

**PHYSICS 140A : STATISTICAL PHYSICS
MIDTERM EXAMINATION SOLUTIONS**

(1) A particle has a g_0 -fold degenerate ground state with energy $\varepsilon_0 = 0$ and a g_1 -fold degenerate excited state with energy $\varepsilon_1 = \Delta$. A collection of N such particles is arranged on a lattice. Since each particle occupies a distinct position in space, the particles are regarded as distinguishable.

- (a) Find the free energy $F(T, N)$.
- (b) Find the entropy $S(T, N)$. Sketch $S(T, N)$ versus T for fixed N , taking care to evaluate the limiting values $S(T = 0, N)$ and $S(T = \infty, N)$.

Suppose now that the ground state is magnetic, such that in an external field H , the g_0 ground state energy levels are split into $g_0/2$ levels with energy $\varepsilon_{0,+} = +\mu_0 H$ and $g_0/2$ levels with energy $\varepsilon_{0,-} = -\mu_0 H$. (We take g_0 to be even in this case.) The states with energy $\varepsilon_1 = \Delta$ remain g_1 -fold degenerate.

- (c) Find $F(T, N, H)$.
- (d) Find the zero field magnetic susceptibility,

$$\chi(T) = \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H} \right)_{H=0},$$

where M is the magnetization.

Solution :

(a) We have

$$Z(T, N) = (g_0 + g_1 e^{-\beta\Delta})^N,$$

hence

$$\begin{aligned} F(T, N) &= -k_B T \ln Z \\ &= -N k_B T \ln(g_0 + g_1 e^{-\Delta/k_B T}). \end{aligned}$$

(b) The entropy is

$$S = - \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_N = N k_B \left[\frac{\Delta}{k_B T} \cdot \frac{g_1 e^{-\Delta/k_B T}}{g_0 + g_1 e^{-\Delta/k_B T}} + \ln(g_0 + g_1 e^{-\Delta/k_B T}) \right].$$

From this we see that $S(T = 0, N) = N k_B \ln g_0$ and $S(T = \infty, N) = N k_B \ln(g_0 + g_1)$, which makes physical sense. The sketch should show a smooth interpolation between these values as a function of T .

(c) Now we have

$$F(T, N, H) = -Nk_B T \ln \left(g_0 \cosh(\mu_0 H / k_B T) + g_1 e^{-\Delta / k_B T} \right).$$

(d) The magnetization is

$$M(T, H) = - \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial H} \right)_{T, N} = \frac{N \mu_0 g_0 \sinh(\mu_0 H / k_B T)}{g_0 \cosh(\mu_0 H / k_B T) + g_1 e^{-\Delta / k_B T}}.$$

Taking the derivative and setting $H = 0$, we have

$$\chi(T) = \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H} \right)_{T, N, H=0} = \frac{\mu_0^2}{k_B T} \cdot \frac{g_0}{g_0 + g_1 e^{-\Delta / k_B T}}.$$