

# Solutions to Pathria's Statistical Mechanics

## Chapter 3

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### Problem 3.1

### Problem 3.2

### Problem 3.3

### Problem 3.4

### Problem 3.5

Since the Helmholtz free energy  $A(N, V, T)$  has the property:

$$A(\lambda N, \lambda V, T) = \lambda A(N, V, T)$$

Differentiate with respect to  $\lambda$  and substitute  $\lambda = 1$  immediately yields

$$N \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial N} \right)_{V,T} + V \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial V} \right)_{N,T} = A$$

### Problem 3.6

### Problem 3.7

### Problem 3.9

For an ideal monatomic gas, its heat capacity  $C$  would be  $3R/2$ . While assume the whole process is quasistatic, it would obey

$$pV = RT$$

$$dU = -pdV + dQ = CdT$$

So we can get

$$\frac{5}{2}pdV + \frac{3}{2}Vdp = dQ$$

For adiabatic process,  $dQ=0$ , so the ratio of the final pressure to initial pressure would be

$$\frac{p_f}{p_i} = (1/2)^{5/3}$$

For the process with heat, the equation is difficult to solve, but naively thinking, for a process that the pressure doesn't change, it needs heat to be added, so the final pressure would be higher than an adiabatic process.

### Problem 3.11

Suppose  $pV^n = C$ , so the work done is

$$\Delta W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{C}{V^n} dV = \frac{C}{n-1} (V_2^{1-n} - V_1^{1-n}) \quad (1)$$

The energy difference is given by

$$\Delta U = p_2 V_2 - p_1 V_1 = C(V_2^{1-n} - V_1^{1-n}) \quad (2)$$

Therefore, the heat absorbed is

$$\Delta Q = C \frac{n-2}{n-1} (V_2^{1-n} - V_1^{1-n}) \quad (3)$$

### Problem 3.12

The Hamiltonian of the classical system can be written as:

$$H = \sum_i^N \frac{\mathbf{p}_i^2}{2m} + \sum_i^N U(\mathbf{x}_i) \quad (4)$$

So the partition function of the system is:

$$\begin{aligned} Q(\beta, N, V) &= \frac{1}{N! h^{3N}} \int \prod_{i=1}^N d^3 x_i d^3 p_i e^{-\beta H(x, p)} \\ &= \frac{1}{N!} \left[ \left( \frac{2\pi m \beta^{-1}}{h^2} \right)^{3N/2} \int \prod_i d^3 x_i e^{-\beta U(\mathbf{x}_i)} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

So the Helmholtz potential is  $A = -kT \ln Q$  and the entropy  $S$  is the derivative of free energy:

$$\begin{aligned}
S &= -\frac{\partial A}{\partial T} \\
&= -\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left\{ -kT \ln \left[ \frac{1}{N!} \left( \frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{3N/2} \left( \int \prod_i d^3 x_i e^{-\beta U(\mathbf{x}_i)} \right) \right] \right\} \\
&= -\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left\{ -NkT \ln \left[ \frac{1}{N} \left( \frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \left( \int \prod_i d^3 x_i e^{-\beta U(\mathbf{x}_i)} \right)^{1/N} \right] - NkT \right\} \\
&= Nk \ln \left[ \frac{1}{N} \left( \frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \left( \int \prod_i d^3 x_i e^{-\beta U(\mathbf{x}_i)} \right)^{1/N} \right] + \frac{3}{2}Nk + \frac{1}{T} \frac{\int \prod_i d^3 x_i \sum_i U(\mathbf{x}_i) e^{-\beta U(\mathbf{x}_i)}}{\int \prod_i d^3 x_i e^{-\beta U(\mathbf{x}_i)}} + Nk \\
&= \frac{5Nk}{2} + Nk \ln \left[ \frac{1}{N} \left( \frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \left( \int \prod_i d^3 x_i e^{-\beta U(\mathbf{x}_i)} \right)^{1/N} \right] + \frac{\bar{U}}{T} \\
&= \frac{5Nk}{2} + Nk \ln \left[ \frac{1}{N} \left( \frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} e^{\frac{\bar{U}}{NkT}} \left( \int \prod_i d^3 x_i e^{-\beta U(\mathbf{x}_i)} \right)^{1/N} \right] \\
&= Nk \left\{ \frac{5}{2} + \ln \left[ \frac{\bar{V}}{N} \left( \frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \right] \right\} \tag{6}
\end{aligned}$$

Up till now we have shown the entropy of such a system. So if the potential energy is just a constant, the “free volume” is the common volume of classical ideal gas.

Then consider about the hard sphere gas. The potential energy is:

$$U(\mathbf{x}_i) = \begin{cases} 0 & |\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j| > D \\ \infty & |\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j| < D \end{cases}$$

It is obvious that the average of potential energy is  $\bar{U} = 0$ , so the free volume is

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{V}^N &= \int \prod_i d^3 x_i e^{-\beta U(\mathbf{x}_i)} \\
&= \int d^3 x_N \int d^3 x_{N-1} \cdots \int d^3 x_1 e^{-\beta U(\mathbf{x}_i)} \\
&= V \left( V - \frac{4\pi}{3} D^3 \right) \left( V - 2 \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} D^3 \right) \cdots \left( V - \frac{N-1}{3} 4\pi D^3 \right) \tag{7}
\end{aligned}$$

Define  $v_0 = \pi D^3/6$  is the volume a sphere, so the gas-law will be:

$$\begin{aligned}
P &= \frac{NkT}{\bar{V}} \frac{\partial \bar{V}}{\partial V} \\
&= kT \left( \frac{1}{V} + \frac{1}{V-8v_0} \cdots \frac{1}{V+8(N-1)v_0} \right) \\
&\simeq kT \left( \frac{N + N^2 \frac{4v_0}{V}}{V} \right) \\
&= kT \frac{N}{V \frac{1}{1+4Nv_0/V}} \\
&\simeq \frac{NkT}{V - 4Nv_0} \tag{8}
\end{aligned}$$

This result is the same as we have seen in Problem 1.4.

### Problem 3.15

We have  $Q_1(V, T) = \int g(\epsilon) e^{-\beta\epsilon} d\epsilon$ . For 3-D extreme relativistic gas,  $\epsilon = pc$ , hence we have

$$\begin{aligned} g(p)dp &= \frac{V}{h^3} 4\pi p^2 dp = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} \frac{\epsilon^2}{c^2} \frac{d\epsilon}{c} = g(\epsilon) d\epsilon \\ \therefore g(\epsilon) &= \frac{4\pi V}{(hc)^3} \epsilon^2 \\ \therefore Q_1(V, T) &= \int_0^\infty g(\epsilon) d\epsilon = \frac{4\pi V}{(hc)^3} \int_0^\infty \epsilon^2 e^{-\beta\epsilon} d\epsilon = 8\pi V \left( \frac{kT}{hc} \right)^3 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  for  $N$  molecules,

$$Q_N(V, T) = \frac{1}{N!} \left\{ 8\pi V \left( \frac{kT}{hc} \right)^3 \right\}$$

From  $Q_N(V, T)$ , it's easy to calculate:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial V} = \frac{N}{V} kT \\ U &= -\frac{1}{Q} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta} = 3NkT \\ \gamma &= \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

### Problem 3.19

$$\left\langle \frac{dG}{dt} \right\rangle = \left\langle \sum p_i \frac{dq_i}{dt} \right\rangle + \left\langle \sum q_i \frac{dp_i}{dt} \right\rangle = 0$$

Above equation has used equation (3.7.5) and equation (3.7.6). The equation (3.7.5) and equation (3.7.6) both come from (3.7.2), so validity of one equation implies another's.

### Problem 3.21

(a) Classically, the harmonic equation of motion leads to  $x = A \sin \omega t$ . As a result, the kinetic energy and potential energy will be  $m\omega^2 A^2 \cos^2 \omega t / 2$  and  $m\omega^2 A^2 \sin^2 \omega t / 2$  respectively. Average them it's easy to see that  $\bar{K} = \bar{U} = m\omega^2 A^2 / 4$ .

Quantum-mechanically,  $\psi = \sum_n c_n \psi_n$  where  $\psi_n$  is the  $n$ -th Hermitian polynomial. Using the recursive relations, we have

$$\bar{K} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sum_n |c_n|^2 \int \psi^* \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi dx = \sum_n |c_n|^2 \frac{\hbar\omega(2n+1)}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n |c_n|^2 E_n \quad (9)$$

$$\bar{U} = \frac{m\omega^2}{2} \sum_n |c_n|^2 \int \psi^* x^2 \psi dx = \sum_n |c_n|^2 \frac{\hbar\omega(2n+1)}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n |c_n|^2 E_n \quad (10)$$

(b) In Bohr-sommerfeld model, a quantized orbits are hypothesized, namely  $m_e v r = n\hbar$ . In the  $n$ -th orbit, the total energy is  $E_n = -Z^2 k^2 e^4 m_e / 2\hbar^2 n^2$ . The radius of which is  $r_n = n^2 \hbar^2 / Z k e^2 m_e$ . By a naive calculation  $\bar{U} = -Z^2 k^2 e^4 m_e / \hbar^2 n^2$  and  $\bar{T} = Z^2 k^2 e^4 m_e / 2\hbar^2 n^2$ .

In the Schroedinger hydrogen atom,  $\psi_{nlm} = R_{nl}(r)Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$ . The kinetic energy is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{T} &= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int \psi_{nlm}^* \left( \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right) \psi_{nlm} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi \\ &= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int R_{nl}(r) \left( \frac{1}{n^2 a^2} \right) R_{nl}(r) r^2 dr \\ &= \frac{e^2}{2an^2}\end{aligned}\tag{11}$$

so  $\bar{U} = -e^2/an^2$ .  $a$  is the Bohr radius.

(c) This is also a central force case. The results are quite identical to (b).

## Problem 3.22

Anharmonic Oscillator.

This anharmonic oscillator has the Hamiltonian:

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{4}kx^4$$

So the canonical partition function of the system is:

$$Q = \frac{1}{h} \int dp dx e^{-\beta \left( \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{4}kx^4 \right)}\tag{12}$$

Use the “equipartition theorem”, we can get the following result:

$$\left\langle x \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \right\rangle = kT\tag{13}$$

Thus because  $\partial H/\partial x = kx^3$ , we can get

$$x \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = kx^4 = 4V$$

So the expectation value of the potential is  $\langle V \rangle = kT/4$ . For the same reason, we can get the mean value of the kinetic energy:

$$\langle K \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left\langle p \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \right\rangle = \frac{kT}{2}\tag{14}$$

So clearly we can get  $\langle K \rangle = 2\langle V \rangle$ .

## Problem 3.29

I can't solve this problem. The intergral of the unharmonic terms in the partition fuction is infinite.

## Problem 3.31

“Partition function” for single particle is

$$Q_1 = 1 + e^{-\varepsilon/kT}.\tag{15}$$

So a list of quantities can be obtained:

$$Q_N = (1 + e^{-\varepsilon/kT})^N \quad (16)$$

$$A = -NkT \ln(1 + e^{-\varepsilon/kT}) \quad (17)$$

$$\mu = -kT \ln(1 + e^{-\varepsilon/kT}) \quad (18)$$

$$p = 0 \quad (19)$$

$$S = Nk \ln(1 + e^{-\varepsilon/kT}) + \frac{N\varepsilon}{T} \frac{e^{-\varepsilon/kT}}{1 + e^{-\varepsilon/kT}} \quad (20)$$

$$U = N\varepsilon \frac{e^{-\varepsilon/kT}}{1 + e^{-\varepsilon/kT}} \quad (21)$$

$$C_p = C_V = \frac{N\varepsilon^2 e^{-\varepsilon/kT}}{kT^2 (1 + e^{-\varepsilon/kT})^2} \quad (22)$$

This specific heat is sometimes referred to *Schottky anomaly*.

### Problem 3.32

(a) Since the distribution is given by canonical distribution, the probabilities are:

$$p_i = Q^{-1} g_i e^{-\beta \epsilon_i}$$

and the entropy should be:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= -k [p_1 \ln(p_1/g_1) + p_2 \ln(p_2/g_2)] \\ &= -k \left[ \frac{g_1 e^{-\beta \epsilon_1}}{Q} \ln \frac{e^{-\beta \epsilon_1}}{Q} + \frac{g_2 e^{-\beta \epsilon_2}}{Q} \ln \frac{e^{-\beta \epsilon_2}}{Q} \right] \\ &= k \ln Q + \frac{1}{T} \frac{g_1 \epsilon_1 e^{-\beta \epsilon_1} + g_2 \epsilon_2 e^{-\beta \epsilon_2}}{Q} \\ &= k \ln g_1 + k \ln \left( 1 + \frac{g_2}{g_1} e^{-x} \right) + \frac{1}{T} \frac{g_2 (\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1) e^{-\beta \epsilon_2}}{Q} \\ &= k \left[ \ln g_1 + \ln \left( 1 + \frac{g_2}{g_1} e^{-x} \right) + \frac{g_2 e^{-\beta \epsilon_2} x}{Q} \right] \\ &= k \left[ \ln g_1 + \ln \left( 1 + \frac{g_2}{g_1} e^{-x} \right) + \frac{x}{1 + \frac{g_1}{g_2} e^x} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

When  $g_1 = g_2 = 1$ , the situation is the same as Fermi oscillator with energy 0 and  $\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1$ .

(b) The entropy is the derivative of the free energy, so we can get the entropy by the following process:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= -\frac{\partial A}{\partial T} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \{kT \ln Q\} \\ &= k \ln Q + \frac{1}{T} \frac{g_1 \epsilon_1 e^{-\beta \epsilon_1} + g_2 \epsilon_2 e^{-\beta \epsilon_2}}{Q} \\ &= k \left[ \ln g_1 + \ln \left( 1 + \frac{g_2}{g_1} e^{-x} \right) + \frac{x}{1 + \frac{g_1}{g_2} e^x} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

which is the same as we get in (a).

(c) Clearly from equation (??), when temperature is  $T = 0$ , the entropy will be:

$$S = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} k \left[ \ln g_1 + \ln \left( 1 + \frac{g_2}{g_1} e^{-x} \right) + \frac{x}{1 + \frac{g_1}{g_2} e^x} \right] = k \ln g_1 \quad (25)$$

From the distribution of canonical ensemble, we know that when the temperature is  $T = 0$ , the system will stay on the ground state. Since the ground is  $g$ -fold degenerate, there are  $g_1$  possible states. So the entropy is  $S = k \ln g_1$ .

### Problem 3.39

By using equation (3.9.18) we could get

$$Q = \sum_{m=-1/2}^{1/2} \exp(\beta g \mu_b m H) = \exp(-\beta g \mu_b H/2) (1 + \exp(\beta g \mu_b H))$$

The mean magnetic moment is

$$M = \frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial H} \ln Q = \frac{1}{2} N \mu_b g \frac{1 - \exp(-\beta g \mu_b H)}{1 + \exp(-\beta g \mu_b H)}$$

While the number of parallel atoms  $N_+$  and antiparallel  $N_-$  satisfied that

$$\begin{cases} \dot{N}_+ + N_- = N \\ (N_+ - N_-) g \mu_b J = M \\ J = 1/2 \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

So we could get the answer

$$\begin{cases} \dot{N}_+/N = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\beta g \mu_b H)} \\ \dot{N}_-/N = \frac{\exp(-\beta g \mu_b H)}{1 + \exp(-\beta g \mu_b H)} \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

According to the given situation, flux density  $0.1 \text{ weber/m}^2$  and temperature of  $1000\text{K}$ , the respective fractions are

$$\begin{cases} \dot{N}_+/N = 50.00168\% \\ \dot{N}_-/N = 49.99832\% \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

### Problem 3.41

The equilibrium temperature will be positive, since the energy of the whole system is not bounded from above. This case is a bit like the spin and lattice case. For the subsystem of spins, its energy is bounded from above, so it is possible to attain a negative temperature. While the subsystem of lattice, i.e. ideal gas in this problem, only has positive temperature. The whole system doesn't have a energy limit, so the temperature will only be positive. And energy may flow from the spin subsystem to the ideal gas.

### Problem 3.42

Paramagnetic system.

For a given energy  $E$ , we can know that:

$$E = \mu_B H (N_\uparrow - N_\downarrow) \quad (29)$$

$$N = N_\uparrow + N_\downarrow \quad (30)$$

So the occupying number of up(down)-spin is

$$N_\uparrow = \frac{1}{2} \left( N + \frac{E}{\mu_B H} \right) \quad N_\downarrow = \frac{1}{2} \left( N - \frac{E}{\mu_B H} \right)$$

And the number of the possible states will be:

$$\Omega(N, E) = C_N^{N_\uparrow} = \frac{N!}{N_\uparrow! N_\downarrow!} \quad (31)$$

So the entropy in micro canonical ensemble representation is:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= k \ln \Omega(E, N) \\ &= Nk \ln N - N_\uparrow k \ln N_\uparrow - N_\downarrow k \ln N_\downarrow \\ &= Nk \ln N - k \frac{N\mu_B H + E}{2\mu_B H} \ln \frac{N\mu_B H + E}{2\mu_B H} - k \frac{N\mu_B H - E}{2\mu_B H} \ln \frac{N\mu_B H - E}{2\mu_B H} \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

This result is the same as (3.10.9) in Pathria's Book. Then the temperature:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{T} &= \frac{\partial S}{\partial E} \\ &= -\frac{k}{2\mu_B H} \ln \frac{N\mu_B H + E}{2\mu_B H} - \frac{k}{2\mu_B H} + \frac{k}{2\mu_B H} \ln \frac{N\mu_B H - E}{2\mu_B H} + \frac{k}{2\mu_B H} \\ &= \frac{k}{2\mu_B H} \ln \left( \frac{N\mu_B H - E}{N\mu_B H + E} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

And this result is also the same as equation (3.10.8).