

THERMODYNAMICS OF BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS



THERMODYNAMICS CONCEPT

Thermodynamics – is a brunch of physics which studies energy, its transfer from one place to another and its transformation from one form to another

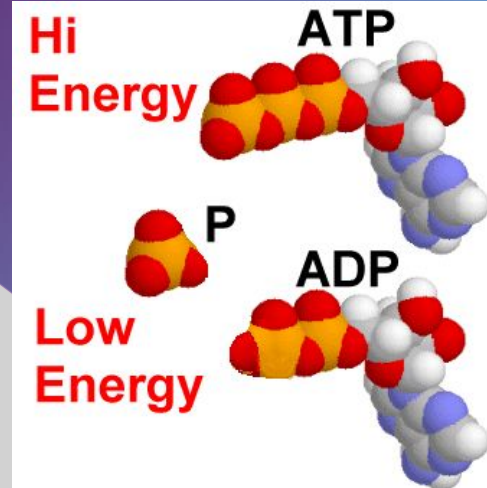
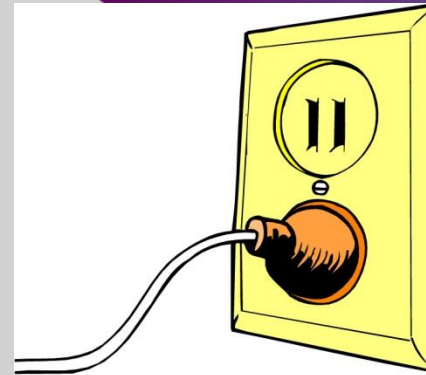
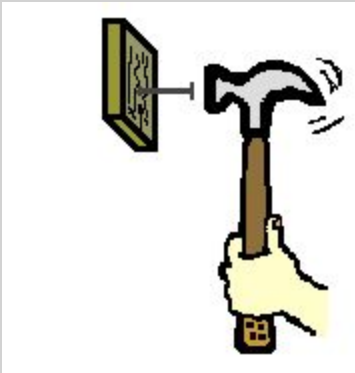
ENERGY

mechanical

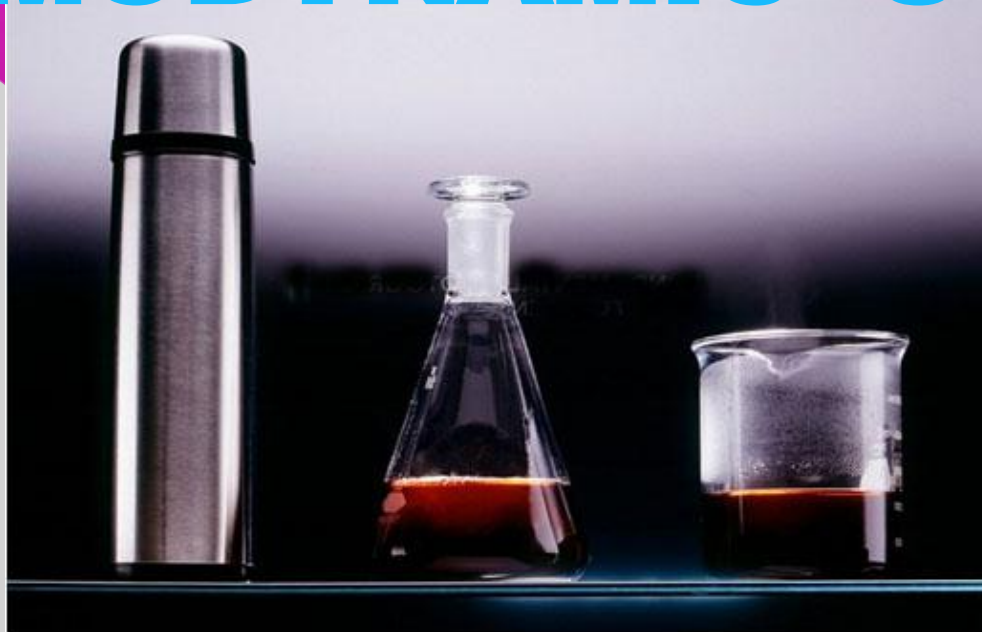
thermal

electric

chemical



THERMODYNAMIC SYSTEM



energy



**Isolated
system**



matter

energy



**closed
system**



matter

energy



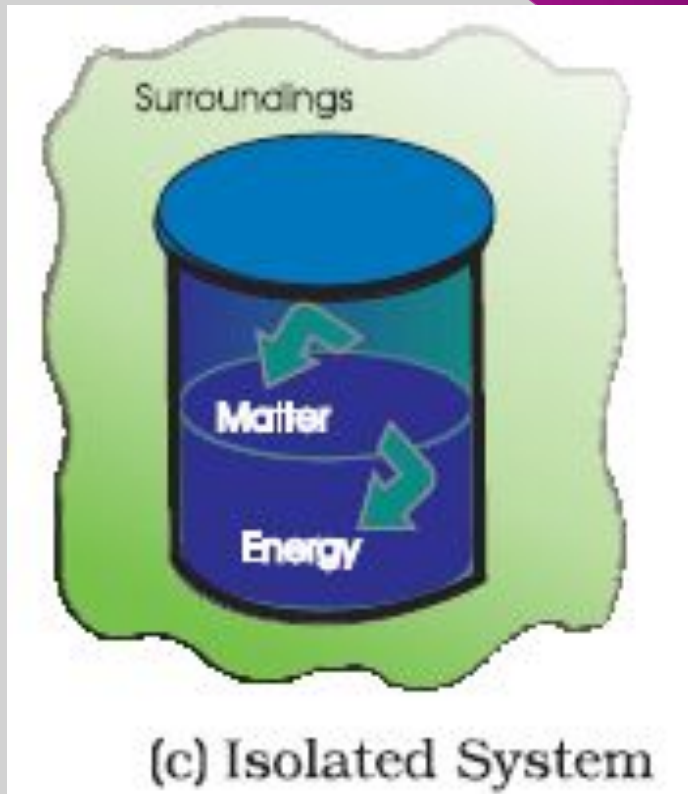
**open
system**



matter

ISOLATED SYSTEM

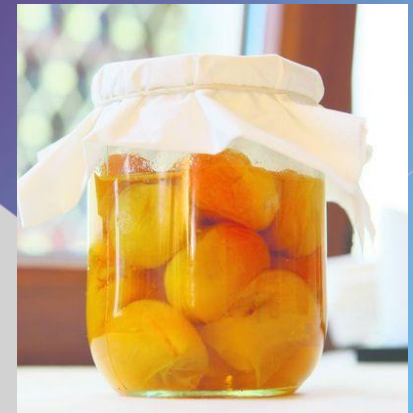
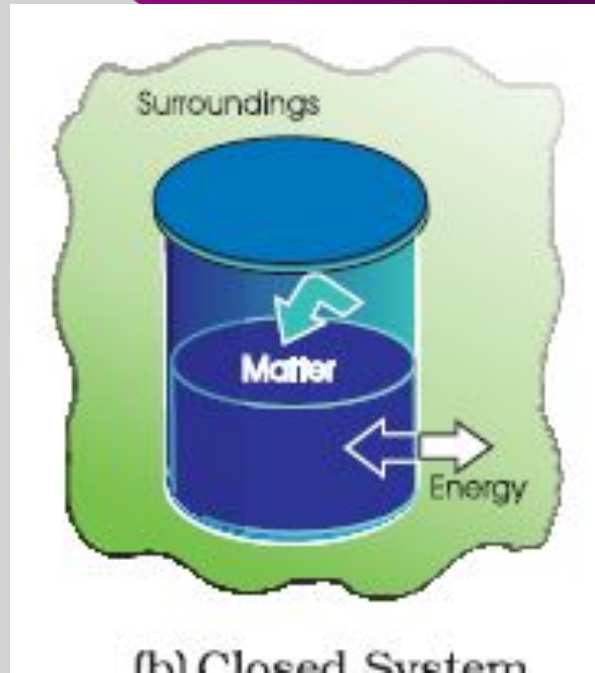
This system doesn't exchange energy or matter with the surroundings.



Universe is considered to be an isolated system

CLOSED SYSTEM

A system, that doesn't exchange matter but exchanges energy with the surroundings.

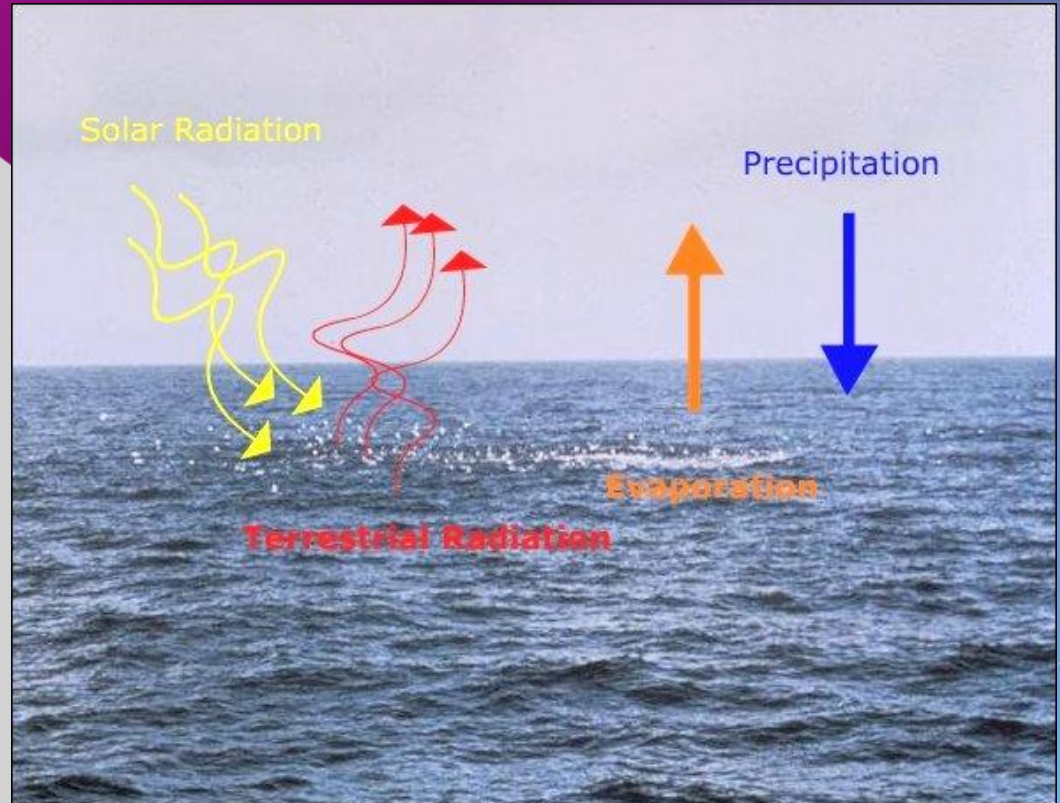
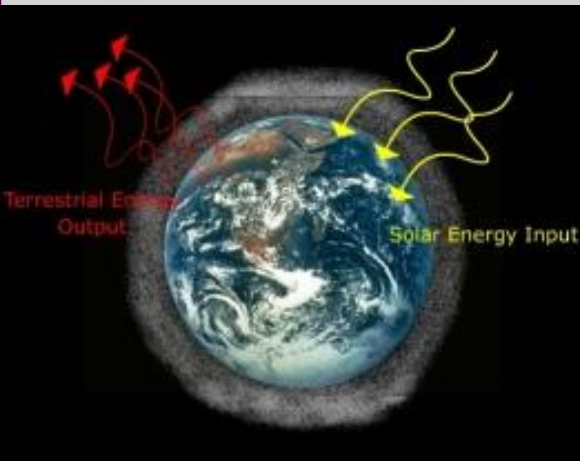




OPENED SYSTEM

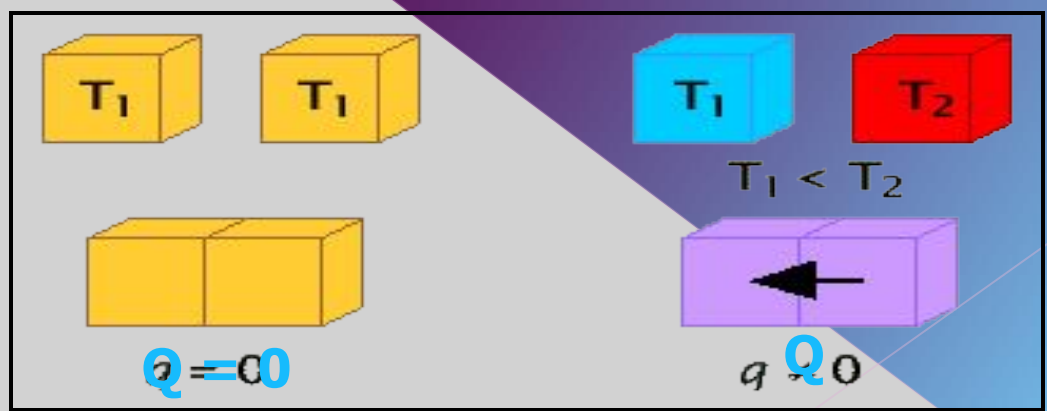
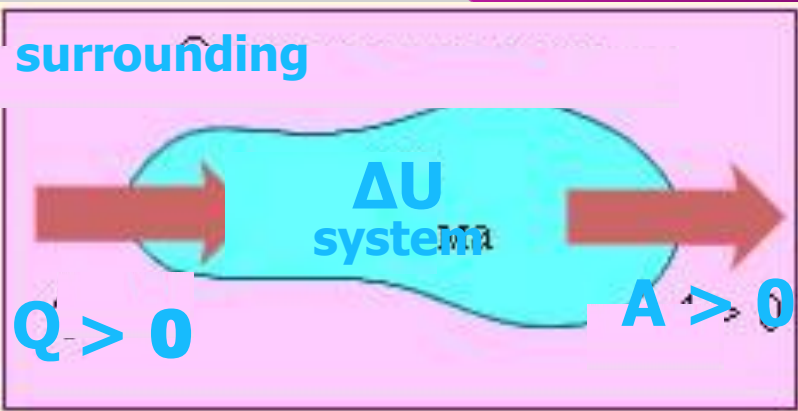


A system, that exchanges both matter and energy with surroundings.



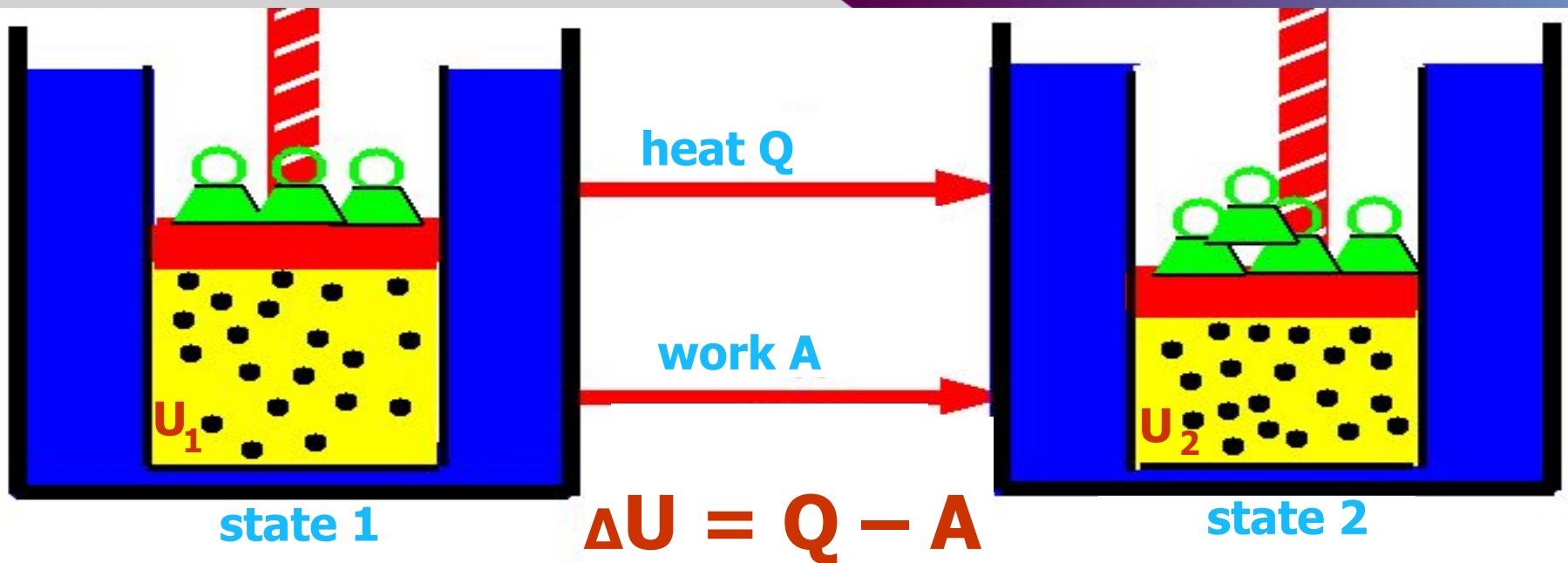
All living organisms are opened systems.

WORK & HEAT EXCHANGE

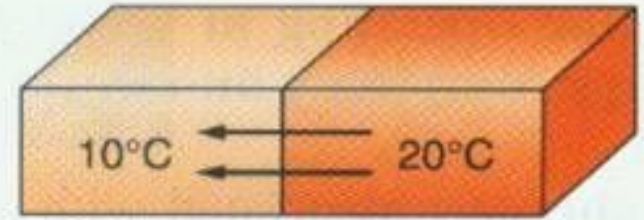


THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

$$\Delta U = Q - A.$$



THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS



Heat flow direction

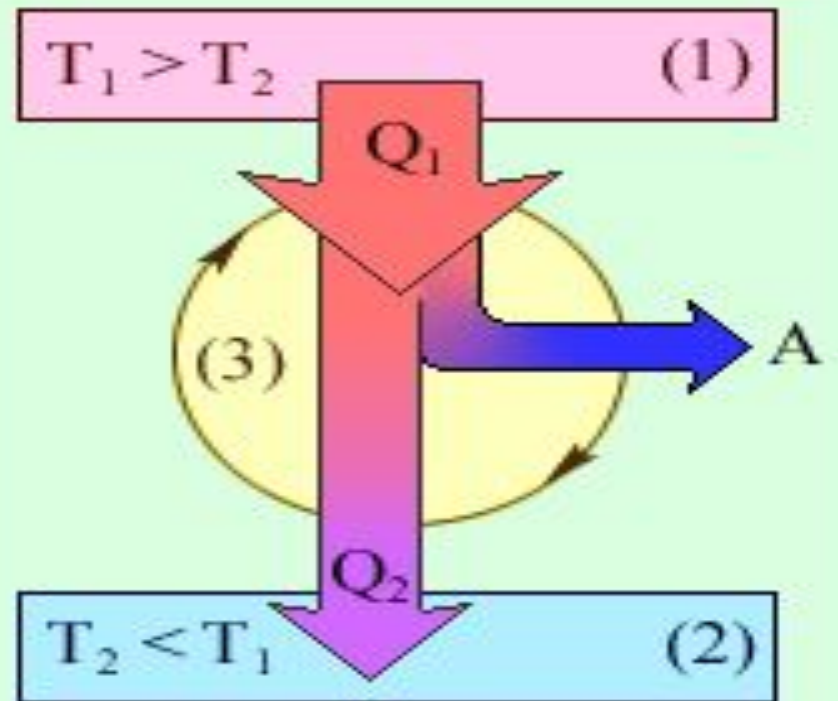
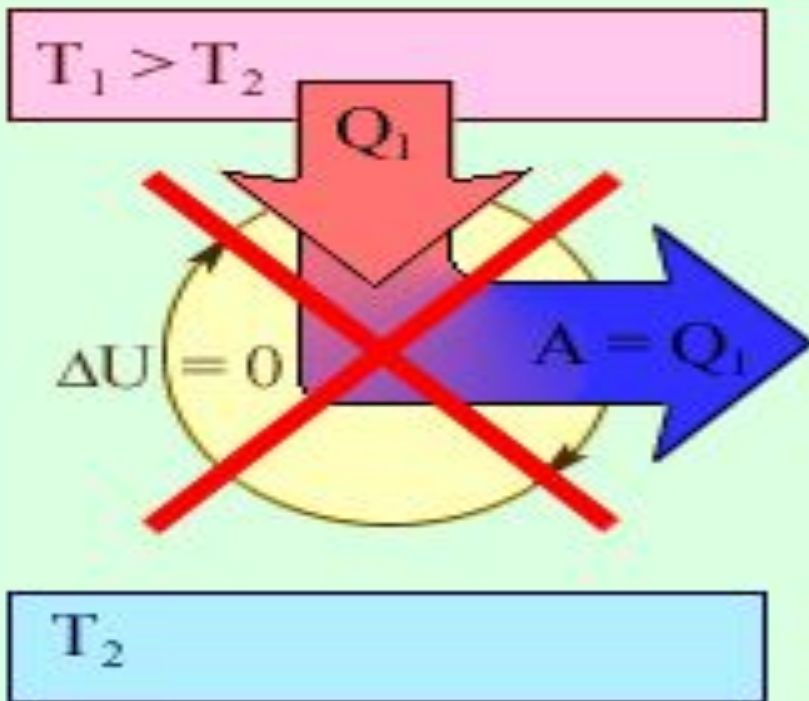


Heat equilibrium

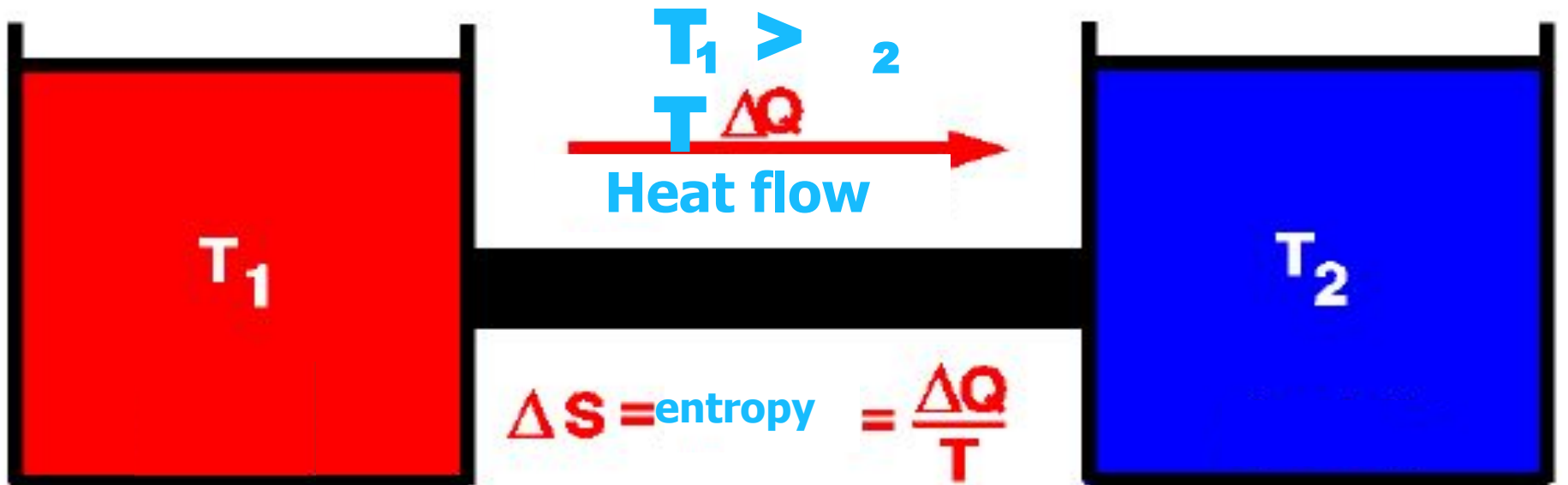


Impossible heat flow direction

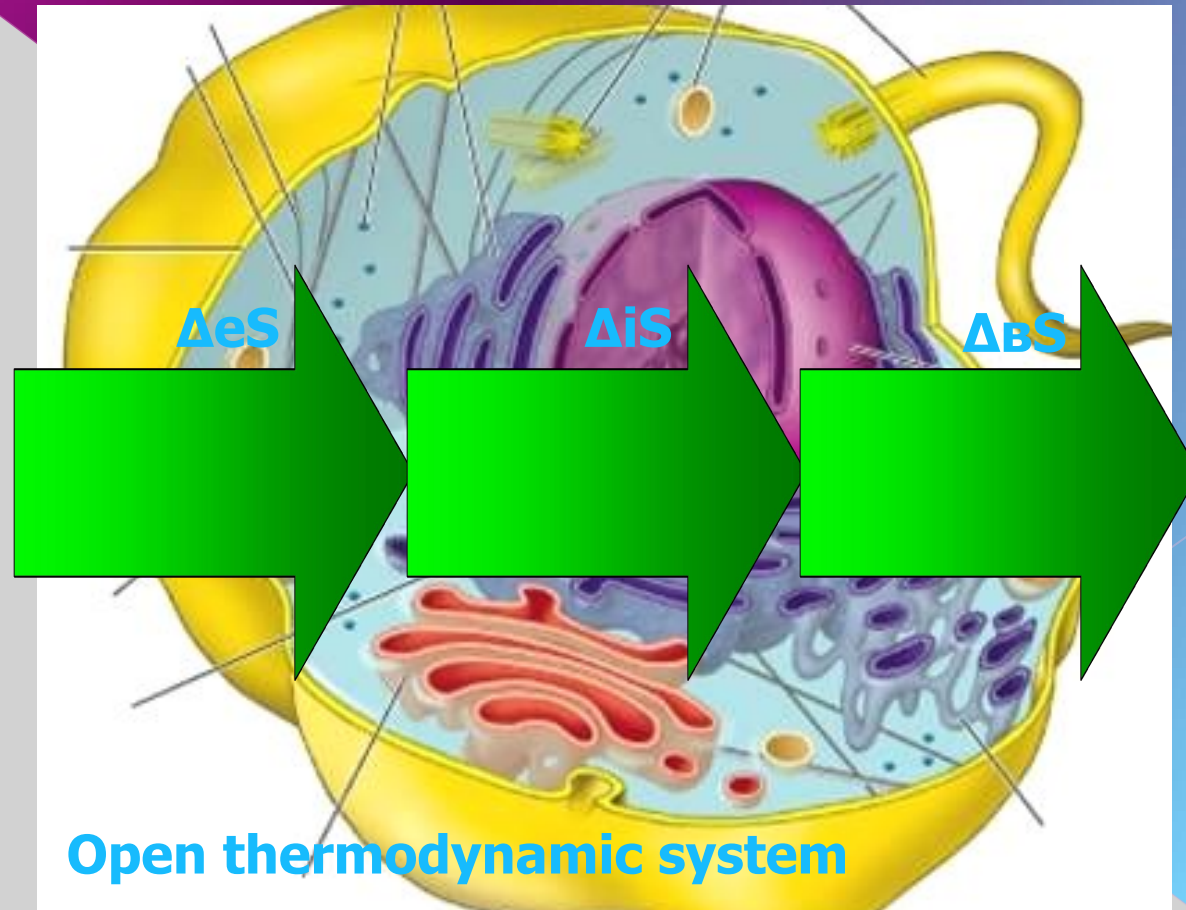
IRREVERSIBILITY OF THERMAL PROCESSES



ENTROPY



Prigogine state

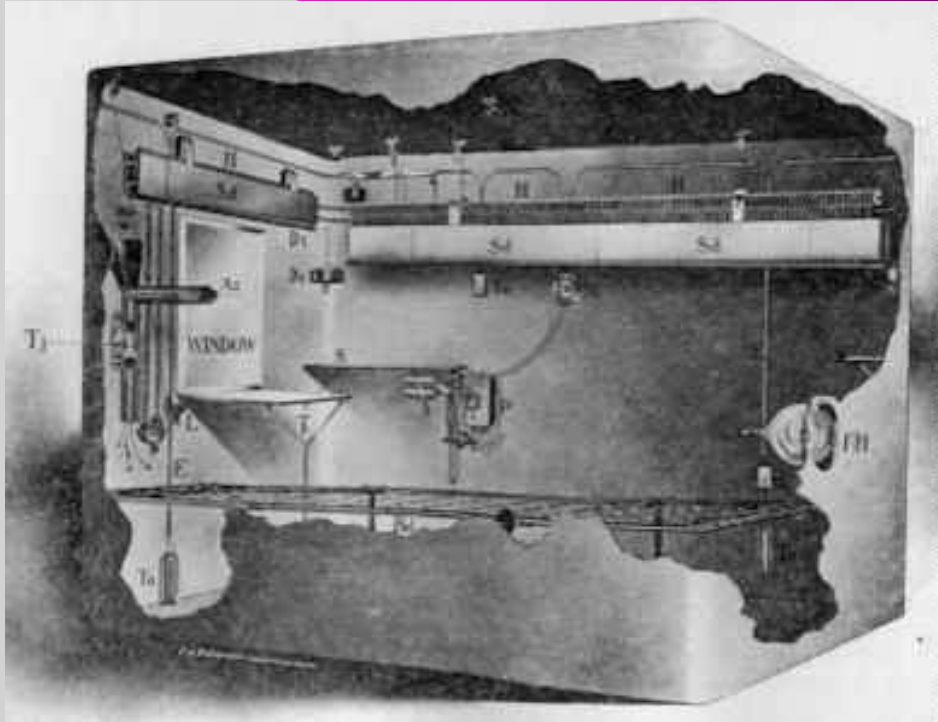


BIOCALORYMETRY

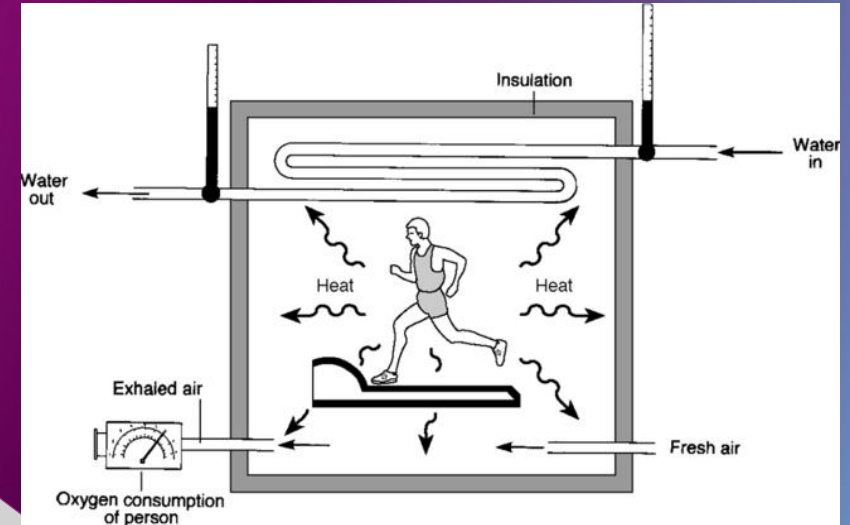
Biocalorymetry – is a measurement of the energetics of biological processes such as biochemical reactions, association of ligands to biological macromolecules, folding of proteins into their native conformations, phase transitions in biomembranes, and enzymatic reactions, among others.



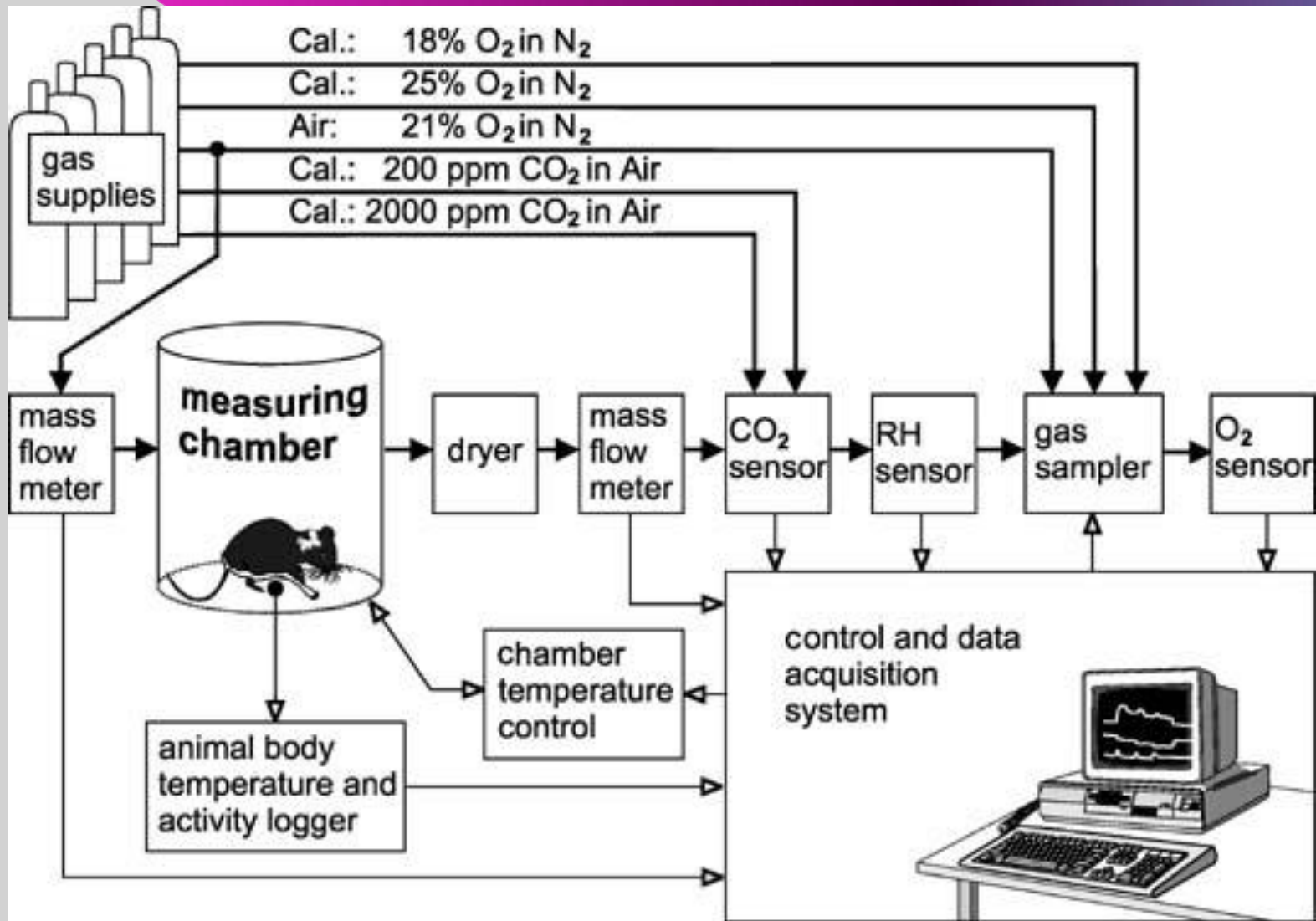
DIRECT BIOCALORYMETRY



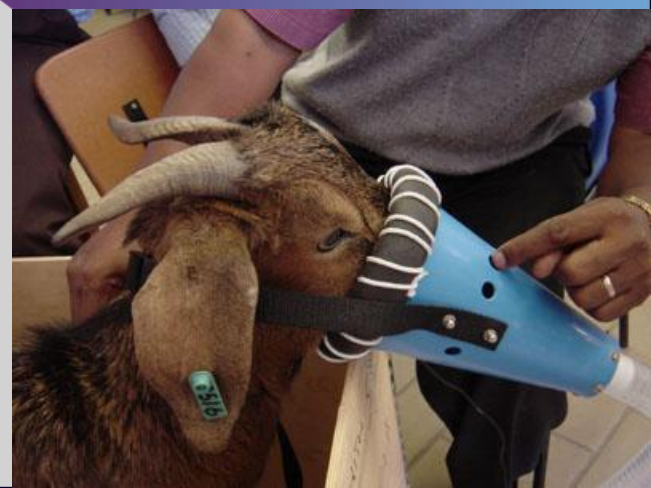
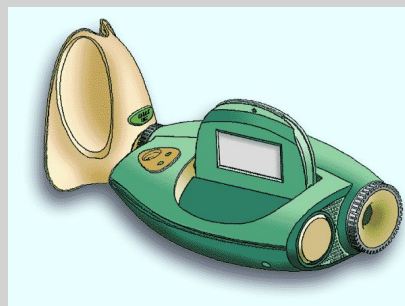
Inside the Atwater-Benedict human calorimeter.



DIRECT BIOCALORYMETRY



INDIRECT BIOCALORYMETRY



CALORIMETER

CRYOMEDICINE



CRYOSAUNA

