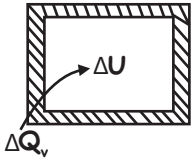


Internal Energy(U)

$$(1) \Delta U = \Delta Q_v = nC_v \Delta T = n \frac{f}{2} R \Delta T$$

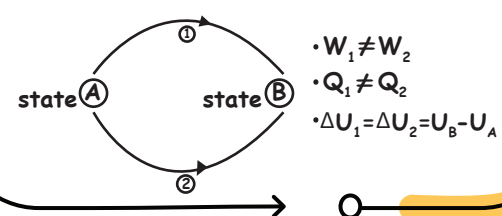
$$= \frac{nR \Delta T}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\Delta(PV)}{\gamma - 1}$$

$$= \frac{P_f V_f - P_i V_i}{\gamma - 1}$$



(Internal Energy is a function of temperature)

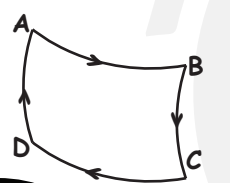
- First law of T.D $\Rightarrow \Delta Q = \Delta U + \Delta W$
- $\Delta Q, \Delta W \Rightarrow$ path functions
- $\Delta U \Rightarrow$ state function



Isothermal process $\Rightarrow \Delta T = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U = 0$

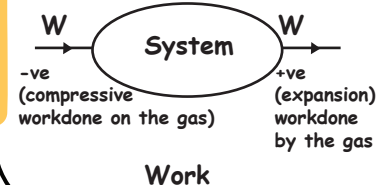
Cyclic process

$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow A$
 $\Delta U = U_A - U_A = 0$

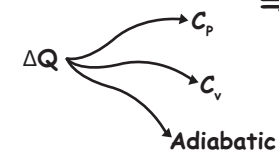


Work done:
path function
 $\Delta W = \int P dv$
• 1 cal = 4.2 Joule

Sign Convention

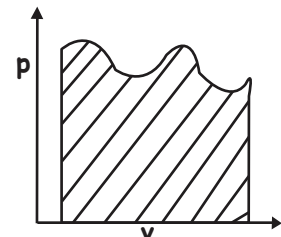


Heat: path function
 \Rightarrow unit: calorie/Joule



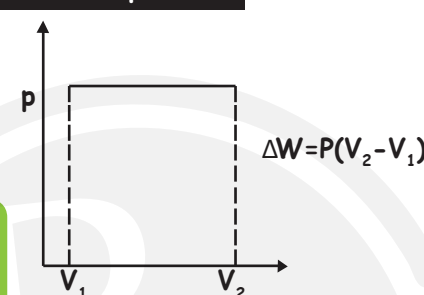
Adiabatic process $\Rightarrow \Delta Q = 0$ [No heat transfer]
At constant volume $\Rightarrow \Delta Q_v = \Delta U = nC_v \Delta T$
At constant pressure $\Rightarrow \Delta Q_p = \Delta U + \Delta W = nC_p \Delta T$

Work done from P-V Graph

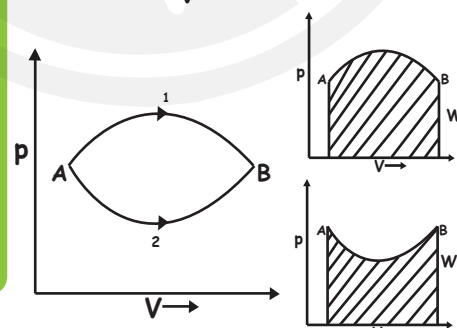
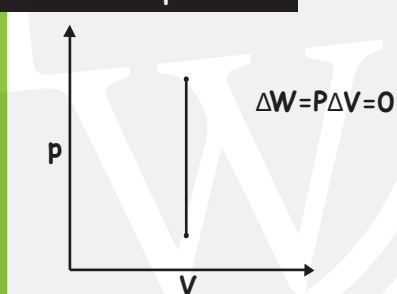


Area under P-V diagram gives work done by the gas

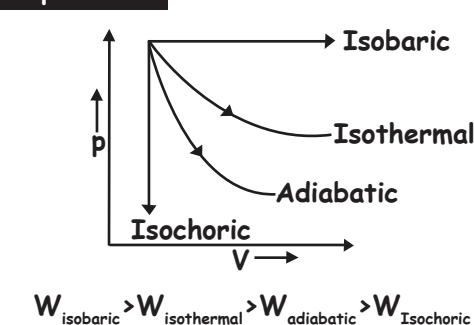
Isoobaric process



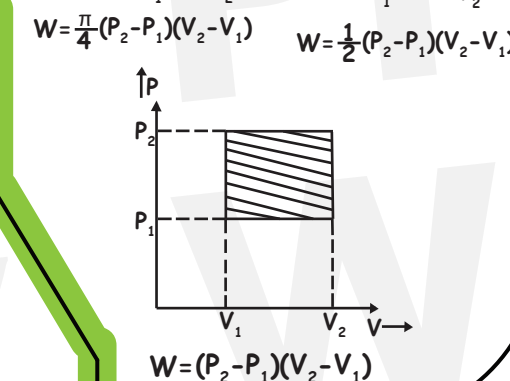
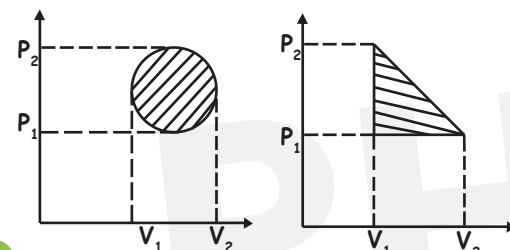
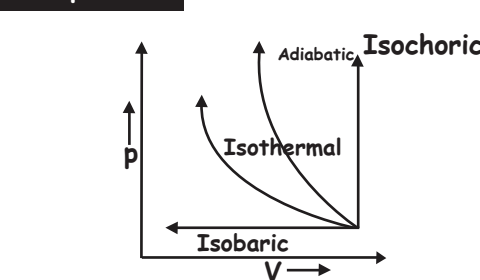
Isochoric process



Expansion



Compression



Thermodynamic process

01 \llcorner

Adiabatic process

- $\Delta Q = 0$ [no exchange of heat]
- Rapid or spontaneous process/insulated vessel
- FLOT $\Rightarrow \Delta Q = \Delta U + \Delta W$
 $\Delta Q = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta U = -\Delta W$

Compression

$\Delta W = -ve \quad \Delta U = +ve$
 $\Delta U \uparrow \Rightarrow$ Temperature \uparrow
 \Rightarrow Pressure \uparrow

Expansion

$\Delta W = -ve \quad \Delta U = +ve$
 $\Delta U \downarrow \Rightarrow$ Temperature \downarrow
 \Rightarrow Pressure \downarrow

Equation of state
 $PV^\gamma = a \text{ constant}$
 $TV^{\gamma-1} = a \text{ constant}$

$$P \propto T^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$$

Workdone by the gas

$$\Delta W = -\Delta U = nC_v(T_1 - T_2)$$

$$= n \frac{f}{2} R(T_1 - T_2)$$

$$\Delta W = \frac{nR}{\gamma-1}(T_1 - T_2)$$

$$\Delta W = \frac{P_i V_i - P_f V_f}{\gamma-1}$$

Slope of adiabatic process
= γ slope of isothermal process
specific heat of gas $\Rightarrow C = 0$

$$C = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta T} \rightarrow \Delta Q = 0 \quad C = 0$$

Isothermal process

$\Rightarrow \Delta T = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta U = 0$

eg:- perfectly conducting slow process

$$\text{FLOT} \Rightarrow \Delta Q = \Delta U + \Delta W$$

$$\Delta Q = \Delta W$$

equation of states $\Rightarrow P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$

Workdone by the gas

$$W = 2.303 nRT \log \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)$$

$$W = 2.303 nRT \log \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2} \right)$$

Slope \Rightarrow

Slope of adiabatic process
= $\gamma \times$ slope of isothermal process
specific heat $C = \infty$

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Isoobaric process

$\Delta P = 0$

$$\text{FLOT} \Rightarrow \Delta Q = \Delta U + \Delta W$$

equation of states $\Rightarrow V \propto T$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

Workdone by the gas

$$\Delta W = P\Delta V = P(V_2 - V_1) = nR(T_2 - T_1)$$

specific heat of gas

$$\Rightarrow C_p = \left(1 + \frac{f}{2} \right) R = \frac{\gamma R}{\gamma - 1}$$

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Isochoric process

$\Delta V = 0$ or $V = \text{constant}$

$$\text{equation of states} \Rightarrow P \propto T \quad \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

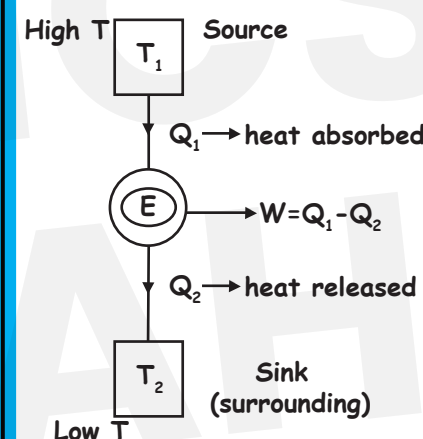
Workdone by the gas

$$\Delta V = 0 \quad \Delta W = 0$$

$$\text{specific heat of gas} \Rightarrow C_v = \frac{f}{2} R = \frac{R}{\gamma - 1}$$

Heat Engine

'Devices that convert heat into work'



efficiency(η)

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_1} = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1}$$

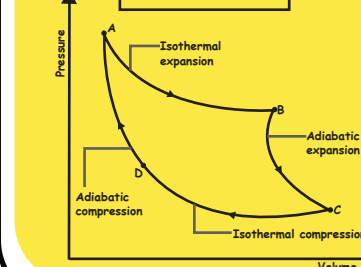
$$\eta = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$\eta_{\text{max}} \Rightarrow$ Where $Q_2 = 0$ or $T_2 = 0K$ (not possible)

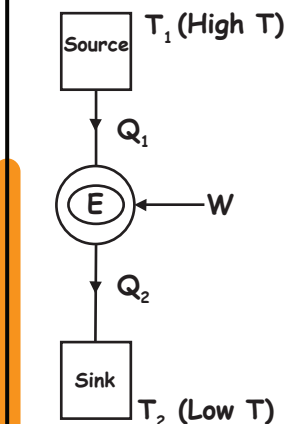
Carnot Engine

\rightarrow Ideal engine

$$\eta = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$$



Refrigerator



Coefficient of performance (β)

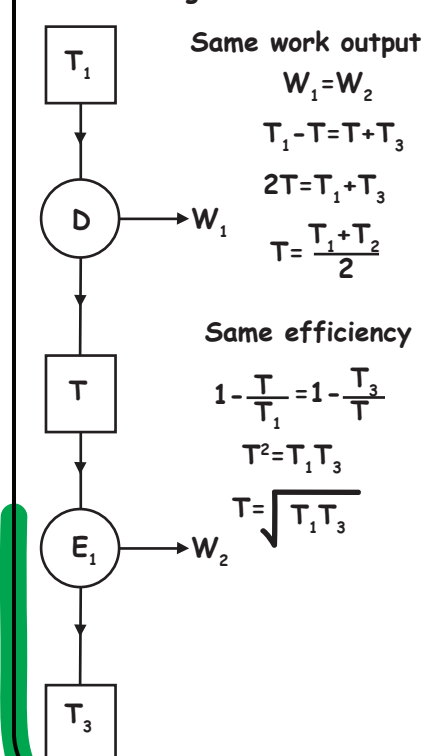
$$\beta = \frac{Q_2}{W} = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1 - Q_2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2}$$

Relationship between η & β

$$\beta = \frac{1 - \eta}{\eta}$$

Cascaded engine



THERMODYNAMICS