

## Varmi og Viuma

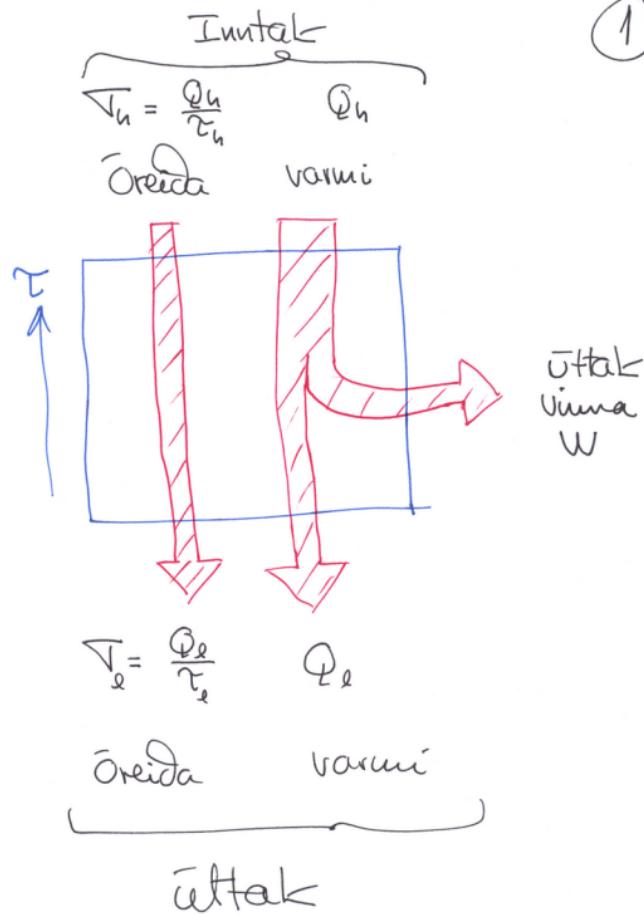
Byrjun með Jafngeng  
ferli

$$\Delta T = 0 \quad \text{fyrir} \underline{\text{heildar}} \\ \text{Kerfið}$$

Síðar stóðum við ferli  
sem eru ekki jafngeng  
Orkuvarðveisla

$$dU = dW + dQ$$

$$dQ = \tau dT$$



$\delta$  : ekki eiginleg ofleira.

Breyting á stord, getur verið hæð líð i staða rúmum (ferlinu)

EKKI tengt við mottils-föll

$\delta Q$  : varmum um í kerfið

$\delta W$  : viðum á kerfinu

$$\begin{aligned}\delta W &= \delta U - \delta Q \\ &= \delta U - \cancel{\rho A T}\end{aligned}$$

## Varmavélar

Verka milli hæs og lágslitastigs,  $T_h$  og  $T_c$

Varmaflokkur inn í vélina við  $T_h$   $\rightarrow$  órelda inn í vélina  $T_h = \frac{Q_h}{\tau_{T_h}}$

Vinnu má breyta algerlega í varma, en varma er ekki høgt ðó breyta algerlega í vinnu

(3)

Ef bára varni flöðir ím  
verður vélun einhvern tíman  
með  $\tau_h$  og flöðin stoppar

$$\text{þarfum að fáta flöði varna} \rightarrow \frac{Q_e}{\tau_e} = \frac{Q_h}{\tau_h}$$

út líka, kóling

$$\rightarrow \text{Óreida út } \tau_e = \frac{Q_e}{\tau_h}$$

$\downarrow$

$$\rightarrow Q_e = \left( \frac{\tau_e}{\tau_h} \right) Q_h$$

jafngengt ferli

Orba tapast alltaf í  
kólingu, sem verður  
að vera

| Ef ferlið er jafngengt

$$\tau_e = \tau_h$$

$$\rightarrow W = Q_h - Q_e$$

$$= \left\{ 1 - \frac{\tau_e}{\tau_h} \right\} Q_h$$

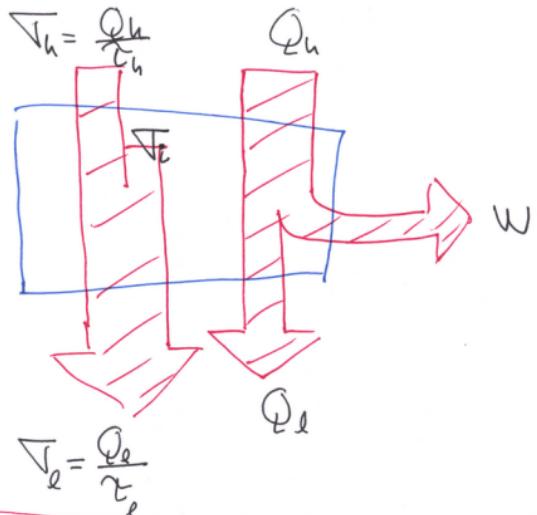
$$W = \frac{T_h - T_e}{T_h} Q_h$$

Hlutfall viðum og  
varma inn í vélina  
er hlutfall Carnot

$$\eta_C = \left( \frac{W}{Q_h} \right)_{rev} = \frac{T_h - T_e}{T_h}$$

$$= \frac{T_h - T_e}{T_h}$$

Hæsta mögulega myndi  
því ferlið er jafngengt



Í raun-varmavél myndast alltaf  
einkver innri örælda  $T_i$  því  
ferlið er ekki algeðlega  
jafngengt

$$\tau_e \geq \tau_h$$

fod sem fari út  
fó Camot vél

$$Q_e \geq Q_h \frac{\tau_e}{\tau_h}$$

vinnan sem Camot vél  
götí gefið

$$W = Q_h - Q_e \leq \frac{\tau_h - \tau_e}{\tau_h} Q_h = \eta_c Q_h$$

$$\rightarrow \eta = \frac{W}{Q_h} \leq \left(1 - \frac{\tau_e}{\tau_h}\right) = \eta_c$$

útfni Camot vélar

Vinnu rann varma vélar

Vinni fó rann varma vél

rann útfni vélar

'Aðeðar verni útfni'

\* Beint varmatap

\* Hitanumur vegna flosis  
hita víðunars

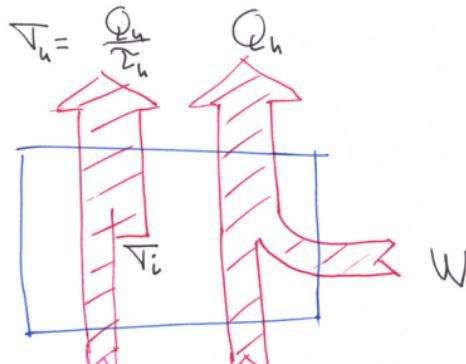
\* Næringur

\* Gas þesta og þjóppum ekki  
jafngeng . . . . .

Jáhugun ferli....?

Kolivélar

Vidshúin varmað er



$$\bar{T}_i = \frac{Q_e}{\tau_e}$$

$$Q_e$$

Nýttum er mæld sem

$$\gamma = \frac{Q_e}{W}$$

Varmum sem dolt eru í Kolinnum

$$W = Q_h - Q_e = \frac{\tau_h - \tau_e}{\tau_e} Q_e$$

$$\gamma_C = \left( \frac{Q_e}{W} \right)_{rev} = \frac{\tau_e}{\tau_h - \tau_e} = \frac{\tau_e}{\tau_h - \tau_e}$$

Nýttí Carnet Kolivélar

Athugun Óð ferri varmaði gildir

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_h} \leq 1$$

en  $\gamma$  getur tekið gildi  $> 1$

## Raumkolar

$$\tau_h \geq \tau_e$$

bei festem

$$Q_h \geq \frac{\tau_h}{\tau_e} Q_e$$

$$W = Q_h - Q_e \geq \left\{ \left( \frac{\tau_h}{\tau_e} \right) - 1 \right\} Q_e$$

$$= \frac{\tau_h - \tau_e}{\tau_e} Q_e = \frac{Q_e}{\gamma_c}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\gamma = \frac{Q_e}{W} \leq \gamma_c}$$

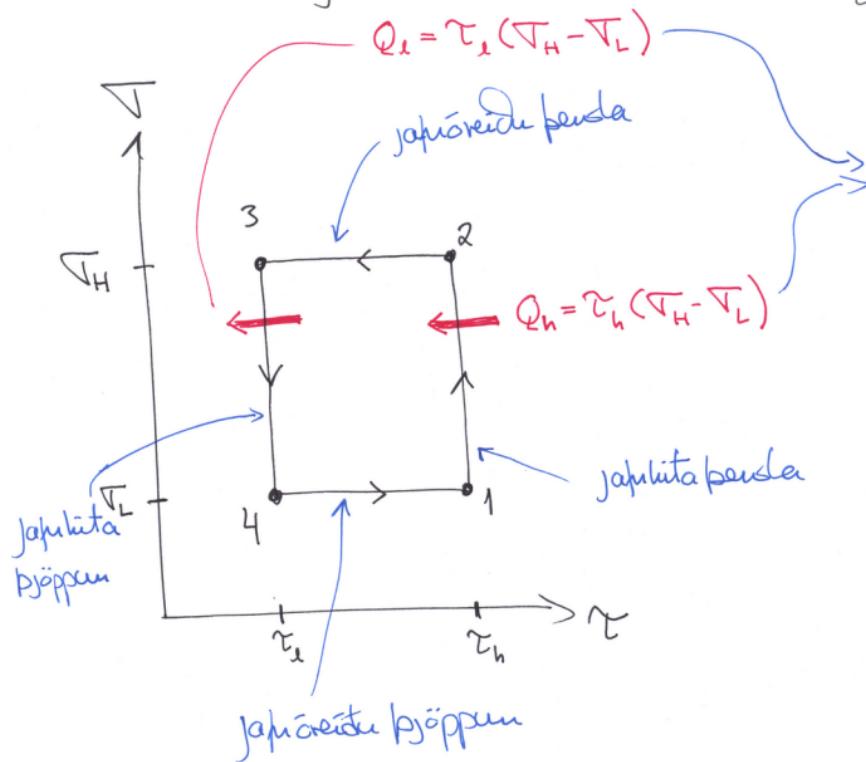
Raumkolar darf mehr Volumen als Raumkolar

## Vermischtkolar parfa

Minni viinne til òð fletja  
varma, heldur en sein  
kötum myndi kosta

$$\text{Ef } \tau_h - \tau_e \ll \tau_h$$

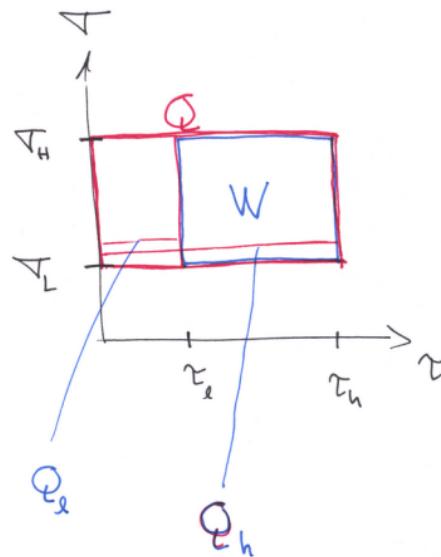
## Carnot-kreisprozess



## Jahengut ferli

$$\oint dU = 0$$

$$W = (T_h - T_l)(T_h - T_L)$$



$$W = Q_h - Q_l$$

# Domi: Carnot-kringur fyrir kjörgas

1-2

Gosid þeinst við jafnt hítastig  
því varmi  $Q_h$  flöðir inn í það

Vinnu þess á bælu er

jafn-  
gert

$$\rightarrow Q_h = W_{12} = \int p dV = N \bar{v}_h \int \frac{dV}{V}$$

$$= N \bar{v}_h V_2 \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right) \text{ kjörgas}$$

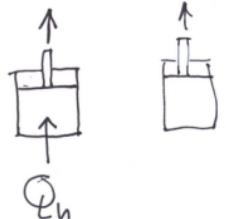
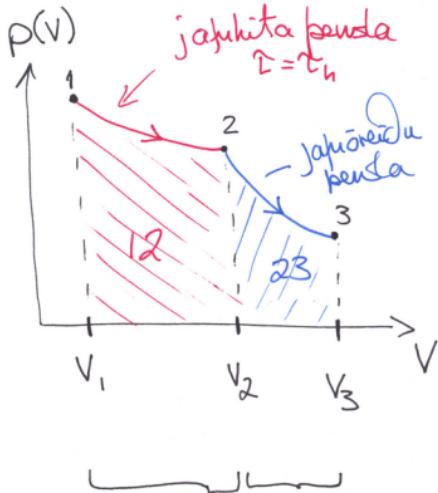
2-3

Aftengt  $\bar{v}_h$ , jafn óréttar þender  
kjörgas

$$\bar{v}_e V_3^{2/3} = \bar{v}_h V_2^{2/3} \rightarrow \frac{V_3}{V_2} = \left(\frac{\bar{v}_h}{\bar{v}_e}\right)^{3/2}$$

Vinnu á bælu

$$W_{23} = U(\bar{v}_h) - U(\bar{v}_e) = \frac{3}{2} N (\bar{v}_h - \bar{v}_e)$$

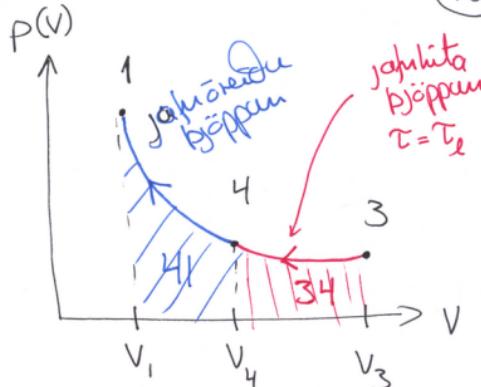


3-4

Tengt vid  $\beta_e$ , varmi  
födder ut, bjöppen

Värma till  $\infty$  bjappa

$$W_{34} = N \tau_e \ln \left( \frac{V_3}{V_4} \right) = Q_e$$



4-1

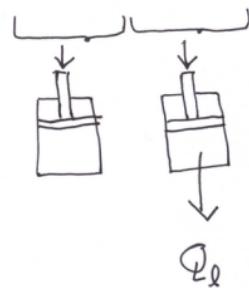
Jämförande bjöppen,  
Aftengt  $\beta_e$

$$\frac{V_4}{V_1} = \left( \frac{\tau_h}{\tau_e} \right)^{3/2} = \frac{V_3}{V_2}$$

Värder komit

Värma är gas

$$W_{41} = \frac{3}{2} N (\tau_h - \tau_e)$$



Hældarváman á belluna

$$W = W_{12} + W_{23} - W_{34} - W_{41}$$

$$= W_{12} - W_{34}$$

$$= N(\bar{\tau}_h - \bar{\tau}_l) \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$$

— — — —

$$Q_h = W_{12} = N \bar{\tau}_h \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{W}{Q_h} = \frac{\bar{\tau}_h - \bar{\tau}_l}{\bar{\tau}_h} = \eta_c$$

síms og verður ófura

