

Термодинамика

1) Геномеханическая термодинамика Кардина

0. Пленовое представление в замкнутом объеме
1. $\delta Q = \delta U + A$
2. Возд. энтропия
3. $S \rightarrow 0$ при $T \rightarrow 0$

2) Статистическая физика (NKT)

макр. кр. $\Rightarrow P, V, T$

$$PV = NRT \quad R = 8,31 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{моль} \cdot \text{К}} \quad N = \frac{m}{M}$$

математическое описание из. состояния

Часто P и U называют состоянием

$$\delta n: [\vec{v}_x, \vec{v}_x + d\vec{v}_x]$$

$$\delta t; \quad C = \vec{v}_x \delta t$$

$$\delta N = \frac{\delta n}{2} \cdot S \cdot C = \frac{1}{2} \delta n S \vec{v}_x \delta t$$

$$\delta p = \delta N 2 p_x = \delta n S \vec{v}_x p_x \delta t$$

$$SP = \frac{\delta p}{\delta t S} = \delta n \vec{v}_x p_x \quad \langle \vec{v}_x p_x \rangle = \frac{\sum \vec{v}_x p_x}{n}$$

$$P = \int \delta p = n \langle \vec{v}_x p_x \rangle$$

$$1) E = \langle \frac{mv^2}{2} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle P \vec{v} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \langle P \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} \rangle$$

$$\langle P \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} \rangle = \langle P_x \vec{v}_x \rangle = \langle P_y \vec{v}_y \rangle = \langle P_z \vec{v}_z \rangle = \frac{1}{3} \langle P \vec{v} \rangle$$

$$m \langle \vec{v}^2 \rangle = m \langle \vec{v}_x^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{3} m \langle \vec{v}^2 \rangle = \frac{2}{3} \langle E \rangle$$

$$P = n \cdot \frac{1}{3} \langle P \vec{v} \rangle = \frac{N}{V} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \langle E \rangle$$

$$PV = \frac{2}{3} N \langle E \rangle = \frac{2}{3} U$$

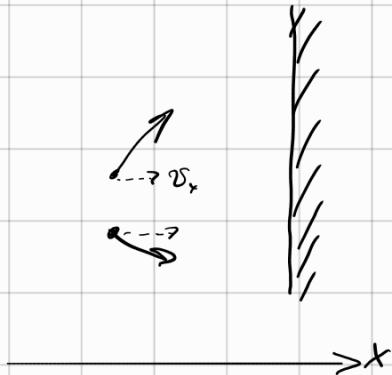
2) Редум. разг $E = P \cdot C$

$$\langle P_x \vec{v}_x \rangle = \left(\frac{E}{C} \right) C \quad \vec{v}_x^2 = E \langle \vec{v}_x^2 \rangle = \frac{E}{3}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{v}_x}{2}$$

$$\vec{v}_x = \vec{v}_x C \quad P_x = \vec{v}_x \cdot \frac{E}{C}$$

$$PV = \frac{1}{3} U$$



Термокарти

$$\delta Q = \delta U + \delta A$$



$$\delta Q = \delta U + P\delta V$$

изображение процесса

$$\delta A = F\delta x = P\delta x = P\delta V$$

Температурные

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial T} \right)_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V + P \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_V$$

$$C_P = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_P \quad U = U(T, V)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} \frac{3}{2}R & (1AT) \\ \frac{5}{2}R & (2AT) \\ \frac{6}{2}R & (3AT) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\langle E \rangle_1 = 3 \frac{k_B T}{2} \quad k_B = 1.38 \cdot 10^{-23} \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{К}}$$

$$\langle E \rangle_2 = \frac{5}{2} k_B T \quad R = N_A \cdot k_B$$

$$C_P = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_P + P \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P = C_V + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P + P \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P$$

Для угл. энз $U = C_V T$

$$\text{б. ордес арге: } \delta U = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V}_{C_V \delta T} \delta T + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T \delta V$$

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

$$\text{для уг. энз: } \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T = 0$$

$$C_P - C_V = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P \cdot P = R$$

$$PV = RT$$

$$P \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P = R$$

4-е уравнение для уг. энз $C = \text{const}$

$$C = \frac{\delta U}{\delta T} + P \frac{\delta V}{\delta T}$$

$$C - C_V = P \frac{\delta V}{\delta T} = \frac{RT}{V} \frac{\delta V}{\delta T}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \frac{C - C_V}{R} = \frac{\delta V}{V}$$

$$\frac{C - C_V}{R} \ln \frac{T}{T_0} = \ln \frac{V}{V_0}$$

$$\frac{T}{V} \frac{C - C_V}{R} = \text{const}$$

$$PV \frac{C - C_P}{C - C_V} = \text{const}$$

