

## Wykład 7.

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o) respió widlu kaowiy

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## 7. Zespół wielkiej kanonicy

→ dopuszczalna zmienność liczby cząstek w układzie

Stan makroskopowy określa  $T, V, \mu$

### 7.1. Sformułowanie i wprowadzenie

$$S_N(q, p) = \frac{\exp(-\beta(H_N(q, p) - \mu N))}{\Xi(T, V, \mu)}$$

$\Xi(T, V, \mu)$  - wielka suma statystyczna

$$\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \int S_N(q, p) d\Gamma_N = 1$$

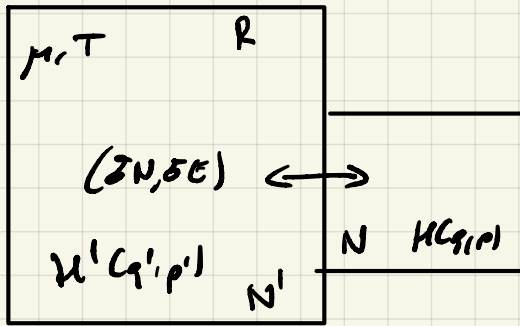
$S_N(q, p)$  - prawdopodobieństwo zaobserwowania układu w stanie o  $N$  cząstkach w punkcie  $(q, p)$  przestrzeni fazowej  $N$ -cząstkowej.

$$\Xi(T, V, \mu) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} e^{\beta\mu N} \underbrace{\int d\Gamma_N e^{-\beta H_N(q, p)}}_{Q(T, V, N)}$$

Prawdopodobieństwo zaobserwowania  $N$  cząstek w układzie:

$$p(N) = \frac{e^{\beta\mu N} Q(T, V, N)}{\Xi(T, V, \mu)}$$

# Wyrowadzenie



$$\tilde{H} = H(q, p) + H'(q', p') + \underbrace{\beta H(q, p, q', p')}_{\text{zaniedbywane}}$$

$$\tilde{N} = N + N'$$

2 postulatu równych prawdopodobieństw o priori:

$$\rho(p, q, p', q') = \frac{1}{\Omega(\tilde{E}, \tilde{N})} \begin{cases} 1 & \tilde{E} \leq \tilde{H} \leq \tilde{E} + \Delta\tilde{E} \\ 0 & \text{w p.p.} \end{cases}$$

Po obcałkowaniu temperatury i zmiennych upstale:

$$\rho_N(q, p) = \frac{1}{\Omega(\tilde{E}, \tilde{N})} \int_{\tilde{E}-K \leq H' \leq \tilde{E}-K+\Delta\tilde{E}} d\Gamma' = \frac{\Omega'(\tilde{E}-K, \tilde{N}-N)}{\Omega(\tilde{E}, \tilde{N})}$$

Konstanta z definicji entropii:

$$\rho_N(q, p) = \exp\left(\frac{S'(\tilde{E}-K(q, p), \tilde{N}-N) - S(\tilde{E}, \tilde{N})}{k_B}\right)$$

Jako, że  $\tilde{E} \gg K$  i  $\tilde{N} \gg N$ , to rozwijamy w Tayllora:

$$\begin{aligned} S'(\tilde{E}-K, \tilde{N}-N) &\approx S'(\tilde{E}, \tilde{N}) - \frac{\partial S'}{\partial \tilde{E}} \cdot K(q, p) - \frac{\partial S}{\partial N} N = \\ &= S'(\tilde{E}, \tilde{N}) - \frac{K(q, p)}{T} + \frac{\mu N}{T} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(q, p) = \exp\left(\frac{S(\tilde{E}) - S(\tilde{E})}{k_B}\right) e^{-\beta(K - \mu N)} = \frac{e^{-\beta(K - \mu N)}}{\Omega(T, V, \mu)}$$

## 7.2 Tożsamości

Entropie:

$$S(T, V, \mu) = -k_B \langle \ln \Omega \rangle =$$
$$= -k_B \frac{\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \int \exp(-\beta(H - \mu N)) \cdot (-\beta(H - \mu N) - \ln \Omega) d\Gamma_N}{\Omega(T, V, \mu)} =$$
$$= \frac{\langle H \rangle}{T} - \frac{\mu}{T} \langle N \rangle + k_B \ln \Omega$$

Zależności, te  $U = \langle H \rangle$  do stałej

$$-k_B T \ln \Omega(T, V, \mu) = U(T, V, \mu) - TS(T, V, \mu) - \mu N(T, V, \mu)$$
$$= \Omega(T, V, \mu)$$

↑ potencjał wielki kanoniczny

## 7.3 Fluktuacje

Średnia liczba cząstek:

$$\langle N \rangle = \frac{\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \int N \exp(-\beta(H - \mu N)) d\Gamma_N}{\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \int \exp(-\beta(H - \mu N)) d\Gamma_N} = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \Omega(T, V, \mu)}{\Omega(T, V, \mu)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln \Omega(T, V, \mu)$$

Fluktuacje liczby cząstek

$$\langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2$$

$$\langle N^2 \rangle = \frac{\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \int N^2 \exp(-\beta(H - \mu N)) d\Gamma_N}{\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \int \exp(-\beta(H - \mu N)) d\Gamma_N} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left[ \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \int N \exp(-\beta(H - \mu N)) d\Gamma_N \right]}{\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \int \exp(-\beta(H - \mu N)) d\Gamma_N} = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} [\langle N \rangle \Xi(\mu, V, T)]}{\Xi(\mu, V, T)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \langle N \rangle + \frac{\langle N \rangle}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln \Xi = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \langle N \rangle + \frac{1}{\beta} \langle N \rangle^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2 = \frac{1}{\beta} \left( \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \mu} \right)_{V, T}$$

Komog  $\langle N \rangle = \langle N \rangle(\mu, V, T)$

$$d\langle N \rangle = \left( \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \mu} \right)_{V, T} d\mu + \left( \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial V} \right)_{\mu, T} dV + \left( \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial T} \right)_{\mu, V} dT$$

ustaljeno  $\langle N \rangle$  i  $T$  konstantni:

$$0 = \left( \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \mu} \right)_{V, T} d\mu + \left( \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial V} \right)_{\mu, T} dV + 0$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \mu} \right)_{V, T} d\mu = - \left( \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial V} \right)_{\mu, T} dV$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \mu} \right)_{V, T} = - \left( \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial V} \right)_{\mu, T} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial \mu} \right)_{\langle N \rangle, T}$$

dostajemy:

$$\langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2 = k_B T \left( - \left( \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \mu} \right)_{\mu, T} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial \mu} \right)_{\langle N \rangle, T}$$

Gibbs-Duhem:

$$d\mu = -s dT + v dp$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial v} \right)_{T, \langle N \rangle} &= \underbrace{\left( \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial p} \right)_{T, \langle N \rangle}}_{= v \text{ by Gibbs-Duhem}} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial v} \right)_{T, \langle N \rangle} = v \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial v} \right)_{T, \langle N \rangle} \\ &= v \cdot \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial v} \right)_{T, \langle N \rangle} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial \mu} \right)_{T, \langle N \rangle} = \frac{1}{v} \left( \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial p} \right)_{T, \langle N \rangle}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2 = k_B T \left( - \left( \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \mu} \right)_{\mu, T} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{v} \left( \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial p} \right)_{T, \langle N \rangle}$$

ale  $-\frac{1}{v} \left( \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial p} \right)_T = \chi_T$  - ściśliwość izotermiczna

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2 &= k_B T \left( \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \mu} \right)_{\mu, T} N \chi_T = k_B T \frac{N}{v} N \chi_T \\ \langle N \rangle &= n V \quad \quad \quad = k_B T \frac{N^2}{v} \chi_T \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2 = k_B T n^2 V \chi_T$$

względne fluktuacje:  $\frac{\langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2}{\langle N \rangle} \sim \frac{1}{\langle N \rangle} \sim \frac{1}{\langle N \rangle^{3/2}}$

## 7.4. Maxwell

ganz diskontinuierlich

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(T, V, \mu) &= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} e^{\beta \mu N} \frac{1}{N!} \int \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{d^3 \vec{p}_i}{h^{3N}} e^{-\beta \sum_{i=1}^N \epsilon_i} \\ &= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\beta \mu N}}{N!} \left( \frac{V}{\lambda^3} \right)^N = e^{\frac{V}{\lambda^3} e^{\beta \mu}} \end{aligned}$$

Wirdel potengjal:

$$\Omega = -k_B T \ln \left( e^{\frac{V}{\lambda^3} e^{\beta \mu}} \right) = -k_B T \frac{V}{\lambda^3} e^{\beta \mu}$$

Pragformierung schie:

$$p = - \left( \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial V} \right)_{\mu, T} = + k_B \frac{T}{\lambda^3} e^{\beta \mu}$$

$$N = - \left( \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \mu} \right)_{V, T} = \frac{e^{\beta \mu} V}{\lambda^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p}{k_B T} = \frac{N}{V}$$

$$pV = Nk_B T$$

$$\frac{\lambda^3 N}{V} = e^{\beta \mu} \Rightarrow \mu = k_B T \ln \left( \frac{\lambda^3 N}{V} \right)$$

□