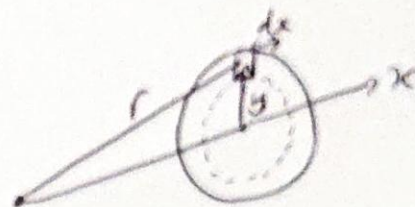
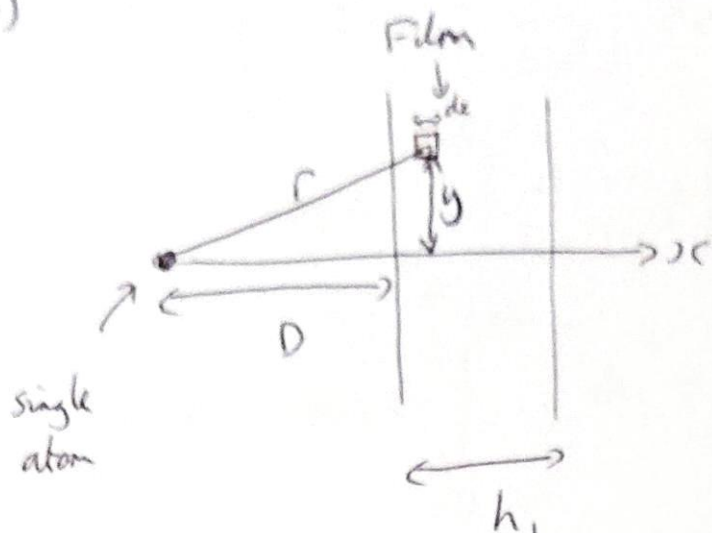


a)



There is a ring of elemental volumes all at the same distance  $r$  from the atom.

This ring has a volume  $dV_{\text{ring}} = 2\pi y dy dx$

If the atom density is  $n$ , then there are  $N_{\text{ring}}$  atoms in the ring.

$$N_{\text{ring}} = n dV_{\text{ring}} = n 2\pi y dy dx$$

The potential due to the ring is  $dU = -2\pi n y dy dx \frac{C}{r^6}$

Sum up all rings

$$U_{\text{tot}} = \int_0^{D+h_1} \int_0^\infty -2\pi n y dy dx \frac{C}{r^6}$$

$r$  is a function of  $x$  and  $y$   $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$

change variables  $w = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dw}{dy} = 2y$

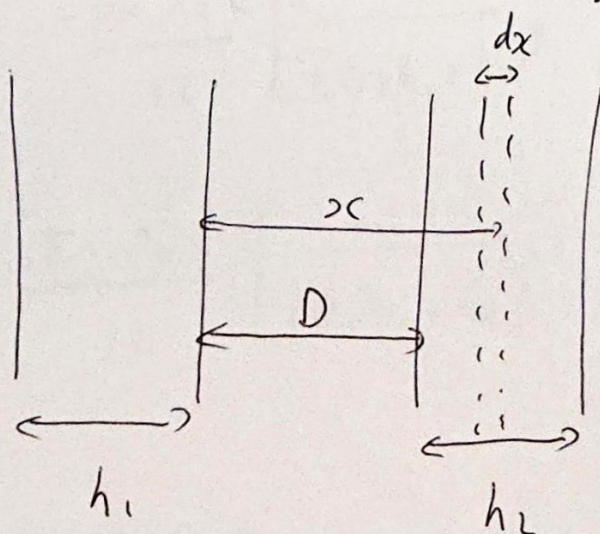
$$U_{\text{tot}} = \int_0^{D+h_1} \int -\frac{\pi n C dw}{w^3} dx$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{\text{tot}} &= \int_0^{D+h_1} -\pi n_1 \epsilon \left[ \frac{-1}{2w^2} \right] dx \\
 &= -\pi n_1 \epsilon \int_0^{D+h_1} \left[ \frac{-1}{2(x^2+y^2)^2} \right]_0^\infty dx \\
 &= -\pi n_1 \epsilon \int_0^{D+h_1} \left[ 0 - \frac{1}{2x^4} \right] dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi n_1 \epsilon}{2} \left[ \frac{-1}{3x^3} \right]_0^{D+h_1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$U_{\text{tot}} = -\frac{\pi n_1 \epsilon}{6} \left[ \frac{1}{D^3} - \frac{1}{(D+h_1)^3} \right]$$

b)  $\frac{dU}{A} = \underbrace{n_2 dx}_{\substack{\text{Nr. atoms/unit} \\ \text{area in film 2} \\ \text{in infinitely thin slice}}} \times \underbrace{-\frac{\pi n_1 \epsilon}{6} \left[ \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{(x+h_1)^3} \right]}_{\substack{\text{Potential of 1 atom with hole} \\ \text{of film 1.}}} \quad \text{Substitute } x \text{ for } D.$





$$\frac{U_{\text{tot}}}{A} = \int_D^{D+h_2} -\frac{\pi n_1 n_2 C}{6} \left( \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{(x+h_1)^3} \right) dx$$

↑ integrate over all slices in film 2.

$$= -\frac{\pi n_1 n_2 C}{6} \left[ \frac{-1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2(x+h_1)^2} \right]_D^{D+h_2}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi n_1 n_2 C}{12} \left[ \frac{1}{(D+h_1+h_2)^2} - \frac{1}{(D+h_1)^2} - \frac{1}{(D+h_2)^2} + \frac{1}{D^2} \right]$$

$$\text{Pressure} = \frac{F}{A} = -\frac{1}{A} \frac{dU}{dD}$$

$$\frac{d}{dD} \left( \frac{1}{(D+a)^2} \right) = \frac{dw}{dD} \frac{d}{dw} \left( \frac{1}{w^2} \right) = \frac{-2}{w^3} = \frac{-2}{(D+a)^3}$$

General form of  $D+h_1+h_2$  set  $w = D+a$   
 or  $D+h_1$   
 or  $D$  with  $a=0$

$$\text{Pressure} = -\frac{\pi n_1 n_2 C}{12} \left[ \frac{-2}{(D+h_1+h_2)^3} - \frac{-2}{(D+h_1)^3} - \frac{-2}{(D+h_2)^3} + \frac{-2}{D^3} \right]$$

$$P = \frac{\pi n_1 n_2 C}{6} \left[ \frac{1}{(D+h_1+h_2)^3} + \frac{1}{(D+h_1)^3} + \frac{1}{(D+h_2)^3} - \frac{1}{D^3} \right]$$