

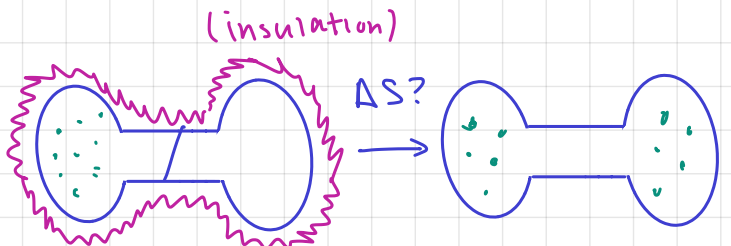
Last class: Refrigerator

Another formulation of 2nd law due to Clausius: no process is possible whose sole result is the transfer of heat from a colder to hotter body

energy in form of heat is not same as energy in form of work

Finish today
Ch 20: Entropy

fig. 20.1 $\Delta S?$



Option 1 assume monoatomic ideal gas

absolute $\rightarrow S = \frac{3}{2} nR \ln T + nR \ln V + c$

$q = 0$
 $w = 0$ } $\Delta U = 0$
for ideal gas, if $\Delta U = 0$, then $\Delta T = 0$
 $U = \frac{3}{2} nRT$

$\Delta S = \frac{nR}{(\ln V_f - \ln V_i)} = nR \ln \left(\frac{V_f}{V_i} \right)$ if $V_f = 2V_i$
 $\Delta S = R \ln 2$

the higher the temp or volume, the higher the S

Option 2 $dS = \frac{\delta q_{rev}}{T}$ which uses us to use reversible path.

Reversible isothermal expansion

has to absorb energy from surroundings

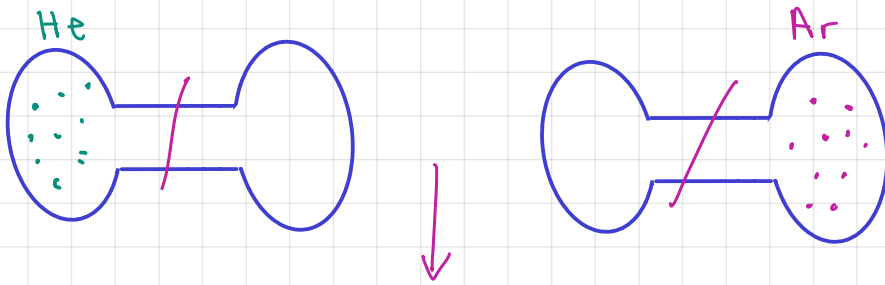
$\Delta U = 0 \Rightarrow q = -w$

$dS = \frac{\delta q}{T} = -\frac{\delta w_{rev}}{T} = +\frac{PdV}{T} = \frac{nRT}{V} \frac{dV}{T} = nR \frac{dV}{V}$

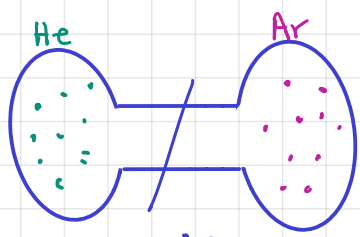
$\Delta S = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} nR \frac{dV}{V} = nR \ln \left(\frac{V_f}{V_i} \right)$

$\Delta S = \Delta S_{sys}$ $\Delta S_{surr}?$ original scenario: $\Delta S_{surr} = 0$

option 2: rev conditions $\Delta S_{surr} =$



Is the He affected by presence of Ar?



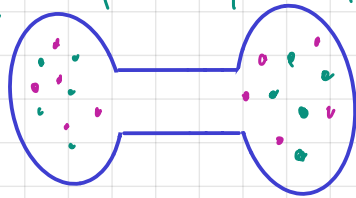
T, P constant

$$PV = nRT = \text{constants}$$

$V \propto n$

$$\Delta S = n_{\text{He}} R \ln \frac{V_{\text{He}}}{V_{\text{Total}}} + n_{\text{Ar}} R \ln \frac{V_{\text{Ar}}}{V_{\text{Total}}}$$

ΔS called He side / called Ar side



ideal gasses ignore each other

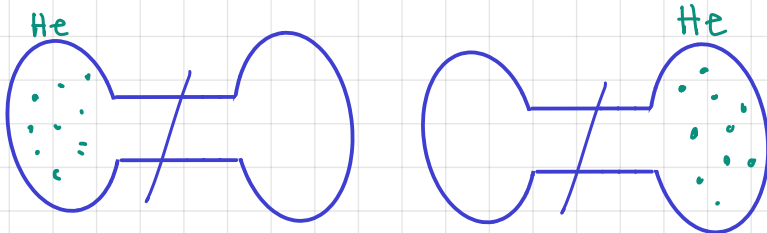
Mol fraction

$$\Delta S_{\text{mix}} = \frac{n_{\text{He}}}{n_{\text{total}}} R \ln \frac{n_{\text{He}}}{n_{\text{total}}} + \frac{n_{\text{Ar}}}{n_{\text{total}}} R \ln \frac{n_{\text{Ar}}}{n_{\text{total}}}$$

x_{He} x_{Ar} mole fraction

$$\Delta \bar{S}_{\text{max}} = x_{\text{He}} R \ln x_{\text{He}} + x_{\text{Ar}} R \ln x_{\text{Ar}}$$

Switch Ar to He : $\Delta S_{\text{mix}} = \frac{1}{2} R \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} R \ln \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow R \ln \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$???



Still get non 0 entropy change

Gibbs mixing paradox? solved in grad course, not here need to know QM

*done with Ch 20