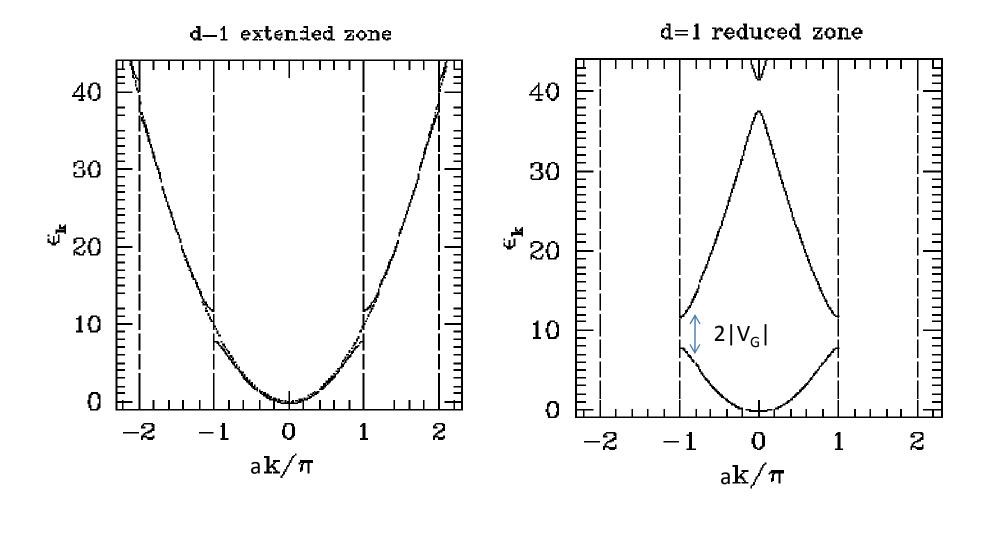
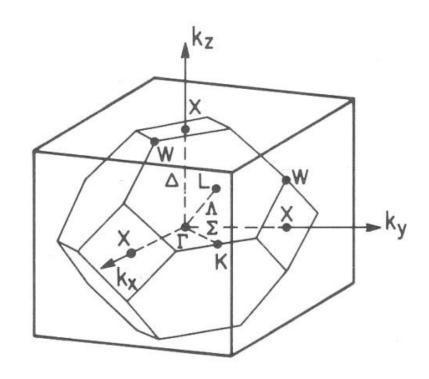
Slides Condensed Matter Physics Lecture 15

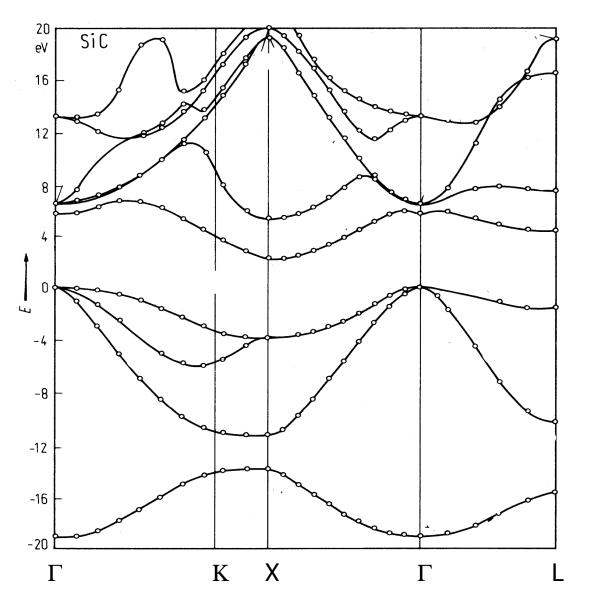


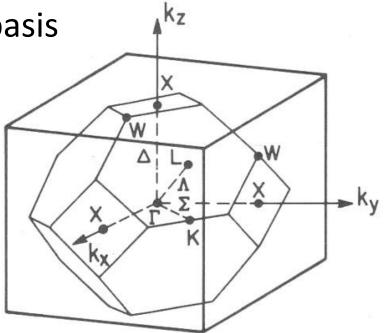
1st Brillouin Zone of an FCC lattice =same shape as Wigner Seitz cell of a BCC lattice

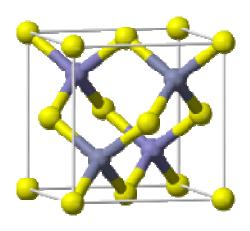


Silicon Carbide = FCC with a 2-atom basis

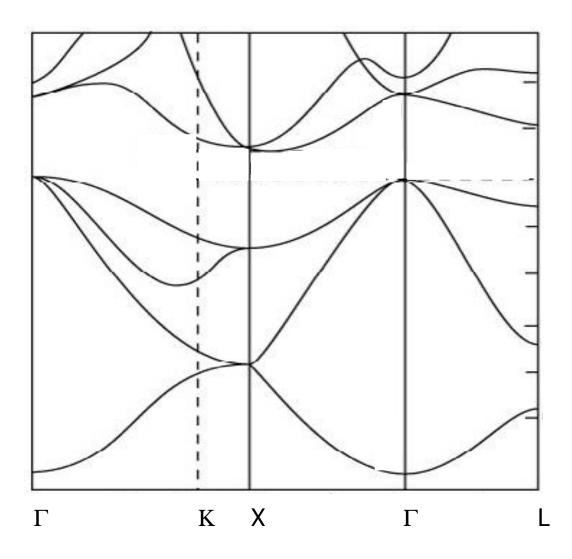
Si @ [0,0,0] and C @ [¼, ¼, ¼]

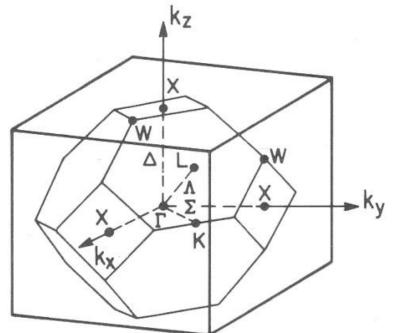


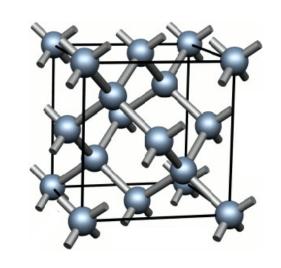




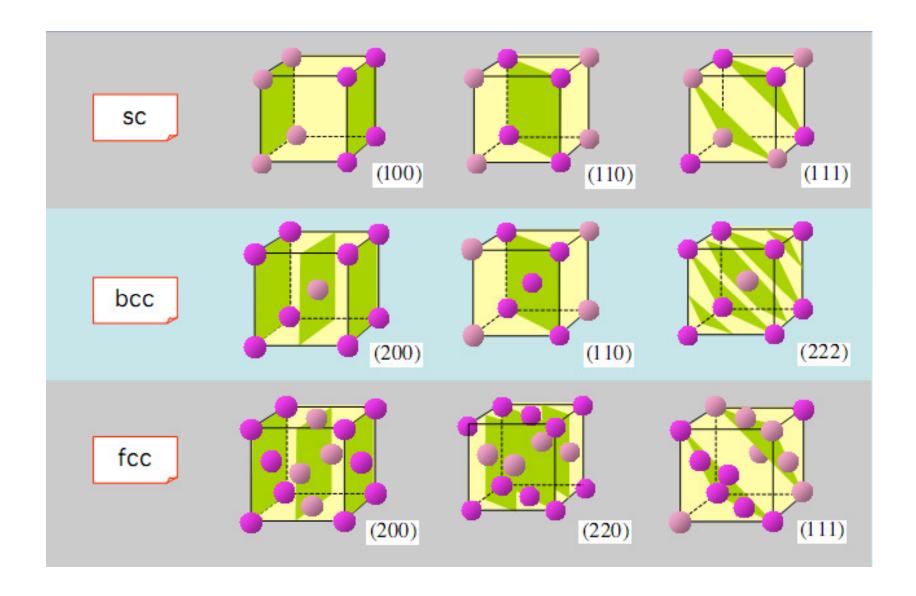
Silicon = FCC with a 2-atom basis Si @ [0,0,0] and Si @ $[\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4}]$



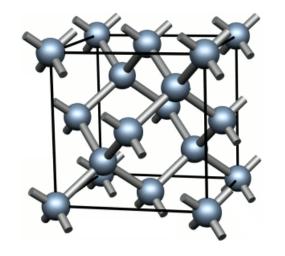


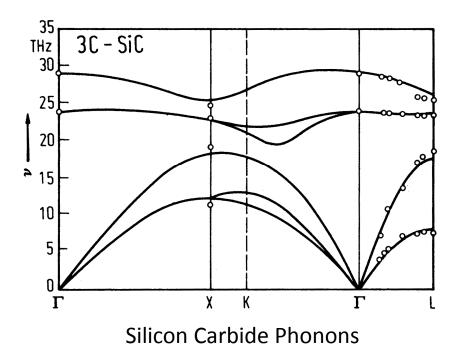


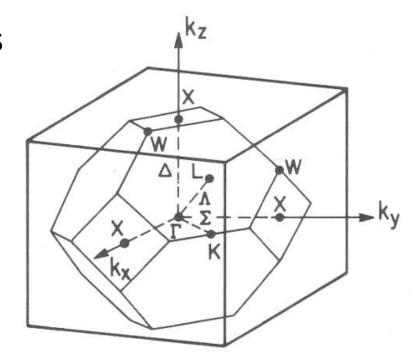
No backscattering at X-point

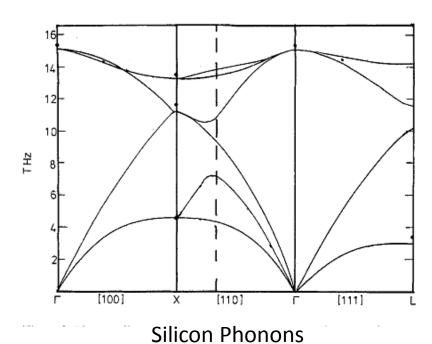


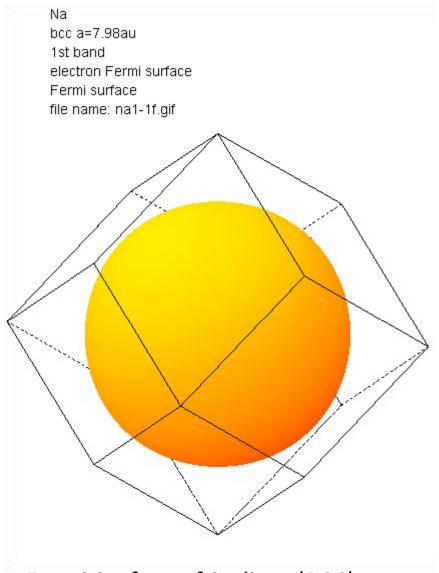
Diamond = FCC with a 2-atom basis C @ [0,0,0] and $C @ [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}]$





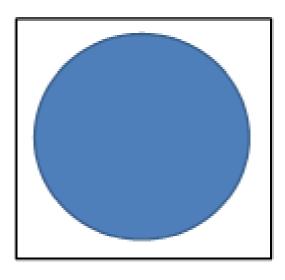




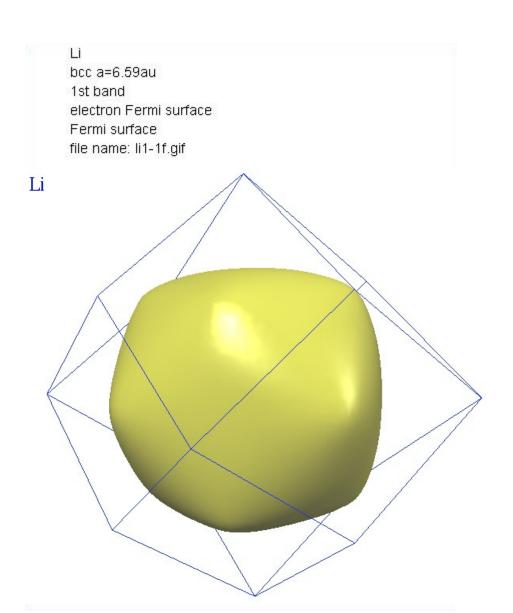


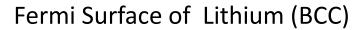
Fermi Surface of Sodium (BCC)

Monovalent = Half-Filled Brillouin Zone

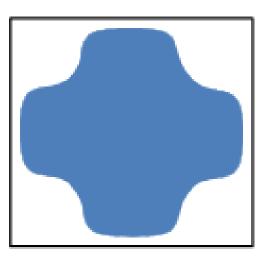


2d analogue

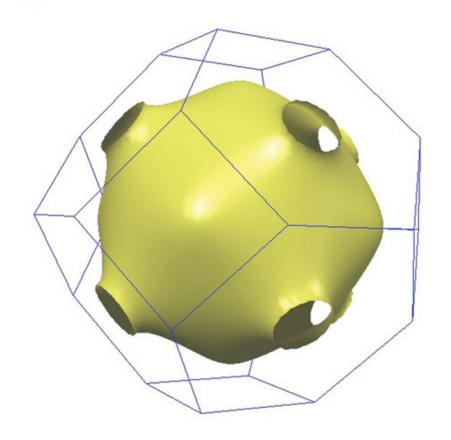


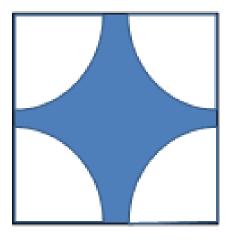


Monovalent = Half-Filled Brillouin Zone



2d analogue

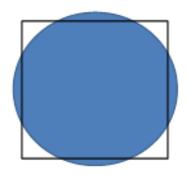




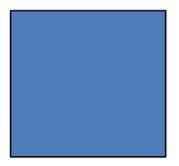
2d analogue

Fermi Surface of Copper (FCC)

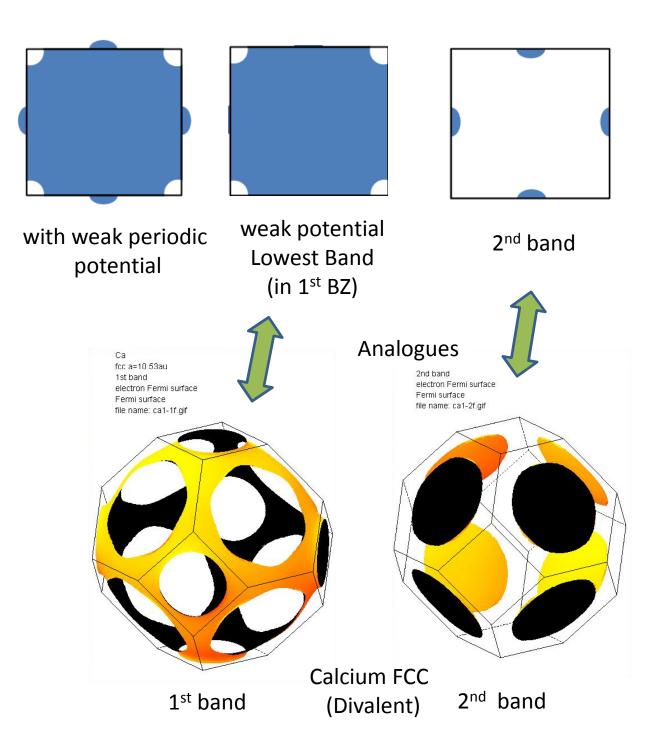
Monovalent = Half-Filled Brillouin Zone

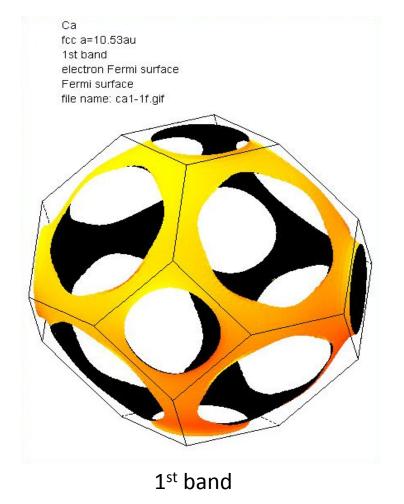


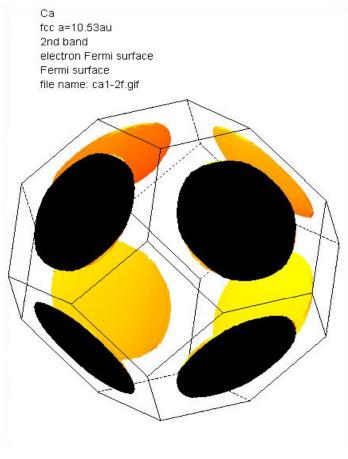
No periodic
Potential
Divalent=
Enough electrons
To fill 1st zone



with strong periodic potential – 1st BZ exactly filled (insulator)







Calcium FCC (Divalent)

2nd band