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ชื่อ-นามสิกุส	1
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เลขที่นั่งสอบ

## มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยีพระจอมเกล้าธนบุรี ข้อสอบปลายภาค ประจำปีการศึกษา 2/2556

787 PHY 207 THERMAL AND STATISTICAL	2 PHYSICS
วันที่ 16 พฤษภาคม พ.ศ. 2557	เวลา 9:00-12:00 น.
ชื่อ-บามสกล	รหัสนักศึกษา

## คำอธิบาย

- 1. ข้อสอบมีทั้งหมด 10 ข้อ คะแนนเต็ม 100 คะแนน ข้อสอบมีจำนวนหน้าทั้งหมด 12 หน้า
- 2. ให้ทำข้อสอบทุกข้อลงในตัวข้อสอบ ห้ามนำข้อสอบออกนอกห้องสอบ
- 3. ห้ามนำหนังสือ หรือ เอกสารเข้าห้องสอบ
- 4. อนุญาคให้ใช้เครื่องคิดเลขตามกฎเกณฑ์ของมหาวิทยาลัย

<b>ข</b> ้อที่	คะแนนเค็ม	คะแนนที่ได้
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
รวม	100	

ข้อสอบชุดนี้ได้ผ่านการตรวจความถูกค้องจากภาควิชาฟิสิกส์



รหัสนักศึกษา..

## สตรคำนวณ

PV = nRT , 
$$\left(P + \frac{a}{\sqrt{s}}\right)$$
 (v - b) = RT

$$d'Q = dU + d'W, \quad TdS = dU + d'W$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T = T\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_P - P, \quad \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_T = -T\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial V}\right)_P + V$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial P}\right)_v = \frac{c_v}{T}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_v, \quad \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial v}\right)_P = \frac{c_P}{T}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_P$$

$$TdS = c_v dT + T\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_v dV$$

$$TdS = c_P dT - T\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial V}\right)_P dP$$

$$TdS = c_P \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_v dV + c_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_v dP$$

$$TdS = c_P \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_v - \frac{1}{c_v}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T, \quad \mu_J = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_s = -\frac{1}{c_P}\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_T$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_v - S, \quad \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_T = -P, \quad \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_P = T, \quad \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial P}\right)_S = V$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_T, \quad \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_S = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_T$$

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$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_T =$$

$$\Delta G = RT(n_1 \ln x_1 + n_2 \ln x_2)$$

$$\Delta G = n_1(\mu_1 - g_1) + n_2(\mu_2 - g_2)$$

$$\mu = -T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial n}\right)_{U,X} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial n}\right)_{T,X} = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n}\right)_{T,Y} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial n}\right)_{S,Y}$$

$$E_{total} = U = \sum_{j} \varepsilon_{j} N_{j}$$

$$\overline{N}_{j} = \overline{N}_{j}^{g} = \overline{N}_{j}^{j} = \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_{k} N_{jk} W_{k}$$

$$B-E \qquad \omega_{j} = \frac{(g_{j} + N_{j} - 1)!}{(g_{j} - 1)! N_{j}!}$$

$$\Psi_{k} = \Psi_{B-E} = \prod_{j} \frac{(g_{j} + N_{j} - 1)!}{(g_{j} - 1)! N_{j}!}$$

$$F-D \qquad \omega_{j} = \frac{g_{j}!}{(g_{j} - N_{j})! N_{j}!}$$

$$\Psi_{k} = \Psi_{F-D} = \prod_{j} \frac{g_{j}!}{(g_{j} - N_{j})! N_{j}!}$$

$$M-B \qquad \omega_{j} = g_{j}^{N_{j}}$$

$$\Psi_{k} = \Psi_{M-B} = N! \prod_{j} \frac{g_{j}^{N_{j}}}{N_{j}!}$$

$$\frac{\overline{N}_{j}}{g_{j}} = \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j} - \mu}{k_{B}T}\right) - 1}$$

$$\frac{\overline{N}_{j}}{g_{j}} = \exp\left(\frac{\mu - \varepsilon_{j}}{k_{B}T}\right) + 1$$

$$\frac{\overline{N}_{j}}{g_{j}} = \exp\left(\frac{\mu - \varepsilon_{j}}{k_{B}T}\right)$$

$$Z = \sum_{j} g_{j} \exp\left(\frac{-\varepsilon_{j}}{k_{B}T}\right)$$

$$S = k_{s} \ln \Omega$$

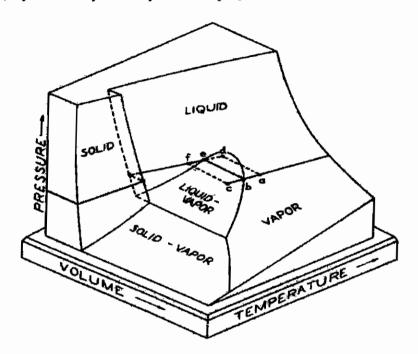
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	จงอธิบายความหมายของกฎข้อที่ศูนย์ (Zeroth law), กฎข้อที่หนึ่ง (First law), กฎข้อที่สอง (Second law) และกฎจ	้อ
	ที่สาย (Third law) ของเทอร์โนโลยเบือ	

3	วรหัสรหัส	4
2.	จงอธิบาชความหมายหรือความแตกต่างของสถีติแบบ B-E (Bose-Einstein statistics), แบบ F-D	(Fermi-Dirac
	statistics) และแบบ M-B (Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics).	

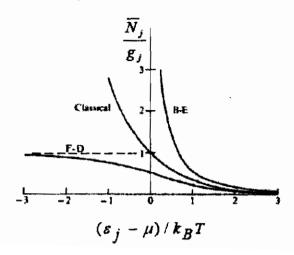
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3. จงอธิบายปรากฏการณ์ของการเปลี่ยนแปลงสถานะ (State) และวัฏภาค (Phase) ของสสารนี้ โดยระบบเกิดการ เปลี่ยนแปลงบนเส้นทาง  $a \to b \to c$  และ  $f \to e \to d$  [คำสำคัญ: metastable equilibrium state, unstable equilibrium state, supercooled vapor and superheatted liquid]



## 4. จงอธิบายความหมายของแต่ละเส้นกราฟในรูป

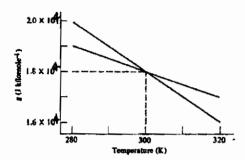


ชื่อรหัส	7
5. จงยกตัวอย่างปรากฏการณ์ทางธรรมชาติ พร้อมอธิบายด้วยหลักการเหตุผลของเทอร์โมไดนามิก	

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6. Derive an expression for change in volume of a van der Waals gas caused by a small adiabatic change in temperature. [Begin with the first Tds equation]

7. The specific Gibbs function of the solid phase and of the liquid phase of a substance are plotted in figure as a function of temperature at a constant pressure of  $10^5 Nm^{-2}$ . At higher pressures the curves of g versus T are parallel to those shown. The molal volume of the solid and of the liquid are respectively 0.018 and  $0.020m^3kilomole^{-1}$ .



- (a) Sketch, approximately to scale, curves of g versus P for the solid and liquid phases. Justify your curves  $(\Delta P = 0.4 \times 10^5 N.m^{-2})$ .
- (b) If one kilomole of the liquid is supercooled to 280K and then transformed to solid isothermally and isobarically at  $10^5\,Nm^{-2}$  calculate  $\Delta G$ ,  $\Delta S$ ,  $\Delta H$ ,  $\Delta U$  and  $\Delta F$  for the system and  $\Delta S_{universe}$ .

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8. Estimate the melting points of water in Rayong when the barometric pressure is 80 kPa.  $[l_m = 3.33 \times 10^5 J/kg, v'' - v' = -9 \times 10^{-5} m^3/kg]$ 

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- 9. A container of volume V is divided by partitions into three parts containing one kilomole of helium gas, two kilomoles of neon gas, and three kilomoles of argon gas, respectively. The temperature of each gas is initially 300K and the pressure is 2atm. The partitions are removed and the gases diffuse into each other.
  - (a) Calculate the mole fraction of each gas in the mixture.
  - (b) Calculate the partial pressure of each gas in the mixture.
  - (c) Calculate the change of the Gibbs function of the system in the mixing process.
  - (d) Calculate the change of the entropy of the system in the mixing process.

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10. Neon Molecules are distributed among the states of the seven equally spaced energy levels shown in figure. Assume that the total number of particles (N = 6), the total energy  $(U = 6\varepsilon)$  and the degeneracy  $(g_j = 3)$  of each level. [M-B: Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics]

N = 6 U = 6**E** g<sub>i</sub> = 3

k <b>.</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6_	7	8	9	10	11
ε <sub>i</sub> /ε = 6	•										
5		•									
4			•								
3					••	•	•				
2			•			•		٠.	••		
1		•		••		•	٠.		••		
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- (a) Find the thermodynamic probability of each macrostates ( $\mathbf{W}_{k}$ ).
- (b) Find the total number of microstates of the assembly ( $\Omega$ ).