

Copyright statement

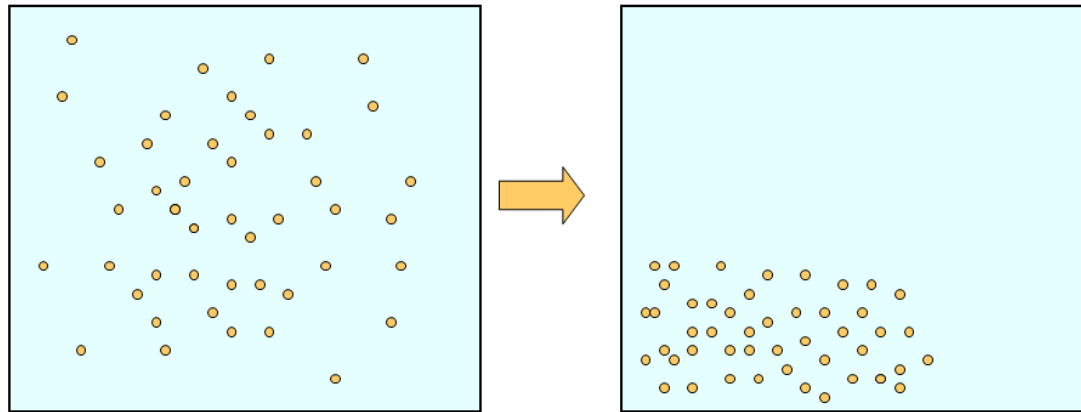
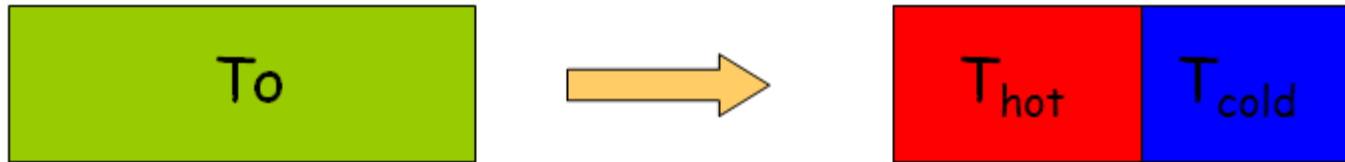
- The images and the pictures in this lecture are provided by the CDs accompanied by the books
 1. University Physics, Bauer and Westfall, McGraw-Hill, 2011.
 2. Principles of Physics, Halliday, Resnick, and Walker, Wiley, 8th and 9th Ed.
- The rest is made by me.

Ch. 20 The 2nd law of thermodynamics



Irreversible processes and entropy

다음과 같은 과정은 결코 자발적으로 일어나지 않는다.



닫힌 계에서 비가역과정이 일어날 때 엔트로피 S 는 감소하지 않는다.

The 2nd law of thermodynamics

- 1) 계의 다른 변화 없이, 열이 온도가 낮은 곳에서 높은 곳으로 열이 이동할 수는 없다. (완벽한 냉장고는 없다.)
- 2) 계의 다른 변화 없이, 열을 몽땅 일로 바꾸는 것은 불가능하다. (완벽한 엔진은 없다.)
- 3) 고립계의 열역학적 과정에서 엔트로피는 감소할 수 없다.

$$\Delta Q = \Delta E + W$$

entropy

$$\Delta S = S_f - S_i = \int_i^f \frac{dQ}{T}$$

$$dW = p dV$$

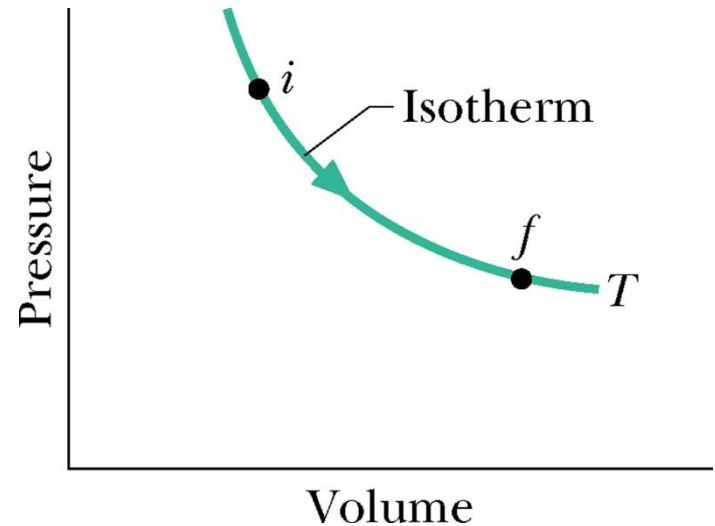
자유팽창의 경우 - 등온과정을 고려

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S &= S_f - S_i = \frac{1}{T} \int_i^f dQ = \frac{Q}{T} = \frac{W}{T} = \left(\frac{1}{T} \int p dV \right) \\ &= \frac{nRT}{T} \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i} = nR \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i} \quad pV = nRT \\ &= \frac{1}{\cancel{T}} \int_{V_i}^{\cancel{nRT}} \frac{\cancel{nRT}}{V} dV = nR \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i} \end{aligned}$$

기체가 등온팽창한 경우

$$\Delta S_{\text{gas}} = + \frac{|Q|}{T}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{res}} = - \frac{|Q|}{T}$$



닫힌 계에서 과정이 일어나면 엔트로피는
가역반응에서는 변하지 않지만
비가역반응에서는 항상 증가한다.
엔트로피가 줄어드는 법은 없다.

$$\Delta S \geq 0$$

열역학 제2법칙

상태함수로서의 엔트로피

reversible process의 경우

$$dE_{\text{int}} = dQ - dW$$

$$dQ = pdV + nC_V dT$$

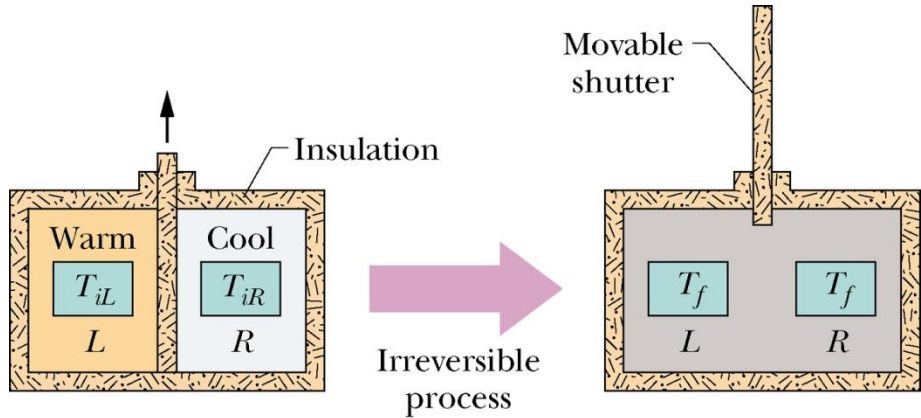
$$\frac{dQ}{T} = nR \frac{dV}{V} + nC_V \frac{dT}{T} \leftarrow p = nRT/V$$

$$\int_i^f \frac{dQ}{T} = \int_i^f nR \frac{dV}{V} + \int_i^f nC_V \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$\Delta S = S_f - S_i = nR \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i} + nC_V \ln \frac{T_f}{T_i}$$

따라서 reversible process의 경우 엔트로피의 변화는 처음 상태와 나중 상태의 부피, 온도에만 의존한다.

Sample prob.



(a)

(b)

$$m = 1.5 \text{ kg}, T_{iL} = 60^\circ\text{C}, T_{iR} = 40^\circ\text{C}$$

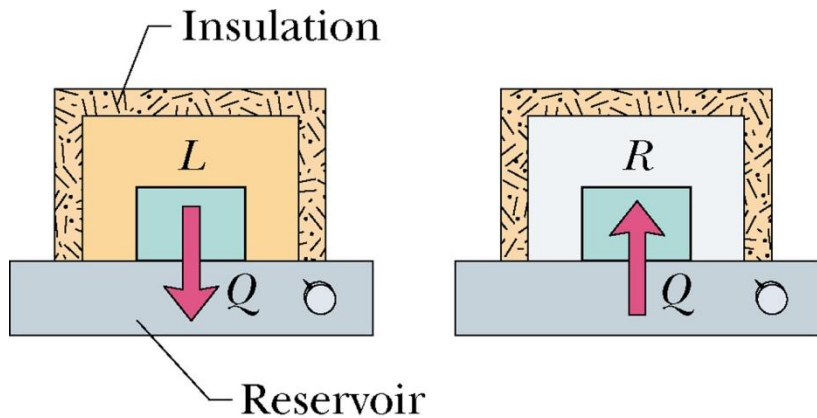
$$T_f = 40^\circ\text{C}, c = 386 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$dQ = mcdT$$

$$\Delta S_L = \int_i^f \frac{dQ}{T} = \int_i^f \frac{mcdT}{T} = mc \ln \frac{T_f}{T_{iL}}$$

$$\Delta S_R = mc \ln \frac{T_f}{T_{iR}}$$

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_L + \Delta S_R = mc \ln \frac{T_f^2}{T_{iL}T_{iR}}$$



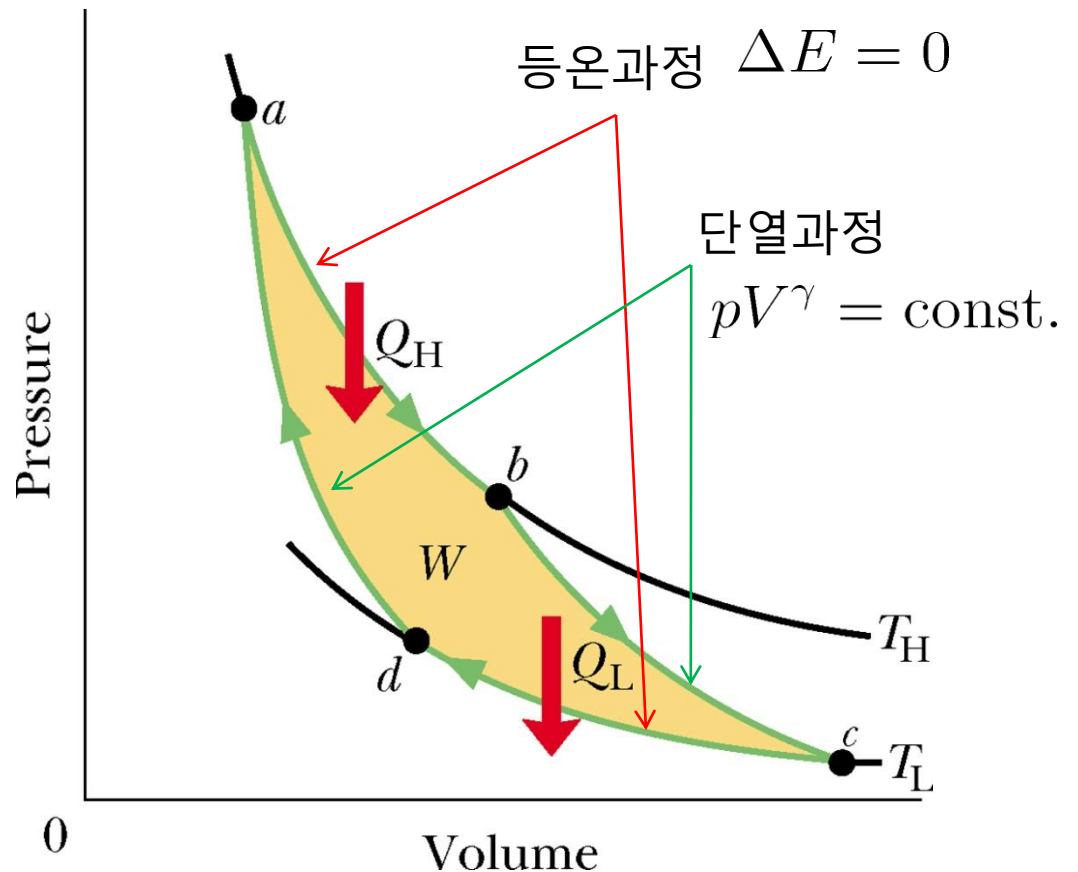
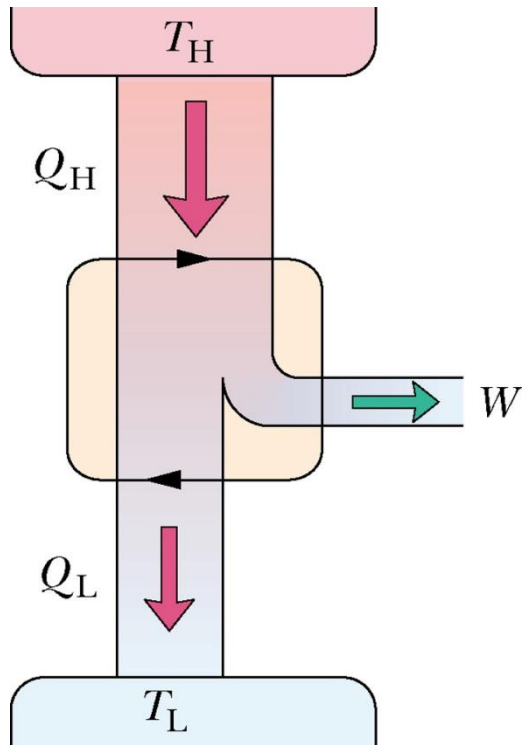
(a) Step 1

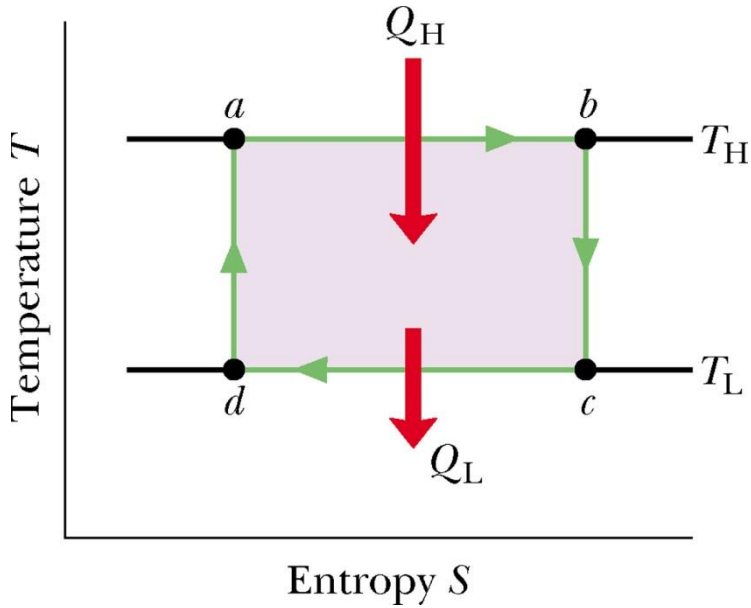
(b) Step 2

가역반응과 비가역반응의 엔트로피 변화는 같다.
(엔트로피는 상태함수이기 때문)

Engines

Carnot engine: 이상기체를 작동물질로 사용하는 기관





열역학 제1법칙

$$\Delta E_{\text{int}} = Q - W = 0$$

$$W = |Q_H| - |Q_L|$$

엔트로피 변화

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_H + \Delta S_L = \frac{|Q_H|}{T_H} - \frac{|Q_L|}{T_L} = 0$$

$$\frac{|Q_H|}{T_H} = \frac{|Q_L|}{T_L}$$

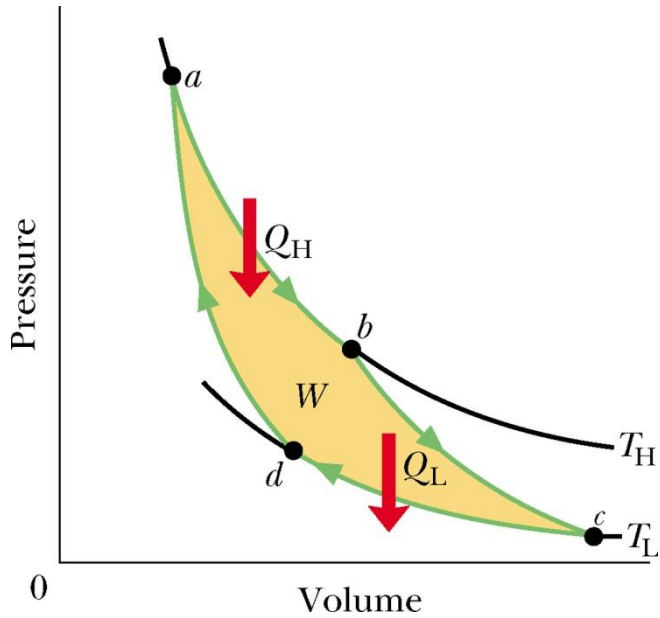
$$T_H > T_L \rightarrow |Q_H| > |Q_L|$$

열효율

$$\epsilon = \frac{|W|}{|Q_H|}$$

$$\epsilon_C = \frac{|Q_H| - |Q_L|}{|Q_H|} = 1 - \frac{|Q_L|}{|Q_H|} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}$$

영구기관은 불가능하다.



등온과정

$$|Q_H| = |W_H| = nRT_H \ln \frac{V_b}{V_a}$$

$$|Q_L| = |W_L| = nRT_L \ln \frac{V_c}{V_d}$$

$$\frac{|Q_H|}{|Q_L|} = \frac{T_H \ln(V_b/V_a)}{T_L \ln(V_c/V_d)}$$

단열과정 $T_H V_b^{\gamma-1} = T_L V_c^{\gamma-1}, T_H V_a^{\gamma-1} = T_L V_d^{\gamma-1}$

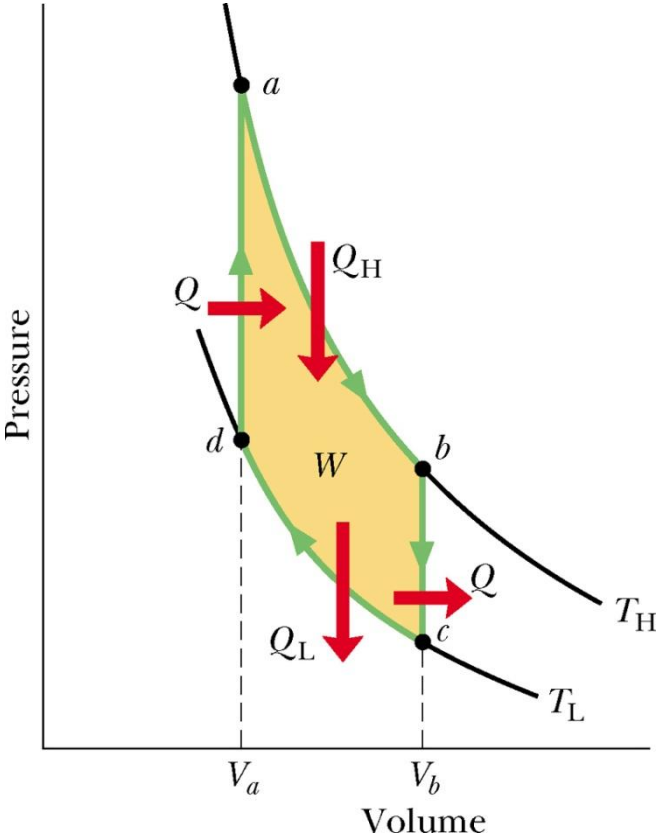
$$\frac{V_b}{V_a} = \frac{V_c}{V_d}$$

$$\left(\frac{V_b}{V_a}\right)^{\gamma-1} = \left(\frac{V_c}{V_d}\right)^{\gamma-1}$$

$PV^\gamma = \text{const}$ $TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{const}$
 $PV = nRT$

$$\frac{|Q_H|}{|Q_L|} = \frac{T_H}{T_L}$$

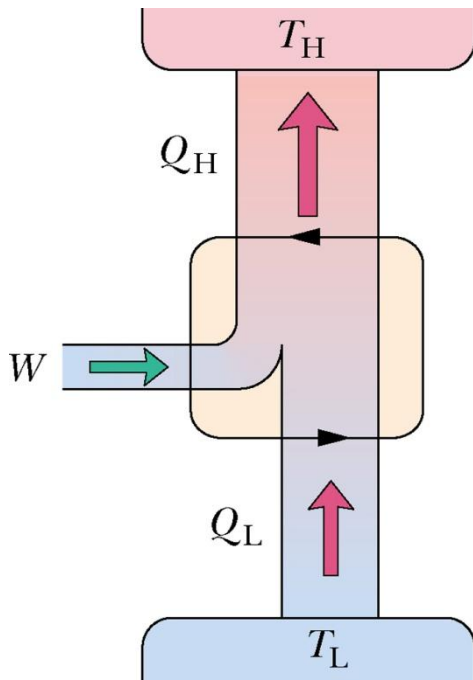
Stirling engine



Refrigerator

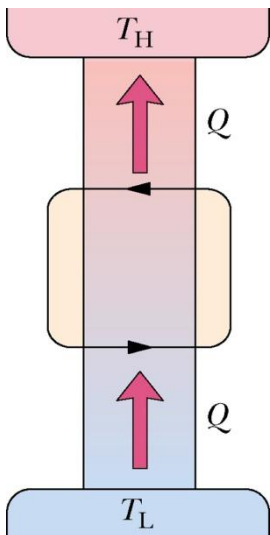
coeff. of performance

냉동기의 작동계수 $K = \frac{|Q_L|}{|W|}$



$$|W| = |Q_H| - |Q_L|$$

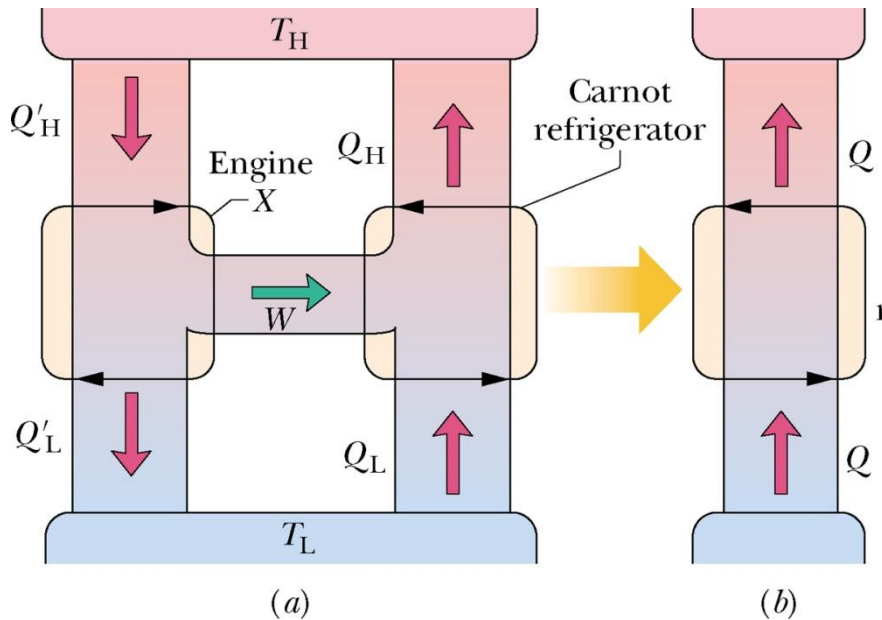
$$K_C = \frac{|Q_L|}{|Q_H| - |Q_L|} = \frac{T_L}{T_H - T_L}$$



영구냉동기는 불가능하다.

$$\Delta S = -\frac{|Q|}{T_L} + \frac{|Q|}{T_H} < 0$$

Efficiency of real engines



만일 $\epsilon_X > \epsilon_C$ 인 냉동기관이 있다면

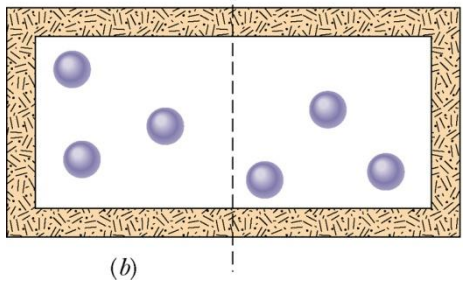
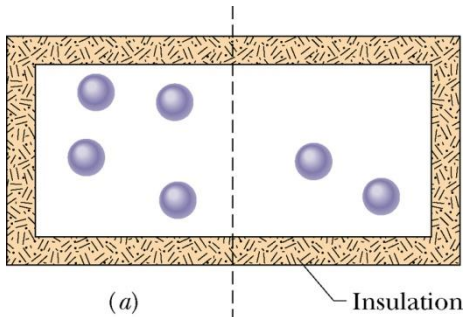
$$\frac{|W|}{|Q'_H|} > \frac{|W|}{|Q_H|}$$

$$\rightarrow |Q_H| > |Q'_H|$$

$$W = |Q_H| - |Q_L| = |Q'_H| - |Q'_L| \rightarrow |Q_H| - |Q'_H| = |Q_L| - |Q'_L| = Q > 0$$

동일한 온도 사이에서 작동하는 어떤 실제 기관도 Carnot 기관의 효율보다 높을 수 없다.

통계역학적 관점의 엔트로피



$$W = \frac{N!}{n_1!n_2!}$$

모든 미시상태는 동일한 확률을 갖는다.

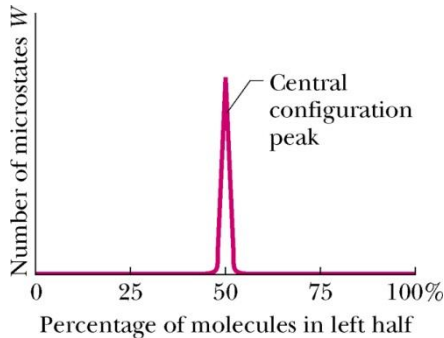
확률과 엔트로피

$$S = k \ln W$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{Q}{T} \xrightarrow{J} \frac{kT}{T}$$

Boltzmann

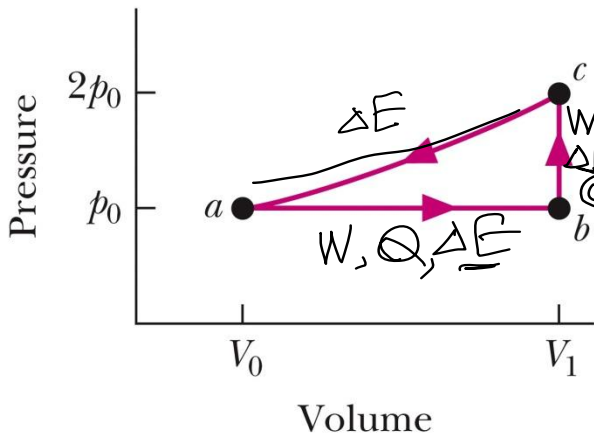
$$\Delta S = k \ln \Omega$$



Prob. 1

1. 물 2몰을 27°C에서 127°C로 가열한다.

$$\Delta E_{\text{int}} = \frac{3}{2} nR(T_c - T_b)$$



(a) W/p_0V_0 via abc.

(b) $\Delta E_{\text{int}}/p_0V_0$, ΔS from b to c.

(c) One full cycle

$$= \frac{3}{2} p_0 V_1 nR$$

$$= 6 p_0 V_0 nR$$

$$W = \int p dV = p_0 (V_1 - V_0) = 3 p_0 V_0$$

$$\frac{W}{p_0 V_0} = 3 \quad dS = \frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{dE_{\text{int}}}{T} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} nR dT}{T}$$

$$V_1 = 4.00 V_0$$

$$\Delta Q = \Delta E_{\text{int}}$$

$$pV = nRT$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{3}{2} nR \ln \frac{T_c}{T_b} = \frac{3}{2} nR \ln 2$$

$$p_0 V_1 = nR T_b$$

$$2 p_0 V_1 = nR T_c$$

$$\frac{T_c}{T_b} = 2$$