

试题参考答案

一、解：正格子基矢为
$$\begin{cases} \vec{a}_1 = 4\vec{i} \\ \vec{a}_2 = \frac{3}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j} \end{cases}$$

设倒格子基矢为
$$\begin{cases} \vec{b}_1 = b_{1x}\vec{i} + b_{1y}\vec{j} \\ \vec{b}_2 = b_{2x}\vec{i} + b_{2y}\vec{j} \end{cases}$$

由 $\vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{b}_j = 2\pi\delta_{ij}$ 可得

$$\begin{cases} 4\vec{i} \cdot (b_{1x}\vec{i} + b_{1y}\vec{j}) = 2\pi \\ (\frac{3}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j}) \cdot (b_{1x}\vec{i} + b_{1y}\vec{j}) = 0 \\ 4\vec{i} \cdot (b_{2x}\vec{i} + b_{2y}\vec{j}) = 0 \\ (\frac{3}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j}) \cdot (b_{2x}\vec{i} + b_{2y}\vec{j}) = 2\pi \end{cases}$$

解方程组可得
$$\begin{cases} b_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}}\vec{j} \\ b_2 = \frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}\vec{j} \end{cases}$$

二、解（1）由 N 个氮原子组成的惰性气体晶体总的势能为

$$U = 2N\varepsilon \left[A_{12} \left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{12} - A_6 \left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^6 \right], \quad r \text{ 为原子间距, 平均每个原子势能为}$$

$$u = 2\varepsilon \left[A_{12} \left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{12} - A_6 \left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^6 \right], \quad \text{平衡时} \left. \frac{du}{dr} \right|_{r=r_0} = 0.$$

$$\left. \frac{du}{dr} \right|_{r=r_0} = 2\varepsilon \left[A_{12} \sigma^{12} \frac{(-12)}{r^{13}} - A_6 \sigma^6 \frac{(-6)}{r^7} \right] \bigg|_{r=r_0} = 0$$

$$\text{可得 } r_0 = \left(\frac{2A_{12}}{A_6} \right)^{\frac{1}{6}} \sigma = 1.07\sigma = 3.90A^\circ$$

$$\text{对体心立方结构点阵常数 } a = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} r_0 = 4.50A^\circ$$

（2）每个原子的平均结合能为

$$u(r_0) = 2\varepsilon \left[A_{12} \left(\frac{\sigma}{r_0} \right)^{12} - A_6 \left(\frac{\sigma}{r_0} \right)^6 \right] = -\varepsilon \frac{A_6^2}{2A_{12}}$$

$$\text{即 } u(r_0) = -8.24\varepsilon = -0.115(eV)$$

三、解：(1) 色散关系为 $\omega = 2 \left(\frac{\beta}{m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left| \sin \frac{qa}{2} \right|$

(2) 群速度 $V_g = \frac{d\omega}{dq} = qa \left(\frac{\beta}{m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \frac{1}{2} qa$

(3) 长波极限下 (q 很小)

$$\sin \frac{1}{2} qa \approx \frac{1}{2} qa$$

$$\text{则色散关系为: } \omega = \left(\frac{\beta}{m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} qa$$

四、解：晶体的零点振动能为 $E = \int_0^{\omega_{\max}} \frac{1}{2} \hbar \nu \rho(\omega) d\omega$

由德拜模型处在 ω 则 $\omega + d\omega$ 区间内的振动模式数为

$$\frac{L^2}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{2\pi}{v_p^2} d\omega = \frac{L^2 \omega d\omega}{2\pi v_p^2}$$

其中 v_p 为相速, L 为二维晶格的边长

$$\text{代入振动能公式 } E = \int_0^{\omega_{\max}} \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \rho(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\text{则有 } \int_0^{\omega_{\max}} \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \cdot \frac{\omega L^2}{2\pi} \frac{d\omega}{v_p^2} = \frac{\hbar L^2 \omega_{\max}^2}{12\pi v_p^2}$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^{\omega_{\max}} \rho(\omega) d\omega = 2N$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^{\omega_{\max}} \frac{\omega L^2}{2\pi} \frac{d\omega}{v_p^2} = \frac{L^2}{4\pi v_p^2} \omega_{\max}^2 = 2N$$

$$\text{由上两式可得 } E = \frac{2}{3} N k \theta_D$$

$$\theta_D = \frac{\hbar \omega_{\max}}{k} \text{ 为德拜温度}$$

五、解：(1) 在 $dk_x dk_y$ 内状态数为

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$$\frac{L^2}{2\pi^2} dk_x dk_y \rightarrow \frac{L^2}{2\pi^2} 2\pi k dk$$

由 $E = \frac{\eta^2 k^2}{2m}$ 可得 E 即 $E+dE$ 间的状态数为

$$\frac{L^2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{m}{\eta^2} dE$$

$$(2) \text{ 绝对零度下 } f(E) = \begin{cases} 1 & E < E_F^0 \\ 0 & E > E_F^0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } \int_0^{E_F^0} f(E) \cdot \frac{L^2}{\pi} \frac{m}{\eta^2} dE = \int_0^{E_F^0} \frac{L^2}{\pi} \frac{m}{\eta^2} dE = N$$

$$\text{则 } E_F^0 = \frac{\eta^2 N \pi}{m L^2}$$

六、解：(1) $E_s = E_0 - A - J \sum_{R_n}^{\text{近邻}} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{R}_n}$

最近邻原子的坐标为 $(0, a)$ $(0, -a)$ $(a, 0)$ $(-a, 0)$ ，将近邻原子坐

标代入 上式则可得：

$$\begin{aligned} E_s &= E_0 - A - J \sum_{R_n}^{\text{近邻}} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{R}_n} \\ &= E_0 - A - 2J \left(\frac{e^{ik_x a} + e^{-ik_x a}}{2} + \frac{e^{ik_y a} + e^{-ik_y a}}{2} \right) \\ &= E_0 - A - 2J (\cos k_x a + \cos k_y a) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } ka \ll 1 \text{ 时, } \cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

将 E_s 展开为级数则可得

$$E_s = E_0 - A - 4J + Jk^2 a^2$$

$$\text{电子的有效质量为 } m^* = \eta^2 \left(\frac{d^2 E_s}{dk^2} \right)^{-1} = \frac{\eta^2}{2Ja^2}$$