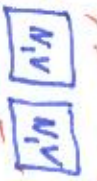


Technik:



2N1, 2V

S2 ≠ 2S1 ab Z = Z1^N

problematische Z →

$$\frac{1}{N_1} Z_1^N$$

Logik: für NSD 1

1/N1 ⇒ gleiche anzahl

ab symmetris (x1, y1, z1) ⇒ (x2, y2, z2) nachkommen nach mischung

19.10.2020

(1)

Zusatz CENMETO TEESSA

↳ phys. System - abh. relativistischer Energie $E^2 = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4 \Rightarrow E^2 = c^2 \hbar^2 k^2$

"mischung" $\sum_i \rightarrow \int dE \omega(E)$

Summe über mischungen

problematisch ab phys. System

Physiksystem & Hydrogenium: $E = \hbar \nu$ $dE = \hbar d\nu$

$$\frac{d^3 p d^3 x}{(2\pi \hbar)^3} = \frac{d^3 \hbar k d^3 x}{(2\pi)^3}$$

Barwertfunktion!

$$E^2 = c^2 \hbar^2 k^2$$

Stromwert

$$dE = \hbar c dk$$

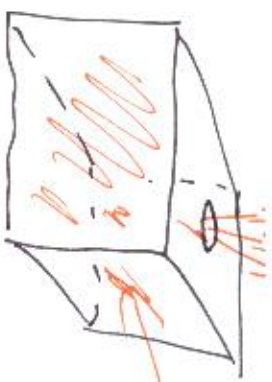
$$\sum_i \int d^3 x d^3 p \int d^3 x \frac{4\pi V}{(2\pi \hbar)^3} = \int dE \frac{VE^2}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3 c^3} =$$

$$= \int dV \frac{g_s V^2}{2\pi^2 c^3}$$

Spinwert degeneracia - due
für mischung System $g_s = 2$

$$\omega(\mathbf{v}) = g_s \frac{V v^2}{2\pi^2 c^3}$$

• pr. stavim do Planckov' nichl



→ *straniny*

↳ jednicicove shag done' V

$$Z_V = \sum_n e^{-\beta \epsilon_n} = \sum_n e^{-\beta k v n} = \text{geom. r. rad} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\beta k v}}$$

Nastropujeme pricu sistema, ale
potbu jednicicovite stavov \Leftrightarrow funkcnice v

musime funkcnice jednicicov' nichl stavu

↳ celozna vlnovluka suma: $Z = \prod_V Z_V$ *potrebujeme log Z*

$$\log Z = \sum_V \log Z_V = \int dV \omega(v) \log Z_V = -\frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \int dV v^2 \log(1 - e^{-\beta k v})$$

napr. stav: $\langle E \rangle = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log Z = +\frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \int dV v^2 \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\beta k v}} (-e^{-\beta k v}) (-k v)$

$$= \frac{V k}{\pi^2 c^3} \int_0^\infty dV v^3 \frac{e^{-\beta k v}}{1 - e^{-\beta k v}} = \left[x = \beta k v \right] = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{1}{\beta^4} \frac{1}{k^3} \int_0^\infty dx \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1}$$

laba nie
vedit' o
potrebujeme
ide c'aka
 $= \frac{-\pi^4}{15}$

pr. hustota energie

$$E = \frac{\langle E \rangle}{V} = \frac{\pi^2 k^4}{15 \pi^2 c^3} T^4$$

$$\text{kol energie} = \frac{E c}{4} = \sigma T^4$$

• Mak $\langle p \rangle = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} = \frac{1}{\Omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \log Z = \dots = \frac{\langle E \rangle}{3V}$

- statistiki v Bostologije
- ino dr pre idelno plin icolic

• $\langle E \rangle = \int_0^\infty dV \frac{V k}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{v^3}{\Omega k v - 1} = \int_0^\infty dV \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{v^2}{\Omega k v - 1} k v$

↳ kurbata analize v pibkon fobvra meii (E)
golko analize v pibvencicid (v, v+dv)

↳ Planck 1900 - Meicidk pvenctov; me drevicij

• Plavicij vj povicid : $k \rightarrow 0$; $\frac{1}{e^{k v} - 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{k v}$

kurbata analize ~ v^4
kurbata $v(v, v+dv) \sim v^2 \Rightarrow \langle E \rangle \rightarrow \infty$
problem

• Vison or Ralson : $k_{max} \sim \frac{1}{\lambda}$ $\lambda = \frac{2\pi c}{k v}$

↳ kurbata o fobvke Ralsonicicid, q'o fobvke Ralsonicicid o fobvke

↳ Homophisomorphism

↳ mixed product of two topological groups

• Entropy and Entropy $S(E, V, N) = k_B \log \Omega(E, V, N)$

Microcanonical Ensemble S and N fixed, E variable

$$- \frac{1}{T} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial E} \right)_{V, N}$$

$$- \frac{1}{P} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_{E, N}$$

Chemical potential

$$\frac{1}{T} = \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial E} \right|_{V, N}$$

$$P = T \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right|_{E, N}$$

$$\mu := -T \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial N} \right|_{E, V}$$

• Site analysis: μ and μ



$$\frac{\partial S_A}{\partial E} = \frac{\partial S_B}{\partial E} \Leftrightarrow \text{Energy homogeneity}$$

$$\frac{\partial S_A}{\partial V} = \frac{\partial S_B}{\partial V} \Leftrightarrow \text{Volume homogeneity}$$

$$\frac{\partial S_A}{\partial N} = \frac{\partial S_B}{\partial N} \Leftrightarrow \text{Particle homogeneity}$$

Price - T ?

$$dS = \frac{\partial S}{\partial E} dE + \frac{\partial S}{\partial V} dV + \frac{\partial S}{\partial N} dN$$

$$dE = T dS - P dV + \mu dN$$

μ : average energy per degree of freedom
 where μ is $dS = dV = 0$
 arbitrary

GRAV KANONIK SI BOZ

- analogi ke sistem gas partikel bebas

mikroskopis optik

$$p_i \sim \exp(-\beta \epsilon_i + \mu) \sim \exp(-\beta \epsilon_i + \mu) \sim \exp(-\beta \epsilon_i + \mu)$$

partikel mikroskopis memiliki energi ϵ_i

- Normalisasi partikel

$$Z = \sum_i \exp(-\beta(\epsilon_i - \mu))$$

grand kanonikal sum



Microkanonik SI BOZ

$$p_i = \frac{1}{Z} \exp(-\beta(\epsilon_i - \mu))$$

energi mikroskopis

partikel individu mikroskopis