

## Physics 556: Solid State Physics II

### Homework 6

Read: FW 13-16, 4-5

“FW” refers to Fetter, Walecka book.

Problems with stars are not for credit and will NOT be graded.

#### Exercise 1: Density-density response function in $d = 1$

Consider one-dimensional Fermi gas in an external field

$$H_{int} = - \int dx e\phi(x, t)\hat{n}(x, t).$$

The linear response of the density to the field  $e\phi(x, t)$  can be written in Fourier representation as

$$\langle \hat{n}(k, \omega) \rangle = Q(k, \omega)e\phi(k, \omega).$$

Find the response function  $Q(k, \omega)$  for small  $|k| \ll k_F$  and  $|\omega| \ll \epsilon_F/\hbar$ .

#### Exercise 2: Plasmon in two dimensions

Derive the dispersion of plasma oscillations  $\Omega(q)$  for small  $q$  in two dimensions in RPA approximation. Assume a jellium model of a 2d electron gas with particle density  $n$ , particle mass  $m$  and 3d Coulomb interaction  $V_0(x) = e^2/x$ .

#### Exercise 3: Two-particle correlations (FW 5.10)

Two-particle correlations in the ground state can be characterized by the function

$$g(x, y) \equiv \langle \Psi_0 | \hat{\psi}_\alpha^\dagger(x) \hat{\psi}_\beta^\dagger(y) \hat{\psi}_\beta(y) \hat{\psi}_\alpha(x) | \Psi_0 \rangle - \langle \Psi_0 | \hat{\psi}_\alpha^\dagger(x) \hat{\psi}_\alpha(x) | \Psi_0 \rangle \langle \Psi_0 | \hat{\psi}_\beta^\dagger(y) \hat{\psi}_\beta(y) | \Psi_0 \rangle.$$

Show that for a non-interacting spin- $\frac{1}{2}$  Fermi gas

$$g^{(0)}(|x - y|) = -\frac{1}{2}\rho_0^2 \left[ \frac{3j_1(k_F|x - y|)}{k_F|x - y|} \right]^2,$$

where  $j_1(x)$  is a spherical Bessel function.

#### Exercise 4: Ultrarelativistic gas (FW 2.2)

Given the energy spectrum  $\epsilon_p = \sqrt{(pc)^2 + m_0^2c^4} \rightarrow pc$  ( $p \rightarrow \infty$ ), prove that an ultrarelativistic ideal gas satisfies the equation of state  $PV = E/3$  where  $E$  is the total energy.

#### Exercise 5: BEC in 2d (FW 2.3)

Show that there is no Bose-Einstein condensation at any finite temperature for a two-dimensional ideal Bose gas with spectrum  $\epsilon_p^0 = \frac{p^2}{2m}$ . What happens if one considers the ideal gas but with a modified spectrum  $\epsilon_p = \sqrt{\epsilon_p^0 (\epsilon_p^0 + 2mc^2)}$ ? This modification can occur as a result of interactions between bosons.

**Exercise 6: Paramagnetic spin susceptibility (FW 2.6)**

Prove that the paramagnetic spin susceptibility of a free Fermi gas of spin- $\frac{1}{2}$  particles at  $T = 0$  is given by  $\chi(T = 0) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\mu_0^2}{\epsilon_F} \frac{N}{V}$  where  $\mu_0$  is the magnetic moment of one of the particles. Derive the corresponding high-temperature result  $\chi(T \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{\mu_0^2}{k_B T} \frac{N}{V}$ .