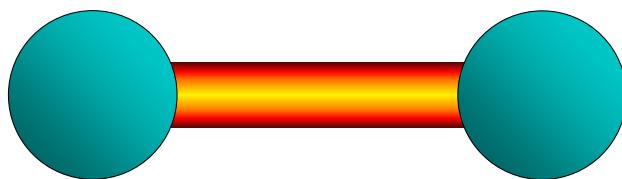


**Termodinamica****Statistica****C. A. Mattia****Cristalli monoatomici**

$$C_V = 3R \text{ (Dulong e Petit)}$$

Gli atomi in un cristallo non sono liberi di muoversi essendo soggetti a forze di repulsione e possono oscillare intorno alla posizione "fissa" nel reticolo. Un cristallo può essere descritto come un insieme di  $3N$  oscillatori armonici monodimensionali.

$$q = kT/hv \quad Q = q^{3N} \quad E = kT^2(\partial \ln Q / \partial T)_V$$

$$E = 3N_A kT = 3RT \quad C_V = (\partial E / \partial T)_V \quad C_V = 3R$$

$$\theta = hv/k \text{ (temperatura di Einstein)}$$

$$E = 3R\theta/(e^{\theta/T}-1) \quad C_V = 3R(\theta/T)^2 e^{\theta/T} / (e^{\theta/T}-1)^2$$

$$T \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow C_V \rightarrow 3R \text{ e } z \rightarrow q$$

$$T \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow C_V \rightarrow 0$$

**Oscillatore armonico**

Particella di massa  $m$  soggetta a forza di richiamo proporzionale allo spostamento.

$$F = ma; F = -fx; a = \partial^2 x / \partial t^2; v = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{f/m}; V(x) = \frac{1}{2}fx^2$$

$$q = kT/hv$$

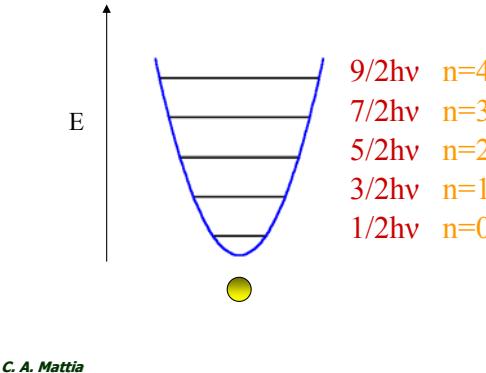
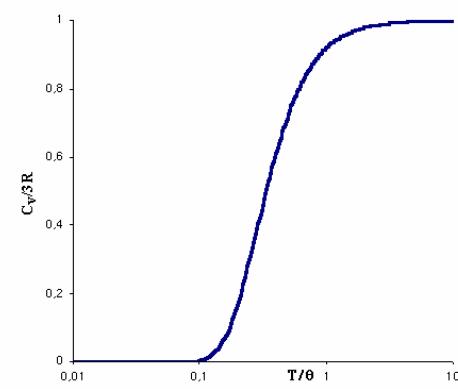
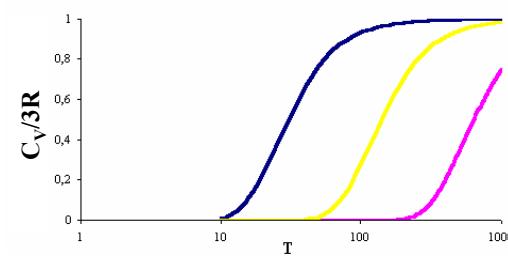
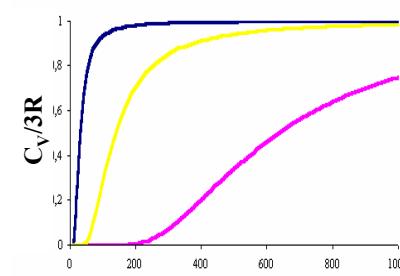
$$\epsilon_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})hv$$

$$Z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\epsilon_n/kT}$$

$$\epsilon_n = nhv \quad \epsilon_0 = 0$$

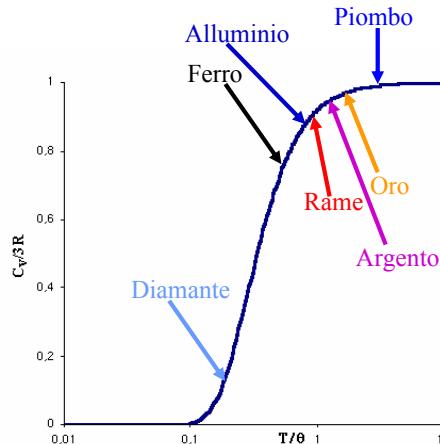
$$Z = \frac{1}{e^{-hv/kT}}$$

$$\bar{\epsilon} = \frac{hv}{e^{hv/kT} - 1}$$

**Cristalli monoatomici**



# Cristalli monoatomici



$$\theta = \frac{hv}{k}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{f}{m}}$$

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## Bosoni e fermioni

$$E = 9 \quad N = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 900 & 711 & & 522 & 441 & 333 & & & B \\ & & & & & & & & \\ 810 & 720 & 630 & 621 & 540 & 531 & 432 & & BF \end{array}$$

$$W_D = 55 \quad W_B = 12 \quad W_F = 7 \quad W_I = 9,2$$

$$E = 15 \quad N = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 1500 & 1311 & 1122 & 933 & 771 & 744 & 663 & 555 & B \\ & & & & & & & & \\ 1410 & 1320 & 1230 & 1221 & 1140 & 1130 & 1050 & 1041 & 1032 \\ 960 & 951 & 942 & 870 & 861 & 852 & 843 & 762 & 753 \end{array}$$

$$W_D = 136 \quad W_B = 27 \quad W_F = 19 \quad W_I = 22,7$$

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## Bosoni e fermioni

$$Z = \sum W_E e^{-E/kT} \quad Z_{\text{ind}} = Z_{\text{dist}}/N! = \sum W_E/N! e^{-E/kT}$$

$$W = \sum W_i \quad W_i = N! / \prod n_{ij}! \quad W_{\text{ind}} = W_{\text{dist}}/N!$$

E=6      N=3

600	060	006					3 B
510	501	150	105	051	015	6 BF	
420	402	240	204	042	024	6 BF	
411	141	114				3 B	
330	303	033				3 B	
321	312	231	213	132	123	6 BF	
222						1 B	

$W_D = 28 \quad W_B = 7 \quad W_F = 3 \quad W_I = 4,7$

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## Bosoni e fermioni

$$E = 3 \quad N = 3$$

$$W_D = 28 \quad W_B = 7 \quad W_F = 3 \quad W_I = 4,7$$

$E = 9 \quad N = 3$

$$W_D = 55 \quad W_B = 12 \quad W_F = 7 \quad W_I = 9,2$$

$E = 15 \quad N = 3$

$$W_D = 136 \quad W_B = 27 \quad W_F = 19 \quad W_I = 22,7$$

$$E = 1000 \quad N = 2$$

$$W_D = 1001 \quad W_B = 501 \quad W_F = 500 \quad W_I = 500,5$$

$$W_B \geq W_I \geq W_F$$

$$E \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow W_B \rightarrow W_I \rightarrow W_F$$

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# Gas monoatomico

Particella libera di muoversi (energia potenziale costante).

$$\varepsilon_x = (n_x h/L_x)^2/8m \quad \Delta\varepsilon_x << 10^{-10} kT \quad z_x \equiv q_x$$

$$z = z_x z_y z_z \quad z = (2\pi mkT/h^2)^{3/2}V \quad Z = z^N/N!$$

$$p = kT(\partial \ln Z / \partial V)_T = NkT(\partial \ln z / \partial V)_T = NkT/V$$

$$pV = RT \quad (N=N_A)$$

$$E = 3/2RT$$

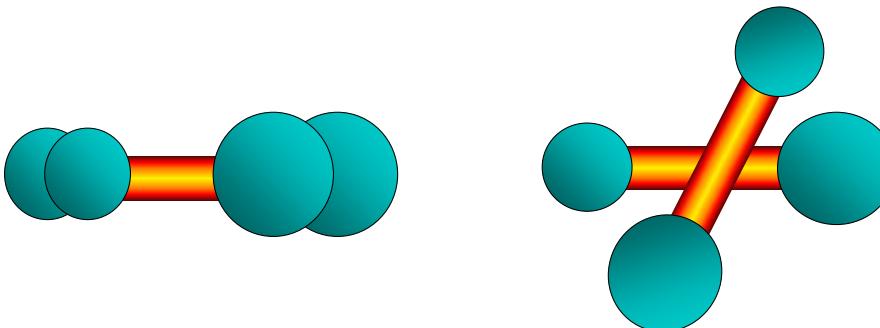
$$C_V = 3/2R$$

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# Gas biatomico



Una molecola biatomica possiede:

- 3 g.l. traslazionali
- 1 g.l. vibrazionale
- 2 g.l. rotazionali

$z \equiv z_{\text{monoatomico}}$   
modello oscillatore armonico  
modello rotatore rigido

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# Gas poliatomico

L' energia molecolare dipende da molti fattori e può essere, con buona approssimazione, considerata additiva.

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_{\text{traslazionale}} + \varepsilon_{\text{rotazionale}} + \varepsilon_{\text{vibrazionale}} + \varepsilon_{\text{elettronica}} + \varepsilon_{\text{altri}}$$

Ovvero la molecola è descritta mediante **gradi di libertà** indipendenti tra di loro. Pertanto la funzione di ripartizione è il prodotto delle funzioni di ripartizione dei singoli gradi di libertà.

Il numero dei primi tre gradi di libertà può essere calcolato considerando che una molecola è formata da **n** particelle (atomi). Il numero di questi gradi è tre volte il numero di particelle (**3n**).

Gradi di libertà traslazionali 3

Gradi di libertà rotazionali 3 (2)\*

Gradi di libertà vibrazionali 3n-6 (3n-5)\*

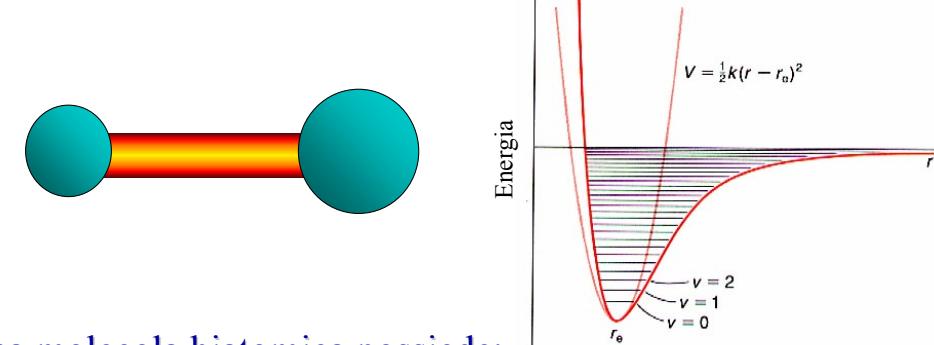
\*molecole lineari

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# Gas biatomico



Una molecola biatomica possiede:

- 3 g.l. traslazionali
- 1 g.l. vibrazionale
- 2 g.l. rotazionali

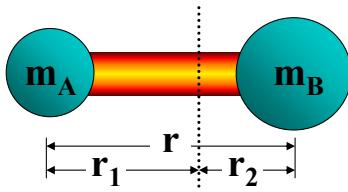
$z \equiv z_{\text{monoatomico}}$   
modello oscillatore armonico  
modello rotatore rigido

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# Gas biatomico



$$I = \sum m_i r_i^2 \quad \mu = m_1 m_2 / (m_1 + m_2) \quad I = \mu r^2$$

$$E_J = J(J+1)h^2/8\pi^2 I \quad \omega_J = 2J+1$$

$$\theta = h^2/8\pi^2 kI$$

$$z_R \equiv q_R = T/\sigma\theta \quad \text{lineare}$$

$$z_R \equiv q_R = \pi^{1/2} T^{3/2} / \sigma (\theta_A \theta_B \theta_C)^{1/2} \quad \text{non lineare}$$

$I_A > I_B = I_C$  oblata       $I_A < I_B = I_C$  prolata

$\sigma$  è il numero di volte che la molecola si ricopre per rotazione completa (**numero di simmetria**)

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# Gas poliatomico

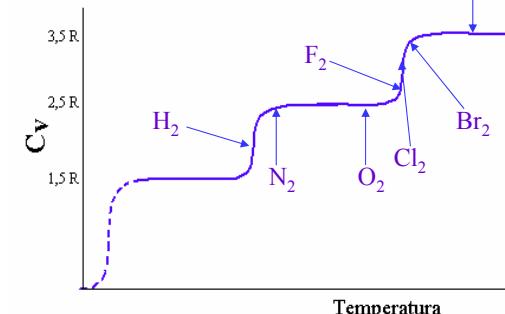
$$E = E_{Tr} + E_V + E_R (+ E_{Altri})$$

$$E = 3/2RT + \sum R\theta_i/(e^{\theta_i/T}-1) + 3/2RT \quad (i=1,..,3n-6) \text{ non lineare}$$

$$E = 3/2RT + \sum R\theta_i/(e^{\theta_i/T}-1) + RT \quad (i=1,..,3n-5) \text{ lineare}$$

$$C_V = 3/2R + \sum R(\theta_i/T)^2 e^{\theta_i/T}/(e^{\theta_i/T}-1)^2 + 3/2R$$

$$C_V = 3/2R + \sum R(\theta_i/T)^2 e^{\theta_i/T}/(e^{\theta_i/T}-1)^2 + R$$



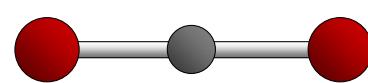
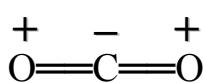
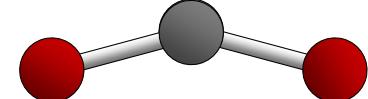
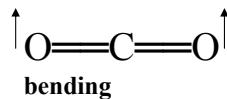
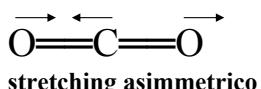
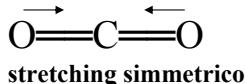
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# Stretching e bending

$$CO_2 \quad n = 3 \quad \text{lineare} \quad 3g.l._{Tr} \quad 2g.l._R (\sigma = 2) \quad 4g.l._V$$



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# Capacità termica

$$CO_2 \quad n = 3 \quad \text{lineare} \quad 3g.l._{Tr} \quad 2g.l._R (\sigma = 2) \quad 4g.l._V$$

$$C_V(\max) = (3/2 + 2/2 + 4)R = 6,5R$$

$$H_2O \quad n = 3 \quad \text{non lin.} \quad 3g.l._{Tr} \quad 3g.l._R (\sigma = 2) \quad 3g.l._V$$

$$C_V(\max) = (3/2 + 3/2 + 3)R = 6R$$

$$CH_4 \quad n = 5 \quad \text{non lin.} \quad 3g.l._{Tr} \quad 3g.l._R (\sigma = 12) \quad 9g.l._V$$

$$C_V(\max) = (3/2 + 3/2 + 9)R = 12R$$

$$C_6H_6 \quad n = 12 \quad \text{non lin.} \quad 3g.l._{Tr} \quad 3g.l._R (\sigma = 12) \quad 30g.l._V$$

$$C_V(\max) = (3/2 + 3/2 + 30)R = 33R$$

$$C_2H_6 \quad n = 8 \quad \text{non lin.} \quad 3g.l._{Tr} \quad 3g.l._R (\sigma = 6) \quad 18g.l._V$$

$$C_V(\max) = (3/2 + 3/2 + 18)R = 21R$$

$$NH_3 \quad n = 4 \quad \text{non lin.} \quad 3g.l._{Tr} \quad 3g.l._R (\sigma = 3) \quad 6g.l._V$$

$$C_V(\max) = (3/2 + 3/2 + 6)R = 9R$$

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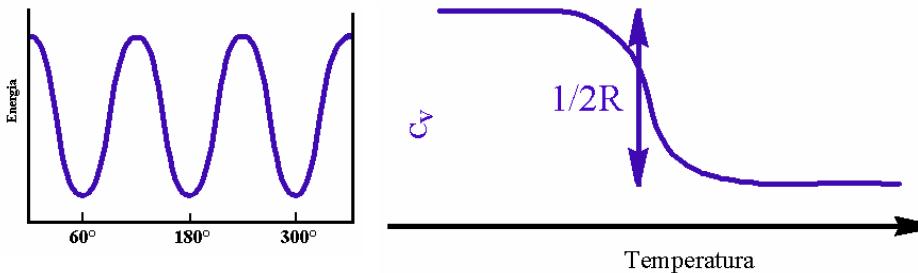
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# Capacità termica

$$\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 \quad n = 8 \quad \text{non lin.} \quad 3g.l_{\text{Tr}} \quad 3g.l_{\text{R}} (\sigma = 6) \quad 18g.l_{\text{V}}$$

$$C_V(\text{max}) = (3/2 + 3/2 + 18)R = 21R \quad (20,5R)$$



Un grado di libertà vibrazionale si trasforma in un grado di libertà rotazionale (rotazione interna attorno al legame C-C).

Per  $\text{NH}_3$  la “vibrazione dell’azoto” si trasforma in libera traslazione (effetto ombrello).

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# Potenziale chimico

$$\mu_j = \left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial N_j} \right)_{S,V,\dots} \quad \mu_j = \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial N_j} \right)_{S,p,\dots} \quad \mu_j = \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial N_j} \right)_{T,V,\dots} \quad \mu_j = \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial N_j} \right)_{T,p,\dots}$$

$$dE = TdS - pdV$$

$$dH = TdS + Vdp$$

$$dA = pdV - SdT$$

$$dG = Vdp - SdT$$

$$\mu_i = kT \ln(z_i/N_i)$$

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# Equilibrio chimico

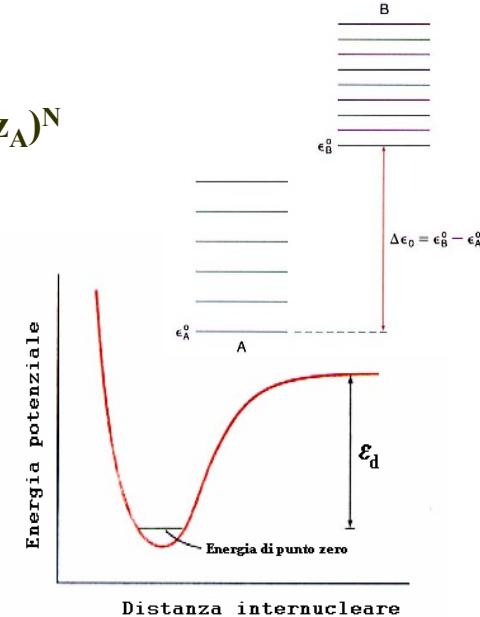
$$Z = 1/N! (z_{\text{Tr}} z_R z_V z_A)^N$$

$$Z = 1/N! (z_{\text{Tr}})^N (z_R)^N (z_V)^N (z_A)^N$$

$$Z_{AB} = Z_A Z_B$$

$$\check{Z} = Z \cdot Z^*$$

$$Z^* = e^{-(\epsilon_d/kT)}$$



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# Potenziale chimico

$$A = -kT \ln Z = -kT \ln \prod (z_i^{N_i}/N_i!)$$

$$\mu_i = kT \ln (z_i/N_i)$$



$$dA = -SdT - pdV + \sum n_i \mu_i d\lambda \quad (dN_i = n_i d\lambda)$$

$$A \rightarrow \text{minimo} \Rightarrow \sum n_i \mu_i = 0$$

$$Z = Z_{\text{tras}} Z_{\text{int}} = \varphi(T) \cdot V \cdot \psi(T) = f(T) \cdot V$$

$$Z_{\text{tras}} = (2\pi mkT/h^2)^{3/2} \cdot V$$

$$Z_{\text{rot}} = \pi^{1/2} T^{3/2} / \sigma (\theta_A \theta_B \theta_C)^{1/2}$$

$$Z_{\text{vibr}} = 1/e^{-\theta/T}$$

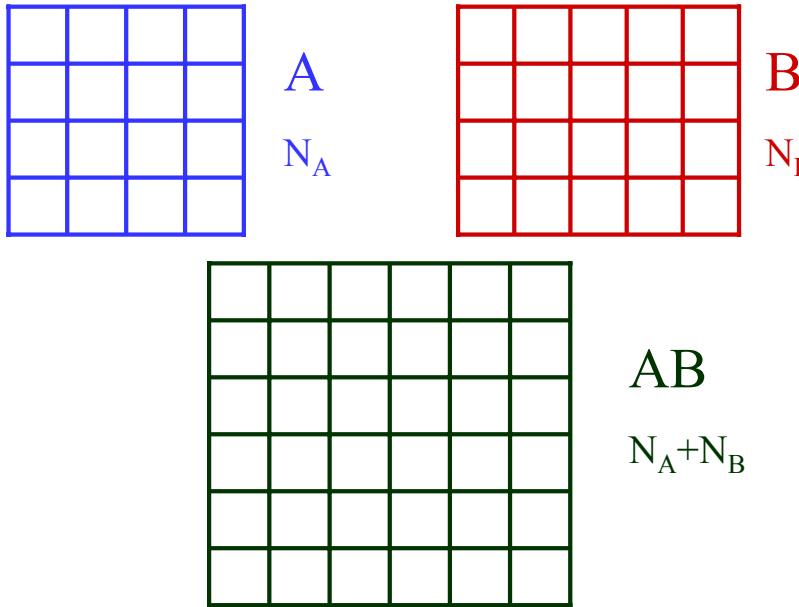
$$\frac{N_C^{n_C} N_D^{n_D}}{N_A^{n_A} N_B^{n_B}} = \frac{z_C^{n_C} z_D^{n_D}}{z_A^{n_A} z_B^{n_B}} \Rightarrow \frac{\left( \frac{N_C}{V} \right)^{n_C} \left( \frac{N_D}{V} \right)^{n_D}}{\left( \frac{N_A}{V} \right)^{n_A} \left( \frac{N_B}{V} \right)^{n_B}} = \frac{\left( \frac{z_C}{V} \right)^{n_C} \left( \frac{z_D}{V} \right)^{n_D}}{\left( \frac{z_A}{V} \right)^{n_A} \left( \frac{z_B}{V} \right)^{n_B}} = K_{\text{eq}}(T)$$

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# Liquidi



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# Entropia mescolamento

$$\Delta S_m = S_{AB} - (S_A + S_B)$$

L'entropia di una specie è data dall'entropia intrinseca della specie e dall'entropia di posizionamento.

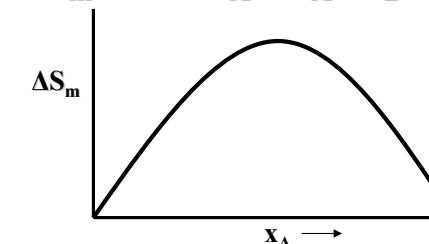
$$S_i = S_i^0 + k \ln N_{\text{celle}}! \quad (S_{ij} = S_i + S_j)$$

$$\Delta S_m = S_A^0 + S_B^0 + k \ln (N_A + N_B)! - S_A^0 - k \ln N_A! - S_B^0 - k \ln N_B!$$

$$\Delta S_m = k[(N_A + N_B) \ln(N_A + N_B) - (N_A + N_B) - N_A \ln N_A - N_A - N_B \ln N_B - N_B]$$

$$\Delta S_m = -k[N_A \ln(N_A/(N_A + N_B)) + N_B \ln(N_B/(N_A + N_B))]$$

$$\Delta S_m = -R(n_A \ln x_A + n_B \ln x_B)$$



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# Soluzioni regolari

$$\Delta V_m = 0$$

$N_A$  = numero molecole A

$N_B$  = numero molecole B

$$N = N_A + N_B$$

$z$  = numero primi vicini (numero di coordinazione)

$N_{AA}$  = numero coppie primi vicini A-A

$N_{BB}$  = numero coppie primi vicini B-B

$N_{AB}$  = numero coppie primi vicini A-B ( $= N_{BA}$ )

$w_{AA}$  = potenziale medio interazione A-A

$w_{BB}$  = potenziale medio interazione B-B

$w_{AB}$  = potenziale medio interazione A-B ( $= w_{BA}$ )

$w = w_{AB} - \frac{1}{2}(w_{AA} + w_{BB})$  = potenziale medio di mescolamento

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# Energia di mescolamento

$$\text{numero totali interazioni} = N(N-1)/2 \sim \frac{1}{2}N^2 \quad (\text{a})$$

$$\text{numero totali interazioni A-B} = N_A N_B \quad (\text{b})$$

$$\text{probabilità interazioni A-B} = 2N_A N_B / N^2 \quad (\text{c}=\text{b}/\text{a})$$

$$\text{numero coppie primi vicini} = \frac{1}{2}zN \quad (\text{d})$$

$$N_{AB} = zN_A N_B / N \quad (\text{e}=\text{cd})$$

$$zN_A = N_{AB} + 2N_{AA} \quad N_{AA} - \frac{1}{2}zN_A = -\frac{1}{2}N_{AB}$$

$$zN_B = N_{AB} + 2N_{BB} \quad N_{BB} - \frac{1}{2}zN_B = -\frac{1}{2}N_{AB}$$

$$\Delta E_{AB} = E_{AB} - E_A - E_B = N_{AA} w_{AA} + N_{BB} w_{BB} + N_{AB} w_{AB} - \frac{1}{2}zN_A w_{AA} - \frac{1}{2}zN_B w_{BB}$$

$$\Delta E_{AB} = N_{AB} w_{AB} - \frac{1}{2}N_{AB} w_{AA} - \frac{1}{2}N_{AB} w_{BB} = N_{AB} w = zN_A N_B / N w$$

$$\Delta E_{AB} = N w z x_A x_B \equiv \Delta H_{AB} \quad (\Delta V_{AB} = 0)$$

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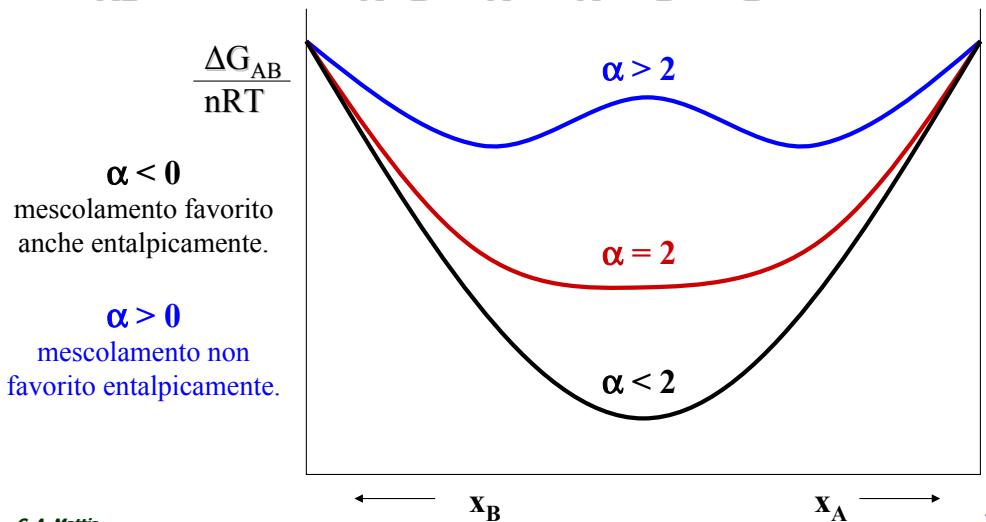
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## Energia libera di mescolamento

$$\Delta G_{AB}/nRT = Nzwx_Ax_B/NkT + RT/RT(n_A/nlnx_A + n_B/nlnx_B)$$

$$\Delta G_{AB}/nRT = \alpha x_A x_B + x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B \quad \alpha = zw/kT$$



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## Tensione di vapore

$$\Delta G_{AB}/nRT = \alpha x_A x_B + x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B$$

$$\alpha = zw/kT$$

$$\mu_i = (\partial G / \partial n_i)_{T, p, n_k}$$

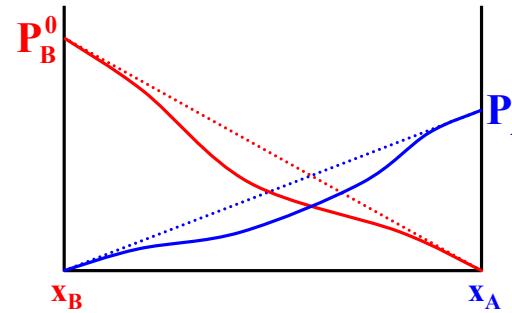
$$\mu_A = \mu_A^\circ + RT(\ln x_A + \alpha x_B^2) = \mu_A^\circ + RT \ln a_A$$

$$a_i = \gamma_i x_i$$

$$P_A = P_A^\circ x_A \exp(\alpha x_B^2)$$

$$\gamma_i = \exp(\alpha x_j^2)$$

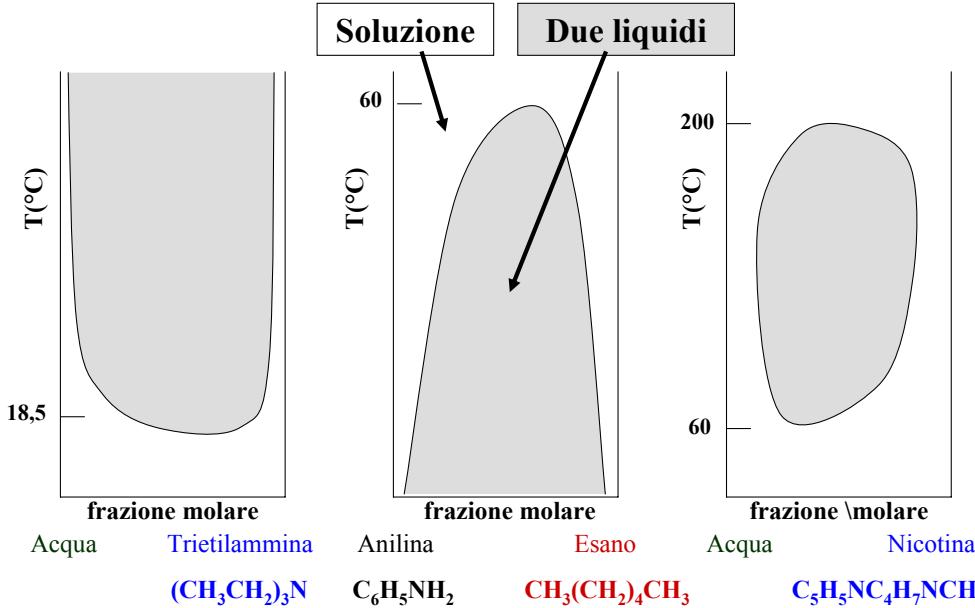
$$P_B = P_B^\circ x_B \exp(\alpha x_A^2)$$



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## Lacuna di miscibilità



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