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- 一、填空(每题1分,共25分)

2、简立方结构如果晶格常数为 a,其倒格子元胞基矢为是 $\frac{\beta_1}{a} = \frac{2\pi}{a}$ $\frac{\beta_2}{a} = \frac{2\pi}{a}$ $\frac{\beta_3}{a} = \frac{$

子空间中是<u>sc</u>结构,第一布里渊区的形状为<u>立方体</u>,体积为<u>(2 π) $^3/a^3$ </u>。

- 3、某元素晶体的结构为体心立方布喇菲格子,其格点面密度最大的晶面的密勒指数_____(110)_____,并求出该晶面系相邻晶面的面间距 $\sqrt{2a/2}$ 。(设其晶胞参数为a)。
- 4、声子遵从<u>玻色</u>分布,温度为T频率为 ω 的平均声子数为 $\overline{n} = \frac{1}{e^{\eta \omega/kT}-1}$ 。一个声子的能量为 $\underline{\eta}\omega$,动量为 $\underline{\eta}k$ _,当声子与其它粒子互作用时,遵从<u>能量</u>和<u>准动量</u>守恒。
- 5、根据三个基矢的大小和夹角的不同,十四种布喇菲格子可归属于<u>七</u>大晶系,其中当 a=b=c, $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^\circ$ 时称为<u>立方</u>晶系,该晶系的布喇菲格子有<u>sc</u>bcc<u>fcc</u>。

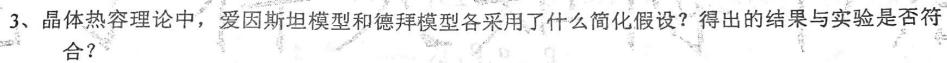
二、简答(每题5分,共25分)

1、画出以下晶向或晶面: (211) (112) (111) [101] [112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112] (112]

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- 2、温度一定时,一个光学波的声子数目多,还是声学波的声子数目多?
 - 答: 声子遵从玻色分布,一个格波的平均声子数 $\overline{n} = \frac{1}{e^{\eta \omega/kT} 1}$ 。无论一维、二维和三维简式和

复式晶体, 其格波角频率而言, 由于光学波的角频率ω。大于声学波的角频率ω, 所以声学波的平均声子数比光学波多。



答:爱因斯坦模型:假设晶体中每个原子以相同频率 ω 作独立的简谐振动。

德拜模型: 假设晶体是各向同性的连续介质, 其色散关系为

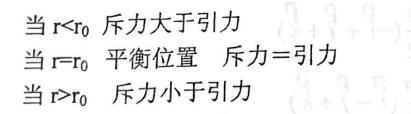
格波存在截止频率 0~ω_D;

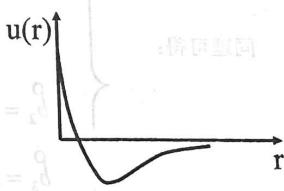
晶体的初基元胞数 N, 元胞内原子数 s=1 (布喇菲格子)。

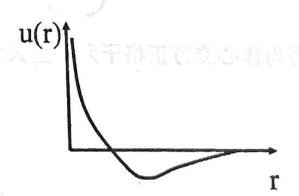
- 高温时爱因斯坦模型德拜模型与实验结果符合 $c_{\nu}=3N_{0}\,k$
- · 低温时 爱因斯坦模型中比热 随温度的下降速度比实验数据 T³ 快。
- 德拜模型结果与实验曲线符合 $c_{VD} = cT^3$

晶体的结合由于粒子间吸引、排斥达到平衡 两粒子间的互作用势 $u(r) = -\frac{a}{r'''} + \frac{b}{r''}$

两粒子间的互作用力 $f(r) = -\frac{\partial u(r)}{\partial r}$







5、简述空间点阵学说。按照空间点阵学说,指出如下的晶体结构的基元,画出所对应的空间点阵。

晶体结构=基元+空间点阵 基元如图标识,空间点阵为斜方格子

- 三、综合应用(1小题15分、2小题20分,3小题各20分,共50分)
- 1、面心立方的晶格常数为 a, (1) 试证面心立方的倒格子为体心立方; (2) 倒格子体心立方的晶格常

数;(3)面心立方第一布里渊区的体积。

解: (1) 面心立方初基元胞基矢:
$$a_1 = \frac{a}{2}(\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

$$a_2 = \frac{a}{2}(\hat{i} + \hat{k})$$

$$a_3 = \frac{a}{2}(\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

初基元胞体积: $\Omega = \stackrel{\circ}{a_1} \cdot (\stackrel{\circ}{a_2} \times \stackrel{\circ}{a_3}) = \frac{1}{4} a^3$

倒格子元胞基矢:

同理可得:
$$\begin{cases} b_1 = 2\pi \frac{b_2^2 \times b_3^2}{\Omega} = \frac{2\pi}{a^3/4} \begin{vmatrix} \rho & \rho & \rho \\ i & j & k \end{vmatrix} \\ \frac{a}{2} & 0 & \frac{a}{2} \\ \frac{a}{2} & \frac{a}{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2\pi}{a} \begin{pmatrix} \rho & \rho & \rho \\ i & j & k \end{pmatrix} \\ b_2 = 2\pi \frac{b_3^2 \times b_1^2}{\Omega} = \frac{2\pi}{a} \begin{pmatrix} \rho & \rho & \rho \\ i & -j & +k \end{pmatrix} \\ b_3 = 2\pi \frac{b_1^2 \times b_2^2}{\Omega} = \frac{2\pi}{a} \begin{pmatrix} \rho & \rho & \rho \\ i & -j & -k \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$
(1)

因为体心立方正格子元胞基矢为:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{a}_{1}^{2} = \frac{a}{2}(-i + j + k) \\ \hat{a}_{2}^{2} = \frac{a}{2}(i - j + k) \\ \hat{a}_{3}^{2} = \frac{a}{2}(i + j - k) \end{cases}$$

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				(2)

比较(1)与(2)式,两者只差一常数公因子,说明面心立方的倒格子为体心立方。

- (2) 倒格子为体心立方的晶格常数为倒格子元胞的边长等于 —;
- (3) 面心立方第一布里渊区体积 = 倒格子元胞体积 $\Omega^* = \frac{(2\pi)^3}{\Omega} = \frac{(2\pi)^3}{a^3/a} = \frac{32\pi^3}{a^3}$
- 设有一长度为L的一价正负离子构成的一维晶格,正负离子间距为a,正负离子的质量分别为 m_+ 和 m_{-} ,最近两离子的互作用势为

$$u(r) = -\frac{e^2}{r} + \frac{b}{r^n}$$

$$u(\alpha) = -\frac{e^2}{r} + \frac{e^2}{r} + \frac{e^2}{r$$

- (1) 力常数 β;
- $\omega_{\pm}^{2} = \frac{\beta}{m_{+}m_{-}} \left\{ (m_{+} + m_{-}) \pm \left[(m_{+} + m_{-})^{2} 4m_{+}m_{-}\sin^{2}qa \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}$

求
$$q$$
=0 时光学波的频率 ω_0 ; (3) 长声学波的波速。
$$\beta = \left[\frac{d^2 u(r)}{dr^2}\right]_{r=a}$$

(2)
$$\omega_0 = \left[\frac{2\beta(m_+ + m_-)}{m_+ m_-}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{k}{m_+}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\zeta}{m_-}\right)\right] \frac{\zeta}{m_+} \frac{\delta M}{m_-} = \frac{\delta M}{\delta M} \frac{\delta M}{m_-} = \frac{\delta M}{\delta M} = 0$$

$$q \to 0 \qquad \sin qa \approx qa$$

$$\omega_{-} = 2a\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2(m_{+} + m_{-})}} q$$

$$v_{p} = 2a\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2(m_{+} + m_{-})}} q$$

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3、设一长度为L的一维布拉菲晶格,原子质量为m,间距为a,色散关系为 $\omega = \frac{2}{a} \left(\frac{A}{m}\right)^{1/2} \left| \sin(\frac{qa}{2}) \right|$,

求: (1)格波的态密度; (2)晶格的热容c, (列出积分表达式); (3)如果采用德拜模型,求极低

温时的热容
$$c_{vD}$$
 ($\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}x^{2}}{\left(e^{x}-1\right)^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi^{2}}{3}$)。

解: (1)

$$g(\omega)d\omega = 2\frac{L}{2\pi} dq$$
 $g(\omega) = \frac{Na}{\pi} \frac{dq}{d\omega}$

$$d\omega = \frac{2}{a} \left(\frac{A}{m}\right)^{1/2} \cos \frac{qa}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} dq = \left(\frac{A}{m}\right)^{1/2} \left[1 - \sin^2 \frac{qa}{2}\right]^{1/2} dq$$

$$d\omega = \frac{2}{a} \left(\frac{A}{m}\right)^{1/2} \cos \frac{qa}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} dq = \left(\frac{A}{m}\right)^{1/2} \left[1 - \sin^2 \frac{qa}{2}\right]^{1/2} dq$$

$$= \left(\frac{A}{m}\right)^{1/2} \left[1 - \left[\frac{\omega}{2} \left(\frac{A}{m}\right)^{1/2}\right]^2\right] dq = \frac{a}{2} \left[\left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^2 \left(\frac{A}{m}\right) - \omega^2\right]^{1/2} dq$$

$$g(\omega) = \frac{Na}{\pi} \frac{dq}{d\omega} = \frac{Na}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{a} \left[(\frac{2}{a})^2 (\frac{A}{m}) - \omega^2 \right]^{-1/2} = \frac{2N}{\pi} \left[(\frac{2}{a})^2 (\frac{A}{m}) - \omega^2 \right]^{-1/2}$$

$$(2) C_{\nu} = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T}\right)_{\nu} = \int_{0}^{\omega_{m}} k_{B} \left(\frac{\eta \omega}{k_{B}T}\right)^{2} \frac{e^{\eta \omega/k_{B}T}}{\left(e^{\eta \omega/k_{B}T} - 1\right)^{2}} \cdot \frac{2N}{\pi} \left[\left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{A}{m}\right) - \omega^{2}\right]^{-1/2} d\omega$$

(3) 采用徳拜模型

$$g(\omega)d\omega = 2\frac{L}{2\pi} dq = \frac{L}{\pi} dq$$

$$\omega = v_p q \frac{dq}{d\omega} = \frac{1}{v_p}$$

$$g(\omega) = \frac{L}{\pi} \frac{dq}{d\omega} = \frac{L}{\pi v_p}$$

由公式得



$$C_{v} = \int_{0}^{\omega_{m}} k_{B} \left(\frac{\eta \omega}{k_{B}T}\right)^{2} \frac{e^{\eta \omega/k_{B}T}}{\left(e^{\eta \omega/k_{B}T} - 1\right)^{2}} \frac{L}{\pi v_{p}} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{k_{B}^{2}L}{\pi v_{p}\eta} T \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \frac{e^{x}}{\left(e^{x} - 1\right)^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{k_{B}^{2}L}{\pi v_{p}\eta} T \frac{\pi^{2}}{3} = \frac{k_{B}^{2}L\pi}{3v_{p}\eta} T$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\eta \omega}{k_B T}, \quad x_D = \frac{\eta \omega_D}{k_B T} = \frac{\theta_D}{T}$$

低温 $T << \theta_D, x_D \rightarrow \infty$

$$C_{v} = \int_{0}^{\omega_{m}} k_{B} \left(\frac{\eta \omega}{k_{B}T}\right)^{2} \frac{e^{\eta \omega/k_{B}T}}{\left(e^{\eta \omega/k_{B}T} - 1\right)^{2}} \frac{L}{\pi v_{p}} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{k_{B}^{2}L}{\pi v_{p} \eta} T \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \frac{e^{x}}{\left(e^{x} - 1\right)^{2}} dx$$

$$= k_{B}^{2}L_{T} \pi^{2} - k_{B}^{2}L\pi_{T}$$

$$= \frac{k_B^2 L}{\pi v_p \eta} T \int_0^\infty x^2 \frac{e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx$$

$$=\frac{k_B^2 L}{\pi \nu_p \eta} T \frac{\pi^2}{3} = \frac{k_B^2 L \pi}{3 \nu_p \eta} T$$

 $a_3 = \frac{a}{2}(i+j) \quad \text{(Wi)}$

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