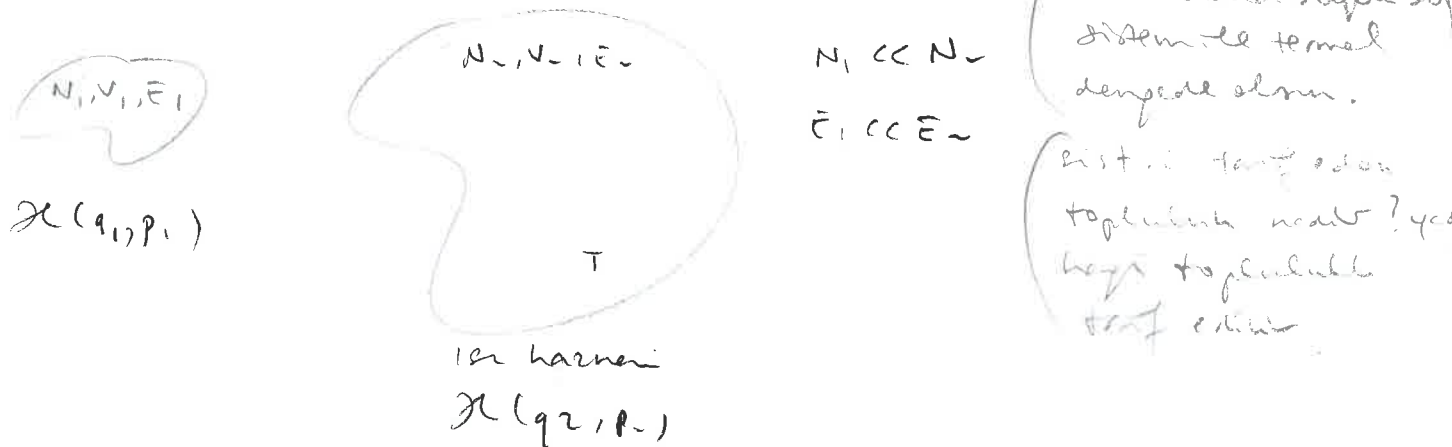


Bölüm 7

KANONİK TOPLULUK ve BÜYÜK KANONİK TOPLULUK

Şimdi sistemimizi başka bir sistemle enerji alışverişine bırakalım.



Enerji , $E < E_1 + E_2 < E + \Delta$

Birleşik sist. in mikrokosmik topluluğuna da bakalım.

(B. Sistem 2. kısmına sadece belirli sayıda enerji aktarılır.)
 E_1, E_2 de maks. enerji aktarımı olur. Aksi takdirde mikrokosmik topluluğu tanımlayamazsınız.

$\Omega(E_2)$ 2. tarafında T ile ilgili edilen hacim
Birinci sist. in (p_1, q_1) inde dq_1, dp_1 hacminde bir durumda bulma olasılığı (2. m. durumun bakiyası)

$$dq_1, dp_1, \Omega_2(E_2)$$

$$T_2 \text{ -} \text{uzayında 1. sist. in} \text{ } \int (p_1, q_1) \propto \Omega_2(E - E_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \Omega_2(E - E_1) &= S_2(E - E_1) \\ &= S_2(E) - E_1 \frac{\partial S_2}{\partial E} + \dots \\ &\approx S_2(E) - \frac{E_1}{T} \end{aligned}$$

I. mikrokanoonik topluluk: (MKT)

sbt. N parçacık sayı (+) sbt. V hacmi ve enerji $E - E + \Delta$ aralığında bulunan parçacıkların oluşturdığı topluluk.

Sist. in girilebilir top. duruma sayı: $\Gamma(N, V, \bar{E}; \Delta)$

"eşit olasılık ilkesi" $\equiv$

II. kanonik topluluk: (KT) N, V & $\bar{T}$ ve $\bar{E}$ ortalık değeri.

Sist: $\bar{E}$ enerjisi durumunda bulunma olasılığı $\equiv e^{-\beta \bar{E}}$

$$g \propto e^{-\beta \bar{E}} = C e^{-\beta \bar{E}}$$

$$\sum g = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\sum_i e^{-\beta \bar{E}_i}} = \frac{1}{Q_N(\beta)} \equiv \text{bölme fakt.}$$

III. Makro (Büyük) kanonik topluluk (BKT):

$$g = \frac{1}{\mathcal{Z}(\mu, V, T)} e^{-\beta(\epsilon - \mu N)}$$

$$T_2 (E-E_1) \propto e^{\frac{S_2}{k}} e^{-E_1/kT}$$

$\mu_1(q,p)$

$$g(q,p) \propto e^{-E_1/kT} \quad \left(= e^{-\mathcal{H}(p,q)/kT} \right)$$

kanonik topluluk

$$g(p,q) = e^{-\mathcal{H}(p,q)/kT}$$

1 adet konjugat çift. T haricinde
her ifade de bir harmonik
ortak yok!

Γ -uzayında 1. sist. tarafından doldurulmuş kısım;

$$\frac{1}{N! h^{3N}} \int e^{-\mathcal{H}(p,q)/kT} d^{3N}q d^{3N}p = Q_N(V,T)$$

(maksimum)

dışarı sayım

$$Q_N(V,T) = e^{-\beta A(V,T)}$$

Helmholtz pt. enerjisi
dengelenmiştir.

Bunun için, A bir ekstremal ve $U-TS$ olduğuna göre yeteri

$$U = \langle \mathcal{H} \rangle$$

$$Z = e^{-\beta(\mathcal{H}-A)}$$
$$\ln Z = -\beta(\mathcal{H}-A)$$

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

$\mathcal{H}(p,q)$

$$A(V,T) = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} = -(\mathcal{H}-A)$$

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

$= A - \mathcal{H} + \beta \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta}$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{N! h^{3N}} \int \left(A - \mathcal{H} + \beta \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} \right) e^{-\beta(\mathcal{H}-A)} d^{3N}q d^{3N}p$$

$T = \frac{1}{k\beta}$

$$A - U + \beta \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial T} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \beta} = \frac{-1}{k\beta^2} \frac{\partial A}{\partial T} = -\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial A}{\partial T}$$

BSK

$$A = U + TS$$

$$\beta \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} = -TS$$

7.2. Kononin toplulukta enerji dengelamaları:

$$u = \langle x \rangle = \frac{\iint dq dp x \exp(-x)}{\iint dq dp \exp(-x)} \quad e^{-\beta A} = \iint dq dp e^{-\beta x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Omega} = \iint dq dp e^{-\beta(x-A)}$$

$$= \iint dq dp e^{-\beta(x-A)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \iint dq dp (x - x(q, p)) e^{-\beta(x-A)}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \beta} + \iint dq dp [u - x] [A - x - T \frac{\partial A}{\partial T}] e^{-\beta(A-x)} = 0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{u-x}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \beta} + \iint dq dp (u - x) e^{-\beta(A-x)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \beta} + \langle (u - x) \rangle = 0$$

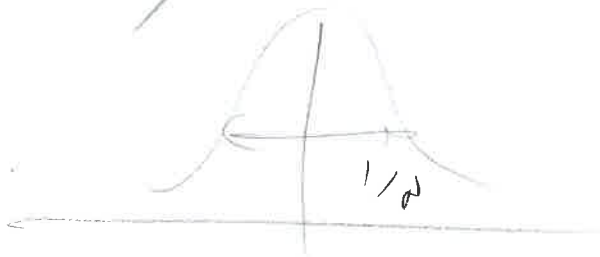
$$\therefore \langle x \rangle - \langle x \rangle = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial \beta} = +kT^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} = +kT C_V$$

Makroskobik bir sist. için;

$$C_V \propto N$$

$$\langle x \rangle \propto N$$

$$\frac{\langle x \rangle - \langle x \rangle}{\langle x \rangle} \propto \frac{C_V}{N^2} \propto \frac{1}{N} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

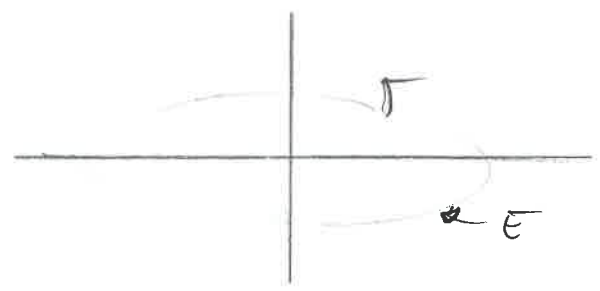


bolleien form.

$$Q_N = \frac{1}{N! h^{3N}} \int dq dp e^{-\beta H} = e^{-\beta A}$$

$$Q_N = \int_0^\infty \omega(E) e^{-\beta E} dE$$

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-\beta E + \ln \omega} dE = \int_0^\infty e^{\beta(-E + TS)} dE$$



$N \rightarrow \infty$ (then) $E \rightarrow U$ dan $S \propto N$; $U \propto N$

Sadece integralin maks. degenereasyon noktası için E değeri $\bar{E}$ olarak alın.

$$T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial E} \right)_{\bar{E}} = 1 \quad \left(\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial E^2} \right)_{\bar{E}} < 0 \quad \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial E} \frac{1}{T} \right)_{\bar{E}} \text{ denkle}$$

$U = \bar{E}$ olarak der,
yeni $E = \bar{E}$ civarında açalım.

$$TS(E) - E = TS(\bar{E}) - \bar{E} + \frac{1}{2} (E - \bar{E})^2 T \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial E^2} \bigg|_{\bar{E}} + \dots$$

$$= (TS(U) - U) - \frac{1}{2} (E - U)^2 / TC_v + \dots$$

$$\int_0^\infty dx e^{-x^2/2\alpha} = \sqrt{2\pi\alpha}$$

$$Q_N(r, T) = \exp(TS - U) \int_0^\infty e^{-(E-U)^2/2kT^2 C_v} dE = e^{-\beta A}$$

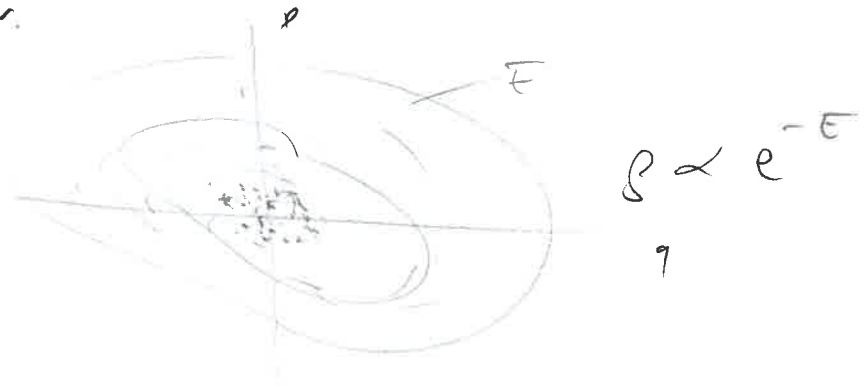
$$A = U - TS - kT \ln \sqrt{2\pi kT^2 C_v}$$

W.E. $kT C_v \gg U$ $C_v \propto N$

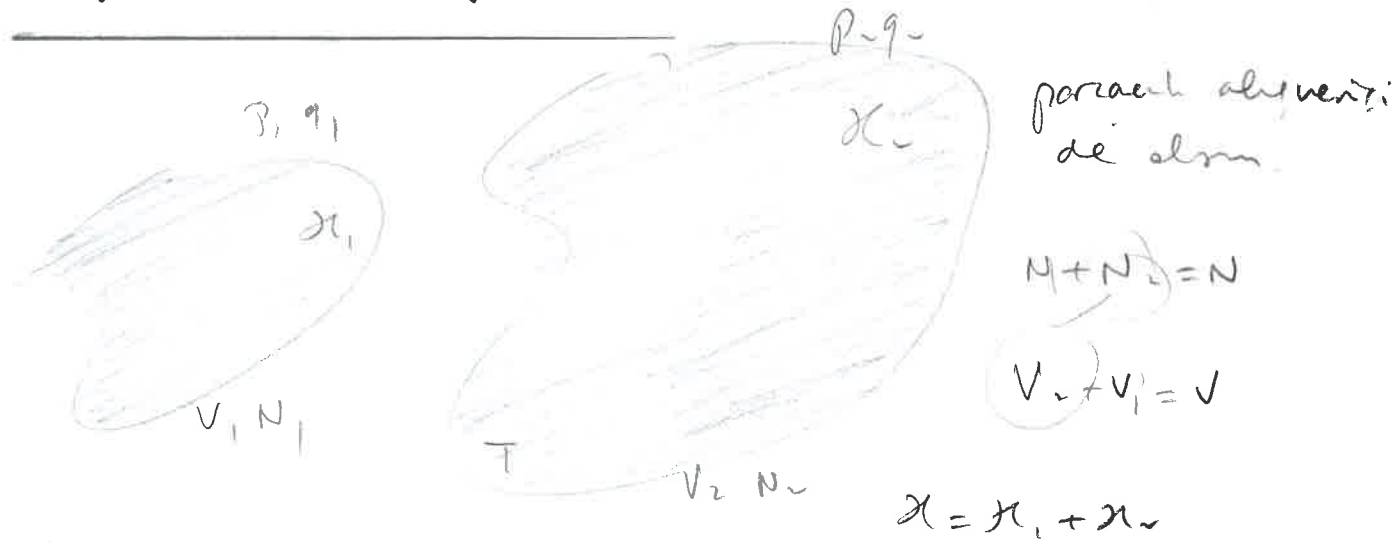
$$\frac{\Delta E}{U} = \frac{\sqrt{C_v}}{U} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$$

$N \rightarrow \infty$ then.

Enerji seviye dağılımına çok yakındır, dolayısıyla mikroskobik toplulukları $\bar{E}$ civarında olan ıgıtpınan ad bu topluluk zıdır.



7.3. Büyük Kanonik Topluluk :



$\rho(p, q, N)$ bulunacak olan

$$\mathcal{Z}(p, q, N) = \mathcal{Z}(p_1, q_1, N_1) + \mathcal{Z}(p_2, q_2, N_2)$$

$$Q_N(V, T) = \frac{1}{h^{3N} N!} \int A^{3N} p d^{3N} q e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}(q, p, N)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^{3N_1} h^{3N_2}} \sum_{N_1=0}^N \frac{N!}{N_1! (N-N_1)!} \int_{V_1} d^{3N_1} p_1 d^{3N_1} q_1 e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}_1(p_1, q_1, N_1)} \times \int_{V_2} d^{3N_2} p_2 d^{3N_2} q_2 e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}_2(p_2, q_2, N_2)}$$

$$= \sum_{N_1=0}^N \frac{1}{h^{2N_1} N_1!} \int e^{-\beta K(p_1, q_1, N_1)} d^{2N_1} p_1 d^{2N_1} q_1 \\ \times \frac{1}{h^{2(N-N_1)} (N-N_1)!} \int e^{-\beta K(p_2, q_2, N-N_1)} d^{2(N-N_1)} p_2 d^{2(N-N_1)} q_2$$

V_1 de N_1 particule (p_1, q_1) koordinaten de alman slasly,

$$f(q_1, p_1, N_1) = \frac{1}{h^{2N_1} N_1!} \frac{e^{-\beta K(p_1, q_1, N_1)}}{Q_{N_1}(V_1, T)} \frac{1}{h^{2(N-N_1)} (N-N_1)!} \int d^{2(N-N_1)} p_2 d^{2(N-N_1)} q_2 e^{-\beta K(p_2, q_2, N-N_1)}$$

$Q_{N-N_1}(V_2, T)$

capa $\sum_{N_1} \int d^{2N_1} p_1 d^{2N_1} q_1 f(q_1, p_1, N_1) = 1$

olacati celele scuti.

$$f = \frac{1}{h^{2N_1} N_1!} \frac{Q_{N-N_1}(V_2, T)}{Q_{N_1}(V_1, T)} e^{-\beta K(p_1, q_1, N_1)}$$

$$Q_N = e^{-\beta A(V, T)} \quad (7.7) \quad \text{beknown}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Q_{N_1}}{Q_N} = \exp \left[+\beta \left(A(N, V, T) - A(N_1, V_1, T) \right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(q_1, p_1, N_1) = \frac{1}{h^{2N_1} N_1!} e^{-\beta [A(N-N_1, V-V_1, T) - A(N, V, T)]} e^{-\beta K(p_1, q_1, N_1)}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial N_1} \right)_{N=N_1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial V_1} \right)_{V=V} \approx -N_1 \mu + V_1 P$$

$-P$

$$\mathcal{J}(q, p, N) = \frac{1}{h^{3N} N!} e^{\beta(N\mu - PV)} e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}(p, q, N)}$$

$$\mathcal{J}(q, p, N) = \frac{1}{h^{3N} N!} e^{\beta(N\mu - PV)} e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}(p, q, N)}$$

(çindeki T heric z ile ilgili bilgi kelimesi.)

$$e^{\beta \mu} = z$$

$$= z^N e^{-\beta PV} \frac{1}{h^{3N} N!} e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}} \quad (0 < \mu < \infty)$$

Buğik sol. fun. $\mathcal{Z}(z, N, T) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} z^N Q_N(V, T)$

$$\sum_N \int dq dp \mathcal{J} = 1$$

$$e^{-\beta PV} \underbrace{\sum_N z^N \int dq dp \frac{e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}}}{h^{3N} N!}}_{\mathcal{Z}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\beta PV} = \mathcal{Z}(z, V, T) \Rightarrow \ln \mathcal{Z}(z, V, T) = \frac{\beta PV}{kT}$$

percaen otalamon:

$$\langle N \rangle = \frac{\sum_N z^N N Q_N}{\sum_N z^N Q_N}$$

$$= z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \ln \mathcal{Z}$$

$$\langle x \rangle = U = - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \mathcal{Z}(\beta, V, T)$$

7.4. Bereich kanonisch Topologischer Teilgebühren:

$$z \partial_z \langle N \rangle = z \partial_z (z \partial_z \ln \mathcal{Z})$$

$$= z \partial_z \left(\frac{\sum_n N z^n Q_n}{\sum_n z^n Q_n} \right)$$

$$= z \frac{(\sum N^2 z^{n-1} Q_n)(\sum_n z^n Q_n) - (\sum N z^{n-1} Q_n)(\sum_n N z^n Q_n)}{(\sum_n z^n Q_n)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(\sum N^2 z^n Q_n)(\sum_n z^n Q_n) - (\sum_n N z^n Q_n)^2}{(\sum_n z^n Q_n)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sum N^2 z^n Q_n}{\sum_n z^n Q_n} - \left(\frac{\sum N z^n Q_n}{\sum_n z^n Q_n} \right)^2$$

$$= \langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2 = z \partial_z (z \partial_z \ln \mathcal{Z})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial z} \frac{1}{\partial \mu} = \frac{kT}{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \quad e^{\beta \mu} = \mathcal{Z} \quad \left(\mu = \ln z \right)$$

$$= (kT)^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu^2} \ln \mathcal{Z} = kT^2 V \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \mu^2}$$

genel parametre
dalga uzunluğu

(T bağımlılığı var!
ama yaymıyız!)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial N} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial N} \frac{\partial}{\partial v} = -\frac{v}{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial v} = -\frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial v}$$

$$A(N, v, T) = N a(v)$$

$$v = V/N \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial v} \frac{\partial}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial v}$$

$$\left\{ \mu = \frac{\partial A}{\partial N} = a(v) - v \frac{\partial a}{\partial v} ; \quad \left(P = - \frac{\partial A}{\partial v} = - \frac{\partial a(v)}{\partial v} \right) \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial v} = -v \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial v^2} \quad \frac{\partial a(v)}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial a(v)}{\partial v} - v \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial v^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial \mu} = \frac{\partial P / \partial v}{\partial \mu / \partial v} = \frac{-\partial^2 a / \partial v^2}{-v \partial^2 a / \partial v^2} = \frac{1}{v} \quad \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial \mu^2} = -\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mu} = -\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{1}{\partial \mu / \partial v} = -\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{1}{\partial P / \partial v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2 = - \frac{N k T}{v^2 \partial P / \partial v} \quad \text{internal fluctuation?}$$

$$= \frac{\langle N \rangle k T}{v} \quad k_T = - \frac{1}{v (\partial P / \partial v)}$$

(dalga uzunluğu - dalga minimumu arasındaki mesafe)

Bu şekilde hesaplanabilir. N parçacık sahip olma olasılığı

$$W(N) \equiv Z^{-1} Q_N(v, T) \quad Z = \sum_N Z^{-1} Q_N$$

$$e^{\beta \mu N} = \exp(\beta \mu N - A(N, v, T))$$

Bu N = N̄ civarında hesaplanabilir. (genellikle N̄)

$$A(\bar{N}, v, T) = \bar{N} \ln z - k T \ln Z(v, v, T)$$

$$\bar{N} = \langle N \rangle = z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \ln Z \quad \text{büyükten azaltıp z elimine eder}$$

$$\partial P / \partial v = 0 \quad (\text{büyük miktarda civarında miktarda yavaş hareket eder})$$

7.5 Kinyasal Potansiyel

Sist V ve T de, potansiyel serbest enerji dA ise

Helmholtz serbest enerjisi dA kadar değişir.

$$dA = -PdV - SdT + \mu dN$$

($A = U - TS$ ini) (potansiyel serbest enerji)

$$dA = -PdV + TdS + \mu dN$$

μ da olumsuzla değişir mi? N azalır. Buna göre Gibbs serbest enerjisi,

$$dG = -VdP - SdT + \mu dN$$

$$\mu = \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial N} \right)_{V,T} = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial N} \right)_{P,T}$$

real gaz için; $Q_N = \frac{1}{h^{3N} N!} \int d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{p} e^{-\beta \sum \frac{p_i^2}{m}}$

$$= \frac{1}{N! h^{3N}} \left(\frac{V}{\lambda^3} \right)^N \quad \lambda = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m kT}}$$

$$Q_N = e^{-\beta A} \Rightarrow A = -kT \ln Q_N$$

$$= -kT N \left[\ln \frac{V}{N \lambda^3} + 1 \right]$$

$$\mu = \frac{\partial A}{\partial N} = kT \ln \lambda^3 n - kT N \left[\ln V - \ln N \lambda^3 + 1 \right]$$

$$\left(= kT \ln \left(\frac{\lambda^3}{N} \right)^{-1} \right) - kT \left[\ln \frac{V}{N \lambda^3} \right] - kT \left[-\frac{1}{N} \right]$$

Parçacık Sayın Koruması:

μ Laprangeı ortam olarak eleme alınır. Tünel enerjilerde

baryon ve antibaryon sayın arandaki fark korur. Örneğin, bir protonun sadece bir antiproton ile birliğe girtilip ya da yok edileceği anlaşılmıştır. Aynı şey elektron ile karşılaştığında birleşik leptonik toplulukta parçacık-antiparçacık sisteminin oluşum ve yok oluşu da aynıdır.

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 + \mathcal{H}_2 - \underbrace{\mu(N_1 - N_2)}_{\text{Laprangeı exp.}} \quad \text{BKT}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \sum_{N_1=0}^{\infty} \sum_{N_2=0}^{\infty} Q_{N_1} Q_{N_2} e^{\beta \mu (N_1 - N_2)}$$

$$= \sum_{N_1} \sum_{N_2} e^{-\beta (A_{N_1} + A_{N_2} - \mu (N_1 - N_2))}$$

$$\frac{\partial A_{N_1}}{\partial N_1} = \mu \quad \frac{\partial A_{N_2}}{\partial N_2} = -\mu$$

$$E = mc^2 + \frac{p^2}{2m} \quad \text{olur (parçacık enerjisi)}$$

bu bir enerji bulduğumuz
sadece + diğer enerji

$$\mu = kT \ln(\lambda^3 n_1) + mc^2$$

$$-\mu = kT \ln(\lambda^3 n_2) + mc^2$$

$$0 = 2mc^2 + kT \ln(\lambda^6 n_1 n_2) \Rightarrow \lambda^6 n_1 n_2 = 1$$

Yani sıfır fark $\rightarrow 0$

$\Rightarrow n_2 = 0$ Düşük sıcaklıklarda $kT \ll mc^2$

BS K bu sıcaklıklarda antiparçacık ihmal!

elektronun
 $0.5 \text{ MeV} = 6 \times 10^9 \text{ K}$

$$-2mc^2/kT$$

proton için $6 \times 10^{10} \text{ K}$

Kimyasal Denge:



Genelde, $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k$ the molekul tepdimeleri qayse

$\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_j$ cihyan.



Stoikiometriya ketsayiler.

Bir denge karsininda molekullerin kaysi kaysi indur.

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \nu_i X_i = 0 \quad i+j=k$$

komun qasan: $\frac{\delta N_1}{\nu_1} = \frac{\delta N_2}{\nu_2} = \dots = \delta N$

$\frac{\delta N_i}{\nu_i}$ i den bagimsiz olur.

Denge durumunda A + min.

$\Rightarrow \delta N_i$, A ya 1. mertebeli deqremer kidadah celilur olusur.

$$0 = \delta A = \sum \delta A_i = \sum \frac{\partial A}{\partial N_i} \delta N_i = \sum \mu_i \nu_i \delta N$$

$$\boxed{\sum_i \mu_i \nu_i = 0}$$

7.6. KKT ve BKT 'ın benzerliği:

$$\langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2 = \bar{N} kT \frac{1}{\sigma^2 (-\partial \bar{f} / \partial \sigma)} \quad \sigma \equiv v / N$$

"BKT daha her svt. ayn. N ye sahip"

$$\partial \bar{f} / \partial \sigma < 0 \Rightarrow \text{KKT} \equiv \text{BKT} \quad N \text{ pot. kaal. ul.}$$

$Q_N(v, T)$ verilir; $\mathcal{Z}(z, v, T) = \sum z^N Q_N(v, T)$ i bulalım.

(i) z ne verilir bu değeri bul;

$$\mathcal{Z}(z, v, T) \approx z^N Q_N(v, T)$$

ifadenin bazı N ler için doğrudur?

(ii) $N > 0$ için her zaman z ne bu değeri var mıdır?

Varsayımlar: (i) sist. in özellikleri sınırlı olsun, (ii) sist. in moleküller arası
dahil potansiyeller sınırlı, çaplı katı-küre itmesi + sınırlı
sınırlı pot. (iii) tutulmuş serbest enerji

$$A(v, T) = -\frac{1}{\beta} \ln Q_N(v) = -\frac{v}{\beta} f(v) \quad \text{sonuç}$$

$K_B T$ ve $\beta(v)$ bağımlıdır

$$f(v) = \frac{1}{v} \int_{v_0}^v d\sigma' \beta(\sigma')$$

$$\frac{1}{v} \ln Q_N = f \quad Q_N = e^{f v}$$

selektörle baktık olsun. (iii) $f(v)$ öyle ki $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \leq 0$ olsun.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f(v)}{\partial (1/v)} \leq 0 \quad \text{olmasını gerektirir.}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(z, \nu) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n Q_n(\nu) = \sum z^n e^{\nu f(\nu)}$$

$$= \sum e^{N \ln z + \nu f(\nu)} = \sum e^{N(\ln z + \frac{\nu}{N} f(\nu))}$$

$$\phi(\nu, z) \equiv f(\nu) + \frac{1}{\nu} \ln z \text{ olsun.}$$

$$\equiv \frac{\nu}{N}$$

$$= \sum_N e^{N \phi(\nu/N, z)} \quad \phi(z)$$

$$\phi(\nu, z) = \frac{1}{\nu} \ln z + \frac{1}{\nu} \int_{\nu_0}^{\nu} dr' \beta P(r')$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(\nu)}{\partial (\nu)^2} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \ln \frac{\partial^2}{\partial (\nu)^2} \leq 0 \text{ olması gerekir.}$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \nu^2} + \frac{1}{\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu} \leq 0 \right] \text{ olur. Belirli bir } V \text{ karni ile } V \text{ değeri max pozitif sayılır.}$$

$$N > N_0(V), \text{ olduğunda } Q_n = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}(z, \nu), N_0(V) \text{ mertebesinde bir pol. den. Bütün } V \text{ için } a, b \text{ için } N_0(V) = aV$$

$$\text{bir polinomlar kümesi en büyük değeri olan } e^{\nu \phi_0(z)} \text{ olsun.}$$

$$\text{Yani, } f_n(z) \text{ maka } \left\{ \phi\left(\frac{\nu}{N}, z\right) \right\} \text{ olarak önce } N=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$e^{\nu \phi_0} \leq \mathcal{L} \leq N(\nu) e^{\nu \phi_1(z)}$$

$$e^{\nu \phi_0} \leq \mathcal{L} \leq a\nu e^{\nu \phi_0}$$

$$\phi_0(z) \leq \frac{1}{V} \ln Z \leq \phi_0(z) + \frac{\ln(\alpha V)}{V}$$

$$\lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{V} \ln Z = \phi_0(z)$$

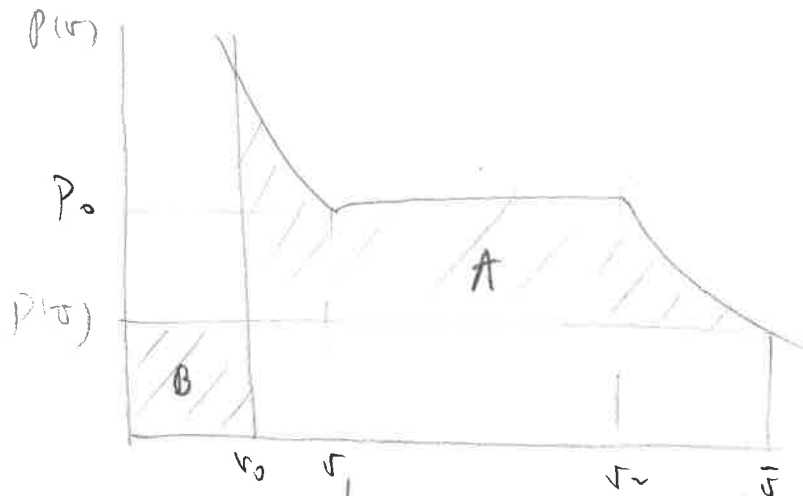
ϕ min en büyük değere karşılık gelen $\bar{v}$ ve $\bar{v}$ diyelim. $\bar{v}$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial v} (v, z) \right|_{v=\bar{v}} = 0 \quad \left. \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial v^2} \right|_{v=\bar{v}} < 0 \quad \text{Sartları ile belirleriz.}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial v} = -\frac{1}{\bar{v}} \ln Z + \frac{1}{\bar{v}} \int_{v_0}^{\bar{v}} dv' \beta P(v') + \frac{1}{\bar{v}} P(\bar{v}) = 0$$

$$\int_{v_0}^{\bar{v}} dv' \beta P(v') - \bar{v} \beta P(\bar{v}) = -\ln Z$$

$$\left[\int_{v_0}^{\bar{v}} dv' \beta P(v') - (\bar{v} - v_0) \beta P(\bar{v}) \right] - v_0 \beta P(\bar{v}) = -\ln Z$$



geometrik form:

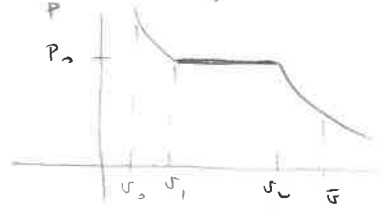
$$A - B = -\ln Z$$

Sonuç: Talim paketlenme kaeminden daha büyük V 'nin her değerine Z 'nin bir değeri karşılık gelir. Yan



i) eret' (ii) $\text{eret} \cdot v$

$$v_1 \leq v \leq v_2 \quad \text{aslıy} \quad \ln z_0 = \beta v_1 P(v_1) - \int_{v_1}^{v_2} dv' \beta (P(v'))$$



7.7. $W(N)$ 'nin davranışı:

bir sist. in BKT da N parçacıkta sahip olma olasılığı.

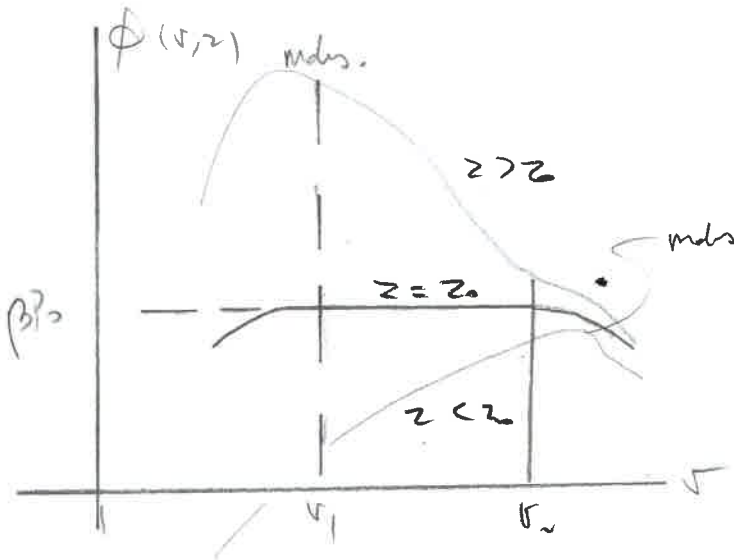
(7.49) $W(N) = z^N Q_N = e^{v \phi\left(\frac{v}{N}, z\right)}$ yeni birer detayını bulayalım. $P(v)$ bir emelli dağılım olduğu için.

$v_1 < v < v_2$ için $P = P_0 = \text{const.}$ olsun. v 'nin bir değeri için,

$$\phi = \frac{1}{v} [\ln z + \int_{v_1}^v dv' \beta P(v')] \quad 7.70$$

$$\phi(v, z) = \frac{1}{v} \left[\ln z + \int_{v_1}^v dv' \beta P(v') - \beta P_0 v_1 \right] + \beta P_0$$

$$= \frac{1}{v} \ln \frac{z}{z_0} + \beta P_0 \quad \text{for } v_1 < v < v_2$$



$$\int_{v_1}^v dv' \beta P(v') = \int_{v_1}^v dv' \beta P_0 +$$

$$\left(\beta P_0 \int_{v_1}^v dv' \right) = \beta P_0 (v - v_1)$$

$$y = e^x$$

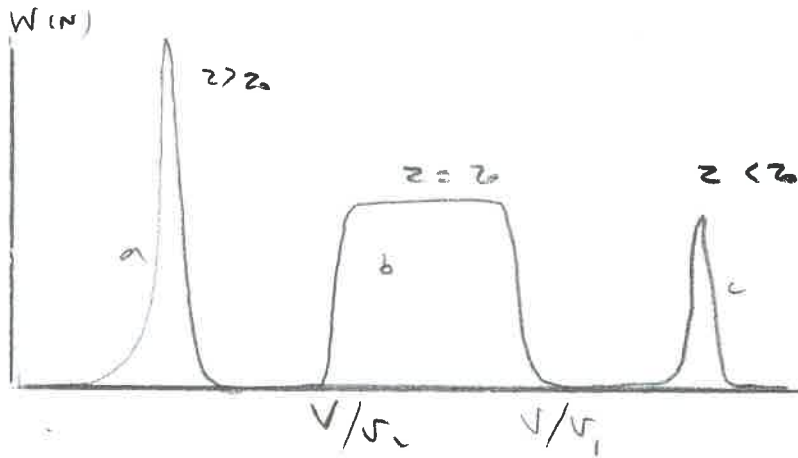
$$\ln y = x$$

$v_1 \leq v \leq v_2$ dışında şunlar kullanılır. $\phi(v, 1)$ (temel)

(a) $\partial \phi / \partial v$ her yerde sürekli (b) $\partial \phi / \partial v = 0$ olman $\partial \phi / \partial v \leq 0$ olmasını gerektirir. Yani ϕ 'nin min. v'ye göre.

(c) $z \neq z_0$ olduğunda ϕ' 'nin sadece bir maksimumu vardır.

$z = z_0$ da plato vardır.



$z = z_0$ için $v_1 \leq \frac{v}{v_1} \leq v_2$ aralığında N tane her değeri eşit olasılıkla bulunur.

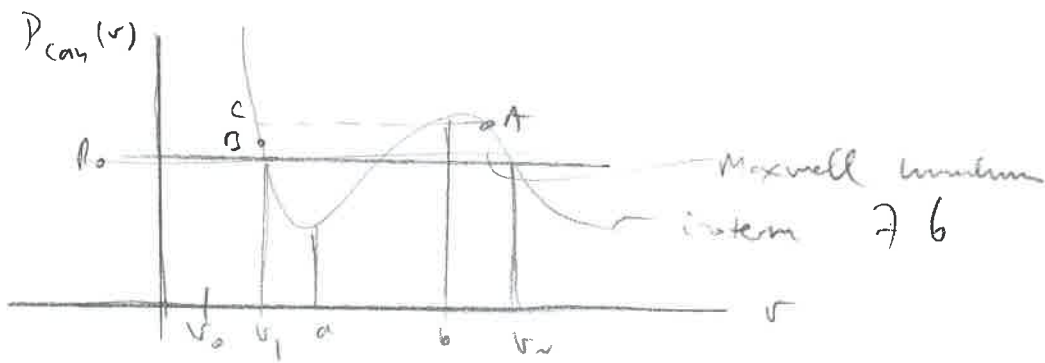
$i \left(\frac{1}{v_1} - \frac{1}{v_2} \right) v$ eşit olasılıklı sayı.

7.8. Maxwell kuralının

KT da P , $\partial P / \partial v \leq 0$ koşuluyla seçer ise BKT da da hesaplama basıncı P' dir. Tersine de ağırdır.

(a) Sadece verdiğimiz $\partial P / \partial v \leq 0 \Rightarrow KT$ da P , BKT da P ile uyum.

(b) Bazı v için $\partial P / \partial v > 0$ için BKT da P basıncı P den Maxwell kuralını ile bulunur.



$$Q_N(v) = e^{\beta F(v)}$$

$$F(v) = \frac{1}{v} \int_{v_0}^v dr' \beta P_{\text{can}}(r') \quad (7.85)$$

$$\beta P_{\text{can}}(v) = F(v) + v \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \quad (7.86) \quad \Phi(v, z) \equiv \frac{1}{v} \ln z + F(v) \quad (7.87)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v} + \frac{z}{v} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = \frac{\beta}{v} \frac{\partial P_{\text{can}}}{\partial v} \quad \begin{cases} > 0 & a < v < b \\ < 0 & \text{au\ss}erhalb \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{v} \ln Z(z, v) = \Phi(\bar{v}, z) = \max_v [\Phi(v, z)]$$

Bei der Maximierung:

$$\beta P_{\text{grc}}(\bar{v}) = \Phi(\bar{v}, z)$$

$\max_v \Phi$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v} = 0; \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v} \leq 0 \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v} = -\frac{1}{v^2} \ln z + \frac{\partial F}{\partial v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(v^2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \right)_{v=\bar{v}} = \ln z \quad (7.86) \text{ da } \text{bzw. relevant}$$

$$\beta P_{\text{can}} = F(v) + v \frac{\partial F}{\partial v}$$

$$= F(\bar{v}) + \frac{1}{\bar{v}} \ln z = \Phi(\bar{v}, z)$$

$$\beta P_{\text{grc}} = \Phi(\bar{v}, z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{P_{\text{can}} = P_{\text{grc}}}$$

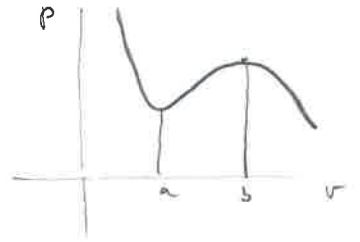
* $\bar{r}$ 'nin mümkün değerleri;

$$F(r) = \frac{1}{r} \int_{r_0}^r dr' \beta P_{cm}(r')$$

Ayrıca $\bar{r}$ (a, b) aralığında bulunamaz. Çünkü, bu bölgede $\partial^2 \Phi / \partial r^2 > 0$ dir. Bu bölgenin dışında $\partial \Phi / \partial r = 0$, $\partial^2 \Phi / \partial r^2 \leq 0$ dir. Sadece, $\partial \Phi / \partial r = 0$ $\bar{r}$ 'yi belirlemeye yeterlidir.

$$\Phi(r, z) = F(r) + \frac{1}{r} \ln z$$

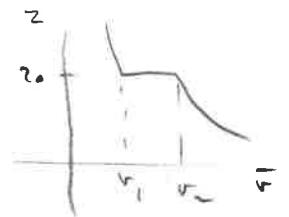
yani; $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} = \left(\frac{\partial F(r)}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \ln z \right)_{r=\bar{r}} = 0$



$$-\frac{1}{\bar{r}^2} \int_{r_0}^{\bar{r}} dr' \beta P_{cm}(r') + \frac{\beta}{\bar{r}} P_{cm}(\bar{r}) - \frac{1}{\bar{r}^2} \ln z = 0$$

$$\boxed{\int_{r_0}^{\bar{r}} dr' P_{cm}(r') - \bar{r} P_{cm}(\bar{r}) = -kT \ln z} \quad \star$$

$z = z_0$ da r_1, r_2 gibi 2 çözüm vardır.

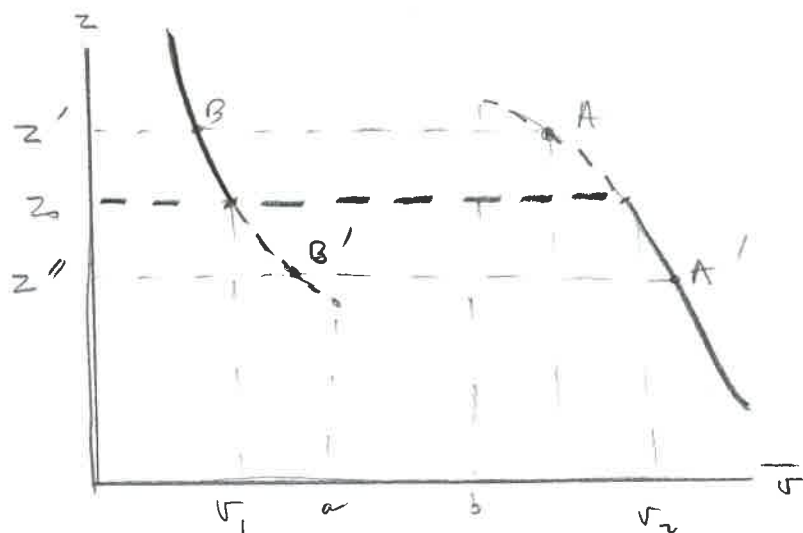


$$\Phi(r_1, z) = \Phi(r_2, z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -kT \ln z_0 &= \int_{r_0}^{r_1} dr' P_{cm}(r') - r_1 P_{cm}(r_1) - \Phi(r_1, z) \\ &= \int_{r_0}^{r_2} dr' P_{cm}(r') - r_2 P_{cm}(r_2) - \Phi(r_2, z) \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{cm}(r_1) = P_{cm}(r_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\int_{r_1}^{r_2} dr' P_{cm}(r') = (r_2 - r_1) P_{cm}(r_1)}$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow r_A \\ B \rightarrow r_B \end{array} \right\} \text{ortak } z \rightarrow z'$$

★ denklemin çözümleri olduğundan, $\Phi(r, z)$ 'nin 2 maksimum vardır. Birisi r_A ve r_B olur. Bu 2 maks aynı yükseklikte değildir, yüksek olan birimdir.

$$\Phi(r) = \frac{1}{r} \int_{r_0}^r dr' \beta P_{\text{can}}(r')$$

$$\beta P_{\text{can}}(r') = \Phi(r) + \frac{1}{r} \ln z = \bar{\Phi}(r, z)$$

$$\int_{r_A}^{r_B} dr' P_{\text{can}}(r') = r_A P_{\text{can}}(r_A) - r_B P_{\text{can}}(r_B)$$

$P_{\text{can}}(r_0) < P_{\text{can}}(r_A)$ olur. A b seçilirse inceleme için

$$\int_{r_0}^{r_A} dr' P_{\text{can}}(r') < (r_A - r_0) P_{\text{can}}(r_A)$$

$$\int_{r_0}^{r_A} dr' P_{\text{can}}(r') = r_B P_{\text{can}}(r_B) - r_0 P_{\text{can}}(r_0)$$

B c'den aldığı toplam ile

$$\int_{r_0}^{r_B} dr' P_{\text{can}}(r') < (r_B - r_0) P_{\text{can}}(r_B)$$

çünkü her 2 farklı ile aynı yükseklikte olduğu için

$$\Rightarrow P_{\text{can}}(V_A) \quad (P_{\text{can}}(V_B) \text{ ähnlich})$$

Benzerscheilde $\Phi(r_A', z'') \rightarrow \Phi(r_0', z'')$

Für eine weitere Lösung ist ähnlich

Prb. 7.1. (a) $P \equiv P(N, V, T)$ ideal gas

$$\mathcal{H}(p, q) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m}$$

$$Q_N(V, T) = \frac{1}{h^{3N} N!} V^N \int d^{3N} p \, e^{-\beta \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m}}$$

$$\int d^3 p_1 \, e^{-\beta p_1^2 / 2m} = \left(\frac{2m\pi}{\beta} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$= \frac{V^N}{h^{3N} N!} (2\pi m kT)^{3N/2} \quad P = - \frac{\partial A}{\partial V} \Big|_T = \frac{N kT}{V}$$

(b) $\mathcal{Z}(z, V, T) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} z^N Q_N(V, T) \quad z = e^{\beta \mu}$

$$\frac{PV}{kT} = \ln \mathcal{Z}(z, V, T) \quad \mathcal{Z} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} z^N \frac{1}{N!} \left[\frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m kT)^{3/2} \right]^N$$

$$= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{(zx)^N}{N!} = e^{zx}$$

$$\ln \mathcal{Z} = zx = z \left[\frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m kT)^{3/2} \right]$$

$$\langle N \rangle = \bar{N} = \frac{\sum_N N z^N Q_N(V, T)}{\sum_N z^N Q_N(V, T)} = z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \ln \mathcal{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{PV}{kT} = \bar{N}$$

7.3.

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2m} (\vec{p}_1^2 + \vec{p}_2^2) + \epsilon |r_{12} - r_0|$$

$$Q_N = \frac{1}{h^{3N} N!} \left\{ \int d\vec{p}_1 e^{-\beta \vec{p}_1^2 / 2m} \int d\vec{p}_2 e^{-\beta \vec{p}_2^2 / 2m} \right.$$

$$\times \left[\int_0^{r_0} d\vec{r}_1 d\vec{r}_2 e^{-\beta \epsilon (r_0 - r_{12})} + \int_{r_0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta \epsilon (r_{12} - r_0)} d\vec{r}_1 d\vec{r}_2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^{3N} N!} (2\pi m kT)^{3N/2} (2\pi m kT)^{3N/2}$$

$$\times \left\{ e^{-\beta \epsilon r_0} \int_0^{r_0} d\vec{r}_1 d\vec{r}_2 e^{+\beta \epsilon r_{12}} + e^{+\beta \epsilon r_0} \int_{r_0}^{\infty} d\vec{r}_1 d\vec{r}_2 e^{-\beta \epsilon r_{12}} \right\}$$

$$\int d^3\vec{r} \int d^3\vec{r}' e^{\pm \beta \epsilon r} = 4\pi V \left[\int_0^{r_0} r^2 dr e^{+\beta \epsilon r} + \int_{r_0}^{\infty} r^2 dr e^{-\beta \epsilon r} \right]$$

$$= \frac{(2\pi m kT)^{3N}}{h^{3N} N!} (4\pi V)^N \left\{ e^{-\beta \epsilon r_0} \int_0^{r_0} r^2 dr e^{+\beta \epsilon r} + e^{+\beta \epsilon r_0} \int_{r_0}^{\infty} r^2 dr e^{-\beta \epsilon r} \right\}^N$$

$$\frac{2r_0^3 (\beta \epsilon)^3 + 4 - 2e^{-\beta \epsilon r_0}}{(\beta \epsilon)^3}$$

$$A = -kT \ln Q_N$$

$$e^{-\beta \epsilon r_0} \frac{1}{(\beta \epsilon)^3} \int x^2 dx e^x + e^{\beta \epsilon r_0} \frac{1}{(\beta \epsilon)^3} \int x^2 dx e^{-x}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\beta \epsilon r_0}}{(\beta \epsilon)^3} \left\{ 2 - 2x + x^2 \right\} e^x + \frac{e^{\beta \epsilon r_0}}{(\beta \epsilon)^3} \left\{ -2 - 2x - x^2 \right\} e^{-x}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\beta \epsilon r_0}}{(\beta \epsilon)^3} \left\{ [2 - 2\beta \epsilon r_0 + (\beta \epsilon)^2] e^{\beta \epsilon r_0} \right\}$$

7.4. Van Leeuwen theorem: klasik olarak diamagnetizma yoktur.

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(\vec{p}_1 - \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{p}_N - \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}_N; q_1, \dots, q_N)$$

$$\vec{p}_i' = \vec{p}_i - \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}_i$$

$$dq_i' dp_i' = \boxed{1} dq_i dp_i = 1$$

Q_N $\mathcal{H}$ map alandırın yapalım.

$$N = kT \frac{\partial \ln Q_N}{\partial \mu} = 0$$

7.5. Paramagnetizma Langevin teorisi.



$$\mathcal{H}(p, q) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(p, q) - \mu H \sum_i \cos \alpha_i$$

$$(a) \quad Q_N = \frac{1}{h^{3N} N!} \int d^3p' d^3q' e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}(p', q')}$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^{3N} N!} \int d^3p d^3q e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}(p, q) + \beta \mu H \sum_i \cos \alpha_i} = e^{-\beta A(N, T)}$$

$$= A \left\{ \int_0^\pi \sin \alpha_i d\alpha_i \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_i e^{\beta \mu H \sum_i \cos \alpha_i} \right\}$$

$$= A$$

$$Q_1 = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_1 \sin \alpha_1 d\alpha_1 e^{\beta \mu H \cos \alpha_1}$$

$$\mu \beta H \cos \alpha_1 = u \Rightarrow -\mu \beta H \sin \alpha_1 d\alpha_1 = du$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{\mu \beta H} e^u = -\frac{1}{\mu \beta H} e^u \Big|_0^{\mu \beta H \cos \alpha_1} = -\frac{1}{\mu \beta H} e^{\mu \beta H \cos \alpha_1} \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\mu\beta\hbar} [e^{-\mu\beta\hbar} - e^{\mu\beta\hbar}] = \frac{2}{\mu\beta\hbar} \sinh \mu\beta\hbar$$

$$Q_1 = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{\mu\beta\hbar} \sinh \mu\beta\hbar = 4\pi \frac{\sinh \Theta}{\Theta} \quad \Theta = \mu\beta\hbar$$

$$Q_N = \underbrace{(A)}_{\text{norm. konstante}} \left[4\pi \frac{\sinh \Theta}{\Theta} \right]^N \quad \ln Q_N = \ln A + N \ln 4\pi \frac{\sinh \Theta}{\Theta}$$

$$M = kT \partial_{\hbar} \ln Q_N = N \mu \left(\coth \Theta - \frac{1}{\Theta} \right)$$

Langeweile formel.

$$\chi = kT \partial_{\hbar} \ln Q_N$$

$$= kT N \mu \left[-\coth \Theta (\mu\beta) - (-1/\hbar \mu\beta) \right]$$

$$= kT N \mu \frac{\mu}{kT} \left[-\coth \mu\hbar/kT + \frac{kT}{\hbar \mu} \right]$$

$$= \frac{N \mu^2}{kT} \left[\frac{1}{\Theta} - \coth \Theta \right]$$

(c) $kT \gg \mu\hbar$ $\chi \propto T^{-1}$; C

$$\coth \Theta \approx \frac{1}{\Theta} + \frac{\Theta}{3}$$

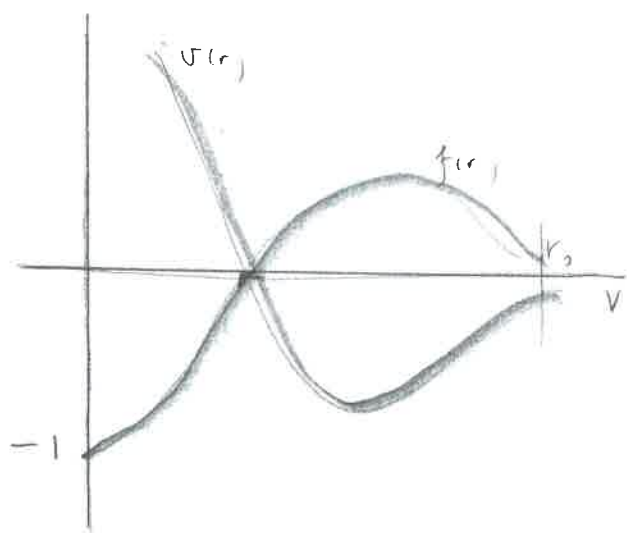
$$\chi \approx \frac{N \mu^2}{kT} \left[\frac{1}{\Theta} + \frac{\Theta}{3} - \frac{1}{\Theta} \right] = \frac{N \mu^2}{3kT} = \frac{C}{T}$$

oder: spin problem: QM sel. durch $\vec{J} = g \frac{e}{2mc} \vec{M}$

$$Q_1 = \sum_{m=-j}^{+j} e^{-\beta g \mu_B \vec{J} \cdot \vec{M}} \quad \text{oder: con.}$$

7.6. (a)

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{i,j} \underbrace{V_{ij}}_{V_{ij} = V(|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|)}$$



$$f_{ij} = f(|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|)$$

$$f(r) \equiv e^{-\beta V(r)} - 1$$

$$\ln(1 + f) = -\beta V$$

$$Q_N = \frac{V^N}{\lambda^{3N} N!} \int d^3r \, e^{-\sum_{i,j} \beta V_{ij}}$$

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m k T}}$$

$$= \frac{V^N}{\lambda^{3N} N!} \int d^3r \, \prod_{i,j} (1 + f_{ij})$$

$$A(V, T) = -kT \ln \left\{ \frac{1}{N! \lambda^{3N}} \int d^3r \, \prod_{i,j} (1 + f_{ij}) \right\}$$

$$P = - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial V} \right)_T = \frac{kT}{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \ln \left\{ \frac{1}{N! \lambda^{3N}} \int d^3r \, \prod_{i,j} (1 + f_{ij}) \right\} = \frac{kT}{N} \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial V} \left\{ \frac{V^N}{N! \lambda^{3N}} \int d^3r \, \prod_{i,j} (1 + f_{ij}) \right\}}{\frac{1}{N!} \frac{V^N}{\lambda^{3N}} \int d^3r \, \prod_{i,j} (1 + f_{ij})}$$

$V = V/N$

$$\frac{P}{kT} = 1 + V \frac{\partial}{\partial V} Z \quad Z \equiv \frac{1}{N} \ln \left[\frac{1}{V^N} \int d^3r \, \prod_{i,j} (1 + f_{ij}) \right]$$

$$(b) \quad \prod_{i,j} (1 + f_{ij}) = 1 + (f_{12} + f_{13} + \dots) + (f_{12}f_{13} + f_{12}f_{14} + \dots) = 1 + \sum_{i,j} f_{ij} + \sum \sum$$

$$Z(r, T) = \frac{1}{N} \ln \left\{ \frac{1}{V^N} \int d^3r_1 \dots d^3r_N \left(1 + \sum_{i,j} f_{ij} + \dots \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \ln \left\{ \frac{1}{V^N} \left[\frac{N(N-1)}{2} \int d^3r f(r) + 1 \right] \right\}$$

$N^2 \gg N$
 $N \rightarrow \infty$

$$\approx \frac{1}{N} \ln \left\{ 1 + \frac{N}{2V} \int d^3r f(r) + \dots \right\}$$

(c) $r_0^3/V \ll 1$ düşük yoğunluklarda

$$\frac{p}{kT} = 1 + \frac{1}{V} \ln \left\{ 1 + \frac{N}{2V} \int d^3r f(r) \right\}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{V} \frac{-\frac{N}{2V} \int d^3r f(r)}{1 + \frac{N}{2V} \int d^3r f(r)}$$

$$\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2V} \int_0^\infty dr 4\pi r^2 f(r)$$

(virial açılımındaki terimler)