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熱力学1 第6回 演習問題

ファンデルワールス状態方程式

第6回 演習問題

Q1

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = 0, \quad \frac{dp}{dV} = 0$$

$$p = \frac{RT}{V-b} - \frac{a}{V^2}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dV} = \frac{d}{dV} \left( \frac{RT}{V-b} - \frac{a}{V^2} \right) = \frac{-RT}{(V-b)^2} + \frac{2a}{V^3} = 0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{d}{dT} \left( \frac{dp}{dV} \right) = \frac{d}{dT} \left( \frac{-RT}{(V-b)^2} + \frac{2a}{V^3} \right) = \frac{-R}{(V-b)^2} = 0 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

①より

$$\frac{RT}{(V-b)^2} = \frac{2a}{V^3} \quad \text{--- ③}$$

②より

$$\frac{2RT}{(V-b)^2} = \frac{6a}{V^3}$$

③と④を③に代入

$$\frac{2}{(V-b)^2} \times \frac{2a}{V^3} = \frac{6a}{V^3}$$

$$4V = 6V - 6b$$

$$2V = 6b$$

$$V = 3b$$

③と④を③に代入

$$\frac{-RT}{(3b-b)^2} + \frac{2a}{27b^3} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{8a}{27b^2}$$

$$p = \frac{RT}{V-b} - \frac{a}{V^2} = \frac{a}{9b^2}$$

Q2

$$p_r = \frac{p}{p_c}, \quad V_r = \frac{V}{V_c}, \quad T_r = \frac{T}{T_c}$$

$$p = p_c p_r, \quad V = V_c V_r, \quad T = T_c T_r$$

$$p = \frac{RT}{V-b} - \frac{a}{V^2}$$

$$p_r p_c = \frac{R T_c T_r}{V_c V_r - b} - \frac{a}{V_c^2 V_r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_r = \frac{a}{27b^2} \cdot \frac{R T_c T_r}{V_c (3b - b)} - \frac{a}{V_c^2 V_r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_r = \frac{8 T_r}{3 V_r - 1} - \frac{3}{V_r^2}$$

よって状態方程式

Q3

$$d = \frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p \quad \text{よって} \quad k = -\frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_T$$

1つ目の関係式

$$\left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial V} \right)_p \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} \right)_p = -1$$

$$dV = \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p dT + \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_p dp$$

$$= -\frac{1}{k} dT + \frac{1}{V} dV$$

Q4

$$dp = \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V dT + \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial V} \right)_T dV$$

$$= -\left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial V} \right)_p \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p dT + \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial V} \right)_p dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} dT - \frac{1}{V} dV$$

Q5 n. 10  $V = \frac{RT}{p}$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p = \frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{R}{p} \right) = \frac{R}{RT} = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\kappa = -\frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_T = -\frac{1}{V} \left( -\frac{RT}{p^2} \right) = \frac{1}{p}$$