

(a) 자유팽창 과정으로 $\Delta U, \Delta H = 0$ 이며 ΔS 는 상대함수이므로 등온이라 가정하고 구하면

$$\Delta S = \frac{q_{rev}}{T} = \frac{W_{rev}}{T} = \frac{1}{T} \int_V^{2V} p dV = \frac{1}{T} \int_V^{2V} \frac{nRT}{V} dV = nR \ln 2 = R \ln 2$$

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

$$\Delta F = \Delta U - \Delta TS = 0 - RT \ln 2 = -RT \ln 2$$

(b) 단열 팽창으로 $q=0 \rightarrow \Delta S = \int \frac{dq_{rev}}{T} = 0 \quad \Delta S = 0$

$$\Delta U = Q - W = -W \quad \Delta U = -W = nC_V \Delta T \quad \Delta U = C_V (T_2 - T_1)$$

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

$$dG = dH - T ds - S dT \quad (ds=0) \rightarrow \Delta G = \Delta H - S \int_{T_1}^{T_2} dT$$

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

$$= (C_P - S)(T_2 - T_1)$$

$$dF = dU - T ds - S dT \quad (ds=0) \rightarrow \Delta F = \Delta U - S \int_{T_1}^{T_2} dT$$

$$= \Delta U - S(T_2 - T_1)$$

$$= (C_V - S)(T_2 - T_1)$$

(c) 등압 팽창으로

$$\Delta U = C_V (T_2 - T_1) \quad \Delta S = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{nC_V}{T} dT + \frac{nPdV}{T} = nC_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = (C_V + R) \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

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

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - \Delta TS = \Delta H - (T_2 S_2 - T_1 S_1) = \Delta H - S_1 (T_2 - T_1) - T_2 \Delta S \quad (S_2 = S_1 + \Delta S)$$

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

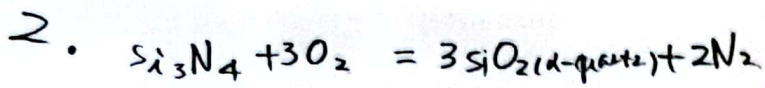
$$\Delta F = \Delta U - \Delta TS = C_V (T_2 - T_1) - S_1 (T_2 - T_1) - T_2 C_P \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

(d) 등적과정으로

$$\Delta U = C_V (T_2 - T_1) \quad \Delta H = C_P (T_2 - T_1) \quad \Delta S = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{nC_V}{T} dT = C_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

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

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



$$\Delta H_{298}^\circ = 3\Delta H_{\text{SiO}_2}^\circ - \Delta H_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4}^\circ$$

$$= 3 \times (-910900) - (-144800) = -198700 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$\Delta S_{298}^\circ = 3S_{\text{SiO}_2}^\circ + 2S_{\text{N}_2}^\circ - 3S_{\text{O}_2}^\circ - S_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4}^\circ$$

$$= 3 \times 41.5 \text{ J/K} + 2 \times 191.5 \text{ J/K} - 3 \times 205.1 \text{ J/K} - 113 \text{ J/K}$$

$$= -220.8 \text{ J/K}$$

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

$$= 2(21.87 + 4.21 \times 10^{-3}T) + 3(43.89 + 10^{-3}T - 6.02 \times 10^5 T^{-2})$$

$$- (70.54 + 98.14 \times 10^{-3}T) - 3(29.96 + 4.18 \times 10^{-3}T - 1.64 \times 10^5 T^{-2})$$

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

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

$$\int_{298}^{800} (26.99 - 99.74 \times 10^{-3}T - 13.05 \times 10^5 T^{-2}) dT = \left[26.99T - \frac{99.74 \times 10^{-3}T^2}{2} + 13.05 \times 10^5 \times \frac{1}{T} \right]_{298}^{800}$$

$$= -16687.11$$

$$\int_{298}^{800} (26.99T^{-1} - 99.74 \times 10^{-3} - 13.05 \times 10^5 T^{-3}) dT = -29.7445$$

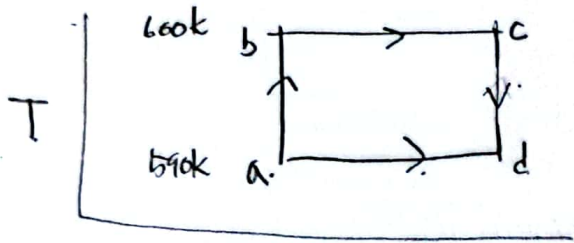
$$\Delta G_{800} = -1.804 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$$

만약 $\Delta C_p = 0$ 이라면 $\Delta G_{800, C_p=0}^\circ = \Delta H_{298}^\circ - 800 \Delta S_{298}^\circ = -1.81126 \times 10^6$ 이 된다.

$$\frac{\Delta G_{800} - \Delta G_{800, C_p=0}}{\Delta G_{800}} = 3.9 \times 10^{-3} = 0.39\% \text{ 이다.}$$

0.39%의 오차가 생긴다.

3. 문제의 상황은 다음과 같다.



참여이 단열용치가 아나 다 내려나가기 때문에,
reversible 한 용고만 얻어낸다.
이때 기체의 p_b 가 있다고 가정하면
기체의 S_{dib} 로 존재하게 된다.

$$(1) \Delta S(a \rightarrow d) = \Delta S(a \rightarrow b) + \Delta S(b \rightarrow c) + \Delta S(c \rightarrow d)$$

$$\Delta S(a \rightarrow b) = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{q_{rev}}{T} dT = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{n C_{p(l)}}{T} dT = \int_{590}^{600} n \left(\frac{32.4}{T} - 3.1 \times 10^{-3} \right) dT$$

$$= 0.514 n \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S(b \rightarrow c) = \frac{q_p}{T} = \frac{\Delta H}{T} = \frac{-4810}{600} = -8.017 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S(c \rightarrow d) = \int_{T_2}^{T_1} \frac{n C_{p(s)}}{T} dT = \int_{600}^{590} n \left(\frac{23.6}{T} + 9.75 \times 10^{-3} \right) dT = -0.494 n \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S(a \rightarrow d) = n(0.514 - 8.017 - 0.494) = -7.997 n \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{surround}} = \frac{\Delta H(a \rightarrow d)}{T_1}$$

$$\Delta H(a \rightarrow d) = \Delta H(a \rightarrow b) + \Delta H(b \rightarrow c) + \Delta H(c \rightarrow d)$$

$$\Delta H(a \rightarrow b) = \int_{590}^{600} n C_{p(l)} dT = n \int_{590}^{600} (32.4 - 3.1 \times 10^{-3} T) dT$$

$$= 305.6 n \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H(b \rightarrow c) = -4810 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H(c \rightarrow d) = \int_{600}^{590} n C_{p(s)} dT = n \int_{600}^{590} (23.6 + 9.75 \times 10^{-3} T) dT$$

$$= -294.2 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H(a \rightarrow d) = n(305.6 - 4810 - 294.2) = -4798.4 n \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{surround}} = \frac{-4798.4}{590} = -8.132 n \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{tot}} = \Delta S + \Delta S_{\text{surround}} = n(8.132 - 7.997) = 0.135 n \text{ J/K}$$

$0.135 \text{ J/K} > 0$ 이므로 $S_{\text{tot}} > 0$ 이어서 자발적이다.

$$(2) \Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S$$

$$= -4798 n \text{ J/K} - 590 \text{ K} (-7.997 n)$$

$$= -79.77 n < 0 \quad \Delta G < 0 \text{ 이므로 자발적 반응이다}$$

(3) 550K 에서 구하면.

$$\Delta S(A \rightarrow B) = \Delta S(A \rightarrow B) + \Delta S(B \rightarrow C) + \Delta S(C \rightarrow D)$$

$$\Delta S_{A \rightarrow B} = \int_{550}^{600} \frac{n C_p}{T} dT = \int_{550}^{600} n \left(\frac{32.4}{T} - 3.1 \times 10^{-3} \right) dT$$

$$= 2.664 \text{ nJ/K}$$

$$\Delta S(B \rightarrow C) = \frac{q_p}{T} = \frac{\Delta H_m}{T} = -8.017 \text{ nJ/K}$$

$$\Delta S(C \rightarrow D) = \int_{600}^{550} \frac{n C_p}{T} dT = \int_{600}^{550} n \left(\frac{23.6}{T} + 9.15 \times 10^{-3} \right) dT = -2.541 \text{ nJ/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{A \rightarrow B} = -1.894 \text{ nJ/K}$$

$$\Delta H(A \rightarrow B) = \int_{550}^{600} n C_p dT = n \int_{550}^{600} (32.4 - 3.1 \times 10^{-3} T) dT = 1531 \text{ nJ/K}$$

$$\Delta H(B \rightarrow C) = -4810 \text{ nJ/K}$$

$$\Delta H(C \rightarrow D) = \int_{600}^{550} n (23.6 + 9.15 \times 10^{-3} T) dT = -1460 \text{ nJ/K}$$

$$\Delta H(A \rightarrow B) = -4139 \text{ nJ/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{surround}} = \frac{4139 \text{ nJ}}{T} = \frac{4139 \text{ nJ}}{550} = 8.616 \text{ nJ/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{irr}} = \Delta S + \Delta S_{\text{surround}} = (8.616 - 1.894) \text{ nJ/K} = 0.722 \text{ nJ/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{irr}, 550\text{K}} = 0.315 \text{ J/K} \text{ 에서 } \Delta S_{\text{irr}, 550\text{K}} \text{ 가 } 0.722 \text{ nJ/K} \text{ 로 더 크다.}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{irr}, 550\text{K}} > \Delta S_{\text{irr}, 500\text{K}}$$

(4) Entropy Criterion은 system과 surround의 S를 구해, 이를 통해 ΔS_{irr} 를 구해 $\Delta S_{\text{irr}} > 0$ 일시 가발적, $\Delta S_{\text{irr}} < 0$ 비가발적임을 판단했고, Gibbs energy criterion은 system의 $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$ 를 통해 $\Delta G < 0$ 일때 가발적임을 알 수 있다.

4. 잠열이 바뀌어나가지 못하여 물질이 남아있어 10% 응고하지 못하고 액체와 고체가 공존한다.

$$\Delta H(A \rightarrow C) = 0 \text{ (단열)}$$

$$\Delta H(A \rightarrow B) = \int_{550}^{600} n C_p(1) dT = 366 \text{ nJ}$$

$$\Delta H(B \rightarrow C) = -4810 \text{ nJ}$$

$$366 - 4810 \alpha = 0 \quad \alpha = 0.064$$

응고된 χ_B 의 분율은 0.064 이다.