

مقرر الديناميكا الحرارية

لطلبة الفرقة الأولى فيزياء ثانوي

العام الأكاديمي ٢٣-٢٤ الفصل الدراسي الثاني

لغة التدريس: العربية

الفصل ٤٠٢

منسق المقرر: د\_ عبدالسلام فؤاد عبدالهادي

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نبذة عن المقرر: المقرر عبارة عن مقدمه في علم الديناميكا الحرارية ويتناول شرح القوانين الأساسية للديناميكا الحرارية وتطبيقاتها.

المحتوى:

الفصل الأول: تعريفات اساسيه

الفصل الثاني: معادلات الحالة

الفصل الثالث: القانون الأول للديناميكا الحرارية

الفصل الرابع: نتائج القانون الأول للديناميكا الحرارية

الفصل الخامس: الإنتروبي والقانون الثاني للديناميكا الحرارية

الديناميكا الحرارية

## THERMODYNAMICS

$$dU = Tds - PdV + \mu dN$$

# الفصل الأول

## تعريفات اساسية

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1-1

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(4 ) 3

The Zeroth Law "

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2

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(3 ) "

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**System and Boundary**

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**Surrounding**

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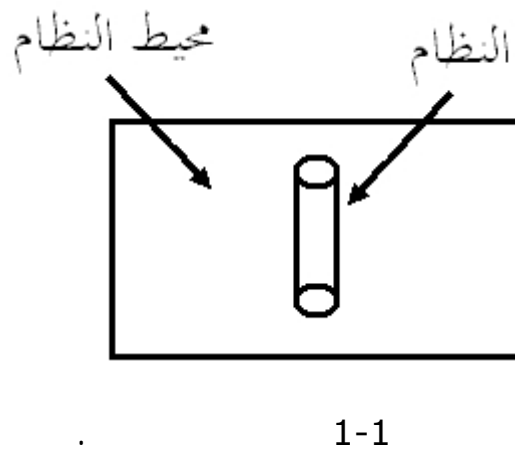
.(1-1 ) universe

"

**Isolated and non isolated systems**

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## تعريفات



## Open and closed systems

(

## Properties

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3-1

(extensive variables)

$$E_{tot} = E_K + E_p$$

$\rho$

$m$

$$V = \frac{m}{\rho}$$

$E_p$   $E_K$

(intensive variables)

value per )

specific value

$$v = \frac{V}{m}$$

(mass unit

molal specific value

mole

$$N_A = 6.023 \times 10^{23}$$

32 g

( )

1-1

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V	P	( )
<i>l</i>	$\gamma$	
Z		
S	T	

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:1-1

:1-1

.1

.2

.3 ( )

⋮

.1  $\vec{E} = \rho \vec{j}$  :  $\rho$   $\vec{j}$

∴ .

.

.2  $l = \frac{V}{A} = \frac{m}{\rho A}$  :  $A$   $V$

.  $l$

.3  $\gamma = \frac{F_s}{l}$  :

.  $\gamma$

:2-1

:1 g cm<sup>-3</sup>

.1 MKS

.2 MKS

⋮



.1

$$\rho = 1 \text{ g cm}^{-3} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \times 10^6 \text{ m}^{-3} = 1000 \text{ kg.m}^{-3} = 1 \text{ ton m}^{-3}$$

:

$$v = \frac{1}{\rho} = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1}$$

m .18 kg 1 kilomole .2

.n kilomole

$$v = \frac{V}{n} = \frac{m/\rho}{m/18} = \frac{18}{\rho} 18 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1}$$

## Hydrostatic Pressure

4-1

( )

(2 (1 :

A area element .

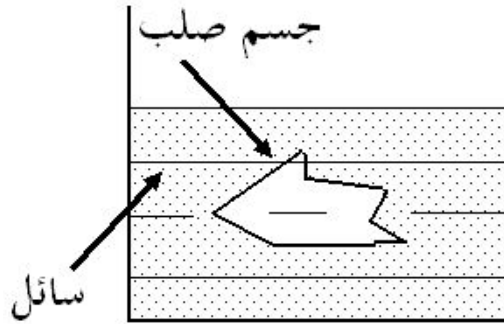
$dA$

) ( )

(

MKS .

$$.1 \text{ dyne} = 10^{-5} \text{ N} \quad \text{cm}^{-2} \text{ dyne} \quad \text{cgs} \quad \text{N m}^{-2}$$



" "

:2-1

$$1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ N m}^{-2} = 10^6 \text{ dyne cm}^{-2}$$

(atm =atmosphere)

$$\rho = 13.5951 \text{ g cm}^{-3} \quad 76 \text{ cm}$$

$$: \quad g = 980.665 \text{ cm s}^{-2}$$

$$P = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{mg}{V/h} = \frac{mg}{m/\rho h} = \rho gh$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 1 \text{ atm} &= 13.5951 \times 980.665 \times 76 & (1-1) \\ &= 1.01325 \times 10^6 \text{ dyne cm}^{-2} \\ &= 1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ Nm}^{-2} \approx 1 \text{ bar} \end{aligned}$$

$$.760 \text{ mm Hg} \quad 76 \text{ cm Hg}$$

(Torricelli ) 1 Torr

1 mm

$$1 \text{ Torr} = 1 \text{ atm}/760 = 133.3 \text{ N m}^{-2}$$

-

5-1

Thermal Equilibrium, Temperature – The Zeroth Law

1-5-1

" " " "

... :

" "

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( )

" "

**2-5-1**

:

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stable equilibrium

•

"

metastable equilibrium

•

neutral equilibrium

•

unstable equilibrium

•

**The Zeroth Law**

**3-5-1**

"

"

.( ) B

( ) A

.C A

( ) C

A

C B

:

:

.Thermometers

thermoscope " "

**The adiabatic boundary**

**4-5-1**

"

"

"

"

:

(diathermal boundary)

**6-1**

**Thermometers**

**1-6-1**

( )

thermometric property "

.Thermometer

:

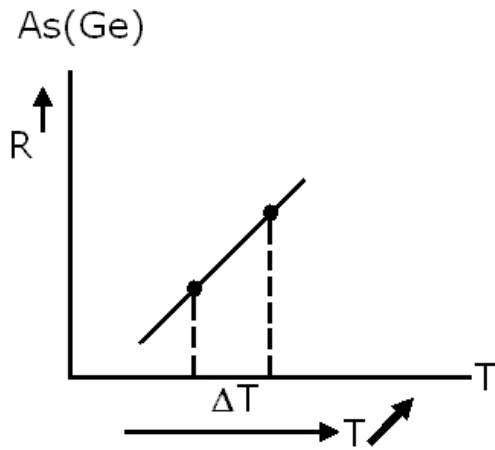
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(Thermocouple

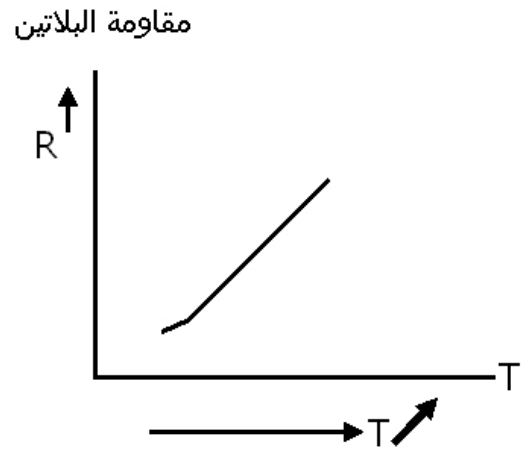
( )

2-6-1

-3-1



(  
As(Ge) ( :



(  
:3-1  
( )

.( -3-1 ) As(Ge)

ΔT

3-6-1

( )  
 A)  $\varepsilon ( \dots )$  .(4-1 )  
 ( B

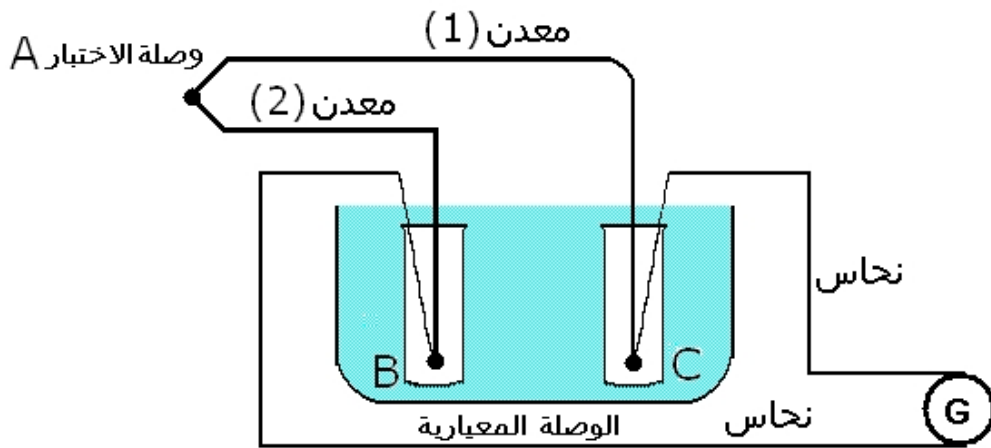


:4-1

standard junction ( )  $\varepsilon$

(5-1 A) test junction

( G) potentiometer  $\varepsilon$



:5-1



4-6-1

:

C .(constant gas volume thermometer)

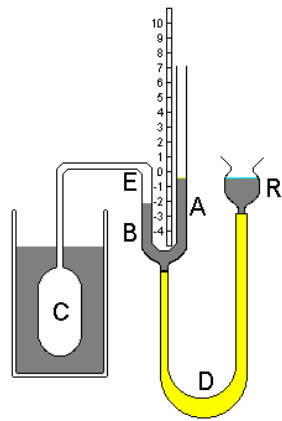
(6-1 )

B A

.A

B

.D



E

B

:6-1

.[-200 , 1500 °C]

Temperature scales

5-6-1

$\epsilon$  R

X .

X

$\Theta$  .

$\Theta_2$   $\Theta_1$  .

درجة الحرارة الثيرموديناميكية

:  $(X_2 - X_1) X$

$$\frac{\Theta_1}{\Theta_2} = \frac{X_1}{X_2} \quad (2-1)$$

) triple point of water

(4.58 mm Hg

$X$   $X_3$   $\Theta_3$   
:  $X$

$$\Theta = \frac{X}{X_3} \times \Theta_3 \quad (3-1)$$

$X$

$P_S/P_3$

( )

- (steam) s

=1.3660 :

$P_3$

$P_S/P_3$

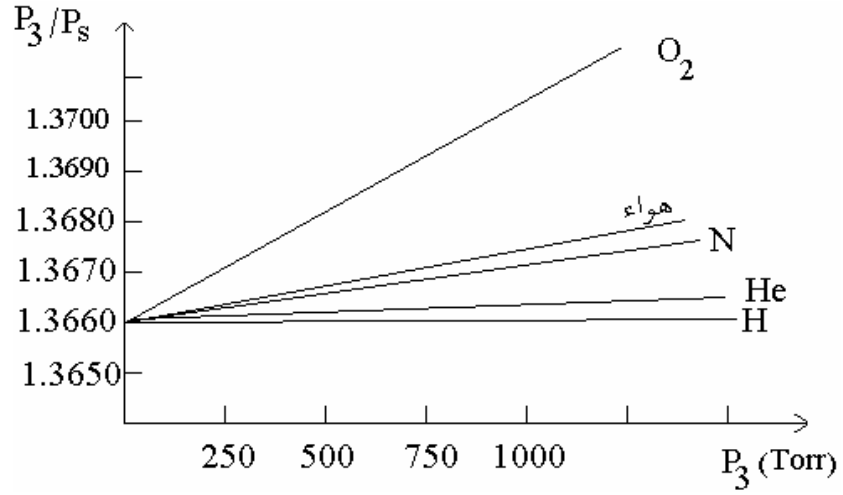
(  $P_3=0$  )

"extrapolation "

: " "

درجة الحرارة الثيرموديناميكية

$$\Theta_g = \Theta_3 \times \lim_{P_3 \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{P_g}{P_3} \right)_V \quad (4-1)$$



$P_3 \quad P_S/P_3 : 7-1$

$\Theta_g$

P

V

1954

) 1atm

.(ice point

i 3 s g

4-1

$$\frac{\Theta_s}{\Theta_i} = \lim_{P_i \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{P_s}{P_i} \right)_V$$

$$\Theta_s - \Theta_i = 100^\circ \quad (5-1)$$

درجة الحرارة الثيرموديناميكية

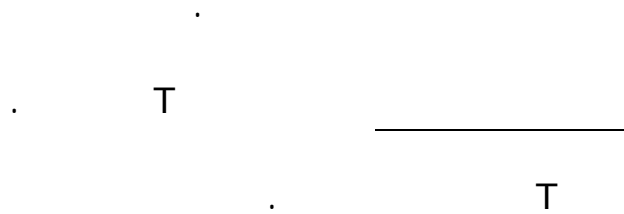
$$\Theta_i = \frac{100 P_i}{P_s - P_i} = \frac{100}{\frac{P_s}{P_i} - 1} \quad (6-1)$$

$$\lim_{P_3 \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{P_s}{P_3} \right)_V = 1.3661 \quad \frac{P_s}{P_i}$$

$$\Theta_S = \Theta_i + 100^\circ = 373.15 \text{ "degrees"}$$

(7-1)

$$\Theta_i = \frac{100}{0.36611} = 273.15 \text{ "degrees"}$$



:3-1

5 cm

" "

Θ X

.6 cm

0.01 cm X

$$\Theta_6 = \Theta_5 \times \frac{X_6}{X_5} = 273.16 \times \frac{6}{5} = 327.8 \text{ degrees}$$

$$X_S = X_5 \times \frac{\Theta_S}{\Theta_5} = 5 \times \frac{327.80}{273.16} = 6.84 \text{ cm}$$

$$|X_i - X_3| = \left| X_3 \times \left( \frac{\Theta_i}{\Theta_3} - 1 \right) \right| = \frac{X_3}{\Theta_3} \times \Delta\Theta$$

$$0.01 \text{ K} \quad \Delta\Theta$$

$$\Delta X = \frac{5}{273.15} \times 0.01 = 1.834 \times 10^{-4} < 0.01$$

.K      K°

:      T<sub>3</sub> = 273.16 K :

$$T = 273.16 \text{ K} \times \lim_{P_3 \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{P}{P_3} \right)_V \quad (8-1)$$

:      (      ) Celsius

$$t_c = T - T_i \quad (9-1)$$

"      .273.15 K      T<sub>i</sub>

"°C

t<sub>i</sub> = 0 °C      100 °C

.t<sub>S</sub> = 100 °C

(      )

درجة الحرارة الثيرموديناميكية

$$180 \quad T_s - T_i$$

$$\left( \quad \right) \quad .100$$

: ( ) Fahrenheit

$$1R = \frac{9}{5}K \quad (10-1)$$

:

$$T_i = \frac{9 R}{5 K} \times 273.15K = 491.67R \quad (11-1)$$

: t

$$t = T - 459.67R \quad (12-1)$$

°F

T

.°R

: \_\_\_\_\_ -

$$T_i = 0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \quad \bullet$$

$$t_F = 491.67 - 459.67 = 32 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

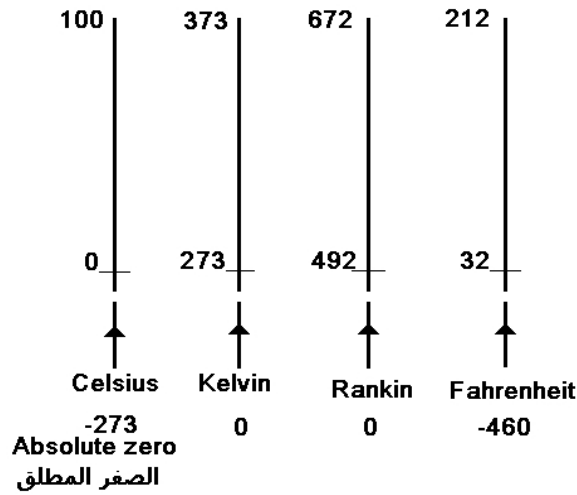
$$: \quad T_s = 100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \quad \bullet$$

$$t_s = \frac{9 R}{5 K} \times 373.15 K - 495.67 = 212 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

. 180

:

درجة الحرارة التيرموديناميكية



:8-1

:4-1

$$t^* = a \theta^2 + b :$$

.3

$$t_s^* = 100$$

$$t_i^* = 0$$

$$.X = 7.0 \text{ cm}$$

$$.50^\circ$$

$$t^*$$

$$. X t^*$$

$$t_i^{*0} = 0 = a (273.15)^2 + b$$

$$t_s^{*100} = 100 = a (373.15)^2 + b$$

:

$$a = 1.547 \times 10^{-3} \text{ K}^{-2} \quad b = -115.4 \text{ K}$$

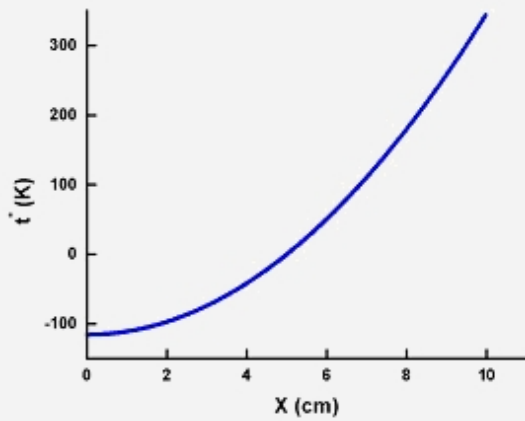
درجة الحرارة الثيرموديناميكية

$$t_i^*(X) = a \left( \frac{\Theta}{X} \right)^2 X^2 + b$$

$$t_i^*(X=7) = a \left( \frac{\Theta_5}{X_5} \right)^2 7^2 + b = 1.547 \times 10^{-3} \left( \frac{273.16}{5} \right)^2 7^2 - 115.4$$

$$= +110.85K$$

$$X = \sqrt{\frac{t^* - b}{a}} \times \frac{X_5}{\Theta_5} \Rightarrow X(t^* = 50^0) = 5.98 \text{ cm}$$



X cm	$t^*(X)$ K
0	-115.4
1	-110.8
2	-97.0
3	-73.9
4	-41.6
5	$9 \times 10^{-3}$

**:5-1**

K 77.36 ( )

( ( (

$$t = T - T_i = 77.35 - 273.15 = -195.8 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$R = \frac{9}{5} \frac{R}{K} \times 73.15K = 123.23R$$

$$t_F = \frac{9}{5} t + 32 = 320.44 F$$



## Thermodynamic Equilibrium

7-1

( ) elastic stress

( )

## Processes

8-1

1-8-1

:quasistatic process

.1 :nonelastic process

) :

. $T_2 > T_1$   $T_1$  :

. $T_2$

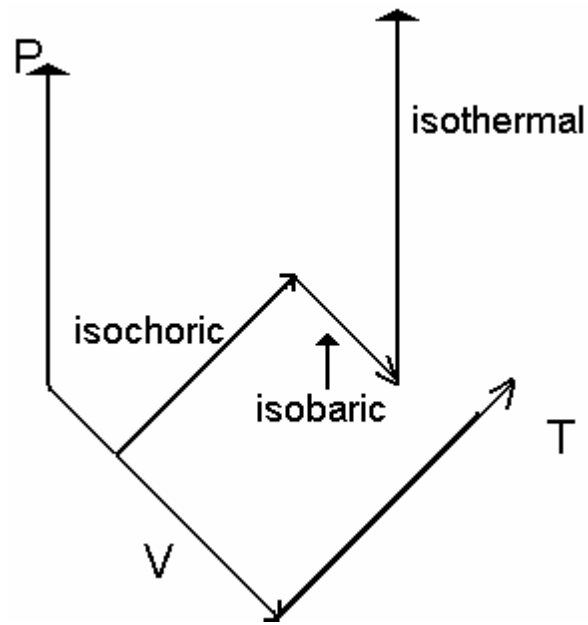
$T_1$

$T_1$

.isovolumic isochoric .1

.isobaric .2

.isothermal .3



:1-9

**Adiabatic Processes**

**2-8-1**

**3-8-1**

# العمليات

" "

reversible

:

.

.

-

-

-

$\epsilon$

" "

$T_2$

$T_1$

$T_2 > T_1$

$T_1 > T_2$

$T_2 T_1$

.

$T_2 T_1$

.

.

.

## الفصل الثاني

### معادلات الحالة

**Equations of state**

-

-

**1-2**

V  
 T m P  
 :

$$f(P, V, T, m) = 0 \quad (1-2)$$

-...

-

-

V 1-2  
 : 1-2 v

$$f(P, v, T) = 0 \quad (2-2)$$

PVT

Equation of state for an ideal gas

2-2

(1-2)

$$.T_3 > T_2 > T_1$$

V

:

$$.( \quad \quad \quad ) P_v/T$$

smooth

P

" " P P<sub>v</sub>/T

: . R (ideal gas constant)

$$\lim_{P \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_v}{T} = R = 8.3143 \text{ kJ kilomole}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \quad (3-2)$$

:

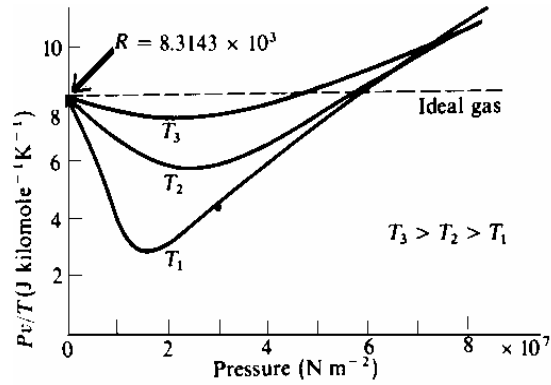
$$P_v = R T \quad (4-2)$$

$$P V = n R T \quad (5-2)$$

$$P_v / T \quad (1-2)$$

P

معادلة الحالة لغاز مثالي



$$T_3 > T_2 > T_1$$

$$P = f(Pv/T) : 1-2$$

:1-2

$$1-2 \quad ($$

$$.T_1 = 340 \text{ K} \quad P = 3 \times 10^7 \text{ N.m}^{-2}$$

$$0.5 \text{ m}^3 \quad ($$

(

:

$$: \quad P = 3 \times 10^7 \text{ N.m}^{-2} \quad Pv/ T \quad 1-2 \quad ($$

$$4.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J kilomole}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{Pv}{T} (P = 3 \times 10^7) = 4.5 \text{ kJ kilomole}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \quad :$$

$$v = \frac{4.5 \times 10^3 \times 340}{3 \times 10^7} = 51 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kilomole}^{-1} \quad :$$

$$n = \frac{V}{v} = \frac{0.5}{51 \times 10^{-3}} = 9.8 \text{ kilomole} \quad ($$

$$n_{IG} = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{3 \times 10^7 \times 0.5}{8.3143 \times 10^3 \times 340} = 5.3 \text{ kilomole} \quad :$$



**P-v-T**

**3-2**

P-v-T

P-v-T "

T v P

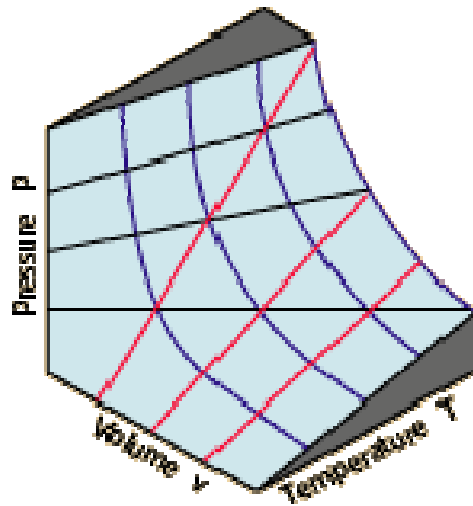
P T

P v

" \_\_\_\_\_

P-v-T

2-2



P-v-T :2-2

**P-v**

**P-v-T**

**1-3-2**

:

$$P = \frac{\text{constant}}{v}$$

(6-2)

"

(Robert Boyle)

.2-2

- (equilateral hyperbola)

(1660)

$$P v = R T$$

**P-T**

**P-v-T**

**2-3-2**

: T

P

$$P = \text{constant} \times T = \left(\frac{nR}{V}\right) T = \left(\frac{R}{v}\right) T$$

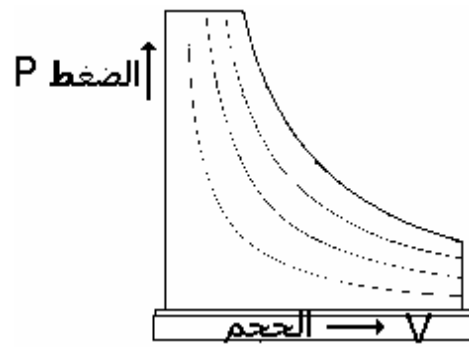
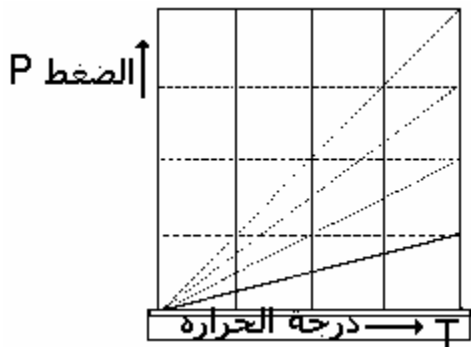
T v

$$V = \text{constant} \times T = \left(\frac{nR}{P}\right) T$$

**P-T**

**P-v-T**

**3-3-2**



P-v-T :4-2

P-v-T :3-2

P T

P v

**The Van der Waals equation**

1-4-2

: P-v-T

(empirical)

.kinetic theory

$$\left( P + \frac{a}{v^2} \right) (v - b) = R T$$

(7-2)

b a

1-2

b a

b (m <sup>3</sup> kilomole <sup>-1</sup> )	a (J m <sup>3</sup> kilomole <sup>-2</sup> )	
0.0234	3.44 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	He
0.0266	24.8	H <sub>2</sub>
0.0318	138	O <sub>2</sub>
0.0429	366	CO <sub>2</sub>
0.0319	580	H <sub>2</sub> O
0.0055	292	Hg

b a

:1-2

2-4-2

$a/v^2$  -molecular physics - .

$b$  (intermolecular forces)

$v$  - -  
 $v$   $b$   $P$   $a/v^2$

$.P v = R T :$

**P-v-T 3-4-2**

2-5-2

P-v-T 1-5-2

$( v^3 v^2 v )$   $v$  .  $P-v$

:

$P v^3 - ( P b + R T ) v^2 + a v - a b = 0$  (8-2)

$T P v$

: $T P$  .

2-5-2  $T_1$  -

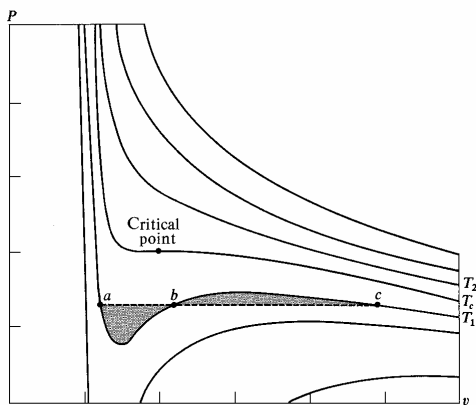
$T_c$

:

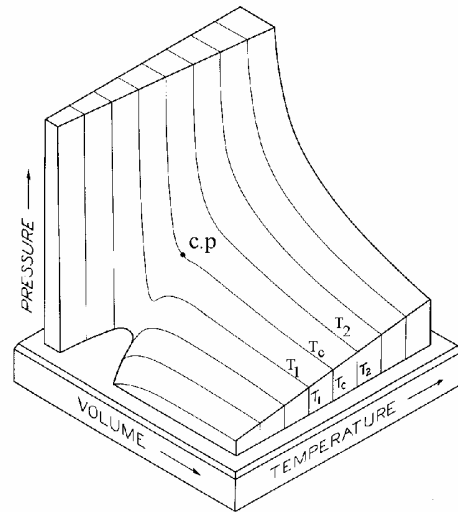
(critical point

- c.p )

.P



Isotherms of a van der Waals gas.



P-v-T

:2-5-2

P-v-T

:1-5-2

P-v

**4-4-2**

:

$$P_v = A + \frac{B}{v} + \frac{C}{v^2} + \dots$$

(9-2)

."virial coefficients "

... C B A

معادلات الحالة لغاز حقيقي

$$P = \frac{RT}{v} + \frac{A(T)}{v^2} + \frac{B(T)}{v^3} + \dots$$

(9-2)

.binomial theorem

$$P = \frac{RT}{v} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{v} \right)^{-1} - \frac{a}{v^2} + \dots$$

$$P = \frac{RT}{v} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{v} \right)^{-1} - \frac{a}{v^2} + \dots \quad (10-2)$$

$$\left( 1 - \frac{b}{v} \right)^{-1} = 1 + \frac{b}{v} + \frac{b^2}{v^2} + \dots \quad (11-2)$$

$$P = \frac{RT}{v} + \frac{RTb - a}{v^2} + \frac{RTb^2}{v^3} + \dots \quad (12-2)$$

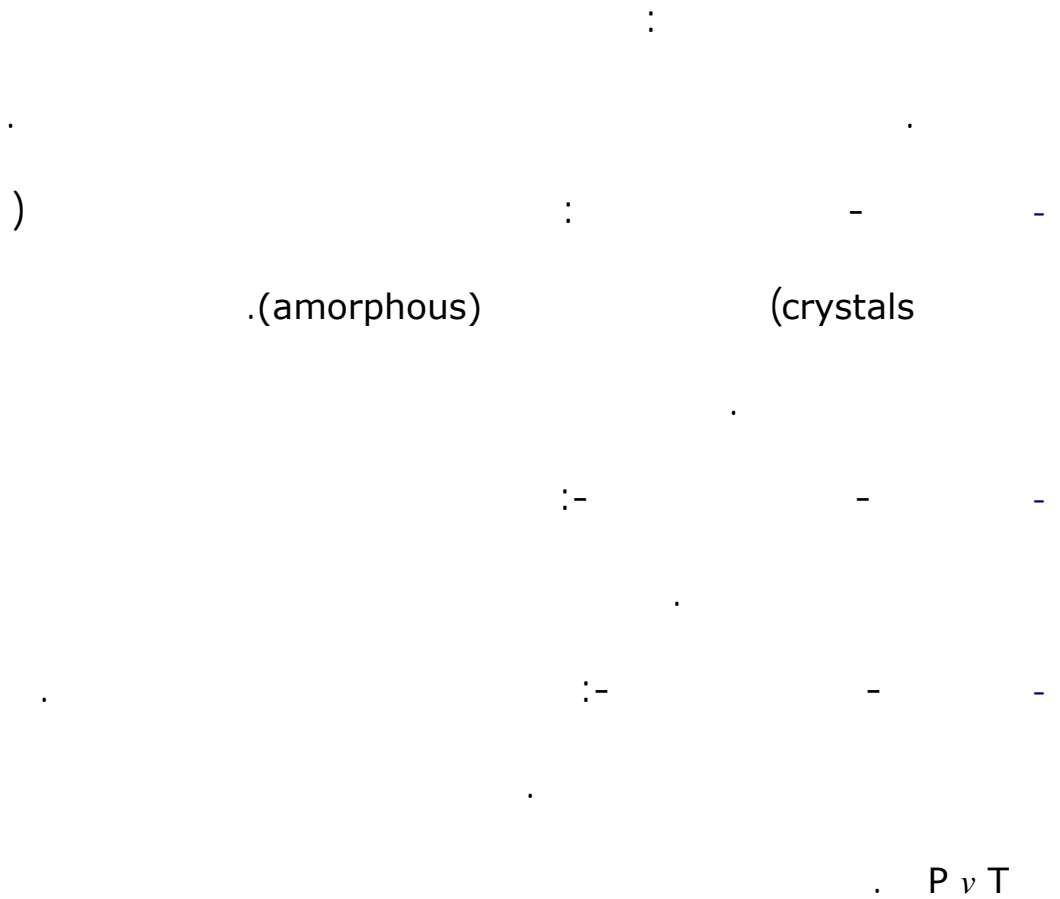
: C B A

$$A(T) = RTb - a, \quad B(T) = RTb^2 \quad (13-2)$$

**P-v-T**

**5-2**

**1-5-2**



**P-v-T**

**2-5-2**

P-v-T

2-6-2

1-6-2

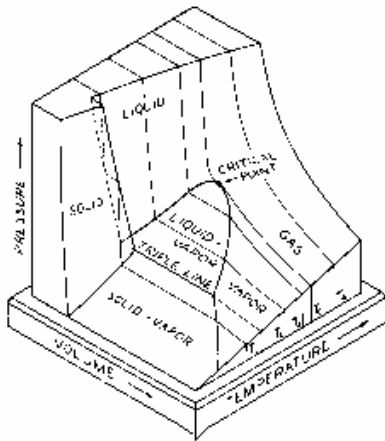
.(H<sub>2</sub>O )

.(CO<sub>2</sub> )

:

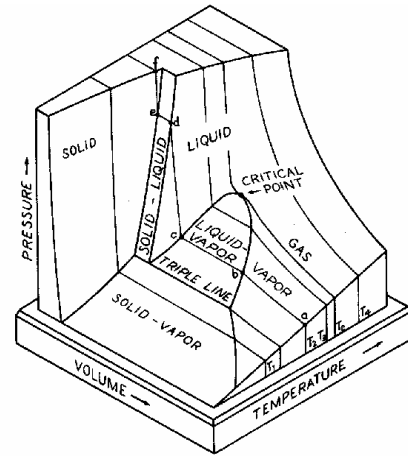
سطح P-v-T للمواد الحقيقية

( ) :



P-v-T :2-6-2

(H<sub>2</sub>O )



P-v-T :1-6-2

(CO<sub>2</sub> )

2-6-2 1-6-2

ruled surfaces

v ( )



**P-T**

**P-v-T**

**3-5-2**

P-T

2-6-2

1-6-2

4-6-2

3-6-2

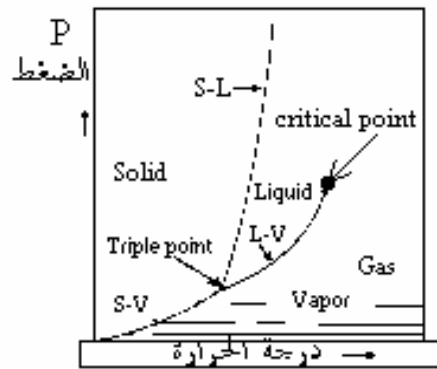
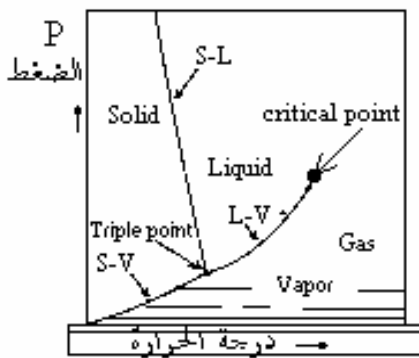
:

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-

-

.( )



2-6-2

:4-6-2

1-6-2

:3-6-2

PT

PT

-

-

P-T

.triple point

.273.16 K

2-2

سطح P-v-T للمواد الحقيقية

Torr	T(K)		
38.3	2.186	He (4)	4
52.8	13.84	H <sub>2</sub>	
128	18.63	D <sub>2</sub>	
324	24.57	Ne	
1.14	54.36	O <sub>2</sub>	
45.57	195.40	NH <sub>3</sub>	
3880	216.55	CO <sub>2</sub>	
1.256	197.68	SO <sub>2</sub>	
4.58	273.15	H <sub>2</sub> O	

:2-2

**P-v**

**P-v-T**

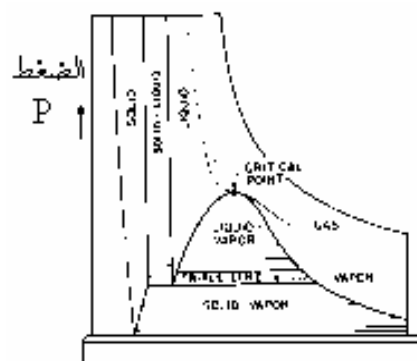
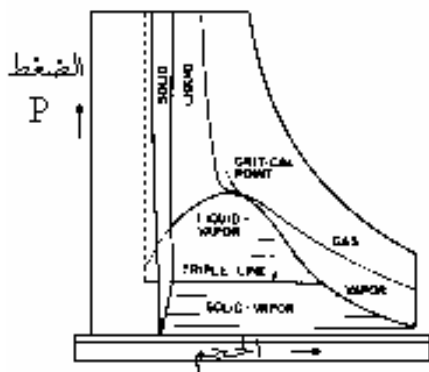
**4-5-2**

2-6-2 1-6-2

6-6-2 5-6-2

P-T

P-v



2-6-2

:6-6-2

1-6-2

:5-6-2

P<sub>v</sub>

P<sub>v</sub>

( ) 5-5-2

f a 1-6-2

) .T<sub>2</sub>

.- - .(

( ) b

.c b

bc

L-V vapor pressure curve

3-6-2

42.960 Torr 0.0012 Torr 20 °C 1.2 mTorr

v<sub>d</sub> v<sub>c</sub> . c

d

e .( ) e d

سطح P-v-T للمواد الحقيقية

(f )

**Critical point**

**6-5-2**

$$T_3 > T_2$$

(a-b)

(b )

$T_c$

$c$

$c'$

$T_c$

$v_c$

$(P_c , v_c , T_c)$

P-v-T

$P_c$

-

3-2

( )

-

**7-5-2**

a

( - )

b

سطح P-v-T للمواد الحقيقية

" "

b

-

b

.( " " )

( )

$v_c$ (m <sup>3</sup> kilomole <sup>-1</sup> )	$P_c$ (N.m <sup>-2</sup> )	$T_c$ (K)		
0.0726	1.15	3.34	He(3)	3
0.0578	$1.16 \times 10^5$	5.25	He(4)	4
0.091	33.6	126.2	N <sub>2</sub>	
0.078	50.2	154.8	O <sub>2</sub>	
0.094	73.0	304.2	CO <sub>2</sub>	
0.056	209.0	647.4	H <sub>2</sub> O	

:3-2

" " superheated "

" "

) P = 0.8 bar

.-197.9 °C ( 7%

:

8-5-2

$P_1$

P-V-T

$P_1$

(7-2) b a

b

(a)

.c

b

b

$T_b$

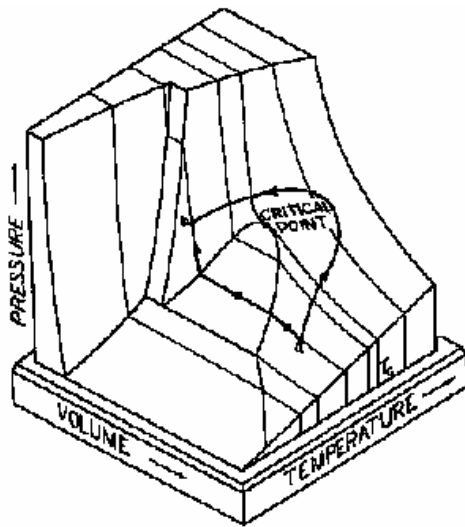
3-6-2

b

$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm}$

-

$T_b = 373 \text{ K}$



P-v-T

:1-7-2

d . $P_1$

d

a

## سطح P-v-T للمواد الحقيقية

( ) e d  
-  
T<sub>f</sub> P<sub>1</sub>

## Sublimatin

9-5-2

CO<sub>2</sub>

$P_3 = 5.2 \text{ bar}$   $T_3 = -56.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

( ) CO<sub>2</sub>

( ) CO<sub>2</sub>

Normal Temperature & Pressure NTP

$P = 1 \text{ atm}$   $T = 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Expansivity and Compressibility

6-2

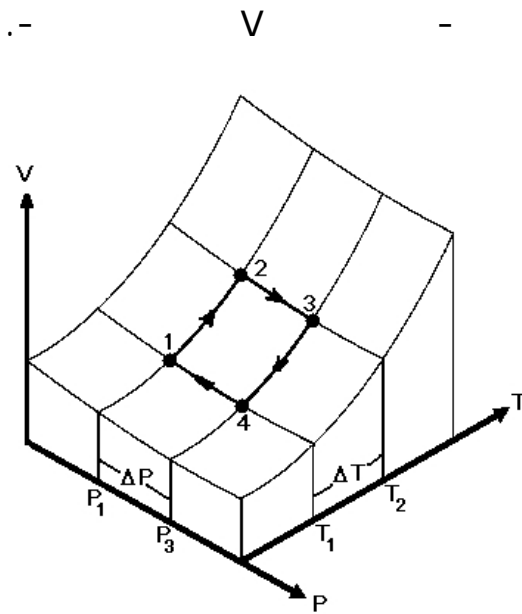
P-V-T

:

1-6-2

PVT

( )



P-v-T :2-7-2

P<sub>1</sub>

.V<sub>2</sub> > V<sub>1</sub> (T<sub>2</sub> > T<sub>1</sub>) 2 1

T<sub>2</sub>

.V<sub>3</sub> > V<sub>2</sub> (P<sub>3</sub> > P<sub>2</sub>) 3 2

( )

$$f(P, V, T, m) = 0$$



التمددية والانضغاطية

.T P

P-T

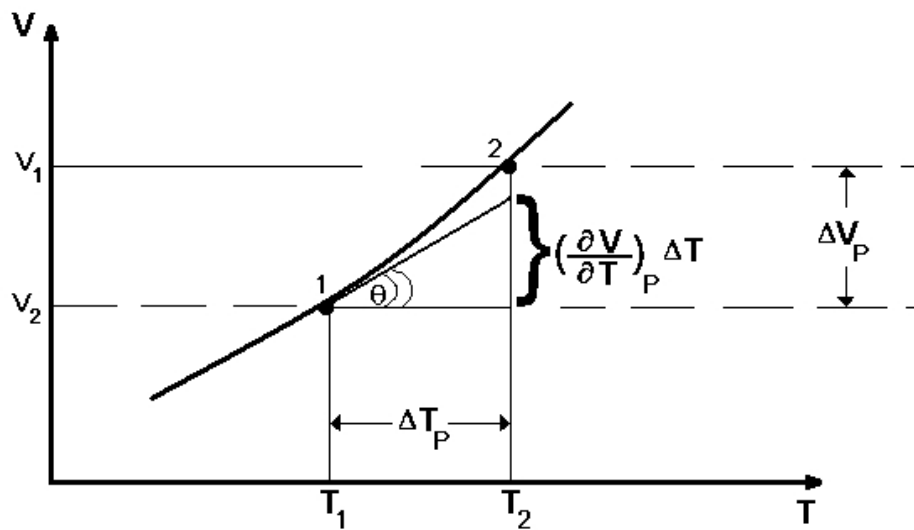
V T P

8-2

V

.P<sub>1</sub>

.P<sub>1</sub>



.P<sub>1</sub>

P-v-T

:8-2

(V<sub>2</sub> , P<sub>1</sub> , T<sub>2</sub>) (V<sub>1</sub> , P<sub>1</sub> , T<sub>1</sub>) 2 1

θ

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

$$\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P = \frac{nR}{P} = \text{constant} : P V = n R T$$

( P )

.T P

$$\lim_{\Delta T_P \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta V_P}{\Delta T_P} = \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P \quad (14-2)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta T_P \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P \Delta T_P = \Delta V_P \quad (15-2)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta T_P \rightarrow 0} \Delta T_P \quad \lim_{\Delta T_P \rightarrow 0} \Delta V_P \quad dT_P \quad dV_P$$

$$(dV)_P = \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P dT_P \quad (16-2)$$

## 2-6-2

$$\beta = \frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{dV}{dT} \right)_P = \frac{1}{v} \left( \frac{dv}{dT} \right)_P \quad (17-2)$$

$$\beta \quad \text{K}^{-1} \quad \beta$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{d(RT/P)}{dT} \right)_P = \frac{R}{PV} = \frac{1}{T} \quad (18-2)$$

17-2

.T

β

:

$$\beta = \left( \frac{dV/V}{dT} \right)_P \quad (19-2)$$

" "

$$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1$$

" "

:

$$\bar{\beta} = \left( \frac{V_2 - V_1/V_1}{T_2 - T_1} \right)_P = \frac{1}{V_1} \frac{\Delta V_P}{\Delta T_P} \quad (20-2)$$

.V 2 1

0-1200

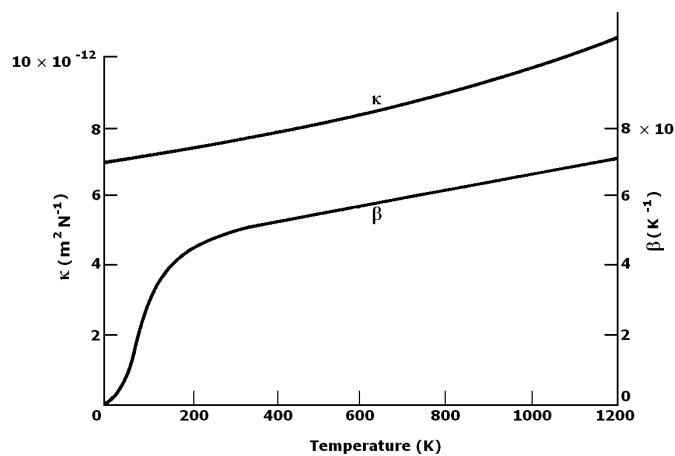
P = 1 atm

9-2

T

β

.K



0-1200 K

P = 1 atm

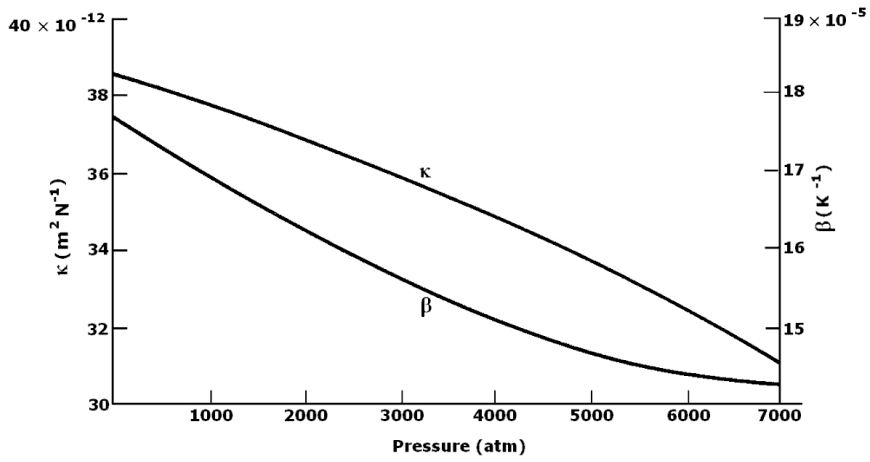
:9-2

.T = 0 0C

β

10-2

**التمددية والانضغاطية**



T = 0 °C :10-2

.7000 atm

β

**3-6-2**

0 °C

.T = 4 °C

.T = 4 °C

4 °C

α

:

$$\alpha = 3\beta$$

$$(21-2)$$

T ( )

**Isothermal compressibility**

**4-6-2**

9-2

.T<sub>2</sub>

3

2

2

:3

$$\lim_{\Delta P_T \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_T \Delta P_T = \Delta V_T \quad (22-2)$$

$$: \quad \lim_{\Delta P_T \rightarrow 0} \Delta P_T \quad \lim_{\Delta P_T \rightarrow 0} \Delta V_T \quad dP_T \quad dV_T$$

$$(dV)_T = \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_T dP_T \quad (23-2)$$

κ

β

:

$$\kappa = -\frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{dV}{dP} \right)_T = -\frac{1}{v} \left( \frac{dv}{dP} \right)_T \quad (24-2)$$

T

κ

:

.N<sup>-1</sup> m<sup>2</sup>

κ

.κ > 0

$$\kappa = -\frac{1}{V} \left( \frac{d(R T/P)}{dP} \right)_T = \frac{R T}{P^2} = \frac{1}{P} \quad (25-2)$$

:

$$\bar{\kappa} = -\frac{1}{V_1} \frac{\Delta V_T}{\Delta P_T} \quad (26-2)$$

T κ

9-2

-

-

. P κ 10-2

7-2  $\beta$   $\kappa$  -

( 1 2 7-2 )

( 2 3 ) .

3 1 .

2 1 3 1  $\Delta V$

$\Delta T$   $\Delta P$   $\Delta V = \Delta V_P + \Delta V_T$   $\Delta V_T$  3 2  $\Delta V_P$

: 14-2 9-2

$$dV = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P dT + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T dP \quad (27-2)$$

$$dV = \beta V dT - \kappa V dP \quad (28-2)$$

$$\frac{dV}{V} = \beta dT - \kappa dP \quad (29-2)$$

: 29-2  $\kappa = \frac{1}{P}$   $\beta = \frac{1}{T}$

$$\frac{dV}{V} = \frac{dT}{T} - \frac{dP}{P} \quad (30-2)$$

$$\frac{dV}{V} - \frac{dT}{T} + \frac{dP}{P} = 0 \quad (31-2)$$

:

$$\ln V - \ln T + \ln P = \ln A = \text{constant} \quad (32-2)$$

$$\frac{P V}{T} = nR = (\exp A) \quad (33-2)$$

$$A = \ln (nR)$$

$\kappa \quad \beta$

$$(P, V, T) \quad (P_0, V_0, T_0) \quad dV = \beta V dT - \kappa V dP$$

: P-V-T

$$\int_{V_0}^V dV = V - V_0 = \int_{T_0}^T \beta V dT - \int_{P_0}^P \kappa V dP \quad (34-2)$$

( )

$$: \quad \kappa \quad \beta \quad V_0 \quad V$$

$$V = V_0 [1 + \beta (T - T_0) - \kappa (P - P_0)] \quad (35-2)$$

$$P_0, V_0, T_0 \quad ( )$$

: **8-2**

P-v-T

1-6-2

abc

c a

1-6-2

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_T$$

P-v

( )

v

P

( )

:

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_T = 0$$

(36-2)

P

: . P

$$P = \frac{RT}{v-b} - \frac{a}{v^2}$$

(1-37-2)

:



$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_T = -\frac{RT}{(v-b)^2} + \frac{2a}{v^3} \quad (2-37-2)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial v^2}\right)_T = \frac{2RT}{(v-b)^3} - \frac{6a}{v^4} \quad (3-37-2)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_T = 0 \quad (1) \quad v = v_c \quad T = T_c$$

:

$$-\frac{RT_c}{(v_c - b)^2} + \frac{2a}{v_c^3} = 0 \quad (1-38-2)$$

$$\frac{2RT_c}{(v_c - b)^3} - \frac{6a}{v_c^4} = 0 \quad (2-38-2)$$

$$: \quad b-36-2 \quad \frac{RT_c}{(v_c - b)^2} = \frac{2a}{v_c^3} : \quad 1-38-2$$

$$\frac{2}{(v_c - b)} \times \frac{2a}{v_c^3} = \frac{6a}{v_c^4} \quad (39-2)$$

$$: \quad 2v_c = 3v_c - 3b :$$

$$v_c = 3b \quad (40-2)$$

$$: b \quad a \quad R \quad T_c \quad 1-38-2 \quad v_c$$

$$T_c = \frac{2a}{27b^3} \times \frac{4b^2}{R} = \frac{8a}{27Rb} \quad (41-2)$$

:

$$P_c = \frac{8a/27b}{2b} - \frac{a}{9b^2} = \frac{a}{27b^2} \quad (42-2)$$

$$b \quad a$$

-

b a

: (  $b = v_c/3$  40-2 ) 42-2 41-2

$$b = \frac{RT_c}{8P_c}$$

$P_c T_c v_c$  b

" "

!

:

$P_v/RT$

$$\frac{P_c v_c}{R T_c} = \frac{a}{27 b^2} \times 3 b \times \frac{27 b}{8 a} = \frac{3}{8} = 0.375 \quad (43-2)$$

4-2

" "

$P_c v_c / R T_c$

$P_c v_c / R T_c$	
0.327	He
0.306	H <sub>2</sub>
0.292	O <sub>2</sub>
0.277	CO <sub>2</sub>
0.233	H <sub>2</sub> O
0.909	Hg

$P_c v_c / R T_c$ :4-2

**9-2**

: b a

$$T_r = T / T_c \quad v_r = v / v_c \quad P_r = P / P_c$$

(Reduced Pressure, specific volume and

: .temperature)

$$\left( P_r + \frac{3}{v_r^2} \right) (3 v_r - 1) = 8 T_r \quad (44-2)$$

b a

---

44-2 .(1,1,1)  $P_r-v_r-T_r$

( )

**10-2**

:

$$dV = \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P dT + \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_T dP \quad (45-2)$$

العلاقة بين المشتقات الجزئية

$$V \quad P \quad T \quad P \quad V$$

$$: T$$

$$dP = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V dT + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T dV \quad (46-2)$$

: 45-2 dP

$$dV = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P dT + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V dT + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T dV \quad (1-47-2)$$

$$\left[1 - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T\right] dV = \left[\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V\right] dT \quad (2-47-2)$$

-

$$dV \neq 0 \quad dT = 0$$

-

:

$$\left[1 - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T\right] dV = 0 \quad (1-48-2)$$

:

$$\left[1 - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T\right] = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_T} \quad (2-48-2)$$

$$dT \neq 0 \quad dV = 0$$

:

$$\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P = 0 \quad (3-48-2)$$

: 3-48-2

2-48-2

العلاقة بين المشتقات الجزئية

$$\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_P = -1 \quad (49-2)$$

" Chain rule " 49-2

$$.f(P,V,T) = 0 :$$

-

$$:46-2 \quad \cdot \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V = - \frac{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P}{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T} = - \frac{\beta V}{-\kappa V} = \frac{\beta}{\kappa} \quad (50-2)$$

$$\cdot \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

$\beta$

$\cdot \kappa$

$$f(x,y,z) = 0 \quad z,y,x$$

:

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)_z} \quad (51-2)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)_x \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)_y = -1 \quad (52-2)$$

## العلاقة بين المشتقات الجزئية

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

$$\left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial V} \right)_P = \frac{A_2}{A_1} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \right)_V$$

## الفصل الثالث

### القانون الأول للديناميكا الحرارية

-

1-3

$$W = \Delta K$$

$$.W = - \Delta U$$

$$: \quad \vec{ds} \quad \vec{F}$$

$$dW = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = F ds \cos\theta \quad , \quad \theta = (\vec{F}, \vec{ds}) \quad (1-3)$$

$$dW = -\vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = -F ds \cos\theta \quad (2-3)$$

PVT



## Work in a volume change

2-3

1-2-3

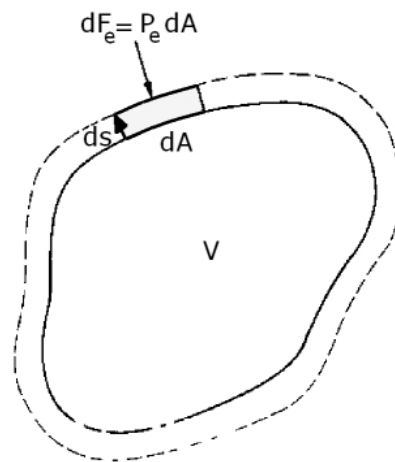
$$(1-3) \quad V$$

$\cdot P_e$

$$dF_e = P_e dA$$

$ds$

$$d'W = P_e \int dA ds \quad (3-3)$$



$P_e$

:1-3

:  $dV$

$$d'W = P_e dV \quad (4-3)$$

$d'W$        $dV$

$d'W$        $dV$

1 N.m      1 N.m<sup>-2</sup> × m<sup>-3</sup>

## الشغل

. ( ) 1 Joule

. 4-3

( )  $P_e$

: 4-3

$$d'W = P dV \quad (5-3)$$

### 2-2-3

.  $V_b$

$V_a$

PVT

. PV

PVT

b a

(2-3 )

:

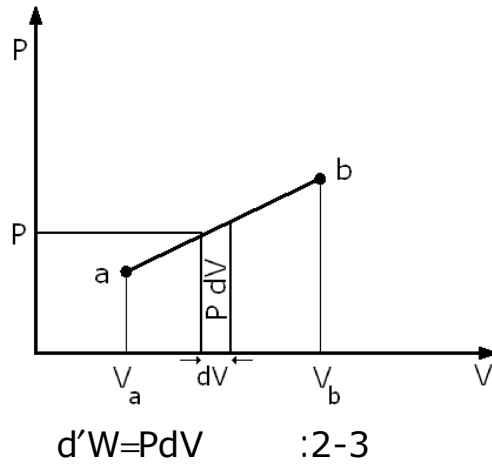
$$W = \int_{V_a}^{V_b} P dV \quad (6-3)$$

. b a

( $V_a < V_b$ ) b a

a b

**الشكل**



T V P

( ... )

.W

V P

$$\int PdV$$

**3-2-3**

:  $dV = 0$  :

-

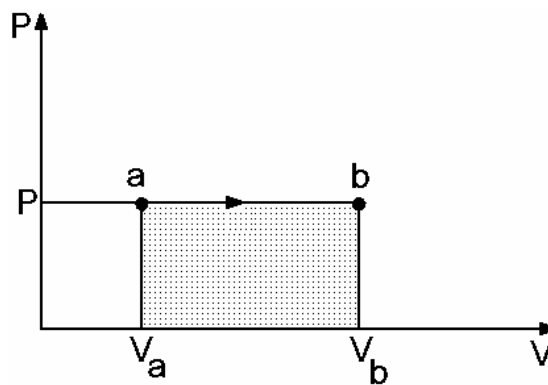
:  $P = \text{constant}$

-

. ( $V_a < V_b$ )

a b

3-3



:3-3

$$W = \int_{V_a}^{V_b} PdV = P \int_{V_a}^{V_b} dV = P(V_b - V_a) = P \Delta V \quad (7-3)$$

**الشغل**

.P  $\Delta V=(V_b-V_a)$

:

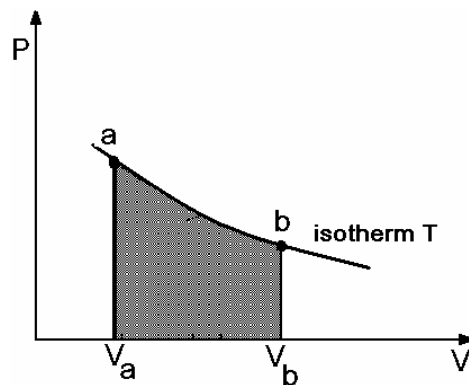
V P

:

$$W = \int_{V_a}^{V_b} P dV = \int_{V_a}^{V_b} \frac{nRT}{V} dV = nR \int_{V_a}^{V_b} \frac{T}{V} dV \quad (8-3)$$

: T=constant :-4-3 -

$$W = nRT \int_{V_a}^{V_b} \frac{dV}{V} = nRT \ln \frac{V_b}{V_a} \begin{cases} > 0 & V_b > V_a \\ < 0 & V_b < V_a \end{cases} \quad (9-3)$$



:4-3

<b>:3-1</b>			
	$v_2$	$v_1$	(T)
		b a	
$T=100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$60\text{ m}^3$	$30\text{ m}^3$	2 kilomole
:			

:

$$P = \frac{RT}{v-b} - \frac{a}{v^2} \quad (10-3)$$

6-3                      v                      P

:

$$w = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} P dv = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} \left( \frac{RT}{v-b} - \frac{a}{v^2} \right) dv = R \int_{v_1}^{v_2} \left( \frac{T}{v-b} \right) dv - a \int_{v_1}^{v_2} \frac{dv}{v^2} \quad (11-3)$$

:

$$w = RT \ln \left( \frac{v_2 - b}{v_1 - b} \right) + a \left[ \frac{1}{v_2} - \frac{1}{v_1} \right] \quad (12-3)$$

:                      b                      a                      (

$$b(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0.0319 \text{ m}^3 \text{ kilomole}^{-2} \quad a(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 580 \text{ J kilomole}^{-2} \text{ m}^3$$

$$: \quad 8.3141 \times 10^3 \text{ J}^3 \text{ kilomole}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \quad R$$

$$w = 8.3143 \times 10^3 \times 373.15 \ln \left( \frac{30 - 0.0319}{15 - 0.0319} \right) + 580 \left[ \frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{15} \right]$$

$$= 2153780 \text{ J kilomole}^{-1}$$

:                      b                      a                      (

$$W_{\text{Van der Waals}} = 2w = 4307599 \text{ J} :$$

:                      9-3                      (

$$W_{\text{Ideal gas}} = 2 \times 8.3143 \times 10^3 \times 373.15 \ln \frac{60}{30} = 4300952 \text{ J}$$

$$6674 \text{ J} \quad W_{\text{Ideal gas}} \quad W_{\text{Van der Waals}}$$

3-3

:

$$d'W = Y dX \quad (13-3)$$

1-3 . X Y

:

$d'W = P dV$	V	P	PVT
$d'W = - F dL$	L	F	
$d'W = E dp$	p	E	

:1-3

$$d'W = \sum Y dX = Y_1 dX_1 + Y_2 dX_2 + Y_3 dX_3 + \dots \quad (14-3)$$

4-3

.5-3

b

a

PVT

I

II

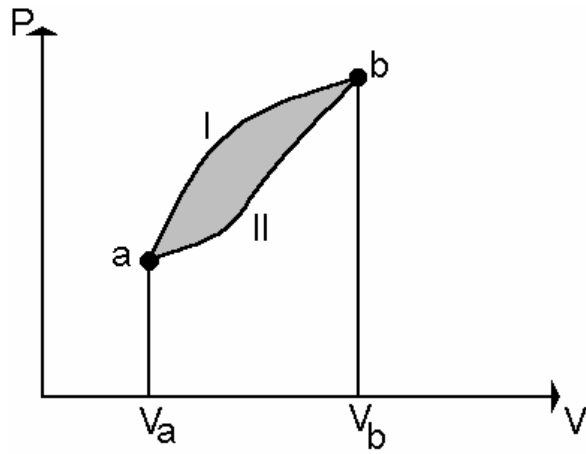
I

)

II

الشغل يعتمد على المسار المتبعم

(



:5-3

$d'W$

$d'W$

a b

b a

II

I

.(cyclic process)

( )

(Net work)

b a

a b

:

$$W = \oint d'W = \oint P dV$$

(15-3)

**Configuration work -  
Dissipative work**

**5-3**

**1-5-3**

$$(d'W = \sum Y dX = Y_1 dX_1 + Y_2 dX_2 + Y_3 dX_3 + \dots) \quad 14-3$$

... X<sub>3</sub> X<sub>2</sub> X<sub>1</sub>

:

R i

$$W = \int i^2 R dt$$

**Free expansion of a gas**

**2-5-3**

6-3

) "

"

.(

"

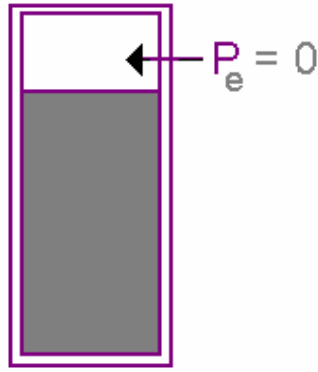
"

"

"

4-3





:6-3

**3-5-3**

---

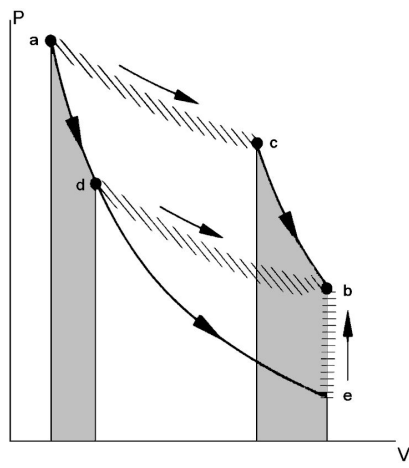
**First Law of  
Thermodynamics**

**6-3**

**1-6-3**

. :b a

7-3



b a :7-3

.b ← c ← a

b a

.- - c a

.b

b c ( )

.b ← c ← a

a .b ← d ← a

- b d .d

( )

.

-

.b ← d ← a

.

e ( )

e a

b ← e ← a

). .

b e

.b

.(

e ← a

b ← e ← a

.b ← e

.(W<sub>e→b</sub>) b e

(W<sub>d→e</sub>) e d

**2-6-3**

b a

:

"

."

## Internal Energy

7-3

1-7-3

$$W_{\text{adiabatic}} = \int_a^b d'W_{\text{adiabatic}} \quad (16-3)$$

$d'W_{\text{adiabatic}}$

$d'W_{\text{adiabatic}}$

$d'W_{\text{adiabatic}}$

b a

U

\_\_\_\_\_ :

.b a

**dU 2-7-3**

dU ) U

: - d'W<sub>adiabatic</sub> dU . dU (

$$dU = - d'W_{\text{adiabatic}} \quad (17-3)$$

( ) ( ) dU

:

$$\int_{U_a}^{U_b} dU = U_b - U_a = - \int_a^b d'W_{\text{adiabatic}} = - W_{\text{adiabatic}} \quad (18-3)$$

**Heat Flow**

**8-3**

**1-8-3**

**2-8-3**

$$Q = W - W_{\text{adiabatic}} \quad (19-3)$$

$\Delta U$     $Q$     $W$     $W_{\text{adiabatic}}$

**3-8-3**

**السريان الحراري**

$Q$	$W_{adiabatic}$	$W$
$Q > 0$	$(W < W_{adiabatic})$	$(W > W_{adiabatic})$
$Q$	$Q < 0$	
$(Q < 0)$	"	"
"	"	$(Q > 0)$
		( reversible )

**4-8-3**

$.Q=0 \quad W = W_{adiabatic} \quad W$

:

**5-8-3**

السريان الحراري

a

$$: U\Delta$$

b

$$W_{\text{adiabatic}} = U_a - U_b \quad (20-3)$$

$$: (3-18)$$

$$Q = W - W_{\text{adiabatic}} = W - (U_a - U_b) \quad (1-21-3)$$

:

$$U_b - U_a = Q - W \quad (2-21-3)$$

:

$$dU = d'Q - d'W \quad (22-3)$$

$$( ) \quad (22-3) \quad (2-21-3)$$

22-3

$$(d'W = P dV) PVT$$

:

$$dU = d'Q - P dV \quad (23-3)$$

:X Y

$$dU = d'Q - \sum Y dX \quad (24-3)$$

d'Q -

9-3

$$(dU) \quad d'Q \quad d'W = dU + d'Q$$

(d'W)

$$d'Q \quad d'W \quad d'Q$$

point function " "

: b a

$$Q = \int_a^b d'Q \quad (25-3)$$

(a " " )  $Q_0 = Q(a)$  .b a

.b " "

:

$$Q = \oint d'Q \neq 0 \quad (26-3)$$



## The Mechanical Equivalent of Heat

10-3

" " 1-10-3

b a

$$: (\Delta U = U_b - U_a)$$

$$. (W_{\text{configuration}} = 0) \quad (d'Q = 0) \quad W_d$$

" "

$$: W_d$$

$$U_b - U_a = |W_d| \quad (27-3)$$

:

$$U_b - U_a = 0 \quad (28-3)$$

$W_d$

" " :

" "

المكافئ الميكانيكي للحرارة

" "  $\Delta U = 0$  3-10-3

W  $i$  R  
 $W = \int i^2 R dt$  :

$Q = W_d$   $\Delta U = Q - W$

" "

: 4-10-3

calorie

" "

(51 °C 50 °C 1 °C 0°C )

15 14.5 °C  
 (1 15 degree calorie)

.15.5 °C 14.5 °C

)

: 4.1858 J (15.5 °C 14.5 °C

1 15-degree calorie = 4.1858 J

4.1858

:(IT = International Table)

1 IT calorie= 4.1860 J

860

. 15

:

**5-10-3**

(caloric )

**Heat Capacity**

**11-3**

**1-11-3**

:

$$\bar{C} = \frac{Q}{\Delta T} \quad (29-3)$$

$$C = \lim_{\Delta T \rightarrow 0} \frac{Q}{\Delta T} = \frac{d'Q}{dT} \quad (30-3)$$

**السعة الحرارية**

$$C_p = \lim_{\Delta T \rightarrow 0} \frac{d'Q}{\Delta T} \quad \text{and} \quad C_v = \lim_{\Delta T \rightarrow 0} \frac{d'Q}{\Delta T}$$

**$C_p$  and  $C_v$  2-11-3**

$C_p$  heat capacity at constant pressure

$C_v$  heat capacity at constant volume

$$C_p = C_v + R$$

3-11-3

$$d'Q$$

$$(3-10-3) \quad i \quad R \quad ( \quad ) \quad R$$

$$) \quad i \quad d'W_d$$

$$. d'W_d = d'Q \quad ($$

4-11-3

specific heat capacity

$$c_v = C_v / m :$$

$$( \quad n \quad m$$

$$c_p = C_p / m :$$

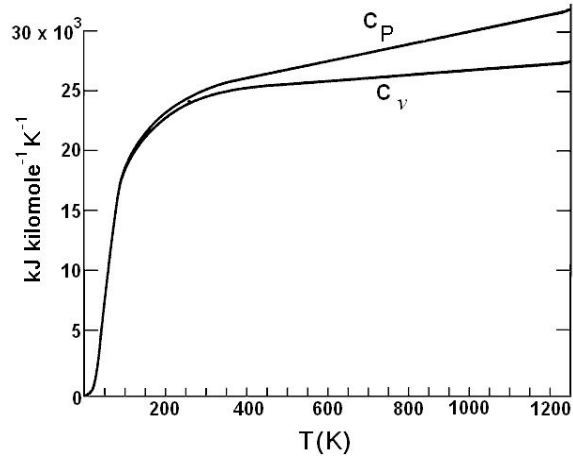
$$J K^{-1} \text{ mole}^{-1} ) J K^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1}$$

$$C_v \quad C_p$$

8-3

$$P = 1 \text{ atm}$$

السعة الحرارية



P = 1atm                      C<sub>v</sub> C<sub>p</sub> :8-3

Dulong and Petit value                      :8-3                      -

P = 1atm                      C<sub>v</sub> C<sub>p</sub>                      ( 250 °C )                      -

(25 KJ kilomole<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup> ) 3R                      C<sub>v</sub>                      cP

3R                      C<sub>v</sub>                      R

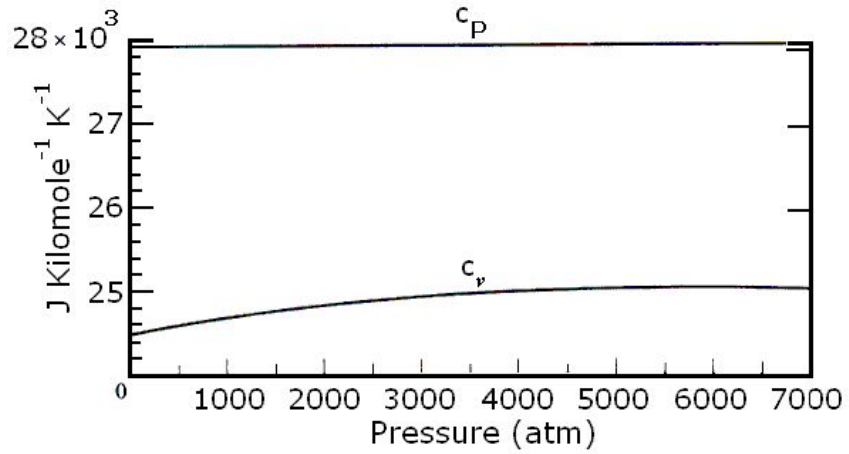
(Dulong and Petit value) "

( )

C<sub>v</sub> C<sub>p</sub>                      9-3

:                      .7000 atm                      0 atm                      T = 0 °C

السعة الحرارية



$T = 0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$c_v \quad c_p \quad :9-3$

$c_v \quad c_p \quad -$

$c_v \quad 28 \text{ KJ kilomole}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$

$c_p \quad -$

.3R

$c_v/R \quad c_p/R \quad 2-3$

) ( )

.(

$\frac{c_p - c_v}{R}$	$c_v/R$	$c_p/R$	
0.991	1.506	2.50	He
0.975	1.502	2.50	Ne
1.005	1.507	2.51	A
1.00	2.47	3.47	H <sub>2</sub>
1.01	2.52	3.53	O <sub>2</sub>
1.00	2.50	3.5	N <sub>2</sub>
1.00	3.47	4.47	CO <sub>2</sub>
1.10	3.32	4.41	NH <sub>3</sub>

$c_v \quad c_p \quad :2-3$

## السعة الحرارية

:

$$c_p/R \approx 5/2=2.50 \quad c_v/R \approx 3/2=1.50$$

$$c_p/R \approx 7/2=3.50 \quad c_v/R \approx 5/2=2.50$$

.

$$- c_v = R \quad c_p$$

## Heat Reservoir

**12-3**

:

$$Q = \int d'Q = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C dT = n \int_{T_1}^{T_2} c dT \quad (31-3)$$

: C

$$Q = C (T_2 - T_1) = n c (T_2 - T_1) \quad (32-3)$$



**Heat of Transformation - Enthalpy**

-

**13-3**

:

m

-

-

-

$$\frac{\text{heat absorbed}}{m} = l$$

(33-3)

( n m )

.J/kg l

)

.(

:

$$w = P (v_f - v_i)$$

(34-3)

:

$$u_f - u_i = l - P (v_f - v_i)$$

(35-3)

$$l \equiv (u_f - u_i) + P (v_f - v_i) = (u_f + P v_f) - (u_i + P v_i)$$

(36-3)

$$u + P v$$

$$u + P v$$

$$h = u + P v :$$

" "

: (J/Kilomole ) J/kg

$$l \equiv \Delta h = h_f - h_i \quad (37-3)$$

$l_{sv} \quad l_{lv} \quad l_{sl}$  .

(fusion) .

) . (sublimation) (vaporization)

(. " " ' .

100 °C **:2-3**

( $v''' = 1.8 \text{ m}^{-3}$   $v'' = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^{-3}$  ) P = 1 atm

$22.6 \times 10^5 \text{ J/kg}$   $l_{lv}'' = h''' - h :$

:

$w = P (v''' - v'') = 1.013 \times 10^5 (18 - 0.001) \approx 1.7 \times 10^5 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$

:

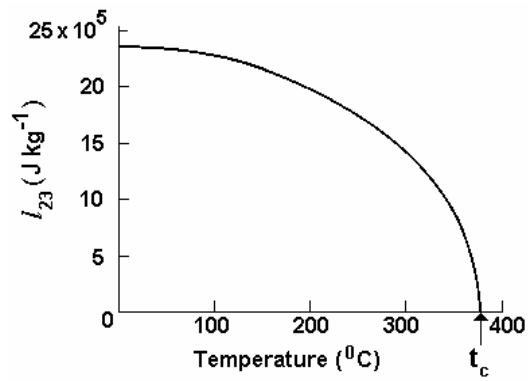
$\Delta u = u''' - u'' = l_{lv} - w = 20.9 \times 10^5 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \approx 2.1 \text{ MJ kg}^{-1}$

58% 92%

$l_{lv}$  . 10-3

$h$

$$\Delta h = 0$$



:10-3

$h$

:

$$\Delta h_1 = l_{13} = l_{sv} \quad (38-3)$$

:

$$\Delta h_3 = -l_{12} = -l_{sl} \quad \Delta h_2 = -l_{23} = -l_{lv} \quad (39-3)$$

$$: \quad \Delta h = \Delta h_1 + \Delta h_2 + \Delta h_3 = 0$$

$$l_{13} - l_{23} - l_{12} = 0 \quad (40-3)$$

$$l_{13} = l_{23} - l_{12} \quad (41-3)$$

-

( )

$\Delta E_K$

:  $W$

$$\Delta E_K = - W \quad (42-3)$$

Q

: W

$$\Delta U + \Delta E_K = Q - W \quad (43-3)$$

$W_c$

:  $\Delta E_p$

$$\Delta E_p = + W_c \quad (44-3)$$

3-35

$W - W_c$

$W^*$

:

$$\Delta U + \Delta E_K = Q - W = Q - (W^* + W_c) = Q - W^* - W_c \quad (45-3)$$

$$\Delta U + \Delta E_K + \Delta E_p = Q - W^* \quad (46-3)$$

:

الصيغة العامة للقانون الأول - تعميم قانون الشغل والطاقة

$$E = U + E_K + E_p \quad (47-3)$$

:

$$\Delta E = \Delta U + \Delta E_K + \Delta E_p \quad (48-3)$$

$$b \quad E_a \quad a$$

:  $E_b$

$$\Delta E = E_b - E_a = Q - W^* \quad (49-3)$$

$$: dE \quad {}^*d'W \quad d'Q$$

$$dE = d'Q - d'W^* \quad (50-3)$$

$$\dot{W}^*$$

-

$$46-3 \quad \Delta E = 0 \quad W^* = 0 \quad Q = 0$$



## الفصل الرابع

### القانون الأول- متابعة

**Energy Equation**

**1-4**

- **1-1-4**

$$u = \int du$$

T V P

T V

:

$$f(u, V, T) = 0 \quad (1-4)$$

**2-1-4**

$u-P-T$  )  $u-V-T$

T V u

.(  $u-V-P$



$u$

**T and v independent**

**T v**

**u**

**2-4**

T v

u

du

:u-T-v

$$du = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v dT + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T dv \quad (2-4)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T \quad v \quad \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v$$

.T

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v$$

:

$$d'q = du + d'w = du + P dv \quad (3-4)$$

:

2-4

du

$$d'q = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v dT + \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T + P\right] dv \quad (4-4)$$

$$) dv = 0$$

: (  $d'q$

$$d'q = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right)_v dT = c_v dT \quad (5-4)$$

:

$$c_v = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right)_v \quad (6-4)$$

$$(v) \quad v \quad c_v$$

$$v \quad v$$

$$\cdot \quad c_v \quad \cdot (v)$$

$$P-v-T \quad v \quad \beta$$

$$\kappa \quad )$$

$$\cdot (c_p$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right)_v \quad \beta v \quad \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} \right)_p$$

$$: \quad 4-4 \quad c_v$$

$$d'q = c_v dT + \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_T + P \right] dv \quad (7-4)$$

$$: \quad d'q = c_p dT : \quad dP = 0$$

$$c_p dT_p = c_v dT_p + \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_T + P \right] dv_p \quad (8-4)$$

$$: \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} \right)_p \quad \frac{dv_p}{dT_p} \quad dT$$

$$c_p - c_v = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_T + P \right] \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} \right)_p \quad (9-4)$$

$$c_p - c_v = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_T + P \right] \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} \right)_p$$

$$: dT = 0$$

$$d'q_T = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_T + P \right] dv_T = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_T dv_T + P dv_T \quad (10-4)$$

$$d'q_T = c_T dT \quad (c_T)$$

$$d'q_T \quad c_T = \pm \infty \quad dT = 0 \quad d'q_T$$

$$d'q = 0 \quad \text{reversible adiabatic process}$$

$$c_v \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial v} \right)_s = - \left[ \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial v} \right)_T + P \right] \quad (11-4)$$

s

:1-4

$$u = c_v T - \frac{a}{v} + \text{constant}$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right)_v = c_v \quad (1)$$

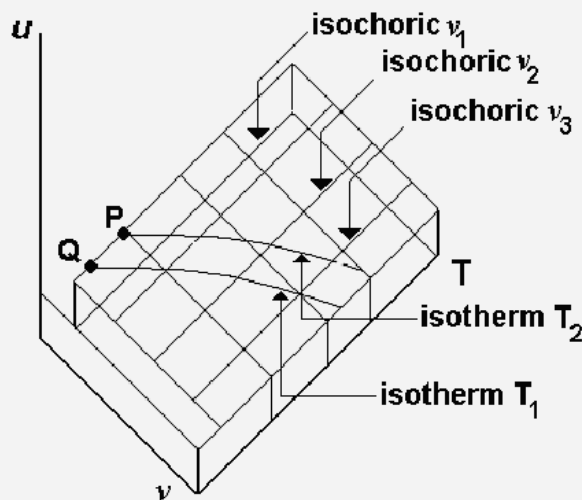
$$c_p - c_v = R \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2a(v-b)^2}{RTv^3}} \quad (2)$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_T = P \quad (3)$$

$$c_p - c_v = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_T + P \right] \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} \right)_P \quad (4)$$

$$\left( \frac{a}{v^2} + P \right) = \frac{RT}{(v-b)} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_T + P \right] \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} \right)_P =$$

$$c_p - c_v = \frac{\frac{RT}{(v-b)}}{\frac{1}{R(v-b)} \left[ \left( \frac{-2a}{v^3} \right) (v-b)^2 + RT \right]} = R \times \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2a(v-b)^2}{RTv^3}}$$



**:2-4**

$(P + b) v = R T$  :

$u = a T + b v + u_0$

$c_p - c_v = R$  (  $c_v$  (

$c_v \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial v} \right)_S = - \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_T + P \right]$  ( ) (

$T v^{R/c_v} = \text{constant}$

: \_\_\_\_\_

$c_v = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right)_v$  (

$c_p - c_v = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_T + P \right] \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} \right)_P = (P + b) \times \left( \frac{\partial (R T / (P + b))}{\partial T} \right)_P = R$  (

$c_v \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial v} \right)_S = - \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_T + P \right] = (P + b) = \frac{R T}{v}$  (

$\frac{\partial T}{T} + \frac{R}{c_v} \left( \frac{\partial v}{v} \right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{dT}{T} + \frac{R}{c_v} \left( \frac{dv}{v} \right) = 0$

:

$\ln T + \ln \left( v^{R/c_v} \right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow T v^{R/c_v} = K = \text{constant}$

**T and P independent**

**T P**

**h**

**3-4**

$h$

$dh$

$h$

العلاقة بين  $h$  والمتغيرين  $T$  و  $P$

$h$ - $V$ - $T$  )  $T$   $P$   $h$

$h$ - $P$ - $T$

.(

$h$ - $V$ - $P$

: $h$ - $P$ - $T$

$$dh = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right)_P dT + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_T dP \quad (12-4)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_T$$

. $dh$

$$\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right)_P$$

$$h = u + P v$$

$$: dP \quad dv$$

$dh$

$$dh = du + P dv + v dP \quad (13-4)$$

$$: (3-4)$$

$$d'q = du + d'w = du + P dv = dh - v dP \quad (14-4)$$

:

11-4  $dh$

$$d'q = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right)_P dT + \left[\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_T - v\right] dP \quad (15-4)$$

$$: dP = 0$$

$$d'q = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right)_P dT = c_p dT \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right)_P = c_p \quad (16-4)$$

( $P$  )

$P$

$c_p$

$P$

$P$

$$c_p \cdot (P)$$

$$: \quad 14-4$$

$$d'q = c_p dT + \left[ \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial P} \right)_T - v \right] dP \quad (17-4)$$

$$: \quad d'q = c_p dT : \quad dv = 0$$

$$c_v dT_v = c_p dT_v + \left[ \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial P} \right)_T - v \right] dP_v \quad (18-4)$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_v \quad \frac{dP_v}{dT_v} \quad dT_v$$

$$c_p - c_v = - \left[ \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial P} \right)_T - v \right] \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_v \quad (19-4)$$

$$: \quad dT = 0$$

$$d'q_T = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial P} \right)_T - v \right] dP_T \quad (20-4)$$

$$: \quad (d'q = 0)$$

$$c_p \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \right)_S = - \left[ \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial P} \right)_T - v \right] \quad (21-4)$$

**P and  $v$  independent**

$$P \quad v \quad u$$

**4-4**

$$P \quad v \quad h$$

$$P \quad v \quad h \quad u$$

: $u$ - $P$ - $v$

$$du = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial P}\right)_v dP + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_P dv \quad (22-4)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_P \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial P}\right)_v$$

:(2-4)

$$du = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v dT + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T dv$$

$$: \quad dP \quad dv \quad dT$$

$$dT = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_v dP + \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_P dv \quad (23-4)$$

$$: \quad 2-4 \quad dT$$

$$du = \left[ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_v \right] dP + \left[ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_P + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T \right] dv \quad (24-4)$$

: 22-4

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial P}\right)_v = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_v \quad (25-4)$$



$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial P}\right)_v = c_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_v$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_P = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_P + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T \quad (26-4)$$

:dP dv

$$dh = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_v dP + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial v}\right)_P dv \quad (27-4)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial v}\right)_P \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_v$$

:(11-4)

$$dh = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right)_P dT + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_T dP$$

: (23-4) dT

$$dh = \left[ \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right)_P \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_P + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_T \right] dP + \left[ \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right)_P \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_P \right] dv \quad (28-4)$$

: 26-4

$$\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial v}\right)_P = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right)_P \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_P$$

(29-4)

$$\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial v}\right)_P = c_p \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_P$$

:

$$\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_v = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_T + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right)_P \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_v \quad (30-4)$$

.PvT

العلاقة بين  $u$  و  $h$  والمتغيرين  $v$  و  $P$

$$w \quad (29-4 \quad 28-4 \quad ) \quad 25-4 \quad 24-4$$

:  $z \quad y \quad x$

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)_y = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)_y \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)_y \quad (-31-4)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)_y = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)_z + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)_x \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)_y \quad (-31-4)$$

-31-4

$$(v, P, T) \quad (x, y, z) \quad u \quad w$$

$$(x, y, z) \quad h \quad w \quad .25-4 \quad 24-4$$

$$.29-4 \quad 28-4 \quad (P, v, T)$$

:( 3-4 )

$$d'q_T = c_P \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_P dv_T + c_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_v dP_T \quad (32-4)$$

:

$$c_v \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_s = c_P \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_T \quad (33-4)$$

**5-4**

1-5-4

$$\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_T \quad \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T$$

.

( )

:

:

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_u \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial u}\right)_v = -1 \quad (34-4)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T = -c_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_u \quad (35-4)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T$$

:

$$\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_h \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial h}\right)_P = -1 \quad (36-4)$$

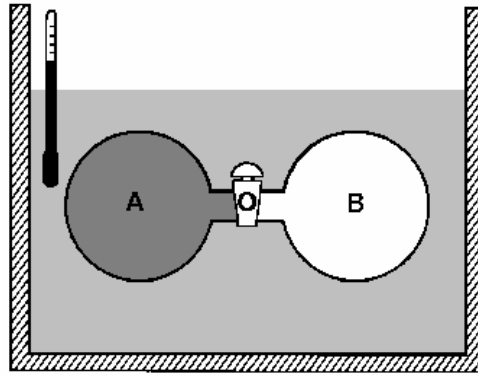
$$\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_T = -c_p \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_h \quad (37-4)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_T$$

2-5-4

1-4

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T$$



:1-4

(O)

B

A

.(W=0)

---


$$.(W=0 \quad Q=0) .$$


---

$$\Delta U = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_u = 0 \quad (38-4)$$

$$\eta \quad (\text{Joule coefficient}) \quad \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_u$$

$$\eta \equiv \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_u \quad (39-4)$$

**u-v-T** -

**3-5-4**

$$: \quad c_v \quad \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T = -c_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_u \quad 33-4$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T = 0 \quad (40-4)$$

$u =$

$u-v-T$

$.u(T)$

$$\frac{du}{dT} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v \quad \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v$$

:

$$c_v = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v = \frac{du}{dT} \Rightarrow du = c_v dT \quad (41-4)$$

:

$$\int_{u_0}^u du = u - u_0 = \int_{T_0}^T c_v dT \quad (42-4)$$

$c_v$

$.T_0$

$u_0$

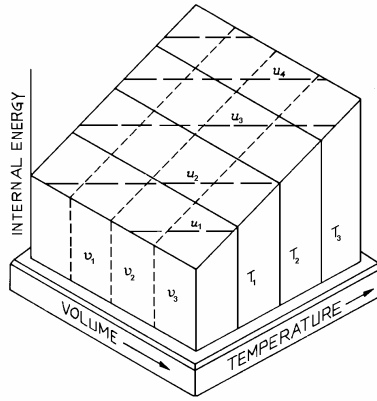
:

( )  $T - T_0$

$$u(T) = u_0 + c_v (T - T_0) \quad (43-4)$$

$u-v-T$  2-4

.(  $c_v$  )



u-v-T :2-4

$u$   $v$

41-4

$v$

( ) - 4-5-4

- -

( )

- - -

$T_1$

$P_1$

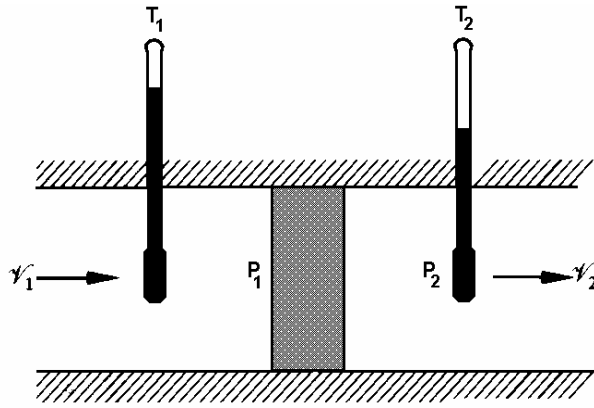
.

3-4

$T_2$

$P_2$

steady state



:3-4

$W_{\text{shaft}}$  (output)  
 $h_2$                        $V_1$                        $z_1$                        $h_1$   
 $g$  )  $W_{\text{shaft}}$                        $q$                        $V_2$                        $z_2$   
 : (

$$\left( h_2 + \frac{1}{2} V_2^2 + g z_2 \right) - \left( h_1 + \frac{1}{2} V_1^2 + g z_1 \right) = q - w_{\text{shaft}} \quad (44-4)$$

$$(z_1 = z_2) \quad w_{\text{shaft}} = 0 \quad q = 0$$

$$\boxed{h_1 = h_2} \quad 42-4$$



- **isoenthalpy**

$(T_1, P_1)$

$(\dots T_3 T_2)$   $(\dots P_3 P_2)$  " "

$(T_{\alpha}, P_{\alpha})$

$h_{\alpha}$

$h$ - $P$ - $T$

$(h_1)$

$(T_{\alpha}, P_{\alpha})$

4-4

(nonquasistatic process) "

"

"

"

"

"

" "

$(T_1', P_1')$

5-4

(inversion point )

( inversion curve)

$h_f$

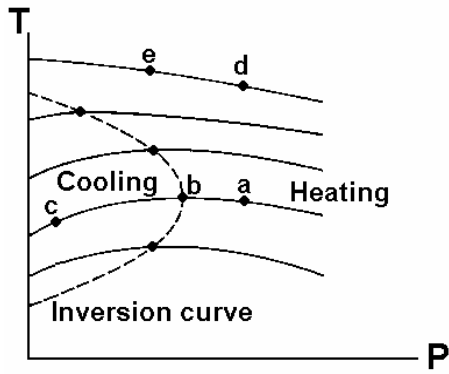
$\mu$

-

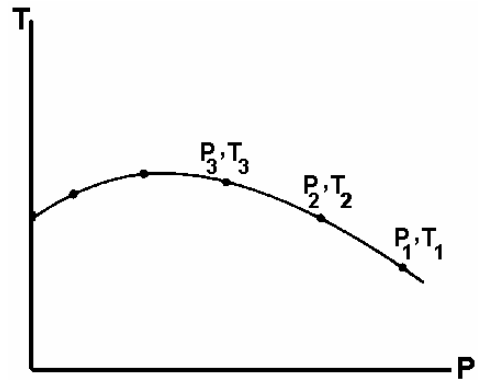
$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_h$$

$$\mu \equiv \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_h$$

(45-4)



- :5-4



:4-4

PT

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_h$$

:(34-4

$$\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial P}\right)_T = 0 \quad ( )$$

(46-4)

$$c_p - c_v = R \Leftrightarrow \mu = 0 \quad \eta = 0 : \quad -$$

: ( ) 18-4 8-4

$$c_p - c_v = P \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_P = v \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_v \quad (47-4)$$

$$: \quad (Pv = R T)$$

$$\begin{cases} P \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_P = P \frac{R}{P} = R \\ v \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_v = v \frac{R}{v} = R \end{cases} \quad (48-4)$$

:

$$c_p - c_v = R \quad (49-4)$$

$$) 1 \quad c_v \quad c_p \quad 3-2$$

( 1%

### ***h-P-T* 5-5-4**

:

$$h(T) = h_0 + c_p(T - T_0) \quad (50-4)$$

$$T_0 \quad h_0$$

$$.(T - T_0)$$

$$( ) -$$

-

$$.( )$$

-

$$T_1 \quad P_1 \quad -$$

c b a

# THERMODYNAMICS

$$dU = Tds - PdV + \mu dN$$

**Dr. Abdelsalam Abdelhady**

.e d c b a .5-4

## Reversible adiabatic process

6-4

1-6-4

:

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_s = \frac{c_p}{c_v} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_T = \gamma \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_T \quad (51-4)$$

:

$$\gamma = \frac{c_p}{c_v}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right) = -\frac{P}{v} \quad (52-4)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_s = \frac{dP_s}{dv_s} \quad (53-4)$$

:

s

$$\frac{dP}{P} + \gamma \frac{dv}{v} = 0 \quad (54-4)$$

:  $\gamma$

$$\ln P + \gamma \ln v = \ln K \quad (55-4)$$

$$P v^\gamma = K \quad (56-4)$$

K

$$P v^\gamma = K$$

$$(54-4)$$

$$P v^\gamma = T v^\gamma$$

$$P v^\gamma = P \left( \frac{R T}{P} \right)^\gamma = R T^\gamma P^{1-\gamma} \Rightarrow T P^{1-\gamma/\gamma} = K' \quad (57-4)$$

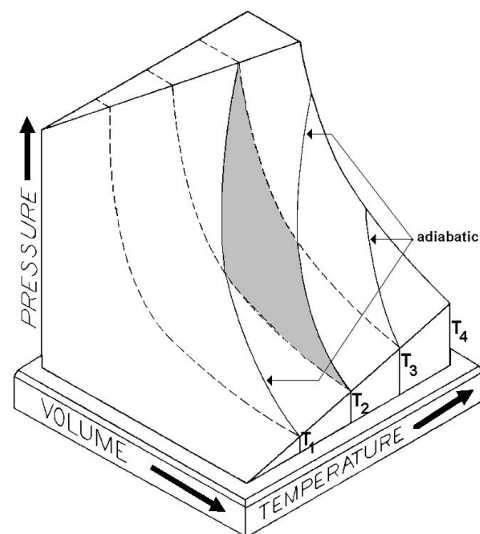
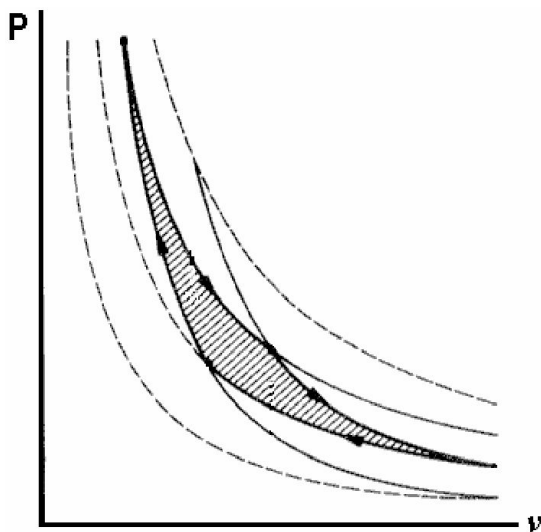
$$P v^\gamma = \frac{R T}{v} v^\gamma \Rightarrow T v^{\gamma-1} = K'' \quad (58-4)$$

20-4      10-4

$$c_p \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \right)_s = - \left[ \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial P} \right)_T - v \right] \quad c_v \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial v} \right)_s = - \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_T + P \right]$$

P-v-T

6-4



**العملية الأديباتية المنعكسة**

6-4 :7-4 P- $\nu$ -T :6-4

P- $\nu$

: P- $\nu$  6-4

.  
) .

P  $(1-\gamma)/\gamma$

54-4 53-4

.(

$\gamma > 1$   $\nu^{(\gamma-1)}$

(Diesel type of internal combustion

1/15

engine)

( )

**2-6-4**

-

(P<sub>1</sub>,  $\nu$ <sub>1</sub>, T<sub>1</sub>)

: (P<sub>2</sub>,  $\nu$ <sub>2</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>)

$$w = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} P dv = K \int_{v_1}^{v_2} v^{-\gamma} dv = \frac{1}{1-\gamma} [K v^{1-\gamma}]_{v_1}^{v_2} \quad (59-4)$$

: 55-4 54-5 53-4

$$P_1 v_1^\gamma = K = P_2 v_2^\gamma$$

$$T_1 P_1^{(\gamma-1)/\gamma} = K' = T_2 P_2^{(\gamma-1)/\gamma}$$

$$T_1 v_1^{\gamma-1} = K'' = T_2 v_2^{\gamma-1}$$

:

$$w = \frac{1}{1-\gamma} [P_2 v_2 - P_1 v_1] \quad (60-4)$$

:(P v = R T)

$$w = \frac{R}{1-\gamma} [T_2 - T_1] \quad (61-4)$$

$$(d'q=0)$$

-

$$(d'q=0)$$

$$.w = u_1 - u_2$$

: (40-4 )

$$u = u_0 + c_v (T - T_0)$$

:

$$w = u_1 - u_2 = c_v (T_1 - T_2) \quad (61-4)$$



**Carnot Cycle**

**7-4**

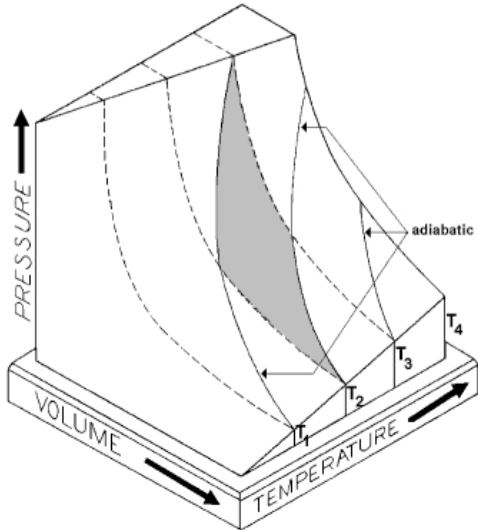
" "

P-v

6-4

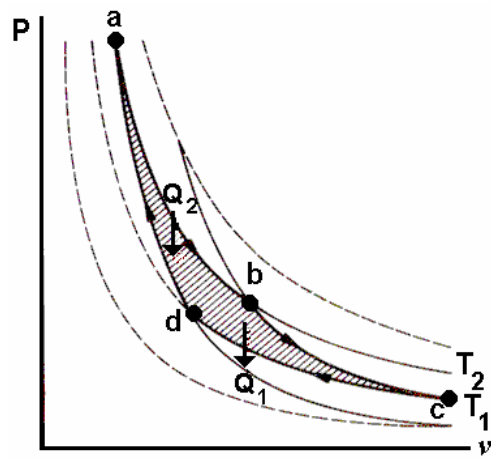
P-v-T

.7-4



P v T

:7-4



P v

:7-4

T<sub>2</sub>

a

.b

Q<sub>2</sub>

. . . .

M

W<sub>2</sub>

.c

b

'W

.T<sub>1</sub>

T<sub>1</sub>

W<sub>1</sub>

Q<sub>1</sub>

.d

.a ( )

d

1-4

W<sub>2</sub>

:

.T<sub>1</sub>

-

.T<sub>2</sub>

-

(working substance) "

$W_2$	$Q_2$	$P_a v_a T_2$		$b \leftarrow a$
$W'$	$Q = 0$	$P_b v_b T_2$		$c \leftarrow b$
$W_1$	$Q_1$	$P_c v_c T_1$		$d \leftarrow c$
$W''$	$Q = 0$	$P_d v_d T_1$		$a \leftarrow d$

:1-4

)

$$T_2 \quad T_1 \quad \left( \dots \frac{|Q_2|}{|Q_1|} \right)$$

)

.(

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} \quad T_2 \quad T_1$$

:

$b \leftarrow a$

$$|Q_2| = W_2 = n R T_2 \ln \frac{V_b}{V_a} \quad (62-4)$$

$$d \leftarrow c$$

: .

$$|Q_1| = | - W_1 | = | - (n R T_1 \ln \frac{V_d}{V_c}) | = (n R T_1 \ln \frac{V_c}{V_d}) \quad (63-4)$$

$$: \quad c \leftarrow b$$

$$T_2 V_b^{\gamma-1} = T_1 V_c^{\gamma-1} \quad (64-4)$$

$$: \quad a \leftarrow d$$

$$T_2 V_a^{\gamma-1} = T_1 V_d^{\gamma-1} \quad (65-4)$$

$$: \quad 65-4 \quad 64-4$$

$$\frac{V_b}{V_a} = \frac{V_c}{V_d} \quad (66-4)$$

$$: \quad \frac{|Q_2|}{|Q_1|}$$

$$\frac{|Q_2|}{|Q_1|} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \frac{\ln(V_b/V_a)}{\ln(V_c/V_d)} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \quad (67-4)$$

$$.T_2 \quad T_1 \quad \frac{|Q_2|}{|Q_1|}$$

## The Heat Engine - the Refrigerator

8-4

1-8-4

" " .  
 " " (output ) (input )

$$(\Delta U=0)$$

$$Q_1 \quad Q_2 \quad . \quad W \quad Q$$

$$Q \quad ( )$$

:

$$Q = |Q_2| - |Q_1| \quad (68-4)$$

$$: \quad W$$

$$W = Q = |Q_2| - |Q_1| \quad (69-4)$$

2-8-4

( output )  $\eta$  ( )  
 : (input )

$$\eta = \frac{W}{|Q_2|} = \frac{|Q_2| - |Q_1|}{|Q_2|} = 1 - \frac{|Q_1|}{|Q_2|} \quad (70-4)$$

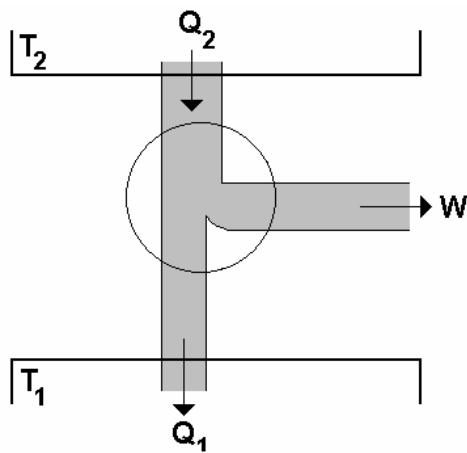
$$|Q_1|$$

" " (exhaust)  
 " "  $|Q_1|$   
 $\eta > 100\%$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_1|}{|Q_2|} = 1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2} < 1 \quad (71-4)$$

**3-8-4**

8-4



:8-4

-  $Q_2$  ( $T_2$  ) ( )  
 ( ) ( )  
 $Q_1$  ( $T_1$  )

$$\eta = \frac{W}{|Q_2|} = \frac{|Q_2| - |Q_1|}{|Q_2|} = 1 - \frac{|Q_1|}{|Q_2|} \quad (72-4)$$

#### 4-8-4

W Q<sub>1</sub> Q<sub>2</sub>

Q<sub>1</sub> .

$$Q_2 = Q_1 + W$$

W

heat

" "

"

.(T<sub>2</sub>)

."pump

. 1-4 : \_\_\_\_\_

( )

.T<sub>2</sub> Q<sub>2</sub>

#### 5-8-4

: ( )

( output ) Q<sub>1</sub>

c

$$c = \frac{Q_1}{W} = \frac{Q_1}{Q_2 - Q_1} > 1 \quad (73-4)$$

## دورة كارنو

- " " C

: C .-

$$C = \frac{T_1}{T_2 - T_1} \quad (74-4)$$



## الفصل الخامس

الإنتروبي والقانون الثاني للديناميكا الحرارية

The 2nd law of Thermodynamics

1-5

- 1-1-5

. -1-5 -  $T_2$

$T_1$  •

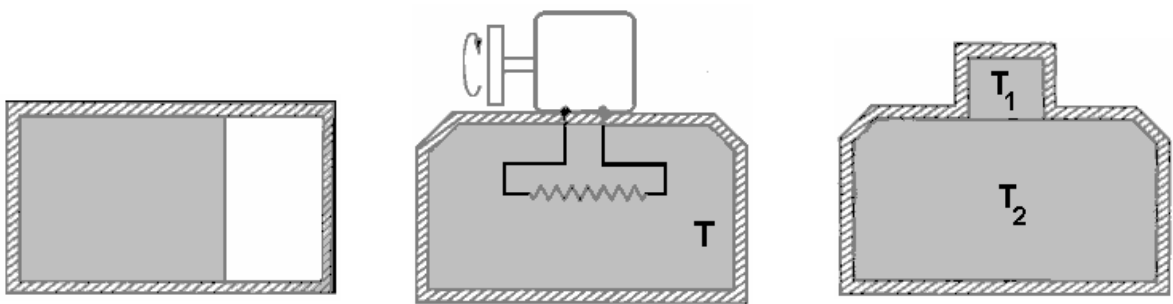
- R

•

. -1-5

. -1-5 -

•



( )

( )

( )

:1-5

:

•

.( ) .

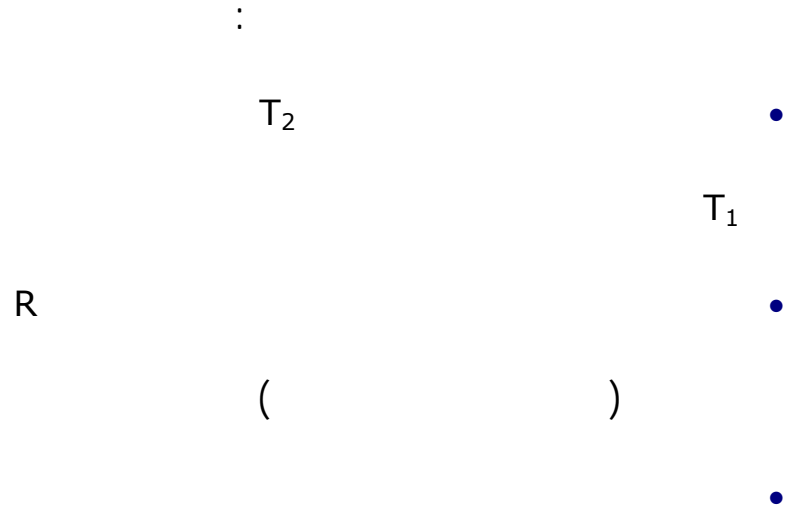
$T_2$

•

" "

•

# القانون الثاني في الديناميكا الحرارية



Entropy

2-1-5

" "

Clausius

entropy

**3-1-5**

\_\_\_\_\_ " :  
\_\_\_\_\_ " " \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ "

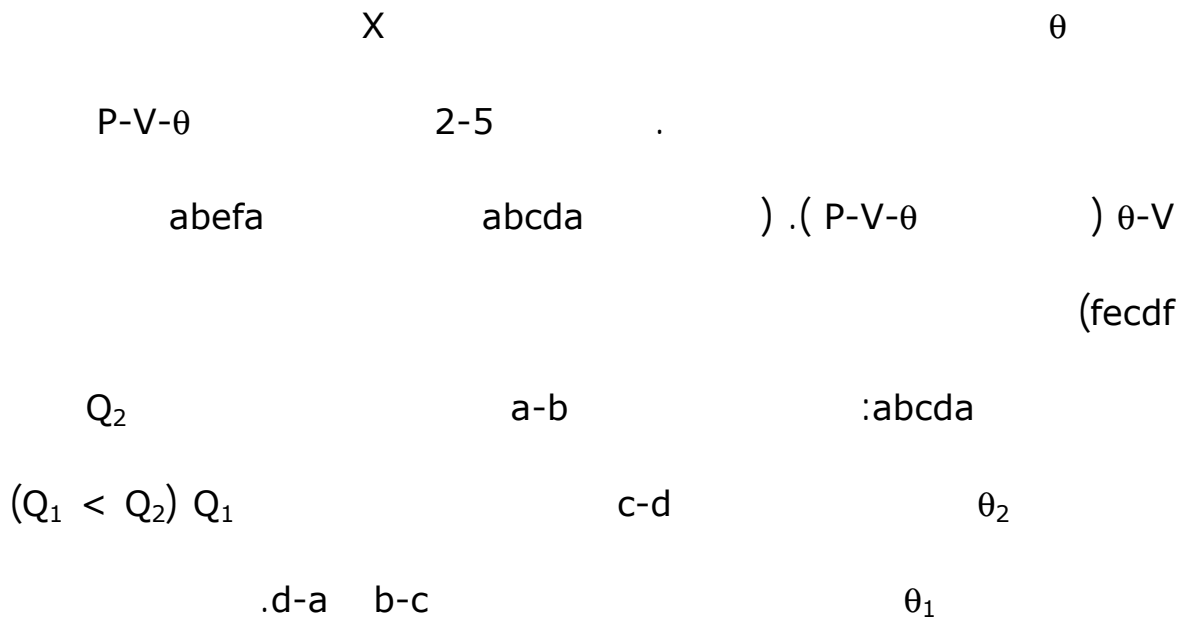
**4-1-5**

**5-1-5**

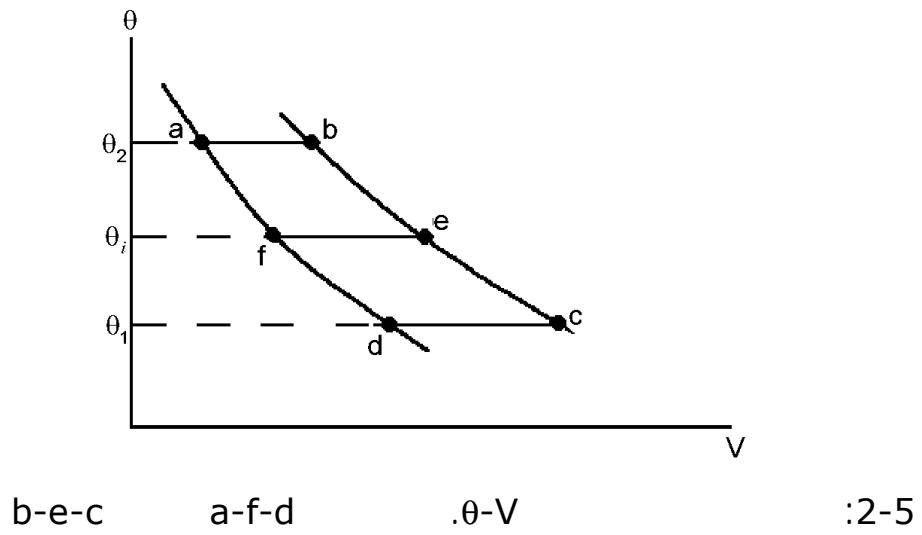
**Thermodynamic Temperature**

**2-5**

**1-2-5**



درجة الحرارة الثيرموديناميكية



$$W = |Q_2| - |Q_1|$$

$Q_1$   $Q_2$

$\theta_1$   $\theta_2$

:

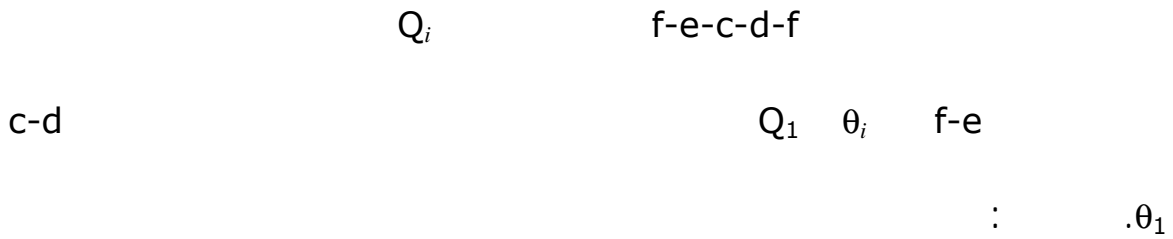
$$\frac{|Q_2|}{|Q_1|} = f(\theta_2, \theta_1) \quad (1-5)$$

$f$

$(\theta_2 \theta_1)$



$$\frac{|Q_2|}{|Q_i|} = f(\theta_2, \theta_i) \quad (2-5)$$



$$\frac{|Q_i|}{|Q_1|} = f(\theta_i, \theta_1) \quad (3-5)$$

: 3-5 2-5

$$\frac{|Q_2|}{|Q_i|} \times \frac{|Q_i|}{|Q_1|} = \frac{|Q_2|}{|Q_1|} = f(\theta_2, \theta_i) \times f(\theta_i, \theta_1) \quad (4-5)$$

:

$$f(\theta_2, \theta_1) = f(\theta_2, \theta_i) \times f(\theta_i, \theta_1) \quad (5-5)$$

$\theta_1 \quad \theta_2$

$\theta_i$

:  $f(\theta_i, \theta_1) \quad f(\theta_2, \theta_i)$

$$\begin{cases} f(\theta_2, \theta_i) = \frac{\phi(\theta_2)}{\phi(\theta_i)} \\ f(\theta_i, \theta_1) = \frac{\phi(\theta_i)}{\phi(\theta_1)} \end{cases} \quad (6-5)$$

$$f(\theta_2, \theta_1) = \frac{\phi(\theta_2)}{\phi(\theta_1)} \quad (7-5)$$

درجة الحرارة الثيرموديناميكية

$$\frac{\phi(\theta_2)}{\phi(\theta_1)} = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} \quad (8-5)$$

$$\frac{\phi(\theta_2)}{\phi(\theta_1)} = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} \quad (8-5)$$

$$\frac{\phi(\theta_2)}{\phi(\theta_1)}$$

:  $\theta$  T

$$T = A \phi(\theta) \quad (9-5)$$

: A

$$\frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \quad (10-5)$$

$T_1$   $T_2$

$T_3$

: Q  $Q_3$  .T



## درجة الحرارة الثيرموديناميكية

$$\frac{|Q|}{|Q_3|} = \frac{T}{T_3} \quad (11-5)$$

: T

$$T = T_3 \frac{|Q|}{|Q_3|} \quad (12-5)$$

. T 273.16 T<sub>3</sub>

-

•

Q<sub>2</sub> Q<sub>1</sub>

T φ

•

•

" " ( )

-

T

:- - (4-1) θ

$$\theta_g = \theta_3 \times \lim_{P_3 \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{P_g}{P_3} \right)_V \quad (4-1)$$

:

$$P v = R \theta$$

:

$$\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_\theta = 0$$

:

7-4

$$\frac{|Q_2|}{|Q_1|}$$

$$\frac{\theta_2}{\theta_1} = \frac{|Q_2|}{|Q_1|} \quad (13-5)$$

$\theta$

$T$

.

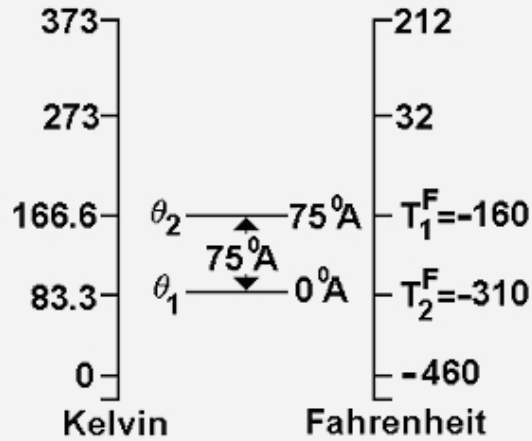
.

			<b>1-5</b>
		A	
75	.50%	( P = 1 atm )	) A
			°A
			:
			_____
	$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2} = 1 - \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2} = 0.5 \Rightarrow \theta_2 = 2\theta_1$		

$$\Delta\theta = \theta_1 - \theta_2 = 75 \text{ }^\circ\text{A} = 150 \text{ F}$$

$$\Delta T_K = T_2 - T_1 = (T_C)_2 - (T_C)_1 = [(T_F)_2 - (T_F)_1] \times \frac{5}{9} = 150 \times \frac{5}{9} = 83.3 \text{ K}$$

$$T_1 = 83.3 \text{ K} \quad T_2 = 2 T_1 = 166.6 \text{ K}$$



(261.85 °A) A

θ

:

## Entropy

3-5

1-3-5

:

$$Q_1 < 0 \quad Q_2 > 0$$

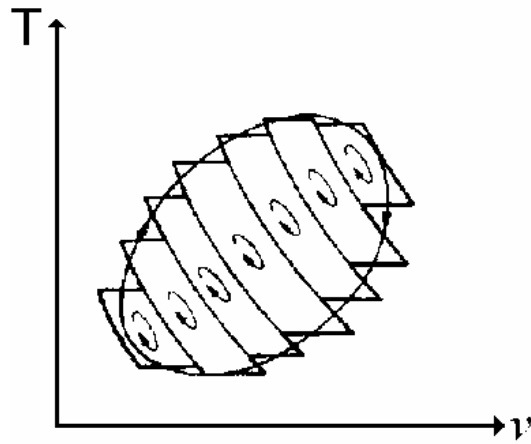
$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = -\frac{Q_2}{Q_1} \Rightarrow \frac{Q_1}{T_1} + \frac{Q_2}{T_2} = 0 \quad (14-5)$$

.3-5

)

" "

.( -



:3-5

:  $\Delta Q_1$   $\Delta Q_2$   $T_1$   $T_2$

$$\frac{\Delta Q_1}{T_1} + \frac{\Delta Q_2}{T_2} = 0$$

:

$$\sum \frac{\Delta Q_r}{T} = 0$$

$r$

: (Σ)

$$\oint \frac{d'Q_r}{T} = 0 \quad (15-5)$$

$$dV \quad dU \quad \frac{d'Q_r}{T} \quad d'Q_r$$

S

$$dS \equiv \frac{d'Q_r}{T} \quad (16-5)$$

$$\oint dS = 0 \quad (17-5)$$

dS

$$\int_a^b dS = S_b - S_a \quad (18-5)$$

.J K<sup>-1</sup> MKS S

$$J K^{-1} kg^{-1} \quad s = \frac{S}{m}$$

$$.J K^{-1} kilomole^{-1} \quad s = \frac{S}{n}$$

18-5 16-5

Entropy changes in reversible processes

:

$$d'Q = 0$$

$$d'Q_r = 0 \quad dS = 0$$

$s$  .(isentropic process)

:

$T$

$$S_b - S_a = \int_a^b \frac{d'Q_r}{T} = \frac{1}{T} \int_a^b d'Q_r = \frac{Q_r}{T} \quad (19-5)$$

( )

$$S_b > S_a \quad (Q_r < 0) \quad Q_r > 0 \quad ( )$$

$$.( ) \quad (S_b < S_a)$$

$l$

:

$$s_2 - s_1 = l / T \quad (20-5)$$

2-5

$$l_{23} = l_{lv} = 2.26$$

$$373.15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{MJ kg}^{-1}$$

:

$$s''' - s'' = \frac{l_{lv}}{T} = \frac{2.26 \text{ MJkg}^{-1}}{373.15 \text{ K}} = 6056.5 \text{ Jkg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \quad (21-5)$$

3-5

:

$$P = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$1 \text{ kg}$$

-

$$(T \quad P \quad )$$

$$P = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$1 \text{ kg}$$

-

$$3.34 \times 10^5 \text{ J.kg}^{-1}$$

$$2.26 \times 10^6 \text{ J.kg}^{-1}$$

:

$$( \quad )$$

(

$$\Delta s = s_2 - s_1 = \frac{l}{T}$$

$$\Delta s = s_2 - s_1 = \frac{l_{12}}{T} = \frac{3.34 \times 10^5}{273.15} = 1.223 \times 10^3 \text{ Jkg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta s = s_2 - s_3 = -\frac{l_{23}}{T} = \frac{2.2610^6}{373.15} = -6.057 \times 10^3 \text{ J Kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta S = -6.06 \text{ kJ K}^{-1} \quad \Delta S = 1.22 \text{ kJ K}^{-1}$$

$$\int \frac{d'Q}{T}$$

$$s_f - s_i = \int_i^f c_v \frac{dT}{T} \quad (22-5)$$

$$s_f - s_i = \int_i^f c_p \frac{dT}{T} \quad (23-5)$$

$c_p \quad c_v$



$$(s_f - s_i)_v = c_v \ln \frac{T_f}{T_i} \quad (24-5)$$

$$(s_f - s_i)_p = c_p \ln \frac{T_f}{T_i}$$

		<b><u>4-5</u></b>
$T = 100$	$T = 0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$	
		$c_p = 4.18 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
		$^\circ\text{C}$
		:
		_____
$(s_f - s_i)_p = c_p \ln \frac{T_f}{T_i} = 4.18 \times \ln \frac{373.15}{273.15} = 1.304 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$		

( )

( ) " "

Temperature-Entropy Diagrams

(T,V) (P,T) (P,V)

T-S " - " T  
 .T-S " - " T-S

$$\int_i^f T dS = \int_i^f d'Q_r = Q_r \quad (25-5)$$

P-V

(S = constant)

(T = constant)

a-b-c-d-a

T-S

4-5

b a

T = T<sub>2</sub>

T

a-b

( ) b-c

$$T = T_1$$

.c b

$$S = S_2$$

T

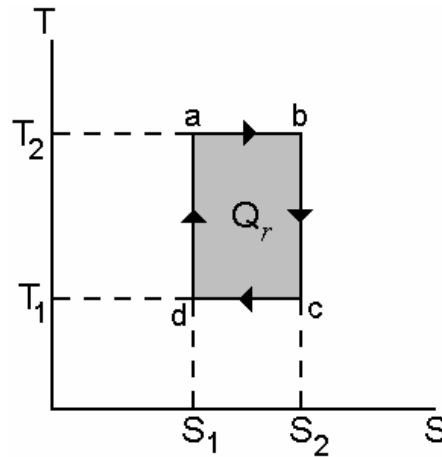
c-d

a d

$$S = S_1$$

d c

$$S = S_1$$



T-S

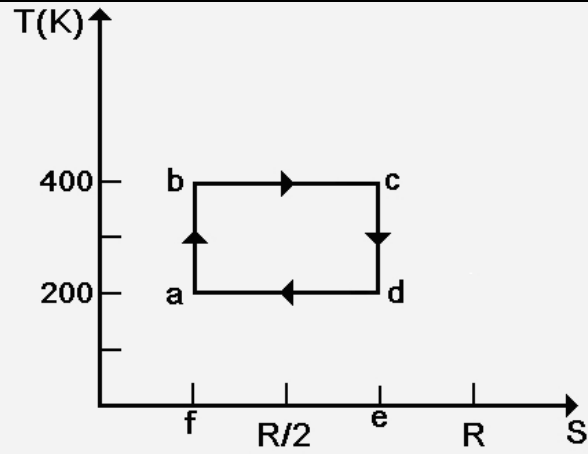
:4-5

:

$$\oint_{abcda} T dS = \int_a^b d'Q_r + \int_b^c d'Q_r + \int_c^d d'Q_r + \int_d^a d'Q_r = Q_2 - Q_1 \quad (26-5)$$

$$.dS_1S_2c \quad aS_1bS_2$$

.T-S	abcda
<u>4-5</u>	



abcda

:  $Q_1$

da

bc

$Q_2$

$$T_1 = 200 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 500 \text{ K}$$

.(engine)

:  $(\Delta S = 0)$

cd

ab

$$Q_{ab} = Q_{cd} = 0$$

$$Q_{bc} = T_2 \times (S_c - S_b) = 500 \times (3R/4 - R/4) = 250 R$$

$$Q_{da} = T_a \times (S_a - S_d) = 200 \times (R/4 - 3R/4) = -100 R$$

$$\eta = \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{\int_b^c T_2 dS - \int_d^a T_1 dS}{\int_b^c T_2 dS}$$

abcd

$\eta$  : \_\_\_\_\_

( ) bcef

$$\eta = \frac{\Delta S \times \Delta T}{\Delta S \times T_2} = \frac{\Delta S \times 300}{\Delta S \times 500} = 0.6$$

: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2} = 1 - \frac{200}{500} = 0.6$$

:

-

$$c = \frac{Q_1}{Q_2 - Q_1} = \frac{T_1}{T_2 - T_1} = \frac{200}{300} = 0.667$$

**6-5**

**1-6-5**

( )

( )

$\Delta S$

2-6-5

$$T_2 > T_1 \quad (a-1-5)$$

$$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1$$

$$T_2 \quad T_1$$

N

$\delta T$

$$T_2 = T_1 + N \delta T$$

:

$$\Delta S_{\text{body}} = C_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} \quad (27-5)$$

$$T_2 > T_1$$

$\Delta S$

:

$$Q = -C_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{reservoir}} = -C_p \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2} \quad (28-5)$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{reservoir}} = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2} \quad T_2 > T_1$$

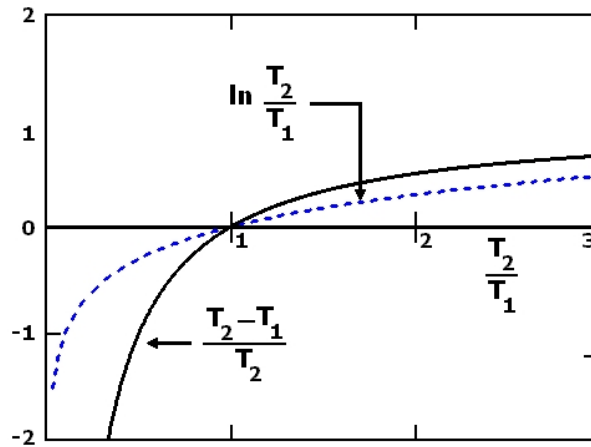
:

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_{\text{body}} + \Delta S_{\text{reservoir}} = C_p \left[ -\ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2} \right] \quad (29-5)$$

$$= C_p f(T_2, T_1)$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} \cdot \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} \quad 5-5$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} > 1 \quad T_2 > T_1 \quad -$$



$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} \quad \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2} \quad \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} : 5-5$$

$$\frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2} \quad \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$0 < \frac{T_2}{T_1} < 1 \quad T_2 < T_1 \quad -$$

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_{\text{body}} + \Delta S_{\text{reservoir}} = C_p \left| \ln \frac{T_1}{T_2} + \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1} \right|$$

$$= C_p f(T_2, T_1)$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{universe}} = C_p \left| -\ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + \left( 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) \right| = C_p \left| 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} - \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right|$$

$$\frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2} \quad \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$|1 - 0.5 - \ln 0.5| = +1.693$$

$$f(T_2, T_1)$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

			<b>6-5</b>
		:4-5	
			:
T = 0 °C		4-5	
	28-5	.1304 J kg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>	T = 100 °C
T = 100	T = 0 °C		
			: °C



تغير الإنتروبي في عمليات غير منعكسة

$$\Delta S_{\text{reservoir}} = -C_p \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2} = -4.18 \times \frac{373.15 - 273.15}{373.15} = -1120 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

-

3-6-5

1-5

.b-5-1

Q

+

$\frac{Q}{T}$

( )

c-5-1 1-5

**The Principle of Increase of Entropy**

**7-5**

**1-7-5**

" "

4-5

" 1-5

."

**2-7-5**

$T_1$

1-5

$T_2$

$(T_1)$

$T_2 \quad T_1$

!

3-7-5

" "

( )

" "

"

1

:"

---

( )

1

4-7-5

:

$$.du = - d'w$$

$$du = d'q - d'w$$

a      b

a      b

.1-5

(arbitrary)

$$S_i > S_f :$$

" "

" " (entropê)

"

"

**5-7-5**

( )

( )

P )

P

(T

.T

8-5

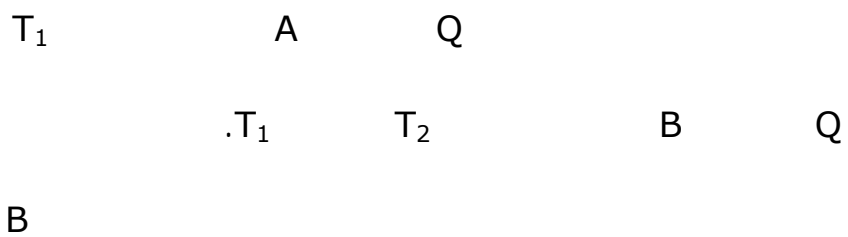
1-8-5

"

"

!

2-8-5



: B A . A

$$\Delta S_A = -\frac{|Q|}{T_1} \quad \Delta S_B = \frac{|Q|}{T_2} \quad (30-5)$$

$$\Delta S_A = \frac{|Q|}{T_2} - \frac{|Q|}{T_1} = |Q| \left( \frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right) < 0$$

- **3-8-5**

W

"

" Q

|Q|/T

-

**4-8-5**

-6-5

|Q<sub>2</sub>|

.T<sub>1</sub> T<sub>2</sub>

W (T<sub>1</sub>)

|Q<sub>2</sub>| (T<sub>2</sub>)

$$\eta = W/|Q_2| = 50\%$$

$$W |Q_2| - |Q_1| = 0$$

T<sub>1</sub> T<sub>2</sub>

( )

|Q'<sub>2</sub>|

η' = 75%

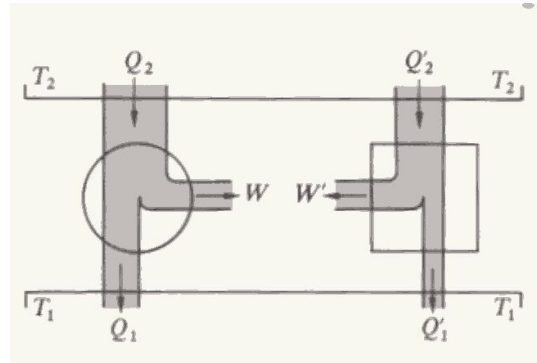
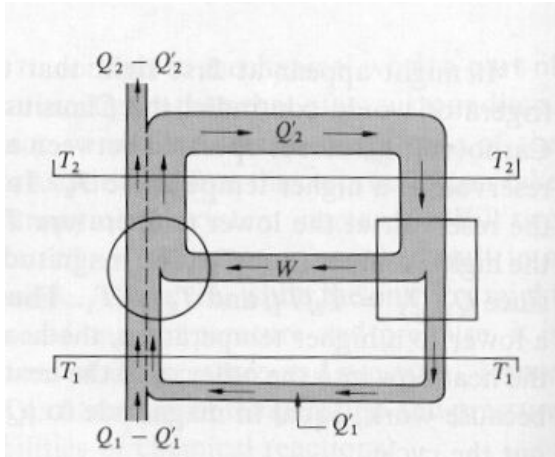
**W' = W**



.T<sub>2</sub>

( )

.Q<sub>1</sub> |Q'<sub>1</sub>|



" " : ( )

: ( )

6-5

$$\eta' = \frac{W'}{|Q'_2|} = \frac{W}{|Q'_2|} > \eta \Rightarrow |Q'_2| < |Q_2|$$

$$\eta' = \frac{|Q'_2| - |Q'_1|}{|Q'_2|} > \frac{|Q_2| - |Q_1|}{|Q_2|} > \eta \Rightarrow |Q'_1| < |Q_1|$$

-6-5

( )

) T<sub>2</sub>

|Q'<sub>2</sub>|

( )

" " •

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot (|Q_2| > |Q'_2|) |Q_2| \quad ( \quad ) \quad ( \quad - \\
 T_1 & \quad \quad \quad |Q'_1| \quad ( \quad ) \quad " \quad " \quad \bullet \\
 & \cdot (|Q_1| > |Q'_1|) |Q_1| \quad ( \quad ) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad T_2 \quad " \quad " \\
 & \cdot \quad \quad \quad T_1
 \end{aligned}$$

" "