

February 6, 2017

Physics 132

Prof. E. F. Redish

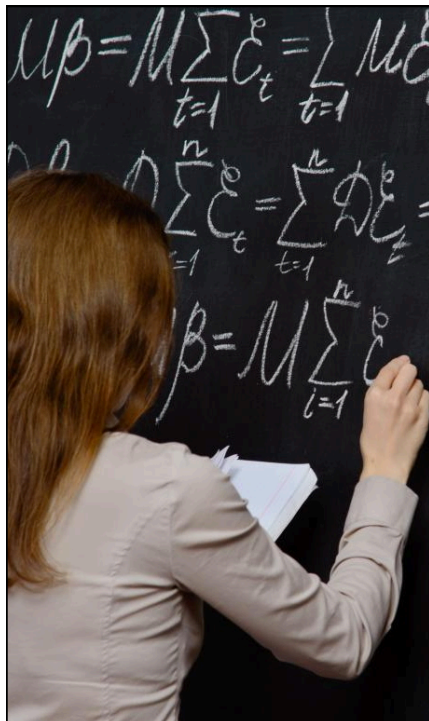
■ **Theme Music:**  
**Bruce Fowler**

*Entropy*

■ **Cartoon:**  
**S. Harris**



2/6/17



**The Equation  
of the Day**

Entropy  
(Thermal definition)

$$\Delta S = \frac{Q}{T}$$

3

Physics 132

## WHAT IS ENERGY?

2/6/17

Physics 132

4

Is energy...

- ATP? (or sugar?)
- The ability to do work?
- Conserved?
- ***If energy is conserved,  
why do we need to conserve energy?***

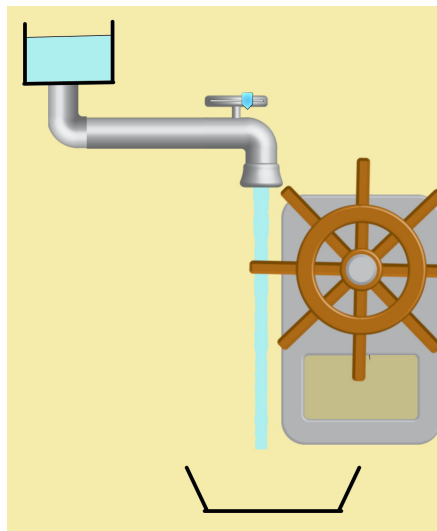
2/6/17

Physics 132

5

## Consider this situation

- The potential energy of the water in the upper bin can do work
  - it can make the water wheel turn increasing its KE.
- After the water has run into the bottom bin and the wheel has slowed and stopped,
  - Is the energy the same?
  - Can it still do work?



2/6/17

Physics 132

8

## Splitting energy

- There are two distinct concepts packed into the common speech term “energy”.
  - Total energy
  - Useable energy (“free energy”)
- If energy is uniformly distributed it isn’t useful.
- Non-uniformly distributed energy “flows” to try to even itself out.
- What determines how and where?

2/6/17

Physics 132

9

## Zooming in on internal energy

(a generalization of the system schema)

As the system moves, energy is moving randomly among these locations (“bins”).

Macroscopic object's energy  
coherent energy associated with momentum KE + PE  
internal energy = thermal + chemical

Molecular object's energy  
coherent energy associated with momentum KE + PE  
internal energy = chemical

Electron & nuclei  
kinetic and potential energy of electrons

Atom-atom interaction (PE)

Internal e-e and e-N interaction (PE)

no arrow (0 momentum)

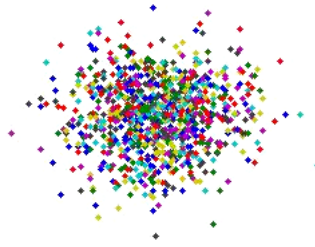
2/6/17

## In a thermal dynamic system energy is always on the move

- The motion of energy in a system of degrees of freedom is like the random walk of particles in diffusion.
- Each particle (bit of energy) moves at random, not knowing about the motion of any other bit.
- How far a diffusing atom is likely to be from its starting point is proportional to how many ways there was for it to get there.
- Where energy tends to go depends on how many ways it can be in that situation.

2/6/17
Physics 132
11

Think of each pixel on the screen as a place to put energy.  
As the system develops in time, energy is continually being rearranged at random from one DoF to another.



2/6/17

Physics 132

12

### Foothold ideas: Thermal Equilibrium & Equipartition



- ***Degrees of freedom*** – where energy can reside in a system.
- ***Thermodynamic equilibrium is dynamic*** – Changes keep happening, but equal amounts in both directions.
- ***Equipartition*** – At equilibrium, there is the same energy density in all space and in all DoFs – on the average.

2/6/17

Physics 132

13

## Foothold ideas: Connecting micro and macro



- **Microstate** – A specific arrangement of energy among all the degrees of freedom of the system
- **Different microstates may not be distinguishable when you are looking at many molecules** – At the macro level (even as small as  $\text{nm}^3$ ) some microstates look the same.
- **Macrostate** – A specification of things we care about at the macro level: pressure, temperature, concentration.

2/6/17

Physics 132

14

Work is done in living systems  
by extracting energy from a flow.



2/6/17

Physics 132

16