

Frankfurt, Nov. 11, 2009

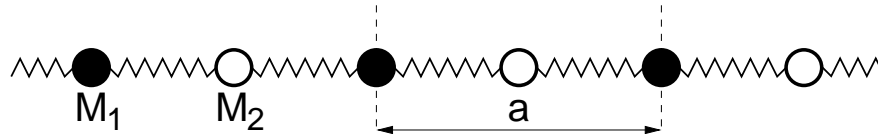
Theoretikum zur Einführung in die Theoretische Festkörperphysik
 WS 2009/10

Exercise Set 4

(Due date: Tuesday, November. 17, 2009)

Exercise 9 (Vibrations in a linear chain) (20 points)

Consider a linear chain with two different masses M_1 , M_2 per unit cell (lattice constant a) connected by springs (spring constant K).



- Give the possible different force constants of the model and verify the symmetry properties of the matrix of force constants.
- Show that the dynamical matrix is given by

$$\underline{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2K}{M_1} & -\frac{2K}{\sqrt{M_1 M_2}} \cos \frac{qa}{2} \\ -\frac{2K}{\sqrt{M_1 M_2}} \cos \frac{qa}{2} & \frac{2K}{M_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

and solve the eigenvalue problem.

- Discuss the dispersion $\omega_s(\vec{q})$ close to the center and the boundary of the Brillouin zone and visualize the corresponding motion of the masses. What happens for $M_1 = M_2 = M$?

Exercise 10 (Two-dimensional lattice dynamics) (15 points)

An ideal two-dimensional crystal consists of only one kind of atom (of mass M), and each atom has an equilibrium location at a point of a square lattice $\vec{R}_{rs}^{(0)} = a \begin{pmatrix} r \\ s \end{pmatrix}$, where $r, s = 1, 2, \dots, N$. The displacements from equilibrium are denoted by

$$\vec{u}_{rs} = \begin{pmatrix} u_{rs}^x \\ u_{rs}^y \end{pmatrix}, \quad i.e. \quad \vec{R}_{rs} = \vec{R}_{rs}^{(0)} + \vec{u}_{rs} = \begin{pmatrix} ra + u_{rs}^x \\ sa + u_{rs}^y \end{pmatrix}.$$

In the harmonic approximation the potential is given by

$$V(\mathbf{u}_{rs}^x, \mathbf{u}_{rs}^y) = \sum_{r,s} \left\{ K_1 [(\mathbf{u}_{(r+1)s}^x - \mathbf{u}_{rs}^x)^2 + (\mathbf{u}_{r(s+1)}^y - \mathbf{u}_{rs}^y)^2] + K_2 [(\mathbf{u}_{r(s+1)}^x - \mathbf{u}_{rs}^x)^2 + (\mathbf{u}_{(r+1)s}^y - \mathbf{u}_{rs}^y)^2] \right\}.$$

For the case $K_2 = 0.1K_1$:

- a) Determine the general phonon dispersion relation $\omega_s(\vec{q})$ throughout the Brillouin zone.
- b) Sketch $\omega_s(\vec{q})$ as a function of \vec{q} for

$$\vec{q} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 0 \leq \xi \leq \frac{\pi}{a}.$$