

Alex wants to hold a weekly study session (optional). The possibilities

M	W	W	W	R	R	F	F
4-5	3-4	4-5	5-6	4-5	5-6	3-4	4-5
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h

Heat Capacities of gases (at constant Volume)

We've seen K.E. of a particle is $\frac{1}{2} m v_{avg}^2 = \frac{3}{2} kT$

→ K.E. of a gas of N particles is $N \frac{1}{2} m v_{avg}^2 = N \frac{3}{2} kT$

When temp changes by dT , K.E. of gas changes by $dK = N \frac{3}{2} k dT$ (or $n \frac{3}{2} R dT$)

We've also seen that adding heat to a gas changes the temp

$$dQ = n C_v dT \quad dk = dQ \Rightarrow C_v = \frac{3}{2} R \text{ for an ideal gas}$$

C_v : how much energy changes, per amount of stuff, if temperature changes

equipartition: for every "degree of freedom" a gas particle has energy $\frac{1}{2} kT$

e.g. For N particles, movement in x, y, z directions → $E = 3 \cdot N \cdot \frac{1}{2} kT$ ($C_v = \frac{3}{2} R$)

rigid diatomic $E = (3+2) N \frac{1}{2} kT = \frac{5}{2} N kT$ ($C_v = \frac{5}{2} R$)
translation rotation

vibrating diatomic $E = (3+2+2) N \frac{1}{2} kT = \frac{7}{2} N kT$ ($C_v = \frac{7}{2} R$)

Triatomic molecule (that is hot!) $3+3+6$ $C_v = \frac{12}{2} R$
trans. rot. vibr.

56.html i) $\frac{3}{2} kT$ ii) $\frac{5}{2} kT$

Example How much heat does it take to increase the T of 1.80 mol of an ideal gas by 50.0K near room T if the gas is held at constant volume?

a) diatomic $C_v = \frac{5}{2} R$ $Q = n C_v \Delta T = n \frac{5}{2} R \Delta T = 1.8 \frac{5}{2} 8.3145 50.0 = \boxed{1871 J}$

b) monatomic $C_v = \frac{3}{2} R$ $Q = n C_v \Delta T = n \frac{3}{2} R \Delta T = 1.8 \frac{3}{2} 8.3145 50.0 = \boxed{1122 J}$

57.html Case A Since $Q = n C_v \Delta T$ and C_v is higher

phases of matter Liquid solid vapor

liquid $\xleftrightarrow{L_f}$ solid

liquid $\xleftrightarrow{L_v}$ vapor

solid \longleftrightarrow vapor (possible?) YES! e.g., dry ice

Main body of handwritten text on lined paper, consisting of approximately 30 lines of writing.