#### MSE 423 Fall 2024 - Week 1

# **WAVE MECHANICS**



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# The mechanics of the quantum mechanics class: MSE 423 Team

- Lectures: Tue 11am-1pm, Thu 2pm-3pm in MXF-1
- Exercises: Thu 3pm-4pm in MXF-1
- Office hours: Tue 1pm (ideally email first)

Nicola Marzari Alexander Poliukhin Luca Righetti Matteo Quinzi nicola.marzari@epfl.ch aleksandr.poliukhin@epfl.ch luca.righetti@epfl.ch matteo.quinzi@epfl.ch







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#### MSE 423 Practicals

Moodle: https://moodle.epfl.ch/course/view.php?id=18242

• Google drive for the recordings (need to log in as EPFL): https://bit.ly/4eiOlpp

Zoom: https://bit.ly/3XzZHQp

#### MOODLE

#### **EPFL GOOGLE DRIVE**

ZOOM

All class material

Archive of all zoom recordings (need to login with your EPFL account!)

Live broadcast







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#### A brief history...

#### **Education**

- Laurea in Physics (University of Trieste, 1992)
- PhD in Physics (University of Cambridge, 1993-96)
- NSF Postdoc (Rutgers University, 1996-98)
- Research Scientist (Princeton University, 1999-01)

#### **Professional**

- Assistant Professor (MIT, 2001-05)
- Associate Professor (MIT, 2005-09)
- Toyota Chair of Materials Engineering (MIT, 2009-11)
- Statutory ("University") Chair of Materials Modelling (U. of Oxford, 2010-11)
- Director, Materials Modelling Laboratory (U. of Oxford, 2010-11)
- Chair, Theory and Simulation of Materials (EPFL, 2011-onwards)
- Director, National Centre MARVEL for Materials Design and Discovery (2014-onwards)
- Head, Laboratory of Materials Simulations, Paul Scherrer Institut (2021-onwards)

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# Rolf E. Hummel Textbook

#### A couple of useful texts:

- Mortimer, Physical Chemistry (Elsevier, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed., 2008)
- Rolf E Hummel, Electronic Properties of Materials, Springer (2011) (ISBN: 978-1-4419-8163-9 (Print) 978-1-4419-8164-6 (Online))

The last one is FREE to EPFL students as a PDF at <a href="http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-1-4419-8164-6">http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-1-4419-8164-6</a>

You can purchase a softcover from the same website for 25 CHF (but will not use it overly – relying mostly on readings that I will post).

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## Other (very good) textbooks

- Bransden & Joachain, Quantum Mechanics (Prentice Hall, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2000)
- Bransden & Joachain, *Physics of Atoms and Molecules (Prentice Hall, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2003)*
- Ashcroft and Mermin, Solid-state physics (Brooks/Cole, 1976)
- Kittel, Introduction to solid-state physics (Wiley, 8th Ed., 2004)

#### **Oxford Masters Series (Oxford University Press)**

- Singleton, Band Theory and Electronic Properties of Solids
- Fox, Optical Properties of Solids
- Dove, Structure and Dynamics
- Blundell, Magnetism in Condensed Matter

# Homework (1 exercise per week, not graded) and written exam

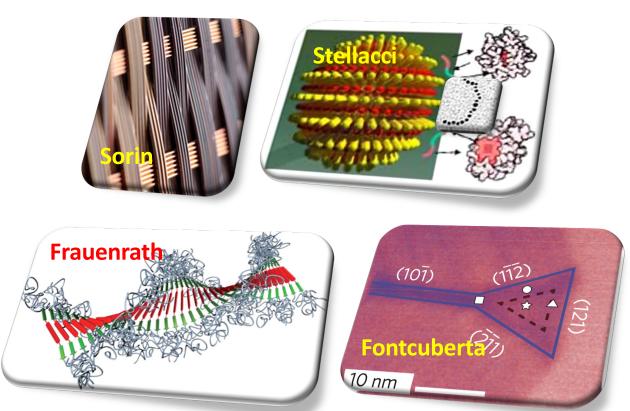
- Every Tue: exercise for the following week, and the solution for the current one, uploaded on Moodle
- Every Thu: solution for the current one discussed; you can work on the following one, and ask questions
- We don't grade the homework. You do it to understand you master the material.
- We will have a written exam in January 3 hours, 4 question.
  Two theory questions, and two exercises. Closed book, you
  cannot have any material with you. We'll give you at the end
  of the class a list of the theory questions that could be asked.
  The exercises will closely follow the ones you did during the
  semester.

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#### Advanced materials' research

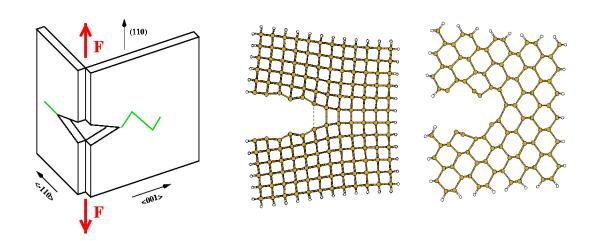


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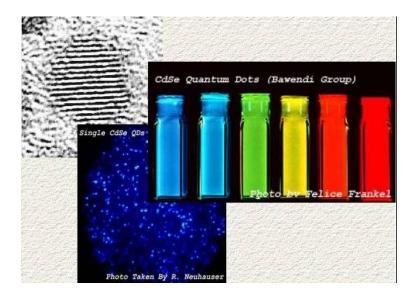
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### Why do we need quantum mechanics?

Structural properties (fracture in solids)



## Electronic, optical, magnetic properties



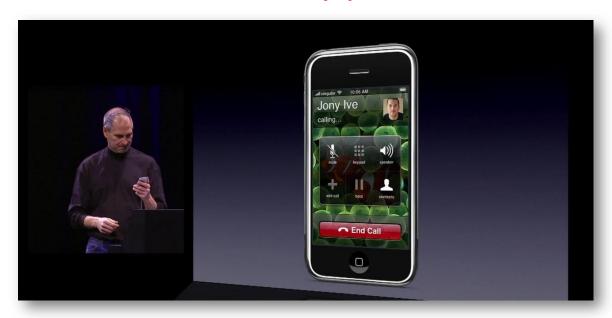
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Changing the world...

...for better or for worse

# A few easy pieces



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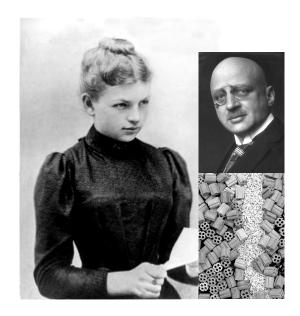
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# Next time you fly





#### Meet Clara and Fritz



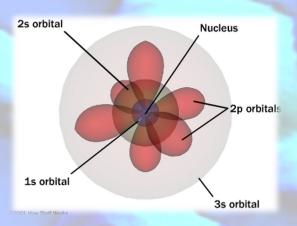


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# Standard Model of Matter

- Atoms are made by massive, point-like nuclei (protons+neutrons)
- Surrounded by tightly bound, rigid shells of core electrons
- Bound together by a glue of valence electrons (gas vs. atomic orbitals)



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#### Some energy scales

- An electron in a 1V potential =  $1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$
- Energy at our living conditions (300 K): 0.04 eV (kinetic energy of an atom in an ideal gas).
- Hydrogen bond: 0.29 eV. Cohesive energy of silicon 4.6 eV/atom. Diamond 7.4 eV/atom.
- Energy of visible light: 1.6-3.1 eV.
- Binding energy of an electron to a proton (hydrogen):
   13.6058 eV = 1 Ry (rydberg) = 0.5 Ha (hartree) = 0.5 atomic units

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## From Classical to Quantum

## Round Up the Usual Suspects

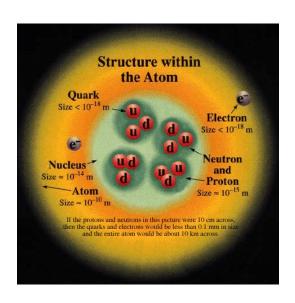
- Particles and electromagnetic fields
- Forces
- Dynamics

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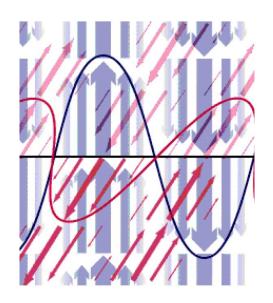
#### **Particles**

- Electrons
- Nuclei (protons, neutrons)
- What are their equations of motion?



#### **Fields**

- Electric and magnetic fields
- What are their equations of motion?



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# **Electromagnetic Waves / Photons**

$$E = hv = h\frac{c}{\lambda} = kT$$

*h* is Planck's constant =  $6.626 \ 10^{-34} \ J \ s$ 

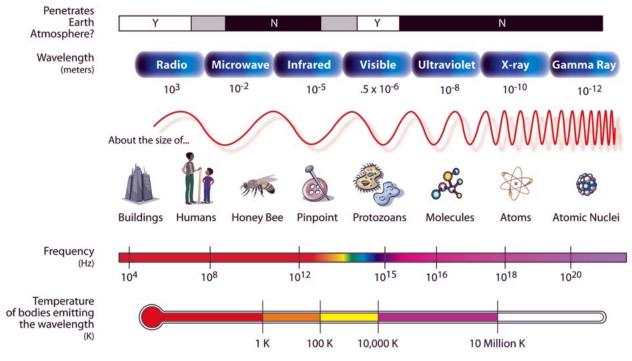
c is the speed of light = 299 792 458 m/s

k is Boltzmann's constant = 1.381 10<sup>-23</sup> J/K

(also,  $1eV = 1.602176565 \times 10^{-19} J$ )

E is the energy (J), V is the frequency (1/s),  $\lambda$  the wavelength (m)

#### THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM



Examples: http://imagers.gsfc.nasa.gov/ems/ems.html

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#### **Forces**

- Electromagnetic interactions
- (Gravity, electroweak, strong)

# Dynamics of a Particle

$$m\frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = F(\vec{r}) \longrightarrow \frac{\vec{r}(t)}{\vec{v}(t)}$$

The sum of the kinetic and potential energy (E=T+V) is conserved



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## Dynamics of a Particle

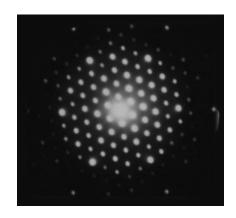
$$m\frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = F(\vec{r}) \longrightarrow \vec{v}(t)$$

The sum of the kinetic and potential energy (E=T+V) is conserved

### Wave-particle Duality

- Particles have wave-like properties:
  - Quantum mechanics: Electrons in atoms are standing waves – just like the harmonics of an organ pipe
  - Electrons beams can be diffracted, and we can see the fringes (Davisson and Germer, at Bell Labs in 1926...)



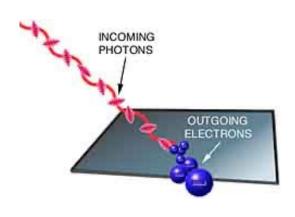


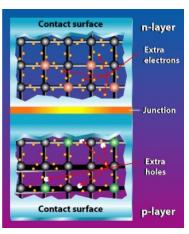
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## Wave-particle Duality

- Waves have particle-like properties:
  - Photoelectric effect: quanta (photons) are exchanged discretely
  - Energy spectrum of an incandescent body looks like a gas of very hot particles

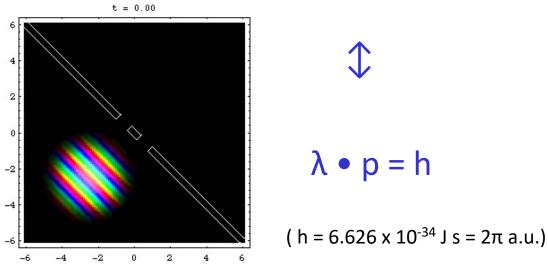




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# When is a particle like a wave?

#### Wavelength • momentum = Planck

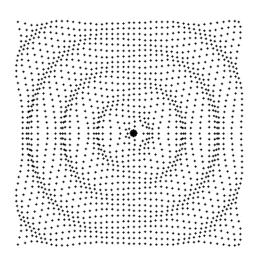


http4://www.kfunigraz.ac.at/imawww/vqm/

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# Description of a Wave



The wave is an excitation (a vibration): We need to know the amplitude of the excitation at every point and at every instant

$$\Psi = \Psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

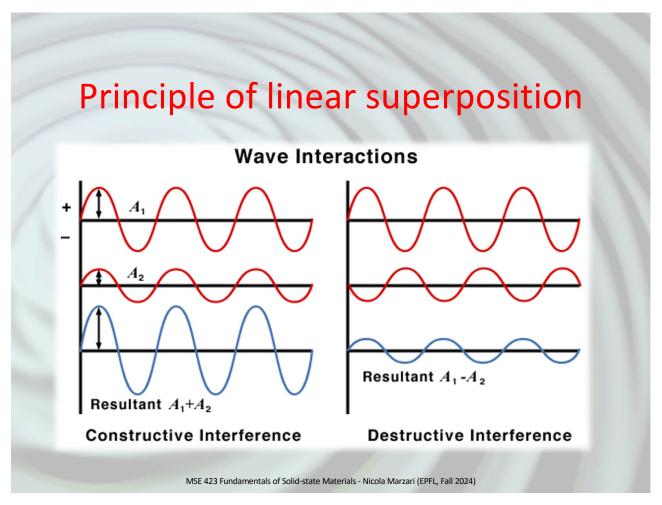
## Description of a Wave

The wave is an excitation (a vibration): We need to know the amplitude of the excitation at every point and at every instant

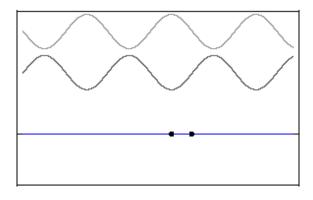
$$\Psi = \Psi(\vec{r},t)$$

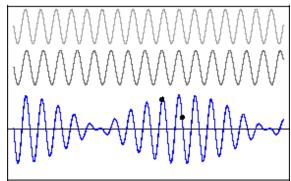
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### Interference in Action

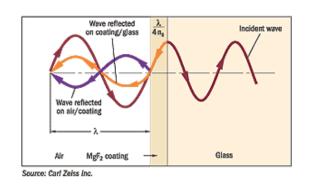




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### Interference in Action

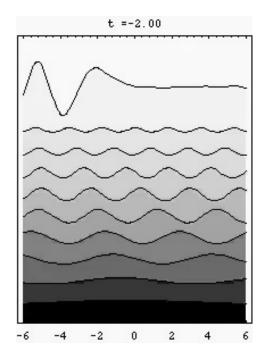






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# Also: decomposition of arbitrary functions into sines/cosines



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#### AROSA (GRAUBÜNDEN/GRISONS), 27th DECEMBER 1925



At the moment I am struggling with a new atomic theory. I am very optimistic about this thing and expect that if I can only... solve it, it will be very beautiful.

Erwin Schrödinger

### Time-dependent Schrödinger's equation

(Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> law for quantum objects)

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\Psi(\vec{r},t)+V(\vec{r},t)\Psi(\vec{r},t)=i\hbar\frac{\partial\Psi(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t}$$



1925-onwards: E. Schrödinger (wave equation), W. Heisenberg (matrix formulation), P.A.M. Dirac (relativistic)

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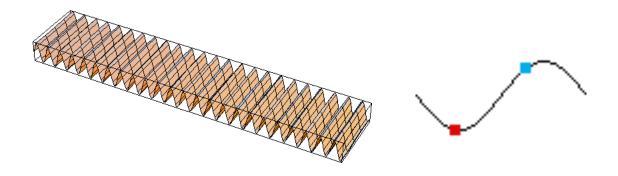
## Plane waves as free particles

 $\Psi(\vec{r},t) = A \exp[i(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)]$  satisfies the wave equation for a free particle

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\Psi(\vec{r},t) = i\hbar\frac{\partial\Psi(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} \quad \text{(provided } E = \hbar\omega = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar^2k^2}{2m} \text{)}$$

## Plane waves as free particles

$$\Psi(\vec{r},t) = A \exp[i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)]$$



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## Stationary Schrödinger's Equation (I)

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\Psi(\vec{r},t)+\nabla(\vec{r},t)\Psi(\vec{r},t)=i\hbar\frac{\partial\Psi(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t}$$

# Stationary Schrödinger's Equation (II)

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V(\vec{r})\right]\varphi(\vec{r}) = E\varphi(\vec{r})$$

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