

Metody fázové metody

1. Matice' elementů

věrov. formula:
$$\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{\pi e^2}{3m^2\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_{m \neq n} |\vec{P}_{mn}|^2 (\rho_n - \rho_m) \delta(E_m - E_n - \hbar\omega) \quad (1)$$

operátor $\vec{P} = \sum_{\sigma} \sum_{nk} \sum_{mk'} \langle mk' | \vec{P} | nk \rangle c_{mk\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{nk\sigma}$
 $\uparrow$
 jednorázicový operátor hybnosti

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

$$\begin{aligned} \langle mk' | \vec{P} | nk \rangle &= \frac{1}{N} \int d^3r e^{-i\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{r}} u_{mk'}^*(\vec{r}) (-i\hbar \vec{\nabla}) (e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} u_{nk}(\vec{r})) \\ &= \hbar \vec{k} \underbrace{\langle mk' | nk \rangle}_{\delta_{mn} \delta_{kk'}} + \frac{1}{N} \int d^3r e^{i(\vec{k}-\vec{k}') \cdot \vec{r}} u_{mk'}^*(\vec{r}) \vec{P} u_{nk}(\vec{r}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int d^3r = \sum_{\vec{R}} \int d^3\rho$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{R} + \vec{\rho}$$

$\downarrow$
 poloha buňky

$\nearrow$
 poloha v rámci buňky
 (objem Ω_0)

$$= \hbar \vec{k} \delta_{mn} \delta_{kk'} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{\vec{R}} e^{i(\vec{k}-\vec{k}') \cdot \vec{R}}}_{\delta_{kk'}} \int_{\Omega_0} d^3\rho e^{i(\vec{k}-\vec{k}') \cdot \vec{\rho}} u_{mk'}^*(\rho) \vec{P} u_{nk}(\rho)$$

$$\langle mk' | \vec{P} | nk \rangle = \delta_{kk'} \left[\hbar \vec{k} \delta_{mn} + \vec{P}(\vec{k})_{mn} \right]$$

$$\vec{P}(\vec{k})_{mn} \equiv \int_{\Omega_0} d^3\rho u_{mk}^*(\rho) \vec{P} u_{nk}(\rho)$$

$$\vec{P} = \sum_{\sigma} \sum_{nk} \hbar \vec{k} c_{nk\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{nk\sigma} + \sum_{\sigma} \sum_{mn} \sum_k \vec{P}(\vec{k})_{mn} c_{mk\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{nk\sigma} \quad (2)$$

2. Prihlátenie vlnovej funkcie

$|m\rangle, |n\rangle$ = Slaterove determinanty so stavom $n\vec{k}$
 kráti maticové prvky $\langle m|\vec{P}|n\rangle$ so stav $|m\rangle, |n\rangle$

možno ľahko len v obrazení 2 jednoducho získať:

$|m\rangle$: starý $n\vec{k}$ obradený, starý $m\vec{k}$ práty } oblasť skry
 $|n\rangle$: starý $m\vec{k}$ práty, starý $n\vec{k}$ obradený } obradené
 rovnako $\langle n|\vec{P}|m\rangle$

$$\langle m|\vec{P}|n\rangle = \langle m|\vec{P}|n\rangle = \vec{P}(\vec{k})_{mn}$$

$$\rho_m = \left(\prod_{obs} f_{obs} \right) \prod_{práty} (1 - f_{práty}) \cdot f_{mk} (1 - f_{mk})$$

$$\rho_m = \left(\prod_{obs} f_{obs} \right) \prod_{práty} (1 - f_{práty}) \cdot (1 - f_{mk}) f_{mk}$$

po umovení celých vlnových čísel obradenia "inertizácia" stavu endne

$$(b) \quad \sigma'(\omega) = \frac{2\pi e^2}{3mc\omega^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_k \sum_{m \neq n} |\vec{P}(\vec{k})_{mn}|^2 (f_{mk} - f_{mk}^*) \delta(\epsilon_{mk} - \epsilon_{mk} - \hbar\omega)$$

kráti $m \neq n$ príjme len druhé
 časť operátora $\vec{P}$ - vid' rovnica (2)

3. Diferenciálne maticové prvky

$$\vec{P}(\vec{k})_{mn} = \langle m|\vec{P}|n\rangle$$

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

Wannierove orbitály

$$= \sum_{\vec{R}} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}} \int d^3r u_{\vec{m}}^*(\vec{r} + \vec{R}) \vec{P} u_{\vec{n}}(\vec{r}) \quad (4)$$

Prihlátenie klesá rýchlo:

$$\vec{P}(\vec{k})_{mn} = \int d^3r u_{\vec{m}}^*(\vec{r}) \vec{P} u_{\vec{n}}(\vec{r}) + \sum_{\text{majit. medzin}} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}} \int d^3r u_{\vec{m}}^*(\vec{r} + \vec{R}) \vec{P} u_{\vec{n}}(\vec{r})$$

- Derivácie' prechody: ak $\int d^3r \bar{u}_m^*(r) \vec{p} u_n(r) \neq 0$
(Norma' napr. vždy, keď $n = \text{pá'ový typ}$, $m = \text{pá'ový typ}$)

Vždy $\vec{p}(\vec{k})_{nn} \approx \vec{p}(0)_{nn}$.

- Zákátné' prechody: ak $\int d^3r \bar{u}_m^*(r) \vec{p} u_n(r) = 0$

(Např. ak oba pá'ový m' typu s.)

Nech je jednoduchosť' m' obe Wannierove funkcie pá'ové, $\bar{u}_m(r) = \bar{u}_m(-r)$
 $u_n(r) = u_n(-r)$

$$\text{Potom } \int d^3r \bar{u}_m^*(r-R) \vec{p} u_n(r) = - \int d^3r \bar{u}_m^*(-r-R) \vec{p} u_n(-r) = (*)$$

(zmena integračnej premennoj $\vec{r} \rightarrow -\vec{r}$;
vždy $\vec{p} \rightarrow -\vec{p}$)

$$(*) = - \int d^3r \bar{u}_m^*(r+R) \vec{p} u_n(r)$$

$$\text{Potom } \vec{p}(\vec{k})_{nn} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\text{najhl. medier}} (e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}} - e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}}) \int d^3r \bar{u}_m^*(r+R) \vec{p} u_n(r)$$

$$\boxed{\vec{p}(\vec{k})_{nn} = i \sum_{\text{najhl. medier } (\vec{R})} \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}) \vec{D}_{nn}(\vec{R})}$$

$$\vec{D}_{nn}(\vec{R}) = \int d^3r \bar{u}_m^*(r+R) \vec{p} u_n(r)$$

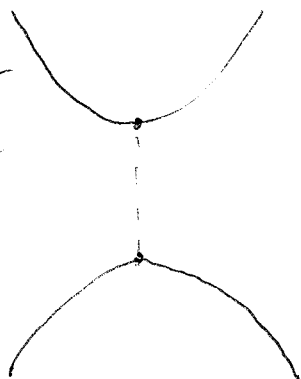
Teda vidno, že $\vec{p}(\vec{k}) \propto k$ pre malé k

4. Multiparové' prechody

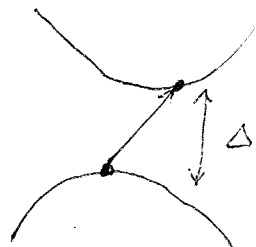
Príame:

$$\varepsilon_c(k) = \Delta + \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m_c}$$

$$\varepsilon_v(k) = -\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m_v}$$



Nepríame:



Najmä' excitácie' pri $\hbar\omega \approx \Delta$, ktoré dosahujú
highest $\rightarrow$ např. fotodiody.

Steady state picture:

$$\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{2\pi e^2}{3m^2\omega} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} |\bar{P}(\vec{k})_{vc}|^2 \underbrace{(f_{vk} - f_{ck})}_{\text{in kT limit } T \ll \Delta \text{ } f \approx 1} \delta\left(\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m^*} + \Delta - \hbar\omega\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{m^*} = \frac{1}{m_c} + \frac{1}{m_v}$$

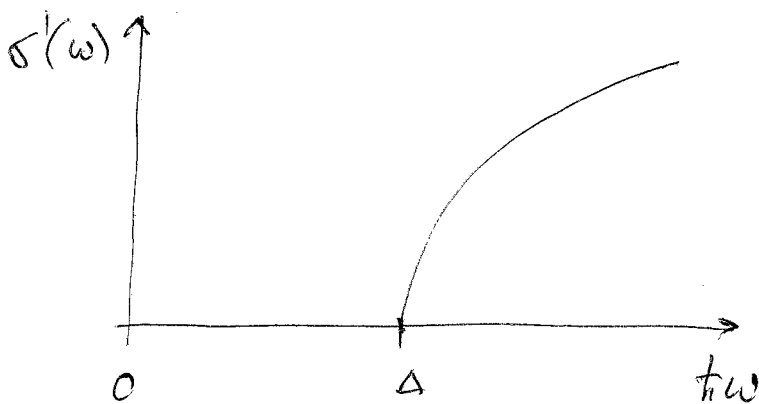
in kT limit $T \ll \Delta$ $f \approx 1$

• direct picture $\bar{P}(\vec{k})_{vc} \approx \bar{P}(0)_{vc}$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m^*}, \quad \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} = \int d\varepsilon N(\varepsilon), \quad N(\varepsilon) = \frac{m^*}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3} \sqrt{2m^* \varepsilon}$$

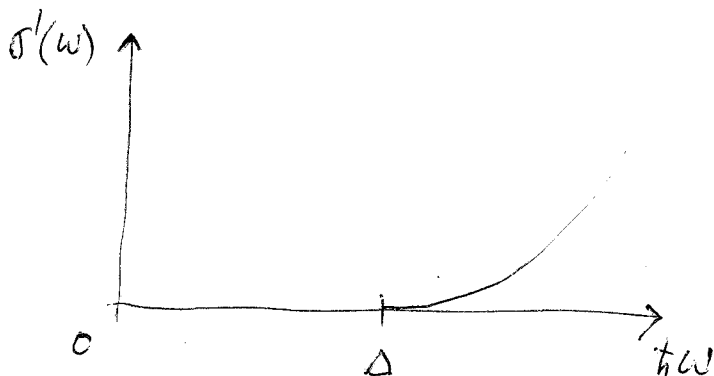
$$\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{2\pi e^2}{3m^2\omega} |\bar{P}(0)_{vc}|^2 N(\hbar\omega - \Delta)$$

$$\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{1}{3\pi} \frac{m^*}{m} \frac{|\bar{P}(0)_{vc}|^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{e^2}{m c \omega} \sqrt{\frac{2m^*}{\hbar^2}} \sqrt{\hbar\omega - \Delta}$$



• indirect picture: $|\bar{P}(k)_{vc}|^2 \propto k^2 \propto \varepsilon$

$$\sigma'(\omega) \propto \int d\varepsilon N(\varepsilon) \varepsilon \delta(\varepsilon + \Delta - \hbar\omega) \propto (\hbar\omega - \Delta)^{3/2}$$



Excitón = växel'ång elektron a diel

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_V} \nabla_V^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_C} \nabla_C^2 - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_R r} \right] \psi(\vec{r}_V, \vec{r}_C) = E \psi$$

Neve' massor: $\vec{R} = \frac{m_V \vec{r}_V + m_C \vec{r}_C}{m_V + m_C}$: lab. massor

$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_V - \vec{r}_C$: rel. massor

$\vec{P} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{R}}$ lab. lyft, $M = m_V + m_C$

$\vec{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}}$ rel. lyft, $\frac{1}{m^*} = \frac{1}{m_V} + \frac{1}{m_C}$ rel. lyft

$$H = \frac{P^2}{2M} + \frac{p^2}{2m^*} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_R r} + \Delta$$

form energi i koordinat
fält

vygån' me

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}_V} = \frac{\partial \vec{R}}{\partial \vec{r}_V} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{R}} + \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \vec{r}_V} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} = \frac{m_V}{M} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{R}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}_C} = \frac{m_C}{M} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{R}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}}$$

Ausatz: $\psi(r, R) = e^{iK \cdot R} \varphi(r)$

$\hbar K$ = lyft exciton
alo cellen

$$\left[\frac{p^2}{2m^*} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_R r} \right] \varphi_m(r) = E_m \varphi_m(r)$$

$$E = \Delta + \frac{\hbar^2 K^2}{2M} + E_m$$

$$E_m = -\frac{E_0}{n^2}$$

$$E_m = -\frac{1}{n^2} \frac{m^* e^4}{2\hbar^2 \epsilon_R^2 (4\pi\epsilon_0)^2} = -\frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{n^2} \frac{m^*/m}{\epsilon_R^2}$$

Bolmen förm

$$a = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar^2 \epsilon_R}{m^* e^2} = \frac{\epsilon_R}{m^*/m} \cdot 0.53 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$\epsilon_R \sim 10$$

$$m^*/m \lesssim 1/2$$

$$a \sim 10 \text{ Å}$$

$$E_0 \sim 0.05 \text{ eV}$$

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Wannier-exciton: veľký polymer, malá väzbová energia

 excitonové blasing

opredmené pozície
pri blátení zjedliamej
kumulácii

Excitónová absorpcia - univariálna formula

$$\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{\pi e^2}{3m^2\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_{m \neq n} |\bar{P}_{nm}|^2 (f_n - f_m) \delta(E_m - E_n - \hbar\omega)$$

uväťujeme $T=0 \rightarrow f_m = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{inac} \\ 1 & \text{pre základný stav} \end{cases}$

$E_m = E_n + \hbar\omega > E_n \rightarrow |m\rangle$ nie je základný stav
 $f_m = 0$

Otvorenie $|GS\rangle$ základný stav systému = plus oboch strán val. pás
 E_{GS} = energia základného stavu
pričom vzhľadom na to

↓

$$\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{\pi e^2}{3m^2\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_{n \neq GS} |K_n \bar{P}|_{GS}|^2 \delta(E_n - E_{GS} - \hbar\omega)$$

uväťujeme najprv distribúciu častíc v reálnej → excitóny s $\vec{K}=0$

(lebo pre $\vec{K} \neq 0$ máme element
 $\langle n | \bar{P} | GS \rangle = 0$)

↓

min

$$\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{2\pi e^2}{3m^2\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_n |K \psi_n | \bar{P} | GS \rangle|^2 \delta(\Delta + E_n - \hbar\omega)$$

veľkosť indexu:

$$|\psi_n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_k \psi_k c_{ck}^\dagger c_{vk} |GS\rangle \quad \text{— stavová funkcia excitónu}$$

normalizácia

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{N} \sum_k |\psi_k|^2 = 1$$

$$C_{ck}^+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_R e^{ik \cdot R} C_{cR}^+$$

koje C_{cR}^+ kaže elekton u stanju c na lokaciji R

čuvanje do sistema $|\psi\rangle$:

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{RR'} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_k \varphi_k e^{ik(R'-R)} \right] C_{cR'}^+ C_{vR} |GS\rangle$$

što je ista funkcija $\psi(R, R')$ eksitona

zato što je od relativnog niza $\rightarrow \equiv \psi(R'-R)$

Norma: $\sum_R |\psi(R)|^2 = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{kq} \varphi_k^* \varphi_q \sum_R e^{i(q-k) \cdot R} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_k |\varphi_k|^2 = 1$

Prethodno: $\langle \psi | \vec{P} | GS \rangle = \vec{P}(0)_{cv} \underbrace{\langle \psi | C_{ck}^+ C_{vk} | GS \rangle}_{= \frac{\varphi_k^*}{\sqrt{N}}} \quad (\text{pre dovoljno prethodno})$

Postoji

$$\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{2\pi e^2}{3m^2\omega} \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_n |\vec{P}(0)_{cv}|^2 \underbrace{\frac{1}{N} \sum_k |\varphi_k|^2}_{N^2 |\varphi_n(0)|^2} \delta(\Delta + \epsilon_n - \hbar\omega)$$

$$\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{2\pi e^2}{3m^2\omega} \left(\frac{N}{\Omega} \right) \sum_n |\vec{P}(0)_{cv}|^2 \sum_k |\varphi_k(0)|^2 \delta(\Delta + \epsilon_n - \hbar\omega) \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Omega_0}$$

proporcionalno, $\vec{P}$ u stanju $|\psi_n\rangle$

je elekton a otvara u tom istom boku

Tako formula kaže da su
oblikovane aj yojikho spektra.

- Dispersivni spektrum (zloće slova) $\rightarrow$ pre stvarnog tipa $1s, 2s, \dots$ ima stvarno ako $\epsilon = 0$ neprimjenjivo!

$$|\varphi_n(0)|^2 = \frac{\Omega_0}{\pi a^3 m^3}$$

Ω_0 = objem element. kugle

a = Bohrov polovnik

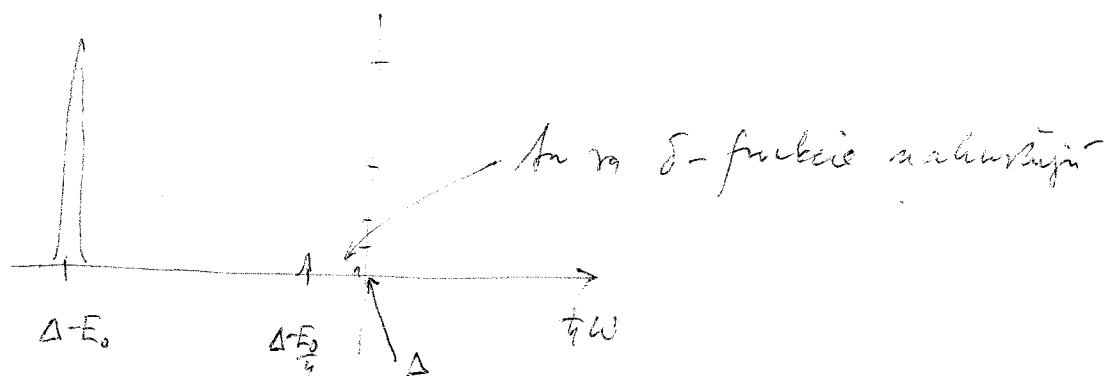
$$\epsilon_n = -\frac{E_0}{n^2}$$

$$E_0 = \frac{m^* e^4}{2 \hbar^2 \epsilon_R^2 (4\pi \epsilon_0)^2}$$

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Diracovo spektrum (l.j. $\hbar\omega < \Delta$):

$$\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{16\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_R}{3\omega} \frac{|\bar{p}(0)_{vc}|^2}{(ma)^2} E_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \delta\left(\Delta - \frac{E_0}{n^2} - \hbar\omega\right) \quad (2)$$

Označme $\varepsilon = \Delta - \hbar\omega$. Pre $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \delta\left(\varepsilon - \frac{E_0}{n^2}\right) \approx \int \frac{dx}{x^3} \delta\left(\varepsilon - \frac{E_0}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{x_0^3} \frac{1}{\left|\frac{2E_0}{x_0^3}\right|} = \frac{1}{2E_0}$$

$$x_0 = \sqrt{\frac{E_0}{\varepsilon}}$$

Teda pre $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ máme konečnú hodnotu $\sigma'(\omega)$!

→ Treba konfiguračný výpočet pre spojité spektrum!

Formica (1) pre spojité spektrum:

$$\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{2\pi e^2}{3m^2\omega} |\bar{p}(0)_{vc}|^2 \frac{N}{\Omega} \sum_k |\varphi_k(0)|^2 \delta(\Delta + \varepsilon_k - \hbar\omega)$$

vzrušenie elektrónov: $|\varphi_k(0)|^2 = \frac{1}{N}$ ← dobre prihládame pre veľké k presná hodnota: $|\varphi_k(0)|^2 = \frac{1}{N} \frac{\pi\alpha e^{\pi\alpha}}{\sinh(\pi\alpha)} \quad \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{E_0}{\varepsilon}}$

$$\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{2\pi e^2 |\bar{p}(0)_{vc}|^2}{3m^2\omega} \int_0^{\infty} d\varepsilon N(\varepsilon) \frac{\pi\alpha e^{\pi\alpha}}{\sinh(\pi\alpha)} \delta[\varepsilon - (\hbar\omega - \Delta)]$$

$$\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{4\epsilon_0\epsilon_R}{3\omega} \frac{|\bar{p}(0)_{vc}|^2}{(ma)^2} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar\omega - \Delta}{E_0}} \frac{\pi\alpha e^{\pi\alpha}}{\sinh(\pi\alpha)} \quad (3)$$

 $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ (vysoké energie) $\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{4\epsilon_0\epsilon_R}{3\omega} \frac{|\bar{p}(0)_{vc}|^2}{(ma)^2} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar\omega - \Delta}{E_0}} \leftrightarrow$ vln. elektrónov $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ (malé energie) $\sigma'(\omega) = \frac{8\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_R}{3\omega} \frac{|\bar{p}(0)_{vc}|^2}{(ma)^2} \rightarrow$ kontinuá (3)