

## Teorema del virial (clásico)

Consideremos  $H$  para un sist. de partículas confinadas.

Por ejemplo:

$$H = \sum_i \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + V(q) \quad \text{con } V(q) \xrightarrow{q_i \rightarrow \pm\infty} \infty$$

Calculemos

$$\langle x_i \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_j} \rangle = \frac{\int d^{3N}p d^{3N}q x_i \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_j} e^{-\beta H}}{\int d^{3N}p d^{3N}q e^{-\beta H}}$$

$\uparrow$   
x es p o q

Pero

$$\begin{aligned} \int d^{3N}p d^{3N}q x_i \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_j} e^{-\beta H} &= -\frac{1}{\beta} \int d^{3N}p d^{3N}q x_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (e^{-\beta H}) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{\beta} \int d^{3N}p d^{3N}q \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (x_i e^{-\beta H}) + \frac{1}{\beta} \int \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_j} e^{-\beta H} d^{3N}p d^{3N}q \end{aligned}$$

pues  $H \xrightarrow{p_i \rightarrow \pm\infty} \infty$  y  $V \xrightarrow{q_i \rightarrow \pm\infty} \infty$

y el integrando se anula en los bordes.

$$\Rightarrow \langle x_i \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_j} \rangle = \frac{1}{\beta} \delta_{ij} \frac{\int d^{3N}p d^{3N}q e^{-\beta H}}{\int d^{3N}p d^{3N}q e^{-\beta H}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\langle x_i \partial_j H \rangle = kT \delta_{ij}} \quad \text{Teo. del virial}$$

Si  $x_i = x_j = q_i$  y  $v = v(q_1, \dots, q_{3N})$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \langle q_i \frac{\partial v}{\partial q_i} \rangle = 3NkT$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\langle - \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^3 \mathbf{r}^{(j)} \cdot \mathbf{F}^{(j)} \right\rangle = 2 \frac{3}{2} NkT \quad \propto \langle E_{\text{cin}} \rangle$$

Si tomamos  $x_i = x_j = q_i$

$$\left\langle q_i \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \right\rangle = - \langle q_i \dot{p}_i \rangle = kT$$

Para  $x_i = x_j = p_i$

$$\left\langle p_i \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \right\rangle = \langle p_i \dot{q}_i \rangle = kT$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\langle p_i \dot{q}_i \rangle = - \langle q_i \dot{p}_i \rangle} \quad (\text{Clausius})$$

### Teoremas de equipartición

Tomemos un hamiltoniano cuadrático en la coord.  $x_j$

$$H = H'(q_i, p_i) + \alpha_j x_j^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{sin convención de la suma}$$

$\uparrow$  todas las coord. menos  $x_j$

$$\Rightarrow \langle H \rangle = \langle H' \rangle + \alpha_j \langle x_j^2 \rangle$$

$$\langle \alpha_j x_j^2 \rangle = \frac{\alpha_j \int d^{3N} p d^{3N} q x_j^2 e^{-\beta(H' + \alpha_j x_j^2)}}{\int d^{3N} p d^{3N} q e^{-\beta(H' + \alpha_j x_j^2)}} =$$

$$= \alpha_j \frac{\int \left( \prod_{i \neq j} dp_i dq_i \right) e^{-\beta H'} \int dx_j x_j^2 e^{-\beta \alpha_j x_j^2}}{\int \left( \prod_{i \neq j} dp_i dq_i \right) e^{-\beta H'} \int dx_j e^{-\beta \alpha_j x_j^2}} = \frac{\alpha_j}{2\beta \alpha_j}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \alpha_j x_j^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} kT$$

Cada término cuadrático en  $H$  contribuye con  $\frac{1}{2}kT$   
 $\Rightarrow$  la energía media

Ejemplos:

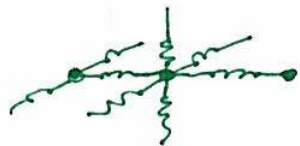
+ Gas ideal monoatómico

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{p_i^2}{2m} \Rightarrow U = \frac{3}{2} NkT$$

+ Gas de barras rígidas (moléculas diatómicas)

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{2} (I_1 \omega_j^{(1)2} + I_2 \omega_j^{(2)2}) \Rightarrow U = \frac{5}{2} NkT$$

+ Sólido



$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} k q_i^2$$

en coord. de modos normales

$$\Rightarrow U = \frac{6}{2} NkT = 3NkT$$

$$y \quad c_v = \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right|_v = 3Nk \quad \text{indep. de } T$$

(Ley de Dulong y Petit, no válida para  $T \rightarrow 0$ )

### Ejemplos de ensambles

Empecemos por ejemplos del ensamble canónico:

1) Paramagnetismo: Tenemos

$$H = - \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i \cdot \underline{H} = - \sum_{i=1}^N \mu H s_i$$

↑  
mom. dipolar magnético de cada partícula

$s = \pm 1$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \sum_{\{s_i\}} e^{\sum_i \beta \mu H s_i} = \sum_{s_1 = \pm 1} \sum_{s_2} \dots \sum_{s_N} \prod_{i=1}^N e^{\beta \mu H s_i} =$$

$$= \sum_{s_1} e^{\beta \mu H s_1} \sum_{s_2} e^{\beta \mu H s_2} \dots \sum_{s_N} e^{\beta \mu H s_N} =$$

$$= \left( \sum_{s = \pm 1} e^{\beta \mu H s} \right)^N = \left( e^{\beta \mu H} + e^{-\beta \mu H} \right)^N = Q_1^N$$

(func. de partición de "1 partícula")



Notar que

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} p_+ &= \frac{e^{\beta\mu H}}{(e^{\beta\mu H} + e^{-\beta\mu H})} \\ p_- &= \frac{e^{-\beta\mu H}}{(e^{\beta\mu H} + e^{-\beta\mu H})} \end{aligned} \right.$$

son las prob. de hallar un spin + o un spin -.

$$\Rightarrow F = -NkT \ln(e^{\beta\mu H} + e^{-\beta\mu H})$$

Pero  $F = U - TS \Rightarrow F = F_0(T, V) - \underline{M} \cdot \underline{H}$

$$\Rightarrow M = - \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial H} \right|_T = N\mu \tanh(\beta\mu H)$$

Para  $\beta\mu H \ll 1$ :  $M \approx N\beta\mu^2 H$

$$\gamma \quad \boxed{\chi = \left. \frac{\partial M}{\partial H} \right|_T = \frac{N\mu^2}{kT}} \quad \text{Ley de Curie}$$

2) Paramagnetismo clásico:

$$H = - \sum_{i=1}^N \underline{\mu}_i \cdot \underline{H} = -\mu H \sum_i \cos \theta_i$$

Nuevamente  $Q = Q_1^N$  con

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta e^{\beta\mu H \cos\theta} = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 d\cos\theta e^{\beta\mu H \cos\theta} \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{\beta\mu H} (e^{\beta\mu H} - e^{-\beta\mu H}) \end{aligned}$$

Ahora puedo repetir el proceso de arriba, o calcular

$$M = N \langle \mu \cos \theta \rangle = N\mu \frac{\int \sin\theta d\theta d\phi \cos\theta e^{\beta\mu H \cos\theta}}{\int \sin\theta d\theta d\phi e^{\beta\mu H \cos\theta}} = \frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial H} (\ln Q_1)$$

3) Gas ideal molecular

$$H = H_{\text{trans}} + H_{\text{rot}} + H_{\text{vib}} \quad (\text{part. independientes})$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = Q_1^N \quad \text{con} \quad Q_1 = Q_T Q_R Q_V$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma \quad F &= -NkT \ln Q_1 = -NkT (\ln Q_T + \ln Q_R + \ln Q_V) = \\ &= F_T + F_R + F_V \quad \gamma \quad C_V = -T \left. \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial T^2} \right|_V \end{aligned}$$

La parte de traslación es igual a la del gas monoatómico.

+ Rotación :

$$E_j = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I} j(j+1) \quad \text{con degeneración } g_j = 2j+1$$

Estos modos se excitan si  $T > T_R$  con  $kT_R = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I}$  ( $j=0,1,\dots$ )

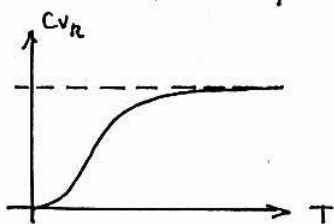
( $T_R$  es del orden de una decena de K).

$$Q_R = \sum_j \frac{g_j}{(2j+1)} e^{-\beta \frac{\hbar^2}{2I} j(j+1)} \approx \int_0^\infty 2j e^{-\beta \frac{\hbar^2}{2I} j^2} dj = \frac{2kIT}{\hbar^2}$$

Para  $T \gg T_R$   
 $\Rightarrow j \gg 1$

$$\Rightarrow F_R = -NkT \ln \left( \frac{2kIT}{\hbar^2} \right) \quad \text{y } C_{V_R} = Nk \quad \text{indep. de } T$$

En realidad:



Para  $T$  pequeño dominan

los  $j$  chicos

$$Q_R \approx 1 + 3e^{-\beta \frac{\hbar^2}{2I}}$$

+ Vibración :

$$E_n = \hbar \omega \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

con  $kT_v = \hbar \omega$  ( $T_v \approx 2000$  K para  $O_2$ ).

$$Q_v = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta \hbar \omega (n + 1/2)} = e^{-\beta \hbar \omega / 2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{-\beta \hbar \omega})^n \Rightarrow$$

$$Q_v = \frac{e^{-\beta \hbar \omega / 2}}{1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega}}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_v = -NkT \ln \left( \frac{e^{-\beta \hbar \omega / 2}}{1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega}} \right) \quad \text{y } C_{V_v} = Nk \left( \frac{\hbar \omega}{kT} \right)^2 \frac{e^{\hbar \omega / kT}}{(e^{\hbar \omega / kT} - 1)^2}$$