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Exercise 1 *Chemical potential in two dimensions*

- (a) Derive the density of states $D(\epsilon)$ of a two-dimensional gas of free electrons.
- (b) Show that the chemical potential of a Fermi gas in two dimensions is given by:

$$\mu(T) = k_B T \ln \left[\exp \left(\frac{\pi n \hbar^2}{m k_B T} \right) - 1 \right], \quad (1)$$

where $n = N/L^2$ is the area density of particles. Hint: Use $N = \int_0^\infty D(\epsilon) f(\epsilon) d\epsilon$.

- (c) In two dimensions, derive the Fermi energy E_F and express $\mu(0)$ in terms of the Fermi energy E_F .
- (d) Make a plot of equation (1).

Exercise 2 *Fermi energy E_F and Fermi temperature T_F*

The atom ${}^3\text{He}$ has spin $\frac{1}{2}$ and is a fermion. The density of liquid ${}^3\text{He}$ is 0.081 g/cm^3 near $T = 0 \text{ K}$. Calculate the Fermi energy E_F and Fermi temperature T_F .

Exercise 3 *Ground-state properties of an electron gas*

Consider a three-dimensional gas of N free electrons at 0 K .

- (a) Show that the kinetic energy is $U = \frac{3}{5} N E_F$.
- (b) Calculate (i) the average velocity and (ii) the highest velocity of electrons when Fermi temperature is $T_F = 10^4 \text{ K}$.
- (c) Express the bulk modulus $K = -V \frac{\partial P}{\partial V}$ of the electron gas in terms of $n = \frac{N}{V}$ and E_F . Note that the pressure P can be obtained through $P = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}$.
- (d) Calculate the bulk modulus of Na using (c) and the density 0.917 g/cm^3 , and show that the result is consistent with the literature value $K = 6.3 \text{ GPa}$.