

The Second Law of Thermodynamics

theorem

1

가

$$\Delta U^t + \Delta E^K + \Delta E^P = Q + W$$

가

가

2

◆ 2

2

1.

가

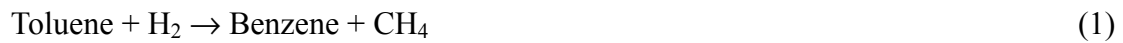
2.

1. No apparatus can operate in such a way that its **only effect** (in system and surroundings) is to convert heat absorbed by a system completely into work done by the system
2. No process is possible which consists **solely** in the transfer of heat from one temperature level to a higher one.

only effect
solely 가 2

=100%

Toluene



Diphenyl



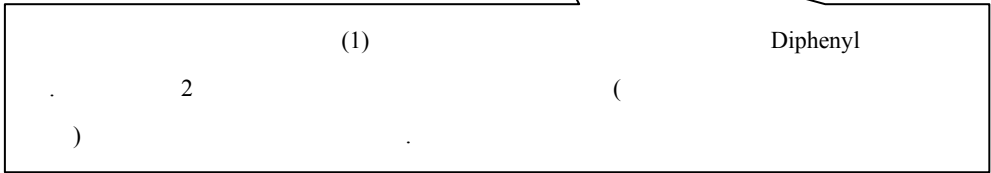
(Side reaction)

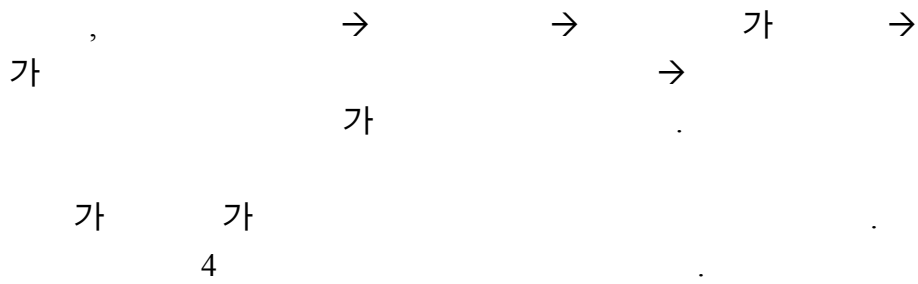
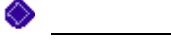
()

2



↳ 1/2 Diphenyl + 1/2 H₂





가



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$$\eta = \frac{\text{Net work output}}{\text{Heat Input}}$$

$$= \frac{|W|}{|Q_H|} = 1 - \frac{|Q_C|}{|Q_H|}$$

$$\because |W| = |Q_H| - |Q_C|$$

Q_H :

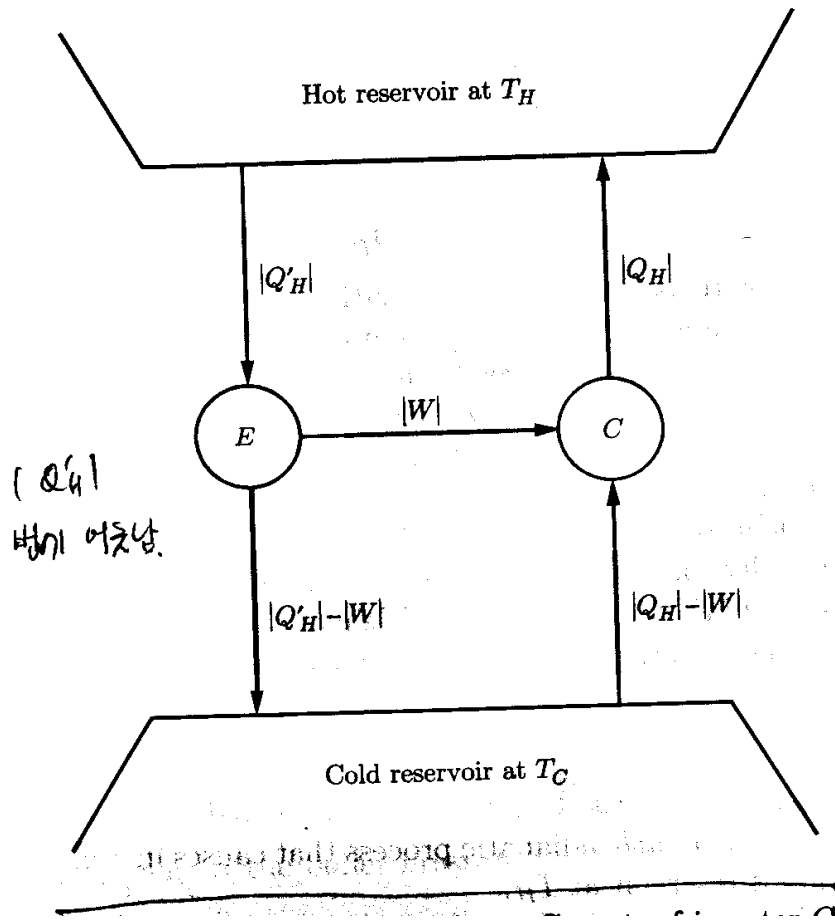
Q_C :

W :

Heat Engine) 가 Carnot Cycle(가
 Carnot Heat engine 4
 reversible 가
 (No friction, No dissipative effects)

1. Adiabatic compression until the temperature rises from T_C to T_H
2. Isothermal expansion to arbitrary point c with absorption of heat $|Q_H|$
3. Adiabatic expansion until the temperature decreases to T_C
4. Isothermal compression to the initial state with rejection of heat $|Q_C|$

Carnot cycle Carnot cycle 가
) Carnot cycle 가 E
 .(.)



Carnot Cycle Engine

가 Engine

W

Q_H

Q_C

Carnot refrigeration Heat Engine
 Heat Engine
 Q_H (!!!) Q_C
 W

E Carnot Cycle

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

$$|Q_H| > |Q'_H| \text{ 가}$$

$$|Q_H| - |W| - (|Q_H'| - |W|) = |Q_H| - |Q_H'| \text{ 가}$$

$$|Q_H| - |Q_H'| \text{ 가}$$

가

Heat Engine 가 2 Carnot

◆ Carnot Cycle

Carnot Cycle

Carnot Cycle 4

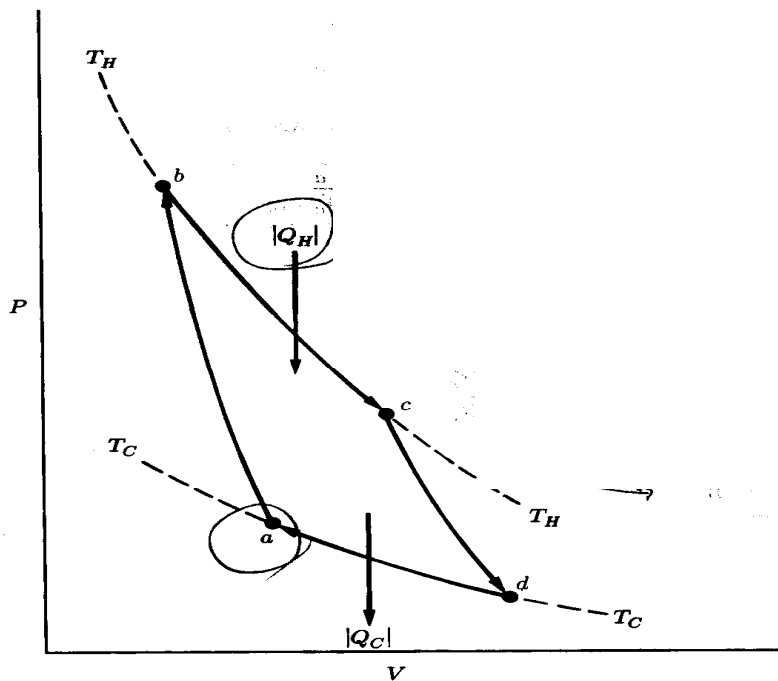


Figure 5.3: PV diagram showing Carnot cycle for an ideal gas.

1. A B Adiabatic compression until the temperature rises from T_C to T_H
2. B C Isothermal expansion to arbitrary point c with absorption of heat $|Q_H|$
3. C D Adiabatic expansion until the temperature decreases to T_C
4. D A Isothermal compression to the initial state with rejection of heat $|Q_C|$

B C D A 가 가

$$|Q_H| = RT_H \ln \frac{V_c}{V_b}, \quad |Q_C| = RT_C \ln \frac{V_d}{V_a}$$

$$\frac{|Q_H|}{|Q_C|} = \frac{T_H \ln \frac{V_c}{V_b}}{T_C \ln \frac{V_d}{V_a}} \text{ 가}$$

$$-\frac{C_V}{R} \frac{dT}{T} = \frac{dV}{V} \text{ 가}$$

A-B $\int_{T_C}^{T_H} \frac{C_V}{R} \frac{dT}{T} = \ln \frac{V_a}{V_b}$

C-D $\int_{T_C}^{T_H} \frac{C_V}{R} \frac{dT}{T} = \ln \frac{V_d}{V_c} \text{ 가}$

$$\ln \frac{V_a}{V_b} = \ln \frac{V_d}{V_c} \text{ 가}$$

$$\frac{|Q_H|}{|Q_C|} = \frac{T_H}{T_C}$$

Carnot Cycle

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_H|}{|Q_C|}$$

◆ (Entropy)

()
가

가 Carnot Cycle

4 Cycle ,

$$\frac{|Q_H|}{|Q_C|} = \frac{T_H}{T_C} \text{ 가 } Q_H + Q_C = 0$$

$$\frac{Q_H}{T_H} = -\frac{Q_C}{T_C}, \quad \frac{Q_H}{T_H} + \frac{Q_C}{T_C} = 0$$

Carnot Cycle

Q/T

가

0

Q/T

state function

(State Function :

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3

Cyclic Process

Carnot Cycle

?

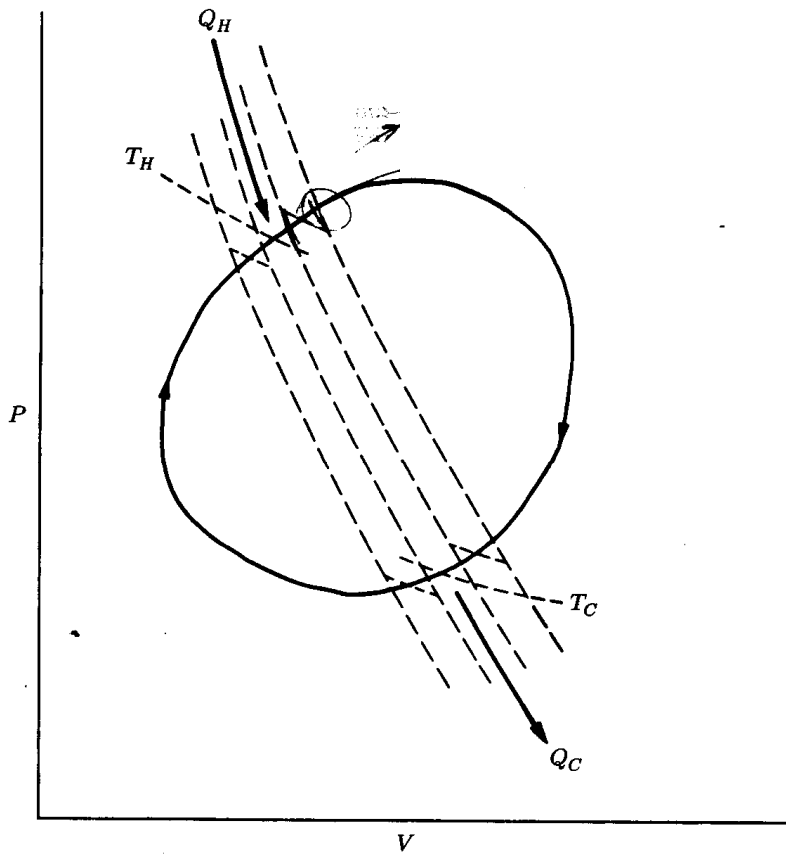
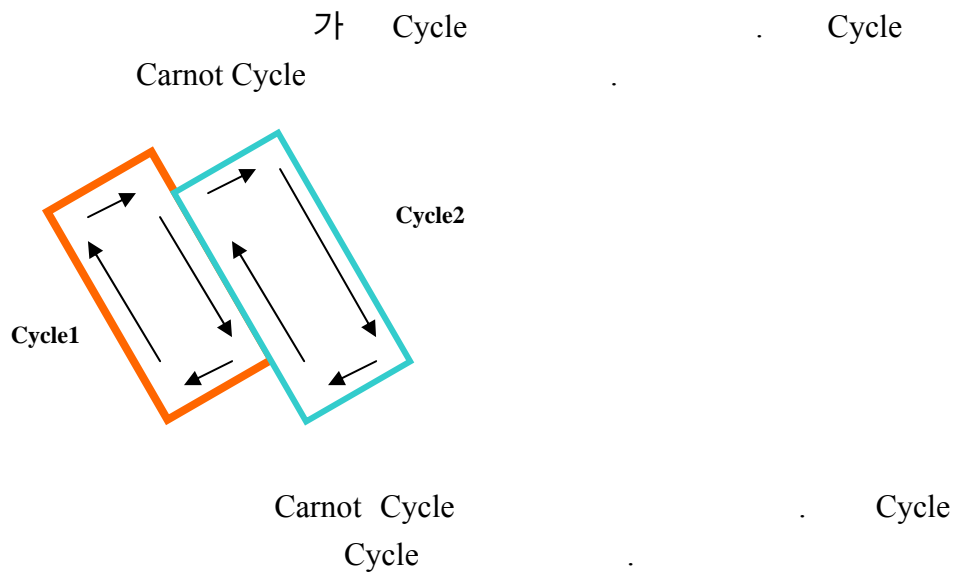
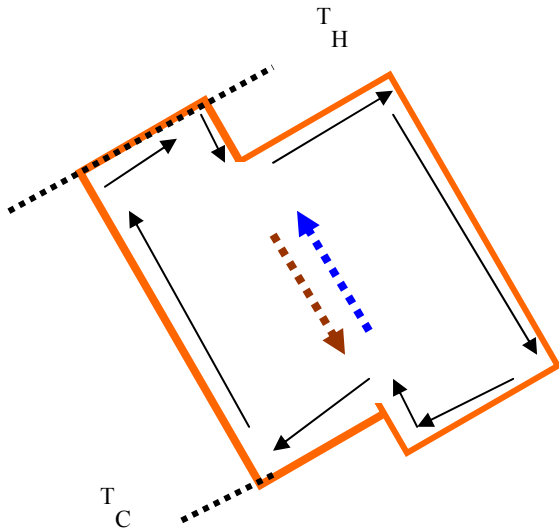
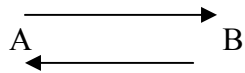


Figure 5.4: An arbitrary cyclic process drawn on a PV diagram.





가 가 ? 가 , 가



A B 가 State
Function .(가 .)

가 Carnot Cycle

Fig. 5.4 Carnot Cycle

Cycle T_H dQ_H T_C dQ_C

$$\frac{dQ_H}{T_H} + \frac{dQ_C}{T_C} = 0$$

Fig5.4 Cycle 가

$$\oint \frac{dQ_{rev}}{T} = 0$$

dQ/T Property (Entropy)

$$dQ_{REV} = TdS^t \text{ (REV : Reversible Process)}$$

Entropy

1. The change in entropy of any system undergoing a reversible process

$$\Delta S^t = \int \frac{dQ_{rev}}{T}$$

2. When a system undergoes an irreversible process from one equilibrium state to another state, By an arbitrarily chosen reversible process, entropy can be evaluated.
Because Entropy is state function
3. Entropy change of a heat reservoir : Q/T (whether the transfer is reversible or irreversible. Effect of heat transfer on a heat reservoir is the same

(A → B) 가
dQ

가 가 .

가

$$\Delta S^t = \int \frac{dQ_{rev}}{T}$$

가

가 가 가

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. . . .

ΔS^{total} System Surrounding ΔS^t System Total Entropy