

Debye Screening for Jellium and Other Coulomb Systems

John Z. Imbrie*

Department of Physics, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

Abstract. Debye screening is proven for a large class of classical Coulomb gases at low densities. Among the models treated are jellium systems (where particles interact with a fixed background charge), systems with arbitrarily dilute fractional charges, and systems where the charges are not integrally related. The interaction potentials of the corresponding sine-Gordon models may have no symmetry and can have infinitely many stationary points which are degenerate or nearly degenerate in energy.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	515
2. The Mayer Series and the Main Results	519
3. The Peierls Expansion	525
4. Stability of the $\phi=0$ Stationary Point	530
5. The Cluster Expansion	532
6. Estimation of the Expansion	540
7. Derivatives of $r(A)$	546
8. Vacuum Energy Estimates	548
9. Functional Derivatives	551
10. Derivatives of Covariances	553
11. Ratios of Partition Functions	555
12. Proof Completed	559

Introduction

The classical Coulomb gas has been the subject of several rigorous investigations in the last few years. Brydges [1] established Debye screening for a lattice Coulomb gas. His work was greatly generalized by Brydges and Federbush [3] who considered the continuous statistical mechanics situation with a large class of

* Junior Fellow, Harvard University Society of Fellows. Supported in part by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. PHY79-16812