

$$3) V_H = -\frac{RBI}{d} \Rightarrow B = -\frac{dV_H}{RI} \quad \text{όπου } R = -\frac{1}{ne}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{dnev_H}{I}$$

Χρειάζονται τα n . Από τα δεδομένα έχω δομή FCC και $f=1$

$$\text{όρα } n = \frac{4S}{a^3} = \frac{4}{4.08 \text{ \AA}^3} = 5.89 \cdot 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{630 SI} \quad B = \frac{10^{-4} \text{ m} \cdot 5.89 \cdot 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3} \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C} \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ V}}{1 \text{ A}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{B = 0.942 \text{ T}}$$

$$4) U_i = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\varepsilon \phi(\varepsilon)}{e^{\beta\varepsilon} - 1} d\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varepsilon \phi(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{e^{\beta\varepsilon} - 1} = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\beta\varepsilon}{e^{\beta\varepsilon} - 1} \approx \frac{1}{\beta} \left(1 - \frac{\beta\varepsilon}{2} - \frac{\beta^2\varepsilon^2}{6} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - \frac{\beta\varepsilon^2}{6}$$

Αντικαθιστώ στην (1)

$$U_i = \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \phi(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varepsilon \phi(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon - \frac{\beta}{6} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varepsilon^2 \phi(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varepsilon \phi(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \phi(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = \text{συνολικός αριθμός καταστάσεων} = 3N_i$$

$$\text{και } \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_i = k_B T 3N_i - \frac{1}{6k_B T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varepsilon^2 \phi(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow U_i = 3N_i k_B T - \frac{A}{T}, \quad \text{όπου } A = \frac{1}{6k_B} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varepsilon^2 \phi(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$$

4) - συνέχεια -

$$C_V = \frac{dU_i}{dT} \Rightarrow C_V = 3N_i k_B + \frac{A}{T^2}$$

$$(P) \quad \phi(\varepsilon) = \begin{cases} a\varepsilon^2, & 0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_D \\ 0, & \text{αλλιώς} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \phi(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = 3N_i \Rightarrow a \int_0^{\varepsilon_D} \varepsilon^2 d\varepsilon = 3N_i \Rightarrow a \frac{\varepsilon_D^3}{3} = 3N_i$$
$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{9N_i}{\varepsilon_D^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(\varepsilon) = \begin{cases} \frac{9N_i}{\varepsilon_D^3} \varepsilon^2, & 0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_D \\ 0, & \text{αλλιώς} \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{6k_B} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varepsilon^2 \phi(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = \frac{1}{6k_B} \int_0^{\varepsilon_D} \varepsilon^2 \frac{9N_i}{\varepsilon_D^3} \varepsilon^2 d\varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{3N_i}{2k_B \varepsilon_D^3} \int_0^{\varepsilon_D} \varepsilon^4 d\varepsilon = \frac{3N_i}{2k_B \varepsilon_D^3} \frac{\varepsilon_D^5}{5} = \frac{3N_i \varepsilon_D^2}{10 k_B}$$

$$\text{Είναι } \varepsilon_D = k_B \theta_D \Rightarrow A = \frac{3N_i k_B \theta_D^2}{10}$$

$$(γ) \quad C_V = 3N_i k_B + \frac{3N_i k_B \theta_D^2}{10 T^2} = 3N_i k_B \left(1 + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{\theta_D}{T} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\dot{\iota} \quad C_V = C_V^{\text{κλασ}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{\theta_D}{T} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow C_V - C_V^{\text{κλασ}} = \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{\theta_D}{T} \right)^2 C_V^{\text{κλασ}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{C_V - C_V^{\text{κλασ}}}{C_V^{\text{κλασ}}} = \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{\theta_D}{T} \right)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{C_V - C_V^{\text{κλασ}}}{C_V^{\text{κλασ}}} \cdot 100 = 10 \left(\frac{\theta_D}{T} \right)^2$$

Από τα δεδομένα $\theta_D = 165 \text{ K}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{C_V - C_V^{\text{κλασ}}}{C_V^{\text{κλασ}}} \cdot 100 = \underline{\underline{3.03 \%}}$$

5) $\Theta_D = 165 \text{ K}$, άρα η θερμοκρασία διαταραχής είναι $> \Theta_D$.

Έχρα $C_V = 3N_i k_B$ συνάδη (α) C_V είναι ανεξάρτητα του T
(β) C_V ανάλογο του μάζας
(αφού $M = N_i \cdot m_i$ και $C_V \sim N_i$)

Από (α) και του ορισμού $C_V = \frac{dU}{dT} \Rightarrow \Delta U = C_V \Delta T$

αφού $C_V \sim M$ (έστω $C_V = kM$)

$$\Rightarrow \Delta U = kM\Delta T$$

έχω: για 1 mol , $M = A \text{ gr}$ όπου $A = \text{ατομικό βάρος}$

και ~~C_V~~ $C_V = 3N_A k_B = 3R = 24.9 \text{ J/K}$

άρα για $\Delta T = 1 \text{ K}$

έχω: $\Delta U = 24.9 \text{ J}$ για $\mu = A \text{ gr}$

δίνεται $\Delta U = 0.03 \text{ cal}$ για $M = 1 \text{ gr}$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{0.03 \text{ cal}}{24.9 \text{ J}} = \frac{0.03 \cdot 4.18 \text{ J}}{24.9 \text{ J}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 200 \text{ gr/mol.}$$