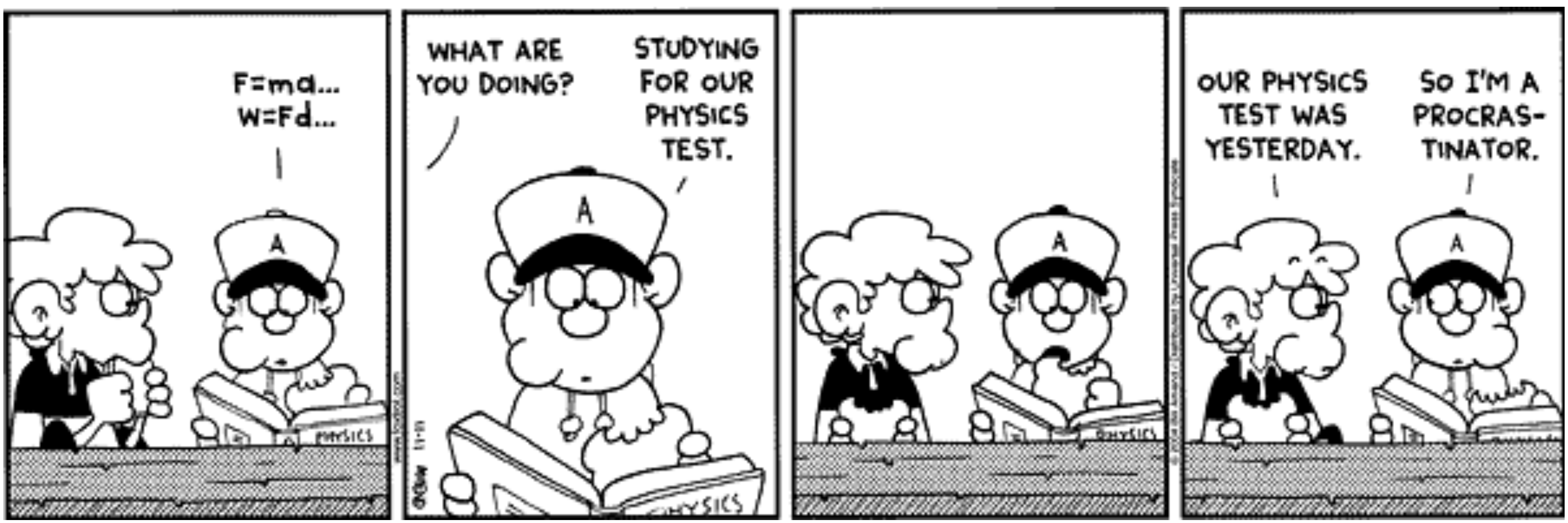
- **<u>Theme Music:</u> Duke Ellington**

  Take the A Train

- **<u>Cartoon:</u> Bill Amend**

  FoxTrot



Foothold ideas: Buoyancy

- ***Archimedes' principle***: When an object is immersed in a fluid (in gravity), the result of the fluid's pressure variation with depth is an upward force on the object equal to the weight of the water that would have been there if the object were not.
- As a result, an object whose density is less than that of the fluid will float, one whose density is greater than that of the fluid will sink.
- An object less dense than the fluid will float with a fraction of its volume under the fluid equal to the ratio of its density to the fluid's density.

Foothold ideas: Surface tension

- Due to the intermolecular interactions holding a liquid together, the surface of a liquid experiences a tension.
- The pull across any line in the surface of the liquid is proportional to the length of the line.

$$F_{\text{surface tension}} = \gamma L$$

Foothold ideas: Incompressible Flow

- Flow = volume / sec crossing an area.

$$Q = Av$$

- Flow in a pipe: volume in = volume out

$$A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$$

- Resistance to flow –
  - Drag is proportional to *v* and *L*.

$$\Delta P = ZQ$$

$$Z = 8\pi\mu \frac{L}{A^2}$$

Foothold ideas: Kinetic Energy and Work

- Newton's laws tell us how velocity changes. The Work-Energy theorem tells us how speed (independent of direction) changes.
- Kinetic energy = $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$
- Work done by a force = $F_x \Delta x$ or $F_{||}\Delta r$ (part of force || to displacement)
- Work-energy theorem: $\Delta(\frac{1}{2}mv^2) = F_{||}^{net}\ \Delta r$

Foothold ideas: Potential Energy

- For some forces work only depends on the change in position. Then the work done can be written

$$\vec{F} \cdot \Delta\vec{r} = -\Delta U$$

U is called a *potential energy*.

- For gravity, $U_{gravity} = mgh$

For a spring, $U_{spring} = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$

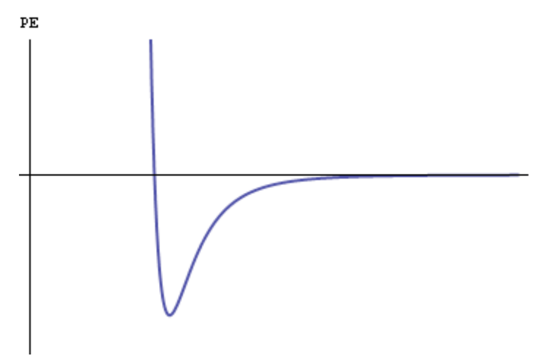
For electric force, $U_{electric} = k_C Q_1 Q_2 / r_{12}$

Foothold ideas: Inter-atomic interactions

- The interaction between atoms arises from the combination of the electrical forces of its components (electrons and nuclei).
  - It can be quite complex and involve electron sharing and chemical bonds.
  - The complexity arises from the quantum character of electrons.
- Despite this complexity, a simple potential model summarizes many features of a two-atom interaction.

Foothold ideas: Inter-atomic potentials

- The interaction between neutral atoms includes an attraction at long-range that arises from the fluctuating charge distribution in each atom; the PE behaves like $1/r^6$.
- When the atoms are pressed close, they repel each other strongly; both because the +nuclei repel and because of the Pauli principle (two electrons cannot be in the same state).
- Two commonly used models are:
  - The Lennard-Jones potential ($A/r^{12}-B/r^6$)
  - The Morse potential (exponentials)



Foothold ideas: Conservation of Mechanical Energy

- Mechanical energy
  - The mechanical energy of a system of objects is conserved if resistive forces can be ignored.

$$\Delta\left(KE + PE\right) = 0$$

$$KE_{initial} + PE_{initial} = KE_{final} + PE_{final}$$

- Thermal energy
  - Resistive forces transform coherent energy of motion (energy associated with a net momentum) into *thermal energy* (energy associated with internal chaotic motions and no net momentum)

Foothold ideas: Forces from PE

- For conservative forces, PE can be defined by

$$\vec{F} \cdot \Delta\vec{r} = -\Delta U$$

- If you know U, the force can be gotten from it via

$$F_{\parallel}^{type} = -\frac{\Delta U_{type}}{\Delta r} = -\frac{dU_{type}}{dr}$$

- In more than 1D need to use the *gradient*

$$\vec{F}^{type} = -\left(\frac{\partial U_{type}}{\partial x}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial U_{type}}{\partial y}\hat{j} + \frac{\partial U_{type}}{\partial z}\hat{k}\right) = -\vec{\nabla} U_{type}$$

- The force always points down the PE hill.

Foothold ideas: Bound states

- When two objects attract, they may form a *bound state* – that is, they may stick together.
- If you have to do positive work to pull them apart in order to get to a separated state with KE = 0, then the original state was in a state with negative energy.

Foothold ideas:
Heat & Temperature 1

- Temperature is a measure of how hot or cold something is. (We have a natural physical sense of hot and cold.)
- When two objects are left in contact for long enough they come to the same temperature.
- When two objects of the same material but different temperatures are put together they reach an average, weighted by the fraction of the total mass.
- The mechanism responsible for the above rule is that the same thermal energy is transferred from one object to the other: Q proportional to $m\Delta T$.

Foothold ideas: Heat & Temperature 2

- When two objects of different materials and different temperatures are put together they come to a common temperature, but it is not obtained by the simple rule.
- Each object translates thermal energy into temperature in its own way. This is specified by a density-like quantity, c, the specific heat.
- The heat capacity of an object is $C = mc$.
- When two objects of different material and different temperatures are put together they reach an average, weighted by the fraction of the total heat capacity.
- When heat is absorbed or emitted by an object $Q = \pm mc\Delta T$

Foothold ideas:
Energy Conservation / 1st Law of themodynamics

- Total energy of a system
  (a set of maTroscopic objects)

$$E = [KE + PE] + U$$

Internal energy
(thermal and/or chemical)

Coherent energy
(kinetic + potential)

- Exchanges of energy between
  the system and the rest of the universe

$$\Delta E = Q - W$$

Work done by the
system on "them"

- Exchanges of energy between the system and the rest of the universe ignoring coherent mechanical energy

$$\Delta U = Q - W$$