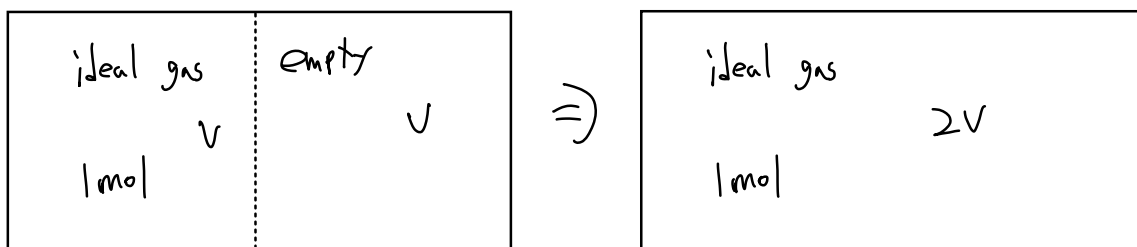


1. Determine the values of ΔU , ΔH , ΔS , ΔF and ΔG for the following processes. [In (b), (c), (d), show that the absolute value of the entropy is required.]

- (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)



$\Rightarrow$ 자유 팽창이므로 기체가 카를 밀고 받은 일은 모두 0이다.
 $\Rightarrow q=0, w=0$

$$\Delta U, \Delta H \approx C_V \Delta T, C_P \Delta T, \Delta T=0 \text{ (자유 팽창)} \Rightarrow \Delta U=0, \Delta H=0$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{dU}{T} + \frac{P}{T} \cdot dV, \quad dU=0 \Rightarrow \Delta S = \frac{P}{T} dV = \frac{nRT/V}{T} \cdot dV = \frac{nR}{V} dV = nR \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{1}{V} \cdot dV = nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$n=1, V_2=2V, V_1=V \Rightarrow \Delta S = R \ln 2$$

$$\Delta F = \Delta U - \Delta ST = \Delta U - T\Delta S - S\Delta T = -S\Delta T - PdV = -PdV = - \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{nRT}{V} \cdot dV = - \int_V^{2V} \frac{RT}{V} \cdot dV = -RT \ln 2$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - \Delta ST = \Delta U + \Delta PV - \Delta ST = T\Delta S + V\Delta P - S\Delta T - T\Delta S = -S\Delta T + V\Delta P = V\Delta P$$

$$\Rightarrow V\Delta P = \int_{P_1}^{P_2} \frac{nRT}{P} \cdot dP = nRT \int_{P_1}^{P_2} \frac{1}{P} \cdot dP = -RT \ln 2$$

(b)

단열과정에서

나중 상태의 absolute value of entropy = S

$$\Delta U = C_V \Delta T = C_V (T_2 - T_1), \quad \Delta H = C_P \Delta T = C_P (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{dq}{T}, \quad \text{단열과정에서 } dq=0 \text{ 이므로 } \Delta S = 0$$

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

$$\Delta H = \Delta H - \Delta ST = C_P (T_2 - T_1) - T \Delta S - S \Delta T = C_P (T_2 - T_1) - S (T_2 - T_1)$$

(c)

constant P

$$PV = nRT \Rightarrow \frac{nRT}{V} \Rightarrow \text{constant} \Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{V_1} = \frac{T_2}{V_2}$$

$$T_1 \text{ 의 } S = S_1, \quad T_2 \text{ 의 } S = S_2$$

$$\Delta U = C_V \Delta T = C_V (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta H = C_P \Delta T = C_P (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{dq}{T}, \quad \text{등압과정에서 } q = \Delta H \Rightarrow \Delta S = \frac{C_P}{T} \Delta T = C_P \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{1}{T} \cdot dT = C_P \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\Delta F = \Delta U - \Delta ST = \Delta U - (T_2 S_2 - T_1 S_1) \Rightarrow S_2 = S_1 + \Delta S \Rightarrow \Delta U - T_2 S_1 - T_2 \Delta S + T_1 S_1$$

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

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - \Delta ST = \Delta H - (T_2 S_2 - T_1 S_1) = C_P (T_2 - T_1) - T_2 S_1 - T_2 \Delta S + T_1 S_1$$

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

(d)

$$\text{const } V \Rightarrow q = c_v \Delta T, w = 0, V = \frac{RT_1}{P_1} = \frac{RT_2}{P_2} \quad T_1 \neq S = S_1, T_2 \neq S = S_2$$

$$\Delta U = q - w = c_v (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta H = \Delta U + \Delta PV = \Delta U + V \cdot \Delta P + P \Delta V = c_v (T_2 - T_1) + V \Delta P = \underbrace{c_v (T_2 - T_1) + \frac{RT_1}{P_1} (P_2 - P_1)}_{\parallel c_p (T_2 - T_1)}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{q}{T} = \frac{c_v \Delta T}{T} \Rightarrow \Delta S = c_v \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{1}{T} \cdot dT = c_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$S_2 = S_1 + \Delta S$$

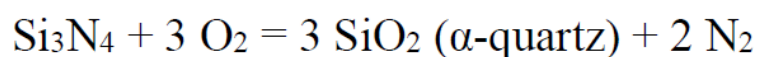
$$\Delta F = \Delta U - \Delta ST = \Delta U - (T_2 S_2 - T_1 S_1) = c_v (T_2 - T_1) - T_2 \Delta S - S_1 (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$= c_v (T_2 - T_1) - S_1 (T_2 - T_1) - T_2 \cdot c_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - \Delta ST = \Delta H - (T_2 S_2 - T_1 S_1) = c_p (T_2 - T_1) - T_2 \Delta S - S_1 (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$= c_p (T_2 - T_1) - S_1 (T_2 - T_1) - T_2 c_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

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.)

(1)

$$\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4 \Rightarrow \Delta H_{298} = -744800 \text{ J}, \quad S_{298} = 113 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\text{N}_2 : S_{298} = 191.5 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\text{SiO}_2 \Rightarrow \Delta H_{298} = -910900 \text{ J}, \quad S_{298} = 41.5 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\text{O}_2 : S_{298} = 205.1 \text{ J/K}$$

298K에서 반응전체의 엔탈피와 엔트로피 변화는

$$S_{298} = 3 \cdot 41.5 + 2 \cdot 191.5 - 3 \cdot 205.1 - 113 = -220.8 \text{ J/K}$$

$$H_{298} = 3 \cdot (-910900) - (-744800) = -1981900 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta C_p = 3 C_{p, \text{SiO}_2} + 2 C_{p, \text{N}_2} - 3 C_{p, \text{O}_2} - C_{p, \text{Si}_3\text{N}_4}$$

$$= 3 \left(43.89 + 1 \times 10^{-3} T - 6.02 \times 10^5 T^{-2} \right) + 2 \left(27.87 + 4.27 \times 10^{-3} T \right)$$

$$- 3 \left(29.96 + 4.18 \times 10^{-3} T - 1.67 \times 10^5 T^{-2} \right) - \left(70.54 + 98.74 \times 10^{-3} T \right)$$

$$= 26.99 - 99.74 \times 10^{-3} T - 13.05 \times 10^5 T^{-2}$$

$$\Delta G_{800} = H_{298} - S_{298} \cdot 800 + \int_{298}^{800} \Delta C_p \cdot dT - 800 \int_{298}^{800} \frac{\Delta C_p}{T} \cdot dT$$

$$\rightarrow -1687.11$$

$$= -1981900 - (-220.8) \cdot 800 + \int_{298}^{800} (26.99 - 99.74 \times 10^{-3} T - 13.05 \times 10^5 T^{-2}) \cdot dT$$

$$- 800 \int_{298}^{800} \left(\frac{26.99 - 99.74 \times 10^{-3} T - 13.05 \times 10^5 T^{-2}}{T} \right) \cdot dT$$

$$-23795.58$$

$$= -1804152 \text{ J}$$

(2)

$$\Delta C_p = 0 \text{ 298K에서} \quad \Delta S = \frac{\Delta q}{T} = 0 \Rightarrow S_{800} = S_{298} \quad \Delta H_{800} = \Delta H_{298} + \underbrace{C_p \Delta T}_0 = \Delta H_{298}$$

$$\Delta G_{800} = \Delta H_{800} - T \Delta S_{800} \Rightarrow \Delta H_{298} - 800 \cdot \Delta S_{298} = -1981900 - 800 \cdot (-220.8) = -1811260 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{error} = \left| \frac{\Delta G_{800} - \Delta G_{800}(C_p=0)}{\Delta G_{800}} \right| = 3.7 \times 10^{-3} \approx 0.4 \%$$

3. 1 기압 하 Pb의 melting point는 600K 이다. 1 기압 하 590K로 과냉된 액상 Pb가 응고하는 것은 자발적인 반응이라는 것을 보이시오.

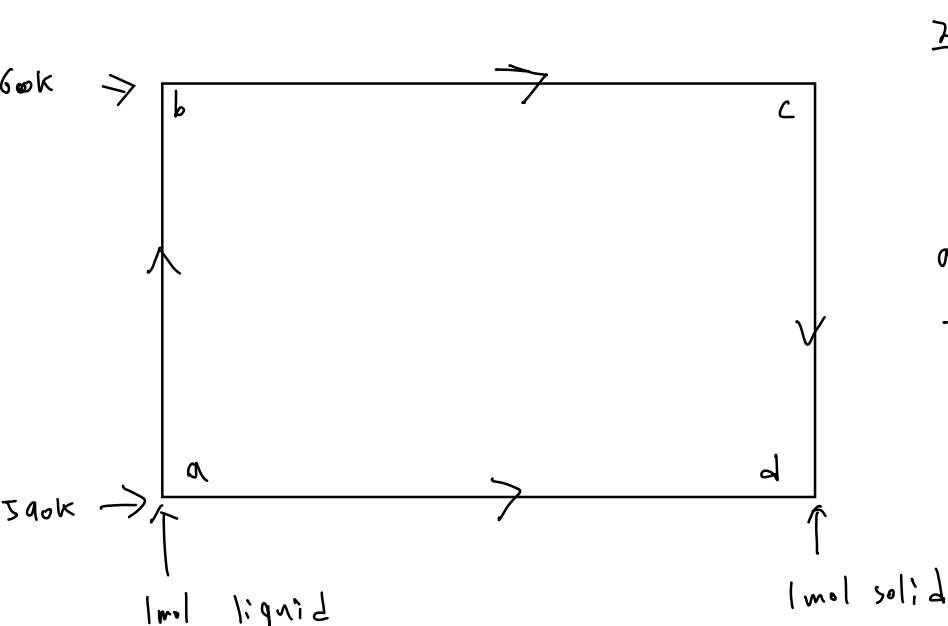
- $\Delta H_{melting} = 4810 \text{ J/mole}$
- $C_{p(l)} = 32.4 - 3.1 \times 10^{-3} T \text{ J/mol} \cdot K$
- $C_{p(s)} = 23.6 + 9.75 \times 10^{-3} T \text{ J/mol} \cdot K$

(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?



주어진 Pb의 양이 1몰이라고 가정하자. 한 열 통이 아니므로 C_p에서 '잠열이 모두 빠져나가' 1몰의 사이클로만 돌아온다.
a → d로 가는 과냉각 액상 Pb가 응고하는 조건을 구하기 위해서는 극한값으로 a → b, b → c, c → d 과정을 거쳐 구해야 한다.

(1)

$$\Delta S_{a \rightarrow b} = \frac{\Delta q}{T} = \frac{C_{p(l)} \Delta T}{T} = \int_{590}^{600} \left(\frac{32.4}{T} - 3.1 \times 10^{-3} \right) \cdot dT = 0.514 \text{ J/K}$$

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

$$\Delta S_{c \rightarrow d} = \frac{\Delta q}{T} = \frac{C_{p(s)} \Delta T}{T} = \int_{600}^{590} \left(\frac{23.6}{T} + 9.75 \times 10^{-3} \right) \cdot dT = -0.494 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{a \rightarrow d} = \Delta S_{a \rightarrow b} + \Delta S_{b \rightarrow c} + \Delta S_{c \rightarrow d} = 0.514 \text{ J/K} - 8.017 \text{ J/K} - 0.494 \text{ J/K} = -7.997 \text{ J/K}$$

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

이러한 극한의 엔트로피를 구해보자. $\Delta S = \frac{\Delta q}{T}$, Δq 를 구하기 위해 ΔH 를 구하면 $\Delta H_{a \rightarrow d} = \Delta H_{a \rightarrow b} + \Delta H_{b \rightarrow c} + \Delta H_{c \rightarrow d}$

$$\Delta H = C_p \Delta T$$

$$\Delta H_{a \rightarrow b} = \int_{590}^{600} (32.4 - 3.1 \times 10^{-3} T) \cdot dT = 305.6 \text{ J}$$

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

$$\Delta H_{c \rightarrow d} = \int_{600}^{590} (23.6 + 9.75 \times 10^{-3} T) \cdot dT = -294.4 \text{ J}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H_{a \rightarrow d} = \Delta H_{a \rightarrow b} + \Delta H_{b \rightarrow c} + \Delta H_{c \rightarrow d} = -4798.4 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{주위의 } \Delta S_{\text{sur}} = \frac{\Delta q}{T} = \frac{-\Delta H}{T} \text{ (system에서 방출된 열이므로 } \Delta H) \Rightarrow \frac{+4198.4}{590} \text{ (주위의 온도는 반응이 일어난 590K 고정)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{sur}} = 8.133 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{irr}} = \Delta S_{\text{sys}} + \Delta S_{\text{sur}} = -11.991 \text{ J/K} + 8.133 \text{ J/K} = 0.126 \text{ J/K} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\text{irr}} > 0 \text{ 이므로 자발적이다.}$$

(b)

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S - S\Delta T \Rightarrow \Delta T = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S \Rightarrow \Delta G = \Delta H_{a \rightarrow d} - 590 \cdot \Delta S_{a \rightarrow d}$$

$$= -4198.4 - 590 \cdot (-11.991) = -80.17 \text{ J} < 0 \Rightarrow \Delta G < 0 \text{ 이므로 반응은 reversible}$$

(c)

$$550\text{K 에서 } \Delta S_{\text{irr}} = ?$$

$$\Delta S_{a \rightarrow b} = \frac{\Delta q}{T} = \frac{C_p(\text{air}) \Delta T}{T} = \int_{550}^{600} \left(\frac{32.4}{T} - 3.1 \times 10^{-3} \right) \cdot dT = 2.664 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{b \rightarrow c} = \frac{\Delta q}{T} = \frac{-\Delta H}{T} = \frac{-4210}{600} = -8.017 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{c \rightarrow d} = \frac{\Delta q}{T} = \frac{C_p(\text{air}) \Delta T}{T} = \int_{600}^{550} \left(\frac{23.6}{T} + 9.15 \times 10^{-3} \right) \cdot dT = -2.941 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{irr}} = \Delta S_{a \rightarrow b} + \Delta S_{b \rightarrow c} + \Delta S_{c \rightarrow d} = -11.894 \text{ J/K}$$

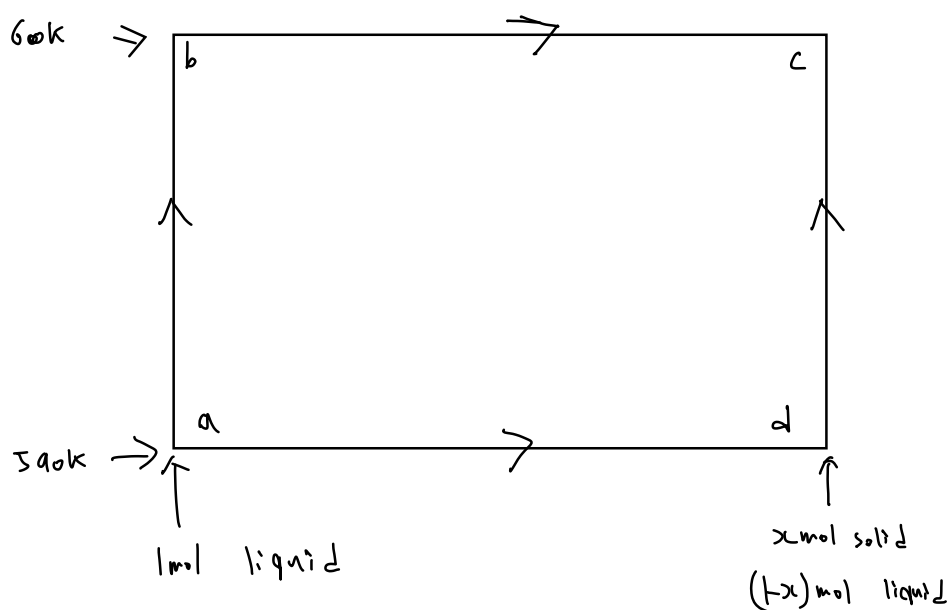
$$\Delta S_{\text{irr at } 550\text{K}} > \Delta S_{\text{irr at } 590\text{K}} \Rightarrow 550\text{K에서 더 비가역적이다.} \Rightarrow 550\text{K에서 더 자발적이다.}$$

(d)

예제로피는 system과 surround 둘 모두 계산해야 하므로 계산해야 비자발성과 자발성을 판단할 수 있다.

반면에 깰스 자유에너지는 system의 깰스 자유에너지만으로도 자발성과 비자발성을 판단할 수 있다.

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



$\Rightarrow$ 과냉된 액상 Pb 가 응고할 때 잠열이 발생한다.

이 잠열이 단열과정에서는 그대크 물길에 남아 있기때문에

Pb는 600K의 melting point에 도달한 후에 100% 응고하지 못한다

일정량의 액체와 고체가 공존하는 상태가 된다.

이때 고체의 양 x 를 구하면

$\Rightarrow$ 먼저 ΔH 값을 이용하여 x 를 구한다. 단열과정이므로 반응의 $\Delta H_{a \rightarrow c} = 0$

$$\Delta H_{a \rightarrow b} = \int_{590}^{600} c_p \cdot dT = \int_{590}^{600} (32.4 - 3.1 \times 10^{-3} T) \cdot dT = 305.6 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_{b \rightarrow c} = -4810 \text{ J} \times x \Rightarrow \frac{x \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ mol}} \text{ 이므로}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H_{a \rightarrow c} = \Delta H_{a \rightarrow b} + \Delta H_{b \rightarrow c} = 305.6 \text{ J} - 4810 x \text{ J} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0.064 \text{ mol}$$

$\Rightarrow$ 반응이 끝난후 C 지점에서 고체는 0.064 mol, 액체는 0.936 mol, 온도는 600K이다.