

[讨论1] 气体温度

- (1) 的高低反映分子运动剧烈程度不同;
 (2) 从微观看表示每个气体分子冷热程度.

[讨论2] 密闭容器有3种理气 $p_1, n_1, n_2=2n_1, n_3=3n_1$,
 混合气压强为 (A) $3p_1$ (B) $4p_1$ (C) $5p_1$ (D) $6p_1$

解:
$$p = \frac{N_1 + N_2 + N_3}{V} kT = n_1 kT + n_2 kT + n_3 kT = 6n_1 kT = 6p_1$$

道耳顿分压定律 (混合气体压强为各气体分压和)

$$p = \sum p_i$$

[例题6-2] (1) 求标况下理气 n

(2) 此时 H_2 的 $\sqrt{v^2}$

(3) 求 T , 使 CO_2 分子平均平动动能为 0.1ev .

解: (1) $p = nkT$

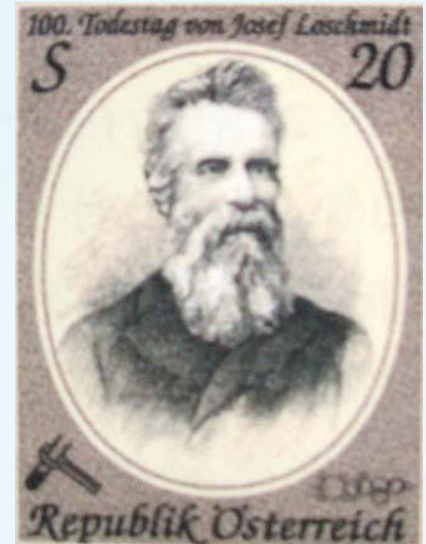
洛喜密脱常数

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{p}{kT} = \frac{1.013 \times 10^5}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 273.15} = 2.6871 \times 10^{25} / m^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \sqrt{v^2} &= \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 8.31 \times 273.15}{2 \times 10^{-3}}} = 1845 m / s \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \bar{\varepsilon}_k = \frac{3kT}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{2\bar{\varepsilon}_k}{3k} = \frac{2 \times 0.1 \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19}}{3 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23}} = 773.9 K$$



[例题6-3] 理气 $T=273K, \rho=1.24 \times 10^{-2} \text{Kg/m}^3, p=0.01 \text{atm}$

求 (1) $V_{\text{方均根}}$ (2) M 并确定气体 (3) 每个分子 $\bar{\epsilon}_{\text{平}}$ 与 $\bar{\epsilon}_{\text{转}}$
(4) 单位体积内分子平动动能 (5) 0.3mol 的内能

解: (1) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{v^2} = \sqrt{3RT / M} \\ \boxed{\begin{array}{l} pV = m RT / M \\ \rho = m / V \end{array}} \right\} \Rightarrow \sqrt{v^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 0.01 \times 1.013 \times 10^5}{1.24 \times 10^{-2}}} = 494 \text{m/s}$

(2) $M = RT\rho / p = 28 \times 10^{-3} \text{Kg/mol}$

\therefore 气体可能是 N_2 或 CO 或 C_2H_4

(3) $\bar{\epsilon}_{\text{平}} = \frac{3}{2} kT = 5.6 \times 10^{-21} \text{J}$ $\bar{\epsilon}_{\text{转}} = \frac{2}{2} kT = 3.7 \times 10^{-21} \text{J}$

(4) $E_v = n \times \frac{3}{2} kT = \frac{3}{2} p = 1.5 \times 10^3 \text{J/m}^3$

(5) $E = \nu \frac{5}{2} RT = 1.7 \times 10^3 \text{J}$

[讨论3] 图为同T时 O_2 、 H_2 分子速率分布曲线，

由图可得 $(v_p)_{H_2} = 2000 \text{ m/s}$ $(v_p)_{O_2} = 500 \text{ m/s}$

解： $v_p = \sqrt{2RT/M} \propto 1/\sqrt{M}$

$$\Rightarrow v_{pO_2} / v_{pH_2} = \sqrt{M_{H_2} / M_{O_2}} = 1/4$$

