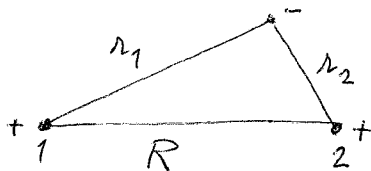


7. Kovalentna' värtus

A) Molekula H_2^+

ühikühine, $\bar{H}$ energia abo funktsia sõltalusorbi R ma' minimum
pe hõuene' $R \rightarrow$ chemika' värtus!



- adiabatiika' aprouimad: fixe' protou, ly'ke n i'la elektron

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta - \frac{q^2}{r_1} - \frac{q^2}{r_2} + \frac{q^2}{R}$$

$$q^2 = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

- variaetia' vluera' funktsia:

$$\psi_{\pm}(r) = \psi(r_1) \pm \psi(r_2)$$

$$\text{kod} \psi(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a^3}} e^{-r/a}$$

jõ vluera' funktsia t'kl. r'aru
alouma voolika $\rightarrow$ energia ϵ_0

$$\text{Põuikajue} \quad \epsilon_{\pm}(R) = \int d^3r \psi_{\pm}^*(r) H \psi_{\pm}(r) / \int d^3r |\psi_{\pm}(r)|^2$$

$$\int d^3r |\psi_{\pm}(r)|^2 = \int d^3r (\psi^*(r_1) \pm \psi^*(r_2)) (\psi(r_1) \pm \psi(r_2))$$

$$\boxed{\int d^3r |\psi_{\pm}(r)|^2 = 2(1 \pm S)}$$

$$\text{kod} \quad \boxed{S = \int d^3r \psi^*(r_1) \psi(r_2)}$$

Dalej

$$\langle \psi(r_1) | H | \psi(r_1) \rangle = \epsilon_0 + \frac{q^2}{R} - P$$

$$\langle \psi(r_2) | H | \psi(r_2) \rangle = \epsilon_0 + \frac{q^2}{R} - P$$

$$\boxed{P = \int d^3r |\psi(r_1)|^2 \frac{q^2}{r_2}}$$

$$\langle \psi(r_2) | H | \psi(r_1) \rangle = (\epsilon_0 + \frac{q^2}{R}) S - Q = \langle \psi(r_1) | H | \psi(r_2) \rangle$$

$$\text{hobe } Q = \int d^3r \psi^*(r_2) \frac{q^2}{r_{12}} \psi(r_1)$$

$$\text{Oadial-} \quad \boxed{\epsilon_{\pm}(R) = \epsilon_0 + \frac{q^2}{R} - \frac{P \pm Q}{1 \pm S}} \quad (*)$$

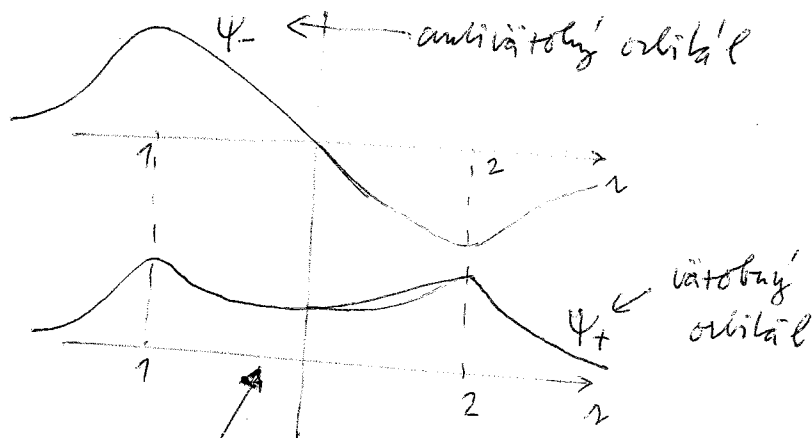
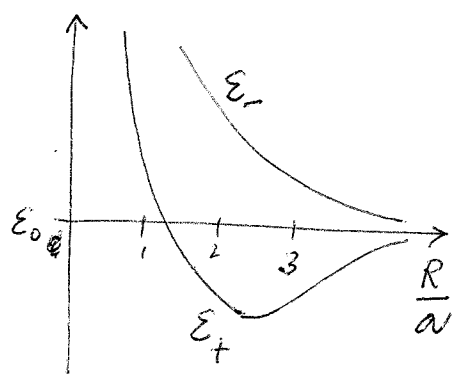
mašujine najpve $R > a$. Polom $P \approx \frac{q^2}{R}$, $Q \approx \frac{q^2}{a} S$

$$\rightarrow \frac{P \pm Q}{1 \pm S} \sim \frac{q^2}{R} \frac{1 \pm \frac{SR}{a}}{1 \pm S} \quad \text{predpostavljamo} \quad S \ll \frac{SR}{a} \ll 1$$

↳ lebo S je eksponentielno male

$$\rightarrow \frac{P \pm Q}{1 \pm S} \sim \frac{q^2}{R} \pm \frac{S q^2}{a} \rightarrow \boxed{\epsilon_{\pm}(R) \sim \epsilon_0 \mp \frac{S q^2}{a}}$$

Teda energija elektrone pre osnovni funkciji $\psi_{\pm}(r) = \psi(r_1) \pm \psi(r_2)$.



$\delta = \frac{R}{a}$; integrals pre atom vodika:

$$P = \frac{q^2}{R} [1 - (1+\delta)e^{-2\delta}]$$

$$Q = \frac{q^2}{a} (1+\delta)e^{-\delta}$$

$$S = (1 + \delta + \frac{\delta^2}{3}) e^{-\delta}$$

elektron delokalizirani medni H^+ ionini $\rightarrow$ nižja energija

↳ moramo najst elementarny integracijo v eliptickej koordinati (nol-Punkt)

(ξ, η, φ) hobe $\xi = r_1 + r_2$
 $\eta = r_1 - r_2$

B) Molekula H_2

stična elektróny obsadia väčšiny orbitál

väčšina energia = $2[\epsilon_+(R) - \epsilon_0] + \text{Coulombové odpudzovanie elektrónov} < 0$

Kvalitatívny argument:

$$H = H_{kin} + V_{ei} + V_{ee} + V_{ii}$$

$i = \text{ión}$
 $e = \text{elektrón}$

$$E(R) = \epsilon'(R) + \frac{q^2}{R}$$

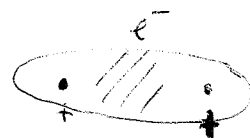
- Vzdialenosť $R > 2a$: $E(R) \approx 2\epsilon_0 \rightarrow \epsilon'(R) = 2\epsilon_0 - \frac{q^2}{R}$
- $R \rightarrow 0$: $\epsilon'(R) = \epsilon_1 = \text{energia jadra nového atómu He}$

He: dva elektróny v tom istom atómovom orbitáli, spin = $\uparrow\downarrow$

$R \approx 2a$:  molekulovalom (väčšina)

hrubý odhad $\epsilon'(R)$ pre $R < 2a$:

$$\epsilon'(R) = \epsilon_1 + \frac{R}{2a} \left(2\epsilon_0 - \frac{q^2}{2a} - \epsilon_1 \right) \rightarrow \text{lineárna interpolácia celkovej energie}$$

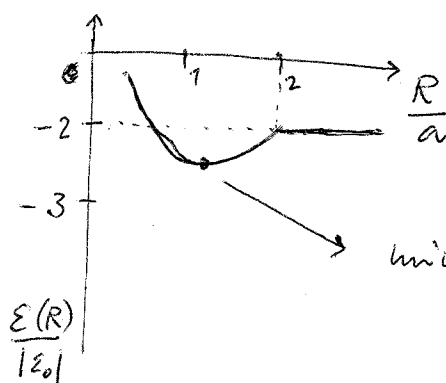


$$R < 2a: E(R) = \epsilon_1 + \frac{R}{2a} \left(2\epsilon_0 - \frac{q^2}{2a} - \epsilon_1 \right) + \frac{q^2}{R} = -5.7|\epsilon_0| + 2.7|\epsilon_0|\frac{R}{2a} + \frac{q^2}{R}$$

$$R > 2a: E(R) = 2\epsilon_0 = -2|\epsilon_0|$$

$$\epsilon_0 = -\frac{q^2}{2a}$$

$$\epsilon_1 = 5.7\epsilon_0$$



minimum:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{R_{min}}{a} &\approx 1.22 \\ \frac{E(R_{min})}{|\epsilon_0|} &\approx -2.41 \end{aligned}$$

c) Hybridizácia sp^3

Príklad = $[Ne] 3s^2 3p^2 \rightarrow$ najmä môžeme mať 2 väzby

energeticky najľahšie:

4 orbitály $|s\rangle \dots \epsilon_s$
(ortogonálne) $|x\rangle, |y\rangle, |z\rangle \dots \epsilon_p$ } $\rightarrow$

$$|1\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|s\rangle + |x\rangle + |y\rangle + |z\rangle)$$

$$|2\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|s\rangle + |x\rangle - |y\rangle - |z\rangle)$$

$$|3\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|s\rangle - |x\rangle + |y\rangle - |z\rangle)$$

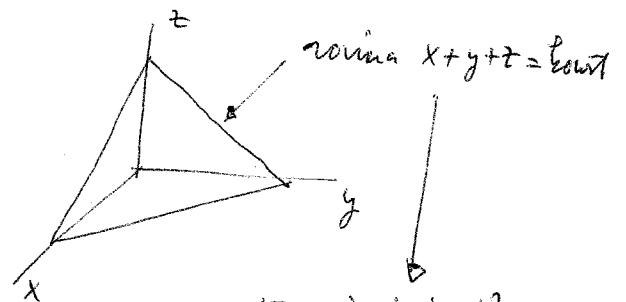
$$|4\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|s\rangle - |x\rangle - |y\rangle + |z\rangle)$$

ortogonálny systém

$$\langle 1|1\rangle = \frac{1}{4}(\epsilon_s + 3\epsilon_p), \text{ atď.}$$

$$\psi_x(\vec{r}) \sim \frac{x}{2} e^{-r/a}, \text{ atď.}$$

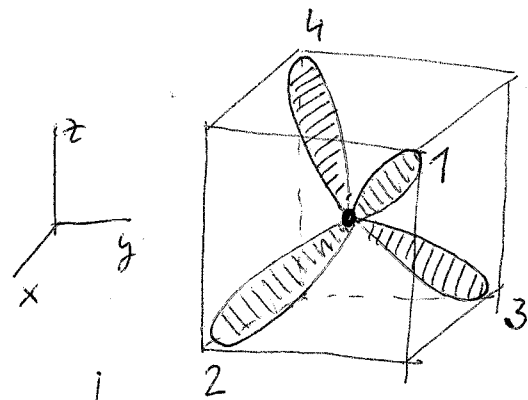
Preto $\psi_1(\vec{r}) \sim (1 + \frac{x+y+z}{2}) e^{-r}$



orbitál v smere $(1,1,1)$

v ňej je $|\psi_1|^2$ maximálne
keď $x=y=z$, lebo vtedy
 r je minimálne

OBR. 1

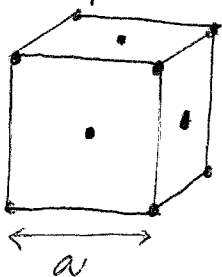


Ale v smeroch 1, 2, 3, 4 sú tiež atómy Si,
totožné 4 väzby / 1 atóm!

nielen smerová kovalentná väzba!

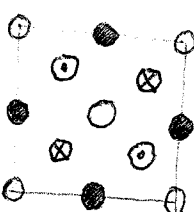
Štruktúra diamantu:

1) body 1, 2, 3, 4 vytvárajú
kubicnú fcc mriežku



2) Tu každému miestu fcc
mriežky existuje partner formou

vektor $(\frac{a}{4}, \frac{a}{4}, \frac{a}{4})$



$\circ$ = výška 0 $\otimes$ = výška $a/4$
 $\bullet$ = výška $a/2$ $\odot$ = výška $3a/4$

5



5

5

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6 Z oba'tlu 1 n'p'ly'va:

$$\begin{array}{|l} \vec{h}_{12} = \pm \frac{a}{4}(0, 1, 1) \\ \vec{h}_{13} = \pm \frac{a}{4}(1, 0, 1) \\ \vec{h}_{14} = \pm \frac{a}{4}(1, 1, 0) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|l} \vec{h}_{23} = \pm \frac{a}{4}(1, -1, 0) \\ \vec{h}_{24} = \pm \frac{a}{4}(1, 0, -1) \\ \vec{h}_{34} = \pm \frac{a}{4}(0, 1, -1) \end{array}$$

Pozom rovnica D1 n'p'sta' tablu

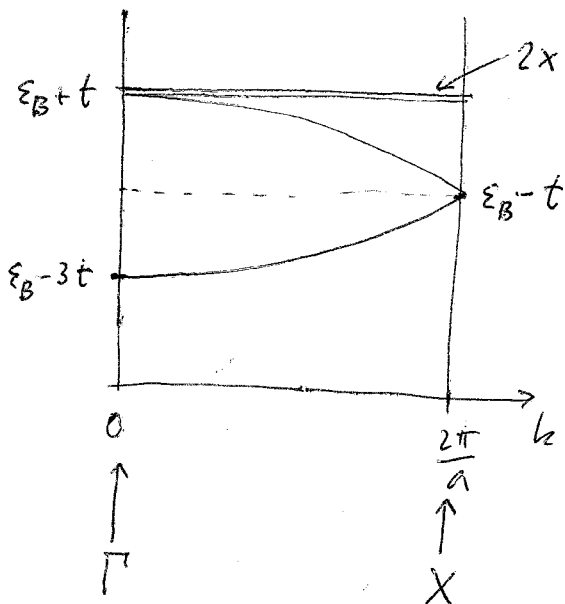
	1	2	3	4
1	ε_B	$-t \cos \frac{(k_x+k_y)a}{4}$	$-t \cos \frac{(k_x+k_z)a}{4}$	$-t \cos \frac{(k_y+k_z)a}{4}$
2	$h.c.$	ε_B	$-t \cos \frac{(k_x-k_y)a}{4}$	$-t \cos \frac{(k_x-k_z)a}{4}$
3	$h.c.$	$h.c.$	ε_B	$-t \cos \frac{(k_y-k_z)a}{4}$
4	$h.c.$	$h.c.$	$h.c.$	ε_B

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \\ C_4 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{\varepsilon}(\vec{k}) \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \\ C_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

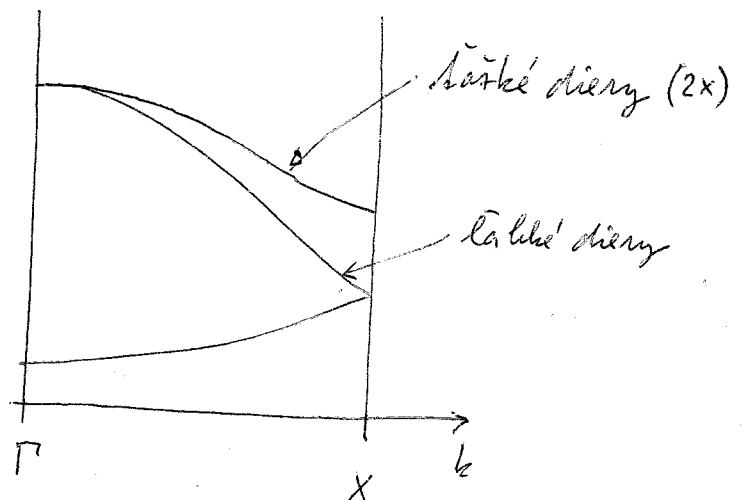
r where $\vec{k} = (k, 0, 0)$ do'ra'vame

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \varepsilon(k) = \varepsilon_B - t - 2t \cos \frac{ka}{4}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \varepsilon(k) = \varepsilon_B + t \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \varepsilon(k) = \varepsilon_B - t + 2t \cos \frac{ka}{4}$$



na's model



realita

V took Γ ma'me: $\epsilon_B - 3t \dots |\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_i \sum_{\vec{R}_i} |\vec{R}_i\rangle \propto \sum_{\vec{R}} |\psi(\vec{R})\rangle$

Porti'i me $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|1\rangle + |2\rangle + |3\rangle + |4\rangle)$

mne cet v'ky body
Si mi'fly

Probleme $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow |\psi\rangle \sim \sum_{\vec{R}} (|y(\vec{R})\rangle \pm |z(\vec{R})\rangle)$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow |\psi\rangle \sim \sum_{\vec{R}} |x(\vec{R})\rangle$ } slany byju p
 maji energiu
 $\epsilon_B + t$

spin-orbita'lna v'itba $H' = \lambda \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S} = \frac{\lambda}{2} (\vec{J}^2 - \vec{L}^2 - \vec{S}^2)$

aboma'me p-slany: 6x degeneracii (ro to f'v'itani'm p'iu); $L=1, S=\frac{1}{2}$

v f'v'itani' v'itky: $J = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \delta E = \frac{\lambda}{2} (\frac{3}{4} - 2 - \frac{3}{4}) = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \dots 2 \text{ slany}$

$\vec{S}^2 = S(S+1)$

$\vec{L}^2 = L(L+1)$

$\vec{J}^2 = J(J+1)$

$\delta E = -\lambda \dots 2x$

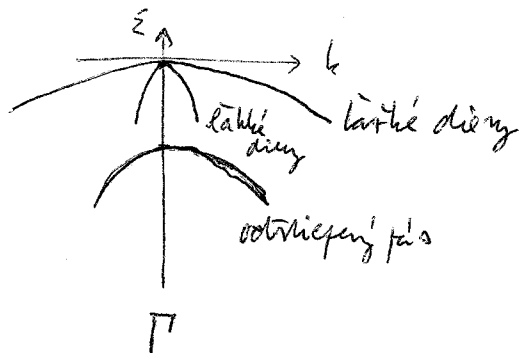
$J = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \delta E = \frac{\lambda}{2} (\frac{15}{4} - 2 - \frac{3}{4}) = \frac{\lambda}{2} \dots 4 \text{ slany}$

$\delta E = \frac{\lambda}{2} \dots 4x$

Disperzija f'v'itki bl'zko maxima valen'itko f'v'itki:

$\begin{cases} \epsilon_k = -\delta - Ak^2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{spin-orbita'lna v'itkivani' dieny}$

$\epsilon_k = -Ak^2 \pm \sqrt{B^2k^4 + C^2(k_x^2k_y^2 + k_y^2k_z^2 + k_z^2k_x^2)}$ $\rightarrow$ l'itk' a l'itk' dieny



Kremik: $\delta = 0,044 \text{ eV}$
 $A = 4,29$
 $B = 0,68$
 $C = 4,87$ } v jednolich $\frac{t^2}{2m}$

v'itkivani' δ razli o aboma'me l'itkivani'

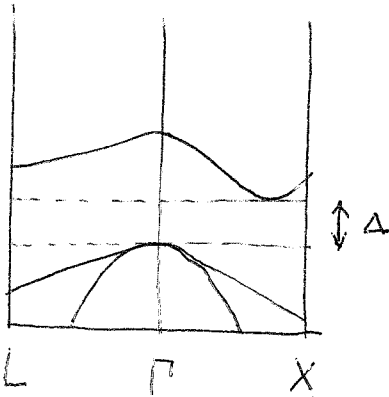
napr. Ge: $\delta = 0,29 \text{ eV}$

l'itk' 2x degeneracii

E) Vodivost' fa's - uznaka i antivzibnyj osila'ev

→ 4x, tauzim' na's najmish'

Si



$(\frac{\pi}{a}, \frac{\pi}{a}, \frac{\pi}{a})$

$(\frac{2\pi}{a}, 0, 0)$

(nepriamy)

zakritany' fas $\Delta = 1.14 \text{ eV}$ ($T = 4 \text{ K}$)

6 min'm vodivost' ho fa'm

vo volialeksh $\approx \frac{8}{10}$ smerom k $(\frac{2\pi}{a}, 0, 0) = X$

spektrum v okoli' minimal

$$\varepsilon(\vec{k}) \approx \varepsilon(k_0, 0, 0) + \frac{\hbar^2 (k_x - k_0)^2}{2m_L} + \frac{\hbar^2 (k_y^2 + k_z^2)}{2m_T}$$

$$\frac{m_L}{m} = 0.98, \quad \frac{m_T}{m} = 0.19$$

ekvivalent' k' b'ashiy:

