

**PHYS 403: HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT No. 3: CANONICAL DISTRIBUTION**  
(Feb 13th, 2020)

**HOMEWORK DUE: WEDNESDAY, FEB 26th, 2020**

**To be handed in during class- Late Homework will not be accepted**

**QUESTION (1) EINSTEIN PHONONS:** This one is to give you a feeling for Einstein phonons (or “vibrations”) as they exist in molecules. We will look at the  $\text{CO}_2$  molecule, which is linear in shape, and has 4 vibrational modes with frequencies  $\omega_j$ , with  $j = 1, 2, \dots, 4$ .

**1(a)** Write down the canonical partition function for the system of phonons, and then find a result for the specific heat due to these phonons, as a function of temperature  $T$ , in terms of the  $\{\omega_j\}$ .

**1(b)** Suppose the phonon frequencies are given in temperature units defined as  $\theta_j = \hbar\omega_j/k_B$ , with the values  $\theta_1 = 3360 \text{ K}$ ,  $\theta_2 = 1890 \text{ K}$ , and  $\theta_3 = \theta_4 = 954 \text{ K}$ . Find the heat capacity of the molecule at a temperature  $T = 300 \text{ K}$ .

**1(c)** Now, using software of your choice, plot the specific heat of this system as a function of temperature over the temperature range  $0 < T < 3000 \text{ K}$ . Assume that the system remains a low-density gas throughout this temperature range. How accurate do you think this assumption is?

**QUESTION (2) ROTATING BODY:** Suppose we have an ideal gas of  $N_o$  particles in a cylinder of height  $z_o$  and radius  $R_o$ , rotating with angular velocity  $\Omega_o$  about its axis. Then it can be shown that the canonical partition function for the gas rotating with the cylinder is given by

$$Z(\Omega_o, \beta) = Z_o(\beta)Z_{rot}(\Omega_o, \beta) \quad (0.1)$$

where  $Z_o(\beta)$  is the partition function when  $\Omega_o = 0$ , and the multiplicative factor  $Z_{rot}(\Omega_o, \beta)$  is given by an integral over the gas volume of form

$$Z_{rot}(\Omega_o, \beta) = \left( \frac{1}{V_o} \int dV \exp[-\beta U(r)] \right)^{N_o} \quad (0.2)$$

in which  $U(r) = -\frac{1}{2}m\Omega_o^2 r^2$  is the “centrifugal potential”,  $V_o = \pi R_o^2 z_o$  is the volume of the gas, and  $N_o$  is the number of particles in the gas.

**2(a)** Show, by direct integration over the the volume of the gas that the free energy is given by

$$F = F_o - N_o k_B T \ln \left( \frac{2k_B T}{m\Omega_o^2 R_o^2} (\exp [m\Omega_o^2 R_o^2 / 2k_B T] - 1) \right) \quad (0.3)$$

where  $F_o(\beta)$  is the free energy when  $\Omega_o = 0$ .

**2(b)** Now find the correction  $\Delta C_V(T, \Omega_o)$  to the specific heat  $C_V(T, \Omega_o = 0)$  as a function of the rotation rate.

**END of 3RD HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT**