Chapter 6

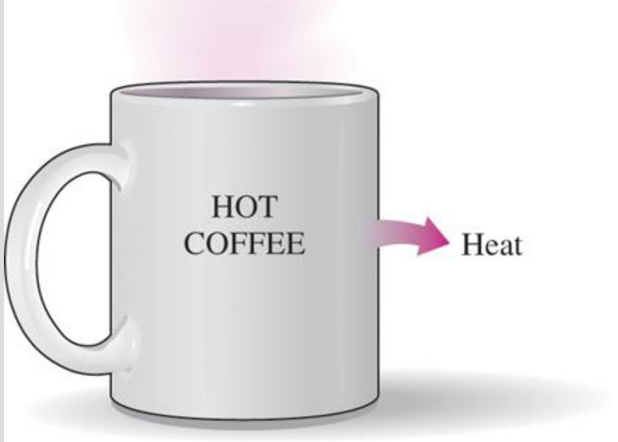
THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

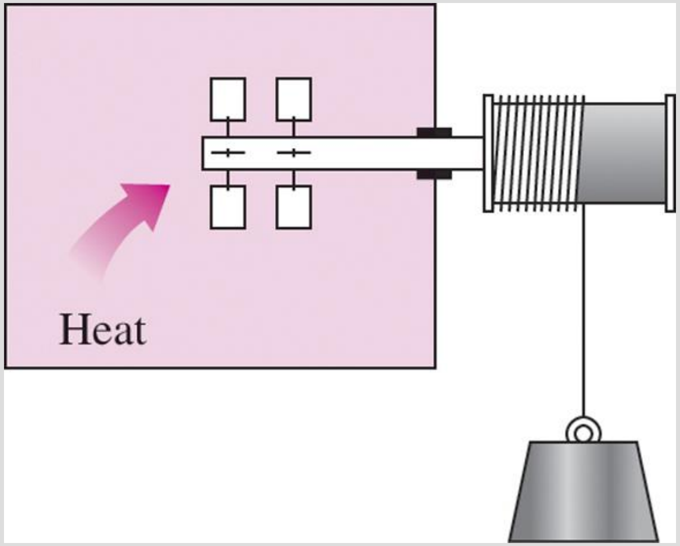
Objectives

- Introduce the second law of thermodynamics.
- Identify valid processes as those that satisfy both the first and second laws of thermodynamics.
- Discuss thermal energy reservoirs, reversible and irreversible processes, heat engines, refrigerators, and heat pumps.
- Describe the Kelvin–Planck and Clausius statements of the second law of thermodynamics.
- Discuss the concepts of perpetual-motion machines.
- Apply the second law of thermodynamics to cycles and cyclic devices.
- Apply the second law to develop the absolute thermodynamic temperature scale.
- Describe the Carnot cycle.
- Examine the Carnot principles, idealized Carnot heat engines, refrigerators, and heat pumps.
- Determine the expressions for the thermal efficiencies and coefficients of performance for reversible heat engines, heat pumps, and refrigerators.

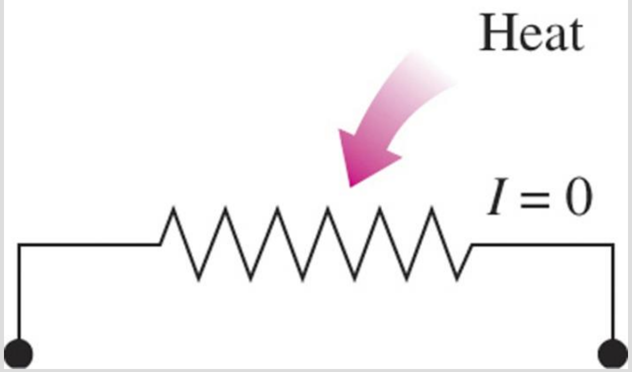
INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND LAW

A cup of hot coffee does not get hotter in a cooler room.





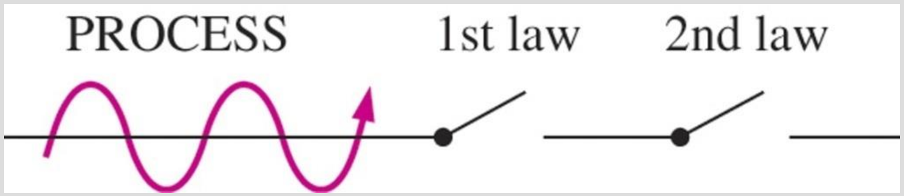
Transferring heat to a paddle wheel will not cause it to rotate.



Transferring heat to a wire will not generate electricity.

These processes cannot occur even though they are not in violation of the first law.

Processes occur in a certain direction, and not in the reverse direction.

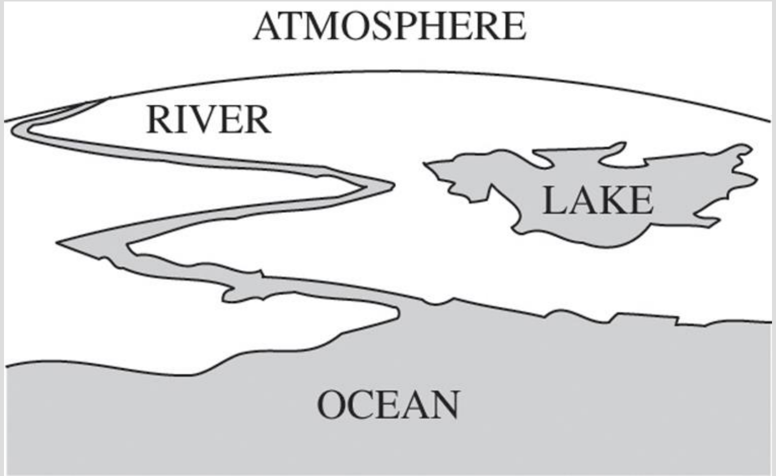


A process must satisfy both the first and second laws of thermodynamics to proceed.

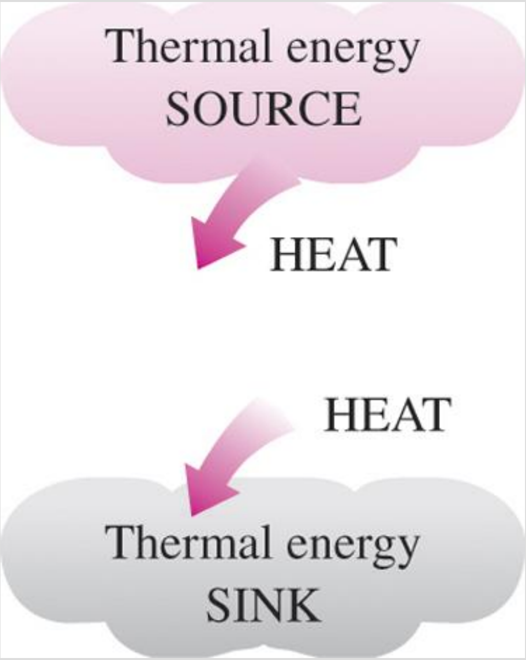
MAJOR USES OF THE SECOND LAW

1. The second law may be used to identify the direction of processes.
2. The second law also asserts that energy has *quality* as well as quantity. The first law is concerned with the quantity of energy and the transformations of energy from one form to another with no regard to its quality. The second law provides the necessary means to determine the quality as well as the degree of degradation of energy during a process.
3. The second law of thermodynamics is also used in determining the *theoretical limits* for the performance of commonly used engineering systems, such as heat engines and refrigerators, as well as predicting the *degree of completion* of chemical reactions.

THERMAL ENERGY RESERVOIRS



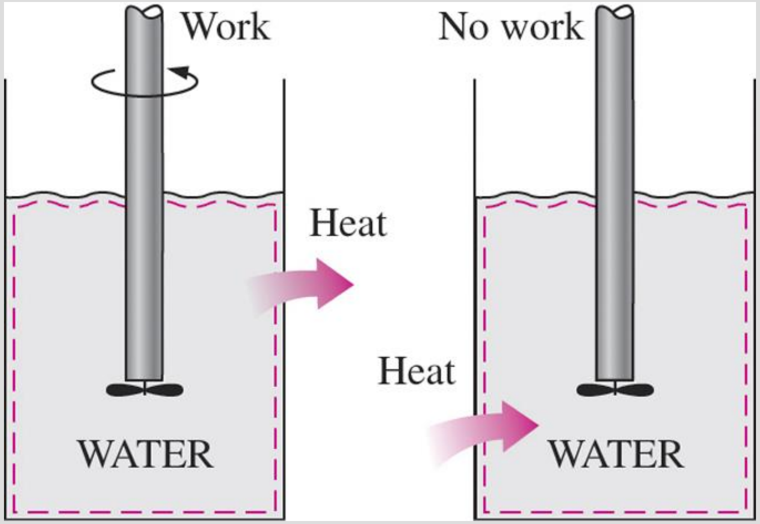
Bodies with relatively large thermal masses can be modeled as thermal energy reservoirs.

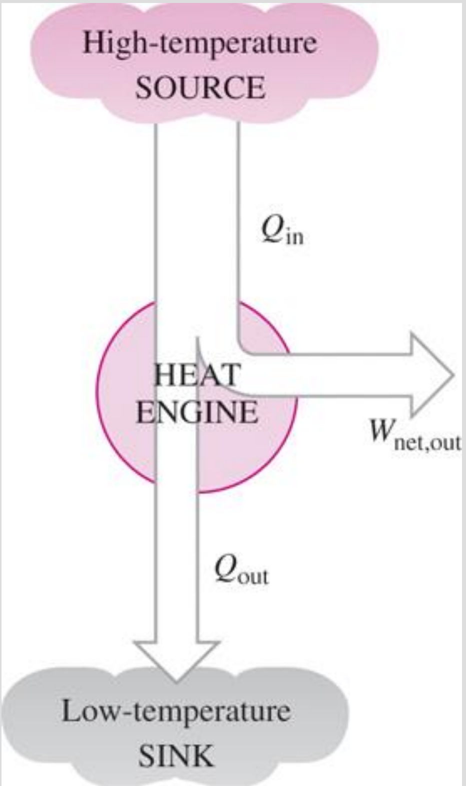


A source supplies energy in the form of heat, and a sink absorbs it.

- A hypothetical body with a relatively large *thermal energy capacity* (mass x specific heat) that can supply or absorb finite amounts of heat without undergoing any change in temperature is called a **thermal energy reservoir**, or just a reservoir.
- In practice, large bodies of water such as oceans, lakes, and rivers as well as the atmospheric air can be modeled accurately as thermal energy reservoirs because of their large thermal energy storage capabilities or thermal masses.

HEAT ENGINES





Work can always be converted to heat directly and completely, but the reverse is not true.

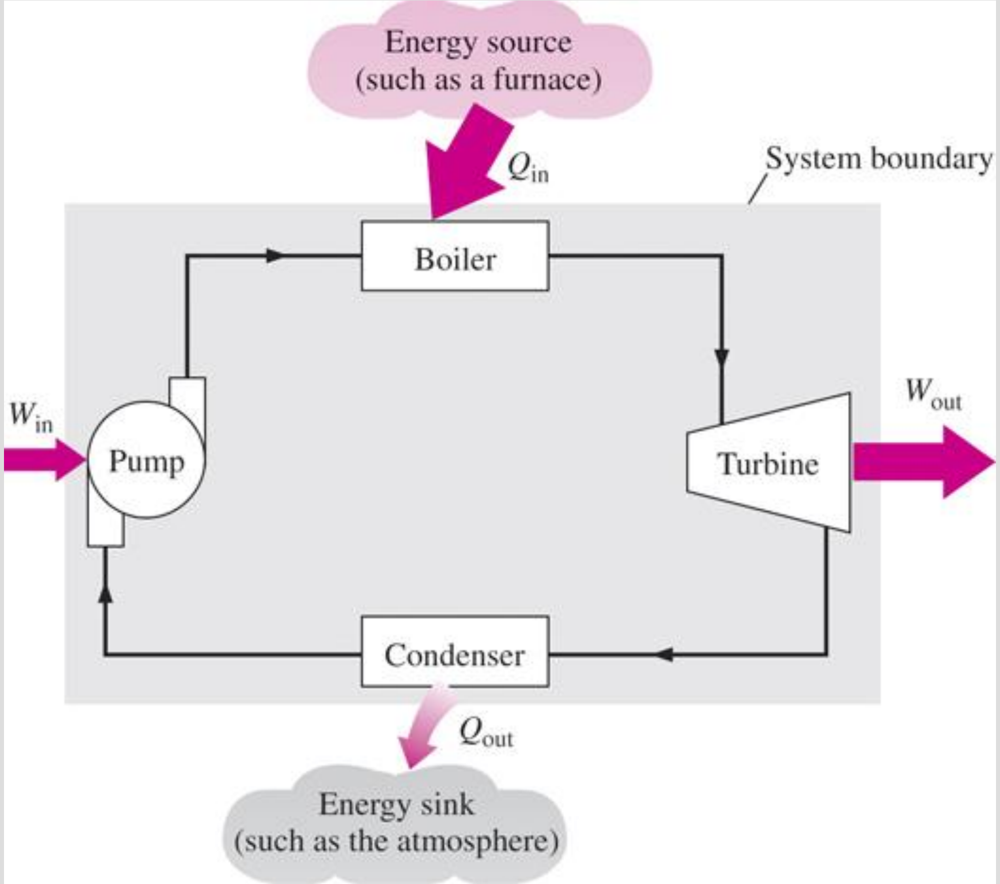
Part of the heat received by a heat engine is converted to work, while the rest is rejected to a sink.

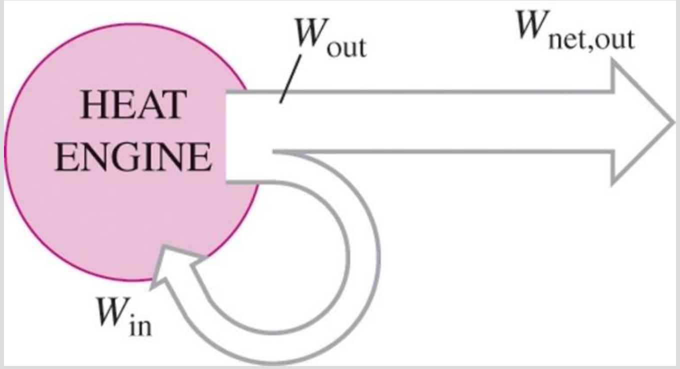
The devices that convert heat to work.

1. They receive heat from a high-temperature source (solar energy, oil furnace, nuclear reactor, etc.).
2. They convert part of this heat to work (usually in the form of a rotating shaft.)
3. They reject the remaining waste heat to a low-temperature sink (the atmosphere, rivers, etc.).
4. They operate on a cycle.

Heat engines and other cyclic devices usually involve a fluid to and from which heat is transferred while undergoing a cycle. This fluid is called the **working fluid**.

A steam power plant





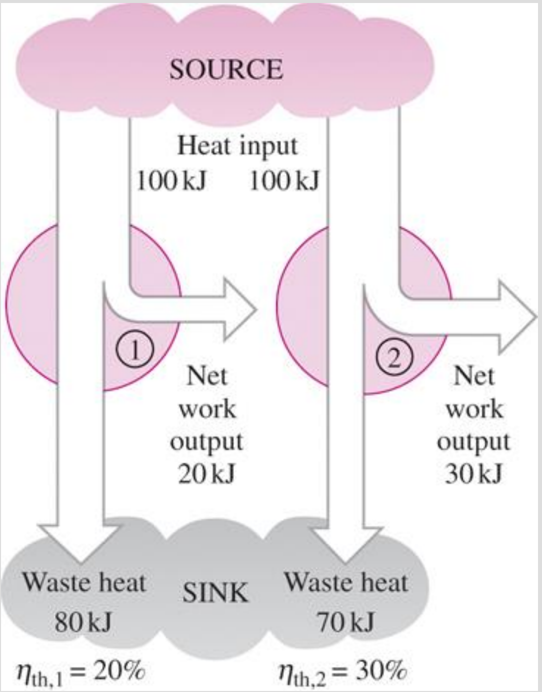
A portion of the work output of a heat engine is consumed internally to maintain continuous operation.

$$W_{net,out} = W_{out} - W_{in} \quad (kJ)$$

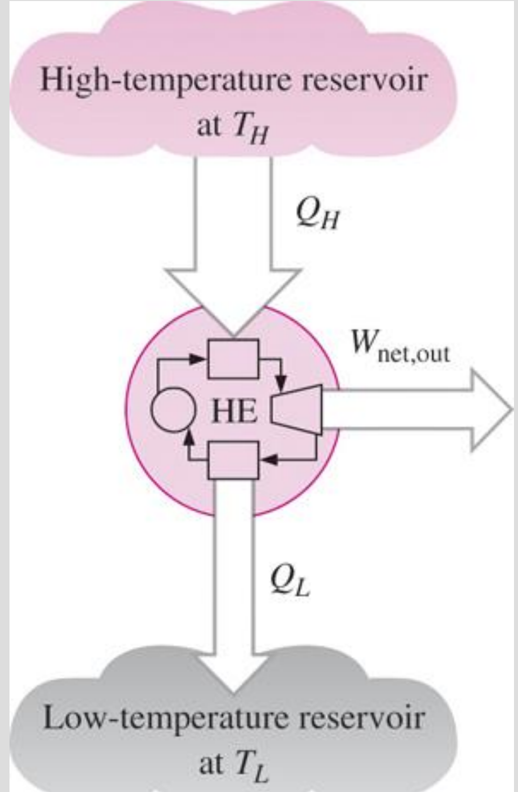
$$W_{net,out} = Q_{in} - Q_{out} \quad (kJ)$$

Q_{in} = amount of heat supplied to steam in boiler from a high-temperature source (furnace)
Q_{out} = amount of heat rejected from steam in condenser to a low-temperature sink (the atmosphere, a river, etc.)
W_{out} = amount of work delivered by steam as it expands in turbine
W_{in} = amount of work required to compress water to boiler pressure

Thermal efficiency



Some heat engines perform better than others (convert more of the heat they receive to work).



Schematic of a heat engine.

$$W_{net,out} = Q_H - Q_L$$

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{W_{net,out}}{Q_H}$$

$$\eta_{th} = 1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}$$

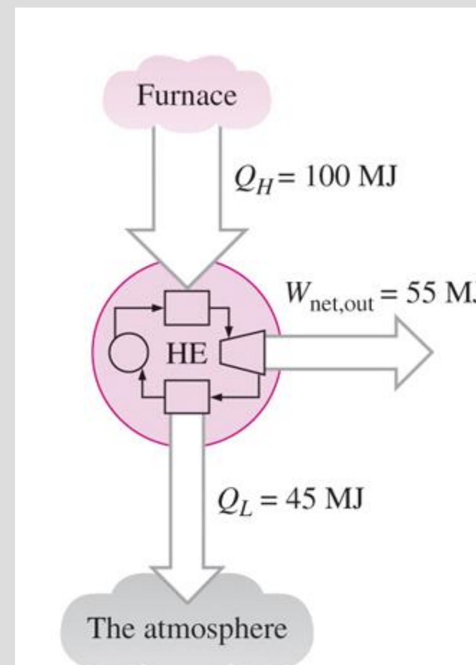
$$\text{Thermal efficiency} = \frac{\text{Net work output}}{\text{Total heat input}}$$

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{W_{net,out}}{Q_{in}}$$

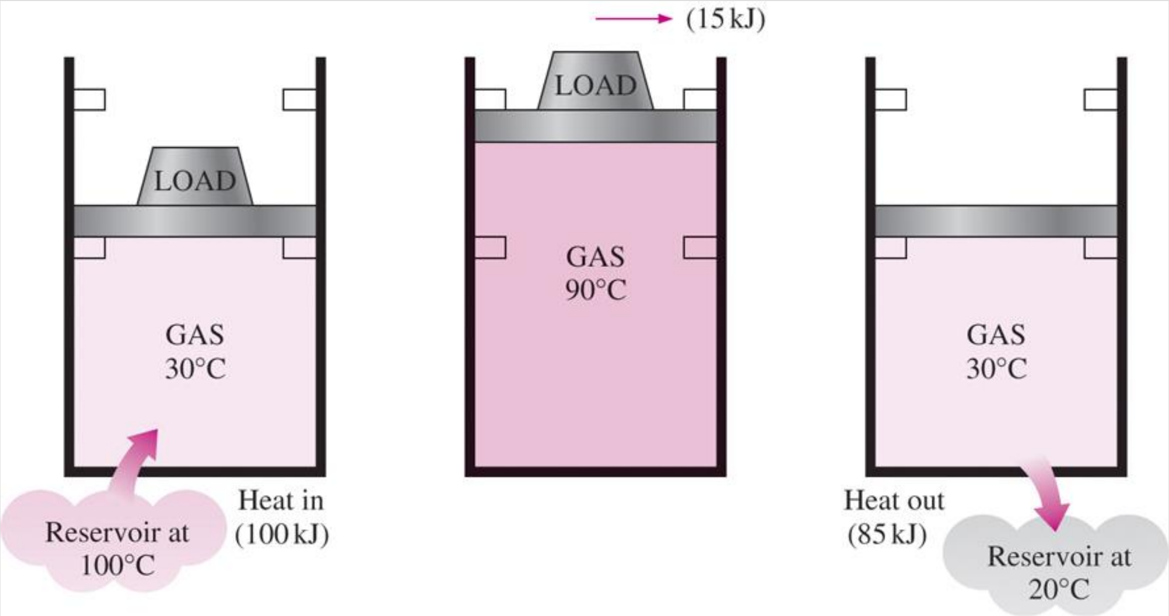
$$\eta_{th} = 1 - \frac{Q_{out}}{Q_{in}}$$

$$W_{net,out} = Q_{in} - Q_{out}$$

Even the most efficient heat engines reject almost one-half of the energy they receive as waste heat.



Can we save Q_{out}?



A heat-engine cycle cannot be completed without rejecting some heat to a low-temperature sink.

Every heat engine must *waste* some energy by transferring it to a low-temperature reservoir in order to complete the cycle, even under idealized conditions.

In a steam power plant, the condenser is the device where large quantities of waste heat is rejected to rivers, lakes, or the atmosphere.

Can we not just take the condenser out of the plant and save all that waste energy?

The answer is, unfortunately, a firm ***no*** for the simple reason that without a heat rejection process in a condenser, the cycle cannot be completed.

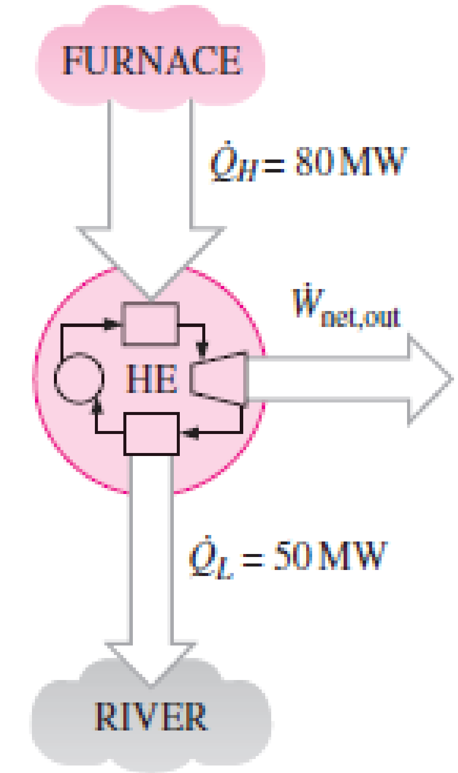
EXAMPLE 6–1 Net Power Production of a Heat Engine

Heat is transferred to a heat engine from a furnace at a rate of 80 MW. If the rate of waste heat rejection to a nearby river is 50 MW, determine the net power output and the thermal efficiency for this heat engine.

Solution The rates of heat transfer to and from a heat engine are given. The net power output and the thermal efficiency are to be determined.

Assumptions Heat losses through the pipes and other components are negligible.

Analysis A schematic of the heat engine is given in Fig. 6–16. The furnace serves as the high-temperature reservoir for this heat engine and the river as the low-temperature reservoir. The given quantities can be expressed as



$$\dot{Q}_H = 80 \text{ MW} \quad \text{and} \quad \dot{Q}_L = 50 \text{ MW}$$

The net power output of this heat engine is

$$\dot{W}_{net,out} = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L = (80 - 50) \text{ MW} = \mathbf{30 \text{ MW}}$$

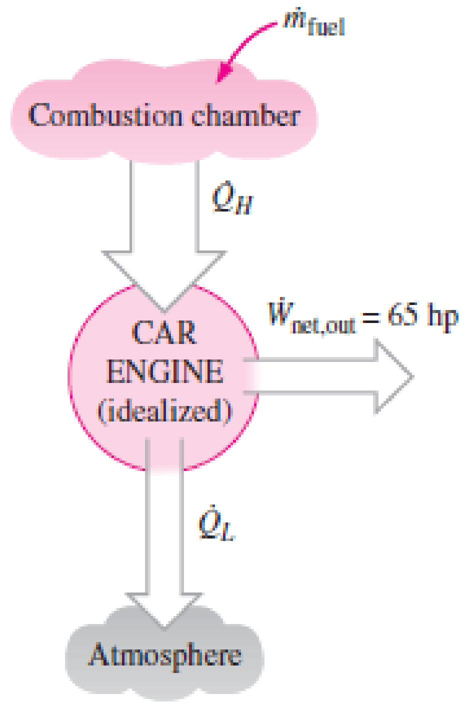
Then the thermal efficiency is easily determined to be

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{\dot{W}_{net,out}}{\dot{Q}_H} = \frac{30 \text{ MW}}{80 \text{ MW}} = \mathbf{0.375} \text{ (or } 37.5\%\text{)}$$

EXAMPLE 6–2 Fuel Consumption Rate of a Car

A car engine with a power output of 65 hp has a thermal efficiency of 24 percent. Determine the fuel consumption rate of this car if the fuel has a heating value of 19,000 Btu/lbm (that is, 19,000 Btu of energy is released for each lbm of fuel burned).

Solution The power output and the efficiency of a car engine are given. The rate of fuel consumption of the car is to be determined.
Assumptions The power output of the car is constant.
Analysis A schematic of the car engine is given in Fig. 6–17. The car engine is powered by converting 24 percent of the chemical energy released during the combustion process to work. The amount of energy input required to produce a power output of 65 hp is determined from the definition of thermal efficiency to be



$$\dot{Q}_H = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{net,out}}}{\eta_{\text{th}}} = \frac{65 \text{ hp}}{0.24}\left(\frac{2545 \text{ Btu/h}}{1 \text{ hp}}\right) = 689{,}270 \text{ Btu/h}$$

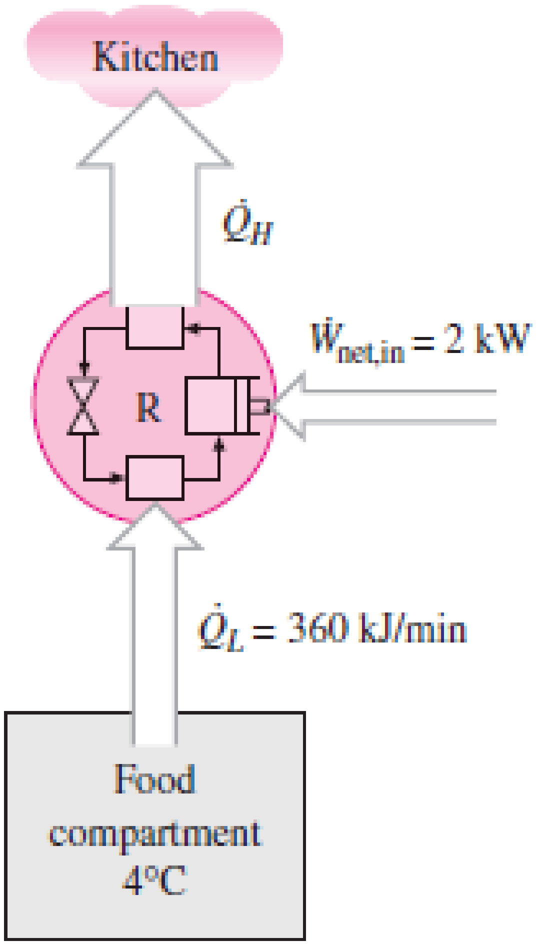
To supply energy at this rate, the engine must burn fuel at a rate of

$$\dot{m} = \frac{689{,}270 \text{ Btu/h}}{19{,}000 \text{ Btu/lbm}} = \mathbf{36.3 \text{ lbm/h}}$$

EXAMPLE 6–3 Heat Rejection by a Refrigerator

The food compartment of a refrigerator, shown in Fig. 6–24, is maintained at 4°C by removing heat from it at a rate of 360 kJ/min. If the required power input to the refrigerator is 2 kW, determine (*a*) the coefficient of performance of the refrigerator and (*b*) the rate of heat rejection to the room that houses the refrigerator.

Solution The power consumption of a refrigerator is given. The COP and the rate of heat rejection are to be determined.
Assumptions Steady operating conditions exist.
Analysis (*a*) The coefficient of performance of the refrigerator is



$$\mathrm{COP_R} = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{W}_{net,in}} = \frac{360\ \mathrm{kJ/min}}{2\ \mathrm{kW}}\left(\frac{1\ \mathrm{kW}}{60\ \mathrm{kJ/min}}\right) = 3$$

That is, 3 kJ of heat is removed from the refrigerated space for each kJ of work supplied.
(*b*) The rate at which heat is rejected to the room that houses the refrigerator is determined from the conservation of energy relation for cyclic devices,

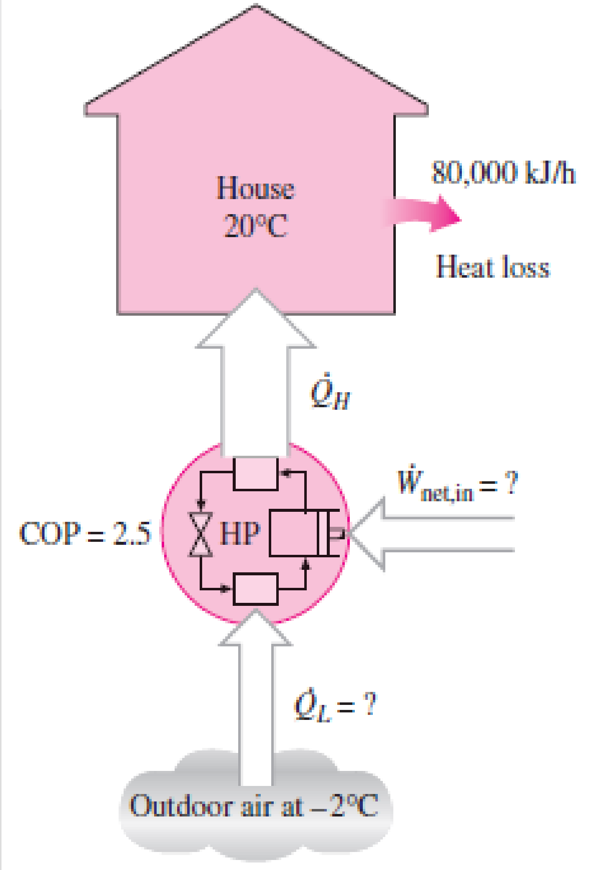
$$\dot{Q}_H = \dot{Q}_L + \dot{W}_{net,in} = 360\ \mathrm{kJ/min} + (2\ \mathrm{kW})\left(\frac{60\ \mathrm{kJ/min}}{1\ \mathrm{kW}}\right) = 480\ \mathrm{kJ/min}$$

EXAMPLE 6–4 Heating a House by a Heat Pump

A heat pump is used to meet the heating requirements of a house and maintain it at 20°C. On a day when the outdoor air temperature drops to −2°C, the house is estimated to lose heat at a rate of 80,000 kJ/h. If the heat pump under these conditions has a COP of 2.5, determine (*a*) the power consumed by the heat pump and (*b*) the rate at which heat is absorbed from the cold outdoor air.

Solution The COP of a heat pump is given. The power consumption and the rate of heat absorption are to be determined.

Assumptions Steady operating conditions exist.



Analysis (*a*) The power consumed by this heat pump, shown in Fig. 6–25, is determined from the definition of the coefficient of performance to be

$$\dot{W}_{net,in} = \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{COP_{HP}} = \frac{80{,}000 \text{ kJ/h}}{2.5} = \mathbf{32{,}000 \text{ kJ/h}} \text{ (or 8.9 kW)}$$

(*b*) The house is losing heat at a rate of 80,000 kJ/h. If the house is to be maintained at a constant temperature of 20°C, the heat pump must deliver heat to the house at the same rate, that is, at a rate of 80,000 kJ/h. Then the rate of heat transfer from the outdoor becomes

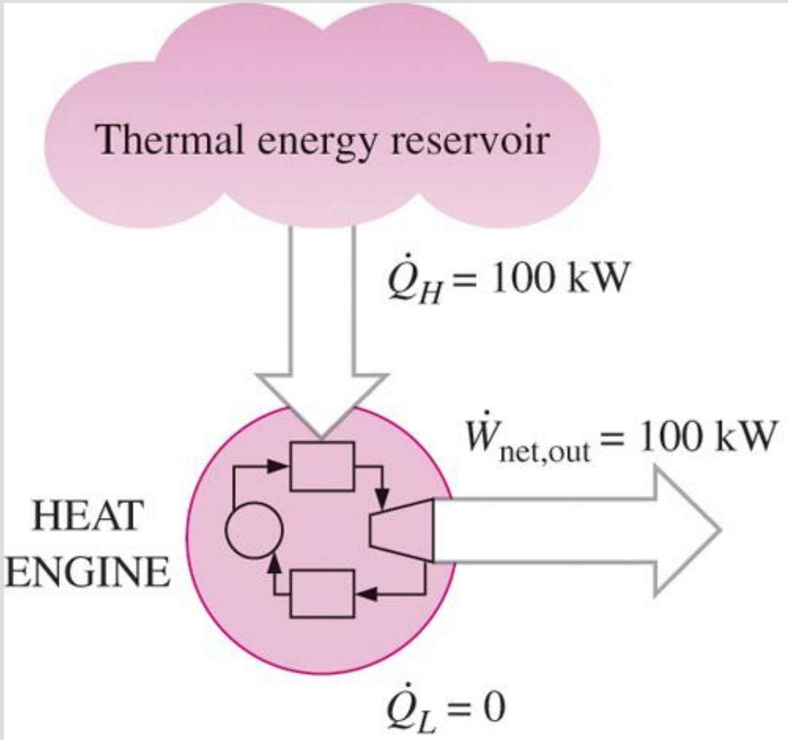
$$\dot{Q}_L = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{W}_{net,in} = (80{,}000 - 32{,}000) \text{ kJ/h} = \mathbf{48{,}000 \text{ kJ/h}}$$

The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Kelvin–Planck Statement

It is impossible for any device that operates on a cycle to receive heat from a single reservoir and produce a net amount of work.

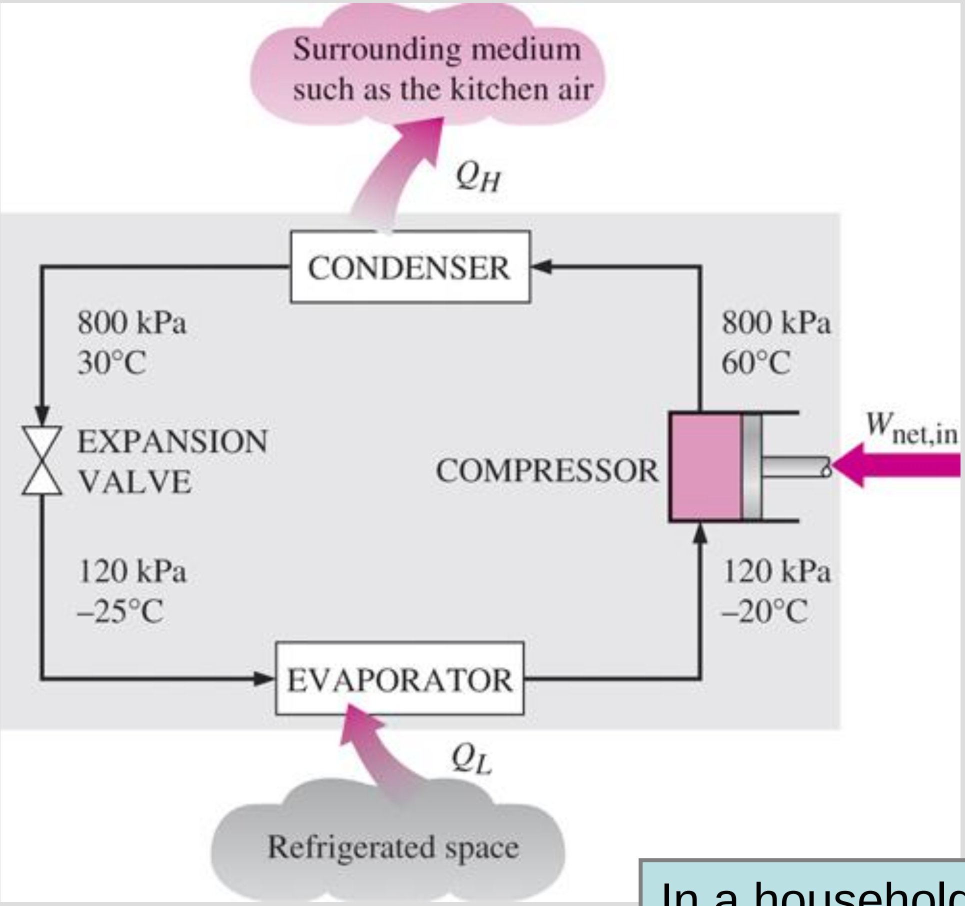
No heat engine can have a thermal efficiency of 100 percent, or *as for a power plant to operate, the working fluid must exchange heat with the environment as well as the furnace*.

The impossibility of having a 100% efficient heat engine is not due to friction or other dissipative effects. It is a limitation that applies to both the idealized and the actual heat engines.



A heat engine that violates the Kelvin–Planck statement of the second law.

REFRIGERATORS AND HEAT PUMPS

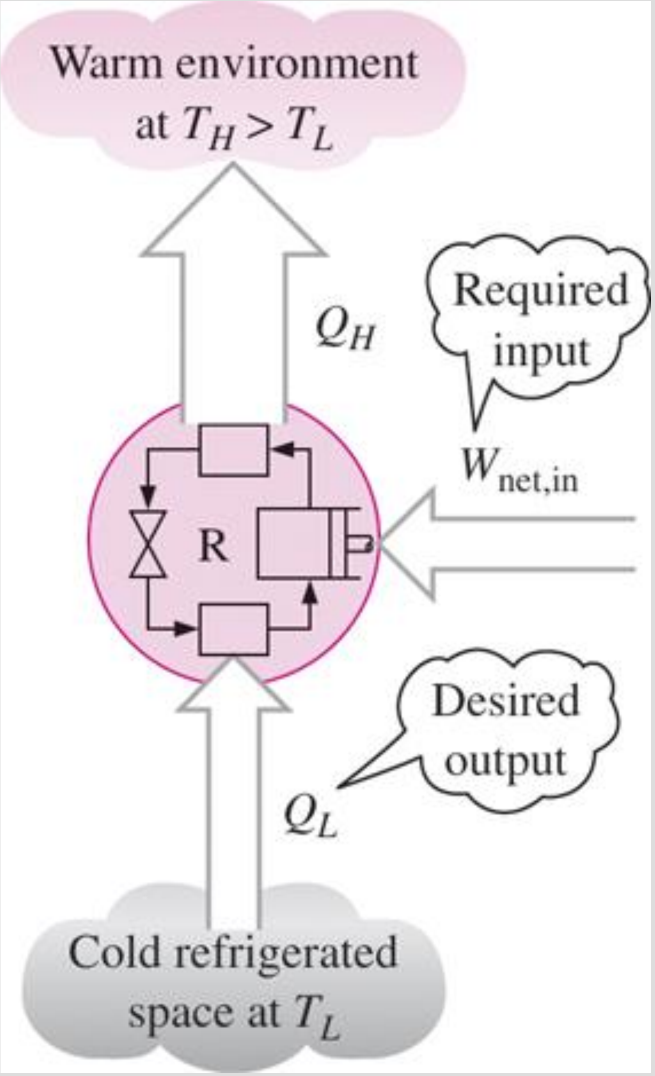


Basic components of a refrigeration system and typical operating conditions.

- The transfer of heat from a low-temperature medium to a high-temperature one requires special devices called **refrigerators**.
- Refrigerators, like heat engines, are cyclic devices.
- The working fluid used in the refrigeration cycle is called a **refrigerant**.
- The most frequently used refrigeration cycle is the *vapor-compression refrigeration cycle*.

In a household refrigerator, the freezer compartment where heat is absorbed by the refrigerant serves as the evaporator, and the coils usually behind the refrigerator where heat is dissipated to the kitchen air serve as the condenser.

Coefficient of Performance



The *efficiency* of a refrigerator is expressed in terms of the **coefficient of performance** (COP).

The objective of a refrigerator is to remove heat (Q_L) from the refrigerated space.

$$COP_R = \frac{\text{Desired output}}{\text{Required input}} = \frac{Q_L}{W_{net,in}}$$

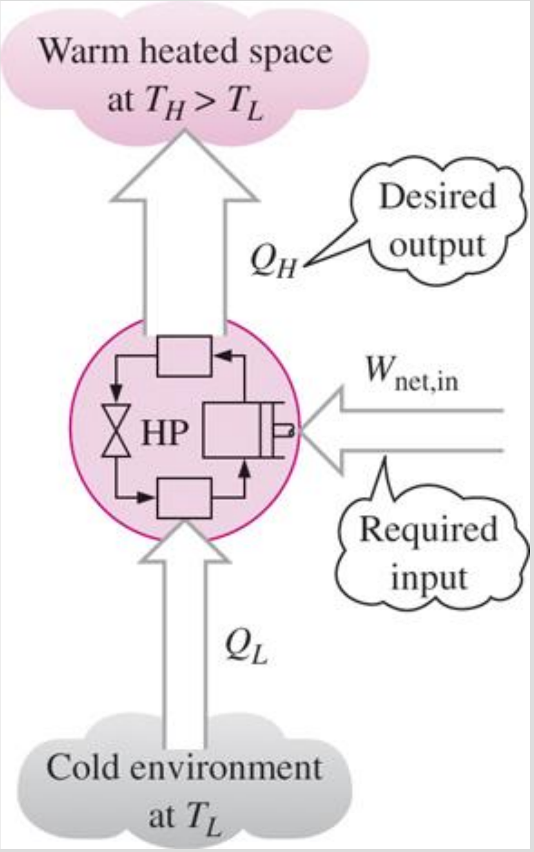
$$W_{net,in} = Q_H - Q_L \qquad (kJ)$$

$$COP_R = \frac{Q_L}{Q_H - Q_L} = \frac{1}{Q_H/Q_L - 1}$$

The objective of a refrigerator is to remove Q_L from the cooled space.

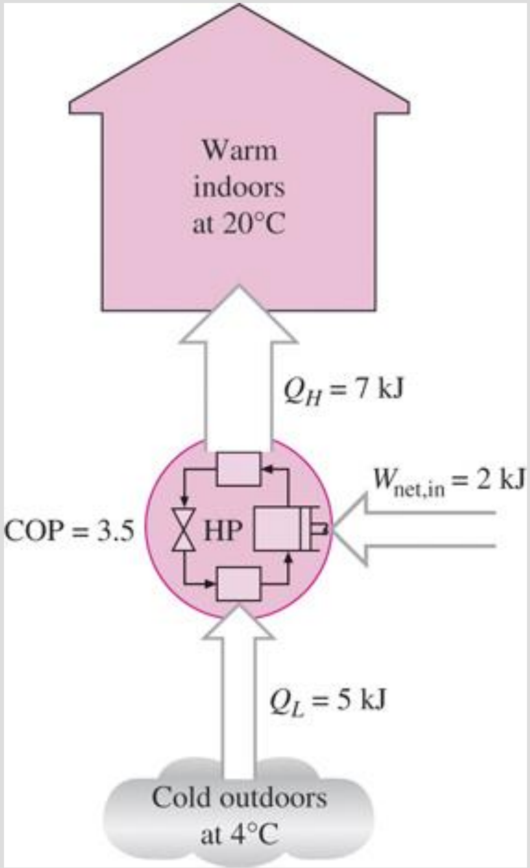
Can the value of COP_R be greater than unity?

Heat Pumps



The objective of a heat pump is to supply heat Q_H into the warmer space.

The work supplied to a heat pump is used to extract energy from the cold outdoors and carry it into the warm indoors.



$$COP_{HP} = \frac{\text{Desired output}}{\text{Required input}} = \frac{Q_H}{W_{net,in}}$$

$$COP_{HP} = \frac{Q_H}{Q_H - Q_L} = \frac{1}{1 - Q_L/Q_H}$$

$$COP_{HP} = COP_R + 1$$ for fixed values of Q_L and Q_H

Can the value of COP_{HP} be lower than unity?

What does $COP_{HP}=1$ represent?

When installed backward, an air conditioner functions as a heat pump.

- Most heat pumps in operation today have a seasonally averaged COP of 2 to 3.
- Most existing heat pumps use the cold outside air as the heat source in winter (*air-source* HP).
- In cold climates their efficiency drops considerably when temperatures are below the freezing point.
- In such cases, *geothermal* (*ground-source*) HP that use the ground as the heat source can be used.
- Such heat pumps are more expensive to install, but they are also more efficient.
- **Air conditioners** are basically refrigerators whose refrigerated space is a room or a building instead of the food compartment.
- The COP of a refrigerator decreases with decreasing refrigeration temperature.
- Therefore, it is not economical to refrigerate to a lower temperature than needed.

$$EER = 3.412 \, COP_R$$

Energy efficiency rating (EER): The amount of heat removed from the cooled space in Btu's for 1 Wh (watthour) of electricity consumed.

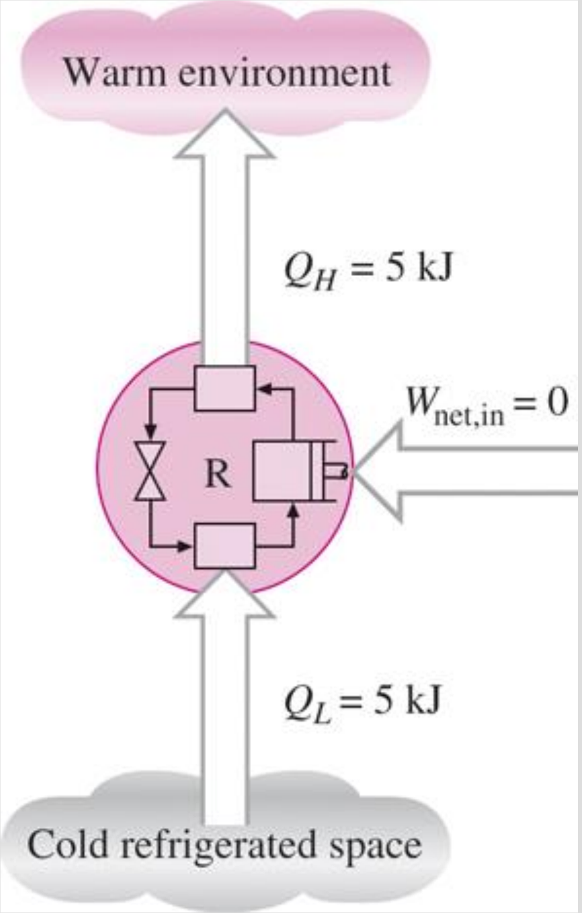
The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clasius Statement

It is impossible to construct a device that operates in a cycle and produces no effect other than the transfer of heat from a lower-temperature body to a higher-temperature body.

It states that a refrigerator cannot operate unless its compressor is driven by an external power source, such as an electric motor.

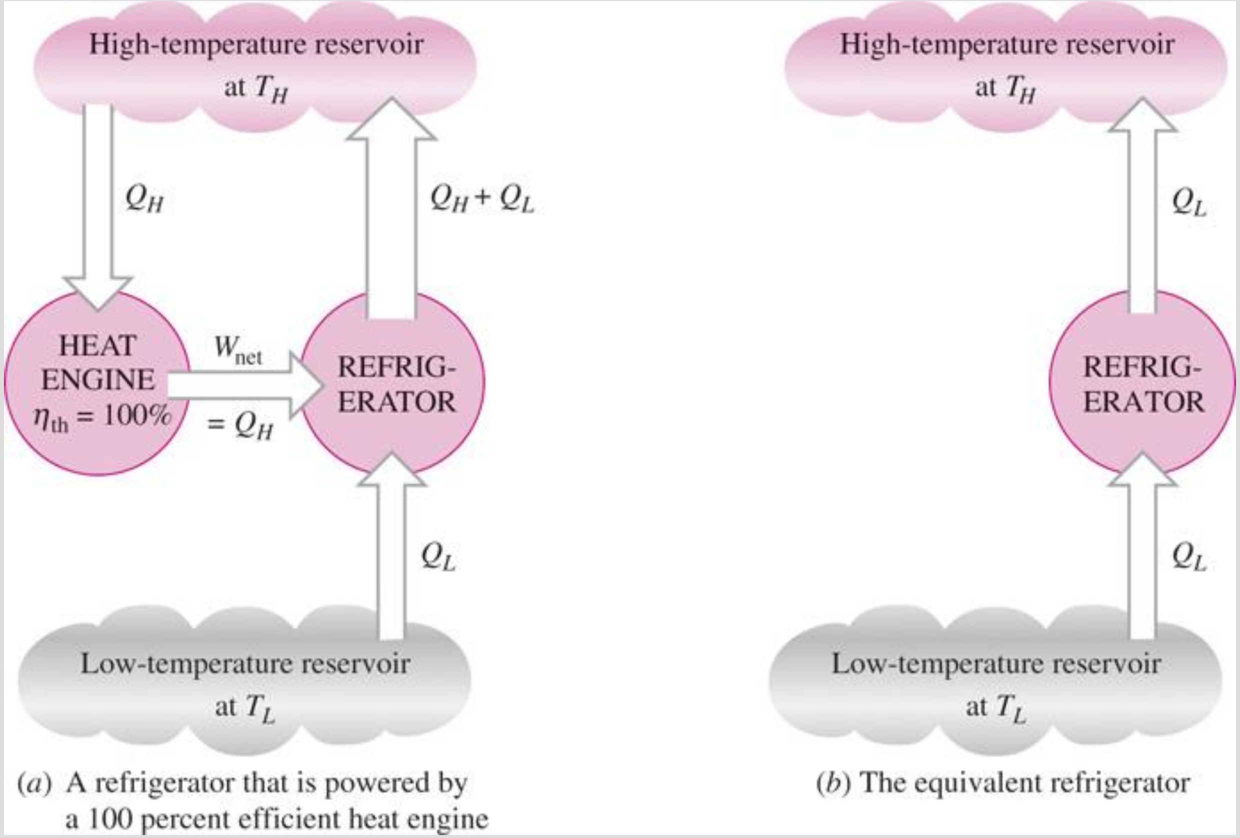
This way, the net effect on the surroundings involves the consumption of some energy in the form of work, in addition to the transfer of heat from a colder body to a warmer one.

To date, no experiment has been conducted that contradicts the second law, and this should be taken as sufficient proof of its validity.



A refrigerator that violates the Clausius statement of the second law.

Equivalence of the Two Statements



(*a*) A refrigerator that is powered by a 100 percent efficient heat engine

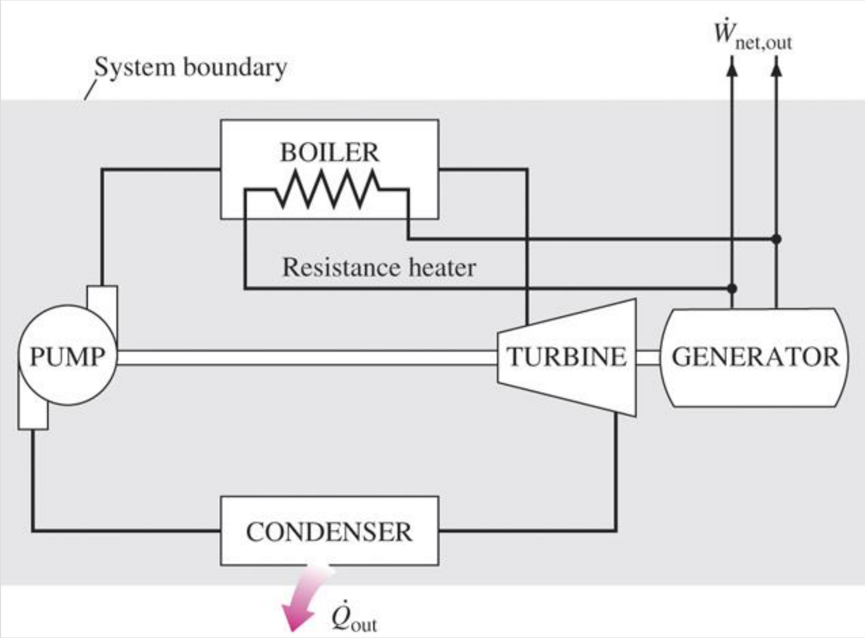
(*b*) The equivalent refrigerator

Proof that the violation of the Kelvin–Planck statement leads to the violation of the Clausius statement.

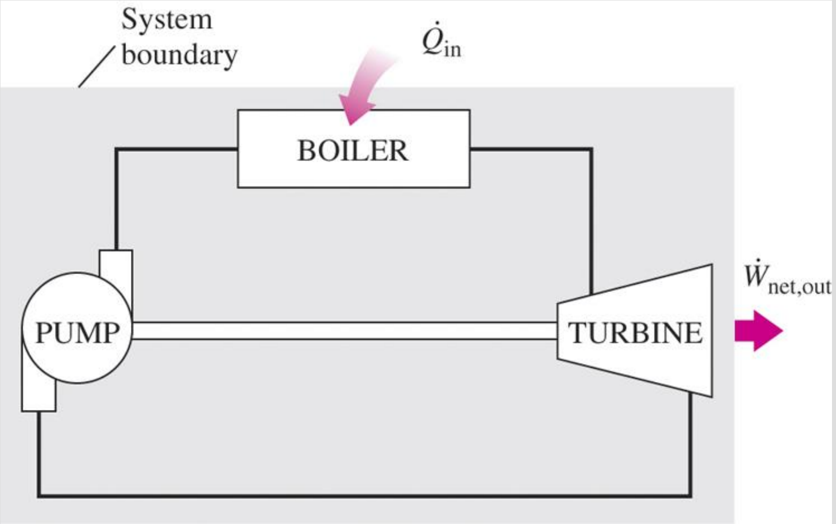
The Kelvin–Planck and the Clausius statements are equivalent in their consequences, and either statement can be used as the expression of the second law of thermodynamics.

Any device that violates the Kelvin–Planck statement also violates the Clausius statement, and vice versa.

PERPETUAL-MOTION MACHINES



A perpetual-motion machine that violates the first law (PMM1).



A perpetual-motion machine that violates the second law of thermodynamics (PMM2).

Perpetual-motion machine: Any device that violates the first or the second law.

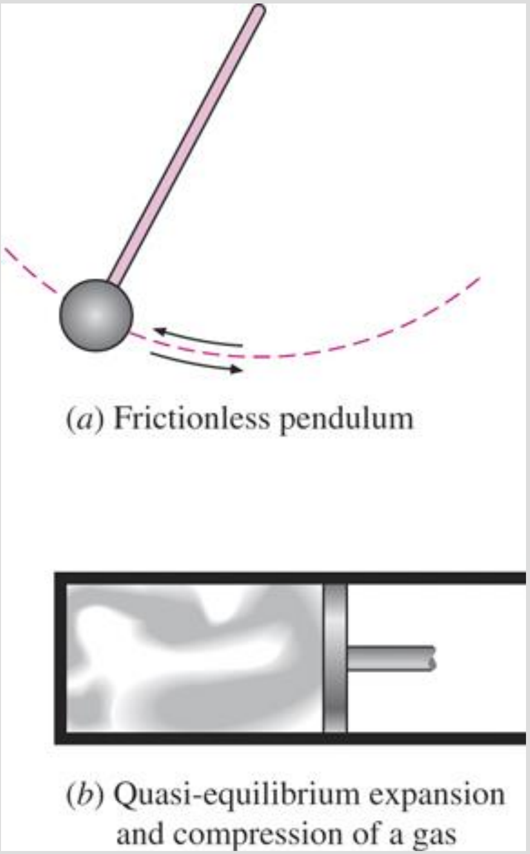
A device that violates the first law (by *creating* energy) is called a PMM1.

A device that violates the second law is called a PMM2.

Despite numerous attempts, no perpetual-motion machine is known to have worked. ***If something sounds too good to be true, it probably is***.

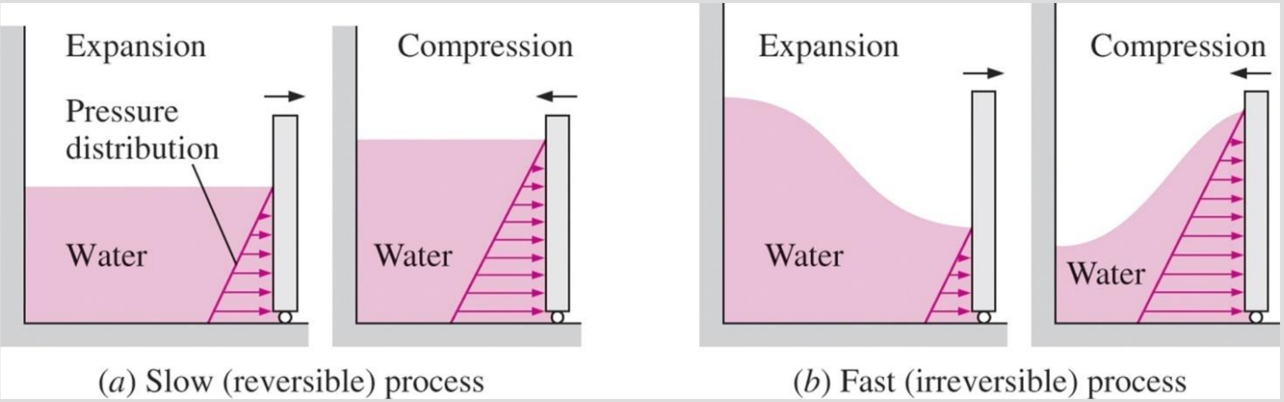
REVERSIBLE AND IRREVERSIBLE PROCESSES

Reversible process: *A process that can be reversed without leaving any trace on the surroundings.*
Irreversible process: A process that is not reversible.



Two familiar reversible processes.

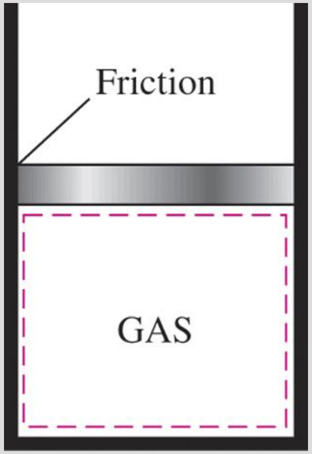
- All the processes occurring in nature are irreversible.
- ***Why are we interested*** **in reversible processes?**
- **(1)** they are easy to analyze and **(2)** they serve as idealized models (theoretical limits) to which actual processes can be compared.
- Some processes are more irreversible than others.
- We try to approximate reversible processes. **Why?**



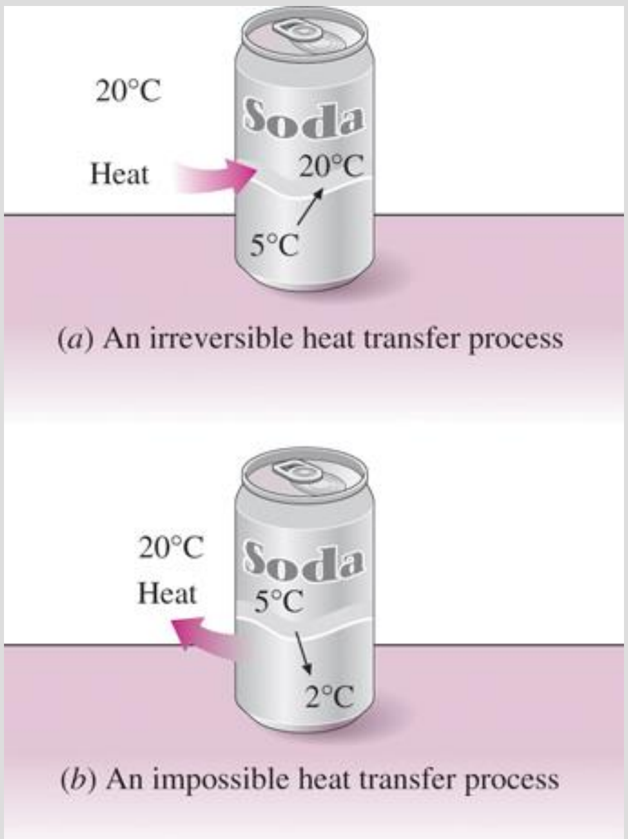
Reversible processes deliver the most and consume the least work.

Irreversibilities

- The factors that cause a process to be irreversible are called **irreversibilities**.
- They include friction, unrestrained expansion, mixing of two fluids, heat transfer across a finite temperature difference, electric resistance, inelastic deformation of solids, and chemical reactions.
- The presence of any of these effects renders a process irreversible.



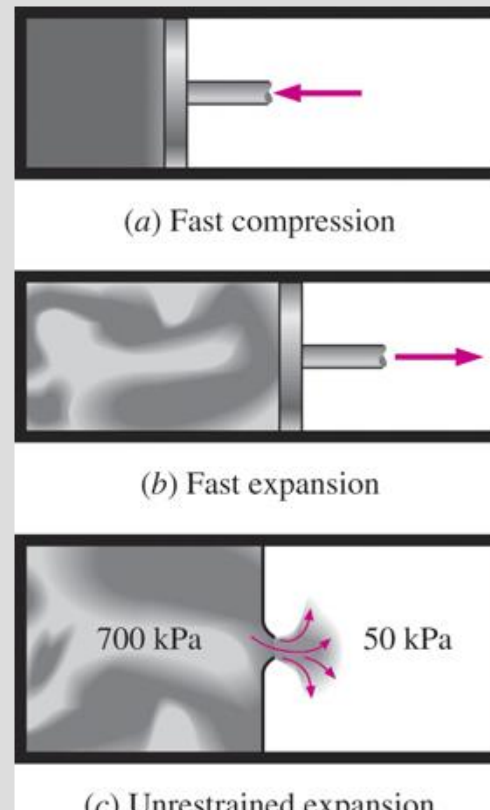
Friction renders a process irreversible.



(*a*) An irreversible heat transfer process

(*b*) An impossible heat transfer process

(*a*) Heat transfer through a temperature difference is irreversible, and (*b*) the reverse process is impossible.



(*a*) Fast compression

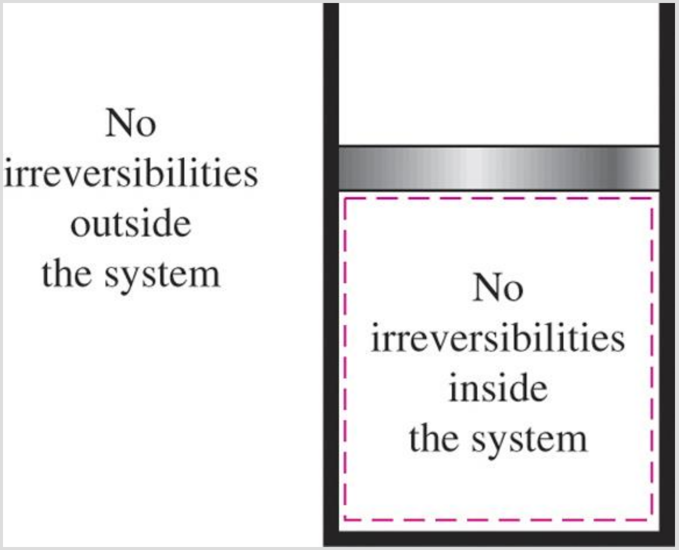
(*b*) Fast expansion

(*c*) Unrestrained expansion

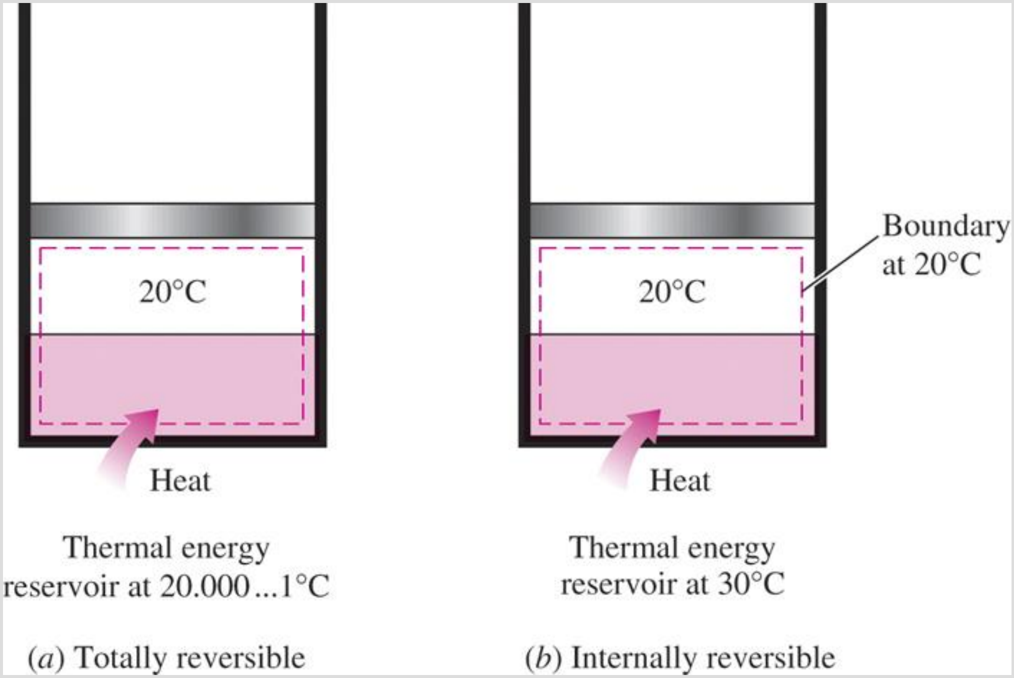
Irreversible compression and expansion processes.

Internally and Externally Reversible Processes

- **Internally reversible process:** If no irreversibilities occur within the boundaries of the system during the process.
- **Externally reversible:** If no irreversibilities occur outside the system boundaries.
- **Totally reversible process:** It involves no irreversibilities within the system or its surroundings.
- A totally reversible process involves no heat transfer through a finite temperature difference, no nonquasi-equilibrium changes, and no friction or other dissipative effects.

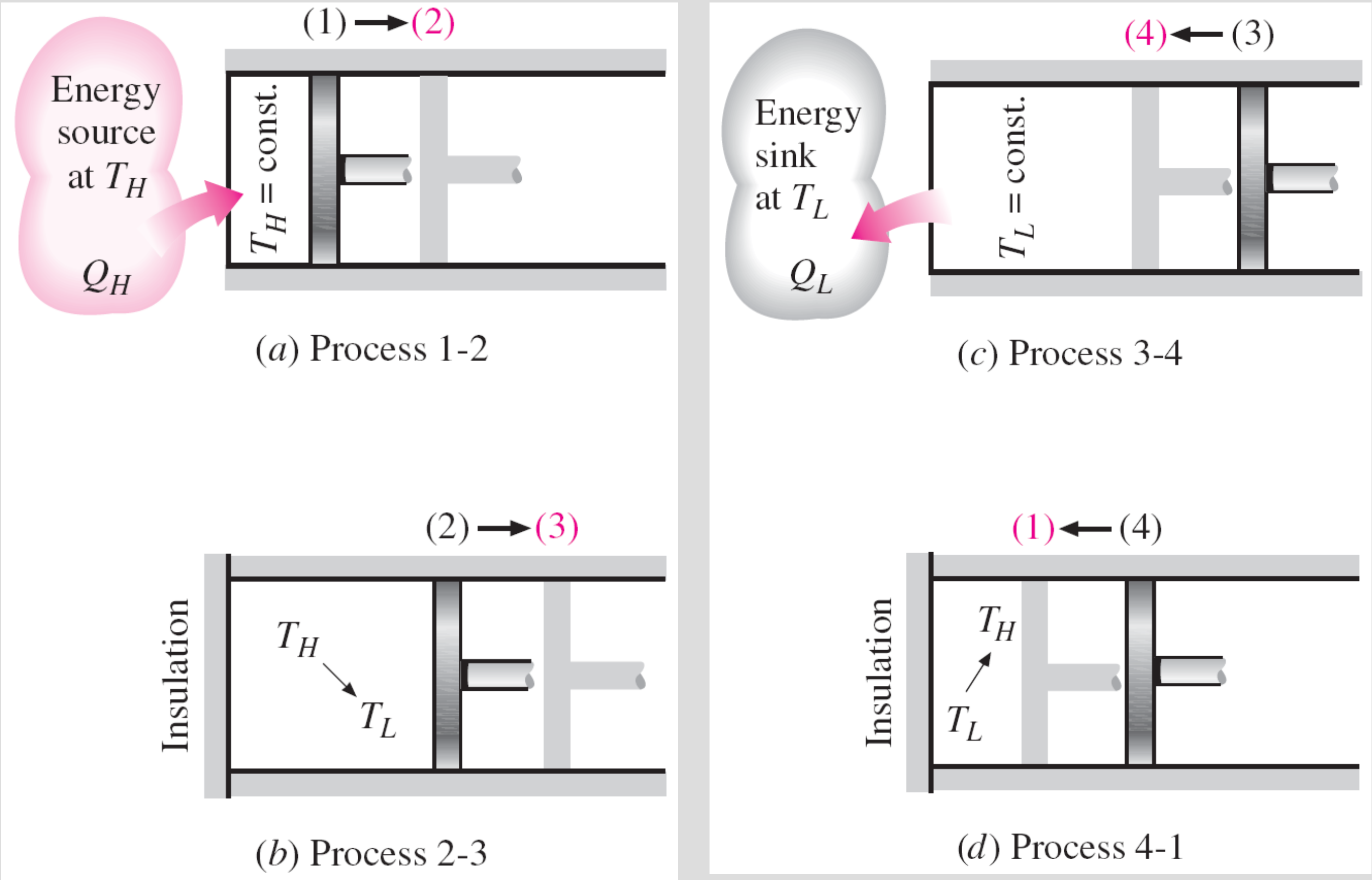


A reversible process involves no internal and external irreversibilities.



Totally and internally reversible heat transfer processes.

THE CARNOT CYCLE



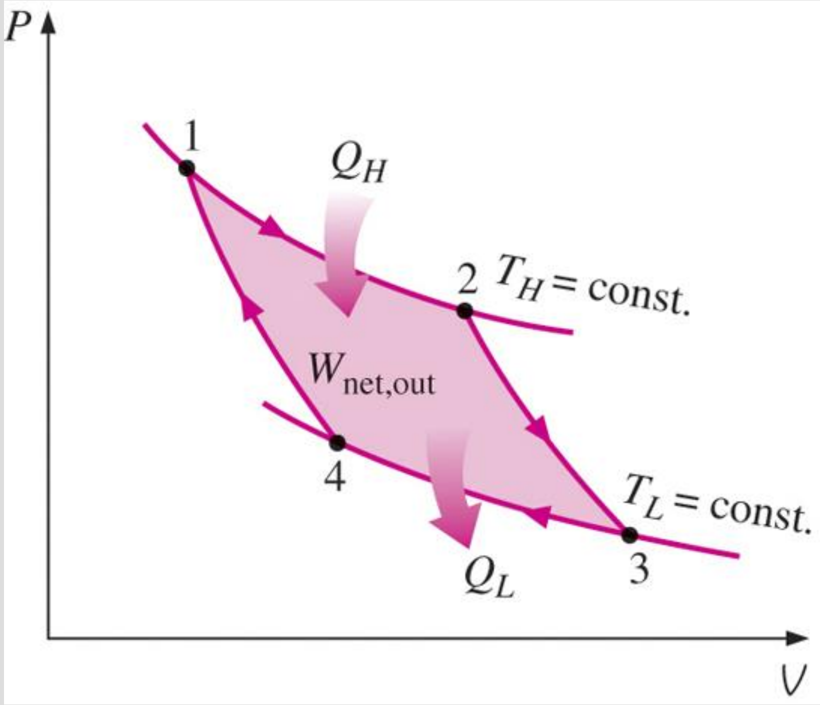
Execution of the Carnot cycle in a closed system.

Reversible Isothermal Expansion (process 1-2, T_H = constant)

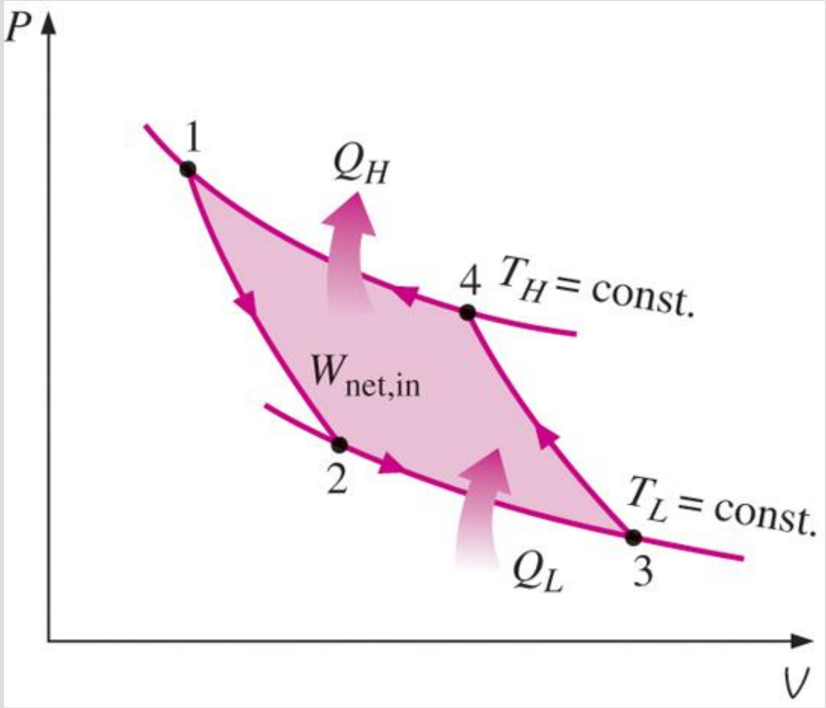
Reversible Adiabatic Expansion (process 2-3, temperature drops from T_H to T_L)

Reversible Isothermal Compression (process 3-4, T_L = constant)

Reversible Adiabatic Compression (process 4-1, temperature rises from T_L to T_H)



P-V diagram of the Carnot cycle.



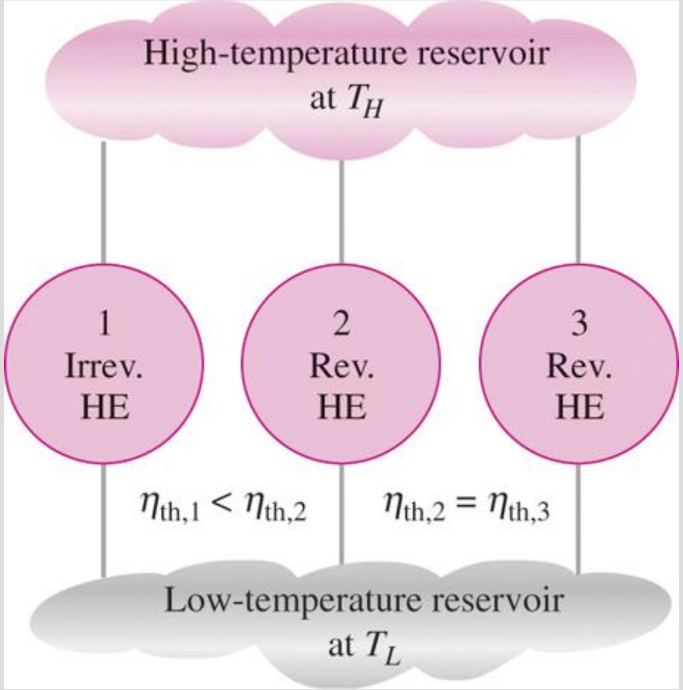
P-V diagram of the reversed Carnot cycle.

The Reversed Carnot Cycle

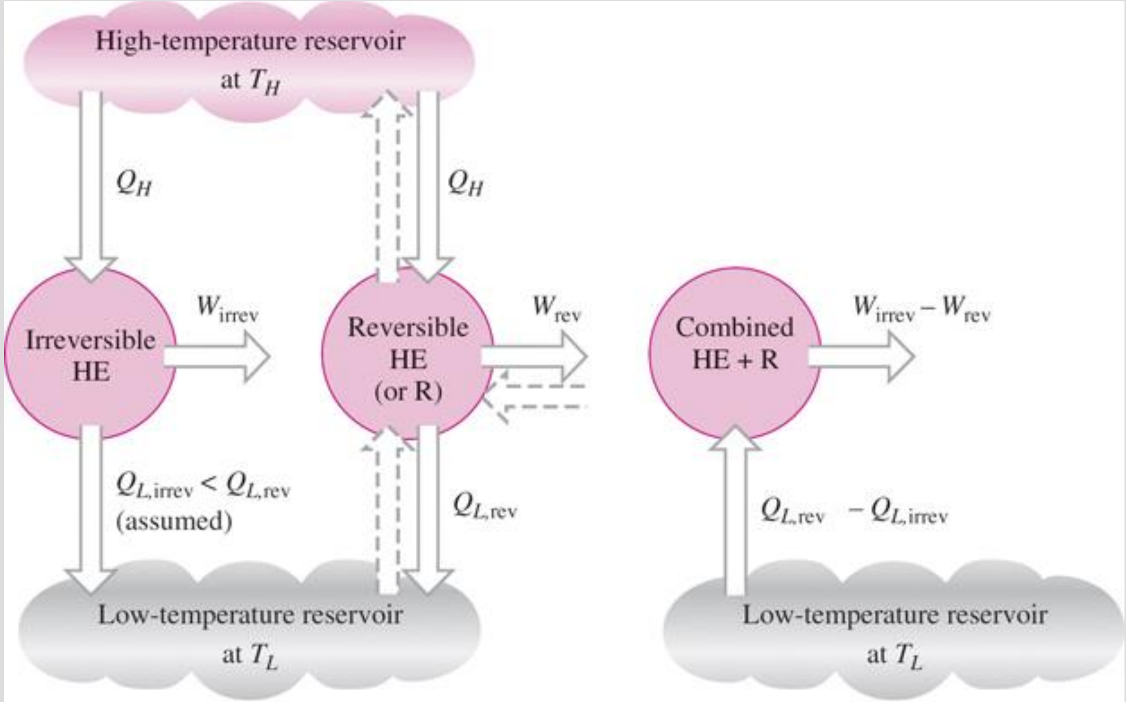
The Carnot heat-engine cycle is a totally reversible cycle.

Therefore, all the processes that comprise it can be *reversed*, in which case it becomes the **Carnot refrigeration cycle**.

THE CARNOT PRINCIPLES



The Carnot principles.



(*a*) A reversible and an irreversible heat engine operating between the same two reservoirs (the reversible heat engine is then reversed to run as a refrigerator)

(*b*) The equivalent combined system

Proof of the first Carnot principle.

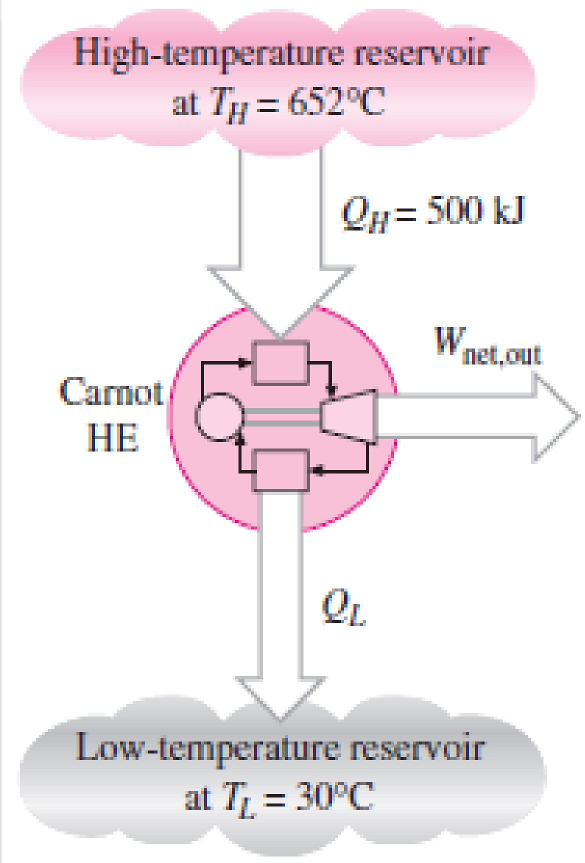
1. The efficiency of an irreversible heat engine is always less than the efficiency of a reversible one operating between the same two reservoirs.
2. The efficiencies of all reversible heat engines operating between the same two reservoirs are the same.

EXAMPLE 6–5 Analysis of a Carnot Heat Engine

A Carnot heat engine, shown in Fig. 6–48, receives 500 kJ of heat per cycle from a high-temperature source at 652°C and rejects heat to a low-temperature sink at 30°C. Determine (*a*) the thermal efficiency of this Carnot engine and (*b*) the amount of heat rejected to the sink per cycle.

Solution The heat supplied to a Carnot heat engine is given. The thermal efficiency and the heat rejected are to be determined.

Analysis (*a*) The Carnot heat engine is a reversible heat engine, and so its efficiency can be determined from Eq. 6–18 to be



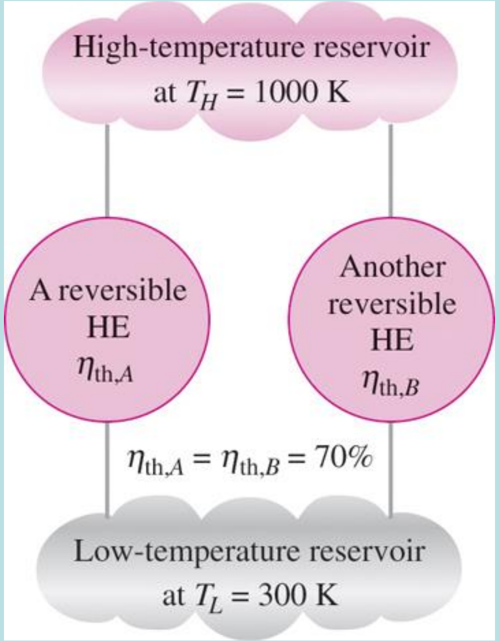
$$\eta_{th,C} = \eta_{th,rev} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H} = 1 - \frac{(30 + 273)\ K}{(652 + 273)\ K} = \mathbf{0.672}$$

That is, this Carnot heat engine converts 67.2 percent of the heat it receives to work.

(*b*) The amount of heat rejected Q_L by this reversible heat engine is easily determined from Eq. 6–16 to be

$$Q_{L,rev} = \frac{T_L}{T_H} Q_{H,rev} = \frac{(30 + 273)\ K}{(652 + 273)\ K}(500\ kJ) = \mathbf{164\ kJ}$$

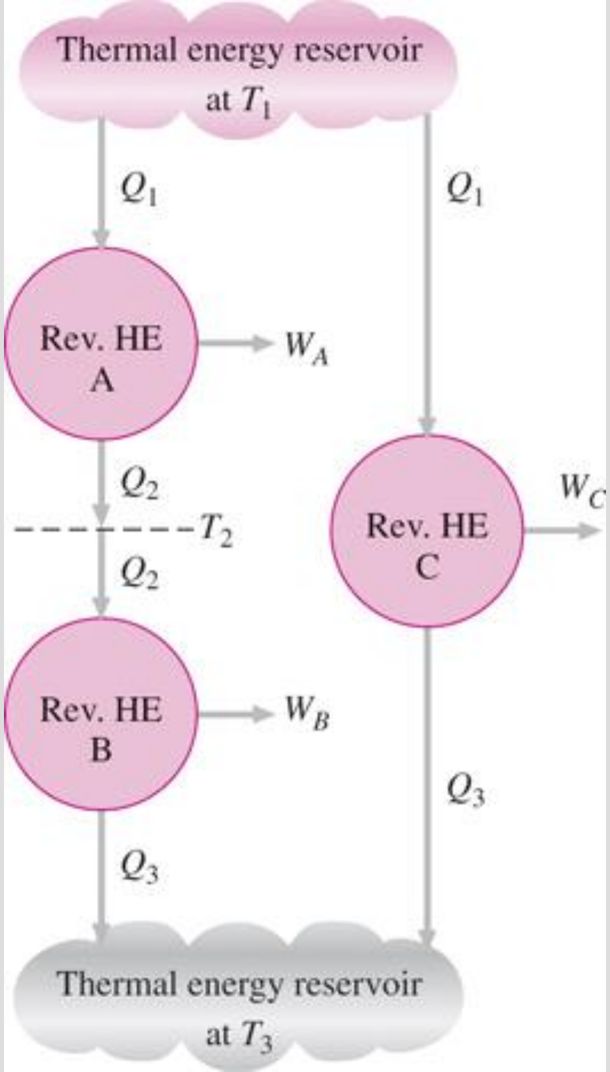
THE THERMODYNAMIC TEMPERATURE SCALE



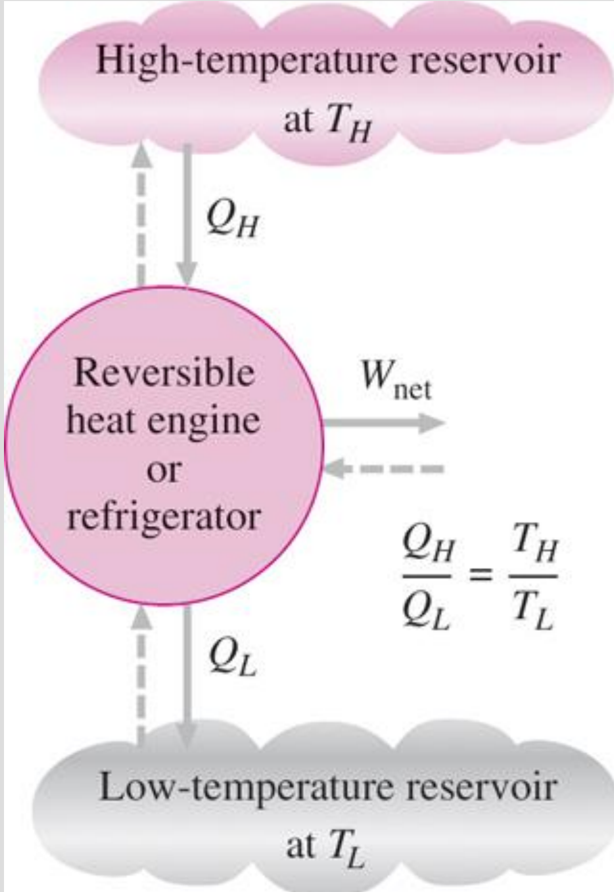
All reversible heat engines operating between the same two reservoirs have the same efficiency.

A temperature scale that is independent of the properties of the substances that are used to measure temperature is called a **thermodynamic temperature scale**.

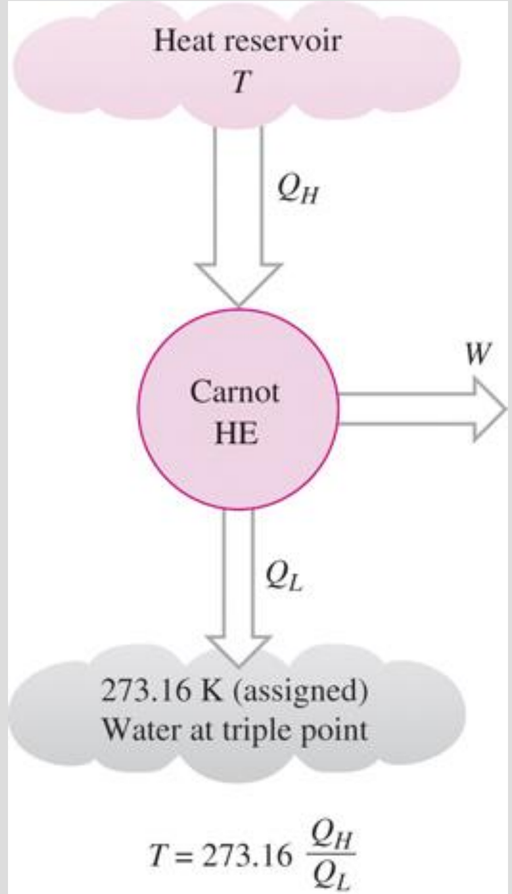
Such a temperature scale offers great conveniences in thermodynamic calculations.



The arrangement of heat engines used to develop the thermodynamic temperature scale.



For reversible cycles, the heat transfer ratio Q_H/Q_L can be replaced by the absolute temperature ratio T_H/T_L.



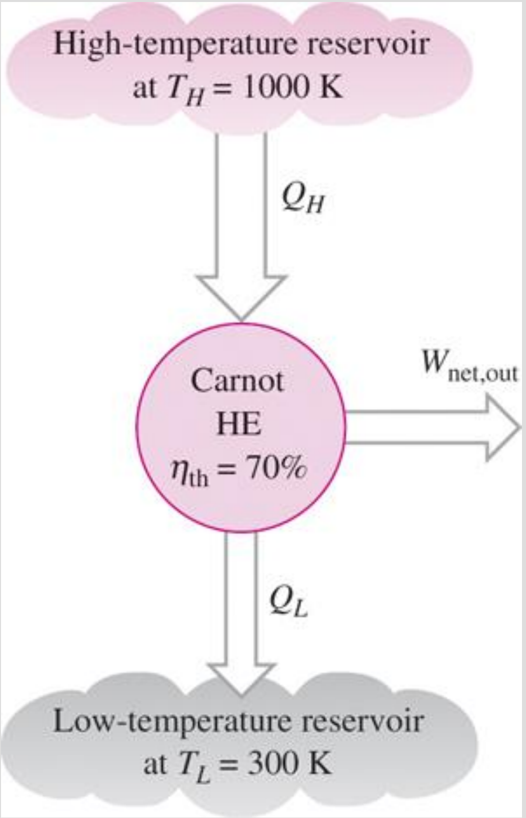
A conceptual experimental setup to determine thermodynamic temperatures on the Kelvin scale by measuring heat transfers Q_H and Q_L.

$$\left(\frac{Q_H}{Q_L}\right)_{rev} = \frac{T_H}{T_L}$$

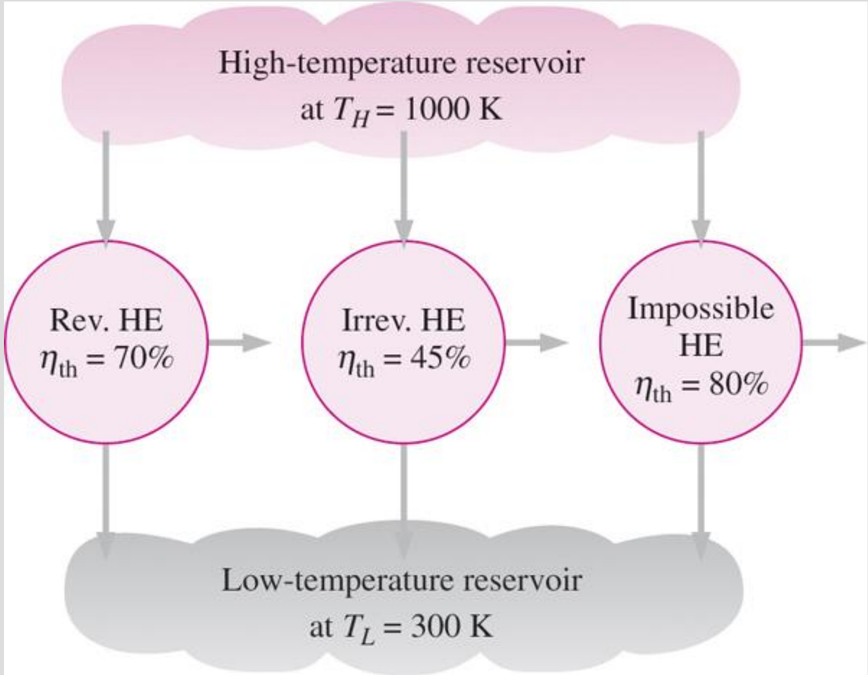
This temperature scale is called the **Kelvin scale**, and the temperatures on this scale are called **absolute temperatures**.

$$T(°C) = T(K) - 273.15$$

THE CARNOT HEAT ENGINE



The Carnot heat engine is the most efficient of all heat engines operating between the same high- and low-temperature reservoirs.



No heat engine can have a higher efficiency than a reversible heat engine operating between the same high- and low-temperature reservoirs.

Any heat engine

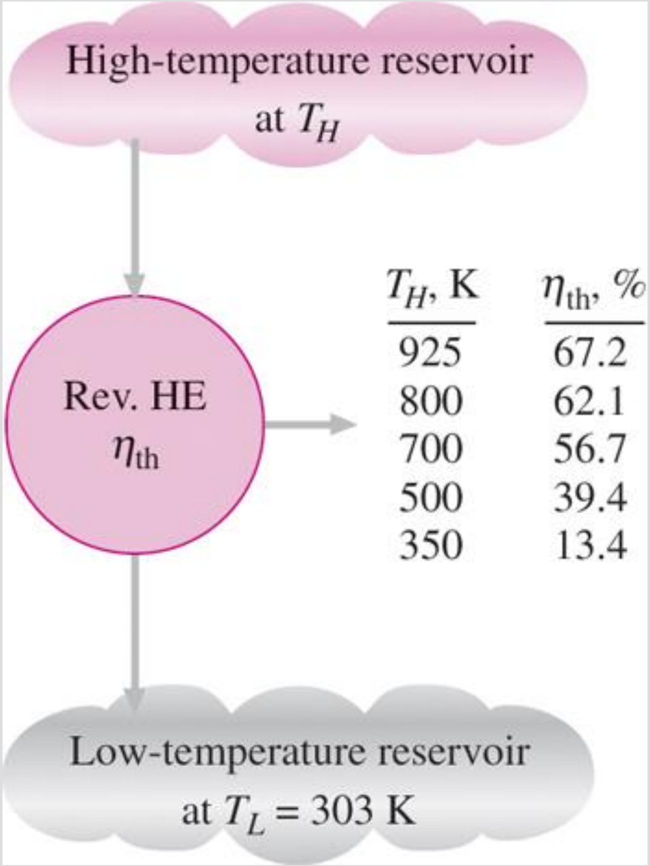
$$\eta_{th} = 1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}$$

Carnot heat engine

$$\eta_{th,rev} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}$$

$$\eta_{th} \begin{cases} < \eta_{th,rev} & \text{irreversible heat engine} \\ = \eta_{th,rev} & \text{reversible heat engine} \\ > \eta_{th,rev} & \text{impossible heat engine} \end{cases}$$

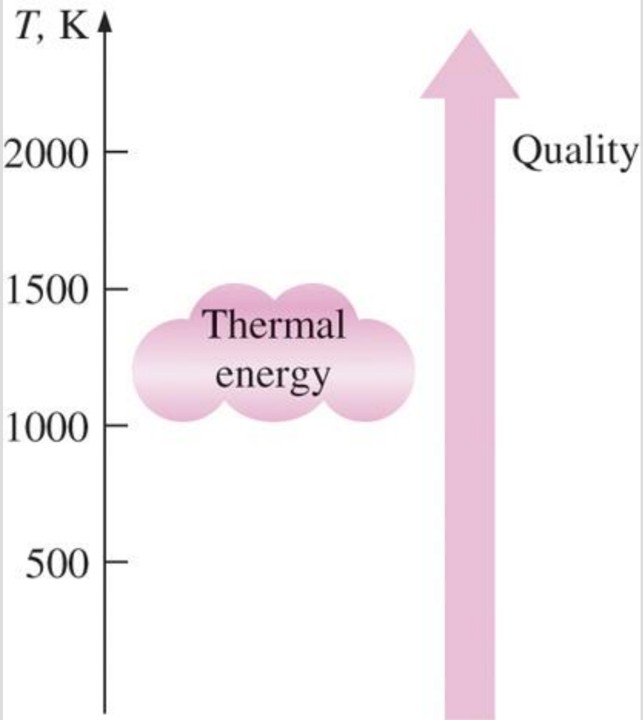
The Quality of Energy



The fraction of heat that can be converted to work as a function of source temperature.

$$\eta_{th,rev} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}$$

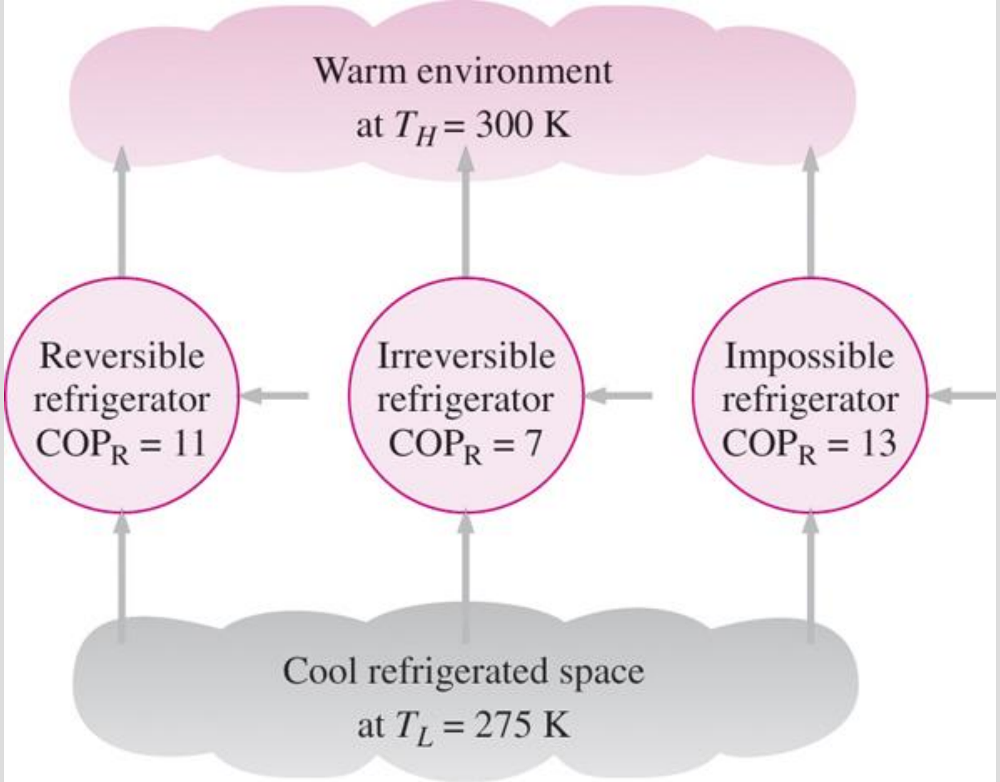
Can we use °C unit for temperature here?



The higher the temperature of the thermal energy, the higher its quality.

How do you increase the thermal efficiency of a Carnot heat engine? How about for actual heat engines?

THE CARNOT REFRIGERATOR AND HEAT PUMP



No refrigerator can have a higher COP than a reversible refrigerator operating between the same temperature limits.

Any refrigerator or heat pump

$$COP_R = \frac{1}{Q_H/Q_L - 1}$$

$$COP_{HP} = \frac{1}{1 - Q_L/Q_H}$$

Carnot refrigerator or heat pump

$$COP_{HP,rev} = \frac{1}{1 - T_L/T_H}$$

$$COP_{R,rev} = \frac{1}{T_H/T_L - 1}$$

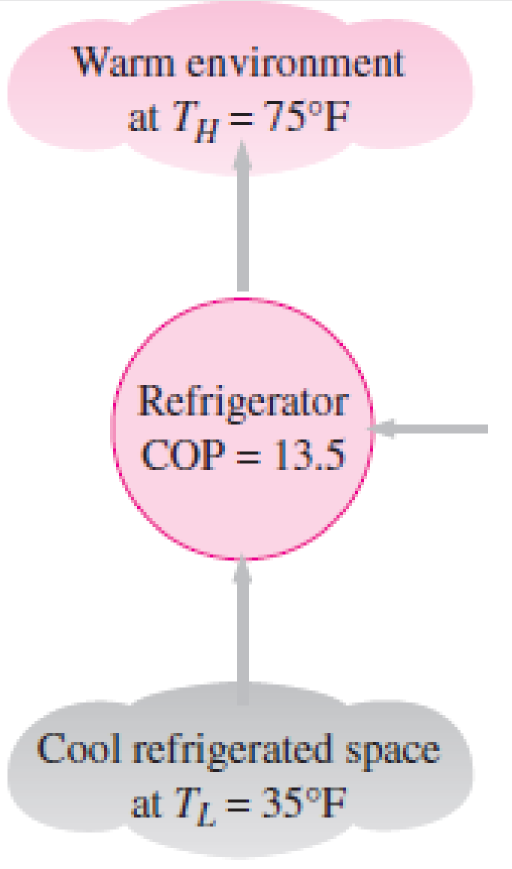
How do you increase the COP of a Carnot refrigerator or heat pump? How about for actual ones?

EXAMPLE 6–6 A Questionable Claim for a Refrigerator

An inventor claims to have developed a refrigerator that maintains the refrigerated space at 35°F while operating in a room where the temperature is 75°F and that has a COP of 13.5. Is this claim reasonable?

Solution An extraordinary claim made for the performance of a refrigerator is to be evaluated.

Assumptions Steady operating conditions exist.



$$\mathrm{COP}_{\mathrm{R,max}} = \mathrm{COP}_{\mathrm{R,rev}} = \frac{1}{T_H/T_L - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(75 + 460\ \mathrm{R})/(35 + 460\ \mathrm{R}) - 1} = 12.4$$

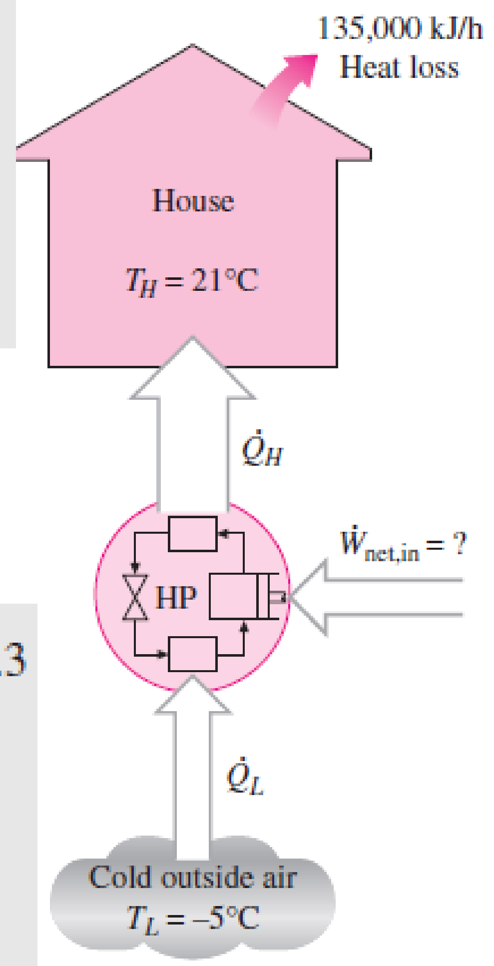
EXAMPLE 6–7 Heating a House by a Carnot Heat Pump

A heat pump is to be used to heat a house during the winter, as shown in Fig. 6–53. The house is to be maintained at 21°C at all times. The house is estimated to be losing heat at a rate of 135,000 kJ/h when the outside temperature drops to −5°C. Determine the minimum power required to drive this heat pump.

Solution A heat pump maintains a house at a constant temperature. The required minimum power input to the heat pump is to be determined.

Assumptions Steady operating conditions exist.

Analysis The heat pump must supply heat to the house at a rate of Q_H = 135,000 kJ/h = 37.5 kW. The power requirements are minimum when a reversible heat pump is used to do the job. The COP of a reversible heat pump operating between the house and the outside air is



$$\text{COP}_{\text{HP,rev}} = \frac{1}{1 - T_L/T_H} = \frac{1}{1 - (-5 + 273\text{ K})/(21 + 273\text{ K})} = 11.3$$

Then the required power input to this reversible heat pump becomes

$$\dot{W}_{\text{net,in}} = \frac{Q_H}{\text{COP}_{\text{HP}}} = \frac{37.5\text{ kW}}{11.3} = \mathbf{3.32\text{ kW}}$$

Summary

- Introduction to the second law
- Thermal energy reservoirs
- Heat engines
  - ✓ Thermal efficiency
  - ✓ The 2nd law: Kelvin-Planck statement
- Refrigerators and heat pumps
  - ✓ Coefficient of performance (COP)
  - ✓ The 2nd law: Clasius statement
- Perpetual motion machines
- Reversible and irreversible processes
  - ✓ Irreversibilities, Internally and externally reversible processes
- The Carnot cycle
  - ✓ The reversed Carnot cycle
- The Carnot principles
- The thermodynamic temperature scale
- The Carnot heat engine
  - ✓ The quality of energy
- The Carnot refrigerator and heat pump