

热力学与统计物理-第五次作业

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Problem 4.1

Answer:

(a)

We can calculate the change in entropy of water directly:

$$\Delta S_1 = mC \int_{273}^{373} \frac{1}{T} dT \approx 1310 J/K \quad (1.1)$$

With the thermal first law:

$$\Delta Q_{res} + \Delta Q_{water} = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

Then:

$$\Delta S_2 = -\frac{Q_{water}}{T} = -\frac{mC}{T}(373 - 273) \approx -1120 J/K \quad (1.3)$$

The total change in entropy is:

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2 = 190 J/K \quad (1.4)$$

(b)

The change in entropy of water still be the same as (a):

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_1 - \frac{mC\Delta T}{323} - \frac{mC\Delta T_2}{373} = 102 J/K \quad (1.5)$$

(c)

Through a quasi-static process.

In detail, the system brought to its final temperature by interaction with a succession of heat reservoirs differing infinitesimally in temperature.

Problem 4.3

Answer:

$$dQ = c dT + \bar{p} dV = c dT + \frac{RT}{V} dV \quad (2.1)$$

So:

$$\Delta S = \int_i^f \frac{dQ}{T} = \int_{T_i}^{T_f} \frac{c}{T} dT + \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{R}{V} dv \quad (2.2)$$

Result:

$$\Delta S = c \ln \frac{T_f}{T_i} + R \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i} \quad (2.3)$$

This result is independent of process.

Problem 4.4

Answer:

Since the spins of atoms is completely random at high temperature:

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} S(T) = k \ln \Omega = k \ln 2^N = Nk \ln 2 \quad (3.1)$$

The change in entropy of this system from 0K to T:

$$\Delta S = \int_0^T \frac{C(T)}{T} dT \quad (3.2)$$

Since $C(T) = 0$ while $T \notin (\frac{1}{2}T_1, T_1)$:

$$\Delta S = \int_{\frac{1}{2}T_1}^{T_1} C_1 \left(2 \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T} \right) dT = C_1 (1 - \ln 2) \quad (3.3)$$

With the third law, we set $S(0) = 0$, Then, from (3.1) and (3.3):

$$Nk \ln 2 = C_1 (1 - \ln 2) \quad (3.4)$$

Then:

$$C_1 = \frac{Nk \ln 2}{1 - \ln 2} \quad (3.5)$$

Problem 4.5

Answer:

Let's u denote the undiluted system, and d denote the diluted system.

Similarly with Problem 4.4:

$$S_u(T_1) - S_u(0) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}T_1}^{T_1} C_1 \left(2 \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T} \right) dT = C_1 (1 - \ln 2) \quad (4.1)$$

$$S_d(T_1) - S_d(0) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}T_1}^{T_2} C_2 \frac{1}{T_2} dT = C_2 \quad (4.2)$$

By the third law, let's $S_u(0) = S_d(0) = 0$.

Obviously:

$$S_d(T_1) = \frac{7}{10} S_u(T_1) \quad (4.3)$$

So:

$$\frac{C_2}{C_1} = \frac{7}{10} (1 - \ln 2) \quad (4.4)$$