

Termodinamica 4: calore specifico molare trasformazioni adiabatiche ciclo di Carnot

slides da:

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Elementi di Fisica

Meccanica e termodinamica

Capitoli 12,13

e da:

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Fisica per Scienze ed Ingegneria - Volume 1

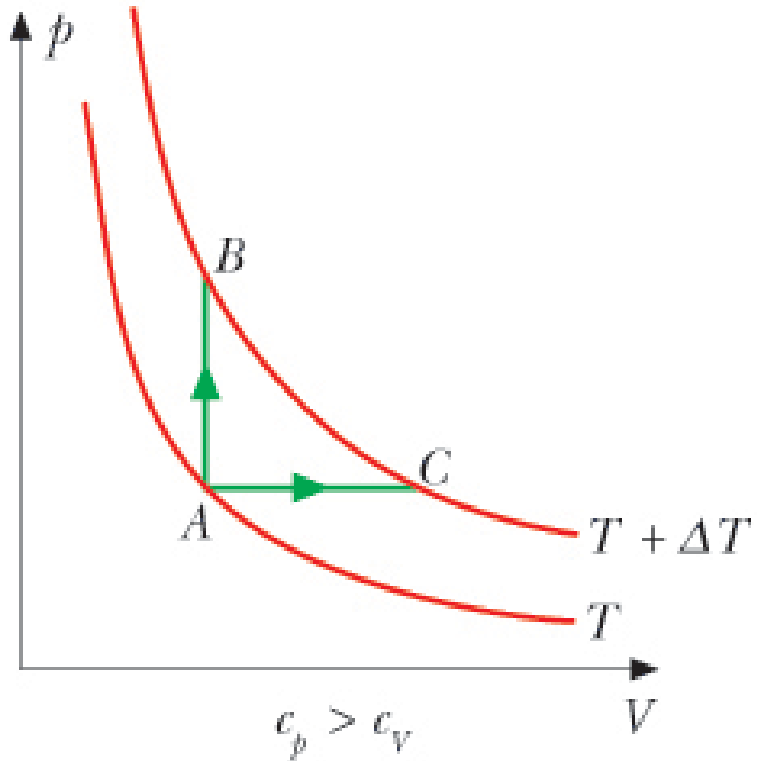
Capitolo 22

$$\Delta U + L = Q$$

Primo principio
della Termodinamica

$$dU + dL = dQ$$

Primo principio
della Termodinamica
in forma differenziale



Per la trasformazione isocora A>B :

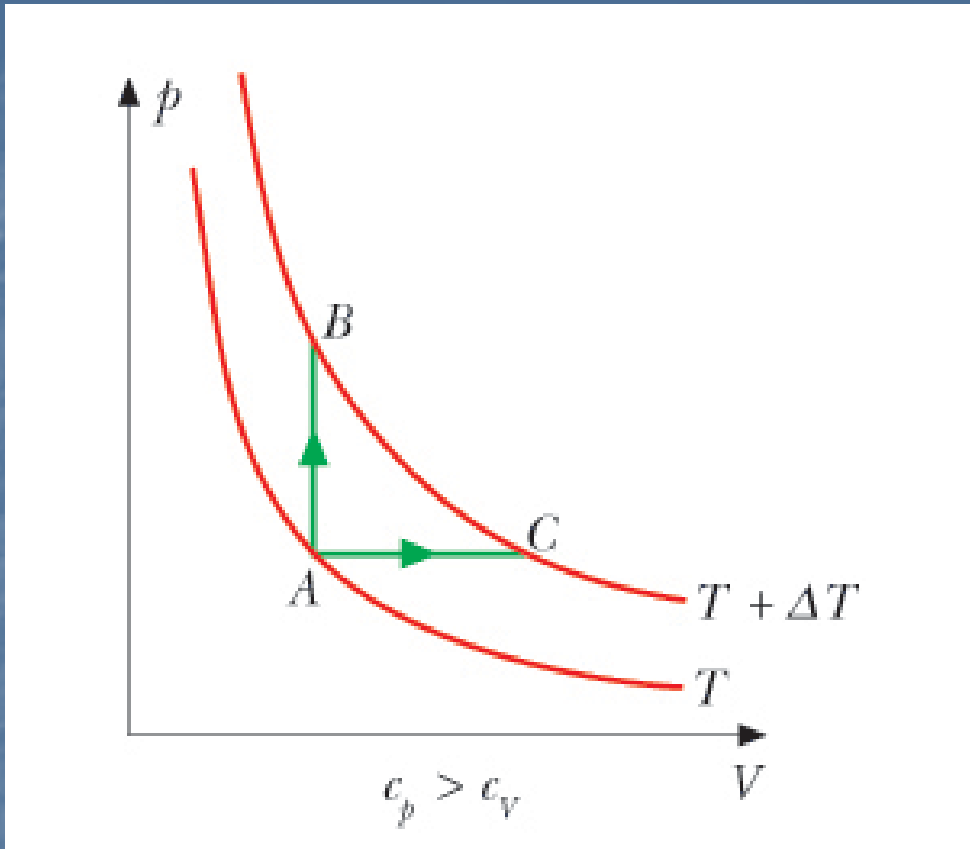
$$dU + dL = dQ$$

$$dU = dQ$$

$$= n c_v dT$$

c_v calore specifico molare
a volume costante

$$dU = n c_v dT$$



Per la trasformazione isobara A>C :

$$dU + dL = dQ$$

$$dU + pdV = dQ$$

$$= n c_p dT$$

c_p calore specifico molare
a pressione costante

$$dU = n c_v dT$$

$$pdV = n R dT \quad \text{dall'equazione di stato}$$

$$n c_v dT + n R dT = n c_p dT$$

$$c_v + R = c_p \quad \text{relazione di Mayer}$$

Calori specifici molari

come risultato della teoria cinetica dei gas, validato dai risultati sperimentali, abbiamo i seguenti valori per il calore specifico per unità di mole:

	C_V	C_P	$\gamma = C_P / C_V$
gas monoatomico	$3/2 R$	$5/2 R$	$5/3$
gas biatomico	$5/2 R$	$7/2 R$	$7/5$

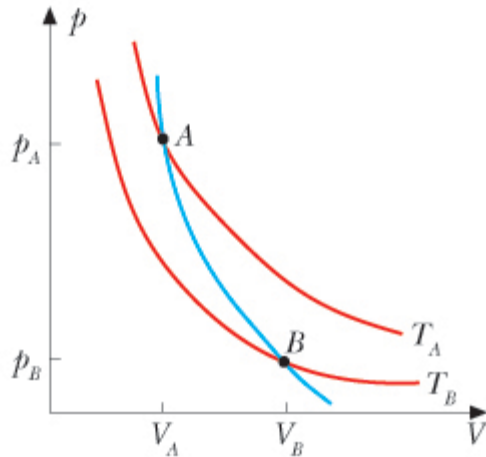


Figura 13.14

Confronto tra due isoterme ed una adiabatica per un gas ideale.

Trasformazioni adiabatiche

Sono trasformazioni in cui non viene scambiato calore con l'esterno

$$Q = 0$$

$$\Delta U + L = 0$$

Trasformazioni adiabatiche

$$dU + dL = 0$$

$$n C_V dT + p dV = 0 \quad p V = n R T \quad \text{per i gas perfetti}$$

$$n C_V dT + \frac{n R T}{V} dV = 0$$

$$\frac{dT}{T} + \frac{R}{C_V} \frac{dV}{V} = 0 \quad \frac{R}{C_V} = \frac{C_P - C_V}{C_V} = \gamma - 1$$

$$\int \frac{dT}{T} + (\gamma - 1) \int \frac{dV}{V} = \text{cost.}$$

$$\ln T + \ln V^{\gamma-1} = \text{cost.}$$

Trasformazioni adiabatiche

$$\ln T + \ln V^{\gamma-1} = \text{cost.}$$

$$T V^{\gamma-1} = \text{cost.}$$

$$T = \frac{p V}{n R}$$

$$p V^{\gamma} = \text{cost.}$$

$$V = \frac{n R T}{p}$$

$$T p^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}} = \text{cost.}$$

Ciclo di Carnot

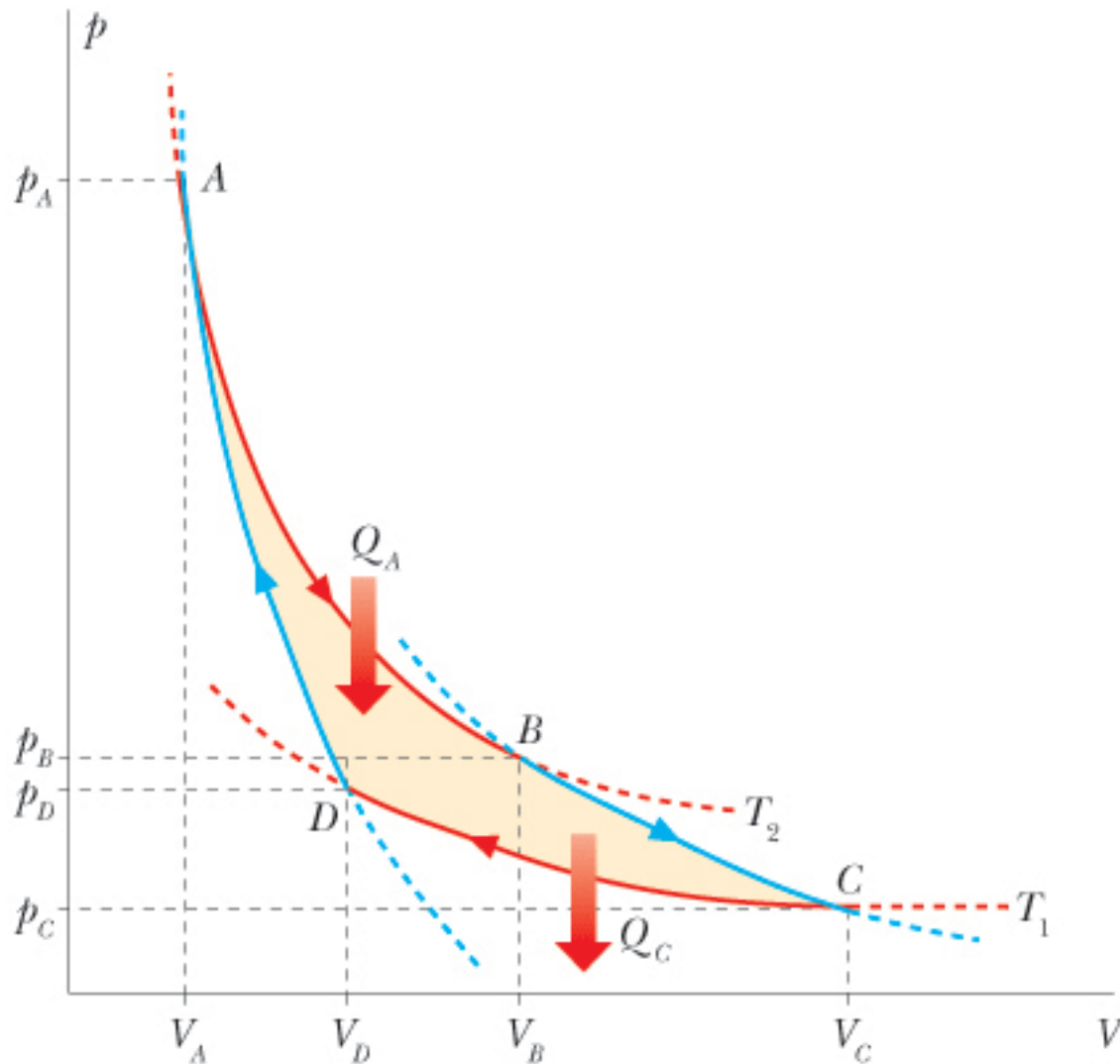


Figura 13.18

Rappresentazione del ciclo di Carnot nel piano (p, V) .

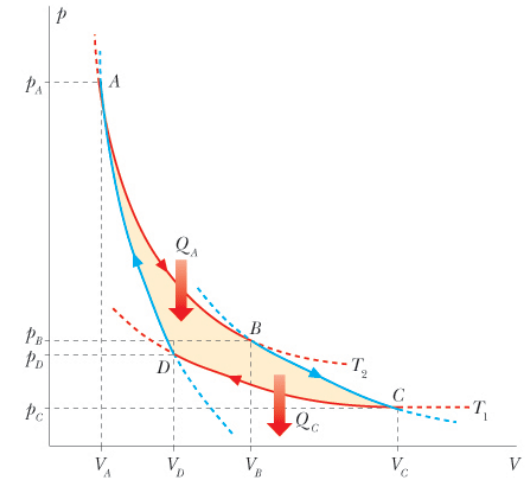
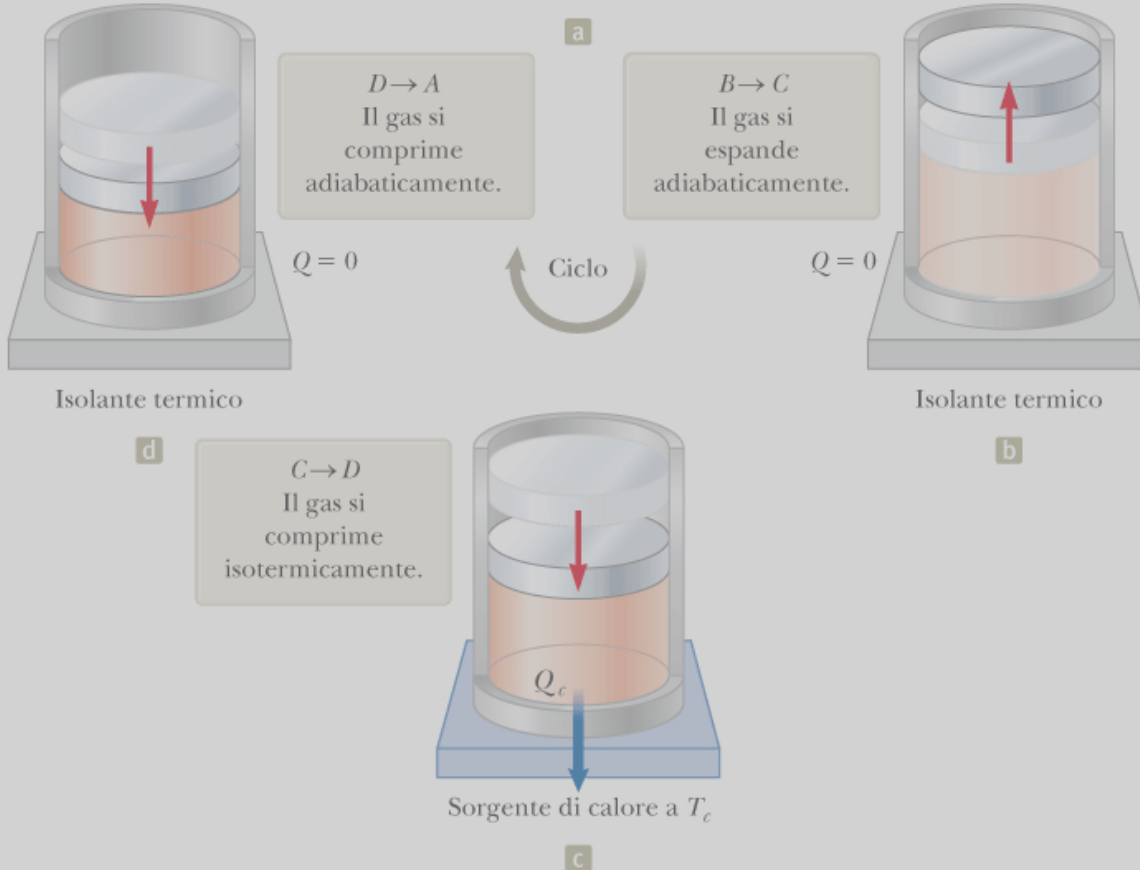
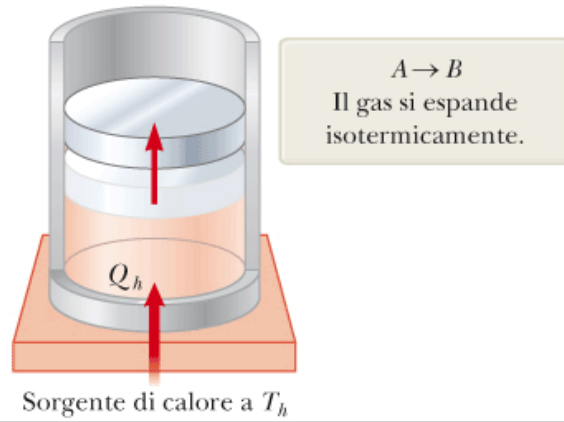


Figura 13.18
Rappresentazione del ciclo di Carnot nel piano (p, V) .

	ΔU	L	Q
A \rightarrow B	0	+	+

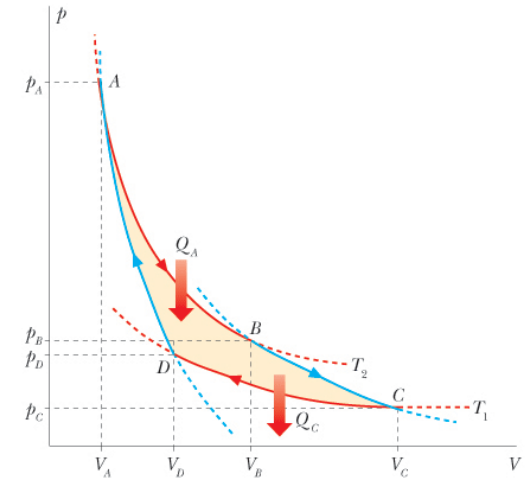
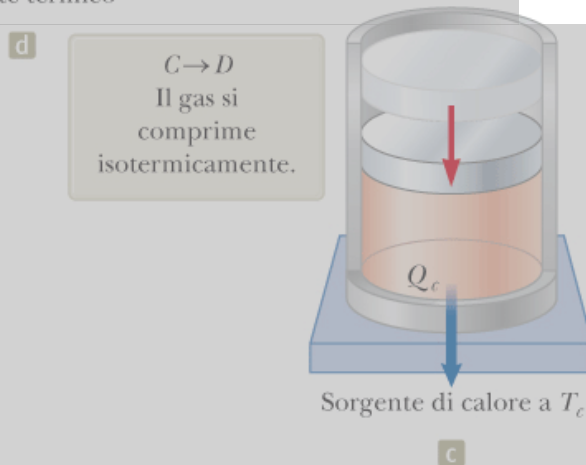
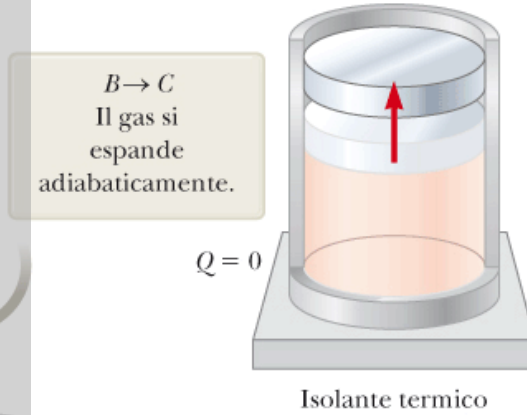
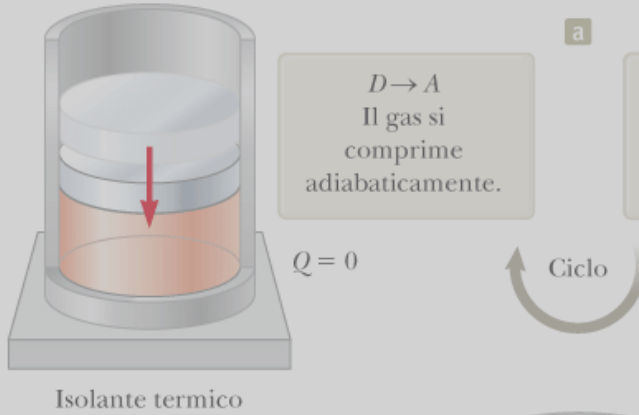
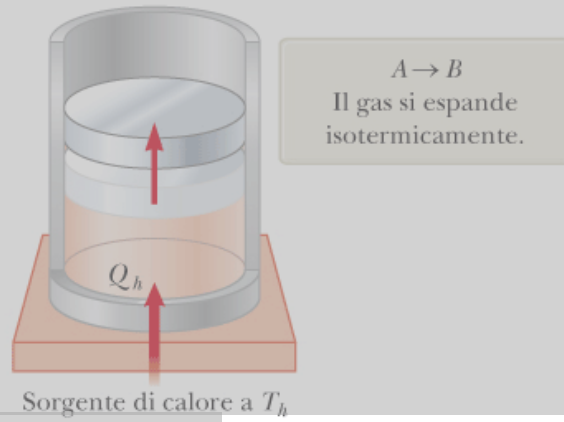


Figura 13.18
Rappresentazione del ciclo di Carnot nel piano (p, V) .

	ΔU	L	Q
A \rightarrow B	0	+	+
B \rightarrow C	-	+	0

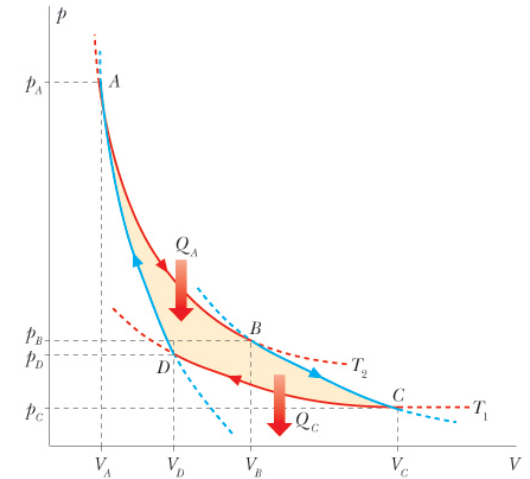
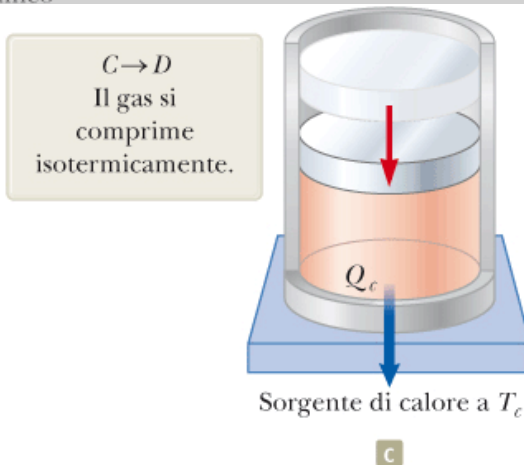
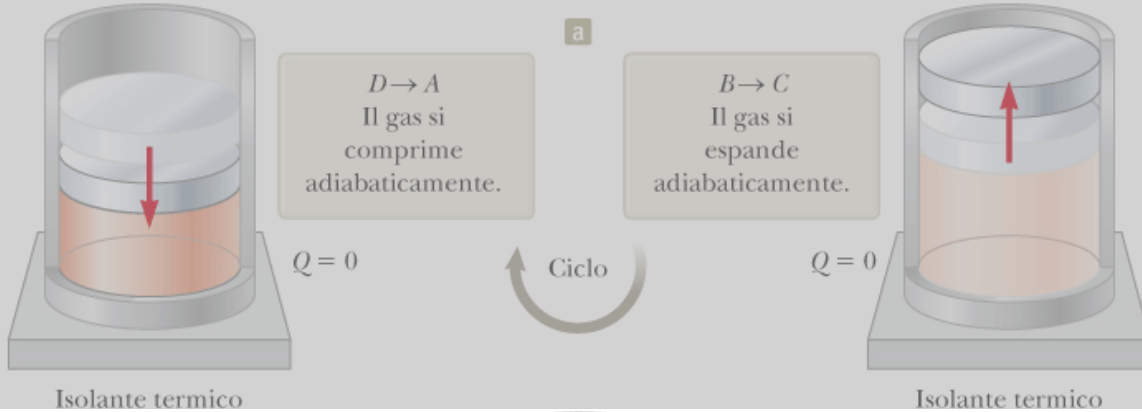
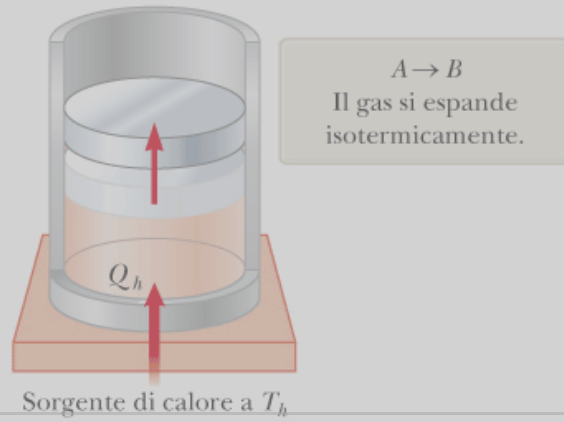


Figura 13.18
Rappresentazione del ciclo di Carnot nel piano (p, V).

	ΔU	L	Q
A \rightarrow B	0	+	+
B \rightarrow C	-	+	0
C \rightarrow D	0	-	-

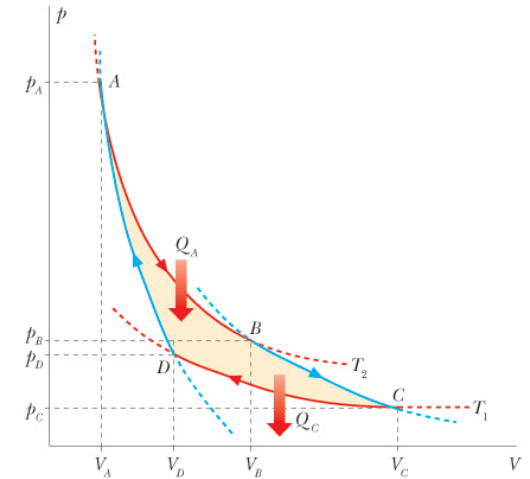
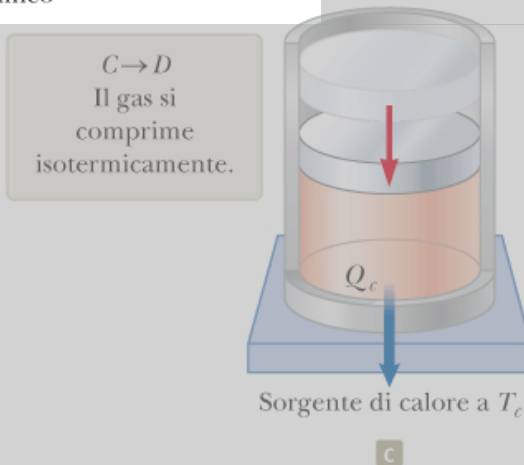
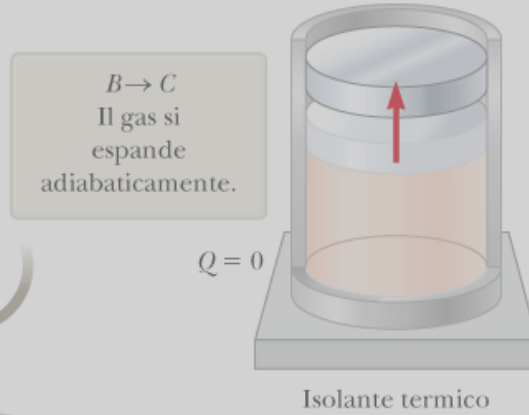
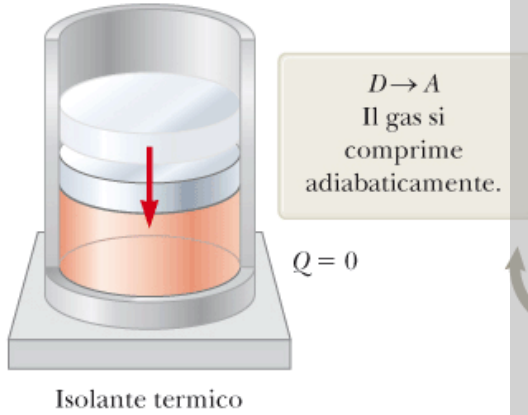
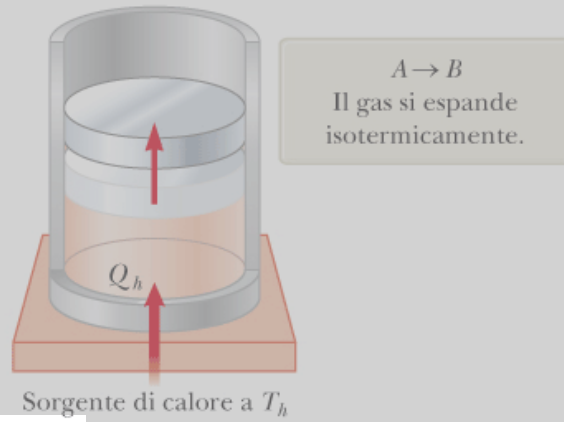


Figura 13.18 Rappresentazione del ciclo di Carnot nel piano (p, V).

	ΔU	L	Q
A \rightarrow B	0	+	+
B \rightarrow C	-	+	0
C \rightarrow D	0	-	-
D \rightarrow A	+	-	0

Cicli termici

Energia interna

$$\Delta U = 0$$

rendimento

$$\eta = \frac{L_{TOT}}{Q_{ass}} \quad \eta = \frac{L_{TOT}}{Q_{TOT}}$$

rendimento di un ciclo di Carnot

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_{min}}{T_{max}}$$

il ciclo di Carnot

ha il rendimento massimo, tra le macchine termiche che lavorano tra le temperature T_{min} e T_{max}