

Fisica Generale 1

Termodinamica

Entropia

Esempi

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

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)

m_1, T_1
 m_2, T_2
 $\underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_i$

T_e

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

$$\Delta S \geq 0$$

$$\Delta S_1 = \int_{i, \text{rev}}^f \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \int_{i, \text{rev}}^f \frac{m_1 C_p dT}{T} = m_1 C_p \int_{i, \text{rev}}^f \frac{dT}{T} = m_1 C_p \ln \left(\frac{T_f}{T_{i_1}} \right)$$

$\delta Q = n C_p dT$

$$\Delta S_2 = m_2 C_p \ln \left(\frac{T_f}{T_{i_2}} \right)$$

$\uparrow T_2$

$$T_2 \leq T_e \leq T_1$$

Entropia

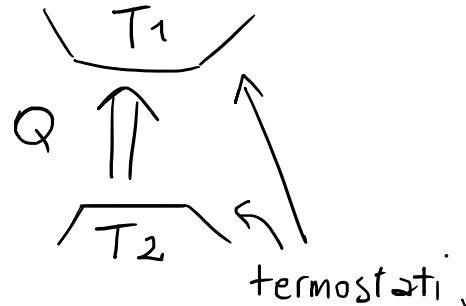
In qualunque trasformazione l'entropia dell'universo aumenta (se la trasformazione è irreversibile) o rimane costante (se è reversibile).

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

irrev.
rev.

Entropia

CLAUSIUS



$$T_2 > T_1$$

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

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

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

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

IMPOSSIBILE
per CLAUSIUS

$$T_1 \nless > T_2$$

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

Entropia

Secondo Principio

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

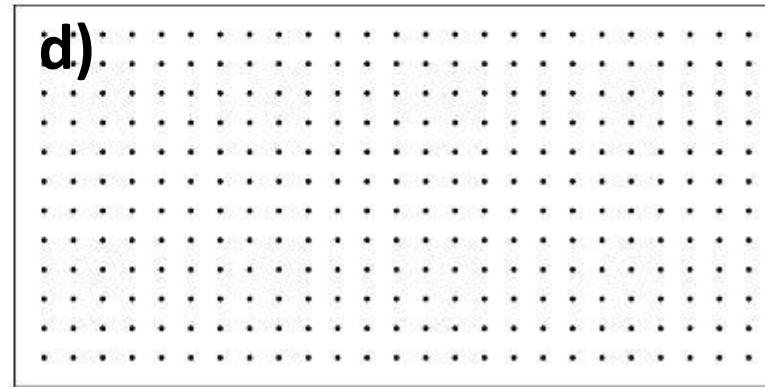
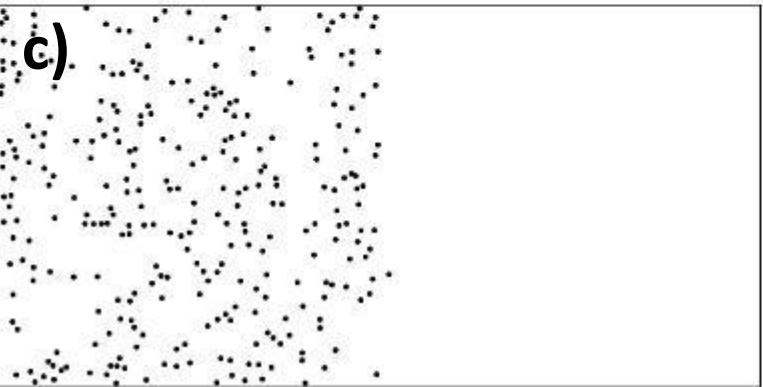
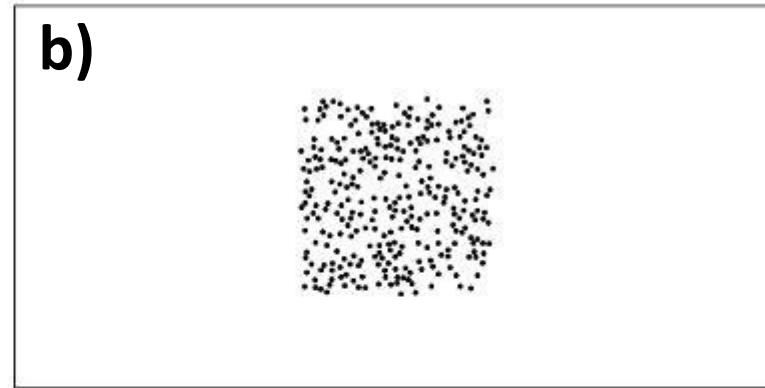
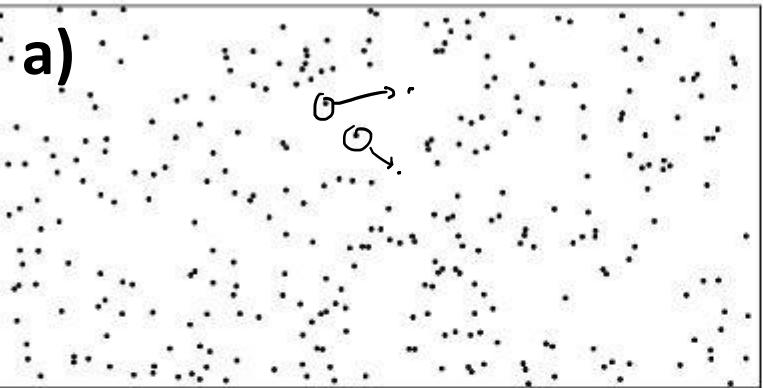
Entropia

Secondo Principio

- 1) Quali sono le trasf. AMMESSE \longleftrightarrow "direzione temporale"
- 2) Reversibilità

Entropia

Interpretazione Microscopica



Entropia

Interpretazione Microscopica

Ω = numero di microstati
↑
MOLTEPLICITA'
"configurazioni"

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

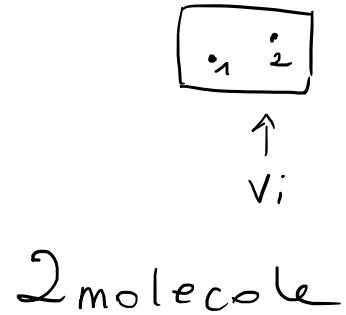
Espansione $V_i \rightarrow V_f$ 1 molecola!

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

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

Entropia

Interpretazione Microscopica



$$\Omega_i \propto v_i^2$$
$$\Omega_f \propto v_f^2$$

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

$$= k_B \ln \left(\frac{v_f^2}{v_i^2} \right) = 2 k_B \ln \left(\frac{v_f}{v_i} \right)$$

N molecole

$$\Delta S = \underbrace{N k_B \ln \left(\frac{v_f}{v_i} \right)}_{\text{ESPANSIONE ISOTERMA}}$$

$$\left(\frac{N}{N_A} \right) \cdot \underbrace{k_B N_A}_{R}$$

T costante
(ESPANSIONE ISOTERMA)

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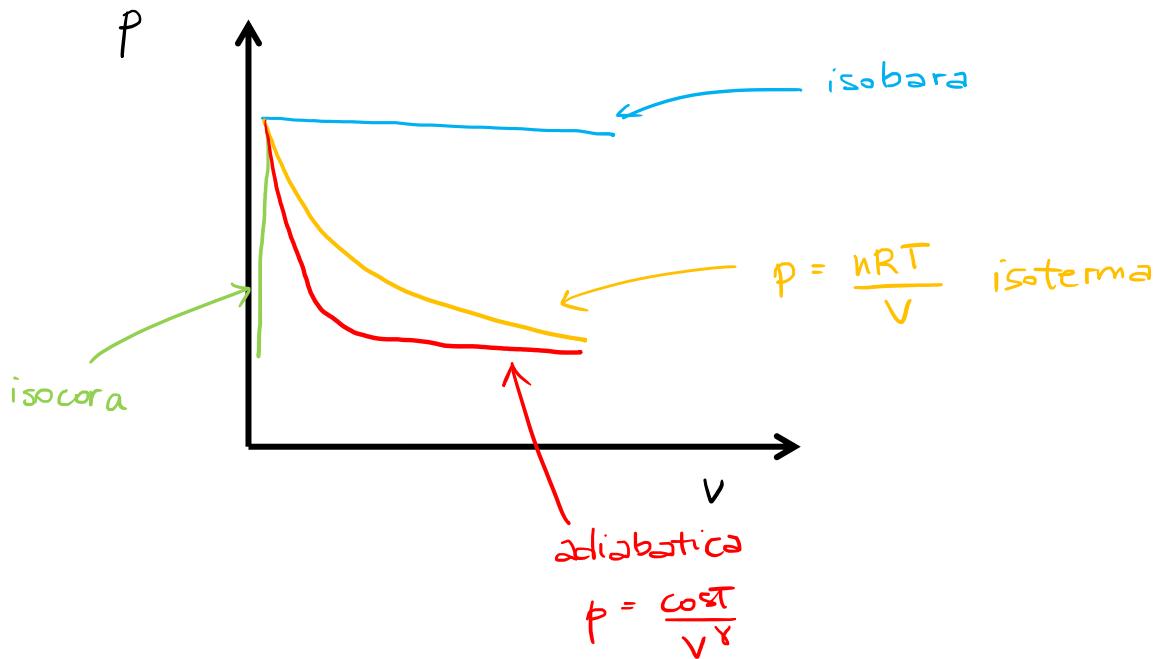
$$\Delta S = nR \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right)$$

5) Mescolamento (a p costante)

Entropia

Grafico T-S

- quasistatiche
- gas perfetto



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

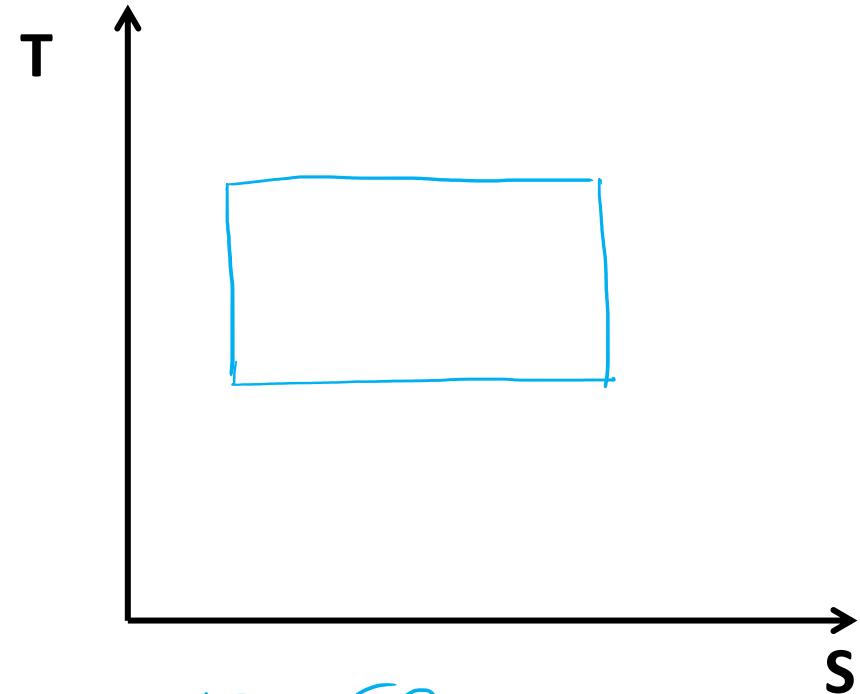
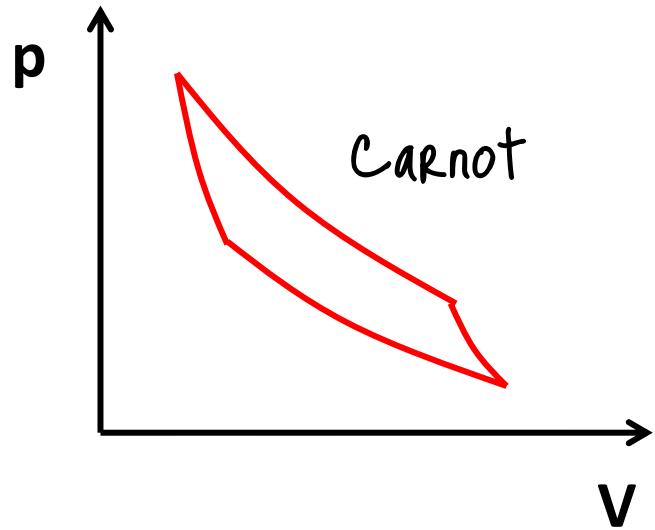


$$\int_{i, \text{rev}}^f \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \int_{i, \text{rev}}^f \frac{n C_v dT}{T} =$$

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

Entropia

Grafico T-S



$$dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T} \rightarrow TdS = \delta Q$$
$$\int TdS = Q$$