金属电子论

5.1 自由电子气模型

费米分布函数

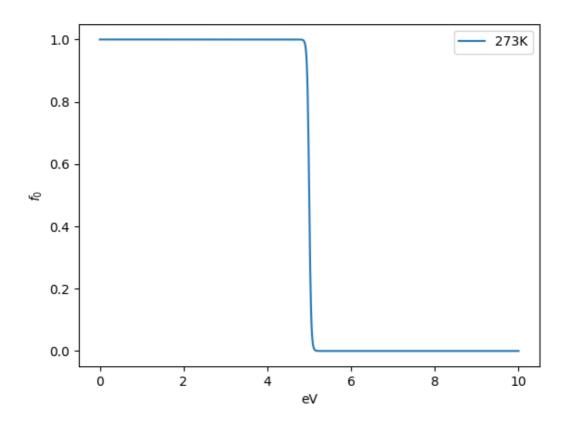
电子系统的统计分布由费米分布函数确定:

$$f(arepsilon) = rac{1}{e^{(arepsilon - \mu)/kT} + 1}$$
 能量为 $arepsilon$ 的量子态被电子占据的概率

满足:

$$\int_0^\infty f(arepsilon) D(arepsilon) \mathrm{d}arepsilon = N$$

其中 $D(\varepsilon)$ 为电子态密度函数



自由电子气的费米能

T=0 K时

$$f(arepsilon) = H(\mu - arepsilon) \quad Heaviside$$
 🛚 🖔

三维情况下的自由电子气:

$$egin{align} E(k) &= rac{\hbar^2}{2m}k^2 \ \Rightarrow & D(E) &= rac{2V}{(2\pi)^3}\intrac{\mathrm{d}S_k}{||
abla_k E(k)||} &= rac{2V}{(2\pi)^3}rac{4\pi k^2}{rac{\hbar^2 k}{2\pi^2}} &= rac{V}{2\pi^2}igg(rac{2m}{\hbar^2}igg)^{rac{3}{2}}E^{rac{1}{2}} \end{split}$$

带入之前的约束条件

$$egin{aligned} N &= \int_0^\infty f(arepsilon) D(arepsilon) \mathrm{d}arepsilon &= rac{V}{2\pi^2} igg(rac{2m}{\hbar^2}igg)^rac{3}{2} \int_0^\mu E^rac{1}{2} \mathrm{d}E &= rac{V}{3\pi^2} igg(rac{2m}{\hbar^2}igg)^rac{3}{2} \mu^rac{3}{2} \ & \Rightarrow \quad E_F^0 &= \mu = rac{\hbar^2}{2m} igg(rac{3\pi^2 N}{V}igg)^rac{2}{3} &= rac{\hbar^2}{2m} ig(3\pi^2 nig)^rac{2}{3} \ & \Rightarrow \quad E_F^0 \propto n^rac{2}{3} & \& \quad k_F &= ig(3\pi^2 nig)^rac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

费米能和费米波矢仅依赖于电子浓度

基态能量与简并压强

$$egin{aligned} U_0 &= \int_0^{E_F^0} ED(E) \mathrm{d}E = \int_0^{E_F^0} Erac{V}{2\pi^2} igg(rac{2m}{\hbar^2}igg)^{rac{3}{2}} E^{rac{1}{2}} \mathrm{d}E = rac{V}{5\pi^2} igg(rac{2m}{\hbar^2}igg)^{rac{3}{2}} E_F^0 rac{5}{2} = rac{3}{5} N E_F^0 \ & \Rightarrow \quad ar{E}_0 = rac{3}{5} E_F^0 \end{aligned}$$

可以计算出电子的平均运动速率:

$$ar{v}_0(k) = \sqrt{rac{2ar{E}_0}{m}} = \sqrt{rac{6E_F^0}{5m}}$$

T=0 K时

$$egin{align} F &= U_0 - TS = U_0 \ U_0 &= rac{3}{5} N E_F^0 = rac{3}{5} N rac{\hbar^2}{2m} igg(rac{3\pi^2 N}{V}igg)^{rac{2}{3}} &\propto V^{-rac{2}{3}} \ \Rightarrow & P_0 &= -igg(rac{\partial F_0}{\partial V}igg)_T = -rac{\partial U_0}{\partial V} = rac{2}{3} rac{U_0}{V} = rac{2}{3} rac{rac{3}{5} N E_F^0}{V} = rac{2}{5} n E_F^0 \end{split}$$

对于一般的金属, $E_F^0\sim 1.5 eV-7 eV$,于是自由电子气简并压强为 $P_0\sim 10^{10}\,Pa\sim 10^5\,atm$ 简并性判据:

 \bullet $T << T_F$

对应的临界电子浓度满足:

$$egin{align} E_F^0 &= rac{\hbar^2}{2m}ig(3\pi^2nig)^{rac{2}{3}} = kT \ & \Rightarrow \quad n_{\scriptscriptstyle \parallel \! \hat{n}} &= rac{1}{3\pi^2}igg(rac{2mk_B}{\hbar^2}igg)^{rac{3}{2}}T^{rac{3}{2}} \end{split}$$

- 电子浓度越大,温度越低,简并性越强
- 电子气通常是高度简并的简并态物质

简并态物质在物理是一种自由的集团、非互动的颗粒,由量子力学的效应决定它的压力和其它物理特征。

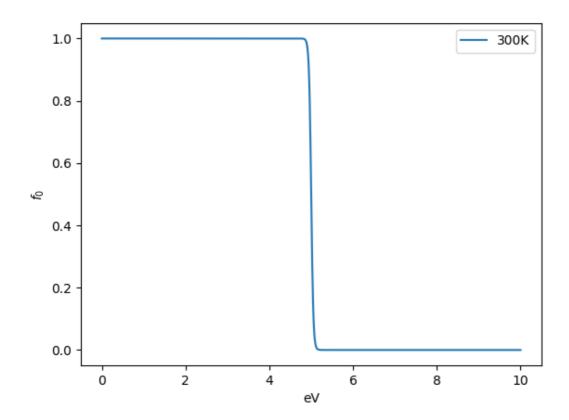
以量子力学描述,自由粒子的体积受限于一定的体积内,可以是一组不连续的能量,称为量子态。泡利不相容原理限制了相同的费米子不能占据相同的量子状态。最低的总能量(当粒子的热能量可以忽略不计)是所有最低能量的量子状态都被填满,这种状态称为完全简并。

From 百度百科-简并态物质

激发态下自由电子气的化学势 $\mu(T)$

费米能级的特征温度为 $T_F=E_F^0\sim 50kK$

室温 $300K << T_F$



分布函数 $f(\varepsilon) = H(\mu - \varepsilon)$

约束条件:

$$N = \int_0^\infty f(arepsilon) D(arepsilon) \mathrm{d}arepsilon$$

我们设 $Q(\varepsilon) = \int D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$

分部积分可以得到:

$$N = \int_0^\infty f(\varepsilon) D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = Q(\varepsilon) f(\varepsilon) \Big|_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty Q(\varepsilon) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varepsilon} d\varepsilon = \int_0^\infty Q(\varepsilon) (-\frac{\partial f}{\partial \varepsilon}) d\varepsilon$$

其中
$$-\frac{\partial f}{\partial \varepsilon} = \delta(\varepsilon - \mu)$$

$$H'(t) = \delta(t)$$

From 数理方法-广义函数的性质

将N在 $\varepsilon=\mu$ 处做泰勒展开,并保留到二阶项(因为一阶项为零)

$$\begin{split} N &= Q(\mu) \int_0^\infty (-\frac{\partial f}{\partial \varepsilon}) \mathrm{d}\varepsilon + Q'(\mu) \int_0^\infty (\varepsilon - \mu) (-\frac{\partial f}{\partial \varepsilon}) \mathrm{d}\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2} Q''(\mu) \int_0^\infty (\varepsilon - \mu)^2 (-\frac{\partial f}{\partial \varepsilon}) \mathrm{d}\varepsilon \\ &= Q(\mu) + Q'(\mu) \int_0^\infty \frac{t \mathrm{d}t}{(e^t + 1)(e^{-t} - 1)} \mathrm{d}\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2} Q''(\mu) (kT)^2 \int_0^\infty \frac{t \mathrm{d}t}{(e^t + 1)(e^{-t} - 1)} \mathrm{d}\varepsilon \\ &= Q(\mu) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} Q''(\mu) (kT)^2 \\ \sharp + t &= \frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{kT} \end{split}$$

再将 $Q(\mu)$ 在 $\mu=E_F^0$ 处做泰勒展开,并保留到一阶项, $Q''(\mu)$ 保留到0阶项

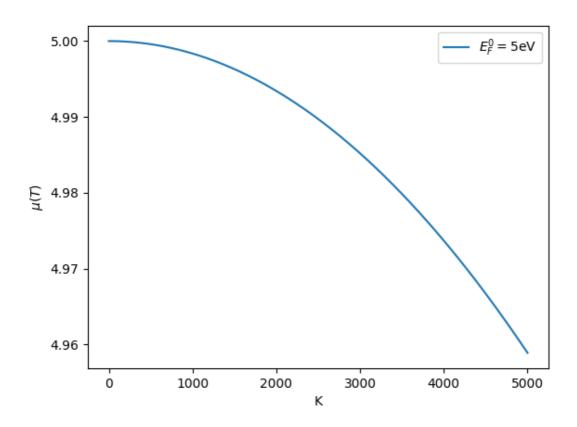
$$N=Q\left(E_{F}^{0}
ight)+\left(\mu-E_{F}^{0}
ight)Q^{\prime}\left(E_{F}^{0}
ight)+rac{\pi^{2}}{6}Q^{\prime\prime}\left(E_{F}^{0}
ight)\left(kT
ight)^{2}$$

考虑到 $Q\left(E_F^0\right) = \int_0^{E_F^0} D(\varepsilon) \mathrm{d}\varepsilon = N$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \mu(T) = E_F^0 - rac{\pi^2}{6} rac{D'\left(E_F^0
ight)}{D\left(E_F^0
ight)} (kT)^2$$

对于三维自由电子气, $D(arepsilon) \sim \sqrt{E}$

$$\mu(T) = E_F^0 \left[1 - rac{\pi^2}{12} {\left(rac{k_B T}{E_F^0}
ight)}^2
ight] = E_F^0 \left[1 - rac{\pi^2}{12} {\left(rac{T}{T_F}
ight)}^2
ight]$$



自由电子气的比热容

德拜声子比热:

高温:
$$C_V^D=3Nk$$
 低温: $C_V^D\doteq rac{12}{5}\pi^4Nk(rac{T}{ heta_D})^3$

温度为T时,设 $R(\varepsilon) = \int \varepsilon D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$:

$$U(T) = \int_0^\infty arepsilon D(arepsilon) f(arepsilon) \mathrm{d}arepsilon = f(arepsilon) R(arepsilon) R(arepsilon) \int_0^\infty R(arepsilon) rac{\partial f}{\partial arepsilon} \mathrm{d}arepsilon$$

将 $R(\varepsilon)$ 在 $\varepsilon=\mu$ 处做泰勒展开,并保留至二阶项(*因为一阶项为零*),同之前求 μ 的步骤一致,得到:

$$U(T) = R(\mu) + \frac{\pi^2}{6}R''(\mu)(kT)^2$$

再将 $R(\mu)$ 在 $\mu=E_F^0$ 处做泰勒展开,并保留到一阶项, $R''(\mu)$ 保留到0阶项

$$\begin{split} U(T) &= R\left(E_F^0\right) + \left(\mu - E_F^0\right) R'\left(E_F^0\right) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} R \text{ " } \left(E_F^0\right) \left(k_B T\right)^2 \\ &= U_0 - \frac{\pi^2}{12 E_F^0} (k_B T)^2 E_F^0 D\left(E_F^0\right) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 D\left(E_F^0\right) \left[1 + \frac{E_F^0 D'\left(E_F^0\right)}{D\left(E_F^0\right)}\right] \\ &= U_0 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} (k_B T)^2 D\left(E_F^0\right) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 D\left(E_F^0\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= U_0 + \frac{\pi^2}{6} D(E_F^0) (kT)^2 \\ &\Rightarrow C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V = \frac{\pi^2}{3} D\left(E_F^0\right) k_B^2 T = \frac{\pi^2}{2} N k \frac{T}{T_F} \end{split}$$

金属比热:

$$C_V^{f a} = C_V^{f a + C_V^{f a + A}}$$

德拜声子比热:

高温:
$$C_V^D=3Nk$$
 低温: $C_V^D\doteq rac{12}{5}\pi^4Nk(rac{T}{ heta_D})^3$

电子比热:

$$C_V^e = rac{\pi^2}{2} N k rac{T}{T_F}$$

两者相当的临界温度为:

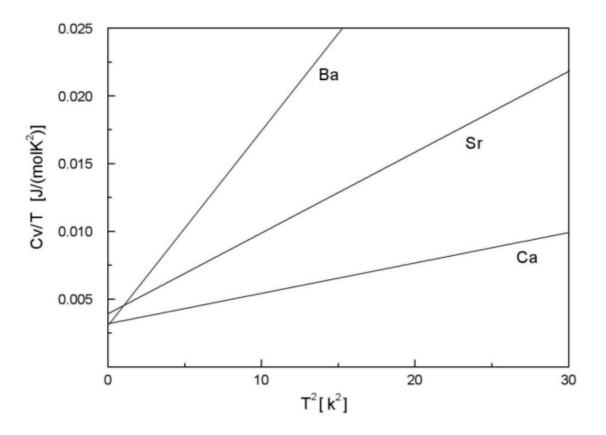
$$C_V^e = C_V^D \ (T^*)^2 = rac{5}{24\pi^2} rac{ heta_D^3}{T_F}$$

e.g

Cu:
$$heta_D=310K, \quad T_F=3 imes 10^4K$$
 $T^*\sim 4.6~{
m K}$

可以发现,只有在极低温下,电子比热才会对金属的比热有贡献

$$C_V = \gamma T + b T^3 \ \gamma = rac{\pi^2}{2} rac{N k_B}{T_F}, \quad b = rac{12}{5} \pi^4 rac{N k_B}{ heta_D^3}$$



5.2 金属费米面

费米面

定义: K空间中能量为 E_F 的等能面

绝对零度下,费米面即为占据态与非占据态的分界面。

布洛赫电子的动力学性质强烈地依赖于等能面的形状。

金属中传导电子在低温和室温下是高度简并的,弱外场仅能影响费米能附近能态占据状况发生变化。

费米面能给金属的性质提供相对精确的解释。

仅有金属具有费米面

From chapt5-2

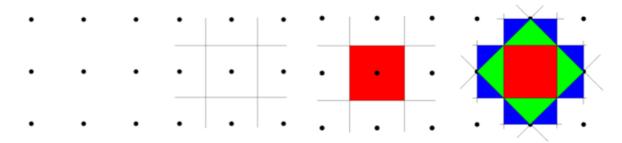
Harrison四原则

- 1. 周期势作用的结果是布里渊区边界产生能隙
- 2. 等能面几乎总是与布里渊区界面垂直相交
- 3. 晶体势使等能面的尖角圆滑
- 4. 费米面包含的体积只与电子的浓度相关,与相互作用细节无关。

近自由电子等能面作图步骤

- 1. K空间画出近自由电子等能面
- 2. 将位于不同布里渊区的自由电子等能面放在不同的布里渊中。
- 3. 按Harrison 四个原则对等能面进行修正。

二维简单点阵费米面



晶格常数a, 元胞数N, 每个原子有n个价电子

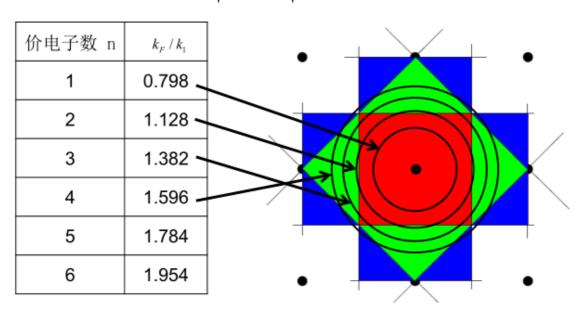
回顾:

金属中参与能带形成的电子是价电子

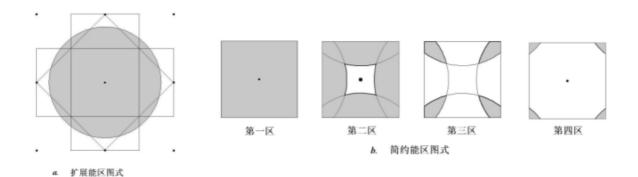
价电子构成的简并电子气, 仅费米能级附件的电子参与导电

代入之前的约束条件:

$$nN=\int_0^\infty f_0(E)N(E)\mathrm{d}E=rac{\mathrm{m}S}{\pi\hbar^2}E_F=rac{\mathrm{m}S}{\pi\hbar^2}rac{\hbar^2}{2m}k_F^2$$
 $\Rightarrow k_F=rac{\pi}{a}\sqrt{rac{2n}{\pi}}=k_{r1}\sqrt{rac{2n}{\pi}}\quad k_{r1}$ 为第一 BZ 的内切圆半径



对于价电子数比较多的金属,费米面可以扩展到外面的几个布里渊区,导致费米面"支离破碎"

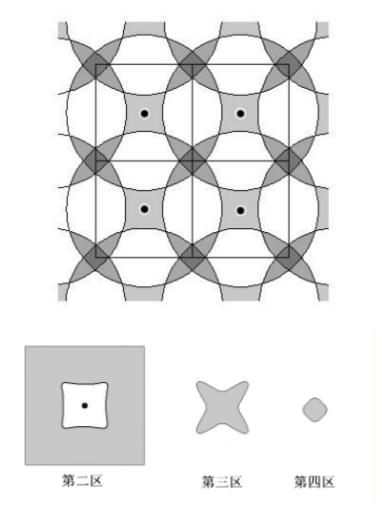


Harrison费米面构图法

第一区:至少有一个费米球占据的能区第二区:至少有二个费米球占据的能区

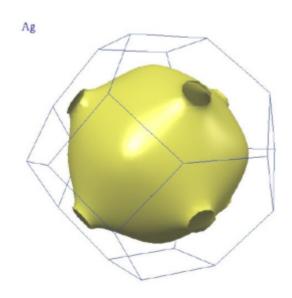
•

• 第n区: 至少有n个费米球占据的能区



实际金属的费米面

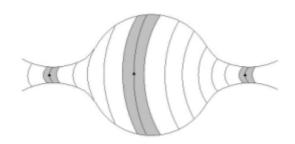
- 1. **碱金属**,每个元胞一个价电子, $k_F=0.620(\frac{2\pi}{a})< k_{r1}=0.707(\frac{2\pi}{a})$,费米面全部包含在第一布里渊区内,所以经Harrison原则修正后,实际的碱金属费米面都是稍向布里渊区边界凸起的"球"
- 2. **碱土金属**,每个元胞两个价电子,费米面会穿透到第二区中,费米面被BZ分割,满价带成功导电
- 3. 三价金属,每个元胞三个价电子,费米面会穿透到的第二区
- 4. **贵金属**,fcc结构,每个元胞一个价电子,费米面非常接近布里渊边界,经Harrison原则修正后,在布里渊区间形成连通



费米面的实验测定

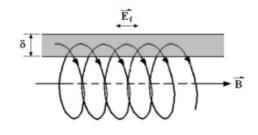
回旋共振

$$egin{aligned} t_2 - t_1 &= \int_{ec{k}_1}^{ec{k}_2} rac{\mathrm{d}k}{|ec{k}|} & |ec{k}| &= \left| rac{-eB\dot{r}_\perp}{\hbar}
ight| = rac{eB}{\hbar^2}
abla_{ec{k}} E(ec{k})_\perp \end{aligned}$$
 回旋頻率 $\omega_c\left(E,k_z
ight) = rac{eB}{m_c^*\left(E,k_z
ight)}$ 回旋有效质量 $m_c^*\left(E,k_z
ight) = rac{\hbar^2}{2\pi} rac{\partial A\left(E,k_z
ight)}{\partial E}$



极值轨道

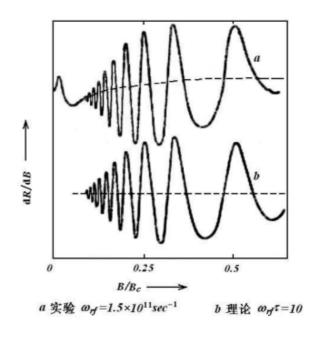
阿兹贝尔-坎纳实验



$$\omega_{rf} = n\omega_c = n\frac{eB}{m^*}$$

$$\frac{1}{B} = n \frac{e}{m^* \omega_{rf}}$$

$$n$$
与 $\frac{1}{B}$ 成正比

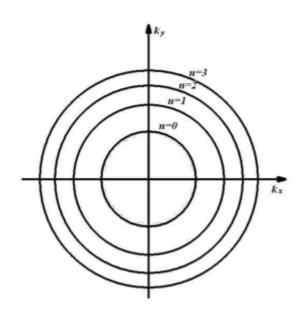


德哈斯-范阿尔芬效应

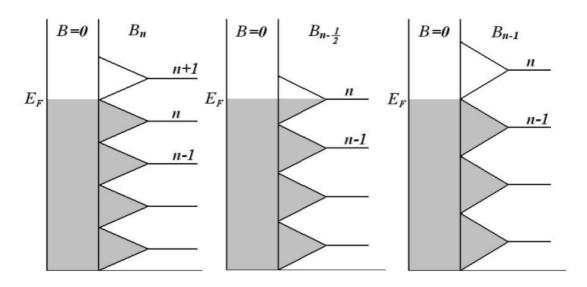
金属的磁化率随外加静磁场强度变化而发生的振荡,能直接给出垂直于磁场平面内费米面极值轨道的面积。

考虑二维自由电子气模型,施加z方向的磁场B

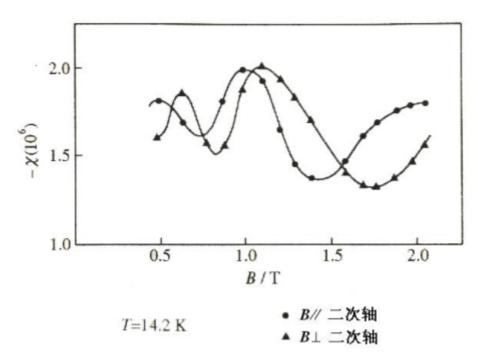
$$E\left(n
ight)=\left(n+rac{1}{2}
ight)\hbar\omega_{c},\quad n=0,1,2,\cdots \quad \omega_{c}=rac{eB}{m}$$
能级简并度: $D=rac{e}{\pi\hbar}BL^{2}$ $A_{n}=rac{2\pi eB_{n}}{\hbar}\left(n+rac{1}{2}
ight)$



随着磁场增加,朗道环不断向外扩张,相继跨过费米面



系统磁矩:
$$M = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial B} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial B}$$
 磁化率: $\chi = \mu_0 M/B$ $\Rightarrow \quad \chi \propto -\frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial U}{\partial B}$



Bi单晶的德哈斯—范阿耳芬效应

朗道轮扩张过程中,两次跨越时:

$$egin{align} A_n &= rac{2\pi e B_n}{\hbar}igg(n+rac{1}{2}igg) = S_F \ A_{n-1} &= rac{2\pi e B_{n-1}}{\hbar}igg(n-rac{1}{2}igg) = S_F \ &\Rightarrow \quad \Delta\left(rac{1}{B}
ight) = rac{2\pi e}{\hbar S_F} \ \end{aligned}$$

检测条件

- 1. $\omega_c au >> 1$,电子之间的碰撞不会破坏朗道环轨道
- 2. $\hbar\omega_c >> kT$,每个朗道环跨越费米面的时候,不会因为热激发的问题扰动费米面的形状

Tips:

回旋共振与德哈斯-范阿尔芬效应都只能测量闭合轨道,对于开轨道情形,需要通过高磁场下磁致电阻的测量来测定

5.3 金属电导论

输运现象

强度量的空间不均匀——广延量的流动

Fourier定律, Fick定律, Ohm定律...

非平衡分布函数

对于能带电子, 电流密度满足:

$${ec J}_e = -rac{2e}{(2\pi)^3}\int ec v(ec k)f(ec k){
m d}^3ec k$$

平衡态

分布函数
$$f_0(ec{k},T)=rac{1}{e^{[E(ec{k})-\mu]/k_BT}+1}$$

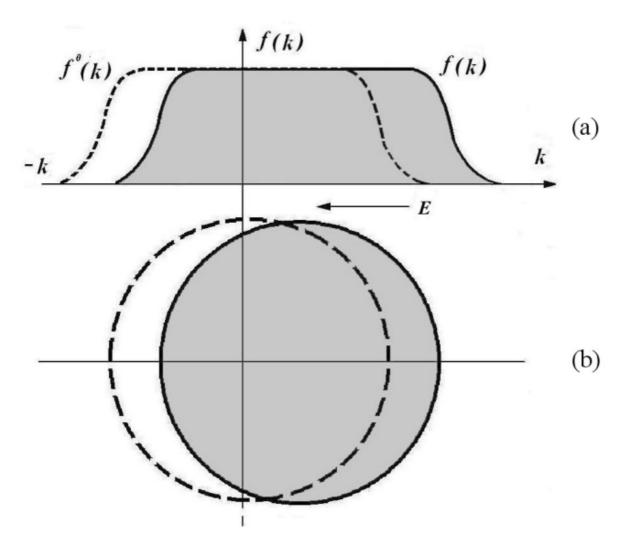
由于
$$E(ec{k}) = E(-ec{k})$$
 $ec{v}(ec{k}) = -ec{v}(-ec{k})$

所以
$$ec{J}_e \equiv 0$$

非平衡态

分布函数 $f(ec{k},ec{r},t)$

外加电场
$$\dot{ec{k}}=-rac{eec{E}}{\hbar}$$



玻尔兹曼方程

$$rac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \left(rac{\partial f}{\partial t}
ight)_{_{
eal}\!\!\!/\!\!\!/} \, \, + \left(rac{\partial f}{\partial t}
ight)_{_{
eal}\!\!\!\!/\!\!\!/}$$

漂移

 $f(ec{k},ec{r},t)$ 看作 $(ec{k},ec{r})$ 相空间中流体的密度

流体力学连续性方程: $rac{\partial f}{\partial t} +
abla \cdot (far{u}) = 0$

$$\left(rac{\partial f}{\partial t}
ight)_{_{i\! \equiv}} \ = -rac{\mathrm{d}ec{k}}{\mathrm{d}t}\cdot
abla_k f - rac{\mathrm{d}ec{r}}{dt}\cdot
abla_r f$$

碰撞

设单位时间内的散射概率为 θ

$$egin{aligned} \left(rac{\partial f}{\partial t}
ight)_{_{ec{w}}} &= b - a \ b$$
为海增量 $(ec{k}'
ightarrow ec{k})$, a 为净减量 $(ec{k}
ightarrow ec{k}') \ b &= rac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int f\left(ec{k}',ec{r},t
ight) \left[1 - f(ec{k},ec{r},t)
ight] heta\left(ec{k}',ec{k}
ight) \mathrm{d}ec{k}' \ a &= rac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int f(ec{k},ec{r},t) \left[1 - f\left(ec{k}',ec{r},t
ight)
ight] heta(ec{k},ec{k}) \mathrm{d}ec{k}' \end{aligned}$

玻尔兹曼过程

$$rac{\partial f}{\partial t} = -rac{dec{k}}{dt}\cdot
abla_{ar{k}}f - rac{dec{r}}{dt}\cdot
abla_{ar{r}}f + b - a$$

金属电导率

玻尔兹曼方程的弛豫时间近似

考虑定态下的理想电导(不考虑温度和化学势的影响)

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} &= 0 \\ \frac{d\vec{k}}{dt} &= \frac{\vec{F}}{\hbar} \\ \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} &= \vec{v} \\ \nabla_k f &= \nabla_k E(\vec{k}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial E} \\ \nabla_r f &= \nabla_r T \frac{\partial f}{\partial T} + \nabla_r, u \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow &\quad - \frac{eE}{h} \cdot \nabla_k f(k) = b - a \end{split}$$

这是一个复杂的非线性高阶微分方程,求解极其困难,引入唯象的弛豫时间近似

$$egin{align} &(rac{\partial f}{\partial t})_{\scriptscriptstyle ext{
m dit}}=b-a=-rac{f-f_0}{ au(k)} \ &f(t)-f_0=[f(0)-f_0]e^{-rac{t}{ au(ec{k})}} \end{aligned}$$

可以发现, 弛豫时间代表了分布函数关于平衡态的特征偏离时间

电导率公式

对于弱外场扰动的情形,可以将f按电场的幂级数展开,f保留至一阶项, $\nabla_k f$ 保留至零阶项

$$\begin{split} \frac{e\vec{E}}{h}\cdot\nabla_{k}f_{0}(k) &= \frac{f_{1}}{\tau(k)} \\ \Rightarrow \quad \vec{J}_{e} &= -\frac{2e}{(2\pi)^{3}}\int\vec{v}(\vec{k})f(\vec{k})\mathrm{d}^{3}\vec{k} \\ &= -\frac{2e}{(2\pi)^{3}}[\int\vec{v}(\vec{k})f_{0}\mathrm{d}^{3}\vec{k} + \int\vec{v}(\vec{k})f_{1}\mathrm{d}^{3}\vec{k}] \\ &= -\frac{2e}{(2\pi)^{3}}\int\vec{v}(\vec{k})f_{1}\mathrm{d}^{3}\vec{k} \\ &= -\frac{2e}{(2\pi)^{3}}\int\vec{v}(\vec{k})\frac{e\tau(k)}{h}\vec{E}\cdot\nabla_{k}f_{0}(k)\mathrm{d}^{3}\vec{k} \\ &= -\frac{2e}{(2\pi)^{3}}\int\vec{v}(\vec{k})\frac{e\tau(k)}{h}\vec{E}\cdot\nabla_{k}E(\vec{k})(\frac{\partial f_{0}}{\partial E})\mathrm{d}^{3}\vec{k} \\ &\Rightarrow \quad \vec{J}_{e} = \frac{2e^{2}}{(2\pi)^{3}}\left[\int\tau(\vec{k})\vec{v}(\vec{k})[\vec{v}(\vec{k})\cdot\vec{E}]\left(-\frac{\partial f_{0}}{\partial E}\right)\mathrm{d}^{3}\vec{k}\right] \end{split}$$

考虑到

$$\mathrm{d}ec{k} = \mathrm{d}S\mathrm{d}k_{\perp} = rac{\mathrm{d}S}{\left|
abla_k E(ec{k})
ight|}\mathrm{d}E = rac{\mathrm{d}S}{\hbar |ec{v}(ec{k})|}\mathrm{d}E \ - rac{\partial f_0}{\partial E} pprox \delta(E-\mu) pprox \delta\left(E-E_F
ight)$$

能够分离出电场 \vec{E} ,进而得到电导率的表达式

$$\begin{split} \vec{J}_{e} &= \frac{2e^{2}}{(2\pi)^{3}} \left[\int \tau(\vec{k}) \vec{v}(\vec{k}) [\vec{v}(\vec{k}) \cdot \vec{E}] \delta(E - E_{F}) \frac{\mathrm{d}S}{\hbar |\vec{v}(\vec{k})|} \mathrm{d}E \right] \\ \Rightarrow \quad \vec{J}_{e} &= \left[\frac{e^{2}}{4\pi^{3}\hbar} \int \tau\left(\overrightarrow{k_{F}}\right) \frac{\vec{v}\left(\overrightarrow{k_{F}}\right) \vec{v}\left(\overrightarrow{k_{F}}\right)}{\left|\vec{v}\left(\overrightarrow{k_{F}}\right)\right|} \mathrm{d}S_{F} \right] \cdot \vec{E} \\ \Rightarrow \quad \sigma_{\alpha\beta} &= \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi^{3}\hbar} \int \tau\left(\overrightarrow{k_{F}}\right) \frac{\vec{v}\left(\overrightarrow{k_{F}}\right) \vec{v}\left(\overrightarrow{k_{F}}\right)}{\left|\vec{v}\left(\overrightarrow{k_{F}}\right)\right|} \mathrm{d}S_{F} \end{split}$$

对于各项同性的球形费米面

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\alpha\beta} = 0 & \alpha \neq \beta \\ \sigma_{\alpha\beta} \neq 0 & \alpha = \beta \\ \sigma_{11} = \sigma_{22} = \sigma_{33} = \sigma_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \sigma_0 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{e^2}{4\pi^3\hbar} \int \tau(k_F) v_F dS_F = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{e^2}{4\pi^3\hbar} \cdot \tau(k_F) v_F 4\pi k_F^2$$

$$\quad \oplus \quad v_F = \frac{\hbar k_F}{m^*} \quad k_F = \left(3\pi^2 n\right)^{1/3}$$

$$\quad \Rightarrow \quad \sigma_0 = \frac{ne^2 \tau(k_F)}{m^*}$$

au(k)与heta(k,k')的关系

对于各项同性的晶体,弹性散射的概率应该只与 \vec{k} . \vec{k} 的夹角n有关

$$\theta\left(\overrightarrow{k'},\overrightarrow{k}\right) = \theta\left(\overrightarrow{k},\overrightarrow{k'}\right) = \theta\left(\eta\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\right)_{\text{\tiny lil}} = b - a = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int \theta(\eta) [f(\overrightarrow{k'}) - f(\overrightarrow{k})] dk'$$

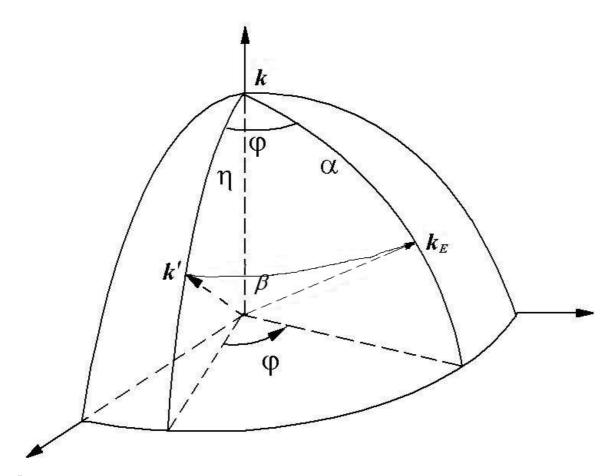
$$f = f_0 + f_1$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\right)_{\text{\tiny lil}} = -\frac{f_1(\overrightarrow{k'})}{\tau(\overrightarrow{k})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tau(\overrightarrow{k})} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int \theta\left(\eta\right) \left[1 - \frac{f_1(\overrightarrow{k'})}{f_1(\overrightarrow{k})}\right] d\overrightarrow{k'} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int \theta\left(\eta\right) \left(1 - \frac{\overrightarrow{k'} \cdot \overrightarrow{E}}{\overrightarrow{k} \cdot \overrightarrow{E}}\right) d\overrightarrow{k'}$$

将波矢在球坐标系中表达:

$$\begin{aligned} k \cdot E &= kE \cos \alpha \\ k' \cdot E &= k'E \cos \beta \\ \mathrm{d}\overrightarrow{k'} &= k'^2 \sin \eta \mathrm{d} \eta \mathrm{d} \varphi \mathrm{d} k' \end{aligned}$$



三面角余弦公式:

 $\cos\beta = \cos\alpha\cos\eta + \sin\alpha\sin\eta\cos\varphi$

From <u>百度百科-三面角余弦定理</u>

$$egin{aligned} rac{1}{ au(k)} &= rac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int heta \left(\ \eta
ight) \left[1 - \cos \eta - an lpha \sin \eta \cos arphi
ight] k^2 \sin \eta \mathrm{d}\eta \mathrm{d}arphi \ &= rac{1}{4\pi^2} \int k_F^2 heta \left(\eta
ight) \left(1 - \cos \eta
ight) \sin \eta \mathrm{d}\eta \end{aligned}$$

弛豫时间反比于所有散射过程的散射概率的加权积分

大角散射对弛豫时间的倒数贡献大,及对电阻率的贡献大

金属电阻率

电导率:
$$\sigma = rac{ne^2 au\left(k_F
ight)}{m^*}$$
电阻率: $ho = rac{m^2 au\left(k_F
ight)}{ne^2 au\left(k_F
ight)}$

电阻率:
$$ho = rac{m^*}{ne^2 au(k_F)}$$

贡献电阻率的散射来源:

- 1. 温度相关
 - 1. 晶格振动
 - 2. 电子相互散射
- 2. 本征缺陷
 - 1. 晶格中的杂质与缺陷

时变微扰势

$$egin{aligned} V(ec{r}) &= \sum_{l} V \left(ec{r} - ec{R}_{l} - ec{u}_{l}
ight) \ \hat{H}' &= \sum_{l} \left[V \left(ec{r} - ec{R}_{l} - ec{u}_{l}
ight) - V \left(ec{r} - ec{R}_{l}
ight)
ight] \end{aligned}$$

哈密顿量对 \vec{u}_l 级数展开,并保留到一阶项

$$\hat{H}^{'} = -\sum_{l}ec{u}_{l}\cdot
abla V\left(ec{r}-ec{R}_{l}
ight)$$

考虑简单晶格里的声学波:

$$\begin{split} \vec{u}_l &= \frac{1}{2} A_q \hat{e} \, e^{i \left[\vec{q} \cdot \vec{R}_l - \omega(\vec{q}) t \right]} + \frac{1}{2} A_q \hat{e} \, e^{-i \left[\vec{q} \cdot \vec{R}_l - \omega(\vec{q}) t \right]} \\ \Rightarrow \quad \hat{H}' &= -\sum_l \vec{u}_l \cdot \nabla V \left(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_l \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} A_q e^{-i \omega(\vec{q}) t} \sum_l e^{i \vec{q} \cdot \vec{R}_l} \hat{e} \cdot \nabla V \left(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_l \right) - \frac{1}{2} A_q e^{i \omega(\vec{q}) t} \sum_l e^{-i \vec{q} \cdot \vec{R}_l} \hat{e} \cdot \nabla V \left(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_l \right) \end{split}$$

可以发现系统哈密顿量可以分为两个传播方向的格波的驱动哈密顿量项

依据量子力学含时微扰部分的简谐微扰驱动的结果:

$$\begin{split} \theta\left(\vec{k},\vec{k}'\right) &= \frac{2\pi^2}{\hbar} \left\{ \left| \langle \vec{k}'| - \frac{A_q}{2} \sum_l e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{R}_l} \hat{e} \cdot \nabla V(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_l) | \vec{k} \rangle \right|^2 \cdot \delta \left[E(\vec{k}') - E(\vec{k}) - \hbar \omega(\vec{q}) \right] + \\ \left| \langle \vec{k}'| - \frac{A_q}{2} \sum_l e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{R}_l} \hat{e} \cdot \nabla V(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_l) | \vec{k} \rangle \right|^2 \cdot \delta \left[E(\vec{k}') - E(\vec{k}) - \hbar \omega(\vec{q}) \right] \right\} \end{split}$$

建议参考于顺利老师的量子力学讲义的含时微扰部分计算跃迁率的内容

可以看出存在两种散射模式,一种是吸收声子,一种是发射声子

提取出关键的散射矩阵元 $ec{S}_{ec{k}'ec{k}}$

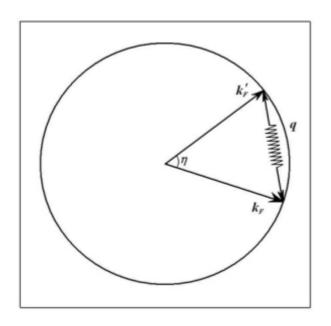
$$\begin{split} \vec{S}_{\vec{k}'\vec{k}} &= \frac{A_q}{2} \langle \overrightarrow{k'} | \sum_l e^{\pm i \vec{q} \cdot \vec{R}_l} \hat{e} \cdot \nabla V \left(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_l \right) | \vec{k} \rangle \\ &= \frac{A_q}{2} \int e^{-i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} u_{k'}^* (\vec{r}) \left[\sum_l e^{\pm i \vec{q} \cdot \vec{R}_l} \hat{e} \cdot \nabla V \left(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_l \right) \right] e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} u_k (\vec{r}) \\ &\stackrel{\vec{\xi} = \vec{r} - \vec{R}_l}{=} \frac{A_q}{2} \sum_l e^{i \left(\vec{k}' - \vec{k} + \vec{q} \right) \cdot \vec{R}_l} \hat{e} \cdot \int e^{-i \left(\vec{k}' - \vec{k} \right) \cdot \vec{\xi}} u_{k_l}^* (\vec{\xi}) u_k (\vec{\xi}) \nabla V (\vec{\xi}) \mathrm{d} \vec{\xi} \\ &= \frac{A_q}{2} N \delta_{\vec{k}' - \vec{k} + \vec{q}, \vec{K}_h} \hat{e} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{N} \vec{I}_{k'k} \right) \\ &= \frac{A_q}{2} \hat{e} \cdot \vec{I}_{k'k} \delta_{\vec{k}' - \vec{k} + \vec{q}, \vec{K}_h} \end{split}$$

得到散射条件:

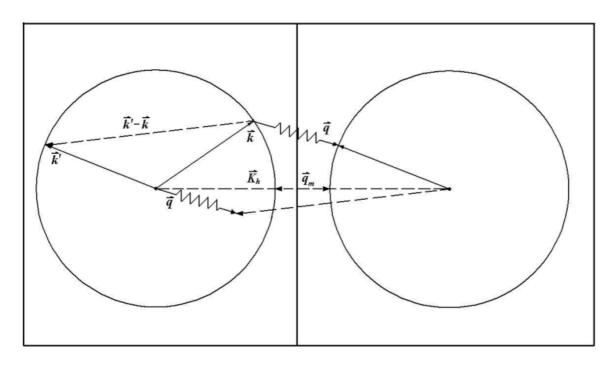
$$ec{k}' = ec{k} \pm ec{q} + ec{K}_h$$

可以依据散射过程是否跨越布里渊区来将散射过程分类为正常过程和倒逆过程

正常过程

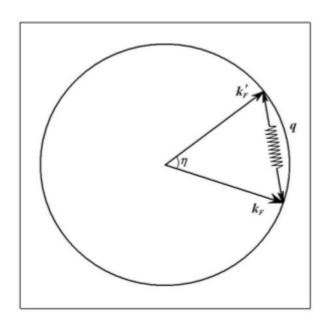


倒逆过程



电声相互作用对电阻率的贡献

只考虑正常过程



可以计算出所有格波模式对弛豫时间的贡献:

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{\tau(\vec{k})} &= 3\frac{1}{(2\pi)^3}\frac{1}{(2\pi)^3}\int\int\theta(\vec{k}',\vec{k},\vec{q})_{\pm}(1-\cos\eta)\mathrm{d}\vec{k}'\mathrm{d}\vec{q} \\ &= \frac{3}{(2\pi)^6}\frac{\pi^2}{NM\bar{c}^2}\int\int\left|\hat{e}\cdot\frac{\vec{I}_{k'k}}{|\vec{q}|}\right|^2\delta\left[E(\vec{k}')-E(\vec{k})\right]n(\vec{q})\omega(\vec{q})\delta_{k_F'-k_F,\pm^q}\mathrm{d}\vec{k}'\mathrm{d}\vec{q} \\ & \text{ \sharp \pm : } \mathrm{d}\vec{k'} = \frac{\mathrm{d}S}{\left|\nabla_k E(\vec{k})\right|}\mathrm{d}E \quad , \quad \mathrm{d}S = 2\pi k_F^2\sin\eta\mathrm{d}\eta \quad , \quad \vec{q} = \vec{k}_F' - \vec{k}_F \end{split}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\tau(\vec{k})} = \frac{3}{(2\pi)^5}\frac{\pi^2}{NM\bar{c}^2}k_F^2\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}E}{\mathrm{d}k}\right)_{k_F}^{-1}\times\int\left|\vec{e}\cdot\frac{\vec{I}_{\vec{k},}}{\left|\vec{k}_F'-\vec{k}_F\right|}\right|^2n\left(\vec{k}_F'-\vec{k}_F\right)\omega\left(\vec{k}_F'-\vec{k}_F\right)(1-\cos\eta)\sin\eta\mathrm{d}\eta \end{split}$$

1. 高温情况下:

$$n\left(\vec{k}_F' - \vec{k}_F\right) = \frac{1}{e^{\hbar\omega\left(\vec{k}_F - \vec{k}_F\right)/k_BT} - 1} \approx \frac{k_BT}{\hbar\omega\left(\vec{k}_F' - \vec{k}_F\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tau(\vec{k})} = \frac{3}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{\pi^2}{NM\bar{c}^2} k_F^2 \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}E}{\mathrm{d}k}\right)_{k_F}^{-1} \frac{k_BT}{\hbar} \int \left| \vec{e} \cdot \frac{\vec{I}_{k\bar{k}'}}{\left| \vec{k}_F' - \vec{k}_F \right|} \right|^2 (1 - \cos\eta) \sin\eta \mathrm{d}\eta$$

$$\vec{m} \, \sharp \, \div : \quad \left| \vec{e} \cdot \frac{\vec{I}_{k\bar{k}'}}{\left| \vec{k}_F' - \vec{k}_F \right|} \right| \sim a\nabla V$$

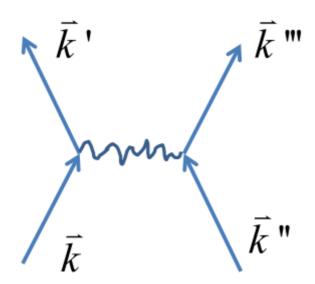
$$\Rightarrow \quad \rho \propto \frac{1}{\tau(\vec{k})} \propto T$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \rho = \alpha T + \gamma T^2 \quad , \quad \alpha >> \gamma$$

2. 低温情况 $T<<\theta_D$ 下:

$$\begin{split} \sin\eta \sim \eta \quad , \quad 1 - \cos\eta \sim \frac{1}{2}\eta^2 \quad , \quad \omega(\vec{k}' - \vec{k}) &= \bar{c}|\vec{k}' - \vec{k}| = \bar{c} \cdot 2k_F \sin\frac{\eta}{2} \sim \bar{c}k_F \eta \\ \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\tau(\vec{k})} &= \frac{3}{(2\pi)^5} \frac{\pi^2}{NMc^2} \frac{1}{2(\bar{c}k_F)^4} k_F^2 \left(\frac{dE}{d\vec{k}}\right)_{k_F}^{-1} \int_0^{\omega_D} \left| \vec{e} \cdot \frac{\vec{I}_{\vec{k}\vec{k}'}}{\left| \vec{k}'_F - \vec{k}_F \right|} \right|^2 \frac{\omega^4}{e^{\hbar\omega/k_B T} - 1} \mathrm{d}\omega \\ \stackrel{\xi = \frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}}{\Rightarrow} \quad \frac{1}{\tau(\vec{k})} &= \frac{3}{(2\pi)^5} \frac{\pi^2}{NM\bar{c}^2} \frac{k_F^2}{2(\bar{c}k_F)^4} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}E}{\mathrm{d}k}\right)_{k_F}^{-1} \left(\frac{k_B T}{\hbar}\right)^5 \int_0^{\infty} \left| \vec{e} \cdot \frac{\vec{I}_{\vec{k}\vec{k}'}}{\left| \vec{k}'_F - \vec{k}_F \right|} \right|^2 \frac{\xi^4}{e^{\xi} - 1} \mathrm{d}\xi \\ \Rightarrow \quad Bloch \quad T^5 \not\equiv \sharp : \quad \rho \propto \frac{1}{\tau(\vec{k})} \propto T^5 \\ \Rightarrow \quad \rho = \beta T^5 + \gamma T^2 \end{split}$$

电子相互作用对电阻率的贡献



$$egin{split} rac{1}{ au(ec{k})} &\propto \int heta\left(ec{k}, ec{k}'; ec{k}'', ec{k}''
ight) f_0(ec{k}) \left[1 - f_0\left(ec{k}'
ight)
ight] \ \cdot f_0\left(ec{k}''
ight) \left[1 - f_0\left(ec{k}'''
ight)
ight] (1 - \cos\eta) \delta_{E + E^n - E' - E^m} \delta_{ec{k} + ec{k}' - ec{k}'} \mathrm{d}^3 ec{k}' \mathrm{d}^3 ec{k}'' \mathrm{d}^3 ec{k}''' \end{split}$$

考虑到散射主要发生在费米面附近($E=E'=E''=E'''=E_F$):

$$egin{aligned} f_0(ec{k}) \left[1 - f_0\left(ec{k}'
ight)
ight] &pprox f_0\left(E_F
ight)\left[1 - f_0\left(E_F
ight)
ight] = k_B T \left(-rac{\partial f_0}{\partial E}
ight) \ f_0(ec{k},T) &= rac{1}{e^{[E(k)-\mu]/k_B T} + 1} \ f_0\left(ec{k}''
ight) \left[1 - f_0\left(ec{k}'''
ight)
ight] &pprox f_0\left(E_F
ight) \left[1 - f_0\left(E_F
ight)
ight] = k_B T \left(-rac{\partial f_0}{\partial E}
ight) \ &\Rightarrow &
ho \propto rac{1}{ au(ec{k})} \propto T^2 \end{aligned}$$

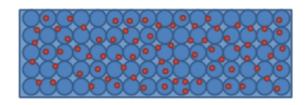
5.4 等离激元与准电子

金属中的电子能否看成独立的粒子?

单电子近似假设符合实际情况的成立依据是什么?

等离激元

自由电子气凝胶模型



● 正离子实

• 电子

电子电荷密度: $ho(ec{r},t)$

平均电子电荷密度: $ho_0 = -ne$

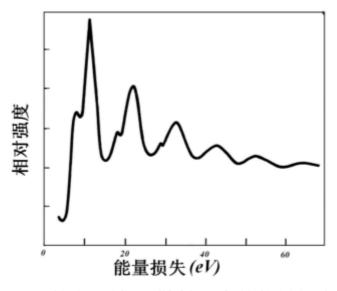
偏离平均产生电场: $abla \cdot ec{E} = (
ho -
ho_0) \, arepsilon_0$

电场使电子加速: $mrac{dec{v}}{dt}=-eec{E}$

考虑电荷密度的偏移波动很小,并引入流体力学连续性方程

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} &= -\rho_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{v} \\ \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (\rho - \rho_0) &= -\rho_0 \nabla \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{v}}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{ne^2}{m\varepsilon_0} (\rho - \rho_0) \\ \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (\rho - \rho_0) + \omega_p^2 (\rho - \rho_0) &= 0 \\ \omega_q &\doteq \omega_p + \frac{3q^2 v_F^2}{10\omega_p} \end{split}$$

From 李正中老师的《固体理论》 P.107



2020 eV的电子被Mg散射90度的能量损失谱

电磁波的传播

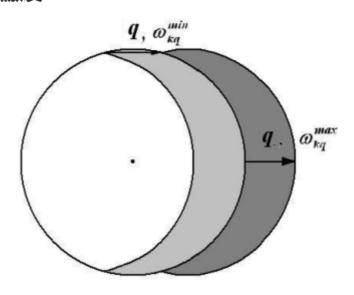
$$egin{aligned}
abla^2ec E &= rac{1}{c^2}igg(rac{\partial^2ec E}{\partial t^2} + \omega_p^2ec Eigg) \ &\Rightarrow \quad k^2 &= rac{\omega^2 - \omega_p^2}{c^2} \quad , \quad \omega_p^2 &= rac{ne^2}{marepsilon_0} \ &\Rightarrow \quad arepsilon(\omega) &= rac{c^2k^2}{\omega^2} &= 1 - rac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

 $\omega < \omega_p$ $\varepsilon(\omega)$ 负数 k 虚数 电磁波无法传播,全反射

$\omega > \omega_p$ 电磁波能在金属中传播,透明

对于简单金属, $\omega_p \sim 10^{16} Hz$,处于紫外波段,金属具有金属光泽

电子气的单独激发



当 $q \leq 2k_F$ 时,只有部分电子可以参与单独激发形成空穴。

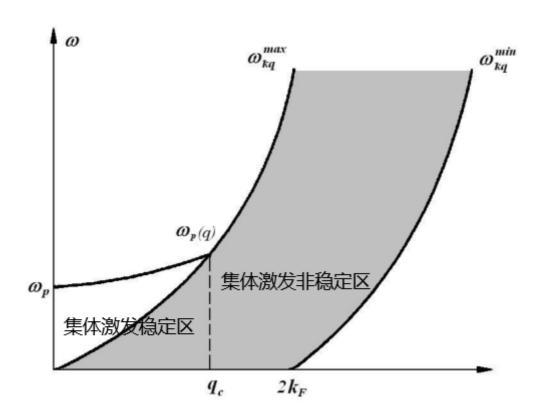
$$\hbar \omega_{kq}^{max} = rac{\hbar^2}{2m} (q^2 + 2k_F q)$$

当 $q \geq 2k_F$ 时,全部的电子都可以参与单独激发形成空穴

$$egin{align} \hbar\omega_{kq}^{max}&=rac{\hbar^2}{2m}(q^2+2k_Fq)\ \hbar\omega_{kq}^{min}&=rac{\hbar^2}{2m}(q^2-2k_Fq) \end{aligned}$$

等离激元色散关系

$$\omega_q \doteq \omega_p + rac{3q^2v_F^2}{10\omega_p}$$



准电子

等离激元源自于电子相互作用的库伦长程部分,金属电子之间的有效相互作用由库仑势的短程 部分提供

由于电子相互作用,电子周围的正电荷背景将暴露出来,形成正电荷屏蔽云,跟随电子一同运动,此时称其为准电子。

From 《固体物理》p233

考虑Thomas-Fermi近似($arphi(ec{r})$ 是 $ec{r}$ 的缓变势):

$$n(ec{r}) = \int f[E - earphi(ec{r})] N(E) \mathrm{d}E$$

对能量级数展开并保留一阶项:

$$\begin{split} n(\vec{r}) &= \int \left[f(E) - e\varphi(\vec{r}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial E} \right] N(E) \mathrm{d}E \\ &= n_0 + e\varphi(\vec{r}) \int \delta(E - E_F) N(E) \mathrm{d}E \\ &= n_0 + e\varphi(\vec{r}) N(E_F) \\ &\Rightarrow \quad \rho(\vec{r}) = q\delta(\vec{r}) - e^2 N(E_F) \varphi(\vec{r}) \\ &\Rightarrow \quad \nabla^2 \varphi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \left[q\delta(\vec{r}) - e^2 N(E_F) \varphi(\vec{r}) \right] \end{split}$$

将泊松方程在K空间求解:

$$\begin{split} \int \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \varphi(\vec{r}) (-k^2) e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \, \mathrm{d}\vec{k} &= \int -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} q e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} - e^2 N(E_F) \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \varphi(\vec{r}) e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \right] \mathrm{d}\vec{k} \\ &\Rightarrow \quad \varphi(\vec{k}) = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_0 \left(k^2 + k_s^2\right)} \quad , \quad k_s^2 = \frac{e^2}{\varepsilon_0} N(E_F) = \frac{e^2}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{m}{\pi^2 \hbar^2} \left(3\pi^2 n\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &\Rightarrow \quad \varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} e^{-k_s r} \qquad -- \text{汤 川势} \end{split}$$

对于一般的金属, $k_s^{-1} \sim 1 \overset{o}{A}$

单电子近似假设符合实际情况的成立依据是准电子