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Thermal conductivity in a partially degenerate electron plasma

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Corrigenda

Thermal conductivity in a partially degenerate electron plasma

Gouedard C 1977 J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. 10 L143-5

The second term inside the large parentheses of equation (1) should read

$$\frac{4\alpha r_{\rm s}^{\rm i}}{\pi} \frac{k_{\rm F}^{\rm i2}}{4\pi e^2} Z^2 g^{\rm i}(Q_{\rm i},\nu_{\rm i}).$$

The equation at the top of page L145 should be numbered (6) and the last condition defining X should read

$$\chi = \frac{\hbar}{2(m\mathscr{E}_{\rm F})^{1/2}}.$$

Young operators in standard orthogonal form

El-Sharkaway N G and Jahn H A 1977 J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. 10 659-76

The representation [2 1] may be obtained by putting n = 3 in either [n-1, 1] or in [2 1^{n-2}], but the bra and ket vectors obtained for [2 1] by these two ways differ. It is clearly incorrect to have two different expressions represented by the same symbol. We propose to correct this fault by using *round* bracket bra and ket symbols for those obtained from [2 1^{n-2}], retaining *angular* bracket bra and ket symbols for those obtained from [n-1, 1]. Thus we write

$$\left\langle 3_{3}^{*} \right| = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (4/3)A_{12}S_{13}A_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (4/3)^{1/2}S_{12}A_{13}, \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 2_{3}^{*} \right\rangle = \begin{vmatrix} 3_{3}^{*} \\ 3_{3} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (4/3)S_{12}A_{13}S_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (4/3)S_{12}A_{13}S_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4/3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (4/3)S_{12}A_{13}S_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4/3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (4/3)^{1/2}A_{12}S_{13}, \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 2_{3} \\ 2_{3} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (4/3)^{1/2}A_{12}S_{13}, \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 2_{3} \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (4/3)^{1/2}S_{13}A_{12}.$$

In forming Young operators both brackets must be of the same type. Thus we have