

## Theoretical Material Science: exercise sheet 10

**Return: Monday, June 30** in the exercise

### Exercise 23 (8 points): *Lattice Vibrations*

Consider a monatomic fcc lattice with lattice constant  $a$  and atoms of equal mass  $M$ , which interact only with their direct neighbors via a central potential  $\tilde{\phi}(|\mathbf{R}_n - \mathbf{R}_{n'}|)$ .

- (a) Show that the squared-frequencies for the three modes with wave vector  $\mathbf{k}$  are the eigenvalues of the following matrix:

$$D_{\mu\nu}^{\nu}(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{\mathbf{R}} \sin^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{R}\right) (A\delta_{\mu,\nu} + BR_{\mu}R_{\nu}),$$

with summation over the 12 nearest neighbors of  $\mathbf{R} = 0$ ,

$$A = 2\tilde{\phi}'(d)/d, \quad B = 2\left(\tilde{\phi}''(d)/d^2 - \tilde{\phi}'(d)/d^3\right),$$

with  $d$  the nearest neighbor distance.

- (b) Derive the relationship between  $\tilde{\phi}'(d)$  and hydrostatic pressure  $p$ . Consider the case with  $A = 0$ , which corresponds to the low pressure limit.
- (c) Calculate the eigenmodes and eigenfrequencies for  $\mathbf{k} = k(1, 0, 0)$  and  $\mathbf{k} = (k/\sqrt{2})(1, 1, 0)$  (with  $k \in [0, 2\pi/a)$ ), and plot the resulting dispersion relations as functions of  $k$ .
- (d) Which symmetries do the  $(1, 0, 0)$  and  $(1, 1, 0)$  axes have? What is their relationship to the eigenmodes?

### Exercise 24 (4 points): *Specific heat in the Debye-model*

- (a) Show that the overall number of phonon modes of a single polarisation with wave vector smaller than  $k$  can be written as

$$N = \left(\frac{L}{2\pi}\right)^3 \frac{4\pi k^3}{3}.$$

- (b) For the Debye dispersion  $\omega = ck$ , derive an expression for the density of states  $D(\omega) = dN/d\omega$  and calculate the Debye frequency  $\omega_D$  with the help of

$$\int_0^{\omega_D} D(\omega)d\omega = N.$$

- (c) Determine the contribution of the phonons to the specific heat in this model. Write the resulting integral in dimensionless form.
- (d) Find a meaningful approximation for the integral in part c). Use

$$\sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{s^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}.$$

**Please turn over! →**

- **Webpage of the lecture:** <http://www.itp.tu-berlin.de/menue/lehre/lv/ss08/wpfv/tfkip/>
- **Lecture:** Tue. & Fri., 10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. in room EW 203, TU Berlin
- **Exercise:** Mon., 14:00 a.m. in room H 1029
- **Literature:**
  - Ashcroft, Mermin, David: Solid state physics, Saunders College, Philadelphia, 1981
  - Kittel: Quantum theory of solids, Wiley, New York, 1963
  - Ziman: Principles of the theory of solids, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1964
  - Ibach, Lueth: Solid-state physics: an introduction to principles of materials science, Springer, Berlin, 1995
  - Madelung: Festkörpertheorie, Springer, Berlin, 1972
  - Scherz: Quantenmechanik, Teubner, Stuttgart, 1999
  - Dreizler, Gross: Density functional theory: an approach to the quantum many-body problem, Springer, Berlin, 1990
  - Parr, Yang: Density-functional theory of atoms and molecules, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1994
  - Anderson: Basic notations of condensed matter physics, Benjamin/Cummings, London, 1984
  - Marder: Condensed matter physics, Wiley, New York, 2000
  - Martin: Electronic Structure, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2004
- **"Übungsschein"-criteria:**
  - Regular and active participation in the exercises
  - Presentation of homework tasks and
  - 50% of the homework points.
- **Consultation hours:**
  - Prof. Dr. Matthias Scheffler: on appointment
  - Dr. Volker Blum: on appointment
  - Philipp Zedler: Wed, 11:00 - 12:00 a.m. in room EW 711
  - Dr. Clive Emary, Wed, 16:00 - 17:00 in room EW 705