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热力学研究热功转换的方向、限度以及能量的衡算。

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什么是热力学?

宏观物体是由大量微观粒子(分子或其它粒子)构成的。 这些微观粒子不停地进行无规则地运动。

人们把这大量微观粒子的无规则运动称为物质的热运动。

热运动有其自身固有的规律性。热力学的任务是研究热运动的规律及热运动对物质宏观性质的影响。

热力学是热运动的宏观理论



热力学理论的普适性

通过对热现象的观测、实验和分析,人们总结出热现象的基本规律,这就是热力学第一定律、第二定律和第三定律。这几个基本定律是无数经验的总结,适用于一切物质系统。这就是说,它们具有高度的可靠性和普遍性。热力学以这几个基本定律为基础,应用数学方法,通过逻辑演绎可以得到有关物质各种宏观性质之间的关系、宏观物理过程进行的方向和限度等结论。只要在其中不加其它假设,这些结论就具有同样的可靠性和普遍性。普遍性是热力学方法的优点。我们可以应用热力学理论研究一切宏观物质系统。

A theory is the more impressive the greater the simplicity of its premises, the more deferent kinds of things it relates, and the more extended its area of applicability. Therefore the deep impression that classical thermodynamics made upon me. It is the only physical theory of universal content which I am convinced will never be overthrown, within the framework of applicability of its basic concepts.



热力学的局限性

但是由于从热力学理论得到的结论与物质的具体结构无关, 根据热力学理论不可能导出具体物质的具体特性。在实际应 用上往往必须结合实验观测的数据,才能得到具体的结果。 此外,热力学理论不考虑物质的微观结构,把物质看成连续 体,用连续函数表达物质的性质,因此不能解释宏观性质的 涨落。这是热力学的局限性



Math

Total differential

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_{z}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)_{y}\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)_{x} = -1 \qquad \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)_{z} = -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)_{y}}{\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)_{x}} \quad \text{Euler}$$

Stiring approximately equation

$$\ln N! \approx N \ln N - N$$



Energy

Phase Transformation and Applications

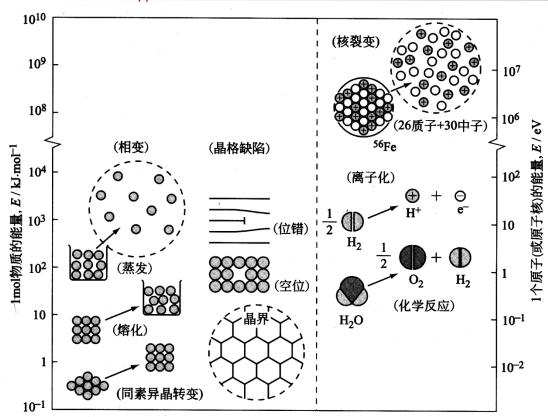


图 2.1 与材料的微观组织有关的能量(位错和晶界的能量已经换算成对应于1个原子的能量)与化学能的比较

1 eV/atom=1. $602 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{C} \cdot \text{V} \times 6.022 \cdot 10^{23}/\text{mol}$ = 9. $648 \times 10^4 \text{J/mol}$



专题一、熵/热力学第二定量

可逆过程/熵/判断过程方向性



热力学第二定律(1)

The First Law: the conservation of energy and energy transfer in terms of heat and work. Energy is a state function.

The Second Law: ENTROPY.

Overview

Heat engines, devices that convert thermal energy (heat) into mechanical energy (work).

The first law places no limits on the amounts that can be converted. The second law is concerned with limits on the conversion of "heat" into "work" by heat engines.

1824, a French engineer, Sadi Carnot, idealized heat engine.

P. W. Atkins, *The Second Law*, Scientific American Books, 1984



热力学第二定律(2)

For <u>a close system</u> the <u>reversible heat flow</u> divided by the absolute temperature of the system is a state or point function.

$$\frac{\delta Q_{rev}}{T} = dS$$

Entropy S

The unit of entropy: joules per kelvin in SI system.

Relationship between entropy changes and transfers of heat and irrevisibilities in <u>a macroscopic sense</u>.



Reversible Process

功的计算、可逆过程和最大功

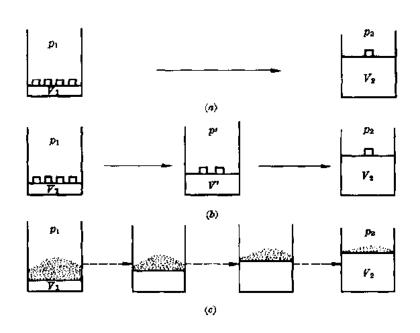
以理想气体的膨胀、压缩为例来说明。

设有1.00mol理想气体贮于气缸中,把气缸置于很大的等温器中,使气缸在过程中温度始终保持300K,气缸上有个既无重量又无摩擦的活塞,活塞上放置四个珐码(相当于4×10⁵Pa的压力)可用以调节外压。现在经过不同途径从4.00×10⁵Pa等温膨胀至1.00×10⁵Pa,求下述不同途径的膨胀功。



Reversible Process (2)

功的计算、可逆过程和最大功



活塞上砝码同时取走三个,外压 p_1 一次降低到 p_2 ,并在 p_2 外压下,气体体积由 V_1 膨胀到 V_2 ,

活塞上砝码分二次取走,外压由 p_1 分段经 p'; 降到 p_2 ,气体由 V_1 分段经 V'; 膨胀到 V_2

膨胀过程中,外压始终比系统内压相 差无限小

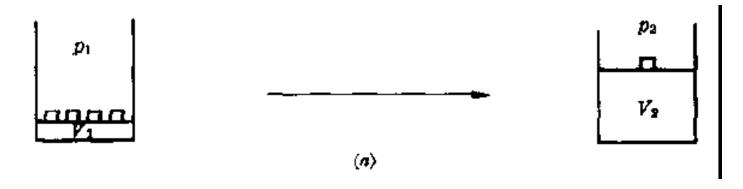
图 1-5 不同途径下气体等温膨胀示意图

当系统以上述三种途径达到终态后,再各自以其相反的过程回到始态,这就构成了与原过程方向相反的三种途径。今分别计算其正、逆过程的体积功,分析比较,引入可逆过程的概念



Reversible Process (3)

功的计算、可逆过程和最大功



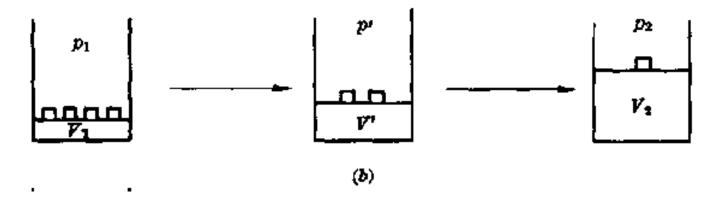
在此过程中系统对环境作功一1.87kJ, 吸热1.87kJ, 逆过程中,环境对系统做功7.48kJ. 系统对环境放热7.48kJ。

正逆过程的总结果是:系统恢复了原态,但在环境中留下了功变热的痕迹(环境损失了5.61kJ的功,得到5.61kJ的热)



Reversible Process (4)

功的计算、可逆过程和最大功



系统向环境做功、吸热2.49kJ

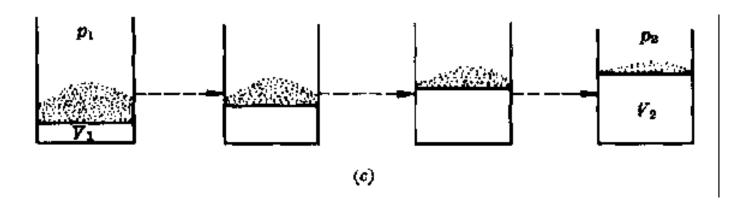
逆过程,环境对系统做功4.99kJ,系统放热4.99kJ。

正逆过程的总结果是系统恢复原态,环境损失了2.50kJ的功,得到2.50kJ的热。与途径I比较可见,气体膨胀的推动力愈小,系统回复原态时给环境留下的影响也愈小。



Reversible Process (5)

功的计算、可逆过程和最大功



系统向环境做功、吸热3.46kJ

逆过程,环境对系统做功3.46kJ,系统放热3.46kJ。

正、逆过程的总结果是系统回复到原态,环境没有留下任何影响。与途径I、II比较可见,在途径III中系统对环境所做的功最大



Reversible Process (6)

功的计算、可逆过程和最大功

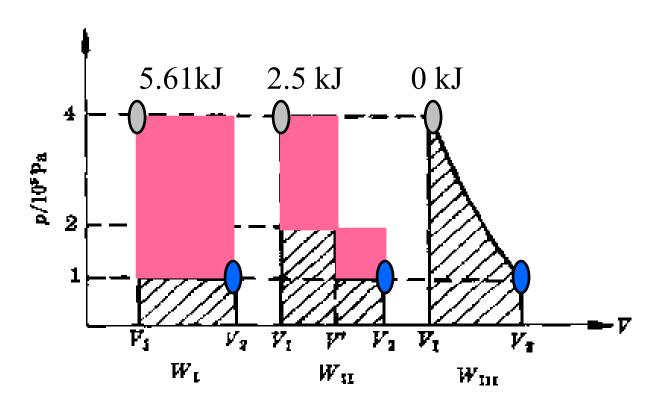


图 1-6 膨胀功示意图



Reversible Process (7)

Phase Transformation and Applications

表 1-1 不同途径功的比较

金	径	I及I'	1及11	四及四'
W/KJ	$oldsymbol{W}_{\mathcal{I}}$	-1.87(I)	-2.49(I I)	-3.46([[])
	₩ _ž	+7.48(1')	+4.99([] ')	+3.46(11)
	$W_{\overline{x}} + W_{\overline{x}}$	+ 5.61	+2.50	0

由表可知系统由一个状态变化到另一状态,可以通过不同的途径来实现。 当系统状态变化后,再使系统恢复到始态,环境不一定能复原,只有途径 III,当系统复原时环境中没有留下功变热的痕迹,此过程为可逆过程。而 另一种情况是系统经过途径I、II后,系统虽复原,但环境中留下功变热的 痕迹,途径I、II为不可逆过程。

当系统由始态I经过某一过程变到终态II后,如能使系统再回到原态,同时也消除了原过程对环境所产生的一切影响,则原来过程称为可逆过程。

反之,某过程进行后,如果用任何方法都不可能使系统和环境完全复原,则此过程称为<mark>不可逆过</mark>程。



Reversible Process (8)

综上所述,可以归纳可逆过程具有下列特点:

- (1)可逆过程是以无限小的变化进行的,系统与环境的相互作用无限接近 于平衡,因此过程的进展无限缓慢;环境的温度、压力分别与系统的温 度、压力相差甚微,可以看作相等,
- (2)在整个过程中系统内部无限接近于平衡。
- (3)系统和环境能够由终态,沿着原来的途径从相反方向步步回复,直到都恢复原来的状态,而没有留下任何变化痕迹。
- (4)在等温可逆过程中系统对环境做的功最大。而环境对系统做功最小。例如在等温可逆膨胀过程中,外压 p_{ex} 始终只比系统的压力p差一个无限小的数值,亦即系统在膨胀时对抗了最大的外压,所以作了最大功。而在可逆压缩过程中 p_{ex} 始终只比p大一个无限小数值,亦即在压缩时环境只使用最小的外压,所以,环境所消耗的功为最小功。



Reversible Process (9)

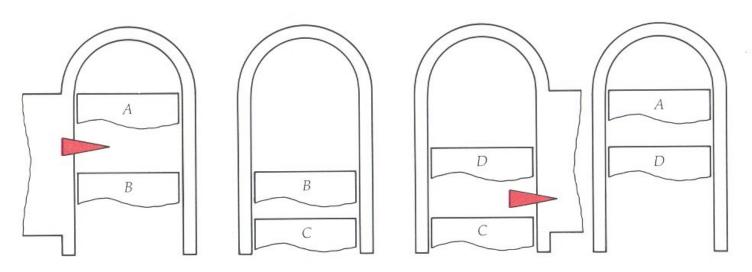
可逆过程是一种理想过程,是一种科学的抽象,客观世界中并不真正存在,实际过程只能无限地趋近于它。但是它和理想气体、理想溶液等概念一样在理论上与实际上都是非常重要的。

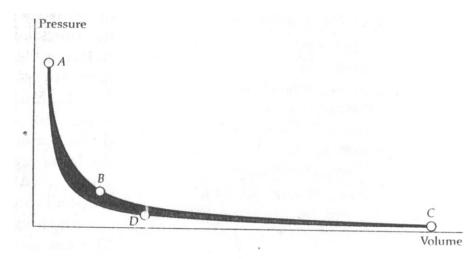
首先,可逆过程所做功最大,是理想的极限值,这就为研究实际过程提供了基准,从而可以确定实际过程的工作效率,进而提出提高效率的方向。

其次,在用热力学解决问题时,往往需要计算状态函数的变化,状态函数的变化只与始、终态有关,而与途径无关。因此可选择适当的途径来计算状态函数的变化以及建立状态函数间关系。热力学中许多重要公式正是通过可逆过程建立的。因此它是热力学中极为重要的过程。



Heat Engine







Pressure

Carnot cycle (1)

For <u>a close system</u> the <u>reversible heat flow</u> divided by the absolute temperature of the system is a state or point function.

$$\frac{\delta Q_{rev}}{T} = dS$$

Carnot cycle

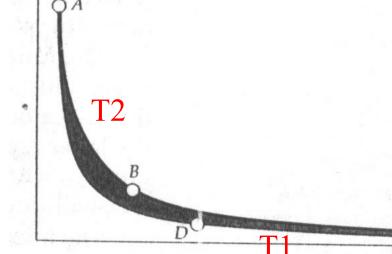
A->B: reversible isothermal

B->C: reversible adiabatic

C->D: reversible isothermal

D->A: reversible adiabatic

Volume





Carnot cycle (2)

Carnot cycle / close ideal gas

A->B: reversible isothermal

$$\Delta U = 0$$

$$\delta Q + \delta W = dU$$

$$Q_{2} = -W_{1} = RT_{2} \ln \frac{V_{2}}{V_{1}} > 0 \quad (V_{2} > V_{1})$$

$$Q_{2} = -W_{1} = RT_{2} \ln \frac{V_{2}}{V_{1}} > 0 \quad (V_{2} > V_{1})$$

$$Q_{2}, W_{1}$$

$$P_{2}, V_{2}$$

$$Q_{2}, W_{1}$$

$$P_{2}, V_{2}$$



Carnot cycle (3)

Carnot cycle / close ideal gas

B->C: reversible adiabatic

$$Q = 0$$

$$\delta Q + \delta W = dU$$

$$W_2 = \Delta U = C_V (T_1 - T_2) < 0$$
 $(T_1 < T_2)$

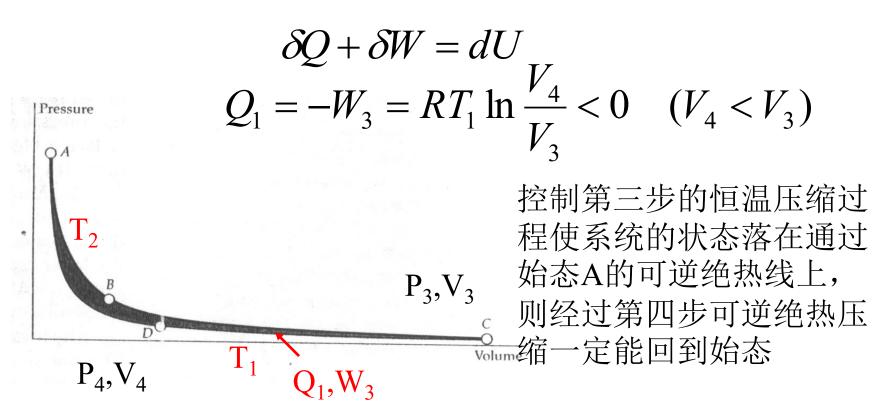


Carnot cycle (4)

Carnot cycle / close ideal gas

C->D: reversible isothermal

$$\Delta U = 0$$





Carnot cycle (5)

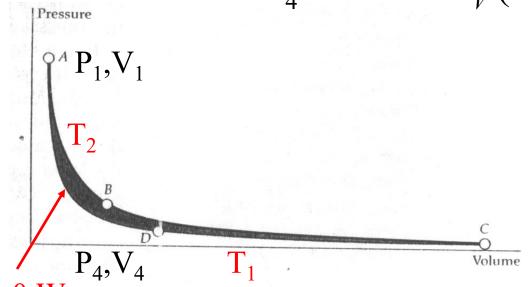
Carnot cycle / close ideal gas

D->A: reversible adiabatic

$$Q = 0$$

$$\delta Q + \delta W = dU$$

$$W_4 = \Delta U = C_V(T_2 - T_1) > 0 \quad (T_1 < T_2)$$



可逆循环的结果:

体系回复原状

高温热源损失热Q2

低温热源得到热Q1

体系向环境做功?

SJTU ATM

Fall 2021

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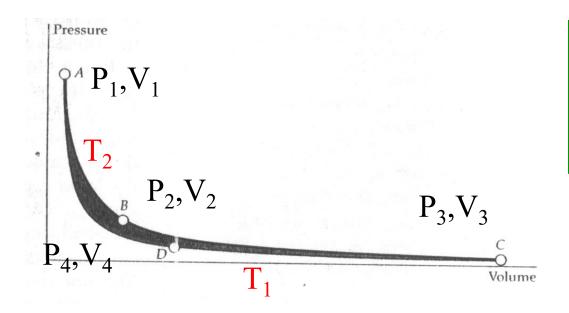
Lecture 2 Selective topics



Carnot cycle (6)

Carnot cycle / close ideal gas

$$W_1 + W_2 + W_3 + W_4 + Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4 = 0$$



$$\eta = \frac{-\Sigma W}{Q_2} = ?$$

 $\Delta U = 0$



Carnot cycle (7)

Phase Transformation and Applications

	Isothermal A->B	Adiabatic B->C	Isothermal C->D	Adiabatic D->A	Σ
W	$-RT_2 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} < 0$	$C_V(T_1 - T_2) < 0$	$-RT_1 \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3} > 0$	$C_V(T_2 - T_1) > 0$	$R(T_1 - T_2) \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} < 0$
Q	$\frac{Q_2}{RT_2 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}} > 0$	0	$\frac{Q_1}{RT_1 \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3}} < 0$	0	$R(T_2 - T_1) \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} > 0$
ΔU	0	$C_V(T_1 - T_2) < 0$		$C_V(T_2 - T_1) > 0$	0

$$C_V \ln \frac{T_1}{T_2} = -R \ln \frac{V_3}{V_2} = -R \ln \frac{V_4}{V_1}$$
 \longrightarrow $\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{V_3}{V_4}$

$$\eta = \frac{-\Sigma W}{Q_2} = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2}$$



Carnot cycle (8)

	Isothermal A->B	Adiabatic B->C	Isothermal C->D	Adiabatic D->A	\sum
W	$-RT_2 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} < 0$	$C_V(T_1 - T_2) < 0$	$-RT_1 \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3} > 0$	$C_V(T_2 - T_1) > 0$	$R(T_1 - T_2) \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} < 0$
Q	$\frac{Q_2}{RT_2 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}} > 0$	0	$\frac{Q_1}{RT_1 \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3}} < 0$	0	$R(T_2 - T_1) \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} > 0$
ΔU	0	$C_V(T_1 - T_2) < 0$		$C_V(T_2 - T_1) > 0$	0

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{V_3}{V_4}$$

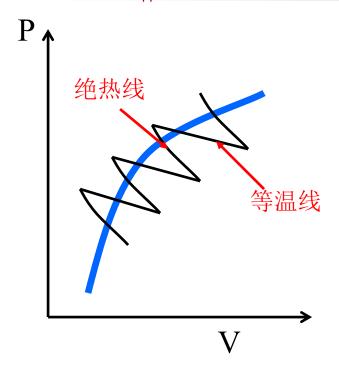
$$\frac{Q_2}{T_2} + \frac{Q_1}{T_1} = 0$$

$$\eta = \frac{-\Sigma W}{Q_2} = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2}$$



Entropy as a State Function(2)

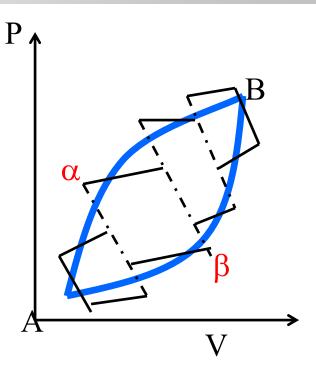
Phase Transformation and Applications



可逆过程

可逆循环

无数小的卡 诺循环



$$\frac{\delta Q_1}{T_1} + \frac{\delta Q_2}{T_2} = 0 \qquad \sum \frac{\delta Q_i}{T_i} = 0$$

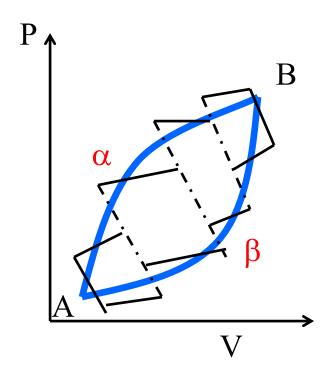
$$\oint \frac{\delta Q_r}{T_i} = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta Q_1}{T_1} + \frac{\delta Q_2}{T_2} = 0 \qquad \sum \frac{\delta Q_i}{T_i} = 0 \qquad \oint \frac{\delta Q_r}{T_i} = 0 \qquad \oint \frac{\delta Q_r}{T} = \int_A^B \left(\frac{\delta Q_r}{T}\right) + \int_B^A \left(\frac{\delta Q_r}{T}\right) = 0$$



Entropy as a State Function(3)

Phase Transformation and Applications



$$\oint \frac{\delta Q_r}{T} = \int_A^B \left(\frac{\delta Q_r}{T} \right)_\alpha + \int_B^A \left(\frac{\delta Q_r}{T} \right)_\beta = 0$$

$$\int_{A}^{B} \left(\frac{\delta Q_{r}}{T} \right)_{\alpha} = -\int_{B}^{A} \left(\frac{\delta Q_{r}}{T} \right)_{\beta} = \int_{A}^{B} \left(\frac{\delta Q_{r}}{T} \right)_{\beta}$$

这一积分的数值与积分的途径无关,代表着某个状态的改变量,定义为熵

For <u>a close system</u> the <u>reversible heat flow</u> divided by the absolute temperature of the system is a state or point function.



热力学第二定律

For <u>a close system</u> the <u>reversible heat flow</u> divided by the absolute temperature of the system is a state or point function.

$$\frac{\delta Q_{rev}}{T} = dS$$

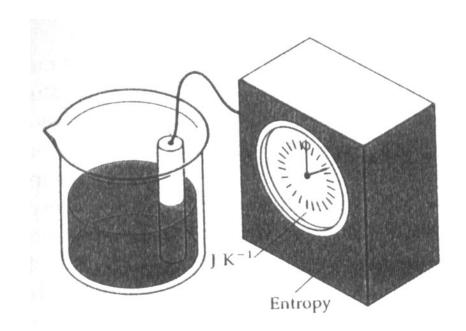
Entropy S

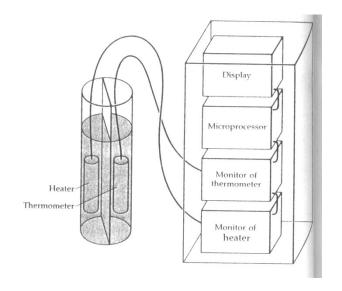
The unit of entropy: joules per kelvin in SI system.

Relationship between entropy changes and transfers of heat and irrevisibilities in <u>a macroscopic sense</u>.



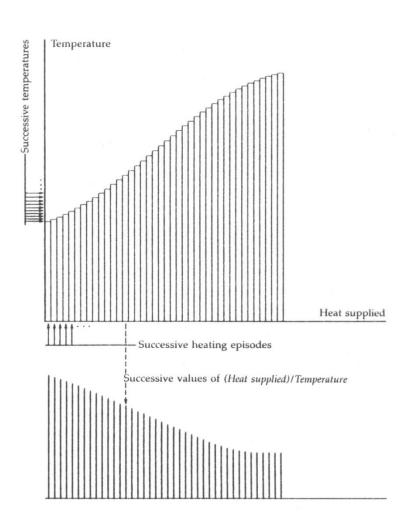
Measuring the entropy







Measuring the entropy 2



Squirting tiny quantities of heat into the sample, and monitoring the temperature.



熵增原理

卡诺定理 / 可用热力学第二定律证明

$$\eta = \frac{Q_2 + Q_1}{Q_2} \le 1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

式中Q2为从高温热源吸热 Q1为向低温热源放热

$$\frac{Q_1}{T_1} + \frac{Q_2}{T_2} \le 0$$

克劳修斯等式(可逆)和不等式(不可逆过程)

$$\iint \frac{\delta Q}{T} \le 0$$

更普遍的循环过程

δQ为为系统从温度为T的热源吸取的热量 可逆过程的热温商为零,所定义的熵为状态函数



熵增原理一热力学第二定律的普遍描述

Phase Transformation and Applications

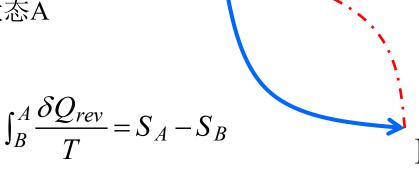
$$\iint \frac{\delta Q}{T} \le 0$$

δQ为为系统从温度为T的热源吸取的热量 可逆过程的热温商为零,所定义的熵为状态函数

设系统由初态A变为终态B,设系统经过一个设想的可逆过程由状态B回到状态A

$$\int_{A}^{B} \frac{\delta Q}{T} + \int_{B}^{A} \frac{\delta Q_{rev}}{T} \le 0$$

$$S_B - S_A \ge \int_A^B \frac{\delta Q}{T}$$



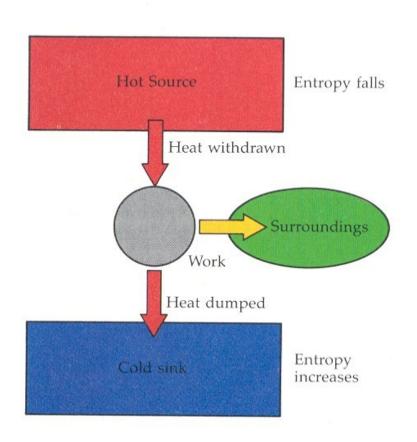
热力学第二定律对过程的限制,违反上述不等式的过程是不可能发生的!

$$S_B - S_A \ge 0$$

绝热条件下



Summary

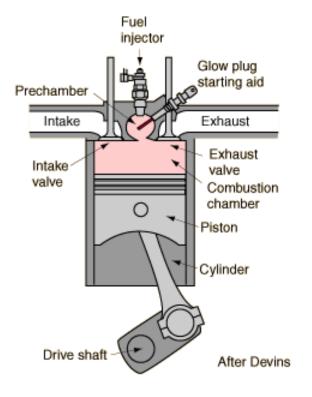


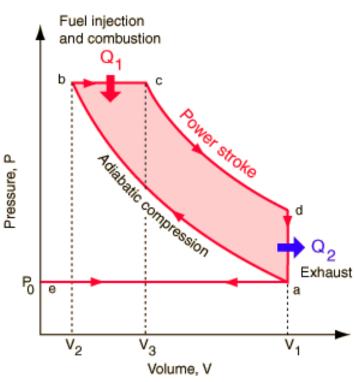
Some heat must be discarded into a cold sink in order for us to generate enough entropy to overcome the decline taking place in the hot reservoir

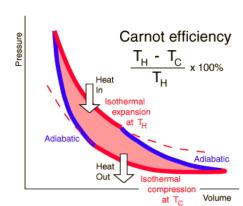
Energy stored at a high temperature has a better "quality": high-quality energy is available for doing work; low-quality energy, corrupted energy, is less available for doing work



Diescyle







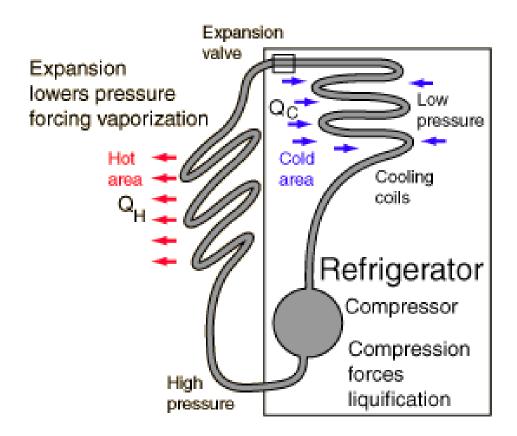
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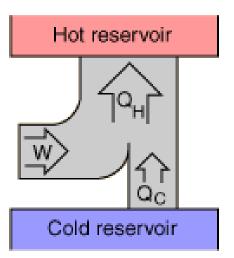
© X. J. Jin



Refrigerator



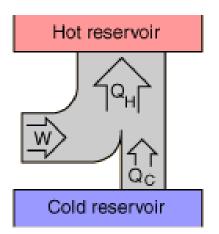
All real refrigerators require work to get heat to flow from a cold area to a warmer area.





Heat engine

All real refrigerators and heat pumps require work to get heat to flow from a cold area to a warmer area.



Coefficient of Performance =
$$\frac{Q_H}{W}$$

General definition

$$CP = \frac{Q_H}{W} = \frac{Q_H}{Q_H - Q_C} \Rightarrow \frac{T_H}{T_H - T_C}$$

Ideal coefficient of performance



On Gibbs free energy

$$-\delta lw = -\delta W_{rev} + \delta W$$

$$dS = \frac{\delta Q_{actual}}{T} - \frac{\delta lw}{T}$$

$$dS \ge \frac{\delta Q_{actual}}{T}$$

$$\delta Q = dU - \delta W$$
$$\delta Q = dU + p_{5 \uparrow} dV - \delta W'$$

$$TdS - dU - p_{\text{sh}}dV \ge -\delta W'$$

有效功



On Gibbs free energy

$$TdS - dU - p_{\text{sh}}dV \ge -\delta W'$$

$$dT=0, dp_{\text{sh}}=dp=0$$

$$TdS - dU - \underline{p}dV \ge -\delta W'$$

$$-d(U+pV-TS)_{T,p} \ge -\delta W'$$

$$-d(G)_{T,p} \ge -\delta W'$$

等号表示可逆过程,即:在定温定压条件下,系统Gibbs自由能的减少等于系统所作的最大有效功。



On Gibbs free energy

$$-d(G)_{T,p} \ge -\delta W'$$

只要有状态变化就有dG,但此时一dG不一定是系统的最大有效功。

如果在定温定压下的可逆过程中,系统对环境作有效功,则此时系统的Gibbs自由能必然减少,就是自发过程;

如果在定温定压下的可逆过程中,需要环境对系统做功,则就是不自发过程。

因此,在定温定压条件下,只要根据dG的正负号就可判断过程是否自发进行。并不需要知道实际过程的热温商,很多过程,特别是化学反应,通常在定温定压下进行,因此,G这个函数显得特别重要!



判断过程的方向

孤立体系(dU=0,dV=0),熵增原理 $(\Delta S)_{U,V} > 0$ 表示自发 $(\Delta S)_{U,V} = 0$ 表示平衡 $(\Delta S)_{U,V} < 0$ 表示不可能

非孤立体系

$$\Delta S > \Sigma \frac{\delta Q}{T}$$
 表示不可逆 $\Delta S = \Sigma \frac{\delta Q}{T}$ 表示可逆或平衡 $\Delta S < \Sigma \frac{\delta Q}{T}$ 表示不可能进行



判断过程的方向

定温定压的体系

$$(\Delta G)_{T,p} < 0$$
 表示自发
 $(\Delta G)_{T,p} = 0$ 表示平衡
 $(\Delta G)_{T,p} > 0$ 表示不自发
 $(\Delta G)_{T,p} > W'$ 表示不可能进行

在定温定压条件下,一个自发过程发生时,系统的Gibbs自由能总要减少,当减少到不能再减少时,系统即达平衡,这是系统的Gibbs自由能应为极小值

思考题:试推导在何种条件下,可用U和H来判断过程的方向和限度。

$$TdS - dU - p_{H}dV \ge -\delta W'$$



专题二、热力学函数关系

Phase Transformation and Applications

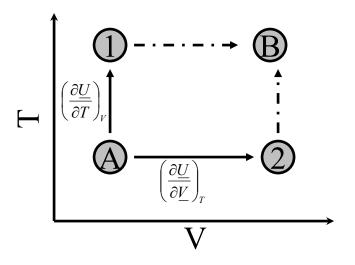
热力学函数关系及其应用

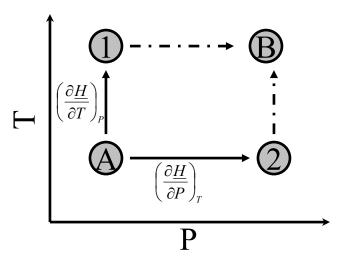


热力学函数关系(1)

The First Objective: 表示能量的函数和热容等与温度和压力的关系.

The Second Objective: 热力学函数之间的相互依赖关系





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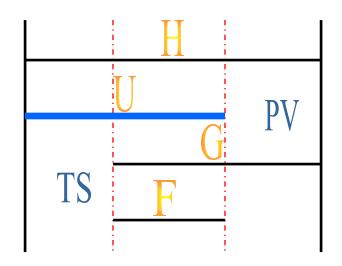
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Lecture 2 Selective topics



热力学函数关系(5)

Phase Transformation and Applications



$$H \equiv U + PV$$

$$G \equiv H - TS$$

$$F \equiv U - TS$$



热力学函数关系(2)

一个均匀的封闭体系任意一个可逆过程.

First law:
$$dU = \delta Q + \delta W$$

Second law:
$$dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T} - \frac{\delta lw}{T}$$

$$TdS = \delta Q - \delta lw$$

$$dU = TdS + \underline{\delta W} + \underline{\delta lw} = TdS + \underline{\delta W}_{rev}$$

$$dU = TdS - PdV$$

$$dH = TdS + VdP$$

All the work terms:

Surface, electrical, stress effects, etc



热力学函数关系(3)

F: the Helmholtz free energy

G: the Gibbs free energy

Measures of the work required to change a system from one state to another.

$$dU = TdS + \delta W_{rev}$$

Integrating at constant temperature

$$W_{rev} = \Delta U - T\Delta S = \Delta U - \Delta (TS) = \Delta (U - TS)$$

U-TS is defined as the Helmholtz free energy F

$$W_{rev} = \Delta F$$



热力学函数关系(4)

G: the Gibbs free energy

The useful work that can be done by the system must be calculated exclusive of the P-V term.

$$\delta W_{rev} = \delta W_{rev}^* - PdV = dU - TdS$$

Integrating at constant temperature and pressure

$$W_{rev}^* = \Delta U + P\Delta V - T\Delta S = \Delta (U + PV - TS)$$
$$= \Delta (H - TS) = \Delta G$$

$$G = H - TS$$

$$dF = -SdT - PdV$$
$$dG = -SdT + VdP$$

$$dG = -SdT + VdP$$



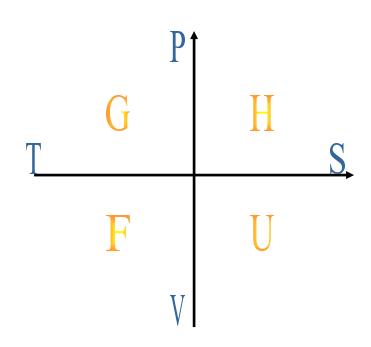
热力学函数关系(6)

$$dU = TdS - PdV$$

$$dF = -SdT - PdV$$

$$dG = -SdT + VdP$$

$$dH = TdS + VdP$$





热力学函数关系(7)

<u>Closed</u> systems consisting of <u>a homogeneous</u> material with <u>uniform properties</u> throughout.

$$U = U(S, V)$$

$$dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S}\right)_{V} dS + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{S} dV$$

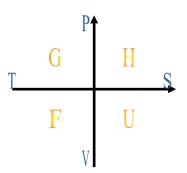
$$dU = TdS - PdV$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S}\right)_{V} = T \quad \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{S} = -P$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_{V} = -S \quad \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_{T} = -P$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_{P} = -S \quad \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial P}\right)_{T} = V$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial S}\right)_{P} = T \quad \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial P}\right)_{S} = V$$





热力学函数关系(13)

$$dz = Mdx + Ndy$$

$$dU = TdS - PdV$$

$$dH = TdS + VdP$$

$$dF = -SdT - PdV$$

$$dG = -SdT + VdP$$

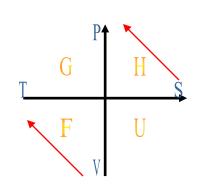
$$\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y}\right)_x = \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x}\right)_y$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_{S} = -\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial S}\right)_{V}$$

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

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

$$-\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial P}\right)_{T} = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{T}$$





热力学函数关系(14)

$$-\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial P}\right)_{T} = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{P} \qquad \text{p.65, 2.13} \qquad \underline{S}_{2} - \underline{S}_{1} = \int_{1}^{2} d\underline{S} = -\int_{P_{1}}^{P_{2}} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{P} dP$$

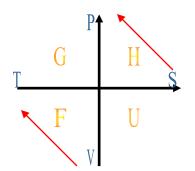
EX: ideal gas

$$P\underline{V} = RT \qquad \left(\frac{\partial \underline{V}}{\partial T}\right)_{P} = \frac{R}{P} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial \underline{S}}{\partial P}\right)_{T} = -\frac{R}{P} \qquad d\underline{S} = -\frac{R}{P}dP$$

恒温下,当压力改变时,将引起熵变

For a change in pressure from 1 atm to 10 atm at constant pressure.

$$\Delta \underline{S} = -\int_{P_1}^{P_2} R \frac{dP}{P} = -R \ln P \Big|_{1}^{10} = -R \ln 10 = -19.14 \ J / (mol \cdot K)$$





热力学函数关系(15)

$$-\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial P}\right)_{T} = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{P}$$

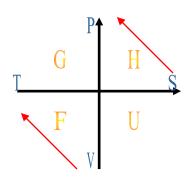
$$\underline{S}_{2} - \underline{S}_{1} = \int_{1}^{2} d\underline{S} = -\int_{P_{1}}^{P_{2}} \left(\frac{\partial \underline{V}}{\partial T} \right)_{P} dP$$

EX: solid the volumetric thermal expansion coefficient, α_V

$$\alpha_V = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial \underline{V}}{\partial T} \right)_P \qquad \left(\frac{\partial \underline{V}}{\partial T} \right)_P = \underline{V} \alpha_V$$

For a change in pressure from 1 atm to 10 atm at constant pressure. The molar volume and volumetric thermal expansion coefficient are constant over the pressure range of interest.

$$\Delta \underline{S} = -\int_{P_1}^{P_2} \underline{V} \alpha_V dP = -\underline{V} \alpha_V (P_2 - P_1) = -9\underline{V} \alpha_V$$





热力学函数关系(16)

EX: copper,
$$\alpha_l = 16.7 \times 10^{-6} \ K^{-1}$$

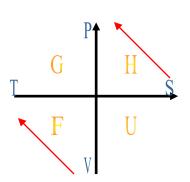
$$\underline{V} = l^3 \quad \ln \underline{V} = 3 \ln l \qquad \frac{d\underline{V}}{\underline{V}} = 3 \frac{dl}{l}$$

$$\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{dV}{dT} \right)_{P} = \frac{3}{l} \left(\frac{\partial l}{\partial T} \right)_{\sigma} \qquad \alpha_{V} = 3\alpha_{l}$$

For a change in pressure from 1 atm to 10 atm at constant pressure.

$$\Delta \underline{S} = -\int_{P_1}^{P_2} \underline{V} \alpha_V dP = -\underline{V} \alpha_V (P_2 - P_1) = -9P_1 \underline{V} \alpha_V = -27P_1 \underline{V} \alpha_I$$
$$= -3.24 \times 10^{-4} \quad J / (mol \cdot K)$$

$$\Delta \underline{S} = -19.14 \, J / (mol \cdot K)$$
 for an ideal gas





热力学函数关系(17)

To prove the enthalpy of an ideal gas is independent of pressure at constant temperature.

$$d\underline{H} = TdS + VdP$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \underline{H}}{\partial P}\right)_{T} = T \left(\frac{\partial \underline{S}}{\partial P}\right)_{T} + \underline{V} = \underline{V} - T \left(\frac{\partial \underline{V}}{\partial T}\right)_{P}$$

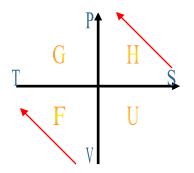
$$-\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial P}\right)_{T} = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{P}$$

For an ideal gas. $P\underline{V} = RT$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \underline{H}}{\partial P}\right)_{T} = \underline{V} - T\frac{R}{P} = \underline{V} - \underline{V} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \underline{H}}{\partial P}\right)_T = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \underline{U}}{\partial \underline{V}}\right)_{T} = 0$$





热力学函数关系(18)

Phase Transformation and Applications

碳存在两种同素异形体, 石墨和金刚石

恒温下 $(\partial G/\partial P)T = \Delta V$ 关系式的应用

在298K和1atm下,石墨为稳定态

计算至少需多大压力方能使石墨在298K转变为金刚石?

已知: 石墨和金刚石的标准生产热和标准熵为

0, 1900 J.mol⁻¹

5.73 J.mol⁻¹.K⁻¹, 2.43 J.mol⁻¹.K⁻¹

298K下石墨和金刚石密度为: 2.22 g.cm⁻³, 3.515 g.cm⁻³

$$V_D = 12/3.515 = 3.414 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$V_G = 5.405 \, cm^3 \cdot mol^{-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \Delta G}{\partial p}\right)_{T} = \Delta V = V_{D} - V_{G} < 0$$

298K 石墨(G) -> 金刚石(D)

$$\Delta_G^D G_m(298K, 1atm) = \Delta H_m - T\Delta S_m$$

= 1900 - 298(2.43 - 5.73) = 2883 $J \cdot mol^{-1} > 0$



热力学函数关系(19)

热力学第二定律或熵增原理可推得:

等温等压下的自发过程是一个自由能降低的过程

$$\left(\frac{\partial \Delta G}{\partial p}\right)_{T} = \Delta V = V_{D} - V_{G} < 0$$

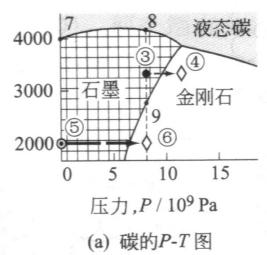
$$\Delta_G^D G_m = \Delta_G^D G_m(298K, p) - \Delta_G^D G_m(298K, 1atm) = \int_{10^5}^p \Delta V_m dp$$

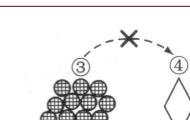
$$\Delta_G^D G_m(298K, p) = \Delta_G^D G_m(298K, 1atm) + \int_{10^5}^p \Delta V_m dp = 0$$

$$p = 14487 atm$$

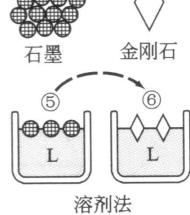


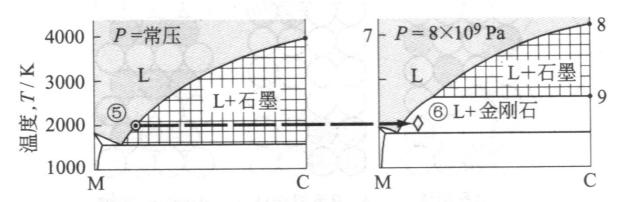
溶剂法制备金刚石





1010 Pa + 3000 K





(c) 溶剂(M)-碳系统相图

From T. Nishizawa

溶剂法, GE, 1955年

将原子活动迅速的液相作为制备的媒体!



Review

- 可逆过程/熵/判断过程方向性
- 热力学函数关系式
- 多相平衡
- 溶液/溶体
- 相律
- 二元、三元相图