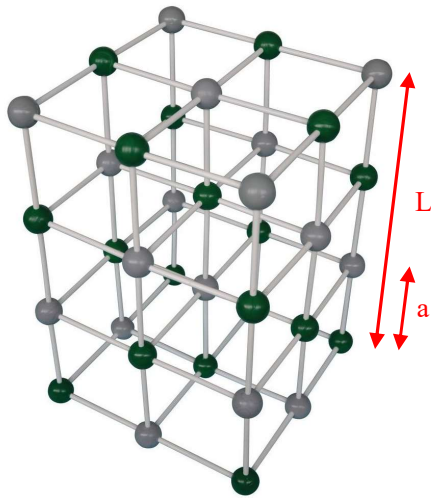




Vibrations cristallines: phonons



Volume: L^3

Nombre d'atomes: $N = \left(\frac{L}{a}\right)^3$

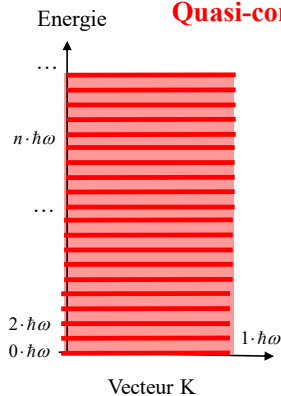
Vecteur K maximal: $K_{\max} = \pm \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \pm \frac{\pi}{a}$

Vitesse acoustique: v_a

Energie du phonon $E_a = v_a \cdot \hbar K$



**Répartition régulière
Quasi-continuum**



$$E = \hbar\omega = v_a \cdot \hbar K \ll kT$$

Bosons
sans masse

Energie moyenne:

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{\int_0^\infty E \cdot e^{-\frac{E}{kT}} dE}{\int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{E}{kT}} dE} = kT$$

Nombre de phonons moyens par degré de liberté:

$$\langle n_{ph} \rangle = \frac{\langle E \rangle}{\hbar\omega} = \frac{kT}{\hbar\omega}$$

Variance de l'énergie moyenne:

$$\langle \Delta E^2 \rangle \equiv \langle E^2 \rangle - \langle E \rangle^2 = \frac{\int_0^\infty E^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{E}{kT}} dE}{\int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{E}{kT}} dE} - (kT)^2 = (kT)^2$$

Quasi-continuum:

$$v_a \cdot \hbar K_{\max} = v_a \cdot \frac{h}{2a} \ll kT_{\min}$$

Autres relations à utiliser:

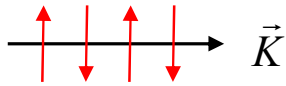
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{E}{kT}} dE = kT$$

$$\int_0^\infty E \cdot e^{-\frac{E}{kT}} dE = (kT)^2$$

$$\int_0^\infty E^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{E}{kT}} dE = 2 \cdot (kT)^3$$

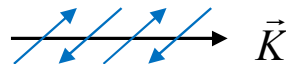


Trois polarisations possibles



Energie moyenne totale:

$$\langle Q_{th} \rangle = 3N \cdot \langle E \rangle = 3N \cdot kT$$



Capacité thermique par volume:

$$c_{th} \equiv \frac{1}{Vol} \cdot \frac{\partial \langle Q_{th} \rangle}{\partial T} = 3 \frac{N}{L^3} k = \frac{3}{a^3} \cdot k$$



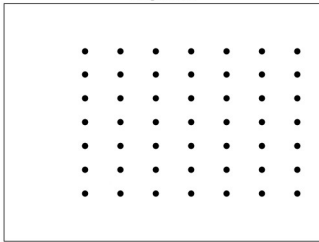
⇒ 3N degrés de liberté

$$C_{th} \equiv \frac{d \langle Q_{th} \rangle}{dT} = 3N \cdot \left[\frac{\frac{d}{dT} \sum_i E_i \cdot e^{-E_i/kT}}{\sum_i e^{-E_i/kT}} - \frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot e^{-E_i/kT}}{\left(\sum_i e^{-E_i/kT} \right)^2} \frac{d}{dT} \sum_i e^{-E_i/kT} \right]$$

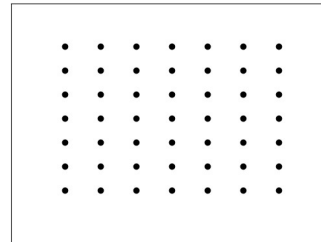
$$= 3N \cdot \left| \frac{1}{kT^2} \frac{\sum_i E_i^2 \cdot e^{-E_i/kT}}{\sum_i e^{-E_i/kT}} - \frac{1}{kT^2} \left(\frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot e^{-E_i/kT}}{\sum_i e^{-E_i/kT}} \right)^2 \right|$$

$$= \frac{3N}{kT^2} \left(\langle E^2 \rangle - \langle E \rangle^2 \right) = \frac{1}{kT^2} 3N \cdot \langle \Delta E^2 \rangle = 3N \cdot k$$

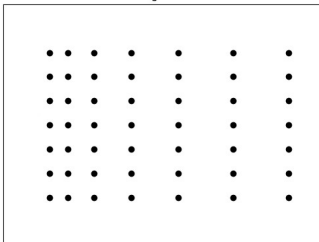
Longitudinal $K = 0$



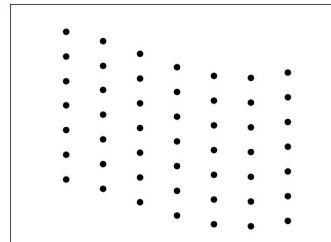
Transverse $K = 0$



Longitudinal $K \neq 0$



Transverse $K \neq 0$





1D

Conductivité thermique g_{th} : $\frac{1}{S} \cdot \frac{\partial \langle Q_{th} \rangle}{\partial t} \equiv g_{th} \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$

$$\Rightarrow g_{th} = \frac{1}{S} \cdot \frac{\partial \langle Q_{th} \rangle}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial T} = \left(\frac{1}{Vol} \frac{\partial \langle Q_{th} \rangle}{\partial T} \right) \cdot \frac{L}{\tau} \cdot \tau \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = c_{th} \cdot v \cdot \tau \cdot v = \langle v^2 \rangle \cdot \tau \cdot c_{th}$$

3D

$$g_{th} = \frac{1}{3} \langle v^2 \rangle \cdot \tau \cdot c_{th}$$

τ = temps entre collisions

Phonons dans le cristal:

$$g_{th} = \frac{1}{a^3} \cdot v_a^2 \cdot \tau \cdot k$$