

#10.1

H₂O

T. INIZIALE

$$T_{H_2O}^0 = 8^\circ C$$

CALORE SPEC.

$$C_{H_2O} = 4186 \frac{J}{kg \cdot K}$$

MASSA

$$m_{H_2O} = V_{H_2O} \cdot \rho_{H_2O} = 0,5 \frac{l}{\text{volum}} \cdot 1 \frac{kg}{l} = 0,5 \frac{kg}{\text{volum}}$$

 $\frac{H_2O}{T}$
 S

SCIROOPPO

$$T_s = 35^\circ C$$

$$C_s = 0,57 \frac{\text{cal}}{g \cdot K} = 0,57 \cdot \frac{4,186 J}{10^{-3} kg \cdot K} = 2386 \frac{J}{kg \cdot K}$$

(a) $Q_{AS} + Q_{Sc} = 0$ F PER FARE QUESTO CONSIDERIAMO ACQUA + SCIROPPO SISTEMA (SOLUTO)

$$\Rightarrow m_{H_2O} C_{H_2O} (T_e - T_{H_2O}^0) + m_s C_s (T_e - T_s^0) = 0 \quad T_e = \text{temperatura all'equilibrio}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_e = \frac{m_{H_2O} C_{H_2O} T_{H_2O}^0 + m_s C_s T_s^0}{m_{H_2O} C_{H_2O} + m_s C_s} \approx 10,9^\circ C$$

$$(b) \Delta S = \int \frac{dq}{T}$$

VARIAZIONE INFINTESIMA DI CALORE PER ENTRALBI CORPI $\dot{S}Q = mc dT$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S = \int_{T_i}^{T_f} \frac{mc dT}{T} = mc \int_{T_i}^{T_f} \frac{1}{T} dT = mc (\ln T_f - \ln T_i) = mc \ln \frac{T_f}{T_i} \rightarrow \text{NB: qui ci vuole } T \text{ ASSOLUTA!}$$

$T(K) = T(^{\circ}C) + 273,15$

\downarrow

SUPPOSTO $c = \text{cost}$

$$T_{H_2O}^0 = 281,15 K$$

$$T_s^0 = 308,15 K \quad T_e = 284,05 K$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S_{H_2O} = m_{H_2O} C_{H_2O} \ln \frac{T_e}{T_{H_2O}^0} = +21,5 \frac{J}{K}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S_s = m_s C_s \ln \frac{T_e}{T_s^0} = -20,6 \frac{J}{K}$$

$$\text{NB: } \Delta S_u = \Delta S_{H_2O} + \Delta S_s \geq 0 \quad (\text{II principio TD})$$

$$= +0,9 \frac{J}{K}$$

(c) se aggiungo ghiaccio a 0°C esso assorbe calore pari a $Q_f = m_g L_f + m_g C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} (T_e - T_g^\circ)$ liquidali

una volta che fonde, è acqua

necessario più
fondere

necessario per portarsi
all'equilibrio termico

QUESTA VOLTA $T_e = 2^\circ\text{C}$

H_2O (liquida)

SCIROPPO

GLIACCIO

T. INIZIALE

$$T_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^\circ = 10,9^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_s^\circ = 10,9^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_g^\circ = 0^\circ\text{C}$$

CALORE SPECIFICO

$$C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 4186 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$C_s = 2386 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

NON SERVÉ

MASSA

$$m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,5 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_s = 0,106 \text{ kg}$$

?

$$\text{NB: } L_f = 80 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{g}} = 80 \cdot \frac{4,186 \text{ J}}{10^{-3} \text{ kg}} = 3,35 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$Q_{\text{ASS}} + Q_{\text{CETO}} = 0$$

$$T_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^\circ = T_s^\circ = T_{\text{H}_2\text{O}+s}^\circ$$

uguali ↪

$$m_g [L_f + C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} (T_e - T_g^\circ)] + m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} (T_e - T_{\text{H}_2\text{O}+s}^\circ) + m_s C_s (T_e - T_s^\circ) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m_g = \frac{(T_{\text{H}_2\text{O}+s}^\circ - T_e)(m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + m_s C_s)}{L_f + C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} (T_e - T_g^\circ)} = 0,06 \text{ kg}$$

massa del ghiaccio che occorre

$$\Rightarrow V_g = \frac{m_g}{\rho_g} = 6,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3$$

VOL. CHE OCCORRE

$$\text{VOLUME DI UN CUBETTO} \quad V = l^3 = 8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

= 0,02 m

$$\Rightarrow \# \text{ CUBETTI CHE OCCORRONO} \quad N = \frac{V_g}{V} = 8,25 \quad \text{QUINDI SERVONO ALMENO 9.}$$

$$(d) \Delta S = \int \frac{\delta Q}{T} \quad \text{QUI } \int \delta Q = +m L_f \text{ NON DI PENDE DA } T$$

E T DURANTE LA FUSIONE È COSTANTE

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S_f = \int \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \frac{1}{T} \int \delta Q = \frac{+m L_f}{T_f} = +73,5 \text{ J/K}$$

$m_f = 0,06 \text{ kg}$

10.2 NB: gas monoatomico: $c_v = \frac{3}{2}R$; $c_p = \frac{5}{2}R$ ($R = 8,31 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}$)

(a), (b), (c).

→ trasf. AB → ISOCORICA: $\Delta V_{AB} = 0$

- $L_{AB} = 0 \text{ J}$
- $Q_{AB} \stackrel{V \text{ cost.}}{=} n c_v \Delta T_{AB} = \frac{3}{2} n R (T_B - T_A) = +3,74 \text{ J}$ (assorbito)
- $\Delta E_{AB}^{\text{int.}} = Q_{AB} + L_{AB} = +3,74 \text{ KJ}$

→ trasf. BC → ADIABATICA

*) per un gas perfetto è sempre vero che $E^{\text{int.}} = n c_v T$

- $Q_{BC} = 0 \text{ J}$
- $\Delta E_{BC}^{\text{int.}} \stackrel{*}{=} n c_v \Delta T_{BC} = \frac{3}{2} n R (T_C - T_B) = -1,81 \text{ KJ}$
- $L_{BC} = \Delta E_{BC}^{\text{int.}} - Q_{BC} = -1,81 \text{ KJ}$ consegnato dal sistema

→ trasf. CA → isobara ($\Delta p = 0$)

p cost.

$$Q_{CA} = n c_p \Delta T_{CA} = \frac{5}{2} n R (T_A - T_C) = -3,22 \text{ KJ}$$

$$\Delta E_{CA}^{\text{int.}} = n c_v \Delta T_{CA} = \frac{3}{2} n R (T_A - T_C) = -1,93 \text{ KJ}$$

$$L_{CA} = \Delta E_{CA}^{\text{int.}} - Q_{CA} = 1,29 \text{ KJ}$$

SUBITO DAL SISTEMA

→ intero ciclo: • $\Delta E_{\text{TOT}}^{\text{int.}} = 0 \text{ J}$ (ciclo) (P1 shoto)

$$\bullet Q_{\text{TOT}} = Q_{AB} + Q_{BC} + Q_{CA} = +0,52 \text{ KJ}$$

$$\bullet L_{\text{TOT}} = \Delta E_{\text{TOT}}^{\text{int.}} - Q_{\text{TOT}} = -0,52 \text{ KJ.}$$

(d) il ciclo è un ciclo termonico, poiché assorbe calore per dare lavoro:

$$\eta = -\frac{L_{TOT}}{Q_{TOT}} = -\frac{L_{TOT}}{Q_{AMB}} = -\frac{-0,52 \text{ kJ}}{3,74 \text{ kJ}} = 0,14 \rightarrow 14\%$$

$$(e) \Delta S = \int \frac{dQ}{T}$$

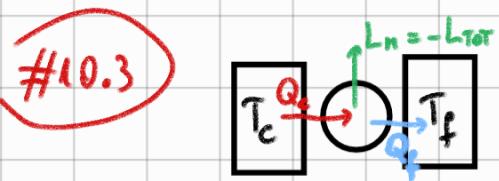
$$\ln T_B - \ln T_A = \ln \frac{T_B}{T_A}$$

$$\cdot \text{su AB} \quad \delta Q_{AB} = nC_V dT \Rightarrow \Delta S_{AB} = \int_{T_A}^{T_B} \frac{nC_V dT}{T} = nC_V \int_{T_A}^{T_B} \frac{dT}{T} = \frac{3}{2} nR \ln \frac{T_B}{T_A} = +8,64 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\cdot \text{su BC} \quad \delta Q_{BC} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta S_{BC} = 0 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\cdot \text{intero ciclo} \quad \frac{\Delta S}{TOT} = 0 \quad (\text{P2 stato})$$

$$\cdot \text{su CA: } \Delta S_{TOT} = \Delta S_{AGB} + \Delta S_{BC} + \Delta S_{CA} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{CA} = -\Delta S_{AB} = -8,64 \text{ J/K.}$$



$$(a) \eta = \frac{L_n}{Q_c} \stackrel{0,25}{\Rightarrow} L_n = \eta Q_c = 250 \text{ J}$$

(b) IN UN CICLO DELLA MACCHINA:

$$\Delta E^{INT} = 0 \text{ J}$$

$$Q_{TOT} = Q_c + Q_f$$

$$\Delta E^{INT} = L_{TOT} + Q_{TOT} = -L_n + Q_c + Q_f$$

$$\Rightarrow -L_n + Q_c + Q_f = 0 \Rightarrow Q_f = L_n - Q_c = -750 \text{ J}$$

IN UN CICLO

$$\Delta S_{MACC} = 0$$

AMBIENTE È COSTITUITO DALE SORGENTI CHE ASSORBONO/CEBONO CALORE A T COSTANTE $\Rightarrow \Delta S = \int \frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{1}{T} \int dQ = \frac{Q}{T}$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S_{AMB} = -\frac{Q_c}{T_c} + \frac{Q_f}{T_f} = +0,48 \text{ J/K}$$

IL SERVATARIO ATC
CEDE CALORE $-Q_c$,
IL SERVATARIO A T_f
ASSORBE CALORE $+Q_f$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S_U = \Delta S_{MACC} + \Delta S_{AMB} = +0,48 \text{ J/K}$$

$$(c) \eta_C = 1 - \frac{T_f}{T_C} = 0,42$$

$$L_{\text{max}} = \eta_C \cdot Q_C = 450 \text{ J.}$$

10.4 CO_2 : massa molar: $(12 + 2 \cdot 16) \text{ g/mol}$
 $\Rightarrow n = \frac{12 \text{ g}}{(12 + 2 \cdot 16) \text{ g/mol}} = 0,273 \text{ mol}$

(a) STATO A:

$$\cdot T_A = 0^\circ\text{C} = 273,15 \text{ K} \quad \cdot V_A = 18 \text{ l} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3$$

$$P_A V_A = nRT_A \Rightarrow P_A = \frac{nRT_A}{V_A} = 3,4 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

(b) $A \rightarrow B$ ISOTERMA

\rightarrow STATO B:

$$\cdot T_B = T_A = 273,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\cdot P_B = 2 \text{ atm} \approx 2,03 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_B V_B = nRT_B \Rightarrow V_B = \frac{nRT_B}{P_B} \approx 3,06 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

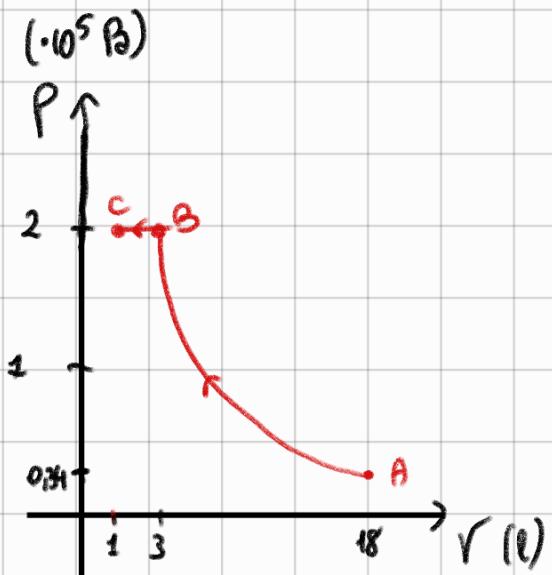
$$B \rightarrow C \text{ ISOBARA} \quad (3 \text{ l})$$

\rightarrow STATO C:

$$\cdot P_C = P_B = 2,03 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\cdot V_C = 1,0 \text{ l} (1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3)$$

$$\cdot T_C = \frac{P_C V_C}{nR} \approx 89 \text{ K}$$



$$(c) L_{\text{TOT}} = L_{AB} + L_{BC}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= - \int p dV \\ \text{• } AB \text{ ISOTERMA} \Rightarrow L_{AB} &= - \int_{V_A}^{V_B} p dV = - \int_{V_A}^{V_B} \frac{nRT}{V} dV \xrightarrow{\substack{p \propto T \\ pV=nRT}} T_{\text{const}} - nRT_A \int_{V_A}^{V_B} \frac{1}{V} dV = - nRT_A \ln \frac{V_B}{V_A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln V_B - \ln V_A = \ln \frac{V_B}{V_A}$$

$$\text{• } BC \text{ ISOBARA} \Rightarrow L_{BC} = - \int_{V_B}^{V_C} p dV \xrightarrow{\substack{p \text{ const} \\ p = P_B}} - P_B \int_{V_B}^{V_C} dV = - P_B (V_C - V_B) = 417 \text{ J}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{\text{TOT}} = 1514 \text{ J}$$

$$(d) \Delta F = n c_v \Delta T \Rightarrow \Delta F_{AB} = 0 \text{ (isoterna: } \Delta T = 0\text{)}$$

gas polivariaci
 $c_v \approx 3R$

$$\Delta F_{BC} = 3NR(T_C - T_B) = -1,23 \text{ kJ} \quad \Rightarrow \Delta F_{\text{TOT}} = -1,23 \text{ kJ}$$

$$(e) Q_{\text{tot}} = \Delta E_{\text{tot}}^{\text{int}} - L_{\text{tot}} = -2174 \text{ kJ}$$