

Solid State Physics

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SOLID STATE PHYSICS

Second Edition

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John Wiley & Sons

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Editors' preface to the Manchester Physics Series

The first book in the Manchester Physics Series was published in 1970, and other titles have been added since, with total sales world-wide of more than a quarter of a million copies in English language editions and in translation. We have been extremely encouraged by the response of readers, both colleagues and students. The books have been reprinted many times, and some of our titles have been rewritten as new editions in order to take into account feedback received from readers and to reflect the changing style and needs of undergraduate courses.

The Manchester Physics Series is a series of textbooks at undergraduate level. It grew out of our experience at Manchester University Physics Department, widely shared elsewhere, that many textbooks contain much more material than can be accommodated in a typical undergraduate course and that this material is only rarely so arranged as to allow the definition of a shorter self-contained course. In planning these books, we have had two objects. One was to produce short books: so that lecturers should find them attractive for undergraduate courses; so that students should not be frightened off by their encyclopaedic size or their price. To achieve this, we have been very selective in the choice of topics, with the emphasis on the basic physics together with some instructive, stimulating and useful applications. Our second aim was to produce books which allow courses of different length and difficulty to be selected, with emphasis on different applications. To achieve such flexibility we have encouraged authors to

use flow diagrams showing the logical connections between different chapters and to put some topics in starred sections. These cover more advanced and alternative material which is not required for the understanding of later parts of each volume. Although these books were conceived as a series, each of them is self-contained and can be used independently of the others. Several of them are suitable for wider use in other sciences. Each author's preface gives details about the level, prerequisites, etc., of his volume.

We are extremely grateful to the many students and colleagues, at Manchester and elsewhere, whose helpful criticisms and stimulating comments have led to many improvements. Our particular thanks go to the authors for all the work they have done, for the many new ideas they have contributed, and for discussing patiently, and often accepting, our many suggestions and requests. We would also like to thank the publishers, John Wiley & Sons, who have been most helpful.

January, 1987

F. MANDL
R. J. ELLISON
D. J. SANDIFORD

The story of the creation was told in 200 words. Look it up if you don't believe me.—*Edgar Wallace*

Foreword

When the time came to consider a second edition of *Solid State Physics* I felt that I had already said what I had to say on the subject in the first edition. I also felt that the book was rather too idiosyncratic for many students. For these reasons I thought it would be better if the revision and updating were undertaken by another hand, and the editors shared this view.

We therefore approached Dr John Hook, a friend and colleague for many years, and I think the result justifies the decision. The new edition is, in my opinion, a substantial improvement on the old one, but it would not have occurred to me to write it like that.

September 1990

HENRY HALL

Author's preface to second edition

I accepted the invitation of the editors of the Manchester Physics Series to write a second edition of *Solid State Physics* for two main reasons. Firstly I felt that, although the approach adopted in the first edition had much to commend it, some re-ordering and simplification of the material was required to make the book more accessible to undergraduate students. Secondly there was a need to take account of some of the important developments that have occurred in solid state physics since 1973.

To achieve re-ordering and simplification it has been necessary to rewrite most of the first edition. A major change has been to introduce the idea of mobile electron states in solids through the free electron theory of metals rather than through the formation of energy bands by overlap of atomic states on neighbouring atoms. The latter approach was used in the first edition because it could be applied first to the dilute electron gas in semiconductors where an independent particle model might be expected to work. Although this was appealing to the experienced physicist, it proved difficult to the undergraduate student, who was forced to assimilate too many new ideas at the beginning. One feature of the first edition that I have retained is to delay for as long as possible a formal discussion of the reciprocal lattice and Brillouin zones in a three-dimensional crystal. Although these concepts provide an elegant general framework for describing many of the properties of crystalline solids, they are, like Maxwell's equations in electromagnetism, more likely to be appreciated by

students if they have met some of the ideas earlier in a simpler context. The use of the formal framework is avoided in the early chapters by using one- and two-dimensional geometries whenever necessary.

To take account of recent developments the amount of material on semiconductor physics and devices has been substantially increased, a chapter has been added on the two-dimensional electron gas and quantum Hall effect, and sections on quasi-crystals, high- T_c superconductors and the use of electrons to probe surfaces have been included. A chapter on the electrical properties of insulators has also been added.

I have tried to conform to the aim of the Manchester Physics Series by producing a book of reasonable length (and thus cost), from which it is possible to define self-contained undergraduate courses of different length and difficulty. The problem with solid state physics in this context is that it contains many diverse topics so that many quite different courses are possible. I have had to be very selective therefore in my choice of subjects, which has been strongly influenced by the third year undergraduate solid state physics courses at Manchester. We currently have a basic course of 20 lectures, which is given at two levels; the courses cover material from Chapters 1-5 of this book and the higher level course also incorporates appropriate sections of Chapters 11-13. A further course of 20 lectures on selected topics in solid state physics currently covers magnetism, superconductivity and ferroelectricity (Chapters 7-10). The flow diagram inside the front cover can be used as an aid to the design of courses based on this book.

Important subjects that are not covered in this book are crystal defects and disordered solids. I would have liked to include a chapter on each of these topics but would have exceeded the length limit set by the publishers and editors had I done so.

Like the first edition, this book presupposes a background knowledge of properties of matter (interatomic potentials and their relation to binding energies and elastic moduli, kinetic theory), quantum mechanics (Schrödinger's equation and its solution to find energy eigenvalues and eigenfunctions), electricity and magnetism (Maxwell's equations and some familiarity with electric and magnetic fields in matter) and thermal physics (the Boltzmann factor and the Fermi and Bose distributions). Books in which this background information can be found are listed in the bibliography along with selected general reference books on solid state physics and some books and articles that provide further information on specific topics.

This book includes some more advanced and detailed material, which can be omitted without loss of continuity. Complete sections in this category are identified by starring and parts of sections are printed on a grey background.

The use of **bold** type for a technical term in the text, normally when the term is first encountered, indicates that a definition or explanation of the term can be found there. *Italic* type is used for emphasis.

I am very grateful to David Sandiford and Henry Hall for their helpful advice and constructive criticism. I would also like to thank Manchester undergraduate Colin Lally, who read the manuscript from the point of view of a prospective consumer; his reaction reassured me that the level was appropriate. Ian Callaghan's draughtmanship and photography was invaluable in producing many of the figures, and my son James helped willingly with some of the more mundane manuscript-preparation tasks.

September 1990

JOHN HOOK

TABLE OF CONSTANTS

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Units</i>
Electron charge	e	1.602×10^{-19}	C
Electron mass	m	9.109×10^{-31}	kg
Proton mass	m_p	1.673×10^{-27}	kg
Neutron mass	m_n	1.675×10^{-27}	kg
Atomic mass unit	amu	1.661×10^{-27}	kg
Planck's constant	h	6.626×10^{-34}	J s
Planck's constant	$\hbar = h/2\pi$	1.055×10^{-34}	J s
Bohr radius	$a_0 = \hbar^2/me^2$	5.292×10^{-11}	m
Bohr magneton	$\mu_B = e\hbar/2m$	9.274×10^{-24}	J T ⁻¹
Speed of light	c	2.998×10^8	m s ⁻¹
Permeability of vacuum	μ_0	$4\pi \times 10^{-7}$	H m ⁻¹
Permittivity of vacuum	$\epsilon_0 = 1/\mu_0 c^2$	8.854×10^{-12}	F m ⁻¹
Avogadro's number	N_A	6.022×10^{23}	mol ⁻¹
Boltzmann's constant	k_B	1.381×10^{-23}	J K ⁻¹
Gas constant	$R = N_A k_B$	8.315	J K ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹

Contents

Flow diagram	Inside front cover
Editor's preface to the Manchester Physics Series	xv
Foreword	xvii
Author's preface to second edition	xix

1 CRYSTAL STRUCTURE	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Elementary Crystallography	2
1.2.1 The crystal lattice	2
1.2.2 The basis	7
1.2.3 Crystal planes and directions	8
1.3 Typical Crystal Structures	10
1.3.1 Cubic and hexagonal close-packed structures	10
1.3.2 The body-centred cubic structure	15
1.3.3 Structures of ionic solids	17
1.3.4 The diamond and zincblende structures	18
1.4 X-ray Crystallography	19
1.4.1 The Bragg law	19
1.4.2 Experimental arrangements for x-ray diffraction	22

★ Starred sections may be omitted as they are not required later in the book.

★1.5	Quasi-crystals	25
1.6	Interatomic Forces	28
1.6.1	Van der Waals bonding	28
1.6.2	Ionic bonding	29
1.6.3	Covalent bonding	30
1.6.4	Metallic bonding	31
1.6.5	Hydrogen bonding	31
1.6.6	Mixed bonding	31
	PROBLEMS 1	32
2	CRYSTAL DYNAMICS	33
2.1	Introduction	33
2.2	Sound Waves	34
2.3	Lattice Vibrations of One-dimensional Crystals	36
2.3.1	Chain of identical atoms	36
2.3.2	Chain of two types of atom	41
2.4	Lattice Vibrations of Three-dimensional Crystals	47
2.5	Phonons	48
2.6	Heat Capacity from Lattice Vibrations	49
2.6.1	Energy and heat capacity of a harmonic oscillator	49
2.6.2	The density of states	52
2.6.3	The high- and low-temperature limits	58
2.6.4	The Debye interpolation scheme	59
2.7	Anharmonic Effects	63
2.7.1	Thermal expansion	63
2.7.2	Phonon-phonon collisions	67
2.8	Thermal Conduction by Phonons	69
2.8.1	Kinetic theory	70
2.8.2	Conduction at high temperatures	72
2.8.3	Conduction at intermediate temperatures	72
2.8.4	Conduction at low temperatures	73
	PROBLEMS 2	74
3	FREE ELECTRONS IN METALS	76
3.1	Introduction	76
3.2	The Free Electron Model	76
3.2.1	Ground state of the free electron gas	78
3.2.2	The free electron gas at finite temperature	80
3.2.3	Heat capacity of the free electron gas	81
3.2.4	Soft x-ray emission spectrum	84
3.2.5	Metallic binding	85

3.3	Transport Properties of the Conduction Electrons	86
3.3.1	The equation of motion of the electrons	86
3.3.2	The electrical conductivity	87
3.3.3	The thermal conductivity	89
3.3.4	The Wiedemann-Franz law and the temperature dependence of the electrical and thermal conductivities	91
3.3.5	The Hall effect	97
	PROBLEMS 3	99

4 THE EFFECT OF THE PERIODIC LATTICE POTENTIAL—ENERGY BANDS 100

4.1	Nearly Free Electron Theory	100
4.2	Classification of Crystalline Solids into Metals, Insulators and Semiconductors	104
4.3	The Tight Binding Approach	109
4.3.1	Coupled probability amplitudes	109
4.3.2	The H_2^+ ion—covalent bonding	111
4.3.3	Electron states on a one-dimensional chain	116
4.3.4	Electron states in diamond, silicon and germanium	121
4.4	Band Structure Effective Masses	124
	PROBLEMS 4	129

5 SEMICONDUCTORS 131

5.1	Introduction	131
5.2	Holes	133
5.3	Methods of Providing Electrons and Holes	136
5.3.1	Donor and acceptor impurities	136
5.3.2	Thermal excitation of carriers	139
5.3.3	Intrinsic behaviour	142
5.3.4	Extrinsic behaviour	143
5.4	Absorption of Electromagnetic Radiation	147
5.5	Transport Properties	149
5.5.1	Electrical conductivity	149
5.5.2	Hall effect	152
5.5.3	Cyclotron resonance	155
5.6	Non-equilibrium Carrier Densities	159
5.6.1	The continuity equations	160
5.6.2	Electrical neutrality	161
5.6.3	Generation and recombination	163
5.6.4	Injection of minority carriers at a steady rate	165
5.6.5	Injection of a pulse of minority carriers	166
	PROBLEMS 5	168

6 SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES	169
6.1 Introduction	169
6.2 The p-n Junction with Zero Applied Bias	169
6.3 The p-n Junction with an Applied Bias	175
6.4 Other Devices Based on the p-n Junction	181
6.4.1 Light emitting diodes and lasers	181
6.4.2 Solar cells	182
6.4.3 The junction transistor	184
6.4.4 The junction-gate field-effect transistor	187
6.5 Metal-oxide-semiconductor technology and the MOSFET	188
6.6 Molecular Beam Epitaxy and Semiconductor Heterojunctions	192
PROBLEMS 6	196
7 DIAMAGNETISM AND PARAMAGNETISM	198
7.1 Introduction	198
7.2 Paramagnetism	200
7.2.1 The origin of permanent dipole moments	200
7.2.2 The interaction of a permanent dipole moment with an applied magnetic field	202
7.2.3 Calculation of the magnetization of paramagnetic ions	203
7.2.4 Conduction electron paramagnetism	208
7.3 Diamagnetism	211
7.3.1 Momentum in a magnetic field	211
7.3.2 Screening by induced currents	213
7.3.3 Calculation of the diamagnetic susceptibility	215
PROBLEMS 7	217
8 MAGNETIC ORDER	219
8.1 Introduction	219
8.2 The Exchange Interaction	220
8.3 Ferromagnetism	221
8.3.1 The Weiss molecular field	221
8.3.2 Calculation of ferromagnetic properties using the mean field theory	223
8.4 The Néel Model of Antiferromagnetism	229
8.5 Spin Waves	232
8.5.1 Ferromagnets at low temperatures	232
8.5.2 Spin waves in a one-dimensional crystal	233
8.5.3 Magnetization and heat capacity at low temperatures	236
★8.5.4 Ferromagnetic resonance and the experimental observation of spin waves	239

★8.6	Other Types of Magnetic Order	241
8.6.1	Ferrimagnetism	241
8.6.2	Spin density wave antiferromagnetism in chromium	242
8.6.3	Magnetic ordering in rare-earth metals	245
8.7	Ferromagnetic Domains	246
8.7.1	The energy and thickness of a Bloch wall	246
8.7.2	Why do domains occur?	249
8.7.3	Magnetization curves of ferromagnets	250
	PROBLEMS 8	251
9	ELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF INSULATORS	253
9.1	Dielectrics	253
9.1.1	Dielectric constant and susceptibility	253
9.1.2	Polarization due to relative motion of electrons and nuclei	256
9.1.3	Orientation of permanent dipole moments	260
★9.1.4	Dielectric constant and lattice vibrations of ionic crystals	265
9.2	Pyroelectric Materials	271
★9.2.1	The Landau model	273
9.3	Piezoelectricity	275
	PROBLEMS 9	277
10	SUPERCONDUCTIVITY	278
10.1	Introduction	278
10.2	Magnetic Properties of Superconductors	279
10.2.1	Type I superconductors	279
10.2.2	Thermodynamics of the superconducting transition	283
10.2.3	Type II superconductors	285
10.3	The London Equation	286
10.4	The Theory of Superconductivity	290
10.4.1	The energy gap and electron pairing	290
★10.4.2	The Cooper problem	292
★10.4.3	Origin of the attractive interaction	293
★10.4.4	Nature of the superconducting ground state	294
10.4.5	Explanation of infinite conductivity	296
10.5	Macroscopic Quantum Phenomena	297
10.5.1	The superconducting order parameter	297
10.5.2	Flux quantization	298
10.5.3	Quantized flux lines and type II superconductivity	300
10.5.4	Josephson effects	304
★10.5.5	Quantum interference	308
10.6	High-temperature Superconductors	310
	PROBLEMS 10	314

11	WAVES IN CRYSTALS	316
11.1	Introduction	316
11.2	Elastic Scattering of Waves by a Crystal	316
11.2.1	Amplitude of the scattered wave	316
11.2.2	Laue conditions for diffraction and the reciprocal lattice	319
11.2.3	Examples of reciprocal lattices	322
11.2.4	The structure factor	325
11.3	Wavelike Normal Modes—Bloch's Theorem	328
11.4	Normal Modes and the Reciprocal Lattice	330
11.4.1	Periodicity of the dispersion relation	330
11.4.2	Brillouin zones and the plotting of dispersion relations	333
	PROBLEMS 11	338
12	SCATTERING OF NEUTRONS AND ELECTRONS FROM SOLIDS	339
12.1	Introduction	339
12.2	Comparison of X-rays, Neutrons and Electrons	339
12.2.1	Interaction of x-rays, neutrons and electrons with atoms	339
12.2.2	Inelastic scattering	341
12.3	Neutron Scattering Techniques	342
12.3.1	Neutron sources	342
12.3.2	Neutron detectors	343
12.3.3	Time-of-flight methods	343
12.3.4	Crystal monochromators	346
12.4	Determination of Phonon Spectra	348
12.5	Magnetic Scattering	350
12.5.1	Determination of magnetic structure	350
12.5.2	Determination of magnon spectra	354
12.6	Electron Scattering	355
	PROBLEMS 12	361
13	REAL METALS	362
13.1	Introduction	362
13.2	Fermi Surfaces	362
13.2.1	Fermi surface of a nearly free electron two-dimensional metal	362
13.2.2	Fermi surface of three-dimensional metals	365
13.2.3	Density of states at the Fermi surface	366

13.3	Electron Dynamics in a Three-dimensional Metal	369
13.3.1	Equation of motion and effective mass	369
★13.3.2	Relation of the electrical conductivity to the Fermi surface	372
13.4	Experimental Determination of the Fermi Surface	373
13.4.1	Cyclotron orbits	374
13.4.2	Cyclotron resonance in metals	376
13.4.3	Quantization of cyclotron orbits	378
13.4.4	The de Haas-van Alphen effect	382
13.5	Why do Electrons Behave Independently?	387
13.5.1	Electrical neutrality in metals	388
13.5.2	Plasma oscillations	389
13.5.3	Screening	390
13.5.4	The exclusion principle and scattering	392
★13.5.5	Fermi liquid effects	393
★13.5.6	The Mott transition	394
13.6	Electromagnetic Waves in Metals	395
	PROBLEMS 13	397

14 LOW-DIMENSIONAL SYSTEMS 399

14.1	Introduction	399
14.2	The Two-dimensional Electron Gas	400
14.2.1	The electron states	400
14.2.2	Density of states of the two-dimensional electron gas	402
14.3	The Quantum Hall Effect	405
14.4	Resonant Tunnelling Devices	412
	PROBLEMS 14	415

APPENDIX A

Coupled probability amplitudes	417
--	-----

APPENDIX B

Electric and magnetic fields inside materials	422
---	-----

APPENDIX C

Quantum mechanics of an electron in a magnetic field	430
--	-----

APPENDIX D

The exchange energy	432
-------------------------------	-----