

# Beispielrechnung: Ideales Bosegas

$$\varepsilon = \frac{|\vec{p}|^2}{2m} \Rightarrow p = |\vec{p}| = \sqrt{2m\varepsilon}, \quad d\varepsilon = \frac{p}{m} dp \Leftrightarrow dp = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\varepsilon}} d\varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon_{\min} = 0$$

$$3D \Rightarrow d^3p = 4\pi p^2 dp = 4\pi \cdot 2m\varepsilon \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\varepsilon}} d\varepsilon = 8\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m^3 \varepsilon}{2}} d\varepsilon$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \neq \min} \rightarrow \langle N \rangle = \int_V d^3r \int_0^\infty \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} = (2s+1)V \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{n^3 \hbar^3} \sqrt{\frac{m^3 \varepsilon}{2}} d\varepsilon$$

$$n_B(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon - \mu)} - 1} \equiv \frac{1}{\frac{1}{z} e^{\beta\varepsilon} - 1}$$

$$\langle N \rangle = \sum_\lambda n_B(\varepsilon_\lambda) = (2s+1) \frac{z}{1-z} + (2s+1)V \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{e^{-1/z} e^{\beta\varepsilon} - 1} \frac{1}{n^3 \hbar^3} \sqrt{\frac{m^3 \varepsilon}{2}} d\varepsilon$$

$$= \cancel{N_0} + (2s+1)V \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{x}}{z^{-1} e^x - 1} \left( \sqrt{\frac{2m k_B T}{2n \hbar^2}} \right)^3 \frac{z}{\sqrt{n}} dx$$

$$= \cancel{N_0} + (2s+1) \frac{V}{\lambda_T^3} \frac{z}{\sqrt{n}} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{x}}{z^{-1} e^x - 1} dx$$

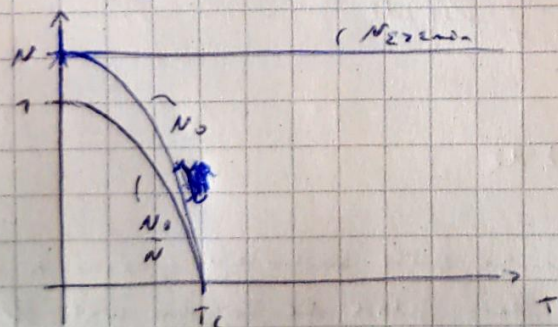
$$n = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{\cancel{N_0}}{V} + (2s+1) \frac{1}{\lambda_T^3} \frac{z}{\sqrt{n}} \text{Li}_{3/2}(z) \Gamma(3/2)$$

Betrachte  $T_c$ : Bei  $T_c$  gilt  $n_0 = \frac{N_0}{V} = 0$  (zunächst beim rechteckigen Kasten  $T \rightarrow T_c +$ )

$$\Rightarrow n = (2s+1) \frac{z}{\sqrt{n}} \text{Li}_{3/2}(z) \Gamma(3/2) \sqrt{\frac{m k_B}{2n \hbar^2}} \sqrt{T_c}^3$$

Egkl.  $z = z(T)$  aber konstant für  $T > T_c$

$$n_0 = n - \frac{N_0}{V} = \frac{n_0}{n} = n - \frac{z}{\sqrt{n}} \text{Li}_{3/2}(z) \Gamma(3/2) \sqrt{\frac{m k_B}{2n \hbar^2}} \sqrt{T_c}^3 = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{T}{T_c}}^3 = 1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^{3/2}$$



$$N_0 = \frac{(2s+1)}{V} \frac{1}{z^{-1} - 1} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2s+1}{N_0}} = e^{\beta\mu} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{2s+1}{N_0} = e^{-\beta\mu} \Rightarrow \mu = -\frac{2s+1}{\beta N_0}$$

