能带计算

将薛定谔方程·利用Bloch定理·对波函数进行展开·得到如下的等式:

$$rac{\hbar^2 (ec{G} + ec{k})^2}{2m} C_{ec{G}} + \sum_{ec{G'}} V_{ec{G'}} C_{ec{G} - ec{G'}} = E C_{ec{G}}$$

其中 $\vec{G}=n_1\vec{b}_1+n_2\vec{b}_2+n_3\vec{b}_3$ 且 $\vec{k}=\vec{k}_x+\vec{k}_y+\vec{k}_z$ 我们令质量m和约化普朗克常数 \hbar 为1:进而有方程:

$$rac{(ec{G} + ec{k})^2}{2} C_{ec{G}} + \sum_{ec{G'}} V_{ec{G'}} C_{ec{G} - ec{G'}} = E C_{ec{G}}$$

其中注意矢量运算: $(\vec{G} + \vec{k})^2 = |\vec{G}|^2 + |\vec{k}|^2 + 2\vec{G} \cdot \vec{k}$

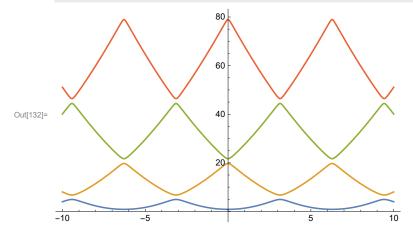
利用上述等式构造矩阵,便可求解其本征值,进而画出能带E(k)

为了验证程序思路的正确性,可以先从一维入手。将参量设为:

构造矩阵:

```
list1=Table \left[\frac{(n*b1+kx)^2}{2},\{n,-Lk,Lk\}\right];
M=DiagonalMatrix \left[1ist1\right];
(*势场的傅里叶系数*)
V=DiracDelta \left[\frac{x}{2pi}\right];
coff=Table \left[FourierCoefficient \left[1.V,x,i\right],\left\{i,-2Lk,2Lk\right\}\right];
center=\left(Length \left[coff\right]+1\right)/2;
Table \left[\left\{M\left[\left[i,j\right]\right]=M\left[\left[i,j\right]\right]+coff\left[\left[center+j-i\right]\right]\right\},\left\{j,1,2Lk+1\right\},\left\{i,1,2Lk+1\right\}\right];
```

为了讨论方便,以上将势能设为DiracComb的形式,下面绘制1D的能带图:

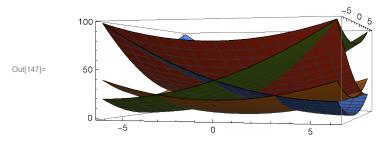


下面将k空间扩展到二维,类似的参数和矩阵构造如下:

```
Clear["Global`*"];
In[133]:=
              Lk=1;(*倒空间大小,(2Lk+1)<sup>2</sup>维的矩阵*)
              (*晶格常数*)
              a1=1;
              a2=1;
              (*单位倒格矢*)
             b1 = \frac{2Pi}{a1};
              (*动能项的构造*)
              list1=Table\Big[\frac{kx^2+ky^2+(n1*b1)^2+(n2*b2)^2+2*(n1*b1*kx+n2*b2*ky)}{2},\{n1,-Lk,Lk\},\{n2,-Lk,Lk\}\Big]//Flatte
              M=DiagonalMatrix[list1];
              M0=M;
              (*势场的傅里叶系数*)
             V=DiracComb\left[\frac{x}{2Pi}\right]DiracComb\left[\frac{y}{2Pi}\right];
               \texttt{coff=Table}\big[\texttt{FourierCoefficient}\big[\texttt{1.V}, \{\texttt{x}, \texttt{y}\}, \big\{\texttt{i}, \texttt{j}\big\}\big], \big\{\texttt{i}, -\texttt{Lk}, \texttt{Lk}\big\}, \big\{\texttt{j}, -\texttt{Lk}, \texttt{Lk}\big\}\big] / / \texttt{Flatten}; 
              center=(Length[coff]+1)/2;
              Table\big[\big\{M\big[\big[i,j\big]\big] = M\big[\big[i,j\big]\big] + coff\big[\big[Mod\big[center+j-i,9,1\big]\big]\big]\big\}, \big\{j,1, Length\big[list1\big]\big\}, \big\{i,1, Length\big[list1\big]\big\}
```

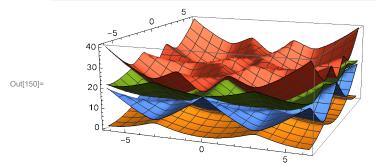
首先画出不加周期性势场下的能带作为对比:

```
eig=Eigenvalues[M0];
In[145]:=
             Table [Ek_i = eig[[i]], \{i,1,4\}];
             \verb"Plot3D[\{Ek_1,Ek_2,Ek_3,Ek_4\},\{kx,-2\texttt{Pi},2\texttt{Pi}\},\{ky,-2\texttt{Pi},2\texttt{Pi}\}]
```

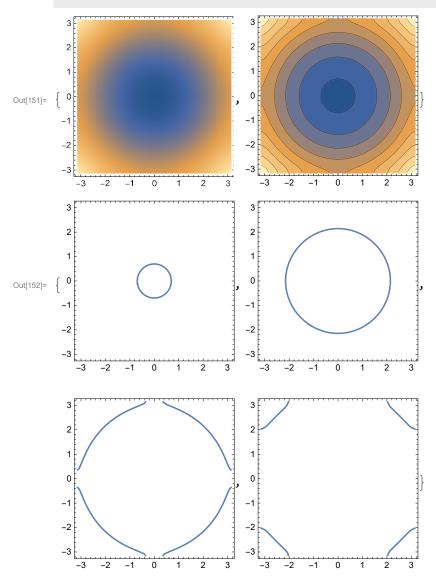


其次, 画出施加势场下产生的能带:

```
eig=Eigenvalues[M];
In[148]:=
         Table[Ek_i = eig[[i]], \{i,1,4\}];
         Plot3D[\{Ek_1,Ek_2,Ek_3,Ek_4\},\{kx,-2Pi,2Pi\},\{ky,-2Pi,2Pi\}]
```



可以明显的看到出现了能隙,进而说明程序的正确性。也可画出密度图,可以大致看出等能 面的形貌:



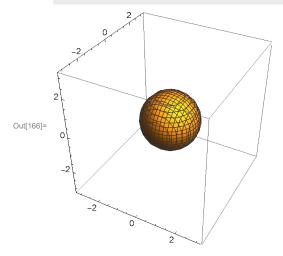
可以看到,在能量增大的过程中,当等能面碰到边界时,会出现裂开,这符合固体物理的理论。

下面对三维的能带进行尝试:

```
Clear["Global`*"];
In[153]:=
                                                              Lk=1;(*倒空间大小,(2Lk+1)<sup>2</sup>维的矩阵*)
                                                               (*晶格常数*)
                                                              a1=1;
                                                              a2=1;
                                                              a3=1;
                                                               (*单位倒格矢*)
                                                             b1 = \frac{2.Pi}{a1};
                                                            b3 = \frac{2.Pi}{a3};
                                                               (*动能项的构造*)
                                                             list1=Table \Big[\frac{kx^2+ky^2+kz^2+(n1*b1)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n3*b3)^2+2*(n1*b1*kx+n2*b2*ky+n3*b3*kz)}{2}, \{n1,-Lk,Lk\} \Big] + \frac{(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n3*b3)^2+2*(n1*b1*kx+n2*b2*ky+n3*b3*kz)}{2} \Big] + \frac{(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n3*b3)^2+2*(n1*b1*kx+n2*b2*ky+n3*b3*kz)}{2} \Big] + \frac{(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n3*b3)^2+2*(n1*b1*kx+n2*b2*ky+n3*b3*kz)}{2} \Big] + \frac{(n2*b2)^2+(n3*b3)^2+2*(n1*b1*kx+n2*b2*ky+n3*b3*kz)}{2} \Big] + \frac{(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^2+(n2*b2)^
                                                              M=DiagonalMatrix[list1];
                                                             M0=M;
                                                              (*势场的傅里叶系数*)
                                                             M=M+Table[1,Length[list1],Length[list1]];
```

由于三维需要在四维空间下才能完全表达能带,因此这里仅画出等能面。首先画出不加势场 的等能面:

```
eig=Eigenvalues[M0];
In[164]:=
          Table [Ek_i=eig[[i]], \{i,1,4\}];
          ContourPlot3D\big[\{Ek_1=1\},\{kx,-Pi,Pi\},\{ky,-Pi,Pi\},\{kz,-Pi,Pi\}\big]
```



由于计算时间复杂度过大,因此利用紧束缚的方法进行等能面的绘制:

ln[183]= ContourPlot3D[{Cos[0.5kx]Cos[0.5ky]+Cos[0.5kz]Cos[0.5ky]+Cos[0.5kx]Cos[0.5kz]=0.8},{kx,-Pi,P

