

Problem 1 (4 point)

An acquaintance asks you to explore two different materials. You have determined at low temperatures the molar specific heat and plotted it as a function of temperature (see Fig. 1)

- (a) What materials classification is each of the samples grouped into and what is the reason for this?

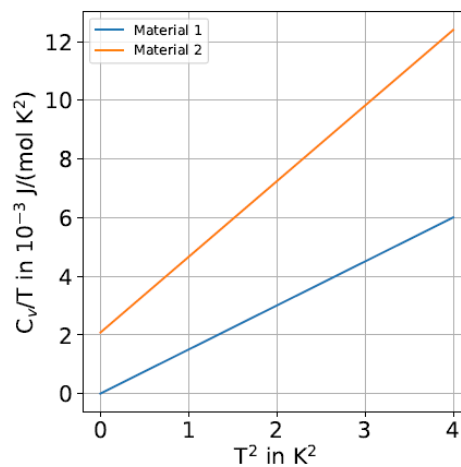


Figure 1: Molar specific heat vs. temperature

- (b) What are these two materials?

Hint: you can assume that these two materials are elements from the periodic table. The low-temperature data are available online (i.e. in internet).

- (c) Calculate the temperature at which the electronic part of the specific heat capacity is set equal to the lattice specific heat capacity.

Problem 2 (3 points)

Calculate the number of phonons in a crystal with a single-atomic Basis in the frequency interval $f_1 = 4.0 \times 10^6$ 1/s to $f_2 = 4.1 \times 10^6$ 1/s at room-temperature. All the modes in the given frequency interval are occupied. The volume of the crystal is $V = 1 \text{ cm}^3$, the sound velocity for all modes is $v_s = 6.0 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$.

Hint: use the density of states $D(k)$ and the Debye approximation.

Problem 3 (3 points)

A monatomic, cubic material has lattice parameter a . The sound velocity for the longitudinal and transversal phonons are approximately equal, $c_T = c_L = c$ in an isotropic crystal for which the maximum phonon-frequency is ω^* .

What can be concluded about the Debye-frequency?