

HELMHOLTZ AND GIBBS ENERGIES ARE MINIMUM AT EQUILIBRIUM

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Reference: Daniel V. Schroeder, *An Introduction to Thermal Physics*, (Addison-Wesley, 2000) - Problem 5.18.

The Helmholtz and Gibbs free energies both tend to decrease for a system that is allowed to come to equilibrium while being in contact with a large thermal reservoir. Schroeder gives the derivation for a system at constant volume V in thermal contact with a reservoir at temperature T and shows that the total entropy change (of system + reservoir) is

$$(0.1) \quad dS_{total} = -\frac{1}{T}dF$$

For a system at constant pressure, the derivation is similar, so here goes. The total entropy change is

$$(0.2) \quad dS_{total} = dS + dS_R$$

where dS refers to the system and dS_R to the reservoir. Using the thermodynamic identity for energy U :

$$(0.3) \quad dU = T dS - P dV + \mu dN$$

we have for a reservoir at constant pressure P and particle number N :

$$(0.4) \quad dS_R = \frac{1}{T}dU_R + \frac{P}{T}dV_R$$

Since the entire system is at constant pressure, P is the same for the system and the reservoir and, since the whole system is at thermal equilibrium, T is the same as well. Thus the energy lost (or gained) by the system is gained (or lost) by the reservoir (by conservation of energy) and likewise for the volume, so $dU_R = -dU$ and $dV_R = -dV$. Therefore

$$(0.5) \quad dS_R = -\frac{1}{T}dU - \frac{P}{T}dV$$

$$(0.6) \quad dS_{total} = dS - \frac{1}{T}dU - \frac{P}{T}dV$$

$$(0.7) \quad = -\frac{1}{T}(dU - T dS + P dV)$$

$$(0.8) \quad = -\frac{1}{T}dG$$

Note that these results have expressed the *total* entropy change of the system + reservoir in terms of the state variables of the system alone.

This derivation seems quite dodgy to me, since $dU_R = -dU$ and $dV_R = -dV$ that $dS = -dS_R$ and therefore $dS_{total} = dG = 0$. A derivation that makes more sense (to me, anyway) goes like this. Rather than consider differentials, we'll consider the *actual* entropies and energies of the system and reservoir. Then the entropy of the universe is now

$$(0.9) \quad S_{total} = S + S_R$$

At equilibrium, S_{total} must be a maximum, from the second law. The energies obey the relation

$$(0.10) \quad U_{total} = U + U_R$$

And the volumes:

$$(0.11) \quad V_{total} = V + V_R$$

Taking the particle numbers N and N_R to be constants, the entropy of the reservoir is, for constant pressure:

$$(0.12) \quad S_R = \frac{H_R}{T}$$

$$(0.13) \quad = \frac{U_R}{T} + \frac{PV_R}{T}$$

$$(0.14) \quad = \frac{U_{total} - U}{T} + \frac{P}{T}(V_{total} - V)$$

The total entropy is then

$$(0.15) \quad S_{total} = S - \frac{1}{T}(U + PV) + \frac{1}{T}(U_{total} + PV_{total})$$

The last term is a constant, so if we want to maximize S_{total} , we need maximize only the first two terms on the RHS. That is

$$(0.16) \quad \max[S_{total}] = \frac{1}{T} \max[TS - U - PV] + \frac{1}{T} (U_{total} + PV_{total})$$

Since $G = U - TS + PV$, this is equivalent to

$$(0.17) \quad \frac{1}{T} \max[TS - U - PV] = -\frac{\min[G]}{T}$$

In other words, for a system at constant number, temperature and pressure, maximizing the total entropy of the universe requires minimizing G .

A similar analysis at constant number, temperature and volume results in minimizing $F = U - TS$, since in that case the second term in 0.13 becomes a constant and we must maximize $TS - U = -F$ instead of $TS - U - PV$.

To minimize F , we must reduce U and/or increase S . For example, if we drop a brick onto the ground from some height, then as it is falling, the brick's energy (potential + kinetic, neglecting air resistance) remains constant, but when it hits the ground (ground = reservoir), its kinetic energy is reduced to zero while its potential energy remains constant at the value it has at ground level. From this point of view, the brick has certainly lost energy, but the kinetic energy just gets redistributed into thermal motion of the molecules that make up the brick and the patch of ground where the brick landed. Thus an amount of energy dU is transmitted from the brick to the reservoir.

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