



**Course Name: Thermodynamics**

**Course Code: 4022135-3**

## PART 2

- SPONTANEITY & ENTROPY
- THE SECOND LAW
- THE THIRD LAW





# CHAPTER OVERVIEW



The purpose of this chapter is to explain chemical change and spontaneity in quantitative terms. Entropy is a measurement that defines the spontaneity of a chemical or physical change. Three spontaneous processes are discussed: isothermal expansion process, isobaric and isochoric processes in heating, and in-phase transition. Heat engines and their efficiency are discussed as examples of systems with spontaneous processes. The chapter ends with an introduction to the third law of thermodynamics and that the entropy of a perfect crystal is zero at 0 K. This means that the entropy of a reaction can be measured from the entropies of the reactants and products in their standard states.





# CHAPTER OBJECTIVES



**By the end of this chapter, the students will be able to:**

- Show the direction of spontaneity in different situations
- Define different statements of the Second Law of thermodynamics
- Derive different mathematical forms of the Second Law of thermodynamics
- Apply suitable thermodynamic entropy measurements for different processes
- Discusses Carnot cycle and Carnot engine
- Calculate efficiency of a heat engine
- Measure coefficient of performance for non-spontaneous processes
- State the Third Law of thermodynamics and the Nernst heat theorem
- Measure standard entropy of a chemical reaction





# CHAPTER REFERENCES



- “Essentials of Physical chemistry,” Arun Bahl, B.s. Bahl, and G.D. Tuli, [Chapter \( 9 \)](#)
- “Physical Chemistry,” Peter Atkins and Julio de Paula, **Chapter ( 3 )**
- **Lectures slides in PDF format: [Part 1](#), [Part 2](#), [Part 3](#)**





# CHAPTER ASSIGNMENTS & ASSESSMENTS



## Chapter Assignments:

- Equations review worksheet
- Concepts review worksheet
- Problem solving worksheet (Evaluation will be oral)

## Chapter Assessments:

- Warmup questions
- Quiz (practice quiz)
- Examination questions 
- Check Your Understanding





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# WARMUP QUESTIONS



التشيتت عا المواد الصلبيت اكبر من المواد السائلة

- The disorder in a solid is greater than that in a liquid. ( ✓ or X )       $\text{Solid} < \text{liquid} < \text{Gas}$

spontaneity " ميل عملية ما الى الحدوث بصورة تلقائية "

- The tendency of a process to occur naturally is called equilibrium. ( ✓ or X )

التحيز التلقائي يحدث في اتجاه واحد وبكى يتم عكسه يجب بذل شغل

- A spontaneous change happens unidirectional or in one way. For a reverse change to occur, work always has to be done. ( ✓ or X )

enthalpy and entropy

- For a spontaneous change to occur, time is not a factor. A spontaneous reaction can be a rapid or very slow reaction. ( ✓ or X )

- If the system is not in the equilibrium, a spontaneous change is unavoidable. The change will continue until the system reaches the state of equilibrium. ( ✓ or X )

hot → cold

one

- Thermal heat transfers between cold and hot reservoirs in both directions. ( ✓ or X )

- Absolute zero kelvin is attainable. ( ✓ or X )

له يمكن الوصول الى الصفر المطلق

$$\frac{1,987}{1,082} = \frac{101,3}{8,3} = 0$$



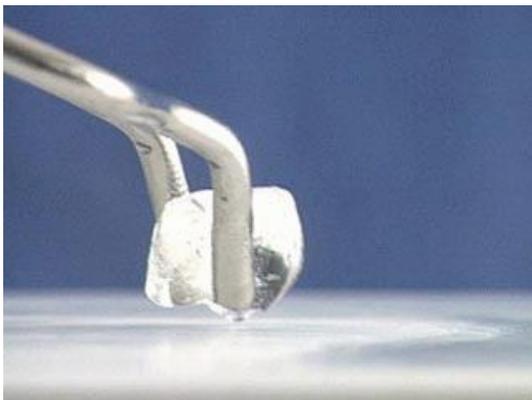


# SPONTANEOUS PROCESS →

« العملية التلقائية »

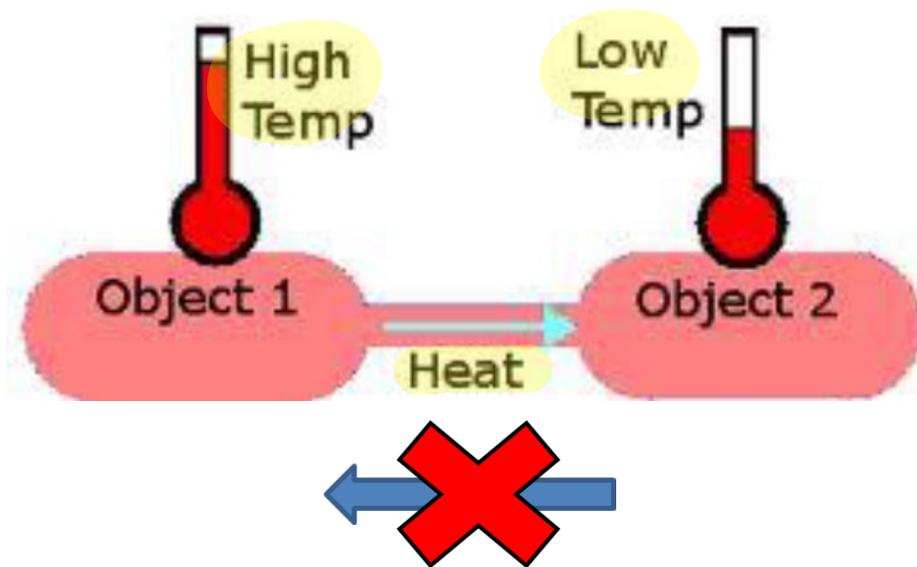


العملية التلقائية تحدث بشكل طبيعي غير المتعمد دون أي إجراء خارجي يتم تنفيذها على النظام  
A spontaneous process **WILL OCCUR** (Naturally) in a system **WITHOUT** any outside action being performed on the system.



Ice will **melt**, but water will not spontaneously return back to ice above 0 °C

يتمهل الثلج ولكن الماء لن يعود صلباً  
آخري إلى الثلج



Heat goes from high to low temperature spontaneity

تنتقل الحرارة من الجسم الأعلى حرارة إلى الجسم الأقل حرارة  
الحرارة إلى الجسم الأقل حرارة من درجة الحرارة بصورة تلقائية





# NON-SPONTANEOUS PROCESS

العمليات التلقائية

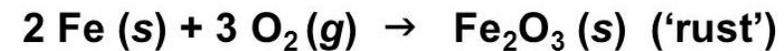


العمليات التلقائية لا تحدث ما لم يتم إجراء إجراء خارجي على النظام  
A non-spontaneous process **WILL NOT OCCUR** in a system **UNTIL** an **outside action** is performed **on the system**.

لقد حدثت الرفع الخارجي



ارتفع جسم عن الأرض  
Object rising from earth is **non-spontaneous**





# CRITERIA OF SPONTANEITY

« معيار التلقائية »



تقصر الطاقة الداخلية أو المحتوى الحراري التلقائي يكون مصحوب بـ

In general, a spontaneous change is accompanied by a decrease of internal energy or enthalpy

→ ماذا عن التمدد الحراري

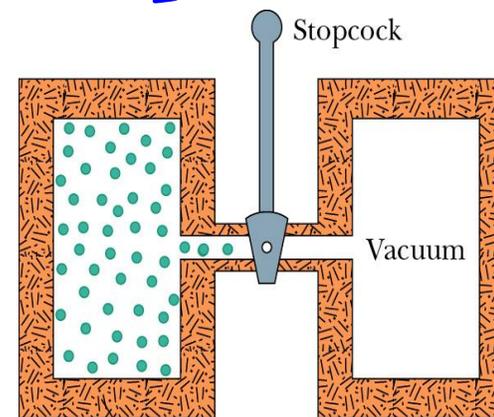
- What about free expansion?



$$\Delta U = 0$$

→ ماذا عن العمليات الماصة للحرارة

- What about endothermic process?



الطاقة الداخلية والمحتوى الحراري قد لا تتنبأ دائماً بالتلقائية

→ Internal energy and enthalpy may not always predict spontaneity

التلقائية

Entropy is a new criteria for spontaneity

معيار جديد للتلقائية



Ice melting

يصنع حرارة



Water evaporating

يصنع حرارة





# ENTROPY → إنتروبي



**Entropy:** A thermodynamic state quantity that is a measure of the randomness or disorder of the molecules of the system.

لو مصياف كدي تشتت جزيئات اللطام



Gas



Liquid



Solid

أعلى تشتت

More disordered  
Higher entropy



Less disordered  
Lower entropy

أقل تشتت





القانون الثاني للديناميكا الحرارية

# STATEMENTS OF SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

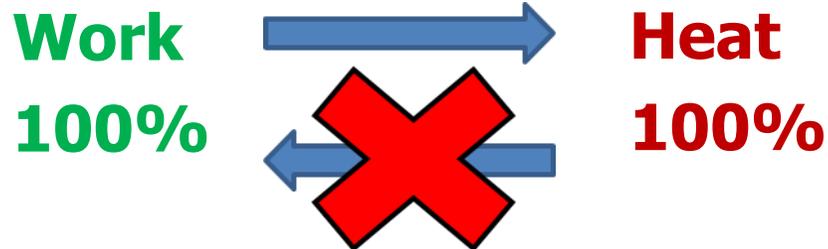


## Kelvin Statements

وتحويلها بالكامل إلى شغل دون فقد

لا يمكنه تحويل كل الطاقة الحرارية بأكملها إلى شغل دون فقد

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





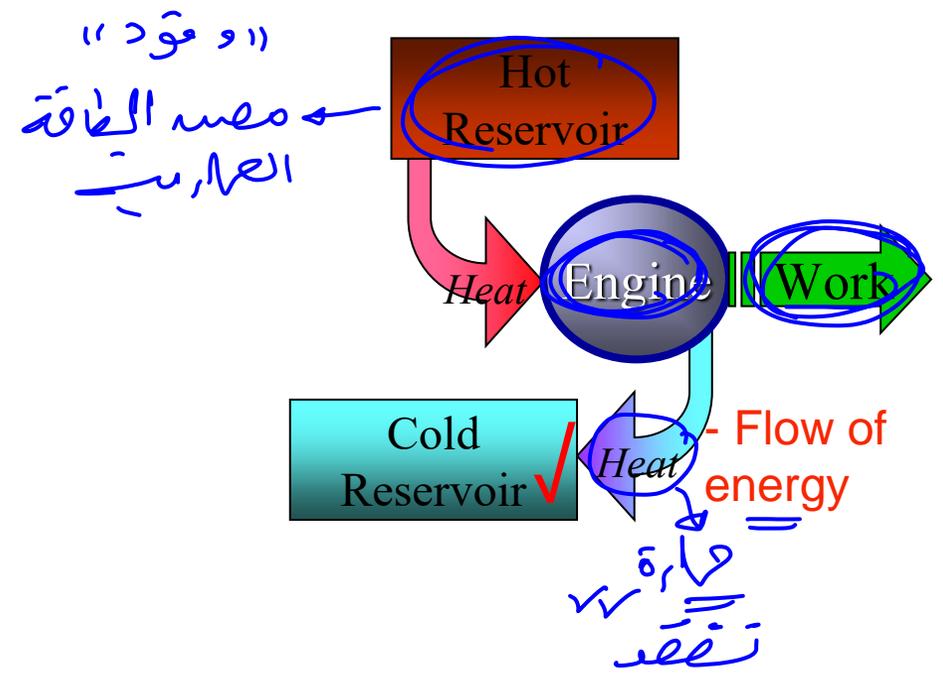
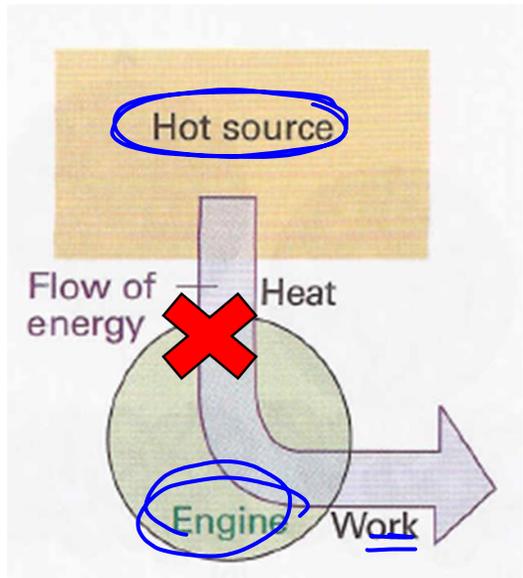
# STATEMENTS OF SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS



## Kelvin Statements

من المستحيل لري نظام أن يخضع للعمليات الدورية التي تحول الطاقة الحرارية بالكامل إلى شغل  
 ➤ "It is **impossible** for a system to undergo a cyclic process that turns **heat completely into work** done on the surroundings."

يتم نقلها على الوسط المحيط





# STATEMENTS OF SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS



الصورة الرياضية للقانون الثاني

## Mathematical Forms



تزداد الإنتروبي للنظام المعزول أثناء حدوث التغير التلقائي

➤ "The entropy of an **isolated system** **increases** in the course of a spontaneous change."

for isolated

$$\Delta S_{iso}^{sys} \geq 0$$

قيمات الإنتروبي تكون موجبة لتظام التلقائي

➤ Total entropy is **positive** for spontaneity;

for closed

القانون الثاني للنظام المغلق

2<sup>ed</sup> Law for a **closed system**:

$$\Delta S_{Tot} = \Delta S^{sys} + \Delta S^{sur} \geq 0$$

العمليات العكسية لا تولد إنتروبي على الإطلاق

➤ **Reversible processes** do not generate entropy overall."

$$\Delta S_{Tot} = 0$$

➤ 2<sup>ed</sup> Law **Clausius Inequality** equation:

$$\Delta S^{sys} \geq \frac{q^{sys}}{T^{sys}}$$

Heat

Temp

المساواة تطبق في الحالة العكسية (maximum work)

Equality applies to the reversible case (maximum work)

المساواة تطبق في الحالة العكسية

أقصى شغل





# MATHEMATICAL ENTROPY EXPRESSIONS FOR SYSTEMS

- From Clausius Inequality:  $dS^{sys} = \frac{dq_{rev}^{sys}}{T^{sys}}$

العلاقة الرياضية للارتقوبي  
للتطقت

- Overall change:  $\Rightarrow \underline{\Delta S^{sys}} = \int_i^f \frac{dq_{rev}^{sys}}{T^{sys}} = \frac{q_{rev}}{T}$   
التغير الكلي

Unit J/K

الوحدة

- Exercise:** Calculate the change of entropy  $\Delta S$  when  $25 \text{ kJ}$  of energy  $q_{rev}$  is transferred reversibly and isothermally as heat to a large block of iron at  $100^\circ\text{C}$ .

$$\underline{\Delta S} = \frac{q}{T} \Rightarrow \underline{\Delta S} = \frac{25 \times 10^3 \text{ J}}{373.15 \text{ K}} = \underline{67 \text{ J/K}}$$





# MATHEMATICAL ENTROPY FOR DIFFERENT PROCESSES

له الة تةروية للعمليات المختلفة

## A. Isothermal Reversible Expansion/ Compression:

التغير في الإنتروبي عند التمدد أو التضاغط « العكس الثابت حراريا

التمدد العكسي

- For isothermal expansion:  $\Delta T = 0, \Delta U = 0, q = -w$

التمدد العكسي الوتريكي

- For reversible isothermal expansion:  $q = nRT \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$

الة تةروية للتمدد الحراري الوتريكي

- Entropy for isothermal expansion:

$$\Delta S = nR \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$$



Compression  
or  
expansion



$$\Delta S = nR \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$$

$$\Delta S = nR \ln \frac{P_i}{P_f}$$





# MATHEMATICAL ENTROPY FOR DIFFERENT PROCESSES

- Exercise:** Calculate the change of entropy  $\Delta S$  for an irreversible compression of oxygen gas. The initial pressure of the gas is 1.00 bar in a volume of 100 L. The final pressure of the gas is 10.0 bar and the temperature is 400 K.

$$P_i V_i = n R T_i$$

$$\Delta S = nR \ln \frac{P_i}{P_f}$$

1 bar  $\rightarrow$  0.987 atm

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{P_i V_i}{R T_i} = \frac{(0.987 \text{ atm})(100 \text{ L})}{(0.082 \text{ Latm / K mol})(400 \text{ K})} = 3.00 \text{ mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S = nR \ln \frac{P_i}{P_f} = (3.00 \text{ mol})(8.314 \text{ J/K mol}) \ln \frac{1.00}{10.0} = -57.4 \text{ J/K}$$





# MATHEMATICAL ENTROPY FOR DIFFERENT PROCESSES

التغير في الإنتروبيا عند التسخين والتبريد

## B. Entropy Change upon Heating / Cooling:

▪ Entropy from 2<sup>ed</sup> Law:  $\Delta S = \int_i^f \frac{dq}{T}$

▪ For isobaric process (Constant P):

$$\Rightarrow dq_{(P)} = dH = C_p dT$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S = \int_i^f \frac{dH}{T} = \int_i^f \frac{C_p dT}{T} = C_p \ln \frac{T_f}{T_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S = nC_{P,m} \ln \frac{T_f}{T_i}$$

عند ثبوت الضغط

▪ For isochoric process (Constant V):

$$dq_{(V)} = dU = C_v dT$$

$$\Delta S = \int_i^f \frac{dU}{T} = \int_i^f \frac{C_v dT}{T} = C_v \ln \frac{T_f}{T_i}$$

$$\Delta S = nC_{V,m} \ln \frac{T_f}{T_i}$$

عند ثبوت الحجم

} Cooling  
= Heating





# MATHEMATICAL ENTROPY FOR DIFFERENT PROCESSES

- Exercise:** Calculate the change in entropy  $\Delta S$  for the system of Argon gas at  $25.00^\circ\text{C}$  and  $1.00\text{ atm}$  in a  $500.0\text{ cm}^3$  container compressed to  $50.0\text{ cm}^3$  and simultaneously cooled to  $-25.00^\circ\text{C}$ , given  $C_{v,m} = 12.48\text{ J K}^{-1}\text{ mol}^{-1}$ . How do you rationalize the sign of sign of  $\Delta S$ ?

$\Delta S$  is a state function, so we can separate the whole process into separate processes:

$PV = nRT$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{P_i V_i}{R T_i} = \frac{(1.00\text{ atm})(500 \times 10^{-3}\text{ L})}{(0.082\text{ Latm K}^{-1}\text{ mol}^{-1})(298.15\text{ K})} = 2.04 \times 10^{-2}\text{ mol}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{compression}} = nR \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i} = (2.04 \times 10^{-2}\text{ mol})(8.314\text{ J/K mol}) \ln \frac{50.00}{500.0} = -0.391\text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{cooling}} = n C_{v,m} \ln \frac{T_f}{T_i} = (2.04 \times 10^{-2}\text{ mol})(12.48\text{ J/K mol}) \ln \frac{248.15}{298.15} = -0.0468\text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{Tot}} = \Delta S_{\text{compression}} + \Delta S_{\text{cooling}} = -0.391\text{ J/K} - 0.0468\text{ J/K} = -0.438\text{ J/K for the system}$$





# MATHEMATICAL ENTROPY FOR DIFFERENT PROCESSES

## C. Entropy Change of Phase Transitions: الانتروبي في تحول الحالات العنصرية

▪ At constant P:

$$dq_{(P)} = dH$$

▪ Entropy from 2<sup>ed</sup> Law:  $dS_{Trans} = \frac{dq_{trans}^{Sys}}{T_{Trans}} = \frac{dH_{trans}^{Sys}}{T_{Trans}}$

Overall Change:  $\Delta S_{Trans} = \int_i^f \frac{dH_{trans}^{Sys}}{T_{Trans}} = \frac{\Delta H_{trans}^{Sys}}{T_{Trans}}$

$$\Delta S_{Trans} = \frac{\Delta H_{trans}^{Sys}}{T_{Trans}}$$

Note: use temperature of phase transition

استخدم درجة حرارة انتقال العنصر





# ENTROPY OF VAPORIZATION



## Entropy change of vaporization:

التغير في الإنتروبي للتبخير

$$\Delta S_{\text{vap,m}} = \frac{\Delta H_{\text{vap,m}}}{T_b}$$

درجة حرارة الغليان

عسائل

$$\Delta S_{\text{vap}} = \frac{n \Delta H_{\text{vap,m}}}{T_b}$$

تغير الإنتروبي (تغير) نقص الإنتروبي molar حوالي 85 JK<sup>-1</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup>

“More liquids give the same  $S_m$  of vaporization about 85 JK<sup>-1</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup>

called **Trouton's rule**” قاعدة تروتن





# ENTROPY OF A SUBSTANCE AT SOME TEMPERATURE



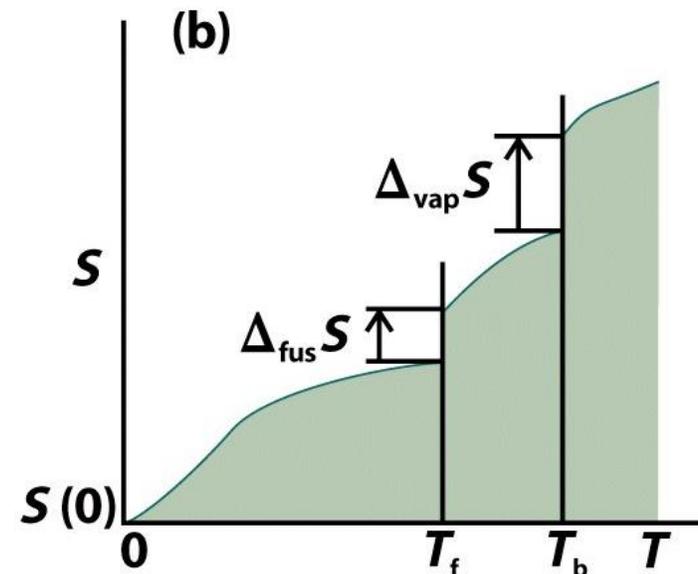
سواء التروى حرارة عند درجة حرارة معينة تجتد التروى عند التسخين وتصل العالم

## D. Entropy Change upon Heating and Phase Transitions:

$$S(T) = S(0) + \int_0^{T_f} \frac{C_P(s)}{T} + \frac{\Delta H_{fus}}{T_f} + \int_{T_f}^{T_b} \frac{C_P(l)}{T} + \frac{\Delta H_{vap}}{T_b} + \int_{T_b}^T \frac{C_P(g)}{T}$$

*Handwritten notes: "solid" above the first integral, "مصدر" above the second term, "تجيد" above the third integral, and "س" above the fourth integral.*

⇒ Entropy of a system increases from  $S = 0$  at  $T = 0$  to some final  $S$  at  $T$  is given by the contribution up to that temperature





# ENTROPY OF A SUBSTANCE AT SOME TEMPERATURE



**Exercise:** Calculate the standard entropy change when 1.50 mole of Br<sub>2</sub> (s) at -7.25°C is heated to Br<sub>2</sub> (g) at 75.35°C. Br<sub>2</sub>(s) → Br<sub>2</sub> (l) → Br<sub>2</sub>(l) → Br<sub>2</sub>(g) → Br<sub>2</sub>(g)

Given:  $C_{p,m}$  (Br<sub>2</sub> (l)) = 75.69 J/Kmol,  $\Delta H_{melt,m}$  (Br<sub>2</sub>) = 10.57 KJ/mol  
 $C_{p,m}$  (Br<sub>2</sub> (g)) = 36.02 J/Kmol,  $\Delta H_{vap,m}$  (Br<sub>2</sub>) = 49.45 KJ/mol

$T_f$  (Br<sub>2</sub>) = -7.25°C

,  $T_b$  (Br<sub>2</sub>) = 59.25°C

$\Delta S_m^0$

التغير الإنتروبي

$$\Delta S_m^0 = \frac{\Delta H_{melt}^0}{T_f} + C_{p,m(l)} \ln \frac{T_b}{T_f} + \frac{\Delta H_{vap}^0}{T_b} + C_{p,m(g)} \ln \frac{T}{T_b}$$

مرحلة التجميد  
المصنف

$$\Delta S_m^0 = \frac{10.57 \times 10^3 \text{ J/mol}}{265.9 \text{ K}} + 75.69 \text{ J/K mol} \ln \frac{332.4}{265.9} + \frac{49.45 \times 10^3 \text{ J/mol}}{332.4 \text{ K}} + 36.02 \text{ J/K mol} \ln \frac{348.9}{332.4}$$

$$\Delta S_m^0 = 207.1 \text{ J/K mol} \rightarrow \Delta S^0 = 1.50 \text{ mol} \times 207.1 \text{ J/K mol} = 311 \text{ J/K}$$





# ENTROPY DISCUSSION QUESTIONS



**Problem 1:** Calculate the entropy change in the evaporation of 1.00 mole of water at 100°C. Latent heat of evaporation of water is 9,650 cal per mole.

**Answer: 25.9 cal K<sup>-1</sup>**  
$$\Delta S_{\text{vap}} = \frac{n \Delta H}{T_b} = \frac{1 \times 9650}{373-15} = 25.9 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

**Problem 2:** Calculate the entropy change involved in thermodynamic expansion of 2.0 mol of a gas from a volume of 5.0 liters to a volume of 50 liters at 303 K.

**Answer: 38 JK<sup>-1</sup>**  
$$\Delta S = nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 2 \times 8.314 \times \ln \frac{50}{5} = 38.3 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$
  
 $q = 30.4 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$

**Problem 3:** 30.40 kJ is required to melt one mole of sodium chloride. The entropy change during melting is 28.40 J mol<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>. Calculate the melting point of sodium chloride.

**Answer: 1070 K**  
$$\Delta S = \frac{q}{T} \quad T = \frac{q}{\Delta S} = \frac{30.40 \times 10^3}{28.40} = 1070 \text{ K}$$



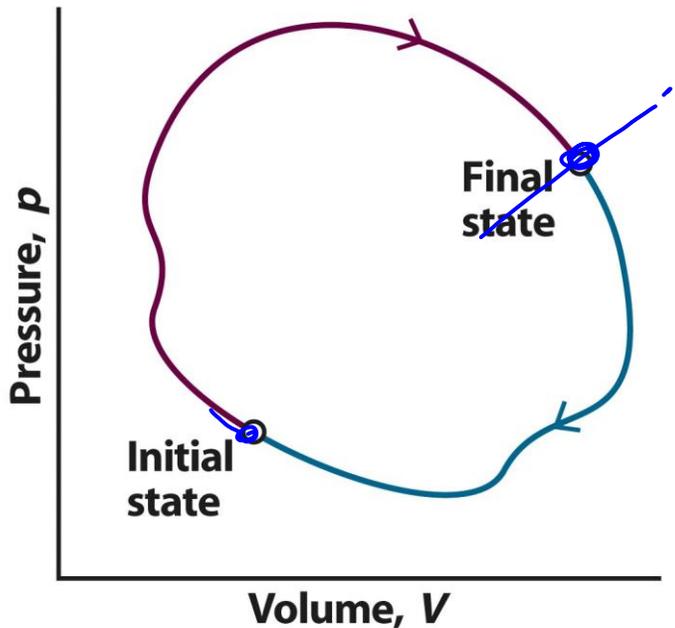


# THERMODYNAMIC CYCLE <sup>دورة</sup> ✓



النظام يخضع لدورة ديناميكية كاملة عندما يخضع النظام لعدد محليان ثم يعود مرة أخرى إلى نقطة البداية

→ A system has completed a thermodynamic cycle when the system undergoes a series of processes and then returns to its original state, Thus:  $P_f = P_i$ ,  $T_f = T_i$ ,  $U_f = U_i$ ,  $V_f = V_i$ , etc



Since  $\Delta S$  is a state function

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

$$\Delta S = 0$$

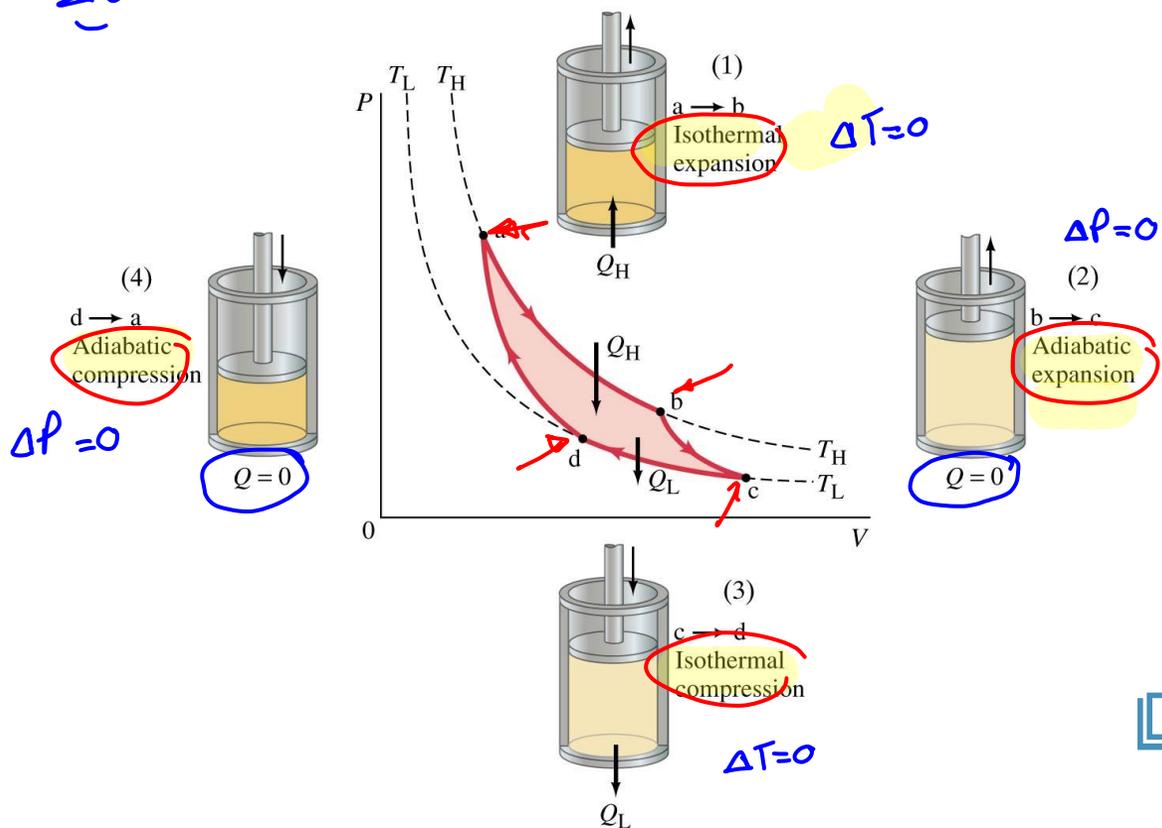


# THE BASIC CARNOT CYCLE



التدوير

دورة كارنوت العكسية



- تدوير عكسي "  $\Delta T = 0$  "
1. Reversible isothermal expansion  
 $\Delta P = 0$  تدوير عكسي
  2. Reversible adiabatic expansion  
 $\Delta T = 0$  انفجار عكسي
  3. Reversible isothermal compression  
 $\Delta P = 0$  انفجار عكسي
  4. Reversible adiabatic compression

Net:  $\oint \frac{dq_{rev}}{T} = 0$

Proof using the Carnot cycle for a perfect gas



# HEAT ENGINES → المركات الحرارية



- A classic example is **the steam engine**: Fuel heats the water; the vapor expands and does work against the piston; the vapor condenses back into water again and the cycle repeats.

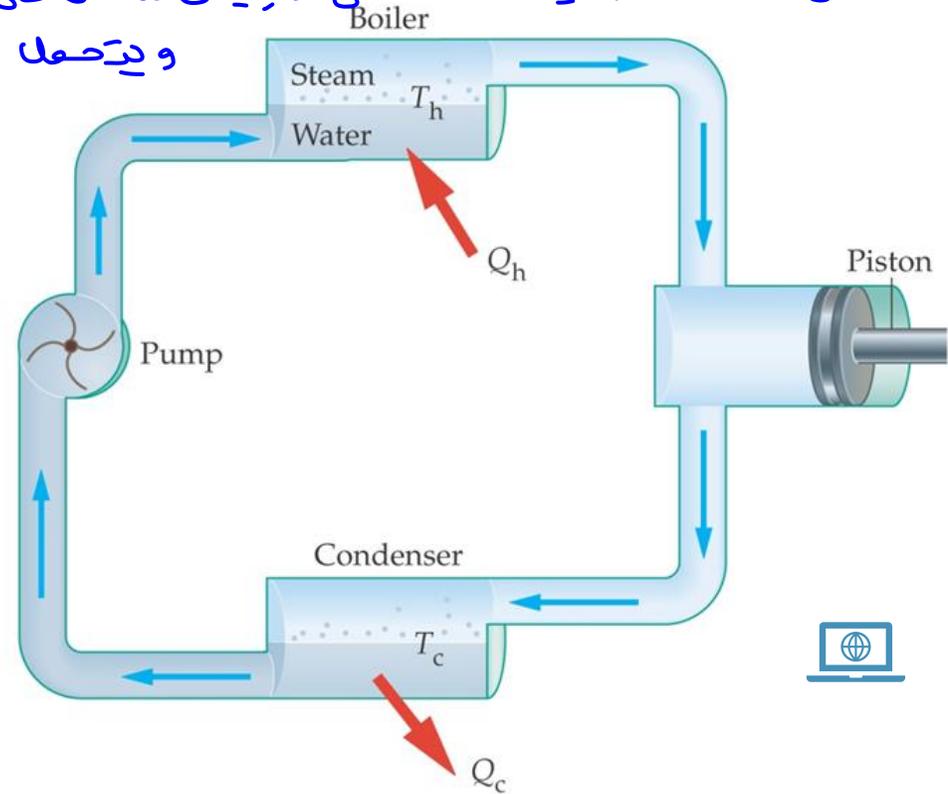
محرك البخار

يسخن الوقود الماء ← يتصد البخار ويتحول سائل على المكثف ← يتكثف البخار مرة أخرى ويتصلب في ماء، وتكرر الدورة

جميع المركات الحرارية تمتلك

## All heat engines have:

- Working substance ⇒ مادة العمل الوقود
- High-temperature reservoir ⇒ غرفة الحرارة العالية
- Low-temperature reservoir ⇒ غرفة الحرارة المنخفضة
- Cyclical engine ⇒ محرك دوري





# HEAT ENGINE & CARNOT EFFICIENCY

المحرك الحراري و مثالمك  
سار قوت

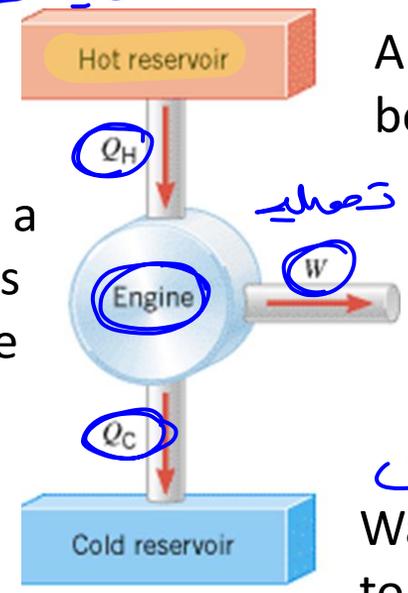
هو نظام يترمو ديناميكى يعمل من دورة ديناميكى الكى من خلال صا يتم نقل الطاقة الحرارية  
• A **heat engine** is a thermodynamic system operating in a **thermodynamic cycle** to which net heat is transferred and from which net work is delivered.

الطاقة الحرارية التى يتم تزويدها للمحرك وتقلد من لهوة تدخلى  
• **Efficiency ( $\epsilon$ )** is the fraction of the heat supplied to the engine that appears as work.

افضل شكل يتم توليد  
الطاقة الحرارية

$$\epsilon = \frac{-W_{max}}{q_h}$$

خزان توليد الطاقة الحرارية



يمكن نقل كميات محددة من الطاقة الحرارية  
A finite amounts of heat ( $q_h$ ) can be transferred from hot reservoir  
من خزان الحرارة

Engine undergoes a series of processes that constitute the heat engine cycle.

يخضع المحرك الى سلسلة من العمليات التى تكوّن دورة المحرك الحرارى

جزء يتم تصليه  
ل شغل

الطاقة الحرارية المفقودة يتم نقلها الى  
Waste heat ( $q_c$ ) is transferred to cold reservoir  
الخزان البارد



# HEAT ENGINE & CARNOT EFFICIENCY



كمية الطاقة الحرارية  $q_h$  التي يتم تزويد بها من الخزانات الساخنة إلى المحرك خلال كل دورة يحضر لهذه الطاقة تتحول  
 ■ An amount of **heat  $q_h$**  is supplied from the hot reservoir to the engine during each cycle. Of that heat, **some appears as work**, and **the rest is given off as waste heat  $q_c$**  to the cold reservoir **for spontaneity**.

كمية الطاقة الحرارية التي تتبخر من الخزانات الساخنة

التمدد العكسي

الطاقة الخارجة المفقودة

دور التمدد بواسطة الشغل

$$q_h = (-w) + q_c \quad \rightarrow \quad -w = q_h - q_c$$

Negative sign for work by system

التردد في الوقتي شغل انزكاسه

Entropy for reversible maximum work:

$$\Delta S_{Tot} = \Delta S_{(h)} + \Delta S_{(c)} = -\frac{q_h}{T_h} + \frac{q_c}{T_c} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{q_h}{T_h} = \frac{q_c}{T_c}, \quad \frac{T_c}{T_h} = \frac{q_c}{q_h}$$

Carnot Efficiency:

$$\epsilon = \frac{-w_{max}}{q_h} = \frac{q_h - q_c}{q_h} = \frac{q_h}{q_h} - \frac{q_c}{q_h} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\epsilon = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_h}$$

درجته حرارة الخزانات الباردة  
 درجته حرارة الخزانات الحارة

معامل كاريوتون



# CARNOT EFFICIENCY



$$\epsilon = \frac{-W_{max}}{q_h}$$

$$\epsilon = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_h}$$

تزداد كفاءة المحرك الحراري عندما

- Efficiency of a heat engine increases when
  - T<sub>c</sub> decreases
  - T<sub>h</sub> increases

**Exercise:** An inventor claims to have invented a heat engine that develops a thermal efficiency of 80 percent when operating between two heat reservoirs at 1000 K and 300 K. Evaluate his claim

يدعي أحد المخترعين أن كفاءة محركه 80%

$$\epsilon = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_h} = 1 - \frac{300}{1000} = 0.70 \text{ or } 70\%$$

The claim is false since no heat engine may be more efficient than a Carnot engine operating between the heat reservoirs.

لا يمكن لأي محرك حراري أن يكون أكثر كفاءة من محرك كارنوت





# THE CARNOT ENGINE



محرك نظري يشرح العملية  $T_h$  ,  $T_c$  بشرط  
Carnot Engine: is a theoretical engine explaining the process in terms of  $T_h$  and  $T_c$

محرك مثالي غاز مثالي عملية عكسية  
It assumes: \*An ideal engine \*An ideal gas, and \*A reversible process.

وضع سارنوت أي

→ Carnot showed that: جميع المحركات العكسية لها نفس الكفاءة

- All reversible engines have the same efficiency.
- No engines have an efficiency higher than that of a reversible (Carnot or ideal) engine. *لا يوجد محركان ذات كفاءة أعلى من المحركات العكسية « محرك سارنوت »*
- Such an engine would have the maximum possible efficiency for any engine working between  $T_h$  and  $T_c$ . *مثل هذه المحركات يكون لها أقصى كفاءة ممكنة لأي محرك يعمل بين  $T_h$  و  $T_c$*



# CARNOT EFFICIENCY DISCUSSION QUESTIONS



**Problem 1:** An engine operating between  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  takes  $500\text{ J}$  heat from high temperature reservoir. Calculate the work that can be done by this engine.

**Answer: 148 J** 

$$\frac{q_h}{T_h} = \frac{q_c}{T_c} \quad \frac{500}{423.15} = \frac{q_c}{298.15} \quad q_c = 352.29$$

$$-w = q_h - q_c = 500 - 352.29 = 147.7 \text{ J}$$

**Problem 2:** The boiling point of water at a pressure of  $50.0$  atmosphere is  $265^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Compare the theoretical efficiencies of a steam engine operating between the boiling point of water at (i)  $1.00$  atmosphere. (ii)  $50.0$  atmosphere, assuming the temperature of the sink to be  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$  in each case.

$$(1) \quad \Sigma = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_h} = 1 - \frac{100 + 273}{265 + 273} = .307$$

**Answer: (i) 0.174, (ii) 0.428** 

$$(2) \quad \Sigma = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_h} = 1 - \frac{35 + 273}{265 + 273} = .428$$





معامل اليراء

اليراء

# COEFFICIENT OF PERFORMANCE: REFRIGERATION



معامل اليراء

- Coefficient of performance: The least possible work required to withdraw a given amount of heat out of the cold reservoir

أقل قدر ممكن من الشغل اللزوم لسحب كمية محددة من الطاقة الحرارية من الخزان البارد

كمية الطاقة العالقة من الخزان البارد

اليراء

يقل معامل اليراء عندما

- Coefficient of performance decreases when

- $T_c$  decreases → نقل درجة حرارة الخزان البارد
- Temperature difference  $T_h - T_c$  increases يقل

$$C_0 = \frac{q_c}{w}$$

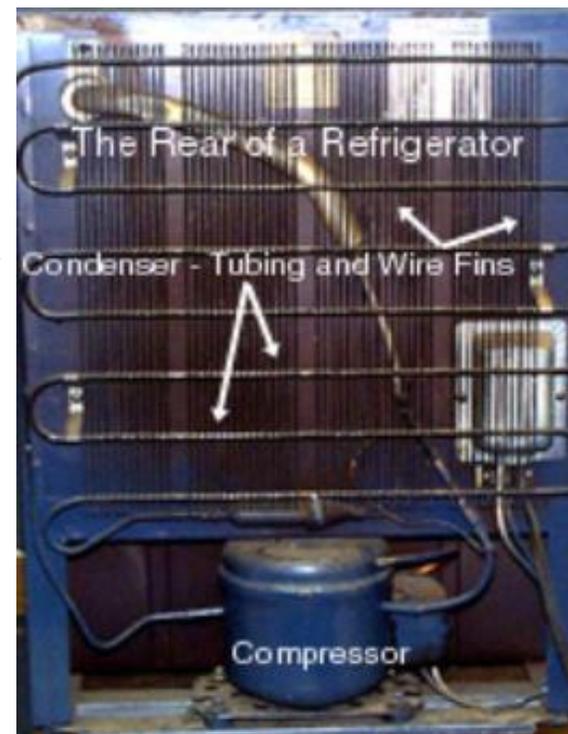
$$C_0 = \frac{T_c}{T_h - T_c}$$

صيغته كلزيوس للثانون الثاني للديناميك الحرارية

## Clausius statement of 2<sup>ed</sup> law:

- Heat cannot flow spontaneously from a cooler to a hotter object if nothing else happens

الطاقة الحرارية لو تدفق بصورة تلقائية من الجسم البارد الى الجسم الحار بدون وجود مؤثر خارجي





# THE THIRD LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

القانون الثالث للديناميكا الحرارية



من المستحيل الوصول إلى الصفر المطلق في عدد محدود من الخطوات

"It is impossible to reach absolute zero in a finite number of steps"

الرتودي لجميع المواد البلورية المثالية تساوي صفر عند 0 K

"The entropy of all perfect crystalline substances is zero at T=0 K"

تطوير الطاقة الحرارية لبرنست

## Nernst heat theorem

ومما يثبت أن المادة بلورية مثالية

✓  $\Delta S \rightarrow 0$  as  $T \rightarrow 0$  provided that the substance is perfectly crystalline

→ In a perfect crystal all particles are arranged uniformly. This perfection suggests that  $S(0) = 0$

في البلورات المثالية يتم ترتيب جميع الجسيمات بشكل موحد وهذا يثبت أن  $S(0) = 0$

من القانون الثالث الرتودي فإن كل واحد القياسي للرتودي صفر

\* From 3<sup>rd</sup> law entropies in their standard phase are non zero.

$$\Delta S = \sum n S_m^0 (\text{Products}) - \sum n S_m^0 (\text{Reactants})$$

الرتودي للتواضع

الرتودي للصفاة

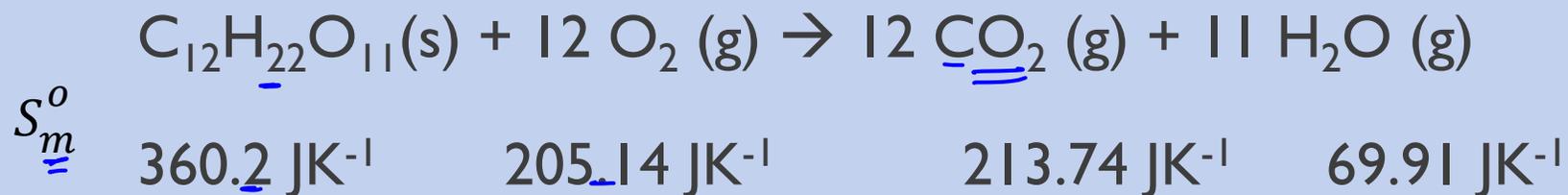




# STANDARD ENTROPY OF REACTIONS



**Exercise:** Calculate the standard entropy of reaction at 298 K of:



$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta S_r^0 &= \sum n S_m^0 (\text{Products}) - \sum n S_m^0 (\text{Reactants}) \\
 &= [(12 \times 213.74) + (11 \times 69.91)] - [360.2 + (12 \times 205.14)] \\
 &= 512.0 \text{ J/K mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

\* entropy:- thermodynamic state quantity that is a measure of the randomness or disorder of the molecules of the system.

\* second law:- no process is possible in which the whole result is the absorption of heat from a reservoir and its complete conversion into work



carnot cycle :- an ideal reversible closed thermodynamic cycle.

\* carnot engine :- a theoretical engine explaining the process in terms of  $T_H$  and  $T_C$ . It assumes, ideal engine, ideal gas, reversible process.

## CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

\* Spontaneous reaction :- reaction that proceeds on its own without the external addition of energy.

\* coefficient of performance :- least possible work required to withdraw a given amount of heat out of cold reservoir.

1. Define the following terms:
- a) Entropy      b) Second law of thermodynamics      c) Carnot cycle      d) Carnot engine  
 $\Rightarrow \Delta S \rightarrow 0$  as  $T \rightarrow 0$  provided that the substance is perfectly crystalline.  
e) Spontaneous reaction      f) Coefficient of performance      g) Nernst heat theorem

2. Derive an expression for entropy change for ideal gas associated with pressure changes at constant temperature.  $\Delta S = nR \ln \frac{P_i}{P_f}$

3. A process which proceeds on its own, without any outside assistance, is called:

- (a) non-spontaneous process      (b) irreversible process  
~~(c) spontaneous process~~      (d) reversible process

4. Entropy is a measure of ..... of molecules in a system.

- (a) concentration      (b) velocity  
(c) thermal motion      ~~(d) randomness~~

