Home Problem Set #16,17

16.1. Estimate the number of Bohr magnetons for iron and cobalt ferrite from their electron configuration, as done in the text. Compare your results with those listed in Table 15.3. Explain the discrepancy between experiment and calculation. Give the chemical formula for these ferrites.

iron ferrite: FeO. FerOr (FerO4): inverse spinel
A rite B rite
8 Fe ³⁺ 8 Fe ²⁺ S Fe ²⁺ 4 MB table 15.1 5 calculated 4 MB 11111 Utill Utill measured 4.1 MB
11111 Julie Measured 4.1 Me
cobalt ferrite: COO. Fer Os (Cofer Ox): inverse spine
A rite B rite : 3/18 table 15.1 Calculated: 3/18 Ste ³⁺ Ste ²⁺ SCo ²⁺ : 3/18 table 15.1 measured: 3.7/18.
고사에 의한 것과 시행자으로 측정된 값이 가이는 것 문자이 안방이 inverse spinel 구조는
가사는 것이 아니라. 아무 tet, Cot ion of A rite of 콘제하게 되어, 또한 Rated orbital of
magnetic moment on of 2/01 2/01 2/01 2/01 2/01

16.2. Compare the experimental saturation magnetization, M_{s0} (Table 15.1 third column), with the magnetic moment, μ_m , at 0 K for ferromagnetic metals (Table 16.1). What do you notice? Estimate the degree of *d*-band filling for iron and cobalt.

Table 15.1, Mso (A/m)	Table 16.1	Mm at 0K
Fe 1.75×106	Fe	2.2° μ_{B} $M_{B} = 9.2n4 \times 10^{-24} (A \cdot m^{2})$
Co 1.45 x 106	Co	1.72 MB
Ni D.51×10°	Ni	0.60 NB
Gd 5.66x106		9. 12 Ив
Mm (722+ ifter	(moment)	V = W (aburic mass)
V (sup stu	(문희)	$V = \frac{W(atomic Muss)}{\delta(density) \cdot N_0(Augudro's Mumber)}$
		Me -leight spike conversion itel,
Mm (Fe) = 1. 15 ×10	* 55.847×10-3	$= 2.065 \times 10^{-23} (A \cdot m^2) = 2.226 M_B$
2.88×103	× 6.022×1023	
$M_{m}(C_{o}) = 1.45 \times 10^{6}$	< 58.933 × 10-3	$= 1.59 \times 10^{-33} (A \cdot m^{\circ}) = 1.195 M_{B}$
& 92×103	× 6.022 ×1023	
$\mathcal{M}_{m}(N_{i}) = D.51 \times 10^{6}$	× 58.693×10-3	-b + b + y + -2y(n - 2) - 0 - 0 - 11-
	3 × 6.022 × 10 23	$= 5.585 \times 10^{-24} (A.m^{2}) = 0.602 \mu_{B}$
$M_{\rm m}$ (Gd) = 5.66 × 10 ⁶	× 157.25 ×103	$-1 An (x (n^{-22} (A, m^{2}) = 2n (n^{-1}))$
	× 6.022×)023	$= 1.8n(x/0^{-22}(A,m^{2}) = 20.1nM_{B}$

Fe. Co. Ni
$$\stackrel{\circ}{\leftarrow}$$
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16.3. From the results obtained in the previous problem, calculate the number of Bohr magnetons for crystalline (solid) iron and cobalt and compare your results with those listed in Table 16.1. What is the number of Bohr magnetons for an iron *atom* and a cobalt atom? What is the number of Bohr magnetons for iron and cobalt ferrite?

17.1. Calculate C_v at high temperatures (500 K) by using the quantum mechanical equation derived by Einstein. Assume an Einstein temperature of 250 K, and convince yourself that C_v approaches the classical value at high temperatures.

$$(20.14)$$

$$C_{V} = 3N_{0}K_{g} \left(\frac{K_{W}}{K_{g}T}\right)^{2} \frac{\exp\left(\frac{K_{W}}{K_{g}T}\right)}{\left[\exp\left(\frac{K_{W}}{K_{g}T}\right)^{-1}\right]^{2}} \qquad T = 500 \text{ k}, \quad \frac{K_{W}}{K_{g}} = O_{E} = 250 \text{ k}$$

$$= 3 \cdot 6 \cdot 022 \times 10^{23} \times 1.381 \times 10^{-25} \left(\frac{250}{500}\right)^{2} \frac{\exp\left(\frac{250}{500}\right)}{\left[\exp\left(\frac{250}{500}\right)^{-1}\right]^{2}} \approx 24.4 \text{ J/molk}$$

17.2. Calculate the electronic specific heat for $E_F = 5$ eV and T = 300 K. How does your result compare with the experimental value of 25 (J/mol K)?

$$C_{V}^{ol} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \frac{N_{0} K_{0}^{2} \cdot T}{E_{F}}, E_{F} = 5 eV. T = 5 ook$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{2}}{5} \frac{\delta_{.052\times10^{33}} \cdot 8.616 \times 10^{-5} V_{k} \cdot 3 oO.k}{5 eV} = 1.324 \times 10^{18} eV_{k.mal}$$

$$= 0.42 \frac{10}{2} V_{mol.k}$$

17.3. Calculate the mean free path of electrons in a metal, such as silver, at room temperature form heat capacity and heat conduction measurements. Take $E_F=5\text{eV}$, $K=4.29\times10^2$ J/s·m·K, and $C_v^{\text{el}}=1\%$ of the lattice heat capacity. (Hint: Remember that the heat capacity in (21.8) is given per unit volume!)

3.
$$K = \frac{1}{3} C_{V}^{el} \cdot v \cdot d \implies l = \frac{3K}{C_{V}^{el} \cdot v}$$

 $v = v_{F} = \sqrt{\frac{2E_{F}}{m}} = \left(\frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{5 \times 1602 \times 10^{19} \text{ J}}{9 \cdot 11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1.33 \times 10^{6} \text{ m/s}$
 $C_{V} \text{ of } Ag = 24.2n \text{ J/mal.} K, \quad C_{V}^{el} = \frac{1}{100} C_{V} = 0.242n \text{ J/ml.} K$
 $\overline{J}_{mel} \cdot K \implies \overline{J}_{mal}/K$
 $0.242n \frac{1}{2}/mal \cdot K + \frac{10.59}{107.848} \frac{10^{6} \text{ cm}^{3}}{mal} = 2.362 \times 10^{4} \text{ J/m}^{3} \cdot K$
 $l = \frac{3}{2.36^{2} \times 10^{4} \text{ J/m}^{3} \cdot K \cdot 1.33 \times 10^{6} \text{ m/s}}{2.36^{2} \times 10^{4} \text{ J/m}^{3} \cdot K \cdot 1.33 \times 10^{6} \text{ m/s}} = 4.1 \times 10^{6} \text{ m} = 410 \text{ Å}$