Basic Thermodynamics

Handout 6

Maxwell's relations

The **Maxwell relations** follow straightforwardly from the exact differentials of the thermodynamic potentials:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial T}{\partial V} \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \end{pmatrix}_{S} = - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial p}{\partial S} \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} \end{pmatrix}_{V}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial P} \end{pmatrix}_{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial P} \end{pmatrix}_{T} = - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial P} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial P} \\ \frac{$$

(Don't memorize them, remember how to derive them!)

Useful maths

Partial derivatives: Consider x as a function of two variables y and z. This can be written x = x(y, z) and we have that

$$dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z dy + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_y dz.$$
 (1)

But rearranging x = x(y, z) can lead to having z as a function of x and y so that z = z(x, y) in which case

$$dz = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)_y dx + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)_x dy.$$
 (2)

Substituting (2) into (1) gives

$$\mathrm{d}x = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_y \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)_y \mathrm{d}x + \left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_y \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)_x\right] \mathrm{d}y.$$

The terms multiplying dx give the **reciprocal theorem**:

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_y = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)_y}$$

and the terms multiplying dz give the **reciprocity theorem**:

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)_x \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)_y = -1.$$

Thermodynamic coefficients and moduli

Heat capacities:

$$C_V = T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_V, \qquad C_p = T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_p$$

Compressibilities:

$$\kappa_T = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_T, \qquad \kappa_S = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_S$$

Bulk moduli:

$$B_T = \frac{1}{\kappa_T} = -V \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial V}\right)_T, \qquad B_S = \frac{1}{\kappa_S} = -V \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial V}\right)_S$$

Thermal expansivities:

$$\beta_p = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p, \qquad \beta_S = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_S$$

Relations between coefficients and moduli

•
$$C_p - C_v = VT\beta_p^2/\kappa_T$$

• $\kappa_T/\kappa_S = C_p/C_V = \gamma$