

## Exercise 05

NAME:	MATRICULATION NUMBER:
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The exercise is due on Wednesday, May 23, 8 am.

### 5.1 Text book

Read sections 2.2 to 2.4 in G.H. Findenegg, T. Hellweg „Statistische Thermodynamik“.

### 5.2 Canonical ensemble

Show explicitly the transition from the microcanonical ensemble to the canonical ensemble. Define and use the words: Particle partition function, System partition function and Degeneracy. Additionally, prove that  $\beta \propto T^{-1}$ .

### 5.3 Additivity of the entropy

From classical thermodynamics we know that the entropy of a combined system  $S_{A,B}$  can be calculated as the sum of the entropy of the subsystems  $S_A$  and  $S_B$ .

$$S_{A,B} = S_A + S_B \quad (1)$$

In terms of statistical thermodynamics the (Gibbs) entropy is defined as:

$$S_{A,B} = -k_b \sum_{i,j} p_{ij} \log p_{ij} \quad (2)$$

where  $p_{ij}$  denotes the probability that subsystem A is in state  $i$  and subsystem B is in state  $j$ . Show that the entropy in terms of statistical thermodynamics is additive. The entropy of the single subsystem is defined as:

$$S_A = -k_b \sum_i p_i \log p_i \quad (3)$$

where  $p_i$  is the probability that subsystem A is in state  $i$ .

### 5.4 Energy fluctuation in the canonical ensemble

The energy fluctuation in a canonical ensemble is defined as

$$\Delta E^2 = \langle E^2 \rangle - \langle E \rangle^2 \quad (4)$$

where  $\langle E \rangle$  is defined as

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{1}{Q} \sum_j E_j e^{-\beta E_j}. \quad (5)$$

Show that for this case

$$\Delta E^2 = k_b T^2 c_V$$

is fulfilled.

## 5.5 Calculation of state functions for a 3-level system

Consider a 3-level system at 400 K with

$$g_0 = g_1 = 2 \text{ and } g_2 = 4$$

and

$$\Delta E_1 = 4 \cdot 10^{-21} \text{ J and } \Delta E_2 = 12 \cdot 10^{-21} \text{ J.}$$

The partition function for this system is then defined as:

$$z = g_0 + g_1 \exp(-\beta \Delta E_1) + g_2 \exp(-\beta \Delta E_2) \quad (6)$$

- (a) Calculate the internal energy  $U$ .
- (b) Calculate the entropy  $S$ .
- (c) Calculate the Helmholtz free energy  $A$ .