

Kretsprosesser. 2. hovedsetning

Reversible og irreversible prosesser (20.1)

Adiabatisk prosess (19.8)

Kretsprosesser:

varmekraftmaskiner (20.2+3)

kjølemaskiner (20.4)

Carnotsyklusen (20.6)

Eks: Ottosyklus (20.3)

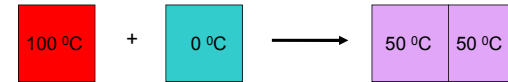
2. hovedsetning (20.5)

Carnots teorem og Carnots (u)likhet

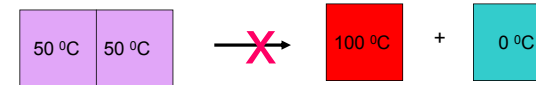
Entropi (20.7)

Entropien mikroskopisk forklart (20.8)

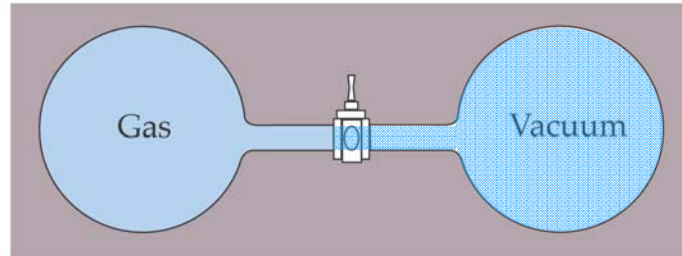
Irreversibel prosess:



Kan ikke reverseres:

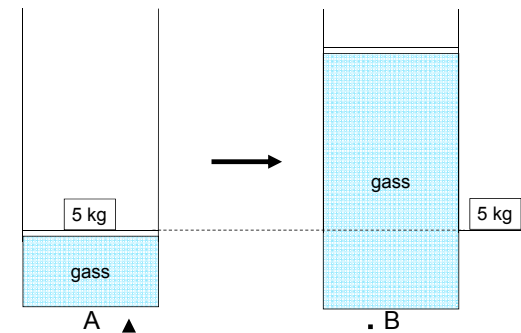


Åpne krana => irreversibel prosess.



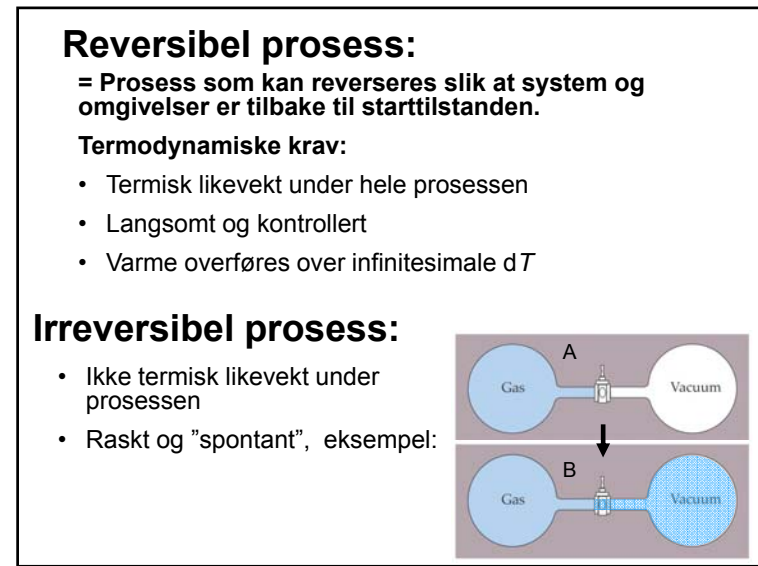
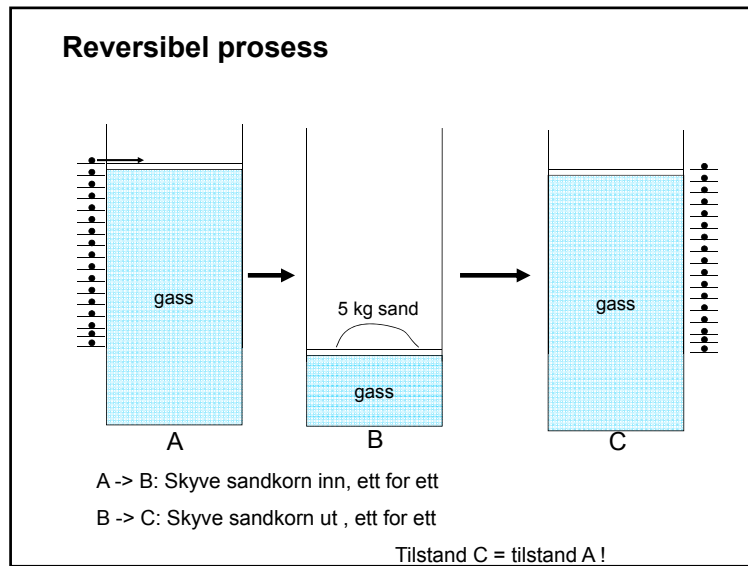
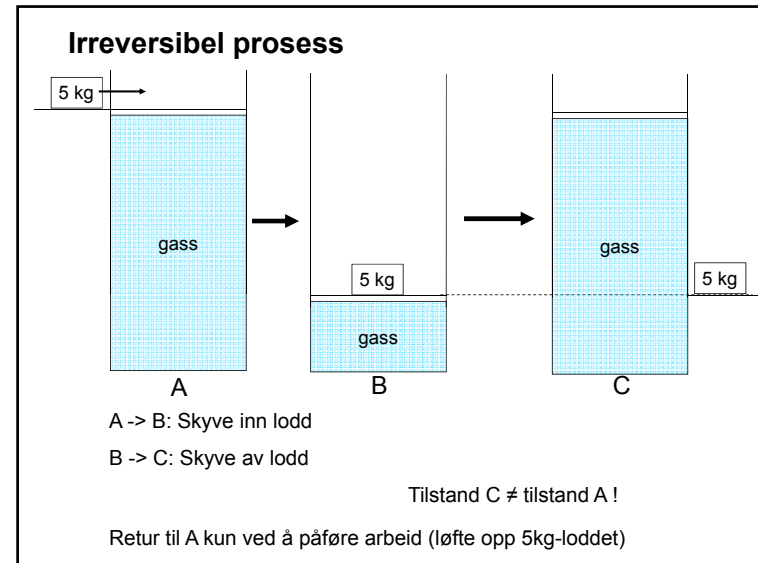
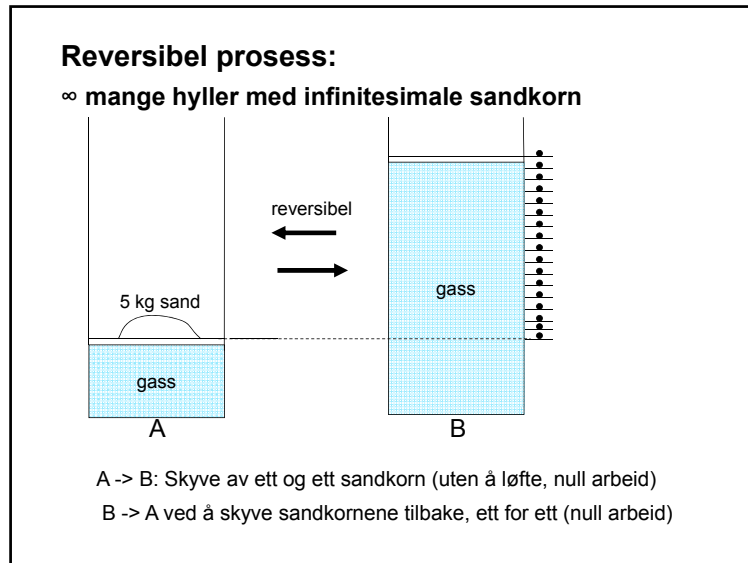
La oss se på mer kontrollert gassutvidelse.

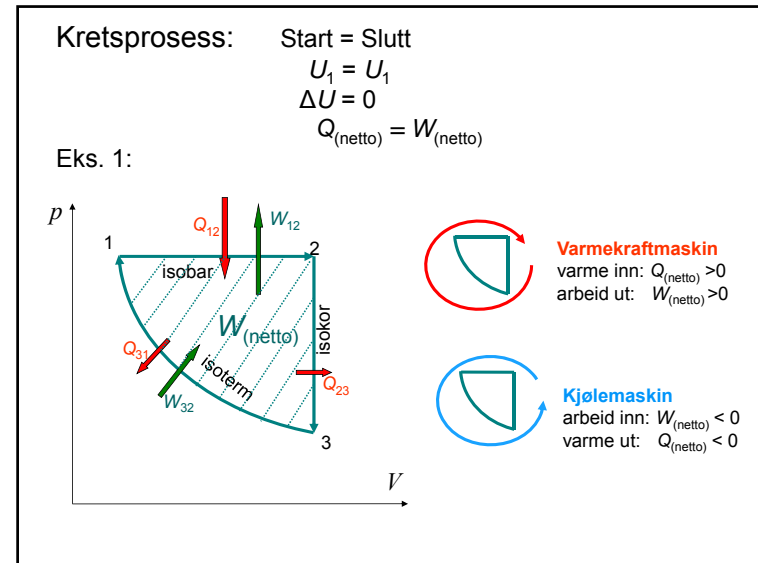
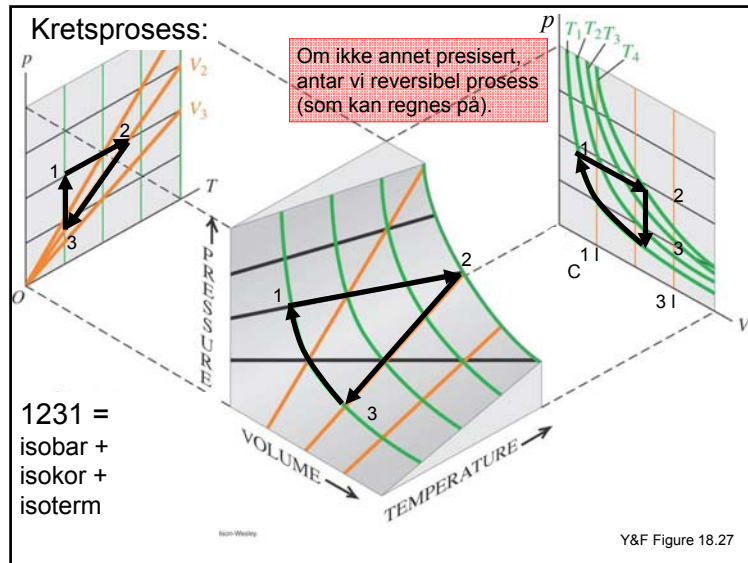
Irreversibel prosess.



A -> B: Skyve av lodd

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



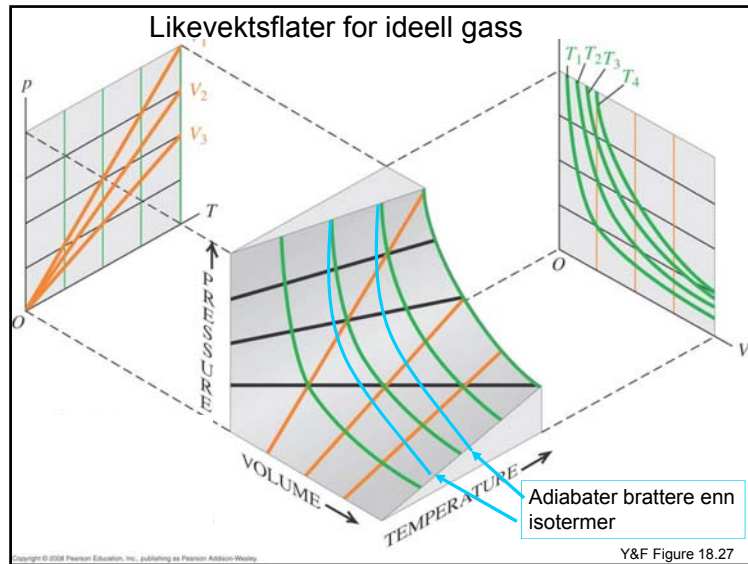


Adiabatiske prosesser ideell gass

- Adibatlikningen $pV^\gamma = \text{konstant}$ bevises 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
- Adibatlikningen ideell gass:
 - $pV^\gamma = \text{konstant}$ $\gamma = C_p/C_V$
 - $TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{konstant}$
 - $T^\gamma p^{1-\gamma} = \text{konstant}$ Se formelark. Utledes fra $pV = nRT$ i Øving 10, oppg5.



Eks. 2. Kretsprosess med adiabat, enatomig gass

$\Delta U = 0$
 $Q_{(netto)} = W_{(netto)}$

$T_2 = 2T_1$
 $T_3 = T_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2/3} = T_1 \cdot 0,630$

$W_{12} = p_1 V_1 = nRT_1$
 $W_{23} = 0$
 $W_{31} = -\Delta U_{13} = -C_V n(T_1 - T_3) = -\frac{3}{2} nRT_1 \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2/3}\right)$
 $W = W_{12} + W_{31} = nRT_1 \frac{1}{2} \left(3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2/3} - 1\right) = nRT_1 \cdot 0,445$

eller W_{31} mer arbeidsomt:
 $W_{31} = \int_3^1 p dV = p_1 V_1^\gamma \int_3^1 V^{-\gamma} dV$
 $= p_1 V_1^\gamma \frac{1}{1-\gamma} [V_1^{1-\gamma} - V_3^{1-\gamma}]$
 $= p_1 V_1 \frac{1}{1-\gamma} \left[1 - \left(\frac{V_3}{V_1}\right)^{1-\gamma}\right]$
 $= -\frac{3}{2} nRT_1 \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2/3}\right)$

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$Q_{12} = C_p n(T_2 - T_1) = \frac{5}{2} nRT_1$
 $Q_{23} = C_V n(T_3 - T_2) = -\frac{3}{2} nRT_1 \left(2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2/3}\right)$
 $Q = Q_{12} + Q_{23} = nRT_1 \frac{1}{2} \left(3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2/3} - 1\right) = W$

Eks. 3. Adiabatligning i atmosfæren = Øving 10, opg. 6

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

Opgitt: $T_0 = 0^\circ\text{C} = 273\text{ K}$
 $p_0 = 1,00\text{ atm} = 760\text{ mm Hg}$
 $\Delta p = -0,013\text{ atm} = -10\text{ mm Hg per } 100\text{ m opp}$
 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. $\Delta T = -1\text{ K per } 100\text{ m høyde}$
 Mer realistisk:
 $\Delta T = -1\text{ K per } 150\text{ m høyde}$