

中心对称矿物中 Cu^{2+} 六配位的晶场势能和微扰矩阵元计算

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[摘要] 对于离子型或以离子键为主的晶体, 其光学和磁学性质可用晶体场理论解释。通过晶场微扰矩阵元的计算, 可定量地确定晶场光谱谱带位置。以往资料无矩阵元的计算过程, 只是给出了部分积分结果, 这不利于在任何对称情况下晶场微扰矩阵元的计算。推导了中心对称矿物的晶场势能算符, 计算了积分值, 得出了矩阵元以系数 $A_{\lambda\kappa}$, r^2 和 r^4 的表达式。并以绿松石的结构数据为基础, 计算了 Cu^{2+} 的晶场微扰矩阵元表达式中的系数 $A_{\lambda\kappa}$, 从而计算了各矩阵元。通过对称矩阵的对角化, 最终求得绿松石中 Cu^{2+} d 轨道能量和晶体场谱带位置计算值。与实验资料对比, 符合较好。因此, 用晶体场理论和实验资料相结合可定量地阐明具离子键晶体的呈色机制。

[关键词] 晶场; 势能算符; 矩阵元计算; d 轨道能量

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0 引言

对于离子型或以离子键为主的晶体, 其光学和磁学性质可用晶体场理论解释。通过晶场微扰矩阵元的计算, 可定量地确定晶体场光谱谱带位置。已有资料无矩阵元的计算过程, 只是给出了部分积分结果, 这很容易造成矩阵元的计算有误, 且不利于在任何对称情况下晶场微扰矩阵元的计算。笔者推导了中心对称矿物的晶场势能算符, 对于具 $3d^9$ 电子组态的 Cu^{2+} 对称矿物六配位的晶场微扰矩阵元进行了计算, 给出了矩阵元的表达式和晶场 d 轨道能量的计算步骤, 并结合绿松石, 具体计算了晶场 d 轨道能量和晶体场谱带位置。

1 晶体场势能算符的推导

依晶体场理论, 单电子的晶场势能可表为:

$$V(r) = \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\kappa=-\lambda}^{\lambda} A_{\lambda\kappa} r^{\lambda} Y_{\lambda\kappa}(\theta, \Phi) \quad (1)$$

式中: r 为电子的位置矢量; r, θ, Φ 为它的球极坐标; $Y_{\lambda\kappa}$ 为球谐函数。若将配体当作等效点电荷看待, 则式(1)中的系数 $A_{\lambda\kappa}$ 可为

$$A_{\lambda\kappa} = - \sum_i \frac{4\pi e^2 \eta_i}{2\lambda+1} \frac{1}{R_i^{\lambda+1}} Y_{\lambda\kappa}(\Theta_i, \Phi_i) \quad (2)$$

式中: R_i, Θ_i, Φ_i 为第 i 个配体的球极坐标, $e\eta_i$ 为第 i 个配体的等效电荷。

可以证明, $\lambda \leq 2l$, 若 d 电子, $\lambda \leq 4$, $\lambda > 4$ 的各项在微扰计算中不作出贡献, λ, κ 均为偶数, 为奇数在微扰计算中也不作出贡献, 故 $V(r)$ 的简化形式为

$$V(r) = A_{00} r^0 Y_{00} + \sum_{\kappa=-2}^2 A_{2\kappa} r^2 Y_{2\kappa} + \sum_{\kappa=-4}^4 A_{4\kappa} r^4 Y_{4\kappa}$$

式中第一项为常数项, 不影响能级间相对距离, 可舍去, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} V(r) = & A_{20} r^2 Y_{20} + A_{22} r^2 Y_{22} + A_{2-2} r^2 Y_{2-2} + \\ & A_{40} r^4 Y_{40} + A_{42} r^4 Y_{42} + A_{4-2} r^4 Y_{4-2} + \\ & A_{44} r^4 Y_{44} + A_{4-4} r^4 Y_{4-4} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$Y_{\lambda\kappa}$ 相当于 Y_{m_l} , 当 $\kappa = \pm 2, \pm 4$ 时, 球谐函数为复数^[1], $A_{\lambda\kappa}$ 与 $A_{\lambda, -\kappa}$, $Y_{\lambda\kappa}$ 与 $Y_{\lambda, -\kappa}$ 共轭。由于 $A_{\lambda\kappa}^c =$

$A_{\lambda, -\kappa}^c, Y_{\lambda\kappa}^c = Y_{\lambda, -\kappa}^c, A_{\lambda\kappa}^s = -A_{\lambda, -\kappa}^s, Y_{\lambda\kappa}^s = -Y_{\lambda, -\kappa}^s (c, s$

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分别表示实部和虚部), 所以

$A_{\lambda x}r^{\lambda}Y_{\lambda x}+A_{\lambda-x}r^{\lambda}Y_{\lambda-x}=r^{\lambda}\left[\left(A_{\lambda x}^c+A_{\lambda x}^s\right)\cdot\left(Y_{\lambda x}^c+Y_{\lambda x}^s\right)+\left(A_{\lambda x}^c-A_{\lambda x}^s\right)\left(Y_{\lambda x}^c-Y_{\lambda x}^s\right)\right]=r^{\lambda}\left[2A_{\lambda x}^cY_{\lambda x}^c+2A_{\lambda x}^sY_{\lambda x}^s\right]$

$V(\boldsymbol{r})=A_{20}r^2Y_{20}+2A_{22}^c r^2Y_{22}^c+2A_{22}^s r^2Y_{22}^s+A_{40}r^4Y_{40}+2A_{42}^c r^4Y_{42}^c+2A_{42}^s r^4Y_{42}^s+2A_{44}^c r^4Y_{44}^c+2A_{44}^s r^4Y_{44}^s$

(4)

2 d 轨道晶体场能级的计算

晶体场能级计算分 4 个步骤:

(1) 确定 d^n 组态的谱项及基态能级, 如 Cu^{2+} , 为 $3d^9$ 电子组态, 只有一个光谱项, 也是基态谱项。

(2) 定 d^n 组态的各光谱项在各种对称点群作用下, 所产生的不可约表示, 如 $\text{Cu}^{2+}(3d^9)$, 光谱项在 O_h 场中可分裂为 2E_g 和 ${}^2T_{2g}$, 2E_g 为基态, 在 Ci 场中可进一步分裂为 ${}^2A_g(d_{x^2-y^2})$, ${}^2A_g(d_{z^2})$, ${}^2A_g(d_{xy})$, ${}^2A_g(d_{yz})$, ${}^2A_g(d_x)$, ${}^2A_g(d_{x^2-y^2})$ 为基态。

(3) 确定 5 个 d 轨道的波函数。在 d^n 体系中每一个电子的总波函数为 $\Psi=R(r)\Theta(\theta)\Phi(\varphi)\Psi_s$, 考虑到晶体场势能与 Ψ_s 无关, 径向函数 $R(r)$ 与方向变化无关, 故 d 轨道的波函数如表 1。

表 1 d 轨道波函数的角度部分在极坐标中的表示^[2]

Table 1 Part of the Angle of Wave Function on d Trajectory in Polar Coordinate				
$\Phi_{l m_l}$	N	$Y_{l m_l}(\vartheta, \varphi)$	线性组合	
d_{xy}	$1/\sqrt{\pi}$	$\sqrt{15/16} \sin^2 \theta \sin 2\varphi$	$d_{xy}=1/i\sqrt{2}(d_2-d_{-2})$	
$d_{x^2-y^2}$	$1/\sqrt{\pi}$	$\sqrt{15/16} \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\varphi$	$d_{x^2-y^2}=1/\sqrt{2}(d_2+d_{-2})$	
d_{xz}	$1/\sqrt{\pi}$	$\sqrt{15/4} \cos \theta \sin \theta \cos \varphi$	$d_{xz}=-1/\sqrt{2}(d_1-d_{-1})$	
d_{yz}	$1/\sqrt{\pi}$	$\sqrt{15/4} \cos \theta \sin \theta \sin \varphi$	$d_{yz}=-1/i\sqrt{2}(d_1+d_{-1})$	
d_{z^2}	$1/\sqrt{2\pi}$	$\sqrt{5/8} (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$	$d_{z^2}=d_0$	

(4) 求 d 轨道能量。欲求 d 轨道能量, 必须求解 d 轨道函数与晶体场算符的矩阵元。考虑到实球谐函数的正交性, 由矩阵元组成的久期行列式为:

$H_{11}-\Delta E$

H_{12}

H_{13}

0

0

H_{21}

$H_{22}-\Delta E$

H_{23}

0

0

H_{31}

H_{32}

$H_{33}-\Delta E$

0

0

0

0

0

$H_{44}-\Delta E$

H_{45}

0

0

0

H_{54}

$H_{55}-\Delta E$

= 0

(5)

式中: $H_{11}=\langle d_{z^2} | V | d_{z^2} \rangle$, $H_{22}=\langle d_{x^2-y^2} | V | d_{x^2-y^2} \rangle$, $H_{33}=\langle d_{xy} | V | d_{xy} \rangle$, $H_{44}=\langle d_{yz} | V | d_{yz} \rangle$, $H_{55}=\langle d_x | V | d_x \rangle$, $H_{12}=H_{21}=\langle d_{z^2} | V | d_{x^2-y^2} \rangle$, $H_{13}=H_{31}=\langle d_{z^2} | V | d_{xy} \rangle$, $H_{23}=H_{32}=\langle d_{x^2-y^2} | V | d_{xy} \rangle$, $H_{45}=H_{54}=\langle d_{yz} | V | d_x \rangle$ 。

依 d 轨道波函数(见表 1), 球谐函数^[2], 三角函数积分值(表 2, 表 3), 可求积分值 $\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} Y_{2,m}^*(\vartheta, \varphi) Y_{\lambda,x}(\vartheta, \varphi) Y_{2,m}(\vartheta, \varphi) \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$ (表 4)。

表 2 $\int_0^\pi \cos^m \theta \sin^n \theta d\theta$ 值

Table 2 The Calculus of $\int_0^\pi \cos^m \theta \sin^n \theta d\theta$								
$\cos^m \theta$	1	$\sin \theta$	$\sin^2 \theta$	$\sin^3 \theta$	$\sin^4 \theta$	$\sin^5 \theta$	$\sin^7 \theta$	$\sin^9 \theta$
1	π	2	$\pi/2$	4/3	$3\pi/8$	16/15	32/35	256/315
$\cos^2 \theta$	$\pi/2$	2/3	$\pi/8$	4/15	$3\pi/48$	16/105	32/315	256/3465
$\cos^4 \theta$	$3\pi/8$	2/5	$\pi/16$	4/35	$3\pi/128$	16/315	32/1155	256/15015
$\cos^6 \theta$	$15\pi/48$	2/7	$5\pi/128$	4/63	$3\pi/256$	16/693	32/3003	256/45045
$\cos^8 \theta$	$105\pi/384$	2/9	$7\pi/256$	4/99	$7\pi/1024$	16/1287	32/6435	256/109395

注: 当 m 为奇数时, 积分值为 0

表 3 $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^m \varphi \sin^n \varphi d\varphi$ 值

Table 3 The Calculus of $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^m \varphi \sin^n \varphi d\varphi$				
$\cos^m \varphi$	1	$\sin^2 \varphi$	$\sin^4 \varphi$	备注
1	2π	π	$3\pi/4$	① 当 m 或 n 为奇数时, 积分值为 0
$\cos^2 \varphi$	π	$\pi/4$	$\pi/8$	② 角度为 2φ 或 4φ 时, 积分值分别为 φ 时的 2 倍和 4 倍
$\cos^4 \varphi$	$3\pi/4$	$\pi/8$	$3\pi/64$	
$\cos^6 \varphi$	$5\pi/8$	$5\pi/64$	$3\pi/128$	

表 4 $\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} Y_{2,m}^*(\vartheta, \varphi) Y_{\lambda,x}(\vartheta, \varphi) Y_{2,m}(\vartheta, \varphi) \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$ 值

Table 4 The Calculus of $\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} Y_{2,m}^*(\vartheta, \varphi) \cdot Y_{\lambda,x}(\vartheta, \varphi) Y_{2,m}(\vartheta, \varphi) \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$						
λ	0	2		4		
x	0	0	2	0	2	4
$2\sqrt{\pi} \langle d_{x^2-y^2} Y_{\lambda,x} d_{x^2-y^2} \rangle$	1	$-2\sqrt{5}/7$	0	1/7	0	$\sqrt{70}/14$
$2\sqrt{\pi} \langle d_{xy} Y_{\lambda,x} d_{xy} \rangle$	1	$-2\sqrt{5}/7$	0	1/7	0	$-\sqrt{70}/14$
$2\sqrt{\pi} \langle d_{xz} Y_{\lambda,x} d_{xz} \rangle$	1	$\sqrt{5}/7$	$\sqrt{30}/14$	$-4/7$	$\sqrt{10}/7$	0
$2\sqrt{\pi} \langle d_{yz} Y_{\lambda,x} d_{yz} \rangle$	1	$\sqrt{5}/7$	$-\sqrt{30}/14$	$-4/7$	$-\sqrt{10}/7$	0
$2\sqrt{\pi} \langle d_{z^2} Y_{\lambda,x} d_{z^2} \rangle$	1	$2\sqrt{5}/7$	0	6/7	0	0
$2\sqrt{\pi} \langle d_{z^2} Y_{\lambda,x} d_{x^2-y^2} \rangle$	0	0	$-2\sqrt{5}/7$	0	$\sqrt{30}/14$	0
$2\sqrt{\pi} \langle d_{z^2} Y_{\lambda,x} d_{xy} \rangle$	0	0	$-\sqrt{10}i/7$	0	$\sqrt{30}i/14$	0
$2\sqrt{\pi} \langle d_{x^2-y^2} Y_{\lambda,x} d_{xy} \rangle$	0	0	0	0	0	$\sqrt{70}i/14$
$2\sqrt{\pi} \langle d_{yz} Y_{\lambda,x} d_{xz} \rangle$	0	0	$\sqrt{30}i/14$	0	$\sqrt{10}i/7$	0

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依表4和式(4)可求矩阵元

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{11} &= \langle d^2 \mid V \mid d^2 \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{7\sqrt{\pi}} A_{20} r^2 + \frac{3}{7\sqrt{\pi}} A_{40} r^4 \\
 H_{22} &= \langle d_{x^2-y^2} \mid V \mid d_{x^2-y^2} \rangle = \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{7\sqrt{\pi}} A_{20} r^2 + \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi}} A_{40} r^4 + \frac{\sqrt{70}}{7 \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi}} A_{44}^c r^4 \\
 H_{33} &= \langle d_{xy} \mid V \mid d_{xy} \rangle = \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{7\sqrt{\pi}} A_{20} r^2 + \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi}} A_{40} r^4 - \frac{\sqrt{70}}{7 \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi}} A_{44}^c r^4 \\
 H_{44} &= \langle d_{yz} \mid V \mid d_{yz} \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{7 \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi}} A_{20} r^2 - \frac{\sqrt{30}}{7 \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \\
 &\quad A_{22}^c r^2 - \frac{4}{7 \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi}} A_{40} r^4 - \frac{\sqrt{10}}{7 \cdot \sqrt{\pi}} A_{42}^c r^4 \\
 H_{55} &= \langle d_{zx} \mid V \mid d_{zx} \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{7 \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi}} A_{20} r^2 + \frac{\sqrt{30}}{7 \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \\
 &\quad A_{22}^c r^2 - \frac{4}{7 \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi}} A_{40} r^4 + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{7 \cdot \sqrt{\pi}} A_{42}^c r^4 \\
 H_{12} &= \langle d^2 \mid V \mid d_{x^2-y^2} \rangle = \frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{7\sqrt{\pi}} A_{22}^c r^2 + \frac{\sqrt{30}}{7 \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi}} A_{42}^c r^4 \\
 H_{13} &= \langle d^2 \mid V \mid d_{xy} \rangle = \frac{-\sqrt{10}i}{7\sqrt{\pi}} A_{22}^c r^2 + \frac{\sqrt{30}i}{7 \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi}} A_{42}^c r^4 \\
 H_{23} &= \langle d_{x^2-y^2} \mid V \mid d_{xy} \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{70}i}{7 \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi}} A_{44}^c r^4 \\
 H_{45} &= \langle d_{yz} \mid V \mid d_{zx} \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{30}i}{7 \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi}} A_{22}^c r^2 + \frac{\sqrt{10}i}{7\sqrt{\pi}} A_{42}^c r^4
 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

矩阵元求出后, 通过矩阵对角化, 可得 ΔE , 即 d 轨道能量。

3 绿松石中 Cu^{2+} 的 d 轨道能量计算

3.1 绿松石中 Cu^{2+} 的配体球极坐标^[3]

绿松石晶体化学式为 $[\text{CuAl}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}]$, 空间群 $C_i^1 - P\bar{1}$, Cu^{2+} 在结构中为 4 个 OH^- 和 2 个 H_2O 所包围, 呈 $\text{Cu}-(\text{OH})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ 畸变八面体, 对称为 C_i , Cu^{2+} 处于对称中心位置。配体的位置如图 1。配体 1~4 为 OH^- 位置, 5, 6 为 H_2O 的位置, M 为中心阳离子, 用 L_i 表示第 i 个配体, 则 $M-L_3$ 与 Y 轴的夹角为 $\Delta\Phi$, $M-L_5$ 与

Z 轴的夹角为 $\Delta\Theta$, 其在 XY 面上的投影与 X 轴间的夹角为 $\Delta\xi$, 配体的球极坐标: $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta_3 = \theta_4 = \frac{\pi}{2}$; $\theta_5 = \Delta\Theta$, $\theta_6 = \pi - \Delta\Theta$, $\Phi_1 = 0$; $\Phi_2 = \pi$; $\Phi_3 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \Delta\Phi$, $\Phi_4 = \frac{3\pi}{2} + \Delta\Phi$, $\Phi_5 = \Delta\xi$; $\Phi_6 = \Delta\xi$, $R_1 = R_2 = R_a$; $R_3 = R_4 = R_b$; $R_5 = R_6 = R_c$; $\eta_1 = \eta_2 = \eta_a$; $\eta_3 = \eta_4 = \eta_b$; $\eta_5 = \eta_6 = \eta_c$ 。

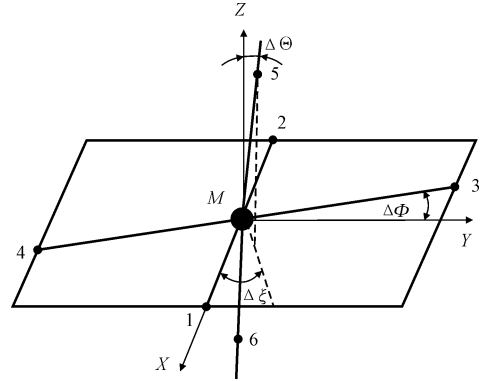


图1 C_i 对称下配体的位置及畸变角

Fig.1 The Position and Distorted Angle of Ligands in C_i Symmetry

3.2 求矩阵元中系数

由式(2)得

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{20} &= -\frac{4\pi e^2}{5} \left[\frac{\eta_a}{R_a^3} \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} \left(2\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \cdot 2 + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{\eta_b}{R_b^3} \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} \left(2\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] \cdot 2 + \frac{\eta_c}{R_c^3} \cdot \\
 &\quad \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (2\cos^2 \Delta\Theta - \sin^2 \Delta\Theta) \cdot 2 = -\frac{4\pi e^2}{5} \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} \cdot \\
 &\quad \left[\frac{-2\eta_a}{R_a^3} - \frac{2\eta_b}{R_b^3} + \frac{2\eta_c}{R_c^3} (2\cos^2 \Delta\Theta - \sin^2 \Delta\Theta) \right] = \\
 &\quad 2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{5}} e^2 \left[\frac{\eta_a}{R_a^3} + \frac{\eta_b}{R_b^3} + \frac{\eta_c}{R_c^3} (1 - 3\cos^2 \Delta\Theta) \right] \\
 A_{40} &= -\frac{\sqrt{\pi} e^2}{6} \left[\frac{3\eta_a}{R_a^5} + \frac{3\eta_b}{R_b^5} + \frac{\eta_c}{R_c^5} (35\cos^4 \Delta\Theta - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. 30\cos^2 \Delta\Theta + 3) \right] \\
 A_{22}^c &= -2 \sqrt{\frac{3\pi}{10}} e^2 \left[\frac{\eta_a}{R_a^3} - \frac{\eta_b}{R_b^3} \cos 2\Delta\Phi + \frac{\eta_c}{R_c^3} \cdot \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \sin^2 \Delta\Theta \cos 2\Delta\xi \right] \\
 A_{22}^s &= -2i \sqrt{\frac{3\pi}{10}} e^2 \left[\frac{\eta_a}{R_a^3} \sin^2 \Delta\Theta \sin 2\Delta\xi - \frac{\eta_b}{R_b^3} \sin 2\Delta\Phi \right] \\
 A_{42}^c &= -\frac{\sqrt{5\pi}}{3\sqrt{2}} e^2 \left[-\frac{\eta_a}{R_a^5} + \frac{\eta_b}{R_b^5} (2\cos^2 \Delta\Phi - 1) + \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\eta_c}{R_c^5}(7\cos^2\Delta\Theta-1)\sin^2\Delta\Theta(2\cos^2\Delta\xi-1)\Big] \\ A_{42}^c &= -\frac{2i\sqrt{5\pi}}{3\sqrt{2}}e^2\Big[\frac{\eta_b}{R_b^5}\cos\Delta\varphi\sin\Delta\varphi+\frac{\eta_c}{R_c^5}\cdot \\ & (7\cos^2\Delta\Theta-1)\sin^2\Delta\Theta\sin\Delta\xi\cos\Delta\xi\Big] \\ A_{44}^c &= -\frac{\sqrt{35\pi}}{6\sqrt{2}}e^2\Big[\frac{\eta_a}{R_a^5}+\frac{\eta_b}{R_b^5}(1-8\sin^2\Delta\varphi\cos^2\Delta\varphi+ \\ & \frac{\eta_c}{R_c^5}\sin^4\Delta\Theta(1-8\sin^2\Delta\xi\cos^2\Delta\xi)\Big] \\ A_{44}^s &= -\frac{4i\sqrt{35\pi}}{6\sqrt{2}}e^2\Big[\frac{\eta_b}{R_b^5}(\sin^3\Delta\varphi\cos\Delta\varphi- \\ & \cos^3\Delta\varphi\sin\Delta\varphi)+\frac{\eta_c}{R_c^5}\sin^4\Delta\Theta(\cos^3\Delta\xi\sin\Delta\xi- \\ & \sin^3\Delta\xi\cos\Delta\xi)\Big] \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

3.3 矩阵元计算

查绿松石结构数据^[4], $R_a=0.195\text{ nm}$, $R_b=0.2109\text{ nm}$, $R_c=0.2422\text{ nm}$; $\Delta\Phi=6.5^\circ$, $\Delta\Theta=14.9^\circ$, $\Delta\xi=148.2^\circ$. 取 $\eta_a=\eta_b=\eta_c=0.6$, $e=4.803\times10^{-10}$ 静电单位. 代入式(7)得

$$\begin{aligned} A_{20} &= 2.68117\times10^4 & A_{40} &= -1.040529\times10^{20} \\ A_{22}^c &= -1.091116\times10^4 & A_{22}^s &= 7.56487\times10^3i \\ A_{42}^c &= 1.748522\times10^{19} & A_{42}^s &= -0.198613\times10^{19}i \\ A_{44}^c &= -1.032086\times10^{20} & A_{44}^s &= -1.789976\times10^{19}i \end{aligned}$$

取 $\langle r^2 \rangle = 3.11a_0^2$, $\langle r^4 \rangle = 44.80a_0^4$, $a_0 = 0.05292\text{ nm}$, 1 cm^{-1} 相应于 $1.986\times10^{-23}\text{ J}$. 将系数代入式(6)得

$$\begin{aligned} H_{11} &= -2332\text{ cm}^{-1} & H_{22} &= -9018\text{ cm}^{-1} \\ H_{33} &= 3296\text{ cm}^{-1} & H_{44} &= 4295\text{ cm}^{-1} \\ H_{55} &= 3759\text{ cm}^{-1} & H_{12} &= 2408\text{ cm}^{-1} \\ H_{13} &= 923\text{ cm}^{-1} & H_{23} &= 1068\text{ cm}^{-1} \\ H_{45} &= -643\text{ cm}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

故微扰矩阵元形式为

	$ Z^2\rangle$	$ x^2-y^2\rangle$	$ xy\rangle$	$ yz\rangle$	$ xz\rangle$
$ Z^2\rangle$	-2332	2408	923	0	0
$ x^2-y^2\rangle$	2408	-9018	1068	0	0
$ xy\rangle$	923	1068	3296	0	0
$ yz\rangle$	0	0	0	4295	-643
$ xz\rangle$	0	0	0	-643	3759

(8)

	$ Z^2\rangle$	$ x^2-y^2\rangle$	$ xy\rangle$	$ yz\rangle$	$ xz\rangle$
$ Z^2\rangle$	-1835	0	0	0	0
$ x^2-y^2\rangle$	0	-9839	0	0	0
$ xy\rangle$	0	0	3619	0	0
$ yz\rangle$	0	0	0	4723	0
$ xz\rangle$	0	0	0	0	3330

(9)

3.4 d 轨道能量计算

用雅可比方法分别对 3×3 和 2×2 的实对称矩阵对角化, 求矩阵的 5 个特征值, 即得 5 个 d 轨道的能量: $\Delta E_1(d_{z^2})=-1835\text{ cm}^{-1}$; $\Delta E_2(d_{x^2-y^2})=-9839\text{ cm}^{-1}$; $\Delta E_3(d_{xy})=3619\text{ cm}^{-1}$; $\Delta E_4(d_{yz})=4723\text{ cm}^{-1}$; $\Delta E_5(d_{xz})=3330\text{ cm}^{-1}$, $d_{x^2-y^2}$ 为基态, 其余为激发态, 基态与各激发态能量差为: $\Delta_1=\Delta E_1-\Delta E_2=8004\text{ cm}^{-1}$; $\Delta_2=\Delta E_5-\Delta E_2=13169\text{ cm}^{-1}$; $\Delta_3=\Delta E_3-\Delta E_2=13450\text{ cm}^{-1}$; $\Delta_4=\Delta E_4-\Delta E_2=14562\text{ cm}^{-1}$, 计算与实验结果见表 5.

表 5 绿松石中 Cu^{2+} 晶体场谱带位置

Table 5 The Position of the Crystal Field Spectra of Cu^{2+} Ion in Turquoise

光谱数据 ^[5] / cm^{-1}	计算结果 / cm^{-1}
6100	$\Delta_1=8004$
11000	$\Delta_2=13169$
13500	$\Delta_3=13450(743\text{ nm})$
15400	$\Delta_4=14562(687\text{ nm})$

从表 5 可看出, 绿松石中 Cu^{2+} 晶体场谱带位置在可见光范围内与计算值符合较好. 因此, 用晶体场理论可对某些具离子键晶体的呈色机制进行定量研究.

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Crystal Field Potential Energy and Minute Interference Matrix Element Calculation on 6 Coordinated Cu^{2+} in Mineral with Symmetric Center

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Abstract: For the ion model crystals or the crystals in which the ionic bond is dominant, the optic and magnetic features can be interpreted by the crystal field theory. Through the calculation of crystal field minute interference matrix element, the position of crystal field spectra can be defined mensurably. Although some calculation results have been given in literatures, but the lack of the matrix element calculation procedure is not beneficial for the calculation in any circumstances. This paper deduces the crystal field potential operator on the mineral which has center of symmetry, calculates the integrated value, and gets the matrix element formula expressed by modulus of $A_{\lambda\kappa}$, r^2 and r^4 . On the basis of the structure data of turquoise, this paper calculates the modulus $A_{\lambda\kappa}$ of crystal field minute interference matrix element of Cu^{2+} and calculate the other matrix elements. Through diagonal manipulation of symmetry matrix, as the result, the authors get the d orbit energy and the position of crystal field spectra of Cu^{2+} in turquoise. Compared with the experiment datas, they are consistent. Therefore, combined with the experiment datas, this method can illustrate the color forming mechanism of ion crystal.

Key words: crystal field; potential operator; matrix element calculation; d trajectory energy

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Geochemical Features and Tectonic Setting of Pingdao Granite in Tianshui Region of Gansu Province

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Abstract: Five successive stages of magmatism in the Pingdao granite could be recognized, they are plagiogranite, granodiorite, biotite adamellite, porphyroic biotite adamellite and syeogranite. The granite, with $\text{NK/A} = 0.49 \sim 0.62$, $\text{ANK} > 1.1$, rich muscovite, and corundum when calculated by CIPW, belongs to the aluminium supersaturation and calc alkali series. The TiO_2 , FeO , MgO , CaO , and Na_2O decrease increasingly but the Fe_2O_3 and K_2O increase strongly with the SiO_2 increasing. Petrochemistry study indicates that the source rocks of the Pingdao granite are graywacke and fragmental rocks and they are rich the LREE, with $\delta\text{Eu} = 0.35 \sim 0.7$ and intense Eu depletion. Meanwhile, they are poor in Ba, Rb, Sr, Y, Cu, Zr, Ga and Nb, but rich in Nb, Ta, Bi, Th, Cr, Sn, Mo, Hf and Sc, and especially rich in Hf, Sn and Sc. The information of the tectonic geochemistry displays that the Pingdao granite is a intraplate rift type.

Key words: granite; geochemical features; tectonic setting; Pingdao granite; Tianshui; Gansu Province

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