International Journal of Advance Research in Science and Engineering
Volume No.07, Issue No.02, February 2018
www.ijarse.com
IJARSE
ISSN: 2319-8354

2nd law AT MICROSCOPIC LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

The main motive of the paper is to condemn the theory for 2nd law that has been circulated for a quiet long time. As we know 2nd law of thermodynamics is the major of the molecular disorder or randomness of a system. Even the 2nd law provide deep insight to the direction of spontaneous change.

But in many case disorderness doesn't exist as seen in the case of microscopic level ,entropy even exist even when there is no random behavior or disordernss .

But the only thing changes is that rather using the definition that is specific we have to obtain the more convinent and linear definition as found by the experimental proof.2nd law in other term can also be defined as nature moves towards most probable state .

Nature likes variety-Maximum internal state possible without apparent change in external state.

Therefore 2nd law is not an absolute law.It is a statical law .All state possible but maximumtime spent in most probable state.

A simple explanation infavour of the definition . we took two dice and throw is impredictable or random but when we repeat the experiment quiet a no of times (may be ten thousand or more we find definite pattern we find 7 as the most probable. Outcomes of the addition of two no which are obtained on the dice.

So, in general everything in the world just wents to go in a state which have a maximum outcomes(A/c to statics and probability).

The result was nothing but a generic case of probability.

I.INTRODUTION

The main motive is to provide a generic statement which fit the definition of entropy every time everywhere.

So, the problem don't arise in various calculation. Example – in case of obtaining precious metal.

1I.TERMINOLOGY

2.1PROBABILITY

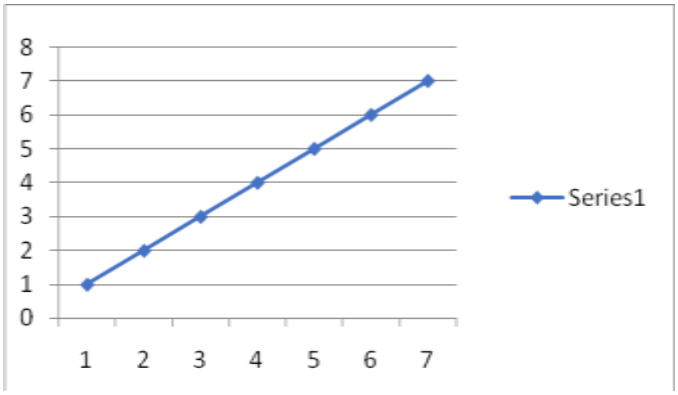
In probability theory, an is a possible result of an experiment.. Each possible outcome of a particular experiment is unique, and different outcomes are mutually exclusive. (only one outcome will occur on each trial of the experiment). All of the possible outcomes of an experiment form the elements of a sample space.

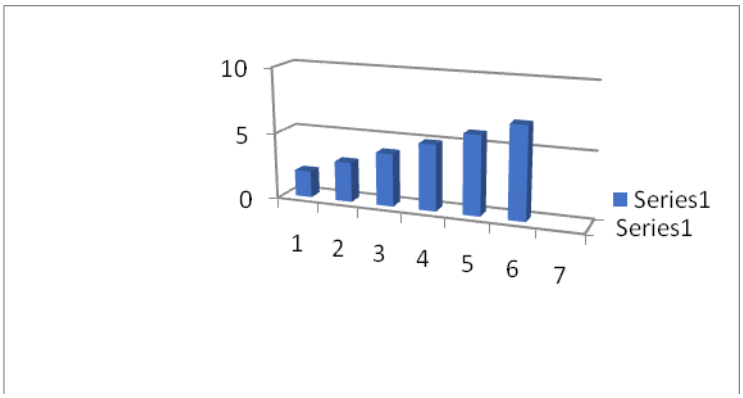
For the experiment where we flip a coin twice, the four possible outcomes that make up our sample space are (H, T), (T, H), (T, T) and (H, H), where "H" represents a "heads", and "T" represents a "tails". Outcomes should not be confused with events, which aresets (or informally, "groups") of outcomes. For comparison, we could define an event to occur when "at least one 'heads'" is flipped in the experiment - that is, when the

outcome contains at least one 'heads'. This event would contain all outcomes in the sample space except the elemen(T, T).

OUTCOMES : *something that follows from an action, dispute, situation, etc; result; consequence.*

III.TABLES AND GRAPH





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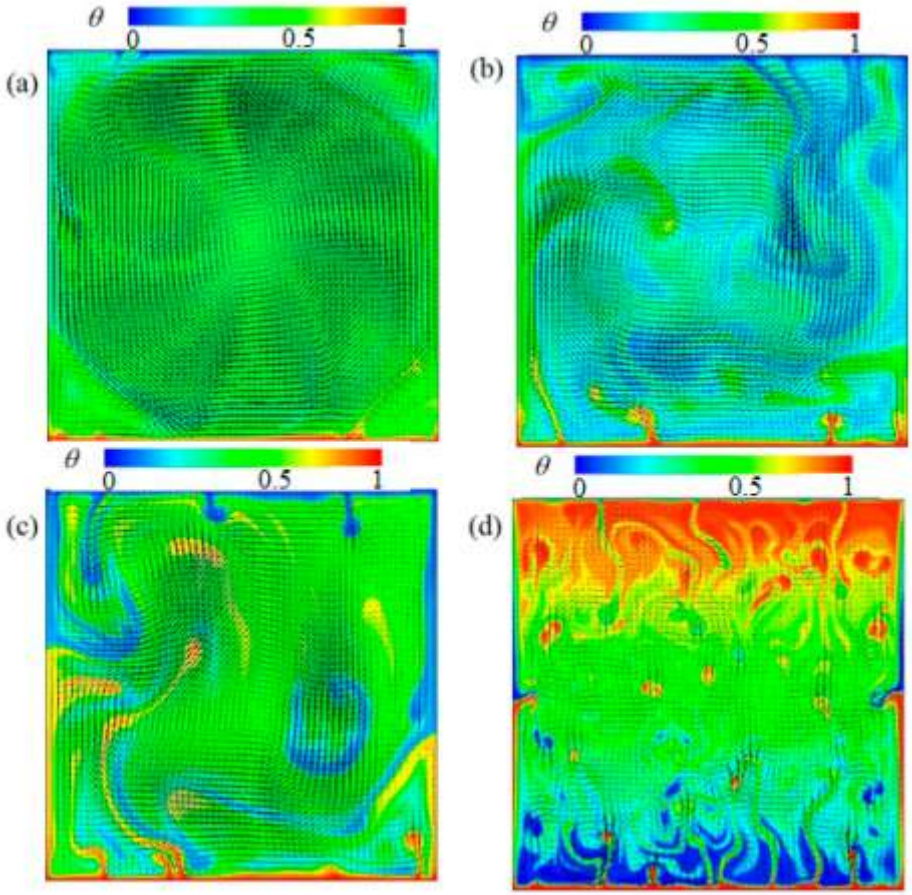
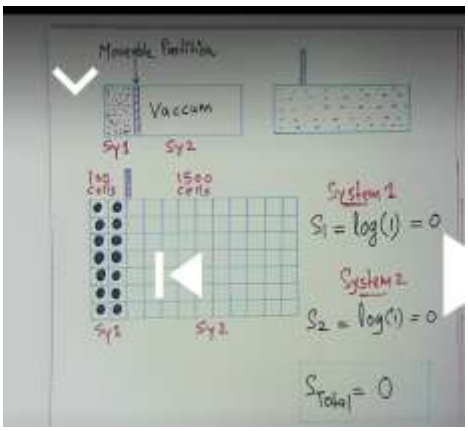
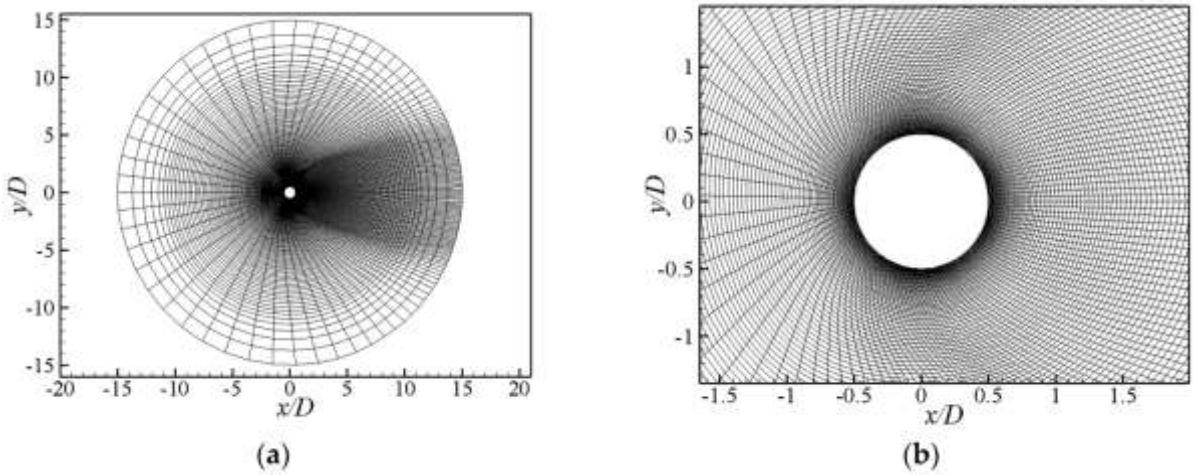
IVFIGURES AND EQUATION



Equation at microscopy

S=klogw.





V.CONCLUSION

This may lead to a perfect solution for the definition of entropy. It may also lead to conclusion for increase in entropy continuously.

VI.ACKNONLEDGEMENT

I was influence to research on the topic by observing the phenomena of entropy and the prefential direction

REFRENCE

Books , internet ,practical ,observation , experiment conducted**.**

VIII.ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Kumar Aman is astudent of Lnct Bhopal. He is pursuing bachelor of chemical engineering and currently he in III semester.He is an assosciate researcher at scan lab .In the above paper he has conducted the experiment to conclude desire result.

Mayur Bobde is a student of LNCT Bhopal. He is pursuing bachelor of chemical engineering .Currently he in III semester.In the above paper he has researched on microscopy and its type and set the base for the further research.

Deepak Guptais a student of Oriental Bhopal . He is currently pursuing mechanical engineering and is in III semester.He has played an important role in documenting and concluding in above paper.

Rahul Gupta is a student of III semester Lnct Bhopal. She is pursuing mechanical Engineering .In above paper he have contributed in researching and editing .