## NANO 703/703L – Fall 2016 Homework 1 Due: F-9/9, 10:00 AM

Numerical answers should be stated with appropriate units and significant figures.

1) Are there any advantages to using high-energy electrons instead of visible light to image nanomaterials? Explain.

2) These questions involve the wavelength  $\lambda$  of electrons accelerated to relativistic energy *E*.

a) Write a formula for  $\lambda$ .

b) Compute $\lambda$ (in nm) for the energies listed below:		
i) 78 KeV	ii) $4.1 \times 10^2$ KeV	iii) 1.96 MeV
Express your answers with appropriate significant figures.		

3) Express the following lengths in units of nm: a)  $5.8 \times 10^{-6}$  in b)  $0.082 \ \mu m$  c) 66 Å

d) the distance light travels in a vacuum in 1.05 fs. (1 fs = $10^{-15}$  s)

4) These questions involve angles and solid angles.

a) Find the angle  $\theta$  (in rad) subtended by an arc of length  $\ell = 0.51$  mm with radius of curvature R = 9.3 mm.

b) Find the solid angle  $\Omega$  (in srad) subtended by a solid arc of surface area  $A = 8.0 \text{ cm}^2$  with radius of curvature R = 72 cm.

5) The interference pattern at small angles from two narrow slits using a parallel electron beam of wavelength  $\lambda = 0.77$  nm shows an angular splitting between fringes of  $\Delta \theta = 5.9$  mrad. Find the slit separation *d* (in nm).

6) A beam of electrons (with unspecified energy) is partially transmitted through a thin In foil.

a) From a reliable source, find the mass density (at room temp.) and molar mass of In. Calculate the density of atoms n (in atoms/cm<sup>3</sup>, or just cm<sup>-3</sup>) for In.

b) For a foil of thickness T = 87 nm, the transmitted electron beam has 58% of the incident-beam intensity. Determine the mean free path length  $\Lambda$  (in nm) for scattering in In (at this energy).

c) Determine the total atomic scattering cross section  $\sigma_0$  for a In atom at this energy. Use appropriate units.