



فاتحي\_002

A room is heated by a baseboard resistance heater when the heat losses from the room on a winter day amount to  $6500 \text{ kJ/h}$ , the air temperature in the room remains constant even though the heater operates continuously. Determine the power rating of the heater in kW.

$\rightarrow \Delta E = E_{in} - E_{out}$

$W_{e,in} - Q_{out} = \Delta U = 0 \rightarrow W_{e,in} = Q_{out}$

$W_{e,in} = Q_{out} \Rightarrow (4500 \text{ kJ/h}) \left( \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{3600 \text{ kJ/h}} \right) = 1.25 \text{ kW}$

$Q - \dot{W} = 0 \rightarrow \dot{Q}_{out} = \dot{W}_{in}$

$1 \text{ kW} = 3600 \text{ kJ/h}$

Room  
 $T_{air} = \text{constant}$   
 $W_e$   
 $Q$

SHOT ON POCO X3 NFC

→ حوا

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m} (u_2 - u_1)$$

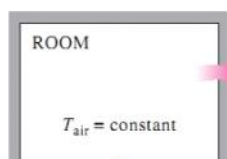
$$u_2 - u_1 = C_{p,air} (T_2 - T_1)$$

$u_2 - u_1 = 0$



WhatsApp Image 2021-03-09 at 9.11.35 AM

**4-69** A room is heated by a baseboard resistance heater. When the heat losses from the room on a winter day amount to  $6500 \text{ kJ/h}$ , the air temperature in the room remains constant even though the heater operates continuously. Determine the power rating of the heater, in kW.



$Q = 6500 \text{ kJ/h}$

دما در اتاق ثابت می ماند

4-69 A room is heated by a baseboard resistance heater. When the heat losses from the room on a winter day amount to 6500 kJ/h, the air temperature in the room remains constant even though the heater operates continuously. Determine the power rating of the heater, in kW.

دما/هوا اتاق ثابت بماند

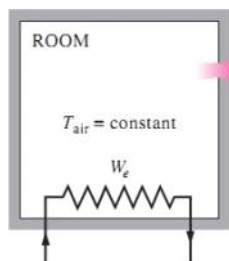
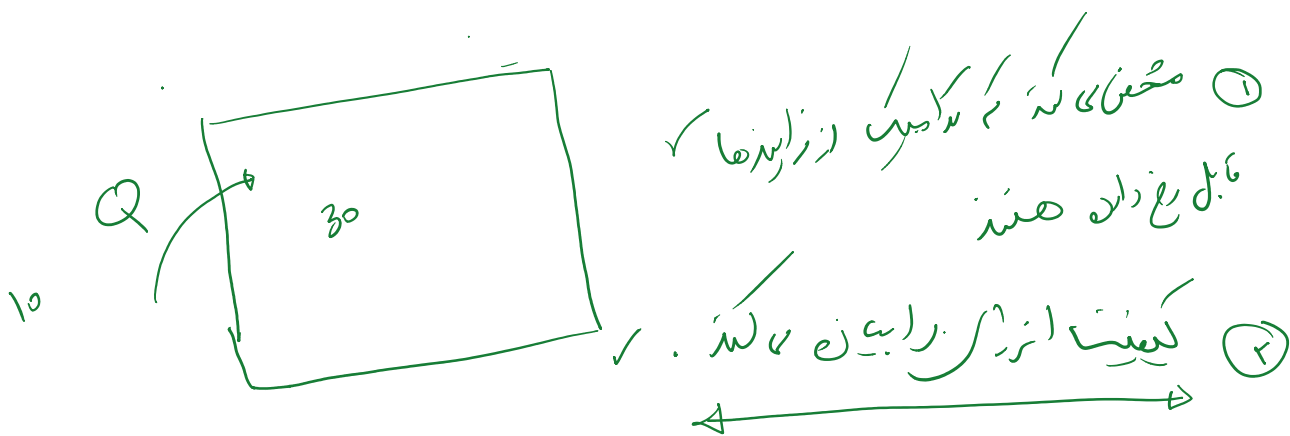


FIGURE P4-69

## Chapter 6

### THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

کاربرد قانون دوم ترمودینامیک



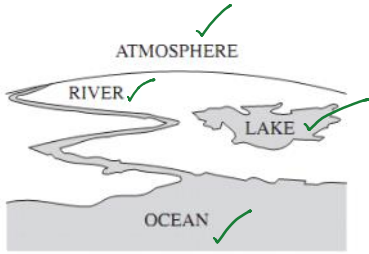
#### 6-2 • THERMAL ENERGY RESERVOIRS

منابع گرمایی

✓ منابعی که به سراسر مقدار زیاد گرما جذب یا دفع کنند بدون اینکه دمای آنها تغییر کند.  
✓ دما هر منبع گرمایی یکی از ویژگی‌های آن است.

ATMOSPHERE

۷. دما هر منبع گرایی را از دیگری متمایز می‌کند.



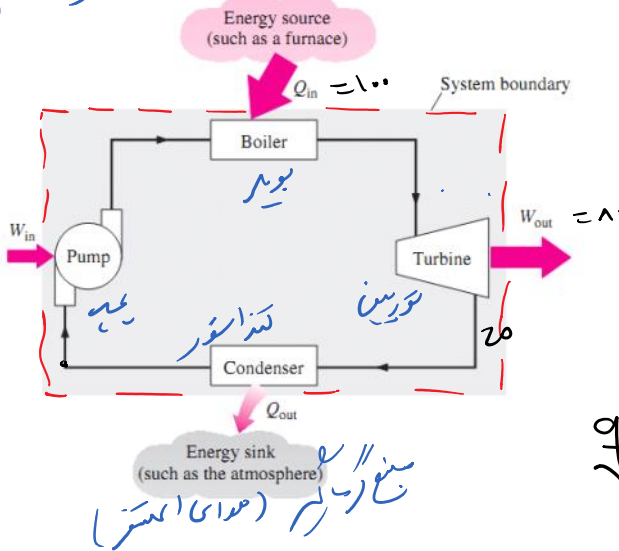
۱- خورشید  
۲- دالکده‌های همدار

۳- مسجدهای گازی

منابع گرایی ← گرما ده  
له گرایی ←

گرما ده (دالکده‌ها - مسجدهای گازی)

ما بینا گرایی :

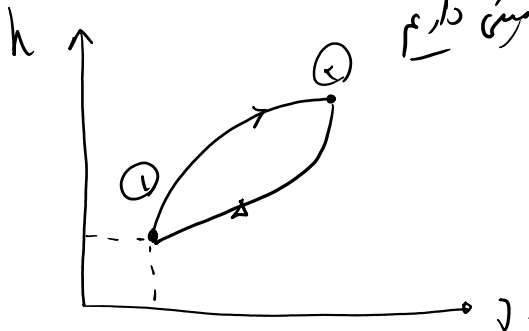


۱- در سیکل ترمودینامیکی کاره شده

۲- سیکل کامل، آ - است.

$$q - w = h_2 - h_1$$

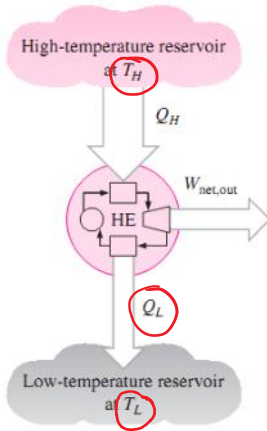
$dh =$  سیکل ترمودینامیکی داریم



$$q - w = 0 \rightarrow q = w$$

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

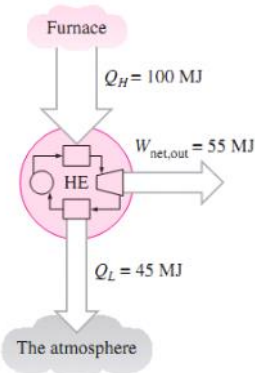
$$Q_H - Q_L = W_T - W_P = W_{net}$$



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

$$\text{دانشگاه خوارزمی} = \frac{\text{کار خالص تولیدی}}{\text{گرمای کل ورودی}} = \frac{W_{net}}{Q_H}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = \frac{W_{net}}{Q_H} = \frac{W_T - W_P}{Q_H} = \frac{Q_H - Q_L}{Q_H} = 1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}$$



$$\eta = \frac{55}{100} = \frac{Q_H - Q_L}{Q_H} = \frac{100 - 45}{100} = \frac{55}{100}$$

$$Q_L = 0$$

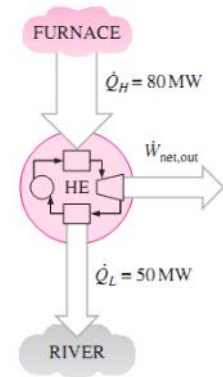
چیزهایی را انداخته به بیرون ندهیم ۱۰۰٪ حرارت

Can We Save  $Q_{out}$ ?

آیا مقدار  $Q_L$  تولید صفر باشد؟

### 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.

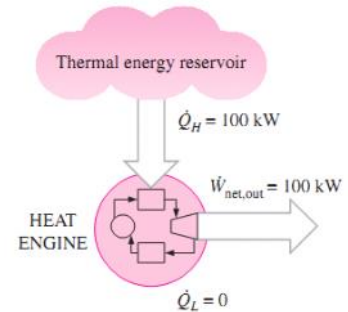


$$\dot{w}_{net} = \dot{q}_H - \dot{q}_L = 80 - 50 = 30 \text{ MW}$$

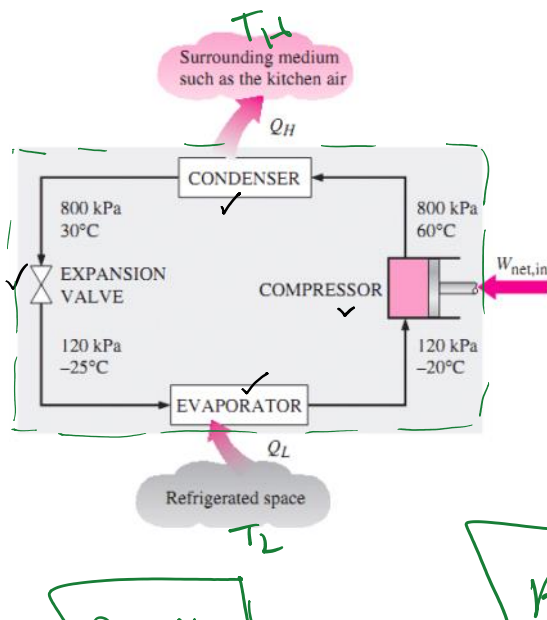
$$\eta = \frac{\dot{w}_{net}}{\dot{q}_H} = \frac{30}{80} = 0.375 = 37.5\%$$

### 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.



### 6-4 • REFRIGERATORS AND HEAT PUMPS



سکال بتبريد راجع هاي گرمايي

① افراد : کيمپ بود - کد استود - سيده فارسي  
لواي استود

② در سبک کارخانه

③ در يکاي ؛ دو صنعت گرمايي است

④ سکل عامل

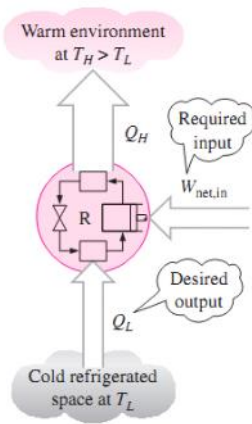
$R = 1.4 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$

$$R-22$$

$$R-134a$$

② سیکل کامل

سیکل تبرید: گرما را از منبع دمای پایین میگیرد و به منبع دمای بالا منتقل می دهد. در سیکل تبرید دلتا حاصل گرینگ گرما از منبع دمای پایین است. (یعنی - سردخانه ها)



$$Q - W = h_2 - h_1 = 0$$

$$Q = W$$

$$Q_L - Q_H = -W_C \rightarrow Q_H - Q_L = W_C$$

Coefficient of Performance (COP)

$$COP = \frac{\text{وظیفه سیکل تبرید}}{\text{کار ورودی}} = \frac{Q_L}{W_C}$$

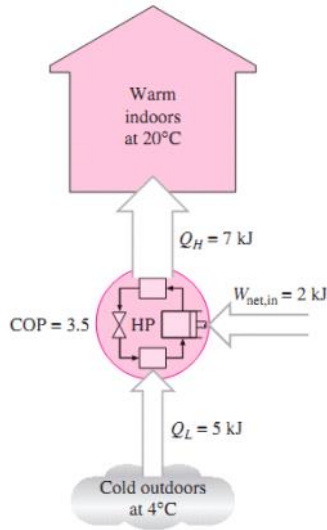
$$COP_R = \frac{\text{Desired output}}{\text{Required input}} = \frac{Q_L}{W_{net,in}} = \frac{Q_L}{W_C} = \frac{\text{گرمای خنک شده در فضای سرد}}{\text{کار داده شده به کمپرسور}} = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{W_C}$$

$$COP = \frac{Q_L}{W_C} = \frac{Q_L}{Q_H - Q_L} = \frac{1}{\frac{Q_H}{Q_L} - \frac{Q_L}{Q_L}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{COP} = \frac{1}{\frac{Q_H}{Q_L} - 1}$$

پایه گرمی: هدف انتقال گرما به منبع دما بالاتر.

هدف: گرمایش داخل خانه



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

$$\text{COP}_{\text{HP}} = \frac{\text{گرمی داده شده به فضای داخل خانه (کلیاتاً)}}{\text{کار داده به وسیله}} = \frac{Q_H}{W_C}$$

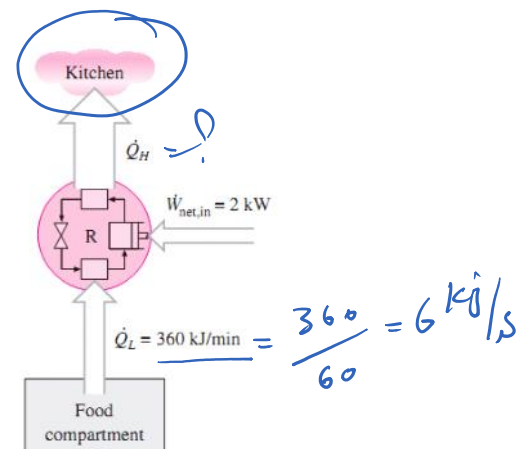
$$\text{COP}_{\text{HP}} = \frac{Q_H}{Q_H - Q_L} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}}$$

$$1 < 3 < 1 \rightarrow$$

### 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.

$$\text{COP} = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{W}_{\text{net,in}}} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$





$$COP = \frac{Q_L}{W_C} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$



$$\dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L = \dot{W}_C \rightarrow \dot{Q}_H = 2 + 6 = 8 \text{ W/s}$$

## The Second Law of Thermodynamics: Clausius Statement

There are two classical statements of the second law—the Kelvin–Planck statement, which is related to heat engines and discussed in the preceding section, and the Clausius statement, which is related to refrigerators or heat pumps. The Clausius statement is expressed as follows:

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.