

Неделя 5.

Фазовые превращения Уравнение Клапейрона - Клаузиуса Кипение

11.74

$$S_{ли} = \frac{RT}{\theta}$$

$$\theta \approx 0,46 K$$

(при $P \approx 30 \text{ атм}$)

$$S_{тв} = 0,7 R$$

(при $P \approx 30 \text{ атм}$)

$$T_1 = 0,25 K$$

$$P_1 = 29 \text{ атм}$$

$$T = 0,1 K$$

$$P = ?$$

$$\Delta V = V_{ли} - V_T = 1,25 \text{ см}^3$$

(молярные объемы)

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{q}{T\theta}$$

$$q = T(S_{ли} - S_{тв}) = T\left(\frac{RT}{\theta} - 0,7R\right)$$

$$\left| \rightarrow \frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{\frac{RT}{\theta} - 0,7R}{\Delta V} \right.$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{R} \int_{P_1}^P dp = \int_{T_1}^T dT \left(\frac{T}{\theta} - 0,7 \right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{R} (P - P_1) = \frac{T^2}{2\theta} - \frac{T_1^2}{2\theta} - 0,7(T - T_1)$$

$$P = \frac{R}{\Delta V} \left(\frac{1}{2\theta} (T^2 - T_1^2) - 0,7(T - T_1) \right) + P_1 \approx \underline{\underline{32,2 \text{ атм}}}$$

11.78

H_2O , кг

$$V = 10 \text{ л}$$

$$m = 6,7 \text{ г}$$

$$\lambda = 40,7 \frac{\text{кДж}}{\text{моль}}$$

$$T_0 = 273 K$$

$$T_k = 373 K$$

$$T = ?$$

$$\ln \frac{P}{P_0} = \frac{\lambda}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_0} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{T_0} + \frac{R}{\lambda} \ln \frac{P}{P_0}$$

$$T = \left(\frac{1}{T_0} + \frac{R}{\lambda} \ln \frac{P}{P_0} \right)^{-1} = \frac{T_0}{1 + \frac{RT_0}{\lambda} \ln \frac{P}{P_0}}$$

$$\frac{P}{P_0} = \frac{\rho V \lambda T_0}{m \lambda_n R T} = \frac{\mu \rho V T_0}{m^2 T}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta T = T - T_k = 377 - 373 = 4 K}}$$

12.48

$$r = 10^{-9} \text{ м}$$

$$T = 293 K$$

$$\frac{P_{рт}}{P_{\infty}} = ?$$

$$\delta = 487 \text{ г/см}^3$$

$$\mu = 200,6 \text{ г/моль}$$

$$\rho = 13,6 \text{ г/см}^3$$

$$\Delta P = P_{рт} - P_{\infty} = \frac{2\delta}{r} \left(\frac{\rho r}{2\gamma_{ли}} \right)$$

$$\frac{P_{рт}}{P_{\infty}} = 1 + \frac{2\delta}{r} \cdot \frac{\mu}{2\gamma_{ли}} \approx \underline{\underline{1,59}}$$

13°

$$T = 373 \text{ K}$$

$$\Lambda = 40,7 \text{ кДж/моль}$$

УГ

$$U_n - U_m = ?$$

используем $\gamma = 1 \text{ моль}$

$$\Lambda = U_n - U_m + P(V_n - V_m) = U_n - U_m + P V_n = U_n - U_m + \overbrace{P V_n}^{\text{молярный}} = U_n - U_m + RT$$

$$U_n - U_m = \Lambda - RT \approx 37,6 \frac{\text{кДж}}{\text{моль}}$$

14°

Температура - ?

$$p_{\text{атм}} = 750 \text{ мм рт.ст.}$$

$$\Lambda = 2,28 \text{ кДж/г}$$

$$\frac{\Lambda}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_0} - \frac{1}{T} \right) = \ln \frac{P}{P_0}$$

$$T = \frac{T_0}{1 - \frac{RT_0}{\Lambda} \ln \left(\frac{P}{P_0} \right)} \approx 544 \text{ K} = \underline{\underline{71^\circ \text{C}}}$$

15°

$\Delta P / P$ - ?

$$d = 1 \text{ мм}$$

$$\delta = 75 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ м/м}$$

$$T = 20^\circ \text{C} = 293 \text{ K}$$

$$P_0 = P(h) + \rho g h$$

$$P_0 = P(h) + \frac{\gamma}{r} = P(h) + \frac{d}{2}$$

(поплавковые)

$$\frac{\gamma}{d} = \rho g h ; h = \frac{\gamma}{\rho g d}$$

$$\Delta P = \rho_n g h = \frac{M_n P}{RT} \cdot \frac{\gamma}{\rho d} = \frac{\gamma M_n}{\rho d RT} P$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{\Delta P}{P} = \frac{\gamma M_n}{\rho d RT} \approx 2 \cdot 10^{-3}}}$$