

2.2. Cu. μ ? τ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{\tau}$? $(\mu = \frac{e\tau}{m})$

$$\sigma = \frac{ne\mu}{\tau}$$

$$\frac{8.96 \text{ g/mol}}{63.5 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}} \cdot 6.02 \times 10^{23} \frac{\text{Cu atoms}}{\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ electron}}{\text{Cu atom}}$$

$$\mu \rightarrow 43 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V.s} \quad \mu = \frac{e\tau}{m}$$

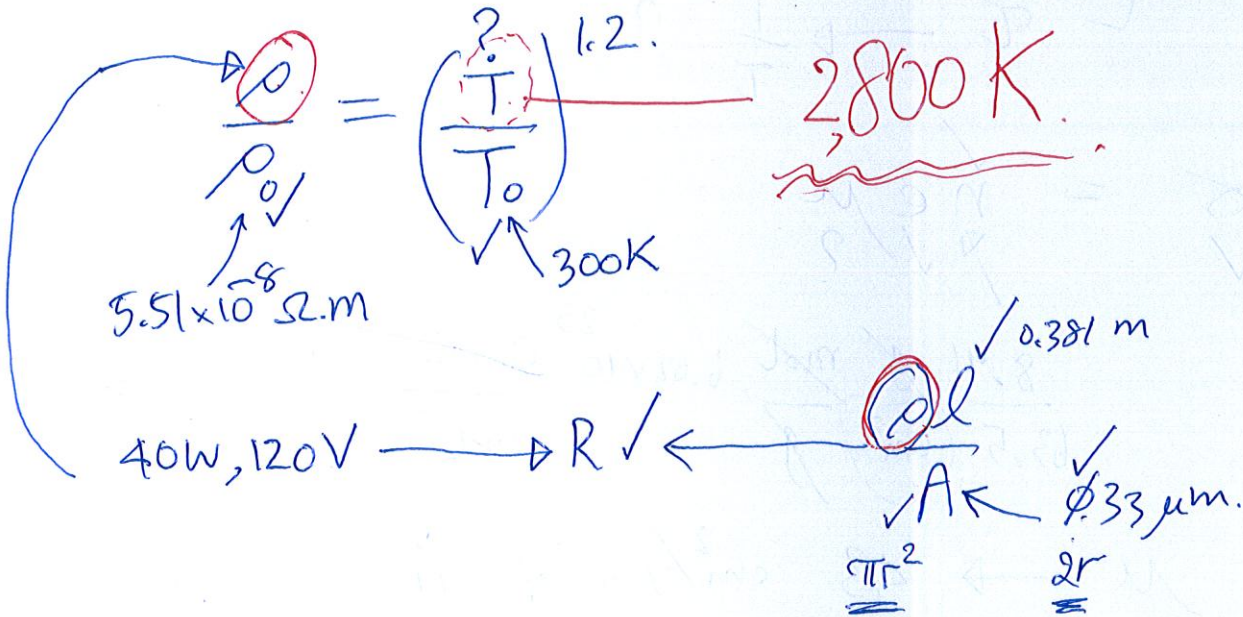
$$\tau = 2.5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ s.}$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau} \approx 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

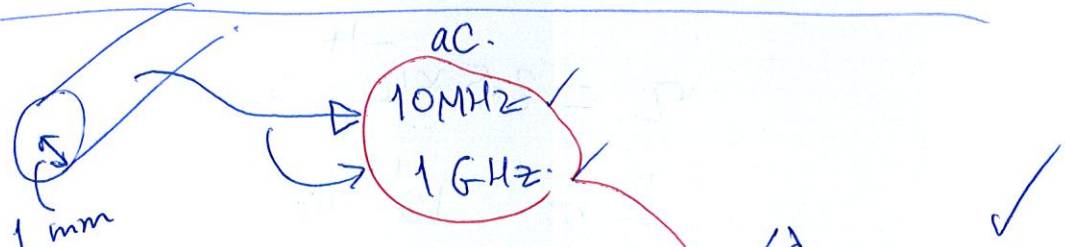
$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} \rightarrow 37 \text{ nm}$$

2.10

$\rho \propto T^{1.2}$



2.26



$24 \times \frac{10 MHz}{1 GHz} = \frac{r_{ac}}{r_{dc}} = ?$
 $240 \times \frac{10 MHz}{1 GHz} = \frac{r_{ac}}{r_{dc}} = ?$
 $= \frac{\rho / A_{ac}}{\rho / A_{dc}} = \frac{A_{dc}}{A_{ac}} = \frac{\pi r_{dc}^2}{\pi r_{ac}^2} = \frac{r_{dc}}{r_{ac}}$
 $\delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi f \cdot \sigma_{dc} \cdot \mu_0 \cdot \mu_r}}$

Ex 2.2

σ = neμ. n = number of electrons μ = drift velocity σ = 1 Ω·cm
 n = 5.9 × 10⁵ / Ω·cm

n = 8.96 g/cm³ ρ = 63.5 (g/mol)

$$n = \frac{8.96 \text{ g/cm}^3}{63.5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \frac{\text{atoms}}{\text{mol}} = 8.5 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma}{ne} = \frac{5.9 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^3}{\Omega \cdot \text{cm} \cdot 8.5 \times 10^{22} \cdot 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}}$$

units of μ: $\frac{\text{cm}^3}{\Omega \cdot \text{cm} \cdot \text{C}} = \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\Omega \cdot \text{C}} = \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\frac{\text{V} \cdot \text{C}}{\text{A} \cdot \text{s}}} = \left(\frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{V} \cdot \text{s}} \right)$

↖ m V=IR ↗ V=A·R

$$\mu = \frac{5.9 \times 10^5}{8.5 \times 10^{22} \cdot 1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{V} \cdot \text{s}} = 43.4 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{V} \cdot \text{s}} \quad \#$$

τ = mμ / e = $\frac{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \cdot 43.4 \text{ cm}^2}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \cdot \text{V} \cdot \text{s}}$

units of τ: $\frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{cm}^2}{\text{C} \cdot \text{V} \cdot \text{s}} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}}{\text{C} \cdot \text{V} \cdot \text{s}^2} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2} = 10^{-4} \text{ s}$

∴ force = mass × acceleration = q · E
 ∴ kg · $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$ = C · $\frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$
 ∴ kg · m² = C · V · s²

$$\tau = \frac{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 43.4}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \times 10^{-4} \text{ s} \approx 2.5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ s} \quad \#$$

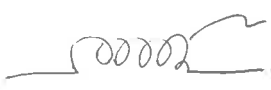
∴ v = $\frac{s}{t}$ → mean free path (s) = v · t = v · τ = $1.5 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \times 2.5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ s}$

mfp. ≈ 37 nm

lattice constant a = 0.36 nm

∴ mfp. ≈ 100 a. ∴ e travels 100 lattice constants before scattering.

Ex 2.10

 filament: $L = 0.381 \text{ m}$
 $\phi = 33 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$
 $\rho = 5.51 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{m}$ @ room temp $= 300 \text{ K}$.

40W, 120V

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R} \rightarrow R = \frac{V^2}{P} = \frac{120 \cdot 120}{40} = 360 \Omega$$

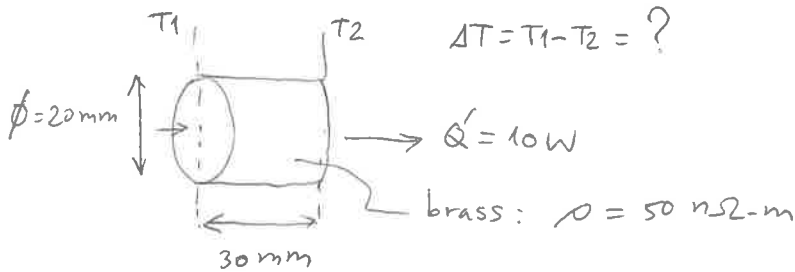
material $\rho \propto T^{1.2}$ $\rho_0 \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = \left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)^{1.2}$

$$R = \frac{\rho l}{A} \rightarrow \rho = \frac{RA}{l} = \frac{360 \Omega \cdot \pi \left(\frac{33}{2} \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}\right)^2}{0.381 \text{ m}} = 8.08 \times 10^{-7} \Omega \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\frac{8.08 \times 10^{-7}}{5.51 \times 10^{-8}} = \left(\frac{T}{300}\right)^{1.2}$$

$$T = 300 \left(\frac{8.08 \times 10^{-7}}{5.51 \times 10^{-8}}\right)^{\frac{1}{1.2}} = 2,812 \text{ K. } \text{or } = 2,539 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

(for tungsten filament $\approx 3,700 \text{ K}$ \therefore is ok)
(ρ at $3,700 \text{ K} \approx 5,800 \text{ K}$)
this operate in power supply



Given $C_{WFL} = 2.44 \times 10^{-8} \frac{W \cdot \Omega}{K^2}$

Fourier's law of heat conduction

$$Q' = kA \frac{\Delta T}{L} \quad \Delta T = \frac{LQ'}{kA}$$

$\frac{k}{\Delta T} = C_{WFL} \rightarrow k = \frac{T C_{WFL}}{\rho} = \frac{300 K \cdot 2.44 \times 10^{-8} \frac{W \cdot \Omega}{K^2}}{50 \times 10^{-9} \Omega \cdot m} = 146.4 \frac{W}{m \cdot K}$

$$\Delta T = \frac{30 \times 10^{-3} m \times 10 W}{146.4 \cdot \pi \times 10^{-4} m^2} = 6.52 K \text{ or } 6.52^\circ C$$



$\rho_{dc} = 1.7 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot m, \sigma_{dc} = 5.9 \times 10^7 / \Omega \cdot m$
 $\mu_r = 1, \mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} H/m$

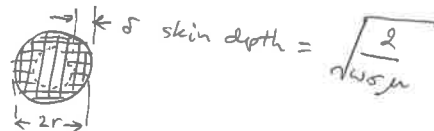
$\frac{R_{10MHz}}{R_{dc}} = ?$

also $\frac{R_{1GHz}}{R_{dc}} = ?$

$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$ where $A = \pi r^2$

skin effect

$\frac{R_{ac}}{R_{dc}} = \frac{A_{dc}}{A_{ac}}$



$A_{dc} = \pi r^2, A_{ac} = \pi (r - \delta)^2 \approx 2\pi r \delta \rightarrow \frac{A_{dc}}{A_{ac}} \approx \frac{\pi r^2}{2\pi r \delta} = \frac{r}{2\delta}$

$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega \sigma \mu}} \quad \omega = 2\pi f \quad \delta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4\pi f \cdot 5.9 \times 10^7 \cdot 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \cdot H/m}}$

$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\Omega \cdot m^2}{H \cdot Hz}} = \sqrt{\frac{\Omega \cdot m^2}{H/s}} = \sqrt{\frac{\Omega \cdot m^2}{\Omega}} = m$

$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi f \times 5.9 \times 4\pi}} \quad m \text{ for } f \text{ in } Hz$

$10 MHz: \delta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi^2 \cdot 10 \times 10^6 \times 5.9 \times 4}} = 20.7 \mu m = 2.07 \times 10^{-5} m \rightarrow \frac{R_{ac}}{R_{dc}} = \frac{r}{2\delta} = \frac{10^{-3}}{2 \times 2.07 \times 10^{-5}} = 24 \times$

$1 GHz: \delta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi^2 \cdot 10^9 \times 5.9 \times 4}} = 2.07 \times 10^{-6} m \rightarrow \frac{R_{ac}}{R_{dc}} = \frac{10^{-3}}{2 \times 2.07 \times 10^{-6}} = 240 \times$