





$$Z_N = (Z_{sp})^N$$

$\epsilon_1 = +\epsilon$        $\epsilon_2 = -\epsilon$        $g_1 = g_2 = 1$

Quantity	Formula
Partition function	$Z_N = 2^N \cosh^N(a)$
Helmholtz free energy	$F = -Nk_B T \ln(z) = -Nk_B T \ln\{2 \cosh(a)\}$
Entropy	$S = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N} = Nk_B \ln\{2 \cosh(a)\} - a \tanh(a)$
Internal energy	$U = -\left(\frac{\partial \ln Z_N}{\partial \beta}\right)_{V,N} = -N \epsilon \tanh(a)$
Heat capacity	$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_H = -T \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial T^2}\right)_{V,N} = \frac{Nk_B a^2}{\cosh^2 a}$
Total magnetic moment	$M = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial H}\right)_{V,N} (= N\bar{\mu} = \frac{\mu e^a - \mu e^{-a}}{e^a + e^{-a}} = N\mu \tanh(a))$

$\epsilon_0 = 0$        $Z_{sp}$        $g_1 = g_2 = 1$        $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon$

$Z_{sp}$       -1

$Z_2$       -2

$Z_2$       -3

$Z_{sp}$       -1

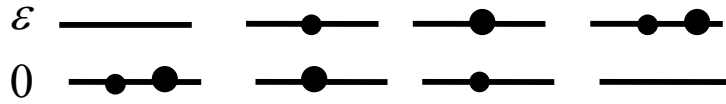
$\epsilon_1 = \epsilon$  ———●—————

$\epsilon_0 = 0$  —●————— 3

$$Z_{\text{sp}} = e^0 + e^{-\beta\varepsilon}$$

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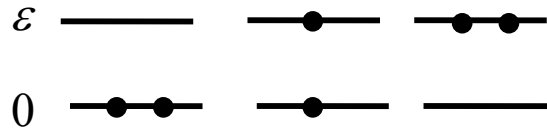
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$$Z_2 = e^0 + 2e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon} = (Z_{\text{sp}})^2$$

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$$Z_2 = e^0 + 2e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-\beta\varepsilon} \neq (Z_{\text{sp}})^2$$

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$$Z = \frac{Z_{sp}^N}{N!}$$

$$N_i = N g_i \frac{e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}}{Z_{sp}}$$

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$$f(\varepsilon_i) = \frac{N_i}{g_i} = N \frac{e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}}{Z_{sp}}$$

"Average number of particles per quantum state"

:

$$P_i = \frac{N_i}{N} = g_i \frac{e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}}{Z_{sp}}, \text{ with } N \rightarrow \infty$$

:

$$\sum_i P_i = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_i \varepsilon_i P_i = U$$

:

$$\bar{f} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i N_i f(\varepsilon_i) = \frac{1}{Z_{sp}} \sum_i g_i f(\varepsilon_i) e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}$$

$$: \quad , N \rightarrow \infty \text{ حيث } P_i = \frac{N_i}{N} :$$

$$s = \frac{S}{N} = -k_B \sum_i P_i \ln P_i$$

degeneracy ولهم  $200 k_B T$  ،  $100 k_B T$  0 :

$Z_{sp}$  . احسب أيضاً الإسكان النسبي لكل مستوي ومتوسط الطاقة عند درجة

بالترتيب 1، 3، 5.

الحرارة  $T = 100 \text{ K}$

الحل:

$$Z_{sp} = \sum_i g_i e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i} = 1 + 3e^{-1} + 5e^{-2} = 2.78$$

الإسكان النسبي لكل مستوي يعطي بالعلاقة

$$P_i = \frac{N_i}{N} = g_i \frac{e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}}{Z}$$

بالتالي احتمالية وجود الجسيم بكل مستوي يعطي بالقيم:

$$p_0 = \frac{1}{Z} = 0.360, \quad p_1 = \frac{3e^{-1}}{Z} = 0.397, \quad p_2 = \frac{5e^{-2}}{Z} = 0.243$$

$i$	$g_i$	$\varepsilon_i$	$g_i e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}$	$P_i = g_i \frac{e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}}{Z_{sp}}$	$\varepsilon_i p_i$
0	1	0	1	0.360	
1	3	$100 k_B T$	$3e^{-1}$	0.397	
2	5	$200 k_B T$	$5e^{-2}$	0.243	
			$Z_{sp} = 2.78$	Total = 1	$\bar{U} = 88.3 k_B$

The average energy is

$$\bar{U} = (0 \times p_0 + 100 \times p_1 + 200 \times p_2) k_B = 88.3 k_B$$

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$$Z_{\text{sp}} = \sum_i g_i e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}$$

$$Z_{\text{sp}} = \int g(\varepsilon) e^{-\beta \varepsilon} d\varepsilon$$

:

$$Z_{\text{sp}} = \frac{1}{h^3} \int g(\mathbf{p}) e^{-\beta \varepsilon} d\mathbf{p} d\mathbf{r}$$

$\mathbf{r}$

$\mathbf{p}$

$N$

:

$$f(\varepsilon) = \frac{N(\varepsilon)}{g(\varepsilon)} = N \frac{e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}}{\int g(\varepsilon) e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i} d\varepsilon}$$

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$g_i$

$g(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon$

$g_i$

:  $Z_{\text{sp}}$

$\varepsilon + d\varepsilon$   $\varepsilon$

$$Z_{\text{sp}} = \int_0^{\infty} g(\varepsilon) e^{-\beta \varepsilon} d\varepsilon$$

:

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

$$g(\varepsilon) = \frac{V}{2\pi^2} \left( \frac{m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon}$$

:

$$Z_{\text{sp}} = \int_0^{\infty} g(\varepsilon) e^{-\beta \varepsilon} d\varepsilon = \frac{V}{2\pi^2} \left( \frac{m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{\varepsilon} e^{-\varepsilon/k_B T} d\varepsilon$$

$$= \frac{V}{2\pi^2} \left( \frac{m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} (k_B T)^{3/2} \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{y} e^{-y} dy}_{\Gamma(3/2) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}} = \frac{V}{2\pi^2} \left( \frac{m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} (k_B T)^{3/2} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$= V \left( \frac{2\pi m k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} = V \left( \frac{2\pi m}{\beta h^2} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$Z_N = (Z_{\text{sp}})^N \quad N$$

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$$Z_N = (Z_{\text{sp}})^N = V^N \left( \frac{2\pi m}{\beta h^2} \right)^{3N/2}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} F &= -k_B T \ln(Z_{\text{sp}})^N \\ &= -k_B T \left( N \ln V + N \ln \left( \frac{2\pi m}{\beta h^2} \right)^{3/2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

:

$$p = - \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \right)_{T, \beta} = N k_B T \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow pV = N k_B T,$$

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$$\begin{aligned} U &= - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z_N = - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left( \frac{-F}{k_B T} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (\beta F) \\ &= \frac{3N}{2\beta} = N \bar{\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T$$

$$C_V = \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_{V, N} = \frac{3}{2} N k_B$$

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$$S = - \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_{V,N} = Nk_B \left[ \ln V + \frac{3}{2} \ln T + S_0 \right],$$

$$S_0 = \frac{3}{2} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{2\pi mk}{h^2} \right) + 1 \right]$$

$$s = S / n :$$

$$: \quad Nk/n=R$$

$$s = c_v \ln T + R \ln v + s_0$$

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$$\lim_{T \rightarrow 0} S \neq 0 \quad T \rightarrow 0 \quad -1$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow 0} S = 0$$

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$$T \rightarrow 0 \quad \varepsilon = 0$$

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