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1.

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() , ,
 7- .
 9- , - 13- [1].

8- , .

6- .
 12- , .
 () [1,2].

, , [3].

$$\bar{N} = \sum_{i=1}^4 W_i N_i, \quad (1)$$

$N_i - i - W_i -$, ,

$$W_i = \int_0^E f(E, T) dE. \quad (2)$$

$i -$

$$E_{0,i} - i - E_{0,i} - 3k - , \quad (3)$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{,0} &= \begin{cases} -\frac{2E_{,0}R_0^6}{r^6} + \frac{E_{,0}R_0^{12}}{r^{12}}, & r \leq R_0; \\ \sum_{i=1}^3 N_i \kappa_i^2 \left[\sum_{k=0}^3 \sum_{l=0}^3 Z_{a,k}^* Z_{b,l}^* \int_{(a)} \int_{(b)} \rho_{e,a}(\varepsilon_k) \rho_{e,l}(\varepsilon_l) \left(\frac{H_{1,1} + H_{1,2}}{1+S} \right) d\varepsilon_k d\varepsilon_l \right] & r > R_0, \end{cases} & (4) \\
R_0 &= ; \\
,0 &= ; N_i = ; \\
; &= [1]; Z_{a,k}^*, Z_{b,l}^* = ; \\
; &= ; \rho_{e,a}(\varepsilon_k), \rho_{e,b}(\varepsilon_l) = ; \\
; &= ; \rho_{e,1}, \rho_{e,2} = S = ; \\
[4]. &= ; \\
\end{aligned}$$

$$E_{,1} = -[(1-P_1)P_2 + (1-P_2)P_1]S(1-S) \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_0}, \quad (5)$$

$$1 = 2 =$$

$$E_{,2} = P_1 P_2 (1-S)^2 \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{Z_{2,1}^*}{r_1} + \frac{Z_{2,2}^*}{r_2} \right]. \quad (6)$$

$$r_1 = r_2 =$$

$$E_{e-d} = 2P_1(1-P_2)(1-S)S \frac{ep_{,2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_0^2} - (1-P_1)P_2(1-S)S \frac{e(p_{,1} - p_{,2})}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_0^2}, \quad (7)$$

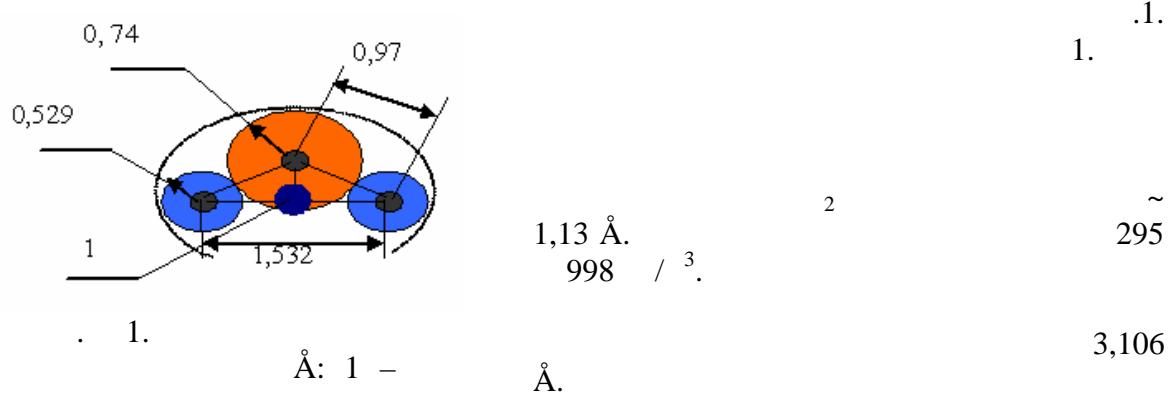
$$,1 = ,2 = (1 - S) = (5)$$

$$E_{,1} = \frac{p_{,1} - 2\phi(\alpha_i, N_i)}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_0^3}. \quad (8)$$

YZ. . *XZ*

$$, \quad (2,3) = \quad ,_0 + 1,5k \quad . \quad (9)$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[(1 - P_1 S + P_2 S) \theta_1 + (1 + P_1 S - P_2 S) \theta_2 - P_1 P_2 (1 - S)^2 \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{P_{,1}}{r_2^2} + \frac{P_{,2}}{r_1^2} \right) \right], \quad (10)$$



1.									
-	,			, Å					
	θ_1	θ_2	θ_3	r_1	r_2	r_3	Z_1^*	Z_2^*	
2	12,61	37,25	73,84	1,13	0,77	0,59	0,988	1,988	2,988

[5]. , 0,08367
0,4%.

2.

	0,934	0,095	0,141	0,374	1,54
↑↓	0,934	0,095	0,141	0,187	1,36
	0,067	0,007	0,010	-	0,084

. 3.

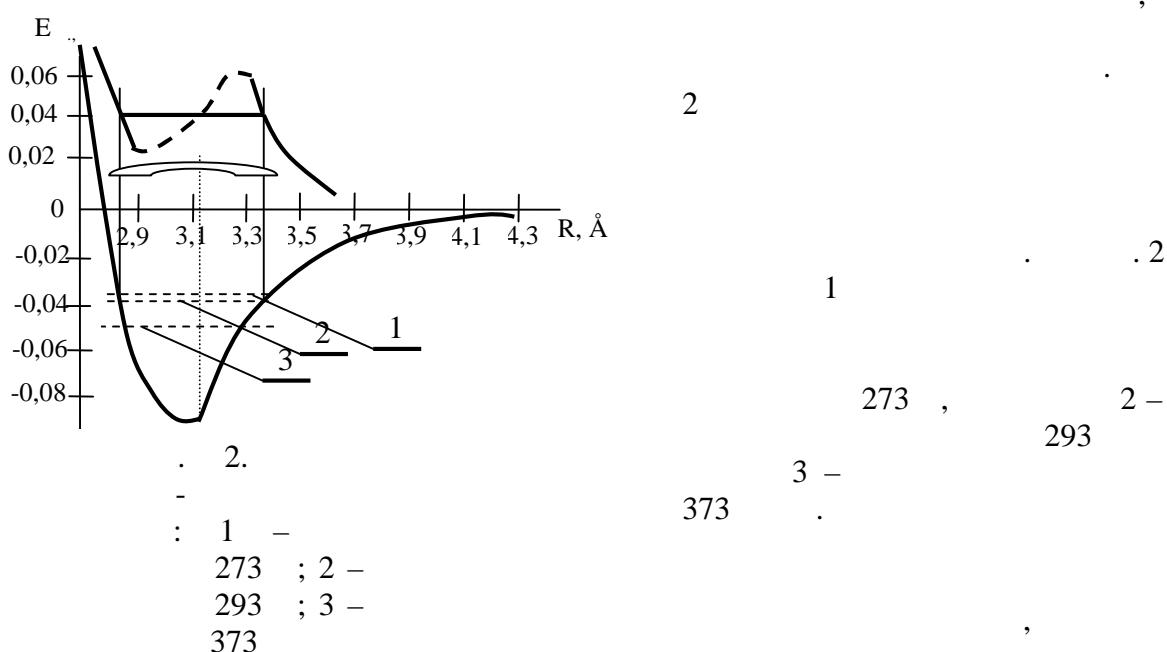
3.

,	273	293	313	333	353	373
()	0,493	0,467	0,442	0,416	0,390	0,364
.. ..	0,469	0,460	0,452	0,442	0,432	0,423

3

[6].

[7].



$$R_0 = \left(\frac{M_a}{\rho} \right)^{1/3},$$

$$22,4 \quad 0,0224 \quad ^3.$$

$$n = \frac{P}{k} = \frac{1,013 \cdot 10^5}{k \cdot 293} = 2,5 \cdot 10^{25} \quad ^3,$$

$$6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \quad \sim 33,4 \text{ \AA.} \quad , \quad , \quad N =$$

$$\sim 3,35 \text{ \AA} \quad \sim 1000. \quad ,$$

$$PV = RT = const. \quad (9)$$

$$A_{1,1} = RT \ln \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right) \sim 1,68 \cdot 10^4 \quad . \quad (10)$$

$$3,35 \text{ \AA}$$

$$A = 1000 P_0 (3,35^2 - 2,8^2) 10^{-30} N_0 \sim 192 \quad , \quad (11)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} E \quad () N_0 \sim 3,5 \cdot 10^3 \quad , \quad (12)$$

$$P = \frac{1}{\bar{r}^3} \left(N_A - \frac{1}{E} \int_{\bar{r}_1}^{\bar{r}_2} (\nabla E) \cdot d\vec{r} \right) k \left(T + \frac{\Delta A}{1,5k} \right). \quad (13)$$

$$\Delta A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-r_1}^{r_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^2 \right) dr = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{-r_1} \right)^2 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} \right)^2$$

(13) ,

• , , , - -

L. Grechikhin, N. Kutz
CLUSTERS IN THE LIQUID STATE OF
MATTER

Consider the general principle of the formation of clusters. Were substantiated the boundaries of occurrence of the different aggregate states. For the water were calculated the energies of binary relations and on this basis shows how is saturate steam and superheated liquid.

Key words: cluster, liquid, superheated liquid, saturated steam.

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