

THERMODYNAMICS

- First law of thermodynamics

$$\Delta U = q + w$$

- Enthalpy of reaction

$$\Delta H = \sum \Delta H_f^\circ (\text{products}) - \sum \Delta H_f^\circ (\text{reactants})$$

By convention heat of formation of every element in its standard state is arbitrarily assumed to be zero.

$$\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = \Delta H_{\text{f}} - \Delta H_{\text{f}}^\circ$$

- Heat Capacity

Specific heat capacity $c_p = \frac{1}{m} \frac{dq}{dT}$

$$C_p =$$

molar heat capacity $C_p = \frac{dq}{n dT}$

- Energy changes

q_v - heat exchange at constant volume

$$\Delta U = C_v \Delta T, \Delta H = q_p$$

$C_p \rightarrow$ heat exchange at constant pressure

- Enthalpy

$$\Delta H = \Delta U + p \Delta V$$

- Relation between ΔH and ΔU

$$\Delta H = \Delta U + \Delta (pV)$$

$$\Delta H = \Delta U + RT$$

- $\Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S$

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Atomicity	γ	C_p	C_v
Monoatomic	5/3	5R/2	3R/2
Diatomic	7/5	7R/2	5R/2
Triatomic non linear	4/3	4R	3R