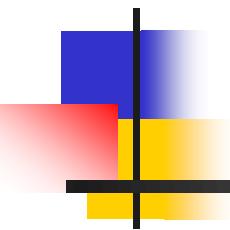


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Qishloq va Suv Xo'jalogi vazirligi
Toshkent Irrigatsiya va Melioratsiya
Instituti*



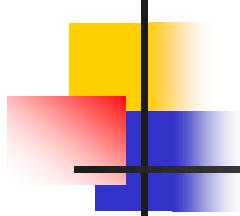
"TERMODINAMIKA"

Mavzusi bo'yicha FIZIKA fanidan

TAQDIMOT

*Rahbar:
Bajardi:*

**Tashtanova M.
SXM 1/6-guruh talabasi
Norqulov Abror**



REJA

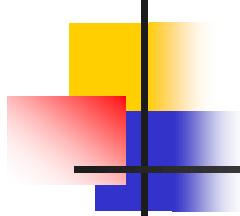
- Termodinamika haqida tushunchalar
- Energiya
- Ichki energiya
- Termodinamikada ish
- Izojarayonlarga termodinamikaning
birinchi qonunini qo'llanishi



Termodinamika haqida tushuncha

- Molekulyar fizikaning makroskopik yoki mikroskopik jismlar to'plamidan iborat bo'lgan sistemaning xususiyatlarini va unda sodir bo'layotgan turli xil jarayonlarni, Energiyaning bir turdan ikkinchi turga o'tishi va ular orasidagi munosabatlarni aniqlash orqali o'rGANADIGAN bo'limi **TERMODINAMIKA** deyiladi.

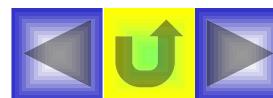


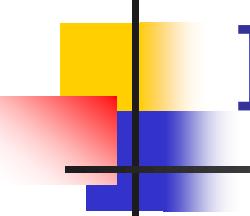


Energiya

- Biror moddaning bir butun energiyasi deganda – shu moddaning kinetik energiyasi bilan moddaning tashqi kuchlar maydonidagi potensial energiyasi hamda shu moddalarni tashkil etgan mikrozarrachalar ya’ni moddaning ichki energiyasi yig’indisi tushuniladi.

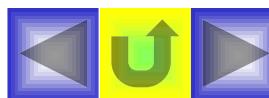
$$W = W_k + W_p + U$$

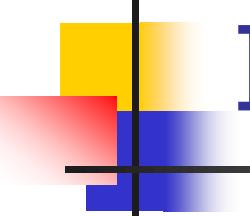




Ichki energiya

- Har qanday moddaning molekulalari tartibsiz harakatda bo'lganligi sababli, molekulalar **kinetik energiyaga** ega bo'ladi
- Molekulalar orasida tortishish va itarish kuchlari mavjudligi tufayli fazoda ular bir-biridan ma'lum masofada joylashadi. Demak molekulalar **potensial energiyaga** ham ega bo'ladi

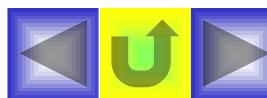




Ichki energiya

- Molekulyar kinetik nazariyaga asosan makroskopik jismni tashkil etgan barcha molekulalarning tartibsiz harakatining kinetik energiyalari bilan barcha molekulalarning bir – biri bilan qiladigan o’zaro ta’sirining potensial energiyalari yig’indisi – modda(jismn)ning **ichki energiyasiga** tengdir

$$U = E_k + E_p$$



Ichki energiya

- Ideal gaz molekulalari bir-biri bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashmasligi sababli ularning o'zaro ta'sir potensial energiyasi nolga teng.
- Shuning uchun ideal gazning ichki energiyasi molekulalari tartibsiz harakati kinetik energiyaning yig'indisidan iborat.
- Ideal gazning Ichki Energiyasi uning massasi bilan absolyut temperaturasi hamda erkinlik darajalari sonining ko'paytmasiga to'g'ri proporsional, molar massasiga teskari proporsional

$$U = E_{k_1} + E_{k_2} + \dots + E_{k_n}$$

$$U = \frac{i}{2} \cdot \frac{m}{M} \cdot R \cdot T$$

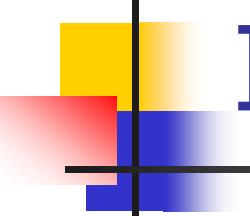
Erkinlik
darajalari

Massa

Ichki
energiya

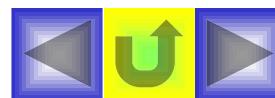
Molar
massa

Absolyut
temperatura



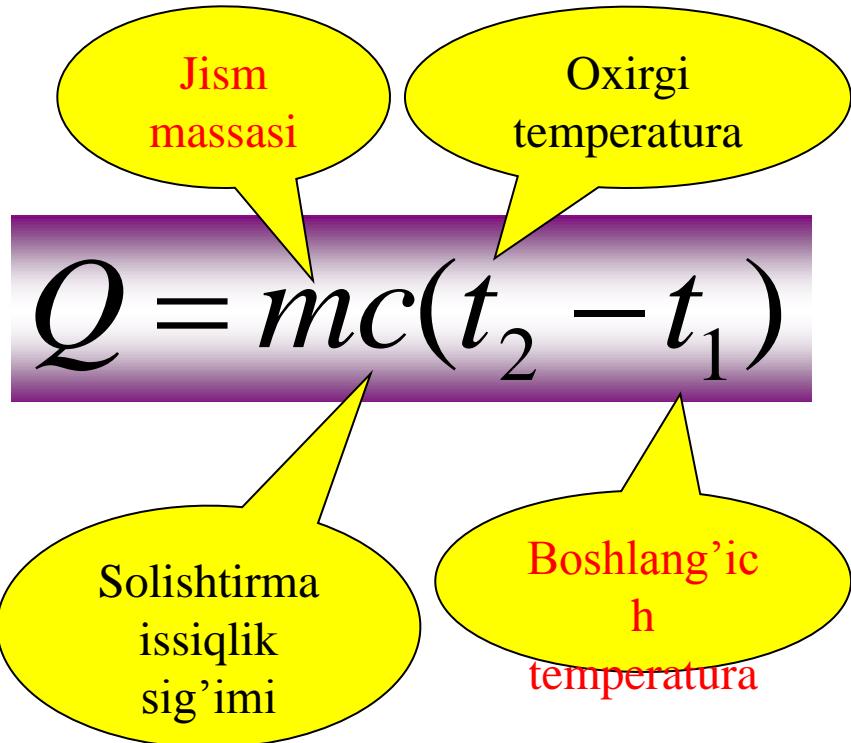
Ichki energiya

- Har qanday jism ichki energiyasi issiqlik holatiga bog'liq bo'lgani uchun, jism issiqlik holatining o'zgarishi bilan ichki energiya ham o'zgaradi.
- Modda bir agregat holatdan boshqa agregat holatga o'tganda masalan: qattiq holatdan suyuq holatga o'tganda, suyuq holatdan gaz holatga o'tganda, suyuq holatdan qattiq holatga o'tganda jismning ichki energiyasi o'zgaradi.



Issiqlik miqdori

- Bir jismdan ikkinchi jismga ish bajarmasdan energiya uzatish jarayoniga **issiqlik almashinuvi** yoki **issiqlik uzatish** deyiladi.
- Issiqlik almashinuvi jarayonida jism olgan yoki yuqotgan ichki energiya miqdorini belgilovchi fizik kattalikka **issiqlik miqdori** deyiladi.
- Issiqlik uzatilish jarayonida jism olgan yoki yuqotgan issiqlik miqdori quyidagicha hisoblanadi

$$Q = mc(t_2 - t_1)$$


Jism massasi

Oxirgi temperatura

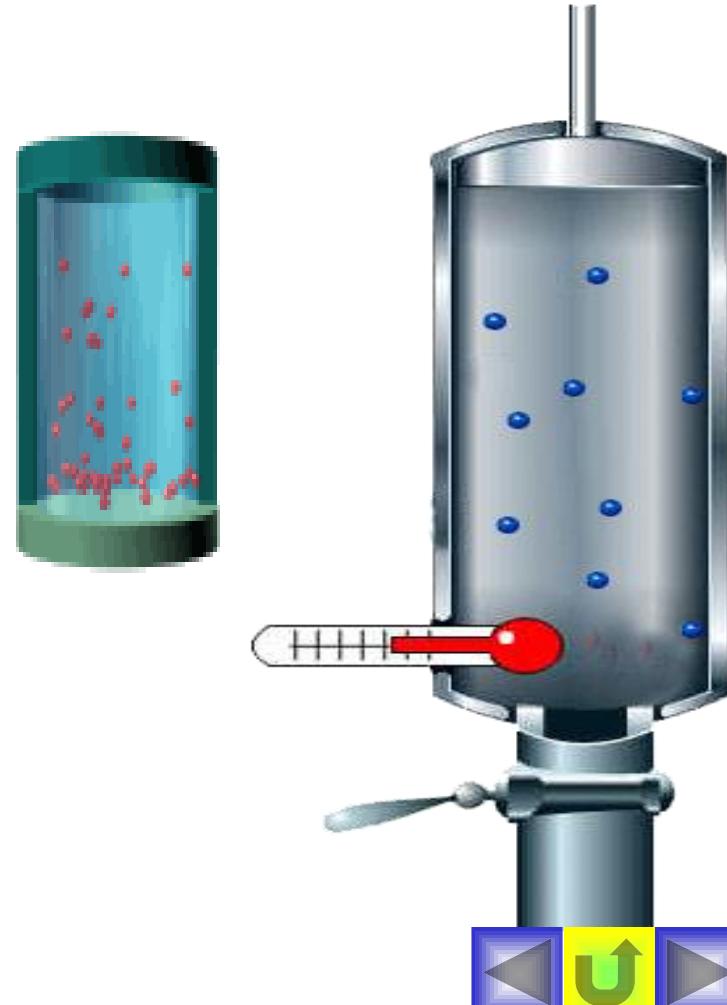
Solishtirma issiqlik sig'imi

Boshlang'ic h temperatura



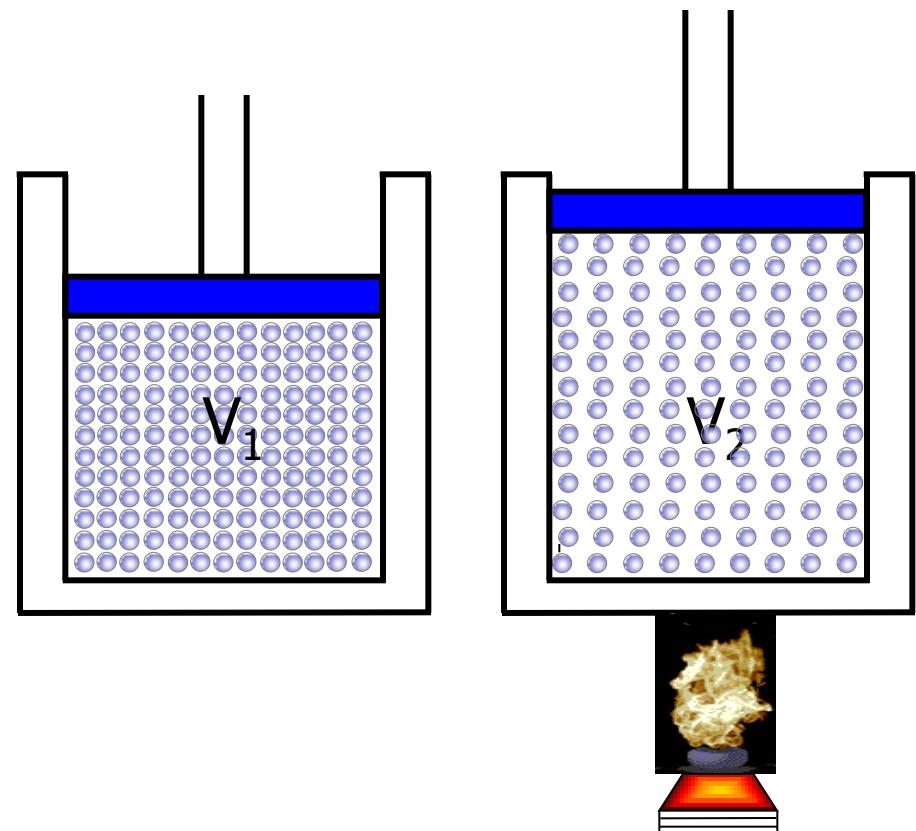
Termodinamikada ish tushunchasi

- Biror sistemaning ichki energiyasini o'zgarishiga – ish bajarish va issiqlik almashinish jarayonlari hosil bo'ladi
- Gazda sodir bo'ladigan ko'pchilik jarayonlarda uning hajmi o'zgaradi.
- Gaz biror hajmni egallab turishi uchun u idishga qamalgan bo'lib, biror tashqi kuch ostida turishi kerak.



Termodinamikada ish tushunchasi

- Faraz qilaylik, t massali gaz erkin siljiydigan porshenli silindrik idishga qamalgan bo'lsin
- Gazning bu holatdagi temperaturasi- T_1 hajmi- V_1 va bosimi P_1 bo'lsin. Agar gazni izobarik ravishda T_2 temperaturagacha qizdirsak gaz kengayib V_2 hajmni egallaydi



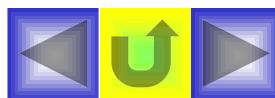
Termodinamikada ish tushunchasi

- Gazning hajmi o'zgarganda, u tashqi bosim kuchiga qarshi ish bajaradi. Bu ish **termodinamik ish deb ataladi.**
- Gaz qizdirilganda, gaz molekulalarining o'rtacha kvadratik tezligining hamda o'rtacha kinetik energiyasi ortadi, bu hol gazning ichki energiyasini oshishiga olib keladi.
- Tezliklari (kinetik energiyasi) ortgan gaz molekulalarining porshenga borib urilishi natijasida porshenni biror Δh masofaga siljitadi.
- Bosim ta'rifidan
- e'tiborga olsak u holda

$$A = F \cdot \Delta h$$

$$F = p \cdot S$$

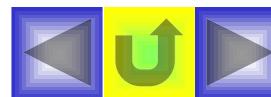
$$A = p \cdot S \cdot \Delta h = p \cdot \Delta V$$



Termodinamikaning birinchi qonuni

- Energiyaning saqlanish va aylanishining issiqlik hodisalarga joriy etilgan qonuni **termodinamikaning birinchi qonuni** deb ataladi. Qonun quyidagicha ta'riflanadi:
- Sistema bir holatdan boshqa holatga o'tganda uning ichki energiyasining o'zgarishi tashqi kuchlar sistema ustida bajargan ish bilan sistemaga uzatilgan issiqlik miqdorining yig'indisiga teng

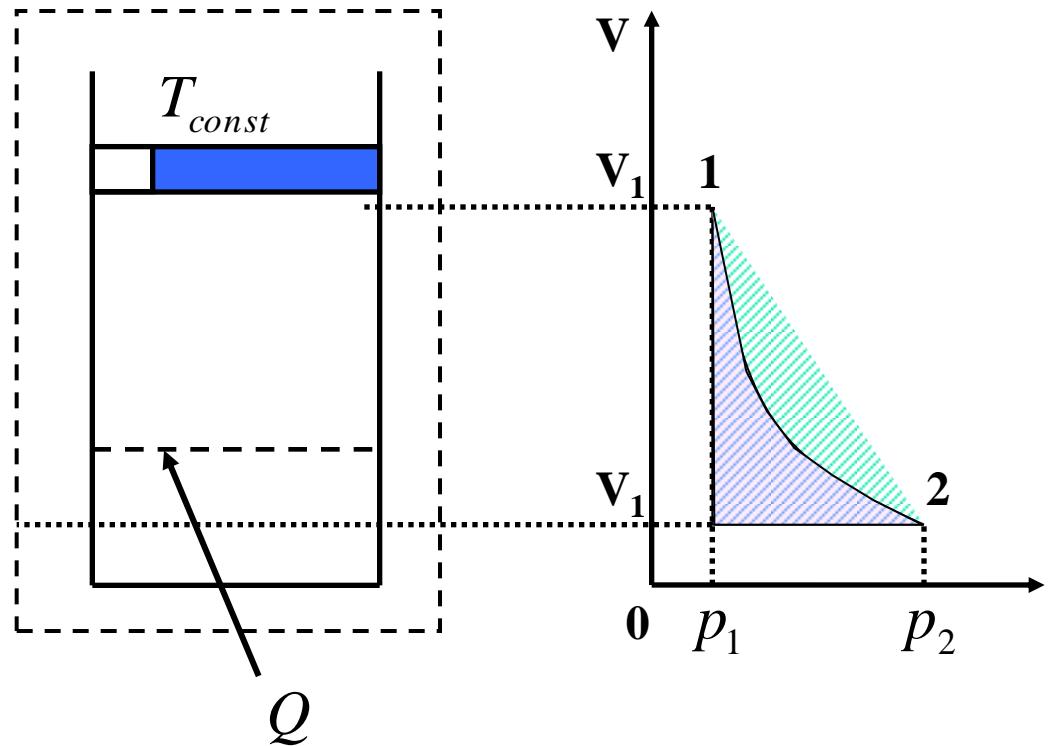
$$\Delta U = A + Q$$



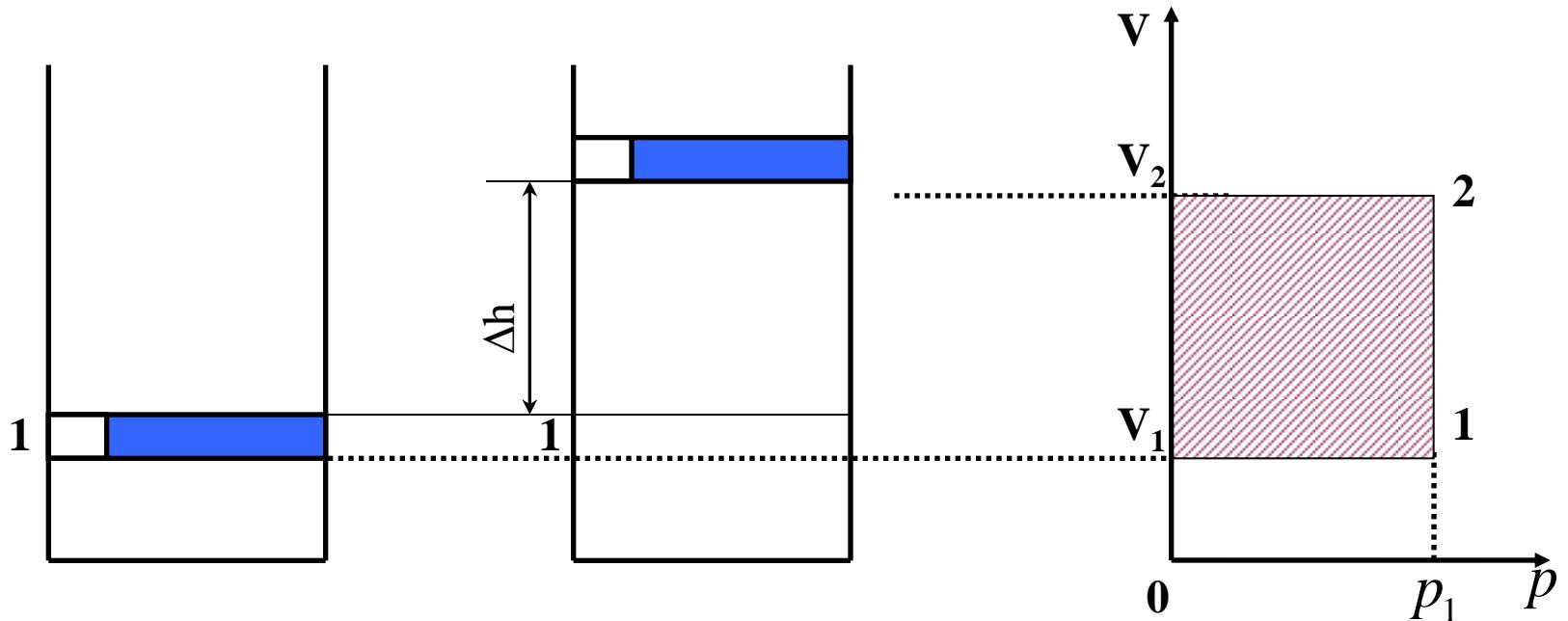
Izojarayonlarga termodinamikaning birinchi qonunini qo'llanishi

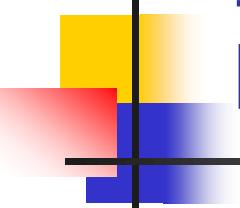
$$Q = A'$$

- **Izotermik jarayon.**
- Izotermik jarayonning yuzaga kelishi uchun ichida erkin harakatlana oladigan porsheni bo'lgan silindr gaz bilan to'ldirilib, temperaturani o'zgartirmay ushlab turadigan asbob termostatga joylashtiriladi.
- Izotermik jarayonda gaz kengayganda A^1 ish bajaradi va termostatdan bajarilgan ishga teng bo'lgan issiqlik miqdori oladi.



Izobarik jarayon



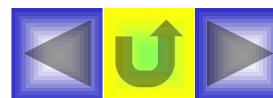


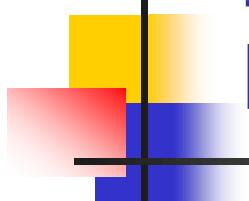
Izojarayonlarga termodinamikaning birinchi qonunini qo'llanishi

Izobarik jarayon

- Izobarik jarayon o'zgarmas bosimda ($p=\text{const}$) amalga oshganligi uchun bu jarayonning diagrammasi ordinata o'qlariga parallel bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziqlardan iborat bo'ladi.
- U holda gaz hajmining V_1 va V_2 gacha izobarik kengayishida bajarilgan ishning qiymati rasmdagi shtrixlangan to'g'ri to'rtburchakning yuzi bilan aniqlanadi

$$A' = p(V_2 - V_1) = p\Delta V$$





Izojarayonlarga termodinamikaning birinchi qonunini qo'llanishi

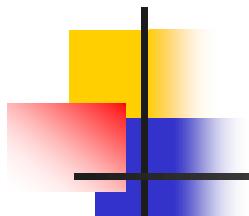
- Izoxorik jarayonda berilgan gaz massasining hajmi o'zgarmas ($V=const$) bo'lganligi uchun gaz tashqi kuchlarga qarshi ish bajarmaydi. ($A'=0$). Shuning uchun termodinamikaning bu jarayon uchun quyidagi ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi.
- Gaz ichki energiyasi o'zgarishi
- Bo'lganligi uchun

$$Q = \Delta U$$

$$\Delta U = \frac{i}{2} \frac{m}{M} \cdot R \cdot \Delta T$$

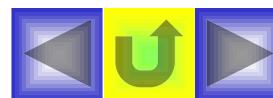
$$Q = \frac{i}{2} \frac{m}{M} \cdot R \cdot \Delta T$$

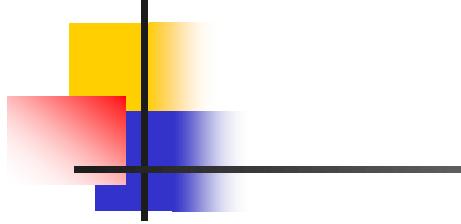




Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

- Fizika kursi N.Sultanov; Toshkent “Fan va texnologiya”-2007
- Fizikadan test sinov masalalar to’plami: Toshkent 2006 Usmonov Sh.N.



- 
- E'tiboringiz uchun rahmat