

PŘEDPOKLADY:

odvození BKR  $f(\vec{r}, \vec{v}, t)$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{d\vec{X}}{dt} \cdot \nabla_x f + \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \cdot \nabla_v f =$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla_x f + \frac{\vec{F}}{m} \cdot \nabla_v f = \left( \frac{df}{dt} \right)_{coll}$$

- je homogene

$$f = n_0 \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \exp \left( - \frac{\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + U(\vec{r})}{kT} \right)$$

Maxwellova - Boltzmannovo rozdělení

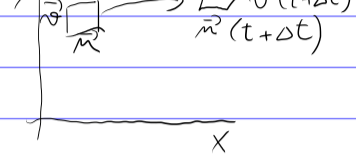
$$n(\vec{r}) = \int f d\vec{v} = n_0 \exp \left( - \frac{U(\vec{r})}{kT} \right)$$

- odvození kinetické rovnice popisem planární

- TEKUTINA - prostorové rozdělení - koncentrace, rychlost, tlak...

TEKUTINOVÝ POPIS

LAGRANGEOVSKÝ



EULEROVSKÝ

pevný bod v prostoru

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

- konvekční derivace (totální)

$$\frac{D}{Dt} = \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \dots$$

- částicový popis

- VLAST. MAXWELLOVA ROZDĚLENÍ

$$\hat{f} = f/m \quad \int \hat{f} d\vec{v} = 1$$

$$\hat{f}_{\vec{v}} = \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \exp \left( - \frac{m v^2}{2kT} \right)$$

$$\int_{\vec{v}} \hat{f}(\vec{v}) d\vec{v}: \text{pravidelná deska } \vec{v} \in (v_x, v_x + dv_x) \times (v_y, v_y + dv_y) \times (v_z, v_z + dv_z)$$

rozdělení 1 složky rychlosti  $v_x$

$$\int_{\vec{v}} \hat{f} d\vec{v} = \int_{v_x, v_y, v_z} \hat{f} dv_x dv_y dv_z$$

$$\int_{v_x} \hat{f} dv_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dv_y \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dv_z \left( \int_{v_x} \hat{f} dv_x \right) =$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp \left( - \frac{m v_x^2}{2kT} \right) dv_x = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi kT}{m}}$$

$$\int_{v_x} \hat{f} dv_x = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi kT}} \exp \left( - \frac{m v_x^2}{2kT} \right) dv_x$$

rozdělení  $v = |\vec{v}|$   
 $(v_x, v_y, v_z) \rightarrow (v, \theta, \varphi)$

$$d\vec{v} = \sin \theta v^2 d\varphi d\theta dv$$

$$\int_{\vec{v}} \hat{f}(\vec{v}) d\vec{v} = \int_{\vec{v}} \hat{f}(v, \theta, \varphi) \sin \theta v^2 d\theta d\varphi dv$$

$$\int_{\vec{v}} \hat{f} dv = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\infty \hat{f}(v, \theta, \varphi) v^2 dv = \left( \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \right) \cdot$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\infty \hat{f} v^2 dv = 4\pi v^2 \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \exp \left( - \frac{m v^2}{2kT} \right) dv$$

rozdělení  $E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$ ;  $v = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}}$

$$\int_{\vec{v}} \hat{f} dv = 4\pi \frac{2E}{m} \left( \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \exp \left( - \frac{E}{kT} \right) \frac{dE}{\sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{2\sqrt{E}}{(kT)^{3/2}} \exp \left( - \frac{E}{kT} \right) dE$$

$f_E$

- PARAMETRY MAXW. ROZDĚLENÍ

• střední velikost rychlosti

$$\langle v \rangle = \int v \hat{f} v dv \quad | \text{substituce} | = \sqrt{\frac{8kT}{\pi m}}$$

• nejpravděp. rychlost (modus  $\hat{f}_v$ )

$$\frac{d\hat{f}_v}{dv} \Big|_{v_{prob}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d \ln \hat{f}_v}{dv} \Big|_{v_{prob}} = 0 \rightarrow v_{prob} = \sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m}}$$

•  $\langle v^2 \rangle = \frac{2}{m} \frac{3}{2} kT$   $v_{RMS} = \sqrt{\langle v^2 \rangle} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}}$

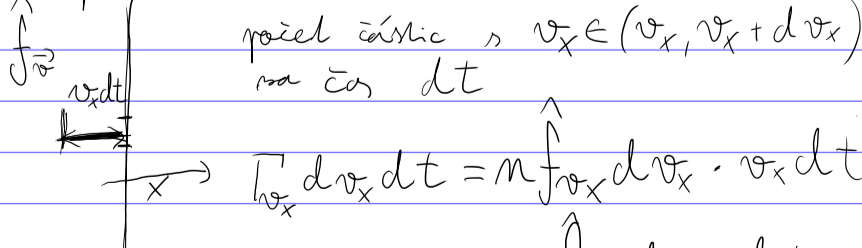
• nejpravděp. energie (modus  $\hat{f}_E$ )

$$\frac{d \ln \hat{f}_E}{dE} \Big|_{E_{prob}} = 0 \rightarrow E_{prob} = \frac{kT}{2}$$

$$v_{E_{prob}} = \sqrt{\frac{kT}{m}}$$

$$v_{E_{prob}} < v_{prob} < \langle v \rangle < v_{RMS}$$

- TOK ČÁSTIC SKRZ PLOCHU



$$\Gamma_x = \int_{v_x} n v_x \hat{f}_x dv_x = n \int_{v_x} v_x \hat{f}_x dv_x$$

$$\Gamma = \int_0^\infty dv_x \left( n v_x \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi kT}} \exp \left( - \frac{m v_x^2}{2kT} \right) \right)$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{n}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8kT}{\pi m}} = \frac{n}{4} \langle v \rangle$$

$$\Gamma_E = \Gamma \cdot 2kT \quad \int_{v_x}^{FLUX} \sim v^3 e^{-\frac{m v^2}{2kT}}$$