

**Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics**

–

**Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics**

<b>356</b>		<b>I</b>
<b>359</b>		<b>II</b>
<b>370</b>		<b>III</b>

# Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

-

## Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

-

.( - )

$$.(\frac{9}{2}R) \quad (3R)$$

-

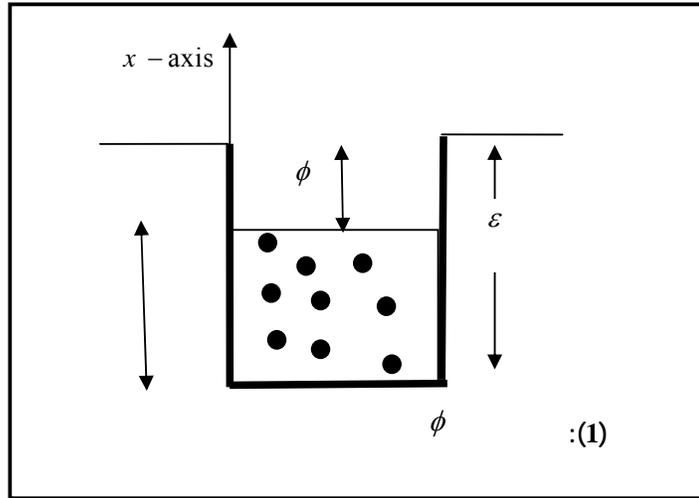
.(Photoelectric emission)

$\epsilon$

.(1)

. $\epsilon$

# Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics



(Thermoionic Emission)

–I

)

" :

."

(

.  $\epsilon_f + \phi$

"  $\epsilon$  "

$$\phi = \epsilon - \mu(T) + \frac{p_y^2 + p_z^2}{2m}, \tag{1}$$

$\phi$  . (Work function)  $\phi$

$\phi$

# Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

$\varepsilon$  .  
 .("Binding energy" )  
 .  
 $x$  – axis  
 $x = 0$   
 $\frac{p_x^2}{2m} > \varepsilon$  :  $p_x$   
 "n =  $\frac{N}{V}$ "

$$n = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{1}{V} \int g(p) f(p) dp \tag{2}$$

$f(p)$

$$g(p) dp = \frac{2V}{h^3} dp \tag{3}$$

$$n = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{2}{h^3} \int \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon-\mu)} + 1} dp \tag{4}$$

$$V = A l_x = A v_x t \tag{5}$$

$v_x$   $l_x$   $A$

$l_x$   $t$

: (n')

$$n' = n v_x = \frac{2}{h^3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\sqrt{2m\varepsilon}}^{\infty} \frac{v_x}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon-\mu)} + 1} dp_x dp_y dp_z, \tag{6}$$

$$: \varepsilon = \frac{p_x^2}{2m}$$

## Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

$$d\varepsilon = \frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial p_x} dp_x = \frac{2p_x}{2m} dp_x = v_x dp_x \quad (7)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} n' &= \frac{2}{h^3} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon-\mu)} + 1} dp_y dp_z, \\ &= \frac{2}{h^3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\varepsilon}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon-\mu)} + 1} dp_y dp_z \\ &= \frac{2}{\beta h^3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln \left[ 1 + e^{\beta(\varepsilon' - \varepsilon_f)} \right] dp_y dp_z \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

:

$$\varepsilon' - \varepsilon_f = \phi + \frac{p_y^2 + p_z^2}{2m}, \quad (9)$$

$$: \quad x \ll 1 \quad \ln[1-x] \approx -x,$$

$$\begin{aligned} n' &= \frac{2}{\beta h^3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\beta\phi - \beta\left(\frac{p_y^2 + p_z^2}{2m}\right)} dp_y dp_z \\ &= \frac{2}{\beta h^3} e^{-\beta\phi} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\beta\left(\frac{p_y^2}{2m}\right)} dp_y}_{2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2\pi m / \beta}} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\beta\left(\frac{p_z^2}{2m}\right)} dp_z}_{2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2\pi m / \beta}} \\ &= \frac{4\pi m}{\beta^2 h^3} e^{-\beta\phi} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$: \quad (J_x) x$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_x = en' &= \frac{4\pi me}{h^3} (k_B T)^2 e^{-\beta\phi} \\ &= a T^2 e^{-\phi/k_B T}, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

:

$$a = \frac{4\pi m e k_B^2}{h^3} = 1.2 \times 10^6 \text{ A m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-2}$$

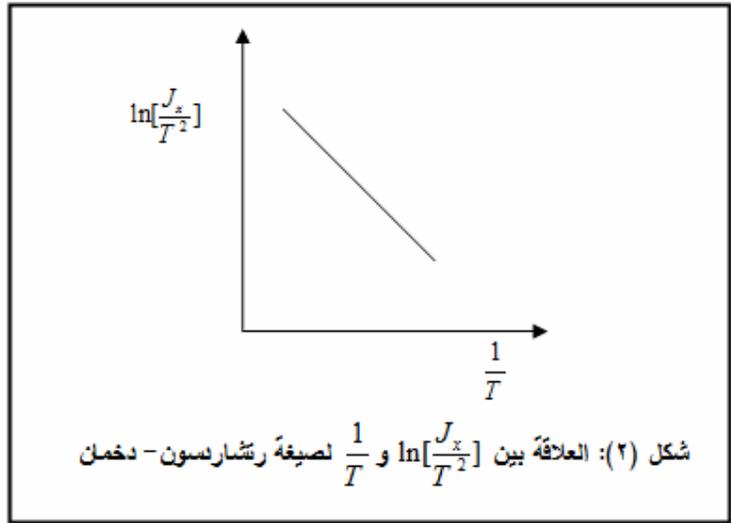
. Richardson – Dushman formula

-

(11)

# Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

$$J_x = \frac{\phi}{k_B T} \ln\left[\frac{J_x}{T^2}\right] \quad (11)$$



(Semiconductor)

–II

conductors : .1

insulators : .2

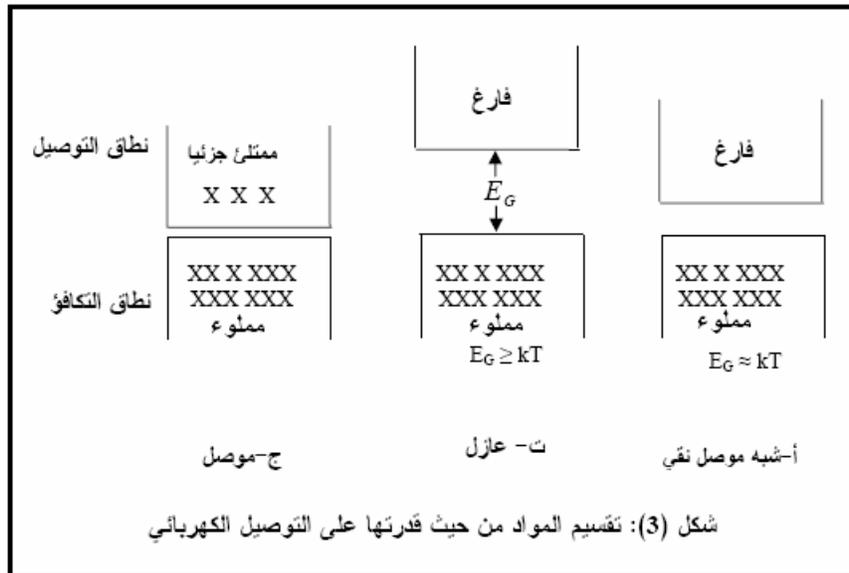
semiconductors : .3

(3)

# Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

(3)  $E_g \gg k_B T$

(3)  $E_g \sim k_B T$

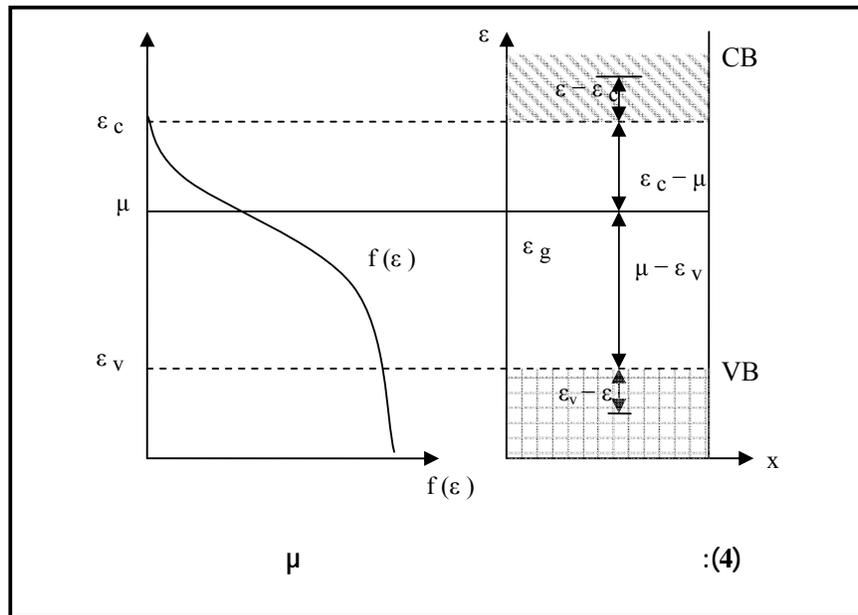


## Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

:(1)

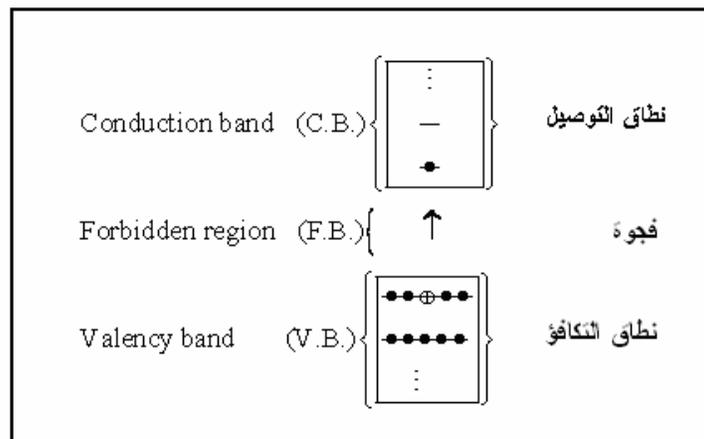
- -	- - -	- ) - - (	
$(10^{-5} - 10^{+4})$	$(10^6 - 10^{16})$	$(10^{-5} - 10^{-8})$	$(\rho)$ $(\Omega.m)$ .
$(0.2 \rightarrow 2.5)$	$(5 \sim)$	$(0.01 \sim)$	$(E_g)$ $(eV)$

# Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics



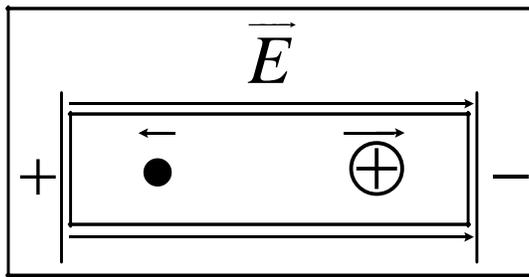
(•)

(hole ⊕)



# Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

$(\bar{E})$



(Mean free path) " $\lambda$ "

(Drift velocity)

$(\bar{E})$

$(\vec{v}_d)$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_d &\propto \vec{E} \\ &= \mu \vec{E} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$\vec{v}_d$

" "

$\mu$

$\mu$

## Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

$$( ) \quad v_{de}, \mu_e, n_e$$

$$( ) \quad v_{dh}, \mu_h, n_h$$

$$h \quad e$$

:

$$J_e = n_e e v_{de} E = n_e e \mu_e E \quad (2)$$

$$J_h = n_h e v_{dh} E = n_h e \mu_h E \quad (3)$$

:

$$\bar{J} = \sigma \bar{E} \quad (4)$$

 $\sigma$ 

:

$$\sigma_e = n_e e \mu_e \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_h = n_h e \mu_h \quad (6)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sigma_e + \sigma_h \\ &= e (n_e \mu_e + n_h \mu_h) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} n_e &= n_h = n_i \\ \Rightarrow \sigma &= e n_i (\mu_e + \mu_h) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

**Diffusion**

# Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

$$n_i = 2 \frac{(2\pi k_B T)^{3/2}}{h^3} (m_e^* m_h^*) e^{-\beta \epsilon_g / 2} \quad (9)$$

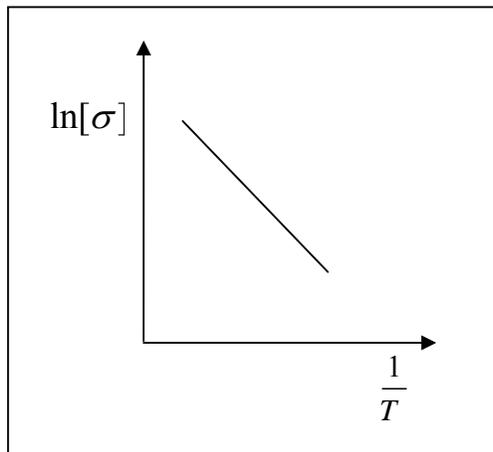
$m_e^*$  (Effective electron mass)  $m_h^*$  (Effective hole mass)

$$\sigma = e (\mu_e + \mu_h) 2 \frac{(2\pi k_B T)^{3/2}}{h^3} (m_e^* m_h^*) e^{-\beta \epsilon_g / 2} \quad (10)$$

$$\ln \sigma = - \left( \frac{\epsilon_g}{2k_B} \right) \frac{1}{T} + \frac{3}{2} \ln T + \text{constant} \quad (11)$$

$$\left( \frac{\epsilon_g}{2k_B} \right) \frac{1}{T} \quad \ln \sigma$$

$\epsilon_g$



## Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

$$f_e(\varepsilon) = \frac{n(\varepsilon)}{g(\varepsilon)} = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_F)} + 1}, \quad (12)$$

$$N_e = \sum_{CB} f_e(\varepsilon) \quad T \quad \varepsilon_F \quad (13)$$

$$N_h = 1 - N_e = \sum_{VB} [1 - f_e(\varepsilon)] = \sum_{VB} f_h(\varepsilon) \quad (14)$$

$$f_h(\varepsilon) \equiv 1 - f_e(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_F - \varepsilon)} + 1} \quad (15)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g_e(\varepsilon) &= 4\pi V \left( \frac{2m_e}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_c)^{1/2} & \varepsilon > \varepsilon_c \\ g(\varepsilon) &= 0 & \varepsilon_v < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_c \\ g_h(\varepsilon) &= 4\pi V \left( \frac{2m_h}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} (\varepsilon_v - \varepsilon)^{1/2} & \varepsilon < \varepsilon_v \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (16)$$

$$n_e \equiv \frac{N_e}{V} = \frac{1}{V} \int_{\varepsilon_c}^{\infty} f_e(\varepsilon) g_e(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = \frac{8\pi (2m_e^*)^{3/2}}{h^3} \int_{\varepsilon_c}^{\infty} \frac{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_c)^{1/2}}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_F)} + 1} d\varepsilon \quad (17)$$

## Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \varepsilon_c \\
 & \varepsilon_g > k_B T \quad \cdot \varepsilon > \varepsilon_c \\
 & : \quad \mathbf{1+} \\
 & e^{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_F)/k_B T} + 1 \approx e^{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_F)/k_B T} \quad (18)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_e &= \frac{8\pi(2m_e^*)^{3/2}}{h^3} e^{\beta\varepsilon_F} \int_{\varepsilon_c}^{\infty} (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_c)^{1/2} e^{-\beta\varepsilon} d\varepsilon \\
 &= \frac{8\pi(2m_e^*)^{3/2} (k_B T)^{3/2}}{h^3} e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_c - \varepsilon_F)} \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} x^{1/2} e^{-x} dx}_{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}} \quad (19)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$: \quad (19) \quad \cdot x = (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_c) / k_B T$$

$$n_e = n_c e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_c - \varepsilon_F)}, \quad n_c = 2 \left( \frac{2\pi m_e^* k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : \quad n_c \\
 n_c &= \frac{2(2\pi m_e^* k_B T)^{3/2}}{h^3} \\
 &= 4.82 \times 10^{15} \left( \frac{m_e^*}{m_e} \right)^{3/2} T^{3/2}. \quad (21)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$: \quad n_h(\varepsilon) = 1 - n_e(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_F - \varepsilon)} + 1} \quad (22)$$

$$: \quad n_h$$



### Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_F &= \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_c + \varepsilon_v) + \frac{1}{2}k_B T \ln \left( \frac{n_v}{n_c} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_c + \varepsilon_v) + \frac{3}{4}k_B T \ln \left( \frac{m_h^*}{m_e^*} \right) \\
 &\approx \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_c + \varepsilon_v)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{27}$$

: (27)

-1

$$: \quad \varepsilon_g = \varepsilon_c - \varepsilon_v$$

-2

$$\varepsilon_F = \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_c + \varepsilon_v) = \varepsilon_v + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_g,$$

2

:(2)

(Si)	(Ge)		
$1.08 m_e$	$0.22 m_e$	$m_e^*$	
$0.59 m_e$	$0.37 m_e$	$m_h^*$	
0.14	0.38	$\mu_e$	
0.05	0.20	$\mu_h$	
1.147	0.73	$\varepsilon_g$ (eV)	(77 °K )
1.1	0.66	$\varepsilon_g$ (eV)	(300 °K )
$2.37 \times 10^{19}$	$1.01 \times 10^{16}$	$n_i$ ( $m^{-3}$ )	(300 °K )

- III

## "Stellar evolution"

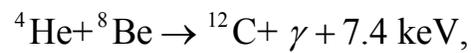
( )

(Gravitational pressure)

( )

(Thermal)

(Gravitational)



(Exothermic)

(Degeneracy pressure)

:

( )

-1

-2

## Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : \\
 dU_g &= -G \frac{\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho\right)(4\pi r^2 \rho dr)}{r} \\
 &= -G \frac{(4\pi\rho)^2 (r^4 dr)}{3} \\
 & r \\
 & : \\
 U_g &= -G \frac{(4\pi\rho)^2}{3} \int_0^R r^4 dr = -G \frac{(4\pi\rho)^2 R^5}{15} \\
 & : \quad \rho \\
 \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \rho\right) &= M = Nm_n \\
 & .( \quad ) \quad m_n \\
 : \quad R &= \left(\frac{3V}{4\pi}\right)^{1/3} \quad \rho = \frac{Nm_n}{V} \quad V \\
 U_g &= -\frac{3}{5}G(Nm_n)^2 \left(\frac{4\pi}{3V}\right)^{1/3} \\
 : \quad ( \quad ) \\
 P_g &= -\frac{\partial U_g}{\partial V} = \frac{1}{5}G(Nm_n)^2 \left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)^{1/3} V^{-4/3} \\
 : \quad ( \quad ) \quad (\text{Degeneracy pressure}) \\
 P_{deg} &= \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^3}{15m_e} \left(\frac{3n}{\pi}\right)^{5/3} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^3}{15m_e} \left(\frac{3N_e}{\pi}\right)^{5/3} V^{-5/3} * \\
 & N_e \\
 : \quad P_g &= P_{deg} \quad N_e \sim \frac{N}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

$$V^{1/3} = \frac{3\pi\hbar^2}{4Gm_e m_n^2 (2N)^{1/3}}$$

:

$$R^* = \left(\frac{3V}{4\pi}\right)^{1/3} = \frac{3(3\pi^2)^{1/3} \hbar^2}{8Gm_e m_n^2 N^{1/3}}^{**}$$

:

$$M_\odot = 2 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$$

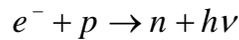
$$.R^* = 7 \times 10^3 \text{ km}$$

Ans:  $\frac{\langle E \rangle_e}{m_e c^2} = 0.23, \quad \frac{\langle E \rangle_n}{m_n c^2} = 1.7 \times 10^{-7}$

(Neutron stars)

" $M_n$ "

:



$$N_e = N$$

$$R^*$$

:

$$N_e \sim \frac{N}{2} \quad P_g$$

$$R_n^* = \left(\frac{3V}{4\pi}\right)^{1/3} = \frac{(81\pi^2)^{1/3} \hbar^2}{16 Gm_n^3 N^{1/3}}$$

$$.R_n^* = 6.5 \text{ km!!}$$

$$M_n / M_\odot = 7$$

:

# Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

(White dwarf)

( )

$\cdot 10^7$  K

"Sirius (B)"

"Ganis major"

$$P_{deg} = \frac{2}{5} \left( \frac{N}{V} \right) \epsilon_F$$

$$T \ll T_F$$

Mass " $M = 2.09 \times 10^{30}$  kg"

Radius " $R = 5.57 \times 10^6$  m"

Volume " $V = 7.23 \times 10^{20}$  m<sup>3</sup>"

-1

-2

-3

$$1.26 \times 10^{57} = \frac{2.09 \times 10^{30}}{1.66 \times 10^{-27}} =$$

$$: \quad \cdot N = 0.63 \times 10^{57} :$$

## Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

$$\varepsilon_F = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \left( \frac{3N}{8\pi V} \right)^{2/3} = 5.33 \times 10^{-14} \text{ J} = 0.33 \text{ MeV.}$$

:

$$T_F = \frac{\varepsilon_F}{k_B} = 3.9 \times 10^9 \text{ K}$$

$10^7 \text{ K}$

:

( )

$$P_{deg} = \frac{2}{5} \left( \frac{N}{V} \right) \varepsilon_F = \frac{2}{5} \left( \frac{0.63 \times 10^{57}}{7.23 \times 10^{20}} \right) (5.33 \times 10^{-14}) = 1.8 \times 10^{22} \text{ Pa}$$

$$= 1.8 \times 10^{17} \text{ atm!!!}$$

:

:

$$R_{wd}^* = \left( \frac{3V}{4\pi} \right)^{1/3} = \frac{(81\pi^2)^{1/3}}{16} \frac{\hbar^2}{Gm_e^3 N^{1/3}}$$

$$R_{wd}^* \approx 7 \times 10^6 \text{ m} :$$

:(3)

$T_F$ (K)		
0.3		${}^3\text{He}$
$10^4$		
$10^9$		
$10^{11}$		
$10^{12}$		



# Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics

(White dwarf)

## Applications of Fermi – Dirac statistics