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Effects of Electron Correlation inside Disordered Crystals

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Abstract: We propose a novel approach for characterising the electron spectrum of disordered crystals constructed from a Hamiltonian of electrons as well as phonons and a diagram approach for Green's function. The system's electronic states were modelled by means of the multi-band, tight-binding approach. The system's Hamiltonian is described based on the electron wave functions at the field of the atom nucleus. Our novel approach incorporates the long-range Coulomb interplay of electrons located in different lattice positions. Explicit interpretations of Green's functions are derived using a diagram method. Equations are obtained for the vertex components for the mass operators of the electron–electron as well as electron–phonon interplays. A system of equations for the spectrum of elementary excitations in the crystal is obtained, in which the vertex components for the mass operators of electron–electron as well as electron–phonon interplays are renormalised. This makes it possible to perform numerical computations for the system's energy spectrum with a predetermined accuracy. In contrast to other approaches in which electron correlations are only taken into account in the limiting cases of an infinitely large and infinitesimal electron density, in this method, electron correlations are described in the general case of an arbitrary density. We obtained the cluster expansion of the density of states (DOS) of the disordered systems. We demonstrate that the addition of the electron-scattering mechanisms to the clusters is decreasing. This happens due to a growing number of positions in the cluster, which hang onto the small parameter. The computing exactness is fixed by a small parameter for cluster expansion of Green's functions of electrons as well as phonons.

Keywords: new theory; electron correlation; electron spectrum; Hamiltonian of electrons; thermodynamic potential



Citation: Kruchinin, S.P.; Eglitis, R.I.; Babak, V.P.; Vyshyvana, I.G.; Repetsky, S.P. Effects of Electron Correlation inside Disordered Crystals. *Crystals* **2022**, *12*, 237. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cryst12020237>

Academic Editors: Christian Rodenbücher, Carsten Korte and Qingping Fang

Received: 30 December 2021

Accepted: 2 February 2022

Published: 9 February 2022

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1. Introduction

Breakthroughs in characterising the disordered systems are firmly connected with the evolution of the pseudopotential method [1]. The identical complication relates to the pseudopotential method [1]. Due to a limited description of the pseudopotential, the difficulty of pseudopotential transferability remains. It is impossible to make use of the nuclear potentials set through the possessions of some systems in order to characterise another system. A fundamental breakthrough was accomplished during the research of the electronic structure, as well as properties of the system due to the application of the ultra-soft pseudopotentials developed by Vanderbilt [2,3] as well as the projector augmented waves theory developed by Blochl [4,5]. The previously mentioned theory was extended due to an application of the generalised gradient approximation (GGA) in the density functional theory (DFT) of the many-electron structures, refined in the papers [6–10]. In

the augmented projector waves method, a wave function of valence states for the electron orbital (all-electron) is manifested due to the transformation via the pseudo orbital. The pseudo orbital expands into the pseudo fractional waves in the augment region. The all-electron orbital in the identical region is increased in size using the identical coefficients via partial waves, expressed by the Kohn–Sham equation. The term for the pseudo-Hamiltonian that we possess, in the equation with the pseudo wave function, is obtained by reducing the entire energy functional. From the previously mentioned equation, we can obtain the electron energetic spectrum wave functions as well as the value of the complete energy functional. The application of the method is very detailed, as described in [10] for the crystal electronic structure computed by means of the VASP computer codewell-known worldwide. By means of the cluster method’s calculations, as well as the GAUSSIAN computer code, this method may be applied for the explanation of the electronic structure of molecules.

It is worth noting that in [11–19], recently straightforward productive computation approaches of the electronic structure, as well as properties of large molecules, have been suggested. The proposed approach is to build on the tight-binding representation and functional density theory, which incorporates long-range Coulomb interplay of electrons at different crystal lattice sites. Introduced approaches [6–19] are employed solely for the interpretation of pristine-ordered crystals and molecules. Effects related to the electronic localised states, as well as lattice vibrations, happen at disordered crystals. These effects cannot be characterised using the model for a perfect crystal. On this subject, other methods are also developing.

Crucial accomplishments in illustration of the effects of the disordered systems are connected with the implementation of the tight-binding model for multi-electron scattering, which includes an estimation of the coherent potential. Beginning out of Slater’s and Koster’s contributions [20,21], the tight-binding model was widely used in electronic structure computations and in the explanation of the ideal crystal characteristics. Computations for the electronic structure of the alloy are based upon using the self-consistent method, namely the Korringa–Kohn–Rostoker coherent-potential approximations, which are made in [22–24].

Calculations of the energetic spectrum of disordered crystals in our contribution were refined by the theory on the basis of the function of Green. Electronic correlations in the crystal are expressed by means of the multi-band, tight-binding representation. Electron-scattering actions on the nuclei potential of atoms of non-identical types, as well as on the oscillations of the crystal lattice, are included. Computations of two multiplications of Green’s function are derived from the temperature of Green’s functions [25]. It makes use of a well-accepted connection among the spectral representation for two multiplications, as well as the temperature, of the Green’s function [26]. Computation of the temperature for the Green’s functions for disordered crystal is formed on diagram technics, homologous to diagram technics for homogeneous systems [26]. The equation package of two multiplications of Green’s functions of solids is obtained. Energetic spectrum computation accuracy is based upon re-normalisation of the vertex parts of the electron–electron as well as electron–phonon mass operators.

2. Hamiltonian of an Electron–Phonon System of a Disordered Crystal

The disordered system’s Hamiltonian (disordered semiconductor or alloy) contains the Hamiltonian of electrons at the outer nucleus field, the Hamiltonian of electron–electron interplay, and the Hamilton of the nucleus, as well as the Hamiltonian of electron–nucleus interchange. The movement of an ion subsystem lessens to nucleus oscillations nearby the balance position under the influence of the nucleus interplay force, as well as their indirect interplay via electrons. Using the Wannier representation, we can describe the system’s Hamiltonian as follows [25]:

$$H = H_0 + H_{\text{int}} \quad (1)$$

Consequently, the zero-order Hamiltonian is defined as:

$$H_0 = H_e^{(0)} + H_{ph}^{(0)} \quad (2)$$

It comprises the electron's Hamiltonian inside the field of atom cores of the perfectly arranged crystal:

$$H_e^{(0)} = \sum_{\substack{ni\gamma \\ n'i'\gamma'}} h_{ni\gamma, n'i'\gamma'}^{(0)} a_{ni\gamma}^+ a_{n'i'\gamma'} \quad (3)$$

Additionally, it comprises the phonon harmonic Hamiltonian of the movement for the cores of atoms in the ideally arranged crystal:

$$H_{ph}^{(0)} = \sum_{ni\alpha} \frac{P_{ni\alpha}^2}{2M_i} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{ni\alpha \\ n'i'\alpha'}} \Phi_{ni\alpha, n'i'\alpha'}^{(0)} u_{ni\alpha} u_{n'i'\alpha'} \quad (4)$$

In this place, cores of the atoms are placed in the periodic lattice (namely, the unperturbed structure is periodically arranged, and it is without disorder). The character n indicates the unit cell, i indicates the i th basis vector in the n th unit cell, and γ indicates another quantum number for the orbital, inclusive of spin. Disorder will be introduced for the sort of core at the specific lattice area, which does not need to be periodic through the perturbed Hamiltonian term (view below). The character $h^{(0)}$ symbolises the “hopping integral” that links the relevant orbitals. For the phonon Hamiltonian, n and i are the same variables as previously, that is, the unit cell and basis site inside the unit cell. At the same time, α is the spatial direction (x , y , or z). Namely, $P_{ni\alpha}$ describes the core momentum, M_i describes the mass of the core, $u_{ni\alpha}$ describes the variation of the core from the balance position of the lattice site, and $\Phi_{ni\alpha, n'i'\alpha'}^{(0)}$ describes the consonant spring constant matrix. The interplay Hamiltonian in Equation (1) is the disturbance of the system caused by all, including by our effects. It contains six parts:

$$H_{\text{int}} = \delta\Phi + H_{ec} + H_{eph} + H_{ee} + H_{phc} + H_{phph} \quad (5)$$

$\delta\Phi$ is the adjustment of the core–core Coulomb interplay caused by the addition to the system's disordered atoms; it is the distinction between the initial core–core repugnance Hamiltonian and the new Hamiltonian. The electronic Hamiltonian is altered by the term

$$H_{ec} = \sum_{\substack{ni\gamma \\ n'i'\gamma'}} w_{ni\gamma, n'i'\gamma'} a_{ni\gamma}^+ a_{n'i'\gamma'} \quad (6)$$

This term is the difference between the new hopping Hamiltonian as well as the original periodic Hamiltonian. The electron–phonon interaction is described by the following equation:

$$H_{eph} = \sum_{\substack{ni\gamma \\ n'i'\gamma'}} v_{ni\gamma, n'i'\gamma'} a_{ni\gamma}^+ a_{n'i'\gamma'} \quad (7)$$

A more detailed description is underneath. The Coulomb interaction Hamiltonian among electrons is described by the following expression:

$$H_{ee} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{n_1, n_2, \\ n_3, n_4 \\ n = (ni\gamma)}} v_{n_3, n_4}^{(2)n_1, n_2} a_{n_1}^+ a_{n_2}^+ a_{n_3} a_{n_4}, \quad (8)$$

The adjustment of the interplay of the phonons with the cores generated by the disordering of the atoms is described by the following expression:

$$H_{phc} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{ni\alpha \\ n'i'\alpha'}} \Delta M_{ni\alpha, n'i'\alpha'}^{-1} P_{ni\alpha} P_{n'i'\alpha'} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{ni\alpha \\ n'i'\alpha'}} \Delta \Phi_{ni\alpha, n'i'\alpha'} u_{ni\alpha} u_{n'i'\alpha'}, \quad (9)$$

where

$$\Delta M_{ni\alpha, n'i'\alpha'}^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{M_{ni'}} - \frac{1}{M_i} \right) \delta_{nn'} \delta_{ii'} \delta_{\alpha\alpha'} \quad (10)$$

$\Delta \Phi_{ni\alpha, n'i'\alpha'} = \Phi_{ni\alpha, n'i'\alpha'} - \Phi_{ni\alpha, n'i'\alpha'}^{(0)}$ and M_{ni} , M_i are the atomic masses at the site (ni) for disordered alloys as well as for the ordered alloys.

The cubic anharmonic potential expressions are also included for the phonons. We assume that phonons stand small and they can be handled perturbatively through

$$H_{phph} = \frac{1}{3!} \sum_{\substack{ni\alpha \\ n'i'\alpha' \\ n''i''\alpha''}} \Phi_{ni\alpha, n'i'\alpha', n''i''\alpha''}^{(0)} u_{ni\alpha} \times u_{n'i'\alpha'} u_{n''i''\alpha''}. \quad (11)$$

The operators $a_{ni\gamma}^+$, $a_{ni\gamma}$ produce and dismantle electrons in the state described by Vane's function.

$\Phi_{ni\gamma}(\xi) = \langle \xi | ni\gamma \rangle$, where $\xi = (\mathbf{r}, \sigma')$ is the spatial as well as the z-component of the wave function of the spin coordinates. To build up the Wannier functions, we employ analytical interpretations for the wave functions of an electron in the field of atomic nuclei of kind λ , restricted in the lattice sites (ni) for an ideally arranged crystal:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{ni\delta}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{ni}) &= R_{\tilde{\epsilon}l}(|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{ni}|) Y_{lm}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{ni}), \\ Y_{lm}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{ni}) &= Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi), \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

where θ, φ are the spherical angular coordinates for the vector $\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{ni}$.

Here, $\delta = \tilde{\epsilon}lm$ is a superindex that includes the quantum numbers for the basis energy eigenvalue $\tilde{\epsilon}$, the normal angular momentum quantum numbers l and m , \mathbf{r} is the electron location vector, and \mathbf{r}_{ni} is the location vector for the atom at place (ni) in balance.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{ni} &= \mathbf{r}_n + \boldsymbol{\rho}_i, \\ \mathbf{r}_n &= \sum_{\mathbf{v}} l_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{v}}, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

\mathbf{r}_n is the location vector of the junction n of the crystal lattice, $\boldsymbol{\rho}_i$ is the vector of the respective location of the junction of the sublattice i at the unit cell n . Vectors $\boldsymbol{\rho}_i$ are labelled as fundamental relocation vectors of the crystal lattice, the character of which is decided by the dimension of the crystal. The coordinates $l_{\mathbf{v}}$ of the radius vector \mathbf{r}_n of the crystal

lattice junction are integers. The number ν takes on values $\nu = 1, 2, 3$ for three-dimensional crystals, $\nu = 1, 2$ for two-dimensional crystals, and $\nu = 1$ for one-dimensional crystals. The basis orthogonalisation is carried out by means of the Lowdin approach [27]:

$$|\tilde{\Psi}_{ni\delta}\rangle = S^{-1/2}|\Psi_{ni\delta}\rangle, S_{ni\delta, n'i'\delta'} = \langle\Psi_{ni\delta}|\Psi_{n'i'\delta'}\rangle \quad (14)$$

where $S_{ni\delta, n'i'\delta'}$ is the overlap of the integral matrix. Vanefunctions $\phi_{ni\gamma}(\mathbf{r}, \sigma')$, where the system's Hamiltonian is described by Equation (1), are obtained from the following equation:

$$\phi_{ni\gamma}(\mathbf{r}, \sigma') = \tilde{\Psi}_{ni\delta}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{ni})\chi_{\sigma}(\sigma') \quad (15)$$

where $\chi_{\sigma}(\sigma')$ —are the spin part of the wave function, $\gamma = \delta\sigma$.

The orthogonalised wave function may be written as follows:

$$\tilde{\Psi}_{n_1i_1\delta_1}(r_1, \theta_1, \varphi_1) = \sum_{n_2i_2\delta_2} S_{n_2i_2\delta_2, n_1i_1\delta_1}^{-1/2} R_{\tilde{\varepsilon}_2l_2}(r_2) Y_{l_2m_2}(\theta_2, \varphi_2). \quad (16)$$

In Expression (16):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_1 &= \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{n_1i_1}, \mathbf{r}_2 = \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{n_2i_2} = \mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_{n_2i_2n_1i_1}, \\ r_2 &= \left((x^1 - x_{n_2i_2n_1i_1}^1)^2 + (x^2 - x_{n_2i_2n_1i_1}^2)^2 + (x^3 - x_{n_2i_2n_1i_1}^3)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \\ x^1 &= r_1 \sin \theta_1 \cos \varphi_1, x^2 = r_1 \sin \theta_1 \sin \varphi_1, x^3 = r_1 \cos \theta_1, \\ x_{n_2i_2n_1i_1}^{\alpha} &= \sum_{\nu} \left(l_{\nu}^{(2)} - l_{\nu}^{(1)} \right) a_{\nu}^{\alpha} + \rho_{i_2}^{\alpha} - \rho_{i_1}^{\alpha}, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\cos \theta_2 = \frac{r_1 \cos \theta_1 - x_{n_2i_2n_1i_1}^3}{r_2}, \quad (18)$$

$$\varphi_2 = \arccos \frac{r_1 \sin \theta_1 \cos \varphi_1 - x_{n_2i_2n_1i_1}^1}{r_2(1 - \cos^2 \theta_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}. \quad (19)$$

Summation over n_2i_2 in Expression (16) means summation over $\mathbf{r}_{n_2i_2}$ in accordance with Formula (13).

The overlap matrix $S_{ni\delta, n'i'\delta'}$ is defined by the following equation:

$$S_{n_1i_1\delta_1, n_2i_2\delta_2} = \iiint R_{\tilde{\varepsilon}_1l_1}(r_1) Y_{l_1m_1}^*(\theta_1, \varphi_1) R_{\tilde{\varepsilon}_2l_2}(r_2) Y_{l_2m_2}(\theta_2, \varphi_2) r_1^2 \sin \theta_1 dr_1 d\theta_1 d\varphi_1 \quad (20)$$

where r_2, θ_2, φ_2 are expressed through r_1, θ_1, φ_1 in accordance with Formulas (17)–(19).

The procedure for calculating the matrix elements of the Hamiltonian (1), based on the use of Formulas (17)–(19), is described in Refs. [28,29].

3. The Electron and Phonon Green's Functions

We use Green's function formalism for our numerical computations. Ultimately, we should have the real-time retarded $G_r^{AB}(t, t')$ as well as advanced $G_a^{AB}(t, t')$ Green's functions. These are defined by the following equations [25]:

$$G_r^{AB}(t, t') = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \theta(t - t') < [\tilde{A}(t), \tilde{B}(t')] > \quad (21)$$

$$G_a^{AB}(t, t') = \frac{i}{\hbar} \theta(t' - t) < [\tilde{A}(t), \tilde{B}(t')] >.$$

The operators are written using the Heisenberg representation:

$$\tilde{A}(t) = e^{iHt/\hbar} A e^{-iHt/\hbar} \quad (22)$$

where \hbar is Planck's constant, $H = H - \mu_e N_e$, μ_e is the chemical potential of the electronic subsystem, and N_e is the electron number operator given by

$$N_e = \sum_{ni\gamma} a_{ni\gamma}^+ a_{ni\gamma} \quad (23)$$

It is well-known that a commutator or anticommutator is described through

$$[A, B] = AB \mp BA \quad (24)$$

In this expression, a commutator is employed for the Bose operators ($-$), whereas the anticommutator is employed for Fermi operators ($+$). Here, a symbol $\theta(t)$ is Heaviside's unit step function. Here, the angle brackets $\langle \dots \rangle$ describe the thermal averaging connected to a density matrix ρ

$$\langle A \rangle = \text{Tr}(\rho A), \quad \rho = e^{(\Omega - H)/\Theta} \quad (25)$$

Here, Ω is a thermodynamic potential for the system described using $\exp(\Omega/\Theta) = \text{Tr} \exp(-H/\Theta)$ and $\Theta = k_b T$, with k_b as the Boltzmann's constant, but T defining a temperature. It is worth noting that although real-time Green's functions are seemingly dependent on the two different time moments, due to time-translational invariance for the equilibrium systems, in reality, this function is only dependent on the time difference $t - t'$.

The approach developed by us for computing the real-time Green's functions acts in accordance with the standard one. Namely, as a starting point, we determined the thermal Green's functions (defined below) and analytically developed them to the real-time by means of the well-known spectral relations. The thermal Green's function is written as follows:

$$G^{AB}(\tau, \tau') = - \langle T_\tau \tilde{A}(\tau) \tilde{B}(\tau') \rangle \quad (26)$$

In this equation, the imaginary-time operator $\tilde{A}(\tau)$ is obtained from a real-time Heisenberg description using the following substitution $t = -i\hbar\tau$. Consequently,

$$\tilde{A}(\tau) = e^{H\tau} A e^{-H\tau} \quad (27)$$

Furthermore, the time-ordering operator satisfies the following relation:

$$T_\tau \tilde{A}(\tau) \tilde{B}(\tau') = \theta(\tau - \tau') \tilde{A}(\tau) \tilde{B}(\tau') + \pm \theta(\tau' - \tau) \tilde{B}(\tau') \tilde{A}(\tau) \quad (28)$$

In this equation, the plus sign is used for the Bose operators, whereas the minus sign is used for the Fermi operators. As a next step, we introduced the operator in the interaction representation

$$\sigma(\tau) = e^{H_0 \tau} e^{-H \tau} \quad (29)$$

with $H = H_0 + H_{\text{int}}$ and $H_0 = H_0 - \mu_e N_e$. Applying the differentiation for $\sigma(\tau)$ in Equation (29) regarding the τ and after integrating from 0, and taking into account the boundary condition $\sigma(0) = 1$, we obtain

$$\sigma(\tau) = T_\tau \exp \left[- \int_0^\tau H_{\text{int}}(\tau') d\tau' \right] \quad (30)$$

where $H_{\text{int}}(\tau) = e^{H_0 \tau} H_{\text{int}} e^{-H_0 \tau}$. Employing this result yields

$$\tilde{A}(\tau) = \sigma^{-1}(\tau) A(\tau) \sigma(\tau) \quad (31)$$

where $A(\tau)$ is Heisenberg presentation regarding the non-interacting Hamiltonian. Replacing the obtained results in the description of the thermal Green's function generates another interaction–presentation form for the Green's function, specified as follows:

$$G^{AB}(\tau, \tau') = - \frac{\langle T_\tau A(\tau) B(\tau') \sigma(1/\Theta) \rangle_0}{\langle \sigma(1/\Theta) \rangle_0} \quad (32)$$

In this equation, time dependence regarding the non-interacting Hamiltonian, as well as the trace over all states regarding the non-interacting states, is as follows:

$$\langle A \rangle_0 = \text{Tr}(\rho_0 A), \rho_0 = e^{(\Omega_0 - H_0)/\Theta} \quad (33)$$

The previous equation creates an opening point for the perturbative extension used by us. This diagram method is created by expanding $\sigma(\tau)$ in a power series using the terms of $H_{\text{int}}(\tau)$ and then applying Wick's theorem in order to estimate the resulting operator averages [25,26].

Summing up the indicated series, by using the standard relation between the spectral representations of the temperature and real-time Green's functions, and performing an analytical continuation on the real axis, we obtain the following equations for the retarded Green's functions [25] (it is worth noting that the dependence from r is subdued):

$$G^{aa^+}(\varepsilon) = \left[\varepsilon - H_0^{(1)} - \left(w + \Sigma_{eph}(\varepsilon) + \Sigma_{ee}(\varepsilon) \right) \right]^{-1} \quad (34)$$

$$G^{uu}(\varepsilon) = \left[\omega^2 M^{(0)} - \Phi^{(0)} - \left(\frac{\varepsilon^2}{\hbar^2} \Delta M + \Delta \Phi + \Sigma_{phe}(\varepsilon) + \Sigma_{phph}(\varepsilon) \right) \right]^{-1} \quad (35)$$

$$G^{PP}(\varepsilon) = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\hbar^2} (M^{(0)})^2 G^{uu}(\varepsilon), \quad (36)$$

where

$$H_0^{(1)} = \left\| h_{ni\gamma, n'i'\gamma'}^{(0)} \right\| \quad (37)$$

$$\Phi^{(0)} = \left\| \Phi^{(0)}_{ni\alpha, n'i'\alpha'} \right\| \quad (38)$$

$$M^{(0)} = \left\| M_i \delta_{nn'} \delta_{ii'} \delta_{\alpha\alpha'} \right\| \quad (39)$$

$$\Delta M = \left\| (M_i - M_{ni}) \delta_{nn'} \delta_{ii'} \delta_{\alpha\alpha'} \right\|, \varepsilon = \hbar\omega. \quad (40)$$

Here, $G^{aa^+}(\varepsilon)$, $G^{uu}(\varepsilon)$, and $G^{PP}(\varepsilon)$ are the real-frequency descriptions for the single-particle Green's function of electrons, the coordinate–coordinate and momentum–momentum, as well as the Green's functions for the phonons. $\Sigma_{eph}(\varepsilon)$, $\Sigma_{phe}(\varepsilon)$, $\Sigma_{ee}(\varepsilon)$, and $\Sigma_{phph}(\varepsilon)$ are the corresponding self-energies of the electron–phonon, phonon–electron, electron–electron, as well as phonon–phonon interactions. The electron Green's functions are infinite matrices. They have the indices specified by the lattice site n and the basis site i as well as the other quantum number γ . Likewise, the phonon Green's functions are also boundless matrices with the matching lattice as well as basis site dependence, plus a dependence on the spatial coordinate direction α . The mass operator of Green's function of electrons for the electron–phonon interplay $\Sigma_{eph}(\tau, \tau')$ is characterised by the diagram in Refs. [28,29]. Straightforwardly, the electron–phonon self-energy becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{eph\ ni\gamma, n'i'\gamma'}(\varepsilon) = & -\frac{1}{4\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon' \coth\left(\frac{\varepsilon'}{2\Theta}\right) \Gamma_{ni\gamma, n_3i_3\gamma_3}^{(0)n_1i_1\alpha_1} \times \\ & \times \left[G_{n_1i_1\alpha_1, n_2i_2\alpha_2}^{uu}(\varepsilon') - G_{n_1i_1\alpha_1, n_2i_2\alpha_2}^{uu*}(\varepsilon') \right] G_{n_3i_3\gamma_3, n_4i_4\gamma_4}^{aa^+} \times \\ & \times (\varepsilon - \varepsilon') \Gamma_{n_4i_4\gamma_4, n'i'\gamma'}^{n_2i_2\alpha_2}, \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\Gamma_{ni\gamma, n_3i_3\gamma_3}^{(0)n_1i_1\alpha_1} = v_{ni\gamma, n_3i_3\gamma_3}^{n_1i_1\alpha_1}. \quad (42)$$

There, we added repeated indices. Summation is conducted over repeated indices. Phonon–electron interplay is reported using the diagram in Refs. [28,29].

The mass operator that characterises the electron–electron interplay is described as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{phe\ ni\alpha, n'l\alpha'}(\varepsilon) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon' f(\varepsilon') \Gamma_{n_2 i_2 \gamma_2, n_1 i_1 \gamma_1}^{(0) ni\alpha} \times \\ &\times \left\{ \left[G_{n_1 i_1 \gamma_1, n_3 i_3 \gamma_3}^{aa+}(\varepsilon + \varepsilon') - G_{n_1 i_1 \gamma_1, n_3 i_3 \gamma_3}^{aa+*}(\varepsilon + \varepsilon') \right] \times \right. \\ &\times G_{n_4 i_4 \gamma_4, n_2 i_2 \gamma_2}^{aa+*}(\varepsilon') + G_{n_1 i_1 \gamma_1, n_3 i_3 \gamma_3}^{aa+}(\varepsilon + \varepsilon') \times \\ &\times \left. \left[G_{n_4 i_4 \gamma_4, n_2 i_2 \gamma_2}^{aa+}(\varepsilon') - G_{n_4 i_4 \gamma_4, n_2 i_2 \gamma_2}^{aa+*}(\varepsilon') \right] \right\} \times \\ &\times \Gamma_{n_3 i_3 \gamma_3, n_4 i_4 \gamma_4}^{n'l\alpha'} \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

where $f(\varepsilon)$ is the world-well-known Fermi Dirac distribution function.

Diagrams of the mass operator $\Sigma_{ee}(\tau, \tau')$ that characterise the electron–electron interplay are depicted in Refs. [28,29].

The mass operator that characterises the electron–electron interplay is described as follows:

$$\Sigma_{ee\ ni\gamma, n'l\gamma'}(\varepsilon) = \Sigma_{ee\ ni\gamma, n'l\gamma'}^{(1)} + \Sigma_{ee\ ni\gamma, n'l\gamma'}^{(2)}(\varepsilon) \quad (44)$$

$$\Sigma_{ee\ n, n'}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon' f(\varepsilon') \Gamma_{n, n'}^{(0) n_2, n_1} \left[G_{n_1, n_2}^{aa+}(\varepsilon') - G_{n_1, n_2}^{aa+*}(\varepsilon') \right] \quad (45)$$

$$\Sigma_{ee\ n, n'}^{(2)}(\varepsilon) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i} \right)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon_2 f(\varepsilon_1) f(\varepsilon_2) \Gamma_{n_2, n_1}^{(0) n, n_3} \quad (46)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\times \left[G_{n_2, n_5}^{aa+}(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2) G_{n_1, n_4}^{aa+*}(\varepsilon_1) - \right. \\ &- G_{n_2, n_5}^{aa+*}(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2) G_{n_1, n_4}^{aa+}(\varepsilon_1) \left. \right] \times \\ &\times \left[G_{n_6, n_3}^{aa+}(\varepsilon_2) - G_{n_6, n_3}^{aa+*}(\varepsilon_2) \right] \\ &- \left[G_{n_2, n_5}^{aa+}(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2) - G_{n_2, n_5}^{aa+*}(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2) \right] \times \\ &\times \left[G_{n_1, n_4}^{aa+}(\varepsilon_1) G_{n_6, n_3}^{aa+}(\varepsilon_2) \right. \\ &- \left. G_{n_1, n_4}^{aa+*}(\varepsilon_1) G_{n_6, n_3}^{aa+*}(\varepsilon_2) \right] \left. \right\} \Gamma_{n_4, n'}^{n_5, n_6} \\ \Gamma_{n_2, n_1}^{(0) n, n_3} &= \tilde{v}_{n_2, n_1}^{(2) n, n_3} = v_{n_2, n_1}^{(2) n, n_3} - v_{n_1, n_2}^{(2) n, n_3} n = ni\gamma \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

Related outcomes to the addition for the phonon self-energy $\Sigma_{phph}(\varepsilon)$, coming out of the phonon–phonon coupling, are also described in Ref. [25].

We now obtain equations for the vertex parts of the mass operators of electron–phonon, phonon–electron, and electron–electron interactions, represented by Equations (41), (43), and (46). In general, the renormalisation for the apex of the functions entering Equations (41), (43), and (46) for the mass operators could be carried out employing the diagrams in Refs. [28,29]. Namely, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{n_3 i_3 \gamma_3, n_4 i_4 \gamma_4}^{n' i' \alpha'} &= \Gamma_{n_3 i_3 \gamma_3, n_4 i_4 \gamma_4}^{(0) n' i' \alpha'} - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon f(\varepsilon) \Gamma_{n_5 i_5 \gamma_5, n_6 i_6 \gamma_6}^{(0) n' i' \alpha'} \\ &\times \left[G_{n_6 i_6 \gamma_6, n_7 i_7 \gamma_7}^{aa+}(\varepsilon) G_{n_8 i_8 \gamma_8, n_5 i_5 \gamma_5}^{aa+}(\varepsilon) - G_{n_6 i_6 \gamma_6, n_7 i_7 \gamma_7}^{aa+*}(\varepsilon) G_{n_8 i_8 \gamma_8, n_5 i_5 \gamma_5}^{aa+*}(\varepsilon) \right] \\ &\times \Gamma_{n_7 i_7 \gamma_7, n_8 i_8 \gamma_8}^{(0) n_9 i_9 \alpha_9} G_{n_9 i_9 \alpha_9, n_{10} i_{10} \alpha_{10}}^{uu} (0) \Gamma_{n_3 i_3 \gamma_3, n_4 i_4 \gamma_4}^{n_{10} i_{10} \alpha_{10}} \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{n_4, n'}^{n_5, n_6} &= \Gamma_{n_4, n'}^{(0) n_5, n_6} - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon f(\varepsilon) \Gamma_{n_4, n_8}^{(0) n_5, n_7} \\ &\times \left[G_{n_7, n_9}^{aa+}(\varepsilon) G_{n_8, n_{10}}^{aa+*}(\varepsilon) - G_{n_7, n_9}^{aa+*}(\varepsilon) G_{n_8, n_{10}}^{aa+}(\varepsilon) \right] \\ &\times \Gamma_{n_{10}, n'}^{n_9, n_6}, n = ni\gamma. \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

Summation is implied over repeated indices in Expressions (48) and (49).

The Fermi level $\varepsilon_F \equiv \mu_e$ for the arrangement is resolved using the following equation:

$$\langle Z \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\varepsilon) g_e(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon \quad (50)$$

$$f(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\exp(\frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_F}{\Theta}) + 1} \quad (51)$$

where $\langle Z \rangle$ means the mean number of electrons per atom and $g_e(\varepsilon)$ is the many-body electronic density of states, which fulfil the relation

$$g_e(\varepsilon) = -\frac{1}{\pi \nu N} \text{Im Tr} \langle G^{aa+}(\varepsilon) \rangle_c \quad (52)$$

where $\langle \dots \rangle_c$ indicates configurational calibrating of the disorder, N is the amount of the primitive lattice cells, and ν is the number of atoms by the primitive cell. We let the letter c fall on the configurational calibrating in order to make our equations more simple. In Equation (50), variable $\langle Z \rangle$ describes the average amount of electrons on the atom.

4. Density of Electronic and Phononic States

In Equations (34) and (35), due to the introduction of the mass operator equal to the sum of the one-site operators as well as by selecting as a zero approximation the effective medium of Green's function, the cluster expansion for Green's functions $G^{aa+}(\varepsilon)$ and $G^{uu}(\varepsilon)$ was performed. The described expansion is the cluster expansion's generalisation for Green's function $G^{aa+}(\varepsilon)$ of the single-particle Hamiltonian. Green's functions of the effective environment are defined by the expressions:

$$\tilde{G}^{aa+}(\varepsilon) = \left[\varepsilon - h^{(0)} - \tilde{\Sigma}_{eph}(\varepsilon) - \tilde{\Sigma}_{ee}(\varepsilon) - \sigma_e(\varepsilon) \right]^{-1} \quad (53)$$

$$\tilde{G}^{uu}(\varepsilon) = \left[\frac{\varepsilon^2}{\hbar^2} M^{(0)} - \Phi^{(0)} - \tilde{\Sigma}_{phe}(\varepsilon) - \sigma_{ph}(\varepsilon) \right]^{-1} \quad (54)$$

Expressions for the operators $\tilde{\Sigma}_{eph}(\varepsilon)$, $\tilde{\Sigma}_{phe}(\varepsilon)$, and $\tilde{\Sigma}_{ee}(\varepsilon)$ are obtained from the expressions for the mass operators $\Sigma_{eph}(\varepsilon)$, $\Sigma_{phe}(\varepsilon)$, and $\Sigma_{ee}(\varepsilon)$ (41)–(47) by replacing the vertex parts $\Gamma_{ni\gamma, n_3i_3\gamma_3}^{(0)n_1i_1\alpha_1}$, $\Gamma_{n_2, n_1}^{(0)n, n_3}$, $n \equiv ni\gamma$ by their expressions for ideally ordered crystals and replacing the Green's functions $G^{aa+}(\varepsilon)$ and $G^{uu}(\varepsilon)$ with the Green's functions of the effective medium, $\tilde{G}^{aa+}(\varepsilon)$ and $\tilde{G}^{uu}(\varepsilon)$. Expressions for operators $\sigma_e(\varepsilon)$ and $\sigma_{ph}(\varepsilon)$ in Formulas (53) and (54) will be given below.

The Green's functions in Equations (34) and (35) persuade the Dyson equation, which may be written in terms of the T-matrix through

$$G(\varepsilon) = \tilde{G}(\varepsilon) + \tilde{G}(\varepsilon) T(\varepsilon) \tilde{G}(\varepsilon) \quad (55)$$

in this expression, the T -matrix is characterised by a series, where each term expresses the scattering of clusters with different numbers of nodes schematically described as follows:

$$T = \sum_{(n_1 i_1)} t^{n_1 i_1} + \sum_{(n_1 i_1) \neq (n_2 i_2)} T^{(2) n_1 i_1, n_2 i_2} + \dots \quad (56)$$

Here, we have

$$T^{(2)}_{n_1 i_1, n_2 i_2} = \left[I - t^{n_1 i_1} \tilde{G} t^{n_2 i_2} \tilde{G} \right]^{-1} t^{n_1 i_1} \tilde{G} t^{n_2 i_2} \left[I + \tilde{G} t^{n_1 i_1} \right] \quad (57)$$

where $t^{n_1 i_1}$ is the on-site scattering operator, which is described as follows:

$$t^{n_1 i_1} = \left[I - (\Sigma^{n_1 i_1} - \sigma^{n_1 i_1}) \tilde{G} \right]^{-1} (\Sigma^{n_1 i_1} - \sigma^{n_1 i_1}) \quad (58)$$

The self-energy employed in Equation (34), $\Sigma_e^{n_1 i_1}(\varepsilon)$, satisfies

$$w + \Sigma_{eph}(\varepsilon) + \Sigma_{ee}(\varepsilon) - \tilde{\Sigma}_{eph}(\varepsilon) - \tilde{\Sigma}_{ee}(\varepsilon) = \sum_{(n_1 i_1)} \Sigma_e^{n_1 i_1}(\varepsilon) \quad (59)$$

For the electrons. For the phonons, we have

$$\frac{\varepsilon^2}{\hbar^2} \Delta M + \Delta \Phi + \Sigma_{phe}(\varepsilon) + \Sigma_{phph}(\varepsilon) - \tilde{\Sigma}_{phe}(\varepsilon) - \tilde{\Sigma}_{phph}(\varepsilon) = \sum_{(n_1 i_1)} \Sigma_{ph}^{n_1 i_1}(\varepsilon) \quad (60)$$

Using Equations (34) and (59), we obtain the expression for the intrinsic energy part $\Sigma_{eni\gamma, n'it'\gamma'}^{\lambda n_1 i_1}(\varepsilon)$, which describes the scattering of electrons:

$$\begin{aligned} & \Sigma_{eni\gamma, n'it'\gamma'}^{\lambda m_{\lambda i} ni}(\varepsilon) = w_{n_1 i_1 \gamma_1, n_2 i_2 \gamma_2}^{\lambda ni} + \\ & + \sum_{\substack{n_3 i_3 \gamma_3 \\ n_4 i_4 \gamma_4}} \frac{\partial}{\partial (2)_{n_1 i_1 \gamma_1, n_4 i_4 \gamma_4}} \left(Z_{n_3 i_3 \gamma_3, n_4 i_4 \gamma_4}^{\lambda m_{\lambda i} ni} - \tilde{Z}_{n_3 i_3 \gamma_3, n_4 i_4 \gamma_4}^{\lambda m_{\lambda i} ni} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

where

$$Z_{n_3 i_3 \gamma_3, n_4 i_4 \gamma_4}^{\lambda m_{\lambda i} ni} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\varepsilon, \varepsilon_F) \operatorname{Im} \left\langle G_{n_3 i_3 \gamma_3, n_4 i_4 \gamma_4}^{aa+}(\varepsilon) \right\rangle \Big|_{(ni) \in \lambda m_{\lambda i}} d\varepsilon \quad (62)$$

The value of $\tilde{Z}_{n_3 i_3 \gamma_3, n_4 i_4 \gamma_4}^{\lambda m_{\lambda i} ni}$ in Equation (61) is obtained from Equation (62) via replacing of the full Green's function via the effective medium Green's function. The matrix diagonal elements $Z_{n_3 i_3 \gamma_3, n_4 i_4 \gamma_4}^{\lambda m_{\lambda i} ni}$ in Equation (62) are similar to the occupation numbers for the electron states $Z_{ni\delta\sigma}^{\lambda m_{\lambda i}}$ (see Refs. [28,29]).

Using Equations (35) and (60), we obtain the expression for the intrinsic energy part $\Sigma_{phni\alpha, n'it'\alpha'}^{\lambda n_1 i_1}(\varepsilon)$, which describes the scattering of phonons:

$$\Sigma_{phni\alpha, n'it'\alpha'}^{\lambda n_1 i_1}(\varepsilon) = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\hbar^2} (M_{i_1} - M_{\lambda}) \delta_{nm} \delta_{i'it'} \delta_{\alpha\alpha'} \quad (63)$$

It should be noted that, in the infinite crystal limit, on the right-hand side of Equations (61) and (63), the terms inversely proportional to the number of lattice sites are neglected. We require the fulfilment of the condition

$$\langle t^{0i_1} \rangle = 0 \quad (64)$$

from which follows the system of coupled equations for the operator in Formulas (53) and (54)

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_e^{0i_1}(\varepsilon) &= \left\langle \left[1 - (\Sigma_e^{0i_1}(\varepsilon) - \sigma_e^{0i_1}(\varepsilon)) \tilde{G}^{aa+}(\varepsilon) \right]^{-1} \right\rangle^{-1} \times \\ &\times \left\langle \left[1 - (\Sigma_e^{0i_1}(\varepsilon) - \sigma_e^{0i_1}(\varepsilon)) \tilde{G}^{aa+}(\varepsilon) \right]^{-1} \Sigma_e^{0i_1}(\varepsilon) \right\rangle \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

$$\sigma_{ph}^{0i_1}(\varepsilon) = \left\langle [1 - (\Sigma_{ph}^{0i_1}(\varepsilon) - \sigma_{ph}^{0i_1}(\varepsilon))\tilde{G}^{uu}(\varepsilon)]^{-1} \right\rangle^{-1} \times \left\langle [1 - (\Sigma_{ph}^{0i_1}(\varepsilon) - \sigma_{ph}^{0i_1}(\varepsilon))\tilde{G}^{uu}(\varepsilon)]^{-1} \Sigma_{ph}^{0i_1}(\varepsilon) \right\rangle \quad (66)$$

The matrix elements for Green's function for the electron subsystem of the effective medium can be effectively computed by means of Fourier transformation:

$$\tilde{G}_{ni\gamma, n'i'\gamma'}^{aa+}(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \tilde{G}_{i\gamma, i'\gamma'}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) e^{i\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{r}_{ni} - \mathbf{r}_{n'i'})}, \quad (67)$$

$$\tilde{G}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) = \left(\varepsilon - \tilde{H}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) \right)^{-1}, \quad (68)$$

where

$$\tilde{H}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) = h^{(0)}(\mathbf{k}) + \tilde{\Sigma}_{eph}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) + \tilde{\Sigma}_{ee}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) + \sigma_e(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) \quad (69)$$

N is the number of primitive unit cells. We performed an equal course of action for the effective medium-phonon Green's function, which satisfies

$$\tilde{G}_{ni\alpha, n'i'\alpha'}^{uu}(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \tilde{G}_{i\alpha, i'\alpha'}^{uu}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) e^{i\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{r}_{ni} - \mathbf{r}_{n'i'})}, \quad (70)$$

$$\tilde{G}^{uu}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) = \left(\frac{\varepsilon^2}{\hbar^2} M^{(0)} - \tilde{\Phi}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) \right)^{-1}, \quad (71)$$

There, we have

$$\tilde{\Phi}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) = \Phi^{(0)}(\mathbf{k}) + \tilde{\Sigma}_{phe}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) + \tilde{\Sigma}_{phph}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) + \sigma_{ph}(\varepsilon) \quad (72)$$

$$M_{i\alpha, i'\alpha'}^{(0)} = M_i \delta_{ii'} \delta_{\alpha\alpha'} \quad (73)$$

It is worth noticing that the wave vector \mathbf{k} fluctuates inside the first Brillouin zone. The Fourier transform for a mass operator of the electron-phonon interplay has the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Sigma}_{eph\ i\gamma, i'\gamma'}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) &= -\frac{1}{4\pi i} \frac{1}{N} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon_1 \coth\left(\frac{\varepsilon_1}{2\Theta}\right) \\ &\times \sum_{\mathbf{k}_1} \Gamma_{i\gamma, i_3\gamma_3}^{(0)i_1\alpha_1}(-\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_1) \left[\tilde{G}_{i_1\alpha_1, i_2\alpha_2}^{uu}(\mathbf{k}_1 \varepsilon_1) - \tilde{G}_{i_1\alpha_1, i_2\alpha_2}^{uu*}(\mathbf{k}_1 \varepsilon_1) \right] \\ &\times \tilde{G}_{i_3\gamma_3, i_4\gamma_4}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_1, \varepsilon - \varepsilon_1) \tilde{\Gamma}_{i_4\gamma_4, i'\gamma'}^{i_2\alpha_2}(-\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}). \end{aligned} \quad (74)$$

The Fourier transform of the phonon-electron interaction mass operator is:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Sigma}_{phe\ ni\alpha, n'i'\alpha'}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{N} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon_1 f(\varepsilon_1) \Sigma_{i_2\gamma_2, i_1\gamma_1}^{(0)i\alpha}(-\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{k}_1) \\ &\times \left\{ \left[\tilde{G}_{i_1\gamma_1, i_3\gamma_3}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{k}_1, \varepsilon + \varepsilon_1) - \tilde{G}_{i_1\gamma_1, i_3\gamma_3}^{aa+*}(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{k}_1, \varepsilon + \varepsilon_1) \right] \right. \\ &\times \tilde{G}_{i_4\gamma_4, i_2\gamma_2}^{aa+*}(\mathbf{k}_1, \varepsilon_1) + \tilde{G}_{i_1\gamma_1, i_3\gamma_3}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{k}_1, \varepsilon + \varepsilon_1) \\ &\times \left. \left[\tilde{G}_{i_4\gamma_4, i_2\gamma_2}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k}_1, \varepsilon_1) - \tilde{G}_{i_4\gamma_4, i_2\gamma_2}^{aa+*}(\mathbf{k}_1, \varepsilon_1) \right] \right\} \tilde{\Gamma}_{i_3\gamma_3, i_4\gamma_4}^{i'\alpha'}(-\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_1). \end{aligned} \quad (75)$$

The vertex parts of the mass operators of the electron–phonon as well as phonon interplays are determined using the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Gamma}_{i_3\gamma_3,i_4\gamma_4}^{ni'\alpha'}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) &= \Gamma_{i_3\gamma_3,i_4\gamma_4}^{(0)i'\alpha'}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{N} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon f(\varepsilon) \\ &\times \sum \Gamma_{i_5\gamma_5,i_6\gamma_6}^{(0)i'\alpha'}(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k}_5, \mathbf{k}_5) \\ &\times \left[\tilde{G}_{i_6\gamma_6,i_7\gamma_7}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k}_5, \varepsilon) \tilde{G}_{i_8\gamma_8,i_5\gamma_5}^{aa+}(-\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_5, \varepsilon) \right. \\ &\left. - \tilde{G}_{i_6\gamma_6,i_7\gamma_7}^{aa+*}(\mathbf{k}_5, \varepsilon) \tilde{G}_{i_8\gamma_8,i_5\gamma_5}^{aa+*}(-\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_5, \varepsilon) \right] \\ &\times \Gamma_{i_7\gamma_7,i_8\gamma_8}^{(0)i_9\alpha_9}(-\mathbf{k}_5, -\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_5) \tilde{G}_{i_9\alpha_9,i_{10}\alpha_{10}}^{uu}(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2, 0) \\ &\times \tilde{\Gamma}_{i_3\gamma_3,i_4\gamma_4}^{i_{10}\alpha_{10}}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2). \end{aligned} \quad (76)$$

In Expressions (74)–(76)

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{i_1\gamma_1,i_2\gamma_2}^{(0)i\alpha}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) &= \\ \sum_{n_1, n_2} v_{n_1 i_1 \gamma_1, n_2 i_2 \gamma_2}^{ni\alpha} \exp(i\mathbf{k}_1(\mathbf{r}_{n_1 i_1} - \mathbf{r}_{ni}) + i\mathbf{k}_2(\mathbf{r}_{n_2 i_2} - \mathbf{r}_{ni})). \end{aligned} \quad (77)$$

The Fourier transform for the mass operator of the electron–electron interplay can be written using the following expression:

$$\tilde{\Sigma}_{ee\ i\gamma, i\gamma'}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) = \tilde{\Sigma}_{ee\ i\gamma, i\gamma'}^{(1)}(\mathbf{k}) + \tilde{\Sigma}_{ee\ i\gamma, i\gamma'}^{(2)}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) \quad (78)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Sigma}_{ee\ i\gamma, i\gamma'}^{(1)}(\mathbf{k}) &= -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{N} \\ &\times \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon_1 f(\varepsilon_1) \sum_{\mathbf{k}_1} \Gamma_{i\gamma, i\gamma'}^{(0)\ i_2\gamma_2, i_1\gamma_1}(-\mathbf{k}, -\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_1) \\ &\times \left[\tilde{G}_{i_1\gamma_1, i_2\gamma_2}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k}_1, \varepsilon_1) - \tilde{G}_{i_1\gamma_1, i_2\gamma_2}^{aa+*}(\mathbf{k}_1, \varepsilon_1) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (79)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Sigma}_{ee\ i\gamma, i\gamma'}^{(2)}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) &= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i} \right)^2 \frac{1}{N^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon_2 \\ &\times f(\varepsilon_1) f(\varepsilon_2) \sum_{\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2} \Gamma_{i_2\gamma_2, i_1\gamma_1}^{(0)\ i\gamma, i_3\gamma_3}(-\mathbf{k}, -\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}_1) \end{aligned} \quad (80)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\times \left\{ \left[\tilde{G}_{i_2\gamma_2, i_5\gamma_5}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2, \varepsilon - \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2) \tilde{G}_{i_1\gamma_1, i_4\gamma_4}^{aa+*}(\mathbf{k}_1, \varepsilon_1) - \right. \right. \\ &\left. \left. - \tilde{G}_{i_2\gamma_2, i_5\gamma_5}^{aa+*}(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2, \varepsilon - \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2) \tilde{G}_{i_1\gamma_1, i_4\gamma_4}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k}_1, \varepsilon_1) \right] \right. \\ &\times \left[\tilde{G}_{i_6\gamma_6, i_3\gamma_3}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k}_2, \varepsilon_2) - \tilde{G}_{i_6\gamma_6, i_3\gamma_3}^{aa+*}(\mathbf{k}_2, \varepsilon_2) \right] \\ &\left. - \left[\tilde{G}_{i_2\gamma_2, i_5\gamma_5}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2, \varepsilon - \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2) \right. \right. \\ &\left. \left. - \tilde{G}_{i_2\gamma_2, i_5\gamma_5}^{aa+*}(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2, \varepsilon - \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2) \right] \right. \\ &\times \left[\tilde{G}_{i_1\gamma_1, i_4\gamma_4}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k}_1, \varepsilon_1) \tilde{G}_{i_6\gamma_6, i_3\gamma_3}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k}_2, \varepsilon_2) \right. \\ &\left. \left. - \tilde{G}_{i_1\gamma_1, i_4\gamma_4}^{aa+*}(\mathbf{k}_1, \varepsilon_1) \tilde{G}_{i_6\gamma_6, i_3\gamma_3}^{aa+*}(\mathbf{k}_2, \varepsilon_2) \right] \right\} \\ &\times \tilde{\Gamma}_{i_4\gamma_4, i\gamma'}^{i_5\gamma_5, i_6\gamma_6}(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k}, -\mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_1). \end{aligned}$$

The vertex part for the mass operator of electron–electron interplay is determined using the equation:

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\Gamma}_{i_4\gamma_4,i'\gamma'}^{i_5\gamma_5,i_6\gamma_6}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_3) &= \Gamma_{i_4\gamma_4,i'\gamma'}^{(0)i_5\gamma_5,i_6\gamma_6}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_3) \\
&- \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{N} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon f(\varepsilon) \sum_{\mathbf{k}_4} \Gamma_{i_4\gamma_4,i_8\gamma_8}^{(0)i_5\gamma_5,i_7\gamma_7}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_4) \\
&\times \left[\tilde{G}_{i_7\gamma_7,i_9\gamma_9}^{aa+}(\mathbf{k}_4, \varepsilon) \tilde{G}_{i_8\gamma_8,i_{10}\gamma_{10}}^{aa+*}(-\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k}_4, \varepsilon) \right. \\
&- \tilde{G}_{i_7\gamma_7,i_9\gamma_9}^{aa+*}(\mathbf{k}_4, \varepsilon) \tilde{G}_{i_8\gamma_8,i_{10}\gamma_{10}}^{aa+}(-\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k}_4, \varepsilon) \left. \right] \\
&\times \tilde{\Gamma}_{i_{10}\gamma_{10},i'\gamma'}^{i_9\gamma_9,i_6\gamma_6}(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_4, -\mathbf{k}_4, \mathbf{k}_3).
\end{aligned} \quad (81)$$

In Expression (81),

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_{i_1\gamma_1,i'\gamma'}^{(0)i_2\gamma_2,i_3\gamma_3}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_3) &= \\
&\sum_{n_1, n_2, n_3} \tilde{v}_{n_3 i_3 \gamma_3, n i \gamma}^{(2) n_1 i_1 \gamma_1, n_2 i_2 \gamma_2} \exp(i\mathbf{k}_1(\mathbf{r}_{n_1 i_1} - \mathbf{r}_{ni})) \\
&\times \exp(i\mathbf{k}_2(\mathbf{r}_{n_2 i_2} - \mathbf{r}_{ni}) + i\mathbf{k}_3(\mathbf{r}_{n_3 i_3} - \mathbf{r}_{ni})).
\end{aligned} \quad (82)$$

Cluster decomposition for the Green's function of electrons and phonons of disordered crystal may be derived from Equations (55)–(58). The density of electrons' and phonons' states are presented as an infinite series. Here, the procedure of scattering on clusters with different numbers of atoms are described by each term. It is shown that the contribution of the scattering procedure to electrons as well as phonons in clusters decreases with the increasing number of atoms in the cluster by a small parameter.

We have shown previously [25,28,30] that the above-mentioned parameter stays small when many parameters of the system are changed, except possibly for narrow energy distance near the band edges.

By abandoning the input of activity of electron scattering at clusters containing three or even more atoms, which are small using the above-mentioned parameter for the density of electronic states, it is possible to obtain [28,29]:

$$g_e(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{v} \sum_{i, \delta, \sigma, \lambda, m_{\lambda i}} P_{0i}^{\lambda m_{\lambda i}} g_{0i\delta\sigma}^{\lambda m_{\lambda i}}(\varepsilon) \quad (83)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
g_{0i\delta\sigma}^{\lambda m_{\lambda i}}(\varepsilon) &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} \left\{ \tilde{G} + \tilde{G} t^{\lambda m_{\lambda i} 0i} \tilde{G} + \sum_{\substack{(lj) \neq (0i) \\ \lambda', m_{\lambda' j}}} P_{lj 0i}^{\lambda' m_{\lambda' j} / \lambda m_{\lambda i}} \right. \\
&\times \tilde{G} \left[t^{\lambda' m_{\lambda' j} lj} + T^{(2)\lambda m_{\lambda i} 0i, \lambda' m_{\lambda' j} lj} \right] \tilde{G} \left. \right\}^{0i\delta\sigma, 0i\delta\sigma},
\end{aligned} \quad (84)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T^{(2)\lambda m_{\lambda i} 0i, \lambda' m_{\lambda' j} lj} &= \left[I - t^{\lambda m_{\lambda i} 0i} \tilde{G} t^{\lambda' m_{\lambda' j} lj} \tilde{G} \right]^{-1} \\
&\times t^{\lambda m_{\lambda i} 0i} \tilde{G} t^{\lambda' m_{\lambda' j} lj} \left[I + \tilde{G} t^{\lambda m_{\lambda i} 0i} \right]
\end{aligned} \quad (85)$$

Likewise, averaging for the phonon Green's function $G^{uu}(\varepsilon)$ produces the phononic density of states [28,29]

$$g_{ph}(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{v} \sum_{i, \alpha, \lambda} P_{0i}^{\lambda} g_{0i\alpha}^{\lambda}(\varepsilon), \quad (86)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
g_{0i\alpha}^{\lambda}(\varepsilon) &= -\frac{1}{\pi} 2 \frac{\varepsilon}{\hbar^2} M_i \text{Im} \left\{ \tilde{G} + \tilde{G} t^{\lambda 0i} \tilde{G} + \sum_{\substack{(lj) \neq (0i) \\ \lambda'}} P_{lj 0i}^{\lambda' / \lambda} \right. \\
&\times \tilde{G} \left[t^{\lambda' lj} + T^{(2)\lambda 0i, \lambda' lj} \right] \tilde{G} \left. \right\}^{0i\alpha, 0i\alpha},
\end{aligned} \quad (87)$$

where $\tilde{G} = \tilde{G}^{uu}(\varepsilon)$.

In Equation (84), $P_{lj 0i}^{\lambda' m_{\lambda' j} / \lambda m_{\lambda i}}$ is the conditional probability to find the atom of type λ' in the site (lj) containing the magnetic moment $m_{\lambda' j}$, on the condition that hesitates in the unit

cellinorigin ($0i$) have the atom of λ type with the magnetic moment $m_{\lambda i}$. $t_{ni}^{\lambda m_{\lambda i}}$ is the amount of the matrix constituent for the single-centre operator of scattering for the occasion where the atom of variety λ is located at site (ni) and has a magnetic moment $m_{\lambda i}$ (see Refs. [28,29]). This method for describing electron correlations in crystals is consistent with the approach described in Refs. [31,32].

For an ideally ordered crystal, the Green's function in Equation (55) is

$$G(\varepsilon) = \lim_{\sigma(\varepsilon) \rightarrow 0} \tilde{G}(\varepsilon), \quad (88)$$

Where Green's function $\tilde{G}(\varepsilon)$ is described using Equations (53) and (54). The energies of the electrons and phonons of the crystal are determined using the equations of the poles for the Green's functions

$$\det \left\| \varepsilon \delta_{iil'} \delta_{\gamma\gamma'} - \tilde{H}_{i\gamma, i'\gamma'}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) \right\| = 0, \quad (89)$$

$$\det \left\| \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\hbar^2} M_i \delta_{iil'} \delta_{\alpha\alpha'} - \tilde{\Phi}_{i\alpha, i'\alpha'}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon) \right\| = 0 \quad (90)$$

where $\tilde{H}_{i\gamma, i'\gamma'}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon)$, $\tilde{\Phi}_{i\alpha, i'\alpha'}(\mathbf{k}, \varepsilon)$ is described by means of Equations (69) and (72).

5. Energy Spectrum of Graphene including Adsorbed Potassium Atoms

To calculate the electron spectrum of graphene with adsorbed potassium atoms, we chose the wave functions of the 2s and 2p states of neutral non-interacting carbon atoms as the basis. In the calculation of matrix elements of the Hamiltonian, we took three first coordination circles. The energy spectrum for graphene was computed employing the temperature $T = 0$ K. In our computations, we disregard the re-normalisation of vertices of the mass operator of the electron–electron interplay. We consider the limiting case of an ordered arrangement of potassium atoms on the surface of graphene. The dependence of the electron energy on the wave vector is calculated, in this case, on the basis of the Equation (89) obtained in the work for the poles of Green's function.

In Figure 1, we exhibit the reliance of the electron energy ε in graphene with adsorbed potassium atoms on the wave vector k . The vector k is focused from the Γ -point to the Dirac point, namely the K-point.

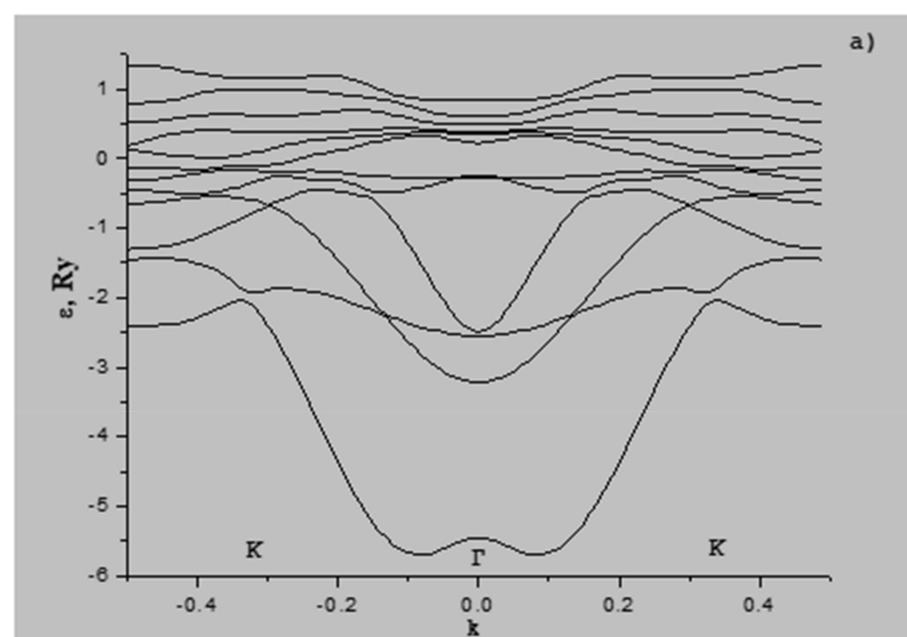


Figure 1. Cont.

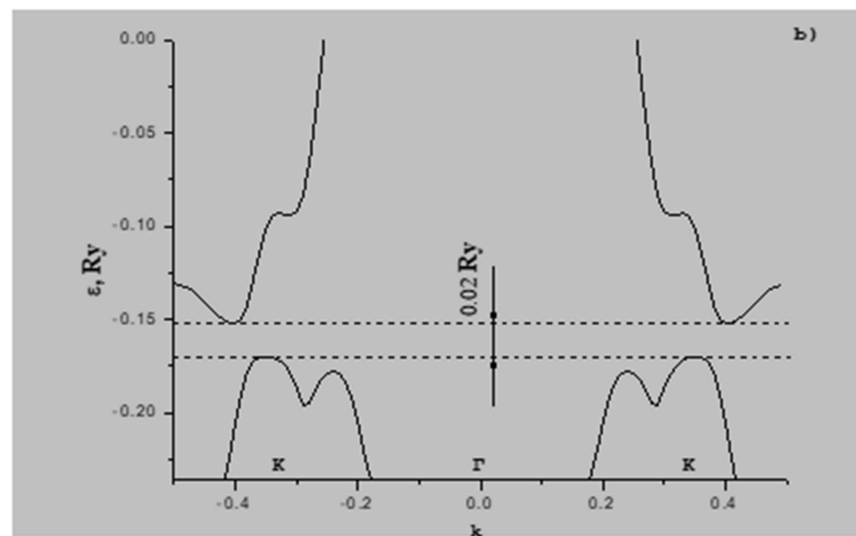


Figure 1. (a,b) Dependency for electron energy ϵ at the wave vector k in the graphene containing potassium impurity.

In Figure 1, the formative periodic separation from the potassium atom to the carbon atom is equal to 0.28 nm. It is possible to see from Figure 1 that, in the system atisedad-justment of potassium atoms, the gap at the graphene energy spectrum emerges. Its numerical value is dependent on the concentration of adsorbed potassium atoms, their position in the unit cell, as well as the distance to carbon atoms. We fixed that, at the alike potassium concentration, that the unit cell contains two carbon atoms and one potassium atom, where the potassium atom is placed on the graphene surface over a carbon atom at the separation of 0.286 nm, and the energy gap is equal to 0.25 eV. The position of the Fermi level at the energy spectrum bank on the potassium concentration is at the energy distance $-0.36 \text{ Ry} \leq \epsilon_F \leq \text{Ry } 0.36$. Such a position occurs if the graphene is put on the potassium support.

6. Conclusions

Our contribution reveals an original method of characterising the electronic spectrum for the disordered crystals based on the Hamiltonian of electrons as well as phonons, and a diagram approach for the Green's function finding. Electronic states of the system were characterised using a multi-band, tight-binding approach. The Hamiltonian of the system was described using the wave functions of electrons at the atom nucleus field. The proposed approach contains a long-range Coulomb interplay of electrons located at different sites of the lattice. Exact formulations for Green's functions were derived using a diagram method. A system of equations for the spectrum of elementary excitations in an ideal crystal was obtained, in which the vertex components of the mass operators of electron–electron and electron–phonon interplays are renormalised. This makes possible the performance of numerical computations of the energy spectrum for a system with a predetermined accuracy. In contrast to other approaches in which electron correlations are only taken into account in the limiting cases of an infinitely large and infinitesimal electron density, in this method, electron correlations are described in the general case of an arbitrary density. Cluster increase is derived for the density of states of disorganised systems. We show that the addition of the electron scattering process to the clusters is decreasing across the augmenting number of places in the cluster, which is dependent on a small parameter. The calculation precision is decided by a small parameter of cluster enlargement of Green's function for electrons as well as phonons.

We have discovered that, at the potassium concentration equal to such that the unit cell contains two carbon atoms as well as one potassium atom, the potassium atom is placed on the graphene surface upon the carbon atom at the separation of 0.286 nm, and the

energy gap is equal to 0.25 eV. Such an event happens if the graphene put on the potassium is supportive.

Author Contributions: Funding acquisition, S.P.K., R.I.E., and S.P.R.; Investigation, S.P.K., R.I.E., V.P.B., I.G.V., and S.P.R.; Writing—original draft, S.P.K., R.I.E., V.P.B., I.G.V., and S.P.R. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: S.P.K. acknowledges support by the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Project No. 0116U002067).

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Acknowledgments: Calculations were performed using Latvian Super Cluster (LASC), located in the Center of Excellence at Institute of Solid State Physics, the University of Latvia, which is supported by European Union Horizon 2020 Framework Programme H2020-WIDESPREAD-01-2016-2017-Teaming. Phase two under Grant Agreement No. 739508, project CAMART.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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