

Hw3

1. Determine the values of ΔU , ΔH , ΔS , ΔF and ΔG for the following processes. [In (b), (c), (d), show that the absolute value of the entropy is required.]

- (a) One mole of ideal gas at the pressure P and temperature T expands into a vacuum to double its volume.
- (b) The reversible adiabatic expansion of 1 mole of an ideal gas from P_1, T_1 to P_2, T_2 .
- (c) A constant-pressure expansion of 1 mole of an ideal gas from V_1, T_1 to V_2, T_2 .
- (d) A constant-volume change of state of 1 mole of an ideal gas from P_1, T_1 to P_2, T_2 .

(a) volume is double

$$1 \text{ mol, } P_1 = P \Rightarrow P_2 = 2P \quad T_1 = T$$

$$V_2 = 2V \quad T_2 = T$$

Vacuum on either

$$\hookrightarrow \Delta H = 0, \quad q = w = \Delta U = 0 \quad (\text{because } U \text{ is a state function})$$

$$\Delta S = nR \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right) = R \ln 2 \quad (1 \text{ mole, } R \ln 2)$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S - S\Delta T = -T\Delta S = -RT \ln 2$$

$$\Delta F = \Delta U - T\Delta S - S\Delta T = -T\Delta S = -RT \ln 2$$

(b) reversible adiabatic expansion of 1 mol gas. $P_1, T_1 \rightarrow P_2, T_2$

$$q = 0$$

$$\Delta U = nC_v dT$$

$$\Delta H = nC_p dT$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta U = C_v dT = C_v (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H = C_p dT = C_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{q_{rev}}{T} = 0 \quad \Delta S = 0$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S - S\Delta T = C_p (T_2 - T_1) - S (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta F = \Delta U - T\Delta S - S\Delta T = C_v (T_2 - T_1) - S (T_2 - T_1)$$

(c) constant-pressure γ gas. $V_1, T_1 \rightarrow V_2, T_2$

$$\bullet \Delta U = C_V dT = C_V (T_2 - T_1) \quad / \quad \Delta H = C_P dT = C_P (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\bullet q = n C_P dT = C_P dT \rightarrow \Delta S = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{C_P}{T} dT = C_P \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\Delta F = \Delta U - S_1 (T_2 - T_1) - T_2 \Delta S = (C_V - S_1) (T_2 - T_1) - C_P T_2 \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - S_1 (T_2 - T_1) - T_2 \Delta S = (C_P - S_1) (T_2 - T_1) - C_P T_2 \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

(d) constant volume change of γ gas $P_1, T_1 \rightarrow P_2, T_2$

$$\Delta U = C_V dT = C_V (T_2 - T_1) \quad / \quad \Delta H = C_P dT = C_P (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$W = \int P dV = 0. \quad \Delta S = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{C_V}{T} dT = C_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$q = n C_V dT = C_V (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta F = \Delta U - S_1 (T_2 - T_1) - T_2 \Delta S = (C_V - S_1) (T_2 - T_1) - T_2 C_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - S_1 (T_2 - T_1) - T_2 \Delta S = (C_P - S_1) (T_2 - T_1) - T_2 C_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

2. Calculate the value of ΔG for the reaction



at 800 K. What percentage error occurs if it is assumed that ΔC_p for the reaction is zero?
(Utilize the Tables in the APPENDIX of the textbook.)

$$G \equiv H - TS$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S$$

we need to find out ΔH_{800} & ΔS_{800}

$$i) \Delta H_{800} = 3 \Delta H_{800, \text{SiO}_2} + 2 \Delta H_{800, \text{N}_2} - \Delta H_{800, \text{Si}_3\text{N}_4} - 3 \Delta H_{800, \text{O}_2}$$

$$\Delta H_{800, (\text{SiO}_2)} = \Delta H_{298}^{\circ} + \int_{298}^{800} C_p dT$$

$$= -91900 + \int_{298}^{800} (43.89 + 1.00 \times 10^{-3} T - 6.02 \times 10^5 T^{-2}) dT$$

$$= -91900 + [43.89 T + 0.5 \times 10^{-3} T^2 + 6.02 \times 10^5 T^{-1}]_{298}^{800}$$

$$= -91900 + 21040.7 \text{ J} \Rightarrow 3 \Delta H_{800, \text{SiO}_2} = \underline{-266959.3 \text{ J}}$$

$$\Delta H_{800, \text{N}_2} = \Delta H_{298}^{\circ} + \int_{298}^{800} C_p dT$$

$$= 0 + \int_{298}^{800} (27.87 + 4.27 \times 10^{-3} T) dT = [27.87 T + 2.135 \times 10^{-3} T^2]_{298}^{800}$$

$$= 15167.5 \text{ J} \Rightarrow 2 \Delta H_{800, \text{N}_2} = \underline{30335 \text{ J}}$$

$$\Delta H_{800, \text{Si}_3\text{N}_4} = \Delta H_{298}^{\circ} + \int_{298}^{800} C_p dT$$

$$= -744800 \text{ J} + \int_{298}^{800} (70.54 + 98.74 \times 10^{-3} T) dT$$

$$= -744800 \text{ J} + [70.54 T + 49.37 \times 10^{-3} T^2]_{298}^{800} = -744800 + 62627.6 = \underline{-682172.4 \text{ J}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{800, O_2} &= \Delta H_{298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{800} C_p dT \\
 &= 0 + \int_{298}^{800} 29.96 + 4.18 \times 10^{-3} T - 1.67 \times 10^{-5} T^2 dT \\
 &= \left[29.96 T + 2.09 \times 10^{-3} T^2 + 1.67 \times 10^{-5} T^{-1} \right]_{298}^{800} = 15840 J \\
 &\Rightarrow 3 \Delta H_{800, O_2} = \underline{47520 J}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\Delta H_{800}} = \{-266957 J + 30375\} - \{-682176\} - 47520 = \underline{-200458 J}$$

$$i) \Delta S_{800} = 3 \Delta S_{800, SiO_2} + 2 \Delta S_{800, N_2} - \Delta S_{800, Si_3N_4} - 3 \Delta S_{800, O_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta S_{800, SiO_2} &= \Delta S_{298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{800} \frac{C_p}{T} dT \\
 &= 41.5 J/K + \int_{298}^{800} \left(\frac{43.89}{T} + 1.00 \times 10^{-3} - 6.02 \times 10^{-5} T^{-2} \right) dT \\
 &= 41.5 + \left[43.89 \ln T + 1.00 \times 10^{-3} T + 3.01 \times 10^{-5} T^{-1} \right]_{298}^{800} \\
 &= 41.5 + 40.9 \Rightarrow 3 \Delta S_{800, SiO_2} = \underline{247.2 J/K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta S_{800, N_2} &= \Delta S_{298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{800} \frac{C_p}{T} dT \quad (\Delta S_{298}^\circ = 191.5 J/K) \\
 &= 191.5 + \int_{298}^{800} \left(\frac{29.89}{T} + 4.27 \times 10^{-3} \right) dT = 191.5 + 29.7 (J/K) \\
 &\Rightarrow 2 \Delta S_{800, N_2} = \underline{442.4 J/K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta S_{800, Si_3N_4} &= \Delta S_{298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{800} \frac{C_p}{T} dT \\
 &= 117.0 J/K + \int_{298}^{800} \left(\frac{20.54}{T} + 98.74 \times 10^{-3} \right) dT = 117.0 + 119.2 (J/K) \\
 &\Rightarrow \underline{232.2 J/K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta S_{800, O_2} &= \Delta S_{298}^\circ + \int_{298}^{800} \frac{C_p}{T} dT \\
 &= 205.1 J/K + \int_{298}^{800} \left(\frac{29.96}{T} + 4.18 \times 10^{-3} - 1.67 \times 10^{-5} T^{-2} \right) dT \\
 &= 205.1 + 30.9 \Rightarrow 3 \Delta S_{800, O_2} = \underline{208 (J/K)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Delta S_{800} = (247.2 + 442.4) - (232.2 + 110.8) = -250 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\therefore \Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S = -2004587 - 800 \times (-250) = -1804587 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{If } (p=0) \rightarrow \Delta H_{800} = \Delta H_{298}^{\circ}, \quad \Delta S_{800} = \Delta S_{298}^{\circ}$$

표준상태에서의 ΔH , ΔS 의 값은 온도에 관계없이 일정하다.

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \Delta H_{800} &= 3 \Delta H_{298}^{\circ}(\text{SiO}_2) + 2 \Delta H_{298}^{\circ}(\text{N}_2) - \Delta H_{298}^{\circ}(\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4) - 3 \Delta H_{298}^{\circ}(\text{O}_2) \\ &= -1987900 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S_{800} &= 3 \Delta S_{298}^{\circ}(\text{SiO}_2) + 2 \Delta S_{298}^{\circ}(\text{N}_2) - \Delta S_{298}^{\circ}(\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4) - 3 \Delta S_{298}^{\circ}(\text{O}_2) \\ &= -220.8 \text{ J/K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Delta G_{800} = -1987900 \text{ J} - 800 \times (-220.8 \text{ J/K}) = -1811260 \text{ J}$$

$$(\text{error}) = \frac{|1804587 - 1811260|}{1804587} \times 100 = 0.3\%$$

3.1 기압 하 Pb의 melting point는 600K 이다. 1 기압 하 590K로 과냉된 액상 Pb가 응고하는 것은 자발적인 반응이라는 것을 보이시오.

- $\Delta H_{\text{melting}} = 4810 \text{ J/mole}$
- $C_{p(l)} = 32.4 - 3.1 \times 10^{-3} T \text{ J/mol} \cdot K$
- $C_{p(s)} = 23.6 + 9.75 \times 10^{-3} T \text{ J/mol} \cdot K$

- (1) Use the maximum entropy criterion
- (2) Use the minimum Gibbs Energy criterion
- (3) Show that the reaction becomes more irreversible at 550K.
- (4) What is the difference between the entropy criterion and Gibbs energy criterion?

step

a → b: 1 mole의 고체인 액상이 590K → 600K heating

b → c: 액상 Pb가 600K에서 응고됨

c → d: 고체인 Pb가 600K → 590K cooling 됨

(1) maximum entropy criterion

$$i) \Delta S_{a \rightarrow d} = \Delta S_{a \rightarrow b} + \Delta S_{b \rightarrow c} + \Delta S_{c \rightarrow d}$$

$$\circ \Delta S_{a \rightarrow b} = \int_{590}^{600} \frac{C_p}{T} dT = \int_{590}^{600} \frac{32.4}{T} - 3.1 \times 10^{-3} dT$$

$$\text{298} \rightarrow \text{302 (reversible)} = 32.4 \ln \frac{600}{590} - 3.1 \times 10^{-3} (600 - 590) = 0.514 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\circ \Delta S_{b \rightarrow c} = \frac{q_{\text{rev}}}{T} = \frac{-4810}{600} = -8.017 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\circ \Delta S_{c \rightarrow d} = \int_{600}^{590} \frac{23.6}{T} + 9.75 \times 10^{-3} dT = -0.494 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\therefore \Delta S_{a \rightarrow d} = \underline{\underline{-7.997 \text{ J/K}}}$$

system의 엔트로피 변화임

ΔS_{sys} 의 변화는 heat reservoir에서 방출되는 엔트로피를 계산해야 함 ΔS 값은 0보다 작음
 $\left(\Delta S_{\text{sur}} = -\frac{\Delta H_{\text{sys}}}{T} \right)$

$$ii) \Delta H_{a \rightarrow d} = \Delta H_{a \rightarrow b} + \Delta H_{b \rightarrow c} + \Delta H_{c \rightarrow d}$$

$$\circ \Delta H_{a \rightarrow b} = \int_{590}^{600} 32.4 - 3.1 \times 10^{-3} T dT = 306 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_{b \rightarrow c} = -4810 \text{ J} \quad \left(\text{중간. 비열 반응 } \Delta H \text{는 음의 값.} \right)$$

$$\Delta H_{c \rightarrow d} = \int_{600}^{590} 23.6 + 9.75 \times 10^{-3} T \, dT = -294 \text{ J}$$

$$\therefore \Delta H_{a \rightarrow d} = 306 - 4810 - 294 = -4799 \text{ J}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H_{\text{heat reservoir}} = 4799 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{reservoir}} = \frac{\Delta H_{\text{heat reservoir}}}{T} = \frac{4799}{590} = \underline{\underline{8.134 \text{ J/K}}}$$

$$\therefore \Delta S_{\text{irr}} = -7.997 + 8.134 = \underline{\underline{0.137 \text{ J/K} > 0}}$$

따라서 자발적인 반응이다.

(2) minimum Gibbs energy criterion

$$\Delta S_{\text{irr}} = 0.137 \text{ J/K} \text{ 이므로 (1)에서 구함}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{sys}} = -7.997 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S$$

계열식 방정식, 391014 함수, $\Delta H=0$

$$\text{따라서 예: } \Delta G = \underline{0} - 590 \cdot (0.137) = -80.83 \text{ J} < 0$$

$$\text{system에서만: } \Delta G = -4799 - 590 \cdot (-7.997) = -80.77 \text{ J} < 0$$

즉 case의 Gibbs energy를 봤을 때도 0보다 작으므로
자발적인 반응이다.

(3) (1) 222g의 물이 5도만 바뀐 계산을 하고 ΔS_{irr} 를 비교하면 된다.

$$i) \Delta S_{a \rightarrow b} = 32.4 \ln \left(\frac{600}{550} \right) - 1.1 \times 10^{-3} (600 - 550) = 2.64 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{b \rightarrow c} = - \frac{4810}{600} = -8.017 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{c \rightarrow d} = -2.54 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\therefore \Delta S_{tot} = \underline{\underline{-7.893 \text{ J/K}}}$$

$$ii) \Delta H_{a \rightarrow b} = 32.4 (600 - 550) - 1.55 \times 10^{-3} (600^2 - 550^2) = 1530.875 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_{b \rightarrow c} = -4810 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_{c \rightarrow d} = -1460.313 \text{ J}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H_{tot} = -4739.438 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S_{hot \text{ reservoir}} = \frac{-\Delta H_{tot}}{T} = \frac{4739.438}{550} = \underline{\underline{8.617 \text{ J/K}}}$$

$$\Delta S_{irr} = -7.893 + 8.617 = 0.724 \text{ J/K}$$

(1) 590K의 물 $\Delta S_{irr} = 0.137 \text{ J/K}$ ↑ 550K일 때 엔트로피가 더 크므로, 더 자발적인 반응이다.

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S$$

ΔS 값이 더 크고 ΔG 는 더 작아지면
더 자발적인 반응이고, more irreversible 하다.

(4) entropy criterion VS Gibbs energy criterion

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S$$

엔트로피 변화값 ΔS 가 0보다 작아도

ΔH 값이 적당할 경우 ΔG 가 0보다 작아지기 때문에 자발적인 반응이 나올 수 있다.

반대로 ΔS 가 0보다 크더라도 ΔH 가 아주 커서 ΔG 가 0보다 크다면, $\Delta G > 0$ 이기 때문에 비자발적 반응이 나올 수 있다.
즉 기온은 0/27 사이가 있다.

4. 위 문제에서 과냉된 액상 Pb 가 만약 단열된 용기에 보관되어 있었다면 용기 내부는 결국 어떠한 (평형)상태가 될 것인지 예측하십시오.

예측: if adiabatic $\Rightarrow$ 액상과 고상이 서로 존재 시키 있을 것이다.

isothermal인 경우 latent of heat를 heat reservoir가 받아주지 않는다.
하지만 adiabatic인 때에는 광열이 갇힌 곳이 있어서 용고과정에서 나온
열을 일정 부분 다시 받아지게 된다. 그래서 온도가 600K까지 올라가긴 하나,
모든 고상이 되거나 액상이 되지 않는다.

solid & liquid 상의 균형이 이뤄진 것이다.