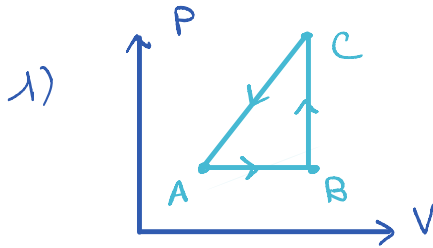


# Chapitre 19

## Application 1



2)  $w_p_{A \rightarrow B} = -P_A (V_B - V_A)$

$w_p_{B \rightarrow C} = 0$

$w_p_{C \rightarrow A} = + \text{aire sous la courbe} = (V_B - V_A) P_A + (V_B - V_A) (P_C - P_A) / 2$   
 $= (V_B - V_A) \left( \frac{P_A + P_C}{2} \right)$

$\Rightarrow w_{\text{total}} = \sum \dots + \text{aire du cycle}$

$w_{\text{total}} = (V_B - V_A) \frac{P_A - P_C}{2}$

## Application 2

1) Transformation isotherme d'1 GP ;  $\Delta U = 0$  (1<sup>er</sup> loi de Joule)

hyp: réversible  $w_p = -2 \text{ RT ln } 2$

1<sup>er</sup> principe  $\Rightarrow Q = \Delta U - w_p$   $Q = 2 \text{ RT ln } 2$

2) indéformable  $\Rightarrow$  isochore,  $V = \text{cte}$   $w_p = 0$   $Q = \Delta U = n C_{v,m} \Delta T$

$Q = 2 \times 21 \times 80 = 3,36 \text{ kJ}$

## Application 3

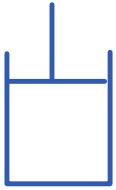
1) Transformation adiabatique et isochore. Système: {intérieur du piston}  $\Delta U = 0$   
 $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 $Q = 0$   $w_p = 0$

2)  $\Delta U = \Delta U_{\text{Fe}} + \Delta U_{\text{eau}} = c_{\text{eau},e} c_{\text{eau}} (V_1 (T_F - T_1) + V_2 (T_F - T_2))$  ( $c_{\text{eau}} = 1 \text{ kg/L}$ )

3)  $\Delta U = 0 \Rightarrow T_F = \frac{V_1 T_1 + V_2 T_2}{V_1 + V_2} = 348 \text{ K}$

Application 1:

Cas 1



$T_{ext} = C_t \rightarrow$  isotherme

$P_{atm}$   $P_{ext} \neq C_t$  car la masse déposée sur le piston augmente progressivement

$V \downarrow$

$P \uparrow$

$\downarrow$  sans frottements

hyp: réversible



isotherme  $\Leftarrow T = T_{ext} = C_t$  à tout instant

état initial (1)  $\rightarrow$  état final (2)

• Equilibre mécanique du piston (pous mobile)

$P_1 = P_{atm} \xrightarrow{P = P_{ext}} P_2 = P_{atm} + \frac{mg}{S}$

↑ Réversible

• Equilibre thermique (pous diathermes)

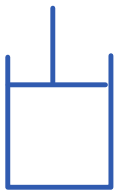
$T_1 = T_{ext} \xrightarrow{T = T_{ext}} T_2 = T_{ext} \Rightarrow \Delta U = 0 \quad Q = -W_p$

• Gaz parfait

$V_1 = \frac{nRT_{ext}}{P_{atm}} \quad V_2 = \frac{nRT_{ext}}{P_2} = V_1 \frac{P_{atm}}{P_{atm} + mg/S}$

$W_p = - \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P_{ext} dV = - \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P dV = -nRT_{ext} \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \quad W_p = -nRT_{ext} \ln \frac{P_{atm}}{P_{atm} + mg/S}$

Cas 2



$T_{ext} = C_t \rightarrow$  isotherme

$P_{atm}$   $P_{ext} = C_t$  car la masse déposée sur le piston en une seule fois: isobare

$V \downarrow$

$P \uparrow$



irréversible

état initial (1)  $\rightarrow$  état final (2)

• Equilibre mécanique du piston (pous mobile)

$P_1 = P_{atm} \xrightarrow{P_{ext} = C_t} P_2 = P_{atm} + \frac{mg}{S}$

$W_p = -P_2 (V_2 - V_1)$

• Equilibre thermique (pous diathermes)

$T_1 = T_{ext} \quad T_2 = T_{ext} \Rightarrow \Delta U = 0 \quad Q = -W_p$

• Gaz parfait

$V_1 = \frac{nRT_{ext}}{P_{atm}} \quad V_2 = \frac{nRT_{ext}}{P_2} = V_1 \frac{P_{atm}}{P_{atm} + mg/S}$