

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)

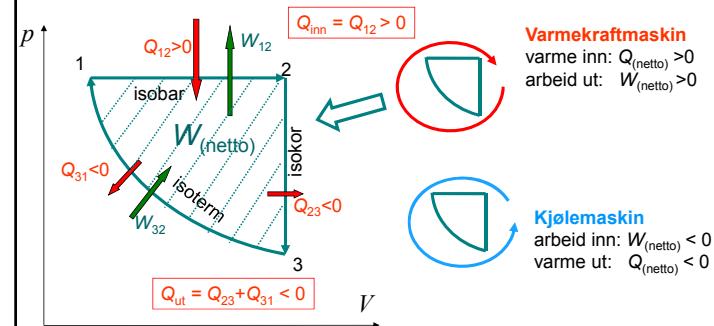
Kretsprosesser: Start = Slutt

$$U_1 = U_1$$

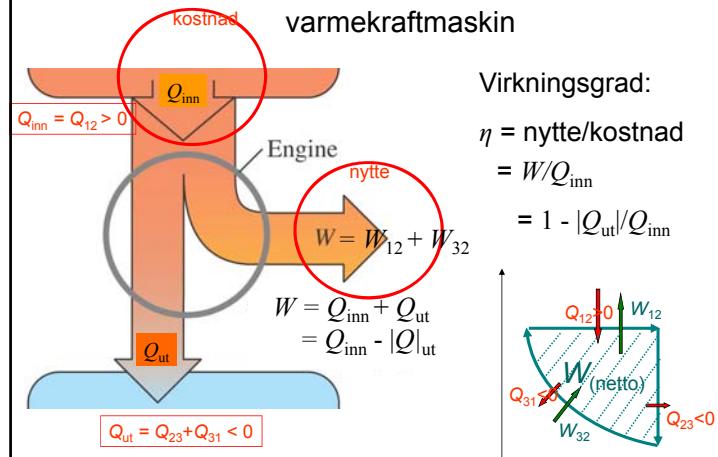
$$\Delta U = 0$$

$$Q_{(\text{netto})} = W_{(\text{netto})}$$

Eksempel på prosess:



Energiflytdiagram i varmekraftmaskin



Eks 2. Kretsprosess med adiabat

$$\Delta U = 0$$

$$Q_{(\text{netto})} = W_{(\text{netto})}$$

$$T_2 = 2T_1$$

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

$$W_{12} = p_1 V_1 = nRT_1$$

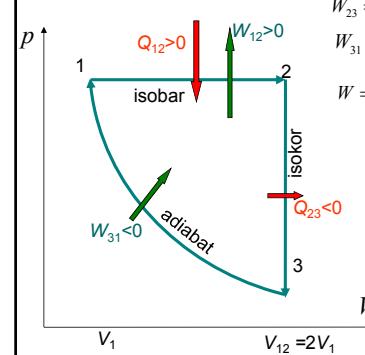
$$W_{23} = 0$$

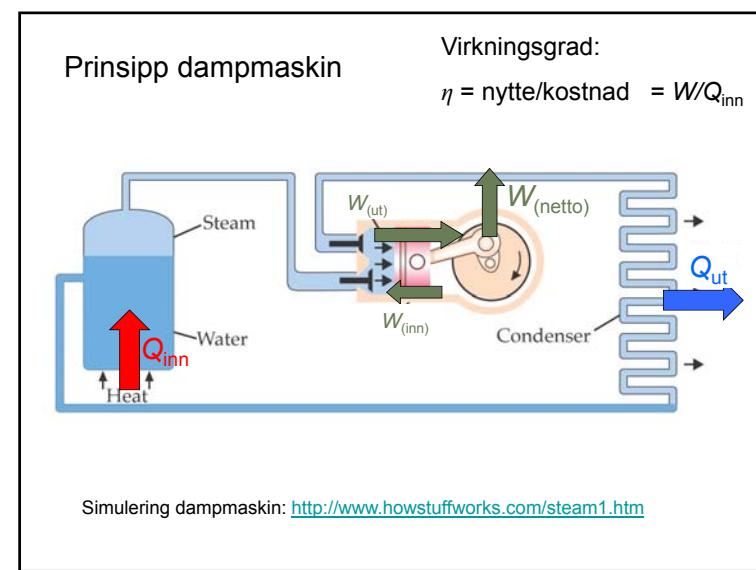
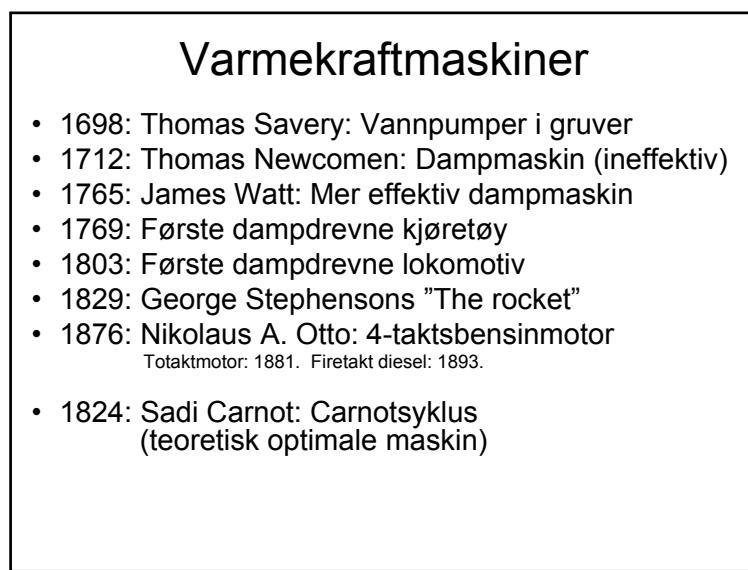
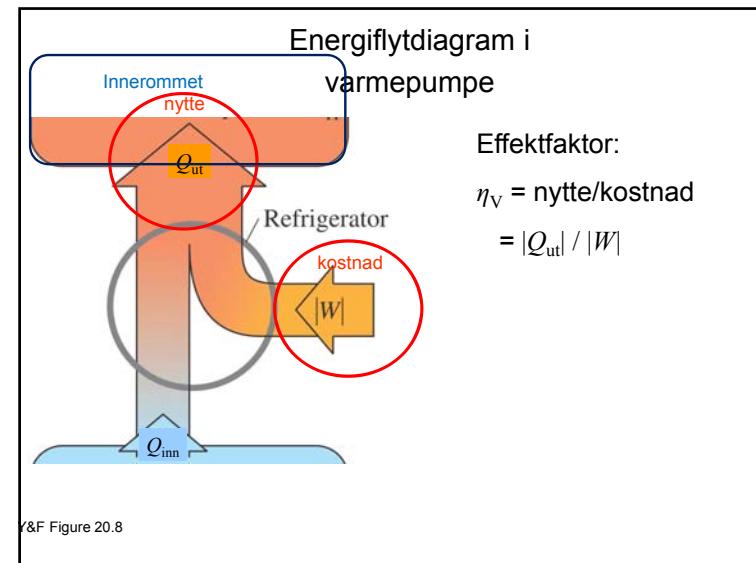
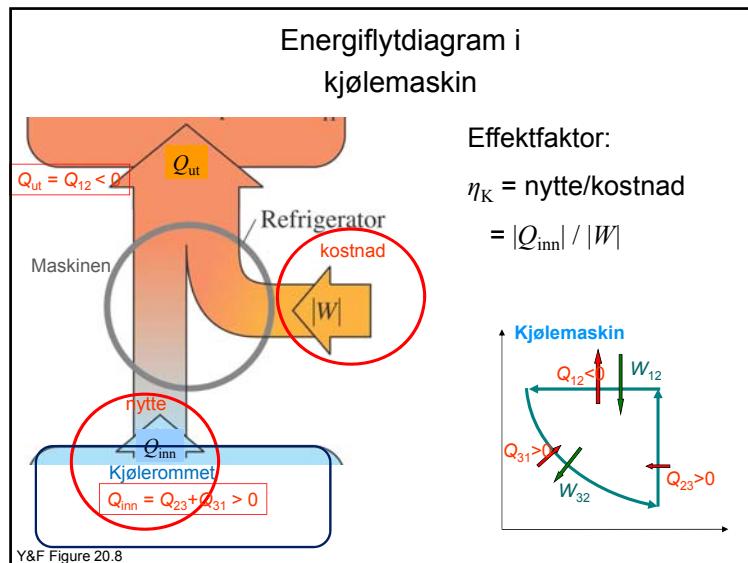
$$W_{31} = -\Delta U_{13} = -C_v n(T_1 - T_3) = -\frac{3}{2} nRT_1 \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2/3}\right)$$

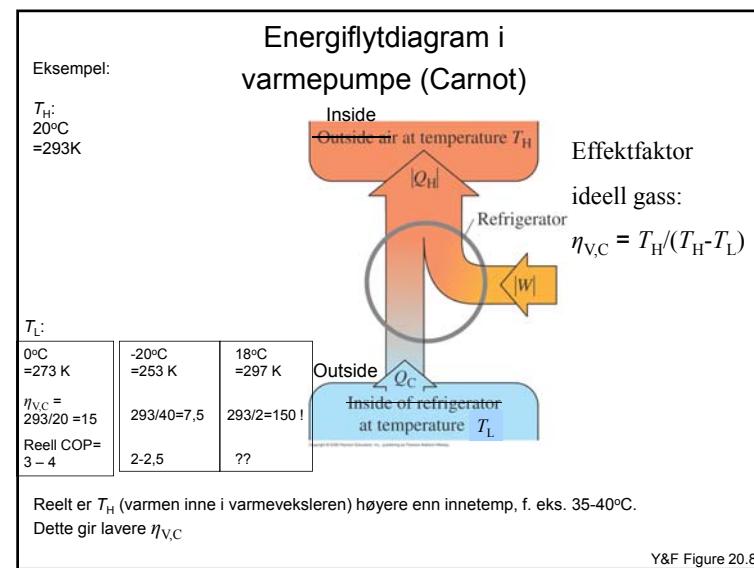
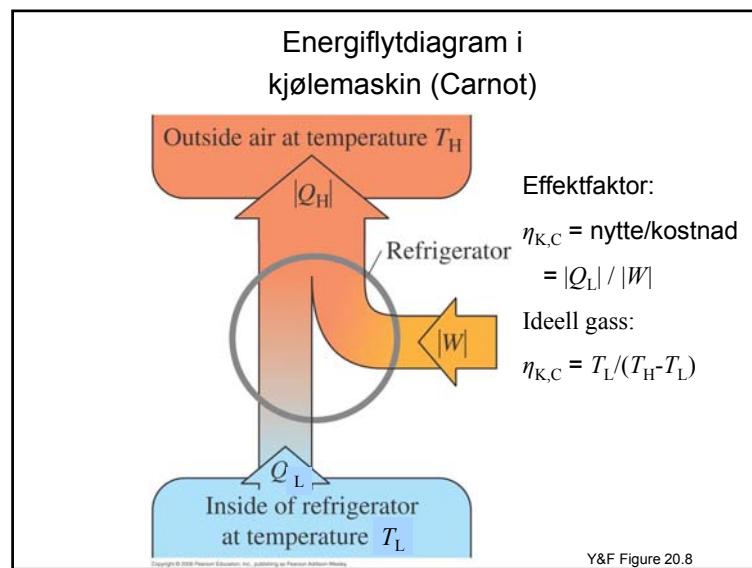
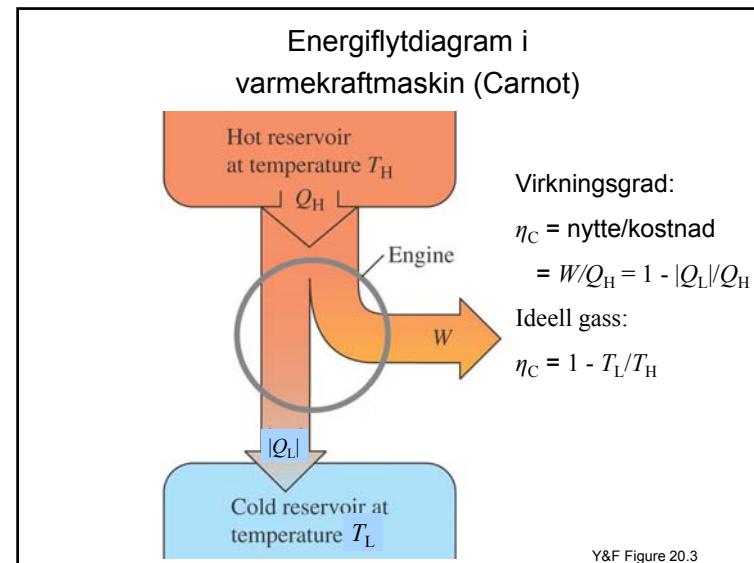
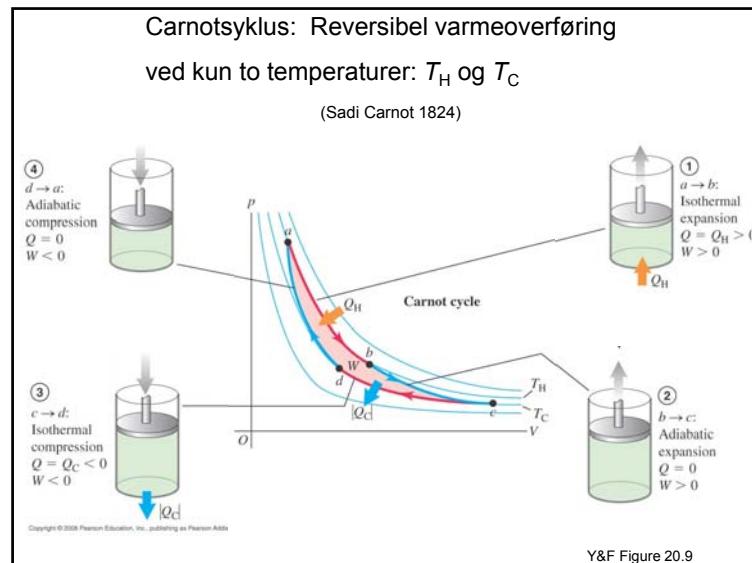
$$W = W_{12} + W_{31} = nRT_1 \frac{1}{2} \left(3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2/3} - 1\right) = nRT_1 \cdot 0,445$$

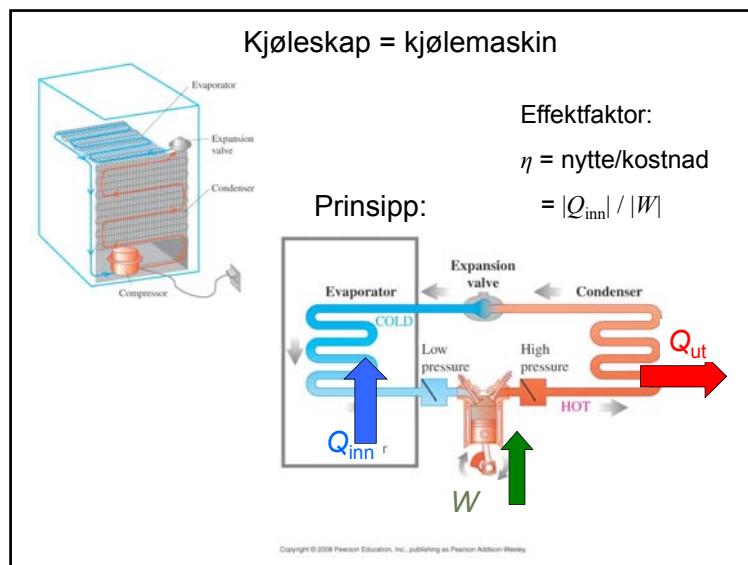
$$Q_{12} = C_p n(T_2 - T_1) = \frac{5}{2} nRT_1$$

$$Q_{23} = C_v n(T_3 - T_2) = -\frac{3}{2} nRT_1 \left(2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2/3}\right)$$









Kretsprosesser, 2. hovedsetning. Så langt:

Reversible prosesser:

Termisk likevekt under hele prosessen: kurver på likevektsflater.
Langsamt og kontrollert. Tilnærmet umulig i praksis, men likevel svært viktig.

Kretsprosess:

Start = Slutt $\Delta U = 0$ $Q_{(\text{netto})} = W_{(\text{netto})}$
Virkningsgrad $\eta = \text{nytte}/\text{kostnad} = W/Q_{\text{inn}}$

Kjølefaktor (effektfaktor): $\eta_K = \text{nytte}/\text{kostnad} = |Q_{\text{inn}}| / |W|$

Isokor: $V=\text{konst}$. $W=0$; $Q = \Delta U = C_V \Delta T$

Isobar: $p=\text{konst}$. $W=p(V_2-V_1)$; $Q = C_p(T_2-T_1)$

Isoterm: $T=\text{konst}$. $W=nRT \ln(V_2/V_1)$ Id.gass: $\Delta U=0$; $Q = W$

Adiabat: Ingen varmeutveksling med omgivelser: $Q = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta U = -W$

Dvs. alt arbeid gjøres på bekostning av indre energi.

$W = -\Delta U = -C_V n (T_2-T_1) = -1/(\gamma-1) (p_2 V_2 - p_1 V_1)$

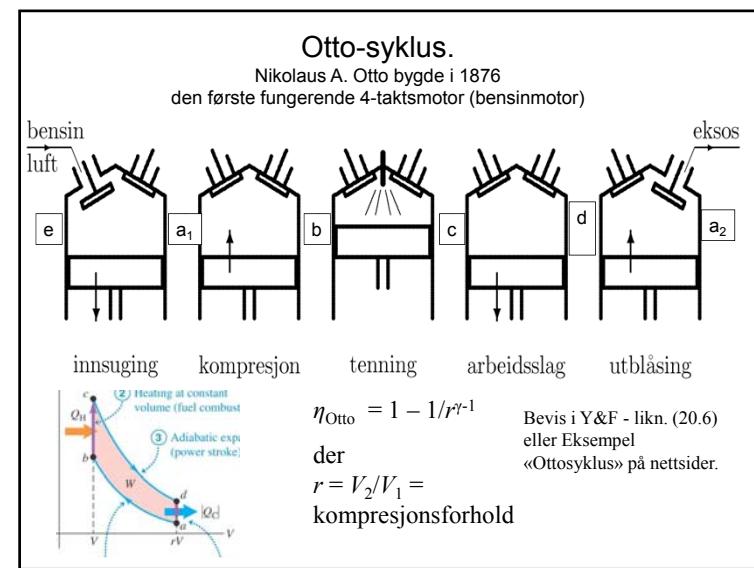
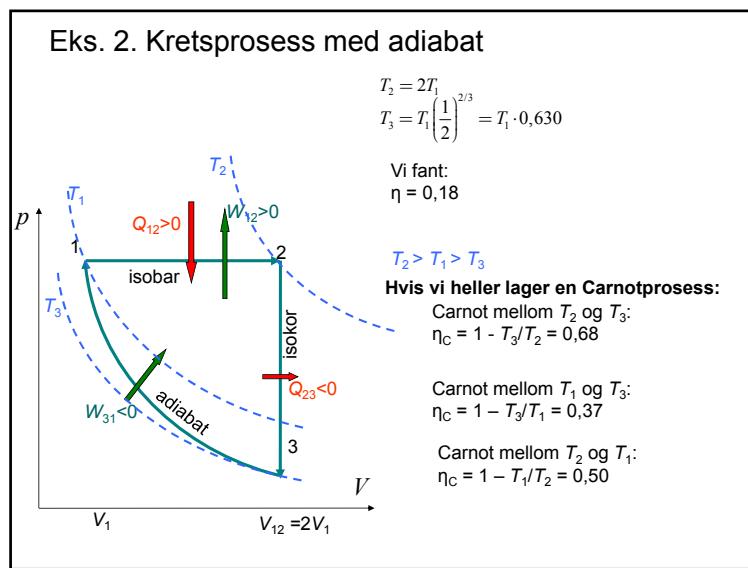
Prosesslikninger id. gass: $pV^\gamma = \text{konst}$. $TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{konst}$. $T'V'^{\gamma-1} = \text{konst}$.

Carnotprosessen:

Mest effektive prosess mellom to temperaturer T_H og T_L ,
To isotermer og to adiabater.

$$\eta_C = \eta_{\max} = 1 - T_L/T_H$$

$$\eta_{K,C} = \eta_{\max} = T_L/(T_H - T_L)$$



Virkningsgrad for ulike varmekraftverk (energiverk):

	kullfyrt	gassfyrt	vannkraft
$T_H \approx$	640 K	900 K	
T_C (kjølevann) \approx	300 K	300 K	
$\eta_C = 1 - T_L/T_H \approx$	0,5	0,7	
η_{reell}	0,4	0,6	0,95

Sammenlikning mekanisk (høyde)energi og varme:

1000 m vannfall for 1 liter vann (1 kg) gir utløst høydeenergi:

$$\begin{aligned} E_p &= mgh \\ &= 1 \text{ kg} \cdot 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 \cdot 1000 \text{ m} \\ &= 9,8 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$



Hvis denne energien brukes til å varme opp vannet:

$$\begin{aligned} E_p &= Q = C' m \Delta T & \text{Varmekap} = C' = 4,2 \text{ kJ/(kg K)} \\ \Rightarrow \text{Temp.økning} &= \Delta T = 9,8/4,2 \text{ K} = 2,4 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Sett fra motsatt side:

3°C avkjøling gir ut mer energi enn fall 1000 m

Høyverdig energi

(≈100% utnyttelse til mekanisk energi):

- Oppspent fjær
- Pot.en. i vannmagasin
- Elektrisk energi i batteri og lignende

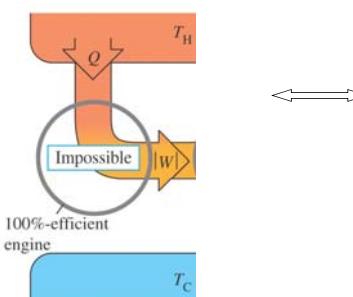
Lavverdig energi

(0-60% utnyttelse til mekanisk energi):

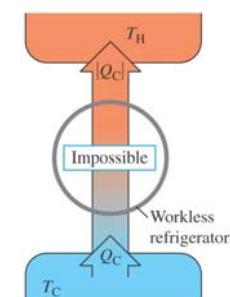
- Varme, f.eks. i vannet i vannmagasin eller i sjøvann
Store mengder, men vanskeligere å overføre til mekanisk energi.
 - Mulighetene beskrevet i **2. hovedsetning**
 - Gjøres i **varmekraftmaskin**
 - Mulighetene måles med **entropi**

2. hovedsetning

Kelvins formulering



Clausius formulering



Sadi Carnot (1796-1832)
Rudolf Clausius (1822-88)
Lord Kelvin (1824-1907)

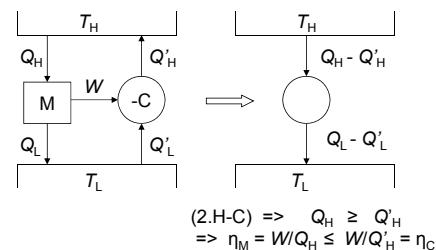
fransk fysiker
tysk fysiker
irsk matem/fysiker (=William Thompson)

Y&F Figure 20.11b

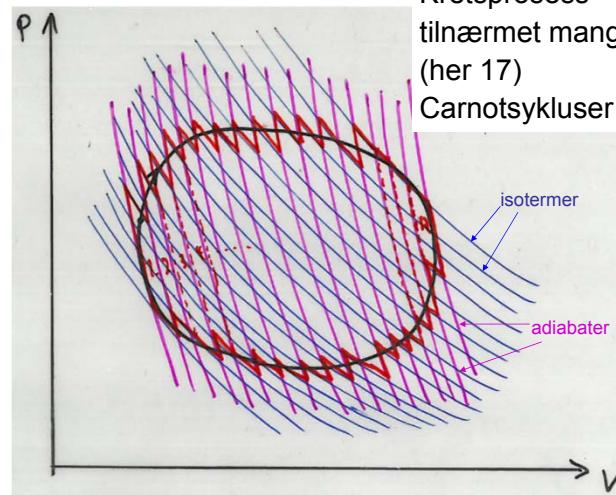
Carnots to teorem

- Uansett arbeidssubstans er for Carnotprosess:
- $$\eta_C = 1 - T_L/T_H$$
- Ingen kretsprosess mellom to reservoar kan ha større η enn $\eta_C = 1 - T_L/T_H$

Bevis for 2:

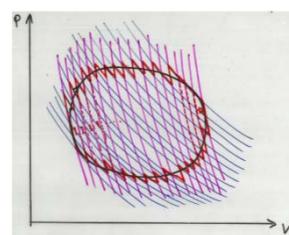


Kretsprosess
tilnærmet mange
(her 17)
Carnotsykluser



Clausius (u)likhet for kretsprosesser.

- Carnotprosesser (T_H og T_L): $Q_H/T_H + Q_L/T_L = 0$
- Mange Carnotprosesser: $\sum Q_k/T_k = 0$
- Mange (irreversible) prosesser: $\sum Q_k/T_k < 0$
- ∞ mange infinitesimale prosesser:
 $\int dQ/T = 0$ reversibel kretsprosess
 $\int dQ/T < 0$ irreversibel kretsprosess



Clausius ulikhet og entropi.

- $\int dQ/T = 0$ reversibel kretsprosess
 $\int dQ/T < 0$ irreversibel kretsprosess

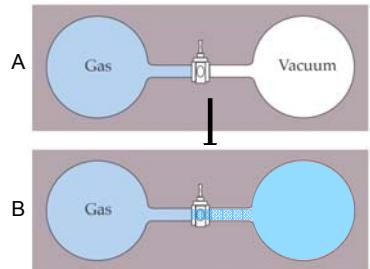
Def. entropi:

$$dS = dQ_{rev}/T \quad \text{eller} \quad \Delta S = \int dQ_{rev}/T$$

S er tilstandsfunksjon, ikke avhengig vegen.

Beregning må gjøres via rev. prosess, men resultatet er det samme uansett, når start- og sluttilstand er gitt.

Irreversibel prosess:



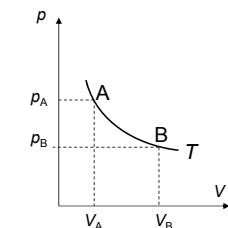
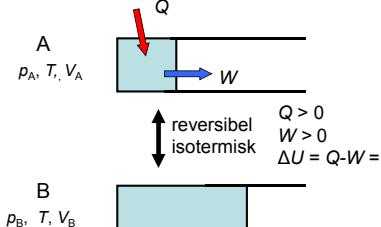
Irreversibel (spontan)

Ikke termisk likevekt under prosessen, ΔS_{AB} må beregnes fra reversibel prosess med samme start- og slutttilstand.
-- Hva slags prosess?

Isolert \Rightarrow adiabatisk $\Rightarrow Q_{irr} = 0$
Vakuum $\Rightarrow W = p\Delta V = 0 \cdot \Delta V = 0$
(1.H) $\Rightarrow \Delta U = Q - W = 0$
 \Rightarrow uendra temperatur (ideell gass)

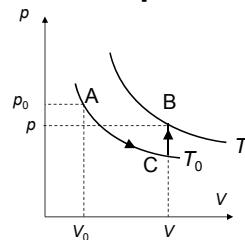
Dvs. må erstattes av en **isoterm**

Eks. 1. ΔS_{AB} i reversibel isoterm prosess:



$$\text{Idealgass: } \Delta S_{AB} = nR \ln V_B/V_A$$

Eks. 1+2 => Entropifunksjon ideell gass



Generell prosess A(p_0, V_0, T_0) \rightarrow B(p, V, T)

$$= \text{isoterm A-C} + \text{isokor C-B}$$

$$\Delta S_{AC} = nR \ln V_C/V_A \quad \Delta S_{CB} = nC_V \ln T_B/T_C$$

Gir oss $S(T, V)$ for ideell gass:

$$S(T, V) = S_0(T_0, V_0) + nR \ln V/V_0 + nC_V \ln T/T_0 \quad (1A)$$

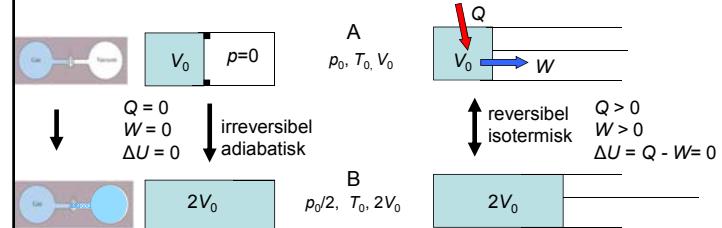
$$nRT = pV \text{ og } C_p - C_V = R \text{ gir oss videre}$$

$$S(p, V) = S_0(p_0, V_0) + nC_p \ln V/V_0 + nC_V \ln p/p_0 \quad (1B)$$

$$S(T, p) = S_0(T_0, p_0) + nC_p \ln T/T_0 - nR \ln p/p_0 \quad (1C)$$

Eks. 3. Irreversibel ekspansjon

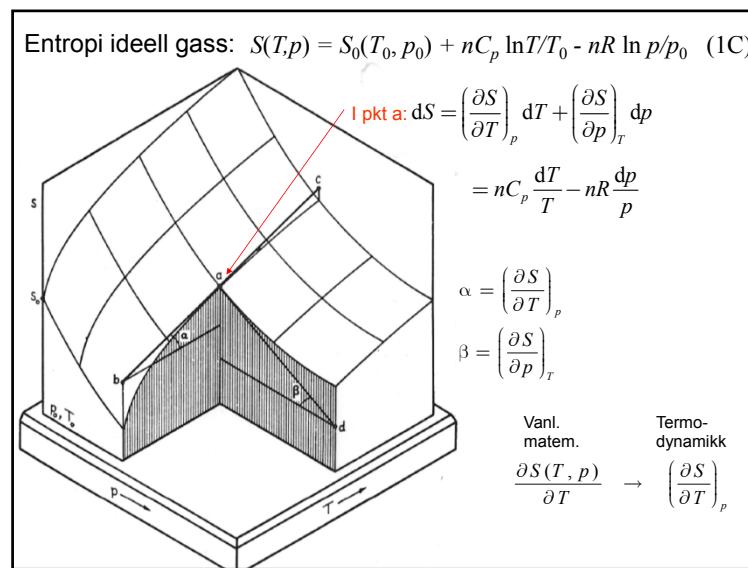
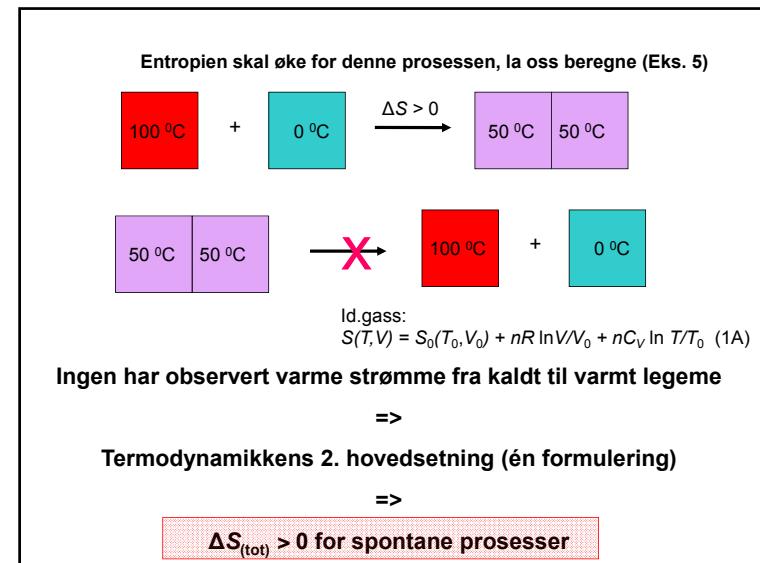
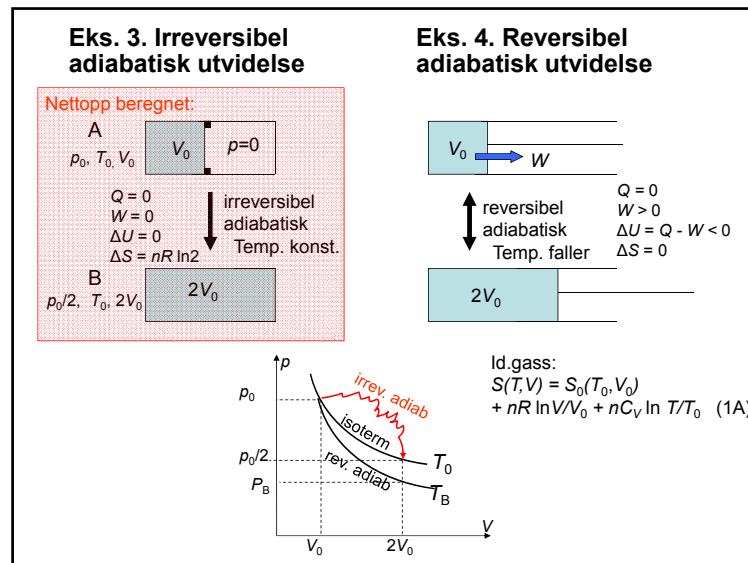
Ikke termisk likevekt under prosessen, entropien må beregnes fra annen prosess med samme start- og slutttilstand.



$$\text{Begge: } \Delta S_{AB} = nR \ln 2$$

Irrev: $Q=0, W=0$
 $\Delta S_{tot} > 0 \Rightarrow$ kan ikke komme tilbake

Rev: $Q=T\Delta S>0, W=Q>0$
 $\Delta S_{tot}=0 \Rightarrow$ kan komme tilbake



Alle totale differentiale for entropien S:

$$S(T, V) \Rightarrow dS = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_V dT + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_T dV$$

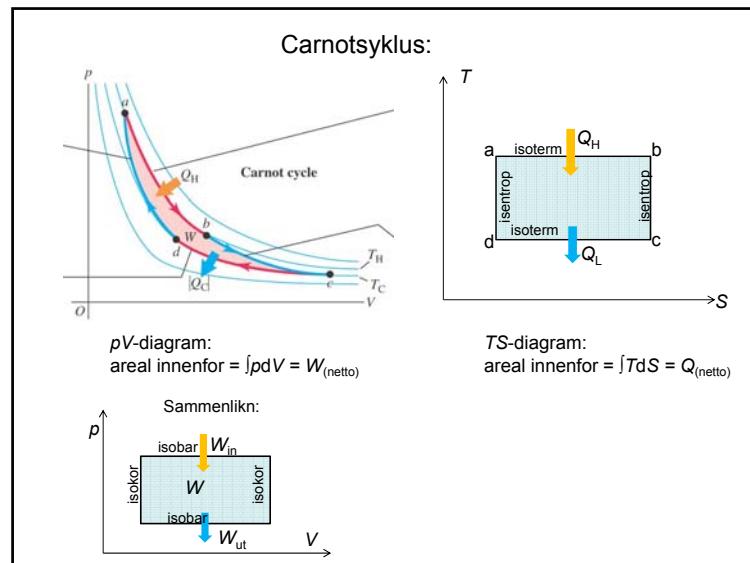
Ideell gass:
 $S(T, V) = S_0 + nC_V \ln T/T_0 + nR \ln V/V_0$ (1A) $dS = nC_V \frac{dT}{T} + nR \frac{dV}{V}$

Ideell gass:
 $S(p, V) \Rightarrow dS = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_p dV + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p} \right)_V dp$

Ideell gass:
 $S(p, V) = S_0 + nC_p \ln V/V_0 + nC_V \ln p/p_0$ (1B) $dS = nC_p \frac{dV}{V} + nC_V \frac{dp}{p}$

Ideell gass:
 $S(T, p) \Rightarrow dS = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_p dT + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p} \right)_T dp$

Ideell gass:
 $S(T, p) = S_0 + nC_p \ln T/T_0 - nR \ln p/p_0$ (1C) $dS = nC_p \frac{dT}{T} - nR \frac{dp}{p}$



Hva er rett og hva er galt?

$$\int_1^2 dU = U_2 - U_1 \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\int_1^2 dW = W_2 - W_1 \quad \text{feil}$$

$$U(T,V) \quad \text{OK}$$

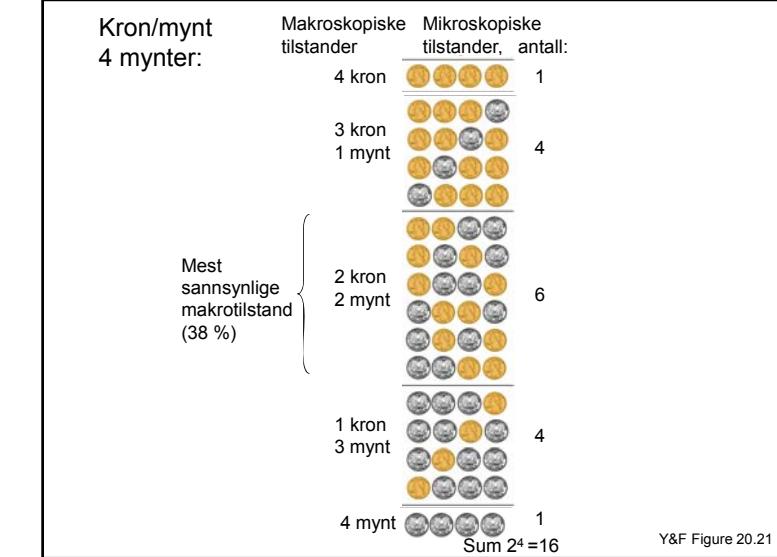
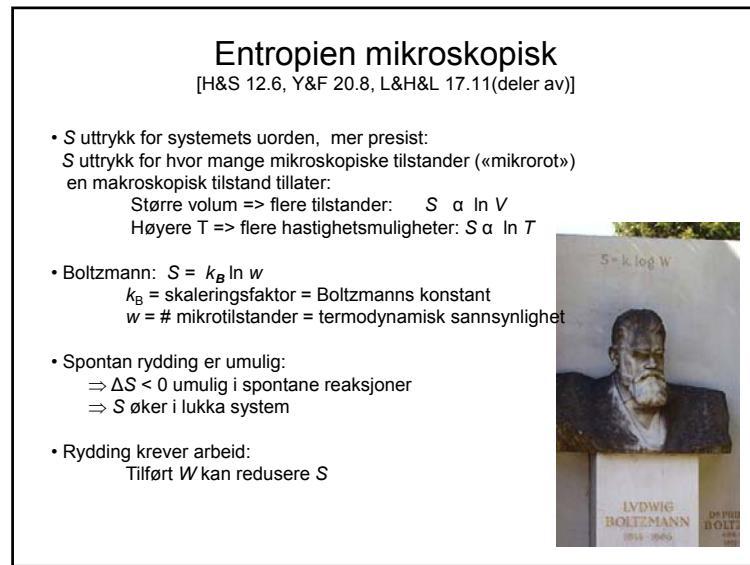
$$W(T,V) \quad \text{feil}$$

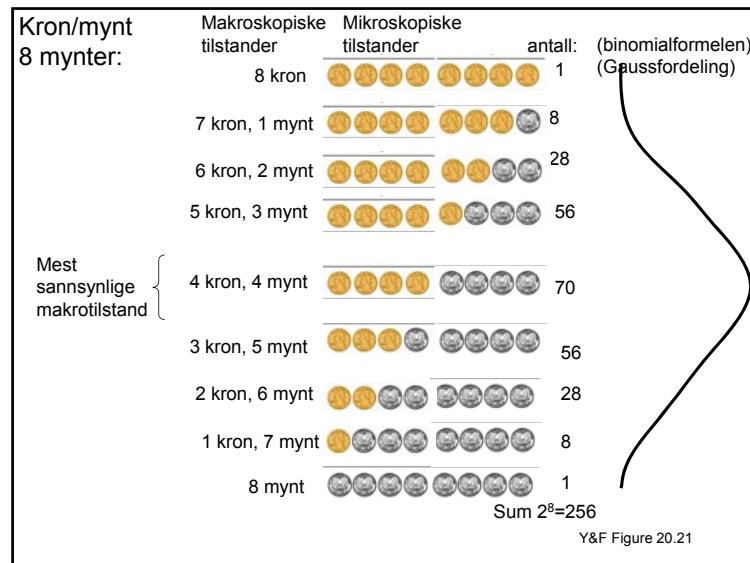
$$\int_1^2 dW = \int_1^2 p dV = p \Delta V$$

$$\int_1^2 dQ = \int_1^2 T dS = T \Delta S \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Første " = " OK;} \\ \text{siste " = " OK i isobar prosess} \end{array}$$

$$dU = \cancel{dQ} - \cancel{dW} \quad \text{OK med «\cancel{d-strek}»}$$

$$dU = T dS - p dV \quad \text{OK reversibel prosess}$$



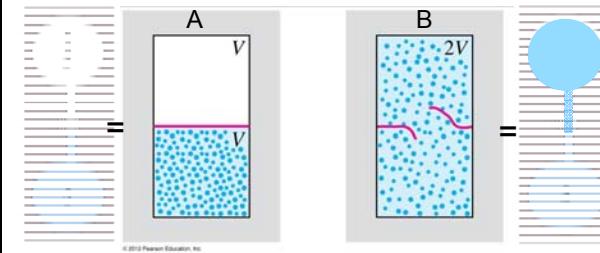


Antall mikrotilstander og dermed entropi øker med volumet

$$\# \text{ tilstander} = w_1 \quad \# \text{ tilstander} = 2^N \cdot w_1 \gg w_1$$

$$S_A = k_B \ln w_1 \quad S_B = k_B \ln 2^N \cdot w_1 = Nk_B \ln 2 + k_B \ln w_1$$

$$S_B - S_A = nR \ln 2$$



≈ null sannsynlighet for at A opptrer

$$\text{Boltzmann: } S = k_B \ln w$$

Y&F Ex. 20.11; Figure 20.22

