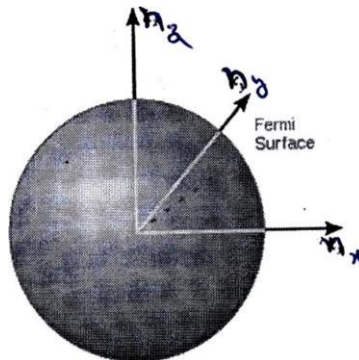




## DENSITY OF STATES



The number of states with energy less than  $E_f$  is equal to the number of states that lie within a sphere of radius  $|n_f|$  in a region of K-space where  $n_x, n_y$  and  $n_z$  are positive.

$$N = \frac{1}{8} \frac{4}{3} \pi n_f^3 = \frac{\pi}{6} n_f^3 \Rightarrow n_f = \left( \frac{6N}{\pi} \right)^{1/3}$$

So the Fermi energy

$$E_f = \frac{\hbar^2 n_f^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{6N}{\pi} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$E_f = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{6N}{\pi} \right)^{2/3} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{6}{\pi} \right)^{2/3} \frac{N^{2/3}}{V^{2/3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow N = \left( \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} \frac{V}{3^{3/2}} E_f^{3/2}$$

Therefore density of states:  $D(E) = \frac{dN}{dE} = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} \frac{V}{3^{3/2}} E_f^{1/2}$

$$D(E) = \frac{V}{2^{3/2}} \left( \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} E_f^{1/2}$$

Therefore the total number of energy states per unit volume per unit energy range

$$Z(E) = \frac{D(E)}{V} = \frac{1}{2^{3/2}} \left( \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} E_f^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2^{3/2}} \frac{(2m)^{3/2}}{\hbar^3} E_f^{1/2}$$

$$Z(E) = \frac{4}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} E_f^{1/2}$$

Therefore the number of energy states in the energy interval  $E$  and  $E + dE$  are

$$Z(E) dE = \frac{4}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} E^{1/2} dE$$



### **Important questions**

1. a. Explain the salient features of classical free electron theory
- b. On the basis of classical free electron theory, derive the expressions for i) drift Velocity, ii) current density iii) mobility?
- c. What are drawbacks of classical free electron theory of materials?
2. a. Explain Fermi-Dirac distribution for electrons in a metal. Discuss its variation with temperature?
- b. Explain the terms 'Mean free path' 'Relaxation time' and 'Drift velocity' of an electron in a metal?
- c. Discuss the origin of electrical resistance in metals?
3. a. Derive the expression for electrical conductivity on the basis of quantum free electron theory?
- b. Explain i) Fermi energy?
- c. Evaluate the Fermi function for an energy  $KT$  above Fermi energy?