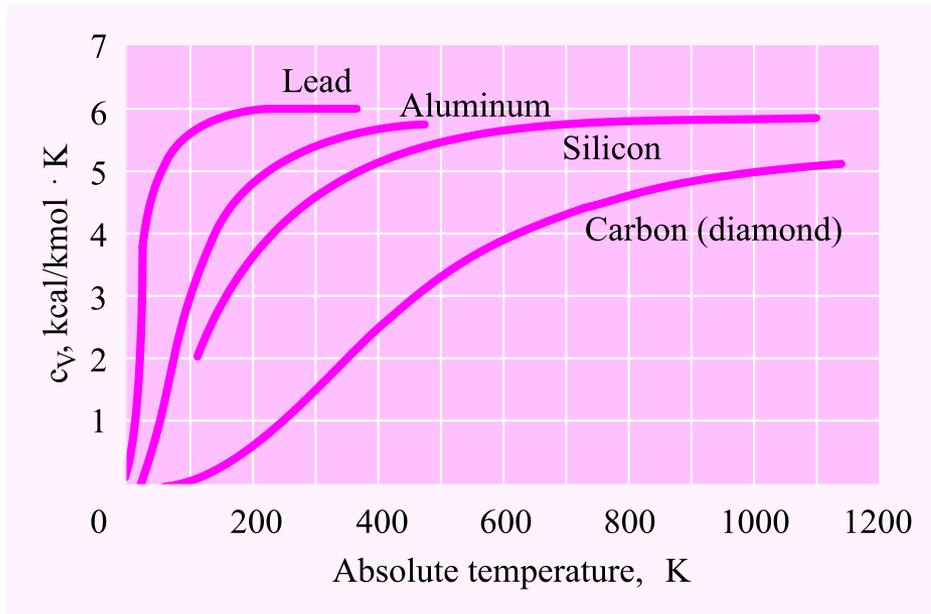




# Specific Heat of Solids



$$E = 3N_0k_B T = 3RT$$

internal energy of 1 kilomole of solid

$N_0$  : Avogadro's number

$$c_V = \left( \frac{dE}{dT} \right)_V$$

$$c_V = \frac{d(3RT)}{dT} = 3R \quad \text{Dulong-Petit law}$$





# Einstein's Theory of Specific Heat of Solids

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = \frac{h\nu}{e^{h\nu/k_B T} - 1}$$

$$E = 3N_0\bar{\varepsilon}$$

$$c_V = \left( \frac{dE}{dT} \right)_V = 3R \left( \frac{h\nu}{k_B T} \right)^2 \frac{e^{h\nu/k_B T}}{\left( e^{h\nu/k_B T} - 1 \right)^2}$$





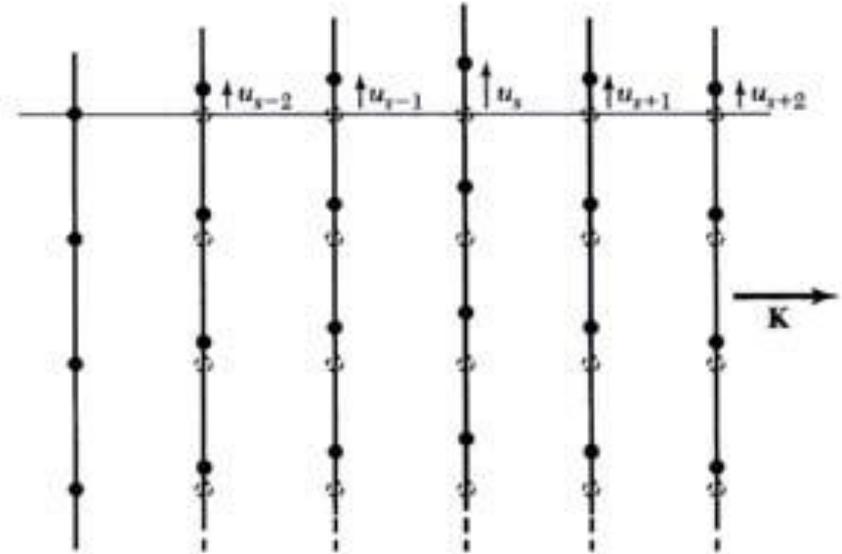
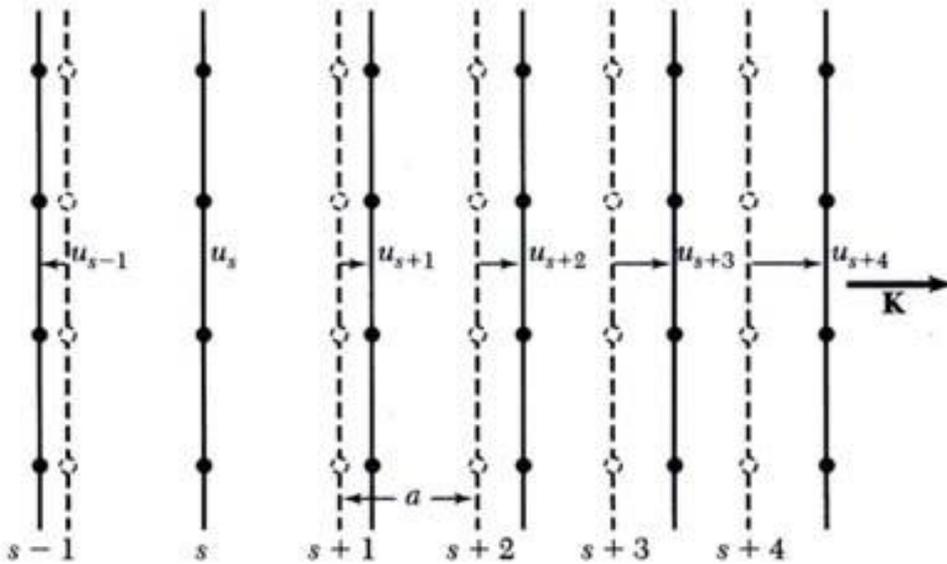
# Debye's Theory of Specific Heat of Solids

## Coupled harmonic oscillators

## Phonons



# Phonons



$$F_s = C(u_{s+1} - u_s) + C(u_{s-1} - u_s)$$

$$M \frac{d^2 u_s}{dt^2} = C(u_{s+1} + u_{s-1} - 2u_s)$$

$$-M\omega^2 u_s = C(u_{s+1} + u_{s-1} - 2u_s)$$

C. Kittel, *Introduction to Solid State Physics*, 8<sup>th</sup> ed., John Wiley & Sons, 2005.





# Phonons

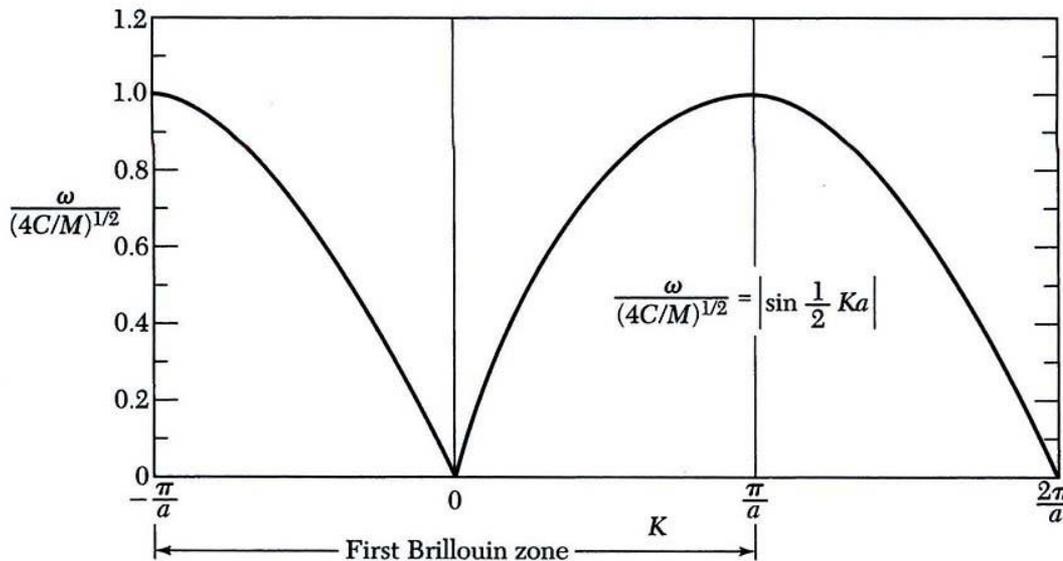
$$u_{s\pm 1} = u \exp(isKa) \exp(\pm iKa)$$

$$-\omega^2 M u \exp(isKa) = C u \{ \exp[i(s+1)Ka] + \exp[i(s-1)Ka] - 2 \exp(isKa) \}$$

$$\omega^2 M = -C [ \exp(iKa) + \exp(-iKa) - 2 ]$$

$$\omega^2 = (2C/M)(1 - \cos Ka)$$

$$\omega^2 = (4C/M) \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} Ka ; \quad \omega = (4C/M)^{1/2} \left| \sin \frac{1}{2} Ka \right|$$

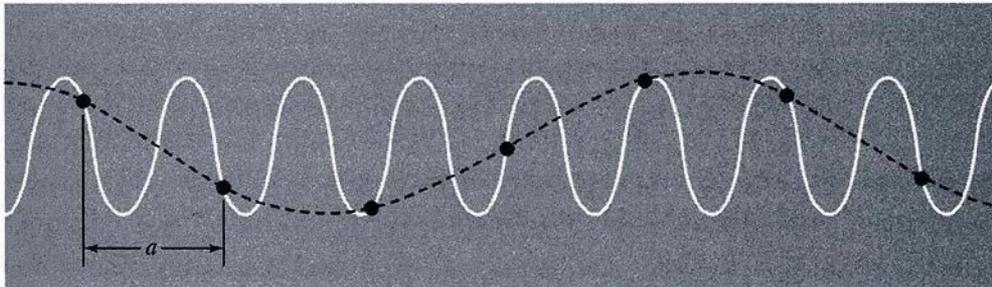




# Phonons

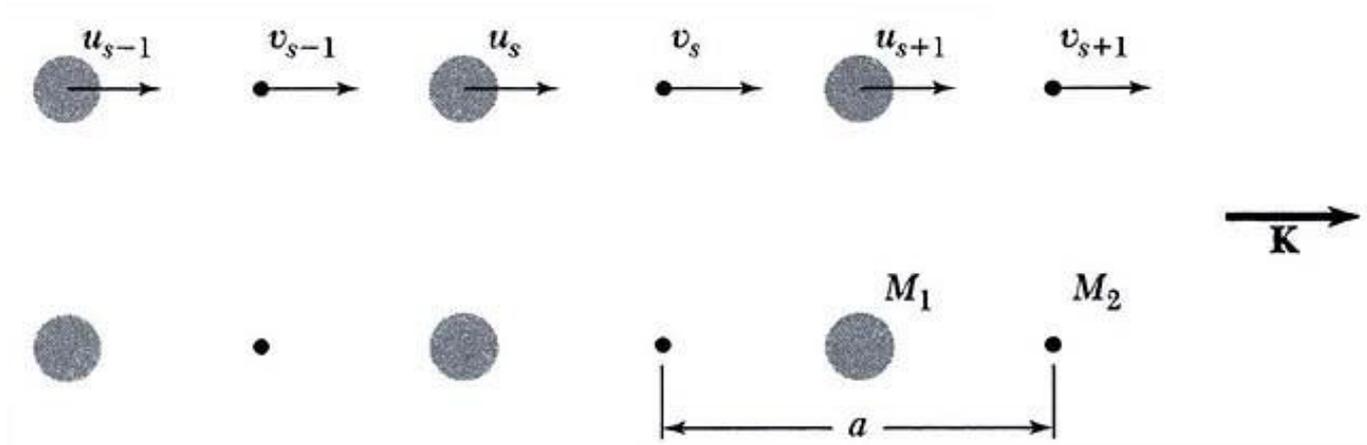
$$\frac{u_{s+1}}{u_s} = \frac{u \exp[i(s+1)Ka]}{u \exp(isKa)} = \exp(iKa)$$

$$u_{s+1}/u_s = \exp(iKa) \equiv \exp(i2\pi n) \exp[i(Ka - 2\pi n)] \equiv \exp(iK'a)$$





# Phonons – Two Atoms per Primitive Basis

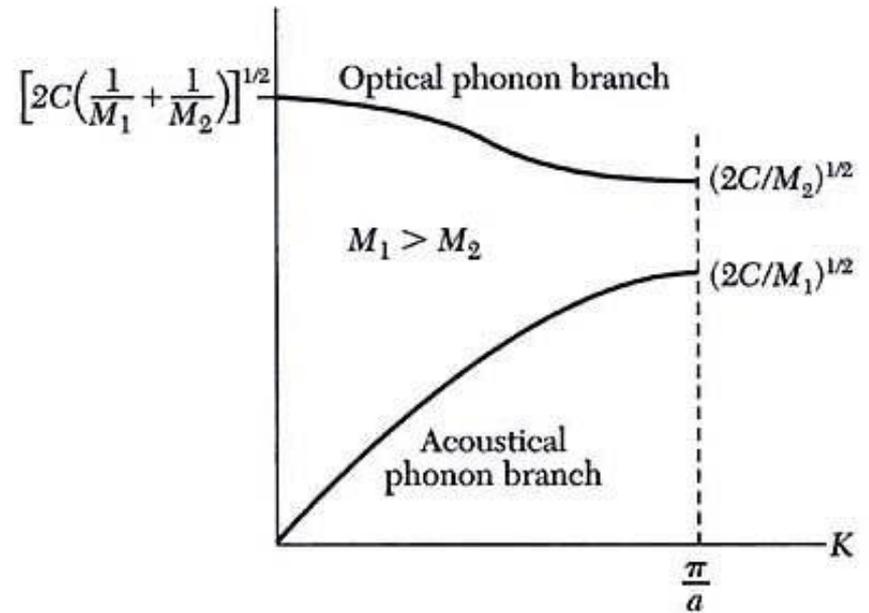
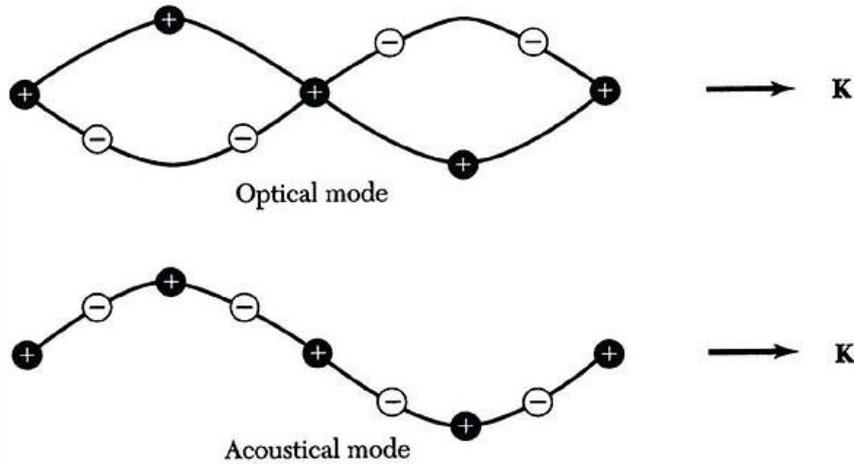


$$M_1 \frac{d^2 u_s}{dt^2} = C(v_s + v_{s-1} - 2u_s) ;$$

$$M_2 \frac{d^2 v_s}{dt^2} = C(u_{s+1} + u_s - 2v_s) .$$

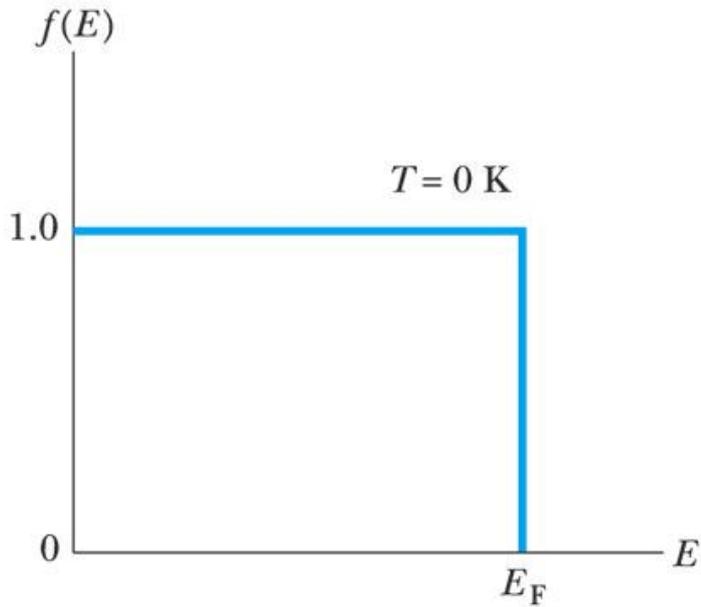
$$u_s = u \exp(isKa) \exp(-i\omega t) ; \quad v_2 = v \exp(isKa) \exp(-i\omega t)$$

# Phonons – Two Atoms per Primitive Basis

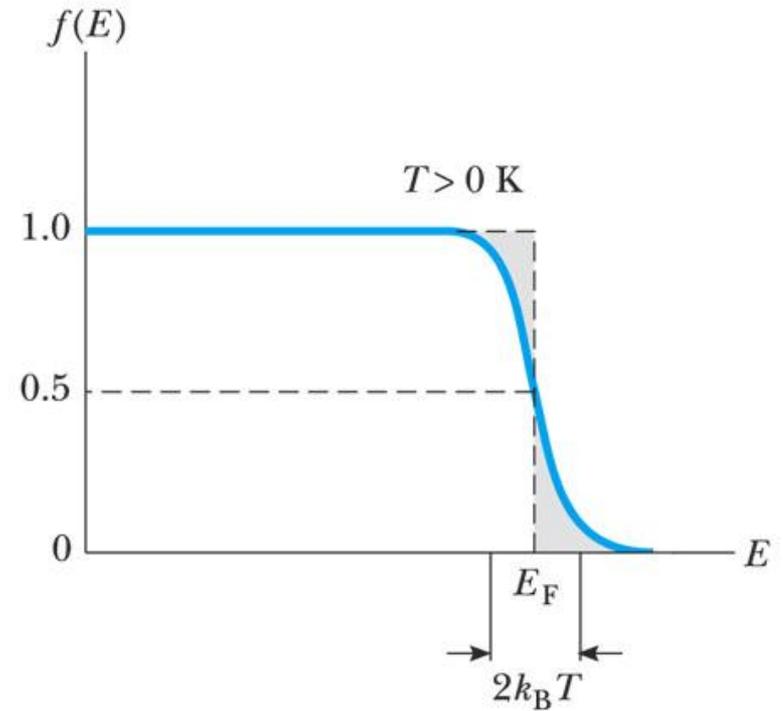




# Fermi-Dirac Distribution



(a)



(b)

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# Density of States in 3D Structure (Metal)

$$g(E)dE = D\sqrt{E}dE$$

$$D = \frac{8\sqrt{2}\pi m^{3/2}}{h^3}$$

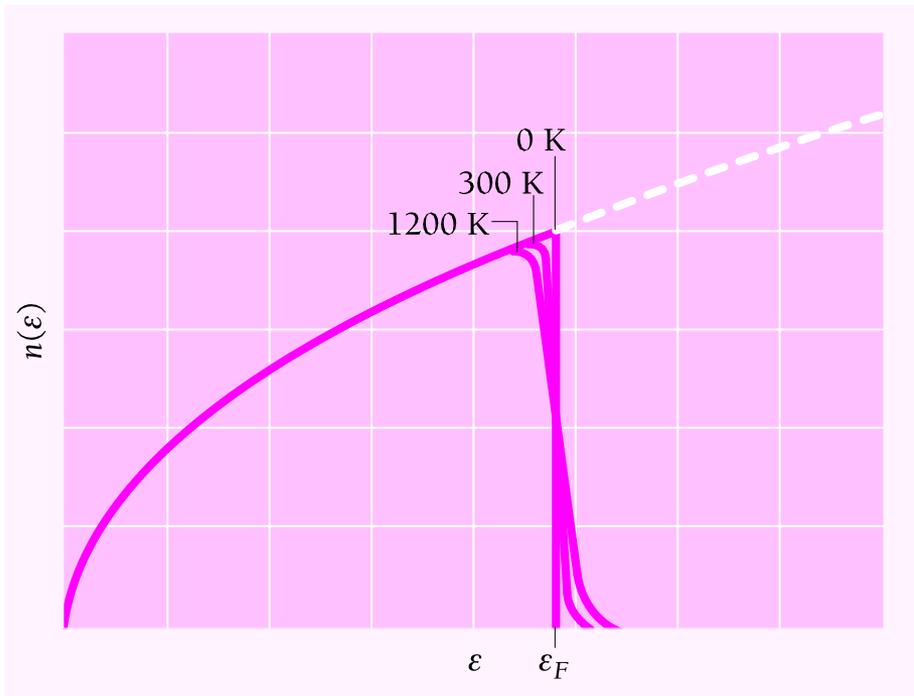
$$n(E)dE = \frac{D\sqrt{E}dE}{e^{(E-E_F)/k_B T} + 1}$$

$$\frac{N}{V} = \int_0^\infty n(E)dE = D \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{E}dE}{e^{(E-E_F)/k_B T} + 1}$$





# Fermi Energy in Metal



At  $T = 0K$

$$\frac{N}{V} = D \int_0^{E_F} \sqrt{E} dE = \frac{2}{3} D E_F^{3/2}$$

$$E_F(0) = \frac{h^2}{2m} \left( \frac{3N}{8\pi V} \right)^{2/3}$$





표 9.2 페르미 에너지 eV

금속		페르미 에너지, eV
Lithium	Li	4.72
Sodium	Na	3.12
Aluminum	Al	11.8
Potassium	K	2.14
Cesium	Cs	1.53
Copper	Cu	7.04
Zinc	Zn	11.0
Silver	Ag	5.51
Gold	Au	5.54

