

MACCHINE TERMICHE

→ motori: a vapore, a combustione → ricevere calore → produrre lavoro meccanico
↘ frigo, pompe di calore → ricevono lavoro → scambiano calore

Macchina termica \equiv sostanza che compie una trasformazione ciclica scambiando lavoro e calore con uno o più sistemi

↗ sorgente di calore
↘ serbatoio termico (termostato)

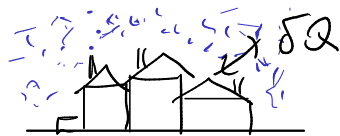
↗ mono-termica
↘ bi-termica

↗ bi-fase
↘ mono-fase

↗ ciclo chiuso
↘ ciclo aperto



es: lago
 $T = \text{cost}$
equilibrio



es: atmosfera
 $T = \text{cost}$
 $P = \text{cost}$
equilibrio

$$\delta Q + \delta Q_T = 0$$

$$\delta Q = -\delta Q_T = -C_T dT$$

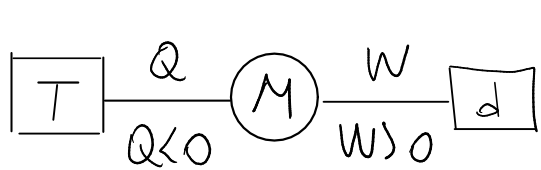
$$Q = -C_T \Delta T$$

$$\Delta T = -\frac{Q}{C_T} \quad \text{termostato}$$

$C_T \rightarrow \infty$

Perché macchine bi-termeiche?

Mono-termeica \rightarrow motore \boxtimes Su un ciclo:



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q + W = 0 \quad \text{I pr.} \\ \Delta S + \Delta S_T + \Delta S_d = 0 + \int \frac{\delta Q_T}{T} \end{array} \right.$$

↑
sostanza

$$\int \frac{\delta Q_T}{T} = \frac{Q_T}{T} = -\frac{Q}{T} = \frac{W}{T} \geq 0$$

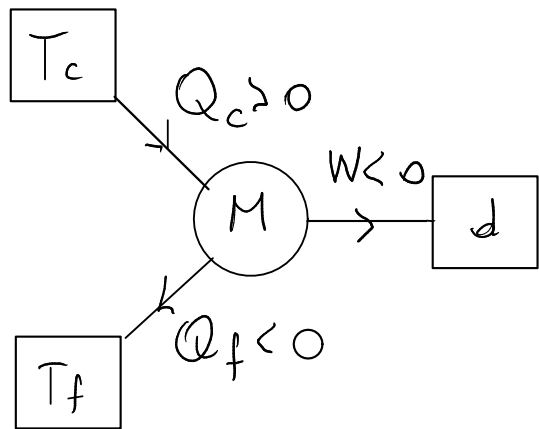
$Q_S \downarrow$ $Q_T = -Q \downarrow$ $\downarrow \text{I pr.}$ $\downarrow \text{I pr.}$

\Rightarrow non può funzionare come motore termico

Bi-termeica \rightarrow motori \boxtimes Su un ciclo:

$$\Delta U = Q_c + Q_f + W = 0$$

↑



Efficienza

$$e \equiv \frac{\text{utile}}{\text{speso}}$$

Motori termici: su un ciclo $\Delta U = 0$

$$e \equiv -\frac{W}{Q_c} = \frac{Q_c + Q_f}{Q_c} = 1 + \frac{Q_f}{Q_c}$$

Soltanto se $Q_f \rightarrow 0$ allora $e \rightarrow 100\%$

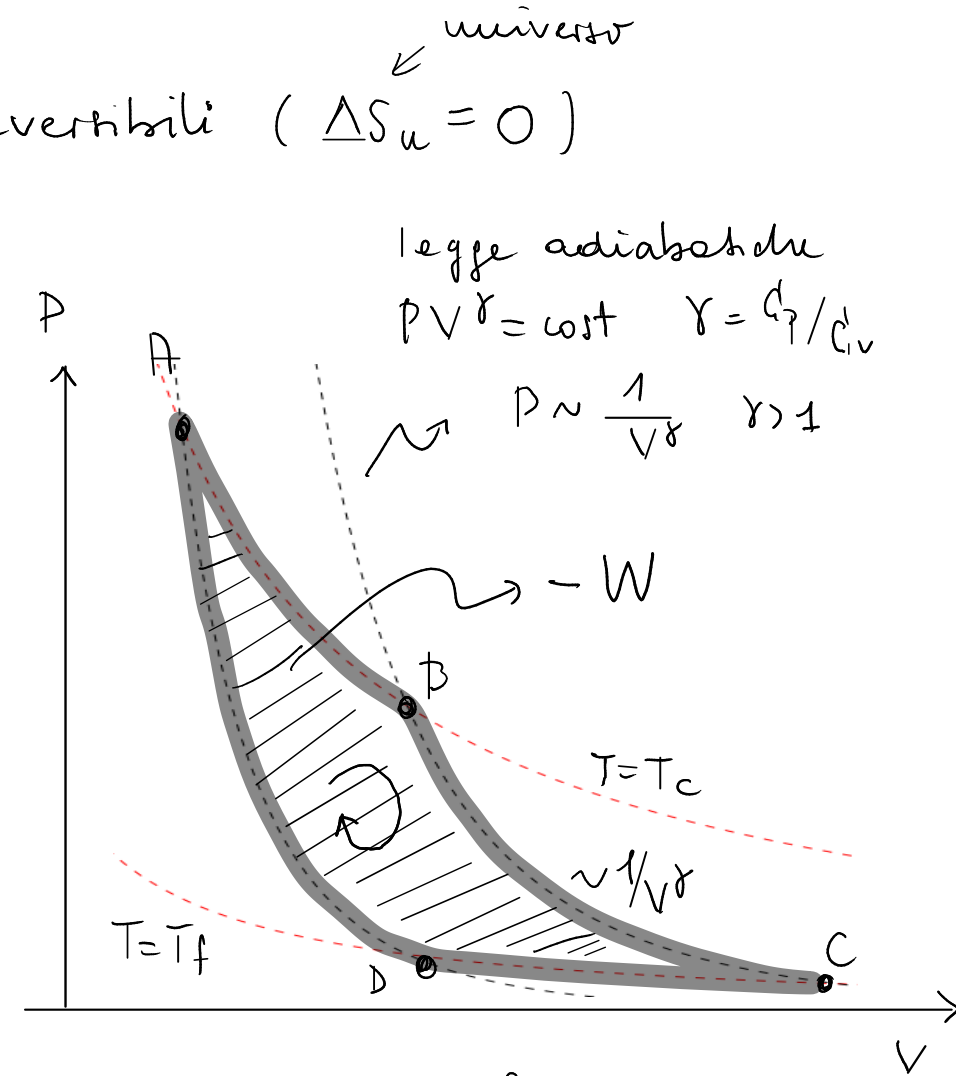
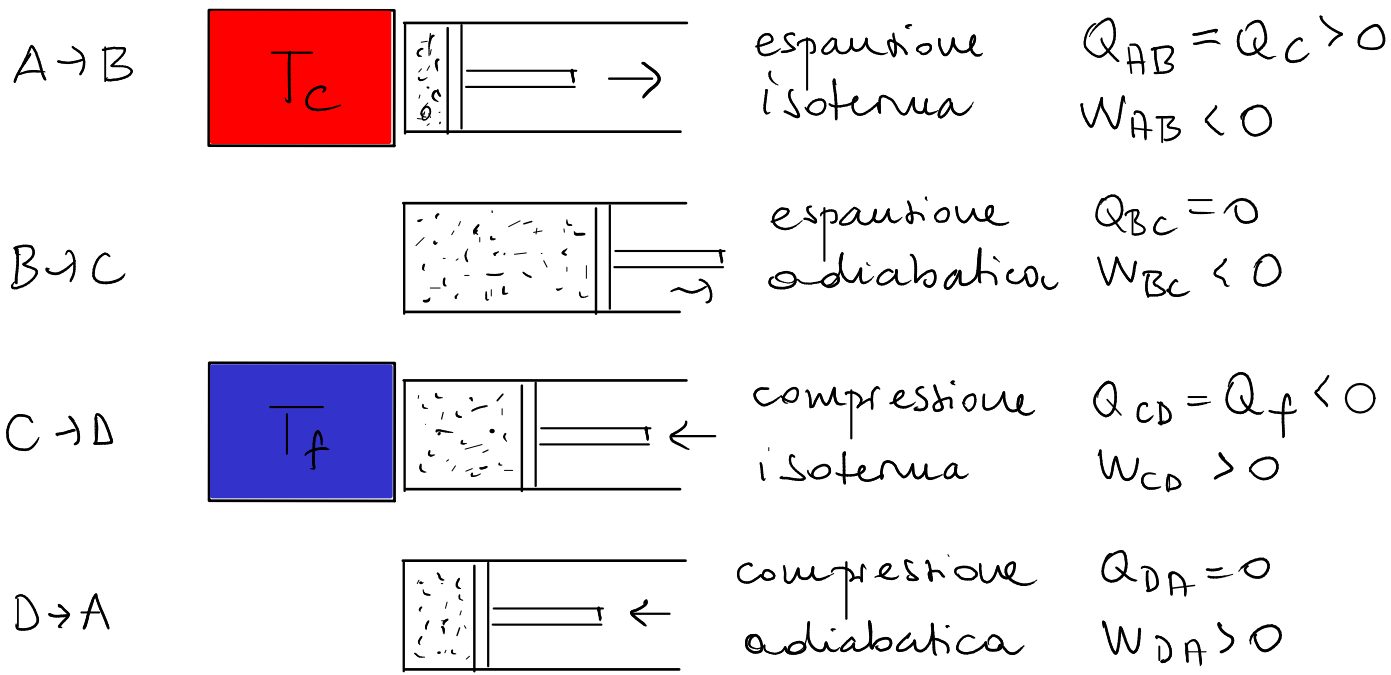
Es: $Q_c = 2 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$, $Q_f = -1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ J} \Rightarrow e = 1 - \frac{1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ J}}{2 \times 10^3 \text{ J}}$

$$W = -Q_c - Q_f = -0.5 \times 10^3 \text{ J} = -500 \text{ J} = 25\%$$

Ciclo di Carnot

Macchina di-termica, ciclo, trasformazioni reversibili ($\Delta S_u = 0$)

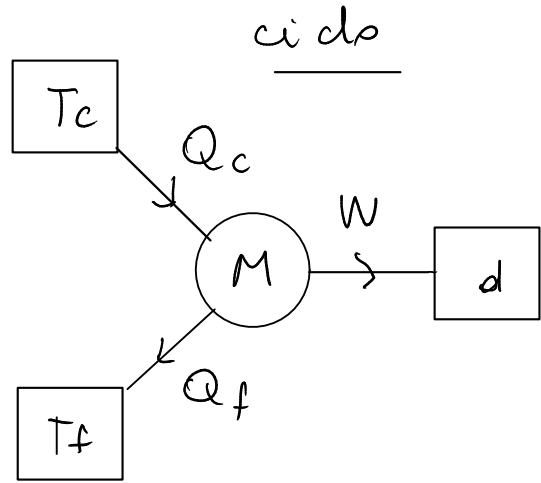
Sostanza \equiv gas $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow A$



$$dW = -P_{est} dV = -P dV \quad \int P dV = -W$$

Disuguaglianza di Clausius

Motore di-tervico, T_c, T_f



ciclo

II^{pr}:

macchina
↓

= 0
↓

$$\Delta S + \Delta S_{T_c} + \Delta S_{T_f} + \Delta S_d \geq 0$$

$$\frac{Q_{T_c}}{T_c} + \frac{Q_{T_f}}{T_f} \geq 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{Q_c}{T_c} - \frac{Q_f}{T_f} \geq 0$$

$$Q_{T_c} = -Q_c$$

$$Q_{T_f} = -Q_f$$

M thermostat

$$\frac{Q_c}{T_c} + \frac{Q_f}{T_f} \leq 0$$

← dis. Clausius

$$\left[\sum_{i=1}^M \frac{Q_i}{T_i} \leq 0 \right]$$

→ limite all'efficienza del motore termico:

$$e \equiv -\frac{W}{Q_c} = 1 + \frac{Q_f}{Q_c} \leq 1 - \frac{T_f}{T_c} \equiv e_{max}$$

$$T_c = T_f \Rightarrow e = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

ES: $T_c = 400 \text{ K}$

$T_f = 300 \text{ K}$

$$e \leq 1 - \frac{300}{400} \leq 25\%$$

$$\frac{Q_f}{T_f} \leq -\frac{Q_c}{T_c} \rightarrow \frac{Q_f}{Q_c} \leq -\frac{T_f}{T_c}$$

Potenza: $p \equiv \frac{-W}{\Delta t}$ ← su un ciclo

$$[P] = \frac{[E]}{[\Delta t]} \quad [S]: \frac{J}{s} \equiv W$$

$$\text{ES: } P = \frac{-W}{\Delta t} \quad 2000 \text{ r/di/min}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -W = 500 \text{ J} \\ \Delta t = \frac{60 \text{ s}}{2000} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow P = \frac{500 \text{ J}}{60 \text{ s}} \times 2 \times 10^3 = \underline{17000 \text{ W}}$$