



SN: _____, Name: _____

Note: You can use pencil or any pen in answering the problems. Dictionary, calculators and mathematics tables are NOT allowed. Please hand in both solution and this problem sheet. ABSOLUTELY NO CHEATING!

Problems 1/2 (2 problems, 40 points)

- Adiabatic** (20%) (a, 5%) What is an adiabatic process? (b, 5%) If a system is undergoing an adiabatic process, how can you change its internal energy? (c, 10%) For ideal gas, in an adiabatic process, prove $PV^\gamma = \text{constant}$. Note: P is the pressure of the gases, V is the volume, $\gamma = C_p/C_v$, where C_p is the constant pressure Molar specific heat, C_v is the constant volume Molar specific heat.
- Free expansion:** (20%). (a) What Thermal dynamic process can be defined as free expansion? (d) A system after free expansion process, what has changed?

Solution:

1 (a) No heat transfer, (b) By doing work to the system or by the system.

(c)

(b) We know, $\Delta E_m = nC_v dT = Q + W = 0 - PdV$ (for adiabatic process)

$$nC_v dT = -PdV \text{ or, } ndT = -\frac{PdV}{C_v}$$

Now for a ideal gas, $PV = nRT$

Using differntiation we can write ,

$$PdV + VdP = nRdT$$

$$PdV + VdP = -\frac{PdV}{C_v} R = -\frac{(C_p - C_v)PdV}{C_v} \text{ , Since } R = C_p - C_v$$

$$PdV \left[1 + \frac{(C_p - C_v)}{C_v} \right] = -VdP$$

$$\frac{dV}{V} (1 + \gamma - 1) + \frac{dP}{P} = 0 \text{ , Since } \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \gamma$$

Using integration we get, $\ln P + \ln V^\gamma = \ln C$, Where C is constant

$$\therefore PV^\gamma = \text{Constant}$$

2 (a) Free expansion = Adiabatic and $\Delta W = 0$

(b) According to first law of Thermodynamics, $\Delta T = 0$ and $\Delta E_{\text{int}} = \Delta W = \Delta Q = 0$; i.e. nothing has changed. However, according to the 2ND law of thermodynamics, the entropy changed and $\Delta S > 0$.