

Übungen zur Theoretischen Physik F SS 13

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Lösungsvorschlag zu Blatt 2

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1. Ideales Gas:

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T &\stackrel{\text{Blatt 1}}{=} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_S}_{-P} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S}\right)_V}_T \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T}_{\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V \text{ (Maxwell)}} \\ &= -P + T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Wobei im letzten Schritt $PV = NkT$ in die partielle Ableitung eingesetzt wurde.

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T = 0 &\Rightarrow dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_T dT \\ \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V &= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S}\right)_V \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_V = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_V = C_V \\ &\Rightarrow dU = C_V dT \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dS &= \frac{1}{T} dU + \frac{P}{T} dV = C_V \frac{dT}{T} + Nk \frac{dV}{V} \\ S &= S_0 + C_V \int_{T_0}^T \frac{dT}{T} + Nk \int_{V_0}^V \frac{dV}{V} \stackrel{C_V = \frac{f}{2} Nk}{=} S_0 + Nk \left[\frac{f}{2} \ln \left(\frac{T}{T_0} \right) + \ln \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned} dS &= C_V \frac{dT}{T} + Nk \frac{dV}{V} = 0 \\ 0 &= d \left(\underbrace{C_V}_{\frac{f}{2} Nk} \ln T + Nk \ln V \right) = Nk d \left(\ln \left[T^{\frac{f}{2}} V \right] \right) \\ &\Rightarrow T^{\frac{f}{2}} V = \text{const.} \stackrel{PV = NkT}{\implies} P^{\frac{f}{f+2}} V = \text{const.} \end{aligned}$$

(d)

Die Änderung der Entropie divergiert für den Fall, dass man das ideale Gas auf $T = 0\text{K}$ abkühlen möchte. Dies steht im Widerspruch zu den Hauptsätzen der Thermodynamik!

(e)

$$C_P = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_P \stackrel{\text{Blatt1}}{=} T \left[\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_V + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_T}_{\text{Maxwell: } \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_V = \frac{Nk}{V} = \frac{P}{T}} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P}_{= \frac{Nk}{P}} \right] = \underbrace{C_V}_{= \frac{f}{2} Nk} + Nk$$

$$\text{mit: } T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_V = C_V$$

$$\Rightarrow C_P = \frac{2+f}{2} R > C_V$$

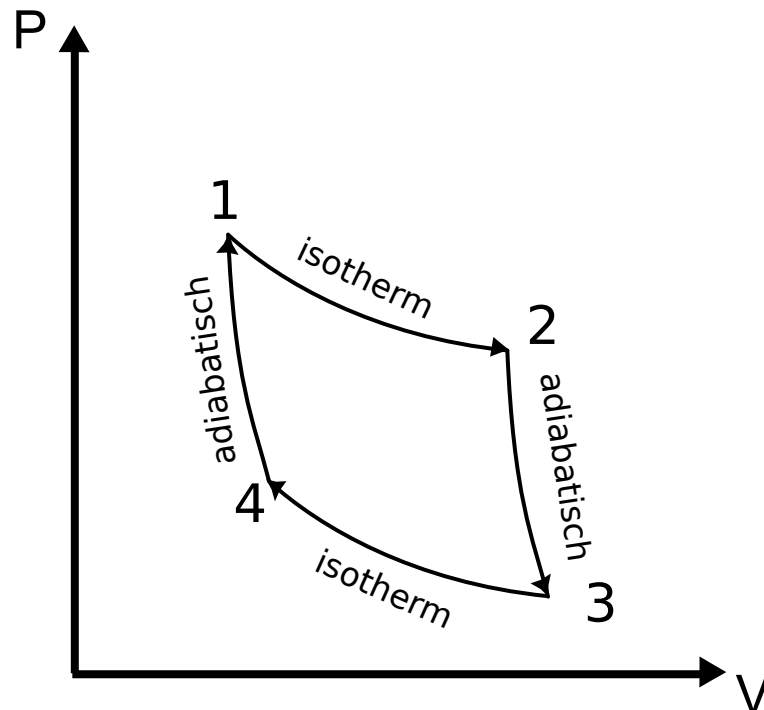
$$\kappa_T = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_T = \frac{1}{P}$$

Mit der Adiabaten-Gleichung folgt:

$$\kappa_S = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_S = - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial P} \underbrace{\ln V}_{\text{const.} - \frac{f}{2+f} \ln P} \right)_S = \frac{f}{f+2} \frac{1}{P} < \kappa_T$$

$$\frac{C_P}{C_V} = \frac{2+f}{f} = \frac{\kappa_T}{\kappa_S}$$

2. Carnot-Maschine mit idealem Gas:



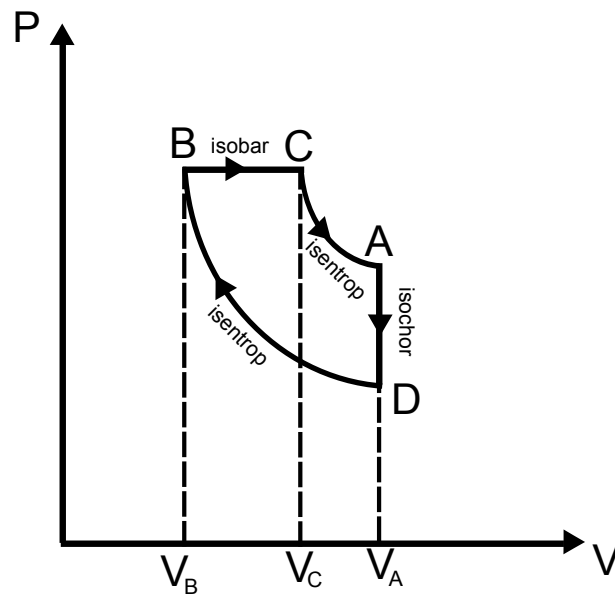
$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \rightarrow 2, 3 \rightarrow 4 : \text{isotherm} &\Rightarrow dU = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow \delta Q = TdS = PdV = NkT \frac{dV}{V} \\
 &\Rightarrow Q_{12} = NkT_{>} \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}, \quad Q_{34} = NkT_{<} \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \rightarrow 3, 4 \rightarrow 1 : \text{adiabatisch} &\Rightarrow VT^{\frac{f}{2}} = \text{const.} \\
 &\Rightarrow V_2 T_{>}^{\frac{f}{2}} = V_3 T_{<}^{\frac{f}{2}}, \quad V_1 T_{>}^{\frac{f}{2}} = V_4 T_{<}^{\frac{f}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{V_3}{V_4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_{34}|}{|Q_{12}|} = 1 - \frac{T_{<} \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4}}{T_{>} \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}} = 1 - \frac{T_{<}}{T_{>}}$$

Aus dem linearen Zusammenhang zwischen den Temperaturen wird ersichtlich, dass es sich bei der durch den Carnot-Prozess festgelegten Temperaturskala um die Kelvinskala handelt.

3. Kreisprozess eines Dieselmotors:



(a)

$$S(T, V) = \left[C_V \ln \frac{T}{T_0} + Nk \ln \frac{V}{V_0} \right] + S_0$$

$$PV = NkT, \quad P_0 V_0 = NkT_0 \quad \rightsquigarrow \frac{V}{V_0} = \frac{P_0 T}{P T_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(T, P) &= \left[C_V \ln \frac{T}{T_0} + Nk \ln \left(\frac{P_0 T}{P T_0} \right) \right] + S_0 = \left[(C_V + Nk) \ln \frac{T}{T_0} + Nk \ln \frac{P_0}{P} \right] + S_0 \\ &= \left[\underbrace{(C_V + Nk)}_{C_P} \ln \frac{T}{T_0} - Nk \ln \frac{P}{P_0} \right] + S_0 \end{aligned}$$

isobare: $P = \text{const.}$

$$S(T) = \text{const.} + C_P \ln \frac{T}{T_0} \iff T(S) \sim e^{S/C_P}$$

isochore: $V = \text{const.}$

$$S(T) = \text{const.} + C_V \ln \frac{T}{T_0} \iff T(S) \sim e^{S/C_V}$$

(b)

$$Q_{BC} = \int_B^C T dS = C_P \int_B^C dT = C_P (T_C - T_B)$$

$$Q_{DA} = \int_D^A T dS = C_V \int_D^A dT = C_V (T_A - T_D)$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_{DA}|}{|Q_{BC}|} = 1 - \frac{C_V T_D - T_A}{C_P T_C - T_B}$$