



**PAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF HEALTH AND APPLIED SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES

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| QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF SCIENCE | |
| QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BOSC | LEVEL: 7 |
| COURSE CODE: SSP701S | COURSE NAME: SOLID STATE PHYSICS |
| SESSION: JUNE 2019 | PAPER: THEORY |
| DURATION: 3 HOURS | MARKS: 100 |

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| FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER | |
| EXAMINER(S) | Prof Dipti R. Sahu |
| MODERATOR: | Prof Benjamin S. Mapani |

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| INSTRUCTIONS |
| 1. Answer all five questions. 2. Write clearly and neatly. 3. Number the answers clearly. |

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

Non-programmable Calculators

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 3 PAGES (Including this front page)

Question 1 [20]

- 1.1 Give a reason why magnesium oxide is bonded ionically? (4)
- 1.2 Discuss the characteristics of hydrogen bonded crystals. (6)
- 1.3 Show that the Madelung constant for a linear ionic solid having $2N$ ions of alternate charge $\pm e$ is $2 \ln 2$. (10)

Question 2 [20]

- 2.1 Distinguish space lattice and crystal structure. (4)
- 2.2 Show that for a cubic lattice, the lattice constant a is given by (6)

$$a = \left[\frac{nM_A}{N_A \rho} \right]^{1/3}$$

where n is the number of atoms in a unit cell, M_A is the atomic weight, N_A is Avogadro's number and ρ is the density of the material

- 2.3 State and derive Bragg Law. What assumptions were made while deriving Bragg equation? (10)

Question 3 [20]

- 3.1 A solid with a basis consisting of four atoms. How many branches of acoustic and optical vibration modes are there? (4)
- 3.2 What is phonon density and why is it proportional to temperature? (6)
- 3.3 Explain the Dulong-Petit law. Why does one obtain a constant heat capacity per mol? (10)

Question 4 [20]

- 4.1 Provide a simple description of the electrical conductivity in the free electron model (4)
- 4.2 What is Lorentz number? The thermal and electrical conductivities of Cu at 20°C are $390 \text{ Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$ and $5.87 \times 10^7 \Omega^{-1}\text{m}^{-1}$ respectively. Calculate Lorentz number. (6)
- 4.3 Derive Ohm's law based on the concept of Free Electron Theory? (10)

Question 5**[20]**

- 5.1 A crystal has N primitive cell. Then what is the maximum number of energy states per band and the maximum number of electrons per band. (4)
- 5.2 Briefly discuss the physical origin of Hall effect? (6)
- 5.3 The electron and hole mobilities in a Si sample are 0.135 and $0.48\text{m}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$ respectively. (10)
Determine the conductivities of intrinsic Si at 300 K if the intrinsic carrier concentration is $1.5 \times 10^6 \text{ atom}/\text{m}^3$. The sample is then doped with 10^{23} phosphorus atom/ m^3 . Determine the equilibrium hole concentration, conductivity and position of the Fermi level relative to the intrinsic level.
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Given fundamental constants

Speed of light = $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ Planck constant = $6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ Mass of electron = $9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ Charge of electron = $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ Avogadro number = $6.022 \times 10^{23} / \text{mole}$ Boltzmann Constant = $1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$

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