

Формули – твърдо тяло

$$\Psi(\vec{r}, t) = e^{-i\frac{Et}{\hbar}} \psi(\vec{r})$$

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

$$p = \hbar k$$

$$\psi(x) = Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx}$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2 n^2}{2ma^2}$$

$$\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{n_x n_y n_z}(x, y, z) &= \sqrt{\frac{2^3}{abc}} \sin\left(\frac{n_x \pi x}{a}\right) \cdot \\ &\sin\left(\frac{n_y \pi y}{b}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{n_z \pi z}{b}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{n_x n_y n_z} = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m} \left[\left(\frac{n_x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n_y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n_z}{c}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$dN = (2l+1) \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot 4\pi n^2 dn$$

$$dN = (2l+1) 2\pi V \frac{(2m)^{3/2}}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} E^{1/2} dE$$

$$dN = (2l+1) \frac{4\pi V}{\lambda^4} d\lambda$$

$$D \sim e^{\left[-\frac{2}{\hbar} \sqrt{2m(U_0 - E)} a\right]}$$

$$E_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar \omega \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$L = \hbar \sqrt{l(l+1)}$$

$$L_z = m\hbar$$

$$E = -\mu_z B = -L_z \mu_B g B = -g \mu_B B m$$

$$\psi_s(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} [\psi_{n_1}(x_1) \psi_{n_2}(x_2) + \psi_{n_1}(x_2) \psi_{n_2}(x_1)]$$

$$\psi_a(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} [\psi_{n_1}(x_1) \psi_{n_2}(x_2) - \psi_{n_1}(x_2) \psi_{n_2}(x_1)]$$

$$\psi = \psi_a(x_1, x_2) \chi_1^- \chi_2^-$$

$$\psi = \psi_a(x_1, x_2) (\chi_1^+ \chi_2^- + \chi_2^+ \chi_1^-)$$

$$\psi = \psi_a(x_1, x_2) \chi_1^+ \chi_2^+$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n e^{-E_n/kT}}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-E_n/kT}}$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{\hbar \nu}{e^{\hbar \nu/kT} - 1} = \frac{2\pi \hbar c}{\lambda} \frac{1}{e^{2\pi \hbar c/kT\lambda} - 1}$$

$$u_\lambda(T) = \frac{16\pi^2 \hbar c}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{2\pi \hbar c/kT\lambda} - 1}$$

$$e_\lambda = \frac{c}{4} u_\lambda(T)$$

$$e_\lambda = \frac{4\pi^2 \hbar c^2}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{2\pi \hbar c/kT\lambda} - 1}$$

$$P_{mn} = B_{nm} u_\lambda$$

$$N_{mn} = P_{mn} N_m = B_{mn} u_\lambda N_m$$

$$\frac{N_m}{N_n} = e^{\frac{(E_n - E_m)}{kT}} = e^{\hbar \nu/kT} = e^{hc/kT\lambda}$$

$$N_n = N_{n0} e^{-A_{nm}t} = N_{n0} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_n}}$$

$$\frac{N_{mn}^{\text{погл.}}}{N_{nm}^{\text{изп.}}} = \frac{N_m}{N_n} = e^{\frac{(E_n - E_m)}{kT}}$$

$$\lambda' - \lambda = \lambda_c(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$g(E) = 4\pi V \frac{(2m)^{3/2}}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} E^{1/2}$$

$$N = \int_0^{E_F(0)} g(E) dE$$

$$E_F(0) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (3\pi^2 n)^{2/3}$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \int_0^{E_F(0)} g(E) E dE$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{3}{5} E_F(0)$$

$$f(E) = \frac{1}{e^{(E-\mu)/kT} \pm 1}$$

$$N = \int_0^\infty g(E) f(E) dE$$

$$E_F = E_F(0) \left[1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left(\frac{kT}{E_F(0)} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x_n}{dt^2} = K(x_{n+1} - x_n) - K(x_n - x_{n-1})$$

$$\omega = 2\omega_0 \left| \sin \frac{ka}{2} \right|$$

$$M \frac{d^2 y_n}{dt^2} = K(x_{n+1} - y_n) - K(y_n - x_n)$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x_n}{dt^2} = K(y_n - x_n) - K(y_{n-1} - x_n)$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 \pm \sqrt{(\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2)^2 - 4\omega_1^2\omega_2^2 \sin^2 \frac{ka}{2}}$$

$$g(\omega) = \frac{dN}{d\omega} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{V}{\pi^2} \frac{\omega^2}{v^3}$$

$$3N = \int_0^{\omega_D} g(\omega) d\omega = \int_0^{\omega_D} \frac{3}{2} \frac{V}{\pi^2} \frac{\omega^2}{v^3} d\omega = V \frac{\omega_D^3}{2\pi^2 v^3}$$

$$E = \int_0^{\omega_D} \hbar\omega g(\omega) d\omega = \int_0^{\omega_D} \left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{e^{\hbar\omega/kT} - 1} \right) 9n \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_D} d\omega$$

$$E = 9nk\Theta_D \left(\frac{T}{\Theta_D} \right)^4 \int_0^{\Theta_D/T} \frac{x^3 dx}{e^x - 1}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^3 dx}{e^x - 1} = \frac{\pi^4}{15}$$

$$E = \frac{3\pi^4}{5} nk\Theta_D \left(\frac{T}{\Theta_D} \right)^4$$

$$C_V = \frac{12\pi^4}{5} nk \left(\frac{T}{\Theta_D} \right)^3$$

$$E = 9nk\Theta_D \left(\frac{T}{\Theta_D} \right)^4 \int_0^{\Theta_D/T} \frac{x^3 dx}{(1 + x + x^2 \cdots - 1)}$$

$$C_V = C_{pew.} + C_e$$

$$E_e^{\kappa_A} = N_A \frac{3}{2} kT = \frac{3}{2} RT$$

$$\frac{\Delta N}{N} \sim \frac{kT}{2E_F}$$

$$C_e = \pi^2 nk \frac{kT}{2E_F}$$

$$\lambda_\phi = \frac{1}{n_\phi \sigma} \sim \frac{1}{n_\phi g^2}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{3} \lambda v C_V$$

$$\kappa = \kappa_{pew.} + \kappa_e$$

$$\kappa_e = \frac{\pi^2}{3} \frac{nk^2}{2E_F} v_F \lambda_e T = \frac{\pi^2}{3} \frac{nk^2}{mv_F} \lambda_e T$$

$$\psi(x) = e^{ikx} u_k(x)$$

$$U(x) = V \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x - ma)$$

$$\delta(x-a) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \neq a \\ \infty & x = a \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x-a) f(x) dx = f(a)$$

$$\cos(ka) = \cos(\beta a) + p \frac{\sin(\beta a)}{\beta a}$$

$$f(x) = \cos x + p \frac{\sin x}{x}, \quad x = \beta a$$

$$\psi_k(x) = C \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikan} \psi_0(x - an)$$

$$E_s(k) = E_{0s} + 2A_s \cos(ka)$$

$$E_p(k) = E_{0p} - 2A_p \cos(ka)$$

$$E_{\rm B}(k) = E_{max} + A_{\rm B}(ka)^2$$

$$E_{\rm B}(k) = E_{min} - A_{\rm B}(ka)^2$$

$$m_{e\phi} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2A_{\rm B}a^2}$$

$$\vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{ne^2\lambda_e\bar{\nu}}{m\bar{v}}$$

$$\frac{\kappa}{\sigma} = \frac{\pi^2}{3} \left(\frac{k}{e}\right)^2 T$$

$$\sigma_{e\phi} = \pi A^2 \sim T, \quad \lambda_e \sim \frac{1}{\sigma_{e\phi}} \sim \frac{1}{T}$$

$$f(E) = \frac{1}{e^{(E-\mu)/kT} + 1} \approx e^{-(E-\mu)/kT}$$

$$dN = g(E)f(E)dE = 4\pi V \frac{(2m)^{3/2}}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} E^{1/2} e^{\mu/kT} e^{-E/kT} dE$$

$$n = 4\pi \frac{(2m)^{3/2}}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} e^{\mu/kT} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-E/kT} \sqrt{E} dE$$

$$n = 4\pi \frac{(2m)^{3/2}}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} e^{\mu/kT} (kT)^{3/2} 2 \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx$$

$$n = 2 \left(\frac{2\pi m k T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} e^{\mu/kT}$$

$$f_e(E) + f_p(E) = 1$$

$$f_p(E) = \frac{1}{e^{(\varepsilon-\mu')/kT} + 1}$$

$$p = 2 \left(\frac{2\pi m_p k T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} e^{\mu'/kT}$$

$$\mu = -\frac{E_g}{2} + \frac{3}{4}kT \ln \frac{m_p}{m_n}$$

$$n = p = 2 \left(\frac{2\pi \sqrt{m_n m_p} k T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} e^{-E_g/2kT}$$

$$\mu = -\frac{E_g}{2} + \frac{kT}{2} \ln \left[\frac{n_d h^3}{2(2\pi m_n k T)^{3/2}} \right]$$

$$\mu = -\frac{E_g}{2} + \frac{kT}{2} \ln \left[\frac{n_a h^3}{2(2\pi m_p k T)^{3/2}} \right]$$

$$n = \sqrt{2n_d} \left(\frac{2\pi \sqrt{m_n m_p} k T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} e^{-E_d/2kT}$$

$$p = \sqrt{2n_a} \left(\frac{2\pi \sqrt{m_n m_p} k T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} e^{-E_a/2kT}$$

$$V_k = \frac{(U_{01} - U_{02})}{e}, \quad V_i = \frac{(E_{F_2} - E_{F_1})}{e}$$

$$I = I_s(e^{eV/kT} - 1)$$

$$j_D^p + j_D^n = j_E^p + j_E^n$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0(\vec{H} + \vec{H}_i)$$

$$\vec{H}_i = \chi \vec{H},$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0(1 + \chi)\vec{H} = \mu_0\mu_r\vec{H}$$

$$\chi = \frac{C}{T - \Theta}$$

$$E = -J \vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2$$

$$\Phi = n \frac{2\pi\hbar}{q}$$