from number

def bin0(s):
    return str(s) if s<=1 else bin0(s>>1) + str(s&1)

def bin(s, L = 0):
    ss = bin0(s)
    if L > 0:
        return '0'*(L-len(ss)) + ss
    else:
        return ss

class Slater:
    """ Class for Slater determinants """
    def __init__(self):
        self.word = int(0)

    def create(self, j):
        print "c^_" + str(j) + " |" + bin(self.word) + "> = ",
        # Assume bit j is set, then we return zero.
        s = 0
        # Check if bit j is set.
        isset = testBit(self.word, j)
        if isset == 0:
            bits = bitCount(self.word & ((1<<j)-1))
            s = pow(-1, bits)
            self.word = setBit(self.word, j)

        print str(s) + " x |" + bin(self.word) + ">"
        return s

    def annihilate(self, j):
        print "c_" + str(j) + " |" + bin(self.word) + "> = ",
        # Assume bit j is not set, then we return zero.
        s = 0
        # Check if bit j is set.
        isset = testBit(self.word, j)
        if isset == 1:
            bits = bitCount(self.word & ((1<<j)-1))
            s = pow(-1, bits)
            self.word = clearBit(self.word, j)

        print str(s) + " x |" + bin(self.word) + ">"
        return s

# Do some testing:

phi = Slater()
phi.create(0)
phi.create(1)
phi.create(2)
phi.create(3)

```

```
print
```

```
s = phi.annihilate(2)  
s = phi.create(7)  
s = phi.annihilate(0)  
s = phi.create(200)
```