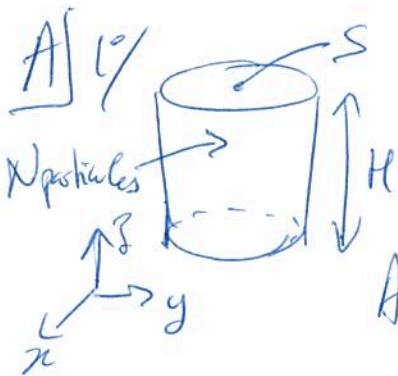


TD9



Pour une particule, on a $q_{ce} = \frac{1}{h^3} \int d^3r d^3p e^{-\frac{H(p,q)}{k_B T}}$

avec $H(p,q) = \frac{1}{2m} (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) + mgz$.

$$\text{Ainsi } q_{ce} = \frac{1}{h^3} \underbrace{\int_0^H e^{-\frac{mgz}{k_B T}} dz}_{q_{pot}} \underbrace{\int_S dx dy}_{h^2} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2}{2mk_B T}} dp_x dp_y dp_z}_{h^3 q_{cin}}$$

$$\text{Or, } q_{cin} = \left(\frac{2\pi mk_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \left(= \frac{1}{\Lambda^3} \right)$$

$$\text{et } q_{pot} = S \left[-\frac{k_B T}{mg} \left(e^{-\frac{mgH}{k_B T}} - 1 \right) \right] = \frac{k_B T S}{mg} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{mgH}{k_B T}} \right).$$

Finalement, $q_{ce} = \frac{k_B T S}{mg \Lambda^3} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{mgH}{k_B T}} \right)$ et comme les particules sont indiscernables, on a

$$Q = \frac{q_{ce}^N}{N!} = \frac{1}{N!} \left(\frac{k_B T S}{mg \Lambda^3} \right)^N \left(1 - e^{-\frac{mgH}{k_B T}} \right)^N$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^o/E &= k_B T^2 \frac{\partial \ln Q}{\partial T} = k_B T^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left[-\ln N! + N \ln \left(\frac{k_B T S}{mg \Lambda^3} \right) + N \ln \left(1 - e^{-\frac{mgH}{k_B T}} \right) \right] \\ &= k_B T^2 \left(\frac{N}{T} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{N}{T} + N \frac{-\frac{mgH}{k_B T^2} e^{-\frac{mgH}{k_B T}}}{1 - e^{-\frac{mgH}{k_B T}}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Soit } E = \frac{5}{2} N k_B T - N m g H \frac{1}{e^{\frac{mgH}{k_B T}} - 1}$$

$$C_{v,g} = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T} \right)_{V,g} = \frac{5}{2} N k_B - N m g H \frac{\frac{mgH}{k_B T} e^{\frac{mgH}{k_B T}}}{\left(e^{\frac{mgH}{k_B T}} - 1 \right)^2}$$

$$\text{Soit } C_{v,g} = \frac{5}{2} N k_B \left[1 - \left(\frac{mgH}{k_B T} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{mgH}{k_B T}} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{mgH}{k_B T}}} \right)^2 \right]$$

3^o Pour un gaz parfait monoatomique, on a $C_{v,GP} = \frac{3}{2} N k_B$.

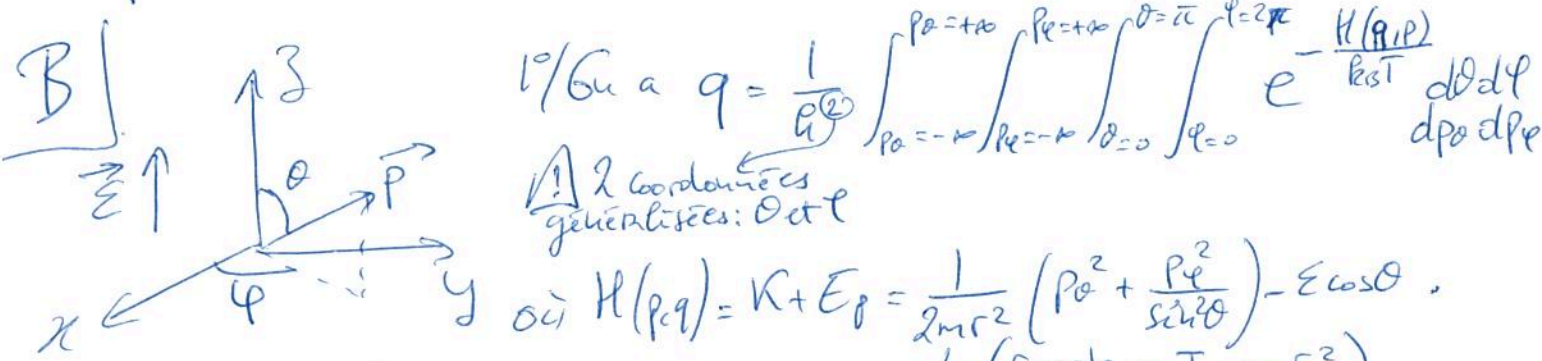
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc } C_{v,g} - C_{v,GP} &= N k_B \left[1 - \left(\frac{mgH}{k_B T} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{mgH}{k_B T}} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{mgH}{k_B T}}} \right)^2 \right] \\ &= N k_B \left[1 - \frac{x^2 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} \right] \text{ avec } x = \frac{mgH}{k_B T} (> 0) \end{aligned}$$

Soit $C_{V,g} - C_{V,gP} = N k_B \left[\frac{(e^x - 1)^2 - x^2 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} \right]$. D'après le formulaire, $(e^x - 1)^2 - x^2 e^x \geq 0, \forall x \geq 0$. Donc $C_{V,g} - C_{V,gP} \geq 0$.

1/ $N = 6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$ et on a alors $x = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 10 \times 10}{6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \times 1,38066 \cdot 10^{-23} \times 300} = 1,604 \cdot 10^{-4}$.

Ainsi $C_{V,g} - C_{V,gP} = 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \times 1,38066 \cdot 10^{-23} \times \left(1 - \frac{(1,604 \cdot 10^{-4})^2 e^{1,604 \cdot 10^{-4}}}{(e^{1,604 \cdot 10^{-4}} - 1)^2} \right) \approx 1,8 \cdot 10^{-8} \approx 0,002 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \ll R$.

L'effet du champ de pesanteur terrestre n'a donc que très peu d'influence sur C_V et on peut généralement négliger son effet.



Donc $q = \frac{1}{h^3} \int_{-p_0}^{p_0} \int_{-p_0}^{p_0} \int_0^{p_0} e^{-\frac{p_x^2}{2mr^2 k_B T}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{\frac{\epsilon \cos \theta}{k_B T}} d\theta \int_{-p_0}^{p_0} e^{-\frac{p_y^2}{2mr^2 \sin^2 \theta k_B T}} dp_y$

Ainsi $q = \frac{1}{h^2} \times 2\pi m r^2 k_B T \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi \sin \theta e^{\frac{\epsilon \cos \theta}{k_B T}} d\theta$ et on obtient finalement

$$q(T, V, \epsilon) = \frac{q_0}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi \sin \theta e^{\frac{\epsilon \cos \theta}{k_B T}} d\theta \text{ avec } q_0 = \frac{8\pi^2 m r^2 k_B T}{h^2}$$

V.B: Vérification q_0 : en fait, on peut mener le calcul jusqu'au bout...

$$q = \frac{4\pi^2}{h^2} m r^2 k_B T \left[-\frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} e^{\frac{\epsilon \cos \theta}{k_B T}} \right]_0^\pi = \frac{4\pi^2}{\epsilon h^2} m r^2 (k_B T)^2 \left(e^{+\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}} - e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}} \right)$$

soit $q = \frac{8\pi^2 m r^2 (k_B T)^2}{h^2} \frac{\sinh\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right)}{\epsilon}$. Donc lorsque $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$,

$\sinh\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right) \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}$ et on a bien $q = q_0 = \frac{8\pi^2 m r^2 k_B T}{h^2}$!

2/ les molécules étant localisées, on a $Q(N, V, T, \epsilon) = q(V, T, \epsilon)^N$

3° of question N.B. question 1... $q(V_i, T, \epsilon) = \frac{8\pi^2 n r^2 (k_B T)^4}{\epsilon a^2} \sinh\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right)$ (3)

et donc
$$\begin{cases} q(V_i, T, \epsilon) = q_0 \frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} \sinh\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right) \\ Q(N, V_i, T, \epsilon) = \left[q_0 \frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} \sinh\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right) \right]^N \end{cases}$$

4°
$$\boxed{P(\theta)} = \frac{\frac{q_0}{4\pi} \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \right) \sin\theta e^{\frac{\epsilon \cos\theta}{k_B T} d\theta}}{q(V_i, T, \epsilon)} = \frac{\sin\theta e^{\frac{\epsilon \cos\theta}{k_B T} d\theta}}{2 \frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} \sinh\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right)}$$

5°
$$\bar{p}_3 = \langle \cos\theta \rangle = \int_0^\pi \cos\theta P(\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2 \frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} \sinh\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right)} \int_0^\pi \cos\theta \sin\theta e^{\frac{\epsilon \cos\theta}{k_B T}} d\theta = A \int_0^\pi \cos\theta \sin\theta e^{\frac{\epsilon \cos\theta}{k_B T}} d\theta$$

On pose $du = \sin\theta e^{\frac{\epsilon \cos\theta}{k_B T}} d\theta \Rightarrow u = -\frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} e^{\frac{\epsilon \cos\theta}{k_B T}}$
 $v = \cos\theta \Rightarrow dv = -\sin\theta d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \bar{p}_3 &= A \left\{ \left[-\frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} \cos\theta e^{\frac{\epsilon \cos\theta}{k_B T}} \right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} \sin\theta e^{\frac{\epsilon \cos\theta}{k_B T}} d\theta \right\} \\ &= A \left\{ -\frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} \left(-e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}} - e^{\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}} \right) + \left(\frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} \right)^2 \left(e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}} - e^{\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}} \right) \right\} \\ &= A \left[\frac{2 k_B T}{\epsilon} \cosh\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right) - 2 \left(\frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} \right)^2 \sinh\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Finalement,
$$\boxed{\bar{p}_3 = \coth\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right) - \frac{k_B T}{\epsilon}}$$

6° $T \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \rightarrow 0$ et donc $\coth\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right) \approx \frac{1 + \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} + 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}}{1 + \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} - 1 + \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}}$, soit

$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \bar{p}_3 = \frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} - \frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} = 0$

$T \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \rightarrow \infty$ et donc $\coth\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right) = \frac{1 + e^{-\frac{2\epsilon}{k_B T}}}{1 + e^{\frac{2\epsilon}{k_B T}}} \approx 1$, soit

$\lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \bar{p}_3 = 1 - \frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} = 1$

Ainsi, à haute température, le système est désordonné (aucune orientation préférentielle des p_3) alors que tous les dipôles sont alignés à basse température (tous les μ sont alignés pour faire une liaison d'énergie minimale).

$$7^{\circ} \text{ On a } U = k_B T^2 \frac{\partial \ln Q}{\partial T} = k_B T^2 \frac{\partial \ln \left[q_0(T) \frac{k_B T}{\epsilon} \operatorname{sech} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \right) \right]}{\partial T} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{soit } U = N k_B T^2 \left[\frac{\partial \ln q_0}{\partial T} + \frac{1}{T} + \frac{\partial \ln \left(\frac{e^{\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}} - e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}}}{2} \right)}{\partial T} \right] \quad \left(\text{car } \frac{d}{dx} e^{-x} = -e^{-x} \right. \\ \left. \text{et } \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sech}(x) = -\operatorname{sech}(x) \tanh(x) \right)$$

$$= N k_B T^2 \frac{\partial \ln q_0}{\partial T} + N k_B T + N k_B T^2 \frac{\operatorname{sech} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \right)}{\operatorname{sech} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \right)} \times \left(-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T^2} \right)$$

$$\text{et donc } \boxed{U = U_0 + N k_B T - N \epsilon \operatorname{coth} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \right)} \quad \text{ou } U_0 = N k_B T^2 \frac{\partial \ln q_0}{\partial T} = N k_B T$$

$$8^{\circ} U_{\text{solv}} = N k_B T - N \epsilon \operatorname{coth} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \right)$$

$$\text{et } C_{V,\text{solv}} = \frac{\partial U_{\text{solv}}}{\partial T} = N k_B - N \epsilon \left(-\frac{-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T^2}}{\operatorname{sech}^2 \left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \right)} \right)$$

$$\text{soit } \boxed{C_{V,\text{solv}} = N k_B \left[1 - \left(\frac{\epsilon / k_B}{T \operatorname{sech} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \right)} \right)^2 \right]} \quad \left(\Delta \operatorname{sech}(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \right)$$

$$9^{\circ} \text{ Haute } T : \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow C_{V,\text{solv}} \approx N k_B \left[1 - \left(\frac{2 \epsilon / k_B T}{2 \epsilon / k_B T} \right)^2 \right] \approx \boxed{0}$$

$$\text{Basse } T : \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow C_{V,\text{solv}} \approx N k_B \left[1 - \left(\frac{e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}} 2 \epsilon / k_B T}{1 - e^{-2 \epsilon / k_B T}} \right)^2 \right] \approx \boxed{\frac{1}{2} N k_B}$$

$$10^{\circ} \text{ Pour 1 soluté, on a } C_{V,\text{solv}} = N k_B \left[1 - \left(\frac{\epsilon / k_B}{T \operatorname{sech} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \right)} \right)^2 \right]. \text{ Donc pour}$$

1 mole de solutés, on a $C_{V,\text{solv}} = N k_B \nu_A [\quad]$. D'après les mesures expérimentales, on en déduit donc que $N \approx \frac{319,2}{k_B \nu_A} \approx \underline{38-39}$ molécule d'eau / soluté.