

Termo, Øving 3, Vegard G. Jensen

- 1.1a) Entropien til et system er et mål på antall tilgjengelige mikrotilstander

1b) 2. lov) $\Delta S_{\text{univers}} \geq 0$

For en spontan prosess må entropien til systemet øke.

- 2c) $S=0$ for en perfekt krystall ved 0 K

1d) Virkningsgrad:

$$\eta = \frac{W}{W_{\text{rev}}} \leq 1$$

- 1e) En Carnot-syklus er en syklus hvor et arbeidsmedie komprimeres ved lav temperatur og ekspanderes ved høy temperatur for å hente ut arbeid

- 1.2) Irreversibel prosess: $\Delta S > 0$

Alle reelle prosesser er irreversible

- 2.3) En gass vil fordele seg uniformt i det tilgjengelige volumet (maksimere mikrotilstander $\rightarrow$ maksimere Entropi)

Oppg 2.1)

For en adiabatisk ekspansjon er:

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{-\frac{R}{C_v}}$$

ΔS for prosessen er:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta S &= R \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right) + C_v \ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right) \\ &= R \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right) + C_v \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{-\frac{R}{C_v}}\end{aligned}$$

$$R \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right) + C_v \left(-\frac{R}{C_v}\right) \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$$

Oppg. 2.1)

$\Delta S > 0$ fordi prosessen er irreversibel

2.2)

$$\Delta U = q + w = -1197 \text{ J}, \quad q = 0$$

~~$$dU = C_V dT = T dS - p dV$$~~

~~$$\frac{C_V}{T} dT + \frac{p}{T} dV = dS$$~~

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2$$

Tilstand 1 $\xrightarrow[\text{isobar}]{\Delta S_1}$ tilstand 3

$\xrightarrow[\text{isoterm}]{\Delta S_2}$ Tilstand 2

$$\Delta U = n C_V \Delta T$$

$$\Delta U = n C_V (T_2 - T_1), \quad T_3 = T_2$$

$$\frac{\Delta U}{n C_V} + T_1 = T_2 \rightarrow T_2 = 204 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta S_1 = n C_P \ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right) = -8,0 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S_2 = -nR \ln\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right) = 13,4 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = 5,38 \text{ J}$$

Oppg. 2.3)

$$\Delta U = nC_V \Delta T = T \Delta S - p \Delta V = \overset{=0}{q} + w$$

$$w = - \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P_{\text{ex}} dV = -P_{\text{ex}} \Delta V = -2 \text{ bar} (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$w = -2 \text{ bar} \left(\frac{nRT_2}{P_2} - \frac{nRT_1}{P_1} \right)$$

$$w = -1197 \text{ J}$$

$$nC_V \Delta T = -1197 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta T = 96 \text{ K}$$

$$\underline{\underline{T_2 = 204 \text{ K}}}$$

Oppg 3.1)

$$\Delta T = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U = 0$$

$$Q = -W$$

$$dS = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{Q_{rev}}{T} dT = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{P dV}{T}, \quad P = \frac{nRT}{V}$$

$$dS = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{nR}{V} dV = nR \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$$

○ $\Delta S_{sys} = 19,147$

3.2)

$$\Delta T = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U = 0 \rightarrow Q = -W$$

$$Q_{omg} = -Q_{sys} = W = -P_{ex} \Delta V$$

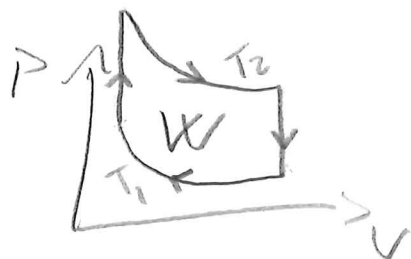
$$\Delta S_{omg} = \frac{Q_{omg}}{T} = \frac{-P_{ex} \Delta V}{T} = -7,27$$

○ 3.3) $\Delta S = \Delta S_{sys} + \Delta S_{omg}$

$$\Delta S = 11,947$$

Oppg 4.1)

Carnotmaskinen fungerer ved at ettt arbeidsmedie komprimeres ved lav temp varmes i varmt reservoir, ekspanderes ved høy temp og kjøles i kaldt reservoir



4.2) $\eta = \frac{W}{Q_H}$

$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P(T_1) dV + \int_{V_2}^{V_1} P(T_2) dV$$

$$W = nRT_1 \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right) + nRT_2 \ln\left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)$$

$$W = nR \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right) (T_1 - T_2)$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{system}} = 0 = \frac{Q_C}{T_C} + \frac{Q_H}{T_H}$$

$$\Delta U_{\text{system}} = W + Q_C + Q_H = 0$$

$$\eta = \frac{Q_C + Q_H}{Q_H} = 1 - \frac{T_C}{T_H}$$

4.3) $W = 1000 \text{ MW}$

$$\eta = 0,34$$

$$Q_H = \frac{1000 \text{ MW}}{0,34} = 2941 \text{ MW}$$

$$Q_C = Q_H - W = 1941 \text{ MW}$$

$$m C_p \Delta T = Q_C \rightarrow \Delta T = 1,16 \text{ K}$$