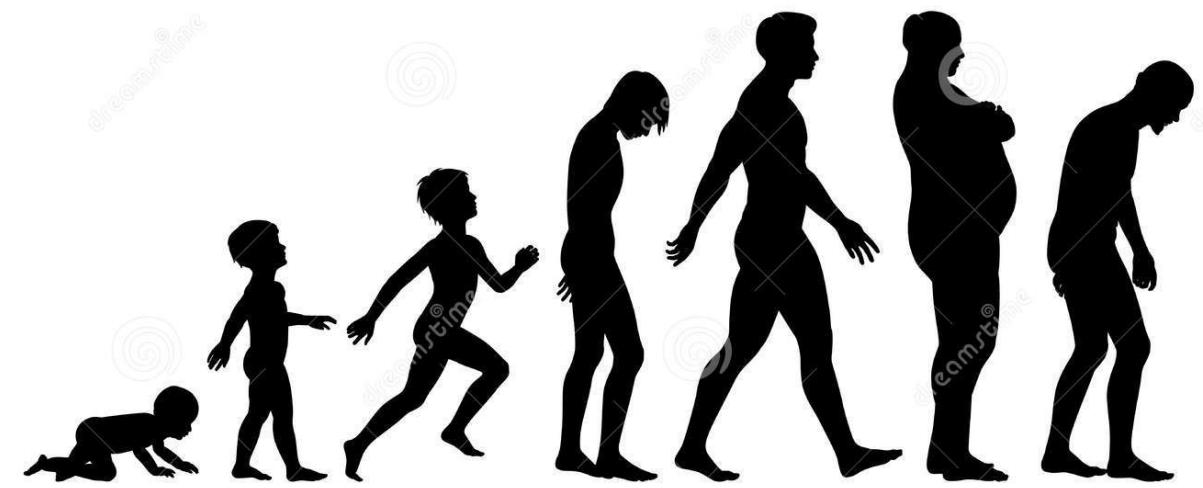
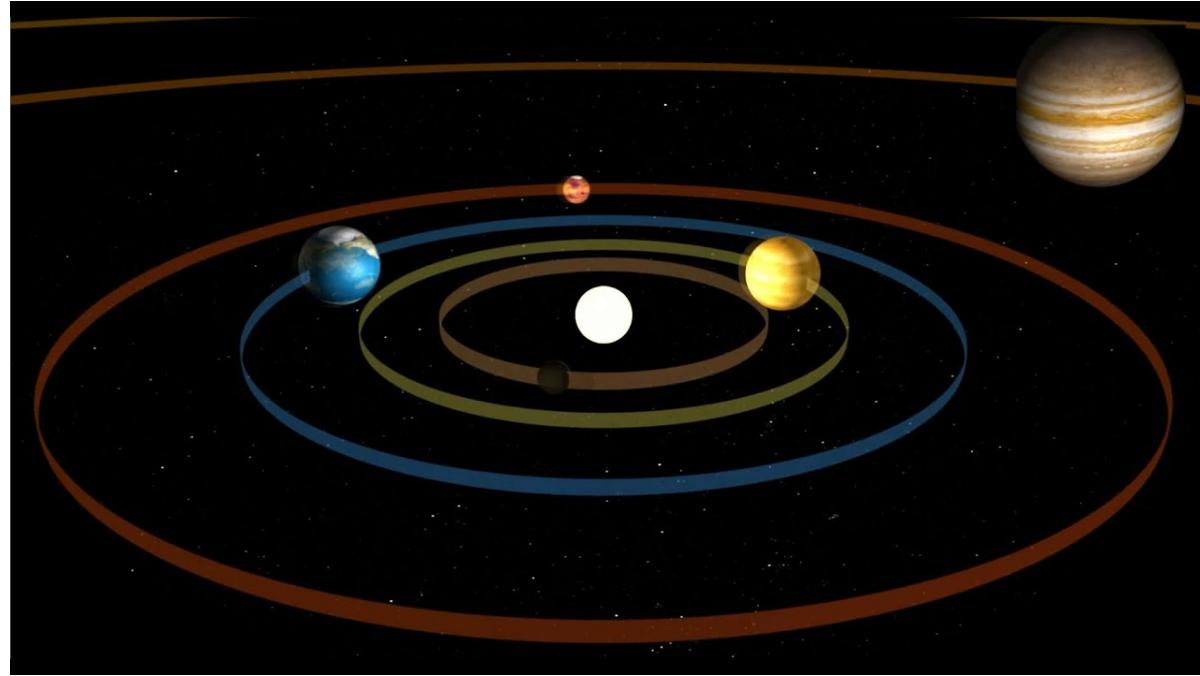
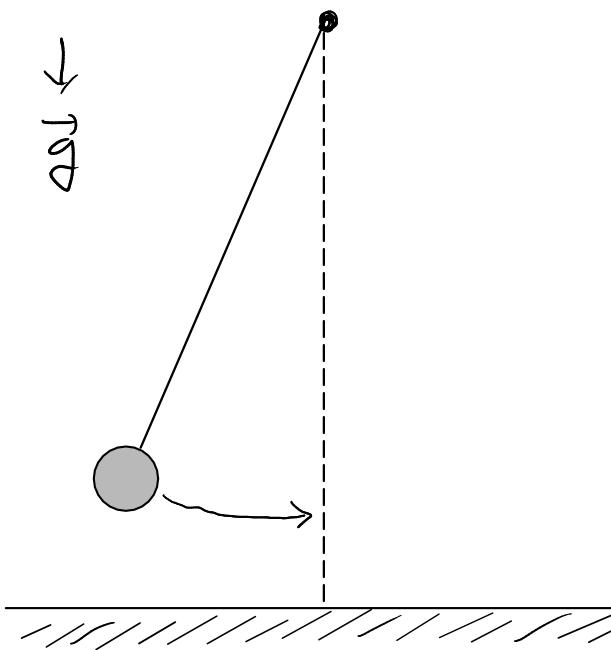


## II PRINCIPIO DELLA TERMODINAMICA



# Reversibilità e irreversibilità in dinamica newtoniana

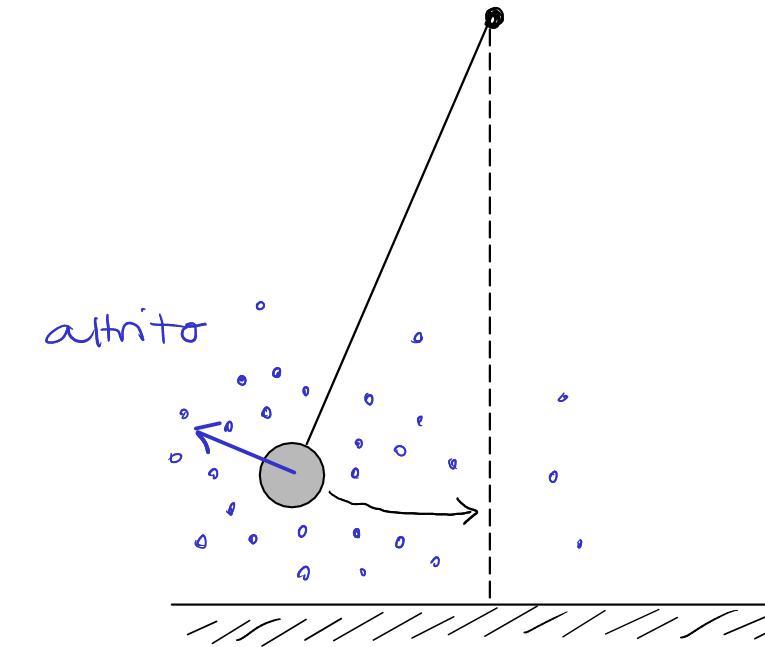


oscillatore armonico

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx$$

$$t \rightarrow t' = -t \quad \frac{d}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt'} = -\frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{d^2x}{dt'^2} = -kx$$



attrito viscoso

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt'^2} = -kx - \eta \frac{dx}{dt'}$$

$$t \rightarrow t' = -t$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt'^2} = -kx + \eta \frac{dx}{dt'}$$

## Reversibilità e irreversibilità in termodinamica



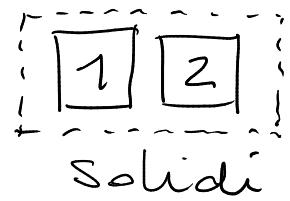
$$\delta U = \delta Q + \delta W$$

↑      ↑

ENTROPIA

A scuola mi avevano detto che è l'energia che fa girare il mondo. Ma c'è qualcosa che non torna. L'energia si conserva. Se si conserva, che bisogno abbiamo di procurarcene di nuova? Perchè non usiamo sempre la stessa? Non è di energia che abbiamo bisogno, è di bassa entropia. Senza bassa entropia, l'energia si diluirebbe in un calore uniforme e il mondo andrebbe al suo stato d'equilibrio, dove non c'è distinzione tra passato e futuro. ["L'ordine del tempo", C. Rovelli, p.137]

# Una ricerca dell'entropia ...



$$dV_1 = 0$$

$$dV_2 = 0$$

isolato

$$dU_{\{1,2\}} = dU_1 + dU_2 = 0 \quad (\text{isolato})$$

$$\delta Q_1 + \delta Q_2 = 0$$

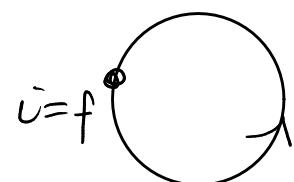
$$\delta Q_2 = -\delta Q_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 > T_2 : \quad \delta Q_1 < 0 \quad \delta Q_2 > 0 \\ T_1 < T_2 : \quad \delta Q_1 > 0 \quad \delta Q_2 < 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{spontanea} \\ \text{spontanea} \end{array} \right\}$$



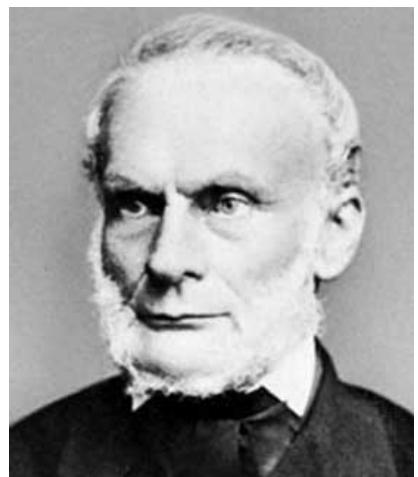
Sadi Carnot  
~1820

$$\frac{\delta Q_1}{T_1} + \frac{\delta Q_2}{T_2} = \delta Q_1 \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right) \quad \begin{cases} T_1 > T_2 : > 0 \\ T_1 < T_2 : > 0 \end{cases}$$



$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\delta Q}{T}$  è esatto ed è il differenziale di una variabile di stato

↓  
ENTROPLA



Rudolph Clausius  
~1850 - 1860

Secondo principio: ogni sistema macroscopico è caratterizzato da una variabile di stato,  $S$ , detta entropia, additiva ed estensiva tale che

$$dS \geq 0$$

se il sistema è isolato.

Motto: entropia dell'universo non diminisce.

Trast. da  $i$  a  $f$ :  $\Delta S = \int_i^f dS$

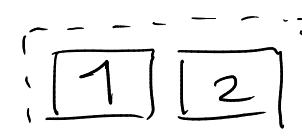
Espressione del differenziale di  $S$  per una trast.  $QS$ :  $dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T}$  SI:  $\frac{J}{K}$

Additiva:  $S_{\{1,2\}} = S_1 + S_2$   $dS_{\{1,2\}} = dS_1 + dS_2$

Extensiva:  $N \rightarrow N' = \lambda N$ ,  $V \rightarrow V' = \lambda V$  ( $N/V = \text{cost}$ )  $\Rightarrow S \rightarrow S' = \lambda S$   $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

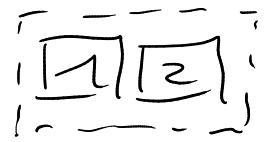
Isolato:  $dS \geq 0$

Equilibrio:  $dS = 0$  isolato  $v = \text{cost}$ ,  $\delta S = 0$



$$dS_{\text{tot}} = dS_1 + dS_2 = \frac{\delta Q_1}{T_1} + \frac{\delta Q_2}{T_2} = \delta Q_1 \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 = T_2$$

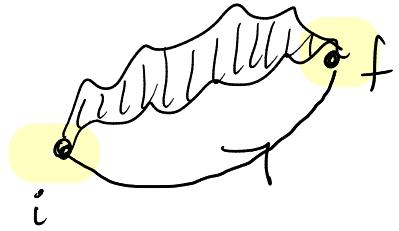
Trasformazione irreversibile :  $dS > 0$  isolato



$$dS_{\text{tot}} = \delta Q_1 \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right) > 0$$

$$T_1 > T_2 \Rightarrow \delta Q_1 < 0 \quad T_1 < T_2 \Rightarrow \delta Q_2 > 0$$

Trasformazione reversibile :  $dS = 0$  isolato



$$\Delta S = \int_i^f dS \rightarrow S \text{ è variabile di stato}$$

$dS$  immaginaria

## Equazione fondamentale

$S = S(U, V, N)$  → eq. fondamentale per il sistema

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dU = \delta W + \delta Q = -P dV + \delta Q \\ ds = \frac{\delta Q}{T} \Rightarrow \delta Q = T ds \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{QS}) \quad + \quad N = \text{cost}$$

$$\Rightarrow dU = -P dV + T ds$$

$$TdS = dU + PdV$$

$$ds = \frac{1}{T} dU + \frac{P}{T} dV \quad \text{eq. fond. in forma differenziale}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$$

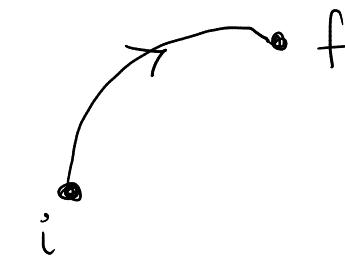
equazioni di  
stato

Es.: eq. fondamentale di un gas perfetto

$$g.p. \quad N = \text{cost} \quad Q.S$$

$$dS = \frac{1}{T} dU + \frac{P}{T} dV$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} PV = NK_B T \rightarrow \frac{P}{T} = \frac{NK_B}{V} \quad (1) \\ U = C_V T \rightarrow \frac{1}{T} = \frac{C_V}{U} \quad (2) \end{array} \right.$$



$$dS = C_V \frac{dU}{U} + NK_B \frac{dV}{V}$$

$$\Delta S = S_f - S_i = \int_i^f dS = \int_i^f C_V \frac{dU}{U} + \int_i^f NK_B \frac{dV}{V} = C_V \int_{U_i}^{U_f} \frac{dU}{U} + NK_B \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{dV}{V}$$

$$S_f = S_i + C_V \ln \frac{U_f}{U_i} + NK_B \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$$

$$S = S_0 + C_V \ln U + NK_B \ln V$$

I principio

$$dU = 0$$

II principio

isolato

$$dS \geq 0$$

$$dU = \delta W + \delta Q$$

non isolato

$$dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T} \quad (QS)$$

III principio

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow 0} S = \text{cost}$$

## Richami sulle trasformazioni termodinamiche

$dS \geq 0$  isolato

Trasf. ciclica :  $i = f$  (stato)

Trasf. quasi-statica : successione di stati di equilibrio del sistema

Trasf. reversibile : isolato  $dS = 0$  ( $S = \text{cost}$ )

Trasf. irreversibile : isolato  $dS > 0$  ( $S$  aumenta)

Es. :

1) Una trasformazione ciclica è reversibile?

ciclica  $\not\Rightarrow$  reversibile

2) Una trasformazione quasi-statica è reversibile?

QS  $\not\Rightarrow$  reversibile

3) Una trasformazione adiabatica è reversibile?

$\delta Q = 0 \not\Rightarrow$  reversibile

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

1), 2), 3) : NON NECESSARIAMENTE

## MACCHINE TERMICHE

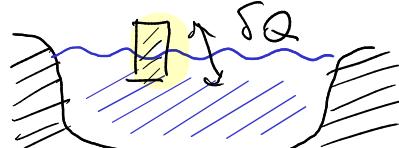
motori : riceve calore  $\Rightarrow$  produce lavoro meccanico

frigoriferi, pompe di calore : riceve lavoro meccanico  $\Rightarrow$  scambia calore

**Macchina termica** : sistema in cui una sostanza compie una trasformazione ciclica scambiando calore e lavoro con uno o più sistemi esterni ad essa

mono-fase

bi-fase



es. lago

$T = \text{cost}$

chiuso

aperto



es. atmosfera

$T = \text{cost}$

mono-termiche

bi-termiche

sostanza

dispositivo meccanico

sorgente di calore

serbatoio di energia

$\rightarrow$  termostato

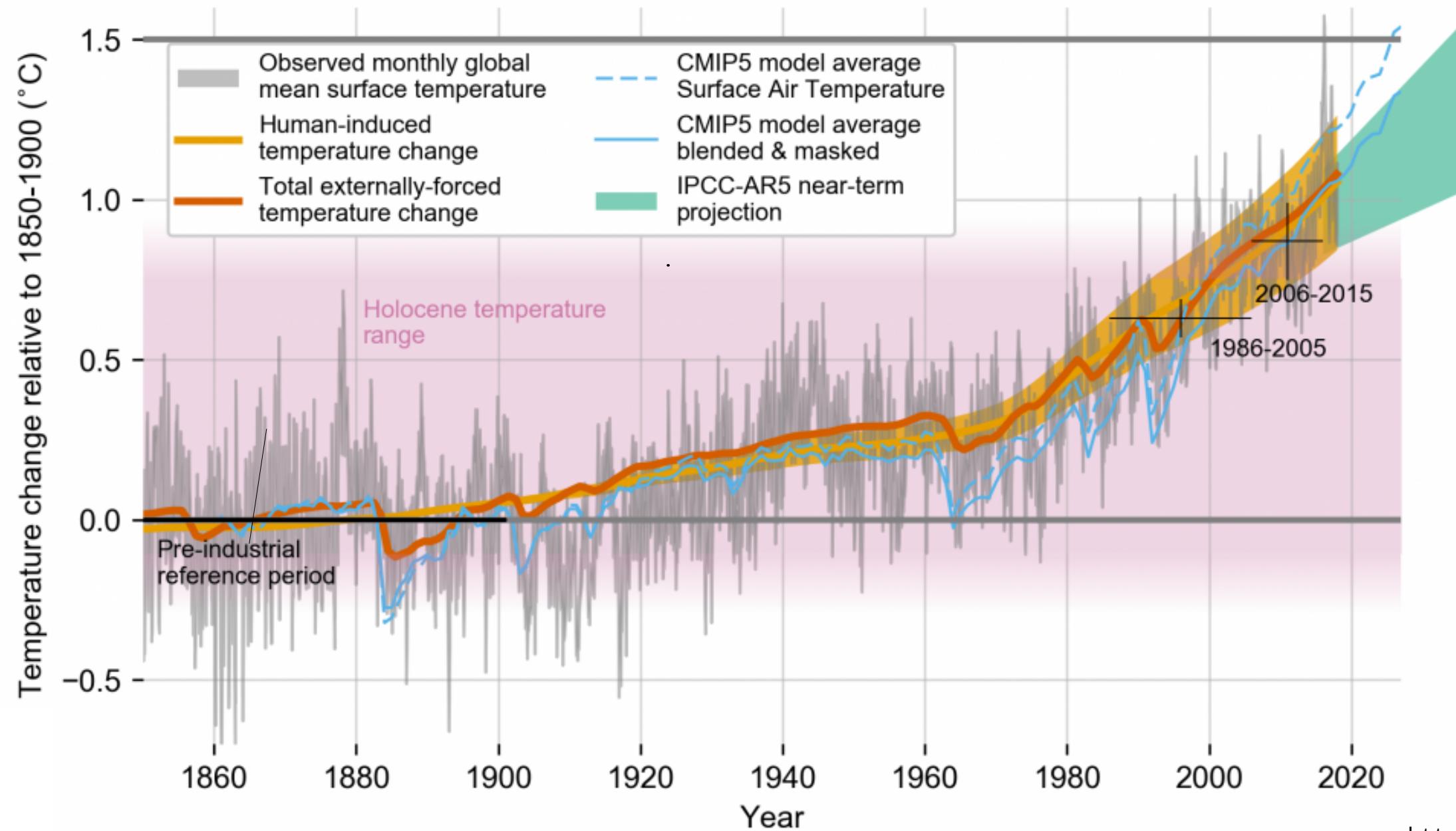
$$\delta Q + \delta Q_t = 0$$

$$\delta Q + C_t dT_t = 0$$

$$dT_t = - \frac{\delta Q}{C_t} \rightarrow 0 \quad C_t \rightarrow \infty$$

termostato :  $C_t = \infty$

$\downarrow$   
 $Q_S$

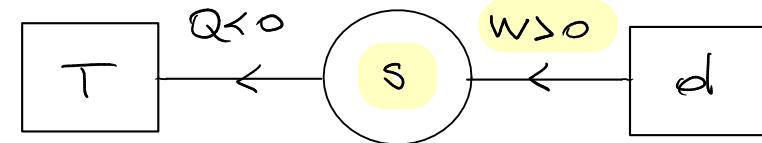


ipcc

<https://www.ipcc.ch/>

Macchine mono-termiche : perché sono inutili?

Sostanza scambia  $Q, W$  in contatto con un solo termostato



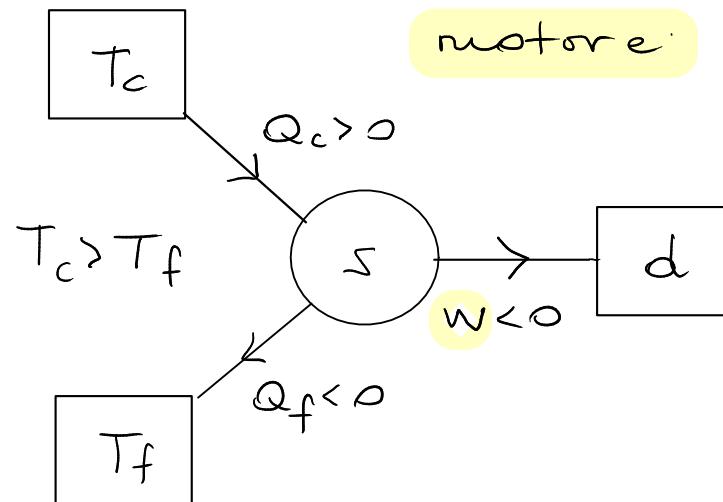
termostato sostanza dispositivo

non può essere un motore!

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta U = Q + W = 0 \quad (\text{ciclo}) \Rightarrow Q = -W \\ \Delta S + \Delta S_t + \Delta S_d \geq 0 \quad (\text{II pr.}) \\ = 0 \quad = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta S_t = \int \frac{\delta Q_t}{T} = \frac{1}{T} Q_t = -\frac{Q}{T} = \frac{W}{T} \geq 0$$

Macchine bi-termiche



Esempio: macchia a vapore

sostanza:  $H_2O$

termostato caldo: caldaia

termostato freddo: ambiente esterno

Efficienza

$$\epsilon = \frac{\text{utile}}{\text{speso}}$$

Motore

$$\epsilon = -\frac{W}{Q_c} > 0$$

E.s.: motore  $Q_c = 2 \text{ kJ}$  per ciclo e  $Q_f = -1.5 \text{ kJ}$ .  $e = ?$   $w = ?$

$$\Delta U = Q_c + Q_f + w = 0 \quad \text{ciclo}$$

$$w = -Q_c - Q_f = -2 \text{ kJ} + 1.5 \text{ kJ} = -0.5 \text{ kJ} < 0$$

$$e = -\frac{w}{Q_c} = \frac{Q_c + Q_f}{Q_c} = 1 + \frac{Q_f}{Q_c} = 1 - \frac{1.5 \text{ kJ}}{2 \text{ kJ}} = 0.25 = 25\%$$

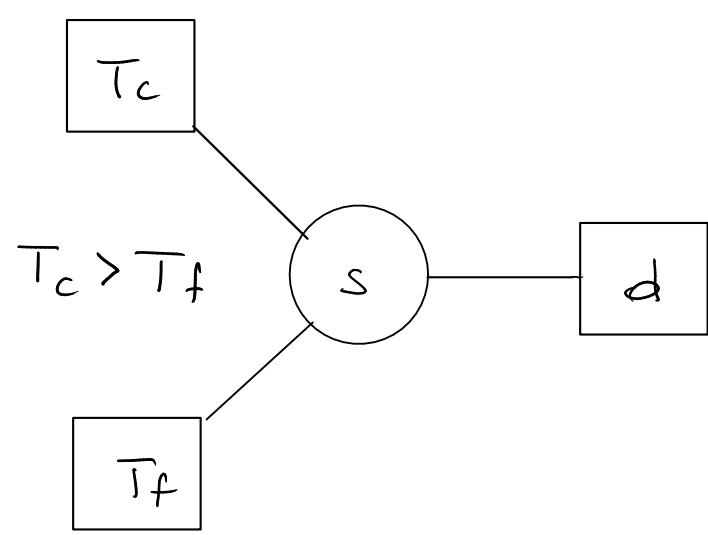
Motore:  $e = 1 + \frac{Q_f}{Q_c} \leq 1$

Potenza : durata ciclo  $\Delta t$

$$P = -\frac{w}{\Delta t} \quad \text{SI: } \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} = \text{W} \quad [\text{Watt}]$$

## Diseguaglianza di Clausius

Sostanza che Scambia  $Q_c$ ,  $Q_f$ ,  $W$  su un ciclo.



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta U = Q_c + Q_f + W = 0 \quad (\text{ciclo}) \\ \Delta S + \Delta S_{tc} + \Delta S_{tf} + \Delta S_d \geq 0 \quad (\text{II prn.}) \\ = 0 \quad = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta S_{tc} = \int \frac{\delta Q_{tc}}{T_c} = \frac{1}{T_c} Q_{tc} = -\frac{Q_c}{T_c} \quad \Delta S_{tf} = -\frac{Q_f}{T_f}$$

$$-\frac{Q_c}{T_c} - \frac{Q_f}{T_f} \geq 0 \quad \frac{Q_f}{T_f} + \frac{Q_c}{T_c} \leq 0 \quad \square$$

Efficienza motore:

$$\epsilon = -\frac{W}{Q_c} = \frac{Q_c + Q_f}{Q_c} = 1 + \frac{Q_f}{Q_c} \leq 1 - \frac{T_f}{T_c} \quad \epsilon_{max} = 1 - \frac{T_f}{T_c} \quad \text{trasformazioni reversibili}$$

$$\frac{Q_f}{T_f} \leq -\frac{Q_c}{T_c} \rightarrow \frac{Q_f}{Q_c} \leq -\frac{T_f}{T_c} \quad \triangleleft \text{ Kelvin}$$

## Ciclo di Carnot

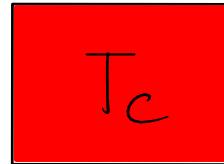
Macchina bi-termica,  $e = e_{\max}$ , trasf. reversibili

Sostanza = gas

$$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$$

$\uparrow$

$A \rightarrow B$

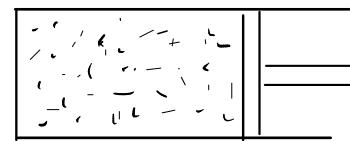


espansione  
isoterma

$$Q_{AB} > 0 \quad [Q_c]$$

$$W_{AB} < 0$$

$B \rightarrow C$

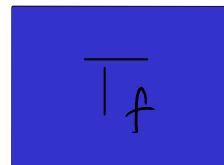


espansione  
adiabatica

$$Q_{BC} = 0$$

$$W_{BC} < 0$$

$C \rightarrow D$

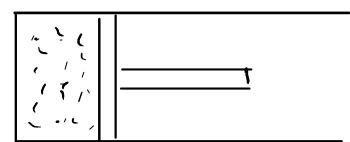


compressione  
isoterma

$$Q_{CD} < 0 \quad [Q_f]$$

$$W_{CD} > 0$$

$D \rightarrow A$



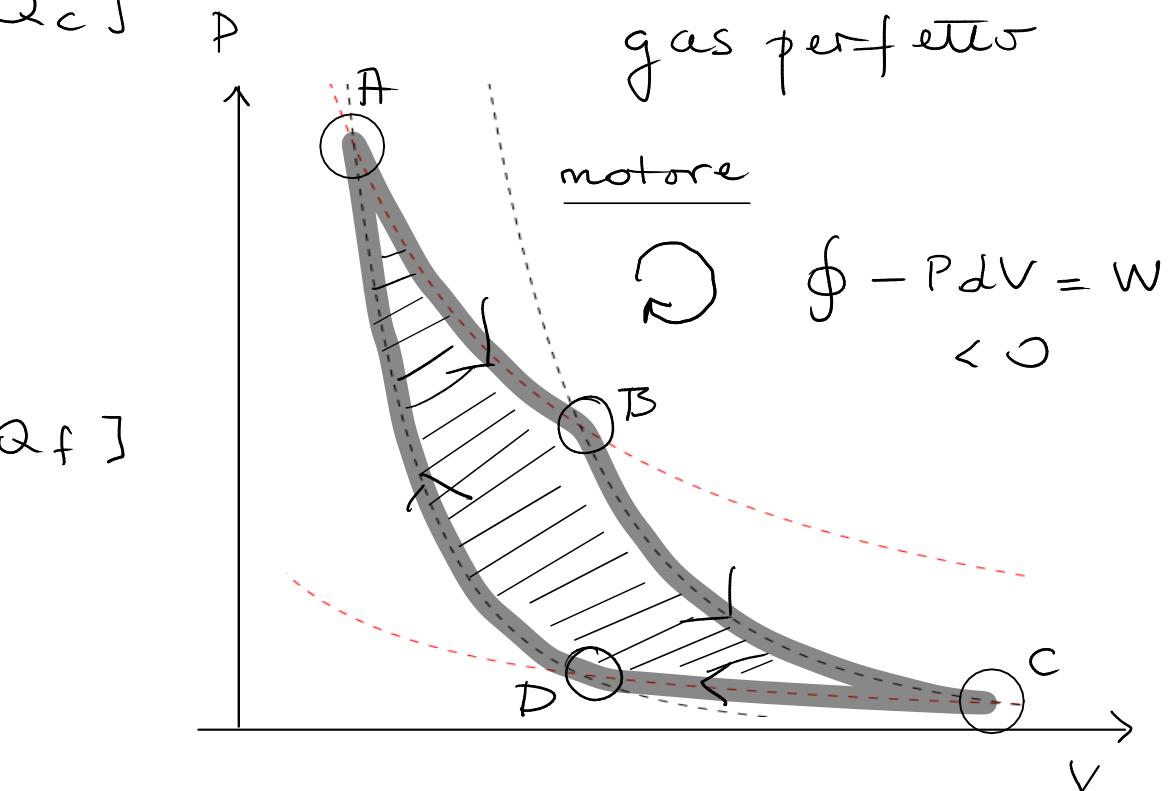
compressione  
adiabatica

$$Q_{DA} = 0$$

$$W_{CD} > 0$$

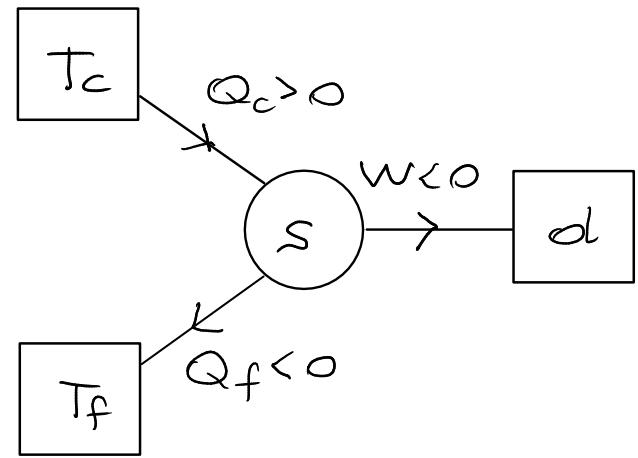
- isoterma :  $P = \frac{nRT}{V} \sim \frac{1}{V}$

- adiabatica + Qs :  $PV^\gamma = \text{cost} \Rightarrow P \sim \frac{1}{V^\gamma}$



$$\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{C_v + nR}{C_v} = 1 + \frac{nR}{C_v} > 1$$

motore



efficienza

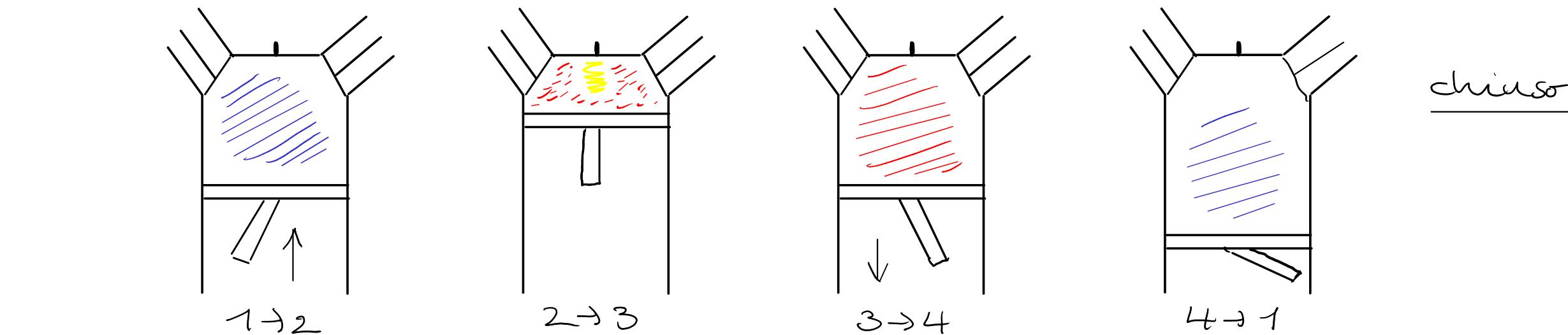
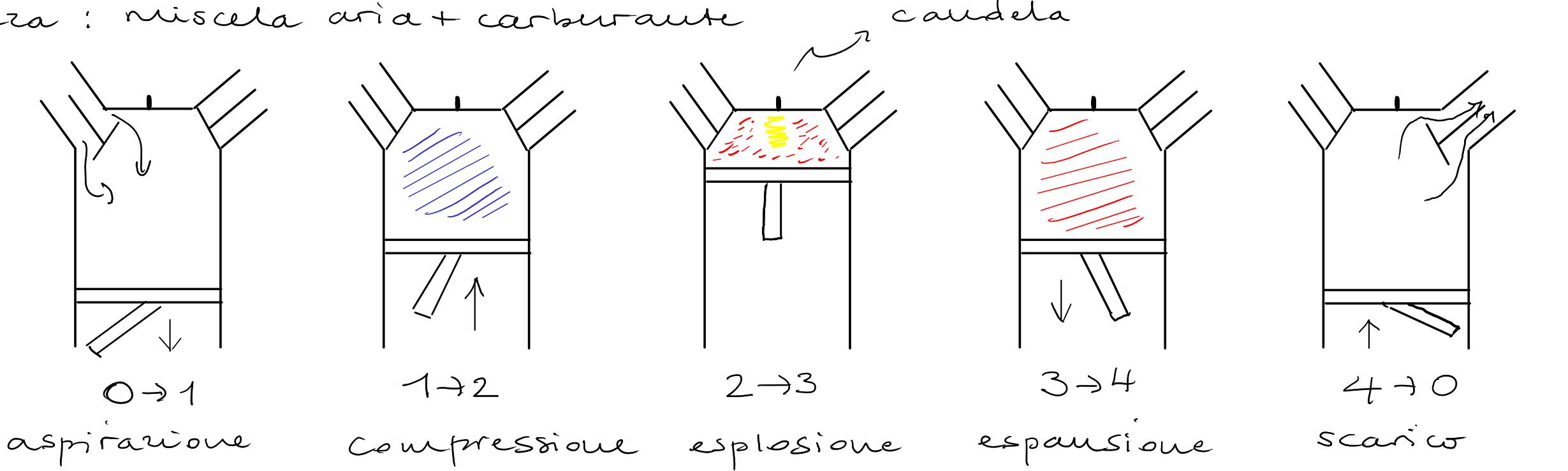
$$e = - \frac{w}{Q_c} \leq 1 - \frac{T_f}{T_c}$$

↑  
II pr.

Es.:  $T_f = 300\text{ K}$   $T_c = 600\text{ K}$   $e_{\max} = 50\%$   
 $T_c = 1200\text{ K}$   $e_{\max} = 75\%$

## Motore a combustione: ciclo di Otto

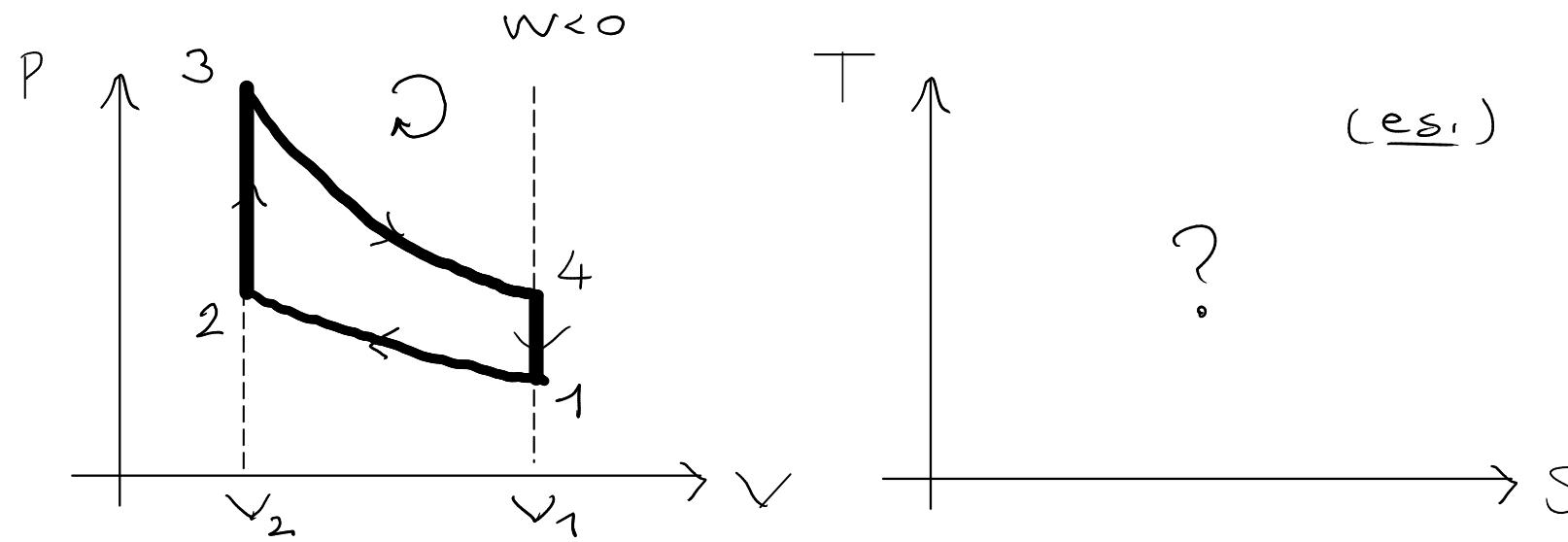
Sostanza: miscela aria + carburante



## Modelli del ciclo di Otto

{ sostanza = gas perfetto biatomico       $\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{7}{5} = 1.4$   
 { sistema chiuso  
 { trasformazioni QS

- 1 → 2 : compressione adiabatica      !       $Q_{12} = 0$
- 2 → 3 : riscaldamento iscoro      !       $Q_{23} = Q_c$
- 3 → 4 : espansione adiabatica      !       $Q_{34} = 0$
- 4 → 1 : raffreddamento iscoro      !       $Q_{41} = Q_f$



$$PV^\gamma = \text{cost} \quad (\text{g.p., } \delta Q = 0, \text{ QS})$$

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

$$S = S(U, V) \quad \text{g.p.}$$

rapporto di compressione :

$$\lambda = V_1 / V_2 > 1$$

$$Q_{23} = \int_2^3 \delta Q = \int_{T_2}^{T_3} C_v dT = C_v (T_3 - T_2) = Q_c$$

$$Q_{41} = \int_4^1 \delta Q = \dots = C_v (T_1 - T_4) = Q_f$$

$$PV^\gamma = \text{const} \quad P \sim \frac{T}{V}$$

$$TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{const}$$

Eficiencia

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

$$w + Q_c + Q_f = 0$$

$$-w = Q_c + Q_f$$

$$\nearrow = 1 - \frac{(T_4 - T_1)}{(T_4 - T_1) \times \gamma^{-1}} = 1 - \frac{1}{x^{\gamma-1}} \quad \square$$

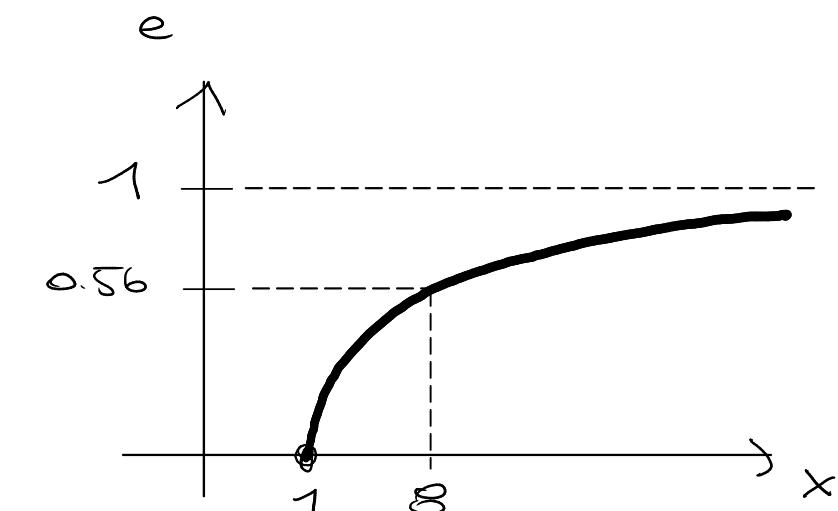
$$\left\{ T_1 V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_2^{\gamma-1} \Rightarrow T_2 = T_1 \left( \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{\gamma-1} = T_1 x^{\gamma-1} \right.$$

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

$$e = 1 - \frac{1}{x^\alpha}$$

$$\alpha = 0.4$$

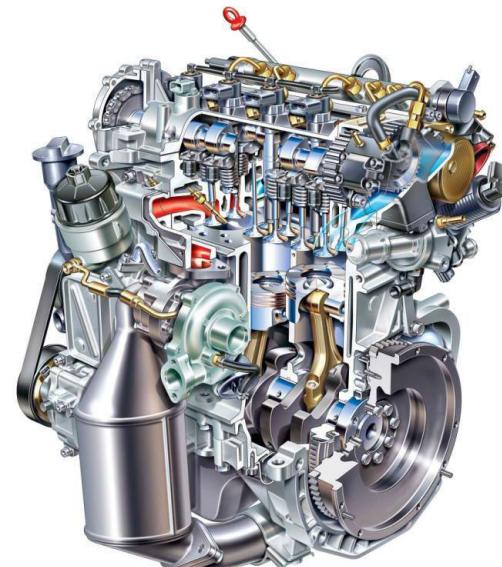
$$x = 8 \Rightarrow e = 1 - \frac{1}{8^{0.4}}$$



## MOTORI



Macchina a vapore



Motore a combustione

## FRIGORIFERI / POMPE DI CALORE



Climatizzatore

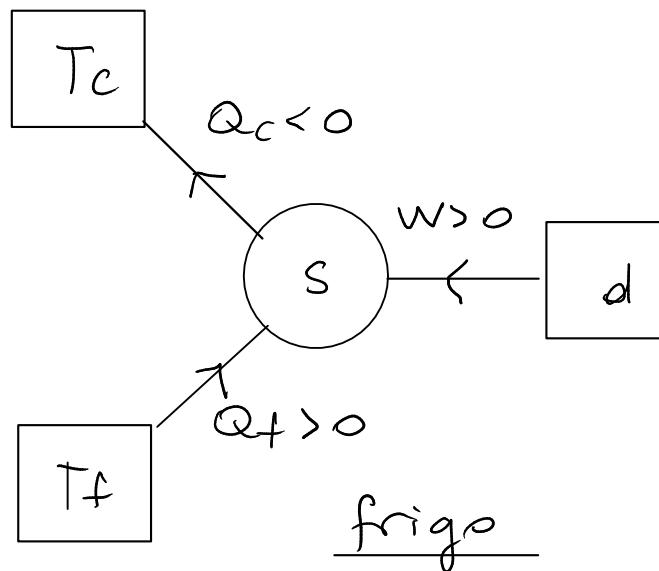


Frigorifero



Pompa di calore

## Frigorifero



- sostanza: fluido
  - dispositivo: compressore
  - sorgente di calore **fredda** da raffreddare: interno
  - sorgente di calore **calda**: ambiente esterno
- termostati  $T_c > T_f$

## Efficienza

$$\epsilon = \frac{\text{utile}}{\text{spese}} = \frac{Q_f}{W} = - \frac{Q_f}{Q_f + Q_c} = - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{Q_c}{Q_f}}$$

$Q_c < 0$   
 $Q_f > 0$

$$W + Q_f + Q_c = 0$$

$$W = -Q_f - Q_c$$

Disuguaglianza di Clausius :

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

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

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

$$e_{\max} = \frac{1}{\frac{T_c}{T_f} - 1}$$

E.s. :  $T_f = -5^\circ C = 268 K$        $\Rightarrow e_{\max} = \frac{1}{\frac{323}{268} - 1} = 4,9$

$$T_c = 50^\circ C = 323 K$$

Rendimento :  $\frac{e}{e_{\max}} \leq 100\%$

Bilancio energetico :  $Q_c + Q_f + W = 0$

$$Q_c = -Q_f - W$$
$$-Q_c = Q_f + W > Q_f$$

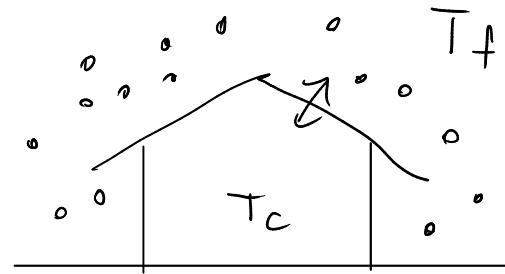
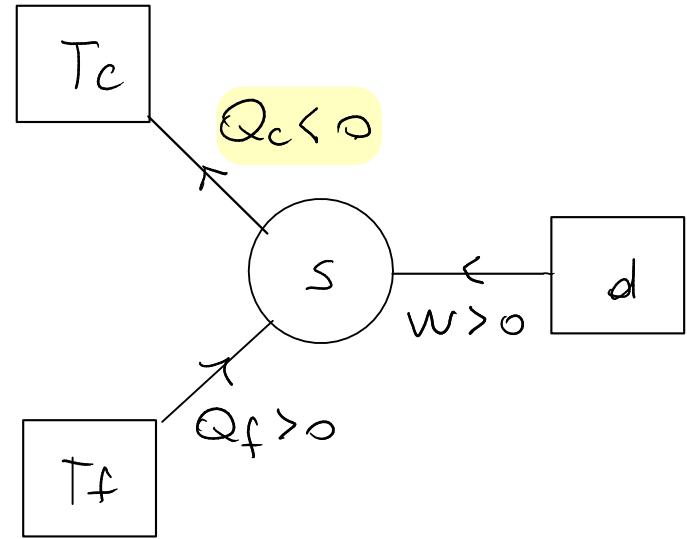
$\downarrow$

calore ceduto  
all'ambiente

$$-Q_c > Q_f$$

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



Efficienza :

$$\eta = \frac{\text{utile}}{\text{speso}} = \frac{-Q_c}{W} = \frac{-Q_c}{-Q_c - Q_f} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{Q_f}{Q_c}}$$

$$\leq \dots = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{T_f}{T_c}} \quad \square$$

(ex-)

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

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

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

Durata di un ciclo:  $\Delta t$  -

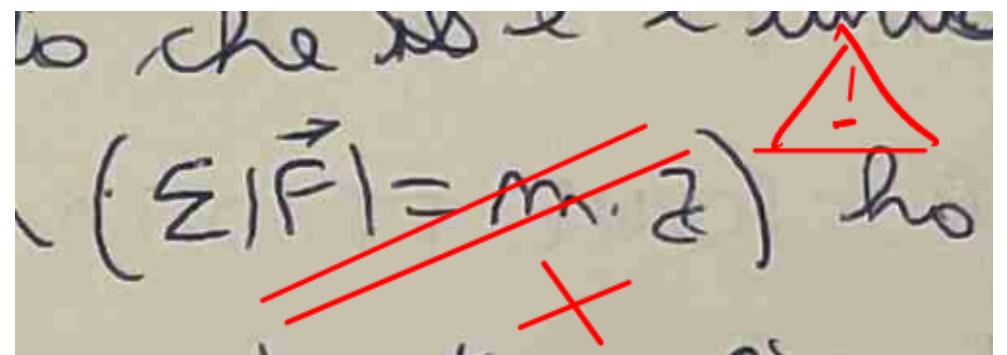
Trasformazioni reversibili:  $e = e_{\max}$

Determina la massa di ghiaccio prodotta per unità di tempo a partire da  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  a  $0^\circ\text{C}$

• II Newton

ERRORE

$$\sum |\vec{F}| = m \cdot a \quad /X$$



$$\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$$

$$|\sum \vec{F}| = m |\vec{a}|$$

$$\sum |F| = ma$$

• UNITÀ DI MISURA :

$$M = \frac{|\vec{g}| |\vec{r}|^2}{G} = \frac{(9.81 \frac{m}{s^2})(6 \times 10^6)^2}{6.674 \times 10^{-11} \frac{Nm^2}{kg^2}} = 5.29 \times 10^{24} \approx 10^{25} \quad X \text{ UNITÀ DI MISURA}$$

$$M \approx 10^{25}$$

• Vettori - scalari :

ERRORE

$$\vec{v}_t'' = \frac{\rho_b \cdot v_b \cdot g}{\xi}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\rho_b \cdot v_b \cdot g}{\xi}$$

$$-kx = m \cdot \vec{a} \rightarrow \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\frac{k}{m} x$$

non può uguagliare  
 un vettore e uno scalare  
 x diagramma

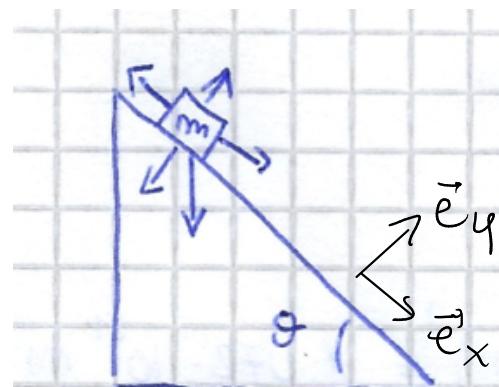
$$-kx = m \vec{a}$$

$$\frac{\vec{F}_d}{N} \leq \mu_s \quad \text{che cosa è il rapporto tra 2 vettori ??}$$

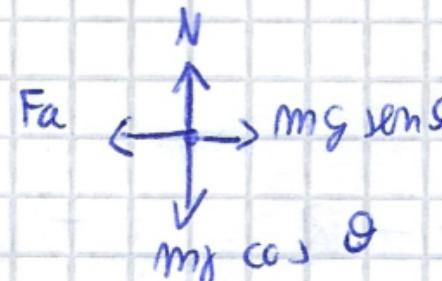
$$\mu_s = \frac{\vec{F}_d}{N}$$

$$|\vec{F}_d| \leq \mu_s |\vec{N}|$$

- Definire e usare base  $\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y$  per esprimere i vettori



diag. corpo libero



II Newton

$$\Sigma_x : mg \sin \theta + F_a = m \cdot a$$

$$\Sigma_y : -mg \cos \theta + N = 0$$

Se no?

Se no?

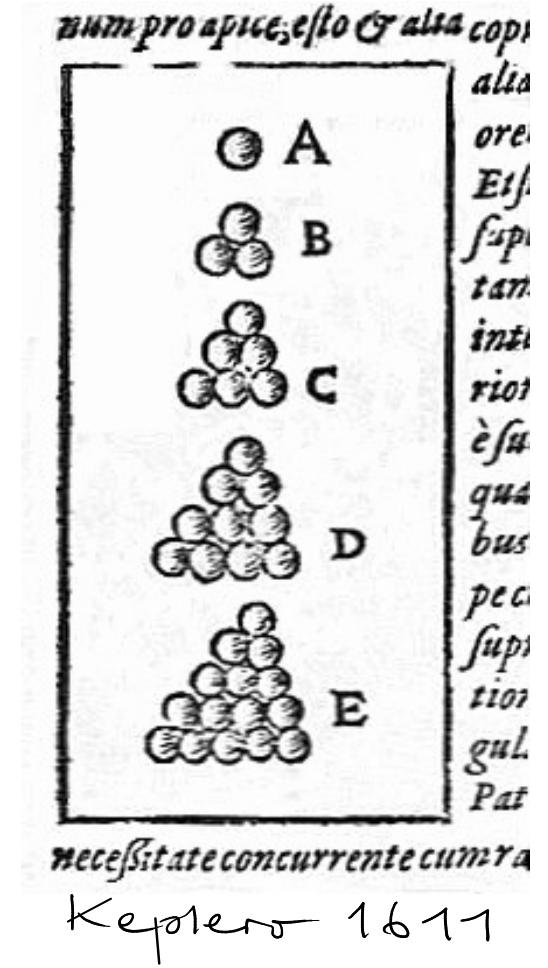
- Ipotesi  $\Rightarrow$  conclusioni

sapendo che  $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\frac{k}{m} x$   
da cosa?

delle x e delle y da che cosa?  
Noto che  $N = mg \cos \theta$ ;  $F_s = mg \sin \theta$   
forza normale  
So che affinché il blocco sia "fermo"

Deri partire da  
 $\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a} = \vec{0}$

TA



Congettura di  
Kepler

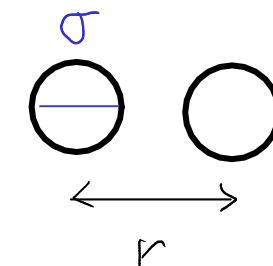
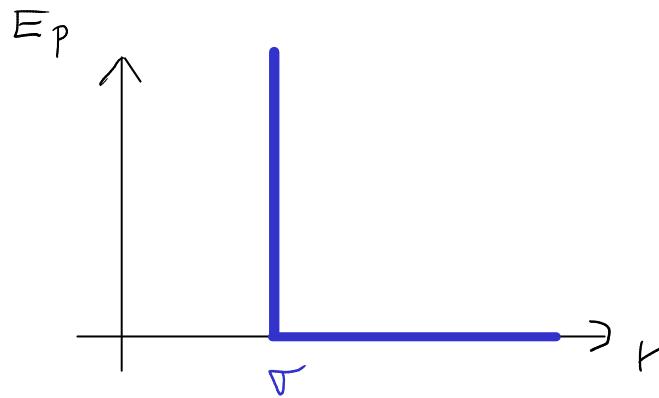
Fcc 74%

When presenting the progress of his project in 1996, Hales said that the end was in sight, but it might take "a year or two" to complete. In August 1998 Hales announced that the proof was complete. At that stage, it consisted of 250 pages of notes and 3 gigabytes of computer programs, data and results.

Despite the unusual nature of the proof, the editors of the *Annals of Mathematics* agreed to publish it, provided it was accepted by a panel of twelve referees. In 2003, after four years of work, the head of the referee's panel, Gábor Fejes Tóth, reported that the panel were "99% certain" of the correctness of the proof, but they could not certify the correctness of all of the computer calculations.

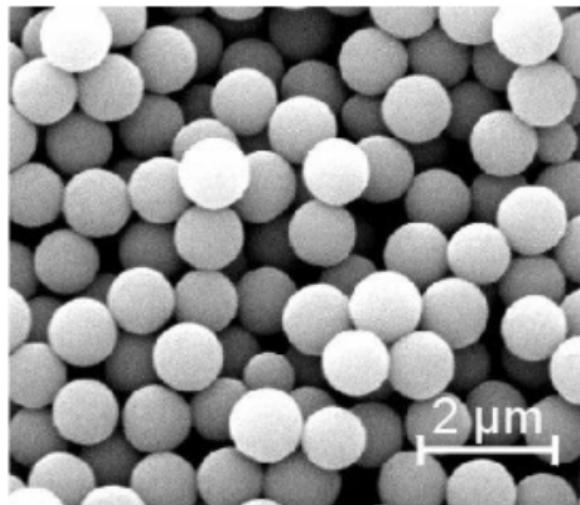
Hales (2005) published a 100-page paper describing the non-computer part of his proof in detail. Hales & Ferguson (2006) and several subsequent papers described the computational portions. Hales and Ferguson received the Fulkerson Prize for outstanding papers in the area of discrete mathematics for 2009.

## Modello di sfera dura



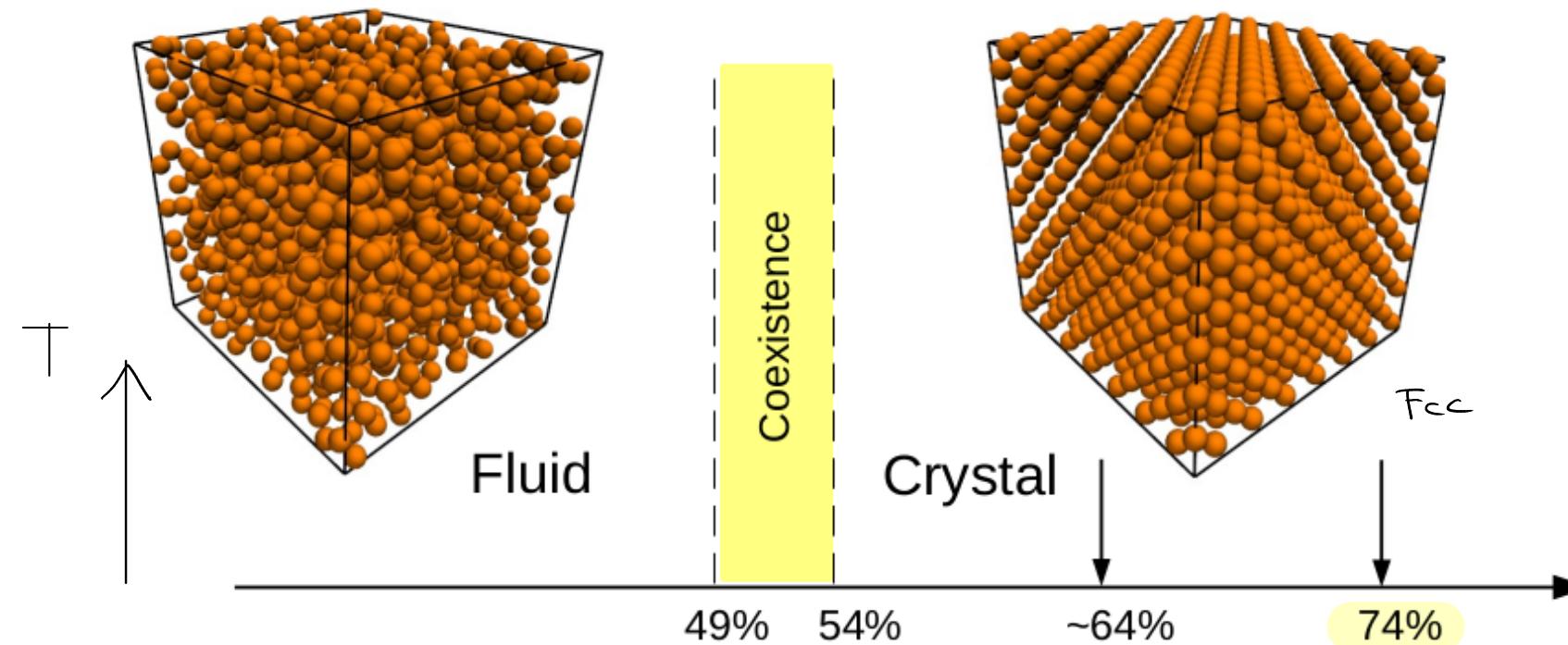
$$E_p = \begin{cases} 0 & r > \sigma \\ \infty & 0 \leq r \leq \sigma \end{cases}$$

sospensioni colloidate



particelle  
di PMMA

Diagramma di fase  $\rightarrow \phi$  = frazione di impacco



$$\phi \sim \frac{N}{V}$$

*S cristallo > S fluido* !!  
per  $\phi > 54\%$

## Phase Transition for a Hard Sphere System

B. J. ALDER AND T. E. WAINWRIGHT

*University of California Radiation Laboratory, Livermore, California*

(Received August 12, 1957)

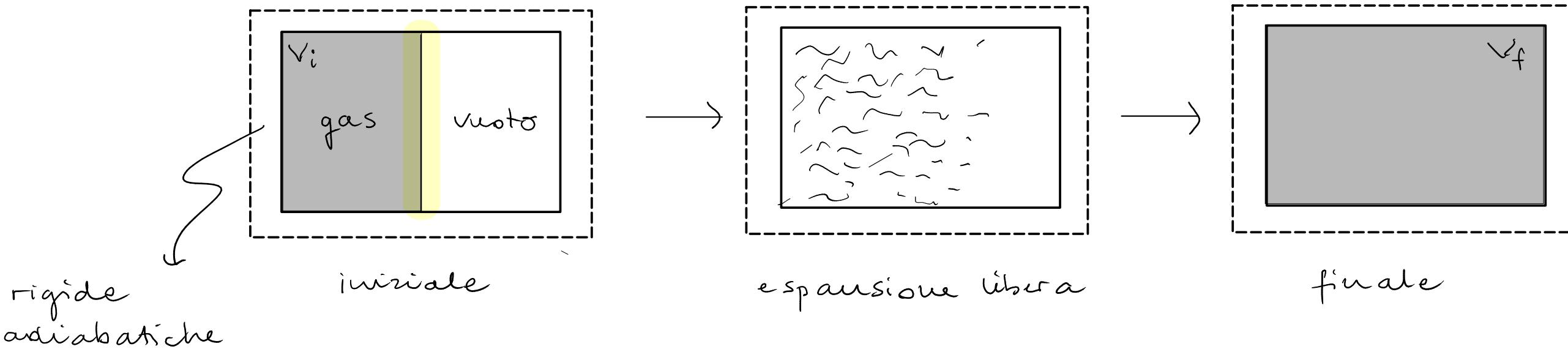
A CALCULATION of molecular dynamic motion has been designed principally to study the relaxations accompanying various nonequilibrium phenomena. The method consists of solving exactly (to the number of significant figures carried) the simultaneous classical equations of motion of several hundred particles by means of fast electronic computers. Some of the



Berri Alder '57

Dinamica molecolare: integrazione numerica  
dei eq. di Newton

## Espansione libera di un gas perfetto



Trasf. adiabatica è reversibile? No  $dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T}$   $\delta Q = dU - \delta W$   
 $= dU + PdV$

Variazione di  $S$  del gas

$$\Delta S = \int_i^f dS = \int_i^f \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \int_i^f \frac{dU}{T} + \int_i^f \frac{PdV}{T}$$

trasf. immaginaria  $\delta S$

$$U = C_V T$$

mofo:  $-U = \frac{3}{2} nRT$

$$= \int_{U_i}^{U_f} \frac{G_v}{U} dU + \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{nR}{V} dV = G_v \ln \frac{U_f}{U_i} + nR \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i} = nR \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$$

$$V_f = 2 V_i : \Delta S = nR \ln 2 > 0$$

$$\Delta U = 0$$

$$U_f = U_i$$

$\Rightarrow$  irreversibile!

## INTERPRETAZIONE MICROSCOPICA DELL'ENTROPLA

Macro

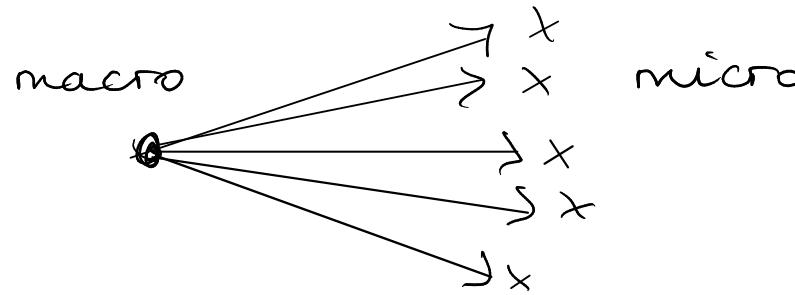
$$\{ P, T, V, N, U, S \}$$

macro - stato

Micro

$$\{ \vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N, \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_N \}$$

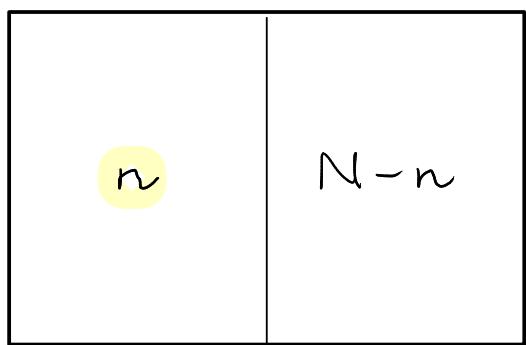
micro - stato



Sfocatura

misura del grado di "sfocatura"  
del sistema

# Modellizzazione schematica



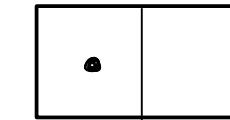
numero totale di micro-stato per  $N$  dato

$$\Omega = 2^N$$

macro-stato :  $n$

$N$

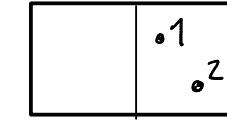
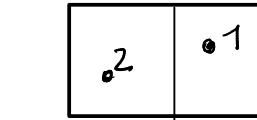
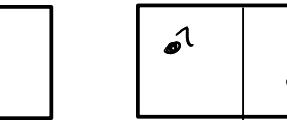
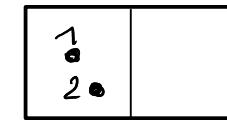
1



2



4



8

3

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8

Combinazioni di  $n$  oggetti a partire da  $N$

$$w_n = C_n^N = \binom{N}{n} = \frac{N!}{(N-n)! n!}$$

↑                      ↑

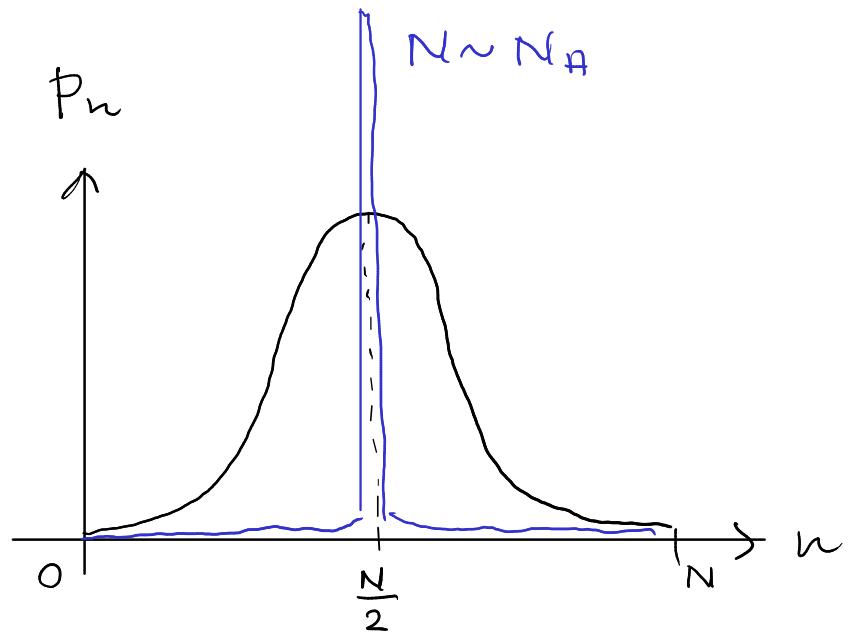
n. di micro-stati

coeff. binomiale

Probabilità di un macro-stato

$$P_n = \frac{w_n}{\sum_{n=0}^N w_n} = \frac{w_n}{2^N}$$

$$\Omega = \sum_{n=0}^N C_n^N = 2^N$$



$$P_N = \frac{w_N}{2^N} = \frac{1}{2^N} = 2^{-N}$$

$$N \approx N_A \Rightarrow P_N \approx 2^{-10^{23}} \approx 10^{-10^{22}}$$

## Entropia di Boltzmann

contare n. micro-stati compatibili con un macro-stato

$$S \sim \ln w$$

↑

n. micro-stati

$$S = k_B \ln w$$

↑

costante di Boltzmann

→ sistema isolato ( micro-stati equiprobabili )

S additiva



$$S_{\{1,2\}} = S_1 + S_2 \quad w_{\{1,2\}} = w_1 \cdot w_2$$

w<sub>1</sub> w<sub>2</sub>

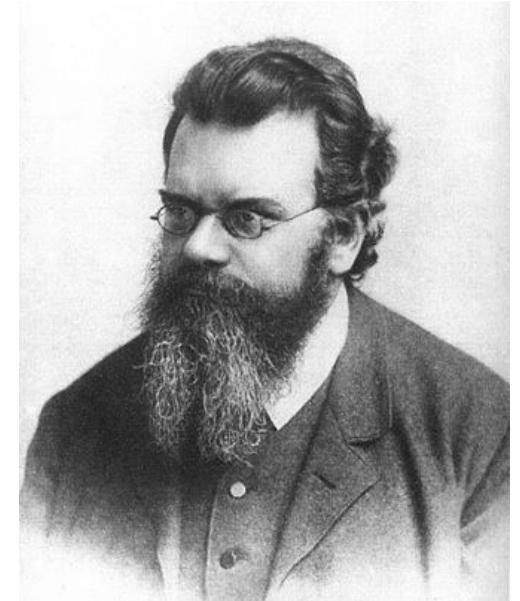
$$\begin{aligned} S_{\{1,2\}} &= k_B \ln w_{\{1,2\}} = k_B \ln w_1 + k_B \ln w_2 \\ &= S_1 + S_2 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Equilibrio : S ha un massimo !

→ stato più probabile

↳ ignoranza ( teoria dell'informazione )

Entropia misura l'incertezza circa lo stato microscopico del sistema



Ludwig Boltzmann  
1844 - 1906

Es. espansione libera

$$\Delta S = S_{\frac{N}{2}} - S_N = k_B \ln \left[ \frac{N!}{(\frac{N}{2})! (\frac{N}{2})!} \right] - k_B \ln \left( \frac{N!}{0! N!} \right)$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
finale iniziale

$$= k_B \ln(N!) - 2 k_B \ln \left[ \left( \frac{N}{2} \right)! \right]$$

Approssimazione Stirling ( $N \gg 1$ ) :  $\ln(N!) \approx N \ln N - N$

$$\Delta S \approx k_B N \ln N - \cancel{k_B N} - 2 k_B \left( \frac{N}{2} \right) \ln \frac{N}{2} + \cancel{k_B N}$$
$$= k_B N \ln N - k_B N \ln \frac{N}{2} = k_B N \ln 2 \quad \square$$