

# ECE 3030 Homework 2

- 1) a) platinum = 5.65 eV  $\rightarrow 5.65 \text{ eV} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J/eV} = \boxed{9.04 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}}$   
 b) lithium = 2.90 eV  $\rightarrow 2.90 \text{ eV} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J/eV} = \boxed{4.64 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}}$   
 c) As light wavelength  $\lambda$  increases, more electrons are excited and ejected.  
 d) The number of electrons increases, and the energy threshold does not change.

2) GaAs  $a_0 = 5.65 \text{ \AA}$   $\rightarrow \lambda = \frac{h}{p} = 5.65 \text{ \AA}$   $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Jsec}$

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{5.65 \text{ \AA}} = 1.17 \times 10^{-29} \text{ kg m/s} \rightarrow \boxed{1.17 \times 10^{-29} \text{ g cm/s}}$$

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{1.17 \times 10^{-29} \text{ g cm/s}}{2 \cdot 9.11 \times 10^{-28} \text{ g}} = \boxed{6.42 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}}$$

3) a)  $\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2} \rightarrow \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2 \Delta x} \rightarrow \frac{1.054 \times 10^{-34}}{2 \times 1.7 \times 10^{-7}} = \boxed{\Delta p = 3.1 \times 10^{-21} \text{ g cm/s}}$

b)  $\Delta E \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2} \rightarrow \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2 \Delta E} \rightarrow \frac{1.054 \times 10^{-34}}{2 \times 3.204 \times 10^{-19}} = \boxed{\Delta t = 1.64 \times 10^{-16} \text{ s}}$   
 $2 \text{ eV} \rightarrow 3.204 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

4) a)  $E_1 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2} = \boxed{2.08 \times 10^{-20} \text{ eV}}$   
 $E_2 = \frac{2^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2} = \boxed{8.32 \times 10^{-20} \text{ eV}}$   
 $E_3 = \frac{3^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2} = 18.72 \times 10^{-20} \text{ eV} \rightarrow \boxed{1.87 \times 10^{-19} \text{ eV}}$   
 $\hbar = 1.054 \times 10^{-34}$   
 $m = 9.109 \times 10^{-31}$   
 $L = 17 \text{ \AA} = 17 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

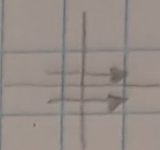
b)  $\Delta E = E_3 - E_1 = 18.72 - 2.08 = 16.64 \times 10^{-20} \text{ eV}$   
 $\lambda = \frac{hc}{\Delta E} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{16.64 \times 10^{-20}} = \boxed{1.19 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}}$



5)  $\psi(x) = A e^{jk_1 x} + B_1 e^{-jk_1 x}$  (for + and - x directions)

$$k_1 = [2m(E-V)/\hbar^2]^{1/2}$$

$$E_1 > V = 0$$



a)  $k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2mE_1}{\hbar^2}}$  Since  $V=0$

b)  $\psi(x < 0) = A_1 e^{jk_1 x} + B_1 e^{-jk_1 x}$

c)  $\psi(x > 0) = A_2 e^{-k_2 x} + B_2 e^{k_2 x}$  where  $k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2m(-E)}{\hbar^2}}$

d)  $\psi(x=0) = A_1 e^{jk_1 x} + B_1 e^{-jk_1 x} = A_2 e^{-k_2 x} + B_2 e^{k_2 x}$

$jk_1 A_1 - jk_1 B_1 = -k_2 A_2$  Since  $\left. \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0}$

1st derivative is continuous at  $x=0$

e) The wave will travel faster with  $x > 0$ .

There are reflected waves for both  $x > 0$  and  $x \leq 0$ .

b)  $\rho \propto e^{-2kx}$   $E_k = 3.3 \text{ eV} = 5.2866 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$   $V_0 = 4 \text{ eV} = 6.408 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

a)  $k = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2m(1.12 \times 10^{-19})}{\hbar^2}} = 4.28 \times 10^9$

$$5 \text{ \AA} = 5 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$\rho \propto e^{-2(4.28 \times 10^9)(5 \times 10^{-10})} = e^{-4.28}$

b)  $\rho \propto e^{-8.56 \times 10^9 (10 \times 10^{-10})} = e^{-8.56}$

c)  $\rho \propto e^{-8.56 \times 10^9 (40 \times 10^{-10})} = e^{-34.24}$



$$7) \quad a) \quad m = 0.067 m_0 \quad V_0 = 0.8 \text{ eV} = 1.2816 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \quad W = 15 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$E_k = 0.2 \text{ eV} = 3.204 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}$$

$$T \approx 16 \left( \frac{E}{V_0} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{E}{V_0} \right) e^{-2k_2 W}$$

$$k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2(0.067)m(9.612 \times 10^{-20})}{\hbar^2}} = 1.027 \times 10^9$$

$$T \approx 16 \left( \frac{3.204 \times 10^{-20}}{1.2816 \times 10^{-19}} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{3.204 \times 10^{-20}}{1.2816 \times 10^{-19}} \right) e^{-2(1.027 \times 10^9)(15 \times 10^{-10})} = \boxed{0.13784}$$

$$b) \quad k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2(1.08)m(9.612 \times 10^{-20})}{\hbar^2}} = 4.1223 \times 10^9$$

$$T \approx 16 \left( \frac{E}{V_0} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{E}{V_0} \right) e^{-2(4.1223 \times 10^9)(15 \times 10^{-10})} = \boxed{1.277 \times 10^{-5}}$$

The particle with a greater effective mass ( $1.08 m_0$ ) tunnels much less than the particle with a lower mass.

$$8) \quad T_m = 5 \times 10^6 \quad E = 0.08 \text{ eV} = 1.2816 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J} \quad V_0 = 0.8 \text{ eV} = 1.2816 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$5 \times 10^6 \leq 16 \left( \frac{1.2816 \times 10^{-20}}{1.2816 \times 10^{-19}} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1.2816 \times 10^{-20}}{1.2816 \times 10^{-19}} \right) e^{-2(4.345 \times 10^9)W}$$

$$5 \times 10^6 \leq 1.44 e^{-8.2446 \times 10^9 \cdot W}$$

$$k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2m(1.15 \times 10^{-19})}{\hbar^2}} = 4.345 \times 10^9$$

$$\boxed{W \geq -1.8267 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}}$$