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## General Assumptions

These are some general assumptions, the validity of which is required to generate a meaningful solution.

$$\text{\$Assumptions} = \{U > 0, \epsilon > 0, NA > 0, R > 0, u0 > 0, \beta > 0\};$$

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## Description of the problem

Let  $\epsilon$  be the amount of energy of a single quantum, so that given an internal energy  $U$ , we can distribute  $U/\epsilon$  quanta. Given that the system contains of  $N$  nodes, each oscillating in 3D, we have  $3N$  quantum harmonic oscillators. Thus

$$\Omega = \frac{\left(\frac{U}{\epsilon} + 3N - 1\right)!}{\left(\frac{U}{\epsilon}\right)! (3N - 1)!},$$

and

$$S = k \ln \Omega.$$

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## Solution

Number of quanta:

$$q = \frac{U}{\epsilon};$$

Let us do the calculations for 1 mole, so that the number of oscillators is:

$$N = 3 NA;$$

We will use Stirling's formula in the following form:

$$\text{LogFact}[x\_]:=x \text{Log}[x] - x;$$

So that:

$$s = \text{FullSimplify}[k (\text{LogFact}[N + q] - \text{LogFact}[N] - \text{LogFact}[q])]$$

$$6 k NA \text{ArcTanh}\left[\frac{U}{U + 6 NA \epsilon}\right] + \frac{k U \text{Log}\left[1 + \frac{3 NA \epsilon}{U}\right]}{\epsilon}$$

Let us introduce molar quantities:

$$U = NA u;$$

$$k = R / NA;$$

So that:

$$s = \text{FullSimplify}[s]$$

$$6 R \text{ArcTanh}\left[\frac{u}{u + 6 \epsilon}\right] + \frac{R u \text{Log}\left[1 + \frac{3 \epsilon}{u}\right]}{\epsilon}$$

Derive the thermal equation of state, rearrange to u:

$$u = u /. \text{Solve}\left[\frac{1}{T} == D[s, u], u\right][[1]]$$

$$\frac{3 \epsilon}{-1 + e^{\frac{\epsilon}{RT}}}$$

Differentiate by T, to get the molar heat capacity:

$$cV = \text{FullSimplify}[D[u, T]]$$

$$\frac{3 \epsilon^2 \text{Csch}\left[\frac{\epsilon}{2RT}\right]^2}{4 R T^2}$$

Introduce  $\beta = \frac{2RT}{\epsilon}$ , so that:

$$\epsilon = \frac{2 R T}{\beta};$$

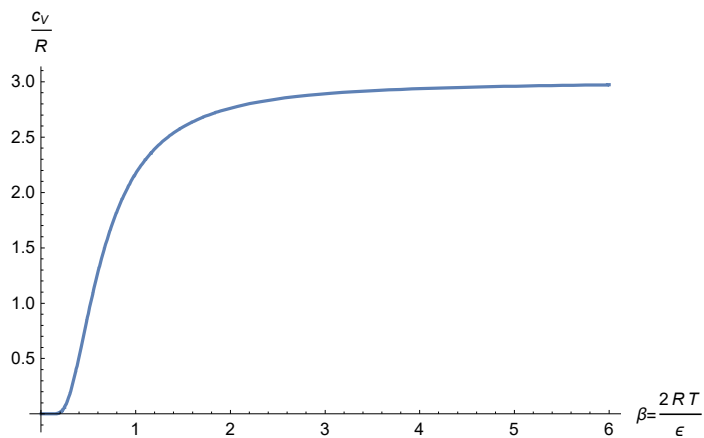
from which:

$$cV = \text{FullSimplify}[cV]$$

$$\frac{3 R \text{Csch}\left[\frac{1}{\beta}\right]^2}{\beta^2}$$

We can already plot  $\frac{cV}{R}$  as a function of  $\beta$ :

$$\text{Plot}\left[\frac{cV}{R}, \{\beta, 0, 6\}, \text{PlotRange} \rightarrow \text{All}, \text{AxesLabel} \rightarrow \left\{\beta = \frac{2 R T}{\epsilon}, \frac{cV}{R}\right\}\right]$$



Finally, some limits:

$$\text{Limit}[cV, \beta \rightarrow 0]$$

$$\text{Limit}[cV, \beta \rightarrow \infty]$$

$$0$$

$$3 R$$