

## Applications of Bose-Einstein Statistics

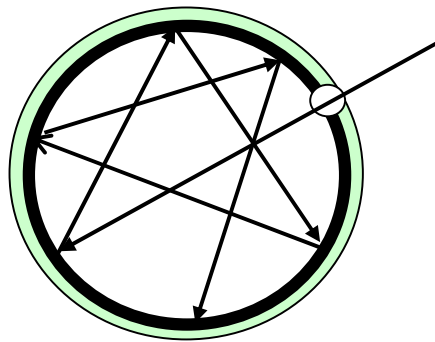
-

الصفحة	العنوان	الفصل
176	إشعاع الجسم الأسود	I
418	تكثيف بوز – أينشتاين	II
189		III
190	i	
190	ii	
191	iii	
192	iv	
192	v	

## Applications of Bose-Einstein Statistics

### Applications of Bose-Einstein Statistics

#### – I إشعاع الجسم الأسود (Black body radiation)



شكل (1) شكل نموذجي للجسم الأسود.

( )

(1)

(T)

(2)

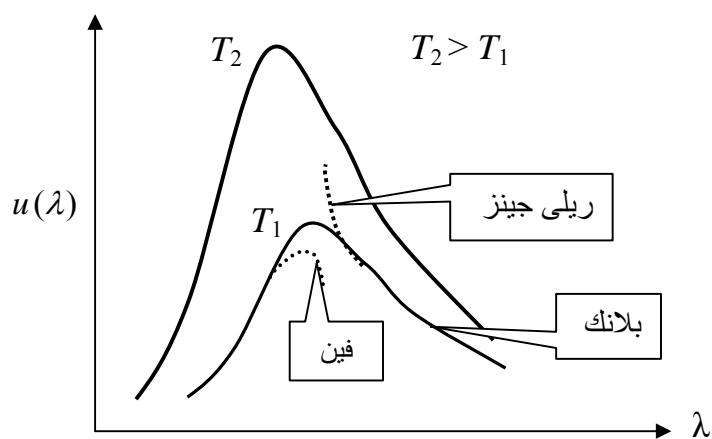
:

( )

-1

( )

-2



$\lambda$

$u(\lambda)$

(2)

-3

Applications of Bose-Einstein Statistics

-4

(T)

-5

(λ<sub>max</sub>)

(λ<sub>max</sub>)

-6

(T)

$$\lambda_{\max} T =$$

( )

-7

(T)

(T)

$$u = bT^4$$

$$b = 7.55 \times 10^{-16} \text{ J m}^{-3} \text{ K}^{-4}$$

b

)

:(Rayleigh-Jeans law)

-8

$$u(\lambda) \propto \frac{T}{\lambda^4}$$

."Ultra-violet catastrophe

Applications of Bose-Einstein Statistics

( ) : (Wien's law) -9

$$u(\lambda) \propto \lambda^{-5} e^{-d/\lambda T}$$

. d

" " " (1901)

"E"

"Quanta"

: "v"

$$E = h\nu = h \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

h

:

$$u(\lambda) = \frac{8\pi hc}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{(e^{hc/\lambda k_B T} - 1)} \quad (1)$$

. k<sub>B</sub>

: (1)

$$\left. \frac{\partial u(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda} \right|_{\lambda=\lambda_{\max}} = 0$$

:

$$x = 5(1 - e^{-x})$$

Applications of Bose-Einstein Statistics

$$x = \frac{\beta hc}{\lambda_{\max}} = \frac{hc}{\lambda_{\max} k_B T} = 4.965$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{\max} T = \frac{hc}{4.965 k_B} = 2.897 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mK}$$

$$\lambda_{\max} = 14 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda_{\max} T = 2.897 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mK}$$

$$T = \frac{2.897 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mK}}{\lambda_{\max}} = \frac{2.897 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mK}}{14 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}} \approx 207 \text{ K}$$

( )

$$\hbar = \quad -1$$

-2

• (zero rest mass) -3

•  $\omega = ck$  • (Dispersion relation) -4

$$E = \hbar\omega = \hbar ck$$

$$v \quad \lambda \quad -5$$

## Applications of Bose-Einstein Statistics

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{h}{c} \nu,$$

$$dp = \frac{h}{c} d\nu$$

$$g(p)dp = 2 \times 4\pi \frac{p^2}{h^3/V} dp, \quad (2)$$

$$g(\nu)d\nu = 2 \times 4\pi V \frac{\nu^2}{c^3} d\nu \quad (3)$$

العدد " 2 " في المعادلتين (2 و 3) نتيجة الاتجاهين المستقلين لاستقطاب

$$dn(\nu) = n(\nu)d\nu = \frac{g(\nu)d\nu}{e^{\alpha+\beta\varepsilon} - 1} = 8\pi V \frac{\nu^2}{c^3} \frac{d\nu}{e^{\alpha+\beta\varepsilon} - 1} \quad (4)$$

$$u d\nu = \frac{dn}{V} \varepsilon \quad . \varepsilon = h\nu$$

$$u(\nu)d\nu = g(\nu) \frac{h\nu d\nu}{e^{\alpha+\beta\varepsilon} - 1} = 8\pi h \frac{\nu^3}{c^3} \frac{d\nu}{e^{\alpha+\beta\varepsilon} - 1} \quad (5)$$

(1)

(5)

:

$$\alpha = 0, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$$

$$\delta N = \sum \delta n = 0$$

Creation

Annihilation

$$v = \frac{c}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{d\lambda} = -\frac{c}{\lambda^2}$$

$$u(\lambda) = -u(v) \frac{dv}{d\lambda} = u(v) \frac{c}{\lambda^2} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & : \quad (hv \ll k_B T \Rightarrow \beta hv \ll 1) \quad -1 \\ & (e^{\beta hv} - 1) \approx \beta hv - 1 \approx \beta hv \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$u(v)dv = \frac{8\pi k_B T}{c^3} v^2 dv, \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & : \quad (hv \gg k_B T \Rightarrow \beta hv \gg 1) \quad -2 \\ & (e^{\beta hv} - 1) \approx e^{\beta hv} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$u(v)dv = \frac{8\pi h}{c^3} v^3 e^{-\beta hv} dv, \quad (7)$$

(5) -3



## Applications of Bose-Einstein Statistics

$$u = \int_0^{\infty} u(\nu, T) d\nu = \frac{8\pi\hbar}{c^3} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\nu^3}{e^{\beta h\nu} - 1} d\nu, \quad (8)$$

$$: \quad x = \beta h\nu$$

$$u = \frac{\hbar}{\pi^2 c^3} \left( \frac{k_B T}{\hbar} \right)^4 \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} dx}_{\frac{\pi^4}{15}} = bT^4, \quad (9)$$

$$: \quad -$$

$$b = \frac{8\pi^5 k_B^4}{15c^3 h^3} = 7.55 \times 10^{-16} \text{ J m}^{-3} \text{ K}^{-4}$$

.

.

) (Radiation emittance) ( $\mathfrak{R}$ )

(

:

$$\mathfrak{R} = \frac{c}{4} u = \sigma T^4, \quad (10)$$

$$\sigma = \frac{2\pi^5 k_B^4}{15c^2 h^3} = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}$$

(9)

-4

:

$$c_v = 4bT^3, \quad (11)$$

(11)

Applications of Bose-Einstein Statistics

:

$$Z_{\text{photon}} = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}} \quad (12)$$

$$F = -\frac{1}{3} bVT^4, \quad (13)$$

$$S = \frac{4}{3} bVT^3, \quad (14)$$

$$P = \frac{1}{3} bT^4, \quad (15)$$

$$E = F + TS = bVT^4 \quad (16)$$

Bose-Einstein Condensation    **تكتيف بوز – أينشتين – II**

V

N

:

T

$$f(\varepsilon_i) = \frac{N_i^*}{g_i} = \frac{1}{e^{-\beta\mu + \beta \varepsilon_i} - 1} \quad (1)$$

$g_i \quad \varepsilon_i$

$N_i^*$

$\cdot \varepsilon_i$

:

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} N_i^* = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{g_i}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_i - \mu)} - 1} \\ &= \frac{g_0}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_0 - \mu)} - 1} + \frac{g_1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_1 - \mu)} - 1} + \dots \\ &= N_0 + N_1 + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$e^{-\beta\mu} \geq 1 \quad \mu \leq 0 \quad (2)$$

$N_o$

$\varepsilon_o = 0$

$$N_o = f(\varepsilon_o = 0) = \frac{1}{e^{\alpha} - 1} \quad \alpha > 0$$

$e^{\alpha}$

$N_o = N$

$$N = \frac{1}{e^{\alpha} - 1} \Rightarrow \alpha = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{N}\right) \approx \frac{1}{N}$$

$\alpha = 0$

$N$

$$(1) \quad e^{\alpha} = 1$$

$$N_e = N = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} N_i^* = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{g(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon}{e^{\alpha + \beta\varepsilon} - 1} \quad (2a)$$

$$g(\varepsilon) = \frac{V}{2\pi^2} \left(\frac{m}{\hbar^2}\right)^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_e &= \frac{V}{2\pi^2} \left(\frac{m}{\hbar^2}\right)^{3/2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon} d\varepsilon}{e^{\alpha + \beta\varepsilon} - 1} \\ &= \frac{V}{\lambda^3} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{z^{-1} e^x - 1} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Applications of Bose-Einstein Statistics

$$z = e^{-\alpha} = e^{\mu\beta} \leq 1 \quad (\text{Fugacity}) \quad (\text{Absolute activity})$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2\pi mk_B T}} \quad x = \beta\varepsilon$$

$$z = 1 \quad \sqrt{\varepsilon} \quad (3) \quad (\varepsilon = 0)$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{1/2} dx}{e^x - 1} = 1.306\sqrt{\pi}$$

$$N_e = 2.612V \times \left( \frac{2\pi mk_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \quad (4)$$

"T "

"T<sub>B</sub> "

$$N_e \approx N$$

$$\alpha \propto N^{-1}$$

"T<sub>B</sub> "

$$T \quad T_B \quad T_B \quad N_e = N \quad T = 0$$

$$(4) \quad N_e \quad N$$

$$T_B = \frac{h^2}{2\pi mk_B} \left( \frac{N}{2.612V} \right)^{2/3} \quad (5)$$

Applications of Bose-Einstein Statistics

$T_B$  1  $^4\text{He}$  :

$N = N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$  molecules/mol :

$V = 22.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$  1

: (5)  $m = 4 \times 1.66 \times 10^{-27} = 6.65 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

$$T_B = \frac{h^2}{2\pi m k_B} \left( \frac{N}{2.612V} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$= \frac{(6.63 \times 10^{-34})^2}{2\pi(6.65 \times 10^{-27}) \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23}} \left( \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23}}{2.612 \times 22.4 \times 10^{-3}} \right)^{2/3} = 0.036 \text{ K.}$$

. 4.21 K

."T<sub>B</sub>"

$T_B$  1  $\text{H}_2$  :

.14 K

(5) (4)

:

$$N_e = N \left( \frac{T}{T_B} \right)^{3/2} \tag{6}$$

:

$$N_o = N - N_e = N \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{T}{T_B} \right)^{3/2} \right] \tag{7}$$

(2a)

$$g(\epsilon = 0) = 0$$

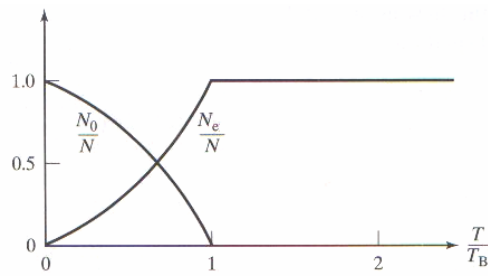
$$T < T_B$$

$$(e^{-\mu\beta} \quad ) z$$

Applications of Bose-Einstein Statistics

$$\left( e^{-\mu\beta} \right) z$$

$$T_B \frac{N_e}{N} = \frac{N_o}{N} \quad (3)$$



$$\frac{N_e}{N} = \frac{N_o}{N} \quad (3)$$

$$1995 \cdot 1.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ K}$$

$$( ) -1$$



—i

: -  $T > T_B$

$$U_+ \rightarrow \frac{3}{2} N k_B T \quad (2)$$

:  $T < T_B$

$$U_- = N \int_0^\infty \frac{g(\epsilon) \epsilon d\epsilon}{e^{\beta(\epsilon-\mu)} - 1}$$

$$= 2\pi V \left( \frac{2m}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\epsilon^{3/2} d\epsilon}{e^{\beta(\epsilon-\mu)} - 1} \quad (3)$$

$$x = \epsilon / k_B T \quad \mu = 0$$

:

$$U_- = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} k_B T \left( \frac{2\pi m k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} V \underbrace{\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{3/2} dx}{e^x - 1}}_{1.78} \quad (4)$$

: (II.5)

$$V = \frac{1}{2.612} \left( \frac{h^2}{2\pi m k_B T_B} \right)^{3/2}$$

: (4)

$$U_- = 0.77 N k_B T \left( \frac{T}{T_B} \right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{T^{5/2}}, \quad (5)$$

—ii

:  $T > T_B$

$$C_{V+} = \left( \frac{\partial U_+}{\partial T} \right)_V \approx \frac{3}{2} N k_B \quad (6)$$

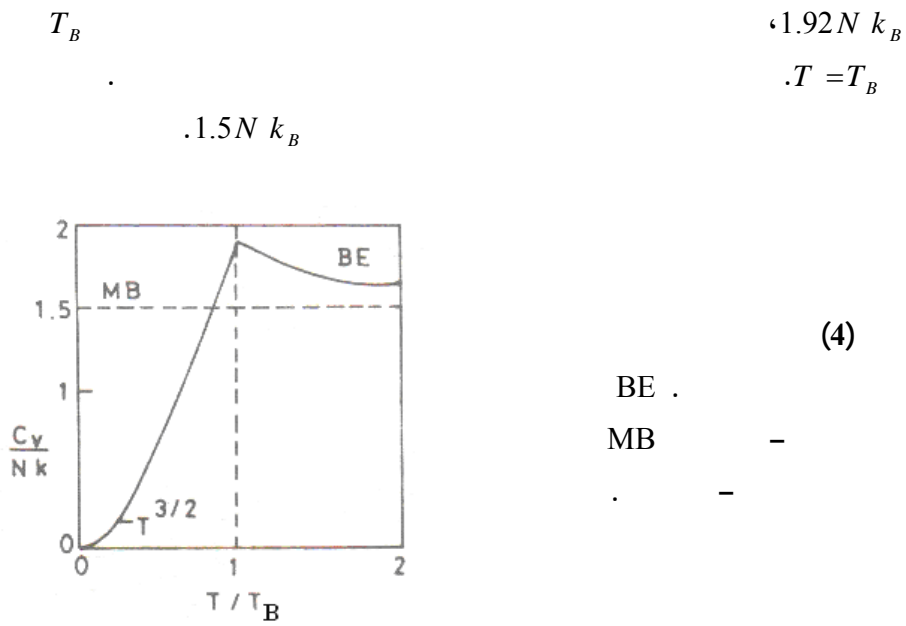


Applications of Bose-Einstein Statistics

:  $T < T_B$

$$C_{V-} = \left( \frac{\partial U_-}{\partial T} \right)_V \approx 1.92 N k_B \left( \frac{T}{T_B} \right)^{3/2} \quad (7)$$

.(4)



(4)

-iii

$$S = \int_0^T \frac{C_{V-}}{T'} dT' = 1.28 N k_B \left( \frac{T}{T_B} \right)^{3/2} \quad (8)$$

Applications of Bose-Einstein Statistics

$$T = 0$$

·  
-iv

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : (T < T_B) \\
 F &= U - TS \\
 &= 0.51N k_B \left(\frac{T}{T_B}\right)^{3/2} \\
 &= -1.33 k_B T \left(\frac{2\pi m k_B T}{h^2}\right)^{3/2} V \tag{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

-v

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : \tag{9} \\
 P &= -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} \\
 &= 1.33 k_B T \left(\frac{2\pi m k_B T}{h^2}\right)^{3/2} \\
 & \quad T^{5/2} \tag{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

(10)

·  
ε = 0

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : \tag{11} \\
 P &= \frac{2U}{3V}
 \end{aligned}$$

(11)