

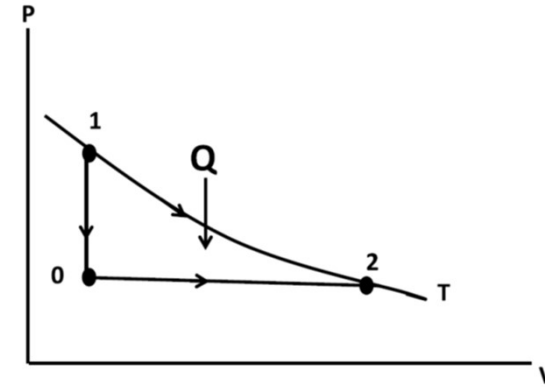
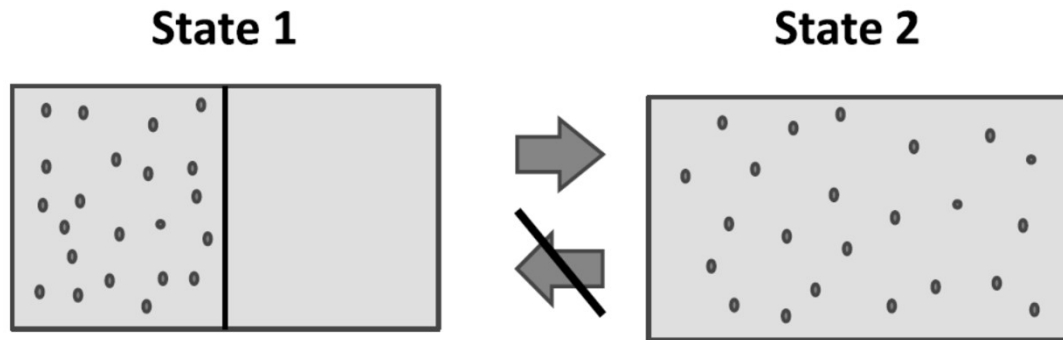
# *Tds Relations and Entropy Changes in Liquids and Solids*

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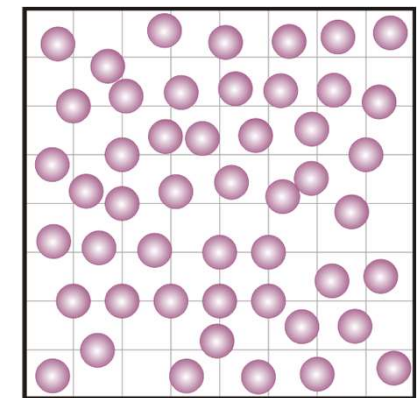
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# Previously: Microscopic Interpretation of Entropy



- Equivalent reversible path connects the 2 relevant states
- $\Delta S = NK \ln 2$ ; Result of macroscopic TD
- Each lattice has volume  $\sim r^3$ ; ( $r \sim$  atomic radius)
- # of lattice points:  $L_1 = (V_1/r^3)$ ;  $L_1 \gg N$ ;  $L_2 = 2L_1$



- $\Omega_1 = (L_1)^N$ ;  $\Omega_2 = (2L_1)^N = 2^N (L_1)^N$

- $(\Delta S)_{isolated} \geq 0$

$$S(U, V, N) = K \ln \Omega(U, V, N)$$

$$F(T, V, N) = -KT \ln Z(T, V, N)$$

- $\Delta S = S_2 - S_1 = K \ln \Omega_2(U, V, N) - K \ln \Omega_1(U, V, N) = K \ln 2^N$

## *Challenge with $\Delta s = \left(\frac{Q}{T}\right)_{rev}$*

- Appropriate reversible path
- Implementation easy for isothermal reversible path
- Not straight forward when T is varying
- Can we a computational procedure that is not process dependent?

# *Not so tedious relationships!*

$$\delta Q_{\text{int rev}} - \delta W_{\text{int rev,out}} = dU$$

$$\delta Q_{\text{int rev}} = T dS$$

$$\delta W_{\text{int rev,out}} = P dV$$

$$T dS = dU + P dV \quad (\text{kJ})$$

$$T ds = du + P dv \quad (\text{kJ/kg})$$

*the first  $T ds$ , or Gibbs equation*

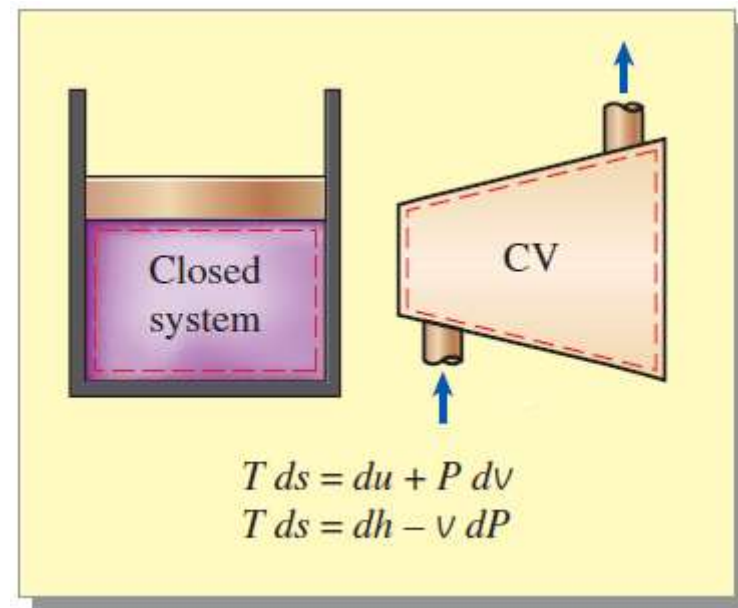
$$ds = \frac{du}{T} + \frac{P dv}{T}$$

$$ds = \frac{dh}{T} - \frac{v dP}{T}$$

$$h = u + Pv$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} dh &= du + P dv + v dP \\ T ds &= du + P dv \end{aligned} \right\} T ds = dh - v dP$$

*the second  $T ds$  equation*



- Computational procedure dependent on the changes in state properties

# Entropy changes in Solids & Liquids

$$ds = \frac{du}{T} + \frac{P}{T} dv$$

$$dv \cong 0$$

$$ds = \frac{du}{T} = \frac{c}{T} dT$$

*Liquids, solids:*

$$s_2 - s_1 = \int_1^2 c(T) \frac{dT}{T} \cong c_{\text{avg}} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} \quad (\text{kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K})$$

For an isentropic process of an incompressible substance

*Isentropic:*

$$s_2 - s_1 = c_{\text{avg}} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad T_2 = T_1$$

## *What's next?*

- Entropy change of ideal gases