

STATISTICAL METHODS IN EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS (2ND EDITION) Read Free



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Starck, F. Bijaoui Technical monograph on the use of wavelets for multiscale analysis of astronomical, engineering, remote sensing, and medical images. Astrostatistics by G. Feigelson A review of research topics on the methodology of astronomical data analysis including resampling methods, spatial point processes, symmetrical linear regressions, multivariate classification, time series analysis, censoring and truncation. Introduces astronomical problems to statisticians. A clear introduction by a physicist covering parameter estimation, model selection, assigning probabilities, nonparametric estimation, and experimental design.

Barlow Introductory treatment of parameter estimation least squares, maximum likelihood, hypothesis testing, Bayesian statistics and non-parametric methods. Statistics in Theory and Practice by Robert Lupton Cousins method. Both frequentist and Bayesian methodologies are presented, with a strong emphasis on techniques useful to physicists and other scientists in the interpretation of experimental data and comparison with scientific theories. This is a valuable textbook for advanced graduate students in the physical sciences as well as a reference for active researchers. Show More Show Less. Any Condition Any Condition. See all 6 - All listings for this product. Thus, the relevant thermodynamic condition is called the law of mass action. A reaction is in equilibrium where the system is out of equilibrium. This can be derived from the rigorous derivation, one needs the concepts of quantum mechanics. More info in the courses Solid State Physics and Condensed Matter Statistics, which will be introduced later.

For now the derivation of the partition function. In this chapter, we will consider the way how the actual explicit dependence can be resolved. This is achieved by measuring the instantaneous position and momenta of all particles constituting the system. We see that to a possible state of the system. This expression is known as the reaction heat. Macroscopic parameters limit the accessible regions in phase space. For example, the knowledge of the volume of the system V immediately tells us which are the possible values for the coordinates q_i in the configuration space. Given the values of the relevant macroscopic state variables such as E , V and N , the system can be in any of the possible microstates within the corresponding hyper-shell.

We define the ensemble in phase space as a group of mental copies of the given system, one for each possible representative point. Accordingly, we denote the given system. It was first proposed by L. Boltzmann. One possible way to satisfy both of the ideal gas is independent on the configuration space, the above conditions is to assume that the density is constant due to the lack of interactions, i.e. physically, this implies that the ensemble is uniformly distributed among all possible microstates.

Microcanonical ensemble is, therefore, describing isolated systems in equilibrium. We denote the product of uncertainties of conjugated variables with the product of this thickness and the surface area of the momentum hypersphere with radius R . Often the system under study is not isolated, but interacting with a much larger system i . Fundamentally, the simultaneous measurement of canon-

ical ensembles, the two systems have the same temperature T , but the energy E of the studied system is a variable. This kind of treatment is often beneficial, since in experimental situations it is typically easier to control temperature, instead of energy. Previously, we argued in Eq.

But, we are interested merely on the thermodynamic properties of the small system A , and thus we have to generalize our definition of entropy to the energy E_r . Boltzmann constant. Canonical ensemble theory, since now the all thermodynamic quantities are ensemble consists of mental copies of A , all of which obey given in terms of the partition function.

In canonical ensemble, very close to one another compared with the average energy E . This means that the situation is more thoroughly. This is the classical counting of the number of accessible microstates. So, we see that each harmonic term in the Hamiltonian The internal energy agrees with the equipartition of energy, makes a contribution of $1/2 k_B T$ to the internal energy of because there are two independent quadratic terms for each of the system. This also results to a contribution of $1/2 k_B T$ to single-oscillator Hamiltonian. This the theorem of equipartition of energy. It should be noted at this point that when we derived the energy among the degrees of freedom of the system We will reduce to the insufficient amount of available thermal energy.

Thus, Curie constant. This is a result of where S and L are the spin and orbital quantum numbers complete ordering of the dipoles along the field. At high of the dipole. Positive values of energy are abnormal, since they correspond to a situation is the Brillouin function of order J . Similar to classical where the magnetization is in opposite direction to the applied field, we have saturation for strong fields. In the weak field limit.

Interestingly, one can show that this holds also for negative temperatures. Such a dipole has only two possible orientations, This should be compared with the exercise 3. A statistical system is hardly ever measured. Thus, the next natural step is to regard both N and E as variables and allow them to fluctuate. Grand potential Now, one can proceed in the same way as in the case of In thermodynamics we defined the canonical ensemble. This is the grand canonical distribution.

Similar to the canonical distribution, the studied system can be any relatively small macroscopic system or a distinguishable microsystem. There are, however, exceptions. Especially, at critical points the compressibility diverges leading to large fluctuations in the particle number. We will discuss more on phase transitions in the following section, Now and also later in the course. This equilibrium condition These fluctuations are typically negligible, but can also be large in phase transitions due to the second term in the formula. draws a coexistence curve in p , T -plane. If three phases come in equilibrium, the is crossing of three the formula.

The point where the coexistence curve ends is called critical point. Thermodynamic phases are such regions in the phase diagram where the thermodynamic functions are analytic. No definite shape or volume, We obtain the Clausius-Clapeyron equation but unlike gas, can form structures in magnetic fields. Phase equilibrium Consider two phases A and B contained in a cylinder at constant pressure P and temperature T . If the two

Generally, when the free energy is an analytic function phases do not coexist at these P and T , the numbers N_A only single phase exists.

This is denoted in the phase dia- and NB will change in order to approach equilibrium. This grams with the open spaces between the coexistence curves. $T T A$ transition is of first order, if the first order derivatives S, V of G are discontinuous and of second order, if the We see that when the pressure is increased in constant second order derivatives are discontinuous. According to the valve. However, since the two gases are the same, the classical physics, each microstate corresponds to a point in process should be reversible! This is the Gibbs paradox. This kind of a factor appears to the entropy when the Entropy of mixing particles constituting the system are considered indistin- guishable By correcting the counting of the states in this way, one obtains results that agree with the reality, at $A B$ least at the classical limit. We will later show, indepen- dently, that this kind of reduction has to be made to the number of accessible microstates in order to have classical $T A T B$ statistical physics as the true limit of quantum statistical physics.

The ensemble theory developed in the preceding chapter One can show that all of the measurable information in is extremely general. However when applied to quantum- the state vector is contained in the density operator. It should description of the system. The time evolution of the dence principle, i . In Every vector can be written as a linear superposition of practice however, we have to settle for less. Then, what we can say is that the n state k is prepared with probability P_k . The are ensemble averages of the corresponding elements of the coefficients a_n t have the standard interpretation as the states in the ensemble.

Especially, the diagonal elements probability amplitudes of the system to be in states n_i . The mean plete knowledge on the state of the system. The density outcome is given by the expectation value operator presented in this form contains both the statistical and quantum mechanical information about the system. In the case of an equilibrium system, roundings, one example being a system immersed to a heat the density operator should be static. This implies that bath. In the presence In this basis, the density operator is diagonal, i . But even if could produce a solution³², it would give an unnec- where P_r is the probability of finding a system in the state essarily large amount of information about the bath.

This r in the ensemble. Clearly, mental copies of a system are characterized by fixed N in a fixed volume V . Thus, the matrix elements of the density operator in the energy eigenbasis are of form 6. The non-equilibrium cases ized states. We see that the entropy in the microcanonical ³⁰ It should be noted that the environment can consists of a large ensemble is given by the familiar formula set of quantum systems, or even of a single quantum system. This means macroscopic amount of degrees of freedom! Z where q_1 . We de- r, N fine the permutation P as the reordering of the coordinates is the grand partition function. There are two possibilities with Eq. All particles in nature are either which means that the wave function is antisymmetric. One fermions or bosons. The fermions constitute the matter can show that every permutation of coordinates can be de- around us: quarks up, down, strange, charm, bottom, composed into successive pairwise exchanges called trans- top, leptons electron, muon, tau, corresponding neutri- positions.

If the number of transpositions forming the nos and antiparticles, and their compositions with odd permutation is even odd the permutation is called even number of constituents. Bosons are responsible for inter- odd. For topological rea- sons, this can occur only in dimensions smaller than 3. One should no- When the spin of an anyon is a rational fraction, other than tice that in the antisymmetric state, if we change two par- integer of half-integer, it is said to obey fractional statistics.

Never- the same state. But, since theless, the collective excitations, i . Thus, it is impossible to have an an- can display fractional statistics, and are essential ingredi- tisymmetric wave function with two particles in the same ents e . This means that The systems composed of particles obeying the exclusion instead of a phase factor, the many particle state is changed principle are described by an antisymmetric wave function.

For sym- One candidate for this are the so-called Majorana fermions, metric wave functions we have no such problems. The par- fermions that are their own anti-particles. Again, elemen- ticle numbers n_i are not restricted. The statistics gov- tary particles are not found to be Majorana fermions, but erving such systems is Bose-Einstein statistics, and the they have been realized as anyonic quasiparticles in su- constituent particles are bosons. It should be noted that perconductors. We want to calculate the statistics for N non-interacting Even though the presentation has been done for non- bosons or fermions, i . This means Einstein statistics. Ideal Bose Gas We calculate the trace in the grand partition function We see that the distributions for both bosons and over the whole Hilbert space, i . For each fermions imply that in certain parameter range the statis- value of N , we eliminate the overcounting by dividing with ties deviate from the classical Maxwell-Boltzmann statis- $N!$

The last example is vital $N!$ This can be rewritten as which is called the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution. Next, sion relation ³⁸ we make a rough estimate of the size of the wave packet. In other words, this means that the quantum correlations between the particles are suppressed when the particles are small compared to the volume they are occupying. Thus, the summations are easily peratures where all of the particles tend to go to the lowest evaluated as integrals. This results into a new form of matter, Bose-Einstein condensate. Thus, we obtain integers. For example, in white dwarfs one has a degenerate quantum gas even in temperatures of the order particle energy states is almost continuous. Thus, one can K . Similarly, one can show that the grand potential is Typically, the density of the gas is kept constant and the V $kB T$ temperature is lowered.

Below the T_c , the relative fraction Similarly, we can calculate the internal energy of the sys- of particles in the condensate is $tem n_0^2$. If we still increase the density, Now, the critical temperature leads together with Eq. Experimental realisation BEC in ultra-cold atomic gases The first demonstration of gaseous Bose-Einstein con- Helium-4 densation was made in dilute gases of alkali atoms in Helium is a peculiar element, since it resists to go into In these experiments, the gases were trapped and solid phase at standard pressure, even at the lowest tem- cooled with magneto-optical traps, which effectively con- peratures. This is because of the small mass of the he- fine the gas in a three dimensional harmonic potential. Consequently, the boiling point of the trapping magnetic field is turned off and the subse- Helium is extremely low, 4 .

Helium has two sta- quent ballistic motion of the atoms is observed. Atoms in ble isotopes ^3He and ^4He . The atoms below the conden- Helium-4 goes through a phase transition at 2 . This sation temperature are in the ground state of the harmonic is visible as the discontinuity in the specific heat CV . Interestingly, the shape of the CV curve re- Matter emits and absorbs radiation. In equilibrium, the sembles that of a Bose gas. Moreover, the critical temper- rates of these processes are equal, which is called the de- ature for Bose-Einstein condensation, calculated with the

4 tailed balance. What from the observed transition temperature. This lead people will its emission spectrum look like? First, recall that the to believe that the transition in ^4He was a manifestation electromagnetic radiation consists of plane waves, similar of Bose-Einstein condensation.

Since photons are massless, the dispersion re- However, the ^4He is not an ideal liquid. There are strong repulsive interactions between ^4He atoms at short two modes for each wave vector k , one for each transverse distances, and attractive although weak ones at longer polarization. Experimentally, it is impossible to have a per- distances. Nevertheless, the theoretical basis of the de- fect blackbody. Closed cavity with a small opening, and scription of the fluid below the critical temperature is based in a constant temperature produces nevertheless a good in the so-called two-fluid model. Below the critical temper- approximation. More information about this seller Contact this seller 6. Published by World Scientific , Singapore About this Item: World Scientific , Singapore, Language: ENG.

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