

固体物理

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主要教科书:

《固体物理》黄昆, 高等教育出版社

推荐参考书:

«Introduction to Solid State Physics» by Kittel, 7th Edition



第一课:绪论

固体物理是一门研究物质的科学,是量子力学在20世纪最伟大的应用之一,是目前物理科学的最大分支

应用:材料科学

重要的功能材料

半导体材料

磁性材料



微电子器件,光电器件,探测器件,等

电极化材料(铁电,压电,介电…)

超导材料



基础科学:新奇的物理现象、新的物质状态

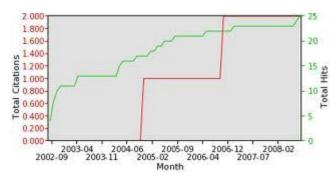
超导



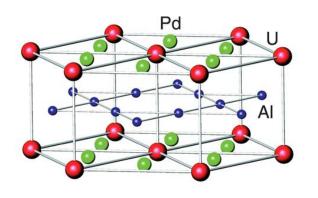
超固



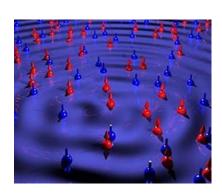
量子Hall效应



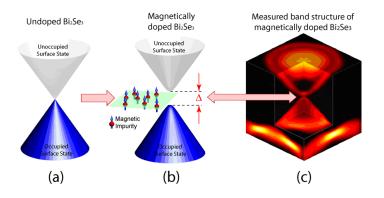
重费米子



自旋液体



拓扑绝缘体





研究手段

实验

X-ray, 中子散射, 光 谱, 输运, STM, AFM

模型理论

一般性的规律

第一性原理计算

密度范函理论:精确可与实验对比的结果



第一课:绪论

什么是固体?!

晶体: 具有周期性排列的原子结构, 有长程序, 具有与非晶体不同的物理特性

凝聚态物理 P. W. Anderson











晶体 { 单晶体:水晶、岩盐、金刚石 晶体 { 多晶体:金属、陶瓷 长程有序

非晶体:橡胶,塑料,松香,石蜡,无定形态

长程无序, 短程有序 (类似液体)



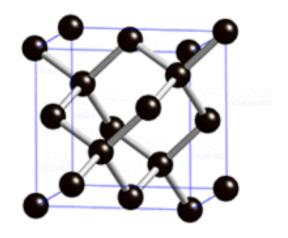
1.1 晶格

固体的物理性质与晶格的排列密切相关:

例子: C, 金刚石, 石墨, 石墨烯, 等



金刚石



绝缘体,高硬度



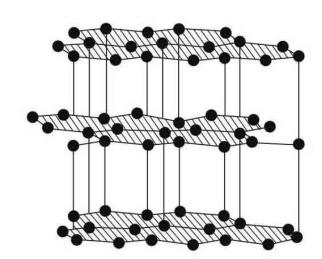
1.1 晶格

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石墨



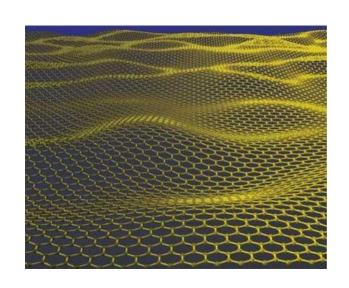
导体,很软



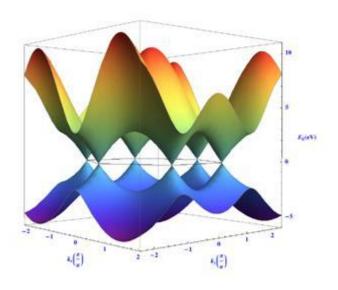
1.1 晶格

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石墨烯

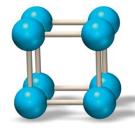


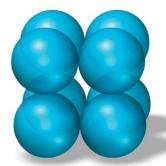
二维材料, 非平凡的电学性质



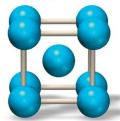
原子排列方式

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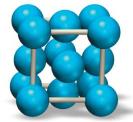


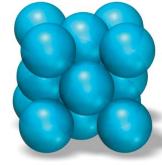
Primitive cubic





Body-centered cubic





Face-centered cubic

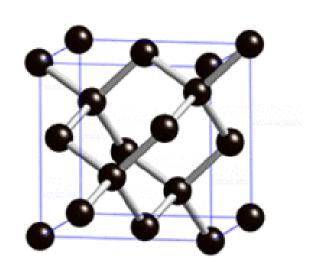
简单立方

体心立方

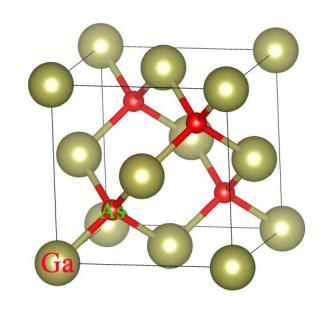
面心立方



闪锌矿结构



金刚石结构 C, Si, Ge等IV族元素



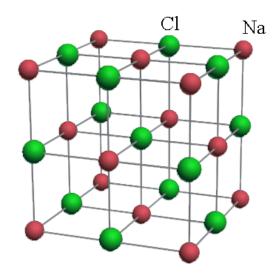
闪锌矿结构

InAs, GaAs, InP 等III-V族 元素化合物



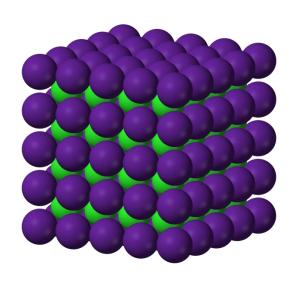
NaCl 结构

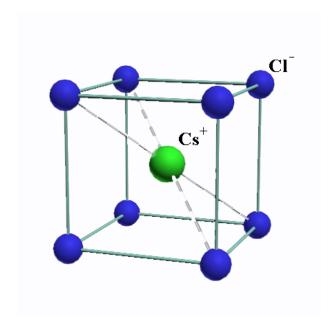






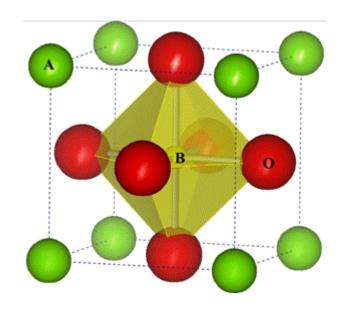
CsCl 结构





钙钛矿结构

ABO_3



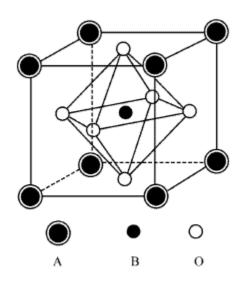


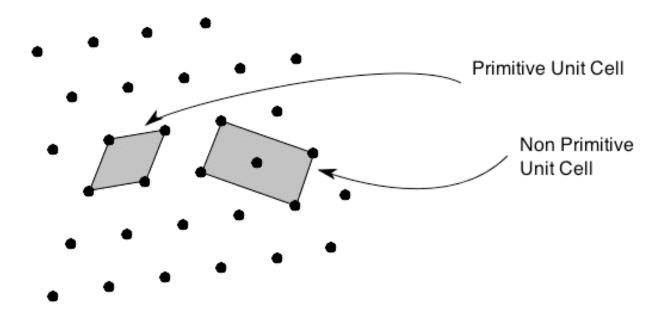
图 1 理想的钙钛矿结构 ABO3 原始晶胞

重要的功能材料: 电极化材料 (ATiO₃), 磁性材料 (AMnO₃)



1.2 晶格的周期性

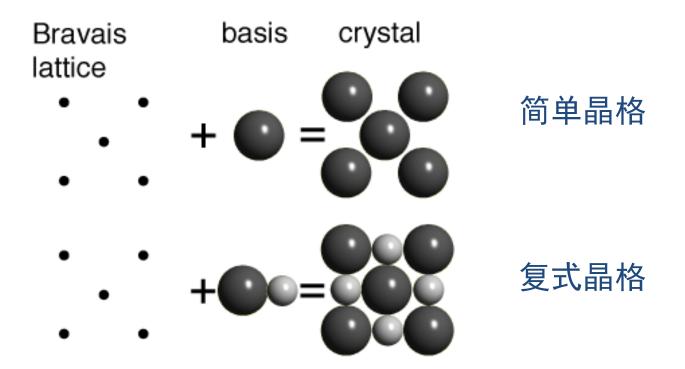
- 原胞 (primitive cell): 晶格最小的周期性单元
- 基矢: 原胞的边矢量
- 基矢的大小又称为晶格常数



- 简单晶格: 每个原胞只有一个原子
- 复式晶格: 每个原胞含两个或更多的原子
- 基元:一个原胞中所有的原子

用位于基元<u>平衡位置</u>的几何点替代每一个基元,结果得到一个与<u>晶体</u>几何特征相同、但无任何物理实质的<u>几何图形</u>。处于基元<u>平衡位置</u>的几何点被称为<u>格点(Lattice site)</u>。格点在空间周期性排列的总体连成的网格称布拉菲格子,也称 <u>晶格</u>。





晶体=布拉伐格子+基元



晶体中原子位置的表示

$$\mathbf{r}_{\alpha} + l_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + l_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + l_3 \mathbf{a}_3$$

$$l_1, l_2, l_3$$
 是整数

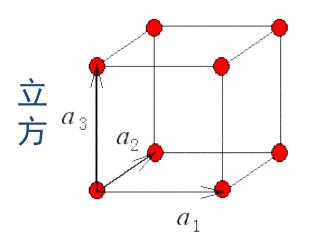
 $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3$ 是晶格矢量

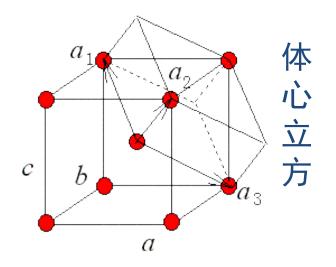
 Γ_{α} 是第 α 个原子在原胞中的位置

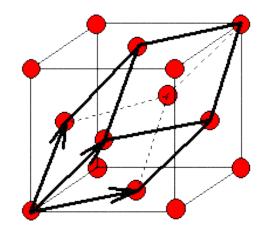
原胞的体积:
$$\Omega = \mathbf{a}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{a}_2 \times \mathbf{a}_3)$$



原胞 VS. 单胞







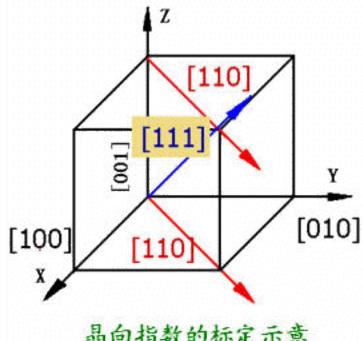
面心立方

原胞:最小的晶格单元

单胞: 常用的晶胞, 反

映较高的对称性

1.3 晶向与晶面

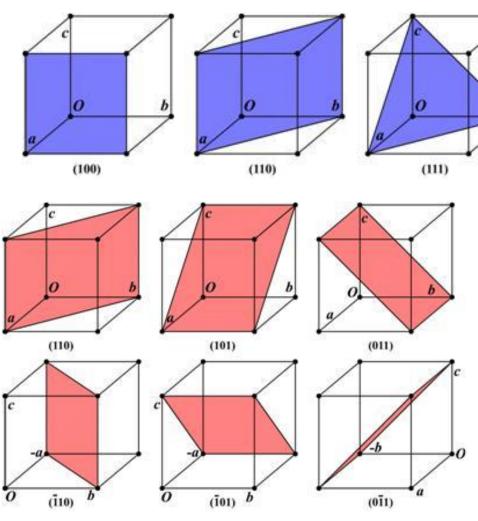


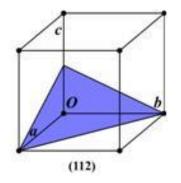
晶向指数的标定示意

如果个一个原子沿晶向到最近 等价原子的位移矢量为:

$$l_1\mathbf{a}_1 + l_2\mathbf{a}_2 + l_3\mathbf{a}_3$$

晶向:
$$[l_1, l_2, l_3]$$





晶面:布拉伐格子中平行等距的平面

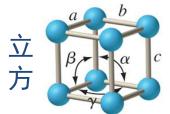
晶面指数 (米勒指数): (h,k,l)

- 1. 确定该晶面在<u>晶胞</u>坐标轴上的截距
- 2. 取这些值的倒数(∞的倒数为0)
- 3. 将这些倒数化作最简整数比

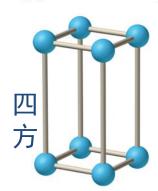


1.47 大晶 系

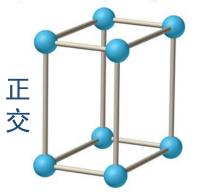
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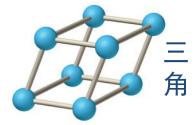
Simple cubic a = b = c



Tetragonal $a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$

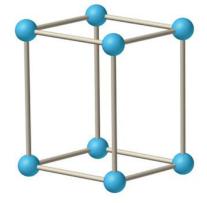


Orthorhombic $a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$

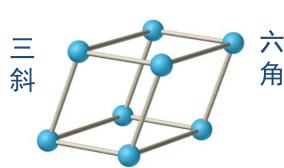


Rhombohedral a = b = c $\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^{\circ}$

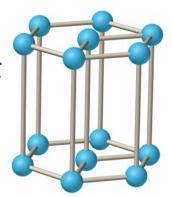
单斜



Monoclinic $a \neq b \neq c$ $\gamma \neq \alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ}$



Triclinic $a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^{\circ}$

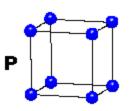


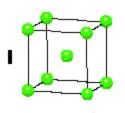
Hexagonal $a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ}, \gamma = 120^{\circ}$

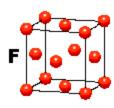
立
$$a=b=c$$
 $\alpha=\beta=\gamma$

$$a = b = c$$

 $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$



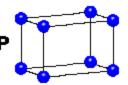


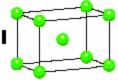


TETRAGONAL 四方

$$a = b \neq c$$

 $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$

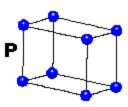


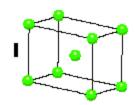


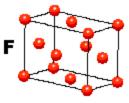
ORTHORHOMBIC

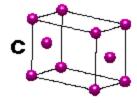
$$a \neq b \neq c$$

 $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$







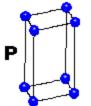


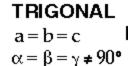
HEXAGONAL

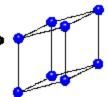
$$a = b \neq c$$

$$\alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ}$$

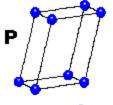
$$\gamma = 120^{\circ}$$

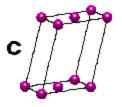


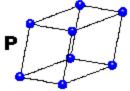




MONOCLINIC







4 Types of Unit Cell

 $\mathbf{\dot{P}} = Primitive$ I = Body-Centred F = Face-Centred C = Side-Centred

7 Crystal Classes → 14 Bravais Lattices

TRICLINIC a≠b≠c $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^{\circ}$