In the name of God

Advanced Statistical Mechanics I, Second Midterm exam, (Time allowed: 3 hours)

1. We simulated the behavior of a thermodynamic system. Each time we ran the program, we obtained a different energy for the energy of the whole system, which data can be seen in the list below. In the simulation, we assumed the temperature of the system to be $T = 27^{\circ}$ C. What is the approximate amount of heat capacity in constant volume for this system? (10 points)

$$data = [-5, -4, 2, 1, 3, 4, -1, -3, 5, -2]$$

2. The molecule of an ideal gas consists of two atoms, of mass m, rigidly separated by a distance d. The atoms of each molecule carry charges q and -q respectively, therefore have P as electric dipole, and the gas is placed in an electric field $\vec{\mathcal{E}} = \mathcal{E}\hat{k}$.

A: Find the mean polarization as (10 points)

$$\langle P_N \rangle = N \langle P \rangle = N \int d\phi \ d\theta \ \sin(\theta) \ \rho_{canonic}(\theta, \phi) \ P$$

B: Compute the specific heat per molecule for kinetic and electric degrees of freedoms, namely $C_V = C_V^{kinetic} + C_V^{electric}$, if quantum effects can be neglected. (10 points)

3. Consider a system consisting of 3N ultra-relativistic particles moving in one dimension in the L which is the length of the space available, whose Hamiltonian is given by H = ∑_{i=1}^{3N} |p_i|c.
 A: Show that the partition function in this case is given by: (10 points)

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$$Z_{3N}(L,\beta) = \frac{1}{(3N)!} \left[2L\left(\frac{k_B T}{hc}\right) \right]^{3N}$$

B: Consider $\beta = \beta' + i\beta'' = 1/k_BT + i\beta''$, show that the density of states of this system is given by: (5 points)

$$g(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\beta'-i\infty}^{\beta'+i\infty} d\beta \ e^{\beta\epsilon} \ Z_{3N}(L,\beta) = \frac{[2L\epsilon/(hc)]^{3N}}{\epsilon\Gamma(3N+1)\Gamma(3N)}$$

Hint:
$$\int_{\beta'-i\infty}^{\beta'+i\infty} d\beta \ \frac{e^{\beta\epsilon}}{\beta^{K}} = 2\pi i b_{-1}(\beta=0) = \frac{1}{(K-1)!} \left(\frac{d}{d\beta}\right)_{\beta=0}^{K-1} [\beta^{K} e^{\beta\epsilon}/\beta^{K}]$$

4. For the Grand-Canonical ensemble show that the probability of finding a micro-state is given by: (10 points)

$$\rho(\vec{q},\vec{p})d^{3N}qd^{3N}p \sim e^{-\beta(\mathcal{H}-\mu N)}d^{3N}qd^{3N}p$$

5. Equipartition theorem: Suppose that for a system in D-dimension with N particles, the Hamiltonian is given by:

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i=1}^{DN} \left(\frac{p_i^{\xi}}{2m} + mq_i^{\gamma} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} (Bm_i + EP_i)$$

here, B is an external magnetic field and m is intrinsic magnetic moment, also E is external electric field and P is intrinsic dipole moment. Using equipartition theorem, show that: (5 points)

$$\langle \mathcal{H} \rangle = \frac{DN}{\xi} k_B T + \frac{DN}{\gamma} k_B T - NB \langle m \rangle - NE \langle P \rangle$$

Good luck, Movahed

« ~ cliambe » ا متحان ما سرم دوم ما ن آماری میشرخت

$$\frac{\langle (\Delta E)^{2} \rangle}{C_{V}} = \langle E^{2} \rangle - \langle E \rangle^{2} = k_{B} T^{2} C_{V}$$

$$C_{V} = \frac{\langle E^{2} \rangle - \langle E \rangle^{2}}{k_{B} T^{2}} \qquad T = 27c^{\circ} = 300 \, \text{k}^{\circ}$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{-5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5}{-5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5} = 0$$

$$\langle E^2 \rangle = \frac{2(5)^2 + 2(4)^2 + 2(3)^2 + 2(2)^2 + 2(1)^2}{10} = 11$$

$$C_{v} = \frac{11}{k_{B} \times (300)^{2}} = 8.86 \times 10^{18}$$

$$\langle P_{N} \rangle = N \langle P \rangle = N \left(\frac{\int q d c_{os\theta} e^{\beta E_{o} c_{os\theta} - \beta \frac{p^{2}}{2m}} ds \frac{ds}{h^{3}}}{\int e^{\beta E_{o} c_{os\theta} - \beta \frac{p^{2}}{2m}} ds \frac{ds}{h^{3}}} \right)$$

$$= N \left(\frac{\int e^{-\beta \frac{p^{2}}{2m}} \frac{ds}{dp dq}}{h^{3}} \times \int q d c_{os\theta} e^{-\beta \frac{p^{2}}{2m}} ds \frac{ds}{h^{3}}} \right)$$

$$= N \left(\frac{\int e^{-\beta \frac{p^{2}}{2m}} \frac{ds}{dp dq}}{h^{3}} \times \int q d c_{os\theta} e^{-\beta \frac{p^{2}}{2m}} ds \frac{ds}{h^{3}}} \right)$$

$$= N\left(\frac{\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{\pi}qdC_{0}s\theta}{\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{\pi}\theta E_{n}G_{0}s\theta}\right) = N\left(\frac{qd\int_{0}^{\pi}C_{0}s\theta}{\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{\pi}\theta E_{n}G_{0}s\theta}\right)$$

$$\int_{a}^{\pi} \cos \theta \, ds = -\int_{1}^{-1} x \, dx \qquad x = c_{5}\theta$$

$$= -\frac{\partial}{\partial \chi} \left(\int_{1}^{-1} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \, dx \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \chi} \left(\frac{1}{\chi} e^{\chi \chi} \right)_{1}^{-1} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \chi} \left(\frac{e^{-\chi}}{\chi} - \frac{e^{\chi}}{\chi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{2 \sinh x}{x} \right) = \frac{2 \cosh x \cdot \alpha - 2 \sinh x}{\alpha^2} = \frac{2 \cosh x}{\alpha} - \frac{2 \sinh x}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\int_{a}^{\pi} e^{dGs\theta} \sin \theta \, d\theta = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{dGs\theta} \int_{a}^{\pi} = \frac{e^{2} - e^{2}}{\alpha} = \frac{2 \sinh \alpha}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{2Gsh\alpha}{\alpha} - \frac{2sinh\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{2\operatorname{Gsha}}{\alpha} - \frac{2\operatorname{Sinha}}{\alpha^2} = \operatorname{Goth} \alpha - \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{2\operatorname{Sinha}}{\alpha}$$

$$\langle P_{N} \rangle = Nqd \left(Coth(\beta q d \epsilon) - \frac{1}{\beta q d \epsilon} \right)$$

م سادمد، مركبتم ، بخس ازرى حينيس تأديرى بر تحليش ندارد ر تنها بخسى از هاميلتون كم حاصل بردهم ينس ذره با ميران الكترين است در ايجاد متحد س مؤدر است .

$$U = \frac{3}{2} N k_{B} T - \langle P \rangle \mathcal{E} = \frac{3}{2} N k_{B} T - N \mathcal{E} q d \left[Coth(BE_{i}) - \frac{1}{BE_{i}} \right]$$

$$C_{V} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{V} = \frac{-1}{k_{g}T^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \beta}\right)_{V} = \frac{3}{2} N k_{g} + N k_{g} \left[1 - \frac{\left(E,\beta\right)^{2}}{\text{Sinh}^{2}(E,\beta)}\right]$$

$$\sum_{kinetic} = electric$$

$$\overline{Z}_{3N} = \frac{1}{(3N)! h^{3N}} \int e^{-\beta c} \sum_{i=1}^{3N} |P_i| \frac{3N}{\prod_{i=1}^{3N}} dq_i dp_i \qquad (A \quad (B))$$

$$= \frac{1}{(3N)! h^{3N}} \left[\int_{0}^{L} dq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\beta c} |p| dp \right]^{3N}$$

$$= \frac{L^{3N}}{(3N)! h^{3N}} \left[2 \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta c} dp \right]^{3N} = \frac{L^{3N}}{(3N)! h^{3N}} \left[\frac{-2}{\beta c} \left(e^{-\beta c} p \right)_{0}^{\infty} \right]^{3N}$$

$$= \frac{L^{3N}}{(3N)!h^{3N}} \left[2 \frac{k_{\rm B}T}{c} \right]^{3N}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}_{3N} = \frac{1}{(3N)!} \left[2L \frac{k_{\rm B}T}{ch} \right]^{3N}$$

$$\begin{split} & \left(\begin{array}{l} \beta^{\beta+i} & \beta^{\alpha} \\ \beta^{\beta-i} & \beta^{\beta} \\ \beta^{\beta-i} & \beta^{\beta-i} \\ \beta^{\beta-i} \\ \beta^{\beta-i} & \beta^{\beta$$

ا حمال بدا کردن سیستم در حالت (Nr, Es) مطابق زیر است : $P_{r,s} \propto \mathcal{N} \left(N^{(0)} - N_r, E^{(0)} - E_s \right)$ $\ln \mathcal{L}(N^{(0)} - N_{\mathrm{F}}, E^{(0)} - E_{\mathrm{S}}) = \ln \mathcal{L}(N^{(0)}, E^{(0)}) + \left(\frac{\partial \ln \mathcal{L}}{\partial N'}\right) (-N_{\mathrm{F}})$ $+\left(\frac{\partial l_{n} \mathscr{A}'}{\partial E'}\right) \begin{pmatrix} (-E_{s}) \\ E' = E^{(\circ)} \end{pmatrix}$ $\simeq \ln \alpha'(N^{(0)}, E^{(0)}) + \frac{\lambda'}{kT} - \frac{1}{kT}, E_{s}$ Pris & exp (-B (Es - MNr)) درا بنجا ۲۸ همان ۸ یا تعداد درات در حالتی است ۵ م خواصیم سیسم ۱ بررس کسم و عمان H انزری ما ملکونی سیسم است. P(p,q) dpdq Ne -B(H-MN) 3N 3N dpdq در خط بالا جون از سی متضای کسسه بدیک مضای بید مت مراوم احتمال را با خیال احتمار عوض من کنیم و در دیفرانسیل مضای حالت صرب من کنیم. (روس دوم) سبتم بکسان را به عنوان تعداد ۲ نسامیل ٤ ی مورد نظریان خرص می کنیم : $\sum_{r,s} n_{r,s} = \mathcal{N} \qquad , \qquad \sum_{r,s} n_{r,s} \mathcal{N}_r = \mathcal{N} \mathcal{N} \qquad , \qquad \sum_{r,s} n_{r,s} E_s = \mathcal{N} \bar{E}$ توزيع المرجى وذراب در ميان ٢ ساميل ٤ را به صورت زيرم تدانيم بنونسيم ! $w \left\{ n_{r,s} \right\} = \frac{N!}{\prod_{r,s} (n_{r,s}!)}$ با استفاده از روش خرائب ما يعين لأثران ا حمال آمدن ي حالت مورد مظر از صان · سامیل ع ی محملف را به نسس زیر تعدیف مرکشم:

$$\frac{n_{r,s}^{\star}}{N} = \frac{exP(-\alpha Nr - \beta E_s)}{\sum_{r,s} exP(-\alpha N_r - \beta E_s)}$$

$$\langle \mathcal{H} \rangle = \left\langle \int_{i=1}^{DN} \frac{P_{i}^{s}}{2m} + mq_{i}^{s} \right\rangle - \left\langle \int_{i=1}^{N} Bm_{i} + EP_{i} \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \int_{i=1}^{DN} \left\langle \frac{P_{i}^{s}}{2m} + mq_{i}^{s} \right\rangle - \left\langle \int_{i=1}^{N} (B\langle m \rangle + E\langle P \rangle) \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \int_{i=1}^{DN} \left\langle \left\langle \frac{1}{5} P_{i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_{i}} \right\rangle + \left\langle \frac{1}{8} q_{i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{i}} \right\rangle \right) - NB\langle m \rangle - NE\langle P \rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \int_{i=1}^{DN} \left\langle \frac{1}{5} \langle P_{i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_{i}} \right\rangle + \left\langle \frac{1}{8} \langle q_{i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_{i}} \right\rangle \right) - NB\langle m \rangle - NE\langle P \rangle$$

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$$: P_{i} = \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^{DN} \left\langle x_{i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{i}} \right\rangle = k_{B}^{T} \langle y_{i} \rangle$$