

4-11, 7

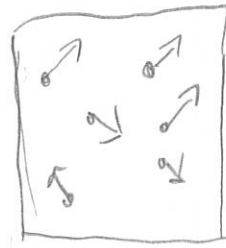
Physics

Using Energy

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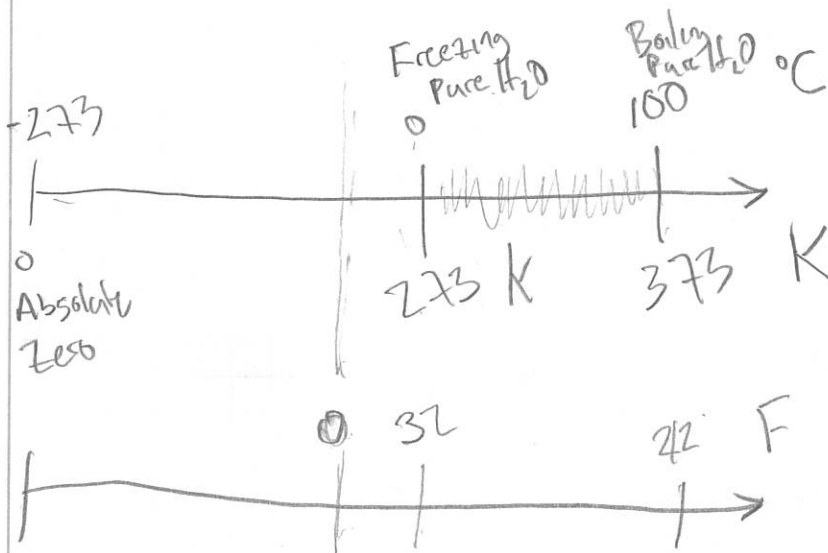
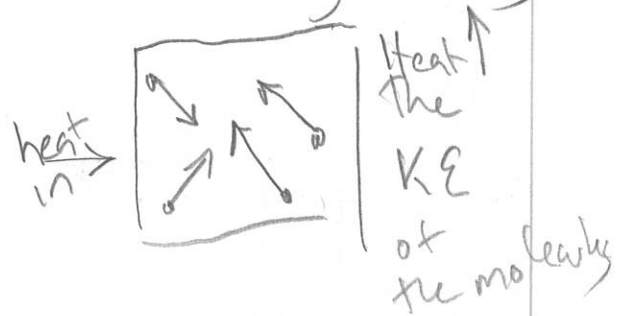
What is temperature, thermal energy, heat?

Thermal Energy of an ideal gas
is Total Kinetic Energy of
the gas molecules



Molecules are
colliding elastically

Temperature is a measure of the
average kinetic energy of
a substance



$$F = \frac{9}{5} (C + 32)$$

$$C = (F - 32) \cdot \frac{5}{9}$$

$$C + 273$$

If $F^{\circ} = 0$,
then $C = -17.7$
 $\frac{1}{5} K = 255.2$

What is absolute
Zero in F?

$$(F = -459.4) 0 K = -273 C$$

$$F = \frac{9}{5} (-273 + 32)$$

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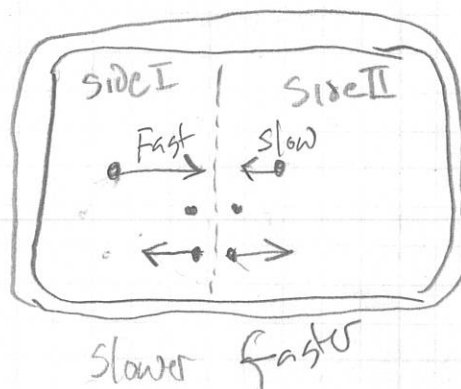
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Wk 2

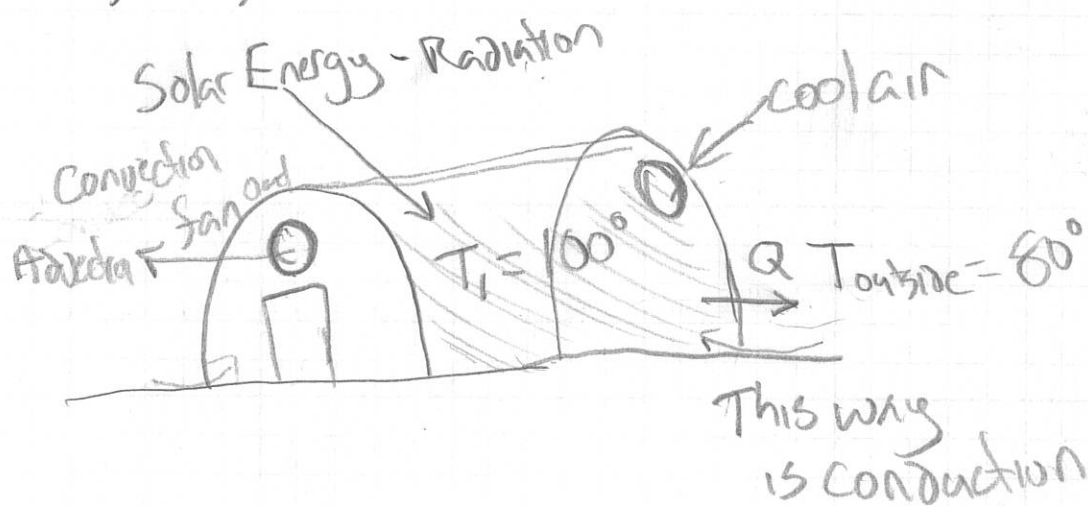
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Heat is the energy transferred between two objects because of differences in temperature

As they move towards thermal equilibrium



$$T_f = T_{1f} = T_{2f}$$



First Law of Thermodynamics

$$\Delta K + \Delta U + \Delta E_{th} + \Delta E_{chem} + \dots = W + Q$$

For systems in which only thermal energy changes; $\Delta E_{thermal}$ is equal to energy in or out as work, heat or both

$$\Delta E_{th} = W + Q$$

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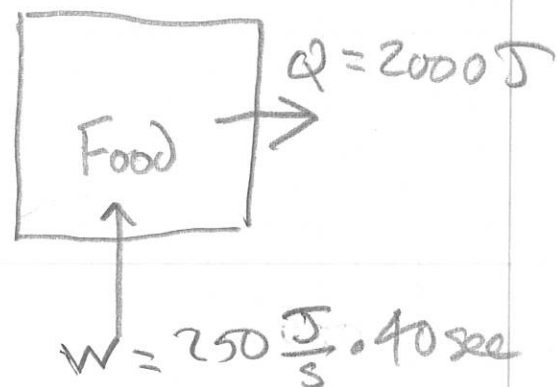
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Example 11.9

Blender @ 250 W for 40 sec
transfers heat to food
The food transfers heat to
the cooler container

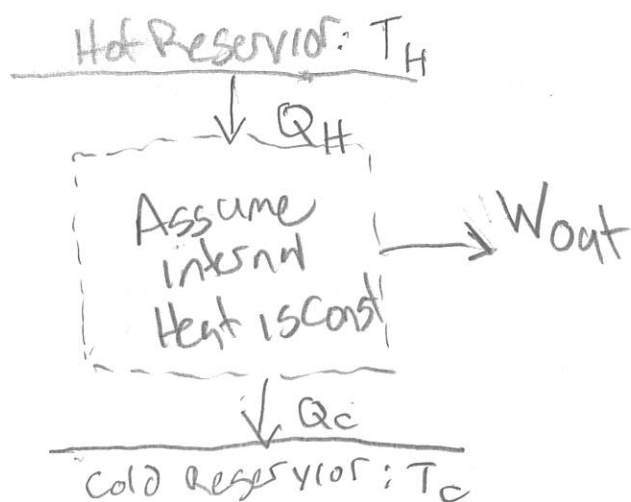


How much was the
E_{th} increase?

Soln: $\Delta E_{th} = W + Q = 250 \frac{J}{s} \cdot 40s - 2000 J$

$\Delta E_{th} = 8,000 J$

Heat Engines Electricity from Turbines
mechanical Energy in
Car Engines



$$e = \frac{\text{What you Get}}{\text{What you pay}} = \frac{W_{out}}{Q_H} = \frac{Q_H - Q_c}{Q_H}$$

$$e_{max} = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_H}$$

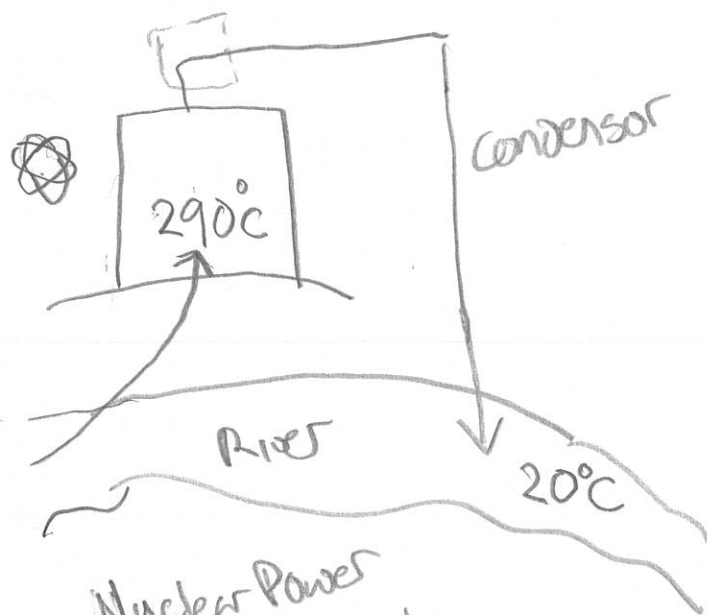
* 2nd Law of Thermo *

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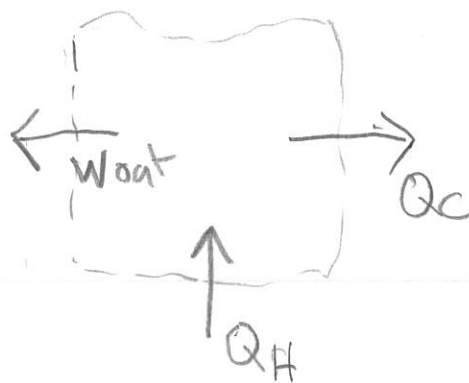
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Nuclear Power
Creates electricity
by boiling
water and removing
useful work by
turning a turbine

Draw Heat Engine



What is the max
efficiency of this
plant set up

Do the work in K

$$T_H = 290 + 273 = 563K$$

$$T_C = 20 + 273 = 293K$$

$$e = 1 - \frac{T_C}{T_H} = 1 - \frac{293}{563}$$

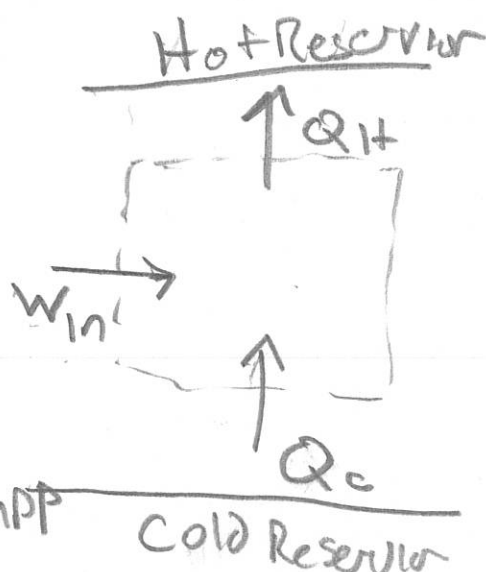
$$= 1 - 0.52$$

$$= 0.48$$

So 48% Efficient

Heat Pumps

$$Q_H = Q_C + W_{in}$$



We calculate
Efficiency of a heat pump
differently using
Coefficient of Performance (COP)

Cooling $COP_{max} = \frac{T_C}{T_H - T_C} = \frac{Q_C}{W_{in}}$

Heating $COP_{max} = \frac{T_H}{T_H - T_C} = \frac{Q_H}{W_{in}}$

Refrig = 0°

$T_{Kitchen} = 20^\circ C$

What is maximum COP

$$COP_{max} = \frac{T_C}{T_H - T_C} = \frac{273K}{293 - 273K}$$

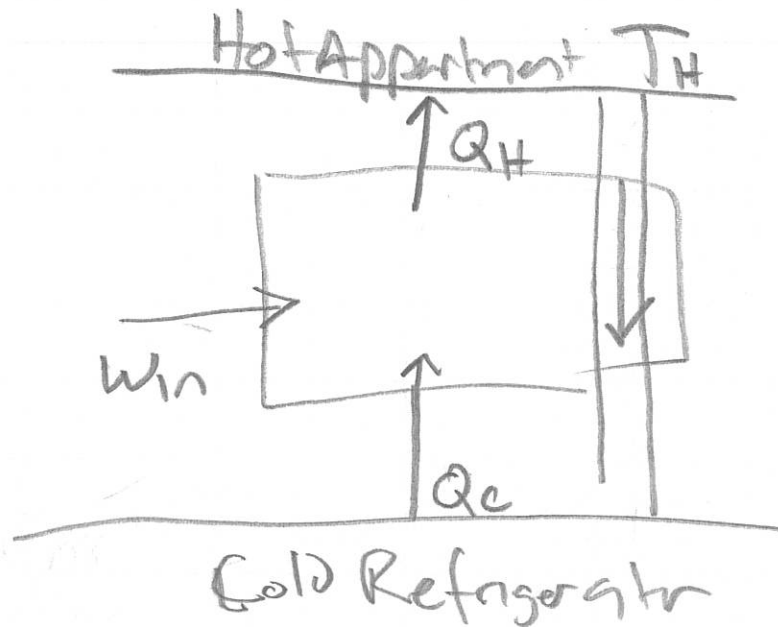
Actually in real world

$$COP \approx 5.0 \times \text{Use Kelvin} \times \frac{273}{20} \approx 13.6$$

Example 11.2

Example 11.3

Should you leave the fridge open
to cool an apartment



We say that moving
from hot \rightarrow cold
is a spontaneous
process? Why?

We can use a heat pump
to counteract the tendency
for a system to reach
thermal equilibrium so,
First Law of Thermodynamics
doesn't cause irreversibility
in something moving from
hot to cold

What causes spontaneous irreversible
reactions is the second law of
thermodynamics

The entropy of an isolated system
never decreases. Entropy either increase
towards equilibrium or it begins in equilibrium

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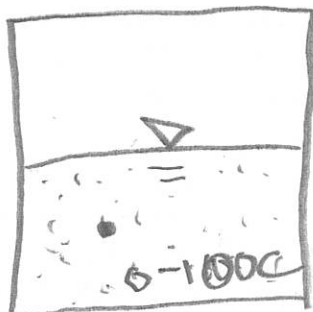
Entropy is a measure of disorder, randomness or uncertainty

Gas liquid solid

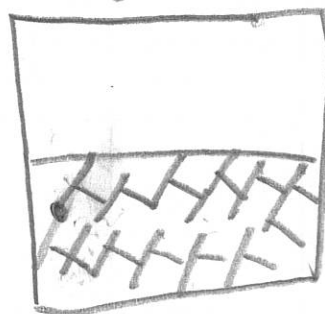
← Increasing Entropy (uncertainty)



Water in
gaseous
state
in a closed
container



Water in
liquid state
in a
closed
container



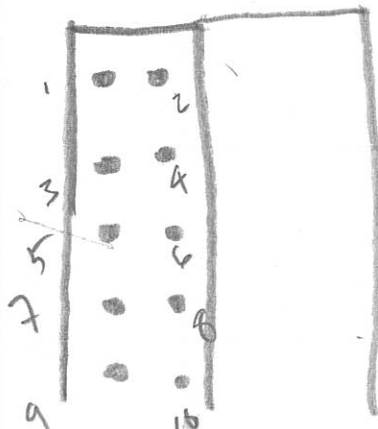
Water in
Solid
state
in closed
container

Law of Large numbers is why
heat flow reactions are irreversible

Imagine you start with
10 particles on left hand

Side of 1 particle
moves each step
across the barrier

What happens after
many steps?



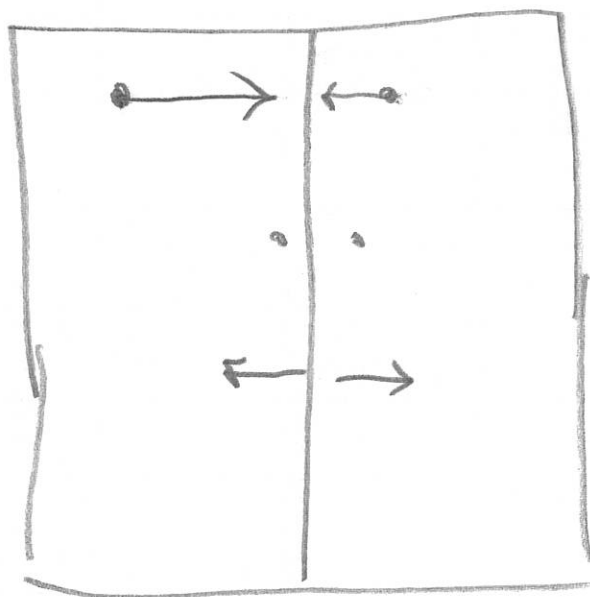
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The most probable state
is the state at which
the least information is
known, the most random



1 mol of gas is
has 6.2×10^{23}
particles

↑
For one mole of
gas distributed
equally @ hot side, cold
side @ $T = 0$
The most probable
state is thermal
equilibrium

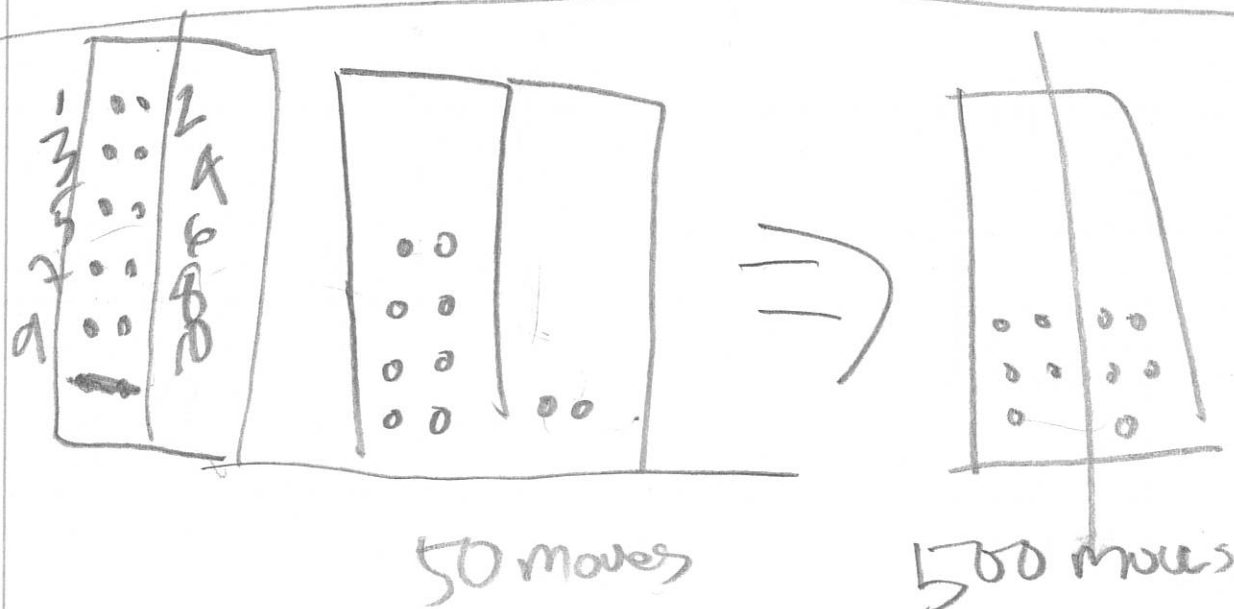
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Physics

U513 Energy

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Object	State Init	State @ 50 moves	
1	R	R L R L R L	L
2	L	R L R L R L	L
3	L	R L R L R L R	R
4	L	A L R L	L
5	L	R L R L R L	L
6	L	R L R L	L
7	L	R L R L	L
8	L	R L R L R	R
9	L	R L R L	L
10	L	R L R L	L



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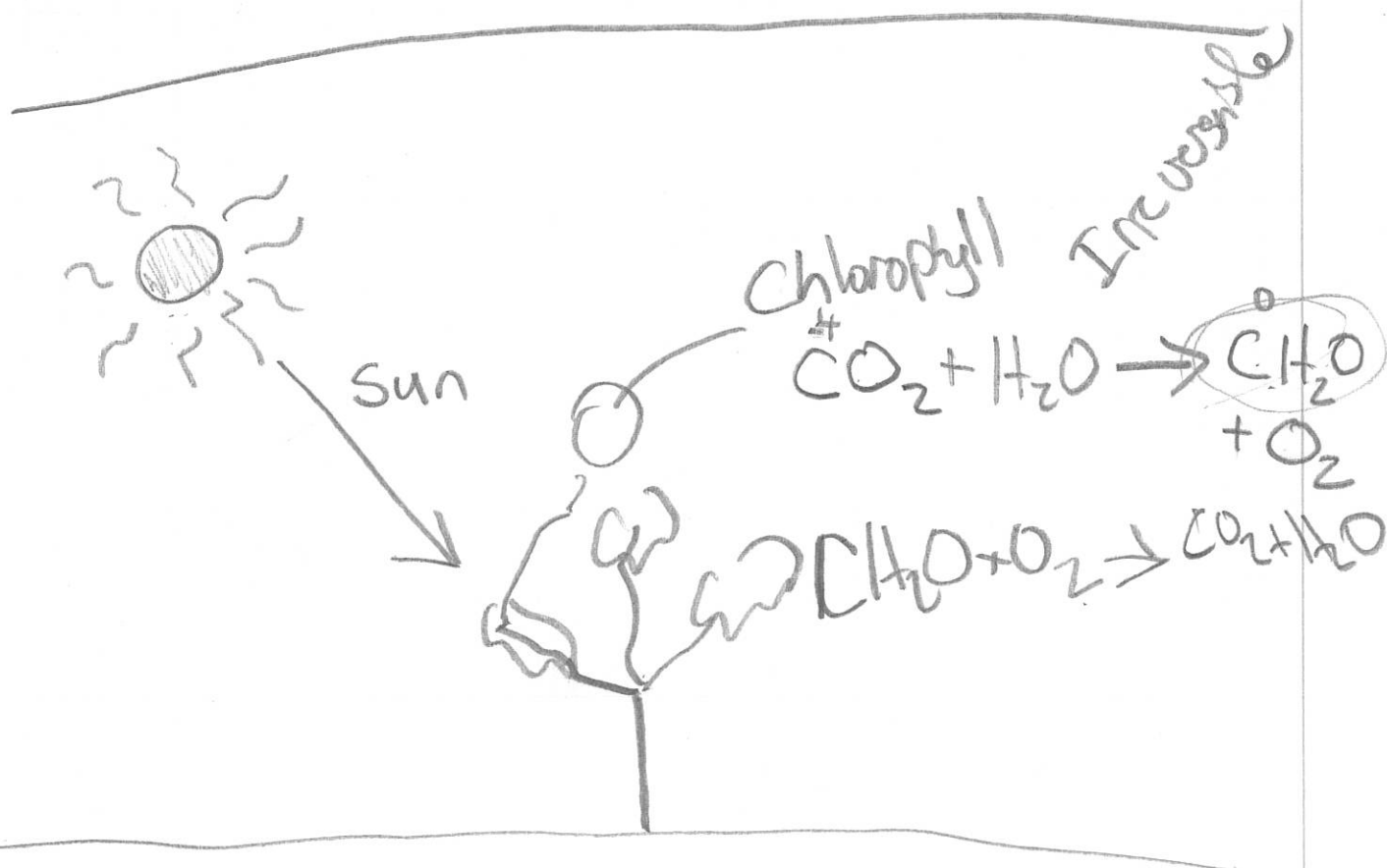
Second Law of Thermo Says

Order turns towards
disorder & randomness

Information is lost not gained

The system runs down as other
energy forms are turned to
thermal energy

$$\Delta S = K_B \Omega$$

 Ω = number of states

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Physics

Using Energy

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	Like	Dislike	Response
William	Liked Examples, Enjoy	Nothing	Fix Camera Nothing
Trey	Life is Thermodynamics	Nothing	Nothing