$$\frac{d}{dt}\left\{U+m\left(\frac{c^2}{2}+gz\right)\right\}=\sum_j\left[\dot{m}_j\left(h+\frac{c^2}{2}+gz\right)_j\right]+\sum_l\left(\dot{Q}_t\right)_l+\sum_i\left(\dot{W}_t\right)_i-p\frac{dV}{dt}$$

1 Nomenklatur

$\mathbf{An}$ = Anergie[J]

$\mathbf{c_s}$ = Schallgeschwindigkeit[m/s]

$\mathbf{c_p}$ = Spezifische Wärmekapazität dp = 0 [J/kg*K]

$\mathbf{c_v}$ = Spezifische Wärmekapazität dv = 0 [J/kg*K]

$\mathbf{E}$ = Energie[J]

$\mathbf{Ex} = -\mathbf{W_{ex}}$ = Exergie[J]

$\mathbf{F}$ = Kraft[N]

$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{U} - \mathbf{TS}$ = Freie Energie[J]

$\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{Ts}$ = Spezifische freie Energie[J/kg]

$\mathbf{f}$ = Fugazität[Pa]

$\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{H} - \mathbf{TS}$ = Freie Enthalpie[J]

$\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{h} - \mathbf{Ts}$ = Spezifische freie Enthalpie[J/kg]

$\mathbf{g}$ = Erdbeschleunigung[m/s²]

$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{U} + \mathbf{pV}$ = Enthalpie[J]

$\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{pv}$ = Spezifische Enthalpie[J/kg]

■$\mathbf{Hg}$ = Molare Reaktionsenthalpie

$\mathbf{K}$ = Konstante des Massenwirkungsgesetztes[-]

$\mathbf{M}$ = Molmasse[kg/mol]

$\dot{\mathbf{m}}$ = Massestrom[kg/s]

$\mathbf{m}'$ = Masse in der flüssigen Phase[kg]

$\mathbf{m}''$ = Masse in der gasförmigen Phase[kg]

$\mathbf{Ma} = \mathbf{c}/\mathbf{c_s}$ = Machzahl[-]

$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{m}/\mathbf{M}$ = Molzahl[mol]

$\mathbf{n}$ = Polytropenexponent[-]

$\mathbf{P_t}$ = technische Leistung[W]

$\mathbf{Q}$ = Wärme[J]

$\dot{\mathbf{Q}}$ = Wärmestrom[W]

$\mathbf{q}$ = Spezifische Wärme[J/kg]

$\mathbf{r}$ = Spezifische Verdampfungsenthalpie[J/kg]

$\mathbf{R}$ = Gaskonstante[J/(kg K)]

$\mathbf{R_m}$ = Universelle Gaskonstante[J/(mol K)]

$\mathbf{S}$ = Entropie[J/K]

$\mathbf{s}$ = Spezifische Entropie[J/(kg K)]

$\mathbf{T}$ = Temperatur[K]

$\mathbf{t}$ = Zeit[s]

$\mathbf{t}$ = Temperatur[°C]

$\mathbf{T}$ = Sättigungstemperatur[K]

$\mathbf{U}$ = Innere Energie[J]

$\mathbf{u}$ = Spezifische innere Energie [J/kg]

$\mathbf{V}$ = Volumen[m³]

$\mathbf{v}$ = Spezifisches Volumen[m³/kg]

$\mathbf{V_m}$ = Molares Volumen[m³/mol]

$\mathbf{W}$ = Arbeit[J]

$\mathbf{w}$ = Spezifische Arbeit[J/kg]

$\mathbf{W_V}$ = Volumenänderungsarbeit[J]

$\mathbf{W_{el}}$ = Elektrische Arbeit[J]

$\mathbf{W_w}$ = Wellenarbeit[J]

$\mathbf{W_{diss}}$ = Dissipationsarbeit[J]

$\mathbf{W_t}$ = Technische Arbeit[J]

$\mathbf{W_{Virrev}}$ = Arbeitsverlust durch Irreversibilität[J]

$\mathbf{x} = \frac{m''}{m'+m''}$ = Dampfanteil[-]

$\mathbf{x} = \frac{m_{H_2O}}{m_L}$ = Wassergehalt

$\mathbf{Z}$ = Allgemeine extensive Zustandsgrößen[Z]

$\mathbf{z}$ = Allgemeine

β = Isobarer Ausdehnungskoeffizient[1/K]

γ = Isochorer Spannungskoeffizeint[1/K]

$\delta_\mathbf{T}$ = Isothermer Drosselkoeffizient[m³/kg]

$\delta_\mathbf{h}$ = Isenthalper Drosselkoeffizient[Ks²m/kg]

ε = Leistungsziffer[-]

ε = Verdichtungsverhältnis[-]

$\eta_\mathbf{th}$ = Thermischer Wirkungsgrad[-]

$\eta_\mathbf{mech}$ = Mechanischer Wirkungsgrad[-]

κ = Adiabaten- oder Isentropenexponent[-]

λ = Reaktionslaufzahl[-]

$\mu_\mathbf{i}$ = Chemisches Potential[J/mol]

$\nu_\mathbf{i}$ = Stöchiometrische Koeffizienten[-]

$\xi_\mathbf{i}$ = Masseanteil[-]

π = Druckverhältnis[-]

ρ = Dichte[kg/m³]

τ = Temperaturverhältnis[-]

ϕ = Relative Feuchte[-]

ϕ = Einspritzverhältnis[-]

ξ = Isothermer Kompressibilitätskoeffizient[m²/N]

■ = Dissipationsenergie[J]

ψ = Spezifische Dissipationsenergie[J]

ψ = Drucksteigerungsverhältnis[-]

$\psi_\mathbf{i}$ = Molanteil[-]

2 Grundbegriffe

Systeme

- Abgeschlossenes System - kein Stoff oder Energietransport
- Geschlossenes System - kein Stofftransport
- Adiabates System - kein Wärmetransport, aber asse und arbeit.
- Offenes System - Stoff und Energietransport
- Stationäres System $\rightarrow \Delta U = 0$

Messgrößen

- Prozessgrößen sind Wegabhängig (eg. Arbeit, Wärme)
- Zustandsgrößen sind Wegunabhängig (eg. Volumen, Druck)
- Intensive Zustandsgrößen sind unabhängig von der Masse des Systems (eg. Druck, Temperatur)
- Extensive Zustandsgrößen sind abhängig von der Masse des Systems (eg. Volumen, Masse)

Zustandsgleichungen

- Thermisch $\rightarrow f(p,V,T) = 0$
- Kalorisch $\rightarrow f(U,V,T) = 0, \quad U = U(V,T), \quad u = u(v,T)$

3 Basisformeln

$$
\begin{aligned}
H = U + pV, &\quad dS = \frac{\delta Q_{rev}}{T} \\
F = U - TS, &\quad G = H - ST \\
W_{V,12} = -\int_1^2 p\, dV, &\quad dS = \frac{Q_{rev}}{T} + S_{prod} \\
\Psi_{12} = \int_1^2 T\, dS_{prod} &
\end{aligned}
$$

4 Gibbs-Duhem

$$dU = Tds - pdV + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \mu_k dn_k$$

$$dG = -SdT + Vdp + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \mu_k dn_k$$

$$dH = TdS + Vdp + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \mu_k dn_k$$

$$dF = -SdT - pdV + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \mu_k dn_k$$

$$dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S}\right)_V dS + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_S dV + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial n_k}\right)_S dn_k$$

$$p_1 = p_a + \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_a}{\varphi_b - \varphi_a}(p_b - p_a)$$

5 Maxwell

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p}\right)_{S,n_j} = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial S}\right)_{p,n_j}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_{T,n_j} = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V,n_j}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\right)_{T,n_j} = -\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{p,n_j}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial T}\right)_{p,n_j} = -\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial n_i}\right)_{T,p,n_j \neq n_i}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial p}\right)_{T,n_j} = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n_i}\right)_{T,p,n_j \neq n_i}$$

6 Guggenheim

-S	U	V	U	= U(S,V)
H		F	H	= H(S,p)
-p	G	T	F	= F(T,V)
			G	= G(T,p)

7 Thermodynamische Beziehungen

$$T = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S}\right)_V \qquad -S = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

$$T = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial S}\right)_p \qquad -S = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_p$$

$$p = -\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_S \qquad -p = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_T$$

$$\mu = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial n}\right)_{S,V} \qquad V = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p}\right)_T$$

$$\overbrace{\frac{d}{dt}\left\{U + m\left(\frac{c^2}{2} + gz\right)\right\}}^{\text{Stationäres System -> 0}} = \overbrace{\sum_j \left[\dot{m}_j \left(h + \frac{c^2}{2} + gz\right)_j\right]}^{\text{Geschlossenes System -> 0}} + \overbrace{\sum_l \left(\dot{Q}_t\right)_l}^{\text{Kein Wärmestrom -> 0}} + \overbrace{\sum_i \left(\dot{W}_t\right)_i}^{\text{Keine Leistung -> 0}} - \overbrace{p\frac{dV}{dt}}^{\text{Keine Volumenänderung -> 0}}$$

8 Ideales Gas

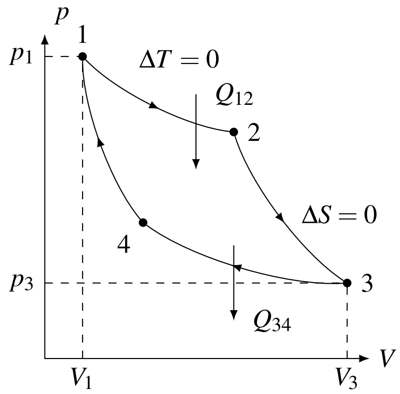
$$pV = mRT, \quad pv = RT, \quad pV = nR_mT$$
$$\beta = \frac{1}{T}, \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{T}, \quad \chi = \frac{1}{p}, \quad \beta = p\gamma\chi$$
$$R_m = 8,3143\left[\frac{kJ}{kmolK}\right], \quad R = c_p - c_v$$
$$R = \frac{R_m}{M}$$
$$U - U_0 = mc_v(T - T_0)$$
$$H - H_0 = mc_p(T - T_0) \quad \leftarrow \text{Für } c_p \text{ und } c_v \text{ const.}$$
$$s - s_0 = R\ln\left(\frac{v}{v_0}\right) + c_v\ln\left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)$$
$$= c_v\ln\left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right) + c_p\ln\left(\frac{v}{v_0}\right)$$
$$= c_p\ln\left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right) - R\ln\left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)$$
$$\beta = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{V}\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p = \frac{1}{v}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_p = -\frac{1}{\rho}\left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T}\right)_p$$
$$\gamma = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{p}\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V$$
$$\chi = \frac{1}{p} = -\frac{1}{V}\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial p}\right)_T = -\frac{1}{v}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial p}\right)_T$$
$$u_2 - u_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} c_v(T)\, dT$$

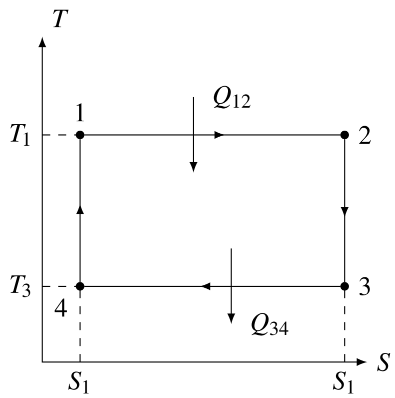
9 Van-der-Waals

$$\left(p + \frac{a}{v^2}\right)(v - b) = RT$$
$$\left(\overline{p} + \frac{3}{\overline{v}^2}\right)(3\overline{v} - 1) = 8\overline{T}$$
$$\overline{p} = \frac{p}{p_K}, \quad \overline{v} = \frac{v}{v_K}, \quad \overline{T} = \frac{T}{T_K}$$
$$p_K = \frac{a}{27b^2}, \quad T_K = \frac{8}{27}\frac{a}{b}\frac{1}{R},$$
$$a = 3p_Kv_K^2, \quad b = \frac{v_K}{3}, \quad \frac{p_Kv_K}{RT_K} = \frac{3}{8}$$
$$\beta = \frac{(v-b)Rv^2}{RTv^3 - 2a(v-b)^2}$$
$$\gamma = \frac{Rv^2}{RTv^2 - a(v-b)}$$
$$\chi = \frac{(v-b)^2v^2}{RTv^3 - 2a(v-b)^2}$$
$$du = \frac{a}{v^2}dv + c_v(T)dT$$
$$u - u_0 = \left(\frac{a}{v_0} - \frac{a}{v}\right) + \int_{T_0}^{T} c_v(\tilde{T})\, d\tilde{T}$$
$$u - u_0 = \left(\frac{a}{v_0} - \frac{a}{v}\right) + c_v(T - T_0) \leftarrow \text{für } c_v = \text{const.}$$
$$c_p - c_v = \frac{Tv\beta^2}{\chi}$$
$$s - s_0 = c_v\ln\left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right) + R\ln\left(\frac{v-b}{v_0-b}\right)$$

10 Carnot

$$\eta_{th} = 1 - \frac{-Q_{34}}{Q_{12}} = 1 - \frac{T_3(S_3 - S_4)}{T_1(S_2 - S_1)} = 1 - \frac{T_3}{T_1}$$
$$\frac{Q_{12}}{T_1} + \frac{Q_{34}}{T_3} = 0$$
$$\Delta S_{ges} = -Q_{34}\left(\frac{1}{T_{KK}} - \frac{T_1}{T_3}\frac{1}{T_{HK}}\right)$$





11 Gemische Idealer Gase

$$\xi_i = \frac{m_i}{m}, \quad \psi_i = \frac{n_i}{n}, \quad p_i = \psi_i p$$
$$\xi_i = \frac{M_in_i}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} M_kn_k} = \frac{M_i}{M_G}\psi$$
$$p_iV = m_iR_iT, \quad p_iV = n_iR_mT, \quad pV = mR_GT$$
$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} p_k = p$$
$$R_G = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{k=1}^{K} m_kR_k = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \xi_kR_k$$
$$U_G = \sum_{k=1}^{K} U_k = \sum_{k=1}^{K} m_ku_k = \sum_{k=1}^{K} c_{vk}m_kT \leftarrow c_v = \text{const}$$
$$H_G = \sum_{k=1}^{K} H_k = \sum_{k=1}^{K} m_kh_k = \sum_{k=1}^{K} c_{pk}m_kT \leftarrow c_p = \text{const.}$$
$$c_{vG} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} c_{vk}\xi_k, \quad c_{pG} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} c_{pk}\xi_k$$
$$S_2 - S_1 = R_m\left(n\ln n - \sum_{k=1}^{K} n_k\ln n_k\right)$$

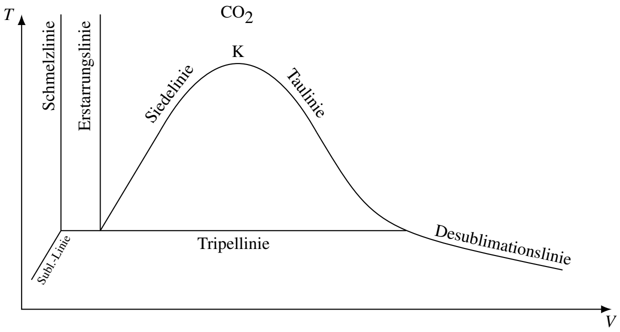
Adiabate Drosselung (ideal):

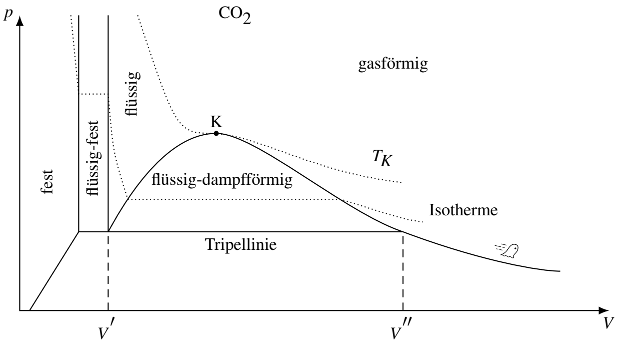
$$h + \frac{c^2}{2} + gz = \text{const.}$$
$$dh = 0$$

Adiabet Drosselung (real):

$$\delta_h = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p}\right)_h = -\frac{v}{c_p}(1 - \beta T)$$

12 Nassdampf





$$v = (1-x)v' + xv''$$
$$v = v' + (v'' - v')x$$

$$u = (1-x)u' + xu''$$
$$u = u' + (u'' - u')x$$

$$h = (1-x)h' + xh''$$
$$h = h' + (h'' - h')x$$

$$s = (1-x)s' + xs''$$
$$s = s' + (s'' - s')x$$

$$r = h'' - h' = T(s'' - s')$$

$$T' = T''$$
$$p' = p''$$
$$g' = g''$$
$$dg' = v'dp' - s'dT'$$
$$dg'' = v''dp'' - s''dT''$$
$$dg' = dg''$$
$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{s'' - s'}{v'' - v'}$$
$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{1}{T}\frac{h'' - h'}{v'' - v'}$$
$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{1}{T}\frac{r}{v'' - v'}$$

13 Realer Stoff im Nassdampfgebiet

Isobare Zustandsänderung

$$q_{12} = T(s_2 - s_1) = T\left(s'' - s'\right)(x_2 - x_1)$$
$$w_{V,12} = -\int_1^2 p\,dv = -p(v_2 - v_1) = -p\left(v'' - v'\right)(x_2 - x_1)$$

Isochore Zustandsänderung

$$q_{12} = u_2 - u_1 = u_2' + x_2\left(u_2'' - u_2'\right) - u_1' - x_1\left(u_1'' - u_1'\right)$$

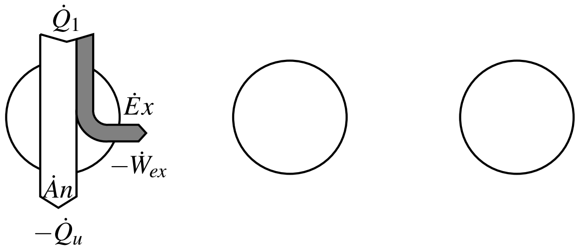
Adiabate Zustandsänderung

$$w_{V,12} = u_2 - u_1 = u_2' + x_2\left(u_2'' - u_2'\right) - u_1' - x_1\left(u_1'' - u_1'\right)$$

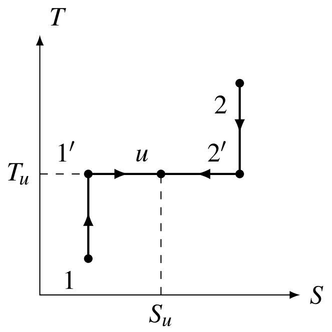
Entropieänderung wärend des Mischvorgangs

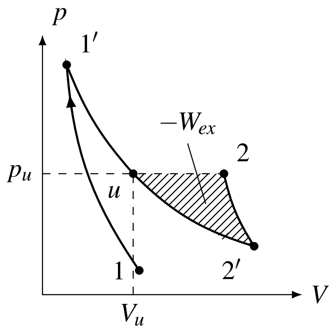
$$S_2 - S_2 = R_m\left(n\ln n - \sum_i n_i \ln n_i\right)$$

14 Maximale Arbeit und Exergie



Maxiaml nutzbare Arbeit $\rightarrow$ isentrop, reibungsfrei
$1 \rightarrow 1'$: isentrop auf T_u
$1' \rightarrow u$: isotherm auf u





$$-\dot{W}_{ex} = -(\dot{W}_t)_{rev} = -\frac{d}{dt}\left(U + m\left(\frac{c^2}{2} + gz\right) + p_u V - T_u S\right)$$
$$+ \sum_{j=1}^{K}\left(\dot{m}_j\left(h + \frac{c^2}{2} + gz - T_s\right)\right) + \sum_{l=1}^{K}\left(1 - \frac{T_u}{T}\right)\dot{Q}_l$$

Die Exergie der Enthalpie (offens, stationäres System)

$$-\dot{W}_{ex,1u} = \dot{m}(h_1 - h_u - T_u(s_1 - s_u))$$

Die Exergie der inneren Energie (geschlossenes, instationäres System)

$$-\dot{W}_{ex} = -\frac{d}{dt}(U + p_u V - T_u S)$$
$$-\dot{W}_{ex,1u} = U_1 - U_u - p_u(V_1 - V_u) - T_u(S_1 - S_u)$$

Für Ideales Gas

$$-W_{ex} = mc_v(T_1 - T_u) + p_u(V_1 - V_u) - T_u m\left(c_p \ln\left(\frac{T_1}{T_u}\right) - R_i \ln\left(\frac{p_1}{p_u}\right)\right)$$

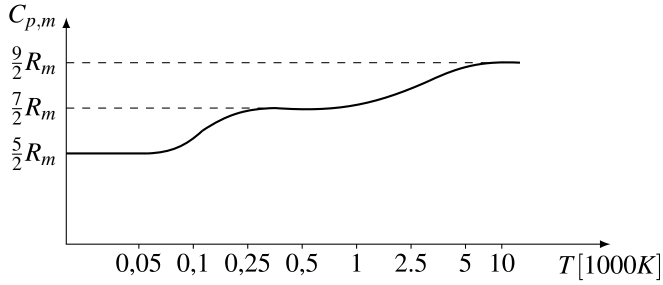
Dampf/Luftdruckkammer

$$-W_{ex,1u} = m_1[u_1 - u_u + p_u(v_1 - v_u) - T_u(s_1 - s_u)]$$

Die Exergie der Wärme (geschlossenes, stationäres System)

$$-\dot{W}_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{T_u}{T_1}\right)\dot{Q}_1 = \eta_{th,C}\dot{Q}_1$$

15 Wärmekapazität



$$C_{v,m} = \frac{1}{\kappa - 1}R_m, \quad C_{p,m} = \frac{\kappa}{\kappa - 1}r_m$$
$$c_v = \frac{1}{\kappa - 1}R_j, \quad c_p = \frac{\kappa}{\kappa - 1}R_j$$
$$\kappa = \frac{c_p}{c_v}, \quad c_p - c_v = R$$

$$C_{v,m} = \underbrace{3 + \frac{R_m}{2}}_{\text{Translatorisch}} + \underbrace{\frac{n_{\text{rot}} R_m}{2}}_{\text{Rotatorisch}} + \underbrace{R_M(3n_{\text{Atome}} - 3 - n_{rot})}_{\text{Vibratorisch}}$$
$$+ \underbrace{C_{v,m,Elektronenanregung}}_{\text{Relevant ab: } T \approx 10^4 K}$$

Ideales Gas

	Isothermo	Isobare	Isochore	Isentrop	Polytrope
konstant:	T	p	v	$\delta q = 0$	pv^n
	-	-	-	$p_1 v_1^\kappa = p_2 v_2^\kappa$	$v_1^n = p_2 v_2^n$
	$p_1 p_2 = p_2 v_2$	$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$	$\frac{p_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2}{T_2}$	$T_1 v_1^{\kappa-1} = T_2 v_2^{\kappa-1}$	$T_1 v_1^{n-1} = T_2 v_2^{n-1}$
	-	-		$\frac{T_1^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa-1}}}{p_1} = \frac{T_2^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa-1}}}{p_2}$	$\frac{T_1^{\frac{n}{n-1}}}{p_1} = \frac{T_2^{\frac{n}{n-1}}}{p_2}$
p, v	$p = \frac{p_1 v_1}{v}$	$p = p_1$	$v = v_1$	$p = \frac{p_1 v_1^\kappa}{v^\kappa}$	$p = \frac{p_1 v_1^n}{v^n}$
p, T	$p = \frac{p_1 v_1}{v}$	$p = p_1$	$p = \frac{p_1}{T_1} T$	$p = \frac{p_1}{T_1^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa-1}}} T^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa-1}}$	$p = \frac{p_1}{T_1^{\frac{n}{n-1}}} T^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$
v, T	$T = T_1$	$v = \frac{v_1}{T_1} T$	$v = v_1$	$T = \frac{T_1 v_1^{\kappa-1}}{v^{\kappa-1}}$	$T = \frac{T_1 v_1^{n-1}}{v^{n-1}}$
q_{12}	$= p_1 v_1 \ln \frac{p_1}{p_2}$	$= c_p (T_2 - T_1)$	$= c_v (T_2 - T_1)$	$= 0$	$= c_v \frac{n-\kappa}{n-1} (T_2 - T_1)$
$w_{V,12}$	$= -q_{12}$	$= -p_1 (v_2 - v_1)$	$= 0$	$= \frac{p_1 v_1}{k-1} \left[\left(\frac{v_1}{v_1} \right)^{\kappa-1} - 1 \right]$	$= \frac{p_1 v_1}{n-1} \left[\left(\frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)^{n-1} - 1 \right]$
$s_2 - s_1$	$s_2 - s_1 = R \ln \left(\frac{p_1}{p_2} \right)$	$= c_p \ln \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)$	$= c_v \ln \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)$	$= 0$	$= c_v \frac{n-\kappa}{n-1} \ln \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)$

Van-Der-Waals-Gas

	Isotherme	Isobare	Isochore	Isentrop
konst.	T	p	v	$\delta = 0$
	$(p_1 + \frac{a}{v^2})(v_1 - b) = (p_2 + \frac{a}{v^2})(v_2 - b)$	$\frac{RT_1}{v_1 - b} - \frac{a}{v_1^2} = \frac{RT_2}{v - b} - \frac{a}{v_2^2}$	$\frac{p_1 + \frac{a}{v_1^2}}{T_1} = \frac{p_2 + \frac{a}{v_1^2}}{T_2}$	$(p_1 + \frac{a}{v^2})(v_1 - b)^{\frac{c_V + R}{c_V}} = (p + \frac{a}{v^2})(v_2 - b)^{\frac{c_V + R}{c_V}}$, $T_1(v_1 - b)^{R/c_V} = T_2(v_2 - b)^{R/c_V}$
p, v	$p = (p + \frac{a}{v^2})\frac{v_u}{v - b} - \frac{a}{v^2}$	$p = p_1$	$v = v_1$	$p = -\frac{a}{v^2} + (p_1 + \frac{a}{v^2})\left(\frac{v_1 - b}{v_m}\right)^{\frac{v_V + R}{R}}$
p, T	$T = T_1$	$p = p_1$	$p = \frac{T}{T_1}(p_1 + \frac{a}{v^2}) - \frac{a}{v_1^2}$	$p = -\frac{a}{v^2} + (p_1 + \frac{a}{v^2})\left(\frac{T}{T_1}\right)^{\frac{c_V + R}{R}}$
v, T	$T = T_1$	$T = T_1 \frac{v - b}{v_1 - b} + \frac{a}{R}(v - b)\left(\frac{1}{v^2} - \frac{1}{v_1^2}\right)$	$v = v_1$	$T = T_1\left(\frac{v_1 - b}{v - b}\right)^{\frac{R}{c_V}}$
q_{12}	$= RT_1 \ln\left(\frac{v_2 - b}{v_1 - b}\right)$	$= \frac{a}{v_1} - \frac{a}{v_2} + c_v(T_2 - T_1) + p_1(v_2 - v_1)$	$= c_v(T_2 - T_1)$	$= 0$
$w_{V,12}$	$= -RT_1 \ln\left(\frac{v_2 - b}{v_1 - b}\right) + \frac{a}{v_1} - \frac{a}{v_2}$	$= -p_1(v_2 - v_1)$	$= 0$	$= \frac{a}{v_1} - \frac{a}{v_2} + c_v(T_2 - T_1)$
$s_2 - s_1$	$= R \ln\left(\frac{v_2 - b}{v_1 - b}\right)$	$= c_v \ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right) + R \ln\left(\frac{v_2 - b}{v_1 - b}\right)$	$= c_v \ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)$	$= 0$