

Obecná chemie #8 (12.4.2022)

PRVNÍ A DRUHÁ VĚTA TD A JEJICH APLIKACE

→ Carnotův cyklus a jiné cykl. děje

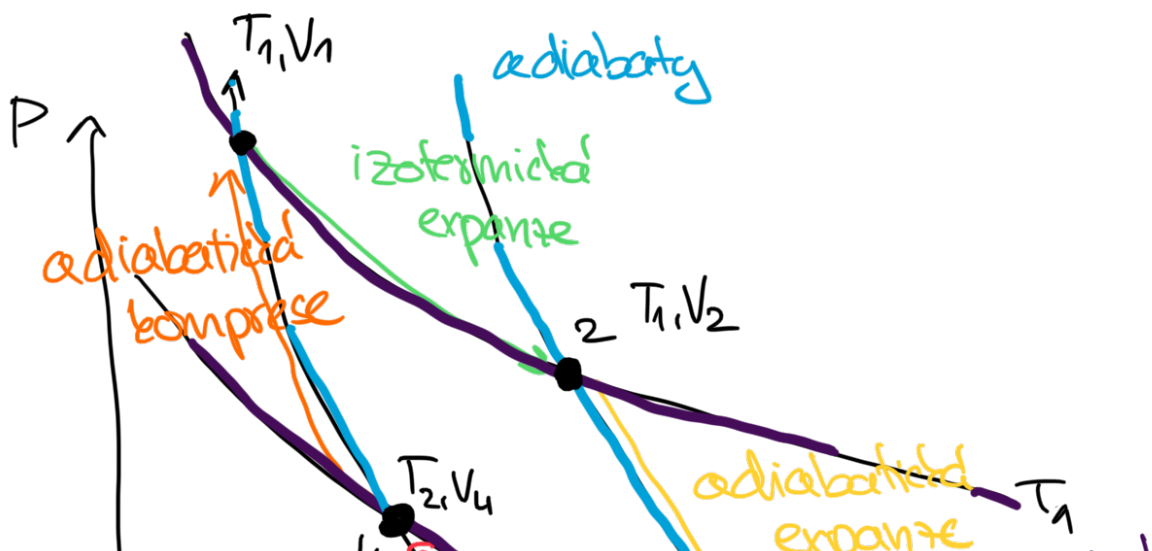
→ entropie, Helmholtzova a Gibbsova energie

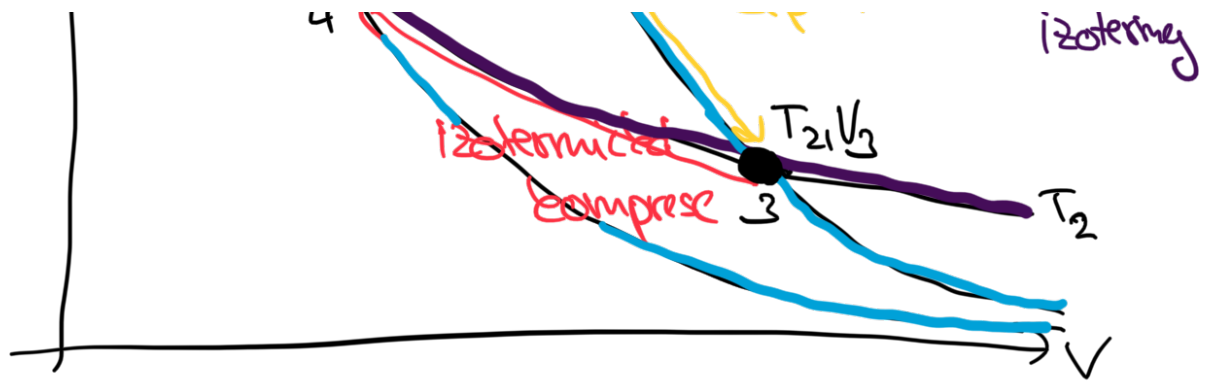
stavové veličiny:

- vnitřní energie $U = Q + W$ $dU = TdS - pdV$
- entalpie $H = U + pV$ $dH = TdS + Vdp$
- Helmholtzova energie $A = U - TS$ $dA = -pdV - SdT$
- Gibbsova energie $G = H - TS$ $dG = Vdp - SdT$

① Carnotův cyklus:

1. izotermická expanze
2. adiabatická expanze
3. izotermická komprese
4. adiabatická komprese





ma'ime dočazet: $\oint dS = 0$

$$dS = \frac{dq}{T}$$

→ adiabatické děje: $dq = 0$

$$\Rightarrow dS = 0$$

⇒ entropie se nemění

$$\Delta S_{2 \rightarrow 3}, \Delta S_{4 \rightarrow 1} = 0$$

→ izotermické děje: $T = \text{konst.} \Rightarrow dU = 0$

$$dU = TdS - pdV = 0 \quad \text{! unitární energie se nemění}$$

$$TdS = pdV$$

$$dS = \frac{pdV}{T}$$

$$\Delta S = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{pdV}{T} = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{pV_1}{VT} dV = \frac{p_1 V_1}{T} \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$pV = nRT = \text{konst.}$$

$$p_1 V_1 = pV \quad \text{Boyle-Mariotte}$$

$$= \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{nR}{V} dV = nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$\Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 2} = nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$\Delta S_{3 \rightarrow 4} = nR \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{tot}} = \sum_i \Delta S_i = nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} + 0 + nR \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3} + 0 =$$

$$= nR \ln \frac{V_2 \cdot V_4}{V_1 \cdot V_3} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$= 1$$

pročže

pro adiabatu: $TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{const.}$

$$T_1 V_2^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_3^{\gamma-1} \quad \text{expanze}$$

$$T_2 V_4^{\gamma-1} = T_1 V_1^{\gamma-1} \quad \text{komprese}$$

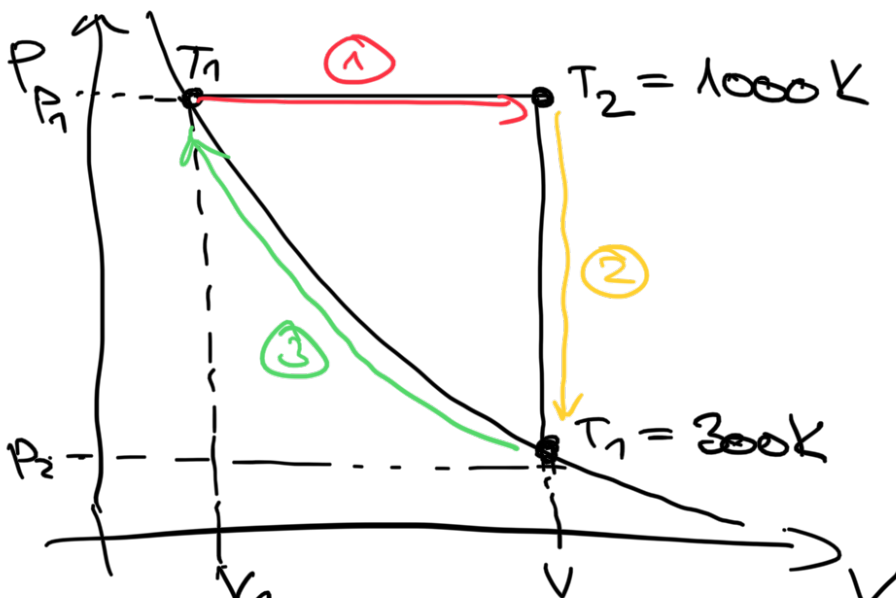
$$\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{\gamma-1} = \left(\frac{V_3}{V_4}\right)^{\gamma-1}$$

② Zřehový děj

① izobarická expanze

② izochorické ochlazení

③ izotermická komprese



a) celková práca $W = W_1 + W_2 + W_3$

$$dW = -pdV \Rightarrow W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} (-p) dV$$

$$W_1 = -p_1(V_2 - V_1) \quad p = \text{const.}$$

$$W_2 = 0 \quad dV = 0$$

$$W_3 = - \int_{V_2}^{V_1} \frac{nRT_1}{V} dV = -nRT_1 \ln \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow W = -p_1(V_2 - V_1) - nRT_1 \ln \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

$$W = -nR(T_2 - T_1) - nRT_1 \ln \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

$$= 2,8 kJ$$

izobara
 $p_1 V_1 = nRT_1$
 $p_1 V_2 = nRT_2$
 $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$

b) zmena entropie $\Delta S = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2 + \Delta S_3$

$$dS = \frac{dq}{T}$$

izobarická exp. $dq = c_p n dT$
 zvyšuje sa teplota
 = plyn kona prácu

$$dq = \frac{7}{2} R n dT$$

$$\Delta S_1 = \int \frac{dq}{T} = \frac{7}{2} R n \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{dT}{T} =$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} R n \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

Mayerov vzťah
 $c_p = c_v + R$

$c_v = \frac{5}{2} R$ pre
 dvoatomové
 molekuly

$$\Rightarrow c_p = \frac{7}{2} R$$

Rechnerische Abkühlung

$$dq = C_v n dT = \frac{5}{2} R n dT$$

$$\Delta S_2 = \int \frac{dq}{T} = \frac{5}{2} R n \int_{T_2}^{T_1} \frac{1}{T} dT = \frac{5}{2} R n \ln \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

izotermická komprese $T = \text{konst.}$

$$\Delta S_3 = \int \frac{dq}{T_1} = \frac{n R T_1 \ln \frac{T_1}{T_2}}{T_1} = n R \ln \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S = \frac{7}{2} R n \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - \frac{5}{2} R n \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - n R \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 0$$

② účinnost η

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_{\text{dodane}}} = \frac{-nR(T_2 - T_1) - nRT_1 \ln \frac{T_1}{T_2}}{\frac{7}{2} R n \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}} =$$

$$= \frac{T_2 - T_1 (1 - \ln \frac{T_1}{T_2})}{\frac{7}{2} (T_2 - T_1)} = \underline{\underline{0,14}}$$

③ N_2 100g = m $T = 300$ K
izotermická komprese $V_1 \rightarrow V_2 = \frac{3}{4} V_1$

$$\Delta G = ?$$

Gibbsova energie $G = H - TS$

$$dG = dH - d(TS) = dH - SdT - TdS$$

$$H = U + pV \rightarrow dH = dU + pdU + Ud p$$

$$= TdS - pdV + pdV + Ud p$$

$$= TdS + Ud p$$

$$\Rightarrow dG = Vd p - SdT$$

izotermická komprese $\Rightarrow dT=0 \Rightarrow dG=Vdp$

$$dG = Vdp = \frac{nRT}{P} dp$$

$$\Delta G = nRT \int_{P_1}^{P_2} \frac{dp}{p} = nRT \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

stavění na $\frac{3}{4} V_1 = V_2$: $P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G = \frac{1}{1} RT \ln \frac{4}{3} = \underline{\underline{2.6 \text{ kJ}}}$$

④ Helmholtzova energie $F = U - TS$

$$\underline{\underline{dF}} = dU - SdT - TdS = TdS - pdV - SdT - TdS =$$
$$= \underline{\underline{-pdV - SdT}}$$

izotermická expanze $T = \text{const.} \Rightarrow dT=0$

$$\Rightarrow dF = -pdV$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta F}} = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} -pdV = -P_1 V_1 \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{1}{V} dV = \underline{\underline{-P_1 V_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = -400 \text{ J}}}$$

⑤ Clausiova-Clapeyronova rovnice

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{L_{md}}{T(V_{2m} - V_{1m})}$$

← molární teplo
← molární objemy

xater v jedné a druhé fázi

$$V_m = \frac{M_m}{\rho}$$

$$\Delta S_{mol} = \frac{L_{mol}}{T} \text{ změna molární entropie}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{\Delta S_{mol}}{\frac{M_m}{\rho_v} - \frac{M_m}{\rho_l}} \leftarrow \text{malé rozdíly teplot} \Rightarrow \text{lze považovat za konst.}$$

$$\Delta p = \frac{\Delta S_{mol} \cdot \rho_v \cdot \rho_l}{M_m (\rho_l - \rho_v)} \Delta T$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{(p_2 - p_1)(\rho_l - \rho_v) M_m}{\Delta S_{mol} \cdot \rho_v \cdot \rho_l} = \underline{\underline{-0,0073 K}}$$