

Kjörgas

Övixlvertandi atóm eða sameindir með lágan þéttleita

Þekkjum eindir hver ekkri i sunktur

$$\rightarrow |\Psi(\bar{r}_1, \bar{r}_2, \dots, \bar{r}_i, \dots, \bar{r}_j, \dots, \bar{r}_N)|^2$$
$$= |\Psi(\bar{r}_1, \bar{r}_2, \dots, \bar{r}_j, \dots, \bar{r}_i, \dots, \bar{r}_N)|^2$$

Tveir möguleikar i 3-úddum sem uppfylla lágmarks kröfur eðlisfræðisvarum samhverfur og orsata tengsl

$$\Psi(\dots \bar{r}_i \dots \bar{r}_j \dots) = \pm \Psi(\dots \bar{r}_j \dots \bar{r}_i \dots) \quad (1)$$

- + Böseindir með heiltöluspana
- Fermieindir með hálftöluspana

Fyrir övíxlvertandi eindir má setja fjöleinda bylgufallið saman úr einnar einda bylgjufallum (svigrúmunum)

$$\Psi_{n_1, \dots, n_N}^F(\bar{r}_1, \dots, \bar{r}_N) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \det \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{n_1}(\bar{r}_1) & \dots & \phi_{n_N}(\bar{r}_1) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \phi_{n_1}(\bar{r}_N) & \dots & \phi_{n_N}(\bar{r}_N) \end{pmatrix}$$

(Slater ákveða)

$$\Psi_{n_1, \dots, n_N}^B(\bar{r}_1, \dots, \bar{r}_N) = \text{Norm} \sum_{\{\text{perm}\}} \text{Perm} \left[\phi_{n_1}(\bar{r}_1) \dots \phi_{n_N}(\bar{r}_N) \right] \quad \text{allar uppádráir} \textcircled{2}$$

(Mætt verður þarf að summa yfir allar slatar ákveður eða allar mögulegar uppádráir)

Við einföldum aðeins myndina

Böseindir: "Öll svigræmin (einnar eúder ástöndin) geta verið settin á heiltölu fjölda eúda $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, N\}$

Fermieindir: Hvert svigræm ber aðeins 0 eða 1 eúda $\{0, 1\}$

↑ einsetulögval Paulis

Méðaltal setni viss svigráms þarf ekki að vera heiltala

Táknum méðaltal setni svigráms með $f(\epsilon, \tau, \mu)$

Stóra kórsumman (Gibbs summan) er þá mismunandi fyrir Bose og Fermi eindir

↳ mismunandi setni svigráma $f(\epsilon, \tau, \mu)$

Ef $f \ll 1$ fyrir öll svigrámin þá verða Bose og Fermi eindir "eins" og við erum á sigúlða stíka svæðinu

↑
↳ getur gerst við hött hitastig.....

Fermi dreifing

Eitt ástand (svigrám)
varma og eindatengt
við geymi

mæðorku Σ af setid
aukers 0

Mæð fjöldi einda (mæðalsetni)

$$\langle N(\Sigma) \rangle = \frac{\lambda e^{-\frac{\Sigma}{T}}}{1 + \lambda e^{-\frac{\Sigma}{T}}} = \frac{1}{\lambda^{-1} e^{\frac{\Sigma}{T}} + 1}$$

$$Z(\mu, T) = \sum_N \sum_s \lambda^N e^{-\frac{\Sigma \lambda^N}{T}}$$

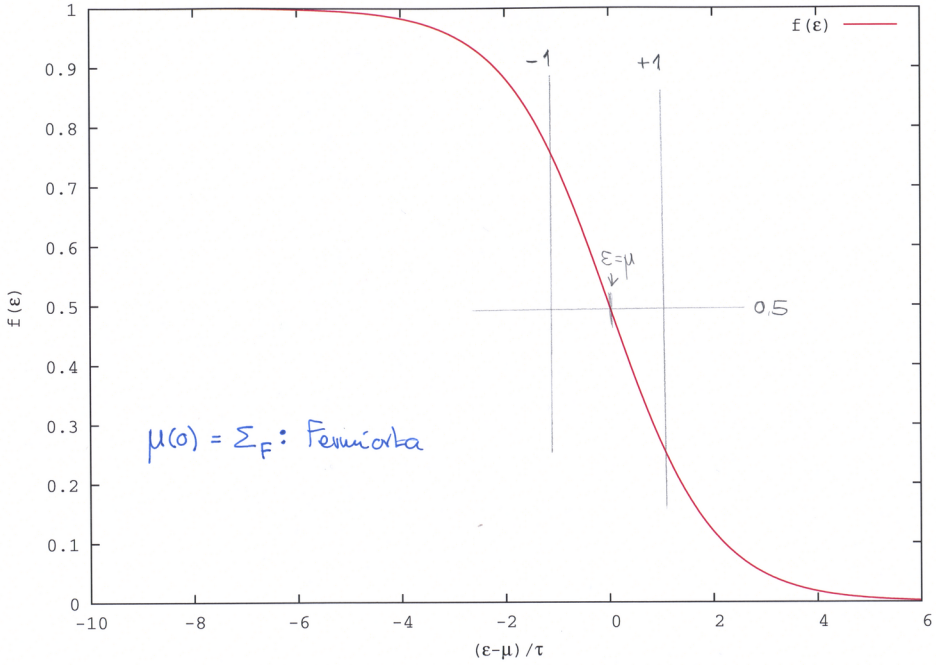
$$= \underbrace{1}_{N=0} + \underbrace{\lambda e^{-\frac{\Sigma}{T}}}_{N=1}$$

$\equiv f(\Sigma)$ mæðalsetni
Fermi dreifing

það

$$\lambda = e^{\frac{\mu}{T}}$$

$$f(\Sigma) = \frac{1}{\exp\left\{\frac{(\Sigma - \mu)}{T}\right\} + 1}$$



Böse dreifung

Eitt svigrúm með
heiltölu fjölda einda

Orkan er $N\varepsilon$

$$\rightarrow Z = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \lambda^N e^{-\frac{N\varepsilon}{T}}$$

$$= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \lambda e^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{T}} \right\}^N$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \lambda e^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{T}}}$$

$$\text{ef } \lambda e^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{T}} < 1$$

$$f(\varepsilon) = \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \ln Z$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda^{-1} e^{\frac{\varepsilon}{T}} - 1}$$

$$\rightarrow f(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{T}} - 1} \quad \text{Böse dreifing}$$

Sigilda stíðasvæðið

þegar $f(\epsilon) \ll 1$

þá þ. $\exp\left\{\frac{(\epsilon - \mu)}{\tau}\right\} \gg 1$

$\rightarrow f(\epsilon) \approx \lambda e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{\tau}}$

fyrir bæði Fermi-Dirac og Bose-Einstein

Bose-Einstein Distribution Function

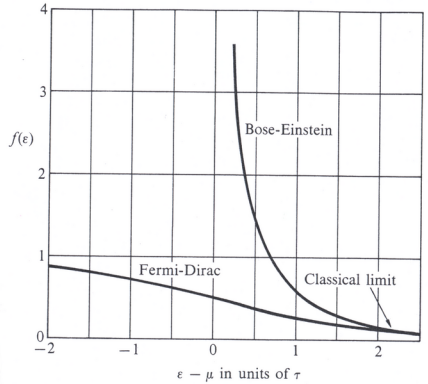


Figure 6.6 Comparison of Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac distribution functions. The classical regime is attained for $(\epsilon - \mu) \gg \tau$, where the two distributions become nearly identical. We shall see in Chapter 7 that in the degenerate regime at low temperature the chemical potential μ for a FD distribution is positive, and changes to negative at high temperature.