PHY2610 - Thermal Physics

Quiz 15

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Prof. Garima's talk yesterday had an interesting statement: *Excluded volume leads to an increase in free energy.* Let us see if we can show this for a simple non-interacting gas with an excluded volume. Such a gas has an internal energy and equation of state given by

$$U = C_V T$$
 and $P(V - Nb) = Nk_B T$. (1)

(a) We will first try to find S(T, V) for such a system. Use the differential form of the first law to show

(i)
$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N} = T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N}$$
, and consequently that $\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N} = \frac{C_V}{T}$. [3]

(ii) Next, show that
$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} = \frac{P}{T} = \frac{Nk_B}{V - Nb}$$
. [3]

(b) Use the above two results to show that

$$S(T, V) = S_0 + C_V \log T + Nk_B \log(V - Nb), \tag{2}$$

where S_0 is an unimportant constant. **Hint:** Use the fact that $dS(T, V) = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_V dT + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T dV$.

(c) Using the fact that F(T, V, N) = U - TS, find F for the given system. Now, suppose $Nb \ll V$: show that in this case, we can write

$$F(T, V, N) \approx F_{\text{ideal gas}}(T, V, N) + k_B T \left(\frac{N^2 b}{V}\right).$$
 (3)

In other words, if we take into account the "excluded" volume of a real gas, its free energy is *higher* than that of an ideal gas. [2]