

4. Metoda k,p

Rovnice pro periodickou část Blochovy funkce,

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} |\vec{k}|^2 - i \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \vec{k} \cdot \nabla + V(\vec{r}) \right] u_{\vec{k},n}(\vec{r}) = E_{\vec{k},n} u_{\vec{k},n}(\vec{r}), \quad (4.1)$$

obsahuje v Hamiltoniánu člen

$$\frac{\hbar}{m} \vec{k} \cdot \vec{p}. \quad (4.2)$$

Ten je malý v blízkosti $\mathbf{k} = 0$ (střed Brillouinovy zóny) a budeme ho považovat za poruchu. Předpokládejme, že nedegenerovaný n -tý pás zde má extrém s hodnotou energie $E_{0,n}$; poruchový počet dává

$$u_{\vec{k},n} = u_{0,n} + \frac{\hbar}{m} \sum_{n \neq n'} \frac{\langle u_{0,n} | \vec{k} \cdot \vec{p} | u_{0,n'} \rangle}{E_{0,n} - E_{0,n'}} u_{0,n'} \quad (4.3)$$

a

$$E_{\vec{k},n} = E_{0,n} + \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} + \frac{\hbar^2}{m^2} \sum_{n \neq n'} \frac{|\langle u_{0,n} | \vec{k} \cdot \vec{p} | u_{0,n'} \rangle|^2}{E_{0,n} - E_{0,n'}}. \quad (4.4)$$

Parabolickou disperzní relaci (4.4) obvykle zapisujeme ve tvaru

$$E_{\vec{k},n} = E_{0,n} + \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m^*}, \quad (4.5)$$

kde m^* je efektivní hmotnost n -tého pásu:

$$\frac{1}{m^*} = \frac{1}{m} + \frac{2}{m^2 k^2} \sum_{n \neq n'} \frac{|\langle u_{0,n} | \vec{k} \cdot \vec{p} | u_{0,n'} \rangle|^2}{E_{0,n} - E_{0,n'}}. \quad (4.6)$$

Po rozboru symetrie funkcí u pro strukturu ZnS s bodovou grupou T_d zůstane v sumě (4.6) jediný sčítanec pro efektivní hmotnost dna vodivostního pásu (stav Γ_{1c}), spojený s nejbližším níže ležícím (valenčním, trojnásobně degenerovaným) stavem Γ_{4v} . Odstup energií obou stavů je přímý gap E_0 , tedy namísto (4.6) máme

$$\frac{1}{m^*} = \frac{1}{m} + \frac{2|\vec{k} \cdot \langle \Gamma_{1c} | \vec{p} | \Gamma_{4v} \rangle|^2}{m^2 k^2 E_0} . \quad (4.7)$$

Dimenze reprezentace Γ_4 je tři a její bázové funkce označujeme jako $|x\rangle$, $|y\rangle$ a $|z\rangle$. Všechny tři maticové prvky operátoru hybnosti ve (4.7) jsou vzhledem k symetrii stejné:

$$\langle \Gamma_{1c} | -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} | x \rangle = \langle \Gamma_{1c} | -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y} | y \rangle = \langle \Gamma_{1c} | -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z} | z \rangle = iP . \quad (4.8)$$

Vztah (4.7) se tedy dále zjednoduší na

$$\frac{1}{m^*} = \frac{1}{m} + \frac{2P^2}{m^2 E_0} , \quad \frac{m}{m^*} = 1 + \frac{2P^2}{mE_0} . \quad (4.9)$$

Pro praktické využití tohoto výsledku zbývá už jen odhadnout velikost P , nebo lépe veličiny $2P^2/m$ s rozměrem energie. Ta je pro většinu zajímavých polovodičů IV, III-V a II-VI zhruba stejná (~ 20 eV). Zjišťujeme tedy, že efektivní hmotnosti vodivostních elektronů jsou nejméně o řád menší než v prázdném prostoru, a zmenšují se s klesajícím gapem.

	Ge	GaAs	InP	InAs	GaSb	InSb	CdTe
E_0 [eV]	0.89	1.55	1.34	0.45	0.81	0.24	1.59
m_c^*/m (exp)	0.041	0.067	0.073	0.026	0.047	0.015	0.11
m_c^*/m ((2.44))	0.04	0.078	0.067	0.023	0.04	0.012	0.08

Gapy a efektivní hmotnosti, z Yu-Cardona.

Označení reprezentací bodových grup

Chemická notace (Mulliken, 1933) běžná v molekulární fyzice nebo v mřížové dynamice. Používá symboly A a B pro jednorozměrné reprezentace (B tehdy, je-li lichá při nejmenší rotaci kolem hlavní osy), E pro dvojrozměrné reprezentace, T, U, V, W pro reprezentace dimenze 3, 4, 5, 6.

Fyzikální (Bethe, 1929; Koster, Dimmock, Wheeler and Statz, 1963): $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \Gamma_3, \dots$; v novější literatuře o kondenzovaných látkách.

Alternativní (BSW, Bouckaert, Smoluchowski and Wigner, 1935); dosti často.

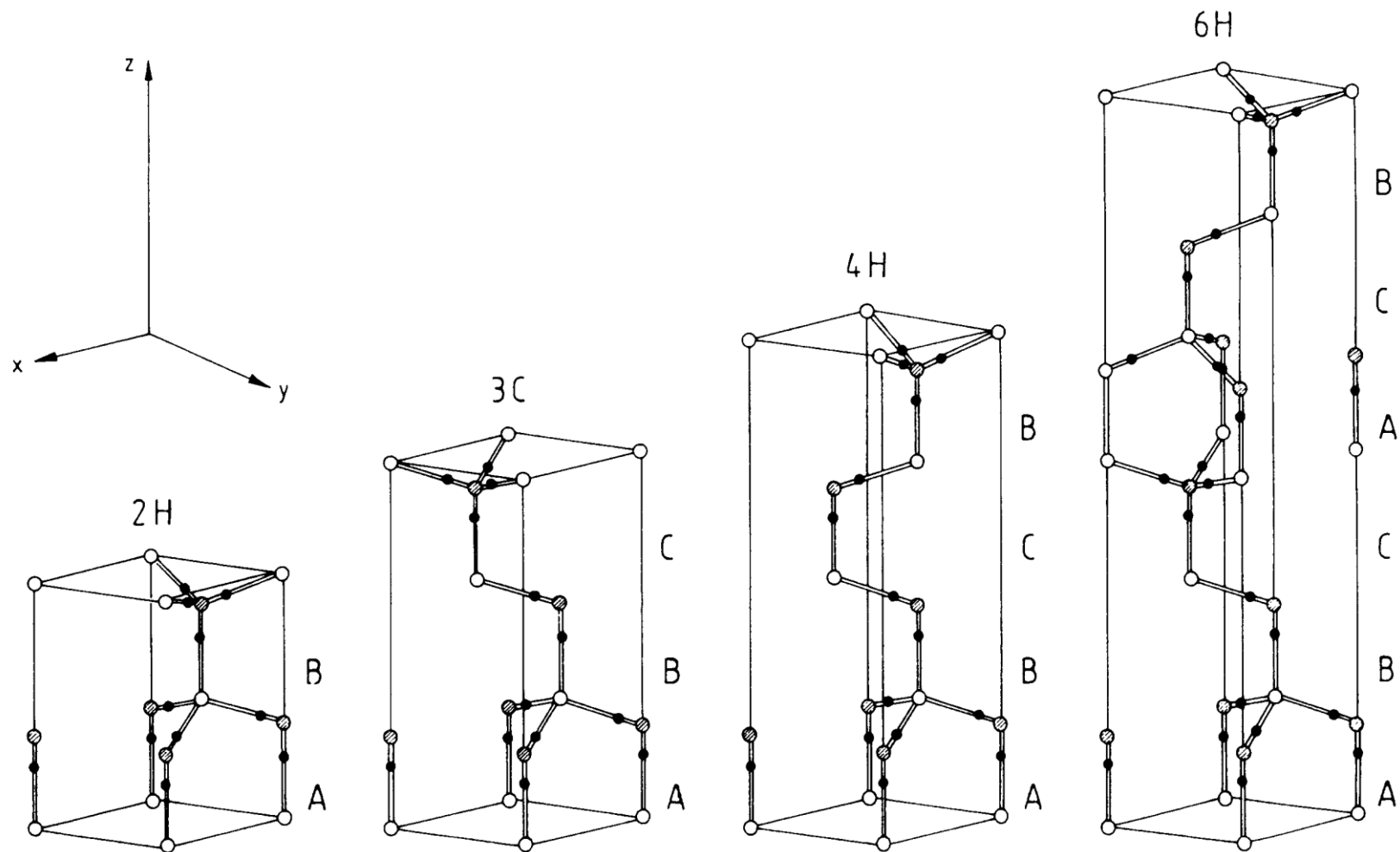
Příklad pro T_d :

Mulliken	KDWS	BSW
A_1	Γ_1	Γ_1
A_2	Γ_2	Γ_2
E	Γ_3	Γ_{12}
T_1	Γ_4	Γ_{15}
T_2	Γ_5	Γ_{25}

Tabulka charakterů ireducibilních reprezentací grupy T_d a jejich bázové funkce.

	$\{E\}$	$\{3C_2\}$	$\{6S_4\}$	$\{6\sigma\}$	$\{8C_3\}$	Basis functions
A_1	1	1	1	1	1	xyz
A_2	1	1	-1	-1	1	$x^4(y^2 - z^2) + y^4(z^2 - x^2) + z^4(x^2 - y^2)$
E	2	2	0	0	-1	$\{(x^2 - y^2), z^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)\}$
T_1	3	-1	1	-1	0	$\{x(y^2 - z^2), y(z^2 - x^2), z(x^2 - y^2)\}$
T_2	3	-1	-1	1	0	$\{x, y, z\}$

polytypismus (SiC), kovalentní vazby reprezentované "vazebným nábojem" (bond-charge)



Příklad anizotropních krystalů: hexagonální modifikace SiC
výpočty pásové struktury z J. Appl. Phys. 82 (11), 1 December 1997

Relativistic band structure calculation of cubic and hexagonal SiC polytypes

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A full-potential band structure calculation, within the local density approximation to the density functional theory, has been performed for the polytypes 3C, 2H, 4H, and 6H of SiC. The calculated effective electron masses are found to be in very good agreement with experimental values. The electron-optical phonon coupling has been estimated and the polaron masses are calculated to be 3%–13% larger than the corresponding bare masses. The effective electron masses of the second lowest conduction band minima are also presented and the calculated energy difference between the two lowest minima in 4H–SiC is only 0.12 eV. The lowest conduction band in 6H–SiC is found to be very flat and to have a double-well-like minimum along the ML line. The top of the valence bands has been parametrized according to the $\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{p}$ approximation, whereupon the effective hole masses have been determined. The spin-orbit interaction was found to have a strong influence on the value of the effective hole masses. Furthermore, total and partial densities of states are presented.

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kubická vs. hexagonální struktura, BZ

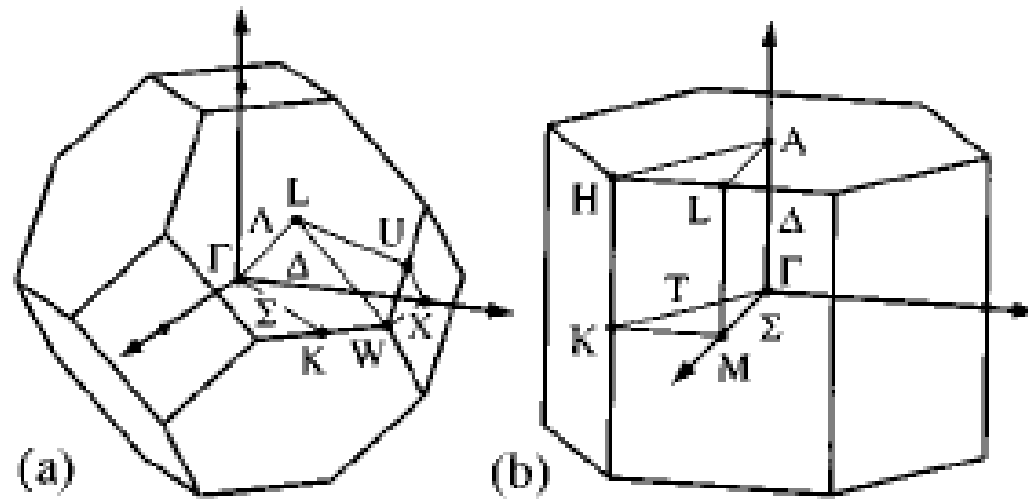
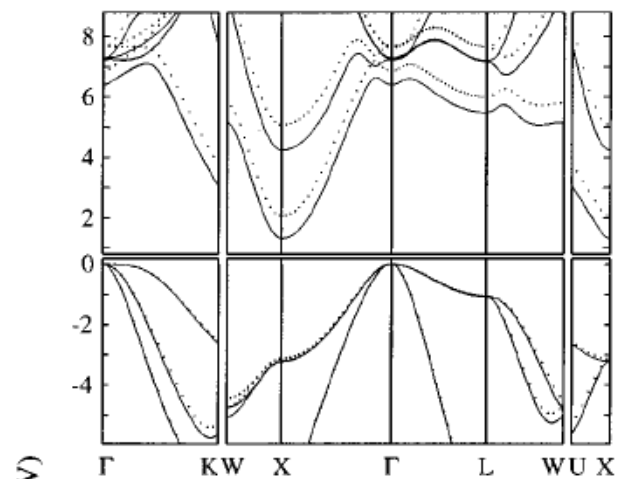
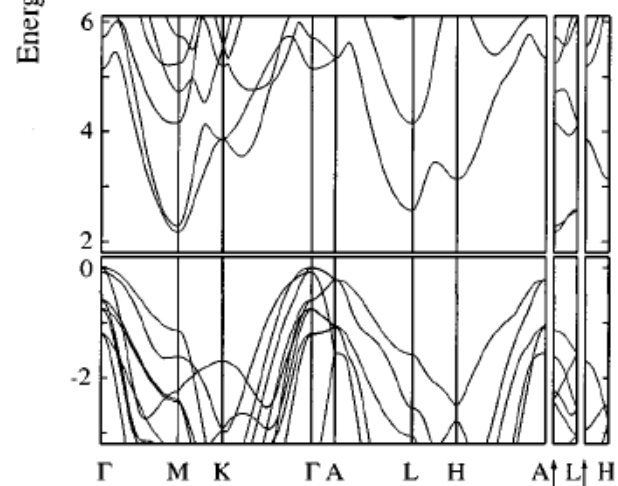


FIG. 1. Brillouin zones of the face-centered cubic and hexagonal structures.

kubická a 4H modifikace



(a) 3C-SiC



(c) 4H-SiC

nepřímý gap

TABLE II. Indirect band gaps E_g calculated with the PW and EV potentials. The crystal-field splitting Δ_{cf} is essentially the same for the two potentials. The total valence bandwidth, calculated with PW potential, is W_{tot} and the bandwidths of its two subbands are denoted W_1 for the lower and W_2 for the higher subband.

	3C-SiC	2H-SiC	4H-SiC	6H-SiC
E_g (eV)				
PW	1.30	2.11	2.17	1.97
EV	2.04	3.11	2.90	2.69
exp. Ref. 33	2.40	3.33 ^a	3.29	3.10
Δ_{cf} (meV)		160	72	53
W_{tot} (eV)	15.42	15.61	15.52	15.38
W_1 (eV)	5.41	5.42	5.42	5.35
W_2 (eV)	8.62	8.83	8.73	8.62

^aExciton energy gap value. The exciton binding energy is probably in the range 10–100 meV.

energie v bodech vysoké symetrie (eV)

4H-SiC

Band	$\Gamma(C_{6v})$	$M(C_{2v})$	$K(C_{3v})$
E_{v6}	-0.74 $\Gamma_{9(6)}$	-3.30 $M_{5(2)}$	-4.43 $K_{6(3)}$
E_{v5}	-0.60 $\Gamma_{8(6)}$	-2.43 $M_{5(3)}$	-4.06 $K_{4(1)}$
E_{v4}	-0.58 $\Gamma_{9(6)}$	-2.38 $M_{5(3)}$	-2.94 $K_{6(3)}$
E_{v3}	-0.08 $\Gamma_{7(1)}$	-2.25 $M_{5(4)}$	-2.94 $K_{4(3)}$
E_{v2}	-0.01 $\Gamma_{7(5)}$	-1.62 $M_{5(1)}$	-2.93 $K_{5(3)}$
E_{v1}	-0.00 $\Gamma_{9(5)}$	-1.13 $M_{5(2)}$	-1.69 $K_{4(2)}$
E_{c1}	5.14 $\Gamma_{7(1)}$	2.17 $M_{5(4)}$	3.87 $K_{4(3)}$
E_{c2}	5.71 $\Gamma_{8(4)}$	2.29 $M_{5(1)}$	3.87 $K_{5(3)}$
E_{c3}	6.35 $\Gamma_{8(4)}$	4.16 $M_{5(4)}$	3.87 $K_{6(3)}$
E_{c4}	6.46 $\Gamma_{7(1)}$	4.73 $M_{5(1)}$	5.19 $K_{4(2)}$
E_{c5}	6.91 $\Gamma_{7(5)}$	5.23 $M_{5(4)}$	5.55 $K_{5(3)}$

křivosti vodivostních pásů kolem dvou nejhlubších minim

TABLE IV. The effective electron masses for the two lowest conduction band minima, calculated with the PW and EV potentials. The polaron masses m_p are obtained by using the bare masses from the PW potential. All values are in units of m_0 . The second minimum was found to be 2.92, 0.60, 0.12, and 1.16 eV above the first minimum for 3C-, 2H-, 4H-, and 6H-SiC, respectively. The subscripts on the masses indicate which directions in the BZ the mass components refer to.

	First minimum					Second minimum		
	m PW	m EV	m_p	exp. ^a		m PW	m EV	m_p
3C-SiC								
$m_{\parallel} =$	0.68	0.69	0.73	0.67	$m_{\parallel} =$	1.00	1.05	1.10
$m_{\perp} =$	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.25	$m_{\perp} =$	0.25	0.27	0.26
2H-SiC								
$m_{\parallel} =$	0.26	0.29	0.27	-	$m_{ML} =$	1.07	1.10	1.18
$m_{\perp} =$	0.43	0.49	0.46	-	$m_{M\Gamma} =$	0.96	1.01	1.05
					$m_{MK} =$	0.14	0.15	0.14
4H-SiC								
$m_{ML} =$	0.31	0.34	0.33	0.33	$m_{ML} =$	0.71	0.75	0.77
$m_{M\Gamma} =$	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.58	$m_{M\Gamma} =$	0.78	0.80	0.85
$m_{MK} =$	0.28	0.31	0.29	0.31	$m_{MK} =$	0.16	0.18	0.17
6H-SiC								
$m_{ML} =$	1.83	5.35	2.07	2.0 ± 0.2	$m_{ML} =$	0.56	0.56	0.60
$m_{\parallel M\Gamma} =$	0.75	0.75	0.81	^b	$m_{M\Gamma} =$	1.08	1.12	1.19
$m_{\parallel MK} =$	0.24	0.29	0.25	^b	$m_{MK} =$	0.17	0.18	0.18

^aReference 34 for 3C-SiC, Ref. 38 for 4H-SiC, and Ref. 43 for 6H-SiC.

^bThe geometric average $\sqrt{m_{\parallel M\Gamma} \cdot m_{\parallel MK}}$ equals 0.42, which agrees with the theoretical value.

