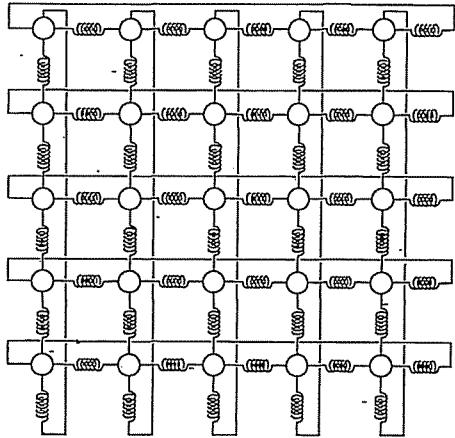


Appendix C

Physicist's View of Collective Excitations

(c)

$T \neq 0$



$T=0$ Ground State

Ordinary
People's View

Many atoms / Many bands
Nothing is vibrating

Ground State

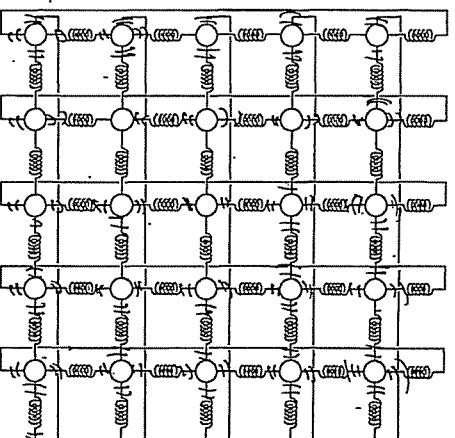
- No excited oscillating for all independent oscillators characterized by $\cos(\vec{q})$

$$\text{i.e. } n_{s,\vec{q}} = 0$$

Physicist's Point of View

(Simple!)

[No phonons!]



Ordinary people's view
Many Atoms Vibrating!

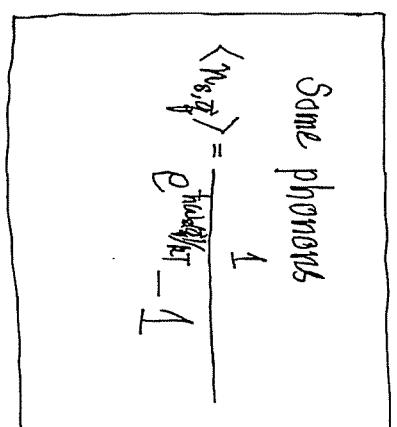
Low-energy excitations

Excitations of the independent oscillators

$$\langle n_{s,\vec{q}} \rangle = \frac{1}{e^{\hbar\omega_s(\vec{q})/kT} - 1}$$

$\langle n_{s,\vec{q}} \rangle$ phonons, each with energy $\hbar\omega_s(\vec{q})$ and "momentum" $\hbar\vec{q}$

Note: $\langle n_{s,\vec{q}} \rangle$ depends on $\hbar\omega_s(\vec{q})$ and kT .



(d)

This simple picture makes calculations easier.

For example, one can write down the energy of the system at temperature T as:

$$U(T) = \sum_s \sum_{\text{all branches}} \text{tr} w_s(\vec{q}) \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\text{Energy}/kT} - 1} + \text{Term due to excitation of lattice modes}$$

tr w_s(\vec{q}) = $\int d\vec{q} \exp(-\frac{E(\vec{q})}{kT})$
 Energy of excitation of lattice modes
 sum over all modes made w_s(\vec{q})

This sum can be carried out by using the density of modes $D(\omega)$.

a

$$\text{Heat capacity } \frac{dU}{dT} = C_V$$

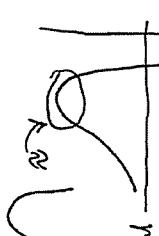
(3)

Thus, the lattice vibrations at $T \neq 0$ are described as the existence of some phonons.

There are electrons in the solid. The electrons will be affected by lattice vibrations. In terms of phonons, there are electron-phonon interactions. This is a reason for having resistance.

How about phonon-phonon interactions?

Harmonic Approximation \Rightarrow Decoupled independent oscillations



phonons are independent non-interacting excitations

no phonon-phonon interactions

Beyond Harmonic Approximation \Rightarrow Harmonic + Correction terms



independent phonon-phonon interactions due to anharmonic corrections.

(4)