

Lecture 6 - Work & Carnot Cycle

How can you change states

- ① Constant pressure $dP=0$
- ② Constant volume $dV=0$
- ③ Constant temperature $dT=0$
- ④ "adiabatic" $dq=0$

$$dq = C dT$$

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial T} \right)_V \quad C_P = \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial T} \right)_P$$

1st law:

$$dE = dq + dw$$

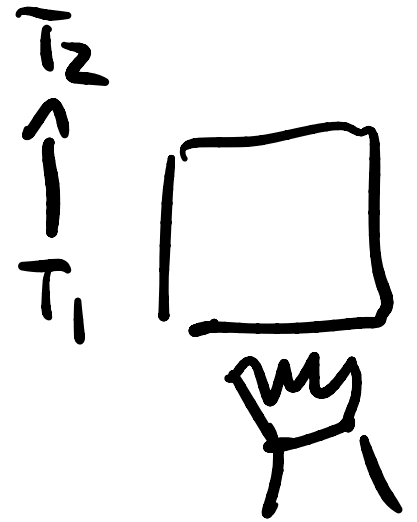
$$= dq - PdV$$

C_p vs C_v

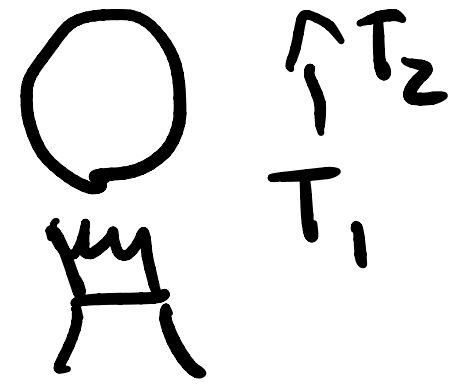
@ const volume, $dV = 0$

$$dE = dq = C dT$$

$$\Delta E = C (T_2 - T_1)$$



Constant pressure



$$dE = dq - PdV$$

$$= C_p dT - PdV$$

$$\Delta E = C_p \Delta T - P \Delta V$$

(new V & T)

$$C_v = \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial T} \right)_v = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T} \right)_v$$

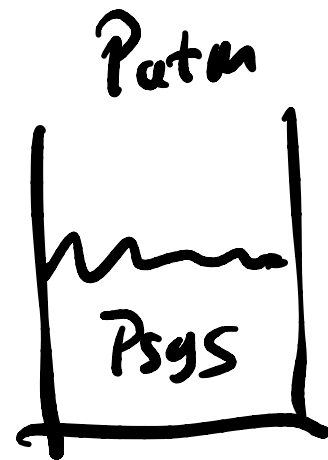
Const P, $dq = dE + PdV$

$$C_p = \left(\frac{\partial E + PdV}{\partial T} \right)_P$$

define $H = E + PV$

$$H = E + PV$$

$$dH = dE + PdV + \cancel{VdP} \quad \text{O}$$
$$= dq$$



$$C_p = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_p$$

Consider ideal gas

$$\textcircled{1} \quad PV = nRT$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad E = \frac{d}{2} nRT$$

$$d=3$$

(monotonic)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad PV = nRT \quad (\text{ideal})$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad E = \frac{3}{2} nRT$$

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T} \right)_V = \frac{3}{2} nR \quad [\text{constant}]$$

$$C_P = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_P ?$$

$$H = E + PV = \left(\frac{3}{2} nRT \right) + (nRT)$$

$$C_P = \frac{5}{2} nR = \frac{5}{2} nRT$$

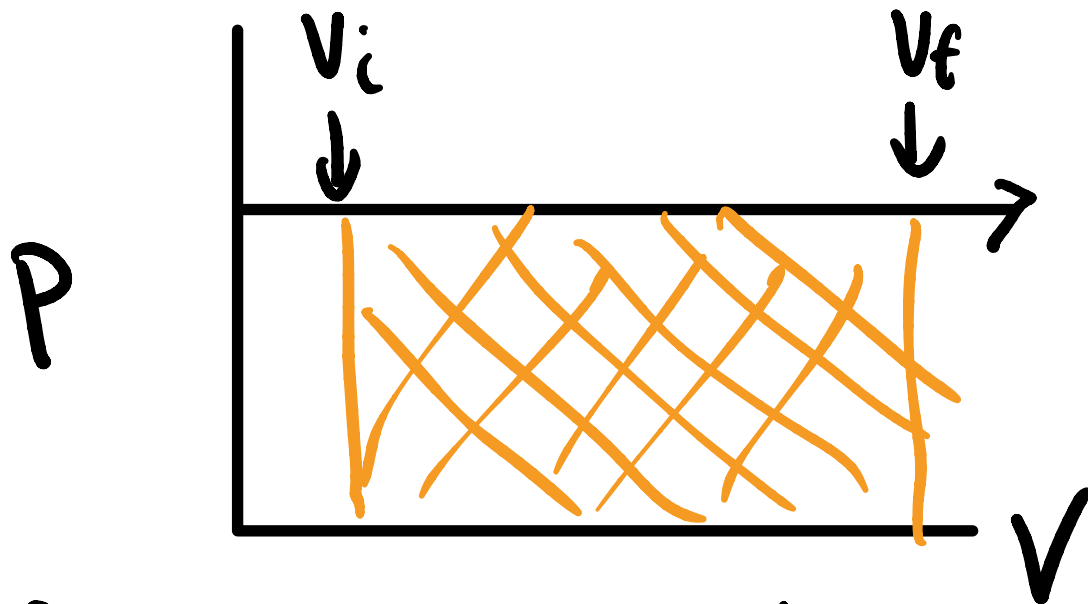
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_P > C_V \\ C_P - C_V \\ = nR \end{array} \right\}$$

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ideal gas
$$T = \frac{PV}{nR}$$

① Constant P



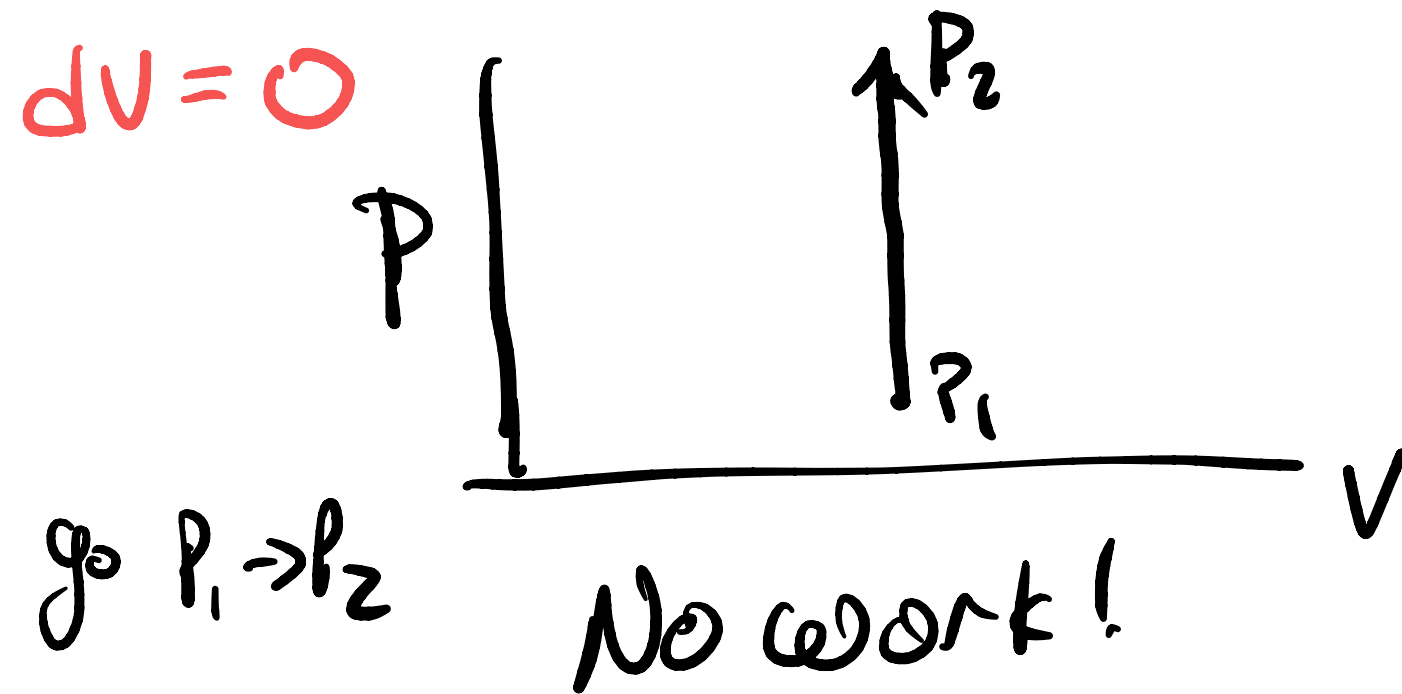
$$\Delta E = C_p \Delta T - P \Delta V$$

work

$$= \int_{V_i}^{V_f} -P dV$$
$$= -P(V_f - V_i)$$

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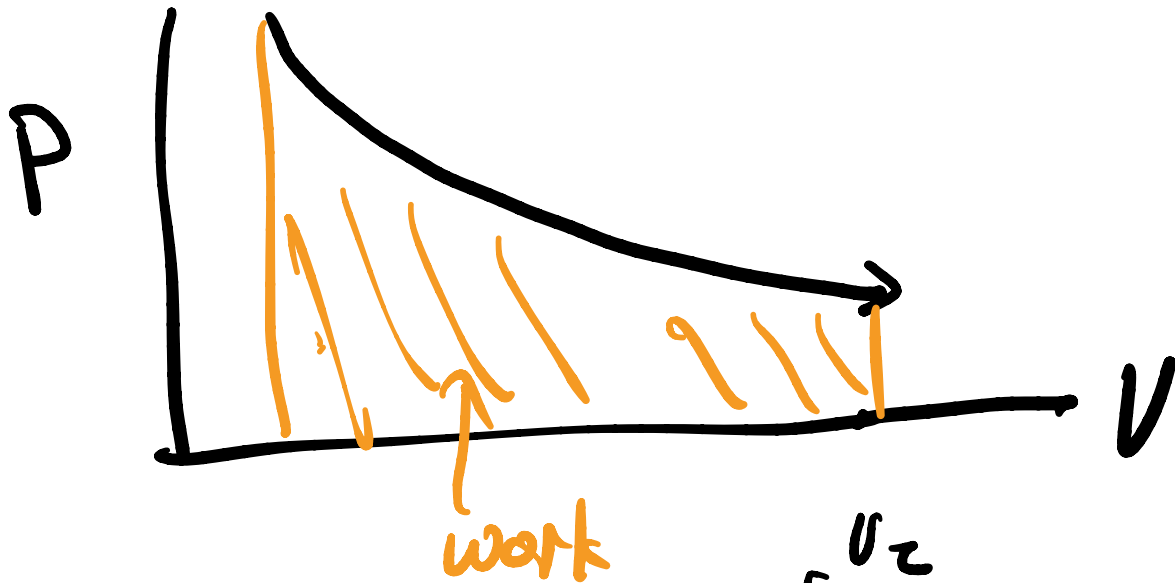
$$\Rightarrow dW = -PdV \\ = 0$$

$$\Delta E = C_V \Delta T$$

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$$dT=0$$



$$P = \frac{nRT}{V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= - \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{nRT}{V} dV = -nRT \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{1}{V} dV \\ &= -nRT \ln(V_f/V_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$d\varepsilon = dq + d\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow dq = -d\omega$$

$$q = + nR\bar{T} \ln(V_2/V_1)$$

if expand, $V_2 > V_1$,

ideal gas

$$\varepsilon = \frac{3}{2} nRT$$

$$d\varepsilon = \frac{3}{2} nR dT$$

$$= 0$$

$$q > 0$$

q goes in

④ dq , adiabatic expansion/compression

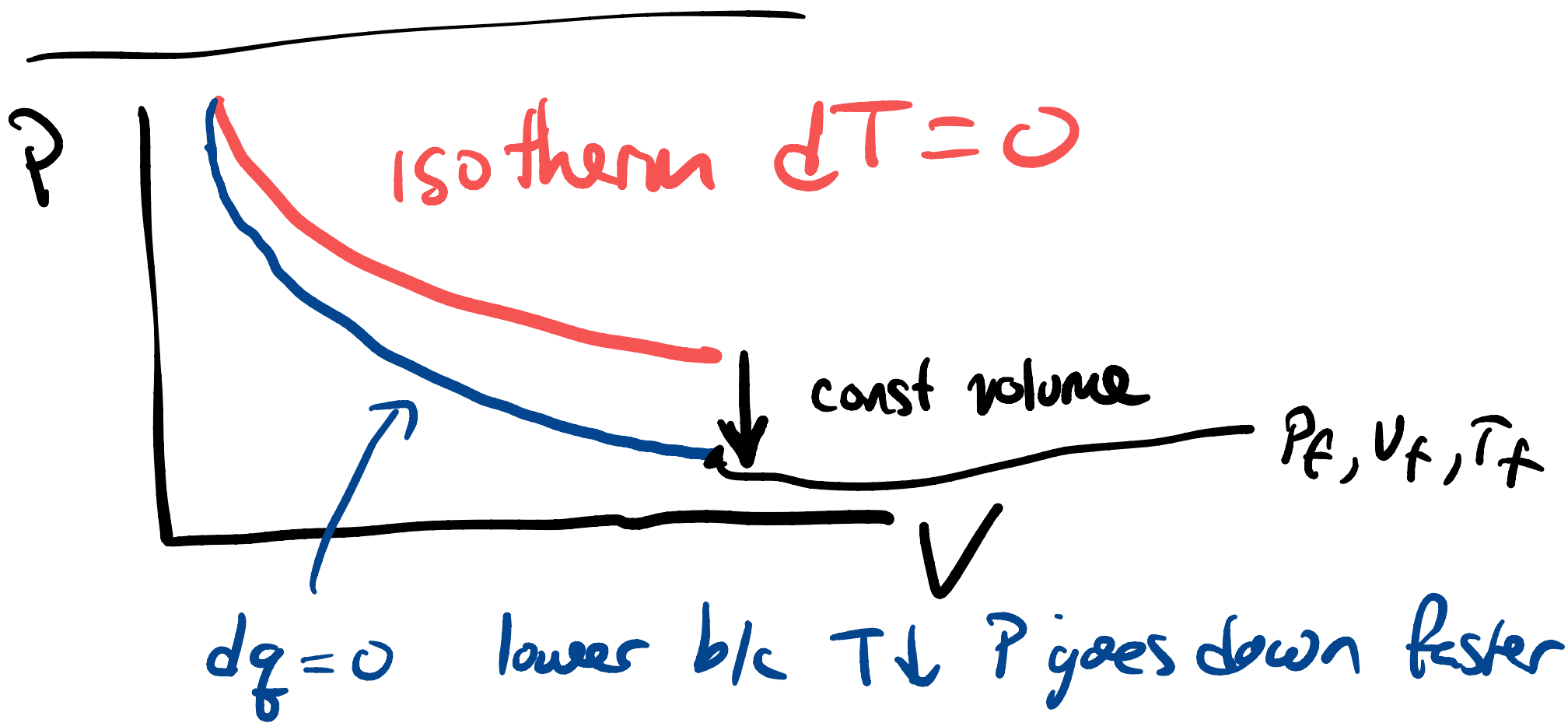
$$dE = \cancel{dq} + dW$$

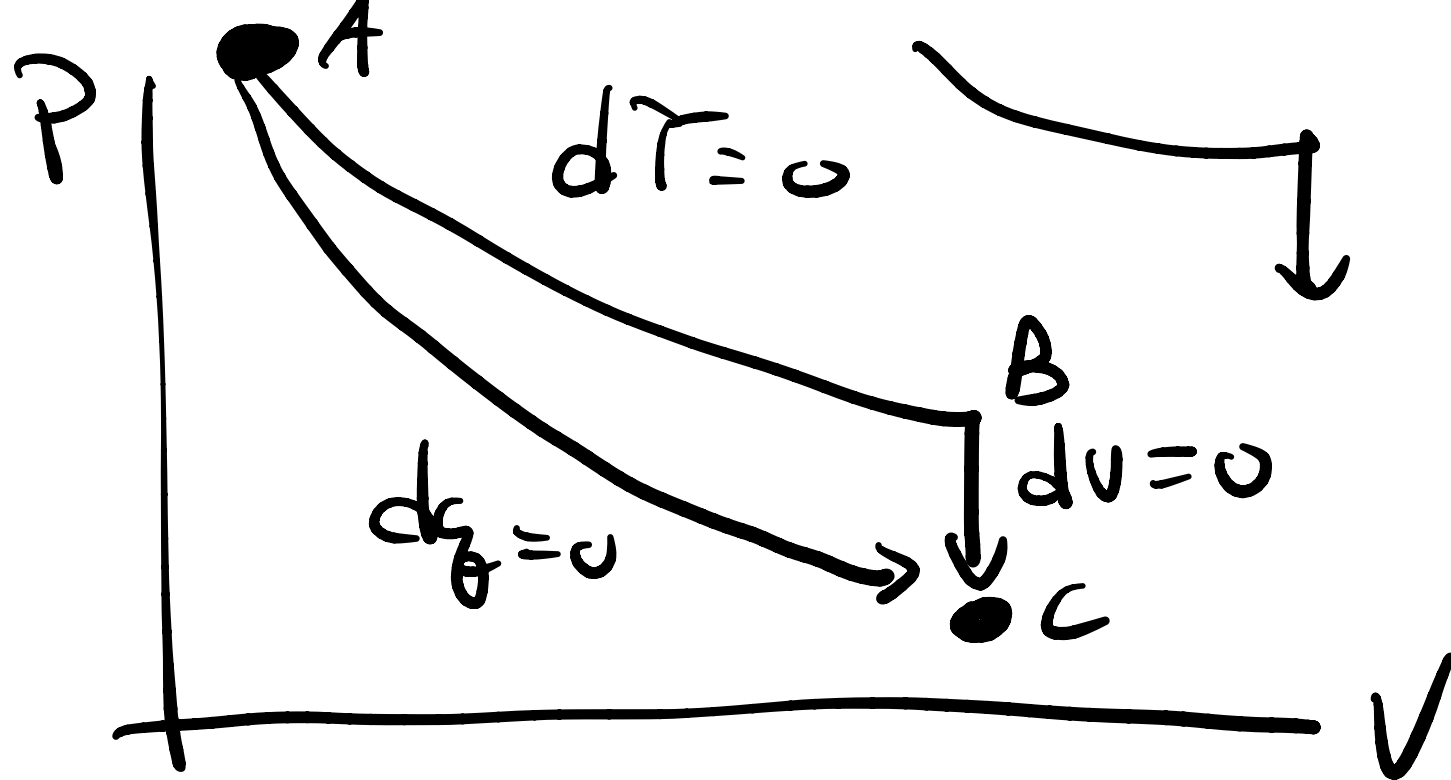
$$= -P dV$$

$$= -\frac{nRT(V)}{V} dV$$

↳ ideal (gas)

Expansion leads to cooling
in this case





$$\Delta \varepsilon = \Delta \varepsilon_{AB} + \Delta \varepsilon_{BC} \quad (\text{ideal gas})$$

$$= 0 + C_v \Delta T = \Delta \varepsilon_{AC}$$

$$C_v dT = \frac{nRT}{V} dV \Rightarrow C_v \frac{dT}{T} = \frac{nR}{V} dV$$

$$C_v \frac{1}{T} dT = -\frac{nR}{V} dV$$

$$C_v \ln(T_f/T_i) = -nR \ln(V_f/V_i)$$

$$\ln(T_f/T_i) = -\frac{nR}{C_v} \ln(V_f/V_i)$$

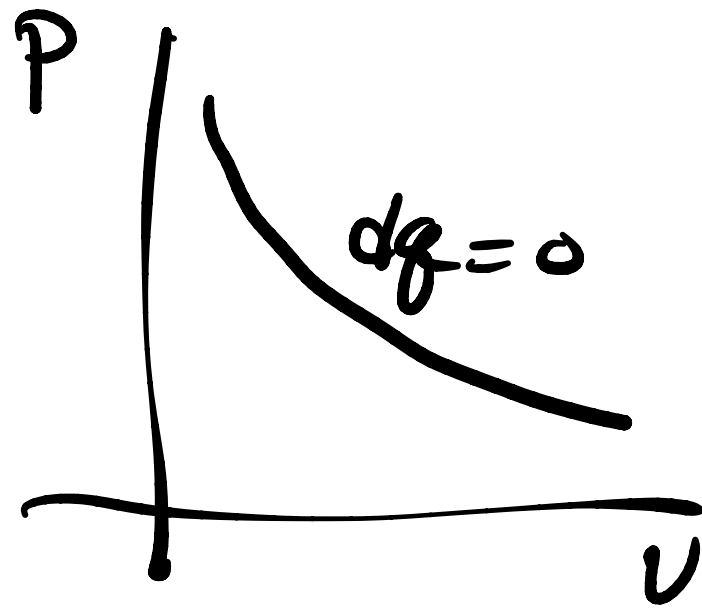
$$T_f/T_i = (V_f/V_i)^{-nR/C_v}$$

\Rightarrow expansive cooling

$$T_f / T_i = (V_f / V_i)^{-nR / C_v}$$



$$T = \frac{PV}{nR}$$



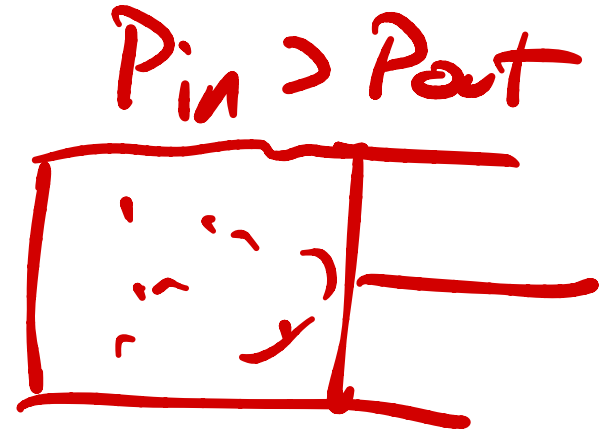
$$\frac{P_f V_f}{P_i V_i} = (V_f / V_i)^{-nR / C_v} = (V_i / V_f)^{nR / C_v}$$

$$P_f / P_i = (V_i / V_f)^{\frac{nR}{C_v} + 1} = (V_i / V_f)^{C_p / C_v}$$

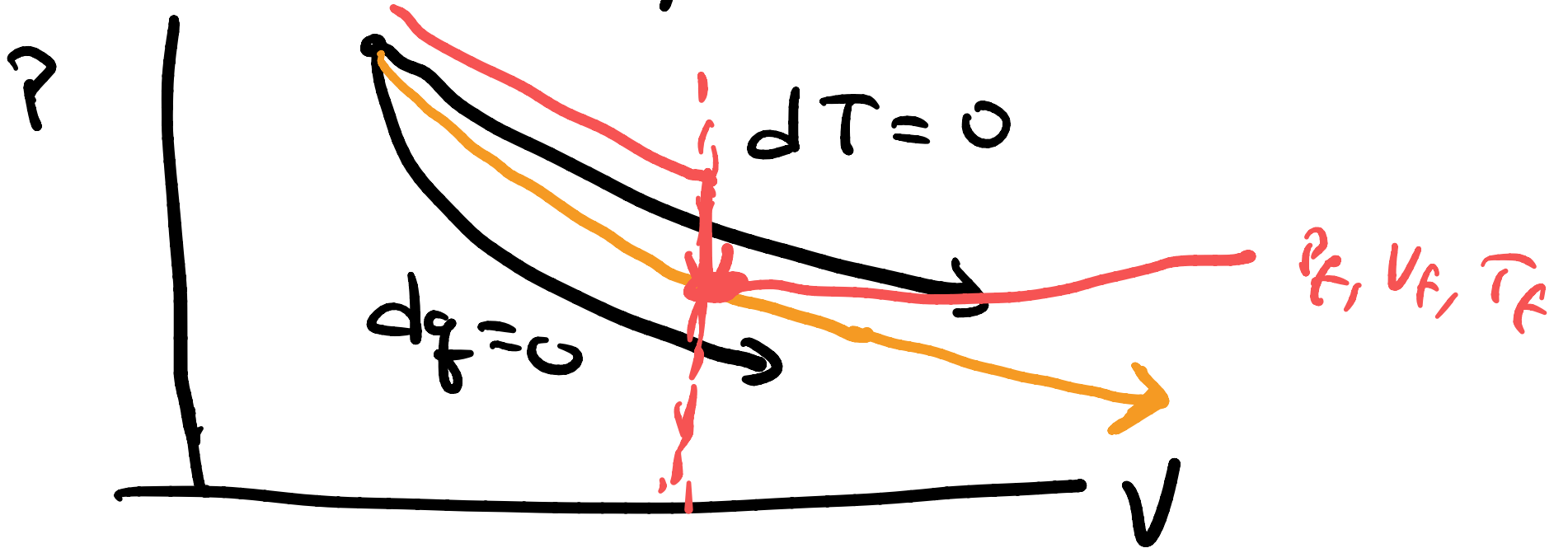
$$\left[\frac{nR}{C_v} + 1 \right] = \frac{nR + C_v}{C_v} = \frac{nR + C_p}{C_v}$$

$$W = - \int_{V_i}^{V_f} P dV = \dots$$

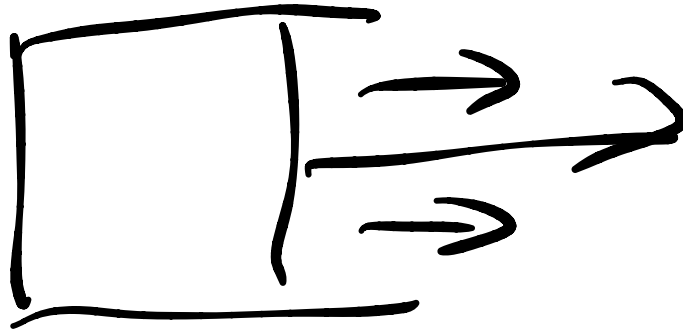
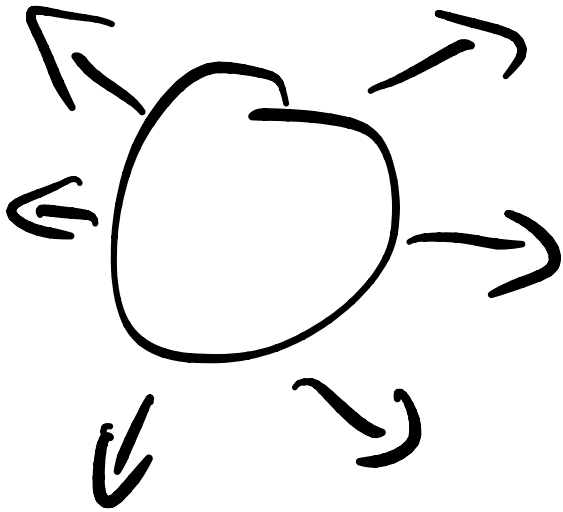
$$P(V) = P_i \left(\frac{V_i}{V} \right)^{\gamma}$$



Irreversible expansions



Expansion against a vacuum



$P_{\text{ext}} = 0$

$$w = - \int_{\uparrow} P dV = 0$$

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