

1. Calculate the work that 1 mol of a perfect gas ( $\bar{C}_V = 25 \text{ J/mol K}$ ) produces when it expands from an initial volume of 10 L and  $31.5^\circ\text{C}$  to:
  - (a) a final volume of 50 L, reversibly and isothermically.
  - (b) irreversibly and isothermically against an external pressure of 0.5 atm.
  - (c) a final volume of 50 L reversibly and adiabatically.
  - (d) irreversibly and adiabatically against an external pressure of 0.5 atm.
  - (e) For all cases above, determine the final state after the expansion.

2. A solar collector is used as a heat source for a Carnot engine with a heat sink at 300 K. The efficiency of the solar collector  $\varepsilon$  is defined as the fraction of the energy reaching the collector that is actually absorbed. It is related to the temperature of the collector as follows:

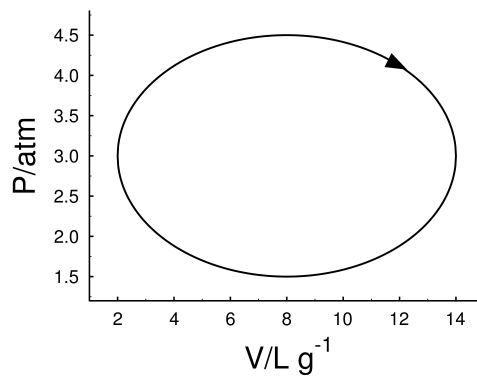
$$\varepsilon = 0.75 - 1.75 \left( \frac{T}{300 \text{ K}} - 1 \right)$$

Determine the best operating temperature of the collector.

3. Produce a single graph of  $P_f/P_i$  vs.  $V_f/V_i$  for the following expansion processes:
  - (a) Reversible isothermic process.
  - (b) Reversible adiabatic processes for monoatomic, diatomic and polyatomic perfect gases.
  - (c) Irreversible adiabatic processes for monoatomic, diatomic and polyatomic perfect gases.

Compare the plots in the graph and discuss the different behaviors observed. Choose the representation of your axes wisely.

4. A  $PV$  diagram of an imaginary heat engine is represented in the following figure.



- (a) Find the work performed per cycle by 1 g of working fluid.
  - (b) Find the engine efficiency if it rejects  $5.7 \text{ kJ/g}$  during each cycle
5. A heat engine, of which all steps in a cycle are reversible, absorbs thermal energy from a high-temperature reservoir, performs an amount of net work  $w_{\text{net}}$ , and rejects thermal energy into a low-temperature reservoir. Initially, the reservoirs are at temperatures  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ . Their heat capacities are constant with values  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , respectively. Calculate what will be the final temperatures for the heat reservoirs and the maximum amount of work produced by the engine.

Due date: Tuesday, september 3d.