

Termodinamica

Integrale di Clausius

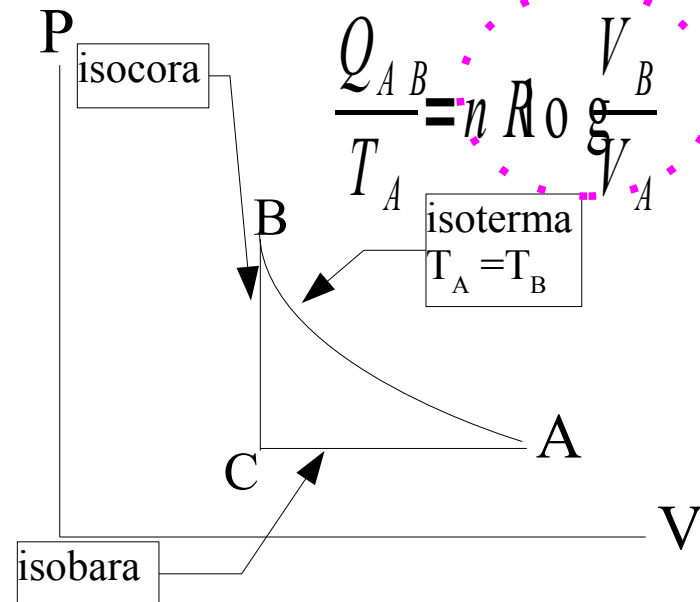


$$\frac{Q_4}{Q_2} \leq -\frac{T_4}{T_2} \quad \text{ovvero} \quad \frac{Q_4}{T_4} + \frac{Q_2}{T_2} \leq 0$$

$$\int_A^C \frac{dQ}{T} = \int_{T_A}^{T_C} n c_v \frac{dT}{T} = n c_v \log \frac{T_C}{T_A}$$

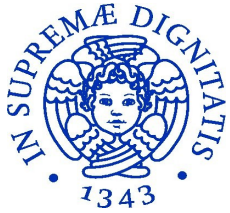
isocora
Isobara

$$\int_C^B \frac{dQ}{T} = \int_{T_C}^{T_B} n c_p \frac{dT}{T} = n(c_v + R) \log \frac{T_B}{T_C}$$



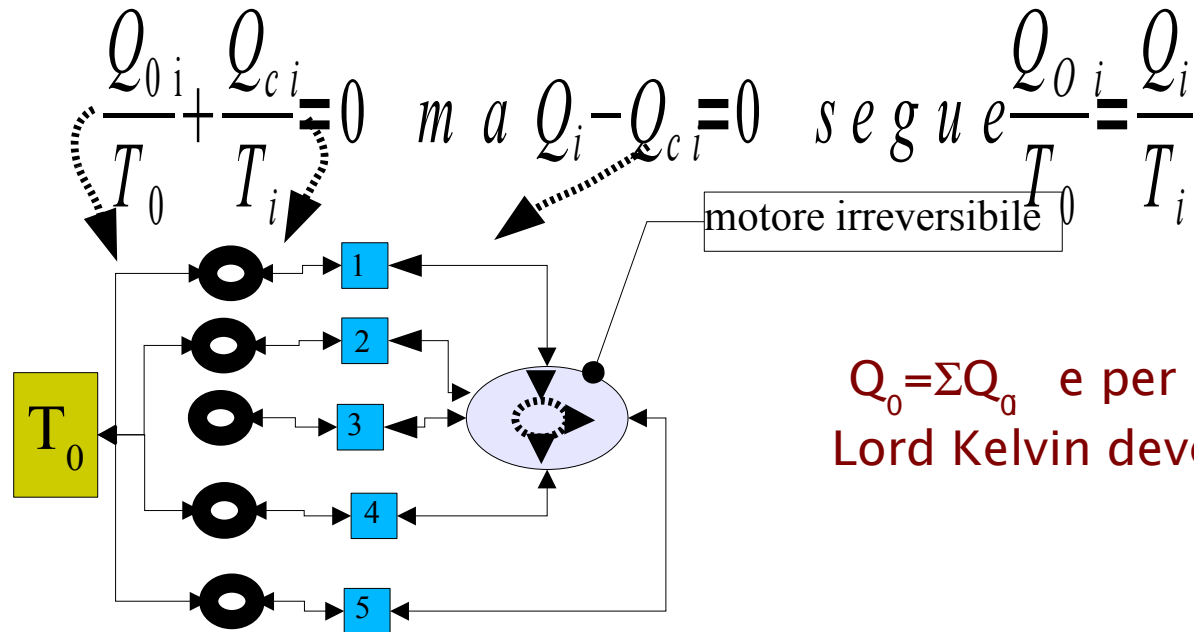
$$\int_{ACB} \frac{dQ}{T} = n c_v (\log T_C - \log T_A + \log T_B - \log T_C) + n R (\log T_B - \log T_C) = n R \log \frac{V_B}{V_A}$$

Non dipende dal cammino!!!



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Generalizzazione di Clausius



$Q_0 = \sum Q_q$ e per il postulato di Lord Kelvin deve essere $Q_0 \leq 0$.

da $\sum_i \frac{Q_{0i}}{T_0} = \sum_i \frac{Q_i}{T_i}$ segue $\sum_i \frac{Q_i}{T_i} = \frac{Q_0}{T_0}$ segue $\sum_i \frac{Q_i}{T_i} \leq 0$



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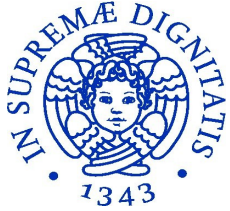
Generalizzazione di Clausius



$$\sum_1^n \frac{Q_i}{T_0} \leq 0 \quad \text{che per tendenza} \quad \oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} \leq 0$$

Le temperature si riferiscono a quelle delle sorgenti, solo nel caso di una macchina M completamente reversibile coincidono con quelle del sistema macchina.

Esprime quantitativamente il secondo principio.



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L'entropia



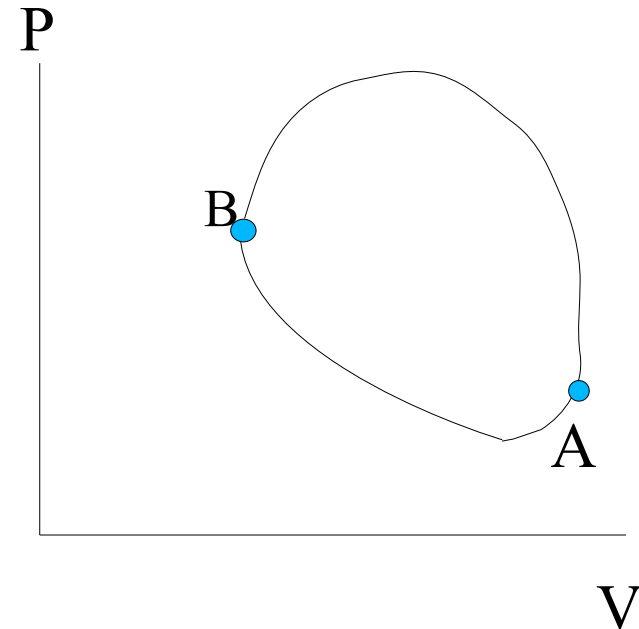
$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} \leq 0 \quad = 0 \text{ se rversibile}$$

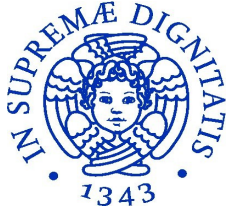
$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \int_A^B \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_1 + \int_B^A \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_2 = 0$$

ovvero

$$\int_A^B \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_1 = \int_A^B \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_2$$

$$\int_A^B \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{rev} = S(B) - S(A)$$





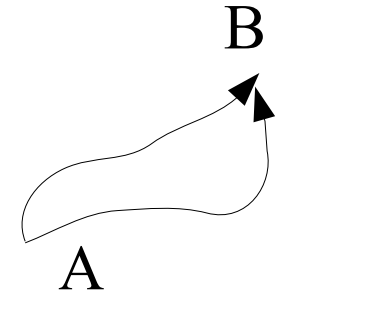
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L'entropia



$$\int_A^B \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{rev} = S(B) - S(A)$$

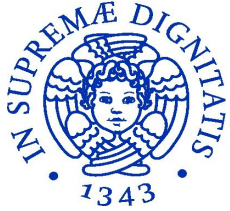
Nota: l'entropia e' una funzione additiva



$$dS = \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{rev}$$

**\implies e' un differenziale esatto
 δQ non e' esatto**

I calcolo della variazione dell'entropia tra uno stato A ed uno B, indipendentemente dalla trasformazione reale avvenuta, dovrà calcolarsi comunque e sempre immaginando una trasformazione reversibile che collega i due stati.



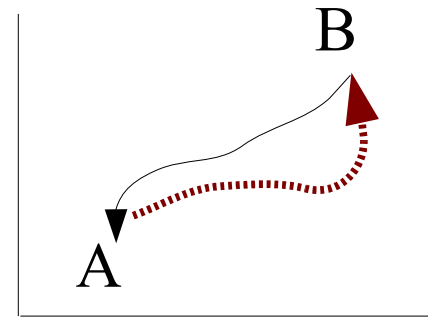
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L'entropia nei sistemi isolati



$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} \leq 0$$

integrale di Clausius
su di un ciclo

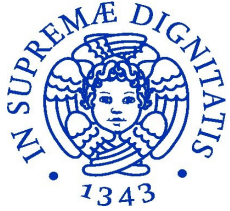


$$\int_A^B \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{irrev} + \int_B^A \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{rev} = \int_A^B \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{irrev} + S(A) - S(B) < 0$$

ovvero

$$S(B) - S(A) > \int_A^B \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{irrev}$$

se sistema isolato $Q=0 \Rightarrow \int_A^B \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{irrev} = 0 \Rightarrow S(B) - S(A) > 0$



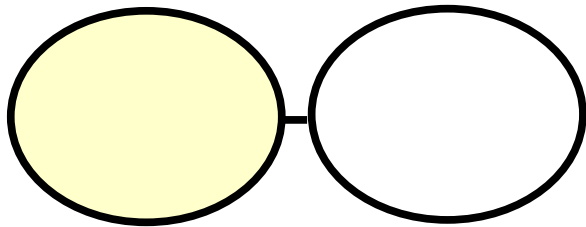
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L'entropia nei sistemi isolati



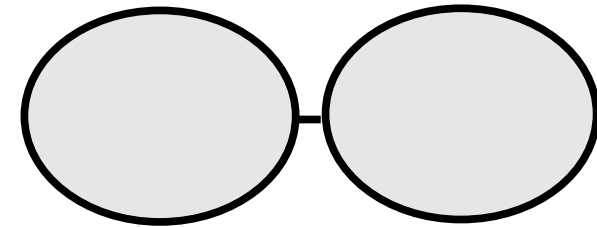
Joule

A Prima



$$\int_A^B \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{irrev} = 0$$

B Dopo

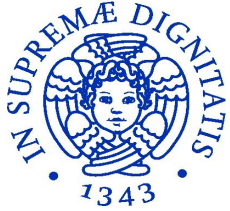


$$\Delta S = S(B) - S(A) = \frac{Q}{T} = \frac{\Delta U}{T} - \frac{L}{T}$$

Isoterma

$$\Delta S = -\frac{L}{T} = n R \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$$

Indietro non si torna!!!!!!!



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L'entropia



$$\Delta S = \int_A^B n c_v \frac{dT}{T} = n c_v \log \frac{T_B}{T_A}$$

Isocora

A
B

$$\Delta S = \int_A^B n c_p \frac{dT}{T} = n c_p \log \frac{T_B}{T_A}$$

Isobara

A ——— B

$$\Delta S = \cdot$$

Adiabatica

A
B



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L'entropia di una sorgente



T_0

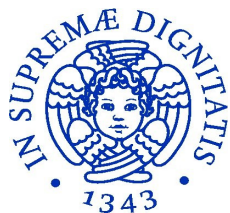
C = capacita' della sorgente che supponiamo inizialmente finita!
Immaginiamo che la sorgente vari la sua temperatura di ΔT

sviluppo in serie

$$\Delta S = C \log \frac{(T + \Delta T)}{T} = C \log \left(1 + \frac{\Delta T}{T} \right) = C \log \left(1 + \frac{\Delta Q}{CT} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\Delta Q}{T} \quad \text{con } C \rightarrow \infty$$

Per Q finito \implies

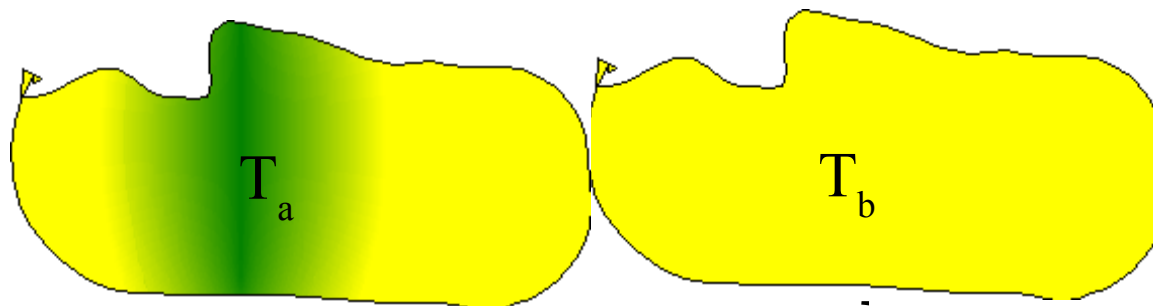
$$\Delta S = \frac{Q}{T}$$



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Esercizio

massima entropia



$$\Delta S = C \ln \frac{T_{af}}{T_a} + C \ln \frac{T_{bf}}{T_b} = C \ln \frac{T_{af} T_{bf}}{T_a T_b}$$

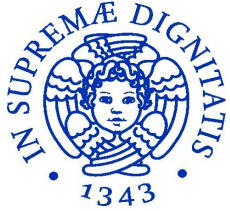
$$C(T_a + T_b) = C(T_{af} + T_{bf})$$

$$T_{af} = T_{bf} = T_f = \frac{T_a + T_b}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{bf} = T_a + T_b - T_{af}$$

sostituisco in S e derivo risp

$$\Delta S = C \ln \frac{(T_a + T_b)^2}{4T_a T_b} > 0$$



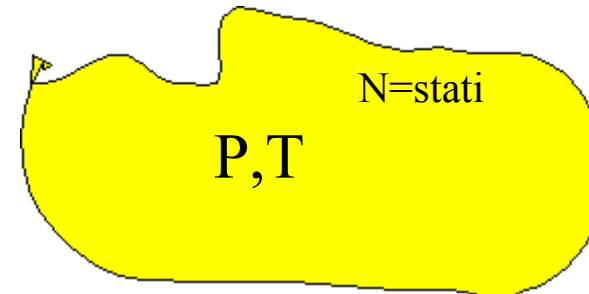
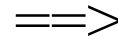
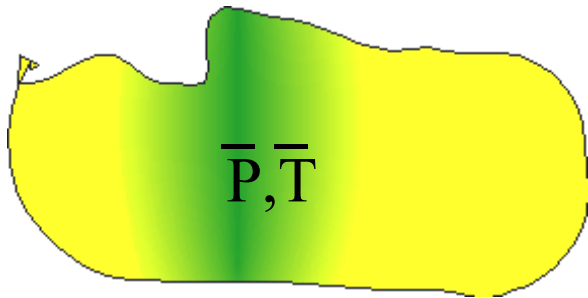
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L'entropia e gli stati microscopici



Sistema isolato

Evolve verso uno stato di equilibrio



$$S = k \log N + \text{costante..}$$

Addittivita': $S = k \log N_1 N_2 = k \log N_1 + k \log N_2 = S_1 + S_2$