

# Clase 6 11 Agosto 2014

Título de la nota

10/08/2014

Proceso Isobárico  
sistema  
cerrado  
volumen variable  
(expansión - compresión)

$$p = \text{cte}$$

$$p_1 \rightarrow p_2 = \text{cte}$$

Funciones Estado:  $\Delta U, \Delta H$

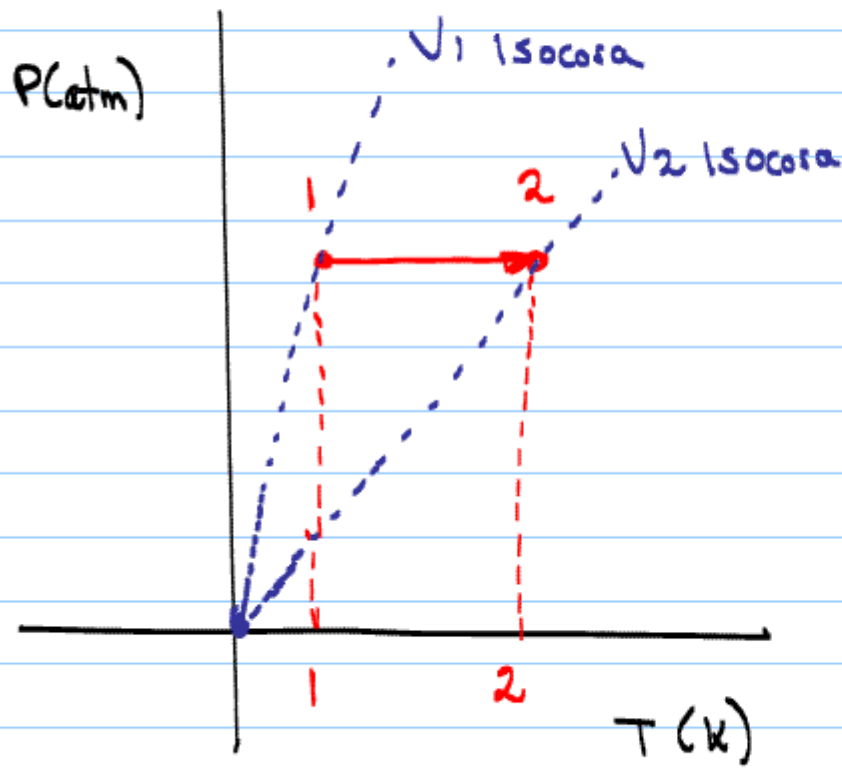
Reversible e Irreversible

(no hay diferencia)

Solo depende de tiempo y etapas

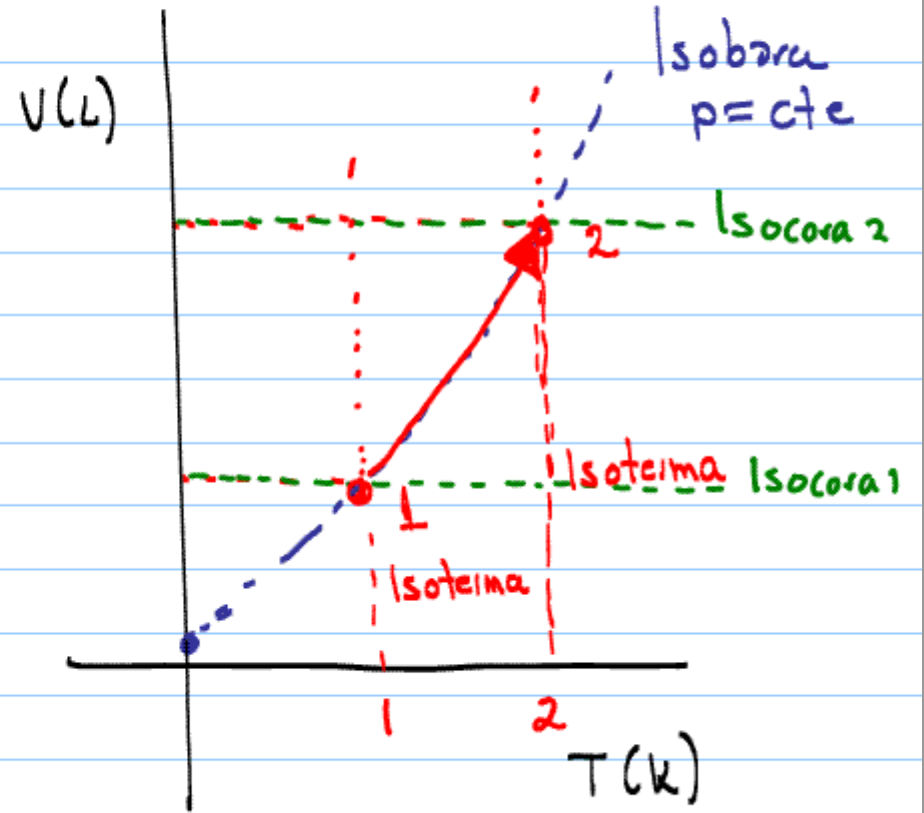
Funciones trayectoria:  $Q, W$

# Gráficas p vs T



$T_2 > T_1$   
 $V_2 > V_1$

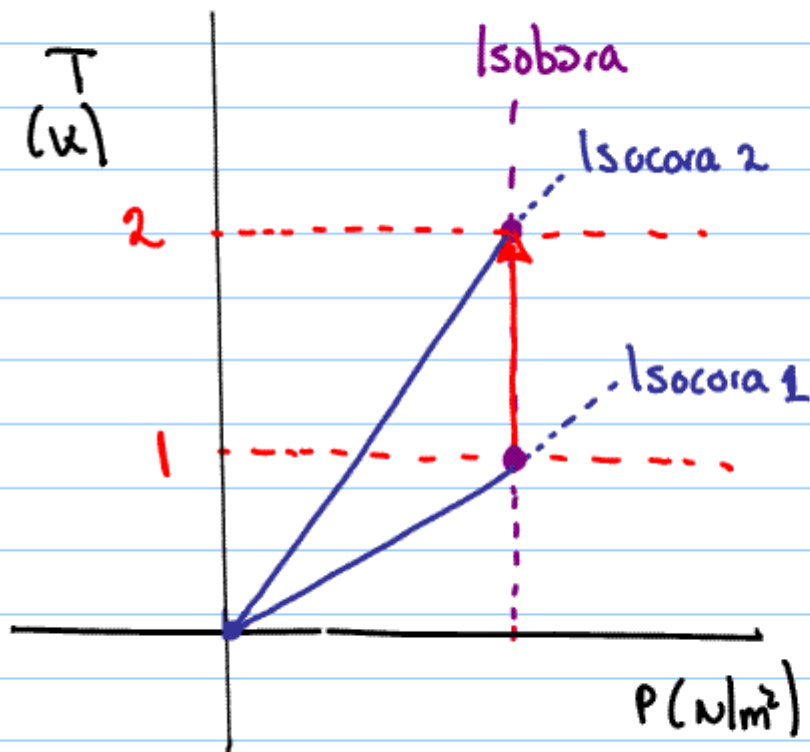
# y V vs T



$P = cte$

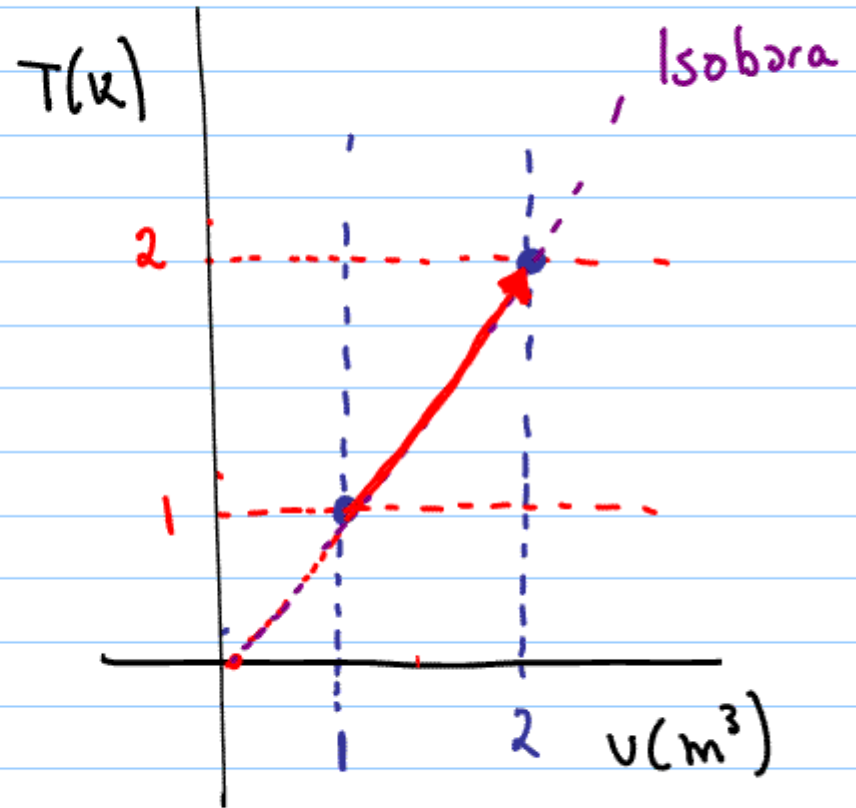
# Exp. Isobárica (Rev ó Irrev.)

Gráficas T vs p



$$T_2 > T_1$$
$$V_2 > V_1$$

y T vs V



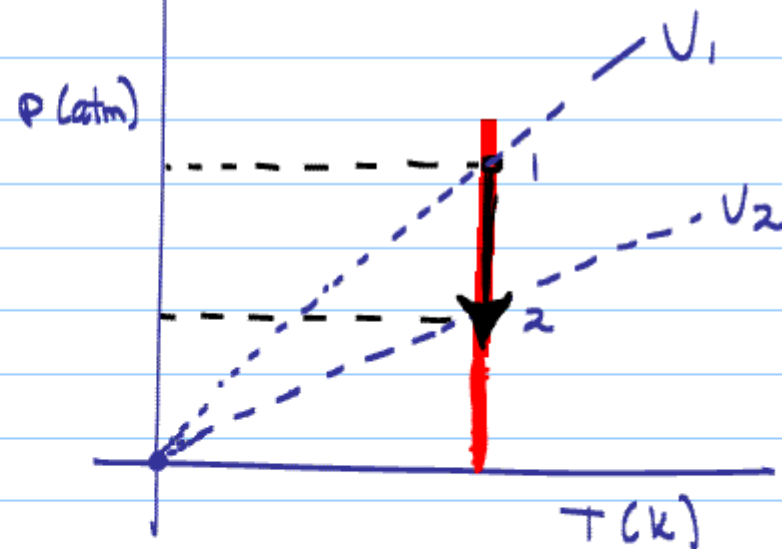
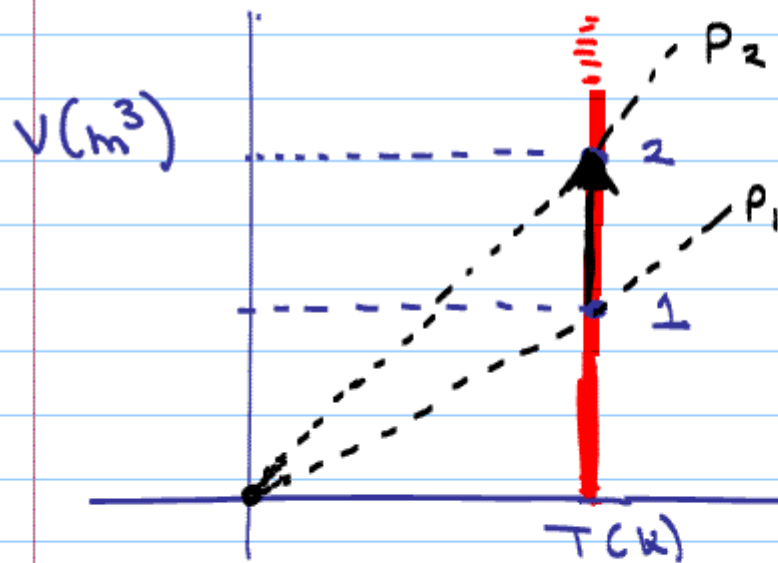
$$p = \text{cte}$$

# Gráficas proceso expansión isotérmico

y  $p_2 = \text{isoboras}$

$V_1$  y  $V_2 = \text{isocoras}$

Diagramas isotérmico ✓ (expansión)



$$P_1 > P_2$$
$$V_1 < V_2$$

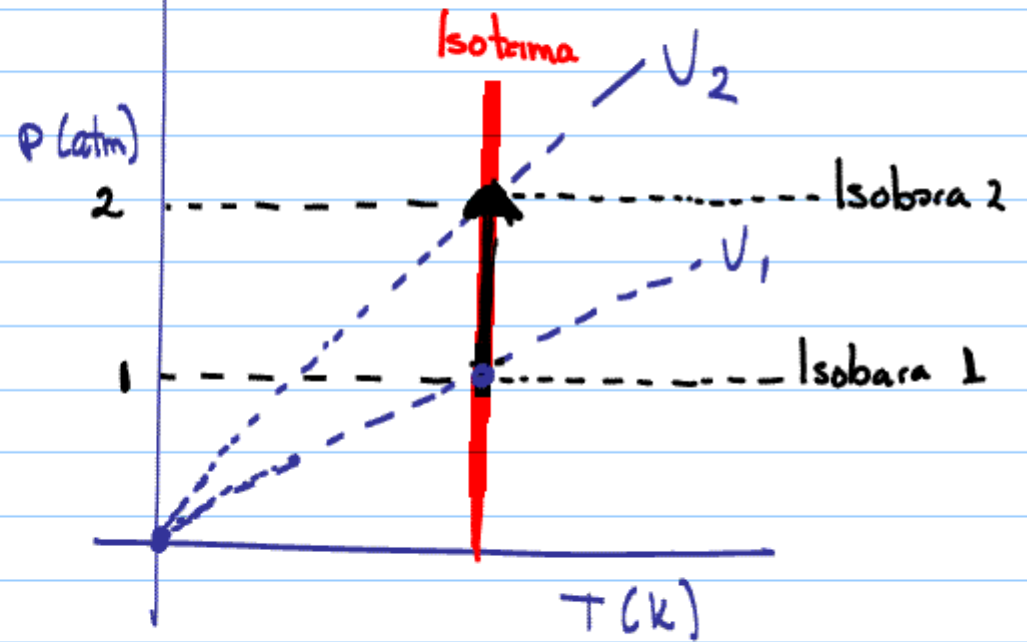
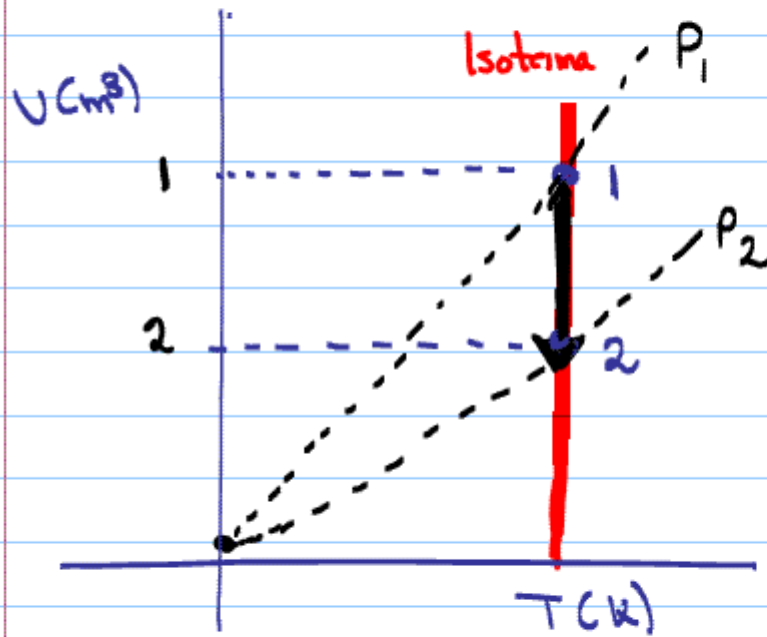
— isoterma

$$V_2 > V_1$$
$$P_1 > P_2$$

$P_1$  y  $P_2 =$  isoboras

Diagramas isotérmico ✓ (compresión)

$V_1$  y  $V_2 =$  isocoras



$$P_2 > P_1$$
$$V_1 > V_2$$

isoterma

$$V_1 > V_2$$

Proceso Isotérmico  
ideal o perfecto  
sistema cerrado  
y de volumen  
variable

expansión

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 &\rightarrow p_2 \downarrow \\ n_1 &\rightarrow n_2 = \text{cte} \\ V_1 &\rightarrow V_2 \uparrow \\ T_1 &\rightarrow T_2 = \text{cte} \end{aligned}$$

$$W_R > W_{\text{irrev.}}$$

$$Q = +$$

Compresión

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 &\rightarrow p_2 \uparrow \\ n_1 &\rightarrow n_2 = \text{cte} \\ V_1 &\rightarrow V_2 \downarrow \\ T_1 &\rightarrow T_2 = \text{cte} \end{aligned}$$

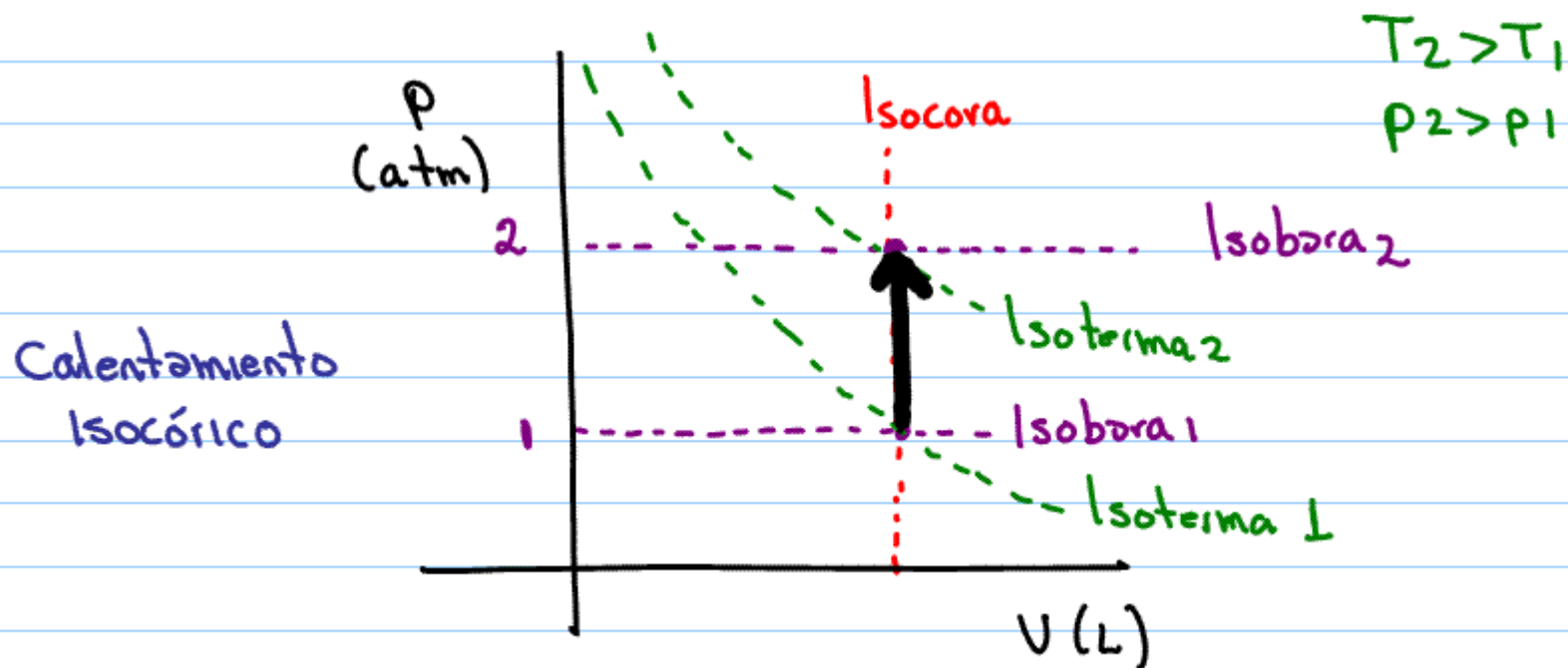
$$W_{\text{irrev.}} > W_R$$

$$Q = -$$

Proceso Isocórico (Rev o Irrev.)

de la primera Ley  $\Delta U = Q - W$

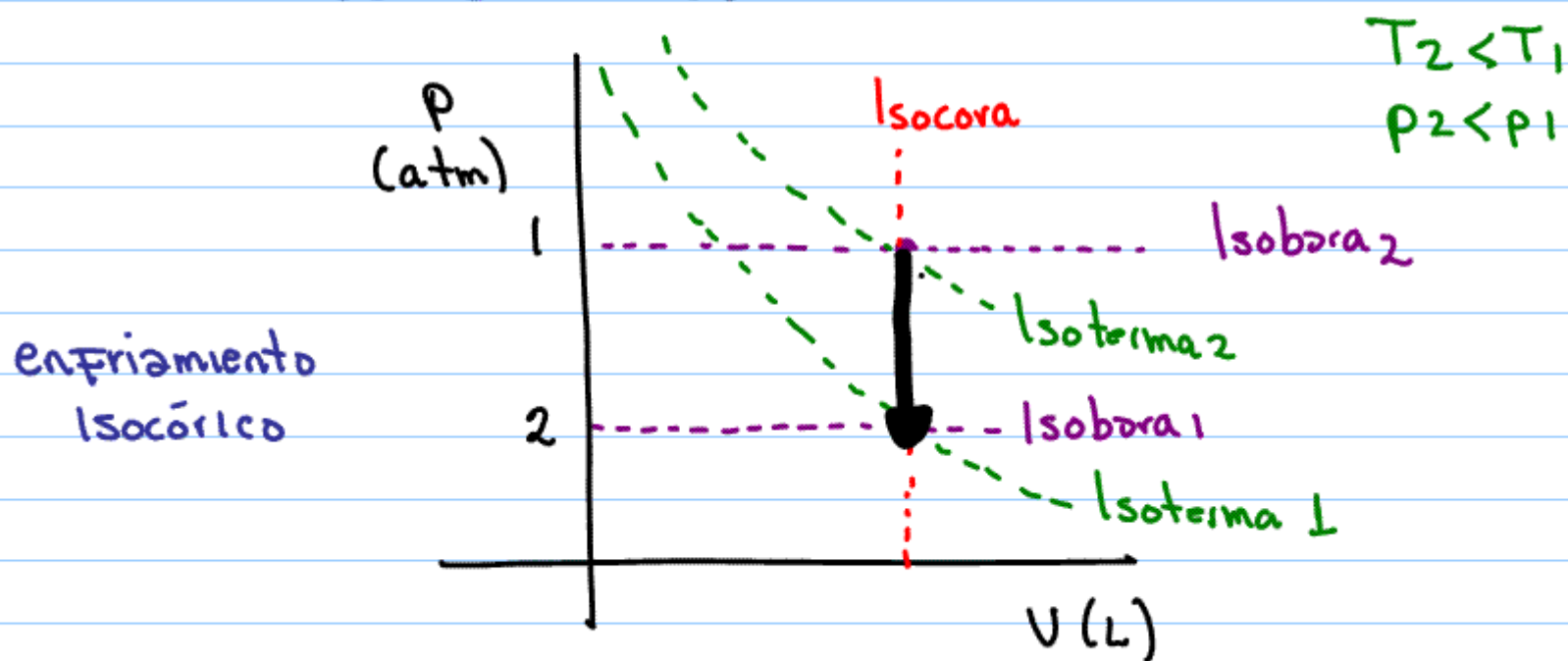
$$W = 0 \quad \Delta U = Q$$



Proceso Isocórico (Rev o Irrev.)

de la primera ley  $\Delta U = Q - W$

$$W = 0 \quad \Delta U = Q$$





Otras funciones de estado

- $\Delta G = (\text{procesos a } T \text{ y } P \text{ ctes})$   
espontaneidad
- $\Delta S = \text{criterio de reversibilidad}$   
grado de desorden (espontaneidad)
- $\Delta A = (\text{procesos a } T \text{ y } V \text{ ctes})$   
espontaneidad

$$\Delta S \text{ entropía} = \frac{\int \delta Q_{\text{reversible}}}{T}$$

$\therefore$  Desigualdad

$$Tds = \int \delta Q_{\text{rev.}}$$

$$Tds > \int \delta Q_{\text{irrev.}} \quad Tds \geq \int \delta Q$$

## Ecuaciones Fundamentales de la Termodinámica

de la primera Ley sistemas cerrados

$$\Delta U = Q - W$$

$$du = \delta Q - \delta W$$

$$du = Tds - pdv$$

$$u = f(s, v)$$

$$du = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \right)_v ds + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)_s dv$$

entalpía  $\Delta H$

$$\Delta H = \Delta U + \Delta pV$$

$$dH = du + dpv$$

$$dH = Tds - \cancel{p}dv + vdp + \cancel{p}dv$$

$$dH = Tds + vdp$$

$$H = f(s, p)$$

$$dH = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial s}\right)_p ds + \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_s dp$$

energía libre de Gibbs

$$d(H - Ts) = \cancel{T}ds + vdp - \cancel{T}ds - sdT$$

$$dG = vdp - sdT$$

$$G = f(P, T)$$

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

$dG = 0$  equilibrio

$dG < 0$  espontáneo

$dG > 0$  no espontáneo

energía libre de Helmholtz

$$d(U - TS) = \cancel{T}ds - pdv - \cancel{T}ds - SdT$$

$$dA = -pdv - SdT$$

$$A = f(v, T)$$

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

$dA = 0$  equilibrio

$dA < 0$  espontáneo

$dA > 0$  no espontáneo

## Resumen de fórmulas gas perfecto $\bar{C}_p = \text{cte}$

proceso

isobárico

$$Q = \Delta H$$

$$\Delta H = n \bar{C}_p \Delta T$$

$$W = p (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$\Delta U = Q - W$$

$$\text{si } \Delta S = \frac{Q}{T}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{n \bar{C}_p \Delta T}{T}$$

$$\int_1^2 ds = n \bar{C}_p \int_1^2 \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$\Delta S = n \bar{C}_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{K}} \text{ ó } \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} \text{ UES}$$

## Resumen de Fórmulas gas perfecto $\bar{C}_V = \text{cte}$

proceso

isocórico

$$Q = \Delta U$$

$$\Delta U = n \bar{C}_V \Delta T$$

$$W = 0$$

$$\Delta H = n \bar{C}_p \Delta T$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{\Delta U}{T}$$

$$ds = n \bar{C}_V \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$\int_1^2 ds = n \bar{C}_V \int_1^2 \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$\Delta S = n \bar{C}_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$