

Ensamble gran canónico

sistemas abiertos : intercambian calor con baño térmico + partículas con un reservorio

$$Z_\mu(T, V) \equiv \text{Tr} \left[e^{-\beta(\hat{H} - \mu\hat{N})} \right] \quad \hat{\rho} = \frac{e^{-\beta(\hat{H} - \mu\hat{N})}}{\text{Tr} \left[e^{-\beta(\hat{H} - \mu\hat{N})} \right]}$$

$\hookrightarrow$ gran potencial $\Omega(T, V, \mu) = U - TS - \mu\langle N \rangle = -kT \ln Z_\mu(T, V)$

$$\Omega(T, V, \mu) \rightarrow \langle N \rangle = - \left(\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \mu} \right)_{T, V} \quad S = - \left(\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial T} \right)_{V, \mu} \dots$$

N partículas indistinguibles : probabilidad no cambia al intercambiar partículas k y ℓ

$\Psi(\dots, x_k, \dots, x_\ell, \dots; t)$ **simétrica** para **bosones** (espín **entero**)

$\Psi(\dots, x_k, \dots, x_\ell, \dots; t)$ **antisimétrica** para **fermiones** (espín **semientero**)

“postulado de simetrización”

Ensamble gran canónico

fermiones con 2 estados iguales $\rightarrow$ probabilidad nula

“principio de exclusión de Pauli”

variables “naturales” para Ψ : *números de ocupación* $\{n_\ell\}$

“segunda cuantización”

(representación de Fock)

Gases ideales cuánticos

$$Z_\mu(T, V) = \text{Tr} \left[e^{-\beta(\hat{H} - \mu\hat{N})} \right]$$

repr. Fock: $\hat{H}$ y $\hat{N}$ diagonales

energía cinética $\epsilon_\ell = \hbar^2 k_\ell^2 / (2m)$ $\mathbf{p}_\ell = \hbar \mathbf{k}_\ell$

$$\hookrightarrow Z_\mu(T, V) = \sum_{n_o=0}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{n_j=0}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{n_\infty=0}^{\infty} S(N; n_o, \dots, n_\infty) e^{-\beta \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} n_\ell (\epsilon_\ell - \mu)}$$



“factor estadístico” : número de configuraciones diferentes con $\{n_\ell\}$ / $(\sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} n_\ell = N)$

Gases ideales cuánticos

$$Z_\mu(T, V) = \sum_{n_o=0}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{n_j=0}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{n_\infty=0}^{\infty} S(N; n_o, \dots, n_\infty) e^{-\beta \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} n_\ell (\epsilon_\ell - \mu)}$$

partículas **distinguibiles** : $S_{\text{dist}}(N; n_o, \dots, n_\infty) = \frac{N!}{n_o! \dots n_j! \dots n_\infty!}$

(difícil : conviene el ensamble canónico)

Maxwell-Boltzmann : $Z_\mu^{(\text{MB})}(T, V) = \sum_{n_o=0}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{n_\infty=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n_o! \dots n_\infty!} e^{-\beta \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} n_\ell (\epsilon_\ell - \mu)}$
 ... distinguibles ... /N!

bosones : cq. $\{n_j\}$ ($S = 1$) $Z_\mu^{(\text{BE})}(T, V) = \sum_{n_o=0}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{n_\infty=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} n_\ell (\epsilon_\ell - \mu)}$

fermiones : *exclusión* ($S = 1$) $Z_\mu^{(\text{FD})}(T, V) = \sum_{n_o=0}^1 \cdots \sum_{n_\infty=0}^1 e^{-\beta \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} n_\ell (\epsilon_\ell - \mu)}$

$T \rightarrow \infty$: en cq. estadística $\{n_j\}$ a lo sumo 1 (todos los estados igualmente probables)

todas las particiones coinciden

Partículas de Maxwell-Boltzmann

$$Z_{\mu}^{(\text{MB})}(T, V) = \sum_{n_o=0}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{n_{\infty}=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n_o! \dots n_{\infty}!} e^{-\beta \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} n_{\ell}(\epsilon_{\ell}-\mu)} = \prod_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \exp \left[e^{-\beta (\epsilon_{\ell}-\mu)} \right]$$

$$\hookrightarrow \Omega_{\text{MB}}(T, V, \mu) = -kT \ln Z_{\mu}^{(\text{MB})}(T, V) = -kT \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta (\epsilon_{\ell}-\mu)}$$

$V \rightarrow \infty$ (límite termodinámico) $\rightarrow$ autovalores $\mathbf{p}_{\ell}$ continuos

$$\sum_{\ell} \rightarrow \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3\mathbf{k} = \frac{V}{h^3} \int d^3\mathbf{p} \quad (\text{¡ejercicio!})$$

$$\Omega_{\text{MB}}(T, V, \mu) = -\frac{kTV}{h^3} \int d^3\mathbf{p} e^{-\beta(\frac{p^2}{2m}-\mu)} = -\frac{kTV}{h^3} 4\pi \int_0^{\infty} dp p^2 e^{-\beta(\frac{p^2}{2m}-\mu)}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx x^2 e^{-tx^2} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-tx^2} = -\frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{t}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{t^3}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \Omega_{\text{MB}}(T, V, \mu) = -kTV e^{\beta\mu} \left(\frac{mkT}{2\pi\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} \quad (\text{ejercicio})$$

Partículas de Maxwell-Boltzmann

$$\Omega_{\text{MB}}(T, V, \mu) = -kTV e^{\beta\mu} \left(\frac{mkT}{2\pi\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} = -\frac{kTV e^{\beta\mu}}{\lambda^3} \quad \lambda \equiv \sqrt{\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{mkT}}$$

longitud de onda térmica

→ $\lambda \ll$ espaciamiento medio entre partículas : todas las estadísticas predicen lo mismo
(no hay solapamientos de funciones de onda individuales)

$$\langle N \rangle = - \left(\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \mu} \right)_{T,V} = V e^{\beta\mu} \left(\frac{mkT}{2\pi\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} = \frac{V e^{\beta\mu}}{\lambda^3} \quad \mu = kT \ln \left(\frac{\langle N \rangle}{V} \lambda^3 \right)$$

$$S = - \left(\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial T} \right)_{V,\mu} = \left(\frac{5}{2}k - \frac{\mu}{T} \right) \frac{V e^{\beta\mu}}{\lambda^3} = \frac{5k\langle N \rangle}{2} - k\langle N \rangle \ln \left(\frac{\langle N \rangle}{V} \lambda^3 \right)$$

ec. Sackur-Tetrode

$$P = - \left(\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial V} \right)_{T,\mu} = \frac{kT e^{\beta\mu}}{\lambda^3} = \frac{\langle N \rangle kT}{V}$$

Gas de Bose-Einstein (Reichl-Huang)

$$Z_{\mu}^{(\text{BE})}(T, V) = \sum_{n_0=0}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{n_{\infty}=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} n_j (\epsilon_j - \mu)} = \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{n_j=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta (\epsilon_j - \mu) n_j} \right]$$

si $\mu < \epsilon_j \quad \forall j \quad \rightarrow \quad t^{\textcolor{brown}{n}} = e^{-\beta(\epsilon_j - \mu)} \textcolor{brown}{n} < 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \text{(suma} \\ \text{geométrica)} \end{matrix} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n \right] = \frac{1}{1-t}$

$$\hookrightarrow Z_{\mu}^{(\text{BE})}(T, V) = \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 - e^{-\beta(\epsilon_j - \mu)}} \right]$$

j recorre *todos los estados* accesibles a las partículas

$$\epsilon_j \text{ depende solo de } \mathbf{p}_{\ell} \quad \rightarrow \quad j = (\ell, m_s) \quad m_s = -s, -s+1, \dots, s$$

proyección del espín s

$Z_{\mu}^{(\text{BE})}$: $g_s = 2s+1$ factores idénticos ...

$$Z_{\mu}^{(\text{BE})}(T, V) = \prod_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 - e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{\ell} - \mu)}} \right]^{g_s}$$

Gas de Bose-Einstein

$$Z_{\mu}^{(\text{BE})}(T, V) = \prod_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 - e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{\ell} - \mu)}} \right]^{g_s} \quad s = 0 \quad \leftrightarrow \quad g_s = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \Omega_{\text{BE}}(T, V, \mu) = kT g_s \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \ln \left[1 - e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{\ell} - \mu)} \right]$$

$$\langle N \rangle = - \left(\frac{\partial \Omega_{\text{BE}}}{\partial \mu} \right)_{T, V} = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 g_s}{e^{\beta(\epsilon_{\ell} - \mu)} - 1} = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \langle n_{\ell} \rangle$$

número medio de partículas en p_{ℓ}

$$\text{fugacidad } z \equiv e^{\beta\mu} \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle n_{\ell} \rangle = \frac{z g_s}{e^{\beta\epsilon_{\ell}} - z} \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{\beta\epsilon_{\ell}} > z \quad \forall \ell$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{mínima } \epsilon_{\ell} : 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad 0 < z < 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu < 0$$

$$\text{estado fundamental : } \langle n_o \rangle = \frac{z g_s}{1 - z} \quad \text{¿ } z \rightarrow 1 ?$$

Gas de Bose-Einstein

$$\Omega_{\text{BE}}(T, V, \mu) = kT g_s \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \ln \left[1 - e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{\ell} - \mu)} \right]$$

partículas libres : $\epsilon = \frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar^2 \mathbf{k}^2}{2m}$ condiciones periódicas : $k_{x,y,z} L = 2\pi \ell_{x,y,z}$

$$L \Delta k_{x,y,z} = 2\pi \Delta \ell_{x,y,z} \Rightarrow \Delta k_{x,y,z} = \frac{2\pi}{L} \Delta \ell_{x,y,z}$$

límite termodinámico : $\langle N \rangle$ muy grande $\leftrightarrow$ V muy grande $\Rightarrow$ $\mathbf{p} = \hbar \mathbf{k}$ continuas

$$\sum_{\ell} f(\ell) \Delta \ell_x \Delta \ell_y \Delta \ell_z \rightarrow \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3 \mathbf{k} f(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{V}{h^3} \int d^3 \mathbf{p} f(\mathbf{p})$$

dependencia a través de $\epsilon = p^2/(2m)$:

$$\sum_{\ell} f(\ell) \Delta \ell_x \Delta \ell_y \Delta \ell_z \rightarrow \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} \int dp p^2 f(p) = \frac{4\sqrt{2}\pi m^{3/2} V}{h^3} \int d\epsilon \sqrt{\epsilon} f(\epsilon)$$

(ejercicio)

Gas de Bose-Einstein

$$\Omega_{\text{BE}}(T, V, \mu) = kT g_s \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \ln \left[1 - e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{\ell} - \mu)} \right] \quad \langle N \rangle = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 g_s}{e^{\beta(\epsilon_{\ell} - \mu)} - 1}$$

$$\frac{\Omega_{\text{BE}}(T, V, \mu)}{V} = \frac{kT g_s}{V} \ln(1 - z) - \frac{kT g_s}{\lambda^3} g_{5/2}(z) \quad z \equiv e^{\beta\mu}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} \equiv \frac{\langle N \rangle}{V} = \frac{\langle n_o \rangle}{V} + \frac{1 g_s}{\lambda^3} g_{3/2}(z) \quad \langle n_o \rangle = \frac{z g_s}{1 - z}$$

$$g_{5/2}(z) = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} dx x^2 \ln(1 - ze^{-x^2}) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^j}{j^{5/2}} \quad \text{(ejercicio)}$$

$$g_{3/2}(z) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} dx \frac{x^2}{z^{-1}e^{x^2} - 1} = z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} g_{5/2}(z) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^j}{j^{3/2}}$$

sustitución $x^2 = \beta p^2 / (2m)$

Gas de Bose-Einstein

$$\frac{1}{v} \equiv \frac{\langle N \rangle}{V} = \frac{\langle n_o \rangle}{V} + \frac{1}{\lambda^3} g_{3/2}(z)$$

$$\langle n_o \rangle = \frac{z g_s}{1 - z} = \frac{1}{e^{-\beta\mu} - 1}$$

T suficientemente altas o v grandes (bajas densidades)

término $\ell = 0$ aporta un *diferencial*

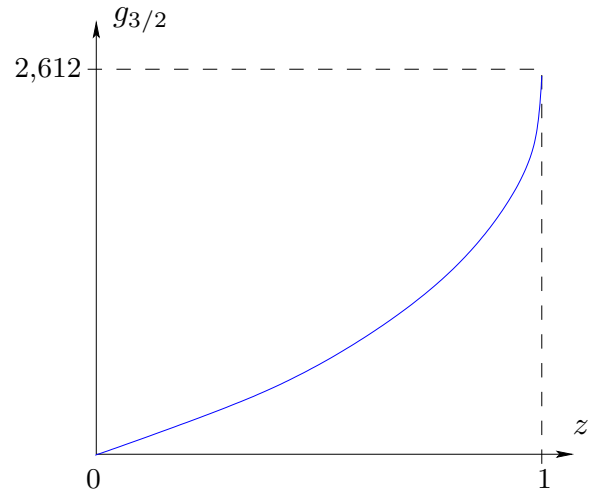
$\hookrightarrow$ innecesario separarlo

$$g_{3/2}(z) \geq 0 \quad (g'_{3/2}(z) \geq 0) \quad \text{acotada}$$

T ó v suficientemente bajos :

$g_{3/2}$ llega al máximo valor (= 2,612)

para z máximo



$\hookrightarrow$ ¡ el término $g_{3/2}(z)/\lambda^3$ no alcanza !

condensación de Bose-Einstein

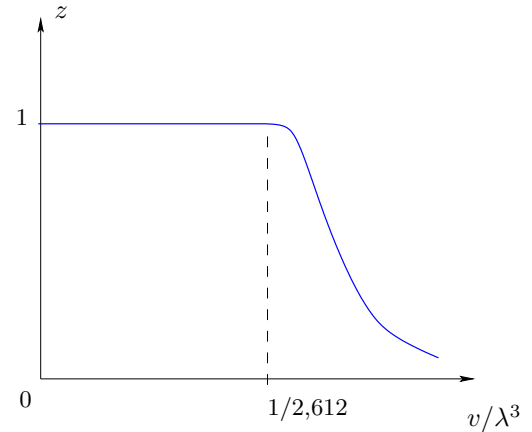
el aporte de $p = 0$ deja de ser diferencial

$$\langle n_o \rangle / V \neq 0$$

Gas de Bose-Einstein

$$\frac{1}{v} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\lambda^3} g_{3/2}(z) & \text{si } \frac{\lambda^3}{g_s v} \leq g_{3/2}(1) = 2,612 \\ \frac{1}{V} \frac{z}{1-z} + \frac{1}{\lambda^3} g_{3/2}(1) & \text{si } \frac{\lambda^3}{g_s v} > g_{3/2}(1) \end{cases}$$

$$z = \begin{cases} \text{despejar } g_{3/2}(z) = \frac{\lambda^3}{g_s v} & \text{si } \frac{\lambda^3}{g_s v} \leq g_{3/2}(1) = 2,612 \\ 1 & \text{si } \frac{\lambda^3}{g_s v} > g_{3/2}(1) \end{cases}$$



Gas de Bose-Einstein

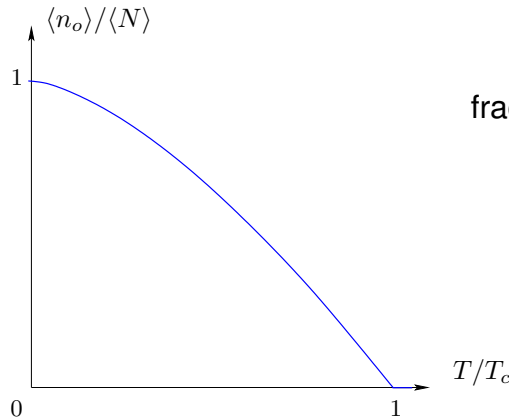
$$\frac{1}{v} \equiv \frac{\langle N \rangle}{V} = \frac{\langle n_o \rangle}{V} + \frac{1}{\lambda^3} g_s g_{3/2}(z)$$

dado v , hay una **temperatura crítica** T_c para la cual ocurre el cambio :

$$\lambda^3 = g_s g_{3/2}(1) v \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_c = \frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{mk} \left(\frac{1}{2,612 g_s v} \right)^{2/3}$$

dada T , hay un **volumen específico crítico** :

$$v_c = \frac{1}{2,612 g_s} \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{mkT} \right)^{3/2}$$



fracción de partículas en $\mathbf{p} = 0$

$$\frac{\langle n_o \rangle}{\langle N \rangle} = 1 - \frac{2,612 g_s}{\lambda^3} \frac{V}{\langle N \rangle} = 1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2}$$

(si $T > T_c$ esta fracción se anula)

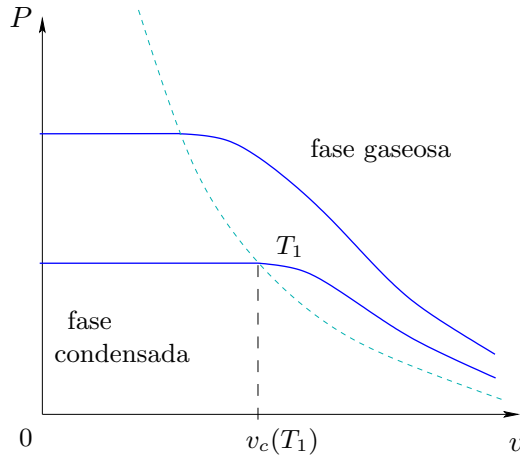
Gas de Bose-Einstein

ec. Euler: $U = TS - PV + \mu \langle N \rangle \rightarrow \Omega = -PV = kT g_s \ln(1-z) - \frac{kTV g_s}{\lambda^3} g_{5/2}(z)$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{cases} P^> = \frac{kT g_s}{\lambda^3} g_{5/2}(z) & (T > T_c \text{ ó } v > v_c) \\ P^< = \frac{kT g_s}{\lambda^3} g_{5/2}(1) & (T < T_c \text{ ó } v < v_c) \end{cases}$$



independiente de v



$P^< \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow 0} 0$: estado $p = 0$ (fase condensada)

no aporta a la presión

región horizontal : coexistencia