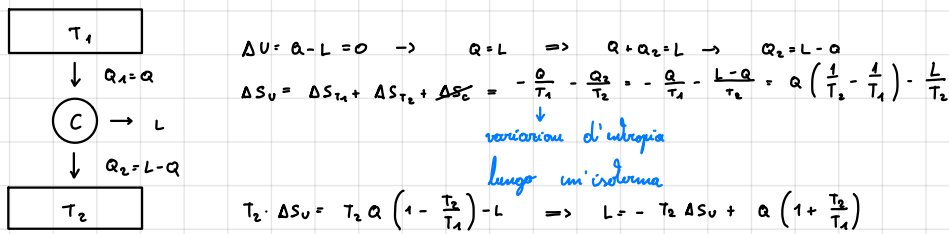


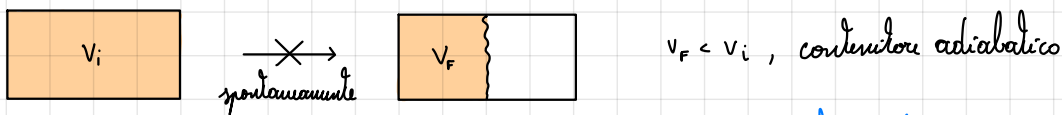
14.20.2 TEOREMA DI CARNOT DAL PRINCIPIO DI AUMENTO DELL'ENTROPIA



$\eta = \frac{L}{Q} = -\frac{T_2 \Delta S_u}{Q} + \left(1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}\right) \rightarrow$  *rendimento di una macchina non reversibile*  
 $\hookrightarrow \eta_c \Rightarrow \Delta S_u = 0 \Rightarrow \eta_c = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  *perché c'è il  $-\frac{T_2 \Delta S_u}{Q}$   $\eta < \eta_c$*

Nota: il rendimento di una macchina diminuisce all'aumentare di  $\Delta S_u$  e quindi al numero di trasformazioni irreversibili.

ESERCIZIO



Consideriamo per assurdo che sia possibile.  $\rightarrow \Delta U = Q - L = 0 \Rightarrow T = \text{cost}$   
*processo rigido*  
*adiabatico*

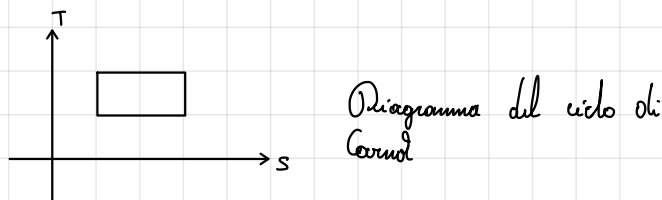
Calcoliamo la variazione di entropia:

$\Delta S = \int \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{P dv}{T} = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{nRT}{V} dv = nR \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i} \rightarrow$  *variazione di entropia negativa  $\Rightarrow$  trasformazione impossibile (di un sistema isolato)*  
*isol. rev.  $\delta Q = \delta L$*

14.21 DIAGRAMMA TS - ENTROPICO

Partiamo dalla definizione di entropia:

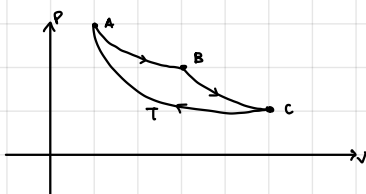
$dS = \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T}\right)_R \rightarrow \delta Q_R = dST \rightarrow Q_R = \int_i^F T dS \Rightarrow$  *l'area sotto il grafico è il calore scambiato*



ESERCIZIO

Usando K.P. dimostrare che due curve di adiabatiche reversibili non si intersecano in PV.

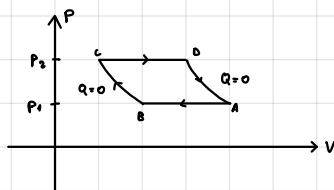
Consideriamo il ciclo:



Cheramo  $L > 0$ . Lo scambio di calore avviene per forza durante la isoterma, quindi  $Q = L > 0$ . La nostra macchina termica, quindi, è manderma e assorbe calore e lo trasforma in L, violando il principio di K.P.

## ESERCITAZIONE

### ESERCIZIO 3 (21)



$$C_V = \frac{3}{2} R$$

$$\eta = ?$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_C|}{Q_A} \Rightarrow \eta = 1 - \frac{P_1}{P_2} \frac{V_A - V_B}{V_D - V_C} = 1 - \frac{P_1}{P_2} \frac{V_A}{V_D} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{V_B}{V_A}}{1 - \frac{V_C}{V_D}} = 1 - \frac{P_1}{P_2} \frac{V_A}{V_D} = 1 - \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} = 1 - \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2}\right)^{\frac{2}{5}}$$

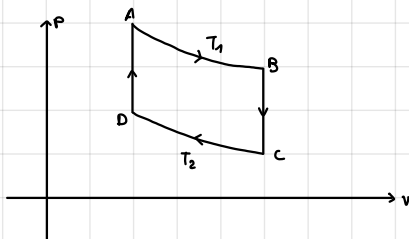
$$Q_{CD} = n C_P (T_D - T_C) > 0 \rightarrow Q_{CD} = \frac{C_P}{R} P_2 (V_D - V_C) \Rightarrow Q_{ASS}$$

$$Q_{AB} = n C_P (T_B - T_A) < 0 \rightarrow Q_{AB} = -\frac{C_P}{R} P_1 (V_B - V_A) \Rightarrow Q_{CED}$$

$$P_2 V_C^\gamma = P_1 V_B^\gamma \rightarrow \left(\frac{V_C}{V_B}\right)^\gamma = \frac{P_1}{P_2} \rightarrow \frac{V_C}{V_B} = \frac{V_D}{V_A} \rightarrow \frac{V_C}{V_D} = \frac{V_B}{V_A}$$

$$P_2 V_D^\gamma = P_1 V_A^\gamma \rightarrow \left(\frac{V_D}{V_A}\right)^\gamma = \frac{P_1}{P_2} \rightarrow \frac{V_D}{V_A} = \frac{V_C}{V_B}$$

### ESERCIZIO 4 (21)



$$V_B = 2 V_A$$

$$V_C = 2 V_D$$

$$T_1 > T_2$$

$$C_V = \frac{3}{2} R$$

$$\eta = ?$$

$$\eta = 1 + \frac{Q_C}{Q_A} = 1 + \frac{-n R T_2 \ln 2 + n C_V (T_2 - T_1)}{n R T_1 \ln 2 - n C_V (T_2 - T_1)} = 1 + \frac{\frac{3}{2} (T_1 - T_2) + T_2 \ln 2}{\frac{3}{2} (T_1 - T_2) + T_1 \ln 2}$$

$$Q_{AB} = L_{AB} = n R T_1 \ln \frac{V_B}{V_A} > 0 \rightarrow Q_{AB} = n R T_1 \ln 2$$

$$Q_{BC} = \Delta U_{BC} = n C_V (T_2 - T_1) < 0$$

$$Q_{CD} = L_{CD} = n R T_2 \ln \frac{V_D}{V_C} < 0 \rightarrow Q_{CD} = -n R T_2 \ln 2$$

$$Q_{DA} = \Delta U_{DA} = n C_V (T_1 - T_2) > 0$$

### ESERCIZIO 5

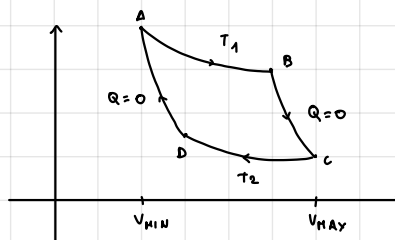
$$C_V = \frac{3}{2} R \quad \text{Ciclo di Carnot ABCDA}$$

$$V_C = 10^{-1} \text{ m}^3 = V_{\text{max}} \quad P_C = 1,013 \text{ bar}$$

$$T_2 = 290 \text{ K} = T_{\text{min}}$$

$$Q_{ASS} = 8933 \text{ J} \quad L = 1830 \text{ J}$$

$$T_1 = ? \quad V_{\text{min}} = ?$$



$$Q_{AB} = n R T_1 \ln \frac{V_B}{V_A} > 0 \rightarrow Q_{ASS} = Q_{AB} \rightarrow V_A = V_{\text{min}} = V_B e^{-\frac{Q_{ASS}}{n R T_1}} = V_C \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} e^{-\frac{Q_{ASS}}{n R T_1}}$$

$$Q_{CD} = n R T_2 \ln \frac{V_D}{V_C} < 0 \rightarrow Q_{CED} = Q_{CD} \rightarrow \frac{V_D}{V_C} = e^{\frac{Q_{CED}}{n R T_2}} = e^{\frac{Q_{CED}}{P_C V_C}} \Rightarrow V_D = V_C e^{\frac{Q_{CED}}{P_C V_C}}$$

$$L = Q_{ASS} + Q_{CED} \rightarrow Q_{CED} = L - Q_{ASS} = -9003 \text{ J}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T_2 V_D^{\gamma-1} &= T_1 V_A^{\gamma-1} \rightarrow \left(\frac{V_D}{V_A}\right)^{\gamma-1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \rightarrow V_A = V_D \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} \\ T_2 V_C^{\gamma-1} &= T_1 V_B^{\gamma-1} \rightarrow \left(\frac{V_B}{V_C}\right)^{\gamma-1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \rightarrow V_B = V_C \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} \end{aligned} \right\} Q_{ASS} = n R T_1 \ln \frac{V_C}{V_D} \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} = n R T_1 \ln \frac{V_C}{V_C e^{\frac{Q_{CED}}{P_C V_C}}} = n R T_1 \left(-\frac{Q_{CED}}{P_C V_C}\right) = -\frac{n R T_1}{P_C V_C} Q_{CED} =$$

$$= -\frac{T_1}{T_2} Q_{CED} \Rightarrow T_1 = -\frac{Q_{ASS}}{Q_{CED}} T_2 = 369.9 \text{ K}$$

$$V_A = V_C e^{\frac{Q_{CED}}{P_C V_C}} \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} = 0,0348 \text{ m}^3$$