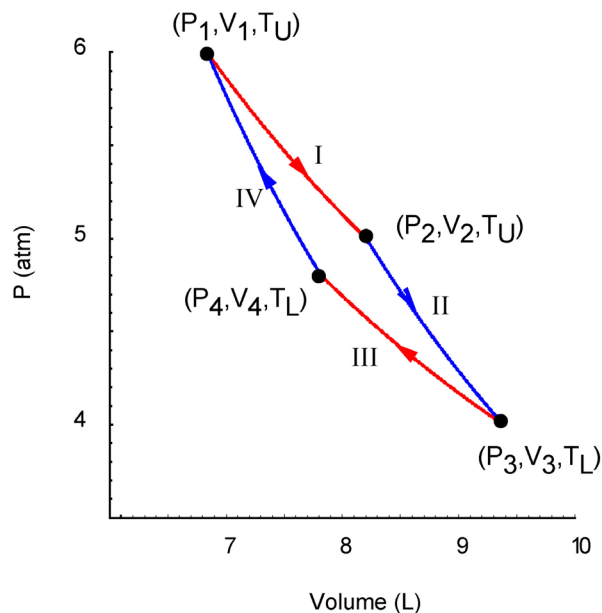


Carnot Arithmetic
(ideal gas, Carnot Cycle)

HW#2 Problem 10



$$P_1 = 6 \text{ atm}, T_1 = T_U = 500\text{K}$$

$$P_2 = 5 \text{ atm}, T_2 = T_U = 500\text{K}$$

$$q_{II} = 0$$

$$P_3 = 4 \text{ atm}, T_3 = T_L$$

$$P_4 = 4.8 \text{ atm}, T_4 = T_L$$

$$q_{IV} = 0$$

STEP I Isothermal expansion, $T_U, V_1 \rightarrow V_2$:

$$\Delta U_I = 0 \tag{1.1}$$

$$w_I = -nRT_U \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = nRT_U \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \tag{1.2}$$

$$q_I = -w_I = nRT_U \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = nRT_U \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2} \tag{1.3}$$

STEP II Adiabatic Expansion: $(T_U, V_2) \rightarrow (T_L, V_3)$

$$V_3 = V_2 \left(\frac{T_U}{T_L} \right)^{\frac{R}{\bar{C}_V}} \quad V_3 = V_2 \left(\frac{P_2}{P_3} \right)^{\frac{\bar{C}_V}{\bar{C}_P}} \tag{2.1}$$

$$T_L = T_U \left(\frac{V_2}{V_3} \right)^{\frac{R}{\bar{C}_V}} \quad T_L = T_U \left(\frac{P_3}{P_2} \right)^{\frac{R}{\bar{C}_P}} \tag{2.2}$$

$$P_3 = P_2 \left(\frac{V_3}{V_2} \right)^{\frac{\bar{C}_P}{\bar{C}_V}} \quad P_3 = P_2 \left(\frac{T_L}{T_U} \right)^{\frac{\bar{C}_P}{R}} \tag{2.3}$$

$$q_{II} = 0; \quad w_{II} = \Delta U \quad (2.4)$$

$$\Delta U_{II} = n\overline{C}_V \Delta T = n\overline{C}_V (T_L - T_U)$$

$$\Delta U_{II} = n\overline{C}_V T_U \left(\left(\frac{V_2}{V_3} \right)^{\frac{R}{\overline{C}_V}} - 1 \right) = n\overline{C}_V T_U \left(\left(\frac{P_3}{P_2} \right)^{\frac{R}{\overline{C}_P}} - 1 \right) \quad (2.5)$$

STEP III Isothermal Compression: $(T_L, V_3) \rightarrow (T_L, V_4)$

$$\Delta U_{III} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$w_{III} = -nRT_L \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3} = nRT_L \ln \frac{P_4}{P_3} \quad (3.2)$$

$$q_{III} = -w_{III} = nRT_L \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3} = nRT_L \ln \frac{P_3}{P_4} \quad (3.3)$$

STEP IV Adiabatic compression: $(T_L, V_4) \rightarrow (T_U, V_1)$

$$V_4 = V_1 \left(\frac{T_U}{T_L} \right)^{\frac{\overline{C}_V}{R}} \quad V_4 = V_1 \left(\frac{P_1}{P_4} \right)^{\frac{\overline{C}_V}{\overline{C}_P}} \quad (4.1)$$

$$T_L = T_U \left(\frac{V_1}{V_4} \right)^{\frac{R}{\overline{C}_V}} \quad T_L = T_U \left(\frac{P_4}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{R}{\overline{C}_P}} \quad (4.2)$$

$$P_4 = P_1 \left(\frac{V_1}{V_4} \right)^{\frac{\overline{C}_P}{\overline{C}_V}} \quad P_4 = P_1 \left(\frac{T_L}{T_U} \right)^{\frac{\overline{C}_P}{R}} \quad (4.3)$$

$$q_{IV} = 0; \quad w_{IV} = \Delta U_{IV} \quad (4.4)$$

$$\Delta U_{IV} = n\overline{C}_V \Delta T = n\overline{C}_V (T_U - T_L)$$

$$\Delta U_{IV} = n\overline{C}_V T_U \left(1 - \left(\frac{V_1}{V_4} \right)^{\frac{R}{\overline{C}_V}} \right) = n\overline{C}_V T_U \left(1 - \left(\frac{P_4}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{R}{\overline{C}_P}} \right) \quad (4.5)$$

TOTAL CYCLE:

$$\Delta U_{total} = 0 \quad (T.1)$$

$$w_{total} = w_I + w_{II} + w_{III} + w_{IV}$$

note that the work done on the adiabatic steps 2 and 4 are equal in magnitude but opposite in sign.

Let us assume that T_U , T_L , P_1 , and P_2 are given, and thus the remaining P 's and V 's are determined, and write the net work and heat in terms of these conditions:

$$w_I = nRT_U \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad (\text{from 1.2}) \quad (\text{T.2})$$

$$w_{III} = nRT_L \ln \frac{P_4}{P_3} \quad (\text{from 3.2})$$

$$P_4 = P_1 \left(\frac{T_L}{T_U} \right)^{\frac{\bar{c}_p}{R}} \quad (\text{from 4.3})$$

$$P_3 = P_2 \left(\frac{T_L}{T_U} \right)^{\frac{\bar{c}_p}{R}} \quad (\text{from 2.3})$$

$$\frac{P_4}{P_3} = \frac{P_1}{P_2} \quad (\text{T.3})$$

thus

$$w_{III} = nRT_L \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2}$$

and

$$w_{total} = w_I + w_{III}$$

$$w_{total} = nRT_U \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} + nRT_L \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2} = nRT_U \ln \frac{P_3}{P_4} + nRT_L \ln \frac{P_4}{P_3} \quad (\text{T.4})$$

$$w_{total} = nR(T_U - T_L) \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} = nR(T_U - T_L) \ln \frac{P_3}{P_4}$$

$$q_{total} = -w_{total} \quad (\text{T.5})$$

EFFICIENCY:

since $P_1 < P_0$ (expansion) $w_{total} < 0$; i.e. work done **by system on surroundings**

Efficiency is defined as the ratio of heat input (step 1) to total work done on surroundings. The heat exchange in step 3 is “wasted heat”, lost to surroundings at T_L as thermal pollution.

$$\varepsilon = \frac{-w_{total}}{q_{input}} \quad (\text{E.1})$$

$$\varepsilon = \left(\frac{-nR(T_U - T_L) \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}}{nRT_U \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2}} \right) \quad (\text{from T.4 and 1.3}) \quad (\text{E.2})$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{(T_U - T_L)}{T_U} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_U} \quad (\text{E.3})$$