

4. Dynamika Blochovych elektronov

A) Wannierova funkcia:
$$a_n(\vec{r}-\vec{R}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\vec{k}} e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{R}} \psi_{nk}(\vec{r}) \quad (1)$$

Blochova funkcia

inverzna transformacia:

$$\psi_{nk}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\vec{R}} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{R}} a_n(\vec{r}-\vec{R})$$

→ najviš izolovane konvolyty'el vln. funkcie; v izolovanom m' dobre lokalizovane

Navyaj:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\vec{R}} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\vec{p}} e^{-i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{R}} \psi_{np}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{\vec{p}} \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{\vec{R}} e^{i(\vec{k}-\vec{p})\cdot\vec{R}} \right) \psi_{np}(\vec{r}) = \psi_{nk}(\vec{r})$$

Lahko vidno

$$\int d^3r a_n^*(\vec{r}-\vec{R}) a_m(\vec{r}-\vec{R}') = \delta_{nm} \delta_{\vec{R}\vec{R}'}$$

(pouiti (1) a ortogonalnosti Blochovych funkcie)

B) Casovy vyvoj stavu'el zah'kov-

$$\psi(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_{\vec{n}, \vec{R}} f_n(\vec{R}, t) a_n(\vec{r}-\vec{R}) \quad (2)$$

→ vlozime rovnice pre tieto koeficienty do rovnice do $i\hbar \dot{\psi} = H \psi$

kde $H = H_0 + U(\vec{r}, t)$

↓
reforma'ny' vyrazok → formula

Ukazuje najprv
$$H_0 a_n(\vec{r}-\vec{R}) = - \sum_{\vec{R}'} t_n(\vec{R}-\vec{R}') a_n(\vec{r}-\vec{R}')$$

kde
$$t_n(\vec{p}) = - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\vec{k}} e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{p}} \varepsilon_n(\vec{k})$$

$$\varepsilon_n(\vec{k}) = - \sum_{\vec{p}} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{p}} t_n(\vec{p})$$

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Napíš: $H_0 a_n(\vec{r}-\vec{R}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_k e^{-ik \cdot \vec{R}} \epsilon_n(k) \psi_{nk}(\vec{r})$ → vyjádřit čes Wanniera.

$$= \sum_{\vec{R}'} \underbrace{\frac{1}{N} \sum_k e^{ik(\vec{R}-\vec{R}')} \epsilon_n(k)}_{-t_n(\vec{R}-\vec{R}')} a_n(\vec{r}-\vec{R}') \quad \text{qed}$$

Doradíme do $i\hbar \dot{\psi} = H\psi$ rovnici (2)

Projekujeme $\int d^3r a_n^*(\vec{r}-\vec{R})$ obě strany:

$$i\hbar \dot{f}_n(\vec{R}, t) = \sum_{\vec{R}'} \left[-t_n(\vec{R}-\vec{R}') f_n(\vec{R}') + \sum_{n'} U_{nn'}(\vec{R}, \vec{R}') f_{n'}(\vec{R}') \right]$$

neměňme první index n !

$$U_{nn'}(\vec{R}, \vec{R}') = \int d^3r a_n^*(\vec{r}-\vec{R}) U(\vec{r}) a_{n'}(\vec{r}-\vec{R}') \quad (3)$$

Předpokládáme: $U(\vec{r})$ má menší formu

$$\rightarrow U_{nn'}(\vec{R}, \vec{R}') \approx U(\vec{R}) \delta_{nn'} \delta_{\vec{R}\vec{R}'}$$

Potom

$$i\hbar \dot{f}_n(\vec{R}, t) = - \sum_{\vec{R}'} t_n(\vec{R}-\vec{R}') f_n(\vec{R}') + U(\vec{R}) f_n(\vec{R}) \quad \text{jednoduchá rovnice!}$$

$$\epsilon_n(k) = - \sum_{\vec{\rho}} t_n(\vec{\rho}) e^{ik \cdot \vec{\rho}} \rightarrow \epsilon_n(-i\vec{\nabla}) = - \sum_{\vec{\rho}} t_n(\vec{\rho}) e^{\vec{\rho} \cdot \vec{\nabla}}$$

Taylorova rovnice: $e^{\vec{\rho} \cdot \vec{\nabla}} f(\vec{R}) = f(\vec{R} + \vec{\rho})$

Přeloženo: $\epsilon_n(-i\vec{\nabla}) f_n(\vec{R}) = - \sum_{\vec{\rho}} t_n(\vec{\rho}) f_n(\vec{R} + \vec{\rho})$

Doradíme sem:

$$i\hbar \dot{f}_n(\vec{R}, t) = \epsilon_n(-i\vec{\nabla}) f_n(\vec{R}) + U(\vec{R}) f_n(\vec{R})$$

$$i\hbar \dot{f}(\vec{r}, t) = H_{\text{eff}} f(\vec{r}, t) \quad \text{tady}$$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = \epsilon_n\left(\frac{\vec{p}}{\hbar}\right) + U(\vec{r})$$

f : skalární vlnová funkce
nemá formu na šálce aniž by byla

može' ugotoviti: $[r_i, p_j] = i\hbar \delta_{ij}$

$$[r_i, f(p)] = i\hbar \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \quad \text{...} \quad \text{pogledaj } [r_i, p_i^n] = n i\hbar p_i^{n-1} \quad (\text{dokaz indukcijom})$$

Polybre' urnice:

$$\dot{\vec{p}} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\vec{p}, H_{\text{eff}}] = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\vec{p}, U(r)] = -\vec{\nabla} U = \vec{F}$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\vec{r}, H_{\text{eff}}] = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\vec{r}, \varepsilon_u(\frac{\vec{p}}{\hbar})] = \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \varepsilon_u(\vec{k})}{\partial \vec{k}}$$

Toda

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_k &= \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \varepsilon_u(\vec{k})}{\partial \vec{k}} \\ \dot{\vec{p}} &= \vec{F} = e(\vec{E} + \vec{v}_k \times \vec{B}) \end{aligned}}$$

→ hitlosti sme uveljavljati

kvantizacija dinamika elektronov; polje pre formalizacijo premenljivosti
lokalizirani polja → skalarne polja

C) Tensor efektivne mase

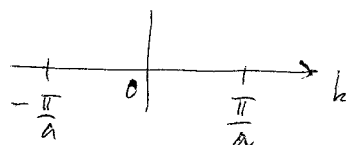
$$\dot{v}_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k_i} \right) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial k_i \partial k_j} \frac{dk_j}{dt} \rightarrow \boxed{\dot{v}_i = (m^{-1})_{ij} F_j}$$

$$F_j = \hbar \dot{k}_j \quad \boxed{(m^{-1})_{ij} = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial k_i \partial k_j}}$$

o bliznosti maksima f'm: $m < 0$!

D) Blockne oscilacije: uvažajmo pre jednodimenzionalno 1D kristal
mrežna konstanta a ; električno polje E

$$\hbar \dot{k} = eE$$



periodični pohyb v k -prostoru s periodom τ_E

$$\frac{2\pi/a}{\tau_E} = \frac{eE}{\hbar} \rightarrow \boxed{\tau_E = \frac{\hbar}{eEa}}$$

4 Periodickému polju v k- priestore zodpovedá periodický pohyb v r- priestore:

$$x(t + \tau_E) = x(t) + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\hbar} \int_0^{\tau} dt \frac{d\varepsilon}{dk}}_{k_0 + L/\alpha} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \underbrace{\int_{k_0}^{k_0 + L/\alpha} \frac{d\varepsilon}{dk} dk}_{k_0 + \frac{L}{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{eE} \int_{k_0}^{k_0 + \frac{L}{\alpha}} \frac{d\varepsilon}{dk} dk = 0 \quad \text{qed}$$

Bohr-Sommerfeldova podmienka kvantovania

$$\oint p dx = (n + \frac{1}{2}) 2\pi\hbar$$

celé číslo faktor hbar (konst.)

$$(n + \frac{1}{2}) 2\pi\hbar = \int_0^{\tau} p \dot{x} dt = \underbrace{[p x]_0^{\tau_E}}_0 - \int_0^{\tau_E} \dot{p} x dt = -eE \tau_E \langle x \rangle_n$$

→ hodnotu hodnoty $\langle x \rangle$
až 1 periodu

Teda rozdiel medzi susednými $\langle x \rangle_n$:

$$\Delta x = \frac{2\pi\hbar}{eE\tau_E}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\Delta x = a}$$

... lokalizované stavy funkcie s rozdielmi susedných energií

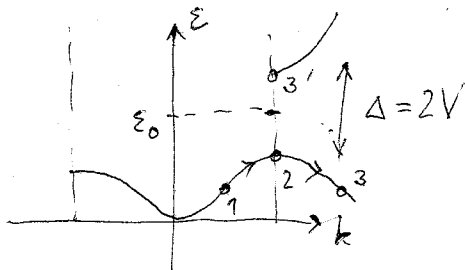
$$\boxed{\Delta \varepsilon = eEa}$$

realizuje sa pre $\boxed{\tau_E < \tau}$

→ vyplyv z toho

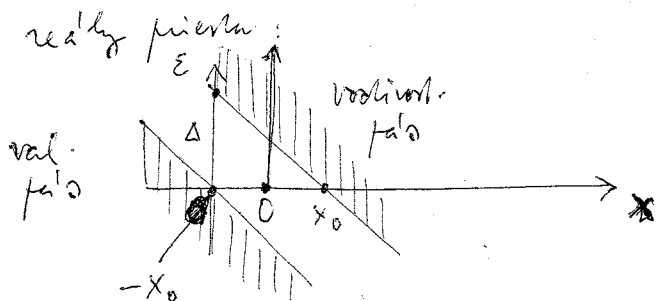
← Wannier - Starkov efekt

E) Zenerovo tunelovanie: do akej veľkosti je platí jednoduché priblíženie?



vo vln. poli je 1 → 2 → 3

nenulová amplitúda pre 1 → 2 → 3'



$$eEx_0 = \frac{\Delta}{2} = V$$

elektrón musí tunelovať

až blízko takýmto stavom $\langle -x_0, x_0 \rangle$

pravektoch: P

B. pri bliženju:

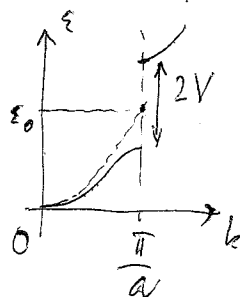
↓ preloži

$$P \approx e^{-2 \int_{-x_0}^{x_0} dx \kappa(x)}$$

klasicky av. oblast: $\psi \sim e^{ikx}$

klasicky tar. oblast: $\psi \sim e^{-\kappa x}$; κ se na mište (ponaj) mení s x

Vypočít κ :



pre $k = \frac{\pi}{a}$ a $\boxed{\varepsilon_0 - V < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0 + V}$

uvážujme riešenie

$$\psi(x) = C_+ e^{i \frac{\pi}{a} x - \kappa x} + C_- e^{-i \frac{\pi}{a} x - \kappa x}$$

Vid' pri bližení máme voľný elektron, podmienka 2:

$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\pi}{a} \right)^2$$

$$\varepsilon_{\pm} = \varepsilon_0 - \frac{\hbar^2 \kappa^2}{2m} \pm \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} i \kappa \frac{\pi}{a}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_+ & V \\ V & \varepsilon_- \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_+ \\ C_- \end{pmatrix} = \varepsilon \begin{pmatrix} C_+ \\ C_- \end{pmatrix}$$

al. čísla: $(\varepsilon_+ - \varepsilon)(\varepsilon_- - \varepsilon) = V^2 \rightarrow \frac{\hbar^2 \kappa^2}{2m} = \sqrt{(\varepsilon + \varepsilon_0)^2 + V^2} - (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)$

$$\boxed{\frac{\hbar^2 \kappa^2}{2m} \approx \frac{V^2 - (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)^2}{4\varepsilon_0}}$$

v bode $x = -x_0$: $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 - V$

$x = +x_0$: $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 + V$

$$\rightarrow \varepsilon(x) = \varepsilon_0 + eEx$$

Príklad

$$P \approx \exp \left[-2 \int_{-x_0}^{x_0} dx \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2 \varepsilon_0} (V^2 - e^2 E^2 x^2)} \right] = \boxed{e^{-\frac{\pi^2 \Delta^2}{8 e E a \cdot \varepsilon_0}}}$$

pravdepodobnosť zenerovho tunelovania

Jednoduchšie pri bližení funguje, ak

$$\boxed{e E a \ll \frac{\Delta^2}{\varepsilon_0}}$$

Teda podmienka fotoelektrického
Wannier-Starkovho reťazka je

$$\boxed{\frac{\hbar}{\tau} \ll e E a \ll \frac{\Delta^2}{\varepsilon_0}}$$