Contents†

Preface xi

Chapter 1 The Construction of Models

1.1 Introduction 1
The Need for Models; Simplification of the Problem; Microscopic and Macroscopic Approaches; Ideal and Nonideal Gases; Systems of Interacting Particles; Examples of the Microscopic Approach; Examples of the Macroscopic Approach; Other Applications of Models

1.2 The Atomic Nucleus 8
The Need for Nuclear Models; The Liquid-Drop Model; The Shell Model; Compound Nucleus and Optical Models; Use of Conflicting Simple Models

1.3 The Quark Model of Elementary Particles 13
*Definition of Elementary Particles; Classification of Particles; *Symmetry Groupings; The Quark Model; Modifications of the Quark Model; Experimental Confirmation and Outstanding Problems*

1.4 Elementary Excitation in Solids 19
*The Free-Electron Model; Normal Coordinates; Quasi-particles; The Successes and Failures of the Free-Electron Model; *Magnetic Properties of the Electron Gas; Different Types of Elementary Excitations in Solids*

1.5 Steady-State Space-Charge-Limited Currents in Insulators 27
Description of the System; Construction and Analysis of an Idealized Model; Simplification of the Model; Solutions for Extreme Cases

1.6 Boundary Layer Theory in Hydrodynamics 31
The Equations of Motion for a Fluid; The Flow of Fluid past a Solid Body; Simplification of the Hydrodynamic Equations

Chapter 2 Dimensional Analysis

2.1 Introduction 36
Fundamental and Derived Units; Derivation of Formulas; Nonlinear Heat Conduction; Dimensionless Equations; Hydrodynamic Modeling; Phase Transitions; The Ising Model; Scaling Theory

2.2 The Derivation of Formulas by Dimensional Analysis 52
The Π *Theorem; Planetary Motion; Electrical Units; Space-Charge-Limited Currents; Vector Lengths; The Thermal Conductivity of a Gas*

2.3 Simple Derivation of Physical Laws 59
*Motion in a Potential Field; *Statistical Physics; *Equation of State of Fermi and Bose Gases*

2.4 Dimensionless Equations and Physical Similarity 64
**The Electrical Charge Distribution in Atoms—The Thomas-Fermi Equation; Heat Conduction in a Cubic Block; Equations Involving Parameters; Hydrodynamic Modeling*

†An asterisk denotes an advanced topic, as explained in the preface.

2.5 Modern Theory of Critical Phenomena 72
*The Renormalization Group; *An Application of the Renormalization Group Theory*
Problems 80

Chapter 3 Symmetry

3.1 Introduction 84
*Classical Mechanics; Frames of Reference and Relativity; Quantum Mechanics; *Classical Electrodynamics; Elementary Particles; Molecular Vibrations; Symmetry of Crystal Structures; Symmetry of the Properties of Crystals; *The Symmetry of Kinetic Coefficients—Onsager's Principle; Order–Disorder Phase Transitions*
3.2 Conservation Laws in Quantum Mechanics 109
Quantum-Mechanical Formulation of Conservation Laws; The Conservation of Energy, Momentum, and Angular Momentum; Parity; Time-Reversal Symmetry in Classical Physics; Time-Reversal Symmetry and Irreversibility; Time-Reversal Symmetry in Quantum Mechanics; Indistinguishable Particles; Gauge Invariance and Charge Conservation; Charge Conjugation
3.3 Symmetry and the Microscopic Properties of Systems 124
*The Symmetry of Eigenfunctions; Matrix Elements and Selection Rules; *Irreducible Representations of Groups; One-Dimensional Representations; The Translational Symmetry of Crystals; Selection Rules for Crystals; *Irreducible Representations of a Crystal's Space Group; *Structural Phase Transitions in Crystals; *Integrals over the First Brillouin Zone*
3.4 The Inversion Symmetry and Magnetic Symmetry of Crystal Properties 139
Inversion Symmetry—Polar and Axial Tensors; Optical Activity; Time-Reversal Symmetry—i-Tensors and c-Tensors; Magnetic Systems; Magnetic Point Groups; Pyromagnetism and Piezomagnetism; The Magnetoelectric Effect
Problems 148

Chapter 4 Analytical and Related Properties

4.1 Introduction 152
**Phase Transition Points; Singularities and Analytical Relationships; Singularities in Quantum Mechanics; The Dielectric Constant of Model Systems; Dispersion Relations; Sum Rules; Causality and Time-Reversal Symmetry; Fluctuations and Dissipation*
4.2 Analytic Properties of the Scattering Matrix 167
*Scattering Amplitudes and the S-Matrix; *Analytical Properties of the S-Matrix; Scattering by a Square Well Potential; *Dispersion Relations*
4.3 Dispersion Relations for Macroscopic Systems 172
Convergence Conditions; Applications of Dispersion Relations; Quantum-Mechanical Approach; Calculation of the Dielectric Constant; Oscillator Strengths and Quantum-Mechanical Sum Rules; Additional Sum Rules; The Physical Meaning of Sum Rules and Dispersion Relations.
4.4 The Fluctuation–Dissipation Theorem 186
Fluctuations of Extensive Variables; Time Correlation Functions; The Fluctuation–Dissipation Theorem; Application of the Fluctuation–

*Dissipation Theorem: Energy Density of Radiation Field; *Time-Dependent Correlation Functions and Transport Coefficients; The Electrical Conductivity; The Electical Susceptibility of a Dielectric Medium*
Problems 197

Chapter 5 The Method of the Small Parameter

5.1 Introduction 200
A Typical Problem; Perturbation Theory—The Series Expansion Technique; Solution for a Problem with Two Boundary Conditions at the Same Point; Renormalization Techniques; Eigenvalue Problems; Rayleigh–Schrödinger Perturbation Theory; Mathieu's Equation; Brillouin–Wigner Perturbation Theory; Choice of the Small Parameter; Density Expansion of Transport Coefficients; Low-Density Systems of Charged Particles; The High-Density Electron Gas; Breakdown of Perturbation Theory; Decrease of the Order of a Differential Equation
5.2 Integral Equation Formulations of Perturbation Theory 223
*Integral Equations; Green's Functions; Brillouin–Wigner and Rayleigh–Schrödinger Perturbation Theory; *Convergence of the Perturbation Series; Scattering Theory—The First Born Approximation; Dyson's Equation*
5.3 Choice of the Small Parameter 232
**Quantum-Mechanical Description of a System of Nuclei and Electrons; Degenerate Systems with Two Perturbations; *Flexible Choice of the Perturbation*
5.4 Difficulties in the Use of the Small Parameter 241
*A Small Parameter Multiplying the Highest Derivative; *The Effective Mass Approximation; *Magnetic Interactions of Nuclei through Conduction Electrons*
Problems 246

Chapter 6 Epilogue—Example of the Application of the Above Methods to a Problem in Nonlinear Optics

6.1 Introduction 250
6.2 Model System 251
Analysis of the Model; The Model's Limitations
6.3 Nonlinear Susceptibilities 255
Nonlinear Response Functions; Free Energy and Intrinsic Symmetry; Second Harmonic Generation in KDP
6.4 Use of Perturbation Theory 258
Preparation of the Problem for Perturbation Theory; Application of Perturbation Theory; Conclusions

References 265

Index 272