

## 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.

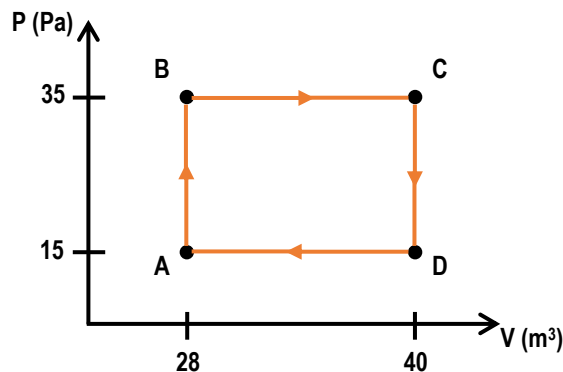
- IF the loop runs clockwise,  $W_{cyc} = [ + | - ]$
- IF the loop runs counter-clockwise,  $W_{cyc} = [ + | - ]$

- 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.

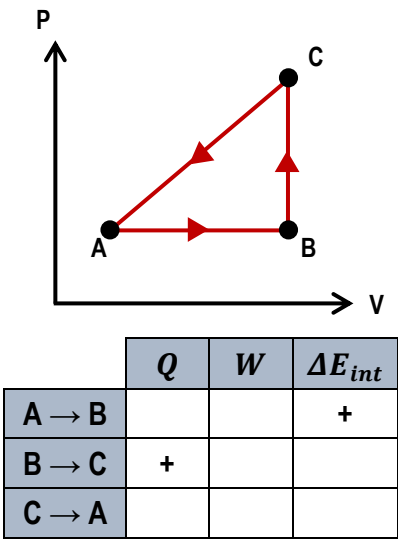


	Iso-P	Iso-V	Iso-T	Adiabatic (Q=0)
$\Delta E_{int}$	$Q - W$	$\Delta E_{int} = Q$	0	$\Delta E_{int} = -W$
$Q$	$nC_P\Delta T$	$nC_V\Delta T$	$Q = W$	0
$W$	$P\Delta V$	0	$nRT \cdot \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right)$	$-nC_V\Delta T$ OR $\frac{1}{\gamma-1}(P_iV_i - P_fV_f)$ $P_iV_i^\gamma = P_fV_f^\gamma$ $T_iV_i^{\gamma-1}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

### THERMO CONSTANTS

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

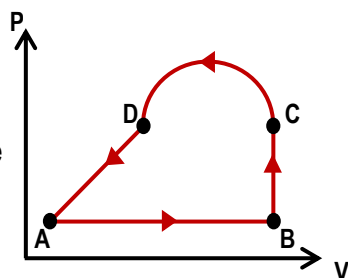
**PROBLEM:** A thermodynamic system is taken from state **A** to state **B** to state **C**, and then back to **A**, as shown in the PV diagram. Complete the table by inserting either a plus sign, a minus sign, or a zero in each indicated cell.

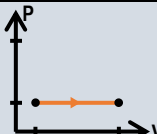
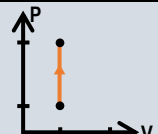
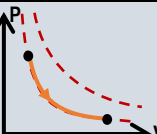
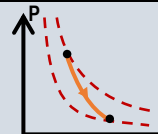


	Iso- $P$	Iso- $V$	Iso- $T$	Adiabatic ( $Q=0$ )
$\Delta E_{int}$	$Q - W$	$\Delta E_{int} = Q$	0	$\Delta E_{int} = -W$
$Q$	$nC_P\Delta T$	$nC_V\Delta T$	$Q = W$	0
$W$	$P\Delta V$	0	$nRT \cdot \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right)$	$nC_V(T_i - T_f)$ <b>OR</b> $\frac{C_V}{R}(P_iV_i - P_fV_f)$ $P_iV_i^\gamma =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

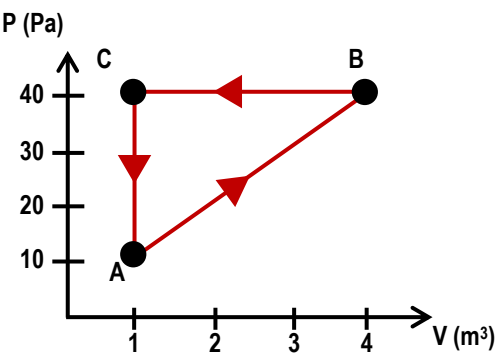
**PROBLEM:** An ideal gas is taken through the four processes shown below. The changes in internal energy for three of these processes are as follows:  $\Delta E_{AB} = +82 \text{ J}$ ;  $\Delta E_{BC} = +15 \text{ J}$ ;  $\Delta E_{DA} = -56 \text{ J}$ . Find the change in internal energy for the process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

- A)  $-153 \text{ J}$
- B)  $41 \text{ J}$
- C)  $-41 \text{ J}$
- D) Cannot determine



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

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