

# Fisica Generale 1

*Termodinamica*

# Entropia

Esempi

$$dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T} \quad \Delta S = \int_{i \text{ rev}}^f \frac{\delta Q}{T}$$

1) Gas Perfetto  $\delta Q = \delta U + \delta W \quad \Delta S = nC_v \ln\left(\frac{T_f}{T_i}\right) + nR \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right)$

2) Cambiamento di fase  
(solido  $\rightarrow$  liquido)  $\Delta S = \frac{Q}{T} = \frac{mL}{T}$

3) Isobara  $\Delta S = nC_p \ln\left(\frac{T_f}{T_i}\right)$

4) Espansione libera per un gas perfetto  $\Delta S = nR \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right)$

5) Mescolamento (a p costante)

# Entropia

Esempi

## 5) Mescolamento (a p costante)

$$\begin{array}{c} m_1, T_1 \\ m_2, T_2 \\ \hline i \end{array}$$

$T_e$

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2$$

$$\Delta S \geq 0$$

$$\Delta S_1 = \int_{i, \text{rev}}^f \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \int_{i, \text{rev}}^f \frac{m_1 C_p dT}{T} = m_1 C_p \int_{i, \text{rev}}^f \frac{dT}{T} = m_1 C_p \ln \left( \frac{T_f}{T_{i1}} \right)$$

$\delta Q = n C_p dT$   
 $m C_p dT$

$T_e$   
 $T_1$

$$\Delta S_2 = m_2 C_p \ln \left( \frac{T_f}{T_{i2}} \right)$$

$T_e$   
 $T_2$

$$T_2 \leq T_e \leq T_1$$

# Entropia

In qualunque trasformazione l'entropia dell'universo aumenta (se la trasformazione è irreversibile) o rimane costante (se è reversibile).

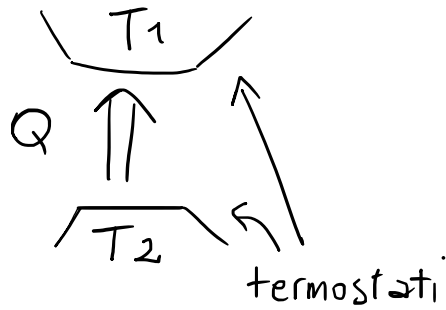
$$\Delta S_{\text{univ}} \geq 0$$


irrev.

rev.

# Entropy

CLAUSIUS



$$T_2 > T_1$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{univ}} = \Delta S_1 + \Delta S_2$$

$$\Delta S_1 = \int_i^f \frac{\delta Q}{T} \stackrel{\text{rev}}{=} \frac{1}{T} \int_i^f \delta Q = \frac{|Q|}{T_1}$$

$$\Delta S_2 = -\frac{|Q|}{T_2}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{univ}} = \frac{|Q|}{T_1} - \frac{|Q|}{T_2} = |Q| \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right) > 0$$

$$T_1 < T_2$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{univ.}} = |Q| \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right) < 0$$

$< 0$

IMPOSSIBLE  
per CLAUSIUS

# Entropia

## *Seconda Principia*

In qualunque trasformazione l'entropia dell'universo aumenta (se la trasformazione è irreversibile) o rimane costante (se è reversibile).

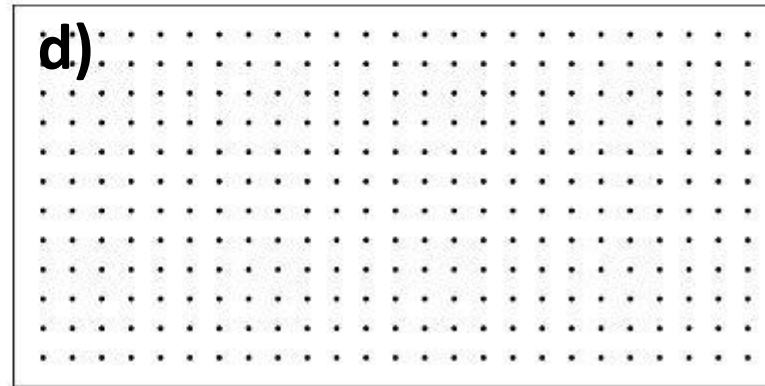
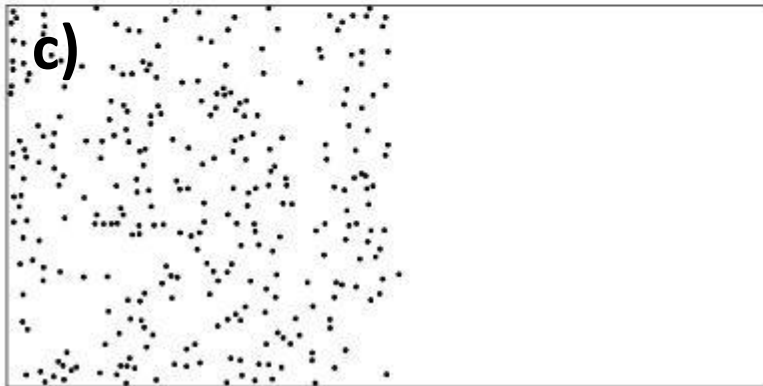
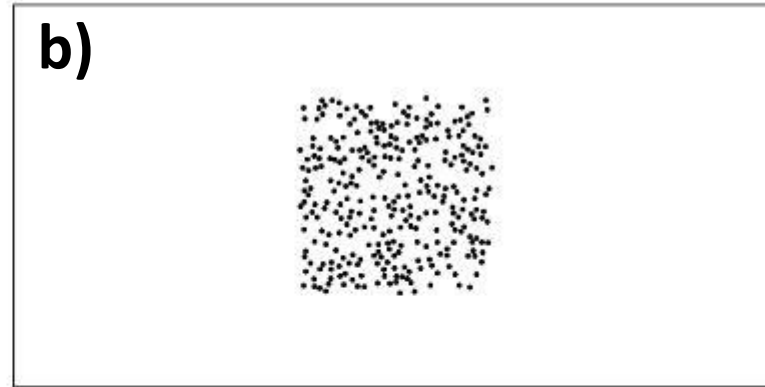
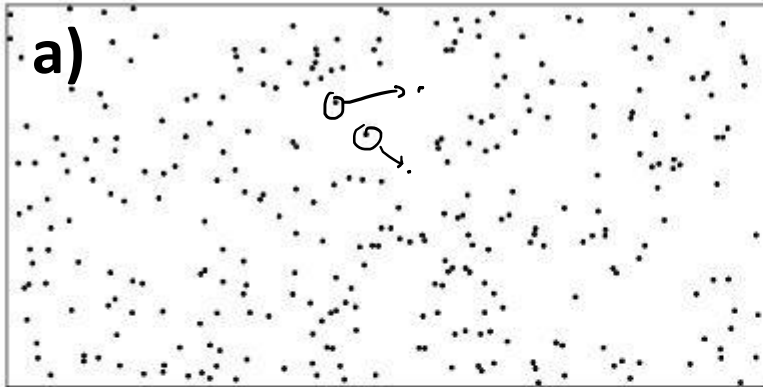
# Entropia

## *Seconda Principio*

- 1) Quali sono le trasf. AMMESSE  $\longleftrightarrow$  "direzione temporale"
- 2) Reversibilita'

# Entropia

*Interpretazione Microscopica*





# Entropia

## Interpretazione Microscopica

$\Omega$  = numero di microstati  
 ↳ "configurazioni"  
 ↳ MOLTEPLICITÀ

Def. ENTROPIA  $S = k_B \ln(\Omega)$  Boltzmann

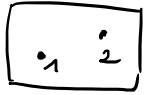
Espansione  $V_i \rightarrow V_f$  1 molecola!

$$\Delta S = K_B (\ln \Omega_f - \ln \Omega_i) = K_B \ln \left( \frac{\Omega_f}{\Omega_i} \right) = K_B \ln \left( \frac{V_f}{V_i} \right)$$

$$\frac{\Omega_f}{\Omega_i} = \frac{V_f}{V_i}$$

# Entropia

Interpretazione Microscopica



↑  
 $V_i$

2 molecole

$$\Omega_i \propto V_i^2$$

$$\Omega_f \propto V_f^2$$

$$\Delta S = K_B \ln \left( \frac{\Omega_f}{\Omega_i} \right)$$

$$= K_B \ln \left( \frac{V_f^2}{V_i^2} \right) = 2 K_B \ln \left( \frac{V_f}{V_i} \right)$$

$N$  molecole

$$\Delta S = \underbrace{N K_B}_{\substack{\left( \frac{N}{N_A} \right) \cdot \underbrace{K_B N_A}_R}} \ln \left( \frac{V_f}{V_i} \right)$$

$$\underbrace{\left( \frac{N}{N_A} \right)}_n \cdot \underbrace{K_B N_A}_R$$

$T$  costante

(ESPANSIONE ISOTERMA)

# Entropia

Esempi

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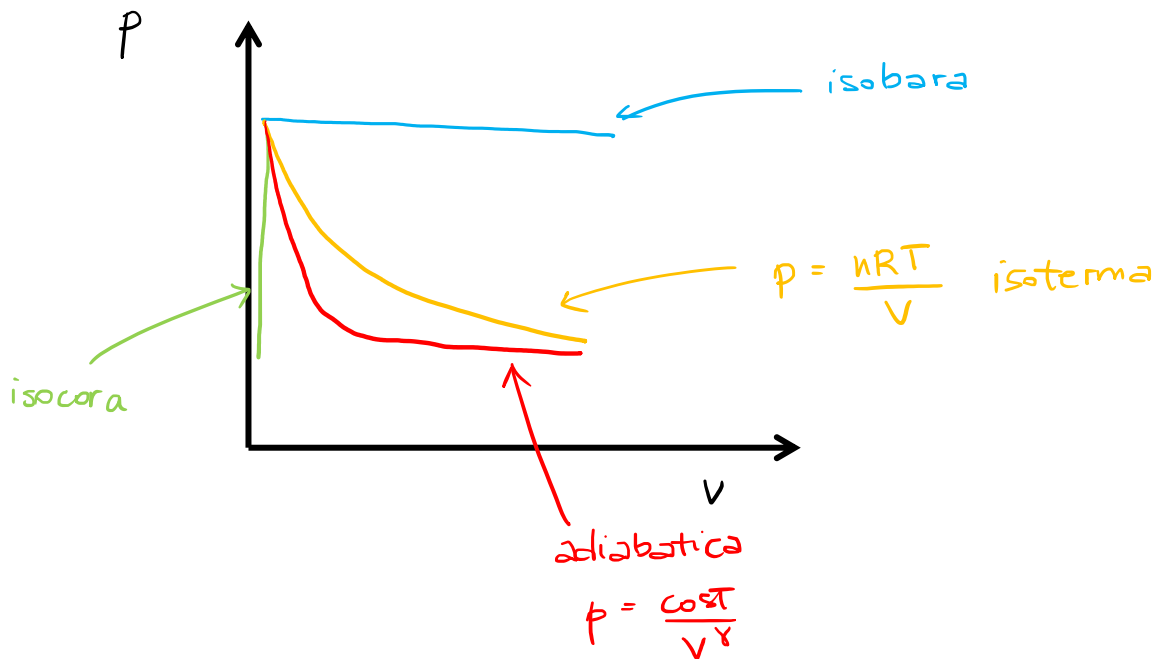
4) Espansione libera per un gas perfetto  $\Delta S = n R \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right)$

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# Entropia

Grafico T-S

- quasistatiche
- gas perfetto



$$dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T}$$

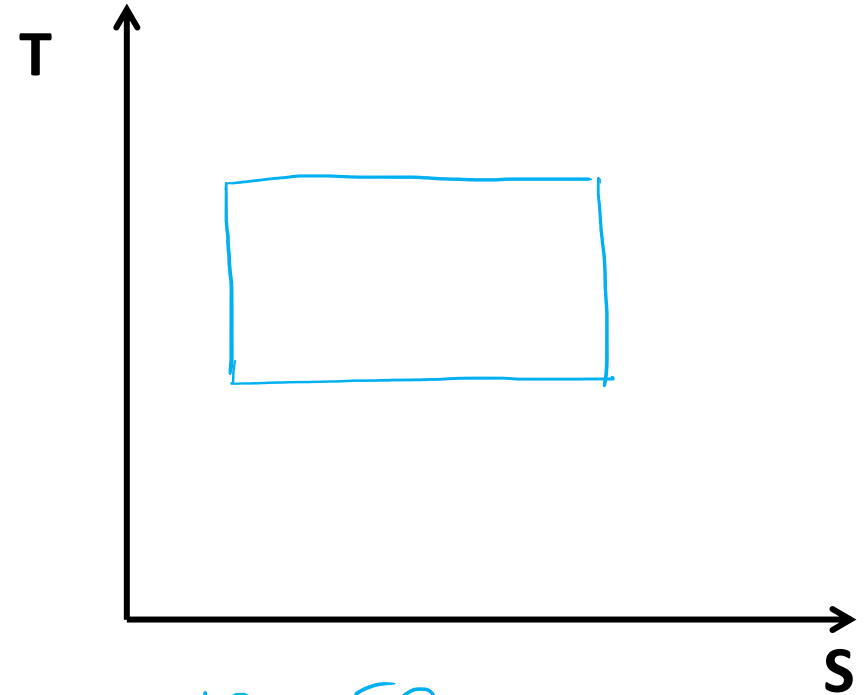
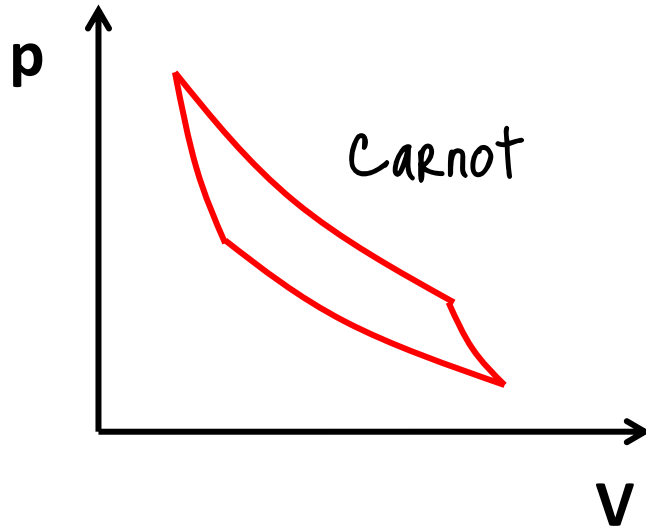


$$\int_{i, \text{rev}}^f \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \int_{i, \text{rev}}^f \frac{n C_v dT}{T} =$$

$$\Delta S = n C_v \ln\left(\frac{T_f}{T_i}\right)$$

# Entropia

Grafico T-S



$$ds = \frac{\delta Q}{T} \rightarrow Tds = \delta Q$$
$$\int Tds = Q$$