

6 SEM TDC PHY M 1



2017

(May)

PHYSICS

(Major)

Course : 601

phy = 601, 602, 603, 604

Geo = 601, 603, 605, 607

(May) Bot = 601, 603, 604, 606

Zoo = 601, 603, 604, 606

Math = 602, 603

Stat = 601, 602

Chem = 601, 603

605, 607

(Statistical Mechanics)

Full Marks : 60

Pass Marks : 24/18

Time : 3 hours

(with Ge)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Choose the correct option (any five) : $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) The statistical condition of equilibrium of two systems in thermal contact is

(i) $T_1 = T_2$

(ii) $S_1 = S_2$

(iii) $\Omega_1 = \Omega_2$

(iv) $\frac{\partial}{\partial E_1} \log \Omega_1(E_1) = \frac{\partial}{\partial E_2} \log \Omega_2(E_2)$

(b) The relative probability between two different energy states having difference 1.1×10^{-20} joules at 40 K temperature is

(i) e^{-1}

(ii) e^{-2}

(iii) e

(iv) e^2

(c) If Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 are independent partition functions of a system, the total partition function of the combined system is

(i) $Z = Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3$

(ii) $Z = Z_1 \cdot Z_2 \cdot Z_3$

(iii) $\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2} + \frac{1}{Z_3}$

(iv) None of the above

(d) In Bose-Einstein statistics, the number of particles condensing into ground state is

(i) zero

(ii) all

(iii) $\eta \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_0} \right)^{3/2} \right]$

(iv) $\eta \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_0} \right)^{1/2} \right]$

(e) The Fermi function $f(\epsilon) = \frac{n(\epsilon)}{g(\epsilon)}$ has value

$\frac{1}{2}$, when

(i) $\epsilon < \epsilon_f$

(ii) $\epsilon > \epsilon_f$

(iii) $\epsilon = \epsilon_f$ at absolute zero

(iv) $\epsilon = \epsilon_f$ at any temperature

(f) Which gas at absolute zero temperature possesses energy and exerts pressure?

(i) Oxygen gas

(ii) Photon gas

(iii) Electron gas

(iv) No gas

2. (a) Derive Liouville theorem. 6

(b) Give thermodynamic interpretation of the Lagrange's undetermined multipliers appearing in the distribution laws. 6

3. Derive Boltzmann relation between entropy and probability. 5

4. Express internal energy in terms of partition function. 5

Or

Establish the relation $S = kN \log Z + \frac{3}{2} kT$. 5