

# 固物 2020 期末第二版——答案

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答案:

## 1. 填空题

- (1) ①面心立方②六角密排
- (2) ①原胞②惯用晶胞
- (3) ①硅②锗③共价键
- (4) ①马德隆常数②晶体结构
- (5) ①抛物线型②斜率的变化率
- (6) ① $\frac{(n-1)q^2}{a^3}$ ② $\frac{(n-1)q^2}{a^3}$
- (7) ① $1.6 \times 10^{-5}$ ② $3.90625 \times 10^{23}$
- (8) ①扩散②漂移③反比④少子
- (9) ① $\frac{S}{4\pi^2}$ ② $\frac{Sm}{\pi h^2}$
- (10) ①大于②半导体
- (11) ①周期势场②负③小于
- (12) ①周期势场② $e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}_n}$ ③0
- (13) ①大于
- (14) ①3②3③n
- (15) ①原胞内原子间的相对振动②所有原子的整体运动
- (16) ① $N_a k_B$ ②3
- (17) ①面心立方② $\frac{16\pi^3}{a^3}$ ③ $\frac{2V}{a^3}$ ④ $(\frac{6\pi^2}{a^3})^{\frac{1}{3}}$ ⑤ $\frac{h^2}{2ma^2}(6\pi^2)^{\frac{2}{3}}$
- (18) ①亚铁磁性②反铁磁性③感生磁矩

## 2.

- (1) 面心立方

$$a = \sqrt[3]{\frac{M}{\rho N_A}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{58.5 \times 4}{2.165 \times 10^6 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}}} = 5.64 \text{ \AA}$$

- (2)

$$\theta = 6^\circ, d = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \lambda = 2d \sin \theta = 0.681 \text{ \AA}$$

- (3)

立方体切去六角（切点为每条棱的中点）形成的十四面体。

$$V = \frac{32\pi^3}{a^3} = 5.53 \times 10^{30} m^{-3}$$

3.

(1)

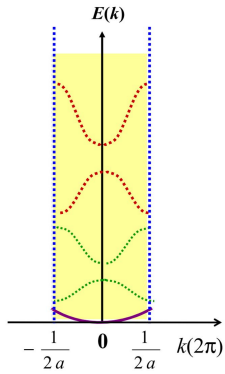
$$V(x) = A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right) + B \cos\left(\frac{4\pi x}{a}\right) + C \cos\left(\frac{6\pi x}{a}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B + C = V_1 \\ -B = V_2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(A - C) = V_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2}(V_1 + V_2 + \sqrt{2}V_3) \\ B = -V_2 \\ C = \frac{1}{2}(V_1 + V_2 - \sqrt{2}V_3) \end{cases}$$

$$E_{g1} = |A| = \frac{1}{2}(V_1 + V_2 + \sqrt{2}V_3), E_{g2} = |B| = V_2, E_{g3} = |C| = \frac{1}{2}(V_1 + V_2 - \sqrt{2}V_3)$$

(2,3)



在图中的某一条能带上，作  $k$  空间 ( $k$  正向) 的运动，并且是循环运动，从  $-\frac{\pi}{a}$  移出，从  $\frac{\pi}{a}$  移入。反向加速-> 反向减速-> 正向加速-> 正向减速。

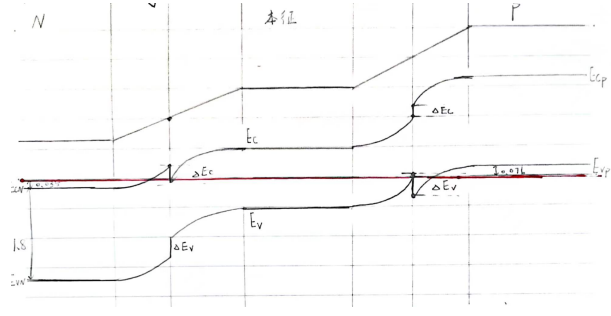
4.

(1)

$$E_{Fn} = E_{Fi_2} + k_B T \ln\left(\frac{N_D}{n_{i2}}\right) = E_{Fi_2} + 0.935eV$$

$$E_{Fp} = E_{Fi_2} - k_B T \ln\left(\frac{N_A}{n_{i2}}\right) = E_{Fi_2} - 0.976eV$$

(2)



$$\Delta E_C = 0.66\Delta E_g = 0.66 \times (1.80 - 1.42) = 0.251eV$$

$$\Delta E_V = E_{g1} - E_{g2} - \Delta E_C = 0.34 \times (1.80 - 1.42) = 0.129eV$$

$$V_{Dn} = E_{Fn} - E_{Fi1} = 0.996eV, V_{Dp} = E_{Fi1} - E_{Fp} = 0.915eV$$

5.

(1)

$$m\ddot{\mu}_{2n} = -\beta_1(\mu_{2n} - \mu_{2n-1}) - \beta_1(\mu_{2n} - \mu_{2n+1})$$

$$m\ddot{\mu}_{2n+1} = -\beta_2(\mu_{2n+1} - \mu_{2n}) - \beta_1(\mu_{2n+1} - \mu_{2n+2})$$

(2)

$$\mu_{2n} = Ae^{i(\omega t - 2nqa)}, \mu_{2n+1} = Be^{i(\omega t - (2n+1)qa)}$$

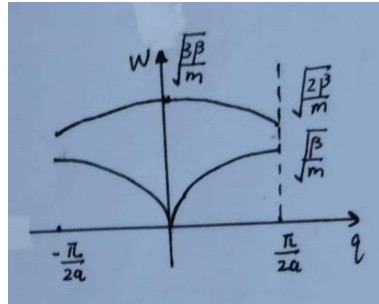
$$-m\omega^2 A = -\beta_2(A - Be^{iaq}) - \beta_1(A - Be^{-iaq})$$

$$-m\omega^2 B = -\beta_1(B - Ae^{iaq}) - \beta_2(B - Ae^{-iaq})$$

$$(m\omega^2 - \beta_1 - \beta_2)^2 - [\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2 + \beta_1\beta_2(e^{2iaq} + e^{-2iaq})] = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m}[\beta_1 + \beta_2 \pm \sqrt{\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2 + 2\beta_1\beta_2\cos(2aq)}]}$$

(3)



(4)

$$v_a = \left. \frac{d\omega}{dq} \right|_{q=0} = a\sqrt{\frac{\beta_1\beta_2}{2m(\beta_1 + \beta_2)}}$$

$$D(\omega) = \frac{L}{\pi v_a} = \frac{L}{\pi a}\sqrt{\frac{2m(\beta_1 + \beta_2)}{\beta_1\beta_2}}$$