

92760 Oppgave 2a. Løsning (antydning)

Konfigurasjonsintegralet:

$$Q = \int \prod d\vec{q}_i e^{-\Phi/kT} = \int d^3r_1 \dots d^3r_N e^{-U(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N)/kT} = \int \dots \int d\vec{r}_1 \dots d\vec{r}_N e^{[\beta \sum_{i,j} q_i q_j \ln r_{ij}]}$$

Innfører dimensjonsløse vektorvariable

$$\vec{R}_i = \frac{\vec{r}_i}{L}, \quad \vec{r}_i = L \cdot \vec{R}_i$$

slik at integrasjonsområdet blir $0 \leq x_i \leq 1, 0 \leq y_i \leq 1$

$$Q = L^{4N} \int \dots \int dx_1 dy_1 \dots dy_{2N} e^{[\beta \sum_{i,j} q_i q_j (\ln L + \ln R_{ij})]}$$

eller $Q = L^{4N} e^{\beta \sum_{i,j} q_i q_j \ln L} \cdot I$

hvor $I = \int \dots \int dx_i dy_i \dots dy_{2N} e^{\beta \sum_{i,j} q_i q_j \ln R_{ij}}$

dvs. I er uavhengig av L eller av $V = L^2$.

Videre:

Neutralitetskrav: $\sum_{i=1}^{2N} q_i = 0$, dvs.

$$\sum_{i,j} q_i q_j = \sum_{i \neq j} q_i q_j = (\sum_i q_i)(\sum_j q_j) - \sum_{i=1}^{2N} q_i^2 = -2Nq^2$$

Innsatt gir det

$$Q = L^{4N} e^{-\beta N q^2 \ln L} \cdot I = L^{4N - \beta N q^2} \cdot I = \underline{\underline{V^{2N - \frac{1}{2} \beta N q^2} \cdot I}}$$

Tilstandsligningen:

$$\frac{p}{kT} = \frac{\partial}{\partial V} (\ln Q) = \frac{2N \ln \frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{2} \beta N q^2}{V}$$

$$p = (kT - \frac{1}{4} q^2) \frac{2N}{V} \quad (\text{da } \frac{2N}{V} = \rho)$$

$$p > 0 \text{ hvis } \underline{\underline{T > T_0 = \frac{q^2}{4k}}}$$

Oppgave 2b

Integranden Q er produkt av faktorer

$$e^{\beta \sum_{i,j} q_i q_j \ln r_{ij}} = \prod_{i,j} r_{ij}^{\beta q_i q_j}$$

dvs. faktor med $q_i = -q_j$ er singular for $\vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_j$.

Undersøker singulariteten ved å legge origo i \vec{r}_i og ser på to-dimensjonalt integral over \vec{r}_j i polarkoordinater:

$$I \sim \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} r_j d\phi r_j^{-\beta q^2} dr_j \sim \int_0^{\infty} r_j^{(1-\beta q^2)} dr_j = \frac{1}{(2\beta q^2)} \left| r_j^{2-\beta q^2} \right|_0^{\infty}$$

som er endelig bare hvis $\beta q^2 < 2$, dvs.

$$\underline{T > T_1 = \frac{q^2}{2k} = 2T_0}$$

dvs. tilstandsligningen har mening bare for $T > 2T_0$

Videre: divergens p.g.a. at motsatt ladete partikler slår seg sammen til nøytrale par.

En gass av N ikke-vekselvirkende par er en ideell gass med tilstandsligning $p = \frac{NkT}{V}$

Isochorer $V = \text{konst.}$ skjærer da den første tilstandsligningen $p = \frac{(kT - \frac{1}{2} \beta q^2) 2N}{V}$ for temperaturen:

$$p = 2k(T - T_0) \frac{N}{V} = kT \frac{N}{V}, \text{ dvs. for } \underline{T = 2T_0}$$

(Isochorene blir rette linjer)

Oppgave 2c

Setter $\frac{q^2}{r} = q^3 \frac{1}{qr} = \gamma^3 F(\gamma r)$ når $\gamma = q$

Sum av ringdiagram: $R = -\frac{q^3}{16\pi^3} \int d\vec{k} [\ln(1 - \rho \tilde{v}) + \rho \tilde{v}(k)]$

Introduerer hjelpeparameter $e^{-\epsilon r}$ og tar etterpå $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$:

$$\tilde{v}(k) = -\beta q^2 \int e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \frac{1}{r} e^{-\epsilon r} d\vec{r} = -2\pi\beta q^2 \int_0^{\infty} r e^{ikr \cos\theta} e^{-\epsilon r} dr d(\cos\theta)$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi\beta q^2}{ik} \int_0^{\infty} [e^{-(\epsilon - ik)r} - e^{-(\epsilon + ik)r}] dr = -\frac{2\pi\beta q^2}{ik} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon - ik} - \frac{1}{\epsilon + ik} \right] = -\frac{4\pi\beta q^2}{k^2 + \epsilon^2}$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \tilde{v}(k) = -\frac{4\pi\beta}{k^2}, \text{ dvs.}$$

$$R = -\frac{q^3}{16\pi^3} \int 4\pi k^2 dk [\ln(1 + 4\pi\beta q^2 k^{-2}) - 4\pi\beta q^2 k^{-2}]$$

$$= \frac{q^3}{4\pi^2} \int_0^{\infty} [4\pi\beta q^2 - k^2 \ln(1 + \frac{4\pi\beta q^2}{k^2})] dk = \frac{q^3}{4\pi^2} (4\pi\beta q^2)^{3/2} \int_0^{\infty} dy [1 - y^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{y^2})]$$

der $y = \frac{k}{\sqrt{4\pi\beta q^2}}$, $dk = dy \sqrt{4\pi\beta q^2}$

Delvis integrasjon gir ($\int u'v = uv - \int uv'$):

$$I = \int dy [1 - y^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{y^2})] = -\int dy \cdot y \frac{d}{dy} [1 - y^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{y^2})] = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dy}{(1+y^2)} - 2I$$

$$\text{dvs. } I = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = \frac{2}{3} [\arctan y]_0^{\infty} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{12\pi} (4\pi\beta q^2)^{3/2} = \frac{(4\pi\beta q^2)^{3/2}}{12\pi}$$

$$\frac{p-p_{\text{ideal}}}{kT} = (1 - \int_0^{\infty} \rho g) R = \left[\frac{(4\pi\beta q^2)^{3/2}}{12\pi} \right] \left[\rho - \frac{3}{2} \rho^2 \right] = -\frac{q^3}{3kT} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{kT}} \rho^{3/2}$$

$$\text{dvs. } \underline{p = kT \rho - \frac{q^3}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{kT}} \rho^{3/2}}$$

Oppgaveløsninger:

92760. Oppgave 1a. Antydning løsning

Finnes først z som potensrekke i ρ fra Mayers 2. ligning, dvs.

$$z = \rho - 2\bar{b}_2 z^2 - 3\bar{b}_3 z^3 - \dots$$

til ρ^0 : $z = \rho$

til ρ^2 : $z = \rho - 2\bar{b}_2 \rho^2$

til ρ^3 : $z = \rho - 2\bar{b}_2(\rho^2 - 4\bar{b}_2 \rho^3) - 3\bar{b}_3 \rho^3 = \rho - 2\bar{b}_2 \rho^2 + (8\bar{b}_2^2 - 3\bar{b}_3) \rho^3$

Innsatt for z i Mayers 1. ligning:

$$\frac{p}{kT} = z + \bar{b}_2 z^2 + \bar{b}_3 z^3 + \dots = \rho - \bar{b}_2 \rho^2 + (4\bar{b}_2^2 - 2\bar{b}_3) \rho^3$$

dvs.

$$\underline{\underline{B_2 = -\bar{b}_2}},$$

$$\underline{\underline{B_3 = 4\bar{b}_2^2 - 2\bar{b}_3}}$$

Oppgave 1b

Uttrykker \bar{b}_l diagrammatisk. $l! \bar{b}_l$ er sum av alle sammenhengende grafer med l nummererte punkter. En irreducibel graf kan ikke gjøres usammenhengende ved å fjerne ett punkt.

$$b_2 = \frac{1}{2!V} \text{---} \text{---} \Rightarrow 2! \bar{b}_2 = \text{---} \text{---} \Rightarrow \bar{b}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{---} \text{---}$$

$$b_3 = \frac{1}{3!V} (\triangle + 3 \text{---} \text{---}) \Rightarrow 3! \bar{b}_3 = \triangle + 3 \text{---} \text{---} \Rightarrow \bar{b}_3 = \frac{1}{2} (\text{---} \text{---})^2 + \frac{1}{6} \triangle$$

da $\text{---} \text{---} = (\text{---} \text{---})^2$

$$\text{dvs. } \underline{\underline{B_3 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} (\text{---} \text{---})^2 - 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} (\text{---} \text{---})^2 + \frac{1}{6} \triangle \right] = -\frac{1}{3} \triangle}}$$



Oppgave 1c

En graf i den implisitte notasjon står for:

- ① en faktor $f(r_{ij})$ for et bånd $i-j$,
- ② en faktor ρ pr. punkt \bullet ,
- ③ en faktor $\frac{1}{s}$, hvor s er symmetritallet,
- ④ en integrasjon over alle

punkter unntatt ett.

Grafens symmetritall er antall permutasjoner av merkede grafpunkter som gir samme graf. osv.

Symmetritall: $s=2$ for 
 $s=6$ for 

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92760. Oppgave 3a. løsning (antydnet)

Antar at \mathcal{H} kan Taylor-utvikles i t og M :

$$\mathcal{H} = a(T)M + b(T)M^3 + \dots \quad \mathcal{H}(-M) = -\mathcal{H}(M)$$

Invers susceptibilitet for $\mathcal{H}=0$: $\frac{1}{\chi_0} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial M}\right)_{T, \chi \rightarrow 0} = a(T)$

$\chi_0 = 0$ da $a(T_c) = 0$, dvs.

$$a(T) = a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + \dots, \quad b(T) = b_0 + b_1 t + \dots$$

Til laveste orden: $\mathcal{H} = a_1 t M + b_0 M^3$

dvs. $\mathcal{H} = \text{sgn}(M) |M|^\delta = b_0 M^3$ for $t=0$, dvs. $\delta = 3$

For $\mathcal{H}=0$ og $t < 0$: $M(b_0 M^2 + a_1 t) = 0$

dvs. $M_0(t) = \sqrt{\frac{-a_1 t}{b_0}} \sim (T_c - T)^\beta$ for $t < 0$, dvs. $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$

Susceptibiliteten:

$$\chi_0 = \lim_{\chi \rightarrow 0} \chi = \lim_{\chi \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial \mathcal{H}}\right)_T \sim (T - T_c)^{-\gamma} \text{ for } T > T_c$$

$$\mathcal{H} = a_1 t M + b_0 M^3, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial M} = a_1 t + 3b_0 M^2, \quad \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial \mathcal{H}}\right)_T = \frac{1}{a_1 t + 3b_0 M^2},$$

dvs. $\chi_0^+ = \frac{1}{a_1 t} \sim (T - T_c)^{-\gamma}$ for $T > T_c$, dvs. $\gamma = 1$

For $T < T_c$: $b_0 M^2 = -a_1 t$

$$\chi_0^- = \frac{1}{a_1 t + 3b_0 M^2} = \frac{1}{2a_1(-t)} \sim (T_c - T)^{-\gamma'}$$
 for $T < T_c$, dvs. $\gamma' = 1$

Oppgave 3b

Termodynamisk identitet:

$$dF = -SdT + \mu_0 \mathcal{H} dM, \quad (F = U - TS)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial M}\right)_T = -\mu_0 \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial T}\right)_M, \quad \text{dvs. } \underline{S = S_0(T) - \mu_0 \int dM \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial T}\right)_M}$$

Videre:

$$\mathcal{H} = a_1 t M + b_0 M^3, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial T} = a_1 M$$

$$\text{dvs. } S(T, M) = S_0(T) - \mu_0 a_1 \int M \cdot dM = S_0(T) - \frac{\mu_0 a_1}{2} M^2$$

Spesifikk varme for $T > T_c$ og $T < T_c$:

$$C_{\chi=0}^+ = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_{\chi=0} = T \frac{dS_0}{dT}, \quad C_{\chi=0}^- = T \frac{dS_0}{dT} - \frac{\mu_0 a_1 T}{2} \frac{d(M_0^2)}{dT}$$

$$[C_{\chi=0}^- - C_{\chi=0}^+]_{T=T_c} = \frac{\mu_0 a_1}{2} \cdot T_c \cdot \left(\frac{a_1}{b_0}\right) = \frac{\mu_0 a_1^2}{2b_0} T_c$$

$$\text{dvs. } \underline{\alpha = \alpha' = 0}$$

Oppgave 3c

Spesifikk varme ved konstant felt:

$$C_{\mathcal{H}} = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_{\mathcal{H}} = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_M + T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial M} \right)_T \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_{\mathcal{H}}$$

Helmholtz' fri energi: $dF = -SdT + \mu_0 \mathcal{H} dM$

$$\text{dvs. } \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial M} \right)_T = -\mu_0 \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial T} \right)_M = \mu_0 \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_{\mathcal{H}} / \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial M} \right)_T$$

$$\text{som følger av } \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_{\mathcal{H}} + \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial \mathcal{H}} \right)_T \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial T} \right)_M = 0$$

$$\text{Nå er } C_M = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_M, \quad \chi = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial \mathcal{H}} \right)_T, \text{ dvs.}$$

$$C_{\mathcal{H}} = C_M + \mu_0 T \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_{\mathcal{H}}^2 \chi^{-1}$$

Lar så $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow 0$ for $T < T_c$. Da er

$$\text{for ferromagnet: } \lim_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_{\mathcal{H}} = \frac{dM_0}{dT}$$

Antar videre at $\lim_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial \mathcal{H}} \right)_T = \chi_0 < \infty$ (dvs. "endelig")

$$C_M \geq 0 \text{ gir } C_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow 0} \geq \mu_0 T \left(\frac{dM_0}{dT} \right)^2 \chi_0^{-1}$$

Tar logaritmen og dividerer med $[-\ln(T_c - T)]$:

$$\text{Får: } -\frac{\ln C_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow 0}}{\ln(T_c - T)} \geq -\frac{\ln(\mu_0 T)}{\ln(T_c - T)} - 2 \frac{\ln(dM_0/dT)}{\ln(T_c - T)} + \frac{\ln \chi_0}{\ln(T_c - T)}$$

$$\text{da } C_{\mathcal{H} \rightarrow 0} \sim (T_c - T)^{-\alpha'}, \quad \frac{dM_0}{dT} \sim (T_c - T)^{\beta-1}, \quad \chi_0 \sim (T_c - T)^{-\gamma'};$$

$$\alpha' \geq -2(\beta-1) - \gamma' \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\alpha' + 2\beta + \gamma' \geq 2}}$$

$$\text{Tallverdier: } \underline{\underline{0 \geq -2(\frac{1}{2}-1) - 1 = 0}} \quad (\text{dvs. O.K.})$$

$$\text{Oppgitt: } C_{\mathcal{H}} = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_{\mathcal{H}}, \\ C_M = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_M.$$