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The Mathematics of the Bose Gas and its Condensation

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The mathematical study of the Bose gas goes back to the first quarter of the twentieth century, with the invention of quantum mechanics. The name refers to the Indian physicist S.N. Bose who realized in 1924 that the statistics governing photons (essentially invented by Max Planck in 1900) is determined (using modern terminology) by restricting the physical Hilbert space to be the symmetric tensor product of single photon states. Shortly afterwards, Einstein applied this idea to massive particles, such as a gas of atoms, and discovered the phenomenon that we now call Bose-Einstein condensation. At that time this was viewed as a mathematical curiosity with little experimental interest, however. The peculiar properties of liquid Helium (first liquefied by Kammerlingh Onnes in 1908) were eventually viewed as an experimental realization of Bose-Einstein statistics applied to Helium atoms. The unresolved mathematical problem was that the atoms in liquid Helium are far from the kind of non-interacting particles envisaged in Einstein's theory, and the question that needed to be solved was whether Bose-Einstein condensation really takes place in a strongly interacting system — or even in a weakly interacting system. That question is still with us, three quarters of a century later! The first systematic and semi-rigorous mathematical treatment of the problem was due to Bogoliubov in 1947, but that theory, while intuitively appealing and undoubtedly correct in many aspects, has major gaps and some flaws. The 1950's and 1960's brought a renewed flurry of interest in the question, but while theoretical intuition benefited hugely from this activity the mathematical structure did not significantly improve.

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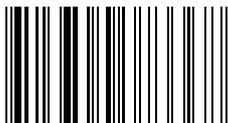
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