stationärer Fließprozess

 $q_{12}$ 

 $h_2 - h_1$ 

 $u_2 - u_1$ 

 $= c_p(T_2 - T_1)$ 

 $= c_v(T_2 - T_1)$ 

 $q_{12} = -w_{t,12,\text{rev.}}$ 

 $=R\cdot T\ln\left(\frac{v_2}{v_1}\right)$ 

 $= -R \cdot T \ln \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)$ 

 $\left(c_p - \frac{n \cdot R}{n-1}\right) \Delta T$ 

 $w_{t,12,\text{rev}}$ .

 $\int_{p_1}^{p_2} v \, dp$ 

 $\int_{p_1}^{p_2} v \, dp$ 

 $=-R \cdot T \ln \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right) = R \cdot T \ln \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)$ 

 $\int_{p_1}^{p_2} v \, dp = 0$ 

 $=v(p_2-p_1)$  $= R(T_2 - T_1)$ 

 $= -R \cdot T \ln \left( \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)$ 

 $\frac{\kappa \cdot p_1 \cdot v_1}{\kappa - 1} \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1 \right)$ 

 $\frac{n \cdot p_1 \cdot v_1}{n-1} \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1 \right)$ 

 $=\frac{\kappa \cdot p_1 \cdot v_1}{\kappa - 1} \left( \left( \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)^{\kappa - 1} - 1 \right)$ 

 $= \frac{\kappa \cdot R \cdot T_1}{\kappa - 1} \left( \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} - 1 \right)$ 

 $= \frac{n \cdot p_1 \cdot v_1}{n-1} \left( \left( \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)^{n-1} - 1 \right)$ 

## Version vom 1. Dezember 2024

## Tabelle 1: Zustandsänderungen

geschlossenes System

 $q_{12}$ 

 $h_2 - h_1$ 

 $u_2 - u_1$ 

 $= c_p(T_2 - T_1)$ 

 $= c_v(T_2 - T_1)$ 

 $q_{12} = -w_{12,\text{rev.}}$ 

 $=R \cdot T \ln \left(\frac{v_2}{v_1}\right)$ 

 $\left(c_v - \frac{R}{n-1}\Delta T\right)$ 

 $w_{12,\text{rev.}}$ 

 $-\int_{v_1}^{v_2} p \, dv$ 

 $-\int_{v_1}^{v_2} p \, dv$ 

 $\Rightarrow \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} \qquad \left| = -R \cdot T \ln \left( \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right) \right|$ 

 $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{\kappa - 1} \overline{\left| \frac{p_1 \cdot v_1}{\kappa - 1} \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1\right)\right|}$ 

 $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{n-1} \qquad \frac{p_1 \cdot v_1}{n-1} \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1\right) \\
= \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \qquad = \frac{p_1 \cdot v_1}{n-1} \left(\left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{n-1} - 1\right)$ 

 $=-p(v_2-v_1)$ 

 $-\int_{v_1}^{v_2} p \, dv = 0$ 

 $= R \cdot T \ln \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)$ 

 $= \frac{p_1 \cdot v_1}{\kappa - 1} \left( \left( \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)^{\kappa - 1} - 1 \right)$ 

 $= \frac{R \cdot T_1}{\kappa - 1} \left( \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} - 1 \right)$ 

ZGL

 $\frac{v}{T} = \text{const.}$ 

 $\Rightarrow \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$ 

 $\frac{p}{T} = \text{const.}$ 

 $\Rightarrow \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$ 

 $p \cdot v = \text{const.}$ 

const.

 $p \cdot v^{\kappa}$ 

 $p \cdot v^n$ 

p

Isobar

Isochor

Isotherm

Isentrop (rev. adiabat

 $\Delta s = 0$ 

Polytrop

 $\Rightarrow q_{12} = 0;$