

Söfu (Gibbs)

$$\begin{array}{|l} E - e \\ \Omega(E - e) \\ \text{Geymir } T \end{array}$$

Kerfi e

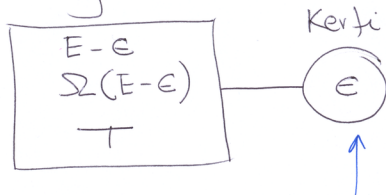
1

Hugsam okkur safu smásmæri ástanda, sem kerfi í störsöju ástandi getur verið

- 1) litla kór safnið, öll við sömu orku
- 2) kór safnið, orkan breytileg
AKvæður T
- 3) stóra kór safnið, orka og eindafjöldi breytileg
AKvæður T , og efnaþéttleik μ

Athugum Kórsefnið (þá höfum við T)

Geymir \leftarrow hér varmageymir



Gerum ráð fyrir smáan Kerfi. fyrir hvert orkuskipti ϵ er öðurs eitt smásatt ástand $\rightarrow \Omega = 1$

Líkúndin fyrir Kerfi með orku ϵ eru

$$P(\epsilon) \sim \Omega(E - \epsilon) \cdot 1 \quad \epsilon \ll E$$

$$\rightarrow \ln \Omega(E - \epsilon) = \ln \Omega(E) - \frac{d \ln \Omega(E)}{dE} \cdot \epsilon + \dots$$

Taylorreikni

notum $\frac{1}{k_B T} = \frac{d \ln \Omega}{dE}$

$\rightarrow \ln \Omega(E - \epsilon) = \ln \Omega(E) - \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} + \dots$

$\rightarrow \Omega(E - \epsilon) = \Omega(E) e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}}$ *kitastig geymis*

Likindi pass ~~o~~ orka korfisius sē ϵ em

$P(\epsilon) \sim e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}}$

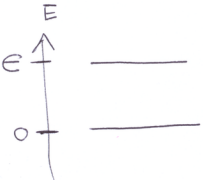
radast af klutfalli $\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}$

Sigād Boltzmann cheifing sēda kōrcheifing

$P(E_r) = \frac{e^{-\frac{E_r}{k_B T}}}{\sum_i e^{-\frac{E_i}{k_B T}}}$

likindi pass ~~o~~ kerjō sē i swāsojō āstardine r

Demi: Tüüstiga Kerfi



Hver er meðal orða Kerfisín?
Meðal sætmi ástandanna

$$P(0) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\beta E}} \quad , \quad P(E) = \frac{e^{-\beta E}}{1 + e^{-\beta E}}$$

Tökum eftir að $P(0) \geq P(E)$

þegar $T \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow P(0) = P(E) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\langle E \rangle = \sum_i E_i P(E_i) = \frac{E e^{-\beta E}}{1 + e^{-\beta E}}$$

$T \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \beta E \gg 1 \Rightarrow \langle E \rangle \rightarrow 0$

$T \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \beta E \ll 1 \Rightarrow \langle E \rangle \rightarrow \frac{E}{2}$

Logra ástandid
sætíð

Jöfu sætmi
Viðsuünungur
verður albei i
jafnvögi

Efnahvarf með þröskuld 0,5 eV

líkindi þess eru $\exp\left\{-\frac{E_{act}}{k_B T}\right\}$

Stöðum kerbergishita $T = 300\text{K}$
og athugum hvað gerist ef bolt
er við $\Delta T = 10\text{K}$

Athugum þú hvernig fellist

$$\frac{\exp\left\{-\frac{E_{act}}{k_B T}\right\}}{\exp\left\{-\frac{E_{act}}{k_B (T+\Delta T)}\right\}} = \exp\left\{-\frac{E_{act}}{k_B} \left(\frac{1}{T+\Delta T} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right\}$$
$$= \exp\left\{+\frac{E_{act}}{k_B T} \left(\frac{\Delta T}{T+\Delta T}\right)\right\}$$

$$= \exp \left\{ \frac{0,5 \text{ eV}}{8,617 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{\text{eV}}{\text{K}} 300 \text{ K}} - \frac{10 \text{ K}}{310 \text{ K}} \right\} \sim 1,87$$

smá hekkum a T skiptir máli

Hvernig notum við Boltzmannhefninguna

Stökkum aðeins í 20. Kafla þó svo okkur skorti þekking á varmafræðilegum stærðum

Fáum þannig ástæðu til að kynna okkur betur
varmafræði og sjáum afL safnæðisfræðinnar

Körsumman

(einnar eindar þanseti)

7

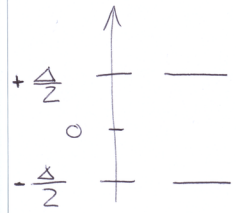
$$Z = \sum_{\alpha} e^{-\beta E_{\alpha}}$$

Allar varmafræðilegar upplýsingar eru faldar í heinni

Nokkur kerfi

Tvístiga kerfið

$$Z = \sum_{\alpha} e^{-\beta E_{\alpha}} = e^{\frac{\beta \Delta}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\beta \Delta}{2}} = 2 \cosh\left(\frac{\beta \Delta}{2}\right)$$



Hreintöna sölifill

$$E_\alpha = \hbar\omega(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{fyrir } \alpha = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$Z = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\infty} e^{\beta E_\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\infty} \exp\left[-\beta\hbar\omega\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= e^{-\frac{\beta\hbar\omega}{2}} \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta\hbar\omega\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\infty} (e^{-\beta\hbar\omega})^\alpha$$

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

N-stiga Kerfi

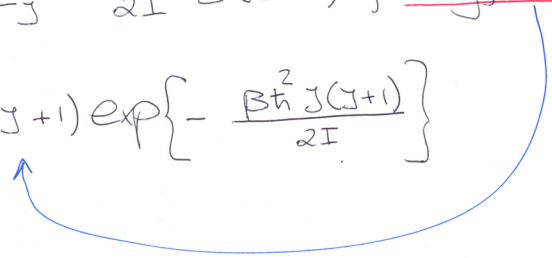
Orkuöfud er $0, \hbar\omega, 2\hbar\omega, \dots, (N-1)\hbar\omega$
(afstökinn heintana sveifil $\hbar\omega$ frá $\frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$)

$$Z = \sum_{\alpha} e^{-\beta E_{\alpha}} = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{N-1} e^{-\beta\hbar\omega \alpha} = \frac{1 - e^{-N\beta\hbar\omega}}{1 - e^{-\beta\hbar\omega}}$$

Suður

$E_J = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I} J(J+1)$, margfeldni $2J+1$

$$Z = \sum_{J=0}^{\infty} (2J+1) \exp\left\{-\frac{\beta\hbar^2 J(J+1)}{2I}\right\}$$



Hvernig finnum við innri orkuna?

10

$$U = \frac{\sum_i E_i e^{-\beta E_i}}{\sum_i e^{-\beta E_i}}$$

Körsumman Z

og $\sum_i E_i e^{-\beta E_i} = - \frac{dZ}{d\beta}$

$$\rightarrow U = - \frac{1}{Z} \frac{dZ}{d\beta} = - \frac{d \ln Z}{d\beta}$$

Öröndan 5

Leiðum stöður út jöfnu Gibbs fyrir S

$$S = -k_B \sum_i P_i \ln P_i$$

með Wickindunum

$$P_i = \frac{e^{-\beta E_i}}{Z}$$

minnum
 $\sum_i P_i = 1$

$$\rightarrow \ln P_i = -\beta E_i - \ln Z$$

$$\rightarrow S = k_B \sum_i P_i (\beta E_i + \ln Z) = k_B (\beta U + \ln Z)$$

$$\rightarrow S = k_B (\beta U + \ln Z) = \frac{U}{T} + k_B \ln Z$$

Helmholtz fallid F

$$F = U - TS = -k_B T \ln Z$$

oda

$$Z = e^{-\beta F}$$

Varmafrodi

$$S = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_V = k_B \ln Z + k_B T \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

Sidan me nota

$$C_V = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_V \quad \text{oda} \quad C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

$$\rightarrow C_V = k_B T \left[2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial T}\right)_V + T \left(\frac{\partial^2 \ln Z}{\partial T^2}\right)_V \right]$$

Þrýstingur

$$p = - \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \right)_T = k_B T \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial V} \right)_T$$

Vermi H

$$H = U + pV = k_B T \left\{ T \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial T} \right)_V + V \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial V} \right)_T \right\}$$

Fall Gibbs

$$G = F + pV = k_B T \left\{ - \ln Z + V \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial V} \right)_T \right\}$$

Skodum domi aður en við dýfum okkur í varmafröðina til að skilja molistærðir hennar og tilgang þeirra