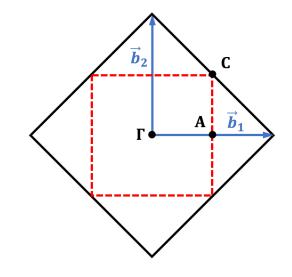


1. 对于边长为a的二维正方晶格,证明:自由电子在第一布里渊区边界(如右图所示)C点处



2. 对于一维近自由电子模型, $k = \pm \frac{2\pi}{a}$ 状态简并微扰的能量为 E_+ 和 E_- ,求出对应的波函数 ψ_+ 和 ψ_- ,并说明它们都代表驻波。(假设 $V_n = V_n^*$)

提交时间: 4月10日之前

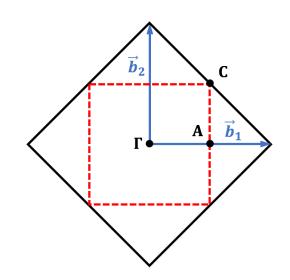
的动能是A点处动能的2倍。

提交方式: 手写(写明姓名学号)后拍照,通过本班课代表统一提交电子版

SE TOONG UNIVERSITY

1. 对于边长为a的二维正方晶格,证明:

自由电子在第一布里渊区边界(如右图所示)C点处的动能是A点处动能的2倍。



$$E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar^2 (k_x^2 + k_y^2)}{2m}$$

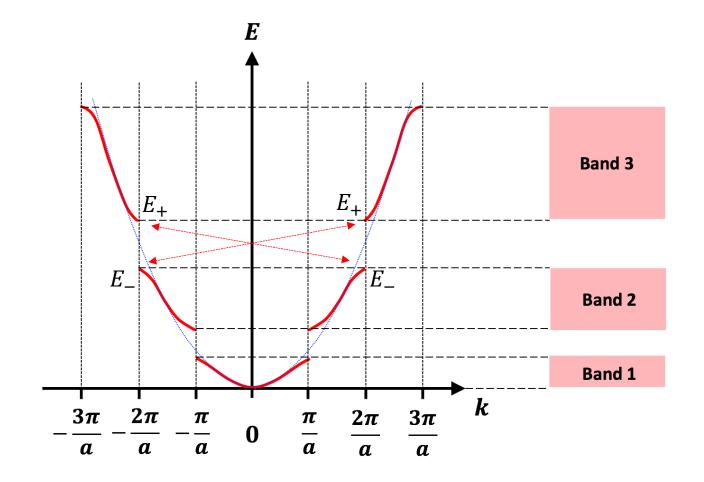
$$A(\frac{\pi}{a}, 0) \longrightarrow E(A) = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2}$$

$$E(C) = 2E(A)$$

$$E(C) = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{ma^2}$$



2. 对于一维近自由电子模型, $k = \pm \frac{2\pi}{a}$ 状态简并微扰的能量为 E_+ 和 E_- ,求出对应的波函数 ψ_+ 和 ψ_- ,并说明它们都代表驻波。(假设 $V_n = V_n^*$)





2. 对于一维近自由电子模型, $k = \pm \frac{2\pi}{a}$ 状态简并微扰的能量为 E_+ 和 E_- ,求出对应的波函数 ψ_+ 和 ψ_- ,并说明它们都代表驻波。(假设 $V_n = V_n^*$)

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$$\mathbb{P}|\psi\rangle \oplus \mathbb{P}(\widehat{H}_{0} + \widehat{H}')|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle:$$

$$\begin{cases} (\varepsilon_{k} - E)\alpha + V_{2}^{*}\beta = \mathbf{0} & (1) \\ V_{2} = \langle \varphi_{k'}|\widehat{H}'|\varphi_{k} \rangle \\ V_{2}\alpha + (\varepsilon_{k'} - E)\beta = \mathbf{0} & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$V_{2} = \langle \varphi_{k}|\widehat{H}'|\varphi_{k'} \rangle$$



把
$$E_{+} = \varepsilon_{k} + |V_{2}|$$
带回(1)(2)可得:
$$\begin{cases} -|V_{2}|\alpha + V_{2}^{*}\beta = \mathbf{0} \\ V_{2}\alpha - |V_{2}|\beta = \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$$
 (3)

分别代入(3)和(4)验证可得: 如果 V_2 为实数,则取值 $\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

如果
$$V_2$$
为虚数,则取值 $\alpha = -\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (应舍掉)



把
$$E_- = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon_k} - |V_2|$$
带回(1)(2)可得:

把
$$E_{-} = \varepsilon_{k} - |V_{2}|$$
带回(1)(2)可得:
$$\begin{cases} |V_{2}|\alpha + V_{2}^{*}\beta = \mathbf{0} \\ V_{2}\alpha + |V_{2}|\beta = \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$$
(5)

由
$$\alpha(6) - \beta(5)$$
可得

$$V_2\alpha^2 - V_2^*\beta^2 = 0$$

由
$$V_2 = V_2^*$$
可得

$$\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 0$$

由
$$V_2 = V_2^*$$
可得 $\qquad \qquad \alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 0$ 利用 $\qquad \qquad \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$

$$\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 $\vec{\boxtimes}$ $\alpha = -\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

分别代入(5)和(6)验证可得: 如果 V_2 为实数,则取值 $\alpha = -\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

如果
$$V_2$$
为虚数,则取值 $\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (应舍掉)



$$|\psi_{+}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\varphi_{k}\rangle + |\varphi_{k'}\rangle) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2Na}}\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{a}x\right)$$

$$|\psi_{-}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\varphi_{k}\rangle - |\varphi_{k'}\rangle) = \frac{2i}{\sqrt{2Na}}\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{a}x\right)$$

Chapter 4.2: 课后作业



考虑一维单原子链(原子间距为a,链长为Na),对于原子的s能级,利用紧束缚模型,求:

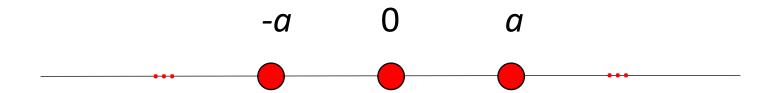
- 1. 原子链能带的色散关系E(k);
- 2. 能带的态密度g(E);
- 3. 能带的宽度.

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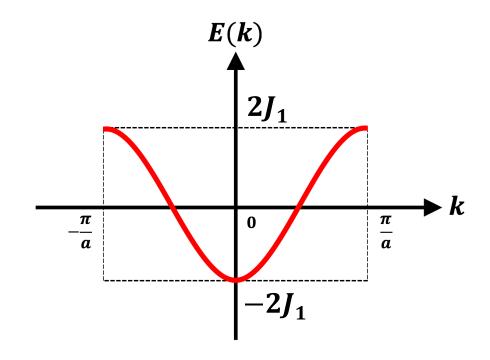
1.
$$E_k = \varepsilon - J_0 - \sum_{j=\text{nbs}} J_1(\vec{a}_j) e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{a}_j} = \varepsilon - J_0 - J_1(e^{-ika} + e^{ika}) = \varepsilon - J_0 - 2J_1\cos(ka)$$





2. 波矢密度:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}n}{\mathrm{d}k} = \frac{Na}{2\pi} \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}E}{\mathrm{d}k} = 2aJ_1\sin(ka)$$

(不计自旋)
$$g(E) = \frac{\mathrm{d}n}{\mathrm{d}E} = 2 \times \frac{dn}{dk} \frac{\mathrm{d}k}{\mathrm{d}E} = 2 \times \frac{dn}{dk} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}E}{\mathrm{d}k}\right)^{-1} = \frac{N}{2\pi J_1 \sin(ka)} = \frac{N}{\pi \sqrt{4J_1^2 - (E_k - \varepsilon + J_0)^2}}$$



3. 带宽:
$$E_{\pi/a} - E_0 = 4J_1$$

Chapter 4.4: 课后作业



考虑原胞数为N的一维晶格, 电子能带为

$$E(k) = \frac{\hbar^2}{ma^2} \left[\frac{7}{8} - \cos(ka) + \frac{1}{8} \cos(2ka) \right]$$

求:

- 1. 能带宽度;
- 2. 电子在波矢k状态时的速度;
- 3. 电子在带底和带顶时的有效质量。

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1. 先求能量极值点位置:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}E}{\mathrm{d}k} = 0$$
 \longrightarrow $\sin(ka) = 0$ \longrightarrow $k = 0, \frac{\pi}{a}(\vec{u} - \frac{\pi}{a})$

带宽:
$$E_{\pi/a} - E_0 = \frac{2\hbar^2}{ma^2}$$

2.
$$v_k = \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\mathrm{d}E}{\mathrm{d}k} = \frac{\hbar}{ma} \left[\sin(ka) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2ka) \right]$$

3.
$$m^* = \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 E}{\mathrm{d}k^2}\right)^{-1}$$
 带顶 $(k = \frac{\pi}{a})$: $m^* = -\frac{2}{3}m$ 带底 $(k = 0)$: $m^* = 2m$