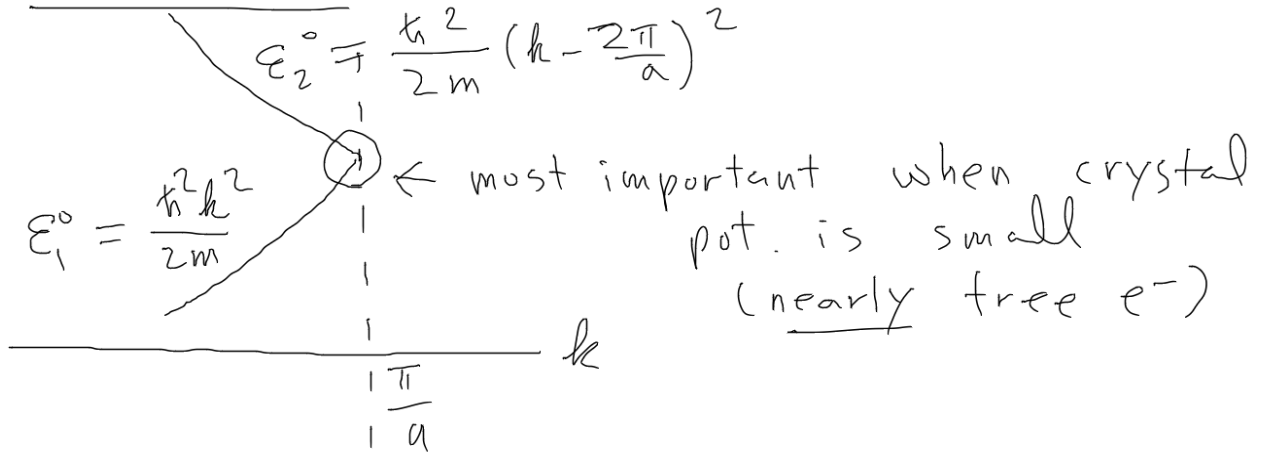


# BARE BONE NEARLY FREE ELECTRON BAND



More generally 
$$E_1^0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \vec{k}^2$$

$$E_2^0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\vec{k} - \vec{G})^2$$

Zone boundary  $|\vec{k}| = |\vec{k} - \vec{G}|$

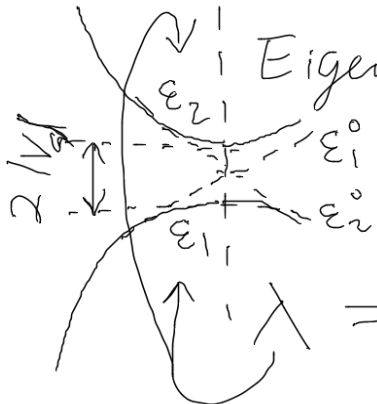
Unperturbed states  $|\vec{k}\rangle$  and  $|\vec{k} - \vec{G}\rangle$

Relevant pot 
$$V_{\vec{G}} \sim \int d\vec{x} V(\vec{x}) e^{-i\vec{G}\cdot\vec{x}}$$

(Also  $V_0 \sim \int d\vec{x} V(\vec{x}) \rightarrow$  But this simply shifts energies  $E_1^0, E_2^0$  by the same amount --- just a constant)

Eigenvalue prob.

$$\begin{vmatrix} E_1^0 - \lambda & V_{\vec{G}} \\ V_{\vec{G}} & E_2^0 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$



$$= \frac{E_1^0 + E_2^0}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(E_1^0 - E_2^0)^2 + 4|V_{\vec{G}}|^2}$$

$\Rightarrow$  group velocity, standing wave, FS distortion, effective mass in semiconductor ...

# BARE BONE TIGHT BINDING

Hydrogen 1s in 1D

$$H = T + V \quad V: \text{periodic pot.}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_n e^{ikna} |n\rangle$$

$$\langle n|H|n\rangle \equiv \epsilon \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{throw in atomic energy} \\ -2\beta \text{ and so on} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\langle m|H|n\rangle = -t \quad \text{if } m-n = \pm 1$$

(keep nearest neighbor only)

$t$  is called a "hopping" matrix element

$$\langle m|n\rangle = \delta_{mn} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{somewhat of a over-simplification} \\ \text{but an often-used approx} \end{array} \right)$$

$$H|\psi\rangle = \epsilon_k |\psi\rangle$$

$$\langle m|H|\psi\rangle \stackrel{\Downarrow}{=} e^{ikna} \epsilon_k$$

$$\boxed{\epsilon_k = \epsilon - 2t \cos ka}$$

If  $t \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\epsilon_k$  becomes flat

$$m^* \rightarrow \infty$$

$t \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\epsilon_k$  becomes very wide

$$m^* \rightarrow 0$$

↑ ease of hopping or hopping probability  
or tunneling probability