

3. Isolated system (microcanonical ensemble) :-
 The system is isolated, i.e. it does not exchange energy or matter with the surroundings. It is characterized by fixed energy E , volume V , and number of particles N .

② Microcanonical ensemble (Canonical ensemble) :-

The system is in contact with a heat reservoir (isolated) at constant temperature T . The system can exchange energy with the reservoir, but not particles. The system is characterized by fixed volume V , number of particles N , and temperature T . The system is in equilibrium with the reservoir. The probability of finding the system in a state with energy E is given by the Boltzmann factor $e^{-\beta E}$, where $\beta = 1/(k_B T)$. The partition function Z is defined as $Z = \sum_i e^{-\beta E_i}$. The average energy $\langle E \rangle$ is given by $\langle E \rangle = -\partial \ln Z / \partial \beta$. The entropy S is given by $S = k_B \ln Z + \langle E \rangle / T$.

③ Grand canonical ensemble :-

The system is in contact with a heat reservoir and a particle reservoir. The system can exchange both energy and particles with the reservoirs. The system is characterized by fixed chemical potential μ , volume V , and temperature T . The system is in equilibrium with the reservoirs. The probability of finding the system in a state with energy E and number of particles N is given by the grand canonical ensemble distribution $e^{-\beta(E - \mu N)}$. The grand partition function Ξ is defined as $\Xi = \sum_N \sum_i e^{-\beta(E_i - \mu N)}$. The average number of particles $\langle N \rangle$ is given by $\langle N \rangle = \partial \ln \Xi / \partial (\beta \mu)$. The average energy $\langle E \rangle$ is given by $\langle E \rangle = -\partial \ln \Xi / \partial \beta$.

