

# Ficha TP1

1. nº eletrões livres por  $m^3$  = ???

↳ dens. de  $e^-$  livres

• temp. ambiente

•  $\sigma = 6,0 \times 10^7 \text{ (}\Omega\text{m)}^{-1}$

•  $\mu = 0,0030 \text{ m}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$

•  $q = 1,6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

$$\sigma = n \cdot q \cdot \mu \quad \downarrow$$

$$n = \frac{\sigma}{q \cdot \mu} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{n = 1,25 \times 10^{29} \text{ e}^-/\text{m}^3}}$$

2.

(a) velocidade de deriva,  $(v_d) = ???$

• temp. ambiente

•  $|\vec{E}| = 1000 \text{ V/m}$

•  $\mu = 0,38 \text{ m}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$

$$v_d = \mu \cdot |\vec{E}| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{v_d = 380 \text{ m/s}}}$$

(b) tempo livre médio de  $e^-$ ,  $(\tau) = ?$

•  $d = 25 \text{ mm} = 25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$

$$l = v_d \cdot \tau$$

$$\tau = \frac{l}{v_d} \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \text{livre percurso} \\ \Leftrightarrow \text{médio} \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{\tau = 6,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}}}$$

**3.** Cu, Ag, Au  $\rightarrow$  1 e<sup>-</sup> valência (mesmo grupo)

(a) mobilidade de deriva = ???

•  $\mu_{e^-} (20^\circ\text{C}) = ?$

•  $T = 20^\circ\text{C} = 293\text{ K}$

•  $\rho \xrightarrow{\text{resistividade}} \rho = \frac{1}{\sigma}$

•  $\rho(273\text{ K}) = 22,8\text{ n}\Omega \cdot \text{m} = 22,8 \times 10^{-9}\ \Omega \cdot \text{m}$

↓  
resistividade

•  $\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{251} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$

• dens. =  $19300\text{ kg/m}^3$

•  $M_{\text{Cu}} = 196,67\text{ g/mol}$

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho} = n \cdot q \cdot \mu_e$$

**[1<sup>o</sup>]** Obter  $\rho(293\text{ K})$

$$\rho(293) = \underbrace{\rho_0}_{\rho(273)} \cdot \left[ 1 + \underbrace{\alpha_0}_{\left(\frac{1}{251}\right)} \cdot \left( \overset{293}{\downarrow} T - \overset{T_0}{\sim} T(273) \right) \right]$$

↓  
 $\rho(293\text{ K}) = 246 \times 10^{-8}\ \Omega \cdot \text{m}$

↓

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = n \cdot q \cdot \mu_e \Leftrightarrow \mu_e = \frac{1}{\rho \cdot n \cdot q} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\mu = 0,0043\text{ m}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}}}$$

↪  $n = (\underline{\text{n}^\circ \text{elet. valência}}) * \text{nat}$

↪  $\text{nat} = \frac{\text{densidade} \cdot N_A}{M}$

(b) livre percurso médio,  $(l) = ???$

$$\bullet v_d = 1,4 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\bullet l = v_d \cdot (\tau)$$

$$\mu = \frac{q \cdot \tau}{m_e} \Rightarrow \tau = \frac{\mu \cdot m_e}{q} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$l = \underline{\underline{3,42 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}}}$$

$$9,1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ Kg}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tau = 2,44 \times 10^{-14} \text{ s}$$

4. Sn ; n° elétrons condução de cada átomo =  $(???)$

$$\bullet \mu_e = 3,9 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{V}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\bullet \rho (20^\circ\text{C}) = 110 \text{ n}\Omega \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\bullet M(\text{Sn}) = 118,69 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\bullet \text{dens.} = 7,30 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho} \rightarrow \sigma = 9,09 (\Omega \cdot \text{m})^{-1}$$

$$\sigma = n \cdot q \cdot \mu_e \rightarrow n = \frac{\sigma}{q \cdot \mu_e} \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n = 1,46 \times 10^{29} \text{ at./m}^3$$

$$n = (n^\circ \text{elet. valência}) * n_{\text{at}} \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n = (n^\circ \text{elet. valência}) * \frac{\text{dens.}}{M} \cdot N_A \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n^\circ \text{elet. valência} \approx \underline{\underline{3,93}}$$

5.

- $\lambda = 0,708 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$

(a) energia do fóton,  $E_F = ???$

- $E_F = \hbar \cdot \omega \rightarrow E_F = \hbar \cdot \frac{c}{\lambda} \Rightarrow E_F \simeq \underline{\underline{1,75 \times 10^4 \text{ eV}}}$   
 $= \hbar \cdot \nu$

(b) energia do elétron,  $E_{e^-} = ???$

- $E_{e^-} = \frac{\hbar \cdot k^2}{2 \cdot m_e}$
- $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$
- $\hbar = \frac{2\pi}{h}$

$$E_{e^-} = \frac{2\pi}{h} \cdot \frac{\left[ \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right]^2}{2 \cdot m_e} = \frac{h^2}{2 \cdot m_e \cdot \lambda^2}$$

$$\rightarrow E_{e^-} = \underline{\underline{4,81 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J}}}$$

6.  $\lambda_e = ??$

(a) Al :  $E_{e^-} = 11,7 \text{ eV} = 1,872 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

- $\lambda_{e^-} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2 \cdot m_e \cdot E}} = \underline{\underline{3,59 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}}}$

(b) GaAs :  $E_{e^-} = 50 \text{ meV} = 8 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$

- $\lambda_{e^-} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2 \cdot m_0 \cdot E}} = \underline{\underline{5,9 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}}}$

9.  $\lambda_B = ???$ , comprimento de onda de Broglie

•  $v_{e^-} = 2,2 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$

•  $\lambda_B = \frac{h}{\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{momento}}}{p}} \rightarrow \lambda_B = \frac{h}{m_e v} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\lambda_B = 3,3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}}}$

7. comprimento de onda,  $\lambda_{e^-} = ?$

•  $E = 1 \text{ eV} = 1,60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

•  $E = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v^2$   
•  $p = m \cdot v$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} E = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v^2 \\ p = m \cdot v \end{array} \right\} E = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \left( \frac{p}{m} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p^2}{m}$$

Como  $p = \frac{h}{\lambda} \rightarrow E = \frac{h^2}{2 \cdot m \cdot \lambda^2} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2 \cdot m \cdot E}}$

8. comprimento de onda de Broglie,  $\lambda_B = ?$

•  $v = 10^7 \text{ cm/s}$

•  $\lambda_B = \frac{h}{p} \Rightarrow \lambda_B = \frac{h}{m_e v} = (\dots)$