

Name _____

Exam #1
14 September 2022

Instructions:

1. **Read** every problem CAREFULLY!
2. Make sure your answer addresses **each part** of the problems.
3. Make sure your answer is clearly marked by a circle or **box around the answer.**
4. Be sure to include the **proper units** with your answer and use 3 significant figures.
5. You may use a calculator for basic calculations.

Potentially Useful Information (continues on next page)

Constants

$$k = 8.617 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K}$$
$$= 1.381 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$$

$$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms/mole}$$

$$R = 8.3145 \text{ J/(K}\cdot\text{mol)}$$

$$c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

Basics

$$n_i = \frac{w_i / M_i}{\frac{w_1}{M_1} + \frac{w_2}{M_2} + \dots + \frac{w_N}{M_N}}$$

$$w_B = \frac{n_B M_B}{n_A M_A + n_B M_B + n_C M_C + \dots}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\sum (\text{Number of atoms of given type in unit cell} \times \text{Atomic mass of this type})}{\text{Volume of unitcell}}$$

$$PV = \left(\frac{N}{N_A} \right) RT$$

$$L = L_0[1 + \lambda(T - T_0)]$$

$$n_v = N \exp\left(-\frac{E_v}{kT}\right)$$

$$D = D_0 \exp\left(-\frac{E_A}{kT}\right)$$

$$L_{rms} = \sqrt{2Dt}$$

Drude Model/Metals

$$\sigma = en\mu$$

$$\lambda = u\tau$$

$$\tau = \frac{\mu m_e}{e}$$

$$R_H = -\frac{1}{en}$$

$$\rho = \rho_0[1 + \alpha_0\Delta T]$$

$$\rho_{\text{alloy}}\alpha_{\text{alloy}} = \rho_{\text{pure}}\alpha_{\text{pure}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{alloy}} = \rho_{\text{pure}} + CX(1-X)$$

$$\frac{\sigma - \sigma_c}{\sigma + 2\sigma_c} = \chi \frac{\sigma_d - \sigma_c}{\sigma_d + 2\sigma_c}$$

$$\text{Surface scattering: } \frac{\rho_{\text{film}}}{\rho_{\text{crystal}}} = 1 + (3/8) \frac{\lambda}{D} (1-p)$$

$$\text{Grain boundaries: } \rho_{\text{film}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{crystal}}}{1 - (3/2)\beta + 3\beta^2 - 3\beta^3 \ln(1 + \beta^{-1})}; \quad \beta = \frac{\lambda}{d} \left(\frac{R}{1-R}\right)$$

$$\text{Power} = IV = I^2R = V^2/R$$