

11.1 OCT 2014

EASTERN UNIVERSITY, SRI LANKA  
THIRD EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE - 2010/11  
SECOND SEMESTER (Special Repeat)  
(June 2014)  
PH 305 FUNDAMENTALS OF STATISTICAL PHYSICS

Time: 01 hour.

Answer ALL Questions

---

1. Specifying macrostates and microstates, describe the concept of a statistical ensemble. Express *entropy* of a statistical ensemble in terms of number of microstates  $\Omega$ .

Distinguish a classical statistical system from a quantum statistical system.

Consider a system of  $N$  non-interacting classical particles, each fixed in position carrying a magnetic moment  $\mu$ , which is immersed in a magnetic field  $H$ . Each particle may then exist in one of the two non-degenerate energy states  $E=0$  and  $E=2\mu H$ .

- (a) Using Stirling approximation  $\ln(x!) = x \ln(x) - x$ , obtain an expression for the entropy  $S(n)$ , where  $n$  is the number of particles in the upper state.
- (b) Show that at thermodynamic equilibrium, the entropy  $S(n) = k_B N \ln 2$ , where  $k_B$  is the Boltzmann constant.
- (c) Give a schematic plot of  $S(n)$  against  $n$ .
2. Outline the conditions for the three types of statistics used for classical and quantum systems. Give an example for each case.

Consider a perfect gas of  $N$  free electrons in a solid of volume  $V$ , which obey

the Fermi-Dirac distribution  $f(E) = \frac{n(E)}{g(E)} = \frac{1}{\exp[(E - \mu)/k_B T] + 1}$ , where the

density of electron states is given by  $g(E) = 4\pi V \left(\frac{2m_e}{h^2}\right)^{3/2} E^{1/2}$  and the

symbols have their usual meaning. Show that the Fermi energy at absolute

zero ( $T=0$ ) is given by  $E_f = \frac{h^2}{8m_e} \left( \frac{3N}{\pi V} \right)^{2/3}$ .

Find the Fermi energy in copper on the assumption that each copper atom contributes one free electron to the electron gas. The density of copper is  $8.94 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$  and its atomic mass is 63.5 a.m.u.

The following values may be useful: Avogadro number  $6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ , Planck's constant ( $h$ ) =  $6.64 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$  and mass of electron ( $m_e$ ) =  $9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ .