

Applications of Maxwell-Boltzmann Statistics :-

Classical monatomic ideal gas : (classical mechanics) phase space (phase point) phase space dimension $6N$,

Phase space is a 6-dimensional space (phase point) where each point represents a microstate of the system. The total number of microstates is given by the volume of phase space divided by h^{6N} .

Differential volume element $d\omega = d^3x d^3p$ (where ω is phase space volume). The total phase space volume is $\omega = \int d^3x d^3p$.

Phase space volume $\omega = \int d^3x d^3p$. The total number of microstates is $\frac{\omega}{h^{6N}}$. The phase space volume is $\omega = \int d^3x d^3p$.

(1) The phase space volume is $\omega = \int d^3x d^3p$.

Various thermodynamic variables for monatomic classical ideal gas):

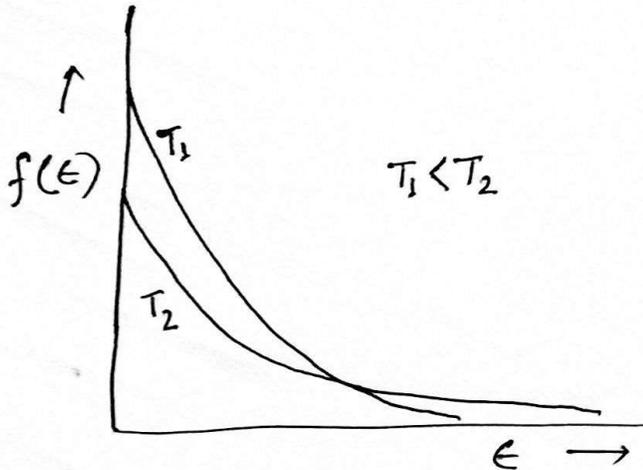
(i) single particle partition function)

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

(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: $f(\epsilon)$ is the probability density function of energy ϵ .

(iii) Maxwell-Boltzmann energy distribution law)

ϵ over $\epsilon + d\epsilon$ is given by $N(\epsilon)d\epsilon$

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) Maxwell's velocity distribution law

Let the velocity vector be $\vec{v} = \hat{i}v_x + \hat{j}v_y + \hat{k}v_z$ or $v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}$

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

$$\Rightarrow dE = m v dv$$

Number of molecules in the energy range E to $E + dE$ is given by

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

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

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

Let the momentum vector be $\vec{p} = \hat{i}p_x + \hat{j}p_y + \hat{k}p_z$ or $p = \sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2}$

Let the energy range be E to $E + dE$ and the momentum range be p to $p + dp$. Then

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

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

(v) Equation of state for ideal gas

Let the Helmholtz free energy be F

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

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

આવકાર્ય (work done) દ્વારા $P = - \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \right)_T$

(આવકાર્ય - work done) દ્વારા $\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \right)_T = - \frac{NkT}{V}$

$\Rightarrow P = \frac{NkT}{V} = \frac{nN_A kT}{V}$ $[\because N = nN_A; n = \text{આવકાર્ય દ્વારા આપેલ અણુઓની સંખ્યા}]$
 $= \frac{nRT}{V}$ $[\because N_A k = R \text{ (આવકાર્ય દ્વારા આપેલ અણુઓની સંખ્યા)}]$

$\Rightarrow PV = nRT$ (આવકાર્ય દ્વારા આપેલ અણુઓની સંખ્યા)

(vi) આવકાર્ય દ્વારા આપેલ અણુઓની સંખ્યા (Internal energy for an ideal gas)

આવકાર્ય દ્વારા આપેલ અણુઓની સંખ્યા (statistical mechanics) ના અભ્યાસ દ્વારા આપેલ અણુઓની સંખ્યા ના અભ્યાસ દ્વારા આપેલ અણુઓની સંખ્યા

આવકાર્ય દ્વારા આપેલ અણુઓની સંખ્યા

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

આવકાર્ય $Z = \frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m kT)^{3/2}$ $\left[\frac{NkT^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m kT)^{3/2} \right)}{\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m kT)^{3/2} \right)} \right]$

$\Rightarrow U = E = NkT^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left\{ \ln \left[\frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m kT)^{3/2} \right] \right\}$
 $= NkT^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{V}{h^3} \right) + \frac{3}{2} \ln (2\pi m kT) \right\}$
 $= NkT^2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \frac{2\pi m k}{2\pi m kT} = \frac{3}{2} NkT = \frac{3}{2} nRT$

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

આવકાર્ય દ્વારા આપેલ અણુઓની સંખ્યા (molar internal energy)

$u = \frac{U}{n} = \frac{3}{2} RT$

આવકાર્ય દ્વારા આપેલ અણુઓની સંખ્યા (molar specific heat)

$c_v = \frac{C_v}{n} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right)_V = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V = \frac{3}{2} R$

(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, $E = \frac{3}{2} nRT$

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

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

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]

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

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

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

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)

गिल्बेस पॅराडॉक्स (Gibbles' Paradox):

दोन पदार्थ 1 व 2 हे एकत्र करून मिलावून घेतल्यावर तापमान समान राखून, मिलावून घेतलेल्या पदार्थाचे

N_1, V_1, T	N_2, V_2, T
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$$S_i = N_i k \ln V_i + \frac{3}{2} N_i k \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{2\pi m_i k T}{h^2} \right) + 1 \right\} \quad \text{जिथे } i=1,2 \rightarrow (3)$$

दोन पदार्थ मिलावून घेतल्यावर मिलावून घेतलेल्या पदार्थाचे तापमान $V = V_1 + V_2$ राखून, मिलावून घेतलेल्या पदार्थाचे

$$S_T = \sum_{i=1}^2 N_i k \ln V + \frac{3}{2} N_i k \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{2\pi m_i k T}{h^2} \right) + 1 \right\} \rightarrow (4)$$

मिलावून घेतलेल्या पदार्थाचे एन्ट्रॉपी

$$\Delta S = S_T - (S_1 + S_2) = S_T - \sum_{i=1}^2 S_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^2 N_i k \ln V - \sum_{i=1}^2 N_i k \ln V_i$$

$$= (N_1 + N_2) k \ln V - (N_1 k \ln V_1 + N_2 k \ln V_2)$$

$$= k \left[N_1 \ln \left(\frac{V_1 + V_2}{V_1} \right) + N_2 \ln \left(\frac{V_1 + V_2}{V_2} \right) \right] \quad \because V = V_1 + V_2 \rightarrow (5)$$

कारण $\Delta S > 0$ आहे म्हणून मिलावून घेतलेल्या पदार्थाचे एन्ट्रॉपी वाढते, हे म्हणजे एन्ट्रॉपी ऑफ मिसिंग (entropy of mixing) आहे, म्हणजे मिलावून घेतलेल्या पदार्थाचे एन्ट्रॉपी वाढते कारण मिलावून घेतलेल्या पदार्थाचे एन्ट्रॉपी वाढते (irreversible process), असे म्हणून मिलावून घेतलेल्या पदार्थाचे एन्ट्रॉपी वाढते.

$$\frac{N_1}{V_1} = \frac{N_2}{V_2} \Rightarrow \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (i) \frac{V_1 + V_2}{V_1} = 1 + \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 1 + \frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1}$$

$$(ii) \frac{V_1 + V_2}{V_2} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} + 1 = \frac{N_1}{N_2} + 1 = \frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_2}$$

$$\text{म्हणून } \Delta S = k \left[N_1 \ln \left(\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1} \right) + N_2 \ln \left(\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_2} \right) \right] \rightarrow (6)$$

म्हणजे एन्ट्रॉपी वाढते, म्हणजे एन्ट्रॉपी वाढते म्हणजे एन्ट्रॉपी वाढते. (9)

in 3D the wave function is given by

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

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single particle partition function is

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

the entropy is given by

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

the entropy is given by
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$$F = - \int S dT$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

where $Z_N = \frac{z^N}{N!}$ is the partition function of the whole system

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