

Thermal Limit

<http://www.reciprocalssystem.com/bpm/bpm05.htm>

Dividing the gas constant by Avogadros number,  $6.02486 \times 10^{23}$  per g-mole, we obtain the Boltzman constant, the corresponding value on a single molecule basis:  $1.38044 \times 10^{-16}$  ergs/deg. As indicated earlier, this is two-thirds of the natural unit, and the natural unit of specific heat is therefore  $2.07066 \times 10^{-16}$  ergs/deg. We then divide unit energy,  $1.49175 \times 10^{-3}$  ergs, by this unit of specific heat, which gives us  $7.20423 \times 10^{12}$  degrees Kelvin, the natural unit of temperature in the region outside unit distance (that is, for the gaseous state of matter).

$$\frac{8.3182 \times 10^7 \text{ ergK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}}{6.02486 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}} = 1.3806488 \times 10^{-16} \text{ ergK}^{-1}$$
$$C_{enat} = \frac{3}{2} 1.3806488 \times 10^{-16} \text{ ergK}^{-1} = 2.071 \times 10^{-16} \text{ ergK}^{-1}$$
$$T_{nat} = \frac{E_{nat}}{C_{enat}} = \frac{1.49175 \times 10^{-3} \text{ erg}}{2.071 \times 10^{-16} \text{ ergK}^{-1}} = 7.203 \times 10^{12} \text{ xK}^{-1}$$