

(* Isothermen . Beispiel fuer H₂O . nach Kripfganz/Perlt,
zur Physik siehe Landau,Achieser,Lifschitz S.172 *)

```
In[1]:= kb = UnitConvert[Quantity["BoltzmannConstant"]]
nA = UnitConvert[Quantity["AvogadroConstant"]]
RGsi = kb nA
UnitConvert[Quantity["MolarGasConstant"]]
(* Konversion von kg m^2/s^2 in atm geht mit:
9.86923 10^-3 , damit erhaelt man RG in atm l^3/(K mol) *)
RG = RGsi[[1]] * 9.86923 * 10^-3
ct = 273.15 (* Verschiebung Kelvin in Celsius *)
```

Out[1]= $1.38065 \times 10^{-23} \text{ kg m}^2 / (\text{s}^2 \text{K})$

Out[2]= $6.022141 \times 10^{23} \text{ reciprocal moles}$

Out[3]= $8.3145 \text{ kg m}^2 / (\text{s}^2 \text{K mol})$

Out[4]= $8.3145 \text{ kg m}^2 / (\text{s}^2 \text{K mol})$

Out[5]= 0.0820573

Out[6]= 273.15

```
In[7]:= (* Van der Waals Gas, Zustandsgleichung *)
Clear[p, a, b, V, T]
```

```
In[8]:= p[a_, b_, V_, T_] := RG (T + ct) / (V - b) - a / V^2
```

```
(* Fuer H2O Gas: a = 5.58 atm l^2 mol^-2
b = 0.031 l mol^-1 und V>b ist vorausgesetzt *)
```

```
(* Umstellen der Gleichung zeigt fuer V eine Gl.3.Grades *)
```

```
Expand[p[a, b, V, T] * (V - b) * V^2 - RG (T + ct) * V^2 + a * (V - b)]
```

```
- a b + a V - ct RG V^2 - RG T V^2 - b V^2 p[a, b, V, T] + V^3 p[a, b, V, T]
```

```
(* Eine oder drei Loesungen sind reell, die Stelle am
Uebergang ist der kritische Wert. *)
```

```
In[9]:= (* Suche kritische Temperatur *)
```

```
dpv = D[p[a, b, V, T], V]
```

```
dpVV = D[p[a, b, V, T], {V, 2}] // Chop
```

Out[9]= $\frac{2 a}{V^3} - \frac{0.0820573 (273.15 + T)}{(-b + V)^2}$

Out[10]= $-\frac{6 a}{V^4} + \frac{0.164115 (273.15 + T)}{(-b + V)^3}$

```
In[11]:= eq = Eliminate[{dpv == 0, dpVV == 0}, T] // FullSimplify
```

```
Out[11]= V != 0 && 1. b^3 + 3. b V^2 != 3. b^2 V + 1. V^3 &&
a (1. b^3 - 2.33333 b^2 V + 1.66667 b V^2 - 0.333333 V^3) == 0 &&
a (1. b^4 - 3.33333 b^3 V + 4. b^2 V^2 - 2. b V^3 + 0.333333 V^4) == 0 &&
a (1. b^2 - 1.33333 b V + 0.333333 V^2) == 0
```

```
In[13]:= Solve[eq[[5]], V]
```

```
Out[13]= {{V → 1. b}, {V → 3. b}}
```

```
Solve[eq[[4]], V] // Chop // FullSimplify (* very crazy ... *)
```

```
Solve[eq[[3]], V] // Chop // FullSimplify (* etwas crazy ... *)
```

```
{ {V → 0},
```

$$\left\{ V \rightarrow 1.66667 b + (0.333333 - 0.57735 i) (-b^3)^{1/3} - \frac{(0.333333 + 0.57735 i) (-b^3)^{2/3}}{b} \right\},$$

$$\left\{ V \rightarrow 1.66667 b + (0.333333 + 0.57735 i) (-b^3)^{1/3} - \frac{(0.333333 - 0.57735 i) (-b^3)^{2/3}}{b} \right\}$$

```
(* verwende V = 3 b aus der 1.Zeile weiter,  
da V>b ist, berechne kritische Temperatur: *)
```

```
In[14]:= loesKrit = Solve[(dpv /. V → 3. b) == 0, T]
```

```
Out[14]= {{T → -48.7464 \left( -\frac{0.0740741 a}{b^3} + \frac{5.60349}{b^2} \right) b^2}}
```

```
Tkrit = loesKrit[[1, 1]] /. {a → 5.58, b → 0.031}
```

```
T → 376.802
```

```
Dann ist entsprechend V_krit → 0.093 und p_krit → 218.5
```

```
In[16]:= a = 5.58; b = 0.031;
```

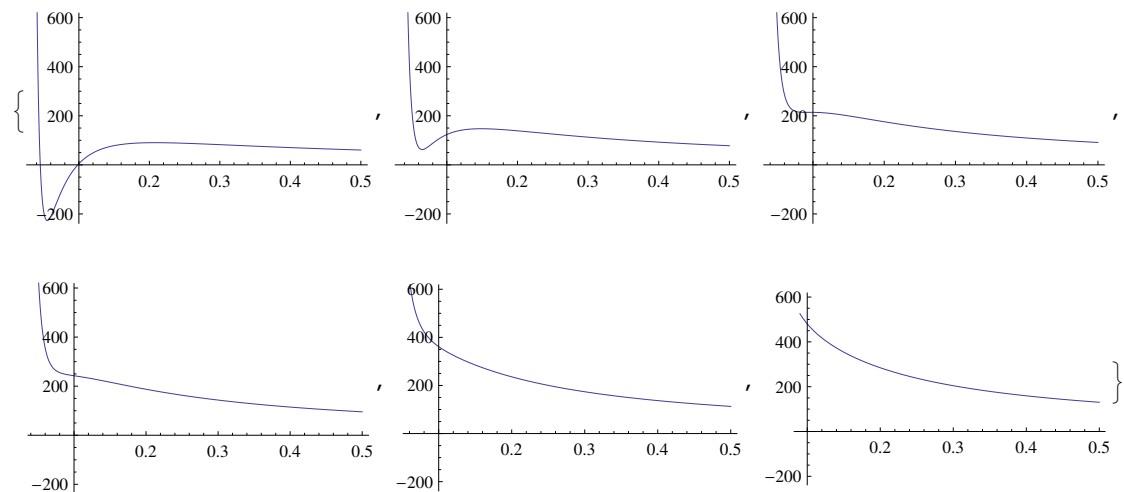
```
(* Erstelle Diagramm *)
```

```
temps = {200, 300, 376, 400, 500, 600};
```

```
volStart = {0.035, 0.036, 0.04, 0.045, 0.06, 0.09};
```

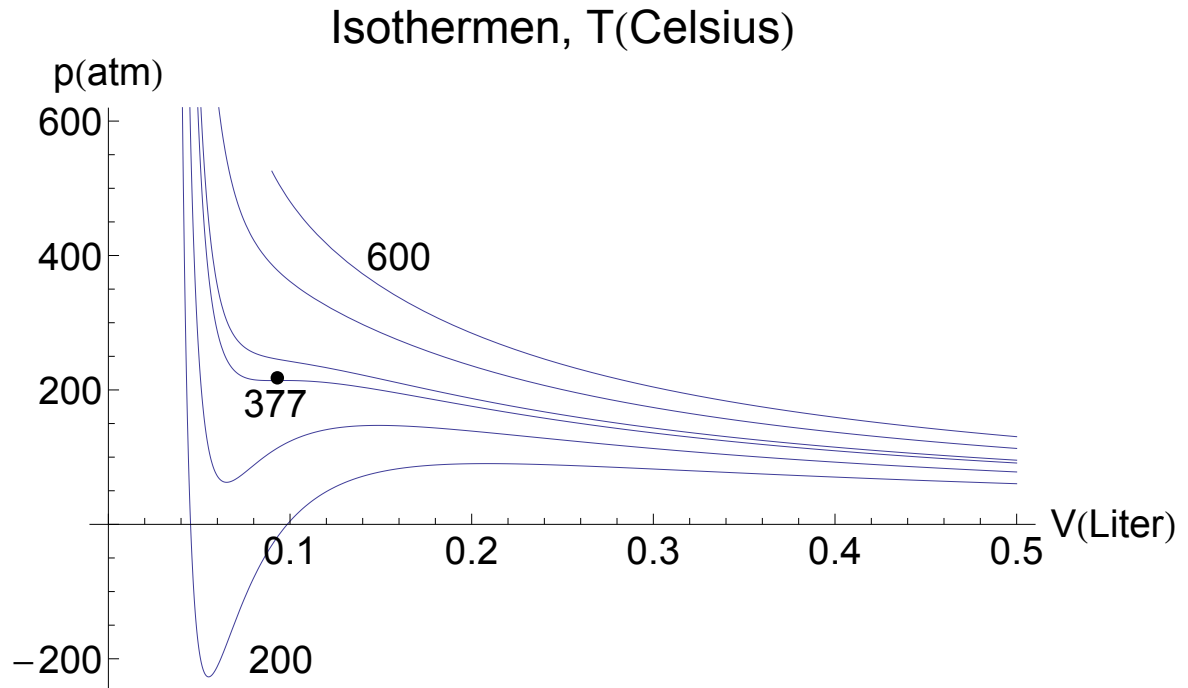
```
Table[pp[i] = Plot[p[a, b, V, temps[[i]]],
```

```
{V, volStart[[i]], 0.5}, PlotRange → {-240, 620}], {i, 1, 6}]
```



```
poi = Graphics[{PointSize[Large], Point[{0.093, 218}]}];
```

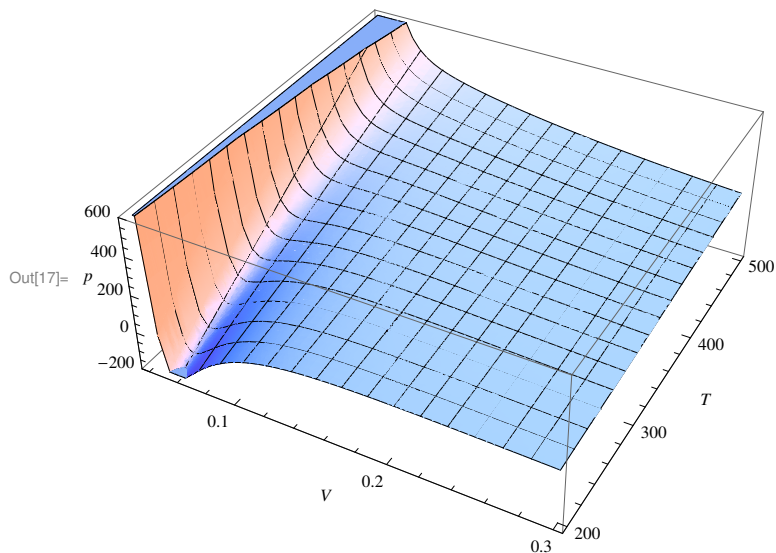
```
Show[pp[1], pp[2], pp[3], pp[4], pp[5], pp[6], poi,
  PlotRange → {-250, 620}, AxesLabel → {"V(Liter)", "p(atm)"}, AxesOrigin → {0, 0},
  PlotLabel → "Isothermen, T(Celsius)", Epilog → {Text["200", {0.095, -200}],
    Text["600", {0.16, 400}], Text["377", {0.092, 180}]},
  FormatType → TraditionalForm, TextStyle → {FontFamily → "Arial", FontSize → 20}]
```



(* Globales Bild *)

In[17]=

```
Plot3D[p[a, b, v, T], {v, 0.04, 0.3}, {T, 200, 500},
  PlotRange → {-200, 600}, AxesLabel → {v, T, p}, PlotPoints → 50]
```



```
conts = {-100, 0, 100, 150, 200, 218.5, 250, 300, 400};
```

```
ContourPlot[p[a, b, V, T], {V, 0.05, 0.38}, {T, 200, 475}, Contours -> conts,  
FrameLabel -> {"Volumen", "Temperatur"}, ContourLabels -> True]
```

