

研究简报

# 多声子无辐射跃迁几率和声子几率因子 温度关系的比较

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本文利用一个五频模型对多声子无辐射跃迁几率和声子几率因子进行了数值估算。计算表明,对一些有代表性的参数选择,声子几率因子在相当宽的温度范围内能很好地描述跃迁几率的行为。

绝热近似下多声子无辐射跃迁几率的一般公式为<sup>[1]</sup>:

$$\begin{aligned}
W = & \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{2} \langle i|u_l|j \rangle ((\Delta_{jl} + \Delta_{il}) + (\Delta_{jl} - \Delta_{il})) \right. \right. \\
& \times (\cos \mu \varepsilon_l + i \coth \beta \varepsilon_{l/2} \cdot \sin \mu \varepsilon_l) \left. \right]^2 \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \sum_l \langle i|u_l|j \rangle^2 \left( \frac{\hbar}{\omega_l} \right) (\coth \beta \varepsilon_{l/2} \cdot \cos \mu \varepsilon_l + i \sin \mu \varepsilon_l) \left. \right\} \\
& \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \right) \exp \left\{ -i\mu E_{ji} - \sum_l \left( \frac{\omega_l}{2\hbar} \right) \Delta_{jil}^2 [\coth \beta \varepsilon_{l/2} \cdot (1 - \cos \mu \varepsilon_l) \right. \\
& \left. - i \sin \mu \varepsilon_l] \right\} d\mu, \tag{1}
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $\langle i|u_l|j \rangle$  为第  $l$  个振动模与电子的耦合矩阵元,  $\varepsilon_l = \hbar\omega_l$  为该模的能量,  $\Delta_{jl} = \langle j|u_l|j \rangle / \omega_l^2$  为晶格弛豫,

$$S_l = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\omega_l}{\hbar} \right) \Delta_{jil}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\omega_l}{\hbar} \right) (\Delta_{jl} - \Delta_{il})^2$$

为相应的 Huang-Rhys  $S$  因子,  $E_{ji}$  是跃迁能隙,  $\beta = \frac{1}{kT}$ . 如果(1)式中指数前的因子为1, 则无辐射跃迁几率  $W$  可简化为声子几率因子  $W_0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
W_0(E_{ji}) = & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp \left\{ -i\mu E_{ji} - \sum_l \left( \frac{\omega_l}{2\hbar} \right) \Delta_{jil}^2 \right. \\
& \left. \times [(\coth \beta \varepsilon_{l/2})(1 - \cos \mu \varepsilon_l) - i \sin \mu \varepsilon_l] \right\} d\mu, \tag{2}
\end{aligned}$$

它是电子跃迁初末两态的晶格振动波函数的重迭积分的平方对跃迁几率的贡献。在光跃迁情况下,声子几率因子能很好地描述声子边带的强度分布。在无辐射跃迁情况下,由于(1)式的复杂性,一般也用声子几率因子来分析无辐射跃迁的行为,并估计跃迁几率的量

级是在声子几率因子  $W_0$  乘声子频率的 10 至 100 倍的范围内,但是这些都没有一个适当的证明。即使对于声子几率因子的计算,通常也是采用单频模型等过于简化的模型。不久前,黄昆和本文作者之一发展了用多频模型<sup>[2,3]</sup> 计算声子几率因子的理论公式。根据这个模型,可将声子频率均匀分成若干频率组,每组中的声子有相同的频率和 Huang-Rhys  $S$  因子。第  $l$  组的频率和 Huang-Rhys  $S$  因子为  $\omega_l = l\omega_0$  和  $S_l$ 。于是声子几率因子在多频模型中可表为:

$$W_0(E_{ji}) = \frac{\exp\left\{-\sum_l [S_l(T) + S_{-l}(T)] + \mu E_{ji} + \sum_l [S_l(T)e^{-\mu\hbar\omega_l} + S_{-l}(T)e^{-\mu\hbar\omega_{-l}}]\right\}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sum_l [S_l(T)(\hbar\omega_l)^2 e^{-\mu\hbar\omega_l} + S_{-l}(T)(\hbar\omega_{-l})^2 e^{-\mu\hbar\omega_{-l}}]}, \quad (3)$$

其中  $\hbar\omega_{-l} = -\hbar\omega_l$ ,  $S_l(T) = \frac{S_l e^{\hbar\omega_l/kT}}{e^{\hbar\omega_l/kT} - 1}$ ,  $S_{-l}(T) = \frac{S_l}{e^{\hbar\omega_l/kT} - 1}$ 。  $\mu$  由方程

$$E_{ji} = \sum_l [S_l(T)\hbar\omega_l e^{-\mu\hbar\omega_l} + S_{-l}(T)\hbar\omega_{-l} e^{-\mu\hbar\omega_{-l}}]$$

决定。

本文将多频模型应用于无辐射跃迁几率的计算,并比较跃迁几率和声子几率因子的温度关系。为简单起见,假设跃迁的终态是空间扩展的电子态,于是  $\Delta_{il} \approx 0$ 。令

$$A_l = \frac{1}{2} \langle i | u_l | j \rangle \Delta_{il},$$

$$C_l^2 = \frac{1}{2} \langle i | u_l | j \rangle^2 \left(\frac{\hbar}{\omega_l}\right) = \left[\frac{1}{2} \langle i | u_l | j \rangle \Delta_{il}\right]^2 \cdot \left[2\left(\frac{\hbar}{\omega_l}\right) \frac{1}{\Delta_{il}^2}\right] \\ = A_l / S_l,$$

则在经过一些简单运算后得到:

$$W = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \sum_{l,l'} A_l A_{l'} \left\{ W_0(E_{ji}) + \left[2(\bar{n}_{l'} + 1) + \frac{(\bar{n}_{l'} + 1)}{S_{l'}} \delta_{ll'}\right] W_0(E_{ji} - \epsilon_{l'}) \right. \\ \left. + \left[2\bar{n}_l + \frac{\bar{n}_l}{S_l} \delta_{ll'}\right] W_0(E_{ji} + \epsilon_{l'}) + (1 + \bar{n}_l + \bar{n}_{l'} + \bar{n}_l \bar{n}_{l'}) W_0(E_{ji} - \epsilon_l - \epsilon_{l'}) \right. \\ \left. - 2(\bar{n}_{l'} + \bar{n}_l \bar{n}_{l'}) W_0(E_{ji} + \epsilon_{l'} - \epsilon_l) + \bar{n}_l \bar{n}_{l'} W_0(E_{ji} + \epsilon_l + \epsilon_{l'}) \right\}, \quad (4)$$

其中  $\bar{n}_l = \frac{1}{e^{\hbar\omega_l/kT} - 1}$ 。  $W_0(E_{ji})$ ,  $W_0(E_{ji} - \epsilon_{l'}) \dots$  等是跃迁能隙为  $E_{ji}$ ,  $E_{ji} - \epsilon_{l'} \dots$  等的声子几率因子,由(3)式给出。

为了进行数值估算,我们考虑一个具体的五频模型:  $\hbar\omega_l = l\hbar\omega_0$ ,  $S_l = S_0/l$  ( $l = 1$  至 5)。这五种频率的声子对晶格弛豫能的贡献相同,即  $S_l \hbar\omega_l = S_0 \hbar\omega_0$  ( $l = 1$  至 5)。于是

$$S_l = \frac{\omega_l}{2\hbar} \Delta_{il}^2 = \frac{\langle j | u_l | i \rangle^2}{2\hbar\omega_l^3} = \frac{1}{l^3} \frac{\langle j | u_l | i \rangle^2}{2\hbar\omega_0^3}.$$

又因为

$$S_l = \frac{S_0}{l} = \frac{1}{l} \frac{\langle j | u_l | i \rangle^2}{2\hbar\omega_0^3},$$

故得

$$\langle j | u_l | i \rangle = l \langle j | u_1 | i \rangle.$$

对  $A_l$ , 我们得到:

$$A_l = \frac{1}{2} \langle i | u_l | j \rangle \Delta_{ji} - \frac{1}{2} \langle i | u_l | j \rangle \frac{\langle j | u_l | j \rangle}{\omega_l^2} \approx \frac{1}{2} \langle j | u_l | j \rangle^2 / \omega_l^2 \\ - \frac{1}{2} \langle j | u_l | j \rangle^2 / \omega_0^2 - S_0 \hbar \omega_0,$$

$A_l$  与  $l$  无关, 所以最后得到

$$W = 2\pi \hbar S_0^2 \omega_0^2 \sum_{i, i'=1}^3 \left\{ W_0(E_{ii}) + \left[ 2(\bar{n}_{i'} + 1) + \frac{\bar{n}_{i'} + 1}{S_{i'}} \delta_{ii'} \right] W_0(E_{ii} - \varepsilon_{i'}) \right. \\ + \left[ 2\bar{n}_{i'} + \frac{\bar{n}_{i'}}{S_{i'}} \delta_{ii'} \right] W_0(E_{ii} + \varepsilon_{i'}) + (1 + \bar{n}_i + \bar{n}_{i'} + \bar{n}_i \bar{n}_{i'}) W_0(E_{ii} - \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i'}) \\ \left. - 2(\bar{n}_{i'} + \bar{n}_i \bar{n}_{i'}) W_0(E_{ii} + \varepsilon_{i'} - \varepsilon_i) + \bar{n}_i \bar{n}_{i'} W_0(E_{ii} + \varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_{i'}) \right\}. \quad (5)$$

根据一般半导体中多声子无辐射跃迁的实际情况, 取  $\hbar\omega_0 = 0.01 \text{ eV}$ ,  $E_{ii} = 30$  和  $60\hbar\omega_0$ ,  $S = \sum_{i=1}^3 S_i = 2.283S_0$ , 为 0.228, 2.283 和 11.417. 表 1 给出了对这些参数的跃迁几率  $W$ , 和声子几率因子  $W_1$  在不同温度  $T$  下的计算结果.  $W_2 = \text{常数} \times W_1$  是为了便于比较声子几率因子与跃迁几率温度关系而引入的.

表 1 声子几率因子  $W_1$  和跃迁几率  $W$ , 在一些参数  $E_{ii}$ ,  $S$  下的温度关系

$E_{ii}$ ( $\hbar\omega_0$ )	$S$	$T$ (K)	50	250	450	650	850	1050
30	0.228	$W_1$	$0.5971 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.2242 \times 10^{-11}$	$0.1531 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.8293 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.3435 \times 10^{-9}$	$0.1142 \times 10^{-8}$
		$W_2$	$0.5532 \times 10^9$	$0.2077 \times 10^8$	$0.1418 \times 10^7$	$0.7683 \times 10^7$	$0.3182 \times 10^8$	$0.1058 \times 10^9$
		$W_3$	$0.5532 \times 10^9$	$0.2019 \times 10^8$	$0.1401 \times 10^7$	$0.7604 \times 10^7$	$0.3130 \times 10^8$	$0.1038 \times 10^9$
	2.283	$W_1$	$0.7715 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.3215 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.1512 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.4415 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.9238 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.1555 \times 10^{-2}$
		$W_2$	$0.9264 \times 10^{12}$	$0.3861 \times 10^{13}$	$0.1815 \times 10^{14}$	$0.5302 \times 10^{14}$	$0.1109 \times 10^{15}$	$0.1867 \times 10^{15}$
		$W_3$	$0.9264 \times 10^{12}$	$0.3866 \times 10^{13}$	$0.1810 \times 10^{14}$	$0.5297 \times 10^{14}$	$0.1107 \times 10^{15}$	$0.1863 \times 10^{15}$
	11.417	$W_1$	$0.3522 \times 10^{-1}$	$0.3075 \times 10^{-1}$	$0.2576 \times 10^{-1}$	$0.2231 \times 10^{-1}$	$0.1988 \times 10^{-1}$	$0.1809 \times 10^{-1}$
		$W_2$	$0.1054 \times 10^{17}$	$0.9202 \times 10^{16}$	$0.7708 \times 10^{16}$	$0.6675 \times 10^{16}$	$0.5950 \times 10^{16}$	$0.5412 \times 10^{16}$
		$W_3$	$0.1054 \times 10^{17}$	$0.9174 \times 10^{16}$	$0.7690 \times 10^{16}$	$0.6663 \times 10^{16}$	$0.5939 \times 10^{16}$	$0.5400 \times 10^{16}$
60	0.228	$W_1$	$0.5824 \times 10^{-27}$	$0.5781 \times 10^{-26}$	$0.2284 \times 10^{-24}$	$0.5917 \times 10^{-23}$	$0.9557 \times 10^{-22}$	$0.9988 \times 10^{-21}$
		$W_2$	$0.2000 \times 10^{-9}$	$0.1985 \times 10^{-8}$	$0.7842 \times 10^{-7}$	$0.2032 \times 10^{-7}$	$0.3281 \times 10^{-6}$	$0.3429 \times 10^{-5}$
		$W_3$	$0.2000 \times 10^{-9}$	$0.2038 \times 10^{-8}$	$0.8160 \times 10^{-7}$	$0.2078 \times 10^{-7}$	$0.3319 \times 10^{-6}$	$0.3500 \times 10^{-5}$
	2.283	$W_1$	$0.6057 \times 10^{-13}$	$0.1340 \times 10^{-11}$	$0.6016 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.1210 \times 10^{-8}$	$0.1197 \times 10^{-7}$	$0.7234 \times 10^{-7}$
		$W_2$	$0.2525 \times 10^9$	$0.5587 \times 10^8$	$0.2508 \times 10^8$	$0.5045 \times 10^9$	$0.4990 \times 10^{10}$	$0.3015 \times 10^{11}$
		$W_3$	$0.2525 \times 10^9$	$0.5485 \times 10^8$	$0.2508 \times 10^8$	$0.5002 \times 10^9$	$0.4972 \times 10^{10}$	$0.2967 \times 10^{11}$
	11.417	$W_1$	$0.1187 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.5015 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.1566 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.2845 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.3972 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.4833 \times 10^{-2}$
		$W_2$	$0.8430 \times 10^{14}$	$0.3562 \times 10^{15}$	$0.1112 \times 10^{16}$	$0.2021 \times 10^{16}$	$0.2822 \times 10^{16}$	$0.3433 \times 10^{16}$
		$W_3$	$0.8430 \times 10^{14}$	$0.3575 \times 10^{15}$	$0.1113 \times 10^{16}$	$0.2025 \times 10^{16}$	$0.2825 \times 10^{16}$	$0.3445 \times 10^{16}$

从表(1)可知, 在相当宽的温度范围内声子几率因子能相当好地描述无辐射跃迁几率的温度关系. 如果我们将两者关系写成:  $W_2 = c\omega W_1$ , 其中  $\omega = \sum_{i=1}^3 S_i \hbar \omega_i / \sum_{i=1}^3 S_i =$

$2.19\omega_0 = 2.168 \times 10^{14}$ /秒为平均声子频率, 那末对  $E_{ji} = 0.3$  eV,  $S = 0.228, 2.283$  和  $11.417$  三种情况,  $c$  分别为 423, 560 和 1380; 对  $E_{ji} = 0.6$  eV, 则相应的  $c$  分别为 1781, 1945 和 3301. 所以跃迁几率的数值大约是在声子几率因子乘声子频率的几百倍至几千倍的量级范围内, 比通常认为的十至一百倍大一至二个量级.

### 参 考 文 献

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## Comparison of Temperature Dependences between Non-Radiative Transition Probability and Phonon Probability Factor in Multiphonon Transition

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### Abstract

Numerical calculations were made for the nonradiative transition probability and the phonon probability factor in multiphonon transition using a 5-frequency model. It is shown that, for some typical transition energy  $E_{ji}$  and Huang-Rhys  $S$  factors in semiconductors, the phonon probability factor has similar temperature dependences to the ones of nonradiative transition probability within a wide temperature range.