

(א) חשבו את רדיוס פרמי כתלות בצפיפות (n) עבור גז אלקטרוניים חופשיים בדו-מימד.

$$\frac{nA}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{n\pi k_F}{A} \right)^2 \cancel{\pi k_F}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{k_F^2}$$

$$k_F = \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

$$g(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{A} \frac{dS}{d\varepsilon} \quad (2)$$

$$S = \rho \frac{A}{2} \frac{1}{\pi k_F^2} \int k_F^2$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{t^2 k_F^2}{2m}$$

$$= \frac{A}{2\pi} \frac{\sum \varepsilon m}{t^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum \varepsilon m}{t^2}} = k$$

$$= \frac{m A}{\pi t^2} \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow g = \frac{m}{\pi t^2}$$

$$n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\varepsilon g(\varepsilon) f_{FD}(\varepsilon) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{e^{-\beta\varepsilon}}{e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-\beta\mu}}$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} d\varepsilon C \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon-\mu)} + 1}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \ln(e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-\beta\mu}) = -\beta \frac{e^{-\beta\varepsilon}}{e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-\beta\mu}} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow n = -\frac{C}{\beta} \int_0^{\infty} d\varepsilon \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \ln(e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-\beta\mu}) = -\frac{C}{\beta} \left[\ln \frac{e^{-\beta\mu}}{e^{-\beta\mu} + e^{-\beta\mu}} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{\beta} \left[\ln(e^{-\beta\mu}) - \ln(1 + e^{-\beta\mu}) \right]$$

$$= C \left[\mu + \ln(1 + e^{-\beta\mu}) \right]$$

$$k_F = \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

$$\epsilon_F = \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{2m} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_F m}{\hbar^2}} = k_F$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2\pi n} = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_F m}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$n = \cancel{\frac{m}{\pi \hbar^2}} \epsilon_F = \frac{m}{\pi \hbar^2} [\mu + \beta k_B (1 + e^{\beta \mu})]$$

$$N = \int d\varepsilon g(\varepsilon) f(\varepsilon) \quad (1_c) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial T} \stackrel{(1_c)}{=} 0 = \int d\varepsilon g(\varepsilon) \frac{\partial f}{\partial T} = \int \frac{dk}{u\pi^3} \frac{\partial f}{\partial T}$$

$$\frac{dk}{u\pi^3} = g(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon \quad (1_c)$$

$$C_V = \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right|_n = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \ln \int \frac{dk}{u\pi^3} \varepsilon(u) f(u) \quad (2)$$

∴ מינימום C_V

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \int \frac{dk}{u\pi^3} (\varepsilon - \mu + \mu) f = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \int dk' \mu f + \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \int dk' (\varepsilon - \mu) f$$

$$dk' = \frac{dk}{u\pi^3}$$

$$= \mu \cancel{\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}}_{T=0} + \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \int dk' (\varepsilon - \mu) f = \int dk' (\varepsilon - \mu) \frac{\partial f}{\partial T}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left[f \cancel{hf} + (1-f) \cancel{h(1-f)} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$= f' \cancel{hf} + f \cancel{\frac{f}{1-f}} + (-f') \cancel{h(1-f)} + (1-f) \cancel{\frac{1-f}{f}}$$

$$= f' (hf - h(1-f)) = f' h \left(\frac{f}{1-f} \right) = f' \beta (\mu - \varepsilon) \quad (2)$$

(2)

$$\Rightarrow C_V = \int dk' (\varepsilon - \mu) \frac{\partial f}{\partial T} = -\beta \int dk' \frac{\partial}{\partial T} [f hf + (1-f) h(1-f)]$$

$$+ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = -k_B f \int dk' \frac{\partial}{\partial T} [f hf + (1-f) h(1-f)]$$

ריבוע גז, לדוגמה גז ל-He ו-He⁴ ב-100 K

$$S(T=0) = 0 \quad \text{ל-He} \quad \text{ול-He}^4 \quad \text{ב-100 K}$$

$$\omega(\vec{k}) = c \sqrt{|\vec{k}|^2 + u^2} = c \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2} = \frac{\pi}{L} cn(k) \quad (3)$$

$$\varepsilon = \hbar \omega = \hbar c k = \hbar c \frac{\pi}{L} n \quad n = \frac{\pi n}{L}$$

$$DF = \partial N = \cancel{\int_0^{u_{\max}} \partial \Omega \cdot \vec{u} d\vec{u}} = \cancel{\int_0^{u_{\max}} \partial \Omega \cdot \vec{u} d\vec{u}} \approx \omega_0$$

$$= \pi \frac{u_{\max}}{2}$$

$$u_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{u}{\pi} N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{L} c \sqrt{\frac{u}{\pi} N}$$

$$N = \cancel{\int_0^{u_{\max}} \partial \Omega \cdot \vec{u} d\vec{u}} \cdot \cancel{\int k_{\max}^2} = \frac{A}{2\pi} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{(hc)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\pi(hc)^2} \varepsilon$$

$$u = \int \varepsilon g(\varepsilon) f(\varepsilon) \quad (P)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi(hc)^2} \int_0^{E_{\max}} \frac{\varepsilon^2 d\varepsilon}{e^{\beta\varepsilon - 1}}$$

$$C_V = \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} = \frac{1}{\pi(hc)^2} \int_0^{E_{\max}} \frac{\varepsilon^3 e^{\beta\varepsilon} d\varepsilon}{(e^{\beta\varepsilon - 1})^2}$$

$$C_V = \frac{1}{\pi(hc)^2} \varepsilon^3 \int_0^{E_{\max}} \frac{x^3 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx$$

$$\beta\varepsilon = x$$

$$dx = \beta d\varepsilon$$

$$d\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\beta} dx$$

$$\varepsilon = cx$$

$$\infty - \int_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx \quad x \ll \theta_0 \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\frac{7.2}{\pi} \approx 2$$

$$C_0 \propto z^3$$

10%

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$$

(1c)

$$\langle E_n \rangle = (\langle n \rangle + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$$

הנחתה הולכת וגדלה ב- $\beta \hbar \omega$

$$\sum_s e^{\beta \epsilon_s} \rightarrow C_{\text{norm}} \cdot \text{טבלת נורמליזציה}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle E_n \rangle = \left(\frac{1}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar \omega$$

כפונקציית ריבוע, $\frac{\partial \langle n \rangle}{\partial T}$ מינימלית ו- $\hbar \omega$ מינימלית

מינימום ($n \propto \omega^2 \propto T^3$) נערך ב

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{V} \sum_k \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \langle E_n \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{V} \sum_{k,s} \partial_T \frac{\hbar \omega}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1} \quad \omega_{\text{מ}}$$

$\omega_D = \sqrt{\frac{k_B T}{M}}$ $\omega \gg \hbar \omega_D$ $\omega \propto \sqrt{1 + \frac{\hbar \omega}{\omega_D}}$

$$e^{\beta \hbar \omega} \approx 1 + \beta \hbar \omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega \approx \frac{1}{V} \sum_{k,s} \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \frac{\hbar \omega}{\beta \hbar \omega} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{k,s} \frac{\partial}{\partial T} K_B T$$

$$= \frac{K_B}{V} \sum_{k,s} 1$$

ט בערך אחד, $\sum k_B T$ מוגדר כט בערך אחד

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$$\Rightarrow C_V \approx \frac{k_B}{V} 3N = 3n k_B$$

$$C_V^{\text{har}} = \beta \hbar \omega + \frac{1}{2} (\beta \hbar \omega)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (\beta \hbar \omega)^3 \quad \text{תנאי } \omega \gg \beta \hbar \omega \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\hbar \omega}{C_V^{\text{har}} - 1} \approx \frac{\hbar \omega}{\beta \hbar \omega (1 + \frac{1}{2} \beta \hbar \omega + \frac{1}{3!} (\beta \hbar \omega)^2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \rightarrow \frac{18 k_B^3 T^2 ((\hbar \omega)^2 + 2 \hbar \omega k_B T \omega + \omega^2 k_B^2 T^2)}{\left[6(\hbar \omega k_B T)^2 + 3 \hbar \omega k_B T + (\hbar \omega)^2 \right]^2}$$

$\int_{k_B T}^{\infty} \omega^2 e^{-\beta \hbar \omega} d\omega \approx \text{טנ} \quad \text{לפנ} \quad \int_{k_B T}^{\infty} \omega^2 d\omega = 1$

$$k_B = \frac{(\hbar \omega)^2}{12 k_B T^2} - \frac{\hbar^3 \omega^3}{8 k_B^2 T^3} + O\left(\frac{1}{T^4}\right)$$

נזכיר שפונקציית האינטגרציה כפולה מוגדרת כ

$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty f(x,y) dx dy$

$$C_V \approx \frac{1}{V} \sum k_B - \frac{(\hbar \omega)^2}{12 k_B T^2}$$

$$= 3n k_B - \frac{\hbar^2}{12 V k_B T^2} \sum_{\text{all}} \omega^2$$

$$\sum_{\text{all}} \omega^2 \quad \text{טנ} \quad \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \omega^2 f(x,y) dx dy \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \omega^2(k) dk \quad \text{טנ} \quad \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \omega^2 f(x,y) dx dy \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{מבחן}} \int \frac{3V}{(2\pi)^3} \int \omega^2 \underbrace{\frac{4\pi}{3} k^3}_{\text{היפר סכום}} dk \quad \xleftarrow{\omega = C \sqrt{|k|}} \\ & \int \frac{3V}{8\pi^2} \int \omega^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{C}\right)^2 \frac{d\omega}{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{3V}{2\pi^2 C^2} \int \omega^4 d\omega$$

לפנינו פונקציית ריבועי נפח ופונקציית ריבועי אמפליטודה

$$\omega_0 \text{ נפח } \propto r^{1/3} \quad \text{ו-} \quad \int \omega^4 d\omega \propto C_V$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{10} \frac{V}{\pi^2 C^3} \omega_0$$

$$r''_2 \leftarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u_1 u_2 \omega dy \quad \omega = C |k|$$

$$3N = \frac{3V}{(\sigma\pi)^3} \int_0^{\infty} u_1 u_2 dy \quad \omega = C |k|$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_0 = C \left(\frac{6\pi N}{V} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$- \frac{3}{10} V \left(\frac{C}{\pi} \right)^2 \left(\frac{6\pi N}{V} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$kT \propto \frac{1}{\omega_0^2}$$

$$kT \propto \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u_1 u_2 \omega dy \quad \omega = C |k|$$

$$- \frac{\hbar^2}{12V k_B T^2} \sum_{ms} \omega_E^2 = - \frac{\hbar^2 \omega_E^2}{4 \underbrace{12V k_B T^2}_{Z_N}} = \frac{\hbar^2 n \omega_E^2}{4 k_B T^2}$$