

ORGÜ TİTRESİMLERİ

Dinamik Matris Yöntemi

Atomları denge konumu etrafında salınan bir kristalin Hamiltonian'ı

$$H = \sum_{n, \mathbf{e}} \frac{M_n}{2} \dot{u}_i^2(n, \mathbf{e}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n, \mathbf{e}} \sum_{m, \mathbf{e}'} \phi_{ij} u_i(n, \mathbf{e}) u_j(m, \mathbf{e}')$$

$$\phi_{ij} = \Phi_{ij}(n, \mathbf{e}, m, \mathbf{e}') = \left. \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial u_i(n, \mathbf{e}) \partial u_j(m, \mathbf{e}')} \right|_0$$

U : İyon-İyon etkileşme potansiyeli

$\ell(\ell')$: Birim hücre etiketi

$n(m)$: Birim hücre içindeki atomun etiketi

$i(j)$: Kartezyen koordinat bileşenleri

Hareket denklemi (klasik)

$$M_n \ddot{u}_i(n, \mathbf{e}) = - \sum_{m, \mathbf{e}'} \phi_{ij}(n, \mathbf{e}; m, \mathbf{e}') u_j(m, \mathbf{e}')$$

u_i : Atomun denge konumu etrafında yer değiştirmesi

Küçük salınımlar için ve periyodik simetri gözetilerek hareket denkleminin normal kip

$$u_i(n, t) = b_{in} e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}_n - \omega t)}$$

çözüm önerisi denkleme yerleştirilirse

$$M\omega^2 b_{in} = \sum_{m,j} D_{ij}(m,n;k) b_{jm}$$

burada D_{ij} dinamik matristir:

$$D_{ij}(m,n;k) = \sum_{e'} \Phi_{ij}(n,e;m,e') e^{i[\vec{k} \cdot (\vec{R}_{e'} - \vec{R}_e)}$$

Bu denklemin katsayı determinanı salınım spektrumunu verecektir.

$$\det[D_{ij}(m,n;k) - \omega^2 M \delta_{ij} \delta_{mn}] = 0$$

Atomlar arasındaki kuvvet sabitinin Φ_{ij} özelliklerini incelemek hesaplamak kolaylık sağlayacaktır.

$$\Phi_{ij}(n,e;m,e') = \Phi_{ji}(m,e';n,e) \quad (\text{ikinci türev})$$

$$\Phi_{ij}(n,e;m,e') = \Phi_{ij}(m,e';n,0) \quad (0: \text{origin})$$

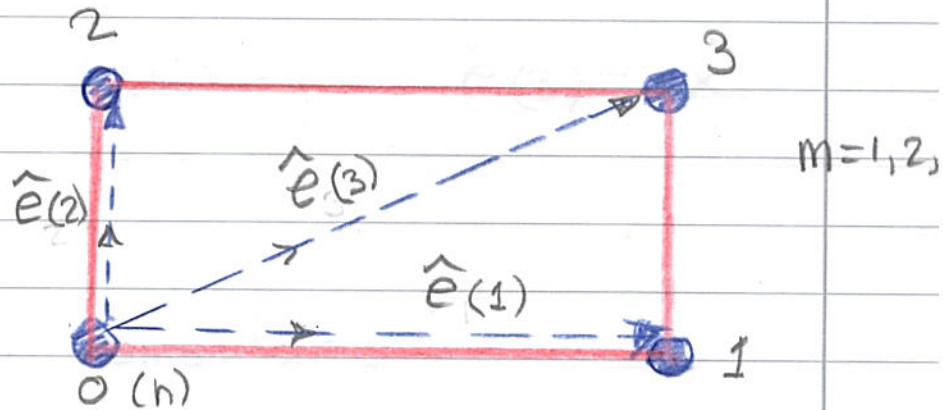
Çünkü $(\vec{R}_{e'} - \vec{R}_e)$ için origin kaydırılabilir.

• $\sum_{m, e'} \phi_{ij}(m e'; n 0) = 0$ Tüm kristal olduğu gibi kaydırılırsa

• $\phi_{ij}(m e'; n 0) = \phi_{ij}(m(-e'); n 0)$ İnversiyon simetrisi varsa

Atomlar arasındaki yay sabitlerini oluşturmak için

$\phi_{ij}(m e'; n 0)$ tensorünü uygun baz vektörleri cinsinden yazalım:



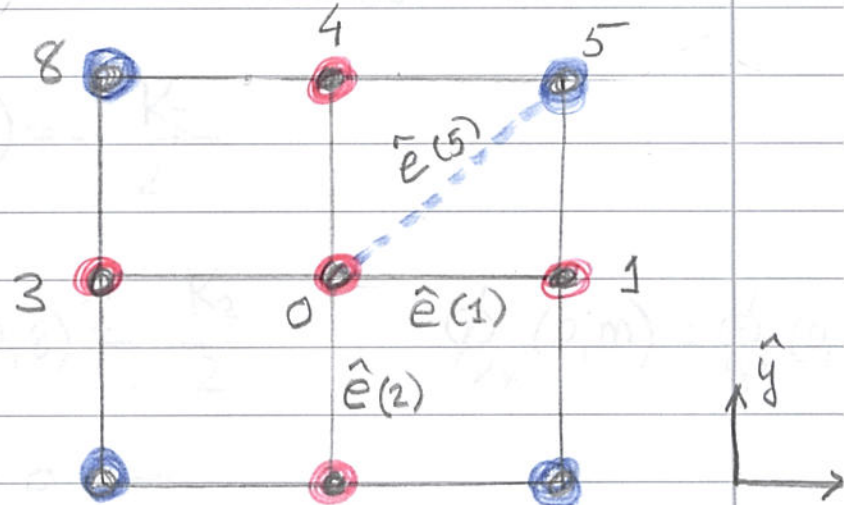
• $\phi_{ij}(m e'; n 0) = -K_m e_{i'}(m) e_j(m)$

$e_i(m) = \hat{e}(m) \cdot \hat{x}$ $e_j(m) = \hat{e}(m) \cdot \hat{y}$

Böylece tüm m atomlarından z -yönünde n -üzerine etkiyen kuvvet

$F_i = \sum_{m e'} K_m e_i(m) \sum_j e_j(m) u_j(m)$

Tek Atomlu Kare Örgü



En yakın komşular:

$$\hat{e}(1) = \hat{x} \quad \hat{e}(2) = -\hat{y} \quad \hat{e}(3) = -\hat{x}$$

$$\hat{e}(4) = \hat{y}$$

İkinci yakın komşular:

$$\hat{e}(5) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{y}, \quad \hat{e}(6) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{y}$$

$$\hat{e}(7) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{y}, \quad \hat{e}(8) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{y}$$

$\phi_{ij}(m\mathbf{e}'; n\mathbf{e}) \xrightarrow{\text{yerine}} \phi_{ij}(0, m)$ kullanalım
($\mathbf{e}' \rightarrow m$)

$$\phi_{xx}(0, 1) = \phi_{yy}(0, 2) = \phi_{xx}(0, 3) = \phi_{yy}(0, 4) = -K$$

$$\phi_{xx}(0, 5) = -\frac{K_2}{2} = \phi_{yy}(0, 5) = \phi_{xx}(0, 6) = \phi_{yy}(0, 6)$$

$$\phi_{xx}(0,7) = \phi_{yy}(0,7) = \phi_{xx}(0,8) = \phi_{yy}(0,8) = -\frac{K_2}{2}$$

$$\phi_{xy}(0,5) = \phi_{xy}(0,7) = -\frac{K_2}{2}$$

$$\phi_{xy}(0,6) = \phi_{xy}(0,8) = \frac{K_2}{2}$$

$$\phi_{xy}(0,m) = \phi_{yx}(0,m)$$

$$\phi_{xx}(0,0) + \phi_{xx}(0,1) + \phi_{xx}(0,2) + \phi_{xx}(0,3) + \phi_{xx}(0,4) + \phi_{xx}(0,5) + \phi_{xx}(0,6) + \phi_{xx}(0,7) + \phi_{xx}(0,8) = 0$$

$$\phi_{xx}(0,0) - 2(K_1 + K_2) = 0 \quad (\text{Tüm kristal kayar})$$

$$\phi_{xx}(0,0) = 2(K_1 + K_2)$$

$$\phi_{yy}(0,0) = 2(K_1 + K_2)$$

$$\phi_{xy}(0,0) = 0$$

$$D_{ij}(0, \vec{k}) = \sum_m \phi_{ij}(0, m) e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}_m}$$

$$\vec{R}_n(e) = \text{origin}$$

$$D_{xx} = \phi_{xx}(0,0) + \phi_{xx}(0,1) e^{ik_x a} + \phi_{xx}(0,3) e^{-ik_x a} \\ + \phi_{xx}(0,5) e^{i(k_x a + k_y a)} + \phi_{xx}(0,6) e^{i(k_x a - k_y a)} \\ + \phi_{xx}(0,7) e^{-i(k_x a + k_y a)} + \phi_{xx}(0,8) e^{i(-k_x a + k_y a)}$$

$$D_{xx} = 2(K_1 + K_2) - K_1 e^{ik_x a} - K_1 e^{-ik_x a} \\ - \frac{K_2}{2} e^{i(k_x a + k_y a)} - \frac{K_2}{2} e^{i(k_x a - k_y a)} \\ - \frac{K_2}{2} e^{-i(k_x a + k_y a)} - \frac{K_2}{2} e^{i(-k_x a + k_y a)}$$

$$D_{xx} = 2(K_1 + K_2) - K_1 (e^{ik_x a} + e^{-ik_x a}) \\ - \frac{K_2}{2} (e^{i(k_x a + k_y a)} + e^{-i(k_x a + k_y a)}) \\ - \frac{K_2}{2} (e^{i(k_x a - k_y a)} + e^{-i(k_x a - k_y a)})$$

$$D_{xx} = 2(K_1 + K_2) - 2K_1 \cos k_x a \\ - K_2 (\cos(k_x a + k_y a) + \cos(k_x a - k_y a))$$

$$D_{yy} = \phi_{yy}(0,0) + \phi_{yy}(0,2) e^{-ik_y a} + \phi_{yy}(0,4) e^{ik_y a} \\ + \phi_{yy}(0,5) e^{i(k_x a + k_y a)} + \phi_{yy}(0,6) e^{i(k_x a - k_y a)} \\ + \phi_{yy}(0,7) e^{-i(k_x a + k_y a)} + \phi_{yy}(0,8) e^{i(-k_x a + k_y a)}$$

$$D_{yy} = 2(K_1 + K_2) - K_1 \left(e^{-ik_y a} + e^{ik_y a} \right) \\ - \frac{K_2}{2} \left(e^{i(k_x a + k_y a)} + e^{-i(k_x a + k_y a)} \right) \\ - \frac{K_2}{2} \left(e^{i(k_x a - k_y a)} + e^{-i(k_x a - k_y a)} \right)$$

$$D_{yy} = 2(K_1 + K_2) - 2K_1 \cos k_y a \\ - K_2 \left(\cos(k_x a + k_y a) + \cos(k_x a - k_y a) \right)$$

$$D_{xy} = \phi_{xy}(0,5) e^{i(k_x a + k_y a)} + \phi_{xy}(0,6) e^{i(k_x a - k_y a)} \\ + \phi_{xy}(0,7) e^{-i(k_x a + k_y a)} + \phi_{xy}(0,8) e^{i(-k_x a + k_y a)}$$

$$D_{yy} = 2(K_1 + K_2) - 2K_1 \cos k_y a \\ - 2K_2 \cos k_x a \cos k_y a$$

$$D_{yy} = 2K_1(1 - \cos k_y a) \\ + 2K_2(1 - \cos k_x a \cos k_y a)$$

— o —

$$D_{xx} = 2K_1(1 - \cos k_x a) \\ + 2K_2(1 - \cos k_x a \cos k_y a)$$

$$D_{xy} = -K_2 \cos(k_x a + k_y a) + K_2 \cos(k_x a - k_y a)$$

$$D_{xy} = K_2 (\cos(k_x a - k_y a) - \cos(k_x a + k_y a))$$

$$D_{xy} = 2K_2 \sin k_x a \sin k_y a$$

$$\det[M\omega^2 \delta_{ij} \delta_{oo} - D_{ij}] = 0$$

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} M\omega^2 - D_{xx} & D_{xy} \\ D_{yx} & M\omega^2 - D_{yy} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

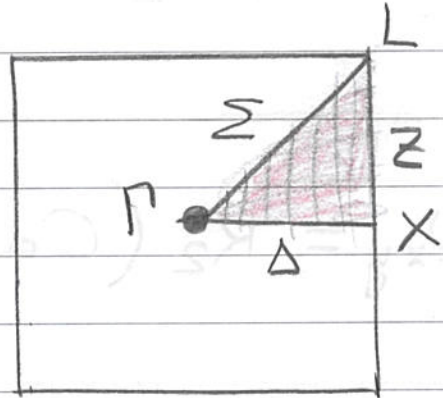
$$[M\omega^2 - D_{xx}][M\omega^2 - D_{yy}] - D_{xy}D_{yx} = 0$$

$$M \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[D_{xx} + D_{yy} \pm \left\{ (D_{xx} - D_{yy})^2 + 4D_{xy}^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$\Delta (\Gamma - X) \quad k_y = 0$$

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{2}{M} (K_1 + K_2) (1 - \cos k_x a)$$

$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{2K_2}{M} (1 - \cos k_x a)$$



$$\Sigma (\Gamma - L) \quad k_y = k_x$$

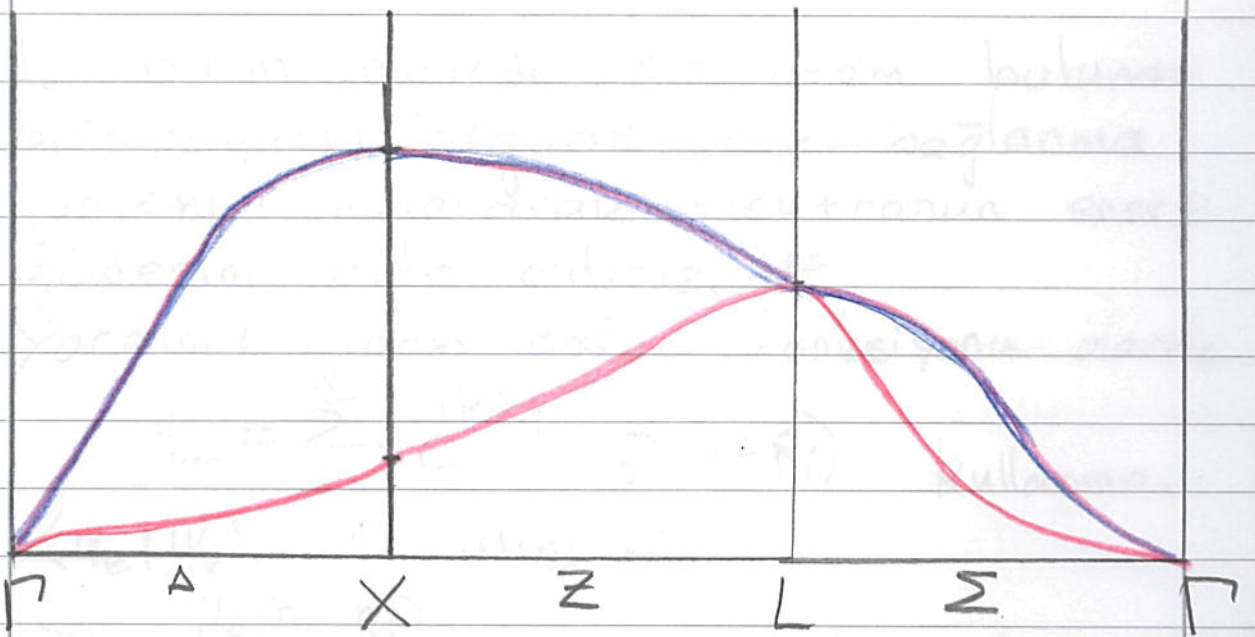
$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{2K_1}{M} [1 - \cos k_x a] + \frac{4K_2}{M} \sin^2 k_x a$$

$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{2K_1}{M} (1 - \cos k_x a)$$

$$Z (X - L) \quad k_x = \frac{\pi}{a}$$

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{4K_1}{M} + \frac{2K_2}{M} (1 + \cos k_y a)$$

$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{2K_1}{M} (1 - \cos k_y a) + \frac{2K_2}{M} (1 + \cos k_y a)$$



S ATAG