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$v(\theta)$  • • • • •  $v(T)$  • • • • •  
 : • • • • • , • • • • • , • • • • •

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**GENERALIZED EQUATIONS OF HEAT CAPACITY OF CRYSTALS**

The aim is to check compliance with the proposed formula of calculation of the specific heat at constant volume

of the temperature. Function  $C_V(T)$  has the form  $C_V(T) = \frac{C_V}{\exp\left[\alpha \cdot \Delta(T) \cdot \left(\frac{\theta - T}{T}\right)\right]}$ , where  $C_V$  – heat capacity

of the substance at  $T > \theta$  ( $> \theta$ ) = 0, ( $< \theta$ ) = 1.  $\theta$  – Debye temperature is determined by the experimental results. Calculations  $C_V(T)$  according to the Debye  $C_{VD}(T)$ , Einstein  $C_{VE}(T)$  and said formula have shown that the proposed formula corresponds to experimental (literature) According to a greater extent compared with the  $C_{VD}(T)$  and  $C_{VE}(T)$  formulas. This formula does not require any additional conditions.

**Keywords:** electron plasma, heat, crystal, Debye formula, Einstein's formula

**1.**

$(v)$  • • • • •  $1$   $v = 3R \frac{1}{v}$ ,  
 $R = 8,31 (J \cdot K^{-1} \cdot mol^{-1})$  • • • • •

$\theta$

$< \theta$

( )  $P(\omega) \sim \omega^2$   $D$ , ( j),  
 j (j = E D) (Pj) ( j).  
 ( j),  
 :

$$E_D = \hbar\omega_D = k\theta_D = \frac{P_D^2}{2m_e} = \frac{h^2}{2m\lambda_D^2},$$

,  $m_e$  - ,  $h$ , -  
 , k - .  
 )  $v(\ ) < j(\$   
 . - ,  $v(\ )$   
 .  
 ,  $< j(\ > j)$

2. .

$$\omega_q = f(q), \tag{1}$$

$$q - \left( q = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right).$$

$$E_q = \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega^0 + \frac{\hbar\omega_q}{\exp(\hbar\omega_q / kT) - 1} \tag{2}$$

0 - .

$$E_q \cdot A = A \left( \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega^0 + \frac{\hbar\omega_q}{\exp(\hbar\omega_q / kT) - 1} \right) \tag{3}$$

- .  
 $kT \gg \hbar$  , ,  $e^{\hbar\omega/kT}$   $1 + \hbar\omega / kT$ , -

$$U = 3AkT = 3RT$$

$$C_V = \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V = 3R.$$

$$\hbar \gg kT,$$

$$F(\omega) = F(\omega_q) d\omega_q - \omega_q \div \omega_q + d\omega_q.$$

$$U = \int F(\omega) E(\omega) d\omega \tag{4}$$

$$\int F(\omega) d\omega = 3N \tag{5}$$

$$\int F(\omega) d\omega = 3N \delta(\omega - \omega_E) \tag{6}$$

$$\delta(\omega - \omega_E) = \begin{cases} 1 & \omega = \omega_E \\ 0 & \omega \neq \omega_E \end{cases}$$

$$C_V = \frac{3R \left( \frac{\theta_E}{T} \right)^2 \exp \frac{\theta_E}{T}}{\left( \exp \left( \frac{\theta_E}{T} \right) - 1 \right)^2} \tag{7}$$

$$q$$

$$U = \int_0^{\omega_p} F(\omega) E(\omega) d\omega = 3 \int_0^{\omega_p} a \omega^2 \frac{\hbar \omega}{\exp \frac{\hbar \omega}{kT} - 1} d\omega = 3 \hbar a \int_0^{\omega_p} \frac{\omega^3}{\exp \frac{\hbar \omega}{kT} - 1} d\omega \tag{8}$$

$$U = \frac{3Nk^4 T^4}{2\pi^3 \hbar^3 U^3} \int_0^{\omega_p} \frac{x^2}{e^x - 1} dx \tag{9}$$

$$x = \hbar \omega / kT.$$

$$C_V = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} = 9R \left( \frac{T}{\theta} \right)^3 \int_0^x \frac{e^x x^4}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx. \tag{11}$$

», «

$$\omega_E = \left( \frac{4\pi Z^2 e^2}{MW} \right)^{1/2} \tag{12}$$

Z, M, W –

« »

$$\omega_L = (4\pi n e^2 / m_e^*)^{1/2} \tag{13}$$

n –

(12) (13)

, m<sub>e</sub><sup>\*</sup> –

« » ( « » ) « » « » E D.

$$v = f( ).$$

v( ).

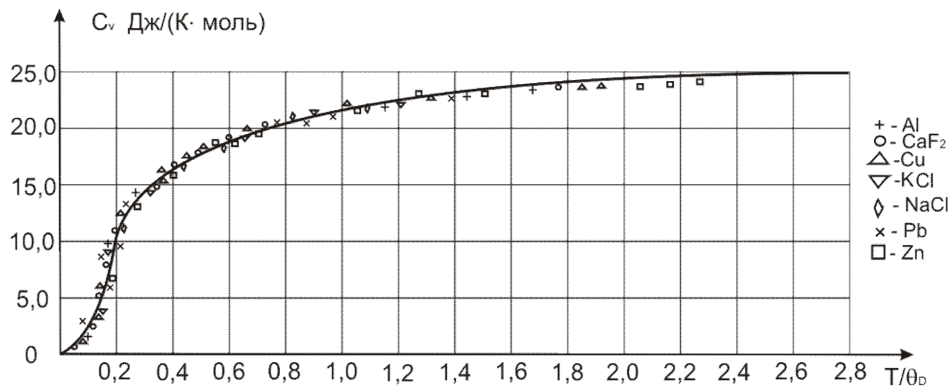
(j = E D).

> j « »

$$v = f( ).$$

v( / )

( 1).



. 1.

C<sub>v</sub>

. [1].

v( ).

D

$$v = 3R (T > D)$$

$$v < 3R (T < D).$$

$$v = 3R$$

(T < D)

$$1 - \frac{C_v(T_2)}{8.31} \approx 1\% .$$

$$\theta_D = 0.5(T_1 - T_2) .$$

/ D,

[1] ( -

1),  $\frac{1}{D}$ ,  $v(\cdot)$ , 2,5,  $-$   
 $\frac{1}{D}$ ,  $-$   
 [2]  $D$ ,  $-$   
 $D=f(\cdot)$ ,  $-$   
 $D$ ,  $D=a+b$ ,  
 $D$ ,  $v(\cdot)$ ,  $v(\cdot)$ .

$$Z = \frac{\theta_D - T}{T} = \frac{\theta_D}{T} - 1 = \frac{1}{x} - 1$$

$= \frac{1}{D}$ .

$$1, \quad dC_v(Z) = -\alpha C_v(Z) dZ. \tag{14}$$

$$\ln C_v(Z) = -\alpha Z + \beta \tag{14}$$

$$= \quad Z=0, C_v(Z) = C_v. \quad \ln C_v = \beta \tag{15}$$

$$\ln C_v(Z) = -\alpha Z + \ln C_v$$

$$\ln \frac{C_v(Z)}{C_v} = -\alpha Z$$

$$C_v(T) = \frac{C_v}{\exp\left[\alpha \cdot \Delta(T) \cdot \left(\frac{\theta - T}{T}\right)\right]} \tag{16}$$

( )

$$\Delta(T) = \begin{cases} 1 & < \theta_D \\ 0 & > \theta_D \end{cases}$$

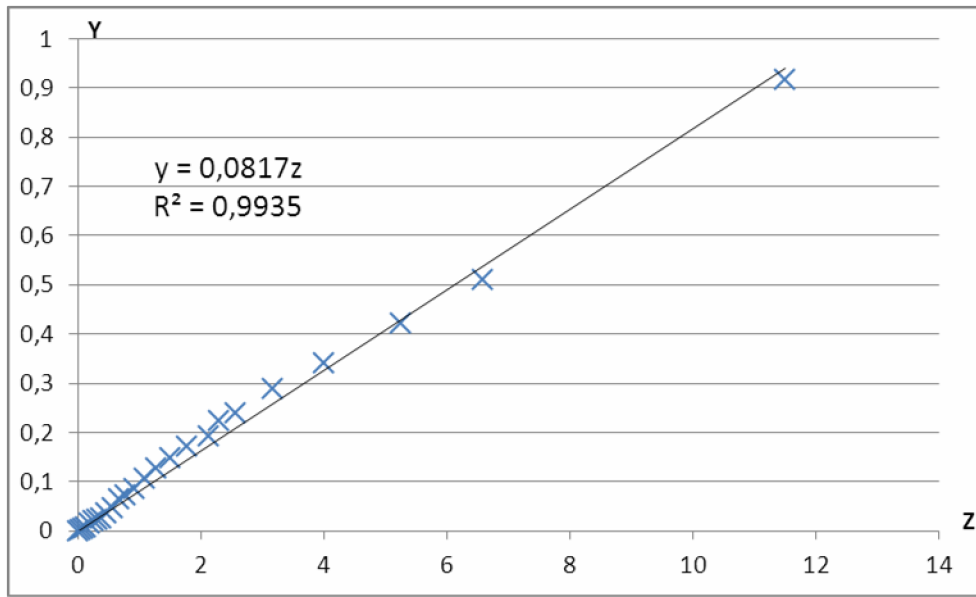
$v$

$$( > ), \quad \ln \frac{C_v}{C_v(T)} = \alpha Z = \alpha \left( \frac{\theta}{T} - T \right), \tag{16}$$

$$Y = \ln \frac{C_v}{C_v(T)} \quad Z.$$

$Y \quad Z,$   
 2.

[1],



. 2.  $(Y, Z) = \left( \ln \frac{C_v}{C_v(T)}, \left( \frac{\theta}{T} - 1 \right) \right)$   $R^2 = 0,9935,$

$Y = 0,0817Z$

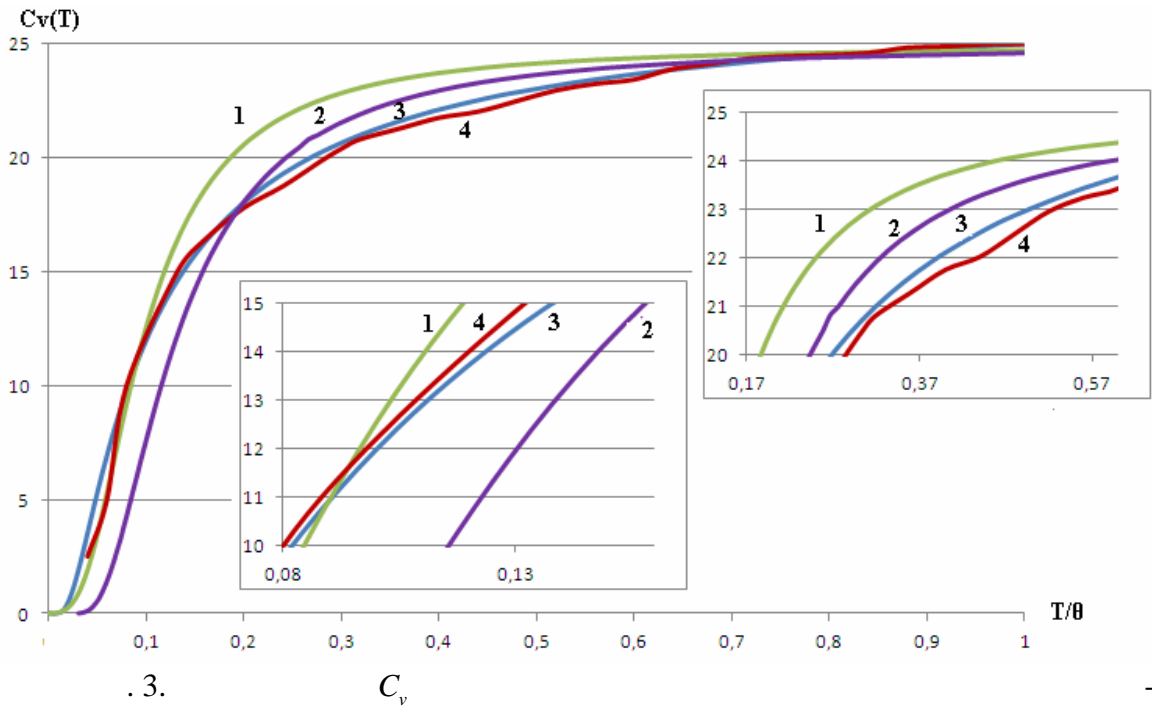
$$C_v(T) = \frac{C_v}{\exp \left[ 0,0817 \cdot \Delta(T) \cdot \left( \frac{\theta_D}{T} - 1 \right) \right]} \tag{17}$$

$$C_v(T) = \frac{C_v}{\exp \left[ 0,0817 \left( \frac{\theta_D}{T} - 1 \right) \right]} \tag{18}$$

$\nu_D = \nu = const.$

[1],  $\left( \frac{T}{\theta} \right)$ ,  $\nu(T)$ ,  $\nu_D$

(7) (11). (17)



. 3.

$C_v$

. 1 -

, 2 -

, 3 -

(17), 4 -

$$C_v(T) = \frac{C_v}{\exp\left[\alpha \cdot \Delta(T) \cdot \left(\frac{\theta - T}{T}\right)^D\right]} \quad (16)$$

( )

( > D ) = 0, ( < D ) = 1. D -

v( )

1. // , 1981.

2. ,, // , 1979.

3. . ( . ) [ . ] // : , 1, 2-

, 1963

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