

59-240
Lecture 10
Second Law Concepts

Clausius Inequality

$dS_{sys} > \frac{dq}{T}$

all irreversible reactions are spontaneous and have a total entropy change which is greater than zero

$\Delta S_{rev} = q_{rev}/T = (0.693)nR$

$\Delta S_{sur, rev} = -(0.693)nR$

$\Delta S_{tot, rev} = 0$

isothermal expansion

$\Delta S_{sys} = q_{rev}/T = (0.693)nR$

$\Delta S_{sur, rev} = -(0.5)nR$

$\Delta S_{tot, rev} = 0.193nR$

irreversible

other processes

$dq = 0, dS >= 0, dS_{tot} >= 0$ 1. irrev. adiabatic change

$dq = -dw, dS >= 0, dS_{sur} = 0, dS_{tot} >= 0$ 2. Irrev. isothermal exp. of p.g.

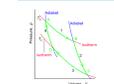
$dS = \frac{dq_c}{T_c} - \frac{dq_h}{T_h} = |dq| \left(\frac{1}{T_c} - \frac{1}{T_h} \right)$

$dS > 0, dS_{tot} > 0$ (unless $T_c = T_h$)

3. Spontaneous cooling

Entropy as a State Function

$\oint \frac{dq_{rev}}{T} = 0$ Cyclic process



Carnot Cycle

$\oint dS = \frac{dq_c}{T_c} + \frac{dq_h}{T_h}$ This is zero since $\frac{dq_c}{T_c} = -\frac{dq_h}{T_h}$

$\Delta S = 0, \text{ proof}$

$e = \frac{\text{work performed}}{\text{heat absorbed}} = \frac{|w|}{q_h}$

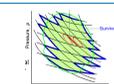
$e_{rev} = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_h}$

Efficiency



Cannot couple two engines together to increase efficiency

$\sum_{\text{all}} \frac{dq_{rev}}{T} = \sum_{\text{perimeter}} \frac{dq_{rev}}{T} = 0$



Surroundings

Assumed not to change state when something happens to the system

$dS_{sur} = \frac{dq_{sur, rev}}{T_{sur}} = \frac{dq_{sur}}{T_{sur}}$



Entropy & Isothermal Expansion

$P = P_{ext}, \Delta T = 0, \Delta V = V_f - V_i, w < 0$

$\Delta S = \frac{1}{T} \int_1^f dq_{rev} = \frac{q_{rev}}{T}$

$q_{rev} = -w_{rev} = nRT \ln \left(\frac{V_f}{V_i} \right)$

$\Delta S = nR \ln \left(\frac{V_f}{V_i} \right)$

Tendency to explore all available states

Aside: $S = k \ln W$

1st vs. 2nd law

ΔU and ΔH

tell us what's thermodynamically permissible

do not tell us about spontaneity

Universe is a closed system

What drives processes forward?

Statements of the 2nd law

Clausius some work lost as heat

Lord Kelvin some work lost as heat

Boltzmann entropy does not decrease for an adiabatic system

Planck perpetual motion machine of the second kind is impossible

Caratheodory not all states can be reached via adiabatic processes

No process is possible in which the sole result is the absorption of heat from a reservoir and its complete conversion into work

Clausius/Kelvin



heat reservoir

cold sink

impossible engine

Processes

Bouncing ball first law fulfilled

second law violated if ball bounces forever (perpetual motion machine of the 2nd kind)

Smashed egg first and second laws fulfilled

reverse process never happens

Dispersal of energy

Some energy lost as random thermal energy (i.e., heat)

Spontaneous localization of motion is not possible

Boltzmann paradox

Entropy and Spontaneity

Energy must be dispersed

But, processes which increase order (decrease entropy) happen

Spontaneous/irreversible change - happens

Reversible change (not spontaneous, like equilibrium)

Impossible/highly improbable change (will not happen)

Entropy

First Law: Permissible Changes via ΔU and ΔH

Second Law: Irreversible (Spontaneous) Changes via ΔS

$\Delta S_{total} > 0$

Note: same as ΔS_{univ}

$\Delta S_{total} = \Delta S_{sys} + \Delta S_{sur}$

Entropy, S

Measure of molecular-level disorder

Not a measure of macroscopic disorder (e.g., messy room)

Thermodynamic definition of S

$dS = \frac{dq_{rev}}{T}$

infinitesimal change

$\Delta S = \int_1^f \frac{dq_{rev}}{T}$

measurable change

Process along reversible path: S proportional to amount of heat produced/used