Heat engine

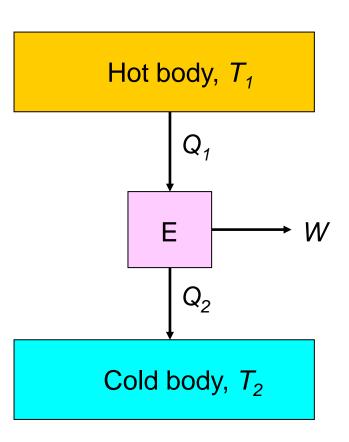
A heat engine converts heat into work in a **cyclic process** in which the working substance is unchanged.

The efficiency, $\zeta = W/Q_1$

In a cyclic process $\Delta U = 0$

First law gives $W = Q_1 - Q_2$

Hence, $\zeta = 1 - Q_2/Q_1$



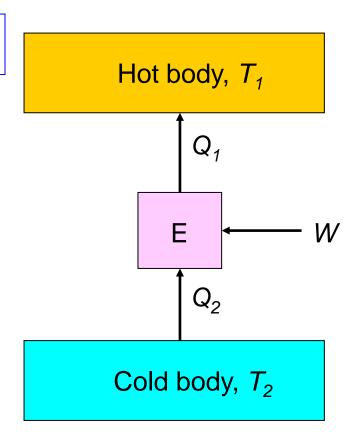
Refrigerator & Heat Pump

A refrigerator extracts heat from a body at lower temperature than surroundings.

$$\zeta^R = \frac{Q_2}{W}$$

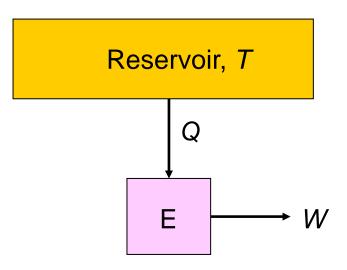
A heat pump delivers heat to a body at a higher temperature than surroundings

$$\zeta^{HP} = \frac{Q_1}{W}$$



Kelvin-Planck Statement

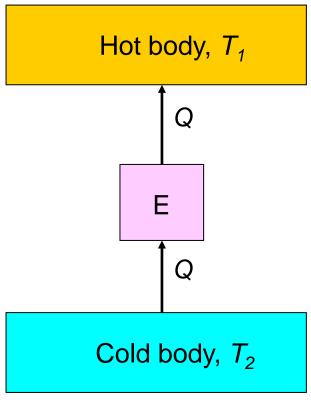
It is impossible to construct a device operating in a cycle, which will produce no effect other than the extraction of heat from a single body at a uniform temperature and the performance of an equivalent amount of work.



IMPOSSIBLE!

Clausius Statement

It is impossible to construct a device operating in a cycle, which will produce no effect other than the transfer of heat from a colder to a hotter body.



IMPOSSIBLE!

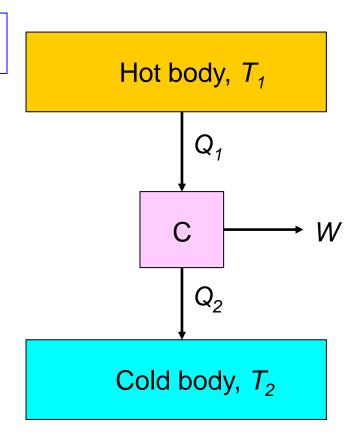
Carnot engine

A Carnot engine, C, is a **reversible** engine operating between only **two temperatures**.

Carnot's Theorem

No engine operating between two reservoirs can be more efficient than a Carnot engine operating between those same two temperatures.

Equivalent to 2nd law



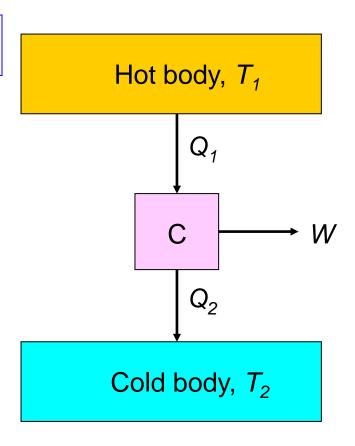
troof by contradiction. Suppose 7th >7° HOT / HOT composite thant 1 9,-0, since LANSING STATEMENT OF 2WD

Carnot engine

A Carnot engine, C, is a **reversible** engine operating between only **two temperatures**.

Corollary to Carnot's Theorem

All Carnot engines operating between the same two reservoirs have the same efficiency.



yc' < 7° H07 is opposite > 700 y c' - W COCD $\eta^{c'} = \eta^{c}$ **©** O