

半导体
超导体

→ 概念很清楚

材料

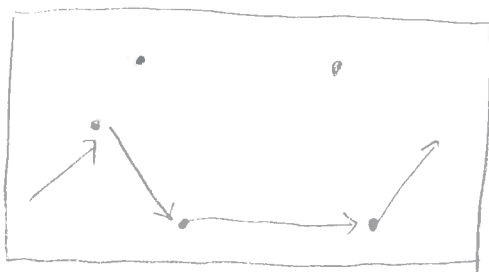
→ 计算

Mahan 4.1

量子输运
Quantum transport

粒子
自旋
电荷
轨道

携带能量、动量、信息



晶体

杂质散射

经典: Drude 模型

量子: 格林函数方法

问题描述: 在原点处有一个 $V(\mathbf{r})$ 的杂质势场

$$[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V(\mathbf{r})]\psi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_{\lambda}\psi_{\lambda}(\mathbf{r})$$



① $\epsilon_{\lambda} < 0$: 定态, 电子束缚态

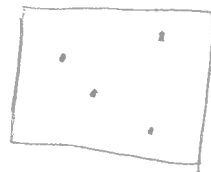
② $\epsilon_{\lambda} > 0$: 散射, 电子散射态 (能量不变, 动量被改变)

实际情况: 晶体中有若干杂质 (N 个)

a. $\frac{N}{V} = n \approx 0.1$

b. 杂质随机分布 (假定)

每个杂质可以分布在晶体的任何地方



杂质散射 (格林函数方法)

目标: 算由于散射带来的 能 修正 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{实部} \rightarrow \text{能级移动 (与 } 0 \text{ 有关)} \\ \text{虚部} \rightarrow \text{电子寿命} \end{array} \right.$

杂质势场: $V_0(\vec{r}) = \sum_{i=1}^N V(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i)$

$\vec{R}_i \rightarrow$ 杂质位置

$$= \frac{1}{V} \sum_i V_0(\vec{r}) e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

$$V_0(\vec{r}) = \int d\vec{r} V_0(\vec{r}) e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}} = \sum_i \int d\vec{r} V(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

$$= \sum_i \int d\vec{r} V(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i)} e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{R}_i}$$

$$= \sum_i V(\vec{q}) \underbrace{e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{R}_i}}_{P_i(\vec{q})} = \sum_i V(\vec{q}) P_i(\vec{q})$$

$$\rightarrow V_0(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_i \left(\sum_j V(\vec{q}) P_j(\vec{q}) \right) e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

电子哈密顿量:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H} &\xrightarrow{\text{二次量化}} \int \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{r}) V_0(\vec{r}) \hat{\psi}(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} = \int \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{q}, \vec{k}} \left(\sum_i V_{\vec{q}} \right) P_i(\vec{r}) e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} \cdot \frac{1}{V} e^{i(\vec{k}-\vec{q})\cdot\vec{r}} \sum_{\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2} \\ &(\hat{\psi}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\vec{k}} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \hat{c}_{\vec{k}}) \quad = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{q}, \vec{k}} \sum_i V_{\vec{q}} P_i(\vec{r}) e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} \hat{c}_{\vec{k}+\vec{q}}^\dagger \hat{c}_{\vec{k}} \end{aligned}$$

杂质位形平均: ① 对所有样品作平均 [Kohn, Luttinger]
② 杂质移动

S矩阵: $S = T \exp \left[- \int_0^\beta V(\tau) d\tau \right]$ (虚时表象)

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} T \int_0^\beta \cdots \int_0^\beta \underline{V(\tau_1) V(\tau_2) \cdots V(\tau_n)} d\tau_1 \cdots d\tau_n$$

位形平均:

$$\hat{S} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} T \int_0^\beta \cdots \int_0^\beta \underbrace{\langle \hat{V}(\tau_1) \hat{V}(\tau_2) \cdots \hat{V}(\tau_n) \rangle}_{\text{杂原子位形平均}} d\tau_1 \cdots d\tau_n$$

令 $f_n(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \cdots, \vec{r}_n) \equiv \overline{P_{i_1}(\vec{r}_1) \cdots P_{i_n}(\vec{r}_n)}$ [对 $\hat{V}_0$ 中的 $P_i(\vec{r})$ 作空间平均]

一阶: $f_1(\vec{r}) = \langle \sum_i e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} \rangle = \sum_i \frac{1}{V} \left(\int d\vec{r}_i e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}_i} \right) \delta_{\vec{q},0}$

$$= \underbrace{(N_i)}_{\text{Impurity 数目}} \delta_{\vec{q},0}$$

$$= \text{Pr: } f_2(\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2) = \overline{P_i(\vec{q}_1) P_i(\vec{q}_2)}$$

$$= \left\langle \sum_{ij} e^{i\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{R}_i} e^{i\vec{q}_2 \cdot \vec{R}_j} \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \sum_i e^{i(\vec{q}_1 + \vec{q}_2) \cdot \vec{R}_i} \right\rangle + \left\langle \sum_{i \neq j} e^{i\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{R}_i} e^{i\vec{q}_2 \cdot \vec{R}_j} \right\rangle$$

$$= N_i \delta_{\vec{q}_1 + \vec{q}_2, 0} + \sum_{i \neq j} \int \frac{d\vec{R}_i d\vec{R}_j}{V^2} e^{i\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{R}_i} e^{i\vec{q}_2 \cdot \vec{R}_j}$$

$$= N_i \delta_{\vec{q}_1 + \vec{q}_2, 0} + N_i(N_i - 1) \delta_{\vec{q}_1, 0} \delta_{\vec{q}_2, 0}$$

三Pr: (作业)

$$f_3(\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, \vec{q}_3) = N_i \delta_{\vec{q}_1 + \vec{q}_2 + \vec{q}_3, 0}$$

$$+ N_i(N_i - 1) (\delta_{\vec{q}_1, 0} \delta_{\vec{q}_2 + \vec{q}_3, 0} + \delta_{\vec{q}_2, 0} \delta_{\vec{q}_1 + \vec{q}_3, 0} + \delta_{\vec{q}_3, 0} \delta_{\vec{q}_1 + \vec{q}_2, 0})$$

$$+ N_i(N_i - 1)(N_i - 2) \delta_{\vec{q}_1, 0} \delta_{\vec{q}_2, 0} \delta_{\vec{q}_3, 0}$$

四Pr:

$$f_n(\vec{q}_1, \dots, \vec{q}_n) = N_i \delta_{\vec{q}_1} + N_i^2 \delta_{\vec{q}_1=0} \delta_{\vec{q}_2=0}$$

$$+ N_i^3 \delta_{\vec{q}_1=0} \delta_{\vec{q}_2=0} \delta_{\vec{q}_3=0} + \dots$$

证明三阶在形平均：

$$f_3(\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, \vec{q}_3) = \overline{P_i(\vec{q}_1) P_j(\vec{q}_2) P_l(\vec{q}_3)}$$

$$= \sum_{i,j,l} \langle e^{i\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{R}_i} e^{i\vec{q}_2 \cdot \vec{R}_j} e^{i\vec{q}_3 \cdot \vec{R}_l} \rangle$$

当 $i \neq j \neq l$ 时，

$$\sum_{i \neq j \neq l} \langle e^{i\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{R}_i} e^{i\vec{q}_2 \cdot \vec{R}_j} e^{i\vec{q}_3 \cdot \vec{R}_l} \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{i \neq j \neq l} \int \frac{d\vec{R}_i d\vec{R}_j d\vec{R}_l}{V^3} e^{i\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{R}_i} e^{i\vec{q}_2 \cdot \vec{R}_j} e^{i\vec{q}_3 \cdot \vec{R}_l}$$

$$= \sum_{i \neq j \neq l} \int_{\vec{R}_{i,0}} \int_{\vec{R}_{j,0}} \int_{\vec{R}_{l,0}} = N_i(N_i-1)(N_i-2) \int_{\vec{R}_{i,0}} \int_{\vec{R}_{j,0}} \int_{\vec{R}_{l,0}}$$

当 $i \neq j = l$ 时，

$$\sum_{i \neq j=l} \langle e^{i\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{R}_i} e^{i\vec{q}_2 \cdot \vec{R}_j} e^{i\vec{q}_3 \cdot \vec{R}_l} \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{i \neq j=l} \int \frac{d\vec{R}_i d\vec{R}_j}{V^2} e^{i\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{R}_i} e^{i(\vec{q}_2 + \vec{q}_3) \cdot \vec{R}_j} = N_i(N_i-1) \int_{\vec{R}_{i,0}} \int_{\vec{R}_{j,0}}$$

当 $i=j=l$ 时

$$\sum_{i=j=l} \langle e^{i\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{R}_i} e^{i\vec{q}_2 \cdot \vec{R}_j} e^{i\vec{q}_3 \cdot \vec{R}_l} \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{i=j=l} \int \frac{d\vec{R}_i}{V} e^{i(\vec{q}_1 + \vec{q}_2 + \vec{q}_3) \cdot \vec{R}_i} = N_i \int_{\vec{R}_{i,0}}$$

$$f_3(\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, \vec{q}_3) \approx N_i \int_{\vec{R}_{i,0}} + N_i (\int_{\vec{R}_{i,0}} \int_{\vec{R}_{j,0}} + \int_{\vec{R}_{i,0}} \int_{\vec{R}_{j,0}} + \int_{\vec{R}_{i,0}} \int_{\vec{R}_{j,0}})$$

$$+ N_i \int_{\vec{R}_{i,0}} \int_{\vec{R}_{j,0}} \int_{\vec{R}_{l,0}}$$