

Grand-Canonical Ensemble: Counting the Number of **Microstates**

N _A	N _B	(E _A , E _B)	(Ω _A , Ω _B)	Ω _A Ω _B	P _{E_A} × N _A	P _{E_A} × E _A
0	4	(0,6)	(1, 84)	84	$\left(\frac{84}{420}\right) \times 0$	(84/420) × 0
1	3	(0,6)	(0, 28)	28	$\left(\frac{84}{420}\right) \times 1$	(28/420) × 0
		(1,5)	(1, 21)	21		(21/420) × 1
		(2, 4)	(1, 15)	15		(15/420) × 2
		(3, 3)	(1, 10)	10		(10/420) × 3
		(4, 2)	(1, 6)	6		(6/420) × 4
		(5, 1)	(1, 3)	3		(3/420) × 5
		(6, 0)	(1, 1)	1		(3/420) × 6
2	2	(6, 0)	(7, 1)	7	$\left(\frac{84}{420}\right) \times 2$	(7/420) × 6
		(5, 1)	(6, 2)	12		(12/420) × 5
		(4, 2)	(5, 3)	15		(15/420) × 4
		(3, 3)	(4, 4)	16		(16/420) × 3
		(2, 4)	(3, 5)	15		(15/420) × 2
		(1, 5)	(2, 6)	12		(12/420) × 1
		(0, 6)	(1, 7)	7		(7/420) × 0

N _A	N _B	(E _A , E _B)	(Ω _A , Ω _B)	Ω _A Ω _B	P _{E_A} × N _A	P _{E_A} × E _A
3	1	(0, 6)	(1, 1)	1	$\left(\frac{84}{420}\right) \times 3$	(1/420) x 0
		(1, 5)	(3, 1)	3		(3/420) x1
		(2, 4)	(6, 1)	6		(6/420) x 2
		(3, 3)	(0, 1)	10		(10/420) x 3
		(4, 2)	(15, 1)	15		(15/420) x 4
		(5, 1)	(21, 1)	21		(21/420) x 5
		(6, 0)	(28, 1)	28		(28/420) x 6

4	0	(6, 0)	(1, 84)	84	$\left(\frac{84}{420}\right) \times 4$	(7/420) x 6
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2/17/2024					$\overline{N}_A = 2$	$\overline{E}_A = 3$
						3

T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ
T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ
T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ
T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ
T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ
T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ	T,V μ

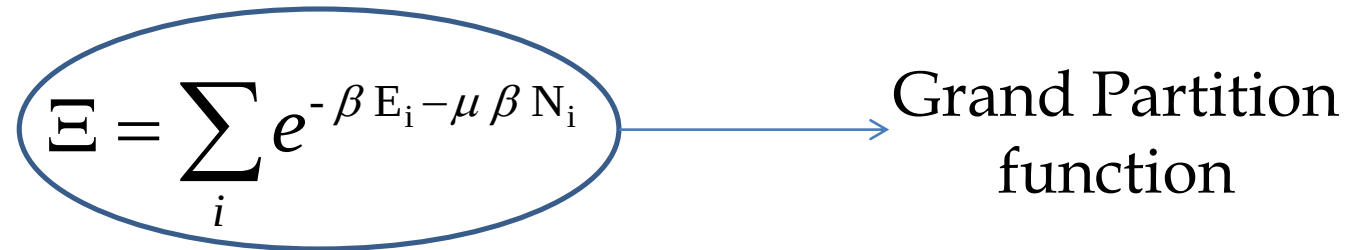
Grand Canonical Ensemble

Microstate
 $(E_A + E_B = E_T)$
 $N_A + N_B = N_T)$

In this example, the *Ensemble* consists of **420** systems each of which is in one of the **420** accessible *Microstates*.

Probability of finding the particle in a particular microstate

$$p_i = \frac{e^{-\beta(E_A - \mu N_A)}}{\sum e^{-\beta E_i - \mu \beta N_i}}$$


$$\Xi = \sum_i e^{-\beta E_i - \mu \beta N_i} \longrightarrow \text{Grand Partition function}$$

- ❖ The grand partition function ' Ξ ' contains all the information about the energies of the states of the system.
- ❖ All thermodynamical quantities can be obtained from it.
- ❖ From ' Ξ ', we can get thermodynamics functions energy, entropy, Helmholtz function, or heat capacity.

Gateway to Thermodynamics

$$\Phi_G = -k_B T \ln Z$$

$$S = -\left(\frac{\partial \Phi_G}{\partial T}\right)_{V, \mu}$$

$$p = -\left(\frac{\partial \Phi_G}{\partial V}\right)_{T, \mu}$$

$$N = -\left(\frac{\partial \Phi_G}{\partial \mu}\right)_{T, V}$$

END