

EGONKORTASUNERAKO BALDINTZAK

- * EGONKORTASUNERAKO BALDINTZEN ONDORIOZTAPEN KUALITATIBOA: ADIERAZPIDE GRA.
- * EGONKORTASUNERAKO BALDINTZEN ONDORIOZTAPEN Kuantitatiboa: ONDORIO FISIKOAK

- METAEGONKORTASUNA
- EGONKORTASUNA
- POTENTIAL TERMODINAMIKOETAKO EGONKORTASUNERAKO BALDINTZEN AZTERKETA

- * EGONKORTASUNERAKO BALDINTZEN ONDORIOZTAPEN Kuantitatiboa

- OSAGAI BAKARREKO SISTEMA
- OSAGAI ANITEKO SISTEMA

AUKERAKO
MATERIA

- * LE' CHATELIER-REN PRINTZIPIOAREN ENUNTZIATUA

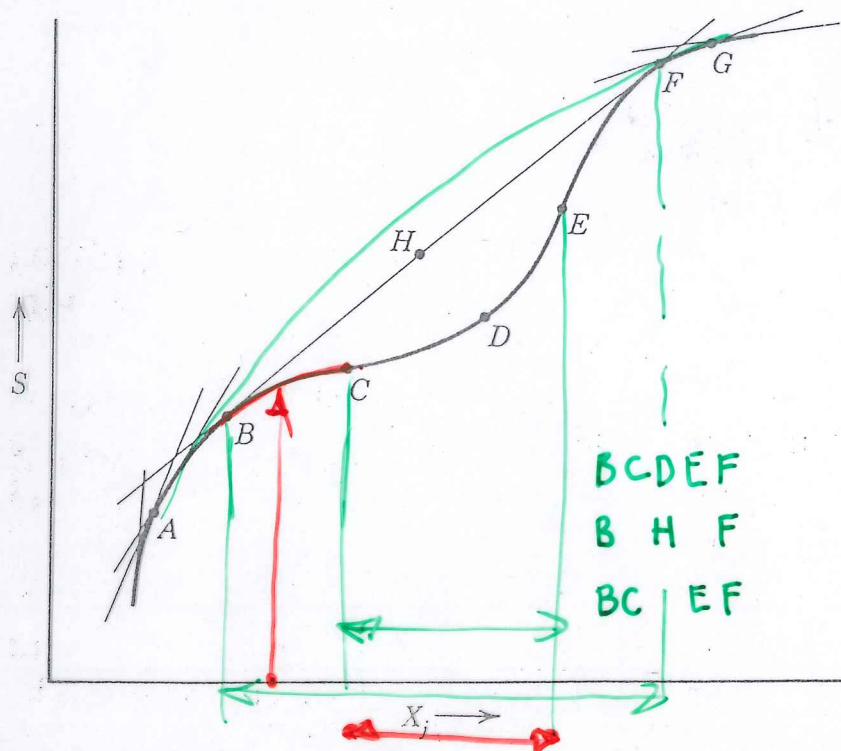
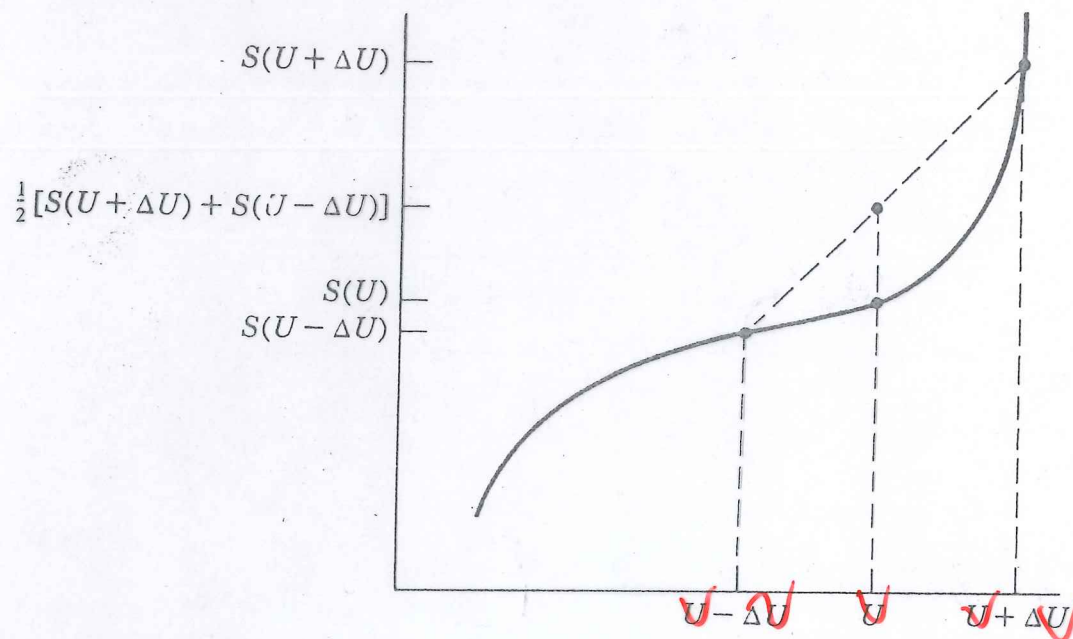
- * LE' CHATELIER/ BRAUN-EN PRINTZIPIOAREN ENUNTZIATUA

- ADIBIDE ADIERAZGARRIA

- * LE' CHATELIER-REN PRINTZIPIOAREN FROGAPENA

- * LE' CHATELIER/ BRAUN-EN PRINTZIPIOAREN FROGAPENA

(S ADIERAZPENA)



(ii) - EGONKORTASUNERAKO BALDINTZEN ONDORIOZTAPEN **KJANTITATIBOA** (**S ADIERAZPENA**)

$$S(u+\Delta u, v+\Delta v, N) + S(u-\Delta u, v-\Delta v, N) \leq 2S(u, v, N)$$

$$S(u+\Delta u, v+\Delta v, N) + S(u-\Delta u, v-\Delta v, N) - 2S(u, v, N) \leq 0$$

$$S(u+\Delta u, v+\Delta v, N) = S(u, v, N) +$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial u} \right)_{u,v,N} \Delta u + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial v} \right)_{u,v,N} \Delta v \right] +$$

+

$$\frac{1}{2!} \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial u^2} \right) \Delta u^2 + \left(\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial v^2} \right) \Delta v^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial u} \right) \Delta u \Delta v + \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial v} \right) \Delta u \Delta v \right]$$

+ ... TAYLOR GARAPENENKO GAINONTZEKO ORDENAK

$$S(u-\Delta u, v-\Delta v, N) = S(u, v, N) +$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial u} \right)_{u,v,N} (-\Delta u) + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial v} \right)_{u,v,N} (-\Delta v) \right] +$$

$$\frac{1}{2!} \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial u^2} \right) \Delta u^2 + \left(\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial v^2} \right) \Delta v^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial u} \right) \Delta u \Delta v + \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial v} \right) \Delta u \Delta v \right]$$

+ ... TAYLOR GARAPENENKO GAINONTZEKO ORDENAK

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial u^2} \right) (\Delta u)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial v^2} \right) (\Delta v)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial u \partial v} \right) \Delta u \Delta v \leq 0$$

→ BALIOKIDEAK !!

$$S_{uu}(\Delta u)^2 + S_{vv}(\Delta v)^2 + 2S_{uv} \Delta u \Delta v \leq 0$$

$$S_{uu} \{ S_{uu}(\Delta u)^2 + 2S_{uv} \Delta u \Delta v + S_{vv}(\Delta v)^2 \} \geq 0$$

Δ
0

(1)

$$S_{uu} S_{vv} - S_{uv}^2 \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

ONDORIOAK !!

INTERPRETATZIOA!
(INHOMOGENEOTASUNA)

(iii) - EGONKORTASUNERAKO BALDINTZEN ONDORIOZETAPENA Kuantitatiboa

3

$$d^2s = \frac{1}{2} [s_{uu} (du)^2 + 2s_{uv} du dv + s_{vv} (dv)^2]$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{T}(u, v)$$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) = \frac{\partial(1/T)}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial(1/T)}{\partial v} dv \quad \frac{\partial s}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) = s_{uu} du + s_{uv} dv$$

$$du = \frac{1}{s_{uu}} [d\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) - s_{uv} dv]$$

$$(du)^2 = \frac{1}{s_{uu}^2} [d\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) - s_{uv} dv]^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{s_{uu}^2} [d^2\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) + s_{uv}^2 (dv)^2 - 2s_{uv} d\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) dv]$$

$$d^2s = \frac{1}{2} [s_{uu} \left\{ \frac{1}{s_{uu}^2} (d^2\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) + s_{uv}^2 (dv)^2 - 2s_{uv} d\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) dv) \right\} + 2s_{uv} \left\{ \frac{1}{s_{uu}} (d\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) - s_{uv} dv) \right\} + s_{vv} (dv)^2]$$

$$d^2s = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{s_{uu}} d^2\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) + \left(s_{vv} - \frac{s_{uv}^2}{s_{uu}}\right) (dv)^2 \right]$$

$$d^2s \leq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{s_{uu}} \leq 0$$

$$\left(s_{vv} - \frac{s_{uv}^2}{s_{uu}}\right) \leq 0$$

$$(s_{vv} s_{uu} - s_{uv}^2) \geq 0$$

(iii)' - EGONKORTASUNERAKO BALDINTZEN ONDURIOTAPENA **KUANTITATIBOA**

u

$$d^2u = \frac{1}{2} [u_{ss}(ds)^2 + 2u_{sv} ds dv + u_{vv}(dv)^2]$$

$$T = T(s, v)$$

$$dT = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right) ds + \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right) dv \quad \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial s}\right) \equiv T$$

$$dT = u_{ss} ds + u_{sv} dv$$

$$ds = \frac{1}{u_{ss}} [dT - u_{sv} dv]$$

$$(ds)^2 = \frac{1}{u_{ss}^2} [dT - u_{sv} dv]^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{u_{ss}^2} [(dT)^2 + u_{sv}^2 (dv)^2 - 2u_{sv} dT dv]$$

$$d^2u = \frac{1}{2} \left[u_{ss} \left\{ \frac{1}{u_{ss}^2} ((dT)^2 + u_{sv}^2 (dv)^2 - 2u_{sv} dT dv) \right\} + 2u_{sv} \left\{ \frac{1}{u_{ss}} (dT - u_{sv} dv) \right\} + u_{vv} (dv)^2 \right]$$

$$d^2u = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{u_{ss}} (dT)^2 + \left(u_{vv} - \frac{u_{sv}^2}{u_{ss}} \right) (dv)^2 \right]$$

$$d^2u \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{u_{ss}} \geq 0$$

$$\left(u_{vv} - \frac{u_{sv}^2}{u_{ss}} \right) \geq 0$$

$$(u_{vv} u_{ss} - u_{sv}^2) \geq 0$$

ONDORIO FISIKOAK : LABURBILDUMA OROKORRA

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \right)_v = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s} \right)_v = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T} \right)_v} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T} \right)_v} = \frac{T}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \boxed{C_v \geq 0} \\ \bullet \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = - \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v} \right)_s = - \frac{\left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial v} \right)_p}{\left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial p} \right)_v} = \frac{\left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T} \right)_p \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v} \right)_p}{\left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T} \right)_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p} \right)_v} = \frac{C_p}{\alpha} \frac{1}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \boxed{K_T \geq 0} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet F_{TT} \rightarrow C_v \geq 0 \\ \bullet F_{VV} \rightarrow K_T \geq 0 \\ \bullet H_{SS} \rightarrow C_p \geq 0 \\ \bullet H_{PP} \rightarrow C_p K_T \geq 0 \\ \bullet G_{TT} \rightarrow C_p \geq 0 \\ \bullet G_{PP} \rightarrow K_T \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\boxed{C_p - C_v = T V \frac{\alpha^2}{K_T}}$$

$$K_S \equiv - \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_s \quad K_S \geq 0$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} C_p \geq C_v \geq 0 \\ K_T \geq K_S \geq 0 \end{array}}$$

SISTEMA EGUNKORREAN

SISTEMA HIDROSTATIKOAN

BESTE EDOZEIN SISTEMATAN ANTZEKO DESBERDINTZAK, HOTZ
EZAUGARRIEKIN LOTURIKO BERO-AHALMENEK GAITERAK

EGONKORTASUNEAKO BALDINTZAK POTENTZIAL TERMODINAMIKOETAN

$$\boxed{S} \quad \boxed{U} \quad \boxed{F} \quad \boxed{H} \quad \boxed{G}$$

$$S_{uu} \leq 0 \quad S_{vv} \leq 0 \quad S_{uu} S_{vv} - S_{uv}^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{MAXIMOA}$$

$$U_{ss} \geq 0 \quad U_{vv} \geq 0 \quad U_{ss} U_{vv} - U_{sv}^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{MINIMOA}$$

POTENTZIALETARAKO BIDEA

$$P = \frac{\partial U}{\partial X}$$

$$X = - \frac{\partial U[P]}{\partial P}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial P} = \frac{\partial}{\partial P} \left[- \frac{\partial U[P]}{\partial P} \right] = - \frac{\partial^2 U[P]}{\partial P^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial X} \right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial}{\partial X} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial X} \right)} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2} \right)}$$

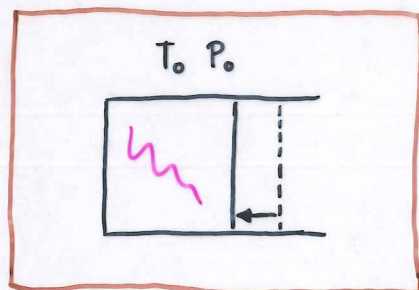
$$- \frac{\partial^2 U[P]}{\partial P^2} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2} \right)}$$

$$F_{TT} \leq 0 \quad F_{VV} \geq 0 \quad \text{MINIMOA}$$

$$H_{SS} \geq 0 \quad H_{PP} \leq 0 \quad \text{MINIMOA}$$

$$G_{TT} \leq 0 \quad G_{PP} \leq 0 \quad G_{TT} G_{PP} - G_{TP}^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{MINIMOA}$$

PRINZIPIOEN ADIERAZGARRI DEN ADIBIDEA



$$U = U(S, V, N) \quad N = K \text{ ALDAGAI INDEPENDENTEEN SORTA } \{S, V\}$$

dV ERAGÍNGO DUGU SISTEMAREN GAINEAN (BERDIN ZAIGU JATORRIA)

SISTEMAK BI MAILAKO ERANTEUNA :

- (1) - ZIRENAKOA : ALDAGAI EXTENSIBOARENIN LOTUTA DAGOEN INTENSIBOAREN GAINEKOA
- (2) - ZEHARKAKOA : GAINONTZEKO INTENSIBOEN GAINEKOA
ETA BERAUEK LEHENGAREN GAINEKOA

(1) ZIRENEAN : $dV \Rightarrow dP$

$$P = P(V, S) \Rightarrow dP = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_S dV + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial S}\right)_V dS$$

$$dP = \dots \Rightarrow dP = - \left[\frac{\varphi}{\omega} \frac{1}{V} \frac{1}{k_T} \right] dV$$

$$dV < 0 \Rightarrow dP > 0$$

gertatzen dena ; erantzuna $dP < 0$

(2) ZEHARKA : $dV \Rightarrow dT \Rightarrow dP$

$$T = T(V, S) \Rightarrow dT = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S dV + \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial S}\right)_V dS$$

$$dT = \dots \Rightarrow dT = - \left[\frac{T}{\omega} \frac{1}{k_T} \alpha \right] dV$$

$(dV > 0)$

$$\alpha > 0 \Rightarrow dT < 0$$

$$\alpha < 0 \Rightarrow dT > 0$$

BEZAZ

EZ GUTXITZEARREN $\delta Q > 0$

GUTXITZEARREN $\delta Q < 0$

$dV < 0$

$\alpha > 0 \Rightarrow dT > 0$ gertatzen dena, berau sate ; erantzuna $\delta Q < 0$

(2) ZEHARKA : $dV \Rightarrow dT \Rightarrow dP$

$$T = T(V, S) \Rightarrow dT = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S dV + \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial S}\right)_V dS$$

$$dT = \dots \Rightarrow dT = - \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{1}{k_T} \alpha \right] dV$$

$(dV > 0)$

$$\alpha > 0 \Rightarrow dT < 0$$

$$\alpha < 0 \Rightarrow dT > 0$$

BERAZ

EZ GUTXITZARREN $\delta Q > 0$

GUTXITZARREN $\delta Q < 0$

(T)

$$P = P(V, S) \Rightarrow dP = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_S dV + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial S}\right)_V dS$$

$$dP = \dots \Rightarrow dP = \left[\frac{\alpha}{\alpha k_T} \right] \delta Q$$

ERANTZUNA

$$\alpha > 0 \quad \delta Q > 0 \Rightarrow dP > 0$$

$$\alpha < 0 \quad \delta Q < 0 \Rightarrow dP > 0$$

LEHENGOAREN KASUAN LORTUTAKO EMATZASUNA

PRINTZÍPIOEN ENUNTZIATUAK

SISTEMA EGONKORAREN KASUAN !

* LE'CHATELIER-REN PRINTZÍPIOAREN ENUNTZIATUA :

EDOZEIN SISTEMATAN AGERTUKO* DEN EDOZEIN PERTURBAZIOK

BERAU DESAGERTARAZTEKO JOERA DUEN PROZESU ZUZENA ERAGINGO DU

PROZESU ZUZENA : SISTEMAREN LEHEN MAILAKO ERANTZUNA

* LE'CHATELIER/BRAUN-EN PRINTZÍPIOAREN ENUNTZIATUA :

EDOZEIN SISTEMATAN AGERTUKO* DEN EDOZEIN PERTURBAZIOK

BERAU DESAGERTARAZTEKO JOERA DUTEN ZEHARKAKO PROZESUAK ERAGINGO DITU

ZEHARKAKO PROZESUA : SISTEMAREN "GOI"-MAILAKO ERANTZUNA

ONDORIOA : **SISTEMA EGONKORAK** EDOZEIN PERTURBAZIOARI EMANGO DION ERANTZUNAREN HELBURUA HASIERAKO OREKA GUERRA BERRESKURATzea DA, PERTURBAZIOAK ERAGINDAKO DESOREKA DESAGERTARAZTEZ.

* BERDIN ZAIGU PERTURBAZIOAREN JATORRIA : BEREZKOA ZEIN ERAGINDAKOA IZAN DAITEKE

i) Zurekenen: $dV \Rightarrow dP$

$$P = P(V, S) \Rightarrow dP = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_S dV + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial S}\right)_V dS \Rightarrow [dP]_S = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_S dV$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_S = - \frac{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_P}{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial P}\right)_V} = - \frac{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_P \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_P}{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_V \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_V} = - \frac{C_P}{C_V} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P} \frac{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T}{\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_V} = - \frac{C_P}{C_V} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_V} = - \left[\frac{C_P}{C_V} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_V} \right]$$

$$[dP]_S = - \left[\frac{C_P}{C_V} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_V} \right] dV$$

$dV > 0 \Rightarrow dP < 0$

$dV < 0 \Rightarrow dP > 0$

bolumna handtsen prena trikithegingo da, prena-diferentziak prena handtsats du eragingo den prena prena-handtsaren da. (Sistemaren erantzua) $dP > 0$
bolumna trikithe prena handtsa egingo da, prena-diferentziak prena trikitheko da eragingo den prena prena-beheratsaren da. (Sistemaren erantzua) $dP < 0$

erantzua

ii) Zeharkatu $dV \Rightarrow dT \Rightarrow dP$

$$T = T(V, S) \Rightarrow dT = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S dV + \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial S}\right)_V dS \Rightarrow [dT]_S = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S dV$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S = - \frac{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T}{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_V} = - \frac{\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V}{\frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_V} = - \frac{\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V}{\frac{1}{T} C_V} = - \left[\frac{T}{C_V} \frac{\alpha}{K_T} \right]$$

$$[dT]_S = - \left[\frac{T}{C_V K_T} \alpha \right] dV$$

$dV > 0; \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow dT < 0$

$\alpha < 0 \Rightarrow dT > 0$

$dV < 0; \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow dT > 0$

$\alpha < 0 \Rightarrow dT < 0$

interak bera galdin egingo du interak erantzua bera hartzen $\delta Q < 0$
interak bera hartuko du interak erantzua bera galdin $\delta Q > 0$

interak bera hartuko du interak erantzua bera galdin $\delta Q > 0$
interak bera galdin du interak erantzua bera hartzen $\delta Q < 0$

$(\alpha > 0, \delta Q > 0)$ erantzua

$(\alpha < 0, \delta Q < 0)$ erantzua

$(\alpha > 0, \delta Q < 0)$ erantzua

$(\alpha < 0, \delta Q > 0)$ erantzua

$dV > 0 \Rightarrow dP > 0$

$dV < 0 \Rightarrow dP < 0$

V T
S P

$$[dP]_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial S} \right)_V dS$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial S} \right)_V \cdot \frac{T}{T} dS = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial S} \right)_V \cdot \frac{1}{T} [T dS] = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial S} \right)_V \cdot \frac{1}{T} \cdot \delta Q$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial S} \right)_V = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial P} \right)_V} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_V \cdot \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \right)_V} = \frac{1}{\frac{T}{T} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_V} = \frac{1}{\frac{T}{T} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P}{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_T}} = \left[\frac{T}{C_V} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\kappa_T} \right]$$

$$[dP]_T = \left[\frac{T}{C_V} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\kappa_T} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{T} \delta Q$$

$$dP = \left[\frac{1}{C_V \kappa_T} \right] \cdot \alpha \cdot \delta Q$$

daher erwarten

$$dV > 0 ; (\alpha > 0, \delta Q > 0) \Rightarrow dP > 0$$

$$(\alpha < 0, \delta Q < 0) \Rightarrow dP > 0$$

$$dV < 0 ; (\alpha > 0, \delta Q < 0) \Rightarrow dP < 0$$

$$(\alpha < 0, \delta Q > 0) \Rightarrow dP < 0$$

$$dV > 0 \Rightarrow dP > 0$$

$$dV < 0 \Rightarrow dP < 0$$

beheute "ganze" beider

PROZEDURA OROKORRA : LABURBILDUMA

* ADIERAZPEN ENERGETIKOA (ESATERAKO)

$$U = U(S, V, N) \quad N = kTe \quad \{V, S\} \text{ ALDAGAI INDEPENDENTEEN SORTA}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} V \text{ ALDATU} \Rightarrow P \text{ ALDATU} & ; P = P(V, S) \quad \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_S \\ T \text{ ALDATU} & ; T = T(V, S) \quad \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} P = P(V, S) \\ dP = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_S dV + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial S}\right)_V dS \\ dT = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S dV + \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial S}\right)_V dS \\ dS = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_V dT + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T dV \end{array}$$

FASE-TRANSIZIOAK

* ADIBIDE KONKRETUAREN AZTERKETA : VAN DER WAALS-EN EGOERA-EKUAZIOAREN AZTERKETA

- LERRO ISOTERMANGEN EBOLUZIOA : EZ-EGANKORTASUN-GUNEAK
- POTENTIAL TERMODINAMIKOAREN ERAIKUNTZA KUALITATIBOA
- LERRO ISOTERMANO ESPERIMENTALA (AZALERAREN BEROINPIA) : FASE-TRANSIZIOA
- FASE-TRANSIZIOAREN EZAUGARRIAK : BOLUNTAREN ETENA : PALANKAREN ERREGEIA
ENTROPIAREN ETENA : TRANSIZIO-BERDA
- FASE-DIAGRAMA : FASEEN GUNEAK
- PUNTU KRITIKOA : DEFINIZIOA, LORPENA
ALDAGAI LABURTUAK
EGOERA KORRESPONDENTEEN LEBEA

* ADIBIDE KONKRETUAN ONDORJOTATUTAKOAREN OROKORPENA : FASE-TRANSIZIOEN SAILKAPENA

- LEHEN ORDENAKO FASE-TRANSIZIOAK : EZAUGARRIAK IRUDIAK
- BIGARREN ORDENAKO FASE-TRANSIZIOAK : EZAUGARRIAK IRUDIAK
- TENBAIT TRANSIZIOEN ADIBIDEAK (IRUDIAK)
- CLAPEYRON-EN EKUAZIOA : EKUAZIOAREN OROKORPENA
- SUBLIMAZIOAREN AZTERKETA : - SUBLIMAZIO-BERDAREN ADIERAZPENA T FINKO : KIRCHOFF EKUAZIOA
SUBLIMAZIO-BERDAREN ADIERAZPENA T ERDIEN : KONSTANTE KINUTIA

* FASE-TRANSIZIOEN AZTERKETA KUALITATIBO OROKORRA

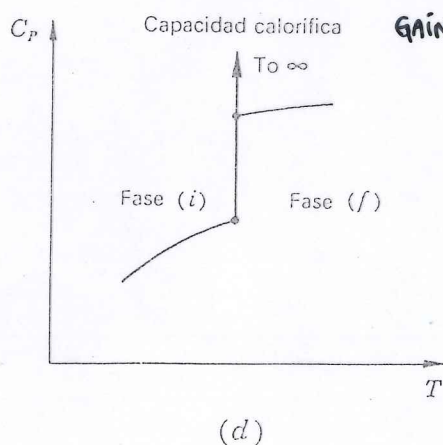
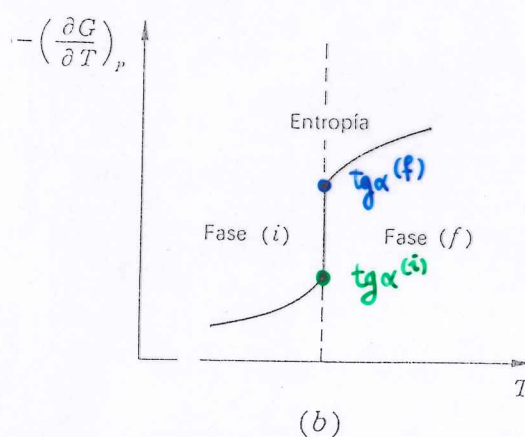
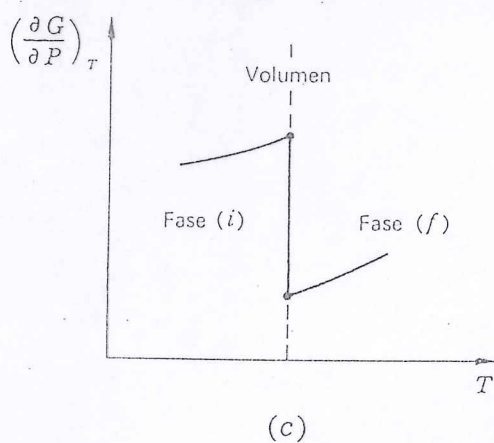
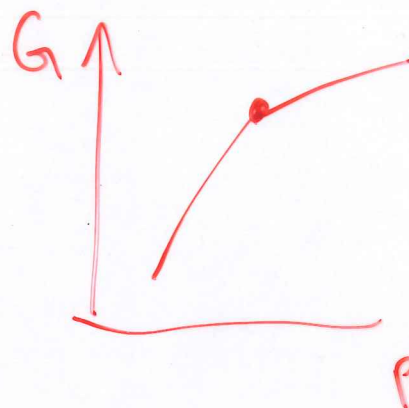
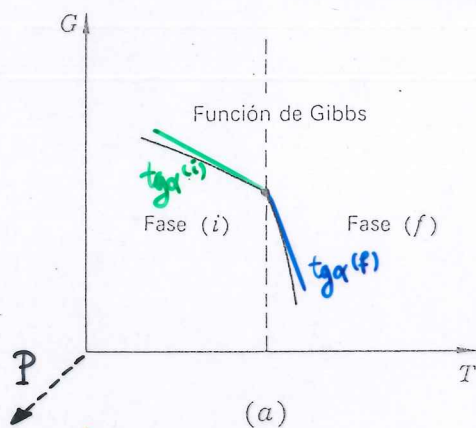
- LEHEN ORDENAKO FASE-TRANSIZIOAK :

- ADIBIDE MEKANIKOA
- ADIBIDE FISIKOA
 - SIMETRIKOTASUN ETA
 - G-REN T-REKIKO BILAKAERA
 - FLUKTUAZIOAK
 - FASE-TRANSIZIOA : G/T DIAGRAMAREN ERAIKUNTZA
 - P/T DIAGRAMAKO G/V DELAKOAREN BILAKAERA

- BIGARREN ORDENAKO FASE-TRANSIZIOAK

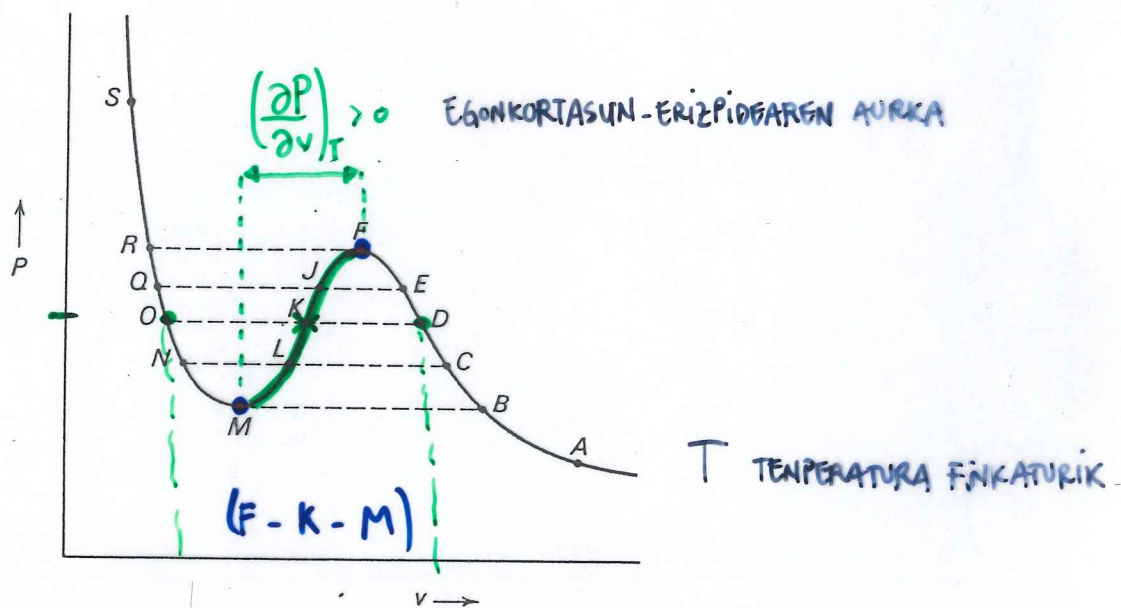
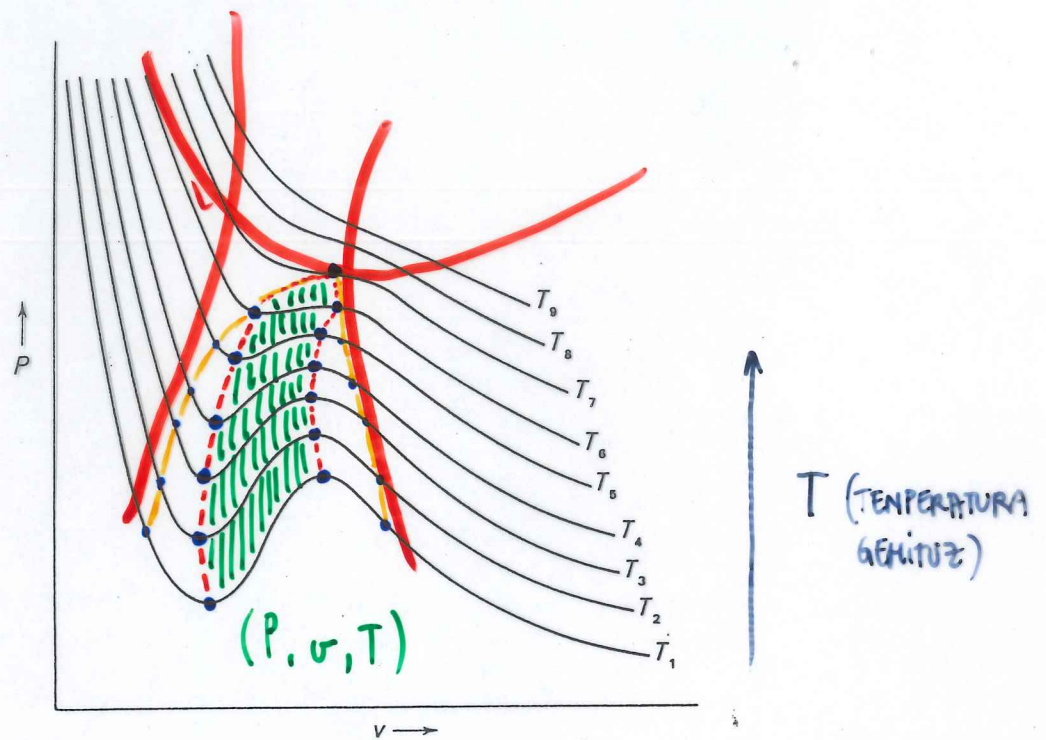
- ADIBIDE MEKANIKOA
 - SIMETRIKOTASUN ETA
 - G-REN T-REKIKO BILAKAERA
 - FLUKTUAZIOAK
 - FASE-TRANSIZIOA : G/T DIAGRAMAREN ERAIKUNTZA
 - P/T DIAGRAMAKO G/V DELAKOAREN BILAKAERA
 - AZTERKETA KUALITATIBOA
- ORDENA-PARAMETROA
- BERREDURA KRITIKOAK
- LANDAUREN FASE-TRANSIZIOEN TEORIA KLASIKOA
 - PUNTU KRITIKOAREN INGURUKO AZTERKETA

GIBBS-EN FUNTzioEK MALDA ALDAKETA DUTE : T-REKIKO MALDA
P-REKIKO MALDA



GAINONTZEKU DERIBATUEK EZ

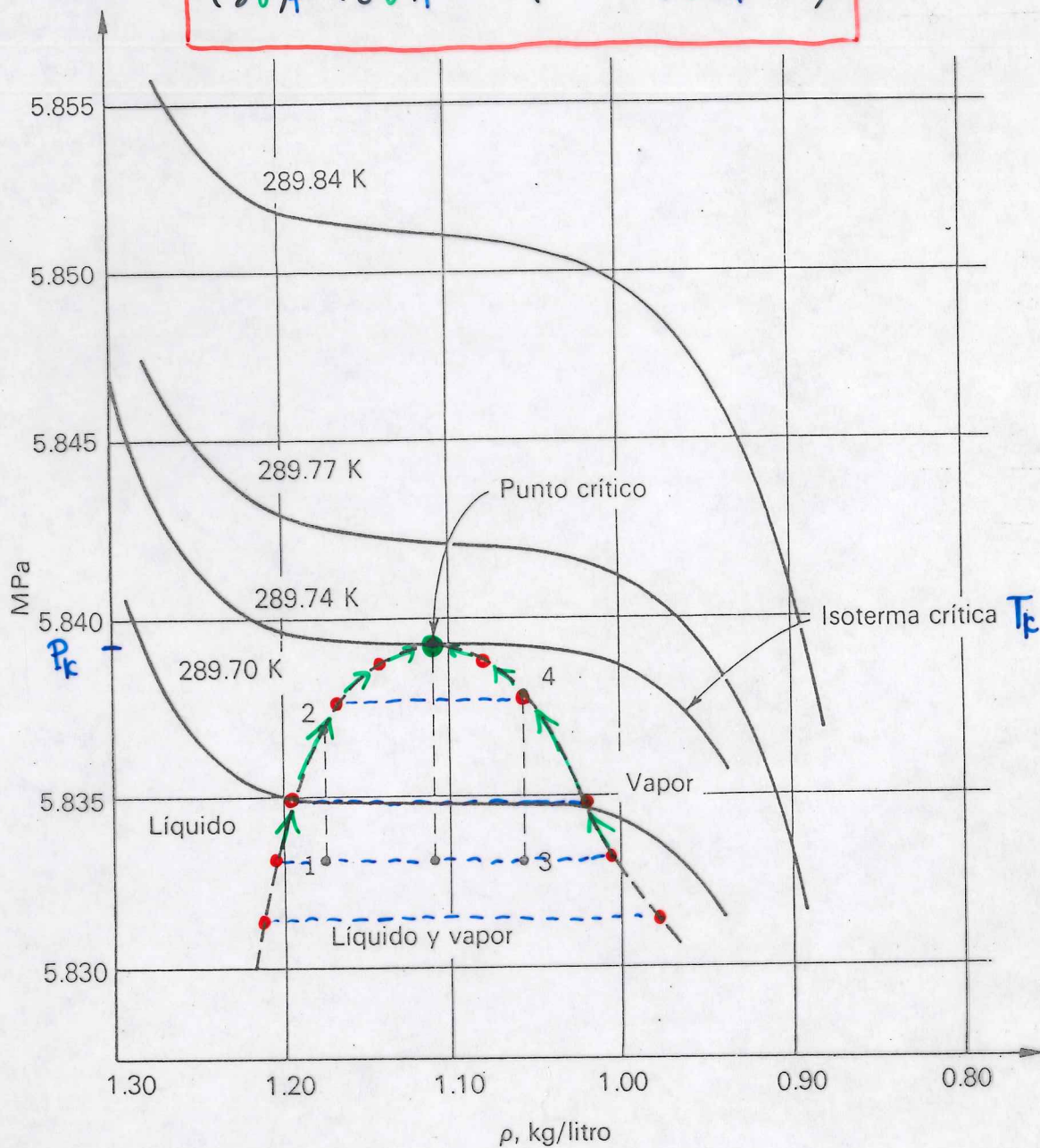
FASE-TRANSIZIOEN EHRENFEST-EN SAILKAPENA: DERIBATUAK



LERRO ISOTERMO TIPIKOA (EDOZEIN TEMPERATURA)

PUNTO CRÍTICO: $(P_K, T_K; v_K)$

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial v^2}\right)_T = 0 \quad \left(\dots = \left(\frac{\partial^k P}{\partial v^k}\right)_T = 0\right)$$



ALDAGAI LABURTUAK

$$: (\tilde{P} = P/P_K, \tilde{v} = v/v_K, \tilde{T} = T/T_K)$$

EQUA-EKUAZIO LABURTUA

$$: f(\tilde{P}, \tilde{v}, \tilde{T}) = 0$$

EQUA KURRESPONDENTEEN LEGEA

: PROPIETA UNIBERTSARIAK (OROKORRAK)

ADIBIDE KONKRETUAREN AZTERKETA : VAN DER WAALS-EN EGOERA-EKUAZIOA

$$p = \frac{RT}{(v-b)} - \frac{a}{v^2} \quad (a,b)$$

EGOERA-EKUAZIOAREN ADIERAZPIDE GRAFIKOA (TENBAIT LERRO ISOTERMANO)

EZ DU BETE GONKORTASUN-IRIZPIDEREN BAT (LERRO ISOTERMANO BAKARRA)

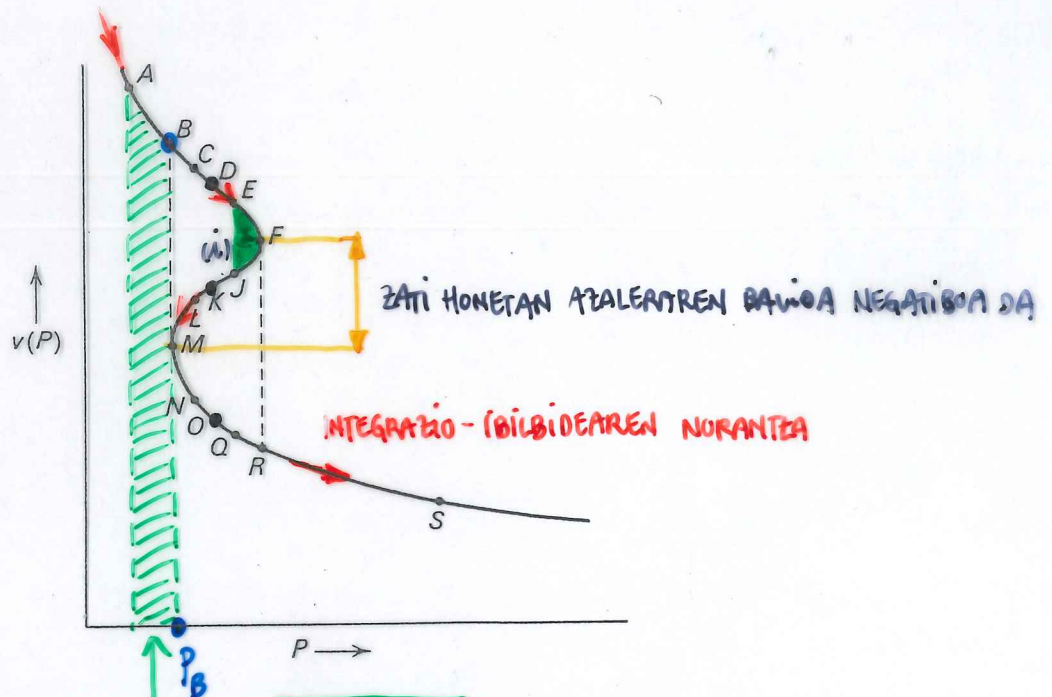
ONDORIOZ FASE-TRANSIZIOA AGERTUKO DA

AZTERKETA BURUTZEKO :

$$(p, v)_T \Rightarrow (v, p)_T \Rightarrow (\mu, p)_T$$

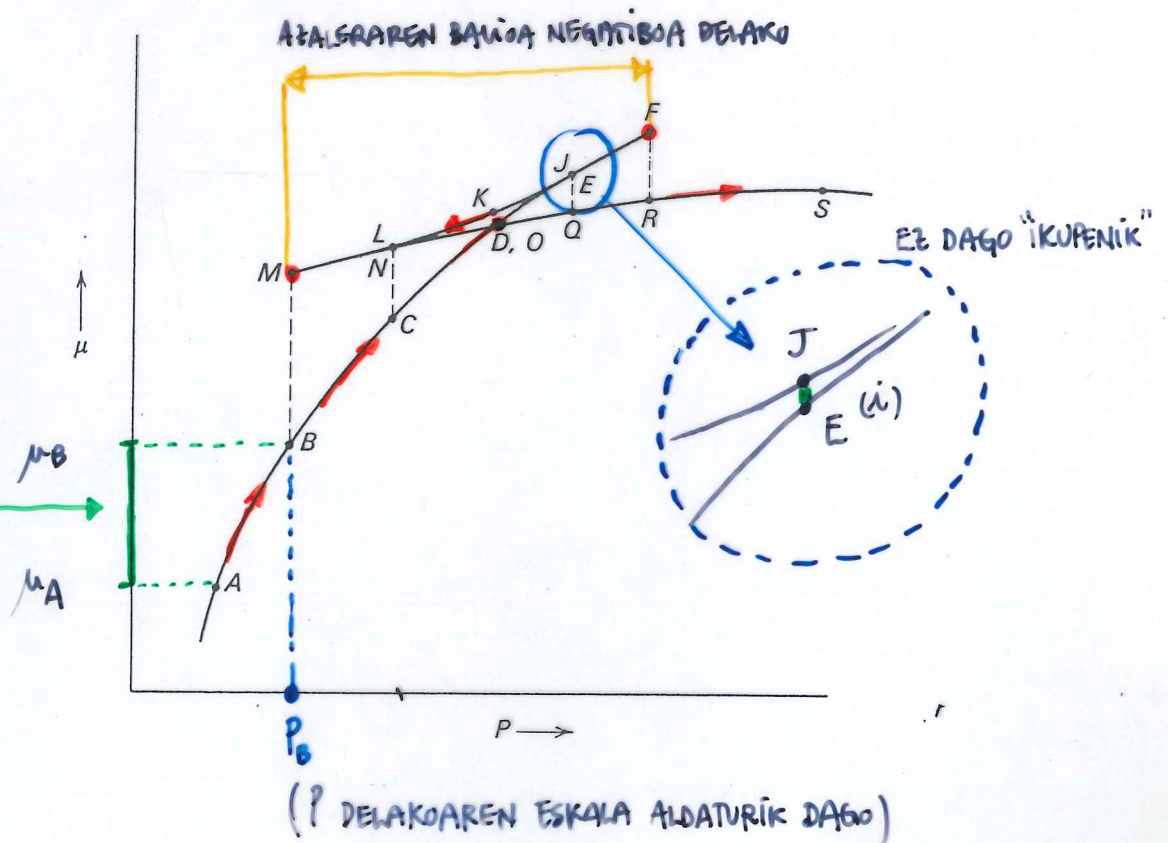
FASE-TRANSIZIOAREN EZAGARRIEN AZTERKETA :

$$(P, v) \Rightarrow (v, P) (v(P), P) \Rightarrow \boxed{(\mu, P)}$$

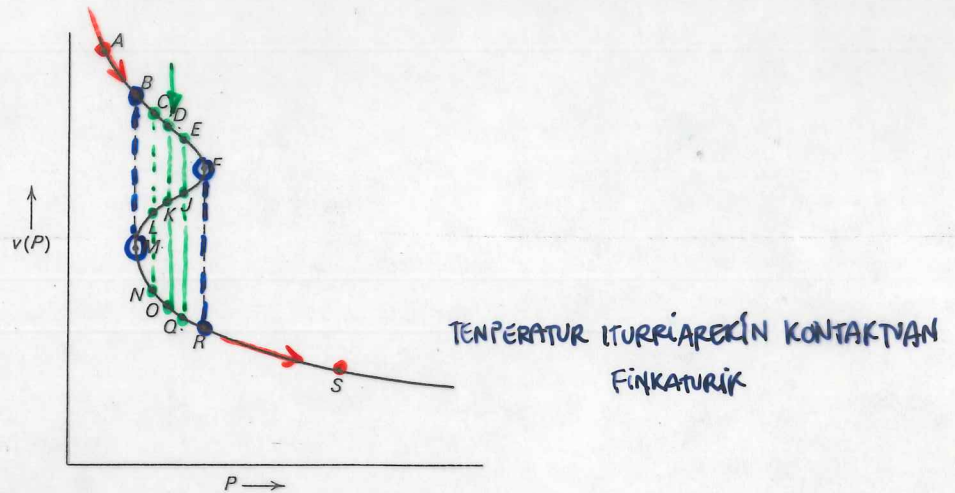


$$\mu_B - \mu_A = \int_A^B v(P) dP$$

GAINAZALAREN AZALERAREN BALIOA

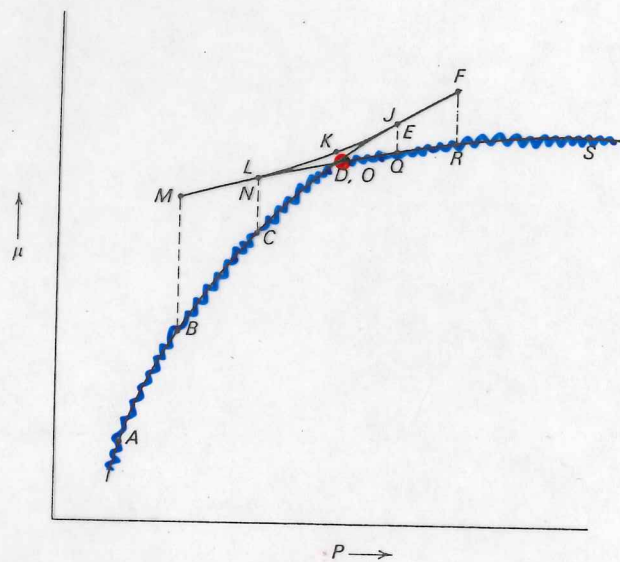


EGOERA-EKUAZIO HIPOTETIKOTIK $\rightarrow$ BENETAZKO EGOERA-EKUAZIORA

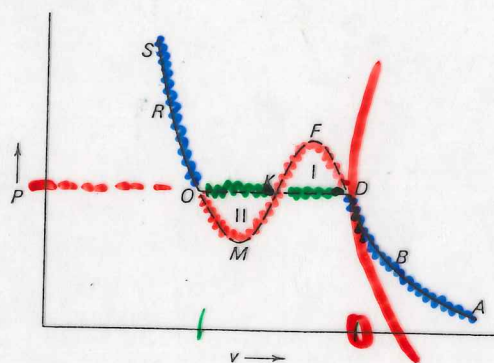


SISTEMA PRESIO-ITURRIAREN KONTAKTUAN $\rightarrow$ KUASIESTATIKOKI ALDATU

$$T = Kte$$



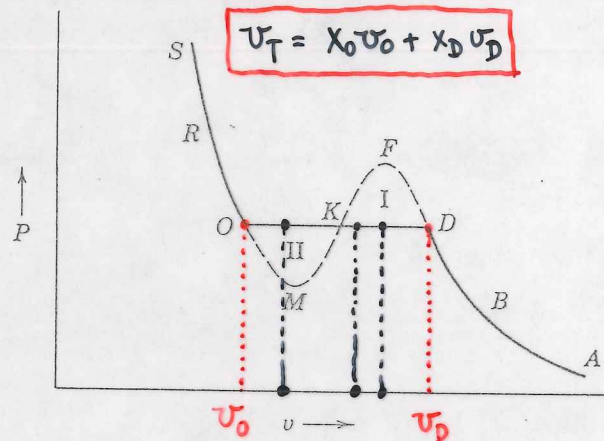
POTENTIAL KIMIKOAREN MINIMOAK AUKERATUZ, FASE EGONKORRAK LOTU BIRA



SISTEMA EGONKORRA DESKRIBATUKO DUEN LERRO ISOTERMIKOA
SISTEMA EZ DA EGONKORRA

(1) - ΔU : BOLUMENAREN ETENA $\Rightarrow$ PALANKAREN ERREGELA

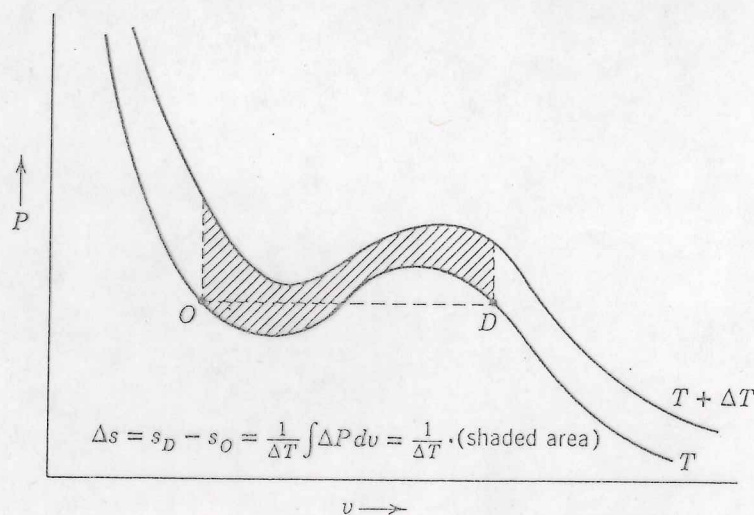
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X_0 : 0 \text{ PUNTUKO FRAKZIOA} \\ X_D : D \text{ PUNTUKO FRAKZIOA} \end{array} \right\} X_0 + X_D = 1 \Rightarrow X_0 = 1 - X_D$$



• U_T (BIZIA!!!)

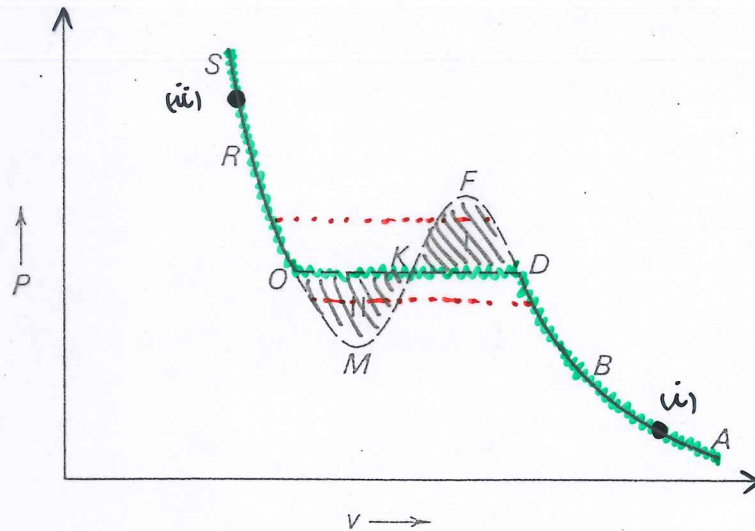
$$\frac{X_D}{X_0} = \frac{(U_T - U_0)}{(U_D - U_T)}$$

(2) - ΔS : ENTROPIAREN ETENA $\Rightarrow$ TRANSIZIO-BEROA



$$\Delta S \equiv S_D - S_O = \int_{O \rightarrow D} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_v dv$$

AZALERAREN BALDINTZA



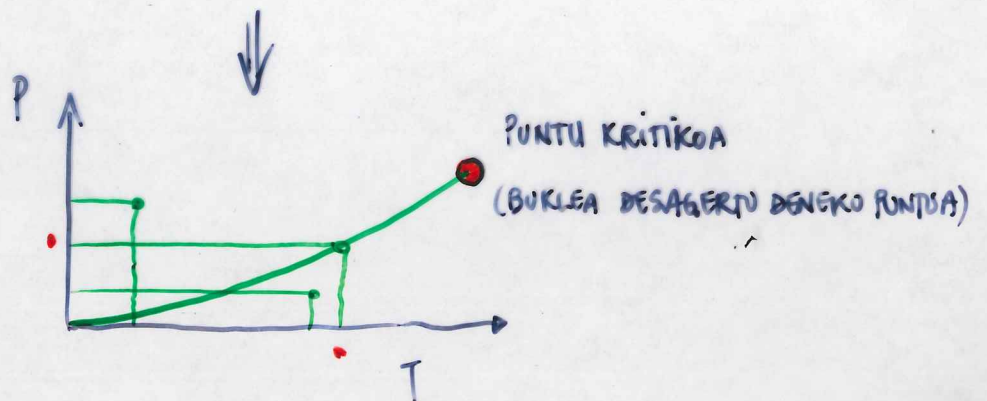
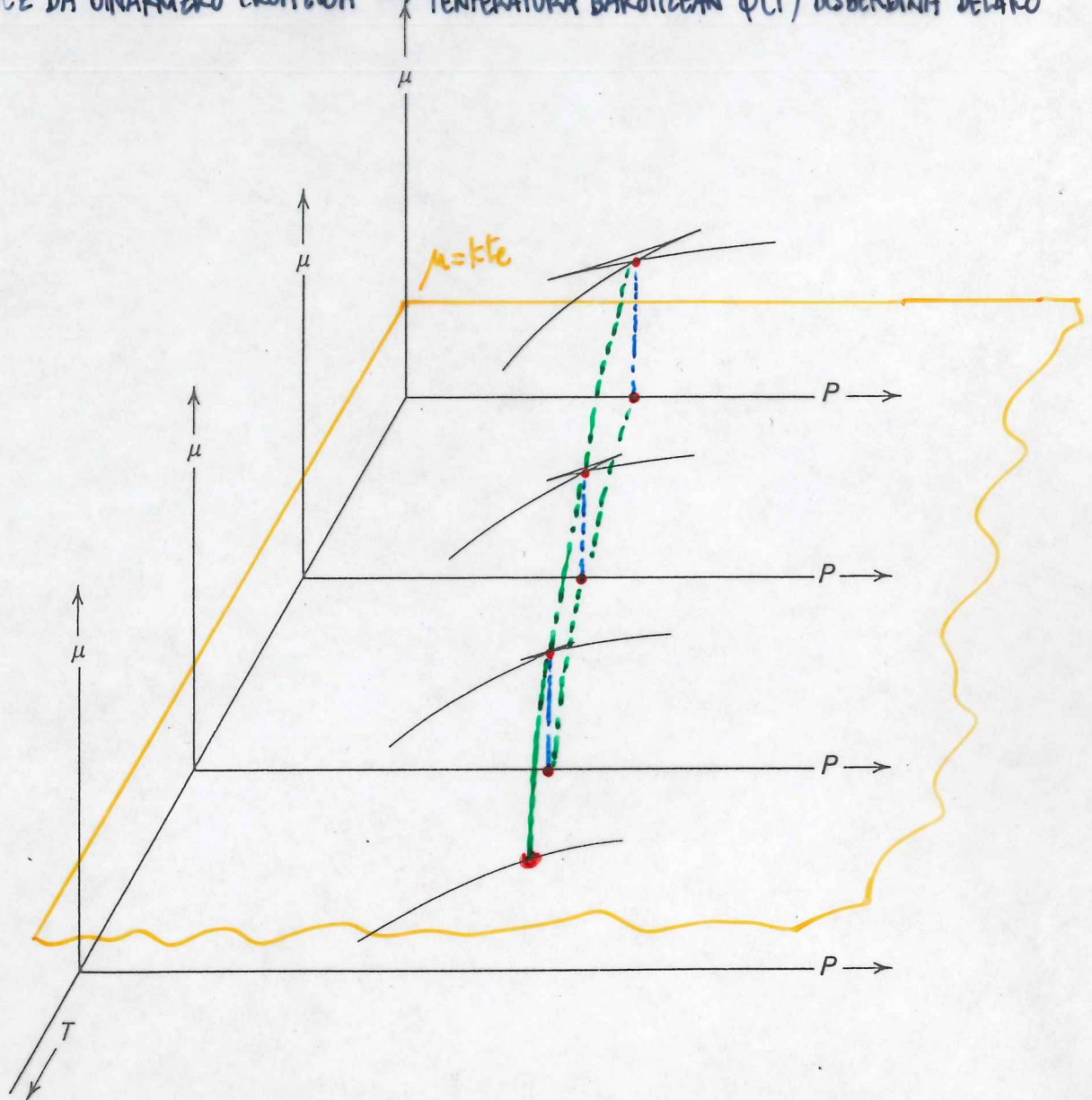
$$(i) - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P \downarrow \\ v \uparrow \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{MALDA BAXUKO FASEA; } -\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_T \downarrow \text{ KONPRIMAGARRITASUNA } \uparrow$$

$$(ii) - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P \uparrow \\ v \downarrow \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{MALDA ALTUKO FASEA; } -\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)_T \uparrow \text{ KONPRIMAGARRITASUNA } \downarrow$$

FASE-DIAGRAMAREN ERAIKUNTZA P/T DIAGRAMAN

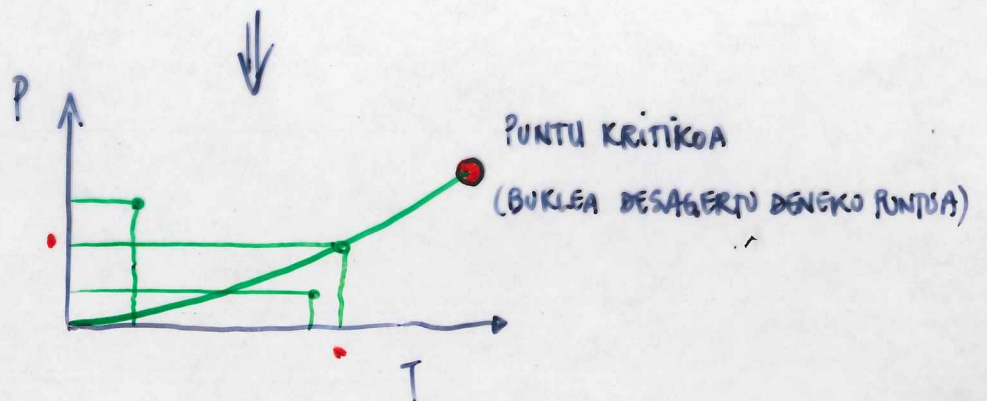
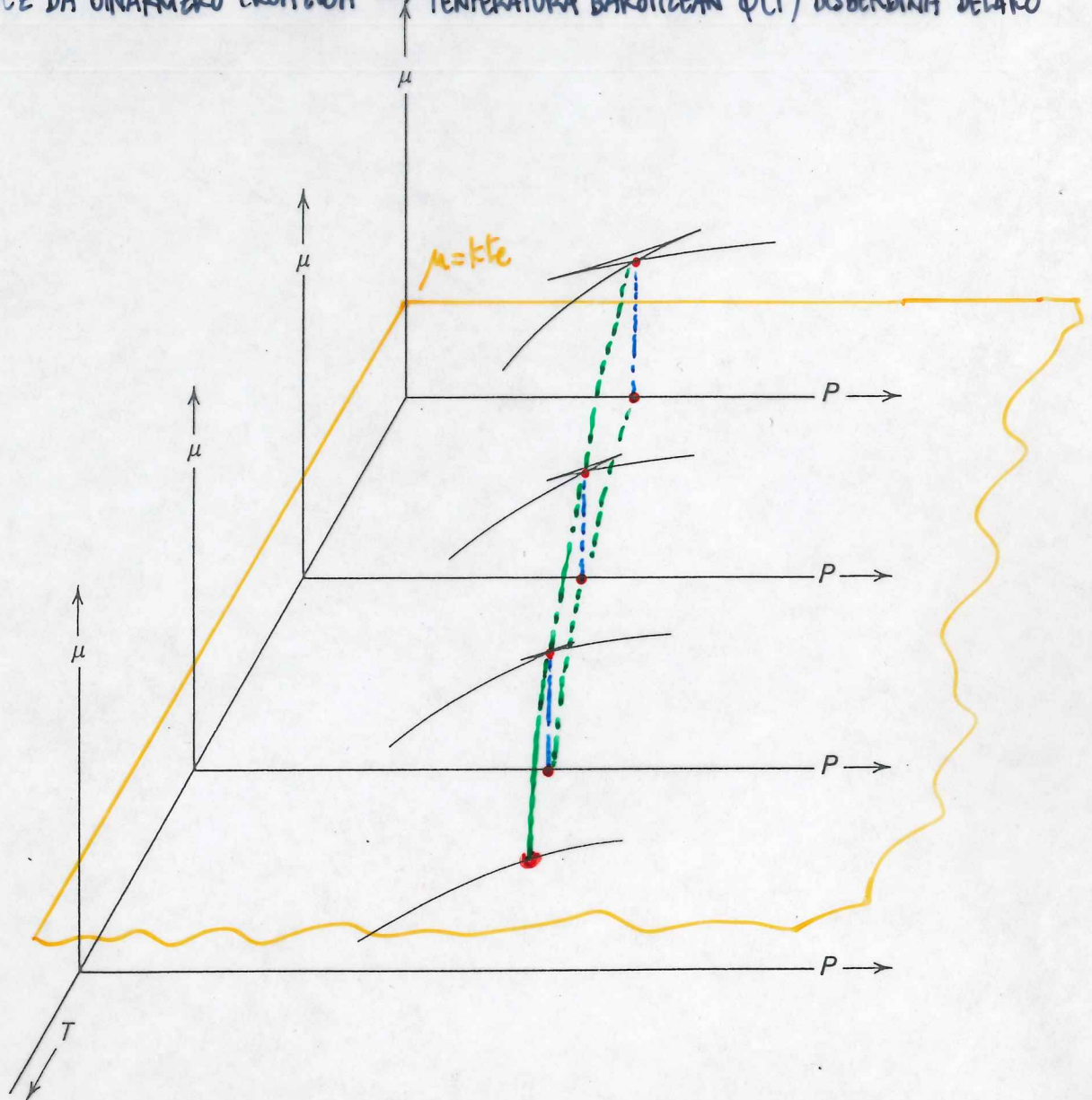
* LERRO ISOTERMIKO BAKOITEA ETA GUTIAK KONTSIDERATUZ GERO,
ETA PROTESUA ERREPİKATU ONDOREN, $\mu = \mu(P)$ ^{ETA TEMPERATURAREKIKO}
EBOLUZIOA LOR DAITEKE

* EZ DA OINARRIZKU EKVATZIOA $\rightarrow$ TEMPERATURA BAKOITZEAN $\phi(T)$ DESBERDINA DELAKO



* LERRO ISOTERMIKO BAKOITEA ETA GUTIAK KONTSIDERATUZ GERO,
ETA PROTESUA ERREPİKATU ONDOREN, $\mu = \mu(P)$ ^{ETA TEMPERATURAREKIKO}
EBOLUZIOA LOR DAITEKE

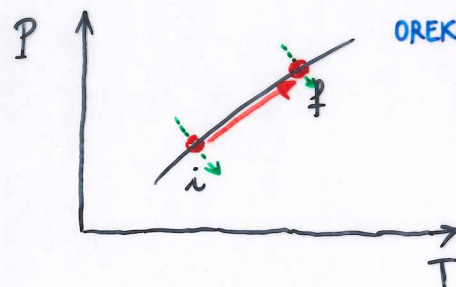
* EZ DA OINARRIZKU EKVATZIOA $\rightarrow$ TEMPERATURA BAKOITZEAN $\phi(T)$ DESBERDINA DELAKO



CLAUSIUS/CLAPEYRON EKVAZIOA

P/T FASE DIAGRAMETAKO MALDA: FASE-DIAGRAMAK EZ DIRA ARBITRARIOAK !!!

OROKOR DAITEKE: EDOZEIN FASE-DIAGRAMATAKO MALDA



OREKA-KURBA

BI FASEAK OREKAN DAUDE
ALDI BEREAN BEHA DAITEZKE

$$\mu = \mu(P, T) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \mu_i = \mu_i' \\ \mu_f = \mu_f' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu_f - \mu_i = d\mu \\ \mu_f' - \mu_i' = d\mu' \end{array} \right.$$

$$d\mu = -s dT + v dp$$

$$d\mu = d\mu'$$

$$-s dT + v dp = -s' dT + v' dp$$

$$(v - v') dp = (s - s') dT$$

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{(s - s')}{(v - v')} \quad \left(\equiv \frac{s' - s}{v' - v} \right)$$

$$\frac{dP}{dT} = \frac{l}{T \Delta v} \quad *$$

* AZTERATUTAKO OREKA-MOTAREN ARABERA FORMA DESBERDINA IZAN DAITEKE $\leadsto$ INTEGRAGARRIA!