

(2009 2.1)

A02

Mixing 2 gases, different initial temperatures T_1, T_2 ; N_1, N_2 ; V_1, V_2 . Evaluate change in entropy upon mixing when (i) gases are identical. (ii) distinct gases. Show that (ii) case is larger and explain.

Solution (Huang 6.6 - Gibbs Paradox)

We have shown in class that entropy of ideal gas

$$S(E, V) = Nk \ln \left(V \left(\frac{4\pi m}{3h^2} \frac{E}{N} \right)^{3/2} \right) + \frac{3}{2} Nk$$

using $u = \frac{3}{2} kT$

$$S_0 = \frac{3k}{2} \left(1 + \ln \frac{4\pi m}{3h^2} \right)$$

we have

$$S = Nk \ln (V u^{3/2}) + N S_0$$

Therefore when we mix 2 different gases we have

$$S = S_1 + S_2 \rightarrow \Delta S = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2$$

$$\Delta S_i = S_i^{\text{after}} - S_i^{\text{before}} = N_i k \left(\ln (V u^{3/2}) - \ln (V_i u_i^{3/2}) \right)$$

$$= N_i k \ln \left(\frac{V}{V_i} \left(\frac{T}{T_i} \right)^{3/2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta S}{k} = N_1 \ln \left(\frac{V_1 + V_2}{V_1} \left(\frac{T}{T_1} \right)^{3/2} \right) + N_2 \ln \left(\frac{V_1 + V_2}{V_2} \left(\frac{T}{T_2} \right)^{3/2} \right) > 0$$

$$\left(T = \frac{N_1 T_1 + N_2 T_2}{N_1 + N_2} \right) \text{ according to } E_1 = \frac{3}{2} N_1 k T_1, E_2 = \frac{3}{2} N_2 k T_2$$

$$E = E_1 + E_2 = \frac{3}{2} (N_1 + N_2) k T = \frac{3}{2} N_1 k T_1 + \frac{3}{2} N_2 k T_2$$

What happens when $T_1 = T_2$, and gases are the same?
 assume $V_1 = V_2 = \frac{V}{2}$, $T_1 = T_2 = T$, $N_1 = N_2 = \frac{N}{2}$

we get

$$\Delta S^{\text{identical}} = \frac{N}{2} \ln\left(\frac{V}{V/2}\right) + \frac{N}{2} \ln\left(\frac{V}{V/2}\right) = N \ln 2 > 0$$

Problem! This is the Gibbs paradox.

Since we can imagine any gas as a series of smaller gases mixing then we have $S \rightarrow \infty$.

Gibbs' solution:

We assume particles are indistinguishable therefore we have over-counted the states $\Xi(E)$ by a factor of $N!$. This means we must

$$S \rightarrow S - \ln(N!) \approx S - N \ln N + N$$

$$\frac{S_i}{k} = N_i \ln\left(\frac{V_i}{N_i} U_i^{3/2}\right) \quad \text{giving}$$

$$\frac{S_{\text{before}}}{k} = N_1 \ln\left(\frac{V_1}{N_1} U_1^{3/2}\right) + N_1 S_0 + N_2 \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{N_2} U_2^{3/2}\right) + N_2 S_0$$

$$\frac{S_{\text{after}}}{k} = (N_1 + N_2) \ln\left(\frac{V_1 + V_2}{N_1 + N_2} U^{3/2}\right) + (N_1 + N_2) S_0$$

$$\frac{\Delta S}{k} = \text{for different gases we have } N_1 \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_1} \frac{N_1}{N} \left(\frac{T}{T_1}\right)^{3/2}\right) + N_2 \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_2} \frac{N_2}{N} \left(\frac{T}{T_2}\right)^{3/2}\right)$$

but now for $N_1 = N_2 = \frac{N}{2}$, $V_1 = V_2 = \frac{V}{2}$, $T_1 = T_2 = T$ we have

$$\frac{\Delta S}{k} = \frac{N}{2} \ln\left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{N}{2} \ln\left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) = N \ln(1) = 0$$

(2008 1.1) (2009 2.2)

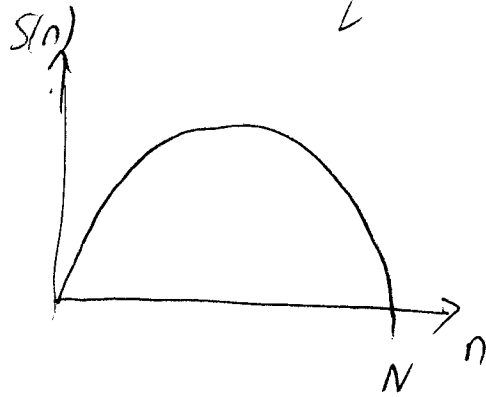
A04

(Pathria 3.10) Negative temperatures

$$\Omega(n) = \frac{N!}{n!(N-n)!}$$

(a)

$$S(n) = k_B \ln \Omega = k_B \left[N \ln N - n \ln n - (N-n) \ln (N-n) + N \ln N \right]$$



ר"ב

most probable $n \leftrightarrow$ maximal entropy

(b) זכור הקרב

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial S}{\partial n} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -1 - \ln n + 1 + \ln(N-n) = 0$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{N-n}{n}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{N-n}{n} = 1 \rightarrow n = \frac{N}{2}$$

$$\langle n \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^N P(n) \cdot n$$

זכור הכללי

$$f(x) = \sum_n P(n) x^n$$

נתיים זכור קרב

$$= \frac{1}{2^N} \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{N!}{(N-n)!n!} x^n 1^{N-n}$$

זכור קרב $P(n) = \frac{\Omega(n)}{2^N}$

זכור

$$= \frac{1}{2^N} \cdot (x+1)^N$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{x=1}$$

$$= \left. \sum_n n P(n) x^{n-1} \right|_{x=1} = \sum_n n P(n) = \langle n \rangle$$

זכור

$$= \left. \frac{1}{2^N} \cdot N \cdot (x+1)^{N-1} \right|_{x=1} = \frac{2^{N-1}}{2^N} N = \frac{N}{2}$$

(2008 2.3)
TAIS N atoms, N_i impurities of spin s

a) no magnetic field : $S_{B=0}^{imp} = k_B N_i \ln(2s+1) + const$

strong field : $S_{B \rightarrow \infty}^{imp} = 0$

$$\Delta S^{imp} = -k_B N_i \ln(2s+1)$$

b) $\Delta S^{imp} = +k_B N_i \ln(2s+1)$: $\Delta S^{atom} < 0$ כי המערכת של האטומים היא מערכת קלאסית
 כיצד מערכת האטומים של האטומים?

$$dU^{atom} = -PdV + TdS^{atom}$$

$$dS^{atom} = \frac{dU^{atom}}{T}$$

(at $V, N = const$)

$$\Delta S^{atom} = \int_{T_i}^{T_f} \frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{\partial U^{atom}}{\partial T} \right)_{V, N} dT$$

$\frac{\partial U^{atom}}{\partial T} = 3Nk_B$

$\Delta S^{imp} > 0$ כי $\Delta S^{atom} < 0$ והמערכת של האטומים היא מערכת קלאסית
 $\Delta S = \Delta S^{imp} + \Delta S^{atom} = 0$ לכן

$$c) \Delta S^{atom} = \int_{T_i}^{T_f} \frac{1}{T} 3Nk_B dT = 3Nk_B \ln\left(\frac{T_f}{T_i}\right) = \Delta S^{imp} = -N_i k_B \ln(2s+1)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{T_f}{T_i} = (2s+1)^{-\frac{N_i}{3N}}$$

Microcanonical A23 (HW 2009 2.4)

a) $\Sigma = \int_{H(p_i, q_i) \leq E} d^{3N} p_i d^{3N} q_i = \int d^{3N} p_i d^{3N} q_i \Theta(E - \mathcal{H})$

rescale the phase space {q_i, p_i} to the energy shell

$\Sigma(\lambda) = \int \Theta(E - \mathcal{H}(\lambda)) d^{3N-3} p d^{3N-3} q d^3 p_i d^3 q_i$

$= \int \Theta(E - \mathcal{H}_{i \neq j} - \mathcal{H}_i(\lambda)) d^{3N-3} p d^{3N-3} q d^3 p_i d^3 q_i$

$\tilde{q}_i = \lambda q_i \quad \tilde{p}_i = \frac{p_i}{\lambda} \quad \text{so}$

$dp_i dq_i = d\tilde{q}_i d\tilde{p}_i$

$\mathcal{H}_i(p_i, q_i, \lambda) = \mathcal{H}_i(\tilde{p}_i, \tilde{q}_i) \quad \text{so}$

$= \Sigma$

the energy shell is invariant under the rescaling

b) $\frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial \lambda} = 0$

using

$\int d^{3N-3} p d^{3N-3} q d^3 p_i d^3 q_i$

$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \int \Theta(E - \mathcal{H}) \mathcal{D}\Omega$

$= \int \mathcal{D}\Omega \cdot \delta(E - \mathcal{H}) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \lambda} = \int \mathcal{D}\Omega \delta(E - \mathcal{H}) \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}_i}{\partial \lambda}$

$= \left\langle \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}_i}{\partial \lambda} \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \left(\frac{p_i^2}{2m\lambda^2} + V(\lambda q_i) \right) \right\rangle \Big|_{\lambda=1} = 0$

$= \left\langle -\frac{p_i^2}{m} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_i} q_i \right\rangle = 0$

$\rightarrow \left\langle \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_i} q_i \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{p_i^2}{m} \right\rangle$

*using the identity
 $\int \delta(E - \mathcal{H}) \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \lambda} \mathcal{D}\Omega = 0$
 at $\lambda = 1$
 "Nada" $\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \lambda}$*

c) Classically, we choose $x_i = p_i = x_j$

$$\langle p_i \cdot \frac{p_i}{m} \rangle = k_B T$$

if we choose $x_i = q_i = x_j$

$$\langle q_i \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_i} \rangle = k_B T = \underbrace{\langle \frac{p_i^2}{m} \rangle}_{\text{fun}}$$

d) Now, we have

$$\mathcal{H}(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda q_i}, \lambda q_i) \Psi_n(q_i) = E_n \Psi_n(q_i)$$

(if possible, we can choose)

$$\text{let } \tilde{p}_i = \frac{p_i}{\lambda}, \quad \tilde{q}_i = \lambda q_i$$

$$\mathcal{H}(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{q}_i}, \tilde{q}_i) \Psi_n(\frac{\tilde{q}_i}{\lambda}) = E_n \Psi_n(\frac{\tilde{q}_i}{\lambda})$$

if we choose $\lambda = 1$, we get the original Hamiltonian

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \text{tr} [\theta(E - \hat{H})] = \sum_n \langle n | \theta(E - \hat{H}) | n \rangle \\ &= \sum_n \theta(\langle n | \hat{H} | n \rangle - E) = \sum_n \theta(E_n - E) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial E} = 0 = \text{Tr} \left[\delta(E - \hat{H}) \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial \lambda} \right] = \langle \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial \lambda} \rangle \quad (*)$$

$\frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial \lambda}$ is the derivative of \hat{H} with respect to λ

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \langle n | \hat{H} | n \rangle &= \langle n | \hat{H} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} | n \rangle \right) + \left(\frac{\partial \langle n |}{\partial \lambda} \right) \hat{H} | n \rangle + \langle n | \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial \lambda} | n \rangle = \langle n | \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial \lambda} | n \rangle \\ &= E_n \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \langle n | n \rangle + \langle n | \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial \lambda} | n \rangle = \langle n | \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial \lambda} | n \rangle \end{aligned}$$

if \hat{H} is Hermitian

"Feynman Hellman Theorem"