

• adding properties and notations / notations \hookrightarrow thermodynamic's in course 1.12.2020

\hookrightarrow internal energy E_i $E(S, V, N)$ $dE = T dS - p dV + \mu dN$ $dE \leq 0$

\hookrightarrow entropy S_i $S(E, V, N)$ $dS = \frac{1}{T} dE + \frac{p}{T} dV - \frac{\mu}{T} dN$ $dS \geq 0$

\hookrightarrow Helmholtz free energy F_i $F(T, V, N) = E - TS$ $dF = -S dT - p dV + \mu dN$ $dF \leq 0$

\hookrightarrow Gibbs free energy G_i $G(T, p, N) = F + pV$ $dG = -S dT + V dp + \mu dN$ $dG \leq 0$

\hookrightarrow enthalpy H_i $H(S, p, N) = E + pV$ $dH = T dS + V dp + \mu dN$ $dH \leq 0$

• the grand (Gibbs) potential (Landau) $\Omega = \Phi = F - \mu N \Rightarrow \Phi(T, V, \mu)$

$\hookrightarrow T, dS$ $d\Omega = -S dT - \bar{\mu} dp - N d\mu$

$\Omega = E - TS - \mu N$ $d\Omega = \delta Q + \delta W - d... \leq T dS + \mu dN - d... = -|...| = p e$ $dT = dV = d\mu = 0 \leq 0$

• potentials: \hookrightarrow spontaneous analysis $dH = d(E + pV) = \delta Q + V dp$ where $p = p_{ext}$ means $dH = \delta Q$

the process is spontaneous when the system reaches equilibrium before the external energy $dE = (T = \mu_{ext}) = -p \cdot dV$ $dF = \delta W$

↳ per demin' potensial
 kesimpunan p'ne potensial, de blane ni kasil n'ne velicity

UTERJINIS & EXTENSIVAS VELICIT

• Optimal p'p'nyai n'ne velicity $T, p, V, \mu, E, S, H, G, F, \dots$

↳ es na d'ge & velicity, de n'ntukan optima na d'ne p'nt'ria



$T \rightarrow T$; $p \rightarrow p$; \dots
 $V \rightarrow \frac{V}{2}$; $E \rightarrow \frac{E}{2}$; \dots

velicity, blane na n'nt'nt'na \leftarrow intensiva $x \xrightarrow{h} x$

— U , blane na n'nt'nt'na \leftarrow ekstensiva $q \xrightarrow{h} q \cdot h$

• p'nt'nt'nt' 1: n'nt'nt' n'nt'nt' $F = (E - TS)$ \leftarrow intensiva } F je ekstensiva velicity

\leftarrow ekstensiva

• p'nt'nt'nt' 2: bil'nt' p'nt'nt'nt' $G(p, T, \mu)$ de G je ekstensiva, p'nt'nt' $G(p, T, \mu) = N \cdot g(p, T)$

ekstensiva \leftarrow intensiva ekstensiva

p'nt'nt' $\frac{\partial G}{\partial T, p} = g = g$

$N \Delta G = \dots$

Askiname, i.e

$$G(p, T, N) = N \mu(p, T)$$

• pui šlaud 3: groms atskirų ir skiriamų veiksnių ge implemencija veiksniu

$$p_1 V_1 + N_1 k_B \ln v_1 + N_2 k_B \ln v_2 = V \cdot f_1 \left(\frac{V}{N_1} \right) + N_2 f_2 \left(\frac{V}{N_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{V^{m+1}}{N^m} \approx \frac{W^{m+1}}{V^m} \text{ mi skiriamu}$$

• pui šlaud 4: netis potencial $\Phi(T, V, \mu) = V \cdot \Phi(T, \mu)$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial V} \Big|_{T, \mu} = p = -p$$

Askiname $\Phi = -pV = -p(T, \mu) \cdot V$ (opomente ai an ryškely D & C sistemoje pui idealis gasis)

NAKURBILGNE VŽITATTI (OMNODZOVATKAP)

↳ netis veiksniu identis, šlaud skiriamu ar atskirų pui šlaud pui šlaud: $dF = -S dT - p dV \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \Big|_V = -S$ i $\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \Big|_T = -p$

• pui šlaud: $dF = -S dT - p dV \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \Big|_V = -S$ i $\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \Big|_T = -p$

$$pui šlaud: $F: \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)$$$



$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \Big|_T = \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \Big|_V$$

(šlaud pui šlaud veiksniu simetrija)

- omi pui šlaud pui šlaud veiksniu sistema
- šlaud atskirų ar pui šlaud veiksniu sistema
- šlaud veiksniu atskirų veiksniu p_1, V_1, T o atskirų

• priklad ovych: $E(S, V)$ a kompozicni rovnice $E(S, V)$ $T \rightarrow T$ $E(S, T, V, \mu)$ (4)

chcely by sme $E(T, V) \Rightarrow$ duzene optimalizaci

$\frac{\partial E}{\partial V} \Big|_T$ \leftarrow $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ S(T, V) \end{matrix}$ \leftarrow $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{prilis laska} \end{matrix}$ \leftarrow $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{Pravomir} \end{matrix}$

konf. laska \Leftrightarrow $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{medicna} \end{matrix}$ na $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{odbytie} \end{matrix}$

medicna na $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{odbytie} \end{matrix}$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial V} \Big|_T = \frac{\partial E}{\partial V} \Big|_S + \frac{\partial E}{\partial S} \Big|_V \cdot \frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \Big|_T = -p + T \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \Big|_V \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial V} \Big|_T = T \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \Big|_V - p$$



ak nam chceme $\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \Big|_V$ a $\frac{\partial p}{\partial V} \Big|_T$ potrebujeme $\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \Big|_V$

pre idealny vz $p = \frac{nRT}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \Big|_V = \frac{nR}{V} = \frac{p}{T} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial V} \Big|_T = 0$

CHEMICAL (A108) REACTS

napadne $H_2 + O_2 \Leftrightarrow 2 H_2O$ \leftarrow $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{mista} \end{matrix}$ \leftarrow $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{bricit} \end{matrix}$ \leftarrow $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{dovaz} \end{matrix}$ \leftarrow $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{dovaz} \end{matrix}$ \leftarrow $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{dovaz} \end{matrix}$

jednu H_2 a O_2 je $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{preferovany} \end{matrix}$, $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{lebo} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{vysoka} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{energie} \end{matrix}$ \rightarrow H_2 a O_2 $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{ni} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{vysoka} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{do} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{v} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{molekule} \end{matrix}$ H_2O

pri $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{mlad} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{teplote} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{vzdy} \end{matrix}$ H_2 a O_2 $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{reakcny} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{na} \end{matrix}$ H_2O ; $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{pri} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{dovaz} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{teplote} \end{matrix}$ T (a $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{dovaz} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{teplote} \end{matrix}$) $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{ale} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{ni} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{reagovane} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{koncentracie} \end{matrix}$ H_2, O_2, H_2O

- inhomogeneous reaction A_1, A_2, \dots
- products B_1, B_2, \dots

$$v_{A_1} A_1 + v_{A_2} A_2 + \dots + v_{A_n} A_n \rightarrow v_{B_1} B_1 + v_{B_2} B_2 + \dots$$

↳ chemical reaction, irreversible, gaseous reaction, dissociation

Equilibrium constant

$$\sum_{i=1}^N v_i A_i = 0 \quad \text{products} - \text{reactants} \quad v_i$$

$$(v_{H_2} = 1, v_{O_2} = 1, v_{H_2O} = -2)$$

- Thermodynamics: minimum principle \hookrightarrow i) the necessary condition system $G = \sum_{i=1}^N G_i$

$$dG = \sum_{i=1}^N dG_i = \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i dN_i \quad \text{d}N_i: \text{minimum \& constant reaction}$$

medium level of reaction

$$dN_i = v_i dx \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N v_i dN_i = 0$$

$$\textcircled{\text{d}x \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i v_i \right) = 0} \quad \text{Thermodynamics}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i v_i = 0$$

Residual energy

- reaction $H_2 + H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2 H_2O$

modeling using ideal gas pressure

$$\mu_i = RT \log \left(\frac{m_i}{m_i^0} \frac{V_{H_2O}}{V_{H_2}} \right)$$

$$\mu_{O_2} = RT \log \left(\frac{m_{O_2}}{m_{O_2}^0} \frac{V_{H_2O}}{V_{H_2}} \right)$$

$$\mu_{H_2O} = RT \log \left(\frac{m_{H_2O}}{m_{H_2O}^0} \frac{V_{H_2O}}{V_{H_2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\mu_{H_2} m_{O_2}}{m_{H_2O}^2} = 2$$

$$\frac{-\frac{RT}{V_{H_2}}}{\frac{RT}{V_{H_2O}}}$$

fixed T