

BÖLÜM 4

SEYRELTIK BİR GAZIN DENGELİ DURUMU

(2) Gazın dengeli olduğu durum $f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} f_0(\vec{p})$
 $\equiv f(\vec{p}, t)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \int d^3 p_- d^3 p_+' d^3 p_-' \delta^4(p_+ - p_-) |T_{p_+'}|^2 (f_+' f_-' - f_+ f_-)$$

iki (sol taraf) tahi diğer taraf $\equiv 0$ denge + denge limit ya!

f_0 $\partial f / \partial t = 0$ 'in sonucu

$$\Rightarrow f_0(\vec{p}_+') f_0(\vec{p}_-') - f_0(\vec{p}_+') f_0(\vec{p}_-') = 0$$

$(\vec{p}_+, \vec{p}_-) \rightarrow (\vec{p}_+', \vec{p}_-')$ mutlak bir değişim

$$H(t) \equiv \int d^3 p f(\vec{p}, t) \ln f(\vec{p}, t) \quad \text{Boltzmann entropisi formülü!}$$

bradde $f(\vec{p}, t)$ + amodlu sep. p.k.c

$$\frac{\partial f(\vec{p}, t)}{\partial t} = \int d^3 p_- d^3 p_+' d^3 p_-' \delta^4(p_+ - p_-) |T_{p_+'}|^2 (f_+' f_-' - f_+ f_-)$$

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \int d^3 p \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \ln f + \frac{f}{f} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right\} = \int d^3 p \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\ln f + 1]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dH}{dt} = 0 \quad \text{denge durumu}$$

İspat : $\frac{dh}{dt} = \int d^3v d^3p_- d^3p'_- d^3p'_+ \delta^4(p_- - p'_-) |\tau_{fi}|^2$
 $\times (\ln f_{i+1}) (f_{i+1}' - f_i f_-)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int d^3v d^3p_2 d^3p'_- d^3p'_+ \delta^4(p_- - p'_-) |\tau_{fi}|^2$$

$$\times (\ln f_i f_{i+2}) (f_{i+1}' - f_i f_-)$$

$(\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_-) \rightarrow (\vec{p}_1', \vec{p}_-')$ olarak alalım.

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} \int d^3v d^3p_- d^3p'_- d^3p'_+ \delta^4(p_- - p'_-) |\tau_{fi}|^2$$

$$(f_i f_{i+1}' - f_i f_-) [\ln f_i f_{i+1}' + 2]$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{1}{4} \int d^3v d^3p_- d^3p'_- d^3p'_+ \delta^4(p_- - p'_-) |\tau_{fi}|^2$$

$$\times (f_i f_{i+1}' - f_i f_-) \underbrace{(\ln f_i f_{i+1}' - \ln f_i f_{i+1}')}_{\ln \left(\frac{f_i f_{i+1}'}{f_i f_{i+1}'} \right)} \leq 0$$

(ii) Dengede durumda f_0 'e ulaşalım.

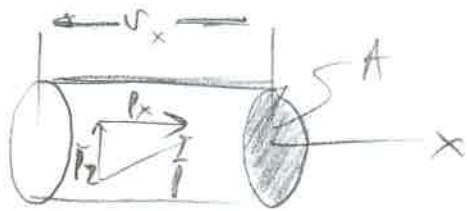
$$\ln f_0(\vec{p}_1') f_0(\vec{p}_-) = \ln f_0(\vec{p}_2) f_0(\vec{p}_-)$$

$$\ln f_0(\vec{p}_1') + \ln f_0(\vec{p}_-) = \ln f_0(\vec{p}_2) + \ln f_0(\vec{p}_-)$$

her anında geçerli.

$$\langle \epsilon \rangle = \frac{\int d^3\vec{p} \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} e^{-A\vec{p}^2}}{\int d^3\vec{p} e^{-A\vec{p}^2}} = \frac{3}{4Am} \Rightarrow A = \frac{3}{4\epsilon m}$$

$$f_0(\vec{p}) = \left(\frac{3}{4m\epsilon} \right)^{3/2} e^{-3\vec{p}^2/4\epsilon m} \quad \langle \epsilon \rangle = \epsilon \quad \text{also}$$



$A v_x t$ sind, kann
 $\equiv$ in der Zeit t durch A zu
 fließen. Anzahl der Teilchen.

$$-mv_x - mv_x = \Delta p_x = -2mv_x = -\gamma_x \quad \text{copied from 3 to 5 so molecule now disappear.}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \gamma_x A v_x t$$

$$\frac{F}{At} = 2p_x v_x = P$$

$$\vec{p}^2 = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 = 3p_x^2$$

$$P = \int_{v_x > 0} d^3p \, 2p_x v_x f(p) = \frac{2}{m} \int d^3p \, p_x^2 f(p)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3m} n \epsilon \Rightarrow \epsilon = \frac{3}{2} kT$$

$$P = n kT$$

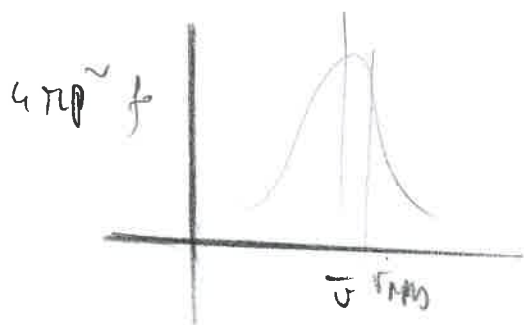
$$f_0(\vec{p}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi m kT)^{3/2}} e^{-(\vec{p}-\vec{p}_0)^2/2mLT}$$

Maxwell-Boltzmann
 law.

$\vec{p}_0 = \vec{0}$ (6) ist für $\vec{p} = \vec{0}$ ein Maximum, $\vec{p}_0$ ist
 wahrscheinlichster Wert.

$$\bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m}}$$

$$v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}} = \left(\frac{\int d^3p v^2 f_0(p)}{\int d^3p f_0(p)} \right)^{1/2}$$



Eğer koordinatlar bir karede varsa,

$$\vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi(\vec{r})$$

o zaman, $f(\vec{p}, \vec{r}) = f(\vec{r}) e^{-\phi(\vec{r})/kT}$

ispatla:

$$\left(\frac{\vec{p}}{m} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r + \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_p \right) f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) = 0$$

$$f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) = \frac{n(\vec{r})}{V(2\pi m k T)^{3/2}} e^{-(\vec{p}-\vec{p}_0)^2 / 2m k T}$$

$$n(\vec{r}) = \int d^3p f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) = n_0 e^{-\phi(\vec{r})/kT}$$

Adaptörün ısıtılma zamanı τ enerji

$$U = NE = \frac{3}{2} N k T$$

$$H = - \frac{U}{V k} \quad \text{2. yasa ile uyumlu}$$

$$H = \int d^3p f \ln f$$

bu denklemler için

$$H_0 = \int d^3p f \ln f_0 = N \left\{ \ln \left[n \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k T} \right)^{3/2} \right] - \frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

$$-k V H_0 = \frac{3}{2} N k \ln(P V^{3/2}) + N k T$$

$$\chi(\vec{p}_1) + \chi(\vec{p}_2) = \chi(\vec{p}_1') + \chi(\vec{p}_2')$$

$\chi \propto \epsilon \cdot (\vec{p} - \vec{p}') \quad \text{elastisch (spr. 404, non-ref.)}$

$$\ln f_0(\vec{p}) \propto (\vec{p} - \vec{p}_0)^2 \\ = -A(\vec{p} - \vec{p}_0)^2 + \ln c$$

$$f_0 = C \exp(-A(\vec{p} - \vec{p}_0)^2)$$

$$\frac{N}{V} = \int d^3\vec{p} f_0(\vec{p}) = C \int e^{-A(\vec{p} - \vec{p}_0)^2} d^3p \\ = C \left(\frac{\pi}{A}\right)^{3/2} \Rightarrow C = \left(\frac{A}{\pi}\right)^{3/2} \frac{N}{V}$$

$$f(\vec{p}) = \left(\frac{N}{V}\right) \left(\frac{A}{\pi}\right)^{3/2} e^{-A(\vec{p} - \vec{p}_0)^2}$$

Bir gaz molekülünün ort. mom. $\vec{v}$

$$\langle \vec{p} \rangle \equiv \frac{\int d^3\vec{p} \vec{p} f(\vec{p})}{\int d^3\vec{p} f(\vec{p})} = \frac{\int d^3\vec{p} \vec{p} e^{-A(\vec{p} - \vec{p}_0)^2}}{\int d^3\vec{p} e^{-A(\vec{p} - \vec{p}_0)^2}}$$

$$\vec{p} - \vec{p}_0 = \vec{u} \Rightarrow \langle \vec{p} \rangle = \vec{p}_0 + \frac{\int d^3\vec{u} \vec{u} e^{-A\vec{u}^2}}{\int d^3\vec{u} e^{-A\vec{u}^2}} = \vec{p}_0 = \vec{v}$$

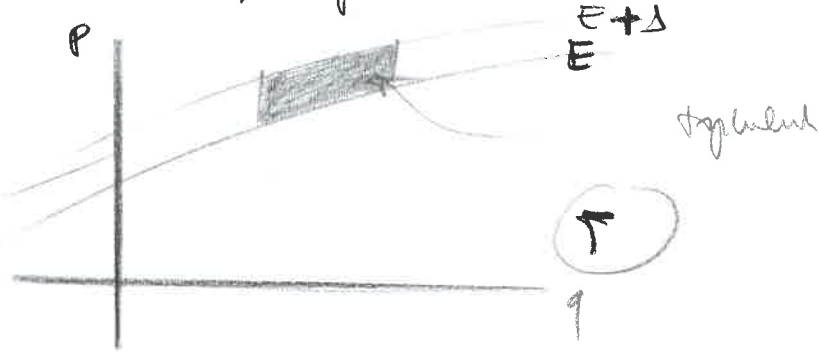
$$f(\vec{p}) = \left(\frac{A}{\pi}\right)^{3/2} \frac{N}{V} e^{-A\vec{p}^2}$$

4.3. Fizik Olası Dağılım Teorisi

V hacminde N adet gaz molekülü olsun. Enerji E ile $E + \Delta E = E + \Delta$

arasında bulunan moleküller fizik urayma olasılığı denir.

$\Delta \ll E \rightarrow$ topluluk adını alır.



q -urayma hacim elemanı: $d^3p d^3q = \omega$ hacimli hücrelere bölelim.

bulunur $\rightarrow i$ ile indeksleyelim. $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$.

herbir hücredeki parçacık sayısı $n_i = n_1, \dots, n_k$ olsun. (İşgal sayısı)

$$\sum n_i = N \quad \sum n_i \epsilon_i = E \quad \epsilon_i = \frac{p_i^2}{2m}$$

$$f_i = \frac{n_i}{\omega} \quad \bar{f}_i = \frac{\langle n_i \rangle}{\omega} \quad \text{bunun her biri poz. Brunn verisi}$$

Gazın durumu verilince f tek bir şekilde belirlenir. Bunun aksi doğru değildir. T -uzayında bu moleküllerin dağılımı T -dahi temsili noktalar halinde olur, ancak bu dağılım fizik urayma dağılımıdır. T -dahi bir hacme denge dağılımı f ile f' ye karşılık gelen moleküllerin hacmi aynıdır. Dağılım fizik urayma T -urayma en büyük hacmi veren "en olası dağılım" fizik urayma.

i -hücredeki işgal sayısı $\{n_i\}$ ve karşılık gelen dağılım fizik urayma tarafından belirlenen T -dahi hacim $\Omega\{n_i\}$ olsun. N -adet parçacık k -tane hücreye dağıtıldığında $\{n_i\}$ ya karşılık gelen moleküllerin sayısı $\gamma(n_i)$,

$$\mathcal{L}\{n_i\} \propto \frac{N!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_k!} g_1^{n_1} \dots g_k^{n_k}$$

$\prod_i g_i^{n_i}$

g_i werden summiert 1 als total bin sagt.

$$\ln \mathcal{L}\{n_i\} = \ln N! - \sum_i \ln n_i! + \sum_i n_i \ln g_i + \delta B$$

Stirling formula $\ln N! = N \ln N - N$

$$\ln \mathcal{L} \approx N \ln N - N - \sum_i n_i \ln n_i + \sum_i n_i + \sum_i n_i \ln g_i + \delta B$$

$\delta(\ln \mathcal{L}) = \delta \left(\alpha \sum_i n_i + \beta \sum_i n_i \epsilon_i \right)$ Lagrange multiplier $n_i = \bar{n}_i$

$$\sum_i \delta n_i [- (\ln n_i + 1) + \ln g_i - \alpha - \beta \epsilon_i] = 0$$

$$\ln n_i - \ln g_i = -1 - \alpha - \beta \epsilon_i$$

$$\bar{n}_i = g_i e^{-1 - \alpha - \beta \epsilon_i}$$

$$f_i = C e^{-\beta \epsilon_i}$$

$$- \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{n_i} (\delta n_i)^2 < 0$$

(gute Ableitung 2. Variationen)

$f_i = \frac{n_i}{\omega}$

$$P\{n_i\} = \frac{\Omega\{n_i\}}{\sum_{\{n_i\}} \Omega\{n_i\}}$$

MB dağılımının ne kadar olası olduğunu gösteren olasılık (sist. i MB dağılımında bulunma olasılığı)

$$\langle n_i \rangle = \frac{\sum n_i \Omega\{n_i\}}{\sum_{n_i} \Omega\{n_i\}} = g_i \frac{\partial}{\partial g_i} \ln \left[\sum_{n_i} \Omega\{n_i\} \right]$$

$g_i + 1$ alınması istenir

$$\frac{g_i}{\sum \Omega\{n_i\}} \frac{\partial \sum \Omega\{n_i\}}{\partial g_i}$$

ort. hase değeri = $\langle \tilde{n}_i \rangle - \langle n_i \rangle$

$$\langle n_i^2 \rangle = \frac{\sum n_i^2 \Omega}{\sum \Omega} = \frac{g_i}{\sum \Omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial g_i} \left(g_i \frac{\partial}{\partial g_i} \sum \Omega \right)$$

$$= g_i \frac{\partial}{\partial g_i} \left(\frac{1}{\sum \Omega} g_i \frac{\partial}{\partial g_i} \sum \Omega \right) = g_i \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial g_i} \frac{1}{\sum \Omega} \right) g_i \frac{\partial}{\partial g_i} \sum \Omega + \frac{g_i \frac{\partial}{\partial g_i} \sum \Omega}{(\sum \Omega)^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial g_i} \sum \Omega \right)$$

$$\langle n_i^2 \rangle - \langle n_i \rangle^2 = g_i \frac{\partial}{\partial g_i} \left(\frac{1}{\sum \Omega} g_i \frac{\partial}{\partial g_i} \sum \Omega \right) = g_i \frac{\partial}{\partial g_i} \langle n_i \rangle \quad g_i = 1$$

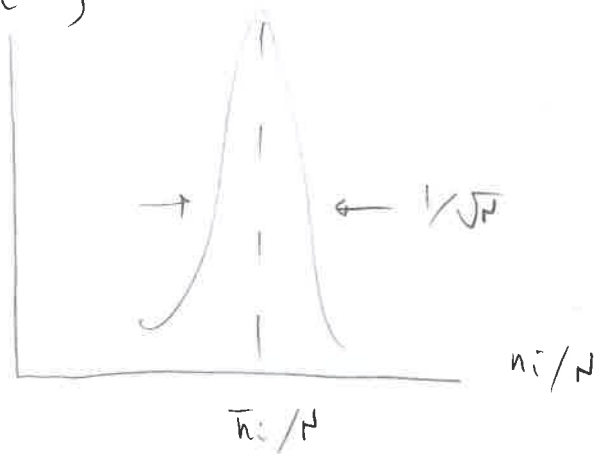
KODaydanni $\Rightarrow \langle n_i \rangle^2 \neq \langle n_i \rangle$, $\bar{n}$ çok farklı

$\langle \langle n_i \rangle^2 \rangle \neq \langle n_i \rangle = \bar{n} \rightarrow$ normal bir.

$$\langle n_i^2 \rangle - \langle n_i \rangle^2 \approx \bar{n}$$

$$\sqrt{\langle \left(\frac{n_i}{\bar{n}} \right)^2 \rangle - \left\langle \frac{n_i}{\bar{n}} \right\rangle^2} \approx \sqrt{\frac{n_i/\bar{n}}{\bar{n}}}$$

$\{n_i\}$



4.4. H-teoreminin analizi

$$H(t) = \int d^3p \, f(p, t) \ln f(p, t)$$

Teorem: verilen bir t anında *giriş* durum moleküller kaos varsayımı, *seçer* ise $t + \epsilon$ ($\epsilon > 0$) anında,

(a) $\frac{dH}{dt} \leq 0$

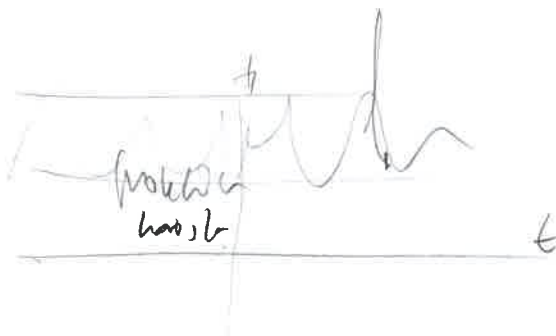
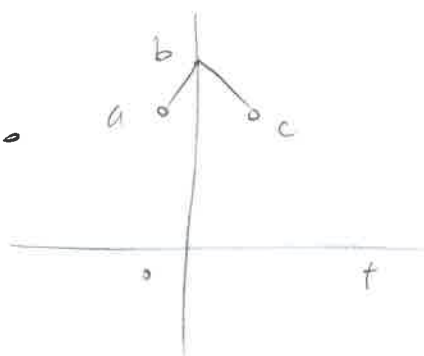
(b) $\frac{dH}{dt} = 0$ sadece f MD dengeli ise.

t -anında mol. kaos var $\Rightarrow t + \epsilon$ da da $\frac{dH}{dt} \leq 0$

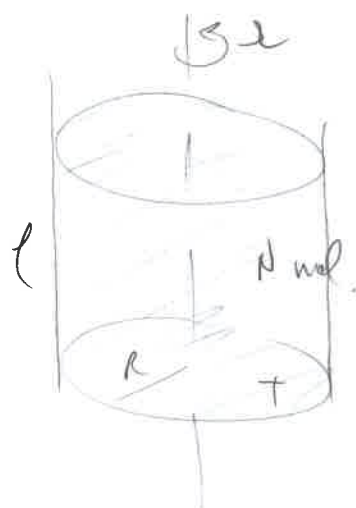
$t - \epsilon$ " " $\frac{dH}{dt} > 0$ olabilir.

$t = 0^+$ $\frac{dH}{dt} < 0$

$t = 0^-$ $\frac{dH}{dt} > 0$



9.2

Dichte abhängig von r .

zylinder dünn: $\frac{1}{2} m \tilde{r}^2$ ist energi
 bei - das dann vergrößert werden.

$$f(r) = A \exp\left(-m \tilde{r}^2 / 2kT\right)$$

$$n = \int f(r) d^3r \quad r dr d\phi dz$$

$$= 2\pi l \int_0^R A \exp\left(-m \tilde{r}^2 / 2kT\right) r dr$$

$$\frac{m \tilde{r}^2}{2kT} = u$$

$$r dr = \frac{kT}{m} du$$

$$A 2\pi l \frac{kT}{m} \int_0^R du e^{-u} = n$$

$$2\pi A l \left(-\frac{kT}{m}\right) (e^{-u}) \Big|_0^R = n$$

$$2\pi A l \frac{kT}{m} (1 - e^{-u})$$

$$\Rightarrow f(r) = \frac{n m \tilde{r}^2 e^{m \tilde{r}^2 / 2kT}}{2\pi kT l \left(e^{m \tilde{r}^2 / 2kT} - 1 \right)}$$

4.4. relativistische ein. kullonische systeme bei γ (rel. top. mom. in) (a) Dichte abh. von r (b) dann dens. in r .

$$E = \tilde{p}^2 + m^2 \quad p \gg m$$

$$f(p) = A e^{-\sqrt{p^2 + m^2} / kT}$$

$$n = \int f(p) d^3p = 4\pi A \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{c}{kT} \sqrt{p^2 + m^2}} p^2 dp$$

$$p = mc \sinh t \Rightarrow dp = mc \cosh t dt$$

$$= 4\pi A (mc)^3 \int_0^\infty e^{-m \cosh t / kT} \sinh^2 t \cosh t dt$$

$$= 4\pi A (mc)^3 \int_0^\infty e^{-z \cosh t} \sinh^2 t \cosh t dt$$

$$\int e^{-2\chi t} \tilde{m} + \chi t = \frac{K_1(z)}{z}$$

$$\int e^{-2\chi t} \tilde{m} + \chi t dt = -\frac{K_1'(z)}{z} + \frac{K_1}{z}$$

$$K_1' = -\frac{K_1}{z} + K_2 = \frac{2K_1}{z} + \frac{K_2}{z} = \frac{2K_1 + K_2}{z}$$

$$n = 4\pi A (mc)^3 \frac{2K_1 + K_2}{z}$$

$$f(p) = \frac{\exp[-c(\sqrt{m^2 + p^2}/kT)]}{2 \left(\frac{kT}{mc}\right)^3 \left(\frac{mc}{kT}\right) + \left(\frac{kT}{mc}\right) K_2 \left(\frac{mc}{kT}\right)}$$

$$P = \int z p_x v_x f(p) d^3p \quad v_x = \frac{p_x c}{E} \quad p_x = \frac{p}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2c}{3} \int \frac{p}{E} f(p) d^3p \quad \propto kT$$

4.9. $\Pi = \int d^3p f(\vec{p}, t) \ln f(\vec{p}, t)$ left: mech $\int d^3p f(\vec{p}, t) = n$
 $\frac{1}{n} \int d^3p \frac{p}{m} f(\vec{p}, t) = 0$

f : NB dağılımı $\Rightarrow \Pi$ min.

$$\delta [\Pi + \alpha n + \beta u] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int d^3p \delta f \left[\ln f + 1 + \alpha + \beta \frac{p}{m} \right] = 0$$

$$f \propto e^{-p^2/2m}$$