

# 表面不平整对半无限超晶格表面 电磁耦合子的影响

史 杭

(南京大学固体物理研究所)

蔡 建 华

(上海交通大学凝聚态物理研究所)

1987年6月1日收到

## 提 要

本文讨论表面不平整对半无限超晶格表面电磁耦合子(*polariton*)的影响。文中推导了平整表面半无限超晶格情形, Maxwell 方程的格林函数。由此导出表面电磁耦合子的色散关系。主要结论是: 在表面不平整情形, 将出现新的模式——表面型 TE 模表面电磁耦合子, 可资实验检验。

十年前, 已有一些学者研究过表面不平整对电磁波在固体表面传播的影响<sup>[1-4]</sup>。近年来, 超晶格中各种元激发、声子、自旋波、等离振子等的研究开始受到注意<sup>[5-7]</sup>。超晶格的表面性质亦已有所探讨<sup>[8-10]</sup>。文献[8]分析了光滑表面的半无限超晶格的表面电磁耦合子, 并得到了其色散关系。

表面电磁耦合子在传播中, 会发生衰减, 衰减有两种不同的物理起源。一是来自固体中的耗散过程。在绝缘体和一些半导体中, 这些过程可以是各简谐模间的非谐相互作用, 在另一些半导体和金属中可以是带间的电子跃迁。这些效应, 可以通过引入一个介电函数的虚部来唯象地加以描述<sup>[11,12]</sup>。这些效应所导致的表面电磁耦合子的自由程及寿命可从色散关系导出。另一种造成衰减的原因是表面的缺陷和不平整。它们使表面电磁耦合子被散射而失去能量。后一种因素, 不容易用介电函数的虚部来概括。Maradudin 等人<sup>[13]</sup>利用 Maxwell 方程的格林函数, 给出了一种理论讨论的方法。

我们求得了光滑表面超晶格情形的格林函数, 在此基础上, 用微扰法建立了电场所满足的自洽方程及细微不平整情形电磁耦合子的色散关系。主要结论是: 不同于表面平整情形, 将出现表面型 TE 模表面电磁耦合子<sup>[8]</sup>。

## 一、格林函数与微扰理论

如图 1, 超晶格的不平整表面可以表示为<sup>[14]</sup>

$$z = \zeta(x, y),$$

$\zeta$  为随机变量。由  $x, y$  平面上的均匀性和各向同性

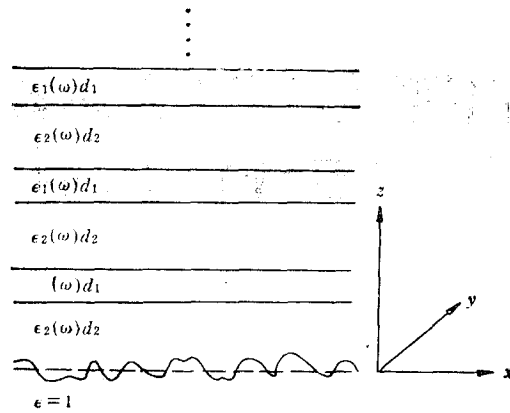


图 1

$$\langle \zeta(x, y) \rangle = 0,$$

$$\langle \zeta(x, y) \zeta(x', y') \rangle = \delta^2 \omega(|\mathbf{r}_{\parallel} - \mathbf{r}'_{\parallel}|),$$

$\mathbf{r}_{\parallel} \equiv (x, y)$ ,  $\langle \dots \rangle$  表示对  $\zeta$  的随机分布的平均. 对  $\mathbf{r}_{\parallel}$  作傅氏变换, 有

$$\langle \zeta(\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}) \rangle = 0,$$

$$\langle \zeta(\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}) \zeta(\mathbf{k}'_{\parallel}) \rangle = \delta^2 g(\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}) (2\pi)^2 \cdot \delta(\mathbf{k}_{\parallel} + \mathbf{k}'_{\parallel}). \quad (1)$$

当  $\zeta$  服从高斯分布时, 表面结构因子  $g(\mathbf{k}_{\parallel})$  为<sup>[4]</sup>

$$g(\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}) = \pi \sigma^2 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4} \sigma^2 k_{\parallel}^2\right). \quad (2)$$

均方根涨落  $\delta$  的大小在几个埃到几十埃, 而横向相关长度  $\sigma$  的典型值是几百埃.

图 1 表示的半无限超晶格, 可以用如下的介电函数来描述:

$$\varepsilon(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \theta(\zeta - z) + \varepsilon'(z, \omega) \theta(z - \zeta), \quad (3)$$

式中 ( $l = d_1 + d_2$ ),

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon'(z, \omega) = & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [\varepsilon_1(\omega) \theta(z - d_1 - nl) \theta((n+1)l - z) \\ & + \varepsilon_2(\omega) \theta(z - nl) \theta(nl + d_1 - z)], \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

或者

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = & \varepsilon_0(\mathbf{r}, \omega) + \Delta\varepsilon(\mathbf{r}, \omega), \\ \Delta\varepsilon(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = & \theta(\zeta - z) - \theta(-z) + \varepsilon'(z, \omega) [\theta(z - \zeta) - \theta(z)], \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

式中

$$\varepsilon_0(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \theta(-z) + \varepsilon'(z, \omega) \theta(z) \quad (6)$$

是有平整表面的半无限超晶格的介电函数.

在 Maxwell 方程

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = -c^{-2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

中, 令

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) e^{-i\omega t}, \quad \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) e^{-i\omega t},$$

并注意到  $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \varepsilon(\mathbf{r}, \omega)\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, \omega)$ , 则  $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, \omega)$  满足

$$\sum_{\beta} \left[ \varepsilon_{\beta}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \delta_{\alpha\beta} + \nabla^2 \delta_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_{\alpha} \partial r_{\beta}} \right] E_{\beta}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \Delta \varepsilon(\mathbf{r}, \omega) E_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}, \omega). \quad (7)$$

为了解出电场, 引入满足下面方程的格林函数  $G_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega)$ :

$$\sum_{\beta} \left[ \varepsilon_{\beta}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \delta_{\alpha\beta} + \nabla^2 \delta_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_{\alpha} \partial r_{\beta}} \right] G_{\beta}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = 4\pi \delta_{\alpha\gamma} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'). \quad (8)$$

$G_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega)$  同时也要满足在  $z=0$  平面和在超晶格内各界面上的边界条件, 并应在  $|z| \rightarrow \infty$  时, 按指数衰减 (这是表模的特征). 利用  $G_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega)$ , 电场可以表示成

$$E_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = E_{\alpha}^0(\mathbf{r}, \omega) - \frac{\omega^2}{4\pi c^2} \sum_{\beta} \int d^3 r' G_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) \Delta E_{\beta}(\mathbf{r}', \omega) E_{\beta}(\mathbf{r}', \omega). \quad (9)$$

以傅氏展式

$$G_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \int \frac{d^2 k_{\parallel}}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i\mathbf{k}_{\parallel} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_{\parallel} - \mathbf{r}'_{\parallel})} g_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}, \omega | z, z') \quad (10)$$

代入, 并定义  $d_{\alpha\beta}(k_{\parallel}, \omega | z, z')$  如下:

$$g_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{\alpha' \beta'} d_{\alpha' \beta'} S_{\alpha' \alpha} S_{\beta \beta'}, \quad (11)$$

式中

$$S(k_{\parallel}) = \frac{1}{k_{\parallel}} \begin{pmatrix} k_x & k_y & 0 \\ -k_y & k_x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k_{\parallel} \end{pmatrix}, \quad S^{-1}(k_{\parallel}) = \frac{1}{k_{\parallel}} \begin{pmatrix} k_x & -k_y & 0 \\ k_y & k_x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k_{\parallel} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (12)$$

则  $d_{\alpha\beta}$  满足

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_0 \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} + \frac{d^2}{dz^2} & 0 & -ik_{\parallel} \frac{d}{dz} \\ 0 & \varepsilon_0 \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_{\parallel}^2 + \frac{d^2}{dz^2} & 0 \\ -ik_{\parallel} \frac{d}{dz} & 0 & \varepsilon_0 \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_{\parallel}^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_{xx} & d_{xy} & d_{xz} \\ d_{yx} & d_{yy} & d_{yz} \\ d_{zx} & d_{zy} & d_{zz} \end{pmatrix} = 4\pi \delta(z - z') \hat{I}. \quad (13)$$

式中  $\hat{I}$  为单位张量. 上式说明  $d_{\alpha\beta}$  仅与  $k_{\parallel}$  的大小有关. 对于半无限的超晶格, (13) 式的详细解, 将在附录中给出.

(9) 式等号右方的  $E_{\alpha}^0(\mathbf{r}, \omega)$  是对应于 (7) 式的齐次方程的解. 现在我们只关心局域于表面附近的自由振动, 因此丢开 (9) 式等号右方非齐次项. 又, 我们将限于考虑细微不足的情形. 展开到  $\zeta$  的一次项

$$\Delta \varepsilon(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = [1 - \varepsilon'(z, \omega)] \zeta(\mathbf{r}_{\parallel}) \delta(z) + o(\zeta^2). \quad (14)$$

因此

$$E_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \frac{\omega^2}{4\pi c^2} \sum_{\beta} \int d^3 r'_{\parallel} \zeta(\mathbf{r}'_{\parallel}) \int dz' G_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) [\varepsilon'(z', \omega) - 1] \delta(z') \cdot \bar{E}_{\beta}(\mathbf{r}', \omega). \quad (15)$$

完成上式对  $z'$  的积分, 作傅氏变换

$$E_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \int \frac{d^2 k_{\parallel}}{(2\pi)^2} F_{\alpha}(\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}, \omega | z) e^{i\mathbf{k}_{\parallel} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{\parallel}}. \quad (16)$$

并令

$$F_\alpha(\mathbf{k}_\parallel, \omega | z) = \sum_\beta S_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{k}_\parallel) E_\beta(\mathbf{k}_\parallel, \omega | z), \quad (17)$$

可得<sup>[14]</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} \langle F_\alpha(\mathbf{k}_\parallel, \omega | 0^-) \rangle &= \frac{\delta^4 \omega^4}{64\pi^4 c^4} [\epsilon_1(\omega) - 1]^2 \sum_\beta d_{\alpha\beta}^0(k_\parallel, \omega) \sum_{\mu\nu\tau} \int d^3q_\parallel g(|\mathbf{k}_\parallel - \mathbf{q}_\parallel|) \\ &\quad \cdot R_{\beta\mu}(\mathbf{k}_\parallel, \mathbf{q}_\parallel) d_{\mu\tau}^0(q_\parallel, \omega) R_{\tau\nu}^{-1}(\mathbf{q}_\parallel, \mathbf{k}_\parallel) \langle F_\tau(\mathbf{k}_\parallel, \omega | 0^-) \rangle, \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

式中  $d_{\alpha\beta}^0(k_\parallel, \omega) = d_{\alpha\beta}(k_\parallel, \omega | 0^-, 0^+)$ ,  $g(|k_\parallel|)$  来自(1)式, 而

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\mu\tau}(\mathbf{k}_\parallel, \mathbf{q}_\parallel) &= \sum_\lambda S_{\mu\lambda}(\mathbf{k}_\parallel) S_{\lambda\tau}^{-1}(\mathbf{q}_\parallel), \\ R_{\mu\tau}^{-1}(\mathbf{q}_\parallel, \mathbf{k}_\parallel) &= \sum_\lambda S_{\mu\lambda}(\mathbf{q}_\parallel) S_{\lambda\tau}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}_\parallel). \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

(18)式为  $\langle F_\alpha(\mathbf{k}_\parallel, \omega | 0^-) \rangle$  的代数方程, 令其系数行列式为零, 就得到有不平整表面半无限超晶格中电磁耦合子的色散关系.

## 二、色散关系及讨论

由附录的结果可得

$$\begin{aligned} d_{xx}^0(k_\parallel, \omega) &= 4\pi i \alpha q_1 \epsilon_1(\omega) (q_1^2 + k_\parallel^2)^{-1} u(k_\parallel, \omega) D(k_\parallel, \omega) \\ d_{zx}^0(k_\parallel, \omega) &= 4\pi q_2 k_\parallel \epsilon_1(\omega) (q_1^2 + k_\parallel^2)^{-1} u(k_\parallel, \omega) D(k_\parallel, \omega), \\ d_{zz}^0(k_\parallel, \omega) &= -4\pi k_\parallel^2 \epsilon_1(\omega) (q_1^2 + k_\parallel^2)^{-1} D(k_\parallel, \omega), \\ d_{xz}^0(k_\parallel, \omega) &= -4\pi i \alpha k_\parallel \epsilon_1(\omega) (q_1^2 + k_\parallel^2)^{-1} D(k_\parallel, \omega), \\ d_{yy}^0(k_\parallel, \omega) &= -4\pi D^0(k_\parallel, \omega), \\ d_{xy}^0(k_\parallel, \omega) &= d_{yx}^0(k_\parallel, \omega) = d_{yz}^0(k_\parallel, \omega) = d_{zy}^0(k_\parallel, \omega) = 0, \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} D(k_\parallel, \omega) &= \frac{i \sin(q_1 d_1) + f [\cos(q_1 d_1) - \exp(-\beta_\parallel l - i q_1 d_1)]}{(\alpha \epsilon_1 f + i q_1) [\cos(q_1 d_1) - \exp(-\beta_\parallel l - i q_1 d_1)] + (i \alpha \epsilon_1 - q_1 f) \sin(q_1 d_1)}, \\ D^0(k_\parallel, \omega) &= \frac{i q_1 \sin(q_1 d_1) + q_1 [\cos(q_1 d_1) - \exp(-\beta_\perp l - i q_1 d_1)]}{(\alpha q_1 + i q_1 q_2) [\cos(q_1 d_1) - \exp(-\beta_\perp l - i q_1 d_1)] + (i \alpha q_1 - q_1^2) \sin(q_1 d_1)}, \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(k_\parallel, \omega) &= \frac{if \sin(q_1 d_1) + \cos(q_1 d_1) - \exp(-i q_1 d_1 - \beta_\parallel l)}{i \sin(q_1 d_1) + f [\cos(q_1 d_1) - \exp(-i q_1 d_1 - \beta_\parallel l)]}, \\ q_1^2 &= \epsilon_1 \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_\parallel^2, \quad q_2^2 = \epsilon_2 \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_\parallel^2, \quad \alpha^2 = k_\parallel^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}, \quad f = \frac{\epsilon_1 q_2}{\epsilon_2 q_1}, \quad (22) \end{aligned}$$

而  $\beta_\parallel, \beta_\perp$  分别由下列方程决定:

$$\begin{aligned} \cosh(\beta_\parallel l) &= \cos(q_1 d_1) \cdot \cos(q_2 d_2) - \frac{1}{2} (f + f^{-1}) \sin(q_1 d_1) \cdot \sin(q_2 d_2), \\ \cosh(\beta_\perp l) &= \cos(q_1 d_1) \cdot \cos(q_2 d_2) - \frac{q_1^2 + q_2^2}{2 q_1 q_2} \sin(q_1 d_1) \cdot \sin(q_2 d_2). \quad (23) \end{aligned}$$

设  $k_{\parallel}$  和  $q_{\parallel}$  的夹角为  $\theta$ , 则由定义

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta & 0 \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

以  $d_{\alpha\beta}$ ,  $R$ ,  $R^{-1}$  等代入(18)式, 考虑到  $g(|k_{\parallel} - q_{\parallel}|)$  为  $\cos\theta$  的函数, 舍弃对积分无贡献的项后, 令系数行列式为零, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & (\alpha q_1 + i q_1 q_2) [\cos(q_2 d_2) - \exp(-\beta_{\perp} l - i q_1 d_1)] + (i \alpha q_1 - q_1^2) \sin(q_2 d_2) \\ & = \frac{\delta^2 \omega^2}{4\pi^2 c^2} [\epsilon_2(\omega) - 1]^2 \{ i q_2 \sin(q_2 d_2) + q_2 [\cos(q_2 d_2) - \exp(-\beta_{\perp} l - i q_1 d_1)] \} \\ & \cdot \int d^2 q_{\parallel} g(|k_{\parallel} - q_{\parallel}|) \left[ \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \theta D^0(q_{\parallel}, \omega) - i \alpha' q'_{\parallel} u(q_{\parallel}, \omega) \sin^2 \theta D(q_{\parallel}, \omega) \right], \quad (24) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\alpha \epsilon_2 l + i q_2) [\cos(q_2 d_2) - \exp(-\beta_{\parallel} l - i q_1 d_1)] + (i \alpha \epsilon_2 - f q_2) \sin(q_2 d_2) \\ & = \frac{\delta^2}{4\pi^2} [\epsilon_2(\omega) - 1]^2 \{ i \sin(q_2 d_2) + f [\cos(q_2 d_2) - \exp(-\beta_{\parallel} l - i q_1 d_1)] \} \\ & \cdot \int d^2 q_{\parallel} g(|k_{\parallel} - q_{\parallel}|) D(q_{\parallel}, \omega) \{ k_{\parallel}^2 q'_{\parallel} - i k_{\parallel} q_{\parallel} \cos\theta [q_2 \alpha' u(k_{\parallel}, \omega) \\ & + q_2 \alpha u(q_{\parallel}, \omega) - \alpha \alpha' q_2 q'_{\parallel} u(k_{\parallel}, \omega) u(q_{\parallel}, \omega)] \}, \quad (25) \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\alpha'^2 = q_{\parallel}^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}, \quad q_2'^2 = \epsilon_2 \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - q_{\parallel}^2. \quad (26)$$

可以验证, 在  $\delta^2 = 0$  时, (24)和(25)式分别成为有平整表面半无限超晶格的 TE 和 TM 模表面电磁耦合子的色散关系<sup>[8]</sup>. 因此, (24)和(25)式便分别是有不平整表面半无限超晶格的 TE 和 TM 模表面电磁耦合子的色散关系.

在有平整表面半无限超晶格的情形, 我们知道<sup>[8]</sup>不存在表面型 TE 模表面电磁耦合子. 但从(24)式 (令  $q_1 \rightarrow i q_1$ ,  $q_2 \rightarrow i q_2$ ) 可知, 在表面不平整时, 表面型 TE 模表面电磁耦合子成为可能. 这是表面不平整带来的新情况, 正如在单轴晶体超晶格(介电函数不存在各向同性)情形<sup>[15]</sup>, 局部对称性的破坏, 都导致新模式的出现, 这些都是可以通过实验来检验的. 其次, 考察  $c \rightarrow \infty$  的静电极限, 可知与平整表面的情形一样, TE 模没有对应的表面电磁耦合子模.

将(24)或(25)式的左方记作  $F(k_{\parallel}, \omega)$ , 右方记作  $\delta^2 [\epsilon_2(\omega) - 1]^2 P(k_{\parallel}, \omega)$ , 则  $F(k_{\parallel}, \omega_0) = 0$  是平整表面情形的色散关系. 将  $F(k_{\parallel}, \omega)$  在  $\omega = \omega_0(k_{\parallel})$  附近展开, 得到

$$F[k_{\parallel}, \omega_0(k_{\parallel})] + [\omega - \omega_0(k_{\parallel})] \left. \frac{dF}{d\omega} \right|_{\omega_0} + \dots = \delta^2 [\epsilon_2(\omega) - 1]^2 P(k_{\parallel}, \omega).$$

准确到  $O(\delta^2)$ , 就有

$$\omega(k_{\parallel}) = \omega_0(k_{\parallel}) + \delta^2 \left[ \{ \epsilon_2(\omega) - 1 \}^2 \left. \frac{dF(k_{\parallel}, \omega)}{d\omega} \right|_{\omega_0} \right]^{-1} P(k_{\parallel}, \omega) \Big|_{\omega=\omega_0(k_{\parallel})}$$

或写成

$$\omega(k_{\parallel}) = \omega_0(k_{\parallel}) + \Delta(k_{\parallel}) - i\Gamma(k_{\parallel}),$$

则

$$\Delta(k_{\parallel}) = \delta^2[\varepsilon_3(\omega_0) - 1]^2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \left[ \frac{dF(k_{\parallel}, \omega_0)}{d\omega_0} \right]^{-1} P(k_{\parallel}, \omega_0) \right\}, \quad (27)$$

$$\Gamma(k_{\parallel}) = -\delta^2[\varepsilon_3(\omega_0) - 1]^2 \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \left[ \frac{dF(k_{\parallel}, \omega_0)}{d\omega_0} \right]^{-1} P(k_{\parallel}, \omega_0) \right\}, \quad (28)$$

式中  $\Delta$  为表面不平整造成的频率漂移, 而  $\Gamma$  为电磁耦子模的衰减或寿命的倒数

$$\tau(k_{\parallel}) = [2\Gamma(k_{\parallel})]^{-1}. \quad (29)$$

$\tau$  与群速  $\left(\frac{\partial\omega}{\partial k_{\parallel}}\right)_{\omega_0}$  的乘积, 为电磁耦子的自由程,

$$l(k_{\parallel}) = \tau(k_{\parallel}) \left(\frac{\partial\omega}{\partial k_{\parallel}}\right)_{\omega_0(k_{\parallel})}. \quad (30)$$

## 附 录

### 平整表面半无限超晶格中电磁波方程的格林函数

由(13)式知道  $d_{xy}, d_{yx}, d_{yz}, d_{zy}$  满足齐次方程, 它们的显解为

$$d_{xy} = d_{yx} = d_{yz} = d_{zy} = 0. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

其余的张量分量满足的方程为

$$\left[ \varepsilon_0(z, \omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_y^2 + \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \right] d_{yy} = 4\pi\delta(z, z'), \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \varepsilon_0(z, \omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} + \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \right] d_{xx} - ik_y \frac{d}{dz} d_{xx} &= 4\pi\delta(z, z'), \\ -ik_y \frac{d}{dz} d_{xx} + \left[ \varepsilon_0(z, \omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_y^2 \right] d_{xx} &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \varepsilon_0(z, \omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} + \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \right] d_{zz} - ik_y \frac{d}{dz} d_{zz} &= 0, \\ -ik_y \frac{d}{dz} d_{zz} + \left[ \varepsilon_0(z, \omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_y^2 \right] d_{zz} &= 4\pi\delta(z, z'). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

$d_{yy}$  与其余分量无耦合, 可单独求解. 为此, 考虑沿超晶格表面  $x$  方向传播的 TE 模电磁波

$\mathbf{E}(k_{\parallel}, \omega|\mathbf{r}) = \hat{y}E_y(k_{\parallel}, \omega|z)e^{ik_{\parallel}x}$ ,  $\hat{y} = y$  方向的单位矢由 Maxwell 方程知道

$$\left[ \varepsilon_0(z, \omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_y^2 + \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \right] E_y(k_{\parallel}, \omega|z) = 0. \quad (\text{A.5})$$

我们感兴趣的是局域于表面附近的模式, 因此, 当  $|z| \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $E_y(k_{\parallel}, \omega|z) \rightarrow 0$ . 在超晶格的各个界面上应满足

$E_y(z)$  和  $\frac{dE_y(z)}{dz}$  的连续性条件, 这在文献[8]中已有讨论. (A.2)式等号右方的  $\delta$  函数表示在  $z = z'$  有点源.

下面我们讨论  $z' > 0$  的情形.  $z' < 0$  的情形可相似地处理, 不作重复的叙述. 令

$$E_y^>(z) \equiv E_y(k_{\parallel}, \omega|z > z'), \quad E_y^<(z) \equiv E_y(k_{\parallel}, \omega|z < z').$$

当  $z > z'$ , 有在  $z$  方向传播而衰减的波

$$E_y^>(z) = e^{-\beta_1 n l} (A e^{i q_2(z-nl)} + B e^{-i q_2(z-nl)}). \quad (\text{A.6})$$

上面写出了  $nl \leq z \leq nl + d_2$  [在介电函数为  $\varepsilon_2(\omega)$  的层中] 的表式. 在  $nl + d_2 \leq z \leq (n+1)l$  时 [在介电函数为  $\varepsilon_1$  的层中] 的相应式子省略不写(见文献[9]). 当  $0 < z < z'$  时, 有从点源发出的波, 也有从表面反射的波, 故

$$\begin{aligned} E_y^<(z) &= e^{\beta_1 n l} (A' e^{i q_2(z-nl)} + B' e^{-i q_2(z-nl)}) \\ &+ e^{-\beta_1 n l} (A'' e^{i q_2(z-nl)} + B'' e^{-i q_2(z-nl)}). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

在  $z < 0$  时, 则

$$E_2^>(z) = Fe^{\alpha z}, \quad (\text{A.8})$$

$q_2, \alpha$  由(22)式给出, 而由界面上的连续性条件, 知道  $\beta_1$  由(23)式决定, 并且

$$A = CB, \quad A^R = CB^R, \quad A^I = C^I B^I, \quad B^R = DB^I.$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{1 - (q_2/q_1)}{1 + (q_2/q_1)} \cdot \frac{e^{-iq_1 d_1 - \beta_1 l} - e^{-iq_2 d_1}}{e^{iq_2 d_2} - e^{-\beta_1 l - iq_1 d_1}}, \\ C^I &= \frac{1 - (q_2/q_1)}{1 + (q_2/q_1)} \cdot \frac{e^{-iq_1 d_1 + \beta_1 l} - e^{-iq_2 d_1}}{e^{iq_2 d_2} - e^{-\beta_1 l - iq_1 d_1}}, \\ D &= \frac{C^I[(iq_2/\alpha) - 1] - [1 + (iq_2/\alpha)]}{C[1 - (iq_2/\alpha)] + [1 + (iq_2/\alpha)]}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

又

$$F = [(1 + C^I) + (1 + C)D]B^I. \quad (\text{A.10})$$

利用 (A.6)–(A.8) 式, 若令<sup>[16]</sup>

$$d_{yy}(z, z') = \frac{4\pi}{W_E} [E_2^>(z)E_2^>(z')\theta(z - z') + E_2^<(z)E_2^<(z')\theta(z' - z)],$$

则  $d_{yy}(z, z')$  满足  $z = z'$  时的 (A.2) 式及 (A.2) 式要求的条件

$$d_{yy}(z' + 0^+, z') = d_{yy}(z' - 0^+, z'),$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} d_{yy}(z, z')|_{z=z'+0^+} - \frac{d}{dz} d_{yy}(z, z')|_{z=z'-0^+} = 4\pi$$

中的第一个。上面第二个条件, 等于要求 Wronskian

$$\frac{dE_2^>(z')}{dz'} E_2^<(z') - \frac{dE_2^<(z')}{dz'} E_2^>(z') = W_E$$

为常数, 与  $z'$  无关。具体验算, 知道 Wronskian 等于

$$2iq_2(C - C^I)BB^I$$

确实如此。这样, 我们就得到了 ( $n'l \leq z \leq nl + d_2, n'l \leq z' \leq n'l + d_2$ )

$$\begin{aligned} d_{yy}(z > z') &= \frac{2\pi}{iq_2(C - C^I)} e^{-\beta_1 n'l} [Ce^{iq_2(z-n'l)} + e^{-iq_2(z-n'l)}] \\ &\quad \times \{e^{-\beta_1 n'l} [Ce^{iq_2(z'-n'l)} + e^{-iq_2(z'-n'l)}] + e^{-\beta_1 n'l} [Ce^{iq_2(z'-n'l)} \\ &\quad + e^{-iq_2(z'-n'l)}]D\}, \\ d_{yy}(z < z') &= \frac{2\pi}{iq_2(C - C^I)} e^{-\beta_1 n'l} [Ce^{iq_2(z'-n'l)} + e^{-iq_2(z'-n'l)}] \\ &\quad \times \{e^{\beta_1 n'l} [Ce^{iq_2(z-n'l)} + e^{-iq_2(z-n'l)}]D + [(1 + C^I) + (1 + C)D]e^{\alpha z}\} \quad z < 0. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.11})$$

接下来讨论 (A.3) 式的解。考虑下面形式的电场:

$$E(k_{\parallel}, \omega | \mathbf{r}) = [\hat{x}E_x(z) + \hat{z}E_z(z)]e^{ik_{\parallel}z}.$$

由 Maxwell 方程知道  $E_x(z)$  和  $E_z(z)$  满足

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \epsilon_0(z, \omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} + \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \right] E_x(z) - ik_{\parallel} \frac{d}{dz} E_z(z) &= 0, \\ -ik_{\parallel} \frac{d}{dz} E_x(z) + \left[ \epsilon_0(z, \omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_{\parallel}^2 \right] E_z(z) &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.12})$$

此外, 除了在界面上之外, 有  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0$ , 即

$$\frac{d}{dz} E_x(z) + ik_{\parallel} E_z(z) = 0, \quad (\text{A.13})$$

由此知道,  $E_x(z)$  和  $E_z(z)$  也满足 (A.5) 式。所以,  $E_x(z)$  也有从 (A.6) 到 (A.8) 式的形式。差别来自在界面上的连续条件  $[E_x(z)$  和  $\frac{dE_x(z)}{dz}$  连续]。但只要将 (A.6)–(A.8) 式中将  $\beta_1$  换成  $\beta_{\parallel}$ ,  $\beta_{\parallel}$  由(23)的第一式

确定, 同时在系数  $C$  和  $C^I$  [(A.9) 式] 中亦作此代换并以  $l = \epsilon_1 q_2 / \epsilon_2 q_1$  代替  $q_2 / q_1$ 。至于系数  $D$  和  $F$ , 则成为

$$D = \frac{C'[(iq_2/\alpha) - \varepsilon_2] - [\varepsilon_2 + (iq_2/\alpha)]}{C[\varepsilon_2 - (iq_2/\alpha)] + [\varepsilon_2 + (iq_2/\alpha)]},$$

$$F = [(1 + C') + (1 + C)D]\varepsilon_2(\omega)B^l. \quad (\text{A.14})$$

◆

$$d_{xx}(z, z') = \frac{4\pi}{W_H} [E_x^>(z)E_x^<(z')\theta(z - z') + E_x^<(z)E_x^>(z')\theta(z' - z)],$$

$$d_{zx}(z, z') = \frac{4\pi}{W_H} [E_z^>(z)E_z^<(z')\theta(z - z') + E_z^<(z)E_z^>(z')\theta(z' - z)],$$

它们满足 (A.3) 式及 (A.3) 式所要求的条件

$$d_{xx}(z' + 0^+, z') = d_{xx}(z' - 0^+, z'),$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} d_{xx}(z, z') \Big|_{z=z'-0^+}^{z'=+0^+} - ik_1 d_{zx}(z, z') \Big|_{z=z'-0^+}^{z'=+0^+} = 4\pi$$

中的第一个。并且只要下列 Wronskian 之差

$$\left[ \frac{dE_x^>(z')}{dz'} E_x^<(z') - \frac{dE_x^<(z')}{dz'} E_x^>(z') \right] - \left[ \frac{dE_z^>(z')}{dz'} E_z^<(z') - \frac{dE_z^<(z')}{dz'} E_z^>(z') \right] = W_H$$

是常数与  $z$  无关,也就满足第二个条件。验算给出

$$W_H = 2iq_2(C' - C) \left( \frac{q_1}{k_1} + 1 \right) BB^l.$$

因此得到 ( $nl \leq z \leq nl + d_2, n'l \leq z' \leq n'l + d_2$ )

$$d_{xx}(z > z') = \frac{2\pi q_2}{i(C' - C)(q_1^2 + k_1^2)} e^{-\beta_1 n'l} [C e^{iq_1(z-nl)} - e^{-iq_1(z-nl)}] \cdot \{ e^{\beta_1 n'l} \cdot [C' e^{iq_1(z'-n'l)} - e^{-iq_1(z'-n'l)}] + e^{-\beta_1 n'l} [C e^{iq_1(z'-n'l)} - e^{-iq_1(z'-n'l)}] \} D,$$

$$d_{xx}(z > z') = \frac{-2\pi k_1}{i(C' - C)(q_1^2 + k_1^2)} e^{-\beta_1 n'l} [C e^{iq_1(z-nl)} + e^{-iq_1(z-nl)}] \cdot \{ e^{\beta_1 n'l} \cdot [C' e^{iq_1(z'-n'l)} - e^{-iq_1(z'-n'l)}] + e^{-\beta_1 n'l} [C e^{iq_1(z'-n'l)} - e^{-iq_1(z'-n'l)}] \} D,$$

$$d_{xx}(z < z') = \frac{2\pi q_2}{i(C' - C)(q_1^2 + k_1^2)} e^{-\beta_1 n'l} [C e^{iq_1(z'-n'l)} - e^{-iq_1(z'-n'l)}]$$

$$\cdot \begin{cases} \{ e^{\beta_1 n'l} [C' e^{iq_1(z-nl)} - e^{-iq_1(z-nl)}] + e^{-\beta_1 n'l} [C e^{iq_1(z-nl)} - e^{-iq_1(z-nl)}] \} D & z > 0 \\ \left( -\frac{i\alpha}{q_1} \right) [(1 + C^2) + (1 + C)D] \varepsilon_2(\omega) e^{\alpha z} & z < 0, \end{cases}$$

$$d_{xx}(z < z') = \frac{-2\pi k_1}{i(C' - C)(q_1^2 + k_1^2)} e^{-\beta_1 n'l} [C e^{iq_1(z'-n'l)} - e^{-iq_1(z'-n'l)}]$$

$$\cdot \begin{cases} \{ C e^{\beta_1 n'l} [C' e^{iq_1(z-nl)} + e^{-iq_1(z-nl)}] + e^{-\beta_1 n'l} [C e^{iq_1(z-nl)} + e^{-iq_1(z-nl)}] \} D & z > 0 \\ \varepsilon_2 [(1 + C') + (1 + C)D] e^{\alpha z} & z < 0. \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.15})$$

最后讨论 (A.4) 式的解。(A.4) 式和 (A.3) 式相似,解也应相似。但若我们如上面一样,用  $E_x^>, E_x^<, E_z^>$  和  $E_z^<$  来构成  $d_{xx}$  和  $d_{zx}$ ,则可发现不能同时满足在  $z = z'$  点的连续性条件。解决问题的办法,是在  $d_{xx}(z, z')$  中引入一项  $H(z')\delta(z - z')$ 。因此,令

$$d_{xx}(z, z') = \frac{4\pi}{W} [E_x^>(z)E_x^<(z')\theta(z - z') + E_x^<(z)E_x^>(z')\theta(z' - z)],$$

$$d_{xx}(z, z') = H(z')\delta(z - z') + \frac{4\pi}{W} [E_x^>(z)E_x^<(z')\theta(z - z') + E_x^<(z)E_x^>(z')\theta(z' - z)].$$

由 (A.4) 式有

$$\frac{d}{dz} d_{xx}(z, z') \Big|_{z'=0^+}^{z'+0^+} - ik_1 H(z')\delta(z - z') \Big|_{z'=0^+}^{z'+0^+} = 0,$$

$$-ik_1 \frac{d}{dz} d_{xx}(z, z') \Big|_{z'=0^+}^{z'+0^+} + [\varepsilon_0(z, \omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_1^2] H(z')\delta(z - z') \Big|_{z'=0^+}^{z'+0^+} = 4\pi \delta(z - z') \Big|_{z'=0^+}^{z'+0^+}.$$

这两式要求

$$H(z') = 4\pi c^2 / \varepsilon_0(z', \omega) \omega^2.$$

又对 (A.4) 式的第二式积分,有

$$-ik_{\parallel}d_{xz} \left\{ \begin{matrix} z'+0+ \\ z'-0+ \end{matrix} \right\} + \left[ \varepsilon_0(z', \omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_{\parallel}^2 \right] H(z') = 4\pi,$$

它要求

$$W = \left[ \frac{\partial E_z^>(z')}{\partial z'} E_z^<(z') - \frac{\partial E_z^<(z')}{\partial z'} E_z^>(z') \right] - \left[ \frac{\partial E_x^>(z')}{\partial z'} E_x^<(z') - \frac{\partial E_x^<(z')}{\partial z'} E_x^>(z') \right]$$

$$= -W_H.$$

这样就得到 ( $nl \leq z \leq nl + d_2$ ,  $n'l \leq z' \leq n'l + d_2$ )

$$d_{xz}(z > z') = \frac{-2\pi k_{\parallel}}{iq_2(C' - C)(q_2^2 + k_{\parallel}^2)} e^{-\beta_{\parallel} n'l} [C e^{iq_2(z-nl)} + e^{-iq_2(z-nl)}]$$

$$\cdot \{ e^{\beta_{\parallel} n'l} [C' e^{iq_2(z'-n'l)} + e^{-iq_2(z'-n'l)}] + e^{-\beta_{\parallel} n'l} [C e^{iq_2(z'-n'l)} + e^{-iq_2(z'-n'l)}] D \},$$

$$d_{xz}(z > z') = \frac{2\pi k_{\parallel}}{i(C' - C)(q_2^2 + k_{\parallel}^2)} e^{-\beta_{\parallel} n'l} [C e^{iq_2(z-nl)} - e^{-iq_2(z-nl)}]$$

$$\cdot \{ e^{\beta_{\parallel} n'l} [C' e^{iq_2(z'-n'l)} + e^{-iq_2(z'-n'l)}] + e^{-\beta_{\parallel} n'l} [C e^{iq_2(z'-n'l)} + e^{-iq_2(z'-n'l)}] D \},$$

$$d_{xz}(z < z') = \frac{-2\pi k_{\parallel}}{iq_2(C' - C)(q_2^2 + k_{\parallel}^2)} e^{-\beta_{\parallel} n'l} [C e^{iq_2(z-n'l)} + e^{-iq_2(z-n'l)}]$$

$$\cdot \begin{cases} \{ e^{\beta_{\parallel} n'l} [C' e^{iq_2(z'-n'l)} + C^{-iq_2(z'-n'l)}] + e^{-\beta_{\parallel} n'l} [C e^{iq_2(z'-n'l)} + e^{-iq_2(z'-n'l)}] D \} & z > 0, \\ \varepsilon_2(\omega)[(1 + C') + (1 + C)D] e^{\alpha z} & z < 0, \end{cases}$$

$$d_{xz}(z < z') = \frac{2\pi k_{\parallel}}{i(C' - C)(q_2^2 + k_{\parallel}^2)} e^{-\beta_{\parallel} n'l} [C e^{iq_2(z-n'l)} + e^{-iq_2(z-n'l)}]$$

$$\cdot \begin{cases} \{ e^{\beta_{\parallel} n'l} [C' e^{iq_2(z'-n'l)} - e^{-iq_2(z'-n'l)}] + e^{-\beta_{\parallel} n'l} [C e^{iq_2(z'-n'l)} - e^{-iq_2(z'-n'l)}] D \} & z > 0 \\ \left( -\frac{\alpha}{q_2} \right) \varepsilon_2(\omega)[(1 + C') + (1 + C)D] e^{\alpha z} & z < 0. \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.16})$$

(A.11), (A.15) 及 (A.16) 式构成我们需要的解。要注意 (A.15) 及 (A.16) 式中的系数  $c$  及  $C'$  与 (A.9) 式中给出的略有差别, 见 (A.14) 式上面的说明, 系数  $D$  则应该用 (A.14) 式给出的。

## 参 考 文 献

- [1] A. A. Maradudin and D. L. Mills, *Phys. Rev.*, **B11**(1975), 1392.
- [2] D. L. Mills, *Phys. Rev.*, **B12**(1975), 4036.
- [3] E. Kroger and E. Kretschmann, *Phys. Stat. Sol.*, (b) **76**(1976), 515.
- [4] F. Toigo, A. Marvin, V. Celli and N. R. Hills, *Phys. Rev.*, **B15** (1977), 5618.
- [5] R. E. Camley, B. Djafari-Rouhani L. Dobrzynski and A. A. Maradudin, *Phys. Rev.*, **B27**(1983), 7318.
- [6] R. E. Camley and D. L. Mills, *Phys. Rev.*, **B29**(1984), 1695.
- [7] P. Grunberg and K. Mika, *Phys. Rev.*, **B27**(1983), 2955.
- [8] H. Shi and C. H. Tsai, *Solid State Comm.*, **52**(1984), 953.
- [9] W. M. Liu, G. Eliasson and J. J. Quinn, *Solid State Comm.*, **55**(1985), 553.
- [10] R. Szenics, R. F. Walls, G. F. Giuliani and J. J. Quinn, *Surf. Sci.*, **166**(1986), 45.
- [11] D. L. Mills and E. burstein, *Rept. Prog. Phys.*, **37**(1974), 819.
- [12] B. G. Martin, A. A. Maradudin and R. F. Wallis, *Surf. Sci.*, **77**(1978), 416.
- [13] A. A. Maradudin and W. Zieran, *Phys. Rev.*, **B14** (1976), 484.
- [14] A. A. Maradudin, in *Surface Polariton*, edited by V. M. Agranovich and D. L. Mills, North-Holland, Amsterdam, (1982), p. 405.
- [15] H. Shi and C. H. Tsai, *Australian J. Phys.*, **40**(1987), 193.
- [16] F. W. Byron and R. W. Fuller, *Mathematics of Classical and Quantum Physics*, (1969), Vol. 2, Chap. 7.

## EFFECT OF SURFACE ROUGHNESS ON THE SURFACE POLARITON MODES ON SEMI-INFINITE SUPERLATTICES

SHI HANG

(*Institute of Solid State Physics, Nanjing University*)

CAI JIAN-HUA

(*Institute of Condensed Matter Physics, Shanghai Jiaotong University*)

### ABSTRACT

We discuss the effect of surface roughness on the surface polariton modes on semi-infinite superlattices. We have derived the Green's function for the Maxwell equations in the case of a semi-infinite superlattice with a smooth surface. The dispersion relations for surface polaritons in the case of a rough surface are then obtained. The main conclusion is that in this case a new mode, the surface localized TE surface polariton, appears, as can be tested experimentally.