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凝聚态物质与材料数据手册

功能材料：磁性材料、电介质、铁电体和反铁电体

【第5册】

Springer
Handbook^{of}
Condensed Matter
and Materials Data

W.Martienssen

H.Warlimont

Editors



哈尔滨工业大学出版社
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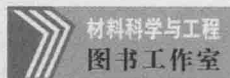
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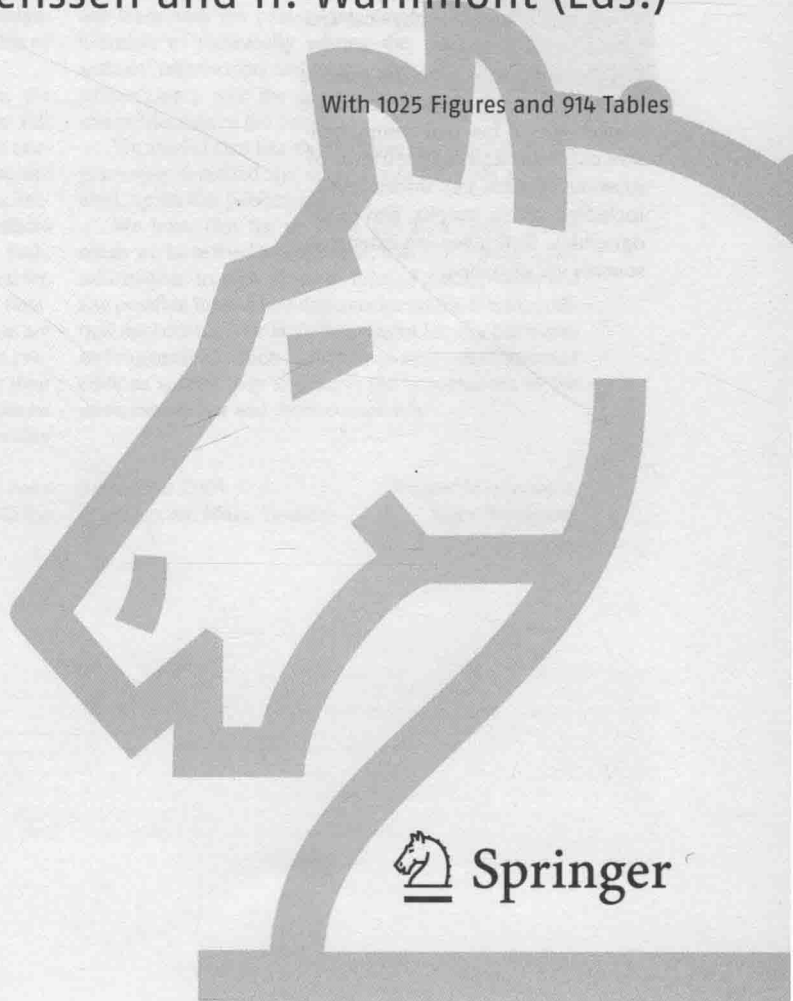
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Springer Handbook

of Condensed Matter and Materials Data

W. Martienssen and H. Warlimont (Eds.)

With 1025 Figures and 914 Tables



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The volumes will be designed to be useful as readable desk reference book to give a fast and comprehensive overview and easy retrieval of essential reliable key information, including tables, graphs, and bibliographies. References to extensive sources are provided.

Preface

The Springer Handbook of Condensed Matter and Materials Data is the realization of a new concept in reference literature, which combines introductory and explanatory texts with a compilation of selected data and functional relationships from the fields of solid-state physics and materials in a single volume. The data have been extracted from various specialized and more comprehensive data sources, in particular the Landolt-Börnstein data collection, as well as more recent publications. This Handbook is designed to be used as a desktop reference book for fast and easy finding of essential information and reliable key data. References to more extensive data sources are provided in each section. The main users of this new Handbook are envisaged to be students, scientists, engineers, and other knowledge-seeking persons interested and engaged in the fields of solid-state sciences and materials technologies.

The editors have striven to find authors for the individual sections who were experienced in the full breadth of their subject field and ready to provide succinct accounts in the form of both descriptive text and representative data. It goes without saying that the sections represent the individual approaches of the authors to their subject and their understanding of this task. Accordingly, the sections vary somewhat in character. While some editorial influence was exercised, the flexibility that we have shown is deliberate. The editors are grateful to all of the authors for their readiness to provide a contribution, and to cooperate in delivering their manuscripts and by accepting essentially all alterations which the editors requested to achieve a reasonably coherent presentation.

An onerous task such as this could not have been completed without encouragement and support from the

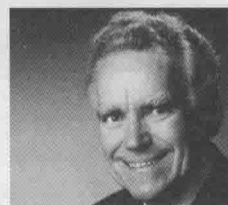
publisher. Springer has entrusted us with this novel project, and Dr. Hubertus von Riedesel has been a persistent but patient reminder and promoter of our work throughout. Dr. Rainer Poerschke has accompanied and helped the editors constantly with his professional attitude and very personable style during the process of developing the concept, soliciting authors, and dealing with technical matters. In the later stages, Dr. Werner Skolaut became a relentless and hard-working member of our team with his painstaking contribution to technically editing the authors' manuscripts and linking the editors' work with the copy editing and production of the book.

We should also like to thank our families for having graciously tolerated the many hours we have spent in working on this publication.

We hope that the users of this Handbook, whose needs we have tried to anticipate, will find it helpful and informative. In view of the novelty of the approach and any possible inadvertent deficiencies which this first edition may contain, we shall be grateful for any criticisms and suggestions which could help to improve subsequent editions so that they will serve the expectations of the users even better and more completely.



Prof. Werner Martienssen



Prof. Hans Warlimont

September 2004
Frankfurt am Main, Dresden

Werner Martienssen,
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Dr. Stefan Brühne, née Mahne, a chemist by education in Germany and England, received his PhD in 1994 from Dortmund University, Germany, on giant cell crystal structures in the Al-Ta system. Following a post doc position at the Materials Department (Crystallography) at ETH Zurich he spent seven years in the ceramics industry. His main activity was R&D of glasses, frits and pigments for high-temperature applications, thereby establishing design of experiment (DoE) techniques. Since 2002, at the Institute of Physics at Frankfurt University he has been investigated X-ray structure determination of quasicrystalline, highly complex and disordered intermetallic materials.

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Claus Fischer received his PhD from the Technical University Dresden (Since his retirement in 2000 he continues to work as a foreign scientist of IFW in the field of high- T_c superconductors.) His last position at IFW was head of the Department of Superconducting Materials. The main areas of research were growth of metallic single crystals in particular of magnetic materials, developments of hard magnetic materials, of materials for thick film components of microelectronics and of low- T_c and high- T_c superconducting wires and tapes. Many activities were performed in cooperation with industrial manufacturers.

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Chapter 3.1

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Acknowledgements

2.1 The Elements

by Werner Martienssen

We thank Dr. G. Leichtfried, Plansee AG, A-6600 Reutte/Tirol for recently determined new data on the refractory metals Nb, Ta, and Mo, W.

4.1 Semiconductors

by Werner Martienssen

In selecting the "most important information" from the huge data collection in Landolt-Börnstein, the author found great help in the new *Semiconductors: Data Handbook* [1]. Again, the data in this Springer Handbook of Condensed Matter and Materials Data represent only a small fraction of the information given in *Semicon-*

ductors: Data Handbook, which is about 700 pages long. I am much indebted to my colleague O. Madelung for kindly presenting me the manuscript of that Handbook prior to publication.

[1] O. Madelung (Ed.): *Semiconductors: Data Handbook*, 3rd Edn. (Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg 2004)

4.5 Ferroelectrics and Antiferroelectrics

by Toshio Mitsui

The author of this subchapter thanks the coauthors of LB III/36 for their helpful discussions and suggestions. Especially, he is much indebted to Prof. K. Deguchi for his kind support throughout the preparation of the manuscript.

List of Abbreviations

2D-BZ 2-dimensional Brillouin zone
2P-PES 2-photon photoemission spectroscopy

A

AES Auger electron spectroscopy
AFM atomic force microscope
AISI American Iron and Steel Institute
APS appearance potential spectroscopy
ARUPS angle-resolved ultraviolet photoemission spectroscopy
ARXPS angle-resolved X-ray photoemission spectroscopy
ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials
ATR attenuated total reflection

B

BBZ bulk Brillouin zone
BIPM Bureau International des Poids et Mesures
BZ Brillouin zone

C

CB conduction band
CBM conduction band minimum
CISS collision ion scattering spectroscopy
CITS current imaging tunneling spectroscopy
CMOS complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor
CODATA Committee on Data for Science and Technology
CVD chemical vapour deposition

D

DFB distributed-feedback
DFG difference frequency generation
DOS density of states
DSC differential scanning calorimetry
DTA differential thermal analysis

E

EB electron-beam melting
ECS electron capture spectroscopy
EELS electron-energy loss spectroscopy
ELEED elastic low-energy electron diffraction
ESD electron-stimulated desorption
EXAFS extended X-ray absorption fine structure

F

FEM field emission microscope/microscopy
FIM field ion microscope/microscopy

G

GMR giant magnetoresistance

H

HAS helium atom scattering
HATOF helium atom time-of-flight spectroscopy
HB Brinell hardness number
HEED high-energy electron diffraction
HEIS high-energy ion scattering/high-energy ion scattering spectroscopy
HK Knoop hardness
HOPG highly oriented pyrolytic graphite
HPDC high-pressure die casting
HR-EELS high-resolution electron energy loss spectroscopy
HR-LEED high-resolution LEED
HR-RHEED high-resolution RHEED
HREELS high-resolution electron energy loss spectroscopy
HRTEM high-resolution transition electron microscopy
HT high temperature
HTSC high-temperature superconductor
HV Vicker's Hardness

I

IACS International Annealed Copper Standard
IB ion bombardment
IBAD ion-beam-assisted deposition
ICISS impact ion scattering spectroscopy
ICSU International Council of the Scientific Unions
IPE inverse photoemission
IPES inverse photoemission spectroscopy
ISO International Organization for Standardization
ISS ion scattering spectroscopy
IUPAC International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

J

JDOS joint density of states

K

KRIPES K-resolved inverse photoelectron spectroscopy

L

LAPW linearized augmented-plane-wave method
 LB Langmuir-Blodgett
 LCM liquid crystal material
 LCP liquid crystal polymer
 LCs liquid crystals
 LDA local-density approximation
 LDOS local density of states
 LEED low-energy electron diffraction
 LEIS low-energy ion scattering/low-energy ion scattering spectroscopy
 LPE liquid phase epitaxy

M

MBE molecular-beam epitaxy
 MD molecular dynamics
 MEED medium-energy electron diffraction
 MEIS medium-energy ion scattering/medium-energy ion scattering spectroscopy
 MFM magnetic force microscopy
 ML monolayer
 MOCVD metal-organic chemical vapor deposition
 MOKE magneto-optical Kerr effect
 MOSFET MOS field-effect transistor
 MQW multiple quantum well

N

NICISS neutral impact collision ion scattering spectroscopy
 NIMs National Institutes for Metrology

O

OPO optical parametric oscillation

P

PDS photothermal displacement spectroscopy
 PED photoelectron diffraction
 PES photoemission spectroscopy
 PLAP pulsed laser atom probe
 PLD pulsed laser deposition
 PSZ stabilized zirconia
 PZT piezoelectric material

R

RAS reflectance anisotropy spectroscopy
 RE rare earth
 REM reflection electron microscope/microscopy
 RHEED reflection high-energy electron diffraction
 RIE reactive ion etching
 RPA random-phase approximation
 RT room temperature
 RTP room temperature and standard pressure

S

SAM self-assembled monolayer
 SAM scanning Auger microscope/microscopy
 SARS scattering and recoiling ion spectroscopy
 SAW surface acoustic wave
 SBZ surface Brillouin zone
 SCLS surface core level shift
 SDR surface differential reflectivity
 SEM scanning electron microscope
 SEXAFS surface-sensitive EXAFS
 SFG sum frequency generation
 SH second harmonic
 SHG second-harmonic generation
 SI Système International d'Unités
 SIMS secondary-ion mass spectroscopy
 SNR signal-to-noise ratio
 SPARPES spin polarized angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy
 SPIPES spin-polarized inverse photoemission spectroscopy
 SPLEED spin-polarized surface photovoltage spectroscopy
 SPV surface photovoltage spectroscopy
 SQUIDS superconducting quantum interference devices
 SS surface state
 STM scanning tunneling microscope/microscopy
 STS scanning tunneling spectroscopy
 SXRD surface X-ray diffraction

T

TAFF thermally activated flux flow
 TEM transmission electron microscope/microscopy
 TFT thin-film transistor
 TMR tunnel magnetoresistance
 TMT thermomechanical treatment
 TOF time of flight
 TOM torsion oscillation magnetometry

TRS truncation rod scattering
TTT time-temperature-transformation

U

UHV ultra-high vacuum
UPS ultraviolet photoemission spectroscopy
UV ultraviolet

V

VBM valence band maximum
VLEED very low-energy electron diffraction

X

XPS X-ray photoemission spectroscopy