The effect of pressure on electrical resistance

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sts an approximate reduced at temperatures above about ne metal at different densities. tain temperature range, then single metal. This, we believe, lence of $\partial \ln \rho_i / \partial \ln V$ works so

, that become conspicuous in umber of different causes; two pectra of different metals and Bailyn (1960) has investigated 1961) the second. Their results resistivity curves for different of anisotropies in the phonon would also imply that if the f these anisotropies, then the nd that we should then expect et this to be the normal situa-2) is obeyed fairly well on the easonably accurate results in there appear to be departures rmation makes uncertain the nperatures (see §3.2.2 above) perature of about $\frac{1}{2}\theta$. Within or sodium.

se it is generally agreed that emains practically unaffected d because, as one can deduce the elastic constants (Daniels the phonon spectrum is also re is no firm knowledge about the anisotropy of the Fermi ng with volume.

Infirm that γ_R is almost equal anlikely even for $T \gtrsim \frac{1}{4}\theta$ since almodes of the lattice vibraid certainly suggest that when onon spectrum or the Fermi from equation (2) below $\frac{1}{4}\theta$, at then that for sodium, where close agreement of γ_R and γ_G . at ion (2), the average value of

constant of the alkali metals by surface probably changes shape γ_R over all temperatures is 1.4 (cf. $\gamma_G = 1.3$), but the value of γ_R from the region where (2) holds, above about $\frac{1}{4}\theta$, is 1.6.

4.2.3. The values of $d \ln K / d \ln V$

Since lithium has a positive pressure coefficient of resistance at high temperatures, its behaviour has long been regarded as anomalous. There have been several attempts to explain the anomaly, all of which recognized that compression of the metal must somehow change the electron properties in such a way as to offset the change in lattice vibrations which tends to *decrease* the resistance (cf. Mott 1934; Frank 1935; Cohen & Heine 1958).

Cohen & Heine (1958) interpreted the positive pressure coefficient of resistance in lithium as due to the close approach of the Fermi surface of lithium to the Brillouin zone boundary (or even to its contact with the zone boundary). They argued that the effect of pressure would be to increase the energy gap at the middle of the (110) face of the Brillouin zone and that this would thus increase the distortion of the Fermi surface (we are considering here only the b.c.c. phase). Such a distortion, they argued, would enhance the probability of Umklapp processes, and this together with possible changes in the average Fermi velocity of the electrons, would increase the electrical resistivity. No one has yet carried out a detailed calculation of these effects and the actual mechanism of the resistance increase is still uncertain (cf. Bailyn 1960).

Table 13. Correlation of d ln K/d ln V with the thermoelectric power for the monovalent metals

metal	d ln K/d ln V^{\dagger}	x^*	$(d \ln K/d \ln V)/x$
Li	-2.6	6.7	-0.4
Na	1.8	-2.7	-0.7
K	3.0	-4.0	-0.8
Rb	0.7	-2.5	- 0.3
Cs		-0.2	
Cu	-1.5	1.6	-0.8
Ag	-0.9	1.1	-0.8
Au	-0.7	1.5	-0.5

* See text.

[†] These values were calculated from the limiting high temperature values of $\partial \ln \rho_i / \partial \ln V$ by subtracting $2\gamma_G$ (see equation (3)). The value of d ln K/d ln V for Cs is too uncertain for inclusion.

If, however, we accept the general argument of Cohen & Heine it should also apply to the noble metals. From the results of experiments on the anomalous skin effect, ultrasonic attenuation in a magnetic field and the de Haas-van Alpen effect, it is now well established that the Fermi surfaces of copper, silver and gold contact the Brillouin zone boundary. Cohen & Heine (1958) conclude from theoretical considerations that the effect of pressure on these metals should be to increase the area of contact of the Fermi surface and zone boundary; we therefore deduce, by the same argument as that applied to lithium, that this could account for the decidedly negative value of d ln $K/d \ln V$ in the noble metals (see table 13).

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