

ChemE 2200 – Chemical Thermodynamics Lecture 6

Today:

Heat Engines and Heat Pumps.

The Carnot Cycle.

The Rankine, Otto, and Diesel Cycles.

Defining Question:

“What is a Carnot Cycle?”

Reading for Today's Lecture:

McQuarrie & Simon, Chapter 20.7.

Reading for Thermodynamics Lecture 7:

McQuarrie & Simon, Chapter 21.1-21.5

1st Prelim

Tuesday, March 11, 7:30 – 9:30 p.m.

245 Olin Hall

Covers –

Atomic Orbitals

Molecular Orbitals

Atomic and Molecular Spectroscopy

Electrons in Solids

Classical Thermodynamics through 1st Law

Covers –

Lectures through 1st half of Monday, 2/24 (Lecture T4)

Homework through Homework 5

Calculation Sessions through Calculation Session 5

You may use a hand-written, double-sided reference sheet.

Reference sheets will be submitted with the Prelim.

Reference sheets will be returned Wednesday, March 12.

Team Name: _____

How well do you know the ChemE Class of 2026?

Use each of the following names exactly once to match the student names with their unique traits.

Julia Arnold	Emily Destito	Vivian Liu	Anthony Parlatore	Hayden Spector
Quinn Baker	Ronin Ford	Johhny Lowry	Sofia Patterson-Melendrez	Rakshith Sreeram
Adam Belew	Jessica Gart	William Manno	Jake Pena	Kayla Stephenson
Clare Belman	Kristina Georges	Xander Marroquin	Sofia Salazar	Rafael Tassari
Lara Capellino	Liam Gillespie	Sean McInnis	Veranika Sasina	Avantika Vaish
Sam Chang	Ryan Hamel	Chimdinma Muoguilim	Neil Shah	Timothy Walsh
James Chen	Chike Iwuala	Dipo Omakanwaye	Athavan Shanmuganathan	Amy Wu
Kong Chen	Angel Liang	Madeline Ortiz	Stephen Smith	Ari Zucker

Amy Wu	I was the best in the world in Percy Jackson trivia on QuizUp.	Vivian Liu	I do a fantastic worm.
James Chen	I have moved around five times in my life.	Ari Zucker	I had the cops called on me for building a wooden fort in the woods.
Jake Pena	I have dual citizenship (US and Canada).	Kong Chen	I almost went deaf in my left ear.
Clare Belman	I started skiing when I was 2 years old.	Veranika Sasina	I dance more than 20 hours per week.
Xander Marroquin	I am very scared of bats.	William Manno	I have perfect pitch.
Anthony Parlatore	I lived in Saudi Arabia for 13 years.	Stephen Smith	I backpacked over 200 miles of the Appalachian Trail.
Sean McInnis	I have never drank coffee.	Athavan Shanmuganathan	I accidentally slept through a meeting with my celebrity cousin.
Sofia Salazar	I drove into my garage.	Rakshith Sreeram	My leg has been run over by a car.
Hayden Spector	I flooded the chemistry classroom on the first day of high school.	Timothy Walsh	I was the leader of a Pottery Club in high school.
Dipo Omakanwaye	I fought an Olympic-level athlete.	Emily Destito	I can ride a unicycle.
Chike Iwuala	I lived in Nigeria until I was 12.	Lara Capellino	I gave a one-minute speech at the U.S. Capitol.
Rafael Tassari	I can keep cracking my knuckles indefinitely.	Quinn Baker	My favorite book series is Dune.
Kayla Stephenson	I have never had a poke bowl.	Angel Liang	I have the same first name as a CS professor at Cornell.
Neil Shah	I can juggle a soccer ball more than 100 times (with warmup).	Chimdinma Muoguilim	I haven't celebrated my birthday with family since I was 11 because of boarding school.
Avantika Vaish	I went paragliding in Switzerland.	Madeline Ortiz	I almost exclusively ate pasta with cheese for lunch through all of high school.
Johnny Lowry	I salsa, but I do not guacamole (or break dance 🕺).	Jessica Gart	I am bilingual and did not learn English until I was 4.
Liam Gillespie	I was born in Alabama and have lived in 5 states.	Sofia Patterson-Melendrez	My dad was my high school principal.
Ryan Hamel	I am a member of the Cornell Bowling Club.	Kristina Georges	I owned 23 chickens at once.
Julia Arnold	I danced ballet when I was younger.	Sam Chang	I was varsity riflery captain in high school.
Ronin Ford	I drink [7, 10] glasses of milk daily.	Adam Belew	I own two kayaks.

Team
Competition
Wednesday
March 12:
“How well
Do you know
Your peers?”

Recap

1st Law of Thermodynamics: $dU = \delta q + \delta w$

2nd Law of Thermodynamics: $\Delta S > 0$ for spontaneous processes.

$$\Delta S = \int \frac{\delta q_{\text{rev}}}{T}$$

$$\delta q_{\text{rev}} = dU - \delta w_{\text{rev}}$$

Combining the 1st and 2nd Laws of Thermodynamics:

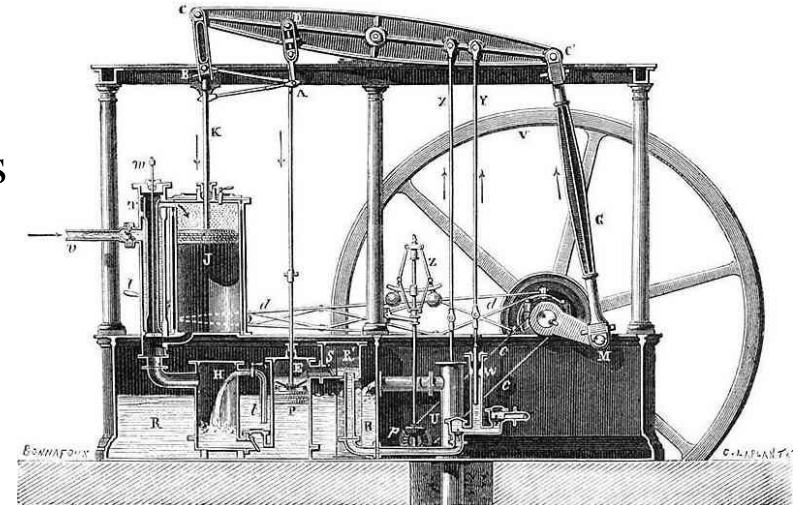
$$TdS = dU + PdV$$

Heat Engines

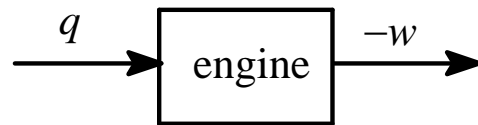
heat \rightarrow work
thermo dynamics

Thermodynamics was developed to analyze and improve steam engines in the early 1800s.

“Steam engines contributed more to thermodynamics than thermodynamics contributed to steam engines.”



Nicolas Léonard Sadi Carnot (1796 – 1832) French Mechanical Engineer

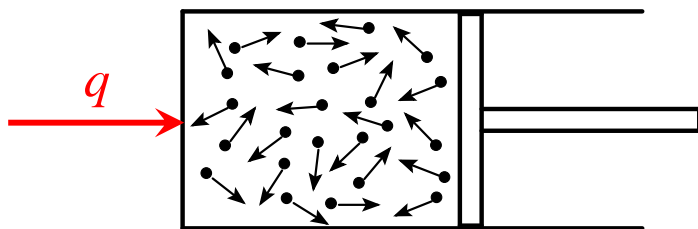


How much heat can be converted to work?

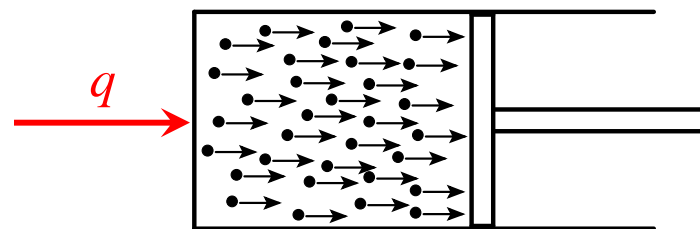
How to improve efficiency?

1st Law analysis: $-w = q$ 100% efficiency possible?

2nd Law analysis: Consider a molecular basis



heat increases internal energy,
more molecular K.E.



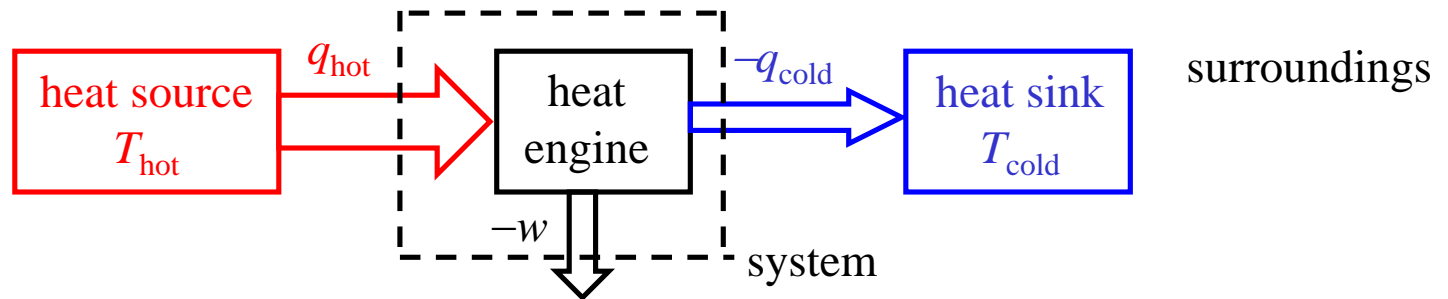
to convert *all* heat to work on the piston,
all molecular motion must be toward piston.

Improbable.
Efficiency
is limited by
the 2nd law.

Heat Engines

Thermal energy is converted to mechanical energy.

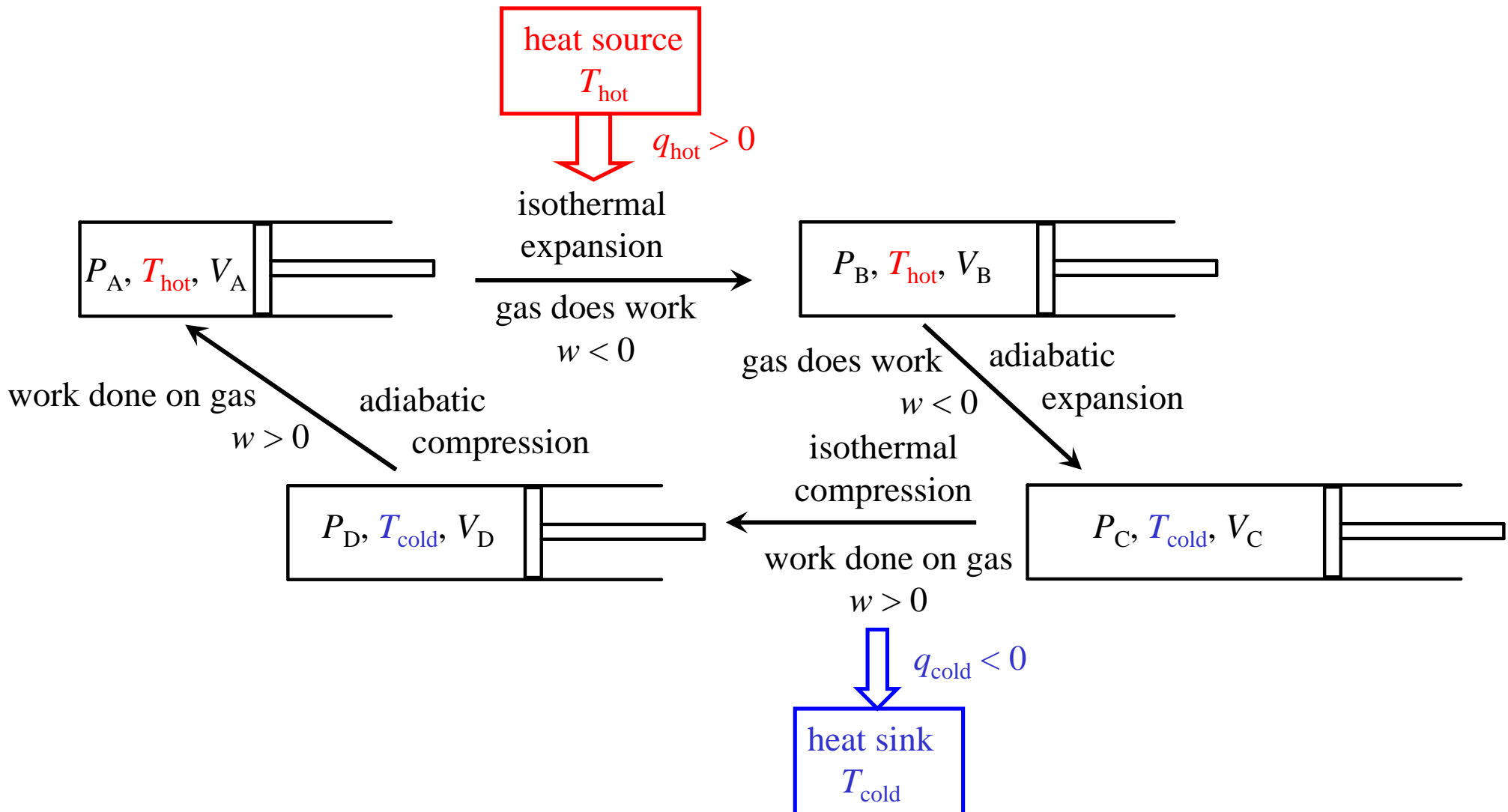
2nd Law: cannot convert all heat to work; some heat must be discarded.



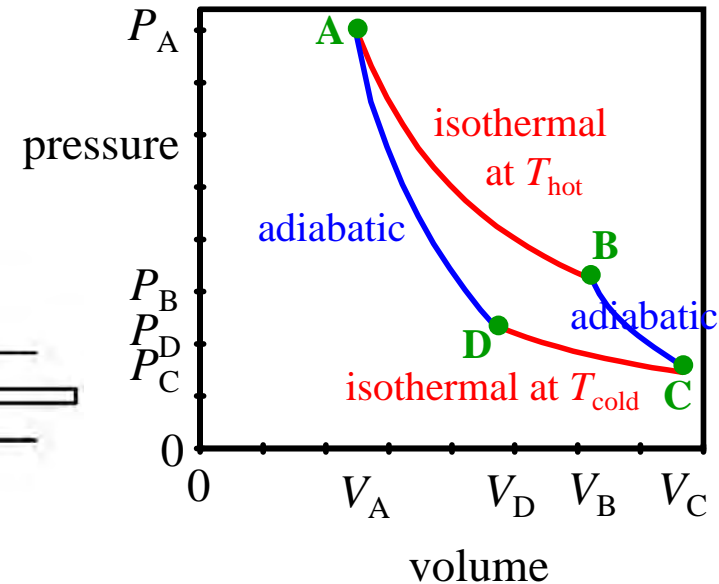
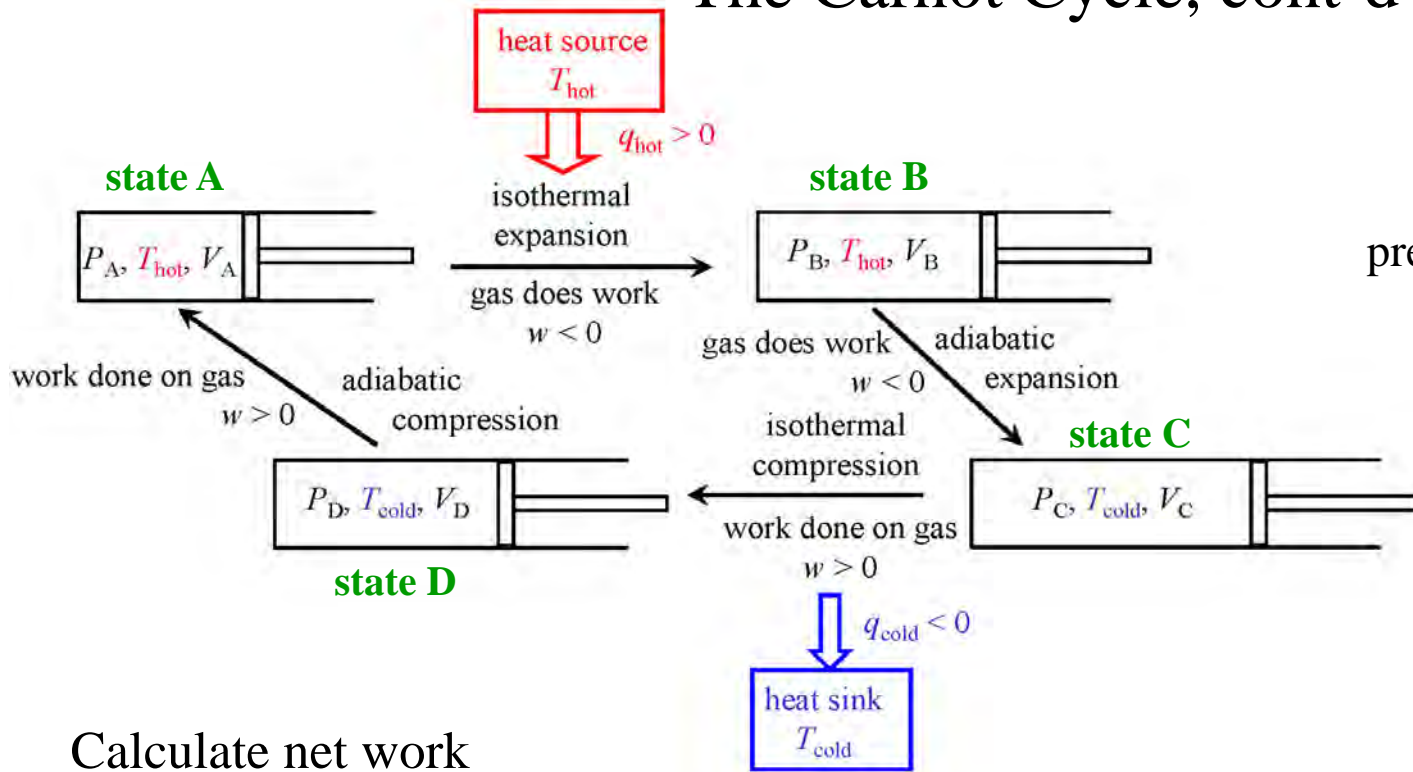
The Carnot Cycle for a Heat Engine

Thermal energy is converted to mechanical energy.

Working fluid is an ideal gas.



The Carnot Cycle, cont'd

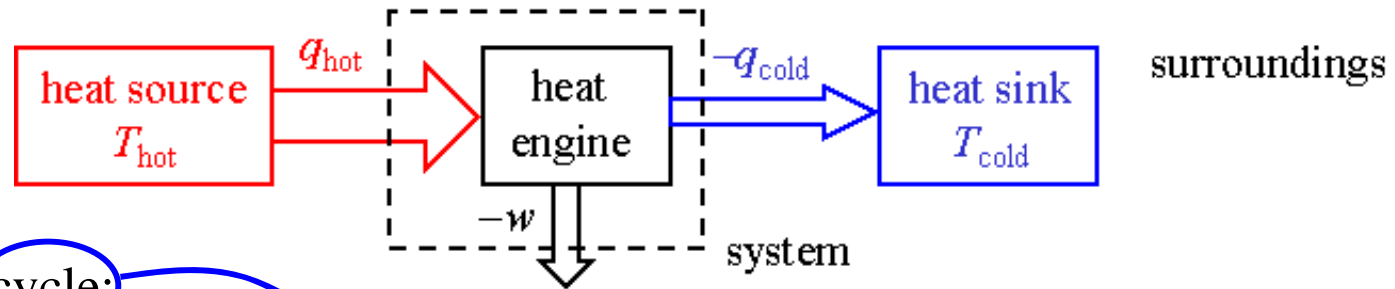


Calculate net work

$$\begin{aligned}
 w &= - \int_A^B P dV - \int_B^C P dV + \int_C^D P dV + \int_D^A P dV \\
 &= \underbrace{\left[- \int_A^B P dV - \int_B^C P dV \right]}_{\text{area under A-B-C}} - \underbrace{\left[- \int_C^D P dV - \int_D^A P dV \right]}_{\text{area under A-D-C}}
 \end{aligned}$$

net work = area enclosed by cycle

The Carnot Cycle, cont'd



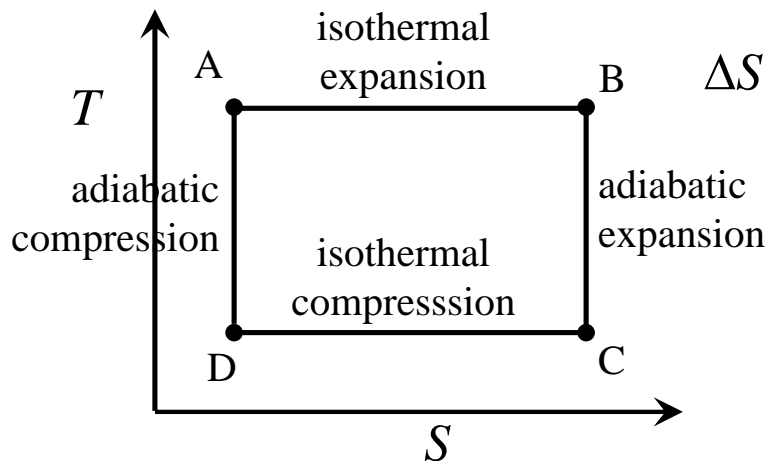
1st Law analysis of cycle:

$$\Delta U_{\text{engine}} = 0 = w_{\text{cycle}} + q_{\text{rev,hot}} + q_{\text{rev,cold}}$$

$$\text{maximum efficiency} = \frac{-w}{q_{\text{rev,hot}}} = \frac{q_{\text{rev,hot}} + q_{\text{rev,cold}}}{q_{\text{rev,hot}}} < 1$$

substitute

2nd Law analysis of cycle: Plot on a map of S and S 's complementary parameter, T



$$\Delta S = 0 = \int_A^B dS + \int_C^D dS = \int \frac{\delta q_{\text{rev,hot}}}{T_{\text{hot}}} + \int \frac{\delta q_{\text{rev,cold}}}{T_{\text{cold}}}$$

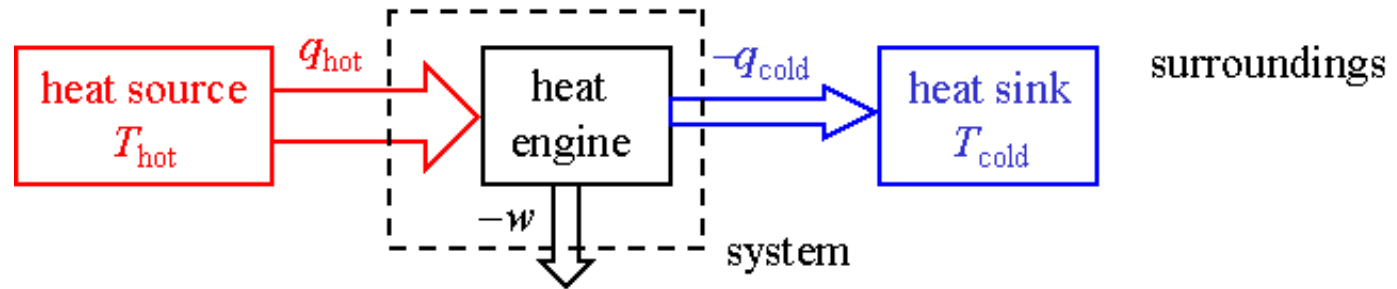
$$q_{\text{rev,cold}} = -q_{\text{rev,hot}} \left(\frac{T_{\text{cold}}}{T_{\text{hot}}} \right)$$

Actual engines do not have reversible paths.

$$\text{maximum efficiency} = \frac{q_{\text{rev,hot}} - q_{\text{rev,hot}} \left(\frac{T_{\text{cold}}}{T_{\text{hot}}} \right)}{q_{\text{rev,hot}}} = \frac{T_{\text{hot}} - T_{\text{cold}}}{T_{\text{hot}}}$$

Actual engines have lower efficiencies.

The Carnot Cycle Efficiency



$$\text{Carnot cycle efficiency} = \frac{\text{work from engine}}{\text{heat from hot source}} = \frac{T_{\text{hot}} - T_{\text{cold}}}{T_{\text{hot}}}$$

For steam at 1 atm, $T_{\text{hot}} = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ (373K) and ambient cooling $T_{\text{cold}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ (298K)

$$\text{Carnot cycle efficiency} = \frac{T_{\text{hot}} - T_{\text{cold}}}{T_{\text{hot}}} = \frac{373 - 298}{373} = 0.20$$

For atomic energy typical $T_{\text{hot}} = 950^{\circ}\text{C}$ (1220K) and typical cooling $T_{\text{cold}} = 450^{\circ}\text{C}$ (720K)

$$\text{Carnot cycle efficiency} = \frac{T_{\text{hot}} - T_{\text{cold}}}{T_{\text{hot}}} = \frac{1220 - 720}{1220} = 0.41$$

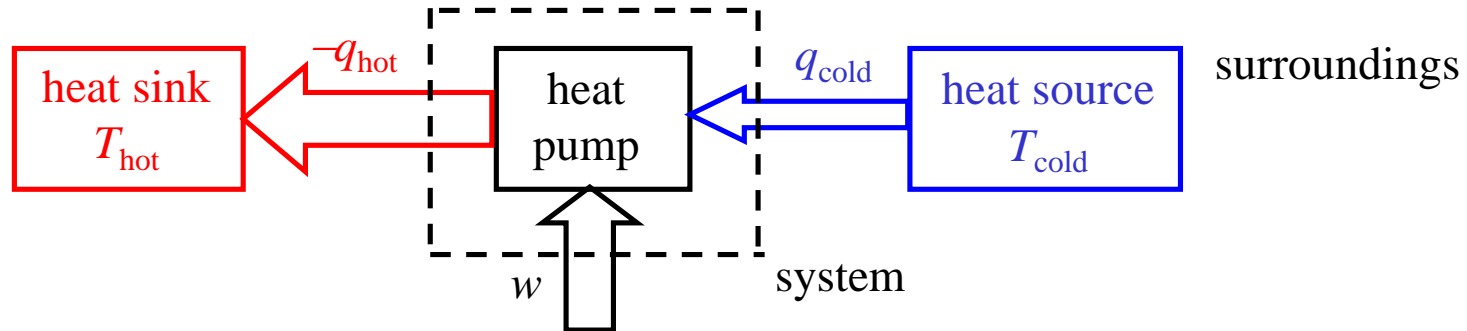
For $T_{\text{cold}} = 0\text{K}$, efficiency = 1.

For $T_{\text{hot}} = T_{\text{cold}}$, efficiency = 0.

Heat Pumps

Thermal energy is pumped from a cold source to a hot sink.

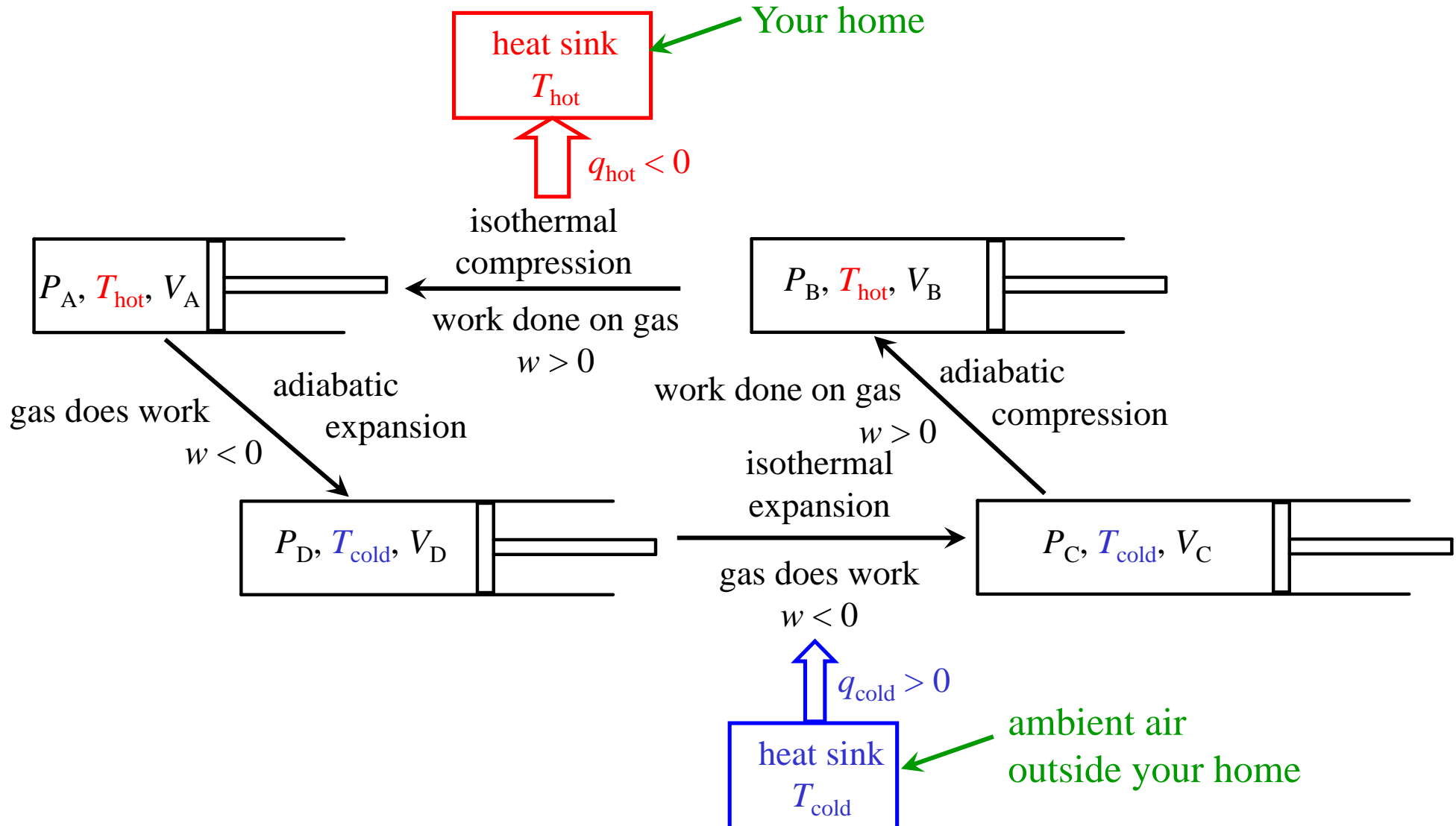
2nd Law: Heat does not spontaneously flow from cold to hot. Must provide work.



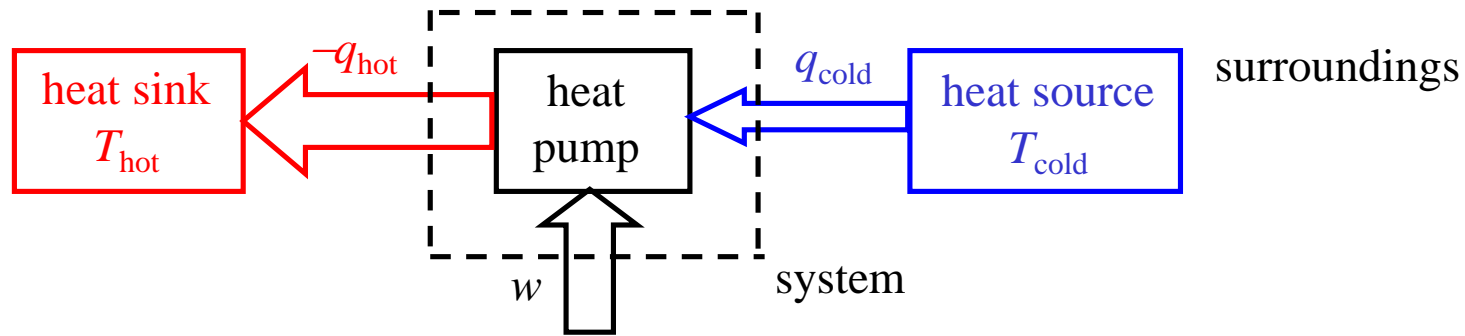
The Carnot Cycle for a Heat Pump

The Carnot Cycle: Four States Connected by Four Reversible Paths.

Working fluid is an ideal gas.



The Carnot Cycle Efficiency



$$\text{Carnot cycle efficiency} = \frac{\text{work to heat pump}}{\text{heat to hot sink}} = \frac{T_{\text{hot}} - T_{\text{cold}}}{T_{\text{hot}}}$$

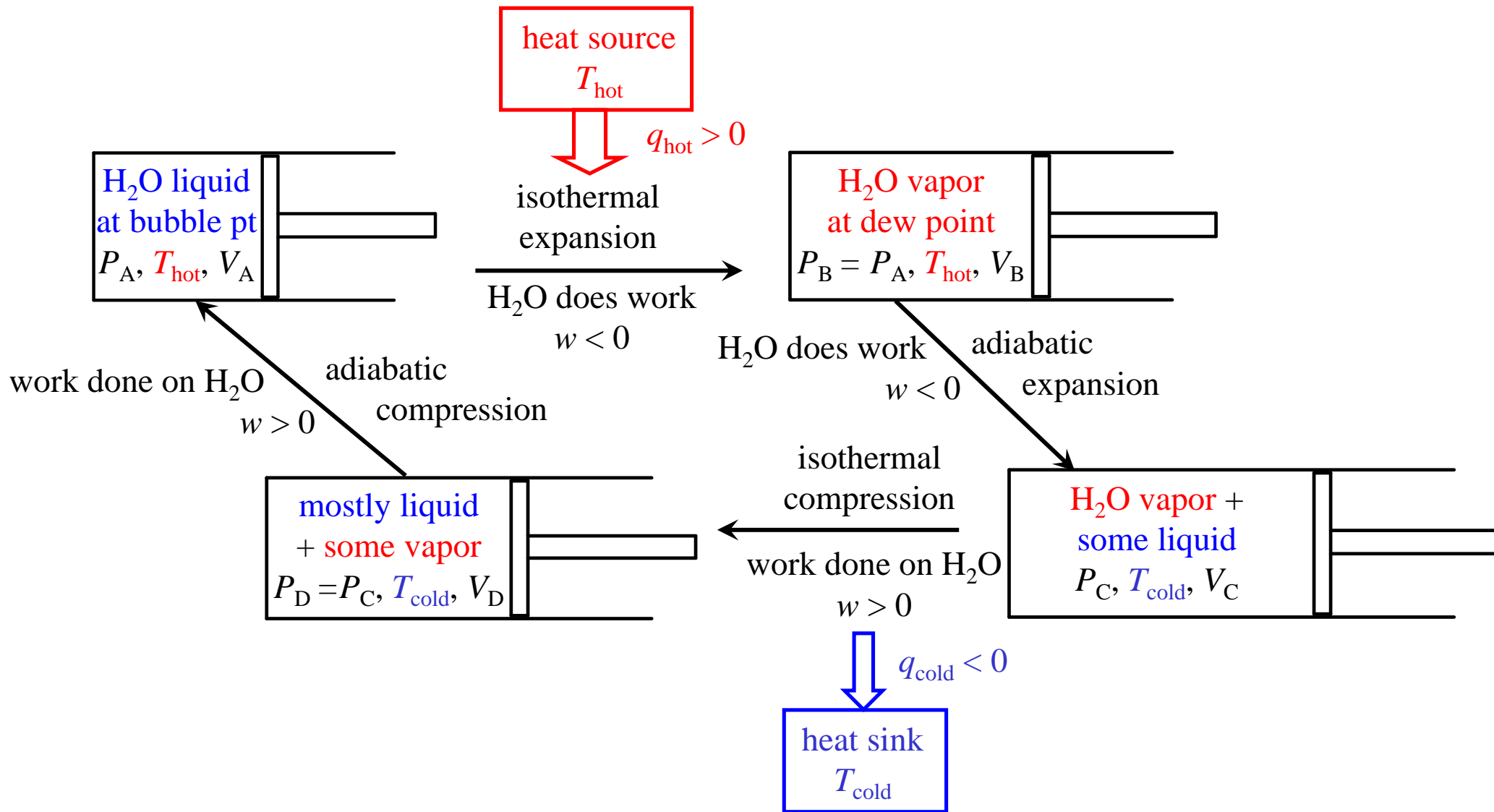
For a home at $T_{\text{hot}} = 20^{\circ}\text{C}$ (293K) and outside air at $T_{\text{cold}} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ (273K)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{work to heat pump} &= \left(\frac{T_{\text{hot}} - T_{\text{cold}}}{T_{\text{hot}}} \right) (\text{heat to hot sink}) \\ &= \left(\frac{293 - 273}{293} \right) (\text{heat to hot sink}) \\ &= 0.07 (\text{heat to hot sink})\end{aligned}$$

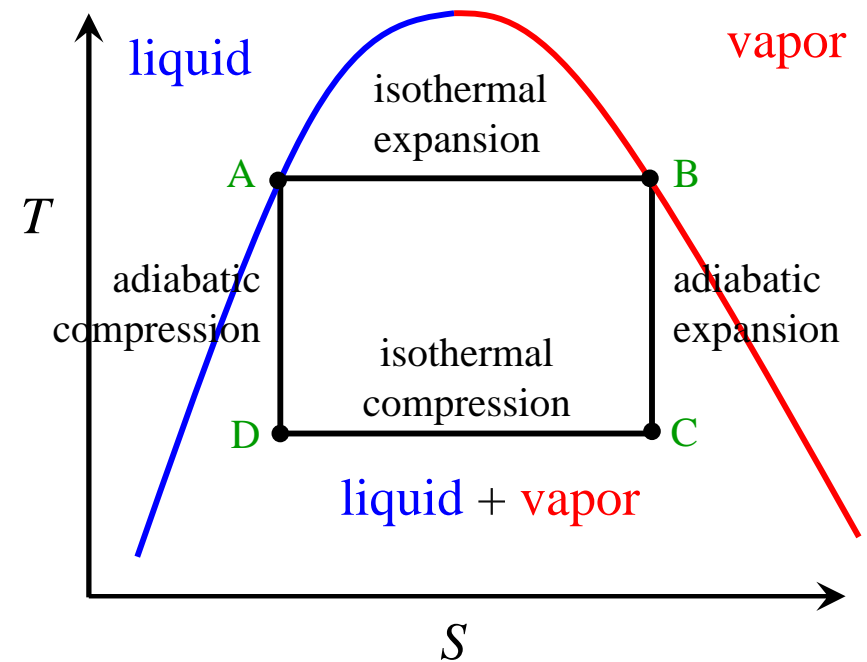
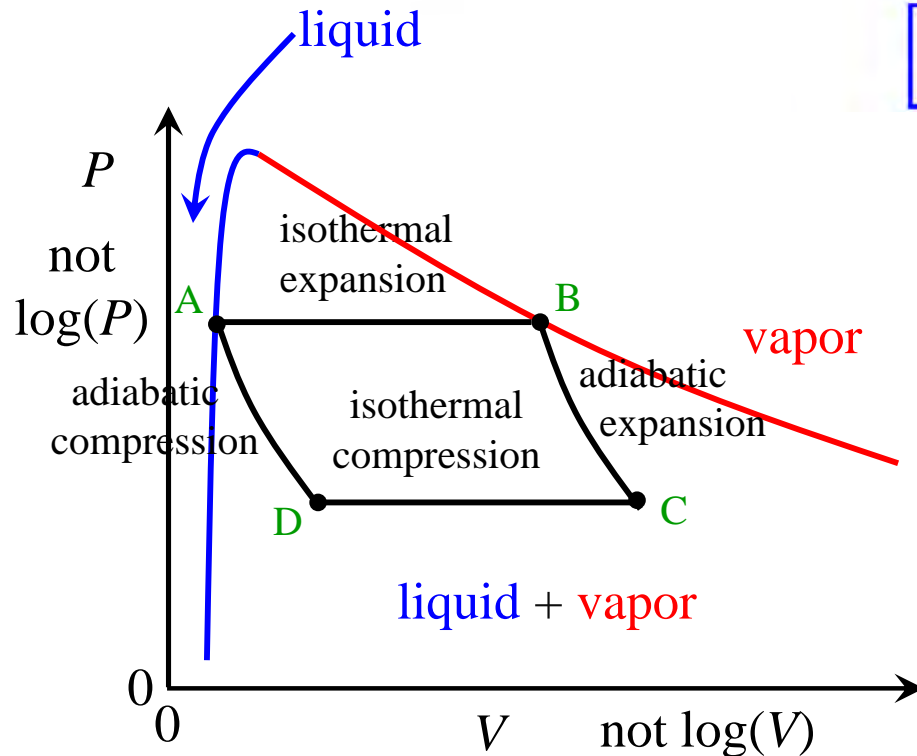
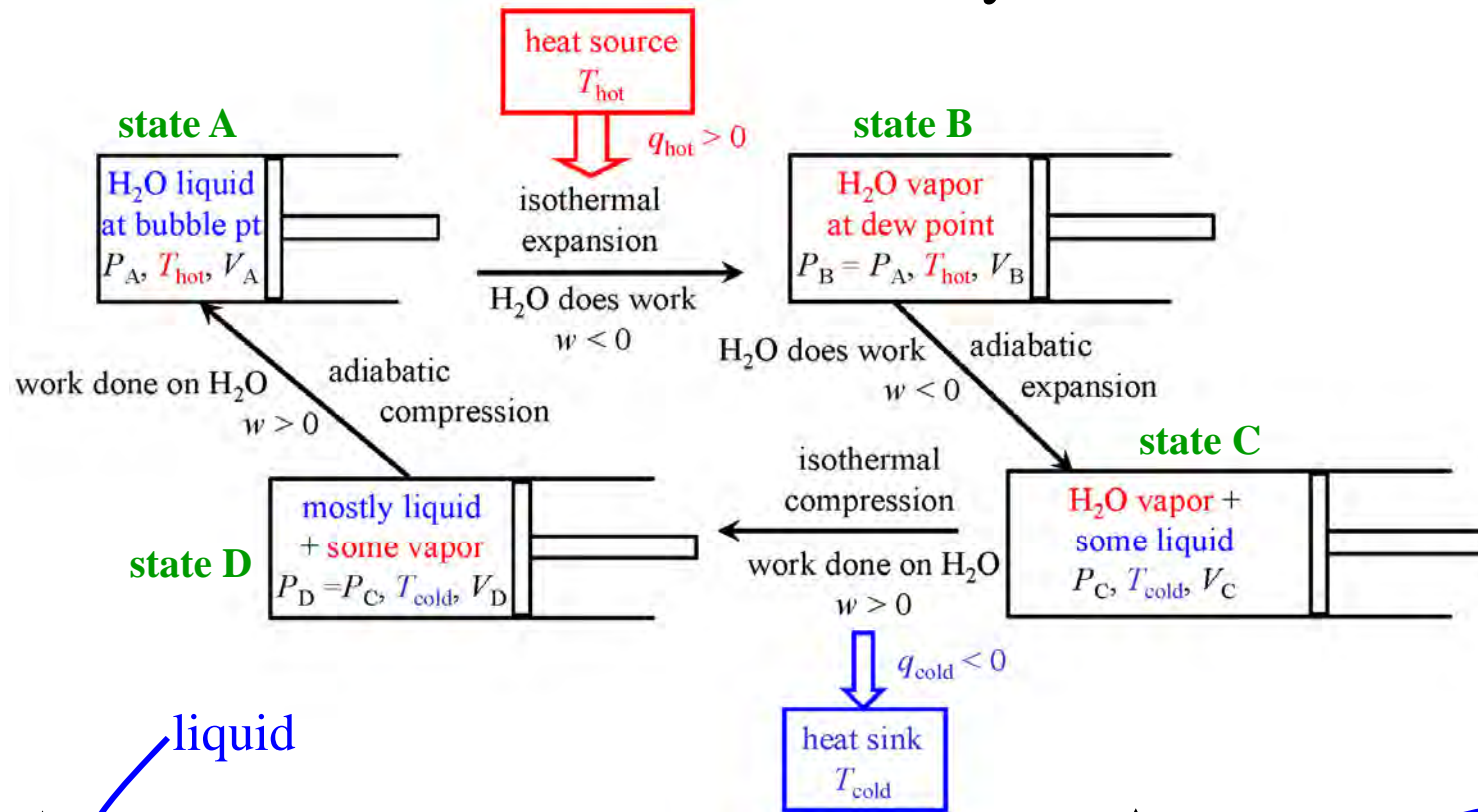
An electric heater would require 1000 kW,
whereas a heat pump requires only 70 kW.

The Carnot Water-Steam Cycle for a Heat Engine

Working fluid is H₂O - liquid and vapor

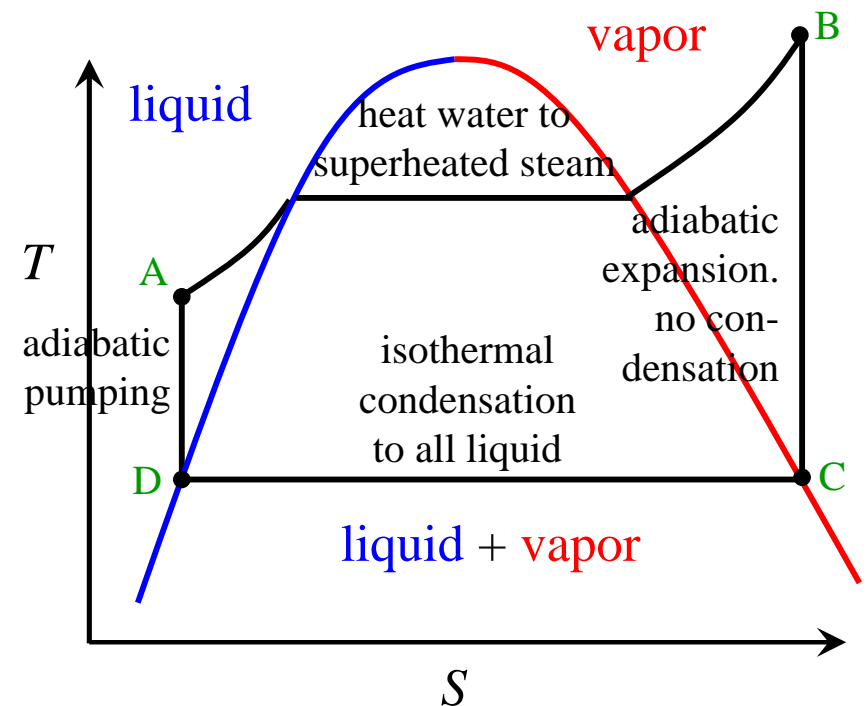
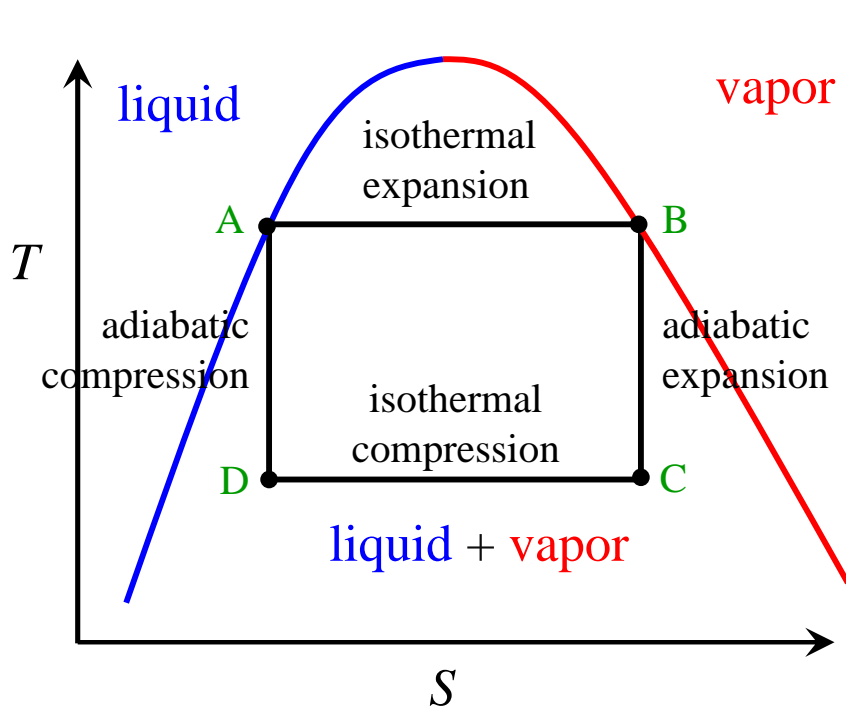
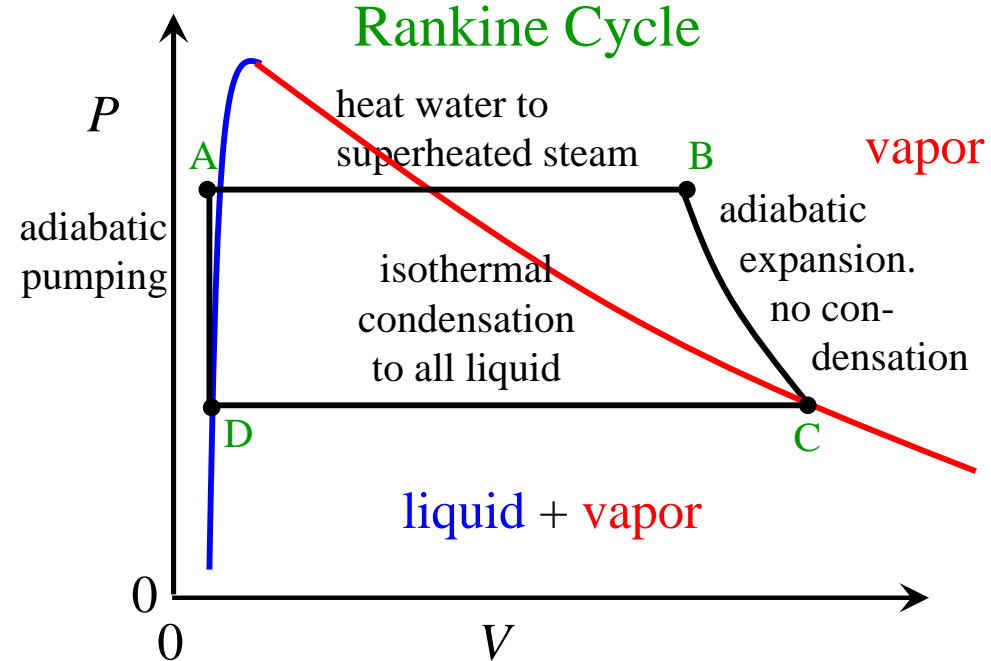
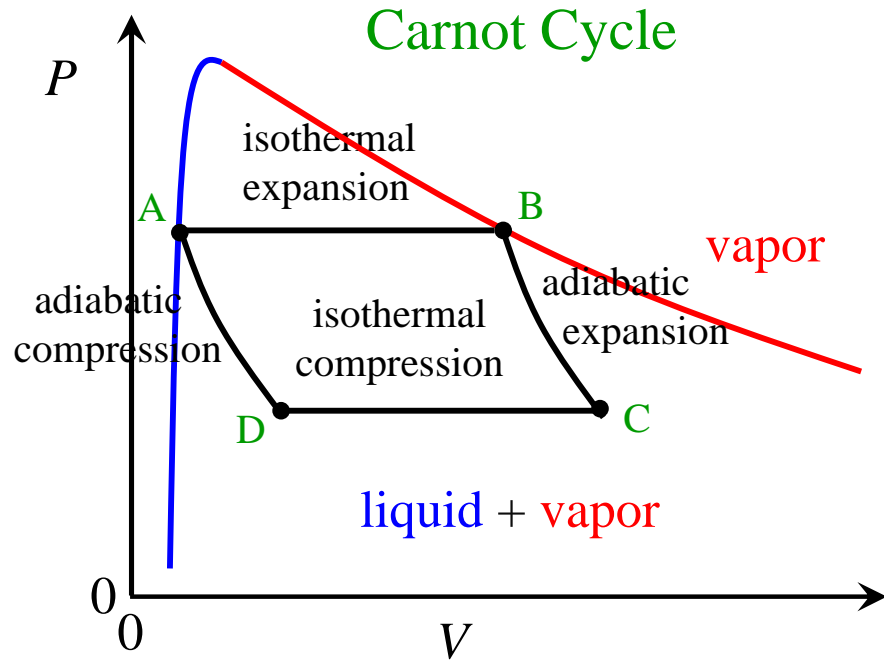


The Carnot Water-Steam Cycle for a Heat Engine



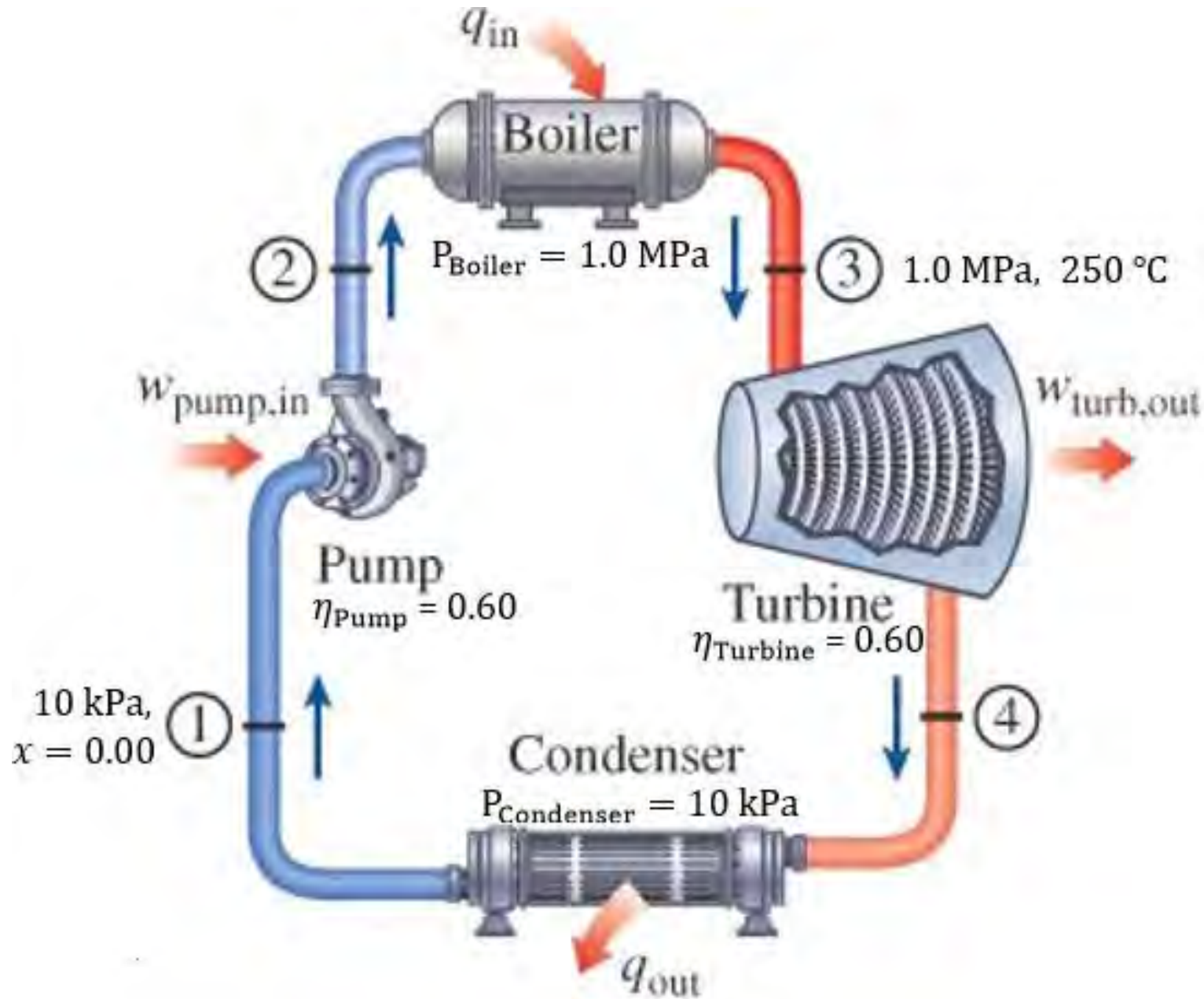
The Rankine Water-Steam Cycle for a Heat Engine

Similar to Carnot Cycle, but expand 100% vapor and compress 100% liquid.



The Rankine Water-Steam Cycle for a Heat Engine

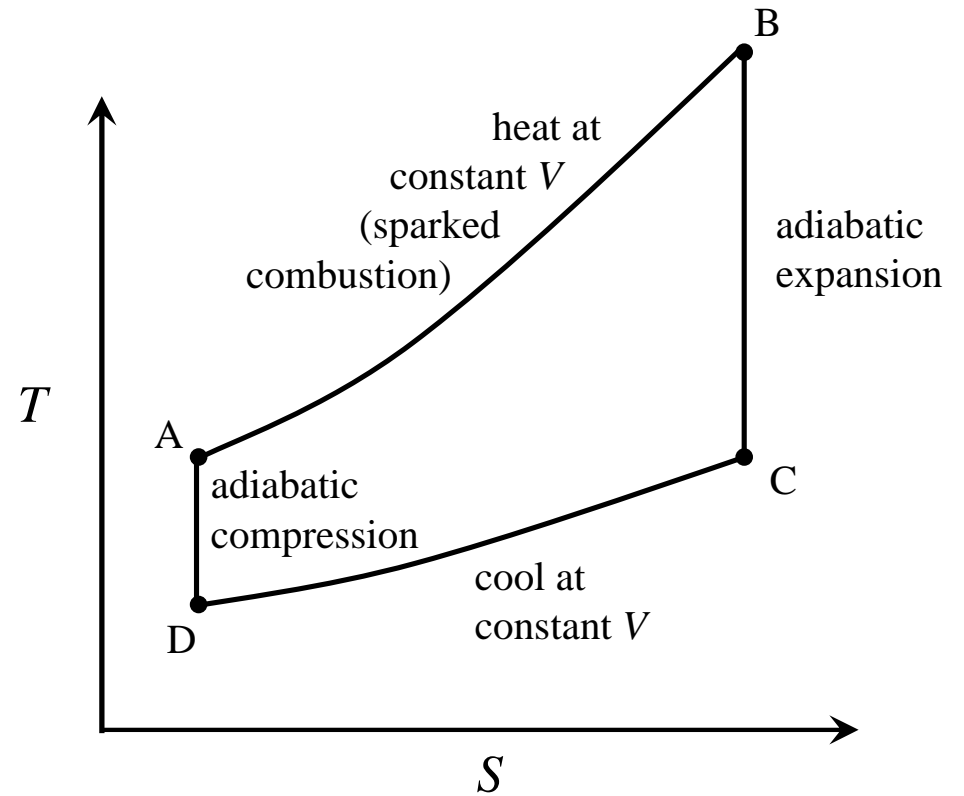
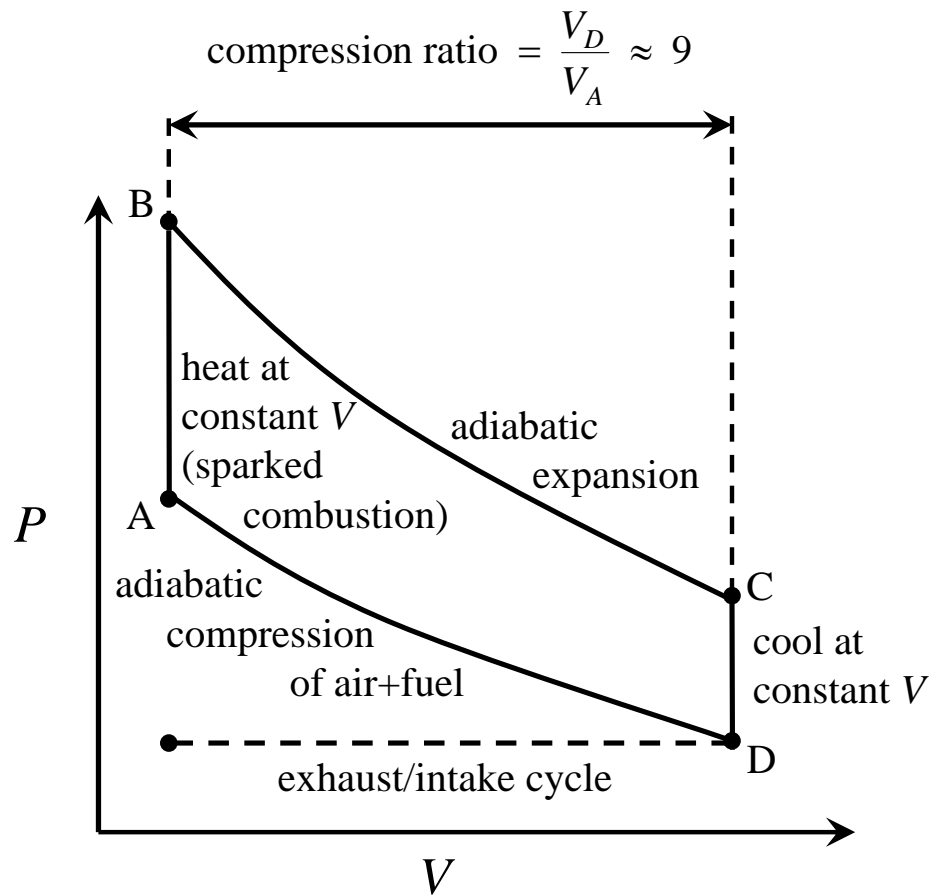
Similar to Carnot Cycle, but expand 100% vapor and compress 100% liquid.



William Rankine
1820-1872

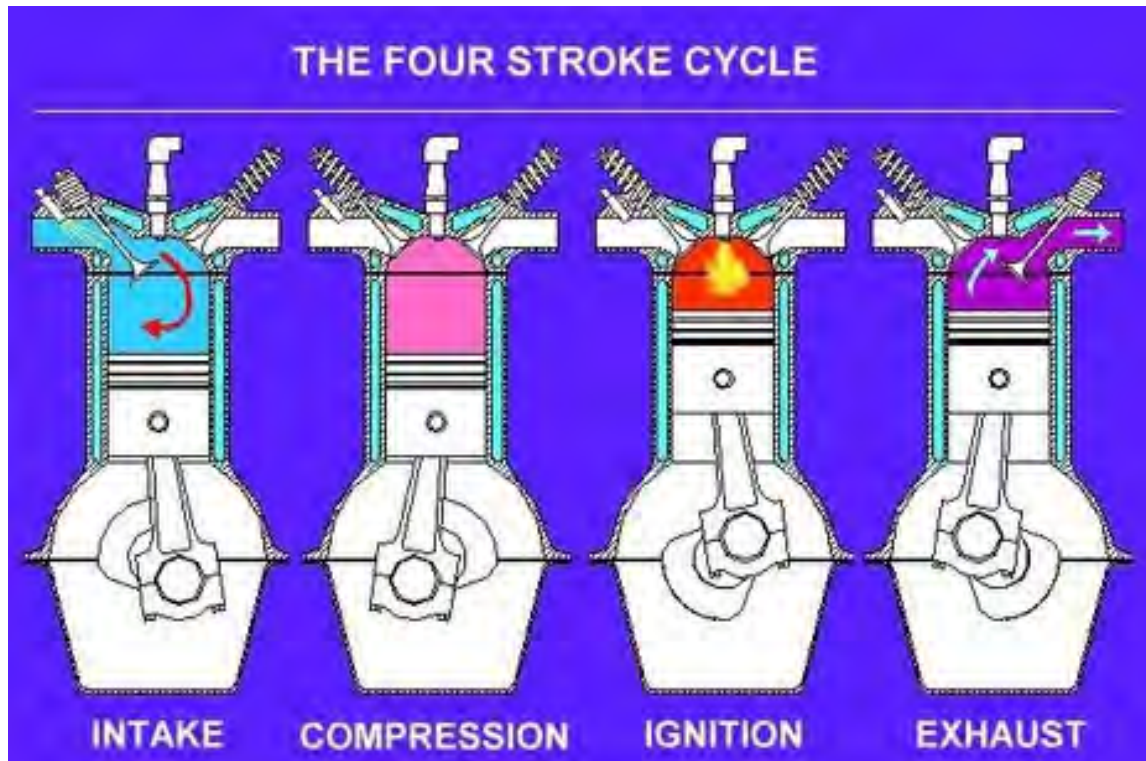
The Otto Cycle for a Heat Engine

An internal combustion engine

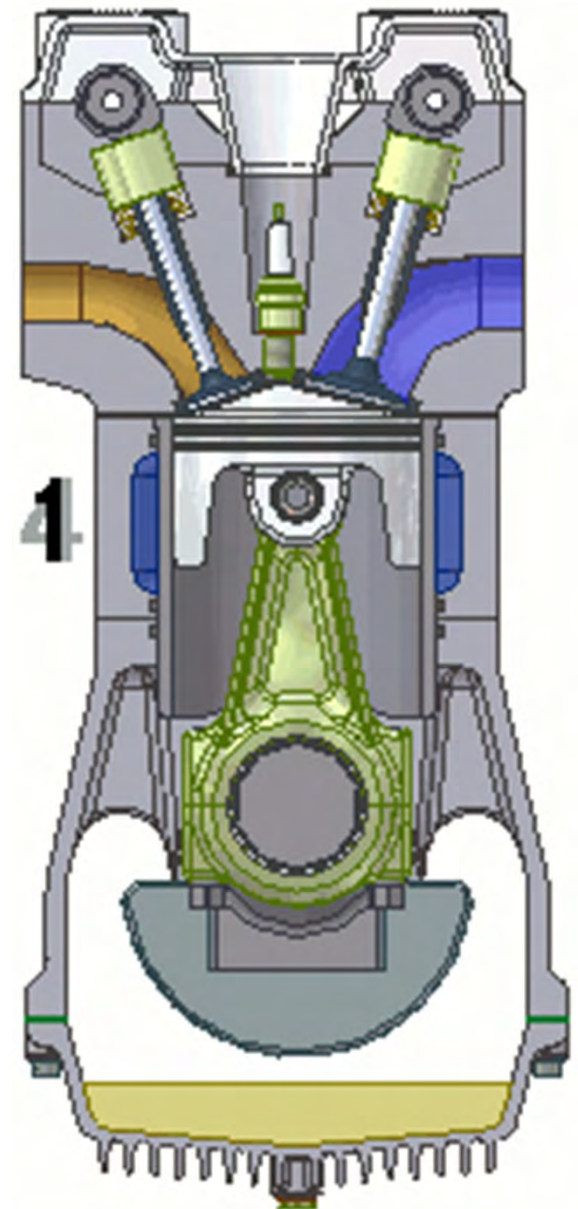


The Otto Cycle for a Heat Engine

An internal combustion engine

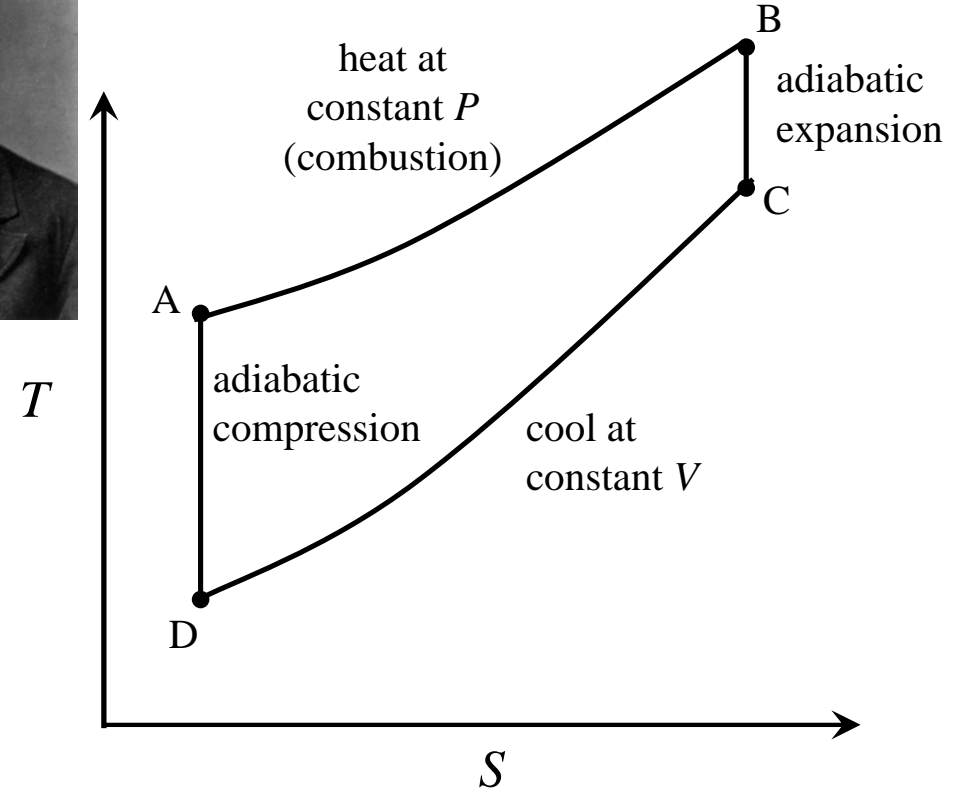
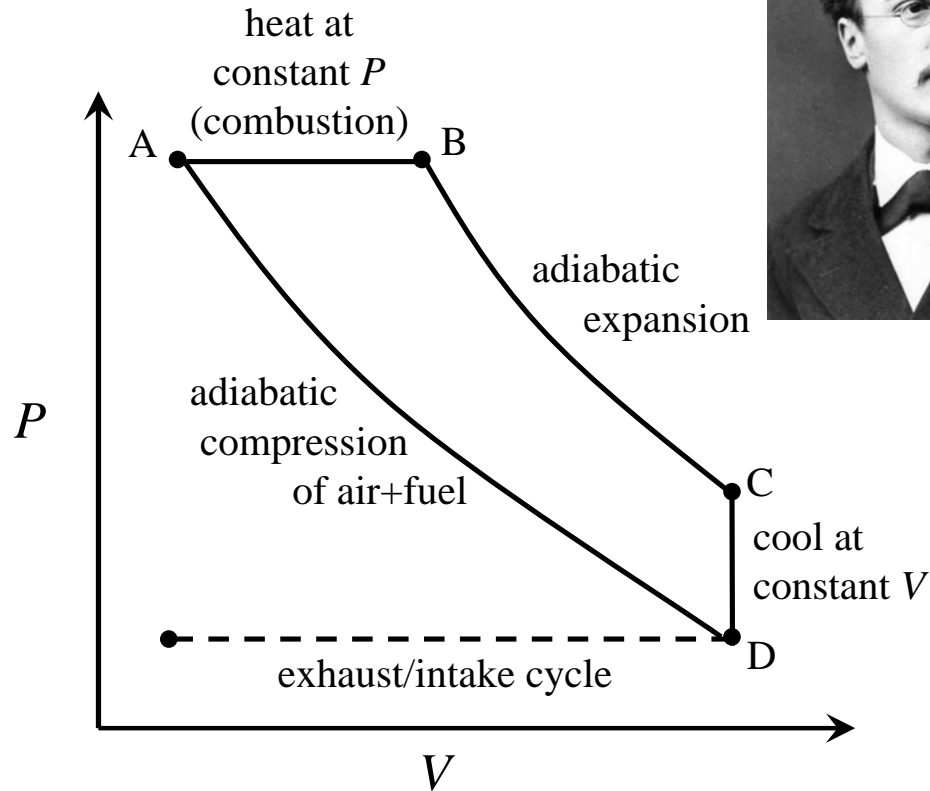


Nicolaus Otto
1832-1891

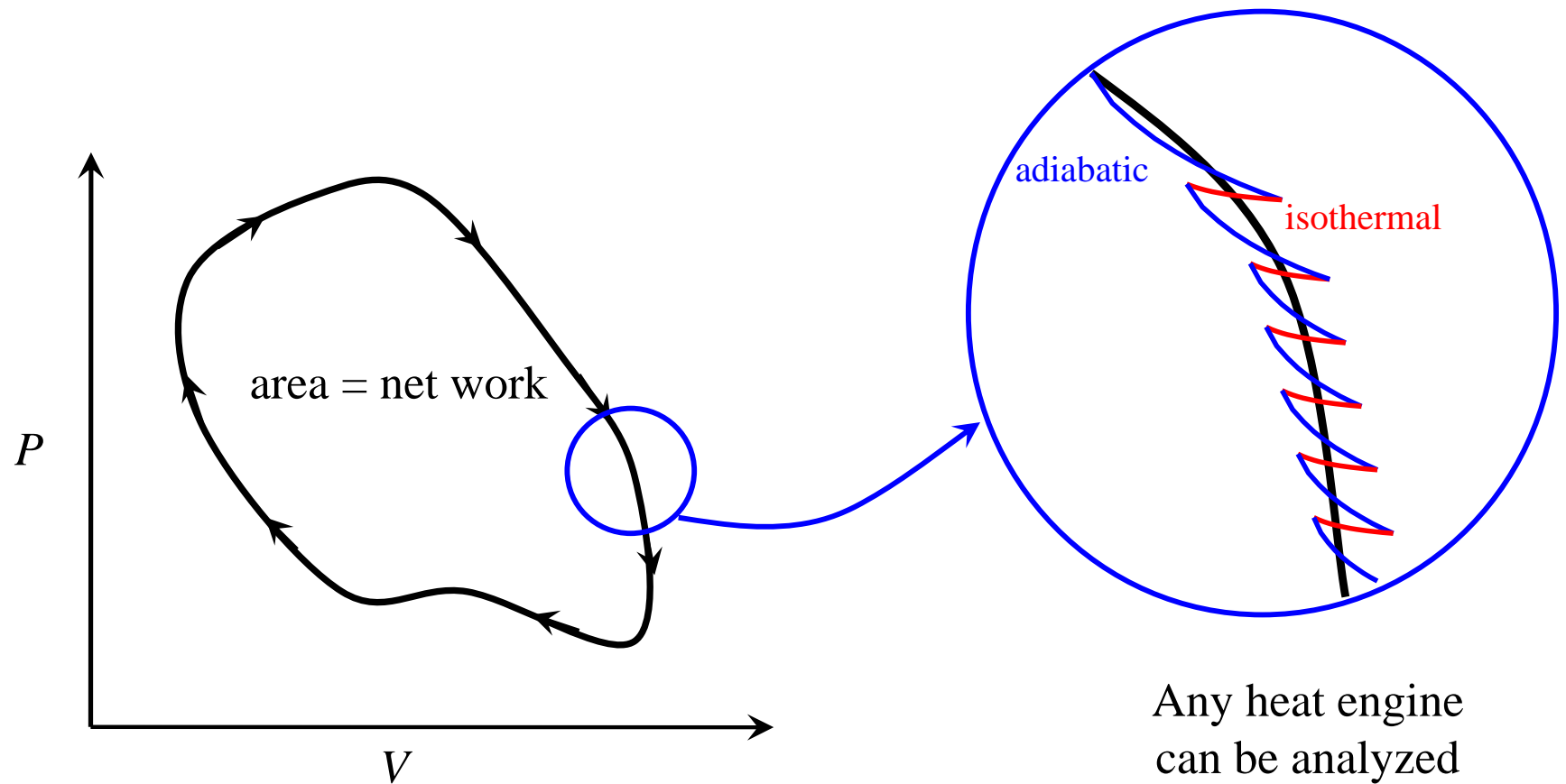


The Diesel Cycle for a Heat Engine

An internal combustion engine - Rudolf Diesel (1858-1913)



Any Cycle for a Heat Engine



Any heat engine
can be analyzed
with the formalism
of the Carnot Cycle.