

مکانیک آماری

جلسه نوزدهم

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گروه فیزیک، دانشکده علوم پایه، دانشگاه قم

اسفند ۹۹

$$g(\omega) = \frac{9N}{\omega_D^3} \omega^2$$

◀ مدل انیشتین

$$\ln Z = 3N \ln \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta\hbar\omega_E}}{1 - e^{-\beta\hbar\omega_E}}$$

◀ مدل دبای

$$\ln Z = \int_0^{\omega_D} g(\omega) d\omega \ln \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta\hbar\omega}}{1 - e^{-\beta\hbar\omega}}$$

$$\ln Z = \frac{9N}{\omega_D^3} \int_0^{\omega_D} \omega^2 \ln \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta\hbar\omega}}{1 - e^{-\beta\hbar\omega}} d\omega$$

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$$\ln \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta\hbar\omega}}{1 - e^{-\beta\hbar\omega}} = -\frac{1}{2}\beta\hbar\omega - \ln[1 - e^{-\beta\hbar\omega}]$$

$$\ln Z = \frac{9N}{\omega_D^3} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\beta\hbar \int_0^{\omega_D} \omega^3 d\omega - \int_0^{\omega_D} \omega^2 \ln[1 - e^{-\beta\hbar\omega}] d\omega \right)$$

$$\ln Z = -\frac{9}{8}N\beta\hbar\omega_D - \frac{9N}{\omega_D^3} \int_0^{\omega_D} \omega^2 \ln[1 - e^{-\beta\hbar\omega}] d\omega$$

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انرژی داخلی

$$U = -\frac{\partial}{\partial\beta} \ln Z$$

$$U = \frac{9}{8}N\hbar\omega_D - \frac{9N}{\omega_D^3} \hbar \int_0^{\omega_D} \omega^3 \frac{e^{-\beta\hbar\omega}}{1 - e^{-\beta\hbar\omega}} d\omega$$

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$$U = \frac{9}{8}N\hbar\omega_D - \frac{9N}{\omega_D^3} \hbar \int_0^{\omega_D} \frac{\omega^3 d\omega}{e^{\beta\hbar\omega} - 1}$$

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ظرفیت ویژه

$$C = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T}$$

$$C = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \beta}\right) \left(\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial T}\right) = -\frac{1}{k_B T^2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \beta} = -k_B \beta^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \beta}$$

$$C = \frac{9N}{\omega_D^3} k_B \hbar^2 \beta^2 \int_0^{\omega_D} \frac{\omega^4 e^{\beta\hbar\omega}}{(e^{\beta\hbar\omega} - 1)^2} d\omega$$

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$$x = \beta \hbar \omega \Rightarrow dx = \beta \hbar d\omega, \quad x_D = \beta \hbar \omega_D$$

$$C = \frac{9N}{(\beta \hbar \omega_D)^3} k_B \int_0^{x_D} \frac{x^4 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx$$

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حالت‌های حدی:

◀ دماهای بالا ($x \rightarrow 0$) $T \rightarrow \infty$

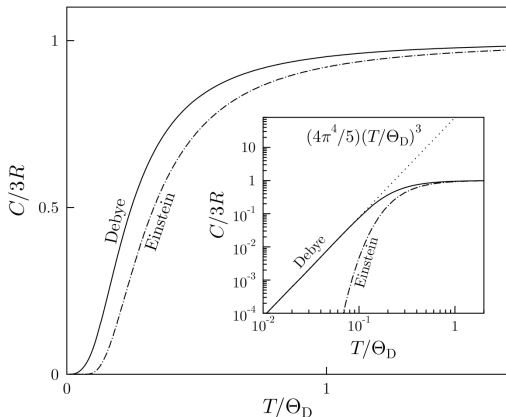
$$e^x = 1 + x + \dots, \quad \frac{x^4 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} \approx \frac{x^4(1+x)}{x^2} \approx x^2$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} C \rightarrow \frac{9Nk_B}{x_D^3} \int_0^{x_D} x^2 dx = 3Nk_B$$

◀ دماهای پایین ($x \rightarrow \infty$) $T \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow 0} C \rightarrow \frac{9Nk_B}{x_D^3} \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{x^4 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx \right] = \frac{9Nk_B}{x_D^3} \left[\frac{4\pi^4}{15} \right] = \frac{12\pi^4 Nk_B^4}{5\hbar^3 \omega_D^3} T^3$$

$$C = \frac{9Nk_B}{x_D^3} \int_0^{x_D} \frac{x^4 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx, \quad \Theta_D = \frac{\hbar\omega_D}{k_B}$$



در دو بعد

$$g(\omega) = \frac{4N}{\omega_D^2} \omega$$

◀ مدل انیشتین

$$\ln Z = 2N \ln \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta\hbar\omega_E}}{1 - e^{-\beta\hbar\omega_E}}$$

◀ مدل دبای

$$\ln Z = \int_0^{\omega_D} g(\omega) d\omega \ln \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta\hbar\omega}}{1 - e^{-\beta\hbar\omega}}$$

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$$\ln Z = -\frac{2}{3}N\beta\hbar\omega_D - \frac{4N}{\omega_D^2} \int_0^{\omega_D} \omega \ln[1 - e^{-\beta\hbar\omega}] d\omega$$

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$$C = \frac{4N}{\omega_D^2} k_B \hbar^2 \beta^2 \int_0^{\omega_D} \frac{\omega^3 e^{\beta\hbar\omega}}{(e^{\beta\hbar\omega} - 1)^2} d\omega$$

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