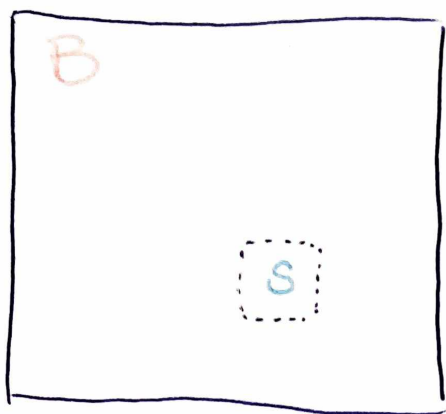


Distribuzione Gran Canonica



S scambia Materia con B

1) B+S isolato

2) $B \gg S$

3) Interazione a corto raggio

$N = N_B + N_S$ è costante ma N_S no!

N_S è una variabile fluttuante come le variabili microscopiche di S che sono $\{p_s, q_s\}$

impuls delle particelle di S
coordinate delle particelle di S

1) è isolato la sua distribuzione è Micro canonica

$$\Delta(E-H) = \Delta(E-H_S - H_B - \cancel{H_{SB}})$$

(B) interazione a corto raggio

inlega sui gradi di lib di (B) per ottenere la distribuzione dei gradi di libertà di (S)

$$\mathcal{G}(p_s, q_s; N_s) \propto \int dp_B dq_B \Delta(E-H_S-H_B)$$

$$\Delta'(E-H_S, N-N_S)$$

$$\propto e^{\frac{E}{k_B}}$$

$$S(E-H_S, N-N_S) = S(E, N) - \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial E} H_S \right)}_{\frac{1}{T_B}} - \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial N} N_S \right)}_{-\frac{\mu_B}{T_B}} + \mathcal{O}(E_S^2, N_S^2)$$

Nello sviluppo quando la dimensione di S è trascurabile allora il B coincide con $B+S$ e quindi

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial E} \right)_{E_S=0} = \frac{1}{T_B}$$

Bagno

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial N} \right)_{N_S=0} = \frac{\mu_B}{T_B}$$

potenziale chimico di B

La seconda deriva dal 1 e 2 principio sistemi aperti

$$\begin{array}{c} \mu dN \rightarrow \\ dQ \rightarrow \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \\ dU \uparrow \end{array} \right] \rightarrow dL = p dV$$

$$dQ + \mu dN = dU + p dV$$

$$T dS = dU + p dV - \mu dN \rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial N} \right) = - \frac{\mu}{T}$$

La Funzione di Partizione Gran Canonica si ottiene sommando su P_S, q_S e su N_S e dividendo per $h^{3N_S} N_S!$ per particelle identiche

$$\mathcal{Z}_{gc} = \sum_{N_S=0}^{\infty} e^{\frac{\mu}{k_B T} N_S} \int \frac{dP^{3N_S} dq^{3N_S}}{h^{3N_S} N_S!} e^{-\frac{H_S}{k_B T}}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}_{ge}(T, V, \mu) = \sum_N e^{\beta \mu N} \mathcal{Z}_{con}(T, V, N)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}_{con}(T, V, N) = \int \frac{d^3p d^3q}{h^{3N} N!} e^{-\beta H} \quad \Omega = -\frac{1}{\beta} \ln \mathcal{Z}_{ge}$$

gas perfetto

$$\Omega = -PV \rightarrow \text{eq. di stato}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}_{con} = \frac{V^N}{N!} \frac{1}{\lambda^{3N}}$$

$$N = -\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \mu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}_{ge} &= \sum_N e^{\beta \mu N} \frac{V^N}{N!} \frac{1}{\lambda^{3N}} = \sum_N \frac{1}{N!} \left(e^{\beta \mu} \frac{V}{\lambda^3} \right) \\ &= \exp \left(e^{\beta \mu} \frac{V}{\lambda^3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Omega = -\frac{1}{\beta} \ln \mathcal{Z} = -\frac{e^{\beta \mu} V}{\beta \lambda^3} = -k_B T e^{\frac{\mu}{k_B T}} \frac{V}{\lambda^3} \quad \text{esl. 8.2}$$

$$PV = e^{\beta \mu} \frac{V}{\lambda^3} \quad \text{eq. di stato?}$$

$$\langle N \rangle = \frac{\sum_N N e^{\beta \mu N} \mathcal{Z}_{con}}{\sum_N e^{\beta \mu N} \mathcal{Z}_{con}} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \Omega = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln \mathcal{Z}_{ge}$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \Omega = e^{\beta \mu} \frac{V}{\lambda^3}$$

$$PV = \langle N \rangle k_B T$$

$$\langle N \rangle = e^{\beta \mu} \frac{V}{\lambda^3}$$

$$P(N) = \frac{e^{\beta \mu N} Z_{\text{con}}(N)}{\sum_N e^{\beta \mu N} Z_{\text{con}}(N)} = \frac{e^{-\beta(F - \mu N)}}{Z_{\text{gcon}}}$$

piccolo intorno al massimo

$$F - \mu N = F(\bar{N}) - \mu \bar{N} + \frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial N^2} \right|_{\bar{N}} (N - \bar{N})^2$$

distrib gauss da

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{\beta \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial N^2} \right)} \quad \text{fluttuazioni del numero}$$

$$\sum_N (N - \langle N \rangle)^2 P(N) = \sigma_N^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{(\partial \beta \mu)^2} \ln Z_{\text{gcon}} =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta \mu} \frac{1}{Z_{\text{gcon}}} \sum_N N e^{\beta \mu N} Z_{\text{con}} = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \mu}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \langle N \rangle = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \frac{1}{Z_{\text{gcon}}} \sum_N N e^{\beta \mu N} Z_{\text{con}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\sum_N \beta N^2 e^{\beta \mu N} Z_{\text{con}}}{Z_{\text{gcon}}} - \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\left(\sum_N N e^{\beta \mu N} Z_{\text{con}} \right) \left(\frac{\partial Z_{\text{gcon}}}{\partial \mu} \right)}{Z_{\text{gcon}}^2}$$

$$= \langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2$$

$$\beta \sum_N N e^{\beta \mu N} Z_{\text{con}}$$

$$\sigma_N^2 = \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \beta \mu} = \langle N \rangle \quad \text{nel gas perfetto}$$

$$\langle N \rangle = e^{\beta \mu} \frac{V}{\lambda^3} \quad \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \beta \mu} = \langle N \rangle$$

$$\langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2 = \langle N \rangle \quad \frac{\langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2}{\langle N \rangle^2} = \frac{1}{\langle N \rangle} \rightarrow 0$$

$$P(N) = \frac{e^{\beta \mu N} \frac{1}{N!} \left(\frac{V}{\lambda^3} \right)^N}{\sum_N e^{\beta \mu N} \frac{1}{N!} \left(\frac{V}{\lambda^3} \right)^N} = \frac{\frac{1}{N!} \left(\frac{V e^{\beta \mu}}{\lambda^3} \right)^N}{\sum_N \frac{1}{N!} \left(e^{\beta \mu} \frac{V}{\lambda^3} \right)^N \exp(x)} = \frac{x^N / N!}{\exp(x)}$$

$$P(N) = e^{-x} x^N / N! \quad \text{poisson}$$

Equivaleaza la comuna e gran numero

1. f. T.

$$Z(\mu, V, T) = \sum_N e^{\beta \mu N} Z_N(V, T)$$

↑ funzione canonica

del sistema

$$Z(\mu, V, T) = \sum_N e^{-\beta [F_N(V, T) - \mu N]}$$

↑ del sistema ↑ del bagno

$$\sum_N \rightarrow \int dN$$

quando consideriamo variazioni di
1 particella su $N = 10^{23}$

$$\int dN e^{-\beta [F(N, V, T) - \mu N]} = e^{-\beta [F(\bar{N}, V, T) - \mu \bar{N}]} \int dN e^{-\frac{(N - \bar{N})^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$\bar{N}$ si deduce da $\frac{\partial}{\partial N} F(N, V, T) - \mu = 0$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N} \right)_{N=\bar{N}} = \mu \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu_S = \mu_B \quad \underline{\text{equilibrio di fase}}$$

SISTEMA = μ_S

la σ^2 si deduce da

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial N^2} (F(N, V, T) - \mu N) \Big|_{N=\bar{N}} = \left(\frac{\partial \mu_S}{\partial N} \right)_{N=\bar{N}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_N^2} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial N^2} \right)$$

ma F è estensiva $F = N f$
 ↑ energia totale
 × particelle
 intensiva

$$F(kV, T) = k F(V, T)$$

se poniamo $k = \frac{1}{N}$

$$F\left(\frac{V}{N}, T\right) = \frac{1}{N} F(V, T) = f$$

dunque f è una funzione di $V/N = 1/\rho$ — in meno

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial N} = \frac{\partial}{\partial N} N f\left(\frac{V}{N}, T\right) = f + N \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma} \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial N} \quad \sigma = \frac{V}{N}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial N} = f - \sigma \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma} \quad \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial N} = -\frac{V}{N^2} = -\frac{\sigma}{N}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial N^2} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma} \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial N} - \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial N} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma} - \sigma \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \sigma^2} \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial N} = \frac{\sigma^2}{N} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \sigma^2}$$

ma

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_{N,T} = -P \quad \left(\frac{\partial N f}{\partial N \sigma}\right)_{N,T} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma}\right)_{N,T} = -P$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial N^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{N} \left(-\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial \sigma}\right)_{N,T}\right) \quad \text{ma } k_T = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T = -\frac{1}{\sigma} \left(\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial P}\right)_T$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial N^2} = \frac{\sigma}{N k_T}}$$

$$\boxed{\sigma_N^2 = \frac{N k_T k_T}{\sigma} = N \rho k_T k_T} \quad \text{a N}$$

glutine numero

cfr $\sigma_E^2 = k_B T^2 C_V \propto N$