

Statistical Physics 2

1. Find the changes in the density profile of a perfect gas in a uniform gravity field. The temperature of the gas is fixed.
2. Monomers of a 2-D linear polymer are rectangles $L \times l$, $L > l$. If the shorter side of a monomer is aligned with the axis of the polymer (the monomer “stands”), this monomer has the energy E_1 . If the longer side is aligned with the axis (the monomer “lies”), this monomer has the energy E_2 . There are no gaps between the monomers. Find the expectation value of the length of a N -particle polymer at temperature T .
3. A diatomic perfect gas has the Hamiltonian

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^N (\vec{p}_{x,i}^2 + \vec{p}_{y,i}^2) + \frac{1}{2}g \sum_{i=1}^N (\vec{x}_i - \vec{y}_i)^2.$$

The particles do not interact with each other (the gas is perfect).

\vec{x}_i, \vec{y}_i are the positions of the atoms that build the i -th particle of the gas, $i = 1, \dots, n$, $\vec{p}_{x,i}, \vec{p}_{y,i}$ are the corresponding momenta, $g > 0$ is the elastic constant. The temperature, T , is fixed. Find the Helmholtz free energy of the system, the internal energy, the entropy and the heat capacity under a constant volume.

4. There is a system of N atoms, each of them has an internal magnetic moment μ . The Hamiltonian of the system in an external magnetic field has the form

$$H = H(p, q) - \mu B \sum_{i=1}^N \cos \alpha_i,$$

where $B = |\vec{B}|$, $H(p, q)$ is the Hamiltonian without the external magnetic field, and α_i is the angle between \vec{B} and the magnetic moment of the i -th atom. Show that

- (a) The induced magnetic moment is

$$M = N\mu \left(\operatorname{ctgh} \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \right)$$

where $\theta = \mu B / k_B T$,

- (b) the magnetic susceptibility per atom is

$$\chi = \frac{\mu^2}{k_B T} \left(\frac{1}{\theta^2} - \operatorname{cosech}^2 \theta \right)$$

- (c) χ satisfies the Curie law at large temperatures, $\chi \sim T^{-1}$. Find the proportionality constant (the Curie constant).