

() $P(\omega) \sim \omega^2$ 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(\)$,
 . $v(\)$
 , $< j(\ > j)$

2. .

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

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

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

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

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

$$U = 3AkT = 3RT$$

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

$$\hbar \gg kT,$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$q$$

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

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

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

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

», «

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

Z, M, W –

« »

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

n –

, m_e^{*} –

(12) (13)

« » (« ») « » « » E D.

$$v = f().$$

v().

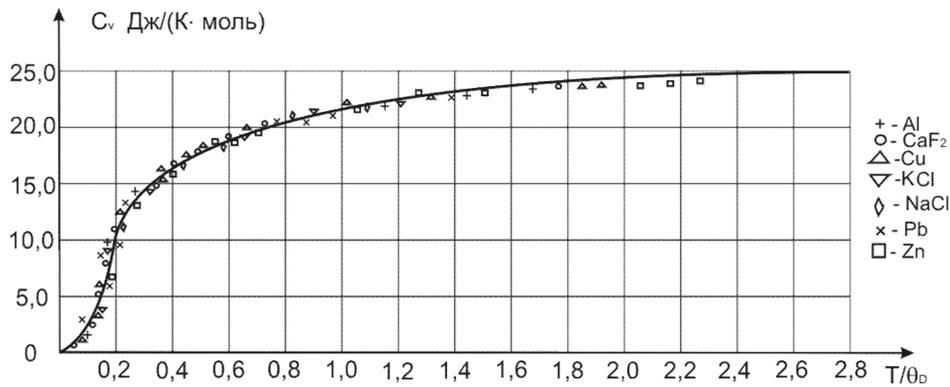
(j = E D).

> j « »

$$v = f().$$

v(/)

(1).



. 1.

C_v

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

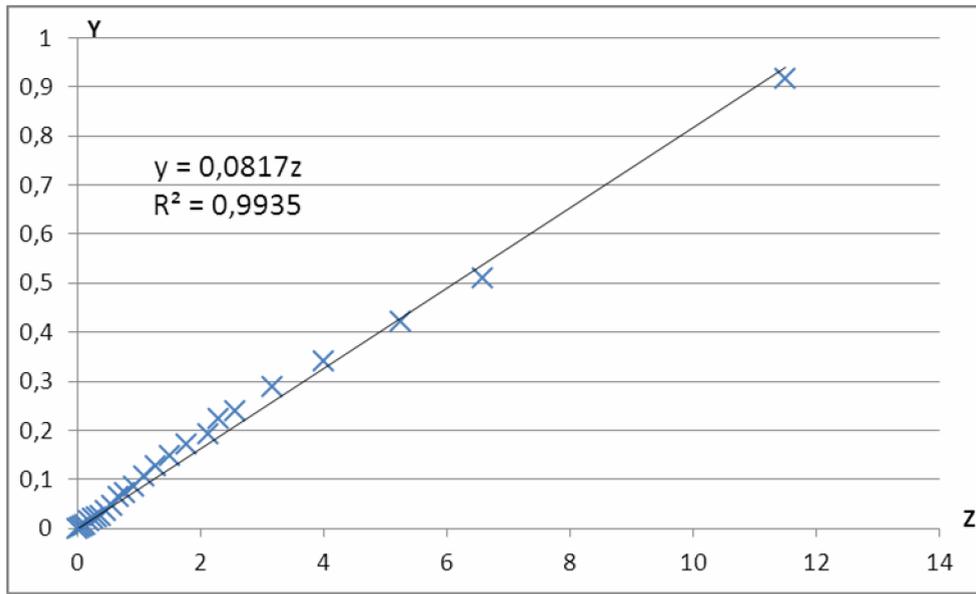
v

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

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

Y Z,
2.

[1],



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

$Y = 0,0817Z$

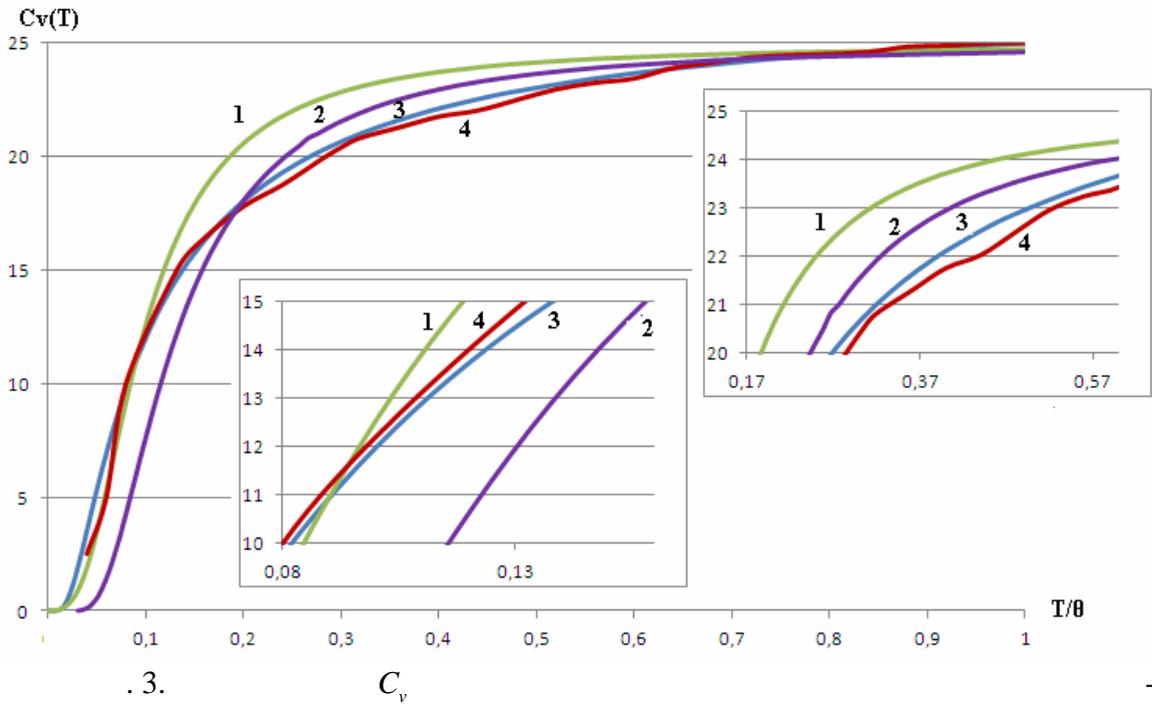
$$C_v(T) = \frac{C_v}{\exp \left[0,0817 \cdot \Delta(T) \cdot \left(\frac{\theta_D}{T} - 1 \right) \right]} \tag{17}$$

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

$\nu_D = \nu = const.$

[1], $\left(\frac{T}{\theta} \right)$, [3]

(7) (11). (17)



. 3.

C_v

. 1 -

, 2 -

, 3 -

(17), 4 -

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

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

v()

1. // , 1981.

2. ,, // , 1979.

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

, 1963

20.01.2016 .