

A51

(HW 2008 4.2)

$$Z_{1,20} = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} \int d^2p d^2q e^{-\beta \frac{p^2}{2m}}$$

3N'N 132

(C)

$$Z_{1,20} = \frac{A}{\lambda^2}$$

$$Z_{20} = \frac{1}{N_{20}!} Z_{1,20}^{N_{20}}$$

$$\mu_{20} = \frac{\partial F_{20}}{\partial N} = -kT \frac{\partial \ln Z_{20}}{\partial N_{20}} = kT \ln \left(A_{20} \lambda_H^2 \right)$$

$$\left(\lambda_H^2 = \frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_H k_B T} \right)$$



היננו רוצים:

(2)

הפוטנציאל הכימי - האנרגיה הקטורה זהו הפוטנציאל הכימי

$$\mu_{H_2} + \mu_{H_2} = \mu_{H_2} + 2\epsilon$$

כך

$$\mu_{H_2} = k_B T \ln \left(n_{20} \cdot \lambda_{H_2}^3 \right)$$

 H_2 של ϵ
 3N'N של ϵ

$$\left(\lambda_{H_2}^3 = \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{2m_H k_B T} \right)^{3/2} \right)$$

$$2 \ln \left(n_{20} \cdot \frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_H k_B T} \right) = \ln \left(n_{30} \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{2m_H k_B T} \right)^{3/2} \right) + 2\beta\epsilon \quad / k_B N$$

$$n_{20} = e^{\beta\epsilon} \cdot \sqrt{n_{30}} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{2m_H k_B T} \right)^{3/4}}{\left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_H k_B T} \right)} = \dots$$

$$n_{30} = \frac{P_{H_2}}{k_B T}$$