

# STATISTICAL PHYSICS & THERMODYNAMICS

PROF. DR. HAYE HINRICHSSEN, MASOUD BAHRAI, DANIEL BREUNIG, PASCAL FRIES, SIMON KÖRBER WS 19/20

---



Christbaumschmuck [amazon.com]

## EXERCISE 10.1: EQUATION OF STATE (4P)

Let us consider a thermodynamical system for which the entropy is given by

$$H(E, V, N) = (EVN)^\alpha$$

with an exponent  $\alpha > 0$ .

- Determine the temperature, the pressure, and the chemical potential. (1P)
- For which value of  $\alpha$  are the results obtained in (a) physically reasonable? (1P)
- With (b), compute the chemical potential as a function of  $(T, V, N)$ . (1P)
- With (b), compute the pressure as a function of  $(T, V, N)$ . Sketch qualitatively an isothermal line (a line of constant  $T, N$ ) in a  $P$ - $V$  diagram. (1P)

## EXERCISE 10.2: EXPANSION COEFFICIENT AND COMPRESSIBILITY (2P)

Express the *isobaric expansion coefficient*  $\alpha = \frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_{P, N}$  as well as the *isothermal compressibility*  $\kappa = -\frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_{T, N}$  as second derivatives of the appropriate thermodynamic potential.

## EXERCISE 10.3: FREE ENERGY OF A PERTURBED SYSTEM (6P)

A classical system in thermal equilibrium with a heat bath at temperature  $T$  is described by an energy function  $E^{(0)} : \Omega^{\text{sys}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : s \rightarrow E_s^{(0)}$ . Let  $Z^{(0)} = \sum_s e^{-\beta E_s^{(0)}}$  be the partition sum of the system.

- Assume that the energy function is perturbed by  $E_s^{(0)} \rightarrow E_s = E_s^{(0)} + \lambda E_s^{(1)}$  with  $\lambda \ll 1$ . Compute the corresponding partition sum  $Z(\lambda)$  as a power series in  $\lambda$ . (2P)
- What is the mathematical meaning of  $Z(\lambda)$ ? Hint: Try to compute  $\left. \frac{d^n}{d\lambda^n} Z(\lambda) \right|_{\lambda=0}$  (1P)
- Prove the general statement that in the canonical ensemble the free energy  $F = E - TH$  (more precisely:  $\langle F \rangle = \langle E \rangle - T \langle H \rangle$ ) is given by  $F = -T \ln Z$ . (1P)
- Apply (c) to (a),(b) in order to compute  $F(\lambda)$  as a power series in  $\lambda$  up to second order. What is the mathematical meaning of  $F(\lambda)$ ? (2P)

( $\Sigma = 12P$ )

To be handed in either on Monday, December 23 at the beginning of the lecture, or until Tuesday, January 7th, directly to your tutor.