

hw

0123

- 2.1** An monatomic ideal gas at 300 K has a volume of 15 liters at a pressure of 15 atm. Calculate
- The final volume of the system
  - The work done by the system
  - The heat entering or leaving the system
  - The change in the internal energy
  - 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  $1.5 R$ .

at initial state,

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

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} \rightarrow n = 9.14 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{for } P_2 = 10$$

I. isothermal expansion  $\rightarrow T = \text{const.}$

$$(a) P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2 \rightarrow V_2 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2} = 22.5$$

$$(b) \Delta T = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U = 0$$

$$\therefore q = w = \int_1^2 P dV = \int_1^2 \frac{nRT}{V} dV = nRT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$= 9243.9 \text{ J}$$

$$(c) q = w = 9243.9 \text{ J}$$

$$(d) \Delta T = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U = 0$$

$$(e) \Delta T = 0 \rightarrow \Delta H = 0$$

II. adiabatic expansion  $\rightarrow q = 0$

$$(a) (P_1 V_1^\gamma) = (P_2 V_2^\gamma) \rightarrow V_2 = \left( \frac{P_1 V_1^\gamma}{P_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}, \gamma = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$= 19.15 \text{ L}$$

$$(b) T = \frac{PV}{nR} = 225 \text{ K}$$

$$\rightarrow w = -n C_v \Delta T$$

$$= -9.14 \times 1.5 \times (225 - 300) = 5130$$

$$(c) q = 0, \text{ adiabatic}$$

$$(d) q = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U = w \rightarrow \Delta U = 5130$$

$$(e) \Delta H = n C_p \Delta T, \quad (C_p = \frac{5}{2} \times 8.3144)$$

$$= -8549$$

**2.3** The initial state of a quantity of monatomic ideal gas is  $P = 1$  atm,  $V = 1$  liter, and  $T = 373$  K. The gas is isothermally expanded to a volume of 2 liters and is then cooled at constant pressure to the volume  $V$ . This volume is such that a reversible adiabatic compression to a pressure of 1 atm returns the system to its initial state. All of the changes of state are conducted reversibly. Calculate the value of  $V$  and the total work done on or by the gas.

let  $P_1 = 1$ ,  $V_1 = 1$ ,  $T_1 = 373$  ... state 1

$$n_1 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{RT_1} = 0.0327 \text{ mol.}$$

isothermal ... state 2.

$$V_2 = 2 = 2V_1, \quad T = \text{const}$$

$$\rightarrow P_2 = \frac{1}{2}P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ atm}$$

const pressure ... state 3

$$\gamma = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$P_1 V_1^\gamma = P_3 V_3^\gamma$$

$$\rightarrow V_3 = 1.57 \text{ L.}$$

$$T_3 = \frac{P_3 V_3}{nR} = 292 \text{ K}$$

$$\therefore W_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_1^2 p dv = nRT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 70.3 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{2 \rightarrow 3} = P \Delta V = -24.5 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{3 \rightarrow 1} = -\Delta U = -nC_V \Delta T = 34.1$$

$$\therefore W_{\text{total}} = W_{1 \rightarrow 2} + W_{2 \rightarrow 3} + W_{3 \rightarrow 1} = 40.9 \text{ J}$$

**2.5** One mole of  $N_2$  gas is contained at 273 K and a pressure of 1 atm. The addition of 3000 J of heat to the gas at constant pressure causes 832 J of work to be done during the expansion. Calculate

- The final state of the gas
- The values of  $\Delta U$  and  $\Delta H$  for the change of state
- The values of  $c_v$  and  $c_p$  for  $N_2$

Assume that nitrogen behaves as an ideal gas, and that the change of state is conducted reversibly.

(a)  $P_1 = 1$  ,  $T_1 = 273$  ,  $n = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow V_1 = 22.4 \text{ L}$  (  $0^\circ\text{C}$  1 mol 1 atm, 1 mol 1 atm 1 L )

$$W = P \Delta V = 832 \text{ J}$$

$$= 8.21 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 (V_2 - 22.4) = 8.21$$

$$\therefore V_2 = 30.61 \text{ L}$$

$$\rightarrow T_2 = \frac{P V}{n R} = 373 \text{ K}$$

$$\therefore P_1 = 8.21, P_2 = 30.61 \text{ L}, T_2 = 373 \text{ K}$$

(b)  $\Delta U = Q - W = 2168 \text{ J}$

$$\Delta H = Q_p = 3000 \text{ J}$$

(c)  $T_2 - T_1 = 100 = \Delta T$

$$= c_p \Delta T$$

$$\therefore c_v \Delta T = 2168$$

$$\therefore c_p = 30 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$\rightarrow c_v = 21.68 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}$$

- 3.1** The initial state of 1 mole of a monatomic ideal gas is  $P = 10$  atm and  $T = 300$  K. Calculate the change in the entropy of the gas for
- An isothermal decrease in the pressure to 5 atm
  - A reversible adiabatic expansion to a pressure of 5 atm
  - A constant-volume decrease in the pressure to 5 atm

$$\text{let } P_1 = 10 \text{ atm}, \quad T_1 = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$V_1 = nRT_1/P_1 = 2.462$$

$$(a) \quad P_2 = 5 \rightarrow V_2 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2} = 4.924$$

$$\text{isothermal} \rightarrow \Delta T = 0$$

$$\therefore \Delta S = R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = R \ln 2$$
$$= 5.76 \text{ J/K}$$

$$(b) \quad \text{adiabatic} \rightarrow q = 0$$

$$\therefore \Delta S = \frac{q}{T} = 0$$

$$(c) \quad \text{let } T_2 = 300 \text{ K}, \quad V = 2.462$$

$$\rightarrow T_2 = \frac{PV}{nR} = 150 \text{ K}$$

$$\therefore \Delta S = n \cdot C_V \cdot \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$= -4.65 \text{ J/K}$$

**3.2** One mole of a monatomic ideal gas is subjected to the following sequence of steps:

- Starting at 300 K and 10 atm, the gas expands freely into a vacuum to triple its volume.
  - The gas is next heated reversibly to 400 K at constant volume.
  - The gas is reversibly expanded at constant temperature until its volume is again tripled.
  - The gas is finally reversibly cooled to 300 K at constant pressure.
- Calculate the values of  $q$  and  $w$  and the changes in  $U$ ,  $H$ , and  $S$ .

$$\text{let } P_1 = 10, T_1 = 300 \text{ K}, n = 1$$

$$\rightarrow V_1 = \frac{nRT_1}{P_1} = 2.462 \text{ L}$$

(a) State 1  $\rightarrow$  2

$$T_2 = 300 \text{ K} = T_1, V_2 = 3V_1 = 7.386 \text{ L}, P_2 = \frac{1}{3}P_1 = 3.33$$

$$\Delta T = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U = \Delta H = 0, \Delta V \neq 0 \rightarrow \underline{W \neq 0} \rightarrow \underline{q \neq 0}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\Delta S} = R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \underline{9.147 \text{ J/K}}$$

(b) State 2  $\rightarrow$  3

$$T_3 = 400 \text{ K}, V_3 = V_2, P_3 = \frac{T_3 P_2}{T_2} = 4.44$$

$$\Delta V = 0 \rightarrow \underline{W = 0}$$

$$q = \Delta U = 1 \cdot C_V \Delta T = \underline{1247 \text{ J}}$$

$$\Delta H = 1 \cdot C_P \Delta T = \underline{2079 \text{ J}}$$

$$\Delta S = C_P \ln \frac{T_3}{T_2} = \underline{3.589 \text{ J/K}}$$

(c) State 3  $\rightarrow$  4

$$T_4 = 400 \text{ K} = T_3, V_4 = 3V_3 = 22.158 \text{ L}, P_4 = \frac{P_3}{3} = 1.48$$

$$\Delta T = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U = \Delta H = 0$$

$$q = w = R T_4 \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3} = \underline{3154 \text{ J}}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{q}{T} = \underline{9.134 \text{ J/K}}$$

(d) State 4  $\rightarrow$  5  $T_5 = 300 \text{ K}, P_4 = P_5, V_5 = \frac{P_4 V_4}{P_5} = 16.62$

$$\Delta U = 1 \cdot C_V \Delta T = -1247 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H = q_P = 1 \cdot C_P \Delta T = -2079 \text{ J}$$

$$W = q - \Delta U = -4317 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = C_P \ln \frac{T_5}{T_4} = -5.940 \text{ J/K}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Sum:  $\Delta U = 0$

$$\Delta H = 0$$

$$W = 2423$$

$$q = 2423$$

$$\Delta S = 15.84$$

**3.3** One mole of a monatomic ideal gas undergoes a reversible expansion at constant pressure, during which the entropy of the gas increases by 14.41 J/K and the gas absorbs 6236 J of thermal energy. Calculate the initial and final temperatures of the gas. One mole of a second monatomic ideal gas undergoes a reversible isothermal expansion, during which it doubles its volume, performs 1729 J of work, and increases its entropy by 5.763 J/K. Calculate the temperature at which the expansion was conducted.

(a) constant pressure

$$\Delta S = 14.41 = C_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\rightarrow T_2 = 2T_1$$

$$q = 1 \cdot C_p \Delta T = 6236$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta T = 300$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 = 300\text{K}, T_2 = 600\text{K}$$

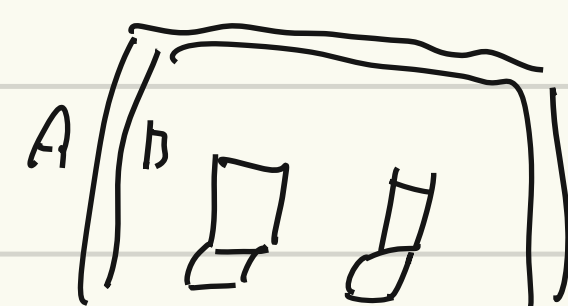
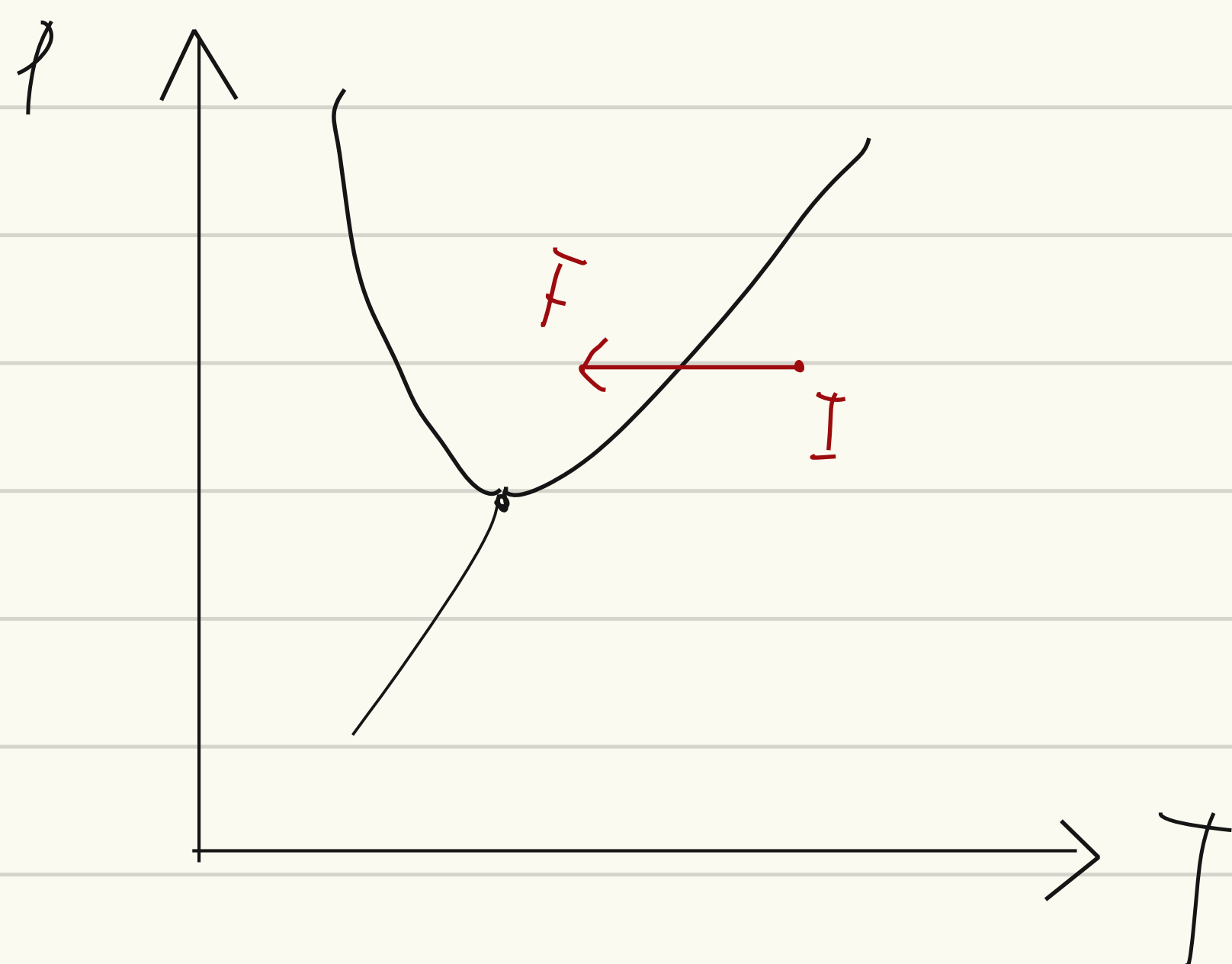
(b) isothermal expansion

$$\Delta T = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U = 0, q = w = 1729\text{J}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{q}{T} = 5.763$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 300\text{K}$$

7. 늦가을 자동차를 운전하면 유리창에 김 서림이 문제가 된다. 자동차 유리창에 김이 서리는 이유를  $H_2O$ 의 PT diagram을 이용하여 과학적으로 설명하시오. 이를 제거하기 위해 냉난방 장치를 이용할 경우 창 쪽으로 더운 공기가 나오게 하는 것이 현명한 가, 아니면 에어컨 바람이 나오게 하는 것이 현명한 가? 근거를 대고 설명하시오.



P-T diagram의 따른  $H_2O$ 의 state를 pressure와 Temperature의 변화에 따라 그려 줌.

이제 차량을 내부·외부의 압력차를 무시할 때는 두 경우로 나뉘어  
(내·외부 공기 습도가 같을 때) 압력이 낮아지면 응축을 하게 된다.

따라서 외부로 온도가 낮아지면 상변태에 영향을 주게 된다.

특히 계절적 상황을 고려하면 차 내부의 온도가 낮아질 것이다.

이런 상황에서, 온도가 낮아지면 수증기가 더 빨리 응축

온도가 낮아지면 응축을 진행할 수 있다.

그리고 그 응축을 차가운 유리창에 응축되어 증발하게

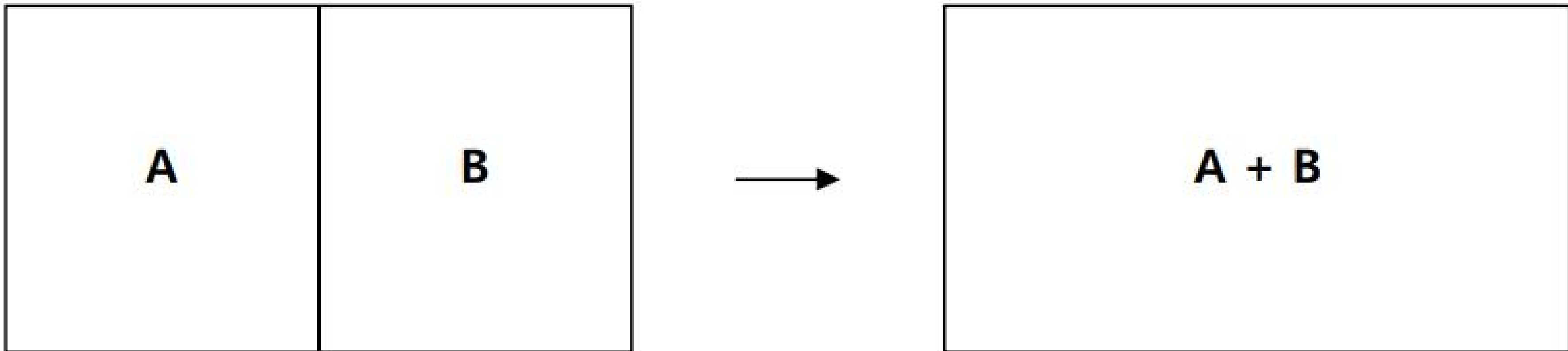
또한 수증기가 차가운 유리창에 응축되어 있다.

따라서 그 증발한 수증기는 차 내부로 다시 들어와

응축을 하게 되어 온도가 낮아진다.

④ 응축을 계속하게 된다.

8. 그림 왼쪽과 같이 분리되어 있던 두 종류의 gas 입자들은 칸막이를 제거할 경우 서로 섞여 균일한 혼합체를 이룬다. 각 gas 입자들은 자신들이 섞여 있어야 할 운명이라는 것을 미리 알고 있었을까? (서로 섞여야 한다는 어떤 force 같은 것을 느끼게 되는 걸까?) 이 문제에 대한 견해를 밝히시오.



|  | I | II                                                                |
|--|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |   | 제시된 문제가 여러 가지 의미가 있지만, 일단은 "섞여 있어야 할 운명"을 필연적으로 전제할 바램으로 해석하겠습니다. |
|  |   | 기체의 분포는 이상적으로 보자면 확률상 I, II로 비례하겠죠.                               |
|  |   | 수요가 증가하는 다른 어떤 경우 I 또는 II로 전이할 수가 유한시 됩니다.                        |
|  |   | 그러나 기체 분포는 확률적으로 변화하는 특성이며, 그러하여 서로                               |
|  |   | 서로 driving force를 주고받는 경우가 됩니다.                                   |
|  |   | 이 경우 State I에 존재하는 driving force를 억제해 있다면                         |
|  |   | 상태가 1로 있을 것입니다.                                                   |
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