

## Self Assessment

1. Coefficient of thermal expansion is the change in length to original length per \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Coefficient of thermal expansion \_\_\_\_\_ with the decrease in temperature.
3. Metals undergo most of the contraction upto \_\_\_\_.
4. Mathematically, mean linear thermal expansion is defined as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Dulong and Petit value for Specific heat is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Self Assessment

6. Debye characteristic temperature is denoted by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. At low temperatures ( $T < \theta_D/12$ ), the Debye function approaches a constant value of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Expression for  $Q$  in Thermal conductivity integral form is \_\_\_\_\_.
9.  $k_T$  decreases with the \_\_\_\_\_ in the temperature for impure metals.

## Self Assessment

10. Specific heat of the material \_\_\_\_\_ with decrease in temperature.
11. Electrical conductivity of the metallic conductors \_\_\_\_\_ at low temperature.
12.  $k_e$  and  $k_t$  are correlated by \_\_\_\_\_ Law.

## Answers

1. Unit rise in temperature.

2. Decreases

3. 80 K

4. 
$$\frac{\Delta L}{L_0} = \frac{L_T - L_0}{L_0}$$

5. 3R

6.  $\theta_D$

7.  $4\pi^4/5$

8. 
$$Q = -G(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

## Answers

9. Decrease

10. Decrease

11. Increase

12. Wiedemann–Franz