

CMP project 3

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1 Introduction

Using the Central equation we obtained from Bloch's Theorem. We will try to obtain the plots for small perturbations of the periodic potential. Note to efficiently solve for the simultaneous system of linear equations, we truncate the fourier series expansion of ψ_k . $V_G = V_{-G}$ is assumed for convenience. We will in

2 Plots

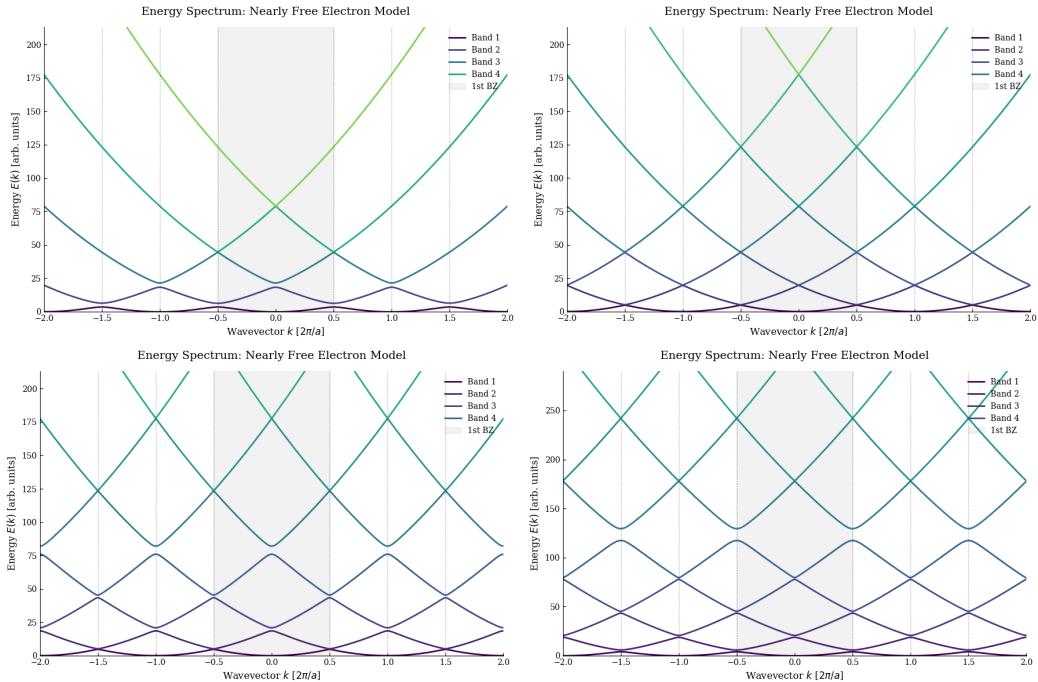


Figure 1: a.(1.5,1.5), b.(0.1,0.1,0.1), c.(0.2,1.2,1,3), d.(1,1,1,6)

From the Plot we can see that at the edges and the middle of the brillouin Zones the slopes of the spectrum is zero. This could be analytically derived by considering mixing of plane-waves in the junction of two bands.

3 Python Code

Listing 1: Nearly Free Electron Band structure

```

1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4 # Set plotting style for a "scientific" look
5 plt.rcParams.update({
6     "text.usetex": False, # Set to True if you have LaTeX installed
7     "font.family": "serif",
8     "axes.labelsize": 12,
9     "xtick.direction": "in",
10    "ytick.direction": "in",
11})
12
13 def plot_aesthetic_nfe():
14     a = 1.0
15     G0 = 2 * np.pi / a
16     k_min, k_max = -2, 2
17     num_k_points = 1000 # Smoother curves
18
19     n = int(input("Truncation parameter n:"))
20     v_input = input(f"Enter {n} values for V_G (commas):")
21     v_list = [float(x.strip()) for x in v_input.split(',')]
22     while len(v_list) < 2*n: v_list.append(0.0) # Pad for safety
23
24     g_indices = np.arange(-n, n + 1)
25     num_basis = len(g_indices)
26     k_vals = np.linspace(k_min * G0, k_max * G0, num_k_points)
27
28     energies_grid = []
29
30     for k in k_vals:
31         H = np.zeros((num_basis, num_basis))
32         for i in range(num_basis):
33             for j in range(num_basis):
34                 if i == j:
35                     H[i, j] = 0.5 * (k - g_indices[i] * G0)**2
36                 else:
37                     m = abs(g_indices[i] - g_indices[j])
38                     H[i, j] = v_list[m-1] if m <= len(v_list) else 0
39
40     energies_grid.append(np.linalg.eigvalsh(H))
41

```

```

42     energies_grid = np.array(energies_grid)
43
44     # --- Plotting ---
45     fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(9, 6), dpi=100)
46
47     # Use a colormap for the bands
48     colors = plt.cm.viridis(np.linspace(0, 0.8, num_basis))
49
50     for i in range(num_basis):
51         ax.plot(k_vals / GO, energies_grid[:, i], color=colors[i], lw=2,
52                 label=f'Band_{i+1}' if i < 4 else "")
53
54     # Shading the First Brillouin Zone
55     ax.axvspan(-0.5, 0.5, color='gray', alpha=0.1, label='1st_BZ')
56
57     # Vertical lines at BZ boundaries
58     for boundary in [-1.5, -1.0, -0.5, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5]:
59         ax.axvline(x=boundary, color='black', linestyle=':', lw=0.8, alpha
60                     =0.5)
61
62     ax.set_title(r"Energy\u20d7Spectrum:\u20d7Nearly\u20d7Free\u20d7Electron\u20d7Model", fontsize
63                     =14, pad=15)
64     ax.set_xlabel(r"Wavevector\u20d7k\u20d7[$2\pi/a$]", fontsize=12)
65     ax.set_ylabel(r"Energy\u20d7E(k)\u20d7[arb.\u20d7units]", fontsize=12)
66
67     ax.set_xlim(k_min, k_max)
68     ax.set_ylim(0, energies_grid[:, n+1].max() * 1.2) # Focus on the first
69                     few gaps
70
71     ax.legend(loc='upper_right', frameon=False, fontsize=10)
72     ax.spines['top'].set_visible(False)
73     ax.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
74
75     plt.tight_layout()
76     plt.show()
77
78     plot_aesthetic_nfe()

```