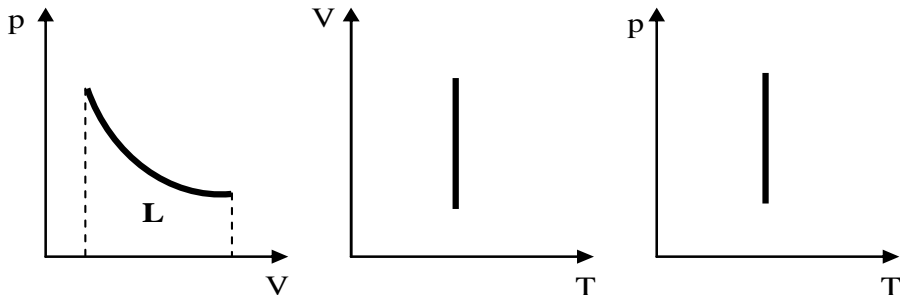
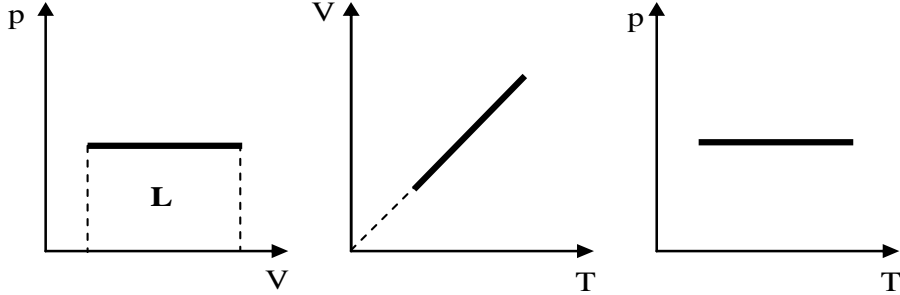
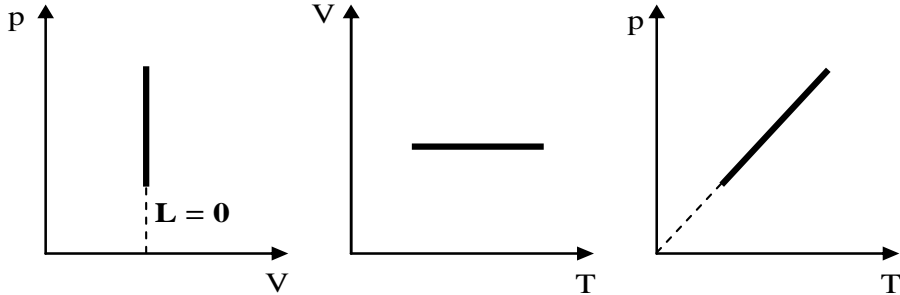
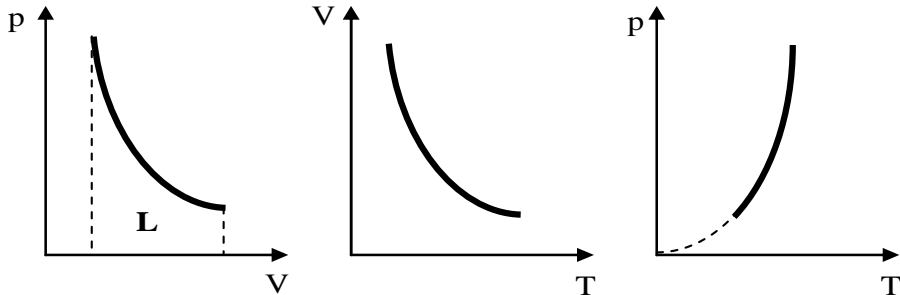
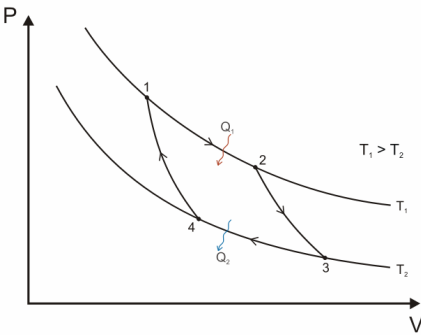
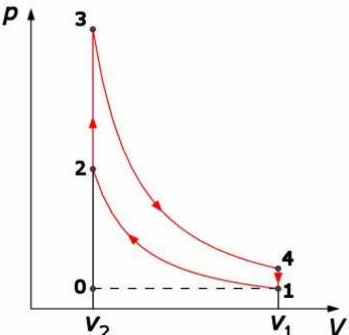
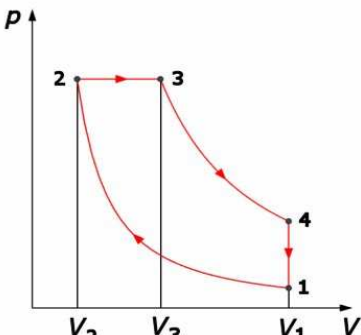


| TRANSFORMAREA  | ECUAȚIA   | Q                            | $\Delta U$         | L                             | GRAFICE   |
|--|---|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>IZOTERMA</b><br>$T = \text{cst}$                        | $p \cdot V = \text{cst.}$   | $\nu RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$ | 0                  | $\nu RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$  |    |
| <b>IZOBARA</b><br>$p = \text{cst}$                         | $\frac{V}{T} = \text{cst}$  | $\nu C_p \Delta T$           | $\nu C_v \Delta T$ | $p \Delta V = \nu R \Delta T$ |    |
| <b>IZOCORA</b><br>$V = \text{cst}$                         | $\frac{p}{T} = \text{cst}$  | $\nu C_v \Delta T$           | $\nu C_v \Delta T$ | 0                             |   |
| <b>ADIABATICA</b><br>$Q = 0$<br>$\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$ | $pV^\gamma = \text{cst}$<br>$TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{cst}$<br>$Tp^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}} = \text{cst}$ | 0                            | $\nu C_v \Delta T$ | $-\nu C_v \Delta T$           |  |

## Formule:

|   |   |  |  |   |  |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| Masa molară                               | $\mu = \frac{m}{\nu}$                                       | Ec. transformării generale   | $\frac{pV}{T} = cst.$  | Ecuția principiului I pentru motoare termice (procese ciclice: $\Delta U = 0$ ) | $Q_{primit} = L +  Q_{cedat} $                                     |
| Numărul lui Avogadro                      | $N_A = \frac{N}{\nu}$                                       | Ec. principiului I   | $Q = \Delta U + L$   | Randamentul motorului termic  | $\eta = \frac{L}{Q_{primit}} = 1 - \frac{ Q_{cedat} }{Q_{primit}}$ |
| Volumul molar                             | $V_\mu = \frac{V}{\nu}$                                     | Capacitatea calorică   | $C = \frac{Q}{\Delta T}$   | Randamentul ciclului Carnot   | $\eta_{Carnot} = 1 - \frac{T_{rece}}{T_{cald}}$                    |
| Concentrația moleculară (numărul volumic) | $n = \frac{N}{V}$   | Căldura specifică  | $c = \frac{Q}{m \cdot \Delta T} \begin{cases} c_V \\ c_p \end{cases}$            | Ecuția calorimetrică  | $Q_{primit} =  Q_{cedat} $   |
| Masa gazului                              | $m = N \cdot m_0$   | Căldura molară   | $C_\mu = \frac{Q}{\nu \cdot \Delta T} \begin{cases} C_V \\ C_p \end{cases}$      |   |  |
| Masa unei molecule                        | $m_0 = \frac{m}{N} = \frac{m/\nu}{N/\nu} = \frac{\mu}{N_A}$ | Relația Robert-Mayer (călduri molare)  | $C_p = C_V + R$  |   |  |
| Ecuția termică de stare                   | $pV = \nu RT$   | Relația Robert-Mayer (călduri specifice)   | $c_p = c_V + \frac{R}{\mu}$  | Constanta universală a gazelor  | $R = 8310 \frac{J}{kmol \cdot K}$                                  |
| Ecuția calorică de stare                  | $U = \frac{i}{2} \nu RT = \nu C_V T$                        | Exponentul adiabatic<br>i = 3 – gaz monoatomic<br>i = 5 – gaz biatomic<br>i = 6 – gaz poliatomic | $\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_V} = \frac{\frac{i+2}{2}R}{\frac{i}{2}R} = \frac{i+2}{i}$ | Numărul lui Avogadro  | $N_A = 6,02 \cdot 10^{26} \frac{molecule}{kmol}$                   |

## Motoare termice:

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Carnot – motor ideal (teoretic)   | Otto – benzină, aprindere prin scânteie  | Diesel – motorină, aprindere prin injecție  |
| 2 izoterme, 2 adiabatice  | 2 adiabatice, 2 izocore  | 2 adiabatice, 1 izobară, 1 izocoră  |
|  |  |  |