



Anyagtudomány: az ókortól napjainkig

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ELTE, Anyagfizikai Tanszék

November 14, 2024



Bronz (rész ón keverék)

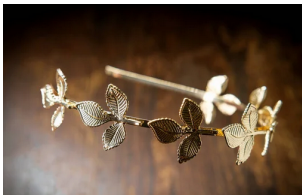


Korai bronzkor (i.e. 3500-2000)

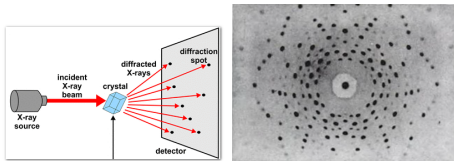
Közép bronzkor (i.e. 2000-1600)

Késő bronzkor (i.e. 1600-1200)

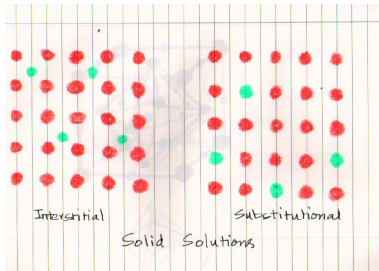
Arkhimédész (i.e. 287– 212)

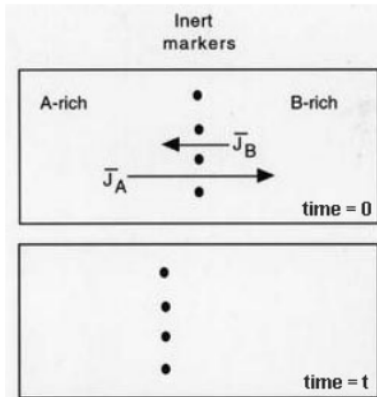
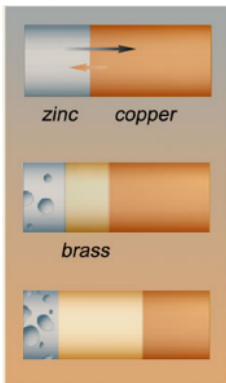


Röntgen sugárzás (1900)



Ponthiba





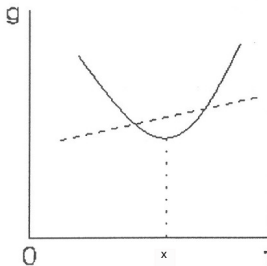
Ernest Kirkendall (1914 -2005), 1942

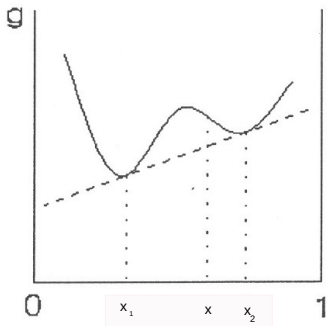
0+3 főtétel

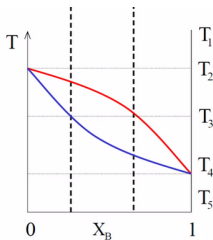
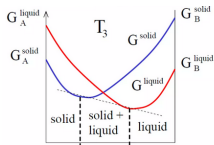
Létezik $G(T, p, N)$ függvény (szabadentalpia) ami mindent megad!

Szilárd oldat szétesése

Egyensúlyban minimuma van



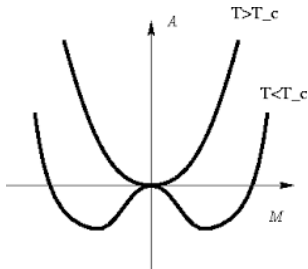




Landau elmélet

Fenomenológikus $F(M)$ reláció

$$\frac{F}{V} = f_0 + A(T)M^2 + \frac{B(T)}{2}M^4$$



$$A(T) = a(T - T_c), \quad B = \text{const} > 0$$

Domain fal energiája

$$F_{tot} = F_t(M(\vec{r}) + F_t(\Delta M(\vec{r}))$$

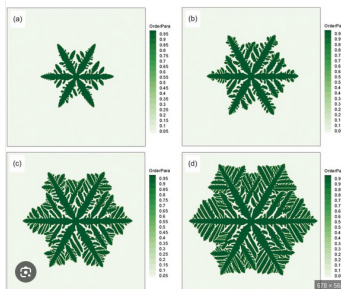
Egyensúlyban

$$\frac{\Delta F}{\Delta M} = 0$$

Egyensúlyhoz közel

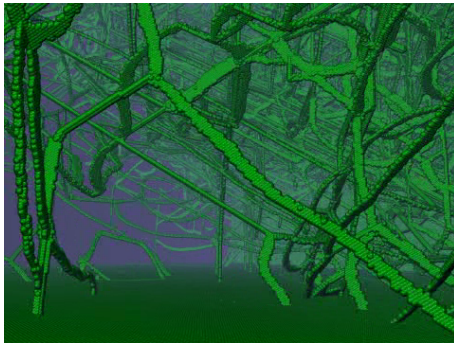
$$\frac{\Delta M}{\Delta t} = -D \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta M}$$

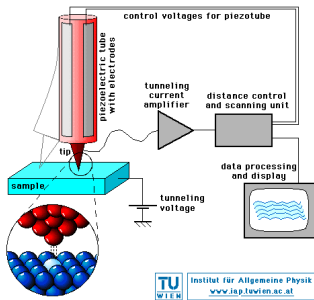
DINAMIKA!!



National Ignition Facility ($D + T \rightarrow 4He + n + 17.58MeV$)

MD simulation with 10^9 atoms!





AFM

