

# Quantum Statistics

## Quantum Statistics

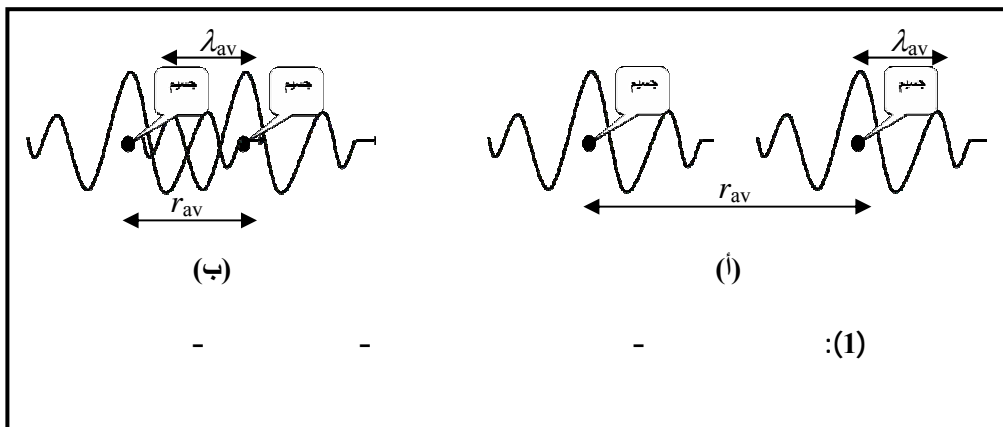
<b>266</b>	-	<b>I</b>
<b>269</b>	-	<b>II</b>
<b>274</b>		<b>III</b>

# Quantum Statistics

## Quantum Statistics

$$\Delta r \Delta p \gg h$$

$$r_{av} p_{av} \gg h \tag{1}$$



$$\lambda = h / p$$

$$r_{av} \gg \lambda_{av} \quad \text{(classical limit);}$$

$$r_{av} \ll \lambda_{av} \quad \text{(quantum limit);}$$

# Quantum Statistics

$$r_{av} \gg \lambda_{av}$$

$$r_{av}^3 N \approx V \Rightarrow r_{av} \approx \left(\frac{V}{N}\right)^{1/3}$$

(2)

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = \frac{p_{av}^2}{2m} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T \Rightarrow p_{av} \approx (3mk_B T)^{1/2}$$

(3)

$$\lambda_{av} = \frac{h}{p_{av}} = \frac{h}{(3mk_B T)^{1/2}}$$

(4)

$$\left(\frac{V}{N}\right)^{1/3} \gg \frac{h}{(3mk_B T)^{1/2}}$$

(5)

	$N$	-1
	$T$	-2
	$m$	-3

NTP

$$\rho_{molecules} = 10^{25} \text{ molecules m}^{-3}$$

$$V_{molecule} = \frac{1}{\rho_{molecules}} = 10^{-25} \text{ m}^3$$

## Quantum Statistics

$$r_{molecule} \approx 10^{-10} m \quad :$$

$$V_{molecule} = \frac{4}{3} \pi (r_{molecule})^3 \approx 10^{-30} m^3 \quad :$$

$$\rho_{electrons} = 10^{28} \text{ electrons } m^{-3} \quad :$$

$$V_{electron} = \frac{1}{\rho_{electrons}} = 10^{-28} m^3 \quad :$$

$$r_{electron} = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mE(1eV)}} = 10^{-9} m \quad :$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi (r)^3 \approx 10^{-25} m^3 \quad :$$

(FD statistics) - -I

(Antisymmetric wave functions)

# Quantum Statistics

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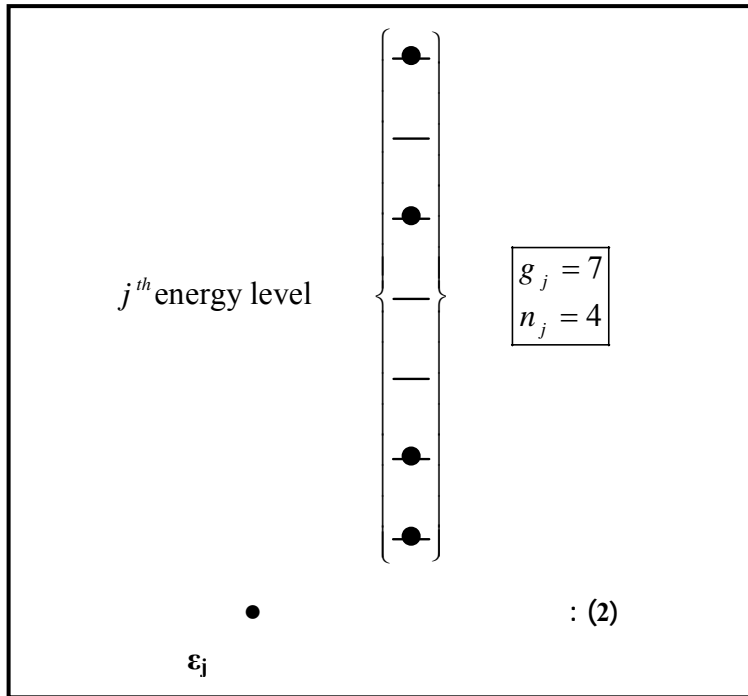
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.(2)



$n_j$

$g_j$

$j$

$g_j$

$n_j \leq g_j$

$g_j$

$n_j$

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$(g_j - n_j)$

$N$

# Quantum Statistics

$$N_2 = N - N_1 \qquad N_1$$

$$\omega = \frac{N!}{N_1!(N - N_1)!}$$

$$\omega_{FD}(j) = \frac{g_j!}{n_j!(g_j - n_j)!} \tag{1}$$

$$\Omega_{FD} = \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{g_j!}{n_j!(g_j - n_j)!} \tag{2}$$

$$\dots \tag{2}$$

$$n_j^* = \frac{g_j}{e^{-\alpha + \beta \epsilon_j} + 1} \tag{3}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\mu}{k_B T}$$

# Quantum Statistics

$$f_j \equiv \frac{n_j^*}{g_j} = \frac{1}{e^{(\epsilon_j - \mu)/k_B T} + 1} \quad (4)$$

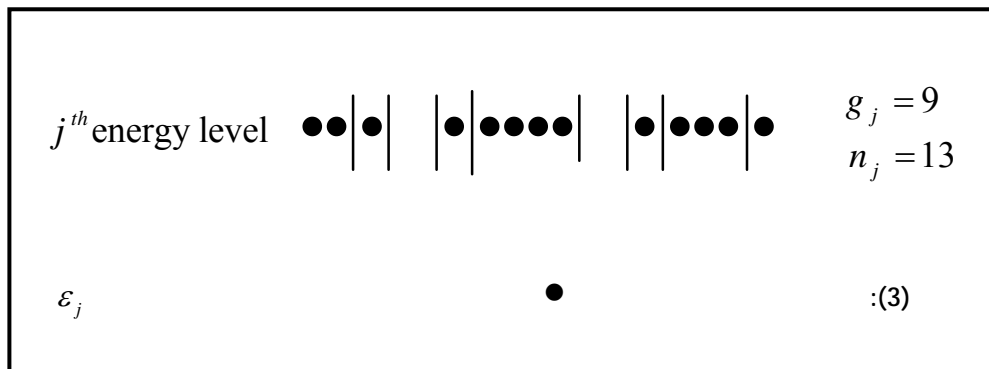
$$f(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{e^{(\epsilon - \mu)/k_B T} + 1} \quad (5)$$

**(BE statistics)** - -II

(Symmetric wave functions)

$\hbar$

$$n_j \quad g_j \quad j \quad (3) \quad (g_j - 1) \quad g_j \quad ($$



## Quantum Statistics

$$\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{g_j^{n_j}}{(n_j + g_j - 1)!} \quad (1)$$

$$\omega(j) = \frac{(n_j + g_j - 1)!}{n_j! (g_j - 1)!} \quad (1)$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(n_j + g_j - 1)!}{n_j! (g_j - 1)!} \quad (2)$$

$$\Omega_{BE} = \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(n_j + g_j - 1)!}{n_j! (g_j - 1)!} \quad (2)$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{g_j^{n_j}}{(n_j + g_j - 1)!} = \frac{1}{\Omega_{BE}} \quad (2)$$

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$$n_j^* = \frac{g_j}{e^{-\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_j} - 1} \quad (3)$$

 $g_j \quad \varepsilon_j$  $n_j^*$ 

$$\alpha = \frac{\mu}{k_B T} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T} \quad \varepsilon_j$$

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$$f_j \equiv \frac{n_j^*}{g_j} = \frac{1}{e^{(\varepsilon_j - \mu)/k_B T} - 1} \quad (4)$$

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## Quantum Statistics

$$f(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{e^{(\varepsilon-\mu)/k_B T} - 1} \quad (5)$$

	B.E. (Bosons)	F.D. (Fermions)	M.B.
	Indistinguishable	Indistinguishable	Distinguishable
	Symmetric	Antisymmetric	
<b>Spin</b> ( $s =$ )	$0, \hbar, 2\hbar, \dots$	$\frac{1}{2}\hbar, \frac{3}{2}\hbar, \dots$	$0, \frac{1}{2}\hbar, \hbar, \frac{3}{2}\hbar, \dots$
	photons, phonons, $^4\text{He}$ , $\pi$ -meson,	electron, proton, $^3\text{He}$	
$n_i$	$0, 1, 2, \dots$	$0, 1$	$0, 1, 2, \dots$
$\omega(i)$	$\omega_{BE} = \frac{(n_i + g_i - 1)!}{n_i! (g_i - 1)!}$	$\omega_{FD} = \frac{g_i!}{n_i! (g_i - n_i)!}$	$\omega_{MB} = \frac{g_i^{n_i}}{n_i!} (*)$
$\Omega$	$\Omega_{BE} = \prod_{i=1}^r \omega_{BE}$	$\Omega_{FD} = \prod_{i=1}^r \omega_{FD}$	$\Omega_{MB} = \prod_{i=1}^r \omega_{MB}$
$f(\varepsilon_i) = \frac{n_i}{g_i}$	$\frac{1}{e^{-\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_i} - 1}$	$\frac{1}{e^{-\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_i} + 1}$	$e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_i}$
Applications	Photons of radiation, gas molecules at very Low temperature)	Free electrons in metal and semi- conductor (except at very H. temp.)	Gas molecules (except near 0 K), electrons at Extremely H. temp.

$$. N ! \quad (*)$$

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# Quantum Statistics

$$f_j \equiv \frac{n_j}{g_j} = \frac{1}{e^{(\epsilon_j - \mu)/k_B T} + a}, \quad a = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{for FD statistics} \\ -1 & \text{for BE statistics} \\ 0 & \text{for MB statistics} \end{cases}$$

تعليقات: من المعادلة السابقة نستطيع أن نستشف الأتي:

$$- \quad - \quad -1$$

'a'

$$e^{(\epsilon_i - \mu)/k_B T}$$

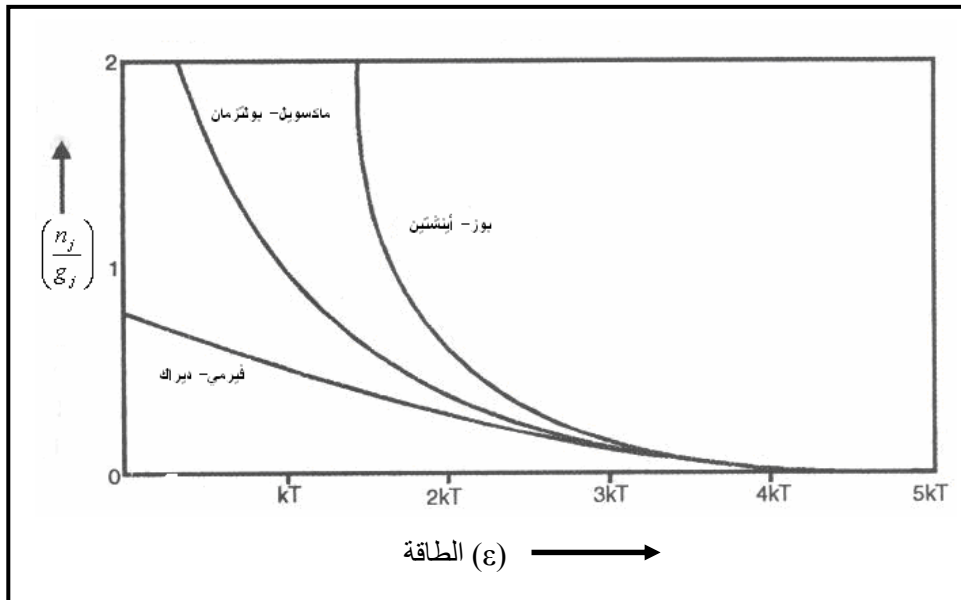
$$\frac{n_j}{g_j} \ll 1 \quad -2$$

$$e^{(\epsilon_i - \mu)/k_B T} \gg a$$

$$\frac{n_j}{g_j} \ll 1$$

'a'

$$: \quad -3$$



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# Quantum Statistics

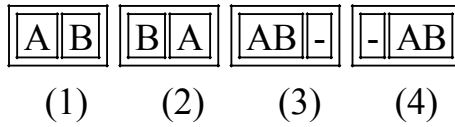
$$\omega_{FD} = \omega_{BE} = \omega_{MB} = \prod_{i=1}^r \frac{g_i^{n_i}}{n_i!}$$

-III

.V

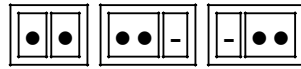
-1

A,B



4

# Quantum Statistics



(1) (2) (3)

3



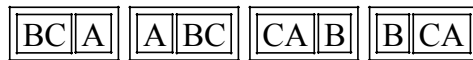
(1)

-2

$A, B, C$

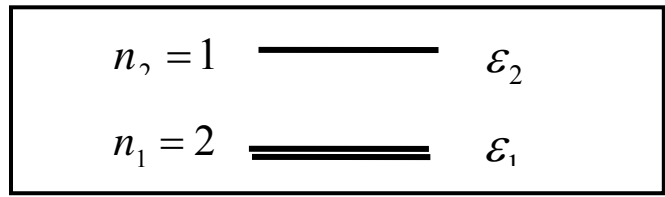
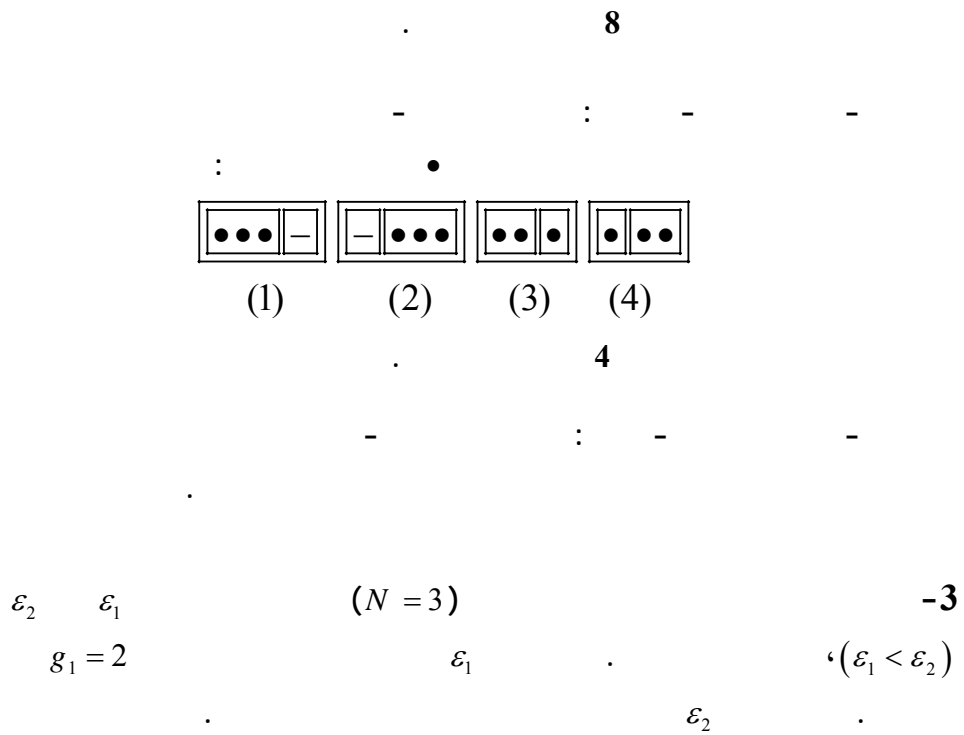


(1) (2) (3) (4)



(5) (6) (7) (8)

# Quantum Statistics



$n_1 = 2$

$g_1 = 2, g_2 = 1$

$n_2 = 1$

# Quantum Statistics

$i^{\text{th}}$ level	$n_i$	$g_i$	$\omega_{FD}(i) = \frac{g_i!}{n_i!(g_i - n_i)!}$	$\omega_{BE}(i) = \frac{(n_i + g_i - 1)!}{n_i!(g_i - 1)!}$	$\omega_{MB}(i) = \frac{g_i^{n_i}}{n_i!}$
1	2	2	$\frac{2!}{2!(2-1)!} = 1$	$\frac{(2+2-1)!}{2!(2-1)!} = 3$	$\frac{2^2}{2!} = 2$
2	1	1	$\frac{1!}{1!(1-1)!} = 1$	$\frac{(1+1-1)!}{1!(1-1)!} = 1$	$\frac{1^1}{1!} = 1$
			$\Omega_{FD} = \prod_{i=1}^2 \omega_{FD}(i) = 1$	$\Omega_{BE} = \prod_{i=1}^2 \omega_{BE}(i) = 3$	$\Omega_{MB} = 3! \prod_{i=1}^2 \frac{g_i^{n_i}}{n_i!} = 12$

$.V \quad -4$

$\cdot \varepsilon_1 = 0, \varepsilon_2 = 1, \varepsilon_3 = 3$

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$A, B$

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$\varepsilon_i$	Microstates (الحالات المجهرية)					
3			$AB$		$B$	$B$
1		$AB$		$B$		$A$
0	$AB$			$A$	$A$	
$E_i$	0	2	6	1	3	4
$g_i$	1	1	1	2	2	2

# Quantum Statistics

$$Z_{MB} = \sum_i g_i e^{-\beta E_i}$$

$$= 1 + e^{-2\beta\epsilon} + e^{-6\beta\epsilon} + 2e^{-\beta\epsilon} + 2e^{-3\beta\epsilon} + 2e^{-4\beta\epsilon}$$

.9

6

- : - -  
: A,A

$\epsilon_i$	Microstates (الحالات المجهرية)					
3			AA		A	A
1		AA		A		A
0	AA			A	A	
$E_i$	0	2	6	1	3	4
$g_i$	1	1	1	1	1	1

$$Z_{BE} = 1 + e^{-2\beta\epsilon} + e^{-6\beta\epsilon} + e^{-\beta\epsilon} + e^{-3\beta\epsilon} + e^{-4\beta\epsilon}$$

.6

3

- : - -  
: A

$\epsilon_i$	Microstates		
3		A	A
1	A		A
0	A	A	
$E_i$	1	3	4
$g_i$	1	1	1

$$Z_{FD} = e^{-\beta\epsilon} + e^{-3\beta\epsilon} + e^{-4\beta\epsilon}$$



# Quantum Statistics

.3 3

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-1

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$9 = {}^2(1+1+1) =$  ( ) =  
 $6 = (2)(3) =$  ( ) ( ) =  
 $(3) =$  ( ) =

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-2

$P(A)$   
 $P(B)$

:

	-	-	-
$P(A)$	3	3	0
$P(B)$	6	3	3
$P = \frac{P(A)}{P(B)}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0

:

# Quantum Statistics

-1  
-  
(Einstein condensation)  
-2

مثال:

$\epsilon_1 = 0$

$\epsilon_1 = 0, \epsilon_2 = 1, \epsilon_3 = 2$

$g_1 = 2$

$\epsilon_i$	Microstates (الحالات المجهرية)					
$\epsilon_3 = 2\epsilon$	0	0	0	a	a	a
$\epsilon_2 = 1\epsilon$	0	a	a	0	0	a
$\epsilon_1 = 0$	a	a	a	0	a	0
$E_i$	$E_0 = 0$	$E_1 = \epsilon$	$E_2 = \epsilon$	$E_3 = 2\epsilon$	$E_4 = 2\epsilon$	$E_5 = 3\epsilon$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{FD} &= \sum_i g_i e^{-\beta E_i} \\
 &= e^{-\beta E_0} + e^{-\beta E_1} + e^{-\beta E_2} + e^{-\beta E_3} + e^{-\beta E_4} + e^{-\beta E_5} \\
 &= 1 + 2e^{-\beta\epsilon} + 2e^{-2\beta\epsilon} + e^{-3\beta\epsilon}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Quantum Statistics

$$U_{FD} = -\frac{1}{Z_{FD}} \frac{\partial Z_{FD}}{\partial \beta} = \frac{2\epsilon e^{-\beta\epsilon} + 4\epsilon e^{-2\beta\epsilon} + 3\epsilon e^{-3\beta\epsilon}}{1 + 2e^{-\beta\epsilon} + 2e^{-2\beta\epsilon} + e^{-3\beta\epsilon}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{3}{2}\epsilon \quad (\text{as } T \rightarrow \infty)$$

.  $T \rightarrow 0$   $T \rightarrow \infty$   $Z_{FD}$  :

: : - -

$\epsilon_i$	Microstates (الحالات المجهرية)				
	$k_1$	$k_2$	$k_3$	$k_4$	$k_5$
$\epsilon_3 = 2\epsilon$	0	0	0	0	0
$\epsilon_2 = 1\epsilon$	0	0	0	a	a
$\epsilon_1 = 0$	aa 0	0 aa	a a	a 0	0 a
$E_i$	$E_1 = 0$	$E_2 = 0$	$E_3 = 0$	$E_4 = \epsilon$	$E_5 = \epsilon$

$\epsilon_i$	Microstates (الحالات المجهرية)				
	$k_6$	$k_7$	$k_8$	$k_9$	$k_{10}$
$\epsilon_3 = 2\epsilon$	a	a	0	a	aa
$\epsilon_2 = 1\epsilon$	0	0	aa	a	0
$\epsilon_1 = 0$	a 0	0 a	0 0	0 0	0 0
$E_i$	$E_6 = 2\epsilon$	$E_7 = 2\epsilon$	$E_8 = 2\epsilon$	$E_9 = 3\epsilon$	$E_{10} = 4\epsilon$

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# Quantum Statistics

$$Z_{BE} = \sum_i g_i e^{-\beta E_i} = 3 + 2e^{-\beta\epsilon} + 3e^{-2\beta\epsilon} + e^{-3\beta\epsilon} + e^{-4\beta\epsilon}$$

$$U_{BE} = -\frac{1}{Z_{BE}} \frac{\partial Z_{BE}}{\partial \beta} = \frac{2\epsilon e^{-\beta\epsilon} + 6\epsilon e^{-2\beta\epsilon} + 3\epsilon e^{-3\beta\epsilon} + 4\epsilon e^{-4\beta\epsilon}}{3 + 2e^{-\beta\epsilon} + 3e^{-2\beta\epsilon} + e^{-3\beta\epsilon} + e^{-4\beta\epsilon}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{3}{2}\epsilon \quad (\text{as } T \rightarrow \infty)$$

( $T \rightarrow \infty$ )

( $\beta \rightarrow 0$ )

$T \rightarrow 0 \quad T \rightarrow \infty$

$Z_{BE}$

:

$V$

مثال:

$\epsilon_1 = 0, \epsilon_2 = 1\epsilon, \epsilon_3 = 2\epsilon$

:

$\overline{n_3}, \overline{n_1}, \overline{n_2}$

( $T \rightarrow 0$ )

$\overline{n_3}, \overline{n_1}, \overline{n_2}$

:

:

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:

$\epsilon_i$	Microstates (الحالات المجهرية)					
$\epsilon_3 = 2\epsilon$	0	0	1	0	1	2
$\epsilon_2 = 1\epsilon$	0	1	0	2	1	0
$\epsilon_1 = 0$	2	1	1	0	0	0
$E_i$	$2\epsilon_1 = 0$	$\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 = \epsilon$	$\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_3 = 2\epsilon$	$2\epsilon_2 = 2\epsilon$	$\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 = 3\epsilon$	$2\epsilon_3 = 4\epsilon$

## Quantum Statistics

$$Z_{BE} = \sum_{\{n_i\}} e^{-\beta \sum_s n_s \varepsilon_s} = \sum_{i \text{ (energy levels)}} g_i e^{-\beta E_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{BE} &= e^{-2\beta\varepsilon_1} + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_3)} + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon_2} + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)} + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon_3} \\ &= 1 + e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + 2e^{-2\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-3\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-4\beta\varepsilon} \\ &= (1 + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon})(1 + e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon}) \end{aligned}$$

:

$$Z_{BE} = e^{-2\beta\varepsilon_1} + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_3)} + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon_2} + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)} + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon_3}$$

:

$$\bar{n}_i = -\frac{1}{\beta Z_{BE}} \left( \frac{\partial Z_{BE}}{\partial \varepsilon_i} \right)_{T, \varepsilon_j \neq \varepsilon_i}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{n}_1 &= -\frac{1}{\beta Z_{BE}} \left( \frac{\partial Z_{BE}}{\partial \varepsilon_1} \right)_{T, \varepsilon_j \neq \varepsilon_1} = \frac{2e^{-2\beta\varepsilon_1} + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_3)}}{Z_{BE}} \\ &= \frac{2 + e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon}}{(1 + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon})(1 + e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{n}_2 \quad \cdot \quad \varepsilon_1 = 0, \varepsilon_2 = 1, \varepsilon_3 = 3 :$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{n}_2 &= -\frac{1}{\beta Z_{BE}} \left( \frac{\partial Z_{BE}}{\partial \varepsilon_2} \right)_{T, \varepsilon_j \neq \varepsilon_2} = \frac{2e^{-2\beta\varepsilon_2} + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)}}{Z_{BE}} \\ &= \frac{e^{-\beta\varepsilon} (1 + 2 + e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon})}{(1 + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon})(1 + e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{n}_3$$

## Quantum Statistics

$$\bar{n}_3 = -\frac{1}{\beta Z_{BE}} \left( \frac{\partial Z_{BE}}{\partial \varepsilon_3} \right)_{T, \varepsilon_j \neq \varepsilon_i} = \frac{2e^{-2\beta\varepsilon_3} + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_3)} + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)}}{Z_{BE}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-2\beta\varepsilon} (1 + e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + 2e^{-2\beta\varepsilon})}{(1 + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon})(1 + e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon})}$$

:

$$U = \bar{n}_1 \varepsilon_1 + \bar{n}_2 \varepsilon_2 + \bar{n}_3 \varepsilon_3$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon e^{-\beta\varepsilon} (1 + 4e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + 3e^{-2\beta\varepsilon} + 4e^{-3\beta\varepsilon})}{(1 + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon})(1 + e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon})}$$

$$: \quad e^{-\beta\varepsilon} \rightarrow 0 \quad T$$

$$\bar{n}_1 \rightarrow 2, \quad \bar{n}_2 \rightarrow 0, \quad \bar{n}_3 \rightarrow 0, \quad \bar{U} \rightarrow 0$$

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واجب منزلي:

$$\cdot \varepsilon_1 = 0, \varepsilon_2 = 1, \varepsilon_3 = 3$$

-

$$\bar{n}_3 \quad \bar{n}_1, \bar{n}_2 \quad -1$$

$$(T \rightarrow \infty) \quad \bar{n}_3 \quad \bar{n}_1, \bar{n}_2 \quad -2$$