

Aux 3 P1

P1) 1: La relación de dispersión de un electrón libre

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} k^2$$

Al poner un potencial periódico con periodo "a", las energías cambian a

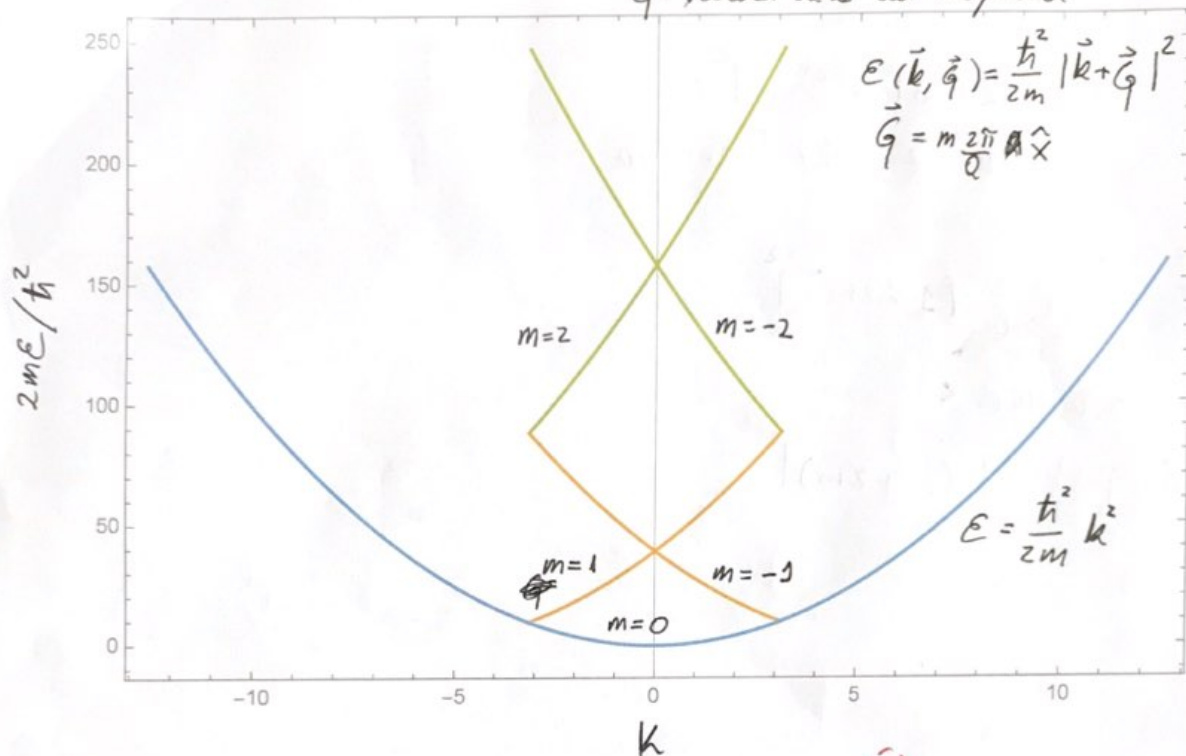
$$E(\vec{k}, \vec{G}) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} |\vec{k} + \vec{G}|^2$$

con $\vec{k} = k \hat{x}$ (1D) y $\vec{G} = n a \frac{\hat{x}}{a}$.

Al hacer el plot con diferentes "n" (en la figura puse "m" pero es el "n", es lo mismo), observamos como se doblan los bandos

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) + V(\vec{r}) \psi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) = E(\vec{k}) \psi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r})$$

$\vec{G}$: Vectors de la red recíproca



$$E(\vec{k}, \vec{G}) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} |\vec{k} + \vec{G}|^2$$

$$\vec{G} = m \frac{2\pi}{a} \hat{x}$$

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} k^2$$

P.1.2 Las diferentes energías para $m = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2\}$:

Lattice real: $\vec{R}_n = n_1 \vec{a}_1 + n_2 \vec{a}_2 + n_3 \vec{a}_3$

Red Recíproca: $\vec{G}_m = m_1 \vec{b}_1 + m_2 \vec{b}_2 + m_3 \vec{b}_3$

$$\vec{b}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{V} \vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3; \vec{b}_2 = \frac{2\pi}{V} \vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1; \vec{b}_3 = \frac{2\pi}{V} \vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2$$

$$E_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} k^2$$

$m=0$

$$E_1 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(k + \frac{2\pi}{a}\right)^2$$

$m=1$

$$E_{m=-1} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(k - \frac{2\pi}{a}\right)^2$$

$m=-1$

$$E_{m=2} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(k + \frac{4\pi}{a}\right)^2$$

$m=2$

$$E_{m=-2} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(k - \frac{4\pi}{a}\right)^2$$

$m=-2$

no confundir "m" de iterador con "m" de masa

P.3

$$E(\vec{k}, \vec{G}) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left| \frac{\pi}{2a} + \delta k + \vec{G} \right|^2 \Rightarrow \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} = \left| k + \frac{\pi}{2a} + m \frac{2\pi}{a} \right|^2$$

We can add a reciprocal lattice vector

$$k + \frac{\pi}{a} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2m\right)$$

m	$2mE/\hbar^2$
0	$ k + \pi/2a ^2$
1	$ k + 5\pi/2a ^2$
-1	$ k - 3\pi/2a ^2$
2	$ k + 9\pi/2a ^2$
-2	$ k - 7\pi/2a ^2$

$$\left| k + \frac{\pi}{a} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2m + 2\bar{m}\right) \right|^2$$