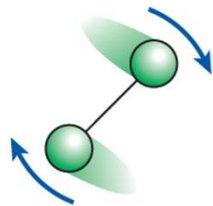
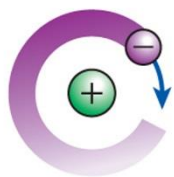


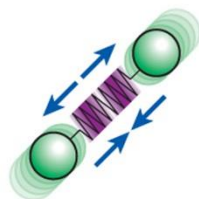
Molecular translation



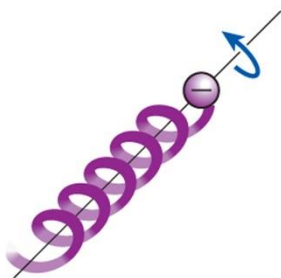
Molecular rotation



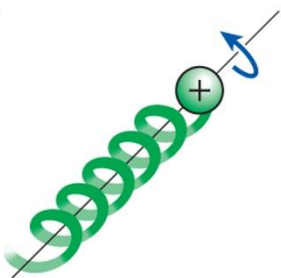
Electron translation



Molecular vibration



Electron spin



Nuclear spin

Some Physical Insight to Internal Energy

Sensible energy: The portion of the internal energy of a system associated with the kinetic energies of the molecules.

Latent energy: The internal energy associated with the phase of a system.

Chemical energy: The internal energy associated with the atomic bonds in a molecule.

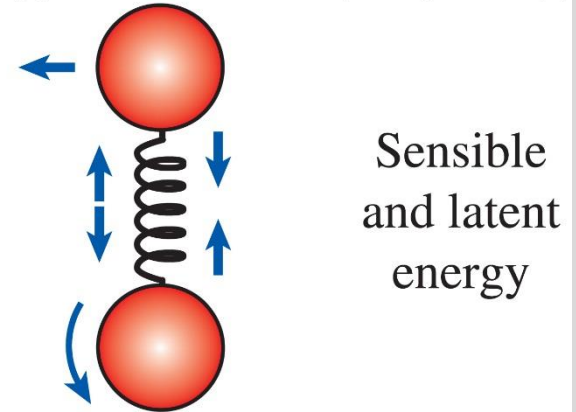
Nuclear energy: The tremendous amount of energy associated with the strong bonds within the nucleus of the atom itself.

The various forms of microscopic energies that make up *sensible* energy.

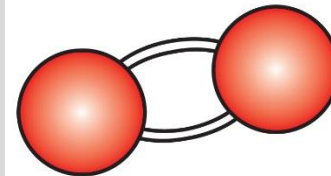
Thermal = Sensible + Latent

Internal = Sensible + Latent + Chemical + Nuclear

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Sensible
and latent
energy



Chemical
energy



Nuclear
energy

The internal energy of a system
is the sum of all forms of the
microscopic energies.

Mechanical Energy

Mechanical energy: The form of energy that can be converted to mechanical work completely and directly by an ideal mechanical device such as an ideal turbine.

Kinetic and potential energies: The familiar forms of mechanical energy.

$$e_{\text{mech}} = \frac{P}{\rho} + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz$$

Mechanical energy of a flowing fluid per unit mass

$$\dot{E}_{\text{mech}} = \dot{m}e_{\text{mech}} = \dot{m}\left(\frac{P}{\rho} + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz\right)$$

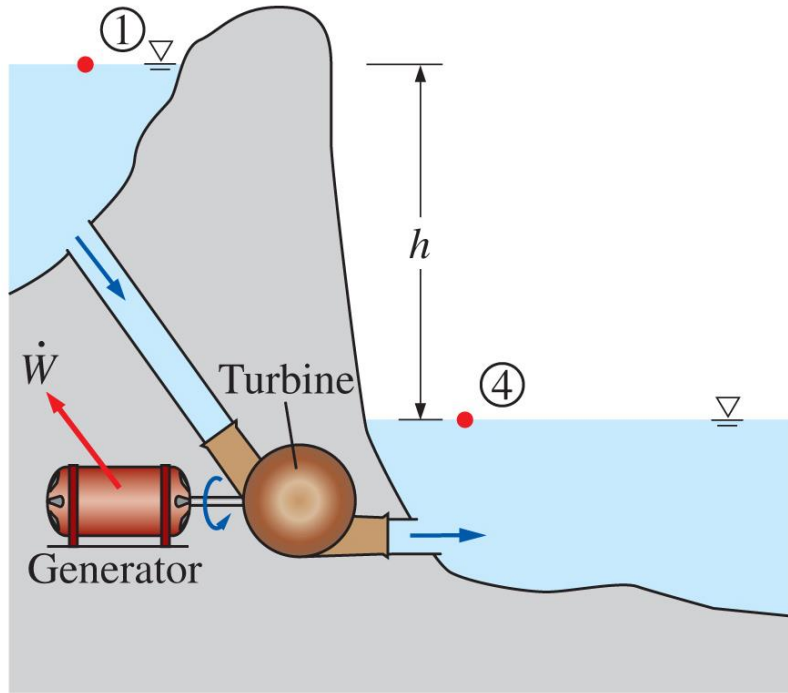
Rate of mechanical energy of a flowing fluid

Mechanical energy change of a fluid during incompressible flow per unit mass

$$\Delta e_{\text{mech}} = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2} + g(z_2 - z_1) \quad (\text{kJ/kg})$$

Rate of mechanical energy change of a fluid during incompressible flow

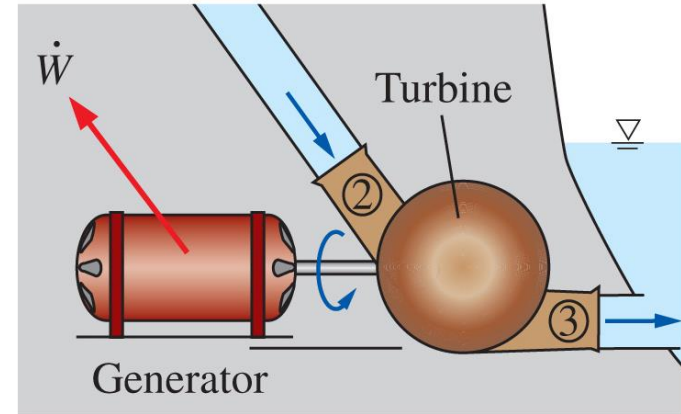
$$\Delta \dot{E}_{\text{mech}} = \dot{m}\Delta e_{\text{mech}} = \dot{m}\left(\frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2} + g(z_2 - z_1)\right) \quad (\text{kW})$$



$$\dot{W}_{\max} = \dot{m} \Delta e_{\text{mech}} = \dot{m} g (z_1 - z_4) = \dot{m} g h$$

since $P_1 \approx P_4 = P_{\text{atm}}$ and $V_1 = V_4 \approx 0$

(a)



$$\dot{W}_{\max} = \dot{m} \Delta e_{\text{mech}} = \dot{m} \frac{P_2 - P_3}{\rho} = \dot{m} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho}$$

since $V_1 \approx V_3$ and $z_2 = z_3$

(b)

Mechanical energy is illustrated by an ideal hydraulic turbine coupled with an ideal generator. In the absence of irreversible losses, the maximum produced power is proportional to (a) the change in water surface elevation from the upstream to the downstream reservoir or (b) (close-up view) the drop in water pressure from just upstream to just downstream of the turbine.

MECHANICAL FORMS OF WORK

There are two requirements for a work interaction between a system and its surroundings to exist:

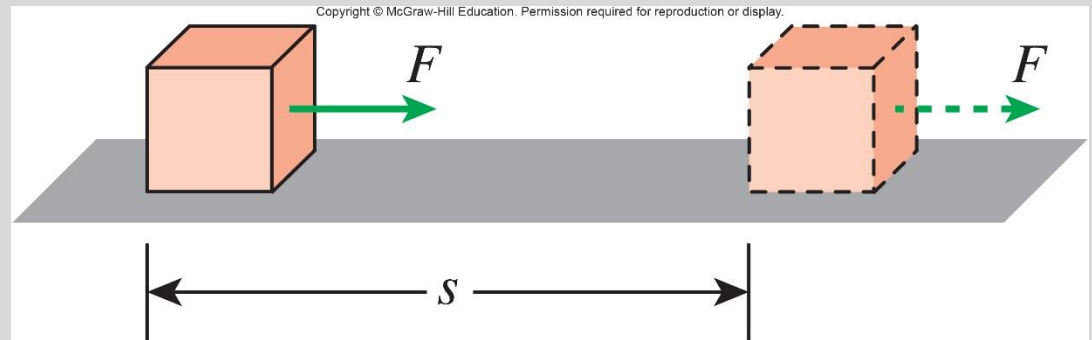
- there must be a **force** acting on the boundary.
- the boundary must **move**.

Work = Force × Distance

$$W = Fs \quad (\text{kJ})$$

When force is not constant

$$W = \int_1^2 F ds \quad (\text{kJ})$$



The work done is proportional to the force applied (F) and the distance traveled (s).

Shaft Work

$$T = Fr \rightarrow F = \frac{T}{r}$$

A force F acting through a moment arm r generates a torque T

$$s = (2\pi r)n$$

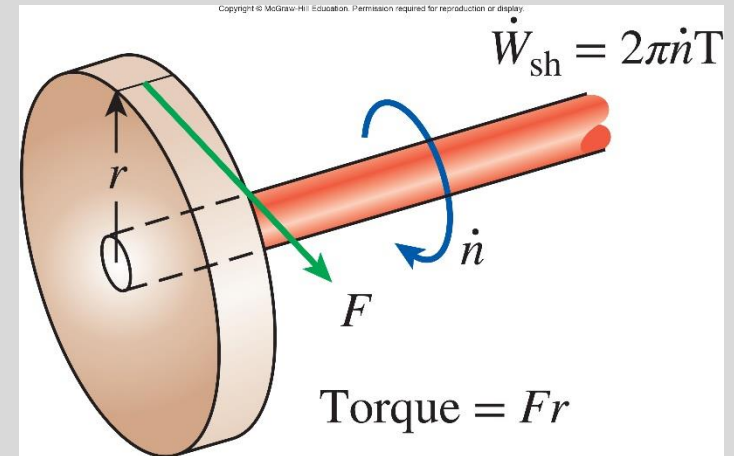
This force acts through a distance s

$$W_{\text{sh}} = Fs = \left(\frac{T}{r}\right)(2\pi rn) = 2\pi nT \quad (\text{kJ})$$

Shaft work

The power transmitted through the shaft is the shaft work done per unit time

$$\dot{W}_{\text{sh}} = 2\pi \dot{n}T \quad (\text{kW})$$



Shaft work is proportional to the torque applied and the number of revolutions of the shaft.

When the length of the spring changes by a differential amount dx under the influence of a force F , the work done is

$$\delta W_{\text{spring}} = F dx$$

For linear elastic springs, the displacement x is proportional to the force applied

$$F = kx \quad (\text{kN})$$

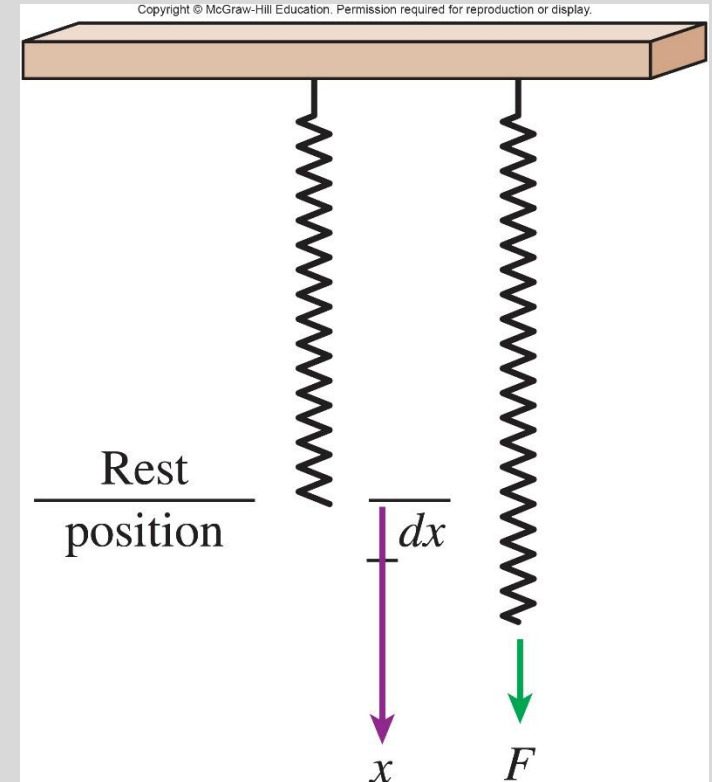
k : spring constant (kN/m)

Spring work

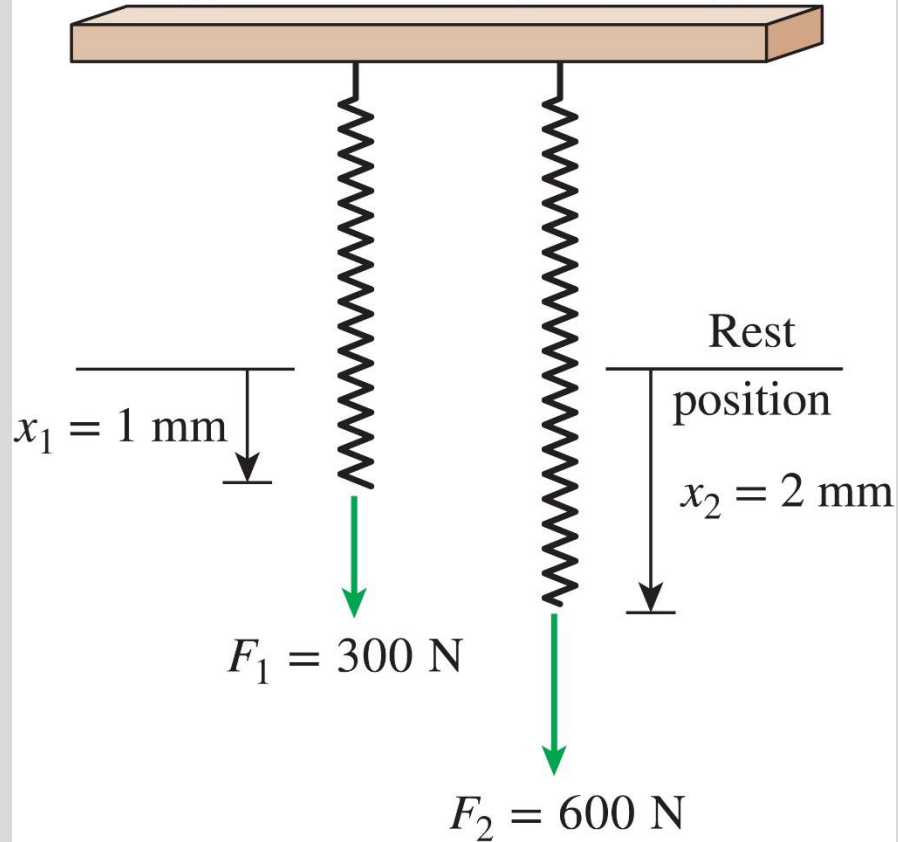
$$W_{\text{spring}} = \frac{1}{2}k(x_2^2 - x_1^2) \quad (\text{kJ})$$

x_1 and x_2 : the initial and the final displacements

Spring Work



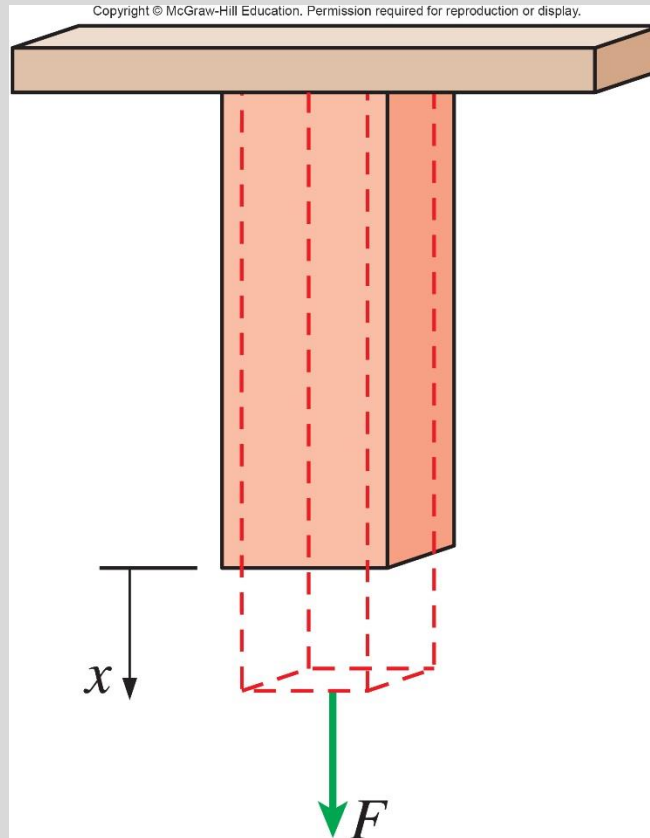
Elongation of a spring under the influence of a force.



The displacement of a linear spring doubles when the force is doubled.

Work Done on Elastic Solid Bars

$$W_{\text{elastic}} = \int_1^2 F dx = \int_1^2 \sigma_n A dx \quad (\text{kJ})$$



Solid bars behave as springs under the influence of a force.

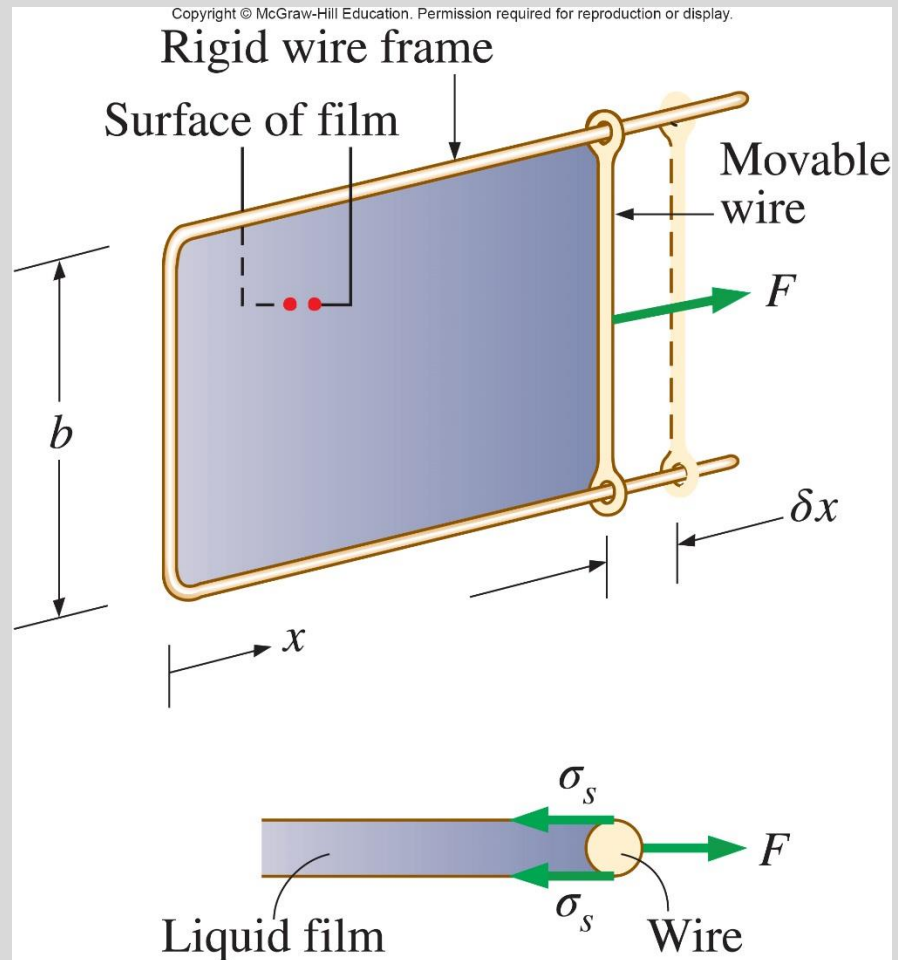
Work Associated with the Stretching of a Liquid Film

Surface tension work

$$W_{\text{surface}} = \int_1^2 \sigma_s dA \quad (\text{kJ})$$

$$dA = 2b dx$$

$$F = 2b\sigma_s$$



Stretching a liquid film with a U-shaped wire, and the forces acting on the movable wire of length b .

Nonmechanical Forms of Work

Electrical work: The generalized force is the *voltage* (the electrical potential) and the generalized displacement is the *electrical charge*.

Magnetic work: The generalized force is the *magnetic field strength* and the generalized displacement is the total *magnetic dipole moment*.

Electrical polarization work: The generalized force is the *electric field strength* and the generalized displacement is the *polarization of the medium*.

ENERGY CONVERSION EFFICIENCIES

Efficiency is one of the most frequently used terms in thermodynamics, and it indicates how well an energy conversion or transfer process is accomplished.

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Desired output}}{\text{Required input}}$$

Efficiencies of Mechanical and Electrical Devices

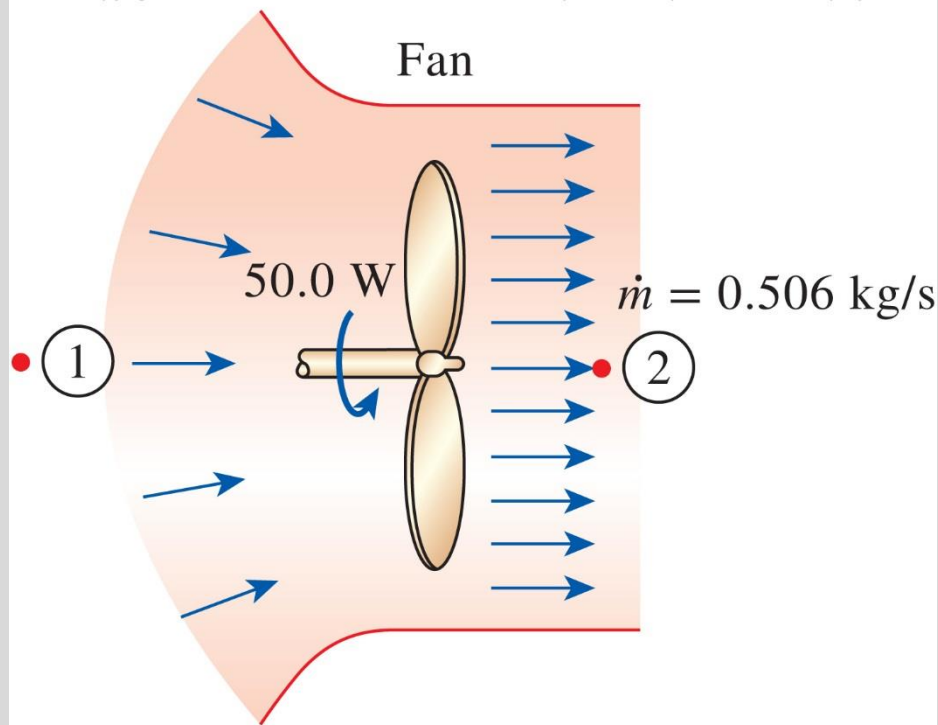
Mechanical efficiency

$$\eta_{\text{mech}} = \frac{\text{Mechanical energy output}}{\text{Mechanical energy input}} = \frac{E_{\text{mech,out}}}{E_{\text{mech,in}}} = 1 - \frac{E_{\text{mech,loss}}}{E_{\text{mech,in}}}$$

The effectiveness of the conversion process between the mechanical work supplied or extracted and the mechanical energy of the fluid is expressed by the **pump efficiency** and **turbine efficiency**,

$$\eta_{\text{pump}} = \frac{\text{Mechanical energy increase of the fluid}}{\text{Mechanical energy input}} = \frac{\Delta \dot{E}_{\text{mech,fluid}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{shaft,in}}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{pump},u}}{\dot{W}_{\text{pump}}}$$

$$\eta_{\text{turbine}} = \frac{\text{Mechanical energy output}}{\text{Mechanical energy decrease of the fluid}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{shaft,out}}}{|\Delta \dot{E}_{\text{mech,fluid}}|} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{turbine}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{turbine},e}}$$



$$V_1 \approx 0, V_2 = 12.1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$z_1 = z_2$$

$$P_1 \approx P_{\text{atm}} \text{ and } P_2 \approx P_{\text{atm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{\text{mech,fan}} &= \frac{\Delta \dot{E}_{\text{mech,fluid}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{shaft,in}}} = \frac{\dot{m} V_2^2 / 2}{\dot{W}_{\text{shaft,in}}} \\ &= \frac{(0.506 \text{ kg/s})(12.1 \text{ m/s})^2 / 2}{50.0 \text{ W}} \\ &= 0.741 \end{aligned}$$

The mechanical efficiency of a fan is the ratio of the rate of increase of the mechanical energy of air to the mechanical power input.

$$\text{Motor:} \quad \eta_{\text{motor}} = \frac{\text{Mechanical power output}}{\text{Electric power input}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{shaft, out}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{elect, in}}}$$

$$\text{Generator:} \quad \eta_{\text{generator}} = \frac{\text{Electric power output}}{\text{Mechanical power input}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{elect, out}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{shaft, in}}}$$

$$\eta_{\text{pump} - \text{motor}} = \eta_{\text{pump}} \eta_{\text{motor}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{pump}, u}}{\dot{W}_{\text{elect, in}}} = \frac{\Delta \dot{E}_{\text{mech, fluid}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{elect, in}}}$$

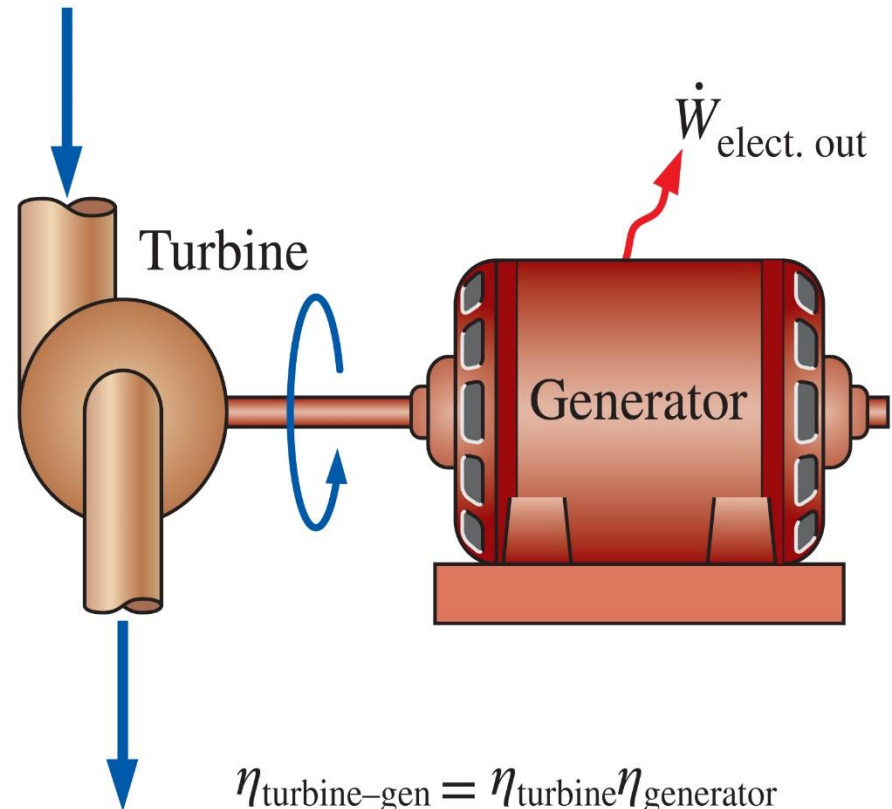
Pump-Motor
overall efficiency

$$\eta_{\text{turbine} - \text{gen}} = \eta_{\text{turbine}} \eta_{\text{generator}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{elect, out}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{turbine}, e}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{elect, out}}}{|\Delta \dot{E}_{\text{mech, fluid}}|}$$

Turbine-Generator
overall efficiency

$$\eta_{\text{turbine}} = 0.75$$

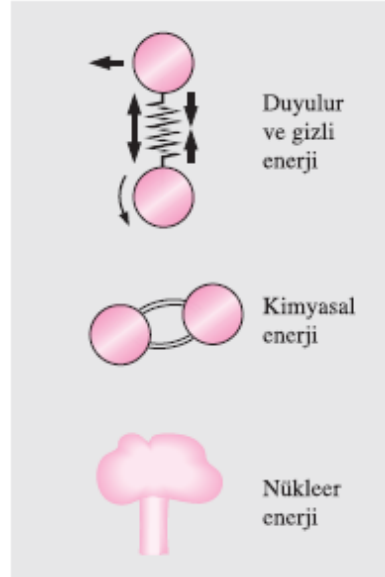
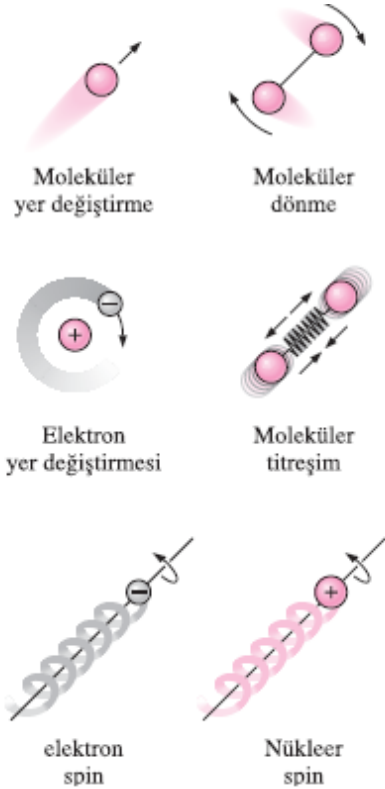
$$\eta_{\text{generator}} = 0.97$$



The overall efficiency of a turbine–generator is the product of the efficiency of the turbine and the efficiency of the generator, and it represents the fraction of the mechanical power of the fluid converted to electrical power.

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_{\text{turbine-gen}} &= \eta_{\text{turbine}} \eta_{\text{generator}} \\ &= 0.75 \times 0.97 \\ &= 0.73\end{aligned}$$

İç Enerji Hakkında Bazı Fiziksel Gözlemler



Bir sistemin iç enerjisi, mikroskopik enerjilerin bütün formlarının toplamıdır.

Duyulur iç enerjiyi oluşturan moleküler enerji biçimleri.

Duyulur enerji: Sistemin iç enerjisinin, moleküllerin kinetik enerjisiyle ilişkili olan bölümüne denir.

Gizli enerji: Sistemin, fazıyla ilgili bu iç enerjisine denir.

Kimyasal enerji: Bir molekülün atomları arasındaki kuvvetlerle ilgili iç enerjiye denir.

Nükleer enerji: Atom çekirdeği içindeki parçacıklar arasında var olan bağlarla ilişkili çok büyük miktarlardaki iç enerjiden de söz etmek gerekir.

Isı = Duyulur + Gizli

İç Enerji = Duyulur + Gizli + Kimyasal + Nükleer

Mekanik Enerji

Mekanik enerji: İdeal türbin gibi mekanik bir cihazla, doğrudan ve tamamen mekanik işe dönüşebilen enerji biçimi olarak tanımlanır.

Kinetik ve potansiyel enerji: Mekanik enerjinin bilinen formlarıdır.

$$e_{\text{mech}} = \frac{P}{\rho} + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz$$

Akış halindeki bir akışkanın mekanik enerjisi (birim kütlede)

$$\dot{E}_{\text{mech}} = \dot{m}e_{\text{mech}} = \dot{m} \left(\frac{P}{\rho} + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz \right)$$

Akış halindeki bir (güç formunda) akışkanın mekanik enerjisi

Sıkıştırılamaz (yoğunluk sabit) akışkanlarda mekanik enerji değişimi (birim kütlede)

$$\Delta e_{\text{mech}} = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2} + g(z_2 - z_1) \quad (\text{kJ/kg})$$

Sıkıştırılamaz (yoğunluk sabit) akışkanlarda mekanik enerji değişimi (güç formunda)

$$\Delta \dot{E}_{\text{mech}} = \dot{m} \Delta e_{\text{mech}} = \dot{m} \left(\frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2} + g(z_2 - z_1) \right) \quad (\text{kW})$$

İŞİN MEKANİK BİÇİMLERİ

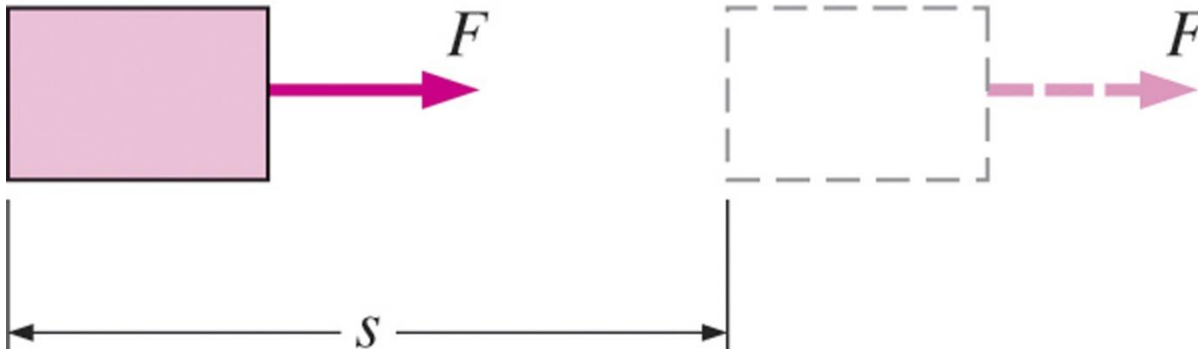
- Sistemle çevresi arasında bir iş etkileşiminin olabilmesi için iki koşulun sağlanması gerekir:
 - Sınırdaki etkiyen bir **kuvvet** olmalıdır
 - **Sınır** hareket etmelidir.

İş = Kuvvet × Yol

$$W = F s \quad (\text{kJ})$$

Eğer kuvvet sabit değilse

$$W = \int_1^2 F \, ds \quad (\text{kJ})$$



Yapılan iş, uygulanan kuvvete (F) ve kuvvetin etkilediği uzunluğa (s) bağlıdır.

Mil İşi

Moment kolu r 'ye uygulanan F kuvveti, T burulma momentini oluşturur

$$T = Fr \rightarrow F = \frac{T}{r}$$

Bu kuvvet s uzunluğu boyunca uygulanmaktadır

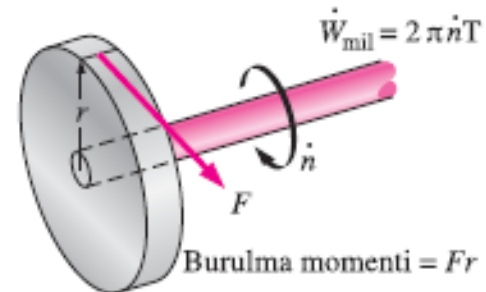
$$s = (2\pi r)n$$

Mil İşi

$$W_{sh} = Fs = \left(\frac{T}{r}\right)(2\pi rn) = 2\pi nT \quad (\text{kJ})$$

Mille iletilen güç, birim zamanda yapılan mil işidir

$$\dot{W}_{sh} = 2\pi \dot{n}T \quad (\text{kW})$$



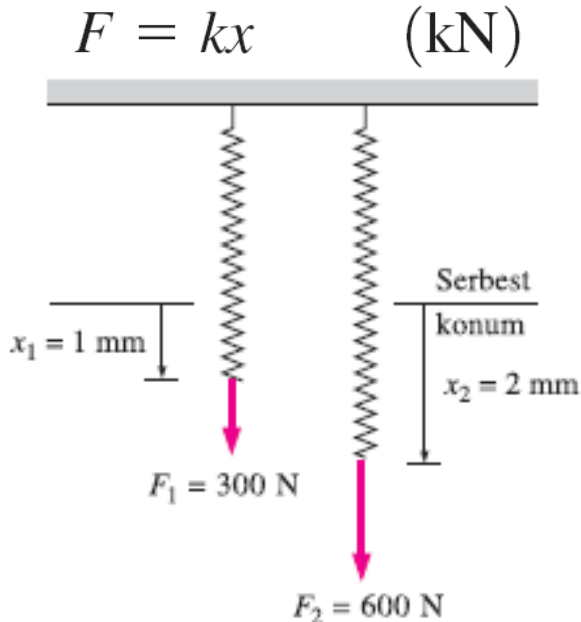
Mil işi, uygulanan burulma momenti ve milin devir sayısı ile orantılıdır.

Yay İşi

Bir yaya kuvvet uygulandığı zaman uzunluğunun değiştiği bilinen bir olgudur. Bir F kuvveti uygulandığı zaman yay dx diferansiyel büyüklüğü kadar uzarsa, yapılan iş

$$\delta W_{\text{yay}} = F dx$$

Doğrusal olarak esneyen yaylar için, yer değişimi x , uygulanan kuvvet F ile doğru orantılıdır



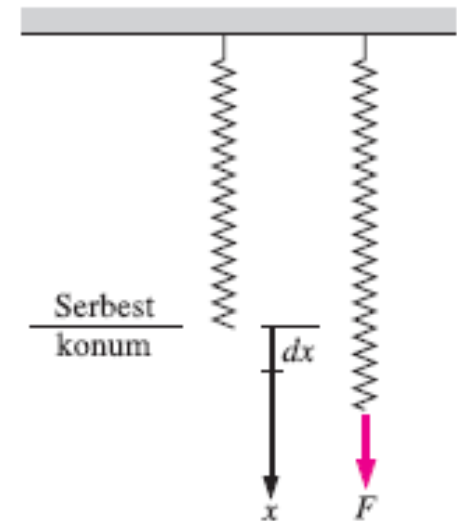
k : yay katayısı (kN/m)

Yayın, bir kuvvet etkisi altında uzaması.

Doğrusal bir yayın uzaması, kuvvet iki kat arttırılırsa, iki kat olur.

$$W_{\text{yay}} = \frac{1}{2}k(x_2^2 - x_1^2) \quad (\text{kJ})$$

x_1 and x_2 : yayın başlangıç ve sondaki yerdeğiştirmeleridir.

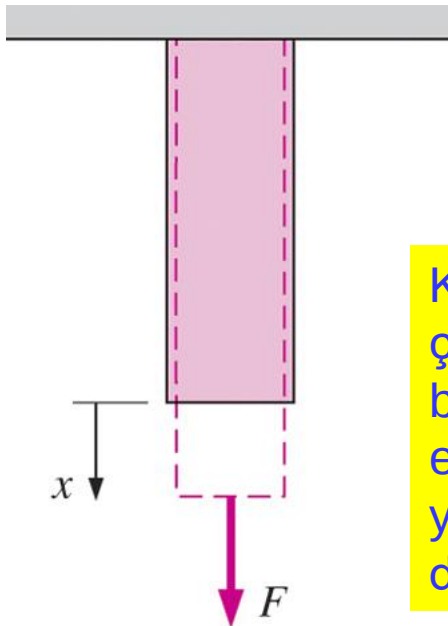


Esnek Katı Çubuklar Üzerinde Yapılan İş

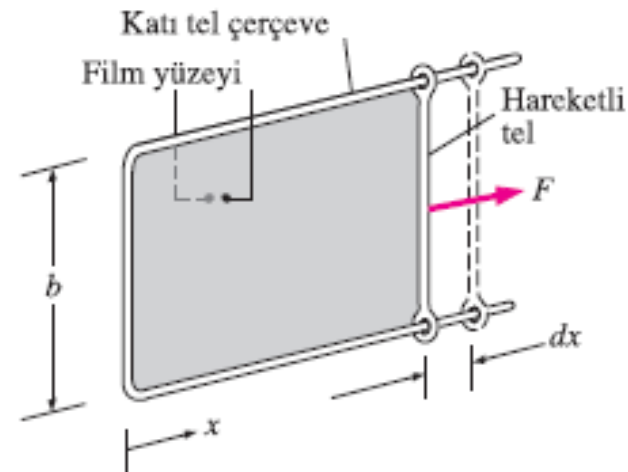
$$W_{\text{esnek}} = \int_1^2 F dx = \int_1^2 \sigma_n A dx \quad (\text{kJ})$$

Sıvı Tabakalarının Gerilmesi ile İlgili İş

$$W_{\text{yüzey}} = \int_1^2 \sigma_s dA \quad (\text{kJ})$$



Katı çubuklarda bir kuvvetin etkisi altında yay gibi davranırlar.



Sıvı filminin hareketli bir telle gerilmesi.

Mekanik Olmayan İş

Elektrik İş: Genelleştirilmiş kuvvet *voltaj* (elektrik potansiyeli), genelleştirilmiş yer değişiminin *elektrik yükü* olarak alındığı iş biçimi.

Manyetik İş: Genelleştirilmiş kuvvet olarak *manyetik alan gücünün*, genelleştirilmiş yerdeğişimi olarak *manyetik iki kutuplu momentin* alındığı iş biçimi.

Elektrik Polarizasyon İş: Genelleştirilmiş kuvvet olarak *elektrik alan gücünün*, genelleştirilmiş yerdeğişimi olarak ortam *polarizasyonunun* (moleküllerin iki kutuplu elektrik dönme momentlerinin toplamı) alındığı iş biçimi.

ENERJİ DÖNÜŞÜM VERİMLERİ

- Verim termodinamikte en çok kullanılan ifadelerden bir tanesi olup, enerji dönüşümünün veya hal değişim geçişinin nasıl iyi bir şekilde başarılacağını gösterir. (Etkinlik veya verim olarak isimlendirilir).

$$\text{Etkinlik} = \frac{\text{Elde edilmek istenen değer}}{\text{Harcaması gereken değer}}$$

Mekanik ve Elektrikli Düzeneklerin Verimleri

Mekanik verim

$$\eta_{mek} = \frac{\text{Alınan mekanik enerji}}{\text{Verilen mekanik enerji}} = \frac{E_{mek, \phi}}{E_{mek, g}} = 1 - \frac{E_{mek, kayıp}}{E_{mek, g}}$$

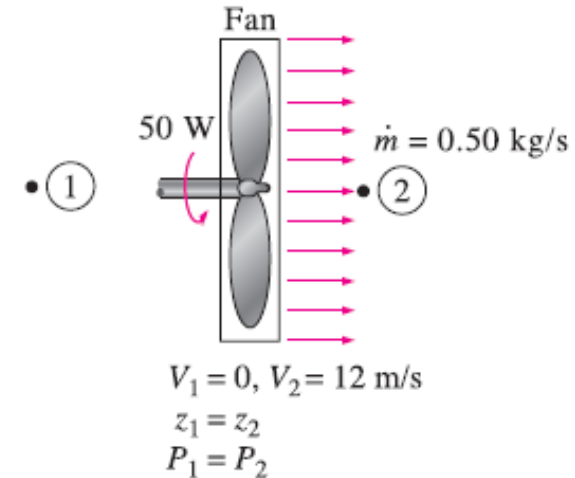
Verilen veya alınan mekanik güç ile akışkanın mekanik enerjisi arasındaki dönüşüm işleminin mükemmellik derecesi **pompa verimi** veya **türbin verimi** olarak tanımlanır.

$$\eta_{pompa} = \frac{\text{Akışkanın mekanik enerjisindeki artış}}{\text{Verilen mekanik enerji}} = \frac{\Delta \dot{E}_{mek, akışkan}}{\dot{W}_{mil, g}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{pompa, f}}{\dot{W}_{pompa}}$$

$$\Delta \dot{E}_{mek, akışkan} = \dot{E}_{mek, \phi} - \dot{E}_{mek, g}$$

$$\eta_{turbin} = \frac{\text{Alınan mekanik enerji}}{\text{Akışkanın mekanik enerjisindeki azaltma}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{mil, \phi}}{|\Delta \dot{E}_{mek, akış.}|} = \frac{\dot{W}_{turbin}}{\dot{W}_{turbin, e}}$$

$$|\Delta \dot{E}_{mek, akışkan}| = \dot{E}_{mek, g} - \dot{E}_{mek, \phi}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{mek, fan} &= \frac{\Delta \dot{E}_{mek, akışkan}}{\dot{W}_{mil, g}} = \frac{\dot{m} V_2^2 / 2}{\dot{W}_{mil, g}} \\ &= \frac{(0.50 \text{ kg/s})(12 \text{ m/s})^2 / 2}{50 \text{ W}} \\ &= 0.72 \end{aligned}$$

Bir fanın mekanik verimi, fan çıkışındaki havanın kinetik enerjisinin, fana verilen mekanik güce oranıdır.

Motor:

$$\eta_{\text{motor}} = \frac{\text{Alınan mekanik güç}}{\text{Verilen elektriks el güç}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{mil}, \text{ç}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{elek}, \text{g}}}$$

Jeneratör:

$$\eta_{\text{jeneratör}} = \frac{\text{Alınan elektriks el güç}}{\text{Verilen mekanik güç}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{elek}, \text{ç}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{mil}, \text{g}}}$$

$$\eta_{\text{pompa-motor}} = \eta_{\text{pompa}} \eta_{\text{motor}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{pompa}, \text{f}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{elek}, \text{g}}} = \frac{\Delta \dot{E}_{\text{mek}, \text{akışkan}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{elek}, \text{g}}}$$

$$\eta_{\text{türbin-jen}} = \eta_{\text{türbin}} \eta_{\text{jeneratör}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{elek}, \text{ç}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{türbin}, \text{ç}}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{elek}, \text{ç}}}{\Delta \dot{E}_{\text{mek}, \text{akışkan}}}$$

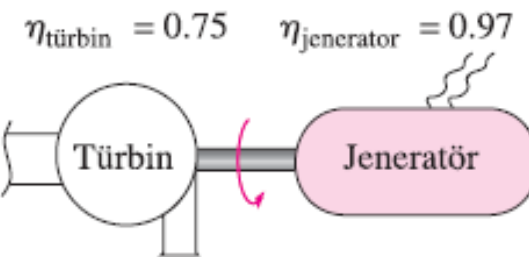
Türbin-jeneratör birleşiminin toplam verimi türbin verimi ile jeneratör veriminin çarpımıdır ve elde edilen elektrik enerjisinin akışkanın mekanik enerjisine oranını gösterir.

Motor verimi

Jeneratör verimi

Pompa-motor verimi

Türbin-jeneratör verimi



$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{\text{türbin-jen}} &= \eta_{\text{türbin}} \eta_{\text{jeneratör}} \\ &= 0.75 \times 0.97 \\ &= 0.73 \end{aligned}$$

YARARLANILAN KAYNAKLAR:

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