STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI - 600086.
(For candidates admitted during the academic year 2004-05 \& thereafter)
SUBJECT CODE : PH/MC/TS24

## B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION APRIL 2008 <br> BRANCH III - PHYSICS SECOND SEMESTER

REG. No. $\qquad$
COURSE : MAJOR - CORE
PAPER : THERMAL PHYSICS AND STATISTICAL MECHANICS
TIME
30 MINS.
MAX. MARKS : 30

## SECTION - A

## TO BE ANSWERED IN THE QUESTION PAPER ITSELF

 ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS:( $30 \times 1=30$ )
I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The root mean square velocity of the molecules is directly proportional to the
$\qquad$ of the absolute temperature.
a) square root
b) cube root
c) square
d) cube
2. If the total distance traveled after N collisions is S , then the mean free path $\lambda$ is given by
a) $\lambda=\frac{N}{S}$
b) $\lambda=\frac{S}{N}$
c) $S=\lambda N$
d) $\lambda=S N$
3. The average kinetic energy associated with each degree of freedom is
a) kT
b) $\frac{3}{2} \mathrm{kT}$
c) $\frac{5}{2} \mathrm{kT}$
d) $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{kT}$
4. During $\qquad$ process, the temperature of the working substance remains constant
a) adiabatic
b) isothermal c) isochoric
d) isobaric
5. The equation representing first law of thermodynamics is
a) $\delta H=d U+\delta W$
b) $d U=\delta H+S W$
c) $\delta W=\delta H-d U$
d) $\delta H=d U-\delta W$
6. The number of ways in which N distinguishable particles can be arranged in order is equal to
a) $n$ !
b) $(\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{n})$ !
c) N !
d) $(N+n)$ !
7. All particles having spin zero or integral multiple of 1 are $\qquad$
a) fermions
b) mesons
c) bosons
d) baryons
8. The state of the gas is completely known if the position and $\qquad$ of each atom of the gas is specified
a) velocity
b) momentum
c) energy
d) acceleration
9. Energy associated with 1 gram molecule of a diatomic gas
a) $\frac{5}{2} R T$
b) $3 / 2 R T$
c) $1 / 2 R T$
d) RT
10. The specific heat of a substance decreases with increase in $\qquad$ .
a) volume
b) pressure
c) energy
d) temperature
11. The first law of thermodynamics gives the relation between the work done and
a) energy released
b) heat produced
c) heat released
d) pressure.
12. When ice is converted into water and then into steam, the entropy and disorder of the molecules
a) increase
b) decrease
c) remain constant
d) fall very rapidly
13. All fundamental particles with spin $\qquad$ are fermions.
a) $3 / 2$
b) $5 / 2$
c) $1 / 2$
d) 1
14. The efficiency of a Carnot's engine working between $127^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is $\qquad$
a) $10 \%$
b) $25 \%$
c) $50 \%$
d) $100 \%$
15. A diatomic gas molecule has $\qquad$ degrees of freedom
a) 5
b) 3
c) 2
d) 1

## II STATE WHETHER TRUE OR FALSE:

16. The entropy remains constant during adiabatic reversible process.
17. The Clausius - Clapeyron latent heat equation holds good in the second order phase transition.
18. When steam is converted into water and then into ice, the entropy and disorder of the molecules decrease.
19. particles are indistinguishable in Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution.
20. The lowest temperature corresponds to $\mathrm{O}^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$ called the absolute zero temperature.

III FILL IN THE BLANKS:
21. The Rayleigh - Jean's law holds good in the region of $\qquad$ wavelengths.
22. The sudden bursting of a cycle tube is an $\qquad$ process.

23．The Carnot＇s engine is perfectly $\qquad$ ．

24．With the increase in entropy，the disorder of the molecules of a substance
$\qquad$ ．

25．The coefficient of thermal conductivity of a gas is directly proportional to the
$\qquad$ of absolute temperature．

IV ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES：
26．Define viscosity．

27．Define entropy．

28．What are the independent variables for which the state of a system can be specified？

29．Define photons．

30．Define free path．

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COURSE : MAJOR - CORE
TIME

## SECTION - B

## ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS:

1. Show that for an adiabatic change in a perfect gas $P V^{r}=$ constant.
2. Prove that the entropy of the system increases in all irreversible process.
3. Air is compressed adiabatically to half its volume. Calculate the change in its temperature.
4. A carnot engine whose temperature reservoir is at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ has an efficiency of $50 \%$. It is desired to increase the efficiency to $70 \%$. By how many degrees should the temperature of the high temperature reservoir be increased?
5. What are the probability theorems in statistical thermodynamics.
6. A $100 \mathrm{~K} . \mathrm{W}$ engine is operating between $217^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $17^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Calculate the amount of heat absorbed, the amount of heat rejected and the efficiency of the engine.
7. Prove that at any temperature, the ratio of the emissive power to the absorptive power of a surface is constant.
SECTION - C

ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS:

$$
(3 \times 15=45)
$$

8. Obtain an expression for Bose - Einstein distribution law.
9. Show that the Planck's law for the energy distribution in a thermal spectrum is applicable for all wavelengths.
10. Describe Carnot's cycle and obtain an expression for the efficiency of an ideal heat engine in terms of temperatures.
11. Deduce Clausius - Clapeyron latent heat equation.
12. a) Show that the adiabatic curve is steeper than isothermal curve at a point where the two curves intersect each other.

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