

Contents

Preface — VII

Part I: Phenomenological thermodynamics

1	Equilibrium thermodynamics: a brief summary — 5
1.1	State, variables, and thermal equilibrium — 5
1.1.1	Thermodynamic system — 5
1.1.2	State of a system and state variables — 5
1.1.3	Equations of state — 6
1.1.4	Processes — 6
1.1.5	Thermal equilibrium — 7
1.2	Energy and the first law — 8
1.2.1	Internal energy — 8
1.2.2	Heat — 8
1.2.3	Work — 9
1.2.4	The first law of thermodynamics — 10
1.3	Entropy and the second law — 11
1.3.1	Irreversibility and the second law with words — 11
1.3.2	Entropy — 12
1.3.3	Remark: incomplete differential and integrating factor — 14
1.3.4	Computation of the entropy by a reversible equivalent process — 16
1.3.5	Entropy increase of a body in sudden contact with a heat bath — 18
1.3.6	Carnot process, entropy, and efficiency — 18
1.3.7	The second law of thermodynamics — 20
1.3.8	Heat theorem of Nernst and the third law — 21
1.4	Gibbs fundamental equation — 21
1.4.1	Thermodynamic potentials — 22
1.4.2	Equations of state for a perfect gas — 23
1.4.3	Integrability — 23
1.5	Multi-component systems — 25
1.5.1	Open system with respect to mole number, one component — 26
1.5.2	First law for a mixture of k components — 26
1.5.3	Other thermodynamic potentials — 27
1.5.4	Mixture of k perfect gases — 29
1.5.5	Entropy and Gibbs free energy for a mixture of perfect gases — 30
1.5.6	Gibbs fundamental equation — 32
1.5.7	Equilibrium conditions — 32
1.5.8	Chemical reactions — 33
1.6	Problems — 35

1.6.1	Internal energy —	35
1.6.2	Work —	35
1.6.3	Processes —	35
1.6.4	Work again —	35
1.6.5	Entropy —	36
1.6.6	Complete differentials —	36
1.6.7	Entropy and equations of state —	36
1.6.8	Entropy and irreversibility —	37
1.6.9	Law of mass action —	37
2	Out of thermal equilibrium —	39
2.1	The concept of local equilibrium —	39
2.1.1	Space and time dependent variables —	39
2.1.2	Simple networks —	39
2.1.3	Balance equations and conservation laws for densities —	42
2.1.4	Balance equations and conservation laws for specific quantities —	47
2.1.5	Specific balance equations —	48
2.2	Entropy production of a one-component system —	48
2.2.1	Irreversibility and entropy production —	48
2.2.2	One-component system —	49
2.3	Entropy production of a multi-component system —	51
2.3.1	Definitions —	51
2.3.2	Gibbs fundamental equation —	53
2.3.3	Chemical reactions —	54
2.3.4	Entropy production —	55
2.4	Onsager relations —	56
2.4.1	Fluxes and forces —	56
2.4.2	Curie's principle —	57
2.4.3	Onsager coefficients —	57
2.4.4	Entropy production and second law —	59
2.4.5	Onsager coefficients for a multi-component system —	59
2.4.6	A note on reaction velocity —	60
2.5	Problem: chemical reactions —	64
3	Transport equations —	66
3.1	One-component system —	66
3.1.1	Mass conservation —	66
3.1.2	Momentum conservation —	66
3.1.3	Energy conservation —	67
3.1.4	Application: entropy production of a slab —	68
3.1.5	Application: entropy production of a pipe flow —	69
3.2	Multi-component system —	72

3.2.1	Mass fluxes — 73
3.2.2	Concentration and energy equations — 74
3.3	Problem: Couette flow — 75
4	Diffusion — 77
4.1	Heat equation — 77
4.1.1	Dirichlet conditions in one dimension — 77
4.1.2	A simple numerical method — 79
4.1.3	Example: temperature distribution in a room with stove and window — 82
4.2	Total entropy production rate — 84
4.2.1	Linear diffusion equation or linear Onsager coefficients? — 84
4.2.2	“Principle” of minimal entropy production — 85
4.2.3	Lyapunov function — 86
4.2.4	Numerical solutions — 87
4.3	Mass diffusion and thermal diffusion — 88
4.3.1	Concentration — 88
4.3.2	Temperature — 90
4.3.3	The system — 91
4.3.4	Solution: plane waves — 93
4.3.5	Isothermal diffusion — 94
4.3.6	Thermodiffusion and Soret effect — 94
4.4	Problem: subterrestrial temperature variations — 97
5	Diffusion and reaction — 99
5.1	Knallgas reaction — 99
5.1.1	Rate equations — 100
5.1.2	Reaction-diffusion equations — 101
5.1.3	Numerical solution — 102
5.1.4	Heat equation — 103
5.2	Self-organized chemical patterns — 104
5.2.1	The Brusselator — 104
5.2.2	Chemical oscillations — 106
5.2.3	Reaction-diffusion equations and spatial pattern formation — 108
6	Diffusion and transport — 114
6.1	The driven cavity — 114
6.1.1	Hydrodynamic basic equations — 114
6.1.2	Plane flows: stream function and vorticity — 115
6.1.3	Boundary conditions — 115
6.1.4	Dimensionless equations and Reynolds number — 117
6.1.5	Results — 118
6.1.6	Entropy production — 119

6.2	Convection of a pure gas —	121
6.2.1	Basic equations and boundary conditions —	121
6.2.2	Numerical results —	123
6.2.3	Entropy production —	125
6.2.4	Linear stability analysis —	127
6.2.5	Frozen time analysis —	128
6.3	Convection of a binary mixture —	130
6.3.1	Basic equations and boundary conditions —	130
6.3.2	Motionless non-equilibrium state —	131
6.3.3	Dimensionless equations —	131
6.3.4	Linear stability analysis for large Prandtl number —	132
6.3.5	The fully nonlinear problem: numerical solutions —	135
6.4	Problems —	137
6.4.1	Internal waves in fluids —	137
6.4.2	Convection in a porous medium —	140

Part II: **Kinetic gas theory**

7	Many particles and probability distribution —	149
7.1	Phase space —	149
7.2	Distribution function —	151
7.2.1	Probability density —	151
7.2.2	Pressure and equipartition theorem —	152
7.2.3	Maxwell–Boltzmann distribution —	154
7.2.4	Local equilibrium distribution —	155
7.2.5	Multi-component systems —	156
7.3	Entropy —	158
7.3.1	Microstates, macrostates, and multiplicity —	158
7.3.2	Entropy and multiplicity —	161
7.3.3	Partitioning the phase space —	161
7.3.4	Statistical entropy of a perfect gas —	165
7.4	Estimation of transport coefficients —	167
7.4.1	Mean free path, mean free time, and mobility —	167
7.4.2	Self diffusion —	169
7.4.3	Thermal conduction —	171
7.4.4	Lewis number —	172
8	The Boltzmann equation —	174
8.1	Kinetic equation —	174
8.1.1	Non-interacting particles —	174
8.1.2	Collisions —	175

8.1.3	Kinetic equation — 176
8.2	Boltzmann equation — 176
8.2.1	Boltzmann collision integral — 176
8.2.2	Boltzmann equation — 178
8.2.3	Collision integral and conservation laws — 179
8.2.4	H-Theorem — 182
8.2.5	Loschmidt's paradox — 185
8.2.6	Equilibrium distribution — 186
8.2.7	Example: barometric formula — 187
8.2.8	Mean free time again — 189
9	Transport equations — 191
9.1	Maxwell's equation of change — 191
9.1.1	General form — 191
9.1.2	Summation invariants — 192
9.2	Symmetric PDF, Euler equations — 194
9.2.1	Local equilibrium — 194
9.2.2	Isothermal and incompressible conditions — 195
9.2.3	Application: sound waves — 196
9.3	Non-equilibrium distribution function — 197
9.3.1	Stress tensor — 197
9.3.2	Relaxation time approximation (BGK approximation) — 198
9.3.3	Heat flux — 200
9.3.4	Relaxation time and mean free time — 202
9.3.5	Experimental values — 202
9.4	Numerical solutions of the Boltzmann equation — 203
9.4.1	Non-dimensional Boltzmann equation — 204
9.4.2	Algorithm — 204
9.4.3	Example: temperature step in an incompressible gas — 206
9.4.4	Example: sound waves — 207
A	Constants, material properties, and units — 211
A.1	Constants — 211
A.2	Material properties — 211
A.2.1	Dry air, 30 °C — 211
A.2.2	Water — 211
A.2.3	Silicone oil 5 cSt — 212
A.2.4	Ideal gas, monatomic — 212
A.3	Other or older units — 212

B Gaussian integrals — 213

C Theorems and relations from vector calculus — 215

- C.1 Definitions and products — **215**
- C.1.1 Definitions — **215**
- C.1.2 Products — **215**
- C.2 Differentiation and integration of vector fields — **216**
- C.2.1 Relations — **216**
- C.3 Integral theorems — **218**
- C.3.1 Volume and surface integrals — **218**
- C.3.2 Surface and line integrals — **218**
- C.4 Other coordinate systems — **219**
- C.4.1 Relations — **219**
- C.4.2 Gradient — **220**
- C.4.3 Divergence — **221**
- C.4.4 Curl — **222**
- C.4.5 Laplacian — **222**
- C.5 Hydrodynamic basic equations — **223**
- C.5.1 Navier-Stokes equations — **223**
- C.5.2 Incompressibility condition — **224**

Bibliography — 225

Index — 227