University of Anbar
College of Science
Department of Physics



# فيزياء الحالة الصلبة Solid state Physics

المرحلة الرابعة الكورس الثاني

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## مفردات الكورس

# Syllabus of solid state physics

- 1-Band theory, Energy levels and energy bands, Nearly free electron model, Bragg reflection and energy gap, Bloch function, Kronig-Penney model, Brillouin zones, Fermi surfaces, effective mass.
- 2-Semiconductor crystals, Intrinsic semiconductor, Direct and indirect absorption, Intrinsic carrier concentration, Extrinsic semiconductor, N-type semiconductor, P-type semiconductor, Concentration of electrons and holes in dopped semiconductor, mobility, electrical conductivity, photoconductivity, Exciton.
- 3-Crystal defects, Point defects in a lattice, diffusion, Dislocation (line imperfection, Edge dislocation, screw dislocation, Burger's vector, dislocation movement, Surface defects (Planar defects), Stacking faults, Gran boundaries, Volume defects (Bulk defects).
- 4- Superconductivity, Applications of superconductivity, superconducting properties: Critical Temperature, Critical Magnetic field, Critical current density, Meissner Effect, Penetration depth, BCS theory of superconductivity Coherence length, Types of superconductors, Perovskite, superconductivity in high temperature superconductor.
- 5-Magnetic properties of solids, Diamagnetic materials, Paramagnetic materials, Curie's law, Ferromagnetic materials, Bloch wall, Antiferromagnetic materials, Ferrimagnetism, Magnetic resonance, electron spin resonance ESR, Nuclear magnetic resonance NMR.

#### \* Band theory of solids

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:

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

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اهمال التفاعل بين الكترونات التوصيل والطبيعة الدورية للسبيكة البلورية
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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.

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وكذلك عدم الاخذ بنظر الاعتبار بان المادة الصلبة تمتلك حزمة Band متكونة من عدد كبير من مستويات الطاقة Energy levels قريبة بعضها من البعض,
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The number of these levels is equal to the number of atoms in the crystal, and therefore the Energy band appears as continuous,

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

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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 .
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#### **Energy levels and energy bands:**

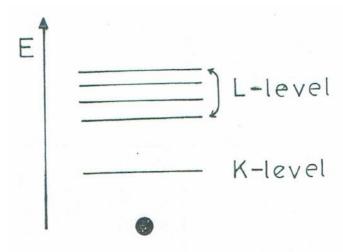
The electrons during their motion in the atom settle in shells around the nucleus and at levels of specific energy.

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ان الالكترونات في حركتها في الذرة تستقر في اغلفة حول النواة وفي مستويات ذات طاقة محددة.
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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. يقل ارتباط الالكترونات بالنواة كلما بعدت مستويات موقعها عن مركز النواة وبذلك يسهل تحركها بحرية .

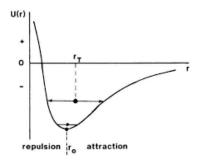
The energies of the electrons in a single orbit are not equal, but they are varied according to their distance if it's far or closeness to the nucleus, except for the level K.

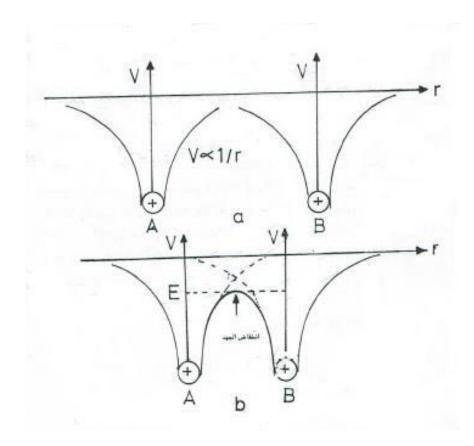
The figure below shows one an insulated atom from other atoms that means neglect the effect of other atoms. Also, the figure shows the levels of energy. Any level should just equip two electrons with opposite spins according to the Pauli exclusion principle.



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.

ان ازدياد التقارب بين الذرتين يؤدي الى تداخل اغلفتها، وبهذا ينخفض حاجز الجهد بينهما . الى الحد الذي يصبح فيه مستوى الطاقة واحدا لكل من الذرتين.

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.

## > 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.

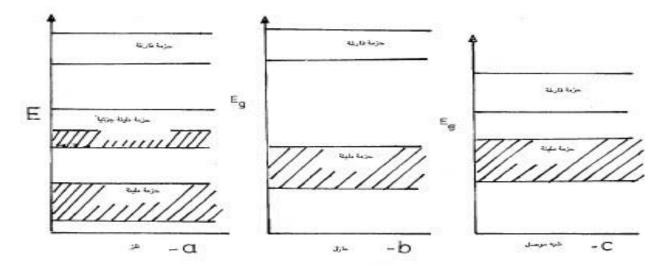
#### > Failures of the free electron model:

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.

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.

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 الدورية للشبكة للمادة الصلبة.

#### Nearly free electron model.

On the free electron model the allowed energy values are distributed essentially continuously from zero to infinity.

في نموذج الإلكترون الحر ، يتم توزيع قيم الطاقة المسموح بها بشكل أساسي من الصفر إلى ما لا نهاية.

$$\varepsilon_k = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2) \quad ,$$

where, for periodic boundary conditions over a cube of side L,

$$k_{x,k_{y,k_z}} = 0, \ \mp \frac{2\pi}{L}; \mp \frac{4\pi}{L}; \dots$$

The free electron wavefunctions are of the form

$$\Psi_k(r) = e^{ik.r}$$

What happens when we add a periodic lattice of lattice constant a?

Effect of the periodic potential: particles (behaving like waves) which are moving through a lattice spaced by lattice constant a.

Electrons diffract from the periodic lattice.

This is the physical origin of the band gap. There are some electron energy levels which are forbidden because the electron waves cancel themselves out of these wavelengths.

What wavelengths are these?

At zone boundary 
$$k = \mp \frac{\pi}{a}$$

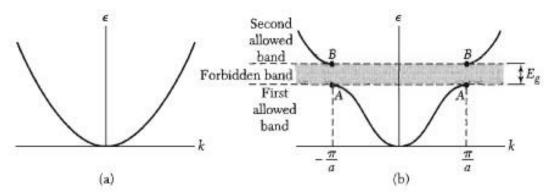


Figure Free electron model, Nearly free electron model

We explain physically the origin of energy gaps in the simple problem of a linear solid of lattice constant a. The low energy portions of the band structure are shown qualitatively, in figure (a) for entirely free electrons and in figure (b) for electrons that are nearly free, but with an energy gap at  $k = \pm \pi/a$ . The Bragg condition  $(k + G)^2 = k^2$  for diffraction of a wave of wavevector **k** becomes in one dimension

$$k = \pm \frac{1}{2}G = \pm n\pi/a$$

where  $G = 2\pi n/a$  is a reciprocal lattice vector and **n** is an integer. The first reflections and the first energy gap occur at  $\mathbf{k} = \pm \pi/a$ . The region in **k** space between  $-\pi/a$  and  $\pi/a$  is the **first Brillouin zone** of this lattice. Other energy gaps occur for other values of the integer **n**.

# Bragg reflection and energy gap.

There is an analogy between electron waves and lattice waves (phonons), For most value of the dispersion curve, the electron move freely throughout the lattice ( there is a group velocity that is  $non - zero = d\omega/dk$ )

هناك تماثل بين موجات الإلكترون وموجات الشبيكة (الفونونات) ، بالنسبة لمعظم قيمة منحنى التشتت ، يتحرك الإلكترون بحرية في جميع أنحاء الشبيكة (هناك سرعة جماعية غير صفرية)

At the zone boundary  $(k=\pm\pi/a)$ , there are only standing waves  $(d\omega/dk=0)$ .

What standing wave solutions are stable with these k- values?

The time-independent state is represented by standing waves. We can form:

$$exp^{(\pm i\pi x/a)} = \cos(\pi x/a) \pm i \sin(\pi x/a)$$

The simplest solution is a combination of wave function of the electrons,

$$\Psi_1 = exp^{(ik.x)} = exp^{(i\pi x/a)}$$
 $\Psi_2 = exp^{(-ik.x)} = exp^{(-i\pi x/a)}$ 

The two different standing waves from the two traveling waves:

$$\Psi^{+} = \Psi_{1} + \Psi_{2} = exp^{(ik.x)} + exp^{(-ik.x)} = 2\cos(\pi x/a)$$

$$\Psi^{-} = \Psi_{1} - \Psi_{2} = exp^{(ik.x)} - exp^{(-ik.x)} = 2i\sin(\pi x/a)$$

The standing waves are labelled (+) or (-) according to whether or not they change sign when -x is substituted for x. Both standing waves are composed of equal parts of right and left-directed traveling waves.

The combination of these two traveling waves  $exp^{(ik.x)}$  give standing wave solutions (sin and cos).

The two standing waves  $\Psi^+$  and  $\Psi^-$  pile up electrons at different regions, and therefore the two waves have different values of the potential energy in the field of the ions of the lattice. This is the origin of the energy gap.

The probability density p of a particle is  $\Psi^*\Psi = |\Psi|^2$ . For a pure traveling wave  $exp^{(ik.x)}$ , we have,  $p = exp^{(-ik.x)}exp^{(ik.x)} = 1$ , so that the charge density is constant.

The charge density is not constant for linear combinations of plane waves. Consider the standing wave  $\Psi$  (+) for this we have

$$p(+) = |\Psi(+)|^2 \propto \cos^2 \pi x/a$$

This function piles up electrons (negative charge) on the positive ions centred at x = 0, a, 2a, . . . in Figure below, where the potential energy is lowest.

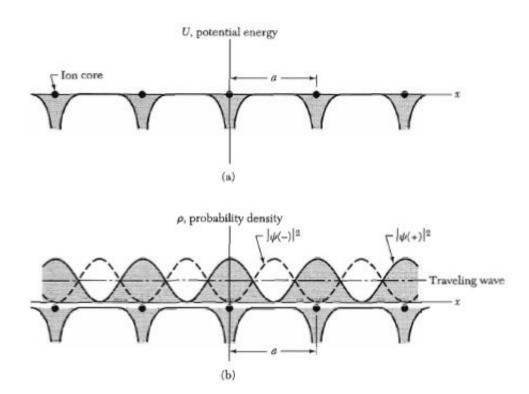


Figure (a) the variation of the potential energy of a conduction electron in the field of the positive ion cores.

The potential energy of an electron in the field of a positive ion is negative, so that the force between them is attractive.

For the other standing wave  $\Psi(-)$  the probability density is

$$p(-) = |\Psi(-)|^2 \propto \sin^2 \pi x / a$$

which concentrates electrons away from the ion cores.

In Figure (b) we show the electron concentration for the standing waves  $\Psi(+)$ ,  $\Psi(-)$ , and for a traveling wave.