

**Fugacity Coefficient for Vander Waals Gas**

The fugacity coefficient  $\gamma$  for a gas obeying Van der Waals' equation of state is given by

$$\ln \gamma = -\ln p + \ln \left\{ \frac{RT}{(V_m - b)} \right\} - \frac{2a}{RTV_m} + \frac{b}{(V_m - b)}$$

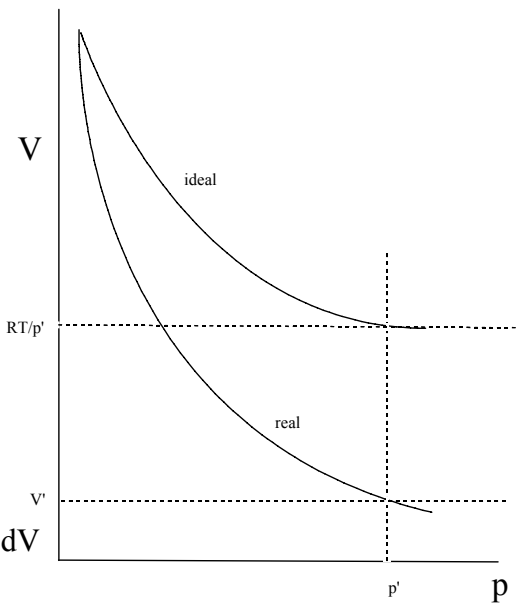
How is this obtained? For simplicity, set  $n=1$ .

$$-RT \ln \gamma = \int_0^{p'} (V_{id} - V) dp$$

The problem in doing this integral directly is that the van der Waals equation of state does not have an explicit solution for  $V$  as a function of  $p$ . However you can solve for  $p$  vs.  $V$ .

Let  $p'$  be the upper limit of the original integral, and  $V'$  the real volume at  $p'$ . (The ideal volume is at  $p'$  is  $RT/p'$ ).

Looking at the diagram:



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{p'} (V_{id} - V) dp &= \int_{RT/p'}^{\infty} (p_{id} - p) dV + p' \{RT/p' - V'\} - \int_{V'}^{RT/p'} p dV \\ &= \{RT - p'V'\} + \int_{RT/p'}^{\infty} p_{id} dV - \int_{V'}^{\infty} p dV \end{aligned}$$

The upper limit of infinity is a problem. But as  $V$  gets very large,  $(V_{id}-V)$  approaches zero, so the integral is bound. To handle this, set the upper limit to  $V^*$ ; later we will let  $V^* \rightarrow \infty$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{p'} (V_{id} - V) dp &= \{RT - p'V'\} + RT \int_{RT/p'}^{V^*} (1/V) dV - \int_{V'}^{V^*} p dV \\ &= \{RT - p'V'\} + RT \ln V^* - RT \ln(RT/p') - \int_{V'}^{V^*} p dV \end{aligned}$$

From the van der Waals equation,  $p = RT/(V-b) - a/V^2$  so

$$\int (RT/(V-b) - a/V^2) dV = [RT \ln(V-b) + a/V]$$

$$\int_0^{p'} (V_{id} - V) dp = \{RT - p'V'\} + RT \ln V^* - RT \ln \left( \frac{RT}{p'} \right) - RT \ln(V^* - b) + RT \ln(V' - b) - \frac{a}{V^*} + \frac{a}{V'}$$

If  $V^* \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $(V^*-b) = V^*$ , so the two  $RT \ln(V^*..)$  terms cancel. Also  $(a/V^*) \rightarrow 0$ , so

$$\int_0^{p'} (V_{id} - V) dp = \{RT - p'V'\} - RT \ln(RT/p') + RT \ln(V' - b) + \frac{a}{V'}$$

$$\text{so } -\ln \gamma = \{1 - p'V'/RT\} + \ln p' + \ln \left( \frac{V' - b}{RT} \right) + \frac{a}{RTV'}$$

$$p'V' = RTV'/(V' - b) - a/V' \rightarrow p'V'/RT = V'/(V' - b) - a/RTV' \quad \text{and} \quad 1 - V'/(V' - b) = -b/(V' - b)$$

So

$$\ln \gamma = -\ln p' + \left( \frac{b}{V' - b} \right) - \ln \left( \frac{V' - b}{RT} \right) - \frac{2a}{RTV'} = -\ln p' + \ln \left( \frac{RT}{V' - b} \right) - \frac{2a}{RTV'} + \left( \frac{b}{V' - b} \right)$$