

Термодинамика

1) Феноменологическая термодинамика

Начала

0. Тепловое равновесие в замкнутой системе

$$1. \delta Q = dU + A$$

2. Вяз. энтропии

$$3. S \rightarrow 0 \text{ при } T \rightarrow 0$$

2) Статистическая физика (МКТ)

меж. бр.

$$\Rightarrow P, V, T$$

$$PV = \nu RT \quad R = 8,31 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{моль} \cdot \text{К}} \quad \nu = \frac{m}{\mu}$$

микрокан. у-л. канонич. у. раз

Через P и U для идеального газа

$$dn: [v_x; v_x + dv_x]$$

$$dt; \ell = v_x dt$$

$$dN = \frac{dn}{2} \cdot S \cdot \ell = \frac{1}{2} dn S v_x dt$$

$$dp = dN \cdot 2 p_x = dn S v_x p_x dt$$

$$SP = \frac{dp}{dt S} = dn v_x p_x \quad \langle v_x p_x \rangle = \frac{\sum v_x p_x}{n}$$

$$P = \int dp = n \langle v_x p_x \rangle$$

$$1) \epsilon = \langle \frac{mv^2}{2} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle p v \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \langle p_x v_x \rangle$$

$$\langle p_x v_x \rangle = \langle p_y v_y \rangle = \langle p_z v_z \rangle = \frac{1}{3} \langle p v \rangle$$

$$m \langle v_x^2 \rangle = m \langle v_y^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{3} m \langle v^2 \rangle = \frac{2}{3} \langle \epsilon \rangle$$

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

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

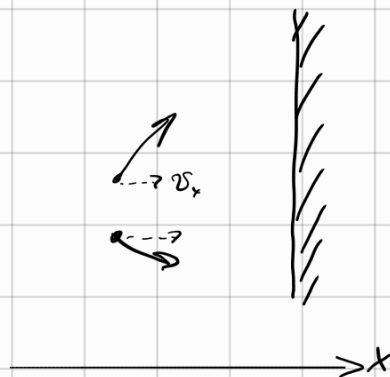
2) Релят. газ $\epsilon = p \cdot c$

$$\langle p_x v_x \rangle = \langle \frac{\epsilon}{c} c \frac{v_x^2}{v} \rangle = \epsilon \langle \frac{v_x^2}{v} \rangle = \frac{\epsilon}{3}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{p}}{m}$$

$$v_x = \frac{p_x}{m} \quad p_x = m \cdot \frac{v_x}{c}$$

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



Тепловое расширение

$$\delta Q = dU + \delta A$$

$$\delta Q = dU + P dV$$

↑
используем уравнение



$$\delta A = F dx = P S dx = P dV$$

Теплоемкость

$$C_x = \left(\frac{\delta Q}{dT} \right)_x = \left(\frac{dU}{dT} \right)_x + P \left(\frac{dV}{dT} \right)_x$$

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V$$

$$U = U(T, V)$$

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

$$\langle E \rangle_1 = 3 \frac{k_B T}{2}$$

$$k_B = 1.38 \cdot 10^{-23} \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{К}}$$

$$\langle E \rangle_2 = \frac{5}{2} k_B T$$

$$R = N_A \cdot k_B$$

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

Для ий. газа $U = C_V T$

$$\text{в общем случае: } dU = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V}_{C_V} dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T dV$$

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

для ий. газа: $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T = 0$

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

$$PV = RT$$

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

и-е уравнение для ий. газа $C = \text{const}$

$$C = \frac{dU}{dT} + P \frac{dV}{dT}$$

$$C - C_V = P \frac{dV}{dT} = \frac{RT}{V} \frac{dV}{dT}$$

$$\frac{dT}{T} \frac{C - C_V}{R} = \frac{dV}{V}$$

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

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

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

