

**PHYSICS 140A : STATISTICAL PHYSICS  
FINAL EXAMINATION**

**Instructions:** Do problem 4 (34 points) and any two of problems 1, 2, and 3 (33 points each)

(1) A noninteracting system consists of  $N$  dimers. Each dimer consists of two spins,  $S$  and  $\sigma$ , where  $S \in \{-1, 0, +1\}$  and  $\sigma \in \{-1, +1\}$ . The Hamiltonian is

$$\hat{H} = -J \sum_{i=1}^N S_i \sigma_i - \mu_0 H \sum_{i=1}^N S_i.$$

Thus, the individual dimer Hamiltonian is  $h = -JS\sigma - \mu_0 HS$ .

(a) Find the  $N$ -dimer free energy  $F(T, N)$ .

(b) Find the average  $\langle S \rangle$  and the zero field susceptibility  $\chi_S(T) = \left. \frac{\partial \langle S \rangle}{\partial H} \right|_{H=0}$ .

(c) Find the average  $\langle \sigma \rangle$  and the zero field susceptibility  $\chi_\sigma(T) = \left. \frac{\partial \langle \sigma \rangle}{\partial H} \right|_{H=0}$ .

(d) Examine the  $J \rightarrow 0$  limits of  $\chi_S(T)$  and  $\chi_\sigma(T)$  and interpret your results physically.

(2) Recall that a van der Waals gas obeys the equation of state

$$\left(p + \frac{a}{v^2}\right)(v - b) = RT,$$

where  $v$  is the molar volume. We showed that the energy per mole of such a gas is given by

$$\varepsilon(T, v) = \frac{1}{2}fRT - \frac{a}{v},$$

where  $T$  is temperature and  $f$  is the number of degrees of freedom per particle.

(a) For an ideal gas, the adiabatic equation of state is  $vT^{f/2} = \text{const}$ . Find the adiabatic equation of state (at fixed particle number) for the van der Waals gas.

(b) One mole of a van der Waals gas is used as the working substance in a Carnot engine (see Fig. 1). Find the molar volume at  $v_C$  in terms of  $v_B, T_1, T_2$ , and constants.

(c) Find the heat  $Q_{AB}$  absorbed by the gas from the upper reservoir.

(d) Find the work done per cycle,  $W_{\text{cyc}}$ . *Hint: you only need to know  $Q_{AB}$  and the cycle efficiency  $\eta$ .*

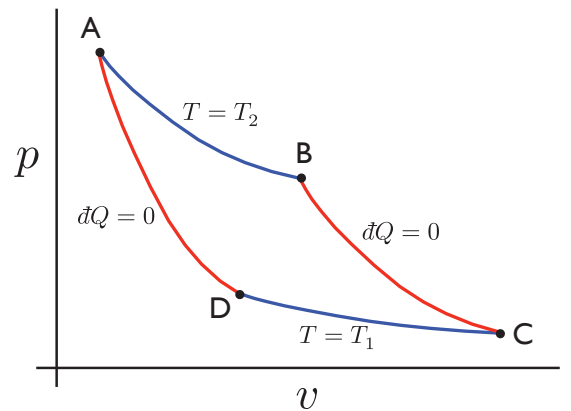


Figure 1: The Carnot cycle.

**(3)** In homework assignment #9, you showed that the grand partition function for a gas of  $q$ -state parafermions is

$$\Xi(T, V, \mu) = \prod_{\alpha} \left( \frac{1 - e^{(q+1)(\mu - \varepsilon_{\alpha})/k_{\text{B}}T}}{1 - e^{(\mu - \varepsilon_{\alpha})/k_{\text{B}}T}} \right),$$

where the product is over all single particle states. Consider now the case where the number of parafermions is not conserved, hence  $\mu = 0$ . We call such particles *paraphotons*.

(a) What is the occupancy  $n(\varepsilon, T)$  of  $q$ -state paraphotons of energy  $\varepsilon$ ?

(b) Suppose the dispersion is the usual  $\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) = \hbar ck$ . Assuming  $g = 1$ , find the single particle density of states  $g(\varepsilon)$  in three space dimensions.

(c) Find the pressure  $p(T)$ . You may find the following useful:

$$\int_0^{\infty} dt \frac{t^{r-1}}{e^t - 1} = \Gamma(r) \zeta(r) \quad , \quad \int_0^{\infty} dt t^{r-1} \ln \left( \frac{1}{1 - e^{-t}} \right) = \Gamma(r) \zeta(r + 1).$$

(d) Show that  $p = C_q n k_{\text{B}} T$ , where  $n$  is the number density, and  $C_q$  is a dimensionless constant which depends only on  $q$ .

**(4)** Provide brief but substantial answers to the following:

(a) A particle in  $d = 3$  dimensions has the dispersion  $\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) = \varepsilon_0 \exp(ka)$ . Find the density of states per unit volume  $g(\varepsilon)$ . Sketch your result.

(b) Find the information entropy in the distribution  $p_n = C e^{-\lambda n}$ , where  $n \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ . Choose  $C$  so as to normalize the distribution.

(c) An ideal gas at temperature  $T = 300$  K undergoes an adiabatic free expansion which results in a doubling of its volume. What is the final temperature?

(d) For an  $N$ -particle noninteracting system, sketch the contributions  $\Delta C_V$  to the heat capacity *versus* temperature for (i) a vibrational mode at energy  $\hbar\omega_0$ , and (ii) a two-level (Schottky) defect with energy splitting  $\Delta = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_0$ . Take care to identify any relevant characteristic temperatures, as well as the limiting values of  $\Delta C_V$ .

**(5)** Write a well-defined expression for the greatest possible number expressible using only five symbols. *Examples:*  $1 + 2 + 3$ ,  $10^{100}$ ,  $\Gamma(99)$ . [50 quatlous extra credit]