Taller 2

$$\begin{split} C_V &= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V, \quad C_V = \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}Q}{dT}\right)_V, \quad B = -V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T \\ C_P &= \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}Q}{dT}\right)_P, \quad C_P = \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}Q}{dT}\right)_P \\ \beta &= \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P, \quad \kappa = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T \\ \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z &= \frac{1}{(\partial y/\partial x)_z}, \quad \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)_x \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)_y = -1. \end{split}$$

1. Consideremos que la energía interna de un sistema termodinámico sea una función de T y P, obtenga las siguientes ecuaciones:

Respuesta a Problema 1

a. Dado que la energia interna es funcion de T y P, entonces:

$$U = U(T, P) \tag{1}$$

Por lo tanto, la diferencial total de U es:

$$dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_P dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_T dP \tag{2}$$

Por otro lado de la primera ley de la termodinamica tenemos que:

$$dQ = dU + PdV = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{P} dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_{T} dP + PdV \implies$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dQ}{dT}\right)_{P} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{P} + P\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dQ}{dT}\right)_{P} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{P} + PV\frac{1}{V}\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(C_{P} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{P} + PV\beta\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{P} = C_{P} - PV\beta$$

Donde como se realiza $\frac{dQ}{dT}$ a volumen constante entonces

$$\left(\frac{dV}{dT}\right)_{P} = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{P}$$

b. De forma analoga paratiendo de la expresion

$$\begin{split} dQ &= dU + PdV = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_P dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_T dP + PdV \quad \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dQ}{dT}\right)_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_P + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V \\ &\Rightarrow C_V = C_P - PV\beta - \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P \\ &\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_T = \frac{C_P - PV - C_V}{\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P} \\ &\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_T = (C_P - PV\beta - C_V) \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_P \\ &\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_T = -(C_P - PV\beta - C_V)\kappa\frac{1}{\beta} \end{split}$$

2. Tomando U como una función de P y V, obtenga las siguientes ecuaciones:

$$(a) \quad \mathrm{d}Q = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_V dP + \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_P + P\right] dV.$$

$$(b) \quad \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_V = \frac{C_V \kappa}{\beta}.$$

(c)
$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_P = \frac{C_P}{V\beta} - P.$$

Respuesta a

Si consideramos la energia interna como funcion de P, V es decir U = U(P, V) entonces de la primera ley de la termodinamica para sistema hidrostatico:

$$dQ = dU + PdV \quad (2.1)$$

a. Como U = U(P, V) entonces:

$$dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_{V} dP + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{P} dV \quad (2,2)$$

Reemplazando (2.2) en (2.1) tenemos que:

$$\begin{split} dQ &= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_V dP + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_P dV + P dV \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_V dP + \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_P + P\right] dV \quad (2,3) \end{split}$$

b. De (2.3)

$$\left(\frac{dQ}{dT}\right)_{V} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_{V} \left(\frac{dP}{dT}\right)_{V} \quad (2.4)$$

Y como la ecuacion de estado esta en terminos de P y V entonces:

$$dT = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_V dP + \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_P dV \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{dT}{dP}\right)_V = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_V$$

Luego (2.4) queda:

$$\begin{split} \left(\frac{dQ}{dT}\right)_{V} &= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_{V} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_{V} \\ &= -\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_{V} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_{P} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_{V} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_{V} \frac{\beta}{\kappa} = C_{V} \quad \Rightarrow \end{split}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial P}\right)_{V} = \frac{C_{V}\kappa}{\beta}$$

Haciendo uso de

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V = \left(\frac{dQ}{dT}\right)_V$$

c. De (2.3)

$$\begin{split} \left(\frac{dQ}{dT}\right)_{P} &= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{P} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{P} + P\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{P} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{P} V\beta + PV\beta = C_{P} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \end{split}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_P V\beta = C_P - PV\beta \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_P = \frac{C_P}{V\beta} - P$$

Donde se ha hecho uso de la ecuación de estado es función de P y V.

$$\left(\frac{dT}{dV}\right)_P = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_P$$

3. Un mol de un gas obedece a la ecuación de estado de van der Waals:

$$\left(P + \frac{a}{v^2}\right)(v - b) = RT$$

Donde a, b y R son constantes, demuestre que

$$c_p - c_v = \frac{R}{1 - 2a(1 - b/V)^2 / VRT}$$

Respuesta a Punto 3

Si consideramos la enegia interna como funcion de T y V es decir U = U(T, V) entonces:

$$dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{V} dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{T} dV \quad (3,1)$$

entonces Reemplazando (3.1) en (2.1) tenemos que:

$$dQ = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{V} dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{T} dV + PdV \quad (3,2)$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{P} = \left(\frac{dQ}{dT}\right)_{P} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{V} + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{T} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{P} + P\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{V} = \left(\frac{dQ}{dT}\right)_{V} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{V} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$C_P - C_V = \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T + P \right] \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P \quad (3,3)$$

Tambien de (3.2)

$$\begin{split} \left(\frac{dQ}{dV}\right)_T &= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T + P \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{dQ}{dV}\right)_T - P \\ &\Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T = T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T - P \quad dQ = TdS \quad T \text{ constante} \\ &\Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T = T\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T - P \quad (3,4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}$$

De (3.3) y (3.4)

$$C_P - C_V = \left[T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_V - P + P \right] \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P \qquad \Rightarrow \quad C_P - C_V = T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_V \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P$$
$$= T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_V \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P$$

Del taller anterior sabemos que:

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_{V} = \frac{R}{V - b}$$
 y $\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{P} = \frac{RV^{3}}{2ab - aV + PV^{3}}$

Por lo tanto

$$C_P - C_V = T \frac{R}{V - b} \frac{RV^3}{2ab - aV + PV^3}$$

$$= \frac{R^2TV^3}{2(ab - aV)(V - b) + (V - b)\left(\frac{a}{V^2} + P\right)V^3}$$

$$= \frac{R^2TV^3}{-2a(V - b)(V - b) + RTV^3}$$

$$= \frac{R}{1 - \frac{2a(V - b)^2}{RTV^3}}$$

4. La ecuación de estado de un sólido monoatómico es

$$Pv + f(v) = \Gamma u$$
 (4,1)

donde v es el volumen molar, Γ es la constante de Grüneisen y u es la energía interna molar debida a las vibraciones de la red. Demostrar que

 $\Gamma = \frac{\beta v}{c_V \kappa}$

donde κ , es la compresibilidad isotérmica. Esta ecuación, conocida como relación de Grüneisen, juega un papel importante en la teoría del estado sólido.

Respuesta a

Dado que la ecuación de estado representa un sistema hidrostatico con u = u(P, v) entonces:

$$du = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial P}\right)_{v} dP + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_{P} dv \quad (4,2)$$

Donde de (4.1):

$$\begin{split} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial P}\right)_v &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial P}\left(P\frac{v}{\Gamma} + \frac{f(v)}{\Gamma}\right)\right)_v \\ &= \frac{v}{\Gamma} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_{P} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial v}\left(P\frac{v}{\Gamma} + \frac{f(v)}{\Gamma}\right)\right)_{P} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial v}\left(\frac{f(v)}{\Gamma}\right)\right)_{P} + \frac{P}{\Gamma}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial v}\left(v\right)\right)_{P} \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma}\left(\frac{\partial f(v)}{\partial v}\right)_{P} + \frac{P}{\Gamma} \end{split}$$

Reemplazando en (4.2) tenemos que:

$$\begin{split} \Gamma dU &= v dP + \left(\frac{\partial f(v)}{\partial v}\right)_P dv + P dv \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v = \frac{v}{\Gamma} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_v = c_V \\ &\Rightarrow \quad c_V = -\frac{v}{\Gamma} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_v \\ &\Rightarrow \quad c_V = \frac{v}{\Gamma} \frac{\beta}{\kappa} \\ &\Rightarrow \quad \Gamma = \frac{\beta v}{c_V \kappa} \end{split}$$