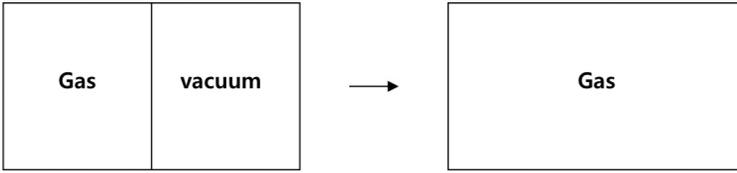


1. 왼쪽 그림과 같이 한쪽 box에 갇혀있던 ideal gas 입자들은 칸막이를 제거할 경우 진공 영역으로 퍼져 나가 통합된 전체 box 내에서 균일하게 분포를 하게 된다. 각 gas 입자들은 칸막이가 제거된 순간 옆에 빈 공간이 있으며 그리로 퍼져 나가야 할 운명이라는 것을 미리 알고 있었을까? (퍼져 나가야 할 어떤 force 같은 것을 느끼게 되는 걸까?) 이 문제에 대한 견해를 밝히시오.

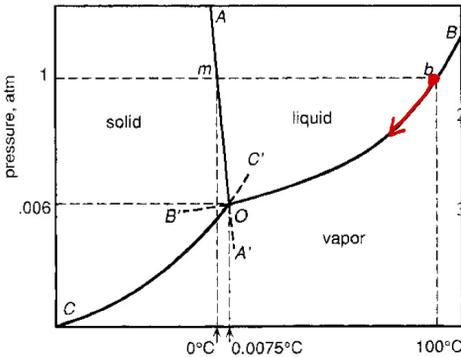


Ans) 칸막이를 제거함과 동시에 기체가 위치할 수 있는 공간이 늘어났다.

그리고 확률적으로 기체가 한쪽에 모여 있는 것보다 균일하게 퍼져있는 것이 높다.

따라서 기체는 안정해지기 위해 엔트로피가 증가하는 방향으로 자발적으로 움직이게 되고 이는 곧 기체가 퍼져나갈 force를 느끼는 것과 동치이다.

2. 높은 산에 올라가 냄비에 밥을 지으면 3층밥이 되는 경우가 많다. 그 이유를, H<sub>2</sub>O의 P-T diagram을 이용하여, 물이 끓는다는 것의 의미와 함께 과학적으로 설명하시오. 또한 3층밥이 지어지는 것을 피하기 위한 대안을 제시하시오.



Ans) phase diagram에 따라 높은 산에 오르면 기압이 낮아져 liquid가 vapor로 바뀌는, 즉 물이 끓는 point도 낮아진다.  
 따라서 밥이 익기 전에 물이 끓어 물의 양이 줄고, 아랫 부분은 타고 중반 부분은 익고 윗 부분은 익지 않은 3층밥이 만들어지게 된다.

∴ 이를 해결하기 위해 압력밥솥을 이용하여 물이 100°C 에서 끓을 수 있는 pressure로 유지시켜준다.

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.

3-(a). Isothermal process  $\Delta T = 0$ ,  $\Delta U = 0$

$$(1) - PV = \text{Constant} \quad (15 \text{ atm}) \times (15 \text{ liters}) = (10 \text{ atm}) \times V_f, \quad V_f = 22.5 \text{ L}$$

Ans) 22.5 L

$$(2) - w = \int P dV = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{nRT}{V} dV = nRT \ln V \Big|_{V_i}^{V_f} = nRT \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$$

$$\text{Ideal gas law } n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{(15 \text{ atm})(15 \text{ L})}{(300 \text{ K})(0.082 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L}/\text{mol} \cdot \text{K})} = 9.14 \text{ mol},$$

$$w = (9.14 \text{ mol})(8.314 \text{ J}/\text{mol} \cdot \text{K})(300 \text{ K}) \ln \frac{22.5}{15} = 9243 \text{ J}$$

Ans) 9253 J

$$(3) - \Delta U = q - w = 0, \quad \therefore q = w, \quad q = 9243 \text{ J}$$

Ans) 9253 J

$$(4) - \Delta U = 0 \quad \therefore \Delta T = 0$$

Ans)  $\Delta U = 0$

$$(5) - \Delta H = n c_p \Delta T = 0 \quad \therefore \Delta T = 0$$

Ans)  $\Delta H = 0$

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.

3-(b). Adiabatic process of  $\text{O}_2$   $PV^\gamma = \text{Constant}$ ,  $\gamma = \frac{2.5R}{1.5R} = \frac{5}{3}$

$$(1). (15 \text{ atm})(15 \text{ L})^{\frac{5}{3}} = (10 \text{ atm}) V_f^{\frac{5}{3}}, \therefore V_f = 19.1 \text{ L}$$

Ans)  $V_f = 19.1 \text{ L}$

$$(2). \Delta U = q - w, q = 0, \therefore w = -\Delta U = -n c_v \Delta T$$

$$T_1 V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_2^{\gamma-1}, (300 \text{ K})(15 \text{ L})^{\frac{2}{3}} = T_f \times (19.1 \text{ L})^{\frac{2}{3}}, T_f = 255 \text{ K}$$

$$\therefore w = -(9.14 \text{ mol})(1.5 \times 8.314 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K})(255 \text{ K} - 300 \text{ K}) = 5129 \text{ J}$$

Ans) 5129 J

$$(3). q = 0. \therefore \text{Adiabatic process}$$

Ans)  $q = 0$

$$(4). \Delta U = -w \quad \therefore q = 0, \therefore \Delta U = -5129 \text{ J}$$

Ans)  $\Delta U = -5129 \text{ J}$

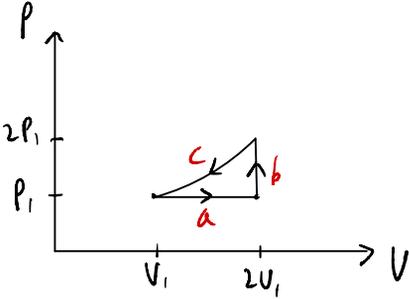
$$(5). \Delta H = q_p = n c_p \Delta T, \therefore \Delta H = (9.14 \text{ mol})(2.5 \times 8.314 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K})(255 \text{ K} - 300 \text{ K}) = -8549 \text{ J}$$

Ans)  $\Delta H = -8549 \text{ J}$

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.



$$\begin{aligned} W_a &= 2210 \text{ J} & Q_a &= 5675 \text{ J} \\ W_b &= 0 & Q_b &= 6809 \text{ J} \\ \text{Ans) } W_c &= -3218 \text{ J} & Q_c &= -13492 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$W_a = P \Delta V = P V_1, \text{ by ideal gas law, } (1 \text{ atm}) V_1 = (1 \text{ mol})(0.082 \text{ atm}\cdot\text{L}/\text{mol}\cdot\text{K})(273 \text{ K})$$

$$\therefore V_1 = 22.4 \text{ L}, \quad W_a = (22.4 \text{ L})(1 \text{ atm})(101.325 \text{ J}/\text{atm}\cdot\text{L}) = 2210 \text{ J}$$

$$W_b = 0 \quad (\because \text{constant volume})$$

$$W_c = \int P dV = \int_{44.8}^{22.4} (6.643 \times 10^{-4} V^2 + 0.6667) dV \times (101.325 \text{ J}/\text{atm}\cdot\text{L}) = -3218 \text{ J}$$

$$\therefore W_{\text{tot}} = -1008 \text{ J}$$

$$Q_a = \Delta U + W_a = n C_v \Delta T + W_a, \text{ by ideal gas law, } T_2 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{nR} = \frac{(1 \text{ atm})(44.8 \text{ L})}{(1 \text{ mol})(0.082 \text{ atm}\cdot\text{L}/\text{mol}\cdot\text{K})}$$

$$= 546 \text{ K}, \text{ in monatomic ideal gas, } C_v = 1.5R$$

$$\therefore Q_a = 1.5(8.314 \text{ J}/\text{mol}\cdot\text{K})(546 \text{ K} - 273 \text{ K})(1 \text{ mol}) + 2210 \text{ J} = 5675 \text{ J}$$

$$Q_b = \Delta U + W_b = n C_v \Delta T + 0, \quad T_3 = 1092 \text{ K} \text{ by ideal gas law}$$

$$\therefore Q_b = (1 \text{ mol})(1.5 \times 8.314 \text{ J}/\text{mol}\cdot\text{K})(1092 \text{ K} - 546 \text{ K}) = 6809 \text{ J}$$

$$Q_c = \Delta U + W_c = n C_v \Delta T + W_c = (1 \text{ mol})(1.5 \times 8.314 \text{ J}/\text{mol}\cdot\text{K})(273 \text{ K} - 1092 \text{ K}) - 3218 \text{ J}$$

$$= -13492 \text{ J}, \quad \therefore Q_{\text{tot}} = -1008 \text{ J}$$