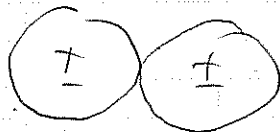


Example

Lennard Jones Potential

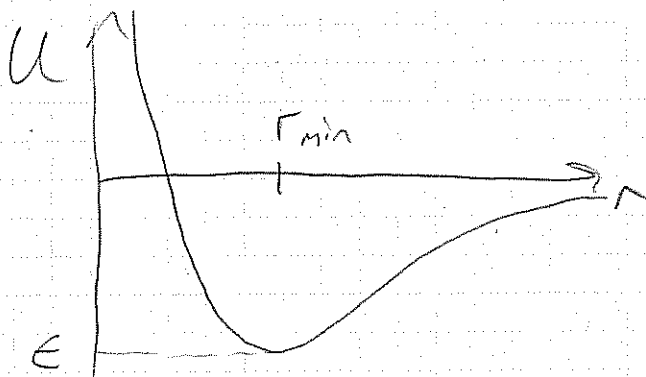


- collision of neutral atoms.
- such as He atoms in an ideal gas.
- electron clouds repel and atoms become polarized



nuclei repel.

$$U(r) = \epsilon \left(\left(\frac{r_{\min}}{r} \right)^{12} - 2 \left(\frac{r_{\min}}{r} \right)^6 \right)$$

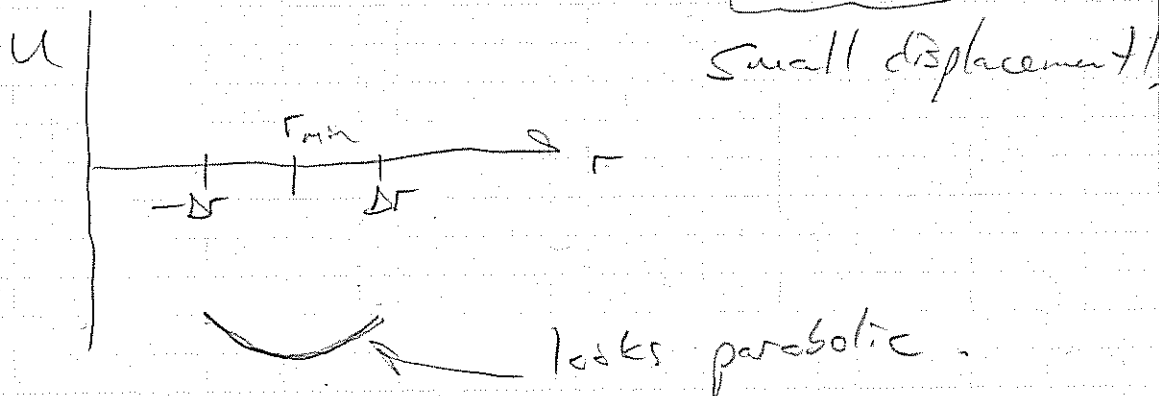


- Show that for small displacement, U is approximately a harmonic oscillator.
- Find $F(r)$

Binomial Approximation

$$(1+x)^n \approx 1+nx \quad \text{if } x \ll 1$$

Suppose $r = r_{min} + \Delta r$ where $\Delta r \ll r_{min}$.



$$U = \epsilon \left(\left(\frac{r_{min}}{r} \right)^{12} - 2 \left(\frac{r_{min}}{r} \right)^6 \right)$$

$$= \epsilon \left(\frac{r_{min}}{r} \right)^6 \left(\left(\frac{r_{min}}{r} \right)^6 - 2 \right)$$

$$\frac{r_{min}}{r} = \frac{r_{min}}{r_{min} + \Delta r} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\Delta r}{r_{min}}} = \left(1 + \frac{\Delta r}{r_{min}} \right)^{-1}$$

So at $r = r_{min} + \Delta r$

$$U = \epsilon \left(1 + \frac{\Delta r}{r_{min}} \right)^{-6} \left(\left(1 + \frac{\Delta r}{r_{min}} \right)^{-6} - 2 \right)$$

$$\approx \epsilon \left(1 - \frac{6\Delta r}{r_{min}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{6\Delta r}{r_{min}} - 2 \right)$$

$$\approx \epsilon \left(1 - \frac{6\Delta r}{r_{min}} \right) \left(-1 - \frac{6\Delta r}{r_{min}} \right)$$

$$\approx -\epsilon \left(1 - \frac{6\Delta r}{r_{min}} \right) \left(1 + \frac{6\Delta r}{r_{min}} \right)$$

$$\approx -\epsilon \left(1 - \frac{36\Delta r^2}{r_{min}^2} \right)$$

$$U \approx -\epsilon \left(1 - \frac{36 \Delta r^2}{r_{MH}^2} \right)$$

$$\approx -\epsilon + \underbrace{\frac{36\epsilon}{r_{MH}^2} \Delta r^2}_{\text{quadratic like a spring.}}$$

quadratic like a spring.

$$F_r = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$$

$$= -\epsilon \left(r_{mh}^{12} (-12) r^{-13} - 2 r_{mh}^6 (-6) r^{-7} \right)$$

$$= -\epsilon \left(\left(\frac{r_{mh}}{r} \right)^{12} \left(\frac{-12}{r} \right) - 2 \left(\frac{r_{mh}}{r} \right)^6 \left(\frac{-6}{r} \right) \right)$$

$$= +\epsilon \left(\frac{12}{r} \left(\frac{r_{mh}}{r} \right)^{12} - \frac{12}{r} \left(\frac{r_{mh}}{r} \right)^6 \right)$$

$$F_r = \frac{\epsilon 12}{r} \left(\left(\frac{r_{mh}}{r} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{r_{mh}}{r} \right)^6 \right)$$