

Курс: [Електронна структура та властивості низькорозмірних систем](#)

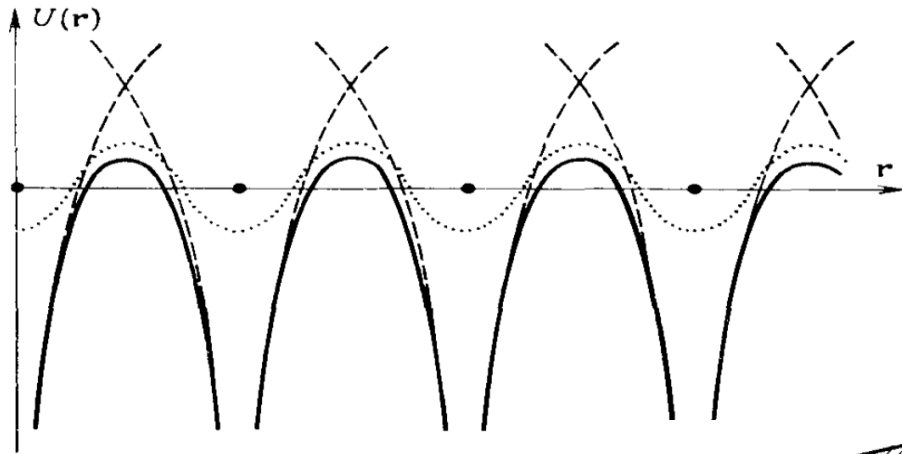
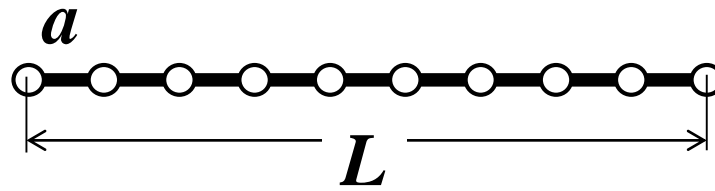
Лектор: Олександр Кордюк

Лекція 4: Перехід Паєрлса

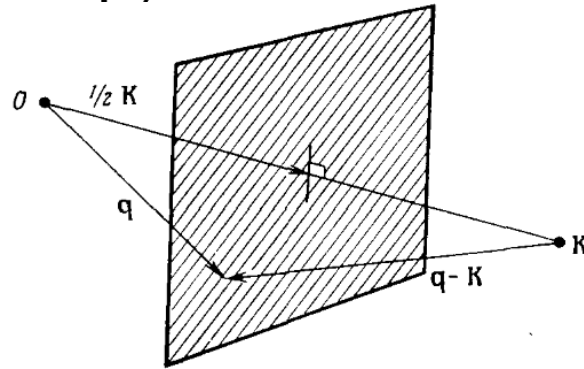
- Висновки попередньої лекції: зонна щілина, ширина зони, метал чи ізолятор.
- Ще про представлення 2- та 3-вимірної дисперсії.
- Ефект димеризації - нова зонна щілина.
- 7×7 надструктура поверхні кремнію.
- Нестинг поверхонь Фермі: 1D, 2D, 3D.

Band gaps

У попередніх лекціях...

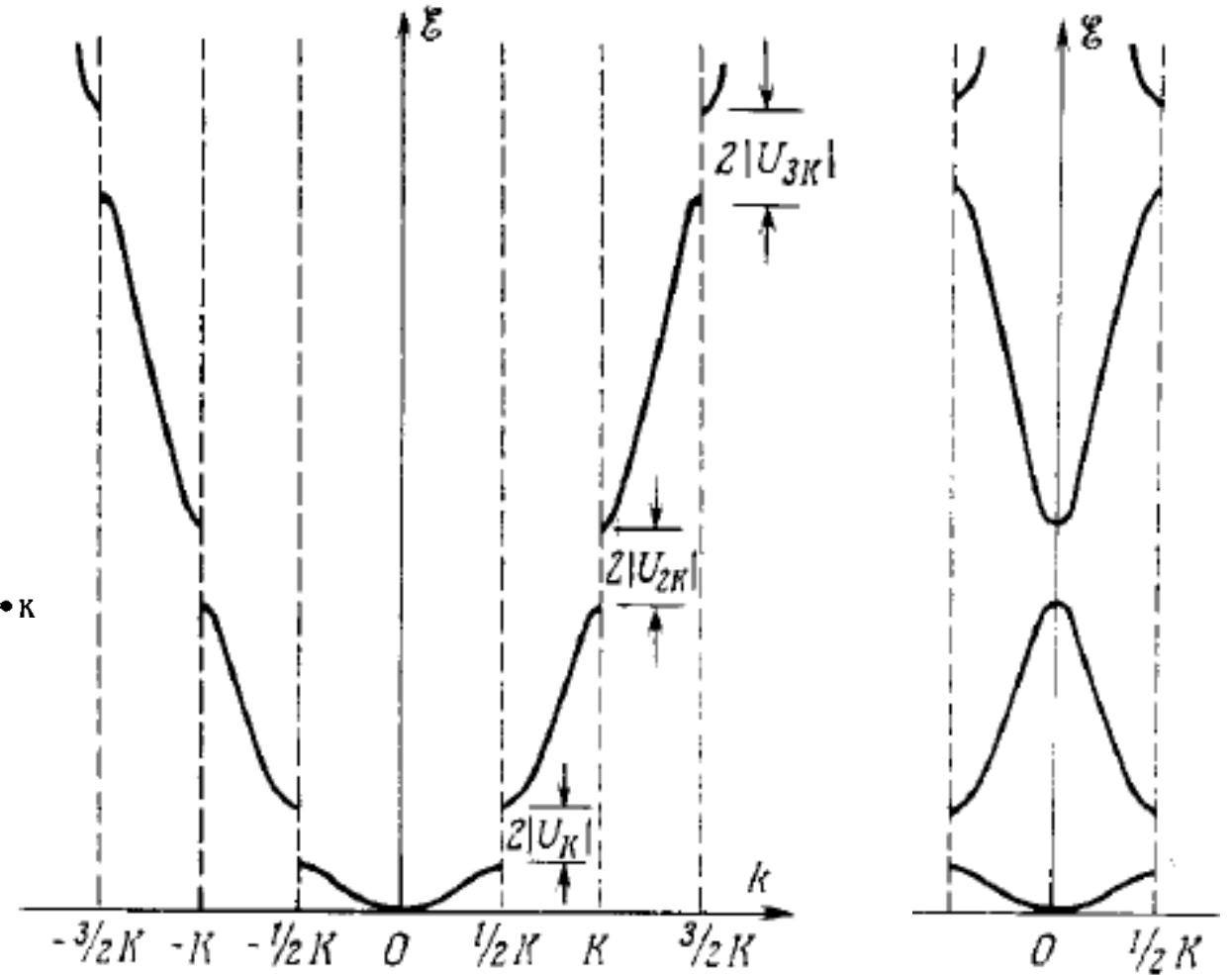


$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathcal{E} - \mathcal{E}_q^0 & -U_K \\ -U_K^* & \mathcal{E} - \mathcal{E}_{q-K}^0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$



$$(\mathcal{E} - \mathcal{E}_q^0)(\mathcal{E} - \mathcal{E}_{q-K}^0) = |U_K|^2$$

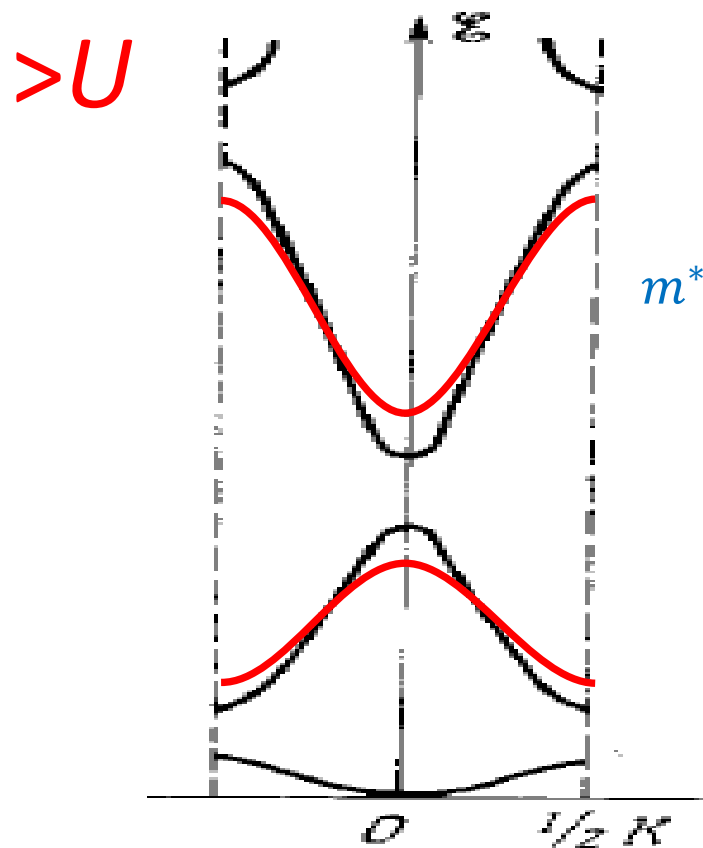
$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{E}_q^0 + \mathcal{E}_{q-K}^0) \pm \left[\left(\frac{\mathcal{E}_q^0 - \mathcal{E}_{q-K}^0}{2} \right)^2 + |U_K|^2 \right]^{1/2}$$



$$K = 2\pi/a$$

Наближення слабкого зв'язку

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{E}_q^0 + \mathcal{E}_{q-K}^0) \pm \left[\left(\frac{\mathcal{E}_q^0 - \mathcal{E}_{q-K}^0}{2} \right)^2 + |U_K|^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

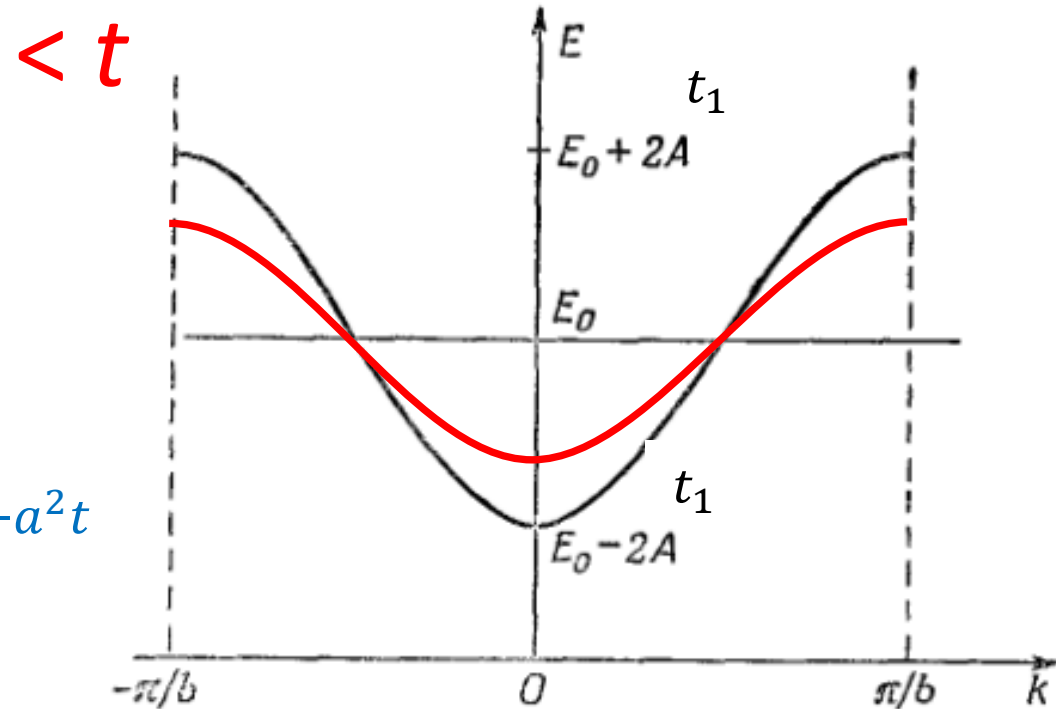


$$m^* = \pm \frac{a^2 m^2 |U_{nK}|}{(n\pi)^2}$$

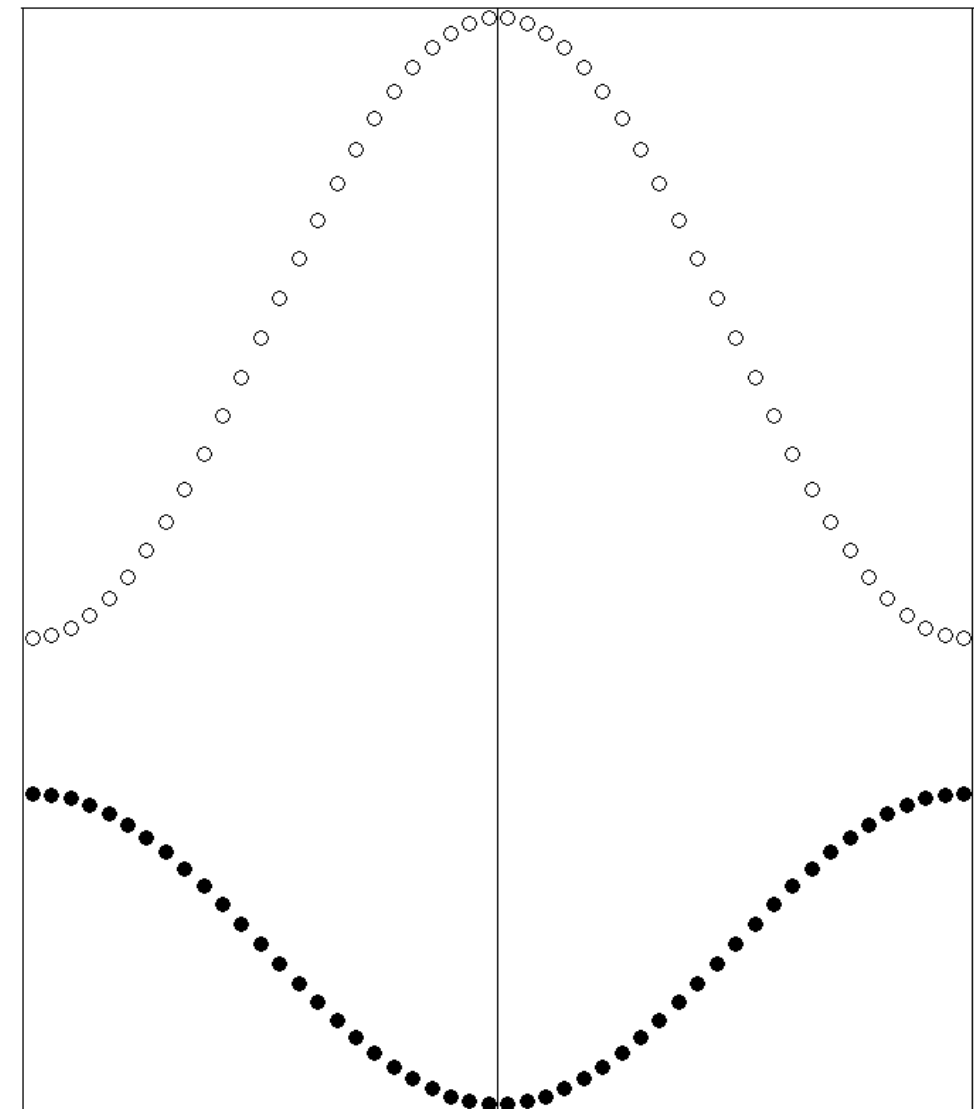
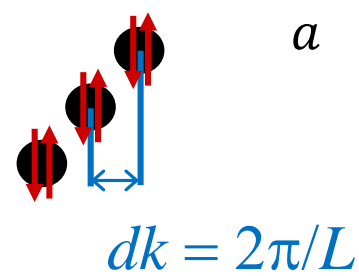
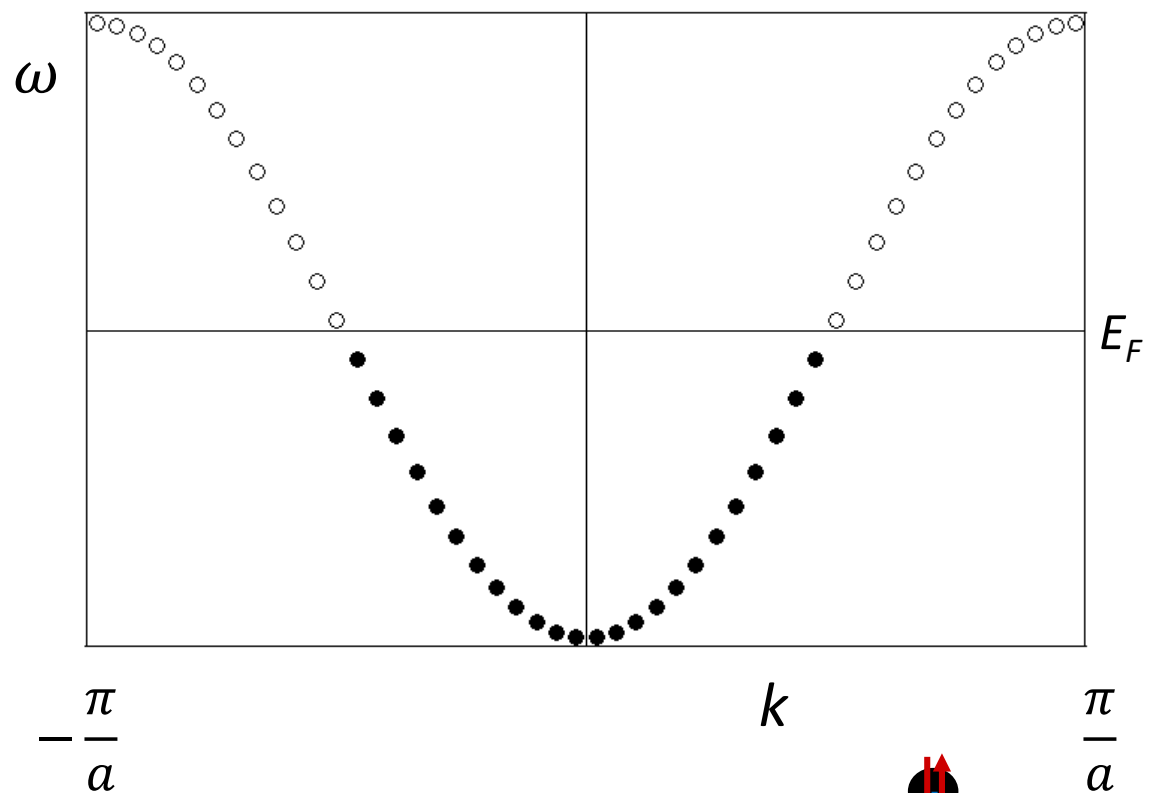
$$m^* = -a^2 t$$

Модель перескоків

$$E = E_0 + t_1 \cos(ak) + t_2 \cos(2ak) + \dots$$

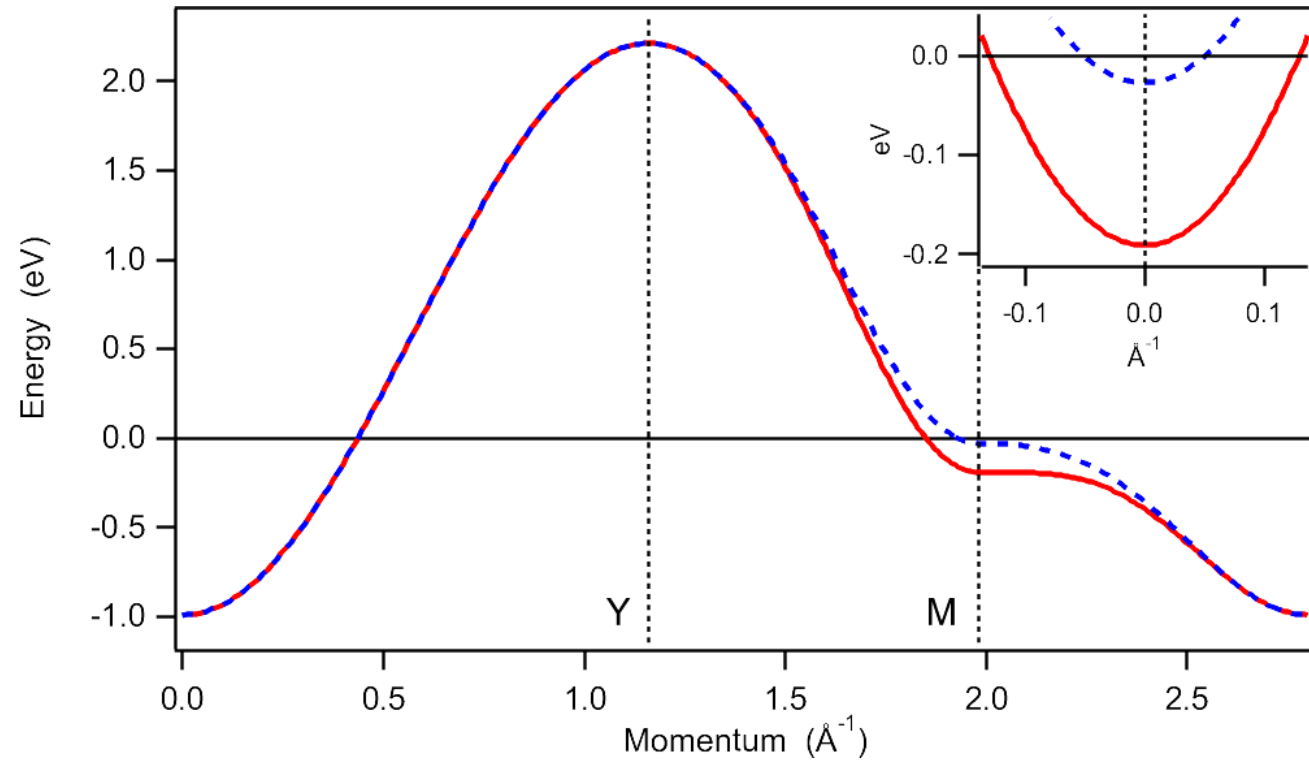
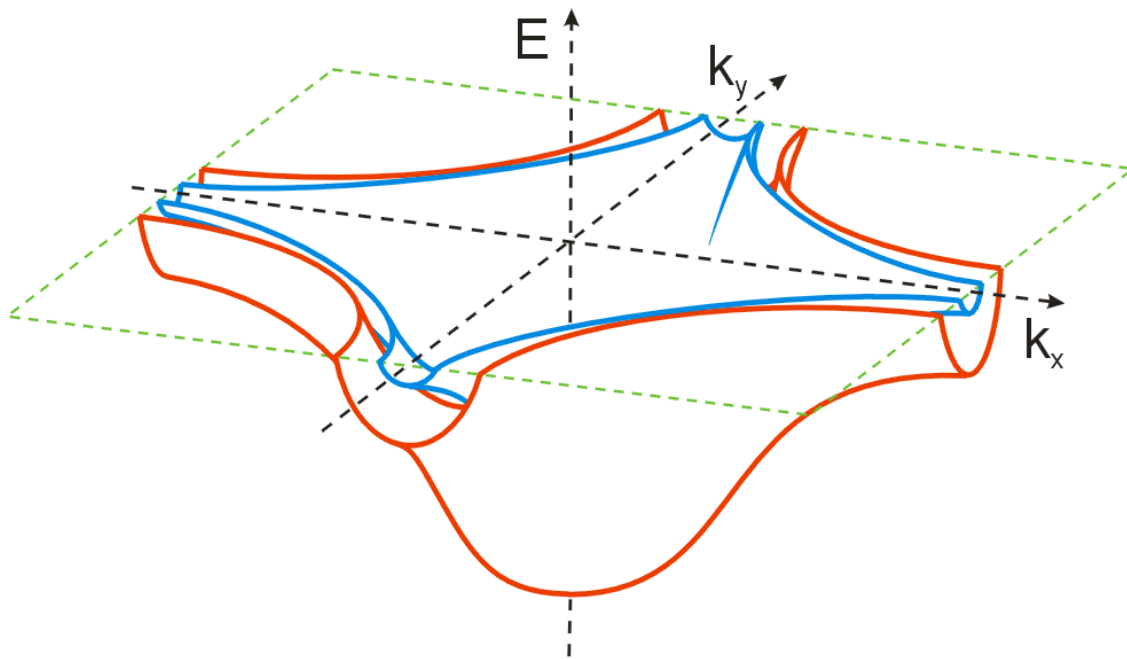


Metal vs Insulator



Модель перескоків в 2D

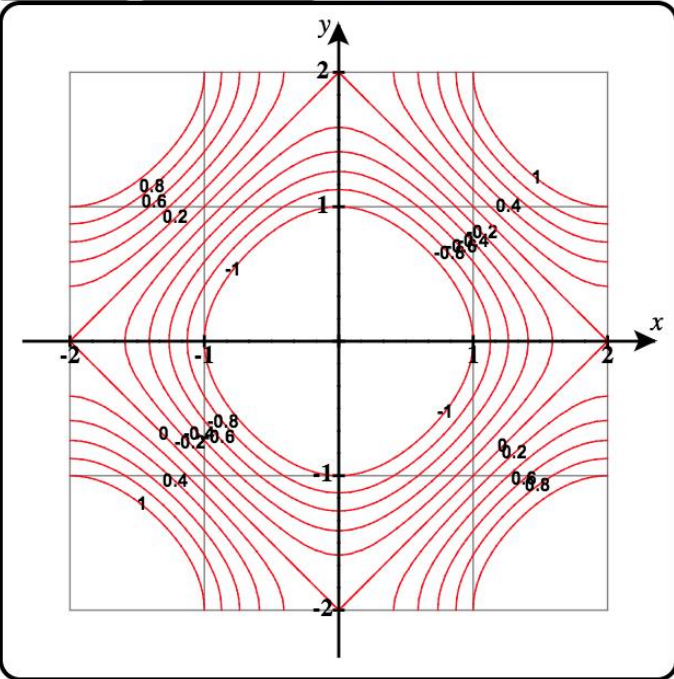
$$E = E_0 + t_1(\cos(ak_x) + \cos(ak_y)) + t_2(\cos(2ak_x) + \cos(2ak_y)) + \dots$$





F

Graph 3D Mode



x = 1.963

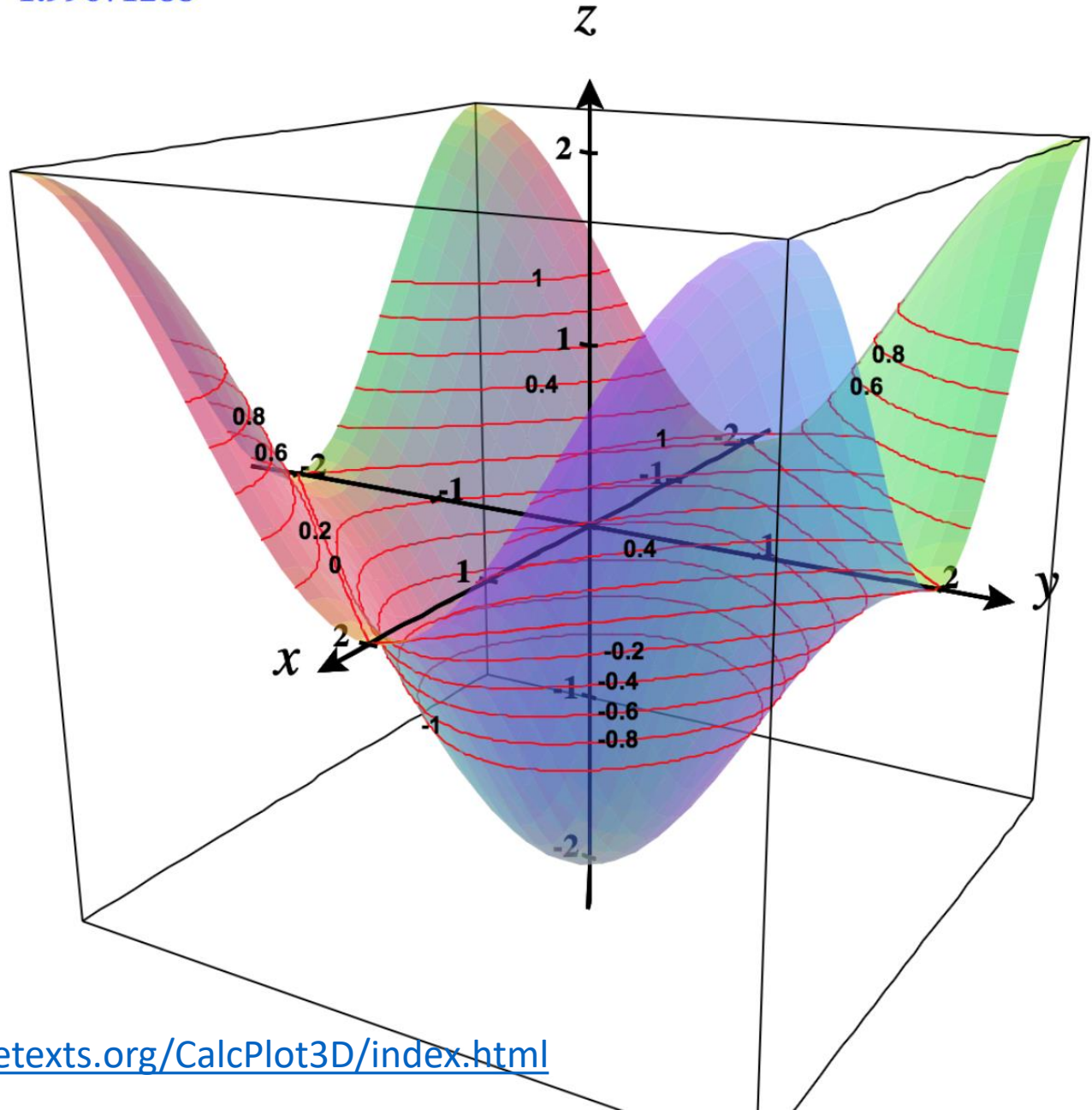
y = 1.963

Add to graph:

$z = -\cos(\pi x/2) - \cos(\pi y/2)$

Number of Gridlines

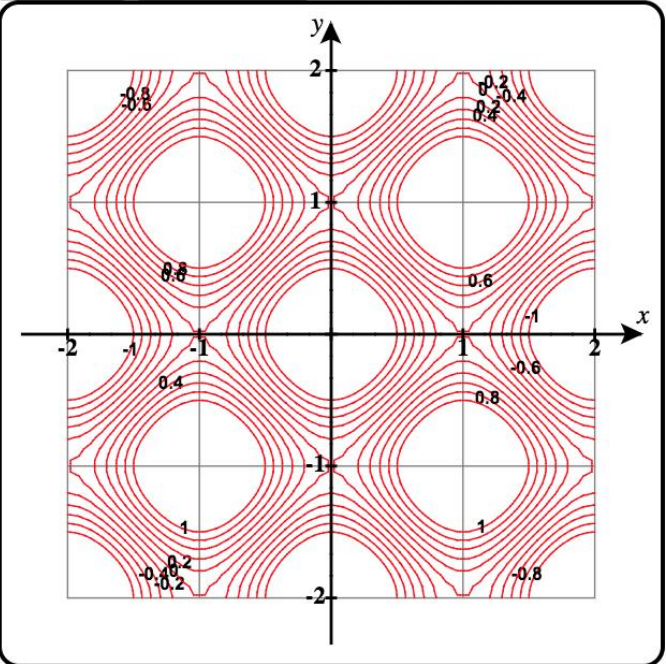
$f(1.9635, 1.9635) = 1.99671288$





F

Graph 3D Mode



x = 1.963

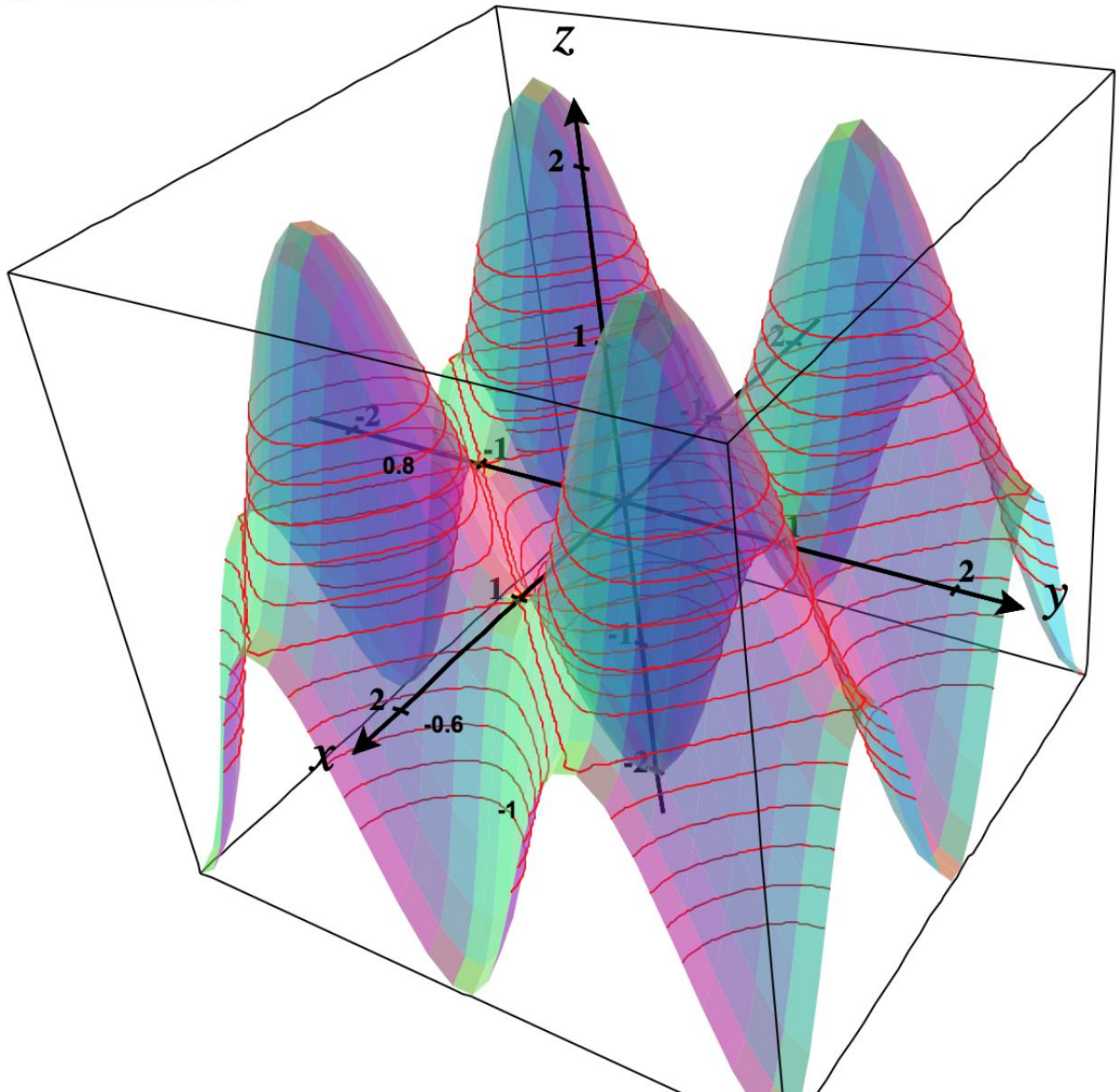
y = 1.963

Add to graph: Select...

z = $-\cos(2\pi x/2) - \cos(2\pi y/2)$

Number of Gridlines 30

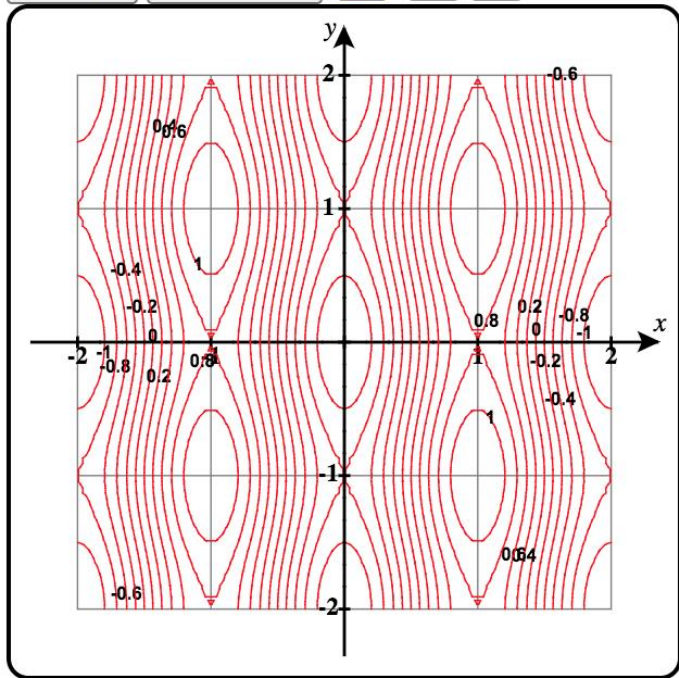
$f(1.9635, 1.9635) = 1.99671288$





F

Graph 3D Mode



x = 1.963

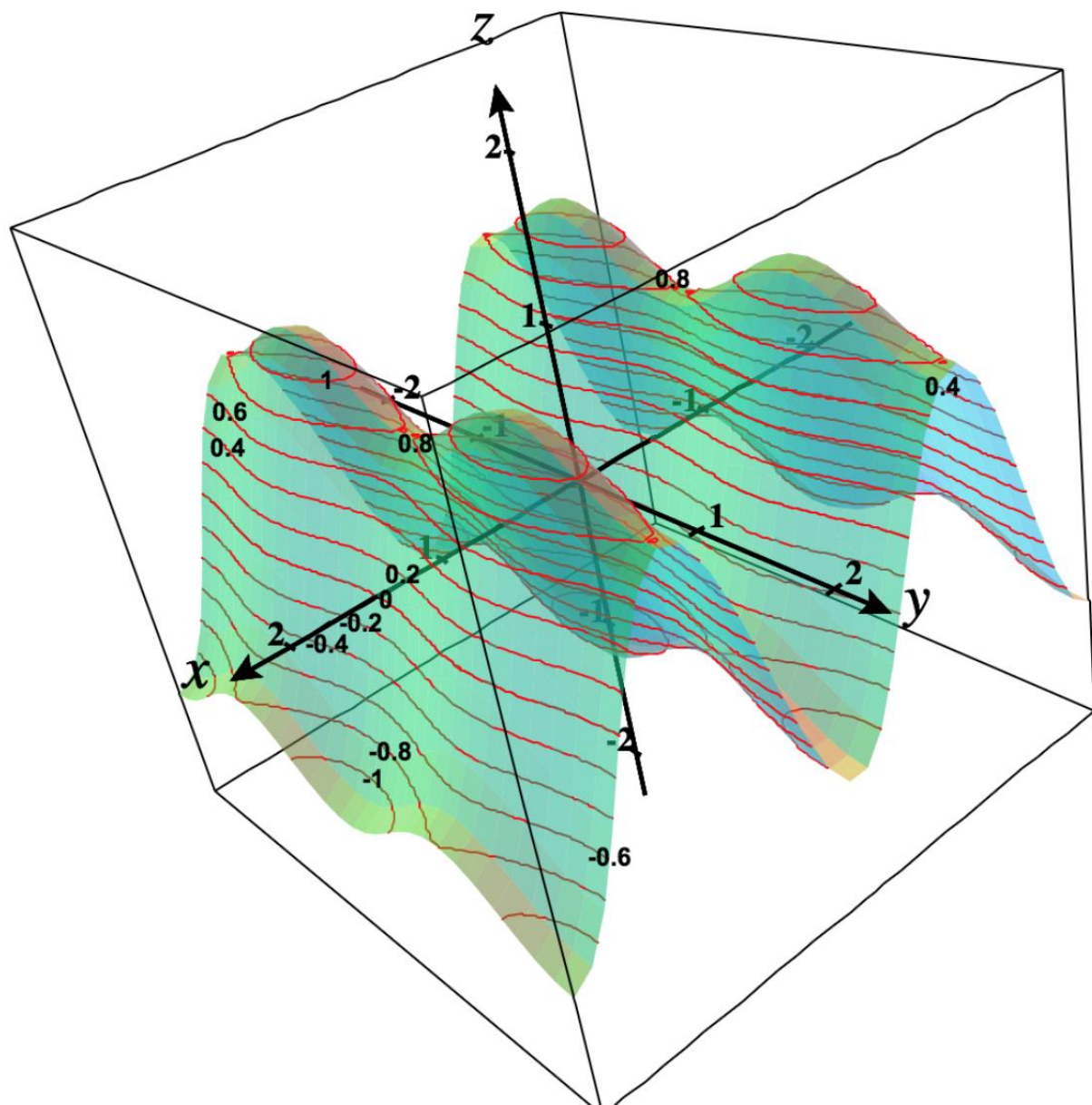
y = 1.963

Add to graph:

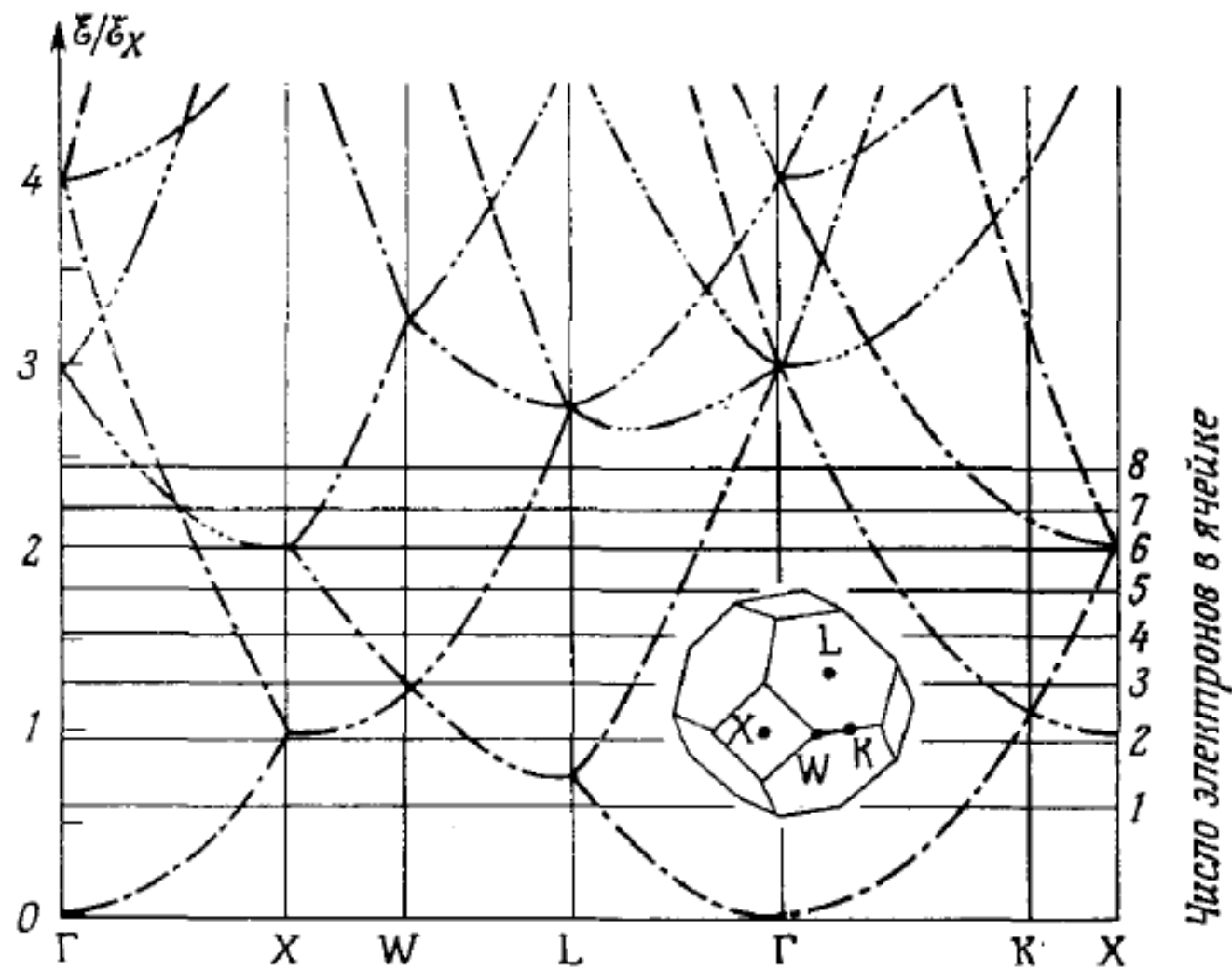
z = $-\cos(2\pi x/2) - 0.2\cos(2\pi y/2)$ x

Number of Gridlines

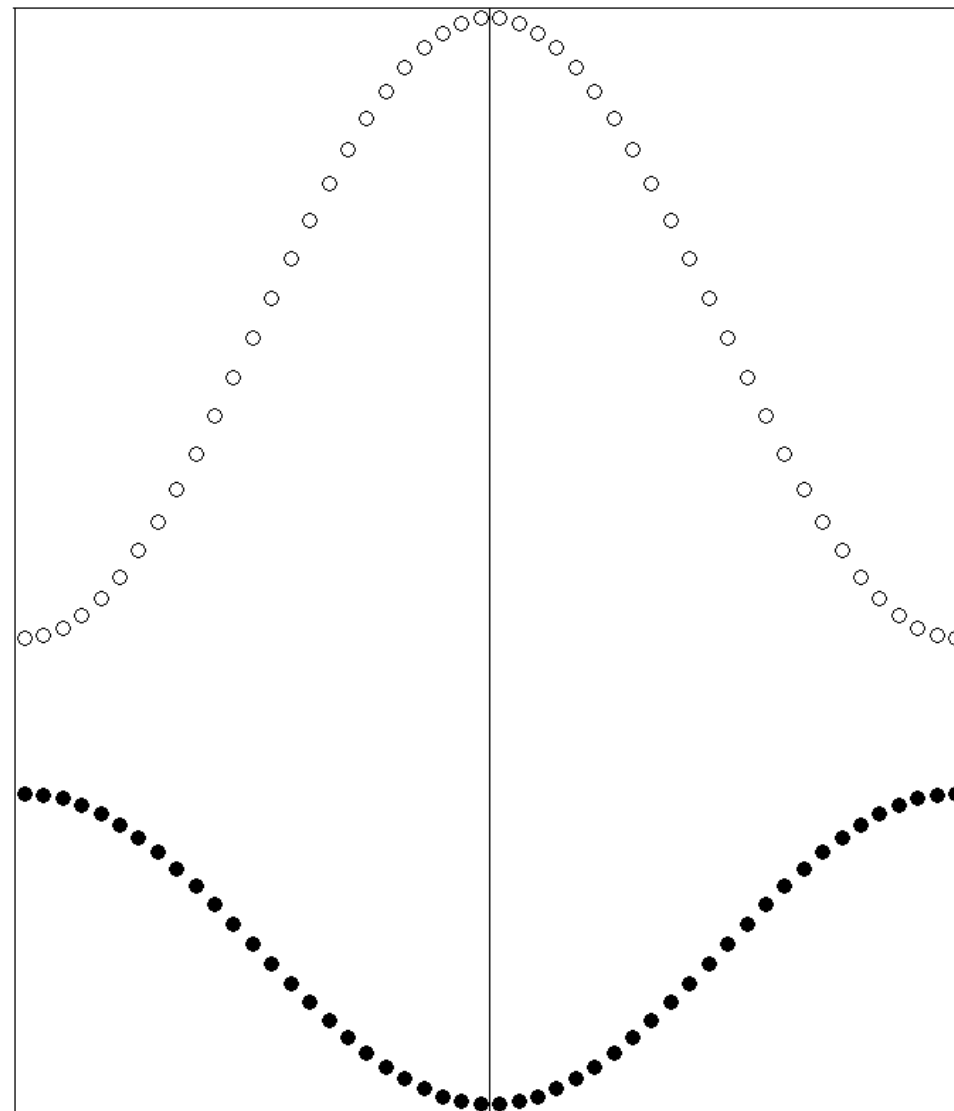
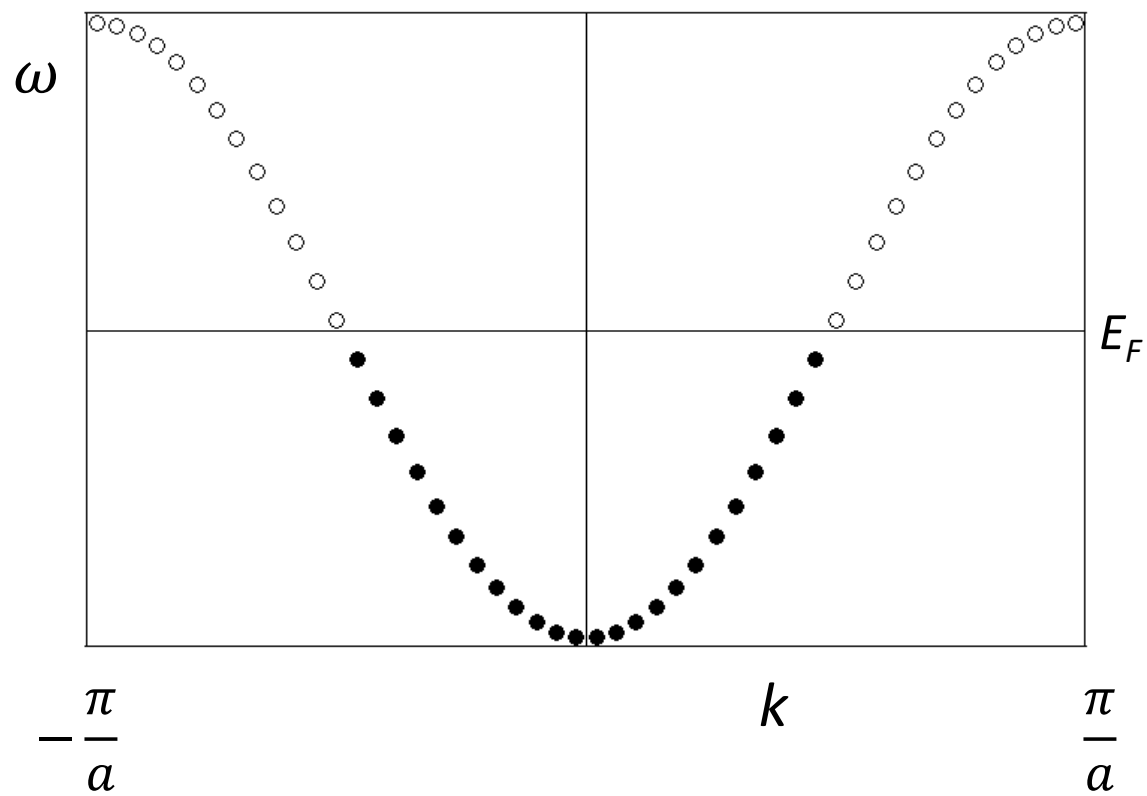
$f(1.9635, 1.9635) = 1.99671288$



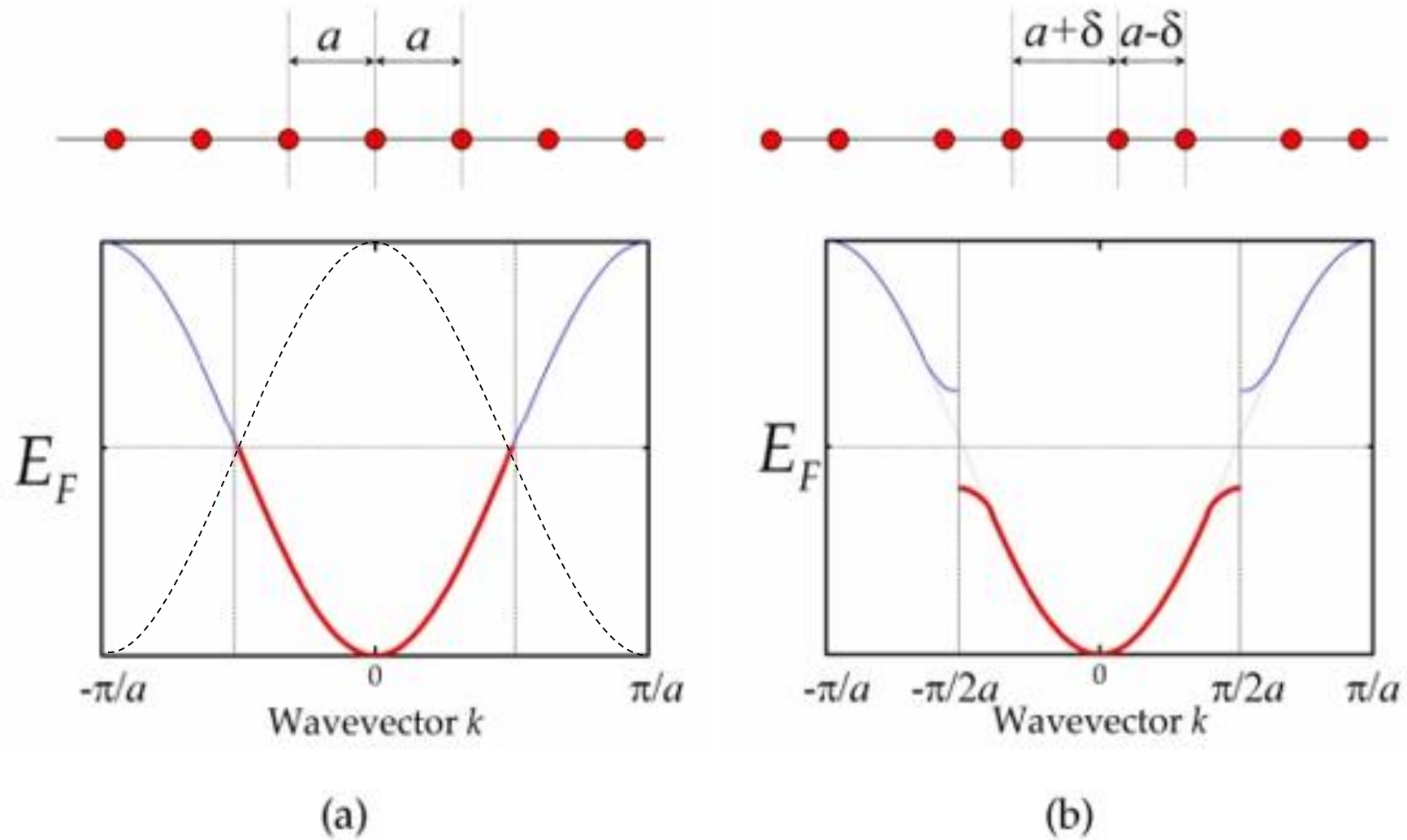
Електронна зонна структура



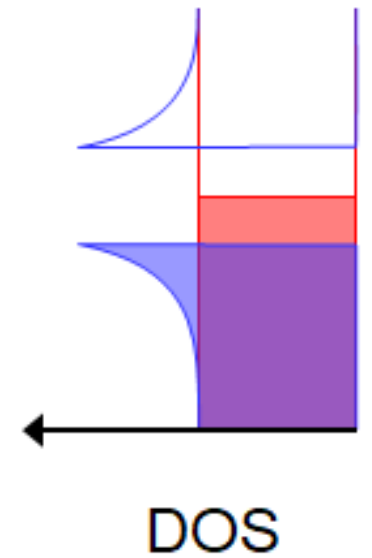
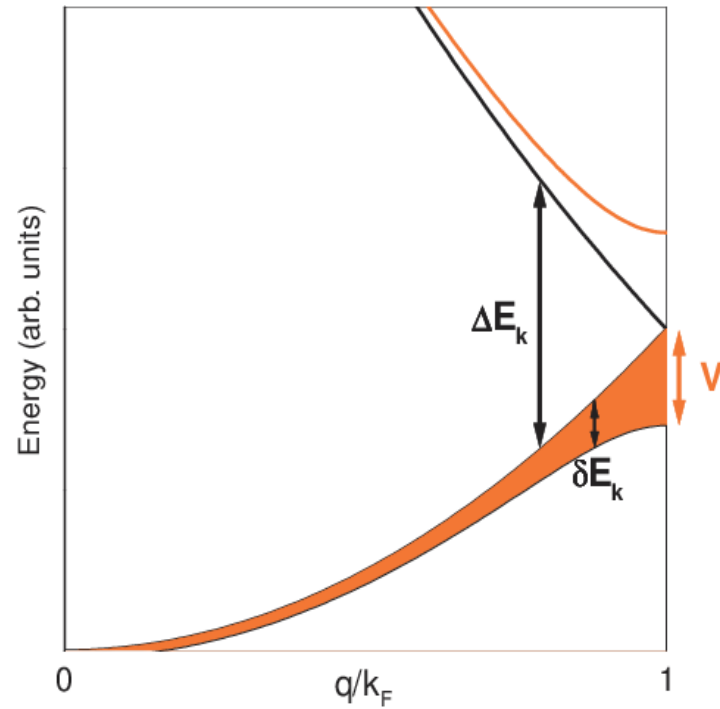
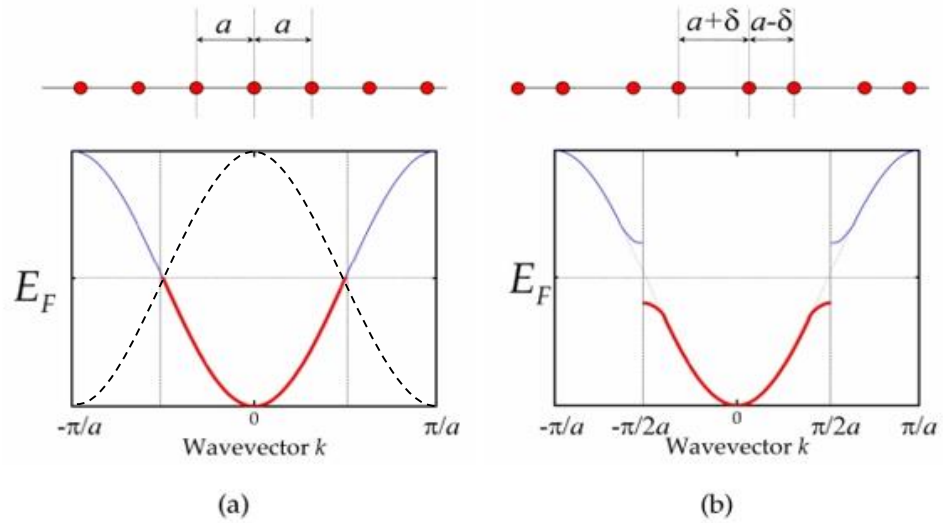
Metal vs Insulator



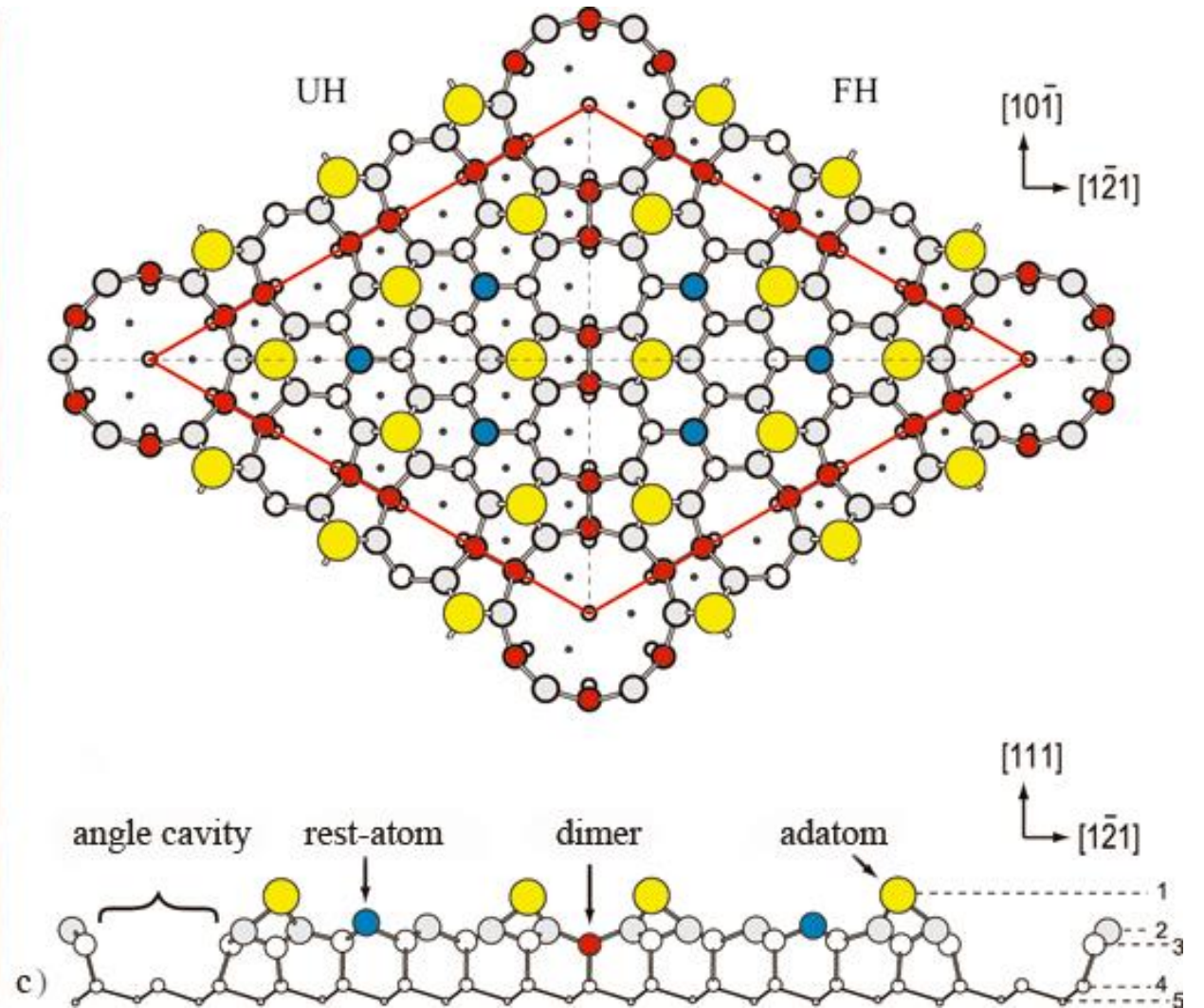
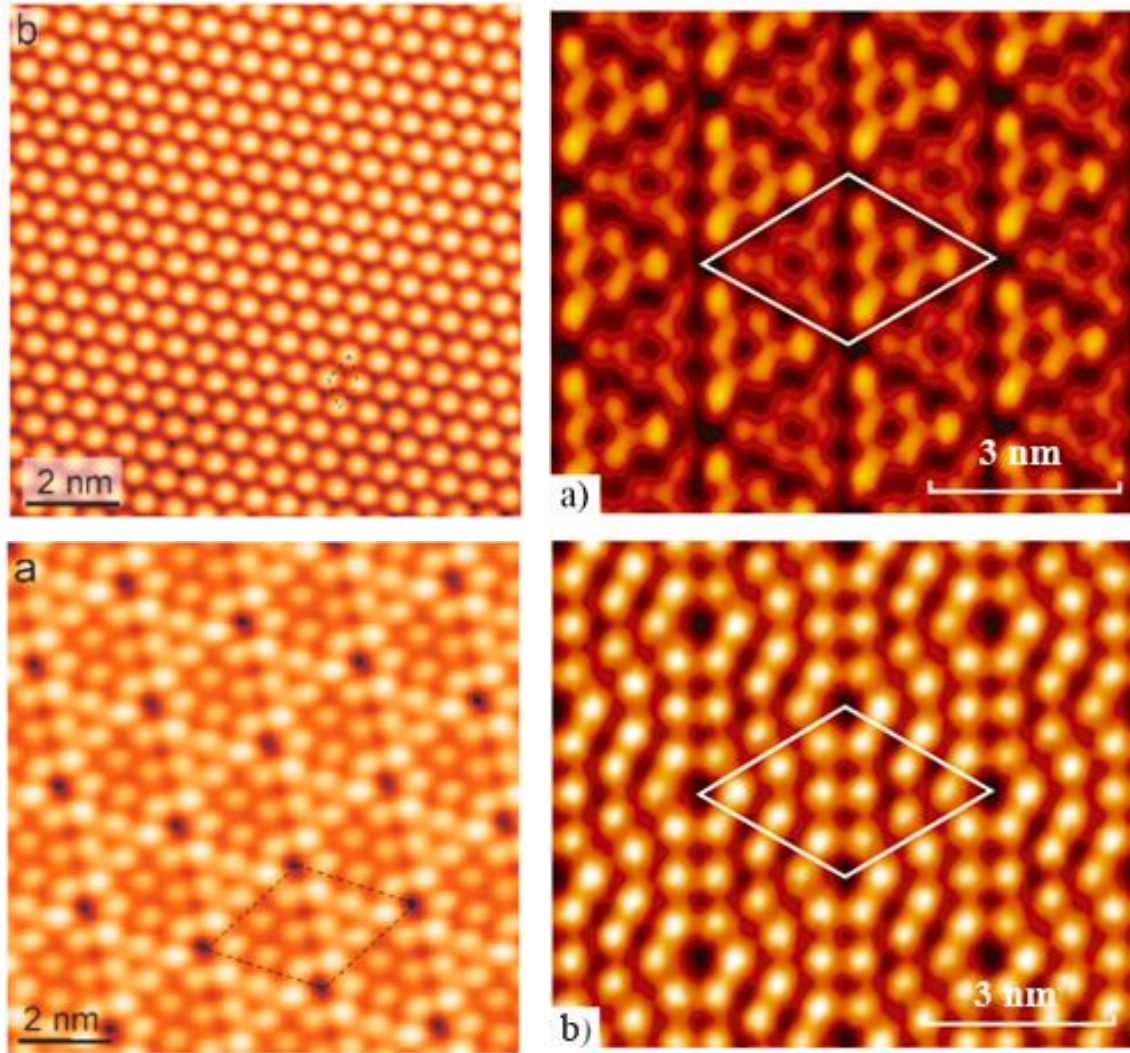
Peierls transition and Fermi surface nesting



Peierls transition and Fermi surface nesting



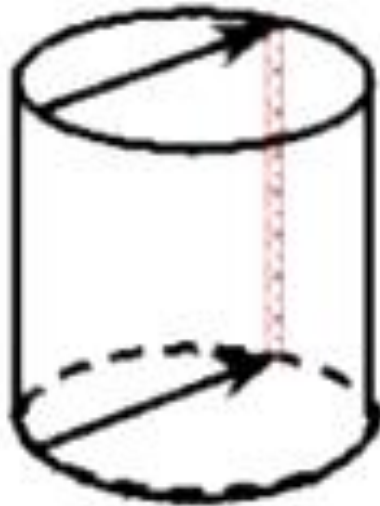
7×7 surface reconstruction of Si(111)



Peierls transition and Fermi surface nesting



1D

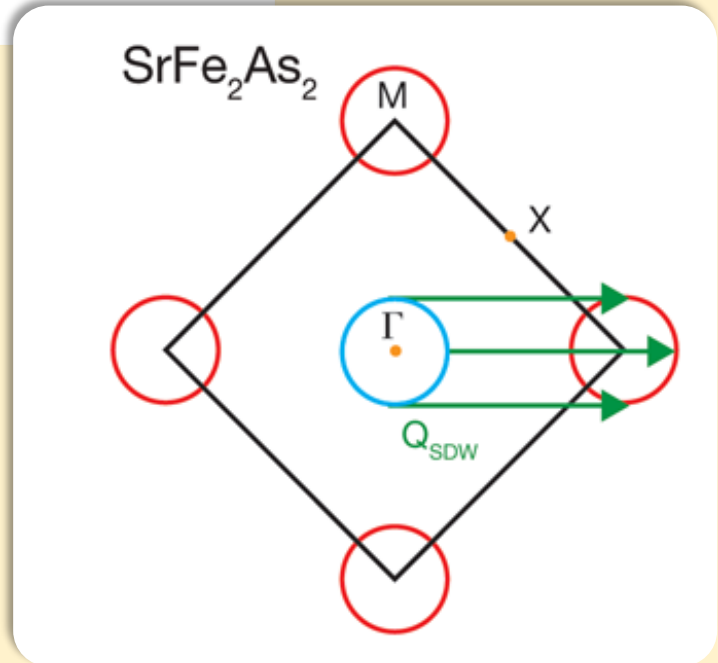
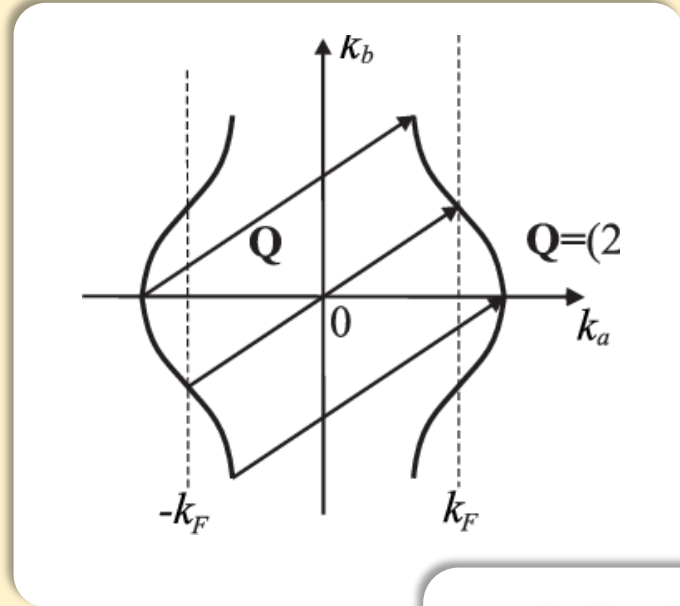
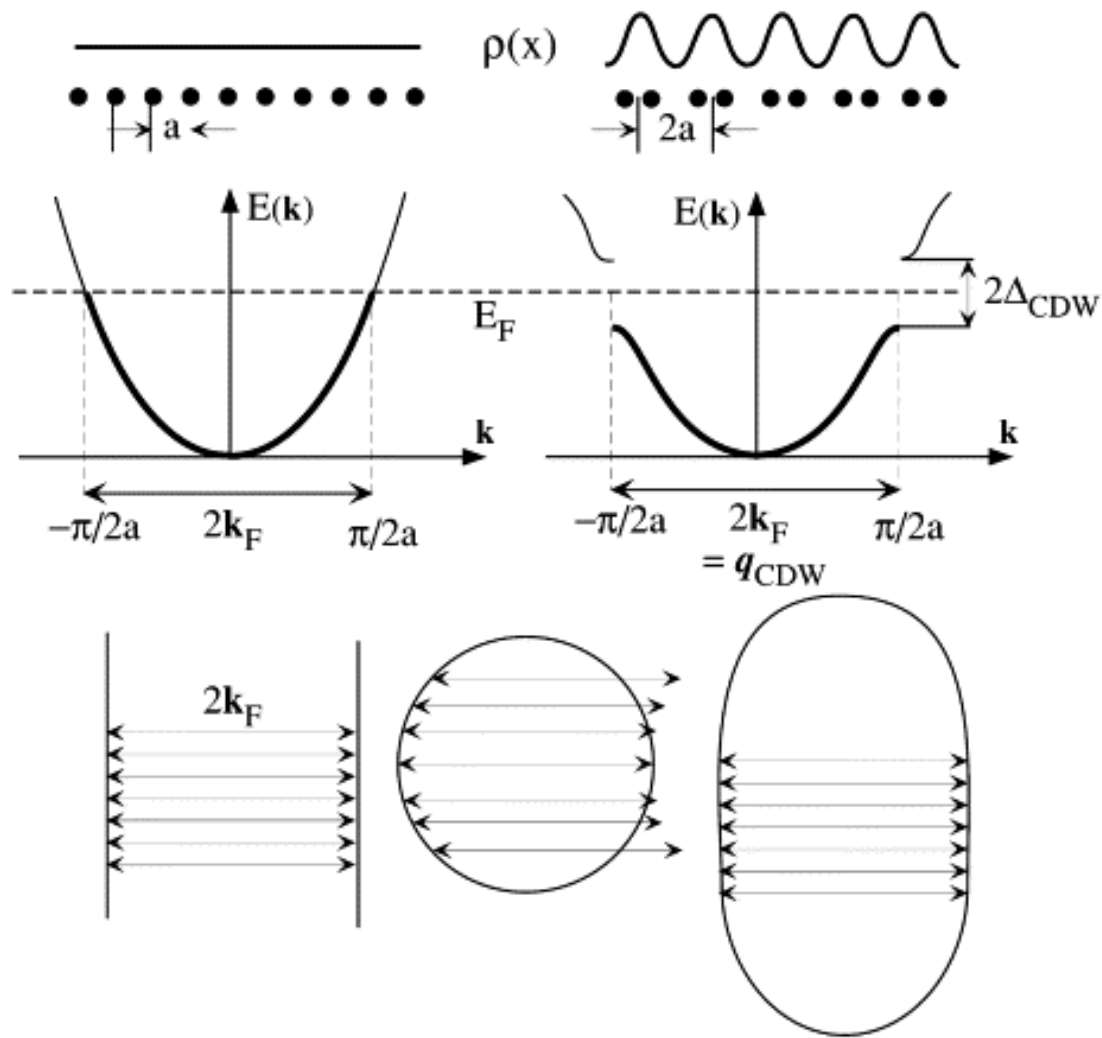


2D

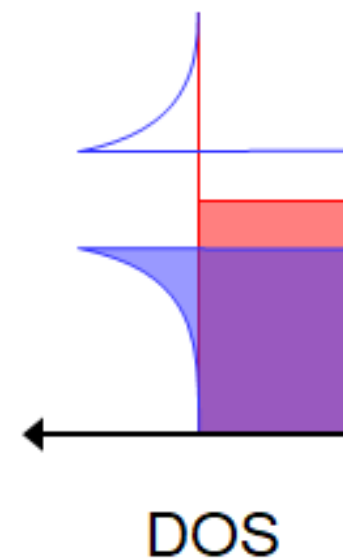
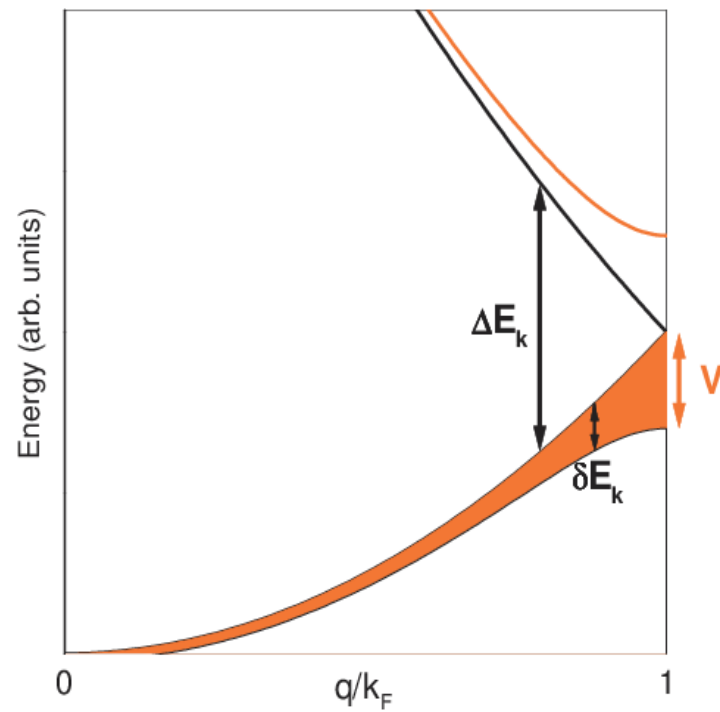
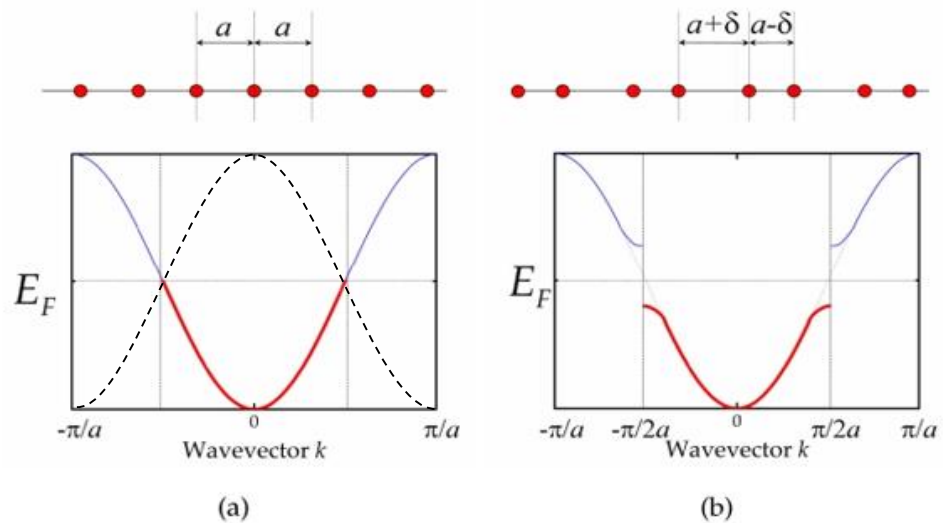


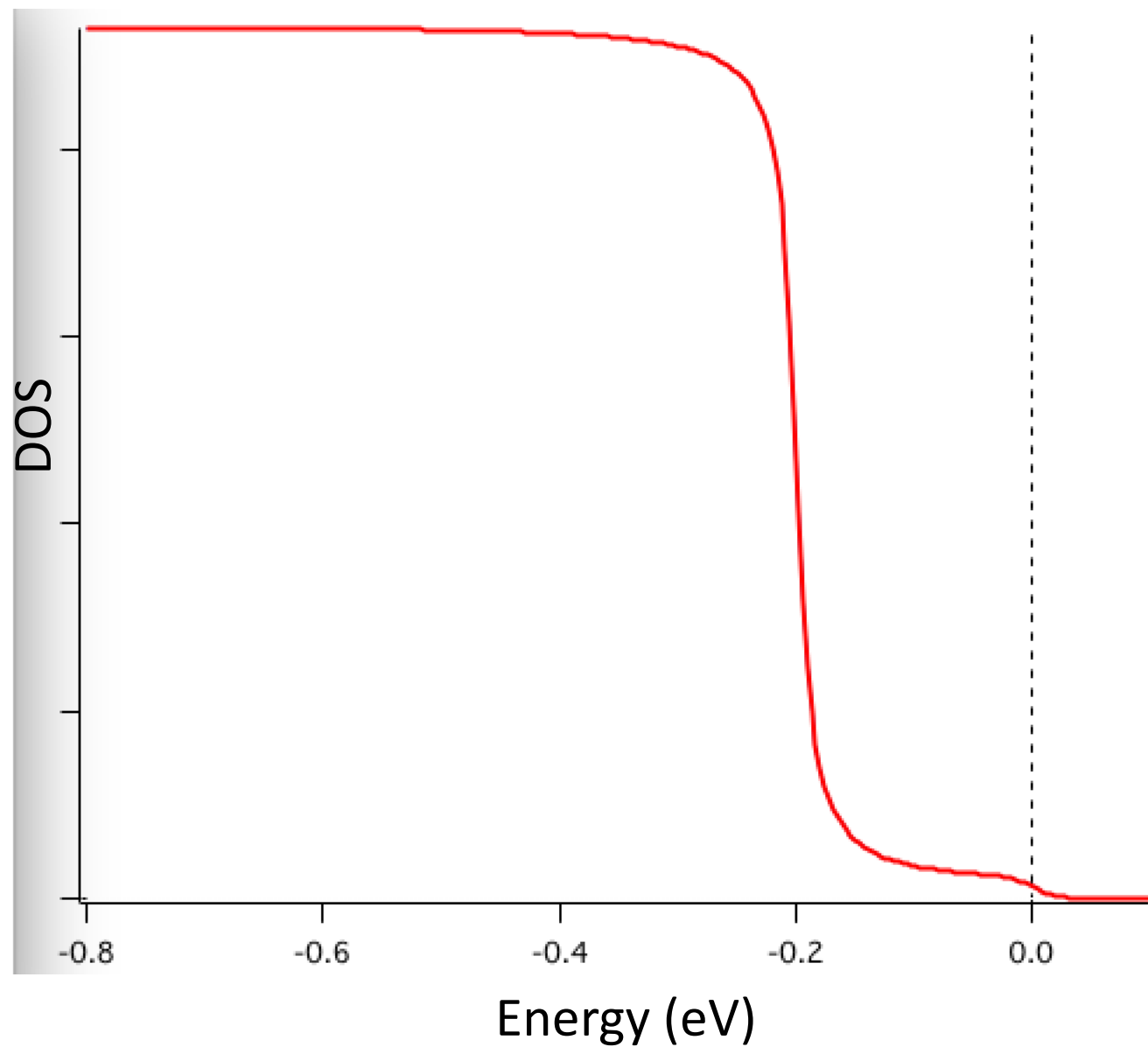
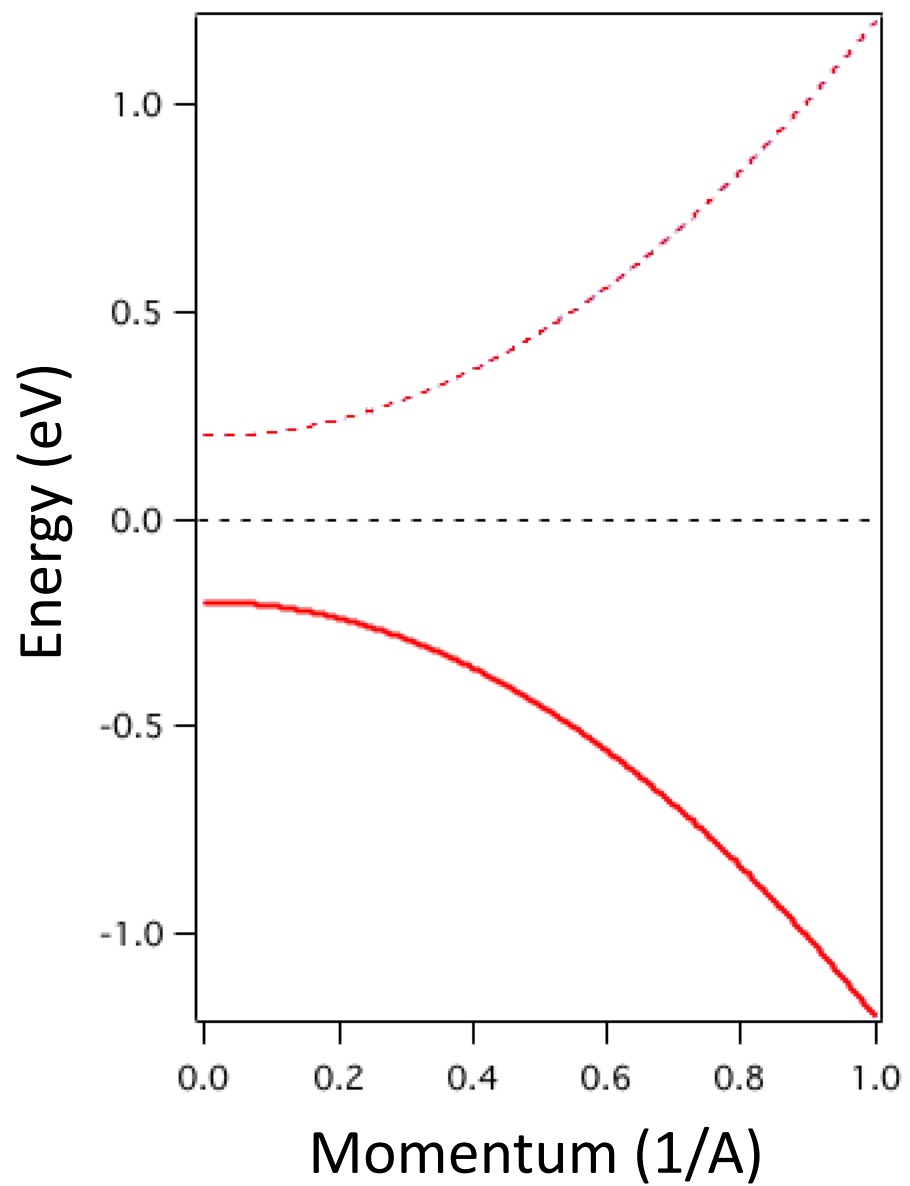
3D

Peierls transition and Fermi surface nesting

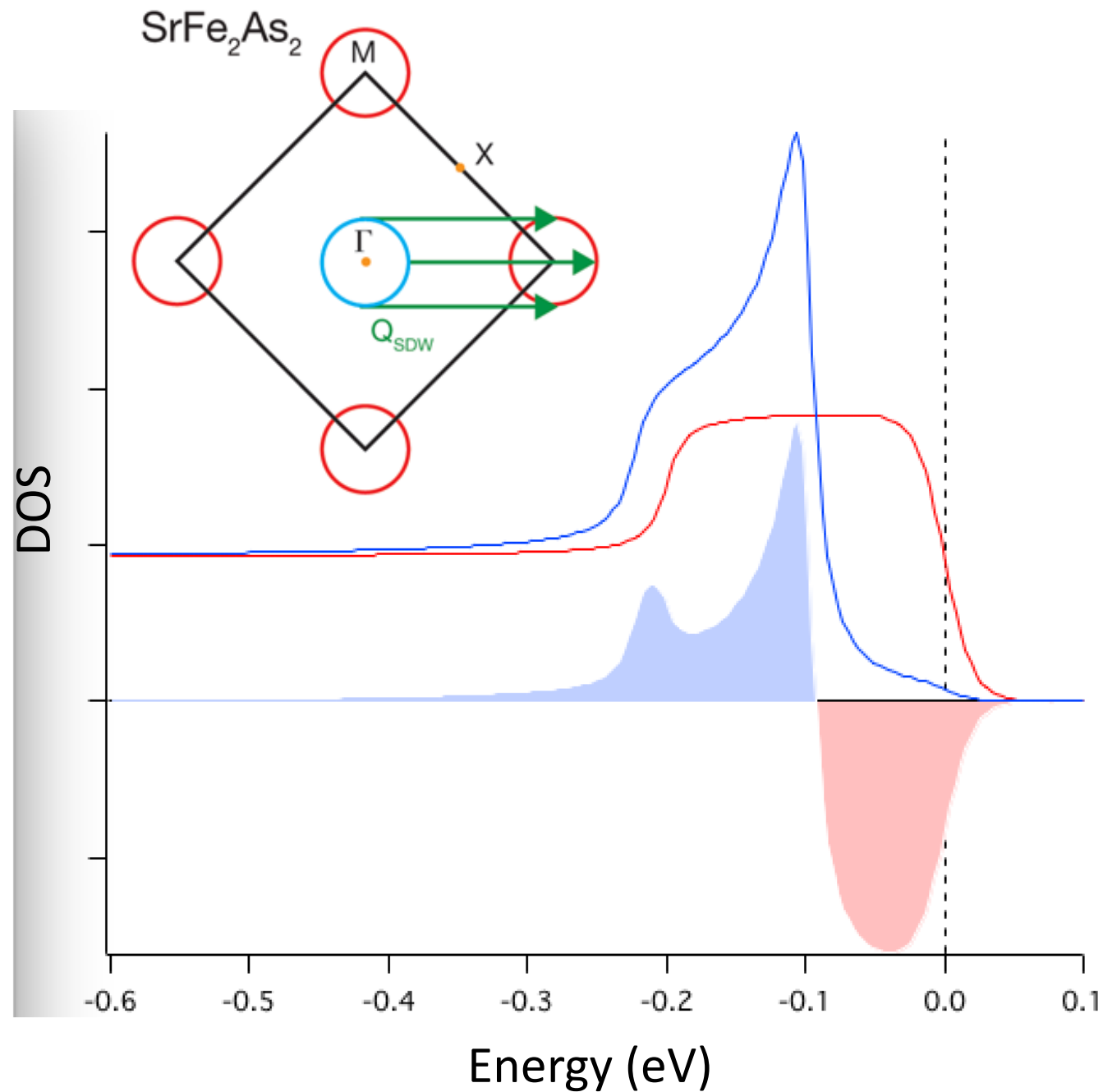
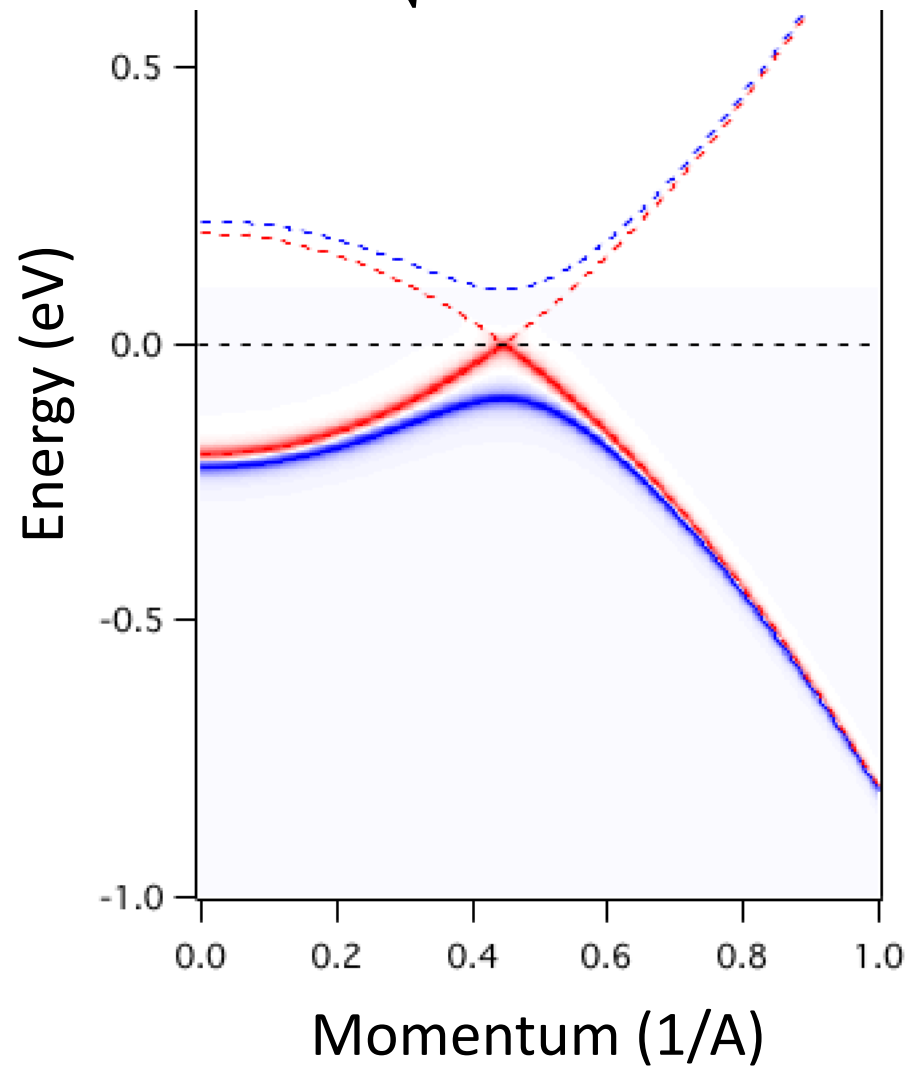


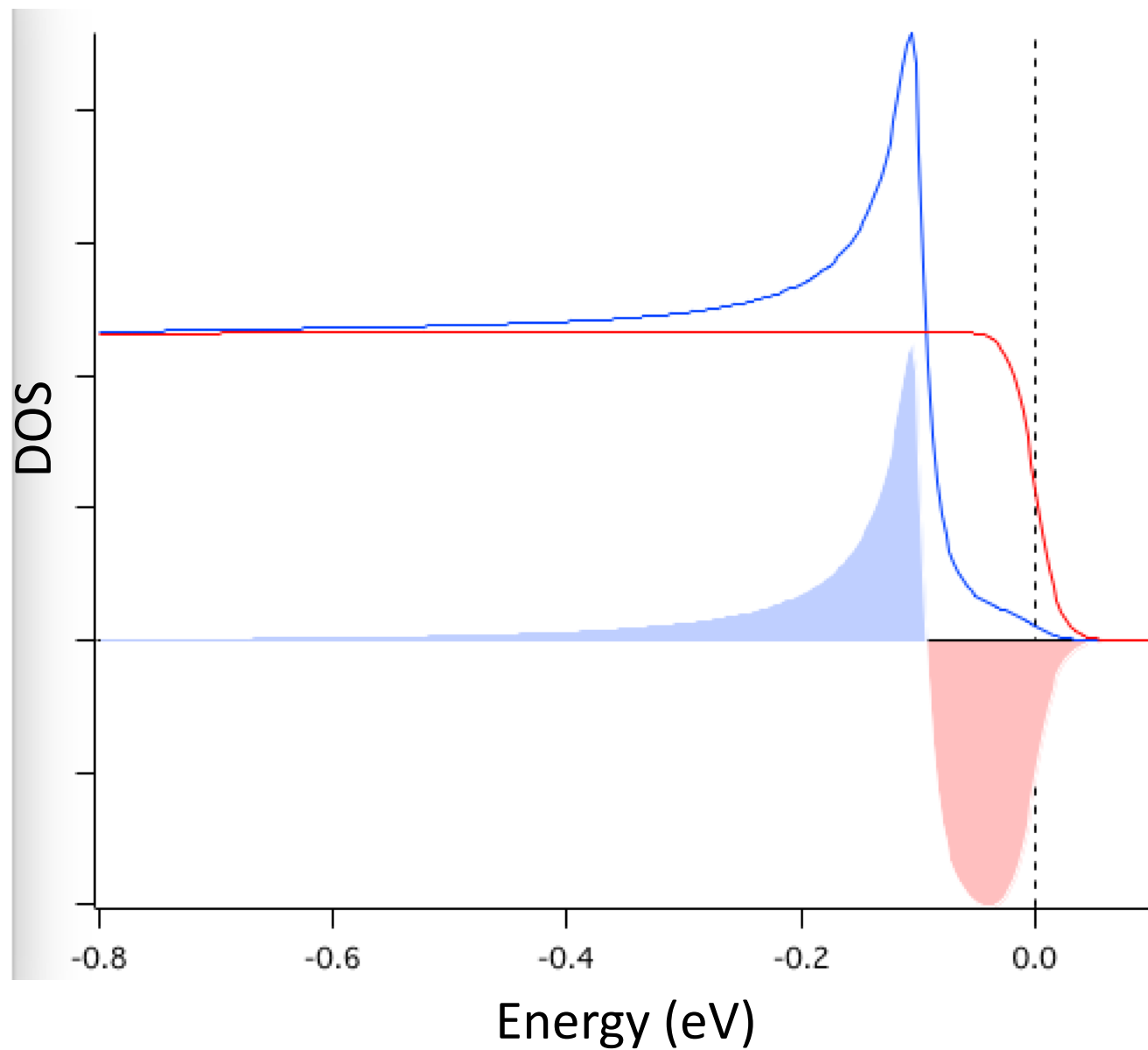
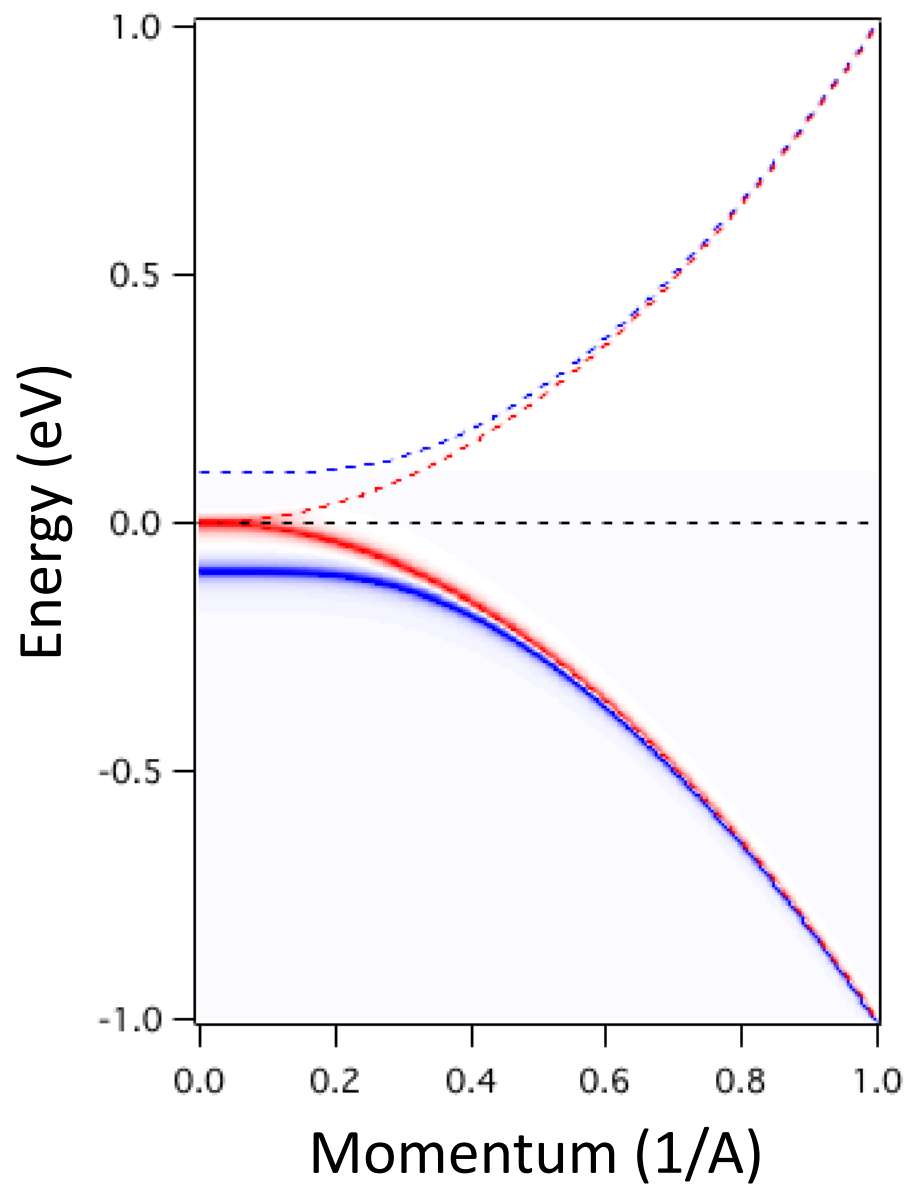
Peierls transition and Fermi surface nesting

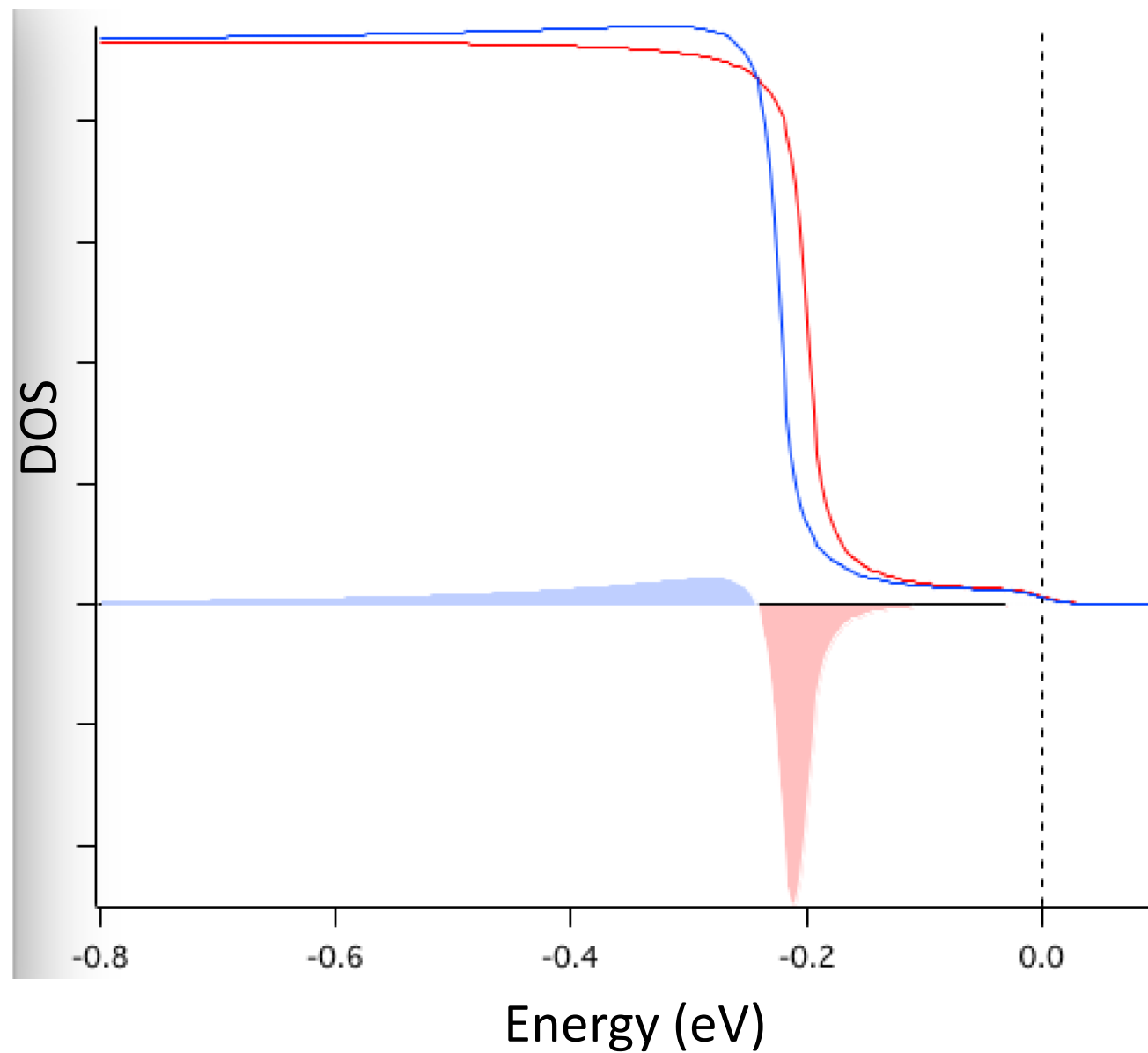
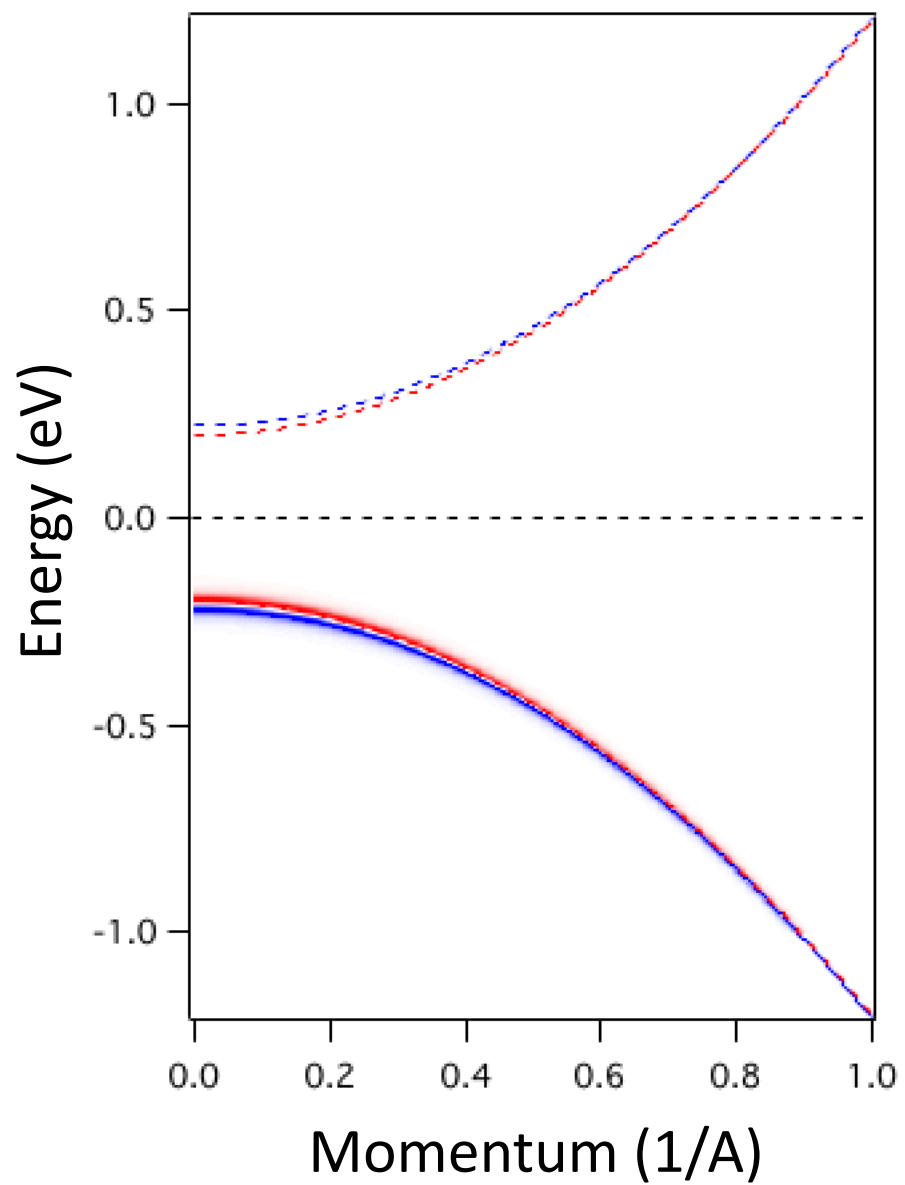




$$\varepsilon_{\pm} = \frac{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2}{2}\right)^2 + \Delta^2}$$



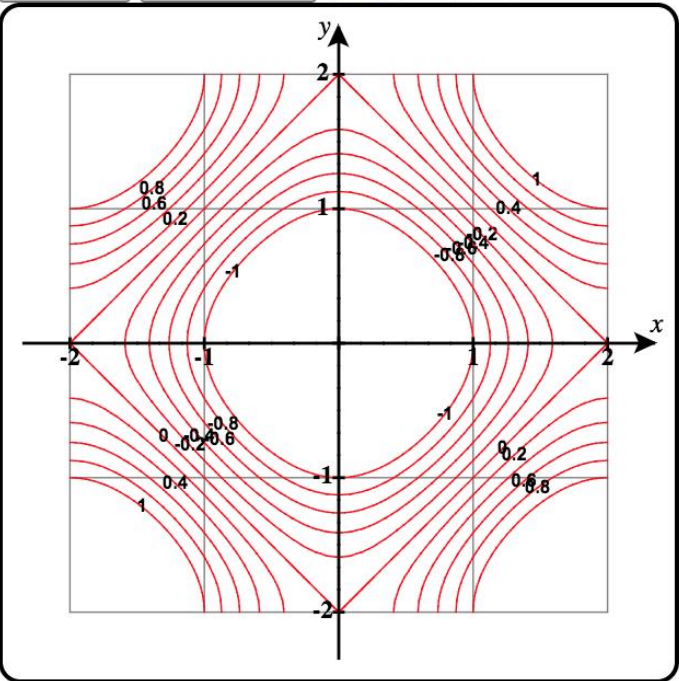






F

Graph 3D Mode



x = 1.963

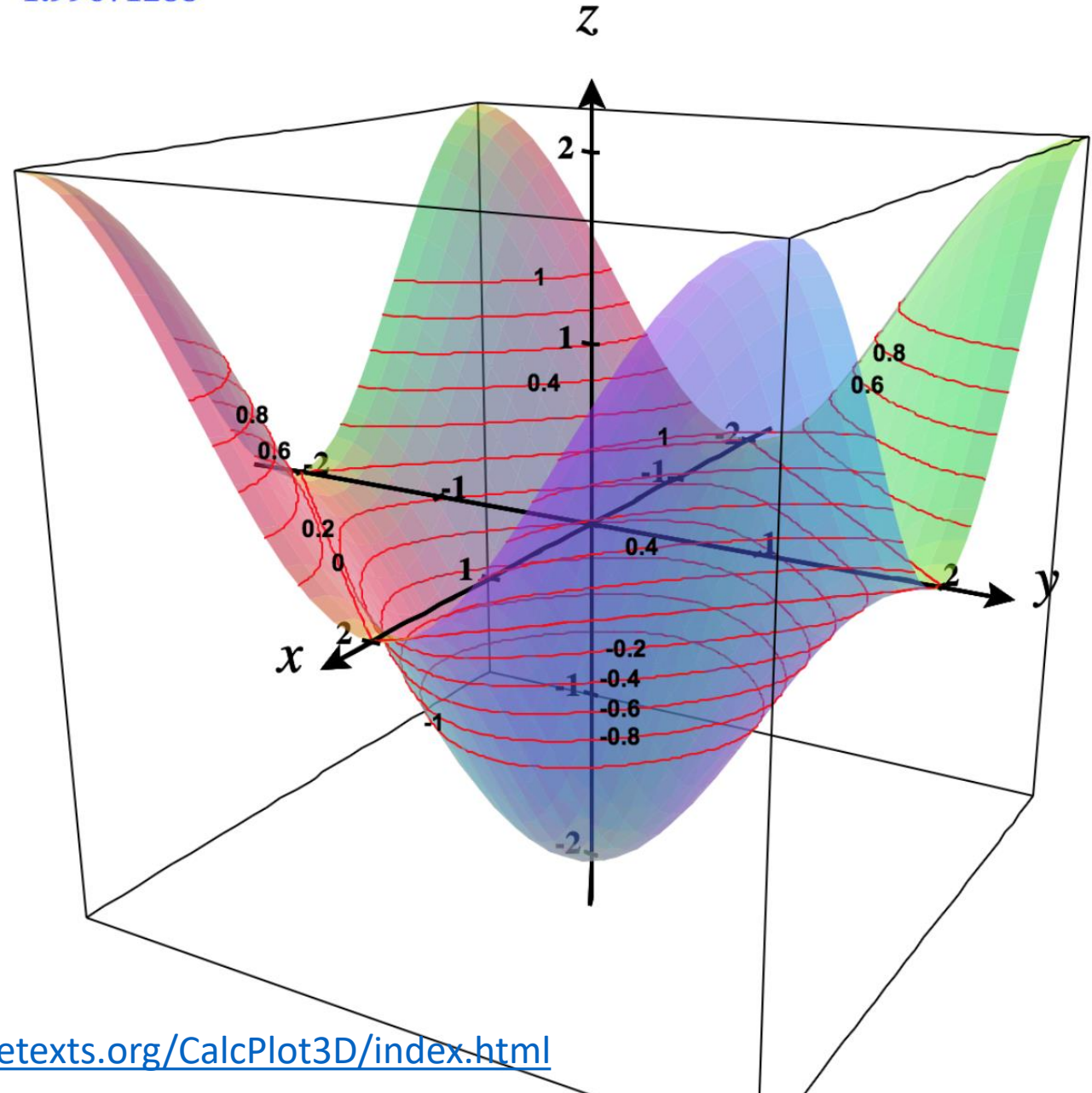
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Add to graph: Select...

$z = -\cos(\pi x/2) - \cos(\pi y/2)$

Number of Gridlines 30

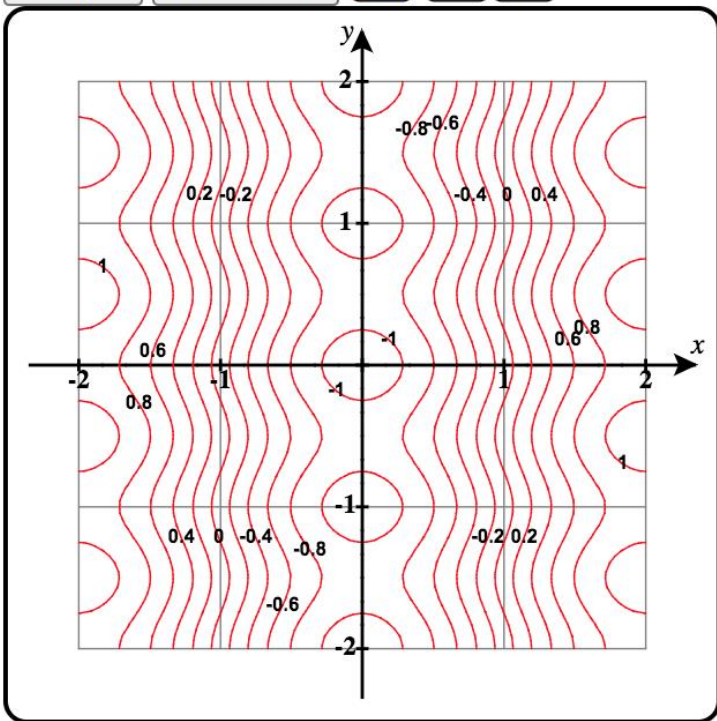
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F

Graph 3D Mode



x = 1.963

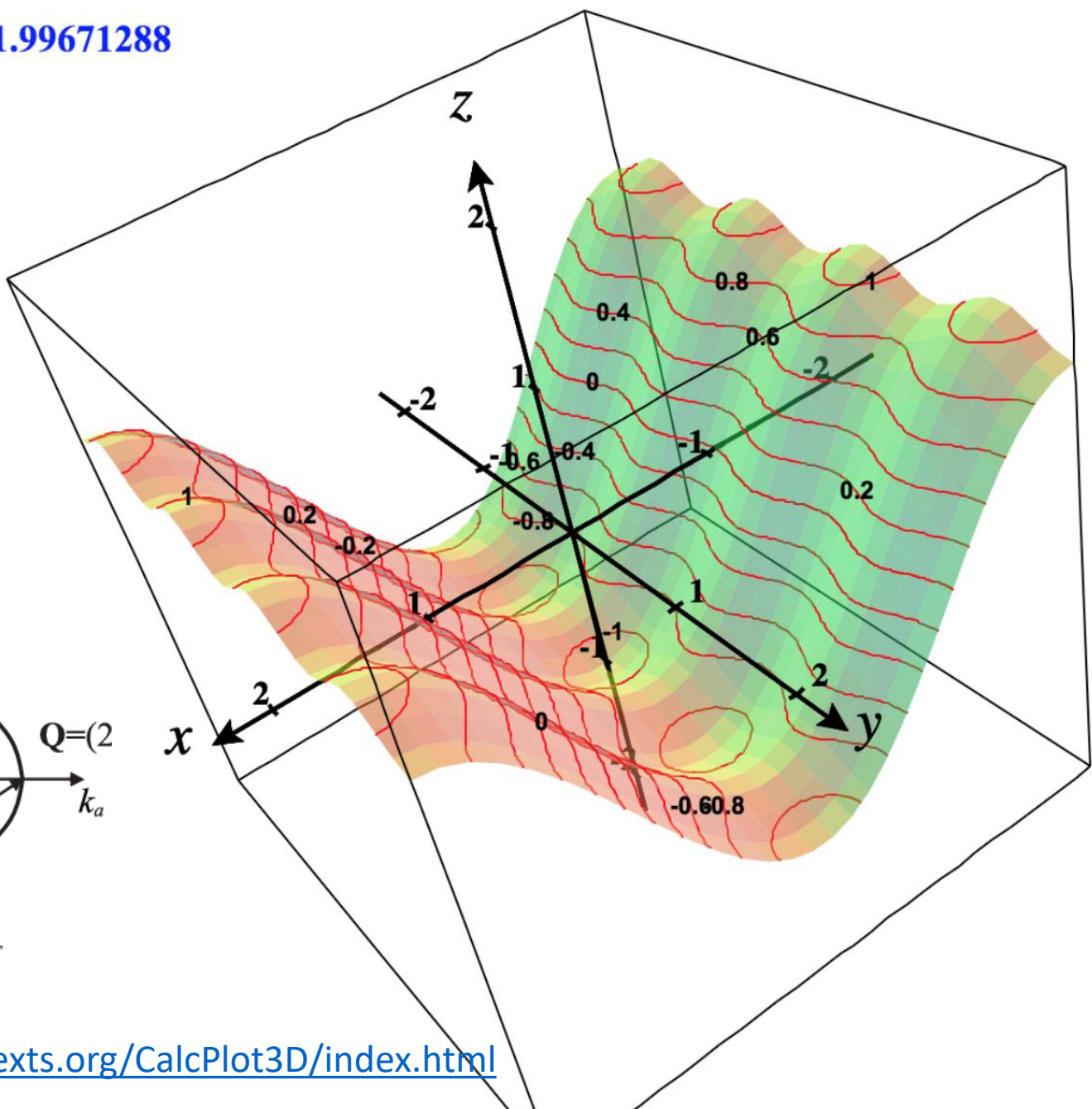
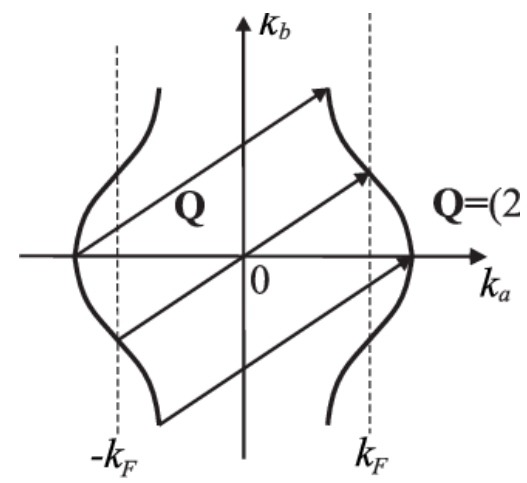
y = 1.963

Add to graph:

z =

Number of Gridlines

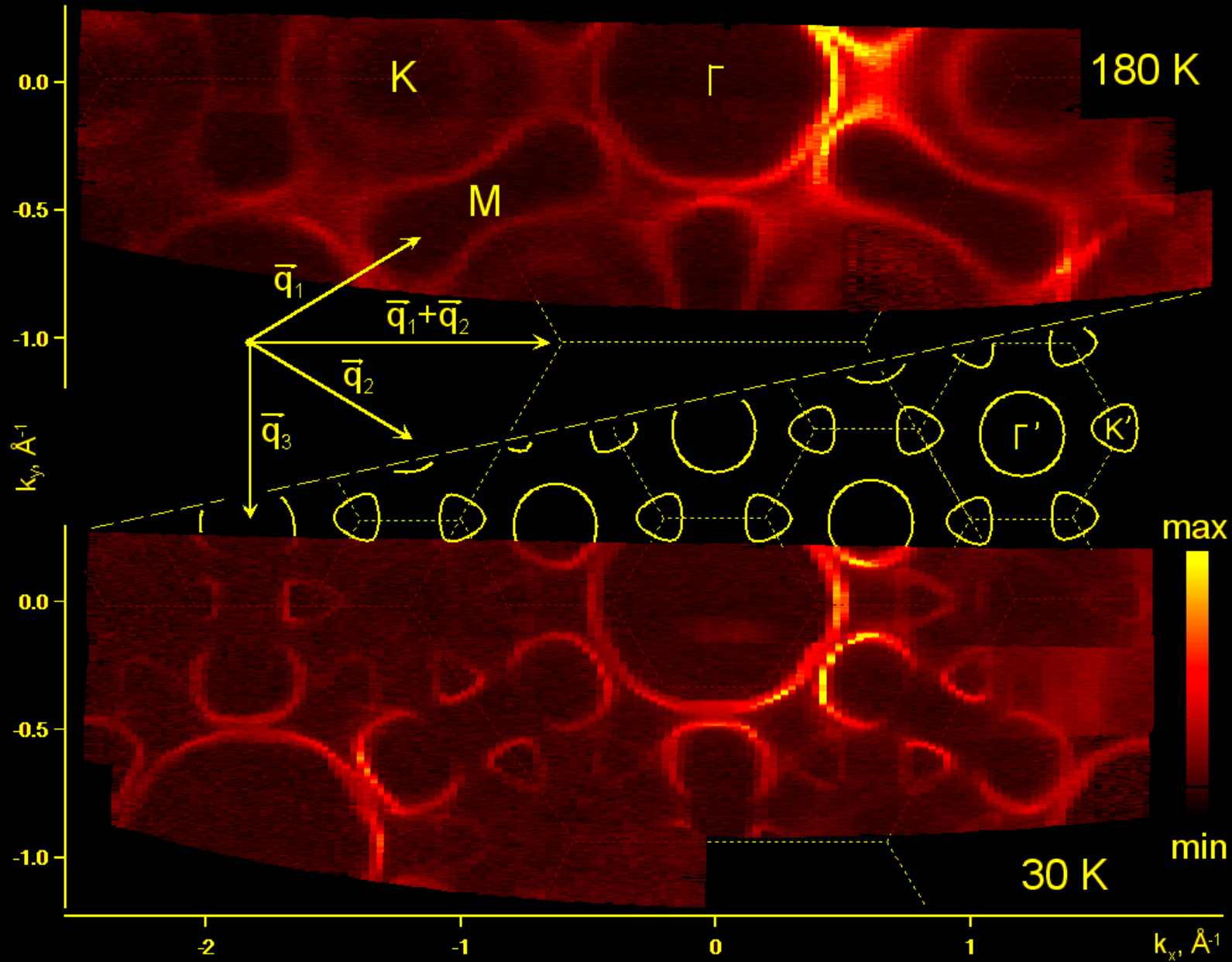
$f(1.9635, 1.9635) = 1.99671288$



У наступній лекції:

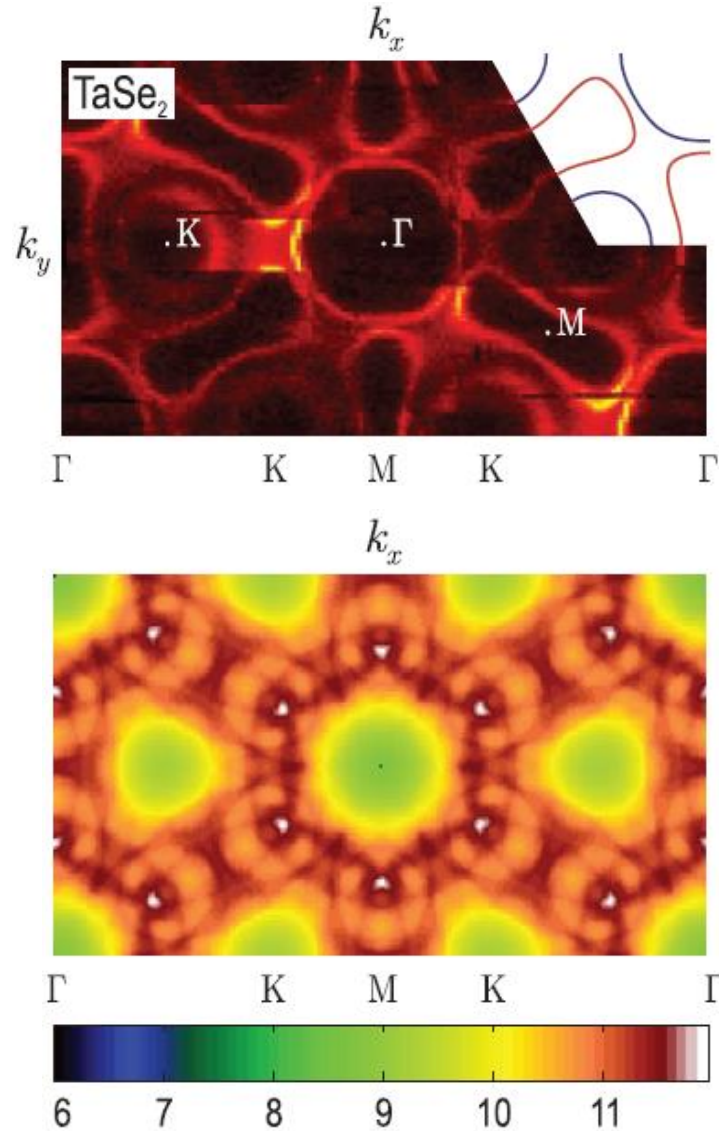
Хвилі зарядової густини в дишалькогенідах перехідних металів

CDW in TaSe₂



У наступній лекції:

Fermi surface nesting



$$\chi_{\mathbf{q}} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} [n_F(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}) - n_F(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}})] / (\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} - \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}})$$

$$\chi = G \star G$$

