

常见的布拉维格子：1. 简单立方 (simple cubic), 其WS原胞也是立方体
格点配位数为 6

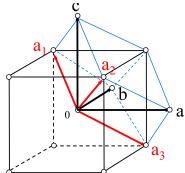
2. 体心立方 (body-centered cubic, bcc)

$$\vec{a}_1 = \frac{a}{2}(\hat{x} + \hat{z}) = \frac{a}{2}(\hat{x} + \hat{z})$$

$$\vec{a}_2 = \frac{a}{2}(\hat{x} - \hat{y} + \hat{z})$$

$$\vec{a}_3 = \frac{a}{2}(\hat{x} + \hat{y} - \hat{z})$$

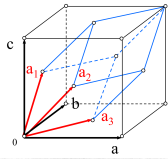
WS原胞为截角八面体
格点配位数为 8



3. 面心立方 (face-centered cubic, fcc)

$$\vec{a}_1 = \frac{a}{2}(\hat{y} + \hat{z}) \quad \vec{a}_2 = \frac{a}{2}(\hat{z} + \hat{x}) \quad \vec{a}_3 = \frac{a}{2}(\hat{x} + \hat{y})$$

WS原胞为正十二面体, 格点配位数为 12



4. 简单六角

$$\vec{b}_1 = \left(\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}, 0\right)$$

$$\vec{b}_2 = (0, \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}, 0)$$

$$\vec{b}_3 = (0, 0, \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}})$$

$$\vec{a}_1 = a \cdot \hat{x}$$

$$\vec{a}_2 = \frac{a}{2} \hat{x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{a}_3 = c \cdot \hat{z}$$

WS原胞为六角棱柱, 格点在 xy 平面内

配位数为 6

晶向的表示 $l_1\vec{a}_1 + l_2\vec{a}_2 + l_3\vec{a}_3 \rightarrow [l_1l_2l_3]$

晶面指数: 在三个轴上截距为 x, y, z , $\frac{1}{x} : \frac{1}{y} : \frac{1}{z} = hkl$, 则 $\{hkl\}$ 为晶面指数

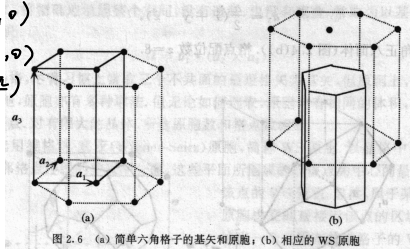


图 2.6 (a) 简单六角格子的基矢和原胞; (b) 相应的 WS 原胞

复式晶格: CsCl 各简单立方, 对角线移动 $\frac{1}{2}$
NaCl 各简单立方, 沿棱移动 $\frac{1}{2}$
金刚石, 硅, 两个 fcc 沿对角线移动 $\frac{1}{4}$
S: (000)(001)(010)(100)

具有面心立方点阵结构的元素晶体很多, 有: Cu, Ag, Au, Al, Ca, Pb, Pt, 金刚石, Si, Ge, Sn 等化合物晶体也很多, 代表性的有: 碱金属和卤族元素的化合物, 如 NaCl, KBr 等

立方晶系: $d_{hkl} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}}, a = b = c$

四方晶系: $d_{hkl} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{h^2 + k^2}{a^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2}}}$

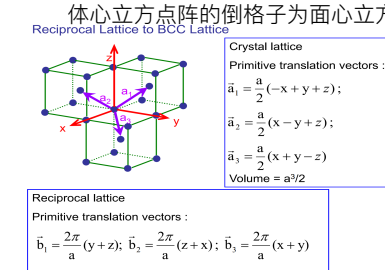
六角晶系: $d_{hkl} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}(h^2 + hk + k^2) + \frac{c^2}{a^2}l^2}}, a = b \neq c$

正交晶系: $d_{hkl} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{h}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{l}{c}\right)^2}}, a \neq b \neq c$

体心立方点阵的倒格子为面心立方点阵

Crystal lattice: Primitive translation vectors: $\vec{a}_1 = \frac{a}{2}(-\hat{x} + \hat{y} + \hat{z})$, $\vec{a}_2 = \frac{a}{2}(x - y + z)$, $\vec{a}_3 = \frac{a}{2}(x + y - z)$, Volume = $a^3/2$

Reciprocal lattice: Primitive translation vectors: $\vec{b}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{a}(y + z)$, $\vec{b}_2 = \frac{2\pi}{a}(z + x)$, $\vec{b}_3 = \frac{2\pi}{a}(x + y)$, FCC lattice



体心立方点阵的倒格子为面心立方点阵

晶面间距 $d_{hkl} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}}$

晶面间距 $d_{hkl} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}(h^2 + hk + k^2) + \frac{c^2}{a^2}l^2}}$

晶面间距 $d_{hkl} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{h}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{l}{c}\right)^2}}$

几何结构因子:

简单立方: 1个原子 (0,0,0), $F_{hkl} = f_a$ 为衍射

体心立方: 2个原子 (0,0,0), (1/2, 1/2, 1/2), $F_{hkl} = f_a(1 + \cos \pi(h+k+l))$

面心立方: (0,0,0), (1/2, 1/2, 0), (1/2, 0, 1/2), (0, 1/2, 1/2), $F_{hkl} = f_a(\cos \pi(h+k) + \cos \pi(h+l) + \cos \pi(h+k+l))$

非简谐效应: $U(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{3}k_3x^3 + \frac{1}{4}k_4x^4$

线性膨胀系数 $\alpha = \frac{1}{L} \frac{dL}{dT}$

热膨胀系数 $\beta = \frac{1}{L} \frac{dL}{dP}$

体结合: $U(r) = -\frac{a}{r} + \frac{b}{r^n}$ ($n > m$) 更符合斥力变化: $b \sim r^{-12}$

压缩系数与体弹性模量 K : $\gamma = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T, K = -V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T$

又 $P = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \Rightarrow K = V \left(\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial V^2}\right)_T$, 自然平衡时, 大压力 $\approx 0, \frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \approx 0$

考虑热学效应: $f(r) = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial r}$, 最大吸引力处 $\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial r^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial r^2} = 0$ 得到 r_m, V_m

$P_m = -\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{V=V_m}$

影响平均自由程的主要因素: 和声子平均数成正比; 声子数越大, 碰撞几率越高

$T > T_D, \bar{n}(q) = \frac{1}{\exp(\frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B T}) - 1} \approx \frac{k_B T}{\hbar\omega}$, 高温下 λ 和温度成反比

$T < T_D, \bar{n} \propto e^{-\frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B T}}$, 低温下 λ 随 T 下降指数增长

$\alpha = 2-3$ 之间的数字

自由电子论: $\sigma = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m}$, $\kappa = \frac{1}{2}nv^2$, $\mu = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v}{v_F}\right)^2$

对金属: $n \sim 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $\tau \sim 10^{-14} \text{ s}$, $U = \int_0^{\mu} \epsilon(\epsilon) d\epsilon = \frac{3}{2}n\mu$

利用 Sommerfeld 展开可以得到: $N = \int_0^{\mu} g(\epsilon) d\epsilon = \int_0^{\mu} g(\epsilon) d\epsilon \approx N \sim N(T) + g(\mu)k_B T$

$U = \int_0^{\mu} \epsilon g(\epsilon) d\epsilon + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 g'(\mu) + \dots$

顺磁磁化率: $\chi = N \mu_B^2 / (k_B T)$

金属的电阻率: $\rho = \frac{m}{ne^2\tau}$

金属的热导率: $\kappa = \frac{1}{3}nv^2\tau$

量子自由电子, 利用周期边界 $\psi(x, y, z) = \psi(x+L, y, z)$ 得 $k_x = \frac{2\pi n_x}{L}$ ($n_x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$)

Sommerfeld 展开: $I = \int_0^{\mu} f(\epsilon) g(\epsilon) d\epsilon = \int_0^{\mu} f(\epsilon) g(\epsilon) d\epsilon + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 g'(\mu) f(\mu) + \dots$

电子热容: $C_V = \frac{\pi^2}{3} n k_B^2 T$

电导率: $\sigma = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m}$

热导率: $\kappa = \frac{1}{3}nv^2\tau$

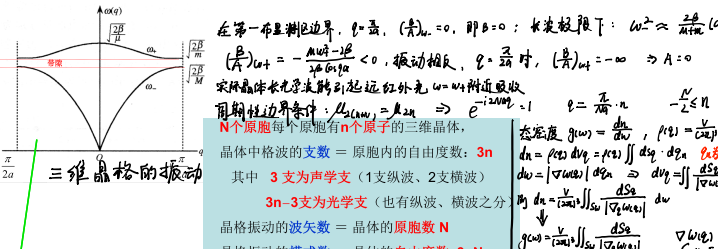
晶格振动: 一维原子链: $m\ddot{u}_n = \beta(u_{n+1} + u_{n-1} - 2u_n)$, 试探解 $u_n = A e^{i(kn - \omega t)}$

得到 $\omega = 2\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{m}} |\sin \frac{ka}{2}|$

周期性边界: $u_{n+N} = u_n \Rightarrow e^{iNka} = 1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{2\pi n}{Na}, -\frac{N}{2} \leq n \leq \frac{N}{2}$

长波极限: $v_g = v_p = a\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{m}}$

一维双原子链: 晶格常数 $2a$



在第一布里渊区边界, $\omega(k) = 0$, 即 $\beta = 0$; 长波极限下: $\omega \approx \frac{2\pi}{Na} (ka)^2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2\omega}{dk^2} \approx \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2\omega}{dk^2} (ka)^2$

实际晶体长光波频率引起红外光 ω 的附近近似

周期性边界条件: $u_{n+N} = u_n \Rightarrow e^{iNka} = 1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{2\pi n}{Na}, -\frac{N}{2} \leq n \leq \frac{N}{2}$

N 个原胞每个原胞有 n 个原子的三维晶体, 晶格振动的波矢数 = 晶体的原胞数 N

晶格振动的模式数 = 晶体的自由度 $3nN$

晶体中格波的支数 = 原胞内的自由度: $3n$

其中 3 支为声学支 (1 支纵波, 2 支横波)

3n-3 支为光学支 (也有纵波, 横波之分)

一种格波即一种振动模式称为一种声子, 对于由 N 个原胞 (每个原胞有 n 个原子) 组成的三维晶体, 有 $3nN$ 种格波, 即有 $3nN$ 种声子。当一种振动模式处于其能量本征态时, 称这种振动模有 n_i 个声子。

声子的态密度: $\rho(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{dN}{d\omega}$

一维情况下: $\rho(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{dN}{d\omega}$, $dN = \frac{1}{2\pi} d\omega$, $g(\omega) d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} d\omega \Rightarrow g(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{dN}{d\omega}$

一维单原子链: $\omega = v_m | \sin \frac{ka}{2} |$, $\frac{d\omega}{dk} = v_m \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{ka}{2} \Rightarrow g(\omega) = \frac{2N}{\pi} \frac{1}{v_m \omega}$

一维双原子链: $\omega = v_s \cdot k$, $g(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi v_s}$

三维声学支/弹性波: $\omega = v_s \cdot k$, $g(\omega) = \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{\omega} \frac{dS_{\omega}}{v_s} = \frac{4\pi V}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{S_{\omega}}{v_s} = \frac{4\pi V}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{4\pi \omega^2}{v_s} = \frac{12\pi^2 V \omega^2}{v_s^3}$

每个原胞有 n 个原子的态密度 $g(\omega) = \sum_{j=1}^{3n} g_j(\omega)$

声子: $H = \sum_{\vec{k}} \sum_{\vec{q}} (\hat{p}_{\vec{k}, \vec{q}}^2 + \hbar^2 \omega_{\vec{k}, \vec{q}}^2 \hat{n}_{\vec{k}, \vec{q}})$

声子能量是 $\hbar\omega$, 动量是 $\hbar\vec{k}$, 光子与晶体: $\vec{k} = \vec{k}' - \vec{k}'' = \vec{k}' + \vec{k}''$

固体热容: Debye-Hugoniot: $\bar{E} = 3Nk_B T$, $C_V = 3Nk_B$ (1 mol 物质)

Einstein: 所有原子都以 ω_E 振动, $\bar{E} = \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{\hbar\omega_E}{\exp(\frac{\hbar\omega_E}{k_B T}) - 1} = 3N \frac{\hbar\omega_E}{\exp(\frac{\hbar\omega_E}{k_B T}) - 1}$

Einstein 温度: $T_E = \frac{\hbar\omega_E}{k_B}$

每个原胞有 n 个原子: $C_V = n C_V$, 高温 $f(\frac{T}{T_E}) \sim 1$, $C_V \sim 3Nk_B$, 低温 $C_V \sim 3Nk_B \left(\frac{T}{T_E}\right)^3 e^{-\frac{T_E}{T}}$

Debye: $\int_0^{\omega_D} g(\omega) d\omega = 3N$, 弹性波 $\omega = \frac{3v\omega}{2\pi v_s} \Rightarrow \omega_D = \left(\frac{6Nv^2 k_B^3}{\pi^2}\right)^{1/3} = (6\pi^2 n)^{1/3} v_s$ ($n = \frac{N}{V}$)

$\bar{E} = \int_0^{\omega_D} g(\omega) \frac{\hbar\omega}{\exp(\frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B T}) - 1} d\omega$, 令 $x = \frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B T} \Rightarrow \bar{E} = \frac{3V}{2\pi^2} \frac{(k_B T)^4}{v_s^3} \int_0^{\frac{\omega_D}{T}} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} dx = 9Nk_B \left(\frac{T}{T_D}\right)^4 \int_0^{\frac{\omega_D}{T}} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} dx$

$C_V = \frac{\partial \bar{E}}{\partial T} = 9Nk_B \left(\frac{T}{T_D}\right)^3 \int_0^{\frac{\omega_D}{T}} \frac{x^3 \cdot x}{e^x - 1} dx$, 高温: $\bar{E} \sim 3Nk_B T$, $C_V \sim 3Nk_B$, 低温: $\int_0^{\frac{\omega_D}{T}} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} dx \sim \int_0^{\frac{\omega_D}{T}} x^3 dx \sim \frac{\omega_D^4}{4} \sim \frac{\pi^4}{15}$

$\bar{E} \sim \frac{3}{8} \pi^4 N k_B \left(\frac{T}{T_D}\right)^4$, $C_V \sim \frac{12}{5} \pi^4 N k_B \left(\frac{T}{T_D}\right)^3 = 9Nk_B \left(\frac{T}{T_D}\right)^3$ 当波长短到足以与原子间距相比较时, 德拜近似就失效了

非简谐效应: $U(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{3}k_3x^3 + \frac{1}{4}k_4x^4$

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热导率 $\kappa = \frac{1}{3}nv^2\tau$

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