

2010 (S.3 and S.4) → Exam 2008B Q4.

a) $\gamma + \gamma \leftrightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^-$ (relativistic) (π = boson)

b) no more photons but boson density maintained. $T_c = ?$
(assume $\epsilon T \ll m_\pi c^2$). density at $T=0$?

c) $n_{e^+} = n_{e^-} = \bar{n}$ initial

$e^+ + e^- \leftrightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^-$ equilibration.

Chem pot. at $T \neq 0$. Condensation at $T=0$ and conditions. ($m_e > m_\pi$ & $m_e < m_\pi$)

a) $\mu_r = 0 \rightarrow \mu_+ + \mu_- = 2\mu_r = 0$

neutrality $\mu_+ = \mu_- \Rightarrow \mu_+ = \mu_- = 0$.

$$n_{\pm} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_p \frac{1}{e^{\beta \sqrt{m_\pi^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2}} - 1} \approx \frac{1}{V} \sum_p \frac{1}{e^{\beta m_\pi c^2 + \frac{\beta p^2}{2m_\pi}} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda^3} g_{3/2}(e^{-\beta m_\pi c^2}) \approx \frac{1}{\lambda^3} e^{-\beta m_\pi c^2} \quad \left(\frac{m_\pi c^2}{kT} \gg 1 \right)$$

No singularity at $p=0 \rightarrow$ no condensation (because $z=1$)

at $T \rightarrow 0$ $e^{\beta \sqrt{m_\pi^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2}} \rightarrow \infty$ giving $n_{\pm}(T \rightarrow 0) = 0$

$\frac{p^2}{m} \ll kT$! must know n_{\pm} vs T vs p / p vs n_{\pm}

b) Photon source switched off at T_0

$$n_{\pm} = \frac{1}{\lambda^3(T_0)} e^{-\beta_0 m_\pi c^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^3(T_0)} \zeta(3/2) \rightarrow \frac{T_c}{T_0} = e^{-\beta_0 m_\pi c^2 \frac{2}{3}} \zeta(3/2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

(limits: $\beta_0 \rightarrow \infty : T_c \rightarrow 0$ no condensation possible, no initial boson population
 $\beta_0 \rightarrow 0$ $n_{b\pm} = \frac{1}{\lambda^3} g_{3/2}(1) = n_{\pm} = \frac{1}{\lambda^3(T_0)} g_{3/2}(1) \rightarrow T_c = T_0$)

c) Neutrality: $\mu_{e^+} = \mu_{e^-} = \mu_{H^+} = \mu_{H^-} \rightarrow = \mu$

ס"ט ציפ"ר שמחת, דעם' בתחלה: $n_e + n_\pi = \bar{n}$

$$\frac{2}{V} \sum_p \frac{1}{C^{\beta(m_e^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2) - \beta \mu + 1}} + \frac{1}{V} \sum_p \frac{1}{C^{\beta(m_n^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2) - \beta \mu_1}} + \langle n \rangle = n$$

$$\sqrt{m_1^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2} - \mu \geq 0$$

מחזור ח' פסח

$$d\rho_p|_{\rho=0} = \delta h_{\alpha\beta} \rho_{\alpha\beta} \quad (\text{for all } T)$$

$$\mu \leq m_{\pi} c^2$$

at $T=0, m_e > m_\pi$: $\mu < m_e c^2 \rightarrow e^{\beta(m_e c^2 - \mu)} \big|_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow \infty$

$$\rightarrow n_e \rightarrow 0, \quad n_\pi = \bar{n}$$

א. חלקיקים
 ה. כמיונים
 ב. חלקיקים
 ד. חלקיקים
 א. חלקיקים
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 ד. חלקיקים

For $m_e < m_\pi$: $m_e c^2 < \mu < m_\pi c^2$

but $\mu^2(T=0) = E_F^2 = m_e^2 c^4 + p_F^2 c^2 \rightarrow p_F = \sqrt{\mu^2 - m_e^2 c^4} / c$

$$n_e = 2 \int_{p < p_F} \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} = \frac{p_F^3}{3\pi^2\hbar^3} = \frac{1}{3\pi^2\hbar^3 c^3} (\mu^2 - m_e^2 c^4)^{3/2}$$

but $\mu \leq m_\pi c^2 \rightarrow n_e \leq \frac{c^3}{3\pi^2 \hbar^3} (m_\pi^2 - m_e^2)^{3/2} = n_c$

i) For $\mu < m_{\pi}c^2$ $e^{\beta(m_{\pi}c^2 - \mu)} \rightarrow \infty$ and π is the most abundant particle in the system.

$$n_e = \bar{n} \left(\frac{c^3}{3\pi^2 \hbar^3} (m_\pi^2 - m_e^2)^{3/2} \right) = n_c$$

ii) For $\mu = m_\pi c^2 \Leftrightarrow n_e = \frac{c^3}{3\pi^2 \lambda^3} (m_\pi^2 - m_e^2)^{3/2} = n_c$
BEC-BC transition

ע"ה - 1951

π - γ $\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

והוא BEC
אם BEC הוא בעצם תנאי ההיגוי $n_c > \bar{n}$ והוא גם