

## T-S1. Ideal Gas Transformations

Transformation	$P_f$	$V_f$	$T_f$	$\Delta U$	$Q$	$W$	$\Delta S$
<b>Isobaric</b>	$P_0$	$V_f$	$\frac{V_f}{V_0} T_0$	$\frac{d}{2} P_0 (V_f - V_0)$	$\frac{d+2}{2} P_0 (V_f - V_0)$	$P_0 (V_f - V_0)$	$\frac{d+2}{2} Nk \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_0}\right)$
<b>Isochoric</b>	$P_f$	$V_0$	$\frac{P_f}{P_0} T_0$	$\frac{d}{2} V_0 (P_f - P_0)$	$\frac{d}{2} V_0 (P_f - P_0)$	0	$\frac{d}{2} Nk \ln\left(\frac{P_f}{P_0}\right)$
<b>Isothermal</b>	$\frac{V_0}{V_f} P_0$	$V_f$	$T_0$	0	$P_0 V_0 \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_0}\right)$	$P_0 V_0 \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_0}\right)$	$Nk \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_0}\right)$
<b>Adiabatic</b>	$\left(\frac{T_f}{T_0}\right)^{d+2/2} P_0$	$\left(\frac{T_0}{T_f}\right)^{d/2} V_0$	$T_f$	$\frac{d}{2} Nk (T_f - T_0)$	0	$-\frac{d}{2} Nk (T_f - T_0)$	0

Formulas Used:

$$\gamma = \frac{d+2}{d} \quad PV = NkT \quad PV^\gamma = \text{const. (for adiabatic transformations)}$$

$$\Delta U = Q - W \quad U = \frac{d}{2} NkT \quad W = \int PdV$$

$$\Delta S = \int \frac{dQ}{T} \quad (\text{for reversible transformations})$$