

$$2) a) \text{ Anzahl der Zustände}(k) = \frac{\text{"Volumen"(k)}}{\text{"Volumen" eines Zustandes}}$$

$$2-D: \text{"Volumen"(k)} = \pi k^2$$

$$\text{"Volumen" eines Zustands} = \frac{(2\pi)^2}{L^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow N(k) = \frac{L^2}{4\pi} k^2$$

\Rightarrow Zustände im Fermi-Kreis mit $L^2 = \text{"Volumen" im Ortsraum}$

$$N(k_F) = \frac{L^2}{4\pi} k_F^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{N}{L^2} = n = \frac{k_F^2}{4\pi}$$

Spin $\rightarrow e, 2 \rightarrow s, 3$ Lars, David

b) Mittleres Volumen pro Teilchen: 20.5 P

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

mit n aus a)

$$\pi r_s^2 = \frac{4\pi}{k_F^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_s = \frac{2}{k_F}$$

1 P.

$$c) D(E) = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dN}{dE} \quad \text{mit } E = \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{2m_e}$$

$$\Rightarrow N(E) = \frac{V}{4\pi} \frac{2m_e}{\hbar^2} E$$

$$\Rightarrow D(E) = \frac{m_e}{2\pi\hbar^2}$$

2 P.

$$d) 1-D: \text{"V" eines Zstd} = \frac{2\pi}{L} \quad \text{"V"(k)} = k$$

$$\Rightarrow N(k_F) = \frac{L}{2\pi} k_F$$

$$N(E) = \frac{L}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2m_e}{\hbar^2}} \sqrt{E}$$

1 P.

$$\Rightarrow D(E) = \frac{\sqrt{2m_e}}{4\pi\hbar} \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}}$$

e) Nach Sommerfeld:

$$0 = \frac{d\mu}{dT} \approx V(D(\mu_0)) \frac{d\mu}{dT} + k_B T \frac{\pi^2}{3} \frac{dD(\mu)}{d\mu} \quad (*)$$

mit $D(\mu) = \text{const.}$ in μ bei 2-D

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dD(\mu)}{d\mu} = 0$$

Wann $\epsilon_F = \mu$? Ansatz aus 1 soll gewählt werden, dann keine das raus

$$\mu = \epsilon_F - \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \frac{D'}{D}$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} 0 = \underbrace{V D(\mu_0)}_{\neq 0} \frac{d\mu}{dT} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad 0 = \frac{d\mu}{dT} \Rightarrow \mu(T) = \text{const.}$$

1.5 P.

=> 6 P.

$$1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(\epsilon) f(\epsilon) d\epsilon = \int_{-\infty}^{\mu} H(\epsilon) d\epsilon + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 H'(\mu)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\epsilon_F} H(\epsilon) d\epsilon + (\mu - \epsilon_F) H(\epsilon_F) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 H'(\mu)$$

$$H(\epsilon) = D(\epsilon) \epsilon \rightarrow H'(\mu) = D'(\mu) \mu + D(\mu)$$

$$D(\epsilon) = \frac{(2m_e)^{3/2}}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3} \epsilon^{1/2} \rightarrow D'(\mu) = \frac{(2m_e)^{3/2}}{4\pi^2 \hbar^3} \mu^{-1/2} \quad \Rightarrow H'(\mu) = \frac{3}{2} D(\mu) \mu$$

$$\rightarrow \mu = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} D(\epsilon) \epsilon f(\epsilon) d\epsilon = C \left(\int_{-\infty}^0 \epsilon^{3/2} d\epsilon + (\mu - \epsilon_F) \epsilon_F^{3/2} + \frac{\pi^2}{4} k_B^2 T^2 \mu^{1/2} + \int_0^{\epsilon_F} \epsilon^{3/2} d\epsilon \right)$$

$$= C \left(\int_{-\infty}^0 \epsilon^{3/2} d\epsilon + \left(\mu + \frac{3}{2} \epsilon_F \right) \epsilon_F^{3/2} + \frac{\pi^2}{4} k_B^2 T^2 \mu^{1/2} \right)$$

$$\int_{\epsilon_F}^{\infty} D(\epsilon) d\epsilon + \epsilon_F \left((\mu - \epsilon_F) D(\epsilon_F) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 D'(\epsilon_F) \right) - \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 D(\epsilon_F)$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{dT} = \frac{\pi^2}{2} C \mu^{1/2} k_B^2 T = \frac{\pi^2}{2} k_B^2 T \frac{D(\mu)}{D(\mu)}$$

=> 3 P.

$\frac{d\mu}{dT} \neq 0$! \int falscher Vorfaktor