

FORMULARI ESTAT SÒLID

CS (a)	$\vec{a}_1=a\hat{i}; \vec{a}_2=a\hat{j}; \vec{a}_3=a\hat{k}$	$\vec{b}_1=\frac{2\pi}{a}\hat{i}; \vec{b}_2=\frac{2\pi}{a}\hat{j}; \vec{b}_3=\frac{2\pi}{a}\hat{k}$
BCC (a)	$\vec{a}_1=\frac{a}{2}(-\hat{i}+\hat{j}+\hat{k}); \vec{a}_2=\frac{a}{2}(\hat{i}-\hat{j}+\hat{k})$ $\vec{a}_3=\frac{a}{2}(\hat{i}+\hat{j}-\hat{k})$	$\vec{b}_1=\frac{2\pi}{a}(\hat{j}+\hat{k}); \vec{b}_2=\frac{2\pi}{a}(\hat{i}+\hat{k}); \vec{b}_3=\frac{2\pi}{a}(\hat{i}+\hat{j})$
FCC (a)	$\vec{a}_1=\frac{a}{2}(\hat{j}+\hat{k}); \vec{a}_2=\frac{a}{2}(\hat{i}+\hat{k}); \vec{a}_3=\frac{a}{2}(\hat{i}+\hat{j})$	$\vec{b}_1=\frac{2\pi}{a}(-\hat{i}+\hat{j}+\hat{k}); \vec{b}_2=\frac{2\pi}{a}(\hat{i}-\hat{j}+\hat{k})$ $\vec{b}_3=\frac{2\pi}{a}(\hat{i}+\hat{j}-\hat{k})$
Hexagonal (a,c)	$\vec{a}_1=a\hat{i}; \vec{a}_2=\frac{a}{2}(\hat{i}+\sqrt{3}\hat{j}); \vec{a}_3=c\hat{k}$	$\vec{b}_1=\frac{2\pi}{a}\left(\hat{i}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\hat{j}\right); \vec{b}_2=\frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{3}a}\hat{j}; \vec{b}_3=\frac{2\pi}{c}\hat{k}$

$$\vec{R}=n_i\vec{a}_i; \vec{G}=h\vec{b}_1+k\vec{b}_2+l\vec{b}_3 \quad \vec{b}_i\cdot\vec{a}_j=2\pi\delta_{ij} \quad e^{i\vec{G}\cdot\vec{R}}=1$$

Estructura cristal·lina	Xarxa Bravais	Base atòmica	Factor estructura
Diamant	FCC	$\vec{r}_1=(0,0,0)_{c.s.}; \vec{r}_2=(1/4,1/4,1/4)_{c.s.}$	$S_{\text{diamant}}=S_{fcc}\cdot\left[1+e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}(h+k+l)}\right]$
CsCl	CS	$\vec{r}_{Cs^+}=(0,0,0)_{c.s.}$ $\vec{r}_{Cl^-}=(1/2,1/2,1/2)_{c.s.}$	$S=f_1+f_2e^{-i\pi(h+k+l)}$
NaCl	FCC	$\vec{r}_{Na^+}=(1/2,1/2,1/2)_{c.s.}$ $\vec{r}_{Cl^-}=(0,0,0)_{c.s.}$	$S=S_{fcc}\cdot\left[f_1+f_2e^{-i\pi(h+k+l)}\right]$
Zinc Blenda	FCC	$\vec{r}_{Zn^+}=(0,0,0)_{c.s.}$ $\vec{r}_{S^-}=(1/4,1/4,1/4)_{c.s.}$	$S=S_{fcc}\cdot\left[f_{Zn}+f_{S^-}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}(h+k+l)}\right]$
"FCC"	CS	$\vec{r}_1=(0,0,0)_{c.s.}; \vec{r}_2=(0,1/2,1/2)_{c.s.}$ $\vec{r}_3=(1/2,0,1/2)_{c.s.}; \vec{r}_4=(1/2,1/2,0)_{c.s.}$	$S_{fcc}=f\cdot\left[1+e^{-i\pi(h+k)}+e^{-i\pi(h+l)}+e^{-i\pi(k+l)}\right]$
"BCC"	CS	$\vec{r}_1=(0,0,0)_{c.s.}; \vec{r}_2=(1/2,1/2,1/2)_{c.s.}$	$S_{bcc}=f\left[1+e^{-i\pi(h+k+l)}\right]$

$$\vec{k}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{G}\right)=\left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{G}\right)^2\Rightarrow 2d\sin\theta=n\lambda$$

$$d=\frac{2\pi}{|\vec{G}|} \quad I=\text{degen.}|S^2|$$

$$F=N\int_{\text{cel·la}}dVn(\vec{r})e^{-i\vec{G}\cdot\vec{r}}=N\cdot S_G$$

$$S_{\vec{G}}=\sum_jf_j e^{-i\vec{G}\cdot\vec{r}_j} \quad f_j=\int_{\text{cel·la}}dVn_j(\vec{r})e^{-i\vec{G}\cdot\vec{r}}$$

Gas e- lliures: $\psi_{\vec{k},s}=\frac{1}{V}e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}}\chi_{1/2m_s}$ $E_{\vec{k}}=\frac{\hbar^2k^2}{2m}$ $k_i=\frac{2\pi}{L}n_i$ $D(k)=\frac{1\text{ estat}}{\left(\frac{2\pi}{L}\right)^{\text{dimensió}}}$ $N_{1D}=k_F\cdot 2_{(\text{spin})}\cdot D(k)$ $N_{2D}=(\pi k_F^2)2_{(\text{spin})}\cdot D(k)$ $N_{3D}=\frac{4\pi k_F^3}{3}2_{(\text{spin})}\cdot D(k)$

$$D(E)=\frac{dN}{dk}\cdot\frac{dk}{dE} \quad D_{3D}(E)=\left(\frac{V}{2\pi^2}\right)\left(\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}\right)^{3/2}E^{1/2} \quad (\text{densitat d'estats monoparticulars}) \quad E_F=\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}(3\pi^2\rho)^{2/3}$$

$$\rho=\frac{N}{V} \quad N=\int_0^\infty D(E)f(E)dE \quad U=\int_0^\infty D(E)f(E)EdE \quad \Delta U\approx\frac{\pi^2}{6}(k_B T)^2 D(E_F) \quad C=\frac{\pi^2}{2}\left(k_B\frac{T}{E_F}\right)Nk_B$$

$$f_0=\frac{1}{e^{\frac{E-\mu}{k_B T}}+1} \quad \mu\approx E_F\left[1-\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{\pi k_B T}{2E_F}\right)^2\right]$$

Sòlid: $\phi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r})=\sum_{\vec{G}}C_{\vec{k}-\vec{G}}e^{i(\vec{k}-\vec{G})\cdot\vec{r}}$ Eq. Central: $\left[\frac{\hbar^2|\vec{k}-\vec{G}|^2}{2m}-E_{\vec{k}}\right]C_{\vec{k}-\vec{G}}+\sum_{\vec{G}''}V_{\vec{G}'-\vec{G}}C_{\vec{k}-\vec{G}''}=0$

Xarxa buida: $E_{\vec{k}-\vec{G}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} |\vec{k}-\vec{G}|^2$ Fortament lligats (LCAO): $E(\vec{k}) = E_0 - \alpha - \gamma \sum_m e^{i\vec{l} \cdot \vec{\rho}_m}$

Feblement lligats: No degen. $E_{\vec{k}-\vec{G}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} |\vec{k}-\vec{G}|^2 + V_0 + \frac{\sum_{\vec{G}'' \neq 0} |V_{\vec{G}, \vec{G}''}|^2}{\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} |\vec{k}-\vec{G}|^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} |\vec{k}-\vec{G}-\vec{G}''|^2}$

Quasi degen: $E_{\pm} = \frac{E_{\vec{k}-\vec{G}}^0 + E_{\vec{k}-\vec{G}-\vec{G}'}^0}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{E_{\vec{k}-\vec{G}}^0 - E_{\vec{k}-\vec{G}-\vec{G}'}^0}{2}\right)^2 + |V_{\vec{G}, \vec{G}'}|^2}$ Degenerat: $E_{\pm} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} |\vec{k}-\vec{G}|^2 \pm |V_{\vec{G}}|$ (1 pla bisector, $V_0=0$)

Propietats de transport:

$$\left[\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\vec{r}) \right] \phi_{n\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) = E_n(\vec{k}) \phi_{n\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) \Rightarrow \phi_n(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_{\vec{k}} g(\vec{k}) \phi_{n\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) e^{-iE_n(\vec{k}) \frac{t}{\hbar}}$$

$$\vec{v}_n(\vec{k}) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{k}} E_n(\vec{k}) \Big|_{\vec{k}=\vec{k}_0} \quad \vec{F} = \hbar \frac{d\vec{k}}{dt} \quad \vec{F} = -e[\vec{\epsilon} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}] \quad \left(\frac{1}{m^*} \right)_{ij} = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_i \partial k_j} \quad a_i = \left(\frac{1}{m^*} \right)_{ij} F_j$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{r}} f + \frac{\vec{F}}{\hbar} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{k}} f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right)_{col} \quad (\text{estacionari, t relaxació}) \approx \Rightarrow f = f_0 - \tau \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{r}} f - \tau \frac{\vec{F}}{\hbar} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{k}} f$$

(homogeni, linealització) $f(\vec{k}) \approx f_0(\vec{k}) - \tau(\vec{k}) \frac{\vec{F}}{\hbar} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{k}} f_0(\vec{k})$ (no val per camps magnètics)

$$\vec{J} = -\frac{e}{V} \sum_{\vec{k}} f(\vec{k}) \vec{v}(\vec{k}) \quad \sigma_{ij} = \frac{-e^2}{V} \sum_{\vec{k}} \tau(\vec{k}) \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial E} v_i v_j \quad J_x = e^2 \frac{\epsilon}{3V} \tau(k_F) v^2(k_F) D(E_F)$$

, metalls: $\sigma = \frac{e^2 \tau_F n}{m^*}$

$$\vec{F} = -e[\vec{\epsilon} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}] \Rightarrow f(\vec{k}) = f_0(\vec{k}) + \frac{e\tau}{1 + \omega_c^2 \tau^2} \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial E} \vec{v} \cdot \left[\vec{\epsilon} - \frac{e\tau}{m^*} (\vec{\epsilon} \times \vec{B}) \right] \quad \omega_c = \frac{eB}{m^*}$$

$$\vec{J} = \sigma_0 \vec{A} \quad \vec{A} = \frac{e\tau}{1 + \omega_c^2 \tau^2} \left[\vec{\epsilon} - \frac{e\tau}{m^*} (\vec{\epsilon} \times \vec{B}) \right] \quad \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{1}{\tau_{xarxa}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{impureses}} \quad \text{Efecte Hall: } R_H = \frac{-e\tau}{m^* \sigma_0} = -\frac{1}{ne}$$

Moviment dels ions: $V = \sum_s \frac{C}{2} (u_{s+1} - u_s)^2 \quad m \frac{d^2 u_s}{dt^2} = C[u_{s+1} + u_{s-1} - 2u_s] \quad u_s(x, t) = A e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{4C}{m}} \left| \sin\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right) \right| \quad v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk} = a \sqrt{\frac{C}{m}} \cos\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right) \quad \omega_{\max} = \frac{2v_{so}}{a} \quad v_{so} = \frac{d\omega}{dk} \Big|_{\vec{k} \rightarrow \vec{0}} = a \sqrt{\frac{C}{m}}$$

Base diatòmica: $\omega^2 = C \left(\frac{m+M}{mM} \right) \pm C \left[\left(\frac{m+M}{mM} \right)^2 - \frac{2(1-\cos ka)}{mM} \right]^{1/2}$

En 3D: $F_{s,\alpha} = - \sum_r \sum_{\beta} \phi_{\alpha\beta}(s, r) u_{r,\beta} \quad \phi_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial u_{s,\alpha} \partial u_{r,\beta}} \quad m_s \ddot{u}_{s,\alpha} = - \sum_r \sum_{\beta} \phi_{\alpha\beta}(s, r) u_{r,\beta}$

$$\text{Det}[\phi_{\alpha\beta}(s, r) - m_s \omega^2 \delta_{sr} \delta_{\alpha\beta}] = 0$$

Fonons: $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \hbar \omega \left(N + \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \langle n_{\vec{k}s} \rangle = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n e^{-n\hbar\omega_s(\vec{k})/k_B T}}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n\hbar\omega_s(\vec{k})/k_B T}} = \frac{1}{e^{\hbar\omega_s(\vec{k})/k_B T} - 1}$

$$\langle E_{\vec{k}s} \rangle = \langle n_{\vec{k}s} \rangle \hbar \omega_s(\vec{k}) = \frac{\hbar \omega_s(\vec{k})}{e^{\hbar\omega_s(\vec{k})/k_B T} - 1} \quad N = \frac{V}{6\pi^2} k^3 \quad D_s(\omega) = \frac{dN}{d\omega} = \left(\frac{V k^2}{2\pi^2} \right) \frac{dk}{d\omega}$$

$$U = \sum_{p \text{ branques}} \int d\omega D_p(\omega) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{e^{\hbar\omega/k_B T} - 1} \right) \hbar \omega \quad C_{xarxa} = k_B \sum_s \int d\omega D_s(\omega) \frac{x^2 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} \quad x = \frac{\hbar \omega}{k_B T}$$

Debye: $\omega = v_s k \quad D(\omega) = \frac{V \omega^2}{2\pi^2 v_s^3} \quad \omega_D = \left(\frac{6\pi^2 v_s^3 N}{V} \right)^{1/3} \quad \theta_D = \frac{\hbar \omega_D}{k_B} \quad C = 9Nk_B \left(\frac{T}{\theta_D} \right)^3 \int_0^{x_D} \frac{x^4 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx$

Einstein: $\omega = \omega_E \quad D(\omega) = 3N \delta(\omega - \omega_E) \quad \theta_E = \frac{\hbar \omega_E}{k_B} \quad C = 3Nk_B \frac{e^{\theta_E/T}}{(e^{\theta_E/T} - 1)^2} \left(\frac{\theta_E}{T} \right)^2$