

Entropy and Spontaneity–The Clausius Inequality

$$\dot{d}q_{\text{rev}} = T dS \quad \text{How does } dq_{\text{rev}}/T \text{ relate to } dq/T?$$

$$dU = \dot{d}q + \dot{d}w = \dot{d}q - P_{\text{ext}} dV \quad (\text{closed, PV work})$$

$$dU = \dot{d}q_{\text{rev}} + \dot{d}w_{\text{rev}} = \dot{d}q_{\text{rev}} - P dV \quad (\text{reversible, closed, PV work})$$

Combined First and Second Laws of Thermodynamics:

$$dU = T dS - P dV \quad (\text{closed, PV work})$$

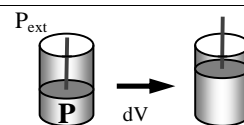
$$dS = \frac{1}{T} dU + \frac{P}{T} dV \quad (\text{closed, PV work})$$

$$dS = \frac{\dot{d}q}{T} - \frac{P_{\text{ext}}}{T} dV + \frac{P}{T} dV \quad (\text{closed, PV work})$$

$$dS = \frac{\dot{d}q}{T} + \left(\frac{P - P_{\text{ext}}}{T} \right) dV \quad \text{need a pressure gradient to do work} \quad (\text{closed, PV work})$$

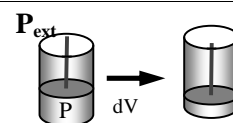
adiabatic: $\dot{d}q = 0$ if $P > P_{\text{ext}}$

$$\left(\frac{P - P_{\text{ext}}}{T} \right) > 0 \quad \text{system expands: } dV > 0 \quad \text{so } dS > 0$$



adiabatic: $\dot{d}q = 0$ if $P < P_{\text{ext}}$

$$\left(\frac{P - P_{\text{ext}}}{T} \right) < 0 \quad \text{system contracts: } dV < 0 \quad \text{so guarantees } dS > 0$$



reversible process: $P = P_{\text{ext}}$, $dw = dw_{\text{max}}$, and then $\left(\frac{P - P_{\text{ext}}}{T} \right) dV = 0$ and $dS = 0$

for a spontaneous expansion $|dw| < |dw_{\text{max}}|$ and $\left(\frac{P - P_{\text{ext}}}{T} \right) dV > 0$

$$\left(\frac{P - P_{\text{ext}}}{T} \right) dV = \text{"lost work" term} \quad \text{energy wasted to increase entropy}$$

"lost work" term always positive: $dS \geq \frac{\dot{d}q}{T}$ Clausius inequality

$$> \text{ for irreversible process} \quad = \text{ for reversible process}$$

$$\frac{\dot{d}q_{\text{rev}}}{T} > \frac{\dot{d}q}{T} \quad (\text{irreversible, closed})$$

$$dS \geq 0 \quad > \text{ for irreversible process} \quad = \text{ for reversible process} \quad (\text{isolated})$$

Entropy always increases for a spontaneous process in an isolated system.