

轻微形变晶体 X 射线衍射 动力学方程的微扰解

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提 要

用微扰方法讨论了高木 (S. Takagi) 方程,得到了球面入射波情况下轻微形变晶体衍射振幅的微扰解。

一、引 言

X 射线衍射动力学对于形变晶体的讨论一般采用高木方程^[1]。它是一个关于振幅傅里叶分量的偏微分方程。这种类型方程可以用黎曼函数方法求解,但目前能求出解析解的只限于少数简单的情形,主要是 $(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u}) = B s_0 s_h$ 这种梯度均匀的形变^[2-4]。这里 $\mathbf{h}$ 是倒易格矢, $\mathbf{u}$ 是位移场(形变场), s_0, s_h 分别为透射与衍射方向的斜坐标, B 为常数。对于球面入射波情况,得到的结果为一合流超几何函数。

为了对任意形式的形变晶体求解,我们讨论了轻微形变的情形,这时形变可以看作微扰,再配合黎曼函数方法,得到了衍射振幅的积分表达式。

二、高木方程的微扰解

1. 高木方程^[1]

$$\frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial s_0} = -i\pi k c \chi'_{-h} \phi_h. \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_h}{\partial s_h} = -i\pi k c \chi'_h \phi_0 + i2\pi k \beta_h \phi_h. \quad (2)$$

边界条件

$$\phi_0(\mathbf{r}_e) = \phi_0(\mathbf{r}_e), \quad (3)$$

$$\phi_h(\mathbf{r}_e) = 0. \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial s_0}(\mathbf{r}_e) = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_h}{\partial s_h}(\mathbf{r}_e) = -i\pi k c \chi'_h \phi_0(\mathbf{r}_e), \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_h}{\partial s_0}(\mathbf{r}_e) = -i\pi k c \frac{\gamma_0}{\gamma_h} \chi'_h \phi_0(\mathbf{r}_e). \quad (7)$$

这里

$$\chi'_h = \chi_h \exp(2\pi i \mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u}), \quad (8)$$

$$\chi'_{-h} = \chi_{-h} \exp(-2\pi i \mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u}). \quad (9)$$

2. ϕ_h 的方程

对(2)式求偏导 $\frac{\partial}{\partial s_0}$, 结合(8),(9)及(1)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \phi_h}{\partial s_h \partial s_0} - i2\pi k \beta_h \frac{\partial \phi_h}{\partial s_0} + \pi^2 k^2 c^2 \chi_h \chi_{-h} \phi_h \\ - 2\pi i \frac{\partial(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u})}{\partial s_0} \frac{\partial \phi_h}{\partial s_h} - 4\pi^2 k \beta_h \frac{\partial(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u})}{\partial s_0} \phi_h = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

命

$$\begin{aligned} L = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s_0 \partial s_h} - i2\pi k \beta_h \frac{\partial}{\partial s_0} + \pi^2 k^2 c^2 \chi_h \chi_{-h} \\ - 2\pi i \frac{\partial(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u})}{\partial s_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial s_h} - 4\pi^2 k \beta_h \frac{\partial(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u})}{\partial s_0} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

则(10)式可简化为

$$L[\phi_h] = 0. \quad (12)$$

3. 微扰处理

把 $(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u})$ 看作微扰. 命 $L = L_0 + \lambda L_1$, 其中

$$L_0 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s_h \partial s_0} - i2\pi k \beta_h \frac{\partial}{\partial s_0} + \pi^2 k^2 c^2 \chi_h \chi_{-h}, \quad (13)$$

$$L_1 = -2\pi i \frac{\partial(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u})}{\partial s_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial s_h} - 4\pi^2 k \beta_h \frac{\partial(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u})}{\partial s_0}, \quad (14)$$

λ 表示小量, 则相应的解 ϕ_h 可表示为

$$\phi_h = \phi_h^{(0)} + \lambda \phi_h^{(1)} + \lambda^2 \phi_h^{(2)} + \cdots, \quad (15)$$

其中 $\phi_h^{(0)}$ 满足

$$L_0[\phi_h^{(0)}] = 0. \quad (16)$$

将 $L = L_0 + \lambda L_1$ 及(15)式代入(12)式, 可得

$$L[\phi_h] = L_0[\phi_h^{(0)}] + \lambda L_0[\phi_h^{(1)}] + \lambda L_1[\phi_h^{(0)}] + \lambda^2 L_1[\phi_h^{(1)}] + \cdots = 0. \quad (17)$$

对于 λ 的一次项有

$$L_0[\phi_h^{(1)}] = -L_1[\phi_h^{(0)}]. \quad (18)$$

这就是一级微扰项 $\phi_h^{(1)}$ 所满足的方程. 我们取 $\phi_h^{(0)}$ 为入射球面波时理想晶体的解. $\phi_h^{(0)} = A J_0(\sqrt{4H(x-x_0)(y-y_0)})$, A 为系数, 见文献[5]. 同样可以讨论高级微扰.

由(14),(4)及(6)式, $\phi_h^{(1)}$ 的边界条件为

$$\phi_h^{(1)}(\mathbf{r}_e) = 0, \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s_h} \phi_h^{(1)}(\mathbf{r}_e) = (\chi'_h - \chi_h)(-i\pi)k_c \phi_0(\mathbf{r}_e), \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s_0} \phi_h^{(1)}(\mathbf{r}_e) = -i\pi k_c (\chi'_h - \chi_h) \frac{\gamma_0}{\gamma_h}(\mathbf{r}_e) \phi_0(\mathbf{r}_e). \quad (21)$$

4. 微扰方程的黎曼函数

方程(18)的解可用黎曼方法^[6], 相应的黎曼函数 R 满足方程

$$M[R] = 0, \quad (22)$$

其中

$$M = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s_h \partial s_0} + i2\pi\beta_h k \frac{\partial}{\partial s_0} + \pi^2 k^2 c^2 \chi_h \chi_{-h} \quad (23)$$

边界条件为

$$R = 1 \quad \text{当 } s_0 = s_{0p}, \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial s_h} = -i2\pi\beta_h k R \quad \text{当 } s_h = s_{hp}. \quad (25)$$

作变换, 命

$$R = v \exp(-i2\pi k \beta_h s_h), \quad (26)$$

则

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial s_0 \partial s_h} v + \pi^2 k^2 c^2 \chi_h \chi_{-h} v = 0. \quad (27)$$

为简单起见, 下面命 $s_0 = x$, $s_{0p} = x_0$, $s_h = y$, $s_{hp} = y_0$ 及 $\pi^2 k^2 c^2 \chi_h \chi_{-h} = H$. 则上式为

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} v + H v = 0, \quad (28)$$

边界条件为

$$v = 1 \quad \text{当 } x = x_0, \quad (29)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{当 } y = y_0. \quad (30)$$

(28)式是著名的电极方程^[6]的黎曼函数方程, 其解为

$$v = J_0(\sqrt{4H(x-x_0)(y-y_0)}), \quad (31)$$

$$R = J_0(\sqrt{4H(x-x_0)(y-y_0)}) \exp(-i2\pi k \beta_h y). \quad (32)$$

5. 结果表示

衍射振幅的结果 $\phi_h = \phi_h^{(0)} + \phi_h^{(1)}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_h^{(1)} = & \iint_G f R dx dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_{AB} \left(\frac{\partial \phi_h^{(1)}}{\partial x} R - \phi_h^{(1)} \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dx \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \int_{AB} \left(\frac{\partial \phi_h^{(1)}}{\partial y} R - \phi_h^{(1)} \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} + i4\pi k \beta_h \phi_h^{(1)} R \right) dy. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

这里 $f = -L_1[\phi_h^{(0)}]$, 并注意(19), (20), (21)式等边界条件, 有

$$\phi_h^{(1)} = \iint_G -L_1[\phi_h^{(0)}]R dx dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_{AB} \frac{\partial \phi_h^{(1)}}{\partial x}(\mathbf{r}_e) R dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{AB} \frac{\partial \phi_h^{(1)}}{\partial y}(\mathbf{r}_e) R dy,$$

其中 G 为三角形 ABP , AB 为晶体表面边界.

$$\phi_h^{(0)} = AJ_0(\sqrt{4H(x-x_0)(y-y_0)})^{[5]},$$

其中 A 为常数, 与(31)式只差一系数 A .

代入得

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_h = & AJ_0(\zeta) - 2\pi i A \iint_G \frac{\partial(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u})}{\partial x} J_0(\zeta) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - 2\pi i k \beta_h J_0 \right) (\zeta) dx dy \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \int_{AB} \frac{\partial \phi_h^{(1)}}{\partial x}(\mathbf{r}_e) J_0(\zeta) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{AB} \frac{\partial \phi_h^{(1)}}{\partial y}(\mathbf{r}_e) J_0(\zeta) dy. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

这里 $\zeta = \sqrt{4H(x-x_0)(y-y_0)}$. 又因 $J_0(\zeta) = -J_1(\zeta)$,

故

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_h = & AJ_0(\zeta) - 2\pi i A \iint_G \frac{\partial(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u})}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} J_0(\zeta) J_1(\zeta) - 2\pi i k \beta_h J_0^2(\zeta) \right] dx dy \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \int_{AB} \frac{\partial \phi_h^{(1)}}{\partial x} J_0(\zeta) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{AB} \frac{\partial \phi_h^{(1)}}{\partial y} J_0(\zeta) dy. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

三、讨 论

1. 若形变由内部缺陷产生, 则可认为表面的位移为零, 即 $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{r}_e) = 0$ 这时 (35) 式简化为

$$\phi_h = AJ_0(\zeta) - 2\pi i A \iint_G \frac{\partial(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u})}{\partial x} \left[J_0(\zeta) J_1(\zeta) \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} - 2\pi i k \beta_h J_0^2(\zeta) \right] dx dy.$$

2. 实际晶体都带有一定程度的形变, 用单晶制成的器件(包括各种 p-n 结), 通过各种工序将进一步产生形变, 当这种形变是轻微的, 其 $(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u})$ 的形式又不是简单的, 这时, 利用微扰方法来讨论形变对衍射条纹的影响是有实际意义的.

3. 由于微扰要求 $\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u}$ 很小, 因此对于例如位错等缺陷造成的形变, 这里的结果只适用于远离位错心的区域.

由于高木方程的解析解较难得到, 这里所做的, 主要是想提出一个补充的方法.

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PERTURBATIVE SOLUTION OF TAKAGI EQUATION IN X-RAY DIFFRACTION DYNAMIC IN SLIGHTLY DEFORMATION CRYSTAL

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses Takagi equation by means of perturbation methods. A perturbative solution of diffraction amplitude in slightly deformation crystal is obtained for the spherical incident wave.