

الفصل الأول

مفاهيم أساسية

Fundamental Concepts

- 1-1

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(4) 3

The Zeroth Law " 1 .

" 2

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(3) "

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2-1

System and Boundary

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Surrounding

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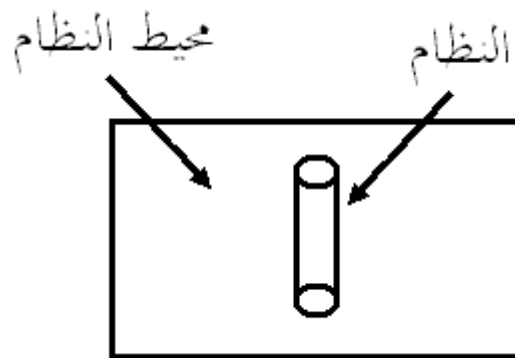
" "

.(1-1) universe "

Isolated and non isolated systems

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تعريفات



1-1

Open and closed systems

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Properties

3-1

(extensive variables)

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

ρ

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

V	P	()
ℓ	γ	
Z		
S	T	
		:1-1

:1-1

.1

.2

.3 ()

:

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

$\therefore$.

.

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

. ℓ

$$\gamma = \frac{F_s}{\ell} : \quad .3$$

. γ

:2-1

:1 g cm⁻³

MKS .1

MKS .2

:

1.

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

:

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

2. 1 kilomole 18 kg m

.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

()

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(1 : (2

A area element .

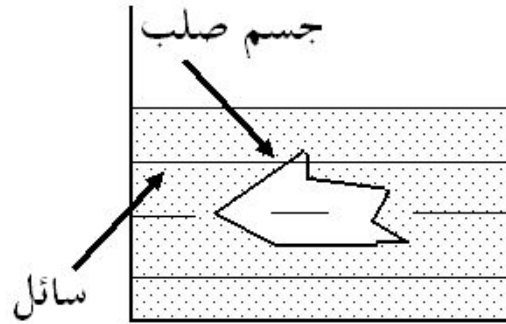
. dA

() ()

. (

MKS .

1 dyne = 10^{-5} N cm⁻² dyne cgs N m⁻²



" "

:2-1

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

(atm =atmosphere)

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

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

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

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

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

(Torricelli) 1 Torr

1 mm

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

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2-5-1

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stable equilibrium

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metastable equilibrium

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neutral equilibrium

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unstable equilibrium

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The Zeroth Law

3-5-1

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.() B

() A

.C

A

() C

A

C B

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.Thermometers

thermoscope "

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The adiabatic boundary

4-5-1

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" "

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• (diathermal boundary)

6-1

Thermometers

1-6-1

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thermometric property " "

.Thermometer

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) -

(Thermocouple

() -

-

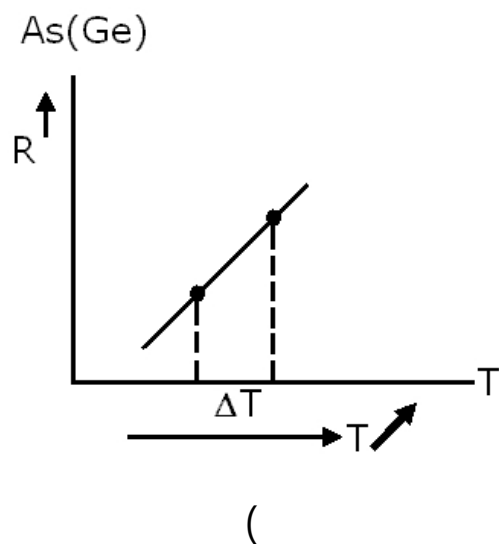
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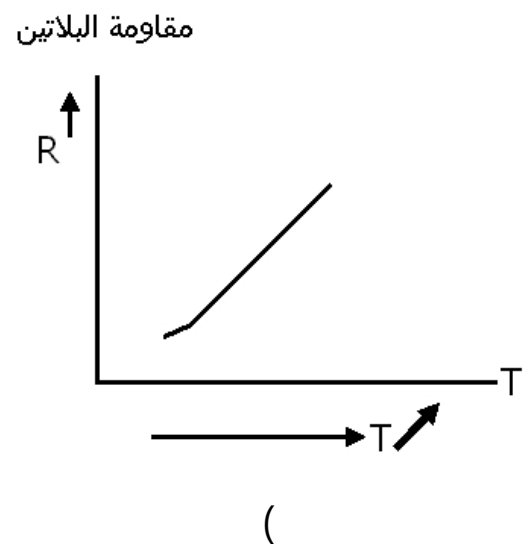
2-6-1

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-3-1



As(Ge) (:



:3-1

()

.(-3-1) As(Ge)

ΔT

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3-6-1

()
 A) ε (. .) .(4-1)
 (B

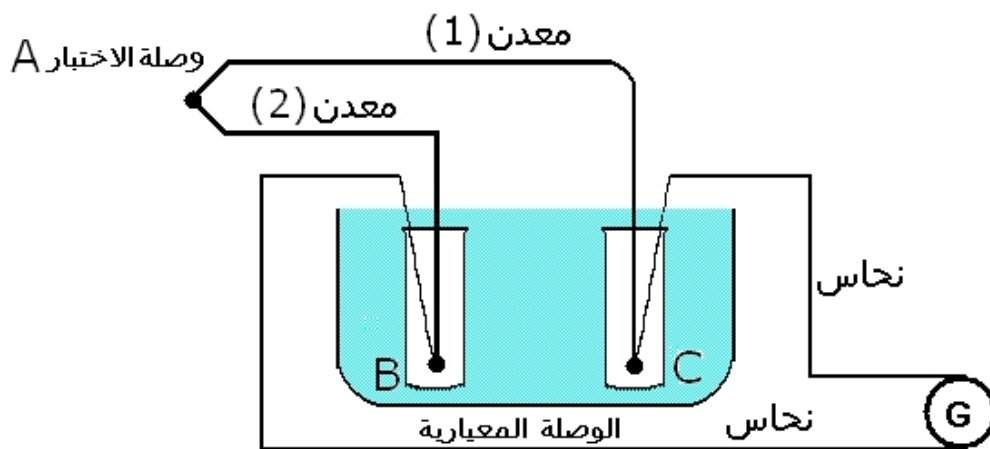


:4-1

standard junction () ε

(5-1 A) test junction

.(G) potentiometer ε



:5-1

4-6-1

:

C .(constant gas volume thermometer)

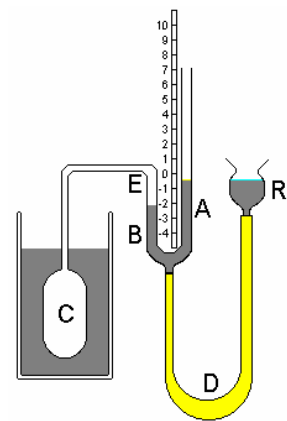
.(6-1)

B A

.A

B

.D



E

B

:6-1

.[-200 , 1500 °C]

Temperature scales

5-6-1

ϵ R

X .

X

Θ

.

Θ_2 Θ_1

.

: $(X_2 - X_1) X$

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

.

.) triple point of water

.(4.58 mm Hg . :

X X_3 Θ_3

: X

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

. X .

- P_S/P_3

() - (steam) s

=1.3660 : P_3

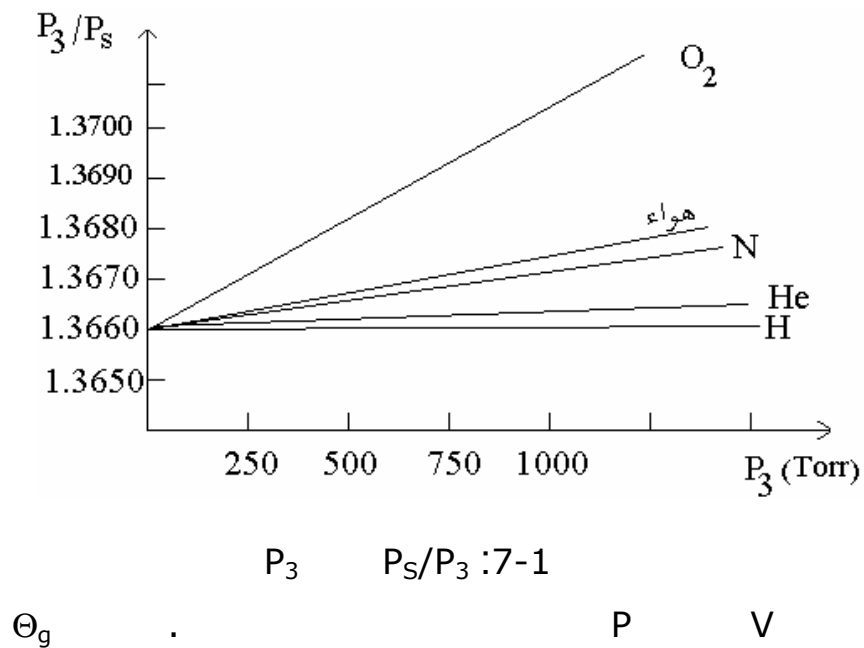
. P_S/P_3

($P_3=0$)

"extrapolation "

: " "

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



1954 .

:

•

) 1atm

•

.(ice point

i 3 s g 4-1

:

$$\frac{\Theta_s}{\Theta_i} = \lim_{P_i \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{P_s}{P_i} \right)_V \quad \Theta_s - \Theta_i = 100^\circ \quad (5-1)$$

:

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

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

:

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

(7-1)

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

.

T

T

3-1:

5 cm

" "

Θ X

.

.6 cm

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-

0.01 cm X

-

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

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

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

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

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

∴

$$.K \quad K^\circ$$

$$: \quad T_3 = 273.16 \text{ K} :$$

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

$$: \quad (\quad) \text{ Celsius}$$

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

$$" \quad .273.15 \text{ K} \quad T_i$$

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

$$t_i = 0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \quad 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$.t_S = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$180 \quad T_s - T_i$$

$$(\quad) \quad .100$$

: () Fahrenheit

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

:

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

: t

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

°F . T

.°R

:-

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

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

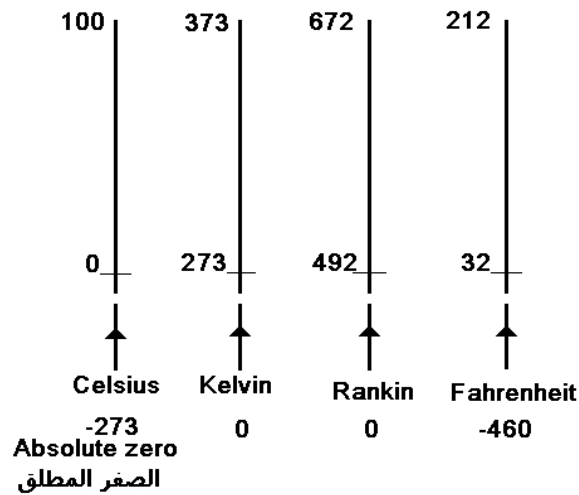
$$: T_s = 100 \text{ } ^\circ C \quad \bullet$$

$$t_s = \frac{9}{5} \frac{R}{K} \times 373.15 K - 459.67 = 212 \text{ } ^\circ F$$

. 180

:

درجة الحرارة الشيرموديناميكية



:8-1

:4-1

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

.3

θ b a

$$t_s^* = 100$$

$$t_i^* = 0$$

$$b \quad a$$

-

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

t^*

-

$$.50^\circ \quad t^*$$

-

$$. \quad X \quad t^*$$

-

:

-

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

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

:

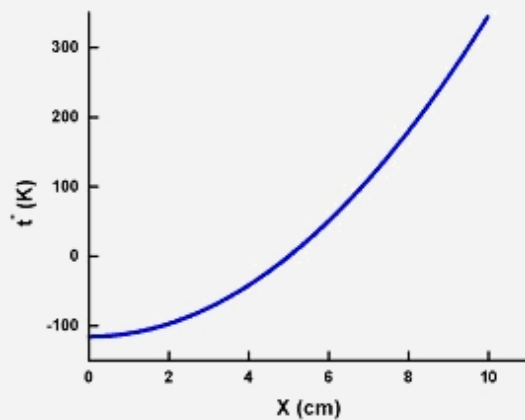
$$a = 1.547 \times 10^{-3} \text{ K}^{-2} \quad b = -115.4 \text{ K}$$

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

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

$$= +110.85K$$

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



X cm	t* (X) K	
0	-115.4	-
1	-110.8	
2	-97.0	
3	-73.9	
4	-41.6	
5	9×10 ⁻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

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.1 :nonelastic process

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$T_2 > T_1$ T_1 :

T_2

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T_1 T_1

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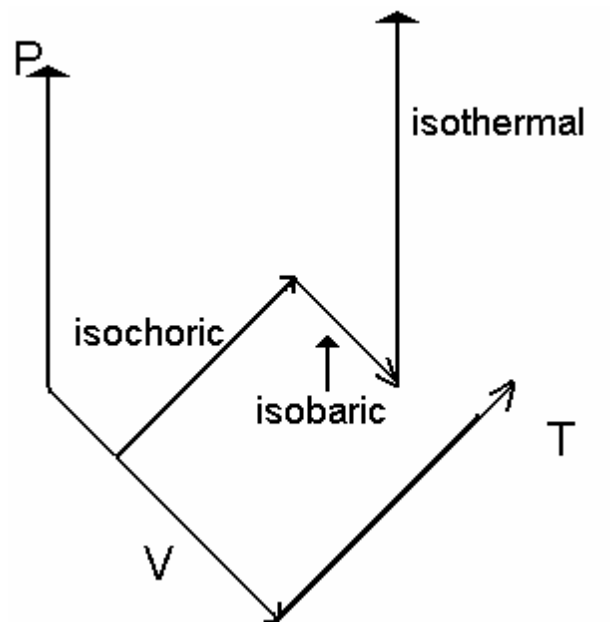
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.1 .isovolumic isochoric

.2 .isobaric

.3 .isothermal

9-1



:1-9

Adiabatic Processes

2-8-1

3-8-1

العمليات

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reversible

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ε

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T_2 .

T_1

$T_2 > T_1$

$T_1 > T_2$

$T_2 \quad T_1$

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$T_2 \quad T_1$

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