

Reply to comment of Bister and co-authors on the critique of the dissipative heat engine*

A.M. Makarieva¹, V.G. Gorshkov¹, B.-L. Li², A.D. Nobre³

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*I doubt not, but we have one common design;
I mean, a sincere endeavour after knowledge...*
Sir Isaac Newton

The dissipative heat engine (DHE) is based on a Carnot cycle with external heat Q_{in} received at temperature T_s and released at $T_o < T_s$. In contrast to the classical Carnot engine, mechanical work A_d in the DHE is not exported to external environment but dissipates to heat within the engine. Makarieva *et al.* (2010, hereafter MGLN) asserted that the laws of thermodynamics prohibit an increase of A_d beyond the Carnot limit: $A_d \leq \varepsilon Q_{in}$, $\varepsilon \equiv (T_s - T_o)/T_s$. Bister *et al.* (2010, hereafter BRPE) counterargued that such an increase is possible and that hurricanes can be viewed as a natural DHE. Here we show that the arguments of BRPE are not consistent with the energy conservation law and thus do not refute MGLN's claims.

We first note that, unlike BRPE implied, MGLN did not confuse A_d for work W made on external bodies. Indeed, that *the DHE does not produce any work on external environment* is obvious from the DHE definition and leaves little space for confusion. MGLN consistently defined work A_d as work dissipated within the engine. Neither did MGLN characterize dissipation as a form of mechanical work. However, we do emphasize that mechanical energy in the DHE dissipates at the same rate at which it is produced. Thus, in BRPE's notations mechanical work A_d produced by the DHE per unit time is given by the unnumbered formula for dissipation rate D on p. 3 (its relation to hurricane velocity V is given by the unnumbered formula on p. 4 at $\beta = 0$): $A_d = [(T_s - T_o)/T_o]Q_{in}$. According to BRPE, while external work W of any engine is bounded by the Carnot limit, no limits exist to work A_d and it can rise practically infinitely at very small T_o .

Any heat engine is put into operation by an external dynamic system that creates a departure from thermodynamic equilibrium and determines the major

¹Theoretical Physics Division, Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, St. Petersburg 188300, Russia; ²Ecological Complexity and Modeling Laboratory, Department of Botany and Plant Sciences, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0124, USA; ³Centro de Ciencia do Sistema Terrestre INPE, Sao Jose dos Campos SP 12227-010, Brazil

parameters of the cycle. In our example (MGLN, Fig. 1) the piston is moved by a spring such that the working gas can expand and receive heat isothermally. In the hurricane the role of spring is played by the horizontal gradient of air pressure. As MGLN illustrated, the first law of thermodynamics uniquely relates isothermal expansion of the gas to the amount of heat it receives. If the expansion (set externally by the spring) does not change, the isothermal dissipation of mechanical energy to heat within the DHE necessarily results in a decrease of the external heat input, while the total amount of heat received by the gas remains constant. Consequently, work A_d remains unchanged by dissipation instead of increasing as BRPE propose. This can be seen in Fig. 1b of BRPE. Other things being equal, the electric heater put at the oceanic surface warms the adjacent air and reduces the heat input from the ocean. The cycle with electric heater (internal dissipation) shown in Fig. 1b of BRPE is then of equal intensity with the ordinary Carnot cycle in Fig. 1a.

BRPE implicitly agree that to accomodate the *additional* heat input originating from dissipation the gas must expand *further*. They refer to simulations of Bister & Emanuel (1998, hereafter BE98) to claim that "dissipative heating led to a further reduction in the central pressure, corresponding to enhanced isothermal expansion." But to further reduce air pressure in the hurricane one has to perform additional work *on external environment*: indeed, it is necessary to take the gas away from the hurricane and squeeze it to somewhere else. The DHE *not performing any external work* cannot accomplish it. The statement of BRPE that dissipative heating leads to a pressure reduction conflicts with the energy conservation law, as the work needed to reduce the pressure originates then from nowhere.

Mass and momentum conservation and the first law of thermodynamics, from which BRPE claim BE98 derive their results, all allow for solution $V = 0$ that corresponds to thermodynamic equilibrium and absence of air motion. This is an inherent limitation of the thermodynamic approach. Without identifying a physical mechanism that sustains a certain disequilibrium it is not possible to describe hurricane dynamics. BE98 as well as Emanuel (1986, hereafter E86), whose work is the basis of BE98 approach, did so by borrowing the essential parameters of the cycle from observations. (For example, as the energy input to hurricane is supposed to be proportional to the difference of saturated and actual air enthalpies, Eq. (1.1) of BRPE, and approaches zero at 100% relative humidity, E86 and BE98 set relative humidity at around 80%. No theoretical explanation was given as to why, despite the proposed intense influx of water vapour into the hurricane air, the air remains unsaturated.) Numerical simulations based on semi-empirical approaches do not explain or predict the hurricane pressure reduction from the first physical principles and, as we illustrated above, may come in conflict with the latter. There is an apparent need for new theoretical concepts in hurricane research; we hope that the comment of BRPE and our reply will contribute to their development.

References

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