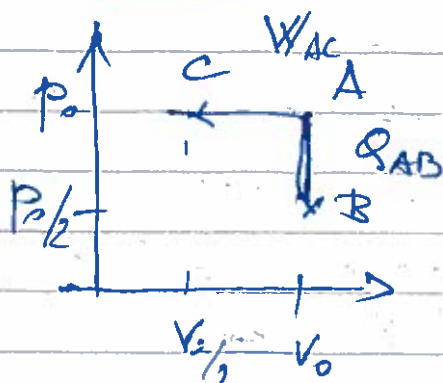


Ph. 1



$$AB: W_{AB} = 0 \quad Q_{AB} = \Delta U = n C_V \Delta T_{AB}$$

$$AC: W_{AC} = p_0 \Delta V_{AC} = n R \Delta T_{CA}$$

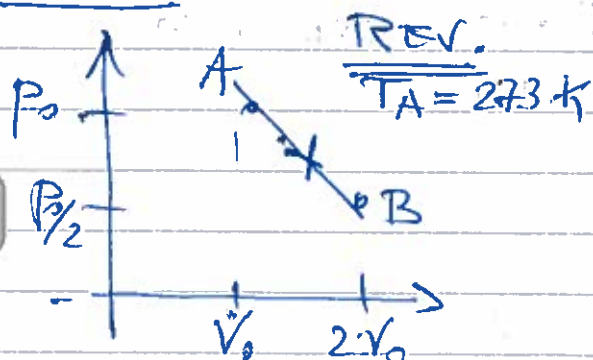
isobara

$$W_{AC} = n (C_p - C_V) \Delta T_{AC}$$

i punti B e C appartengono allo stesso isoterma $p_0 \frac{V_0}{2} = \frac{p_0}{2} V_0 \quad T = T_A/2$

$$W_{AC} = n C_V (\gamma - 1) \Delta T_{AB} = (\gamma - 1) Q_{AB}$$

Ph. 2



$T_A = T_B$: i punti

appartengono allo stesso isoterma $p_0 V_0 = \frac{p_0}{2} (2V_0)$

dunque $\Delta U = 0$

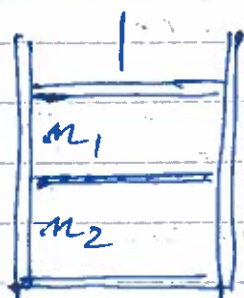
$$Q = W = \int_{V_0}^{2V_0} p dV = \text{Area del trapezio}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (p_0 + \frac{p_0}{2}) V_0 = \frac{3}{4} p_0 V_0 = \frac{3}{4} n R T$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2 \text{ mol} \cdot 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \cdot 272 \text{ K}$$

$$= 3.4 \times 10^3 \text{ J} > 0 \quad \text{calore assorbito}$$

Pb. 3



$$- m_1 = m_2 = n$$

- setto diatermico

- recipiente adiabatico

Esplorazione con lavoro W
 trovare T_f a partire da T_i
 in funzione di W per

- a) gas monoatomici b) m_1 monoatomico
 m_2 biatomico

Poiché recipiente adiabatico, scambi
 interni con -

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 = 0$$

Inoltre $Q_2 = \Delta U_2$ ($W_2 = 0$ volume cost.)
 $Q_1 = \Delta U_1 + W$

$$\Delta U_1 + \Delta U_2 + W = 0$$

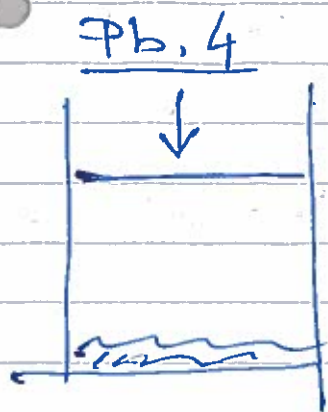
$$n_1 C_{V1} \Delta T + n_2 C_{V2} \Delta T = -W$$

ΔT è comune poiché il sistema alla fine
 e all'inizio è in equilibrio termico -

a) $2n \frac{3}{2} R (T_f - T_i) = -W \Rightarrow T_f = T_i - W/3nR$

b) $n \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \right) R (T_f - T_i) = -W \Rightarrow T_f = T_i - W/4nR$

Contenitore adiabatico



$n = 3 \text{ mol}$ gas monoatomic
 $m_g = 1 \text{ g}$

Compressione rev. (stati quasi equilibrio)

$$t_f = +5^\circ \text{C}$$

$$t_i = -10^\circ \text{C}$$

a) Variazioni dell'energia interna del gas

$$\Delta U = n C_v \Delta T$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2} R \Delta T = \frac{9}{2} \cdot 8.31 \cdot 15 \text{ J} =$$

$$\approx 561 \text{ J}$$

b) $Q = 0$, ma il gas cede calore al sistema ghiaccio acqua -

$$Q = \Delta Q_{\text{acqua ghiaccio}} = C_1 \Delta T_1 + \lambda m_g + C_2 \Delta T_2$$

$$\text{con } C_1 \Delta T_1 = 2.09 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \cdot 10 \text{ K} \approx 20.9 \text{ J}$$

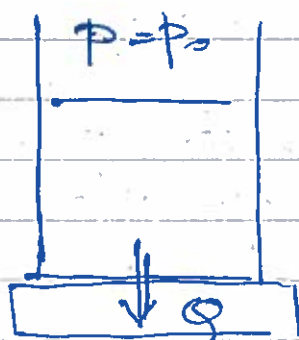
$$\lambda m_g = 330 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg} = 330 \text{ J}$$

$$C_2 \Delta T_2 = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \cdot 5 = 20.9 \text{ J}$$

$$Q = 372 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{\text{Tot}} = -|Q| - \Delta U = -(372 + 561) \text{ J} = -933 \text{ J}$$

Ph.6



$$p_0 = 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$T = 350 \text{ K}$$

$$V_0 = 5 \text{ l}$$

O_2 nel ~~piatto~~ cilindro

$$|Q| = 160 \text{ J}$$

Trasf. reversibile con $p_{\text{ext}} = p_0$

a) V finale, T finale

b) ΔU e W

c) Compressione diatermica isobarica

$$Q = n C_p \Delta T$$

$$= n C_p (T_f - T_i)$$

$$n = \frac{p_0 V_0}{R T_0} = 0.174 \text{ mol}$$

$$C_p = \frac{7}{2} R = 29.1 \text{ J/K}$$

$$T_f = T_i - \frac{|Q|}{n C_p}$$

$$\triangleright T_f = 318.4 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta T = 31.6 \text{ K}$$

$$\triangleright V_f = V_i \frac{T_f}{T_i} = 4.55 \text{ l} \quad (\text{Eq. di stato})$$

$$b) \Delta U = n C_V \Delta T = n \frac{5}{2} R \Delta T$$

$$= 0.174 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 8.31 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \cdot 31.6 \text{ K}$$

$$\rightarrow = -114.2 \text{ J}$$

$$W = n R \Delta T = 0.174 \text{ mol} \cdot 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \cdot 31.6 \text{ K}$$

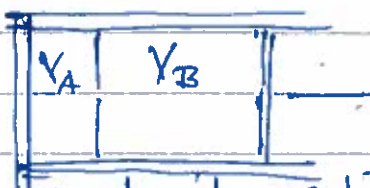
$$\rightarrow = -45.8 \text{ J} \quad (\text{oppure } W = p \Delta V)$$

$$\text{Controllo: } \Delta U = Q - W$$

$$-114.2 \text{ J} = -160 \text{ J} - (-45.8 \text{ J}) \quad \text{OK}$$

ceduto L. compiuto
all'amb. dal sistema

Prob. 7



contenitore adiabatico

$n = 1.0 \text{ mol}$ monoatomico

$V_A = 1.0 \text{ l}$

$V_B = 3.0 \text{ l}$ - vuoto

$T_i = 300.0 \text{ K}$

Trasf. 1) Espansione libera $V_A \rightarrow V_A + V_B$

2) Compressione reversibile $V_A + V_B \rightarrow V_A$

Trovare T_f , ΔU e W

a) 1) $\neq$ sp. libera $\Rightarrow$ adiab. irreversibile
e sistema $\Delta T = 0$
 $T_i = \text{cost}$

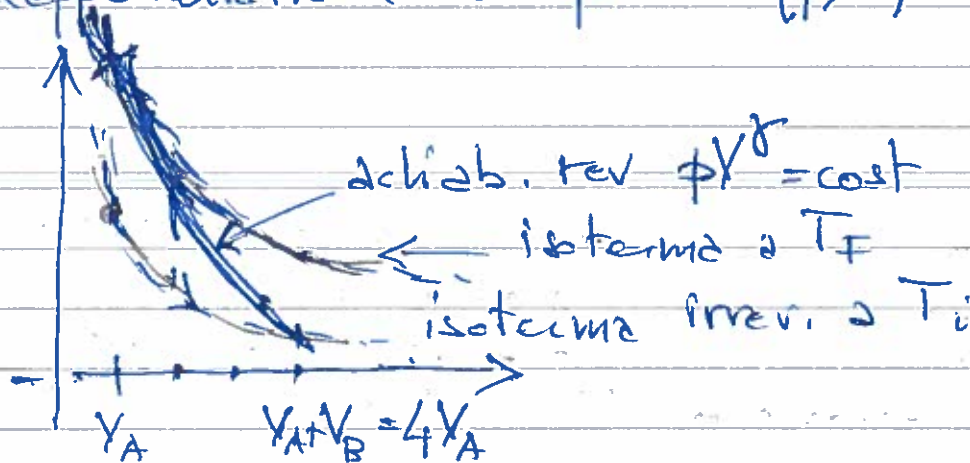
2) Compressione adiabatica reversibile - stati
di equilibrio $pV^\gamma = \text{cost}$ o $TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{cost}$
con $\gamma = \frac{5}{3}$ e $\gamma-1 = \frac{2}{3}$

$$\text{da } V_A + V_B \rightarrow V_A : T_i (V_A + V_B)^{\gamma-1} = T_F V_A^{\gamma-1}$$

$$T_F = T_i \left(\frac{V_A + V_B}{V_A} \right)^{\gamma-1}$$

$$= 300 \text{ K} (4)^{2/3} = 756.0 \text{ K}$$

Rappresentazione sul piano (p, V)



b) $\Delta U = n C_V \Delta T = 1.0 \text{ mol} \frac{3}{2} 8.31 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} (756 - 300) \text{ K}$
 $= 5.68 \text{ kJ}$

$W = -\Delta U \quad (Q = 0)$

Prob. 8

$$p_A = 1,013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$V_A = 8,0 \text{ l}$$

$$n = 1,0 \text{ mol}$$

monatomico $\rightarrow$

$$V_B = 2,0 \text{ l}$$

Trasformazione politropica con $VT = \text{cost}$

calcolare W , Q e ΔU -

$$T_A = p_A V_A / nR = 97,5 \text{ K}$$

$$V_A T_A = V_B T_B \rightarrow T_B = \frac{V_A}{V_B} T_A = 390,0 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad \Delta U &= n C_V \Delta T \\ &= 1,0 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 8,31 (390 - 97,5) \text{ J} = 1,62 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \quad W = \int_{V_A}^{V_B} p dV \quad \text{poiché}$$

poiché $VT = \text{cost}$ e la trans. avviene attraverso stati di equilibrio $pV = nRT$
Sostituendo T , la politropica nel piano pV è:

$$VT = \text{cost} \quad V \frac{pV}{nR} = \text{cost} \Rightarrow pV^2 = \text{cost}$$

$$\text{ossia } p = \frac{\text{cost}}{V^2}$$

Possiamo trovare il valore della costante della

stato iniziale: $pV^2 = p_A V_A^2 \Rightarrow p = \frac{p_A V_A^2}{V^2}$

Quindi per il lavoro abbiamo:

$$W_{AB} = \int_{V_A}^{V_B} p dV = p_A V_A^2 \int_{V_A}^{V_B} \frac{dV}{V^2}$$

$$= p_A V_A^2 \left[\frac{1}{V_A} - \frac{1}{V_B} \right]$$

$$= p_A V_A \left[1 - \frac{V_A}{V_B} \right]$$

$$= 1.03 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \cdot 8.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \left[1 - \frac{8.0}{2.0} \right]$$

$$= -2.43 \text{ J} \quad \left[< 0 - \text{compression} \right]$$

lavoro compiuto sul
sistema

$$\rightarrow \Delta U = Q - W$$

$$Q = \Delta U + W = 1.62 \text{ J} - 2.43 \text{ J} = -0.81 \text{ J}$$

calore ceduto