الآية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى :

سَنُرِيهِمْ (آيَاتِنَا فِي الآفَاقِ وَفِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ حَتَّى يَتَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ أَوَلَمْ يَكْفِ بِرَبِّكَ أَنَّهُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ شَهِيد).

صدق الله العظيم

سوره فصلت

الآية (53)

Dedication

Dedicated this research to my mother and father ....

with warmth and faith.

To our special people... who means so much to us.

Acknowledgments

After a half years in this thesis, it is difficult to summarize in a few pages the contributions of several groups of people that made this work possible. Therefore, first of all I would like to ask for forgiveness to those whom I might forget in the following paragraphs.

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Abstract

Recently some researchers used plasma equation to derive useful energy equation accounting for the thermal energy. This equation is utilized to derive temperature dependent Schrodinger equation. In this work this temperature dependent on Schrodinger equation was used to explain isotope effect. By treating electrons as strings two expressions relating critical temperature to isotope mass are obtained. In the first one accounts for the effect of positive ions, while in the second one assumes the effect of electron gas. Both approaches indicates that the critical temperature is inversely proportional to isotope mass. This result agrees with experimental observations and empirical relations.

ملخص البحث

فى الاونه الاخيره, استخدمت بعض البحوث معادلة البلازما لاشتقاق معادلة الطاقه التى حسب منها الطاقه الحراريه, كما تم اشتقاق معادلة شرودنجر المعتمده على الحراره فيها, ومن هذة المعادله تم قسريا تفسير تاثيرالنظائر, وذلك عن طريق اعتبار ان الالكترونات عباره عن أوتار, وتم الحصول على اشتقاق واحد وبطريقتين اعتمادا على درجة الحراره الحرجه وكتلة النظير. فى الطريقه الاولى تم حساب تاثير الايونات الموجبه وفى الطريقه الثانى تم حساب تاثير سحابة الاكترونات, وفى الطريقتين توصلنا الى ان درجة الحراره الحرجه تتناسب عكسيا مع كتلة النظير. وتتفق هذة النتائج مع المشاهدات المعمليه والعلاقات التجريبيه.