



Subject card

Subject name and code	Thermodynamics, PG_00036982						
Field of study	Nanotechnology						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2022		Academic year of realisation of subject		2022/2023		
Education level	second-cycle studies		Subject group		Optional subject group Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study		
Mode of study	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery		at the university		
Year of study	1		Language of instruction		English		
Semester of study	1		ECTS credits		3.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form		assessment		
Conducting unit	Department of Solid State Physics -> Faculty of Applied Physics and Mathematics						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		prof. dr hab. inż. Jarosław Rybicki				
	Teachers		prof. dr hab. inż. Jarosław Rybicki				
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	30.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	45		5.0		25.0	75
Subject objectives	The purpose of the subject is to familiarize students with the basics of phenomenological thermodynamics, in particular with 0-th, 1-st and 2-nd principle of thermodynamics. The principles will be illustrated with many various examples of applications.						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome		Method of verification		
	K7_U06		Ability to solve calculation problems and analyze thermodynamic processes		[SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject [SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information		
	K7_W09		The course curriculum includes thermodynamics of magnetic and dielectric materials.		[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		
	K7_W04		The course curriculum includes thermodynamics of magnetic and dielectric materials.		[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		
Subject contents	<p>LECTURE: Basic concepts. The 0-th law of thermodynamics. The first law of thermodynamics as the energy conservation principle. The second law of thermodynamics. Entropy. Thermodynamical potentials. Thermodynamics of photon gas, magnets, superconductors and dielectrics. Basic thermodynamics of chemical systems. Chemical potential. Mass action law. Gibbs phase rule.</p> <p>EXERCISES: Properties of ideal, semi-ideal and real gases. Gas laws. Thermal and caloric equation of state. Thermodynamic processes of ideal gas. Thermodynamics gas cycles. Entropy. Equilibrium conditions. Thermodynamical potentials and their properties. Examples of applications of thermodynamics in materials science.</p>						
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Basic knowledge from course of physics and mathematics.						
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria		Passing threshold		Percentage of the final grade		
	Written test in problem solution		51.0%		50.0%		
	Written exam in theory		51.0%		50.0%		
Recommended reading	Basic literature		1. K. Gumiński, Termodynamik, PWN 1982				

	Supplementary literature	1. Mayhew R., Engineering thermodynamics/Work & Heat Transfer. J. Wiley & Sons Inc. 1993. USA.
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczenie: Thermodynamics_22_23 - Moodle ID: 22700 https://enauczenie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=22700

Example issues/
example questions/
tasks being completed

Define the concepts of the thermodynamic system, thermodynamic phase, uniform and non-uniform phase.

Define and discuss the concept of thermodynamic equilibrium.

Define the concepts of the adiabatic boundary and diathermic boundary.

Formulate the so-called zero principle of thermodynamics. Define the empirical temperature.

Discuss in detail the concept of quasi-equilibrium processes. Explain their importance in thermodynamics.

Formulate and discuss the postulate of existence of internal energy. Formulate the first principle of thermodynamics.

Discuss the concepts of elementary work and heat. What is the relation of these values with infinitesimal changes in internal energy? Pay attention to the mathematical nature of the discussed small increments.

Give the Plancks classic counterexample proving that constant heat Q_{el} is not a total differential.

Define the concept of enthalpy. Formulate the first principle of thermodynamics with the help of enthalpy.

Discuss the direct conclusions arising from the first principle of thermodynamics applied to isochoric processes in single-phase systems.

Formulate and derive Hesss and Kirchhoff's laws for isochoric processes.

Discuss the direct conclusions arising from the first principle of thermodynamics applied to isobaric processes in single-phase systems.

Formulate and derive Hesss and Kirchhoff's laws for isobaric processes.

Discuss the concept of specific heat at constant volume and at constant pressure. Derive the general relation between them and give its physical sense. Apply the obtained results to ideal gas.

Discuss the equation of state for an ideal gas. What is the gas constant? What does its numerical value physically correspond to?

Quote Carathéodory's theorem and explain its fundamental importance for the mathematical formalism of phenomenological thermodynamics.

Formulate the postulate of existence of entropy and the integrating factor for DQ . What is the physical meaning of the integrating factor?

Demonstrate that the entropy of nature does not change in reversible transformation.

Demonstrate that the entropy of nature increases in irreversible transformation.

Discuss the direct conclusions arising from the second principle of thermodynamics applied to isothermal processes (6 conclusions in total).

Discuss the direct conclusions arising from the second principle of thermodynamics applied to isothermal-isochoric processes.

Discuss the direct conclusions arising from the second principle of thermodynamics applied to isothermal-isobaric processes.

	<p>isentropic-isobaric processes.</p> <p>Discuss the direct conclusions arising from the second principle of thermodynamics applied to isentropic and isobaric processes.</p> <p>Discuss the conditions of thermodynamic equilibrium in light of the second principle of thermodynamics and define the thermodynamic potentials.</p> <p>Discuss the relation between the thermodynamic potentials $U(V,S)$, $H(S,p)$, $F(V,T)$, $G(p,T)$.</p> <p>Assuming that free enthalpy is known as a function of T and p, calculate S and V and also F, H and U.</p> <p>Assuming that free energy is known as a function of T and V, calculate S and p and also G, U and H.</p> <p>Define thermodynamic functions for chemical systems.</p> <p>Characterize the intensive and extensive qualities in general.</p> <p>Introduce the concept of chemical potential.</p> <p>Define the concept of chemical activity and Lewis activity coefficients.</p> <p>Define the concepts of ideal, perfect ideal and non-ideal phases. Give examples.</p> <p>Discuss the three basic properties of perfect gas mixtures (Dalton's, Joule's and Planck's laws).</p> <p>Formulate, derive and discuss the Gibbs phase rule.</p> <p>Formulate a general law of equilibrium shifts in thermodynamic systems.</p>
Work placement	Not applicable