

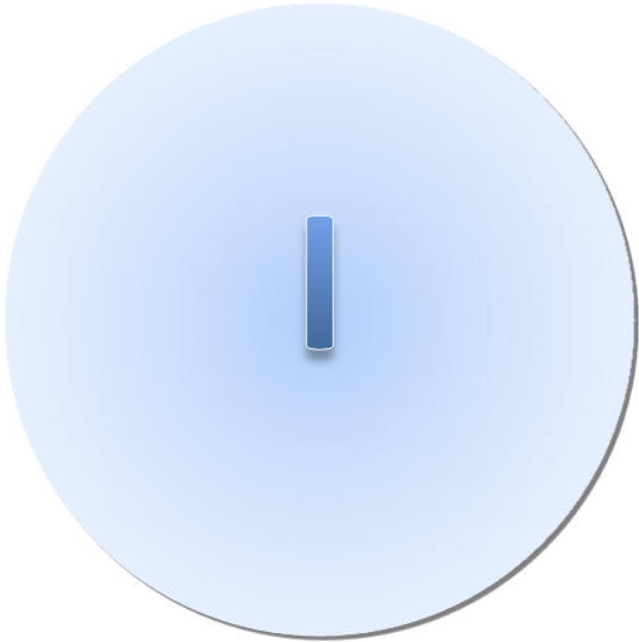
سلسلة الدروس و المحاضرات

# مدخل إلى فيزياء الحالة الصلبة

## الجزء الأول

موجه إلى طلبة السنة الثالثة فيزياء

L.M.D



من إعداد

الدكتور مبروك غوقالي

أستاذ مادة بلادة الشيفت لمة الفيزياء بالجامعة

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم, الحمد لله رب العالمين, والصلاة والسلام على أشرف

المرسلين, وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين

لقد بين لنا الله من خلال النظام الكوني, استمرارية المواد كأشياء, وتكرار الظواهر

كعلاقات سببية, لنراقبها ونذكرها وننتفع بها في حياتنا بعد أن نقف على حقيقة

سلوكها, ونستدل بها على قدرته ووحدانيته, مصداقا لقولته تعالى **سنريهم**

**آياتنا في الأفاق وفي أنفسهم حتى يتبين لهم أنه الحق....(53)** سورة فصلت

والفيزياء تعد دائما في مقدمة العلوم المعنية بدراسة المواد والظواهر الطبيعية

المختلفة, وهي التي تقود التقدم العلمي والتقني للبشر فنظرة سريعة لما يتم حولنا

من إنجازات في مجالات عدة كارتياح الفضاء, وثورة المعلومات, ونظم الاتصالات, وغيرها

كفيلة بإلقاء الضوء على الدور العظيم الذي تضلع به الفيزياء.

وفيزياء الحالة الصلبة-موضوع لهذا الكتاب- هي أحد فروع الفيزياء المعنى بالبحث في

طبيعة المواد الصلبة وخصائصها المختلفة: الميكانيكية والكهربية و المغناطيسية والحرارية

والضوئية وغيرها.

والأجسام الصلبة قد تكون بلورية فتشكل مملكة مترامية الأطراف, رعاياها من المعادن والمواد العازلة و أشباه الموصلات والموصلات الفائقة, وغيرها. وهي تسلك في الظروف المختلفة ضروبا متباينة من السلوك الذي يوحى بمجالات تطبيقية شاسعة. كما أنها قد تكون غيربلورية, ولها هي الأخرى تطبيقاتها الخاصة والكتاب الذي بين أيدينا يحاول أن يصحب القارئ العربي في جولة قصيرة إلى دنيا فيزياء الأجسام الصلبة, حيث اختيرت محتوياته بعناية لكي تلبي احتياجات المقرر الدراسي لمقياس الفيزياء الصلبة I في الجزء الأول منه و مقياس خصائص الأجسام الصلبة في جزئه الثاني وكلاهما خاص بطلاب السنة الثالثة فيزياء **L.M.D**, وقد صيغت فصول هذا الكتاب بشكل مترابط يجعل القارئ لا يجد صعوبة في الفهم و الاسترسال من فصل لآخر

والله نسأل أن يعيننا على عرض محتويات كتابنا هذا بجزأيه الأول والثاني بالطريقة التي تيسر للقارئ فهمها واستيعابها. ونأمل أن يوجهنا القارئ الكريم إذا ما صادفته هنة أو ملحوظة يرى إضافتها هنا أو هناك .. متمنين قول القائل:

إن تجر عيبا نسر الخلالا      جل من لا عيب فيه وعللا

# المحتويات

5		
15		1-1
15		-
15		-
16		2-1
17		3-1
18		4-1
18		1-4-1
20		2-4-1
20	( )	3-4-1
21		4-4-1
22		5-4-1
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23		7-4-1
24		5-1
25		8-1
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30		1-10-1
33		2-10-1
33		3-10-1
34		4-10-1
34		5-10-1
35		6-10-1
36	( )	7-10-1
36	( )	8-10-1
37		11-1

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المحتويات

## المحتويات

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<b>41</b>		12-1		
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(

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(

)

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4

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-

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-

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الفصل الأول

# البنى البلورية

1-1 مقدمة

:

99%

:

أ - اطواد الصلبة البلورية

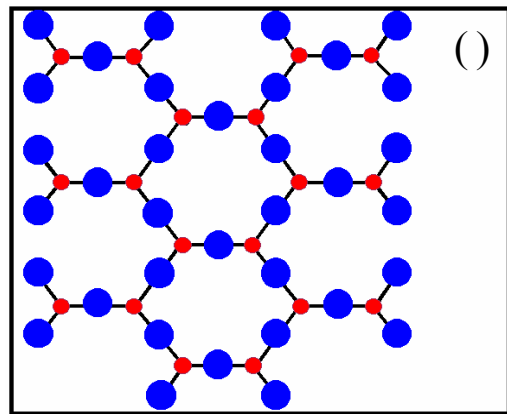
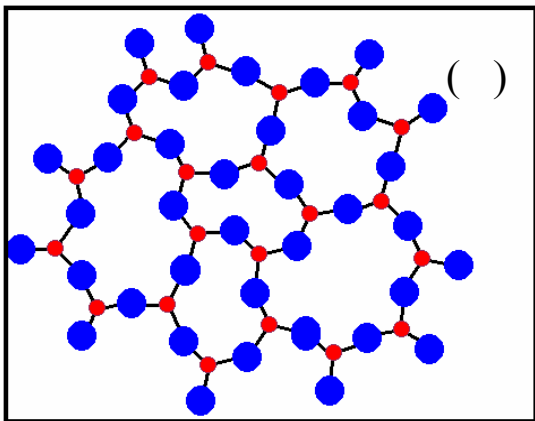
" "

" "

ب- اطواد الصلبة الابلورية

( )

(1.1).



( ) - ( ) : (1.1)

"

"

:

"

"

2-1 الشبكة البلورية

3-1 البنية البلورية:

)

(

:

-1

-2

-3

-4

( ) ( ) .( )

: ((3.1) )

شبكة بلورية + قاعدة (أساس) = بنية بلورية

( )  $\vec{r}'$

$\vec{r}$

:

(1-1)  $\vec{r}' = \vec{r} + \vec{R}$

( )

( )

$\vec{R}$

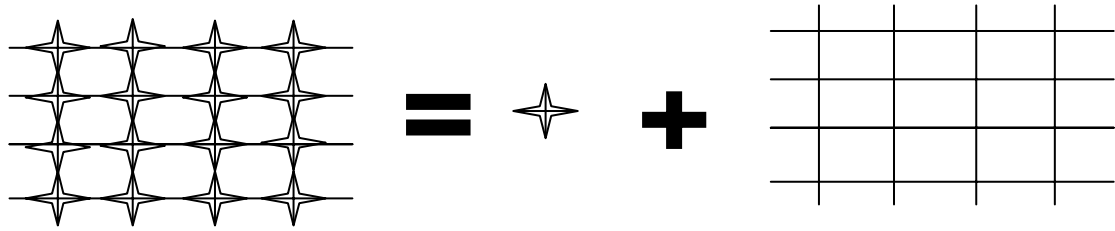
:

(2-1)  $\vec{R} = n_1 \vec{a}_1 + n_2 \vec{a}_2 + n_3 \vec{a}_3$

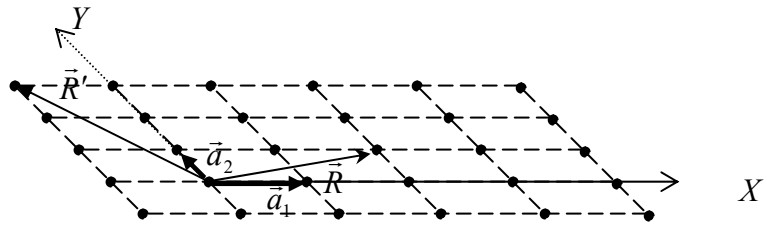
$n_3 \ n_2 \ n_1$

$\vec{a}_3 \ \vec{a}_2 \ \vec{a}_1$  :

. ((4.1) )



:(3.1)



$\vec{R}' = -\vec{a}_1 + 3\vec{a}_2$      $\vec{R} = 2\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2$     :(4.1)

4-1 التناظر البلوري

( )

$\vec{R}$

:

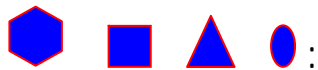
1-4-1 التناظر الدوراني

$\theta = \frac{2\pi}{n}$

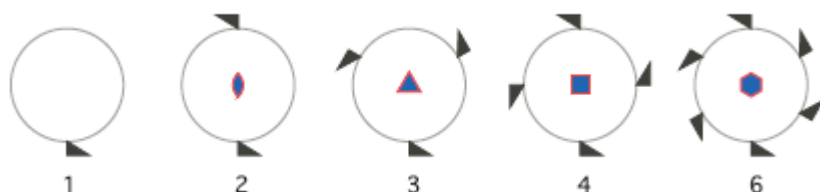
$n$      $A_n$     ((5.1)    )    6·4·3·2·1

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad \pi \quad 2\pi$$

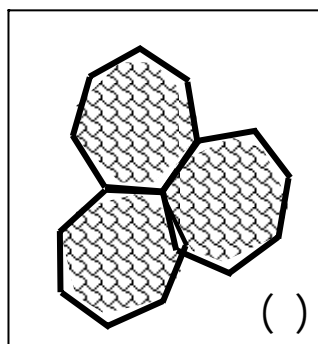
(6.1)



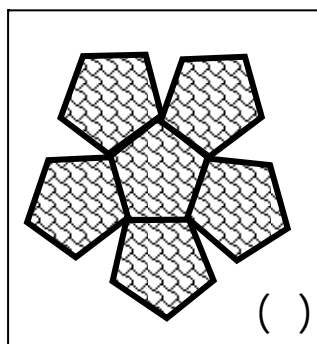
$A_6 \quad A_4 \quad A_3 \quad A_2$



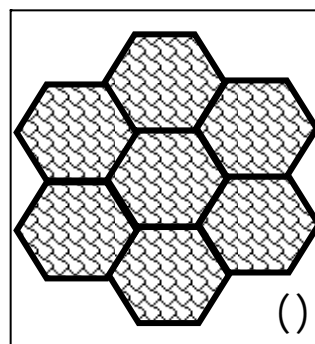
(5.1)



( )



( )



(6.1)

( )

$$a \quad (7.1)$$



(3-1)

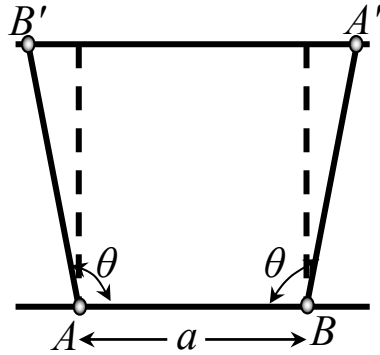
$$B' A' = AB(1 + 2 \cos(\theta)) = a(1 + 2 \cos(\theta))$$

$$a \quad A'B' \quad AB \quad A'B'$$

$$\theta \quad 0 \pm 1 \pm 2 \quad 2 \cos(\theta)$$

$$\theta = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

.90° 120° 60° 0° 360° 180°



:(7.1)

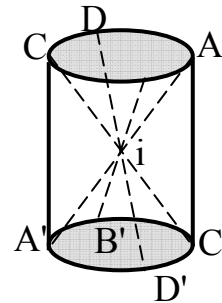
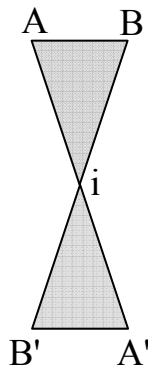
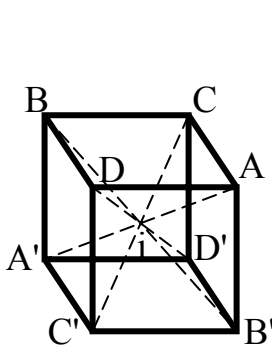
2-4-1 التناظر الانقلابي:

$\vec{r}$

.c (c)

$-\vec{r}$

(8.1)



:(8.1)

3-4-1 التناظر الانعكاسي (المترآتي) وفق مستو:

.m

)AYKD

ADBPYK

ACDKYL

(9.1)

ACFEGYLH

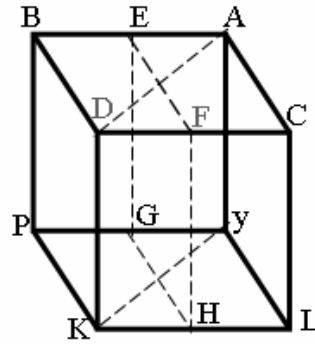
(



.(

)EFHG

EFDBPGHK



:(9.1)

4-4-1 التناظر الدوراني الانقلابي:

$$c \quad A_n \quad \bar{A}_n$$

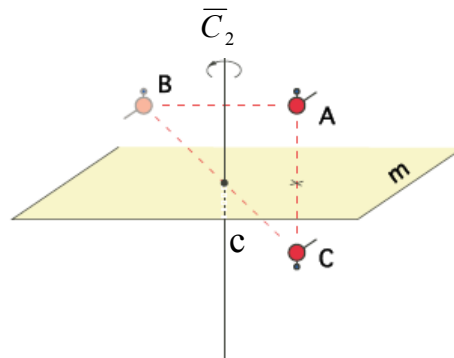
$$n \quad \bar{n}$$

$$c \quad \bar{A}_2 \quad (10.1)$$

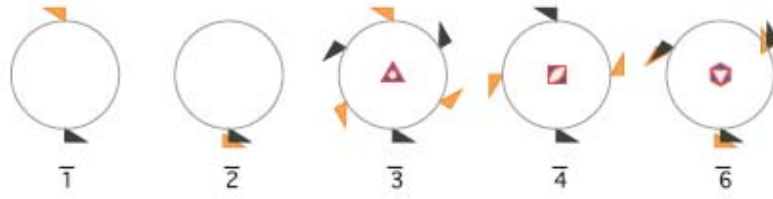
$$.m$$

:  $\bar{A}_6 \quad \bar{A}_4 \quad \bar{A}_3 \quad \bar{A}_2$

.(11.1)



.(10.1)  $\bar{2} \quad m$



:(11.1)

5-4-1 التناظر الدوراني الانعكاسي:

$$\frac{n}{m}$$

$m$

$A_n$

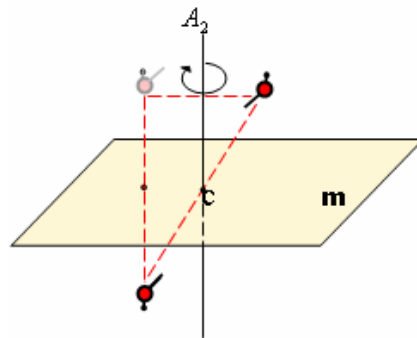
$\cdot nm$

$m$

$A_2$

(12.1)

$\cdot c$



$$\cdot \frac{2}{m} c$$

:(12.1)

$mmm$

$nm$

6-4-1 تمثيل عمليات التناظر بالامتدادات:

$$\begin{matrix} \sum x'_1, x'_2, x'_3 & (X'_1, X'_2, X'_3) & (X_1, X_2, X_3) \\ (X'_1, X'_2, X'_3) & (X_1, X_2, X_3) & (X_1, X_2, X_3) \end{matrix} \cdot (X'_1, X'_2, X'_3)$$

(4-1)

$$[C_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

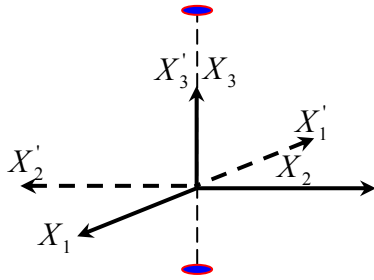
(5-1)

$$C_{ij} = \cos(X'_i, X_j)$$

$j = 1, 2, 3$  و

$i = 1, 2, 3$ :

:(5-1) (4-1)

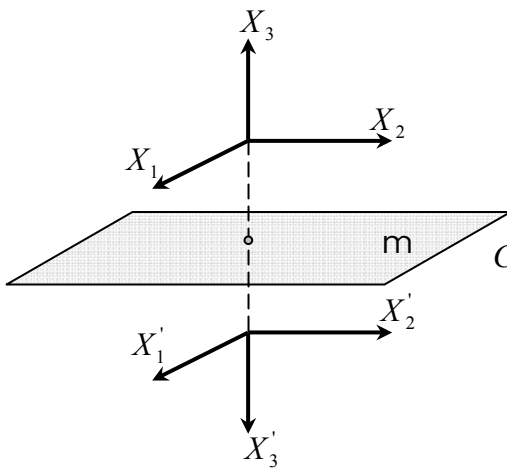


$$C_{ij}(X_3, \pi) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

:A<sub>2</sub>

X<sub>3</sub>

1

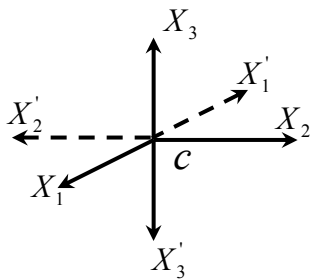


$$C_{ij}(m \perp X_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

:X<sub>3</sub>

:c

2



$$C_{ij}(i) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

7-4-1 الزمرة النقطية و الزمرة الفضائية:

:

. n

. m

. i

.

:

. ...

5-1 خلية الوحدة:

:

( )

( )

$\vec{a}_3 \quad \vec{a}_2 \quad \vec{a}_1$

(6-1)

$$V_e = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$$

:

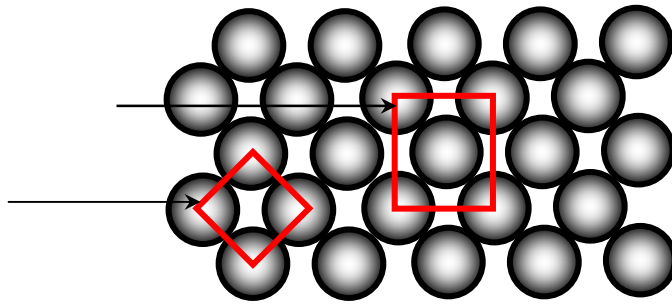
...

(13.1)

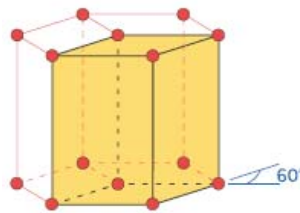
$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 2\right)$$

(14.1)

$$\left(\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1\right)$$



:(13.1)



:(14.1)

8-1 تصنيف الشبكات البلورية الفضائية:

" Bravais "

$$\left( \begin{matrix} 32 \\ \end{matrix} \right) \quad \left( \begin{matrix} 230 \\ \end{matrix} \right)$$

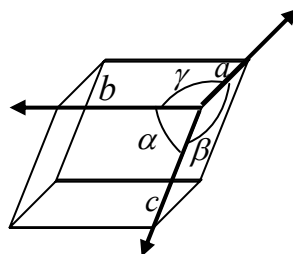
(1.1) (2.1)

( )

(S) (C) (F) (BC)

$$\bar{c} \quad \bar{b} \quad \bar{a} \quad ) \quad c \quad b \quad a \quad (c) \quad - \quad (15.1)$$

$$\cdot \quad \gamma = (\bar{a}, \bar{b}) \quad \beta = (\bar{c}, \bar{a}) \quad \alpha = (\bar{c}, \bar{b}) \quad \gamma \quad \beta \quad \alpha \quad (\bar{a}_3 \quad \bar{a}_2 \quad \bar{a}_1)$$



:(15.1)

$$\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad a \neq b \neq c :$$

$$(c = \bar{1})$$

-1 الفئة الثلاثية اطيل:

$$a \neq b \neq c :$$

$$b \quad a \quad - A_2$$

$$\frac{2}{m} \quad \frac{A_2}{m} c : \quad (c)$$

-2 الفئة أحادية اطيل:

$$\alpha = \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} \neq \beta$$

-

$$a \neq b \neq c :$$

-

-3 الفئة اطينية المستقيمة:

$$\alpha = \gamma = \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{m} \frac{2}{m} \frac{2}{m} \quad \frac{A_2}{m} \frac{A_2}{m} \frac{A_2}{m} c : \quad (c)$$

:

$$a = b \neq c :$$

$^{\circ}45$

$$\frac{4}{m} \frac{2}{m} \frac{2}{m} \quad \frac{A_4}{m} \frac{2A_2}{2m} \frac{2A_2}{2m} c : \quad (c)$$

$A_4$

$b \quad a$

((16.1))

$$\alpha = \gamma = \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad a = b = c :$$

-5 الفئة المكعبة:

-

$- A_4$

-

$$\frac{4}{m} \frac{2}{m} \quad \frac{3A_4}{m} 4A_3 \frac{6A_2}{6m} c : \quad (c)$$

$^{\circ}45$  و

((17.1))

:

$a = b = c$  :

-6 الفئة الثلاثية

$$\alpha = \gamma = \beta \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

-  $A_2$

$$\frac{2}{3} \frac{A_3}{m} \frac{3A_2}{3m} c :$$

(c)

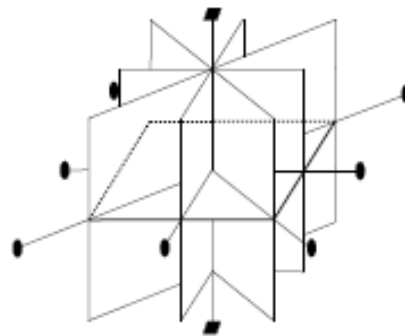
$\alpha = \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}, \beta = 120^\circ$   $a = b = c$  :

-7 الفئة السداسية:

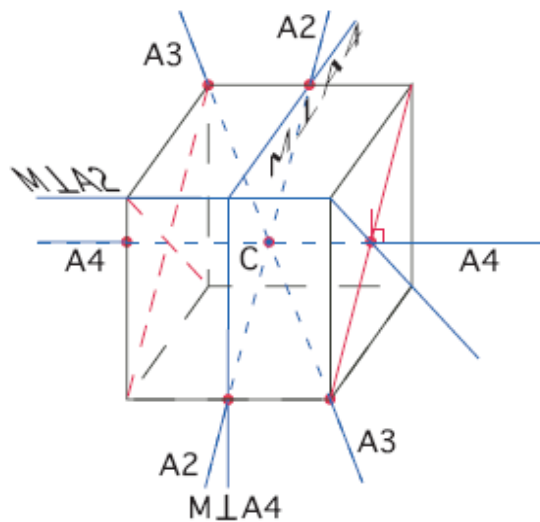
-  $A_6$

(c)

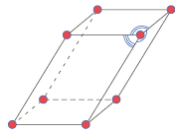
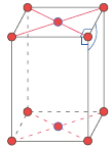
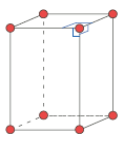
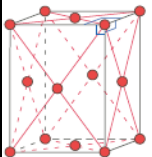
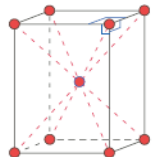
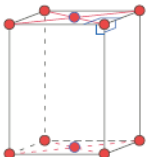
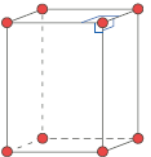
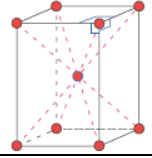
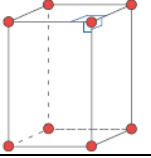
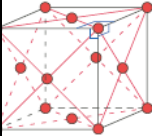
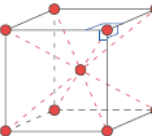
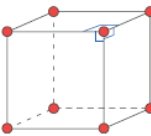

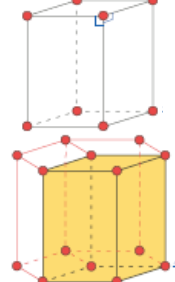
$$\frac{6}{m} \frac{2}{m} \frac{2}{m} \frac{A_6}{m} \frac{3A_2}{3m} \frac{3A_2}{3m} c :$$



:(16.1)



:(17.1)

	Face centrée	Corps centrée	Base centrée	Simple	
$a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq \pi/2$					Triclinique
$a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha = \gamma = \pi/2 \neq \beta$					Monoclinique
$a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \pi/2$					Orthorhombique
$a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \pi/2$					Quadratique
$a = b = c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \pi/2$					Cubique
$a = b = c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq \pi/2, < 120^\circ$					Rhomboédrique
$a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \pi/2, \gamma = 120^\circ$					Hexagonal

:(1.1)



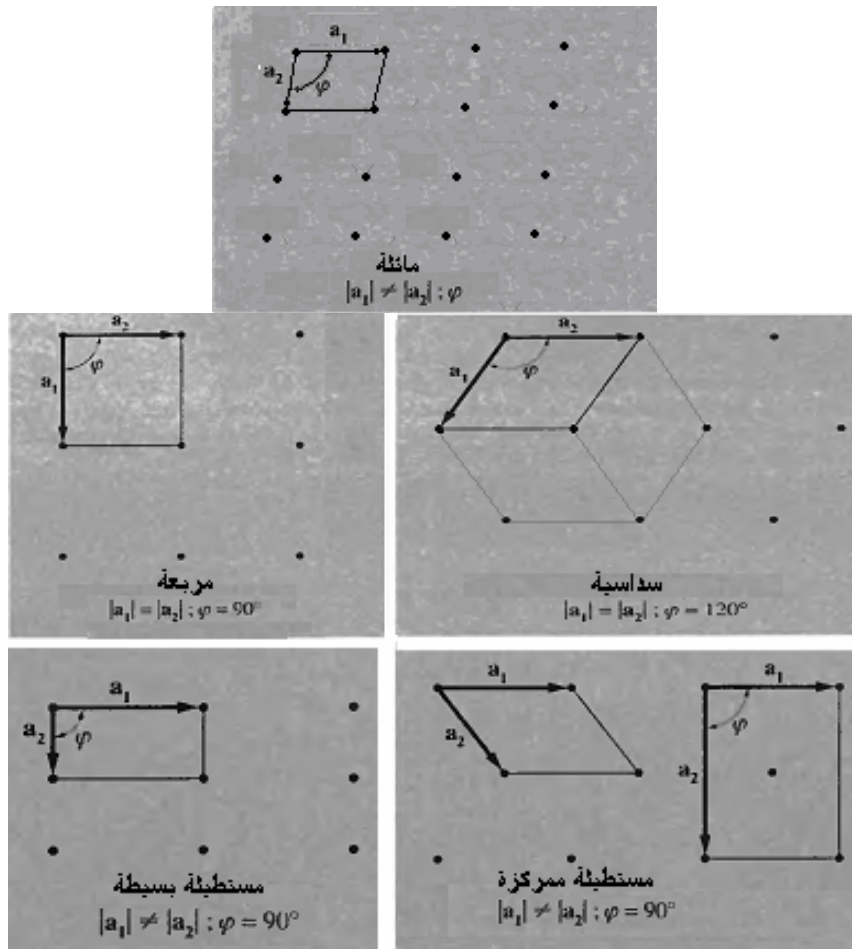
1		$c$	$\bar{1}$	Triclinique
2	$A_2$	$\frac{A_2}{m} c$	$\frac{2}{m}$	Monoclinique
4		$\frac{A_2}{m} \frac{A_2}{m} \frac{A_2}{m} c$	$\frac{2}{m} \frac{2}{m} \frac{2}{m}$	Orthorhombique
2		$\frac{A_4}{m} \frac{2A_2}{2m} \frac{2A_2}{2m} c$	$\frac{4}{m} \frac{2}{m} \frac{2}{m}$	Quadratique
3		$\frac{3A_4}{m} 4A_3 \frac{6A_2}{6m} c$	$\frac{4}{m} \frac{2}{3} \frac{2}{m}$	<b>Cubique</b>
1		$A_3 \frac{3A_2}{3m} c$	$\frac{2}{3} \frac{2}{m}$	Rhomboédrique
1		$\frac{A_6}{m} \frac{3A_2}{3m} \frac{3A_2}{3m} c$	$\frac{6}{m} \frac{2}{m} \frac{2}{m}$	Hexagonal

:(2.1)

## 9-1 تصنيف الشبكات البلورية المستوية :

(c)

 $b \ a$  $\varphi = (\bar{a}, \bar{b}) \quad \varphi \quad b \ a$  $\frac{2\pi}{4}$  $2\pi \quad \pi$  $\frac{2\pi}{6} \quad \frac{2\pi}{3}$  $, 2mm$  $, 2mm$  $, 4mm$ .((16.1) )  $6mm$



(18.1):

10-1 التعريف ببعض خصائص الشبكات البلورية:

1-10-1 تحديد مواضع و متجهات المستويات البلورية:

( )

$c, b, a$

"Miller "

(X,Y,Z)

: •  
 $\vec{c}, \vec{b}, \vec{a}$

(X,Y,Z)

.c,b,a

( )

.(hkl) :

(-)

(3a : 2b : 1c)

(X,Y,Z)

(19.1)

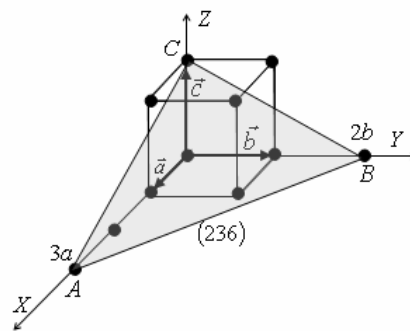
ABC

( $\frac{2}{6}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{6}{6}$ ) (6)

( $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 1$ )

.(236)

h=2,k=3,l=6



.ABC

:(19.1)

.{hkl}

(20.1)

( $\bar{1}00$ ), ( $0\bar{1}0$ ), ( $00\bar{1}$ ), (100), (010), (001)

{001}

( )

[100] (X)

.[uvw]

:(21.1)

) [001] (Z)

.[010] (Y)

:

$\langle 110 \rangle$

$\langle uvw \rangle$

[ $0\bar{1}\bar{1}$ ], [ $01\bar{1}$ ], [ $0\bar{1}1$ ], [ $011$ ], [ $\bar{1}0\bar{1}$ ], [ $10\bar{1}$ ], [ $\bar{1}01$ ], [ $101$ ], [ $\bar{1}\bar{1}0$ ], [ $1\bar{1}0$ ], [ $\bar{1}10$ ], [ $110$ ]

l = w, k = v, h = u

(hkl)

[uvw]

.(110)

[110]

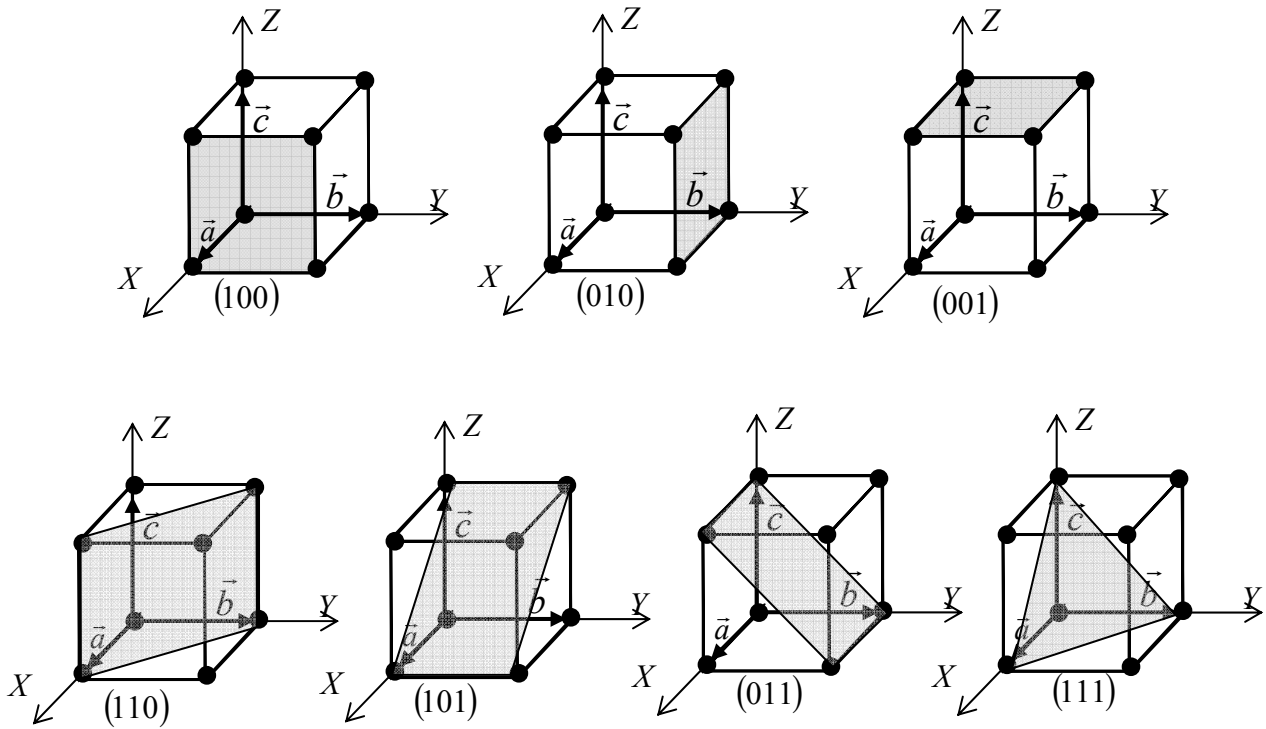
(100)

[100]

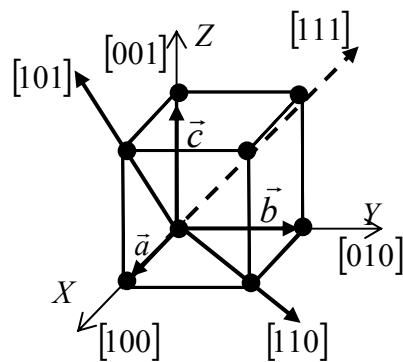
$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ :

(xyz)

.  $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0), (0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  :



:(20.1)



:(21.1)

2-10-1 قرائن ميلر - براخي للفتة السداسية:

$X_1, X_2, X_3$

$(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4)$

$X_4 \quad 120^\circ$

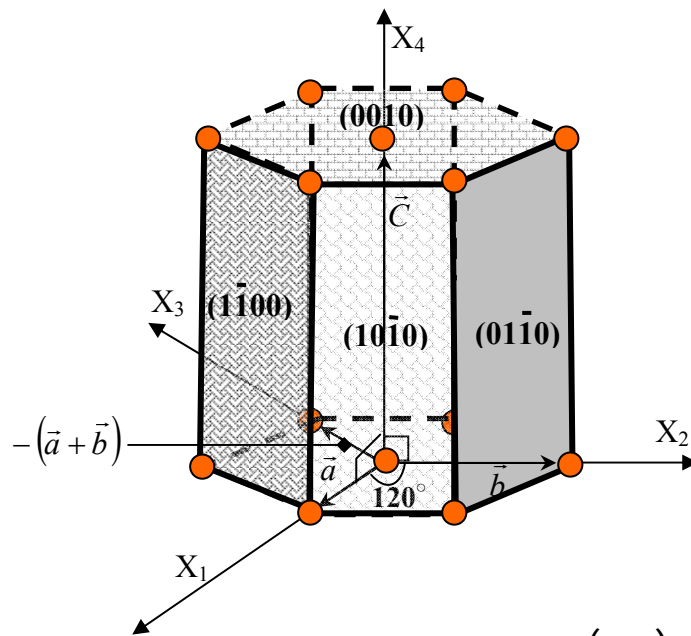
$$- \quad (hki) \quad (22.1) \quad \cdot \quad (h+k+i=0)$$

$(1/2:1/2:-1:1/3)$  :

$(2,2,-1,3)$

$(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4)$

$\cdot (hki) = (3,3,\bar{6},2) \quad 6 :$



:(22.1)

3-10-1 المسافة الفاصلة بين المستويات البلورية المتوازية:

$d_{hkl}$

$a$

:

$a$

$l, k, h$

(7-1)

$$d_{hkl} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}}$$

(111) (110) (100)

$$(8-1) \quad d_{100} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1+0+0}} = a$$

.  $a$       {100}

$$(9-1) \quad d_{110} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1+1+0}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a}{1.4}$$

. {100}      {110}

$$(10-1) \quad d_{111} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1+1+1}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{a}{1.7}$$

{110}      {111}

.  $d_{hkl}$ 

ملاحظة:

## 4-10-1 كثافة المستويات البلورية:

 $(hkl)$ :  $\sigma_{hkl}$ 

$$(11-1) \quad \sigma_{hkl} = \sum_i \frac{n_{hkl}^i S_a^i}{S_{hkl}}$$

(hkl)      :  $S_{hkl}^i$       :  $S_a^i$       (hkl)       $i$       :  $n_{hkl}^i$  :

## 5-10-1 معادلة مستوي بلوري:

$$D, C, B, A \quad Ax + By + Cz = D :$$

$$(23.1) \quad (hkl) \quad p_3(0, 0, \frac{a_3}{l}) \quad p_2(0, \frac{a_2}{k}, 0) \quad p_1(\frac{a_1}{h}, 0, 0)$$

: (hkl)

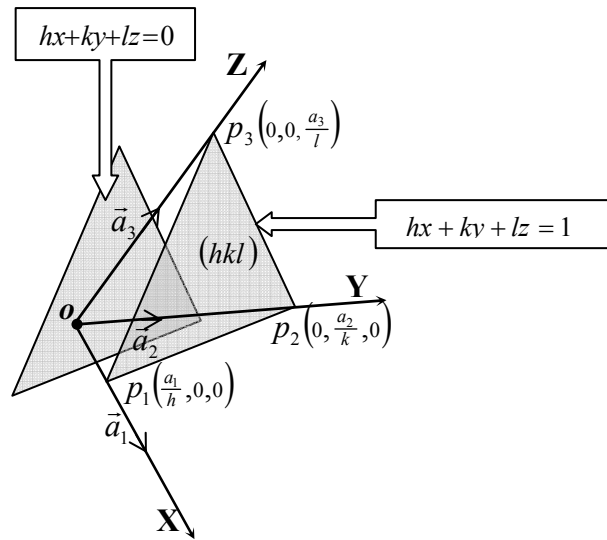
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \times \frac{a_1}{h} = D \\ B \times \frac{a_2}{k} = D \\ C \times \frac{a_3}{l} = D \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = \frac{h}{a_1} D \\ B = \frac{k}{a_2} D \\ C = \frac{l}{a_3} D \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{h}{a_1} D x + \frac{k}{a_2} D y + \frac{l}{a_3} D z = D \Rightarrow$$

$$(12-1) \quad \frac{h}{a_1} x + \frac{k}{a_2} y + \frac{l}{a_3} z = 1$$

: (12-1)       $a_3, a_2, a_1$        $z, y, x$ 

$$(13-1) \quad hx + ky + lz = 1$$

$(hkl)$  (13-1)



$hx + ky + lz = 0$        $hx + ky + lz = 1$       : (23.1)

(14-1)      :       $(hkl)$   
 $hx + ky + lz = m$   
 $(m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$       :  $m$   
 .((23.1)      )       $(m = \pm 1)$        $(m = 0)$

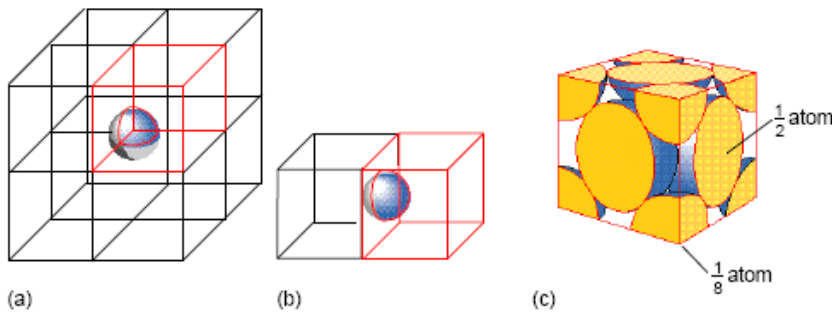
6-10-1 عدد عقد خلية الوحدة  $n_a$  :

(24.1)      :      (      )

$(1 = 8 \times \frac{1}{8})$  :

$(4 = 3 + 1 = 3 \times \frac{1}{2} + 8 \times \frac{1}{8})$  :

$(3 = 6 \times \frac{1}{2})$  :



: (24.1)

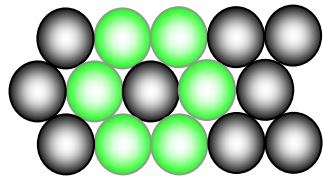
7-10-1 عدد الجوار الأول (عدد التناسق) Z:

( )

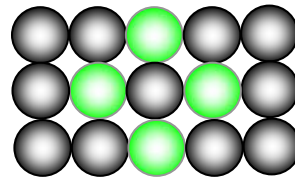
(25.1).

$R_z$ .

\_\_\_\_\_



6:

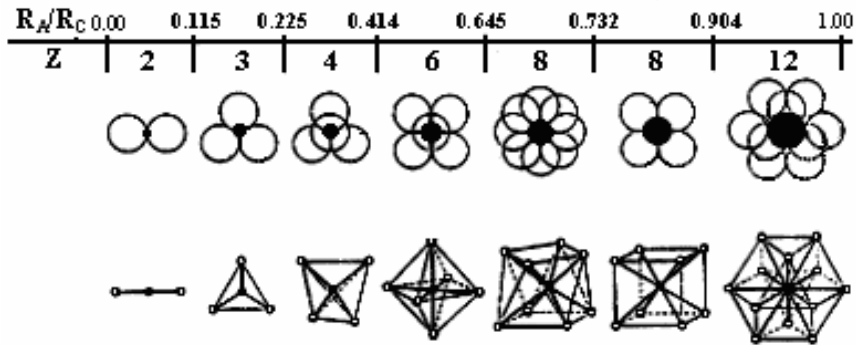


4:

( ) : (25.1)

(26.1)

$R_A/R_C$  ( / ) ( / )



$R_A/R_C$

: (26.1)

8-10-1 عامل التصبئة (الرص)  $F_R$ :

\_\_\_\_\_

(15-1)

$$F_R = \sum_i \frac{n_a v_a^i}{V}$$

\_\_\_\_\_



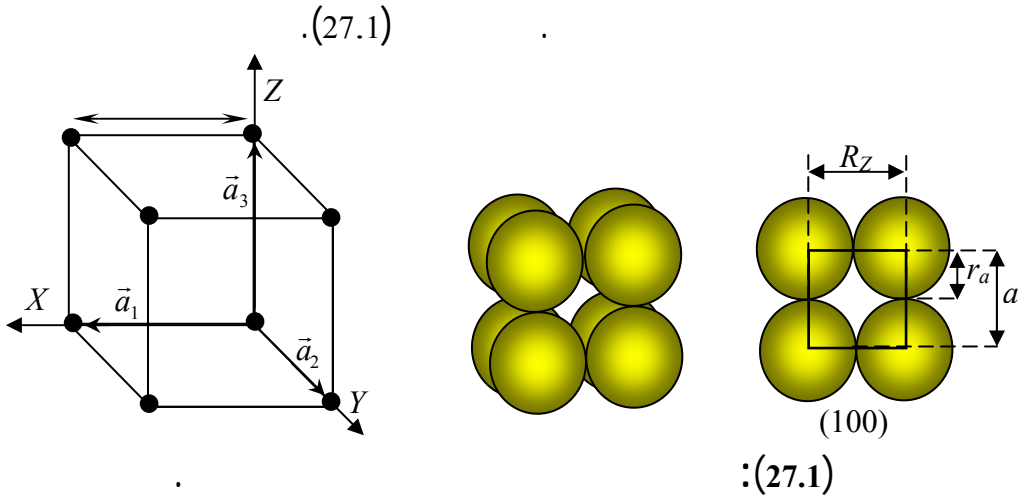
ملاحظة:  $n_a^i$  : عدد الذرات في الخلية  $i$  :  $v_a^i$  : حجم الذرة  $i$  :  $V$  : حجم الخلية  
 (15-1)  $\rho = \frac{\sum m_i v_i}{V}$

(16-1) 
$$\rho = \sum_i \frac{n_a^i m_a^i}{V}$$

11-1 دراسة شبكات الفئة المكعبة:

1. الشبكة المكعبة البسيطة (CS):

( )



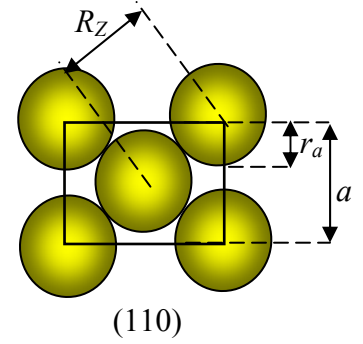
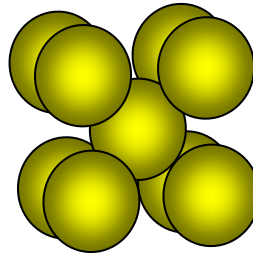
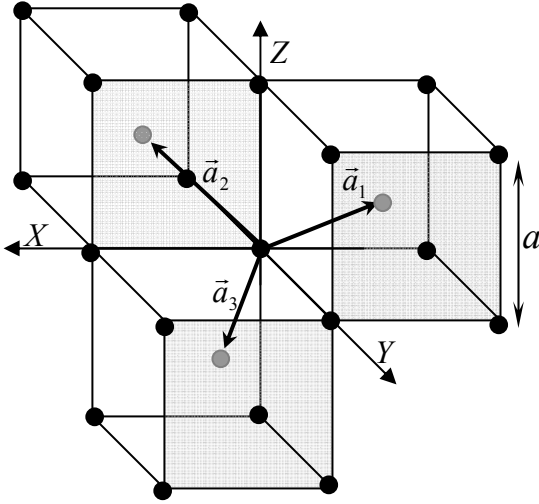
- خصائص الشبكة المكعبة البسيطة:

1.  $\vec{a}_1 = a\vec{i}, \vec{a}_2 = a\vec{j}, \vec{a}_3 = a\vec{k}$  :
2.  $\vec{R} = n_1\vec{a}_1 + n_2\vec{a}_2 + n_3\vec{a}_3 = n_1a\vec{i} + n_2a\vec{j} + n_3a\vec{k}$  :
3.  $V_e = \vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) = a\vec{i} \cdot (a\vec{j} \times a\vec{k}) = a^3$  :
4.  $n_a = \frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1$  : (0,0,0)
5.  $z = 6$  :
6.  $R_z = 2r_a = a$  :  $r_a$  :
7.  $F_R^{CS} = \frac{n_a v_a}{V} = \frac{1 \times \frac{4}{3} \pi r_a^3}{a^3} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi (\frac{a}{2})^3}{a^3} = \frac{\pi}{6} = 0.52$  :

$$\sigma_{hkl} = \frac{n_{hkl} S_a}{S_{hkl}} = \frac{(4 \times \frac{1}{4}) \pi r_a^2}{a^2} = \frac{\pi (\frac{a}{2})^2}{a^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} = 0.78 : \{100\} \quad .8$$

2. الشبكة المكعبة الممركزة (CC):

(27.1).



:(28.1)

- خصائص الشبكة المكعبة الممركزة:

$$\vec{a}_3 = \frac{a}{2}(\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}) \quad \vec{a}_2 = \frac{a}{2}(\vec{i} - \vec{j} + \vec{k}) \quad \vec{a}_1 = \frac{a}{2}(-\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}) : \quad .1$$

: : : : : .2

$$a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a, \quad \gamma = \beta = \alpha = \arccos \left( \frac{\vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_2}{\|\vec{a}_1\| \|\vec{a}_2\|} \right) = \arccos \left( -\frac{1}{3} \right) = 109.47^\circ : \quad .3$$

$$\vec{R} = n_1 \vec{a}_1 + n_2 \vec{a}_2 + n_3 \vec{a}_3 = \frac{a}{2} \left( (-n_1 + n_2 + n_3) \vec{i} + (n_1 - n_2 + n_3) \vec{j} + (n_1 + n_2 - n_3) \vec{k} \right) : \quad .4$$

$$V_e = \vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) = \frac{a^3}{2} : \quad .5$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) (0,0,0) \quad n_a = \frac{1}{8} \times 8 + 1 = 2 : \quad .6$$

$$z = 8 : \quad .6$$

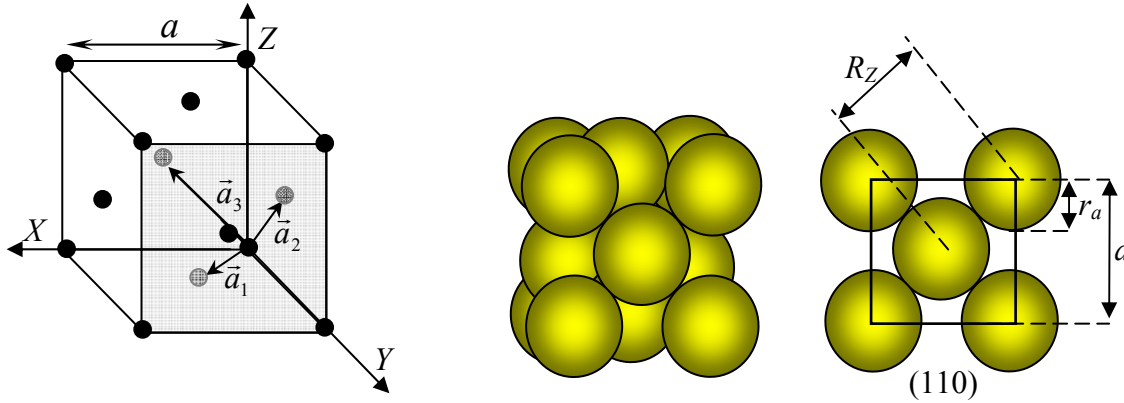
$$:r_a: \quad R_z = 2r_a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a : \quad .7$$

$$F_R^{CC} = \frac{n_a v_a}{V} = \frac{2 \times \frac{4}{3} \pi r_a^3}{a^3} = \frac{\frac{8}{3} \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a\right)^3}{a^3} = \frac{\pi \sqrt{3}}{8} = 0.68 : \quad .8$$

$$\sigma_{hkl} = \frac{n_{hkl} S_a}{S_{hkl}} = \frac{(4 \times \frac{1}{4} + 1) \pi r_a^2}{\sqrt{2} a^2} = \frac{2 \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a\right)^2}{\sqrt{2} a^2} = \frac{3 \pi}{8 \sqrt{2}} = 0.83 : \{110\} \quad .9$$

3. الشبكة المكعبة الممركزة الأوجه (CFC)

(29.1)



(29.1)

- خصائص الشبكة المكعبة الممركزة الأوجه:

$$\bar{a}_3 = \frac{a}{2}(\bar{i} + \bar{j}) \quad \bar{a}_2 = \frac{a}{2}(\bar{i} + \bar{k}) \quad \bar{a}_1 = \frac{a}{2}(\bar{j} + \bar{k}) : \quad .1$$

: \quad .2

$$a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a, \quad \gamma = \beta = \alpha = \arccos\left(\frac{\bar{a}_1 \cdot \bar{a}_2}{\|\bar{a}_1\| \|\bar{a}_2\|}\right) = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 60^\circ$$

3. شعاع الانسحاب الأساسي:

$$\vec{R} = n_1 \bar{a}_1 + n_2 \bar{a}_2 + n_3 \bar{a}_3 = \frac{a}{2} \left( (n_2 + n_3) \bar{i} + (n_1 + n_3) \bar{j} + (n_1 + n_2) \bar{k} \right)$$

$$. a^3 \quad V_e = \bar{a}_1 \cdot (\bar{a}_2 \times \bar{a}_3) = a^3 / 4 : \quad .4$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (0,0,0) \quad n_a = \frac{1}{8} \times 8 + \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 4 : \quad .5$$

$$\cdot \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0 \right)$$

$$z = 12 : \quad .6$$

$$: r_a : \quad R_z = 2r_a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a : \quad .7$$

$$F_R^{CFC} = \frac{n_a v_a}{V} = \frac{4 \times \frac{4}{3} \pi r_a^3}{a^3} = \frac{\frac{16}{3} \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a\right)^3}{a^3} = \frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{6} = 0.74 : \quad .8$$

9. المستويات الأكثر كثافة هي المستويات {111} :

$$\sigma_{hkl} = \frac{n_{hkl} s_a}{s_{hkl}} = \frac{(4 \times \frac{1}{4} + 1) \pi r_a^2}{\frac{\sqrt{3} a^2}{2}} = \frac{4 \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} a\right)^2}{\sqrt{3} a^2} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}} = 0.9$$

(CFC)	(CC)	(CS)	( : a )	*
$a^3$	$a^3$	$a^3$	.	*
4	2	1	.	*
$\frac{4}{a^3}$	$\frac{2}{a^3}$	$\frac{1}{a^3}$	.	*
12	8	6	.	*
$a\sqrt{2}/2$	$a\sqrt{3}/2$	$a$	.	*
6	6	12	.	*
$a$	$a$	$a\sqrt{2}$	.	*
{111}	{110}	{100}	.	*

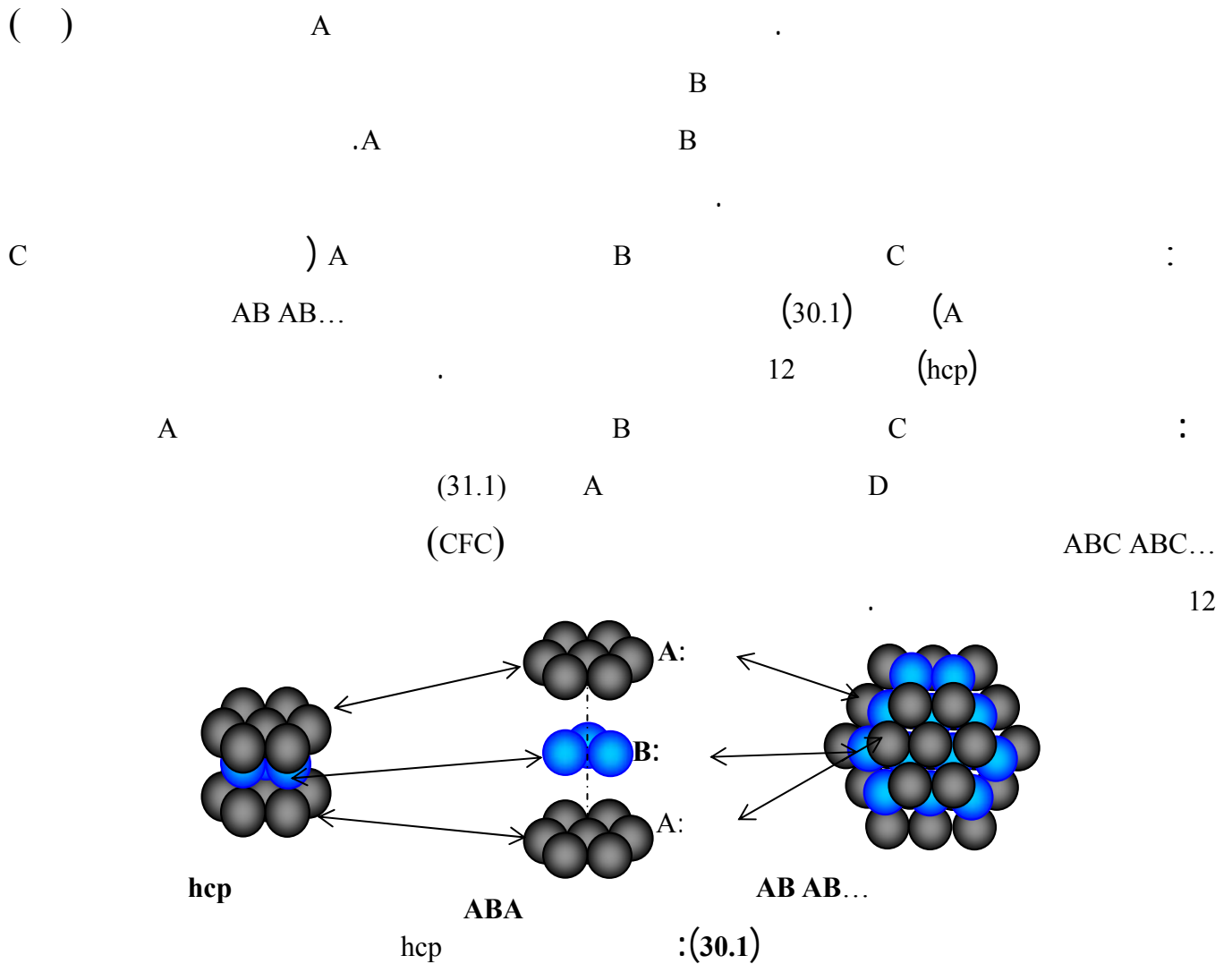
:(3.1)

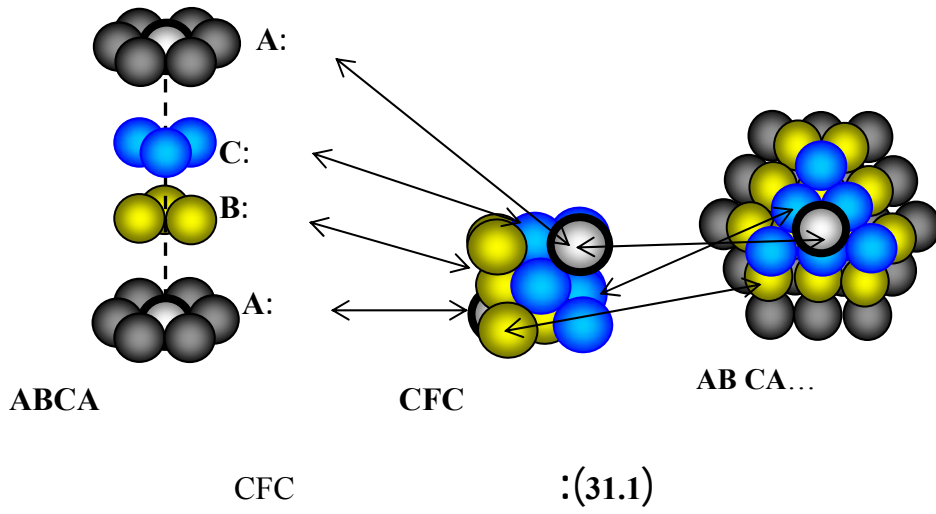
(4.1)

(CFC)		(CC)		(CS)	
$a(\text{Å})$		$a(\text{Å})$		$a(\text{Å})$	
3.15	<i>Mo</i>	5.26	<i>Ar</i>		
2.87	<i>Fe</i>	4.5	<i>Al</i>		
5.2	<i>Ba</i>	5.58	<i>Ca</i>		
3.31	<i>Ta</i>	5.30	<i>Ac</i>		
3.2	<i>V</i>	4.95	<i>Pb</i>		
3.16	<i>W</i>	3.92	<i>Pt</i>		
				(α)	<i>Po</i>

:(4.1)

12-1 التنبئة المتراصة:



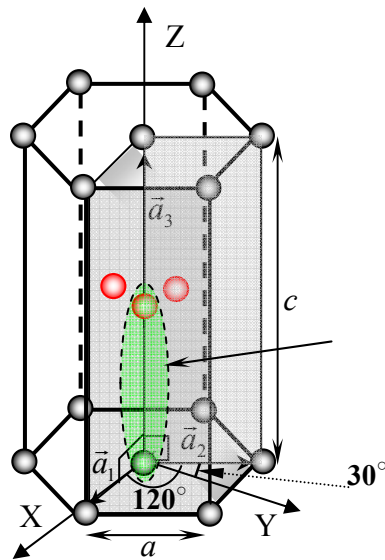


13-1 الشبكة السداسية المترابطة (hpc):

(32.1)  $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$   $(0,0,0)$

$(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$  :

$(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$   $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$



: (32.1)

خصائص الشبكة السداسية المترابطة (hcp) :

$$\vec{a}_1 = a\vec{i}, \vec{a}_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\vec{j} - \frac{1}{2}a\vec{i}, \vec{a}_3 = c\vec{k} \quad : \quad .1$$

$$: \quad : \quad .2$$

$$a_1 = a_2 = a, \quad a_3 = c, \quad \beta = \alpha = 90^\circ, \gamma = 120^\circ$$

$$\vec{R} = n_1\vec{a}_1 + n_2\vec{a}_2 + n_3\vec{a}_3 = n_1 \frac{a}{2}(2n_1 - n_2)\vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}n_2a\vec{j} + n_3c\vec{k} \quad : \quad .3$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} = 1.63 \quad : \quad : c/a \quad .4$$

$$V_e = \vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a^2c = \sqrt{2}a^3 \quad : \quad .5$$

$$. \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}a^2c = 3\sqrt{2}a^3 :$$

$$2: \quad . n_a = \frac{1}{6} \times 12 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 + 3 = 6 \quad : \quad .6$$

$$z = 12 \quad : \quad .7$$

$$: r_a : \quad R_z = 2r_a = a \quad : \quad .8$$

$$F_R^{hcp} = \frac{n_a v_a}{V} = \frac{6 \times \frac{4}{3} \pi r_a^3}{3\sqrt{2}a^3} = \frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{6} = 0.74 \quad : \quad .9$$

(5.1)

hcp :					
$c(\text{Å})$	$a(\text{Å})$		$c(\text{Å})$	$a(\text{Å})$	
6.07	3.75	La	3.58	2.29	Be
5.21	3.21	Mg	5.62	2.98	Cd
5.27	3.31	Sc	5.59	3.56	Er
5.73	3.65	Y	5.78	3.64	Gd
5.69	3.60	Tb	5.83	3.57	He
4.95	2.66	Zn	5.62	3.58	Ho

:(5.1)

14-1 خلية ويغنز - زائتس (wigner - seitz) :

( ) ( )

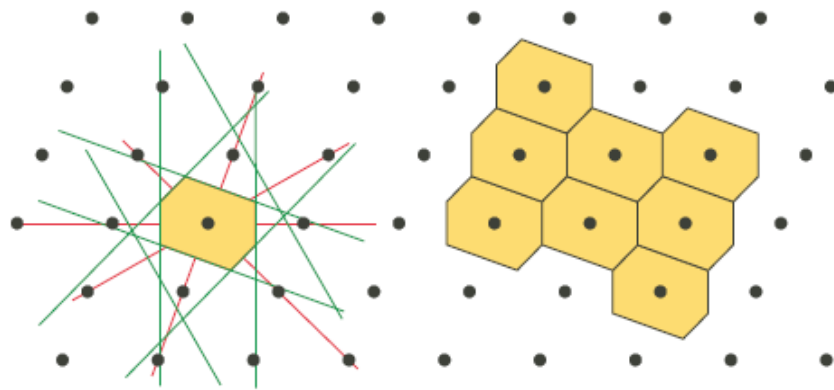
( )

:

.1

( ) ((33.1)) .  
 ( ) ( ) .2

( ) .3  
 ( ) -

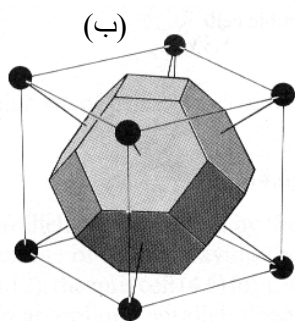


CFC - ((33.1)) - (34.1)

.CFC

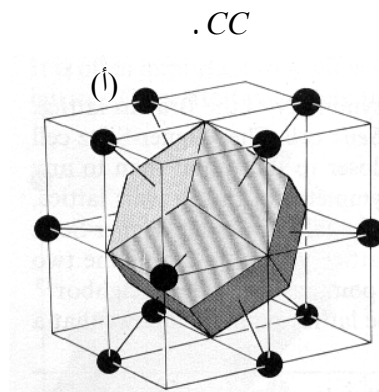
( )

CC



(i) CFC

(ب) CC



(i) - : (34.1)



14-1 بعض البنى البلورية المشهورة:

1-14-1 بنية اطاس:

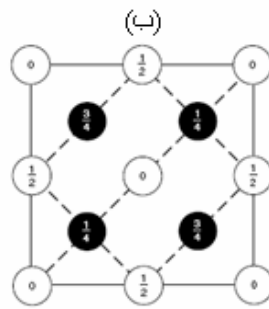
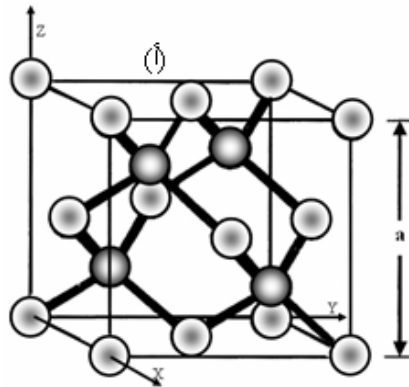
$\cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) (0,0,0) :$

(z = 4)

$\cdot ( \quad ) R_z = 2r_c = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a$

$\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) (0,0,0)$

$\cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) \left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$



$\cdot Z \quad ( \quad )$

$( \quad ) : (35.1)$

(F = 0.34) % 34

Z (X,Y) (35.1)

Z

2-14-1 بنية كلوريد السيزيوم CsCl:

CsCl

$\cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

Cl<sup>-</sup>

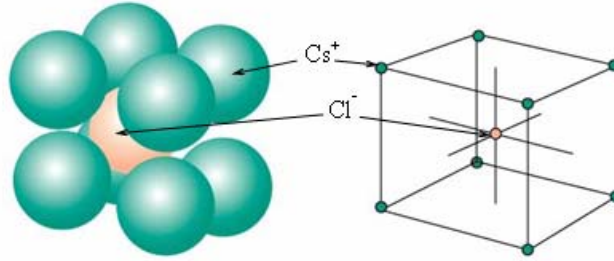
(0,0,0)

Cs<sup>+</sup>

$(z = 8)$



$$R_z = r_{\text{Cl}^-} + r_{\text{Cs}^+} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$$



.CsCl

(3.1)

3-14-1 بنية كلوريد الصوديوم NaCl:

( )

$\cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0\right)$



$(0, 0, 0)$



:

NaCl

$\cdot \left(0, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

$\left(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$

$\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0\right)$

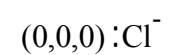
$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$



$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$

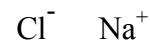
$\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

$\left(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

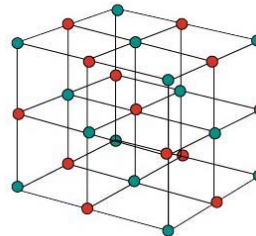
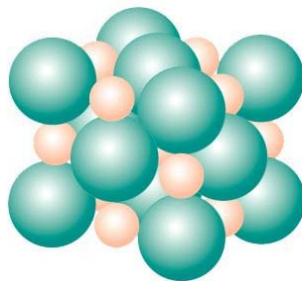


:

$(z = 6)$



$$R_z = r_{\text{Cl}^-} + r_{\text{Na}^+} = \frac{a}{2}$$



. NaCl

(3.1)

4-14-1 بنية كبريت الزنك ZnS:

$\cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) (0,0,0) :$

$(S^-)$

$(Zn^+)$

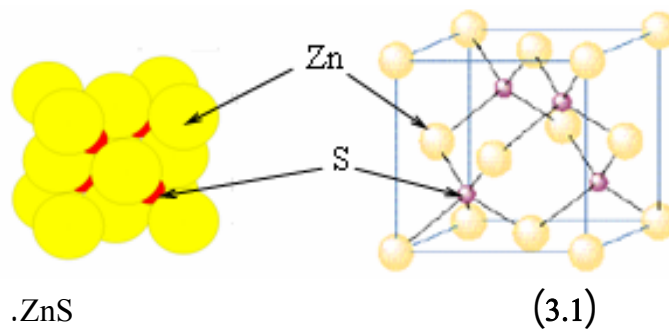
$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) (0,0,0) :$

$\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) \left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$

$(z = 4)$

$(S^-) \quad (Zn^+)$

$R_z = r_{Zn} + r_S = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a$



.ZnS

(3.1)

:

(6.1)

ZnS		NaCl		CsCl			
$a(\text{Å})$		$a(\text{Å})$		$a(\text{Å})$		$a(\text{Å})$	
5.41	ZnS	5.64	NaCl	4.12	CsCl	3.57	C
6.09	ZnTe	5.35	KF	4.29	CsBr	5.43	Si
5.82	CdS	5.91	CaSe	4.57	CsI	5.66	Ge
6.08	HgSe	5.55	AgCl	3.83	TlCl	6.49	(α)-Sn
5.62	AlSb	4.21	MgO	3.97	TlBr		

:(6.1)

الفصل الثاني

# انعراج الأشعة السينية والشبكة المعكوسة

## 1-2 مقدمة:

( - )

:

P

h

 $\lambda$ 

$$(1-2) \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 

## 2-2 انعراج النيوتونات:

(p)

(1-2)

:

$$(2-2) \quad E_n = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{h^2}{2m_n \lambda_n^2} \Rightarrow \lambda_n = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m_n E_n}}$$

$$(m_n = 1.675 \times 10^{-27} \text{ Kg}) \quad (2-2)$$

:

$$(3-2) \quad \lambda_n \approx \frac{0.28}{\sqrt{E_n}} \text{ \AA}$$

$$(E_n = 0.08 \text{ eV})$$

$$0.025 \text{ eV}$$

$$KT$$

$$. 4000 \text{ m/s}$$

3-2 انعراج الإلكترونات:

)

(

$$: (m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ Kg}) \quad (2-2)$$

$$(4-2) \quad \lambda_e = \frac{12.25 \text{ \AA}}{\sqrt{E_e}}$$

$$. 150 \text{ eV}$$

4-2 الأشعة السينية المستعملة في تحليل البنية البلورية:

$$. (1 \rightarrow 10 \text{ \AA}) \quad - \quad -$$

( )

:

:

$$(5-2) \quad E = \hbar\omega = h\nu = h\frac{c}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{hc}{E}$$

$$, hc = 1240 \text{ ev.nm} \quad (5-2)$$

$$(1\text{ev} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19}) \quad (\text{Kev}) \quad \left(1\text{\AA} = 10^{-10} \text{m}\right)$$

:

$$(6-2) \quad \lambda = \frac{1240 \text{ [ev.nm]}}{E \text{ [Kev]}} = \frac{12.4 \text{ \AA}}{E}$$

(10-50Kev)

### 5-2 إنتاج الأشعة السينية:

((1.2) )

((2.2) )

. ((3.2) )

( )

$\gamma \quad \beta \quad \alpha$

$\gamma \quad \beta \quad ,1$

$\alpha$

M

3 2

.K $_{\alpha}$

K

L

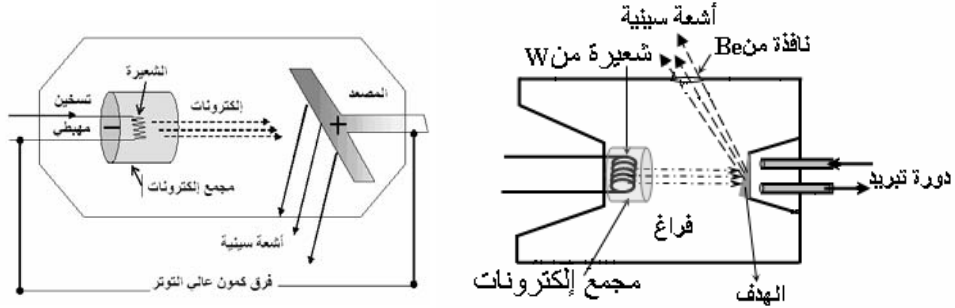
.K $_{\beta}$

K

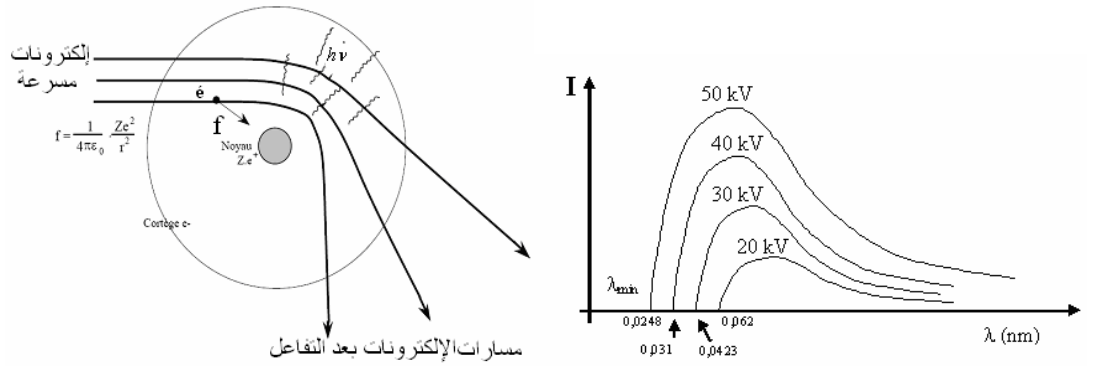
(1.2)

W

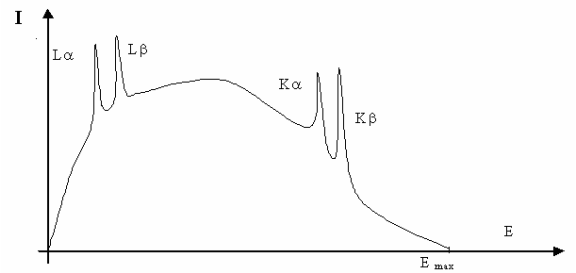
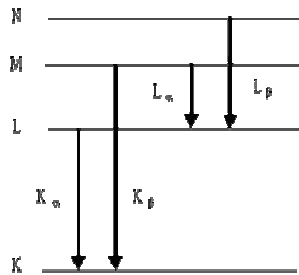
Be



:(1.2)



:(2.2)



:(3.2)



## 6-2 إمتصاص الأشعة السينية:

 $\mu$  $(I_o)$ 

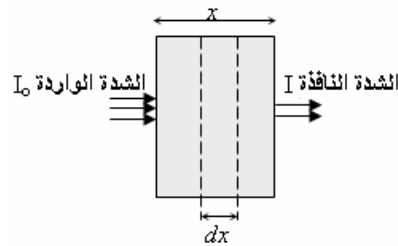
.(2)

:(4.2) (I)

$$I - I_o = dI = -\mu I dx \Rightarrow \int_{I_o}^I \frac{dI}{I} = \int_0^x \mu dx \Rightarrow I = I_o e^{-\mu x}$$

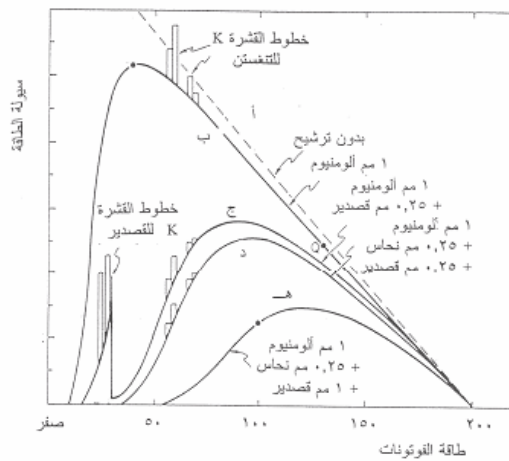
(7-2)

:x:



:(4.2)

.(5.2) )



:(5.2)

7-2 علاقة براغ في انعراج الأشعة السينية :

1913

:

)

-

(

( )

-

((5.2) )

(

)

-

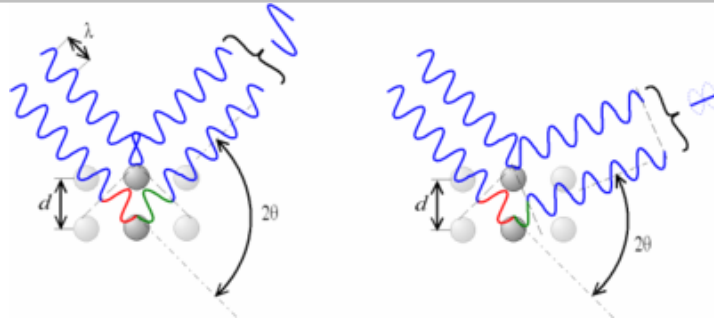
( )

-

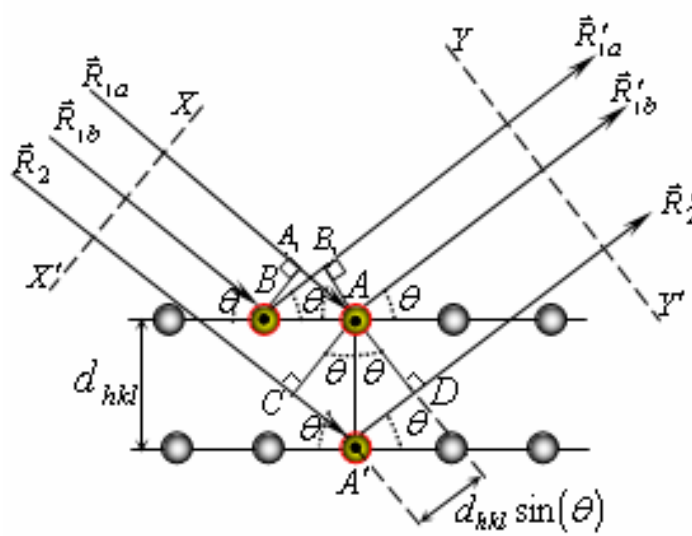
... .

((6.2) )

-



:(6.2)



:(7.2)

$$d_{hkl} \sin(\theta) = \lambda \quad (7.2)$$

$$d_{hkl} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}} \quad (8-2)$$

$$AA_1 - BB_1 = AB \cos(\theta) - AB \cos(\theta) = 0$$

$$\vec{R}'_{1a}$$

$$\vec{R}'_2 \quad \vec{R}'_{1a} \quad A \quad \vec{R}'_2 \quad \vec{R}'_{1a} \quad (7.2) \quad A'$$

$$CA' + A'D = 2CA' = n\lambda$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{CA'}{d_{hkl}} \Rightarrow CA' = d_{hkl} \sin(\theta)$$

$$2CA' = 2d_{hkl} \sin(\theta) = n\lambda$$

$$(9-2) \quad 2d_{hkl} \sin(\theta) = n\lambda$$

$$: \lambda , \quad : \theta , \quad n :$$

$$d_{hkl} \quad ( \quad ) \quad (9-2)$$

$n$

8-2 الطرق التجريبية لانعراج الأشعة (الأمواج) السينية على البلورات:

$$(2d \sin \theta = n\lambda)$$

( $\lambda$ )

( $\lambda$ ) ( $\theta$ )

( $\theta$ )

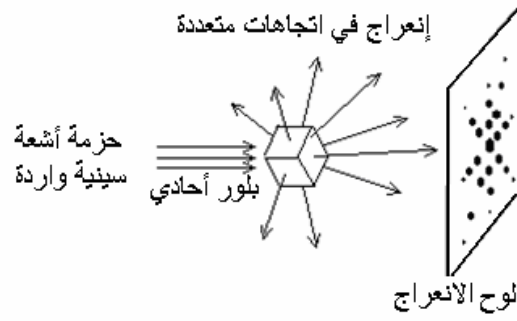
{ $hkl$ }

## 1-8-2 طريقة فون لاوي (von Laue):

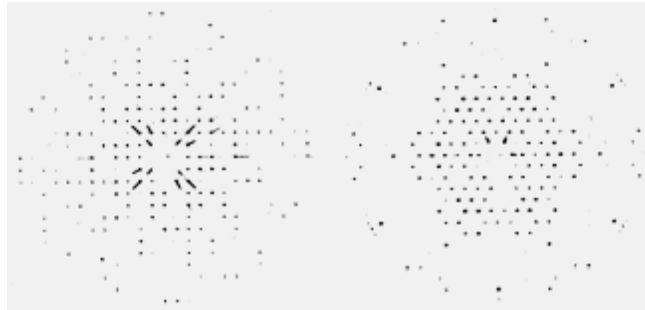
$$(0.2 - 3 \text{ \AA})$$

$$((9.2) \quad (\theta) \quad (\lambda) \quad (d_{hkl}))$$

$$((9.2) \quad ( \quad ))$$



:(8.2)



:(9.2)

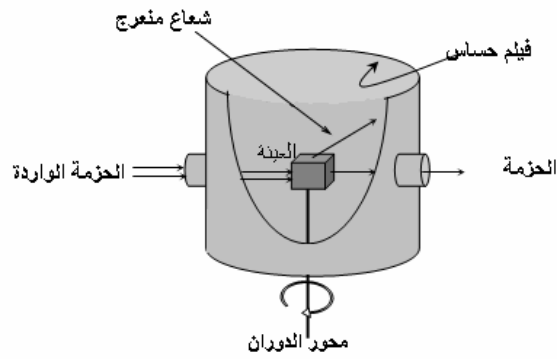
## 2-8-2 طريقة البلورة الدوارة:

( $\theta$ )

( $d_{hkl}$ )

.( )

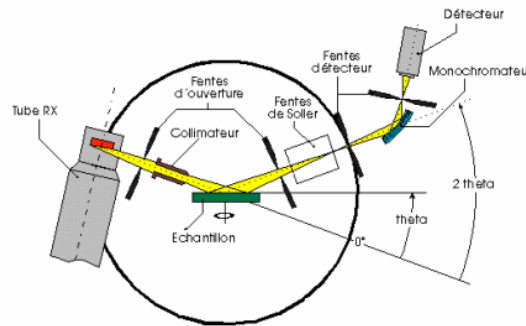
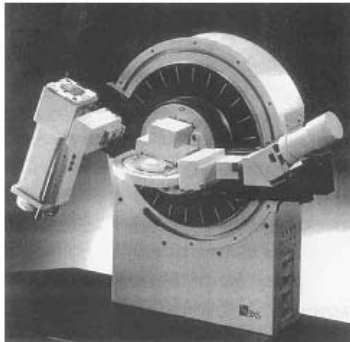
.((10.2)



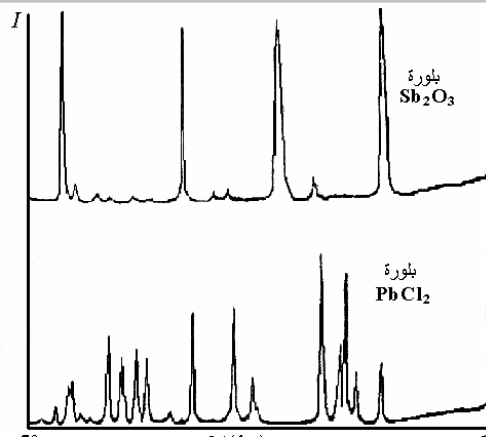
:(10.2)

(12.2)

.((11.2)

.PbCl<sub>2</sub> Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

:(11.2)



.  $\text{PbCl}_2$   $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3$  : (12.2)

3-8-2 طريقة المسحوق أو طريقة ديبياي-شرر Debye-scherrer :

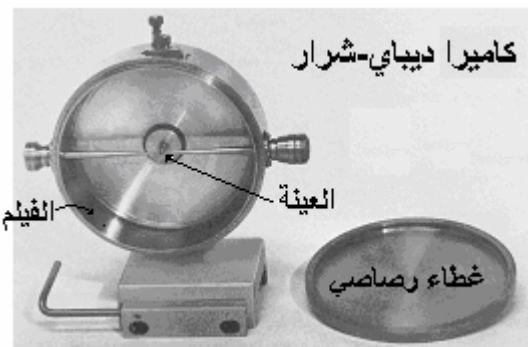
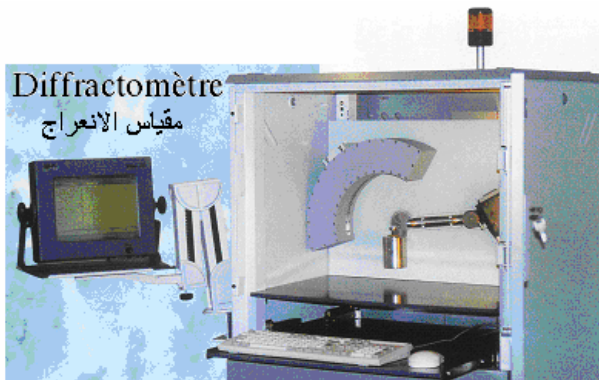
( )

( $\theta$ )

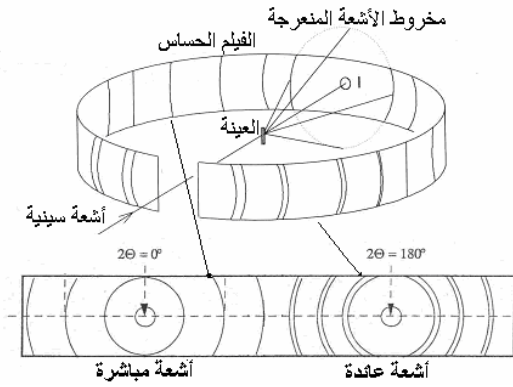
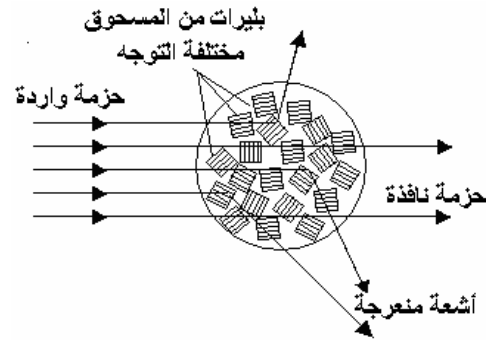
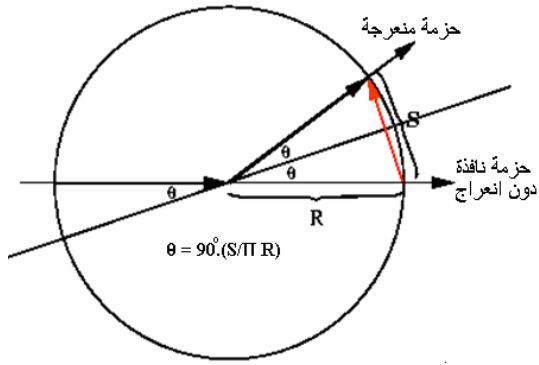
.((13.2) )

( )

.(12.2)

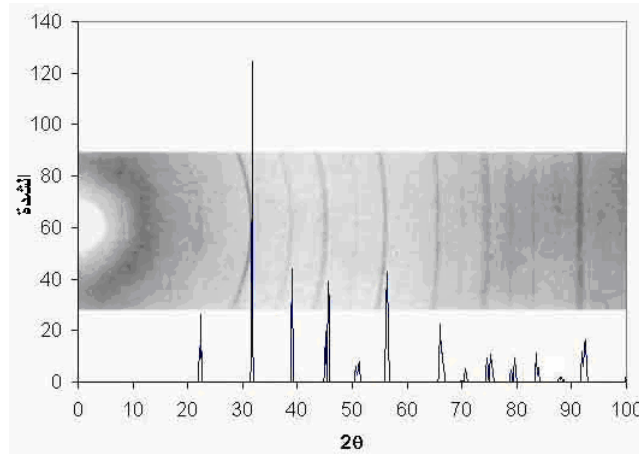


انعراج الأشعة السينية والشبكة المعكوسة



:(13.2)

(14.2)



:(14.2)



## 9-2 الشبكة المعكوسة (المقلوبة):

( ... )

$$\vec{K} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

.( )

## 1-9-2 مفهوم الشبكة المعكوسة :

$$(\sin \theta_{hkl} = n\lambda/2d_{hkl}):$$

$$(\sin(\theta_{hkl}))$$

$$(d_{hkl}) \quad ( )$$

$$(\sin(\theta_{hkl}))$$

## 2-9-2 خصائص الشبكة المعكوسة:

$$(d_{hkl})$$

$$( )$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{d_{hkl}}$$

:

( $\vec{K}$ )

( )  $\vec{G}_{g_1 g_2 g_3}$  -

:

$$(8-2) \quad \vec{G} = \vec{A}_1 g_1 + \vec{A}_2 g_2 + \vec{A}_3 g_3$$

$g_1, g_2, g_3$   $\vec{A}_1, \vec{A}_2, \vec{A}_3$

$\vec{A}_1, \vec{A}_2, \vec{A}_3$  -

:  $\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3$  ( )

$$(9-2) \quad \begin{array}{lll} \vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_1 = 2\pi & \vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_2 = 0 & \vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_3 = 0 \\ \vec{A}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_2 = 2\pi & \vec{A}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_1 = 0 & \vec{A}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_3 = 0 \\ \vec{A}_3 \cdot \vec{a}_3 = 2\pi & \vec{A}_3 \cdot \vec{a}_1 = 0 & \vec{A}_3 \cdot \vec{a}_2 = 0 \end{array}$$

$\frac{\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3}{\|\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3\|}$

$\vec{A}_1$

$\vec{A}_3$

$\frac{\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1}{\|\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1\|}$

$\vec{A}_2$

$\frac{\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2}{\|\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2\|}$

$(\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1 / \vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1) :$

$(\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3 / \vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) :$  (9-2)

:

$(\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2 / \vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2)$

$$(10-2) \quad \begin{array}{l} \vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_1 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3}{\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3} \Rightarrow \vec{A}_1 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} \\ \vec{A}_3 \cdot \vec{a}_3 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2}{\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2} \Rightarrow \vec{A}_3 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2}{\vec{a}_3 \cdot (\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2)} \\ \vec{A}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_2 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1}{\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1} \Rightarrow \vec{A}_2 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1}{\vec{a}_2 \cdot (\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1)} \end{array}$$

$$\vec{a}_1(\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) \quad \vec{a}_2(\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1) \quad \vec{a}_3(\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2) \quad (\vec{A}_1, \vec{A}_2, \vec{A}_3) \quad (10-2)$$

:

$$(11-2) \quad V_e = \vec{a}_1(\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) = \vec{a}_2(\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1) = \vec{a}_3(\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2)$$

$(\vec{A}_1, \vec{A}_2, \vec{A}_3)$  -

$$(\vec{K}) \quad (\vec{G})$$

$$V_e^*$$

$$(10-2)$$

$$V_e$$

$$(12-2) \quad V_e^* V_e = (\vec{A}_1 \cdot (\vec{A}_2 \times \vec{A}_3)) (\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_1 & \vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_2 & \vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_3 \\ \vec{A}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_1 & \vec{A}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_2 & \vec{A}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_3 \\ \vec{A}_3 \cdot \vec{a}_1 & \vec{A}_3 \cdot \vec{a}_2 & \vec{A}_3 \cdot \vec{a}_3 \end{vmatrix} = (2\pi)^3$$

$$: \vec{R}$$

$$\vec{G}$$

$$(13-2) \quad \begin{aligned} \vec{G} \cdot \vec{R} &= (\vec{A}_1 g_1 + \vec{A}_2 g_2 + \vec{A}_3 g_3) \cdot (n_1 \vec{a}_1 + n_2 \vec{a}_2 + n_3 \vec{a}_3) \\ &= 2\pi (g_1 n_1 + g_2 n_2 + g_3 n_3) \\ &= 2\pi m \end{aligned}$$

$$m :$$

$$h, k, l$$

$$\vec{G}_{hkl}$$

$$:$$

$$(\vec{G}_{hkl}) \perp \vec{G}_{hkl} : \{hkl\}$$

$$(hkl) \quad \vec{G}_{hkl} = h\vec{A}_1 + k\vec{A}_2 + l\vec{A}_3 : \quad h, k, l$$

$$\vec{G}_{hkl}$$

$$: ((15.2) \quad )$$

$$( \quad )$$

$$\vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2 = \left( \frac{\vec{a}_2}{k} \right) - \left( \frac{\vec{a}_1}{h} \right) \quad \text{و} \quad \vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_3 = \left( \frac{\vec{a}_3}{l} \right) - \left( \frac{\vec{a}_1}{h} \right)$$

$$\vec{G}_{hkl} \cdot \vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2 = (h\vec{A}_1 + k\vec{A}_2 + l\vec{A}_3) \cdot \left( \left( \frac{\vec{a}_2}{k} \right) - \left( \frac{\vec{a}_1}{h} \right) \right) = -2\pi + 2\pi = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{G}_{hkl} \perp \vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2$$

$$\vec{G}_{hkl} \cdot \vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_3 = (h\vec{A}_1 + k\vec{A}_2 + l\vec{A}_3) \cdot \left( \left( \frac{\vec{a}_3}{l} \right) - \left( \frac{\vec{a}_1}{h} \right) \right) = -2\pi + 2\pi = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{G}_{hkl} \perp \vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_3$$

$$(14-2) \quad \boxed{(hkl) \perp \vec{G}_{hkl}} : \quad \vec{G}_{hkl} \perp \vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2 \quad \vec{G}_{hkl} \perp \vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_3 :$$

$$d_{hkl}$$

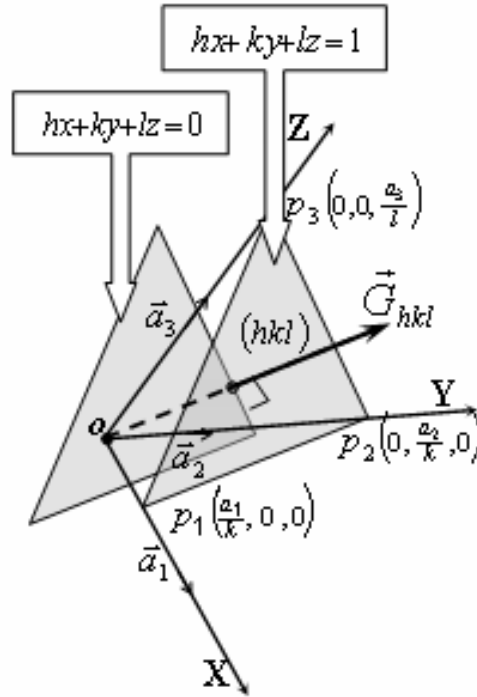
$$\vec{G}_{hkl}$$

$$\|\vec{OP}\| = d_{hkl} : \quad (15.2) \quad :$$

$$\vec{G}_{hkl} \cdot \vec{Op}_1 = (h\vec{A}_1 + k\vec{A}_2 + l\vec{A}_3) \cdot \left( \frac{\vec{a}_1}{h} \right) = 2\pi :$$

$$\vec{G}_{hkl} \cdot \vec{Op}_1 = \|\vec{G}_{hkl}\| \|\vec{Op}_1\| \cos(\vec{G}_{hkl}, \vec{Op}_1) = \|\vec{G}_{hkl}\| \|\vec{OP}\| = \|\vec{G}_{hkl}\| d_{hkl} :$$

$$(15-2) \quad \|\vec{G}_{hkl}\| d_{hkl} = 2\pi \Rightarrow \|\vec{G}_{hkl}\| = \frac{2\pi}{d_{hkl}} :$$



$$\cdot (hkl) \quad h, k, l \quad : (15.2)$$

### 3-9-2 حساب القيم المعكوسة (المقلوبة):

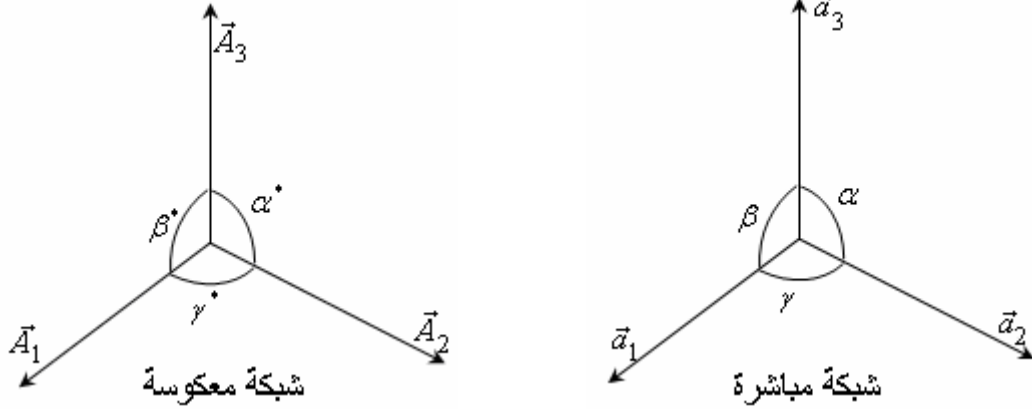
$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= (\vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3) : & \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3 : \\ \alpha^* &= (\vec{A}_2, \vec{A}_3) : & \vec{A}_1, \vec{A}_2, \vec{A}_3 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} \cdot \gamma &= (\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2) & \beta &= (\vec{a}_3, \vec{a}_1) \\ \cdot \gamma^* &= (\vec{A}_1, \vec{A}_2) & \beta^* &= (\vec{A}_3, \vec{A}_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$: ((15.2))$$

### • حساب الزوايا المعكوسة:

$$: \quad (10-2) \quad V_e = \vec{a}_1(\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) = \vec{a}_2(\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1) = \vec{a}_3(\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2) :$$

$$(16-2) \quad \vec{A}_1 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3}{V_e}, \quad \vec{A}_3 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2}{V_e}, \quad \vec{A}_2 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1}{V_e}$$



:(15.2)

:  $(\vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{A}_2)$ 

$$(17-2) \quad \vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{A}_2 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3}{V_e} \cdot 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1}{V_e} = \frac{4\pi^2}{V_e^2} (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) \cdot (\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1)$$

:

$$(18-2) \quad (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) \cdot (\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1) = (\vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_3) (\vec{a}_3 \cdot \vec{a}_1) - (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_1) \cdot \vec{a}_3^2 = a_2 a_3^2 a_1 (\cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) - \cos(\gamma))$$

: (17-2)

$$(19-2) \quad \vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{A}_2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{V_e^2} a_1 a_2 a_3^2 (\cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) - \cos(\gamma))$$

:

$$\vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{A}_2 = \|\vec{A}_1\| \|\vec{A}_2\| \cos(\gamma^*) = \frac{4\pi^2}{V_e^2} \|\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3\| \|\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1\| \cos(\gamma^*)$$

$$(20-2) \quad \vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{A}_2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{V_e^2} a_1 a_2 a_3^2 \sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta) \cos(\gamma^*)$$

: (20-2) (19-2)

$$(21-2) \quad \cos(\gamma^*) = \frac{\cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) - \cos(\gamma)}{\sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta)}$$

:  $\cos(\beta^*) \cos(\alpha^*)$ 

$$(22-2) \quad \cos(\alpha^*) = \frac{\cos(\beta) \cos(\gamma) - \cos(\alpha)}{\sin(\beta) \sin(\gamma)}$$

$$(23-2) \quad \cos(\beta^*) = \frac{\cos(\gamma) \cos(\alpha) - \cos(\beta)}{\sin(\lambda) \sin(\alpha)}$$

## • حساب الثوابت المعكوسة :

:

$$V_e^2 = [\vec{a}_1 (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)]^2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_1 & \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_2 & \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_3 \\ \vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_1 & \vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_2 & \vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_3 \\ \vec{a}_3 \cdot \vec{a}_1 & \vec{a}_3 \cdot \vec{a}_2 & \vec{a}_3 \cdot \vec{a}_3 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$(24-2) \quad V_e^2 = (a_1 a_2 a_3)^2 (1 + 2 \cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) \cos(\gamma) - \cos^2(\alpha) - \cos^2(\beta) - \cos^2(\gamma)) : \|\vec{A}_1\|^2$$

$$\|\vec{A}_1\|^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{V_e^2} \|\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3\|^2$$

$$\|\vec{A}_1\|^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{(a_1 a_2 a_3)^2 (1 + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma - (\cos \alpha)^2 - (\cos \beta)^2 - (\cos \gamma)^2)} (a_2 a_3)^2 (\sin(\alpha))^2$$

$$(25-2) \quad \|\vec{A}_1\|^2 = \frac{(\sin(\alpha))^2}{(1 + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma - \cos^2(\alpha) - \cos^2(\beta) - \cos^2(\gamma))} \left( \frac{2\pi}{a_1} \right)^2 : \|\vec{A}_3\|^2 \|\vec{A}_2\|^2$$

$$(26-2) \quad \|\vec{A}_2\|^2 = \frac{(\sin(\beta))^2}{(1 + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma - \cos^2(\alpha) - \cos^2(\beta) - \cos^2(\gamma))} \left( \frac{2\pi}{a_2} \right)^2$$

$$(27-2) \quad \|\vec{A}_3\|^2 = \frac{(\sin(\gamma))^2}{(1 + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma - \cos^2(\alpha) - \cos^2(\beta) - \cos^2(\gamma))} \left( \frac{2\pi}{a_3} \right)^2$$

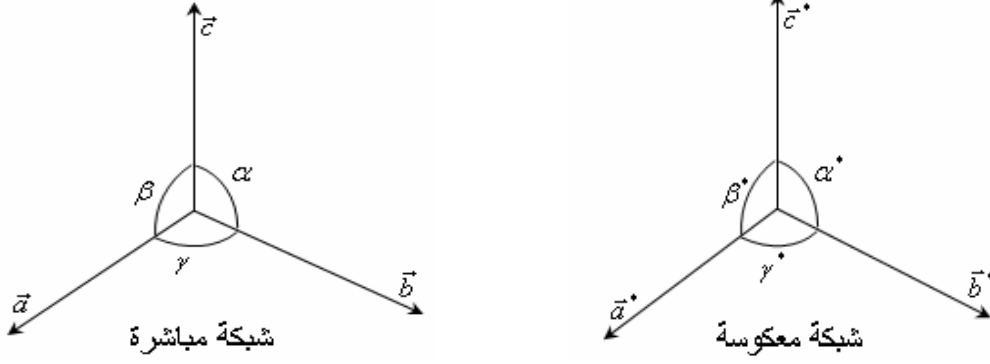
4-9-2 العلاقة العامة للمسافة الفاصلة بين المستويات البلورية المتوازية ( $d_{hkl}$ ): $d_{hkl}$ 

.

) (X,Y,Z)

،(

،  $\gamma = (\vec{a}, \vec{b})$   $\beta = (\vec{c}, \vec{a})$   $\alpha = (\vec{b}, \vec{c})$  :  $\vec{c}, \vec{b}, \vec{a}$  $\beta^* = (\vec{c}^*, \vec{a}^*)$   $\alpha^* = (\vec{b}^*, \vec{c}^*)$  :  $\vec{c}^*, \vec{b}^*, \vec{a}^*$  :.((16.2)  $\gamma^* = (\vec{a}^*, \vec{b}^*)$ )



:(16.2)

 $(d_{hkl})$ .  $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma$  و  $a \neq b \neq c$  :

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{G}_{hkl}\| &= \frac{2\pi}{d_{hkl}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(d_{hkl})^2} = \frac{\|\vec{G}_{hkl}\|^2}{(2\pi)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(d_{hkl})^2} = \frac{\vec{G}_{hkl} \cdot \vec{G}_{hkl}}{(2\pi)^2} \\ \vec{G}_{hkl} \cdot \vec{G}_{hkl} &= (h\vec{a}_1^* + k\vec{a}_2^* + l\vec{a}_3^*) \cdot (h\vec{a}_1^* + k\vec{a}_2^* + l\vec{a}_3^*) \\ \vec{G}_{hkl} \cdot \vec{G}_{hkl} &= h^2 \|\vec{a}_1^*\|^2 + k^2 \|\vec{a}_2^*\|^2 + l^2 \|\vec{a}_3^*\|^2 + 2\|\vec{a}_1^*\| \|\vec{a}_2^*\| \cos \gamma^* \\ &\quad + 2\|\vec{a}_2^*\| \|\vec{a}_3^*\| \cos \alpha^* + 2\|\vec{a}_3^*\| \|\vec{a}_1^*\| \cos \beta^* \end{aligned} \quad (28-2)$$

$$(27-2) \quad (26-2) \quad (25-2) \quad (23-2) \quad (22-2) \quad (21-2)$$

(28)

$$(29-2) \quad \frac{1}{(d_{hkl})^2} = \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{v^2} \left( \frac{h^2 \sin^2(\alpha)}{a^2} + \frac{k^2 \sin^2(\beta)}{b^2} + \frac{l^2 \sin^2(\gamma)}{c^2} + \frac{2hk}{ab} (\cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \cos(\gamma)) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2kl}{bc} (\cos(\beta)\cos(\gamma) - \cos(\alpha)) + \frac{2hl}{ac} (\cos(\gamma)\cos(\alpha) - \cos(\beta)) \right)$$

$$(30-2) \quad v^2 = (abc)^2 (1 + 2\cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta)\cos(\gamma) - \cos^2(\alpha) - \cos^2(\beta) - \cos^2(\gamma))$$

$$\alpha = \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} \neq \beta \quad \text{و} \quad a \neq b \neq c \quad \therefore$$

.1

$$(31-2) \quad \frac{1}{(d_{hkl})^2} = \frac{1}{\sin^2(\beta)} \left( \frac{h^2}{a^2} + \frac{k^2 \sin^2(\beta)}{b^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2} - \frac{2hl}{ac} (\cos(\beta)) \right)$$

$$\alpha = \gamma = \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ و } a \neq b \neq c : \quad .2$$

$$(32-2) \quad \frac{1}{(d_{hkl})^2} = \left( \frac{h^2}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2} \right)$$

$$\alpha = \gamma = \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ و } a = b \neq c \therefore \quad .3$$

$$(33-2) \quad \frac{1}{(d_{hkl})^2} = \left( \frac{h^2 + k^2}{a^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2} \right)$$

$$\alpha = \gamma = \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ و } a = b = c : \quad .4$$

$$(34-2) \quad \frac{1}{(d_{hkl})^2} = \left( \frac{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}{a^2} \right)$$

$$\alpha = \gamma = \beta \neq \frac{\pi}{2} < 120^\circ \text{ و } a = b = c : \quad .5$$

$$(35-2) \quad \frac{1}{(d_{hkl})^2} = \frac{(h^2 + k^2 + l^2) \sin^2(\alpha) + 2(hk + kl + hl)(\cos^2(\alpha) - \cos(\alpha))}{a^2(1 + 2 \cos^3(\alpha) - 3 \cos^2(\alpha))}$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \gamma = 120^\circ \text{ و } a = b \neq c : \quad .6$$

$$(36-2) \quad \frac{1}{(d_{hkl})^2} = \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{h^2 + hk + k^2}{a^2} \right) + \frac{l^2}{c^2}$$

### 5-9-2 إنشاء شبكة مستوية معكوسة لشبكة مستوية مباشرة:

$$\gamma \quad \bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2 \quad .1$$

$$(17.2) \quad d_{010} \quad d_{100} \quad (010) \quad (100)$$

$$\bar{A}_1, \bar{A}_2 \quad \bar{a}_2 \quad \bar{a}_1 \quad .2$$

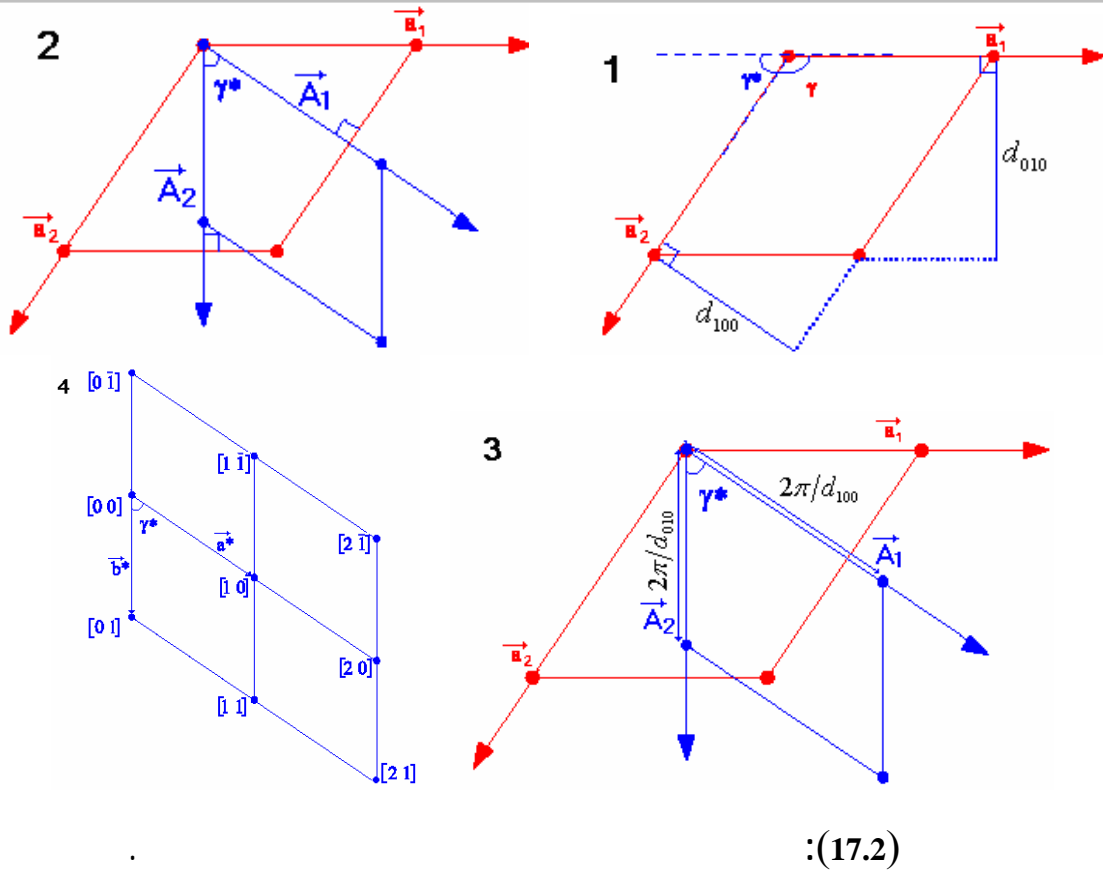
.  $\gamma^*$

$$, \quad \|\bar{A}_2\| = 2\pi/d_{010} \quad d_{hkl} \quad \bar{A}_1, \bar{A}_2 \quad .3$$

$$\|\bar{A}_1\| = 2\pi/d_{100}$$

$$\bar{G}_{hk} = h\bar{A}_1 + k\bar{A}_2 \quad .4$$



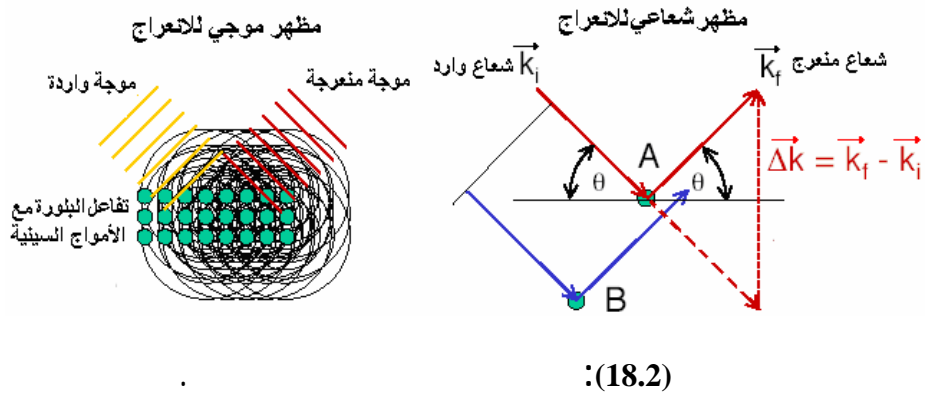


6-9-2 شروط فون لاوي للانعراج:

$$(\lambda_f) \quad (\lambda_i) \quad \left( \|\vec{K}_f\| = 2\pi/\lambda_f \right) \quad \left( \|\vec{K}_i\| = 2\pi/\lambda_i \right)$$

$$: \quad (18.2) \quad \vec{K} \quad \vec{K}$$

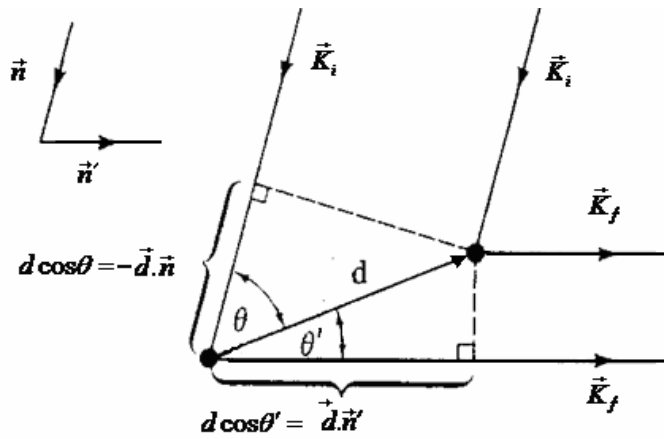
$$(37-2) \quad \Delta\vec{K} = \vec{K}_f - \vec{K}_i$$



$$d \vec{n}' \cdot \vec{K}_f - d \vec{n} \cdot \vec{K}_i = m\lambda$$

(19.2)

$$(38-2) \quad d \cos \theta + d \cos \theta' = \vec{d} \cdot (\vec{n}' - \vec{n})$$



$$(39-2) \quad \vec{d} \cdot (\vec{n}' - \vec{n}) = m\lambda$$

$$\left( \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right) \quad (39-2)$$

$$\vec{d} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right) \cdot \vec{n}' - \left( \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right) \cdot \vec{n} \right] = 2\pi m$$

$$\vec{d} \cdot (\vec{K}_f - \vec{K}_i) = 2\pi m$$

$$(40-2) \quad \vec{d} \cdot (\Delta \vec{k}) = 2\pi m$$

$$: \quad \vec{d} = \vec{a}_i (i=1, 2, 3) :$$

$$(41-2) \quad \vec{a}_1 \cdot (\Delta \vec{k}) = 2\pi m_1$$

$$(42-2) \quad \vec{a}_2 \cdot (\Delta \vec{k}) = 2\pi m_2$$

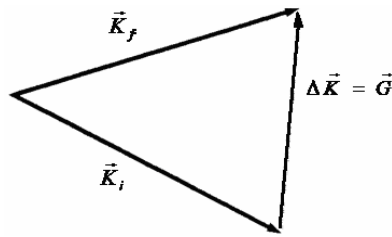
$$(43-2) \quad \vec{a}_3 \cdot (\Delta \vec{k}) = 2\pi m_3$$

$$, \quad (\overline{\Delta K}) \quad , \quad (43-2) \quad (42-2) \quad (41-2)$$

$$: \quad ((20.2) \quad ) \quad (\overline{\Delta K}) \quad (13-2) \quad \vec{G}$$

$$(44-2) \quad \Delta \vec{k} = \vec{G}$$

$$(45-2) \quad \vec{K}_f = \vec{K}_i + \vec{G}$$



:(20.2)

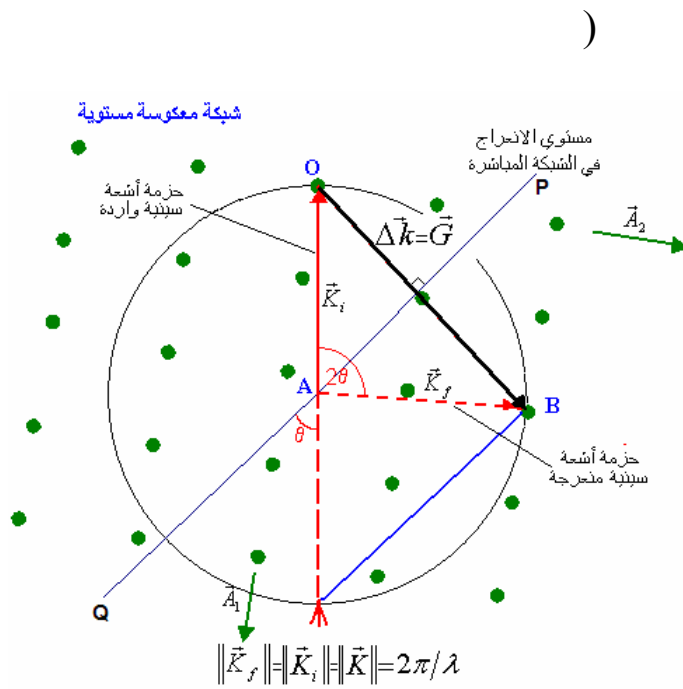
$$: \quad (45-2)$$

$$(46-2) \quad K_f^2 = K_i^2 + G^2 + 2\vec{K}_i \cdot \vec{G}$$

$$: \quad (46-2) \quad \|\vec{K}_f\| = \|\vec{K}_i\| = \|\vec{K}\| = k$$

$$(47-2) \quad G^2 + 2\vec{K} \cdot \vec{G} = 0 \quad (47-2)$$

7-9-2 إنشاء إيوالد (Ewald):



(21.2): إنشاء إيوالد.

$$\vec{AO} = \vec{K}_i, \quad A$$

O

A

$$\|\vec{AO}\| = \|\vec{K}_i\| = k = 2\pi/\lambda$$

$$\|\vec{AO}\|$$

A

$\lambda$

A

$$\vec{AB}$$

, ((21.2)

$$(\vec{AB} = \vec{K}_f)$$

B

) o

$$\vec{OB}$$

.(  $\vec{K}_f$

$\vec{K}_i$

(

(

)

$$(PQ) \quad (A) \quad \|\vec{G}\| \quad \vec{OB} = \vec{G} = \Delta\vec{k}$$

(A)

: ( )  $\theta$

$$(48-2) \quad \|\vec{G}\| = \|\Delta\vec{k}\| = \frac{2\pi}{d} \Rightarrow d = \frac{2\pi}{\|\vec{G}\|}$$

: (21.2)

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\|\vec{G}\|}{\|\vec{K}\|} \Rightarrow \|\vec{G}\| = 2\|\vec{K}\| \sin \theta \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{d} = 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sin \theta \Rightarrow$$

(49-2)

$$\lambda = 2d \sin \theta$$

: (n)

$$(n=1)$$

(49-2)

(50-2)

$$n\lambda = 2d \sin \theta$$

: (21.2)

(51-2)

$$\Delta\vec{k} = \vec{G} = \vec{K}_f - \vec{K}_i \Rightarrow \vec{K}_f = \vec{K}_i + \vec{G}$$

: (51-2)

(52-2)

$$K_f^2 = K_i^2 + G^2 + 2\vec{K}_i \cdot \vec{G}$$

$$: (52-2) \quad \|\vec{K}_f\| = \|\vec{K}_i\| = \|\vec{K}\| = k : (21.2)$$

(53-2)

$$G^2 + 2\vec{K} \cdot \vec{G} = 0$$

(53-2)

### 8-9-2 مناطق بريلوان (Brillouin):

(Wigner-Seitz) -

$\vec{G}$

(47-2)

$$: -\vec{G} \quad \vec{G} \quad (47-2)$$

$-\vec{G}$

$$2\vec{k} \cdot \vec{G} = G^2 \Rightarrow \vec{K} \cdot \vec{G} = \frac{1}{2} G^2 \Rightarrow \|\vec{K}\| \|\vec{G}\| \cos \phi = \frac{1}{2} G^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$(54-2) \quad \|\vec{K}\| \cos \phi = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{G}\|$$

$$(54-2) \quad \frac{\vec{K} \cdot \vec{G}}{\|\vec{K}\| \|\vec{G}\|} = \cos \phi \quad (54-2)$$

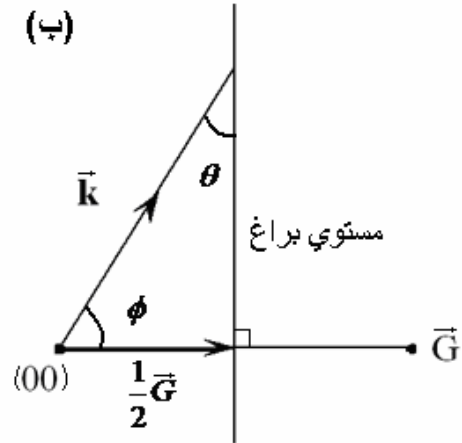
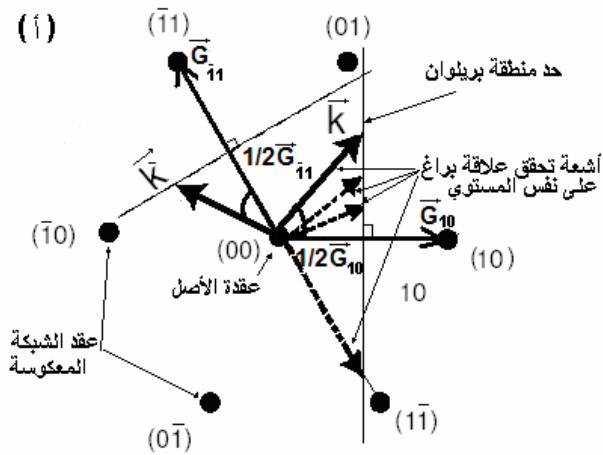
$$\frac{\vec{K} \cdot \vec{G}}{\|\vec{K}\| \|\vec{G}\|} = \cos \phi \quad (54-2) \quad \vec{G} \quad ( ) \quad ( )$$

$$(\cos \phi = \sin \theta) \quad ( ) \quad (22.2)$$

(55-2)

$$K \cos \phi = K \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} G \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{d} \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda = 2d \sin \theta$$



:(22.2)

( )

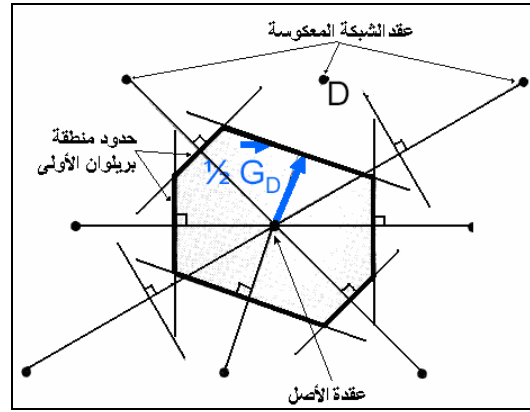
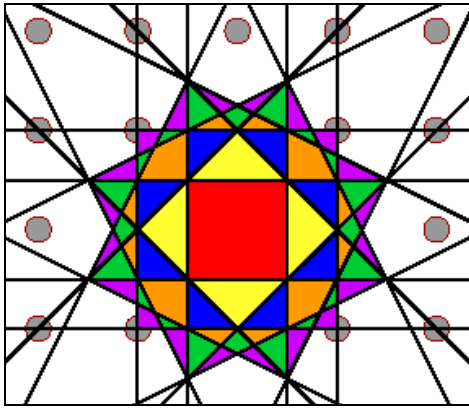
:

( )

$\bar{G}$

)

.(23.2)



:(23.2)

• بعض خصائص مناطق بريلوان:

.1

.2

.3

## 9-9-2 معكوس شبكات الفئة المكعبة :

:

## 1. معكوس الشبكة المكعبة البسيطة (CS):

$$\vec{a}_1 = a\vec{i} \quad , \quad \vec{a}_2 = a\vec{j} \quad , \quad \vec{a}_3 = a\vec{k} \quad :$$

:

$$\vec{A}_1 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = 2\pi \frac{a^2}{a^3} (\vec{j} \times \vec{k}) = \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{A}_2 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = 2\pi \frac{a^2}{a^3} (\vec{k} \times \vec{i}) = \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{A}_3 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = 2\pi \frac{a^2}{a^3} (\vec{i} \times \vec{j}) = \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{A}_1, \vec{A}_2, \vec{A}_3$$

$$. 2\pi/a$$

$$2\pi/a$$

$$V_{SB}^{CS} = \vec{A}_1 \cdot (\vec{A}_2 \times \vec{A}_3) = \left(\frac{2\pi}{a}\right)^3 : \quad \pm \vec{A}_1 = \pm \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{i}, \pm \vec{A}_2 = \pm \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{j}, \pm \vec{A}_3 = \pm \frac{2\pi}{a} \vec{k} :$$

## 2. معكوس الشبكة المكعبة الممركزة (CC):

:

.1

$$\vec{a}_3 = \frac{a}{2}(\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}) \quad \vec{a}_2 = \frac{a}{2}(\vec{i} - \vec{j} + \vec{k}) \quad \vec{a}_1 = \frac{a}{2}(-\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k})$$

:

$$(56-2) \quad \vec{A}_1 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = 2\pi \frac{\left(\frac{a^2}{4}\right)}{\left(\frac{a^3}{2}\right)} \left( (\vec{i} - \vec{j} + \vec{k}) \times (\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}) \right) = \frac{\pi}{a} (\vec{k} + \vec{j} + \vec{k} + \vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{i})$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{a} (\vec{k} + \vec{j})$$

:



$$(57-2) \quad \vec{A}_2 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = \frac{2\pi}{a} (\vec{i} + \vec{k})$$

$$(58-2) \quad \vec{A}_3 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = \frac{2\pi}{a} (\vec{j} + \vec{i})$$

CFC

$\vec{A}_1, \vec{A}_2, \vec{A}_3$

)  $4\pi/a$

.(

((24.2) )

:  $\frac{2\pi}{a} (\pm \vec{j} \pm \vec{i})$  ,  $\frac{2\pi}{a} (\pm \vec{i} \pm \vec{k})$  ,  $\frac{2\pi}{a} (\pm \vec{k} \pm \vec{j})$  :

$$. V_{SB}^{CC} = \vec{A}_1 \cdot (\vec{A}_2 \times \vec{A}_3) = 2 \left( \frac{2\pi}{a} \right)^3$$

3. معكوس الشبكة المكعبة الممركزة الأوجه (CFC):

:

$$\vec{a}_3 = \frac{a}{2} (\vec{i} + \vec{j}) \quad \vec{a}_2 = \frac{a}{2} (\vec{i} + \vec{k}) \quad \vec{a}_1 = \frac{a}{2} (\vec{j} + \vec{k})$$

:

$$(59-2) \quad \vec{A}_1 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = 2\pi \frac{\left( \frac{a^2/4}{a^3/4} \right) ((\vec{i} + \vec{k}) \times (\vec{i} + \vec{j}))}{\left( \frac{a^3}{4} \right)} = \frac{2\pi}{a} (\vec{k} + \vec{j} - \vec{i}) = \frac{2\pi}{a} (-\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k})$$

:

$$(60-2) \quad \vec{A}_2 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_3 \times \vec{a}_1}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = \frac{2\pi}{a} (\vec{i} - \vec{j} + \vec{k})$$

$$(61-2) \quad \vec{A}_3 = 2\pi \frac{\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2}{\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)} = \frac{2\pi}{a} (\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k})$$

CC

$$\vec{A}_1, \vec{A}_2, \vec{A}_3$$

$$.4\pi/a$$

CC

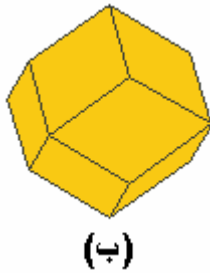
-

$$((24.2) \quad ) ( \quad )$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{a} (\pm \vec{i} \pm \vec{k} \pm \vec{j}) :$$

$$.V_{SB}^{CFC} = \vec{A}_1 \cdot (\vec{A}_2 \times \vec{A}_3) = 4 \left( \frac{2\pi}{a} \right)^3 :$$

$$\pm \frac{4\pi}{a} \vec{k}, \pm \frac{4\pi}{a} \vec{j}, \pm \frac{4\pi}{a} \vec{i} :$$



(ب)



(ج)

. (ب) CC

(ج) CFC

:(24.2)

10-2 عامل البنية :

$$( \quad )$$

(j)

$$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$$

$$. (\vec{r}_j = x_j \vec{a} + y_j \vec{b} + z_j \vec{c}) :$$

:

$$(\vec{R}_{m,n,p})$$

:

$$. \vec{R}_{0,0,0}$$

$$( \quad )$$

$$(\vec{R}_{m,n,p} = m \vec{a} + n \vec{b} + p \vec{c})$$

$$\vec{r}_j$$

$$. ( \quad )$$

$$((25.2)) \quad (\vec{r}_j + \vec{R}_{m,n,p}) : (\vec{R}_{m,n,p})$$

$$(62-2) \quad C_j (\vec{R} - (\vec{r}_j + \vec{R}_{m,n,p}))$$

$\vec{R} :$

$$(63-2) \quad N(\vec{r}') = \sum_{j=1}^S C_j (\vec{R} - (\vec{r}_j + \vec{R}_{m,n,p}))$$

$$\vec{r}' = \vec{R} - (\vec{r}_j + \vec{R}_{m,n,p}) :$$

$$(64-2) \quad \Omega = \sum_{mnp}^{M^3} \int_{\text{خلية}} N(\vec{r}') e^{i\vec{R} \cdot \vec{\Delta k}} dv$$

$$M^3 \quad ( \quad ) \quad (m n p) :$$

$$\Omega = \sum_{mnp}^{M^3} \sum_j^S \int_{\text{خلية}} C_j(\vec{r}') dv e^{i(\vec{r}' + \vec{R}_{m,n,p} + \vec{r}_j) \cdot \vec{\Delta k}}$$

$$(65-2) \quad \Omega = \sum_{mnp}^{M^3} \sum_j^S f_j e^{i(\vec{R}_{m,n,p} + \vec{r}_j) \cdot \vec{\Delta k}}$$

$$(66-2) \quad f_j = \int_{\text{خلية}} C_j(\vec{r}') dv e^{i\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{\Delta k}}$$

(j)  $f_j$

: (65-2)  $\vec{\Delta k} = \vec{G}$  :

$$\Omega = M^3 \sum_j^S f_j e^{i\vec{r}_j \cdot \vec{G}} e^{i\vec{R}_{m,n,p} \cdot \vec{G}} = M^3 \sum_j^S f_j e^{i\vec{r}_j \cdot \vec{G}}$$

.  $(e^{i\vec{R}_{m,n,p} \cdot \vec{G}} = 1)$  :

:  $\Omega = M^3 F$

$$(67-2) \quad F = \sum_j^S f_j e^{i\vec{r}_j \cdot \vec{G}}$$

:  $F$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}_j \cdot \vec{G} &= (x_j \vec{a} + y_j \vec{b} + z_j \vec{c}) (\vec{h} \vec{a}^* + \vec{k} \vec{b}^* + \vec{l} \vec{c}^*) \\ &= 2\pi (x_j h + y_j k + z_j l) \end{aligned}$$

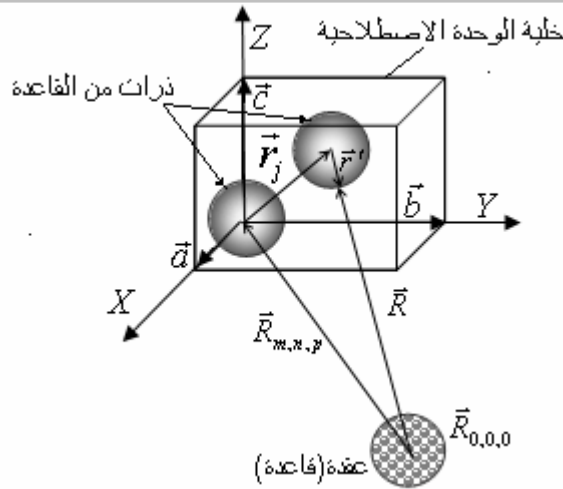
:

$$(68-2) \quad F_{hkl} = \sum_j^S f_j e^{i2\pi(x_j h + y_j k + z_j l)}$$

$F_{hkl}$

(hkl) ( )

(hkl)



:(25.2)

## 11-2 حساب عامل البنية لبعض البنى البلورية:

: (68-2)

• بنية المكعب البسيط (CS):

: (0,0,0)

$$F_{hkl} = f e^{i2\pi(0h+0k+0l)} = f$$

(hkl)	$h, k, l$	$F_{hkl}$	$(F_{hkl} \neq 0)$
-------	-----------	-----------	--------------------

• بنية المكعب المراكز (CC):

: (0,0,0) (( (CS) (CC)

:  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 

$$F_{hkl} = f + f e^{i2\pi\left(\frac{h}{2} + \frac{k}{2} + \frac{l}{2}\right)} = f(1 + e^{i\pi(h+k+l)})$$

$h, k, l$	$F_{hkl}$
-----------	-----------

$(F_{hkl} = 2f \neq 0)$	$h + k + l = 2n$ :	$h + k + l$
-------------------------	--------------------	-------------

$(F_{hkl} = 0)$	$h + k + l = 2n + 1$ :	$h + k + l$
-----------------	------------------------	-------------

• بنية المكعب الممرکز الأوجه (CFC):

))

(0,0,0): (( (CS) (CFC)

:  $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$  :

$$F_{hkl} = f \left( 1 + e^{i\pi(h+k)} + e^{i\pi(h+l)} + e^{i\pi(k+l)} \right)$$

$: h, k, l$   $F_{hkl}$

$h, k, l$   $(F_{hkl} = 4f \neq 0)$

$(F_{hkl} = 0)$   $h, k, l$

• بنية كلوريد السيزيوم (CsCl):

))

(Cs<sup>+</sup>) (( (Cs<sup>+</sup>) (Cl<sup>-</sup>) (Cs<sup>+</sup>) (CsCl)

:  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$  : (Cl<sup>-</sup>) (0,0,0)

$$F_{hkl} = f_{Cs^+} + f_{Cl^-} e^{i\pi(h+k+l)}$$

$: h, k, l$   $F_{hkl}$

$(F_{hkl} = f_{Cs^+} + f_{Cl^-} \neq 0)$   $h+k+l$

$(F_{hkl} = 0)$   $h+k+l$

• بنية كلوريد الصوديوم (NaCl):

))

(Na<sup>+</sup>) (Cl<sup>-</sup>) (CS) (NaCl)

(Cl<sup>-</sup>) (( (Na<sup>+</sup>) (CFC)

:  $(Na^+)$

$$\cdot \left(0, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) : Cl^- \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) (0,0,0) : Na^+$$

:

$$F_{hkl} = f_{Na^+} \left( 1 + e^{i\pi(h+k)} + e^{i\pi(h+l)} + e^{i\pi(k+l)} \right) + f_{Cl^-} \left( e^{i\pi(h+k+l)} + e^{i\pi h} + e^{i\pi k} + e^{i\pi l} \right)$$

:  $h, k, l$

$F_{hkl}$

$$(F_{hkl} = 0)$$

$h, k, l$

$$(F_{hkl} = 4f_{Na^+} + 4f_{Cl^-})$$

$h, k, l$

$$(F_{hkl} = 4f_{Na^+} - 4f_{Cl^-})$$

$h, k, l$

(+)

(26.2)

(-)

$NaCl$	$CsCl$	$CFC$	$CC$	$Cs$	$N^2 = h^2 + k^2 + l^2$	$(hkl)$
-	+	-	-	+	1	(100)
-	+	-	+	+	2	(110)
+	+	+	-	+	3	(111)
+	+	+	+	+	4	(200)
-	+	-	-	+	5	(210)
-	+	-	+	+	6	(211)
+	+	+	+	+	8	(220)
-	+	-	-	+	9	(300)-(221)

:(2.2)

الفصل الثالث

# الروابط البلورية والخصائص المرونية



1-3 مقدمة:

الروابط البلورية هي قوى التجاذب التي تربط الذرات أو الأيونات في شبكة بلورية. هذه القوى يمكن أن تكون أيونية، تساهمية، فلزية، أو قوى فان دير فالس (Van Der Waals). قوى التجاذب هي المسؤولة عن الاستقرار الهيكلي للبلورة، بينما القوى المرورية هي المسؤولة عن مرونتها وقابليتها على التشوه.

1. قوى التجاذب :

1. قوى التجاذب الأيونية

2. قوى التجاذب التساهمية

3. قوى التجاذب الفلزية (Van Der Waals)

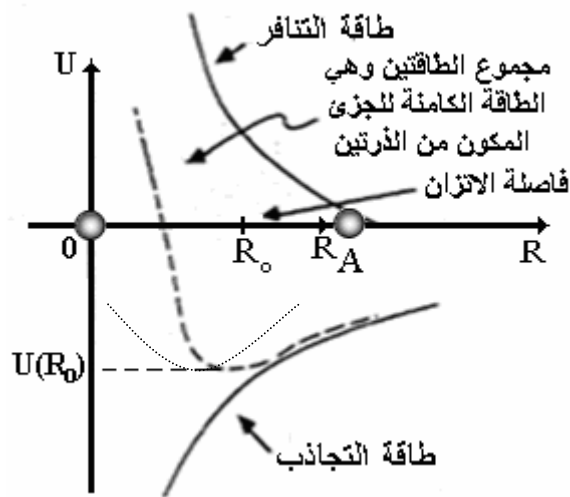
2. قوى التنافر:

2-3 طاقة الترابط :

(

O (1.3)

( ) r A  
F



الشكل (1.3):

$$(1.3) \quad \vec{F} = -\frac{dU}{dR} \vec{R}$$

$$\vec{F} \quad ( ) \quad \frac{dU}{dR} > 0 \quad (1.3)$$

$$\vec{R} \quad \vec{F} \quad \frac{dU}{dR} < 0 \quad \vec{R}$$

$$\vec{R} \quad (1.3) \quad .( )$$

$$( ) \quad \frac{dU}{dR} > 0 \quad R > R_0$$

$$(F)_{R_0} = 0 \quad \frac{dU}{dR} = 0 \quad R = R_0 \quad \frac{dU}{dR} < 0 \quad R < R_0$$

:

$$(2.3) \quad U(R) = \frac{a}{R^m} - \frac{b}{R^n}$$

،  $-b/R^n$   $a/R^m$   $n, m, b, a :$

$$\left( \frac{d^2U}{dR^2} \right)_{R_0} = \beta > 0 :$$

:  $\lambda \exp(-R/\rho) :$

$m > n$

$m$

$a/R^m$

$\rho, \lambda$

$R_0$

(2.3)

:

$$(3.3) \quad F(R_0) = \left( -\frac{du}{dr} \right)_{R=R_0} = 0$$

:  $R = R_0$

(3.3)

(2.3)

$$(4.3) \quad - \left( \frac{bnR_0^{n-1}}{R_0^{2n}} - \frac{amR_0^{m-1}}{R_0^{2m}} \right) = 0$$

: (4.3)

$$(5.3) \quad R_0 = \left( \frac{am}{bn} \right)^{\frac{1}{m-n}}$$

:

(  $R = R_0$  ) (2.3) (5.3)

$$(6.3) \quad U(R_0) = \frac{bnR_0^{m-n}}{mR_0^m} - \frac{b}{R_0^n} = \frac{bn}{m} R_0^{-n} - \frac{b}{R_0^n} = -bR_0^{-n} \left( 1 - \frac{n}{m} \right)$$

$m > n$  أن

$U(R_0)$

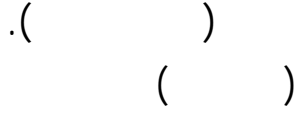
(6.3)

$$R < R_0$$

$$R > R_0$$

$$R = R_0$$

## 3-3 الرابطة الأيونية :



$$2N$$

$$(2.3)$$

$$j \quad i$$

(7.3)

$$U_{ij} = \frac{a}{r_{ij}^m} \pm K \frac{q^2}{r_{ij}}$$

$$n=1 \quad b = Kq^2$$

(-)

$$j \quad i$$

$$r_{ij} :$$

$$(K = 1/4\pi\epsilon_0 = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2 / \text{C}^2)$$

(+)

$$P_{ij}$$

$$R : \quad r_{ij} = R P_{ij}$$

$$(7.3)$$

$$R \quad j \quad i$$

$$(8.3) \quad U_{ij} = \frac{a}{R^m} \left( \frac{1}{p_{ij}} \right) - K \frac{q^2}{R} \left( \frac{\mp 1}{p_{ij}} \right)$$

$$: \quad (8.3) \quad j \quad i$$

$$(9.3) \quad U_i = \sum_{j(j \neq i)} U_{ij} = \frac{a}{R^m} A_n - |\alpha| K \frac{q^2}{R}$$

$$(10.3) \quad A_n = \sum_{j(j \neq i)} \left( \frac{1}{p_{ij}} \right)^n$$

$$(11.3) \quad \alpha = \sum_{j(j \neq i)} \left( \frac{\mp 1}{p_{ij}} \right)$$

(Madelung)  $\alpha$   $m$   $A_n$

$2N$

$$(12.3) \quad U_{tot}(R) = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) 2N U_i = N \left( \frac{a}{R^m} A_n - |\alpha| \frac{Kq^2}{R} \right)$$

1/2

$R_0$  ( )

$$(13.3) \quad \left( \frac{dU_{tot}(R)}{dR} \right)_{R_0} = 0$$

$$N \left( \frac{-ma}{R_0^{m+1}} A_n + |\alpha| \frac{Kq^2}{R_0^2} \right) = 0$$

$$(14.3) \quad R_0 = \left( \frac{maA_n}{|\alpha|Kq^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{m-1}}$$

: (  $R = R_0$  ) (12.3) (14.3)

$$(15.3) \quad U_{tot}(R_0) = -|\alpha| \frac{NKq^2}{R_0} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{m} \right)$$

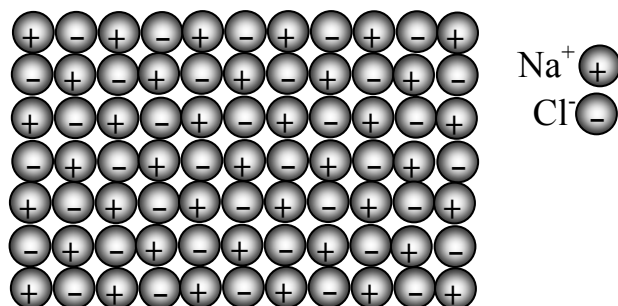
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} ) \\ N_a \end{array} \right\} \frac{U_{tot}(R_0)}{N} = -|\alpha| \frac{Kq^2}{R_0} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{m} \right) \quad \left( -|\alpha| \frac{NKq^2}{R_0} \right)$$

(  $\text{J/mole}$  )

طاقة الالتحام (mole/ KJ)	البلورة	طاقة الالتحام (mole/ KJ)	البلورة
635	بروميد الروبيديوم <i>RbBr</i>	752	كلوريد الصوديوم <i>NaCl</i>
595	أيوديد السيزيوم <i>CsI</i>	650	أيوديد البوتاسيوم <i>KI</i>

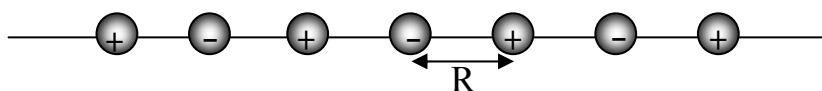
الجدول (1.3):

: <100>



الشكل (2.3):

مثال:



الشكل (3.3):

$$(16.3) \quad |\alpha| = \left| \sum_{j(j \neq i)} \left( \frac{\mp 1}{p_{ij}} \right) \right| = \left| \sum_{j(j \neq i)} \left( \frac{\mp 1}{\left( \frac{r_{ij}}{R} \right)} \right) \right| = \left| \sum_{j(j \neq i)} \left( \frac{\mp R}{r_{ij}} \right) \right|$$

$$|\alpha| = \left| \sum_{j(j \neq i)} \left( \frac{\mp 1}{p_{ij}} \right) \right| = 2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots \right)$$

$$: 0 \quad \ln(1+x)$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots \right)$$

$$\ln(1+1) = \ln(2) = \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots \right)$$

:

$$(17.3) \quad |\alpha| = |2(\ln(2))| = 1.3863$$

:

<i>ZnS</i>	<i>CsCl</i>	<i>NaCl</i>	<i>CFC</i>	<i>CC</i>	البنية البلورية
1.638	1.762	1.747	1.792	1.792	ثابت مادلونغ

الجدول (2.3):

### 4-3 الرابطة التساهمية:

,

)  
(  
(

( ${}_{14}SI^{28}$ )

( )

$3S^2 3P^2$  (  $1S^2 2S^2 2P^6 3S^2 3P^2$  )

3S (4.3)

( )

3P



( )  $SP^3$

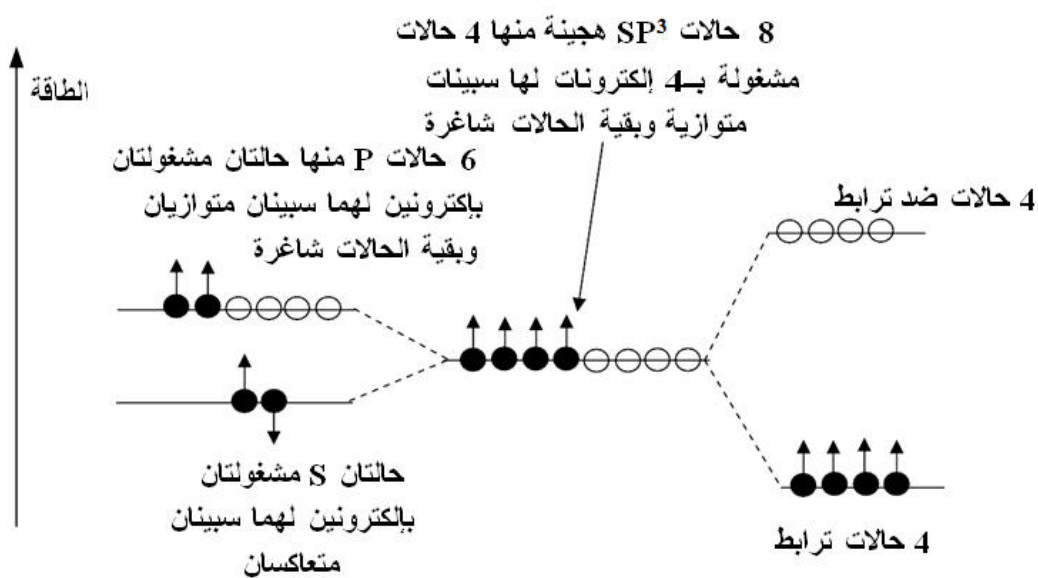
$SP^3$  )

(

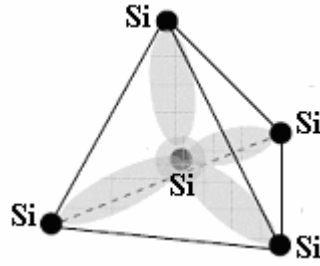
(5.3)

1

2



الشكل (4.3):



الشكل (5.3):

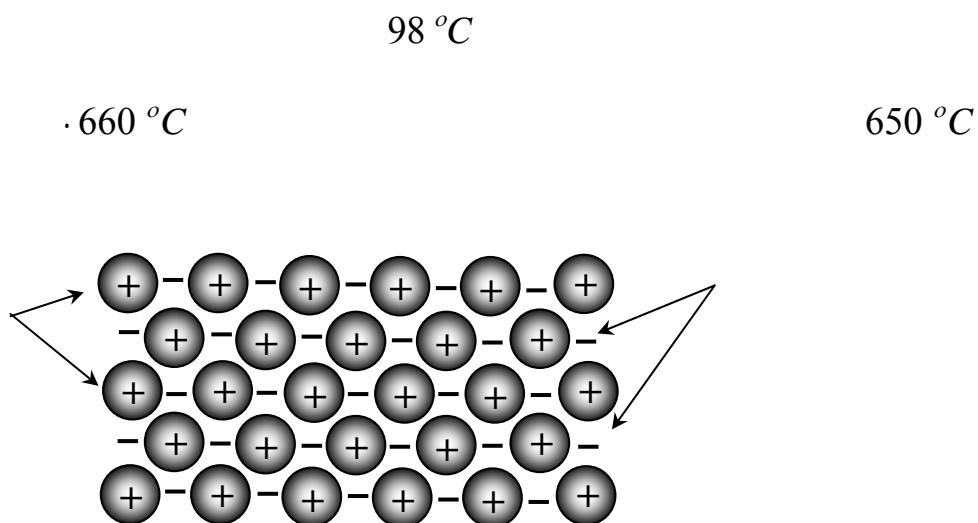
(3.3)

البلورة	طاقة الانتحام ( $KJ / mole$ )	درجة حرارة الانصهار ( $^{\circ}C$ )
الماس C	713	1410
سيلكون Si	450	>3550
جرمانيوم Ge	3.5	-

الجدول (3.3):

5-3 الرابطة المعدنية:

((6.3) )



الشكل (6.3): مخطط مبسط للرابطة المعدنية

(4.3)

درجة حرارة الانصهار (°C)	طاقة الالتحام (KJ / mole)	بلورة
660	324	الألمنيوم Al
1538	406	الحديد Fe
3410	849	النتغستن W

الجدول (4.3):

### 6-3 رابطة فان در فالس (Van Der Waals) أو الرابطة الجزيئية:

0.2ev

(London)

1930

(Heisenberg)

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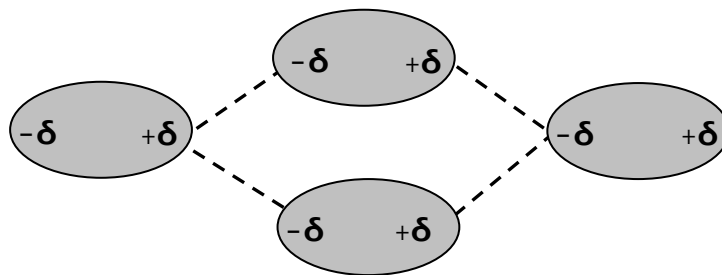
.(

,((7.3) )

)

CFC

.(Xe(-112°C) Kr(-156°C) Ar(-189°C) Ne(-249°C)



الشكل (7.3):

درجة حرارة الانصهار (° C)	طاقة الالتحام (KJ / mole)	البلورة
-189	7.7	الأرغون Ar
-101	31	CL <sub>2</sub>
-78	35	NH <sub>3</sub>

الجدول (5.3):

$r_{ij}$   $j$   $i$

: (Lennard-Jones)

$$(18.3) \quad U_{ij}(r_{ij}) = 4\epsilon \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right]$$

$$. b = 4\epsilon\sigma^6 \quad a = 4\epsilon\sigma^{12} \quad (2.3)$$

$$(19.3) \quad U_{tot}(R) = \frac{N}{2} \sum_{j(j \neq i)} U_{ij}(r_{ij}) = 2N\epsilon \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma}{R} \right)^{12} A_{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma}{R} \right)^6 A_6 \right]$$

$$: R \quad p_{ij} = \frac{r_{ij}}{R} \quad A_n = \sum_{i \neq j} \left( \frac{1}{p_{ij}} \right)^n :$$

$R_0$

$$(20.3) \quad \left( \frac{dU_{tot}(R)}{dR} \right)_{R_0} = 0 \Rightarrow R_0 = \sigma \left( \frac{2A_{12}}{A_6} \right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

: (  $R = R_0$  ) (19.3) (20.3)

$$(21.3) \quad U_{tot}(R_0) = -\frac{2N\varepsilon\sigma^6 A_6}{2} R_0^{-6} = \frac{N\varepsilon A_6^2}{2A_{12}}$$

$$\frac{U_{tot}(R_0)}{N} = \frac{\varepsilon A_6^2}{2A_{12}}$$

$$A_6 \quad A_{12} \quad (6.3)$$

$$\cdot \quad A_{12} < A_6$$

<i>CFC</i>	<i>CC</i>	<i>CS</i>	$A_n$
14.45	12.25	8.40	$A_6$
12.13	9.11	6.20	$A_{12}$

الجدول (6.3): لـ  $A_6$  ,  $A_{12}$  .

تطبيق:

$a$   $N$   $CFC$   $R$

: ( )

$$(22.3) \quad B = V_0 \left( \frac{d^2 U_{tot}}{dV^2} \right)_{T, V_0} = \left( V \frac{d^2 U_{tot}}{dR^2} \left( \frac{dR}{dV} \right)^2 \right)_{T, R_0}$$

$V_0$  :

$$R = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \quad V = \frac{a^3}{4} N : \quad CFC$$

:  $R_0$

$$(23.3) \quad R_0 = \sigma \left( \frac{2A_{12}}{A_6} \right)^{\frac{1}{6}} = 1.09\sigma$$

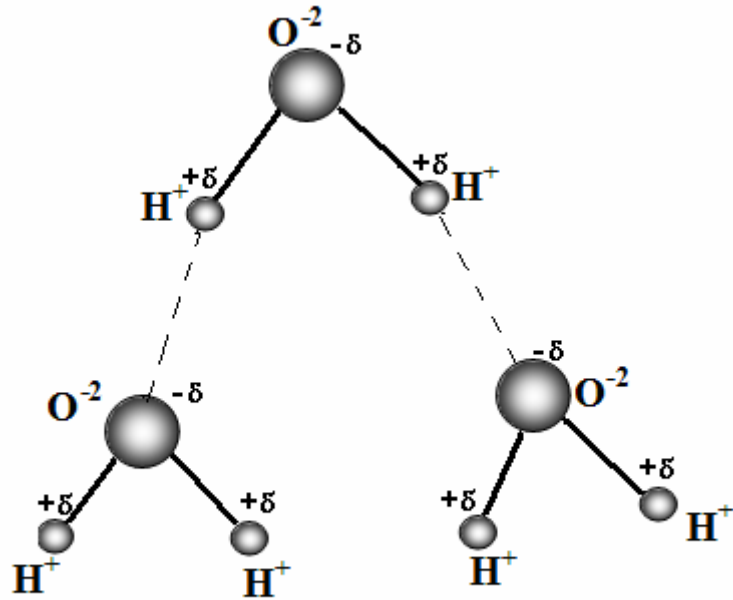
$$(24.3) \quad V = \frac{a^3}{4} N = \frac{N}{\sqrt{2}} R^3$$

: (24.3) و (23.3) (19.3) (22.3)

$$(25.3) \quad B \approx 75 \epsilon / \sigma^3$$

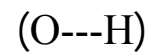
6-3 الرابطة الهيدروجينية:

(8.3)



تنظيم جزيئات الماء بسبب الرابطة الهيدروجينية

الشكل (8.3):



(+δ)

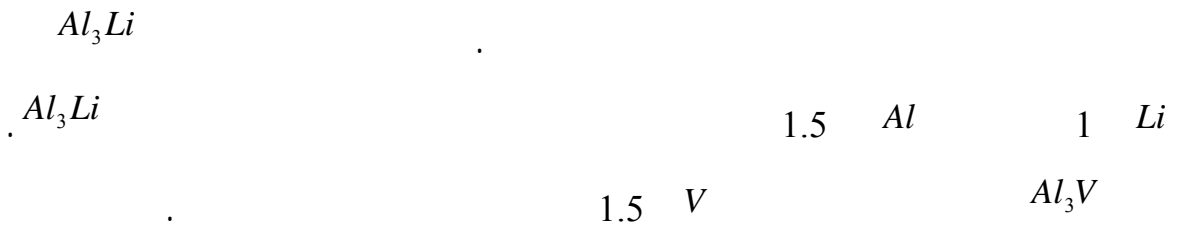
(-δ)

$$(R_{O...H} = 2.76 \text{ \AA})$$

$$.( R_{O-H} = 0.96 \text{ \AA})$$



ملاحظة عامة:



9-3 الخصائص المرنة:

( )

1-9-3 قانون هوك (Hooke):

$$U(R) \quad A \quad (1.3)$$

: ( )

$$(26.3) \quad U(R) = U(R_0) + \left( \frac{dU}{dR} \right)_{R_0} (R - R_0) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{d^2U}{dR^2} \right)_{R_0} (R - R_0)^2 + \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{d^3U}{dR^3} \right)_{R_0} (R - R_0)^3 + \dots$$

$$\left( \frac{d^2U}{dR^2} \right)_{R_0} = \beta > 0 \quad (1.3)$$

$$\gamma \left( \frac{d^3U}{dR^3} \right)_{R_0} = -2\gamma < 0 \quad : \quad R = R_0$$

$$(26.3) \quad U(X) = U(R) - U(R_0), \quad (R - R_0) = X$$

$$(27.3) \quad U(X) = \frac{1}{2} \beta X^2 + \frac{1}{3} \gamma X^3$$

$$(27.3) \quad X^2 \gg X^3$$

$$(28.3) \quad U(X) = \frac{1}{2} \beta X^2$$

: A

$$(29.3) \quad f = -\frac{dU(X)}{dX} = -\beta X$$

) X

(

(1.3)

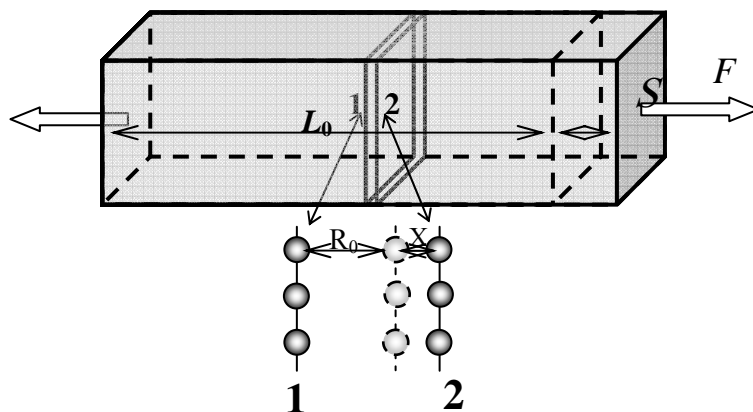
(28.3)

. U(R<sub>0</sub>)

$$L_0 \quad S \quad F$$

$$X : \quad \Delta L = \sum X \quad L$$

$$(9.3) \quad 2 \quad 1$$



الشكل (9.3):

$$F_{\text{int}}$$

$$(30.3) \quad F_{\text{int}} = fN = N\beta X$$

$$S \quad N$$

$$(31.3) \quad \sigma = \frac{F_{\text{int}}}{S} = \frac{N\beta X}{S} = CX$$

$$C = \frac{N\beta}{S}$$

$$R_0 \quad (31.3)$$

$$(32.3) \quad \sigma = R_0 C \frac{X}{R_0} = \frac{R_0 N \beta}{S} \left( \frac{X}{R_0} \right)$$

$$E = \frac{R_0 N \beta}{S}, \varepsilon' = \frac{X}{R_0} \quad (32.3)$$

(33.3)

$$\sigma = E \varepsilon'$$

$$\varepsilon' = \frac{F}{R_0} \quad (33.3)$$

$$\varepsilon' = \frac{L_0}{N'+1}$$

(34.3)

$$\varepsilon' = \frac{N'X}{N'R_0} = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0} = \varepsilon$$

(34.3)

$$\sigma = E \varepsilon \quad (33.3)$$

(35.3)

$$\sigma = E \varepsilon$$

(Hooke) (35.3)

$$\sigma = E \varepsilon \quad (35.3)$$

(7.3)

$E (10^9 N m^2)$		المادة
النهاية الصغرى	النهاية العظمى	
64	77	Al
68	194	Cu
135	290	Fe
437	514	Mg
400	400	W

الجدول (7.3): معامل يونغ لبعض المعادن.

### 2-9-3 منحنى الإجهاد والانفعال:

(10.3).

المجال OA: ( )

$$\sigma_e \quad (\sigma \propto \varepsilon)$$

:

$$\sigma = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon = 0$$

(36.3)

$$\sigma \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sigma = \tan(\alpha)\varepsilon \Rightarrow E = \tan(\alpha)$$

$$\sigma > \sigma_e$$

المجال AB:

:

(37.3)

$$\sigma = \Gamma \varepsilon^m$$

( )

: m

Γ :

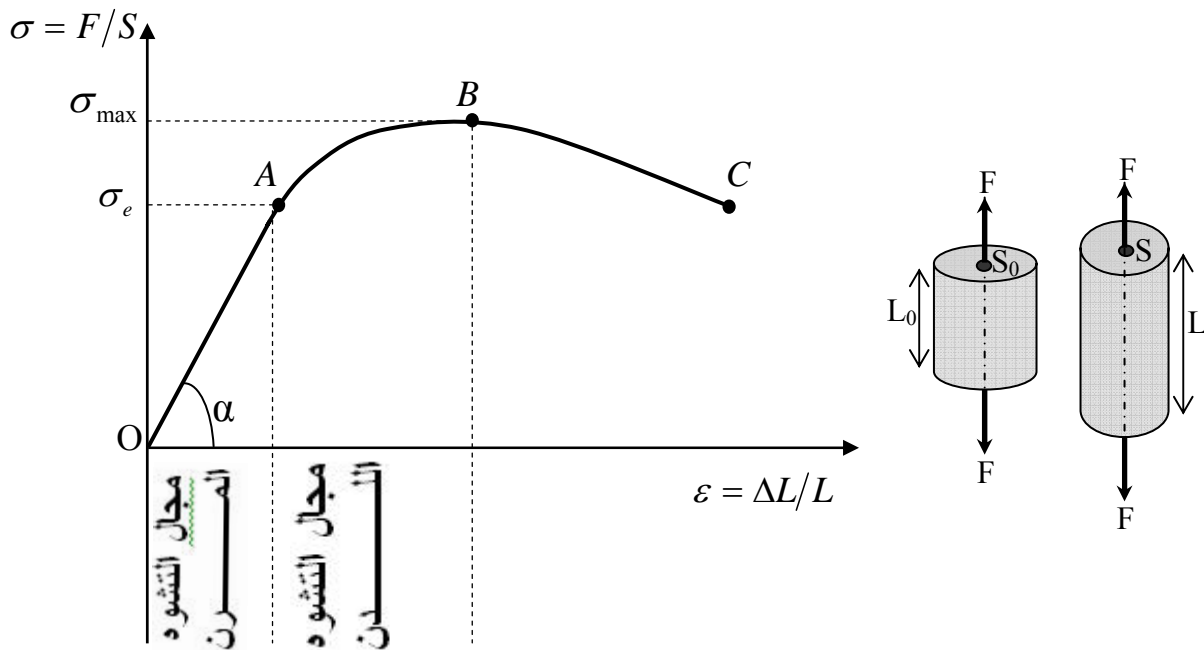
)

$\sigma_{max}$

المجال BC:

(

.C



الشكل (10.3): المنحنى الاسمي إجهاد - انفعال.

### 3-9-3 معامل بواسون والانفعال الحجمي:

$$(11.3) \quad (XYZ) \quad \sigma_y \quad \varepsilon_y \quad Y \quad \varepsilon_z \quad \varepsilon_x \quad Z \quad X \quad : \quad (34.3)$$

$$(38.3) \quad \varepsilon_y = \frac{\Delta L_y}{L_{y0}} = \frac{L_y - L_{y0}}{L_{y0}} > 0$$

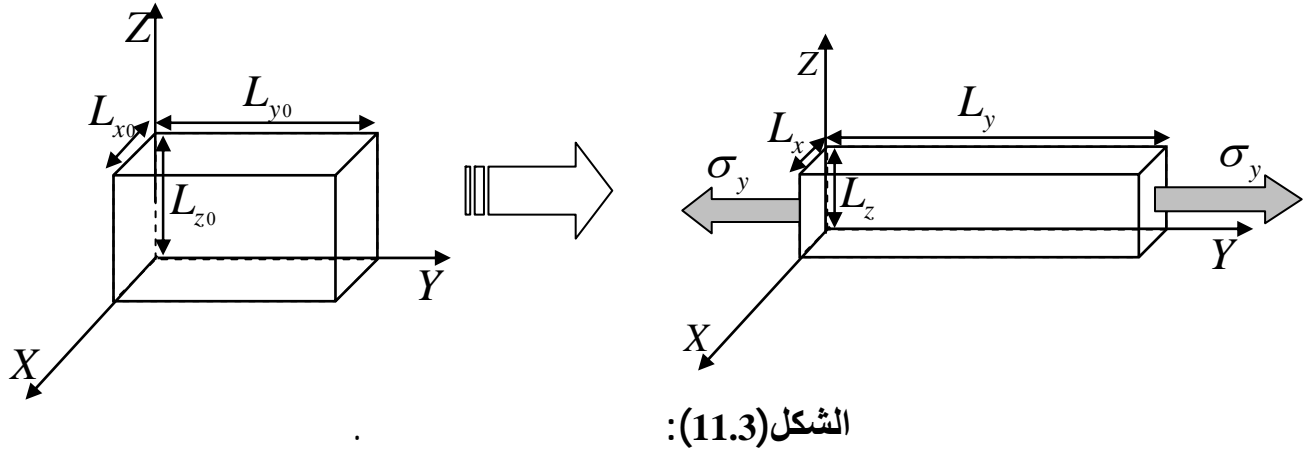
$$(39.3) \quad \varepsilon_x = \frac{\Delta L_x}{L_{x0}} = \frac{L_x - L_{x0}}{L_{x0}} < 0$$

$$(40.3) \quad \varepsilon_z = \frac{\Delta L_z}{L_{z0}} = \frac{L_z - L_{z0}}{L_{z0}} < 0$$

$\nu$

:

$$(41.3) \quad \nu = -\frac{\varepsilon_x}{\varepsilon_y} = -\frac{\varepsilon_z}{\varepsilon_y}$$



(8.3)

المطاط	النحاس	الفولاذ	المادة
0.5	0.36	0.25	معامل بواسون

الجدول (8.3):

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V_0} ( \quad )$$

$$(42.3) \quad V_0 = L_{x0} \times L_{y0} \times L_{z0} \quad V = L_x \times L_y \times L_z$$

$$(43.3) \quad \varepsilon_x = \frac{L_x - L_{x0}}{L_{x0}} \Rightarrow L_x = L_{x0}(1 + \varepsilon_x)$$

$$(44.3) \quad L_y = L_{y0}(1 + \varepsilon_y)$$

$$(45.3) \quad L_z = L_{z0}(1 + \varepsilon_z)$$



:

$$V = L_{x0}(1 + \varepsilon_x) \times L_{y0}(1 + \varepsilon_y) \times L_{z0}(1 + \varepsilon_z) = V_0((1 + \varepsilon_x) \times (1 + \varepsilon_y) \times (1 + \varepsilon_z))$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V_0} = \frac{V - V_0}{V_0} = ((1 + \varepsilon_x) \times (1 + \varepsilon_y) \times (1 + \varepsilon_z) - 1)$$

$$(46.3) \quad \frac{\Delta V}{V_0} = \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z = \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_i$$

$$\varepsilon_x \varepsilon_y \approx \varepsilon_x \varepsilon_z \approx \varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z \approx \varepsilon_x \varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z \approx 0 \quad :$$

$$: (46.3) \quad (41.3)$$

$$(47.3) \quad \frac{\Delta V}{V_0} = \varepsilon_y(1 - 2\nu)$$

$$: \quad r \quad L$$

$$(48.3) \quad \nu = -\frac{\varepsilon_r}{\varepsilon_L} = -\frac{\Delta r/r_0}{\Delta L/L_0}$$

$$V = L\pi r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta V}{V_0} = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0} + 2\frac{\Delta r}{r_0} \quad :$$

$$(49.3) \quad \frac{\Delta V}{V_0} = \varepsilon_L(1 - 2\nu) \quad :$$

3-9-3 معامل القص:

$$\tau \propto \theta \quad (12.3)$$

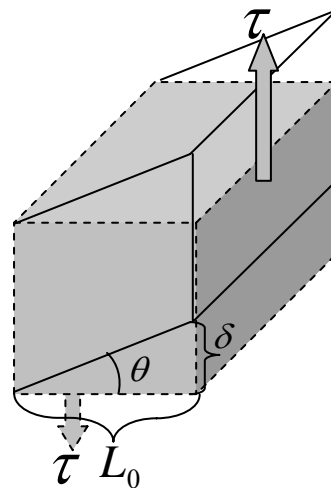
$$(50.3) \quad \gamma = \tan(\theta) = \frac{\delta}{L_0}$$

$$\tau \propto \gamma$$

$$(51.3) \quad \gamma \cong \theta(\text{radian}) \cong \frac{\delta}{L_0}$$

$$(52.3) \quad \tau = G\gamma$$

$$\tau = G\gamma$$



الشكل (12.3): تأثير إجهاد القص

(9.3)

$E (10^9 Nm^2 )$		المادة
النهاية الصغرى	النهاية العظمى	
25	29	Al
31	77	Cu
61	180	Fe
171	184	Mg
155	155	W

الجدول (9.3):

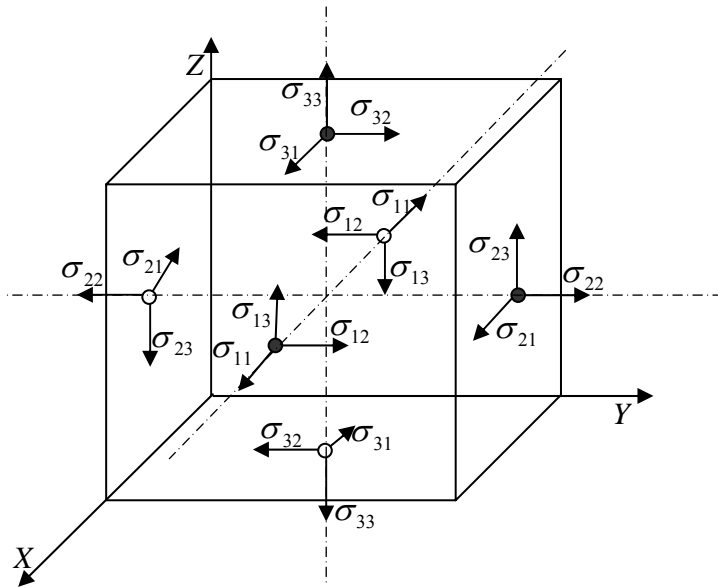
ملاحظة:

$$(53.3) \quad G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$

3-9-5 ممتد الإجهاد:

$$i \quad [ \sigma_{ij} ] \quad j \quad , \quad 3^2 = 9 \quad ((13.3))$$

$$(54.3) \quad [ \sigma_{ij} ] = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} & \sigma_{32} & \sigma_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$



الشكل (13.3):

1. خصائص ممتد الإجهاد:

$\sigma_{ii} > 0$   $(i = j)$   $\sigma_{ii}$  •

$\sigma_{ii} < 0$   $i$

9 6  $(i \neq j)$   $\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ji}$  •

:

(55.3) 
$$[\sigma_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{23} & \sigma_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(56.3) \quad \det([\sigma_{ij}] - \mu I) = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_{11} - \mu & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} - \mu & \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{23} & \sigma_{33} - \mu \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\mu_3, \mu_2, \mu_1$

:

$\sigma_3, \sigma_2, \sigma_1$

$$(57.3) \quad [\sigma] = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Sigma^-(O', x'_1, x'_2, x'_3)$

$\Sigma(O, x_1, x_2, x_3)$

:

$$(58.3) \quad \sigma_{ij} = \sum_{k,l=1}^3 a_{ik} a_{jl} \sigma_{kl} \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

$\Sigma(O, x_1, x_2, x_3)$

:  $a_{ik}, a_{jl}$  :

$\cdot \Sigma^-(O', x'_1, x'_2, x'_3)$

2. حساب شعاع الإجهاد الكلي  $\vec{T}(M, \vec{n})$

$\vec{n}$

$M$

$\vec{T}(M, \vec{n})$

$\vec{n}$

$$(59.3) \quad \vec{T}(M, \vec{n}) = [\sigma_{ij}] \cdot \vec{n}$$

$T_t$

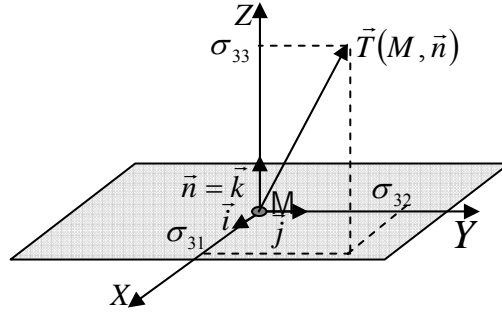
$T_n$

$$(60.3) \quad \begin{aligned} T_n &= \vec{T}(M, \vec{k}) \cdot \vec{n} \\ T_t &= \sqrt{(\vec{T}(M, \vec{k}))^2 - (T_n)^2} \end{aligned}$$

:(14.3)

 $\vec{k}$ 

مثال:

 $\vec{k}$ 

الشكل (14.3):

$$: \quad (i \neq j) \quad \sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ji}$$

$$\vec{T}(M, \vec{k}) = \sigma_{31} \vec{i} + \sigma_{32} \vec{j} + \sigma_{33} \vec{k} = \sigma_{13} \vec{i} + \sigma_{23} \vec{j} + \sigma_{33} \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{T}(M, \vec{k}) = [\sigma_{ij}] \cdot \vec{k} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{23} & \sigma_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \sigma_{13} \vec{i} + \sigma_{23} \vec{j} + \sigma_{33} \vec{k}$$

:  $T_t$        $T_n$ 

$$(61.3) \quad T_n = \vec{T}(M, \vec{k}) \cdot \vec{k} = \sigma_{33}$$

$$(62.3) \quad T_t = \sqrt{(\vec{T}(M, \vec{k}))^2 - (T_n)^2} = \sqrt{(\sigma_{13}^2 + \sigma_{23}^2 + \sigma_{33}^2) - \sigma_{33}^2} = \sqrt{\sigma_{13}^2 + \sigma_{23}^2}$$

6-9-3 معامل الانضغاط الحجمي:

$$\Delta p \quad A_0 \quad P_0 \quad F$$

$$P_0 + \Delta p$$

$$-\Delta p$$

$$(15.3)$$

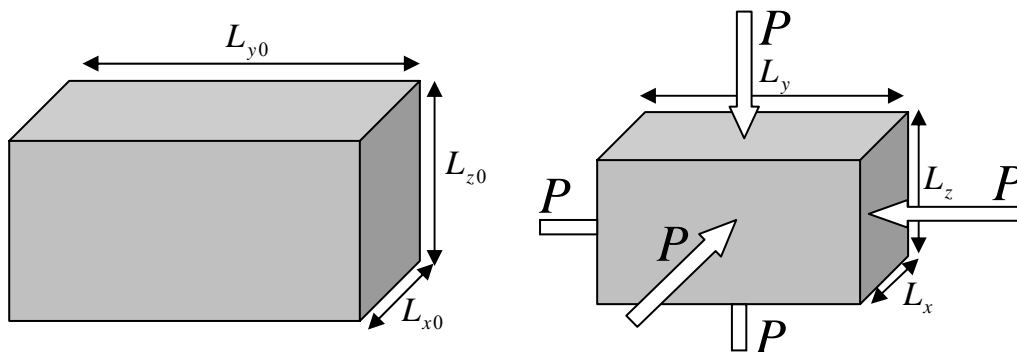
:

$$(63.3) \quad \sigma_{ij} = -\Delta p \delta_{ij}$$

$\delta_{ij}$  :

$$: \quad B \quad \Delta P \quad \frac{\Delta V}{V_0}$$

$$(64.3) \quad B = -\frac{\Delta p}{\left(\frac{\Delta V}{V}\right)}$$



الشكل (15.3):

$\chi$  :

$$(65.3) \quad \chi = \frac{1}{B} = -V_0 \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta P}$$

7-9-3 ممتد الانفصال:

$$x'_i - x_i$$

:

$$(66.3) \quad u_i = x'_i - x_i = \sum_{j=1}^3 \zeta_{ij} x_j \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

:

$$[\zeta_{ij}]$$

$$(67.3) \quad [\zeta_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{11} & \zeta_{12} & \zeta_{13} \\ \zeta_{21} & \zeta_{22} & \zeta_{23} \\ \zeta_{31} & \zeta_{32} & \zeta_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

:

$$(i \neq j) \quad \zeta_{ij} = \partial u_i / \partial x_j \quad [\zeta_{ij}]$$

$$\zeta_{ii} = \partial u_i / \partial x_i \quad \cdot \quad \partial x_j \quad \partial x_i \quad \partial x_k$$

$$(68.3) \quad [\zeta_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$[\zeta_{ij}]$$

:

$$(69.3) \quad \zeta_{ij} = \varpi_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij} \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

$$[\varpi_{ij}]$$

:

0

$$(70.3) \quad \varpi_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(\zeta_{ij} - \zeta_{ji}) = -\frac{1}{2}(\zeta_{ji} - \zeta_{ij}) = -\varpi_{ji} \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

:

$$[\varpi_{ij}]$$

$$(71.3) \quad [\varpi_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \varpi_{12} & \varpi_{13} \\ -\varpi_{12} & 0 & \varpi_{23} \\ -\varpi_{13} & -\varpi_{23} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(72.3) \quad [\varpi_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1}\right) & \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1}\right) \\ -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1}\right) & 0 & \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2}\right) \\ -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1}\right) & -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2}\right) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

6

$$[\varepsilon_{ij}]$$

:

$$(73.3) \quad \varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(\zeta_{ij} + \zeta_{ji}) = \frac{1}{2}(\zeta_{ji} + \zeta_{ij}) = \varepsilon_{ji} \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

:

 $[\varepsilon_{ij}]$ 

$$[\varepsilon_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} & \varepsilon_{12} & \varepsilon_{13} \\ \varepsilon_{12} & \varepsilon_{22} & \varepsilon_{23} \\ \varepsilon_{13} & \varepsilon_{23} & \varepsilon_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(74.3) \quad [\varepsilon_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \right) & \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \right) \\ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \right) & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} \right) \\ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \right) & \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} \right) & \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} \end{pmatrix}$$

·  $[\zeta_{ij}]$  $[\varepsilon_{ij}]$ 

## 7-9-3 قانون هوك المعمم:

(1) حالة المواد موحدة الخواص (متماثلة المتناحي):

:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{23} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2G & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2G & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2G \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \\ \varepsilon_{12} \\ \varepsilon_{13} \\ \varepsilon_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

(35.3)

$$(75.3) \quad \sigma = E\varepsilon \Rightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E} \quad :$$

:  $\varepsilon_{11}$

$$(76.3) \quad \varepsilon_{11} = \frac{\sigma_{11}}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_{22}}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_{33}}{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_{11} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{11} - \nu(\sigma_{22} + \sigma_{33}))$$

:  $\varepsilon_{33}, \varepsilon_{22}$

$$(77.3) \quad \varepsilon_{22} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{22} - \nu(\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{33}))$$

$$(78.3) \quad \varepsilon_{33} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{33} - \nu(\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22}))$$

: (78.3), (77.3), (76.3)

$$(79.3) \quad \varepsilon_{ii} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{ii} - \nu\sigma_{11} - \nu\sigma_{22} - \nu\sigma_{33} + \nu\sigma_{ii}) \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$(80.3) \quad \varepsilon_{ii} = \frac{1}{E} ((1 + \nu)\sigma_{ii} - \nu \text{trac}[\sigma_{ij}]) \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

.  $\text{trac}[\sigma_{ij}] = \sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22} + \sigma_{33}$  :

$$\gamma_{ij} = 2\varepsilon_{ij} (i \neq j)$$

$$\tau_{ij} = \sigma_{ij} (i \neq j)$$

:  $(\gamma_{ij})$

: (52.3)

$$(81.3) \quad \sigma_{ij} = G\gamma_{ij} = 2G\varepsilon_{ij} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2G}\sigma_{ij} \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

$$: (81.3) \quad (53.3)$$

$$(82.3) \quad \varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2\left(\frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}\right)} \sigma_{ij} = \frac{1+\nu}{E} \sigma_{ij} \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

$$: (82.3) \quad (80.3)$$

$$(83.3) \quad \varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{E} \left( (1+\nu) \sigma_{ij} - \nu \text{trac}[\sigma_{ij}] \delta_{ij} \right) \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

$\delta_{ij} :$

:

$$(84.3) \quad \sigma_{ij} = \frac{E}{1+\nu} \left( \varepsilon_{ij} + \frac{\nu}{1-2\nu} \text{trac}[\sigma_{ij}] \delta_{ij} \right) \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$: \quad \mu, \lambda \quad (38.3)$$

$$(85.3) \quad \sigma_{ij} = 2\mu\varepsilon_{ij} + \lambda \text{trac}[\sigma_{ij}] \delta_{ij} \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$: \quad (85.3) \quad (84.3)$$

$$(86.3) \quad 2\mu = \frac{E}{1+\nu}$$

$$(87.3) \quad \lambda = \frac{E\nu}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}$$

$$E \quad G \quad B \quad : \quad :$$

$$: \quad \nu$$

$$(88.3) \quad B = -\frac{\Delta p}{\left(\frac{\Delta V}{V}\right)} = -\frac{\Delta p}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ii}\right)}$$

$$.(64.3) \quad (46.3)$$

$$: \quad (84.3) \quad (83.3)$$

$$(89.3) \quad \varepsilon_{ii} = \frac{1}{E} \left( (1+\nu)\sigma_{ii} - \nu\sigma_{11} - \nu\sigma_{22} - \nu\sigma_{33} \right) \quad i = 1,2,3$$

$$(90.3) \quad \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{E} \left( (1+\nu)\sigma_{ii} - \nu\sigma_{11} - \nu\sigma_{22} - \nu\sigma_{33} \right) \quad i = 1,2,3$$

$$= \frac{1}{E} \left( (1-2\nu)(\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22} + \sigma_{33}) \right)$$

:

$$(91.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \sigma_{ij} &= -\Delta p \delta_{ij} & i, j &= 1,2,3 \\ \sigma_{ii} &= -\Delta p & i &= 1,2,3 \end{aligned}$$

$$: \quad (90.3) \quad (91.3)$$

$$(92.3) \quad \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ii} = \frac{-3\Delta p}{E} (1-2\nu) \quad i = 1,2,3$$

$$: \quad (88.3)$$

$$(93.3) \quad B = \frac{E}{3(1-2\nu)}$$

$$: \quad (93.3) \quad (53.3) \quad \nu$$

$$(94.3) \quad B = \frac{GE}{3(3G-E)}$$

$$:( \quad ) \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ) \quad 9 \\ & (3^4 = 9 \times 9 = 81) \quad ( \\ & ( \quad ) \end{aligned}$$

:

$$(95.3) \quad \sigma_{ij} = \sum_{k,l=1}^3 C_{ijkl} \epsilon_{kl} \quad i,j=1,2,3$$

$$(96.3) \quad \epsilon_{ij} = \sum_{k,l=1}^3 S_{ijkl} \sigma_{kl} \quad i,j=1,2,3$$

$$(96.3) \quad (95.3)$$

$$81 \quad S_{ijkl} \quad C_{ijkl}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (9 \quad 6 \quad ) \\ & , (6 \times 6 = 36) \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{ijkl} = S_{klij} \quad C_{ijkl} = C_{klij} :$$

$$) \quad 21$$

$$)) \quad ($$

$$(($$

$$180^\circ$$

:

$$(97.3) \quad C'_{ijkl} = \sum_{m,n,p,q=1}^3 a_{im} a_{jn} a_{kp} a_{lq} C_{mnpq} \quad i,j,k,l=1,2,3$$

$$(98.3) \quad S'_{ijkl} = \sum_{m,n,p,q=1}^3 a_{im} a_{jn} a_{kp} a_{lq} S_{mnpq} \quad i,j,k,l=1,2,3$$

$$\begin{matrix} & & & x_r & & x'_h & & a_{hr} \\ & & & & & & & \\ \cdot y = S'_{3333} & & x'_3 & & E & & & (98.3) \end{matrix}$$

$$: \quad (k \leftrightarrow l) \quad (i \leftrightarrow j)$$

$$(11 \rightarrow 1) \quad (23, 32 \rightarrow 4)$$

$$(22 \rightarrow 2) \quad (13, 31 \rightarrow 5)$$

$$(33 \rightarrow 3) \quad (12, 21 \rightarrow 6)$$

:

$$(99.3) \quad \sigma_p = \sum_{g=1}^6 C_{pg} \varepsilon_g \quad g=1,\dots,6$$

$$(100.3) \quad \varepsilon_p = \sum_{g=1}^6 S_{pg} \sigma_g \quad g=1,\dots,6$$

$$C_{ijkl} = C_{klij} \quad C_{pg} = C_{gp} \quad ((100.3) \quad ) (99.3)$$

:

$$(101.3) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_3 \\ \sigma_4 \\ \sigma_5 \\ \sigma_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & C_{14} & C_{15} & C_{16} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{23} & C_{24} & C_{25} & C_{26} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} & C_{34} & C_{35} & C_{36} \\ C_{14} & C_{24} & C_{34} & C_{44} & C_{45} & C_{46} \\ C_{15} & C_{25} & C_{35} & C_{45} & C_{55} & C_{56} \\ C_{16} & C_{26} & C_{36} & C_{46} & C_{56} & C_{66} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \\ \varepsilon_4 \\ \varepsilon_5 \\ \varepsilon_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

B

تطبيق:

$$(102.3) \quad B = -\frac{\Delta p}{\left(\frac{\Delta V}{V}\right)} = -\frac{\Delta p}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ii}\right)}$$

$$(103.3) \quad \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{k,l=1}^3 S_{iikl} \sigma_{kl}$$

: (103.3) (91.3)

$$(104.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ii} &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{k=1}^3 S_{iikk} \sigma_{kk} \\ &= -\Delta p \sum_{i,k=1}^3 S_{iikk} \end{aligned}$$

: (102.3) (104.3)

$$(105.3) \quad B = \left( \sum_{i,k=1}^3 S_{iikk} \right)^{-1}$$



- تحديد عناصر ممتد ثوابت أو معاملات اطرونة:

21

( )

(10.3).

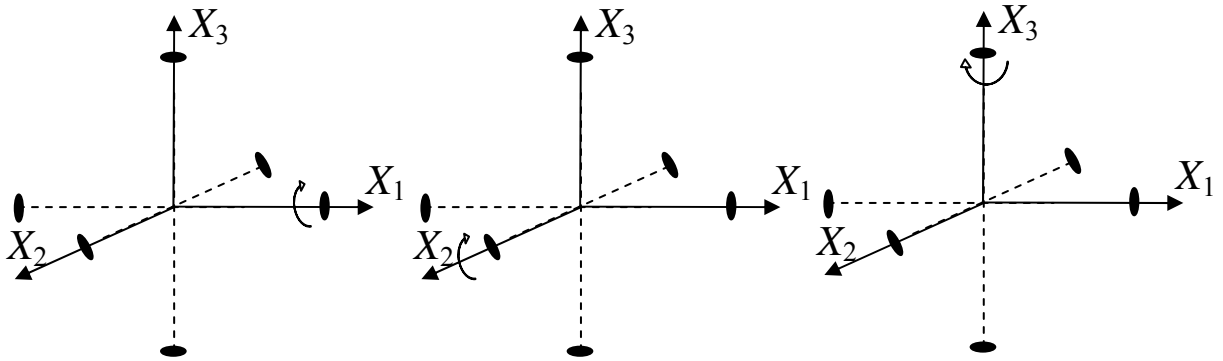
عدد العناصر المستقلة $S_{pg}$ أو $C_{pg}$	الفتة البلورية
21	ثلاثية الميل
31	أحادية الميل
09	المعينية المستقيمة
6	ثلاثية متساوية الأحرف
5	السداسية
3	المكعبة
2	المواد موحدة الخواص

لمتدات

الشكل (10.3):

$$\frac{2}{m} \frac{2}{m} \frac{2}{m}$$

:180°



$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &\rightarrow X_1 (1 \rightarrow 1) \\ X_2 &\rightarrow -X_2 (2 \rightarrow \bar{2}) \\ X_3 &\rightarrow -X_3 (3 \rightarrow \bar{3}) \\ &\{O_3\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &\rightarrow -X_1 (1 \rightarrow \bar{1}) \\ X_2 &\rightarrow X_2 (2 \rightarrow 2) \\ X_3 &\rightarrow -X_3 (3 \rightarrow \bar{3}) \\ &\{O_2\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &\rightarrow -X_1 (1 \rightarrow \bar{1}) \\ X_2 &\rightarrow -X_2 (2 \rightarrow \bar{2}) \\ X_3 &\rightarrow X_3 (3 \rightarrow 3) \\ &\{O_1\} \end{aligned}$$

:

$ijkl$   $[C_{ijkl}]$

$$[A] = \begin{pmatrix} 1111 & 1122 & 1133 & 1123 & 1131 & 1112 \\ & 2222 & 2233 & 2223 & 2231 & 2212 \\ & & 3333 & 3323 & 3331 & 3312 \\ & & & 2323 & 2331 & 2312 \\ & & & & 3131 & 3112 \\ & & & & & 1212 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[B] \quad \{O_1\} \quad [A]$$

: [B]

$$3323 \xrightarrow{O_1} 33\bar{2}3 = -3323$$

$$3131 \xrightarrow{O_1} 3\bar{1}3\bar{1} = 3131$$

$$2223 \xrightarrow{O_1} \bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}3 = -2223$$

$$1112 \xrightarrow{O_1} \bar{1}\bar{1}\bar{1}\bar{2} = 1112$$

$$3333 \xrightarrow{O_1} 3333$$

$$[B] = \begin{pmatrix} 1111 & 1122 & 1133 & -1123 & -1131 & 1112 \\ & 2222 & 2233 & -2223 & -2231 & 2212 \\ & & 3333 & -3323 & -3331 & 3312 \\ & & & 2323 & 2331 & -2312 \\ & & & & 3131 & -3112 \\ & & & & & 1212 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[B] = [A]$$

$$[B], [A]$$

$$(3331 \rightarrow -3331 \Leftrightarrow C_{3331} \rightarrow -C_{3331} \Rightarrow C_{3331} = 0)$$

$$[D] \quad [B]$$

$$[D] = \begin{pmatrix} 1111 & 1122 & 1133 & 0 & 0 & 1112 \\ & 2222 & 2233 & 0 & 0 & 2212 \\ & & 3333 & 0 & 0 & 3312 \\ & & & 2323 & 2331 & 0 \\ & & & & 3131 & 0 \\ & & & & & 1212 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$: [E] \quad O_2 \quad [D]$$

$$[E] = \begin{pmatrix} 1111 & 1122 & 1133 & 0 & 0 & -1112 \\ & 2222 & 2233 & 0 & 0 & -2212 \\ & & 3333 & 0 & 0 & -3312 \\ & & & 2323 & -2331 & 0 \\ & & & & 3131 & 0 \\ & & & & & 1212 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$O_3 \quad \cdot$$

$$[E] \quad \cdot$$

$$:$$

$$(106.3) \quad [C_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{66} \end{pmatrix}$$

:

$$. C_{44}, C_{12}, C_{11} \quad : \quad (1)$$

$$(107.3) \quad [C_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{12} & C_{11} & C_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{12} & C_{12} & C_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{44} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$. C_{44}, C_{12}, C_{13}, C_{33}, C_{11} \quad : \quad (2)$$

$$(108.3) \quad [C_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{12} & C_{11} & C_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{13} & C_{13} & C_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{44} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(C_{11} - C_{12}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$. C_{12}, C_{11} \quad : \quad (3)$$

$$(109.3) \quad [C_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{12} & C_{11} & C_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{12} & C_{12} & C_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(C_{11} - C_{12}) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(C_{11} - C_{12}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(C_{11} - C_{12}) \end{pmatrix}$$

الفصل الرابع

# اهتزازات الشبكة البلورية والخصائص الحرارية

1-4 مقدمة

)

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(

( )

2-4 الخط الذري المتجانس أو الوتر المشدود

$a$

$$\lambda > a$$

(1.4)

$$(\omega_{\min} = 2\pi\nu_S / \lambda_{\max})$$

(1.4)

1

2

$$(\omega_{\max} = 2\pi\nu_S / \lambda_{\min} = \pi\nu_S / a) :$$

$$(\lambda_{\min} = 2a)$$

:  $v_s$  u

(1.4) 
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v_s^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

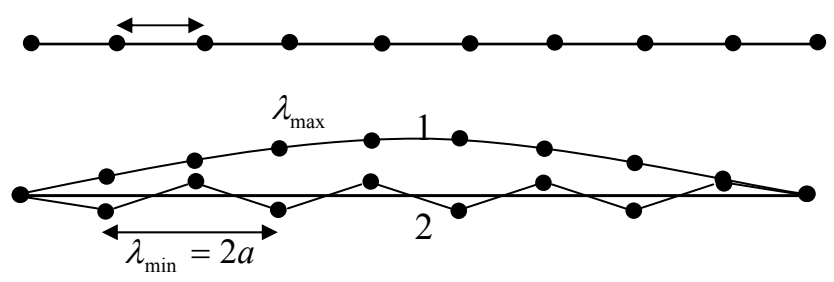
:  $E$   $(v_s = \sqrt{E/\rho})$  :

(2.4) 
$$u = u_0 \exp(i(\omega t \pm k x))$$

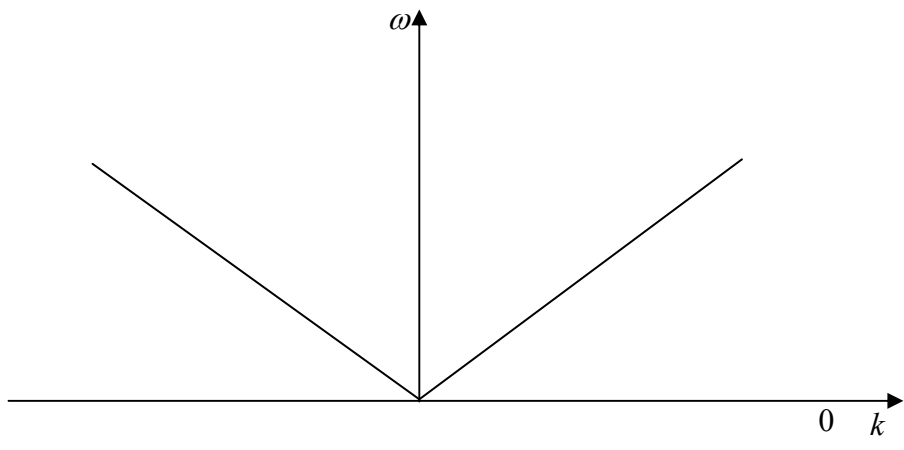
$k$   $\omega$  ( , )  $\omega = v_s k$  :

$v_p$   $v_p = v_s$  .(2.4)

·  $v_g$



الشكل (1.4):

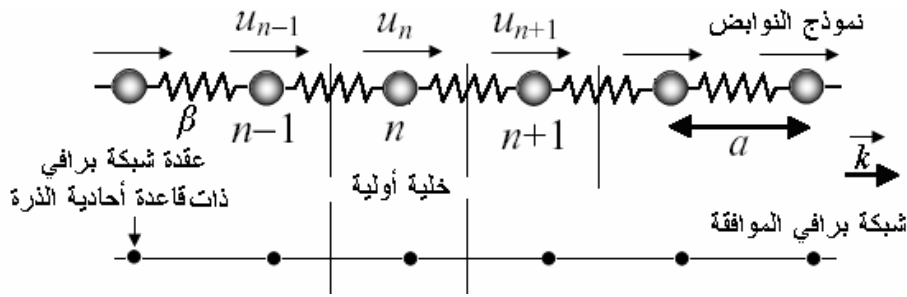


الشكل (3.4):



3-4 أنماط الاهتزاز الطبيعية للشبكة البلورية الخطية المولفة من ذرة واحدة في الخلية لأولية (شبكة براغي الخطية أحادية الذرة)

(3.4) (a) (m) ,  
 $\beta$   
 (n) .....



الشكل (3.4):

( )  
 (3.4) (n)  
 : ... n-1 , n, n+1... (...u\_{n-1}, u\_n, u\_{n+1}...)

: n+1 n  
 (3.4)  $F_1 = -\beta(u_n - u_{n+1})$

: n-1 n  
 (4.4)  $F_2 = \beta(u_n - u_{n-1})$   
 : n

$$(5.4) \quad F_n = F_1 - F_2 = -\beta(2u_n - u_{n+1} - u_{n-1})$$

$$:(3)$$

$$F_n = m \frac{d^2 u_n}{dt^2} = m \ddot{u}_n = -\beta(2u_n - u_{n+1} - u_{n-1})$$

$$(6.4) \quad m \ddot{u}_n + \beta(2u_n - u_{n+1} - u_{n-1}) = 0$$

(6.4)

$$x_n = na \quad N \quad N \quad (6.4)$$

$$( \quad ) \quad a$$

$$(3.4)$$

$$k \quad u \quad \omega \quad ($$

$$(7.4) \quad u_n = u \exp(i(kx_n - \omega t)) = u \exp(i(nka - \omega t))$$

$$x_n \quad x_{n+1} = a(n+1) \quad (6.4) \quad (7.4)$$

$$: \quad 1 = a(n-1)$$

$$m \omega^2 = \beta(2 - e^{ika} - e^{-ika})$$

$$: \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}) \quad \theta = ka$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{2\beta}{m} (1 - \cos ka) = \frac{4\beta}{m} \sin^2 \frac{ka}{2}$$

$$\omega = \pm 2 \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{m}} \left| \sin \frac{ka}{2} \right|$$

$$\omega = \pm \omega_{\max} \left| \sin \frac{ka}{2} \right|$$

$$\omega_{\max} = 2\sqrt{\beta/m}$$

(8.4)

### 1-3-4 خصائص علاقة التبدد

$$\left| \sin \frac{ka}{2} \right| \quad \omega(-k) = \omega(k) \quad \omega(k)$$

$$: \quad \omega(k) \quad k' \quad , \quad n' \quad (n'\pi)$$

$$\omega(k) = \omega(k + k') \Rightarrow$$

$$\left| \sin \left( \frac{ka}{2} \right) \right| = \left| \sin \left( \frac{(k + k')a}{2} \right) \right| = \left| \sin \left( \frac{ka}{2} + n'\pi \right) \right| \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{k'a}{2} = n'\pi \Rightarrow k' = \frac{2\pi n'}{a}$$

(9.4)

$$(8.4) \quad (7.4) \quad k+2\pi n/a \quad k$$

$$k+2\pi n/a$$

$$+\pi/a \quad -\pi/a \quad k \quad . \quad n=1$$

$$k \quad k \quad .(4.4)$$

$$(k_{\max} = \pi/a)$$

$$\omega_{\max}$$

$$2d \sin$$

$$.2a$$

$$\lambda_{\min} = 2\pi/k_{\max} = 2a$$

$$. \lambda=2a \quad n_1=1 \quad k=2\pi/\lambda \quad d=a \quad \theta = \pi/2 \quad \theta = n_1\lambda$$

$$(7.4) \quad (k_{\max} = \pm\pi/a)$$

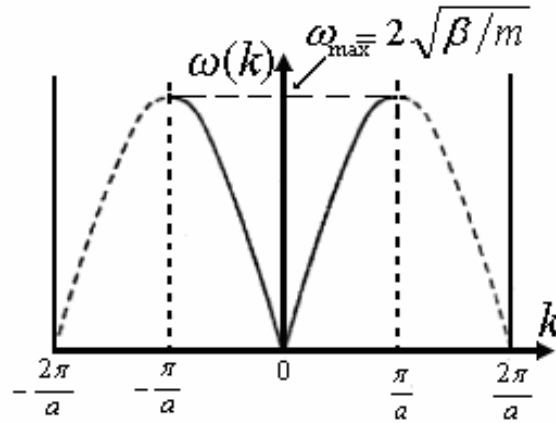
:

$$(10.4) \quad u_n = u \exp(\pm in\pi - i\omega t) = (-1)^n u \exp(-i\omega t)$$

$n$

( )

( )



الشكل (4.4) :

سرعة الطور وسرعة المجموعة

:

$$(11.4) \quad V_p = \frac{\omega}{k}$$

:

2

$a$

$$(11.4) \quad (8.4)$$

$$(12.4)$$

$$V_p = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{m}} \left| \sin\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right) \right|}{k} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta a^2}{m}} \left| \frac{\sin\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right)}{\frac{ka}{2}} \right|$$

:

$$(13.4) \quad V_g = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k}$$

$$: \quad k \quad (8.4)$$

$$(14.4) \quad V_g = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta a^2}{m}} \left| \cos\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right) \right|$$

$$k = \pm\pi/a \quad (14.4)$$

$$.((2\pi/a)\sqrt{\beta/m}) \quad (12.4)$$

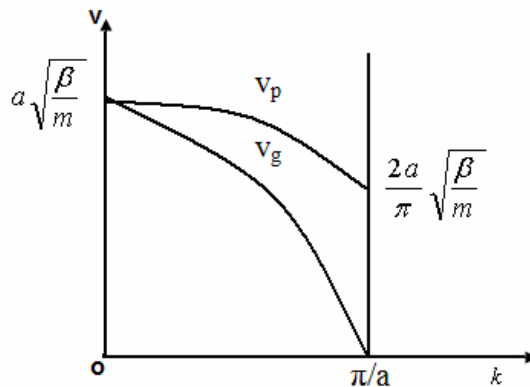
$v_p$

$$(k=(2\pi/\lambda) \rightarrow 0)$$

$$.(5.4)$$

$$(a\sqrt{\beta/m})$$

$v_g$



الشكل (5.4):

$$: \quad (ka \ll 1) \quad (\lambda \gg a)$$

$$(15.4) \quad \sin\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right) = \frac{ka}{2} - \frac{(ka)^3}{3!} + \frac{(ka)^5}{5!} - \dots \approx \frac{ka}{2}$$

$$: \quad (8.4) \quad (15.4)$$

$$(16.4) \quad \omega = 2\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{m}} \sin\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right) \approx 2\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{m}} \frac{ka}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta a^2}{m}} k$$

$$(16.4)$$

$$(17.4) \quad v_p = v_g = a \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{m}} = v_s$$

• الشروط الحدية الدورية لبورن- فون كارمن (Born-von Karmann)

$N$

( )

:

$N$

$$(17.4) \quad u_{n \pm N} = u_n$$

-

: (17.4) (7.4) (discrete)

$$u e^{i(kan \pm kaN - \omega t)} = u e^{i(kan - \omega t)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\exp(\pm ikaN) = 1 \Rightarrow kaN = 2\pi h \Rightarrow$$

$$(18.4) \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{aN} h = 0, \pm \frac{2\pi}{aN}, \pm \frac{4\pi}{aN}, \pm \frac{6\pi}{aN} \dots, \pm \frac{N\pi}{aN} = \pm \frac{\pi}{a}$$

$$(19.4) \quad -\frac{\pi}{a} \leq k \leq +\frac{\pi}{a}, \quad -\frac{N}{2} \leq h \leq +\frac{N}{2}$$

$h$

( $\pm\pi/a$ )

$N$

(19.4) (18.4)

.a

( )

) ( $G=(2\pi/a)n_g$ )  $k$

: (a)

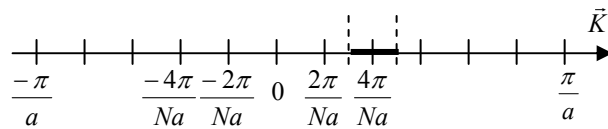
$$(20.4) \quad k' = k + G = k + \frac{2\pi}{a} n_g$$

$$(18.4) \quad (7.4) \quad (20.4)$$

2-3-4 كثافة الأنماط الاهتزازية

$\vec{k}$  :  $(k) \vec{k}$   $k$   $( ) k$   $(2\pi/aN)$

$$(21.4) \quad g(k) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2\pi}{aN}\right)} = \frac{aN}{2\pi}, \quad -\frac{\pi}{a} \leq k \leq +\frac{\pi}{a}$$



الشكل (6.4):

$$(22.4) \quad g(k)dk = \frac{aN}{2\pi} dk, \quad -\frac{\pi}{a} \leq k \leq +\frac{\pi}{a}$$

$$(23.4) \quad g(|k|)dk = 2 \frac{aN}{2\pi} dk$$

:  $|k + dk|$   $|k|$   $k$   $\omega + d\omega$   $\omega$

$$D(\omega)d\omega = g(|k|)dk$$

$$(24.4) \quad D(\omega)d\omega = g(|k|)dk = 2 \frac{aN}{2\pi} dk$$

:

$$D(\omega)$$

$$(25.4) \quad D(\omega) = \frac{aN}{\pi} \frac{dk}{d\omega}$$

:

$$\omega = \omega_{\max} \left| \sin \left( \frac{|k|a}{2} \right) \right|$$

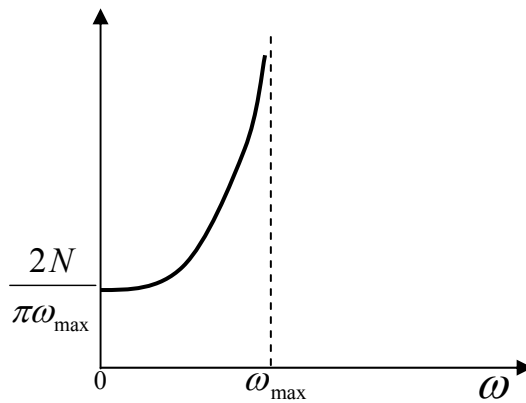
$$\frac{d\omega}{dk} = \frac{a\omega_{\max}}{2} \left| \cos \left( \frac{ka}{2} \right) \right| = \frac{a\omega_{\max}}{2} \left( 1 - \sin^2 \left( \frac{ka}{2} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} (\omega_{\max}^2 - \omega^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

:

$$(26.4) \quad D(\omega) = \frac{2N}{\pi} (\omega_{\max}^2 - \omega^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2N}{\pi\omega_{\max}} \left( 1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_{\max}^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

(7.4)



الشكل (7.4):



$$k \quad [\omega, \omega_{\max}] \quad \omega$$

:

$$\int_0^{\omega_{\max}} D(\omega) d\omega = \frac{2N}{\pi} \int_0^{\omega_{\max}} (\omega_{\max}^2 - \omega^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\omega = \frac{2N}{\pi} \left[ \arcsin\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{\max}}\right) \right]_0^{\omega_{\max}} = \frac{2N}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = N$$

$$(27.4) \quad \int_0^{\omega_{\max}} D(\omega) d\omega = \int_0^{\pi/a} g(|k|) dk = \int_0^{\pi/a} \frac{aN}{\pi} dk = \frac{aN}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\pi}{a} \right] = N$$

. N

:N

#### 4-4 أنماط الاهتزاز الطبيعية للشبكة البلورية الخطية المولفة من ذرتين في الخلية الأولية (شبكة براهي الخطية ثنائية الذرة)

....CsCl, NaCl

....Ge, Si

M m

$\beta_1$

$$\beta_2 \leq \beta_1 \quad \beta_2$$

(... $u_{n-1}, u_n, u_{n+1}$ ...)

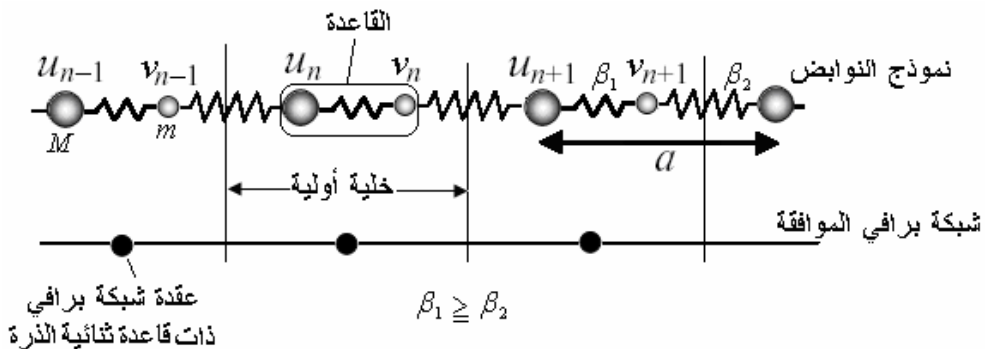
M

a

(8.4)

(... $v_{n-1}, v_n, v_{n+1}$ ...)

m



الشكل (8.4):

$$\begin{aligned}
 (28.4) \quad & M \ddot{u}_n = -\beta_1(u_n - v_n) - \beta_2(u_n - v_{n-1}) \\
 (29.4) \quad & m \ddot{v}_n = -\beta_1(v_n - u_n) - \beta_2(v_n - u_{n+1}) \\
 (8.4) \quad &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (30.4) \quad & u_n = u \exp(i(nka - \omega t)) \\
 (31.4) \quad & v_n = v \exp(i(nka - \omega t))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \exp(iNka) = 1 : \quad v_n = v_{n+N} \quad u_n = u_{n+N} \\
 k = \frac{2\pi}{aN} h = 0, \pm \frac{2\pi}{aN}, \pm \frac{4\pi}{aN}, \pm \frac{6\pi}{aN}, \dots, \pm \frac{N\pi}{aN} = \pm \frac{\pi}{a} \\
 -\frac{\pi}{a} \leq k \leq +\frac{\pi}{a}, \quad -\frac{N}{2} \leq h \leq +\frac{N}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (29.4) \quad & (28.4) \quad (31.4) \quad (30.4) \quad (29.4) \quad (28.4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (32.4) \quad & (M\omega^2 - (\beta_1 + \beta_2))u + (\beta_1 + \beta_2 \exp(ika))v \\
 (33.4) \quad & (\beta_1 + \beta_2 \exp(ika))u + (m\omega^2 - (\beta_1 + \beta_2))v \\
 & \quad \quad \quad : \quad v, u
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(34.4) \quad \begin{vmatrix} M\omega^2 - (\beta_1 + \beta_2) & \beta_1 + \beta_2 \exp(ika) \\ \beta_1 + \beta_2 \exp(ika) & m\omega^2 - (\beta_1 + \beta_2) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

:

$$(35.4) \quad \omega^4 - \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\mu} \omega^2 + \frac{4\beta_1\beta_2}{Mm} \sin^2\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right) = 0$$

. m M

$\mu = \frac{Mm}{M+m}$  :

:  $\omega^2$

(35.4)

$$(36.4) \quad \omega_1^2 = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2\mu} \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \alpha \sin^2\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right)} \right)$$

$$(37.4) \quad \omega_2^2 = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2\mu} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha \sin^2\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right)} \right)$$

:

$$(38.4) \quad \alpha = 16 \frac{\beta_1\beta_2}{(\beta_1 + \beta_2)^2} \left( \frac{\mu}{M+m} \right) \leq 1$$

$$1 - \alpha \sin^2\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right) :$$

$$M = m \quad \beta_1 = \beta_2$$

$\alpha$

.  $\omega_2, \omega_1$

2N

N

k

$\omega_2, \omega_1$

k

(37.4)

2N

(38.4)

:

$$(ka \ll 1) \quad (\lambda \gg a)$$

(38.4) (37.4)

1

:  $(\sin(ka/2) \approx (ka/2))$

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2\mu} \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \alpha \left(\frac{ka}{2}\right)^2} \right) \approx \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2\mu} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \alpha \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{k^2 a^2}{4} \right) \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$(39.4) \quad \omega_1 = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha(\beta_1 + \beta_2)}}{4\sqrt{\mu}} ak$$

$$(40.4) \quad \omega_2^2 = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2\mu} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha \left( \frac{ka}{2} \right)^2} \right) \approx \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2\mu} \left( 1 + \left( 1 - \alpha \frac{k^2 a^2}{8} \right) \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_1 + \beta_2}}{\sqrt{\mu}} \left( 1 - \frac{\alpha a^2}{32} k^2 \right)$$

$$\omega = C k \quad k \quad \omega_1(k) \quad (39.4)$$

$$\omega_{ac} \quad \omega_1 \quad k \quad \omega_2(k) \quad (40.4)$$

$$\omega_{op} \quad \omega_2$$

$$: k = \pm \frac{\pi}{a} \quad .2$$

$$(41.4) \quad \omega_{ac} \left( \pm \frac{\pi}{a} \right) = \omega_{ac}^{\max} = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2\mu} (1 - \sqrt{1 - \alpha})$$

$$(42.4) \quad \omega_{op} \left( \pm \frac{\pi}{a} \right) = \omega_{op}^{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2\mu}} (1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha})$$

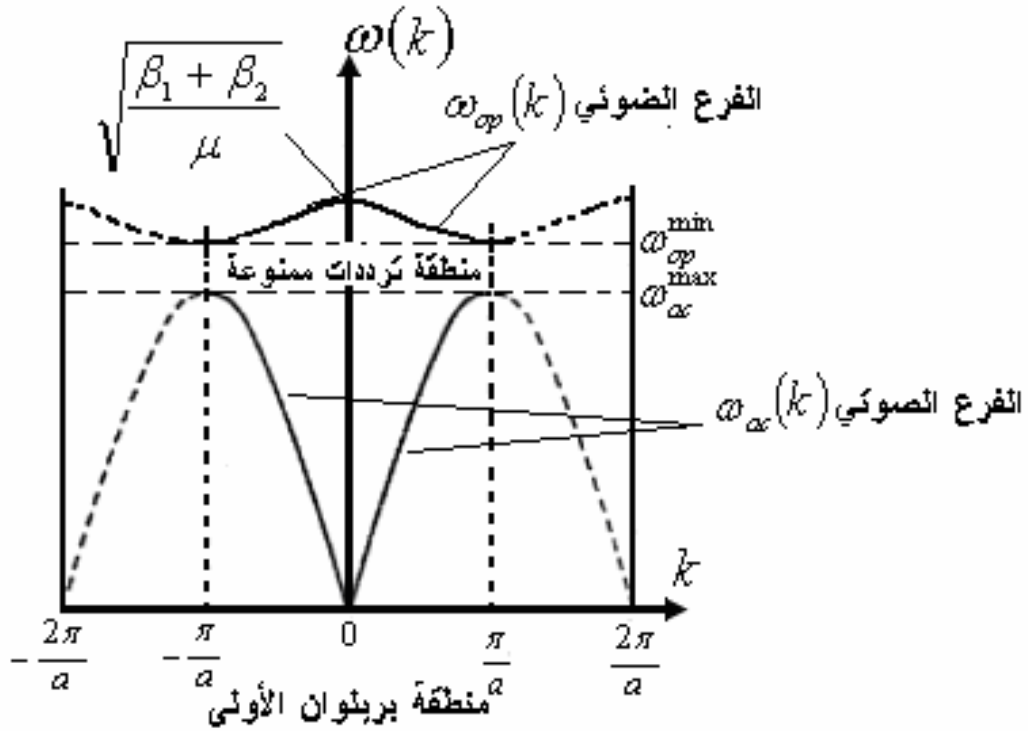
$$(\beta_1 = \beta_2 \quad m = M : ) \alpha = 1 \quad \omega_{ac}^{\max} = \omega_{op}^{\min}$$

$$\omega_{ac}^{\max} = \omega_{op}^{\min} = 2\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{m}}$$

$$. \omega_{ac} \neq \omega_{op} \quad (\beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \quad m \neq M : ) \alpha \neq 1$$

$$(43.4) \quad \omega_{ac}(k=0) = 0$$

$$(44.4) \quad \omega_{op}(k=0) = \sqrt{\frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\mu}}$$



الشكل (9.4):

$$\omega_{op}^{\min}, \omega_{ac}^{\max}$$

• طبيعة اهتزاز الذرات في الفرعين الصوتي و البصري

$$(k \approx 0)$$

$$(45.4) \quad \omega_{ac}(k=0) = 0$$

$$(46.4) \quad \omega_{op}(k=0) = \sqrt{\frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\mu}}$$

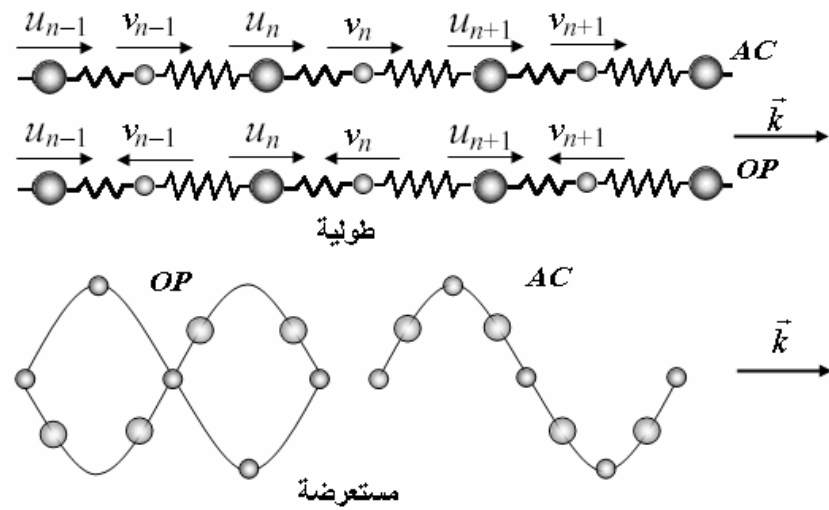
$$: \quad (45.4) \quad (33.4) \quad (32.4) \quad (31.4) \quad (30.4)$$

$$(47.4) \quad \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{u}{v} = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2 \exp(ika)}{\beta_1 + \beta_2 - M\omega_{ac}^2(k=0)} = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_1 + \beta_2} = 1$$

$$(48.4) \quad \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{u}{v} = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2 \exp(ika)}{\beta_1 + \beta_2 - M\omega_{op}^2(k=0)} = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_1 + \beta_2 - M\sqrt{\frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\mu}}} = -\frac{M}{m}$$

$$M u_n + m u_n = 0 \quad (10.4)$$

$$M u_n + m u_n = 0 \quad (10.4)$$



الشكل (10.4) :

$$\left( k = \pm \frac{\pi}{a} \right)$$

$$(49.4) \quad \omega_{ac} \left( \pm \frac{\pi}{a} \right) = \omega_{ac}^{\max} = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2\mu} (1 - \sqrt{1 - \alpha})$$

$$(50.4) \quad \omega_{op} \left( \pm \frac{\pi}{a} \right) = \omega_{op}^{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2\mu}} (1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha})$$

: (49.4) (33.4) (32.4) (31.4) (30.4)

$$(51.4) \quad \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{u}{v} = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2 \exp(ika)}{\beta_1 + \beta_2 - M\omega_{ac}^2 (k = \pm \pi/a)} = \frac{\frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{\beta_1 + \beta_2}}{1 - \frac{M+m}{2m} (1 - \sqrt{1 - \alpha})}$$

: (50.4) (33.4) (32.4) (31.4) (30.4)

$$(52.4) \quad \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{u}{v} = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2 \exp(ika)}{\beta_1 + \beta_2 - M\omega_{op}^2 (k = \pm \pi/a)} = \frac{\frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{\beta_1 + \beta_2}}{1 - \frac{M+m}{2m} (1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha})}$$

:

:  $m \neq M$   $\beta_1 = \beta_2$  .1

: (51.4)  $\alpha$

$$(53.4) \quad \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{\frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{\beta_1 + \beta_2}}{1 - \frac{M+m}{2m} \left( 1 - \frac{|M-m|}{M+m} \right)}$$

$$v_n \neq 0 \quad u_n = 0 : \quad \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{0}{(m-M)/m} = 0 \quad m > M$$

. m M

: (52.4)  $\alpha$

$$(54.4) \quad \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{\frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{\beta_1 + \beta_2}}{1 - \frac{M+m}{2m} \left(1 + \frac{|M-m|}{M+m}\right)}$$

$$v_n \neq 0 \quad u_n = 0 \quad \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{0}{\frac{(m-M)}{m}} = 0 \quad M > m$$

$$: \beta_1 > \beta_2 \quad m = M \quad .2$$

$$: (51.4) \quad \alpha \quad -$$

$$(55.4) \quad \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{\frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{\beta_1 + \beta_2}}{1 - \left(1 - \frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{\beta_1 + \beta_2}\right)} = 1$$

$$: (52.4) \quad \alpha \quad -$$

$$(56.4) \quad \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{\frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{\beta_1 + \beta_2}}{1 - \left(1 + \frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{\beta_1 + \beta_2}\right)} = -1$$

#### 5-4 الأنماط الطبيعية لشبكة براغي ثلاثية الأبعاد

.( )

:

$N$

.1



$$(57.4) \quad \vec{u}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{\varepsilon} \exp(i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t))$$

$\vec{a}_3, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_1$   
 $\vec{r}$

:

$\vec{u}(\vec{r}, t)$

$\omega = f(k)$

$$(58.4) \quad \vec{u}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{u}(\vec{r} + N_i \vec{a}_i, t)$$

$N_i (i=1,2,3)$        $\vec{a}_i (i=1,2,3)$

$N = N_1 N_2 N_3$

$$(59.4) \quad \exp(iN_i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{a}_i) = 1 \quad i=1,2,3$$

$$(60.4) \quad \vec{k} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{n_i}{N_i} \vec{A}_i \quad i=1,2,3$$

$A_i = \frac{2\pi}{a_i} (i=1,2,3)$        $n_i (i=1,2,3)$

$$(61.4) \quad \vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{A}_j = 2\pi \delta_{ij} \quad i, j=1,2,3$$

$\vec{G}$

$\exp(i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}) = 1$

$\vec{k}' = \vec{k} + \vec{G}$

(60.4)

$$(62.4) \quad \vec{k}_{A_i} = \frac{n_i}{N_i} \vec{A}_i$$

$$\vec{A}_i \quad \vec{k} \quad \vec{k}_{A_i}$$

$$\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{k}$$

:

$$(63.4) \quad \Delta \vec{k}_{A_1} \cdot (\Delta \vec{k}_{A_2} \times \Delta \vec{k}_{A_3}) = \frac{\vec{A}_1}{N_1} \cdot \left( \frac{\vec{A}_2}{N_2} \times \frac{\vec{A}_3}{N_3} \right) = \frac{V_e^*}{N}$$

$$V_e^*$$

:

$$\vec{k}$$

$$(64.4) \quad \frac{V_e^*}{\left( \frac{V_e^*}{N} \right)} = N$$

$$\vec{\varepsilon}_p(\vec{k}) (p=1,2,3)$$

$$\vec{k}$$

$$N$$

$$3N$$

$$\omega_p(\vec{k}) (p=1,2,3)$$

$$(\omega_p(\vec{k} \rightarrow 0)) \rightarrow 0$$

2

)

: $\zeta$

$$N$$

$$3\zeta N$$

موزعة على  $3\zeta$  فرعا

(

$$N$$

$$\omega_p(\vec{k}) (p=1,2,3,\dots, 3\zeta)$$

$$3\zeta$$

$$\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{k}$$

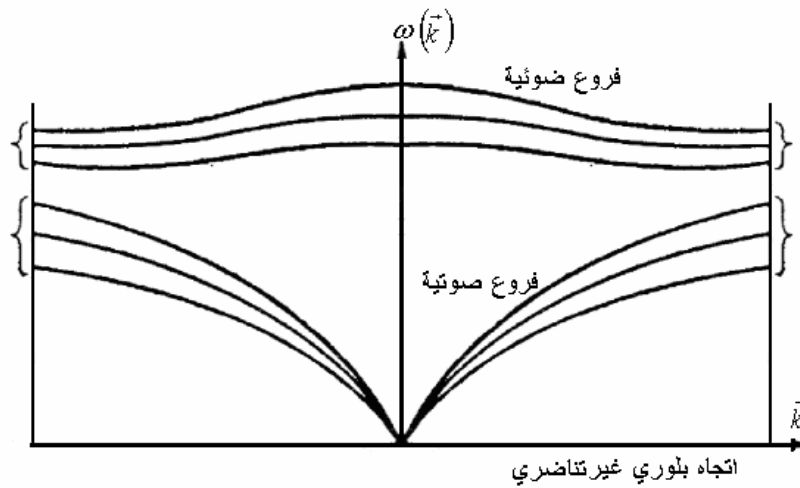
$$(\omega_p(\vec{k} \rightarrow 0)) \rightarrow \omega_{\max} \neq 0$$

:

$$3(\zeta - 1)$$

) (11.4)

$\vec{k}$  (  $\vec{k}$



: (11.4)

- كثافة الأنماط لشبكة براقي ثلاثية الأبعاد أحادية الذرة (في تقريب ديبي)

$\vec{k}$

$\vec{k}$

$\vec{k}$

$(V_e^*/N)$

$k + dk$   $k$

$\vec{k}$

$\{1/(V_e^*/N) = (N/V_e^*)\}$

$: dk$   $\vec{k}$

$$(65.4) \quad g(k)dk = \frac{N}{V_e^*} 4\pi k^2 dk$$

$$) N \quad : V_e \quad V_e^* = (2\pi)^3 / V_e :$$

$$: \quad V = NV_e \quad ($$

$$(66.4) \quad g(k)dk = \frac{V}{2\pi^2} k^2 dk$$

$k$

$$: \quad \omega + d\omega \quad \omega \quad d\omega$$

$$(67.4) \quad D(\omega)d\omega = 3g(k)dk$$

$$: \quad D(\omega)$$

$$(68.4) \quad D(\omega)d\omega = 3 \frac{V}{2\pi^2} k^2 dk$$

:

$$(69.4) \quad \omega = v_g k = v_p k = v_s k$$

$$v_g, v_p, v_s :$$

:

$$(70.4) \quad D(\omega)d\omega = 3 \frac{V}{2\pi^2} \frac{\omega^2}{v_s^3} d\omega$$

$$(\omega_{\max} = \omega_D)$$

$$(\omega_{\min} = 0)$$

$k_D$

$\vec{k}$

$k$

$\omega_D$

)

:

.(

$$(71.4) \quad 3N = \int_0^{\omega_D} D(\omega)d\omega$$

$$3N = \int_0^{\omega_D} 3 \frac{V}{2\pi^2} \frac{\omega^2}{v_s^3} d\omega$$

:

$$(72.4) \quad \omega_D = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{6N\pi^2}{V}\right)} v_s = \sqrt[3]{6\pi^2 n_a} v_s$$

$$(73.4) \quad k_D = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{6N\pi^2}{V}\right)} = \sqrt[3]{6\pi^2 n_a}$$

$$\cdot \quad k_D \quad n_a$$

:

$$(74.4) \quad D_D(\omega) = \frac{9N}{\omega_D^3} \omega^2$$

#### 6-4 تكميم اهتزازات الشبكة البلورية

( )

: ( )

$$(75.4) \quad E_{n_{\vec{k},p}} = \left( n_{\vec{k},p} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar \omega_p(\vec{k})$$

$p$  ( )  $\vec{k}$  ( الموافق له ) :  $\omega_p(\vec{k})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & p = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 3\zeta \\
 & n_{\vec{k}, p} \\
 & (n_{\vec{k}, p} = 0) \\
 & 3N\zeta \\
 & N \\
 & : \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_p(\vec{k}) \\
 & (12.4) \\
 & : ( )
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(76.4) \quad U_{tot} = \sum_{\vec{k}, p} E_{n_{\vec{k}, p}} = \sum_{\vec{k}, p} \left( n_{\vec{k}, p} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar \omega_p(\vec{k})$$

$$n_{\vec{k}, p} \hbar \omega_p(\vec{k}) \quad (12.4) \quad \dots \quad (\vec{k}, p)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - ) \\
 & (\vec{k}, p) \\
 & \vec{k} \\
 & p \\
 & n_{\vec{k}, p} \hbar \omega_p(\vec{k}) \\
 & n_{\vec{k}, p} \hbar \omega_p(\vec{k}) \\
 & n_{\vec{k}, p} \\
 & :
 \end{aligned}$$

(77.4)

$$\vec{K}' = \vec{K} + \vec{G}$$

$$\vec{K}' \quad \vec{K} \quad \vec{G}$$

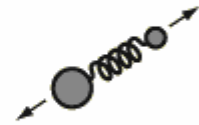
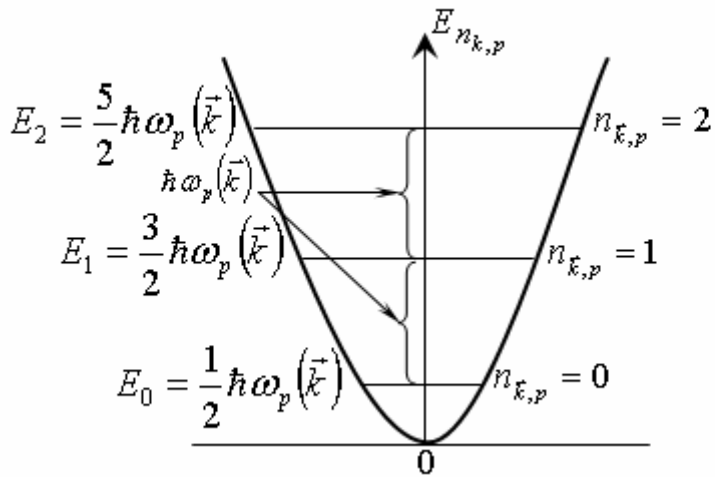
$$(-\hbar\vec{G})$$

(absorption)

(creation)

(78.4)

$$\vec{K}' = \vec{K} + \vec{G} \pm \vec{k}_p$$



:(12.4)

7-4 الخصائص الحرارية

1-7-4 السعة الحرارية

:

(79.4)  $\Delta Q = C_s m \Delta T = C \Delta T$

( $C_s$ )

( $C_s m = C$ )

$C_p$

$C_v$

( )

:

(80.4)

$\Delta Q = \Delta U - W \Rightarrow \Delta Q = \Delta U \quad (W = 0)$

$C = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta T} = \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta T}$

(13.4)

:

( )

1

$R \quad 3R = 25 J / mole \overset{\circ}{k} = 6 cal / mol \overset{\circ}{K}$

2

$20 \overset{\circ}{k}$



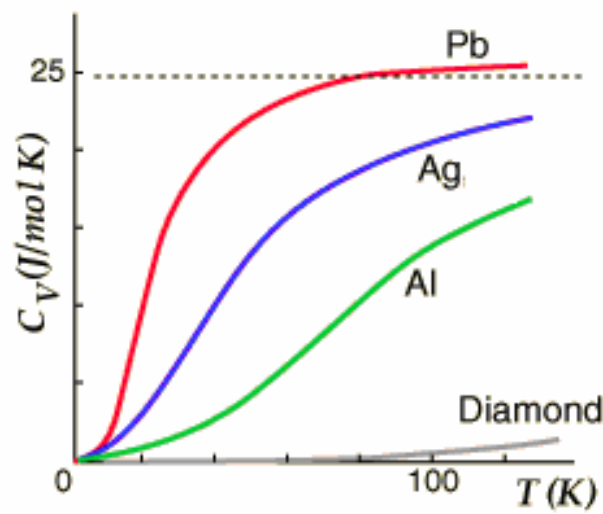
:

$$C = aT^3 + \gamma T$$

$$C = aT^3$$

$$C = aT^2$$

سنحاول



:(13.4)

أ- السعة الحرارية وفق النموذج الكلاسيكي

—

$$(K_B T/2) \quad (N) \quad (K_B T)$$

:

$$(81.4) \quad \langle U_{tot} \rangle = 3NK_B T$$

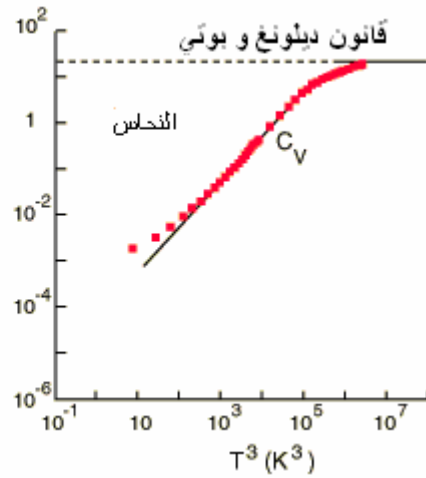
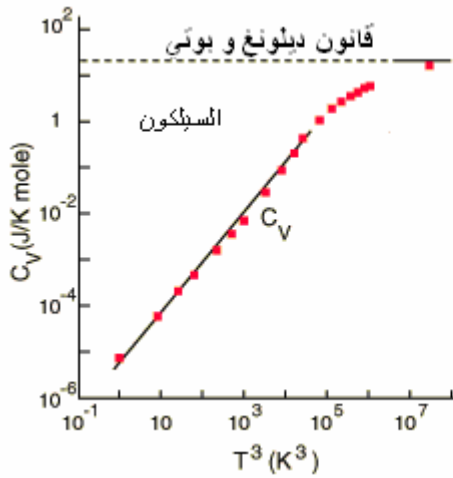
$$: \quad N_A = 6.022 \cdot 10^{23} \quad N$$

$$(82.4) \quad \langle U_{tot} \rangle = 3N_A K T = 3RT$$

$$: \quad R = N_A K_B \approx 2 \text{ cal/mol} \cdot \text{K} \quad R$$

$$(83.4) \quad C = \frac{d\langle U_{tot} \rangle}{dT} = 3R \approx 6 \text{ cal/mol} \cdot \text{K} = 25 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}$$

((14.4) ) (Dulong-Petit) -



:(14.4)

## ب- نموذج أينشتاين للسعة الحرارية

 $\omega_E$ 

:

$$(84.4) \quad E_n = n\hbar\omega \quad n=0,1,2,3,\dots$$

((12.4) )

:

$$(85.4) \quad E_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\hbar\omega \quad n = 0,1,2,3,\dots$$

 $n=0$  $n=0$  $E_n$  $\langle E \rangle$ :  $N$ 

$$(86.4) \quad \begin{aligned} N &= \sum_n N(E_n) \\ E &= \sum_n N(E_n)E_n \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \langle E \rangle = \frac{E}{N} = \frac{\sum_n N(E_n)E_n}{\sum_n N(E_n)}$$

:

(86.4)

$$(87.4) \quad \langle E \rangle = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} N(E)EdE}{\int_0^{\infty} N(E)dE}$$

$$E_n \quad \left( e^{\frac{-E}{K_B T}} \right) \quad : (86.4)$$

$$(88.4) \quad \langle E \rangle = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \hbar \omega e^{\frac{-n \hbar \omega}{K_B T}}}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{\frac{-n \hbar \omega}{K_B T}}}$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{0 + \hbar \omega e^{\frac{-\hbar \omega}{K_B T}} + 2 \hbar \omega e^{\frac{-2 \hbar \omega}{K_B T}} + \dots}{1 + e^{\frac{-\hbar \omega}{K_B T}} + e^{\frac{-2 \hbar \omega}{K_B T}} + \dots}$$

$$: \quad x = \frac{-\hbar \omega}{K_B T}$$

$$(89.4) \quad \langle E \rangle = \frac{\hbar \omega e^x (1 + 2e^x + 3e^{2x} + \dots)}{1 + e^x + e^{2x} + \dots}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{(1 - e^x)^2} \right)$$

$$: (89.4)$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{1 - e^x} \right)$$

$$(90.4) \quad \langle E \rangle = \frac{\hbar \omega e^x}{1 - e^x} = \frac{\hbar \omega}{e^{-x} - 1} = \frac{\hbar \omega}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T}} - 1}$$

$$: \quad 3N_A$$

$$(91.4) \quad \langle U_{tot} \rangle = 3N \frac{\hbar \omega}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T}} - 1} = 3N_A \frac{\hbar \omega}{e^{\frac{\theta_E}{T}} - 1}$$

$$\theta_E = \frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B}$$

:

$$(92.4) \quad C_v = \frac{d \langle U_{tot} \rangle}{dT} = \frac{3 N_A K_B \left( \frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T} \right)^2 e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T}}}{\left( e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T}} - 1 \right)^2}$$

:

(92.4)

(1) الدراسة عند المجالات الحرارية العالية

( $K_B T \gg \hbar \omega$ )

$$(93.4) \quad e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T}} - 1 = 1 + \frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T} + \left( \frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T} \right)^2 + \dots - 1 \approx \frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T}$$

:

(92.4) (93.4)

$$(94.4) \quad C_v = 3 N_A K_B \left( 1 + \frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T} \right) = 3 N_A K_B + \frac{\hbar \omega}{T} \approx 3 N_A K_B = 3R$$

.

-

(94.4)

(2) الدراسة عند المجالات الحرارية المنخفضة

( $K_B T \ll \hbar \omega$ )

$$(95.4) \quad C_v = \frac{d \langle E \rangle_{tot}}{dT} = \frac{3 N_A K_B \left( \frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T} \right)^2 e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T}}}{\left( e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T}} \right)^2} = 3 N_A K_B \left( \frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T}}$$

$$C_v = 3R \left( \frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T}} = 3R \left( \frac{\theta_E}{T} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{\theta_E}{T}}$$

(T=0)

(95.4)

ج- نموذج ديبي للسعة الحرارية

$$(11) \quad (\omega_{\min} \leq \omega \leq \omega_{\max})$$

$$(\omega_{\min} = 0)$$

$$(\omega_{\max} = \omega_D)$$

$$\langle U_{tot} \rangle = \int_0^{E_{\max}} \langle E \rangle dN(E) = \int_0^{\omega_{\max}} \frac{\hbar \omega}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T}} - 1} D(\omega) d\omega$$

$$(95.4) \quad \langle U_{tot} \rangle = \int_0^{\omega_D} \frac{\hbar \omega}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T}} - 1} D_D(\omega) d\omega$$

:(74.4)

$$(96.4) \quad D_D(\omega) = \frac{9N}{\omega_D^3} \omega^2$$

: (95.4) (96.4)

$$(97.4) \quad \langle U_{tot} \rangle = \frac{9N}{\omega_D^3} \int_0^{\omega_D} \frac{\hbar \omega^3}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{K_B T}} - 1} . d\omega$$

$$: \quad x = \frac{\hbar\omega}{K_B T}$$

$$x = \frac{\hbar\omega}{K_B T} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{K_B T}{\hbar} x \Rightarrow d\omega = \frac{K_B T}{\hbar} dx$$

$$(98.4) \quad \omega^3 d\omega = \frac{K_B^3 T^3 x^3}{\hbar^3} \cdot \frac{K_B T}{\hbar} dx \Rightarrow \frac{K_B^4 T^4 x^3}{\hbar^4} dx$$

$$(99.4) \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = 0$$

$$(100.4) \quad \omega_{\max} = \omega_D = \frac{K_B T}{\hbar} x_{\max} \Rightarrow x_{\max} = \frac{\hbar\omega_D}{K_B T} = \frac{\theta_D}{T}$$

$$\theta_D = \frac{\hbar\omega_D}{K_B}$$

$$: \quad (97.4) \quad (100.4) \quad (99.4) \quad (98.4)$$

$$(101.4) \quad \langle U_{tot} \rangle = \frac{9NK_B T^4}{\theta_D^3} \int_0^{x_{\max}} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} dx$$

$$(101.4) \quad \cdot$$

$$(102.4) \quad C_v = 9NK_B \left( \frac{T}{\theta_D} \right)^3 \int_0^{\frac{\theta_D}{T}} \frac{x^4 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx$$

$$: \quad (102.4) \quad (101.4)$$

أ- الدراسة عند الدرجات الحرارية العالية

$$: \quad (101.4) \quad K_B T \gg \hbar\omega$$

$$(103.4) \quad \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} = \frac{x^3}{1 + x + x^2 + \dots} \approx \frac{x^3}{x} = x^2$$

$$: \quad (101.4) \quad (103.4)$$

$$\langle U_{tot} \rangle = \frac{9NK_B T^4}{\theta_D^3} \int_0^{x_{max}} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{9NK_B T^4}{\theta_D^3} \int_0^{x_{max}} x^2 dx$$

$$\langle U_{tot} \rangle = \frac{9NK_B T^4}{\theta_D^3} \cdot \frac{x_{max}^3}{3} = \frac{9NK_B T^4}{\theta_D^3} \cdot \frac{\theta_D^3}{3T^3} = 3NK_B T$$

$$(104.4) \quad C_v = \frac{d\langle U \rangle}{dT} = 3NK_B$$

$$: \quad N = N_A$$

$$(105.4) \quad C_v = 3N_A K_B = 3R$$

$$- \quad (105.4)$$

ب- الدراسة عند الدرجات الحرارية المنخفضة

$$(0 \mapsto (x_{max} \rightarrow \infty))$$

$$K_B T \ll \hbar \omega$$

:

$$(106.4) \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{\pi^4}{15}$$

$$: \quad (101.4)$$

$$\langle U_{tot} \rangle = \frac{9NK_B T^4}{\theta_D^3} \int_0^{x_{max} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{9NK_B T^4}{\theta_D^3} \cdot \frac{\pi^4}{15} = \frac{3\pi^4 NK_B T^4}{5\theta_D^3}$$



:

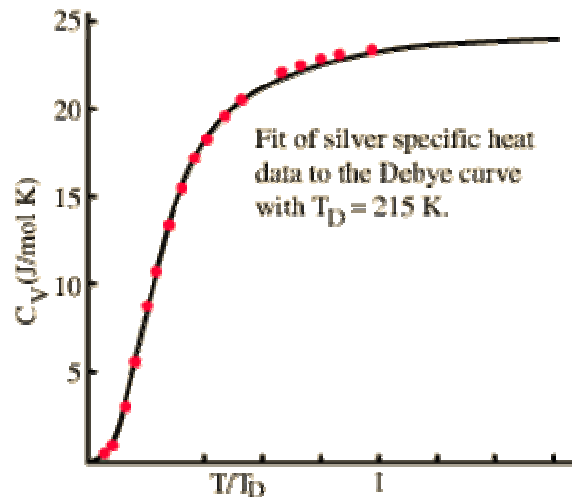
$$(107.4) \quad C_v = \frac{d\langle U \rangle}{dT} = \frac{12\pi^4 N_A K_B T^3}{5\theta_D^3} = \frac{12}{5} \pi^4 R \left( \frac{T}{\theta_D} \right)^3$$

$T^3$

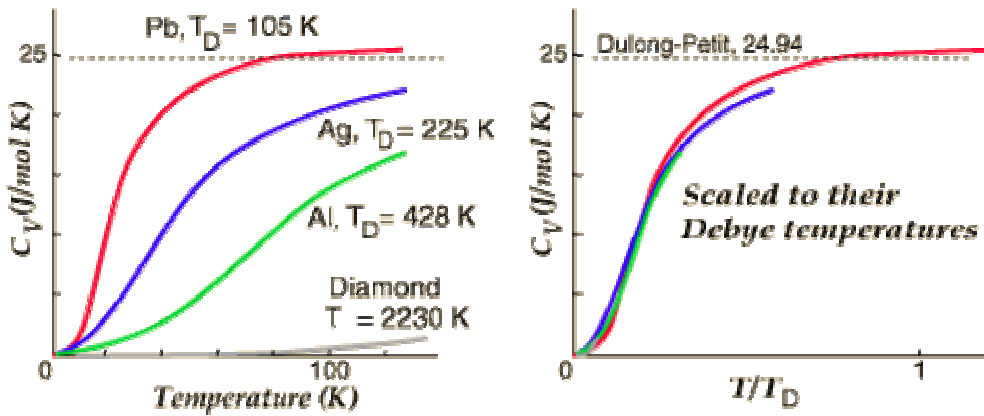
(107.4)

$$(15.4) \quad \dots \quad \left( \dots \right) T^3$$

.(16.4)



( ) :(15.4)



:(16.4)

:

(1.4)

العنصر	درجة حرارة ديباي $\theta_D$ (°K)	العنصر	درجة حرارة ديباي $\theta_D$
Al	428	Ca	230
Pb	110	Cr	630
Na	158	Mn	450
Li	370	Fe	467
Be	1160	Cu	343
Au	164	Zn	310
Si	640	Ge	370
SiO <sub>2</sub>	470	LiF	732
NaCl	321	CaF <sub>2</sub>	510

:(1.4)

## 2-7-4 الاهتزازات اللاتوافقية

:  $x$ 

$$(108.4) \quad F(x) = -\beta x + \gamma x^2 - \alpha x^3$$

:  $x$ 

$$(109.4) \quad F(x) = -\beta x$$

 $x$

:

$$(110.4) \quad U(x) = -f x^2 - g x^3 + h x^4$$

$x^3$  ,  $f, g, h$  :  
 $g$

... ( )

### 3-7-4 التمدد الحراري

عد

)

(

T X

:

x

(111.4)

$$\langle x \rangle = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \exp\left(-\frac{U(x)}{K_B T}\right) dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{U(x)}{K_B T}\right) dx}$$

(110.4)

: (111.4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \exp\left(-\frac{U(x)}{K_B T}\right) dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \exp\left(-\frac{f x^2}{K_B T}\right) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{g x^3 + h x^4}{K_B T}\right) dx \\
 &\cong \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \exp\left(-\frac{f x^2}{K_B T}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{g}{K_B T} x^3 + \frac{h}{K_B T} x^4 + \dots\right) dx \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{f x^2}{K_B T}\right) \cdot \left(x + \frac{g}{K_B T} x^4 + \frac{h}{K_B T} x^5 + \dots\right) dx \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \exp\left(-\frac{f x^2}{K_B T}\right) dx + \frac{g}{K_B T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^4 \exp\left(-\frac{f x^2}{K_B T}\right) dx + \frac{h}{K_B T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^5 \exp\left(-\frac{f x^2}{K_B T}\right) dx + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

: .

$$(112.4) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \exp\left(-\frac{U(x)}{K_B T}\right) dx \cong \frac{g}{K_B T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^4 \exp\left(-\frac{f x^2}{K_B T}\right) dx = \frac{3g\sqrt{\pi}}{4K_B T} \left(\frac{K_B T}{f}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

:

$$(113.4) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{U(x)}{K_B T}\right) dx \cong \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{f x^2}{K_B T}\right) dx = \left(\frac{\pi K_B T}{f}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

:

$$(114.4) \quad \langle x \rangle = \frac{3K_B T}{4f^2} g$$

:  $\langle x \rangle$

$$(115.4) \quad \alpha = \frac{\langle x \rangle}{aT} = \frac{3K_B T}{4a f^2} g$$

$g = 0$  .  $a$

## 4-7-4 التوصيل الحراري في العوازل

$$Q = K \frac{dT}{dX} \quad :$$

$$(116.4) \quad Q = K \left( \frac{dT}{dX} \right)$$

K

:

:

$$(117.4) \quad K = \frac{1}{3} C \langle v \rangle \lambda$$

	$\lambda$	$C$	$\langle v \rangle$
"	"		
	$T^3$		
	$K$	'	
:		( )	
			- 1
			- 2
		.( )	- 3

 $K_p$  $K_b$  $K_i$ 

:

(118.4)

$$K = K_p + K_i + K_b$$

أ- تفاعلات فونون مع فونون

( )

:

1. قانون حفظ الطاقة

$$(119.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \hbar\omega_1 + \hbar\omega_2 &= \hbar\omega_3 \\ \omega_1 + \omega_2 &= \omega_3 \end{aligned}$$

2. قانون حفظ كمية الحركة

$$(120.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \hbar\vec{k}_1 + \hbar\vec{k}_2 &= \hbar\vec{k}_3 \\ \vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2 &= \vec{k}_3 \end{aligned}$$

$\vec{k}_2, \vec{k}_1$  :

:

(Normal)

N

- العملية العادية:  
 $\vec{k}_3$

( )

(Umklapp)

U

- عملية الانقلاب:

$$(\vec{k}'_3 = \vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2) \vec{k}'_3$$

$K_p$

$\lambda'_3$

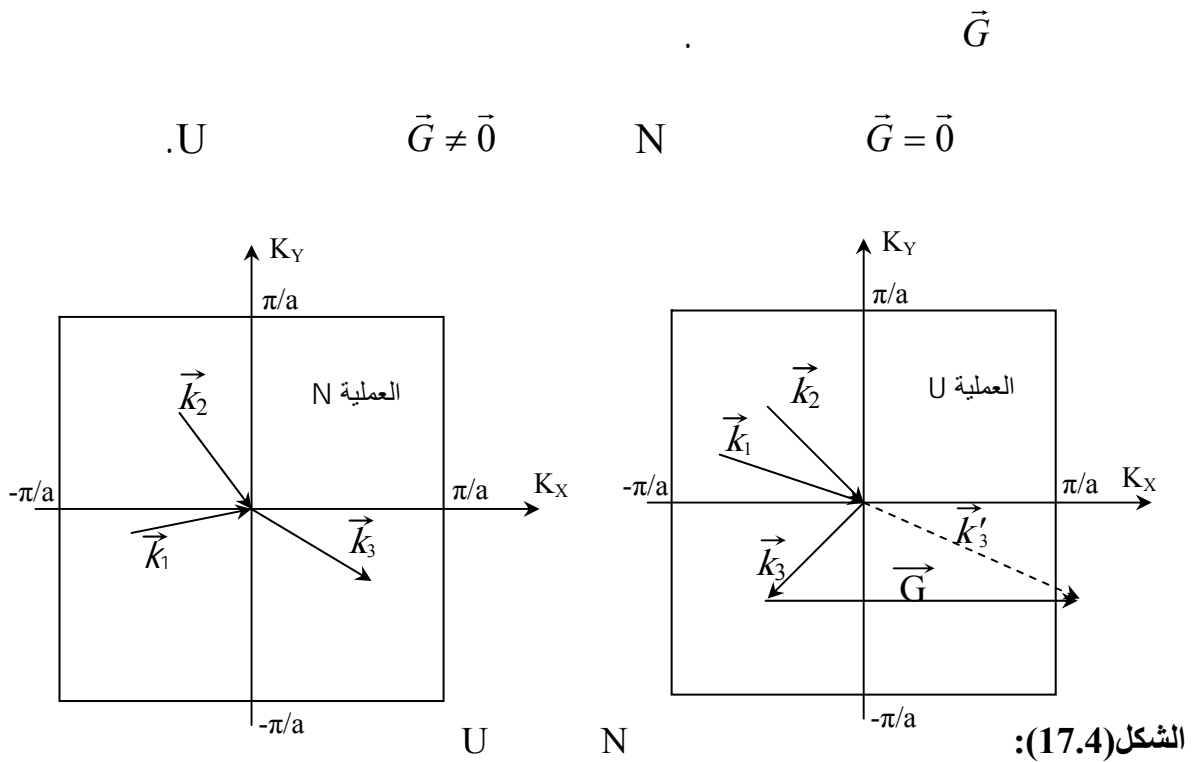
:  $\vec{k}_3$

$\vec{k}_2, \vec{k}_1$

$$k_3 = k_2 - \frac{\pi}{2} : \vec{k}_3$$

(Peierls)  $\vec{G}$   
(120.4)

(121.4)  $\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2 = \vec{k}_3 + \vec{G}$



ب- التشتت بالعيوب البلورية

1 - العيوب النقطية



) .

.(...

2 - العيوب الخطية

3 - أو كليهما.

ت- التشتت عند حواف العينة

U

D

:

$$(122.4) \quad K = CVD$$

$$(T \ll \theta_D) \quad T^3$$

$$(T > \theta_D)$$

$$(K_B \theta_D / 2)$$

$$: \exp(\theta_D / 2T)$$

$$(123.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \lambda &\propto \exp(\theta_D / 2T) \\ K_p &\propto \exp(\theta_D / 2T) \end{aligned}$$

(2.4)

$$. T = 20 \overset{\circ}{K}, T = 273 \overset{\circ}{K}$$

$T = 20 \overset{\circ}{K}$		$T = 273 \overset{\circ}{K}$		
$\lambda [\overset{\circ}{A}]$	$\kappa [W/m.\overset{\circ}{K}]$	$\lambda [\overset{\circ}{A}]$	$\kappa [W/m.\overset{\circ}{K}]$	
0.0075	760	97	14	SiO <sub>2</sub>
0.001	85	72	11	CaF <sub>2</sub>
0.00023	45	67	6.4	NaCl
0.041	4200	430	150	Si
0.0045	1300	330	70	Ge

الجدول (2.4):

# المراجع

## المراجع

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