

Thermo Review 2024

"System", part of the universe
Everything else - bath, surroundings

System:

1st law $dE_{sys} = \underbrace{dq}_{\text{"}} + \underbrace{dw}_{\text{on}}$

Isolated system: $\{N, V, \Sigma \text{ are const}\}$

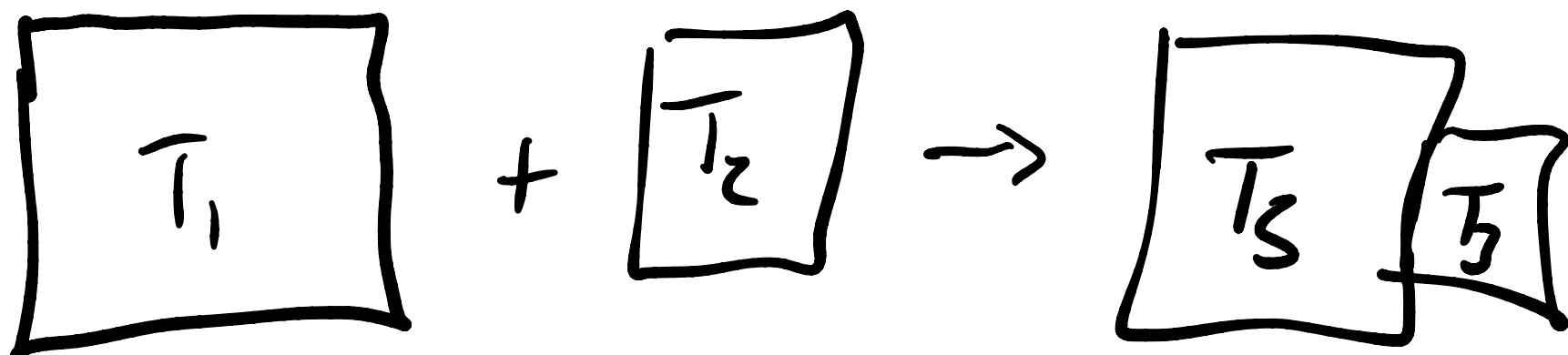
$$dq = 0, dw = 0 \quad E \text{ is conserved}$$

State of the system [# + 2 variables]

Eg N, V, ϵ

N, V, T

↑ types of species



heat flows

$$q_1 = -q_2$$

$$q_i = n C_i \Delta \bar{T}_i$$

$$q = \int \frac{n C d\bar{T}}{dq} \leftarrow c \text{ could depend on } \bar{T}$$

Spontaneous process, entropy
of systems was maximized

$$dS = dq^{\text{rev}}/T$$

E & S are state function

q, ω are not state functions
(depend "path")

N, V, T_1

T_1

N, V, T_2

T_2

?

Second law

heat flows from
"hot" to "cold"

true on average "in expectation"

$dS > 0$ for a spontaneous process

$dS = 0$ for a reversible process

$$dS = dS_{\text{produced}} + \underbrace{dS_{\text{exchanged}}}_{dq/T}$$

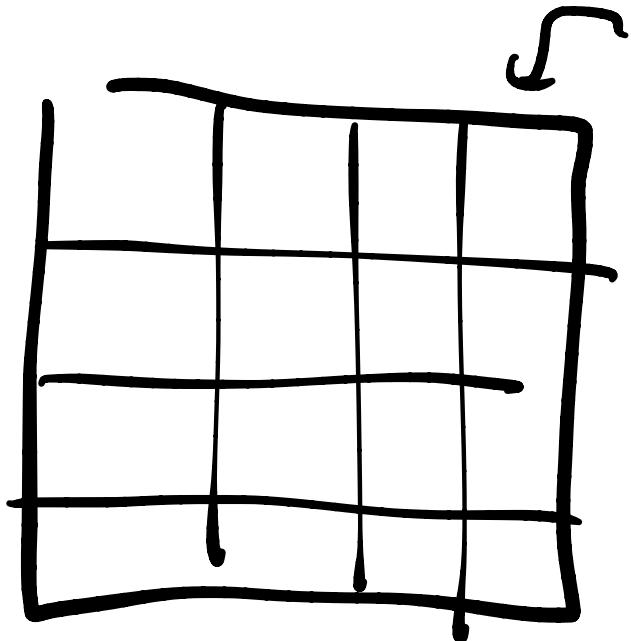
$\nearrow = 0$

reversible

$$dS_{\text{universe}} \geq dq_{\text{rev}}/T \geq 0$$

$$\text{for fixed } \epsilon, S = k_B \ln \underline{\mathcal{R}(\epsilon)}$$

micro states
arrangements



N sites
 M gas molecules
+ gas



ideal:

$$N^M$$

excluded volume

$\binom{N}{M}$ no 2 particles
on same spot

excluded volume: $N(N-1)(N-2)\dots(N-m)$

$$\frac{N!}{(N-m)!} \quad \curvearrowleft$$

also $m!$ to shuffle indistinguishable

indisting:

$$\frac{N!}{(N-m)! m!} = \binom{N}{m} \leftarrow \text{binomial coeff.}$$

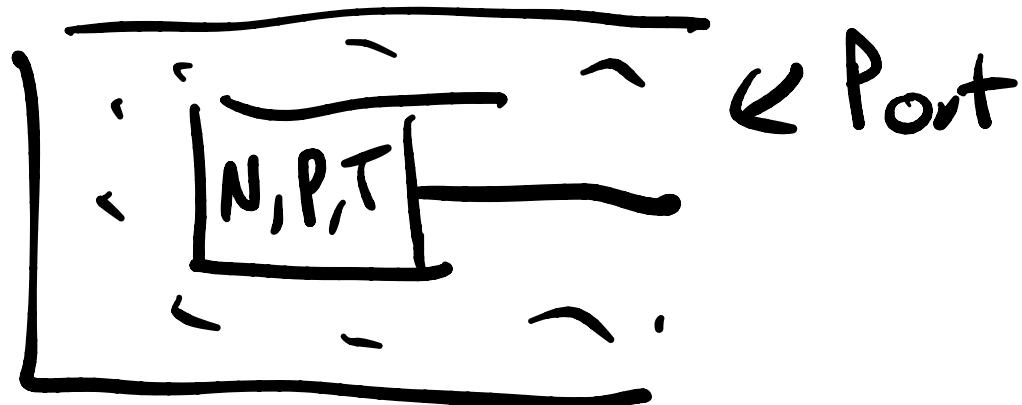
$$\frac{N!}{m_1! m_2! m_3! \dots m_i!} \leftarrow \text{multinomial coefficient}$$

Sterling's approx

$$\ln(N!) = N \ln N - N$$

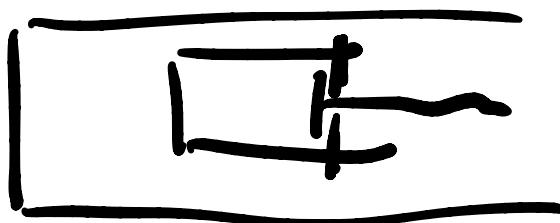
A series of five horizontal black lines of increasing length from left to right, followed by a short vertical line.

Other "ensembles"



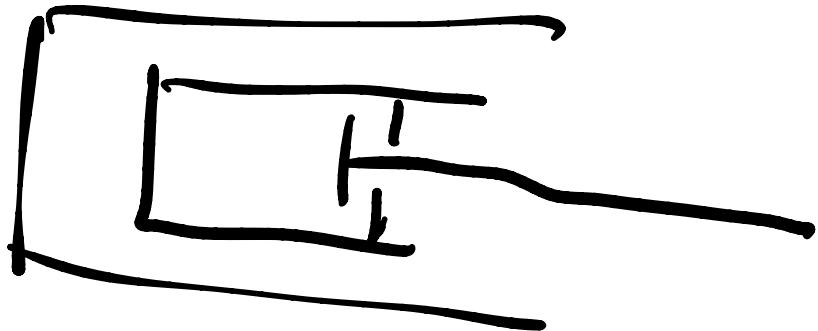
Spontaneous process

GV



N, V, \bar{T}

change V



N, U, T

change V , do work

$$dW = -PdV$$

— — $\overline{at \text{ const } V}$ —

$$dE = C_V dT$$

at const P

$$dE = CPdT - PdV$$

$$CP = \frac{dE + PdV}{dT}$$

$$= \frac{dH}{dT}$$

$$H = E + PV$$

Ideal gas :

$$PV = nRT$$

$$R = 0.08206 \frac{\text{Latm}}{\text{K Mol}}$$

$$P = \rho RT$$

$$R = 8.314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K Mol}}$$

↳ monatomic

$$E = \underbrace{\frac{3}{2} n R T}$$

kinetic energy
avg

$$C = \frac{dE}{dT} = AR$$

↑

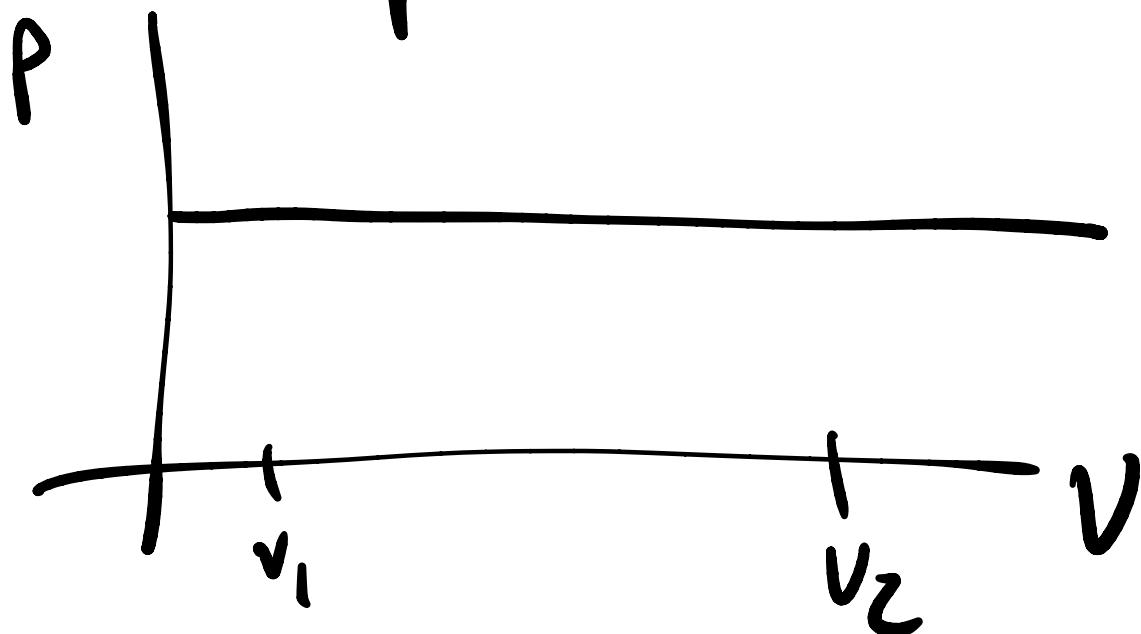
$\frac{3}{2}n, \frac{5}{2}n$ etc

$$C_p = R + C_v$$

$$C_p > C_v$$

Change states of an ideal gas

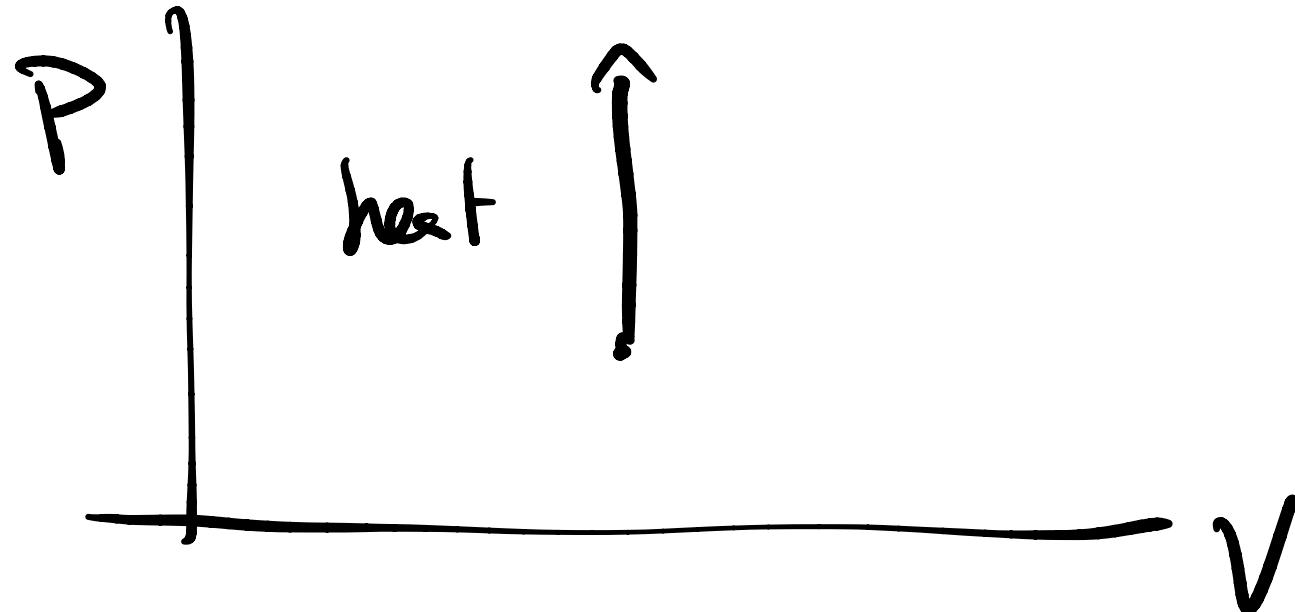
Const pressure, change V



$$\Delta E = C_p \Delta T - P \Delta V$$

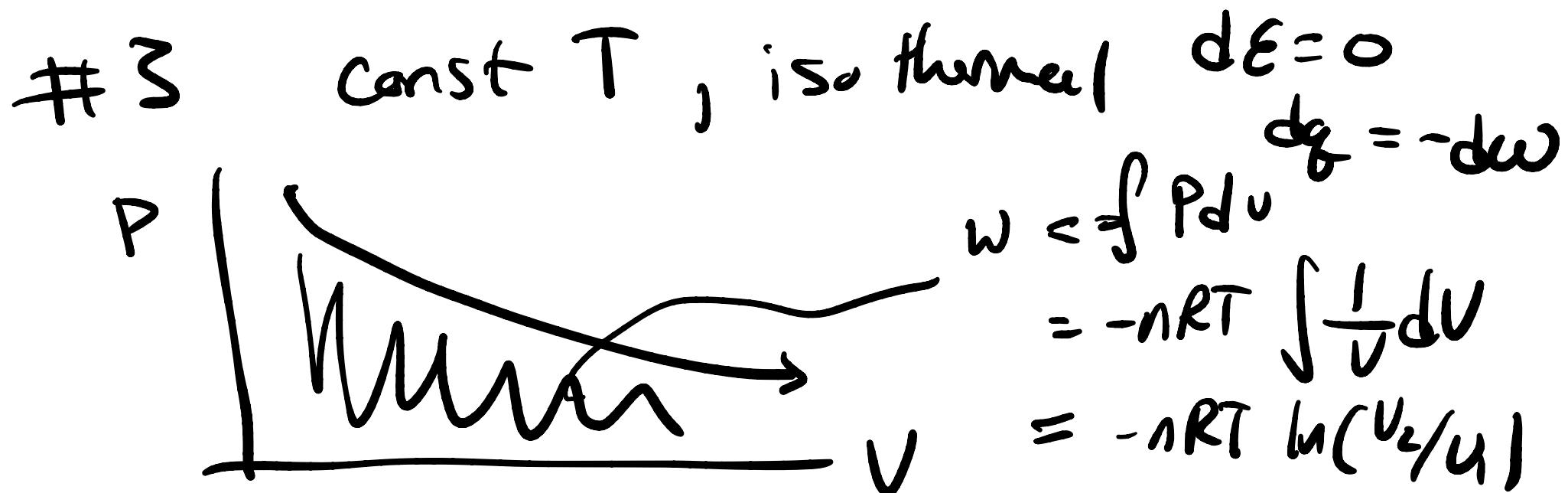
$$W = -P \Delta V$$

2 heat @ const V



$$w = -PV = 0$$

$$\Delta E = \underbrace{C_V \Delta T}_{\text{heat in}}$$



$$w < \int P dV$$

$$= -nRT \int \frac{1}{V} dV$$

$$= -nRT \ln(V_2/V_1)$$

$$\Delta S = \int \frac{dq}{T} = nR \ln(V_2/V_1)$$

#4 adiabatic expansion

$$dq = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} dE = dw &= -PdV \\ &= -\frac{nR}{V} T^{(V)} dV \end{aligned}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{nR/C_V}$$

$$P_2 = P_1 \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{\frac{nR}{C_V} + 1}$$



$$E = \frac{w_{done}}{q_{in}} V$$

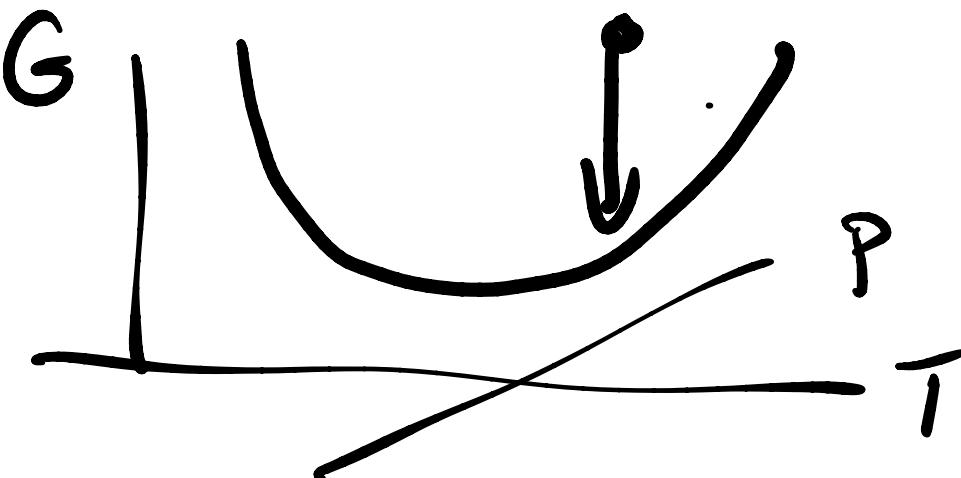
Thermodynamic potential
 Something minimized for a
 particular state

free energy minimized

[microcanonical $-S]$

$$dG \leq SdT - VdP$$

$$dG \leq 0 \text{ for const } T, P$$



$$dA \leq -PdV - SdT$$

P potential for const V, T

helmholtz free energy

$$A = -k_B T \ln Z(N, V, T)$$

$$\sim E - TS$$

Free energy of mixing, phase transitions

$$\mu_i = G_{n_i} \left(\frac{dG}{dn_i} \right)$$

thing go from high μ
to low μ

Microstates system - arrangements

$$\text{const } \mathcal{E} \quad P(X_i) = \frac{1}{\mathcal{Z}}$$

$$N, V, T \quad P_i = e^{-E_i/k_B T} / Z$$

$$Z = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{n States}} e^{-E_i/k_B T}$$

$$1/k_B T \equiv \beta$$

$$\langle E \rangle = -\partial \ln Z / \partial \beta \quad A = -k_B T \ln Z$$

Kinetics @ Eq, things are moving



$$k_{\text{eq}} = \frac{[B]_{\text{eq}}}{[A]_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{k_f}{k_b}$$

"detailed balance"

$$\text{rate} = \frac{1}{V_A} \frac{d[\sum A]}{dt}$$

v 's are negative if "on left"

rate of reactions, barrier height



$$k \propto e^{-E^*/k_B T}$$

$$\Delta\bar{G}^\circ = -RT \ln K_{eq}$$

$$-\Delta G / RT$$

$$K_{eq} = e^{\frac{-\Delta G}{RT}}$$