

98.1 - 2D IDEALES ELEKTROENGAS

$g=2$

$$a) \quad N = g \sum_{p \leq p_F} = g \frac{A \cdot L^2}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} \int d^2p \, \Theta(p_F - p)$$

$$= \frac{gA}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} \pi p_F^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{p_F = \hbar \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{g}} \sqrt{n}} \quad n = \frac{N}{A}$$

$$\boxed{\epsilon_F = \frac{p_F^2}{2m} = \hbar^2 \frac{2\pi n}{2m} = \hbar^2 \pi \frac{n}{m}}$$

b) Chemisches Potential aus der Beziehung

$$N = \sum_p n(\epsilon_p) = \frac{gA}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} \int d^2p \, n(\epsilon_p)$$

$$= \frac{gA}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} 2\pi \int_0^\infty dp \cdot p \cdot n(\epsilon_p)$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{p^2}{2m} \quad d\epsilon = p dp / m$$

$$= \frac{gA}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} 2\pi m \int_0^\infty d\epsilon \frac{1}{e^{\frac{p(\epsilon)-\mu}{kT}} + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{n}{m} \pi \hbar^2}_{\epsilon_F} = \int_0^\infty d\epsilon \frac{1}{e^{\frac{p(\epsilon)-\mu}{kT}} + 1}$$

$$x = e^{\frac{p-\mu}{kT}} \\ dx = \beta x d\epsilon$$

$$\beta \cdot \epsilon_F = \int_1^\infty dx \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{z}{x+z} = \int_1^\infty dx \left[\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+z} \right]$$

$$\beta \varepsilon_F = \ln x - \ln(x+z) \Big|_1^\infty = \ln(1+z)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\beta \varepsilon_F} = 1 + e^{\beta \mu} \Rightarrow \mu = \beta^{-1} \ln(e^{\beta \varepsilon_F} - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\mu = \varepsilon_F + kT \ln(1 - e^{-\varepsilon_F/kT})}$$

c) Großkanonisches Potential:

$$\Phi = -\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_p \log(1 + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_p - \mu)})$$

$$= -\frac{gA}{\beta(2\pi\hbar)^2} (2\pi) \int_0^\infty dp \, p \log(1 + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_p - \mu)}) \quad \varepsilon = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

$m \, d\varepsilon = p \, dp$

$$= -\frac{gA m}{\beta 2\pi\hbar^2} \int_0^\infty d\varepsilon \log(1 + e^{-\beta \varepsilon} z)$$

Integral:

$$I = \int_0^\infty d\varepsilon \left(\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \varepsilon \right) \log(1 + e^{-\beta \varepsilon} z) = \left[\varepsilon \log(1 + e^{-\beta \varepsilon} z) \right]_0^\infty$$

$$+ \int_0^\infty d\varepsilon \beta z \frac{\varepsilon e^{-\beta \varepsilon}}{e^{-\beta \varepsilon} z + 1}$$

$\xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty} 0 \cdot \log(1+z) + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon \cdot \log(1+e^{-\beta \varepsilon} z) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$$\Rightarrow I = \beta z \int_0^\infty d\varepsilon \frac{\varepsilon}{e^{\beta \varepsilon} z + 1} = \beta \int_0^\infty d\varepsilon \varepsilon \cdot n(\varepsilon)$$

Sommerfeld-Entwicklung:

$$I = \beta \left[\int_0^{\mu} d\varepsilon \varepsilon + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (kT)^2 \underbrace{f'(\mu)}_{=1} + \frac{7\pi^4}{360} (kT)^4 \underbrace{f'''(\mu)}_{=0} + \dots \right]$$

Somit:

$$\square \quad \bar{\Phi} = - \frac{m A g}{2\pi \hbar^2} \left[\frac{\mu^2}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (kT)^2 \right] \quad A \frac{m}{\pi \hbar^2} = \frac{N}{\varepsilon_F}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{\Phi} = - \frac{g}{4} \frac{(kT)^2}{\varepsilon_F} N \left[\frac{\pi^2}{3} + \ln^2(e^{\varepsilon_F/kT} - 1) \right]}$$

Zustandsgleichung aus Gibbs-Duhem $\bar{\Phi} = -pA$:

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{pA = \frac{g}{4} N \frac{(kT)^2}{\varepsilon_F} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{3} + \ln^2(e^{\varepsilon_F/kT} - 1) \right]}$$

d) Innere Energie:

$$E = \frac{gA}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} \int d^2p \varepsilon_{\vec{p}} u(\varepsilon_{\vec{p}}) = \frac{gA}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} (2\pi) \int_0^{\infty} dp p \varepsilon_p u(\varepsilon_p)$$

$$p dp = m d\varepsilon$$

$$= 2\pi m \frac{gA}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} \int_0^{\infty} d\varepsilon \varepsilon \cdot u(\varepsilon) = -\bar{\Phi}$$

H.8.1

Ultrarelativistisches Fermi-Gas in 3D

Dispersionsrelation: $\epsilon_p = c |\vec{p}|$

$$a) \quad N = 2 \sum_{p \leq p_F} = 2 \frac{V}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int d^3p \, \theta(p_F - |\vec{p}|)$$

$$= \frac{V}{3\pi^2 \hbar^3} p_F^3$$

Fermi-Impuls:

$$p_F = (3\pi^2)^{1/3} \hbar n^{1/3}$$

(ident. zum
nichtrelativist.
Fall)Fermi-Energie:

$$\epsilon_F = c p_F = (3\pi^2)^{1/3} \hbar c n^{1/3}$$

b) Verteilungsfunktion:

$$n(\epsilon_p) = \frac{1}{e^{(\epsilon_p - \mu)/kT} + 1} \quad \epsilon = c p$$

$$N = \sum_p n(\epsilon_p) = 2 \frac{V}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int d^3p \, \frac{1}{e^{(\epsilon_p - \mu)/kT} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{8\pi V}{8\pi^3 \hbar^3} \int_0^\infty dp \, \frac{p^2}{e^{(\epsilon_p - \mu)/kT} + 1} \quad p = \frac{\epsilon}{c}$$

$$= \frac{V}{\pi^2 \hbar^3 c^3} \int_0^\infty d\epsilon \, \frac{\epsilon^2}{e^{\frac{\epsilon - \mu}{kT}} + 1}$$

②

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{1}{\pi^2 (\hbar c)^3} \int_0^\infty d\varepsilon \frac{\varepsilon^2}{e^{\varepsilon/2T} + 1}$$

Auf der anderen Seite ist $n = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_F}{\hbar c} \right)^3 \frac{1}{3\pi^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon_F^3}{3} = \underbrace{\int_0^\infty d\varepsilon \frac{\varepsilon^2}{e^{\varepsilon/2T} + 1}}_{=: I_2(z)}$$

Sommerfeldentwicklung von $I_2(z)$:

$$\begin{aligned} I_2(z) &= \int_0^\mu d\varepsilon \varepsilon^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (kT)^2 (2\mu) \quad (\text{bricht ab!}) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \mu^3 + \frac{\pi^2}{3} (kT)^2 \cdot \mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_F^3 = \mu^3 + \pi^2 (kT)^2 \cdot \mu$$

Ansatz: $\mu = \varepsilon_F + \mu_1 \cdot \left(\frac{kT}{\varepsilon_F} \right)^2$

Einsetzen und auflösen:

$$\varepsilon_F^3 = \left(\varepsilon_F + \mu_1 \left(\frac{kT}{\varepsilon_F} \right)^2 \right)^3 + \pi^2 (kT)^2 \cdot \varepsilon_F$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 1 + 3 \frac{\mu_1}{\varepsilon_F} \left(\frac{kT}{\varepsilon_F} \right)^2 + \pi^2 (kT)^2 / \varepsilon_F^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_1 = -\frac{\pi^2}{3} \epsilon_F$$

Somit folgt

$$\boxed{\mu = \epsilon_F \left(1 - \frac{\pi^2}{3} (kT)^2 / \epsilon_F^2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\left(\frac{kT}{\epsilon_F}\right)^4\right) \right)}$$

c) Großkanon. Potential

$$\Phi = -\frac{\partial V}{(2\pi\hbar)^3 \beta} \int d^3p \log(1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon_p} z)$$

$$= -\frac{8\pi V}{(2\pi\hbar)^3 \beta c^3} \int d\epsilon \epsilon^2 \log(1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon} z)$$

$$= -\frac{V}{\pi^2 (\hbar c)^3 \beta} \int_0^\infty d\epsilon \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{3} \epsilon^3 \right) \log(1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon} z)$$

$$\text{p.i.} \quad = \frac{V}{3\pi^2 (\hbar c)^3 \beta} \int_0^\infty d\epsilon \frac{\epsilon^3}{1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon} z} (-\beta z e^{-\beta \epsilon})$$

$$= -\frac{V}{3\pi^2 (\hbar c)^3} \underbrace{\int_0^\infty d\epsilon \frac{\epsilon^3}{e^{\beta \epsilon} z^{-1} + 1}}_{I_3}$$

Sommerfeld-Entwicklung

$$I_3 = \int_0^\mu d\epsilon \epsilon^3 + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (kT)^2 (3\mu^2) + \frac{7\pi^4}{360} (kT)^4 \cdot 6$$

④

$$\Rightarrow I_3 = \frac{1}{4} \mu^4 + \frac{\pi^2}{2} (kT)^2 \mu^2 + \mathcal{O}(T^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = - \frac{V \mu^4}{12 \pi^2 (\hbar c)^3} \left[1 + 2 \pi^2 \frac{(kT)^2}{\mu^2} + \mathcal{O}(T^4) \right]$$

Einsetzen von μ :

$$\Rightarrow \Phi = - \frac{V \varepsilon_F^4}{12 \pi^2 (\hbar c)^3} \left[1 - 4 \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{3} \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 + 2 \pi^2 \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 + \mathcal{O}(T^4) \right]$$

$$= - \frac{V \varepsilon_F^4}{12 \pi^2 (\hbar c)^3} \left[1 + \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 + \mathcal{O}(T^4) \right]$$

Nun ist $\left(\frac{\varepsilon_F}{\hbar c} \right)^3 = 3 \pi^2 n = 3 \pi^2 \frac{N}{V}$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Phi = - N \frac{\varepsilon_F}{4} \left[1 + \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 + \mathcal{O}(T^4) \right]}$$

a) Zustandsgleichung aus Gibbs-Drehen: $\phi = -PV$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{PV = \frac{\varepsilon_F}{4} N \left[1 + \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 + \mathcal{O}(T^4) \right]}$$

INNERE ENERGIE

$$E = \sum_p \epsilon_p n(\epsilon_p) = 2 \frac{V}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int d^3p \frac{c|\vec{p}|}{e^{\beta\epsilon_p} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{V}{\pi^2 (\hbar c)^3} \int_0^\infty d\epsilon \frac{\epsilon^3}{e^{\beta\epsilon} + 1} = - \frac{3}{2} \bar{\Phi}$$

Somit

$$E = N \frac{3}{4} \epsilon_F \left[1 + \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)^2 + \mathcal{O}(T^4) \right]$$

H₂O - Entropie und spezifische Wärme des idealen Bose-GasesWiederholung Bose-Einstein-Kondensation

• ideales Bose-Gas: $\langle n_p \rangle = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\epsilon_p - \mu)} - 1} \geq 0 \quad \forall p$

$$\Rightarrow \mu < \min(\epsilon_p) \quad \forall p$$

↳ für ideales Bose-Gas: $-\infty < \mu < 0$

und mit $z = e^{\beta\mu}$: $0 < z < 1$

• mittlere Teilchenzahl: $\langle N \rangle = \sum_p n(\epsilon_p)$

$$= \frac{gV}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int d^3p n(\epsilon_p) \quad (! \text{ später } \vec{p} = \vec{0} \text{ abspalten})$$

$$\Rightarrow n\lambda^3 = g g_{3/2}(z)$$

[ab jetzt: $g=1$]

$$\Rightarrow n\lambda^3 = g_{3/2}(z)$$

mit $0 < z < 1$: $0 < n\lambda^3 < g_{3/2}(1)$

okay, weil
 n & λ positiv

kann verletzt werden!

für große n und kleine T ($\lambda \propto T^{-1/2}$)

• Problem: habe $\sum_p$ durch $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_0^\infty dp p^2$ ersetzt

für $T \rightarrow 0$ ist Grundzustand $|\vec{p} = \vec{0}\rangle$ makroskopisch besetzt

- im Integral nicht berücksichtigt!

→ gesondert behandeln

$$\langle N \rangle = n(\epsilon_{\vec{p}=0}) + \sum_{\vec{p} \neq 0} n(\epsilon_{\vec{p}}) = \frac{1}{z^{-1} - 1} + \frac{V}{\lambda^3} g_{3/2}(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow n\lambda^3 = g_{3/2}(z) + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda^3}{V} \frac{z}{1-z}}_{(*)}$$

(*) darf für $z \rightarrow 1$ auch im thermodynam. Limes $V \rightarrow \infty$ nicht verschwinden (sonst Problem nicht gelöst)

$\Rightarrow$ im Kondensationsgebiet: $1-z = \mathcal{O}(V^{-1}) \Rightarrow z = 1 - \mathcal{O}(V^{-1}) \xrightarrow{\text{TD-Limes}} 1$

für $z < 1$: (*) verschwindet im TD-Limes

$$\Rightarrow z = \begin{cases} g_{3/2}^{-1}(n\lambda^3) & n\lambda^3 < g_{3/2}(1) \\ 1 & n\lambda^3 \geq g_{3/2}(1) \end{cases}$$

maximaler
Wert

keine Gas-Phase
Kondensationsgebiet

↯ kritischer Punkt: $n\lambda^3 = g_{3/2}(1)$

→ kritische Temp. für festes n : $kT_c = \frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m} \left(\frac{n}{5(\frac{3}{2})} \right)^{2/3}$ ($T < T_c \hat{=} n\lambda^3 > g_{3/2}(1)$)

→ kritische Teilchendichte für festes T: $n_c = 5\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(\frac{mkT}{2\pi\hbar^2}\right)^{3/2}$

⇒ in verschiedenen Temperaturbereichen:

$$T > T_c : n\lambda^3 = g_{3/2}(z) = g_{3/2}(1) \left(\frac{T_c}{T} \right)^{3/2} \quad z < 1 \quad (+)$$

$$T = T_c: \quad n\lambda^3 = g_{3/2}(1) \quad z=1$$

$$T < T_c: \quad n a^3 = g_{3/2}(1) \left(\frac{T_c}{T} \right)^{3/2} \quad z=1 \quad (+)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} (+) \text{ aus } T = T_c : n\lambda_c^3 = g_{3/2}(1) \\ \quad \quad \quad \parallel \\ n\lambda^3 \frac{\lambda_c^3}{\lambda^3} = n\lambda^3 \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2} \end{array} \right]$$

- großkanonisches Potential

$$\Phi = \underbrace{\beta^{-1} \log(1 - e^{-\beta(0-\mu)})}_{z < 1: \mathcal{O}(V^0)} + \underbrace{\sum_{p \neq 0} \beta^{-1} \log(1 - e^{-\beta(\epsilon_p - \mu)})}_{\sim -\frac{V k T}{\lambda^3} g_{5/2}(z)}$$

↑ im TD Limes $V \rightarrow \infty$ viel kleiner als $O(V)$ -Term

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\Phi} = -\frac{\sqrt{kT}}{\lambda^3} \begin{cases} g_{\text{int}}(z) & T > T_c \\ g_{\text{ext}}(z) & T \leq T_c \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{\Phi}{V} = \frac{kT}{\lambda^3} \begin{cases} g_{Si_2}(2) & T > T_c \\ g_{Si_2}(1) & T \leq T_c \end{cases}$$

(a) Entropie des idealen Bose-Gases

• zunächst Hinweis:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial g_\nu(z)}{\partial z} \right)_{V, \mu} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{T(\nu)} \int_0^\infty dx \frac{x^{\nu-1}}{e^{x z^{\nu-1}} - 1} \right)_{V, \mu} \\ &= \frac{1}{T(\nu)} \frac{1}{z^2} \int_0^\infty dx x^{\nu-1} \frac{e^x}{(e^{x z^{\nu-1}} - 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{T(\nu)} \frac{1}{z^2} \left[\underbrace{-\frac{z}{e^{x z^{\nu-1}} - 1} x^{\nu-1}}_{=0} \Big|_0^\infty + (\nu-1) z \int_0^\infty dx \frac{x^{\nu-2}}{e^{x z^{\nu-1}} - 1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{T(\nu-1)} \int_0^\infty dx \frac{x^{(\nu-1)-1}}{e^{x z^{\nu-1}} - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{z} g_{\nu-1}(z) \end{aligned}$$

oder mit Reihendarstellung:

$$\left(\frac{\partial g_\nu(z)}{\partial z} \right)_{V, \mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^\ell}{\ell^\nu} \right) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \ell \frac{z^{\ell-1}}{\ell^\nu} = z^{-1} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^\ell}{\ell^{\nu-1}} = \frac{1}{z} g_{\nu-1}(z)$$

• $S = - \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial T} \right)_{V, \mu} = V \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_{V, \mu}$ mit $p = \frac{kT}{\lambda^3} \begin{cases} g_{5/2}(z) & T > T_c \\ g_{5/2}(1) & T \leq T_c \end{cases}$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \frac{kT}{\lambda^3} \right)_{V, \mu} = \frac{5}{2} \frac{k}{\lambda^3}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} g_{5/2}(z) \right)_{V, \mu} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial T} \right)_{V, \mu} \left(\frac{\partial g_{5/2}(z)}{\partial z} \right)_{V, \mu} = \frac{1}{z} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial T} \right)_{V, \mu} g_{3/2}(z) = - \frac{\mu}{kT^2} g_{3/2}(z)$$

• somit für $T > T_c$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= V \left\{ \frac{5}{2} \frac{k}{\lambda^3} g_{5/2}(z) + \frac{kT}{\lambda^3} \cdot \left(- \frac{\mu}{kT^2} g_{3/2}(z) \right) \right\} \\ &= Nk \cdot \underbrace{\frac{V}{N} \frac{1}{\lambda^3} g_{3/2}(z)}_{=1} \left\{ \frac{5}{2} \frac{g_{5/2}(z)}{g_{3/2}(z)} - \ln z \right\} \\ &\quad \text{(für } T > T_c: n \lambda^3 = g_{3/2}(z) \text{ !)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= Nk \left\{ \frac{5}{2} \frac{g_{5/2}(z)}{g_{3/2}(z)} - \ln z \right\}$$

• für $T \leq T_c$

$$S = V \cdot \frac{5}{2} \frac{k}{\lambda^3} \cdot g_{5/2}(1)$$

• mit $n \lambda^3 = g_{3/2}(1) \left(\frac{T_c}{T} \right)^{3/2}$ (+): $\frac{V}{\lambda^3} = \frac{N}{g_{3/2}(1)} \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2}$

$$= \frac{5}{2} Nk \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2} \frac{g_{5/2}(1)}{g_{3/2}(1)}$$

• im klassischen Limes

$T > T_c$: klassischer Limes: $z \rightarrow 0$

$$(n \lambda^3 = g_{3/2}(z) \Rightarrow z = g_{3/2}^{-1}(n \lambda^3))$$

$$n = \text{const.}, \lambda \propto T^{-1/2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$g_{3/2}^{-1}(0) = 0$$

für kleine z : $g_{3/2}(z) \approx z + O(z^2)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g_{5/2}(z)}{g_{3/2}(z)} \approx 1$$

$$z \approx g_{3/2}(z) = n \lambda^3$$

$$\Rightarrow S = Nk \left\{ \frac{5}{2} + \ln \frac{V}{N \lambda^3} \right\}$$

Sackur-Tetrode-Formel

~ Entropie des klass. idealen Gases

$T < T_c$: keine z -Abhängigkeit

eines Quantenphänomen

(b) Wärmekapazität

$$c_v = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_{N,V} \quad \text{mit} \quad S = Nk \begin{cases} \left(\frac{5}{2} \frac{g_{5/2}(z)}{g_{3/2}(z)} - \ln z \right) & T > T_c \\ \frac{5}{2} \frac{g_{5/2}(1)}{g_{3/2}(1)} & T \leq T_c \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} g_{3/2}(z) \right)_{N,V} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \frac{N \lambda^3}{V} \right)_{N,V} = -\frac{3}{2} n \lambda^3 T^{-1} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{T} g_{3/2}(z) \quad \text{für } T > T_c$$

oder auch:

$$\dot{=} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial T} \right)_{N,V} \frac{\partial g_{3/2}(z)}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{\partial \log z}{\partial T} \right)_{N,V} g_{3/2}(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial \log z}{\partial T} \right)_{N,V} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{T} \frac{g_{3/2}(z)}{g_{3/2}(z)} \quad \text{für } T > T_c$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} g_{5/2}(z) \right)_{N,V} = \left(\frac{\partial \log z}{\partial T} \right)_{N,V} g_{5/2}(z) = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{T} \frac{g_{5/2}(z)^2}{g_{3/2}(z)} \quad \text{für } T > T_c$$

• somit für $T > T_c$:

$$c_v = NkT \left\{ \frac{5}{2} \left(-\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{T} \frac{g_{5/2}(z)^2}{g_{3/2}(z)} \right) \frac{1}{g_{3/2}(z)} - \frac{5}{2} \frac{g_{5/2}(z)}{g_{3/2}(z)^2} \left(-\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{T} g_{3/2}(z) \right) + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{T} \frac{g_{3/2}(z)}{g_{3/2}(z)} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} Nk \left\{ \frac{5}{2} \frac{g_{5/2}(z)}{g_{3/2}(z)} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{g_{3/2}(z)}{g_{3/2}(z)} \right\}$$

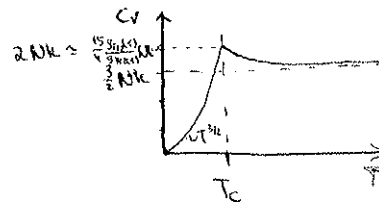
• für $T < T_c$:

$$c_v = \frac{5}{2} NkT \cdot \frac{g_{5/2}(1)}{g_{3/2}(1)} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \frac{T^{1/2}}{T_c^{1/2}} = \frac{15}{4} Nk \frac{g_{5/2}(1)}{g_{3/2}(1)} \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2} \quad T=0: c_v=0 \quad 3.HS \checkmark$$

$$\cdot \underline{T = T_c}: c_v = \frac{15}{4} Nk \frac{g_{5/2}(1)}{g_{3/2}(1)}$$

(aus $T > T_c$ -Ergebnis durch $z \rightarrow 1$ und $g_{3/2}(1) = \infty$ und $T < T_c$ durch $T = T_c \rightarrow c_v$ stetig)

$$\cdot \underline{\frac{T}{T_c} \gg 1}: z = g_{3/2}^{-1}(g_{3/2}(1) \left(\frac{T_c}{T} \right)^{3/2}) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{g_{5/2}(z)}{g_{3/2}(z)} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow c_v = \frac{3}{2} Nk \hat{=} \text{ideales klass. Gas}$$



a) 2D - BOSE GAS (NICHTRELATIVISTISCH)

$$\bar{N} = \sum_{\mathbf{p}} n(\epsilon_{\mathbf{p}}) = \frac{gA}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} \int d^2\mathbf{p} \, n(\epsilon_{\mathbf{p}})$$

$$= \frac{gA}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} dp \cdot \frac{p}{e^{\beta(\epsilon_p - \mu)} - 1}$$

$$\epsilon_p = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

$$d\epsilon = \frac{p dp}{m}$$

$$= \frac{gAm}{2\pi\hbar^2} \int_0^{\infty} d\epsilon \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\epsilon - \mu)} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{gAm}{2\pi\hbar^2 \beta} g_1(z) = \frac{gAm}{2\pi\hbar^2} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\beta\mu l}}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{n}{\lambda T} \frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{gm} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^l}{l}} = [0, \infty] \quad (+) \quad \{(z=1) = \infty\}$$

Für $z=1$ ($\mu=0$) divergiert diese Summe, d.h. das
gegebene n, λ
Gleichung (+) besitzt stets eine Lösung für $z \in [0, 1]$

$\Rightarrow$ keine Bose-Einstein Kondensation!



