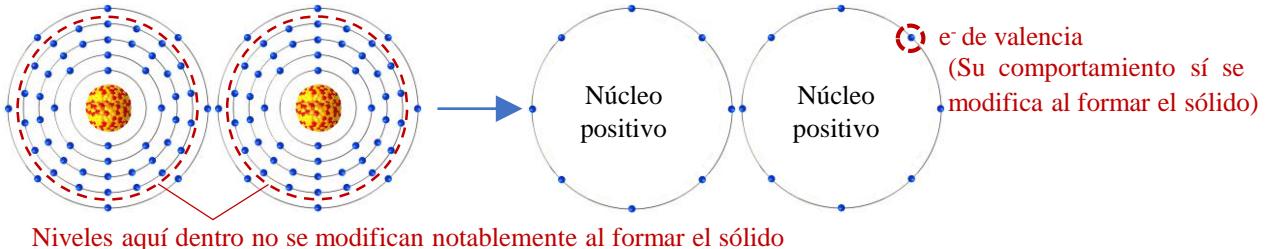
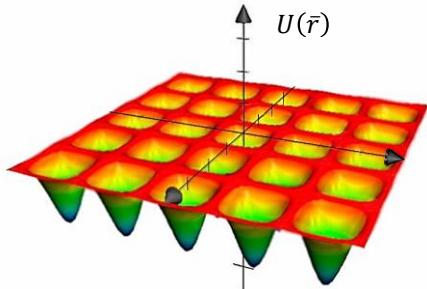


# Electrones en sólidos: Introducción y gas de e- libres

## Electrones en sólidos



Los iones de la red generan un potencial periódico, en el cual se encuentran inmersos los e<sup>-</sup> más externos.



$$U(\bar{r} + \bar{R}) = U(\bar{r}), \quad \forall \bar{R} \in RB$$

Trabajamos en un modelo de e<sup>-</sup> independientes, donde  $U(\bar{r})$  es un potencial efectivo que también incluye las interacciones e<sup>-</sup>-e<sup>-</sup>.

$$\left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(\bar{r}) \right) \psi(\bar{r}) = \varepsilon \psi(\bar{r}) \quad (\text{ec. de Schrödinger de 1e-})$$

Consideraremos distintas aproximaciones

## Estado fundamental del gas de electrones libres (no interactúan entre sí, ni con los iones de la red)

$N$  e<sup>-</sup> libres confinados en un volumen  $V$ . Buscamos los niveles de energía de un e<sup>-</sup> individual, y luego los llenamos con  $N$  e<sup>-</sup> en forma consistente con el principio de exclusión de Pauli.

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi(\bar{r}) = \varepsilon \psi(\bar{r}) \rightarrow \psi(\bar{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} e^{i\bar{k}\cdot\bar{r}} \quad (\int |\psi(\bar{r})|^2 d\bar{r} = 1) \rightarrow \varepsilon(\bar{k}) = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2)$$

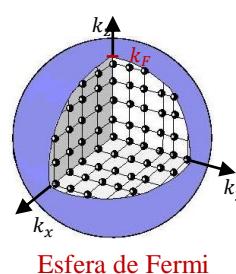
Condiciones de contorno periódicas de Born-von Karman  $\rightarrow \psi(\bar{r} + L\hat{i}) = \psi(\bar{r})$ ;  $i = x, y, z$  (Cubo,  $L^3 = V$ )

$$e^{ik_i(i+L)} = e^{ik_i i} \rightarrow k_i = \frac{2\pi m_i}{L}, m_i \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Volumen por } \bar{k} \text{ permitido: } \Delta \bar{k} = \frac{(2\pi)^3}{V}$$

Empezamos poniendo 2 e<sup>-</sup> en el nivel de  $\bar{k} = \bar{0}$  (espines  $\uparrow$  y  $\downarrow$ ), y luego se van llenando los niveles siguientes que no están ocupados.

Cuando  $N$  es suficientemente grande, la región ocupada es esencialmente una esfera, de radio  $k_F$ .

$$\text{Energía de Fermi} \rightarrow \varepsilon_F = \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{2m}$$



$$n = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{2}{V} \left( \frac{4}{3} \pi k_F^3 \right) \left( \frac{V}{8\pi^3} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{espin}} n = \frac{k_F^3}{3\pi^2}$$

$$E = 2 \sum_{k < k_F} \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \rightarrow E = 2V \int_{k < k_F} \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \frac{d\bar{k}}{(2\pi)^3} = \frac{V\hbar^2}{2\pi^2 m} \int_0^{k_F} k^4 dk = \frac{V\hbar^2 k_F^5}{10\pi^2 m}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{E}{N} = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^5}{10\pi^2 m} = \frac{3\pi^2}{k_F^3} \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^5}{10\pi^2 m} = \frac{3\hbar^2 k_F^2}{10m} = \frac{3}{5} \varepsilon_F = \frac{3}{5} k_B T_F \xrightarrow{\text{Temperatura de Fermi}} \sim 10^4 - 10^5 K \text{ en metales}$$

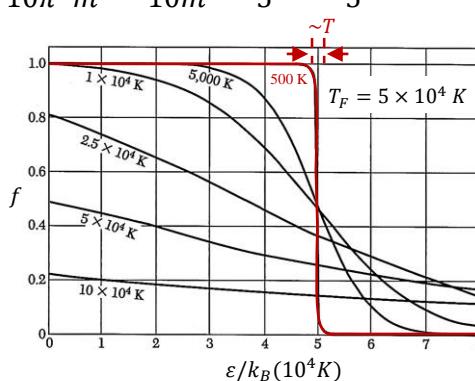
$T \neq 0$

Describimos a los e<sup>-</sup> con la estadística de FD:

$$f(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{e^{(\varepsilon - \mu)/k_B T} + 1}$$

Potencial químico ( $\mu = \varepsilon_F$  a  $T = 0$ )

$$\varepsilon = \mu \rightarrow f = 0.5$$



Tenemos entonces:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \int \varepsilon(\bar{k}) f(\varepsilon(\bar{k})) \frac{d\bar{k}}{4\pi^3} \\ n = \int f(\varepsilon(\bar{k})) \frac{d\bar{k}}{4\pi^3} \end{array} \right.$$

# Gas de electrones libres: Temperatura finita y calor específico

$T \neq 0$

$$\begin{cases} u = \int \varepsilon(\bar{k}) f(\varepsilon(\bar{k})) \frac{d\bar{k}}{4\pi^3} \\ n = \int f(\varepsilon(\bar{k})) \frac{d\bar{k}}{4\pi^3} \end{cases} \rightarrow \int Q(\varepsilon(\bar{k})) \frac{d\bar{k}}{4\pi^3} = \int_0^\infty Q(\varepsilon(\bar{k})) \frac{k^2 dk}{\pi^2} = \int_{-\infty}^\infty Q(\varepsilon) g(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$$

Densidad de estados  
 $k = \frac{\sqrt{2m\varepsilon}}{\hbar}; dk = \frac{1}{2\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\varepsilon}} d\varepsilon$   
 $\rightarrow k^2 dk = \frac{m}{\hbar^3} \sqrt{2m\varepsilon} d\varepsilon$

$$g(\varepsilon) = \begin{cases} \frac{m}{\pi^2 \hbar^3} \sqrt{2m\varepsilon}, & \varepsilon > 0 \\ 0, & \varepsilon < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \int_{-\infty}^\infty \varepsilon f(\varepsilon) g(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon \\ n = \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(\varepsilon) g(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon \end{cases}$$

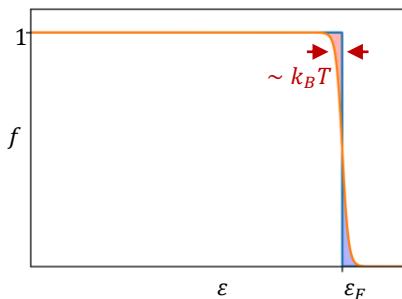
Integrales de la forma  $\int_{-\infty}^\infty F(\varepsilon) f(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$  diferirán de su valor a  $T = 0$  ( $\int_{-\infty}^{\varepsilon_F} F(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$ ) según cómo varíe  $F(\varepsilon)$  en torno a  $\varepsilon = \mu$  en un ancho  $\sim k_B T$ .

Expansión de Sommerfeld

$$F(\varepsilon) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d^n}{d\varepsilon^n} F(\varepsilon) \Big|_{\varepsilon=\mu} \xrightarrow{\frac{(\varepsilon - \mu)^n}{n!}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty F(\varepsilon) f(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = \int_{-\infty}^{\mu} F(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (k_B T)^{2n} \frac{d^{2n-1}}{d\varepsilon^{2n-1}} F(\varepsilon) \Big|_{\varepsilon=\mu}$$

Taylor

## Calor específico electrónico (estimación)



Nº de e<sup>-</sup> excitados por unidad de volumen:  $\sim (k_B T) g(\varepsilon_F)$

Energía de excitación:  $\sim k_B T$

$$\rightarrow \text{Energía térmica ganada: } \sim g(\varepsilon_F) (k_B T)^2 \left[ \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 g(\varepsilon_F) \right]$$

(Resultado exacto)

$$\rightarrow c_v^{el} \sim 2g(\varepsilon_F)(k_B^2 T) = \frac{m}{\pi^2 \hbar^3} \sqrt{2m\varepsilon_F} = \frac{k_F^3 2m}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3 k_F^3} \sqrt{2m\varepsilon_F} = \frac{k_F^3}{2\pi^2 \varepsilon_F} = \frac{3n}{2\varepsilon_F}$$

$$\rightarrow c_v^{el} \sim 2g(\varepsilon_F)(k_B^2 T) = \frac{3k_B T}{\varepsilon_F} n k_B \left[ \frac{\pi^2}{2} \left( \frac{k_B T}{\varepsilon_F} \right) n k_B \right]$$

(Resultado exacto)

## Calor específico a baja temperatura

$$\frac{c_v^{el}}{c_v^{fon}} = \left( \frac{\pi^2}{2} \left( \frac{T}{T_F} \right) n_e k_B \right) / \left( \frac{12\pi^4}{5} n_i k_B \left( \frac{T}{\Theta_D} \right)^3 \right) = \frac{5}{24\pi^2} Z \frac{\Theta_D^3}{T^2 T_F}$$

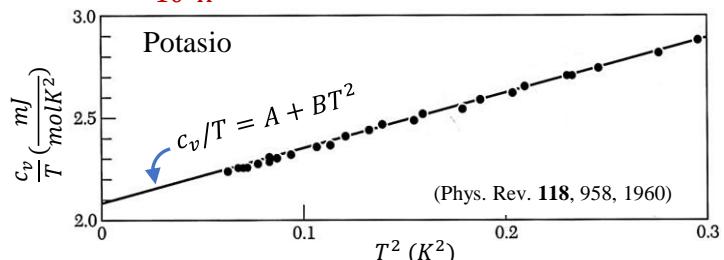
Ambas contribuciones se igualan cuando:  $T = 0.145 \left( \frac{\Theta_D}{T_F} \right)^{1/2}$

## Resultado experimental

$$c_v = c_v^{el} + c_v^{fon} = AT + BT^3$$

$$A_{exp} = 2.1 \frac{mJ}{mol K^2}; A_{teo} = 1.8 \frac{mJ}{mol K^2}$$

$$B = 2.6 \frac{mJ}{mol K^4} \rightarrow \Theta_D = 100 K$$



# Electrones en un potencial periódico: Teorema de Bloch

## Teorema de Bloch

Los autoestados de  $\mathcal{H}$  pueden elegirse como:  $\psi_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}) = e^{i\bar{k}\cdot\bar{r}}u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r})$  con  $u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r} + \bar{R}) = u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r})$

$\in 1ZB$   
Índice de banda

$$\rightarrow \psi_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r} + \bar{R}) = e^{i\bar{k}\cdot(\bar{r} + \bar{R})}u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r} + \bar{R}) = e^{i\bar{k}\cdot\bar{R}}e^{i\bar{k}\cdot\bar{r}}u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}) = e^{i\bar{k}\cdot\bar{R}}\psi_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r})$$

## Condiciones de contorno periódicas (Born-von Karman)

$\psi(\bar{r}) = \psi(\bar{r} + N_i\bar{a}_i); i = 1, 2, 3$   $\bar{a}_i$ : VP de la RD;  $N_1N_2N_3 = N$  (Nº total de CP en el cristal)

$$\psi(\bar{r}) = \sum_{\bar{q}} c_{\bar{q}} e^{i\bar{q}\cdot\bar{r}} = \sum_{\bar{q}} c_{\bar{q}} e^{i\bar{q}\cdot(\bar{r} + N_i\bar{a}_i)} \rightarrow e^{i\bar{q}N_i\bar{a}_i} = 1$$

Expandimos en ondas planas (base ortogonal completa)

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{q} &= x_1\bar{b}_1 + x_2\bar{b}_2 + x_3\bar{b}_3, \quad \bar{b}_i: \text{VP de la RR}, x_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad \rightarrow 2\pi x_i N_i = 2\pi m_i, m_i \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow x_i = \frac{m_i}{N_i} \\ \bar{q} &= \frac{m_1}{N_1}\bar{b}_1 + \frac{m_2}{N_2}\bar{b}_2 + \frac{m_3}{N_3}\bar{b}_3 \quad \rightarrow \text{Volumen por } \bar{q} \text{ permitido: } \Delta\bar{q} = \frac{\bar{b}_1}{N_1} \left( \frac{\bar{b}_2}{N_2} \times \frac{\bar{b}_3}{N_3} \right) = \frac{1}{N} \frac{(2\pi)^3}{v} = \frac{(2\pi)^3}{v} \end{aligned}$$

## Demostración del Teorema de Bloch

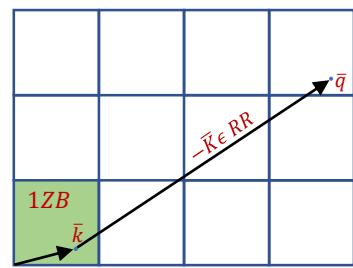
$$\psi(\bar{r}) = \sum_{\bar{q}} c_{\bar{q}} e^{i\bar{q}\cdot\bar{r}}; \quad U(\bar{r}) = \sum_{\bar{K}} U_{\bar{K}} e^{i\bar{K}\cdot\bar{r}} \rightarrow \text{Coeficiente de Fourier } U_{\bar{K}} = \frac{1}{v} \int_{CP} e^{-i\bar{K}\cdot\bar{r}} U(\bar{r}) d\bar{r}$$

Satisface CCP K  $\in RR$  ( $U(\bar{r} + \bar{R}) = U(\bar{r})$ )

Elegimos  $U_0 = \frac{1}{v} \int_{CP} U(\bar{r}) d\bar{r} = 0$ ;  $U(\bar{r})$  real

Simetría de inversión

$$\rightarrow U_{-\bar{K}} = U_{\bar{K}}^*; \quad U(\bar{r}) = U(-\bar{r}) \rightarrow U_{-\bar{K}} = U_{\bar{K}} = U_{\bar{K}}^*$$



$$\text{Energía cinética: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \left( \sum_{\bar{q}} c_{\bar{q}} e^{i\bar{q}\cdot\bar{r}} \right) = \sum_{\bar{q}} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} q^2 c_{\bar{q}} e^{i\bar{q}\cdot\bar{r}}$$

$$\text{Energía potencial: } \sum_{\bar{K}} U_{\bar{K}} e^{i\bar{K}\cdot\bar{r}} \left( \sum_{\bar{q}} c_{\bar{q}} e^{i\bar{q}\cdot\bar{r}} \right) = \sum_{\bar{K}\bar{q}} U_{\bar{K}} c_{\bar{q}} e^{i(\bar{K}+\bar{q})\cdot\bar{r}} = \sum_{\bar{K}\bar{q}'} U_{\bar{K}} c_{\bar{q}'-\bar{K}} e^{i\bar{q}'\cdot\bar{r}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{q}' &\rightarrow \bar{q} \\ \bar{K} &\rightarrow \bar{K}' \end{aligned} \quad \underbrace{\left( \left( \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} q^2 - \varepsilon \right) c_{\bar{q}} + \sum_{\bar{K}'} U_{\bar{K}'} c_{\bar{q}-\bar{K}'} \right)}_{=0} \quad \bar{q} = \bar{k} - \bar{K}, \bar{k} \in 1ZB, \bar{K} \in RR$$

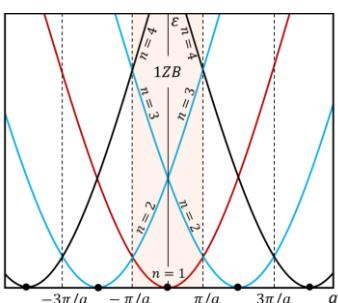
$$\rightarrow \sum_{\bar{q}} e^{i\bar{q}\cdot\bar{r}} \left\{ \left( \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\bar{k} - \bar{K})^2 - \varepsilon \right) c_{\bar{q}} + \sum_{\bar{K}'} U_{\bar{K}'} c_{\bar{q}-\bar{K}'} \right\} = 0 \rightarrow \left( \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\bar{k} - \bar{K})^2 - \varepsilon \right) c_{\bar{k}-\bar{K}} + \sum_{\bar{K}'} U_{\bar{K}'} c_{\bar{k}-\bar{K}-\bar{K}'} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{K}' &\rightarrow \bar{K}' - \bar{K} \quad \varepsilon_{\bar{k}-\bar{K}}^0 \\ \rightarrow & \left( \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\bar{k} - \bar{K})^2 - \varepsilon \right) c_{\bar{k}-\bar{K}} + \sum_{\bar{K}'} U_{\bar{K}'-\bar{K}} c_{\bar{k}-\bar{K}'} = 0 \quad \forall \bar{K} \in RR \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \psi_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}) = \sum_{\bar{K}} c_{\bar{k}-\bar{K}} e^{i(\bar{k}-\bar{K})\cdot\bar{r}} = e^{i\bar{k}\cdot\bar{r}} \sum_{\bar{K}} c_{\bar{k}-\bar{K}} e^{-i\bar{K}\cdot\bar{r}}$$

Tenemos  $N$  problemas independientes, uno para cada  $\bar{k}$  permitido en la 1ZB. Cada problema tiene como soluciones superposiciones de ondas planas con vectores de onda que solo pueden diferir de  $\bar{k}$  en un vector de la RR.

## El caso de e- libres



$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \psi_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}) &= \sum_{\bar{K}} c_{\bar{k}-\bar{K}} e^{i(\bar{k}-\bar{K})\cdot\bar{r}} \\ (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{\bar{k}-\bar{K}}^0) c_{\bar{k}-\bar{K}} &= \sum_{\bar{K}'} U_{\bar{K}'-\bar{K}} c_{\bar{k}-\bar{K}'} \\ &= 0 \quad (\text{e- libres}) \end{aligned} \right.$$

# Consecuencias del Teorema de Bloch

## ¿Qué sucede en una RB con base? (Caso monoatómico)

$$U(\bar{r}) = \sum_{\bar{K}} U_{\bar{K}} e^{i\bar{K} \cdot \bar{r}} = \sum_{\bar{R}} \sum_j \phi(\bar{r} - \bar{R} - \bar{d}_j)$$

$\bar{s} = \bar{r} - \bar{d}_j, d\bar{s} = d\bar{r}$

$$U_{\bar{K}} = \frac{1}{v} \int_{CP} e^{-i\bar{K} \cdot \bar{r}} U(\bar{r}) d\bar{r} = \frac{1}{v} \int_{CP} e^{-i\bar{K} \cdot \bar{r}} \sum_{\bar{R}} \sum_j \phi(\bar{r} - \bar{R} - \bar{d}_j) d\bar{r} = \frac{1}{v} \sum_j \int_{CP} e^{-i\bar{K} \cdot \bar{s}} e^{-i\bar{K} \cdot \bar{d}_j} \sum_{\bar{R}} \phi(\bar{s} - \bar{R}) d\bar{s}$$

$$= \frac{1}{v} \sum_j e^{-i\bar{K} \cdot \bar{d}_j} \int_{CP} e^{-i\bar{K} \cdot (\bar{s} - \bar{R})} \sum_{\bar{R}} \phi(\bar{s} - \bar{R}) d\bar{s} = \frac{1}{v} \sum_j e^{-i\bar{K} \cdot \bar{d}_j} \underbrace{\int_{\substack{\text{Todo} \\ \text{el espacio}}} e^{-i\bar{K} \cdot \bar{s}} \phi(\bar{s}) d\bar{s}}_{S_{\bar{K}}^*} = \frac{1}{v} S_{\bar{K}}^* \phi(\bar{K})$$

$e^{i\bar{K} \cdot \bar{R}} = 1$        $S_{\bar{K}}^*$  ( $S_{\bar{K}}$ : factor de estructura)

Cuando la base da lugar a una extinción en el factor de estructura para algún plano de Bragg, entonces la componente de Fourier del potencial asociada a ese plano se anula, y no ocurre el desdoblamiento de niveles.

## Momento cristalino y velocidad media

$$\psi_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}) = e^{i\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}} u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}); \quad u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r} + \bar{R}) = u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r})$$

$$\xrightarrow{p = \frac{\hbar}{i}\nabla} \frac{\hbar}{i} \nabla \psi_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}) = \frac{\hbar}{i} \nabla [e^{i\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}} u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r})] = \hbar \bar{k} \psi_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}) + e^{i\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}} \frac{\hbar}{i} \nabla u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}) \rightarrow$$

A diferencia del caso de e- libres, para e- de Bloch  $\bar{k}$  no es proporcional al momento, y  $\hbar \bar{k}$  recibe el nombre de "Momento cristalino".

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \underbrace{\nabla^2 (e^{i\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}} u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}))}_{\nabla (i\bar{k} e^{i\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}} u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}) + e^{i\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}} \nabla u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}))} + U(\bar{r}) e^{i\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}} u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}) = \varepsilon e^{i\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}} u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}) \quad (\text{Ec. de Schrödinger para un estado de Bloch})$$

$$= e^{i\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}} (-k^2 + 2i\bar{k}\nabla + \nabla^2) u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r})$$

$$\xrightarrow{\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\nabla^2 + 2i\bar{k}\nabla - k^2) + U(\bar{r}) \right]} u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}) = \varepsilon u_{n\bar{k}}(\bar{r}) \rightarrow \varepsilon_{n\bar{k}} = \langle \psi_{n\bar{k}} | \mathcal{H} | \psi_{n\bar{k}} \rangle = \langle u_{n\bar{k}} | \mathcal{H}_{\bar{k}} | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle$$

$$\nabla_{\bar{k}} \varepsilon_n(\bar{k}) = \nabla_{\bar{k}} \langle u_{n\bar{k}} | \mathcal{H}_{\bar{k}} | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle = \langle \nabla_{\bar{k}} u_{n\bar{k}} | \mathcal{H}_{\bar{k}} | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle + \langle u_{n\bar{k}} | \nabla_{\bar{k}} \mathcal{H}_{\bar{k}} | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle + \langle u_{n\bar{k}} | \mathcal{H}_{\bar{k}} | \nabla_{\bar{k}} u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle$$

$$= \langle \nabla_{\bar{k}} u_{n\bar{k}} | \varepsilon_n(\bar{k}) | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle + \langle u_{n\bar{k}} | \nabla_{\bar{k}} \mathcal{H}_{\bar{k}} | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle + \langle u_{n\bar{k}} | \varepsilon_n(\bar{k}) | \nabla_{\bar{k}} u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle$$

$$= \varepsilon_n(\bar{k}) (\langle \nabla_{\bar{k}} u_{n\bar{k}} | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle + \langle u_{n\bar{k}} | \nabla_{\bar{k}} u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle) + \langle u_{n\bar{k}} | \nabla_{\bar{k}} \mathcal{H}_{\bar{k}} | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle$$

$$= \varepsilon_n(\bar{k}) \nabla_{\bar{k}} \underbrace{\langle u_{n\bar{k}} | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle}_{= 1} + \langle u_{n\bar{k}} | \nabla_{\bar{k}} \mathcal{H}_{\bar{k}} | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle = \langle u_{n\bar{k}} | \nabla_{\bar{k}} \mathcal{H}_{\bar{k}} | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\bar{k}} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\nabla^2 + 2i\bar{k}\nabla - k^2) + U(\bar{r}) \rightarrow \nabla_{\bar{k}} \mathcal{H}_{\bar{k}} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{m} (i\nabla - \bar{k}) = \frac{\hbar}{m} (\bar{P} + \hbar \bar{k})$$

$$\xrightarrow{\nabla_{\bar{k}} \varepsilon_n(\bar{k}) = \frac{\hbar}{m} \langle u_{n\bar{k}} | \bar{P} + \hbar \bar{k} | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{m} \langle u_{n\bar{k}} | e^{-i\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}} \bar{P} e^{i\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}} | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{m} \langle \psi_{n\bar{k}} | \bar{P} | \psi_{n\bar{k}} \rangle}$$

$$\hbar \bar{k} e^{i\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}} | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle + e^{i\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}} \bar{P} | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle = e^{i\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}} (\hbar \bar{k} + \bar{P}) | u_{n\bar{k}} \rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{\bar{P}_n(\bar{k}) = \frac{m}{\hbar} \nabla_{\bar{k}} \varepsilon_n(\bar{k})} \bar{v}_n(\bar{k}) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \nabla_{\bar{k}} \varepsilon_n(\bar{k}) \quad (\text{velocidad media de un e- de Bloch en el estado } n, \bar{k})$$