Table of Contents   [ttc]

- Roads from 1 to 2: isothermal, isentropic, isochoric, isobaric. [tex25]
- Room heater: electric radiator versus heat pump. [tex13]
- Mayer's relation for the heat capacities of the classical ideal gas. [tex12]
- Positive and negative heat capacities. [tex26]
- Work extracted from finite heat reservoir in infinite environment. [tex9]
- Work extracted from finite heat reservoir in finite environment. [tex10]
- Heating the air in a room. [tex2]
- Gasoline engine. [tln65]
- Idealized gasoline engine(Otto cycle). [tex8]
- Diesel engine. [tln66]
- Idealized Diesel engine. [tex16]
- Escher-Wyss gas turbine. [tln75]
- Joule cycle. [tex108]
- Stirling engine. [tln76]
- Idealized Stirling cycle. [tex131]
- Ideal-gas engine with two-step cycle I. [tex106]
- Ideal-gas engine with two-step cycle II. [tex107]
- Circular heat engine I. [tex147]
- Circular heat engine II. [tex148]
- Square heat engine. [tex149]

3. Equilibrium Thermodynamics III: Free Energies
- Fundamental equation of thermodynamics. [tln16]
- Free energy. [tln3]
- Retrievable and irretrievable energy put in heat reservoir. [tex6]
- Legendre transform. [tln77]

- Thermodynamic potentials. [tln4]
- Alternative set of thermodynamic potentials. [tln9]
- Thermodynamic functions. [tln5]
- Maxwell's relations. [tln17]
- Free energy stored and retrieved. [tln18]
- Useful relations between partial derivatives. [tln6]
- Response functions (thermal, mechanical, magnetic). [tln7] (2)
- Isothermal and adiabatic processes in fluid systems and magnetic systems. [tln8]
- Conditions for thermal equilibrium. [tln19]
- Stability of thermal equilibrium. [tln20]
- Jacobi transformation. [tln21]
- Entropy of mixing. [tln25]
- Osmotic pressure. [tln26]

4. Equilibrium Thermodynamics IV: Applications
- Entropy and internal energy of the classical ideal gas. [tex14]
- Thermodynamic potentials of the classical ideal gas. [tex15]
- Chemical potential of the classical ideal gas. [tex17]
- Ideal gas heat capacity by design. [tex35]
- Sound velocity in the classical ideal gas I. [tex18]
- Sound velocity in the classical ideal gas II. [tex99]
- Absolute temperature from measurements. [tex134]
- Polytropic process of classical ideal gas. [tex138]
- Heavy piston. [tex141]
- Isothermal atmosphere. [tex150]
- Adiabatic atmosphere. [tex151]
- Homogeneous atmosphere. [tex152]
- Van der Waals equation of state. [tln22]

- Cooling gases: Joule effect (free expansion) and Joule-Thomson effect (throttling). [tln23]
- Joule-Thomson inversion curves. [tsl1]
- Heat capacities of the van der Waals gas. [tex27]
- Internal energy and entropy of the van der Waals gas. [tex38]
- Joule coefficient of the van der Waals gas. [tex31]
- Joule-Thomson coefficient of the van der Waals gas. [tex32]
- Assembling thermodynamic information. [tex29]
- How not to modify the ideal gas equation of state. [tex11]
- Reconstructing the equation of state of a fluid system. [tex42]
- Reconstructing the equation of state of a gas. [tex43]
- Effects of first virial correction on ideal gas properties. [tex33]
- Entropy due to electronic spins in iron ammonium alum. [tsl2]
- Adiabatic demagnetization. [tln24]
- Thermodynamics of an ideal paramagnet I. [tex19]
- Thermodynamics of an ideal paramagnet II. [tex20]
- Thermodynamics of an ideal paramagnet III. [tex21]
- Thermodynamics of a real paramagnet. [tex36]
- Thermodynamics of a classical ideal paramagnetic gas I. [tex22]
- Thermodynamics of a classical ideal paramagnetic gas II. [tex133]
- Hydrostatic pressure. [tex132]
- Rubber band heat engine. [tex39]
- Equation of state and adiabate of an elastic band. [tex40]
- Determining C_V of condensed matter. [tex28]
- Thermodynamics of blackbody radiation. [tex23]
- Carnot cycle of thermal radiation. [tex24]

5. Thermodynamics of Phase Transitions I
- Phase diagram of a "normal" substance. [tsl3]

- Phase diagram of H_2O. [tsl4]
- Ferrimagnetic phases. [tsl49]
- Liquid crystal phases. [tsl51]
- Ordering of surfactant molecules. [tsl50]
- Phase coexistence: Gibbs phase rule. [tln27]
- Classification of phase transitions. [tln28]
- Gibbs free energy and derivatives at discontinuous transition. [tsl7]
- Gibbs free energy and derivatives at continuous transition. [tsl8]
- Clausius-Clapeyron equation. [tln29]
- Entropy of a supercooled liquid. [tex30]
- Coexistence line of continuous phase transition. [tex37]
- Latent Heat and response functions. [tex124]
- Heat capacity of vapor in equilibrium with liquid phase. [tex41]
- Discontinuous transition: change in internal energy. [tex123]
- Dry ice. [tex125]
- Abnormal phase behavior. [tex54]
- Melting or freezing. [tex51]
- Triple-point phase changes. [tex52]
- Cooling down? Heating up? [tex153]
- Phase coexistence of ammonia. [tex55]

6. Thermodynamics of Phase Transitions II
   - Van der Waals equation of state with coexistence curve. [tsl10]
   - Law of corresponding states. [tln30]
   - Maxwell construction. [tln31]
   - Gibbs and Helmholtz free energies of the van der Waals fluid at $T < T_c$. [tsl11]
   - Condensation and evaporation. [tln32]
   - Dieterici equation of state. [tex34]

- Helium liquids. [tln33]
- Phase diagram of ^{4}He. [tsl13]
- Phase diagram of ^{3}He. [tsl14]
- Exotic properties of helium II. [tln34]
- Superconducting transition. [tln35]
- Thermodynamics of a ferromagnet. [tsl5]
- Structural transitions of iron. [tex53]
- Latent heat and heat capacities at superconducting transition. [tex44]
- Thermodynamics of the mean-field ferromagnet I. [tex45]
- Thermodynamics of the mean-field ferromagnet II. [tex46]

7. Kinetic Theory I
   - Statistical uncertainty and information. [tln37]
   - Statistical concept of uncertainty. [tex47]
   - Statistical uncertainty and information. [tln37]
   - Statistical uncertainty and information. [tex48]
   - Information of sequenced messages. [tex61]
   - Kinetics of classical ideal gas. [tsl28]
   - Pressure and mean square velocity in classical ideal gas. [tex49]
   - Maxwell velocity distribution. [tln38]
   - Maxwell velocity distribution (Maxwell's derivation). [tex50]
   - Maxwell distribution in D-dimensional space. [tex56]
   - Boltzmannn equation. [tln39]
   - Boltzmann's H-theorem. [tln40]
   - Energy distribution for N ideal gas atoms. [tex57]
   - Maxwell velocity distribution (Boltzmann's derivation). [mex58]
   - Ideal-gas entropy and Boltzmann's H-function. [tex59]
   - H-theorem and entropy. [tln41]

- Boltzmann's H-function simulated. [tsl27]
- Maxwell distribution derived from minimizing the H-function. [tex60]
- Doppler broadening of atomic spectral lines. [tex63]

8. Kinetic Theory II
  - Ideal gas atoms escaping from a container. [tex62]
  - Toward thermal equilibrium via particle transfer. [tex64]
  - Isotope separation via diffusion. [tex65]
  - Kinematic pressure and interaction pressure. [tln42]
  - Interaction pressure produced by Gaussian interparticle potential. [tex66]
  - Kinetic forces and mobility. [tln43]
  - Average force of particle beam on heavy hard sphere. [tex68]
  - Mobility of a hard sphere in a dilute gas. [tex69]
  - Collision rate and mean free path. [tln44]
  - Collision rate in classical ideal gas. [tex70]
  - Mean free path of particle in classical ideal gas. [tex71]
  - Rate of chemical reaction $A + A \rightarrow A_2$ in gas phase. [tex67]
  - Effect of escaping particles on temperature of 1D ideal gas. [tex72]

9. Microcanonical Ensemble
  - Classical Hamiltonian system. [tln45]
  - Classical Liouville operator. [tln46]
  - Quantum Liouville operator. [tln47]
  - Gibbs entropy. [tln48]
  - Microcanonical ensemble. [tln49]
  - Classical ideal gas (microcanonical ensemble). [tex73]
  - Array of classical harmonic oscillators (microcanonical ensemble). [tex74]
  - Quantum harmonic oscillators (microcanocal ensemble I). [tex75]

- Quantum harmonic oscillators (microcanocal ensemble II). [tex126]
- Quantum paramagnet (microcanonical ensemble). [tex127]
- Entropy of mixing revisited. [tln50]

10. Canonical Ensemble I
    - Canonical ensemble. [tln51]
    - Classical ideal gas (canonical ensemble). [tex76]
    - Ultrarelativistic classical ideal gas (canonical idela gas). [tex77]
    - Ultrarelativistic classical ideal gas in two dimensions. [tex154]
    - Array of classical harmonic oscillators (canonical ensemble). [tex78]
    - Irreversible decompression. [tex136]
    - Irreversible heat exchange. [tex137]
    - Reversible decompression. [tex139]
    - Reversible heat exchange. [tex140]
    - Heavy piston. [tex141]
    - Ensemble averages. [tln52]
    - Classical virial theorem. [tln83]
    - Systems of noninteracting particles. [tln54]
    - Further ensemble averages. [tln55]
    - Classical ideal gas in a uniform gravitational field. [tex79]
    - Gas pressure and density inside centrifuge. [tex135]
    - Relative momentum of two ideal gas particles. [tex80]
    - Partition function and density of states. [tln56]
    - Ideal gas partition function and density of states. [tex81]
    - Vibrational heat capacities of solids. [tln57]
    - Array of quantum harmonic oscillators (canonical ensemble). [tex82]
    - Vibrational heat capacities of solids (Debye theory). [tsl29]
    - Thermodynamic perturbation expansion. [tln80]
    - Vibrational heat capacity of a solid. [tex83]

- Anharmonic oscillator and thermodynamic perturbation. [tex104]

11. Canonical Ensemble II
    - Paramagnetism. [tln58]
    - Paramagnetic salts. [tsl30]
    - Fluctuations in a magnetic system. [tln53]
    - Fluctuations in a magnetic system. [tex109]
    - Classical paramagnet (canonical ensemble). [tex84]
    - Quantum paramagnet (two-level system). [tex85]
    - Quantum paramagnet (Brillouin function). [tex86]
    - Ising trimer. [tex142]
    - Negative temperatures. [tsl31]
    - Gases with internal degrees of freedom. [tln59]
    - Classical rotational free energy of NH_3 gas. [tex87]
    - Classical rotational entropy of HCl and N_2 gas. [tex88]
    - Quantum rotational heat capacity of a gas at low temperature. [tex89]
    - Quantum rotational heat capacity of a gas at high temperature. [tex90]
    - Rotational and vibrational heat capacities. [tsl32]
    - Orthohydrogen and parahydrogen. [tln81]
    - Relativistic classical ideal gas (canonical partition function). [tex91]
    - Relativistic classical ideal gas (entropy and internal energy). [tex92]
    - Relativistic classical ideal gas (heat capacity). [tex93]
    - Relativistic classical ideal gas (heat capacity). [tsl34]

12. Grandcanonical Ensemble
    - Grandcanonical ensemble. [tln60]
    - Classical ideal gas (grandcanonical ensemble). [tex94]
    - Density fluctuations and compressibility. [tln61]

- Density fluctuations in the grand canonical ensemble. [tex95]
- Density fluctuations and compressibility in the classical ideal gas. [tex96]
- Energy fluctuations and thermal response functions. [tex103]
- Microscopic states of quantum ideal gases. [tln62]
- Partition function of quantum ideal gases. [tln63]
- Ideal quantum gases: grand potential and thermal averages. [tln64]
- Ideal quantum gases: average level occupancies. [tsl35]
- Occupation number fluctuations. [tex110]
- Density of energy levels for ideal quantum gas. [tex111]
- Maxwell-Boltzmann gas in D dimensions. [tex112]

13. Ideal Quantum Gases I: Bosons
    - Bose-Einstein functions. [tsl36]
    - Ideal Bose-Einstein gas: equation of state and internal energy. [tln67]
    - BE gas in D dimensions I: fundamental relations. [tex113]
    - Reference values for T, V/N, and p. [tln71]
    - Bose-Einstein condensation. [tsl38]
    - Ideal Bose-Einstein gas: isochores. [tsl39]
    - BE gas in D dimensions II: isochore. [tex114]
    - BE gas in D dimensions III: isotherm and isobar. [tex115]
    - Bose-Einstein gas: isotherms. [tsl40]
    - Bose-Einstein gas: isobars. [tsl48]
    - Bose-Einstein gas: phase diagram. [tln72]
    - Bose-Einstein heat capacity. [tsl41]
    - BE gas in D dimensions IV: heat capacity at high temperature. [tex97]
    - BE gas in D dimensions V: heat capacity at low temperature. [tex116]