Лекция № 5_ФРГЖ Анализ уравнения Ван-дер-Ваальса

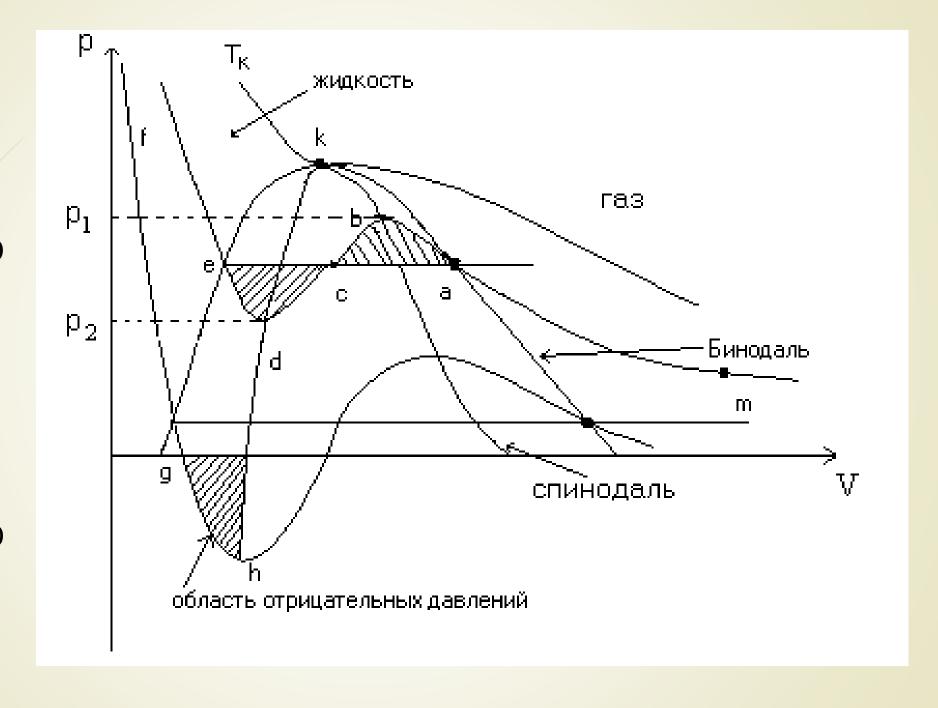
$$\left(p + \frac{a}{V^2}\right)(V - b) = RT$$

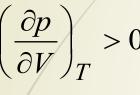
$$pV + \frac{aV}{V^2} - pb - \frac{ab}{V^2} = RT$$

$$pV^3 + aV - pbV^2 - ab = RTV^2$$

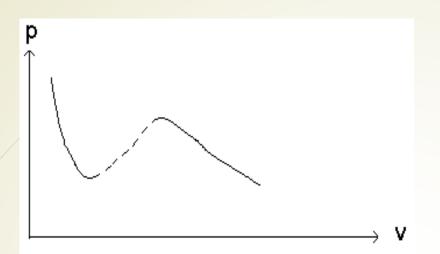
$$pV^{3} - (pb + RT)V^{2} + aV - ab = 0$$

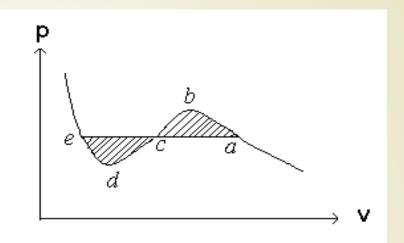
$$T < T_k$$
 $T > T_k$





$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial V}\right)_T = 0$$





$$\delta Q = dU + pdV,$$
 $\delta Q = TdS,$ $TdS = dU + pdV$

$$\delta Q = TdS$$

$$TdS = dU + pdV$$

$$\oint TdS = \oint dU + \oint pdV \qquad \qquad T \oint dS = \oint dU + \oint pdV$$

$$T \oint dS = \oint dU + \oint p dV$$

$$\oint dU = 0 \qquad \oint dS = 0$$

$$\oint pdV = 0$$

$$\oint_{\text{edce}} pdV = \oint_{\text{cbac}} pdV$$

$$V = xV_{xc} + (1-x)V_{hn}$$

$$x\underbrace{\left(V_{Hn} - V_{\mathcal{H}C}\right)} = \underbrace{V_{Hn} - V}_{ma}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 x &= \frac{ma}{ea} & & 1 - x = \frac{em}{ea} \\
 \Rightarrow & & \\
 \Rightarrow & \\$$

$$p = \frac{RT}{V - b} - \frac{a}{V^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{V_{HN} - V_{\mathcal{H}C}} \int_{V_{\mathcal{H}C}}^{V_{HN}} p dV = \frac{1}{V_{HN} - V_{\mathcal{H}C}} \int_{V_{\mathcal{H}C}}^{V_{HN}} \left(\frac{RT}{V - b} - \frac{a}{V^2} \right) dV = p_{HN}$$

$$p_{Hn} = \frac{1}{V_{Hn} - V_{\mathcal{H}}} \left[RT \ln \left(\frac{V_{Hn} - b}{V_{\mathcal{H}} - b} \right) - a \left(\frac{1}{V_{\mathcal{H}}} - \frac{1}{V_{Hn}} \right) \right]$$

$$(p_{\mathit{Hn}}V_{\mathit{Hn}})_{\mathit{pacu}} > (p_{\mathit{Hn}}V_{\mathit{Hn}})_{\mathit{skcn}}, \quad (p_{\mathit{Hn}})_{\mathit{pacu}} > (p_{\mathit{Hn}})_{\mathit{skcn}}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{q_{12}}{T(\upsilon_2 - \upsilon_1)}$$

- 1) удельный объём пара много больше удельного объёма жидкости, $\upsilon_2 >> \upsilon_1$, поэтому удельным объемом жидкости υ_1 пренебрегаем;
- 2) пар можно рассматривать как идеальный газ, поэтому

$$\upsilon_2 = \frac{R_0 T}{p} \qquad R_0 = \frac{R}{M}$$

3) теплота парообразования не зависит (или слабо зависит) от температуры, поэтому можно принять

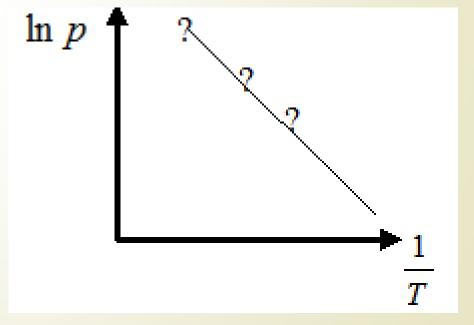
$$q_{12} = const$$

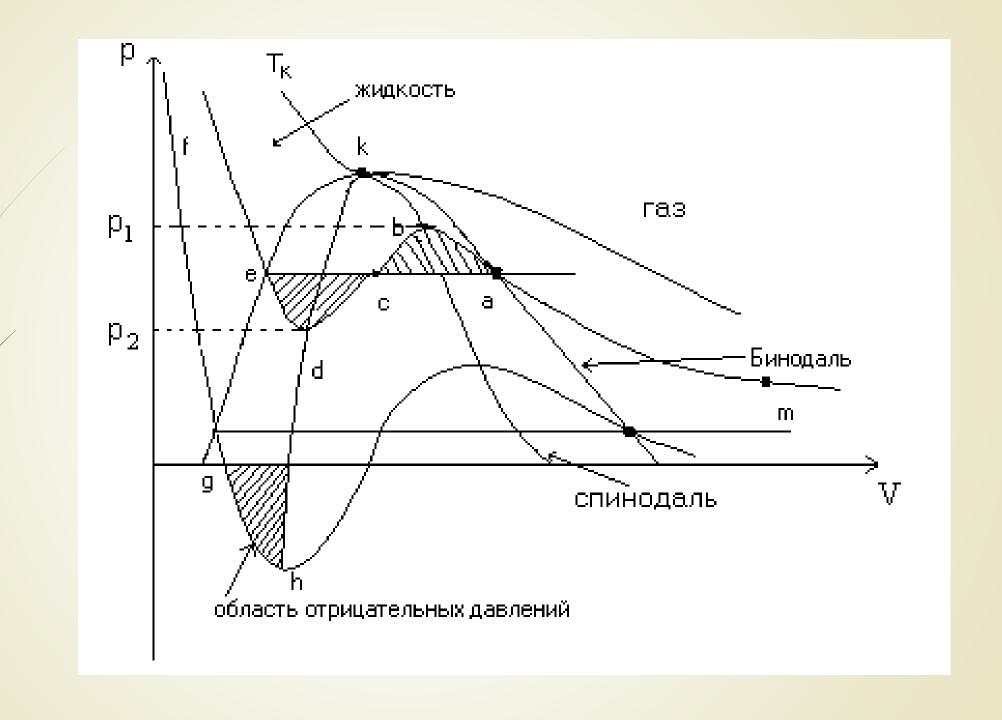
$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{q_{12}p}{R_0T^2}$$

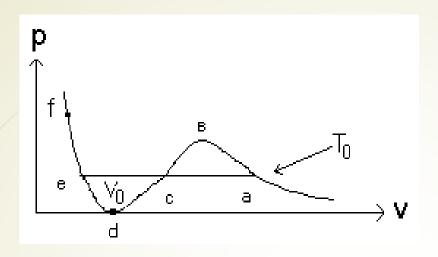
$$\ln p = -\frac{q_{12}}{R_0 T} + C$$

$$T_{HK}$$
 $p_{HN} = 1,01325 \cdot 10^5 \Pi a = p_0$

$$\ln p = \ln p_0 + \frac{q_{12}}{R_0} \left(\frac{1}{T_{HK}} - \frac{1}{T} \right)$$







$$p = p_{mep} - p_i$$

$$p_i > p_{mep}$$
 $p < 0$ $T < T_0$

$$T = T_0$$
 $p = 0$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial V}\right)_T = 0$$

$$\left(p + \frac{a}{V^2}\right)(V - b) = RT$$

$$p = \frac{RT}{V - b} - \frac{a}{V^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial V}\right)_T = -\frac{RT}{(V-b)^2} + \frac{2a}{V^3}$$

$$\frac{RT_0}{V_0 - b} - \frac{a}{V_0^2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{RT_0}{(V_0 - b)^2} + \frac{2a}{V_0^3} = 0$$

$$V_0 - b = \frac{V_0}{2} \Rightarrow V_0 = 2b$$

$$\frac{RT_0}{2b-b} - \frac{a}{4b^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{RT_0}{b} = \frac{a}{4b^2}$$

$$T_0 = \frac{a}{4Rb}$$

$$V_0 = 2b \qquad T_0 = \frac{a}{4Rb}$$

$$T_K = \frac{8a}{27Rb}$$
 $T_0 = \frac{27}{32}T_K$

