
Lecture 11

Open System and Chemical Potential

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$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = \hat{H} \psi$$

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$E = mc^2$$

$$dS \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t+h) - f(t)}{h}$$

Equilibrium condition in terms of system properties

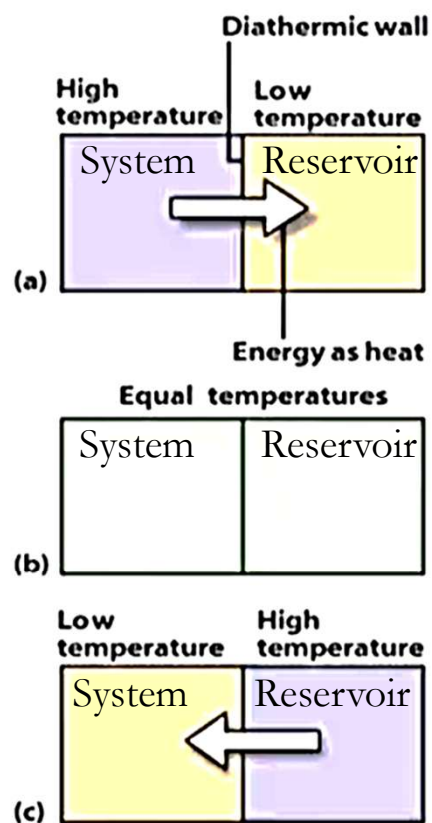
	Thermodynamic state of system	Thermodynamic potential	Condition of equilibrium in terms of	
			Reservoir properties	System properties
Isolated system	S, V, N	$U = U(S, V, N)$	-	Minimization of U
System + Thermostat	T, V, N	$F = U - TS$	$T_{\text{sys}} = T_{\text{res}}$	Minimization of F
System + Thermostat + Barostat	T, p, N	$G = U - TS + pV$	$T_{\text{sys}} = T_{\text{res}}$ $p_{\text{sys}} = p_{\text{res}}$	Minimization of G

Free energy: Amount of energy that is free to do external work

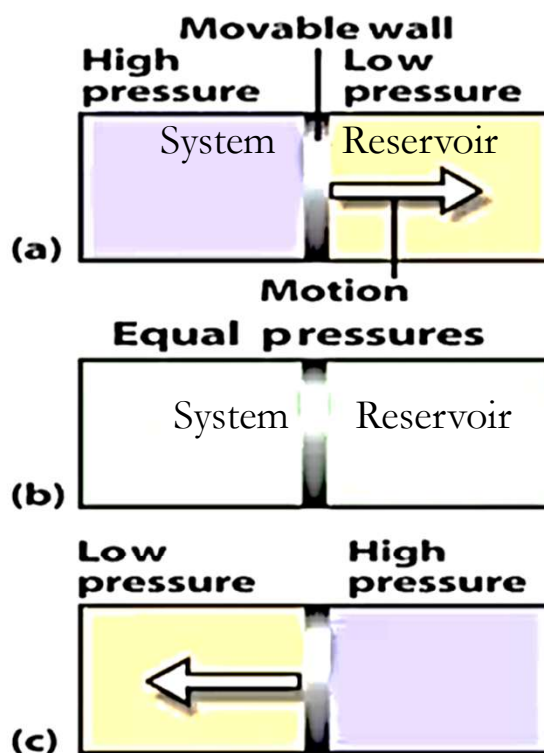
$$A = U - TS \quad \text{and} \quad G = H - TS$$

Types of Equilibrium

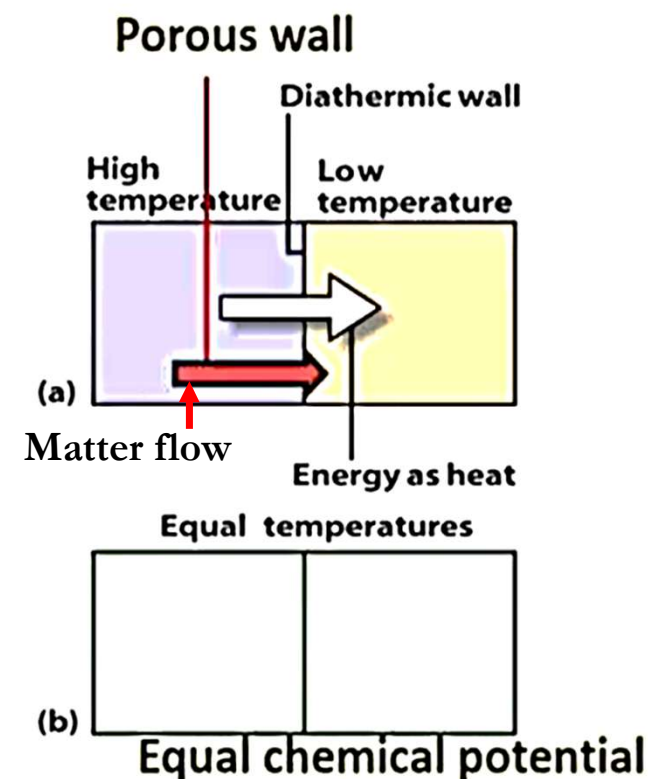
Thermal Equilibrium



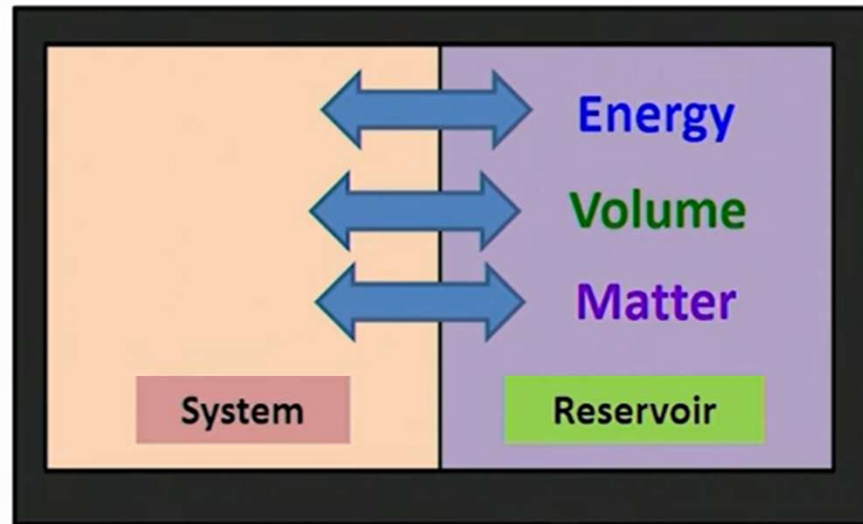
Mechanical Equilibrium



Material Equilibrium

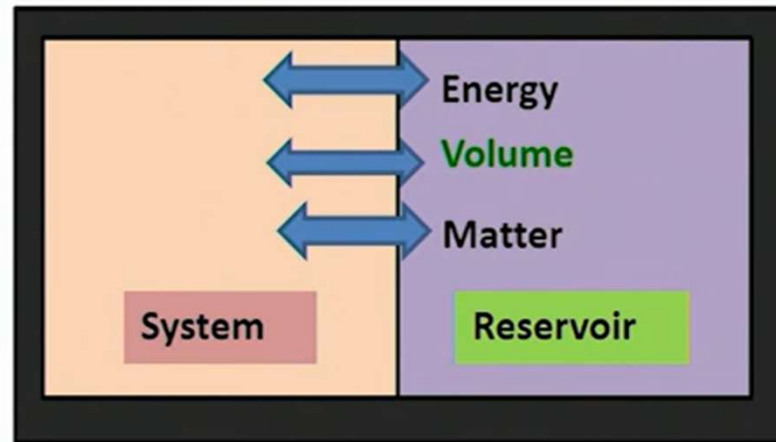


Equilibrium State of an Open System



System	Wall			Equilibrium state
Open	Diathermal	Flexible	Permeable	T, p, μ

Equilibrium State of an Open System



System	Wall			Equilibrium state
Open	Diathermal	Rigid	Permeable	T, V, μ
		Flexible		T, p, μ
Closed	Diathermal	Rigid	Impermeable	T, V, N
	Diathermal	Flexible	Impermeable	T, p, N
Isolated	Adiabatic	Rigid	Impermeable	U, V, N Or S, V, N

General Definition of Chemical Potential

- Chemical potential, μ_i is the rate of change of the thermodynamic potential with respect to change in number of particles, n_i of type i ($i=1,M$)

$$dU = T dS - p dV + \sum_{i=1}^M \mu_i dn_i \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu_i = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial n_i} \right)_{S,V,n_{j \neq i}}$$

$$dH = T dS + V dp + \sum_{i=1}^M \mu_i dn_i \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu_i = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial n_i} \right)_{S,p,n_{j \neq i}}$$

$$dF = -S dT - p dV + \sum_{i=1}^M \mu_i dn_i \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu_i = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial n_i} \right)_{T,V,n_{j \neq i}}$$

$$dG = -S dT + V dp + \sum_{i=1}^M \mu_i dn_i \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu_i = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_i} \right)_{T,p,n_{j \neq i}}$$

Most common formulae of Chemical Potential

Commonly used definition of chemical potential

$$\mu_i = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_i} \right)_{T, p, n_{j \neq i}}$$

$$dG = -S dT + V dp + \sum_{i=1}^M \mu_i dn_i$$

$$G = G(T, p, n_1, n_2, \dots, n_M)$$

- **Thank you all !**

