d) Solidoak: bi dimentsioko solidoa (2)

Frenkel-en akatsak.

Solido perfektu baten ereduan, N atomo daude ohiko sare-puntuetan kokatuta. Ohiko sare-puntu horien arteko sare-puntuak, deskribatu nahi dugun solidoan, $N^{'}$ dira. Bi kopuruak, N eta $N^{'}$ magnitude-ordena berekoak dira. Solido perfektuaren, ohiko sare-puntuak atomoz betetakoa bera, barne-energia da U_o .

Tenperatura finituan, T, atomo batek ohiko sare-puntu batetik ihes egin dezake, ez-ohiko sare-puntu batera, eta, beraz, hutsunea, (vacancy) utzi. Horrelako kasuan solidoa ez da perfektua eta Frenkel-en akatsa sortu dela esan ohi da. Akatsa sor daidin beharrezkoa den energia da $\epsilon > 0$.

Aztertuko duzun solidoa isolatuta dago eta n Frenkel-en akats dauzka. Demagun $N \approx N^{'} \gg 1$ onargarria dela. Frogatu honako hau betetzen dela:

$$n(T) \approx \sqrt{(NN')} e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{2 k_B T}}$$

Golibre 3D kon da , baina, balere, etsketei dagskierer, annelle anketen Komentatu du modue, 1DK behar dantike. Et-duko sore-puntuei depokierer, genere berbera duga.

- Tenntriaturum andreva n dura Frenkel-en akatzak: honsek ezan nahi du Natouno horietatek, n dandela ez ohite sone-puntuetan; datu erapuna da Gamera ho atomorak ohite sane-puntuetan dande berna, ameko anvetarun baldintza bedzentan pande: 2 zane dande!

$$\Omega_{1} = \frac{N!}{(N-N)!} \frac{(N-(N-N))!}{(N-(N-N))!} \Rightarrow \Omega_{1} = \frac{N!}{(N-N)!} \frac{(N-N)!}{(N-N)!} \frac{(N-N)!}{$$

parte hurter duter durak handrak drin

$$S = K_B L_n \left[\frac{N! N'!}{(N-n)! n! n! (N'-n)!} \right]$$
 mikokanonikran, ganatr SH.

$$S = KB \left[Ln \left(\frac{N!}{(N-n)!n!} \right) + Ln \left(\frac{N'}{(N-n)!n!} \right) \right] + SH$$

$$= N ln (N-n) + ln ln (N-n) + ln ln (N'-n) - N' ln (N'-n) + ln ln (N'-n)$$

$$= -2n ln n + n ln (N-n) + n ln (N'-n)$$

$$= -2n ln n + n ln (N-n) + n ln (N'-n)$$

$$S = k_B \left[N \ln \left(\frac{N}{N-n} \right) + N' \ln \left(\frac{N'}{N'-n} \right) + n \left[-2 \ln n + \ln \left(N-n \right) + \ln \left(N'-n \right) \right] \right]$$

putajnoz, nekokonomikran, bukoduta

$$\frac{1}{T} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial E}\right)_{N,N} \implies \frac{1}{T} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial E}\right)_{N,N}$$
bound $E = N \cdot E$ de house de notureur meigra, bolloure seva.
$$\frac{1}{T} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial N}\right)_{N,N} \left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial E}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial N}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{E}$$

$$Valkulafu!$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial N}\right) = -N \frac{1}{(N-N)} \left(-1\right) + \left(\ln \frac{N-N}{N}\right) + \frac{1}{(N-N)} \left(-1\right) - \left(\ln \frac{N+\frac{N}{N}}{N}\right) + \frac{1}{(N-N)} \left(-1\right) + \left(\ln \frac{N-N}{N}\right) + \frac{1}{(N-N)} \left(-1\right) - \left(\ln \frac{N+\frac{N}{N}}{N}\right)$$

$$= \ln \left(\frac{N-N}{N}\right) + \ln \left(\frac{N-N}{N}\right) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial N}\right) = \ln \left(N-N\right) + \ln \left(\frac{N-N}{N}\right) - 2\ln N$$

$$= \ln N \left(1 - \frac{N}{N}\right) + \ln N \left(1 - \frac{N}{N^{1}}\right) - 2\ln N$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \ln N + \ln N - 2 \ln N$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \ln N + \ln N - 2 \ln N$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{k_0 T} \simeq \operatorname{Lm} \left[\frac{(VNN')^2}{N^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{2K_0 T} \simeq \operatorname{Lm} \frac{NN'}{N} = 0$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{k_{D}T} \cong L_{N} \frac{\left(\sqrt{NN'}\right)^{2}}{N^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{2k_{B}T} \cong L_{N} \frac{NN'}{N} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{NN'} \cdot e^{\frac{2k_{B}T}{2k_{B}T}}$$

$$\sqrt{NN'} \approx N^{2} \times N^{2} \times N^{2}$$

$$N \approx N^{2} \times N^{2} \times N^{2}$$

$$N \approx N^{2} \times N^{2} \times N^{2}$$