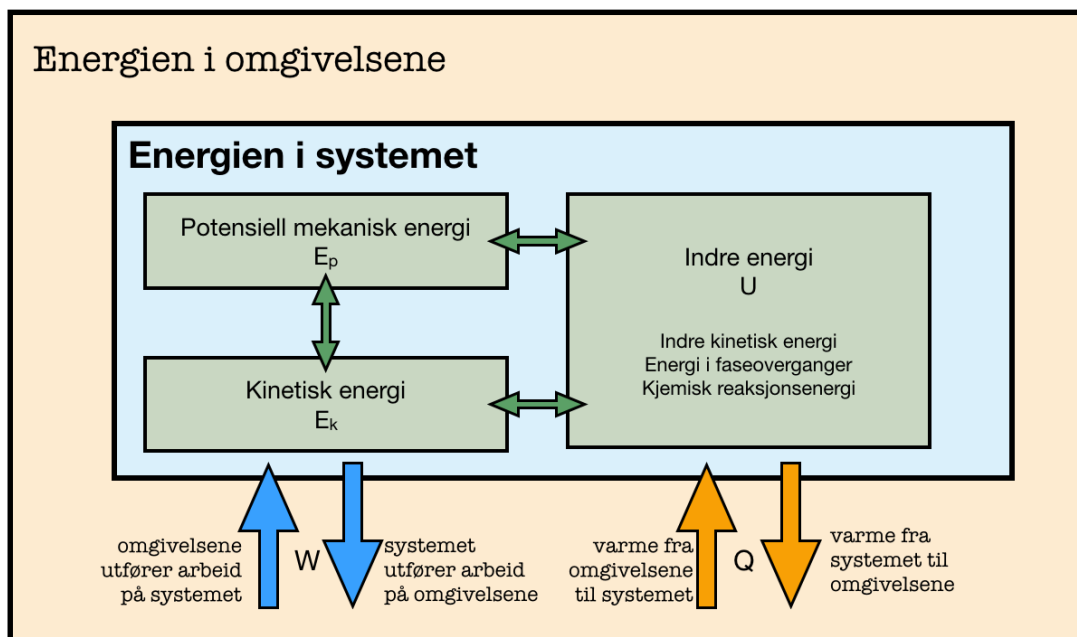
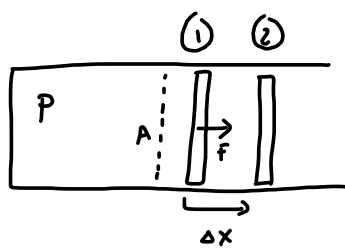


Hvordan kan bensin bli til bevegelse?





Termodynamisk arbeid



$$F = pA$$

$$W = F \Delta x$$

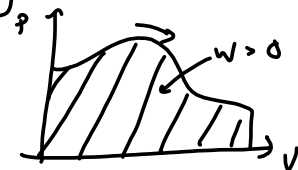
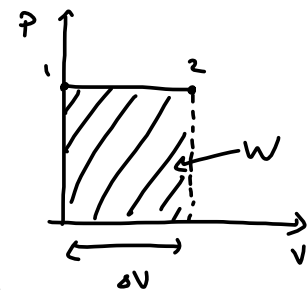
$$= pA \Delta x$$

$$A \Delta x = \Delta V$$

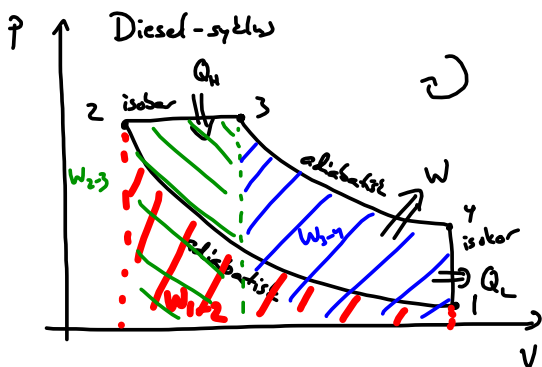
$$W = p \Delta V$$

↑
konstant p

Definert
 $W > 0$
 når systemet gjør
 arbeid på omgivelsene



pV-løkker



	W	Q	ΔU
1-2	< 0	0	> 0
2-3	> 0	> 0	> 0
3-4	> 0	0	< 0
4-1	0	< 0	< 0
	> 0	> 0	0

$$Q = \Delta U + W$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ 1-2: & 0 & > 0 & < 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$Q - W = \Delta U$$

$Q_H = W + Q_L$

$$3-4: Q = 0$$

$$Q = \Delta U + W$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & < 0 & > 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$2-3: \quad pV = nRT$$

$$\frac{V}{T} = \frac{nR}{p}$$

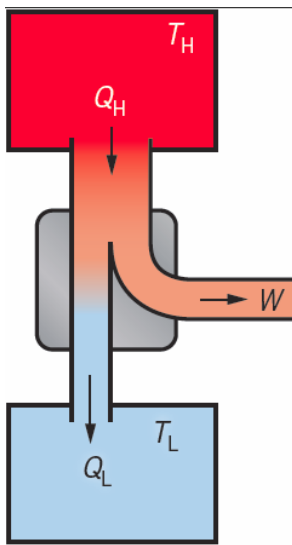
$$\frac{V_2}{T_2} = \frac{V_3}{T_3} \Rightarrow T_3 = \frac{V_3}{V_2} T_2$$

$$T_3 > T_2 \Rightarrow \Delta U > 0$$

$$4-1: \quad W = 0$$

$$\Delta U < 0$$

Varmemaskiner



$$Q_H = W + Q_L$$

Virkningsgrad

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_H}$$

$$\eta_{\text{dieselmotor}} = 35-40\%$$

$$\eta_{\text{benzinmotor}} = 20-30\%$$

$$\eta_{\text{elek}} = 90-99\%$$

Hvilke av disse er varmemaskiner?



Bilmotor



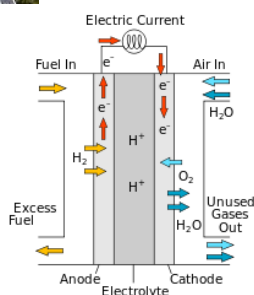
Kroppen vår



Solceller



Kjernerkraftverk

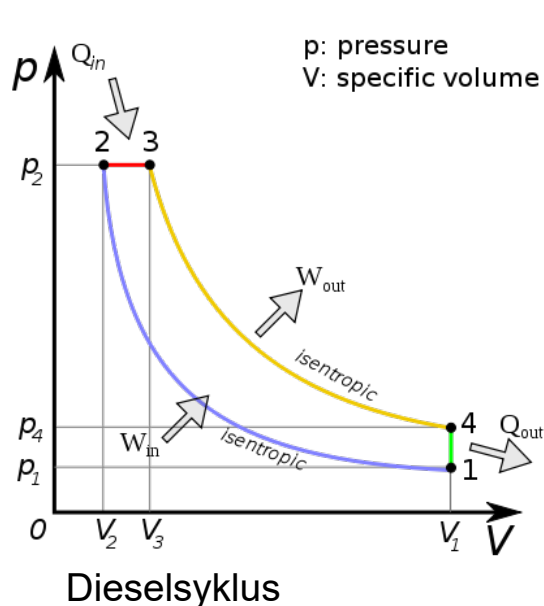
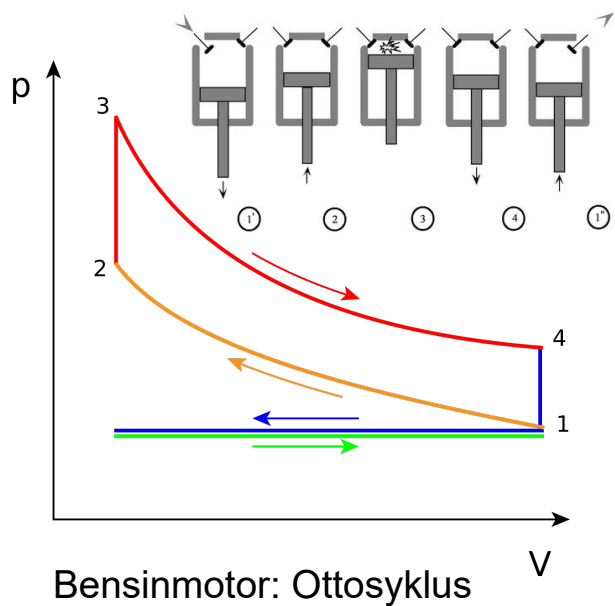


Brenselcelle



Elektromotor

Forbrenningsmotorer



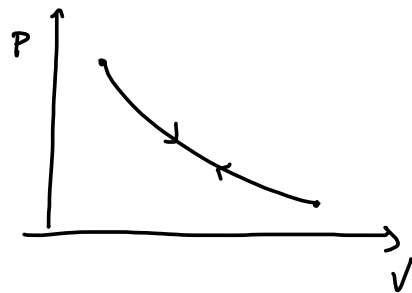
Reversibilitet

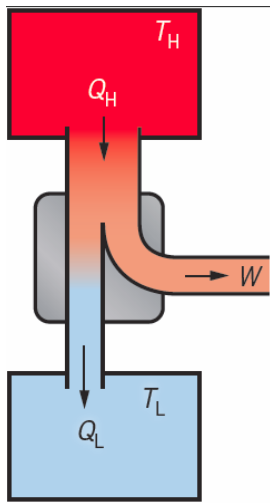
En termodynamisk prosess er reversibel dersom man kan komme tilbake til nøyaktig den samme tilstanden som man startet fra ved å kjøre prosessen baklengs.

I Carnotsyklusen er alle prosessene reversible.

Slike prosesser finnes ikke i virkeligheten.

beste mulige





Maksimal virkningsgrad

Carnotvirkningsgrad

$$\eta_c = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}$$

Virkelige varmemaskiner
er alltid

$$\eta < \eta_c$$

Hvordan kan bensin bli til bevegelse?

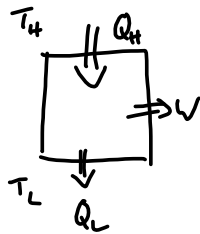


Kan du kjøle ned kjøkkenet ved å åpne kjøleskapet?



En varmemaskin opererer mellom 100 og 0 °C,
med $Q_H = 100 \text{ J}$, $Q_K = 70 \text{ J}$ og $W_{\text{ut}} = 30 \text{ J}$.

Er dette mulig?



$$Q_H = W + Q_K \quad \checkmark$$

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_H} = \frac{30 \text{ J}}{100 \text{ J}} = 0,30$$

$$\eta_c = 1 - \frac{273 \text{ K}}{373 \text{ K}} = 0,27$$

$$T_H = 100^\circ\text{C} = 373 \text{ K}$$

$$T_L = 0^\circ\text{C} = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$\eta > \eta_c \quad \text{NEI}$$

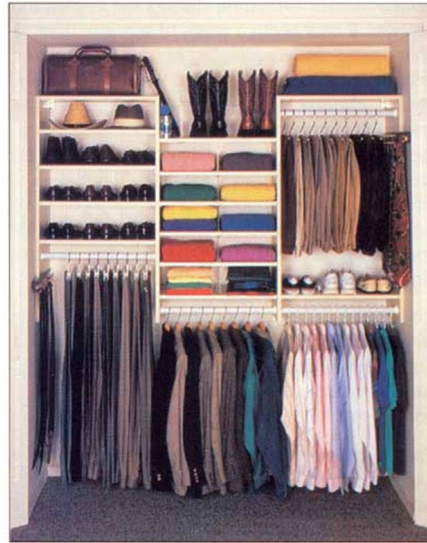


This is why we don't teach our children about entropy until much later...



tilstand = rotete

mange ulike tilstander
som ikke kan skilles for hverandre
= høy entropi



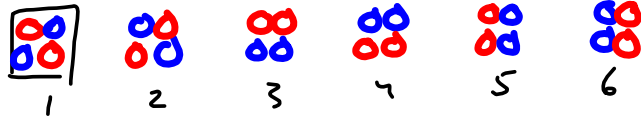
tilstand = ryddig

bare en (eller få) tilstander \Rightarrow lav entropi

Entropi: Mål på antall mulige tilstander (antall frihetsgrader)

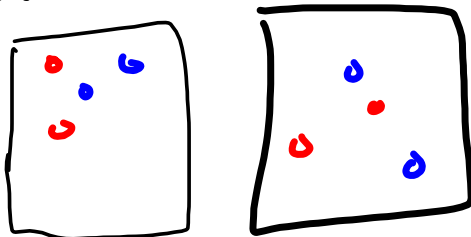
Macrotilstand 2 røde + 2 blå ; en liten boks

Microtilstander:

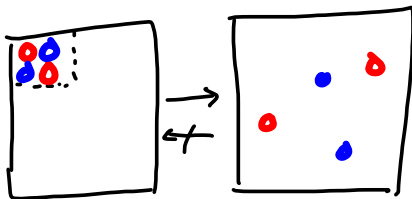


6 frihetsgrader

Stor boks



antall frihetsgrader $\gg 6$
stor entropi: S



irreversibel prosess
(diffusjon)

Entropiendring

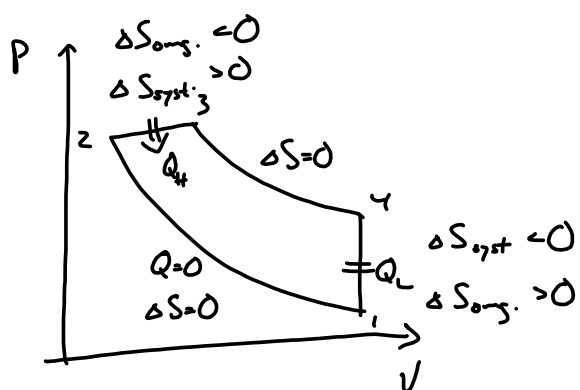
$$\Delta S = \frac{Q}{T}$$

Termofysikkens 2. lov

- Ingen syklisk varmemaskin kan ha som eneste resultat at varme blir fullstendig omformet til arbeid.
- I alle prosesser blir den samlede energikvaliteten lavere.
- Varme går ikke av seg selv fra et legeme med lav temperatur til et legeme med høy temperatur.
- Den samlede entropien til et system og dets omgivelser øker i alle naturlige (irreversible) prosesser

$$\Delta S_{\text{system}} + \Delta S_{\text{omgivelser}} > 0$$

Entropistrøm i varmemaskin



$$\text{totalt } \Delta S_{syst.} = 0$$

$$\Delta S_{omg.} = -\frac{Q_{in}}{T_H} + \frac{Q_{out}}{T_C}$$

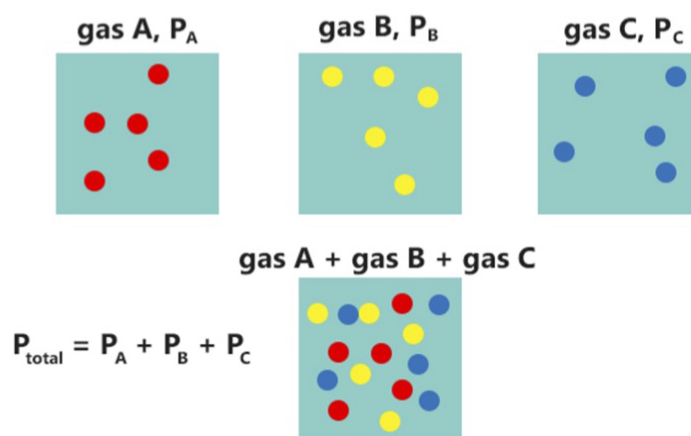
reversibel (Carnot):

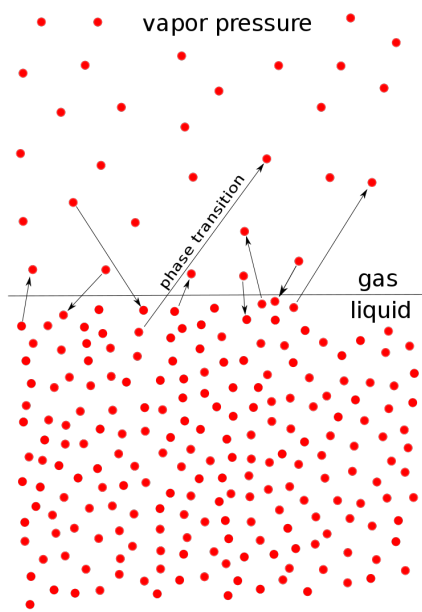
$$\Delta S_{omg.} = 0 \Rightarrow \eta_c = 1 - \frac{T_C}{T_H}$$

i virkeligheten

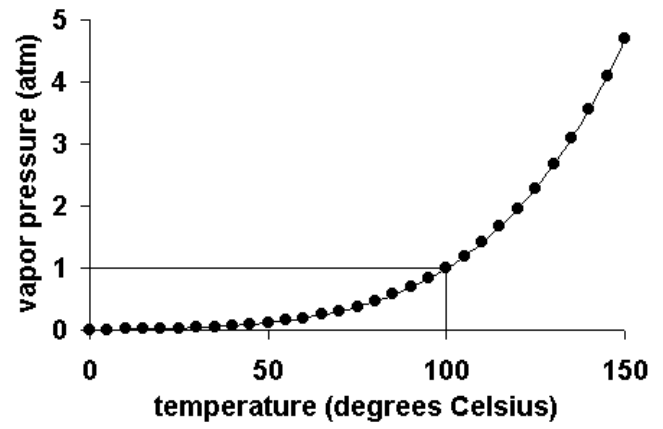
$$\Delta S_{omg.} > 0$$

Partialtrykk

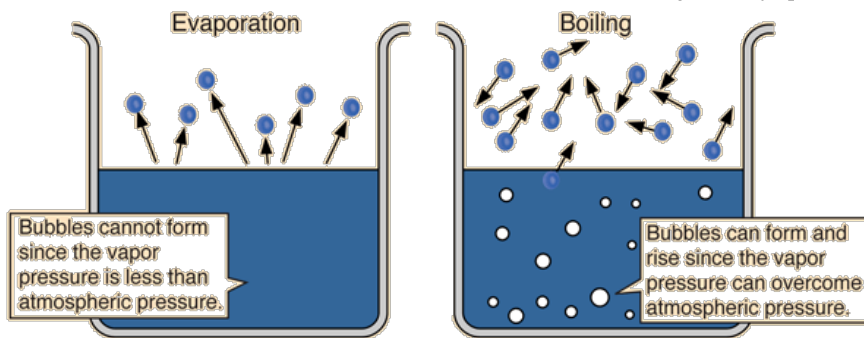
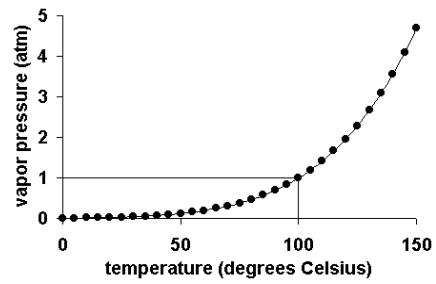




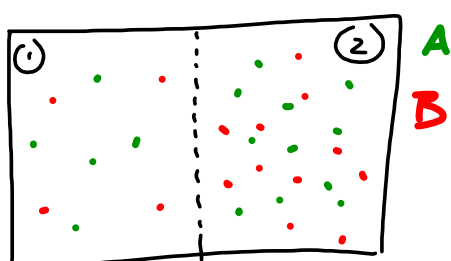
Damptrykk



Kokepunkt og trykk



Osmose



semipermeabel membran
 bare A slipper gjennom

$$\textcircled{1} p_1 = p_{A1} + p_{B1} = (c_{A1} + c_{B1})RT$$

$$\textcircled{2} p_2 = p_{A2} + p_{B2} = (c_{A2} + c_{B2})RT$$

$$\text{Likevekt: } p_{A1} = p_{A2}$$

$$pV = nRT$$

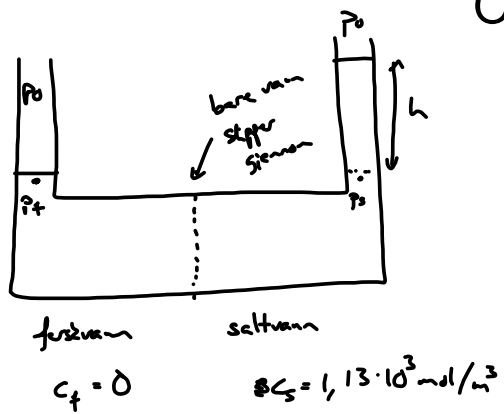
$$p = \frac{n}{V}RT \quad \frac{n}{V} = c$$

$$p = cRT$$

$$\Delta \Pi = p_2 - p_{A1} = (c_{B2} - c_{B1})RT$$

↑ osmotisk trykk

Osmotisk trykk



$$p_f = p_0$$

$$p_s = p_0 + \rho_s h$$

$$p_s - p_f = \Delta p = c_s R T$$

$$p_0 + \rho_s h - p_0 = c_s R T$$

$$h = \frac{c_s R T}{\rho_s}$$

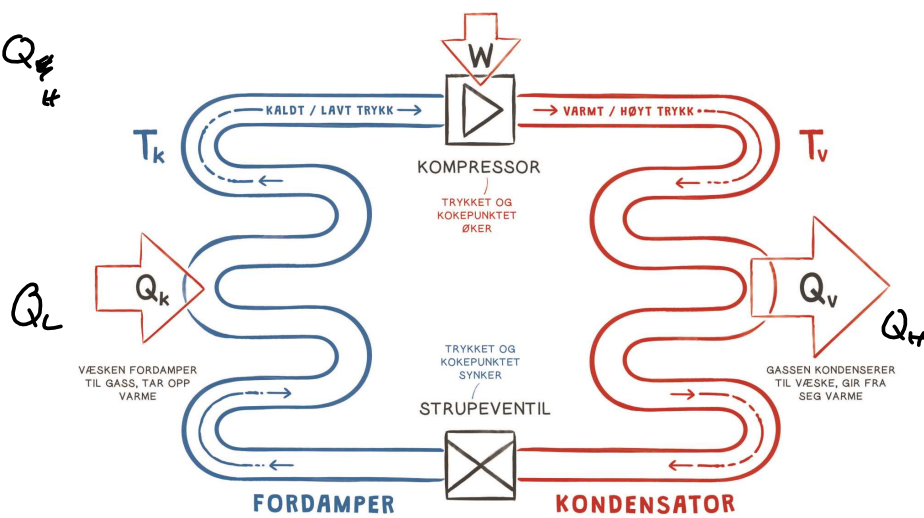
$$h = 273 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho_s = 1029 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$T = 293 \text{ K}$$

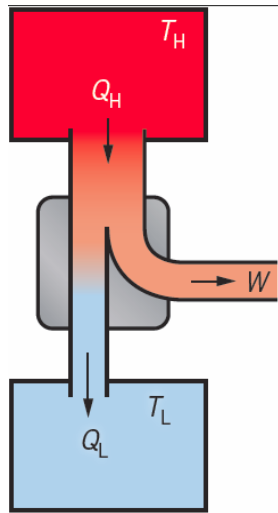
Varmepumpe

$$Q_L + W = Q_H$$

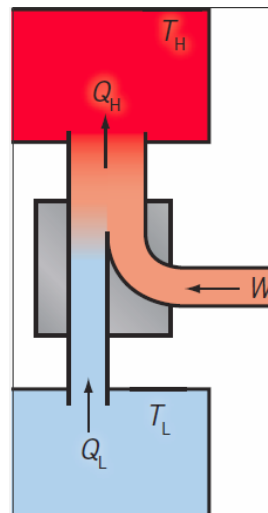


Illustrasjon: Linnea Vestre (Rayne: Fysikk - enkelt forklart, 2020)

Varmemaskin

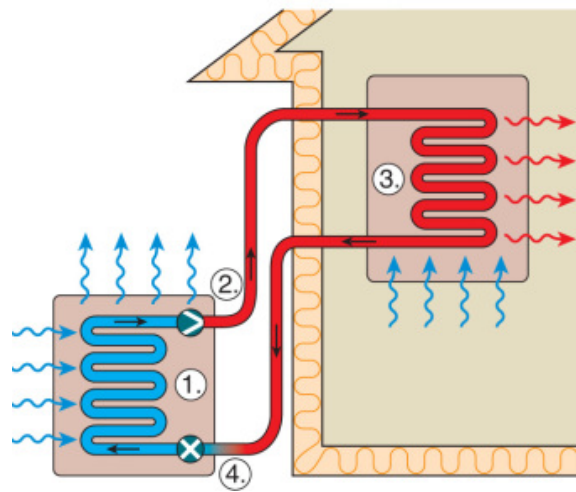


Varmepumpe



Varmepumpe

Effektivfaktor
 $f = \frac{Q_H}{W}$



Kan du kjøle ned kjøkkenet ved å åpne kjøleskapet?

