

Kretsprosesser. 2. hovedsetning

Reversible og irreversible prosesser (20.1)

Adiabatisk prosess (19.8)

Kretsprosesser:

varmekraftmaskiner (20.2+3)

kjølemaskiner (20.4)

Carnotsyklusen (20.6)

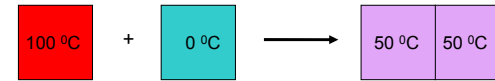
2. hovedsetning (20.5)

Carnots teorem og Carnots (u)likhet

Entropi (20.7)

Entropien mikroskopisk forklart (20.8)

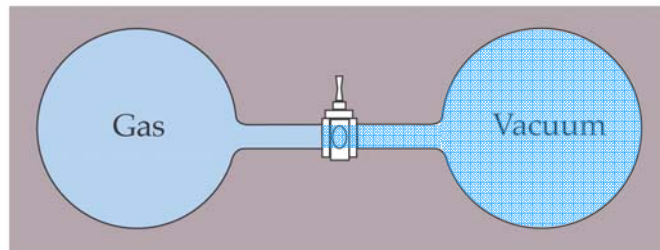
Irreversibel prosess:



Kan ikke reverseres:

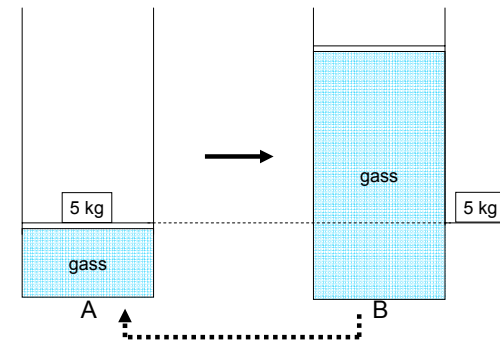


Åpne krana => irreversibel prosess.



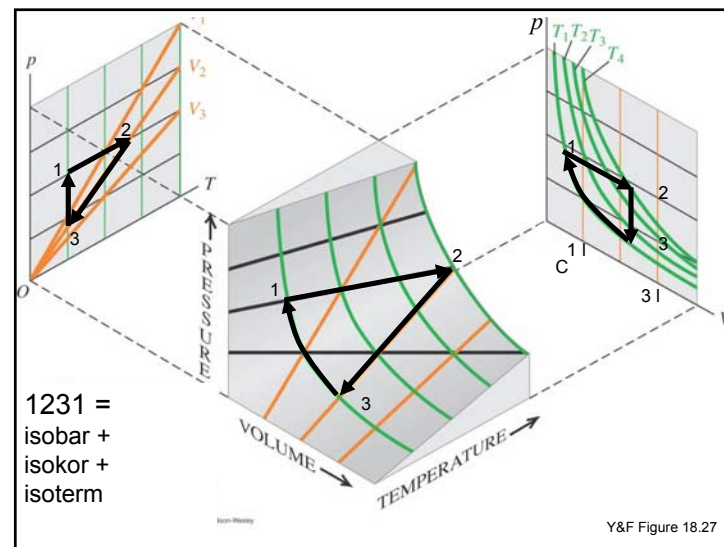
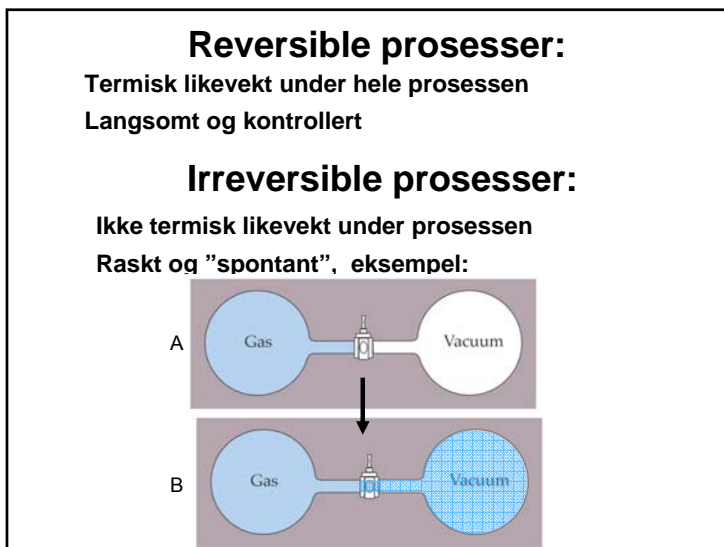
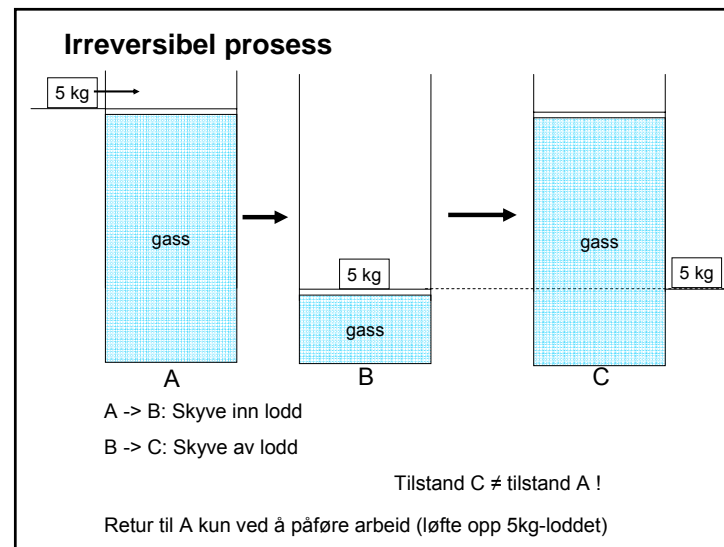
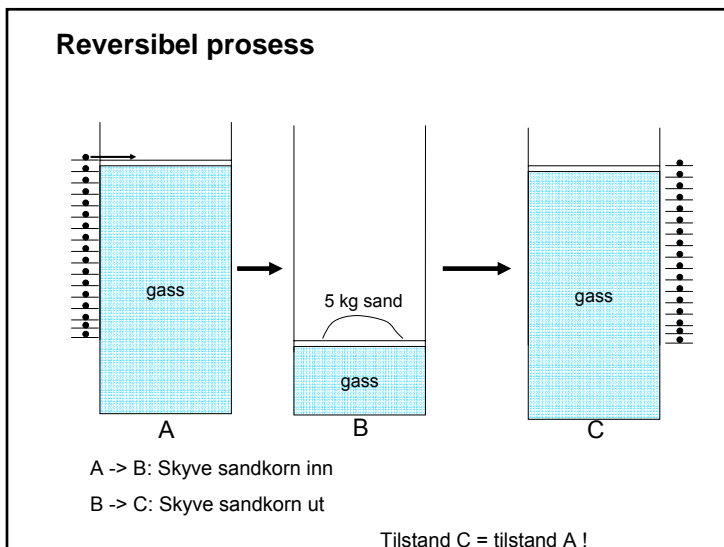
La oss se på mer kontrollert gassutvidelse.

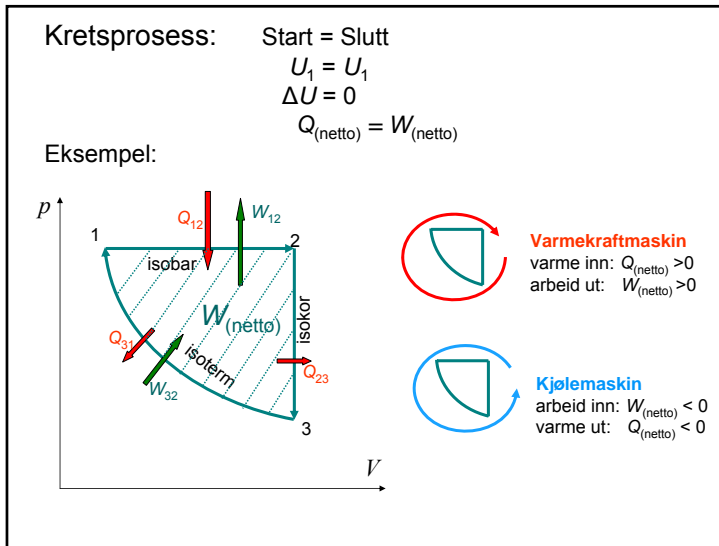
Irreversibel prosess.



A -> B: Skyve av lodd

Retur til A kun ved å påføre arbeid (løfte opp 5kg-loddet)



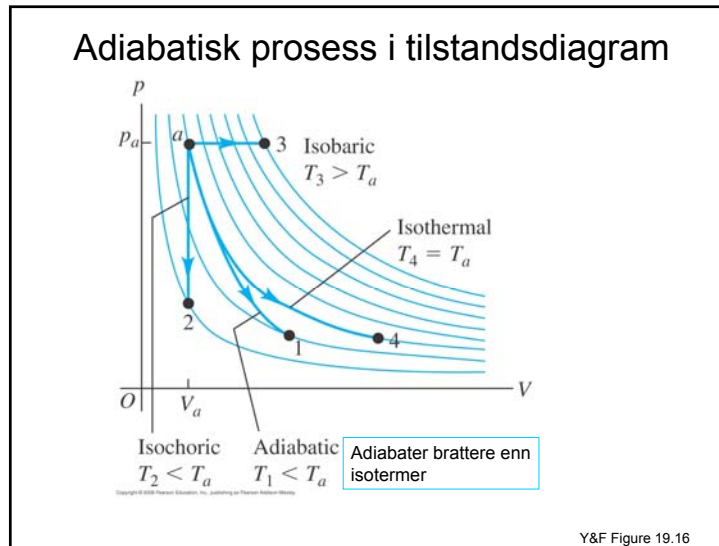


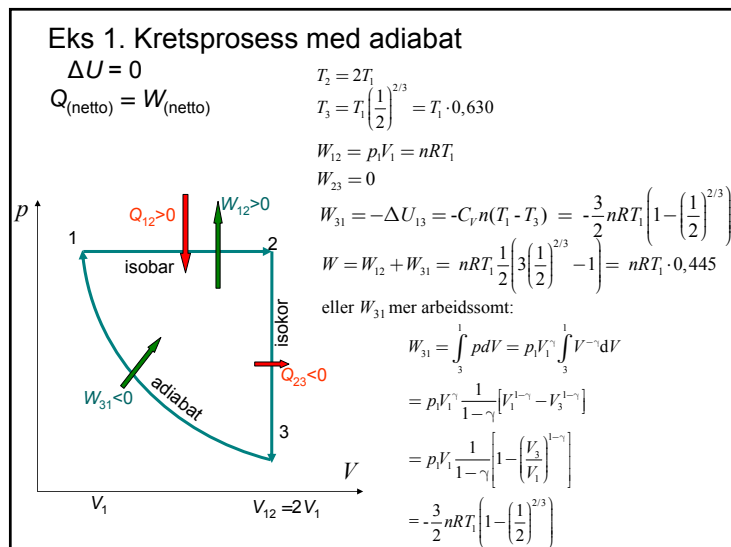
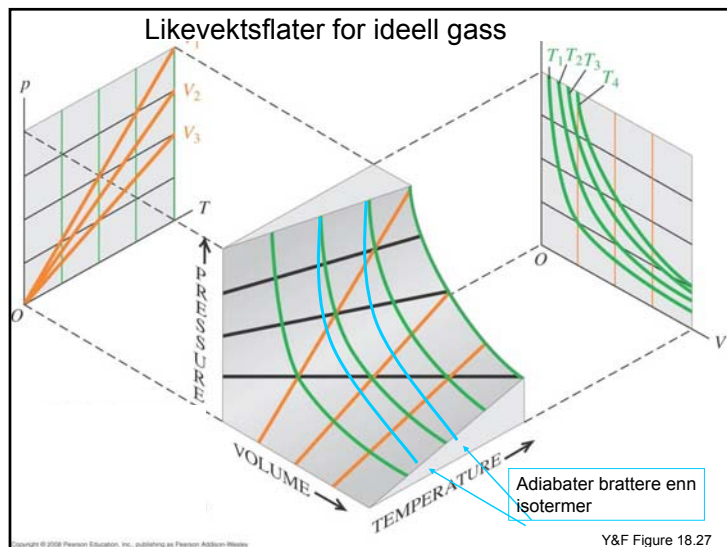
Adiabatiske prosesser ideell gass

- Bevis adiabatlikningen $pV^\gamma = \text{konstant}$
 v.h.a:
 - 1. hovedsetning: $dQ = dU + pdV = 0$
 - Varmekapasiteter ideell gass:
 - Konst. volum: $C_V = (dQ/dT)_V \cdot 1/n = dU/dT \cdot 1/n$
 - Konst. trykk: $C_p = (dQ/dT)_p \cdot 1/n = (dU + p dV)/dT \cdot 1/n = C_V + R$
 - Gassloven $pV = nRT$
 - Definerer adiabatkonstanten $\gamma = C_p/C_V$

Adiabatiske prosesser [Y&F 19.8, H&S 11.6 L&H&L 15.3]

- Ingen varmeutveksling med omgivelser: $Q = 0$
- 1. lov: $\Delta U = Q - W = -W$
 Dvs. alt arbeid gjøres på bekostning av indre energi
- Reversibel, adiabatisk prosess: alltid likevekt
- Adiabatlikningen ideell gass:
 - $pV^\gamma = \text{konstant}$
 - $TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{konstant}$
 - $T^\gamma p^{1-\gamma} = \text{konstant}$





Eks 2. Adiabatligning i atmosfæren

Luft stiger 100 m og utvider seg adiabatisk.
 Hvor mye synker tempen?

Oppgitt: $T_0 = 0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 273 \text{ K}$
 $p_0 = 1,00 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mm Hg}$
 $\Delta p = -0,013 \text{ atm} = -10 \text{ mm Hg per 100 m opp}$
 Toatomig gass: $\gamma = 7/5$

$T^\gamma p^{1-\gamma} = T_0^\gamma p_0^{1-\gamma}$
 $T p^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}} = T_0 p_0^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}}$

$T = T_0 \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} = 273,0 \text{ K} \cdot \left(\frac{750}{760}\right)^{\frac{2}{7}} = 272,0 \text{ K}$

Dvs. $\Delta T = -1 \text{ K per 100 m h\ddot{o}yde}$
 Mer realistisk:
 $\Delta T = -1 \text{ K per 150 m h\ddot{o}yde}$