

1.1 如果将等体积球分别排列下列结构, 设x表示刚球所占体积与总体积之比, 证明

结构	X
简单立方	$\pi/6 \approx 0.52$
体心立方	$\sqrt{3}\pi/8 \approx 0.68$
面心立方	$\sqrt{2}\pi/6 \approx 0.74$
六方密排	$\sqrt{2}\pi/6 \approx 0.74$
金刚石	$\sqrt{3}\pi/16 \approx 0.34$

1.2 证明理想的六角密堆积结构 (hcp) 的轴比 $c/a = (8/3)^{1/2} = 1.633$ 。

1.3 证明: 体心立方晶格的倒格子是面心立方; 面心立方晶格的倒格子是体心立方

1.4 证明倒格子原胞体积为 $v_c^* = \frac{(2\pi)^3}{v_c}$, 其中 v_c 为正格子原胞的体积。

1.5 证明: 倒格子矢量 $\vec{G} = h_1\vec{b}_1 + h_2\vec{b}_2 + h_3\vec{b}_3$ 垂直于密勒指数为 (h_1, h_2, h_3) 的晶面系.

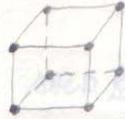


第一章习题 P528

1.1. 解: 设 n 为一个晶胞中的刚性原子数, r 表示刚性球半径, V 表示晶胞体积,

设立方晶格的边长为 a , 则 $\alpha = \frac{n \cdot 4\pi r^3 / 3}{V}$

(1) 简单立方: $r = \frac{a}{2}$ $n = 1$ $V = a^3$



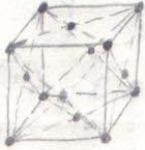
$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{4\pi \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^3}{a^3} = \frac{\pi}{6} \approx 0.52$$

(2) 体心立方: $r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a$ $n = 2$ $V = a^3$



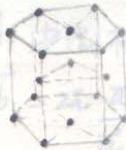
$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{2 \cdot 4\pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a\right)^3}{a^3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}\pi \approx 0.68$$

(3) 面心立方: $r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a$ $n = 4$ $V = a^3$



$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{4 \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a\right)^3}{a^3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}\pi \approx 0.74$$

(4) 六方密排: 可以把它看成三个棱柱, 每个棱柱中含有 2 个原子

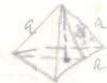


其中 $r = \frac{a}{2}$. 正四面体的高 $h = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}a$

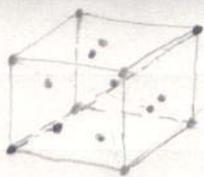
则棱柱高 $H = 2h = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}a$

棱柱体积 = $a^2 \sin 60^\circ \cdot H = \sqrt{2}a^3$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^3}{\sqrt{2}a^3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}\pi \approx 0.74$$



1.5 金刚石: $2r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a$ (体对角线的 $\frac{1}{4}$)



$$\therefore r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}a \quad n = 8$$

$$\therefore \kappa = \frac{8 \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}a\right)^3}{a^3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}\pi \approx 0.34$$

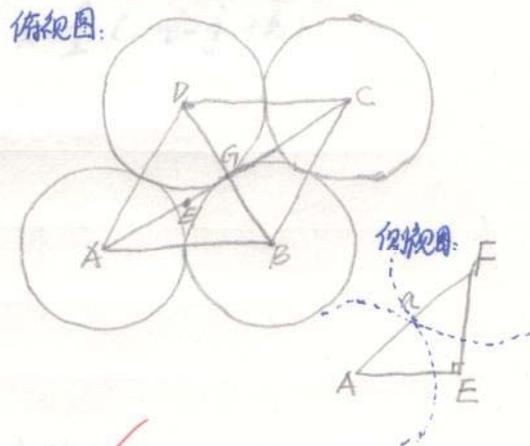
1.2. 证明: ABCD 是立方密堆积结构中棱方柱的菱形截面, $AD=AB=a$, 第二层球心 E 正对着 E , 同时和球心在 A, B, D 的三个球相切.

$$AE = \frac{2}{3}AG = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a$$

$$EF = \sqrt{a^2 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a$$

$$\therefore c = 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}a$$

$$\therefore \frac{c}{a} = 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^{1/2} \approx 1.633$$



1.3 证明: 由倒格点定义:

$$\vec{b}_1 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = \frac{2\pi \vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3}{V_a}$$

$$\vec{b}_2 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1}{V_a}$$

$$\vec{b}_3 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2}{V_a}$$

(1) 体心立方晶格原胞基矢: $\vec{a}_1 = \frac{a}{2}(i+j-k)$

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

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

$$V_a = \vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) = \frac{1}{2}a^3$$

倒格子基矢 $\vec{b}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{V_a} \cdot \vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{V_a} \cdot \frac{a}{2}(-i+j+k) \times \frac{a}{2}(i-j+k)$$

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

同理: $\vec{b}_2 = \frac{2\pi}{a}(j+k)$

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

可见由 $\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3$ 为基矢构成的格子为面心立方格子. ✓

(2) 面心立方格原胞基矢: $\vec{a}_1 = \frac{a}{2}(i+j)$

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

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

$$V_a = \vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) = \frac{1}{4}a^3$$

倒格子基矢 = $\vec{b}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{a}(i+j-k) \quad \vec{b}_2 = \frac{2\pi}{a}(-i+j+k) \quad \vec{b}_3 = \frac{2\pi}{a}(i-j+k)$

可见由 $\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3$ 为基矢构成的格子为体心立方格子. ✓

1.4: 证明: 倒格子基矢 $\vec{b}_1 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = \frac{2\pi}{V_c} \cdot \vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3$

$$\vec{b}_2 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = \frac{2\pi}{V_c} \cdot \vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1$$

$$\vec{b}_3 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = \frac{2\pi}{V_c} \cdot \vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2$$

倒格子原胞体积 $V_b = \vec{b}_1 \cdot (\vec{b}_2 \times \vec{b}_3)$

$$= \left(\frac{2\pi}{V_c}\right)^3 (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) \cdot (\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1) \times (\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2)$$

其中 $(\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1) \times (\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2) = [(\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1) \cdot \vec{a}_2] \vec{a}_1 - [(\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1) \cdot \vec{a}_1] \vec{a}_2 = V_c \vec{a}_1$

$$\therefore V_b = \left(\frac{2\pi}{V_c}\right)^3 (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) \cdot V_c \vec{a}_1$$

$$= \left(\frac{2\pi}{V_c}\right)^3 \cdot V_c^2$$

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

1.5: 证明: 如图所示 $\vec{CA} = \vec{OA} - \vec{OC} = \frac{\vec{a}_1}{h_1} - \frac{\vec{a}_3}{h_3}$

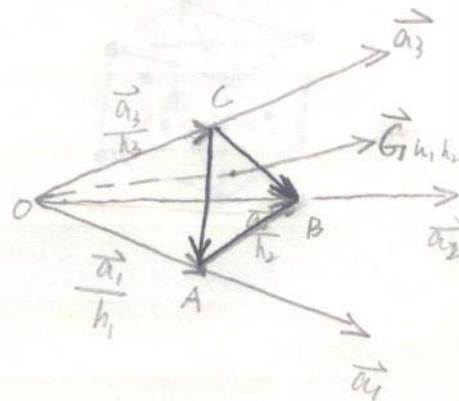
$$\vec{CB} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OC} = \frac{\vec{a}_2}{h_2} - \frac{\vec{a}_3}{h_3}$$

$$\vec{G} \cdot \vec{CA} = (h_1 \vec{b}_1 + h_2 \vec{b}_2 + h_3 \vec{b}_3) \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{a}_1}{h_1} - \frac{\vec{a}_3}{h_3}\right)$$

$$= \vec{b}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_1 - \vec{b}_3 \cdot \vec{a}_3 = 0$$

同理 $\vec{G} \cdot \vec{CB} = 0$

$\therefore \vec{G}_{h_1 h_2 h_3}$ 垂直于密勒指数为 (h_1, h_2, h_3) 的晶面系.



1. 将半径为R的刚性球分别排成简单立方 (sc)、体心立方 (bcc) 和面心立方 (fcc) 三种结构, 在这三种结构的间隙中分别填入半径为 r_p 、 r_b 和 r_f 的小刚球, 试分别求出 r_p/R 、 r_b/R 和 r_f/R 的最大值。提示: 每一种晶体结构中都有多种不同的间隙位置, 要比较不同间隙位置的填充情况。

补充题 1

(1) 对简单立方

$$a=2R,$$

小球填入立方体体心且与八个顶角原子相切时 r_p 最大,

$$\therefore 2(R+r_p) = \sqrt{3}a = 2\sqrt{3}R$$

$$\therefore r_p = (\sqrt{3}-1)R$$

$$\text{则: } \left(\frac{r_p}{R}\right)_{\max} = \sqrt{3}-1 = 0.732$$

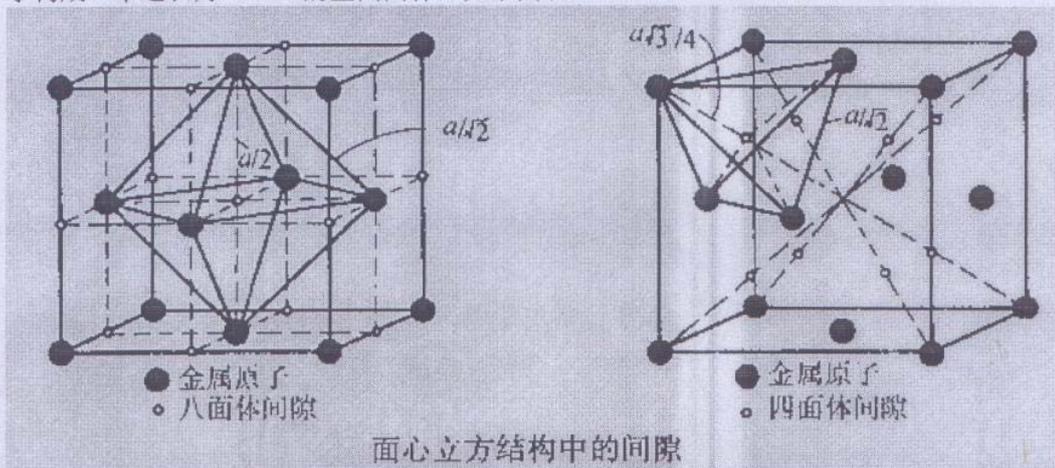
(2) 面心立方 (FCC) 的空隙最大填充: (小球半径 $r = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{4}$ 见书 1.1 题)

从图中可以看出, 对于面心立方存在两种空隙: 八面体空隙和四面体空隙。

FCC 晶胞的六个面心原子连成一个边长为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$ 的正八面体, 其中心就是八面体空隙的中心, 如下图左; 如果用 (200)、(020)、(002) 三个平面将 FCC 晶胞分为 8 个相同的小立方

体, 则每个小立方体的中心就是四面体空隙的中心, 因为它相距为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a$ 的四个最近邻原

子构成一个边长为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$ 的正四面体, 如下图右。

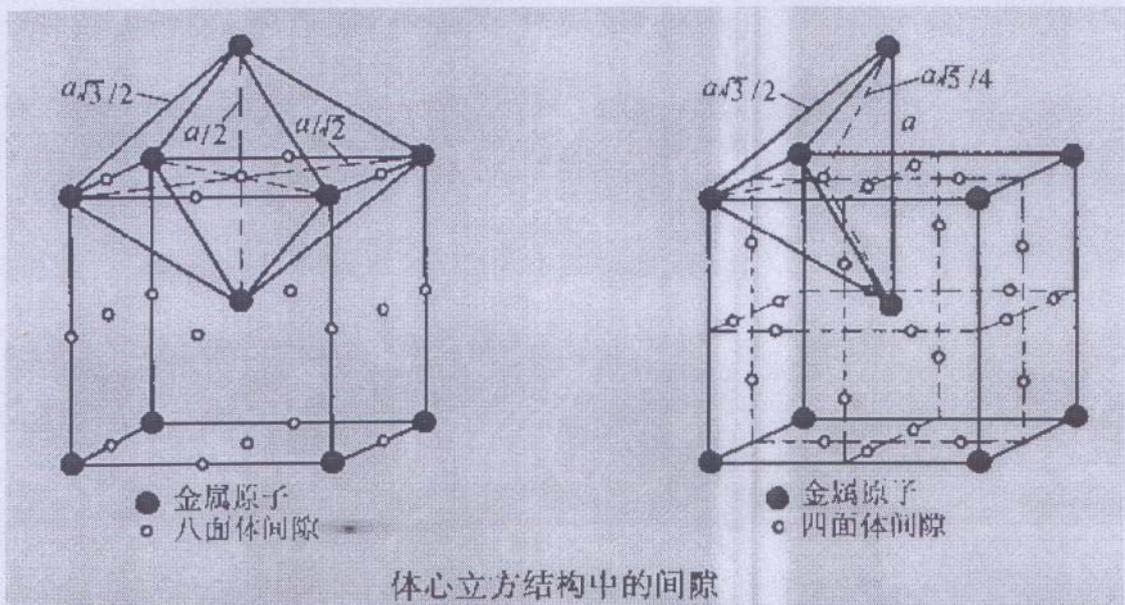


(3) 面心立方 (BCC) 的空隙最大填充: (小球半径 $r = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4}$)

从图中可以看出, 对于体心立方也存在两种空隙: 八面体空隙和四面体空隙。(分析方法同上, 图形参考见下。

分析结果

晶体点阵	空隙类型	Rb / Ra
FCC 晶体	八面体空隙	0.414*
	四面体空隙	0.225
BCC 晶体	八面体空隙	0.155
	四面体空隙	0.291*



3. 由N个原子(或离子)所组成的晶体的体积V可以写为 $V = Nv = N\beta r^3$, 其中v为平均一个原子

(或离子)所占的体积, r 为最近邻原子(或离子)间的距离, β 是依赖于晶体结构的常数,

试求下列各种晶体结构的 β 值:

(1) *sc* 结构

(2) *fcc* 结构

(3) *bcc* 结构

(4) 金刚石结构

(5) *NaCl*结构。

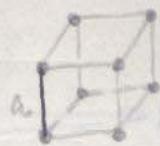
4. 设两原子间的相互作用能可表示为

$$u(r) = -\frac{\alpha}{r^m} + \frac{\beta}{r^n}$$

其中, 第一项为吸引能; 第二项为排斥能; α 、 β 、 n 和 m 均为大于零的常数。证明, 要使这个两原子系统处于**稳定平衡**状态, **必须满足** $n > m$ 。

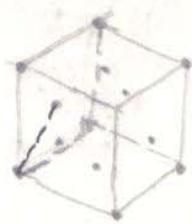
3. 解: (1) SC: $V = a^3$ $N = 1$ $r = a$

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{V}{Nr^3} = \frac{a^3}{1 \times a^3} = 1$$



(2) fcc: $V = a^3$ $N = 4$ $r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{V}{Nr^3} = \frac{a^3}{4 \times (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a)^3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



(3) bcc: $V = a^3$ $N = 2$ $r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{V}{Nr^3} = \frac{a^3}{2 \times (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a)^3} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9}$$



(4) 金刚石结构: $V = a^3$ $N = 8$ $r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a$

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{V}{Nr^3} = \frac{a^3}{8 \times (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a)^3} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

(5) NaCl 结构: $V = a^3$ $N = 8$ $r = \frac{1}{2}a$

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{V}{Nr^3} = \frac{a^3}{8 \times (\frac{1}{2}a)^3} = 1$$

4. 证明: 要使这个两原子系统处于稳定平衡状态, 原子相互作用能取极小值.

$$\text{则 } \frac{dU(r)}{dr} = \frac{m\alpha}{r^{m+1}} - \frac{n\beta}{r^{n+1}} = 0$$

$$\text{从而得到 } r_0 = \left(\frac{n\beta}{m\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{n-m}}$$

把 $r_0 = \left(\frac{n\beta}{m\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{n-m}}$ 代入 $U(r) = \frac{-\alpha}{r^m} + \frac{\beta}{r^n}$ 查理得

$$U(r_0) = -\frac{\alpha}{r_0^m} \left[1 - \frac{m}{n} \right] < 0$$

已知 α, β, n, m 均为大于零的常数

$$\text{又 } \frac{\alpha}{r_0^m} > 0$$

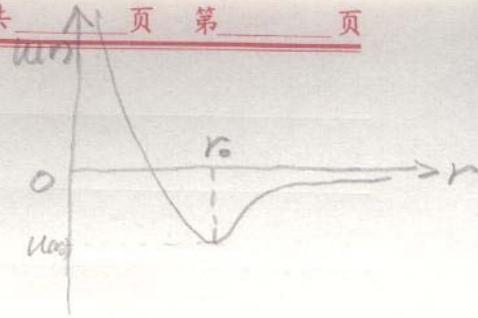
所以为使 $U(r_0) < 0$ 则欲

$$1 - \frac{m}{n} > 0$$

即必须满足 $n > m$. ✓

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2.1 证明两种一价离子组成的一维晶格的马德隆常数为 $\alpha = 2\ell_n 2$

解：设想一个由正负两种离子相间排列的无限长的离子键，取任一负离子作参考离子（这样马德隆常数中的正负号可以这样取，即遇正离子取正号，遇负离子取负号），用 r 表示相邻离子间的距离，于是有

$$\frac{\alpha}{r} = \sum_j \frac{(\pm 1)}{r_j} = 2\left[\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{2r} + \frac{1}{3r} - \frac{1}{4r} + \dots\right]$$

前边的因子 2 是因为存在着两个相等距离 r_i 的离子，一个在参考离子左面，一个在其右面，

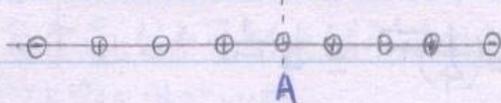
故对一边求和后要乘 2，马德隆常数为 $\alpha = 2\left[1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots\right]$

$$\therefore \ell_n(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots$$

当 $x=1$ 时，有 $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots = \ell_n 2 \quad \therefore \alpha = 2\ell_n 2$

2.1 证明两种一价离子组成的一维晶格的马德隆常数为: $\alpha = 2 \ln 2$

证明: 设正、负离子相间距离相等, 为 r , 一维晶格如图所示:



A原子两侧正、负离子排布处于对称状态, 故可只考虑一侧情况.

由定义知 $\alpha = \sum_{j \neq 0} \frac{\delta_j}{r_j} = 2 \sum_n \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ (以A为基点, 考虑右侧)

展开得到 $\alpha = 2 \cdot \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \right]$
 $= 2 \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \right]$

$\therefore y = \ln x$ 的泰勒展开式为

$$\ln x = \ln 1 + (x-1) + (-\frac{1}{2})(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}(x-1)^n$$

$$\therefore \ln 2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 2 \ln 2$$

2.2 讨论使离子电荷加倍所引起的对NaCl晶格常数及结合能的影响

(排斥能看作不变)

解: 在NaCl晶格中, 正负离子情况完全相似, 每个离子有6个相距 r 的离子, 所以每个原胞的平均排斥能为 $6 \frac{b}{r^n}$

综合考虑到库仑吸引能和重叠排斥能, 系统的内能可写成:

$$U = N \left[-\frac{\alpha q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + \frac{6b}{r^n} \right] = -\frac{Aq^2}{r} + \frac{B}{r^n}$$

$$\text{平衡时 } \left. \frac{dU(r)}{dr} \right|_{r=r_0} = \frac{Aq^2}{r_0^2} - \frac{Bn}{r_0^{n+1}} = 0 \Rightarrow r_0 = \left(\frac{Bn}{Aq^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

$$\text{电荷加倍时, } \frac{r_0(2q)}{r_0(q)} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} = 4^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

$$U(r_0) = -\frac{Aq^2}{r_0} + \frac{B}{r_0^n} = -\frac{Aq^2}{r_0} + \frac{Aq^2}{r_0 n} = \frac{Aq^2}{r_0} \left(\frac{1}{n} - 1 \right)$$

$$\left. \frac{U'(2q)}{U(q)} \right|_{r=r_0} = \frac{(2q)^2 r_0(q)}{q^2 r_0'(2q)} = 4 \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{n-1}} = 4^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$$

故电荷加倍后, 晶格常数变为原来的 $4^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$ 倍, 结合能变为原来的 $4^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$ 倍

2.6. 用林纳德-琼斯势计算 Ne 在体心立方和面心立方结构中的结合能之比值。

$$\text{解. } U(r) = 4\epsilon \left[\left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^6 \right]$$

如果晶体中含有 N 个原子, 总的势能就是

$$U(r) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot N \cdot 4\epsilon \left[A_{12} \left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{12} - A_6 \left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^6 \right]$$

$$\text{由 } \left. \frac{dU}{dr} \right|_{r=r_0} = 0 \Rightarrow r_0^6 = 2 \frac{A_{12}}{A_6} \sigma^6$$

$$U(r_0) = -\frac{1}{2} N \epsilon \frac{A_6^2}{A_{12}}$$

$$\frac{W_{bcc}}{W_{fcc}} = \left| \frac{U(r_0)_{bcc}}{U(r_0)_{fcc}} \right| = \frac{A_6^2}{A_{12}} \cdot \frac{A_{12}'}{A_6'^2} = \frac{12.25^2}{9.11} \cdot \frac{12.13}{14.45^2} = 0.957$$

2. 对于 H_2 ，从气体的测量得到的林纳德-琼斯势参数为 $\epsilon = 50 \times 10^{-23} J$ ， $\sigma = 2.96 \text{ \AA}$ ，计算 H_2 结合成面心立方固体分子氢时的结合能（以千焦尔每摩尔为单位），每个氢分子可当做球形来处理。结合能的实验值为 0.75 kJ/mol ，试与计算值进行比较。

解.
$$U(r) = \frac{1}{2} N \cdot 4\epsilon \left[A_{12} \left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{12} - A_6 \left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^6 \right]$$

由 $\frac{dU}{dr} \Big|_{r=r_0} = 0 \Rightarrow r_0^6 = 2 \frac{A_{12}}{A_6} \sigma^6$

$$U(r_0) = -\frac{1}{2} N \epsilon \frac{A_6^2}{A_{12}}$$

$$\therefore W = |U(r_0)| = \frac{1}{2} N \epsilon \frac{A_6^2}{A_{12}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \times 50 \times 10^{-26} \times \frac{14.45^2}{12.13}$$

$$= 2.590 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

与实验值 0.75 kJ/mol 相差较大。 ✓

5. 设晶体的相互作用能可表示为： $U(r) = -\frac{A}{r^m} + \frac{B}{r^n}$ ，其中 A, B, m 和 n 均为大于零的常数， r 为最近邻原子间的距离。根据平衡条件求：

① 平衡时，晶体中最近邻原子间的距离 r_0 和晶体的相互作用能 U_0 。

② 设晶体的体积可表为： $V = N \gamma r^3$ ，其中 N 为晶体的原子总数， γ 为体积因子。若平衡时晶体的体积为 V_0 ，证明：平衡时晶体的体积

压缩模量 k 为：
$$k = \frac{mn|U_0|}{9V_0}$$

$$\leftarrow \text{解: } \frac{du}{dr}\bigg|_{r=r_0} = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{du}{dr}\bigg|_{r_0} = \frac{Am}{r_0^{m+1}} - \frac{Bn}{r_0^{n+1}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r_0^{n-m} = \frac{Bn}{Am}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U(r_0) &= -\frac{A}{r_0^m} + \frac{B}{r_0^n} = -A \left(\frac{Bn}{Am}\right)^{\frac{m}{m-n}} + B \left(\frac{Bn}{Am}\right)^{\frac{n}{m-n}} \\ &= A \left(\frac{m}{n} - 1\right) \cdot \left(\frac{Am}{Bn}\right)^{\frac{m}{n-m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leftarrow \text{证明: } k = -\frac{dp}{dv} = -V \frac{dp}{dV} = V_0 \left(\frac{d^2u}{dV^2}\right)_{V_0}$$

$$\text{已知 } V_0 = NV^2 r_0^3, \quad U(r_0) = \left(-\frac{A}{r_0^m} + \frac{B}{r_0^n}\right)_{r=r_0}$$

$$\frac{du}{dV} = \frac{du}{dr} \cdot \frac{dr}{dV} = \frac{1}{3NV^2 r^2} \cdot \frac{du}{dr} = \frac{1}{3NV^2 r^2} \left[\frac{Am}{r^{m+1}} - \frac{Bn}{r^{n+1}} \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2u}{dV^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{du}{dV}\right)}{dV} = \frac{d\left(\frac{du}{dV}\right)}{dr} \cdot \frac{dr}{dV} = \frac{d\left(\frac{du}{dV}\right)}{dr} \cdot \frac{1}{3NV^2 r^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9V_0^2} \left[\frac{-Am(m+3)}{r_0^m} + \frac{Bn(n+3)}{r_0^n} \right]$$

$$= Am(n-m) \left(\frac{Am}{Bn}\right)^{\frac{m}{n-m}} \cdot \frac{1}{9V_0^2}$$

$$= \frac{-mn U(r_0)}{9V_0^2}$$

$$\therefore k = V_0 \left(\frac{d^2u}{dV^2}\right)_{V_0} = -\frac{mn U(r_0)}{9V_0}$$

$$\text{又} \because U(r_0) < 0 \quad \therefore k = \frac{mn |U(r_0)|}{9V_0}$$

6. 设有一由 $2N$ 个离子组成的离子晶体, 若只计入作近邻离子间的排斥作用, 设两个离子间的势能具有如下的形式:

$$U_{ij} = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-R/\rho} - \frac{e^2}{R} & (\text{最近邻间}) \\ \pm \frac{e^2}{r} & (\text{最近邻以外}) \end{cases}$$

式中, λ 和 ρ 为参数; R 为最近邻离子间距。若晶体的 Madelung 常数为 A , 最近邻的离子数为 z , 求平衡时晶体总相互作用势能的表达式。

解: $U_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2N \left[\lambda e^{-R/\rho} - \sum_j \frac{e^2}{r_j R} \right] = N \lambda e^{-R/\rho} - \frac{N d e^2}{R}$

漏了 z

$$\left(\frac{dU}{dR} \right)_{R_0} = \frac{N d e^2}{R_0^2} - N \lambda \frac{1}{\rho} \cdot e^{-R_0/\rho} = 0 \Rightarrow N \lambda e^{-R_0/\rho} = \frac{N d e^2 \rho}{R_0^2}$$

$$U_{ij}(R_0) = -\frac{N d e^2}{R_0} + N \lambda e^{-\frac{R_0}{\rho}} = \frac{N d e^2}{R_0} \left(\frac{\rho}{R_0} - 1 \right)$$

7. 由 N 个原子组成的一维单原子晶体, 格波方程为 $x_n = A \cos(\omega t - naq)$, 若其端点固定,

(1) 证明所形成的格波具有驻波性质, 格波方程可表为 $x_n = A' \sin(naq) \cdot \sin \omega t$;

(2) 利用边界条件 $x_N = 0$, 求 q 的分布密度和波数的总数;

(3) 将所得结果与周期性边界条件所得的结果进行比较并讨论之。

证: 入射波 $x_{n1} = A_0 \cos(\omega t - naq)$

反射波 $x_{n2} = A_0 \cos(\omega t + naq + \pi)$

$$\Rightarrow x_n = x_{n1} + x_{n2} = A_0 [\cos(\omega t - naq) + \cos(\omega t + naq + \pi)]$$

$$= A_0 [\cos(naq + \omega t) - \cos(\omega t + naq)]$$

$$= +2A_0 \sin \omega t \sin naq$$

取 $A = 2A_0$, 故 $X_n = A \sin \omega t \sin naq$

符合驻波 $u(x,t) = 2\sin(x)\sin(\omega t)$ 的形式, 驻波上每个点均作简谐运动, 但不同点的振幅不同, 由 (naq) 决定。

(2) 解: $\because X_n = A \sin Naq \sin \omega t = 0$

$$\Rightarrow Naq = \pi \cdot h \quad (h \in \mathbb{Z})$$

每个 q 所占的空间为 $\frac{\pi}{Na}$

q 的分布密度: $P(q) = \frac{Na}{\pi}$

$$\text{波矢总数} = P(q) \cdot \frac{\pi}{a} = \frac{Na}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{a} = N$$

(3) 解: 周期性边界条件 $X_n = X_{n+N}$

即 $A \sin naq \sin \omega t = A \sin (n+N)aq \sin \omega t$

$$\Rightarrow Naq = 2\pi \cdot h \quad (h \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$P(q) = \frac{Na}{2\pi}$$

$$\text{波矢总数} = P(q) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{a} = \frac{Na}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{a} = N$$

二者相比, 波矢总数相等, 波矢密度驻波大一倍。

原因在于驻波条件下, 每一条入射波都会形成一条反射波。

9 由 N 个原子组成的一维单原子链, 近邻原子间的相互作用能可表示为 $U_{ij} = 4\epsilon \left[\left(\frac{\sigma}{x}\right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma}{x}\right)^6 \right]$, 其中 x 为近邻原子间距, 试求,

(1) 平衡时的近邻原子间距 x_0 和相互作用能 U_0 ;

(2) 若只考虑近邻原子间的相互作用, 求原子链的弹性模量 K 。

解. (1) $\frac{dU}{dx}|_{x_0} = 0 \Rightarrow 4\varepsilon[-12\sigma^{12}x_0^{-13} + 6\sigma^6x_0^{-7}] = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = 2^{1/6}\sigma$$

$$U_0 = 4\varepsilon \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\sigma}{x_0} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma}{x_0} \right)^6 \right] \cdot \frac{1}{2}N$$

$$= 2N\varepsilon \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}N\varepsilon$$

$$(2) K = \left(x \frac{d^2U}{dx^2} \right) \Big|_{x_0} = \left[x \cdot 4\varepsilon \left(\frac{12 \cdot 13 \sigma^{12}}{x_0^{14}} - \frac{42 \sigma^6}{x_0^8} \right) \right]$$

将 $x_0 = 2^{1/6}\sigma$ 代入, 得

此处少了 $1/2 N$

$$K = \frac{72\varepsilon}{2^{11/6}\sigma}$$

5+

9.27

14. 由 N 个格子质量为 m 的原子组成一维单原子链, 近邻原子间距离为 a , 相互作用力常数为 β , 用格波模型求: (1) 晶格振动的模式密度 $g(\omega)$; (2) 晶体的德布罗意能区; (3) 晶格的热容量.

解: (1) $g(\omega) = \rho(\omega) \cdot 2 \cdot \left| \frac{d\omega}{d\omega} \right| = \frac{L}{2\pi} \cdot 2 \cdot \left| \frac{d\omega}{d\omega} \right| = \frac{L}{\pi} \cdot \left| \frac{d\omega}{d\omega} \right|$

由一维单原子链晶格振动的色散关系得

$$\omega = \left(\frac{4\beta}{m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left| \sin \frac{1}{2} a q \right| = \omega_m \left| \sin \frac{1}{2} a q \right| \quad (\omega_m = \sqrt{\frac{4\beta}{m}})$$

$$\pi \left| \frac{d\omega}{d\omega} \right| = \frac{1}{2} a \omega_m \cos \left(\frac{1}{2} a q \right) = \frac{1}{2} a \omega_m \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} a q \right)} = \frac{1}{2} a \omega_m \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_m} \right)^2}$$

$$\therefore g(\omega) = \frac{L}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} a \omega_m \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_m} \right)^2}} = \frac{2L}{\pi a} (\omega_m^2 - \omega^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2N}{\pi} (\omega_m^2 - \omega^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(2) E_0 = \int_0^{\omega_m} \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega g(\omega) d\omega = \int_0^{\omega_m} \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \cdot \frac{2N}{\pi} (\omega_m^2 - \omega^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{\hbar N}{\pi} \int_0^{\omega_m} \omega (\omega_m^2 - \omega^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d\omega = \frac{\hbar N}{\pi} \left(-\sqrt{\omega_m^2 - \omega^2} \right) \Big|_0^{\omega_m}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar N}{\pi} \omega_m$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 } C_V = \int_0^{\omega_m} k_B \left(\frac{\hbar \omega}{k_B T} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\exp \left(\frac{\hbar \omega}{k_B T} \right)}{\left[\exp \left(\frac{\hbar \omega}{k_B T} \right) - 1 \right]} g(\omega) d\omega$$

令 $x = \frac{\hbar \omega}{k_B T}$, $y = \frac{\hbar \omega_m}{k_B T}$, $dx = \frac{\hbar}{k_B T} d\omega$

$$C_V = \int_0^y k_B \cdot x^2 \cdot \frac{e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} \cdot \frac{2N}{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{k_B T}{\hbar} \right)^{-1} (x - y)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{k_B T}{\hbar} dx$$

$$= k_B \cdot \frac{2N}{\hbar} \int_0^y \frac{x^2 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} (x - y)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

18. 已知三维晶体在 $\omega=0$ 附近一支光学波的色散关系,

$$\omega(\mathbf{k}) = \omega_0 - (A_x k_x^2 + A_y k_y^2 + A_z k_z^2)$$

解: 将色散关系方程变为椭球方程, 得

$$\frac{k_x^2}{\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{A_x}} + \frac{k_y^2}{\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{A_y}} + \frac{k_z^2}{\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{A_z}} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{椭球体积: } V_0 &= \frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{A_x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{A_y} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{A_z} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi (\omega_0 - \omega)^{\frac{3}{2}} (A_x A_y A_z)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则知振动模式总数 } Z(\omega) &= \rho(\mathbf{k}) \cdot V_0 = \frac{V}{8\pi^2} \cdot V_0 \\ &= \frac{V}{6\pi^2} (\omega_0 - \omega)^{\frac{3}{2}} (A_x A_y A_z)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore g(\omega) = \left| \frac{dZ(\omega)}{d\omega} \right| = \frac{V}{4\pi^2} \frac{(\omega_0 - \omega)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(A_x A_y A_z)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

22.

已知 1100°C 时, 碳在 $\gamma\text{-Fe}$ 中的扩散系数 $D = 6.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$, 若保持表面处碳的浓度不变, 要得到 $d = 1 \text{ mm}$ 厚的渗碳层 (碳的浓度为表面处的一半), 问在此温度下需要扩散多长时间? $\text{erf}(0.500) = 0.52050$, $\text{erf}(0.477) = 0.50000$.

解: 扩散方程为 $\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial x^2}$

$$\text{由初始条件及边界条件 } \begin{cases} n(x, 0) = 0 & x > 0 \\ n(0, t) = n_0 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得: } n(x, t) = n_0 \left[1 - \text{erf} \left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{Dt}} \right) \right]$$

$$\text{其中 } \text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-\xi^2} d\xi$$

体题目, 当 $x = 0.1 \text{ cm}$ 时 $\frac{x}{\lambda_0} = \frac{1}{2}$, 则得

$$\operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{Dt}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{2\sqrt{Dt}} = 0.477 \quad t = 1.66 \times 10^4 \text{ s} = 4.56 \text{ h}$$

2. 格常数为 a 的简单二维密排晶格的基矢可以表为 $\begin{cases} \vec{a}_1 = a\vec{i} \\ \vec{a}_2 = -\frac{1}{2}a\vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\vec{j} \end{cases}$

(1) 求出其倒格子基矢 \vec{b}_1 和 \vec{b}_2 , 证明倒格子仍为二维密排格子.

(2) 求其倒格子原胞的面积 Ω_b .

解: (1) 设倒格子基矢 $\vec{b}_1 = b_{11}\vec{i} + b_{12}\vec{j}$, $\vec{b}_2 = b_{21}\vec{i} + b_{22}\vec{j}$

由倒格子定义 $\vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{b}_j = 2\pi\delta_{ij}$.

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{b}_1 = 2\pi \\ \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{b}_2 = 0 \\ \vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{b}_1 = 2\pi \\ \vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{b}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ab_{11} = 2\pi \\ ab_{21} = 0 \\ -\frac{a}{2}b_{21} + \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}b_{22} = 2\pi \\ -\frac{a}{2}b_{11} + \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}b_{12} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_{11} = \frac{2\pi}{a} \\ b_{12} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}a} \\ b_{21} = 0 \\ b_{22} = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{3}a} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \vec{b}_1 = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{3}a^2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\vec{i} + \frac{a}{2}\vec{j} \right)$$

$$\vec{b}_2 = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{3}a^2} a\vec{j}$$

易看出倒格子仍为二维密排格子.

$$(2) \text{ 面积 } \Omega_b = \vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 = \frac{8\pi^2}{\sqrt{3}a^2}$$

19. 在 Debye 近似下, 证明 $T=0$ 时, 三维晶体中一个原子的均方位移为

$$\overline{R^2} = \frac{3\hbar^2 \omega_D^2}{8\pi^2 \rho c^3} \quad \text{其中 } \rho \text{ 为晶体的质量密度, } c \text{ 为声速, } \omega_D \text{ 为 Debye 截止频率.}$$

证明: 设晶体中原子数为 N , 每个原子质量为 m , 频率为 ω_j 时振幅为 A_j

则由 10(4) 知每个原子的时间平均总能量 $\bar{\epsilon}_j = \frac{1}{2} m \omega_j^2 A_j^2$, 则晶体总能量 $\epsilon = \frac{N}{2} m A_j^2 \omega_j^2$, 且 $T=0$ 时一个格波的能量 $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega$

$$\therefore A_j^2 = \hbar / (Nm \omega_j)$$

又原子的振动方程可写作 $R_j = A_j \cos(\omega_j t + \varphi_j)$

$$\therefore \bar{R}_j^2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T A_j^2 \cos^2(\omega_j t + \varphi_j) dt = \frac{1}{2} A_j^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2Nm \omega_j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \bar{R}^2 &= \sum_j \bar{R}_j^2 = \int_0^{\omega_D} \bar{R}_j^2 g(\omega) d\omega_j = \int_0^{\omega_D} \frac{\hbar}{2Nm \omega_j} \cdot \frac{3V \omega_j^2}{2\pi^2 c^3} d\omega_j \\ &= \frac{3\hbar V \omega_D^2}{8\pi^2 \pi^2 c^3} = \frac{3\hbar \omega_D^2}{8\pi^2 c^3} \end{aligned}$$

23. 设有某种简单立方晶体, 熔点为 800°C , 由熔点结晶后, 晶粒大小为 $L=1\mu\text{m}$ 的立方体, 晶格常数 $a=4 \times 10^{-10}\text{m}$. 求结晶后每个晶粒中的空位数, 已知空位的形成能为 1eV . 若晶体在高温形成的空位, 降到室温后聚集到一个晶面上, 结果将转变为何种形式的晶体缺陷, 求出此时每个晶粒中的位错密度.

解: (1) 一个晶粒中原子个数为 $N = \frac{L^3}{a^3} = \left(\frac{10^{-6}}{4 \times 10^{-10}}\right)^3 = 1.56 \times 10^{10}$ 个

由晶粒中空位数 $N_v = N \exp\left(-\frac{U_v}{k_B T}\right)$ 得

$$N_v = 1.56 \times 10^{10} \times \exp\left(-\frac{1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 1073}\right) = 3.17 \times 10^5 \text{ 个}$$

(2) 会形成刃位错, 且位错线长度即为圆的周长.

$$\text{则} \cdot \pi R^2 = N_V \cdot a^2, \text{ 且 } L = 2\pi R$$

$$\therefore L = 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{N_V}{\pi}} \cdot a = 2\pi \times \sqrt{\frac{3.17 \times 10^5}{\pi}} \times 4 \times 10^{-10} = 7.98 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{则位错密度 } \rho = \frac{L}{V} = \frac{7.98 \times 10^{-7}}{(10^{-6})^3} = 7.98 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^{-2} \quad \checkmark$$

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10.26



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3.2 讨论 N 个原胞的一维双原子链 (相邻原子间距为 a)，其中 $2N$ 个格波解，当 $M=m$ 时与一维单原子链的结果一一对应。

解：一维双原子链两种不同格波的色散关系为：

$$\omega^2 \left\{ \begin{matrix} \omega_+^2 \\ \omega_-^2 \end{matrix} \right\} = \beta \frac{m+M}{mM} \left\{ 1 \pm \left[1 - \frac{4mM}{(m+M)^2} \sin^2 \frac{qa}{2} \right]^{1/2} \right\}$$

当 $M=m$ 对应一个有两个格波，一支声学波和一支光学波，总格波数为 $2N$ 。

当 $M=m$ 时

$$\omega_+ = \sqrt{\frac{4\beta}{m}} \cos \frac{aq}{2}$$

$$\omega_- = \sqrt{\frac{4\beta}{m}} \sin \frac{aq}{2}$$

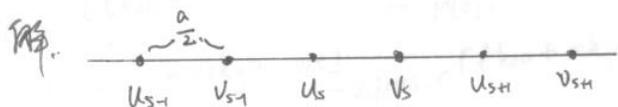
长波极限情况下， $q \rightarrow 0$ ，

$$\sin \frac{aq}{2} \approx \frac{aq}{2}$$

$$\therefore \omega_- = \sqrt{\frac{4\beta}{m}} \cdot \frac{aq}{2} = \left(a \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{m}} \right) \cdot q$$

与一维单原子晶格格波的色散关系一致

3.3 考虑一双原子链的晶格振动，链上最近邻原子间的力常数交错地连于 c 和 $10c$ ，令两种原子的质量相等，并且最相邻的间距为 $a/2$ 。试求在 $k=0$ 和 $k=\frac{\pi}{a}$ 处的 $\omega(k)$ ，并粗略画出色散关系。本题模拟双原子分子晶体，如 H_2 。



$$\left. \begin{aligned} M \frac{d^2 u_s}{dt^2} &= c(v_{s+1} - u_s) + 10c(v_s - u_s) \\ M \frac{d^2 v_s}{dt^2} &= 10c(u_s - v_s) + c(u_{s+1} - v_s) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

将 $u_s = u \cdot e^{i(cwt - qas)}$, $v_s = v \cdot e^{-i(cwt - qas)}$ 代入上式，得：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -M\omega^2 u &= c(1 + e^{-iqa})v - 11cu \\ -M\omega^2 v &= c(e^{iqa} + 1)u - 11cv \end{aligned} \right\}$$

是 u, v 的线性齐次方程组，存在非零解的条件为：

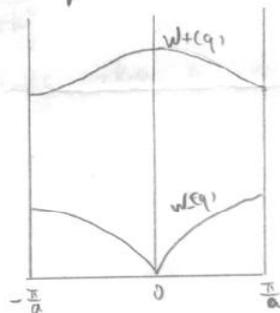
$$\begin{vmatrix} M\omega^2 - 11c & c(1 + e^{-iqa}) \\ c(e^{iqa} + 1) & M\omega^2 - 11c \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 解得}$$

$$M^2 \omega^4 - 22Mc\omega^2 + 20c^2(1 - \cos qa) = 0$$

$$\therefore \omega_{\pm}^2 = \frac{c}{M} \left[11 \pm \sqrt{121 - 20c(1 - \cos qa)} \right]$$

$$\text{当 } q=0 \text{ 时 } \left. \begin{aligned} \omega_+^2 &= \frac{22c}{M} \\ \omega_-^2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\text{当 } q = \frac{\pi}{a} \text{ 时, } \left. \begin{aligned} \omega_+^2 &= \frac{20c}{M} \\ \omega_-^2 &= \frac{2c}{M} \end{aligned} \right\}$$



3.4 考虑一个全同原子组成的平面方格子，用 $u_{l,m}$ 记第 l 行，第 m 列的原子垂直于格平面的位移，每个原子质量为 M ，最近邻原子的力常数为 c 。

(a) 证明运动方程为：

$$M \left(\frac{d^2 u_{l,m}}{dt^2} \right) = c \left[(u_{l,m} + u_{l-1,m} - 2u_{l,m}) + (u_{l,m+1} + u_{l,m-1} - 2u_{l,m}) \right]$$

(b) 设解的形式为，

$$u_{l,m} = u_0 \exp[i(lk_x a + mk_y a - \omega t)]$$

这里 a 是最近邻原子的间距，证明运动方程是可以满足的，如果 $\omega^2 M = 2c(2 - \cos k_x a - \cos k_y a)$ 这就是问题的色散关系。

(c) 证明独立解存在的 k 空间区域是一个边长



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为 $\frac{2\pi}{a}$ 的正方形。这就是平方格子的第一布里渊区。给出 $k=k_x$ ，而 $k_y=0$ 时和 $k_x=k_y$ 时的 $\omega-k$ 图。

cd) 对于 $ka \ll 1$ ，证明。

$$\omega = \left(\frac{ca^2}{M}\right)^{1/2} (k_x^2 + k_y^2)^{1/2} = \left(ca^2/M\right)^{1/2} k$$

解: (a) 如图所示: 四个原子与中心原子 $\mu_{i,m}$ 的相对位移分别为:

$$\delta_1 = \mu_{i+1,m} - \mu_{i,m}$$

$$\delta_2 = \mu_{i,m} - \mu_{i-1,m}$$

$$\delta_3 = \mu_{i,m+1} - \mu_{i,m}$$

$$\delta_4 = \mu_{i,m} - \mu_{i,m-1}$$

取力常数 c 。 $f_i = c\delta_i$ ($i=1,2,3,4$)

$$\Rightarrow M \left(\frac{d^2 \mu_{i,m}}{dt^2}\right) = c \left[(\mu_{i+1,m} + \mu_{i-1,m} - 2\mu_{i,m}) + (\mu_{i,m+1} + \mu_{i,m-1} - 2\mu_{i,m}) \right]$$

(b) 把 $\mu_{i,m} = \mu(\omega) \exp[i(lk_x a + mk_y a - \omega t)]$

代入上式, 得:

$$M(i\omega)^2 \mu(\omega) \exp[i(lk_x a + mk_y a - \omega t)] = c \left\{ \mu(\omega) e^{i[(l+1)k_x a + mk_y a - \omega t]} + \mu(\omega) e^{i[(l-1)k_x a + mk_y a - \omega t]} \right. \\ \left. + \mu(\omega) e^{i[lk_x a + (m+1)k_y a - \omega t]} + \mu(\omega) e^{i[lk_x a + (m-1)k_y a - \omega t]} \right\} + c \left\{ \mu(\omega) e^{i[lk_x a + cmk_y a - \omega t]} + \mu(\omega) e^{i[lk_x a + (m-1)k_y a - \omega t]} \right. \\ \left. - 2\mu(\omega) e^{i[lk_x a + mk_y a - \omega t]} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow -M\omega^2 = c \left[(e^{ik_x a} + e^{-ik_x a} - 2) + (e^{ik_y a} + e^{-ik_y a} - 2) \right]$$

$$= 2c [c \cos k_x a - 1 + (\cos k_y a - 1)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{2c}{M} (2 - \cos k_x a - \cos k_y a)$$

$$\therefore \omega^2 M = 2c (2 - \cos k_x a - \cos k_y a)$$

$$(c) \text{ 由 } \omega^2 = \frac{2c}{M} (2 - \cos k_x a - \cos k_y a)$$

可知在 k_x, k_y 方向的简约区宽度均为 $\frac{2\pi}{a}$ 。

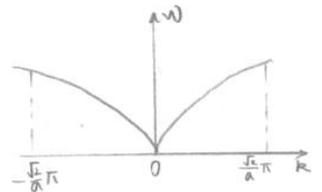
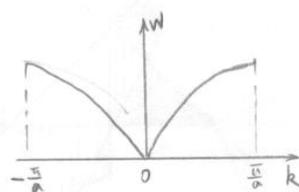
取 $-\frac{\pi}{a} \leq k_x \leq \frac{\pi}{a}$, $-\frac{\pi}{a} < k_y \leq \frac{\pi}{a}$ 为第一简约区即其第一简约区在 k 空间中为一边长为 $\frac{2\pi}{a}$ 的正方形

$$(1) k=k_x \text{ 时, } k_y=0 \text{ 时, } \omega^2 = \frac{2c}{M} (1 - \cos k_x a) \\ \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{4c}{M}} \left| \sin \frac{k_x a}{2} \right| = 4c \sin^2 \frac{k_x a}{2}$$

$$(2) k_x=k_y \text{ 时 } k = \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{4c}{M} (1 - \cos k_x a) = \frac{8c}{M} \sin^2 \frac{k_x a}{2} = \frac{8c}{M} \sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}ka}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{8c}{M}} \left| \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}ka}{4} \right|$$



(d) 若 $ka \ll 1$

$$\begin{cases} 1 - \cos k_x a = 2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} k_x a \approx \frac{1}{2} k_x^2 a^2 \\ 1 - \cos k_y a = 2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} k_y a \approx \frac{1}{2} k_y^2 a^2 \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{2c}{M} \left(\frac{1}{2} k_x^2 a^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_y^2 a^2 \right) \\ = \frac{ca^2}{M} (k_x^2 + k_y^2) = \frac{ca^2}{M} k^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \left(\frac{ca^2}{M}\right)^{1/2} k$$



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12. 在坐标纸上画出二维正方格晶格的前五个布里渊区图形。

解：如下图

第一布里渊区



第二布里渊区



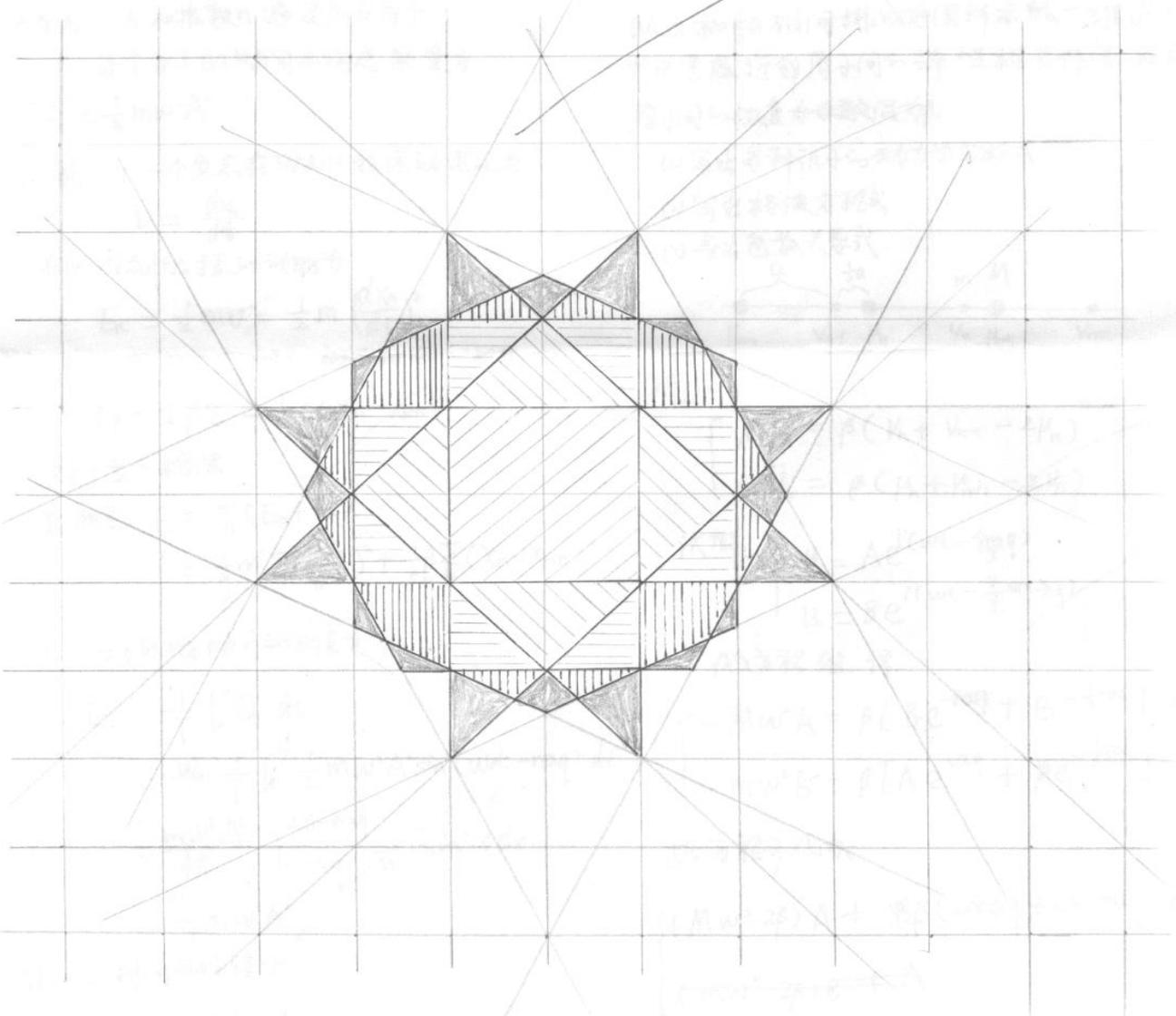
第三布里渊区



第四布里渊区



第五布里渊区





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10. 若一维单原子链的格波方程取为 $x_n = A \cos(\omega t - naq)$, 证明:

(1) 格波的总能量为 $E = \frac{1}{2} m \sum_n \left(\frac{dx_n}{dt}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \beta \sum_n (x_n - x_{n+1})^2$, 这里 m 为原子质量, β 为恢复力系数, 求和指数 n 遍及所有原子

(2) 每个原子的时间平均总能量为

$$\bar{E}_n = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2$$

解: (1) 一个质点在时刻 t 的运动速度为:

$$v = \frac{dx_n}{dt}$$

在此时刻的振动能能为:

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{dx_n}{dt}\right)^2$$

对于第 n 个原子, 若只考虑邻近原子间的相互作用, 势能为:

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} \beta \delta^2 = \frac{1}{2} \beta (x_n - x_{n+1})^2$$

对于整个格波

总能量: $E = \sum_n (E_k + E_p)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \sum_n \left(\frac{dx_n}{dt}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \beta \sum_n (x_n - x_{n+1})^2$$

(2) 动能的时间平均值为:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{E}_k &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T E_k dt \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t - naq) dt \\ &= \frac{m \omega^2 A^2}{4\pi} \int_{-naq}^{2\pi - naq} \frac{1}{\omega} \sin^2 x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} m \omega^2 A^2 \end{aligned}$$

势能的时间平均值为:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{E}_p &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T E_p dt \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} \beta A^2 \cos^2(\omega t + naq) dt \\ &= \frac{\beta \omega A^2}{4\pi} \int_{-naq}^{2\pi - naq} \frac{1}{\omega} \cos^2 x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \beta A^2 = \frac{1}{4} m \omega^2 A^2$$

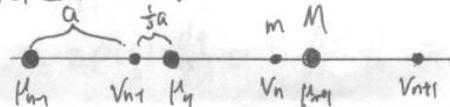
$$\therefore \bar{E} = \bar{E}_k + \bar{E}_p = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2$$

11. 质量分别为 M 和 m (设 $M > m$) 的两种原子以 a 和 $\frac{1}{2}a$ 相间排成如图所示的一维晶体链, 若只考虑近邻原子间的弹性相互作用, 设相邻原子间的恢复力系数同为 β .

(1) 写出每种原子的动力学方程式

(2) 写出格波方程式

(3) 导出色散关系式.



解: (1) 运动方程:

$$\begin{cases} M \ddot{U}_n = \beta (V_n + V_{n-1} - 2U_n) \\ m \ddot{V}_n = \beta (U_n + U_{n+1} - 2V_n) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{试探解: } \begin{cases} U_n = A e^{i(\omega t - \frac{1}{3}naq)} \\ V_n = B e^{i(\omega t - \frac{1}{3}naq - aq)} \end{cases}$$

代入方程组, 得:

$$\begin{cases} -M\omega^2 A = \beta [B e^{-iaq} + B e^{\frac{1}{2}iaq}] - 2\beta A \\ -m\omega^2 B = \beta [A e^{iaq} + A e^{-\frac{1}{2}iaq}] - 2\beta B \end{cases}$$

此方程可化为:

$$\begin{cases} (M\omega^2 - 2\beta) A + \beta B (\cos aq + \cos \frac{1}{2}aq) = 0 \\ (m\omega^2 - 2\beta) B + \beta A (\cos aq + \cos \frac{1}{2}aq) = 0 \end{cases}$$

此方程有非零解的条件为:



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$$\begin{vmatrix} Mw^2 - 2\beta & \beta(\cos aq + \cos \frac{1}{3}aq) \\ \beta(\cos aq + \cos \frac{1}{3}aq) & mw^2 - 2\beta \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore Mm w^4 - 2\beta(M+m)w^2 + \beta^2(\cos aq + \cos \frac{1}{3}aq)^2 = 0$$

解得

$$w_{\pm}^2 = \beta \frac{M+m}{Mm} \left\{ 1 \pm \left[1 - \frac{4Mm}{(M+m)^2} \sin^2 \frac{2}{3}aq \right]^{1/2} \right\}$$

13. 由 N 个原子组成的一维 (链长为 L)、二维 (面积为 S) 和三维 (体积为 V) 简单晶格晶体。设格波的平均传播速度为 c ，应用 Debye 模型分别计算：

- (1) 晶格振动的模式密度 $g(\omega)$;
- (2) 截止频率 ω_m ;
- (3) Debye 温度 Θ_D ;
- (4) 晶格热容 C_V ;
- (5) 晶体的零点振动能 E_0 (用 N 和 ω_m 表示)

解：(1) 一维

$$g(\omega) = 2\rho(q) \cdot \frac{dq}{d\omega} = 2 \cdot \frac{L}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{v_0} = \frac{L}{\pi v_0}$$

由 $\int_0^{\omega_m} g(\omega) d\omega = N$ 得

$$\frac{L}{\pi v_0} \omega_m = N \Rightarrow \omega_m = \frac{N\pi v_0}{L}$$

$$\Theta_D = \frac{\hbar \omega_m}{k_B} = \frac{\hbar}{k_B} \cdot \frac{N\pi v_0}{L} = \frac{\hbar v_0}{k_B} \cdot \frac{N\pi}{L}$$

$$E_0 = \int_0^{\omega_m} \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega g(\omega) d\omega$$

$$= \int_0^{\omega_m} \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \frac{L}{\pi v_0} d\omega = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{L\hbar}{\pi v_0} \cdot \omega_m^2 = \frac{1}{4} N \hbar \omega_m$$

(2) 二维

$$g(\omega) = 2\rho(q) \cdot 2\pi q \cdot \frac{dq}{d\omega} = 2 \cdot \frac{S}{(2\pi)^2} \cdot 2\pi q \cdot \frac{1}{v_0} = \frac{Sq}{\pi v_0}$$

$$\therefore \omega = qv_0$$

$$\therefore g(\omega) = \frac{S\omega}{\pi v_0^2}$$

$$\text{由 } \int_0^{\omega_m} g(\omega) d\omega = 2N, \text{ 得 } \frac{S}{\pi v_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \omega_m^2 = 2N$$

$$\omega_m = 2 \left(\frac{N\pi}{S} \right)^{1/2} v_0$$

$$\Theta_D = \frac{\hbar \omega_m}{k_B} = \frac{\hbar v_0}{k_B} \cdot \left(\frac{4N\pi}{S} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$E_0 = \int_0^{\omega_m} \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega g(\omega) d\omega = \int_0^{\omega_m} \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \frac{S\omega}{\pi v_0^2} d\omega = \frac{2}{3} N \hbar \omega_m$$



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(3) 三维: $g(\omega) = 3 \rho(q) \cdot 4\pi q^2 \frac{dq}{d\omega}$
 $= 3 \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} 4\pi q^2 \cdot \frac{1}{v_0}$
 $= \frac{3Vq^2}{2\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{v_0} = \frac{3V\omega^2}{2\pi^2 v_0^3}$

由 $\int_0^{\omega_m} g(\omega) d\omega = 3N$, 得:

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{3V\omega_m^3}{2\pi^2 v_0^3} = 3N$$

$$\therefore \omega_m = \left(\frac{6N\pi v_0^3}{V} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left(\frac{6N\pi}{V} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot v_0$$

$$\omega_0 = \hbar\omega_m / k_B = \frac{\hbar v_0}{k_B} \cdot \left(\frac{6N\pi}{V} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$E_0 = \int_0^{\omega_m} \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega \cdot \frac{3V\omega^2}{2\pi^2 v_0^3} d\omega = \frac{9}{8} N \hbar\omega_m$$

求晶格常数:

$$C_v = \int_0^{\omega_m} \frac{1}{k_B} \left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B T} \right)^2 \frac{e^{\hbar\omega/k_B T}}{(e^{\hbar\omega/k_B T} - 1)^2} g(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B T} \quad y = \frac{\hbar\omega_m}{k_B T} = \frac{\omega_0}{T}$$

将 $g(\omega)$ 代入, 可得:

$$\text{一维: } C_v = \frac{Nk_B}{y} \int_0^y \frac{x^2}{(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^2} dx$$

$$\text{二维: } C_v = \frac{4Nk_B}{y} \int_0^y \frac{x^3}{(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^2} dx$$

$$\text{三维: } C_v = \frac{9Nk_B}{y} \int_0^y \frac{x^4}{(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^2} dx$$

~~Taylor for~~

15. 在高温下 ($k_B T \gg \hbar\omega_m$), 试用 Debye 模型求三维简单晶格频率从 0 到 ω_m 中总的平均声数 (已知晶体体积为 V , 格波传播速度为 c).

解: 由三维 $k_B T \gg \hbar\omega_m$, 即 $T \gg \omega_0$.

$$\text{由三维: } g(\omega) = \frac{3V\omega^2}{2\pi^2 v_0^3}$$

$$\int_0^{\omega_m} g(\omega) d\omega = 3N \Rightarrow \omega_m = \left(\frac{6\pi^2 N}{V} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot v_0$$

$$\omega_j \text{ 对应 } \bar{n}_j = \frac{1}{e^{\hbar\omega_j/k_B T} - 1}$$

$$\text{总声子数: } \bar{n} = \int_0^{\omega_m} \frac{1}{e^{\hbar\omega_j/k_B T} - 1} g(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\because \hbar\omega_m \ll k_B T, \quad \therefore \frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B T} \ll 1$$

$$\therefore e^{\hbar\omega/k_B T} - 1 \approx \hbar\omega/k_B T$$

$$\therefore \bar{n} = \frac{3V}{2\pi^2 v_0^3} \int_0^{\omega_m} \frac{\omega^2 + k_B T}{\hbar\omega} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{3V}{4\pi^2 v_0^3} \omega_m^2 \frac{k_B T}{\hbar}$$

$$= \frac{3V k_B T}{4\pi^2 \hbar v_0} \left(\frac{6\pi^2 N}{V} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$



16. 在高温下 ($T \rightarrow \infty$). 根据 Debye 理论证明由 N 个原子组成的 d 维晶体的晶格热容为

(1) 一维: $C_V = Nk_B [1 - \frac{1}{36} (\frac{\Theta_D}{T})^2]$

(2) 二维: $C_V = 2Nk_B [1 - \frac{1}{24} (\frac{\Theta_D}{T})^2]$

(3) 三维: $C_V = 3Nk_B [1 - \frac{1}{20} (\frac{\Theta_D}{T})^2]$

解. 由 Debye 理论得:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{一维: } C_V = \frac{Nk_B}{y} \int_0^y \frac{x^2}{(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^2} dx \\ \text{二维: } C_V = \frac{2Nk_B}{y} \int_0^y \frac{x^3}{(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^2} dx \\ \text{三维: } C_V = \frac{9Nk_B}{y} \int_0^y \frac{x^4}{(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^2} dx \end{array} \right.$$

其中 $x = \frac{\hbar \omega}{k_B T}$ $y = \frac{\hbar \omega_m}{k_B T} = \frac{\Theta_D}{T}$

在高温下 $T \rightarrow \infty$

$$y = \frac{\Theta_D}{T} \ll 1$$

$$e^{ix} = 1 + ix + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}ix^3 + \dots$$

$$e^{-ix} = 1 - ix + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}ix^3 + \dots$$

$$(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^2 = (x + \frac{1}{24}x^3 + \dots)^2 = x^2 (1 + \frac{1}{24}x^2 + \dots)^2$$

~~$$(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^2 = 1 - 12x^2$$~~

将以上代入式 (1) 即得:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{一维} \quad C_V = Nk_B [1 - \frac{1}{36} (\frac{\Theta_D}{T})^2] \\ \text{二维} \quad C_V = 2Nk_B [1 - \frac{1}{24} (\frac{\Theta_D}{T})^2] \\ \text{三维} \quad C_V = 3Nk_B [1 - \frac{1}{20} (\frac{\Theta_D}{T})^2] \end{array} \right.$$

第三章作业

第一次:

3.7. 设三维晶格的光学振子在 $\vec{q}=0$ 附近的长波极限有 $\omega(\vec{q}) = \omega_0 - Aq^2$

求证: 频率分布函数为: $f(\omega) = \frac{V}{4\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{A^{3/2}} (\omega_0 - \omega)^{1/2}$, $\omega < \omega_0$
 $= 0$, $\omega > \omega_0$

证: $\nabla_{\vec{q}} \omega = -2A\vec{q}$

$$f(\omega) = \frac{V}{8\pi^3} \oint \frac{dS}{|\nabla_{\vec{q}} \omega|} = \frac{V}{8\pi^3} \int \frac{2\pi\vec{q} \cdot d\vec{q}}{2Aq} = \frac{V}{4\pi^2} \frac{q}{A}$$

$$\text{又 } \because \omega(\vec{q}) = \omega_0 - Aq^2 \Rightarrow q = \left(\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{A} \right)^{1/2} \quad (\omega < \omega_0 \text{ 时})$$

$$\therefore f(\omega) = \frac{V}{4\pi^2 A} \left(\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{A} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{V}{4\pi^2} \frac{1}{A^{3/2}} (\omega_0 - \omega)^{1/2} \quad (\omega < \omega_0)$$

当 $\omega > \omega_0$ 时, q 不存在, $f(\omega) = 0$

3.9 写出量子谐振子系统的自由能, 证明在经典极限, 自由能为 $F \cong U_0 + k_B T \sum_{\vec{q}} \ln \left(\frac{\hbar \omega_{\vec{q}}}{k_B T} \right)$

证: 在经典极限: $k_B T \gg \hbar \omega$

晶格自由能 $F = F_1 + F_2$ $F_1 = U(V)$ $F_2 = -k_B T \ln Z$

$$Z_{\vec{q}} = \sum_{n_{\vec{q}}=0}^{\infty} \exp \left[-\frac{(n_{\vec{q}} + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega_{\vec{q}}}{k_B T} \right] = \frac{\exp \left(-\frac{\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{\vec{q}}}{k_B T} \right)}{1 - \exp \left(-\frac{\hbar \omega_{\vec{q}}}{k_B T} \right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z = \prod_{\vec{q}} Z_{\vec{q}}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_2 = -k_B T \ln Z = -k_B T \sum_{\vec{q}} \ln Z_{\vec{q}} = -k_B T \sum_{\vec{q}} \left\{ -\frac{\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{\vec{q}}}{k_B T} - \ln \left[1 - \exp \left(-\frac{\hbar \omega_{\vec{q}}}{k_B T} \right) \right] \right\}$$

Taylor 展开 $x \rightarrow 0$. $e^x = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots$ $x = \frac{\hbar \omega_{\vec{q}}}{k_B T} \rightarrow 0$

$$\Rightarrow F_2 \cong -k_B T \sum_{\vec{q}} \left\{ -\frac{\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{\vec{q}}}{k_B T} - \ln \left(\frac{\hbar \omega_{\vec{q}}}{k_B T} \right) \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow F \cong U(V) + k_B T \sum_{\vec{q}} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{\vec{q}}}{k_B T} + k_B T \sum_{\vec{q}} \ln \left(\frac{\hbar \omega_{\vec{q}}}{k_B T} \right)$$

$$\cong U(V) + \sum_{\vec{q}} \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{\vec{q}} + k_B T \sum_{\vec{q}} \ln \left(\frac{\hbar \omega_{\vec{q}}}{k_B T} \right) \cong U_0 + k_B T \sum_{\vec{q}} \ln \left(\frac{\hbar \omega_{\vec{q}}}{k_B T} \right)$$

3.11 一维复式格子 $m = 5 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-24} \text{g}$, $\frac{M}{m} = 4$, $\beta = 1.5 \times 10^4 \text{N/m}$ (即 $1.5 \times 10^4 \text{dyn/cm}$). 求:

(1) 光学波 ω_{\max}^0 , ω_{\min}^0 , 声学波 ω_{\max}^A

(2) 相应声子能量是多少电子伏

(3) 在 300K 时的平均声子数

(4) 与 ω_{\max}^0 相对应的电磁波波长在什么波段

解: (1) $\omega_{\pm}^2 = \frac{\beta(M+m)}{Mm} \left\{ 1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4Mm}{(M+m)^2} \sin^2(\frac{1}{2}aq)} \right\}$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_+ = \sqrt{\frac{\beta(M+m)}{Mm}} \left\{ 1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4Mm}{(M+m)^2} \sin^2(\frac{1}{2}aq)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\omega_- = \sqrt{\frac{\beta(M+m)}{Mm}} \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{4Mm}{(M+m)^2} \sin^2(\frac{1}{2}aq)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{\max}^0 = \omega_+(0) = \sqrt{\frac{2\beta(M+m)}{Mm}} = \sqrt{\frac{5\beta}{2m}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{1.5 \times 10^4}{5 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-24} \times 10^{-3}}} = 6.70 \times 10^{13} \text{ (rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{)}$$

$$\omega_{\min}^0 = \omega_+(\frac{\pi}{a}) = \sqrt{\frac{\beta(M+m)}{Mm}} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{4Mm}{(M+m)^2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{M}} = 5.99 \times 10^{13} \text{ (rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{)}$$

$$\omega_{\max}^A = \omega_-(\frac{\pi}{a}) = \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{M}} = 3.00 \times 10^{13} \text{ (rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{)}$$

(2) $E_{\max}^0 = \hbar \omega_{\max}^0 = 6.582 \times 10^{-16} \times 6.70 \times 10^{13} = 4.41 \times 10^{-2} \text{ (eV)}$

$$E_{\min}^0 = \hbar \omega_{\min}^0 = 6.582 \times 10^{-16} \times 5.99 \times 10^{13} = 3.77 \times 10^{-2} \text{ (eV)}$$

$$E_{\max}^A = \hbar \omega_{\max}^A = 6.582 \times 10^{-16} \times 3.00 \times 10^{13} = 1.89 \times 10^{-2} \text{ (eV)}$$

(3) $\bar{n}_j = 1 / \exp(\frac{\hbar \omega_j}{k_B T}) - 1$

$$k_B T = \frac{1.38 \times 10^{-23}}{1.602 \times 10^{-19}} \times 300 = 2.59 \times 10^{-2} \text{ (eV)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{n}_{\max}^0 = 1 / \exp(\frac{4.41 \times 10^{-2}}{2.59 \times 10^{-2}}) - 1 = 0.223$$

$$\bar{n}_{\min}^0 = 1 / \exp(\frac{3.77 \times 10^{-2}}{2.59 \times 10^{-2}}) - 1 = 0.304$$

$$\bar{n}_{\max}^A = 1 / \exp(\frac{1.89 \times 10^{-2}}{2.59 \times 10^{-2}}) - 1 = 0.931$$

(4) $\lambda_{\max}^0 = \frac{2\pi c}{\omega_{\max}^0} = \frac{2\pi \times 3.0 \times 10^8}{6.70 \times 10^{13}} = 2.81 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (m)} = 2.81 \times 10^4 \text{ (nm)}$

对应于远红外波段.

第二次:

补17: Grüneisen常数.

1) 证明频率为 ω_i 的声子模式的自由能为 $k_B T \ln [2 \text{sh}(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T})]$;

2) 以 Δ 表示体积相对改变, 那么单位体积晶体的自由能可以表为:

$$E(\Delta, T) = \frac{1}{2} B \Delta^2 + k_B T \sum_i \ln [2 \text{sh}(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T})]$$

其中 B 为体积弹性模量. 假设 $\omega_i(\Delta)$ 与体积的依赖关系为 $\delta \omega / \omega = -\nu \Delta$, 其中 ν 为 Grüneisen 常数. 如果将 ν 看作与模式无关, 证明当

$B \Delta = \nu \sum_i \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_i \text{cth}(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T})$ 时, F 相对于 Δ 为极小.

证: 1) 频率为 ω_i 的声子的自由能. $F = -k_B T \ln Z_i$

$$Z_i = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \exp[-\frac{(n+\frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega_i}{k_B T}] = \frac{\exp(-\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T})}{1 - \exp(-\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{k_B T})} = 1 / (\exp(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T}) - \exp(-\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T})) = 1 / 2 \text{sh}(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T})$$
$$\Rightarrow F_i = -k_B T \ln Z_i = k_B T \ln [2 \text{sh}(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T})]$$

2) 当 F 相对于 Δ 取极小值时,

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial \Delta} = B \Delta + k_B T \sum_i \frac{2 \text{ch}(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T})}{2 \text{sh}(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T})} \cdot \frac{\hbar}{2k_B T} \cdot \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial \Delta} = B \Delta + \sum_i \text{cth}(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T}) \cdot \frac{\hbar}{2} \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial \Delta}$$

又 $\frac{\partial \omega}{\omega} = -\nu \Delta \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial \Delta} = -\nu \omega_i$

当 $B \Delta = \nu \sum_i \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_i \text{cth}(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T})$ 时, 即 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial \Delta} = 0$, $\Rightarrow E$ 取极值.

$$\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \Delta^2} = B - \nu \sum_i \frac{1}{2} \hbar \cdot \text{cth}(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T}) \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial \Delta} - \nu \sum_i \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_i \frac{-1}{\text{sh}^2(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T})} \frac{\hbar}{2k_B T} \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial \Delta}$$
$$= B - \frac{\hbar \nu}{2} \sum_i \left[\text{cth}(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T}) - \frac{\hbar \omega_i / 2k_B T}{\text{sh}^2(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T})} \right] \frac{\partial \omega_i}{\partial \Delta}$$
$$= B + \nu^2 \sum_i \left[\text{cth}(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T}) - \frac{\hbar \omega_i / 2k_B T}{\text{sh}^2(\frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2k_B T})} \right] \frac{\hbar \omega_i}{2} > 0$$

此时 F 相对于 Δ 为极小.

20. 对于 Cu , 形成一个 Schottky 空位所需的能量为 1.2 eV. 形成一个间隙原子的能量为 4 eV.

在接近熔点时 (1300K), 试估算晶体中空位的浓度和间隙原子的浓度, 并比较这两种浓度的数量级.

解: (1) 空位数 $n_1 \approx N \exp(-\frac{U_1}{k_B T})$ N : 原子总数

$$\frac{n_1}{N} \approx \exp(-\frac{U_1}{k_B T}) = \exp(-\frac{1.38 \times 10^{-23}}{1.602 \times 10^{-19} \times 1300}) \approx 2.24 \times 10^{-5}$$

(2) 间隙数 $n_2 \approx N' \exp(-\frac{U_2}{k_B T})$ N' : 间隙原子位置总数

$$\frac{n_2}{N'} \approx \exp(-\frac{U_2}{k_B T}) = \exp(-\frac{4.0}{1.602 \times 10^{-19} \times 1300}) \approx 3.19 \times 10^{-16}$$

(3) 二者相差 11 个数量级.

21. 若晶体中原子总数为 N , 间隙位置的总数为 N' , 形成一个 Frenkel 缺陷所需的能量为 U_f . 若一定的温度下, 平衡时晶体中有 n_f 个 Frenkel 缺陷. 试由 $(\frac{\partial F}{\partial n_f})_T = 0$ 导出平衡时 Frenkel 缺陷数目的表达式. 设 $n_f \ll N, N'$.

解: n_f 个 Frenkel 缺陷 内能增加 $\Delta U = n_f U_f$

在 $N+n_f$ 个位置中出现 n_f 个空位, 微观状态数为:

$$W_1 = C_{N+n_f}^{n_f} = \frac{(N+n_f)!}{N! n_f!}$$

在 $N'+n_f$ 个位置中出现 n_f 个间隙原子, 微观状态数为:

$$W_2 = C_{N'+n_f}^{n_f} = \frac{(N'+n_f)!}{N'! n_f!}$$

$$\Rightarrow W = W_1 \cdot W_2 \Rightarrow \Delta S = k_B \ln W = k_B \ln \frac{(N+n_f)! (N'+n_f)!}{N! n_f! N'! n_f!}$$

由 Stirling 公式: $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\frac{d(\ln x!)}{dx} = \ln x$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ln(N+n_f)!}{\partial n_f} = \ln(N+n_f)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln(N'+n_f)!}{\partial n_f} = \ln(N'+n_f)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln n_f!}{\partial n_f} = \ln n_f.$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln N!}{\partial n_f} = 0 = \frac{\partial \ln N'!}{\partial n_f}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{\partial (\Delta F)}{\partial n_f} \right]_T = U_f - k_B T [\ln(N+n_f) + \ln(N'+n_f) - 2 \ln n_f] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exp\left(\frac{U_f}{k_B T}\right) = \frac{(N+n_f)(N'+n_f)}{n_f^2} = \frac{N N'}{n_f^2} \quad \text{for } N, N' \gg n_f$$

$$\Rightarrow n_f = \sqrt{N N'} \exp\left(-\frac{U_f}{2 k_B T}\right)$$

5

12.16

6.1. He^3 的自旋为 $1/2$, 是费米子. 液体 He^3 在绝对零度附近的密度为 0.081 g/cm^3 . 计算费米能 E_F 和费米温度 T_F .

解:
$$n = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{0.081 \times 10^6 \text{ g/m}^3}{3 \text{ g/mol}} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} = 1.625 \times 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E_F &= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \cdot (3\pi^2 n)^{2/3} \\ &= \frac{(1.055 \times 10^{-34})^2}{2 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times 3} \times (3 \times 3.14^2 \times 1.625 \times 10^{28})^{2/3} \\ &= 6.82 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J} = 4.26 \times 10^{-4} \text{ eV} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_F = \frac{E_F}{k_B} = \frac{6.82 \times 10^{-23}}{1.38 \times 10^{-23}} = 4.94 \text{ K}$$

6.4. 设 N 个电子组成简并的自由电子气, 体积为 V , 证明 $T=0\text{K}$

(1) 每个电子平均能量 $\bar{u} = \frac{3}{5} E_F^0$

(2) 自由电子气的压强 p 满足 $pV = \frac{2}{3} \bar{u}_{\text{总}}$

解: (1)
$$\bar{u} = \frac{\int_0^{E_F} E N(E) dE}{\int_0^{E_F} N(E) dE}$$

$$= \frac{C \cdot \int_0^{E_F} E^{3/2} dE}{C \cdot \int_0^{E_F} E^{1/2} dE}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{5} E_F^{5/2}}{\frac{2}{3} E_F^{3/2}} = \frac{3}{5} E_F^0$$

$$(2) p = - \frac{dU}{dV} = - \frac{d \left[N \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \cdot \left(3\pi^2 \frac{N}{V} \right)^{2/3} \right]}{dV}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} E_F^0 \frac{N}{V}$$

$$\therefore pV = \frac{2}{5} E_F^0 \cdot N = \frac{2}{5} E_F^0 \cdot \frac{5}{3} \bar{u} N = N \cdot \frac{2}{3} \bar{u} = \frac{2}{3} U_{\text{总}}$$

8. 由 $2N$ 个 (设 N 很大) 带电为 $\pm q$ 的正负离子相间排列的一维晶体链, 最近邻之间的排斥能为 B/R^n

(1) 试证在平衡时, 晶体链的相互作用能为 $U(R_0) = -\frac{2Nq^2 \ln 2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)$

(2) 若晶体被压缩, 使 $R_0 \rightarrow R_0(1-\delta)$, 设 $\delta \ll 1$, 证明在晶体被压缩过程中, 外力对每一离子所做的功的主项均为 $\frac{1}{2} c \delta^2$, 其中 $c = \frac{(n-1)q^2 \ln 2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0}$

解: (1) 由题设, 晶体链的相互作用能为:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2N \left[-\frac{2q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} + \frac{B}{R^n} \right] \Rightarrow \alpha = 2 \ln 2$$

$$\text{平衡时 } \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial R} \right|_{R_0} = N \cdot \left(\frac{2q^2 \ln 2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0^2} - n \frac{B}{R_0^{n+1}} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_0 = \left(\frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 n B}{2q^2 \ln 2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}}, \quad B = \frac{2q^2 \ln 2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 n} R_0^{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow U(R_0) = -\frac{2Nq^2 \ln 2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

(2) 晶体被压缩过程所作功为:

$$W = U(R_0) - U(R)$$

$$U(R) = \frac{2Nq^2 \ln 2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \left(\frac{R_0^{n-1}}{nR^{n-1}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\therefore U[R_0(1-\delta)] = \frac{2Nq^2 \ln 2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0(1-\delta)} \left[\frac{1}{n(1-\delta)^{n-1}} - 1 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \frac{1}{n(1-\delta)^n} - \frac{1}{1-\delta} &= \frac{1}{n} (1-\delta)^{-n} - (1-\delta)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left[1 - n(1-\delta) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} (1-\delta)^2 - \dots \right] - \left[1 - (1-\delta) + \frac{(1-\delta)^2}{2} - \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{(n-1)}{2} \delta^2 + \frac{1-n}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore U(R_0) - U[R_0(1-\delta)] = -2N \frac{q^2 \ln 2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0} \cdot \frac{n-1}{2} \delta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow W' = \frac{W}{2N} = \frac{1}{2} C \delta^2 \quad \left(C = \frac{(1-n)q^2 \ln 2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0} \right)$$

24. 证明 $T=0\text{K}$ 时, 金属中自由电子气的状态方程为 $PV^{5/3} = \text{const}$, 这里 P 为电子气的压强, V 为金属的体积。已知 Cu 的电子密度 $n = 8.45 \times 10^{22} \text{cm}^{-3}$, 计算 Cu 中电子气的压强为多少个大气压。

解: $T=0\text{K}$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} (1) U &= \int_0^{E_F^0} EN(E) dE = \int_0^{E_F^0} C E^{3/2} dE = \frac{2}{5} C \cdot E_F^{5/2} \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{V(2m)^{3/2}}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3} \cdot E_F^{5/2} = \frac{3}{5} N E_F^0 \end{aligned}$$

$$P = - \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T = - \frac{d \left[\frac{3}{5} N \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (3\pi^2 \frac{N}{V})^{2/3} \right]}{dV}$$

$$= \frac{N \hbar^2}{5m} \cdot (3\pi^2 N)^{2/3} \cdot V^{-5/3}$$

$$\therefore PV^{5/3} = \frac{N \hbar^2}{5m} \cdot (3\pi^2 N)^{2/3} = \text{const}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) P &= \frac{\hbar^2}{5m} \cdot (3\pi^2 n)^{2/3} \cdot n = \frac{(1.055 \times 10^{-34})^2}{5 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31}} \cdot (3 \times 3.14^2 \times 8.45 \times 10^{22} \times 10^6)^{2/3} \times 8.45 \times 10^{28} \\ &= 3.8 \times 10^{10} \text{Pa} = 3.75 \times 10^5 \text{atm} \end{aligned}$$

25. 证明 $T=0$ 时自由电子气的体积弹性模量 $K = \frac{10U}{9V}$ ，这里的 U 为自由电子的总能量， V 为金属的体积。若已知钾的电子密度为 $1.4 \times 10^{22} \text{cm}^{-3}$ ，求钾的体积弹性模量。

解: $T=0\text{K}$ 时:

$$\textcircled{1} K = -V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial V} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{N\hbar^2}{2m} (3\pi^2)^{2/3} N^{2/3} (V^{-5/3})'$$

$$\therefore K = -\frac{\hbar^2}{5m} (3\pi^2)^{2/3} N^{5/3} \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) V^{-8/3} \cdot V$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{3m} (3\pi^2)^{2/3} N^{5/3} V^{-5/3} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (3\pi^2 n)^{2/3} \cdot n \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} n E_F^0$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{N}{V} \cdot \frac{5U}{3N} = \frac{10U}{9V}$$

② 对钾:

$$K_K = \frac{2}{3} \times 1.4 \times 10^{22} \times 10^6 \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (3\pi^2 \times 1.4 \times 10^{28})^{2/3} = 3.17 \times 10^9 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$$

26. 在长为 L 的一维金属链中共有 N 个自由电子，在 $T=0\text{K}$ 时，求：

(1) 电子的能态密度 $N(E)$;

(2) 晶体链的费米能级 E_F^0 ;

(3) 一个电子的平均能量 \bar{E} 。

解: (1) $N(E) = \frac{dZ(E)}{dE} = \frac{2P(k) \cdot 2k}{dE} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{L}{2\pi} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar dE}$

$$= \frac{L \cdot (2m)^{1/2}}{\pi \hbar} E^{-1/2}$$

(2) 自由电子总数为 N

$$\therefore N = \int_0^{\infty} f(E) N(E) dE \stackrel{T=0}{=} \int_0^{E_F^0} N(E) dE = \frac{2L(2m)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\pi\hbar} E_F^0{}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_F^0 = \frac{N^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{8L^2 m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \bar{E} &= \frac{E_{\Sigma}}{N} = \frac{\int_0^{E_F^0} E N(E) dE}{N} = \frac{\int_0^{E_F^0} E^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{L(2m)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\pi\hbar} dE}{N} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{L(2m)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{N\pi\hbar} E_F^0{}^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} E_F^0 \end{aligned}$$

27. 假设每个铜原子贡献一个自由电子, 试计算室温 (300K) 下电子气体的热容量, 并将所得结果与铜的总热容量 $24 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}$ 的数值进行比较。已知铜的原子量为 63.5, 密度为 8.9 g/cm^3 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } C_e &= \frac{\pi^2}{2} \cdot Z \cdot N_0 k_B \cdot \frac{T}{T_F} = \frac{\pi^2}{2} R \cdot \frac{T}{T_F} = \frac{\pi^2 R}{2} \frac{T}{E_F^0/k_B} \\ &= \frac{\pi^2 R}{2} \frac{T \cdot k_B}{\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (3\pi^2 \frac{N}{V})^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{3.14^2 \times 8.314 \times 300 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31}}{(3 \times 3.14^2 \times \frac{8.9}{63.5} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23})^{\frac{2}{3}} \times (1.055 \times 10^{-34})^2} \\ &= 0.151 \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore C_e \ll C_{Cu} = 24 \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ 即: 室温下电子热容对固体热容并无贡献。

28. 证明电子密度为 n 的三维自由电子气的化学势可由下式给出

$$\mu(T) = k_B T \ln \left[\exp \left(\frac{n \pi^2 \hbar^2}{m k_B T} \right) - 1 \right]$$

其中, m 为电子质量。

证明: 对三维电子气体,

$$N(E) = \frac{dZ(E)}{dE} = \frac{d \cdot 2P(\vec{k}) \cdot \pi k^2}{dE} = \frac{d \left(\frac{25}{4\pi^2} \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \right)}{dE}$$

$$= \frac{5m}{\pi \hbar^2}$$

$$\text{而 } N = \int_0^{\infty} N(E) f(E) dE = \frac{5m}{\pi \hbar^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^{(E-\mu)/k_B T} + 1} dE$$

$$= \frac{5m k_B T}{\pi \hbar^2} \ln(1 + e^{\mu/k_B T})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = k_B T \ln \left[\exp \left(\frac{\pi \hbar^2 N}{m k_B T} \right) - 1 \right] = k_B T \ln \left[\exp \left(\frac{\pi \hbar^2 n}{m k_B T} \right) - 1 \right]$$

29. 在低温下, 金属铜摩尔热容量的实验结果可表为

$$C = (2.08T + 2.57T^3) \times 10^{-3} \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}$$

试求: (1) 铜的 Debye 温度 Θ_D ; (2) Fermi 温度 T_F .

(3) 在 Fermi 面上, 摩尔金属的电子能态密度 $N(E_F^0)$.

解: (1) $C = \frac{\pi^2}{2} ZR/T_F + \frac{12}{5} \pi^4 R T^3 / \Theta_D^3$

对比可得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\pi^2}{2} ZR/T_F = 2.08 \times 10^{-3} \\ \frac{12}{5} \pi^4 R / \Theta_D^3 = 2.57 \times 10^{-3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} T_F = 1.97 \times 10^4 \text{ K} \\ \Theta_D = 91 \text{ K} \end{cases}$$

(3) $N(E_F^0) = \frac{3N}{2E_F}$

$$E_F^0 = k_B \cdot T_F$$

$$= 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 1.97 \times 10^4 = 2.722 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\therefore N(E_F^0) = \frac{3N}{2E_F^0}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 1 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}}{2 \times 2.722 \times 10^{-19}} = 3.32 \times 10^{42}$$

30. 已知Cu的电子密度为 $n = 8.45 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, Debye温度 $\Theta_D = 315 \text{ K}$.

(1) 求当T为何值时, 电子热容等于晶格热容?

(2) 计算 $T = 300 \text{ K}$ 时一摩尔Cu的电子顺磁磁化率 χ .

解: (1) $C_e = C_L$ 时

$$\frac{\pi^2}{2} R \cdot \frac{T}{T_F} = \frac{12\pi^4}{5} R \frac{T^3}{\Theta_D^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow T^2 = \frac{5 \Theta_D^3}{24\pi^2 T_F}$$

$$\therefore T_F = \frac{E_F^0}{k_B} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m k_B} (3\pi^2 n)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= 8.15 \times 10^4 \text{ K}$$

$$\therefore T = 2.84 \text{ K}$$

$$(2) \chi_0 = \frac{3N\mu_0\mu_B^2}{2E_F} \left[1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{12} \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{3N\mu_0\mu_B^2}{2k_B T_F} \left[1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{12} \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= 8.66 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/\text{mol}.$$



5+
11.3

补充28. 证明电子密度为 n 的二维自由电子气的化学势可由下式给出:

$$\mu(T) = k_B T \ln \left[\exp\left(\frac{n \lambda^2}{m k_B T}\right) - 1 \right] \quad \text{其中 } m \text{ 为电子质量.}$$

证明: 对二维自由电子气 $\rho(k) = \frac{S}{4\pi^2}$

$$\therefore Z(E) = 2\rho(k) \cdot \lambda k^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{S}{4\pi^2} \cdot \lambda \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} = \frac{SmE}{2\hbar^2}$$

$$\therefore N(E) = \frac{dZ}{dE} = \frac{d\left(\frac{SmE}{2\hbar^2}\right)}{dE} = \frac{Sm}{2\hbar^2}$$

$$N = \int_0^\infty f(E) N(E) dE$$

$$= \frac{Sm}{2\hbar^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{E-\mu}{k_B T}\right) + 1} dE$$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{E-\mu}{k_B T} \quad \therefore dx = \frac{1}{k_B T} dE$$

$$\therefore N = \frac{Sm}{2\hbar^2} \int_{-\frac{\mu}{k_B T}}^\infty \frac{1}{e^x + 1} k_B T dx$$

$$= \frac{Sm k_B T}{2\hbar^2} \int_{-\frac{\mu}{k_B T}}^\infty \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx$$

$$= \frac{Sm k_B T}{2\hbar^2} \int_{-\frac{\mu}{k_B T}}^\infty \frac{-1}{1+e^{-x}} d(1+e^{-x})$$

$$= -\frac{Sm k_B T}{2\hbar^2} \ln(1+e^{-x}) \Big|_{-\frac{\mu}{k_B T}}^\infty = \frac{Sm k_B T}{2\hbar^2} \ln \left[1 + \exp\left(\frac{\mu}{k_B T}\right) \right]$$

$$\therefore \ln\left[1 + \exp\left(\frac{\mu}{k_B T}\right)\right] = \frac{n \lambda^3}{m k_B T}$$

$$\therefore \exp\left(\frac{n \lambda^3}{m k_B T}\right) = 1 + \exp\left(\frac{\mu}{k_B T}\right)$$

$$\therefore \mu(T) = k_B T \ln\left[\exp\left(\frac{n \lambda^3}{m k_B T}\right) - 1\right]$$

29. 在低温下, 金属钾摩尔热容量的实验结果可表为: $C = (2.08T + 2.57T^3) \times 10^{-3} \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}$

试求: (1) 钾的 Debye 温度 Θ_D ; (2) Fermi 温度 T_F ; (3) 在 Fermi 面上 1 摩尔金属的电子能态密度 $N(E_F)$

解: $\therefore C_e = \frac{7}{2} ZR \frac{T}{T_F} \quad C_l = \frac{12\pi^4 R}{5} \left(\frac{T}{\Theta_D}\right)^3$

$$C = (2.08T + 2.57T^3) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{7}{2} ZR / T_F &= 2.08 \times 10^{-3} \\ \frac{12\pi^4 R}{5} / \Theta_D^3 &= 2.57 \times 10^{-3} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} T_F = 1.97 \times 10^4 \text{ K} \\ \Theta_D = 91 \text{ K} \end{cases}$$

$$N(E_F) = \frac{3N}{2E_F} = \frac{3N}{2k_B T_F} = \frac{3 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}}{2 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 1.97 \times 10^4} = 3.32 \times 10^{42}$$

30. 已知 Cu 的电子密度为 $n = 8.45 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, Debye 温度 $\Theta_D = 315 \text{ K}$

①. 求当 T 为何值时, 电子热容等于晶格热容?

②. 计算 $T = 300 \text{ K}$ 时一摩尔 Cu 的电子顺磁磁化率 χ .

解: ① $C_e = C_l$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{2} \pi^2 R \frac{T}{T_F} = \frac{12\pi^4 R}{5} \left(\frac{T}{\Theta_D}\right)^3$$

$$\therefore T = \sqrt{\frac{5\pi \Theta_D^3}{24\pi^2 T_F}}$$

$$\therefore T_F = \frac{E_F^0}{k_B} = \frac{\hbar^2 (3\pi^2 n)^{2/3}}{2m}$$

$$= \frac{11.055 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}^2}{2 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}} \times (3 \times 3.14^2 \times 8.45 \times 10^{22} \times 10^6)^{2/3} = \frac{1.12 \times 10^{-18}}{1.38 \times 10^{-23}}$$

$$= 8.14 \times 10^4 \text{ K}$$

$$\Theta_D = 315 \text{ K}$$

$$\therefore T = \sqrt{\frac{5 \times 1 \times 315^3}{24 \times \pi^2 \times 8.14 \times 10^4}} = 2.84 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{② } \chi = \frac{3N \mu_B^2}{2E_F^0} \left[1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left(\frac{T}{T_F}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \times 4.7 \times 10^{-7} \times (9.27 \times 10^{-24})^2}{2 \times 1.12 \times 10^{-18}} \left[1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left(\frac{300}{8.14 \times 10^4}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$= 8.66 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/\text{mol}$$

31. 利用 Sommerfeld 展开式证明, 在 $k_B T \ll E_F$ 时一个自由电子的平均动能近似为

$$\bar{E} = \frac{3}{5} E_F^0 \left[1 + \frac{5}{2} \pi^2 \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 \right]$$

证明: Sommerfeld 展开式为: 在 $k_B T \ll E_F$ 的情况下

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} f(E) Q'(E) dE \approx Q(E_F) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 Q''(E_F)$$

其中 $f(E) = \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{E-E_F}{k_B T}\right) + 1}$ 为 F-D 分布函数

温度为 T 时, 自由电子系统的总能量为

$$U = \int_0^{\infty} E f(E) N(E) dE \quad Q'(E) = E N(E)$$

$$= \int_0^{E_F} E N(E) dE + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \frac{d}{dE} [E N(E)]_{E_F}$$

$$= \int_0^{E_F} E N(E) dE + \int_{E_F}^{E_F} E N(E) dE + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \frac{3}{2} (E_F^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

$$\approx U_0 + E_F^0 N(E_F^0) [E_F - E_F^0] + \frac{\pi^2}{4} (k_B T)^2 N(E_F^0) \quad E_F = E_F^0 \left[1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= U_0 + N(E_F^0) \left[-\frac{\pi^2}{12} (k_B T)^2 \right] + \frac{\pi^2}{4} (k_B T)^2 N(E_F^0)$$

$$= U_0 + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 N(E_F^0) \quad N(E_F^0) = \frac{3N}{2E_F^0}$$

$$= U_0 + \frac{\pi^2}{4} N \frac{(k_B T)^2}{E_F^0}$$

$$U_0 = \int_0^{E_F^0} E N(E) dE = \frac{3}{5} N E_F^0 \quad T=0 \text{ 时自由电子系统的总能量}$$

$$\therefore \bar{E} = \frac{U}{N} = \frac{3}{5} E_F^0 + \frac{\pi^2}{4} \frac{(k_B T)^2}{E_F^0}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} E_F^0 \left[1 + \frac{\pi^2}{2} \frac{(k_B T)^2}{E_F^0} \right] \quad T_F = \frac{E_F^0}{k_B}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} E_F^0 \left[1 + \frac{5\pi^2}{2} \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 \right]$$

32. 已知 Na 为 bcc 结构, 晶格常数为 $a = 4.28 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$,

(1) 用自由电子模型计算其 Hall 系数 R_H ;

(2) 设有一长方形 Na 晶片, 长为 l , 宽为 5 mm , 厚为 1 mm . 若晶片长边方向通以 100 mA 的电流, 并将其置于 0.1 T 的磁场中 (磁场方向垂直于晶片), 求 Hall 电压 V_H 的大小.

解: (1) \because Na 为 bcc 结构, 所以体积为 a^3 的晶体中 Na 原子数为 2.

$$\therefore n = 2/a^3$$

$$\therefore R_H = \frac{1}{nq} = \frac{a^3}{2q} = \frac{-(4.28 \times 10^{-10})^3}{2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = -2.45 \times 10^{-10} \quad (\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{C}^{-1})$$

$$(2) V_H = E_H d = E_H j \times B \cdot d$$

$$= 2.45 \times 10^{-10} \times \frac{100 \times 10^{-3}}{5 \times 10^{-6}} \times 0.1 \times 5 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 2.45 \times 10^{-9} \text{ V}$$

与 2 写出一种近自由电子近似, 第 n 个能带 ($n=1, 2, 3$) 中, 简约波数 $k = \frac{2\pi}{a}$ 的 0 级波函数.

$$\text{解: } \psi_k^*(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{ikx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{i\frac{2\pi}{a}x} e^{i\frac{2\pi}{a}mx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{i\frac{2\pi}{a}x} e^{i\frac{2\pi}{a}mx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{i\frac{2\pi}{a}(m+1)x}$$

$$\text{第一能带: } m \cdot \frac{2\pi}{a} = 0, m=0, \psi_k^*(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{i\frac{2\pi}{a}x}$$

$$\text{第二能带: } b=b', \text{ 则 } b' \rightarrow b, m \cdot \frac{2\pi}{a} = -\frac{2\pi}{a} \text{ 即 } m=-1$$

$$\text{即 } e^{ikx} \cdot e^{i\frac{2\pi}{a}x} = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{a}x}$$

$$\therefore \psi_k^*(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{a}x}$$

$$\text{第三能带: } c' \rightarrow c, m \cdot \frac{2\pi}{a} = \frac{2\pi}{a}, \text{ 即 } m=1$$

$$\therefore \psi_k^*(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{2a}x}$$

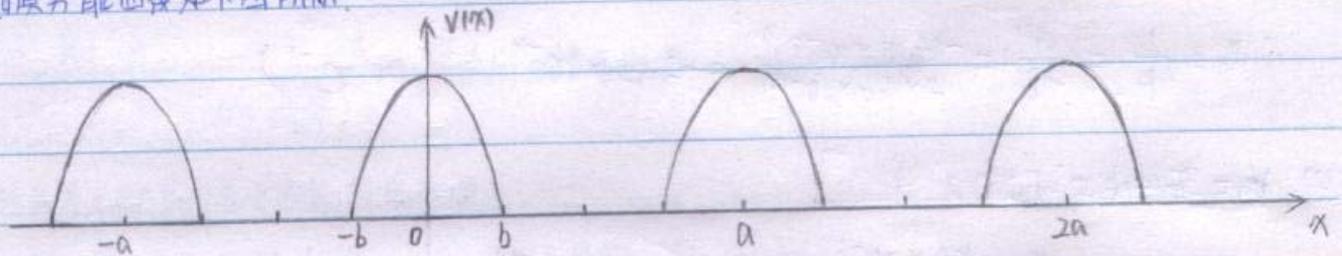
4.3 电子周期场的势能函数为

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 [b^2 - (x - na)^2] & , \text{当 } na - b \leq x \leq na + b \\ 0 & , \text{当 } (n-1)a + b \leq x \leq na - b \end{cases} \quad \text{其中 } a = 4b, \omega \text{ 为常数.}$$

(1) 试画出此势能曲线, 并求其平均值.

(2) 用近自由电子近似模型求出晶体的第一个及第二个带隙宽度.

解: 其势能曲线如下图所示.



由图可见, $V(x)$ 是个以 a 为周期的周期函数,

$$\therefore \bar{V}(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int V(x) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a V(x) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-b}^{a-b} V(x) dx$$

$\because a = 4b, \therefore a - b = 3b$, 但在 $[b, 3b]$ 区间 $V(x) = 0$, \therefore 只需在 $[-b, b]$ 区间内积分, 此时 $n=0$

$$\therefore \bar{V}(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-b}^b V(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int_{-b}^b \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (b^2 - x^2) dx$$

$$= \frac{m \omega^2}{2a} \left(b^2 x \Big|_{-b}^b - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_{-b}^b \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} m \omega^2 b^2$$

12) 禁带宽度 $E_g = 2|V_n|$

V_n 是周期势场 $V(x)$ 傅里叶级数的系数

$$V_n = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} V(x) e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{a} n x} dx$$

第一禁带宽度为

$$E_g = 2|V_1| = 2 \left| \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} V(x) e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{a} x} dx \right|$$

$$= 2 \left| \frac{1}{4b} \int_{-b}^b \frac{mW^2}{2} [b^2 - x^2] e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{a} x} dx \right|$$

$$= 2 \left| \frac{1}{4b} \int_{-b}^b \frac{mW^2}{2} [b^2 - x^2] \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2b} x\right) dx \right|$$

$$= \frac{8mW^2 b^2}{\pi^3}$$

第二禁带宽度为:

$$E_g = 2|V_2| = 2 \left| \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} V(x) e^{-i\frac{4\pi}{a} x} dx \right|$$

$$= 2 \left| \frac{1}{4b} \int_{-b}^b \frac{mW^2}{2} [b^2 - x^2] e^{-i\frac{4\pi}{a} x} dx \right|$$

$$= 2 \left| \frac{1}{4b} \int_{-b}^b \frac{mW^2}{2} [b^2 - x^2] \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{b} x\right) dx \right|$$

$$= \frac{mW^2 b^2}{\pi^2}$$

4.4 用紧束缚近似求出面心立方晶体和体心立方晶格S态原子能级相对应的能带 $E^S(k)$ 函数。

解：面心立方晶体：

S态能级对应的能带函数：

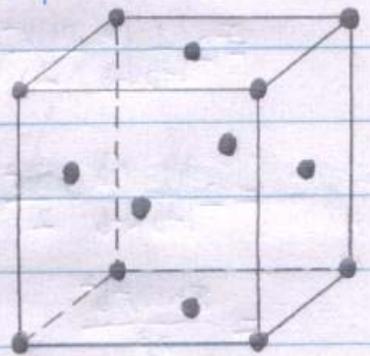
$$E^S(k) = \varepsilon_s - J_0 - \sum_{R_s \text{ 近邻}} J(R_s) e^{-ik \cdot R_s}$$

由于S态原子波函数是球对称的

$$\therefore J(R_s) = J_1 \quad R_s = \text{近邻格矢} \quad \therefore E^S(k) = \varepsilon_s - J_0 - J_1 \sum_{R_s \text{ 近邻}} e^{-ik \cdot R_s}$$

对于面心立方，任选一格点作原点，有12个最近邻，分别为

$$\begin{array}{lll} \frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}, 0 & 0, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2} & \frac{a}{2}, 0, \frac{a}{2} \\ \frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2}, 0 & 0, -\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2} & -\frac{a}{2}, 0, \frac{a}{2} \\ -\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}, 0 & 0, \frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2} & \frac{a}{2}, 0, -\frac{a}{2} \\ -\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2}, 0 & 0, -\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2} & -\frac{a}{2}, 0, -\frac{a}{2} \end{array}$$

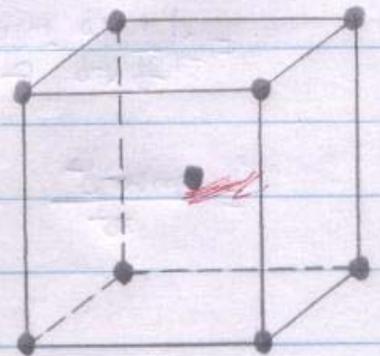


$$\therefore E^S(k) = \varepsilon_s - J_0 - J_1 \sum_{R_s \text{ 近邻}} e^{-ik \cdot R_s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \varepsilon_s - J_0 - J_1 \left[\exp\left[i\frac{a}{2}(k_x+k_y)\right] + \exp\left[i\frac{a}{2}(k_x-k_y)\right] + \exp\left[i\frac{a}{2}(-k_x+k_y)\right] + \exp\left[i\frac{a}{2}(-k_x-k_y)\right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \exp\left[i\frac{a}{2}(k_y+k_z)\right] + \exp\left[i\frac{a}{2}(k_y-k_z)\right] + \exp\left[i\frac{a}{2}(k_y-k_z)\right] + \exp\left[i\frac{a}{2}(-k_y-k_z)\right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \exp\left[i\frac{a}{2}(k_z+k_x)\right] + \exp\left[i\frac{a}{2}(k_z-k_x)\right] + \exp\left[i\frac{a}{2}(k_z-k_x)\right] + \exp\left[i\frac{a}{2}(-k_z-k_x)\right] \right] \\ &= \varepsilon_s - J_0 - 4J_1 \left[\cos\frac{ka_x}{2} \cos\frac{ka_y}{2} + \cos\frac{ka_y}{2} \cos\frac{ka_z}{2} + \cos\frac{ka_z}{2} \cos\frac{ka_x}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

对体心立方晶体，任选一格点作原点，有8个最近邻，分别为

$$\begin{array}{ll} \frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2} & -\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2} \\ -\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2} & \frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2} \\ \frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2} & -\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2} \\ \frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2} & -\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2} \end{array}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E^S(\mathbf{r}) &= E_s - J_0 - J_1 \sum_{\mathbf{R}_j} e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{R}_j} \\ &= E_s - J_0 - J_1 [\exp[i\frac{a}{2}(k_x+k_y+k_z)] + \exp[i\frac{a}{2}(-k_x+k_y+k_z)] + \exp[i\frac{a}{2}(k_x-k_y+k_z)] \\ &\quad + \exp[i\frac{a}{2}(k_x+k_y-k_z)] + \exp[i\frac{a}{2}(-k_x-k_y-k_z)] + \exp[i\frac{a}{2}(k_x-k_y-k_z)] + \exp[i\frac{a}{2}(k_x+k_y-k_z)] + \exp[i\frac{a}{2}(-k_x-k_y+k_z)]] \\ &= E_s - J_0 - 8J_1 \cos\frac{k_x a}{2} \cos\frac{k_y a}{2} \cos\frac{k_z a}{2} \end{aligned}$$

补充34. 一维周期场中电子波函数 $\psi_k(x)$ 应当满足 Bloch 定理, 若晶格常数为 a , 电子波函数为

1) $\psi_k(x) = \sin(\frac{\pi x}{a})$ 2) $\psi_k(x) = i \cos(\frac{3\pi x}{a})$ 3) $\psi_k(x) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-la) + \psi_k(x) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} |f|^2 + (x-la)$

求电子在这些状态中的简约波矢和广延波矢.

解: Bloch 定理: $\psi(\mathbf{r}+\mathbf{R}) = e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{R}} \psi(\mathbf{r})$, $\therefore \psi_k(x+a) = e^{ika} \psi_k(x)$ —— 一维周期场中定态电子波函数

1) $\psi_k(x+a) = \sin[\frac{\pi}{a}(x+a)] = \sin(\frac{\pi x}{a} + \pi) = -\sin\frac{\pi x}{a} = e^{i\pi} \sin\frac{\pi x}{a}$

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

$\therefore k = \pm \frac{\pi}{a}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{a}, \pm \frac{5\pi}{a}, \dots$

* 取布里渊区内的值: $-\frac{\pi}{a} \leq k \leq \frac{\pi}{a}$, 则 $k = \frac{\pi}{a}$

\therefore 简约波矢, $k = \frac{\pi}{a} \hat{b} = \frac{1}{2} \hat{b}$, 广延波矢, $\mathbf{K} = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{b}$ ($\hat{b} = \frac{2\pi}{a} \hat{b}$) \hat{b} —— 倒易空间基矢单位

2) $\psi_k(x+a) = i \cos[\frac{3\pi}{a}(x+a)] = i \cos(\frac{3\pi x}{a} + 3\pi) = -i \cos(\frac{3\pi x}{a})$

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

\therefore 简约波矢: $k = \frac{3\pi}{a}$, 广延波矢 $\mathbf{K} = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{b}$

3) $\psi_k(x+a) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} f(x+a-l) = \sum_{l'=-\infty}^{\infty} f[x-l'-1)a]$

$\sum l' = l-1$

$\therefore \psi_k(x+a) = \sum_{l'=-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-l'a) = \psi_k(x) = e^{ika} \psi_k(x)$

$\therefore e^{ika} = 1$

$\therefore k = 0, \pm \frac{2\pi}{a}, \pm \frac{4\pi}{a}, \pm \frac{6\pi}{a}, \dots$

∴ $k=0$ 布里渊区内取值

∴ 简约波矢 $k=\vec{0}$, 扩展波矢 $k=n\vec{b}$

$$\Psi_k(x+a) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} (-i)^l f(x+a-la) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} (-i)^l f[x-(l-1)a]$$

$$= (-i) \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} (-i)^{l-1} f[x-(l-1)a]$$

$$= (-i) \Psi_k(x) = (-i) e^{ika} \Psi_k(x)$$

$$\therefore e^{ika} = -i = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\therefore k = -\frac{\pi}{2a} \vec{b} = -\frac{1}{4}\vec{b} \quad \text{扩展波矢 } k' = (n-\frac{1}{4})\vec{b}$$

35. 分别求出三维正方晶格简约区中沿 $\Gamma \Sigma M$ 和 $X \Sigma M$ 轴自由电子能量函数 $E_0(k)$ 能量展开的前几条曲线的表达式, 画出其示意图并给出各曲线的简并度。

解: 取 k_x, k_y 的单位 $\frac{\lambda}{a}$

$E_0(k)$ 的单位 $\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\lambda}{a}\right)^2$

$$E_0(k) = (k_x + 2n_1)^2 + (k_y + 2n_2)^2$$

在 $\Gamma \Sigma M$ 轴上: $k_x = k = k_y, -\frac{\lambda}{a} < k < \frac{\lambda}{a}$

$$\therefore E_0(k) = [(k + 2n_1)^2 + (k + 2n_2)^2]$$

n_1, n_2 取值如下

$$(0,0) \quad (0,1) \quad (1,0) \quad (0,\bar{1}) \quad (\bar{1},0) \quad (1,\bar{1}) \quad (1,\bar{1}) \quad (\bar{1},\bar{1})$$

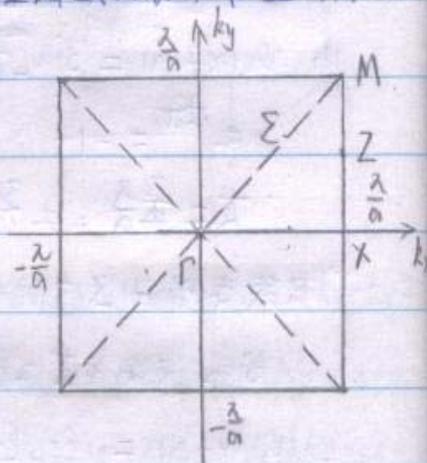
$$E_{00}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 2k^2 \quad \text{单} \quad 0 \nearrow 2$$

$$E_{10}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{01}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k+2)^2 + k^2 \quad \text{双} \quad 4 \nearrow 10$$

$$E_{\bar{1}0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{0\bar{1}}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k-2)^2 + k^2 \quad \text{双} \quad 4 \searrow 2$$

$$E_{11}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 2(k+2)^2 \quad \text{单} \quad 8 \nearrow 18$$

$$E_{\bar{1}\bar{1}}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{\bar{1}1}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k+2)^2 + (k-2)^2 \quad \text{双} \quad 8 \searrow 10$$



$$E_{II}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 2(k-2)^2 \quad \text{单} \quad 8 \hookrightarrow 2$$

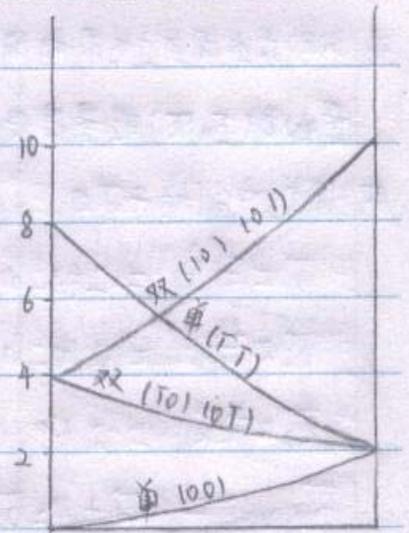
∴ 前四条曲线对应的表达式为

$$E_{I0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 2k^2 \quad \text{单} \quad 0 \nearrow 2$$

$$E_{I0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{0I}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k+2)^2 + k^2, \quad \text{双} \quad 4 \nearrow 10$$

$$E_{I0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{0I}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k-2)^2 + k^2, \quad \text{双} \quad 4 \hookrightarrow 2$$

$$E_{II}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 2(k-2)^2 \quad \text{单} \quad 8 \hookrightarrow 2$$



在 XZM 轴上, $k_x = \frac{\lambda}{a}$ 即取 1, $0 < k_y < 1$

$$\therefore E_n^{(0)}(\Delta) = [(1+2n_1)^2 + (k_y + 2n_2)^2]$$

n_1, n_2 取值如左: (00) (01) (10) (0T) (T0) (1T) (T1) (1T) (TT)

$$E_{00}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{T0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 1 + k_y^2 \quad \text{双} \quad 1 \nearrow 2$$

$$E_{0I}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{I0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 1 + (k_y + 2)^2 \quad \text{双} \quad 5 \nearrow 10$$

$$E_{I0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 9 + k_y^2 \quad \text{单} \quad 9 \nearrow 10$$

$$E_{0T}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{TT}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 1 + (k_y - 2)^2 \quad \text{双} \quad 5 \hookrightarrow 2$$

$$E_{II}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 9 + (k_y + 2)^2 \quad \text{单} \quad 13 \nearrow 18$$

$$E_{II}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 9 + (k_y - 2)^2 \quad \text{单} \quad 13 \hookrightarrow 10$$

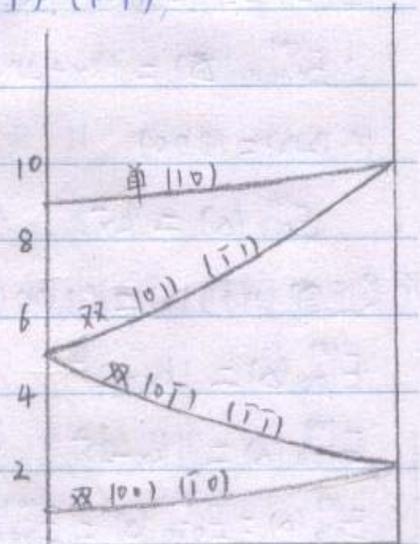
∴ 能量最低的前四条曲线对应的表达式为:

$$E_{00}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{T0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 1 + k_y^2 \quad \text{双} \quad 1 \nearrow 2$$

$$E_{0I}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{I0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 1 + (k_y + 2)^2 \quad \text{双} \quad 5 \nearrow 10$$

$$E_{I0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 9 + k_y^2 \quad \text{单} \quad 9 \nearrow 10$$

$$E_{0I}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{II}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 1 + (k_y - 2)^2 \quad \text{双} \quad 5 \hookrightarrow 2$$



36. 分别求出简单立方晶格简约区中沿 $\Gamma\Delta X$ 轴 (即 $\langle 100 \rangle$ 方向) 和 ΓNR 轴 (即 $\langle 111 \rangle$ 方向) 自由电子能量的函数 $E(k)$ 能量最低的前五条曲线的表达式, 画出其示意图并给出各曲线的简并度.

解: 简单立方晶格基矢:

$$\vec{b}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{a} \hat{i} = 2(1, 0, 0)$$

$$\vec{b}_2 = \frac{2\pi}{a} \hat{j} = 2(0, 1, 0)$$

$$\vec{b}_3 = \frac{2\pi}{a} \hat{k} = 2(0, 0, 1)$$

$$\vec{G}_{n_1 n_2 n_3} = n_1 \vec{b}_1 + n_2 \vec{b}_2 + n_3 \vec{b}_3 = 2(n_1, n_2, n_3)$$

$$\therefore E_{n_1 n_2 n_3}^{(0)} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} |\vec{k} + \vec{G}_{n_1 n_2 n_3}|^2$$

$$= (k_x + 2n_1)^2 + (k_y + 2n_2)^2 + (k_z + 2n_3)^2$$

在 $\Gamma\Delta X$ 轴方向 $k_x = k_x, k_y = k_z = 0, 0 \leq k_x \leq 1$

$$\therefore E_{n_1 n_2 n_3}^{(0)} = (k_x + 2n_1)^2 + 4n_2^2 + 4n_3^2$$

$$(n_1 n_2 n_3) = (000)$$

$$E_{000}^{(0)}(\Delta) = k_x^2 \quad \text{单} \quad 0 \uparrow 1$$

六个最近邻 $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (100) (\bar{1}00) (010) (0\bar{1}0) (001) (00\bar{1})$

$$E_{100}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k_x + 2)^2 \quad \text{单} \quad 4 \uparrow 9$$

$$E_{\bar{1}00}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k_x - 2)^2 \quad \text{单} \quad 4 \downarrow 1$$

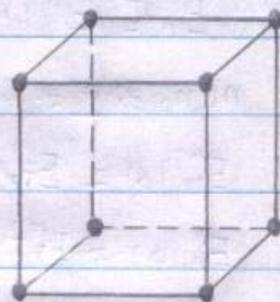
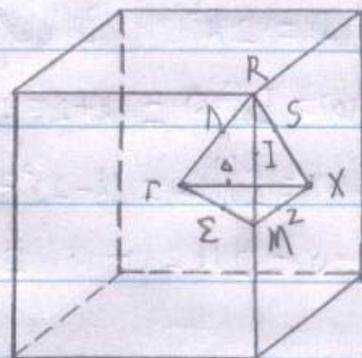
$$E_{010}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{0\bar{1}0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{001}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{00\bar{1}}^{(0)}(\Delta) = k_x^2 + 4 \quad \text{四} \quad 4 \uparrow 5$$

第二级邻 $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (110) (\bar{1}\bar{1}0) (\bar{1}10) (1\bar{1}0) (011) (0\bar{1}1) (01\bar{1}) (0\bar{1}\bar{1}) (101) (\bar{1}01) (10\bar{1}) (\bar{1}0\bar{1})$

$$E_{110}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{\bar{1}\bar{1}0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{\bar{1}10}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{1\bar{1}0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k_x + 2)^2 + 4 \quad \text{四} \quad 8 \uparrow 13$$

$$E_{101}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{\bar{1}01}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{10\bar{1}}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{\bar{1}0\bar{1}}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k_x - 2)^2 + 4 \quad \text{四} \quad 8 \downarrow 5$$

$$E_{011}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{0\bar{1}1}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{01\bar{1}}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{0\bar{1}\bar{1}}^{(0)}(\Delta) = k_x^2 + 8 \quad \text{四} \quad 8 \uparrow 9$$



二能量最低的前五条曲线的表达式为：

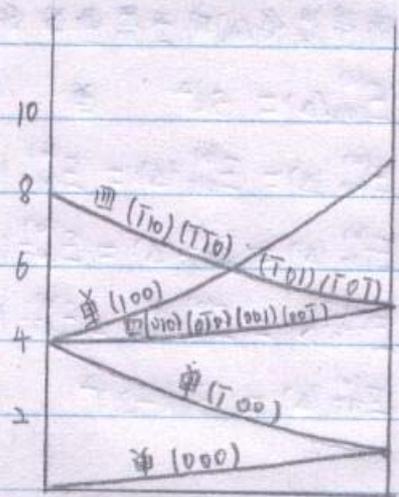
$$E_{000}^{(0)}(\Delta) = k_x^2 \quad \text{单 } 0 \uparrow 1$$

$$E_{100}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k_x + 2)^2 \quad \text{单 } 4 \uparrow 9$$

$$E_{\bar{1}00}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k_x - 2)^2 \quad \text{单 } 4 \downarrow 1$$

$$E_{010}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{0\bar{1}0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{001}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{00\bar{1}}^{(0)}(\Delta) = k_x^2 + 4 \quad \text{四 } 4 \uparrow 5$$

$$E_{100}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{\bar{1}00}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{010}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{0\bar{1}0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k_x - 2)^2 + 4 \quad \text{四 } 8 \downarrow 5$$



在 Γ 点轴方向 $k_x = k_y = k_z = k$ $0 \leq k \leq 1$

$$\therefore E_{m_1 m_2 m_3}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k + 2m_1)^2 + (k + 2m_2)^2 + (k + 2m_3)^2$$

$$(m_1, m_2, m_3) = (0, 0, 0) \quad E_{000}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 3k^2 \quad \text{单 } 0 \uparrow 3$$

6个第一近邻: $(m_1, m_2, m_3) = (1, 0, 0) (\bar{1}, 0, 0) (0, 1, 0) (0, \bar{1}, 0) (0, 0, 1) (0, 0, \bar{1})$

$$E_{100}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{\bar{1}00}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{010}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k + 2)^2 + 2k^2 \quad \equiv 4 \uparrow 11$$

$$E_{\bar{1}00}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{0\bar{1}0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{00\bar{1}}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k - 2)^2 + 2k^2 \quad \equiv 4 \downarrow 3$$

12个第二近邻: $(m_1, m_2, m_3) = (1, 1, 0) (\bar{1}, 1, 0) (1, \bar{1}, 0) (\bar{1}, \bar{1}, 0) (1, 0, 1) (1, 0, \bar{1}) (\bar{1}, 0, 1) (\bar{1}, 0, \bar{1}) (0, 1, 1) (0, 1, \bar{1}) (0, \bar{1}, 1) (0, \bar{1}, \bar{1})$

$$E_{110}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{\bar{1}10}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{1\bar{1}0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 2(k + 2)^2 + k^2 \quad \equiv 8 \uparrow 19$$

$$E_{1\bar{1}0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{\bar{1}\bar{1}0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{101}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{\bar{1}01}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{011}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{0\bar{1}1}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k + 2)^2 + (k - 2)^2 + k^2 \quad \equiv 8 \uparrow 11$$

$$E_{\bar{1}10}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{1\bar{1}0}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{\bar{1}01}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 2(k - 2)^2 + k^2 \quad \equiv 8 \downarrow 3$$

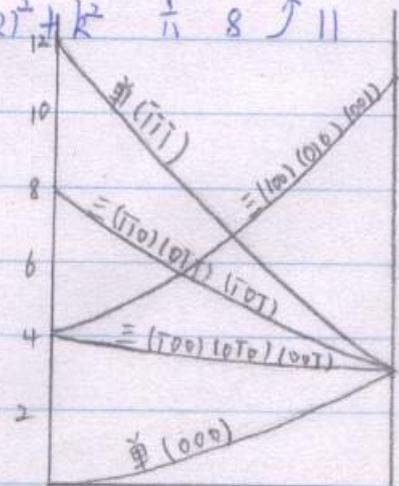
8个第三近邻: $(m_1, m_2, m_3) = (1, 1, 1) (\bar{1}, 1, 1) (1, \bar{1}, 1) (\bar{1}, \bar{1}, 1) (1, 1, \bar{1}) (1, \bar{1}, \bar{1}) (\bar{1}, 1, \bar{1}) (\bar{1}, \bar{1}, \bar{1})$

$$E_{111}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 3(k - 2)^2 \quad \text{单 } 12 \downarrow 3$$

$$E_{\bar{1}11}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{1\bar{1}1}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{\bar{1}\bar{1}1}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k + 2)^2 + 2(k - 2)^2 \quad \equiv 12 \downarrow 11$$

$$E_{1\bar{1}1}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{\bar{1}1\bar{1}}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{11\bar{1}}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k - 2)^2 + 2(k + 2)^2 \quad \equiv 12 \uparrow 19$$

$$E_{\bar{1}1\bar{1}}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 3(k + 2)^2 \quad \text{单 } 12 \uparrow 27$$



∴ 能量最低的前五条曲线所对应的 l 表达式为

$$E_{000}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 3k^2 \quad \text{单} \quad 0 \uparrow 3$$

$$E_{100}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{010}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{001}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k+2)^2 + 2k^2 \quad \equiv 4 \uparrow 11$$

$$E_{101}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{011}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{010}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k-2)^2 + 2k^2 \quad \equiv 4 \hookrightarrow 3$$

$$E_{110}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{101}^{(0)}(\Delta) = E_{011}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 2(k-2)^2 + k^2 \quad \equiv 8 \hookrightarrow 3$$

$$E_{111}^{(0)}(\Delta) = 3(k-2)^2 \quad \text{单} \quad 12 \hookrightarrow 3$$

5⁺

11.15

4.7 有一维单原子链，间距为 a ，总长度为 Na

(1) 用紧束缚近似方法求出与原子 S 态能级对应的能带的 $E(k)$ 函数；

(2) 求出其能态密度函数的表达式；

(3) 若每个原子 S 态上只有一个电子，求 $T=0$ 时 E_F 及 $N(E_F)$

解：

$$-2a \quad -a \quad 0 \quad a \quad 2a$$

$$(1) \quad E(k) = E_s - J_s [\exp(ika) + \exp(-ika)]$$

$$= E_s - 2J_s \cos(ka) \quad E_s = E_s - J_s$$

$$(2) \quad |D_k E| = 2J_s a |\sin ka|$$

$$\begin{aligned} N(E) &= 2 \cdot \rho(k) \cdot \frac{2}{|D_k E|} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{2J_s a |\sin ka|} \\ &= \frac{N}{\pi J_s |\sin ka|} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad N = \int_0^{k_F} 2 \cdot \rho(k) \cdot 2 dk$$

$$= \frac{2L}{\pi} \cdot k_F$$

$$\therefore k_F = \frac{\pi}{2a}$$

$$E_F = E_s - 2J_s \cos(ka)$$

$$= E_s - 2J_s \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$= E_s$$

$$N(E_F) = \frac{N}{\pi J_s \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \frac{N}{\pi J_s}$$

1.12 设有二维正方晶格, 晶体势为 $U(x, y) = -4V \cos(\frac{2\pi x}{a}) \cos(\frac{2\pi y}{a})$

用近自由电子近似的微扰论, 近似求出布里渊区顶角 $(\frac{\pi}{a}, \frac{\pi}{a})$ 处能隙。

解: 与 $k = \frac{\pi}{a}(1, 1)$ 简并的波矢有 $\frac{\pi}{a}(\bar{1}, 1), \frac{\pi}{a}(1, \bar{1}), \frac{\pi}{a}(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$

其四个对应的关系式为:

$$k_1 = k - G_1 = \frac{\pi}{a}(1, 1) \quad G_1 = \frac{2\pi}{a}(0, 0)$$

$$k_2 = k - G_2 = \frac{\pi}{a}(\bar{1}, 1) \quad G_2 = \frac{2\pi}{a}(1, 0)$$

$$k_3 = k - G_3 = \frac{\pi}{a}(1, \bar{1}) \quad G_3 = \frac{2\pi}{a}(0, 1)$$

$$k_4 = k - G_4 = \frac{\pi}{a}(\bar{1}, \bar{1}) \quad G_4 = \frac{2\pi}{a}(1, 1)$$

由 $H'_{k'k} = \langle k' | H' | k \rangle = V_n$ 及 $H'_{kk'} = \langle k | H' | k' \rangle = V_n^*$

中心方程:	$E - E_1^{(0)}$	$-V[-\frac{2\pi}{a}(1, 0)]$	$-V[-\frac{2\pi}{a}(0, 1)]$	$-V[-\frac{2\pi}{a}(1, 1)]$	
	$-V[\frac{2\pi}{a}(1, 0)]$	$E - E_2^{(0)}$	$-V[\frac{2\pi}{a}(1, \bar{1})]$	$-V[\frac{2\pi}{a}(0, \bar{1})]$	$= 0$
	$-V[\frac{2\pi}{a}(0, 1)]$	$-V[\frac{2\pi}{a}(\bar{1}, 1)]$	$E - E_3^{(0)}$	$-V[\frac{2\pi}{a}(\bar{1}, 0)]$	
	$-V[\frac{2\pi}{a}(1, 1)]$	$-V[\frac{2\pi}{a}(0, 1)]$	$-V[\frac{2\pi}{a}(1, 0)]$	$E - E_4^{(0)}$	

$$\text{又 } U(x, y) = -4U \cos(\frac{2\pi x}{a}) \cos(\frac{2\pi y}{a})$$

$$= -U(e^{i\frac{2\pi x}{a}} + e^{-i\frac{2\pi x}{a}})(e^{i\frac{2\pi y}{a}} + e^{-i\frac{2\pi y}{a}})$$

$$= -U[e^{i\frac{2\pi}{a}(x+y)} + e^{i\frac{2\pi}{a}(x-y)} + e^{i\frac{2\pi}{a}(-x+y)} + e^{i\frac{2\pi}{a}(-x-y)}]$$

$$\text{即 } V[\frac{2\pi}{a}(1, 1)] = V[\frac{2\pi}{a}(1, \bar{1})] = V[\frac{2\pi}{a}(\bar{1}, 1)] = V[\frac{2\pi}{a}(\bar{1}, \bar{1})] = -U$$

而其它 $V(k) = 0$

故上式可化为:	$E - E_1^{(0)}$	0	0	U	$= 0$	\Rightarrow	$\begin{vmatrix} E - E_1^{(0)} & U \\ U & E - E_1^{(0)} \end{vmatrix} = 0$	
	0	$E - E_2^{(0)}$	U	0		$\therefore E - E_1^{(0)} ^2 = U^2$		$E = E_1^{(0)} \pm U$
	0	U	$E - E_3^{(0)}$	0				$\therefore \Delta E = 2U$
	U	0	0	$E - E_4^{(0)}$				

补充: 33. 若一维晶体势为

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & na < x \leq (n+1)a - d \\ U_0 & (n+1)a - d < x \leq (n+1)a \end{cases}$$

其中 $a=2d$ 。用近自由电子近似求前两个不为零的能隙。

解:

$$-d \quad 0 \quad d \quad 2d \quad 3d \quad 4d \quad 5d$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_n &= \frac{1}{2d} \int_{-d}^d V(x) e^{i \frac{2n\pi x}{a}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2d} \int_{-d}^0 U_0 \exp(-i \frac{2n\pi x}{a}) dx \\ &= \frac{U_0}{2d} \frac{a}{-2n\pi i} \exp(-i \frac{2n\pi x}{a}) \Big|_{-d}^0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{U_0}{2n\pi i} (1 - e^{2n\pi})$$

$$= -\frac{U_0}{2n\pi i} [1 - (-1)^n]$$

$$E_{g1} = 2|U_1| = \frac{2U_0}{\pi}$$

$$U_2 = 0$$

$$E_{g2} = 2|U_3| = \frac{2U_0}{3\pi}$$

37. 由同种原子组成的二维密排结构晶体, 原子间距为 a , 作图画出其前三个布里渊区图形, 并求:

(1) 每个原子有一个价电子时的费米半径 k_F ;

(2) 第一布里渊区的内切圆半径 k_1 ;

(3) 内切圆为费米圆时的电子浓度 η , (即平均每个原子的价电子数);

(4) 每个原子有两个价电子时的费米半径画出简约区中近自由电子近似的费米面图形。

解: 前已证明二维密排结构的倒格子仍为二维密排结构, 且其格常数为 $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}a$ 。

(1) 设晶体原胞数为 N . 取一个平行四边形原胞。

$$\eta N = 2 \cdot \rho(k) \cdot \pi k_F^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{N \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a^2}{4\pi^2} \cdot \pi k_F^2$$

$$k_F^2 = \frac{4\pi\eta}{\sqrt{3}a^2}$$

$$\eta=1 \text{ 时, } k_F = \frac{2}{a} \left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(2) 由右图可以看出 $k_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \frac{\pi}{a} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\pi}{a} \approx \frac{3.626}{a}$

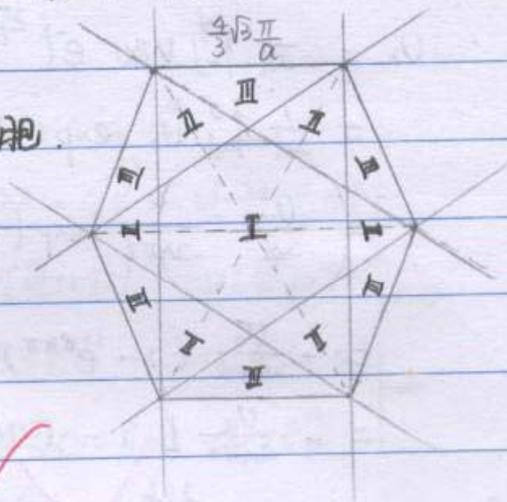
(3) $k_F^2 = k_1^2$

$$\frac{4\pi\eta}{\sqrt{3}a^2} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\pi^2}{a^2}$$

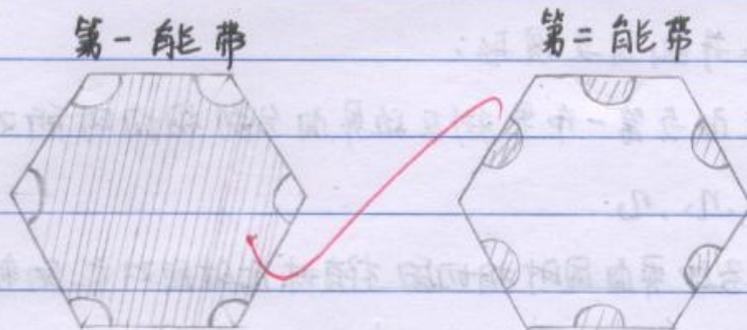
$$\therefore \eta = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

(4) $\eta=2$ 时, $k_F = \frac{2}{a} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{3.908}{a}$

$$k_1 < k_F < \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} k_1$$



简约区中的费米面图形:



38. 分别求 fcc 和 bcc 结构中第一布里渊区的外接球为费米球时各自所对应的电子浓度(平均每个原子的自由电子数)。若分别有 fcc 和 bcc 结构的三价金属, 那么其第一布里渊区的电子是否已完全填满?

解: fcc 倒格子为 bcc, 其简约区半径为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{2}$, fcc 原胞体积为 $\frac{a^3}{4}$

$$\eta \cdot N = 2 \cdot P(k) \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi k_f^3$$

N = 原胞数

$$\eta \cdot N = 2 \cdot \frac{N \cdot \frac{a^3}{4}}{8\pi^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{2}\right)^3$$

$$\eta = \frac{5\sqrt{3}\pi}{12} \approx 2.93 < 3$$

bcc 倒格子为 fcc, 其简约区半径为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, bcc 原胞体积为 $\frac{a^3}{2}$

$$\eta \cdot N = 2 \cdot P(k) \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi k_f^3$$

$$\eta \cdot N = 2 \cdot \frac{N \cdot \frac{a^3}{2}}{8\pi^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi k_f^3$$

$$\eta = \frac{5\pi}{2} \approx 4.19 > 3$$

由此可见, 若分别有 fcc 和 bcc 结构的三价金属, 则 fcc 第一布里渊区已完全填满, bcc 第一布里渊区电子未完全填满。

39. 设有晶格常数为 $a, 2a, 3a$ 的简单正交晶体, 求:

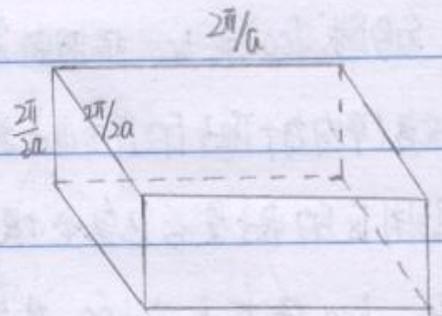
(1) 第一布里渊区体积 Ω_b 并画出其图形;

(2) 在自由电子近似下, 费米面与第一布里渊区边界面分别相切时所对应的各电子浓度 (即电子/原子比) η_1, η_2, η_3

(3) 费米面为与第一布里渊区各边界面同时相切的椭球面时所对应的电子浓度 η_{123}

解: (1) 简单正交晶体的倒格子仍是简单正交格子, 其第一布里渊区也为简单正交格子, 格常数分别为 $\frac{2\pi}{a}, \frac{2\pi}{2a}, \frac{2\pi}{3a}$.

$$\Omega_b = \frac{8\pi^3}{V_a} = \frac{8\pi^3}{6a^3} = \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^3$$



$$(2) k_{F1} = \frac{2\pi}{3a} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3a}$$

$$\eta_1 \cdot N = 2 \cdot \frac{N \cdot 6a^3}{8\pi^3} \times \frac{4}{3} \pi k_{F1}^3$$

$$\eta_1 = 2\pi/27$$

$$k_{F2} = \frac{2\pi}{2a} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2a}$$

$$\eta_2 \cdot N = 2 \cdot \frac{N \cdot 6a^3}{8\pi^3} \times \frac{4}{3} \pi k_{F2}^3$$

$$\eta_2 = \pi/4$$

$$k_{F3} = \frac{2\pi}{a} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{a}$$

$$\eta_3 \cdot N = 2 \cdot \frac{N \cdot 6a^3}{8\pi^3} \times \frac{4}{3} \pi k_{F3}^3$$

$$\eta_3 = 2\pi$$

$$(3) \eta \cdot N = 2 \cdot \frac{N \cdot 6a^3}{8\pi^3} \times \frac{4}{3} \pi \times \frac{2\pi}{2a} \times \frac{2\pi}{4a} \times \frac{2\pi}{6a}$$

$$\eta = \pi/3$$

解:

40. 解: 对于fcc, 其晶胞体积 $V_a = \frac{1}{4}a^3$, 其倒格子为bcc, 其倒格子常数为 $4\pi/a$

第一布里渊区内切球半径 $k_1 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{a}$

则 $\eta_N = 2 \cdot \frac{N \cdot \frac{1}{4}a^3}{8\pi^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi k_F^3 = 2 \cdot \frac{N \cdot \frac{1}{4}a^3}{8\pi^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{a}\right)^3$

$\Rightarrow \eta_f = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{4} \approx 1.360$

对于bcc, 其晶胞体积 $V_a = \frac{1}{2}a^3$, 其倒格子为fcc, 其倒格子常数为 $4\pi/a$.

第一布里渊区内切球半径 $k_1 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2 + 0^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{a}$

则 $\eta_N = 2 \cdot \frac{N \cdot \frac{1}{2}a^3}{8\pi^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi k_F^3 = 2 \cdot \frac{N \cdot \frac{1}{2}a^3}{8\pi^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{a}\right)^3$

$\Rightarrow \eta_b = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{3} \approx 1.481$

41. 分别求出体心立方晶格简约区中沿 ΓH (即 $\langle 100 \rangle$ 轴) 和 ΓP (即 $\langle 111 \rangle$ 轴) 自由电子能量

函数 $E_n(k)$ 能量最低的几条曲线的表达式, 画出其示意图并给出各曲线的简并度。

解: 取 k 的单位: $\frac{\pi}{a}$, $E_n(k)$ 的单位: $\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2$

则 $E_{n_1 n_2 n_3}^{(0)}(k) = (k_x + 2n_1)^2 + (k_y + 2n_2)^2 + (k_z + 2n_3)^2$

在 ΓH 轴上, $k_y = k_z = 0$, $0 \leq k_x \leq 2$

$\therefore E_{n_1 n_2 n_3}^{(0)}(k) = (k_x + 2n_1)^2 + 4(n_2^2 + n_3^2)$

能量最低点 $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (0, 0, 0)$ $E_{000}^{(0)}(\Delta) = k_x^2$ $0 \rightarrow 4$ (单)

第一个倒格子: $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (\pm 1, \pm 1, 0), (0, \pm 1, \pm 1), (\pm 1, 0, \pm 1)$

当 $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (1, 1, 0), (1, \bar{1}, 0), (1, 0, 1), (1, 0, \bar{1})$ 时, $E_{110}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k_x + 2)^2 + 4$ $8 \rightarrow 20$ (四)

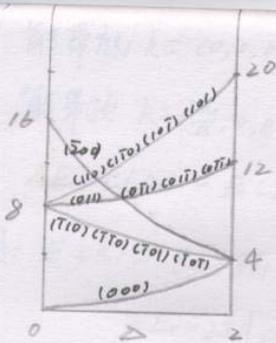
$(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (\bar{1}, 1, 0), (\bar{1}, \bar{1}, 0), (\bar{1}, 0, 1), (\bar{1}, 0, \bar{1})$ 时, $E_{\bar{1}10}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k_x - 2)^2 + 4$ $8 \rightarrow 4$ (四)

$(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (0, 1, 1), (0, 1, \bar{1}), (0, \bar{1}, 1), (0, \bar{1}, \bar{1})$ 时, $E_{011}^{(0)}(\Delta) = k_x^2 + 8$ $8 \rightarrow 12$ (四)

第二个倒格子: $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (\pm 2, 0, 0), (0, \pm 2, 0), (0, 0, \pm 2)$

当 $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (2, 0, 0)$ 时, $E_{200}^{(0)}(\Delta) = (k_x - 4)^2$ $16 \rightarrow 4$ (单)

相应示意图如下:



在 Γ AP 轴上, $k_x = k_y = k_z = k$, $0 \leq k \leq 1$

则 $E_{n_1 n_2 n_3}^{(0)}(k) = (k+2n_1)^2 + (k+2n_2)^2 + (k+2n_3)^2$

能量最低点 $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (0, 0, 0)$. $E_{000}^{(0)}(k) = 3k^2$ $0 \rightarrow 3$ (单)

第一近邻倒格点: $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (\pm 1, \pm 1, 0), (0, \pm 1, \pm 1), (0, 0, \pm 1)$

$\therefore (n_1, n_2, n_3) = (\bar{1}10), (0\bar{1}1), (10\bar{1})$ 时, $E_{110}^{(0)}(k) = 2(k-2)^2 + k^2$ $8 \rightarrow 3$ (三)

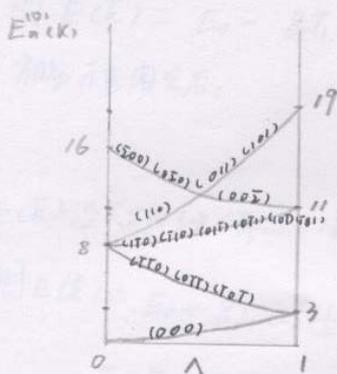
$(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (1\bar{1}0), (1\bar{1}0), (0, 1, \bar{1}), (0, \bar{1}, 1), (10\bar{1}), (\bar{1}01)$ 时 $E_{110}^{(0)}(k) = (k-2)^2 + (k+2)^2 + k^2$ $8 \rightarrow 11$ (六)

$(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (110), (011), (101)$ 时 $E_{110}^{(0)}(k) = 2(k+2)^2 + k^2$ $8 \rightarrow 19$ (三)

第二近邻倒格点: $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (\pm 2, 0, 0), (0, \pm 2, 0), (0, 0, \pm 2)$

$\therefore (n_1, n_2, n_3) = (\bar{2}00), (0\bar{2}0), (00\bar{2})$ 时 $E_{200}^{(0)}(k) = (k-4)^2 + 2k^2$ $16 \rightarrow 11$ (三)

相各示意图如下:



42. 已知体心立方晶体的态密度近似公式为 $E(\vec{k}) = E_0 - 8J_1 \cos(\frac{1}{2}k_x a) \cos(\frac{1}{2}k_y a) \cos(\frac{1}{2}k_z a)$

其中 a 为晶格常数, $J_1 > 0$, 求

- (1) 态密度的宽度 ΔE , 并证明在能带近邻等能面近似为球形.
- (2) $E(\vec{k})$ 沿 Γ AH 轴 (即 $\langle 100 \rangle$ 方向) 和沿 Γ EN 轴 (即 $\langle 110 \rangle$ 方向) 的极值, 并画出示意图.
- (3) 态密度的 \vec{k} 分布.
- (4) 求出态密度有效质量张量的表达式, 并求出在能带顶 $k = (0, 0, 0)$ 和能带底 $k = (\frac{\pi}{a}, 0, 0)$ 处态密度的表达式.

解: (1) 能带底 $k = (0, 0, 0)$ $E(\Gamma) = E_0 - 8J_1$

能带顶 $k = (\frac{2\pi}{a}, 0, 0)$ $E(\Delta) = E_0 + 8J_1$

$\therefore \Delta E = E(\Delta) - E(\Gamma) = 16J_1$

证明: $E(k) = E_0 - 8J_1 \cos(\frac{1}{2}k_x a) \cos(\frac{1}{2}k_y a) \cos(\frac{1}{2}k_z a)$

$= E_0 - 2J_1 [\cos(\frac{a}{2}(k_x+k_y+k_z)) + \cos(\frac{a}{2}(-k_x+k_y+k_z)) + \cos(\frac{a}{2}(k_x-k_y+k_z)) + \cos(\frac{a}{2}(k_x+k_y-k_z))]$

$= E_0 - 2J_1 [1 - 2\sin^2(\frac{a}{4}(k_x+k_y+k_z)) + 1 - 2\sin^2(\frac{a}{4}(k_x+k_y+k_z)) + 1 - 2\sin^2(\frac{a}{4}(k_x-k_y+k_z)) + 1 - 2\sin^2(\frac{a}{4}(k_x+k_y-k_z))]$

$= E_0 - 2J_1 [4 - 2(\sin^2(\frac{a}{4}(k_x+k_y+k_z)) + \sin^2(\frac{a}{4}(k_x+k_y+k_z)) + \sin^2(\frac{a}{4}(k_x-k_y+k_z)) + \sin^2(\frac{a}{4}(k_x+k_y-k_z)))]$

在能带底附近, $k \approx (0, 0, 0)$

则 $E(k) \approx E_0 - 2J_1 [4 - 2 \times \frac{a^2}{16} (k_x+k_y+k_z)^2 - 2 \times \frac{a^2}{16} (k_x+k_y+k_z)^2 - 2 \times \frac{a^2}{16} (k_x+k_y-k_z)^2]$

$= E_0 - 8J_1 + J_1 a^2 (k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2)$

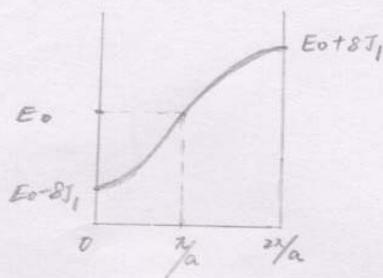
$\Rightarrow k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2 = \frac{E(k) - E_0 + 8J_1}{J_1 a^2}$

上式即为球面方程, 故在能带底附近等能面近似为球面.

(2) $E(k)$ 沿 $\Gamma\Delta H$ 轴 (即 $\langle 100 \rangle$ 方向) 时, $k_y = k_z = 0$. $0 \leq k_x \leq \frac{2\pi}{a}$

则 $E(k) = E_0 - 8J_1 \cos(\frac{1}{2}k_x a)$

相示意图见右:

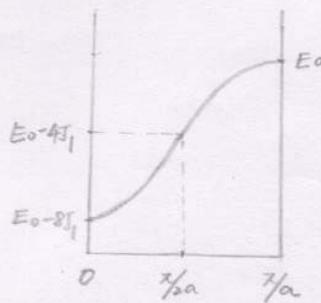


$E(k)$ 沿 $\Gamma\Sigma N$ 轴 (即 $\langle 110 \rangle$ 方向) 时, $k_x = k_y = k_z = 0$. $0 \leq k \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{a}$

则 $E(k) = E_0 - 8J_1 \cos^2(\frac{1}{2}ka)$

$= E_0 - 4J_1 - 4J_1 \cos(ka)$

相示意图见右:



$$(3) V(\vec{k}) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \cdot \nabla_{\vec{k}} E$$

$$\text{其中 } \nabla_{\vec{k}} E = \frac{\partial E}{\partial k_x} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial k_y} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial k_z} = 4aJ_1 \left[\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \right]$$

$$\therefore V(\vec{k}) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \cdot 4aJ_1 \left[\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \right]$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{[m^*]} = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_x \partial k_y} & \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_x \partial k_z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_y \partial k_x} & \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_y^2} & \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_y \partial k_z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_z \partial k_x} & \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_z \partial k_y} & \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_z^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{2a^2 J_1}{\hbar^2} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) & -\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) & -\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) \\ -\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) & \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) & -\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) \\ -\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) & -\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) & \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_x a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_y a\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}k_z a\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{若 } \vec{k} = (0, 0, 0) \text{ 时}$$

$$\frac{1}{[m^*]} = \frac{2a^2 J_1}{\hbar^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2a^2 J_1}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\text{若 } \vec{k} = \left(\frac{\pi}{a}, 0, 0\right) \text{ 时}$$

$$\frac{1}{[m^*]} = \frac{2a^2 J_1}{\hbar^2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{2a^2 J_1}{\hbar^2}$$

5+