

# TOPIC I - Systems and Energy

## 1<sup>st</sup> law of Thermodynamics (Lecture 3/3)

### Contents

8. The First Law and the cyclic process

9. Internal Energy and the NFEE

Recreate the NFEE discussed in the last lecture, but from a more fundamental viewpoint

# TOPIC I - Systems and Energy

## 1<sup>st</sup> law of Thermodynamics (Lecture 3/3)

### Preamble:

“When any closed system is taken through a cycle the **net work done** by the system upon the surroundings **is equal to the net heat** supplied to the system from the surroundings.”

Heat, (like work):

- crosses system boundaries
- is not a state property.

We shall show:

$$\Delta U = U_2 - U_1 = Q + W \quad (9)$$

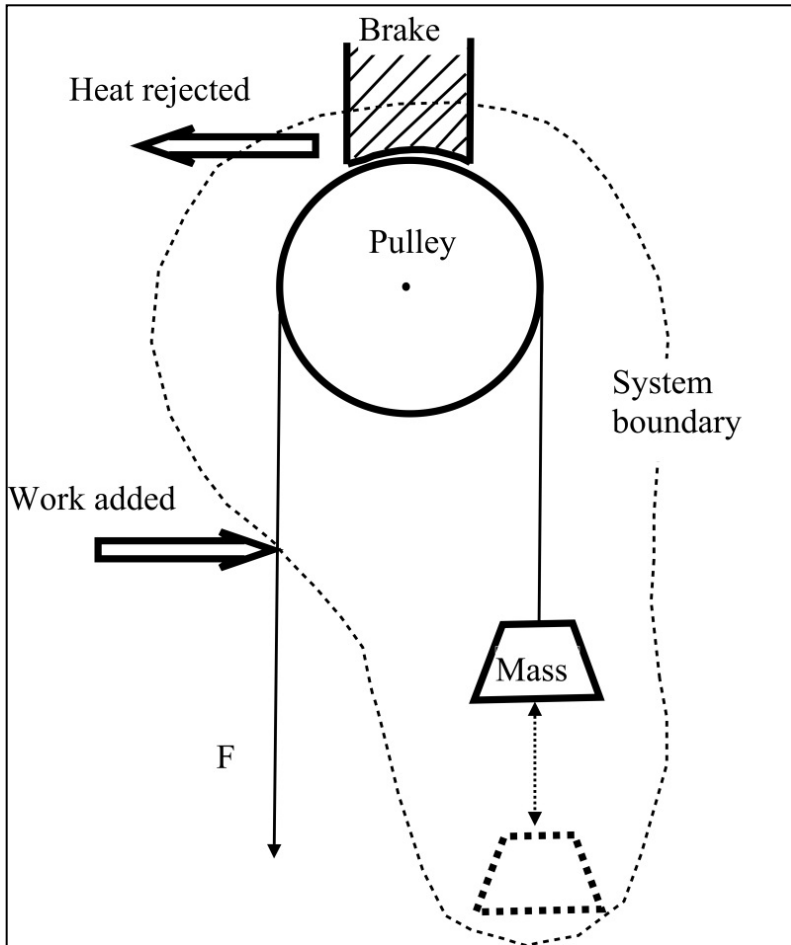
Known as the **non-flow energy equation**  
**(NFEE)**

# TOPIC I - Systems and Energy

## 1<sup>st</sup> law of Thermodynamics (Lecture 3/3)

### 8. First Law and the Cyclic Process.

Identical start and end conditions.



\* Weight raised and lowered to original location.

\* Brake used to lower weight gently

\* Heat and work cross boundary

First Law – for cyclic process

$$\sum \delta Q + \sum \delta W = 0 \quad (9)$$

total heat addition + total work addition = 0 (if cyclic)

First law is an **axiom**.

# TOPIC I - Systems and Energy

## 1<sup>st</sup> law of Thermodynamics (Lecture 3/3)

### The First Law of Thermodynamics

#### 9. Internal Energy and the NFEE

Corollary 1 “There exists a property of a closed system such that a change in its value is equal to the difference between the heat supplied and the work done during any change of state.”

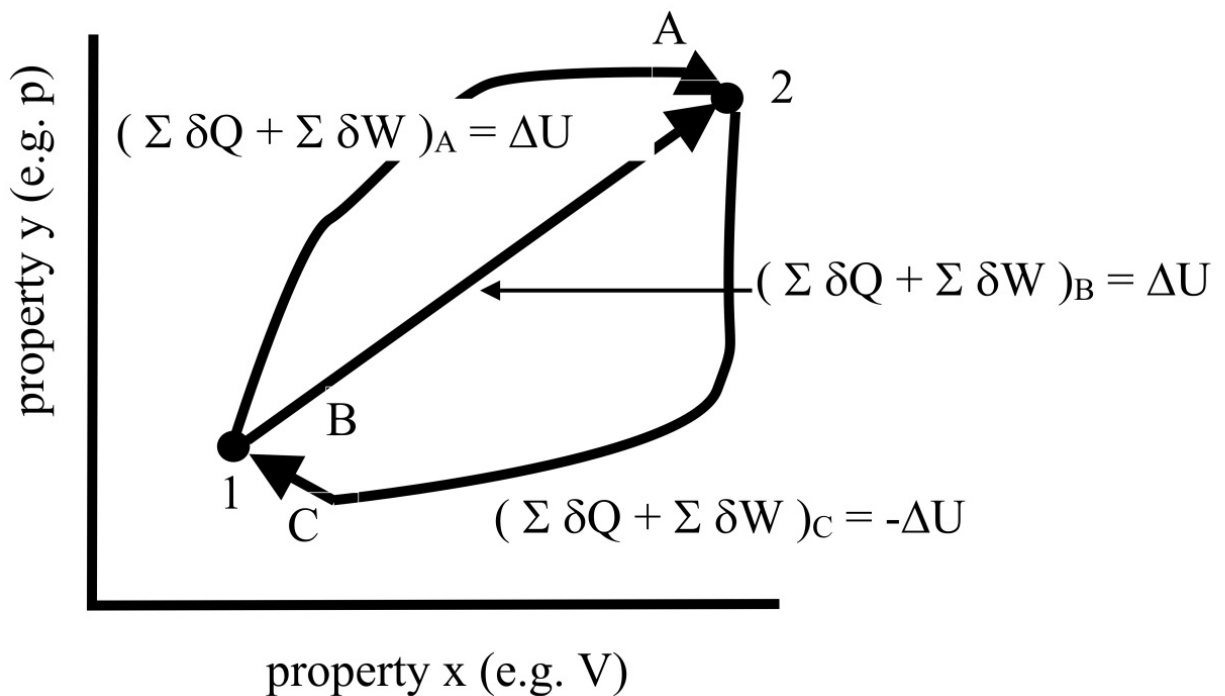
This means internal energy,  $U$

# TOPIC I - Systems and Energy

## 1<sup>st</sup> law of Thermodynamics (Lecture 3/3)

*Compare cycles AC and BC. Show that work and heat transfer for A and B are identical.*

$$\sum \delta Q + \sum \delta W = 0$$



Let  $\Delta U = \sum \delta Q + \sum \delta W$ . For cycles AC and BC

$$\Delta U (\text{forward}) = -1 \times \Delta U (\text{reverse})$$

$$\Delta U (A) = -1 \times \Delta U (C) = \Delta U (B)$$

Since  $\Delta U$  is independent of path (A or B) U is a state property of the system

# TOPIC I - Systems and Energy

## 1<sup>st</sup> law of Thermodynamics (Lecture 3/3)

Quantity  $\Delta U$  (the change in internal energy) is independent of path and therefore a property of state. In general:

$$Q_{12} + W_{12} = U_2 - U_1 \quad \text{or}$$

$$Q_{12} + W_{12} = \Delta U$$

Corollary 2: The internal energy of an isolated system remains unchanged.

Corollary 3: A perpetual motion machine of the first kind is impossible



# TOPIC I - Systems and Energy

## 1<sup>st</sup> law of Thermodynamics (Lecture 3/3)

### **Conclusions**

The NFEE (above) applies to closed, stationary systems. Internal energy,  $U$ , is a property of state.