

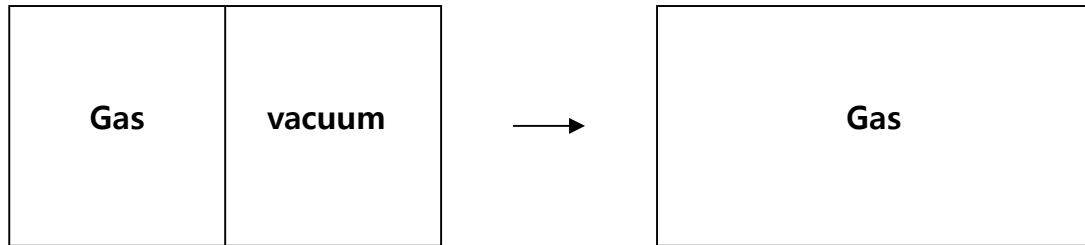
AMSE205 Thermodynamics I

due date: Oct. 05, 2021

Problem Set #1

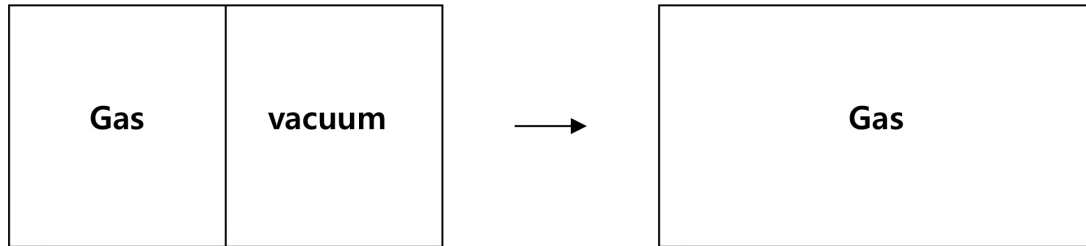
Prof. Byeong-Joo Lee
calphad@postech.ac.kr
Room 1- 311

1. 왼쪽 그림과 같이 한쪽 box에 갇혀있던 ideal gas 입자들은 칸막이를 제거할 경우 진공 영역으로 퍼져 나가 통합된 전체 box 내에서 균일하게 분포를 하게 된다. 각 gas 입자들은 칸막이가 제거된 순간 옆에 빈 공간이 있으며 그리로 퍼져 나가야 할 운명이라는 것을 미리 알고 있었을까? (퍼져 나가야 할 어떤 force 같은 것을 느끼게 되는 걸까?) 이 문제에 대한 견해를 밝히시오.



2. 높은 산에 올라가 냄비에 밥을 지으면 3층밥이 되는 경우가 많다. 그 이유를, H_2O 의 P-T diagram을 이용하여, 물이 끓는다는 것의 의미와 함께 과학적으로 설명하시오. 또한 3층밥이 지어지는 것을 피하기 위한 대안을 제시하시오.
3. An ideal gas at 300 K has a volume of 15 liters at a pressure of 15 atm. Calculate (1) the final volume of the system, (2) the work done by the system, (3) the heat entering or leaving the system, (4) the change in the internal energy, and (5) the change in the enthalpy when the gas undergoes
- A reversible isothermal expansion to a pressure of 10 atm
 - A reversible adiabatic expansion to a pressure of 10 atm
- The constant volume molar heat capacity of the gas, c_v , has the value 1.5 R.
4. One mole of a monatomic ideal gas, in the initial state $T = 273$ K, $P = 1$ atm, is subjected to the following three processes, each of which is conducted reversibly:
- A doubling of its volume at constant pressure
 - Then a doubling of its pressure at constant volume
 - Then a return to the initial state along the path $P = 6.643 \times 10^{-4} V^2 + 0.6667$.
- Calculate the heat and work effects which occur during each of the three processes.

1. 왼쪽 그림과 같이 한쪽 box에 갇혀있던 ideal gas 입자들은 칸막이를 제거할 경우 진공 영역으로 퍼져 나가 통합된 전체 box 내에서 균일하게 분포를 하게 된다. 각 gas 입자들은 칸막이가 제거된 순간 옆에 빈 공간이 있으며 그리로 퍼져 나가야 할 운명이라는 것을 미리 알고 있었을까? (퍼져 나가야 할 어떤 force 같은 것을 느끼게 되는 걸까?) 이 문제에 대한 견해를 밝히시오.



조기 칸이 나뉜 box의 한쪽에 갇혀있는 gas 입자들은 가만히 공간 내에 머물러 있는 것이 아니라, Kinetic Theory of Gases를 기반으로 움직임을 각각의 입자가 $E_k = \frac{3}{2}kT$ 로 운동하며 서로 충돌하고 벽에 박기를 반복하고 있을 것이다. 이때 칸막이를 제거하는 순간에도 충돌을 반복하면서 Vacuum 영역으로 운동할 것이며, 입자들이 원래 vacuum이었던 영역의 벽에 충돌하기를 반복하다 보면 전체 box 내에 균일하게 입자가 분포되고 equilibrium 상태에 도달할 것이다. 즉, 입자간, 그리고 입자와 벽 간의 충돌이 입자가 vacuum 영역으로 이동할 수 있게 하는 force를 제공한다고 생각한다.

3. An ideal gas at 300 K has a volume of 15 liters at a pressure of 15 atm. Calculate (1) the final volume of the system, (2) the work done by the system, (3) the heat entering or leaving the system, (4) the change in the internal energy, and (5) the change in the enthalpy when the gas undergoes

a. A reversible isothermal expansion to a pressure of 10 atm P_2

b. A reversible adiabatic expansion to a pressure of 10 atm P_2

The constant volume molar heat capacity of the gas, c_v , has the value $1.5 R$.

$$T_1 = 300 \text{ K} \quad , \quad V_1 = 15 \text{ L} \quad , \quad P_1 = 15 \text{ atm}$$

$$\overrightarrow{PV=nRT} \quad n = \frac{P_1 V_1}{R T_1} = \frac{15 \text{ L} \cdot 15 \text{ atm}}{(0.08206 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L} / \text{mol} \cdot \text{K}) 300 \text{ K}} = 9.14 \text{ mol}$$

a) Isothermal (Constant T : $T_1 = T_2 = T$)

$$V_2 = \frac{nRT}{P_2} = \frac{(9.14)(0.08206)(300)}{10} = 22.5 \text{ L} \quad (\text{평행상 단위 선택})$$

$$W = \int P dV = \int \frac{nRT}{V} dV = nRT \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right) = (9.14) (8.314) (300) \ln \left(\frac{22.5}{15} \right) \\ = 9243 \text{ J}$$

In reversible Isothermal process, $\Delta U = 0$, $\Delta H = 0$

$$\text{So. } q = w = 9243 \text{ J}$$

- 1) $V_2 = 22.5 \text{ L}$
- 2) $w = 9243 \text{ J}$
- 3) $q = 9243 \text{ J}$
- 4) $\Delta U = 0$
- 5) $\Delta H = 0$

b) adiabatic ($q = 0$)

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} C_v = 1.5R = \frac{3}{2}R \\ C_p = R + C_v = R + \frac{3}{2}R = \frac{5}{2}R \\ \rightarrow \gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{5}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$P_1 V_1^\gamma = P_2 V_2^\gamma$$

$$\leadsto V_2 = \left(\frac{P_1 V_1^\gamma}{P_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} = \left(\frac{15 \cdot 15^{\frac{5}{3}}}{10} \right)^{\frac{3}{5}} = 19.1 \text{ L}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{nR} = \frac{(10 \text{ atm}) \cdot (19.1 \text{ L})}{(9.14 \text{ mol}) \cdot (0.08206 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L} / \text{mol} \cdot \text{K})} = 255 \text{ K}$$

$$W = \int P dV = \int \frac{nRT}{V} dV$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{In Adiabatic}) &= - \int n C_V dT = - n C_V (T_2 - T_1) = - n \left(\frac{3}{2} R \right) (T_2 - T_1) \\ &= - (9.14) \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot 8.314 \cdot (255 - 300) \\ &= 5129 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta U = q - W = -W = -5129 \text{ J}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H &= \int n C_P dT = n C_P (T_2 - T_1) \\ &= (9.14) \left(\frac{5}{2} \right) \cdot (8.314) (255 - 300) \\ &= -8548 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

- 1) $V_2 = 19.1 \text{ L}$
- 2) $W = 5129 \text{ J}$
- 3) $q = 0$
- 4) $\Delta U = -5129 \text{ J}$
- 5) $\Delta H = -8548 \text{ J}$

4. One mole of a monatomic ideal gas, in the initial state $T = 273 \text{ K}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$, is subjected to the following three processes, each of which is conducted reversibly:
- A doubling of its volume at constant pressure
 - Then a doubling of its pressure at constant volume
 - Then a return to the initial state along the path $P = 6.643 \times 10^{-4} V^2 + 0.6667$.
- Calculate the heat and work effects which occur during each of the three processes.

q w ?

$$T_i = 273 \text{ K} \quad , \quad P_i = 1 \text{ atm} \quad , \quad n = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\xrightarrow{PV=nRT} V_i = \frac{nRT_i}{P_i} = \frac{1 \cdot (0.08206) \cdot 273}{1} = 22.4 \text{ L}$$

$$a) \begin{cases} P_i = P_a = P \\ V_a = 2V_i = 44.8 \text{ L} \end{cases}$$

$$T_a = \frac{PV_a}{nR} = \frac{1 \cdot 44.8}{1 \cdot 0.08206} = 546 \text{ K}$$

$$q = \int nC_p dT = nC_p(T_a - T_i) = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)R(546 - 273) \\ = 5674 \text{ J}$$

$$w = \int P dV = P(V_a - V_i) = 1(44.8 - 22.4) = 22.4 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L} \\ = (22.4) \cdot (101.325) \text{ J} \\ = 2270 \text{ J}$$

$$q = 5674 \text{ J} \quad (\Delta U_a = 5674 - 2270 = 3404 \text{ J}) \\ w = 2270 \text{ J}$$

$$b) \begin{cases} V_b = V_a = V = 44.8 \text{ L} \\ P_b = 2P_a = 2 \text{ atm} \end{cases}$$

$$T_b = \frac{P_b V}{nR} = \frac{2 \cdot 44.8}{1 \cdot 0.08206} = 1091 \text{ K}$$

$$q = \int nC_v dT = n\left(\frac{3}{2}R\right) \cdot (T_b - T_a) = 1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot (8.314)(1091 - 546) \\ = 6797 \text{ J}$$

$$w = \int P dV = 0 \quad (\because \text{Constant Vol})$$

$$q = 6796 \text{ J} \quad (\Delta U_b = 6796 \text{ J}) \\ w = 0$$

$$c) P_c = 1 \text{ atm}, \quad V_c = 22.4 \text{ l}, \quad T_c = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int P dV = \int (6.643 \times 10^{-4} V^2 + 0.6667) dV \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 6.643 \cdot 10^{-4} (V_c - V_b)^3 + 0.6667 (V_c - V_b) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 6.643 \cdot 10^{-4} (22.4 - 44.8)^3 + 0.6667 (22.4 - 44.8) \\ &= -17.4 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{l} \\ &= -(17.4) \cdot (101.325) \text{ J} \\ &= -1763 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

Initial state ~~중간~~ $\Delta U = 0$

$$\Delta U = 0 = \Delta U_a + \Delta U_b + \Delta U_c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \Delta U_c &= -(\Delta U_a + \Delta U_b) \\ &= -(3404 + 6796) \\ &= -10200 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$q = \Delta U + W = (-10200) + (-1763) = -11963 \text{ J}$$

$$q = -11963 \text{ J}$$

$$W = -1763 \text{ J}$$