

#### 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  $\vec{k} = 0$  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:

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

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  $\Gamma_{1c}$ ), spojený s nejbližším níže ležícím (valenčním, trojnásobně degenerovaným) stavem  $\Gamma_{4v}$ . Odstup energií obou stavů je přímý gap  $E_0$ , tedy namísto (4.6) máme

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

Dimenze reprezentace  $\Gamma_4$  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

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

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 ( $\sim 20$  eV). Zjištujeme 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
$A_1$	$\Gamma_1$	$\Gamma_1$
$A_2$	$\Gamma_2$	$\Gamma_2$
$E$	$\Gamma_3$	$\Gamma_{12}$
$T_1$	$\Gamma_4$	$\Gamma_{15}$
$T_2$	$\Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_{25}$

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	$\{x, y, z\}$

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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(Received 27 May 1997; accepted for publication 27 August 1997)

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

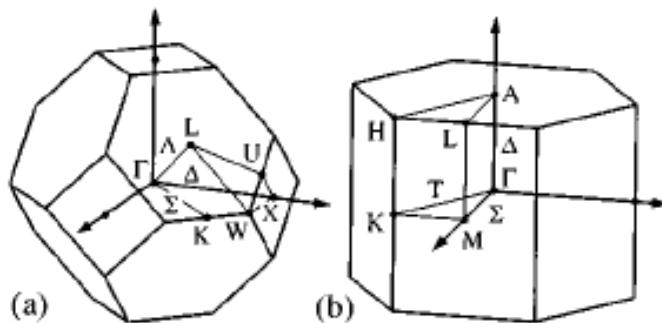
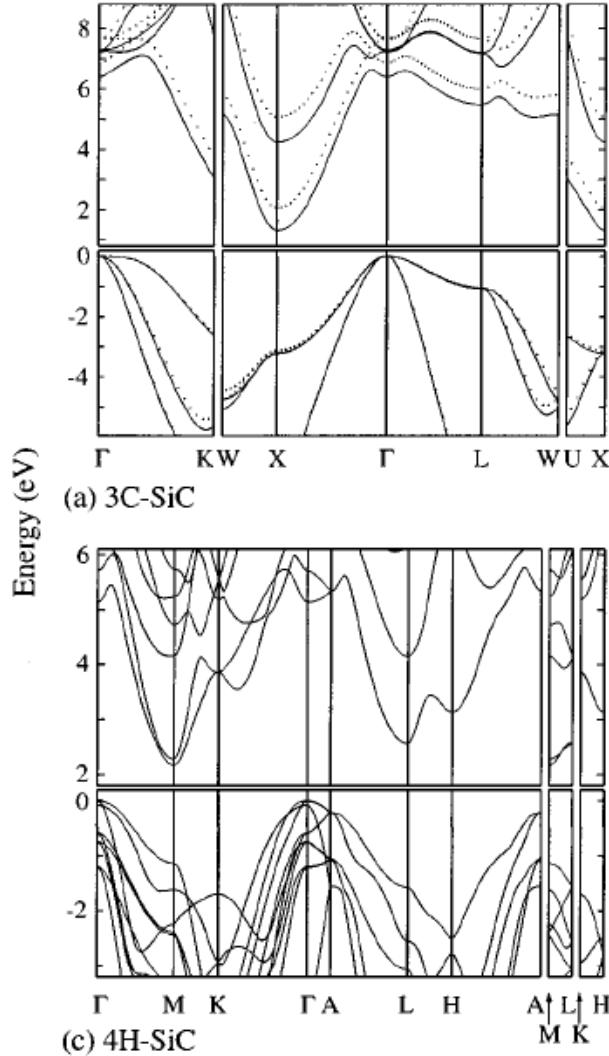


FIG. 1. Brillouin zones of the face-centered cubic and hexagonal structures.

## kubická a 4H modifikace



## nepřímý gap

TABLE II. Indirect band gaps  $E_g$  calculated with the PW and EV potentials. The crystal-field splitting  $\Delta_{cf}$  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 <sup>a</sup>	3.29	3.10
$\Delta_{cf}$ (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

<sup>a</sup>Exciton 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. <sup>a</sup>	$m$ PW	$m$ EV	$m_p$	
<b>3C–SiC</b>								
$m_{\parallel} =$	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
<b>2H–SiC</b>								
$m_{\parallel} =$	0.26	0.29	0.27	-	$m_{ML} =$	1.07	1.10	1.18
$m_{\perp} =$	0.43	0.49	0.46	-	$m_{MT} =$	0.96	1.01	1.05
					$m_{MK} =$	0.14	0.15	0.14
<b>4H–SiC</b>								
$m_{ML} =$	0.31	0.34	0.33	0.33	$m_{ML} =$	0.71	0.75	0.77
$m_{MT} =$	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.58	$m_{MT} =$	0.78	0.80	0.85
$m_{MK} =$	0.28	0.31	0.29	0.31	$m_{MK} =$	0.16	0.18	0.17
<b>6H–SiC</b>								
$m_{ML} =$	1.83	5.35	2.07	$2.0 \pm 0.2$	$m_{ML} =$	0.56	0.56	0.60
$m_{\parallel MT} =$	0.75	0.75	0.81	<sup>b</sup>	$m_{MT} =$	1.08	1.12	1.19
$m_{\parallel MK} =$	0.24	0.29	0.25	<sup>b</sup>	$m_{MK} =$	0.17	0.18	0.18

<sup>a</sup>Reference 34 for 3C–SiC, Ref. 38 for 4H–SiC, and Ref. 43 for 6H–SiC.

<sup>b</sup>The geometric average  $\sqrt{m_{\parallel MT} \cdot m_{\parallel MK}}$  equals 0.42, which agrees with the theoretical value.