

$$C_{p,m} = \frac{1}{2} R \quad (1) \quad v = \frac{1}{C_p}$$
$$m \Delta T \quad (2) \Delta U = n C_V m \Delta T \quad (3) W = p(V_2 - V_1)$$

0. \rightarrow 只由该处吸收 | 孤立系统不可逆循环 \rightarrow 熵增

符号 $N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ $H \pm C \pm N \pm O \pm F \pm Ne \pm Cl \pm S \pm Ar$ $R = 8.314 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \approx 2 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ $N_A = \mu / M$ $1 \text{ atm} = 1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$
 $k_B = R / N_A = 1.380662 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ μ 摩尔质量 $(\text{kg} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ $V = \nu V_0$ μ 摩尔质量 $(\text{kg} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$
 $\mu = 1.6605 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ (1/12 ^{12}C 原子) (原子质量单位) $n = N_A / V_0 = \rho N_A / \mu$
 n : 单位体积分子数 (分子数密度 / 个) $p = \frac{1}{3} n m \bar{v}^2 = \frac{1}{3} \rho \bar{v}^2$ $p = \frac{\mu}{V_0} = \frac{N \cdot m}{V} = n \cdot m$ $\Gamma \approx \frac{1}{6} n \bar{v}$
 m : 单个分子质量 M 总质量 N 总分子数 $V_0 = 22.414 \text{ L} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 标准状况 1 mol 理想气体体积 (标准状况)
交换: 能 \checkmark 物 \checkmark 开放 / 能 \checkmark 物 \times 封闭 / 能 \times 物 \times 孤立 } 强度量: 与 p (平均) 相关
 $pV = \nu RT$ $p = nk_B T$ $pV = N k_B T \Rightarrow pV = \frac{M}{\mu} RT$ 得 $p = p_m / RT$ } 广延量: 与物质的量成正比
状态: A, B 同时与 C 热平衡 \Rightarrow A, B 热平衡
实际气体 Van der Waals $\left[\left(p + a \frac{\nu^2}{V^2} \right) (V - \nu b) = \nu RT \right] \Rightarrow 1 \text{ mol 气体 } \left(p + \frac{a}{V^2} \right) (V - b) = RT$
固/液 $dV/V = \alpha dT - \beta dp$ 等压膨胀系数 $\alpha = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p$ 等温压缩系数 $\beta = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_T$
热: $\Delta U = Q + W$ (吸热, 外界对系统) [定容热容量] $C_V = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial T} \right)_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V = \frac{5}{2} N k_B = \frac{5}{2} \nu R$ 自由度
 $W = -\int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV$ (从 $V_1 \rightarrow V_2$) 热容量 $C = \frac{dQ}{dT}$ 比热容 (单位质量) c [定压热容量] $C_p = C_V + \nu R$ 理想气体
 $Q = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C dT = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} m c dT (T_1 \rightarrow T_2) = c m \Delta T$ $J / (\text{mol} \cdot K)$ $C_p = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial T} \right)_p = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} + p \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_p$ 以不偏手
 $H = U + pV$ 反应热 $Q = H_2 - H_1$ $dU(T, V) = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_V dV = 0$ 后者 $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_V = 0$ $U = U(T)$ 内能与 V
热容比 / 比热比 $\gamma = C_p / C_V$ (单 5/3, 双 7/5, 复 4/3) $\gamma > 1$ $C_p = \nu C_{p,m}$ $C_V = \nu C_{V,m}$ T 有关 (焦耳定律)
单位质量热容 c_V, c_p (C 小写) 单位 mol $C_{V,m}, C_{p,m}$ (C 大写) (1, 2)
 $C_{V,m} = C_{p,m} - R$, $C_{p,m} = \gamma C_{V,m}$, $C_{V,m} = \frac{R}{\gamma - 1}$, $C_{p,m} = \frac{\gamma R}{\gamma - 1}$
① $dQ = dU + p dV = C_V dT + p dV$ ② $dQ = dH - V dp = C_p dT - V dp$
③ $dQ = \frac{C_{V,m}}{R} V dp + \frac{C_{p,m}}{R} p dV$ $m \ddot{x} = (p - p_0) A - mg$, $\frac{dp}{p} + \gamma \frac{dV}{V} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{p - p_0 - mg/A}{p_0 + mg/A} = -\gamma \frac{\Delta x}{V_0}$ Δx 位移
 $pV = RT$, $p = V \tan \theta \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p} = \frac{R}{V} \frac{dV}{V}$ $\Rightarrow m \ddot{x} = - (p_0 + mg/A) \gamma \frac{\Delta x}{V_0} \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma (p_0 + mg/A) A^2}{m V_0}}$ 是简谐运动
 $dQ = \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V + p \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_V \right] dT + \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_V + p \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial V} \right)_V \right] dV$ $dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_V dV$ (同温) $U(T, p)$
 $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V = C_V$ $\alpha = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p$, $C_p = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial T} \right)_p = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_p = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_p + p \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p$
 $dQ = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_p dT + \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_p + p \right] dV$
 $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_p = \frac{C_p}{V \alpha} - p$ $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_p = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_p \frac{1}{\alpha} - p = \frac{C_p}{V \alpha} - p$
[容] $dV = 0$, $dW = p dV = 0$, $W = 0$ $\Delta U = Q = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \nu C_{V,m} dT = \nu C_{V,m} (T_2 - T_1) = \nu C_{V,m} \Delta T$ 吸收热量
 $[dQ = dU, dQ = C_{V,m} dT \Rightarrow Q = C_{V,m} \frac{V}{R} (p_1 - p_0)]$ $[p_1 < p_0$ 等容降压, $Q < 0$ 释放热量] \rightarrow 内能变化
[压] $Q = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \nu C_{p,m} dT = \nu C_{p,m} \Delta T$, $W' = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV = p(V_2 - V_1) = \nu R(T_2 - T_1) = \nu C_{V,m} \Delta T$
 $\Delta U = Q - W' = \nu (C_{p,m} - R) \Delta T = \nu C_{V,m} \Delta T$ $[V_1 < V_2 \Rightarrow$ 等压膨胀, $Q < 0$ 释放热量, 总体 T 升]
 $[dQ = C_p dT = dH \Rightarrow Q = C_p (T_1 - T_0) = C_{p,m} \frac{M}{R} (V_1 - V_0)]$ 吸收热量 \rightarrow 火盒受热
等温 $dT = 0$, $dU = 0$, $\Delta U = 0$, $Q = W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{\nu R T}{V} dV = \nu R T \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$ [理想 \rightarrow 焦耳定律不成立]
[功] $dQ = C_V dT + p dV = p dV = \frac{\nu R T}{V} dV$ 吸收热量 \rightarrow 压强做功
[绝热] $pV^\gamma = C_1$, $T V^{\gamma-1} = C_2$, $p^{1-\gamma} T^\gamma = C_3$ ① 中 $dQ = 0 \Rightarrow V dp = -\gamma p dV$ $n=1$ 等温 $n=\gamma$ 绝热 $n=0$ 等压
 $Q = 0$, $\Delta U = \nu C_{V,m} (T_2 - T_1)$ $W = \frac{p_1 V_1 - p_2 V_2}{\gamma - 1} = \nu C_{V,m} (T_1 - T_2)$ 斜率 $k = \left(\frac{dp}{p} \right)_T = -\frac{\gamma}{V} k = \left(\frac{dp}{p} \right)_T = -\frac{\gamma}{V}$ $n=0$ 等容