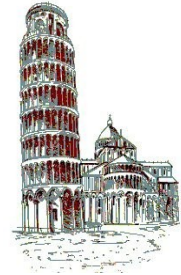
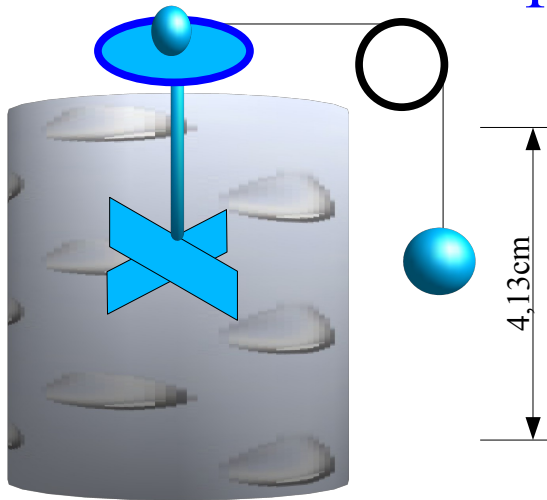


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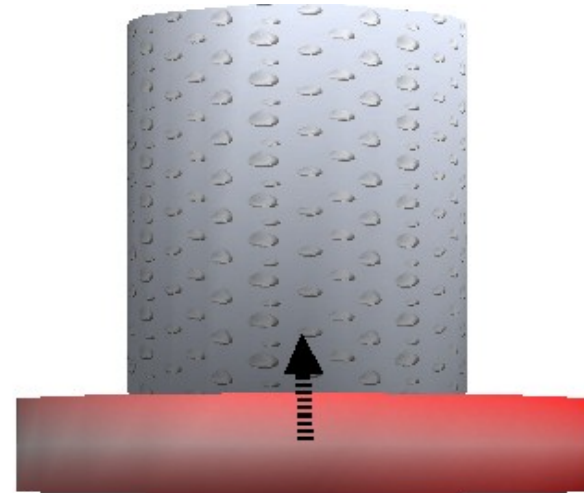
Calore e lavoro classicamente



I^o esperimento di Joule

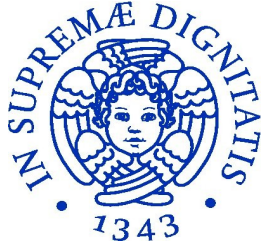


$$L = mgh \quad T_A \rightarrow T_B$$



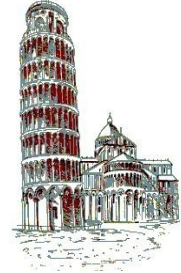
$$Q : T_A \rightarrow T_B$$

$$L \equiv Q$$

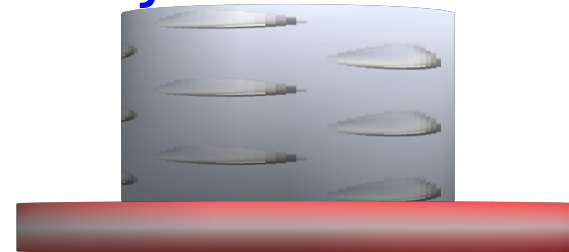
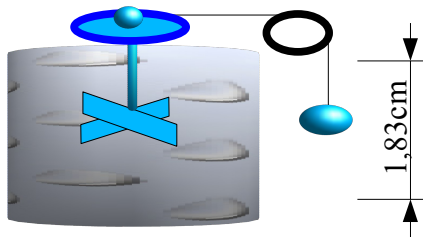


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Calore e lavoro classicamente



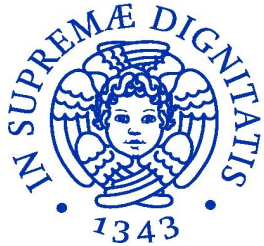
1° esperimento di Joule



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

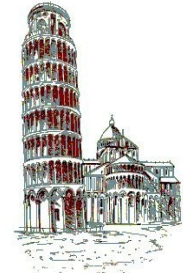
$L = JQ$ dove $J = 4.184 \text{ J/Cal}$ (leggi 4.18 Joule per caloria)

Equivalente meccanico della caloria

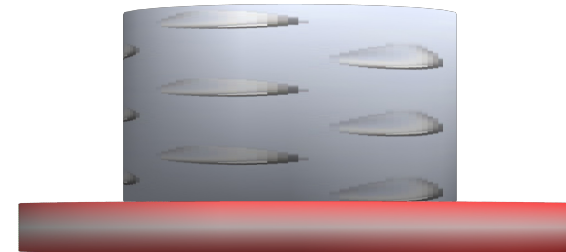
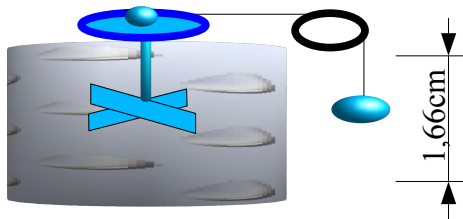


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Calore e lavoro classicamente



I° esperimento di Joule

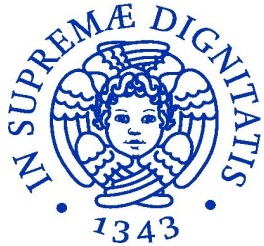


$$L1 \neq 0, Q1 = 0$$

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

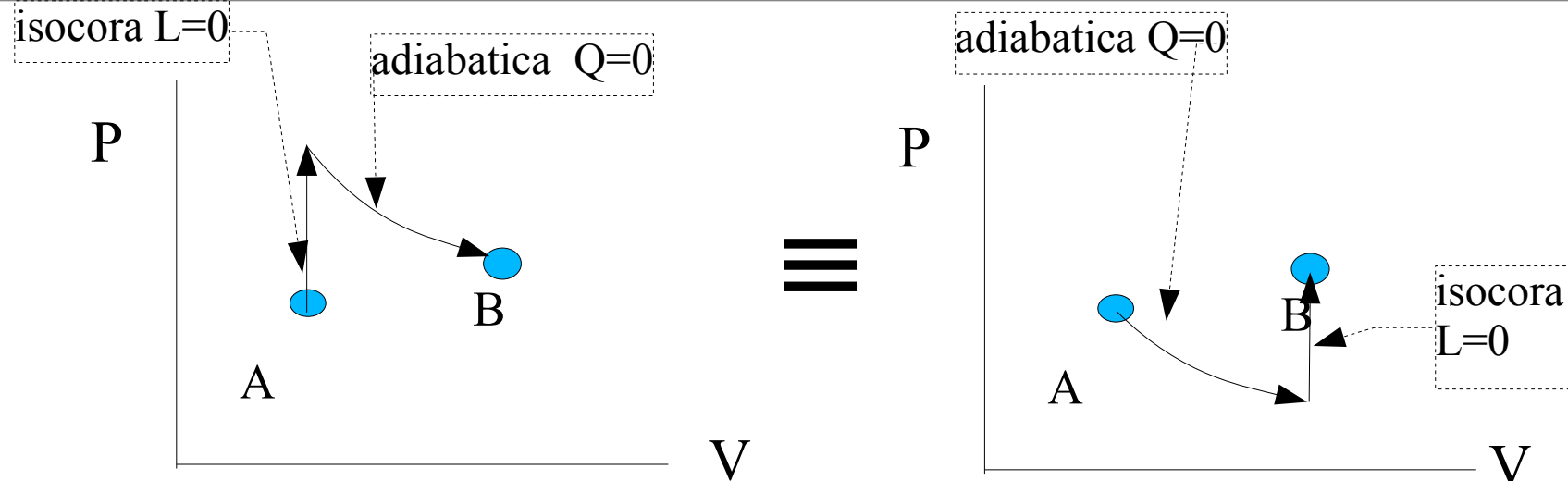
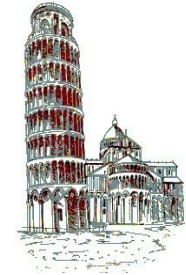
$$L1 + Q1 = L2 + Q2$$

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



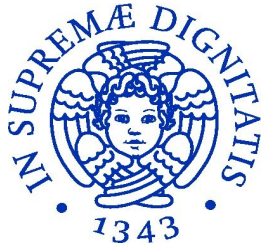
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Calore e lavoro classicamente



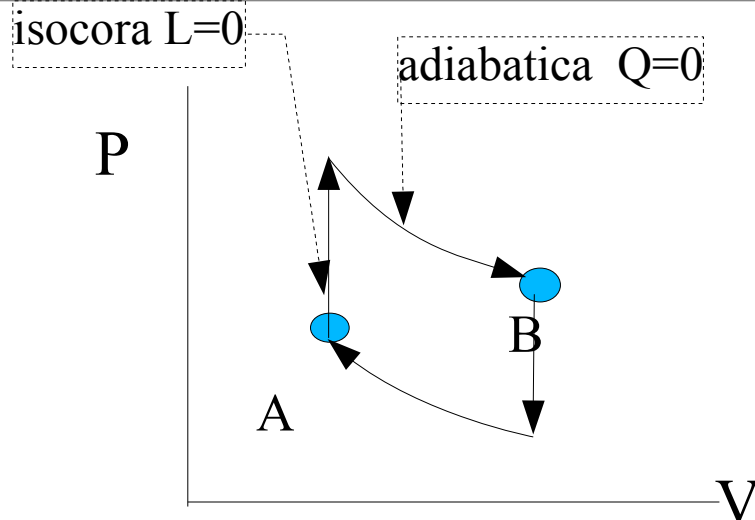
Primo principio:

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



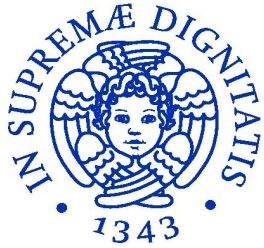
$$\Delta U = U(B) - U(A) = (L+Q)_{AB}$$

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

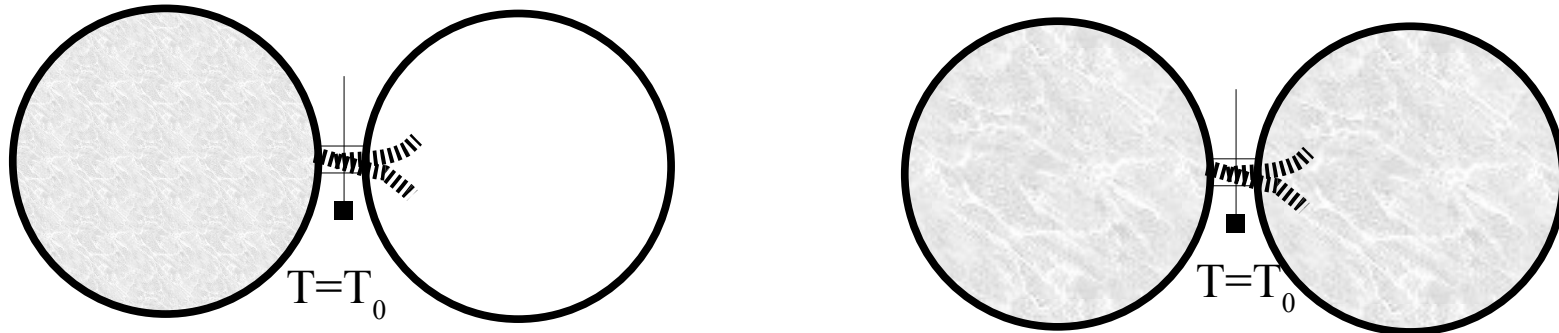


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Energia interna classicamente

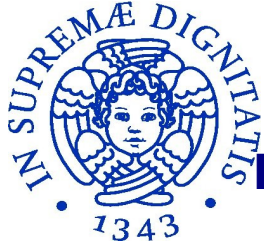


Il esperimento di Joule $U=U(V,T)$ bastano due variabili...
Espansione nel vuoto!



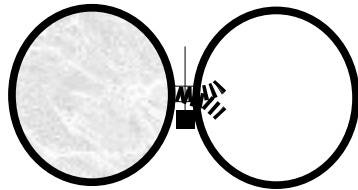
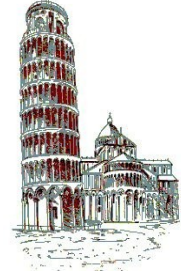
1. *L'espansione adiabatica isolata $DQ=0$.*
2. *Le particelle non fanno lavoro $DL=0$. (Irreversibile!)*
3. *l'espansione è isoterma, cioè $T=costante$.*
4. *$L+Q=0 \Rightarrow$ l'energia interna non varia, cioè $DU=0$.*

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



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Energia interna e calore specifico a V costante



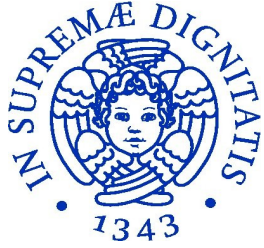
$U=U(T)$ ma come dipende da T???

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

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

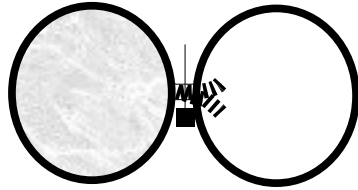
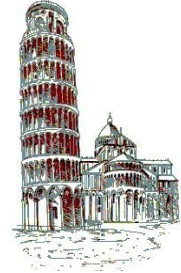
$$U = E = n N_A E_c = \frac{3}{2} n R T = n c_v T \quad \text{segue} \quad c_v = \frac{3}{2} R \approx 2.98 \text{ cal T}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

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



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Calore specifico a V costante

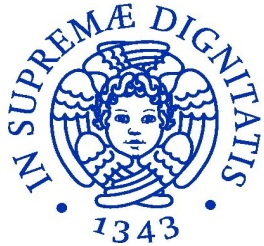


e per 5 gradi di liberta'....

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

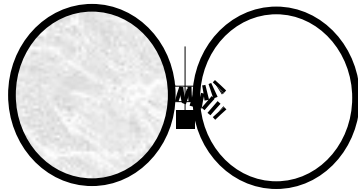
Perche'

"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."



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Calore specifico



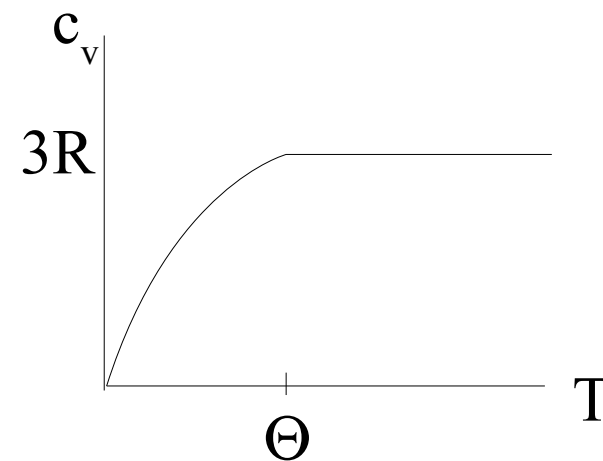
e in realta'....

gas biatomici: $T < 50^\circ$ $c_v = 3/2R$
 $T > 500^\circ$ $c_v = 7/2R$

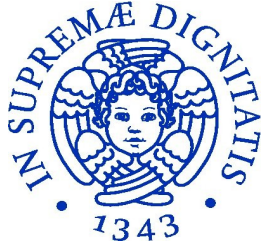
Solidi : legge di Dulong Petit



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

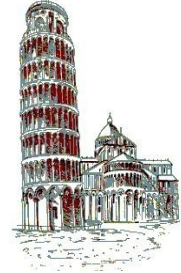


($\Theta = 90^\circ$ Pb, 270° Ag, 2000° Diamante)



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Calore specifico a pressione costante



Isobara, \implies cambia la temperatura e si fa lavoro

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

$$c_p = c_v + R$$