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الملخص

Calculating Silicon Band Structure Under High Pressure

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ABSTRACT

In this research, the effect of high pressure on silicon band structure has been studied, the tight binding method has been used to calculate the silicon band structure. Following the method used by Cohen to find the matrix elements. The effect of pressure has been introduced to find the matrix element of silicon under different pressure. The results show widening the energy gap and relegating the band up as the pressure increased.

Keywords: Calculation of band structure, tight binding method, effect of pressure on silicon band structure.

.(Sheng, 2006)

(ab initio)

(Hartree-Fock)

(density function theory, DFT)

(Orthogonalized Plane wave OPW)

k.p

(LCAO)

.(EPM)

.(SWE)

.(Yu and Cardona, 1999)

.(Behnaz and Sina, 2011)

.(Slater and Koster, 1954)

(Slater and Koster, 1954)

.Bloch

.(Yu and Cardona, 2005) (Overlap parameters)

.....

.(Chadi and Cohen, 1975)

(Hamiltonian)

.(p s)

$$r_{jl} = R_j + r_l \tag{1}$$

: r_l (j-th) : R_j
(h_l)

$$h_l \Phi_{ml}(r - r_{jl}) = E_{ml} \Phi_{ml}(r - r_{jl}) \tag{2}$$

(Eigen values) (Eigen functions) : E_{ml}, Φ_{ml}
(Lowdin, 1951) Lowdin Φ_{ml} .(m)

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = \sum_{j,l} h_l(r - r_{jl}) \tag{3}$$

(1,2) (l) (l)

$$\Phi_{mlk} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_j e^{i r_{jl} \cdot k} \Phi_{ml}(r - r_{jl}) \tag{4}$$

($\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_0 + \mathcal{H}_{int}$) (\mathcal{H}_{int})

$$\Psi_k = \sum_{ml} c_{ml} \Phi_{mlk} \tag{5}$$

\mathcal{H}

$$\sum_{ml} \left| \mathcal{H}_{m'l',ml} - E_k \delta_{mm'} \delta_{ll'} \right| c_{ml} = 0 \tag{6}$$

Ψ_k

(6) (matrix element)

(Goringe *et al.*, 1997)

$$\mathcal{H}_{m'l',ml}(k) = \sum_j e^{i(R_j+r_1-r_{l'})\cdot k} \langle \Phi_{mlk}(r-r_{jl}) | H | \Phi_{mlk}(r-r_{jl}) \rangle \quad (7)$$

: (l) (p s) m

(tetrahedrally coordinated)

(Harresion, 1989)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} d_o &= (1,1,1)(a_o/4) \\ d_1 &= (1,-1,-1)(a_o/4) \\ d_2 &= (-1,1,-1)(a_o/4) \\ d_3 &= (-1,-1,1)(a_o/4) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

(Yu and Cardona, 2005)

$$V_{ss} = 4V_{ss\sigma} \quad (9)$$

$$V_{sp} = 4V_{sp\sigma}/\sqrt{3} \quad (10)$$

$$V_{xx} = (4V_{pp\sigma}/3) + (8V_{pp\pi}/3) \quad (11)$$

$$V_{xy} = (4V_{pp\sigma}/3) - (4V_{pp\pi}/3) \quad (12)$$

$$E_p - E_s = (3\pi^2/4)(\hbar^2/md^2) \quad (13)$$

(s)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{s_1 s_2} &= \left[\cos \pi \frac{k_1}{2} \cos \pi \frac{k_2}{2} \cos \pi \frac{k_3}{2} - i \sin \pi \frac{k_1}{2} \sin \pi \frac{k_2}{2} \sin \pi \frac{k_3}{2} \right] \langle s_1 | \mathcal{H}_{inc} | s_2 \rangle \\ &= g_o(k) V_{ss\sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

(g₃, g₂, g₁, g_o)

(Chadi and Cohen, 1975)

$$\begin{aligned} g_o(k) &= \cos \pi \frac{k_1}{2} \cos \pi \frac{k_2}{2} \cos \pi \frac{k_3}{2} - i \sin \pi \frac{k_1}{2} \sin \pi \frac{k_2}{2} \sin \pi \frac{k_3}{2} \\ g_1(k) &= -\cos \pi \frac{k_1}{2} \sin \pi \frac{k_2}{2} \sin \pi \frac{k_3}{2} + i \sin \pi \frac{k_1}{2} \cos \pi \frac{k_2}{2} \cos \pi \frac{k_3}{2} \\ g_2(k) &= -\sin \pi \frac{k_1}{2} \cos \pi \frac{k_2}{2} \sin \pi \frac{k_3}{2} + i \cos \pi \frac{k_1}{2} \sin \pi \frac{k_2}{2} \cos \pi \frac{k_3}{2} \\ g_3(k) &= -\sin \pi \frac{k_1}{2} \sin \pi \frac{k_2}{2} \cos \pi \frac{k_3}{2} + i \cos \pi \frac{k_1}{2} \cos \pi \frac{k_2}{2} \sin \pi \frac{k_3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(k₁, k₂, k₃)

\vec{k}

$$k = (2\pi/a)(k_1, k_2, k_3,) \quad (15)$$

.....

(Overlap parameters)

(Harrison, 1989)

$$V_{ll'm} = \eta_{ll'm} \frac{\hbar^2}{m d^2} \quad (16)$$

$$\eta_{ll'm} : m \quad (2\pi) \quad : \hbar \quad : d$$

(9- 13)

(1)

.(19)

.(Chadi and Cohen, 1975)

.(Radi, *et al.*, 2007)

$$a_p = a_o \left(1 + \frac{PB'}{B_s} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3B'}} \quad (17)$$

$$d_p = d_o \left(\frac{a_p}{a_o} \right) \quad (18)$$

(d)

(a)

(1)

(1)

.(18 17)

(16)

(2)

(d_p)

(a_p)

:1

P(kbar)	d_p(Å)	a_p(Å)
0	2.3500	5.4300
20	2.0899	4.8290
40	1.8754	4.3334
60	1.6959	3.9187

:2

P(kbar)	V_{ss}	V_{sp}	V_{xx}	V_{xy}	$E_p - E_s$
0	-7.6717	5.9907	2.5389	7.6717	7.2136
20	-9.7000	7.5745	3.2101	9.7000	9.9139
40	-12.0459	9.4064	3.9864	12.0459	13.0371
60	-14.7303	11.5025	4.8748	14.7303	16.6109

(Secular determinant)

(p) (s)

(Yu and Cardona, 2005; Harrison, 1989; Chadi and Cohen, 1975)

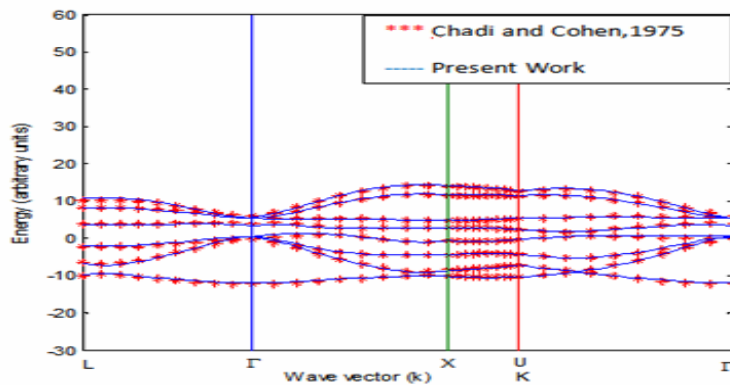
$$\begin{vmatrix}
 E_{xx} - \epsilon(k) & V_{xx}g_x & 0 & 0 & 0 & V_{x_1x}g_1 & V_{x_1x}g_2 & V_{x_1x}g_3 \\
 V_{xx}g_x^* & E_{x_1} - \epsilon(k) & -V_{x_1x}g_1^* & -V_{x_1x}g_2^* & -V_{x_1x}g_3^* & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & -V_{x_1x}g_1 & E_{x_2} - \epsilon(k) & 0 & 0 & V_{xx}g_x & V_{xx}g_y & V_{xx}g_z \\
 0 & -V_{x_1x}g_2 & 0 & E_{x_3} - \epsilon(k) & 0 & V_{xx}g_x & V_{xx}g_y & V_{xx}g_z \\
 0 & -V_{x_1x}g_3 & 0 & 0 & E_{x_4} - \epsilon(k) & V_{xx}g_x & V_{xx}g_y & V_{xx}g_z \\
 V_{x_1x}g_1^* & 0 & V_{xx}g_x^* & V_{xx}g_y^* & V_{xx}g_z^* & E_{x_1} - \epsilon(k) & 0 & 0 \\
 V_{x_1x}g_2^* & 0 & V_{xx}g_x^* & V_{xx}g_y^* & V_{xx}g_z^* & 0 & E_{x_2} - \epsilon(k) & 0 \\
 V_{x_1x}g_3^* & 0 & V_{xx}g_x^* & V_{xx}g_y^* & V_{xx}g_z^* & 0 & 0 & E_{x_3} - \epsilon(k)
 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (19)$$

(1)

(Chadi and Cohen, 1975)

$$(L \rightarrow \Gamma, \Gamma \rightarrow X, (U, K) \rightarrow \Gamma)$$

(Chadi and Cohen, 1975)



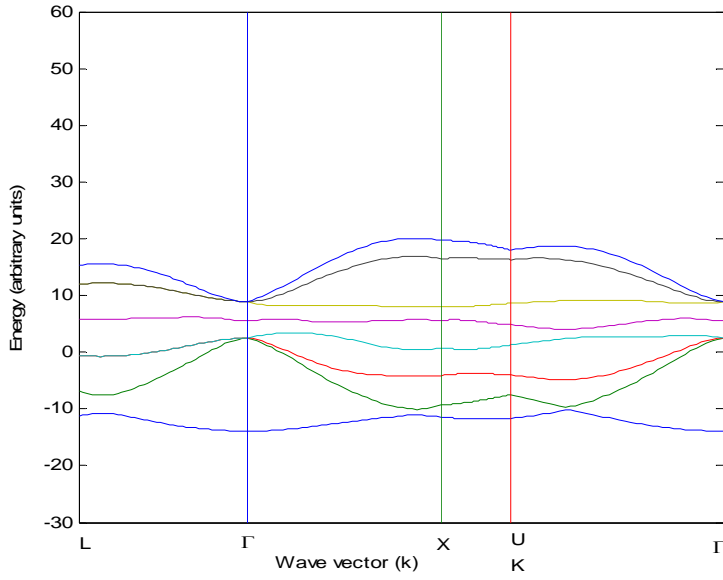
:1

(Chadi and Cohen, 1975)

.....

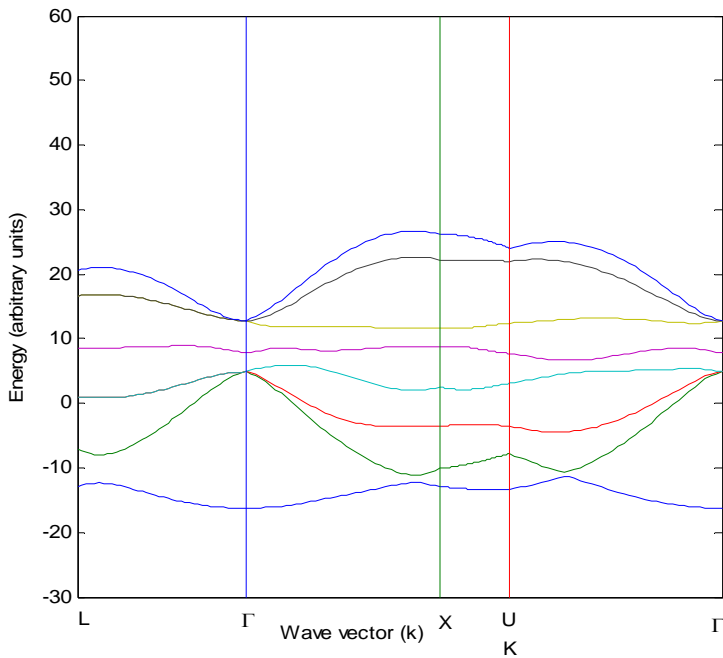
.(2)

(2, 3, 4)



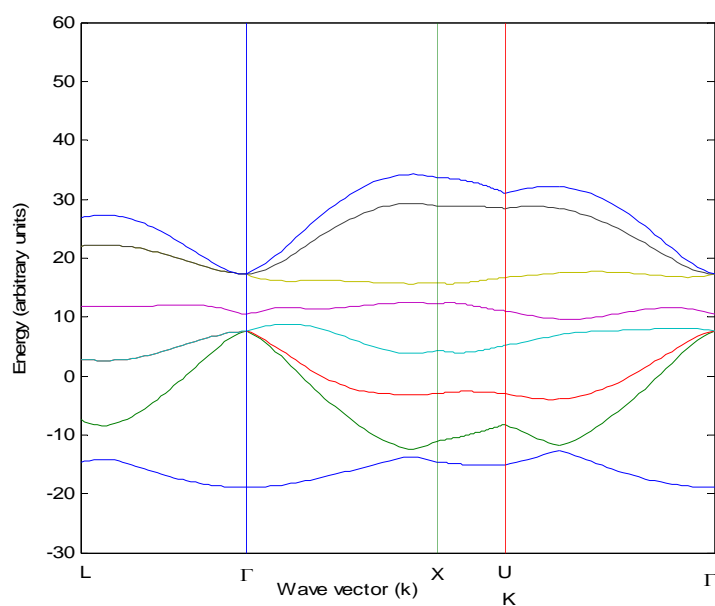
(20 kbar)

:2



(40 kbar)

:3



(60 kbar)

:4

(Chadi and Cohen)

(Bouhafs *et al.*, 1998; Elabsy *et al.*, 2010)

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