

COURSE OUTLINE

(1) GENERAL

SCHOOL	NATURAL SCIENCES		
ACADEMIC UNIT	DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS		
LEVEL OF STUDIES	UNDERGRADUATE		
COURSE CODE	71	SEMESTER	7
COURSE TITLE	STATISTICAL PHYSICS I		
INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES <i>if credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits</i>	WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS	CREDITS	
	4	7	
<i>Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).</i>			
COURSE TYPE <i>general background, special background, specialised general knowledge, skills development</i>	General background		
PREREQUISITE COURSES:			
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and EXAMINATIONS:	Greek		
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS	Yes		
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	http://ecourse.uoi.gr/course/view.php?id=483		

(2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

<p>Learning outcomes <i>The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.</i></p> <p><i>Consult Appendix A</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area</i> • <i>Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B</i> • <i>Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes</i>
<p>The objective of this course is to connect the empirical science of Thermodynamics with the fundamental science of Statistical Physics, to introduce the basic principles of the latter and to apply them in a variety of physical systems. At the end of the course, the student should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recall the basic methods and quantities of classical thermodynamics and the limitations of this empirical theory. 2. Explain how the Statistical Thermodynamics determines the same macroscopic properties of the system but based on its microscopic structure. 3. Employ the appropriate probability distribution functions to study a system with a large number of particles and predict its behaviour. 4. Apply the methods of Statistical Physics in simple, classic systems with constant or variable number of particles.

<p>General Competences</p> <p><i>Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?</i></p>	
<p><i>Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology</i></p> <p><i>Adapting to new situations</i></p> <p><i>Decision-making</i></p> <p><i>Working independently</i></p> <p><i>Team work</i></p> <p><i>Working in an international environment</i></p> <p><i>Working in an interdisciplinary environment</i></p> <p><i>Production of new research ideas</i></p>	<p><i>Project planning and management</i></p> <p><i>Respect for difference and multiculturalism</i></p> <p><i>Respect for the natural environment</i></p> <p><i>Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues</i></p> <p><i>Criticism and self-criticism</i></p> <p><i>Production of free, creative and inductive thinking</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>Others...</i></p> <p>.....</p>
<p>Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology</p> <p>Decision-making</p> <p>Working independently</p> <p>Criticism and self-criticism</p> <p>Production of free, creative and inductive thinking</p>	

(3) SYLLABUS

<p>Overview of classical thermodynamics. Statistical thermodynamics of an isolated system. Thermal systems with constant number of molecules. Classical statistical mechanics. Thermal systems with variable number of molecules. Statistics of identical particles.</p>
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(4) TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

<p>DELIVERY</p> <p><i>Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc.</i></p>	<p>Face-to-face</p>	
<p>USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY</p> <p><i>Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, communication with students</i></p>	<p>Use of the course web page on http://ecourse.uoi.gr to post notes, exercise sheets and solutions</p> <p>Use of electronic mail to communicate with the students</p>	
<p>TEACHING METHODS</p> <p><i>The manner and methods of teaching are described in detail.</i></p> <p><i>Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice, fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art workshop, interactive teaching, educational visits, project, essay writing, artistic creativity, etc.</i></p> <p><i>The student's study hours for each learning activity are given as well as the hours of non-directed study according to the principles of the ECTS</i></p>	<p>Activity</p>	<p>Semester workload</p>
	Lectures	39
	Problem Solving	13
	Study of Bibliography	120
	Exams	3
	Course total	175
<p>STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION</p> <p><i>Description of the evaluation procedure</i></p> <p><i>Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination,</i></p>	<p>End-of-semester written exams (3 hours) during which the students are asked to solve problems related to the material taught at the course</p>	

public presentation, laboratory work, clinical examination of patient, art interpretation, other

Specifically-defined evaluation criteria are given, and if and where they are accessible to students.

(5) ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Suggested bibliography:

1. "Statistical Physics", F. Mandl, G. Pnevmatikos Publications, 2013, Athens.
2. "Statistical Mechanics", S. Evangelou, Papazisis Publications, 2012.
3. "Statistical Physics", I.D. Vergados and E.S. Triantafyllopoulos , Symeon Publications, 1991, Athens.