重点习题

第一章 习题

- 1、对二维正六方晶格,若其对边之间的距离为a。
 - (1) 写出正格子基矢 \vec{a}_1 , \vec{a}_2 和倒格子基矢 \vec{b}_1 , \vec{b}_2 的表示式;
 - (2) 证明其倒格子也是正六方格子;
- 2、对面心立方晶格,在晶胞基矢坐标系中,某一晶面族的密勒指数为(*hkl*),求在原胞基矢坐标系中,该晶面族的晶面指数;

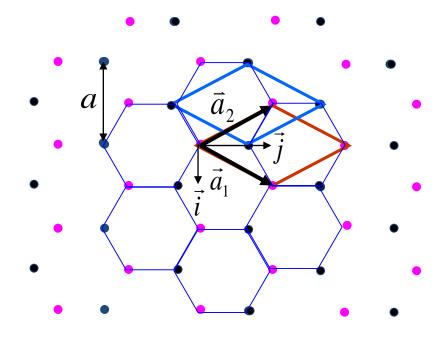
- 4、求面心立方晶格的最大面密度的晶面族,并写出最大面密度表达式;
- 5、证明立方晶系晶面族(hkl)的面间距;

1.1 对二维正六方晶格,若其对边之间的距离为 a

- (1) 写出正格子基矢 \vec{a}_1 和倒格子基矢 的表示式;
- (2) 证明其倒格子也是正六方格子;

$$\vec{a}_1 = \frac{a}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{a}_2 = -\frac{a}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j}$$



取单位矢量 ឝ直于 \vec{i} \vec{j} , \vec{k} ,

$$\Omega_{d} = \vec{a}_{1} \cdot (\vec{a}_{2} \times \vec{a}_{3}) = (\frac{a}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j}) \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -\frac{a}{2} & \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a^{2}}{2}$$

倒格子原胞基矢,

$$\vec{b}_{1} = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_{d}} \vec{a}_{2} \times \vec{a}_{3} = \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{i} + \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}a} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{b}_{2} = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_{d}} \vec{a}_{3} \times \vec{a}_{1} = -\frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{i} + \frac{2\pi}{a\sqrt{3}} \vec{j}$$

所以, 倒格子也是正六方格子。

正六边形的对称操作:

绕中心转动:

- 1、 **①**介;
- 2、 八介;
- 3、 八个 (60度、120度、240度、300度);

绕对边中心的联线转180度,共3条;

绕对顶点联线转180度, 共3条;

以上每个对称操作加上中心反演仍然为对称操作, 共24个对称操作

1.2 面心立方晶格在晶胞基矢坐标系中,某一晶面族的密勒指为 (hkl求在原胞基矢坐标系中,该晶面族的晶面指数。

晶胞基矢:
$$\vec{a} = a\vec{i}$$
 , $\vec{b} = a\vec{j}$, $\vec{c} = a\vec{k}$ $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}|$

与晶胞坐标系对应的倒格子基矢:

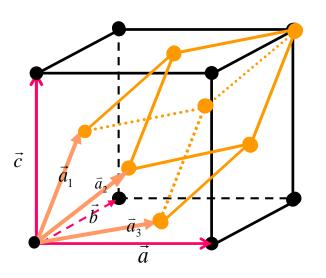
$$\vec{a}^* = \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{i}, \vec{b}^* = \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{j}, \vec{c}^* = \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{a}_1 = \frac{a}{2} (\vec{j} + \vec{k})$$

$$\vec{a}_2 = \frac{a}{2} (\vec{i} + \vec{k})$$

$$|\vec{a}_1| = |\vec{a}_2| = |\vec{a}_3|$$

$$\vec{a}_3 = \frac{a}{2} (\vec{i} + \vec{j})$$



与原胞坐标系对应的倒格子(体心立方)基矢:

$$\vec{b}_{1} = \frac{2\pi}{a}(-\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}) = (-\vec{a}^{*} + \vec{b}^{*} + \vec{c}^{*})$$

$$\vec{b}_{2} = \frac{2\pi}{a}(\vec{i} - \vec{j} + \vec{k}) = (\vec{a}^{*} - \vec{b}^{*} + \vec{c}^{*})$$

$$\vec{b}_{3} = \frac{2\pi}{a}(\vec{i} - \vec{j} - \vec{k}) = (\vec{a}^{*} + \vec{b}^{*} - \vec{c}^{*})$$

得到:
$$\vec{a}^* = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b}_2 + \vec{b}_3)$$

 $\vec{b}^* = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b}_3 + \vec{b}_1)$
 $\vec{c}^* = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b}_1 + \vec{b}_2)$

与晶面族(hl垂直的倒格矢:

$$\vec{G}_{hkl} = h\vec{a}^* + k\vec{b}^* + l\vec{c}^*$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[(k+l)\vec{b}_1 + (l+h)\vec{b}_2 + (h+k)\vec{b}_3 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} p(h_1\vec{b}_1 + h_2\vec{b}_2 + h_3\vec{b}_3)$$

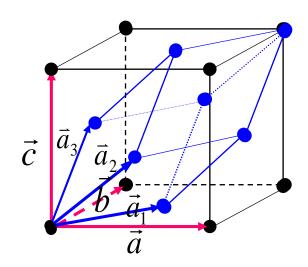
$$= \frac{1}{2} p\vec{G}_{h_1h_2h_3}$$

是 (k+l), $(l+\mathbf{n})$ 最大公约数。

已知晶面密勒指数 (hlk) 可得到原胞坐标系下的晶面指数:

$$(h_1h_2h_3) == \frac{1}{p} \{(k+l)(l+h)(h+k)\}$$

1.4 求面心立方晶格最大面密度晶面族,写出最大面密度表达式;



面心立方晶胞与元胞

原胞基矢,

$$\vec{a}_{1} = \frac{a}{2}(\vec{j} + \vec{k})$$

$$\vec{a}_{2} = \frac{a}{2}(\vec{i} + \vec{k})$$

$$\vec{a}_{3} = \frac{a}{2}(\vec{i} + \vec{j})$$

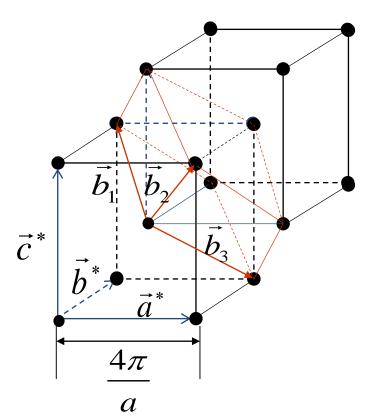
$$|\vec{a}_{1}| = |\vec{a}_{2}| = |\vec{a}_{3}| = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2}$$

倒格子原胞基矢,

$$\vec{b}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(-\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k} \right)$$

$$\vec{b}_2 = \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(\vec{i} - \vec{j} + \vec{k} \right)$$

$$\vec{b}_3 = \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k} \right)$$



倒格矢,

$$\vec{G}_h = h_1 \vec{b}_1 + h_2 \vec{b}_2 + h_3 \vec{b}_3$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{a} \Big[(-h_1 + h_2 + h_3) \vec{i} + (h_1 - h_2 + h_3) \vec{j} + (h_1 + h_2 - h_3) \vec{k} \Big]$$

$$(h_1, h_2, h_3 = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \cdots)$$

晶面族 $(h_1h_2$ 的面间距,

$$d = \frac{2\pi}{\left|\vec{G}_h\right|} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\left(-h_1 + h_2 + h_3\right)^2 + \left(h_1 - h_2 + h_3\right)^2 + \left(h_1 + h_2 - h_3\right)^2}}$$

上式中等效晶面指数{1,0,0}晶面族、 (1,1,1)、(-1,-1,-1)晶面对应的面间距最大,面间距,

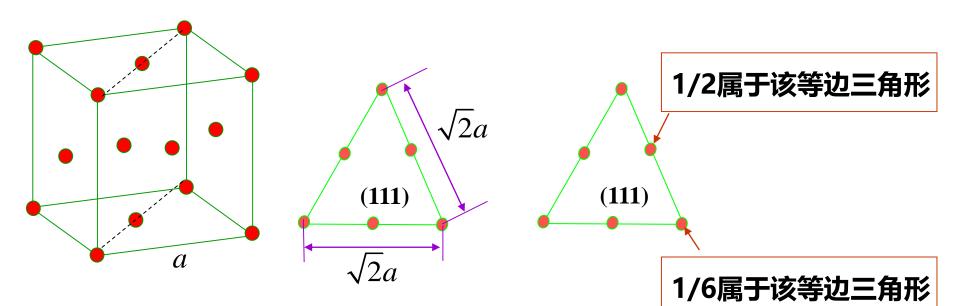
$$d = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

格点体密度,

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\Omega} = \frac{4}{a^3}$$

最大面密度,

$$\sigma = \rho d = \frac{4}{a^3} \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}a^2}$$



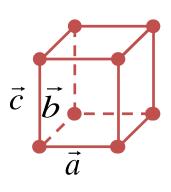
等边三角形面积,

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2}a \times \sqrt{2}a \times \sin 60^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a^{2}$$

格点面密度,

$$\sigma = \frac{2}{S} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}a^2}$$

1.5 求立方晶系晶面族 (松面间距;



晶胞基矢
$$\vec{a} = a\vec{i}$$
, $\vec{b} = a\vec{j}$, $\vec{c} = a\vec{k}$

倒格子基矢
$$\vec{a}^* = \frac{2\pi}{a}\vec{i}, \vec{b}^* = \frac{2\pi}{a}\vec{j}, \vec{c}^* = \frac{2\pi}{a}\vec{k}$$

倒格矢
$$\vec{G}_{hkl} = h \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{i} + k \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{j} + l \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{k}$$

$$(h, k, l = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \cdots)$$

立方晶系晶面族 (hk的面间距,

$$d_{hkl} = \frac{2\pi}{|\vec{G}_{hkl}|} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}}$$

第二章 补充习题

- **1**、原子相互作用势能 $U(r) = -\frac{A}{r^m} + \frac{B}{r^n}$ $(A \setminus B \setminus m \setminus n > 0, n > m)$ 从概念上阐明,**m**、**n**两个系数中哪一个较大?
- 2、将NaCl结构中离子电荷量增加一倍,晶体结合能及离子间 平衡距离将发生多大变化?

2.1 绝对零度下,原子间相互作用能,

$$u(r) = -\frac{A}{r^m} + \frac{B}{r^n}$$

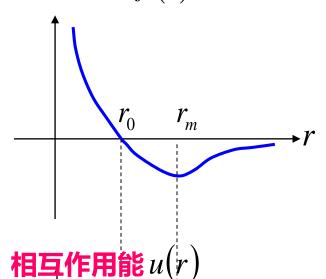
对应的相互作用力,

$$f(r) = -\frac{\partial u(r)}{\partial r} = -\left(\frac{mA}{r^{m+1}} - \frac{nB}{r^{n+1}}\right)$$

平衡距离 /时,原子间相互作用力等于零,

$$\frac{\partial u(r)}{\partial r}\bigg|_{r_0} = 0 \longrightarrow r_0 = \left(\frac{nB}{mA}\right)^{1/(n+m)}$$

相互作用力f(r)





r 原子间距

两个原子距离为平衡距离广时,相互作用能最小,势能的二阶导数

$$\left. \frac{d^2 u(r)}{dr^2} \right|_{r_0} = -\frac{m(m+1)A}{r_0^{m+2}} + \frac{n(n+1)B}{r_0^{n+2}} = \frac{m(m+1)A}{r_0^{m+2}} \left(\frac{n-m}{m+1} \right) > 0$$

$$\longrightarrow n > m$$

从
$$u(r) = -\frac{A}{r^m} + \frac{B}{r^n}$$
 看出,排斥能比吸引能更快下降,排斥力是短程力。

2.2 氯化钠晶体的总相互作用势能,

$$U = -\frac{1}{2}N\left(\frac{z_1z_2e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0r}\alpha - \frac{B}{r^n}\right)$$
 r ——**两近邻原子间最短距离**

晶体平衡时,

$$\left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \right|_{r_0} = -\frac{N}{2} \left[\frac{-\alpha e^2 z_1 z_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} + \frac{nB}{r^{n+1}} \right]_{r_0} = 0$$

$$r_0 = \left(\frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 nB}{\alpha e^2 z_1 z_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

$$U\Big|_{r=r_0} = -\frac{N}{8} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) \frac{z_1 z_2 \alpha e^2}{\pi \varepsilon_0 r_0}$$

$$\left|U\right|_{r=r_0} = \frac{N}{8} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \frac{z_1 z_2 \alpha e^2}{\pi \varepsilon_0 r_0}$$

由于量纲相同, 晶格常数与晶体原子间最短距离成正比,

$$r_0 = c\alpha$$

当离子的电荷量增加一倍时, $z_1' = 2z_1, z_2' = 2z_2$

$$\frac{r_0'}{r_0} = 4^{\frac{1}{1-n}}$$

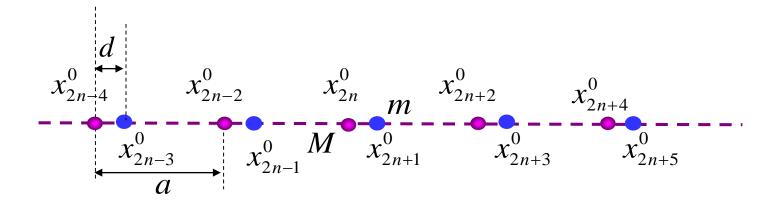
$$\frac{U_0'}{U_0} = 4 \times \frac{r_0}{r_0'} = 4^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$$

第三章 补充习题

已知一维双原子晶格一种原子的质量 $m=8.35\times 1$ 另 $\frac{27}{1}$ 种原子的质量 ,弹性力系数 。 $\beta=15N\cdot m^{-1}$ 求:

- 1、光学波最高频率 $\omega_{o,max}$ 最低频率 α 及对应声子能量;
- 2、声学波的最高频率 $\omega_{A,n}$ 及对应的声子能量;
- 3、在温度300K时,晶格中可以激发的频率为 $\rho_{o,\max}$ 、 $\omega_{o,\min}$ 和 ω_{o} 的声子数目;
- 4、如果用电磁波来激发长光学波振动,电磁波波长为多少?

解:



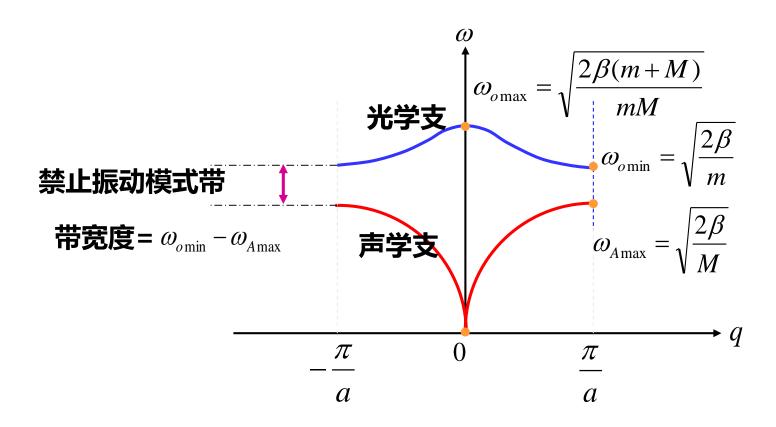
$$m = 8.35 \times 10^{-27} \, kg$$

$$M = 4 \times 8.35 \times 10^{-27} \, kg = 3.34 \times 10^{-26} \, kg$$

$$\beta = 15N \cdot m^{-1}$$

(1) 光学支格波色散关系,

$$\omega_o^2 = \frac{\beta}{mM} \left\{ (m+M) + \left[m^2 + M^2 + 2mM \cos(2qa) \right]^{1/2} \right\}$$



$$\omega_{o \max} = \sqrt{\frac{2\beta(m+M)}{mM}} = \sqrt{\frac{10m\beta}{4m^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{5\times15}{2\times8.35\times10^{-27}}} = 6.7\times10^{13} Hz$$

$$\omega_{o \min} = \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 15}{8.35 \times 10^{-27}}} = 5.99 \times 10^{13} Hz$$

(2) 声学支格波色散关系,

$$\omega_A^2 = \frac{\beta}{mM} \left\{ (m+M) - \left[m^2 + M^2 + 2mM \cos(2qa) \right]^{1/2} \right\}$$

$$\omega_{A\text{max}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{M}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{4m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 15}{4 \times 8.35 \times 10^{-27}}} = 2.99 \times 10^{13} \, Hz$$

(3) 相应的声子能量,

$$\hbar\omega_{\text{omax}} = 1.054 \times 10^{-34} \times 6.7 \times 10^{13} = 7.062 \times 10^{-21} J = 4.41 \times 10^{-2} eV$$

$$\hbar\omega_{\text{amin}} = 1.054 \times 10^{-34} \times 5.99 \times 10^{13} = 6.313 \times 10^{-21} J = 3.941 \times 10^{-2} eV$$

$$\hbar\omega_{A\max} = 1.054 \times 10^{-34} \times 2.99 \times 10^{13} = 3.151 \times 10^{-21} J = 1.967 \times 10^{-2} eV$$

(4) 300K, 可以激发的平均声子数目,

$$k_B T = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} (J/K) \times 300 (K) = 4.14 \times 10^{-21} J = 2.58 \times 10^{-2} eV$$

$$\overline{n}_i = \frac{1}{e^{\hbar\omega_i/k_BT}-1}$$
 —— 玻色-爱因斯坦统计分布函数

$$\overline{n}_{o\max} = \frac{1}{e^{\hbar\omega_{o\max}/k_BT} - 1} = \frac{1}{e^{4.41/2.58} - 1} = 0.22$$

$$\overline{n}_{o \min} = \frac{1}{e^{\hbar \omega_{o \min}/k_B T} - 1} = \frac{1}{e^{3.941/2.58} - 1} = 0.28$$

$$\overline{n}_{A\max} = \frac{1}{e^{\hbar\omega_{A\max}/k_BT} - 1} = \frac{1}{e^{1.987/2.58} - 1} = 0.88$$

(5) 激发光学波振动的电磁波波长,

$$\hbar\omega_i = h\frac{c}{\lambda} \longrightarrow \lambda = \frac{hc}{\hbar\omega_i} = 2\pi\frac{c}{\omega_i}$$

$$\lambda_{o \max} = 2\pi \frac{c}{\omega_{o \max}} = 6.28 \times \frac{3 \times 10^8}{6.7 \times 10^{13}} = 2.8 \times 10^{-5} m$$

$$\lambda_{o \min} = 2\pi \frac{c}{\omega_{o \min}} = 6.28 \times \frac{3 \times 10^8}{5.99 \times 10^{13}} = 3.14 \times 10^{-5} m$$

$$\lambda_{o\,\mathrm{max}} < \lambda < \lambda_{o\,\mathrm{min}}$$

4.1 求下列一维周期势场中的电子布洛赫波的波矢 在第一布里渊区中的取值, 其中 *c*为晶格常数。

$$(1) \quad \psi_k(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x\right)$$

$$(2) \ \psi_k(x) = i \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{a}x\right)$$

(3)
$$\varphi_k(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} f(x-la)$$
 f 是一个确定的函数

4.2 论述固体能带论的下列问题:

- (1) 能带论的基本假设及其物理意义
- (2) 能带论的要点
- (3)简约布里渊区表示的能带图和扩展的布里渊表示的能带图有什么区别?

4.4 用能带图说明导体、绝缘体、半导体的导电性质

4.5 已知一维晶格电子的能带为
$$E(k) = \frac{\hbar^2}{ma^2} \left[\frac{7}{8} - \cos(ka) + \frac{1}{8} \cos(2ka) \right]$$
 a 为晶格常数

- (1) 计算能带宽度
- (2) 计算电子速度
- (3) 分别计算电子在能带顶、能带底的有效质量
- (4) 若此一维晶格长度为 Na 为原胞数,求电子能态密度

4.1

(1) 电子波函数 $\psi_k(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x\right)$

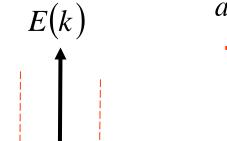
根据布洛赫定理,一维周期势场中的电子波函数,

$$\psi_k(x+a) = e^{ik \cdot x} \psi_k(x)$$

得到,

$$\psi_k(x+a) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}(x+a)\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x+\pi\right) = \sin\frac{\pi x}{a}\cos\pi + \cos\frac{\pi x}{a}\sin\pi$$

$$=-\sin\frac{\pi x}{a}=-\psi_k(x)$$



$$\longrightarrow$$
 $e^{ika} = -1$ \longrightarrow $ka = (2n+1)\pi$, $n = 0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots$

$$k = \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{a}, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

在第一布里渊区内, $k \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{a}, \frac{\pi}{a}\right)$

$$k = +\frac{\pi}{a}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

(2) 电子波函数
$$\psi_k(x) = i\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{a}x\right)$$

$$\psi_k(x+a) = i\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{a}(x+a)\right) = i\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{a}x + 3\pi\right)$$
$$= i\cos\frac{3\pi x}{a}\cos 3\pi - i\sin\frac{3\pi x}{a}\sin 3\pi$$
$$= -i\cos\frac{3\pi x}{a} = -\psi_k(x)$$

$$\longrightarrow e^{ika} = -1$$

$$\longrightarrow ka = (2n+1)\pi, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

在第一布里渊区内,
$$k \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{a}, \frac{\pi}{a}\right]$$
到,
$$k = \pm \frac{\pi}{a}$$

(3)
$$\varphi_k(x) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-la)$$

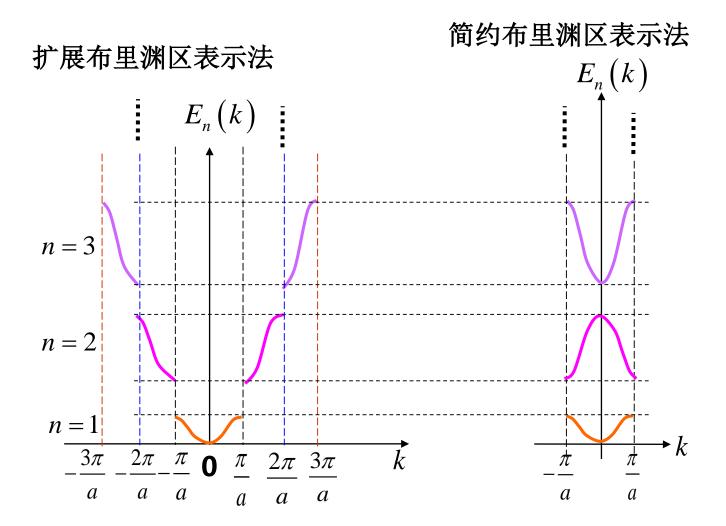
$$\varphi_k(x+a) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} f(x+a-la) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-(l-1)a)$$

令 l' = l,—得到,

$$\varphi_k(x+a) = \sum_{l'=-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-l'a) = \sum_{l'=-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-l'a) = \varphi_k(x)$$

$$\longrightarrow k = 0$$

4.2 (3) 简约布里渊区表示的能带图和扩展布里渊表示的能带图有什么区别?



扩展布里渊区将不同的能带描绘在波矢空间中的不同的布里渊区内; 简约布里渊区依据波矢具有以倒格矢为周期的平移对称性 $E_n\left(\vec{k} + \vec{G}_h\right)$ 声 客 \vec{k}

矢 的取值限制在第一布里渊区内;

4.3 试证明三维布拉菲晶格的电子波矢分布密度为 $\frac{V}{(2\pi)^3}$

证明 设三维布拉菲晶格的原胞基矢为

$$\vec{a}_i$$
 $i = 1, 2, 3$

$$N_i$$
 为 \vec{a}_i 方向原胞数, $|\vec{a}_i| = a$

对应的倒格子基矢为 $ec{b_1}$ $ec{b_2}$, $ec{b_0}$ 则电子波矢,

$$\vec{k} = k_1 \vec{b_1} + k_2 \vec{b_2} + k_3 \vec{b_3}$$

由共有化运动电子波函数的周期性边界条件,

$$\psi_k^n(\vec{r}) = \psi_k^n(\vec{r} + N_i \vec{a}_i)$$

得到,

$$u_k^n(\vec{r})e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} = u_k^n(\vec{r} + N_i\vec{a}_i)e^{i\vec{k}\cdot(\vec{r}+N_i\vec{a}_i)}$$

$$i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\longrightarrow e^{i\vec{k}\cdot N_i\vec{a}_i} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{k} \cdot N_i \vec{a}_i = 2\pi h_i$$

$$k_1 = \frac{2\pi h_1}{N_1 a}$$
 $(h_1 = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$

$$\longrightarrow k_2 = \frac{2\pi h_2}{N_2 a}$$
 $(h_2 = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$

$$k_3 = \frac{2\pi h_3}{N_2 a}$$
 $(h_3 = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$

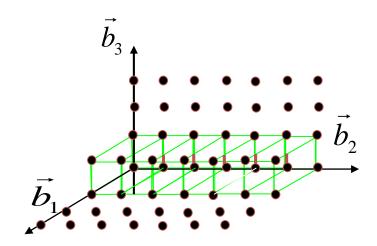
若第一布里渊区为
$$\left(-\frac{\pi}{a},\frac{\pi}{a}\right)$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{a} < k_i \le \frac{\pi}{a}$$

$$-\frac{N_i}{2} < h_i \le \frac{N_i}{2}$$

 $-\frac{N_i}{2} < h_i \le \frac{N_i}{2} \qquad \qquad \vec{k}$ 取值个数 $N = N_1 N_2 N_3$

一组 $(k_1, k_2$ 代表)一个电子状态点,波矢点均匀分布。



波矢空间原胞体积,

$$\Omega_{k} = \frac{\vec{b}_{1}}{N_{1}} \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{b}_{2}}{N_{2}} \times \frac{\vec{b}_{3}}{N_{3}}\right) = \frac{1}{N} \frac{(2\pi)^{3}}{\Omega} = \frac{(2\pi)^{3}}{V}$$

波矢密度,

$$\rho_k = \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3}$$

4.5

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

(1) 由极值条件找到极值点,

$$\frac{dE}{dk} = \frac{\hbar^2}{ma^2} \left[a \sin(ka) - \frac{a}{4} \sin(2ka) \right] = 0$$

$$\sin(ka) - \frac{1}{4}\sin(2ka) = \sin(ka) - \frac{1}{4}[2\sin(ka)\cos(ka)]$$

$$= \sin(ka) \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos(ka) \right] = 0 \longrightarrow \sin(ka) = 0 \longrightarrow ka = n\pi$$

$$(n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

在第一布里渊区内, $k \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{a}, \frac{\pi}{a}\right)$,

$$k = 0, \quad k = +\frac{\pi}{a}$$

当 k = 电子能量取到极小值,

$$E_{\min} = E(k=0) = 0$$

当 k = r 电子能量取到极大值,

$$E_{\text{max}} = E\left(k = +\frac{\pi}{a}\right) = \frac{2\hbar^2}{ma^2}$$

得到能带宽度,

$$\Delta E = \frac{2\hbar^2}{ma^2}$$

$$\overline{\upsilon} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{dE}{dk} = \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \left[\sin(ka) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2ka) \right] = \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \left[\sin(ka) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(ka) \cos(ka) \right]$$
$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \sin(ka) \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos(ka) \right]$$

(3) 能带底部和顶部的电子有效质量

$$m^*|_{k=0} = \left[\frac{\hbar^2}{\frac{d^2 E(k)}{dk^2}}\right]_{k=0} = 2m$$
 $m^* = \left[\frac{\hbar^2}{\frac{d^2 E(k)}{dk^2}}\right]_{k \to \pm \frac{\pi}{a}} = -\frac{2}{3}m$

(4) 若此一维晶格长度为Na 为原胞数,求电子能态密度

一维晶格波矢密度,

$$\rho_k = \frac{L}{2\pi}$$

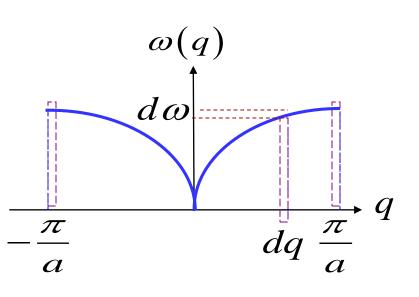
考虑电子自旋后,一维晶格第n个能带电子能态密度,

$$g_n(E) = \frac{L}{\pi} \frac{1}{|dE_n(k)/dk|}$$

曲于
$$\frac{dE}{dk} = \frac{\hbar^2}{ma} \left[\sin(ka) - \frac{1}{4}\sin(2ka) \right]$$

$$g(E) = \frac{Lma}{\hbar^2 \left[\sin(ka) - \frac{1}{4}\sin(2ka) \right]} = \frac{Nma^2}{\hbar^2 \left[\sin(ka) - \frac{1}{4}\sin(2ka) \right]}$$

例、求一维单原子链晶格振动模式密度



状态点在波矢空间的体积,

$$V_q = \frac{2\pi}{Na} = \frac{2\pi}{L}$$

状态密度,

$$\rho(q) = \frac{L}{2\pi}$$

$$\omega(q) \sim \omega(q) + d\omega(q)$$
的体积,

$$dV_q = dq = d\omega$$

$$\omega(q) \sim \omega(q) + d\omega(q)$$
 的波矢数,

$$dn = \frac{L}{2\pi} dq$$

模式密度
$$g(\omega) = \frac{dn}{d\omega} = \frac{L}{2\pi} \frac{dq}{d\omega}$$

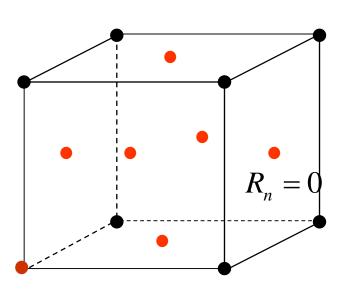
由色散关系
$$\omega(q) = \omega_m \left| \sin \left(\frac{aq}{2} \right) \right|$$

$$\omega(q) = \omega(-q)$$

$$\longrightarrow \frac{d\omega}{dq} = \frac{a}{2} \left(\omega_m^2 - \omega^2\right)^{1/2}$$

$$g(\omega) = \frac{2N}{\pi} (\omega_m^2 - \omega^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

例、用紧束缚法计算面心立方晶格原子S态能带



面心原子 R_n 最近邻12个原子的位置矢量,

$$\left(\pm \frac{a}{2}, \pm \frac{a}{2}, 0\right), \left(0, \pm \frac{a}{2}, \pm \frac{a}{2}\right), \left(\pm \frac{a}{2}, 0, \pm \frac{a}{2}\right)$$

原子S态电子波函数球对称,

$$\varphi_i(r) = \varphi_i(-r)$$

原点原子与12个最近邻原子的相互作用积分相等,

$$\gamma(R_m) = \gamma$$

得到面心立方晶格S态电子能带,

$$E(k) = E_{i} - \beta - \gamma \begin{cases} e^{i\frac{a}{2}(k_{x}+k_{y})} + e^{-i\frac{a}{2}(k_{x}+k_{y})} + e^{i\frac{a}{2}(k_{x}-k_{y})} + e^{-i\frac{a}{2}(k_{x}-k_{y})} + e^{-i\frac{a}{2}(k_{x}-k_{y})} + e^{-i\frac{a}{2}(k_{x}-k_{z})} + e^{-i\frac{a}{2}(k_{x}-k_{z})} + e^{-i\frac{a}{2}(k_{x}-k_{z})} + e^{-i\frac{a}{2}(k_{y}-k_{y})} + e^{-i\frac{a}{2}(k_{y}-k_{$$

$$= E_{i} - \beta - 2\gamma \begin{cases} \cos\frac{a}{2}(k_{x} + k_{y}) + \cos\frac{a}{2}(k_{x} - k_{y}) + \cos\frac{a}{2}(k_{x} + k_{z}) + \\ + \cos\frac{a}{2}(k_{x} - k_{z}) + \cos\frac{a}{2}(k_{y} + k_{z}) + \cos\frac{a}{2}(k_{y} - k_{z}) \end{cases}$$

$$= E_{i} - \beta - 4\gamma \left[\cos\frac{k_{x}a}{2}\cos\frac{k_{y}a}{2} + \cos\frac{k_{y}a}{2}\cos\frac{k_{z}a}{2} + \cos\frac{k_{x}a}{2}\cos\frac{k_{z}a}{2} \right]$$

在布里渊区中心,
$$k_x = 0, k_y = 0, k_z = 0$$

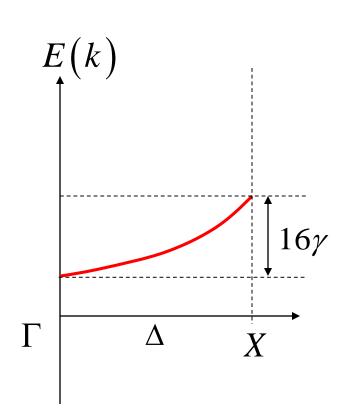
$$E(\Gamma) = E_i - \beta - 12\gamma$$
 (极小值)

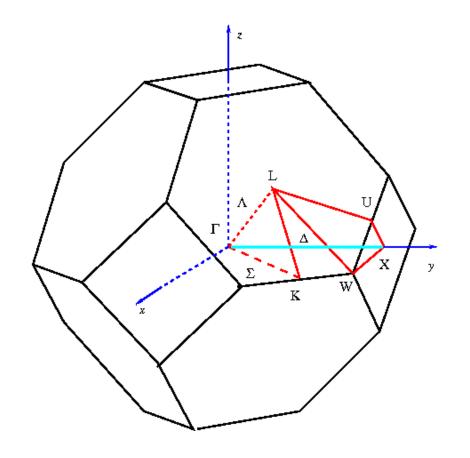
在(10**方向极大值**,
$$\frac{k_x}{2} = \pm \frac{\pi}{a}, k_y = 0, k_z = 0$$

$$E(X) = E_i - \beta + 4\gamma$$

得到 △轴方向的能带宽度,

$$\Delta E = E(X) - E(\Gamma) = 16\gamma$$



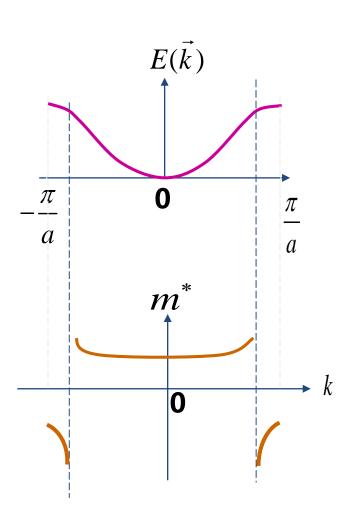


$$E(X) = E_i - \beta + 4\gamma$$

$$E(\Gamma) = E_i - \beta - 12\gamma$$

例、求 $E(k) = E_i - \beta -$ 能带极值点电子有效质量

【解】
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial E(k)}{\partial k} = 2\gamma a \sin$$
得到第一布里渊区能带极值点,



$$k=0$$
 (能带底)

$$k = \frac{\pi}{a}$$
 (能带顶)

k = 能带底电子有效质量,

$$m^* = \frac{\hbar^2}{\frac{\partial^2 E(k)}{\partial k^2}\Big|_{k=0}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\gamma a^2} > 0$$

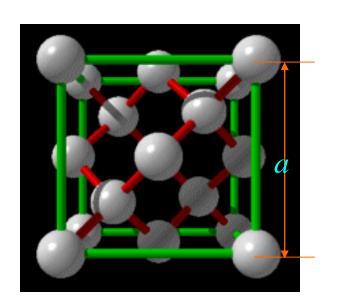
k =能带顶电子有效质量,

$$m^* = \frac{\hbar^2}{\frac{\partial^2 E(k)}{\partial k^2} \Big|_{k=\frac{\pi}{a}}} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\gamma a^2} < 0$$

(11) 致密度(packing factor)

晶胞中原子的最大体积与晶胞体积的比值

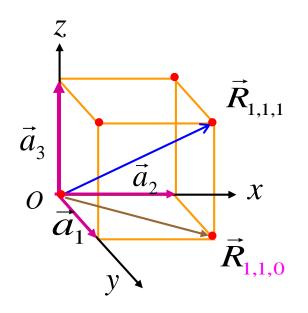
例、金刚石晶胞含8个原子,设原子为球形,半径 *I*; 顶角原子球心与1/4对角线长度处原子球心等于1/4晶胞对角线长,



$$2r = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4} \longrightarrow r = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{8}$$

$$\eta = \frac{8 \times \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3}{a^3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{16} = 34\%$$

例2

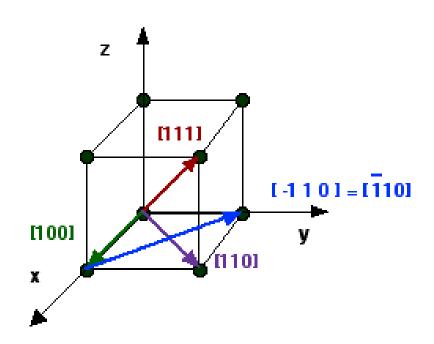


$$\vec{R}_{1,1,1} = \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_3$$
 $l'_1 = 1, l'_2 = 1, l'_3 = 1$
 $l'_1 : l'_2 : l'_3 = 1 : 1 : 1$

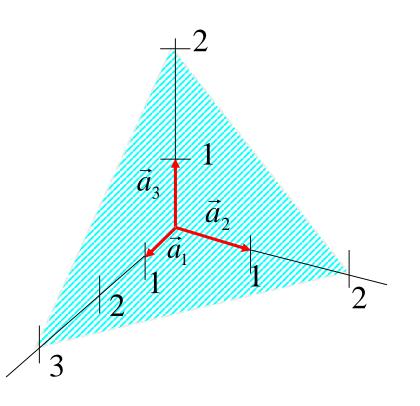
晶向指数 $[l_1, l_2, l_3] = [111]$

$$ec{R}_{1,1,0} = ec{a}_1 + ec{a}_2$$
 $l'_1 = 1, l'_2 = 1, \quad l'_3 = 0$
 $l'_1: l'_2: l'_3 = 1:1:0$
晶向指数 $\begin{bmatrix} l_1, l_2, l_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 110 \end{bmatrix}$

例3、立方结构晶体常用的晶向



例1、



晶面在 \vec{a}_1 、 \vec{a}_2 轴盘截距,

3, 2, 2

截距的倒数,

$$\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$$

化成互质整数比,

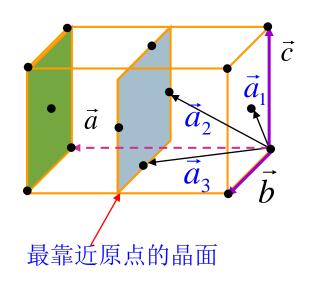
$$\frac{1}{3}:\frac{1}{2}:\frac{1}{2}=2:3:3$$

晶面指数,

(233)

例、

米勒指数 (100) 面



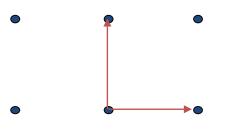
例

fcc晶格中,米勒指数(100)晶面不是最靠近原点的晶面,米勒指数(200)晶面是最靠近原点的晶面,该面的晶面指数(011)。

例1、求二维正方晶格的第一布里渊区界面方程

解:

正格子基矢
$$\vec{a}_1 = a\vec{i}$$
, $\vec{a}_2 = a\vec{j}$



倒格子基矢
$$\vec{b}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{a}\vec{i}$$
, $\vec{b}_2 = \frac{2\pi}{a}\vec{j}$

得到倒格矢,

$$\vec{G}_h = h_1 \vec{b}_1 + h_2 \vec{b}_2 = h_1 \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{i} + h_2 \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{j}$$

取倒格子空间矢量 $\vec{k} = k_x \vec{i}$ (代入), \vec{j} 得到界面方程,

$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{G}_h = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{G}_h|^2 \longrightarrow h_1 k_x + h_2 k_y = \frac{\pi}{a} (h_1^2 + h_2^2)$$

$$(h_1, h_2 = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$$

例2、求面心立方晶格的布里渊区界面方程、第一布里渊区

正格子原胞基矢
$$\begin{cases} \vec{a}_1 = \frac{a}{2}(\vec{j} + \vec{k}) \\ \vec{a}_2 = \frac{a}{2}(\vec{i} + \vec{k}) \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{c} = \vec{a}_1 \vec{a}_2 \vec{a}_3 \vec{a}$$

原胞体积
$$\Omega = \vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{a^3}{4}$$

1.3.2 倒格子的性质

(1) 倒格子基矢与正格子基矢相互正交

$$\vec{a}_{i} \cdot \vec{b}_{j} = 2\pi \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 2\pi, & i = j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases} \qquad i, j = 1, 2, 3 \Longrightarrow \qquad \vec{b}_{1} \perp \vec{a}_{2}, \vec{b}_{1} \perp \vec{a}_{3} \\ \vec{b}_{2} \perp \vec{a}_{1}, \vec{b}_{2} \perp \vec{a}_{3} \\ \vec{b}_{3} \perp \vec{a}_{1}, \vec{b}_{1} \perp \vec{a}_{2} \end{cases}$$

(2) 倒格矢与正格矢的点积是整数

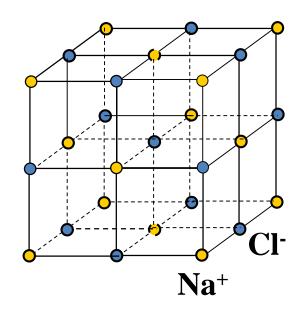
证明:

$$\vec{R}_l = l_1 \vec{a}_1 +_2 \vec{a}_2 +_3 \vec{a}_3 \qquad (l_1, l_2, l_3 = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \cdots)$$

$$\vec{G}_h = h_1 \vec{b}_1 + h_2 \vec{b}_2 + h_3 \vec{b}_3 \qquad (h_1, h_2, h_3 = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \cdots)$$

$$\vec{R}_l \cdot \vec{G}_h = l_1 h_1 + l_2 h_2 + l_3 h_3 = 2\pi n \qquad (n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \cdots)$$

例1 氯化钠晶格

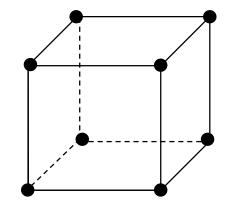


$$r = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\upsilon = r^3$$

$$V = N\upsilon = Nr^3$$

例2 简单立方晶格

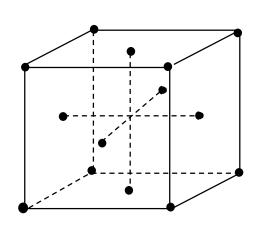


$$r = a$$

$$\upsilon = r^3$$

$$V = N\upsilon = Nr^3$$

例3 面心立方晶格

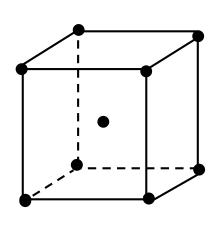


$$r = \left[\left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a$$

$$\upsilon = \frac{a^3}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} r^3$$

$$V = N\upsilon = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} Nr^3$$

例4 体心立方晶格



$$r = \frac{\left[a^2 + a^2 + a^2\right]^{1/2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$$

$$\upsilon = \frac{a^3}{2} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9}r^3$$

$$V = N\upsilon = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9}Nr^3$$

例:N个原子的一维单原子晶格振动总能量

$$\omega_h = \omega_m \left| \sin \frac{q_h a}{2} \right|$$

声子
$$E_h = \hbar \omega_m \left| \sin \frac{q_h a}{2} \right|$$

晶格振动总能量,

$$E = \sum_{q_h}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \overline{n}_h \right) \hbar \, \omega_h$$

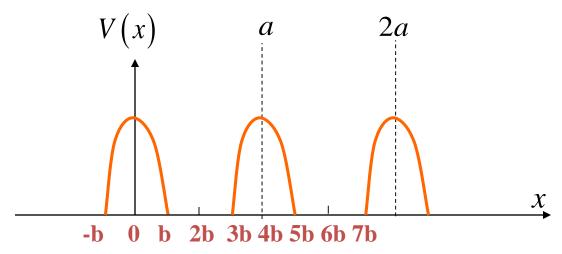
例、

用近自由电子近似法计算以下一维晶格周期势平均值和晶体 电子的第一、二禁带宽度,其中 a = 4b。

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \left[b^2 - (x - na)^2\right] & na - b \le x \le na + b \\ 0 & (n-1)a + b \le x \le na \end{cases}$$

$$na - b \le x \le na + b$$
$$(n-1)a + b \le x \le na - b$$

$$n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$



$$\overline{V}(x) = \frac{1}{(na+b) - [(n-1)a+b]} \begin{bmatrix} \int_{(n-1)a+b}^{na-b} V(x) dx + \int_{na-b}^{na+b} V(x) dx \\ \int_{(n-1)a+b}^{na-b} V(x) dx + \int_{na-b}^{na+b} V(x) dx \end{bmatrix} \\
= \frac{m\omega^2}{2a} \int_{na-b}^{na+b} \left[b^2 - (x-na)^2 \right] dx = \frac{4m\omega^2 b^3}{6a} = \frac{m\omega^2 b}{6}$$

$$V_h = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L V(x) e^{-i\frac{2\pi h}{a}x} dx$$
 $h = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$

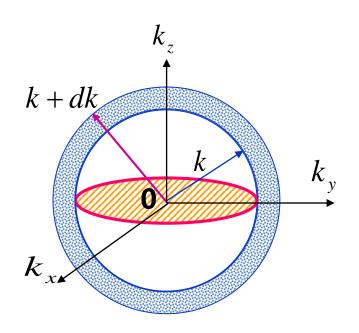
第一禁带宽度,

$$E_{g1} = 2|V_1| = 2\left|\frac{1}{a}\int_{-b}^{b}\frac{1}{2}m\omega^2[b^2 - x^2]e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{a}x}dx\right| = \frac{8m\omega^2}{\pi^3}b^2$$

第二禁带宽度,

$$E_{g2} = 2|V_2| = 2\left|\frac{1}{a}\int_{-b}^{b}\frac{1}{2}m\omega^2[b^2 - x^2]e^{-i\frac{4\pi}{a}x}dx\right| = \frac{m\omega^2b^2}{\pi^2_{57}}$$

例1、自由电子的等能面



自由电子的球形等能面,

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

$$k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{2mE(k)}{\hbar}}\right)^2$$