

CONCEPT: CYCLIC THERMODYNAMIC PROCESSES

- Cyclic process: System completes a series of steps, returns to its _____. Two important properties:

1) The total work done in a cyclic process is the area enclosed _____ the loop.

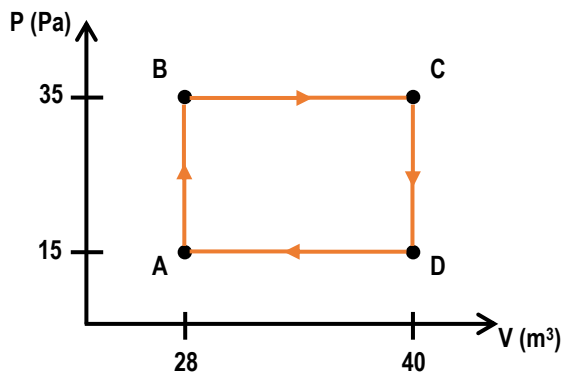
- IF the loop runs clockwise, $W_{cyc} = [+ | -]$
- IF the loop runs counter-clockwise, $W_{cyc} = [+ | -]$

- Instead of using $\Delta E_{OF} = Q_{TO} - W_{BY}$ for each process, use _____ = _____ multiple processes or cycles.

2) Because Internal Energy depends only on initial & final state and not the path taken, $\Delta E = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ over a CYCLE

- If $\Delta E_{cyc} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$, then _____ = _____

EXAMPLE: An ideal gas goes through a cyclic process shown below. **a)** Calculate the work done by the gas over the cycle. **b)** Calculate the area enclosed within the loop. **c)** If $Q_{AB} = 800\text{J}$, $Q_{BC} = 340\text{J}$, $Q_{CD} = -600\text{J}$, $Q_{DA} = -300\text{J}$ calculate the change in Internal Energy for the cycle.

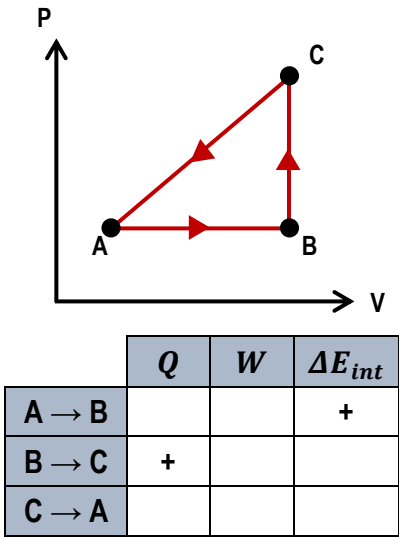


	Iso-P	Iso-V	Iso-T	Adiabatic (Q=0)
ΔE_{int}	$Q - W$	$\Delta E_{int} = Q$	0	$\Delta E_{int} = -W$
Q	$nC_P\Delta T$	$nC_V\Delta T$	$Q = W$	0
W	$P\Delta V$	0	$nRT \cdot \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right)$	$-nC_V\Delta T$ OR $\frac{1}{\gamma-1}(P_iV_i - P_fV_f)$ $P_iV_i^\gamma = P_fV_f^\gamma$ $T_iV_i^{\gamma-1} = T_fV_f^{\gamma-1}$

THERMO CONSTANTS

$$R = 8.314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$$

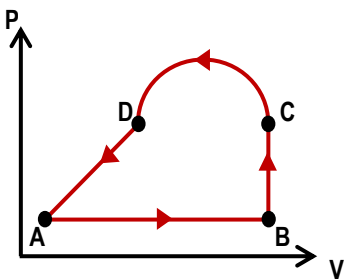
PROBLEM: A thermodynamic system is taken from state **A** to state **B** to state **C**, and then back to **A**, as shown in the PV diagram. Complete the table by inserting either a plus sign, a minus sign, or a zero in each indicated cell.



	Iso-P	Iso-V	Iso-T	Adiabatic (Q=0)
ΔE_{int}	$Q - W$	$\Delta E_{int} = Q$	0	$\Delta E_{int} = -W$
Q	$nC_P\Delta T$	$nC_V\Delta T$	$Q = W$	0
W	$P\Delta V$	0	$nRT \cdot \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right)$	$nC_V(T_i - T_f)$ OR $\frac{C_V}{R}(P_iV_i - P_fV_f)$ $P_iV_i^\gamma = P_fV_f^\gamma$ $T_iV_i^{\gamma-1} = T_fV_f^{\gamma-1}$

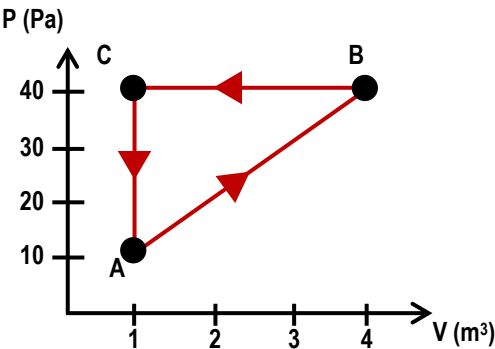
PROBLEM: An ideal gas is taken through the four processes shown below. The changes in internal energy for three of these processes are as follows: $\Delta E_{AB} = +82 \text{ J}$; $\Delta E_{BC} = +15 \text{ J}$; $\Delta E_{DA} = -56 \text{ J}$. Find the change in internal energy for the process from C to D.

- A) -153 J
- B) 41 J
- C) -41 J
- D) Cannot determine



	Iso- P	Iso- V	Iso- T	Adiabatic ($Q=0$)
ΔE_{int}	$Q - W$	$\Delta E_{int} = Q$	0	$\Delta E_{int} = -W$
Q	$nC_p\Delta T$	$nC_v\Delta T$	$Q = W$	0
W	$P\Delta V$	0	$nRT \cdot \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right)$	$nC_v(T_i - T_f)$ OR $\frac{C_v}{R}(P_iV_i - P_fV_f)$ $P_iV_i^\gamma = P_fV_f^\gamma$ $T_iV_i^{\gamma-1} = T_fV_f^{\gamma-1}$

PROBLEM: A gas in a closed container undergoes the cycle shown in the PV diagram. Calculate the total amount of heat added over a complete cycle.



Iso- P		Iso- V		Iso- T		Adiabatic ($Q=0$)	
ΔE_{int}	$Q - W$	$\Delta E_{int} = Q$		0		$\Delta E_{int} = -W$	
Q	$nC_P\Delta T$	$nC_V\Delta T$		$Q = W$		0	
W	$P\Delta V$	0		$nRT \cdot \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right)$		$nC_V(T_i - T_f)$ OR $\frac{C_V}{R}(P_iV_i - P_fV_f)$ $P_iV_i^\gamma = P_fV_f^\gamma$ $T_iV_i^{\gamma-1} = T_fV_f^{\gamma-1}$	