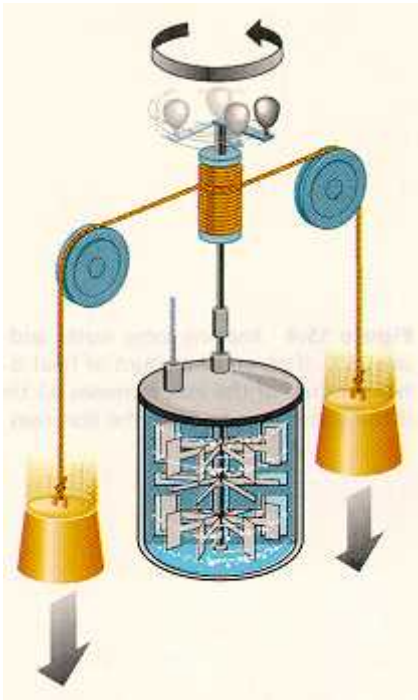


Chapter 2 The First Law and Other Basic Concepts

Joule's Experiments

1818



가

가 가

$$1\text{Cal} = 4.2\text{J}$$

가

Internal Energy

(Kinetic energy of translation) –

x-y-z

(Kinetic energy of rotation) –

Ar

가

(Kinetic energy of vibration) –

?

(Potential energy) –

가
가

(Intermolecular force)

The First Law of Thermodynamics

1

surrounding)

가

(system

1

4가

System – 가 가 process가
Open System : System Surrounding

Closed System :

Surrounding – system
Boundary – System Surrounding

1

$$\Delta E_{\text{system}} + \Delta E_{\text{surrounding}} = 0$$

System Closed system ,

System

$$\Delta E_{\text{system}} = \Delta U^t + \Delta E_K + \Delta E_P$$

Surrounding Heat Work, Surrounding System ()

$$\Delta E_{\text{surrounding}} = Q + W$$

$$\Delta U + E_K + E_P = Q + W$$

Thermodynamic State and State Functions

(State function) . State function

The Properties which do not depend on the past history of the substance nor on the means by which it reaches a given state

가
 가
 가
 가
 (가)
 가
 Extensive Properties – system
 Intensive Properties – system
 specific or molar volume
 Molar volume
 extensive properties molar
 volume intensive properties

Enthalpy

가 가 (internal energy)

가

(Enthalpy)

$$H=U+PV$$

U : Total internal Energy

P : Absolute pressure

V : Total Volume

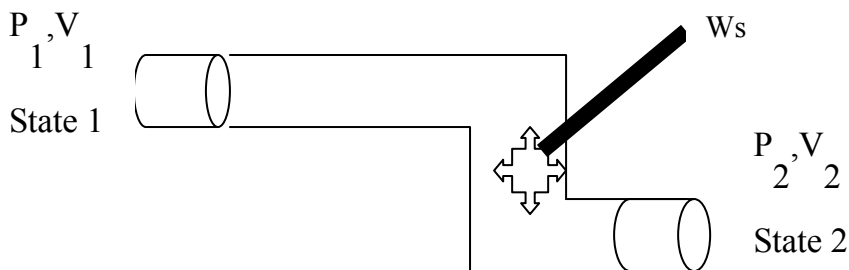
PV

The Steady-State Steady-Flow Process

1

Process

1



1 () system

W_1

$$W_1 = P_1 A_1 \cdot V_1 / A_1 = P_1 V_1$$

2 () 가

$$W_2 = -P_2 A_2 V_2 / A_2 = -P_2 V_2$$

$$W = W_1 + W_2 + W_s$$

$$= W_s + P_1 V_1 - P_2 V_2$$

$$P_1 V_1 - P_2 V_2$$

$$H=U+PV$$

1

$$\Delta H + \Delta U^2/2 + g\Delta z = Q + W_s$$

Equilibrium

(driving force)
force=0

balance

driving

The Phase Rule

(Phase)

가

가

2

2

variables)

thermodynamic properties(state)
properties

가

$$P = RT / V$$

V T

P

intensive properties

F

$$F = 2 - \pi + N$$

π : Number of phase

N : Number of components.

$N=1$ (only water)

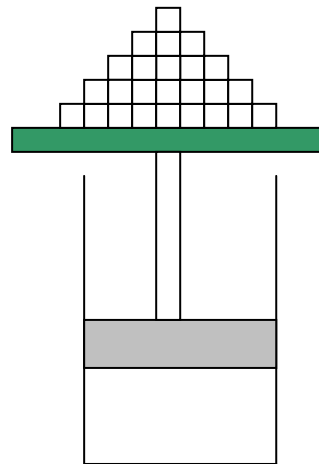
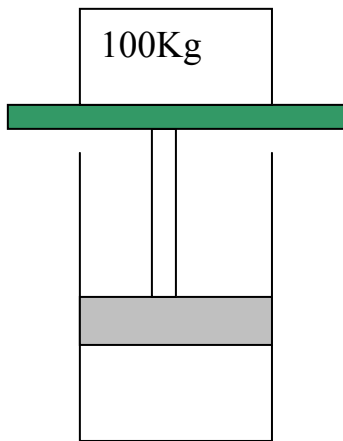
$\pi = 3$ (Gas, Liquid, Solid coexist)

$F=0$

The Reversible Process

Chapter 2

가



(a) 100kg

가

가

?

가

가

(b) 10000 가

(b) 100kg 가
(a)

0.01kg

10000

(a)

(a)

(a)

(b)

(b)

가

가

(a)

가

가

(b)

(a)

Reversible Process 가 Process가
 process
 가

- **When its direction can be reversed at any point by an infinitesimal change in external conditions.**
- **No dissipative effects**
- **Frictionless effects.**

Constant-V and Constant-P Process

, 가 가
 V = V^t / n
 W = W^t / n
 1

dU = dQ+dW, (1)

dH =dU+d(PV) (2)

dW = -PdV가 (2)

dH=dU+d(PV)=dQ+dW+d(PV)=dQ-PdV+PdV=dQ가

Q=ΔH가

가 (1)

dU=dQ+dW=dQ-PdV=dQ가 **Q=ΔU**가

Heat Capacity

Capacity 가 가 Heat

$$C = dQ/dT$$

Heat capacity 가

Heat Capacity at constant volume

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

Heat Capacity at constant pressure

$$C_P = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_P$$

Q, W

$$\Delta U = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_V dT = Q$$

$$dW = -PdV = 0 \quad W = 0$$

Q, W

$$\Delta H = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = Q$$

$$dW = -PdV \quad W = -P\Delta V$$