

SUBJECT - CHEMISTRY

CLASS - B.Sc (Hons) PART - III

PAPER - V

TOPIC - Absolute entropy of a Solid:

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Q How the 3rd law of Thermodynamics is useful to determine The absolute entropy of a Solid?

Ans Absolute entropy of a Solid:

We know that -

$$H = E + PV$$

$$\therefore dH = dE + PdV + vdp$$

$$= dq + vdp \quad [\because dq = dE + PdV]$$

$$= Tds + vdp \quad [\because \frac{dq_{rev}}{T} = ds]$$

$$\therefore dH = Tds + vdp$$

At Constant P,

$$dH = Tds \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\therefore C_p = \left(\frac{dH}{dT}\right)_p \quad \therefore dH = C_p dT \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

At constant P, dp = 0, hence from (i) & (ii), we get -

$$\therefore Tds = C_p dT \quad \text{or} \quad ds = C_p \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$\int_{S_0}^{S_T} ds = \int_0^T C_p \frac{dT}{T} = \int_0^T C_p d \ln T$$

$$\text{or} \quad S_T - S_0 = \int_0^T C_p d \ln T$$

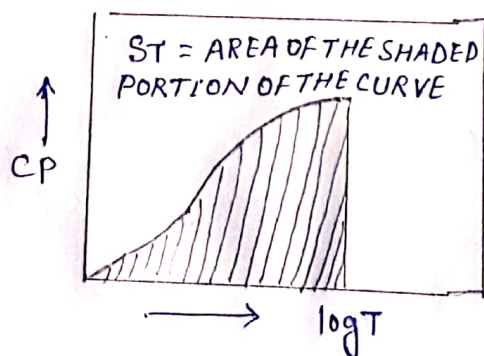
Where S₀ and S_T are entropies of a Solid at 0K and T_K respectively

Applying the 3rd law i.e S₀ = 0 at T = 0 we get

$$S_T = \int_0^T C_p d \ln T$$

The integral can be evaluated graphically by plotting usually C_p vs. $\log T$. The area under the curve gives the S_T value of a solid between $T=0$ to any temperature T . This entropy is called the thermal or absolute entropy. For plotting the curve, C_p values are obtained experimentally at various temperatures, from required temperature T_K to $0K$. But C_p determination at low temperature is very difficult and also inaccurate. So, C_p is determined at as low a temperature as possible usually 10 to 15K and values of C_p at temperature below that are determined by the following Debye's T^3 laws -

$$C_v = 464 \cdot 4 (T/\theta)^3 \text{ Cal/deg/mole.}$$



The characteristic temperature θ can be determined from the known C_v values at low temperatures once θ is known. C_v values at any temperature can be determined. At low temperatures,

$$C_p - C_v = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad C_p = C_v$$

Hence C_v values can be taken as C_p values at low temperatures.