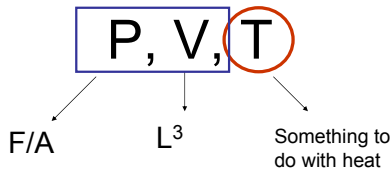


Pressure, Volume, Temperature



Equations of state

• An equation of state is a mathematical relation between state variables, e.g. p , V & T .

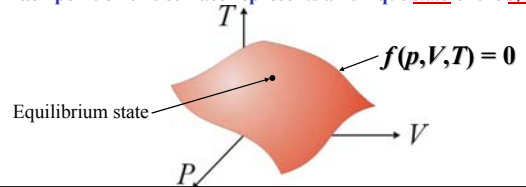
• This reduces the number of independent variables to two.

General form: $f(p, V, T) = 0$

Example: $pV - nRT = 0$ (ideal gas law)

• Defines a 2D surface in p - V - T state space.

• Each point on this surface represents an unique state of the system.



- Extensive property: \propto mass (e.g. V)
- Intensive property: not a function of mass (e.g. T, p, ρ)
- Specific value: $\frac{\text{Extensive property}}{\text{Mass}}$

Ideal gas equation of state

Boyle's law

$p \propto 1/V$



Robert Boyle (1627 – 1691)

Charles' law

$V \propto T$



Jacques Charles (1746 – 1823)

Gay-Lussac' law

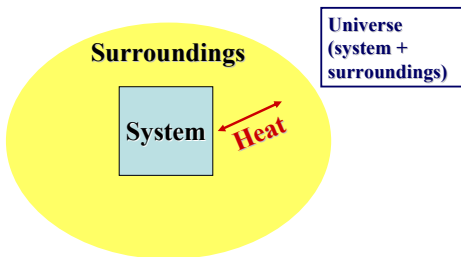
$p \propto T$



Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac (1778 - 1850)

$pV = Nk_B T$
 $k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$

Heat is energy in transit



Heat capacity

$C = \frac{dQ}{dT}$

$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial T} \right)_V$

$C_P = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial T} \right)_P$

Specific heat capacity (c) is the heat capacity per unit mass.

What is temperature?

Temperature is what you measure with a thermometer

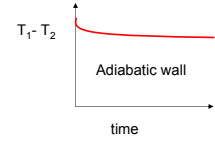
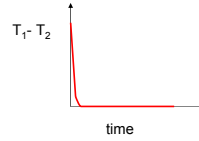
Temperature is the thing that's the same for two objects, after they've been in contact **long enough**.

Long enough so that the two objects are in thermal equilibrium.

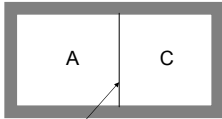
Time required to reach thermal equilibrium is the **relaxation time**.

Temperature is a measure of the tendency of an object to spontaneously give up/absorb energy to/from its surroundings.

Diathermal wall is a boundary that freely allows heat to be exchanged i.e. very short relaxation time for systems separated by a diathermal wall.

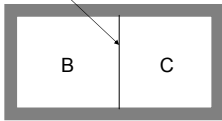


Zeroth law of thermodynamics



If two systems are separately in thermal equilibrium with a third system, they are in thermal equilibrium with each other.

Diathermal wall



C can be considered the thermometer. If C is at a certain temperature then A and B are also at the same temperature.