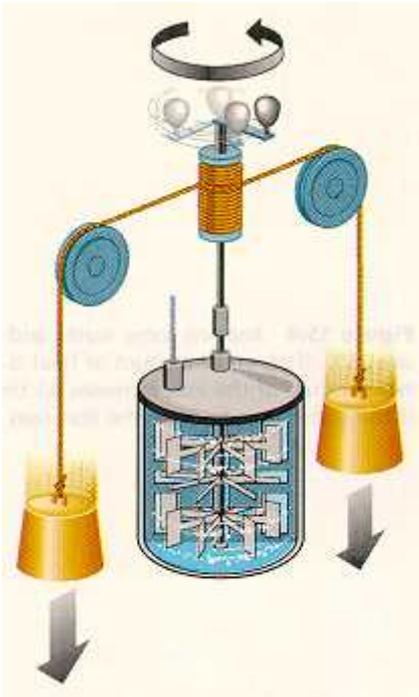


## Chapter 2 The First Law and Other Basic Concepts

### Joule's Experiments

1818



가

가 가

$$1\text{Cal} = 4.2\text{J}$$

가

### Internal Energy

(Kinetic energy of translation) –

x-y-z

(Kinetic energy of rotation) –

Ar

가

(Kinetic energy of vibration) –

?

(Potential energy) –

가  
가

(Intermolecular force)

**The First Law of Thermodynamics**

1

**surrounding)**

가

**(system**

1

4가

System – 가 가 process가  
Open System : System Surrounding

Closed System :

Surrounding – system  
Boundary – System Surrounding

1

$$\Delta E_{\text{system}} + \Delta E_{\text{surrounding}} = 0$$

System Closed system ,

System

$$\Delta E_{\text{system}} = \Delta U^t + \Delta E_K + \Delta E_P$$

Surrounding Heat Work, Surrounding System ( )

$$\Delta E_{\text{surrounding}} = Q + W$$

$$\Delta U + E_K + E_P = Q + W$$

**Thermodynamic State and State Functions**

(State function) . State function

**The Properties which do not depend on the past history of the substance nor on the means by which it reaches a given state**

가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 ( 가 )  
 가  
 Extensive Properties – system  
 Intensive Properties – system  
 specific or molar volume  
 Molar volume  
 extensive properties molar  
 volume intensive properties

**Enthalpy**

가 가 (internal energy)

가

(Enthalpy)

$$H=U+PV$$

U : Total internal Energy

P : Absolute pressure

V : Total Volume

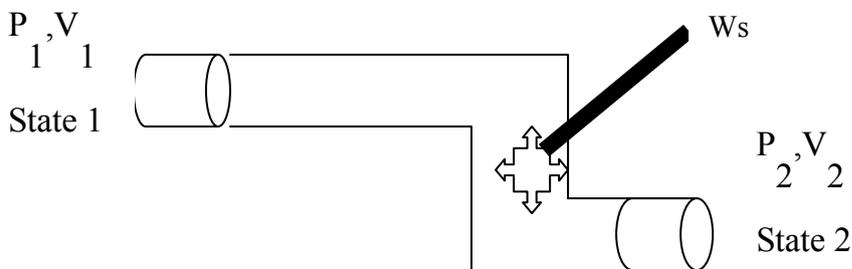
PV

**The Steady-State Steady-Flow Process**

1

Process

1



1 ( ) system

$W_1$

$$W_1 = P_1 A_1 \cdot V_1 / A_1 = P_1 V_1$$

2 ( ) 가

$$W_2 = -P_2 A_2 V_2 / A_2 = -P_2 V_2$$

$$W = W_1 + W_2 + W_s$$

$$= W_s + P_1 V_1 - P_2 V_2$$

$$P_1 V_1 - P_2 V_2$$

$$H=U+PV$$

1

$$\Delta H + \Delta U^2/2 + g\Delta z = Q + W_s$$

**Equilibrium**

(driving force)  
force=0

balance

driving

**The Phase Rule**

(Phase)

가

가

2

2

variables)

thermodynamic properties( state)  
properties

가

$$P = RT / V$$

V T

P

intensive properties

F

$$F = 2 - \pi + N$$

$\pi$  : Number of phase

N : Number of components.

$N=1$ (only water)

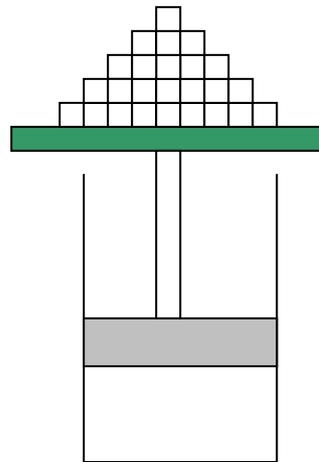
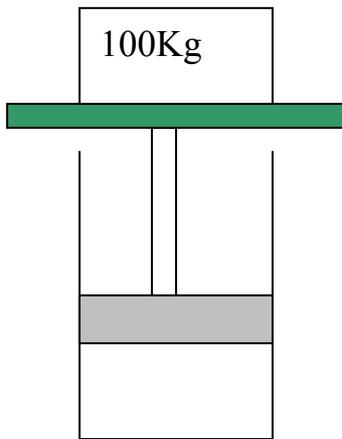
$\pi = 3$ (Gas, Liquid, Solid coexist)

$F=0$

**The Reversible Process**

Chapter 2

가



(a) 100kg

가

가

?

가

가

(b) 10000 가

(b) 100kg 가  
(a)

0.01kg

10000 (a)  
(a)

(a)

(b)

(b)

가

가 (b)  
(a)

가

(a)

가

Reversible Process 가 Process가

process  
가

- **When its direction can be reversed at any point by an infinitesimal change in external conditions.**
- **No dissipative effects**
- **Frictionless effects.**

**Constant-V and Constant-P Process**

, 가 가

$$V = V^t / n$$

$$W = W^t / n$$

1

$$dU = dQ + dW, \quad (1)$$

$$dH = dU + d(PV) \quad (2)$$

$$dW = -PdV \text{가} \quad (2)$$

$$dH = dU + d(PV) = dQ + dW + d(PV) = dQ - PdV + PdV = dQ \text{가}$$

$$Q = \Delta H \text{가}$$

$$\text{가} \quad (1)$$

$$dU = dQ + dW = dQ - PdV = dQ \text{가} \quad Q = \Delta U \text{가}$$

**Heat Capacity**

Capacity 가 가 Heat

$$C = dQ/dT$$

Heat capacity 가

Heat Capacity at constant volume

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

Heat Capacity at constant pressure

$$C_P = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_P$$

Q, W

$$\Delta U = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_V dT = Q$$

$$dW = -PdV = 0 \quad W = 0$$

Q, W

$$\Delta H = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT = Q$$

$$dW = -PdV \quad W = -P\Delta V$$