

Partition Function and its Applications

Partition Function and its Applications

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Partition Function and its Applications

Partition Function and its Applications

– I

Partition Function for Non-Degenerate states

"Z_{sp}"

Z_{sp} .

"Partition function" "Single particle"

() "Zustandsumme"

:" e^{-β ε_i} Z_{sp}

-1

Z_{sp} = ∑_i e^{-β ε_i} (1)

:" -2

Z_{sp} = ∑_i g_i e^{-β ε_i} (2)

:" -3

β -4

g_i g(ε) -5

1 -6

(1)

Partition Function and its Applications

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$$g_1 = g_2 = 1 \quad \varepsilon$$

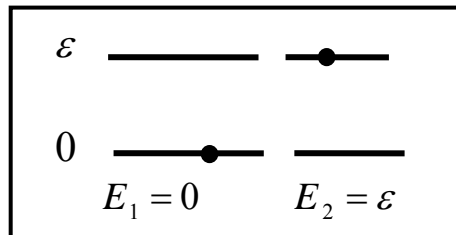
$$Z_{sp} \quad -1$$

$$Z_2 \quad -2$$

$$Z_2' \quad -3$$

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-1



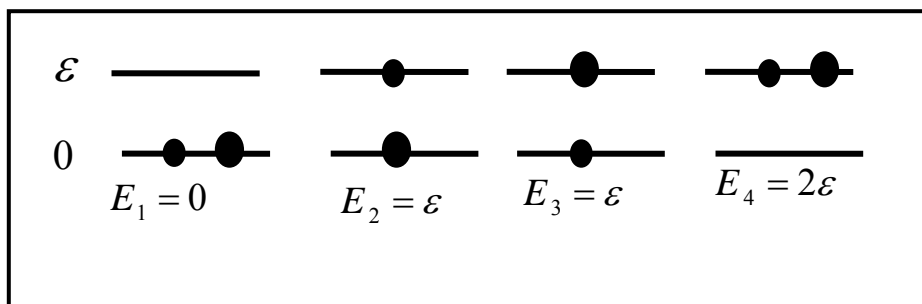
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$$Z_{sp} = \sum_{i=1}^2 e^{-\beta E_i} = e^{-\beta E_1} + e^{-\beta E_2}$$

$$= e^0 + e^{-\beta \varepsilon} = 1 + e^{-\beta \varepsilon}$$

- 2

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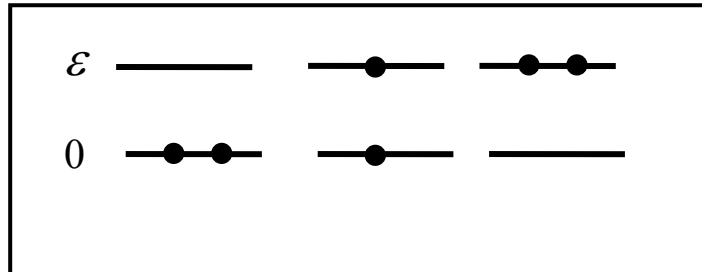


Partition Function and its Applications

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_2 &= \sum_{i=1}^4 e^{-\beta E_i} = e^{-\beta E_1} + e^{-\beta E_2} + e^{-\beta E_3} + e^{-\beta E_4} \\
 &= e^{-\beta(0+0)} + e^{-\beta(0+\varepsilon)} + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon+0)} + e^{\beta(-\varepsilon-\varepsilon)} \\
 &= 1 + 2e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon} = (1 + e^{-\beta\varepsilon})^2 \\
 &= (Z_{sp})^2
 \end{aligned}$$

-3

:



$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_2^{\setminus} &= \sum_{i=1}^3 e^{-\beta E_i} = e^{-\beta E_1} + e^{-\beta E_2} + e^{-\beta E_3} \\
 &= e^{-\beta(0+0)} + e^{-\beta(0+\varepsilon)} + e^{\beta(-\varepsilon-\varepsilon)} \\
 &= 1 + e^{-\beta\varepsilon} + e^{-2\beta\varepsilon} \\
 &\neq (Z_{sp})^2
 \end{aligned}$$

:

Z_N

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Z_{sp}

Partition Function and its Applications

$$Z_N = (Z_{\text{sp}})^N \quad (3)$$

$$\boxed{Z_N = \frac{Z_{\text{sp}}^N}{N!}} \quad (4)$$

$$n_i = N g_i \frac{e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}}{Z_{\text{sp}}} \quad (5)$$

$$f(\varepsilon_i) = \frac{n_i}{g_i} = N \frac{e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}}{Z_{\text{sp}}} \quad (6)$$

$$P_i = \frac{n_i}{N} = g_i \frac{e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}}{Z_{\text{sp}}}, \text{ with } N \rightarrow \infty \quad (7)$$

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

$$\bar{f} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i n_i f(\varepsilon_i) = \frac{1}{Z_{\text{sp}}} \sum_i g_i f(\varepsilon_i) e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i} \quad (8)$$

$$N \rightarrow \infty \quad P_i = \frac{n_i}{N} \quad (9)$$

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

Partition Function and its Applications

$$\varepsilon_3 = 200 k_B \quad \varepsilon_2 = 100 k_B \quad \varepsilon_1 = 0 :$$

$$. Z_{\text{sp}} \quad . g_3 = 5 \quad g_2 = 3 \quad g_1 = 1$$

$$. T = 100 \text{ K}$$

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:الحل

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

$$= 1 + 3e^{-100 k_B / 100 k_B} + 5e^{-200 k_B / 100 k_B}$$

$$= 1 + 3e^{-1} + 5e^{-2} = 2.78$$

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

:

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{Z} = 0.360, \quad P_1 = \frac{3e^{-1}}{Z} = 0.397, \quad P_2 = \frac{5e^{-2}}{Z} = 0.243$$

i	g_i	ε_i	$g_i e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}$	$P_i = g_i \frac{e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}}{Z_{\text{sp}}}$	$\varepsilon_i P_i$
0	1	0	1	0.360	0
1	3	$100 k_B$	$3e^{-1}$	0.397	$39.7 k_B$
2	5	$200 k_B$	$5e^{-2}$	0.243	$48.6 k_B$
			$Z_{\text{sp}} = 2.78$	Total = 1	$\bar{E} = 88.3 k_B$

:

$$\bar{E} = \sum_i \varepsilon_i P_i = (0 \times P_0 + 100 \times P_1 + 200 \times P_2) k_B$$

$$= 88.3 k_B$$

Partition Function and its Applications

-II

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

$$Z_{sp} = \int g(\epsilon) e^{-\beta \epsilon} d\epsilon \tag{1}$$

(III) $g(\epsilon)$

$$Z_{sp} = \frac{1}{h^3} \int g(\epsilon) e^{-\beta \epsilon} d\epsilon d^3r \tag{2}$$

r ϵ . N d^3r

$$f(\epsilon) = \frac{N(\epsilon)}{g(\epsilon)} = N \frac{e^{-\beta \epsilon_i}}{\int g(\epsilon) e^{-\beta \epsilon_i} d\epsilon} \tag{3}$$

.() (2) :

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$g(\epsilon)d\epsilon$. g_i

$$\int_{\epsilon}^{\epsilon+d\epsilon} Z_{sp}$$

$$g(\epsilon) = 4\pi V \left(\frac{2m}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

:
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Partition Function and its Applications

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{\text{sp}} &= \int_0^{\infty} g(\varepsilon) e^{-\beta \varepsilon} d\varepsilon = 4\pi V \left(\frac{2m}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{\varepsilon} e^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T}} d\varepsilon \\
 &= 4\pi V \left(\frac{2m}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} (k_B T)^{3/2} \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{y} e^{-y} dy}_{\Gamma(3/2) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}} = \frac{V}{2\pi^2} \left(\frac{m}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} (k_B T)^{3/2} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \\
 &= V \left(\frac{2\pi m k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} = V \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta h^2} \right)^{3/2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\boxed{Z_N = (Z_{\text{sp}})^N = V^N \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta h^2} \right)^{3N/2}} \quad (4)$$

:

$$\ln(Z_{\text{sp}})^N = N \ln V + N \ln \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta h^2} \right)^{3/2}, \quad (4a)$$

$$= N \ln V + \frac{3}{2} N \ln \left(\frac{2\pi m k_B}{h^2} \right) + \frac{3}{2} N \ln(T) \quad (4b)$$

$$\beta = 1/k_B T$$

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- III

(4)

- i

Partition Function and its Applications

(4) :

$$F = -k_B T \ln(Z_{sp})^N = -Nk_B T \ln(Z_{sp})$$

$$p = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_{T,\beta} = Nk_B T \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z_{sp}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} = Nk_B T \frac{\partial \{(4.a)\}}{\partial V}$$

$$= Nk_B T \frac{1}{V}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{pV = Nk_B T}, \quad (5)$$

- ii

$$U = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z_N = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \{(4.a)\}$$

$$= -\left(\frac{3}{2} \beta \left(-\frac{1}{\beta^2}\right)\right) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{N}{\beta} = \frac{3}{2} Nk_B T$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{U = \frac{3}{2} Nk_B T} \quad (6)$$

$$\boxed{\bar{E} = \frac{U}{N} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T} \quad (7)$$

- iii

Partition Function and its Applications

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_{V,N} = \frac{3}{2} Nk_B \tag{8}$$

-iv

$$S = - \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_{V,N} = Nk_B \left[\ln V + \frac{3}{2} \ln T + S_0 \right], \tag{9}$$

$$S_0 = \frac{3}{2} \left[\ln \left(\frac{2\pi mk}{h^2} \right) + 1 \right] \tag{9}$$

$$s = c_v \ln T + R \ln v + s_o \tag{10}$$

$$R = \frac{Nk_B}{n} \quad s = \frac{S}{n} \tag{9}$$

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

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

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

-2

-IV

-1

$$E_i = i \varepsilon, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Partition Function and its Applications

$$. g_i = g = 1$$

$$. \varepsilon \ll k_B T$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{sp} &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} g_i e^{-\beta E_i} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta E_i} \\ &= 1 + e^{-\beta \varepsilon} + e^{-2\beta \varepsilon} + \dots \\ &= 1 + x + x^2 + \dots, \quad x = e^{-\beta \varepsilon} < 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-e^{-\beta \varepsilon}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{E} &= \frac{U}{N} = -\frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z_N \\ &= -\frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{-\beta \varepsilon}} \right)^N = -\frac{1}{N} \ln (1-e^{-\beta \varepsilon})^{-N} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln (1-e^{-\beta \varepsilon}) = \frac{\varepsilon e^{-\beta \varepsilon}}{1-e^{-\beta \varepsilon}} \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon}{e^{\beta \varepsilon} - 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$: \quad \varepsilon \ll k_B T$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{\varepsilon}{e^{\beta \varepsilon} - 1} \approx \frac{\varepsilon}{\cancel{\lambda} + \beta \varepsilon + \dots - \cancel{\lambda}} \approx \frac{1}{\beta} = k_B T$$

.v m

N

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Partition Function and its Applications

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})h\nu, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\frac{h\nu}{k_B T} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\hat{H}(p_x, q_x) = \frac{\hat{p}_x^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \hat{x}^2, \quad \omega = 2\pi\nu$$

$$Z_{\text{sp}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\beta H} \frac{dp_x dx}{h} = \frac{1}{h} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\beta p_x^2}{2m}} dp_x}_{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi m}{\beta}}} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\beta m \omega^2 x^2}{2}} dx}_{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\beta m \omega^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi m}{\beta}} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\beta m \omega^2}} = \frac{1}{\beta \hbar \omega}, \quad \hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$$

$$Z_N = (Z_{\text{sp}})^N = \left(\frac{1}{\beta \hbar \omega} \right)^N$$

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})h\nu, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Partition Function and its Applications

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$$\hat{H}(p, z) = \left[\frac{\hat{p}_x^2}{2m} + \frac{\hat{p}_y^2}{2m} + \frac{\hat{p}_z^2}{2m} \right] + mgz,$$

$$\int d^3r = \underbrace{\int dx dy}_{\pi R^2} \int dz = \pi R^2 \int dz$$

$$Z_{sp} = \frac{1}{h^3} \int d^3r d^3p e^{-\beta \frac{p^2}{2m} - \beta mgz}$$

$$= \frac{\pi R^2}{h^3} \underbrace{\left(\int_0^\infty dz e^{-\beta mgz} \right)}_{\frac{1}{\beta mg}} \underbrace{\left(\int_{-\infty}^\infty dp_x e^{-\beta \frac{p_x^2}{2m}} \right)^3}_{\left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{h^3} \frac{\sqrt{m}}{2g} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\beta} \right)^{5/2}$$

$$Z_N = \frac{1}{N!} (Z_{sp})^N$$

$$F = Nk_B T \ln Z_N \approx Nk_B T \left[\ln N - 1 - \ln Z_{sp} \right]$$

Partition Function and its Applications

$$C_V = -T \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial T^2} \right)_V = \frac{5}{2} N k_B$$

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$$Z = aVT^4$$

$$S, P, U, a$$

$$U = 4Nk_B T, P = Nk_B T / V, S = Nk_B [5 + \ln(aVT^4 / N)] :$$

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N

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$$g_1 = g_2 = 1$$

$$\varepsilon_{\uparrow} = -\varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon_{\downarrow} = +\varepsilon$$

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Quantity (الكمية الفيزيائية)	Formula (الصيغة)
	$Z_N = 2^N \cosh^N(a), \quad a = \beta\varepsilon$
	$F = -Nk_B T \ln(z) = -Nk_B T \ln\{2 \cosh(a)\}$
	$S = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_{V,N} = Nk_B [\ln\{2 \cosh(a)\} - a \tanh(a)]$
	$U = -\left(\frac{\partial \ln Z_N}{\partial \beta} \right)_{V,N} = -N \varepsilon \tanh(a)$
	$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_H = -T \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial T^2} \right)_{V,N} = \frac{Nk_B a^2}{\cosh^2 a}$

Partition Function and its Applications

$$\begin{aligned}
 q = -3/4 \quad Z_{sp} = A \beta^q \quad Z_{sp}^N \quad . F = -Kx^3 \quad -3 \\
 : \quad . A = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \left(\frac{4}{K}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{\frac{2m\pi}{h^2}} \\
 F = -k_B T \ln Z_N = Nk_B T \left[\frac{3}{4} \ln \beta - \ln A \right] \\
 P = -\left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial V}\right)_T = 0 \\
 S = -\left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial T}\right)_N = Nk_B \left[\frac{3}{4} \ln \beta + \ln A + \frac{3}{4} \right] \\
 U = F + TS = \frac{3}{4} Nk_B T \\
 C_V = -T \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial T^2}\right)_V = \frac{3}{4} Nk_B
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 : \quad \varepsilon = c |p|, \quad N \quad -4 \\
 : \quad . \quad \varepsilon \quad p \quad c > 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{sp} &= \frac{1}{h^3} \underbrace{\int d^3 r}_V \int d^3 p e^{-\beta cp} = \frac{V}{h^3} 4\pi \left(\int_0^\infty dp p^2 e^{-\beta cp} \right) \\
 &= \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial (\beta c)^2} \underbrace{\left(\int_0^\infty dp e^{-\beta cp} \right)}_{\left(\frac{1}{\beta c}\right)} = \frac{8\pi V}{h^3} \left(\frac{1}{\beta c}\right)^3,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_N = \frac{1}{N!} Z_{sp}^N$$

Partition Function and its Applications

$$F = -k_B T \ln Z_N = k_B T (N \ln N - N) - Nk_B T \ln Z_{sp},$$

$$C_v = -T \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial T^2} \right)_{N,V} = -Nk_B T \frac{\partial^2}{\partial T^2} (-3T \ln T) \\ = 3Nk_B$$

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-5

$$E_n = n\varepsilon, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

:

$$g_n = n + 1$$

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-

$$Z_{sp} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_n e^{-\beta E_n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) e^{-\beta \varepsilon n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n, \quad x = e^{-\beta \varepsilon} \\ = \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x^m, \quad m = n + 1, \\ = \frac{d}{dx} (1-x)^{-1} = (1-x)^{-2} = (1 - e^{-\beta \varepsilon})^{-2}$$

-

$$\langle E_i \rangle = - \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} = \frac{2\varepsilon}{1 - e^{-\beta \varepsilon}}$$

:

$$Z_N = \left(\frac{1}{\beta \hbar \omega} \right)^N$$

-6

$$F = -k_B T \ln Z_N = Nk_B T \ln(\beta \hbar \omega)$$

$$\mu = k_B T \ln(\beta \hbar \omega)$$

$$P = 0$$

Partition Function and its Applications

$$S = Nk_B [\ln(\beta\hbar\omega) + 1]$$

$$U = Nk_B T = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}Nk_B T\right)$$

$$C_P = C_v = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{N,V} = Nk_B$$

$$) \quad Z_N = (2 \sinh a)^{-N} \quad -7$$

$$\quad \quad \quad :(\beta = 1/k_B T \quad a = \beta\hbar\omega/2.$$

$$F = -k_B T \ln Z_N = N \left[\frac{\hbar\omega}{2} + k_B T \ln(1 - e^{-2a} \beta\hbar\omega) \right]$$

$$U = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z = N \left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \right) \coth a = N \left[\frac{\hbar\omega}{2} + \frac{\hbar\omega}{e^{2a} - 1} \right]$$

$$C_P = C_v = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{N,V} = Nk_B \frac{e^{2a}}{(e^{2a} - 1)^2} (2a)^2$$

$$S = \frac{U - F}{T} = Nk_B [a \coth a - \ln(2 \sinh a)]$$

$$a \rightarrow 0$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega + Nk_B T$$

Partition Function and its Applications

(9.A)

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(Gibbs' Paradox)

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Mixing of two different ideal gases at constant temperature

(1) (N_1, V_1, S_1, T)

(1)

() (N_2, V_2, S_2, T) (

(1)

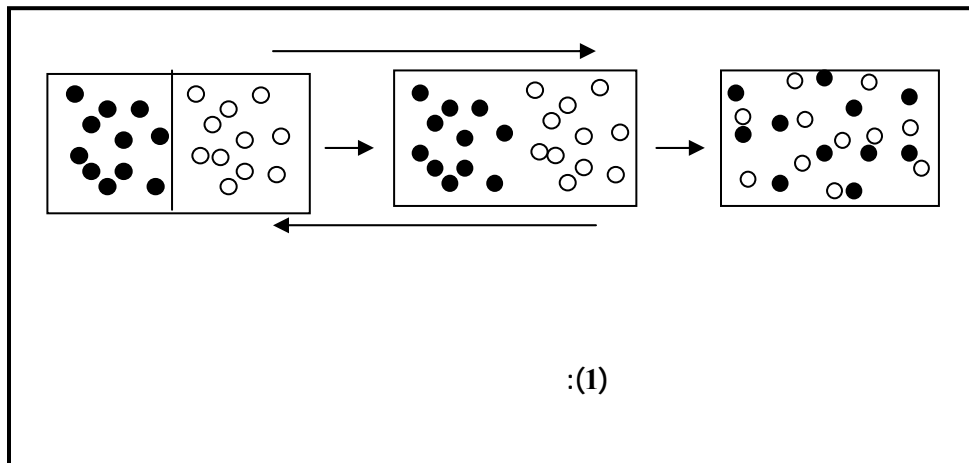
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(N, V, S_{mix}, T)

$$V = V_1 + V_2$$



Partition Function and its Applications

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta S &= S_{mix} - (S_1 + S_2) \\
 &= N_1 k_B \ln(V) + N_2 k_B \ln(V) - N_1 k_B \ln(V_1) - N_2 k_B \ln(V_2) \\
 &= N_1 k_B \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_1}\right) + N_2 k_B \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_2}\right) > 0 \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$N_1 = N_2 = N,$$

$$V_1 = V_2 = \frac{V}{2}$$

$$\Delta S = 2Nk_B \ln 2$$

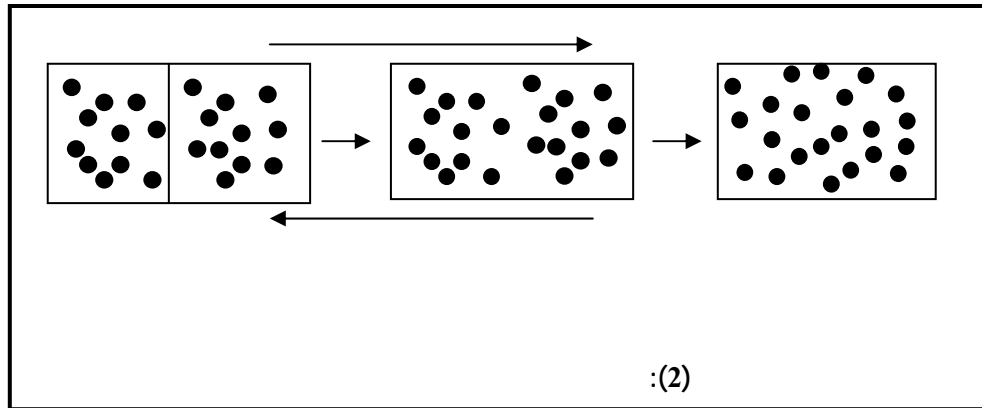
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Mixing of two identical ideal gases at constant temperature

Partition Function and its Applications

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$$\Delta S = S_{mix} - (S_1 + S_2) = 0$$



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(1)

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

(A)

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Z_{sp}

$$\ln Z = N \ln Z_{sp} - (N \ln N - N),$$

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Partition Function and its Applications

$$S = k_B N \ln\left(\frac{V}{N}\right) + \frac{3}{2} k_B N \left[\ln\left(\frac{2\pi m k_B T}{h^2}\right) + \frac{5}{2} \right] \quad (2)$$

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(2)

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$$S = S_1 + S_2,$$

$$S_i = k_B N_i \ln\left(\frac{V_i}{N_i}\right) + \frac{3}{2} k_B N_i \left[\ln\left(\frac{2\pi m_i k_B T}{h^2}\right) + \frac{5}{2} \right], \quad i = 1, 2 \quad (3)$$

:

$$V = V_1 + V_2$$

$$S_{mix} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \left\{ k_B N_i \ln\left(\frac{V}{N_i}\right) + \frac{3}{2} k_B N_i \left[\ln\left(\frac{2\pi m_i k_B T}{h^2}\right) + \frac{5}{2} \right] \right\} \quad (4)$$

(1)

(4) (3)

$$m_1 = m_2 = m$$

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$$\frac{N}{V} = \frac{N_1}{V_1} = \frac{N_2}{V_2}$$

$$S'_{mix} = k_B N \ln\left(\frac{V}{N}\right) + \frac{3}{2} k_B N \left[\ln\left(\frac{2\pi m k_B T}{h^2}\right) + \frac{5}{2} \right] \quad (5)$$

