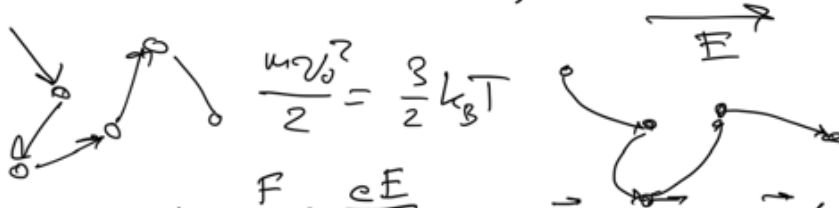


1. Энергия и Вращательность (механика)

1.1. Модель Аруге - Энергосвязность σ

$$\vec{F} = -e(\vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$



$\frac{mv_0^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T$
 $a = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{eE}{m}$
 $\vec{v} = v_0 + \vec{a}t$
 $\langle \vec{v} \rangle = \langle \vec{v}_0 \rangle + \frac{eE}{m} \tau$
 $\langle t \rangle \equiv \tau$

$$j = en \langle v \rangle = \frac{e^2 n}{m} \tau E = \sigma E$$


$$e = \frac{a t^2}{2}$$

Аруге $\sigma = \frac{e^2 n}{2m}$

$$\tau = \frac{m}{e^2 n} \sim 10^{-15} - 10^{-14} \text{ c}$$

$$\frac{mv_0^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T \quad v_0 \rightarrow 10^5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{c}}$$

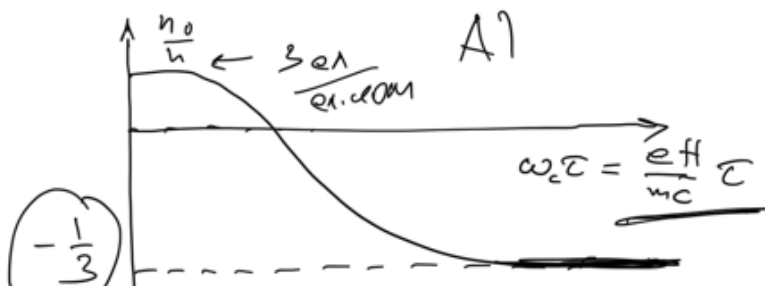
$$e = v_0 \tau = 10^{-10} - 10^{-9} \text{ m} = 1 - 10 \text{ \AA}$$

② Энергия Холла 

$$F_y = -\frac{e}{c} v_x B_z = j E_y \quad ev = \frac{j}{n}$$

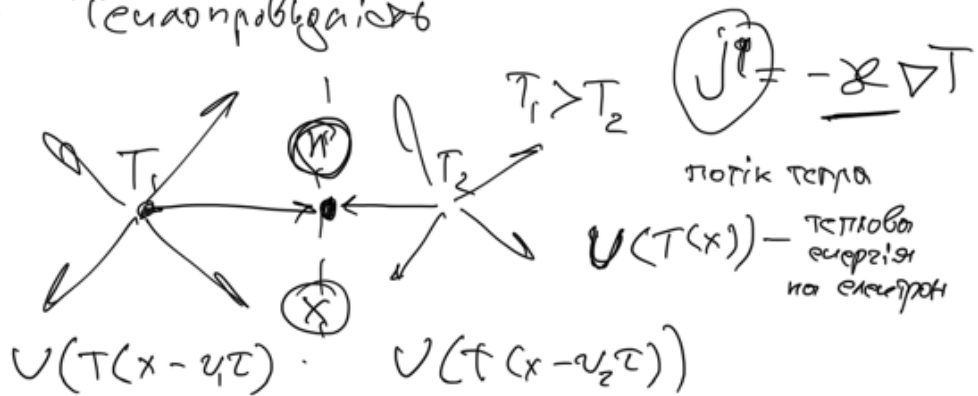
$$-\frac{j}{cn} B_z = e E_y$$

$$R_H = \frac{E_y}{j B_z} = -\frac{1}{enc}$$



1

③ Τεταση προβλεγειο



$$j^q = \frac{n}{2} v \left[U(T(x-vt)) - U(T(x+vt)) \right]$$

$$j^q = n v^2 \tau \frac{dU}{dT} \left(- \frac{dT}{dx} \right)$$

$$n \frac{dU}{dT} = \frac{c_v}{\frac{3}{2} k_B}$$

$$j^q = -c_v v^2 \tau \frac{dT}{dx} \quad (10)$$

~~$$\frac{m v^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T$$~~

$$v^2 = \frac{3 k_B T}{m}$$

$$3D: \langle v_x^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{3} v^2$$

$$j^q = -\frac{3}{2} k_B n \frac{3 k_B T}{m} \tau \frac{1}{3} \nabla T$$

$$j^q = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{k_B^2 n}{m} T \nabla T$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3}{2} \frac{k_B^2 n}{m} \tau T$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\sigma} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{k_B}{e} \right)^2 T \quad \text{3η Βιγανια Φρονιη}$$

υπολο λορεντσο
> 9 2 p. β ρετομοωδη

$$c_v < 6 \text{ } 100 p.$$

$$v^2 > 6 \cdot 100 \text{ p}$$

④ Эксперт Зеебек

$$E = -S \nabla T$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_Q &= \frac{1}{2} [v(x-v\tau) - v(x+v\tau)] = \\ &= -\tau v \frac{dv}{dx} = -\tau \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ЗД: } \langle v_x^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{3} v^2$$

$$v_Q = -\frac{1}{6} \tau \frac{dv^2}{dT} \nabla T$$

$$v_E = -\frac{eE}{m} \tau \quad v_Q + v_E = 0$$

$$\frac{eE}{m} = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{dv^2}{dT} \nabla T$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{3\beta} \frac{1}{e} \left(\frac{m}{2} \frac{dv^2}{dT} \right) \nabla T$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} k_B$$

$$S = \frac{k_B}{2e}$$

в переносе
y 100 p. не успе

○