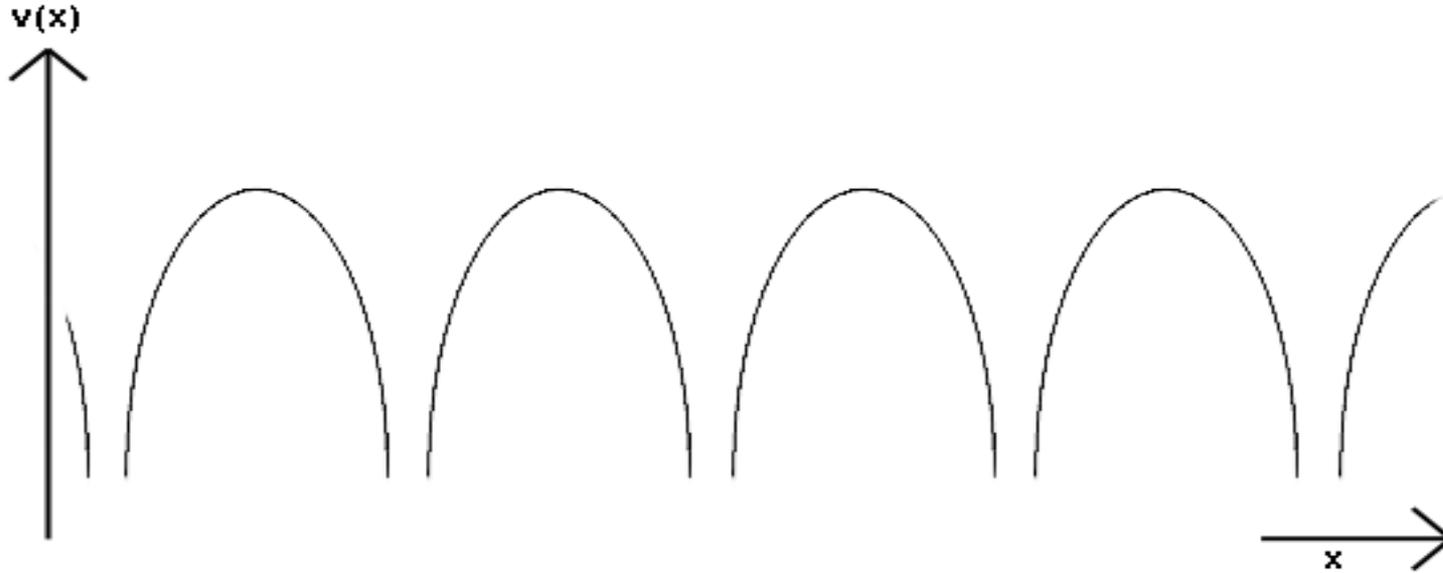


Solid State Physics Fundamentals

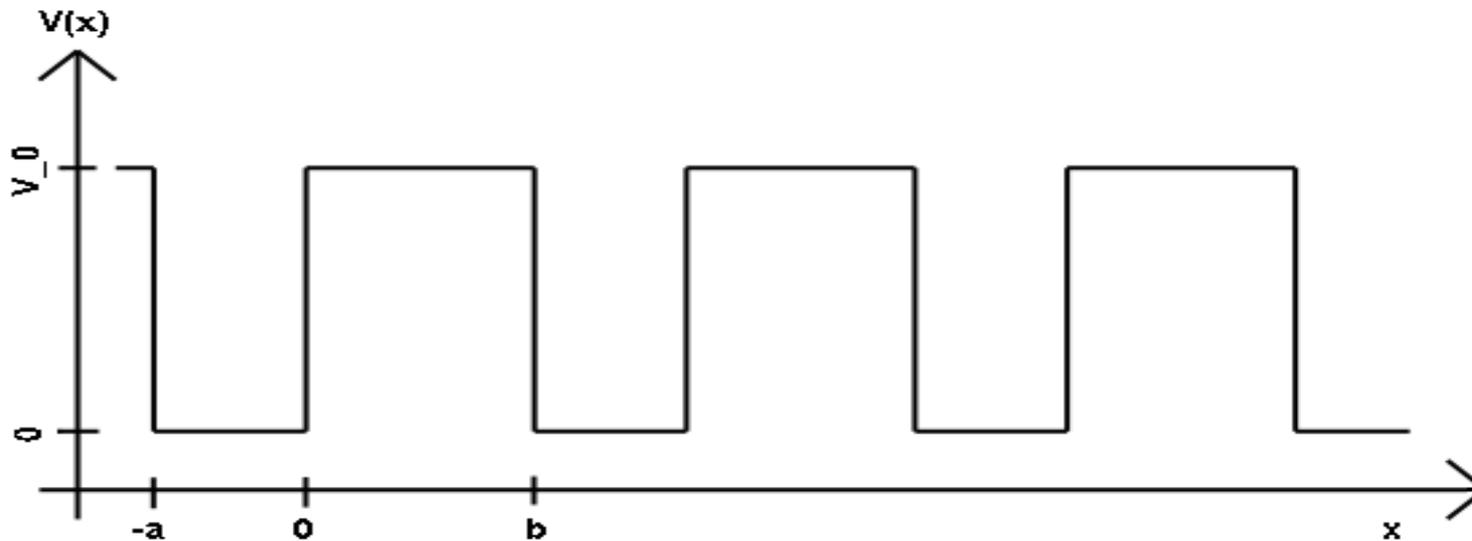
Das Kronig-Penney-Modell



Periodisches Kristallpotential:



Kronig-Penney-Näherung:



Stationäre Schrödingergleichung:

$$\hat{H}\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + V(x)\right)\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$



Für $V(x) = 0$ folgt:

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\psi''(x) + E\psi(x) = 0$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{-\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}} = ik$$

$$\psi_I(x) = A_1 e^{ikx} + B_1 e^{-ikx} = A_2 \sin(kx) + B_2 \cos(kx)$$

Für $V(x) = V_0$:

$$\beta = \sqrt{-\frac{2m(E-V_0)}{\hbar^2}} = ik'$$

$$\psi_{II}(x) = C_1 e^{ik'x} + D_1 e^{-ik'x} = C_2 \sin(k'x) + D_2 \cos(k'x)$$



Stetigkeitsbedingungen:

$$\psi_I(0) = \psi_{II}(0):$$

$$B_2 = D_2 \quad (i)$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi_I}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\partial \psi_{II}}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$[k(A_2 \cos(kx) - B_2 \sin(kx))]_{x=0} = [k'(C_2 \cos(k'x) - D_2 \sin(k'x))]_{x=0}$$

$$kA_2 = k'C_2 \quad (ii)$$



Periodizitätsbedingungen:

Bloch'sches Theorem: In einem gitterperiodischen Potential gilt:

$$\Phi_q(x + nl) = e^{iqnl} \Phi_q(x) \quad , n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad q \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{l}, \frac{\pi}{l}\right]$$

woraus folgt:

$$\psi_I(a) = e^{iq(a+b)} \psi_{II}(-b)$$

$$A_2 \sin(ka) + B_2 \cos(ka) = e^{iq(a+b)} (C_2 \sin(-k'b) + D_2 \cos(-k'b)) \quad (iii)$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi_I}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=a} = e^{iq(a+b)} \frac{\partial \psi_{II}}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=-b}$$

$$k(A_2 \cos(ka) - B_2 \sin(ka)) = e^{iq(a+b)} k' (C_2 \cos(-k'a) - D_2 \sin(-k'b)) \quad (iv)$$



(i) und (ii) in (iii) und (iv) einsetzen ergibt:

$$(iii) : A_2 \sin(ka) + B_2 \cos(ka) = e^{iq(a+b)} \left(-A_2 \frac{k}{k'} \sin(k'b) + B_2 \cos(k'b) \right)$$

$$A_2 \left(\sin(ka) + \frac{k'}{k} e^{iq(a+b)} \sin(k'b) \right) + B_2 \left(\cos(ka) - e^{iq(a+b)} \cos(k'b) \right) = 0$$

$$(iv) : k(A_2 \cos(ka) - B_2 \sin(ka)) = k' e^{iq(a+b)} \left(A_2 \frac{k}{k'} \cos(k'b) + B_2 \sin(k'b) \right)$$

$$A_2 k \left(\cos(ka) - e^{iq(a+b)} \cos(k'b) \right) + B_2 \left(-k' \sin(ka) - k' e^{iq(a+b)} \sin(k'b) \right) = 0$$



(iii) und (iv) können als Matrizengleichung angegeben werden:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sin(ka) + \frac{k}{k'}e^{iq(a+b)}\sin(k'b) & \cos(ka) - e^{iq(a+b)}\cos(k'b) \\ k(\cos(ka) - e^{iq(a+b)}\cos(k'a)) & -k\sin(ka) - k'e^{iq(a+b)}\sin(k'b) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A_2 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

charakteristische Gleichung:

$$(\sin(ka) + \frac{k}{k'}e^{iq(a+b)}\sin(k'b))(-k\sin(ka) - k'e^{iq(a+b)}\sin(k'b)) - (k(\cos(ka) - e^{iq(a+b)}\cos(k'b))(\cos(ka) - e^{iq(a+b)}\cos(k'b))) = 0$$

$$-2k - \left(\frac{k^2}{k'} + k'\right) - \frac{k^2 + (k')^2}{2kk'}\sin(ka)\sin(k'b) + 2ke^{iq(a+b)}\cos(ka)\cos(k'b) = 0$$



$$\cos(ka)\cos(k'b) - \frac{k^2+(k')^2}{2kk'}\sin(ka)\sin(k'b) = e^{iq(a+b)} = \cos(q(a+b))$$

Für $0 < E < V_0$:

$$\cos(ka)\cosh(\kappa b) - \frac{k^2-\kappa^2}{2k\kappa}\sin(ka)\sinh(\kappa b) = \cos(q(a+b))$$

Für $E > V_0$:

$$\cos(ka)\cos(k'b) - \frac{k^2+(k')^2}{2kk'}\sin(ka)\sin(k'b) = \cos(q(a+b))$$



mit: $k = k_0\sqrt{\eta}$

$$\kappa = k_0\sqrt{1-\eta} \quad \text{bzw.} \quad k' = k_0\sqrt{\eta-1}$$

$$(k_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}} \quad , \eta = \frac{E}{V_0})$$

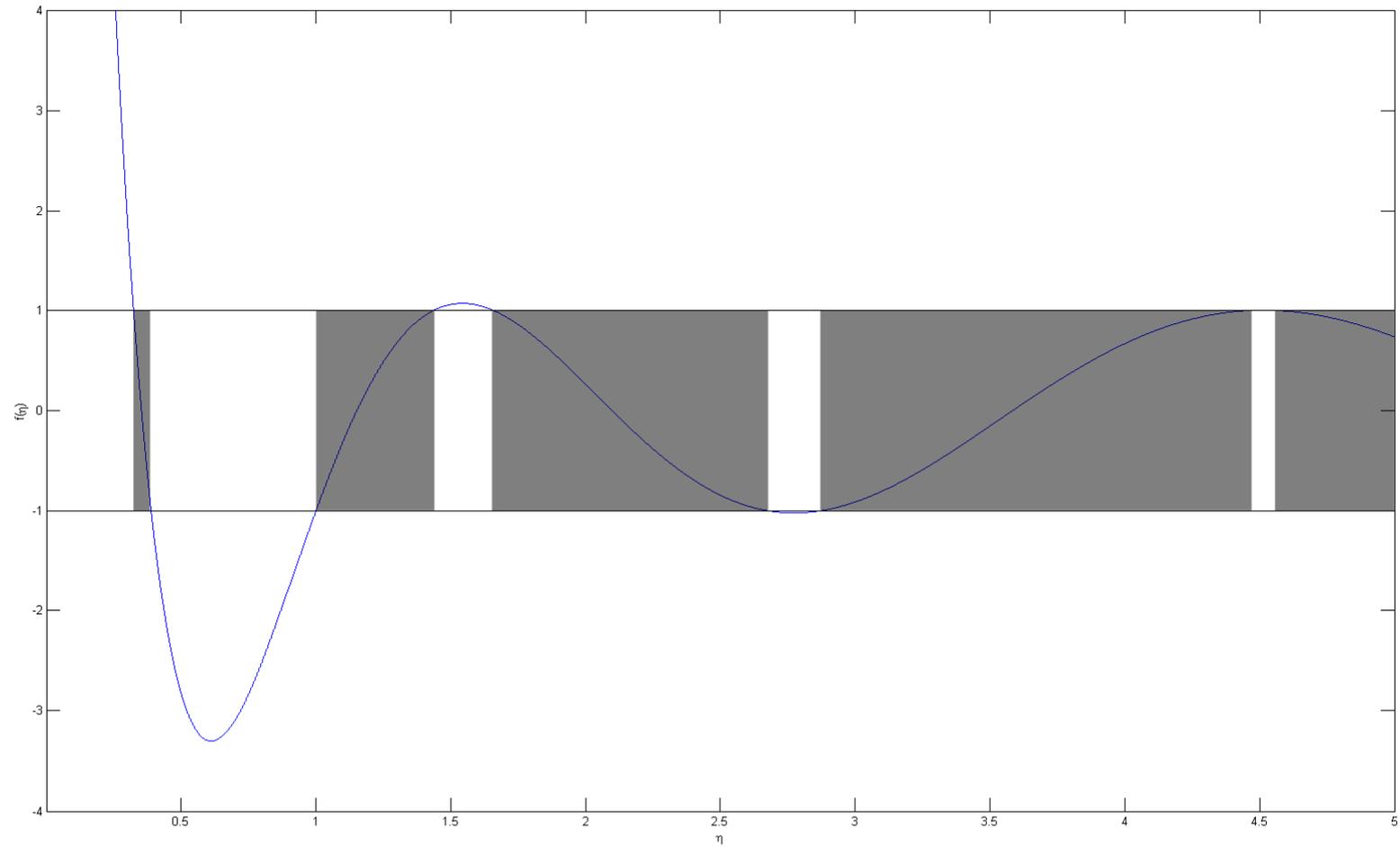
folgt:

$$\cos(k_0a\sqrt{\eta})\cosh(k_0b\sqrt{1-\eta}) + \frac{1-2\eta}{2\sqrt{\eta(1-\eta)}}\sin(k_0a\sqrt{\eta})\sinh(k_0b\sqrt{1-\eta}) \quad \text{für } 0 < E < V_0$$

$$\cos(q(a+b)) = \cos(k_0a\sqrt{\eta})\cos(k_0b\sqrt{1-\eta}) + \frac{1-2\eta}{2\sqrt{\eta(1-\eta)}}\sin(k_0a\sqrt{\eta})\sin(k_0b\sqrt{1-\eta}) \quad \text{für } E > V_0$$



Erlaubte Elektronenenergien:



Kronig-Penney Energiebänder:

