

**EECS 170A**  
**Section B**  
**HW#1 Solutions & Grading Criteria**

1) Copper (Cu) has an FCC crystal structure. The lattice constant is 3.61 Angstroms.

a) Find the number of atoms/cm<sup>3</sup> in Cu. **(20 pts total)**

**3 pts**  $8 \text{ corners} \times 1/8 \text{ atom/corner} = 1 \text{ atom}$

**3 pts**  $6 \text{ faces} \times 1/2 \text{ atom/face} = 3 \text{ atoms}$

**3 pts**  $\text{total \#atoms} = 1 \text{ atom} + 3 \text{ atoms} = 4 \text{ atoms}$

**3 pts**  $a = 3.61 \text{ Angstroms} \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm/1 Angstrom} = 3.61 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$

**3 pts**  $\text{volume} = a^3 = (3.61 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm})^3 = 4.7045881 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3$

**3 pts**  $N = \text{atoms} / \text{volume}$

**2 pts**  $= 4 \text{ atoms} / 4.7045881 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3 = 8.50 \times 10^{22} \text{ atoms/cm}^3$

b) Find the number of atoms/m<sup>3</sup> in Cu. **(20 pts total)**

**5 pts**  $1 \text{ m} = 10^2 \text{ cm}$

**5 pts**  $1 \text{ m}^3 = (10^2 \text{ cm})^3 = 10^6 \text{ cm}^3$

**5 pts**  $N = (8.50 \times 10^{22} \text{ atoms/cm}^3)(10^6 \text{ cm}^3/\text{m}^3)$

**5 pts**  $= 8.50 \times 10^{28} \text{ atoms/m}^3$

*or*

**5 pts**  $a = 3.61 \text{ Angstroms} \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/Angstrom} = 3.61 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

**5 pts**  $\text{volume} = a^3 = (3.61 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m})^3 = 4.7045881 \times 10^{-29} \text{ m}^3$

**5 pts**  $N = \text{atoms} / \text{volume}$

**5 pts**  $= 4 \text{ atoms} / 4.7045881 \times 10^{-29} \text{ m}^3 = 8.50 \times 10^{28} \text{ atoms/cm}^3$

2) A current of 10<sup>-6</sup> A flows through a wire of diameter 1 mm.

a) How many electrons per second flow past a plane perpendicular to the wire?

**(20 pts total)**

**5 pts**  $I = nq/t$

**5 pts**  $n/t = I/q$

**5 pts**  $= (10^{-6} \text{ C/sec}) / (1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C/electron})$

**5 pts**  $= 6.25 \times 10^{12} \text{ electrons/sec}$

b) What is the current density in the wire? **(20 pts total)**

**10 pts**  $J = I/A$

**5 pts**  $= (10^{-6} \text{ A}) / (3.14159 \times .25 \text{ mm}^2)$

**5 pts**  $= 1.27 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A/mm}^2 = 1.27 \text{ A/m}^2$

**(Note: Students do not have to convert answer to SI units to get credit.)**

3) In a modern integrated circuit, such as a Pentium, there are 10<sup>8</sup> transistors. If the total power dissipated by the Pentium is 100W, how much power is dissipated by each transistor, assuming the power is divided equally?

**10 pts**  $\text{Power/transistor} = \text{total power}/\# \text{ transistors}$

**5 pts**  $= 100\text{W} / 10^8 \text{ transistors}$

**5 pts**  $= 10^{-6} \text{ W/transistor}$

**\*\*\*NOTE: Students will be marked off for wrong units. Student will receive no credit if there are no units. \*\*\***