

Applications of Maxwell-Boltzmann Statistics :-

Classical monatomic ideal gas : (classical mechanics)

phase space (phase point) and phase space dimension (dimension) is 6N,

Phase space is the space of all possible states (phase point) of the system. The phase space is a 6N dimensional space. The phase space is a 6N dimensional space. The phase space is a 6N dimensional space.

Differential volume element (differential volume element) is $d\omega = d^3x d^3p$ (where x is position and p is momentum). The phase space is a 6N dimensional space. The phase space is a 6N dimensional space. The phase space is a 6N dimensional space.

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(1) The phase space is a 6N dimensional space. The phase space is a 6N dimensional space. The phase space is a 6N dimensional space. The phase space is a 6N dimensional space.

$$\Rightarrow Z = \int_0^\infty e^{-\beta \epsilon} \cdot \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \epsilon^{1/2} d\epsilon$$

$$= \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} (\beta)^{-3/2} \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{1/2} dx \quad [\text{for } x = \beta \epsilon]$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \beta d\epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow d\epsilon = \frac{dx}{\beta}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta}\right)^{3/2} \Gamma(3/2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon^{1/2} d\epsilon = \beta^{-3/2} x^{1/2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta}\right)^{3/2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z = \frac{V}{h^3} \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta}\right)^{3/2} = \frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m kT)^{3/2} \quad [\because \beta = \frac{1}{kT}]$$

single particle partition function for monatomic classical ideal gas,

classical (classical) \Rightarrow spin or other degrees of freedom (additional degrees of freedom) are not considered, only translational degrees of freedom are considered. Density of states is $(2\pi)^{-3}$.

density of states $(2\pi)^{-3}$ spin or other degrees of freedom (classical) \Rightarrow spin or other degrees of freedom are not considered, only translational degrees of freedom are considered. Density of states is $(2\pi)^{-3}$. $Z = \frac{2V}{h^3} (2\pi m kT)^{3/2}$

Various thermodynamic variables for monatomic classical ideal gas:

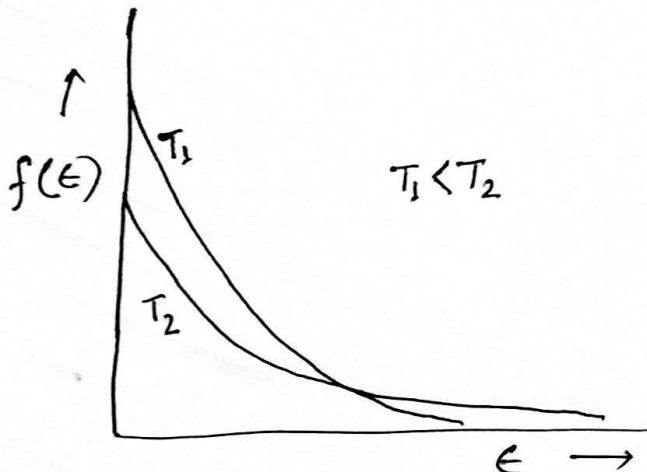
(i) single particle partition function

$$Z = \frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m kT)^{3/2} = V \left(\frac{2\pi m kT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2}$$

(ii) Maxwell-Boltzmann energy distribution function

$$f(\epsilon) = \frac{N}{Z} e^{-\beta\epsilon} = \frac{N}{V} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi m kT} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\epsilon/kT} \quad \left(\because \beta = 1/kT \right)$$

(iii) $Z = \frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m kT)^{3/2}$



For a given energy ϵ the probability of finding a particle is $f(\epsilon)$

(iii) Maxwell-Boltzmann energy distribution law

Let us consider a small energy interval ϵ to $\epsilon + d\epsilon$

$$N(\epsilon) d\epsilon = f(\epsilon) g(\epsilon) d\epsilon$$

$$= \frac{N}{Z} e^{-\beta\epsilon} g(\epsilon) d\epsilon \quad \left[\because f(\epsilon) = \frac{N}{Z} e^{-\beta\epsilon} \right]$$

$$= \frac{N h^3}{V} \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi m kT)^{3/2}} \cdot e^{-\epsilon/kT} \cdot \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \epsilon^{1/2} d\epsilon$$

$$\left[\because Z = \frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m kT)^{3/2}; \beta = \frac{1}{kT}; g(\epsilon) = \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \epsilon^{1/2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow N(\epsilon) d\epsilon = \frac{2\pi N}{e (\pi kT)^{3/2}} \epsilon^{1/2} e^{-\epsilon/kT} d\epsilon$$

(iv) Maxwell's velocity distribution law

Let the velocity vector be $\vec{v} = \hat{i}v_x + \hat{j}v_y + \hat{k}v_z$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m \vec{v}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m (v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow dE = m \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v}$$

Number of molecules with energy between E and $E + dE$ is given by

$$N(E) dE = \frac{2\pi N}{(\pi kT)^{3/2}} E^{1/2} e^{-E/kT} dE$$

$$= \frac{2\pi N}{(\pi kT)^{3/2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} m c^2\right)^{1/2} e^{-m c^2 / 2kT} m c dE$$

$$= 4\pi N \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{3/2} c^2 e^{-m c^2 / 2kT} dc \equiv N(c) dc$$

Let the momentum vector be $\vec{p} = \hat{i}p_x + \hat{j}p_y + \hat{k}p_z$

Let the number of molecules with momentum between p and $p + dp$ be $N(p) dp$

$$N(p) dp = \frac{2\pi N}{(\pi kT)^{3/2}} \left(\frac{p^2}{2m}\right)^{1/2} e^{-p^2 / 2mkT} d\left(\frac{p^2}{2m}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} \pi N}{(m \pi kT)^{3/2}} p^2 e^{-p^2 / 2mkT} dp$$

(v) Equation of state for ideal gas

Helmholtz free energy

$$F = -NkT \ln Z = -NkT \ln \left[\frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m kT)^{3/2} \right] \left\{ \because Z = \frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m kT)^{3/2} \right\}$$

$$= -NkT \left[\ln V - \ln h^3 + \frac{3}{2} \ln (2\pi m kT) \right]$$

(vi) Specific heat/heat capacity

(first law of thermodynamics)

$$dq = dE + p dV \quad (1)$$

(a) For a gas, heat capacity at constant volume $C_v = \left(\frac{dq}{dT}\right)_v = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T}\right)_v$

For a gas, internal energy $E = \frac{3}{2} nRT$

$$E = \frac{3}{2} NkT = \frac{3}{2} nRT$$

$$\therefore C_v = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T}\right)_v = \frac{3}{2} Nk = \frac{3}{2} nR$$

For a gas

(molar sp. heat at const. volume) $c_v = \frac{C_v}{n} = \frac{3}{2} R$

(b) For a gas, heat capacity at constant pressure

$$(1) \Rightarrow C_p = \left(\frac{dq}{dT}\right)_p = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T}\right)_p + p \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p + V \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_p$$

[one mole of gas
expands, work is done
by the gas]
[see above]

$$= \left[\frac{\partial (E + pV)}{\partial T} \right]_p$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{3}{2} nRT + nRT \right) \right]_p \quad [\because E = \frac{3}{2} nRT, pV = nRT]$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{5}{2} nRT \right) \right]_p = \frac{5}{2} nR$$

For a gas, molar specific heat at constant pressure $c_p = \frac{C_p}{n} = \frac{5}{2} R$

$$C_p - C_v = \frac{5}{2} nR - \frac{3}{2} nR = nR \quad \text{or, } \gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{\frac{5}{2} nR}{\frac{3}{2} nR} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$c_p - c_v = \frac{5}{2} R - \frac{3}{2} R = R$$

(7)

in (9) we have $\ln \left[\frac{V}{N h^3} (2\pi m k T)^{3/2} \right] + \frac{5}{2} N k$

$$S = N k \ln \left[\frac{V}{N h^3} (2\pi m k T)^{3/2} \right] + \frac{5}{2} N k \rightarrow (9)$$

in (9) we have $\ln \left[\frac{V}{N h^3} (2\pi m k T)^{3/2} \right] + \frac{5}{2} N k$ is the entropy of the system. The first term is the entropy of the particles and the second term is the entropy of the volume.

single particle partition function $z = \frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m k T)^{3/2}$ $\rightarrow (10)$

we have $S = - \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_{N, V}$

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

we have $F = - \int S dT$. We can integrate (9) with respect to T to find F .

$$F = - \int S dT$$

$$= - N k T \ln \left[\frac{V}{N h^3} (2\pi m k T)^{3/2} \right] - \frac{5}{2} N k T$$

$$+ \int N k \cdot \frac{V}{h^3} \frac{3}{2} (2\pi m k T)^{1/2} dT - \frac{5}{2} N k T$$

$$\Rightarrow F = - N k T \ln \left[\frac{V}{N h^3} (2\pi m k T)^{3/2} \right] - N k T$$

$$= - k T \left[N \ln \left\{ \frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m k T)^{3/2} \right\} - N \ln N + N \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow F \approx - k T \left[N \ln z - \ln N! \right] = - k T \ln \left(\frac{z^N}{N!} \right) \rightarrow (11)$$

$$\Rightarrow F = - k T \ln Z_N$$

$$Z_N = \frac{z^N}{N!} = \frac{V^N}{N!} \left(\frac{2\pi m k T}{h^2} \right)^{3N/2}$$