PHYSICAE AUSCULTATIONES

A Dissertation Presented

by

D. W. BLAIR

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MELTING A

- 1.1 Background re: melting
- 1.1.1 Theories of melting, 3D, 2D, bulk
- 1.1.1.1 3D crystallites w/ stable surfaces melt from within via Born melting

In this case, melting can be viewed as nucleation and growth of fluid phase within the solid.

- 1.1.1.1.1 or yet another structure.
 - or even another
- 1.1.1.2 2D large crystallites melt by two-step process via hexatic phase
- 1.1.1.3 2D finite crystallites melt from perimeter
- 1.1.1.3.1 if melt from perimeter, dN/dt goes as $N^{1/2}$

- 1.1.2 Expectations for 2D finite crystallites
- 1.2 Experiment of Savage et. al
- 1.2.1 Setup
- 1.2.2 Tunable Depletion potential
- 1.2.3 Results
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- 1.3.6.5 N vs. t for Lennard-Jones potential
- 1.3.6.6 Phase diagram showing lack of fluid phase with short-range potential
- 1.3.7 Discussion

MELTING B

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- 2.1.1 Hypothesis: thermally-activated defects enhance melting rate in short-range 2D system
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DIAMETER OF RANDOM CLUSTERS

- 3.1 Background
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PHASE TRANSITIONS IN COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY

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- 4.1.1.2 Observation of threshold behavior in CSP
- 4.1.1.3 Difficulties in tackling phase behavior of CSP
- 4.1.2 Proposal: study complexity of percolation model
- 4.2 Percolation
- 4.2.1 The Model
- 4.2.2 Background / applications
- **4.3** PRAM
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- 4.4 Parallel Algorithm for Percolation
- 4.5 Results
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- 4.5.3 Distribution of cluster sizes
- 4.5.3.1 logarithmic or power law? (power law -; algorithm will often fail)

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