

计及次近邻原子作用平面正三角晶格振动的色散关系

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摘要:采用晶格动力学理论推导了计及次近邻原子作用下平面正三角晶格振动的色散关系,得到第一布里渊区中三种特殊对称方向的色散关系表达式;每一对称方向有两支声学波,其中 Γ -M 和 Γ -K 方向有一支纵波和一支横波,且纵波的频率高于横波的频率,而 M-K 方向两支声学波既非纵波、又非横波. 探讨了次近邻原子作用对色散关系的影响,结果表明:在缺乏次近邻原子作用下,最近邻原子间作用足够在整个第一布里渊区产生振动频谱;随着次近邻原子间作用的增强,声子频率不断增大, Γ -M 和 M-K 方向两支声学波的频率间隙不断减小, Γ -K 方向部分横波声子频率逐渐趋近于最近邻原子作用下的纵波声子频率,而其纵波声子频率的极大值显著增大. 次近邻原子之间的相互作用对色散关系有显著的影响,但是声子频率在 Γ 和 K 点始终不变并分别简并.

关键词:晶格动力学;次近邻原子作用;色散关系;第一布里渊区;平面正三角晶格

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0 引言

晶格振动色散关系是晶格动力学研究的重要内容之一,国内外固体物理教科书都会涉及,但是,几乎所有的教科书对晶格振动色散关系的讨论,都局限在一维晶格,并且往往只考虑最近邻原子相互作用^[1-2]. 对于二维或三维晶格振动色散关系的研究并不多见^[3-4],而且增加计及次近邻原子相互作用的讨论更是少见. 因此,本研究选择平面正三角晶格为研究对象,利用晶格动力学理论推导了计及次近邻原子作用下晶格振动的色散关系,得到第一布里渊区中三种特殊对称方向的色散关系表达式和曲线,讨论了次近邻原子作用对平面正三角晶格振动色散关系的影响.

1 晶格振动模型与色散关系

1.1 晶格振动模型

简单晶格振动的动力学矩阵 $D_{\alpha\beta}(\vec{K})$ 的本征值方程为^[5-6]:

$$\omega^2 e_{\alpha}^{\beta} = \sum_{\beta} D_{\alpha\beta}(\vec{K}) e_{\alpha}^{\beta} \quad (1)$$

其中 $\omega = \omega(\vec{K})$ 是晶格振动频率, \vec{K} 是波矢, e_{α}^{β} 和 e_{α}^{β}

($\sigma=1,2,3$) 表示波矢量为 \vec{k} 的格波的极化向量 \vec{e}_{σ} (单位矢量)沿 α 和 β 方向的分量,这里 α 和 β 代表笛卡尔坐标系的坐标轴方向. 极化向量及其分量满足如下正交性和完备性条件^[7]:

$$\vec{e}_{\sigma} \cdot \vec{e}_{\sigma} = \delta_{\sigma\sigma}, \quad \sum_{\sigma} e_{\sigma}^{\alpha} \cdot e_{\sigma}^{\beta} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} \quad (2)$$

在简谐近似和周期性边界条件下,动力学矩阵 $D_{\alpha\beta}(\vec{k})$ 为^[5-6]:

$$D_{\alpha\beta}(\vec{k}) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \phi_{\alpha\beta}(0, m) e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}(m)} \quad (3)$$

式中 $\phi_{\alpha\beta}(0, m)$ 是原子间的力常数,它表示第 m 号原子沿 β 方向发生单位位移后,导致第 0 号原子沿 α 方向受到一个作用力; M 是原子的质量,第 0 号原子于坐标原点处, $\vec{R}(m)$ 是 m 号原子的位置矢量, N 为原子个数;假设原子间相互作用力为两体中心弹性力,根据力常数 $\phi_{\alpha\beta}(0, m)$ 的性质可以得到其表达式^[5-6]:

$$\phi_{\alpha\beta}(0, m) = -\gamma_m e_{\alpha}^{\beta}(m) e_{\beta}^{\alpha}(m) \quad (4)$$

这里 $e_{\alpha}^{\beta}(m)$ 表示沿着 $\vec{R}(m)$ 方向的单位矢量的分量, γ_m 表示第 0 号原子和第 m 号原子之间的弹性力耦合常数. 当原子整体作刚性位移时,一个给定原子所受其它原子作用的合力应该为零,即^[5-6]:

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$$\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \phi_{aq}(0, m) = 0 \quad (5)$$

动力学矩阵 $\mathbf{D}_{aq}(\vec{k})$ 是一个 (3×3) 矩阵, 代表力常数 $\phi_{aq}(0, m)$ 的傅里叶变换, 它包含了晶格振动的有关信息. 由于这个矩阵是一个厄米共轭矩阵 [$\mathbf{D}_{aq}(\vec{k}) = \mathbf{D}_{aq}^*(\vec{k})$], 其特征值是实数, 并且它给出了晶格振动的频谱^[5,6]. 因此, 晶格振动的本征频率由 (1) 式的系数行列式构成的久期方程等于零决定:

$$|\mathbf{D}_{aq}(\vec{k}) - \omega^2 \delta_{aq}| = 0 \quad (6)$$

1.2 色散关系

考虑平面正三角晶格结构如图 1 所示, 任意两个最近邻原子的间距为 a , 由于正三角晶格结构的特点, 这种晶格的每一个原胞中包含有一个原子. 将第 0 号原子的最近邻原子编号为 1、2、3、4、5、6, 次近邻原子分别编号 7、8、9、10、11、12, 用 γ_1 和 γ_2 分别表示任意两个最近邻原子间和两个次近邻原子间的弹性力耦合常数.

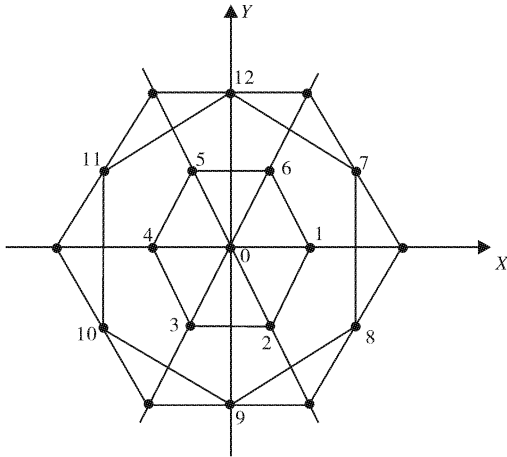


图 1 二维平面正三角晶格及其近邻原子的分布
Fig. 1 Two-dimensional equilateral trigonal lattice and distributing of neighbor atoms

在图 1 中建立平面直角坐标系 $X-O-Y$, 则从第 0 号原子至其它 12 个原子之间的单位向量可以表示为:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{e}_1 &= \vec{i}, \vec{e}_2 = \frac{1}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j}, \vec{e}_3 = -\frac{1}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j}, \\ \vec{e}_4 &= -\vec{i}, \vec{e}_5 = -\frac{1}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j}, \vec{e}_6 = \frac{1}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j}, \\ \vec{e}_7 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{j}, \vec{e}_8 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{j}, \vec{e}_9 = -\vec{j}, \\ \vec{e}_{10} &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{j}, \vec{e}_{11} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{j}, \vec{e}_{12} = \vec{j} \end{aligned}$$

由 (4) 式可以计算出相应的原子之间相互作用力常数 $\phi_{aq}(0, m)$ 如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{xx}(0, 1) &= \phi_{xx}(0, 4) = -\gamma_1 \\ \phi_{xx}(0, 2) &= \phi_{xx}(0, 3) = \phi_{xx}(0, 5) = \phi_{xx}(0, 6) = \end{aligned}$$

$$-\gamma_1/4$$

$$\phi_{xy}(0, 1) = \phi_{yx}(0, 1) = \phi_{xy}(0, 4) = \phi_{yx}(0, 4) = \phi_{yy}(0, 1) = \phi_{yy}(0, 4) = 0$$

$$\phi_{xy}(0, 3) = \phi_{xy}(0, 6) = \phi_{yx}(0, 3) = \phi_{yx}(0, 6) = -\sqrt{3}\gamma_1/4$$

$$\phi_{xy}(0, 2) = \phi_{xy}(0, 5) = \phi_{yx}(0, 2) = \phi_{yx}(0, 5) = \sqrt{3}\gamma_1/4$$

$$\phi_{yy}(0, 2) = \phi_{yy}(0, 3) = \phi_{yy}(0, 5) = \phi_{yy}(0, 6) = -3\gamma_1/4$$

$$\phi_{xx}(0, 7) = \phi_{xx}(0, 8) = \phi_{xx}(0, 10) = \phi_{xx}(0, 11) = -3\gamma_2/4$$

$$\phi_{xx}(0, 9) = \phi_{xx}(0, 12) = \phi_{xy}(0, 9) = \phi_{yx}(0, 9) = \phi_{xy}(0, 12) = \phi_{yx}(0, 12) = 0$$

$$\phi_{xy}(0, 7) = \phi_{xy}(0, 10) = \phi_{yx}(0, 7) = \phi_{yx}(0, 10) = -\sqrt{3}\gamma_2/4$$

$$\phi_{xy}(0, 8) = \phi_{xy}(0, 11) = \phi_{yx}(0, 8) = \phi_{yx}(0, 11) = \sqrt{3}\gamma_2/4$$

$$\phi_{yy}(0, 7) = \phi_{yy}(0, 8) = \phi_{yy}(0, 10) = \phi_{yy}(0, 11) = -\gamma_2/4$$

$$\phi_{yy}(0, 9) = \phi_{yy}(0, 12) = -\gamma_2$$

因为考虑到了次近邻原子的相互作用, 所以对 0 号原子而言将同时受到最近邻和次近邻原子的作用. 由 (5) 式的求和规律, 可以得到相应的自身力常数为:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{xx}(0, 0) &= 3(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2), \phi_{xy}(0, 0) = \phi_{yx}(0, 0) = 0, \\ \phi_{yy}(0, 0) &= 3(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) \end{aligned}$$

于是由 (3) 式其中波矢 \vec{k} 在此二维三角晶格中为 $\vec{k} = \vec{k}_x + \vec{k}_y$, 可求解动力学矩阵 $\mathbf{D}_{aq}(\vec{k})$ 的元素.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}_{xx}(\vec{k}) &= \frac{1}{M} [\phi_{xx}(0, 0) + \phi_{xx}(0, 1)e^{-ik_x a} + \phi_{xx}(0, 2)e^{-i(\frac{k_x a}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})} + \phi_{xx}(0, 3)e^{i(\frac{k_x a}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})} + \\ &\phi_{xx}(0, 4)e^{-ik_x a} + \phi_{xx}(0, 5)e^{i(\frac{k_x a}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})} + \\ &\phi_{xx}(0, 6)e^{-i(\frac{k_x a}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})} + \phi_{xx}(0, 7)e^{-i(\frac{k_x a}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})} + \\ &\phi_{xx}(0, 8)e^{-i(\frac{k_x a}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})} + \phi_{xx}(0, 9)e^{i\sqrt{3}k_y a} + \\ &\phi_{xx}(0, 10)e^{i(\frac{k_x a}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})} + \phi_{xx}(0, 11)e^{i(\frac{k_x a}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})} + \\ &\phi_{xx}(0, 12)e^{-i\sqrt{3}k_y a}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}_{xx}(\vec{k}) &= \frac{\gamma_1}{M} [3 - 2\cos(k_x a) - \cos(\frac{k_x a}{2}) \cdot \\ &\cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})] + \frac{3\gamma_2}{M} [1 - \cos(\frac{3k_x a}{2})\cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})] \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{xy}(\vec{k}) = \mathbf{D}_{yx}(\vec{k}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}\gamma_1}{M} \sin(\frac{k_x a}{2}) \sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2}) +$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}\gamma_2}{M}\sin(\frac{3k_x a}{2})\sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})$$

$$D_{yy}(\vec{k}) = \frac{3\gamma_1}{M}[1 - \cos(\frac{k_x a}{2})\cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})] + \frac{\gamma_2}{M}[3 -$$

$$2\cos(\sqrt{3}k_y a) - \cos(\frac{3k_x a}{2})\cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})]$$

由久期方程(6)式得:

$$\begin{vmatrix} D_{xx}(\vec{k}) - \omega^2 & D_{xy}(\vec{k}) \\ D_{yx}(\vec{k}) & D_{yy}(\vec{k}) - \omega^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\omega^4 - [D_{xx}(\vec{k}) + D_{yy}(\vec{k})]\omega^2 + D_{xx}(\vec{k})D_{yy}(\vec{k}) - D_{xy}(\vec{k})D_{yx}(\vec{k}) = 0$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{D_{xx}(\vec{k}) + D_{yy}(\vec{k}) \pm \sqrt{[D_{xx}(\vec{k}) - D_{yy}(\vec{k})]^2 + 4D_{xy}(\vec{k})D_{yx}(\vec{k})}}{2}$$

(7)

将 $D_{xx}(\vec{k}), D_{xy}(\vec{k}), D_{yx}(\vec{k}), D_{yy}(\vec{k})$ 的相应值代入上式中就可以得到色散关系.

2 分析与讨论

由于动力学矩阵是倒易点阵的周期函数,因此晶格振动的频率也是倒易点阵的周期函数,只需要在第一布里渊区中讨论格波色散关系.平面正三角晶格第一布里渊区如下图 2 所示,它是一个正六角形的区域,在此范围内存在几个高对称点: $\Gamma(0,0), M(0,2\pi/\sqrt{3}a), K(2\pi/3a, 2\pi/\sqrt{3}a)$. 由于色散曲线具有 $k=0$ 时 $\omega=0$ 特征的格波称为声学模;反之,当 $k=0$ 时 $\omega \neq 0$ 的格波为光学模^[7]. 因此,容易证明本研究的平面正三角晶格中全部格波都属于声学模.

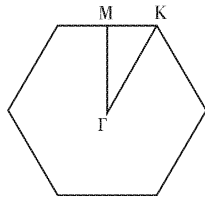


图 2 二维平面正三角晶格的第一布里渊区

Fig. 2 First Brillouin Zone of two-dimensional equilateral triangular lattice

2.1 第一布里渊区中沿三种特殊对称方向的色散关系

(I) 沿 ΓM 方向上:

由于 $k_x=0, k_y \in [0, 2\pi/\sqrt{3}a]$, 则有

$$D_{xy}(\vec{k}) = D_{yx}(\vec{k}) = 0$$

$$D_{xx}(\vec{k}) = \frac{\gamma_1}{M}[1 - \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})] + \frac{3\gamma_2}{M}[1 - \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})]$$

$$D_{yy}(\vec{k}) = \frac{3\gamma_1}{M}[1 - \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})] + \frac{\gamma_2}{M}[3 -$$

$$2\cos(\sqrt{3}k_y a) - \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})]$$

将它们代入(7)式得:

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{\gamma_1}{M}[1 - \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})] + \frac{3\gamma_2}{M}[1 - \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})] = \omega_T^2 \quad (8)$$

$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{3\gamma_1}{M}[1 - \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})] + \frac{\gamma_2}{M}[1 - \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})][5 + 4\cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}k_y a}{2})] = \omega_L^2 \quad (9)$$

当 $k_y=0$ 时, $\omega_1^2 = \omega_2^2 = 0$; 当 $k_y = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}a}$ 时, $\omega_1^2 =$

$$\frac{2\gamma_1 + 6\gamma_2}{M}, \omega_2^2 = \frac{6\gamma_1 + 2\gamma_2}{M}.$$

相对应的极化向量是通过正交关系(2)式得到 $\vec{e}_{k1} \cdot \vec{e}_{k2} = 0$, 并将其代入(1)式求得:

$$\vec{e}_{k1} = (1, 0) = e_k^T, \vec{e}_{k2} = (0, 1) = e_k^L$$

\vec{e}_{k1} 与传播方向相垂直为横波极化向量 e_k^T, \vec{e}_{k2} 与传播方向平行代表纵波 e_k^L .

(II) 沿 $M-K$ 方向上:

由于 $k_y = 2\pi/\sqrt{3}a, k_x \in [0, 2\pi/3a]$, 则有:

$$D_{xy}(\vec{k}) = D_{yx}(\vec{k}) = 0$$

$$D_{xx}(\vec{k}) = \frac{\gamma_1}{M}[3 - 2\cos(k_x a) + \cos(\frac{k_x a}{2})] + \frac{3\gamma_2}{M}[1 + \cos(\frac{3k_x a}{2})]$$

$$D_{yy}(\vec{k}) = \frac{3\gamma_1}{M}[1 + \cos(\frac{k_x a}{2})] + \frac{\gamma_2}{M}[1 + \cos(\frac{3k_x a}{2})]$$

将它们代入(7)式得:

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{\gamma_1}{M}[1 + \cos(\frac{k_x a}{2})][5 - 4\cos(\frac{k_x a}{2})] + \frac{3\gamma_2}{M}[1 + \cos(\frac{3k_x a}{2})] \quad (10)$$

$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{3\gamma_1}{M}[1 + \cos(\frac{k_x a}{2})] + \frac{\gamma_2}{M}[1 + \cos(\frac{3k_x a}{2})] \quad (11)$$

当 $k_x=0$ 时, $\omega_1^2 = \frac{2\gamma_1 + 6\gamma_2}{M}, \omega_2^2 = \frac{6\gamma_1 + 2\gamma_2}{M}$; 当

$$k_x = \frac{2\pi}{3a} \text{ 时, } \omega_1^2 = \omega_2^2 = \frac{9\gamma_1}{2M}.$$

同理,相对应的极化向量 $\vec{e}_{k1} \cdot \vec{e}_{k2} = 0$, 并将其代入(1)式求得:

$$\vec{e}_{k1} = (1, 0), \vec{e}_{k2} = (0, 1)$$

它们与 $M-K$ 连线方向上每点波矢方向(Γ 点与 MK 线上每点连线方向)既不平行,也不垂直,

说明沿 $M-K$ 线上的格波既非纵波, 又非横波。

(Ⅲ) 沿 $\Gamma-K$ 方向上:

由于 $k_y = \sqrt{3}k_x, k_x \in [0, 2\pi/3a]$, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} D_{xx}(\vec{k}) &= \frac{\gamma_1}{M} [3 - 2\cos(k_x a) - \\ &\cos(\frac{k_x a}{2}) \cos(\frac{3k_x a}{2})] + \frac{3\gamma_2}{M} \sin^2(\frac{3k_x a}{2}) \\ D_{xy}(\vec{k}) &= D_{yx}(\vec{k}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}\gamma_1}{M} \sin(\frac{k_x a}{2}) \sin(\frac{3k_x a}{2}) + \\ &\frac{\sqrt{3}\gamma_2}{M} \sin^2(\frac{3k_x a}{2}) \\ D_{yy}(\vec{k}) &= \frac{3\gamma_1}{M} [1 - \cos(\frac{k_x a}{2}) \cos(\frac{3k_x a}{2})] + \\ &\frac{5\gamma_2}{M} \sin^2(\frac{3k_x a}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

将它们代入(7)式中得到:

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{3\gamma_1}{M} [1 - \cos(k_x a)] + \frac{2\gamma_2}{M} \sin^2(\frac{3k_x a}{2}) = \omega_T^2 \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_2^2 &= \frac{\gamma_1}{M} [1 - \cos(k_x a)] [5 + 4\cos(k_x a)] + \\ &\frac{6\gamma_2}{M} \sin^2(\frac{3k_x a}{2}) = \omega_L^2 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } k_x = 0 \text{ 时, } \omega_1^2 = \omega_2^2 = 0; \text{ 当 } k_x = \frac{2\pi}{3a} \text{ 时, } \omega_1^2 &= \omega_2^2 \\ &= \frac{9\gamma_1}{2M}. \end{aligned}$$

相对应的极化向量 $\vec{e}_{k1} \cdot \vec{e}_{k2} = 0$, 并将其代入(1)式求得:

$$\vec{e}_{k1} = (1, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) = e_k^T, \vec{e}_{k2} = (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, 1) = e_k^L$$

\vec{e}_{k1} 与传播方向相垂直为横波极化向量 e_k^T, \vec{e}_{k2} 与传播方向平行代表纵波 e_k^L 。

2.2 次近邻原子间作用对第一布里渊区中三个特殊对称方向色散关系的影响

将有关物理量取为无量纲的常数, 如原子质量 M 取单位质量, 晶格常数 a 取单位长度, 最近邻原子间以及次近邻原子间相互作用的强弱通过弹性力耦合常数 γ_1 和 γ_2 来描述。我们考虑如下两种情况: 当 $\gamma_1 \neq 0, \gamma_2 = 0$ 时, 即只考虑最近邻原子间作用, 不考虑次近邻原子间作用; 当 $\gamma_1 \neq 0, \gamma_2 \neq 0$ 时, 即既考虑最近邻原子间作用, 又考虑次近邻原子间作用。

若给定 $\gamma_1 = 0.8$, 图 3~5 分别给出了 $\gamma_2 = 0$ 与 $\gamma_2 \neq 0$ 时第一布里渊区中沿 $\Gamma-M$ 、 $M-K$ 和 $\Gamma-K$ 三个特殊对称方向色散曲线。从图 3~5 中很明显地看出在缺乏次近邻原子作用下晶格振动频谱在 Γ 点从零开始, 两支声学波在 M 点是非简并的, 但

是在 K 点是简并的; 最近邻原子间作用足够可以在整个第一布里渊区产生振动频谱。无论 $\gamma_2 = 0$ 还是 $\gamma_2 = 0.2, 0.4, 0.6$ 的任意情况, 每一个对称方向都存在两条声学支色散曲线, 并且纵波频率高于横波频率。

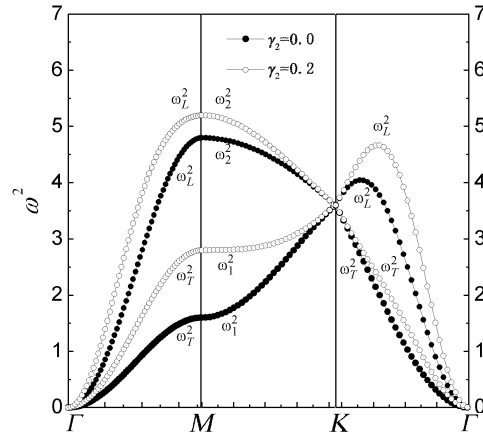


图 3 当 $\gamma_2 = 0$ 与 $\gamma_2 = 0.2$ 时第一布里渊区中三个特殊对称方向色散曲线的比较

Fig. 3 The comparison of dispersion curves along three symmetry directions in the first Brillouin zone for $\gamma_2 = 0$ and $\gamma_2 = 0.2$

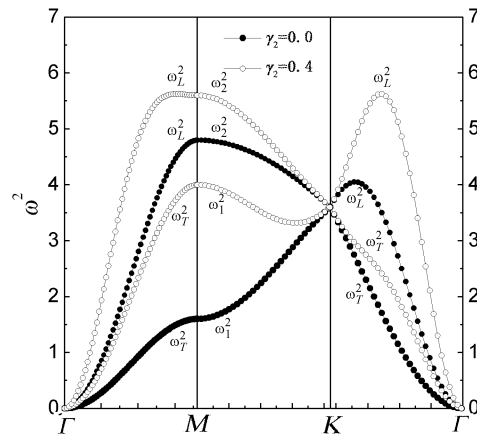


图 4 当 $\gamma_2 = 0$ 与 $\gamma_2 = 0.4$ 时, 第一布里渊区中三个特殊对称方向色散曲线的比较

Fig. 4 The comparison of dispersion curves along three symmetry directions in the first Brillouin zone for $\gamma_2 = 0$ and $\gamma_2 = 0.4$

图 3~5 也显示, 随着次近邻原子间作用的增强, 声子频率不断增大 (除 Γ 和 K 点), $\Gamma-M$ 方向横波和纵波频率间隙不断减小, 并且纵波频率出现极大值; $M-K$ 方向两声学波频率间隙也不断减小; $\Gamma-K$ 方向横波色散曲线部分逐渐趋近与最近邻原子作用下的纵波色散曲线重合, 而纵波声子频率的极大值显著增大。结果表明, 次近邻原子之间的相互作用对三角晶格色散关系影响显著。此外, 经过比较发现次近邻原子作用下, 声子频率在 Γ 和 K 点仍然分别都是简并的, 并且其频率大小不受次近邻原子作用的影响, 而在 M 点声子频率

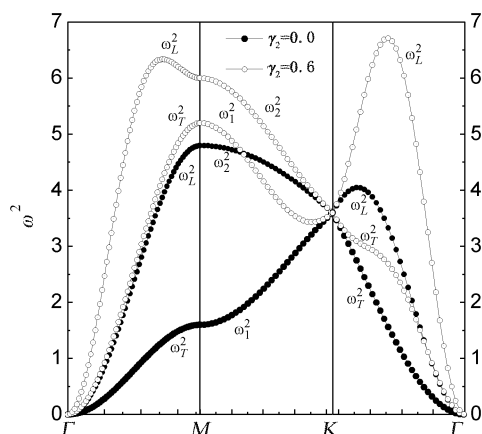


图 5 当 $\gamma_2=0$ 与 $\gamma_2=0.6$ 时第一布里渊区中三个特殊对称方向色散曲线的比较

Fig.5 The comparison of dispersion curves along three symmetry directions in the first Brillouin zone for $\gamma_2=0$ and $\gamma_2=0.6$ 亦是简并的。

3 结 语

本研究利用晶格动力学理论推导了计及次近邻原子作用下平面正三角晶格振动的色散关系,得到第一布里渊区中沿三个特殊对称方向的色散关系表达式;每一对称方向都有两支声学波,其中 Γ - M 和 Γ - K 方向有一支纵波和一支横波,而 M - K 方向两支声学波既非纵波、又非横波,且纵波的频率高于横波的频率。分析讨论了次近邻原子作用对色散关系的影响:在缺乏次近邻原子作用下,最近邻原子间作用足够可以在整个第一布里渊区产生振动频谱;随着次近邻原子间作用的增强,声子频率不断增大, Γ - M 和 M - K 方向两声学支的频率间隙不断减小, Γ - K 方向部分横波声子频率逐渐趋近于最近邻原子作用下的纵波声子频率,而其纵波声子频率的极大值显著增大,表明次近邻原子之间的相互作用对平面正三角晶格色散关系有显著的影响。但是,声子频率在 Γ 和 K 点始终不变并分别简并,而在 M 点频率非简并。

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Dispersion relation of two-dimensional equilateral trigonal lattice vibration with the secondary neighbor coupling

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Abstract: The dispersion relations were derived under the secondary neighbor coupling according to lattice dynamics, and the expressions of the dispersion relations along three symmetry directions were obtained in the first Brillouin zone. There are two pieces of acoustic branches in each direction, a longitudinal wave and a transverse wave are along Γ - M and Γ - K directions, and longitudinal wave frequencies are larger than transverse wave frequencies, but the two pieces of acoustic branches along M - K direction are neither longitudinal wave nor transverse wave. The effect of secondary neighbor coupling to the dispersion relations was studied. The results show that the vibration spectrum is sufficiently produced by the nearest neighbor coupling in the whole Brillouin zone with absence of secondary neighbor coupling; the phonon frequencies are continuously increased, and the frequency gap of two acoustic branches is gradually narrowed along Γ - M and M - K directions with the enhancement of the secondary neighbor coupling; a proportion of the transverse wave phonon frequencies are gradually closed to longitudinal wave phonon frequencies of the nearest neighbor coupling, and the maximum value of longitudinal wave phonon frequencies is distinctly increased along Γ - K direction. The above results indicate that the dispersion relations are remarkably affected by the secondary neighbor coupling. But the phonon frequencies remains unchanged at Γ and K points and they are degenerate.

Key words: lattice dynamics; secondary neighbor coupling; dispersion relation; first Brillouin zone; two-dimensional equilateral trigonal lattice

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Dynamic segmentation pricing strategy in cloud environment

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Abstract: To improve the market competitive and solve the pricing problems in cloud computing, one kind of dynamic segmentation pricing strategy was proposed on the basis of comparing fixed pricing and dynamic pricing and analyzing characteristics of resource auction and bargaining. The supplier makes a reservation price according to the use of cloud services resources, decides charge price according to reservation price and real-time market price, gives a discount to stimulate customer ordering service in advance. The pricing function based on the principle of pricing strategy is segmented and the pricing strategy which benefits to the user and supplier is analyzed. Finally, the actual price's relative satisfaction of user and supplier by using the formula is quantified based on pricing functions. It provides a reference for cloud service supplier developing a reasonable pricing mechanism in the cloud environment to improve the market competitiveness.

Key words: cloud computing; dynamic pricing; service subscription

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