

- Distribution of n -particles in two boxes of equal size (1.22)
- $S = k \log w$. (Boltzmann's relation)
- Tabular form of distribution [3 particles in 2 boxes | 4 particles in 2 boxes]
- Combination possessing maximum probability
- Micro & Macrostate, thermodynamic probability
- Condⁿ of equilibrium b/w two system in thermal contact (β -parameter)
- Deviation from the state of Max. probability $P_x = P_{max} x^{-n f^a}$
- n Coin tossed together the $P(\text{getting head}) = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} \times \frac{1}{2^n}$
- n -particles distributed in 2 boxes of equal size
- Stirling's approximation
- Constraints and accessible state of system
- Postulates of Statistical Physics
- Equally prior probability and its significance.
- Expression for the probability of a macrostate which deviates by a small amt from most probable macrostate.
- Numericals
- Binomial th'm of probability

M.B. Statistics & Expression $n(p) dp = 4\pi n \left(\frac{\beta}{2\pi m}\right)^{3/2} p e^{-\frac{\beta p^2}{2m}} dp$.

Phase space & expression for number of cell in phase space $g(p) dp = V \times \frac{4\pi p^2 dp}{3 h^3}$

r.m.s., Average speed, root mean \rightarrow Numericals

Elementary volume of cell in phase space for quantum cannot be zero.

M.B. Law of energy Distribution $n_i = g_i e^{-\alpha} e^{-\beta u_i}$

Expression for Root mean square velocity for M.B. / most probable / Average

No. of possible arrangements of 3 particles in 3 cells in M.B. / B.E. / F.D.

$d(\log w) - \sum (\alpha + \beta u_i) dn_i = 0$

states MB / BE & FD statistics \neq Classical & Quantum statistics

Maxwell distribution of speed with graph.

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

Bosons & Fermions.

~~Assumption of B.E. statistics & $n_i = \frac{g_i}{e^{\alpha + \beta \epsilon_{i-1}}}$~~

e^- gas? Expression for Fermi energy of electrons in metal using F.O.

~~Assumption of Fermi-Dirac & $n_i = \frac{g_i}{e^{\alpha} e^{\beta \epsilon_i / kT + 1}}$~~

M.B. distribution is limiting of B.E.

~~B.E. Condensation. & $n_0 = n \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_0} \right)^{3/2} \right]$ for $T < T_0$~~

~~Planck's law for blackbody radiation. $E(\lambda) d\lambda = \frac{8\pi h c}{\lambda^5} \frac{d\lambda}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1}$~~

Einstein's theory of specific heat $c_v = \frac{3Nk_B e^{\theta_E/T}}{(e^{\theta_E/T} - 1)^2} \left(\frac{\theta_E}{T} \right)^2 = 3Nk_B \left(\frac{\theta_E}{T} \right)^2 e^{-\theta_E/T}$
(IVth unit)

Diff. b/w Bosons & Fermions

Fermi gas & Expression for the energy of Fermi gas at absolute zero.

Degenerate gas

~~Einstein's theory of specific heat of solids → Success & Shortcoming~~

Debye temp & Debye law → Prove $E \propto T^4$

Dulong & Petit's law

~~Debye's model of specific heat of solids & T^3 -Law~~

~~Compare Debye & Einstein theories of specific heat of solid~~

Phonons? Limitation of Debye model.

Vibration modes in continuous medium.

$$c_v = \frac{dQ}{ndt} \Rightarrow dQ = \frac{n k_B T^3}{Q^3 D} dT \quad (\text{IVth})$$

Einstein's temp = ?

frequency = ?