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Paaras Thakur



Thermodynamics

Lecture

2



Topics we will learn today



Scope of Thermodynamics



Limitations of Thermodynamics



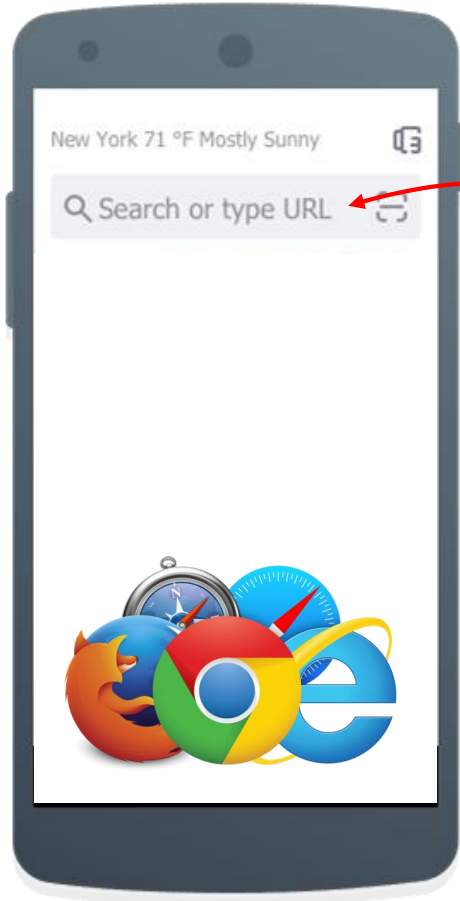
System, surrounding & Boundary



Thermodynamic Equilibrium



System Variables & Processes



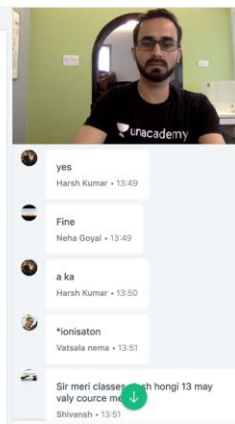
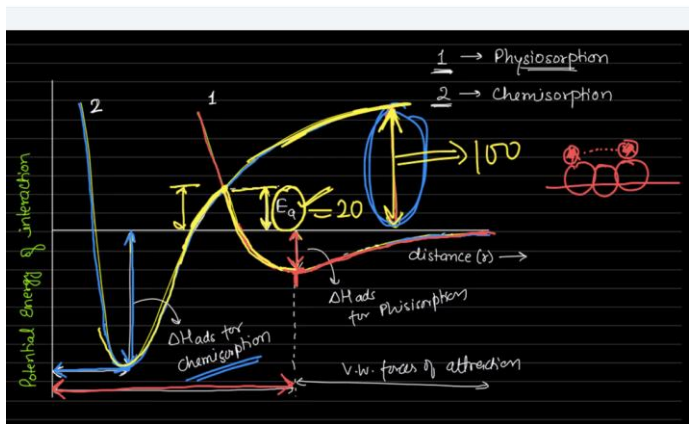
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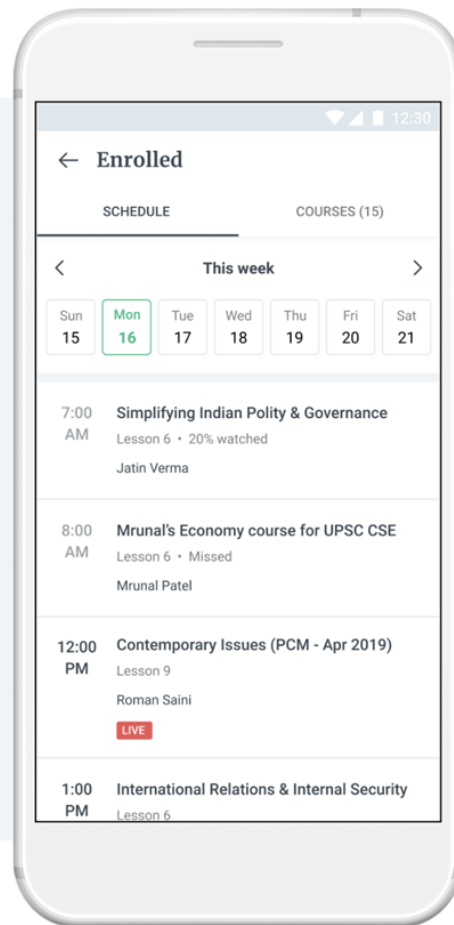
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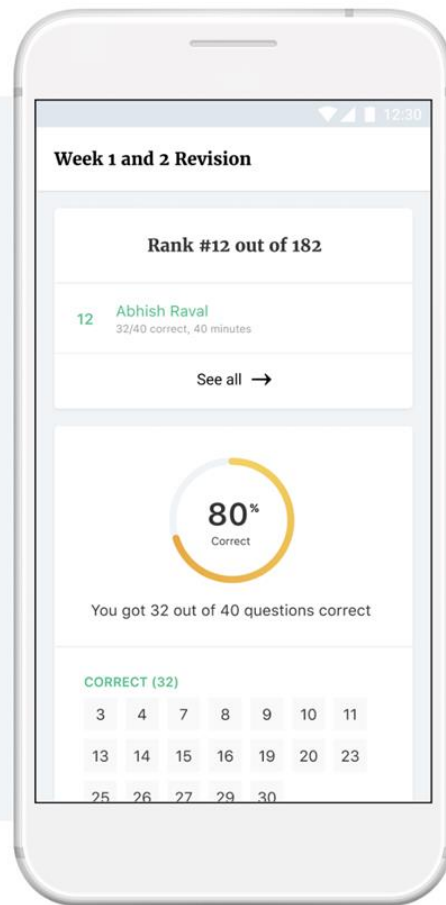
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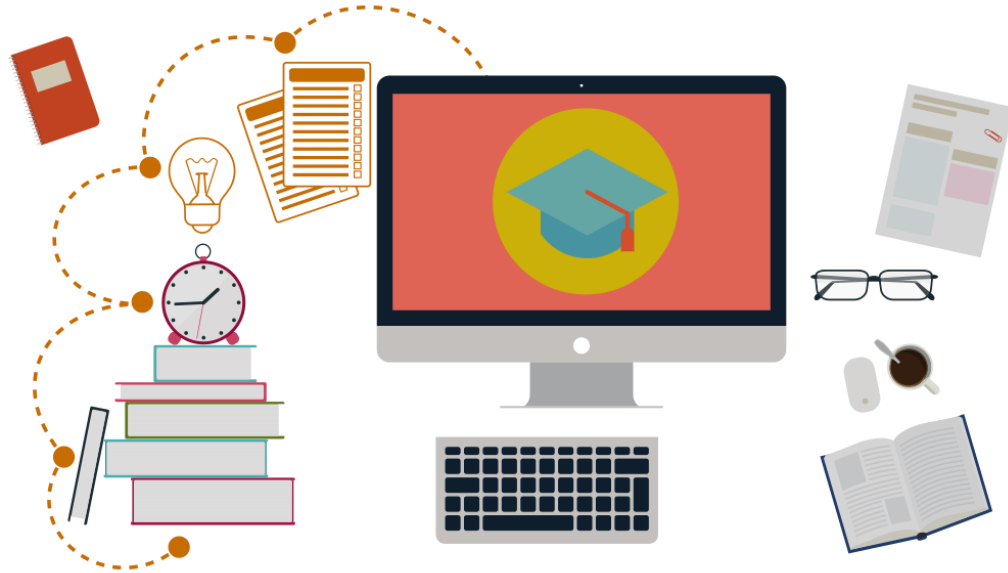
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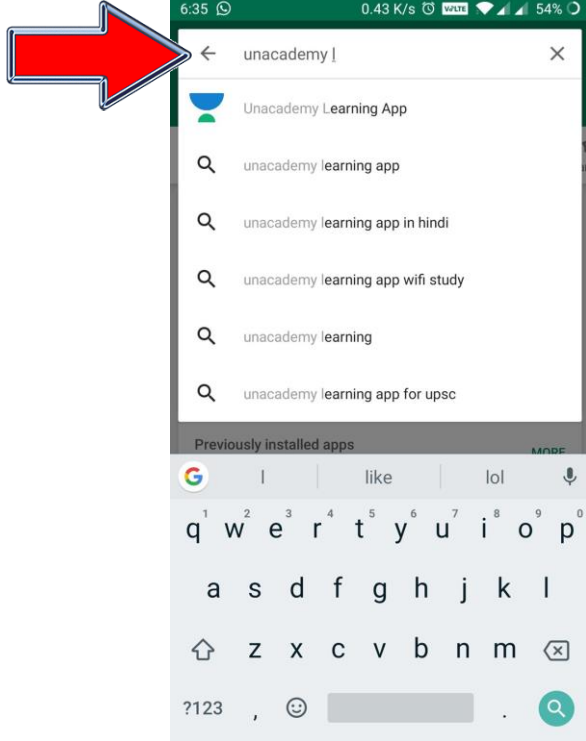




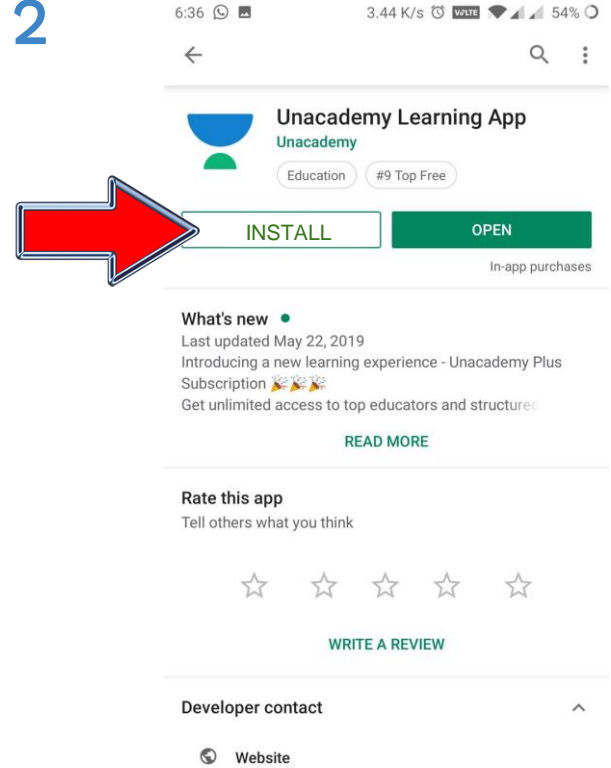
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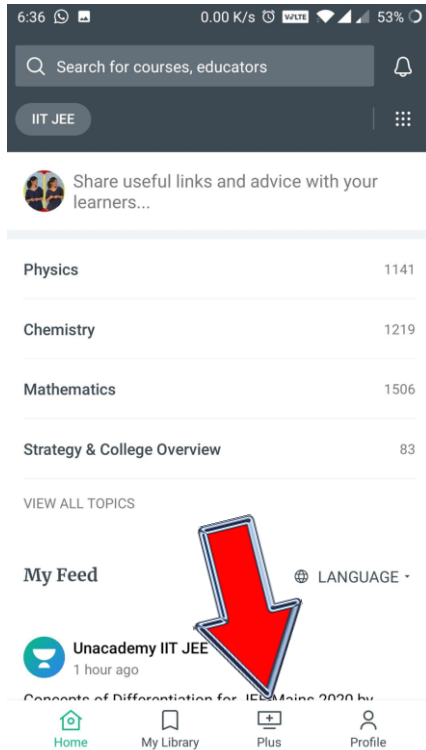
Step 1



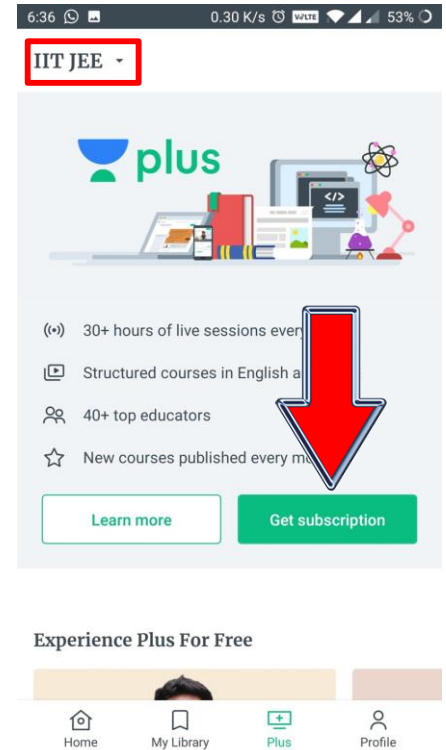
Step 2



Step 3



Step 4



Step 5

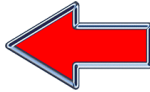
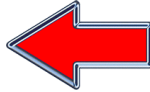
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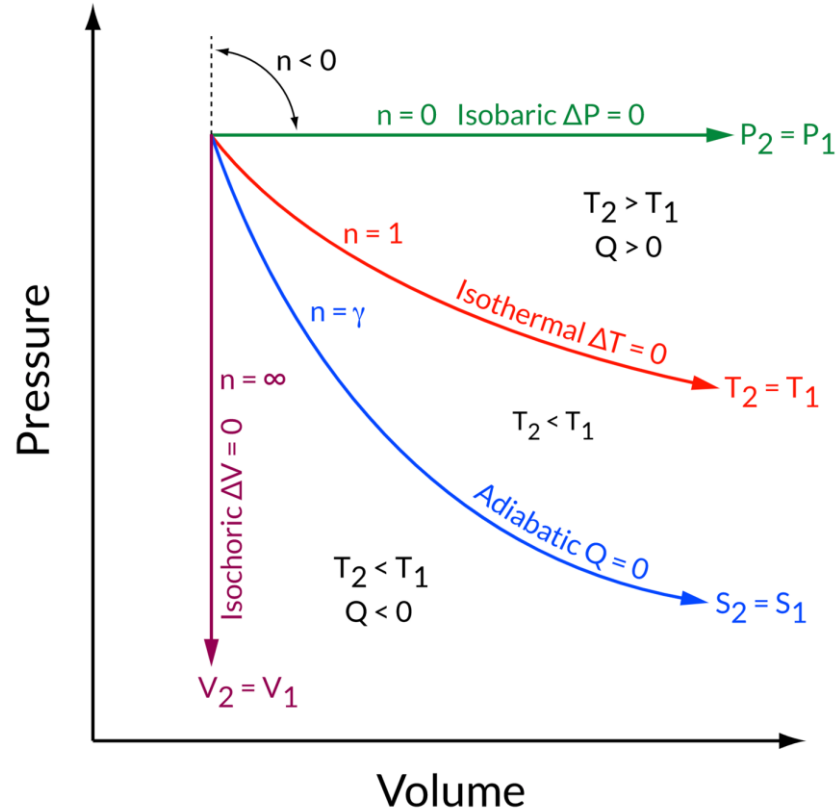


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Thermodynamic Process

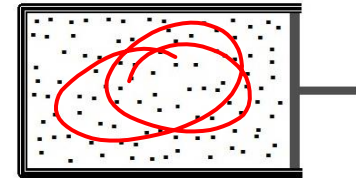
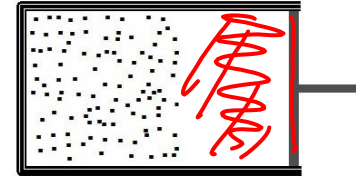
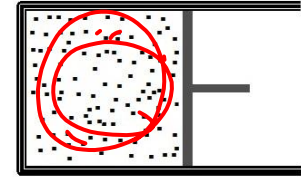
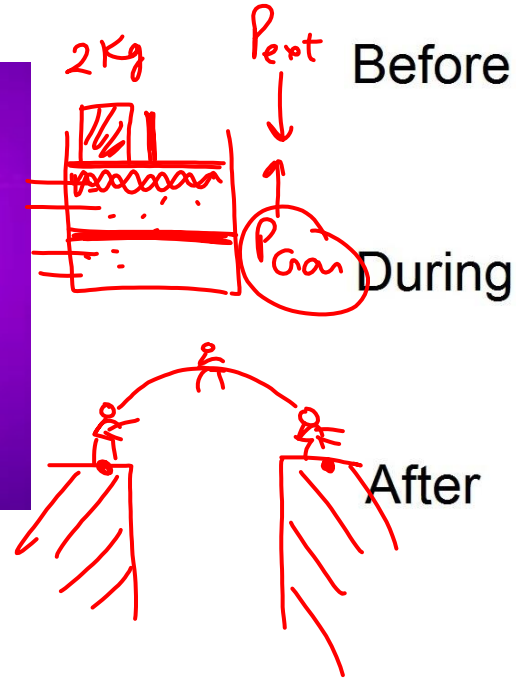
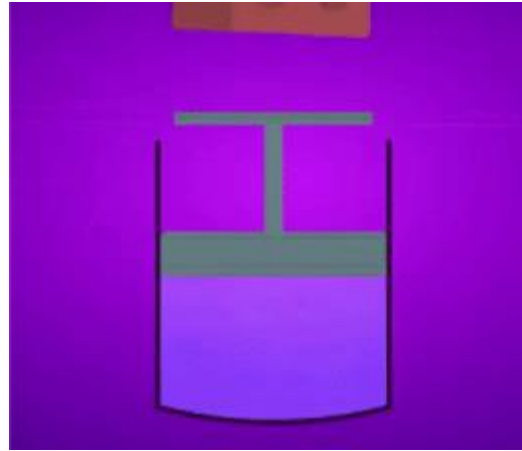
$$P V^n = \text{constant}$$





Thermodynamic Process

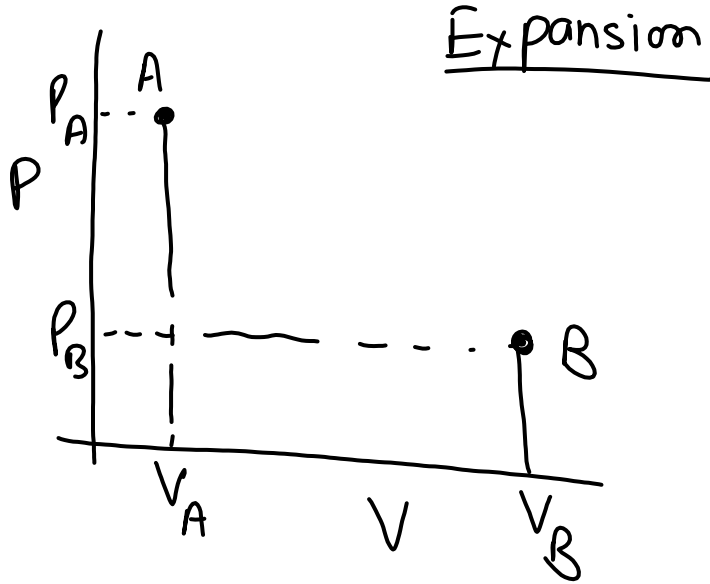
Irreversible process





Thermodynamic Process

Irreversible process



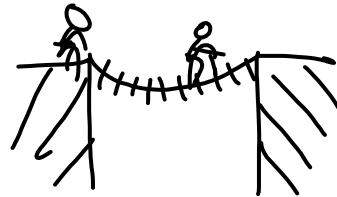
- system & surr are in equilibrium only at initial & final positions but not during the process.
- Driving force is much greater than opposing force





Thermodynamic Process

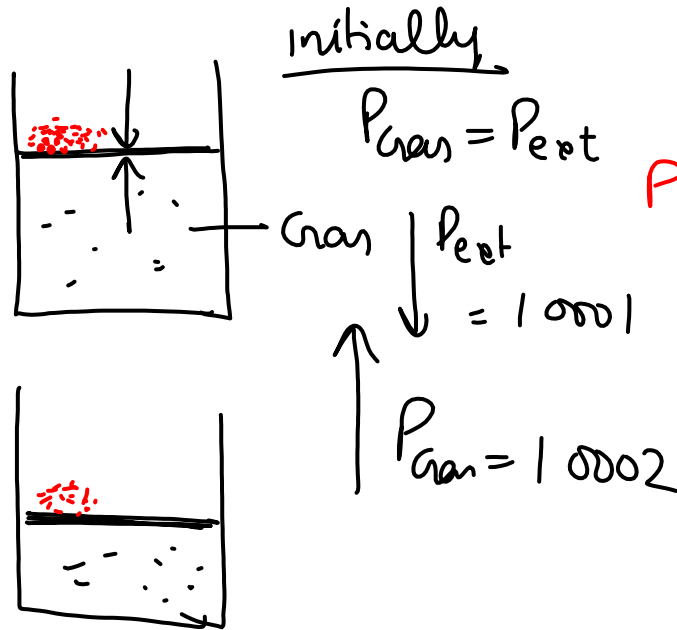
Reversible process





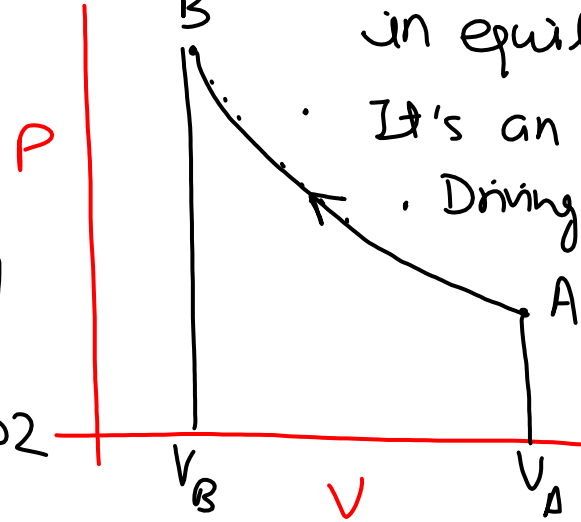
Thermodynamic Process

Reversible process



Isothermal

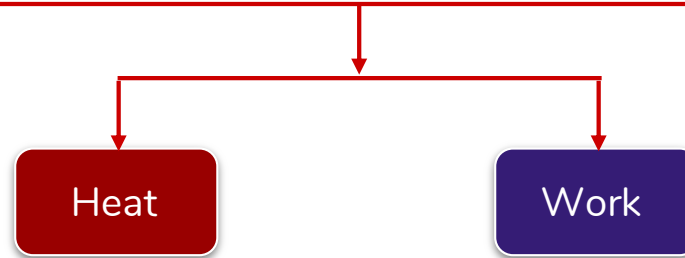
- System & surroundings are almost always in equilibrium
- It's an ideal process
- Driving force is infinitesimally greater than opp. force





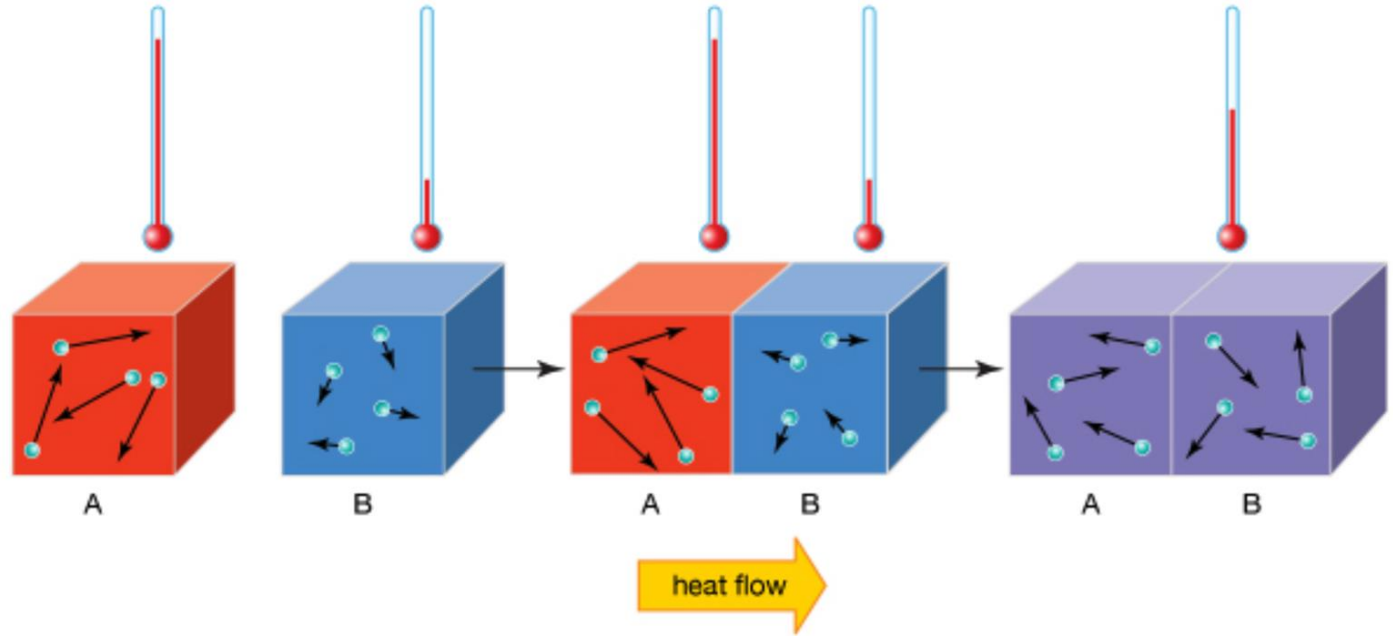
Modes of Energy Exchange

These are two ways by which a system can interact or can exchange energy with its surroundings.



Heat: When the energy transfer takes place because of temperature difference between system & surroundings. It is known as heat.

Modes of Energy Exchange



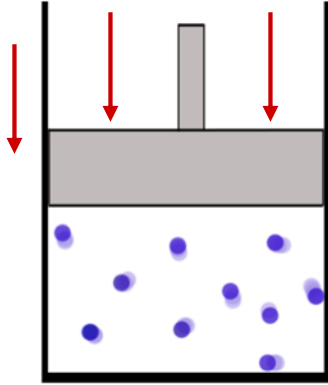
Modes of Energy Exchange

Work : Energy transfer which is not heat or which is not because of temperature difference is called work.



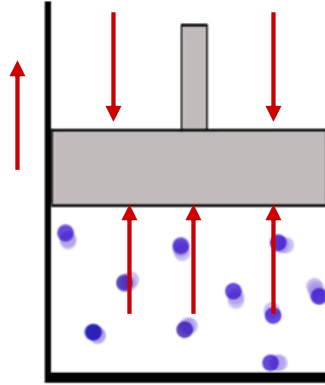


IUPAC Sign convention about Heat and Work



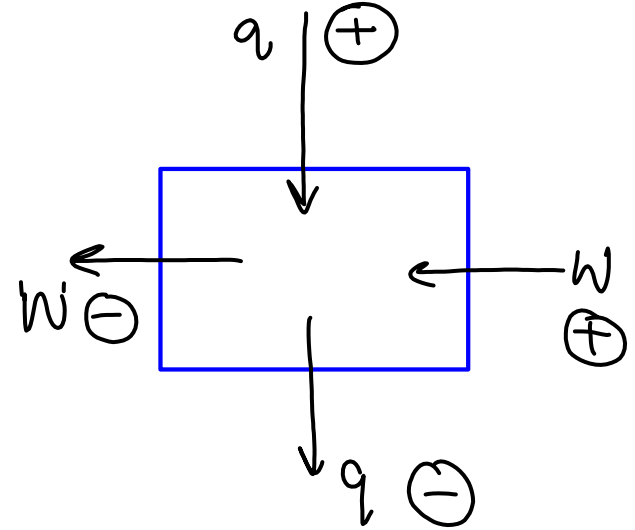
Work done on the system = +ve

eg. Compression



Work done by the system = -ve

eg expansion





Example

A system is provided 50 J of heat and work done on the system is 10 J.
What is the change in internal energy?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q = +50 \\ w = +10 \end{array} \right\}$$





Example

Which of the following pair shows extensive properties?

- a) T and P
- b) Viscosity & surface tension
- c) Volume and internal energy
- d) Refractive index & specific heat





Example

For an isothermal process, the essential condition is

$T = \text{const}$

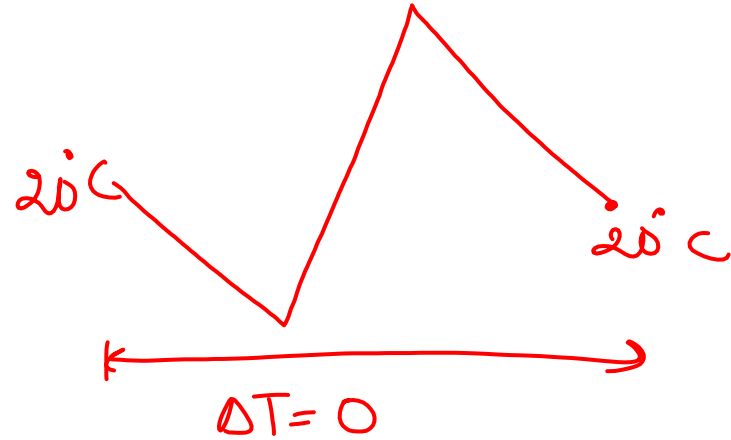
~~a) $\Delta T = 0$~~

b) $\Delta H = 0$

c) $\Delta U = 0$

☒ d) $dT = 0$

e) $T = \text{const}$ ☒





First Law of Thermodynamics (FLOT)

Law of Energy Conservation

Energy of **total universe** is always conserved.

or

Total energy of an **isolated system** is always conserved.

Hence absolute value of **E** can never be calculated only change in value of E can be calculated for a particular process.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta U &= q + w \\ \Delta E &= q + w \end{aligned} \right\} \text{1st law}$$

eg

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta U &= 50 - 20 \\ &= 30 \end{aligned}$$





Internal Energy (E, also denoted by U)

✓ Every system having some quantity of matter is associated with a definite amount of energy, called internal energy.

✓ It is the sum of all forms of energies present in the system.

$$E = E_{\text{Translational}} + E_{\text{Rotational}} + E_{\text{Vibrational}} + E_{\text{bonding}} + \dots$$

$$\Delta E = E_{\text{Final}} - E_{\text{Initial}}$$

⇒ ΔE or ΔU

$E \xrightarrow{+100} E + 100$

⇒ If for a gas the internal energy is directly proportional to its absolute temperature then the gas is termed as an ideal gas.

$U \propto \text{Temp (ideal gas)}$

$$\text{so } \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial V} \right)_T = 0, \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial P} \right)_T = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ \text{const.} \end{array} \right\} \text{ideal gas}$$

Example

Which has maximum internal energy at 290K?

- a) Ne (g)
- b) N₂ (g)
- c) O₃ (g)
- ☒ d) Equal for all

U doesn't
depend on
frame of
reference

