# Focus 3: The Second and Third Laws

# <mark>Entropy</mark>

- Entropy changes of processes
- Entropy measurement
- Gibbs free energy
- Combining 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> law

#### The second law

The entropy of an isolated system increases in the course of a spontaneous change:  $\Delta S_{tot} > 0$ 

Entropy (a state function) – A measure of the distribution of energy and matter.

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 $S_{tot} = S + S_{sur}$ 

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interest



Infinitesimal change in the system's entropy during a small reversible transfer of heat at temperature T

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$$\Delta S = nR \ln \frac{V_{f}}{V_{i}}$$
$$\Delta S_{m} = R \ln \frac{V_{f}}{V_{i}}$$





For System





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For Surrounding

• In large reservoirs, we often simplify  $dq_{sur} = dq_{sur} + dw_{sur}$  to  $dq_{sur} = dq_{sur}$  by focusing on heat, because the work has a negligible effect on the reservoir's state.





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$$\Delta S_{\rm sur} = \frac{2.86 \times 10^5 \,\text{J}}{298 \,\text{K}} = +960 \,\text{J} \,\text{K}^{-1}$$

# $S = k \ln \mathcal{W}$

Boltzmann formula for the entropy

 $S = k \ln \mathcal{W}$  Boltzmann formula for the entropy number of microstates



statistical entropy



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A chemical reaction takes place in a container with cross-sectional area **75.0 cm<sup>2</sup>**. As a result of the reaction, a piston is pushed out through **25.0 cm** against an external pressure of **150 kPa**. **Calculate the work** done by the system.

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 $w = -281\,\mathrm{J}$