

CH365 Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics

Lesson 5 Reversible Processes

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Equilibrium

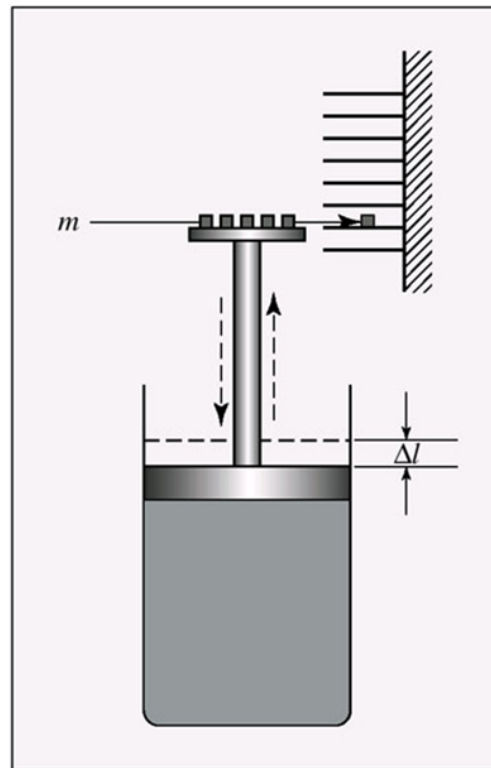
Hidden Material – Take Notes!

Equilibrium is the absence of any tendency toward change in a macroscopic scale

The Reversible Process

A process is reversible when its direction can be changed at any point by an infinitesimal change in external conditions.

- frictionless piston
- no heat transfer to surroundings
- no gravity



Note: $P_{\text{external}} \approx P_{\text{internal}}$

Figure 2.2: Expansion of a gas.

Attributes of a Reversible Process

A reversible process:

- can be reversed at any point by an infinitesimal change in external conditions
- is never more than minutely removed from equilibrium
- traverses a succession of (infinitesimally different) equilibrium states
- is frictionless
- is driven by forces whose imbalance is infinitesimal in magnitude
- proceeds infinitely slowly
- when reversed, retraces its path, restoring the initial state of the system and the surroundings

$$dW = -PdV \quad \longrightarrow \quad W = -\int_{V_1^i}^{V_2^f} PdV \quad \text{or} \quad W = -P\Delta V$$

Eq 1.3 Eq 1.4 When?

Example 2.5

Hidden Material – Take Notes!

A horizontal piston/cylinder arrangement is placed in a constant-temperature bath. The piston slides in the cylinder with negligible friction, and an external force holds it in place against an initial pressure of 14 bar. The initial gas volume is 0.03 m^3 . The external force on the piston is reduced gradually, and the gas expands isothermally as its volume doubles. If the volume of gas is related to its pressure so that the product PV^t is constant, what is the work done by the gas in moving the external force?

Lesson 5 Problems

Problem 2.9

Heat in the amount of 7.5 kJ is added to a closed system while its internal energy decreases by 12 kJ. How much energy is transferred as work? For a process causing the same change of state but for which the work is zero, how much heat is transferred?

Problem 2.11

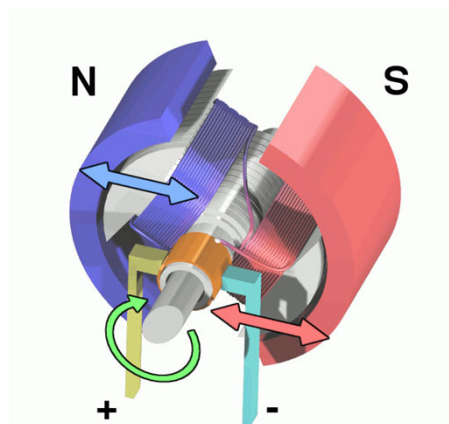
An incompressible fluid ($\rho = \text{constant}$) is contained in an insulated cylinder fitted with a frictionless piston. Can energy as work be transferred to the fluid? What is the change in internal energy of the fluid when the pressure is increased from P_1 to P_2 ?

Problem 2.13

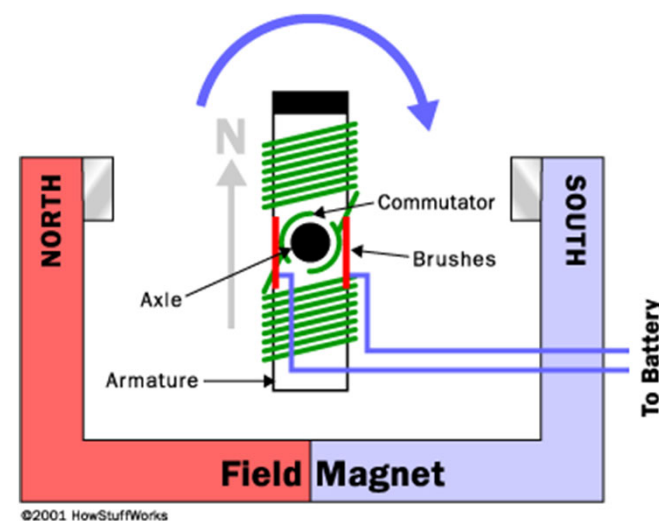
An electric motor runs “hot” under load, owing to internal irreversibilities. It has been suggested that the associated energy loss can be minimized by thermally insulating the motor casing. Comment critically on this suggestion.



<https://www.machinedesign.com>



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_motor



<https://electronics.howstuffworks.com/motor1.htm>