

Real metals

Monovalent Metals

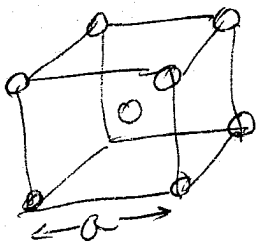
(1A) <u>Alkali's</u> (bcc)	(1B) <u>Nobel's</u> (fcc)
Li $[1s^2]2s^1$	-
Na $[Ne]3s^1$	-
K $[Ar]4s^1$	Cu $[Ar]3d^{10}4s^1$
Rb $[Kr]5s^1$	Ag $[Kr]4d^{10}5s^1$
Cs $[Xe]6s^1$	Au $[Xe]4f^{14}5d^{10}6s^1$

Rare Earth configuration is tightly bound core, electrons here are in very low lying, narrow, filled tight binding bands. Can generally ignore them.

bcc) Alkalies - If we assume the single conduction electron moves completely freely in metal, the Fermi surface is a sphere of radius k_F

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi \frac{k_F^3}{4\pi^3} = \frac{k_F^3}{3\pi^2} = n = \frac{2}{a^3} \leftarrow \text{side of unit cell}$$

↑ density of ions



$$k_F = (6\pi^2)^{1/3} \frac{1}{a} = \left(\frac{6\pi^2}{(2\pi)^3}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{2\pi}{a}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{4\pi}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{2\pi}{a}\right)$$

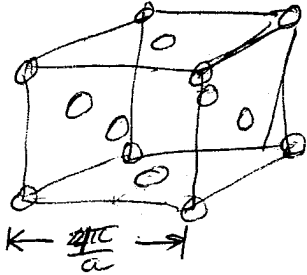
unit cell has 2 atoms $\Rightarrow n = \frac{2}{a^3}$

$$\Rightarrow k_F = \left(\frac{3}{4\pi}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{2\pi}{a}\right) = 0.620 \left(\frac{2\pi}{a}\right)$$

one half of side of unit cell in recip lattice.

unit cell of RL has side of length $\frac{4\pi}{a}$

1st BZ is Wigner-Seitz cell of fcc lattice of unit cell size $\frac{4\pi}{a}$



nearest neighbor is $\frac{4\pi}{a} \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{2})^2}$ away, so shortest distance to surface of 1st BZ is

$$k_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{4\pi}{a}\right) = 0.707 \left(\frac{2\pi}{a}\right)$$

↑ bisect R-L. vector to get dist to Bragg plane

so $\frac{k_F}{k_0} = \frac{.620}{.707} = .877$ ~~the~~ Fermi surface goes .877 of the way to closest pt on zone boundary

If weak potential, approx good, expect Fermi surface to be very spherical - since not near Bragg plane (zone boundary) corrections to free electrons are only $O(U^2)$

That is the case. Sommerfeld model is ~~extremely~~ good in explaining Alkali's (Li not clear) (charge density wave?)

	Li	Na	K	Rb	Cs
-1/R _{Hall} rec	.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9

~~the~~

(Charge density waves?)

magnetoresistance also ~~slowly~~ is less ^Hfield dependent than other materials (Sommerfeld gives indep of H)

Low temp specific heat $C_V = \gamma T + O(T^3)$

Free elec

$$\gamma = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \left(\frac{k_F}{E_F}\right)^2 n$$

γ measures $g(E_F)$

	γ free electron	γ expt
Li	1.8	4.2
Na	2.6	3.5
K	4.0	4.7
Rb	4.6	5.8
·	5.3	7.7

$$\gamma = \frac{\pi^2}{3} kT g(E_F)$$

in general

Noble Metals (fcc)

as in Alkalis, rare earth core is tightly bound + can be ignored. (also 4f electrons of Au)

Conduction electrons are the 11 $d^{10}s^1$ electrons.
 \Rightarrow need 6 bands at least (each band holds 2 elec's per B-lattice site)

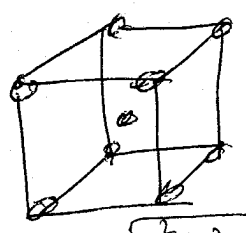
turns out 6 bands are enough. 5 lowest bands completely filled, 6th band half full. Bands look like 5 narrow bands (d-like tight binding) and one (s-band) nearly free electron like. However the nearly free electron s-band is mixed with narrow d-bands.

[Show Fig 15.4]

Fermi surface passes through 6th band (s-band) where it looks very free electron like - above narrow d-bands. Try free electron approx for the Fermi surface of half filled 6th band.

$$\frac{k_F^3}{3\pi^2} = \frac{4}{a^3}$$

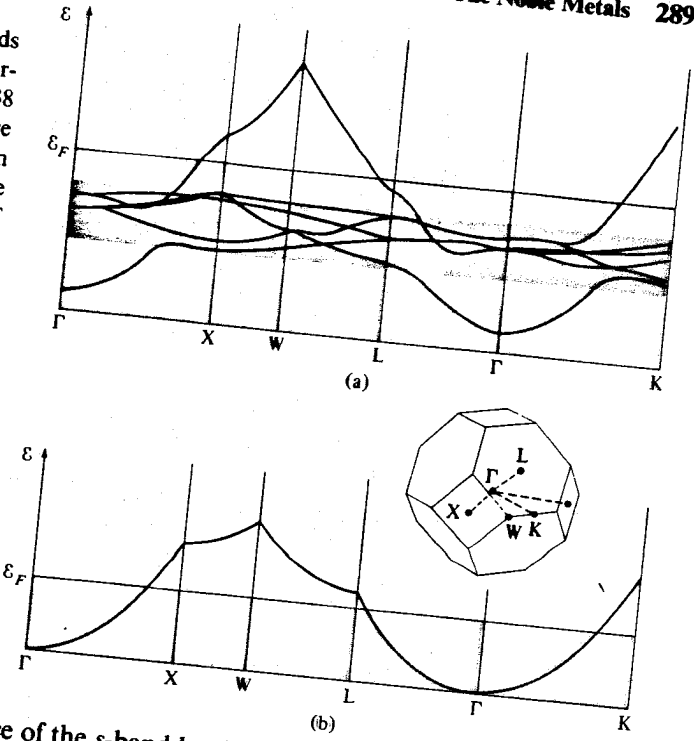
As before, add 1 electron per site to 6th band
 $\Rightarrow k_F = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{\pi^2}} \left(\frac{2\pi}{a}\right) \left(\frac{6}{4\pi}\right)^{1/3}$ (4 atoms in unit cell)



1st BZ is Wigner Seitz cell of bcc, closest pt on boundary from origin is at $k_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \left(\frac{4\pi}{a}\right)$
 $k_0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \left(\frac{2\pi}{a}\right) = 0.866 \left(\frac{2\pi}{a}\right)$

$$k_{small} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \left(\frac{4\pi}{a}\right)$$

Figure 15.4
 (a) Calculated energy bands in copper. (After G. A. Burdick, *Phys. Rev.* **129**, 138 (1963).) The ϵ vs. k curves are shown along several lines in the interior and on the surface of the first zone. (The point Γ is at the center of the zone.) The d -bands occupy the darkest region of the figure, whose width is about 3.5 eV.
 (b) The lowest-lying free electron energies along the same lines as in (a). (The energy scales in (a) and (b) are not the same.)



Note that the k dependence of the s -band levels, except where they approach the d -bands, bears a remarkable resemblance to the lowest free electron band for an fcc crystal (plotted in Figure 15.4b for comparison), especially if one allows for the expected modifications near the zone faces characteristic of a nearly free electron calculation (Chapter 9). Note also that the Fermi level lies far enough above the d -band for the s -band to intersect ϵ_F at points where the resemblance to the free electron band is still quite recognizable.⁴ Thus the calculated band structure indicates that for purposes of Fermi surface determination one might still hope for some success with a nearly free electron calculation. However, one must always keep in mind that not too far below the Fermi energy lurks a very complex set of d -bands, which can be expected to influence the metallic properties far more strongly than do any of the filled bands in the alkali metals.⁵

The Fermi surface for a single half-filled free electron band in an fcc Bravais lattice is a sphere entirely contained within the first Brillouin zone, approaching the surface of the zone most closely in the $\langle 111 \rangle$ directions, where it reaches 0.903 of the distance from the origin to the center of the hexagonal face. The de Haas-van Alphen

⁴ However, the Fermi level is close enough to the d -band to make the s -band nomenclature somewhat misleading for conduction band levels on the Fermi surface. A more precise specification of how s -like or d -like a level is must be based on a detailed examination of its wave function. In this sense most, but not all, levels at the Fermi surface are s -like.

⁵ Atomic ionization potentials provide a convenient reminder of the different roles played by the s and d orbitals in the alkali and noble metals. To remove the first ($4s$) and then the second ($3p$) electron from cesium requires 4.34 and 31.81 eV, respectively. The corresponding figures for copper are 7.74 and 20.29 eV ($3d$).

$= .782 / .866$

$k_F / k_0 = .903 \Rightarrow$ nearly spherical might be expected

However in this direction of closest approach $\langle 111 \rangle$, Fermi surface distorts from sphere to touch zone boundary + give neck. Fermi surface in repeated zone scheme is multiply connected with open orbits as well as closed orbits



de Haas van Alphen expts with H in $\langle 111 \rangle$ direction have 2 period corresp to small area neck + wide area sphere

[Show Fig 15.6
Fig 15.7]

Magneto resistance shows dramatic effect ~~when~~ in H dependence ~~with~~ H field ~~direction~~ with orientation of current w/ open orbits

	Cu	Ag	Au	
$-1/(R_H)_{nec}$	1.5	1.3	1.5	} not bad
$\gamma_{free\ elect}$	1.2	1.5	1.5	
γ_{expt}	1.6	1.6	1.6	

← open orbits can cause problems!

$R = \frac{-1}{mec(1+\lambda)}$ from single model

$\frac{-1}{R_{mec}} = \frac{mec(1+\lambda)}{mec} \approx 1+\lambda > 1$ as above

es are closely related to contact is actually made shape shown in Figure l faces of the zone, but l. The existence of these oscillations for magnetic ermined by the extremal al <111> cross sections:⁶

METAL	$A_{111}(\text{BELLY})/A_{111}(\text{NECK})$
Cu	27
Ag	51
Au	29

Although a distorted sphere, bulging out to make contact with the hexagonal zone faces, is still a fairly simple structure, when viewed in the repeated-zone scheme the noble metal Fermi surface reveals a variety of exceedingly complex orbits. Some of the simplest are shown in Figure 15.7. The open orbits are responsible for the very dramatic behavior of the magnetoresistance of the noble metals (Figure 15.8), whose

etals the free electron sphere directions to make contact with s. (b) Detailed cross sections parate metals. (D. Shoenberg is. *Roy. Soc.* 255, 85 (1962).) The identified by a comparison with

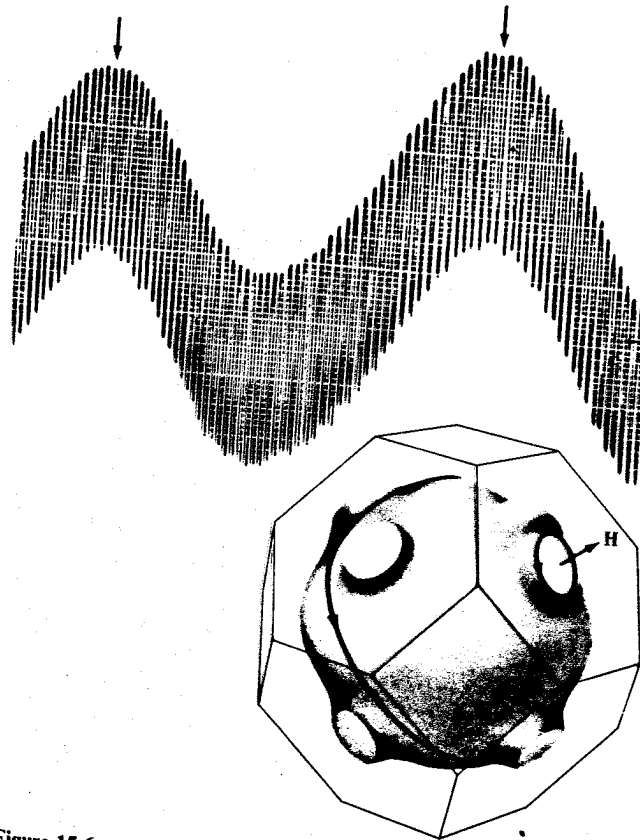


Figure 15.6 De Haas-van Alphen oscillations in silver. (Courtesy of A. S. Joseph.) The magnetic field is along a <111> direction. The two distinct periods are due to the neck and belly orbits indicated in the inset, the high-frequency oscillations coming from the larger belly orbit. By merely counting the number of high-frequency periods in a single low-frequency period (i.e., between the two arrows) one deduces directly that $A_{111}(\text{belly})/A_{111}(\text{neck}) = 51$. (Note that it is not necessary to know either the vertical or horizontal scales of the graph to determine this fundamental piece of geometrical information!)

entry for silver can be read directl

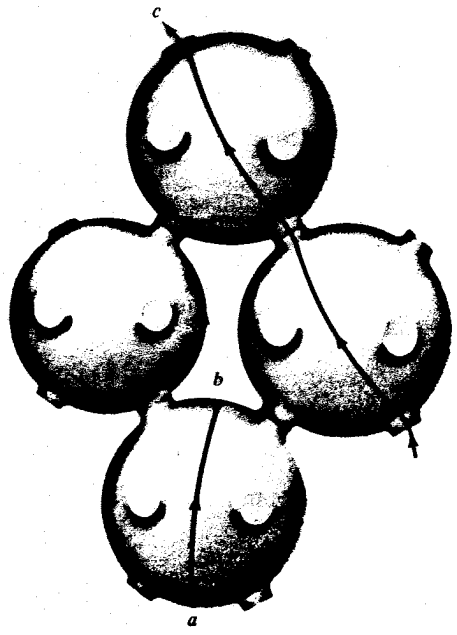


Figure 15.7
 Indicating only a few of the surprisingly many types of orbits an electron can pursue in k -space when a uniform magnetic field is applied to a noble metal. (Recall that the orbits are given by slicing the Fermi surface with planes perpendicular to the field.) The figure displays (a) a closed particle orbit; (b) a closed hole orbit; (c) an open orbit, which continues in the general direction indefinitely in the reciprocal lattice scheme.

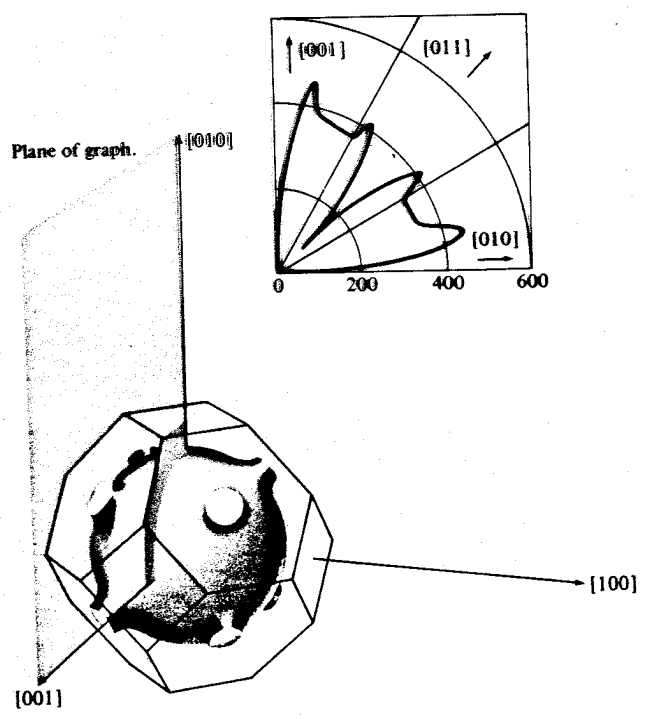


Figure 15.8
 The spectacular directional dependence of the high magnetoresistance in copper that is characteristic of a surface support is shown in the figure. The [001] and [010] directions of the copper crystal are indicated in the figure, and a current flows in the direction perpendicular to the graph. The magnetic field in the plane of the graph has a fixed magnitude of 18 gauss, and its direction is continuously varied from [001] to [010]. The graph is a plot of

$$\frac{\rho(H) - \rho(0)}{\rho(0)}$$

vs. orientation of the field. The sample is very pure and the temperature is very low (4.2°K, the temperature of liquid helium) to insure the highest possible value for $\omega\tau$. (Klauder and J. E. Kuebler, *The Fermi Surface*, H. J. Kuebler and Webb, eds., Wiley, New York, 1960.)

For ~~most~~ Nobels, d-bands cause complications
 threshold occurs for exciting d-band electron
 up to conduction s-band unoccupied state. This for Cu
 occurs at μ where $\hbar\omega \approx 2\text{eV}$.

[Show Fig 15.11]

Absorption for Cu shows peak at $\approx 2\text{eV}$, corresponding
 to λ in orange part of spectrum - this is why copper is
 red! Gold is yellow due to threshold at similar energy,
 Silver more complicated - threshold for d-band excitation
 + plasmon excitation merge at about 4eV

Read about Divalent - (hcp, fcc, bcc)

Trivalent Aluminium (fcc)

Fermi surface close to free electron sphere for fcc B-lattice
 with 3 conduction electrons per atom -

For free electrons with 3 conduction electrons,
 1st BZ completely full - Fermi surface has branches in
 2nd, 3rd, 4th zones. In reduced zone scheme, 2nd zone
 is closed surface, in 3rd zone, ^{containing holes} connected tubes, in 4th
 zone small pockets of electrons

In Al potential ~~also~~ causes pockets of electrons in 4th zone
 (holes exist in 2nd + 3rd zones (bands))

3rd per atom
 taking 2 of the 3 electrons

Since 1st band completely full, need to put remaining ~~2~~ electrons in 2nd + 3rd bands.
 If n is total conduction electron density

$$n_e^{II} + n_e^{III} = \frac{n}{3} \quad \left(\frac{2}{3}n \text{ in 1st band}\right)$$

But also $n_e^{II} + n_h^{II} = 2\left(\frac{n}{3}\right)$ (since 2nd band ~~can~~ also hold $\frac{2}{3}n$ electrons)

subtract
~~subtract~~ \Rightarrow ~~$n_e^{II} + n_h^{II}$~~
 $n_e^{III} - n_h^{II} = -\frac{n}{3}$

since hole orbits of 2nd band, and electron orbits of 3rd band are closed \Rightarrow Hall coefficient

$$R_H = \frac{-1}{n_{eff}ec} \quad \text{with } n_{eff} = -\frac{n}{3} \quad \text{Explains}$$

anomalous sign of Hall effect

$$-1/3ec R_H \text{ exp} \quad -0.3 \quad \approx -1/3 \text{ predicted above!}$$

- z=4 Tetravalent metals - Tin Lead
- z=5 Semi metals, Graphite, As, Bi, Sb
- Transition metals
- Rare earth metals
- Antimony
- Arsenic