

$|\psi\rangle$ ket

$\langle\phi|$ bra

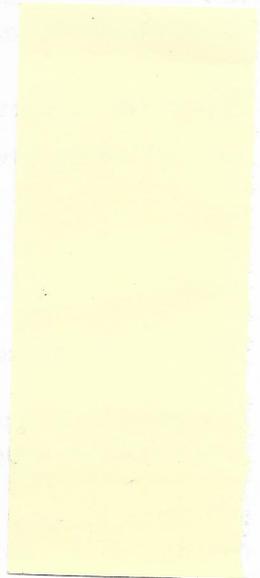
κομψός συμβολισμός

ΜΙΚΡΗ
ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗ

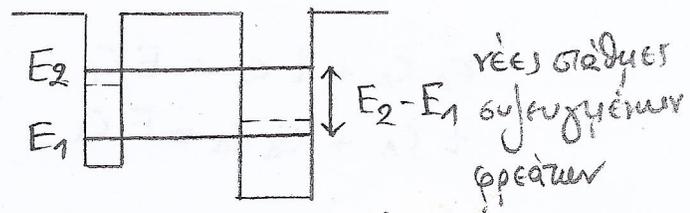
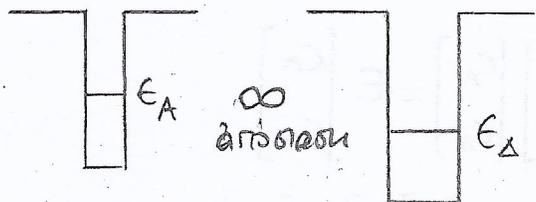
n.x. $\langle\vec{r}|\psi\rangle = \psi(\vec{r})$ $\langle\psi|\vec{r}\rangle = \psi(\vec{r})^*$

$$\langle\phi|\psi\rangle = \int d^3r \phi(\vec{r})^* \psi(\vec{r})$$

$$\langle\phi|\hat{A}|\psi\rangle = \int d^3r \phi(\vec{r})^* A(\vec{r}, -i\hbar\vec{\nabla}) \psi(\vec{r})$$



ΔΙΣΤΑΘΜΙΚΟ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ από δύο ΜΟΝΟΣΤΑΘΜΙΚΑ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ



$$\hat{H}_{0A} = \hat{T} + \hat{U}_A \quad \hat{H}_{0\Delta} = \hat{T} + \hat{U}_\Delta \quad \hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{U}_A + \hat{U}_\Delta$$

$$\hat{H}_{0A}|\psi_A\rangle = \epsilon_A|\psi_A\rangle \quad \hat{H}_{0\Delta}|\psi_\Delta\rangle = \epsilon_\Delta|\psi_\Delta\rangle \quad \text{"έστω } |\psi\rangle = c_A|\psi_A\rangle + c_\Delta|\psi_\Delta\rangle \Rightarrow$$

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

↑ ↑

έστω κανονικοποιημέν έστω κανονικοποιημέν

άπομονωμένα φρέατα

συζευχμένα φρέατα

$$(\hat{T} + \hat{U}_A + \hat{U}_\Delta)(c_A|\psi_A\rangle + c_\Delta|\psi_\Delta\rangle) = E(c_A|\psi_A\rangle + c_\Delta|\psi_\Delta\rangle)$$

• Στι $\langle\psi_A|$

$$c_A \underbrace{\langle\psi_A|\hat{T} + \hat{U}_A|\psi_A\rangle}_{\epsilon_A} + c_A \underbrace{\langle\psi_A|\hat{U}_\Delta|\psi_A\rangle}_{S_{\Delta A} \text{ μικρό}} + c_\Delta \underbrace{\langle\psi_A|\hat{T} + \hat{U}_A + \hat{U}_\Delta|\psi_\Delta\rangle}_{t_{\Delta A}}$$

$$= c_A E \underbrace{\langle\psi_A|\psi_A\rangle}_1 + c_\Delta E \underbrace{\langle\psi_A|\psi_\Delta\rangle}_{r_{\Delta A} \text{ κάπως μικρό}} \Rightarrow$$

όλοκληρώμα μετασχημάτωσης (hopping integral)

Σ1 $c_A \epsilon_A + c_A S_{\Delta A} + c_\Delta t_{\Delta A} = c_A E + c_\Delta E r_{\Delta A}$ ή άρλούστερα

Σ3 $c_A \epsilon_A + c_\Delta t_{\Delta A} = c_A E + c_\Delta E r_{\Delta A}$ ή ακόμα άρλούστερα

Σ5 $c_A \epsilon_A + c_\Delta t_{\Delta A} = c_A E$

• Στι $\langle\psi_\Delta|$

$$c_A \underbrace{\langle\psi_\Delta|\hat{T} + \hat{U}_A + \hat{U}_\Delta|\psi_A\rangle}_{t_{\Delta A}} + c_\Delta \underbrace{\langle\psi_\Delta|\hat{T} + \hat{U}_\Delta|\psi_\Delta\rangle}_{\epsilon_\Delta} + c_\Delta \underbrace{\langle\psi_\Delta|\hat{U}_A|\psi_\Delta\rangle}_{S_{\Delta A} \text{ μικρό}}$$

$$= E c_A \underbrace{\langle\psi_\Delta|\psi_A\rangle}_{r_{\Delta A} \text{ κάπως μικρό}} + E c_\Delta \underbrace{\langle\psi_\Delta|\psi_\Delta\rangle}_1 \Rightarrow$$

Σ2 $c_A t_{\Delta A} + c_\Delta \epsilon_\Delta + c_\Delta S_{\Delta A} = E c_A r_{\Delta A} + E c_\Delta$ ή άρλούστερα

Σ4 $c_A t_{\Delta A} + c_\Delta \epsilon_\Delta = E c_A r_{\Delta A} + E c_\Delta$ ή ακόμα άρλούστερα

Σ6 $c_A t_{\Delta A} + c_\Delta \epsilon_\Delta = E c_\Delta$

Σ526

$$C_A \epsilon_A + C_B t_{AB} = C_A E$$

$$C_A t_{BA} + C_B \epsilon_B = C_B E$$

$t_{BA} = t_{AB}^*$ κι αν είναι πραγματικά $t_{BA} = t_{AB} = t$

$$\epsilon_A C_A + t C_B = E C_A$$

$$t C_A + \epsilon_B C_B = E C_B$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_A & t \\ t & \epsilon_B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_A \\ C_B \end{bmatrix} = E \begin{bmatrix} C_A \\ C_B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_A - E & t \\ t & \epsilon_B - E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_A \\ C_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

ιδιοτιμές $\det = 0 \Rightarrow (\epsilon_A - E)(\epsilon_B - E) - t^2 = 0 \Rightarrow E^2 - (\epsilon_A + \epsilon_B)E + \epsilon_A \epsilon_B - t^2 = 0$

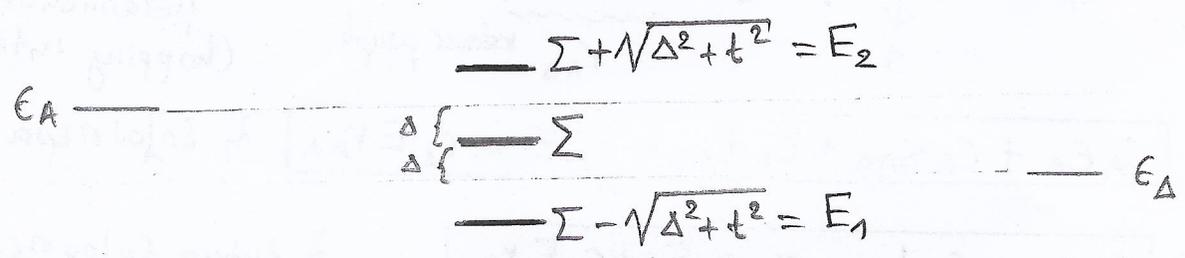
$$\Delta^2 = (\epsilon_A + \epsilon_B)^2 - 4(\epsilon_A \epsilon_B - t^2) = (\epsilon_A - \epsilon_B)^2 + 4t^2$$

$$E_{2,1} = \frac{\epsilon_A + \epsilon_B \pm \sqrt{(\epsilon_A - \epsilon_B)^2 + 4t^2}}{2} \Rightarrow E_{2,1} = \frac{\epsilon_A + \epsilon_B}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\epsilon_A - \epsilon_B}{2}\right)^2 + t^2}$$

$$E_{2,1} = \Sigma \pm \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}$$

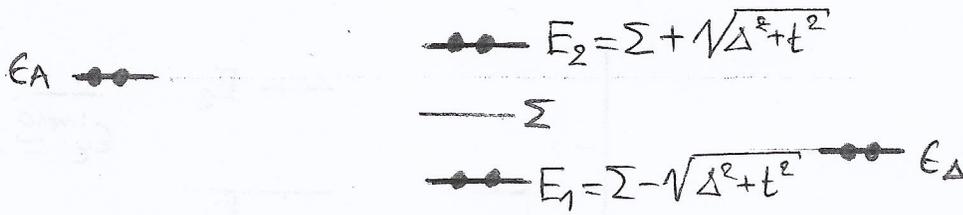
$\Sigma = \frac{\epsilon_A + \epsilon_B}{2}$ ημιάθροισμα

$\Delta = \frac{\epsilon_A - \epsilon_B}{2}$ ημιδιαφορά

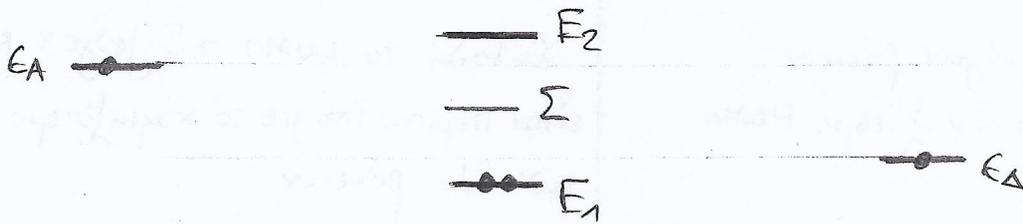


$$\epsilon_{\text{split}} = E_2 - E_1 = 2\sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}$$

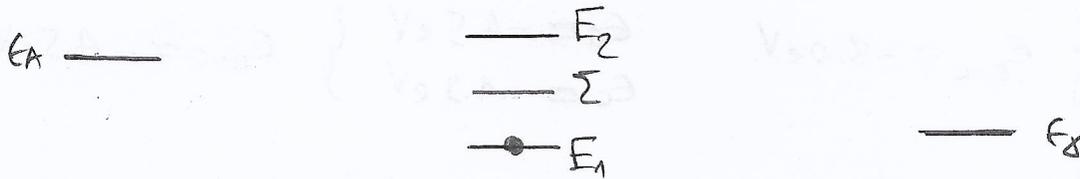
Ξέρω ότι τα άνοησημένα είχαν από δύο ήλεκτρονια



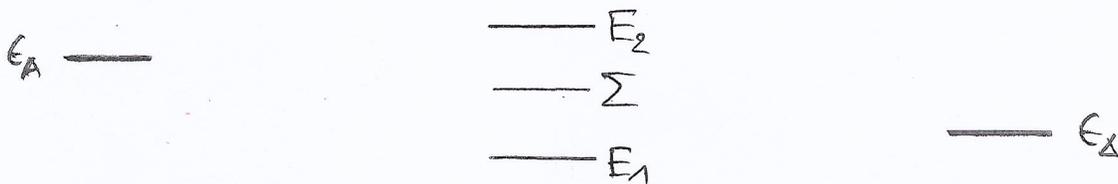
Ξέρω ότι τα άνοησημένα είχαν από ένα ήλεκτρονιο



Ξέρω ότι έχουμε ένα μόνο ήλεκτρονιο στο ΔΣ



Ξέρω ότι τα άνοησημένα ήταν άδεια



Αν $t \rightarrow 0$ ή πολύ μικρό $\Rightarrow E_{2,1} \approx \frac{E_A + E_D}{2} \pm \left| \frac{E_A - E_D}{2} \right| = \begin{cases} E_A \\ E_D \end{cases}$

Όπως μεταξύ βάσεων στο γάγγρι βάσεων ($t \sim 0.01 \text{ eV}$)

$\bullet \bullet \bullet E_G^{\text{HOMO}} \approx -8.0 \text{ eV} \bullet \bullet \bullet E_2$

$\bullet \bullet \bullet E_1 \bullet \bullet \bullet E_C^{\text{HOMO}} = -8.8 \text{ eV}$

$\Rightarrow E_{G-C}^{\text{HOMO}} \approx -8.0 \text{ eV}$

δηλαδή το HOMO των γάγγρι βάσεων είναι περίπου ίσο με το υψηλότερο HOMO των δύο βάσεων

$\text{--- } E_2 \quad \text{--- } E_C^{\text{LUMO}} \approx -4.3$

$\text{--- } E_1 \quad \text{--- } E_G^{\text{LUMO}} \approx -4.5 \text{ eV}$

$\Rightarrow E_{G-C}^{\text{LUMO}} \approx -4.5 \text{ eV}$

δηλαδή το LUMO των γάγγρι βάσεων είναι περίπου ίσο με το χαμηλότερο LUMO των δύο βάσεων

HOMO (eV)

$E_G = -8.0 \text{ eV} \quad \left\{ \quad E_{G-C} = -8.0 \text{ eV} \right.$
 $E_C = -8.8 \text{ eV}$

$E_A = -8.3 \text{ eV} \quad \left\{ \quad E_{A-T} = -8.3 \text{ eV} \right.$
 $E_T = -9.0 \text{ eV}$

LUMO (eV)

$E_G = -4.5 \text{ eV} \quad \left\{ \quad E_{G-C} = -4.5 \text{ eV} \right.$
 $E_C = -4.3 \text{ eV}$

$E_A = -4.4 \text{ eV} \quad \left\{ \quad E_{A-T} = -4.9 \text{ eV} \right.$
 $E_T = -4.9 \text{ eV}$

• για $E_1 = \Sigma - \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}$ (κάτω στάθμη)

ή διασπορά



$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_A & t \\ t & \epsilon_B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_A \\ C_B \end{bmatrix} = (\Sigma - \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}) \begin{bmatrix} C_A \\ C_B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon_A C_A + t C_B = (\Sigma - \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}) C_A \Rightarrow t C_B = (-\Delta - \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}) C_A \\ t C_A + \epsilon_B C_B = (\Sigma - \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}) C_B \Rightarrow t C_A = (\Delta - \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}) C_B \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

① $C_B = - \frac{(\Delta + \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2})}{t} \frac{(\Delta - \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2})}{t} C_A \Rightarrow C_B = C_A$ δηλαδή $C_A = C_B$

② $C_B = - \frac{(\Delta + \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2})}{t} C_A$

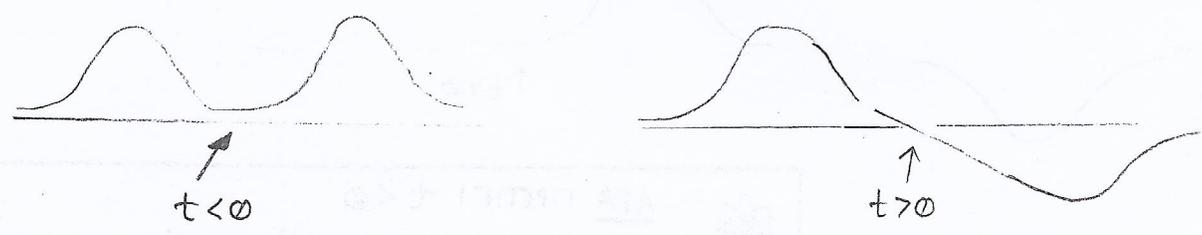
$$\vec{V}_1 = C_A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{\Delta + \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}}{t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{V}_1|^2 = 1 &\Rightarrow |C_A|^2 \left\{ 1 + \frac{(\Delta + \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2})^2}{t^2} \right\} = 1 \\ \Rightarrow |C_A|^2 \frac{t^2 + \Delta^2 + \Delta^2 + t^2 + 2\Delta\sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}}{t^2} &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow |C_A|^2 &= \frac{t^2}{2t^2 + 2\Delta^2 + 2\Delta\sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow ο.κ. $C_A = \dots$

* αν $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow |C_A|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ ο.κ. $C_A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \vec{V}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{|t|}{t} \end{bmatrix}$

αν $t < 0 \Rightarrow \vec{V}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ αν $t > 0 \Rightarrow \vec{V}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$



Όμως, η κάτω στάθμη δεν έχει κόμβο, άρα θα πρέπει $t < 0$.

• για $E_2 = \Sigma + \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}$ (όπου στάθμη)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_A & t \\ t & \epsilon_\Delta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_A \\ C_\Delta \end{bmatrix} = (\Sigma + \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}) \begin{bmatrix} C_A \\ C_\Delta \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \epsilon_A C_A + t C_\Delta &= (\Sigma + \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}) C_A \Rightarrow t C_\Delta = (-\Delta + \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}) C_A \\ t C_A + \epsilon_\Delta C_\Delta &= (\Sigma + \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}) C_\Delta \Rightarrow t C_A = (\Delta + \sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}) C_\Delta \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{1} C_\Delta = \frac{(\sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2} - \Delta)}{t} \frac{(\sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2} + \Delta)}{t} C_A \Rightarrow C_\Delta = C_A \text{ δηλαδή } C_A = C_A$$

$$\textcircled{2} C_\Delta = \frac{(\sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2} - \Delta)}{t} C_A$$

$$\vec{V}_2 = C_A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{\sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2} - \Delta}{t} \end{bmatrix} \quad |\vec{V}_2|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |C_A|^2 \left\{ 1 + \frac{(\sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2} - \Delta)^2}{t^2} \right\} = 1$$

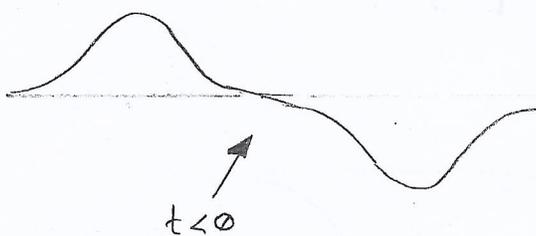
$$\Rightarrow |C_A|^2 \left\{ \frac{t^2 + \Delta^2 + t^2 + \Delta^2 - 2\Delta\sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}}{t^2} \right\} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |C_A|^2 = \frac{t^2}{2t^2 + 2\Delta^2 - 2\Delta\sqrt{\Delta^2 + t^2}}$$

\Rightarrow π.χ. $C_A = \dots$

* Αν $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow |C_A|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ π.χ. $C_A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \vec{V}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ |t| \end{bmatrix}$

αν $t < 0 \Rightarrow \vec{V}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ αν $t > 0 \Rightarrow \vec{V}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$



“Όμως, η άνω στάθμη έχει ένα κόμβο, άρα $t < 0$. ✿”



ΑΡΑ ΠΡΕΠΕΙ $t < 0$

από τους κόμβους των ιδιοσυναρτήσεων

“Επίσης το $t = \langle \Psi_A | \hat{H} | \Psi_\Delta \rangle$ πρέπει να εκφράζει την έλξη των φρέζων, τα όποια θα φτιάξουν το συζευγμένο φρέορ.
 $\Rightarrow t < 0$ ”

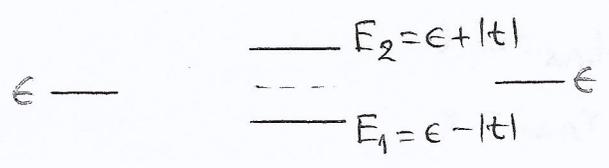
* ΕΙΔΙΚΟΤΕΡΑ για $\epsilon_A = \epsilon_\Delta = \epsilon$

Ιδιότητες

$$\Delta = \frac{\epsilon_A - \epsilon_\Delta}{2} = 0 \quad \Sigma = \frac{\epsilon_A + \epsilon_\Delta}{2} = \epsilon$$

$$E_{21} = \epsilon \pm |t|$$

$$\hat{\epsilon}_{\text{πορ}} = E_2 - E_1 = 2|t|$$



Ιδιοανίσηματα ... *επιανάληψη...* ... *εισώδησαν ηρο δλιχο*

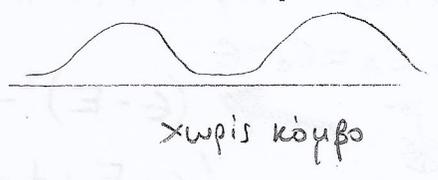
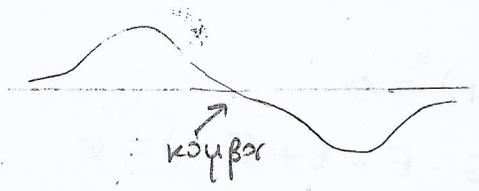
• για $E_1 = \epsilon - |t|$ (κάτω στάθμη)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon & t \\ t & \epsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_A \\ C_\Delta \end{bmatrix} = (\epsilon - |t|) \begin{bmatrix} C_A \\ C_\Delta \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \epsilon C_A + t C_\Delta = \epsilon C_A - |t| C_\Delta \Rightarrow C_\Delta = -\frac{|t|}{t} C_A \\ t C_A + \epsilon C_\Delta = \epsilon C_\Delta - |t| C_A \Rightarrow C_A = -\frac{|t|}{t} C_\Delta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{|t|}{t} = \frac{t}{|t|}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_\Delta = -\frac{|t|}{t} C_A \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ -\frac{|t|}{t} C \end{bmatrix} \quad |\vec{v}_1|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |C|^2 + |C|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |C|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

n.x. $C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{|t|}{t} \end{bmatrix}$

αν $t > 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ αν $t < 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$



"Αρα $t < 0$ ✂

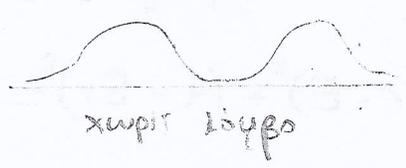
• για $E_2 = \epsilon + |t|$ (άνω στάθμη)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon & t \\ t & \epsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_A \\ C_\Delta \end{bmatrix} = (\epsilon + |t|) \begin{bmatrix} C_A \\ C_\Delta \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \epsilon C_A + t C_\Delta = \epsilon C_A + |t| C_\Delta \Rightarrow C_\Delta = \frac{|t|}{t} C_A \\ t C_A + \epsilon C_\Delta = \epsilon C_\Delta + |t| C_A \Rightarrow C_A = \frac{|t|}{t} C_\Delta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{|t|}{t} = \frac{t}{|t|}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_\Delta = \frac{|t|}{t} C_A \Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ \frac{|t|}{t} C \end{bmatrix} \quad |\vec{v}_2|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |C|^2 + |C|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |C|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

n.x. $C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{|t|}{t} \end{bmatrix}$

αν $t > 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ αν $t < 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$



"Αρα $t < 0$ ✂

Σ324

$$C_A \epsilon_A + C_\Delta t_{\Delta A} = C_A E + C_\Delta E r_{\Delta A}$$

$$C_A t_{\Delta A} + C_\Delta \epsilon_\Delta = E C_A r_{\Delta A} + E C_\Delta$$

$$t_{\Delta A} = t_{\Delta A}^*$$

άρ είναι πραγματικά $t_{\Delta A} = t_{\Delta A} := t$

$$r_{\Delta A} = r_{\Delta A}^*$$

$$r_{\Delta A} = r_{\Delta A} := r$$

$$C_A \epsilon_A + C_\Delta t = C_A E + C_\Delta E r$$

$$C_A t + C_\Delta \epsilon_\Delta = E C_A r + E C_\Delta$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_A - E & t - Er \\ t - Er & \epsilon_\Delta - E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_A \\ C_\Delta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ιδιοτιμές

$$\det = 0 \Rightarrow (\epsilon_A - E)(\epsilon_\Delta - E) - (t - Er)^2 = 0$$

Ιδιωνομο

$$E^2 - (\epsilon_A + \epsilon_\Delta)E + \epsilon_A \epsilon_\Delta - t^2 - E^2 r^2 + 2Etr = 0$$

$$(1 - r^2)E^2 - (\epsilon_A + \epsilon_\Delta - 2tr)E + \epsilon_A \epsilon_\Delta - t^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta' = (\epsilon_A + \epsilon_\Delta - 2tr)^2 - 4(1 - r^2)(\epsilon_A \epsilon_\Delta - t^2) \text{ κλπ...}$$

ΕΙΔΙΚΟΤΕΡΑ

για $\epsilon_A = \epsilon_\Delta = \epsilon$

Ιδιοτιμές



$$(\epsilon - E)^2 - (t - Er)^2 = 0$$

$$(\epsilon - E + t - Er)(\epsilon - E - t + Er) = 0$$

$$\epsilon + t = E(1+r) \quad \text{ή} \quad \epsilon - t = E(1-r)$$

$$E = \frac{\epsilon + t}{1+r} \quad \text{ή} \quad E = \frac{\epsilon - t}{1-r}$$

αν $t < 0, r > 0$

$$E_2 = \frac{\epsilon - t}{1-r} \text{ (άνω)}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{\epsilon + t}{1+r} \text{ (κάτω)}$$

$$r = \langle \psi_A | \psi_\Delta \rangle$$

Σπουδαία των θεμελιωδών κυμα-
συναρτήσεων των φρεσίων

π.χ. $\Rightarrow r > 0$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon - E & t - Er \\ t - Er & \epsilon - E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_A \\ C_\Delta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det = 0 \Rightarrow (\epsilon - E)^2 - (t - Er)^2 = 0$$

Ιδιωνομο

ΕΠΟΜΕΝΗ
ΣΕΛΙΔΑ

$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon - E & t - Er \\ t - Er & \epsilon - E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_A \\ C_\Delta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} (\epsilon - E)C_A + (t - Er)C_\Delta &= 0 \\ (t - Er)C_A + (\epsilon - E)C_\Delta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

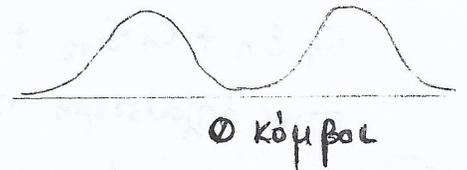
$$\bullet E = E_1 = \frac{\epsilon + t}{1 + r}$$

$$\left(\epsilon - \frac{\epsilon + t}{1 + r}\right)C_A + \left(t - \frac{\epsilon + t}{1 + r}r\right)C_\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon + \epsilon r - \epsilon - t}{1 + r}C_A + \frac{t + tr - \epsilon r - tr}{1 + r}C_\Delta = 0$$

$$\left(t - \frac{\epsilon + t}{1 + r}r\right)C_A + \left(\epsilon - \frac{\epsilon + t}{1 + r}\right)C_\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{t + tr - \epsilon r - tr}{1 + r}C_A + \frac{\epsilon + \epsilon r - \epsilon - t}{1 + r}C_\Delta = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} (\epsilon r - t)C_A + (t - \epsilon r)C_\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow C_\Delta = C_A \\ (t - \epsilon r)C_A + (\epsilon r - t)C_\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow C_\Delta = C_A \end{cases} \Rightarrow C_\Delta = C_A = C$$

$$\vec{V}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ C \end{bmatrix} \quad |\vec{V}_1|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 2|C|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |C| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{ox} \quad \vec{V}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



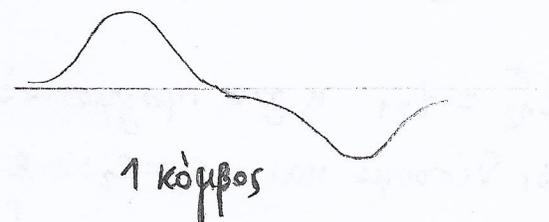
$$\bullet E = E_2 = \frac{\epsilon - t}{1 - r}$$

$$\left(\epsilon - \frac{\epsilon - t}{1 - r}\right)C_A + \left(t - \frac{\epsilon - t}{1 - r}r\right)C_\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon - \epsilon r - \epsilon + t}{1 - r}C_A + \frac{t - tr - \epsilon r + tr}{1 - r}C_\Delta = 0$$

$$\left(t - \frac{\epsilon - t}{1 - r}r\right)C_A + \left(\epsilon - \frac{\epsilon - t}{1 - r}\right)C_\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{t - tr - \epsilon r + tr}{1 - r}C_A + \frac{\epsilon - \epsilon r - \epsilon + t}{1 - r}C_\Delta = 0$$

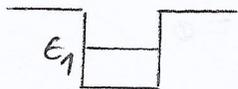
$$\begin{cases} (t - \epsilon r)C_A + (t - \epsilon r)C_\Delta = 0 \\ (t - \epsilon r)C_A + (t - \epsilon r)C_\Delta = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C_\Delta = -C_A = -C$$

$$\vec{V}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ -C \end{bmatrix} \quad |\vec{V}_2|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 2|C|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |C| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{ox} \quad \vec{V}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

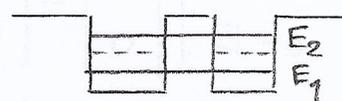
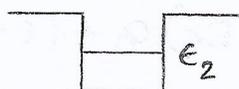


$N=2$

11



∞



$$\hat{H}_1 = \hat{T} + \hat{U}_1$$

$$\hat{H}_1 |\psi_1\rangle = \epsilon_1 |\psi_1\rangle$$

$$\hat{H}_2 = \hat{T} + \hat{U}_2$$

$$|\psi\rangle = c_1 |\psi_1\rangle + c_2 |\psi_2\rangle$$

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

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{U}_1 + \hat{U}_2$$

$$\hat{H} (c_1 |\psi_1\rangle + c_2 |\psi_2\rangle) = E (c_1 |\psi_1\rangle + c_2 |\psi_2\rangle)$$

$$\langle \psi_1 | \quad c_1 \langle \psi_1 | \hat{H} | \psi_1 \rangle + c_2 \langle \psi_1 | \hat{H} | \psi_2 \rangle = c_1 E \langle \psi_1 | \psi_1 \rangle + c_2 E \langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle$$

$$+ c_1 \langle \psi_1 | \hat{T} + \hat{U}_1 | \psi_1 \rangle + c_2 \langle \psi_1 | \hat{H} | \psi_2 \rangle = c_1 E \langle \psi_1 | \psi_1 \rangle + c_2 E \langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle$$

$$+ c_1 \underbrace{\langle \psi_1 | \hat{U}_2 | \psi_1 \rangle}_{S_{12} \text{ μικρό}} + c_2 \underbrace{\langle \psi_1 | \hat{H} | \psi_2 \rangle}_{t_{12}} = c_1 E \underbrace{\langle \psi_1 | \psi_1 \rangle}_{1} + c_2 E \underbrace{\langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle}_{r_{12} \text{ κλίμακας μικρό}}$$

$$c_1 \epsilon_1 + c_1 S_{12} + c_2 t_{12} = c_1 E \cdot 1 + c_2 E r_{12}$$

στην απλοποιημένη περίπτωση

$$\textcircled{25} \quad c_1 \epsilon_1 + c_2 t_{12} = c_1 E$$

$$\langle \psi_2 | \quad c_1 \langle \psi_2 | \hat{H} | \psi_1 \rangle + c_2 \langle \psi_2 | \hat{H} | \psi_2 \rangle = c_1 E \langle \psi_2 | \psi_1 \rangle + c_2 E \langle \psi_2 | \psi_2 \rangle$$

$$c_1 \underbrace{\langle \psi_2 | \hat{H} | \psi_1 \rangle}_{t_{21}} + c_2 \langle \psi_2 | \hat{T} + \hat{U}_2 | \psi_2 \rangle = c_1 E \underbrace{\langle \psi_2 | \psi_1 \rangle}_{r_{21} \text{ κλίμακας μικρό}} + c_2 E \langle \psi_2 | \psi_2 \rangle$$

$$+ c_2 \underbrace{\langle \psi_2 | \hat{U}_1 | \psi_2 \rangle}_{S_{21} \text{ μικρό}}$$

$$c_1 t_{21} + c_2 \epsilon_2 + c_2 S_{21} = c_1 E r_{21} + c_2 E$$

στην απλοποιημένη περίπτωση

$$\textcircled{26} \quad c_1 t_{21} + c_2 \epsilon_2 = c_2 E$$

$$t_{12}^* = t_{21} \text{ ή για πραγματικά } t_{12} = t_{21} := t$$

ή αν θέσουμε και $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 := \epsilon$

$$c_1 \epsilon + c_2 t = E c_1 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon & t \\ t & \epsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = E \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon - E & t \\ t & \epsilon - E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det = 0 \Rightarrow$$



από τους κλάδους των ιδιοτιμών και της αντίστοιχης έκφρασης για τις φασματικές τιμές των φρεάτων

$t < 0$

$$(\varepsilon - E)^2 - t^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (\varepsilon - E - t)(\varepsilon - E + t) = 0 \Rightarrow E_{1,2} = \varepsilon \pm t \quad \underline{\underline{\text{II}}}$$

$$\text{--- } E_2 = \varepsilon - t$$

$$\text{--- } E_1 = \varepsilon + t$$

$$\hat{\omega}_{\text{pos}} = 2|t|$$

N=3

$$c_1 \varepsilon + c_2 t = E c_1$$

$$c_1 t + c_2 \varepsilon + c_3 t = E c_2$$

$$c_2 t + c_3 \varepsilon = E c_3$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{''} \\ \text{''} \\ \text{''} \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon & t & 0 \\ t & \varepsilon & t \\ 0 & t & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} = E \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{''} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon - E & t & 0 \\ t & \varepsilon - E & t \\ 0 & t & \varepsilon - E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

det=0

$$(\varepsilon - E) \left[(\varepsilon - E)^2 - t^2 \right] - t^2 (\varepsilon - E) = 0 \Rightarrow (\varepsilon - E)^3 - 2t^2 (\varepsilon - E) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(\varepsilon - E) = 0 \Rightarrow E = \varepsilon$$

$$\text{''} \quad (\varepsilon - E)^2 - 2t^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (\varepsilon - E - \sqrt{2}t)(\varepsilon - E + \sqrt{2}t) = 0 \Rightarrow E = \varepsilon \pm \sqrt{2}t$$

$$\text{--- } E_3 = \varepsilon - \sqrt{2}t$$

$$\text{--- } E_2 = \varepsilon$$

$$\text{--- } E_1 = \varepsilon + \sqrt{2}t$$

$$\hat{\omega}_{\text{pos}} = 2\sqrt{2}|t| \approx 2.83|t|$$

N=4

$$c_1 \varepsilon + c_2 t = E c_1$$

$$c_1 t + c_2 \varepsilon + c_3 t = E c_2$$

$$c_2 t + c_3 \varepsilon + c_4 t = E c_3$$

$$c_3 t + c_4 \varepsilon = E c_4$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{''} \\ \text{''} \\ \text{''} \\ \text{''} \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon & t & 0 & 0 \\ t & \varepsilon & t & 0 \\ 0 & t & \varepsilon & t \\ 0 & 0 & t & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{bmatrix} = E \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{''} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon - E & t & 0 & 0 \\ t & \varepsilon - E & t & 0 \\ 0 & t & \varepsilon - E & t \\ 0 & 0 & t & \varepsilon - E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

det=0 \Rightarrow

$$E_{1,4} = \varepsilon \pm \sqrt{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}} t$$

$$E_{2,3} = \varepsilon \pm \sqrt{\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}} t$$

$$\text{--- } E_4 = \varepsilon - \sqrt{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}} t$$

$$\text{--- } E_3 = \varepsilon - \sqrt{\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}} t$$

$$\text{--- } E_2 = \varepsilon + \sqrt{\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}} t$$

$$\text{--- } E_1 = \varepsilon + \sqrt{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}} t$$

$$\hat{\omega}_{\text{pos}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}} |t| \approx 3.24|t|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon & t \\ t & \epsilon \end{bmatrix} \quad N=2$$

Στην πραγματικότητα, για $N=2$,
~~Α~~ κυκλικό.

III

$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon & t & \oplus t \\ t & \epsilon & t \\ \oplus t & t & \epsilon \end{bmatrix} \quad N=3$$

Στο κυκλικό διαθέτουμε δύο αλληλεπιδρά με δύο,
 ενώ στο μη κυκλικό τα διατάξα αλληλεπιδράσεων
 με έναν μόνο.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon & t & \emptyset & \oplus t \\ t & \epsilon & t & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & t & \epsilon & t \\ \oplus t & \emptyset & t & \epsilon \end{bmatrix} \quad N=4$$

Γενικός τύπος $E(k) = \epsilon + 2t \cos(ka)$

κυκλικό

$$ka = \frac{2\pi m}{N}, \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

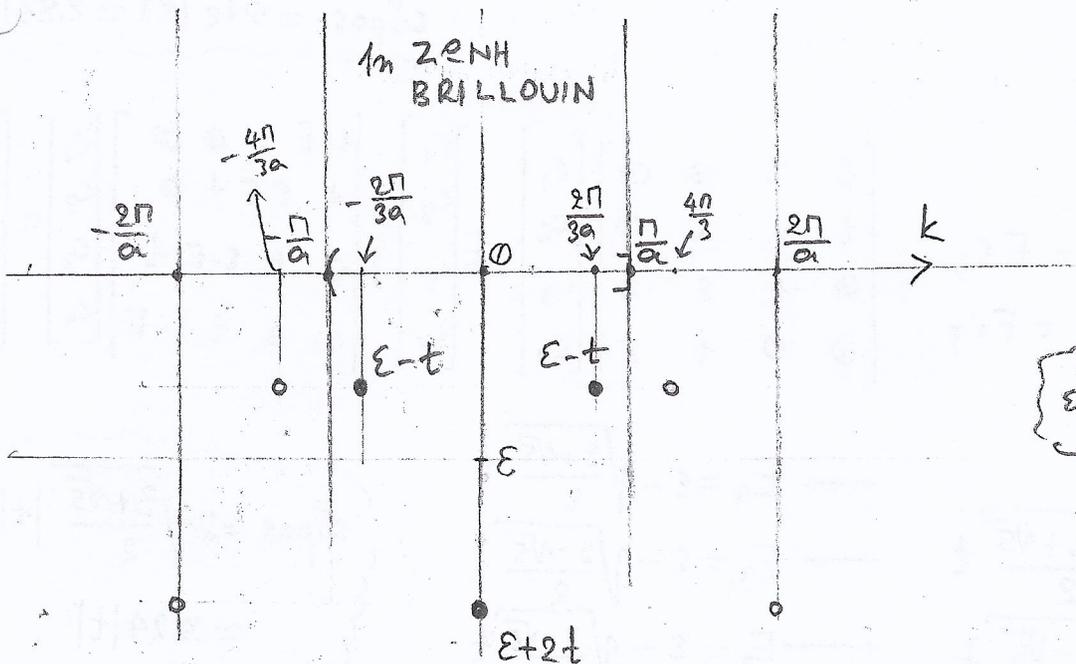
για $N \rightarrow \infty$
 $\epsilon + 2t \leq E(k) \leq \epsilon - 2t$

εύρος = $4|t|$

$N=3$ $ka = \frac{2\pi m}{3}$



m	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
ka	-2π	$-\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{2\pi}{3}$	0	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	2π
E	$\epsilon + 2t$	$\epsilon - t$	$\epsilon - t$	$\epsilon + 2t$	$\epsilon - t$	$\epsilon - t$	$\epsilon + 2t$...



εύρος = $3|t|$

$N=3$ με άλλα σημεία

$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon & t & t \\ t & \epsilon & t \\ t & t & \epsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} = E \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon - E & t & t \\ t & \epsilon - E & t \\ t & t & \epsilon - E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

det=0

$$(\epsilon - E) [(\epsilon - E)^2 - t^2] - t [t(\epsilon - E) - t^2] + t [t^2 - t(\epsilon - E)] = 0$$

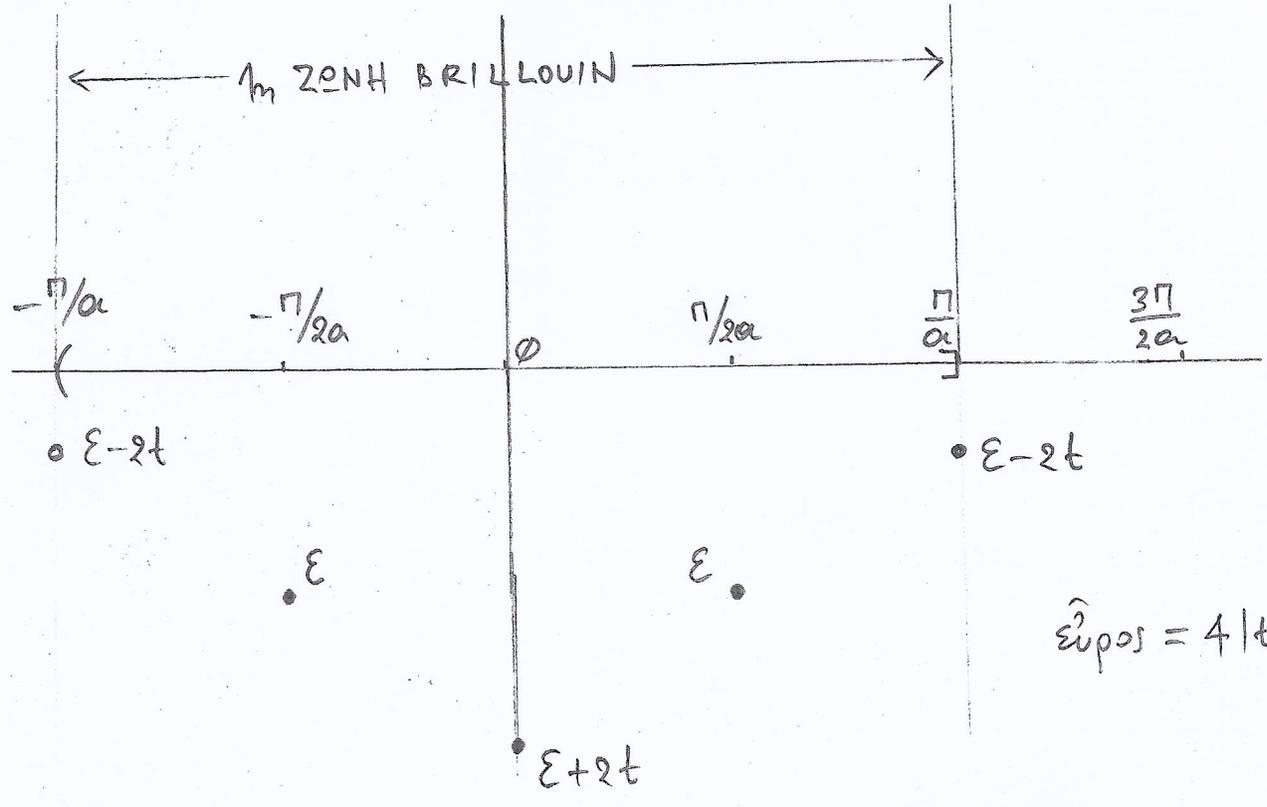
$$(\epsilon - E)^3 - t^2(\epsilon - E) - t^2(\epsilon - E) + t^3 + t^3 - t^2(\epsilon - E) = 0$$

$$(\epsilon - E)^3 - 3t^2(\epsilon - E) + 2t^3 = 0$$

αγ διαπιστώνει ότι $E = \epsilon + 2t$ $E = \epsilon - t$ (δύο) είναι λύσεις

$N=4$ $ka = \frac{2\pi m}{4} = \frac{\pi m}{2}, m \in \mathbb{Z}$

m	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
ka	$-\pi$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π	$\frac{5\pi}{2}$
E	$\epsilon - 2t$	ϵ	$\epsilon + 2t$	ϵ	$\epsilon - 2t$	ϵ	$\epsilon + 2t$	ϵ



$N=5$ $k_a = \frac{2\pi m}{5}$

m	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
k_a				0	$\frac{2\pi}{5}$					
E				$E+2t$						

$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} [\psi_{-3} + \psi_{-2} + \psi_{-1} + \psi_0 + \psi_1 + \psi_2 + \psi_3 + \psi_4 + \psi_5 + \psi_6]$

$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} [e^{-i(3-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(2-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(1-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(0-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(1-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(2-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(3-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(4-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(5-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(6-\frac{2\pi}{5})t}]$

$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} [e^{-i(3-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(2-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(1-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(0-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(1-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(2-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(3-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(4-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(5-\frac{2\pi}{5})t} + e^{-i(6-\frac{2\pi}{5})t}]$

2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
$\frac{2\pi}{5}$	$\frac{4\pi}{5}$	$\frac{6\pi}{5}$	$\frac{8\pi}{5}$	$\frac{10\pi}{5}$	$\frac{12\pi}{5}$	$\frac{14\pi}{5}$	$\frac{16\pi}{5}$	$\frac{18\pi}{5}$	$\frac{20\pi}{5}$
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

← $\frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{2\pi}{5}$ →

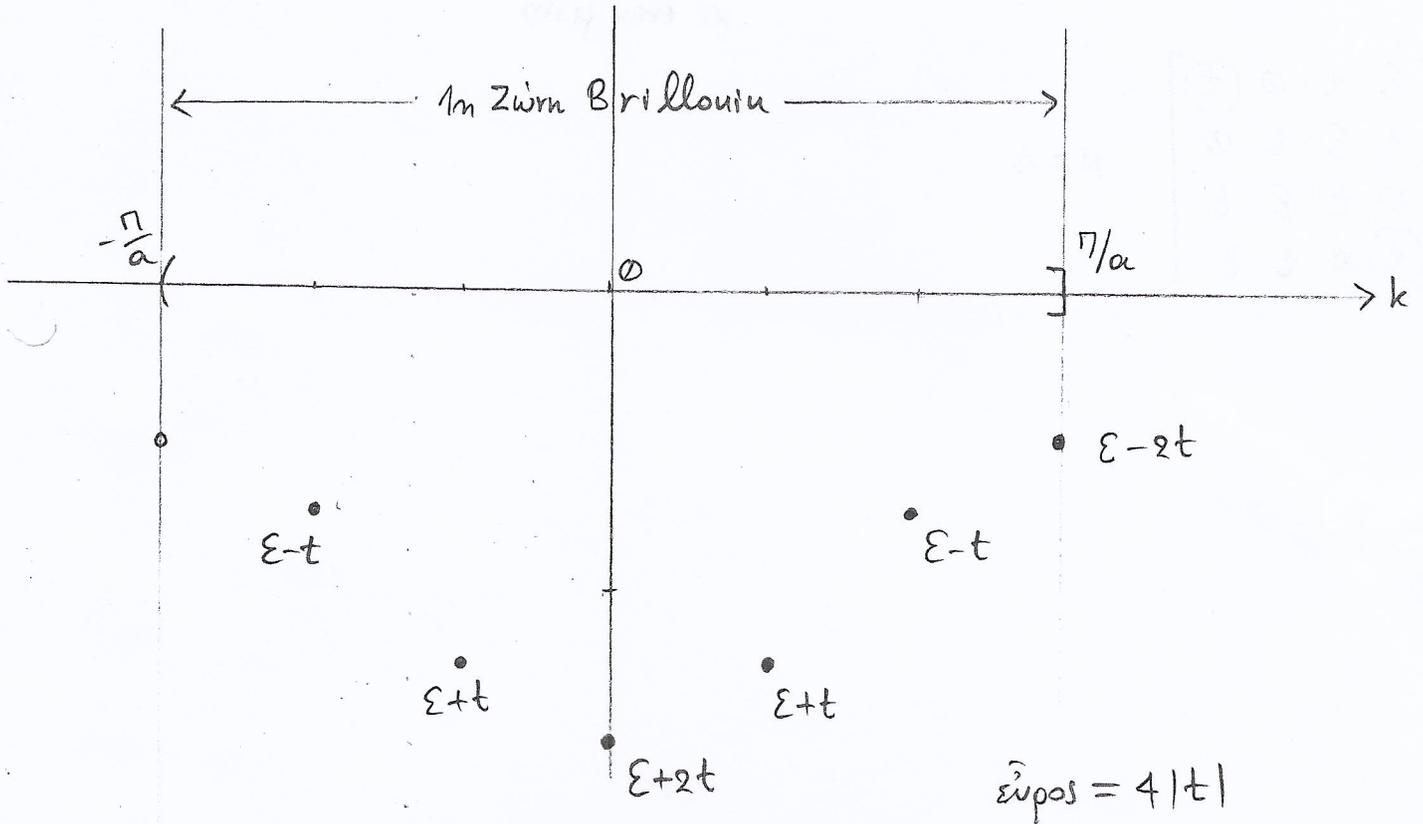
$\frac{2\pi}{5}$ $\frac{4\pi}{5}$ $\frac{6\pi}{5}$ $\frac{8\pi}{5}$ $\frac{10\pi}{5}$ $\frac{12\pi}{5}$ $\frac{14\pi}{5}$ $\frac{16\pi}{5}$ $\frac{18\pi}{5}$ $\frac{20\pi}{5}$

$\frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{2\pi}{5}$ $\frac{4\pi}{5} = \frac{4\pi}{5}$ $\frac{6\pi}{5} = \frac{6\pi}{5}$ $\frac{8\pi}{5} = \frac{8\pi}{5}$ $\frac{10\pi}{5} = \frac{10\pi}{5}$ $\frac{12\pi}{5} = \frac{12\pi}{5}$ $\frac{14\pi}{5} = \frac{14\pi}{5}$ $\frac{16\pi}{5} = \frac{16\pi}{5}$ $\frac{18\pi}{5} = \frac{18\pi}{5}$ $\frac{20\pi}{5} = \frac{20\pi}{5}$

$$N=6$$

$$ka = \frac{2\pi m}{6} = \frac{\pi m}{3}$$

m	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
ka	$-\pi$	$-\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{\pi}{3}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	π	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	2π
E	$\varepsilon - 2t$	$\varepsilon - t$	$\varepsilon + t$	$\varepsilon + 2t$	$\varepsilon + t$	$\varepsilon - t$	$\varepsilon - 2t$	$\varepsilon - t$	$\varepsilon + t$	$\varepsilon + 2t$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon & t \\ t & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N=2$$

Στην πραγματικότητα, για $N=2$,
≠ κυκλικό.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon & t & \textcircled{t} \\ t & \varepsilon & t \\ \textcircled{t} & t & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N=3$$

Στο κυκλικό ο καθένας αλληλεπιδρά με δύο,
ένω στο μη κυκλικό τα άκρα αλληλεπιδρά
με έναν μόνο.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon & t & \emptyset & \textcircled{t} \\ t & \varepsilon & t & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & t & \varepsilon & t \\ \textcircled{t} & \emptyset & t & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N=4$$