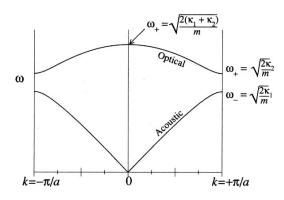
Kap. 12:

Reziprokes Gitter und Brillouin-Zonen



12. Brillouinzonen in 1D und 2D (1)



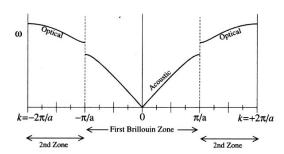


Fig. 13.4 Phonon spectrum of a diatomic chain in one dimension. Top: Reduced zone scheme. Bottom: Extended zone scheme. (See Figs. 10.6 and 10.8.) We can display the dispersion in either form due to the fact that wavevector is only defined modulo $2\pi/a$, that is, it is periodic in the Brillouin zone.

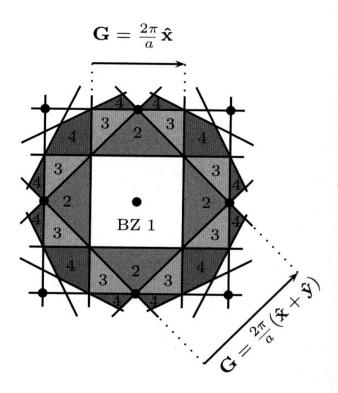


Fig. 13.5 First, second, third, and fourth Brillioun zones of the square lattice. All of the lines drawn in this figure are perpendicular bisectors between the central point 0 and some other reciprocal lattice point. Note that zone boundaries occur in parallel pairs symmetric around the central point 0 and are separated by a reciprocal lattice vector.



Definition des reziproken Gitters

Gitter:
$$R_h = h a$$
 $h = 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \dots$

Rez. Gitter: $R_h = \frac{2\pi}{3} m$ $h = \dots$

Rez. Gitter:
$$G_{\mathbf{m}} = \frac{2\pi}{a} \mathbf{m} = \cdots$$

eingef. ws. Agnivalent von k-Werten
$$k \to k+G$$

$$e^{ikx} \to e^{ikna} \stackrel{?}{=} e^{i(k+G)na} = e^{ikna} \cdot e^{iG_m na}$$

$$f. G_m = \frac{2\pi}{a} \cdot m$$

Gitter:
$$\vec{R}_{n_1, n_2, n_3} = n_1 \vec{a}_1 + n_2 \vec{a}_2 + n_3 \vec{a}$$
 $n_1 = 0, \pm 1, \pm 1, \dots$

Rez. Gitter: $\vec{R}_{n_1, n_2, n_3} = n_1 \vec{a}_1 + n_2 \vec{a}_2 + n_3 \vec{a}$ $n_1 = 0, \pm 1, \pm 1, \dots$

Drei zentrale Aussagen zum reziproken Gitter (R) bischi. Bravaisgither (=> (G) int ebenfalls Bravaisgither im rez. Paum

Principle Gitlervektoren $\{\vec{h}_i\}$ und $\{\vec{b}_i\}$ Kinnen orthonormiert gewählt werden \vec{a}_i $\vec{b}_g = 2\pi \vec{b}_i$ $\vec{b}_i = \{\vec{b}_i\}$ (3) Resiprohes Citter = Fouriertransformierle

Beweis von (2): mittels expliziter Konstruktionsvorschrift $\{\vec{a}_i\}$ system $\rightarrow \vec{b}_{\lambda} := 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = \frac{2\pi}{V_{\text{PEZ}}} \vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3$ zykl. Vertauschen br = ZT is x an $\vec{b}_3 = \frac{7\pi}{V_{PFJ}} \vec{a}_J \times \vec{a}_Z$ 11. b1 = a1. 211 (12 x 13) = 271 V a. b. = 0 & Me Gitter!

Beweis von (1): mittels Widerspruch {\(\bar{a}_i\) \quad \quad \quad \(\bar{b}_i\) \quad \qq \quad \qu m = 0, ±1, ±7 (> Bravaissi Hor) $\left(\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{kein Bravaisgitter} \right)$ Def von {G}: (3 m; b;) (3 n; a) $= e^{i(2\pi i \frac{3}{2}, m_i n_i)} \stackrel{!}{=} 1$ e ([] m; n; b; a;) ∑ mini ∈ Z

Beweis von (3): unter Verwendung der Delta-Funktion

$$F(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \, e^{ikx} f(x) = FT(f(x))$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk \, e^{-ikx} F(k)$$

$$= \sum_{n} \int dx e^{ikx} \mathcal{T}(x-an)$$

$$=\frac{2\pi}{a}\sum_{m}\mathcal{F}\left(k-\frac{2\pi}{a}m\right)$$

$$F(\vec{k}) = F(k_{11} k_{21} k_{3}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Ax_{1} e^{i k_{1} x_{1}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Ax_{2} e^{i k_{3} x_{3}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Ax_{3} e^{i k_{3}$$

$$= \sum_{n,n} \sum_{n_2} \sum_{n_3} \Gamma(x - \hat{R}_{n_{a_1}n_{21}n_3} \cdot \hat{e}_x) \cdot \Gamma(y - \hat{R}_{n_{a_1}n_{2}n_3} \cdot \hat{e}_y) \cdot \Gamma(y - \hat{R}_{n_{a_1}n_3} \cdot \hat{e}_y) \cdot \Gamma(y - \hat{R}_{n_1}n_3} \cdot \hat{e}_y) \cdot \Gamma(y - \hat{R$$

Giffer LGZ im +++. Raam

$$F(\vec{h}) = \iiint Ax_1 Ax_2 e^{i(k_{1}x_{1} + k_{1}x_{2} + k_{1}x_{3})} \int (x_{1}, x_{1}, x_{3})$$

$$= \iint Ax_1 e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} \int (\vec{x})$$

$$f(\vec{x}) = \int A_{1}^{3} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} \int (\vec{x})$$

$$f(\vec{x}) = \int A_{2}^{3} \int A_{3}^{3} \int A_{4}^{3} e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} F(\vec{k})$$

$$G(\vec{H}) = \int F(\vec{x} - \vec{k}) \int \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{k} = \vec{k}_{n_{1}, n_{1}, n_{3}} = n_{1} \vec{n}_{1} \int n_{1} \vec{n}_{2} + n_{2} \vec{n}_{3}$$

Anmerkungen

1. Konsequenz der Fourier-Transformation

$$FT(FT(f(x))) = f(x)$$
 Rea. Gitter vom via. Gitter = urspr. Gitter

2. Fouriertransformation einer gitterperiodischen Funktion

$$g(\vec{x}) \equiv g(\vec{x} + \vec{R})$$

$$FT(g(\vec{x})) = \int \vec{J}_{x} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} g(\vec{x}) = \int \int \vec{J}_{x} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} g(\vec{x}) \Rightarrow \vec{x} + \vec{R}$$

$$g_{\mu\mu}$$

$$g_{\mu\mu}$$

$$\vec{R}$$

$$\vec{R}$$

$$\vec{R}$$

$$\vec{R}$$

$$\vec{R}$$

$$\vec{R}$$

$$\vec{R}$$

$$\vec{R}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{h} \frac{1}{$$

$$= S(\vec{h}) \cdot \sum_{\vec{k}} e^{i\vec{h}\cdot\vec{k}} = \frac{(2\vec{n})^3}{V_{PER}} \sum_{\vec{G}} J(\vec{k} - \vec{G}) \cdot S(\vec{k})$$

Reziprokes Gitter und Netzebenen

Def.: Eine Gitterebene (Netzebene) enthält mindestens 3 nicht-kollineare Gitterpunkte

Def.: Eine Schar von Netzebenen ist ein abzählbar unendlich großer Satz äquidistanter, paralleler Netzebenen, der alle Gitterpunkte enthält.

(1) Es gibt eine
$$1:1$$
 - Korrespondenz von Netzebenenscharen und Punkten des reziproken Gitters (\longrightarrow Vektoren \overline{G})

(2) Der Netzebenen abstand ist

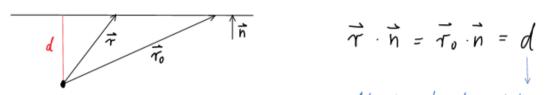
$$d_{\text{Netabene}} = \frac{2\pi}{|\vec{G}_{\text{Min}}|} \rightarrow \text{minimaler Vektor in jew. Richtung}$$

Beweis: Rez. Gitter def. über $e^{i\vec{G}\vec{R}} = 1 \iff \vec{G} \cdot \vec{R} = 2\pi m$, m ganz

aufgefasst als Problem der analyt. Geometrie:
welche r erfüllen G. r = 271 m ? (G, m vorgegeben)

Normalen form der Ebenengleichung: $(\vec{\tau} - \vec{\tau}_0) \cdot \vec{n} = 0$ $|\vec{n}| = 1$

$$(\vec{\tau} - \vec{\tau}_0) \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$
 $|\vec{n}| = 1$

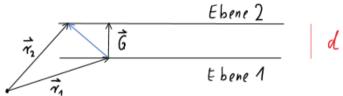


$$\vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{\tau}_0 \cdot \vec{n} = d$$

Abstand der Ebene zum Ursprung

a) Sonderfall m=0: $\vec{G} \cdot \vec{r} = 0$ Netzebene durch Ursprung, \vec{G} Normalenvektor zur Netzebene

b) Netzebenenschar: betrachte 2 benachbarte Netzebenen im Abstand d



Länge von G wird dadurch festgelegt! Da G auf Punkte des rea Gitters beschränkt:

$$d = \frac{2\pi}{|\vec{G}_{\text{Min}}|} = \frac{2\pi}{|\vec{G}_{\text{hkl}}|} \longrightarrow h_1 k_1 \ell + \text{teilerfremd}$$

Beispiel: kubisches Gitter
$$\vec{a}_1 = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}_x$$
, $\vec{a}_2 = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}_y$, $\vec{a}_3 = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}_z$

augehoriges reziprokes Gitter
$$\vec{b}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{V_{PFZ}} \vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3 = \frac{2\pi}{a^3} \vec{a}_1^2 \vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_2 = \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{e}_2$$

$$\vec{b}_2 = \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{e}_y \qquad \vec{b}_3 = \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{e}_z$$

$$a.B \quad \overline{G}_{001} = \overline{b}_3$$

$$d_{001} = \frac{2\pi}{|\vec{\zeta}_{001}|} = \frac{2\pi}{|\vec{\zeta}_{001}|} = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi/a} = a \checkmark$$

all gemein gilt für den Netzehenenabstand im kubischen Gitter:
$$\overline{G}_{nre} = \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(h \, \overline{e}_x + k \, \overline{e}_y + l \, \overline{e}_z \right)$$

$$\left| \vec{G}_{\mu\nu} \right|^2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{a} \right)^2 \left(k^2 + k^2 + \ell^2 \right)$$

$$J_{hkl} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{2\pi}{a}} \sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + \ell^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + \ell^2}}$$

12. Brillouinzonen in 3D (2)

Direktes Gitter fcc



bcc im rez. Raum

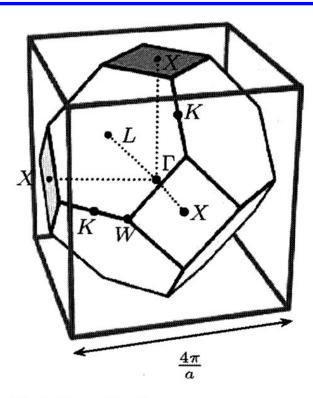


Fig. 13.6 First Brillouin zone of the fcc lattice. Note that it is the same shape as the Wigner–Seitz cell of the bcc lattice, see Fig. 12.13. Special points of the Brillioun zone are labeled with code letters such as X, K, and Γ . Note that the lattice constant of the conventional unit cell is $4\pi/a$ (see Exercise 13.1).

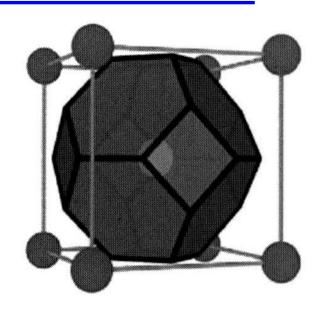


Fig. 12.13 The Wigner-Seitz cell of the bcc lattice (this shape is a "truncated octahedron"). The hexagonal face is the perpendicular bisecting plane between the lattice point (shown as a sphere) in the center and the lattice point (also a sphere) on the corner. The square face is the perpendicular bisecting plane between the lattice point in the center of the unit cell and a lattice point in the center of the neighboring

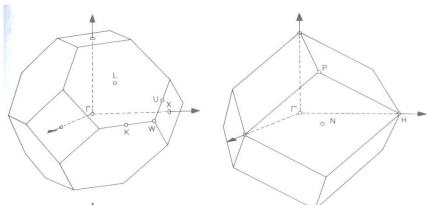


12. Brillouinzonen in 3D (3)

Brillouin-Zonen:

fcc Gitter

bcc Gitter

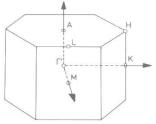


Bezeichnungen:

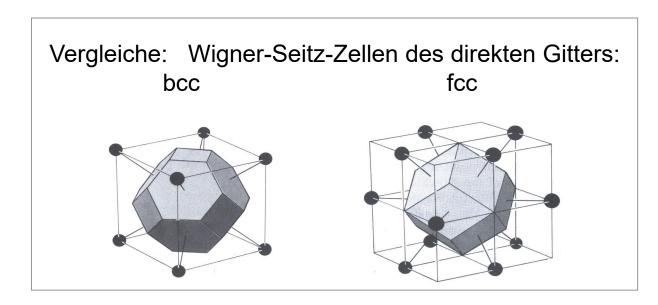
Punkte hoher Symmetrie: Γ , L, X etc.

 Γ : Zonenzentrum,

d. h. Ursprung des reziproken Gitters.



hexagonal



Brillouinzonen

| \longrightarrow | Dar | stellung von | Wellen (| + Eigenschaften) in | periodischen Systemen | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | | | |
| interne Wellen | | Phononen | | Dispersionsrel. | Kristalle | |
| | | Phononen Elektronen | | Bandstruktur | | |
| externe (eingestrahlte Wellen | | Photonen | | Braggreflexe | | |
| | | Neutronen | | | | |

Def. Brillouinzone: PEZ des reziproken Gitters

insbesondere: 1. BZ = Wigner-Seitz-Zelle des rez. Gitters

12. Brillouinzonen in 3D : Darstellung von Anregungen (4)

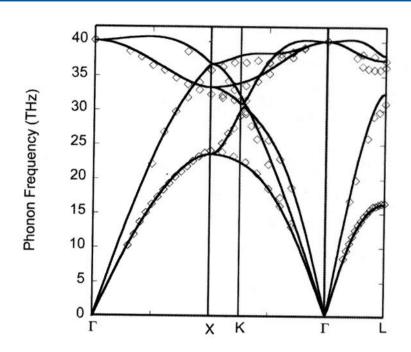


Fig. 13.8 Phonon spectrum of diamond (points are from experiment, solid line is a modern theoretical calculation). Figure is from A. Ward et al., *Phys. Rev. B* 80, 125203 (2009), http://prb.aps.org/abstract/PRB/v80/i12/e125203, Copyright American Physical Society. Used by permission.

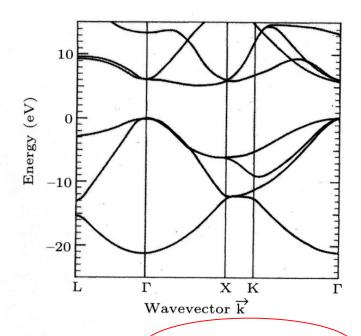


Fig. 13.7 Electronic excitation spectrum of diamond (E = 0 is the Fermi energy). The momentum, along the horizontal axis is taken in straight line cuts between special labeled points in the Brillouin zone. Figure is from J. R. Chelikowsky and S. G. Louie, Phys. Rev. B 29, 3470 (1984), http://prb.aps.org/abstract/PRB/v29/i6/p3470_1. Copyright American Physical Society. Used by permission.

