

Unit 11 - Week 6

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

MATLAB

MATLAB_SCRIPTS

LAMMPS_SCRIPTS

Installation_Procedure

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Introduction to stitistical mechanics-3

Statistical mechanics-1

Week 6 Lecture materials

Quiz : Assignment 6

Week 6 Feedback : Foundations of Computational Materials Modelling

Week 7

Week 8

Week 9

Week 10

Week 11

Week 12

Additional Documents

Download videos

Text Transcripts

Assignment 6

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2020-03-11, 23:59 IST.

1) _____ can provide a connection between macroscopic and microscopic behaviour of matter. 2 points

- Quantum mechanics
 Statistical Mechanics
 Classical mechanics
 All the above

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: Statistical Mechanics

2) What is the total number of ways a quantum system comprising of a particle in a box, can achieve an energy (E^*) be $\frac{6h^2}{8mL^2}$? 2 points

- 1
 2
 3
 4

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: 3

3) Whenever we are dealing with the problems in quantum mechanics which of the following equations is generally solved? 2 points

- $F = ma$

 $E = mc^2$

 $H\Psi = E\Psi$
 All of the above

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: $H\Psi = E\Psi$

4) For an isolated system, every microstate is equally probable. 2 points

- True
 False

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: True

5) In classical thermodynamics, which of the following is/are necessary to derive the thermodynamic properties of a system? 2 points

- Energy of all particles
 Momenta of all particles
 Positions of all particles
 All of the above

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: Momenta of all particles
Positions of all particles

6) There are many number of ways the particles inside a system can distribute themselves, so that a _____ of the system can be achieved. Each of those ways is called _____. 2 points

- microstate and microstate
 microstate and macrostate
 macrostate and macrostate
 macrostate and microstate

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: macrostate and microstate

7) For a single particle in a system, the number of possible states less than a given energy E , is 2 points

- $\frac{3\pi}{4} \left(\frac{EmV}{h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

 $\frac{4\pi}{3} \left(\frac{8EmV}{h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

 $\frac{\pi}{6} \left(\frac{8EmV}{h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 None of the above

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: $\frac{\pi}{6} \left(\frac{8EmV}{h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

8) For a single particle quantum system, the number of microstates it can have when its energy is around a specific value E^* is very small. 2 points

- True
 False

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: False

9) Classical treatment of Statistical Mechanics refers to _____. 2 points

- an old way of treating the mechanics of the system
 using Newton's laws to treat atomistic nature of matter
 a more modern way of treating solids
 associating statistics and mechanics

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: using Newton's laws to treat atomistic nature of matter

10) When the following expression is evaluated, 0 points

$$\bar{\mathcal{A}} = \lim_{t_{obs} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t_{obs}} \int_0^{t_{obs}} \mathcal{A}(P(\tau), q(\tau)) d\tau$$

- \mathcal{A} is a function of time

 \mathcal{A} is a constant

 \mathcal{A} cannot be evaluated

 \mathcal{A} is a function of position and momenta of all particles

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: \mathcal{A} is a constant