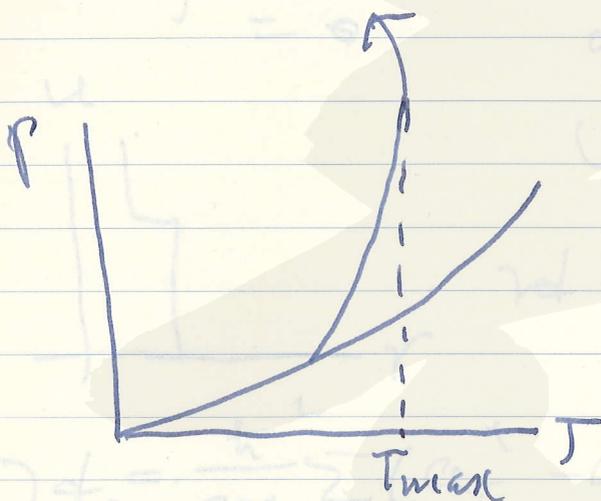


(1)

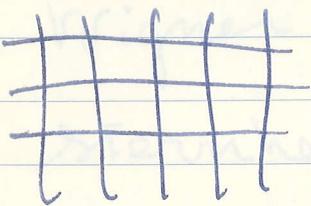
	T_b/T_f (±%)		
Ne	1.11	Li	3.5
A	1.04	Na	3.1
Kr	1.03	K	3.1
Xe	1.03	Rb	3.1
		Cs	3.2



- Lindemann (1910)
- Simon (1929)
- Born (1939)
- Kirwood-Monroe
- Jenard-Jones
- Devonshire (1939)
- Kac, Uhlenbeck, Hemmer
- Van der Waals limit

lattice model

(2)

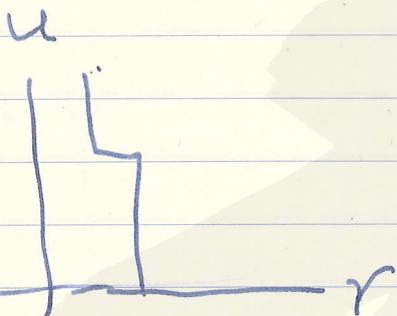


$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i < j} v_{ij} (n_i - n_j)$$

$n_i = 0$ or 1
 i, j nearest neighbor
 otherwise

$$v_{ij} = v > 0$$

$$= 0$$



Yang & Lee
 (1952)

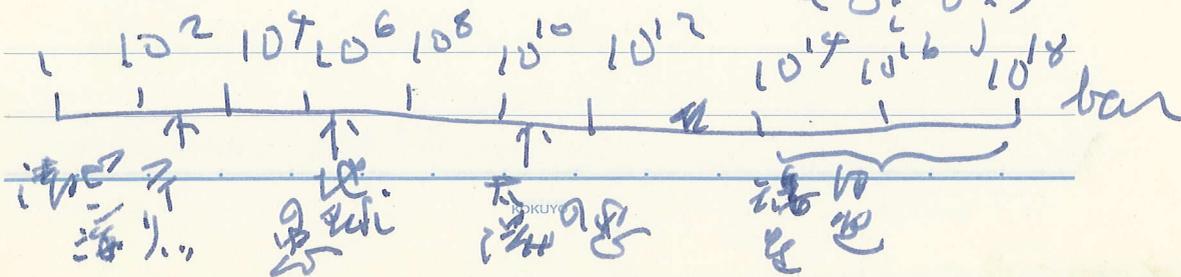
$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i,j} v_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j$$

$$\mathcal{H}_K = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} (a_i^\dagger - a_j^\dagger)(a_i - a_j)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_i^\dagger a_i + a_i a_i^\dagger &= 1 \\ [a_i, a_j] &= 0 \quad i \neq j \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$a_i = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_i^x + i\sigma_i^y)$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i,j} v_{ij} \sigma_i^z \sigma_j^z - \frac{\hbar^2}{md^2} \sum (\sigma_i^x \sigma_j^x + \sigma_i^y \sigma_j^y)$$



(3)

Wigner electron solid

Sternheimer 1950

Kr	1.03	K	3.1
Xe	1.03	Rb	3.1
		Cs	3.2



Lindemann (1910)

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