

## Another mechanical parameter

First volume:

$$V(T, p, N, m) = \frac{Nk_B T}{p}$$

whence

$$\left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial m} \right)_{T, p, N} = 0$$

Then entropy:

$$S(E, V, N, m) = k_B N \left[ \frac{3}{2} \ln \left( \frac{4\pi m E V^{2/3}}{3h_0^2 N^{5/3}} \right) + \frac{5}{2} \right],$$

but use

$$E = \frac{3}{2} N k_B T \quad \text{and} \quad V = \frac{N k_B T}{p}$$

to write

$$S(T, p, N, m) = k_B N \left[ \frac{3}{2} \ln \left( \frac{2\pi m k_B^5 T^{5/3}}{3h_0^2 p^{2/3}} \right) + \frac{5}{2} \right].$$

In other words (abusing the notation to allow the logarithm of a variable with dimensions),

$$S(T, p, N, m) = k_B N \left[ \frac{3}{2} \ln(m) + \text{stuff independent of } m \right],$$

whence

$$\left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial m} \right)_{T, p, N} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{k_B N}{m}.$$

Experiment: Compare  $V(T, p, N, m)$  and  $S(T, p, N, m)$  for a series of (nearly) ideal monatomic gases such as He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe that differ in mass.