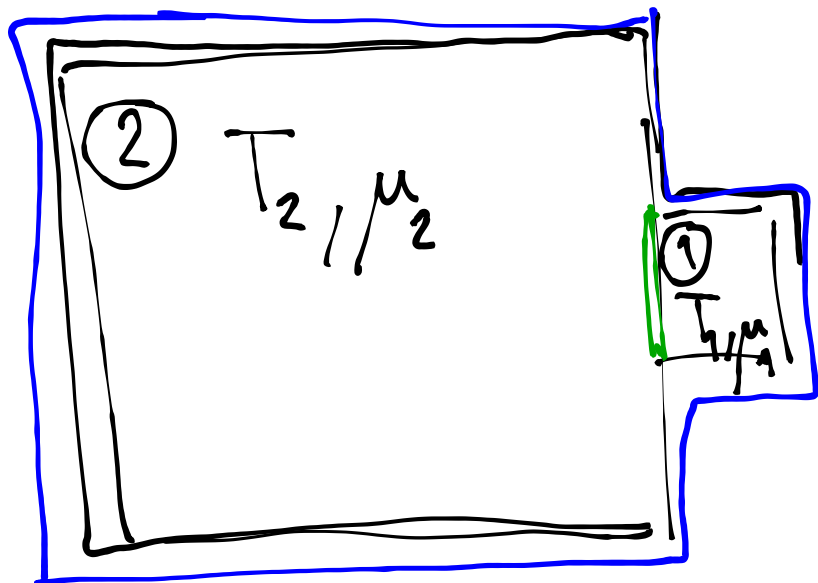


vie 23.oct. 2020.
▷ Ensemble Gran canónico: (T, V, μ)

Clase 11

Sistema volumen V , en contacto de energía y partículas



en equilibrio

$$T_1 = T_2 = T$$

$$\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu$$

$$E_1 \ll E_2 \approx E$$

$$V = V_1 + V_2$$

$$N_1 \ll N_2 \approx N$$

$$E = \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 + \mathcal{H}_2$$

Consideramos $\rho \approx \rho_1 \rho_2$

con $\rho_2 \approx \frac{1}{\Omega_2(E_2, N_2)}$ { reservorio muy grande! }

$$\Rightarrow \rho_1 \approx \rho \Omega_2(E_2, N_2)$$

Desarrollamos en serie Taylor $\Omega_2(E - \mathcal{H}_1, N - N_1)$

$$k_B \ln \Omega_2 = S_2(E - \mathcal{H}_1, N - N_1)$$

$$S_2(E - \mathcal{H}_1, N - N_1) \approx S_2(E, N) - \mathcal{H}_1 \left. \frac{\partial S_2}{\partial E_2} \right|_{E_2=E} - N_1 \left. \frac{\partial S_2}{\partial N_2} \right|_{N_2=N} + \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{H}_1^2, N_1^2)$$

$$S_2 \approx S_2|_{\bar{E}, N} - \frac{\mathcal{H}_1}{T} + \frac{\mu}{T} N_1 \quad \left| \text{Exp} \right.$$

$$\Omega_2 \approx e^{S_2/k_B} e^{-\frac{\mathcal{H}_1}{k_B T}} e^{\frac{\mu}{k_B T} N_1}$$

$$\therefore p_1 = \rho e^{-\beta(\mathcal{H}_1 - \mu N_1)} \quad ; \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$$

→ de factor de normalización.

$$e^{-\beta(\mathcal{H}_1(q_1, p_1) - \mu N_1)}$$

$$p_1 \rightarrow p_1(q, p_1, N_1)$$

$$\sum_{N_1=0}^{\infty} \int \frac{d^{3N} q_1 d^{3N} p_1}{N! h^{3N}} e^{-\beta(\mathcal{H}(q_1, p_1) - \mu N_1)}$$

$\Xi(\beta, \mu)$
función de part. grc.

Luego

$$P_{gc} = \frac{e^{-\beta(\mathcal{H}(q,p) - \mu N)}}{\mathcal{Z}(\beta, \mu)}$$

$P_{gc}(q,p;N)$ estado

gran canónico

Con $\mathcal{Z}(\beta, \mu) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \int \frac{d^3q d^3p}{N! h^{3N}} e^{-\beta(\mathcal{H}(q,p) - \mu N)}$

• Para sistemas discretos:

$$P_{\{i, N\}} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{Z}} e^{-\beta(E_i - \mu N)}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \sum_{\{\text{estados}\}} e^{-\beta(E_i - \mu N)}$$

→ incluye # de partículas.

• La termodinámica :

$$dE = Tds - pdv + \mu dN$$

$$d(E - TS - \mu N) = -SdT - pdv - Nd\mu$$

$$\Phi = \Phi(T, v, \mu) = E - TS - \mu N$$

$$\Phi(T, v, \mu) = -kT \ln \mathcal{Z}(T, v, \mu)$$

$$\Phi = - \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \mathcal{Z}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = e^{-\beta \Phi} ; \quad -S = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial T}$$

$$- \langle N \rangle = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \mu}$$

• Relación del gran canónico con el canónico:

$$\mathcal{Z} = \sum_N \underbrace{\int \frac{d^3q d^3p}{N! h^{3N}} e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}}}_{= Z(\beta, N)} \cdot e^{\beta \mu N}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} (e^{\beta \mu})^N Z_N(\beta)$$

$e^{\beta\mu}$: fugacidad

• caso discreto:

$$p_{i,N} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{Z}_\alpha} e^{-\beta(E_i - \mu N)} ; \mathcal{Z}_\alpha = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\{\alpha\}} e^{-\beta(E - \mu N)} \quad \text{discreto.}$$
$$= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} (e^{\beta\mu})^N \mathcal{Z}_N(\beta)$$

• Para sistemas no-interactuantes:

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 + \mathcal{H}_2 + \mathcal{H}_3 \dots \mathcal{H}_M$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}_1 \dots \mathcal{Z}_M.$$

• Si hay N partículas no-interactuantes, e indistinguibles.

$$\mathcal{Z} = \frac{\mathcal{Z}^N}{N!}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{N!} [e^{\beta\mu} \mathcal{Z}]^N = \exp(e^{\beta\mu} \mathcal{Z})$$

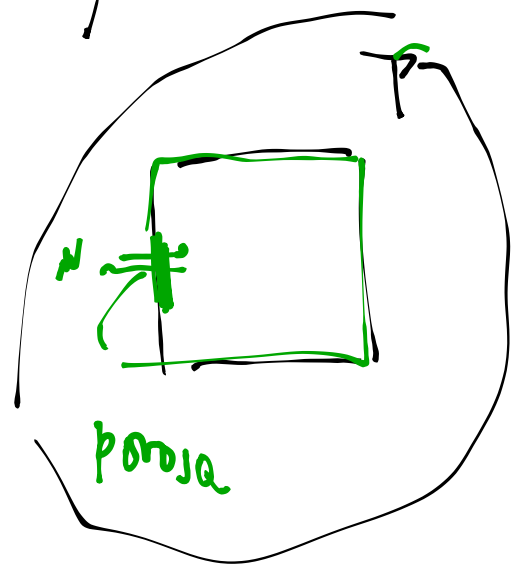
$\downarrow$
 $\mathcal{Z}$ de 1 partícula.

▷ Gas Ideal: $Z = V \left(\frac{2m\pi k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} = \frac{V}{\lambda^3}$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \exp \left[e^{\beta\mu} V \left(\frac{2m\pi k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \right]$$

$$\Phi(T, V, \mu) = -kT e^{\beta\mu} V \left(\frac{2m\pi k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\Phi = -kT e^{\beta\mu} \frac{V}{\lambda^3}$$



$$\langle N \rangle = - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \mu} = e^{\beta\mu} V \left(\frac{2m\pi k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2}$$

luego: $\boxed{\mathcal{Z} = e^{\langle N \rangle}} \text{ gas ideal.}$

• ¿cual es la probabilidad de tener un estado con N partículas (independiente de los valores de (q, p))

$$\mathcal{P}_N = \frac{\int \frac{dq dp}{N! h^{3N}} e^{-\beta(x - \mu N)}}{\mathcal{Z}} = \frac{e^{+\beta\mu N}}{\mathcal{Z}} \cdot \frac{Z^N}{N!}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_N = \frac{e^{\beta \mu N}}{\mathcal{Z}} z^N = \frac{1}{N!} \frac{\langle N \rangle^N}{e^{\langle N \rangle}}$$

