

Wärme - Übung 7

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$$1) Z(\epsilon) = \sum_n e^{-\frac{\epsilon_n}{kT}}$$

$$(a) \text{ wg. } E_j = \mu H (S_1 + S_2 + \dots + S_N)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ist} \\ Z(\epsilon) &= \left(\sum_{S_1=\pm} e^{-x S_1} \right) \left(\sum_{S_2=\pm} e^{-x S_2} \right) \dots \left(\sum_{S_N=\pm} e^{-x S_N} \right) \\ &= 2 \cosh x \quad \left[x \equiv \frac{\mu H}{kT} \right] \\ &= (2 \cosh x)^N \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = -NkT \ln(2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{kT}) \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial H} \right)_T = -NkT \frac{\frac{\mu}{kT} \sinh \frac{\mu H}{kT}}{\cosh \frac{\mu H}{kT}} = -N \mu \tanh \frac{\mu H}{kT} \checkmark$$

schw. im
NW Aufg.

$$(b) \left(\sum_{S_j=\pm} e^{-x S_j} \right) \rightarrow \left(\int d\Omega_j e^{-x \cos \theta_j} \right), \text{ dann ist}$$

$$Z(\epsilon) = \left(\int d\Omega_1 e^{-x \cos \theta_1} \right) \dots \left(\int d\Omega_N e^{-x \cos \theta_N} \right)$$

$$\left[d\Omega = d\varphi \sin \theta d\theta = -d\varphi d\cos \theta \right. \\ \left. \rightarrow -\int_1^{-1} d\cos \theta e^{-x \cos \theta} = \left[-\frac{1}{x} e^{-xy} \right]_{y=-1}^1 = \frac{2 \sinh x}{x} \right]$$

$$= \left(4\pi \frac{\sinh \frac{\mu H}{kT}}{\frac{\mu H}{kT}} \right)^N \quad \Rightarrow F = -NkT \left\{ \ln \frac{4\pi kT}{\mu H} + \ln \sinh \frac{\mu H}{kT} \right\} \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow M = -NkT \left\{ -\frac{1}{H} + \frac{\mu}{kT} \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{\mu H}{kT} \right\} \checkmark$$

Wä-Ü7

$$\boxed{A2} \quad Z = \frac{1}{h^{3N} N!} V^N \int d^3 p_1 \dots d^3 p_N e^{-\beta \sum_i \frac{p_i^2}{2m}}$$

$$\left[= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dp e^{-\frac{\beta p^2}{2m}} = \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta} \right)^{1/2} \right]$$

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

$$\Rightarrow F = -kT \ln Z = -NkT \left\{ \ln \frac{V}{Nh^3} \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} + 1 \right\} (*)$$

$$\text{Z} \quad G = F + pV = F - \frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \cdot V$$

$$= F + NkT = -NkT \ln \frac{V}{Nh^3} \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2}$$

und mit $V = \frac{NkT}{p}$ (ideales Gas)

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\mu = \frac{G}{N} = -kT \ln \frac{kT}{ph^3} \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} = \mu(p, T)}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$S = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} = Nk \left\{ \dots \right\} + Nk \frac{3}{2} (**)$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} Nk + Nk \ln \left(\frac{V}{N} \left(\frac{2\pi m kT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \right) = \frac{5}{2} Nk + Nk \ln \left(\frac{V}{N} \left(\frac{4\pi m U}{3Nk^2} \right)^{3/2} \right)$$

$$= S(U, V)$$

(*) , (**)

$$\underline{\underline{U = F + TS = \frac{3}{2} NkT}}$$

aber müssen noch (*) nach $U(S, V)$ umstellen:

$$e^S = e^{\frac{5}{2} Nk} \left(\frac{V}{N} \left(\frac{4\pi m U}{3Nk^2} \right)^{3/2} \right)^{Nk} \Rightarrow e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk}} = e^{\frac{5}{3} \left(\frac{V}{N} \right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{4\pi m}{3Nk^2} \right)^{1/2} U}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{U = e^{\frac{2}{3} \frac{S}{Nk} - \frac{5}{3} \left(\frac{N}{V} \right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{3Nk^2}{4\pi m} \right)}} = U(S, V)}$$

Damit werden

$$C = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} = \frac{3}{2} Nk$$

$$\text{und } p = - \frac{\partial F}{\partial V} = \frac{NkT}{V}$$

im Einklang mit der
id. Gasgleichung

Zur 2a)

Zustandssumme bei kontinuierlichen
Energien \rightarrow Integral mit $\frac{1}{h}$ pro
Dimension.

Vorfaktor $\frac{1}{N!}$ "tilgt" un-
unterscheidbarkeit
der Partikel identische Gastzustände!

✓ durch