

reviewed recently in ref. 1), the electronic structure of su
impurities in semiconductors has been investigated in detail,
rather recently, progress has, however, been made in this
cluster models, continued fraction, extended Huckel methods,



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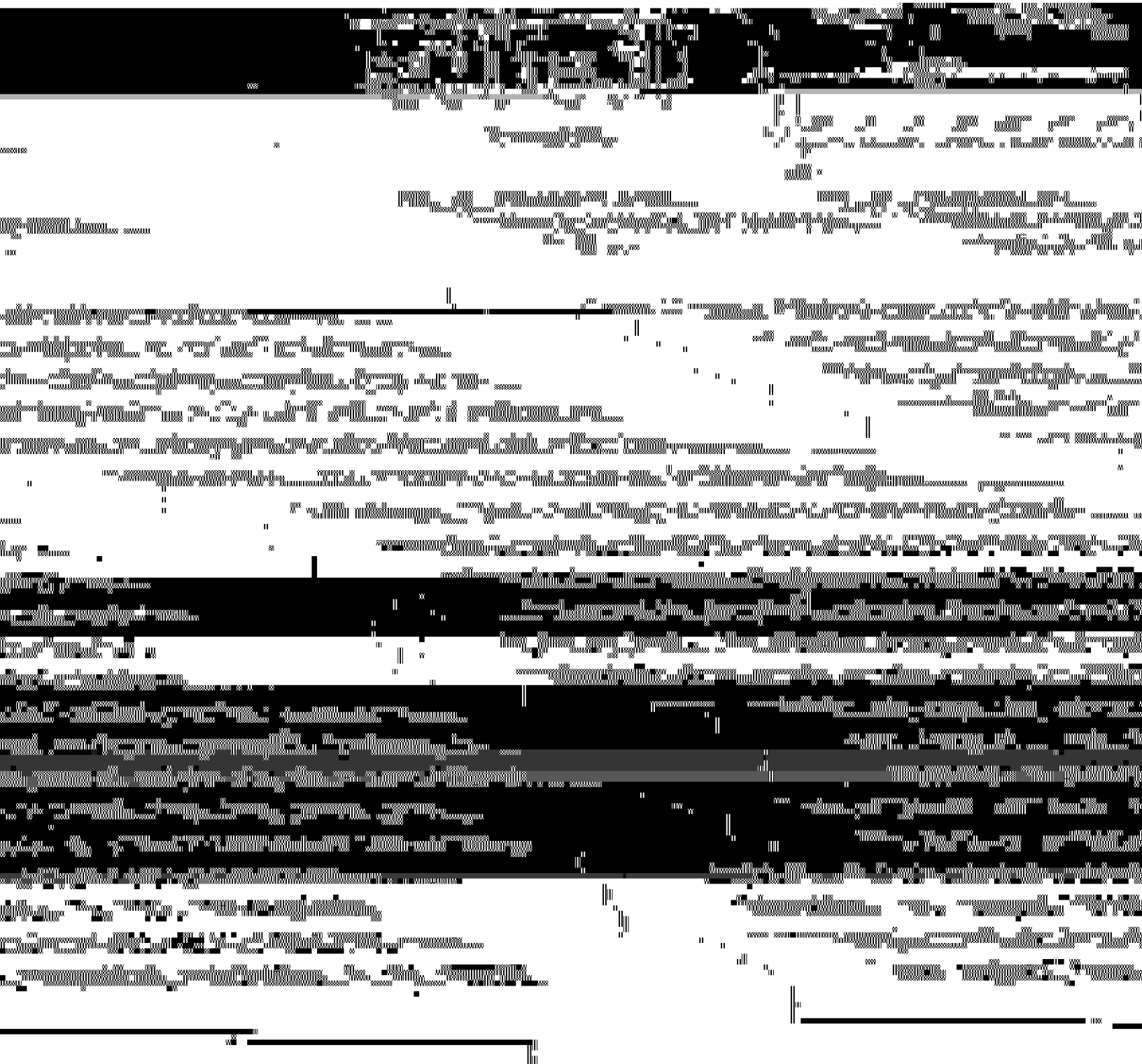
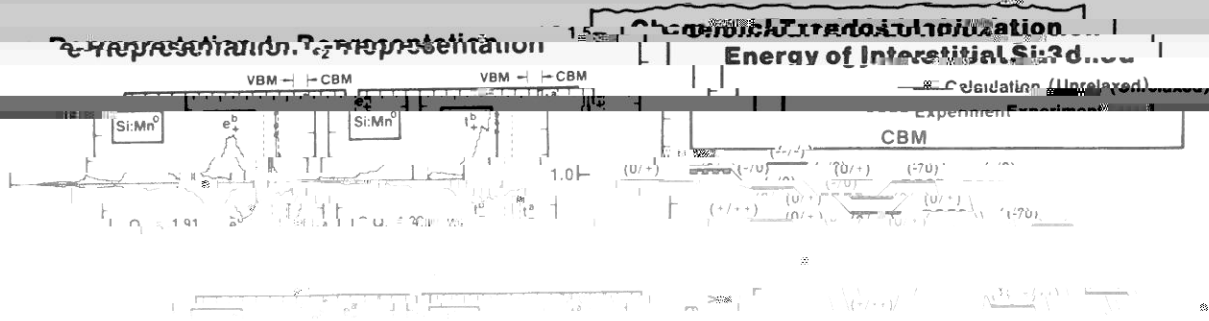


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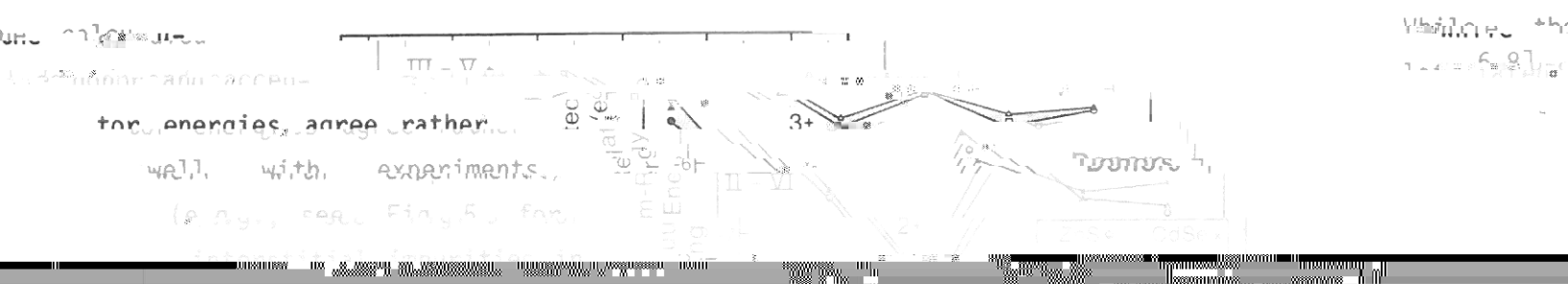
change, both χ_{spin} and χ_{orb} contribute in the same direction to the

this result implies also that spin densities (as observed

change with ionic

TABLE I. Energy levels of the impurity ionization states of the transition-metal impurities in silicon and germanium

Impurity	Si		Ge	
	Ionization energy (eV)	Relative energy (eV)	Ionization energy (eV)	Relative energy (eV)
Mn	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
	0.25	0.10	0.25	0.10
	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00
Fe	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
	0.30	0.10	0.30	0.10
	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00
Co	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
	0.35	0.10	0.35	0.10
	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.00
Ni	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.20
	0.50	0.10	0.50	0.10
Cu	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
	0.45	0.25	0.45	0.25
	0.55	0.15	0.55	0.15
Zn	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.30
	0.60	0.20	0.60	0.20



top energies, agree rather well, with experiments. (A good example is given in Fig. 5 for Mn.)

TABLE I. Energy levels of the impurity ionization states of the transition-metal impurities in silicon and germanium

The energy levels of the impurity ionization states of the transition-metal impurities in silicon and germanium are shown in Table I. The table lists the ionization energy (in eV) and the relative energy (in eV) for each impurity in both materials. The ionization energy is the energy difference between the impurity level and the conduction band edge. The relative energy is the energy difference between the impurity level and the valence band edge. The table shows that the ionization energy and relative energy of the impurity levels are generally similar in both materials, though there are some differences in the relative positions of the levels. For example, the Mn level is shown at a relative energy of 0.15 eV in both Si and Ge. The Zn level is shown at a relative energy of 0.20 eV in both materials.

TABLE II. Energy levels of the impurity ionization states of the transition-metal impurities in silicon and germanium

The energy levels of the impurity ionization states of the transition-metal impurities in silicon and germanium are shown in Table II. The table lists the ionization energy (in eV) and the relative energy (in eV) for each impurity in both materials. The ionization energy is the energy difference between the impurity level and the conduction band edge. The relative energy is the energy difference between the impurity level and the valence band edge. The table shows that the ionization energy and relative energy of the impurity levels are generally similar in both materials, though there are some differences in the relative positions of the levels. For example, the Mn level is shown at a relative energy of 0.15 eV in both Si and Ge. The Zn level is shown at a relative energy of 0.20 eV in both materials.

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(2) Britain

The British government has been very active in the field of international law. It has been one of the leading forces behind the development of the law of the sea, particularly in the area of the continental shelf and the high seas. The United Kingdom has also been a major proponent of the law of state responsibility and the law of international organizations. In the area of human rights, the United Kingdom has been a strong supporter of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The United Kingdom has also been a leading force in the development of the law of international trade and the law of international investment.

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