### 2023

# 6th Semester Examination PHYSICS (Honours)

Paper: C 14-T

#### [Statistical Mechanics] is 8 restore a di

[CBCS]

Full Marks: 40 Time: Two Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

### Group - A

Answer any five questions:  $2 \times 5 = 10$ 

- 1. Show that electron gas in a white dwarf star is strongly degenerate and relativistic in nature.
- 2. Write statistical definition of temperature in terms of accessible microstates. Assuming the number of accessible microstates  $\Omega(E,V)\alpha(V^NE^{\frac{3N}{2}})$ , molar specific heat at constant volume.
- 3. Which among the Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac statistics will be followed by (i) Neutrons, (ii) Alpha particles, (iii) Deuterium nuclei, and (iv) , He3 atoms? 2

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where a and n are constants,  $g_s$  is spin degeneracy and V is the volume. Calculate the Fermi energy and total energy of the system at zero Kelvin temperature.

- 13. The specific heat of a metal (in three dimensions) at low temperatures can be represented by  $C_v = aT + bT^3$ , where a and b are constants. Explain the origin of the first term with necessary deduction.
- 14. Starting from Planck's law deduce (i) Rayleigh-Jeans law and (ii) Wien's law.  $2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}$

# Group - C

Answer any *one* question :  $10 \times 1 = 10$ 

- 15. (a) Calculate deviation of an ideal Fermi gas equation from the perfect gas equation for weak degeneracy.

  How is it related to gas degeneracy?

  5+2
  - (b) An atom has a non-degenerate ground state with energy  $\varepsilon_0 = 0$  and a doubly degenerate excited state with energy  $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon$ . Calculate the specific heat at very low temperature ( $\beta \varepsilon >> 1$ ).
- 16. Write down the single particle partition function for a system having two non-degenerate energy levels with energies:  $\varepsilon_1 = -\mu H$  and  $\varepsilon_2 = \mu H$ . Evaluate entropy for this system. Hence discuss the concept of negative absolute temperature of such a two-level system.

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