

Questions are of values as indicated in the margin

Answer question number **one** and any **three** from the rest

1. Answer **any five** questions

$5 \times 2 = 10$

- (a) Define Microcanonical ensemble.
- (b) Briefly explain the principle of detailed balance.
- (c) Draw the phase space diagram of a particle with energy E which is otherwise free but only allowed to move in a straight line extended from $-L$ to L .
- (d) Show that the canonical partition function for a non-interacting two particles system can be written as a square of single particle partition function.
- (e) Consider a system of ten boxes. How many way one can distribute eight balls among these boxes? Explain your answer.
- (f) What is the dimension of phase space of five rigid triatomic molecules? Explain your answer.
- (g) State and explain the postulate of equal a priori probability.

2. (a) Consider a 1D box of size L centred on $x = 0$. Say there are **two** identical particles in the box and the probability function of finding each is $P(x)$.
- i. If x is the position of centre-of-mass ($x = \frac{x_1+x_2}{2}$), calculate the expectations $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$.
 - ii. Show that the standard deviation of the centre-of-mass has shrunk by a factor of $\sqrt{2}$ from the one particle case for any $P(x)$.
- (b) Consider a game in which **two** true dice are rolled. Find the probability of obtaining
- i. exactly one ace
 - ii. at least one ace
 - iii. exactly two aces

$(3+2)+5=10$

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3. (a) A particle performs random walk motion about the origin O , and at each step it moves with equal probability by a unit distance either to the left or to the right. Calculate the standard deviation for such random walk after the particle takes total N number of steps.
- (b) Consider a large container filled with O_2 gas. Due to some manufacturing defect there is a leak in the container and the O_2 gas comes out through this leak and gradually diffuses into atmosphere. Treating this diffusion problem as a random walk, one can calculate the probability distribution $P_t(x)$ for where a O_2 molecule is after a time t . At large time limit ($t \rightarrow \infty$), one can write

$$P_t(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi l\bar{v}t}} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2tl\bar{v}}\right],$$

where l = the mean free path, \bar{v} = the average molecular speed. Hence show that $P_t(x)$ satisfy 1D diffusion equation.

5+5=10

4. (a) The energy levels accessible to a molecule have energy $E_1 = 0$ and $E_2 = \Delta$ (where Δ is a constant). A gas of these molecules is in thermal equilibrium at temperature T . Calculate the average energy \bar{E} and the specific heat at constant volume C_v . Show that
- (b) In a thermodynamic system in equilibrium each molecule can exist in three possible states with probabilities $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$. Calculate the entropy per molecule.

(3+3)+4=10

5. (a) Calculate the number of accessible states $\Omega(E, N, V)$ to an ideal gas with total energy E and consists of N gas molecules. Moreover, this gas is confined within a thermally insulated container of volume V .
- (b) Using starling approximation calculate the entropy of the ideal gas. Show that this expression for entropy leads to Gibbs' paradox.
- (c) How do you resolve this paradox ? Write the correct expression for entropy of an ideal gas.

3+4+3=10

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6. (a) Consider an isolated system A^0 which is divided into two sub systems A and A' . Since $A^0 \equiv A + A'$ is isolated, its energy $E^0 = E + E'$ is constant. Sub systems A and A' can only exchange energy among themselves. Establish the condition for thermal equilibrium between A and A' .
- (b) Derive the partition function for canonical ensemble. Clearly state the assumptions that one needs to adopt to derive canonical partition function.
- (c) Stating from the canonical partition function show that the energy fluctuation (ΔE) is proportional the heat capacity C_V .

3+3+4=10