Quantum Statistical Mechanics Lecture Notes

Essential Advanced Physics is a series comprising four parts: Classical Mechanics, Classical Electrodynamics, Quantum Mechanics and Statistical Mechanics. Each part consists of two volumes, Lecture notes and Problems with solutions, further supplemented by an additional collection of test problems and solutions available to qualifying university instructors. This volume, Classical Mechanics: Problems with solutions contains detailed model solutions to the exercise problems formulated in the companion Lecture notes volume. In many cases, the solutions include result discussions that enhance the lecture material. For the reader's convenience, the problem assignments are reproduced in this volume.

Essential Advanced Physics is a series comprising four parts: Classical Mechanics, Classical Electrodynamics, Quantum Mechanics and Statistical Mechanics. Each part consists of two volumes, Lecture Notes and Problems with Solutions, further supplemented by an additional collection of test problems and solutions available to qualifying university instructors. Written for graduate and advanced undergraduate students, the goal of this series is to provide readers with a knowledge base necessary for professional work in physics, be that theoretical or experimental, fundamental or applied research. From the formal point of view, it satisfies typical PhD basic course requirements at major universities. Selected parts of the series may be also valuable for graduate students and researchers in allied disciplines, including astronomy, chemistry, materials science, and mechanical, electrical, computer and electronic engineering. The EAP series is focused on the development of problem-solving skills. The following features distinguish it from other graduate-level textbooks: Concise lecture notes (250 pages per semester) Emphasis on simple explanations of the main concepts, ideas and phenomena of physics Sets of exercise problems, with detailed model solutions in separate companion volumes Extensive cross-referencing between the volumes, united by common style and notation Additional sets of test problems, freely available to qualifying faculty This volume, Classical Mechanics: Lecture Notes is intended to be the basis for a one-semester graduate-level course on classical mechanics and dynamics, including the mechanics of continua, in particular deformations, elasticity, waves, and fluid dynamics.

This volume is the third and last of a series devoted to the lecture notes of the Grenoble Summer School on “Open Quantum Systems” which took place at the th th Institut Fourier from June 16 to July 4 2003. The contributions presented in this volumecorrespondtoexpanded versionsofthelecturenotesprovidedbytheauthors to the students of the Summer School. The corresponding lectures were scheduled in the last part of the School devoted to recent developments in the study of Open Quantum Systems. Whereas the rst two volumes were dedicated to a detailed exposition of the mathematical techniques and physical concepts relevant in the study of Open S- tems with noapriori pre-requisites, the contributions presented in this volume request from the reader some familiarity with these aspects. Indeed, the material presented here aims at leading the reader already acquainted with the basics in ? quantum statistical mechanics, spectral theory of linear operators,C -dynamical systems, and quantum stochastic differential equations to the front of the current research done on various aspects of Open Quantum Systems. Nevertheless, pe- gogical efforts have been made by the various authors of these notes so that this volume should be essentially self-contained for a reader with minimal previous - posure to the themes listed above. In any case, the reader in need of complements can always turn to these rst two volumes. The topics covered in these lectures notes start with an introduction to n- equilibrium quantum statistical mechanics.

For almost two decades, this has been the classical textbook on applications of operator algebra theory to quantum statistical physics. Major changes in the new edition relate to Bose-Einstein condensation, the dynamics of the X-Y model and questions on phase transitions.

Introduces many-body theory of modern quantum statistical mechanics to graduate students in physics, chemistry, engineering and biology.

Low-dimensional statistical models are instrumental in improving our understanding of emerging fields, such as quantum computing and cryptography, complex systems, and quantum fluids. This book of lectures by international leaders in the field sets these issues into a larger and more coherent theoretical perspective than is currently available.

The present book is an outcome of the SERC school on Computational Statistical Physics held at the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, in December 2008. Numerical experimentation has played an extremely important role in statistical physics in recent years. Lectures given at the School covered a large number of topics of current and continuing interest. Based on lectures by active researchers in the field- Bikas Chakrabarti, S Chaplot, Deepak Dhar, Sanjay Kumar, Prabal Maiti, Sanjay Puri, Purusattam Ray, Sitangshu Santra and Subir Sarkar- the nine chapters comprising the book deal with topics that range from the fundamentals of the field, to problems and questions that are at the very forefront of current research. This book aims to expose the graduate student to the basic as well as advanced techniques in computational statistical physics. Following a general introduction to statistical mechanics and critical phenomena, the various chapters cover Monte Carlo and molecular dynamics simulation methodology, along with a variety of applications. These include the study of coarsening phenomena and diffusion in zeolites. /p In addition, graphical enumeration techniques are covered in detail with applications to percolation and polymer physics, and methods for optimisation are also discussed. Beginning graduate students and young researchers in the area of statistical physics will find the book useful. In addition, this will also be a valuable general reference for students and researchers in other areas of science and engineering.

This text provides a thoroughly modern graduate-level introduction to the theory of critical behaviour. It begins with a brief review of phase transitions in simple systems, then goes on to introduce the core ideas of the renormalisation group.

The lecture notes presented here in facsimile were prepared by Enrico Fermi for students taking his course at the University of Chicago in 1954. They are vivid examples of his unique ability to lecture simply and clearly on the most essential aspects of quantum mechanics. At the close of each lecture, Fermi created a single problem for his students. These challenging exercises were not included in Fermi's notes but were preserved in the notes of his students. This second edition includes a set of these assigned problems as compiled by one of his former students, Robert A. Schluter. Enrico Fermi was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1938.

Essential Advanced Physics' is a series comprising four parts: 'Classical Mechanics', 'Classical Electrodynamics', 'Quantum Mechanics' and 'Statistical Mechanics'. Each part consists of two volumes, Lecture Notes and Problems with Solutions, further supplemented by an additional collection of test problems and solutions available to qualifying university instructors. This

volume, 'Classical Mechanics: Lecture Notes', is intended to be the basis for a one-semester graduate-level course on classical mechanics and dynamics, including the mechanics of continua, in particular deformations, elasticity, waves, and fluid dynamics.
This book provides a rapid overview of the basic methods and concepts in mechanics for beginning Ph.D. students and advanced undergraduates in applied mathematics or related fields. It is based on a graduate course given in 2006-07 at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences. Among other topics, the book introduces Newton's law, action principles, Hamilton-Jacobi theory, geometric wave theory, analytical and numerical statistical mechanics, discrete and continuous quantum mechanics, and quantum path-integral methods. The focus is on fundamental mathematical methods that provide connections between seemingly unrelated subjects. An example is Hamilton-Jacobi theory, which appears in the calculus of variations, in Fermat's principle of classical mechanics, and in the geometric theory of dispersive wavetrains. The material is developed in a sequence of simple examples and the book can be used in a one-semester class on classical, statistical, and quantum mechanics. Some familiarity with differential equations is required but otherwise the book is self-contained. In particular, no previous knowledge of physics is assumed. Titles in this series are co-published with the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University.
This book provides an introduction to topics in non-equilibrium quantum statistical physics for both mathematicians and theoretical physicists. The first part introduces a kinetic equation, of Kolmogorov type, which is needed to describe an isolated atom (actually, in experiments, an ion) under the effect of a classical pumping electromagnetic field which keeps the atom in its excited state(s) together with the random emission of fluorescence photons which put it back into its ground state. The quantum kinetic theory developed in the second part is an extension of Boltzmann's classical (non-quantum) kinetic theory of a dilute gas of quantum bosons. This is the source of many interesting fundamental questions, particularly because, if the temperature is low enough, such a gas is known to have at equilibrium a transition, the Bose–Einstein transition, where a finite portion of the particles stay in the quantum ground state. An important question considered is how a Bose gas condensate develops in time if its energy is initially low enough.
This book is a collection of lecture notes from the Symposium on Quantum Computing, Thermodynamics, and Statistical Physics, held at Kinki University in March 2012. Quantum information theory has a deep connection with statistical physics and thermodynamics. This volume introduces some of the topics on interface among the mentioned fields. Subjects included in the lecture notes include quantum annealing method, nonequilibrium thermodynamics and spin glass theory, among others. These subjects were presented with much emphasis put in its relevance in quantum information theory. These lecture notes are prepared in a self-contained manner so that a reader with modest background may understand the subjects.
This monograph is devoted to quantum statistical mechanics. It can be regarded as a continuation of the book "Mathematical Foundations of Classical Statistical Mechanics. Continuous Systems" (Gordon & Breach SP, 1989) written together with my colleagues V. I. Gerasimenko and P. V. Malyshev. Taken together, these books give a complete pre sentation of the statistical mechanics of continuous systems, both quantum and classical, from the common point of view. Both books have similar contents. They deal with the investigation of states of in finite systems, which are described by infinite sequences of statistical operators (reduced density matrices) or Green's functions in the quantum case and by infinite sequences of distribution functions in the classical case. The equations of state and their solutions are the main object of investigation in these books. For infinite systems, the solutions of the equations of state are constructed by using the thermodynamic limit procedure, accord ing to which we first find a solution for a system of finitely many particles and then let the number of particles

and the volume of a region tend to infinity keeping the density of particles constant. However, the style of presentation in these books is quite different.

Essential Advanced Physics is a series comprising four parts: Classical Mechanics, Classical Electrodynamics, Quantum Mechanics and Statistical Mechanics. Each part consists of two volumes, Lecture Notes and Problems with Solutions, further supplemented by an additional collection of test problems and solutions available to qualifying university instructors. This volume, Quantum Mechanics: Lecture Notes, is intended to be the basis for a two-semester graduate-level course. It starts from a coverage of numerous wave-mechanical effects in one- and multi-dimensional systems (notably including the energy band theory), and only then proceeds to the bra-ket formalism necessary for discussion of more advanced topics including particle spin, as well as open and multi-particle quantum systems. The volume also includes a section on quantum computation and cryptography, and ends with a special chapter on quantum measurements and interpretations of quantum mechanics.

Quantum statistical mechanics plays a major role in many fields such as thermodynamics, plasma physics, solid-state physics, and the study of stellar structure. While the theory of quantum harmonic oscillators is relatively simple, the case of anharmonic oscillators, a mathematical model of a localized quantum particle, is more complex and challenging. Moreover, infinite systems of interacting quantum anharmonic oscillators possess interesting ordering properties with respect to quantum stabilization. This book presents a rigorous approach to the statistical mechanics of such systems, in particular with respect to their actions on a crystal lattice. The text is addressed to both mathematicians and physicists, especially those who are concerned with the rigorous mathematical background of their results and the kind of problems that arise in quantum statistical mechanics. The reader will find here a concise collection of facts, concepts, and tools relevant for the application of path integrals and other methods based on measure and integration theory to problems of quantum physics, in particular the latest results in the mathematical theory of quantum anharmonic crystals. The methods developed in the book are also applicable to other problems involving infinitely many variables, for example, in biology and economics.

The proceedings of the 2005 les Houches summer school on Mathematical Statistical Physics give and broad and clear overview on this fast developing area of interest to both physicists and mathematicians. Introduction to a field of math with many interdisciplinary connections in physics, biology, and computer science Roadmap to the next decade of mathematical statistical mechanics Volume for reference years to come

This book is an expanded version of the lectures on thermodynamics and statistical mechanics that the author taught for several years to undergraduates majoring in physics at Truman State University. The structure of the book mirrors closely, in content and style, what one will get in an actual classroom lecture. The book is divided into two parts. The first part covers equilibrium thermodynamics. Starting with a few simple postulates, the text presents the basics of thermodynamic cycles, engines, absolute temperature, and the second law. These concepts are then used to introduce entropy and thermodynamic potentials, and to study equilibrium and stability of thermodynamic systems and phase transitions. The second part of the book is devoted to equilibrium statistical mechanics, where the formulation of thermodynamics in terms of potentials, developed in the first part of the text, is used extensively. The book covers the foundations of the main three ensembles used in statistical mechanics: the microcanonical, the canonical, and the grand canonical ensembles. The basic principles of the three ensembles are illustrated with simple applications that include classical and quantum ideal gases, quantum models of solids, and simple spin systems. The book can be used for classroom instruction and for self-directed study; it has numerous worked examples with detailed calculations, and more than four hundred problems and exercises.

This document is based on my lecture notes for the Winter 2013, University of

Toronto Basic Statistical Mechanics course (PHY452H1S), taught by Prof. Arun Paramekanti. Official course description: “Classical and quantum statistical mechanics of noninteracting systems; the statistical basis of thermodynamics; ensembles, partition function; thermodynamic equilibrium; stability and fluctuations; formulation of quantum statistics; theory of simple gases; ideal Bose and Fermi systems.” This document contains: • Plain old lecture notes. These mirror what was covered in class, possibly augmented with additional details. • Personal notes exploring details that were not clear to me from the lectures, or from the texts associated with the lecture material. • Assigned problems. two problem sets. • Some worked problems attempted as course prep, for fun, or for test preparation, or post test reflection. • Links to Mathematica workbooks associated with these notes.

The 1952 Nobel physics laureate Felix Bloch (1905-83) was one of the titans of twentieth-century physics. He laid the fundamentals for the theory of solids and has been called the “father of solid-state physics.” His numerous, valuable contributions include the theory of magnetism, measurement of the magnetic moment of the neutron, nuclear magnetic resonance, and the infrared problem in quantum electrodynamics.Statistical mechanics is a crucial subject which explores the understanding of the physical behaviour of many-body systems that create the world around us. Bloch's first-year graduate course at Stanford University was the highlight for several generations of students. Upon his retirement, he worked on a book based on the course. Unfortunately, at the time of his death, the writing was incomplete.This book has been prepared by Professor John Dirk Walecka from Bloch's unfinished masterpiece. It also includes three sets of Bloch's handwritten lecture notes (dating from 1949, 1969 and 1976), and details of lecture notes taken in 1976 by Brian Serot, who gave an invaluable opinion of the course from a student's perspective. All of Bloch's problem sets, some dating back to 1933, have been included.The book is accessible to anyone in the physical sciences at the advanced undergraduate level or the first-year graduate level.

Essential Advanced Physics (EAP) is a series comprising four parts: Classical Mechanics, Classical Electrodynamics, Quantum Mechanics and Statistical Mechanics. Each part consists of two volumes, Lecture notes and Problems with solutions, further supplemented by an additional collection of test problems and solutions available to qualifying university instructors. Written for graduate and advanced undergraduate students, the goal of this series is to provide readers with a knowledge base necessary for professional work in physics, be that theoretical or experimental, fundamental or applied research. From the formal point of view, it satisfies typical PhD basic course requirements at major universities. Selected parts of the series may also be valuable for graduate students and researchers in allied disciplines, including astronomy, chemistry, materials science, and mechanical, electrical, computer and electronic engineering. The EAP series is focused on the development of problem-solving skills. The following features distinguish it from other graduate-level textbooks: Concise lecture notes (250 pages per semester) Emphasis on simple explanations of the main concepts, ideas and phenomena of physics Sets of exercise problems, with detailed model solutions in separate companion volumes Extensive cross-referencing between the volumes, united by common style and notation Additional sets of test problems, freely available to qualifying faculty This volume, Classical Electrodynamics: Lecture notes is intended to be the basis for a two-semester graduate-level course on electricity and magnetism, including not only the interaction and dynamics charged point particles, but also properties of dielectric, conducting, and magnetic media. The course also covers special relativity, including its kinematics and particle-dynamics aspects, and electromagnetic radiation by relativistic particles.

A Brief Introduction to Classical, Statistical, and Quantum MechanicsAmerican Mathematical Soc.

These lecture notes are based on special courses on Field Theory and Statistical Mechanics given for graduate students at the City College of New York. It is an ideal text for a one-semester course on Quantum Field Theory.

These lecture notes cover Statistical Mechanics at the level of advanced undergraduates or postgraduates. After a review of thermodynamics, statistical ensembles are introduced, then applied to ideal gases, including degenerate gases of bosons and fermions, followed by a treatment of systems with interaction, of real gases, and of stochastic processes.The book offers a comprehensive and detailed, as well as self-contained, account of material that can and has been covered in a one-semester course for students with a basic understanding of thermodynamics and a solid background in classical mechanics.

This volume contains articles covering a wide range of current directions in modern statistical mechanics and dynamical systems theory. Scientists, researchers, and students working in mathematical physics and statistical mechanics will find this book of great interest. Among the topics covered are: phase transition problems, including superconductivity and superfluidity; methods of nonequilibrium statistical mechanics and fluctuation theory; quantum collective phenomena; superradiance; spin glasses; polaron problems; chains of Bogolyubov equations and kinetic equations; algebraic aspects of quantum-dynamical semigroups; the collective variables method; and qualitative properties of classical dynamical systems."

Nonextensive statistical mechanics is now a rapidly growing field and a new stream in the research of the foundations of statistical mechanics. This generalization of the well-known Boltzmann--Gibbs theory enables the study of systems with long-range interactions, long-term memories or multi-fractal structures. This book consists of a set of self-contained lectures and includes additional contributions where some of the latest developments -- ranging from astro- to biophysics -- are covered. Addressing primarily graduate students and lecturers, this book will also be a useful reference for all researchers working in the field.

This book is an elaboration of the author's lecture notes in a graduate course in statistical physics and thermodynamics, augmented by some material suitable for self-teaching as well as for undergraduate study. The first 4 or 5 chapters are suitable for an undergraduate course for engineers and physicists in Thermodynamics and Statistical Physics and include detailed study of the various ensembles and their connections to applied thermodynamics. The Debye law of specific heats and reasons for deviations from the Debye formulas are covered, as are the Einstein theories of Brownian motion, black-body radiation and specific heat of solids. Van der Waals gases and the reason for the apparent failure of his Law of Corresponding States are discussed. The last 5 chapters treat topics of recent interest to researchers, including: the Ising and Potts models, spin waves in ferromagnetic and anti-ferromagnetic media, sound propagation in non-ideal gases and the decay of sound waves, introduction to the understanding of glasses and spin glasses, superfluidity and superconductivity. The selection of material is wide-ranging and the mathematics for handling it completely self-contained, ranging from counting (probability theory) to quantum field theory as used in the study of fermions, bosons and as an adjunct in the solutions of the equations of classical diffusion-reaction theory. In addition to the standard material found in most recent books on statistical physics the constellation of topics covered in this text includes numerous original items: • Generalization of “negative temperature” to interacting spins • Derivation of Gibbs' factor from first principles • Exact free energy of interacting particles in 1D (e.g., classical and quantum Tonk's gas) • Introduction to virial expansions, Equations of State, Correlation Functions and “critical exponents” • Superfluidity in ideal and non-ideal fluids (both Bogolubov and Feynman theories) • Superconductivity: thermodynamical approach and the BCS theory • Derivation of “Central Limit Theorem” and its applications • Boltzmann's “H-Theorem” and the nonlinear Boltzmann equation • Exact solution of nonlinear Boltzmann Equation for electrons in time-dependent electric field and the derivation of Joule heating, transport parameters in crossed electric and magnetic fields, etc. • Frequency spectrum and decay of sound waves in gases • Exact evaluation of free energy and thermodynamic properties of the two-dimensional Ising model in regular and fully frustrated (spin-glass like) lattices • The “zipper” model of crystal fracture or polymer coagulation — calculation of Tc • Potts model in 2D: duality and Tc • “Doi's theory” of diffusion-limited chemical reactions with some exact results — including the evaluation of statistical fluctuations in radioactive decay • Thermodynamic Green Functions and their applications to fermions and bosons with an example drawn from random matrix theory and much more.

The first volume (General Theory) differs from most textbooks as it emphasizes the mathematical structure and mathematical rigor, while being adapted to the teaching the first semester of an advanced course in Quantum Mechanics (the content of the book are the lectures of courses actually delivered.). It differs also from the very few texts in Quantum Mechanics that give emphasis to the mathematical aspects because this book, being written as Lecture Notes, has the structure of lectures delivered in a course, namely introduction of the problem, outline of the relevant points, mathematical tools needed, theorems, proofs. This makes this book particularly useful for self-study and for instructors in the preparation of a second course in Quantum Mechanics (after a first basic course). With some minor additions it can be used also as a basis of a first course in Quantum Mechanics for students in mathematics curricula. The second part

(Selected Topics) are lecture notes of a more advanced course aimed at giving the basic notions necessary to do research in several areas of mathematical physics connected with quantum mechanics, from solid state to singular interactions, many body theory, semi-classical analysis, quantum statistical mechanics. The structure of this book is suitable for a second-semester course, in which the lectures are meant to provide, in addition to theorems and proofs, an overview of a more specific subject and hints to the direction of research. In this respect and for the width of subjects this second volume differs from other monographs on Quantum Mechanics. The second volume can be useful for students who want to have a basic preparation for doing research and for instructors who may want to use it as a basis for the presentation of selected topics.

This volume presents a collection of courses introducing the reader to the recent progress with attention being paid to laying solid grounds and developing various basic tools. An introductory chapter on lattice spin models is useful as a background for other lectures of the collection. The topics include new results on phase transitions for gradient lattice models (with introduction to the techniques of the reflection positivity), stochastic geometry reformulation of classical and quantum Ising models, the localization/delocalization transition for directed polymers. A general rigorous framework for theory of metastability is presented and particular applications in the context of Glauber and Kawasaki dynamics of lattice models are discussed. A pedagogical account of several recently discussed topics in nonequilibrium statistical mechanics with an emphasis on general principles is followed by a discussion of kinetically constrained spin models that are reflecting important peculiar features of glassy dynamics.