



କିଏ ପକ,  $i$  ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବିତ କିଏ ଆବିଭାବ କିଏ ସଂଖ୍ୟା  $q_i$  । ବସ୍ୟ  
 ଆବିଭାବ ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବ  $E_i$  ; ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବ  $q_i >> 1$

ଆବିଭାବ ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବିତ କିଏ ଆବିଭାବ ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବ ବସ୍ୟ  
 ଆବିଭାବ ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବ ?

ଆବିଭାବ ବସ୍ୟ, କିଏ ଆବିଭାବ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବ ଆବିଭାବ  
 ଆବିଭାବ  $N_1$  ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବ, ଆବିଭାବ ଆବିଭାବ  $N_2$  ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବ, ବସ୍ୟ  
 ଆବିଭାବ  $N_3$  ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବ, ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବ ଆବିଭାବ  
 ଆବିଭାବ  $N$  ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବ  $N$  ବସ୍ୟ, ଆବିଭାବ ଆବିଭାବ  
 $E$  ଆବିଭାବିତ ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବ

$$\sum_i N_i = N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots = N \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\sum_i N_i E_i = N_1 E_1 + N_2 E_2 + N_3 E_3 + \dots = E \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

ଆବିଭାବ ଆବିଭାବ  $\{N_i\}$  ଆବିଭାବ ଆବିଭାବ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ, ବସ୍ୟ  
 $\{N_i\}$  ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବିତ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ  $N_i\}$   
 ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବ  $\{N_i\}$  ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ  
 $N_i\}$  ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବ  $N$  ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ  
 ଆବିଭାବ  $(N, V, E)$  ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବିତ ବସ୍ୟ

$$\Omega(N, V, E) = \sum_{\{N_i\}} W\{N_i\} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

ଆବିଭାବ (3) ବସ୍ୟ ଆବିଭାବ (summation) ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ (1)  
~~...~~ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ  $\{N_i\}$  ବସ୍ୟ  
 ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ (1) (2) (3) ବସ୍ୟ  
 ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ  $\{N_i\}$  ବସ୍ୟ b) multiplicity function.  
 ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ  $\{N_i\}$  ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ  
 ବସ୍ୟ b)  $N$  ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ  
 ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ  $N$  ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ ବସ୍ୟ  $N$  ବସ୍ୟ  
 ବସ୍ୟ  $N$  ବସ୍ୟ  $N_2$  ବସ୍ୟ  $N_3$   $\dots$  ବସ୍ୟ  
 ବସ୍ୟ  $\frac{N!}{N_1! N_2! N_3! \dots} = \frac{N!}{\prod N_i!} \quad \text{--- (4)}$

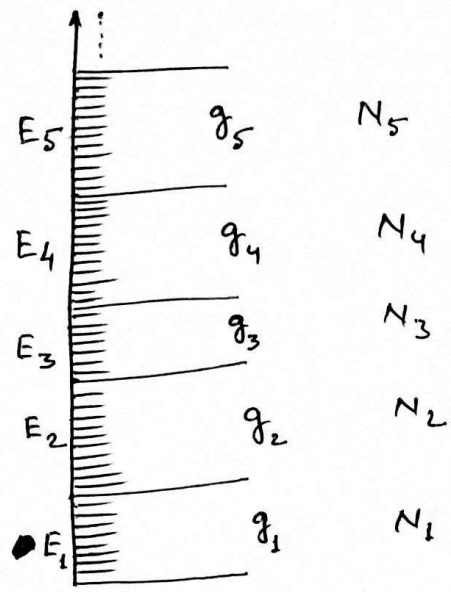


Fig. 1. Energy level diagram for a system of particles.

(ii) How many states are there for a given set of  $N_i$  particles? (iii) How many states are there for a given set of  $N_i$  particles?

$$W_i = g_i^{N_i}$$

For a given set of  $N_i$  particles, the total number of states is given by the product of the number of states for each level. This is expressed as:

$$W = \prod_i g_i^{N_i} \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

The total multiplicity function  $W\{N_i\}$  is the sum of  $W$  over all possible distributions  $\{N_i\}$  that satisfy the constraints. This is expressed as:

$$W\{N_i\} = \sum_{\{N_i\}} \prod_i g_i^{N_i} \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

Each state is characterized by  $(N, V, E)$  and the total number of states is given by:

$$\Omega(N, V, E) = \sum_{\{N_i\}} W\{N_i\} = \sum_{\{N_i\}} \frac{N!}{\prod_i N_i!} \prod_i g_i^{N_i} \quad \text{--- (7)}$$

The entropy  $S(N, V, E)$  is given by:

$$S(N, V, E) = k \ln \Omega(N, V, E) = k \ln \left[ \sum_{\{N_i\}} W\{N_i\} \right] \quad \text{--- (8)}$$

प्रमाण (9) का उपयोग करें

$$\ln W\{N_i\} = \ln N! + \sum_i N_i \ln g_i - \sum_i \ln N_i! \rightarrow (9)$$

अतः, इस व्यंजन का (Stirling's approximation) उपयोग करें

$$\ln x! \approx x \ln x - x \quad \text{जहाँ } x \gg 1 \text{ है,} \rightarrow (10)$$

यदि हम मान लें कि  $N$  बड़ा है, तो  $N_i \gg 1$  के लिए भी यह सन्निकटन लागू है।

प्रमाण (9) का उपयोग करें, प्रमाण (10) का उपयोग करें

$$\begin{aligned} \ln W\{N_i\} &= N \ln N - N + \sum_i N_i \ln g_i - \left( \sum_i N_i \ln N_i - \sum_i N_i \right) \\ &= N \ln N - N + \sum_i N_i \ln g_i - \sum_i N_i \ln N_i + \sum_i N_i \rightarrow (11) \end{aligned}$$

अधिकतम संभाव्य वितरण (Most probable distribution) का उपयोग करें

$$\delta \ln W\{N_i\} = 0$$

$$(11) \Rightarrow \sum_i \delta N_i \ln g_i - \sum_i \delta N_i \ln N_i - \sum_i N_i \frac{1}{N_i} \delta N_i + \sum_i \delta N_i = 0$$

( $\because g_i$  स्थिर है  $\Rightarrow \delta g_i = 0$ )

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i \delta N_i \ln \frac{g_i}{N_i} = 0 \rightarrow (12)$$

प्रमाण (1) और (2) का उपयोग करें

$$\sum_i \delta N_i = 0 \rightarrow (13)$$

$$\text{या, } \sum_i E_i \delta N_i = 0 \rightarrow (14) \quad (\because E_i \text{ स्थिर है } \Rightarrow \delta E_i = 0)$$

अज्ञात गुणकों (Lagrange's undetermined multipliers) का उपयोग करें

$$(12) - \alpha \times (13) - \beta \times (14) \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_i \delta N_i \ln \frac{g_i}{N_i} - \alpha \sum_i \delta N_i - \beta \sum_i E_i \delta N_i = 0$$

(यहाँ  $\alpha$  और  $\beta$  का उपयोग करें)

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i \left( \ln \frac{g_i}{N_i} - \alpha - \beta E_i \right) \delta N_i = 0$$

यदि हम मान लें कि  $\delta N_i$  अलग-अलग हैं, तो प्रत्येक  $i$  के लिए  $\ln \frac{g_i}{N_i} - \alpha - \beta E_i = 0$  होना चाहिए।





$$\therefore N = \sum_i N_i = \sum_i e^{-\alpha} g_i e^{-\beta E_i} = e^{-\alpha} \sum_i g_i e^{-\beta E_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\alpha} = \frac{N}{\sum_i g_i e^{-\beta E_i}} = \frac{N}{Z} \quad \rightarrow (17)$$

$$\text{അതുകൊണ്ട് } Z = \sum_i g_i e^{-\beta E_i} \quad \rightarrow (18)$$

ഇത് ഒരു കമ്പോസിറ്റ് വിഭജന ഫങ്ഷൻ ആണ്. ഇത് പാർട്ടിഷൻ ഫങ്ഷൻ (Partition function) ആണ്.  $\beta$  ന്റെ മൂല്യം  $N, V, E$  ന്റെ മൂല്യങ്ങളെ ആശ്രയിച്ച് മാറുന്നു.  $Z$  ന്റെ മൂല്യം  $N$  ന്റെ മൂല്യത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ച് മാറുന്നു.

$Z$  ന്റെ മൂല്യം  $N$  ന്റെ മൂല്യത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ച് മാറുന്നു.  $N_i = e^{-\alpha} g_i e^{-\beta E_i}$

$$\Rightarrow N_i = \frac{N}{Z} g_i e^{-\beta E_i} \quad \rightarrow (19)$$

(ii)  $\beta$  ന്റെ മൂല്യം നിർണ്ണയിക്കൽ:

ഒരു കമ്പോസിറ്റ് വിഭജന ഫങ്ഷൻ  $W\{N_i\}$  ന്റെ  $N_i$  ന്റെ മൂല്യം  $N$  ന്റെ മൂല്യത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ച് മാറുന്നു.  $W\{N_i\}$  ന്റെ മൂല്യം  $N$  ന്റെ മൂല്യത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ച് മാറുന്നു.  $W\{N_i\}$  ന്റെ മൂല്യം  $N$  ന്റെ മൂല്യത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ച് മാറുന്നു.

$$S = k \ln W\{N_i\}$$

അതുകൊണ്ട്  $W\{N_i\}$  ന്റെ മൂല്യം  $N$  ന്റെ മൂല്യത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ച് മാറുന്നു.

$$\ln W\{N_i\} = N \ln N - N + \sum_i N_i \ln g_i - \sum_i N_i \ln N_i + \sum_i N_i \quad \rightarrow (19 \text{ ന്റെ } 11)$$

$$= N \ln N + \sum_i N_i \ln g_i - \sum_i N_i \ln N_i \quad (\because \sum_i N_i = N)$$

$$= N \ln N + \sum_i N_i \ln g_i - \sum_i N_i (\ln N - \ln Z + \ln g_i - \beta E_i)$$

$$[\because \ln N_i = \ln \left( \frac{N}{Z} g_i e^{-\beta E_i} \right) \text{ ന്റെ } 19 \text{ ന്റെ } 19]$$

$$= N \ln N + \sum_i N_i \ln g_i - \ln N \sum_i N_i + \ln Z \sum_i N_i - \sum_i N_i \ln g_i + \beta \sum_i N_i E_i$$

$$= N \ln Z + \beta E \quad [\because \sum_i N_i = N \text{ ന്റെ } \sum_i N_i E_i = E \text{ (ഏകകണകളുടെ മൊത്തം)}]$$

$$\therefore S = k \ln W\{N_i\} = k N \ln Z + k \beta E \quad \rightarrow (20)$$

ಗಮನಿಸಿ  $T = \left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial S} \right)_V \rightarrow (21)$

ಇದನ್ನು (20) ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಿ

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial E} \right)_V &= \frac{Nk}{z} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial E} \right)_V + k\beta + kE \left( \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial E} \right)_V \\ &= \frac{Nk}{z} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \beta} \right)_V \left( \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial E} \right)_V + k\beta + kE \left( \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial E} \right)_V \rightarrow (22) \end{aligned}$$

ಇಲ್ಲಿ  $z = \sum_i g_i e^{-\beta E_i}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \beta} \right)_V &= - \sum_i g_i E_i e^{-\beta E_i} \\ &= - \frac{z}{N} \sum_i N_i E_i \\ &= - \frac{zE}{N} \rightarrow (23) \end{aligned}$$



$\because N_i = \frac{N}{z} g_i e^{-\beta E_i}$   
 $\Rightarrow g_i e^{-\beta E_i} = \frac{z}{N} N_i$

ಇದನ್ನು (22) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಿ (23) ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಿ

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial E} \right)_V = -kE \left( \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial E} \right)_V + k\beta + kE \left( \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial E} \right)_V = k\beta$$

ಇದನ್ನು (21) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಿ

$$T = \left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial S} \right)_V = \frac{1}{k\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\beta = \frac{1}{kT}} \rightarrow (24)$$

ಇದೇ ~~Maxwell-Boltzmann~~ Maxwell-Boltzmann Energy distribution law ಇದನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸಿ

$$\boxed{N_i = \frac{N}{z} g_i e^{-\beta E_i}} \rightarrow (25) \quad \text{ಇಲ್ಲಿ } \beta = \frac{1}{kT} \text{ ಮತ್ತು } z = \sum_i g_i e^{-\beta E_i}$$

ಇದು Maxwell-Boltzmann energy distribution function ಇದನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸಿ

$$f(E_i) = \frac{N_i}{g_i} = \frac{N}{z} e^{-\beta E_i} = \frac{N}{z} e^{-E_i/kT} \rightarrow (26)$$

एक ही ऊर्जा स्तर पर कितने कण होते हैं, यह ऊर्जा का प्रकार है

$$\frac{N_i}{N} = \frac{g_i e^{-\beta E_i}}{Z} \quad \text{जहाँ } \beta = \frac{1}{kT} \quad \text{और } Z = \sum_i g_i e^{-\beta E_i}$$

यहाँ  $\frac{N_i}{N}$  = एक कण के लिए ऊर्जा  $E_i$  का प्रतिशत, यहाँ, ऊर्जा का प्रकार

यहाँ  $\frac{N_i}{N}$  = एक कण के लिए ऊर्जा  $E_i$  का प्रतिशत यहाँ का प्रकार

(probability)  $P_i$  or  $P(E_i) = \frac{N_i}{N} = \frac{g_i e^{-E_i/kT}}{Z}$  — (27)

एक ही ऊर्जा स्तर पर कितने कण होते हैं, यह ऊर्जा का प्रकार है

(Maxwell-Boltzmann energy distribution law for continuous energy levels):-

यहाँ ऊर्जा का प्रकार है (discrete) ऊर्जा का प्रकार है (classical mechanics) ऊर्जा का प्रकार है (continuous) ऊर्जा का प्रकार है

ऊर्जा का प्रकार है (range) ऊर्जा का प्रकार है (infinitesimal range) ऊर्जा का प्रकार है

$$N(\epsilon) = \frac{N}{Z} g(\epsilon) e^{-\beta \epsilon} \quad \rightarrow (1)$$

ऊर्जा का प्रकार है (infinitesimal range) ऊर्जा का प्रकार है

$$N(\epsilon) d\epsilon = \frac{N}{Z} e^{-\beta \epsilon} g(\epsilon) d\epsilon \quad \rightarrow (2)$$

ऊर्जा का प्रकार है (density of states) ऊर्जा का प्रकार है (partition function) ऊर्जा का प्रकार है

$$Z = \int_0^{\infty} g(\epsilon) e^{-\beta \epsilon} d\epsilon \quad \rightarrow (3)$$



(classical mechanics) (classical mechanics)  $\int_{\text{integration range}}$   
 the classical mechanics (classical mechanics)  $\int_{\text{integration range}}$   
 the classical mechanics (classical mechanics)  $\int_{\text{integration range}}$   
 the classical mechanics (classical mechanics)  $\int_{\text{integration range}}$   
 the classical mechanics (classical mechanics)  $\int_{\text{integration range}}$   
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 the classical mechanics (classical mechanics)  $\int_{\text{integration range}}$   
 the classical mechanics (classical mechanics)  $\int_{\text{integration range}}$

for us  $P(\epsilon) = \frac{N(\epsilon)}{N}$

where (1)  $P(\epsilon) d\epsilon$

$$P(\epsilon) d\epsilon = \frac{N(\epsilon) d\epsilon}{N} = \frac{e^{-\beta \epsilon} g(\epsilon) d\epsilon}{Z}$$

$\epsilon$  and  $\epsilon + d\epsilon$  are small  $\epsilon$  values,  $P(\epsilon)$  is  $\frac{1}{N}$   
 probability density,  $P(\epsilon)$

for discrete states  $P(E_i) = \frac{g_i e^{-\beta E_i}}{Z}$

where  $i$  is the state label,  $P(E_i)$  is the probability  
 for state  $i$

$$\bar{a} = \sum_i a_i P(E_i)$$

where  $N$  is the number of states,  $N \bar{a}$  is the total  
 value of  $a$

in continuous case  $\bar{a} = \int a(\epsilon) P(\epsilon) d\epsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{E} &= \sum_i E_i P(E_i) \\ &= \frac{\sum_i E_i g_i e^{-\beta E_i}}{Z} \quad \text{where } \beta = \frac{1}{kT} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (\sum_i g_i e^{-\beta E_i})}{Z} \quad \text{where } Z = \sum_i g_i e^{-\beta E_i} \\ &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} [\ln(\sum_i g_i e^{-\beta E_i})] = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (\ln Z) \end{aligned}$$

Average energy per particle  $\bar{E} = \frac{E}{N} = \frac{\text{total energy}}{\text{total number of particles}}$

$$\Rightarrow E = N\bar{E} = -N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (\ln Z)$$

where,  $\beta = \frac{1}{kT}$  or  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \beta} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial T} = -kT^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial T}$

~~or~~  
 $\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial T} = -\frac{1}{kT^2}$

$$\Rightarrow E = -N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (\ln Z) = NkT^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial T} (\ln Z)$$

Entropy  $S = Nk \ln Z + k\beta E$   
 $= Nk \ln Z + \frac{E}{T} \quad (\because \beta = \frac{1}{kT})$

Therefore Helmholtz free energy

$$F = E - TS = E - NkT \ln Z + E = -NkT \ln Z$$

where  $Z$  is the partition function (partition function)  $Z = \sum_i e^{-\beta E_i}$  where  $E_i$  are the energy levels of the system.