

TOPIC :

THERMODYNAMIC FUNCTIONS (MONOATOMIC GASES)

PAGES (11-12)

$$Z(N, V, T) = \frac{(q_{\text{trans}} q_{\text{elec}} q_{\text{nucl}})^N}{N!}$$

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APRIL 8, 2020

↓
Canonical Ensemble Partition fⁿ of
Monoatomic gases

Thus,

Helmholtz Free energy, A(N, V, T)

$$A(N, V, T) = -k_B T \ln(Z(N, V, T))$$

$$= -k_B T \left\{ N \ln(q_{\text{trans}} q_{\text{elec}} q_{\text{nucl}}) - (N \ln(N) - N) \right\}$$

$$= -Nk_B T \left\{ \ln(q_{\text{trans}} q_{\text{elec}} q_{\text{nucl}}) - \ln\left(\frac{N}{e}\right) \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow A(N, V, T) = -Nk_B T \ln \left[\left(\frac{2\pi m k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{V e}{N} \right) \right] \\ - Nk_B T \ln(w_{e1} + w_{e2} e^{-\beta \Delta \epsilon_{12}}) \\ - Nk_B T \ln(w_{n1}) + \dots$$

HOME WORK : Put $N = N_A$

AND EVALUATE " $A(N_A, V, T)$ "

in terms of " R " = Universal
GAS CONSTANT

Internal Energy of Monoatomic gases

$$\bar{E} = K_B T^2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z(N, V, T)}{\partial T} \right)_{N, V}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(Z(N, V, T)) = N \ln(q_{\text{trans}} q_{\text{elec}} q_{\text{nuc}}) - (N \ln(N) - N)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(Z(N, V, T)) = N \ln \left[\left(\frac{2 \pi m K_B T}{h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{V e}{N} \right) \right] - N \ln(\omega_{e1} + \omega_{e2} e^{-\beta \Delta \epsilon_{12}} + \dots)$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{E} = N K_B T^2 \times \left(\frac{3}{2T} \right) - N K_B T^2 \left(\frac{\omega_{e2} e^{-\beta \Delta \epsilon_{12}}}{q_{\text{elec}}} \right) \times \left(-\frac{1}{K_B T^2} \right)$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{3}{2} N K_B T + \frac{N \omega_{e2} e^{-\beta \Delta \epsilon_{12}}}{q_{\text{elec}}}$$

Ignoring nuclear partition function because $q_{\text{nuc}} = \omega_{n1}$ only at STP

Pressure of Monoatomic gas

$$\bar{p} = K_B T \left(\frac{\partial \ln(Z(N, V, T))}{\partial V} \right)_{N, T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{p} = N K_B T \times \left(\frac{1}{V} \right) = \frac{N K_B T}{V}$$

HOMEWORK: OBTAIN \bar{E} and \bar{p} by putting $N = N_A$. WRITE IN TERMS OF universal gas constant "R".