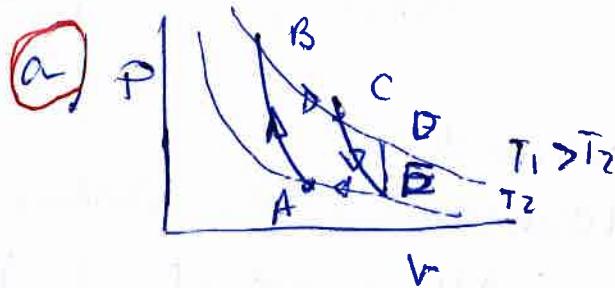


Punto 1

1) Procesos en sentido horario.

①



Es un ciclo de Carnot ABCES
(dos isotermas y dos adiabáticas).

$$Q_{AB} = 0, Q_{CE} = 0$$

AB/ $W_{AB} > 0$ pues $V_B < V_A$ y de

$$\Delta U_{AB} = nCr(T_2 - T_1) = W_{AB} + Q_B \stackrel{>0}{=} W_{AB} > 0$$

Se tiene $T_B > T_A$

AC/ $\Delta U_{BC} = 0$ (isotermia) $\Rightarrow Q_{BC} = -W_{BC}$

como $W_{BC} < 0$ (expansión) $Q_{BC} > 0$, en particular

$$W_{BC} = - \int_{V_B}^{V_C} P dV = -nRT_1 \int_{V_B}^{V_C} \frac{dV}{V} = -nRT_1 \ln \frac{V_C}{V_B} < 0$$

Ciclo mo en AB, pero ahora $W_{CE} \stackrel{<0}{\cancel{=}} < 0$

$$W_{CE} = \Delta U_{CE} = nCr(T_2 - T_1)$$

$$= \frac{nR(T_2 - T_1)}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{P_C V_C - P_E V_E}{\gamma - 1}$$

EA/ isotermia T_2

$$W_{EA} = -nRT_2 \ln \frac{V_A}{V_C} > 0$$

CD/ Es continuación de la isotermia T_1 desde B, luego

$$W_{CD} = -nRT_1 \left(\ln \frac{V_D}{V_C} + \ln \frac{V_C}{V_B} \right)$$

$$= -nRT_1 \ln \frac{V_D}{V_B}$$

DE/ isocora $W_{DE} = 0$, $Q_{DE} = \Delta U_{DE} = nCr(T_2 - T_1) \cancel{> 0}$

Rendimientos comparativos de ambos ciclos:

de:

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_{in}}$$

$$\eta_{ABCES} = \eta_{carnot} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{\Delta U}{Q_{in}}$$

$$\eta_{ABDE} = \frac{W_{A \rightarrow D}}{Q_{B \rightarrow D}} = -\frac{W}{Q_{B \rightarrow D}}$$

(2)

verifica que: $\eta_{ABDE} < \eta_{carnot}$

(b) Proceso con dos isoterminas y dos isocoras

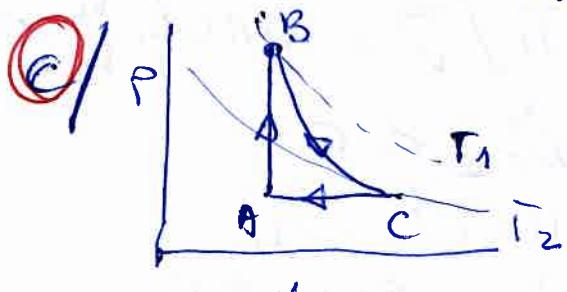
$$AB) W_{AB} = 0, Q_{AB} = \Delta U_{AB} = nC_V(T_1 - T_2) > 0$$

$$BC/ \Delta U_{BC} = 0 \Rightarrow Q_{BC} = -W_{BC} = +nRT_1 \ln\left(\frac{V_C}{V_B}\right) > 0$$

$$\left[nC_V = \frac{nR}{\gamma-1} \right] CD) W_{CD} = 0 \Rightarrow Q_{CD} = -Q_{AB} < 0$$

$$DA/ \Delta U_{DA} = 0 \Rightarrow Q_{DA} = -W_{DA} = nRT_2 \ln\left(\frac{V_A}{V_D}\right) < 0$$

luego $\eta = \frac{-W}{Q_{AB} + Q_{BC}}$



isocora + adiabática + isobara

$$AB) W_{AB} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$Q_{AB} = \Delta U_{AB} = nC_V(T_1 - T_2) > 0$$

$$BC/ \Delta U_{BC} = W_{BC}, 0 = Q_{BC} \Rightarrow W_{BC} = nC_V(T_2 - T_1) < 0$$

$$CA/ W_{CA} = -P_A(V_A - V_C) > 0$$

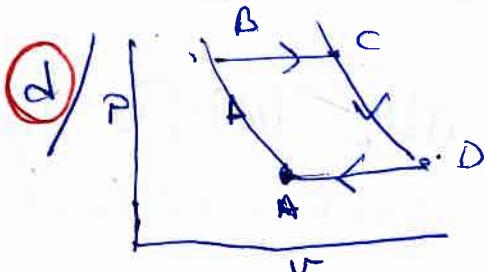
$$Q_{CA} = nC_P(T_A - T_1) = \Delta U_{CA} - W_{CA} < 0$$

entonces

$$\eta = \frac{-W}{Q_{AB}}$$

dos isobaras y dos adiabáticas

$$\begin{cases} Q_{AB} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ W_{AB} = \Delta U_{AB} = nC_V(T_B - T_A) > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} W_{BC} = -P_B(V_C - V_B) = -nR(T_C - T_B) < 0 \quad (T_C > T_B) \\ Q_{BC} = nC_V(T_C - T_B) - W_{BC} = nC_V(T_C - T_B) + nR(T_C - T_B) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} W_{CD} = \Delta U_{CD} = nCr(T_D - T_C) < 0 \\ Q_{CD} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} W_{DA} = -P_A(V_A - V_D) > 0 \\ Q_{DA} = nCr(T_A - T_D) - (-P_A(V_A - V_D)) = \\ = nCr(T_A - T_D) + nR(T_A - T_D) < 0 \quad (\text{pues } T_A < T_D) \end{cases}$$

entonces

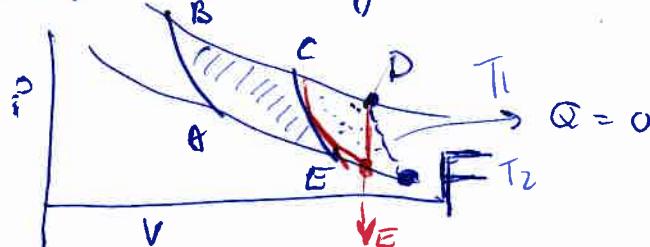
$$\eta = \frac{-W}{Q_{BC}}$$

2) Si van en sentido opuesto, todo cambia de signo.

3) El ciclo de 1) por ABCÉ tiene rendimiento de máquina de Carnot

$$\eta_{ABCÉ} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

el mismo que prolongando el ciclo por F



$$\eta_{ABDF} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \eta_{ABCÉ}$$

que tiene mayor área ($-W_{ABDE}$) que el ciclo ABCÉ \Rightarrow

$$-W_{ABDF} > -W_{ABDE} \Rightarrow \eta_{ABDF}^{Carnot} > \eta_{ABDE}$$

al intercambiarse ambos el mismo calor absorbido Q_{BD} .

Prob. 1.2) Hay que describir cualitativamente cada evolución de cada subsistema (reversibles) $\textcircled{1}$

$$1) Q_B = 0 \quad (\text{adiabático}) \Rightarrow W_B = \Delta U_B = \frac{nR}{8-1} \Delta T_B$$

$$\text{Volumen total fijo} \quad V_A + V_B = V_0 + V_0 = 2V_0 \Rightarrow \Delta V_A = -\Delta V_B$$

$Q_A > 0$, $Q_A = \Delta U_A - W_A$
como las variaciones de volumen son $dV_A = -dV_B$
y cada parte evoluciona reversiblemente, igualándose presiones a ambos lados, se tiene

$$\boxed{P_A = P_B \Rightarrow} \quad W_A = - \int_A P dV_A$$

$$W_B = - \int_B P dV_B = - \int_A P_A (-dV_A) = -W_A$$

$$\text{y} \quad Q_A = \underbrace{nC_V \Delta T_A}_{\Delta U_A} + \underbrace{nC_V \Delta T_B}_{=0} \quad \text{diátermo}$$

2) Ahora D tiene una pared dándole a $T_{\text{exterior}} = T_0$, luego

$$T_D = T_0$$

equilibrio mecánico interno, como en 1)

$$P_c = P_0$$

y constancia de volumen total, como en 1)

$$V_c + V_0 = 2V_0 \Rightarrow W_c = -W_0$$

$$\text{da: } 0 < Q_c = \Delta U_c - W_c$$

pero D evoluciona a $T_0 = T_0$ (cte) luego

$$W_D = -nRT_0 \ln \frac{V_D}{V_0} = nRT_0 \ln \frac{V_0}{V_D} \quad \overbrace{-W_c}^{\Delta U_c}$$

$$\text{y} \quad Q_c = nC_V \Delta T_c + nRT_0 \ln \frac{V_0}{V_D}$$

3) Ahora E y F separados por diátermo, el equilibrio térmico lleva a

$$T_E = T_F$$

como la pared exterior de F es móvil, el equilibrio mecánico da $P_F = P_{\text{ext}} = P_0$

dado que E varía en volumen
a la presión

$$P_E = P_F = P_0 \quad (\text{pared móvil})$$

se tiene que intercambia trabajo y U :

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} T_E = T_F \\ P_E = P_F \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow n_i = n_f$$

$$0 < Q_E = \Delta U_E - W_E = \frac{nR}{\gamma-1} \Delta T_E + P_0 \Delta V_E$$

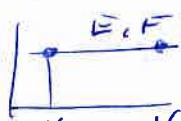
$$\Rightarrow V_E = V_F$$

$$W_E = W_F = -P_0 \Delta V_E$$

$$= \frac{nR}{\gamma-1} \Delta T_E + nR \Delta T_E = \frac{\gamma nR}{\gamma-1} \Delta T_E$$

$$= nC_p \Delta T_E = \Delta H$$

es un proceso isocóro, luego E y T
evolucionan igual.



H/ Ahora W hace el papel de Q en los anteriores. Pared G/H diatérmica implica

$$T_G = T_H \Rightarrow dT_G = dT_H = dT$$

el conjunto está aislado adiabáticamente
pero hay W . Al ser iguales las temperaturas y las presiones (equil. mecánico)

$$P_G = P_H = P \quad (\text{común})$$

se tiene para volúmenes:

$$V_G = V_H = V \Rightarrow dV_G = dV_H = dV$$

$$\text{y } V_G + V_H = 2V \quad \cancel{= 0}$$

como $dQ = dQ_G + dQ_H = 0$ y $n_G = n_H = n_{\text{máx}}$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = (dU + PdV)_G + (dU + PdV)_H =$$

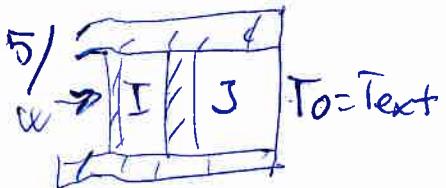
$$= 2nC_VdT + 2pdV = 0$$

luego $\frac{nR}{\gamma-1}dT = nRT \frac{dv}{v} \Rightarrow \frac{dT}{T} = (\gamma-1) \frac{dv}{v} \Rightarrow$
 $T^{\gamma-1} = \text{cte}$

Cada subsistema verifica pues

$$PV^{\gamma} = \text{cte} \Rightarrow$$

$$W = W_G + W_H \quad \text{y} \quad P(V_G^{\gamma} + V_H^{\gamma}) = \text{cte}$$



Aqui

$$T_J = T_0$$

(isotermo)

$$P_I = P_J = P \text{ constante}$$

$$Q_I = 0 \quad (\text{adiabat. aislado})$$

entonces

$$W_I = \Delta U_I = n C_V \Delta T_I$$

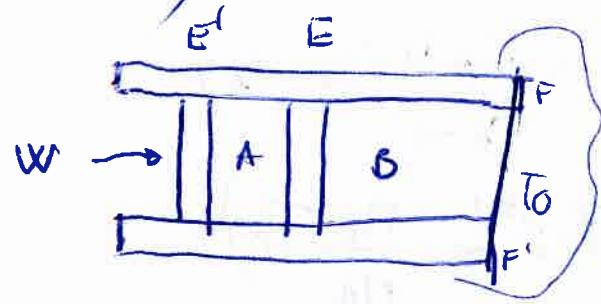
$$W_J = n C_V \cancel{\Delta T_J}^0 \neq Q_J$$

- 6/ Ambos compartimentos adiabáticos, cada gas en equilíbrio mecánico con el otro

$$P_K = P_L$$

$$W_K = \Delta U_K$$

Punto 1.3)



Inicialmente $V_A = V_0 = V_B$

E' se desplaza (^{proceso reversible}) hasta que $V_A' = V_0/2$

E se moverá, en principio haciendo pasar V_B a V_B' también lentamente (^{reversible})

1.- Dado que B evolucionó lentamente, pasa por sucesión de estados quasi-estáticos, proceso reversible, por lo que evoluciona, al estar en contacto con T_0 , a temperatura constante: $T_B = T_B' = T_0$ ($P_B V_0 = P_B' V_B'$ isotermo)

2.- Dado que A está rodeado de camisa adiabática, evoluciona reversiblemente de forma adiabática ($Q_A = 0$)

3.- Durante el proceso A y B separados por E evolucionan en equilibrio mecánico, por lo que

$$P_A = P_B \quad y \quad P_A' = P_B'$$

a) Dado que hay equilibrio mecánico A-B, inicialmente, se tendrá, con $T_{B0} = T_B = T_0$ (equilibrio térmico de B con A)

$$P_B = P_A \Rightarrow \frac{n_B R T_0}{V_0} = \frac{n_A R T_{A0}}{V_0} \Rightarrow T_{A0} = \frac{n_B}{n_A} T_0$$

y por evolución de A adiabáticamente: ($V_A' = V_0/2$)

$$T_A V_A^{\gamma-1} = T_A' V_A'^{\gamma-1} \Rightarrow T_A' = T_{A0} \left(\frac{V_A}{V_A'} \right)^{\gamma-1} = \frac{n_B}{n_A} T_0 2^{\gamma-1}$$

b) Dado que se tienen T_A' y V_A' \Rightarrow

$$P_A' = \frac{n_A R T_A'}{V_A'} \stackrel{\text{eq.}}{=} P_B' = \frac{n_A R}{V_0/2} \frac{n_B T_0 2^{\gamma-1}}{n_A} = \frac{n_B R T_0}{V_0} 2^{\gamma}$$

c) Sería:

$$V_B' = \frac{n_B R T_B'}{P_B'} = \frac{n_B R T_0}{P_A'} = V_0 2^{-\gamma}$$

d) Será el trabajo adiabático:

$$\begin{aligned} W_A &= \Delta U_A - \cancel{Q_A} = \Delta U_A = \frac{n_A R}{\gamma-1} (T_A' - T_A) \\ &= \frac{P_A V_A' - P_A V_A}{\gamma-1} = \frac{n_A R}{\gamma-1} \left(\frac{n_B}{n_A} T_0 2^{\gamma-1} - \frac{n_B}{n_A} T_0 \right) \\ &= \frac{n_B R T_0}{\gamma-1} (2^{\gamma-1} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

e) Q_B intercambiado en el proceso isotérmico ($\Delta U_B = 0$)

saldrá de:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_B &= \cancel{\Delta U_B} - W_B \\ &= - \left[- \int_{V_0}^{V_0'} P dV \right] = \int_{V_0}^{V_0'} \frac{n_B R T_0}{V} dV \\ &= n_B R T_0 \ln \left(\frac{V_0'}{V_0} \right) = - \gamma n_B R T_0 \ln 2 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

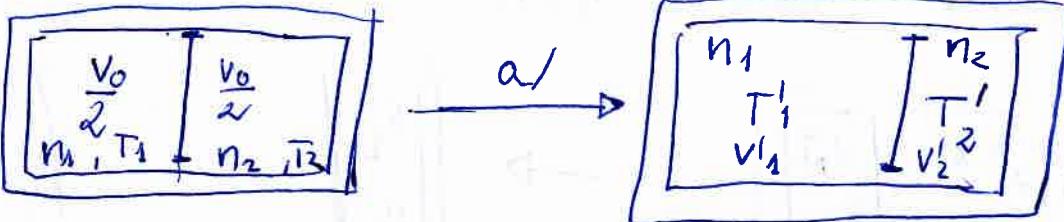
Sugerencia: / Calcular la variación de entropía y de energía interna del sistema A+B completo (desprendido)

/ Repetir el problema si se partiera del mismo estado inicial pero FF' adiabática fija.

P₂₀
P₀

Inicialmente :

(1)



1.4

El proceso $a/$ es no-reversible, en el nuevo equilibrio se tendrá

$$T'_1 = T'_2 = T' \quad (1)$$

$$P'_1 = P'_2 = P' \quad (2)$$

$$\text{y con la restricción } V_0 = V'_1 + V'_2 \quad (3)$$

junto a la conservación de la energía U :

$$\Delta U_{a/} = 0 = U' - U_0 \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = n_1 C_V (T' - T_1) + n_2 C_V (T' - T_2) \quad (4)$$

da

$$T' = \frac{n_1 T_1 + n_2 T_2}{n_1 + n_2} \quad (5)$$

y de (2) con (3)

$$V_0 = V'_1 + V'_2 = \frac{n_1 R T'}{P'} + \frac{n_2 R T'}{P'} \quad (6)$$

con T' de (5) se tiene P' y

$$P' = (n_1 T_1 + n_2 T_2) \frac{R}{V_0} \quad \text{y} \quad \begin{cases} V'_1 = \frac{n_1}{n_1 + n_2} V_0 \\ V'_2 = \frac{n_2}{n_1 + n_2} V_0 \end{cases}$$

2/ Pide ΔS_a , por ser S extensiva, aditiva respecto a los componentes en subsistemas del sistema:

$$\Delta S_a = \Delta S_{a1} + \Delta S_{a2} =$$

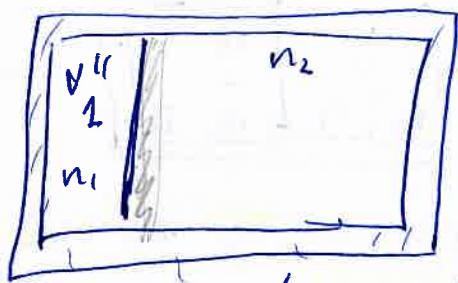
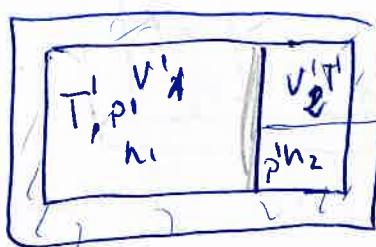
$$= \left(\frac{n_1 R}{\gamma-1} \ln \frac{T'}{T_1} + n_1 R \ln \frac{V'_1}{V_0/2} \right) + \left(\frac{n_2 R}{\gamma-1} \ln \frac{T'}{T_2} + n_2 R \ln \frac{V'_2}{V_0/2} \right)$$

en la que se conocen todos los datos.

Se ve que $\Delta S_a > 0$, aumenta al ser irreversible el proceso. (ejm tomar $n_1 = n_2 = n$)

Proceso b) quasi estático (reversible)

1.4.7 ②



$$V_1'' = V_0/4; V_2'' = \frac{3}{4}V_0$$

por ser AB de termodinámica

$$T_1'' = T_2'' = T'' \quad (8)$$

Ahora T'' no sale de ΔU pues $\Delta U = W \neq 0$
y W es incógnita. Pero al ser el conjunto
~~aislado adiabático~~ reversible, $\Delta S_b = 0$ (evolución isentropica):

$$\Delta S_b = \Delta S_{1b} + \Delta S_{2b} = 0$$

$$0 = \left[\underbrace{\frac{n_1 R}{\gamma-1} \ln \frac{T''}{T'}}_{x} + n_1 R \ln \frac{V_0/4}{V_1'} \right] + \left[\underbrace{\frac{n_2 R}{\gamma-1} \ln \frac{T''}{T'}}_{x} + n_2 R \ln \frac{\frac{3}{4}V_0}{V_2'} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow n_1 \left(x + (\gamma-1) \ln \frac{V_0}{4V_1'} \right) + n_2 \left(x + (\gamma-1) \ln \frac{\frac{3}{4}V_0}{3V_2'} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{da } x = \ln \frac{T''}{T'} = \frac{\gamma-1}{n_1+n_2} \left(n_1 \ln \frac{4V_1'}{V_0} + n_2 \ln \frac{4V_2'}{3V_0} \right)$$

$$\text{y } T'' = T' e^x \quad (\text{Todos datos conocidos})$$

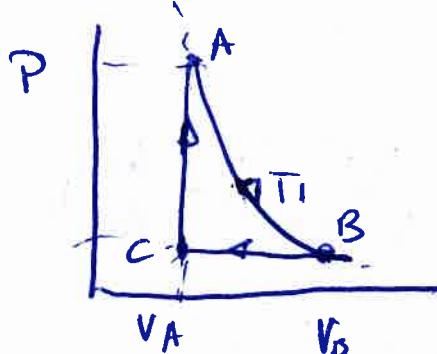
Finalmente, el trabajo realizado es

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \Delta U_b = \frac{n_1 R}{\gamma-1} (T'' - T') + \frac{n_2 R}{\gamma-1} (T'' - T') \\ &= (n_1 + n_2) c_v (T'' - T') > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Sugerencia: hacer $n_1 = n_2 = n$ para simplificar operaciones
Si $n_2 = 3n_1$ verificar que $T'' = T'$ ¿por qué?

$$T'' = T' \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{-\gamma/2}$$

Prob 1.5)



Proceso cíclico reversible conocidos
 $T_A = T_B = T_1$ y V_A y V_B .

Procesos:

AB isotermo $PV = \text{cte}$

BC isobárico $V/T = \text{cte}$

CA isocórico $P/T = \text{cte}$

En este caso se pueden determinar las variables termodinámicas en cada estado en función de los datos. En concreto: $(T_0 = T_1)$

estado A: $T_A = T_1$, V_A dado, $P_A = nRT_1/V_A$

estado B: $T_B = T_1$, V_B dado, $P_B = nRT_1/V_B$ ($V_B > V_A$)

estado C: $V_C = V_A$, $P_C = P_B = nRT_1/V_B$, $T_C = \frac{P_C V_A}{nR} = \frac{V_A}{V_B} T_1$

Calores y Trabajos:

$\Delta U_{AB} = 0$ (isotermo) por lo que

$$Q_{AB} = -W_{AB} = -\left(-\int_{V_A}^{V_B} P dV\right) = \int_{V_A}^{V_B} \frac{nRT_1}{V} dV = \\ = nRT_1 \ln \frac{V_B}{V_A} > 0 \quad (\text{desperde calor})$$

$$W_{BC} = -\int_{V_B}^{V_C} P dV \stackrel{\text{isobárico}}{=} -P_B (V_C - V_B) = -\frac{nRT_1}{V_B} (V_A - V_B) \\ = nRT_1 \left(1 - \frac{V_A}{V_B}\right) > 0 \quad (\text{compresión})$$

$$Q_{BC} = nC_p(T_C - T_B) = \Delta U_{BC} - W_{BC} =$$

$$= -nR(T_B - T_C) - W_{BC} = \frac{-\gamma}{\gamma - 1} nR \left(T_1 - \frac{V_A}{V_B} T_1\right) < 0 \quad (\text{absorción})$$

y finalmente:

$W_{CA} = 0$ ($dV=0$, isocoro) lo que da:

$$Q_{CA} = \Delta U_{CA} = n_Cv(T_A - T_C) = \frac{nR}{\gamma-1} \left(T_A - \frac{V_A}{V_B} T_B \right)$$
$$= \frac{nRT_A}{\gamma-1} \left(\frac{V_B - V_A}{V_B} \right) > 0 \text{ (desprecindido)}$$

puede verse que

$$\Delta U_{\text{ciclo}} = \oint dU = 0$$

y

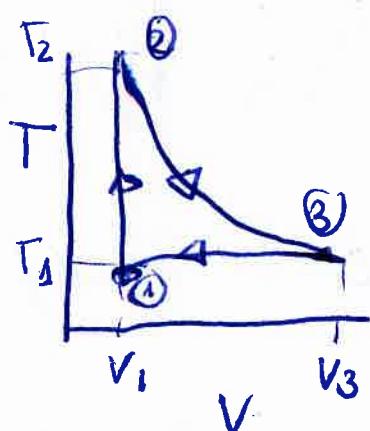
$$\Delta S_{\text{ciclo}} = \Delta S_{AB} + \Delta S_{BC} + \Delta S_{CA} = 0$$

(calcular cada una).

Si es una máquina térmica, el rendimiento del ciclo es

$$\frac{W_{\text{util}}}{Q_{\text{absorb.}}} = \eta = \frac{-W}{Q_{>0}} = 1 + \frac{Q_{<0}}{Q_{>0}} = 1 - \frac{|Q_{BC}|}{Q_{AB} + Q_{CA}}$$

Prob 1.6/



Se trata de un proceso ciclico reversible en el que una etapa ~~sufre~~ una transformación o proceso con TV constante. Se conocen las temperaturas de los estados 1 y 2 y el volumen V_1 del estado ~~1~~.

$$T_1 = T_0/2, V_1 = V_{\text{dado}}$$

$$T_2 = T_0$$

Pueden determinarse las variables de estado de los estados 1, 2 y 3:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad T_1 = T_0/2, V_1 \text{ dado}, P_1 = \frac{nRT_0}{2V_1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad T_3 = T_0/2, T_3 V_3 = T_2 V_2 \Rightarrow \frac{T_0}{2} V_3 = T_0 V_1 \Rightarrow P_3 = 2P_1$$

$$P_3 = \frac{nRT_0}{2 \cdot 2V_1} = \frac{nRT_0}{4V_1} = P_1/2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad T_2 = T_0, V_2 = V_1, P_2 = \frac{nRT_0}{V_1} = 2P_1$$

Se pide, con $\gamma = 5/3$ (gas monoatómico):

a) $W_{12} = 0$, pues $dV = 0$ (isocora)

$$Q_{12} = \Delta U_{12} = nC_v(T_2 - T_1) = \frac{nR}{\gamma-1} \left(T_0 - \frac{T_0}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} nRT_0 > 0$$

b) Por integración directa de W reversible, sabiendo que de 2 a 3

$$TV = T_0 V_1 \text{ (cte)}$$

$$W_{23} = - \int_{V_2}^{V_3} P dV = - \int_{V_2}^{V_3} \frac{nRT}{V} dV = - \int_{V_2}^{V_3} nR \frac{T_0 V_1}{V} dV =$$

$$= -nRT_0 V_1 \int_{V_2}^{V_3} \frac{dV}{V^2} = V_1 nRT_0 \left(\frac{1}{V}\right) \Big|_{V_2}^{V_3} = nRT_0 \left(\frac{V_1}{V_3} - \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)$$

$$= nRT_0 \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = -\frac{nRT_0}{2} < 0 \quad (\text{expansión})$$

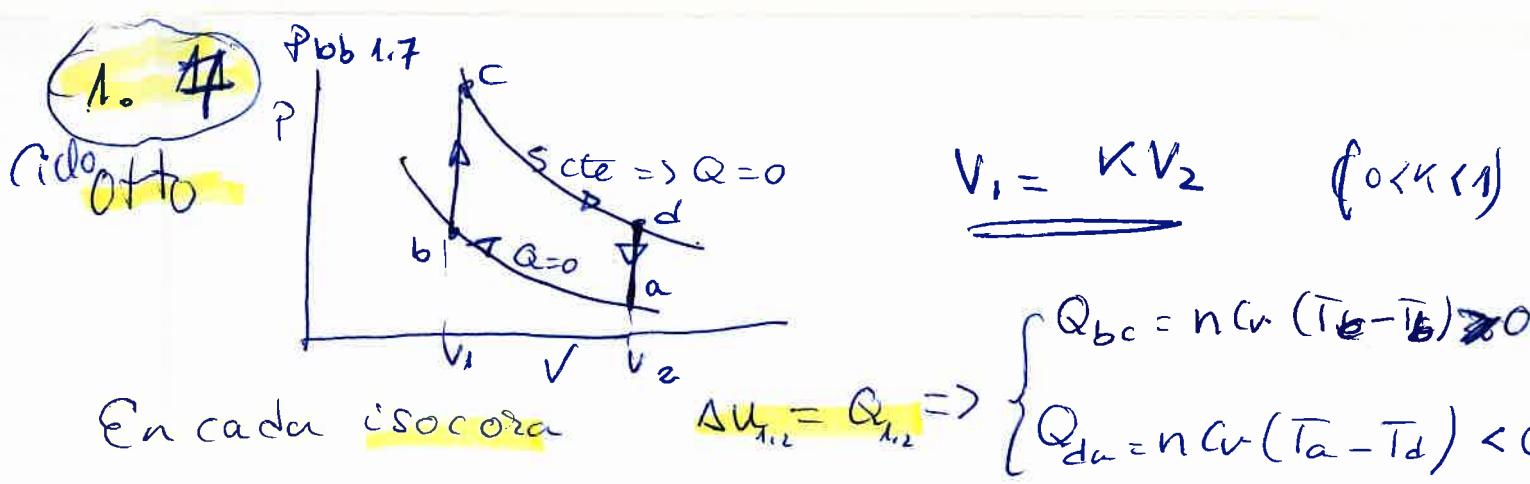
c) $\Delta U_{31} = \frac{nR}{\gamma-1} \Delta T = \frac{3nR}{2} (T_3 - T_1) = 0$ (isotermo!)
claro!

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{31} &= \cancel{\Delta U_{31}^0} - \cancel{W_{31}} = nRT_0 \ln \frac{V_1}{V_3} = nRT_0 \ln \frac{1}{2} \\ &= -nRT_0 \ln 2 < 0 \quad (\text{desprender calor}) \quad (W_{31} = -Q_{31}) \end{aligned}$$

d) $\eta = \frac{-W_{23}}{Q_{abs2}}$

Como $Q_{23} = \Delta U_{23} - W_{23} = \frac{3}{2} nRT_0 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{nRT_0}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} nRT_0 < 0$
solo se absorbe calor en el proceso 1-2

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= -\frac{W_{23} + W_{31}}{Q_{23}} = -\frac{-\frac{nRT_0}{2} + \frac{nRT_0}{2} \ln 2}{\frac{3}{4} nRT_0} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (1 - \ln 2) \end{aligned}$$



solo hay trabajo en las adiabáticas (isentrópicas)
pero no lo piden ($\Delta U_{\text{adiab}} = W$)

El rendimiento

$$\eta = \frac{-W}{Q_{2,0}} = \frac{Q_{bc} + Q_{da}}{Q_{bc}} = 1 - \frac{T_d - T_a}{T_c - T_b}$$

como $\Delta S = \oint dS = 0$

$$0 = \Delta S_{bc} + \Delta S_{da} = nCr \ln \frac{T_c}{T_b} + nCr \ln \frac{T_a}{T_d} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{T_c}{T_b} = \frac{T_d}{T_a}$$

pero también sale: $T_b = \frac{T_d}{T_a}$

Por las adiabáticas, se obtiene igual, sin usar ΔS : ($\Delta S = 0$ implicitamente)

$$\begin{cases} T_a V_2^{\gamma-1} = T_b V_1^{\gamma-1} \\ T_c V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_d V_2^{\gamma-1} \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{T_a}{T_d} = \frac{T_b}{T_c} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{\gamma-1}$$

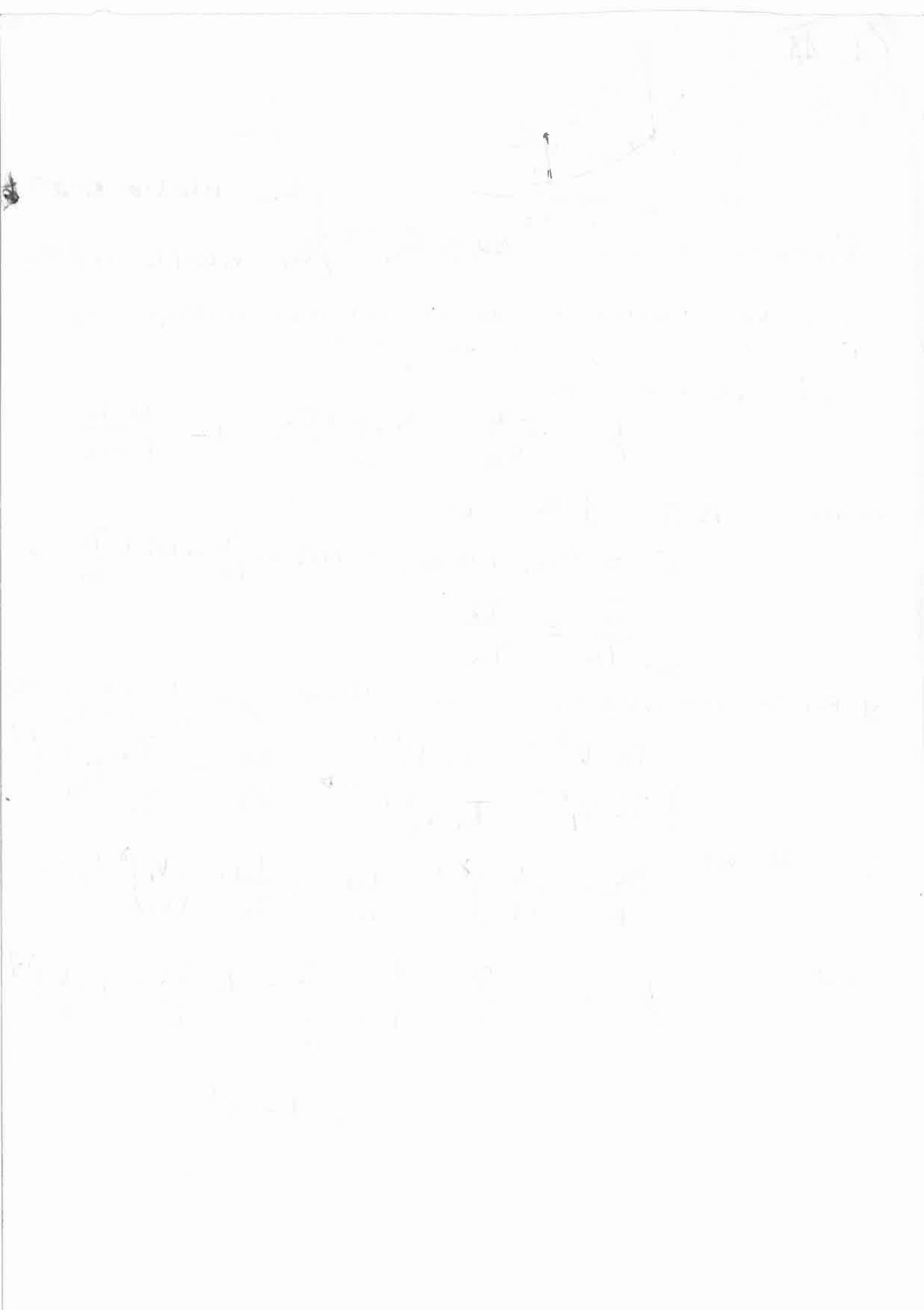
y además

$$\frac{T_a}{T_b} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{\gamma-1} = \frac{T_d}{T_c} ; \quad \frac{T_d}{T_c} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{\gamma-1} = K^{\gamma-1}$$

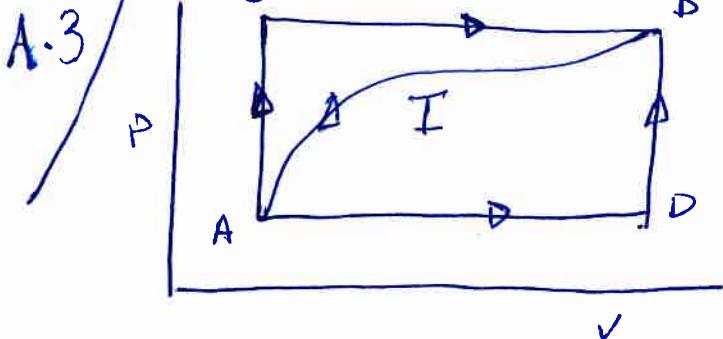
luego

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_d}{T_c} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{T_a}{T_d}}{1 - \frac{T_b}{T_c}} = 1 - \frac{T_d}{T_c} = 1 - \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{\gamma-1}$$

$$= 1 - K^{\gamma-1}$$



Adicional Pág 69



Datos:

$$Q_{ACB} = 80 \text{ kJ}$$

$$W_{ACB} = -30 \text{ kJ}$$

1) Q_{ADB} ? si: $W_{ADB} = -10 \text{ kJ}$

Como $\Delta U_{AB} = \Delta U_{AC} + \Delta U_{CB} = \Delta U_{AD} + \Delta U_{DB}$
 $= Q_{ACB} + W_{ACB} = Q_{ADB} + W_{ADB}$

Se tiene:

$$\Delta U_{AB} = Q_{ACB} + W_{ACB} = 50 \text{ kJ} = Q_{ADB} - 10 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\underline{\underline{Q_{ADB}}} = 60 \text{ kJ}$$

2) Con

$$\Delta U_{A \rightarrow A} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta U_{BA} = -\Delta U_{AB} = -50 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta U_{BA} = -50 \text{ kJ} &= Q_{BIA} + W_{BIA} = Q_{BIA} + 20 \text{ kJ} \\ &\Rightarrow Q_{BIA} = -70 \text{ kJ} \quad (\text{desplazado}) \end{aligned}$$

3) $U_A = 0$ y $U_D = 88 \text{ J}$, piden Q_{AD} y Q_{DB}

desde $\Delta U_{AD} = 88 \text{ J}$ es cero (isocorisa)

$$\Delta U_{AD} = Q_{AD} + (W_{AD} + W_{DB}) \Rightarrow 88 \text{ J} = Q_{AD} + (-10 \text{ kJ})$$

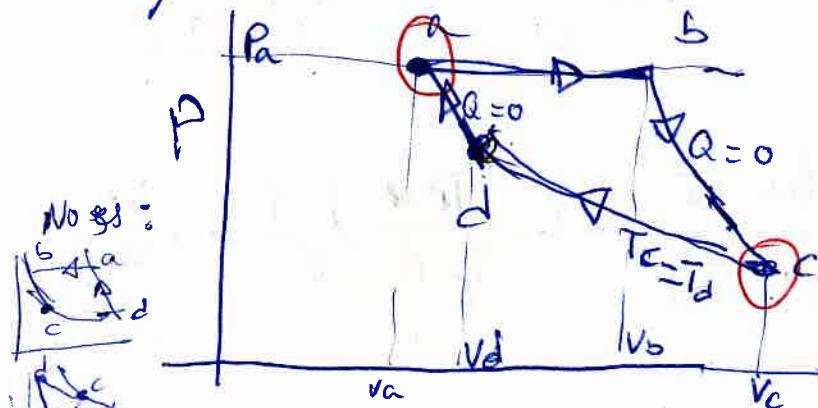
$$\text{en } Q_{ADB} = Q_{AD} + Q_{DB} \Rightarrow 60 \text{ kJ} = Q_{AD} + Q_{DB}$$

Salen Q_{AD} y Q_{DB} .

i) $\Delta U_{DB} = \Delta U_{DA} + \Delta U_{AB} = Q_{DB}$
 $-88 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kJ} + 50 \text{ kJ} = Q_{DB}$

Adicional

A.p) isobara ab, adiabática bc, isotérmica dc y adiabática cerrando ciclo reversible, $\gamma = \frac{5}{3}$ ①



$$\begin{cases} P_a = 7.2 \text{ atm} \\ V_a = 11.2 \text{ L} \\ V_c = 22.4 \text{ L} \\ T_c = (273\frac{1}{6} + 68\frac{1}{25}) \text{ K} \\ \text{y c están} \\ \text{especificados ya.} \end{cases} \quad P_c = \frac{nRT_c}{V_c} = 2.5 \text{ atm}$$

Recorrido en sentido horario, $W < 0$ es ciclo de máquina térmica (da trabajo al exterior).

1) a y d conectados por adiabática:

$$\begin{cases} \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow b} P_a V_a^\gamma = P_b V_b^\gamma & (1) \\ \xrightarrow{Q=0} T_d = T_c \Rightarrow P_d V_d = T_c n R & (2) \text{ fácil} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} T_a V_a^{\gamma-1} = T_d V_d^{\gamma-1} \\ = T_c V_d^{\gamma-1} \\ V_d = V_a \left(\frac{T_a}{T_c}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} \end{cases}$$

de (1) y (2) salen P_d y V_d

$$P_a V_a^\gamma = P_d V_d \quad V_d^{\gamma-1} = n R T_c \quad V_d^{\gamma-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} V_d = \left(\frac{P_a V_a^\gamma}{n R T_c}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} = 19.34 \text{ L} \\ P_d = n R T_c / V_d = 2.9 \text{ atm} \end{cases} \quad \text{(bien dibujado) OK}$$

2) Para calcular W ciclo, mejor calcular Q del ciclo, pues hay dos etapas de $Q=0$ y $\Delta U=0$ en ciclo:

$$\Delta U_{\text{ciclo}} = 0 = W_{\text{aboda}} + (Q_{ab} + Q_{cd}) \Rightarrow$$

$$W = -(Q_{ab} + Q_{cd})$$

$$Q_{ab} = \overline{P}_{\text{ext}} n C_p (T_b - T_a) = \frac{n R \gamma}{\gamma-1} (T_b - T_a) > 0$$

$$Q_{cd} = \frac{\Delta U_{cd}}{T_{\text{ext}}} \rightarrow W_{cd} = n R T_c \ln \frac{V_d}{V_c} < 0$$

T_b y V_b salen de las relaciones:

$$\begin{cases} P_b V_b^\gamma = P_a V_a^\gamma = P_c V_c^\gamma \quad (\text{adiabát. bc}) \end{cases} \quad (3) \quad \text{con } P_c = \frac{n R T_c}{V_c} = 2.5 \text{ atm}$$

$$\begin{cases} b \rightarrow c \\ Q=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} T_b = \frac{P_b V_b}{n R} = \frac{P_a V_b}{n R} \\ \Rightarrow V_b = V_c \left(\frac{P_c}{P_a}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (4) \rightarrow V_b = V_c \left(\frac{P_c}{P_a}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} = 11.9 \text{ L} \\ \Rightarrow T_b = 522.4 \text{ K} \end{cases}$$

Como solo se absorbe calor en ab solo:
 rendimiento: $\eta = \frac{-W}{Q_{20}} = \frac{Q_{ab} + Q_{cd}}{Q_{ab}} = 1 + \frac{Q_{cd}}{Q_{ab}}$ ②

es:

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{\frac{T_c \ln \frac{V_c}{V_d}}{\gamma - 1 (T_b - T_a)}}{= 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_b - T_a} \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma} \ln \left(\frac{V_c}{V_d} \right)}$$

se tienen todos los datos. $\approx 0,34$

a) $P_a = 7,2 \text{ atm}, V_a = 11,2 l \Rightarrow T_a = \frac{P_a V_a}{\alpha R} = 491,7 \text{ K}$

b) ~~$P_b = 7,2 \text{ atm} = P_a \Rightarrow P_b V_b^{\gamma} = T_c V_c^{\gamma}$~~

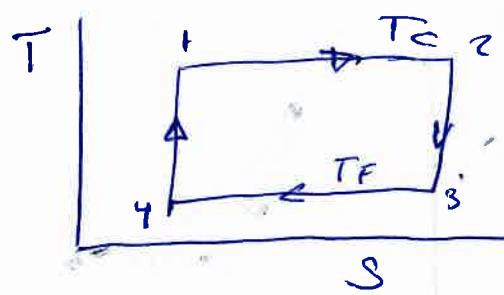
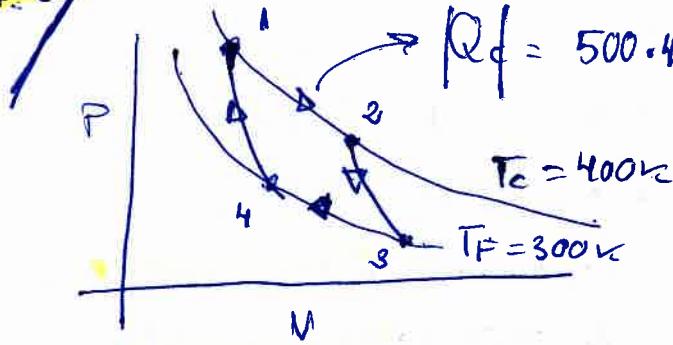
c) $T_c = (6825 + 27) V_c, V_c = 22,4 \text{ l} \Rightarrow P_c = \frac{\alpha R T_c}{V_c} = 25 \text{ atm}$

d) $T_d V_d^{\gamma-1} = T_a V_a^{\gamma-1} = T_c V_d^{\gamma-1} \Rightarrow V_d = \left(\frac{T_a}{T_c} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} V_c = 19,39 \text{ l}$

e) $P_b = P_a = 7,2$

$T_b V_b^{\gamma-1} = T_c V_c^{\gamma-1} \Rightarrow T_b$

Adicional: Ciclo de Carnot, datos Q_C y T_C y T_F



1) 1 → 2 es la expansión isoterma a $400\text{K} = T_C$

$$W_{12} = - \int_1^2 P dV = - \int_{V_1}^{V_2} n R T_C \frac{dV}{V} = - n R T_C \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = - (Q_C)$$

(o bien $-Q_{12} = W_{12} = -T_C \Delta S_{12} = -T_C n R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$) dato

Como en las adiabáticas $P V^\gamma = \text{cte}$, $T V^{\gamma-1} = \text{cte}$:

$$\begin{cases} T_2 V_2^{\gamma-1} = T_3 V_3^{\gamma-1} \\ T_4 V_4^{\gamma-1} = T_1 V_1^{\gamma-1} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} T_C V_2^{\gamma-1} = T_F V_3^{\gamma-1} \\ T_F V_4^{\gamma-1} = T_C V_1^{\gamma-1} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{dividir}} \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{V_3}{V_4}$$

2/ En proceso 3 → 4 (isoterma) $\Delta U_{34} = 0$

$$Q_{34} = -W_{34} = +n R T_F \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3} = -n R T_F \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \leftarrow -\frac{T_F}{T_C} Q_C$$

$$3) \eta = \frac{-W}{Q_{12}} = \frac{Q_{12} + Q_{34}}{Q_{12}} = 1 - \frac{n R T_F \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}}{n R T_C \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}}$$

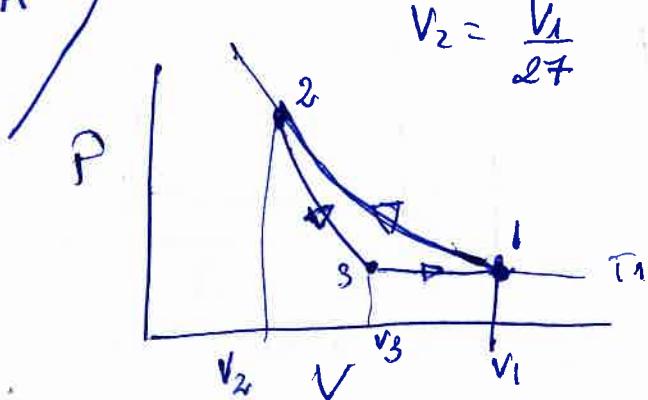
$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_F}{T_C}$$

Nota: El cociente V_2/V_1 puede conocerse del dato Q_C

$$Q_C = n R T_C \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \exp \left\{ \frac{|Q_C|}{n R T_C} \right\} > 1 \text{ (verificar)}$$

A.6 / Adicional:
n = 1 mol.



$$V_2 = \frac{V_1}{\delta T}$$

Procesos reversibles

$$A/ 1 \rightarrow 2 \quad T = T_1$$

$$B/ 2 \rightarrow 3 \quad PV^\gamma = \text{cte}$$

$$C/ 3 \rightarrow 1 \quad P = P_3 = \text{cte}$$

Sentido contra-horario,
 $W > 0$ (refrigerante).

①

Piden

$$\Delta S = S - S_0 = nR \left[\frac{1}{\gamma-1} \ln \left(\frac{T}{T_0} \right) + \ln \frac{V}{V_0} \right]$$

Entonces

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 2} &= S_2 - S_1 = nR \left[\frac{1}{\gamma-1} \ln 1 + \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right] \\ &= R \ln \left(\frac{1}{\delta T} \right) = -3R \ln 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta S_{2 \rightarrow 3} = 0 \quad \text{pues} \quad dS_{23} = \frac{dQ_{23}}{T} = 0 \quad (\text{isentropica})$$

$$\Delta S_{3 \rightarrow 1} = nR \left[\frac{1}{\gamma-1} \ln \frac{T_1}{T_3} + \ln \frac{V_3}{V_1} \right] \quad \text{faltan datos, pero:}$$

pero como

$$\Delta S|_{\text{ciclo}} = 0 = \Delta S_{12} + \Delta S_{23} + \Delta S_{31}$$

$$\Delta S_{31} = -\Delta S_{12} - \Delta S_{23} = 3R \ln 3$$

Sugerencia: Supuesta conocidas T_1 y V_4
obtener todas las variables de estado en los
estados 1, 2 y 3.

$$P_2 V_2 = P_1 V_1 = nRT_1 = P_2 \left(\frac{V_1}{\delta T} \right) \rightarrow (P_1, P_2)$$

$$\text{Sol} \quad | \quad P_2 V_2^\gamma = P_3 V_3^\gamma = P_1 V_3^\gamma \rightarrow (V_3, T_3)$$

A) Adicional para 70. Inicialmente el conjunto $\text{He} + \text{Ar} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ está a $T_0 = (25 + 273) \text{ K}$ en equilibrio térmico. Como el conjunto está aislado (adicionalmente) se conserva la energía.

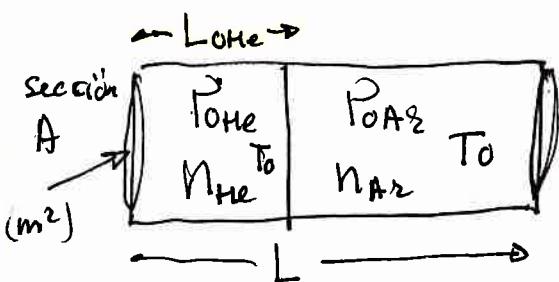
$$\Delta U = 0 = \Delta U_{\text{He}} + \Delta U_{\text{Ar}} + \Delta U_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$0 = n_{\text{He}} C_v (T' - T_0) + n_{\text{Ar}} C_v (T' - T_0) + m c (T' - T_0)$$

$T' = T_0$ al final.

$C = 4180 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{kg}}$

Estado inicial de los gases:



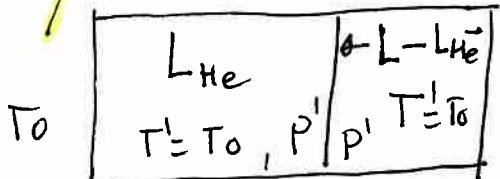
De las presiones:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P_0\text{He} &= \frac{n_{\text{He}} R T_0}{A L_{\text{He}}} \quad (1) \\ P_0\text{Ar} &= \frac{n_{\text{Ar}} R T_0}{A(L - L_{\text{He}})} \quad (2) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow n_{\text{Ar}} = n_{\text{He}} \frac{P_0\text{Ar}}{P_0\text{He}} \frac{L - L_{\text{He}}}{L}$$

es decir

$$n_{\text{Ar}} = 1 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{5 \text{ atm}} \cdot \frac{50 \text{ cm}}{30 \text{ cm}} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ mol de Ar}$$

b) Al final:



El volumen total $V = AL$ es tal que:

$$AL = V_{\text{Ar}} + V_{\text{He}} = \frac{n_{\text{Ar}} R T_0}{P'} + \frac{n_{\text{He}} R T_0}{P'} \quad (2)$$

y, además, se escribe como:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P' A (L - L_{\text{He}}) &= n_{\text{Ar}} R T_0 \\ P' A L_{\text{He}} &= n_{\text{He}} R T_0 \end{aligned} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{L - L_{\text{He}}}{L_{\text{He}}} = \frac{n_{\text{Ar}}}{n_{\text{He}}} \Rightarrow L_{\text{He}} = 60 \text{ cm}$$

$\Delta S_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \Delta S_{\text{líquido}} = \int_A^B \frac{dQ}{T} = \int_{T_0}^{T'} \frac{mc}{T} dT = mc \ln \frac{T'}{T_0} = 0$

Suponiendo el calor específico del agua independiente de la temperatura.

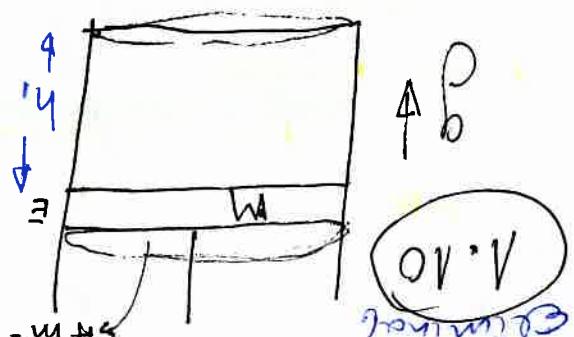
$$\Delta S = \Delta S_{\text{Ar}} + \Delta S_{\text{He}} + \Delta S_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = n_{\text{Ar}} R \ln \left(\frac{L - L_{\text{He}}}{L_{\text{Ar}}} \right) + n_{\text{He}} R \ln \left(\frac{L_{\text{He}}}{L_{\text{He}}} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow L - L_{\text{He}}$ muy grande > 0

$$P_1 = \frac{Mg}{A} = \frac{nRT_1}{A(h_1)}$$

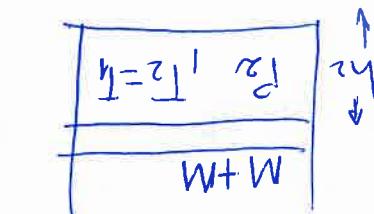
na P_1 equilibra a Mg/A

Iniciamento, o peso Mg



A.10

En el proceso ΔV es isoéntropa ($V_1 = V_2$) se pone M (quince) adicionales de peso que la presión inicial



luego

$$P_2 = \frac{\Delta Mg}{A} = \frac{nRT_1}{A(h_2)}$$

$$V_2 = V_1$$

En el proceso ΔV es isoéntropa ($V_1 = V_2$) se cumple con la condición de que la masa isoéntropa $T_2 = T_1$, y

$$V_2 = -F_{ext}(V_2 - V_1) = +\frac{4}{2\pi g} V_1$$

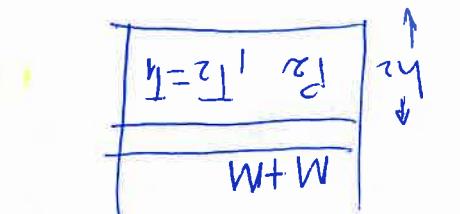
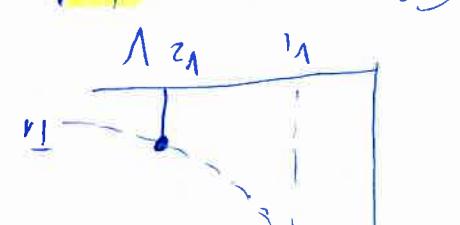
$$(V_1 = 0) \quad (\Delta V = 0)$$

$T_3 V_{e-1} = T_1 V_{e-1} \leftarrow T_3 h_3 = T_1 h_1$ ($T_3 = T_1$ dada)

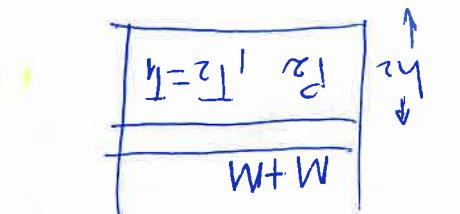
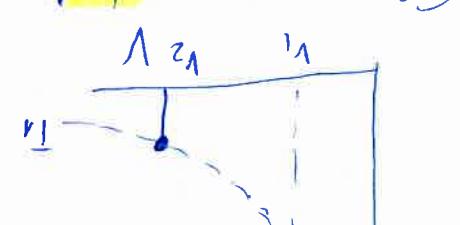
$$\text{luego } h_3 = \frac{V_1}{V_1 - \frac{4}{2\pi g} V_1} = \frac{V_1}{2 - \frac{4}{2\pi g} V_1}$$



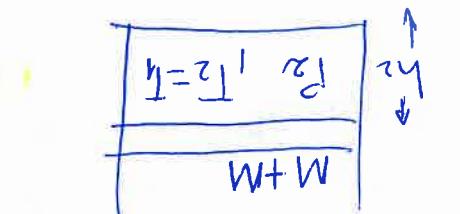
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



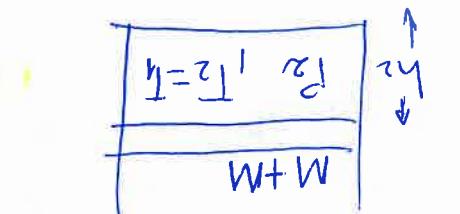
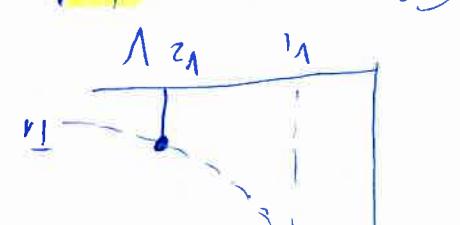
ΔV proceso b:



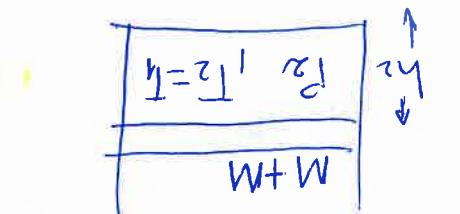
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



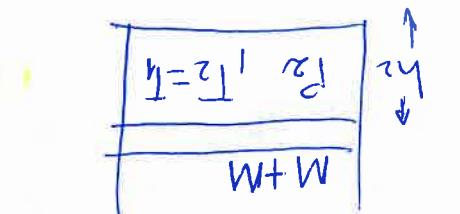
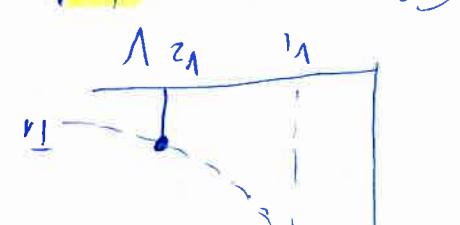
ΔV proceso c:



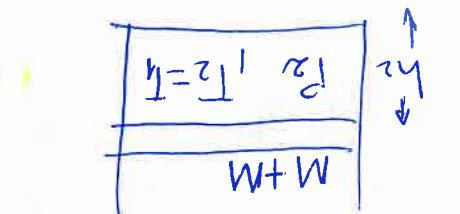
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



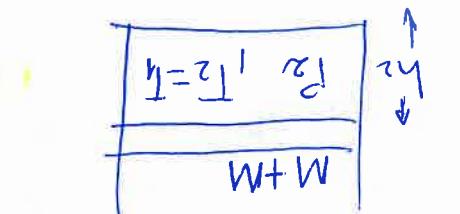
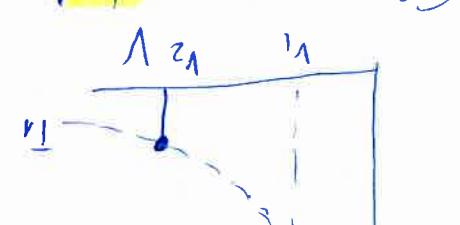
ΔV proceso d:



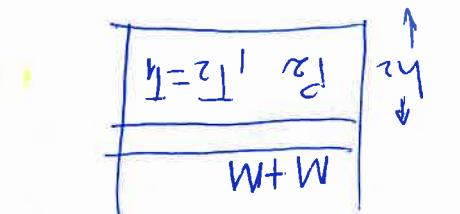
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



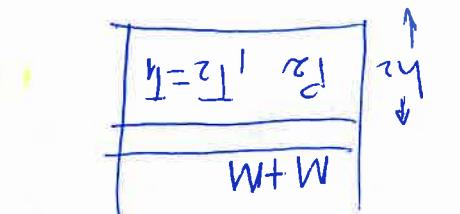
ΔV proceso e:



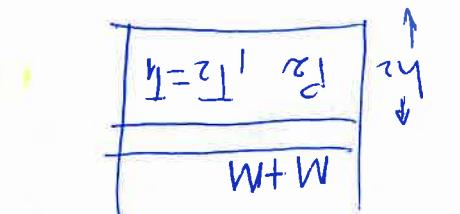
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



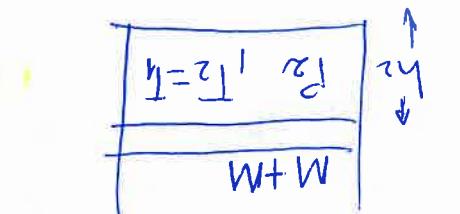
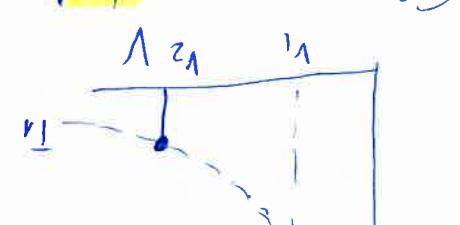
ΔV proceso f:



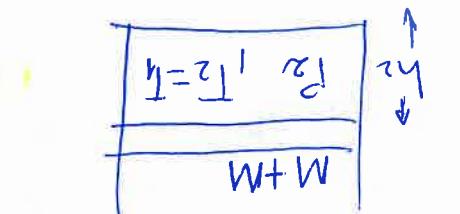
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



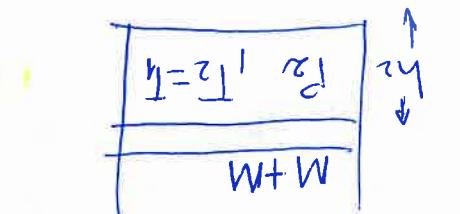
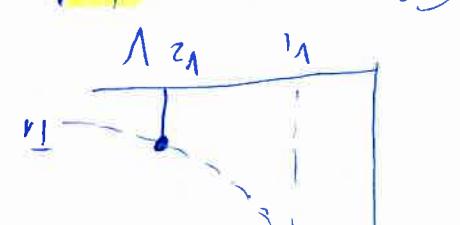
ΔV proceso g:



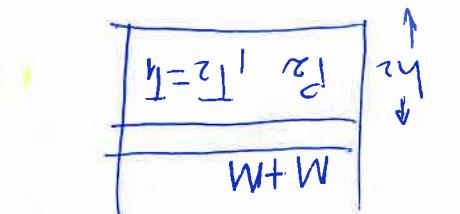
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



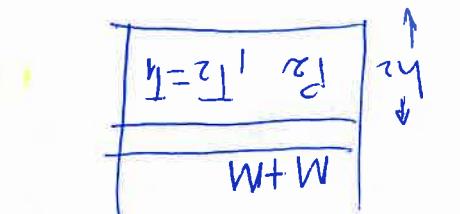
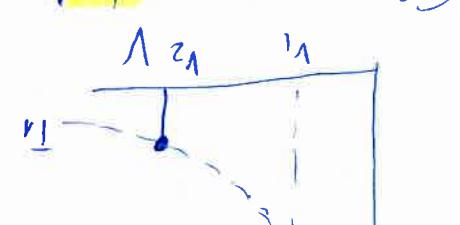
ΔV proceso h:



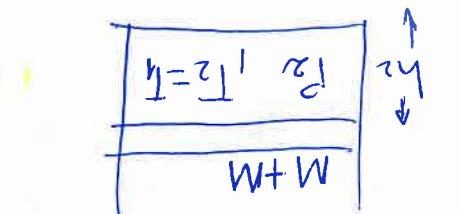
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



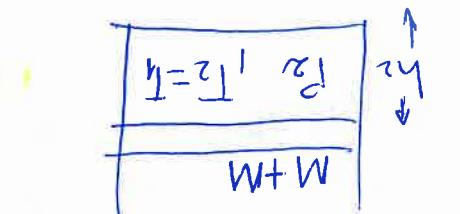
ΔV proceso i:



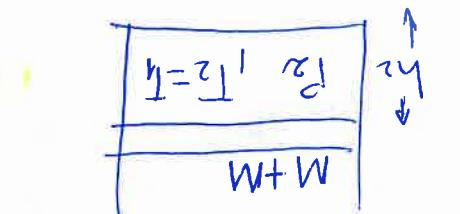
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



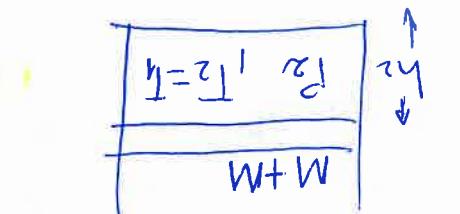
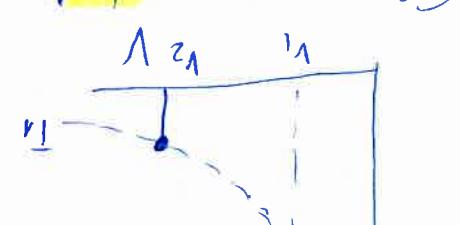
ΔV proceso j:



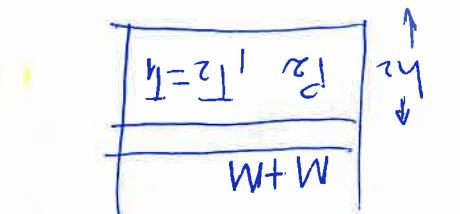
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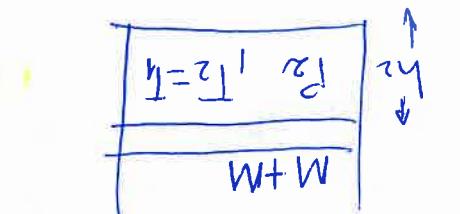
ΔV proceso k:



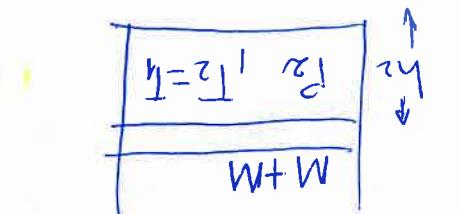
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



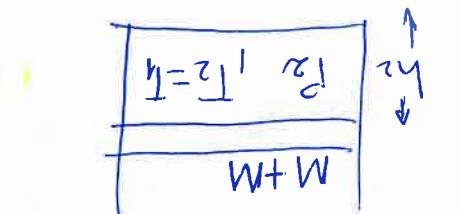
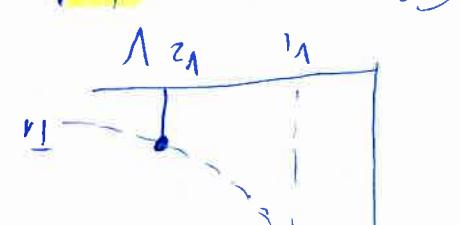
ΔV proceso l:



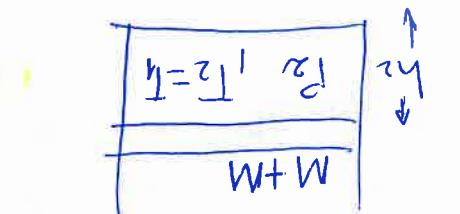
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



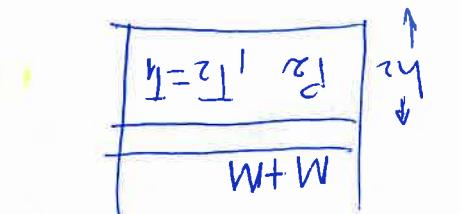
ΔV proceso m:



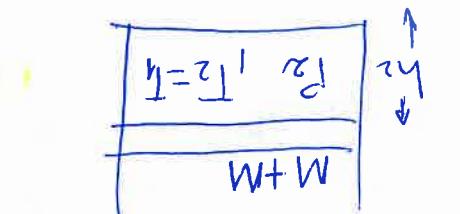
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



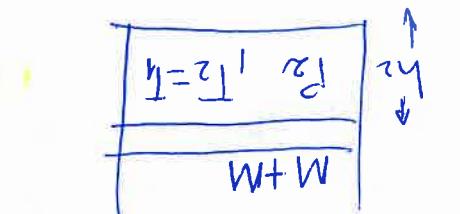
ΔV proceso n:



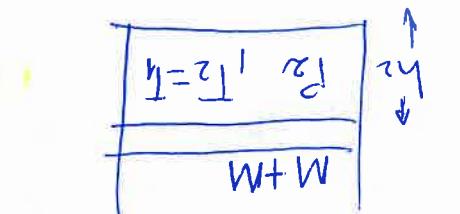
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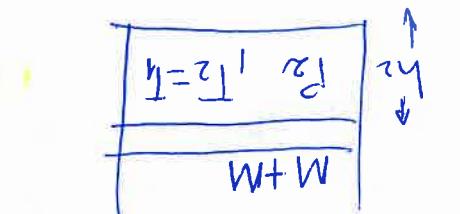
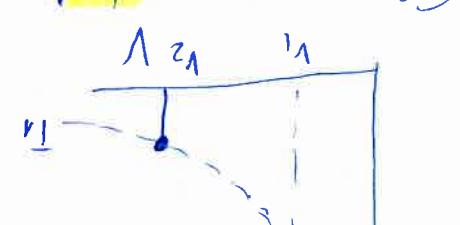
ΔV proceso o:



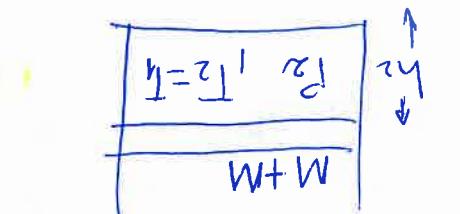
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



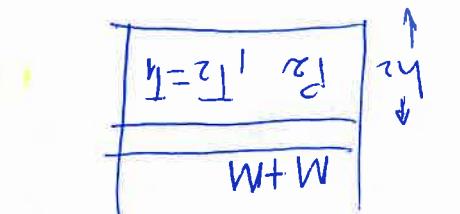
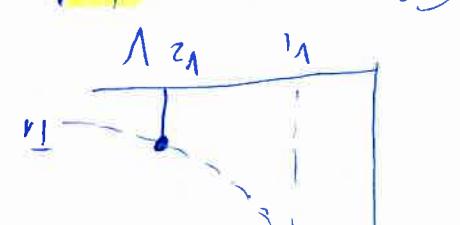
ΔV proceso p:



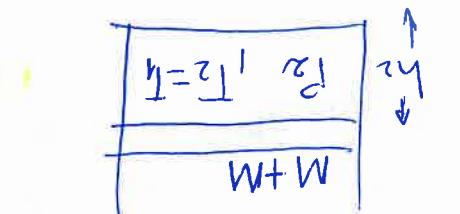
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



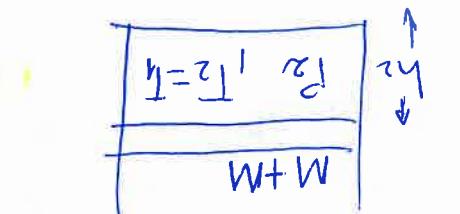
ΔV proceso q:



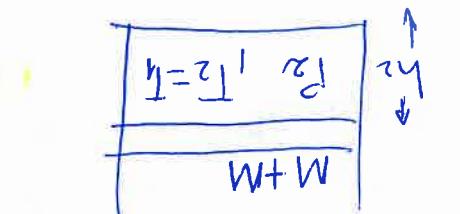
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



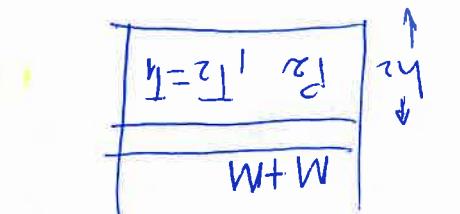
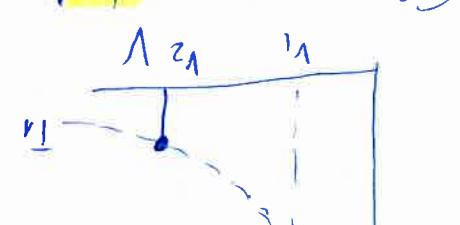
ΔV proceso r:



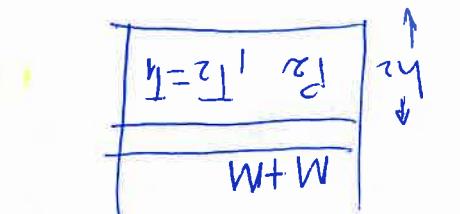
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



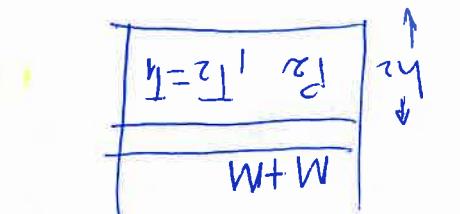
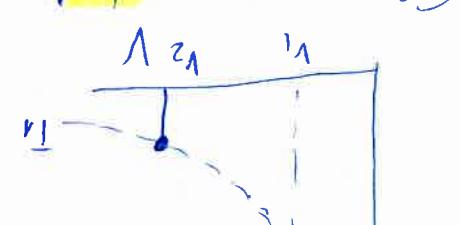
ΔV proceso s:



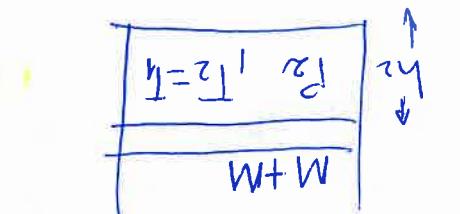
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



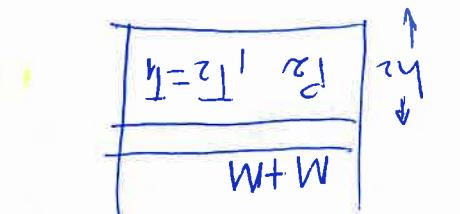
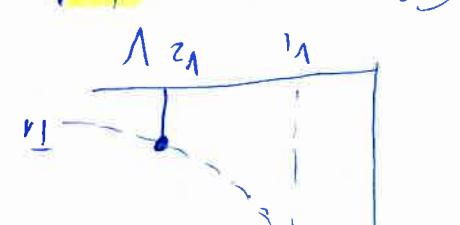
ΔV proceso t:



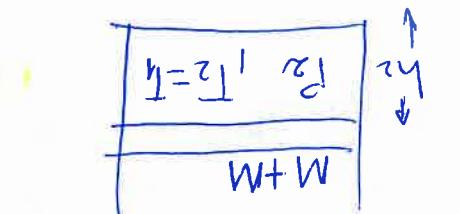
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



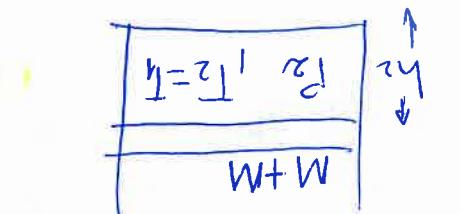
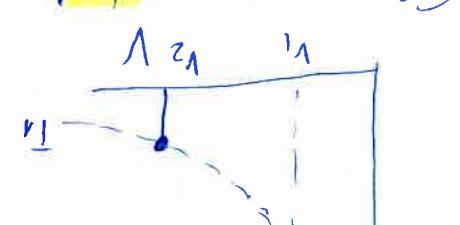
ΔV proceso u:



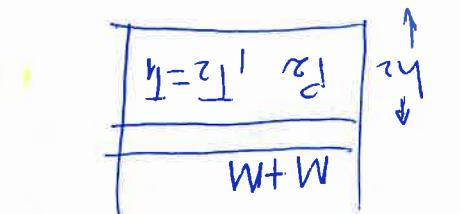
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



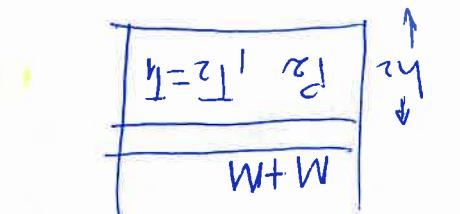
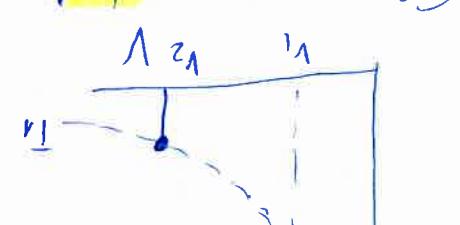
ΔV proceso v:



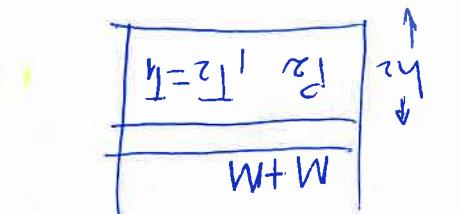
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



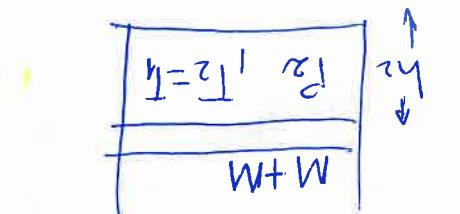
ΔV proceso w:



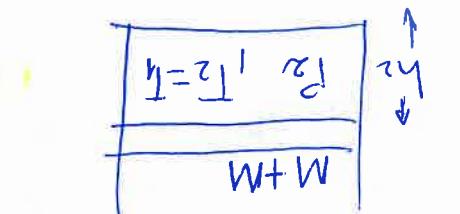
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



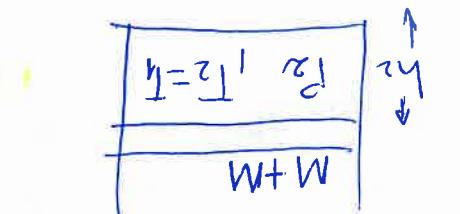
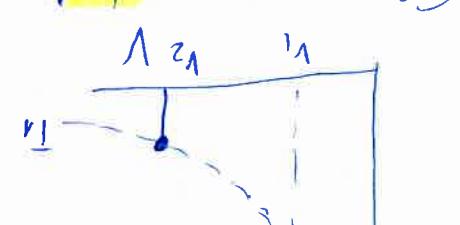
ΔV proceso x:



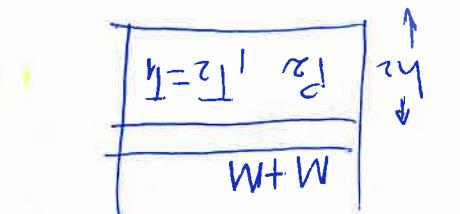
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



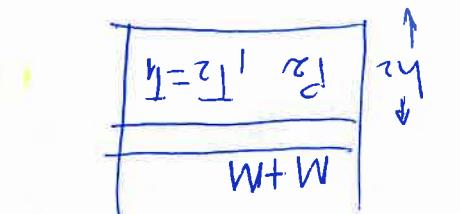
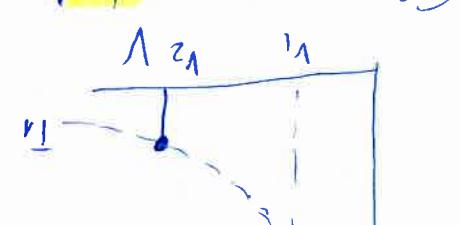
ΔV proceso y:



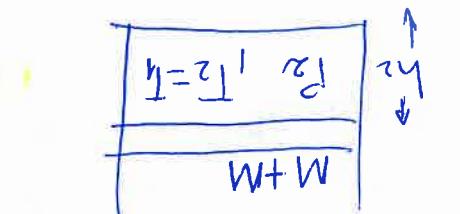
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



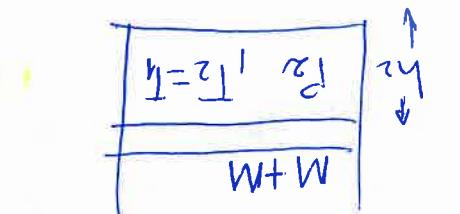
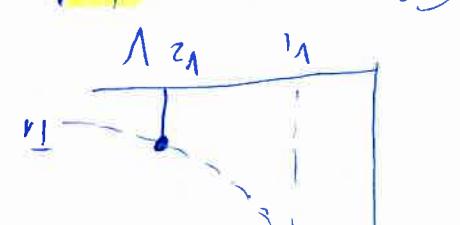
ΔV proceso z:



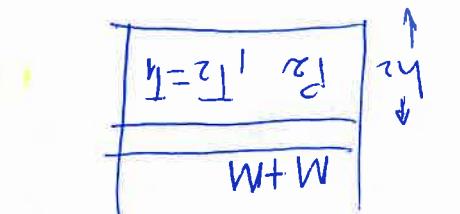
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



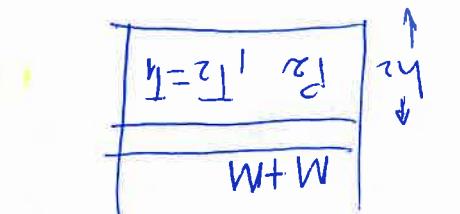
ΔV proceso a:



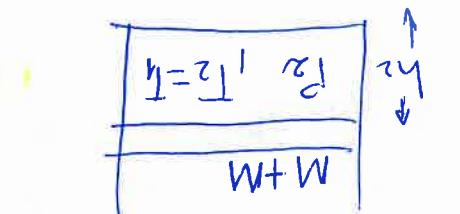
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



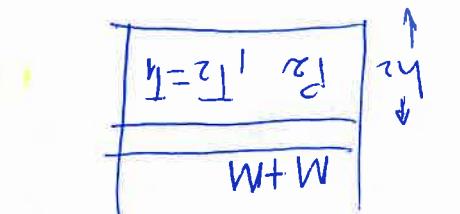
ΔV proceso b:



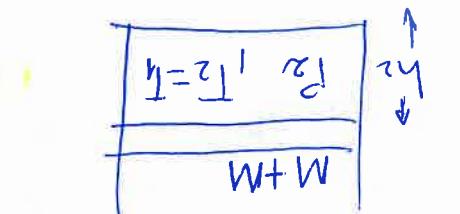
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



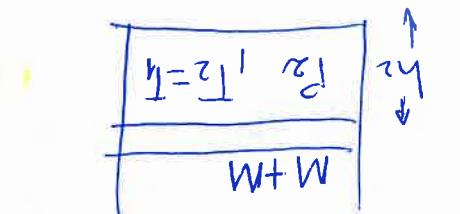
ΔV proceso c:



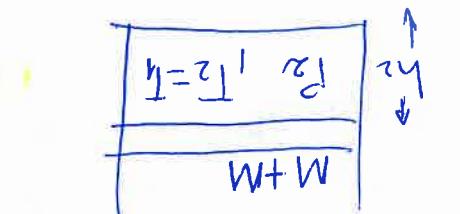
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



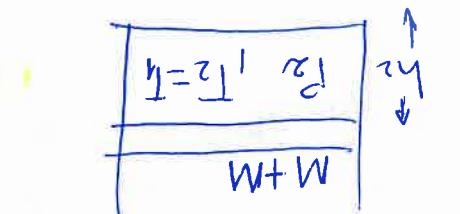
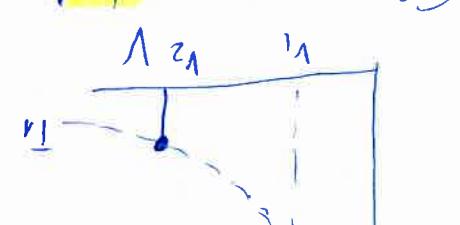
ΔV proceso d:



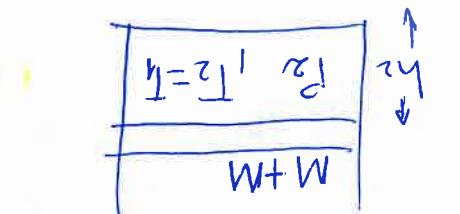
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



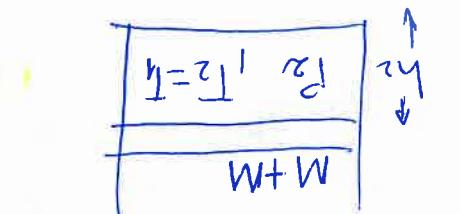
ΔV proceso e:



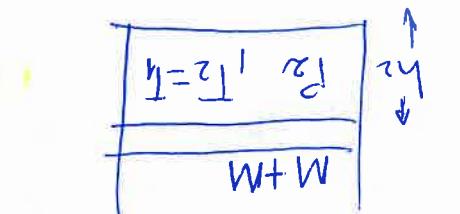
$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



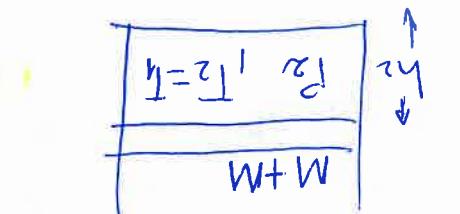
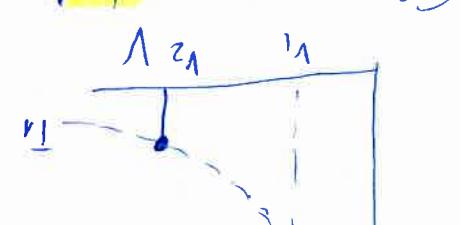
ΔV proceso f:



$T_3 = \alpha T_1$:



ΔV proceso g:

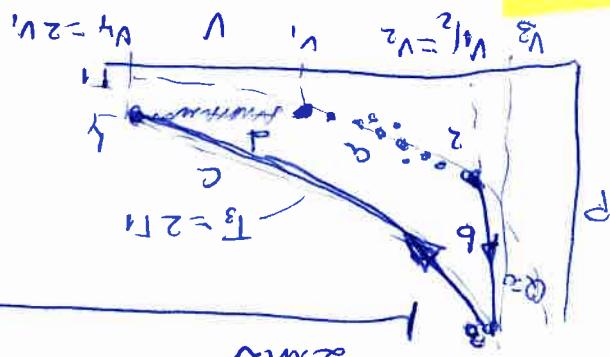
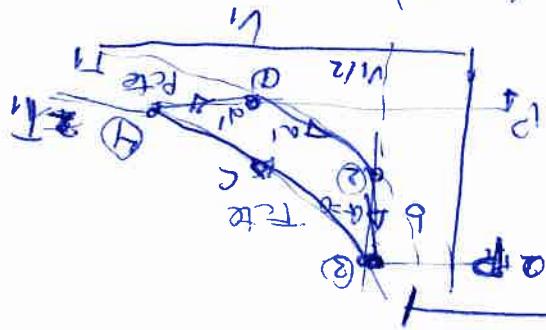


$$\eta_{\text{circular}} = 1 - \frac{T_{\text{min}}}{T_{\text{max}}} = 0,5 \geq \eta_{\text{circular}} < \eta_{\text{circle}}$$

$$\eta_{\text{circular}} \approx 0,342$$

$$\text{So, } \eta = \eta_{\text{circular}} + \frac{\eta_{\text{circular}}}{1-\eta_{\text{circular}}} = \eta_{\text{circular}} + \frac{\eta_{\text{circular}}}{\eta_{\text{circular}}-1}$$

Sigue el siguiente procedimiento para calcular la eficiencia de un ciclo reversible:



Nota:

$$\eta = \frac{-\Delta U}{Q_{\text{circular}}} = \frac{Q_a + Q_b + Q_d}{Q_c} = \frac{(-1 + \alpha \frac{P_1}{P_2} \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}) nRT_1}{\alpha \frac{P_1}{P_2} \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} nRT_1} = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \alpha \frac{P_1}{P_2} \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}}$$

$$\text{De acuerdo con la ecuación } \eta = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \alpha \frac{P_1}{P_2} \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}} > 0$$

$$\Delta U_D = nC_V(T_i - T_f) = -nR\frac{T_i - T_f}{T_i} > 0$$

La presión efectiva de trabajo es $A_h = M_B/A$ y se calcula así:

y el sistema recuperador (bústecuente) es eficiente.

Finalmente, en el proceso de cambio de fase térmica de $T_4 = T_3 = 2T_1$ por sobre a T_1

$$\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2} \leftarrow \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \quad \text{(also } \frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2} \text{)}$$

$$\frac{\alpha(1-\alpha) + (1-\alpha)\ln\frac{V_2}{V_1}}{\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1\right)} + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\ln\frac{V_2}{V_1}(T_2-T_1)}{R(T_2-T_1)} + 1 = \frac{1 - \frac{V_2}{V_1}}{1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}} = \frac{1 - \frac{V_2}{V_1}}{1 - \frac{V_2}{V_1}(1-\alpha)} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$$

$$Q > (h_1 - h_2) \frac{V_2}{V_1} = nC_v(T_2 - T_1) > 0 \quad Q = \dot{m} / V_{exit}$$

$$V_{exit} = -nRT_3 \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3} = -Q_{34} \quad \text{(absolute)}$$

$$V_{23} = -P_2(V_3 - V_2) = nR(T_2 - T_3)$$

$$Q_{23} = \Delta H_{23} = nC_p(T_3 - T_2) = \frac{nR}{1-\alpha} (T_3 - T_2) \quad \text{(absolute)}$$

$$Q_{12} = 0, \quad V_{12} = \Delta V_{12} = nC_v(T_2 - T_1)$$

Conditions of adiabatic:

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{c_v}{c_p} = \frac{V_4}{V_3} \quad \text{constant}$$

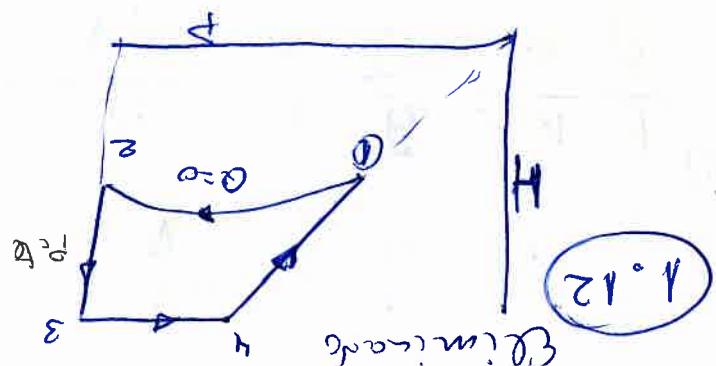
$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{c_v}{c_p} = \frac{H_1 - H_2}{T_1 - T_2} \quad \text{isentropic}$$

$$H_1 - H_2 = \frac{nR}{1-\alpha} (T_1 - T_2) \quad \text{Properties}$$

$$T_{exit} = T_2 \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}$$

$$P_2 = c_p T_2 \quad \text{isentropic}$$

$$Q = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta S_{12} = 0 \quad \text{processes:}$$



1.12

$$y \text{ bus can } \frac{\pi}{13} = \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ come out}$$

≈ 23

$$\frac{V_3}{V_2} = \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ using our result}$$

$$= \frac{nR}{e-1} \ln \frac{V_3}{V_2} + nR \ln \left(\frac{V_3}{V_4} \frac{V_4}{V_1} \right) + \dots$$

$$= \frac{nR}{e-1} \ln \frac{V_3}{V_2} + nR \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4} + \frac{nR}{e-1} \ln \frac{V_4}{V_1}$$

$$= \Delta S_3 + \Delta S_4 + \Delta S_1 = S \Delta$$

$$\Delta S = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{pdV}{V} \text{ pure gas case } \text{ formula } \frac{NkT}{V}$$

$$\frac{(f(x)u_f - (1-f)(u_s))}{1-x} - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{② } \frac{V_4}{V_1} = \frac{V_3}{V_2} \cdot \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{V_3}{V_2} \cdot \frac{V_1}{V_1} = \frac{V_3}{V_2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \text{ isobars}$$

$$\text{Solve square law } \frac{V_3}{V_4} : \left(\text{bus can } \frac{V_3}{V_4} \text{ and } \frac{V_3}{V_2} \right)$$

Note: Al se de ΔS (no necesaria, pero útil, efecto P_{He})

$$\text{Al se } \Delta S = T_0 \ln \frac{V_{He}}{V_0} \quad (1)$$

$$= n R T_0 \ln \left(\frac{V_{He}}{V_0} \right) < 0$$

$$Q_{He} = -V_{He} \left(\frac{\partial P_{He}}{\partial T_0} \right) + Q_{He} = 0 \quad \text{así es: } \quad (2)$$

$$Q_{He} = V_0 \frac{\partial P_{He}}{\partial T_0} = V_0 \frac{\partial P_{He}}{\partial T_0} \cdot \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial A_2} = V_0 \frac{\partial P_{He}}{\partial A_2} \quad (3)$$

$$P_{He} = P_0 e^{\frac{A_2}{R} \frac{V_0}{T_0}} + \frac{k}{L_0} = P_0 e^{\frac{A_2}{R} \frac{V_0}{T_0}} + \frac{k}{L_0} \quad \text{Se tiene:}$$

$$P_{He} V_{He} = P_0 V_0 \quad (3) \xrightarrow{\text{inversa }} P_{He}, V_{He}$$

y es A_2 lo hace igual V_0 (de la ecuación anterior)

$$P_1 \frac{(V_0)^2}{R} = P_0 V_0 \Rightarrow P_1 = P_0 e^{\frac{A_2}{R} \frac{V_0}{T_0}} \quad (4)$$

Como es A_2 evolución adiabática (reves).

$$P_1 = P_0 e^{-\frac{A_2}{R} \frac{V_0}{T_0}} \quad (4)$$

es falso:

$$\text{con } L' = \frac{V_0}{A_2} \text{ y } L_0 = \frac{V_0}{A}$$

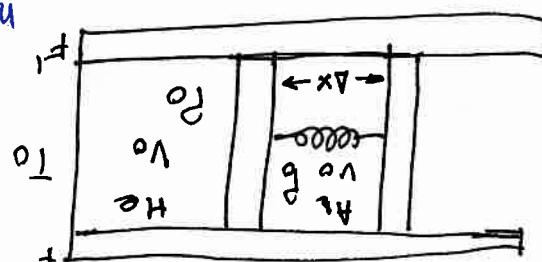
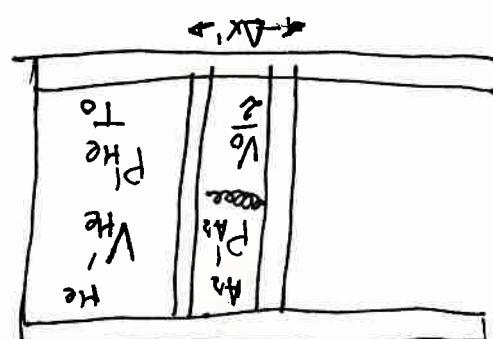
$$P_1 + k \frac{A}{L' - L_0} = P_1$$

Ahora, resolverlo como sigue:

$$L = L_0 \quad (\text{longitud natural de la tubería})$$

$$P_0 + k \frac{A}{(L - L_0)} = P_0 \Rightarrow$$

E igualibrio de presiones:



Gráfica de P_1 vs L :

1.8