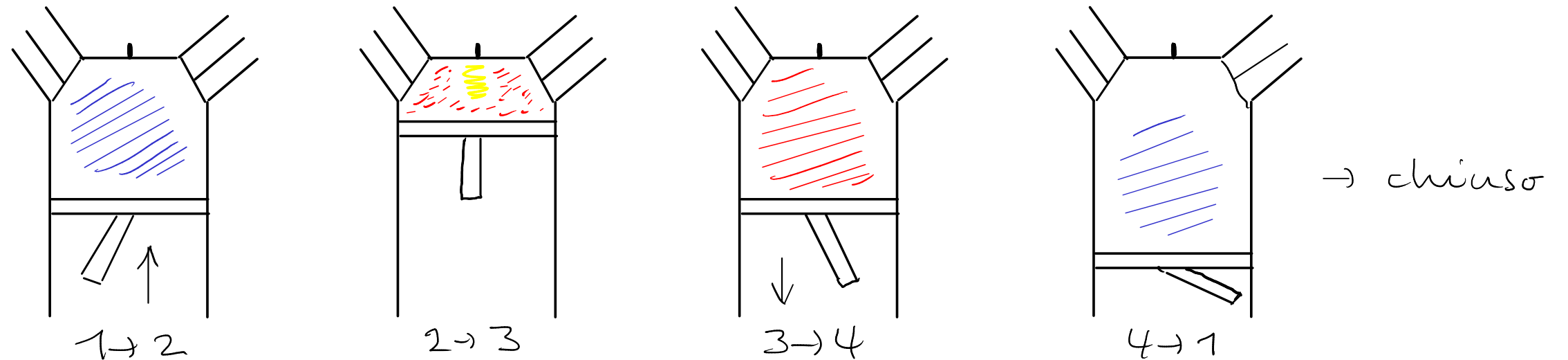
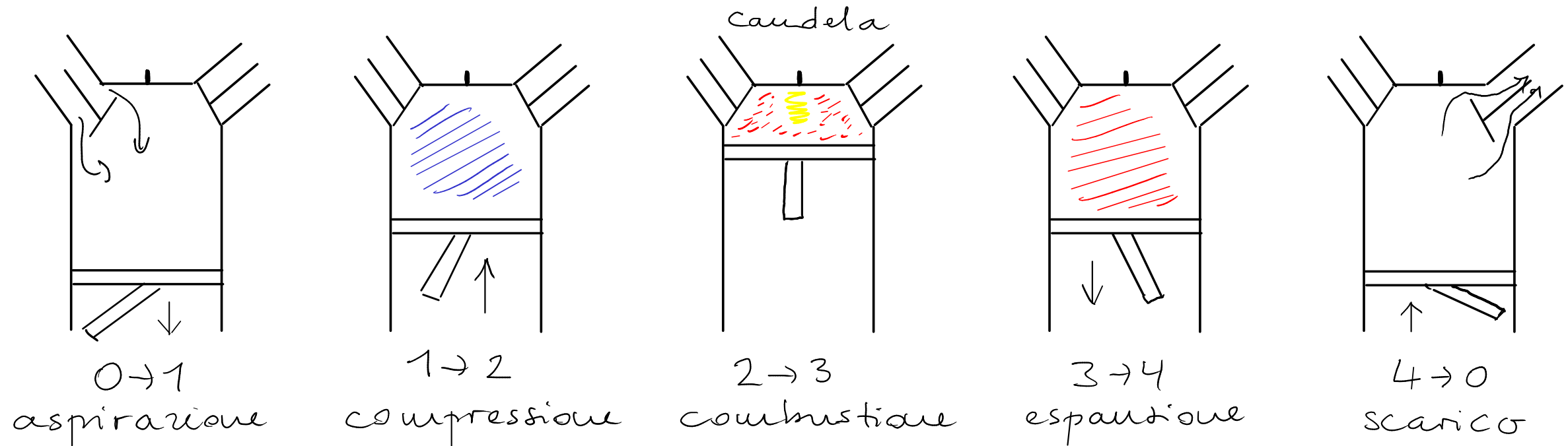


Motore a combustione: ciclo di Otto

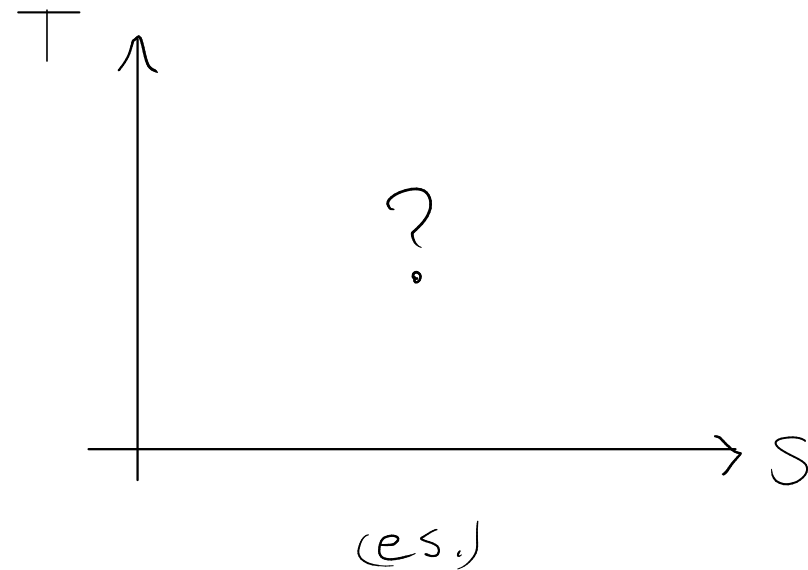
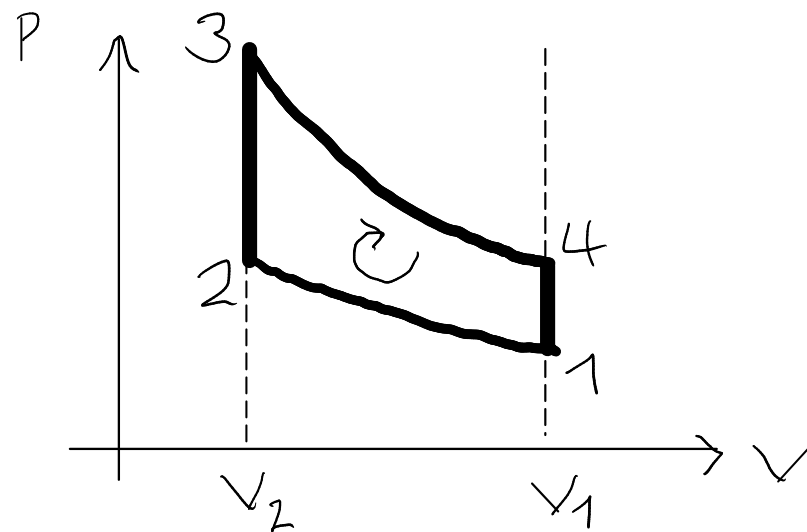
Sostanza = gas + carburante → ciclo → 4 tempi



Modello del ciclo di otto

- { Sistema chiuso
- { Miscela gas + carburante = gas perfetto diatomico $\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{7}{5} = 1.4$
- { Trasformazioni QS

- 1 \rightarrow 2 compressione adiabatica : $\delta Q_{12} = 0 \rightarrow Q_{12} = 0$
- 2 \rightarrow 3 riscaldamento isocoro : $Q_{23} = Q_c$
- 3 \rightarrow 4 espansione adiabatica : $\delta Q_{34} = 0 \rightarrow Q_{34} = 0$
- 4 \rightarrow 1 raffreddamento isocoro : $Q_{41} = Q_f$



g. p. + adiab. + QS : $PV^\gamma = \text{cost}$

$$P \sim \frac{1}{V^\gamma}$$

$$S = S(U, V)$$

$$\Delta S \rightarrow U, V$$

Tasso di compressione

$$\kappa \equiv \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

$$1 \rightarrow 2 : T_1 V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_2^{\gamma-1} \Rightarrow T_2 = T_1 \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{\gamma-1} = T_1 x^{\gamma-1}$$

$$2 \rightarrow 3 : Q_{23} = Q_c = \int_2^3 \delta Q = \int_2^3 C_v dT = C_v (T_3 - T_2) \quad \delta Q = C_v dT \quad V = \text{const}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 4 : T_3 V_3^{\gamma-1} = T_4 V_4^{\gamma-1} \Rightarrow T_4 = T_3 \left(\frac{V_3}{V_4} \right)^{\gamma-1} = T_3 \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)^{\gamma-1} = T_3 \frac{1}{x^{\gamma-1}}$$

$$4 \rightarrow 1 : Q_{41} = Q_f = \dots = C_v (T_1 - T_4)$$

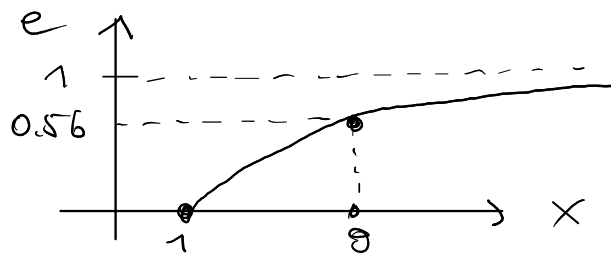
Efficienza

$$e = - \frac{W}{Q_c} = 1 + \frac{Q_f}{Q_c} = 1 + \frac{T_1 - T_4}{T_3 - T_2} = 1 + \frac{T_2 \frac{1}{x^{\gamma-1}} - T_3 \frac{1}{x^{\gamma-1}}}{T_3 - T_2}$$

$$0 = W + Q_c + Q_f = 1 + x^{1-\gamma} \frac{T_2 - T_3}{T_3 - T_2} = 1 - x^{1-\gamma} = 1 - \frac{1}{x^{\gamma-1}} \quad \square$$

$$W = -Q_c - Q_f$$

$$\gamma > 1 \quad \gamma = \frac{C_v + uR}{C_v} = 1 + \frac{uR}{C_v} > 1$$



$$x = 8$$

$$\gamma = 1.4$$

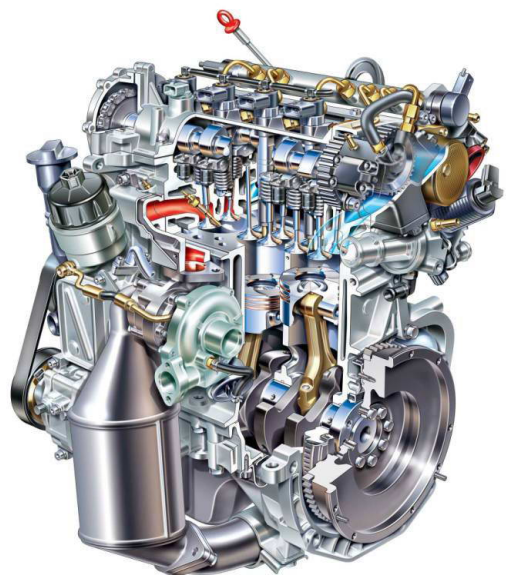
$$e = 0.56$$

$$\gamma - 1 > 0$$

MOTORI



Macchina a vapore



Motore a combustione

FRIGORIFERI / POMPE DI CALORE



Condizionatore

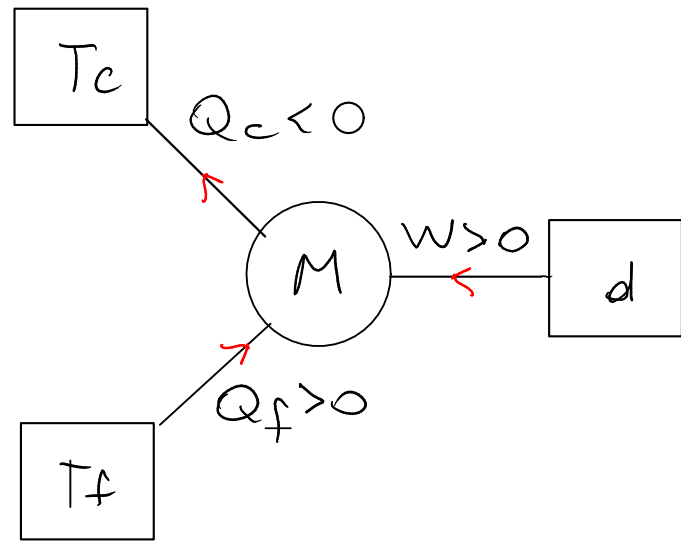


Frigorifero



Pompa di calore

Frigorifero



- sostanza = fluido
- Sorgenti di calore → termostati (su un ciclo)
- compressore
- riceve lavoro w
- riceve calore dal termostato freddo (interno)
- cede calore al termostato caldo (ambiente)

Efficienza

$$e \equiv \frac{\text{utile}}{\text{spesa}} = \frac{Q_f}{w} = - \frac{Q_f}{Q_f + Q_c} = - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{Q_c}{Q_f}} \quad \begin{array}{l} Q_f > 0 \\ Q_c < 0 \end{array}$$
$$w = -Q_f - Q_c$$

Disuguaglianza di Clausius :

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

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

$$\frac{Q_c}{Q_f} \leq - \frac{T_c}{T_f} \rightarrow \frac{Q_c}{Q_f} = - \frac{T_c}{T_f} - \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon \geq 0$$

$$e = - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{T_c}{T_f} - \varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\frac{T_c}{T_f} - 1 + \varepsilon} \leq \frac{1}{\frac{T_c}{T_f} - 1}$$

Es.: $T_f = -5^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 268 \text{ K}$

$T_c = 50^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 323 \text{ K}$

$$e \leq \frac{1}{\frac{323}{268} - 1} = 4.9 \rightarrow e_{\max} = 4.9$$

Frigo : Ipr $0 = W + Q_c + Q_f \rightarrow Q_c = -W - Q_f = -|W| - |Q_f|$
 $= -(|W| + |Q_f|)$

$$|Q_c| = |Q_f| + |W| > |Q_f|$$

$$\frac{Q_c}{Q_f} \approx - \frac{T_c}{T_f}$$

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

$$\frac{|Q_c|}{Q_f} \geq \frac{T_c}{T_f}$$

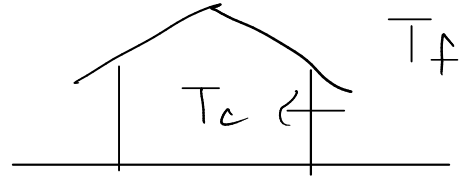
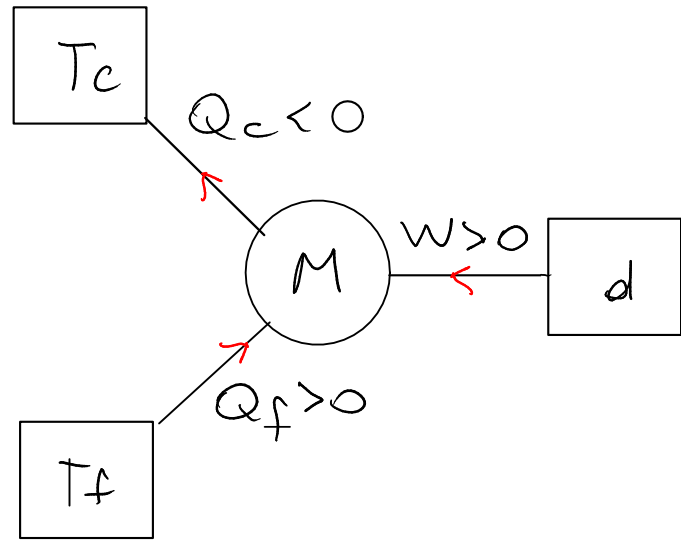
$$-2 \leq -1$$

$$2 \geq 1$$

$$|Q_c| \geq \frac{T_c}{T_f} Q_f$$

Il calore ceduto all'ambiente esterno è maggiore (in valore assoluto) di quello estratto dalla sorgente fredda (es. interno casa)
 \Rightarrow ad ogni ciclo, riscaldiamo l'ambiente!

Pompa di calore



$$e = \frac{-Q_c}{W} \approx \dots \leq \frac{1}{1 - \frac{T_c}{T_f}}$$

\uparrow
 $W = -Q_c - Q_f$

Es: frigo, $P = 200 \text{ W}$ potenza, $T_f = -5^\circ\text{C}$, $T_c = 50^\circ\text{C}$

$$P = \frac{W}{\Delta t}$$

Calore latente di cristallizzazione: $L = 320 \text{ J/g}$

Durata di un ciclo: Δt -

Trasf. reversibili -

Ghiaccio prodotto per unità di tempo e partire da H_2O a 0°C ?