

Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra
Undergraduate Programs
Course: CC-3/MCC-4

Session: 2023-24			
Part A - Introduction			
Subject	Physics		
Semester	3 rd		
Name of the Course	Thermodynamics & Statistical Physics		
Course Code	B23-PHY-301		
Course Type: (CC/MCC/MDC/CC-M/ DSEC /VOC/DSE/PC/AEC/VAC)	CC/MCC		
Level of the course (As per Annexure-I)	100-199		
Pre-requisite for the course (if any)	Appeared or passed the 2 nd sem (B.Sc. Physical Science/ equivalent)		
Course Learning Outcomes(CLO):	<p>After completing this course, the learner will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand and describe the basic concepts and laws of thermodynamics 2. Apply the laws of thermodynamics to develop Maxwell's thermodynamic relations be able to understand their physical interpretations 3. Appreciate cellular nature of phase space and Have better knowledge of classical statistics which would result in greater insight into solutions of various complex problems 4. Have better understanding of quantum statistics and are in a position to extend the treatment to the analysis of complex problems <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Learn to present observations, results, analysis and different concepts of experiments related to Thermodynamics & Statistical Physics 		
Credits	Theory	Practical	Total
	3	1	4
Contact Hours	3	2	5

Max. Marks:100 Internal Assessment Marks:30 End Term Exam Marks: 70	Time:3hrs
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Part B- Contents of the Course

Instructions for Paper- Setter

1. Nine questions will be set in total.
2. Question no. 1 will be compulsory and based on the conceptual aspects of the entire syllabus. This question may have 4 parts and the answer should be in brief but not in Yes/No.
3. Four more questions are to be attempted, selecting one question out of two questions set from each unit. Each question may contain two or more parts. All questions will carry equal marks.
4. 20% numerical problems are to be set.
5. Use of scientific (non-programmable) calculator is allowed.

Unit	Topics	Contact Hours
I	THERMODYNAMICS-I Thermodynamic-systems, variables and equation of state, thermal equilibrium, Zeroth law of thermodynamics; Concept of heat, work and its sign (work done- by the system on the system) & its path dependence, First law of thermodynamics- its significance and limitations, internal energy as a state function, different types of process-isochoric process, isobaric process, adiabatic process, isothermal process, cyclic process, Reversible and irreversible process, First law and cyclic process; Second law of thermodynamics and its significance, Carnot theorem; Absolute scale of temperature, Absolute Zero and magnitude of each division on work scale and perfect gas scale, Joule's free expansion, Joule Thomson effect, Joule-Thomson (Porous plug) experiment, conclusions and explanation, analytical treatment of Joule Thomson effect, Entropy, calculations of entropy of reversible and irreversible process, T-S diagram, entropy of a perfect gas, Nernst heat law (third law of thermodynamics); Liquefaction of gases, (oxygen, air, hydrogen and helium) solidification of helium below 4K, Cooling by adiabatic demagnetization	11
II	THERMODYNAMICS-II Derivation of Clausius-Clapeyron and Clausius latent heat equations and their significance, specific heat of saturated vapours, phase diagram and triple point of a substance, development of Maxwell thermodynamical relations, Thermodynamical functions: Internal energy (U), Helmholtz function (F), Enthalpy (H), Gibbs function (G) and the relations between them, derivation of Maxwell thermodynamical relations from thermodynamical functions, Application of Maxwell relations: relations between two specific heats of gas, Derivation of Clausius-Clapeyron and Clausius equation, variation of intrinsic energy with volume for (i) perfect gas (ii) Vander wall gas (iii) solids and liquids, derivation of Stefan's law, adiabatic compression and expansion of gas & deduction of theory of Joule Thomson effect.	11
III	Statistical Physics-I	12

	Distribution of N (for N= 2, 3, 4) distinguishable and indistinguishable particles in two boxes of equal size, microstates and macrostates, thermodynamical probability, constraints and accessible states, statistical fluctuations, general distribution of distinguishable particles in compartments of different sizes, β -parameter, entropy and probability; Concept of phase space, division of phase space into cells, postulates of statistical mechanics; Classical and quantum statistics, basic approach to these statistics, Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics applied to an ideal gas in equilibrium-energy distribution law, Maxwell's distribution of speed & velocity (derivation required), most probable speed, average and r.m.s. speed, mean energy for Maxwellian distribution.	
IV	Statistical Physics-II Dulong and Petit Law, derivation of Dulong and Petit law from classical physics; Need of Quantum statistics- classical versus quantum statistics, Bose-Einstein energy distribution Law, Application of B. E. Statistics to Planck's radiation law, degeneracy and B. E. condensation; Fermi-Dirac energy distribution Law, F. D. gas and degeneracy, Fermi energy and Fermi temperature; F. D. energy distribution Law for electron gas in metals, zero point energy, average speed (at 0 K) of electron gas	11
	<u>Practicum</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To determine Mechanical Equivalent of Heat, J, by Callender and Barne's constant flow method. 2. Measurement of Planck's constant using black body radiation. 3. To determine Stefan's Constant. 4. To determine the coefficient of thermal conductivity of copper by Searle's Apparatus. 5. To determine the Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity of Cu by Angstrom's Method. 6. To determine the coefficient of thermal conductivity of a bad conductor by Lee and Charlton's disc method. 7. To determine the temperature co-efficient of resistance by Platinum resistance thermometer. 8. To study the variation of thermo emf across two junctions of a thermocouple with temperature. 9. To record and analyze the cooling temperature of an hot object as a function of time using a thermocouple and suitable data acquisition system 10. To calibrate Resistance Temperature Device (RTD) using Null Method/Off-Balance Bridge 11. To prove the law of probability by using one coin, two coins and 10 or more coins. 12. To determine the coefficient of increase of volume of air at constant pressure. 13. To determine the coefficient of increase of pressure of air at constant volume. 14. Computer simulation of Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution, Fermi- 	30

