



PHYS 7603 Feb 2

Distribution Functions

Start with $Z(T, V, \mu)$. Want to derive for Fermions

$$\langle N \rangle = \sum_i \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\epsilon_i - \mu)} + 1}$$

two ways to go about this

- Harmonic Oscillator
- Box

Derivation online (Feb 2 Notes)

Same as Schroeder pp. 315 Eq [7.121] ???

logistics

- take a look on Canvas Discussions: *Degeneracy of Fermions*
- Jan 24 notes uploaded
- Quantum Ideal Gas notes are uploaded

Box

- Example Fermions
 - electrons in metals
 - 1/2 integer atom or molecule
 - neutrons in neutron stars

temperature is zero

$$H = \sum_i^N \frac{\hat{p}_i^2}{2m} \rightarrow E = \sum_{\vec{k}} \epsilon_{\vec{k}} \text{ where } i \text{ labels for a particle}$$

$$\text{single particle energies } \epsilon_{\vec{k}} = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}, \psi_{\vec{k}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

wavevector $\vec{k} = (k_x, k_y, k_z)$, momentum carried by wave is $\vec{p} = \hbar \vec{k}$

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Fuck this just read chapter 7.3

we talked about

- Fermi Energy (Schroeder pp 272-288) ϵ_F
- Average Energy per Particle $\frac{U(T=0)}{N} = \frac{3}{5}\epsilon_F$

\$\$* Also probably covered chapter 7.3 section "small nonzero temperature"