

• neurodegenerative disease - something along the neuroinflammation (old hypothesis - either infectious or other) 26.10.2020

- still we are missing some variables

• massive pathology in AD - not only in the brain but also in the blood

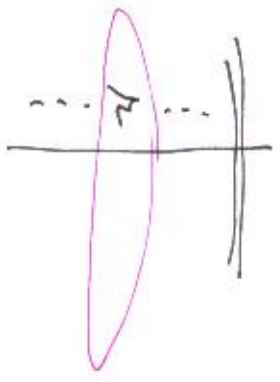
primary protein abnormalities in AD (A β) \leftarrow \rightarrow APOE4 - Alzheimer's disease $n_r = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$
APOE4 (APOE4)

\leftarrow APOE4, APOE3, ...
APOE4 (APOE4)
APOE3 (APOE3)
 \rightarrow APOE4 or APOE3 in the blood - not APOE4 in the brain
 \rightarrow APOE4 or APOE3 in the brain - not APOE4 in the blood

Genetics of Alzheimer's disease (old hypothesis)
Genetics of Alzheimer's disease (new hypothesis)

FERNIONI

↳ vidi statistiku sama jednodušného stavu



$$Z_N = \sum_{m_n} e^{-\beta(\sum_{n=1}^N \epsilon_n m_n - \mu m_n)} = \text{Fermiony} = 1 + e^{-\beta(\epsilon_n - \mu)}$$

↳ druhá dvojnásobná část

$$\langle m_n \rangle = \frac{1}{Z_n} \cdot 0 + \frac{e^{-\beta(\epsilon_n - \mu)}}{Z_n} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\epsilon_n - \mu)} + 1}$$

FERNI-DIRACOVÁ ROZSAHLOST



↳ postupem: \$\langle m_n \rangle \in (0,1)\$
 ↳ oba směry v limitě \$T \to 0\$?
 (\$\beta \to \infty\$)

$$\langle m_n \rangle = \begin{cases} \epsilon_n > \mu \rightarrow 0 \\ \epsilon_n < \mu \rightarrow 1 \end{cases}$$

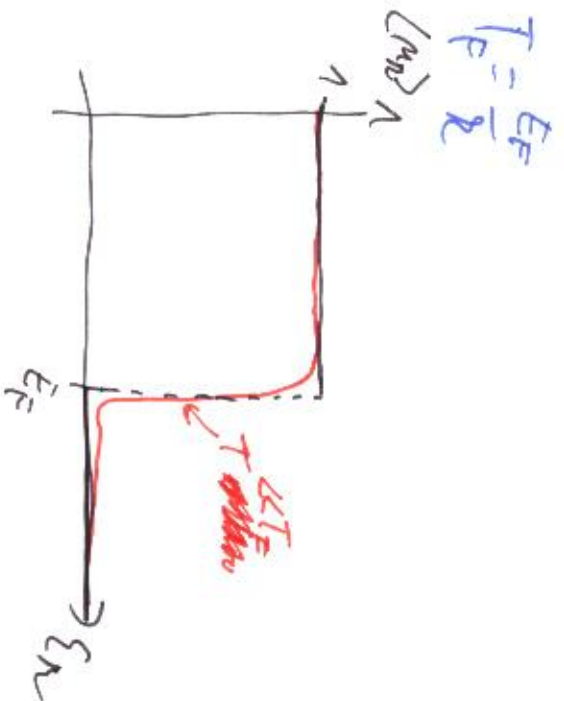
proč začít v optice?

$$N = \sum_n \langle m_n \rangle = \int_0^\infty d\epsilon w(\epsilon) \langle m_n(\epsilon) \rangle = \int_0^{\epsilon_F} d\epsilon w(\epsilon)$$

$$= \frac{g_s V}{6\pi^2} \left(\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}\right)^{3/2} \epsilon_F^{3/2} \Rightarrow \epsilon_F = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{6\pi^2 N}{g_s V}\right)^{2/3}$$

fermionische Teilchen

freie fermionische Teilchen



"freie" Teilchen sind Teilchen $\ll T_F$

freie Teilchen (unabhängige Teilchen)
je T_F kleiner werden

unabhängige Teilchen \sim freie $T_F \sim 10^4 K$

\leftrightarrow Verschiebung der ϵ_n $\approx E_F$

↳ für unendlich viele Teilchen, die freie Energie sind Energie ϵ_n $\approx E_F$

• chemische Energie:

$$E = \int_0^\infty d\epsilon \epsilon \omega(\epsilon) \langle n_\epsilon(E) \rangle = \frac{3}{5} N E_F$$

• Fermi-Dirac-Verteilungsfunktion $A(E)$

$$\langle A(E) \rangle = \int_0^\infty d\epsilon \frac{\epsilon \omega(\epsilon)}{\Omega (\epsilon - \mu)^2 + 1} A(E)$$

BOZÖNF

↳ mittels statistischer Methode zur Identifikation

$$Z_n = \sum_{m_n} e^{-\beta(\xi_n m_n - \mu m_n)} = \sum_{m_n} \left(e^{-\beta(\xi_n - \mu)} \right)^{m_n} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\beta(\xi_n - \mu)}} \quad \mu < \xi_n, \text{ in der Notation } \mu = \xi_n$$

$\mu < 0$

problem zur Ableitung beobachteter Werte

$$\langle m_n \rangle = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \log Z_n = \frac{1}{Z_n} \sum_{m_n} m_n e^{-\beta m_n (\xi_n - \mu)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\xi_n - \mu)} - 1} \quad \mu < 0$$

↳ für $\mu > 0$ by some multiple levels $m_n < 0$

• Maxwell'sches Gesetz für Fermionen oder Bosonen

• BOSE-EINSTEIN BEW. PROBLEME

↳ zur Ableitung $A(\epsilon)$

$$\langle A(\epsilon) \rangle = \int d\epsilon \frac{A(\epsilon)}{e^{\beta(\epsilon - \mu)} - 1}$$

↳ Diskontinuität bei $\mu = 0$ oder bei $\mu = \epsilon$ ansonsten

BASE-ELNSTEMANA KONDENZACIA

↳ Pravi masi droslobi B-E noskolenica

↳ karny prehod

↳ Pralisy jar plas masivna pri asdy masi de masovoy koptak Tc

• pri T=0 vity celine v rane 0 masovna energija

• pri braku vityc koptak

pry' excitacii rane

$$n(\xi_0) = \frac{N_0}{e^{\frac{\xi_0 - \xi_1}{kT}} - 1}$$

$$n_0 \approx \text{pre blyde koptak} \approx 10^{22}$$

$$n(\xi_2) = \dots = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\xi_2 - \xi_0}{kT}} \approx 1 - \boxed{\approx 10^{13}}$$

• pri masi koptak $n(\xi_2) \gg n(\xi_1)$

• pre T > Tc celny prыл idat

$$N = \int_0^\infty dE \frac{g(E)}{e^{\frac{E - \mu}{kT}} - 1} = \frac{V}{4\pi^2} \frac{(2m kT)^{3/2}}{kT} \int_0^\infty dx \frac{x^{1/2}}{e^{-\beta \mu} e^x - 1}$$

$$f(\mu)$$

• plivocni vey: bedi pravi masijem koptak ak drosim N fiksovani masim masit' za ady masle • stila plavil

(pre je len koptak mas' koptak na pryl' masivac'ke na poriku celine v idemotaficovye skovak, vity dromy potentsial asjalyk'ke noskolenica. Nje fiksovani)

• is maximum moment $q=0$ a maximum value? $q=0$!

do we have $q=0$ before $T_c > 0$. is there?

• potel ϵ and N je funkce h a ma' horni omezenie

diskre maximally potel ϵ and N system h je normal

$$N_{max} = \frac{V}{\epsilon \sqrt{2}} \frac{(2m kT)^{3/2}}{h^2} f(0) \Rightarrow T_c = \left(\frac{2\pi h^2}{2m} \right) \left(\frac{2}{f(0)} \frac{N}{V} \right)^{2/3}$$

!!! is there?

• $T < T_c$ we have potel ϵ and N we should do system !!! is there?

• $T > T_c$ je $\epsilon=0$ a $N(T)$ kvoli do $N = \int_0^\infty d\epsilon w(\epsilon) \dots$ $N(T) > 0$ $\epsilon=0$

Optimare $N = N_0 + \int_0^\infty d\epsilon w(\epsilon) \dots$

↑
potel ϵ and N maximum value

• $T < T_c$ $N_0 = N - N_{max} = N \left(1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2} \right)$

$$T > T_c \quad N_0 = \frac{1}{e^{-\beta \mu} - 1}$$