

الفصل الثاني

معادلات الحالة

Equations of State

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

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

smooth

P

.

"

"

P

P_v/T

$$: . \quad R \quad (\text{ideal gas constant})$$

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

:

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

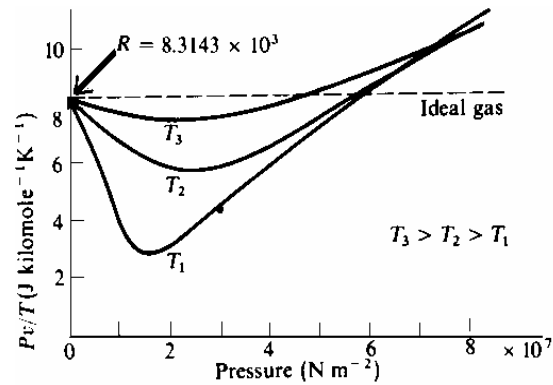
$$P V = n R T \quad (5-2)$$

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

.

P

معادلة الحالة لغاز مثالي



$$T_3 > T_2 > T_1$$

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

:1-2

$$1-2 \quad ($$

$$.T_1 = 340 \text{ K}$$

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

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

$$($$

$$:$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$n_{IG} = \frac{P V}{R T} = \frac{3 \times 10^7 \times 0.5}{8.3143 \times 10^3 \times 340} = 5.3 \text{ kilomole} \quad : \quad ($$

P-v-T

3-2

P-v-T

P-v-T "

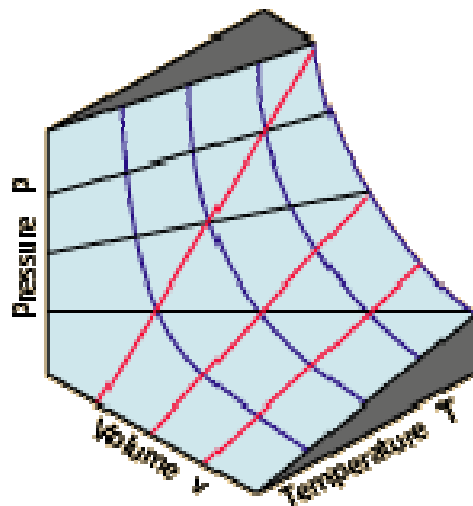
T v P

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

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

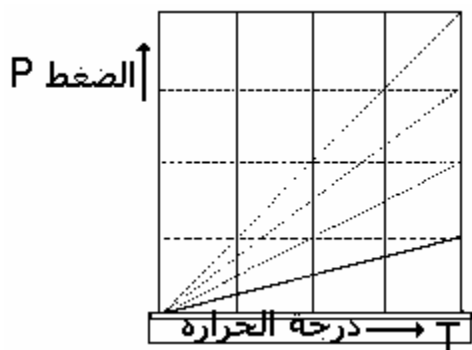
. T v

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

P-T

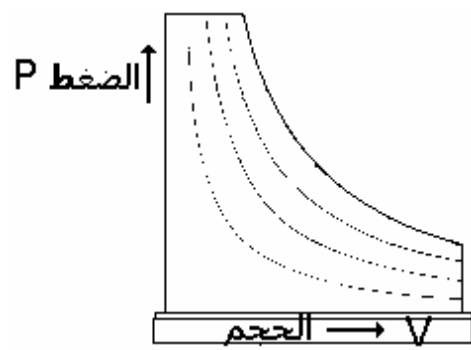
P-v-T

3-3-2



P-v-T :4-2

P T



P-v-T :3-2

P v

4-2

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 ³ kilomole ⁻¹)	a (J m ³ kilomole ⁻²)	
0.0234	3.44×10^3	He
0.0266	24.8	H ₂
0.0318	138	O ₂
0.0429	366	CO ₂
0.0319	580	H ₂ 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

:

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

T P v

T P .

2-5-2 T_1

-

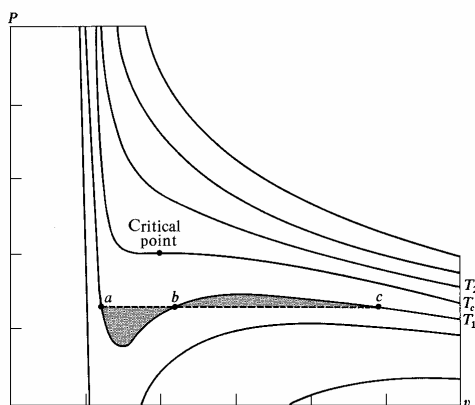
T_c

:

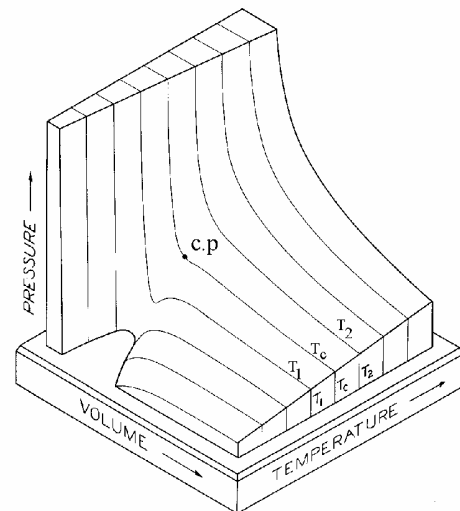
(critical point

- 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

$$\dots C B \quad R T \quad A(T) \quad .$$

(9-2)

.binomial theorem

$$: \quad P_v$$

$$P_v = R T \left(1 - \frac{b}{v} \right)^{-1} - \frac{a}{v} \dots \quad (10-2)$$

:

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

:

$$P_v = R T + \frac{R T b - a}{v} + \frac{R T b^2}{v^2} + \dots \quad (12-2)$$

: C B A

$$A(T) = R T , \quad B(T) = R T b - a , \quad C(T) = R T b^2 \quad (13-2)$$

P-v-T

5-2

1-5-2

:

.

.

)

:

-

-

.(amorphous)

(crystals

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.

. P v T

P-v-T

2-5-2

P-v-T

2-6-2

1-6-2

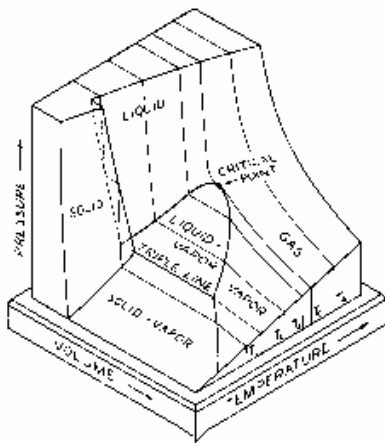
.(H₂O)

.(CO₂)

:

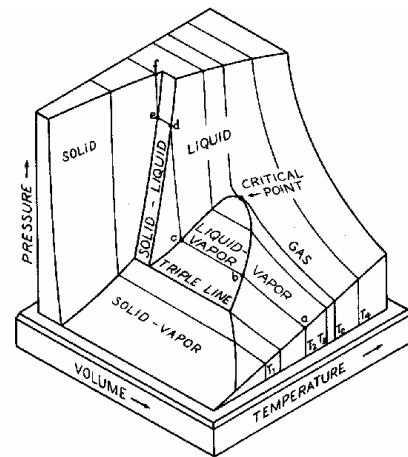
سطح P-v-T للمواد الحقيقية

()



P-v-T :2-6-2

(H₂O)



P-v-T :1-6-2

(CO₂)

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

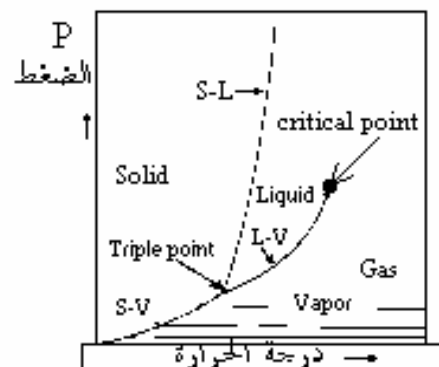
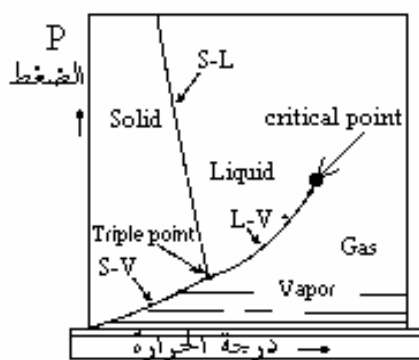
:

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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

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

:2-2

P-v

P-v-T

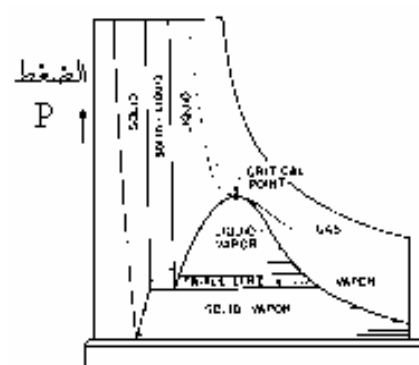
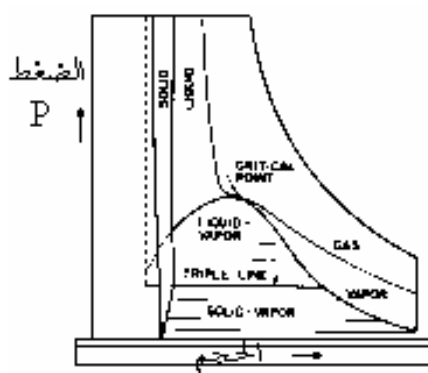
4-5-2

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_v

P_v

5-5-2 ()

f a 1-6-2
) .T₂
, - .(
() b
-
.c b
bc
.

L-V vapor pressure curve .

. - 3-6-2

42.960 Torr 0.0012 Torr 20 °C 1.2 mTorr

v_d v_c . c
d .
e .() e d

$$(f \quad)$$

■

■

Critical point

6-5-2

$$T_3 > T_2$$

(a-b)

(b)

$$T_c$$

.C

C'

■

$$T_c$$

■

■

 V_C $\cdot (P_c, v_c, T_c)$

P-v-T

$\cdot P_c$

—

■

3-2

■

()

■

7-5-2

a

■

(-)

b

سطح P-v-T للمواد الحقيقية

" " b

-

b

.(" ")

.

()

v_c (m ³ kilomole ⁻¹)	P_c (N.m ⁻²)	T_c (K)		
0.0726	1.15	3.34	He(3)	3
0.0578	1.16×10^5	5.25	He(4)	4
0.091	33.6	126.2	N ₂	
0.078	50.2	154.8	O ₂	
0.094	73.0	304.2	CO ₂	
0.056	209.0	647.4	H ₂ 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

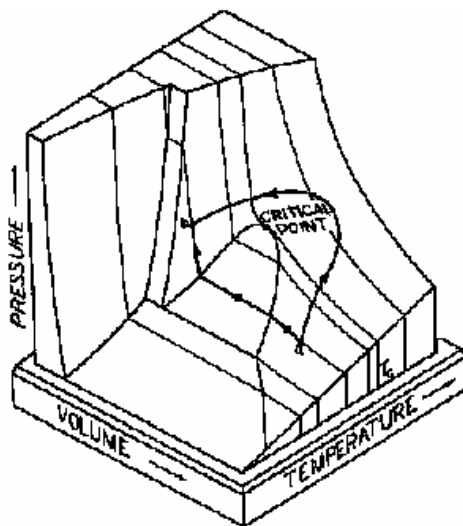
3-6-2

b

$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm}$

-

$T_b = 373 \text{ K}$



P-v-T

:1-7-2

d

P_1

d

a

- () e d
 T_f P_1

Sublimatin

9-5-2

· : ·
 ·
 CO_2
 $P_3=5.2 \text{ bar}$ $T_3=-56.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 · () CO_2
 () CO_2
 ·
 Normal Temperature & Pressure NTP
 $P = 1 \text{ atm}$ $T = 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Expansivity and Compressibility

6-2

P-V-T

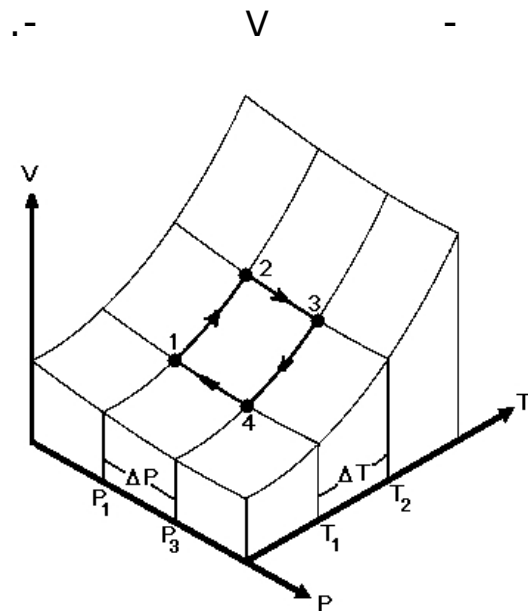
:

1-6-2

PVT

()

.



P-v-T :2-7-2

P_1

.

$V_2 > V_1$ ($T_2 > T_1$) 2 1

T_2

.

$V_3 > V_2$ ($P_3 > P_2$) 3 2

()

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

.T P

P-T

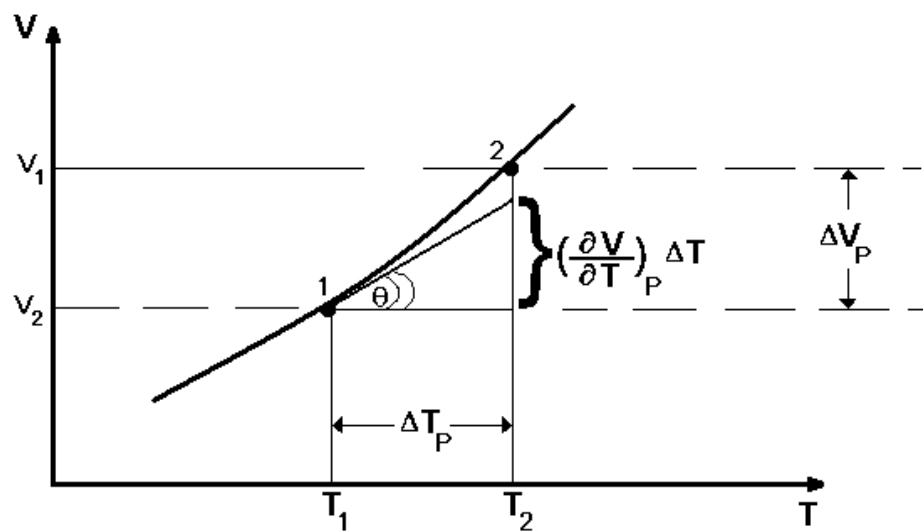
V T P

8-2

V

.P₁

.P₁



.P₁

P-v-T

:8-2

(V₂ , P₁ , T₂) (V₁ , P₁ , T₁) 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

.(

2 1

" "

:

ΔT_P

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

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

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

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

2-6-2

:

β

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

:

β

$\frac{K^{-1} \beta}{\beta}$

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

17-2

.T

β

:

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

" "

.

$$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1 \quad " \quad "$$

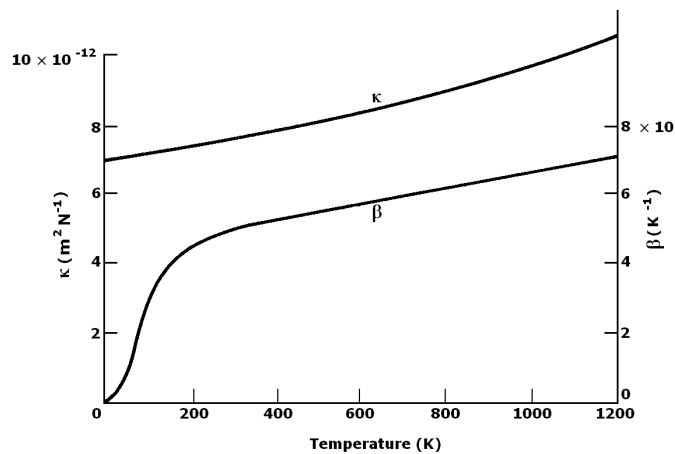
:

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

.V 2 1

.

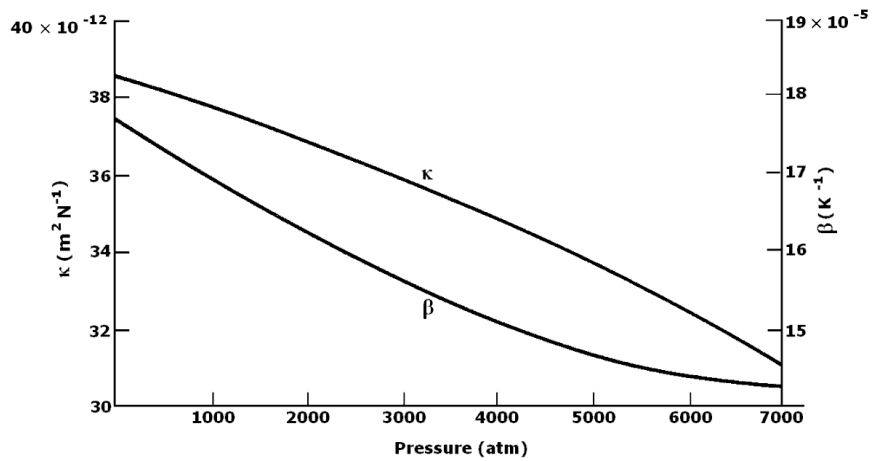
0-1200 P = 1 atm 9-2 T β .K



0-1200 K P = 1 atm :9-2

.T = 0 °C 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

.T₂

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⁻¹ m²

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 - κ β

$$(7-2 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad)$$

$$. (\quad 3 \quad 2 \quad)$$

$$.3 \quad 1$$

.

$$.2 \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad 1 \quad \Delta V$$

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

: 14-2 9-2

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

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

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

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

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

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

:

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

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

$$A = \ln (nR)$$

$\kappa \quad \beta$

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

: 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 ()

:

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_T = 0 \quad (36-2)$$

P

: . P

$$P = \frac{RT}{v-b} - \frac{a}{v^2} \quad (1-37-2)$$

:

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

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

$$(\quad) v = v_c \quad T = T_c$$

:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

:

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

$$b \quad a$$

.

-

$b \quad a$

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

$$b = \frac{R T_c}{8 P_c}$$

$P_c \quad T_c \quad v_c \quad b$

" "

!

$: \quad . \quad P_v/RT \quad .$

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

$4-2 \quad . \quad " \quad "$

$. \quad P_c \, v_c / R \, T_c$

.

$P_c \, v_c / R \, T_c$	
0.327	He
0.306	H ₂
0.292	O ₂
0.277	CO ₂
0.233	H ₂ 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

$$\begin{matrix} V & P & T, P & V \\ & & & : T \end{matrix}$$

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

$$: \quad 45-2 \quad dP$$

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

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

-

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

-

:

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

:

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

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

:

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

:

$$3-48-2$$

$$2-48-2$$

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

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

-

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

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

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

β

$\cdot \kappa$

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

:

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

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

العلاقة بين المشتقات الجزئية

$$\cdot \quad (dP \quad dT \quad dV \quad) \quad (\quad)$$

$$(\quad \quad \quad A2 \quad) \cdot$$