

ΘΕΜΑ 1

α) Έχω 4 άτομα σε κυψελίδα άρα $n = 4S/a^3$
 $\Rightarrow n = 5.9 \cdot 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3}$

β) Αν δώσουμε θετικό ζώνη: $f(E) = c\sqrt{E}$ και $\int_0^{E_F} f(E) dE = \frac{N}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{2c}{3} E_F^{3/2} = \frac{N}{2} \Rightarrow c = \frac{3N}{4E_F^{3/2}} \Rightarrow f(E) = 3NE^{1/2}/4E_F^{3/2}$

$f_F = f(E_F) = 3N/4E_F$, $f_{AF} = f_F/N_i = \frac{3N}{4E_F N_i} = \frac{3S}{4E_F}$

$\Rightarrow f_{AF} = \frac{3S}{4k_B T_F} \Rightarrow f_{AF} = 8.5 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ J}$

γ) $q_D = \frac{\epsilon_D}{\epsilon} = \frac{k_B \theta_D}{\hbar \omega} \Rightarrow q_D = 7.4 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-1}$

δ) $E_F = k_B T_F = \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{2m} \Rightarrow k_F = \sqrt{2mk_B T_F/\hbar} \Rightarrow k_F = 1.2 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ m}^{-1}$

ε) $l_c = \frac{1}{k_{TF}} = \frac{C_0}{\omega_{pi}} = \frac{\sqrt{B/\rho_M}}{\sqrt{\frac{n_i S^2 e^2}{M \epsilon_0}}} \quad n_i = n/S, M = A/N_A$

ζηλιώ βρίζω $l_c = 4.0 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}$

εζ) και οι 0 °C και οι 200 °C είναι $\gamma \theta_D$ άρα $C_p = 6$ σταθερά
 άρα και στους 200 $C_p = 25.21 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol K}}$

$$5) \rho_y \sim T \text{ dpa} \quad \frac{\rho_y(200^\circ\text{C})}{200+273} = \frac{\rho_y(0^\circ\text{C})}{0+273}$$

$$\rho_y(200^\circ\text{C}) = \frac{473}{273} \rho_y(0^\circ\text{C}) = 3.8 \mu\Omega\text{cm}$$

$$4) R = -\frac{1}{ne} \Rightarrow R = -1.1 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}^3/\text{C} \quad RT = -1.1 \cdot 10^{-10} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{C}} \text{ T}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\text{m}^3/\text{C}}{\text{T}} &= \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{As}} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{Am}} = \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{A}^2\text{s}} \\ \rho_m &= \frac{\text{V}}{\text{A}} \text{ m} = \frac{\text{Jm}}{\text{CA}} = \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{A}^2\text{s}} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ iSies hovaides, katala nate!}$$

$$\vec{\rho} = \begin{pmatrix} 220 & 1.1 & 0 \\ -1.1 & 220 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 220 \end{pmatrix} 10^{-10} \Omega\text{m}$$

$$52) \vec{E} = \begin{pmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ E_z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\rho} \vec{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 220 & 1.1 & 0 \\ -1.1 & 220 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 220 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2.5 \\ 3.0 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix} 10^{-10} \Omega\text{m} 10^5 \text{ A/m}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 5.5 \\ 6.6 \\ 11.0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ mV/m} \quad \begin{aligned} E_x &= 5.5 \text{ mV/m} & E_y &= 6.6 \text{ mV/m} \\ E_z &= 11.0 \text{ mV/m} \end{aligned}$$

ΘΕΜΑ 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha) B &= v_e \left. \frac{d^2 v_e}{d v_e'^2} \right|_{v_e'=v_e} = v_e \left. \frac{d}{d v_e'} \frac{d v_e}{d v_e'} \right|_{v_e'=v_e} = v_e \left. \frac{d}{d v_e'} \frac{d v_e}{d r_s'} \frac{d r_s'}{d v_e'} \right|_{v_e'=v_e} \\
 &= v_e \left. \left(\frac{d r_s'}{d v_e'} \frac{d}{d v_e'} \frac{d v_e}{d r_s'} + \frac{d v_e}{d r_s'} \frac{d^2 r_s'}{d v_e'^2} \right) \right|_{v_e'=v_e} \quad \leftarrow \text{για } v_e'=v_e \text{ (ισορροπία) } \frac{d v_e}{d r_s'} = 0 \\
 &= v_e \left. \left(\frac{d r_s'}{d v_e'} \right)^2 \frac{d^2 v_e}{d r_s'^2} \right|_{v_e'=v_e} \\
 &= \left. \frac{v_e}{\left(\frac{d v_e'}{d r_s'} \right)^2} \right|_{r_s'=r_s} f''(r_s) = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi r_s^3}{(4 \pi r_s^2)^2} f''(r_s) = \frac{f''(r_s)}{12 \pi r_s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta) f(r_s') &= \frac{a}{r_s'^2} - \frac{\gamma}{r_s'} \quad f'(r_s') = -\frac{2a}{r_s'^3} + \frac{\gamma}{r_s'^2}, \quad f''(r_s') = +\frac{6a}{r_s'^4} - \frac{2\gamma}{r_s'^3} \\
 f'(r_s) &= 0 \Rightarrow \gamma = 2a/r_s \\
 \text{όρα } f''(r_s) &= \frac{6a}{r_s^4} - \frac{4a}{r_s^4} = \frac{2a}{r_s^4} \\
 \text{αντικαθιστώντας στην } \beta &= f''(r_s)/12\pi r_s \text{ υι έχω } B = a/6\pi r_s^5
 \end{aligned}$$

$\gamma)$ Τα μέταλλα έχουν συνήθως $B \sim 1-2 \text{ Mbar} = 100-200 \text{ GPa}$
 (Βλέπε πχ $B = 1.7 \text{ Mbar}$ για τον Au στα Σεισόγραμμα)
 άρα το υλικό αυτό είναι αρκετά μαλακότερο
 από τα συνήθη μέταλλα.

ΘΕΜΑ 3 α) $\vec{P}_1 = \frac{a}{2}(1, 1, 1)$, $\vec{P}_2 = \frac{a}{2}(-1, 1, 1)$
 $\vec{P}_3 = \frac{a}{2}(1, -1, 1)$, $\vec{P}_4 = \frac{a}{2}(1, 1, -1)$, $\vec{P}_5 = -\vec{P}_1$, $\vec{P}_6 = -\vec{P}_2$,
 $\vec{P}_7 = -\vec{P}_3$ και $\vec{P}_8 = -\vec{P}_4$, Όλα έχουν μήκος $d = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}$

β) $E(\vec{k}) = \varepsilon + V_2 \sum_{j=1}^8 e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{P}_j}$ και $e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{P}_j} + e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{P}_j} = 2\cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{P}_j)$

άρα $E(\vec{k}) = \varepsilon + 2V_2 \sum_{j=1}^4 \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{P}_j)$

$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{P}_1 = (k_x, k_y, k_z) \cdot \frac{a}{2}(1, 1, 1) = \frac{a}{2}(k_x + k_y + k_z)$

$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{P}_2 = (k_x, k_y, k_z) \cdot \frac{a}{2}(-1, 1, 1) = \frac{a}{2}(-k_x + k_y + k_z)$

ομοίως για $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{P}_3$ και $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{P}_4$ και βρισκω το συνολικό

γ) Για $k_x = k_y = k/\sqrt{2}$ και $k_z = 0$

$$E(k) = \varepsilon + 2V_2 \left(\cos\left(\frac{ka}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \cos(0) + \cos(0) + \cos\left(\frac{ka}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \right)$$

$$= \varepsilon + 4V_2 \left(1 + \cos\left(\frac{ka}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \right)$$

$V_2 = -1.32 \frac{\hbar^2}{m d^2} = -1.32 \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \frac{4}{3a^2} \Rightarrow V_2 = -0.54 \text{ eV}$
 αν $ka = x$

$$E(x) = -5.0 - 2.16 \left(1 + \cos\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \right)$$

