

## Spezifische Wärme von Wasser

50 ml Wasser um 1 K erhitzen

dazu 35-mal ein 5kg-Gewicht um 15 cm gehoben

$$\begin{aligned} \text{totale Arbeit} &= 35 \cdot mgh = 35 \cdot 5 \text{ kg} \cdot 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 0.15 \text{ m} \\ &\approx 260 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{spez. Wärme von Wasser} \approx \int \frac{dq}{m \cdot \Delta T}$$

## Überstrom-Versuch im van der Waals Gas

$$U_{\text{anf}} = U_{\text{end}} \quad U = C_V T - \frac{a}{V}$$

$$C_V T_{\text{anf}} - \frac{a}{V_{\text{anf}}} = C_V T_{\text{end}} - \frac{a}{V_{\text{end}}}$$

$$T_{\text{end}} - T_{\text{anf}} = \Delta T = \frac{1}{C_V} \left( \frac{a}{V_{\text{end}}} - \frac{a}{V_{\text{anf}}} \right) = \frac{a}{C_V} \frac{V_{\text{anf}} - V_{\text{end}}}{V_{\text{anf}} V_{\text{end}}}$$

$$V_{\text{anf}} = V_1 \quad V_{\text{end}} = V_1 + V_2 \quad = -\frac{a}{C_V} \frac{V_2}{V_1(V_1 + V_2)}$$

## Joule-Thomson Effekt für van der Waals Gas

$$(V-b) \left( p + \frac{a}{V^2} \right) = RT$$

$$0 \quad - \quad RT \quad - \quad \frac{a}{V^2}$$

$$p = \frac{RT}{V-b} - \frac{a}{V^2}$$

$$H = U + pV = C_V T - \frac{a}{V} + V \left( \frac{RT}{V-b} - \frac{a}{V^2} \right)$$

$$H_1 = H_2$$

$$C_V T_1 - \frac{2a}{V_1} + V_1 \frac{RT_1}{V_1-b} = C_V T_2 - \frac{2a}{V_2} + V_2 \frac{RT_2}{V_2-b}$$

$$T_1 \left( C_V + R \frac{V_1}{V_1-b} \right) - \frac{2a}{V_1} = T_2 \left( C_V + R \frac{V_2}{V_2-b} \right) - \frac{2a}{V_2}$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_1-b} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{b}{V_1}} \approx 1 + \frac{b}{V_1}$$

$$T_1 (C_V + R) - \frac{2a}{V_1} + \frac{RT_1 b}{V_1} = T_2 (C_V + R) - \frac{2a}{V_2} + \frac{RT_2 b}{V_2}$$

$$(T_2 - T_1) (C_V + R) = -\frac{2a}{V_1} + \frac{2a}{V_2} + \frac{RT_1 b}{V_1} - \frac{RT_2 b}{V_2}$$

$$\frac{RT}{V} = p$$

$$(T_2 - T_1) (C_V + R) = -\frac{2a}{RT} (p_1 - p_2) + b(p_1 - p_2)$$

$$T \approx \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = \frac{(p_1 - p_2)}{C_V + R} \left( b - \frac{2a}{RT} \right)$$

$$\frac{C_v + R}{b - \overline{RT}}$$

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## Carnot-Prozess

$$W = R \cdot \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \cdot (T_1 - T_2)$$

$$Q_1 = RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$Q_2 = RT_2 \ln \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

$$\frac{Q_1}{T_1} = R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$\frac{Q_2}{T_2} = R \ln \frac{V_1}{V_2} = - \frac{Q_1}{T_1}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{Q_i}{T_i} = \frac{Q_1}{T_1} + \frac{Q_2}{T_2} = \frac{Q_1}{T_1} - \frac{Q_1}{T_1} = 0$$