# Heat Engines

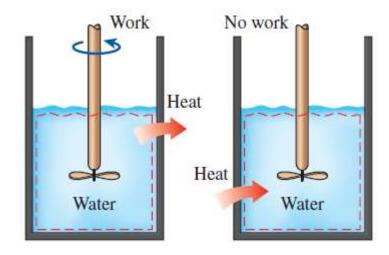
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#### Previous lecture: Motivation & Scope of 2<sup>nd</sup> law

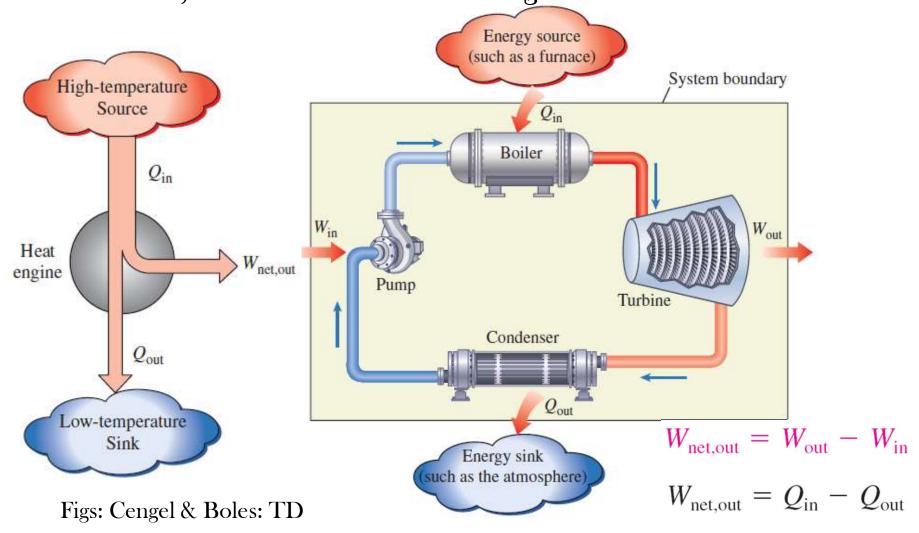
- Beyond 1<sup>st</sup> TD Law: Despite energy being obeyed certain processes do not occur...; 1<sup>st</sup> TD Law→U, 2<sup>nd</sup> TD Law→S
- From science to philosophy...!



## Why Heat Engines?

• Heat generated from burning fuels is converted to work: How much of the heat be converted to work?

• Cyclical devices generating work while exchanging heat with two "heat reservoirs"; "External" combustion engine



### Heat Reservoirs have large thermal energy capacity

- Thermal energy capacity=Mass\*Specific heat capacity
- Addition/subtraction of thermal energy does not change temperature
- Ocean/Atmosphere...
- Human body (w.r.t thermometer)...
- 2-phase system, Industrial furnace...

#### External vs. Internal combustion engine

Mechanical cycle

No TD cycle

Working fluid is purged & not recycled

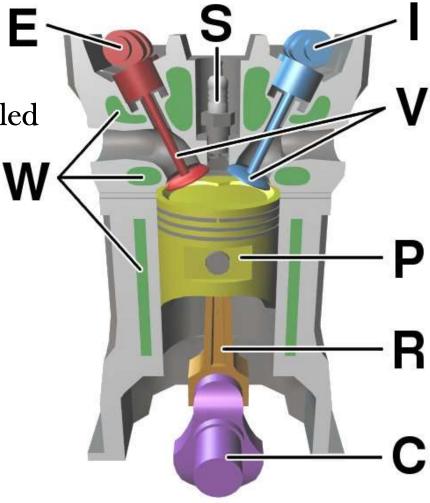
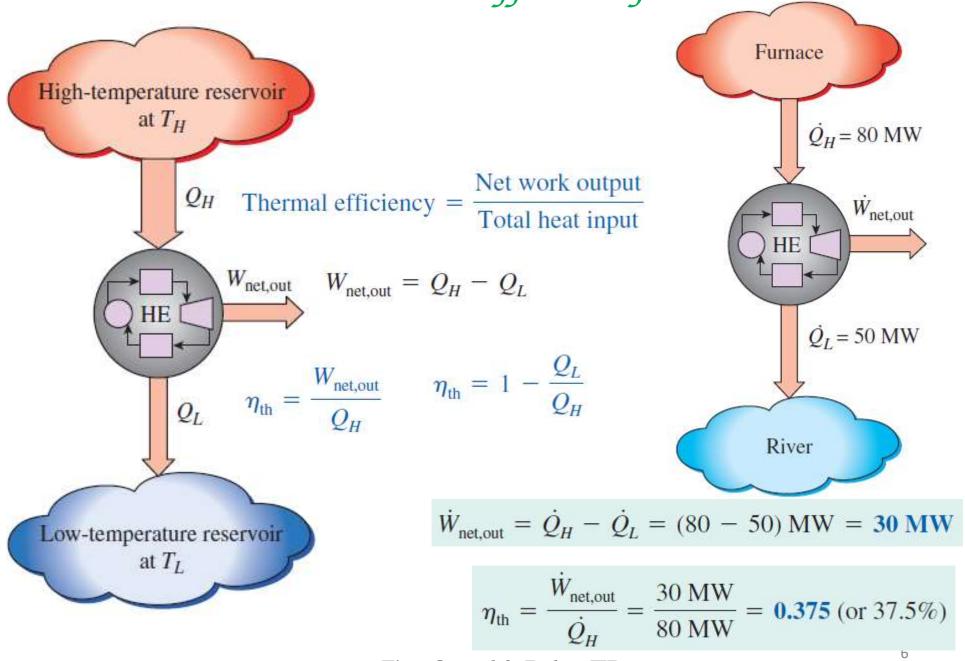


Diagram of a cylinder as found in 4-stroke gasoline engines.:

C – <u>crankshaft</u> E – exhaust <u>camshaft</u> I – inlet <u>camshaft</u> P – <u>piston</u> R – <u>connecting rod</u>

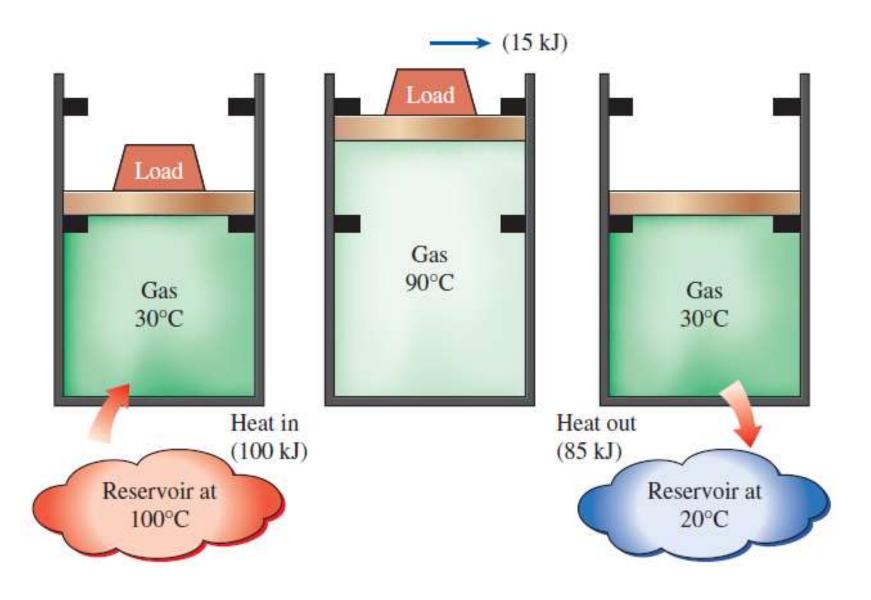
**S** – <u>spark plug</u> **V** – <u>valves</u>. red: exhaust, blue: intake.

**W** – <u>cooling water jacket gray structure</u> – <u>engine block</u> https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Four stroke engine diagram.jpg Thermal efficiency



Figs: Cengel & Boles: TD

### Can we get 100% thermal efficiency?-No!, cycle...



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### Molecular interpretation of "wasted" heated

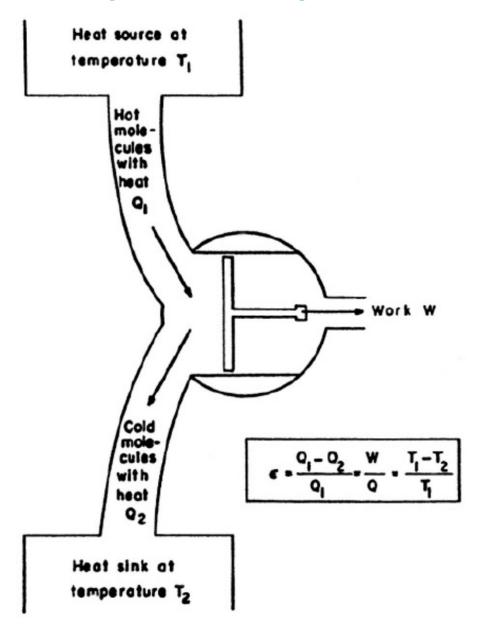


Fig: Modern Electrochemistry 2B, Bockris & Reddy

### What's next?

• Kelvin-Planck statement of 2<sup>nd</sup> law of TD