

(1) $0 < T \ll T_F$

$$n \approx \int_0^{\mu} D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon + \frac{\pi^2}{6} D'(\mu) \cdot (k_B T)^2 \quad (\text{Sommerfeld formula})$$

(Prf: 証).

(P). (1) $\Rightarrow n \approx \int_0^{\mu} D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$.

$$\int_0^{\varepsilon_F} D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon \approx \int_0^{\mu} D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon + \frac{\pi^2}{6} D'(\mu) (k_B T)^2$$

$$\therefore \int_{\mu}^{\varepsilon_F} D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon \approx \frac{\pi^2}{6} D'(\mu) (k_B T)^2.$$

$T \ll T_F \Rightarrow \mu \approx \varepsilon_F$. $\mu = \varepsilon_F - \delta$ ($|\delta| \ll \varepsilon_F$). すなはち,

$$D(\varepsilon_F) \delta \approx \frac{\pi^2}{6} D'(\varepsilon_F) \cdot (k_B T)^2. \quad \therefore \delta \approx \frac{\pi^2}{6} \frac{D'(\varepsilon_F)}{D(\varepsilon_F)} (k_B T)^2.$$

$$D'(\varepsilon) = A \cdot \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_F} \quad \therefore \delta \approx \frac{\pi^2}{12} \cdot \varepsilon_F \cdot \left(\frac{k_B T}{\varepsilon_F} \right)^2.$$

$$\therefore \mu \approx \varepsilon_F \left[1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 \right] \quad (\text{n fix } \Rightarrow T \ll T_F).$$

高温領域で $n \approx \mu$.

setup) $e^{\beta(\varepsilon_F - \mu)} \gg 1$ (Boltzmann distribution).

$$\text{したがって} \quad n = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + e^{\beta(\varepsilon - \mu)}} D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\beta(\varepsilon - \mu)} D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$$

$$= (2s+1) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi (k_B T)^3}{2}} e^{\beta \mu} \sqrt{\frac{\pi (k_B T)^3}{9}}$$

したがって,

$$\text{低温の結果と等しい} \Rightarrow e^{-\beta \mu} = \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{4} \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^{3/2}. \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$T \gg T_F \Rightarrow T_F \ll \mu$. μ が負とならない. 古典近似で μ が T_F で消去される.

$$\varepsilon_F = \varepsilon_F(n) \approx 1/n \quad \text{--- (3) により } T_F \approx \text{消去される.}$$

$$\mu = -k_B T \left[\ln \left(\frac{T^{3/2}}{n} \right) + \text{const.} \right]$$

• 低温 ($T \ll T_F$) Ideal fermion gas $\propto E, E \propto$

$$\frac{\langle E \rangle}{V} = \frac{1}{V} \int \int \int_E f_+(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$$

$$U = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle E \rangle}{V} = \int_0^\infty \varepsilon f_+(\varepsilon) D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$$

$\propto T^3$, $U = U(T) \propto T^3$ ($T \ll T_F$)

(P) $T \downarrow 0$ $\alpha \varepsilon^2$. $U \rightarrow U_0$ $\varepsilon \gg \varepsilon_F$.

$$\alpha = \frac{(2s+1)m^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi^2\hbar}}$$

$$U_0 = \int_0^{\varepsilon_F} \varepsilon D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = \alpha \int_0^{\varepsilon_F} \varepsilon^{3/2} d\varepsilon = \frac{2}{5} \alpha \varepsilon_F^{5/2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(2s+1)m^{3/2}\varepsilon_F^{7/2}}{5\pi^2\hbar^3}$$

$(f_+ = 1)$.

(1) $0 < T \ll T_F$ $\alpha \varepsilon^2$.

① 亂れの説明: $U \approx U_0 + (k_B T \text{ 程度 } \propto (T_F - T)^{1/2}) \times (k_B T)^{1/2}$
 $\propto U_0 + \alpha \cdot T^2$ ($\alpha > 0$). (n fix, $0 < T \ll T_F$)

F.2.

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial \langle E \rangle}{\partial T} \right)_{N,V} = V \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V \propto T$$

$\therefore k_B T \downarrow 0 \Rightarrow C_V \rightarrow 0$ (3rd law 一致).

$\hookrightarrow M - k_B T \lesssim \varepsilon \lesssim M + k_B T$ a fermion ($\propto \ln(1 + e^{-\varepsilon/k_B T}) \approx \varepsilon$ 原因)

i.e. $\propto \varepsilon$ (自由度 $\propto \ln 2^{1/2} \varepsilon$) (Fermi degeneracy).

次程度.

② 整體解.

Sommerfeld formula $\propto g = \varepsilon \propto \varepsilon^2$ $\propto \varepsilon$.

$$U = \int_0^\infty \varepsilon \frac{D}{e^{(\beta(\varepsilon - \mu))_+}} d\varepsilon = \int_0^M \varepsilon d\varepsilon + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot (k_B T)^2 + O(T^3)$$

$$= \frac{M^2}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \approx \frac{\varepsilon_F^2}{2} \left[1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 \right]^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2$$

$$E_F = k_B T_F$$

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T} \right)_{V,N} = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V = \varepsilon_F^2 \left[1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 \right] \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi^2}{6} \frac{1}{T_F^2} \right) + \frac{\pi^2}{3} (k_B^2 T)^2$$

$$= k_B^2 \left[1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 \right] \left(-\frac{\pi^2}{6} T \right) + \frac{\pi^2}{3} T^2 = k_B^2 \left[\frac{\pi^2}{6} T + \frac{\pi^4}{72} \frac{T^3}{T_F^2} \right]$$

$g = \varepsilon D$ $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{C}^2$ Sommerfeld \Rightarrow 用いよ:

$$D = \alpha \sqrt{\varepsilon}$$

$$U = \int_0^\infty f_1(\varepsilon) \varepsilon D d\varepsilon \approx \int_0^M \varepsilon D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (\varepsilon D)'(m) \cdot (k_B T)^2$$

$$= \int_0^{\varepsilon_F} \varepsilon D d\varepsilon - D(\varepsilon_F) \delta + \frac{\pi^2}{6} [(\mu D)'(m) + D(m)] (k_B T)^2$$

$$= U_0 + \frac{\pi^2}{6} D(\varepsilon_F) \cdot (k_B T)^2$$

$$\therefore C_V = \frac{\pi^2}{3} D(\varepsilon_F) \cdot k_B^2 T \quad (\propto T)$$

• 高温 \Rightarrow $\hbar \rightarrow 0$, E, C_V

$T \gg T_F \Rightarrow \hbar \ll 2\pi \cdot \text{Boltzmann. (Fermi. pl. 1/2)}$

$$U = \int_0^\infty \varepsilon e^{-\beta(\varepsilon-\mu)} D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon \quad (\text{classical})$$

$$\therefore U = -\left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial \beta}\right)_\mu + \mu n \quad \therefore \left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial \beta}\right)_{\mu, T} = \mu n - U$$

$$(T \gg \hbar) = \alpha \cdot \frac{2}{\beta^2} (e^{\beta \mu}, \beta^{-3/2}) = \alpha \cdot (\mu e^{\beta \mu}, \beta^{-3/2} - \frac{3}{2} e^{\beta \mu}, \beta^{-5/2})$$

$$= \mu n - \frac{n}{\beta} \frac{3}{2} \quad (\text{classical})$$

$$\therefore (T \gg \hbar), U = \frac{3n}{2\beta} = \frac{3}{2} n k_B T \quad (\text{classical})$$

\rightarrow $T \gg \hbar \Rightarrow$ 球殻散乱 $\Rightarrow P, T, U \propto T$, 全 $T \gg \hbar$ gas 2nd 類似,

• $T \gg \hbar \Rightarrow$ Boltzmann 分布 \Rightarrow 球殻散乱

• $T \gg \hbar \Rightarrow$ Fermi, boson, classical ideal gas

15章.

ideal.

• Bose 分布 & boson gas

setup) N fix.

$$\mu: T = T_a \text{ 时 } \alpha_1 e^{\beta(\varepsilon_0 - \mu)} = 1$$

$$\mu': T' < T \text{ 时 } \alpha_1 e^{\beta(\varepsilon_0 - \mu')} = 1$$

$$\mu, \mu' < \varepsilon_0 \text{ 时 } \alpha_1 e^{\beta(\varepsilon_0 - \mu)} > \alpha_1 e^{\beta(\varepsilon_0 - \mu')} \Rightarrow \mu' < \mu$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_0 - \mu)} - 1} \leq \frac{1}{e^{\beta'(\varepsilon_0 - \mu)} - 1} < \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_0 - \mu)} - 1} \text{ 时 } \mu' < \mu$$

$$T, n = \frac{\sum \langle n_\nu \rangle}{V} = \text{fix } \mu = \mu(T, n)$$

$\therefore T$ 上昇する (μ 下降) 単調減少 T, μ . (at. $\mu < \varepsilon_0$ a 温度).

• $T \rightarrow T_a$ 时 $n \propto (\mu + \varepsilon_0)^{-1}$.

$$\therefore \lim_{\mu \rightarrow \varepsilon_0} \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_0 - \mu)} - 1} \rightarrow \infty? \quad \text{(注意: 分母)}$$

Setup). $\varepsilon_0 - \mu \ll \varepsilon_0$ ($S=0$). ideal boson gas.

$$n = \frac{1}{V} \sum \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_\nu - \mu)} - 1} \rightarrow \int_0^\infty f(\varepsilon) \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon - \mu)} - 1} d\varepsilon \quad (V \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{ただし, } \mu = \mu(T, n) \approx \frac{1}{V} \alpha_1 \varepsilon_0$$

• 高温領域 ($\varepsilon_0 - \mu \gg \Theta(V)$) a ideal boson gas.

$$\langle n_\nu \rangle = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_0 - \mu)} - 1} \leq \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_0 + \Theta(V))} - 1} \leq \frac{1}{e^{\beta \Theta(V)} - 1} \leq \frac{1}{\Theta(V)} = \Theta(V)$$

$$(\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_0 \gg \Theta(V))$$

• $\mu \ll \varepsilon_0$ 时 ($\mu \ll \varepsilon_0$): Boltzmann 分布 + 有存.

→ 高温低密度 时 fermion, boson = classical ideal gas.

・低温領域

(i) 低温で $\varepsilon_0 - \mu \geq 0(\nabla^0)$, のとき.

$$n = \int_0^\infty f_-(\varepsilon) D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = \frac{m^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi^2 h^3}} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon-\mu)} - 1} d\varepsilon.$$

数値的解き方, $T_c < T$ で $\varepsilon_0 - \mu \geq 0(\nabla^0)$, のとき, は簡単である.

(ii) もう少し低温のとき, すなはち $\varepsilon_0 - \mu > 0(\nabla^0)$, $\mu \uparrow \varepsilon_0$ (ただし $\varepsilon_0 = 0$ で $\mu \neq 0$).

ここで $\zeta(z) = \frac{1}{V} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{d\varepsilon}{\varepsilon - z}$ (G.S. の 2 次元版) とする.

$i \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\zeta(\mu)}{V} > 0$. : Bose-Einstein 分散関係.

$$\text{転移温度: } T_c = \frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{k_B m \zeta(3/2)^{1/3} n^{2/3}} \quad (\text{以下})$$

$$\left(T_c = \frac{1}{P(z)} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{z-1}}{e^x - 1} dx \quad (\text{Re } z > 1) \right)$$

$P(z) = 2\pi^2 b_i$

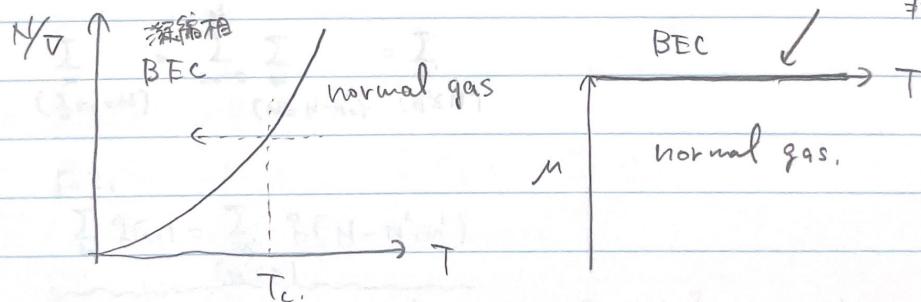
$\zeta(3/2) \approx 2.6$.

$$E_n = (n-n')\varepsilon_0 + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_n = N\varepsilon_0 + E_n \quad (N = n - n')$$

・定性的には $T \leq T_c$ のとき $\mu \uparrow \varepsilon_0$ のとき, $T = T_c$ のとき $\mu = \varepsilon_0$.

$$\mu = \varepsilon_0 = 0 \quad (\text{BEC 附近})$$

$$(T, \mu) \text{ が } T_c \text{ 附近で} \begin{cases} \text{上方に} \\ \text{下方に} \end{cases} \text{ある} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{BEC} \\ \text{正常気体} \end{cases}$$



$$N(T) = e^{-\mu/T} + e^{-\mu/T} - e^{-\mu/T}$$

● BEC の計算.

- $\beta = \beta(T, N)$ の適用.

状態密度 $\rho(T, n) = \frac{1}{V} e^{-\beta E_n}$

$$\sum_m = \sum_{n \in m} \text{ (条件: } \sum_n n_\nu = N \text{ が成立)}$$

$$\frac{\sum_m}{V} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_m e^{-\beta E_m} \frac{n_0}{V} \leftarrow \text{発散 (T > 0, N 和 m の独立性が失われる, 算算が不可能)}$$

- 工夫.

$$m = (n_0, n') , m' = (n_1, \dots), \varepsilon_m < \varepsilon_{m'}$$

$$N = n_0 + N', N' := \sum_{\nu \geq 1} n_\nu = \sum_{k \geq 1} n_k \quad (k > 0).$$

$\therefore a \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 任意函数 } g(m)$

$$g(m) = g(n_0, m') = g(N - N', m')$$

\rightarrow 三つの状態 (T, V, N, m') の相対比.

- 自由電子の工夫

$$E_m = (N - N') \varepsilon_0 + \sum_{\nu \geq 1} \varepsilon_\nu n_\nu = N(\varepsilon_0 + E_{m'}) \quad (E_{m'} = \sum_{\nu \geq 1} (\varepsilon_\nu - \varepsilon_0) n_\nu)$$

- N fix する $g(m) \equiv g(N - N', m')$.

$$\sum_m = \sum_{n_0=0}^N \sum_{n'} = \sum_{n'} \quad (n' \leq N) \quad (n' = N - n_0)$$

F. 2.

$$\sum_m g(m) = \sum_{n'} g(N - N', m').$$

$$\text{ex. } g_m = e^{-\beta E_m} = e^{-\beta (N - N') \varepsilon_0 + \sum_{\nu \geq 1} n_\nu \varepsilon_\nu} = e^{-\beta \{N \varepsilon_0 + \sum_{\nu \geq 1} (\varepsilon_\nu - \varepsilon_0) n_\nu\}} \\ = e^{-\beta N \varepsilon_0} e^{-\beta E_{m'}} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(2) = \sum_m e^{-\beta E_m} = e^{-\beta N \varepsilon_0} \sum_{m'} e^{-\beta E_{m'}} \quad (N \leq N).$$

④ $\frac{(n_0)}{\pi}$ a 什算

$$\frac{\langle h_0 \rangle}{V} = \sum_{in} \frac{1}{Z_1} e^{-\beta E_{in}} \frac{h_0}{V} = \sum_{in} \frac{1}{Z_1} e^{-\beta E_{in}} \cdot \frac{N - N'}{V} = \sum_{in} \frac{e^{-\beta E_{in}}}{Z_1} \left(h - \frac{N'}{V} \right).$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

Ex2. $\frac{N'}{V}$ を計算せよ。ただし、

$$\frac{\langle N' \rangle}{V} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_m e^{-\beta E_m} \cdot \frac{N'}{V} = \frac{\sum_{m=1}^{N'_{\text{fix}}} e^{-\beta E_m} \cdot \frac{N'}{V}}{\sum_{m=1}^{N'_{\text{fix}}} e^{-\beta E_m}}$$

N' 与 N 相加量. \rightarrow

$$270 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{A} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{A}$$

3. a 例 a 狀態下 TDL2" 功率的 = 8.5W.

472

$$\sum_{\substack{m_1 \\ m_1}} \rightarrow \sum_{\substack{m_1 \\ m_1}} = \sum_{\substack{m_0 \\ m_1}} \sum_{\substack{m_1 \\ m_1}} \dots \text{ for } T < T_c.$$

$\sim \sim \sim \sim \sim \sim$

$\sim \sim \sim \sim \sim \sim$

T_c

$T < T_c$ のとき N' が fix_α で β は no の方に α の β と β から消せる。

F.2.

$$\frac{\langle N' \rangle}{V} = \frac{1}{\sum_{m'} e^{-\beta E_{m'}}} \sum_{m'} e^{-\beta E_{m'}} \frac{N'}{V}$$

- ### • 具体的计算

$$c_0 = 0 \text{ 证据: } E_{w1} = \sum_{v \geq 1} E_v n_v = \sum_k E_k n_k. \quad (\forall k > 0)$$

$$\frac{C(N)}{V} = \frac{1}{V} \frac{\sum_{n_1, n_2, \dots} e^{-\beta \epsilon_1 n_1} e^{-\beta \epsilon_2 n_2} \dots (n_1 + n_2 + \dots)}{\sum_{n_1, n_2, \dots} e^{-\beta \epsilon_1 n_1} e^{-\beta \epsilon_2 n_2} \dots}$$

$$= \frac{1}{V} \left[\frac{\sum_{n_1} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_{1n_1}} n_1}{\sum_{n_1} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_{1n_1}}} + \dots \right] = \frac{1}{V} \left[\frac{1}{e^{\beta \varepsilon_{1-1}}} + \frac{1}{e^{\beta \varepsilon_{2-1}}} + \dots \right] \quad (T < T_c).$$

$$e^{2\alpha} + \dots = A e^{\alpha}$$

$$(1 - e^{\alpha})A = e^{\alpha} + e^{2\alpha} + \dots - e^{\alpha} A = e^{2\alpha} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} \cdot e^{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{\alpha}} \cdot (1 - e^{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{e^{-\alpha} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{\alpha}} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\alpha} - 1} =$$

$$(1 - e^{\alpha})A = e^{\alpha} + e^{2\alpha} + \dots = e^{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{\alpha}}$$

名残りの TDL についても書く。

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{L} (i_1, \dots) (i_x \in \mathbb{R}) , \quad \varepsilon_k = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} + V. \quad \varepsilon_{k=0} \geq 0 (\varepsilon_{k=0} \text{ が } 0 \text{ である})$$

$$\frac{1}{V} \frac{1}{e^{\beta \varepsilon_{k=0}}} \leq \frac{1}{V} \frac{1}{e^{\beta \theta(\varepsilon_{k=0})}} \leq \frac{1}{V} \frac{1}{\beta \theta(\varepsilon_{k=0})} \rightarrow \infty \quad (L \rightarrow \infty)$$

J.2. 今 \rightarrow BEC の L=2.

$$\lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle N \rangle}{V} = \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{V} \sum_{k>0} \frac{1}{e^{\beta \varepsilon_{k=0}}} = \int_0^\infty \frac{D(\varepsilon)}{e^{\beta \varepsilon}} d\varepsilon.$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \varepsilon = \sqrt{\epsilon} \\ \text{したがって} \\ \int \frac{D(\varepsilon)}{e^{\beta \varepsilon}} d\varepsilon \propto \int \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{e^{\beta \sqrt{\epsilon}}} d\sqrt{\epsilon} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} d\sqrt{\epsilon} \propto \sqrt{\epsilon}. \end{array} \right)$$

$$\lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle N \rangle}{V} = \frac{m^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi \hbar^3 \beta^{3/2}}} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e^{\beta x}} dx = \zeta\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \left(\frac{m k_B T}{2\pi \hbar^2}\right)^{3/2}$$

J.2.

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle n_0 \rangle}{N} = n - \zeta\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \left(\frac{m k_B T}{2\pi \hbar^2}\right)^{3/2}$$

$$\text{したがって, BEC の条件は } \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle n_0 \rangle}{N} > 0 \quad \therefore n > \zeta\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \left(\frac{m k_B T}{2\pi \hbar^2}\right)^{3/2}.$$

$$\text{転移温度は } n = \zeta\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \left(\frac{m k_B T_c}{2\pi \hbar^2}\right)^{3/2}.$$

これが。

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle n_0 \rangle}{N} = \begin{cases} 0 & (T > T_c) \\ \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^{3/2}\right] n & (T_c \leq T) \end{cases}$$

④ T_{BEC} 温度で $\Theta(\nabla)$ の粒子数 N は $(\varphi_0) = 0$ のとき?

温度が ε のときに $\varepsilon = E$ のとき: 粒子数 $N \approx k_B T$

$\exists \psi^{\dagger} N \psi |V\rangle \langle V| \Rightarrow \Theta(\nabla) \text{ の粒子数 } (\varphi_0) = 0$ (BEC)

$$N \approx \frac{1}{V} \int d\mathbf{r} \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar^2} \psi^{\dagger} \psi \approx \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{m k_B T}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow N \left(\frac{m k_B T}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} \approx N$$

すなはち $\Theta(\nabla) \approx \alpha \frac{N}{V} \delta(\varphi_0) \delta(\nabla)$

$(2\pi\hbar)^3 (2\pi\hbar)^3 \varepsilon^3 \downarrow 0 \Rightarrow D \downarrow 0 \varepsilon \downarrow \text{かつ} T \downarrow \Rightarrow \varepsilon \lesssim k_B T$ は十分満足する

$\rightarrow T_{\text{BEC}} < T$ は BEC の条件

• $T \leq T_c$ の $\Theta(\nabla)$ の密度 ($\rho = \rho(\varepsilon, \nabla)$)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\langle E \rangle}{V} &= \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\substack{\text{in} \\ (\text{N fixed})}} e^{-\beta E_{in}} \frac{E_{in}}{V} = \frac{1}{V} \frac{\sum_{n_1} \sum_{n_2} \dots e^{-\beta E_{1n_1}} e^{-\beta E_{2n_2}} \dots (n_1 + n_2 + \dots)}{\sum_{n_1} \sum_{n_2} \dots e^{-\beta E_{1n_1}} e^{-\beta E_{2n_2}} \dots} \\ &= \frac{1}{V} \left[\frac{\varepsilon_1}{e^{-\beta \varepsilon_1} - 1} + \dots \right] \quad \text{for } T < T_c \end{aligned}$$

$$U = \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle E \rangle}{V} = \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{V} \sum_{E > 0} \frac{E}{e^{\beta E} - 1} = \int_0^\infty \frac{E D(E)}{e^{\beta E} - 1} dE \quad \text{for } T < T_c$$

$$\begin{aligned} dF &= T ds - P dV \\ &= -SdT + PdV \end{aligned}$$

J.2. 定積熱容量は

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial \langle E \rangle}{\partial T} \right)_{NV} \propto T^{3/2}$$

$$S = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}$$

$$T = T_0 e^{\theta} - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_V &= \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial T} (F + TS) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(T, V, N) &= S(T_0, V, N) + \int_{T_0}^T \frac{C_V(T, V, N)}{T} dT = S(T_0, V, N) + \alpha \int_{T_0}^T T^{1/2} dT \\ &= S(T_0, V, N) + \alpha \cdot \frac{2}{3} (T^{3/2} - T_0^{3/2}) \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{3} \alpha \cdot T^{3/2} \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \zeta \left(\frac{5}{2} \right) k_B \left(\frac{m}{2\pi\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} (k_B T)^{3/2} \cdot V \end{aligned}$$

$$F = -\nabla \zeta \left(\frac{5}{2} \right) \left(\frac{m}{2\pi\hbar^2} \right)^{1/2} (k_B T)^{5/2} \quad \therefore \mu = \frac{\partial F}{\partial N} = 0 \leftarrow \text{凝聚相} (T < T_c) \text{ かつ } \zeta < 0$$

① 光子氣体.

質量の $T^{\mu\nu}$ boson の $\nabla \mu \nabla \nu$

② $\omega = \sqrt{k^2 + \omega_0^2}$, $\omega = \sqrt{k^2 + \omega_0^2}$ は分子状態の 2 種 ($\alpha = \pm 1$).

③ 1 次子状態は古典電磁場の固有 mode.

④ 電場 $E = \frac{1}{c} \vec{E}$, $E_\mu = \int_{k>k_*} n_{k\mu} \hbar \omega_k$

⑤ $n_{k\mu}$: 光子数.

⑥ $E_\mu = 0, \hbar \omega_k, \dots \leftarrow$ 光子状態 $\Psi(T)$.

⑦ 光子氣体 a Hilbert Sp. は Fock Sp.

⑧ $T \neq 0$ で $k \rightarrow 0$ の mode は非物理的 $\rightarrow \Theta(0)$ a cutoff k_*

を導入. $k \leq k_*$ は排除し $k > k_*$ は考慮する. \leftarrow 高温では k_* .

物理量は $\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \hat{\phi}$ を取る. ただし $T \neq 0$ は \exists .

⑨ N は自然数 \rightarrow $\Theta(N) \rightarrow$ $(E, \nabla) \rightarrow$ \vec{E} の相対性.

・1 次子状態密度

$$(\text{K空間}) = \frac{1}{V} \int d\vec{k} \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^3 \sim \varepsilon_{\vec{k}} = 2\pi \vec{k}$$

$$\therefore \tilde{D}(k) dk = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \int_V d\vec{k} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^3} dk = \frac{k^2}{\pi^2}$$

\therefore $\tilde{D}(k)$.

$$k = \frac{\varepsilon_k}{c\hbar}$$

$$\tilde{D}(k) dk = \tilde{D}(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon_k = c\hbar k, \quad \tilde{D}(\varepsilon) = \tilde{D} \cdot \frac{dk}{d\varepsilon} = \frac{k^2}{\pi^2 c^3 \hbar^3} \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2}$$

・光子氣体のモルノ熱容

$$Z = \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n} = \sum_{\varepsilon=1}^{\infty} e^{-\beta (\varepsilon + \dots)} = \frac{\pi}{k_B T} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_k}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{V} \ln Z = - \frac{1}{V} \sum_{k>k_*} \ln (1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_k}).$$

$$\lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{V} \ln Z = - \int_{\varepsilon_{k_*}}^{\infty} \ln (1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega}) D(\omega) d\omega.$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{V} F(T, V) = - \frac{\pi^2}{45 c^3 h^3} (k_B T)^4$$

$$(\because D(\varepsilon) = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\pi^2 c^3 h^3}, D_{d\omega}^{(\varepsilon)} = D(\omega) d\omega \text{ 份})$$

$$\left(D(\omega) = D(\varepsilon) \frac{d\varepsilon}{d\omega} = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\pi^2 c^3 h^3} \cdot \frac{(h\omega)^2 \cdot h}{\pi^2 c^3 h^3} = \frac{\omega^2}{\pi^2 c^3} \quad T = \hbar \omega \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} w &= c/\hbar \\ \varepsilon &= \hbar c k \\ &= \hbar c \frac{w}{c} \\ &= \hbar w \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{V} \ln 2 = - \int_{\varepsilon_{k_F}}^{\infty} \ln(1 - e^{-\beta\varepsilon}) d\varepsilon \cdot D(\varepsilon)$$

$$= - \int_{\varepsilon_{k_F}}^{\infty} \ln(1 - e^{-\beta\varepsilon}) \cdot \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\pi^2 c^3 h^3} d\varepsilon.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta\varepsilon = \alpha \quad \varepsilon > \varepsilon_{k_F}, \quad \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{V} \ln 2 &= - \int_{\frac{x_0}{\beta}}^{\infty} \ln(1 - e^{-x}) \cdot \frac{\frac{x^2}{\beta^2}}{\pi^2 c^3 h^3} \frac{dx}{\beta} \\ &= \frac{-1}{\pi^2 c^3 h^3 \beta^3} \int_{\frac{x_0}{\beta}}^{\infty} \ln(1 - e^{-x}) \cdot x^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{積分} \int_{\frac{x_0}{\beta}}^{\infty} \ln(1 - e^{-x}) \cdot x^2 dx &= \underbrace{\left[\frac{x^3}{3} \ln(1 - e^{-x}) \right]_{\frac{x_0}{\beta}}^{\infty}}_{=0} - \int_{\frac{x_0}{\beta}}^{\infty} \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{dx}{1 - e^{-x}} \\ &= - \int_{\frac{x_0}{\beta}}^{\infty} \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{dx}{e^x - 1} = - \frac{1}{3} \Gamma(4) \cdot \zeta(4) = - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3! \cdot \zeta(4) = -2 \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{90} \end{aligned}$$

f. 2.

$$-\frac{1}{\beta} \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{V} \ln 2 = -\frac{\pi^4}{45} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi^2 c^3 h^3 \beta^3} = -\frac{\pi^2}{45 c^3 h^3} (k_B T)^4$$

$\cdot I = T_B T^4 \cdot \text{密度}$

$$\frac{S}{V} = -\frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} = \frac{4\pi^2 k_B^4}{45 V c^3 h^3} T^3$$

$\cdot I = T_B T^4 \cdot \text{密度}$

$$\frac{E}{V} = \frac{1}{V} (F + TS) = \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{\pi^2 k_B T^4}{15 c^3 h^3} \left(\frac{4}{45} + -\frac{1}{45} \right) = \frac{\pi^2 (k_B T)^4}{15 c^3 h^3}$$

④ Planck 輻射公式

電磁場

$$\omega_k \in [\omega - \frac{\Delta\omega}{2}, \omega + \frac{\Delta\omega}{2}] (= \text{波長範囲} - \text{密度 } u(\omega) d\omega)$$

$$u(\omega) := \lim_{\Delta\omega \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\omega} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} (\omega_k \text{ 附近の } \epsilon_{\text{電磁場}})$$

$$(T, \nabla) \text{ が定義された場合: } C = \text{常数}, \mu = 0 \Rightarrow T = g e^{2\pi i / \beta \hbar \omega}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Bose-Einstein 分布: } \mu = 0 \text{ の時,}$$

$$\langle n_{k,\omega} \rangle = \frac{1}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1}$$

とすると、T, \omega, 固有 mode の密度は

$$u(\omega) = \lim_{\Delta\omega \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\omega} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \frac{\hbar\omega}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1} \nabla D(\omega) d\omega = \frac{\hbar\omega}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1} D(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{\omega^3}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1} : \text{Planck 輻射公式}$$

$$\rightarrow \hbar \omega_{pk} \approx 2.82 k_B T$$

高温範囲 ($\hbar \omega \ll k_B T$) のとき

$$u(\omega) \approx \frac{\hbar \omega^3}{\pi^2 c^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta \hbar \omega} = \frac{\omega^2}{\pi^2 c^3} \cdot k_B T =: u_{cl}(\omega) : \text{Rayleigh-Jeans 法則.}$$

⑤ 周子振動

単位胞 (unit cell) の周子振動の周子数 α . QM では分子化して phonon とする
微小振動では周子の振動数を $2\pi c / \lambda$ とする. (波長 λ)

- unit cell の周子数 α は atom の個数 N で決まる

固有 mode (波数 k のベクトル) 方向 K は $K = \pm \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ (平行振動)

垂直振動 $\times 2$

$$N = 1, 2, 3 \cdots$$

\rightarrow 固有 mode の (K, α) が確定する.

\rightarrow これが $(K \rightarrow 0, \alpha \rightarrow 0)$ の場合: 音響 phonon

• unit cell に複数の atom が入る.

i. unit cell 中で、重心的位置は変化しない=原子T=0 が移動しない.

: 光^子 phonon の phonon. これは $k \rightarrow 0$ で $\omega \rightarrow 0$ の事.

$$f(\omega) = \int \frac{F(\omega)}{E(\omega)} d\omega$$

光^子 phonon は unit cell 中の 原子数 が同じ.

固有 mode の 1D 數.

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\beta \omega} d\omega$$

音^子 phonon は 3C, 光^子 phonon は 3N - 3C. (N: 構成原子数).

16 章.

Def 16.1

物理系の state: 同じ状態の用意された state は同じ state.

state 自体には用意の仕方なし.

複数の states は 実験区分別で区別される \Rightarrow これらが mixed states

Def 16.2

state a 表現する像を行なう: 下記の w のように $T = \sum \alpha_i$

$$w: A \mapsto \{P(a)\}$$

(A: 空間量), ($\{P(a)\}: A \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ 分布.)

$$\sum_a \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\beta \epsilon_a}$$

$$\sum_a e^{-\beta \epsilon_a}$$

Def 16.3

$w, w', w'':$ 状態

$\{P_w(a)\}, \{P_{w'}(a)\}, \{P_{w''}(a)\}$: 測定値 a の分布.

w, w', w'' は mixed state.

def $\exists w', w'', \tau, a. P_w(a) = \tau P_{w'}(a) + (1-\tau) P_{w''}(a)$ 成立, ($0 < \tau < 1$)

* w, w', τ は observable である. つまり τ が x .

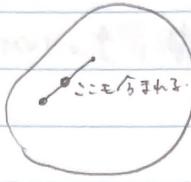
mixed state と純 state, pure state を区別.

AN は mixed state と pure state の分解である.

Theorem 16.1

物理的 ψ state 集合 S 由 ψ 集合.

售后端点：どの端末で購入されたか



Thm. (b, 2)

\$ a 纯态是 pure state 二字。 3 4 1 x 7 a 混合态 mixed state 二字，

ex 16.9.

$\dim H = 2 \alpha \{1, 2, \dots\} \subset \mathbb{Z}$ Quantum states a 個合 Σ

Bloch 球' という。球' の表面上の点はすべて端点。

- mixed state a表現

$$\dim H = d \quad \text{and} \quad \dim V = n^d \quad (n=2, 3, \dots)$$

$\hat{P} := [4 \times 4]$; 密度 ope. 密度行列. 2.11).

Thm. of math 16.1

Tran_{CC} 不變性

$M_1 : n_1 \times n_2$ 行列. \dots $M_m : n_m \times n_1$ 行列 a とす.

$$\text{Tr}[\hat{M}_1 \dots \hat{M}_m] = \text{Tr}[\hat{M}_m \hat{M}_{m-1} \dots \hat{M}_1]$$

××成立。

- Born a ハウツ'イ規則のためか?

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{P}(a) &= \langle 4 | \hat{P}(a) | 4 \rangle = \text{Tr} [\langle 4 | \hat{P}(a) | 4 \rangle] = \text{Tr} [| 4 \rangle \langle 4 | \hat{P}(a)] \\ &= \text{Tr} [\hat{\rho} \hat{P}(a)] \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 16.2

任意の $a \in \text{const}\{\langle n \rangle\}$ は $\langle n \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^d \langle n \rangle c_n = \hat{I}$: 完全性の条件が成立する。

Theorem 16.3

任意の $a \in \text{const}\{\langle n \rangle\}$ は $|1\rangle \dots |d\rangle$ は $\langle 1 \dots d \rangle$

$$\text{Tr } \hat{M} = \text{Tr} [\hat{M} \hat{I}] = \text{Tr} [\hat{M} \sum_{n=1}^d \langle n \rangle c_n] = \text{Tr} [\sum_{n=1}^d \langle n | \hat{M} | n \rangle]$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^d \langle n | \hat{M} | n \rangle \quad (\text{Tr} \langle \psi | \hat{P} | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | P | \psi \rangle \leftarrow \text{物理量の分布} P_{\pm 2}(a))$$

• $(\cos 2\theta)$ 系

状態ベクトル $|\phi_{\pm 1}^2\rangle$ ($\phi_{\pm 1}^2$ は ± 1 の値を取る)。

任意の observable A (e, v, a) を測定するとその確率分布 $P_{\pm 2}(a)$ は

$$P_{\pm 2}(a) = \text{Tr} [|\phi_{\pm 1}^2\rangle \langle \phi_{\pm 1}^2 | \hat{P}(a)]$$

Setup: ex. app 1: $\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$ は $|\phi_{+1}^2\rangle$ の確率。

$$\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} |\phi_{+1}^2\rangle$$

は A を測定する確率

$$P_1(a) = \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} P_{+2}(a) + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} P_{-2}(a).$$

$$= \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \text{Tr} [|\phi_{+1}^2\rangle \langle \phi_{+1}^2 | \hat{P}(a)] + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \text{Tr} [|\phi_{-1}^2\rangle \langle \phi_{-1}^2 | \hat{P}(a)]$$

$$= \underbrace{\text{Tr} [\{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} |\phi_{+1}^2\rangle \langle \phi_{+1}^2 | + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} |\phi_{-1}^2\rangle \langle \phi_{-1}^2 | \}] \hat{P}(a)}_{=: \hat{P}_1}$$

$$|\pm\theta\rangle = \cos\frac{\theta}{2} |\phi_{+1}\rangle + \sin\frac{\theta}{2} |\phi_{-1}\rangle : \text{重ね合せ (Superposition)}$$

\uparrow ($\theta \neq \text{整数} \times \pi$)

pure state; pure state.

重ね合せは pure state.

状態 $|\pm\theta\rangle$ は $\forall A$, 任意 observable A の値を取る

$$P_{\pm\theta}(a) = \text{Tr} [(\pm\theta) \langle \pm\theta | \hat{P}(a)]$$

2つめ.

Setup: app. 2. で $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (|+\theta\rangle + |-\theta\rangle)$

" " "

2つめ.

$$P_2(a) = \frac{1}{2} P_{+\theta}(a) + \frac{1}{2} P_{-\theta}(a) \leftarrow \tau = \frac{1}{2} \text{ a mixed state.}$$

2つめ, 密度 operator

$$\hat{\rho}_2 = \frac{1}{2} (|+\theta\rangle \langle +\theta| + |-\theta\rangle \langle -\theta|)$$

2つめ.

2つめは純粋, $\hat{\rho}_1 = \hat{\rho}_2$ 2つめ.

(*)

$$|\pm\theta\rangle \langle \pm\theta| = \cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} |\phi_{+1}\rangle \langle \phi_{+1}| + \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} |\phi_{-1}\rangle \langle \phi_{-1}|$$

$$+ \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \sin\frac{\theta}{2} |\phi_{+1}\rangle \langle \phi_{-1}| + \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} |\phi_{-1}\rangle \langle \phi_{+1}|.$$

つまり.

$$\hat{\rho}_2 = \frac{1}{4} \cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} |\phi_{+1}\rangle \langle \phi_{+1}| + \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} |\phi_{-1}\rangle \langle \phi_{-1}| = \hat{\rho}_1 \quad (*)$$

($\hat{\rho}_1$ は \mathbb{C}^2 の state である)

したがって $P_1(a) = P_2(a)$ for all A and a \leftarrow 純粋.

Thm. 16.4

$$\hat{\rho} \text{ は } \Sigma T_i = 1 \text{ で } \hat{\rho} \geq 0.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \hat{\rho}^* = \hat{\rho}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{Tr}[\hat{\rho}] = 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \langle \phi | \hat{\rho} | \phi \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all pure states } |\phi\rangle.$$

Prf. pure state の分解.

$$\textcircled{1} \hat{\rho}^* = \sum_i T_i (\psi_i) (\psi_i)^* = \sum_i T_i |\psi_i\rangle \langle \psi_i| = \hat{\rho}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{Tr}[\hat{\rho}] = \text{Tr} \left[\sum_i T_i |\psi_i\rangle \langle \psi_i| \right] = \sum_i T_i \stackrel{?}{=} \text{Tr} [\langle \psi_i | \psi_i \rangle] = \sum_i T_i \langle \psi_i | \psi_i \rangle = \sum_i T_i = 1.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \langle \phi | \hat{\rho} | \phi \rangle = \sum_i T_i \langle \phi | \psi_i \rangle \langle \psi_i | \phi \rangle = \sum_i T_i |\langle \psi_i | \phi \rangle|^2 \geq 0. \quad \square$$

• 干渉項.

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \hat{X} (x^0 = \alpha \hat{x})$$

$$\hat{\rho}_1 : (X) = \text{Tr} [\hat{\rho}_1 \hat{X}] = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\langle \phi_+^3 | \hat{x} | \phi_+^3 \rangle}_{\text{pure}} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\langle \phi_-^3 | \hat{x} | \phi_-^3 \rangle}_{\text{pure}} = 0$$

$$(1,0)(0,1)(0,1)$$

$$(1,0)(0,1)(0,1) \quad |+\theta\rangle : (X) = \langle +\theta | \hat{x} | +\theta \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\underbrace{\langle \phi_+^3 | \hat{x} | \phi_+^3 \rangle}_{\text{pure}} + \underbrace{\langle \phi_-^3 | \hat{x} | \phi_-^3 \rangle}_{\text{pure}} + \dots) = 1.$$

$$(1,0)(1,0)$$

- pure state, mixed state の割合.

$$\textcircled{1} \hat{\rho}^2 = \hat{\rho}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{Tr}[\hat{\rho}^2] = 1.$$

$\hat{\rho}^2$ は \hat{x} と干渉するが \hat{x} は pure state である.

17章

- use a density ope.

So natural var. w/ E, D, N a 单純系

\exists D states (D, N, λ) s.t. E_{DNA} w/ $E_{DNA} \leftarrow E_{e.s.}$, i.e. vec. $|E_{DNA}\rangle$

$$\text{f.2. } \hat{P}(E, D, N) = \frac{1}{W(E, D, N)} \sum_{\lambda} |\Phi_{DNA}\rangle \langle \Phi_{DNA}| : \exists \text{ D state} = \text{all Gibbs state.}$$

現状化定数

$$= \frac{1}{W(E)} \sum_{\lambda} |\Phi_{\lambda}\rangle \langle \Phi_{\lambda}|$$

特徴:

- density ope. a thm. $E + T = \bar{\gamma}$.

$$\text{Tr} \left[\sum_{\lambda} |\Phi_{\lambda}\rangle \langle \Phi_{\lambda}| \right] = \sum_{\lambda} \text{Tr} [|\Phi_{\lambda}\rangle \langle \Phi_{\lambda}|] = \sum_{\lambda} 1 = W(E, D, N).$$

② \exists D is also 定常. (\exists D is also 定常). (e.g. states \Rightarrow D is 定常の要求が満たされる).
時間発展 $|\Phi_{\lambda}\rangle \rightarrow e^{-\frac{iE_{\lambda}}{\hbar}t} |\Phi_{\lambda}\rangle$ $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ 週期).

$$|\Phi_{\lambda}\rangle \langle \Phi_{\lambda}| \rightarrow e^{-\frac{iE_{\lambda}}{\hbar}t} \cdot e^{\frac{iE_{\lambda}}{\hbar}t} |\Phi_{\lambda}\rangle \langle \Phi_{\lambda}| = |\Phi_{\lambda}\rangle \langle \Phi_{\lambda}|.$$

- use a density ope.

Given a $D, N \in \mathbb{Z}^n / E$ s.t. \exists D s.t. E_{DNA} w/ $P_D(\beta, D, N)$ is Gibbs ens.

$$\Rightarrow \hat{P}(\beta, D, N) = \frac{1}{Z(\beta, D, N)} \sum_{\lambda} e^{-\beta E_{DNA}} |\Phi_{DNA}\rangle \langle \Phi_{DNA}| : \text{D is all Gibbs state.}$$

$$= \frac{1}{Z(\beta, D, N)} e^{-\beta \hat{H}_{DN}} \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{1}{Z(\beta)} e^{-\beta \hat{H}} (*).$$

$$(\text{Tr}[e^{-\beta \hat{H}}] = \sum_{\lambda} e^{-\beta E_{\lambda}} \text{Tr}[|\Phi_{\lambda}\rangle \langle \Phi_{\lambda}|] = \sum_{\lambda} e^{-\beta E_{\lambda}} = 1)$$

($\because (*)$ is true, $\lambda = (n, l)$, $T = T^n l$ $l = 1, 2, \dots, m_n$ (m_n : 頻度))

E.e.v. $\in E_n$. E.e.vec. $\in |\Phi_n\rangle \langle \Phi_n|$.

$$\hat{P}(\alpha) := |\Phi_{\alpha}\rangle \langle \Phi_{\alpha}|$$

$$\text{then, } \sum_{\lambda} = \sum_n \sum_{l=1}^{m_n} e^{-\beta E_{nl}},$$

$$\hat{P}(\beta) = \frac{1}{Z(\beta)} \sum_n \sum_{l=1}^{m_n} e^{-\beta E_{nl}} |\Phi_n\rangle \langle \Phi_n| = \frac{1}{Z(\beta)} \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n} \hat{P}(E_n).$$

$$= \frac{1}{Z(\beta)} e^{-\beta \hat{H}} (\because f(\hat{A}) := \sum_{\alpha} f(\alpha) \hat{P}(\alpha))$$

• get a density ope.

$$ce \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{N}{2} \times \frac{N}{2}}$$

$$\hat{\rho}(\beta, \nu, \mu) = \frac{1}{Z(\beta, \nu, \mu)} \sum_n \sum_k e^{-\beta(E_k - \mu N)} |\Phi_{DNA}^n\rangle \langle \Phi_{DNA}^k|$$

$$= \frac{1}{Z} \sum_n e^{-\beta(\hat{H} - \mu N)}$$

$$\cdot \text{Tr} \left[\sum_n e^{-\beta(\hat{H} - \mu N)} \right] = \text{Tr} \left[\sum_n \sum_k e^{-\beta(E_k - \mu N)} |\Phi_{DNA}^n\rangle \langle \Phi_{DNA}^k| \right]$$

$$= \sum_n \sum_k e^{-\beta(E_k - \mu N)} \text{Tr} [|\Phi_{DNA}^n\rangle \langle \Phi_{DNA}^k|] = Z(\beta, \nu, \mu) \cdot F \cdot \frac{1}{Z}$$

規格化定数

• 散演算子の用い方表現

→ 特殊な Hilbert Space の operation → Fock Sp., たとえ Ĥ_v などとある。
(Hilbert Sp., ε ≠ π)

(準備): $|n\rangle$: 任意 Fock basis,

(散 ope): $\hat{n}_v |n\rangle = n_v |n\rangle$ つまり self adjoint ope $\hat{n}_v \in \Sigma^{\text{def}}$,

$$\hat{N} = \sum_v \hat{n}_v \in \Sigma^{\text{def}},$$

$$\hat{N} |n\rangle = \left(\sum_v \hat{n}_v \right) |n\rangle = \sum_v \hat{n}_v |n\rangle = \sum_v n_v |n\rangle = N |n\rangle.$$

つまり \hat{n}_v は N は Fock Sp. たとえ ope.

例の場合 $[\hat{N}, \hat{H}_v] = 0 \Rightarrow$ e.vect. と 同時 e.vect. ($= \epsilon$),

one.cca

→ \hat{N} の値を (γ) とする。density ope (たとえ H) は $\hat{N} = \gamma$ だ。

geometrize

$$\hat{\rho}(\beta, \nu, \mu) := \frac{1}{Z(\beta, \nu, \mu)} e^{-\beta(\hat{H} - \mu \hat{N})}.$$

$$\text{問} \hat{n}_v = Z(\beta, \nu, \mu) = \text{Tr} [e^{-\beta(\hat{H} - \mu \hat{N})}]$$

• 相互作用による種子子系.

$$\hat{H}_V = \sum_m E_m |m\rangle \langle m| = \sum \epsilon_m \hat{n}_m$$

e.g. 1. 什么是 Gibbs state.

$$v = (E, \alpha), \quad \epsilon_v = \hbar \omega_k = \hbar \cdot c |k|, \quad (T, V) \text{ での } \text{e.g. STATE は?}$$

ce a density ope. $\hat{\rho}$.

$$\hat{\rho}(\beta, V) = \frac{1}{Z(\beta, V)} \exp \left[-\beta \sum_{k \in \alpha} \hbar \omega_k \hat{n}_{k \alpha} \right]$$

$$= \prod_{\substack{k \in \alpha \\ (k \neq k_*)}} (1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_k}) e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_{k_*} \hat{n}_{k_*}}$$

Σ が?

$\hat{\rho}$ は Planck 分布の式.

$$\omega \in \left(\omega - \frac{\Delta \omega}{2}, \omega + \frac{\Delta \omega}{2} \right).$$

エネルギー密度

$$\langle u \rangle = \lim_{\Delta \omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta \omega} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{V} \langle \hat{\rho} \hbar \omega_k \hat{n}_{k \alpha} \rangle$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta \omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta \omega} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{V} \sum_{k \in \alpha} \langle \prod_{\substack{k \in \alpha \\ (k \neq k_*)}} (1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_k}) e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_{k_*} \hat{n}_{k_*}} \hbar \omega_k \hat{n}_{k \alpha} \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{k \in \alpha} \pi \hbar \omega_k (1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_k}) \langle e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_{k_*} \hat{n}_{k_*}} \hat{n}_{k \alpha} \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{k \in \alpha} \pi \hbar \omega_k (1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_k}) \cdot \frac{\omega^2}{\pi^2 c^3}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta \omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta \omega} \left(\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{V} \cdot \pi \hbar \omega_k (1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_k}) \cdot \langle e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_{k_*} \hat{n}_{k_*}} \hat{n}_{k \alpha} \rangle \cdot V D(\omega) \omega \right)$$

$e^{-\alpha \omega}$

$$\text{Tr} \left[\hat{\rho} \sum_{\omega - \frac{\Delta \omega}{2} < \omega_k \leq \omega + \frac{\Delta \omega}{2}} \hbar \omega_k \hat{n}_{k \alpha} \right] = \sum_{\omega_k} \text{Tr} [\hat{\rho} \hat{n}_{k \alpha}] \hbar \omega_k = \sum_{\omega_k} \hbar \omega_k \text{Tr} [\hat{\rho}] \text{Tr} [\hat{n}_k].$$

$$\langle u \rangle = \lim_{\Delta \omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta \omega} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{V} \text{Tr} [\hat{\rho} I \hbar \omega_k \hat{n}_{k \alpha}].$$

e.g. 2. (ideal Fermi gas) a Gibbs state.

$$U = (k_B T) \cdot \sum_{\lambda} \epsilon_{\lambda} = \frac{\pi^2 k^3}{2m} \cdot \sum_{\lambda} \epsilon_{\lambda} \ln \left(e^{\beta \epsilon_{\lambda}} + 1 \right)$$

e.g. state is (T, V, μ) が 積極的. \rightarrow general density op. (= \hat{n}_{λ}) :

$$\hat{\rho}(\beta, V, \mu) = \frac{1}{Z(\beta, V, \mu)} \exp \left[-\beta \frac{1}{k_B} (\epsilon_{\lambda} - \mu) \hat{n}_{\lambda} \right].$$

$$= \prod_{\lambda} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{\lambda} - \mu)}} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{\lambda} - \mu) \hat{n}_{\lambda}}$$

① 理想气体. $\alpha = \eta = T_0 = T$ は Gibbs State.

\hat{M} : 全角化と密度 op. $[\hat{M}, \hat{n}_N] = 0$

\hookrightarrow 全角化と密度 op. が 互いに直交.

Setup) 量子力学系を定める. $\rightarrow D = \text{const. } N \cdot V^{1/3}$. S a natural var. of (E, N, V) .

$$\mu_0 = 1 \cdot \eta \cdot \frac{1}{V}$$

$\hat{M} = \int \hat{n}_{\lambda} d\lambda$ は a density op. は

$$\hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{W(E, N, V)} \sum_{\lambda} \frac{1}{(E_{\lambda} - E_{\text{F}})^{-1} < \epsilon_{\lambda} \leq E + \Delta E_{\lambda})}$$

で定まる. なぜか?

$\rightarrow \hat{H}^{\text{eff}}$: effective tf Hamiltonian.

$$\hat{\rho}(\beta, N, V) = \frac{1}{Z(\beta, N, V)} e^{-\beta(\hat{H}_N - \mu \cdot \hat{M})}$$

• Ideal Fermi gas は 何が 特徴的.

Bohr 子子.

つまり a が η の $\frac{1}{2}$ 倍の $\frac{1}{2}$ である.

$$: [(\frac{1}{2} a e^{-\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{\lambda} - \mu)}}) - \frac{1}{2} a \ln \frac{1}{e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{\lambda} - \mu)}}] = -\alpha \mu_B. (\alpha = \pm 1)$$

$$(\text{ただし}) \quad \mu_B \ll \epsilon_F$$

$$m = -\mu_B (n_+ - n_-). \quad (n_{\pm}: \alpha = \pm 1 \text{ の 分子子の 密度})$$

二つ目、

$$\langle m \rangle = -\mu_B (\langle n_+ \rangle - \langle n_- \rangle).$$

2つめ、 2つめ

$$\langle n_{\pm} \rangle = \frac{1}{V} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{\pm}(\varepsilon \mp \mu_B h) \frac{D(\varepsilon)}{2} d\varepsilon. \quad (\alpha = +1, \beta = -1)$$

相手で計算

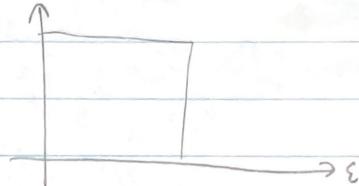
$$= \int_0^{\infty} f_{\pm}(\varepsilon \mp \mu_B h) \frac{D(\varepsilon)}{2} d\varepsilon.$$

\uparrow
 $2S+1 = 2$ がうみ

三つ目、

$$\langle m \rangle = \mu_B \int_0^{\infty} [f_{+}(\varepsilon - \mu_B h) - f_{+}(\varepsilon + \mu_B h)] \frac{D(\varepsilon)}{2} d\varepsilon.$$

四つ目、 $\alpha T = \alpha T \downarrow 0$ の場合、



$$\langle m \rangle = \mu_B \underbrace{h}_{\propto \sqrt{\varepsilon_F}} \underbrace{D(\varepsilon_F)}_{\downarrow}$$

五つ目、

$$\chi_T = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\partial \langle m \rangle}{\partial h} \right) = \mu_B^2 D(\varepsilon_F).$$