

Bos gas

fyrir bosgasid höfum við

$$N = \frac{(2S+1)V}{\lambda_{th}^3} Li_{3/2}(z)$$

$$U = \frac{3}{2} N k_B T \frac{Li_{5/2}(z)}{Li_{3/2}(z)}$$

skodum bos gas með

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

(ekki ljöseindir)

logsta orkan er 0

$$\rightarrow \mu < 0$$

$$\text{Ef } \mu = 0 \rightarrow z = 1$$

$$\text{og } Li_n(1) = \zeta(n)$$

$$N = \frac{(2S+1)V}{\lambda_{th}^3} \underbrace{\zeta\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}_{2,612}$$

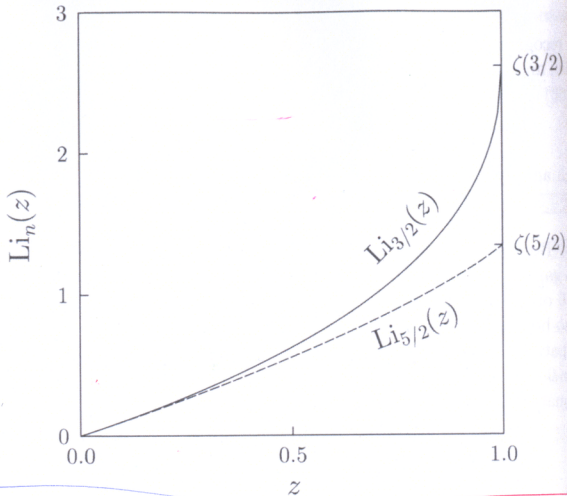
$$U = \frac{3}{2} N k_B T \frac{\zeta\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\zeta\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}_{0,513}$$

$$0 < z < 1, \quad z = e^{\beta\mu}$$

$$\frac{n \lambda_{th}^3}{2S+1} = Li_{3/2}(z)$$

$$n = \frac{N}{V}; \quad \lambda_{th} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2\pi m k_B T}}$$

①



logriklidim er
takmörkuð!

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$$\frac{n \lambda_{th}^3}{2S+1} = Li_{3/2}(z)$$

$$0 < z < 1$$

$$\mu < 0$$

Vinsti klidim er
n getur varið, eða λ_{th}
þegar $T \rightarrow 0$

Vandinn birtist þegar við

breyttum summu yfir \vec{k} heildi
og vorum með $g(E) \sim \sqrt{E}$

lögsta ástandið með $k=0$
þá $E=0$ gæti orðið
mikil setið, en við erum
báin að loka fyrir það.

Þetta fer að gerast við
max hita stig

$$k_B T_c = \frac{2\pi^2}{m} \left(\frac{n}{2.612(2S+1)} \right)^{2/3}$$

↑ þegar úrstíttin er jöfnunni
fyrir N verður störru en
max-gildi loqrí hlöðrunar

lausn

(3)

$$\text{Setjum } N = N_0 + N_1$$

þar sem N_0 er setni grunnástandis

$$N_0 = \frac{1}{z^{-1} - 1} = \frac{1}{e^{-\beta\mu} - 1}$$

með $E=0$, og N_1 er
setni allra hinna ástandanna

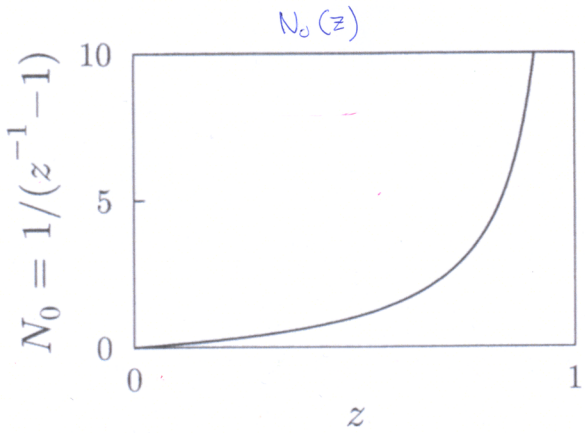
$$N_1 = \frac{(2S+1)V}{\lambda_{th}^3} \text{Li}_{3/2}(z)$$

fyrir $T > T_c$, $z < 1$

og N_0 línur í grunnástandinu

p.a.

$$N_0 \ll N = N_1$$



Fyrir $T = T_c^+$

$$n = \frac{N}{V} \frac{(2S+1) \text{Li}_{3/2}(1)}{[\lambda_{th}(T_c)]^3} = \frac{(2S+1) \zeta(\frac{3}{2})}{[\lambda_{th}(T_c)]^3}$$

hæsta n sem
getur komist
í ÖLL ástöndin
með $\mu = 0, z = 1$

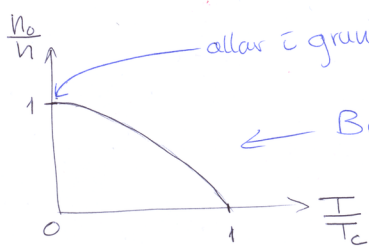
í önnur ástöndin
því við búumst við
 $N_0 \ll N = N_1$ og
steppum N_0

För $T < T_c$ är $z \sim 1$ og vid ganska lågt för $z=1$ (5)

$$\rightarrow n_i = \frac{N_i}{V} \frac{(2s+1) \zeta\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{[n_{th}(T)]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

og afgangur eindanna verður að vera í grunnástandinu

$$\frac{n_0}{n} = \frac{n - n_i}{n} = 1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$



allar í grunnástandinu

Bose-Einstein þéttling

þéttling í
ástanderáminu
í grunnástandið

Samband \bar{a}

$$\frac{N}{V} = \frac{(2S+1) Li_{3/2}(z)}{\lambda_{th}^3}$$

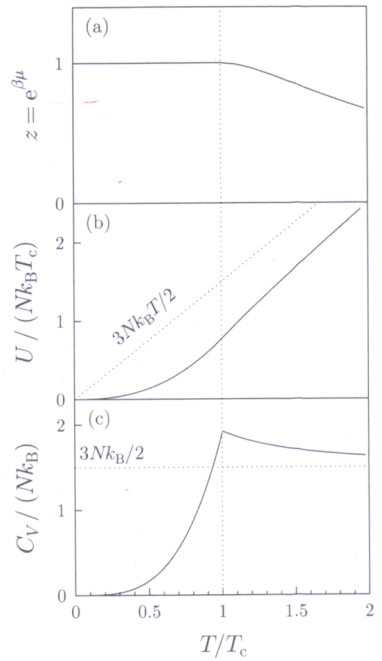
og

$$n = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{(2S+1) S(\frac{3}{2})}{[\lambda_{th}(T_c)]^3}$$

leider til

$$\frac{T}{T_c} = \left[\frac{S(\frac{3}{2})}{Li_{3/2}(z)} \right]^{2/3}$$

↓
retorkef gaffer
z



T < T_c

$$U = \frac{3}{2} N_1 k_B T \frac{S(\frac{5}{2})}{S(\frac{3}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} N k_B T \frac{S(\frac{5}{2})}{S(\frac{3}{2})} \left(\frac{T_c}{T}\right)^{3/2}$$

$$\approx 0,77 N k_B T_c \left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^{5/2}$$

T > T_c

$$U = \frac{3}{2} N k_B T \frac{Li_{5/2}(z)}{Li_{3/2}(z)}$$

^4He upphaflega \rightarrow ofurflæði $T_c = 3.1 \text{ K}$
en vaxlverkan er ekki kvantandi

Alkali-metall atóm $T_c = 10^{-8} - 10^{-6} \text{ K}$
 $10^4 - 10^6$ atóm

Cooper pör \bar{c} ofurleiðna
BCS - líkanid

Háhlita ofurleiðna

\uparrow stórsa stamvata hnit

Hljóðendur

Sveiflur atóma í Kristalla grunn

Óháðir sveiflukollir \leftrightarrow nálgun sem breytir sveifla

skodum fyrst tvö einföld litön

Litön Einsteins

3N sveiflukollir, allir með tíðni ω_E , óháðir. . . .

$$Z = \prod_{k=1}^{3N} Z_k \quad \rightarrow \quad \ln Z = \sum_{k=1}^{3N} \ln Z_k$$

$$Z_k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-(n+\frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega_E\beta} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega_E\beta}}{1 - e^{-\hbar\omega_E\beta}}$$

Allir hollirur ein eins, með tími ω_E

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$$\rightarrow Z = (Z_R)^{3N} \rightarrow \ln Z = 3N \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_E \beta - \ln(1 - e^{-\hbar \omega_E \beta}) \right\}$$

og þá

$$U = - \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} \right) = 3N \left\{ \frac{\hbar \omega_E}{2} + \frac{\hbar \omega_E e^{-\hbar \omega_E \beta}}{1 - e^{-\hbar \omega_E \beta}} \right\}$$

$$= 3N \left\{ \frac{\hbar \omega_E}{2} + \frac{\hbar \omega_E}{1 - e^{-\hbar \omega_E \beta}} \right\}$$

setjum

$$\hbar \omega_E = k_B \Theta_E$$


kita stig

$$\rightarrow U = 3R \Theta_E \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{e^{\Theta_E/T} - 1} \right\} \quad \text{fyrir veld efnis}$$

Attegenum vormergind

$$C = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right) = 3R \Theta_E \frac{-1}{(e^{\frac{\Theta_E}{T}} - 1)^2} e^{\frac{\Theta_E}{T}} \left\{ -\frac{\Theta_E}{T^2} \right\}$$
$$= \frac{3R x^2 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} \quad \text{ef } x = \frac{\Theta_E}{T}$$

p. $T \rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow C \rightarrow 3R x^2 e^{-x}$

p. $T \rightarrow \infty, x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow C \rightarrow 3R \leftarrow$ Dulong-Petit reglan

Aller seeflekottir
virkir við hött T

Stefjur hött á 0

p. $T \rightarrow 0$

litkan Debye

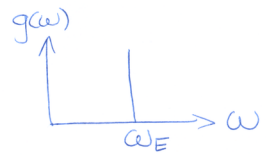
litkegt og allir sveifluhættir hafi sömu tíðni, en getum búið við

$$\int g(\omega) d\omega = 3N$$

ástandaféttleiki sveifluhætta

fyrir litkan Einsteins fest

$$g_{\text{Einst.}}(\omega) = 3N\delta(\omega - \omega_E)$$



Debye gerði rétt fyrir hljóðbylgjum

$$\omega = v_s q$$

hljóðhæði í efnum bylgjuvígur

pá fest

$$g(q) dq = \frac{4\pi q^2 dq}{\left(\frac{2\pi}{L}\right)^3} \times 3$$

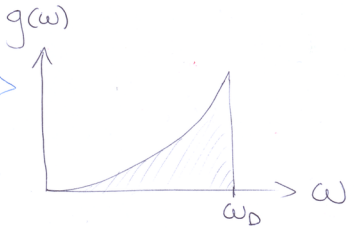
skautanir bylgju tveir þvert á q, og einu langs

$$g = \frac{\omega}{v_s} \quad \rightarrow \quad g(\omega)d\omega = \frac{3V\omega^2 d\omega}{4\pi^2 v_s}$$

partim pui max fichi ω_D p.a.

$$\int_0^{\omega_D} d\omega g(\omega) = 3N$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_D = \left(\frac{6N\pi^2 v_s}{V} \right)^{1/3}$$



$$g(\omega)d\omega = \frac{9N\omega^2 d\omega}{\omega_D^3}$$

Stegrum $\Theta_D = \frac{\hbar\omega_D}{k_B}$

pegar $T \gg \Theta_D$ sa allir suiflukottir verbir
i kristallinum