

Fermiology



magnetotransport



copper and its alloys



David Shoenberg

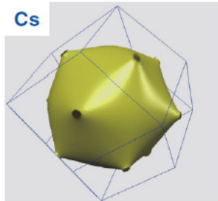
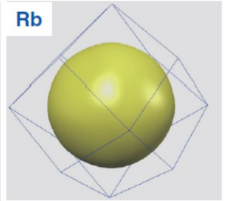
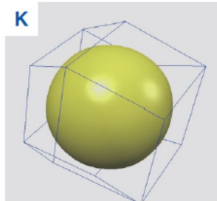
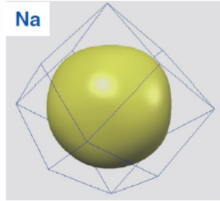
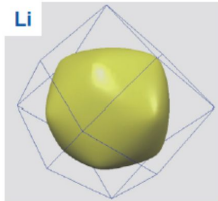


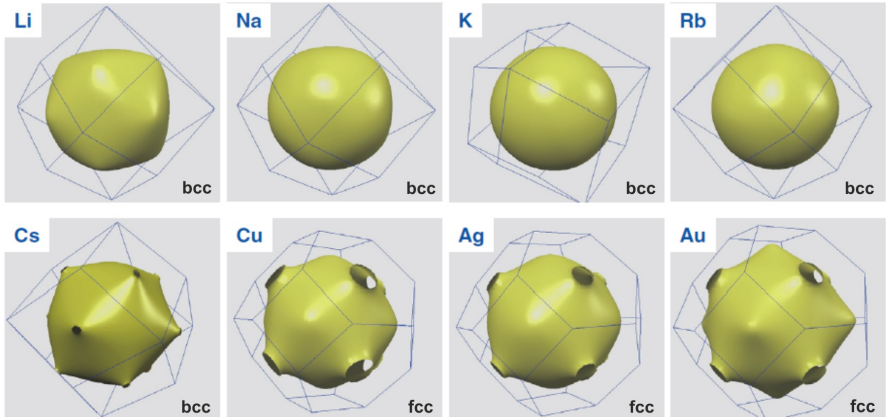
- Homeworks 1–10 have been graded, with a few exceptions
- Most of you have reached (or will clearly reach) 50% of the points and will be admitted to the exam
- If you see that you won't make it, and you have some excuse, please write me ASAP. You will get an **additional problem sheet** with up to 30 points
- All admissions will be decided by **February 2**

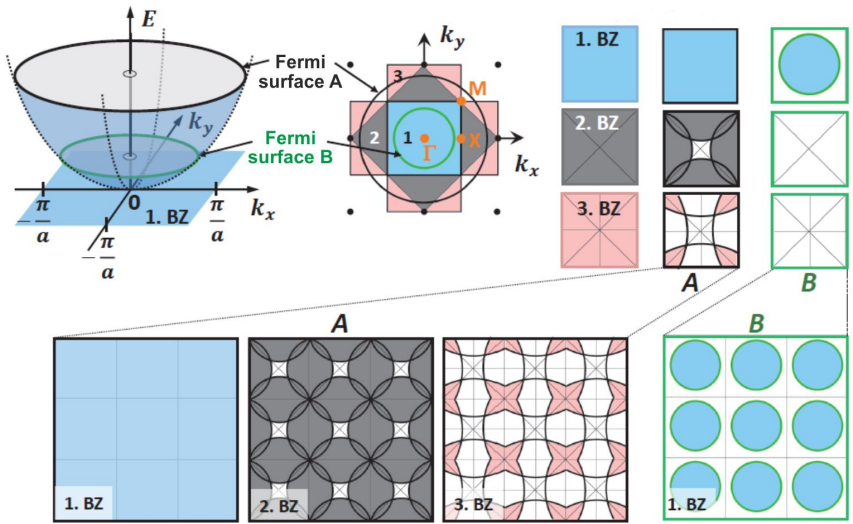
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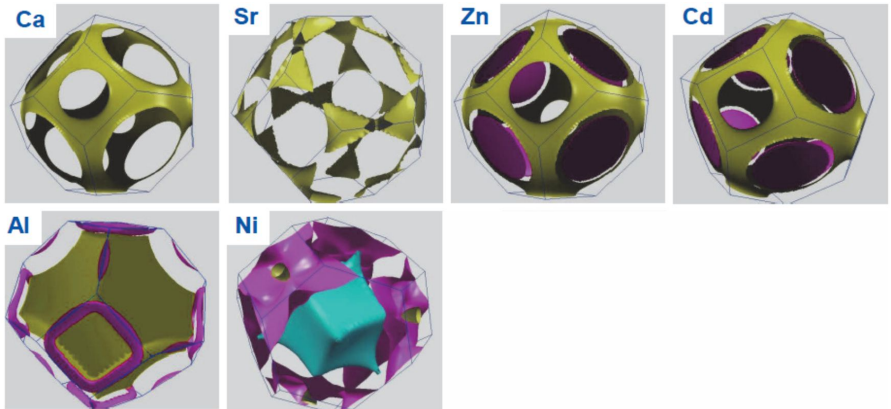
- *January 24*: Fermi surface, electric transport
- *January 25*: Transport in magnetic field, quantum oscillations
- *January 31*: T -dependent resistivity, scattering
- *February 1*: Q&A, summary

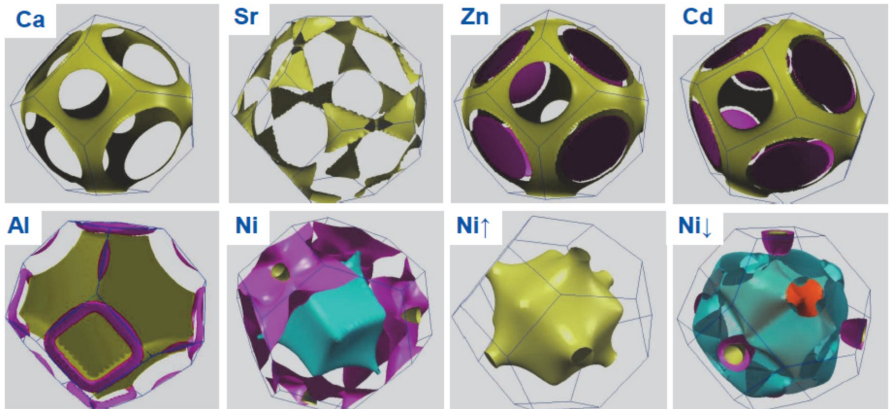
Ask your questions via e-mail

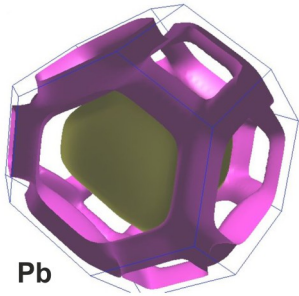




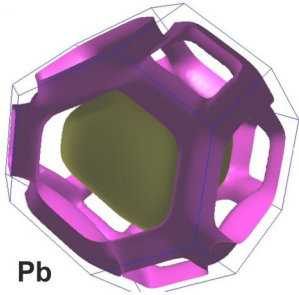




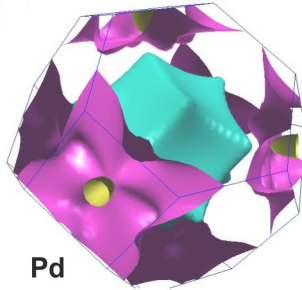




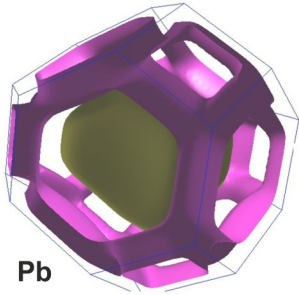
Pb



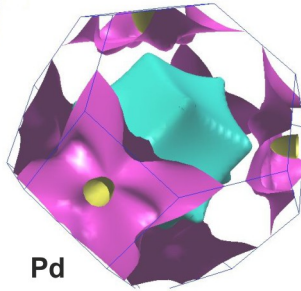
Pb



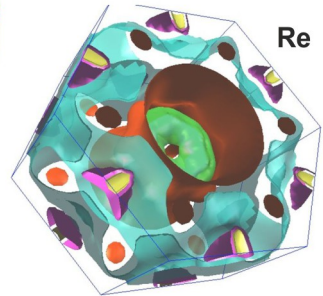
Pd



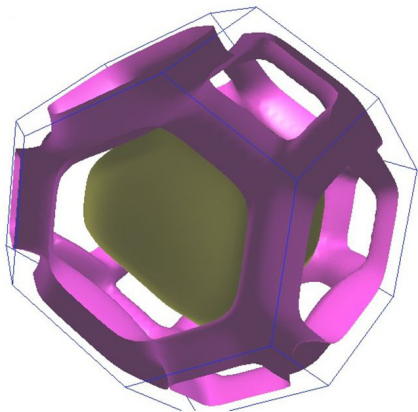
Pb



Pd



Re



Fermi surface of Pb

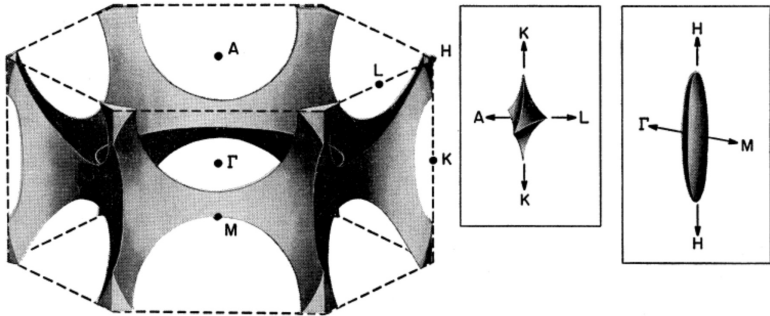


Image by Nasher Sculpture Center

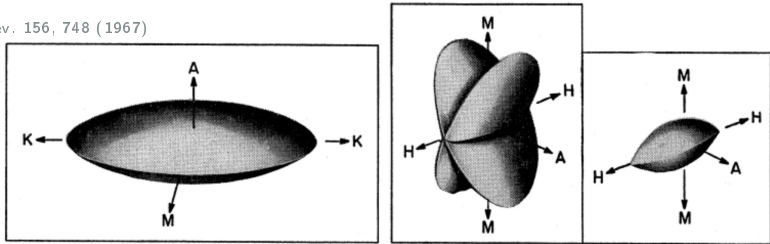
Flores para los muertos
(Flowers for the Dead)

by Tony Smith

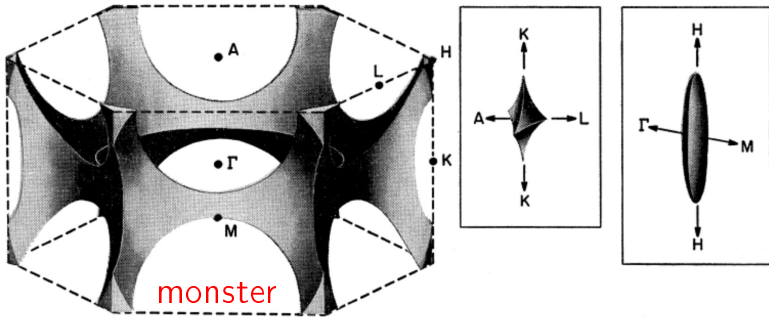
Fascination: Fermi surface of Mg



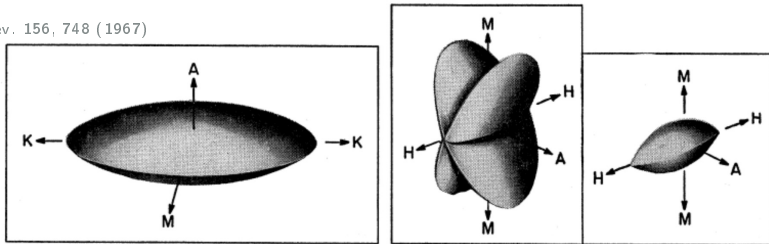
Phys. Rev. 156, 748 (1967)



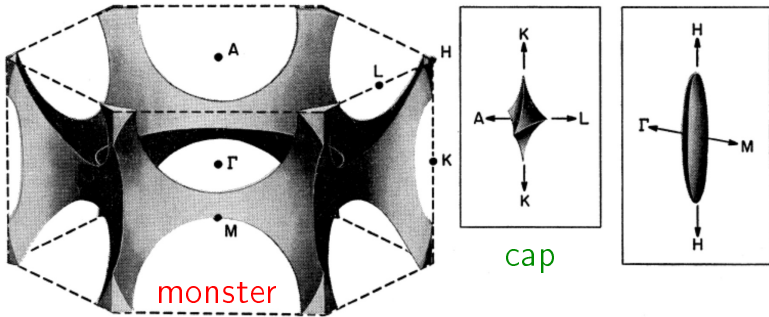
Fascination: Fermi surface of Mg



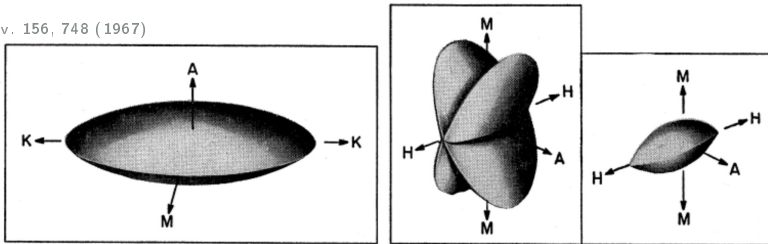
Phys. Rev. 156, 748 (1967)



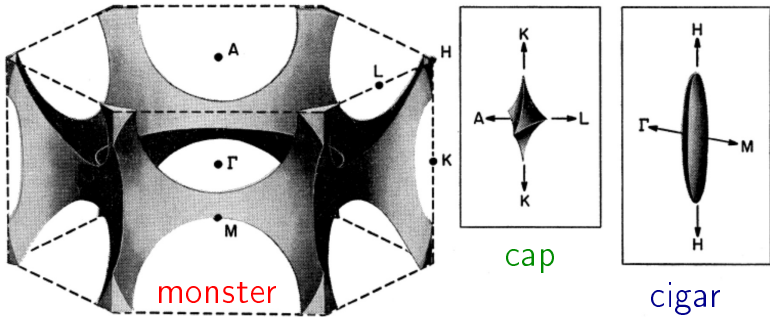
Fascination: Fermi surface of Mg



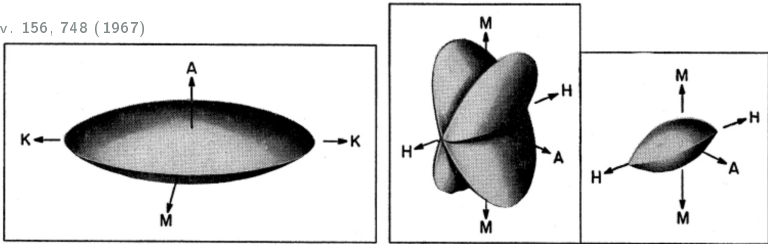
Phys. Rev. 156, 748 (1967)



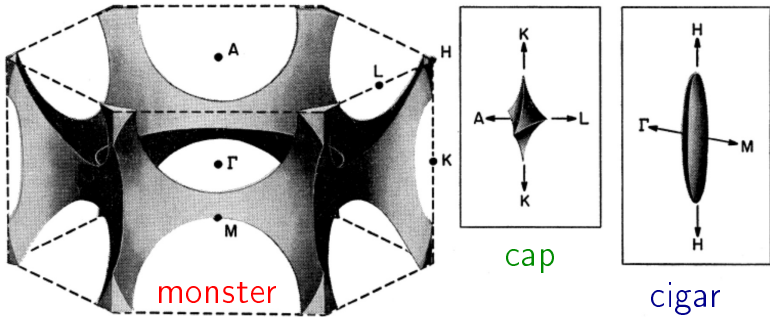
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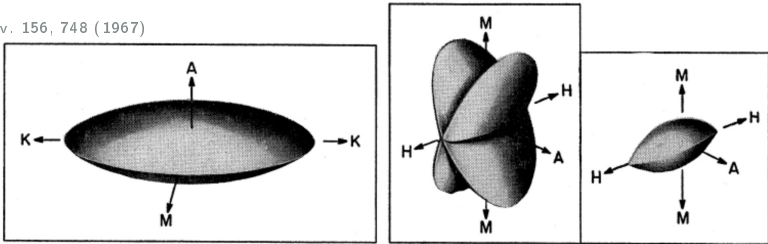
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Fascination: Fermi surface of Mg

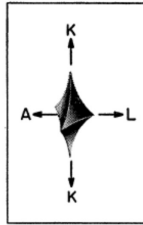
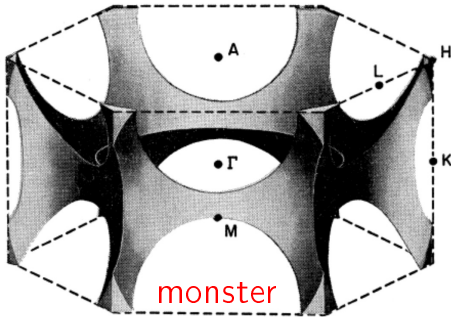


Phys. Rev. 156, 748 (1967)

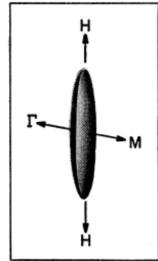


lens

Fascination: Fermi surface of Mg

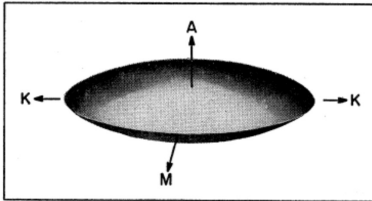


cap

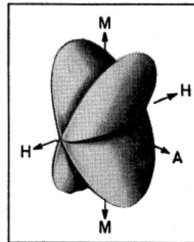


cigar

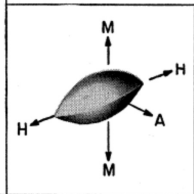
Phys. Rev. 156, 748 (1967)



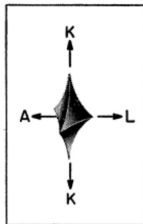
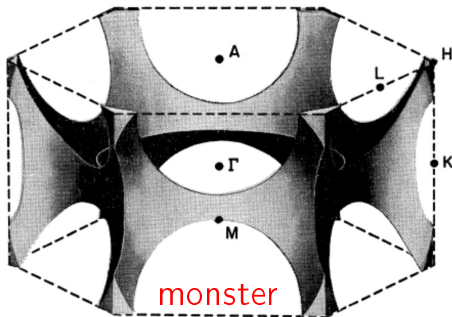
lens



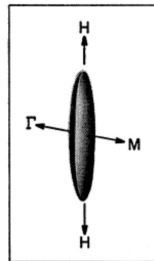
butterfly



Fascination: Fermi surface of Mg

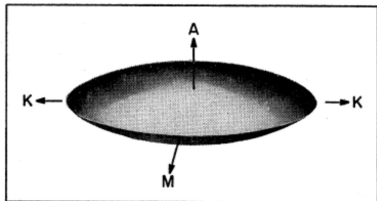


cap

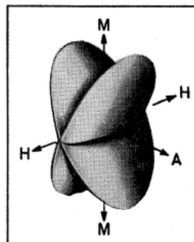


cigar

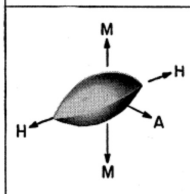
Phys. Rev. 156, 748 (1967)



lens

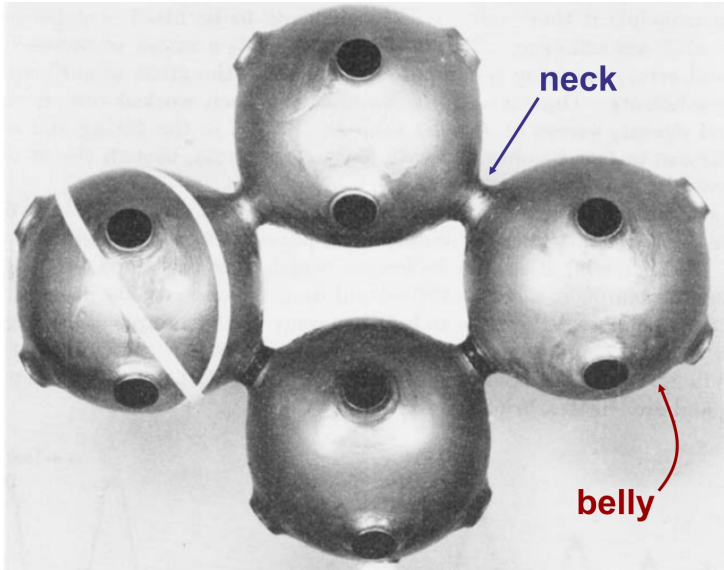


butterfly

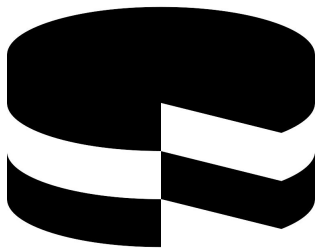


leftover from the 4th BZ

Fascination: Fermi surface of Cu



Contemp. Phys. 13, 321 (1972)



Material

Cu-based alloys



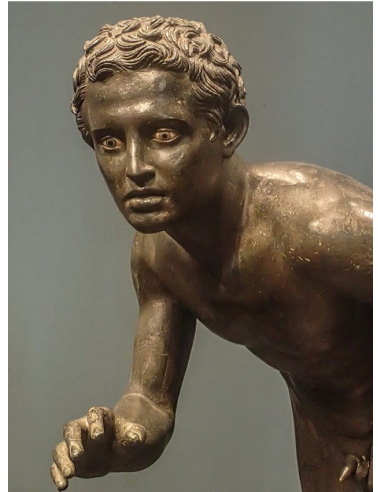
Copper

high electrical conductivity
malleable (ductile)



Copper

high electrical conductivity
malleable (ductile)



Bronze (Cu–Sn alloy)
hard metal



2006



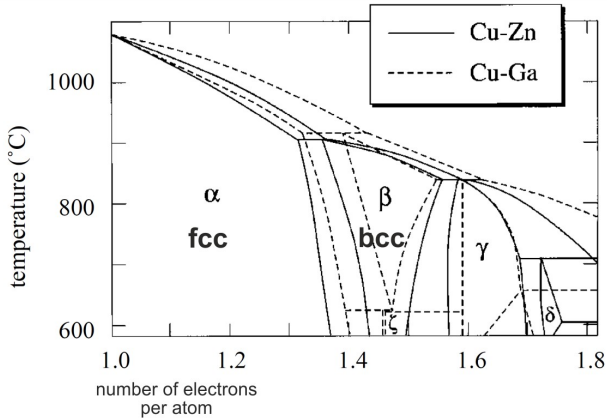
2009

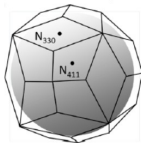
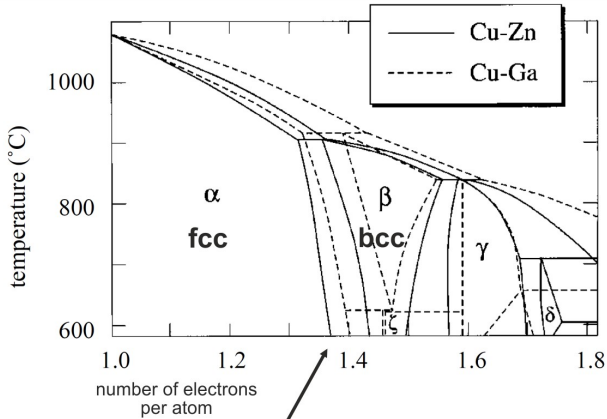
Image credits: Carptrash (CC-BY-SA) and Jim.henderson (public domain)

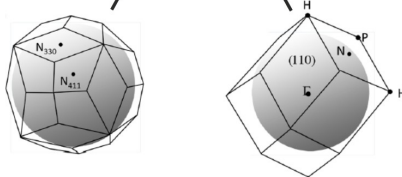
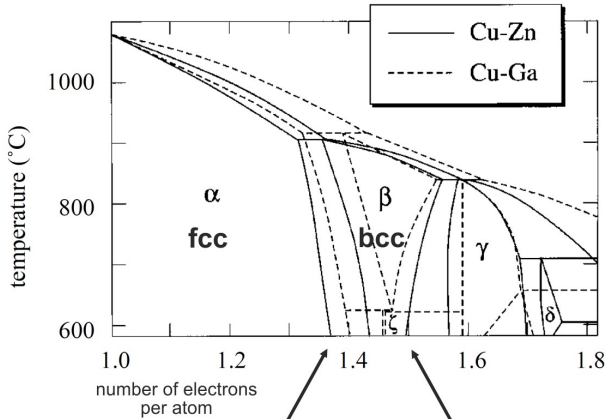


Cu-Zn alloy





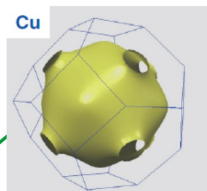




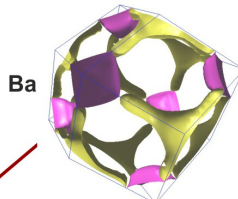
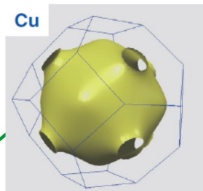
“It was a revelation to me that quantum mechanics could penetrate into the business of metal industry”

Sir Neville Mott

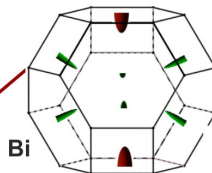
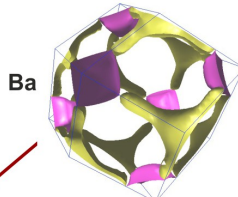
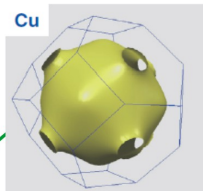
ELEMENT	77 K ρ_{dc} in $m\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$
Li	1.04
Na	0.8
K	1.38
Rb	2.2
Cs	4.5
Cu	0.2
Ag	0.3
Au	0.5
Be	
Mg	0.62
Ca	
Sr	7
Ba	17
Nb	3.0
Fe	0.66
Sn	2.1
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Bi	35



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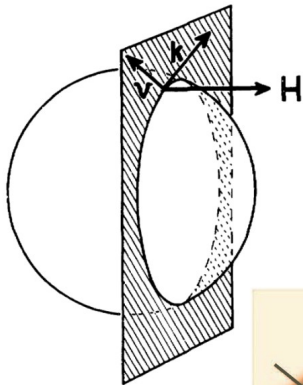
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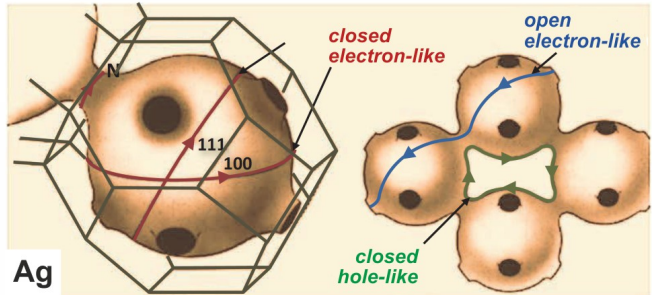
Experimental technique

magnetotransport

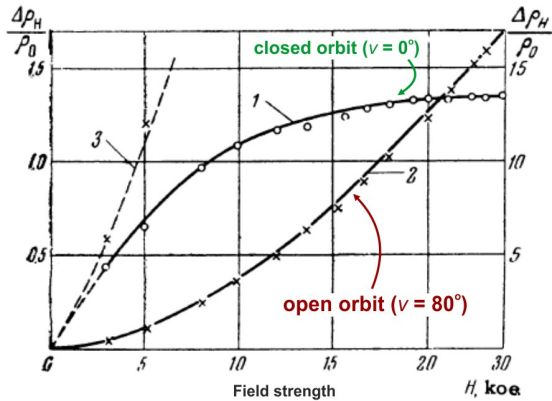
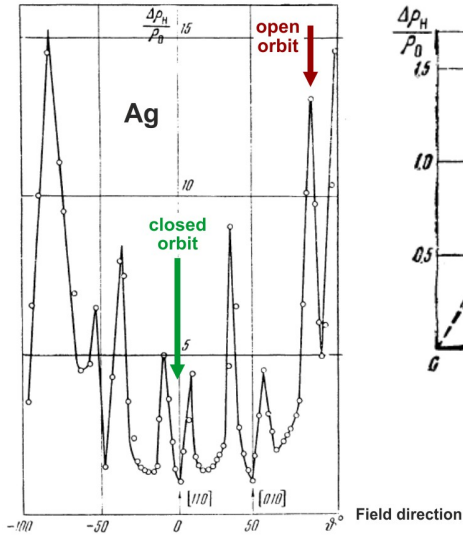


Closed orbit – weak magnetoresistance,
 $\rho_B \sim \text{const}$

Open orbit – strong magnetoresistance,
 $\rho_B \sim B^2$



Magnetoresistance



Sov. Phys. JETP 37, 481 (1960)



Person

David Shoenberg



David Shoenberg
1911–2004

- early 1930's: studied physics at Trinity College, Cambridge
- 1932-1934: student of Peter Kapitza, first helium liquefier
- 1930s: magnetoresistance measurements observation of *quantum oscillations*
- since 1944: lecturer and later professor at Cambridge
- 1940's: experiments on superconductors (penetration depth)
- 1950's: Fermi surfaces of simple metals, Father of Fermiology



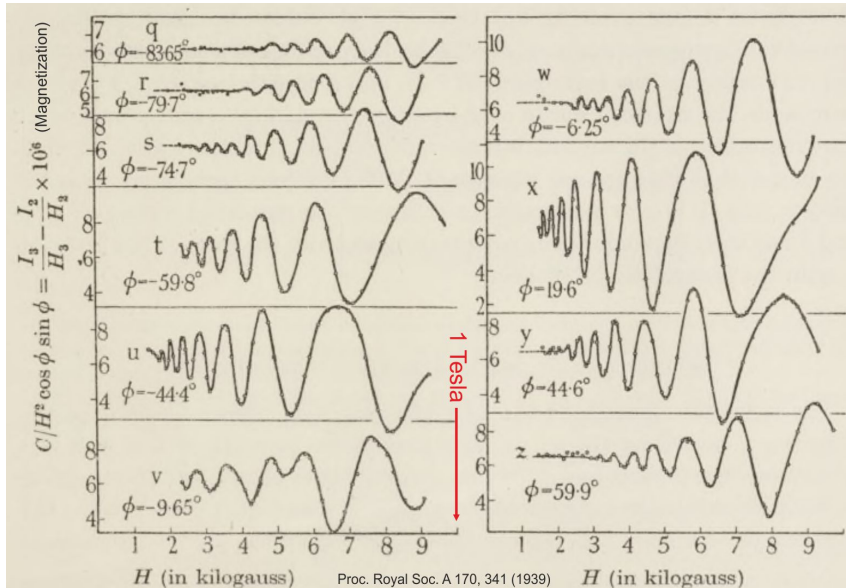
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DAVID SHOENBERG

FORTY ODD YEARS IN THE COLD

reminiscences of work in low temperature physics



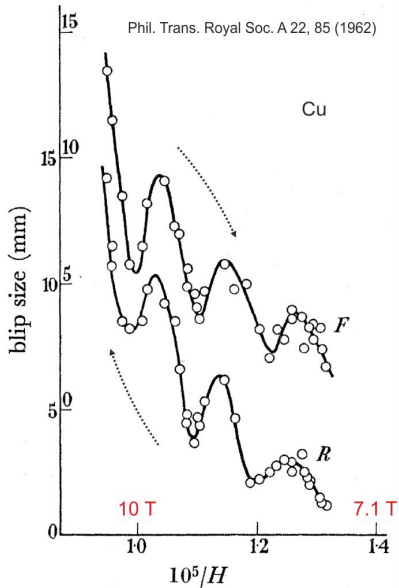


Image by: National High Magnetic Field Laboratory

