

## Homework 1 Solution

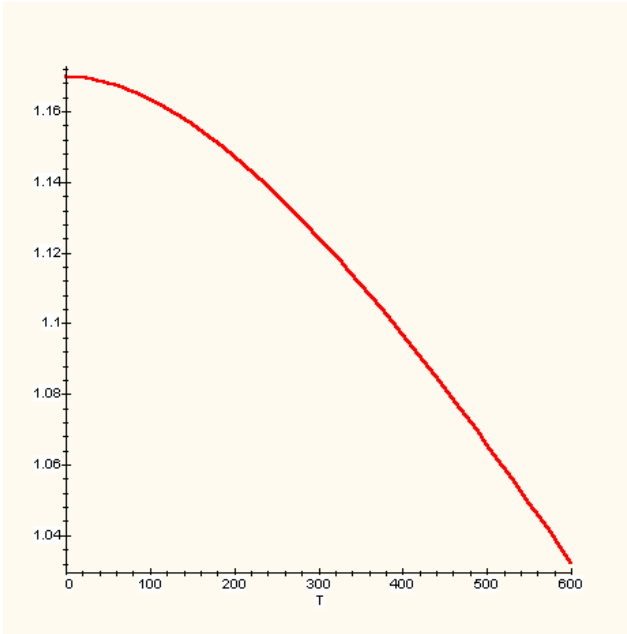
### 1.5

a.  $a=5.43\text{\AA}$ . From figure 1.3d  $r = a\sqrt{3}/4 = 2.35\text{\AA}$

b.  $N = 8/a^3 = 5 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

c.  $\rho = \frac{N \cdot \text{At.Wt}}{N_A} = \frac{5 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3} \times 28.09}{6.02 \times 10^{23}} = 2.33 \text{ g/cm}^3$

### 3.12



3.15 Points A,B  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial k} < 0$  velocity is in  $-x$  direction

Points C,D  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial k} > 0$  velocity is in  $+x$  direction

Points A,D  $\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k^2} < 0$  negative effective mass

Points B,C  $\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k^2} > 0$  positive effective mass

### 3.17

$$E_v - E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m_v} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_0} \frac{m_0}{m_v} k^2 = 3.81 \text{ eV} \cdot A \frac{m_0}{m_v} k^2$$

$$\frac{m_v}{m_0} = \frac{3.81 \text{ eV} \cdot A}{E_v - E} k^2$$

For the first curve:  $\frac{m_v}{m_0} = \frac{3.81eV \cdot A^2}{0.08eV} 0.01A^{-2} = 0.476$

For the second curve:  $\frac{m_v}{m_0} = \frac{3.81eV \cdot A^2}{0.4eV} 0.01A^{-2} = 0.953$

### 3.18

$$\nu = \frac{E}{h} = \frac{1.42eV}{4.136 \cdot 10^{15} eV \cdot s} = 3.43 \cdot 10^{14} Hz = 343THz$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} = \frac{300\mu m \cdot THz}{343THz} = 0.875\mu m$$

### 3.20

$$m = \frac{\hbar^2}{\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k^2}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{E_1 \alpha^2}$$

### 3.23

$$N = \int_{E_c}^{E_c+kT} g_c(E) dE = 4\pi \left( \frac{2m_c}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \int_{E_c}^{E_c+kT} (E - E_c)^{1/2} dE =$$

$$\frac{8}{3} \pi \left( \frac{2m_c kT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} = 3.28 \cdot 10^{17} cm^{-3}$$

### 3.32

$$f_F(E) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp \frac{E - E_F}{kT}} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp \frac{E + 0.25eV}{kT}}$$

