

Thermodynamics of Fermi gases:

Chemical potential μ : $N = \int_0^\infty \frac{dN}{d\epsilon} d\epsilon$

$$= \int_0^\infty \underbrace{\frac{g}{4\pi^2} \left(\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} V \epsilon^{1/2}}_{\frac{dG}{d\epsilon} \text{ for gas}} n_{FD}(\epsilon) d\epsilon$$

$$dLT \rightarrow 0$$

$$n_{FD}(\epsilon) = \begin{cases} 1 & \epsilon < \mu \\ 0 & \epsilon > \mu \end{cases}$$

$$\mu(T=0) = E_F$$

$$N = \frac{g}{4\pi^2} \left(\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} V \int_0^{E_F} \epsilon^{1/2} d\epsilon \quad \leftarrow n_{FD}(\epsilon) = 1$$

$$\int_0^{E_F} \epsilon^{1/2} d\epsilon = \frac{2}{3} \epsilon^{3/2} \Big|_0^{E_F} = \frac{2}{3} E_F^{3/2}$$

$$N = \frac{g}{4\pi^2} \left(\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} V \frac{2}{3} E_F^{3/2} = \frac{g}{6\pi^2} \left(\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} V E_F^{3/2}$$

$$E_F = \left(\frac{6\pi^2}{g} \frac{N}{V} \right)^{2/3} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m}$$

ρ - number density

$$E_F \sim \rho^{2/3} \text{ at } T=0$$

$$\mu(T=0) > 0 \quad (1)$$

For a classical gas $\mu \rightarrow 0, T \rightarrow 0$

Internal energy U

$$U = \int_0^\infty E \frac{dN}{dE} dE = \frac{g}{10\pi^2} \left(\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} V \epsilon_F^{5/2}$$

$$U = \frac{3}{5} N \epsilon_F \quad (\text{if } T \rightarrow 0)$$

$$U = \frac{3}{2} \mu k_B T \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{for classical ideal gas at } T \rightarrow 0$$

pressure: (at $T=0$)

$$p = - \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_{S,N} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{from thermo identity:} \\ dU = \dots \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \frac{N}{V^{5/3}} \left(\frac{6\pi^2 N}{g} \right)^{2/3} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \rho^{5/3} \left(\frac{6\pi^2}{g} \right)^{2/3} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \frac{N}{V} \epsilon_F$$

$$\left[\frac{\hbar^2}{2mL^2} \right] = \epsilon = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \quad p = \hbar k$$

g for Helium ~ 1
 \sim no degeneracy

Classical gas $p \rightarrow 0 \quad T \rightarrow 0$

Degeneracy pressure p due to Pauli exclud's.

Ideal Bose gas: Photons in a black body.
 Photons in a solid

$$T \rightarrow 0 \quad n_{BE}(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{e^{(\epsilon-\mu)/k_B T} - 1} \xrightarrow{T=0} \begin{cases} N & \text{at } \epsilon=0 \\ 0 & \text{at } \epsilon>0 \end{cases}$$

Bose-Einstein condensate

