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1a) $M_{Na} = \frac{23g}{mol}$ $\rho_{Na} = 9,7 \times 10^5 g/m^3$

g : Entartungsgrad

$g_e = 2$

$\frac{N}{V} = n = g \frac{N_A}{M} = \frac{k_F^3}{3\pi^2} \frac{g_e}{2} \Rightarrow k_F = \sqrt[3]{3\pi^2 g \frac{N_A}{M}}$

$\Rightarrow E_F = \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{2m_e} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \left(3\pi^2 g \frac{N_A}{M}\right)^{2/3} = 5,05 \times 10^{-19} J = 3,15 eV$

$T_F = \frac{E_F}{k_B} \approx 36561,73 K$

$P_0 = \lim_{T \rightarrow 0} - \frac{\Omega}{V} = \lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{BV} \int dE N(E) \ln(1 + e^{-\beta(E-\mu)}) \cdot g_e$

$= \lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{B(2\pi)^3} \int_{\vec{k} < k_F} d^3k \ln(1 + e^{-\beta(E-\mu)})$
 $\approx \beta(E - E_F)$

$\approx - \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_0^{k_F} dk k^2 (k^2 - k_F^2) \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e}$

$= - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\pi^2 m_e} \int_0^{k_F} dk (k^4 - k^2 k_F^2)$

$= \frac{\hbar^2}{2\pi^2 m_e} \cdot \frac{2}{15} k_F^5 = \frac{\hbar^2}{15\pi^2 m_e} k_F^5 = \frac{\hbar^2}{15\pi^2 m_e} \left(3\pi^2 g \frac{N_A}{M}\right)^{5/3} \approx 51,28 GPa$

$P_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{15\pi^2 m_e} \cdot (3\pi^2)^{5/3} \cdot \left(\frac{N}{V}\right)^{5/3} = C \left(\frac{N}{V}\right)^{5/3}$

$\kappa_{T=0} = - \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial P_0}{\partial V} \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{5}{3} P_0 \right)^{-1} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{1}{P_0} = 1,17 \times 10^{-10} Pa^{-1}$
 $= 1,17 \times 10^{-5} bar^{-1}$

$\frac{1,17}{1,83} \frac{10^{-5}}{10^{-5}} \frac{bar}{bar} \approx 63,93\% \Rightarrow \text{Abweichung } 36,07\%$ ✓

b) $\frac{V}{N} = \frac{4\pi}{3} r_0^3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{N}{V} = \frac{3}{4\pi r_0^3} \xrightarrow{\frac{3N}{4\pi} = \frac{k_F^3}{6\pi^2}} k_F = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{8}\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{r_0}$ $g_N = 4$

$\Rightarrow E_F = \frac{\hbar^2}{2M r_0^2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{8}\pi\right)^{2/3} \approx 33,20 MeV \checkmark \rightarrow T_F = 3,91 \times 10^{11} K \checkmark$

$P_{0,N} = \frac{2\hbar^2}{15\pi^2 m_N} k_F^5 = \frac{2\hbar^2}{15\pi^2 m_N} \left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right)^{5/3} r_0^{-5} \approx 3,32 \times 10^{15} Pa \checkmark$

$\kappa_{T=0} = \frac{3}{5 P_{0,N}} \approx 1,81 \times 10^{-11} bar^{-1}$

c) $\frac{N}{V} = g \frac{N_A}{M} = \frac{k_F^3}{6\pi^2} \cdot g \xrightarrow{g=2} k_F = \sqrt[3]{3\pi^2 g \frac{N_A}{M}}$

$g = 8,141 \times 10^4 \frac{g}{m^3}$

$M = 3,01 g/mol$

$\Rightarrow E_F = \frac{\hbar^2 N_A}{2M} \left(2\pi^2 g \frac{N_A}{M}\right)^{2/3} = 4,27 \times 10^{-4} eV \checkmark$

$T_F = 4,95 K \checkmark$

A1	A2	A3	Gcs
3,5	5	5	10

$M = \frac{M}{N_A}$

$$p_0 = \frac{h^2}{15\pi^2 m_{nc}} \cdot \left(3\pi^2 g \frac{N_A}{M}\right)^{5/3} \approx 445651,58 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\approx 4,46 \text{ bar} \checkmark$$

$$\kappa_T = \frac{3}{5p_0} \approx 0,13 \text{ bar}^{-1} \checkmark$$

$$3,5/4$$

2) a) Ein-Teilchen-Energie relativistisch

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$$E_1 = \sqrt{m^2 c^4 + c^2 \hbar^2 k^2}$$

Gesamtenergie

$$E_0 = 2 \sum_{\vec{k}} \sqrt{m_0^2 c^4 + c^2 \hbar^2 k^2} \xrightarrow{\text{TD-Limes}} 2 \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int_0^{k_F} 4\pi k^2 dk \sqrt{m_0^2 c^4 + c^2 \hbar^2 k^2}$$

$$= 2 \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} 4\pi m_0 c^2 \int_0^{x_F} \frac{m_0 c}{\hbar} dx \sqrt{1+x^2} \left(\frac{m_0 c}{\hbar}\right)^2 x^2$$

$$= \frac{V}{\pi^2} \frac{m_0^4 c^5}{\hbar^3} f(x_F)$$

$$\text{mit } f(x_F) = \int_0^{x_F} \sqrt{1+x^2} x^3 dx$$

slon!

b) $E_0 \approx U$

$$\Rightarrow p = - \frac{\partial E_0}{\partial V} = - \frac{m_0^4 c^5}{\pi^2 \hbar^3} f(x_F)$$

x_F beinhaltet k_F und damit auch $V_{\text{ext}} = \frac{(2\pi)^3}{V}$, ist also auch abhängig von V !

c) $E_V = \int p dV = - \frac{m_0^4 c^5}{\pi^2 \hbar^3} f(x_F) V$

$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$ (ungefähr eine Kugel) jo

→ auch fehlt ein Produktregelterm

$$E_V + E_G = - \frac{m_0^4 c^5}{\pi^2 \hbar^3} \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 f(x_F) - \alpha \gamma M^2 \frac{1}{R}$$

soll minimiert werden:

$$\Rightarrow 0 = - \frac{m_0^4 c^5}{\pi^2 \hbar^3} 4 \pi R^2 f(x_F) + \alpha \gamma M^2 \frac{1}{R^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R^4 = \frac{\alpha \gamma M^2 \pi \hbar^3}{m_0^4 c^5 4 \pi f(x_F)}$$

$$\Rightarrow |R| = \frac{1}{m_0 c} \sqrt[4]{\frac{\alpha \gamma M^2 \pi \hbar^3}{c 4 \pi f(x_F)}}$$

prinzipiell alles richtig, nur, dass der Term oben fehlt :-

mit angegebenen Näherung $f(x_F) \approx \frac{1}{4} x_F^4 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x_F^2}\right)$ (1)

und $\sqrt{x_F^2 + 1} \approx x_F \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x_F^2}} \approx x_F \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x_F^2}\right)$ (2)

$$R \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{1}{m_0 c} \sqrt[4]{\frac{\alpha \gamma M^2 \pi \hbar^3}{c 4 \pi x_F^4 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x_F^2}\right)}} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \frac{1}{m_0 c} \frac{1}{x_F \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2x_F^2}}} \sqrt[4]{\frac{\alpha \gamma M^2 \pi \hbar^3}{c}}$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{=} \frac{1}{m_0 c} \frac{1}{x_F \left(1 + \frac{1}{4x_F^2}\right)} \sqrt[4]{\frac{\alpha \gamma M^2 \pi \hbar^3}{c}}$$

(ff.)

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{m_e c} \frac{1}{\frac{\hbar k_F}{m_e c} + \frac{m_e c}{\hbar k_F}} \sqrt{\frac{4\pi \hbar^3}{c}} \sqrt{M}$$

d) Bei den angenommenen Näherungen ~~existiert~~
 kann ein Weißer Zwerg immer existieren und
 sein Radius ist proportional zur Wurzel seiner
 Masse ($R \sim \sqrt{M}$)
 eigentlich nicht (ff.)

3a) 3D: $\frac{(2m)^{3/2}}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3} \sqrt{E}$; 2D: $\frac{m L^2}{\pi \hbar^2} O(E)$; 1D: $\frac{\sqrt{2m} L}{\pi \hbar} \sqrt{E}$ ✓ $V \sim L^3$

b) $T=0 \rightarrow \mu = E_F \Rightarrow n = \int_0^{E_F} g(E) dE = P(E_F) - P(0)$
 Umkehrfunktion $\Rightarrow E_F = g^{-1}(n)$
 Sommerfeld E_F
 in allen Dim. = 0

1D: $E_F = \left(\frac{2\pi \hbar}{\sqrt{2m} L} n \right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{8mL^2} n^2$ 2D: $E_F = \frac{\pi \hbar^2 n}{mL^2}$
 3D: $E_F = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{3n\pi^2}{V} \right)^{2/3}$ (✓)

c) $n = \int_0^{E_F} g(E) dE + g(E_F)(\mu - E_F) + (k_B T)^2 \frac{\pi^2}{6} g'(E_F)$

3D: $n = \underbrace{\frac{V(2m)^{3/2}}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3}}_C \left(\int_0^{E_F} \sqrt{E} dE + \sqrt{E_F}(\mu - E_F) + (k_B T)^2 \frac{\pi^2}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{E_F}} \right)$

$\frac{n}{C} = \frac{1}{3} E_F^{3/2} + \mu \sqrt{E_F} + (k_B T)^2 \frac{\pi^2}{12 \sqrt{E_F}}$

$\frac{n}{C \sqrt{E_F}} = \mu - \frac{1}{3} E_F + (k_B T)^2 \frac{\pi^2}{12 E_F}$
 $= E_F?$

$\mu = \frac{1}{3} E_F + \frac{n}{C \sqrt{E_F}} - (k_B T)^2 \frac{\pi^2}{12 E_F} \sim -T^2 \Rightarrow \mu \text{ sinkt mit höherer Temp.}$ ✓

2D: $n = \underbrace{\frac{m L^2}{\pi \hbar^2}}_{C'} \left(\underbrace{\int_0^{E_F} O(E) dE}_{E_F O(E_F)} + O(E_F)(\mu - E_F) + (k_B T)^2 \frac{\pi^2}{6} \delta(E_F) \right)$ ✓

$\frac{n}{C'} = \mu O(E_F) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \delta(E_F)$

$\mu = -\frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \frac{\delta(E_F)}{O(E_F)} + \frac{n}{C' \underbrace{O(E_F)}_{=\lambda}} = \frac{n}{C' O(E_F)} = \frac{n}{C'} = \text{const}$ ✓

1D: $n = \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{2m} L}{\pi \hbar}}_{C''} \left(\int_0^{E_F} \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}} dE + \frac{1}{\sqrt{E_F}} (\mu - E_F) - \frac{\pi^2}{12} (k_B T)^2 E_F^{-3/2} \right)$

$\frac{n}{C''} = \sqrt{E_F} + \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{E_F}} - \frac{\pi^2}{12} (k_B T)^2 E_F^{-3/2}$

$\mu = \frac{n}{C''} \sqrt{E_F} - E_F + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \frac{(k_B T)^2}{E_F} \sim T^2 \Rightarrow \text{steigt für höher Temp.}$ ✓

Im Grenzfall sollte ja wieder $\mu(0) = E_F$

Aufpassen:

$n = \frac{N}{V}$

ist nicht dasselben n wie eures (ihr benutzt N)