

Kittel sstate

6.2

$$(a) U_0 = \frac{3}{5} N \epsilon_F, \quad P = -\frac{\partial U_0}{\partial V} = -\frac{3}{5} N \frac{\partial \epsilon_F}{\partial V}.$$

$$\epsilon_F = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{3N\pi^2}{V} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} k_F^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial \epsilon_F}{\partial V} = \frac{\hbar^2}{m} k_F \frac{\partial k_F}{\partial V}.$$

$$k_F = \left(\frac{3N\pi^2}{V} \right)^{1/3} = (3N\pi^2)^{1/3} V^{-1/3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial k_F}{\partial V} &= (3N\pi^2)^{1/3} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) V^{-4/3} \\ &= (3N\pi^2)^{1/3} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) V^{-1/3} \frac{1}{V} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} k_F \frac{1}{V}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \epsilon_F}{\partial V} &= \frac{\hbar^2}{m} k_F \left(-\frac{1}{3} k_F \frac{1}{V}\right) = -\frac{1}{3V} \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{m} \\ &= -\frac{2}{3V} \epsilon_F. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P &= -\frac{3}{5} N \frac{\partial \epsilon_F}{\partial V} = \frac{3}{5} N \frac{2}{3} \epsilon_F \frac{1}{V} \\ &= \boxed{\frac{2}{3V} U_0}. \end{aligned}$$

Davidson Cheng

1.8.2024.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q.2 (b) \quad B &= -V \frac{\partial P}{\partial V} = -V \frac{d}{dV} \left[\frac{2}{3} V_0 \right] \\
 &= -\frac{2}{3} V \frac{\partial}{\partial V} [U_0 / V] \\
 &= -\frac{2}{3} V \left[\frac{\partial U_0}{\partial V} \frac{1}{V} - \frac{U_0}{V^2} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Recall } \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial V} = -p = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{U_0}{V}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial V} \frac{1}{V} - \frac{U_0}{V^2} &= -\frac{2}{3} \frac{U_0}{V^2} - \frac{U_0}{V^2} \\
 &= -\frac{5}{3} \frac{U_0}{V^2} \\
 \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} V \left[\frac{\partial U_0}{\partial V} \frac{1}{V} - \frac{U_0}{V^2} \right] &= -\frac{2}{3} V \left[-\frac{5}{3} \frac{U_0}{V^2} \right] \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{10}{9} \frac{U_0}{V}} = B
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) We found. $B = \frac{10}{9} \frac{U_0}{V}$, using $U_0 = \frac{3}{5} N \epsilon_F$, we have

$$B = \frac{10}{9} \frac{3}{5} \frac{N}{V} \epsilon_F = \frac{2}{3} n \epsilon_F \quad \text{where } n = \frac{N}{V}$$

For potassium (K), $\epsilon_F = 2.12 \text{ eV}$, $n = 1.4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$.

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{B = 1.96 \frac{\text{eV}}{\text{cm}^3}}$$

Davidson Chang
1-8-2024.