

(L1)

a)

b-b

$$W_{ab} = \int_{V_2}^{V_1} P dV = nRT_1 \int_{V_2}^{V_1} \frac{dV}{V} = -nRT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$\Delta U_{ab} = 0 \quad Q_{ab} = W_{ab} = -nRT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

Arbaid ut gassen. Varmer ut fra gassen.

b-c

$$W_{bc} = 0 \quad Q_{bc} = \Delta U_{bc} = C_V (T_2 - T_1) = \frac{3}{2} nR (T_2 - T_1)$$

Varmer inn, Indre energi oker.

c-d

$$W_{cd} = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P dV = nRT_2 \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{dV}{V} = nRT_2 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$\Delta U_{cd} = 0 \quad Q_{cd} = W_{cd} = nRT_2 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

Arbaid av gassen. Varmer inn

d-a

$$W_{da} = 0 \quad Q_{da} = \Delta U_{da} = C_V (T_1 - T_2) = -\frac{3}{2} nR (T_2 - T_1)$$

Varmer ut, Indre energi avtar.

b) Virkningsgrad:

$$\eta = \frac{W_{netto}}{Q_{tilført}} = \frac{W_{ab} + W_{cd}}{Q_{bc} + Q_{ca}}$$

$$= \frac{-mRT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} + mRT_2 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}}{\frac{3}{2}mR(T_2 - T_1) + mRT_2 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}}$$

$$\eta = \frac{(T_2 - T_1) \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}}{\frac{3}{2}(T_2 - T_1) + T_2 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}}$$

c) Merk at  $Q_{da} = -Q_{bc}$ .

Ved regenerering vil varme ut i trin d-a kunne benyttes som varme inn i trin b-c.

$$\eta^* = \frac{W_{ab} + W_{cd}}{Q_{ca}} = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2} = \underline{1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2}}$$

Samme som ved Carnot-prosess.

L2

Differensier uttrykket for U

a)

$$dU = \frac{3}{2} P dV + \frac{3}{2} V dP$$

Settes inn i (1) med Q = 0 (adiabat).

$$0 = \frac{3}{2} P dV + \frac{3}{2} V dP + P dV$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} P dV + \frac{3}{2} V dP \quad \left| \times \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{VP} \Rightarrow \right.$$

$$0 = \frac{5}{3} \frac{dV}{V} + \frac{dP}{P} = d[\ln(V^{5/3} \cdot P)]$$

$$\ln[P V^{5/3}] = \text{konst} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P V^{5/3} = \text{konst}}}$$

b)

$$S = nR \ln [T^{3/2} V] + S_0$$

Adiabat: S = konst  $\Rightarrow T^{3/2} V = \text{konst}$

Tilstandsligning  $PV = nRT \Rightarrow T \propto PV$

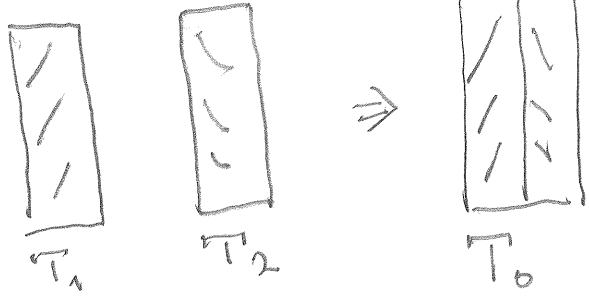
$$(PV)^{3/2} \cdot V = P^{3/2} V^{5/2} = \text{konst} \quad \underline{\underline{P V^{5/3} = \text{konst}}}$$

V ökar: Flere plasser "å" fordelt molekylene på.

T ökar: Flere energikvanta "å" fordelt på molekylene.

L3

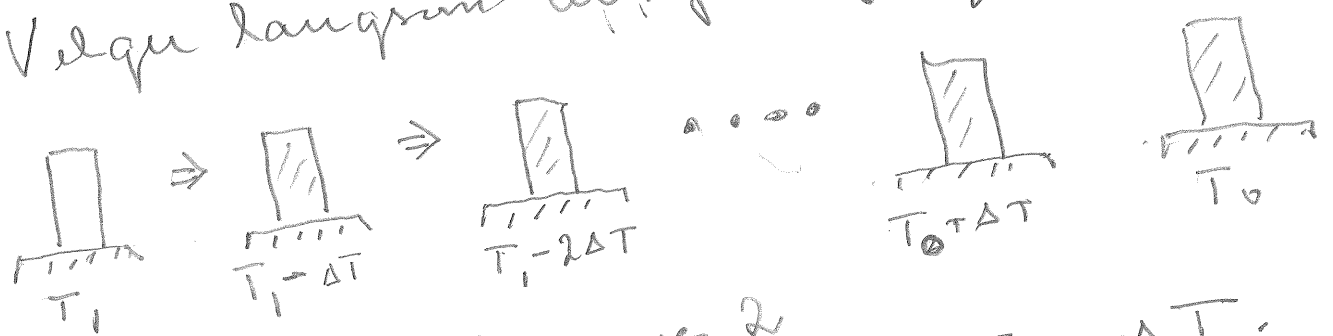
g)



Likerevhetstemp.  
bestemt fra 1. HS  
 $C(T_1 - T_0) = C(T_0 - T_2)$   
fra 1 til 2

$$T_0 = \frac{1}{2}(T_1 + T_2)$$

Vi bruke en tilnærmet reversibel prosess som fører systemet til samme slutt-tilstand.  
Da S er en tilstandsfunksjon blir  $\Delta S_{rev} = -\Delta S_{rev}$ .  
Velge langsom avkjøling/opvarming



Tilnærmet for legeme 2  
Prosess kan reverseres ved  $\Delta T \rightarrow -\Delta T$ .

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_1^{rev} + \Delta S_2^{rev} = \int_{T_1}^{T_0} \frac{dQ}{T} + \int_{T_2}^{T_0} \frac{dQ}{T}$$

$$= C \int_{T_1}^{T_0} \frac{dT}{T} + C \int_{T_2}^{T_0} \frac{dT}{T}$$

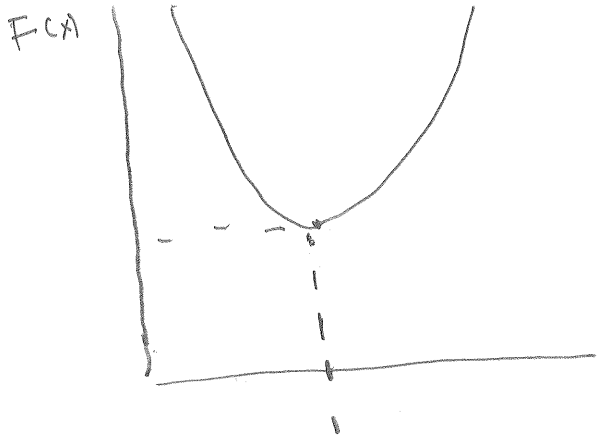
$$\Delta S = C \ln \frac{T_0^2}{T_1 T_2} = \underline{\underline{C \ln \left[ \frac{(T_1 + T_2)^2}{4 T_1 T_2} \right]}}$$

b)  $\Delta S / c = \ln w \frac{(1+x)^2}{4x} = \ln F(x).$

$(1+x)^2 - 4x = (1-x)^2 > 0 \therefore$

$F(x) \geq 1$

$\Delta S \geq 0$



$x=1 \therefore T_1 = T_2 \Rightarrow \Delta S = 0$

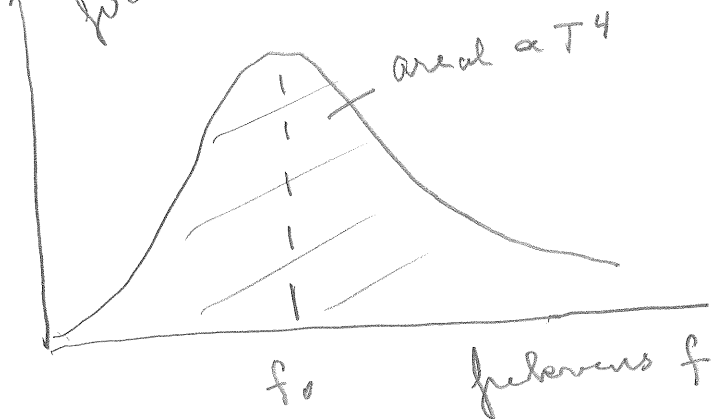
Jaggen varmeström

$T_1 \geq T_2$  : Varmeströms motstånd  
 $\Delta S$  framdeles positiv

Glödrom med temp T:

L4

Spectral fördelning



$\ln f_0 = 2.82 \ln T \therefore$

$f_0 \propto T$

Energi

$U = \omega T^4 V$

$n \propto T^4$

Stråling fra vilkårlig legeme

$f_0 \propto T, I \propto T^4$

som ved glödrom

b) Energieverlust p.g.a. Strahlung

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = C \frac{dT}{dt} = -\epsilon \sigma A T^4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -\frac{\epsilon \sigma A}{C} T^4 = -k T^4$$

$$k = \frac{1.5167 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 10^5} \approx 1.4 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ (K}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1} \text{)}$$

Integration

$$\frac{dT}{T^4} = -k dt \quad -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{T^3} = -k t - \frac{A}{\text{const}}$$

$$\frac{1}{T^3} = 3k t + 3A \quad A \text{ const. für Grenzwert.}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_0^3} = 3A \quad A = \frac{1}{3T_0^3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{T^3} = \frac{1}{T_0^3} + 3k t \quad T = \frac{T_0}{[1 + k T_0^3 t]^{1/3}}$$

$$\text{Kontroll: } T(0) = T_0, \quad T(t \rightarrow \infty) \rightarrow 0.$$

Numerisch

$$k \approx 3.5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ s} \approx 10 \text{ h.}$$