



KAPITAŁ LUDZKI
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI

UNIA EUROPEJSKA
EUROPEJSKI
FUNDUSZ SPOŁECZNY



BIOPHYSICS

**Prezentacja multimedialna współfinansowana przez
Unię Europejską w ramach
Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego w projekcie pt.
*„Innowacyjna dydaktyka bez ograniczeń - zintegrowany
rozwój Politechniki Łódzkiej - zarządzanie Uczelnią,
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Politechnika Łódzka

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Lecture 1

THERMODYNAMICS(1)

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Introduction

Areas of interest:

- *ecosystems*
- *macro-scale objects*
- *micro-scale objects*
- *language of biophysics*





Schedule of the lectures

1. *Introduction to thermodynamics*
2. *Thermodynamics of open systems - information*
3. *Macromolecules*
4. *Transport of substrates*
5. *Potentials, forces and fluxes*
6. *Muscle structure and operation*
7. *Blood flow*
8. *Electric and magnetic properties of materials*
9. *Bioelectrochemistry and biomaterials*





Introduction to Thermodynamics

- An area of interest of classical (phenomenological) and statistical thermodynamics
 - a heat transmission and mechanical work
 - a black box and in-out relations
 - an internal structure and statistics
- Relationship between thermodynamics and modern physics
 - correspondence principle
 - discrepancy between thermodynamics and the Einstein's formula $E=mc^2$
- Usefulness and restrictions of thermodynamics





Classification of Thermodynamic Systems

- isolated system
(lack of exchange of any form of energy and matter with an environment) - a theoretical system
- adiabatic system
(energy is exchanged with an environment, excluding the heat energy) - a theoretical system
- closed (isothermal) system
(exchange of all forms of energy but not matter)
- a real system
- open system
(exchange of all forms of energy and matter)
- a real system





Parameters Describing a System State

- *extensive parameters* - additive
(mass, volume, linear size)
- *intensive parameters* - no additive
(pressure, concentration, temperature)

$$T = (m_1 T_1 c_1 + m_2 T_2 c_2) / (m_1 + m_2)$$





Thermodynamic Work

parameters

work	intensive	extensive	formula
Volumetric	Pressure (p)	Volume (V)	$dW = - p dV$
Surface	Surface pressure (S)	Surface (A)	$dW = - S dA$
Electrochemical	Electromotive force (E)	Charge (Z)	$dW = - E dZ$
Magnetic	Magnetic induction (B)	Magnetic moment (M)	$dW = - B dM$





States of a System

- **Equilibrium state** (*internal parameters of a system are totally determined by external parameters*)
- **Stationary state** (*internal parameters are constant but are not equal to external parameters. The state is achieved due to the existence of fluxes between the system and environment. The state known also as **Equilibrium exchange state**)*





Changes in a System State

- ***The state equation***

(an equation describing a system state with the use of thermodynamical parameters, for example: $pV=nRT$)

- ***Thermodynamical process***

(transition of a system from the one to the other one state, for example: gas in a cylinder pressured to a lower volume)





State Functions ($V=\text{const}$)

- *Internal energy* U

$$U=Q+W; \quad Q_v = dU \text{ when } W=0$$

- *Free energy* F

$$F=U-TS; \quad S - \text{entropy}$$

F - Part of internal energy available for work performing





State Functions ($p=\text{const}$)

- **Enthalpy** H

$$H=U+pV; \quad Q_p = dH,$$

(Amount of heat energy, delivered to a system at $p=\text{const}$, used for increase of internal energy and work performance, $dH=dU+pdV$)

- **Free enthalpy** G

$$G=H-TS; \quad (\text{Gibbs potential})$$

G - Part of enthalpy available for performance of work other than volumetric one, $dG=H-TdS$)





Exothermic and Endothermic Processes

Change in free enthalpy and free energy:

- In exothermic processes

$$dG < 0$$

$$dF < 0$$

- In endothermic processes

$$dG > 0$$

$$dF > 0$$

A measure of the heat of chemical reaction in isochoric processes is the change of internal energy ($Q_V = dU$), and in isobaric processes the change of enthalpy ($Q_p = dH$)

Hess's Law: heat of the reaction is dependent not on the manner of its performance, but on the initial and final state of the reagents





Entropy (1)

- *reduced heat* Q/T
- *degraded form of energy* $dS = dQ/T$,
- *measure of disorder (Boltzman's equation)* $S = k \ln W$,

k - Boltzman's constant; $k=1,38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$
 W - thermodynamical probability





Entropy (2)



$$W = \frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_m!}$$

n - number of all available bills

n_i - number of bills in the i -chamber

$$n! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n$$

is a factorial n

Case number	1	2	3	4	5
Number of bills in the first chamber	4	3	2	1	0
Number of bills in the second chamber	0	1	2	3	4
Thermodynamic probability (Sum of states W)	1	4	6	4	1





Entropy (3)

Entropy is a function of thermodynamic probability

$$S = f(W)$$

If S_1 i S_2 are the entropies of two subsystems and W_1 i W_2 are respective thermodynamic probabilities of these subsystems, then entropy of the system is:

$$S = f(W) = S_1 + S_2 = f(W_1) + f(W_2)$$

Thermodynamical probability of the system is a product of probabilities of subsystems:

$$f(W) = f(W_1) + f(W_2) = f(W_1 W_2);$$

Since only logarithmic function meets such the relation:

$$\ln A + \ln B = \ln (A B)$$

Thus, entropy must present the form:

$$S = k \ln W$$





1st Principle of Thermodynamics

*The entire energy of the universe
remains unchanged:*

$$(U+Q+W=const)$$





2nd Principle of Thermodynamics

Entropy of the universe is constantly growing: $dS > 0$

*$dS > 0$ for irreversible processes
(real processes)*

*$dS = 0$ for reversible processes
(theoretical processes only)*



2nd Principle of Thermodynamics (an example)

Example:

Entropy change during alcohol fermentation:



Standard molar entropy are:

$C_6H_{12}O_6$	- 50.7 cal/K
C_2H_5OH	- 38.4 cal/K
CO_2	- 51.08 cal/K

$$dS = 2 \times 38.4 \text{ cal/K} + 2 \times 51.08 \text{ cal/K} - 50.7 \text{ cal/K} = 128,26 \text{ cal/K}$$

Process can run only to the right side as it is indicated by entropy increase



3rd Principle of Thermodynamics

At $T=0$ entropy S is equal 0

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow 0} S = 0$$

The other state functions (U, F, H, G) at $T=0$ reach the minimal values but never 0.

At $T=0$ real processes can run with no change in entropy, thus, at $T=0$ any real processes can be reversible.





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