

PH2202

Thermal physics

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Thermal physics deals with the topic of *temperature*. Temperature is a statistical property – thus, it makes no sense to talk of the temperature of one, two, or even a handful of particles.

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1 Kinetic Theory of Gases

1.1 The molecular picture of matter

Imagine looking into a container filled with steam, and magnifying by a factor of 10^{10} . A cubic metre might contain around 20 molecules, all of which are in constant motion, colliding with the walls and each other. Suppose that one of the walls is a piston. The molecules which collide with the piston and impart a force on it; in order to fix the piston in place, a counter force must be applied.

Definition 1.1 (Pressure). The force per unit area applied by a gas on the walls of its container is called the pressure of the gas.

Now provide the system with heat. We know that the temperature of the gas must increase – what this means is that the speeds of the molecules increase, on average.

Definition 1.2 (Temperature). The temperature of a gas is a measure of the average kinetic energy of the constituent particles.

Instead, consider an adiabatic container, which stops all flow of heat into and out of the gas. By compressing the gas with the piston, we observe that the temperature of the gas also rises.

Now, take away heat from the system. The temperature drops and the molecules tend to be close to each other. This is because of the dipolar attractive forces between the molecules (which

varies as the inverse cube of the distance of the dipoles, and is hence comparatively short range). On the other hand, they cannot get too close, since once the electron clouds of the molecules start to overlap, a repulsive force is introduced. At a certain point, we reach a condensed form of matter: liquid water.

Liquid water is very much incompressible, yet the molecules freely move and slide around, without any periodic arrangement. The molecules at the surface are attracted by like molecules inside; this cohesive force keeps the liquid condensed. This tendency of a liquid to minimize its surface area is related to the phenomenon of surface tension. Some molecules on the surface are energetic enough to escape this cohesive attraction and leave the liquid – this is called evaporation. Heating a liquid simply increases the average kinetic energy of the molecules, thus increasing the rate of evaporation. When these energetic molecules leave the liquid, the average kinetic energy of the liquid drops, hence it cools down. This is the phenomenon of latent heat.

When this happens in a closed container, the process of evaporation cannot go on indefinitely, since the air has a limited capacity for holding moisture. Condensation is the process where these airborne molecules return to the liquid. At a certain point, the rates of evaporation and condensation become equal, and we obtain a saturated vapour.

Return to the liquid, and take away even more heat. Now, the motion of the molecules decrease to a point where they occupy fixed positions. They are still in motion, but their movement is restricted around their mean position. This is the crystal state. The lower the temperature, the smaller the oscillations and vibrations.

1.2 Basic assumptions

1. Gases are made up of a large number of molecules, and all molecules of one gas are identical.
2. Molecules of a gas are always moving. The number of molecules per unit volume remains constant, i.e. the density remains constant.
3. Molecules behave as elastic spheres during collisions. Kinetic energy and momenta are conserved, and the collision time is negligible compared to the mean path time.
4. No force acts on any molecule, except during collisions. Intermolecular forces are only short ranged. Between collisions, the molecules continue moving with uniform velocity in a straight line.
5. The entire gas is isotropic; for all molecules, all directions are the same.

1.3 Ideal gases

We start by considering very simple collections of molecules. We assume that they are identical, spherical, with negligible size and with no intermolecular interactions. They only undergo elastic collisions.

Proposition 1.1 (Ideal gas law). *The ideal gas law gives a relation between the pressure p , the volume V , the temperature T , and the number of moles n of an ideal gas.*

$$pV = nRT.$$

Here, the constant of proportionality R is called the ideal gas constant, with value

$$R \approx 8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}.$$