

Chapter 3

Equilibrium occurs when $\frac{\partial S_{\text{total}}}{\partial q_A} = 0 \leftarrow \text{Two Einstein solid}$

\downarrow
generalize a bit

$$\frac{\partial S_{\text{total}}}{\partial U_A} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial (S_A + S_B)}{\partial U_A} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial S_A}{\partial U_A} + \frac{\partial S_B}{\partial U_A} = 0$$

$$U_B = U - U_A$$

$$dU_B = -dU_A$$

$$\frac{\partial S_A}{\partial U_A} - \frac{\partial S_B}{\partial U_B} = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial S_A}{\partial U_A} = \frac{\partial S_B}{\partial U_B} \right|$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial U} = \frac{1}{T}$$

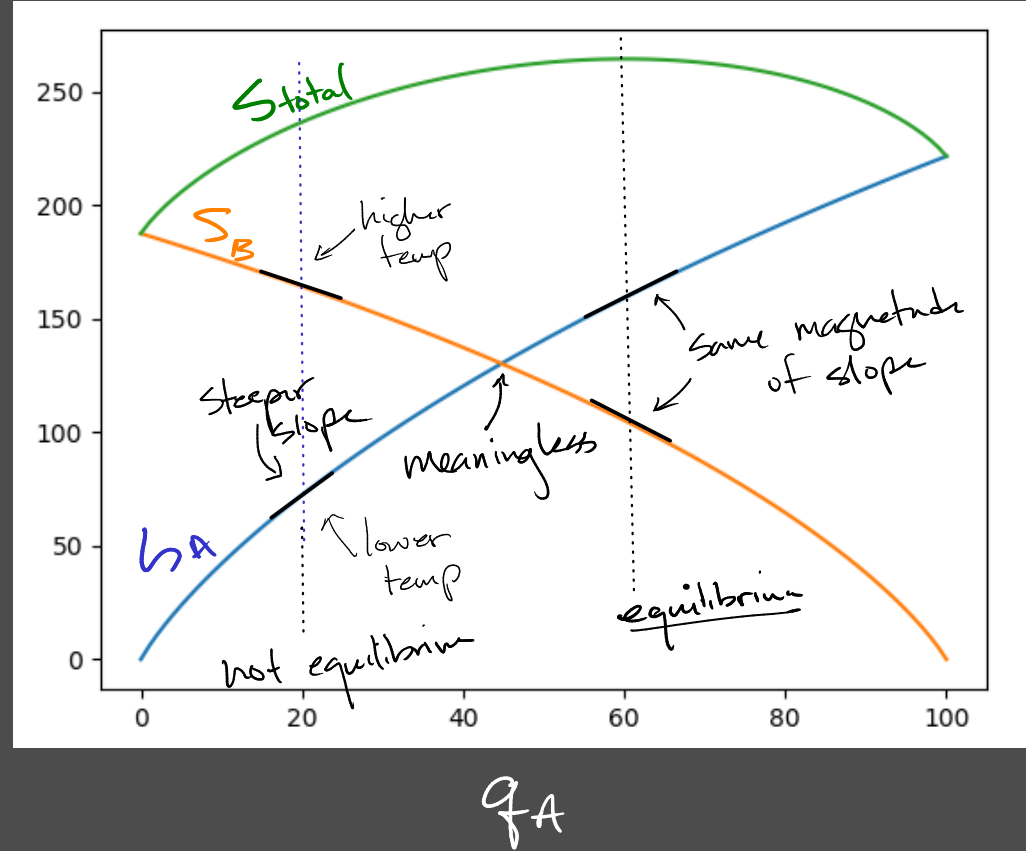
$$T = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial U} \right)^{-1}_{N,V}$$

↑ this the definition of
temperature

HW: 1, 3

Anaconda
miniconda

Entropy



Apply to hot Einstein solid ($q \gg N$)

$$\Omega = \left(\frac{eq}{N}\right)^N \quad q \gg N \text{ limit}$$

$$T = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial U}\right)^{-1}$$

$$S = k_B \ln \Omega = k_B N \ln \left(\frac{eq}{N}\right)$$

of packets of energy \rightarrow energy of one energy packet

$$U = q \cdot \epsilon$$

$$q = \frac{U}{\epsilon}$$

$$S = k_B N \left(\ln \frac{U}{N\epsilon} + \ln e \right)$$

$$S = k_B N \ln U - k_B N \ln N\epsilon + k_B N$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial U} = \frac{k_B N}{U}$$

of oscillators

$$T = \frac{U}{Nk_B} \Rightarrow U = Nk_B T$$

Equipartition Theorem

$$f = 2$$

1-D kinetic energy

1-D potential energy

An Einstein solid

of atoms

$$n = \frac{N}{3} \leftarrow \text{\# of oscillators}$$

$$N = 3n \Rightarrow U = 3n k_B T$$

What about an ideal gas

Sackur-Tetrode equation

$$\Omega = f(N) \cdot V^N \cdot U^{3N/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= k_B \ln \Omega = k_B \ln V^N + k_B \ln U^{3N/2} + k_B \ln f(N) \\ &= k_B N \left(\ln V + \frac{3}{2} \ln U + \ln f(N) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial U} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{k_B N}{U}$$

$$U = \frac{3}{2} N k_B T \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$

$f=3 \rightarrow 3\text{-D kinetic energy}$

Entropy + Heat

Experiment to determine heat capacity.

Also have a theory to make a prediction

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_{N,V}$$

$\hookrightarrow U(T)$

high temp solid

$$C_V = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} (Nk_B T)$$

$$= Nk_B = n_m R$$

ideal gas (monoatomic)

$$C_V = \frac{3}{2} Nk_B = \frac{3}{2} n_m R$$

Review the process for any material to predict heat capacity

1. Use combinatorics + QM to find an expression for Ω in terms of U, V, N etc. } probably impossible!

2. $S = k_B \ln \Omega$

3. $T = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial U} \right)^{-1}_{N,V \text{ etc.}}$

4. solve for U in terms of T

5. take partial of U w.r.t. $T \rightarrow C_V$

stat mech give an alternative \rightarrow Ch. 6

We can measure S , by going backwards.

$$dS = \underbrace{\frac{\partial S}{\partial U}}_{\frac{1}{T}} dU$$

$$dS = \frac{dU}{T}$$

constant volume (isochoric)

$$\pm W = 0$$

$$dU = \pm Q$$

$$dS = \frac{\pm Q}{T}$$

original definition
of entropy

T does not change
much w/ a little $\pm Q$
added

rewrite in terms of heat capacity

$$\Delta S = \frac{Q}{T} \quad \left. \vphantom{\Delta S} \right\} \text{phase change}$$

$$dS = \frac{C_V dT}{T}$$

$$\Delta S = \int_{T_i}^{T_f} \frac{C_V}{T} dT$$

can be constant but
can also be a function
of temp itself.

$$\pm W = p dV \rightarrow$$

$$dU = \pm Q + \pm W$$

$$dU = \pm Q - p dV$$

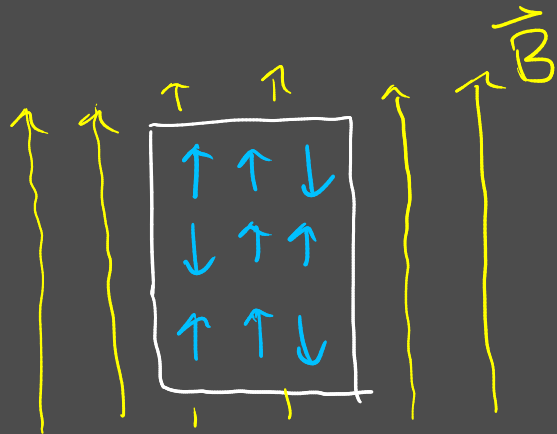
$$dU = T dS - p dV$$

$$S(T_f) - S(0) = \int_0^{T_f} \frac{C_v}{T} dT \rightarrow \text{need to know all the way to zero.}$$

$\rightarrow 0$ or some constant \rightarrow residual entropy

\rightarrow much experimental data for many substances tabulated by chemists!

Paramagnetism

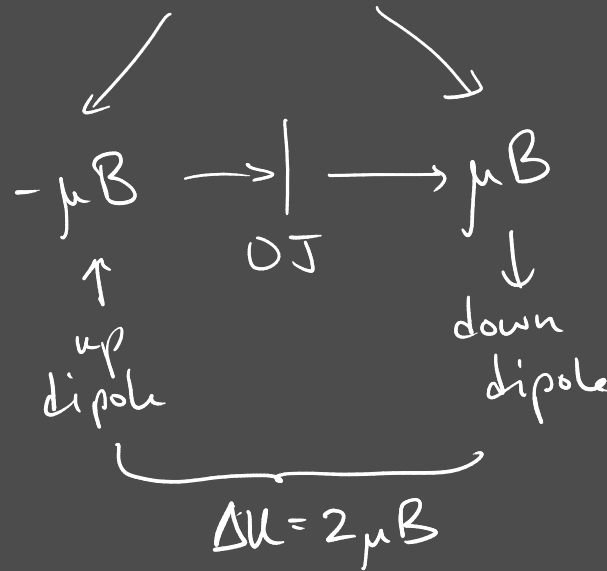


- dipoles aligned parallel to the \vec{B} have lower energy state
 - antiparallel requires U to turn it around
 - U is determined by number of \uparrow and \downarrow dipoles
- others are not allowed by QM

$$\Omega = \frac{N!}{N_{\uparrow}! N_{\downarrow}!} = \frac{N!}{N_{\uparrow}! (N - N_{\uparrow})!}$$

Energy is dependent N_\uparrow or N_\downarrow and the strength of \vec{B} .

→ energy to flip one dipole = $2\mu B$



$$U = \mu B (\underbrace{N_\downarrow - N_\uparrow}_{N - N_\uparrow}) = \mu B (N - 2N_\uparrow)$$

magnetization = total magnetic moment

$$M = \mu (N_\uparrow - N_\downarrow) = \frac{U}{B}$$

goal: how does M + U depend on temperature?

$$T = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial U} \right)^{-1}$$

$$S = k_B \ln \Omega$$

$$\Omega = \frac{N!}{N_{\uparrow} (N - N_{\uparrow})!}$$

N_{\uparrow} is macrostate

$N = 100$ dipoles

↓
plotted in jupyter

Analytic Solution

$$\frac{S}{k_B} = \ln N! - \ln N_{\uparrow}! - \ln (N - N_{\uparrow})!$$

$$\frac{S}{k_B} = N \ln N - N_{\uparrow} \ln N_{\uparrow} - (N - N_{\uparrow}) \ln (N - N_{\uparrow})$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial U} \quad U = \mu_B (N - 2N_{\uparrow}) \Rightarrow N_{\uparrow} = \frac{N}{2} - \frac{U}{2\mu_B}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial N_{\uparrow}} \cdot \frac{\partial N_{\uparrow}}{\partial U} \Rightarrow \frac{k_B}{2\mu_B} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{N - \frac{U}{\mu_B}}{N + \frac{U}{\mu_B}} \right) = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

↓
Solve for U

$$U = N\mu B \underbrace{\left(\frac{1 - e^{2\mu B/kT}}{1 + e^{2\mu B/kT}} \right)}_{-\tanh\left(\frac{\mu B}{kT}\right)}$$

$$\rightarrow U = -N\mu B \tanh\left(\frac{\mu B}{kT}\right)$$

$$M = \frac{U}{B}$$

$$M = -N\mu \tanh\left(\frac{\mu B}{kT}\right)$$

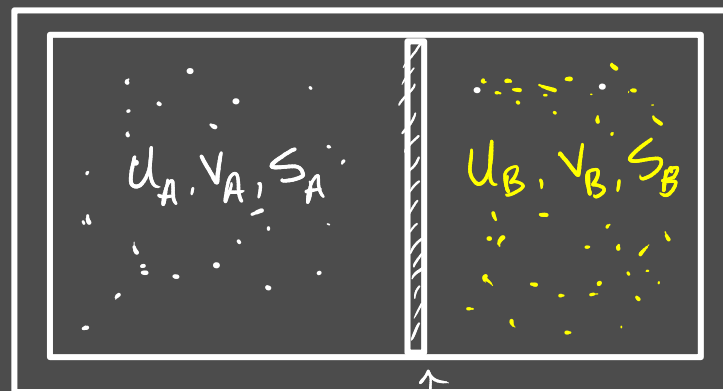
Pressure

For 2 ideal gases in contact:

$$\Omega_{\text{total}} = [f(N)]^2 (V_A V_B)^N (U_A U_B)^{3N/2}$$

↳ very sharp peak

$$S_{\text{total}} = k_B \ln \Omega_{\text{total}}$$



← highest multiplicity

$$\text{equilibrium} \left\{ \frac{\partial S_{\text{total}}}{\partial U_A} = 0 \right.$$

thus defined
the same
T for Einstein
solids

$$\frac{\partial S_{\text{total}}}{\partial V_A} = 0$$

new

$$\frac{\partial (S_A + S_B)}{\partial V_A} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial S_A}{\partial V_A} + \frac{\partial S_B}{\partial V_A} = 0$$

$$dV_A = -dV_B$$

$$\frac{\partial S_A}{\partial V_A} - \frac{\partial S_B}{\partial V_B} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial S_A}{\partial V_A} = \frac{\partial S_B}{\partial V_B}$$

at equilibrium
→ constant U, N

From intuition



At equilibrium the pressure is the same in both gases.
If the pressure were not the same, the partition would move until the pressure was the same.

$$P = ? \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_{U, N}$$

$$\left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{K m}^3} \right] = \left[\frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{K m}^3} \right] = \left[\frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{K}} \right] = \left[\frac{\text{Pa}}{\text{K}} \right]$$

$$P = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_{U, N}$$

↑
we need to multiply
by a T !

is this right?

- CHECK w/ ideal gas

$$\Omega = f(N) V^N u^{3N/2}$$

$$S = k_B [\ln f(N) + N \ln V + N \ln u^{3/2}]$$

$$p \stackrel{?}{=} T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right) = T \cdot k_B \cdot N \left(\frac{\partial \ln V}{\partial V} \right)$$

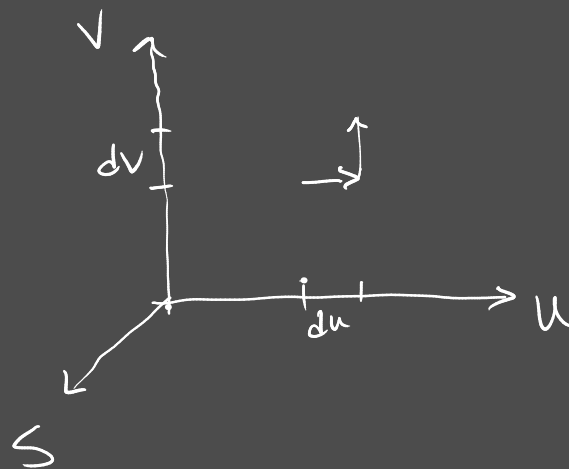
$$\underbrace{\quad}_{\frac{1}{V}}$$

$$p \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{T k_B N}{V} \Leftrightarrow pV = N k_B T \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$

$$dS(u, v) = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial u}\right)_v}_{\frac{1}{T}} du + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial v}\right)_u}_{\frac{P}{T}} dv$$

$$dS = \frac{1}{T} du + \frac{P}{T} dv$$

$$T dS = du + p dv$$



$du = T dS - p dv$ } true for any infinitesimal change
 as long as T & P are the
 same throughout the system
 • and, no other relevant variable (i.e. N)
 is changing

thermodynamic identity

Compare to 1st law of thermo

$$du = \delta Q + \delta W$$

$$\delta Q \stackrel{?}{=} T dS \quad \delta W \stackrel{?}{=} -p dv$$

$$\delta Q = T dS$$

TRUE IF:

- dv happen quasistatically
- no non-compression work sources
- no other relevant variables change (N)

So, an adiabatic and quasi-static process is therefore called isentropic.

$$\delta Q = 0 = dS$$

So now even for non-constant volume

$$\delta Q = T dS$$

$$dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T} \Rightarrow \frac{Q}{T}$$

↳ temp does not change.

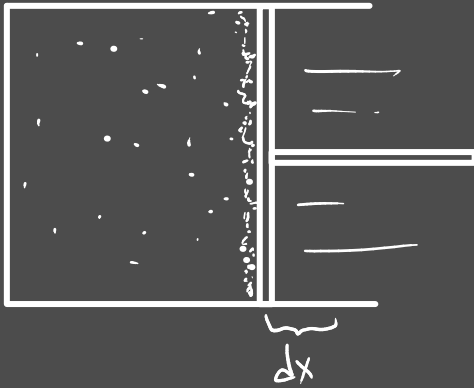
boil 1L of water: \rightarrow 2260 kJ heat added

$$\Delta S = \frac{2260,000 \text{ J}}{373} = 6060 \text{ J/K}$$

- heat capacity to measure entropy

$$(\Delta S)_p = \int_{T_i}^{T_f} \frac{C_p}{T} dT \leftarrow \text{much more practical}$$

What about a not-quasistatic process?



$$W > p dV$$

will not change much for small dV

$$\underbrace{\delta W}_{\text{I do this work}} + \underline{\delta Q} = dU = \underline{T dS} - p dV$$

greater than

$$\delta Q < T dS.$$

$$\boxed{dS \geq \frac{\delta Q}{T}}$$