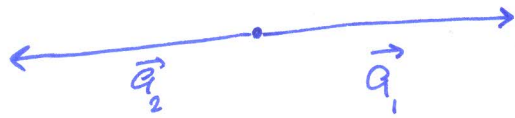
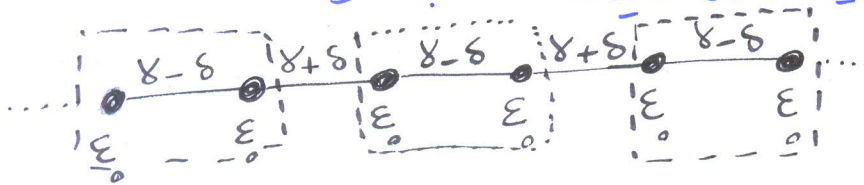


□ صف باسیدی زنجیر مولکولی زیر احساب کنید.



$$\vec{a} = 2a_0$$

$$|\Psi_k\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_R \sum_{n=1}^2 e^{ik \cdot \vec{R}} A_{n,k} |\vec{R}_n\rangle$$

$$E(k) A_{n,k} = \sum_R \sum_n e^{ik \cdot (R - R')} A_{n,k} \langle R'_n | H | R_n \rangle$$

1) on site - energy

$$\langle R'_n | H | R'_n \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_0 & \gamma - \delta \\ \gamma - \delta & \epsilon_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e^{ik \cdot (R' - R')} = 1$$

2) \vec{a}_1 move

$$\langle R'_n | H | R'_n + a \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \gamma + \delta & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e^{ik \cdot (R' + a - R')} = e^{ik \cdot a}$$

3) $-\vec{a}_1 = \vec{a}_2$ move

$$\langle R'_n | H | R'_n + a \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \gamma + \delta \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e^{-ik \cdot a}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_0 & (\gamma - \delta) + e^{-ika} (\gamma + \delta) \\ (\gamma - \delta) + e^{ika} (\gamma + \delta) & \epsilon_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

ماتریس

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} (\epsilon_0 - E) & (\gamma - \delta) + e^{-ika} (\gamma + \delta) \\ (\gamma - \delta) + e^{ika} (\gamma + \delta) & (\epsilon_0 - E) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\epsilon_0 - E)^2 - ((\gamma - \delta) + e^{ika}(\gamma + \delta))((\gamma - \delta) + e^{-ika}(\gamma + \delta)) = 0$$

$$(\epsilon_0 - E)^2 - [(\gamma + \delta)^2 + (\gamma - \delta)^2 + 2(\gamma - \delta)(\gamma + \delta)(e^{ika} + e^{-ika})] = 0$$

$$E = \epsilon_0 \pm \sqrt{(\gamma + \delta)^2 + (\gamma - \delta)^2 + 2(\gamma - \delta)(\gamma + \delta) \cos ka}$$

$$\delta = 0 \quad E = \epsilon_0 \pm \sqrt{2\gamma^2 + 2\gamma^2 \cos ka}$$

$$E = \epsilon_0 \pm \sqrt{2\gamma^2(1 + \cos ka)}$$

$$\vec{a} = 2a_0$$

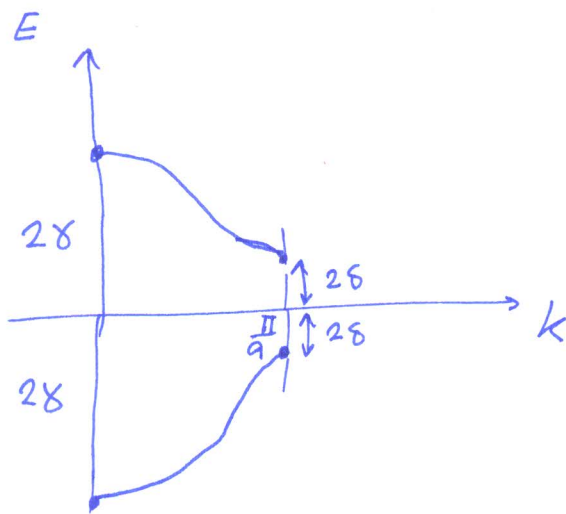
$$\cos 2ka_0 = 2\cos^2 ka_0 - 1$$

$$E = \epsilon_0 \pm 2\gamma \cos ka_0 \rightarrow \text{منحرف کوانتمی}$$

$$k = 0 \rightarrow E = \epsilon_0 \pm \sqrt{(\gamma - \delta)^2 + (\gamma + \delta)^2 + 2(\gamma - \delta)(\gamma + \delta)}$$

$$E = \epsilon_0 \pm \sqrt{(\gamma - \delta + \gamma + \delta)^2} = \epsilon_0 \pm 2\gamma$$

$$k = \frac{\pi}{a} = \frac{\pi}{2a_0} \Rightarrow E = \epsilon_0 \pm 2\delta$$



رسم بصورت تقریبی