

AMSE205 Thermodynamics I

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Problem Set #3

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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 .

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.)

3. 1 기압 하 Pb 의 melting point 는 600K 이다. 1 기압 하 590K 로 과냉된 액상 Pb 가 응고하는 것은 자발적인 반응이라는 것을 보이시오.

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

- (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?

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

1. a) P, T 인 기체가 진공으로 팽창하는 과정은

아주 빠르게 일어나므로 단열과정이다. 또한

외부 압력이 0이므로 W 도 0이다. 따라서

$$\Delta U = q - W = 0 - 0 = 0 \text{ 이고 } \Delta T \text{ 는}$$

일하는 것을 알 수 있다.

$H = U + PV$ 인데 좌변 ΔT , 볼륨과

PV 값도 일정 하므로 $\Delta H = 0$ 이다.

ΔS 는 비가역과정이므로 $dS = \frac{\delta q}{T}$ 로는 구할 수

없고 $S = k \ln \Omega$ 로 구할 수 있다. $\Delta S = k \ln(2V)^{NA}$

$$-k \ln(V)^{NA} = R \ln 2$$

$$F = U - TS$$

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

이므로

$$G = H - TS$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H + T \Delta S + S \Delta T = -R \ln 2$$

b) 가역 단열 팽창 과정의 경우

$\Delta U = Q - W$ 인데 단열이므로 $Q = 0$ 이다.

$$\Delta U = -W = - \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P dV \quad PV^\gamma = C \text{ 이므로}$$

$$- \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{C}{V^\gamma} dV = \frac{C}{\gamma-1} \left[V^{-(\gamma-1)} \right]_{V_1}^{V_2}$$

$$= \frac{C}{\gamma-1} \left(V_2^{1-\gamma} - V_1^{1-\gamma} \right) = \frac{1}{\gamma-1} (P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1)$$

$$= \frac{R}{\gamma-1} (T_2 - T_1) = R \cdot \frac{C_V}{C_P - C_V} (T_2 - T_1) = C_V (T_2 - T_1) = Q \Delta T$$

$$H = U + PV \quad \Delta H = \Delta U + \Delta(PV) = C_V (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$+ (P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1) = C_V (T_2 - T_1) + R (T_2 - T_1) = C_P (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$= C_P \Delta T$$

ΔS 는 0 이므로 0 이다.

$$F = U - TS \quad \Delta F = \Delta U - \Delta(TS) \text{ 부터}$$

$$\Delta S = 0 \text{ 이므로 } \Delta F = \Delta U - S \Delta T = C_V \Delta T - S \Delta T \\ = C_V (T_2 - T_1) - \underline{S (T_2 - T_1)}$$

$$G = H - TS \quad \Delta G = \Delta H - \Delta(TS) \quad \Delta S = 0 \text{ 이므로}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - S \Delta T = C_P \Delta T - S \Delta T = C_P (T_2 - T_1) - \underline{S (T_2 - T_1)}$$

c) 260mmHg에서의 경우 $\Delta P = 0$ 이다.

$$dU = C_V dT \quad dH = C_P dT \text{ 이므로 } \Delta U = C_V \Delta T = C_V (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta H = C_P (T_2 - T_1) \text{ 이다.}$$

$$dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T} \text{ 부터 } 260\text{mmHg} \text{ 에서 } \delta Q = C_P dT \text{ 이므로}$$

$$dS = C_P \frac{dT}{T} \text{ 이므로 } \Delta S = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{C_P}{T} dT = C_P \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$F = U - TS \text{ 이므로 } \Delta F = \Delta U - \Delta(TS)$$

$$= C_V \Delta T - (T_2 S_2 - T_1 S_1) = C_V (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$- (T_2 (S_1 + \Delta S) - T_1 S_1) = C_V (T_2 - T_1) - S_1 (T_2 - T_1)$$

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

$$G = H - TS \quad \text{는 깁스 자유 에너지.} \quad C_P \Delta T - S_1 \Delta T - C_P T_2 \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

d) 2분자-2분자 반응

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

$$H = U + PV \quad dH = dU + P dV + V dP \quad \text{2분자}$$

$$\Delta H = \Delta U + \int_{P_1}^{P_2} V dP = C_V \Delta T + V (P_2 - P_1) = C_V \Delta T$$

$$+ R(T_2 - T_1) = C_V \Delta T + R \Delta T = C_P \Delta T$$

$$dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \frac{dU - \delta W}{T} = \frac{dU - P dV}{T} = \frac{dU}{T} = \frac{C_V dT}{T}$$

$$\text{2분자} \quad \Delta S = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{C_V dT}{T} = C_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

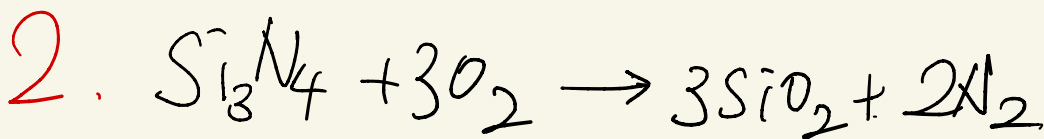
$$F = U - TS \quad \text{이므로 } \Delta F = \Delta U - \Delta(TS)$$

$$= C_V \Delta T - (T_2 S_2 - T_1 S_1) = C_V \Delta T (T_2 (\Delta S + S_1) - T_1 S_1)$$

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

$$G = H - TS \quad \text{이므로 위와 같은 방법으로 하면}$$

$$\Delta G = C_p \Delta T - S_1 \Delta T - T_2 C_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$



반응의 ΔH_{298} 을 구해라

$$3 \times -910900 + 744800 = -1986900, \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S_{298} \text{ 을 구해라 } 3 \times 41.5 + 2 \times 191.5$$

$$-113 - 205.1 \times 3 = -220.8$$

$$C_p \approx 0 \text{ at } 3/2 \text{ or } 5/2$$

$$\Delta G_{800K} = \Delta H_{800K} - 800K \cdot \Delta S_{800K} =$$

$$\Delta H_{298K} - 800K \cdot \Delta S_{298K} = -181260 \text{ J}$$

이제 $C_p = 0$ 다만 이 값이다.

C_p 는 위와 같.

$$N_2 \quad 27.87 + 4.7 \times 10^{-3} T$$

$$SiO_2 \quad 43.89 + 1.00 \times 10^{-3} T - 6.02 \times 10^{-5} T^2$$

$$Si_3N_4 \quad 70.54 + 10.46 \times 10^{-3} T$$

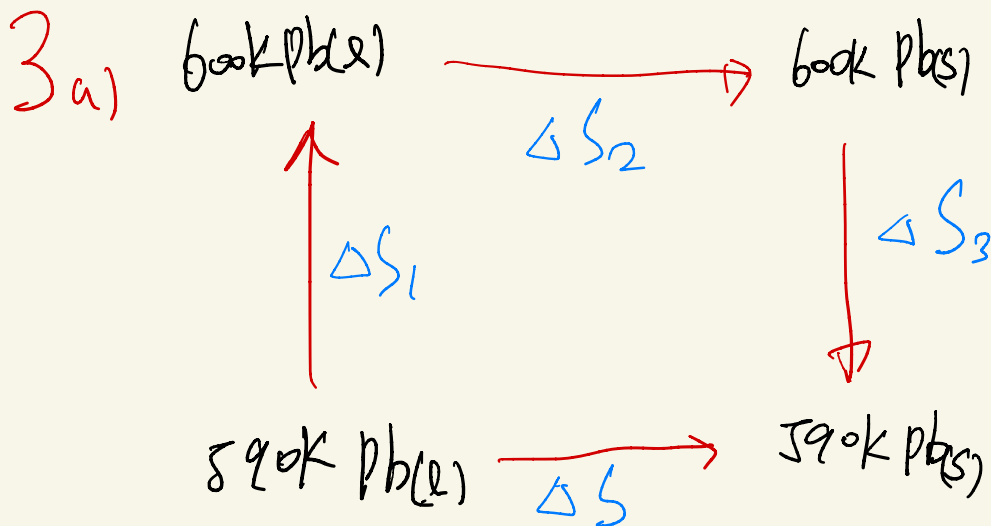
$$O_2 \quad 29.96 + 4.18 \times 10^{-3} T - 1.67 \times 10^{-5} T^2$$

$$C_p = 3 \cdot C_{pSiO_2} + 2 \cdot C_{pN_2} - 3C_{pO_2} - C_{pSi_3N_4}$$

$$26.99 - 11.46 \times 10^{-3} T - 12.05 \times 10^{-5} T^2$$

$$\int_{298}^T C_p dT = T \int_{298}^T \frac{C_p}{T} dT \quad T = 800 \text{ or } 1200$$

12483, 90 olar. 22.22 0.8%



1 mole olar-2 klybatyly $\Delta S_{\text{net}} = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2 + \Delta S_3$

$$\Delta S_1 = \int_{590}^{600} \frac{C_{p,l}}{T} dT = \int_{590}^{600} \frac{32.4}{T} - 3.1 \times 10^{-3} dT$$

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

$$\Delta S_2 = \frac{Q}{T} = \frac{-\Delta H_m}{T} = -8.017 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_3 = \int_{600}^{590} \frac{C_{p,s}}{T} dT = \int_{600}^{590} \frac{23.6}{T} + 0.195 \times 10^{-3} dT$$

$$= -0.494 \text{ J/K} \quad \Delta S_{\text{net}} = -7.997 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{univ}} = -\frac{\Delta H_m}{T} \quad \Delta H_m = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3$$

$$\Delta H_1 = \int_{590}^{600} C_{p,2} dT = \int_{590}^{600} (32.4 - 31.1 \times 10^{-3} T) dT$$

$$= 306 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = -\Delta H_m = -4810 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = \int_{600}^{590} C_{p,3} dT = \int_{600}^{590} (23.6 + 9.15 \times 10^{-3} T) dT$$

$$= -294 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_m = -4995 \text{ J} \quad \Delta S_{\text{univ}} = \frac{4995}{590} = 8.47 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_m + \Delta S_{\text{univ}} = 0.13 \text{ J/K}$$

$$b) \Delta H - T \Delta S = -76.77 \text{ J} < 0$$

0.13 J/K 240 K

c) a), b) at 590K and 550K $\rightarrow$

Unimolecular $\Delta S_1 = 2.664 \text{ J}$

$$\Delta S_2 = -8.017 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S_3 = -2.541 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S_m = -7.894 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_m = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3$$

$$\Delta H_1 = 1531 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = -4810 \text{ J} \quad \Delta H_m = -4459 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = -1180 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S = -117.3 \text{ J}$$

ΔG 가 0보다 작으므로 자발적으로 일어난다.

↓) Entropy criterion

$$\Delta S_{\text{m}} + \Delta S_{\text{sur}} = \Delta S_{\text{m}} - \frac{\Delta H_{\text{m}}}{T} \quad \text{이므로}$$

$$- \frac{1}{T} (\Delta H_{\text{m}} - T \Delta S_{\text{m}}) = - \frac{\Delta G}{T} \quad \text{이다.}$$

4) 열용과 엔탈피 각각 520에 9.9369
이루게 된다.

$$\text{열용과 엔탈피 } Q = \Delta H = 0 = \int_{520}^{600} C_p(T) dT$$

$$- \lambda \cdot \Delta H_{\text{m}} = 0 \quad \lambda = 0.064$$

열용과 엔탈피 0.064 ; 열용 9.9369

이므로 엔탈피