

مکانیک آماری

جلسه بیست و نهم

محمد رضا مظفری

گروه فیزیک، دانشکده علوم پایه، دانشگاه قم

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$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m}$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{N!h^{3N}} \int d^{3N}p d^{3N}q e^{-\beta\mathcal{H}(p)}$$

$$Z = \frac{V^N}{N!h^{3N}} \prod_i^N \int d^3p_i e^{-\beta p_i^2/2m}$$

$$Z = \frac{V^N}{N!h^{3N}} \left(4\pi \int_0^\infty p^2 e^{-\beta p^2/2m} dp \right)^N = \frac{V^N (4\pi)^N}{N!h^{3N}} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\pi (2mk_B T)^3} \right)^N$$

$$\int_0^\infty y^2 e^{-\alpha y^2} dy = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^3}}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m}$$

$$Z = \frac{V^N (4\pi)^N}{N! h^{3N}} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\pi (2mk_B T)^3} \right)^N$$

$$Z = \frac{V^N (4\pi)^N}{N! h^{3N}} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi^3 (2mk_B T)^3}{\pi^2}} \right)^N$$

$$Z = \frac{V^N}{N! h^{3N}} (2m\pi k_B T)^{3N/2}$$

$$Z = \frac{V^N}{N!} \left(\frac{2m\pi k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3N/2}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m}$$

$$Z = \frac{V^N}{N!} \left(\frac{2m\pi k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3N/2}$$

طول موج حرارتی

$$\lambda_T = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\pi k_B T}}$$

$$Z = \frac{V^N}{N!} \frac{1}{\lambda_T^{3N}} = \frac{1}{N!} \frac{V^N}{\lambda_T^{3N}}$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{N!} \left(\frac{V^N}{\lambda_T^3} \right)^N$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m}$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{N!} \left(\frac{V^N}{\lambda_T^3} \right)^N, \quad \lambda_T = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\pi k_B T}}$$

$$F = -k_B T \ln Z = -Nk_B T \ln \left[\frac{V}{\lambda_T^3} \right] + k_B T \ln N!$$

برای N های بزرگ

$$\ln N! = N \ln N - N$$

$$F = -k_B T \ln Z = -Nk_B T \ln \left[\frac{V}{\lambda_T^3} \right] + Nk_B T \ln N - Nk_B T$$

$$F = -Nk_B T \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right)$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m}$$

$$F = -Nk_B T \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right), \quad \lambda_T = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\pi k_B T}}$$

$$p = - \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \right)_{N,T} = \frac{Nk_B T}{V} \Rightarrow pV = Nk_B T$$

$$S = - \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_{N,V} = Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right) + Nk_B T \left[\left(\frac{-3}{\lambda_T} \right) \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\pi k_B}} \left(\frac{-1}{2} T^{-3/2} \right) \right]$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m}$$

$$F = -Nk_B T \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right), \quad \lambda_T = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\pi k_B T}}$$

$$S = Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right) + Nk_B T \left[\left(\frac{-3}{\lambda_T} \right) \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\pi k_B}} \left(\frac{-1}{2} T^{-3/2} \right) \right]$$

$$S = Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right) + Nk_B T \left[\left(\frac{3}{2\lambda_T} \right) \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\pi k_B T}} \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \right]$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m}$$

$$F = -Nk_B T \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right), \quad \lambda_T = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\pi k_B T}}$$

$$S = Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right) + Nk_B T \left[\left(\frac{3}{2\lambda_T} \right) \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\pi k_B T}} \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \right]$$

$$S = Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right) + Nk_B T \left[\left(\frac{3}{2\lambda_T} \right) \lambda_T \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \right]$$

$$S = Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right) + \frac{3}{2} Nk_B$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m}$$

$$F = -Nk_B T \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right), \quad \lambda_T = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\pi k_B T}}$$

$$S = Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right) + \frac{3}{2} Nk_B$$

$$S = Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + \frac{5}{2} \right)$$

$$S = Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N} \left(\frac{2m\pi k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \right] + \frac{5}{2} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m}$$

$$F = -Nk_B T \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right), \quad \lambda_T = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\pi k_B T}}$$

$$\mu = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N} \right)_{V,T} = -k_B T \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right) - Nk_B T \frac{-1/N^2}{1/N}$$

$$\mu = -k_B T \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right) + k_B T$$

$$\mu = -k_B T \ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m}$$

$$F = -Nk_B T \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right), \quad \lambda_T = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\pi k_B T}}$$

$$S = Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + \frac{5}{2} \right)$$

$$F = E - TS \Rightarrow E = F + TS$$

$$E = -Nk_B T \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + 1 \right) + Nk_B T \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N\lambda_T^3} \right] + \frac{5}{2} \right)$$

$$E = \frac{3}{2} Nk_B T$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m}$$

$$S = Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N} \left(\frac{2m\pi k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \right] + \frac{5}{2} \right)$$

$$E = \frac{3}{2} Nk_B T$$

$$S = Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{V}{N} \left(\frac{4m\pi E}{3Nh^2} \right)^{3/2} \right] + \frac{5}{2} \right)$$

رابطه بالا نشان می‌دهد که انتروپی‌های بدست آمده از هر دو روش آنسامبل میکروکانونیک و آنسامبل کانونیک با یکدیگر یکسان هستند.

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \left(\frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} k q_i^2 \right)$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{h^{3N}} \int d^{3N} p d^{3N} q e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}(p,q)}$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{h^{3N}} \prod_i^N \left(\int d^3 p_i e^{-\beta p_i^2 / 2m} \right) \left(\int d^3 q_i e^{-\beta k q_i^2 / 2} \right)$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{h^{3N}} \left(4\pi \int_0^\infty p^2 e^{-\beta p^2 / 2m} dp \right)^N \left(4\pi \int_0^\infty q^2 e^{-\beta k q^2 / 2} dq \right)^N$$

$$\int_0^\infty y^2 e^{-\alpha y^2} dy = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^3}}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \left(\frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kq_i^2 \right)$$

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$$Z = \frac{1}{h^{3N}} \left(4\pi \int_0^\infty p^2 e^{-\beta p^2/2m} dp \right)^N \left(4\pi \int_0^\infty q^2 e^{-\beta kq^2/2} dq \right)^N$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{h^{3N}} \left(\pi \sqrt{\pi(2mk_B T)^3} \right)^N \left(\pi \sqrt{\pi \left(\frac{2k_B T}{k} \right)^3} \right)^N$$

نوسانگر هماهنگ ساده تمییز پذیر

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \left(\frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} k q_i^2 \right)$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{h^{3N}} \left(\pi \sqrt{\pi (2mk_B T)^3} \right)^N \left(\pi \sqrt{\pi \left(\frac{2k_B T}{k} \right)^3} \right)^N$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{h^{3N}} \left(\sqrt{(2\pi mk_B T)^3} \right)^N \left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k} \right)^3} \right)^N$$

$$Z = \frac{(2\pi)^{3N/2} (2\pi)^{3N/2}}{h^{3N}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} \right)^{3N} (k_B T)^{3N/2} (k_B T)^{3N/2}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \left(\frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} k q_i^2 \right)$$

$$Z = \frac{(2\pi)^{3N/2} (2\pi)^{3N/2}}{h^{3N}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} \right)^{3N} (k_B T)^{3N/2} (k_B T)^{3N/2}$$

$$Z = \frac{(2\pi)^{3N}}{h^{3N}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} \right)^{3N} (k_B T)^{3N}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \quad \hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$$

$$Z = \left(\frac{k_B T}{\hbar \omega_0} \right)^{3N}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \left(\frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} k q_i^2 \right)$$

$$Z = \left(\frac{k_B T}{\hbar \omega_0} \right)^{3N}, \quad \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$F = -k_B T \ln Z = -3N k_B T \ln \left(\frac{k_B T}{\hbar \omega_0} \right)$$

$$p = - \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \right)_{N,T} = 0$$

$$S = - \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_{N,V} = 3N k_B \ln \left(\frac{k_B T}{\hbar \omega_0} \right) + 3N k_B T \left(\frac{1}{T} \right)$$

$$S = 3N k_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{k_B T}{\hbar \omega_0} \right] + 1 \right)$$

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$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \left(\frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kq_i^2 \right)$$

$$F = -k_B T \ln Z = -3Nk_B T \ln \left(\frac{k_B T}{\hbar\omega_0} \right)$$

$$\mu = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N} \right)_{V,T} = -3k_B T \ln \left[\frac{k_B T}{\hbar\omega_0} \right]$$

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$$F = -k_B T \ln Z = -3Nk_B T \ln \left(\frac{k_B T}{\hbar \omega_0} \right)$$

$$S = 3Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{k_B T}{\hbar \omega_0} \right] + 1 \right)$$

$$F = E - TS \Rightarrow E = F + TS$$

$$E = -3Nk_B T \ln \left[\frac{k_B T}{\hbar \omega_0} \right] + 3Nk_B T \left(\ln \left[\frac{k_B T}{\hbar \omega_0} \right] + 1 \right)$$

$$E = 3Nk_B T$$

نوسانگر هماهنگ ساده تمییز پذیر

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i^N \left(\frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kq_i^2 \right)$$

$$S = 3Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{k_B T}{\hbar \omega_0} \right] + 1 \right)$$

$$E = 3Nk_B T$$

$$S = 3Nk_B \left(\ln \left[\frac{E}{3N\hbar\omega_0} \right] + 1 \right)$$

رابطه بالا نشان می‌دهد که انتروپی‌های بدست آمده از هر دو روش آنسامبل میکروکانونیک و آنسامبل کانونیک با یکدیگر یکسان هستند.