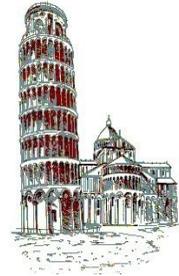


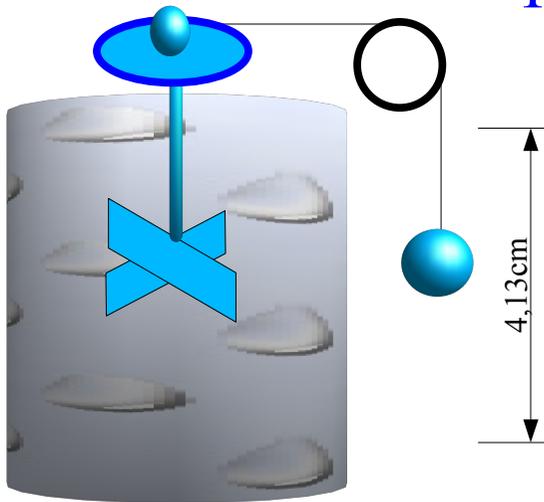


# Termodinamica

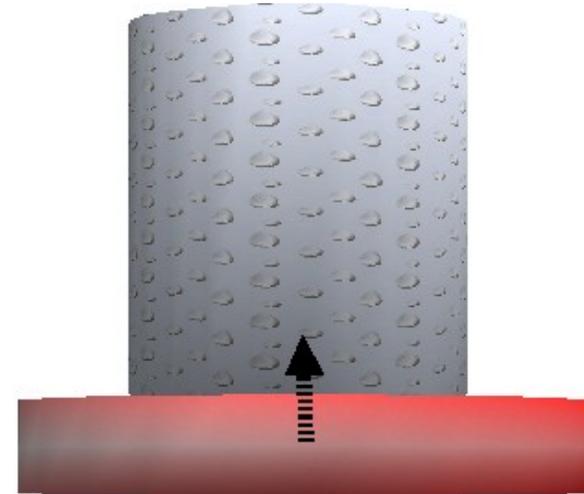
## Calore e lavoro classicamente



### I<sup>o</sup> esperimento di Joule

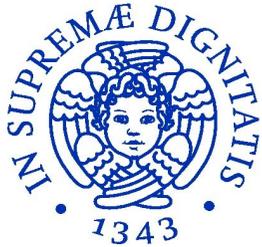


$$L = mgh \quad T_A \rightarrow T_B$$



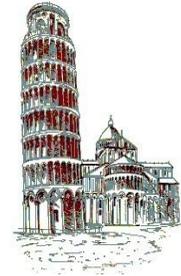
$$Q : T_A \rightarrow T_B$$

$$L \equiv Q$$

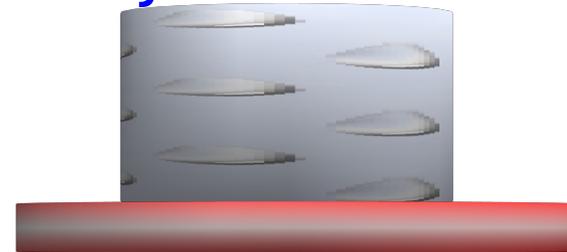
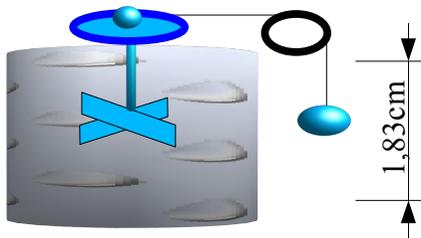


# Termodinamica

## Calore e lavoro classicamente



### 1° esperimento di Joule



$L/Q = \text{costante}$  allora.....

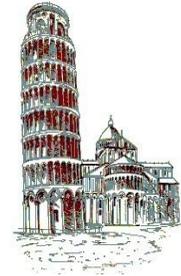
$L = JQ$  dove  $J = 4.184 \text{ J/Cal}$  (leggi 4.18 Joule per caloria)

***Equivalente meccanico della caloria***

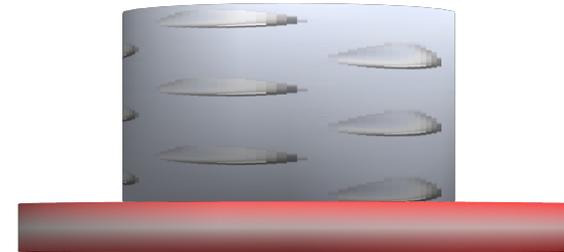
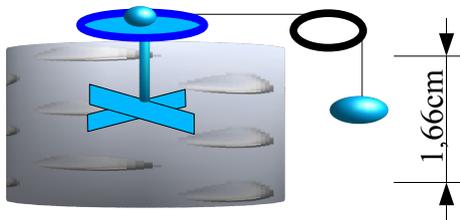


# Termodinamica

## Calore e lavoro classicamente



### I° esperimento di Joule

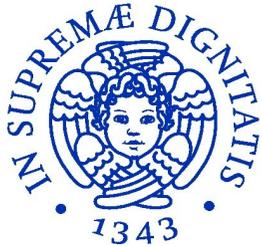


$$L1 \neq 0, Q1 = 0$$

$$L2 = 0, Q2 \neq 0$$

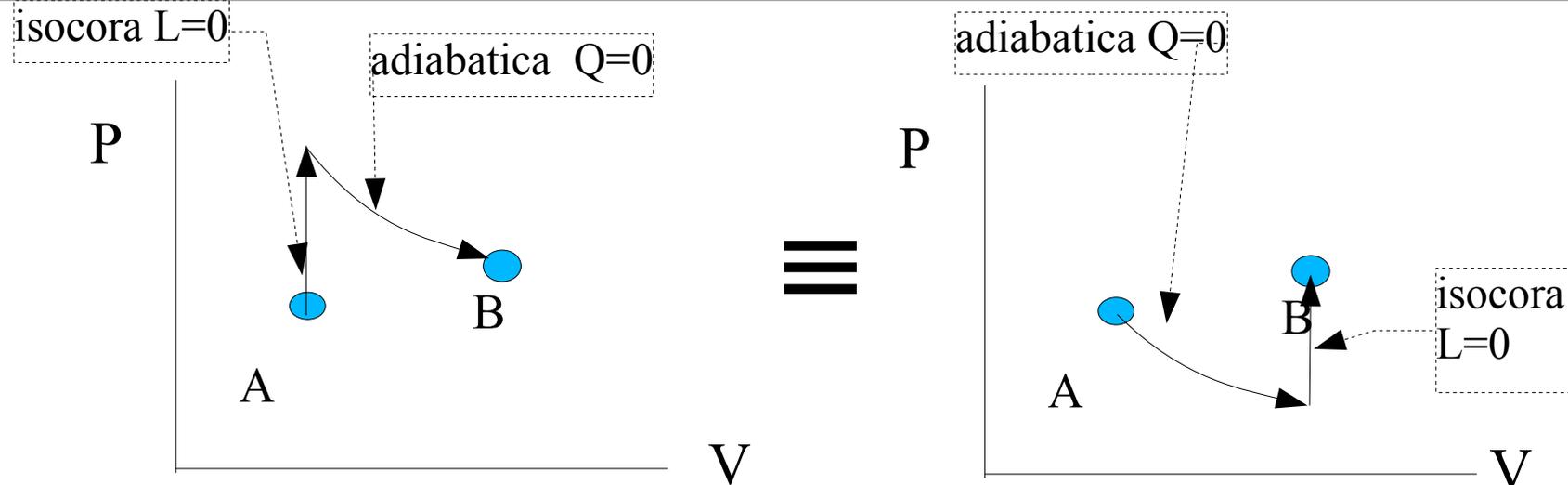
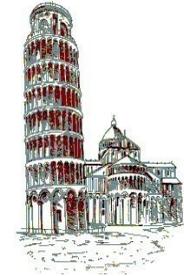
$$L1 + Q1 = L2 + Q2$$

Lo stato finale non dipende dal cammino.....



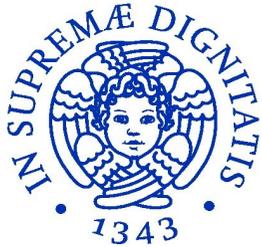
# Termodinamica

## Calore e lavoro classicamente



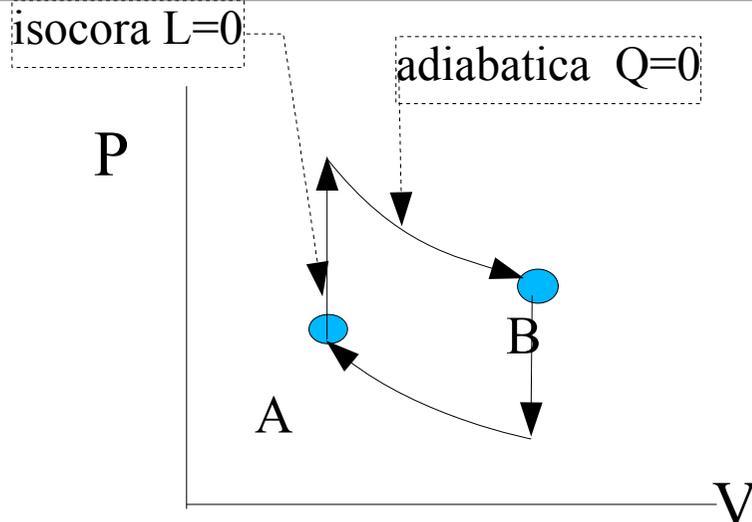
### Primo principio:

La somma  $L+Q$  del lavoro fatto su di un sistema e del calore fornito al sistema dipende solo dagli stati iniziale e finale e non dalla trasformazione.



# Termodinamica

## Energia interna o primo principio



$$\Delta U = U(B) - U(A) = (L+Q)_{AB}$$

**Si e' già visto.....**  
(ricordi il potenziale  $V$  ??)

$L$  dipende dal cammino  
 $Q$  dipende dal cammino  
 $L+Q$  e' una funzione che non dipende dal cammino !  
 $L+Q=0$  su cammino chiuso  
====>

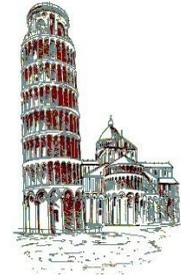
**Esiste  $U(V,P,T)$  :**  
 **$U=L+Q$  funzione del punto**  
**che è il I° principio**

**$U$  = Energia interna** definita a meno di una costante  
Vale per trasformazioni reversibile e irreversibili

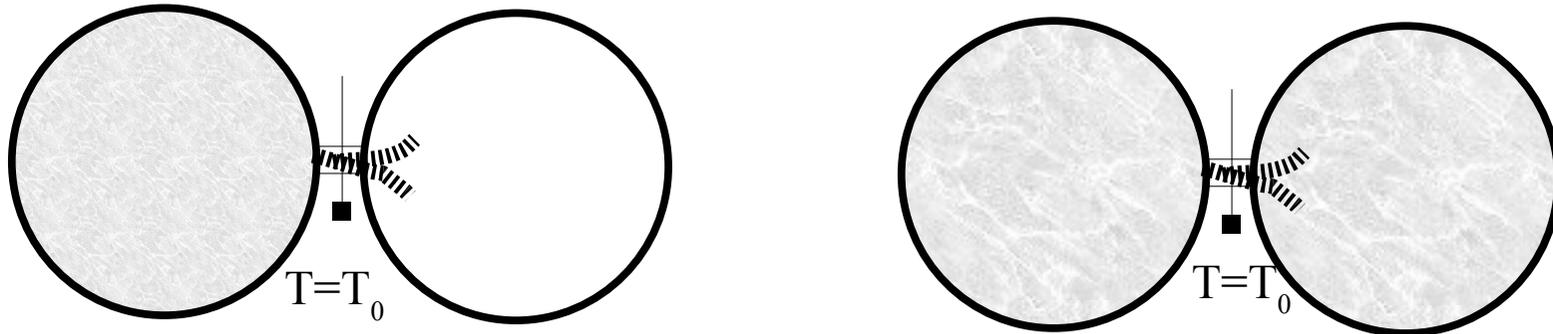


# Termodinamica

## Energia interna classicamente

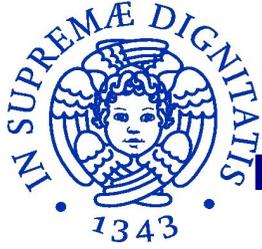


**Il esperimento di Joule**  $U=U(V,T)$  bastano due variabili...  
Espansione nel vuoto!



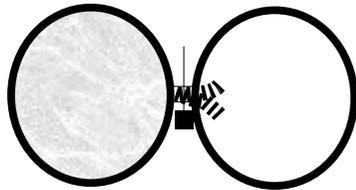
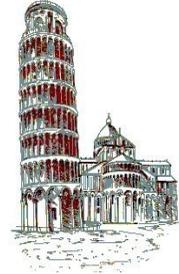
1. *L'espansione adiabatica isolata  $DQ=0$ .*
2. *Le particelle non fanno lavoro  $DL=0$ . (Irreversibile!)*
3. *l'espansione è isoterma, cioè  $T=costante$ .*
4.  *$L+Q=0 \Rightarrow$  l'energia interna non varia, cioè  $DU=0$ .*

***l'energia interna di un gas perfetto dipende solo dalla temperatura del***



# Termodinamica

## Energia interna e calore specifico a V costante



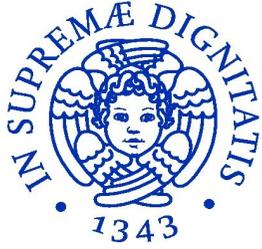
$U=U(T)$  ma come dipende da T???

$$\text{Isocora di un gas} \implies Q = C_v \Delta T = \Delta U \equiv \frac{dU}{dT} = C_v = n c_v$$

$$U - U_0 = C_v (T - T_0) = n c_v (T - T_0) \implies U = n c_v T$$

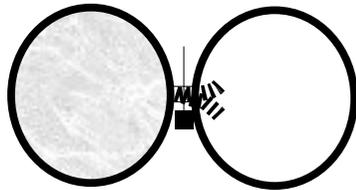
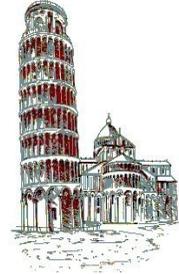
$$U = E = n N_A E_c = \frac{3}{2} n R T = n c_v T \quad \text{segue} \quad c_v = \frac{3}{2} R \approx 2.98 \text{ cal T}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$R = 8.314 \text{ J Mol}^{-1} \text{ T}^{-1}$$



# Termodinamica

## Calore specifico a V costante



e per 5 gradi di liberta'....

$$U = n c_v T \quad \text{segue} \quad c_v = \frac{5}{2} R \quad c_v \approx 4.9 \text{ cal } T^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}.$$

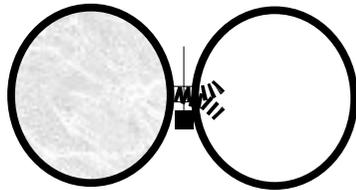
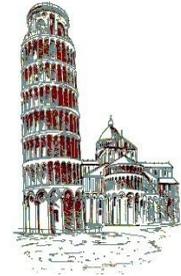
Perche' .....

*"se due sistemi sono all'equilibrio termico fra di loro, l'energia cinetica, quella di traslazione + rotazione, e' proporzionale al numero di gradi di liberta' delle molecole."*



# Termodinamica

## Calore specifico

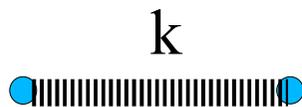


e in realta'....

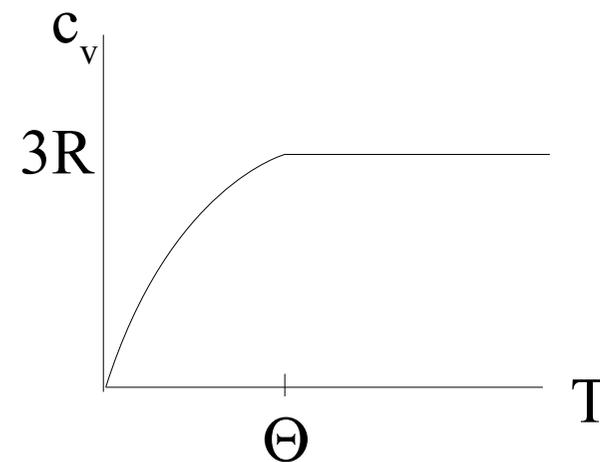
gas biatomici:  $T < 50^\circ$   $c_v = 3/2R$

$T > 500^\circ$   $c_v = 7/2R$

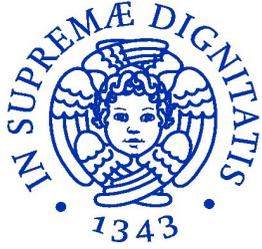
Solidi : legge di Dulong Petit



$$\overline{E}_c + \overline{V} = \frac{3}{2}kT + \frac{3}{2}kT = 3kT$$

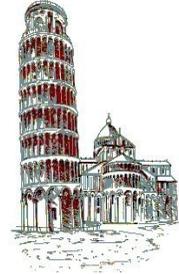


( $\Theta = 90^\circ$  Pb,  $270^\circ$  Ag,  $2000^\circ$  Diamante)



# Termodinamica

## Calore specifico a pressione costante



Isobara,  $\implies$  cambia la temperatura e si fa lavoro

$$c_p = \frac{\Delta Q}{n\Delta T} = \frac{\Delta U + P\Delta V}{n\Delta T} = \frac{\Delta U}{n\Delta T} + \frac{nR\Delta T}{n\Delta T} = c_v + R$$

$$c_p = c_v + R$$