

Calculation of entropy change for reversible and irreversible processes. : (A) Reversible Process

Let dq_1 be the heat supplied by the working system at T_1 and dq_2 be the heat rejected by the system to the sink at T_2 . All steps are reversible and therefore, in a Carnot cycle,

$$\frac{dq_1 - dq_2}{dq_1} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$$

OR $\frac{dq_1}{dq_1} - \frac{dq_2}{dq_1} = \frac{T_1}{T_1} - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

OR $\cancel{1} - \frac{dq_2}{dq_1} = \cancel{1} - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

OR $\frac{dq_2}{dq_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

OR $\frac{dq_1}{T_1} = \frac{dq_2}{T_2}$

OR $\frac{dq_1}{T_1} - \frac{dq_2}{T_2} = 0$

Here $-dq_1$ means heat absorbed. we can rewrite the last equation in opposite sign conventions too.

$$\frac{dq_1}{T_1} + \frac{dq_2}{T_2} = 0$$

For other Carnot cycles, we have

$$\frac{dq_1'}{T_1'} + \frac{dq_2'}{T_2'} = 0 \quad \text{and so on.}$$

Thus for a complete reversible cyclic process

$$\sum \frac{dq}{T} = 0 \quad \text{OR} \quad \oint \frac{dq}{T} = 0$$

i.e. $\oint ds = 0$

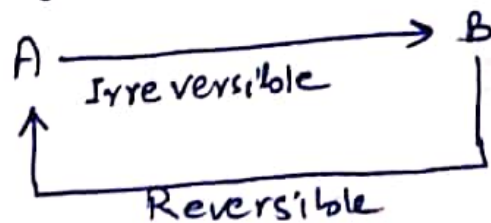
It means that net increase in entropy of system is zero, in any reversible cyclic process.

(B) Irreversible process: Consider $A \rightarrow B$ is

irreversible. No matter, what the nature of this

Now ~~$\oint \frac{dq_{irr}}{T}$~~ \geq ~~$\oint \frac{dq}{T}$~~ process might be,

we can assume the reversible process $B \rightarrow A$ is carried out reversible, then we have the following cycle.



Now

$$\oint \frac{dq_{\text{irr}}}{T} = \int_A^B \frac{dq_{\text{irr}}}{T} + \int_{AB}^B \frac{dq_{\text{rev}}}{T}$$

We know that, $\oint \frac{dq_{\text{irr}}}{T} < 0$

$$\therefore \int_A^B \frac{dq_{\text{irr}}}{T} < \int_A^B \frac{dq_{\text{rev}}}{T}$$

$$\text{OR } \int_A^B \frac{dq_{\text{irr}}}{T} < \int_A^B ds \quad \left[\because ds = \frac{dq_{\text{rev}}}{T} \right]$$

$$\text{OR } \int_A^B \frac{dq_{\text{irr}}}{T} < \Delta S_{AB} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Equation ~~1~~ (1) is known as Clausius inequality which is a fundamental requirement for a real change.

This is to be noted that for any change in an isolated system, $dq_{\text{irr}} = 0$ and the Clausius inequality of equation (1) becomes

$$\boxed{0 < \Delta S_{AB}} \quad \text{---}$$