University of Anbar
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# فيزياء الحالة الصلبة Solid State Physics

المرحلة الرابعة الكورس الثاني صلدة 2

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#### Lecture 1

### 1. Band theory of solids

### 1.1 Introduction

Neither the classical or quantum theory of free electronic gas was able to explain the large differences in the electrical conductivity of conductive, dielectric and semiconducting materials due to:

لم تستطع اي من النظرية الكلاسيكية او النظرية الكمية للغاز الالكتروني الحر من تفسير الفوارق الكبيرة في التوصيل الكهربائي للمواد الموصلة والعازلة وشبه الموصلة وذلك بسبب

• The neglect of the interaction between conduction electrons and the periodic nature of the crystalline alloy,

 Also, not taking into account that the solid material possesses a Band consisting of a large number of Energy levels which are close to each other,

وكذلك عدم الاخذ بنظر الاعتبار بان المادة الصلبة تمتلك حزمة Band متكونة من عدد كبير من مستويات الطاقة Energy levels قريبة بعضها من البعض,

The number of these levels is equal to the number of atoms in the crystal, and therefore the Energy band appears as continuous,

ان عدد هذه المستويات يساوي عدد الذرات في البلورة وعليه فان حزمة الطاقة Energy band تظهر وكانها مستمرة.

The energy bands can be separated from each other in the forbidden regions that prevent conductive electrons from of the occupation or the presence of these areas is called **Energy gap.** 

ان حزم الطاقة يمكن ان تكون مفصولة بعضها عن بعض بمناطق محضورة تمنع الكترونات التوصيل من احتلالها او الوجود فيها وتسمى هذه المناطق بفجوة الطاقة Energy gap .

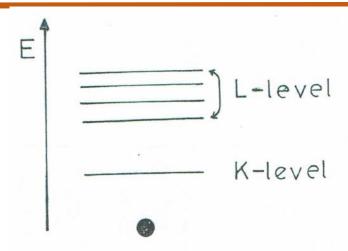
## 1.2 Energy levels and energy bands:

The electrons during their motion in the atom settle in shells around the nucleus and at levels of specific energy.

The bonding of electrons to the nucleus decreases as the levels of their position are far from the centre of the nucleus, thus helping their free movement.

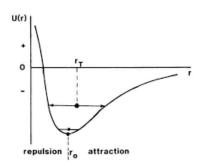
The energies of the electrons in a single orbit are not equal, but they are varied according to their distance if it's far or closeness to the nucleus, except for the level K.

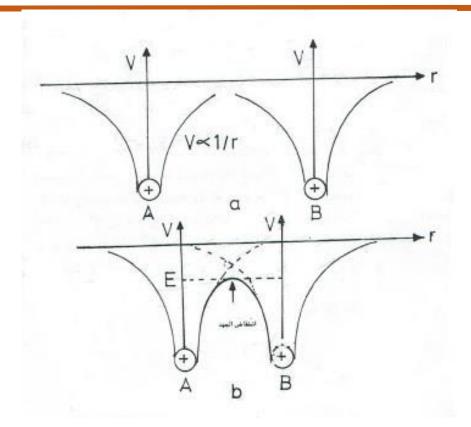
The figure below shows one an insulated atom from other atoms that means neglect the effect of other atoms. Also, the figure shows the levels of energy. Any level should just equip two electrons with opposite spins according to the Pauli exclusion principle.



Now what happens to these levels when adding the atoms together to make a solid material?

In one atom the electron can move around the nucleus and under the effect of the attraction of the nucleus, this electron will affect by the potential energy which proportion inversely with the distance from the nucleus  $V \propto ^{1}/_{r}$ .





If we consider that we have two atoms A, B and put them close to each other that will increase the attraction between the nucleus and the other electrons leading to decrease potential energy in the field between the two atoms. And the potential energy of other sides of atoms stills high.

إذا اعتبرنا أن لدينا ذرتين A, B ونضعهما بالقرب من بعضهما البعض مما سيزيد من جاذبية النواة والإلكترونات الأخرى مما يؤدي إلى تقليل الطاقة الكامنة في المجال بين الذرتين. والطاقة الجهد من الجوانب الأخرى من الذرات لا تزال مرتفعة

The increasing of the closeness between the two atoms leads to the overlap of their shells, and thus the potential barrier between them decreases to the range that the energy level becomes one for each of the two atoms.

If there is one electron for each level, then the interference of the two levels means that the net level of the two atoms will contain two electrons for each of them an inverse spin.

#### 1.3 Successes of the free electron model:

The free electron model of metals gives us good insight into:

- 1- Heat capacity
- 2- Electrical conductivity
- 3- Thermal conductivity
- 4- magnetic susceptibility
- 5- electrodynamic of metals.

## 1.4 Failures of the free electron model:

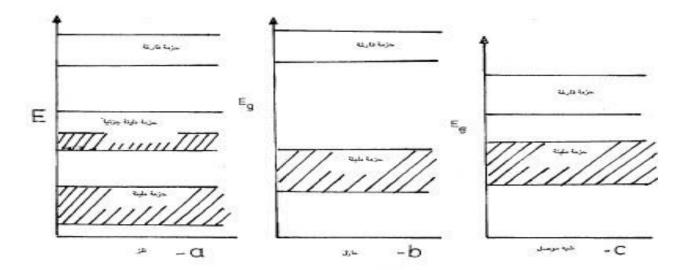
The distinction between metals, semimetals, semiconductors, and insulators; the occurrence of positive values of the Hall coefficient, the relation of conduction electrons in the metal to the valence electrons of free atoms;

Free electron model cannot help us to understand why some elements crystallize to form good conductors of electricity and others to form insulators, and semiconductors.

لا يمكن أن يساعدنا نموذج الإلكترون الحر في فهم سبب تبلور بعض العناصر لتشكيل موصلات جيدة للكهرباء وغيرها لتشكيل عوازل وأشباه الموصلات

Electrons in crystals are arranged in energy bands separated by regions in energy for which no wave like electron orbitals exist. Such Forbidden regions are called energy gaps or band gaps, and result from the interaction of the conduction electron waves with the ion cores of the crystal.

يتم ترتيب الإلكترونات الموجودة في البلورات في نطاقات طاقة مفصولة بمناطق طاقة لا توجد بها موجة مثل المدارات الإلكترونية. وتسمى هذه المناطق المحرمة بفجوات الطاقة أو فجوات النطاق وتنتج عن . تفاعل موجات الكترونات التوصيل مع النوى الأيونية للبلورة



The crystal behaves as an insulator if the allowed energy bands are either filled or empty, for then no electrons can move in an electric field.

The crystal behaves as a metal if one or more bands are partly filled, say between 10 and 90 percent filled. The crystal is a semiconductor or a semimetal if one or two bands are slightly filled or slightly empty.

تتصرف البلورة كمعدن إذا تم شغل جزء أو أكثر من الحزم ، ما بين 10 و 90 في المئة. البلورة عبارة عن أشباه موصلات أو شبه معدن إذا كان هناك حزمة أو حزمتين ممتلئين . قليلاً أو فار غين قليلاً

To understand the difference between insulators and conductors, we must extend the free electron model to take account of the periodic lattice of the solid.

لفهم الفرق بين العوازل والموصلات ، يجب أن نوسع نموذج الإلكترون الحر للاخذ بنظر الاعتبار الدور بة للشبكة للمادة الصلبة

#### References

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