

## How many electrons can be occupied in a band ?

periodic b.c.  $\psi(\vec{r} + N_i \vec{a}_i) = \psi(\vec{r}) \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \quad \text{where} \quad N_i \rightarrow \infty$

$$\psi(\vec{r} + N_i \vec{a}_i) = e^{i\vec{k} \cdot N_i \vec{a}_i} \psi(\vec{r}) = \psi(\vec{r}) \quad \text{where} \quad \vec{k} = x_1 \vec{b}_1 + x_2 \vec{b}_2 + x_3 \vec{b}_3$$

$$N_i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{a}_i = 2\pi N_i x_i = 2\pi m_i \quad m_i = \text{integer}$$

  $x_i = \frac{m_i}{N_i} \quad m_i = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

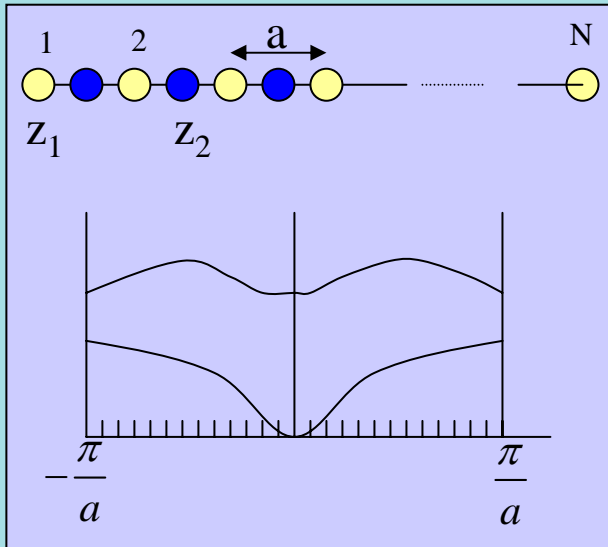
So the allowed Bloch wave vector is  $\vec{k} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{m_i}{N_i} \vec{b}_i$

$$\Delta \vec{k} = \frac{\vec{b}_1}{N_1} \cdot \left( \frac{\vec{b}_2}{N_2} \times \frac{\vec{b}_3}{N_3} \right) = \frac{1}{N_1 N_2 N_3} \vec{b}_1 \cdot (\vec{b}_2 \times \vec{b}_3) = \frac{1}{N} \frac{(2\pi)^3}{\Omega} = \frac{(2\pi)^3}{V}$$

$$\# \text{ of state in the 1BZ} = \frac{\text{vol. of 1B.Z.}}{\square \vec{k}} = \frac{\vec{b}_1 \cdot (\vec{b}_2 \times \vec{b}_3)}{\frac{1}{N} \vec{b}_1 \cdot (\vec{b}_2 \times \vec{b}_3)} = N$$

Each band can occupy 2N electrons per supercell (2 electrons per unit cell).

## Example: 1 D



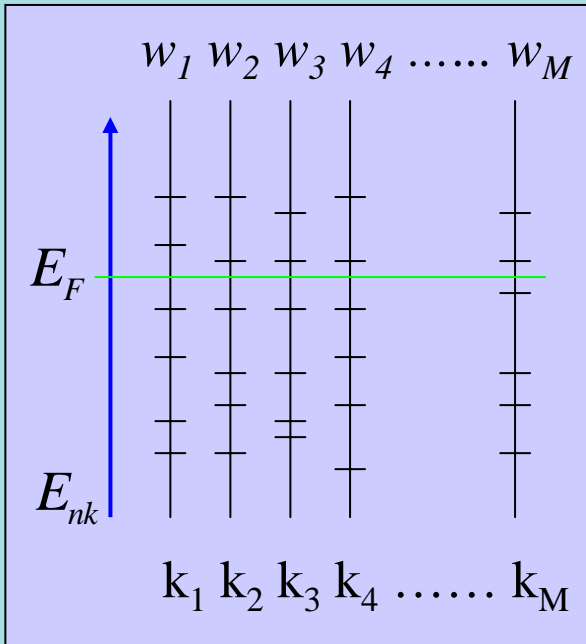
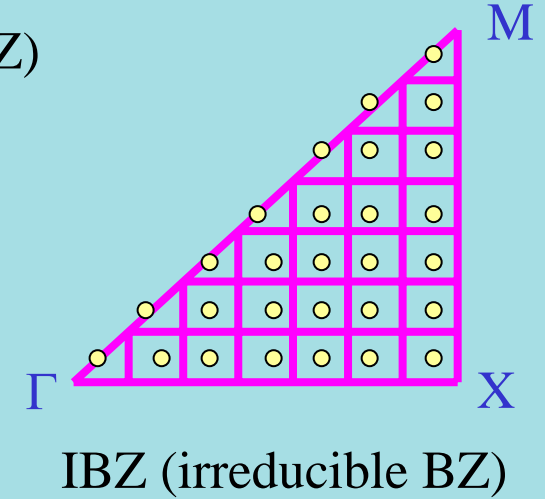
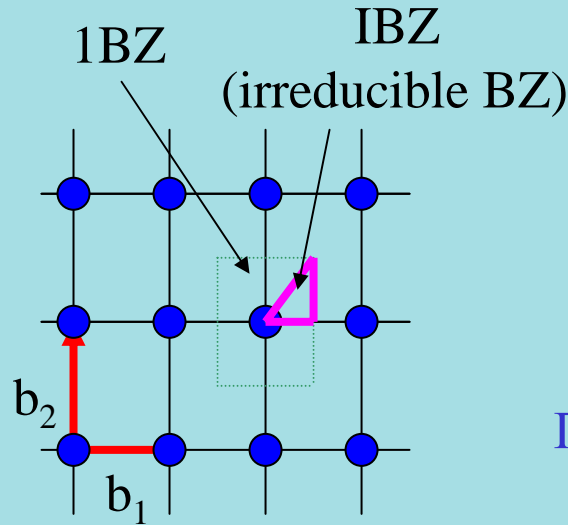
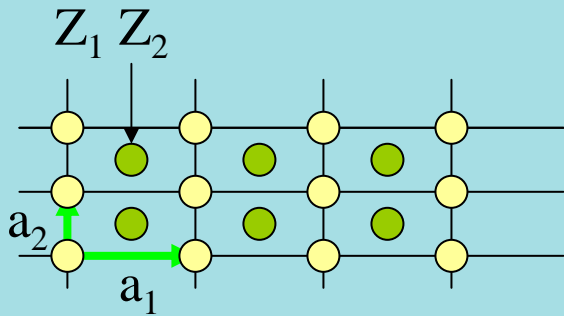
$$k = \frac{m}{N} \frac{2\pi}{a} \quad \text{where } m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \dots$$

There are  $N$  states.

Each band can occupy  $2N$  electrons per supercell  
(2 electrons per unit cell).

$$\frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} \text{ bands are filled}$$

# Example: 2 D



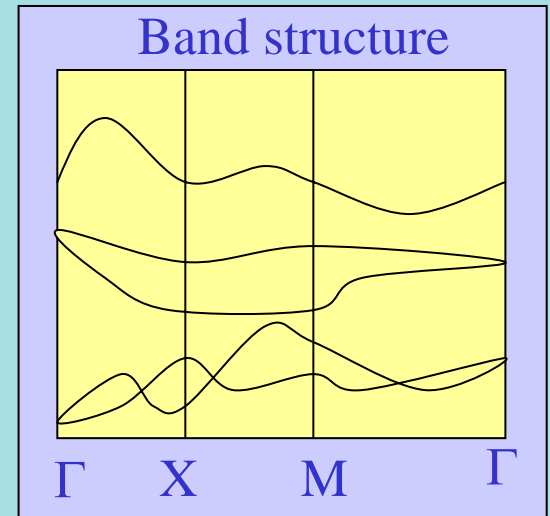
weight of the k points:

$$\omega_k = \frac{2A_k}{\sum_k A_k}$$

$$\sum_{E_{nk} \leq E_F} \sum_k \omega_k = Z_1 + Z_2$$

charge density

$$\rho(\vec{r}) = \sum_{E_{nk} \leq E_F} \sum_k \omega_k |\psi_{nk}|^2$$



## Example: 3 D

Copper (Cu) : fcc structure

$$\vec{a}_1 = \frac{a}{2}(\vec{j} + \vec{k})$$

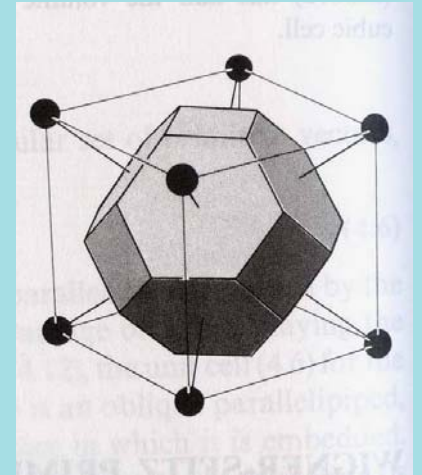
$$\vec{a}_2 = \frac{a}{2}(\vec{i} + \vec{k})$$

$$\vec{a}_3 = \frac{a}{2}(\vec{i} + \vec{j})$$

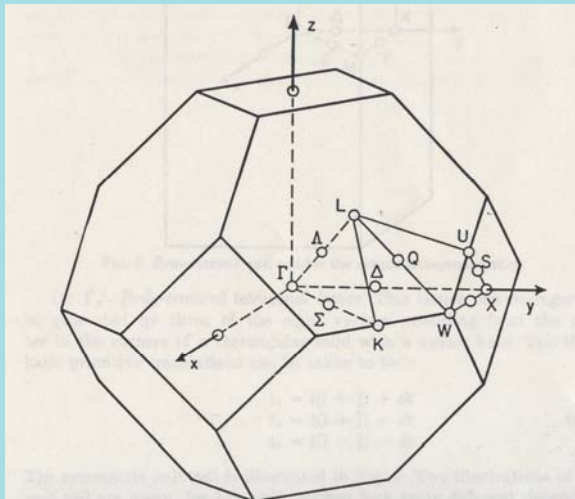
$$\vec{b}_1 = \frac{4\pi}{a}(-\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k})$$

$$\vec{b}_2 = \frac{4\pi}{a}(\vec{i} - \vec{j} + \vec{k})$$

$$\vec{b}_3 = \frac{4\pi}{a}(\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k})$$



1 BZ of a fcc lattice



IBZ of fcc lattice

