

Clase 23 28 Septiembre 2021

Título de la nota

28/09/2021

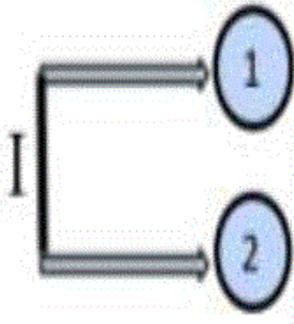
Tabla 1. Temperatura, presión crítica y punto de ebullición de gases comunes.

Gas	T_c (°C)	P_c (°atm)	P. de Ebullición (°C)
He	-267.96	2.261	-268.94
H ₂	-240.17	12.77	-252.76

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T_{s1s} > T_c \\ P_{s1s} < P_c \end{array} \right\} \text{gas}$$

2) Cálculo de variables.

Tabla 2. Variables para un sistema cerrado en un proceso de expansión isotérmica



The diagram shows a closed system undergoing an expansion process. It consists of two states, 1 and 2, represented by circles. A vertical line labeled 'I' is on the left, with two horizontal arrows pointing from it to the circles. The top arrow points to circle 1, and the bottom arrow points to circle 2, indicating the process path from state 1 to state 2.

Presión (atm)	Volumen (L)	Temperatura (K)
0.984	50	400
0.328	150	400

	presión	disminuye
expansión		
	Volumen	aumenta

Reversible	
ΔH (J)	0
ΔU (J)	0
ΔS_{Rev} (J/K)	13.701
q_{Rev} (J)	5480.318
w_{Rev} (J)	5480.318

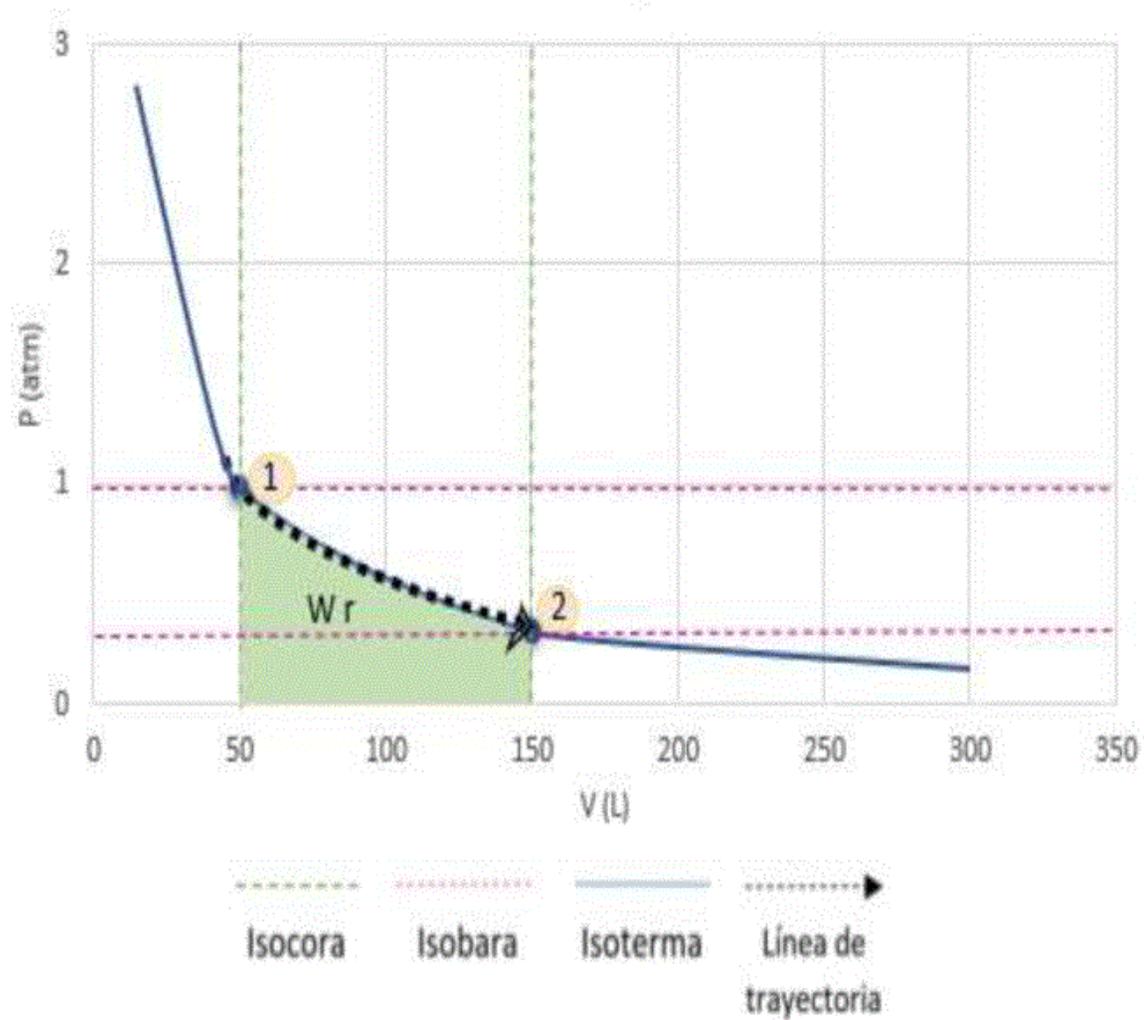


Irreversible	
ΔH (J)	0
ΔU (J)	0
ΔS_{Irrev} (J/K)	8.309
q_{Irrev} (J)	3323.460
w_{Irrev} (J)	3323.460

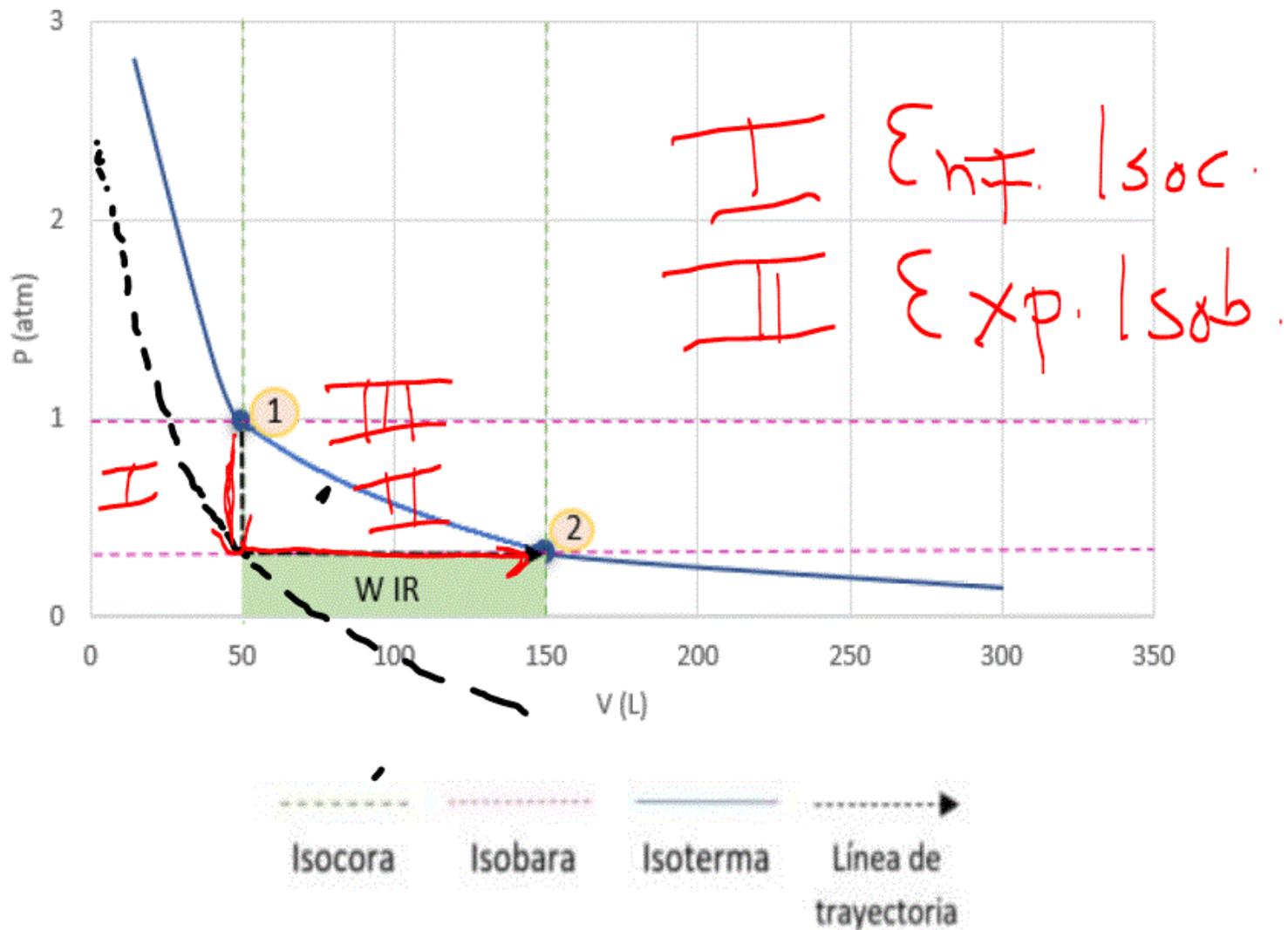
q_{Rev}	>	q_{Irrev}
w_{Rev}	>	w_{Irrev}
ΔS_{Rev}	>	ΔS_{Irrev}

4) Gráficas

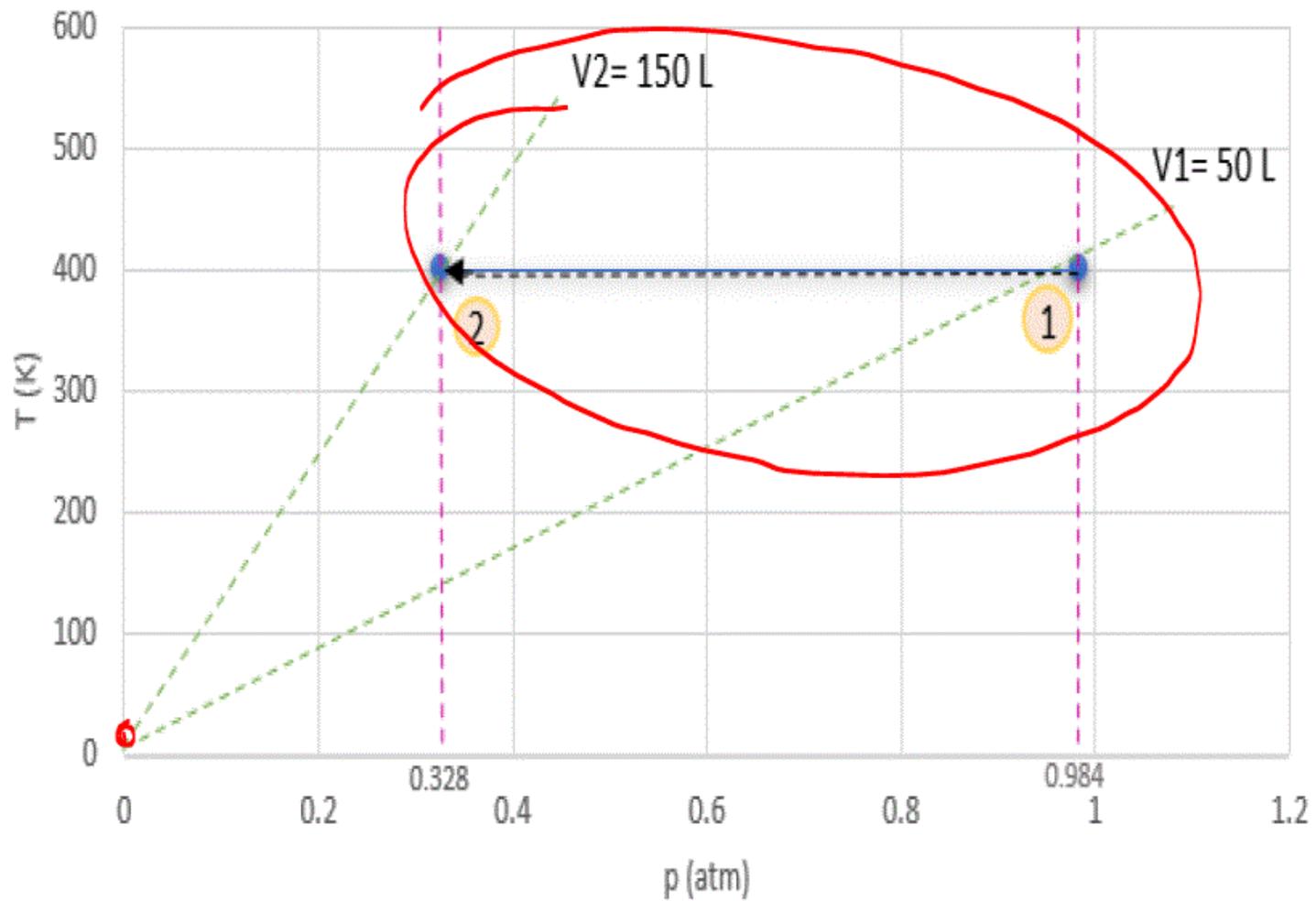
Proceso isotérmico de expansión reversible.



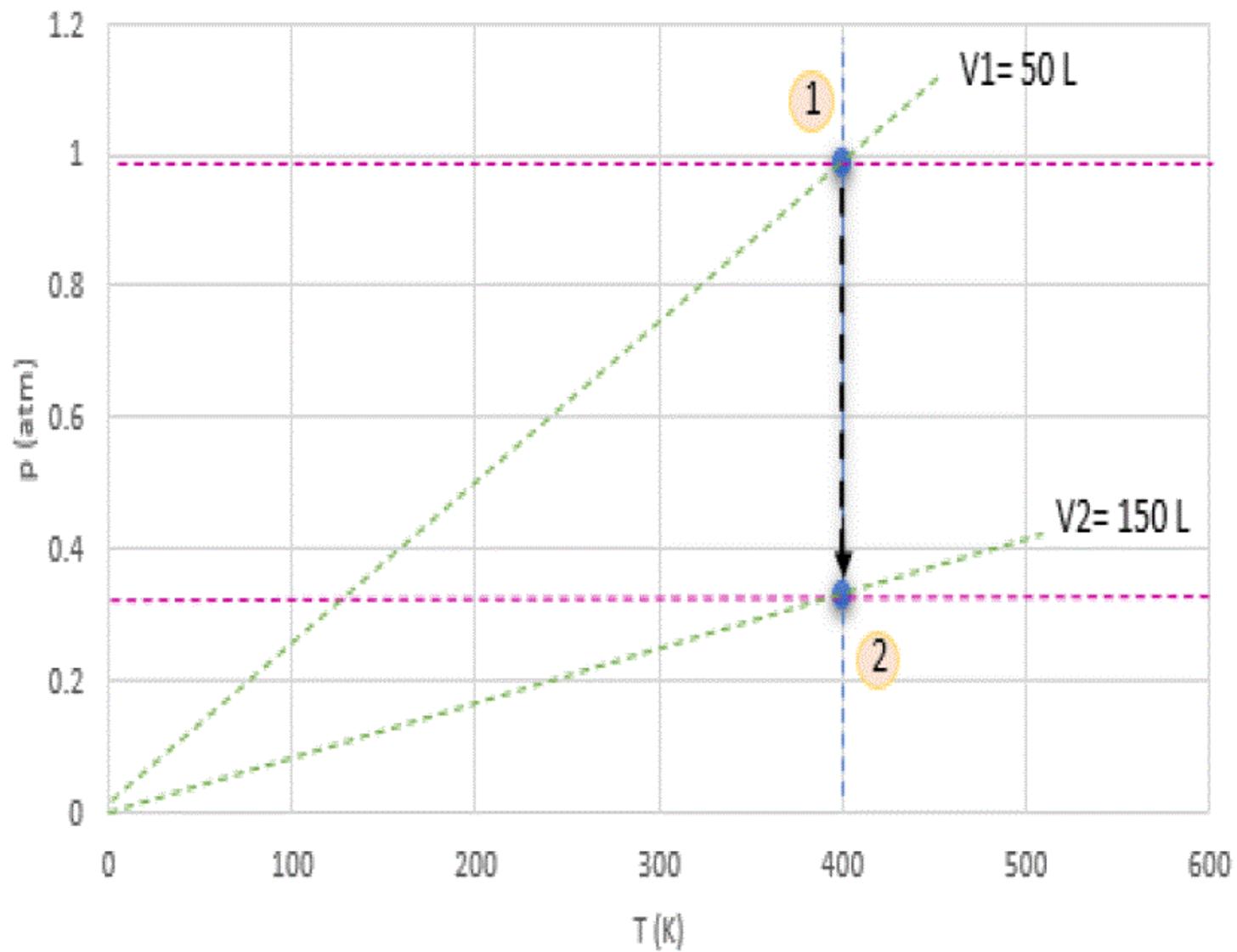
Proceso isotérmico de expansión irreversible.

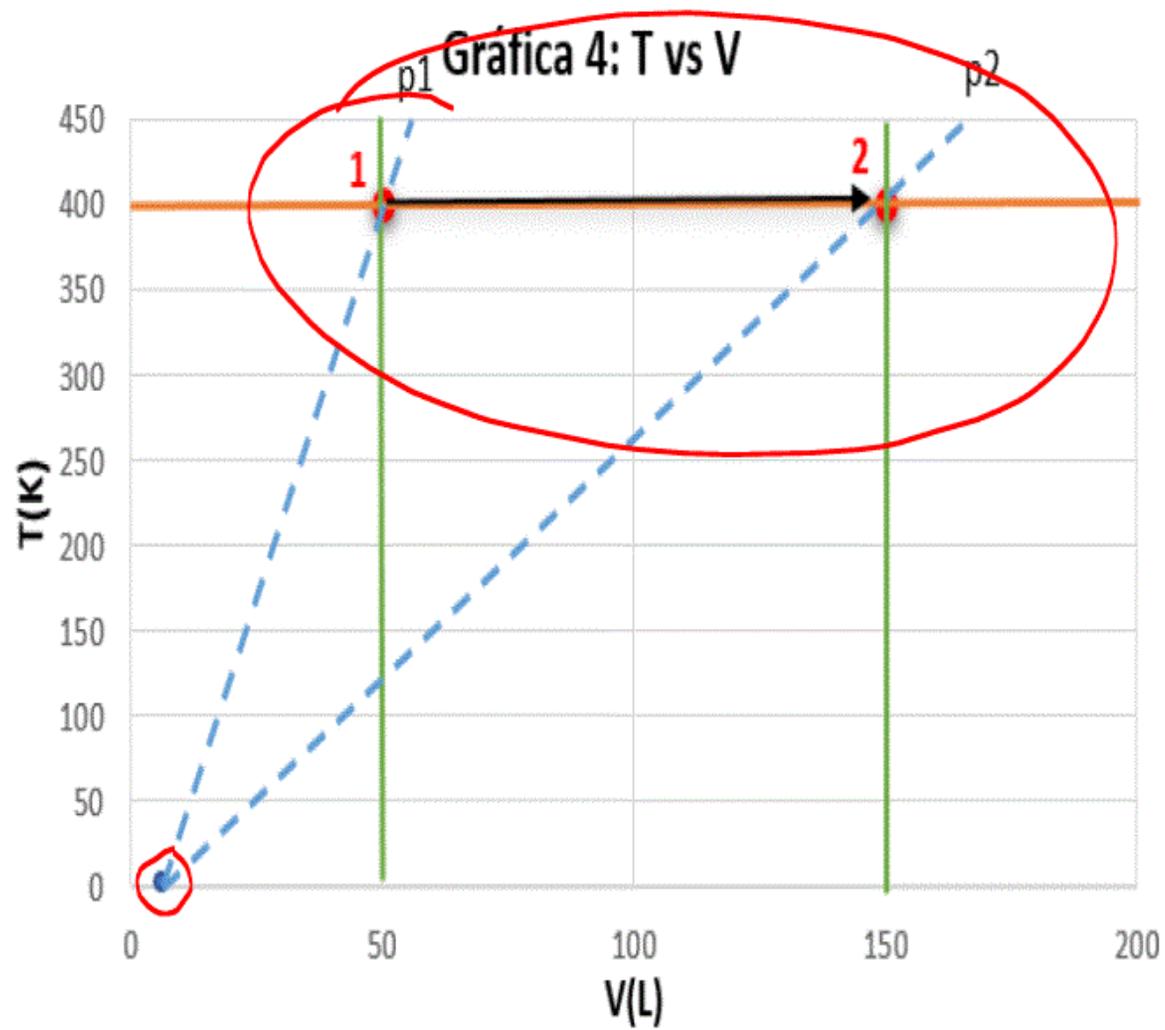


Gráfica 2. T vs p



Gráfica 3. p vs T





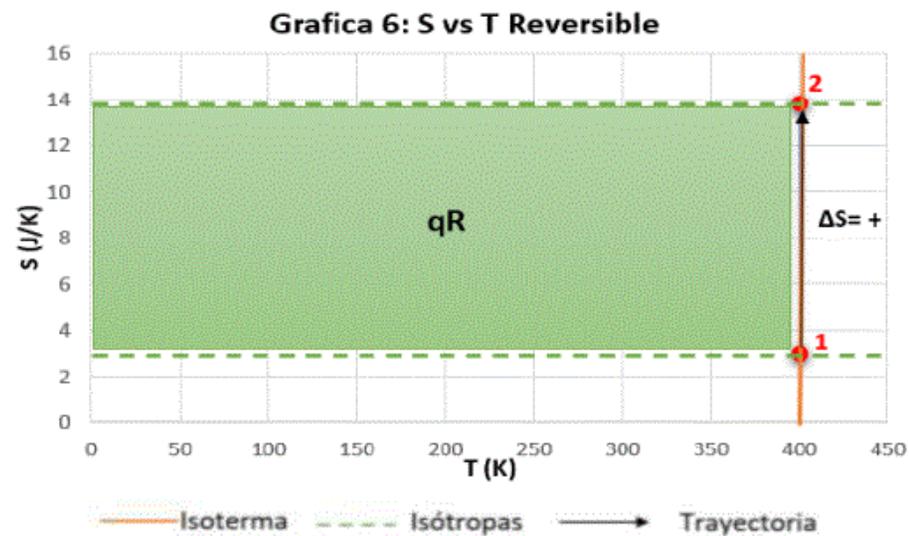


Figura 1. Gráfica de la relación de la entropía y la temperatura en un proceso reversible de expansión en un sistema isotérmico.



Gráfica 8: T vs S Reversible

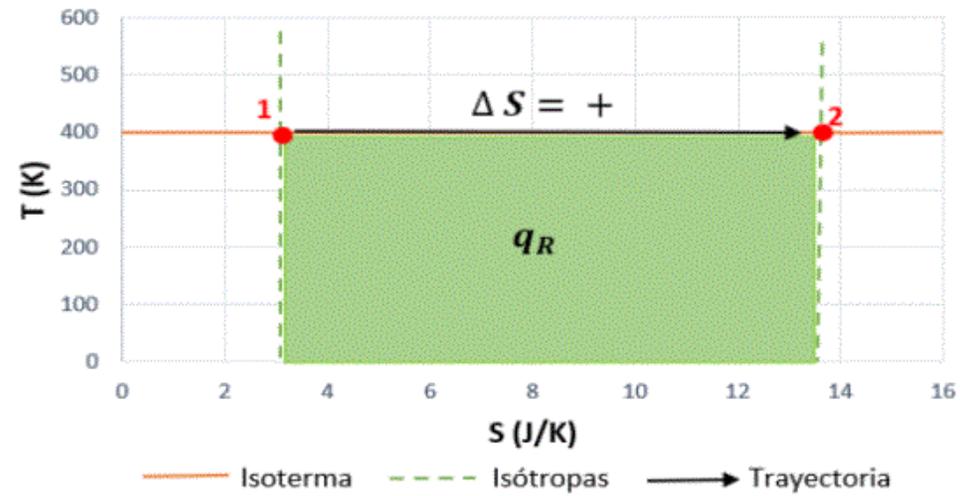
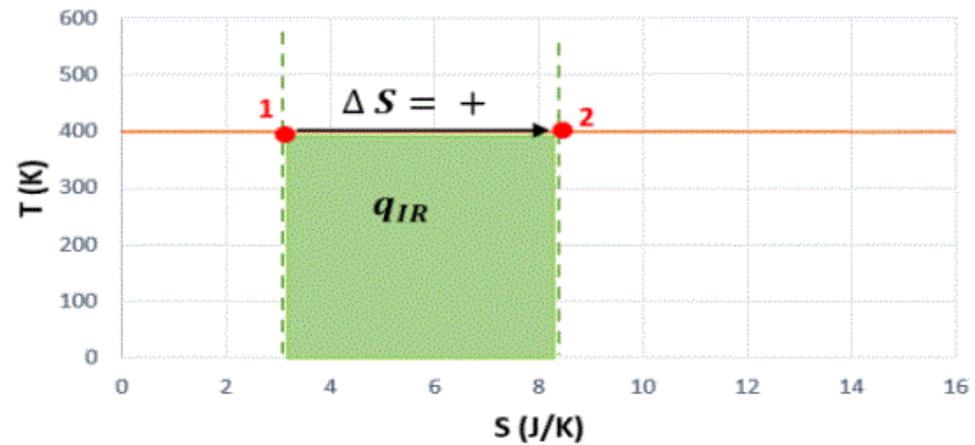


Figura n. Gráfica de la relación de la temperatura y la entropía en un proceso reversible de expansión en un sistema isotérmico.

Gráfica 9: T vs S Irreversible



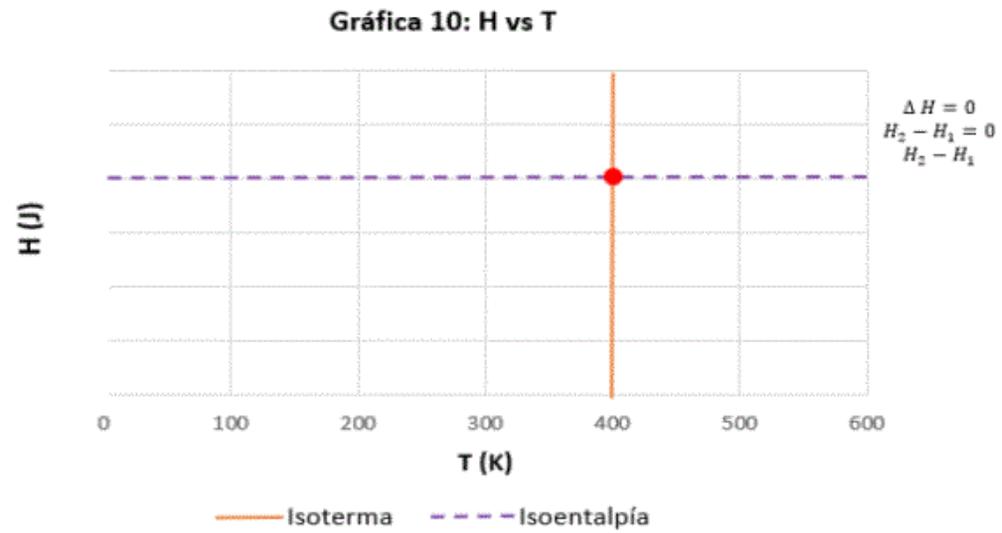
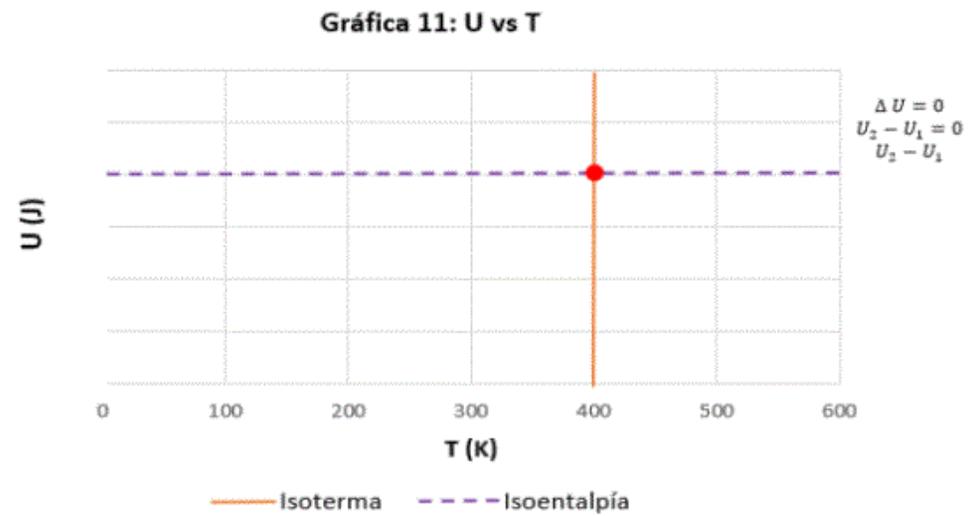


Figura p. Gráfica de la relación de la entalpía y la temperatura en un sistema isotérmico.



Proceso Isobárico

$$p = \text{cte}$$

$$n_1 \rightarrow n_2 = \text{cte} \text{ sist. cerrado}$$

$$T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \left. \begin{array}{l} T_2 > T_1 \text{ exp.} \\ T_2 < T_1 \text{ Comp.} \end{array} \right\}$$

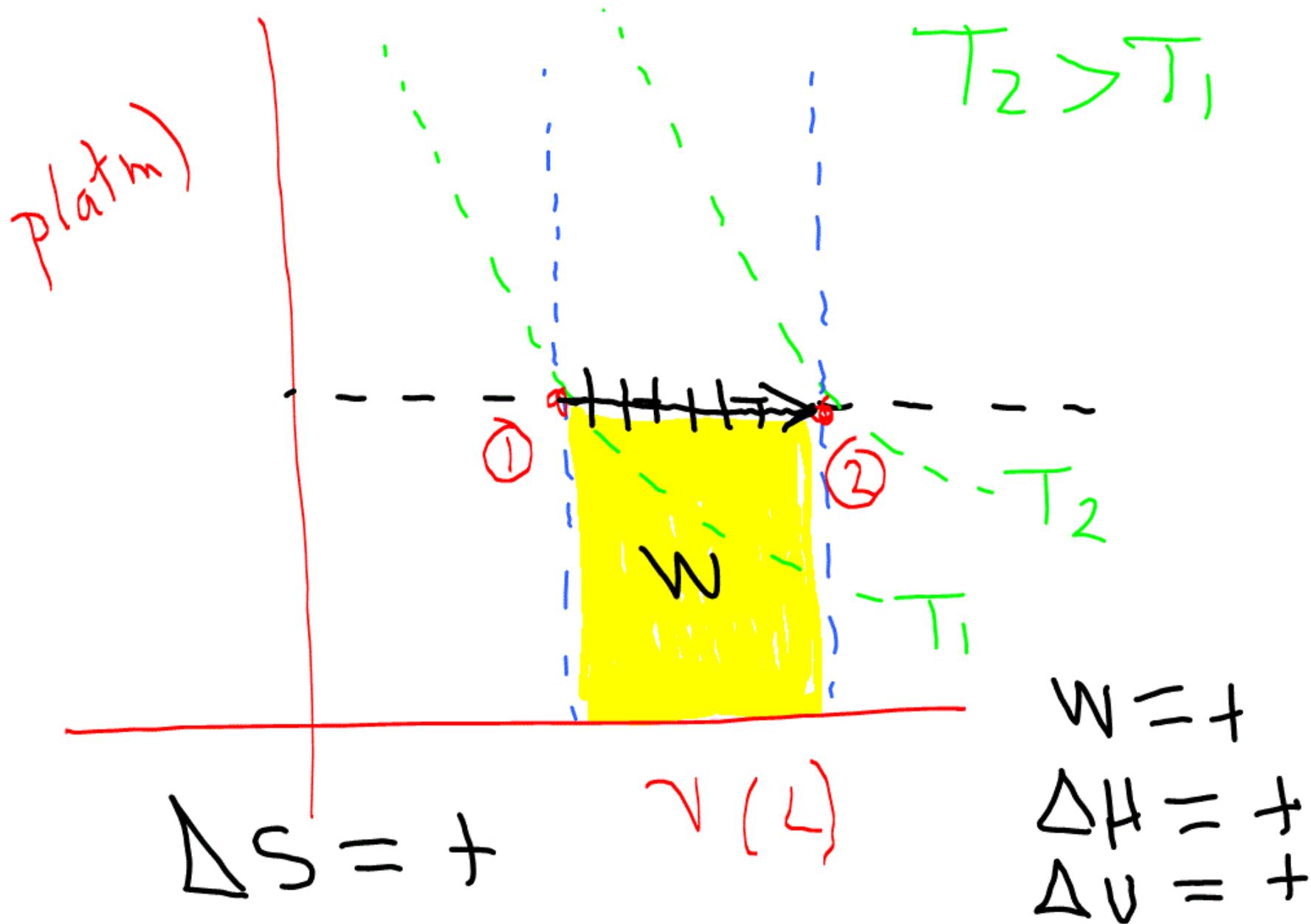
$$V_1 \rightarrow V_2 \left. \begin{array}{l} V_2 > V_1 \text{ exp.} \\ V_2 < V_1 \text{ Comp.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{n_1 R T_1}{V_1} \quad P_2 = \frac{n_2 R T_2}{V_2}$$

$$P_1 = P_2$$

$$\frac{\cancel{n_1} R T_1}{V_1} = \frac{\cancel{n_2} R T_2}{V_2}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{T_1 V_2}{V_1} \quad V_2 = \frac{V_1 T_2}{T_1}$$



Exp. Isob.

$$\Delta U = +$$

$$W = +$$

$$\Delta U = q - W$$

$$q > W \quad q = +$$

endotérmico

$$q = \Delta H \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Delta H > \Delta U$$

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

$$dH = n \bar{C}_p dT$$

$$\bar{C}_p - \bar{C}_v = R$$
$$\bar{C}_p > \bar{C}_v$$

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

$$dU = n \bar{C}_V dT$$

$$\bar{C}_P > \bar{C}_V$$

$$\Delta H > \Delta U$$

$$\Delta H = q$$

$$\Delta U = q - w$$

$$q > w$$

Comp. Isob.

$$\Delta U = -$$

$$\Delta H = -$$

$$q = - \text{exo}$$

$$W = -$$

$$\Delta U = q - W$$

$$|q| > |W|$$

$$\Delta U = q - w$$

$$dw = p dv$$

q F b



$$\Delta U = q + w$$

$$dw = -p dv$$

H Q

