

The 2nd and 3rd law of thermodynamics

- P21. Calculate the change of entropy for the surroundings when 1.00 mol of $\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$ is formed from its elements under standard conditions at 298.15 K. $\Delta_{\text{form}}H^\ominus(\text{H}_2\text{O}, l) = -285.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. Provide a general statement on how the entropy of the surroundings changes in exothermic and endothermic processes. *[958.6 J/K. In exothermic processes (like this one), the entropy for the surroundings increases, in endothermic processes, it decreases.]*
- P22. Calculate the change of entropy for 1.00 mol perfect gas (ΔS), its surroundings ($\Delta S'$), and ΔS_{tot} , when the volume of the gas is doubled in an
a) isotherm reversible, or *[$\Delta S = 5.76 \text{ J/K}$, $\Delta S' = -5.76 \text{ J/K}$, $\Delta S_{\text{tot}} = 0 \text{ J/K}$]*
b) adiabatic reversible expansion. *[$\Delta S = \Delta S' = \Delta S_{\text{tot}} = 0 \text{ J/K}$]*
- P23. In a container, there is 4.00 mol nitrogen gas, in another container, there is 1.00 mol oxygen. The pressure and temperature are the same in the two containers. The containers are connected with a thin tube. How does the entropy change when the two gases are mixed? (There is no chemical reaction happening, and both gases are perfect gases.)
[$\Delta S = 20.8 \text{ J/K}$]
- P24. 2.00 mol of CO_2 is heated at atmospheric pressure from 0 °C to 1000 °C. Calculate the change in entropy for CO_2 . The molar heat capacity of CO_2 at constant pressure is $C_{p,m} = (28.8 + 3.59 \times 10^{-2} T - 1.04 \times 10^{-5} T^2) \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$. *[$\Delta S = 144.4 \text{ J/K}$]*
- P25. Calculate ΔS_{tot} when 100 g of 300 °C iron is placed into 1000 g of 15 °C water. The iron-water system is isolated from its surroundings. Specific heat values for iron and water are as follows: $0.460 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ and $4.184 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$. *[$\Delta S = 13.7 \text{ J/K}$]*
- P26. Calculate the Carnot efficiency for a ruddy steam engine working with 100 °C steam and 60 °C condensate. Do the same calculation for a modern steam turbine operating with 300 °C steam and 80 °C condensate. *[10.7%, 38.4%]*