

[열역학]

* $1t = 1000kg$

$W = J/s$

$1g = 1kg = 1 \times 10^{-3}m^3$

$J = N \cdot m$

($PV = RT$ n : 몰수 V : 체적
 $PV = nRT$ V : 체적

* 혼합기체 온도

$$T_m = \frac{m_1 C_{v1} T_1 + m_2 C_{v2} T_2}{m_1 C_v + m_2 C_v}$$

혼합기체 비열

(1) $C_v = (m_1 + m_2) \cdot (C_{v1} + C_{v2})$

혼합기체 압력

$$P(V_1 + V_2) = (n_1 R_1 + n_2 R_2) T_m$$

* Q, W (열, 일)

1. 이동하는 질량

2. 불연속 미분

3. 경도 함수

* $T = C + 273$
 (절대온도)

* $1atm = 1.0332 kg/cm^2$

(대기압) $760 mmHg$

$10.3 mHg$

$101.3 kPa$

$14.7 psi$

$1bar = 10^5 Pa$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{열대압력} &= \text{대기압} + \text{저기압} \\ &= \text{대기압} - \text{진공압} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{진공도} = \frac{\text{진공압}}{\text{대기압}} \times 100$$

$$1 \text{ ps} = 175 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$$

$$1 \text{ kW} = 102 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$$

$$1 \text{ kcal} = 4.18 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q = m C \Delta T \quad (\text{물의 비열}) \quad C_p = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$Q = m C \Delta T + \text{잠열} \quad (\text{무게} \times \text{증발잠열})$$

* 잠열: 온도 변화없이 상태만 변화

현열 (순잠열): 상태 변화없이 온도만 변화

$$\Delta H = \Delta U + \Delta PV$$

엔탈피 내부에너지

* 공기:

$$C_p = 1 \quad C_v = 0.718 \quad R = 0.287 \quad k = 1.4$$

* 기체상수 R

$$R = \frac{\bar{R}}{M} = C_p - C_v \quad \bar{R}: \text{일반 기체상수}$$

M: 분자량 (g/mol)

$$\bar{R} = 8.312 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$M \quad H: 2$$

$$C_n: 12$$

$$CH_4: 16$$

$$N_2: 28$$

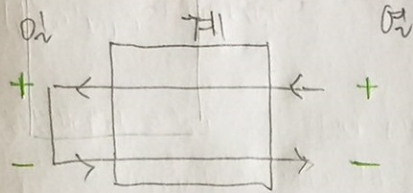
$$O_2: 32$$

$$CO_2; C_2H_6: 44$$

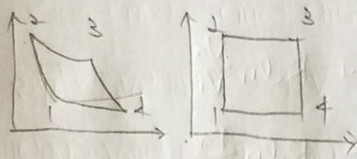
* 이상기체

1. 분자양변, 크기무시, 완전탄성체
2. 압력 ↓, 온도 ↑, 원자수 ↓

* 부호

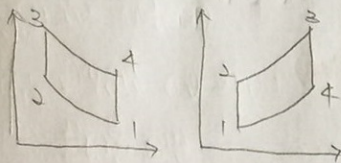


* Carnot cycle



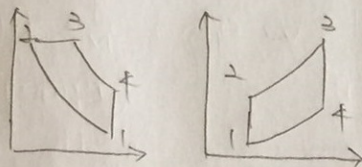
$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_h} = 1 - \frac{Q_c}{Q_h} = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_h}$$

Otto cycle



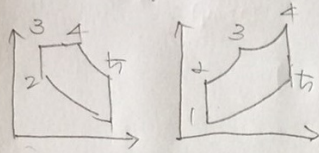
$$\eta = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)^{\gamma-1}$$

diesel cycle



$$\eta = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)^{\gamma-1} \frac{\rho^{\gamma}-1}{\gamma(\rho-1)}$$

Sabathe cycle



$$\eta = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) \frac{k-1}{k} \frac{S \sigma^k - 1}{(S-1) + kS(\sigma-1)}$$

↓
나쁘면 공작만 줄어듦

* Clausius 적분

$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = 0 \quad \text{가역}$$

$$< 0 \quad \text{비가역}$$

* 엔탈피

$$s \quad (\text{kJ/kg K})$$

$$S \quad (\text{kJ/K})$$

$$\Delta S = C_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$= C_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$= C_p \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} + C_v \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

항상나옴 (계산문제)

$$* E_u = T_0 \Delta S$$

(유용에너지)

$$E_A = Q_2 - E_u$$

(무용에너지)

* 고속과정 - 비가역과정

$$* V_2 = \sqrt{2 \Delta h} \quad \text{m/s}$$

$$\hookrightarrow h_1 - h_2 \quad (\text{J/kg K})$$

$$V_2^2 - V_1^2 = 2(h_1 - h_2)$$

h: 높이, 엔탈피, 열낙차

$$\phi = \frac{\text{실제효율}}{\text{이론효율}}$$

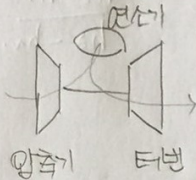
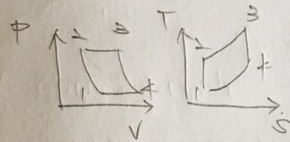
(효율비)

* $\eta \uparrow - e \uparrow - c \downarrow - s \uparrow - \eta \downarrow$

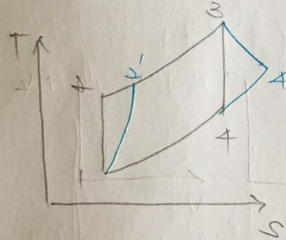
최고압력일지 Diesel > Sabathe > Otto

압축비일지 " < " < "

* Braton cycle : 가스터빈이상 cycle



$$\eta = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} = 1 - \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} = 1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$



$$\eta_T (\text{터빈효율}) = \frac{T_3 - T_4'}{T_3 - T_4}$$

$$\eta_C (\text{압축기효율}) = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2' - T_1}$$

* 성능계수

$$\epsilon_R = \frac{Q_c}{W} = \frac{Q_c}{Q_h - Q_c} = \frac{T_c}{T_h - T_c} \quad \text{냉동기}$$

$$\epsilon_h = \frac{Q_h}{W} = \frac{Q_h}{Q_h - Q_c} = \frac{T_h}{T_h - T_c} \quad \text{히터}$$

$$|\epsilon| > 1 \quad \epsilon_h - \epsilon_R = 1$$

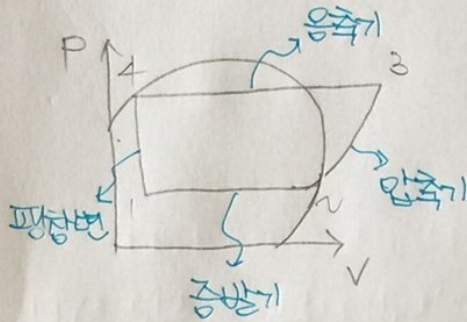
* 냉동능률

1RT : 1톤 (24시간)에 0°C의 물 1톤을 0°C의 얼음으로 만드는 능력

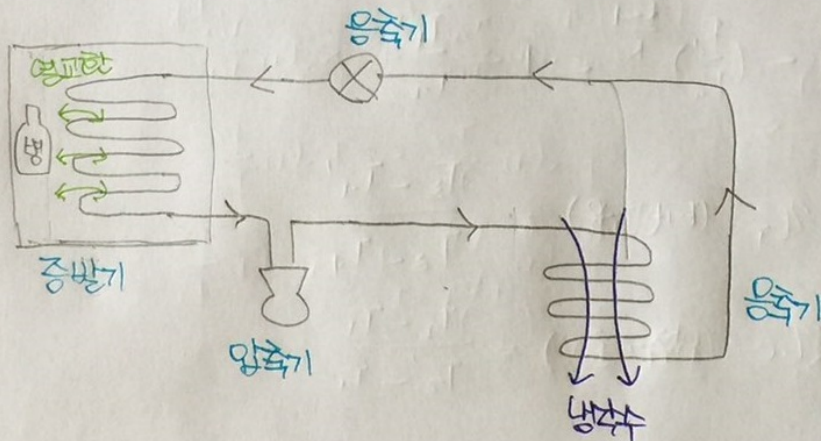
$$1RT = 3320 \text{ kcal/hr} \rightarrow \text{공조냉동도 마찬가지로}$$

$$= 3.862 \text{ kW}$$

* 표준 냉동 cycle

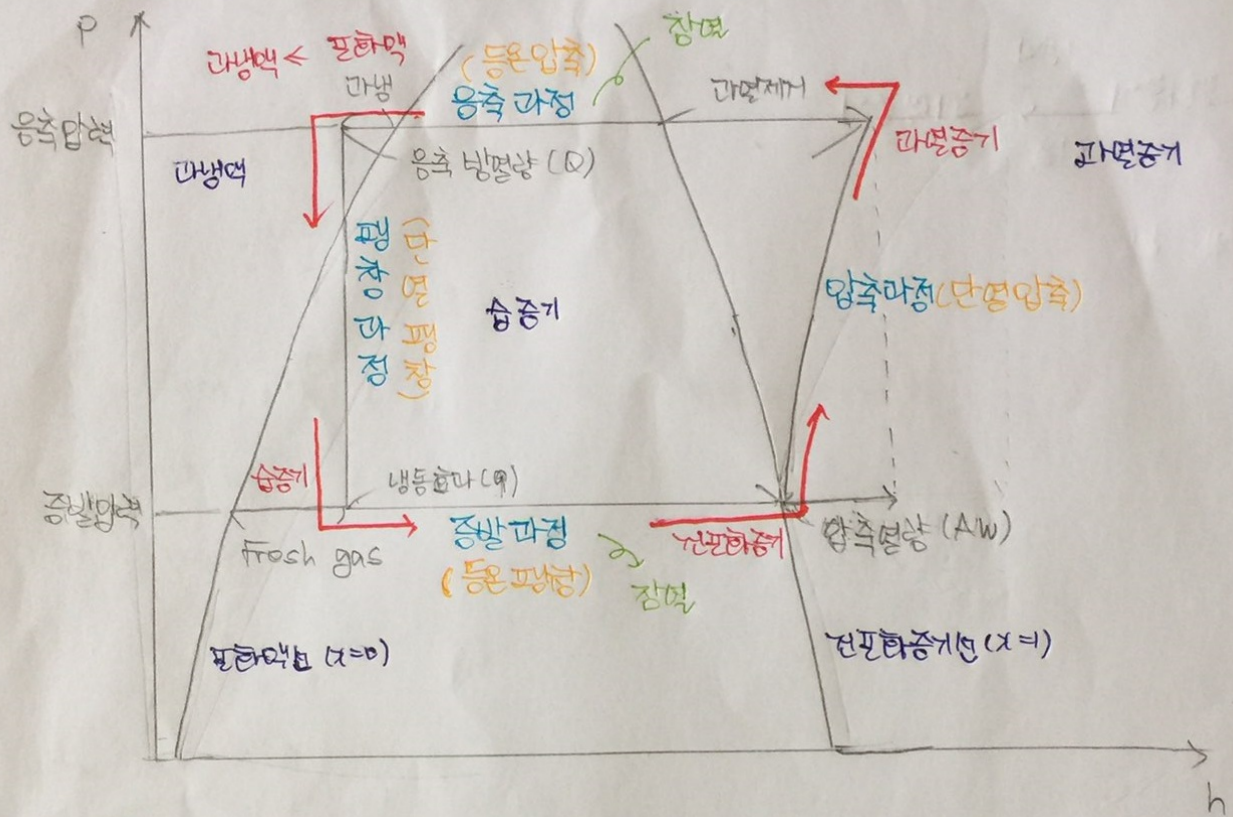


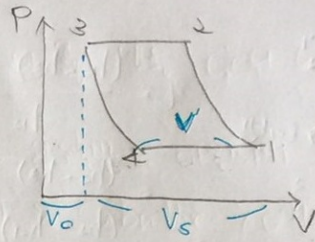
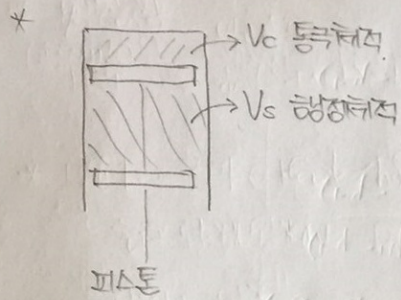
$$COP = \frac{Q_c}{W} = \frac{h_2 - h_1}{h_3 - h_2}$$



안미 냉매 (NH_3 , Freon) 흐름

증기 냉동 사이클





(압축) 기체비열) $\eta_v = \frac{V_1 - V_4}{V_3} = 1 + \gamma - \gamma \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}$

(압축비) $\epsilon = \frac{V_c + V_s}{V_c} = 1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}$

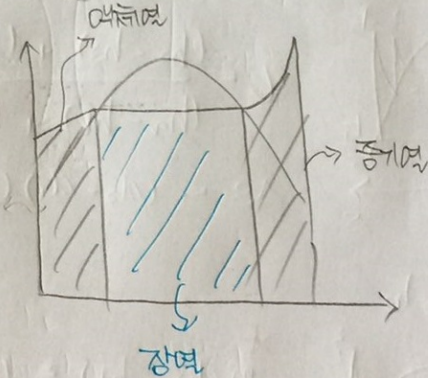
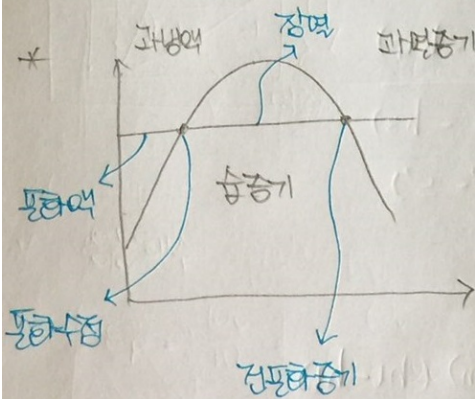
(압축) 2단압축) $P_m = \sqrt{P_1 P_2}$

* (기체압력) $P_c = \gamma P$

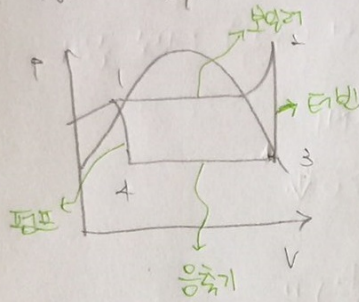
(기체속도) $V = \sqrt{\gamma P T}$

↓
비열비

$\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$



* Rankin cycle



$$\eta = \frac{(h_2 - h_3) - (h_1 - h_4)}{h_2 - h_1}$$

$$= \frac{(h_2 - h_3) - (h_1 - h_4)}{(h_2 - h_4) - (h_1 - h_4)}$$

$$W_t = h_1 - h_4 = V(P_1 - P_4) \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{물 비체적 } 0.001 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

* 습증기 h-u-v a

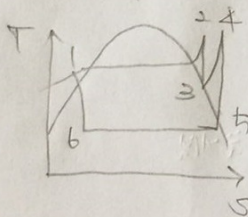
$$h_a = h' + a(h'' - h')$$

$$u_a = u' + a(u'' - u')$$

$$v_a = v' + a(v'' - v')$$

$$\text{과열도} = \text{과열증기온도} - \text{포화온도}$$

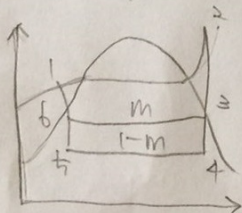
* 재열 cycle



$$\eta = \frac{(h_2 - h_3) + (h_4 - h_5)}{(h_2 - h_6) + (h_4 - h_3)}$$

$$\Delta S = (A_2 - A_1)(S'' - S')$$

* 재생 cycle



$$m(h_3 - h_6) = (1-m)(h_6 - h_5)$$

$$\eta = \frac{(h_2 - h_3) + (1-m)(h_3 - h_4)}{h_2 - h_6}$$

★

서술문제

* 열역학 0법칙

: 온도 평형의 법칙, 열적 평형의 법칙

열역학 1법칙

1. 에너지 보존의 법칙
2. 열과 일 서로 교환가능
3. 가역과정
4. 열효율 100% 존재
5. 열효율 100% 이상은 X

열역학 2법칙

: 열효율 100% X

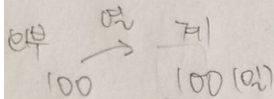
에너지 변화의 방향성, 비가역성 명시

열역학 3법칙

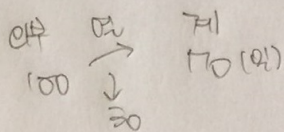
: 산물질 온도는 0 이하로 내려갈 수 없다.

* 가역, 비가역

가역은 계에 열이 들어가지 않으면 일만 다룰 경우



비가역은 계에 열이 들어가지 않으면 사용되고 나머지는 손실



이상 기체 공식

	$P = C$	$V = C$	$T = C$	$S = C$	$n = n(\text{폴리트로프})$
P, V, T	$P = P_1 = P_2 = C$ $\frac{v}{T} = c$ $\frac{v_1}{T_1} = \frac{v_2}{T_2}$	$v = v_1 = v_2 = c$ $\frac{P}{T} = c$ $\frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2}$	$T = T_1 = T_2 = C$ $pv = C$ $p_1 v_1 = p_2 v_2$	$pv^k = c \quad Tv^{k-1} = c$ $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$ $= \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{k-1}$	$pv^n = c \quad Tv^{n-1} = c$ $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}$ $= \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{n-1}$
C	$C_p = \frac{k}{k-1}R$	$C_v = \frac{R}{k-1}$	$C = \infty$	$C = 0$	$C_n = C_v \frac{n-k}{n-1}$
n	0	∞	1	k	$1 < n < k$
$\int p dv$	$P(v_2 - v_1)$	$P(v_2 - v_1) = 0$	$p_1 v_1 \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$	$\frac{p_1 v_1 - p_2 v_2}{k-1}$	$\frac{p_1 v_1 - p_2 v_2}{n-1}$
$-\int v dp$	$v(p_2 - p_1) = 0$	$v(p_2 - p_1)$	$p_1 v_1 \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$	$\frac{k(p_1 v_1 - p_2 v_2)}{k-1}$	$\frac{n(p_1 v_1 - p_2 v_2)}{n-1}$
${}_1U_2 = u_1 - u_2$	$du = C_v dT$ $mC_v(T_2 - T_1)$	$du = C_v dT$ $mC_v(T_2 - T_1)$	0	$du = C_v dT$ $mC_v(T_2 - T_1)$	$du = C_v dT$ $mC_v(T_2 - T_1)$
${}_1H_2 = H_2 - H_1$	$dh = C_p dT$ $mC_p(T_2 - T_1)$	$dh = C_p dT$ $mC_p(T_2 - T_1)$	0	$dh = C_p dT$ $mC_p(T_2 - T_1)$	$dh = C_p dT$ $mC_p(T_2 - T_1)$
Q	$dQ = dh - Avdp$ $mC_p(T_2 - T_1)$	$dQ = dh + Avdp$ $mC_v(T_2 - T_1)$	$p_1 v_1 \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$	0	$mC_n(T_2 - T_1)$
S	$mC_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$	$mC_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$	$mR \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$	0	$mC_n \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$