2011/2012 FIRST SEMESTER LECTURE GUIDE ON SELECTED TOPICS

CHM 331 – PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY III

PART B

MAXWELL – BOLTZMAN'S STATISTICS

1. Introduction and definition of terms:

Configuration and microstates

2. Relating microstates to permutations using probability theory

Identifying predominant configuration

- 3. Derivation of Stirling's approximation of predominant configuration
- 4. Derivation of Boltzmann distribution, application of BD to energy levels / spacing and summation of energy over all spacing i.e. partition function

Incorporating degeneracy of energy levels into the partition function

- 5. Explanation of the physical meaning of the Boltzmann distribution law, relationship between energy, predominant configuration and temperature (outline the principle and derivation of the equation $\beta = 1/k T$)
- 6. Molecular partition functions

Definition of an ensemble as a collection of identical units of a system

Canonical ensemble as one in which temperature, volume and number of particles in the system are constant.

- 7. Relate E, W, and probability of Ei to the canonical partition function Q
- 8. Relate Q to molecular partition function (q) for an ideal gas
- 9. Evaluating q by molecular energy levels for diatomic molecules possessing four degrees f freedom rotation, translation, vibration electronic.
- 10. Symmetry number and partition function
- 11. Rotational temperature
- 12. The equipartition theorem variation of q with temperature

STATISTICAL THERMODYNAMICS

- 1. Derive an expression for the average and total energy the principles of BD
- 2. Relate internal energyto the canonical partition function
- 3. Energy and molecular energetic degrees of freedom: translation, rotation, vibration and electronic
- 4. Calculation of thermodynamic parameters entropy, enthalpy and equilibrium constant from partition functions with emphasis on Sackur Tetrode equation.

INTRODUCTORY QUANTUM CHEMISTRY

- 1. Why study Q M ? meaning of QM
- 2. Origin of QM: theory and experiments.

Blackbody radiation and the photoelectric effect.