

极性晶体中慢激子极化势的性质

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提 要

本文讨论极性晶体中慢激子极化势的性质,把作者过去的工作推广到电子和空穴质量不相等的情形.采用微扰法,在忽略反冲效应中不同波矢的声子之间的相互作用后,计算了二级近似的波函数.由此进一步计算了慢激子的极化电势,发现:激子的极化电势受到纵光学声子的屏蔽,其屏蔽长度与纵光学声子的频率、激子的质量的平方根成反比;极化电势和电子、空穴质量有关,在电子、空穴质量比等于 1 时最小.

一、引 言

激子中的电子对晶体极化,被极化的晶体反过来对电子有反作用;同样对激子中的空穴亦然,空穴对晶体极化,被极化的晶体对空穴亦有反作用.从激子和声子的作用能对声子波函数的平均值可以导出激子在晶体中产生的极化电势.作者曾对极性晶体中的激子,采用微扰法^[1],在忽略反冲效应中不同波矢的声子之间的相互作用后,计算了二级近似的声子波函数,导出了慢激子的极化电势.现在将文献[1]推广到电子和空穴质量不相等的情形,再计算二级近似的声子波函数,导出慢激子的极化电势,进一步分析在极性晶体中慢激子极化势的性质.

二、哈密顿量

极性晶体中激子声子系的哈密顿量可以写为^[2]

$$\begin{aligned} H = & -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu_1} \nabla_1^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu_2} \nabla_2^2 - \frac{e^2}{\epsilon_\infty |\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|} + \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \hbar \omega a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}} \\ & + \sum_{\mathbf{w}} [V_w a_{\mathbf{w}} (e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_1} - e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_2}) + V_w^* a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ (e^{-i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_2} - e^{-i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_1})], \\ V_w = & \frac{4\pi e}{V^{1/2}} \left(\frac{C \hbar \omega}{8\pi \omega^2} \right)^{1/2}, \quad V_w^* = -\frac{4\pi e}{V^{1/2}} \left(\frac{C \hbar \omega}{8\pi \omega^2} \right)^{1/2}, \quad C = \frac{1}{\epsilon_\infty} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0}, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中 $\mu_1, \mu_2, \mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2$ 分别为电子和空穴的有效质量和坐标矢量; ∇_1^2, ∇_2^2 分别为电子和空穴的坐标矢量的拉普拉斯算符; ϵ_∞ 为光学介电常数; ϵ_0 为静态介电常数, ω 为声子的波矢, $a_{\mathbf{w}}^+$ 和 $a_{\mathbf{w}}$ 为声子的产生算符和湮灭算符, $\hbar$ 为狄拉克的普朗克常数, ω 为不计晶

格纵光学支振动频率与波矢依赖性时声子的频率.

引进激子的质心坐标

$$\mathbf{R} = \beta_1 \mathbf{r}_1 + \beta_2 \mathbf{r}_2, \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2, \beta_1 = \mu_1/M, \beta_2 = \mu_2/M, M = \mu_1 + \mu_2. \quad (2)$$

(1) 式变为

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}}^2 - \frac{e^2}{\epsilon_{\infty} r} + \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \hbar \omega_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}} + \sum_{\mathbf{w}} [V_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}} e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{R}} (e^{-i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}} - e^{i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}}) + V_{\mathbf{w}}^* a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ e^{-i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{R}} (e^{i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}} - e^{-i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}})]. \quad (3)$$

作么正变换

$$U_1(\mathbf{R}) = \exp [i(\mathbf{K} - \Sigma \mathbf{w} \cdot a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}}) \cdot \mathbf{R}], \quad (4)$$

$$H^* = U_1^{-1} H U_1 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \left(\mathbf{K} - \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{w} a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}} \right)^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}}^2 - \frac{e^2}{\epsilon_{\infty} r} + \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \hbar \omega_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}} + \sum_{\mathbf{w}} [V_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}} (e^{-i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}} - e^{i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}}) + V_{\mathbf{w}}^* a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ (e^{i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}} - e^{-i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}})]. \quad (5)$$

将上式第一项展开时, 忽略反冲效应中不同波矢的声子之间的相互作用 $\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'} \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}' a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}'}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}'}$, 并考虑到在 V 很大的情形下可以 $a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}}$ 代替 $a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}}$, (5) 式就变为

$$H^* = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}}^2 - \frac{e^2}{\epsilon_{\infty} r} + \frac{\hbar^2 K^2}{2M} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}} (\omega^2 + u^2) + \sum_{\mathbf{w}} [V_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}} (e^{-i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}} - e^{i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}}) + V_{\mathbf{w}}^* a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ (e^{i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}} - e^{-i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}})] - \frac{\hbar^2}{M} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}, \quad (6)$$

式中

$$\frac{\hbar^2 u^2}{2M} = \hbar \omega. \quad (7)$$

再作么正变换

$$U_2(\mathbf{r}) = \exp \left\{ \sum_{\mathbf{w}} [a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ f_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{r}) - a_{\mathbf{w}} f_{\mathbf{w}}^*(\mathbf{r})] \right\}, f_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{2M}{\hbar^2} \frac{V_{\mathbf{w}}^*}{(\omega^2 + u^2)}, \\ f_{\mathbf{w}}^*(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{2M}{\hbar^2} \frac{V_{\mathbf{w}}}{(\omega^2 + u^2)}, V_{\mathbf{w}} = V_{\mathbf{w}} (e^{-i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}} - e^{i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}}), \\ V_{\mathbf{w}}^* = V_{\mathbf{w}}^* (e^{i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}} - e^{-i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}}). \quad (8)$$

将(6)式变为

$$\mathcal{H} = U_2^{-1} H^* U_2 = \mathcal{H}_0 + \mathcal{H}_1, \quad (9)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = \frac{\hbar^2 K^2}{2M} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}}^2 - \frac{e^2}{\epsilon_{\infty} r} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}} (\omega^2 + u^2) - \frac{2M}{\hbar^2} \frac{|V_{\mathbf{w}}|^2}{\omega^2 + u^2} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{|A_{\mathbf{w}}|^2 \omega^2}{\omega^2 + u^2}, \quad (10)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_1 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{M} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} [a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} + a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ f_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} + a_{\mathbf{w}} f_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}] + \frac{i\hbar^2}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{\mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}}}{\omega^2 + u^2} (A_{\mathbf{w}}^* a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ + A_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}}), \quad (11)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\mathbf{w}} &= \frac{2M}{\hbar^2} V_{\mathbf{w}} (\beta_1 e^{-i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}} + \beta_2 e^{i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}}), \\ A_{\mathbf{w}}^* &= \frac{2M}{\hbar^2} V_{\mathbf{w}}^* (\beta_1 e^{i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}} + \beta_2 e^{-i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}}). \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

(9) 式中略去了 $\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{\omega^2}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^2} (A_{\mathbf{w}}^* a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ + A_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}})^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'}' \frac{\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}'}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^2} (A_{\mathbf{w}}^* a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ + A_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}})(A_{\mathbf{w}'}^* a_{\mathbf{w}'}^+ + A_{\mathbf{w}'} a_{\mathbf{w}'})$ 和 $-\frac{\hbar^2}{M} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} f_{\mathbf{w}}^* f_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}$, 当晶体充分大时, 这些项是可以忽略的。

计算(10)式中最后两项时可参照文献[3]中计算(16)和(19)式时所用的方法, 最后可得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_0 &= \frac{\hbar^2 K^2}{2M} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla_r^2 - \frac{e^2}{\epsilon_0 r} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ a_{\mathbf{w}} (\omega^2 + u^2) \\ &\quad - \alpha \hbar \omega \left(2 - \frac{\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2}{2\beta_1 \beta_2} \right) + \alpha \hbar \omega e^{-u r} - \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_{\infty}} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \right) \frac{e^2}{r} e^{-u r}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

对于慢激子, $\mathcal{H}_1$ 和 $\mathcal{H}_0$ 相比, 可以看成微扰。过去作者曾经用这种微扰法计算了激子的有效哈密顿量^[4], 找到了激子的有效质量与电子声子作用量 α 之间的关系: $M^* = M(1 - \alpha/6)^{-1}$ 。这个结果和 Haga^[5] 对极性晶体中慢电子计算的结果相似, 所以本文仍采用这种微扰法进行计算。

三、波函数

按通常的微扰法, 精确到二级近似, 波函数

$$\phi = \phi_0 + \phi_1 + \phi_2, \quad (14)$$

$$\phi_1 = - \sum_n' \frac{(\mathcal{H}_1)_{n0}}{E_n - E_0}, \quad (15)$$

$$\phi_2 = \sum_n C_n \phi_n, \quad (16)$$

$$C_0 = - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n \neq 0}' \frac{(\mathcal{H}_1)_{0n} (\mathcal{H}_1)_{n0}}{E_n^0}, \quad (17)$$

$$C_n = \sum_{(k \neq 0)}' \frac{(\mathcal{H}_1)_{nk} (\mathcal{H}_1)_{k0}}{E_n - E_k} \quad n \neq 0, \quad (18)$$

式中 ϕ_0 代表真空声子态, 只要对哈密顿量(9)式中的微扰项(11)式计算出各个矩阵元, 就可以得到波函数(见附录一)

$$\begin{aligned} \phi = & \left[1 - 2 \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{f_{\mathbf{w}}^* f_{\mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w})^2}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^2} + \frac{2M^2}{\mu^2} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* A_{\mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r)^2}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^4} \right. \\ & \left. + 2i \frac{M}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{(f_{\mathbf{w}}^* A_{\mathbf{w}}^* + f_{\mathbf{w}} A_{\mathbf{w}}) \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^3} \right] \phi_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{f_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}}{w^2 + u^2} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}) - \frac{2iM}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{(w^2 + u^2)^2} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}) \\
& + 4 \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{f_{\mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w})^2}{(w^2 + u^2)^2} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}) - \frac{4iM}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{(w^2 + u^2)^3} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}) \\
& + 4 \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'}' \frac{f_{\mathbf{w}} f_{\mathbf{w}'} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}'}{(w^2 + u^2)(w'^2 + 2u^2)} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}, 1_{\mathbf{w}'}') \\
& - \frac{4iM}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'}' \frac{f_{\mathbf{w}} A_{\mathbf{w}'}^* \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w}' \cdot \nabla_r}{(w^2 + u^2)(w'^2 + u^2)(w^2 + w'^2 + 2u^2)} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}, 1_{\mathbf{w}'}') \\
& - \frac{4iM}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'}' \frac{f_{\mathbf{w}'} A_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}' \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{(w^2 + u^2)(w'^2 + u^2)(w^2 + w'^2 + 2u^2)} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}, 1_{\mathbf{w}'}') \\
& - \frac{4M^2}{\mu^2} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'}' \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* A_{\mathbf{w}'}^* \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r \mathbf{w}' \cdot \nabla_r}{(w^2 + u^2)^2 (w'^2 + u^2)(w^2 + w'^2 + 2u^2)} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}, 1_{\mathbf{w}'}'). \quad (19)
\end{aligned}$$

四、极化电势

(1) 式中最后一项是激子和声子系的相互作用能,对声子波函数求平均后,就得到激子在极性晶体中产生的极化电势. 以 $\mathbf{r}_{1e}$, $\mathbf{r}_{2e}$ 代表激子中电子和空穴的坐标矢量, 激子和极性晶格的相互作用能为

$$\sum_{\mathbf{w}} [V_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}} (e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{1e}} - e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{2e}}) + V_{\mathbf{w}}^* a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ (e^{-i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{2e}} - e^{-i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{1e}})]. \quad (20)$$

换到质心坐标系,上式变为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{\mathbf{w}} [V_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}} e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{R}_e} (e^{-i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_e} - e^{i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_e}) \\
& + V_{\mathbf{w}}^* a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ e^{-i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{R}_e} (e^{i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_e} - e^{-i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_e})], \quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

式中 $\mathbf{R}_e$, $\mathbf{r}_e$ 为激子的质心坐标和电子、空穴相对坐标矢量, 将(20)式除以电子电荷 e 再对声子波函数(19)式求平均,得到

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(\mathbf{r}_{1e}, \mathbf{r}_{2e}; \mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) = e^{-1} & \left(\phi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2), \left\{ \sum_{\mathbf{w}} [V_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}} (e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{1e}} - e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{2e}}) \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + V_{\mathbf{w}}^* a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ (e^{-i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{2e}} - e^{-i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{1e}})] \right\} \phi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) \right). \quad (22)
\end{aligned}$$

换为质心坐标,上式成为

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(\mathbf{R}_e, \mathbf{r}_e; \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{r}) = e^{-1} & \left(\phi(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{r}), \left\{ \sum_{\mathbf{w}} [V_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}} e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{R}_e} (e^{-i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_e} - e^{-i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_e}) \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + V_{\mathbf{w}}^* a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ e^{-i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{R}_e} (e^{i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_e} - e^{-i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_e})] \right\} \phi(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{r}) \right), \quad (23)
\end{aligned}$$

式中 $\phi(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{r}) = U_1(\mathbf{R}) U_2(\mathbf{r}) \phi$, ϕ 已在(19)式中给出,注意到

$$\begin{aligned}
U_1^{-1} a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ U_1 &= a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{R}}, & U_1^{-1} a_{\mathbf{w}} U_1 &= a_{\mathbf{w}} e^{-i\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{R}}, \\
U_2^{-1} a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ U_2 &= a_{\mathbf{w}}^+ + f_{\mathbf{w}}^*(\mathbf{r}), & U_2^{-1} a_{\mathbf{w}} U_2 &= a_{\mathbf{w}} + f_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{r}). \quad (24)
\end{aligned}$$

则(23)式变为

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(\mathbf{R}_e, \mathbf{r}_e; \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{r}) = & e^{-1} \left(\phi, \left\{ \sum_{\omega} [V_{\omega} f_{\omega} e^{i\omega \cdot (\mathbf{R}_e - \mathbf{R})} (e^{-i\beta_1 \omega \cdot \mathbf{r}_e} - e^{i\beta_2 \omega \cdot \mathbf{r}_e}) \right. \right. \\
& + \left. \left. V_{\omega}^* f_{\omega}^* e^{-i\omega \cdot (\mathbf{R}_e - \mathbf{R})} (e^{i\beta_1 \omega \cdot \mathbf{r}_e} - e^{-i\beta_2 \omega \cdot \mathbf{r}_e})] \right\} \phi \right) \\
& + e^{-1} \left(\phi, \left\{ \sum_{\omega} [V_{\omega} a_{\omega} e^{i\omega \cdot (\mathbf{R}_e - \mathbf{R})} (e^{-i\beta_1 \omega \cdot \mathbf{r}_e} - e^{i\beta_2 \omega \cdot \mathbf{r}_e}) \right. \right. \\
& + \left. \left. V_{\omega}^* a_{\omega}^* e^{-i\omega \cdot (\mathbf{R}_e - \mathbf{R})} (e^{i\beta_1 \omega \cdot \mathbf{r}_e} - e^{-i\beta_2 \omega \cdot \mathbf{r}_e})] \right\} \phi \right). \quad (25)
\end{aligned}$$

我们所要求的是在极性晶体中激子(其中电子、空穴分别位于 $\mathbf{r}_{1e}$, $\mathbf{r}_{2e}$) 由于对晶体的极化所激发的电场中某处 $\mathbf{R}$ 的静电势, 它应该等于

$$\varphi(\mathbf{R}_e, \mathbf{r}_e; \mathbf{R}) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \varphi(\mathbf{R}_e, \mathbf{r}_e; \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{r}). \quad (26)$$

根据(18)式中 $f_{\omega}(\mathbf{r})$ 和 $f_{\omega}^*(\mathbf{r})$ 的表达式, 以及(26)式的要求, 则由(25), (26)式可得到

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(\mathbf{R}_e, \mathbf{r}_e; \mathbf{R}) = & e^{-1} \left((\phi)_0, \left\{ \sum_{\omega} [V_{\omega} a_{\omega} e^{i\omega \cdot (\mathbf{R}_e - \mathbf{R})} (e^{-i\beta_1 \omega \cdot \mathbf{r}_e} - e^{i\beta_2 \omega \cdot \mathbf{r}_e}) \right. \right. \\
& + \left. \left. V_{\omega}^* a_{\omega}^* e^{-i\omega \cdot (\mathbf{R}_e - \mathbf{R})} (e^{i\beta_1 \omega \cdot \mathbf{r}_e} - e^{-i\beta_2 \omega \cdot \mathbf{r}_e})] \right\} (\phi)_0 \right), \quad (27)
\end{aligned}$$

式中 $(\phi)_0$ 是 ϕ 在 $r \rightarrow 0$ 的极限, 即 $(\phi)_0 = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \phi$. 将(19)式代入上式, 经过冗长的计算(见附录二), 最后得到激子的极化电势为

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi = & \frac{M}{\mu} e \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_{\infty}} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \right) |\nabla_r| \left[-\cos \theta_1 \left(e^{-u|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}_{1e}|} + \frac{2}{u|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}_{1e}|} e^{-u|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}_{1e}|} \right. \right. \\
& + \frac{2}{u^2|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}_{1e}|^2} e^{-u|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}_{1e}|} \Big) + \cos \theta_2 \left(e^{-u|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}_{2e}|} + \frac{2}{u|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}_{2e}|} e^{-u|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}_{2e}|} \right. \\
& + \left. \left. \frac{2}{u^2|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}_{2e}|^2} e^{-u|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}_{2e}|} \right) \right], \quad (28)
\end{aligned}$$

式中 θ_1 是 ∇_r 与 $\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}_{1e}$ 之间的夹角, θ_2 是与 $\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{r}_{2e}$ 之间的夹角, M 是激子的质心质量, μ 为约化质量. 从(28)式可以看到, 激子在极性晶体中产生的极化电势具有下述性质:

激子的极化电势与电子、空穴的相对运动有关, 相对动量的数值愈大(与 $|\nabla_r|$ 成正比), 极化电势愈大.

激子的极化电势与晶格振动有关, 它受到纵光学声子的屏蔽, 其屏蔽长度 u^{-1} (根据(7)式, $u^{-1} = \hbar^{\frac{1}{2}} (2M\omega)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$) 与纵光学声子的频率、激子质量的平方根成反比.

激子的极化电势与电子、空穴质量比有关, 因为

$$\frac{M}{\mu} = \frac{(\mu_1 + \mu_2)^2}{\mu_1 \mu_2} = 2 + \sigma + \frac{1}{\sigma}, \quad (29)$$

式中 $\sigma = \mu_1/\mu_2$ 为电子、空穴质量比, 激子的极化电势在电子、空穴质量相等 ($\sigma = 1$) 时最小, 并随 σ 对 1 的偏离而单调地增大. 在电子、空穴质量相等的情形, $M/\mu = 4$, (28)式归结为文献[11]所得的结果.

另外, 激子的极化电势与晶体的光学性质有关, 与晶体的光学介电常数 ϵ_{∞} 和静电介电常数 ϵ_0 有关.

最后还应指出的是激子处在球对称的 s 态时,极化势对 s 态的平均值等于零,当激子处在不对称的状态时,极化电势才平均地不等于零.

附 录 一

微扰项

$$\mathcal{H}_1 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{M} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} [a_{\mathbf{w}}^{\dagger} a_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} + a_{\mathbf{w}}^{\dagger} f_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} + a_{\mathbf{w}} f_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}] + \frac{i\hbar^2}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{\mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{\omega^2 + u^2} (A_{\mathbf{w}}^* a_{\mathbf{w}}^{\dagger} + A_{\mathbf{w}} a_{\mathbf{w}}). \quad (11)$$

先计算

$$\mathcal{H}_1 \phi_0 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{M} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} f_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}) + \frac{i\hbar^2}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{\omega^2 + u^2} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}). \quad (A.1)$$

由此计算出下列各矩阵元:

$$(\mathcal{H}_1)_{00} = 0, \quad (A.2)$$

$$(\mathcal{H}_1)_{10} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{M} f_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} + \frac{i\hbar^2}{\mu} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{\omega^2 + u^2}, \quad (A.3)$$

$$(\mathcal{H}_1)_{20} = 0. \quad (A.4)$$

以后各个矩阵元 $(\mathcal{H}_1)_{n0}$ ($n > 2$) 均为零,将 (A.2), (A.3), (A.4) 式代入(15)式,得到波函数的一级修正项

$$\phi_1 = 2 \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{f_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}}{\omega^2 + u^2} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}) - \frac{2iM}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^2} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}). \quad (A.5)$$

再由(11)式计算

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{H}_1) \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}) &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{M} f_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \phi_0 + \frac{i\hbar^2}{\mu} \frac{\mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{\omega^2 + u^2} A_{\mathbf{w}} \phi_0 - \frac{\hbar^2}{M} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}) \\ &\quad - \frac{\hbar^2}{M} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'} f_{\mathbf{w}'} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}' \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}, 1_{\mathbf{w}'}) + \frac{i\hbar^2}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'} \frac{\mathbf{w}' \cdot \nabla_r}{\omega'^2 + u^2} A_{\mathbf{w}'}^* \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}, 1_{\mathbf{w}'}). \end{aligned} \quad (A.6)$$

从而可算出下列各矩阵元:

$$(\mathcal{H}_1)_{01} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{M} f_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} + \frac{i\hbar^2}{\mu} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}}{\omega^2 + u^2} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r, \quad (A.7)$$

$$(\mathcal{H}_1)_{11} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{M} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}, \quad (A.8)$$

$$(\mathcal{H}_1)_{21} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{M} f_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} + \frac{i\hbar^2}{\mu} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^*}{\omega^2 + u^2} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r. \quad (A.9)$$

将以上各个矩阵元代入(17), (18)式得到

$$\begin{aligned} C_0 &= -2 \frac{f_{\mathbf{w}}^* f_{\mathbf{w}}}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^2} (\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w})^2 + \frac{2iM}{\mu} \frac{f_{\mathbf{w}}^* A_{\mathbf{w}}^* + f_{\mathbf{w}} A_{\mathbf{w}}}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^3} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r \\ &\quad + \frac{2M^2}{\mu^2} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* A_{\mathbf{w}}}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^4} (\mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (A.10)$$

$$C_1 = \frac{4f_{\mathbf{w}}}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^2} (\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w})^2 - 4i \frac{M}{\mu} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^*}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^3} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r, \quad (A.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_2 &= \frac{4f_{\mathbf{w}} f_{\mathbf{w}'}}{(\omega^2 + u^2)(\omega'^2 + u'^2 + 2u^2)} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}' \\ &\quad - \frac{4iM}{\mu} \frac{f_{\mathbf{w}} A_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w}' \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega^2 + u^2)(\omega'^2 + u'^2)(\omega^2 + \omega'^2 + 2u^2)} \\ &\quad - \frac{4iM}{\mu} \frac{f_{\mathbf{w}'} A_{\mathbf{w}'}^* \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}' \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^2 (\omega'^2 + \omega'^2 + 2u^2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (A.12)$$

再将 (A.10), (A.11), (A.12) 式代入(16)式,得到

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_1 = & \left[-2 \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{f_{\mathbf{w}}^* f_{\mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w})^2}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^2} + \frac{2iM}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{(f_{\mathbf{w}}^* A_{\mathbf{w}}^* + f_{\mathbf{w}} A_{\mathbf{w}}) \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^3} \right. \\
& + \left. \frac{2M^2}{\mu^2} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* A_{\mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r)^2}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^4} \right] \phi_0 \\
& + 4 \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{f_{\mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w})^2}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^2} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}) - \frac{4iM}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^3} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}) \\
& + 4 \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'}' \frac{f_{\mathbf{w}} f_{\mathbf{w}'} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}'}{(\omega^2 + u^2)(\omega'^2 + u^2 + 2u^2)} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}, 1_{\mathbf{w}'}) \\
& - \frac{4iM}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'}' \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* f_{\mathbf{w}'} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w}' \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega^2 + u^2)(\omega'^2 + u^2)(\omega^2 + \omega'^2 + 2u^2)} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}, 1_{\mathbf{w}'}) \\
& - \frac{4iM}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'}' \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* f_{\mathbf{w}'} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w}' \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega^2 + u^2)(\omega'^2 + u^2)(\omega^2 + \omega'^2 + 2u^2)} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}, 1_{\mathbf{w}'}) \\
& - \frac{4M^2}{\mu^2} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'}' \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* A_{\mathbf{w}'} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r \mathbf{w}' \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^2 (\omega'^2 + u^2)(\omega^2 + \omega'^2 + 2u^2)} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}, 1_{\mathbf{w}'}). \quad (\text{A.13})
\end{aligned}$$

将 (A.5), (A.13) 式代入(14)式,即得所求的二级近似波函数(19)式。

附 录 二

由于计算极化势的过程过于冗长,现择其要点简述于下:

为了计算 $\varphi(\mathbf{R}_e, \mathbf{r}_e; \mathbf{R})$, 对照(27)式便得知应先计算 $a_{\mathbf{w}}(\phi)_0$ 和 $a_{\mathbf{w}}^+(\phi)_0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{\mathbf{w}}(\phi)_0 = & -\frac{2iM}{\mu} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^2} \phi_0 - \frac{4iM}{\mu} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^3} \phi_0 \\
& - \frac{4M^2}{\mu^2} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'}' \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* A_{\mathbf{w}'} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r \mathbf{w}' \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega^2 + u^2)(\omega'^2 + u^2)(\omega^2 + \omega'^2 + 2u^2)} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}'}). \quad (\text{A.14})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{\mathbf{w}}^+(\phi)_0 = & \left[1 + \frac{2M^2}{\mu^2} \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* A_{\mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r)^2}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^4} \right] \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}) \\
& - \frac{2iM}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'}' \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{w}' \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega'^2 + u^2)^2} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}, 1_{\mathbf{w}'}) \\
& - \frac{4iM}{\mu} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'}' \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}' \mathbf{w}' \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega'^2 + u^2)^3} \phi(1_{\mathbf{w}}, 1_{\mathbf{w}'}). \quad (\text{A.15})
\end{aligned}$$

将 (A.14), (A.15) 式和(19)式代入(27)式,得到

$$\begin{aligned}
e\varphi(\mathbf{R}_e, \mathbf{r}_e; \mathbf{R}) = & \left\{ \sum_{\mathbf{w}} V_{\mathbf{w}} e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot (\mathbf{R}_e - \mathbf{R})} (e^{-i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_e} - e^{i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_e}) \left[-\frac{2iM}{\mu} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^2} \right. \right. \\
& - \frac{4iM}{\mu} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^3} - \frac{4iM^3}{\mu^3} \frac{(A_{\mathbf{w}}^*)^2 A_{\mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r)^3}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^5} \\
& \left. - \frac{8iM^3}{\mu^3} \frac{(A_{\mathbf{w}}^*)^2 A_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w} (\mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r)^3}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^7} \right] \\
& + \sum_{\mathbf{w}} \sum_{\mathbf{w}'}' V_{\mathbf{w}} e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot (\mathbf{R}_e - \mathbf{R})} (e^{-i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_e} - e^{i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_e}) \\
& \times \left[\frac{8iM^3}{\mu^3} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* (A_{\mathbf{w}'}^*)^2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r (\mathbf{w}' \cdot \nabla_r)^2}{(\omega^2 + u^2)(\omega'^2 + u^2)^3 (\omega^2 + \omega'^2 + 2u^2)} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{16iM^3}{\mu^3} \frac{A_{\mathbf{w}}^* (A_{\mathbf{w}'}^*)^2 \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{w}' \mathbf{w}' \cdot \nabla_r (\mathbf{w}' \cdot \nabla_r)^3}{(\omega^2 + u^2)^2 (\omega'^2 + u^2)^4 (\omega^2 + \omega'^2 + 2u^2)} \right] \Big\} + \{\text{c.c.}\}. \quad (\text{A.16})
\end{aligned}$$

上式中 {c.c.} 表示与前面括号中各项相应的复共轭。

对于慢激子,只要取 (A.16) 式中动量的一次方即可,其余包括动量二次方以上的项均可略去,因此, (A.16) 式

中只需取第一项及其复共轭即可,将(1)式中的 V_w 代入 (A.16) 式中的第一项,对充分大的晶体,可以将对声子波矢 w 的和代以积分

$$\sum_w \{ \dots \} = \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int d\mathbf{w}. \quad (\text{A.17})$$

(A.16) 式中的第一项

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_w V_w e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot (\mathbf{R}_e - \mathbf{R})} (e^{-i\beta_1 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_e} - e^{i\beta_2 \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{r}_e}) & \left(-\frac{2iM}{\mu} \frac{A_w^* \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r}{(w^2 + u^2)^3} \right) \\ &= \frac{iM^2 c^2 \omega}{\pi^2 \hbar \mu} \left[\iiint \frac{e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_{1e} - \mathbf{R})} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r \sin \theta}{(w^2 + u^2)^2} d\mathbf{w} d\theta d\varphi \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \iiint \frac{e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_{2e} - \mathbf{R})} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r \sin \theta}{(w^2 + u^2)^2} d\mathbf{w} d\theta d\varphi \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.18})$$

上式中的积分限为 $w(0, \infty)$, $\theta(0, \pi)$, $\varphi(0, 2\pi)$, 对于上式中出现的积分,可按下述方法求得.

设 (A.18) 式中第二个积分中出现的各矢量的方向为

$$(\mathbf{r}_{1e} - \mathbf{R})(0, 0, 1) \quad \nabla_r(\sin \theta_1 \cos \varphi_1, \sin \theta_1 \sin \varphi_1, \cos \theta_1) \quad \mathbf{w}(\sin \theta \cos \varphi, \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \cos \theta) \quad (\text{A.19})$$

那末

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \iiint \frac{e^{i\mathbf{w} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_{1e} - \mathbf{R})} \mathbf{w} \cdot \nabla_r \sin \theta}{(w^2 + u^2)^2} d\mathbf{w} d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \iiint \frac{e^{i|\mathbf{r}_{1e} - \mathbf{R}|w \cos \theta} |\nabla_r| w}{(w^2 + u^2)^2} [\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta + \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta \cos(\varphi - \varphi_1)] \sin \theta d\mathbf{w} d\theta d\varphi. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.20})$$

式中方括号内第二项的积分为零,因此上式等于

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \iiint \frac{e^{i|\mathbf{r}_{1e} - \mathbf{R}|w \cos \theta} |\nabla_r| w \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{(w^2 + u^2)^2} d\mathbf{w} d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -4\pi i |\nabla_r| \cos \theta_1 \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(|\mathbf{r}_{1e} - \mathbf{R}|w)}{|\mathbf{r}_{1e} - \mathbf{R}|(w^2 + u^2)^2} dw - \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(|\mathbf{r}_{1e} - \mathbf{R}|w)}{|\mathbf{r}_{1e} - \mathbf{R}|^2 w (w^2 + u^2)^2} dw \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.21})$$

应用留数定理计算得到 (A.18) 式中第二个积分 I_2 等于

$$I_2 = -4\pi i |\nabla_r| \cos \theta_1 \left[\frac{\pi}{4u^2} e^{-u|\mathbf{r}_{1e} - \mathbf{R}|} + \frac{\pi}{2u^3 |\mathbf{r}_{1e} - \mathbf{R}|} e^{-u|\mathbf{r}_{1e} - \mathbf{R}|} + \frac{\pi}{2u^4 |\mathbf{r}_{1e} - \mathbf{R}|^2} e^{-u|\mathbf{r}_{1e} - \mathbf{R}|} \right]. \quad (\text{A.22})$$

类似地可得到 (A.18) 式中第一个积分 I_1 等于

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \iiint \frac{e^{i|\mathbf{r}_{2e} - \mathbf{R}|w \cos \theta} |\nabla_r| w \cos \theta_2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{(w^2 + u^2)^2} d\mathbf{w} d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -4\pi i |\nabla_r| \cos \theta_2 \left[\frac{\pi}{4u^2} e^{-u|\mathbf{r}_{2e} - \mathbf{R}|} + \frac{\pi}{2u^3 |\mathbf{r}_{2e} - \mathbf{R}|} e^{-u|\mathbf{r}_{2e} - \mathbf{R}|} + \frac{\pi}{2u^4 |\mathbf{r}_{2e} - \mathbf{R}|^2} e^{-u|\mathbf{r}_{2e} - \mathbf{R}|} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.23})$$

将 (A.22), (A.23), (A.18) 式代入 (A.16) 式,整理系数后就能得到最后的结果(28)式.

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THE ELECTROSTATIC POTENTIAL OF SLOW EXCITON IN A POLAR CRYSTAL

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, the properties of a slow exciton in a polar crystal are discussed. The previous work of the author is generalized to the case that the electron mass is not equal to the hole mass. A perturbation method developed by Haga is used. In the approximation that the interaction of phonons of different wave vector in the recoil effect can be neglected, the wave function in the second order approximation is derived, and the electrostatic potential is also calculated.