

$$T_c = T_K - 273,15$$

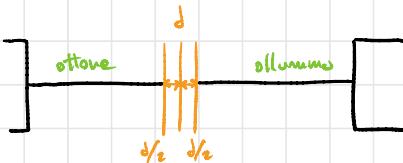
Dilatazione termica

$$\Delta L = \alpha L_0 \Delta T$$

Lunghezza iniziale
 ↓
 Lunghezza finale

intervolo tempo
effett. dilatazione

(es. 12-2)



$$\begin{aligned}
 L_0 &= 50,0 \\
 T_0 &= 0,0^\circ\text{C} \\
 \alpha &= 0,024 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta T = ?$$

$$\alpha_{\text{ottone}} = 13 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{alluminio}} = 22,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta L_{OT} = \alpha_{OT} L_0 \Delta T$$

$$\Delta L_{AL} = \alpha_{AL} L_0 \Delta T$$

$$\Delta L = \alpha_{OT} L_0 \Delta T + \alpha_{AL} L_0 \Delta T = \Delta T L_0 (\alpha_{OT} + \alpha_{AL})$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0(\alpha_{OT} + \alpha_{AL})} = \frac{0,024}{0,50(13 \cdot 10^{-6} + 22,5 \cdot 10^{-6})} \approx 11,8 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K/C}$$

(non cambia se c'è una differenza)

es. verifica 22-2

$$T_0 = 20^\circ C$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta L_2 = \alpha \cdot L_0 (T_2 - T_0)$$

$$L_0 = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$= 12 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 5 \cdot 10 = 60 \text{ mm}$$

$$T_2 = 30^\circ C \rightarrow \Delta L_2 = ?$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta L_2 = \alpha \cdot L_0 (T_2 - T_0)$$

$$T_2 = -5,0^\circ C \rightarrow \Delta L_2 = ?$$

$$= 12 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 5 \cdot (-25,0)$$

Dilatazione solo in lunghezza, scrivibile 3D.

$$= -1,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\alpha = 12 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ C^{-1}$$

→ anche con volume e superficie → sostituirlo a L_0 e ΔL e α circa doppia per A
 α // triplica per V

Legge dei gas Ideali

• FORMA MICROSCOPICA

$$P \cdot V = N k T$$

volume
numero mole
temperatura [K]
pressione

costante boltzmann
 $1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$

• FORMA MACROSCOPICA

$$P \cdot V = n R T$$

num. mol

$n = \frac{N_A \cdot \text{volume}}{\text{mole}} = \frac{8,31 \text{ J/K}}{\text{mole}}$

25. 12 - 5

$$1 \text{ ATM} = 101300 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_1 = 214 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\rightarrow P_{1 \text{ ABS}} = 214 \text{ kPa} + 1 \text{ ATM} \\ = 214 \text{ kPa} + 101,3 \text{ kPa} = 315,3 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 25^\circ \text{C} = 288 \text{ K}$$

$$\rightarrow P_{1 \text{ ABS}} = 214 \text{ kPa} + 101,3 \text{ kPa} = 315,3 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_2 = ? \quad \text{con } P_2 = 241 \text{ kPa}$$

\rightarrow quando misuro la pressione ho la differenza con la P_1 atmosfera

$$\rightarrow \underline{\text{sapendo:}} \quad P_{1 \text{ ABS}} \cdot V = n R T_1 \quad P_{2 \text{ ABS}} \cdot V = n R T_2$$

$$\frac{P_{1 \text{ ABS}}}{P_{2 \text{ ABS}}} = \frac{T_1}{T_2} \rightarrow T_2 = T_1 \frac{P_{2 \text{ ABS}}}{P_{1 \text{ ABS}}} = 288 \text{ K} \cdot \frac{241 \text{ kPa}}{315 \text{ kPa}} \\ = 313 \text{ K} = \underline{40^\circ \text{C}}$$

verifico 12 - 5

$$P_2 = P_1 \rightarrow \text{si satisfino al pregioco}$$

$$= 214 \text{ kPa}$$

\rightarrow sapendo che:

$$\text{con } N_2 \perp N_2$$

$$T_2 = 40^\circ \text{C}$$

% molecole perse?

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{N_1 \times T_1}{N_2 \times T_2} \rightarrow 1 = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{288 \text{ K}}{313 \text{ K}}$$

$$= 0,92$$

$$-8\%$$

$$\cdot \text{Se } T_2 = 40^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow T_3 = 15^\circ\text{C}, P_3 = ?$$

so che:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_{2A}V = N_2 kT_2 \\ P_{3A}V = N_2 kT_3 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{P_{2A}}{P_{3A}} = \frac{T_2}{T_3} \rightarrow P_{3A} = P_{2A} \cdot \frac{T_3}{T_2} = 290 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_3 = 290 \text{ kPa} - 101 \text{ kPa} = 189 \text{ kPa}$$

Velocità quadratiche media

$$\langle K_{TR} \rangle = \frac{3}{2} kT = \frac{1}{2} m \overline{v_{qm}^2}$$

in quadratiche media

$$e \quad v_{qm} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}}$$

$$v_{qm} = \sqrt{\langle v^2 \rangle}$$

e scrivere 12.7

nell'azoto

$$O_2, ? \langle K_{TR} \rangle, T = 20^\circ\text{C} = 293,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\langle K_{TR} \rangle = \frac{3}{2} kT = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1,381 \cdot 10^{-23} \cdot 293,15 = 6,07 \cdot 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

$$\rightarrow v_{qm} ? \rightarrow v_{qm} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}}$$

$$\text{numero atomico O}_{ss.} = 8$$

$$\text{numero di massa O}_{ss.} = 16$$

$$\text{peso molecola O}_2 = 2 \cdot \text{massa} = 32$$

$$K_{\text{velocità quadratiche}} = 2,68 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$m = W \cdot M_{mol} = 1,00 \cdot 10^{-23} \cdot 32 = 5,312 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$$

$$v_{\text{qm}} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}} = 478 \text{ m/s}$$

Liberi collisioni medio molecole

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi d^2 \left(\frac{N}{V} \right)} \quad [\text{urto/secundo}]$$

" P/kT

esercizio 12.3 sospeso: $PV = NkT \rightarrow \frac{P}{kT} = \frac{N}{V}$

$$N_2, T = 20^\circ C = 293,15 K$$

$$P = 1 \text{ atm} = 101300 \text{ Pa}$$

$$? \text{ numero urti/sec (} N_{\text{ta}} \text{)}$$

$$d = 0,3 \text{ nm} = 3 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$K_{\text{Boltzmann}} = 1,381 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi (3 \cdot 10^{-10})^2 \frac{101300}{1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} 293,15}} = 0,1 \mu\text{m} = 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$\langle t \rangle = \frac{\Delta}{v_{\text{qm}}} = \frac{10^{-7} \text{ m}}{8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ m/s}} = 1,25 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ s}$$

$$m = 28 \cdot 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 4,68 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$$

Energia cinetica → calore

dipende $1 \text{ Cal} = 4,186 \text{ J}$

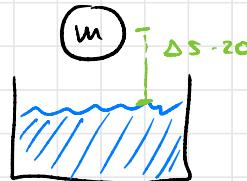
per aumentare 1°C
la temp. di H_2O

Esercizio 13-3

$$m = 12 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Delta S = 1,25 \text{ m spostamento}$$

$$\text{dopo un } \Delta S_{\text{fin}} = 20 \cdot \Delta S = 25 \text{ m}$$



$$\Delta U = ? \text{ energia}$$

→ energia potenziale gravitazionale trasferita all'acqua:

$$\Delta U = \Delta U_g = (m \cdot g \cdot \Delta S) \cdot \Delta S = 12 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 1,25 \cdot 20 = 2940 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta \text{Temperatura} = ? = \frac{\text{Energia}}{1 \text{ Cal}} = \frac{2940 \text{ J}}{4,186 \text{ J}} = 702 \text{ cal}$$

Capacità termica e calore specifico

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta T} = \text{capacità termica} \quad [J/K]$$

C = capacità termica
 Q = energia
 ΔT = temperatura
dipende dallo stesso

$$c = \frac{Q}{m \Delta T} = \text{calore specifico}$$

c = calore specifico
 Q = energia
 m = massa
 ΔT = temperatura
dipende dalla sostanza

$$C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 4186 \text{ J/kgK}$$

$C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 4186 \text{ J/kgK}$
 (15°C)

$$C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 1000 \text{ J/kgK}$$

$C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 1000 \text{ J/kgK}$
 (0°C)

Es. 13-4

$$m = 5,00 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_{\text{initial}} = 20,0^\circ C$$

$$\Delta T = 10^\circ C$$

$$\Delta t_1 = 10 \text{ minuti} = 600 \text{ s}$$

$$\underline{\text{spende: }} \Delta U = Q = c m \Delta T$$

$$T_f = 30,0^\circ C$$

→ ΔU wieviel energia?

$$\Delta t_2 = 15,0 \text{ min} = 900 \text{ s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= \frac{4186}{k_{1,0}} \cdot \frac{5}{K} \cdot (10^\circ C) \\ &= 203 \text{ KJ} \end{aligned}$$

da 0 s a 600 s → $\Delta T = 10^\circ C$

da 0 a 900 s → $\Delta T = ?$

proportione:

$$\rightarrow 600 \text{ s: } 203 \text{ KJ} = 900 \text{ s: } x$$

$$\rightarrow Q_2 = 1,5 Q_1 \quad \text{anche} \quad \Delta t_2 = 1,5 \Delta t_1 \rightarrow 1,5 \cdot 10^\circ C \rightarrow 15^\circ C$$

verifico 13-4

$$\text{costo} = 0,10 \text{ €/kWh}$$

$$160 \text{ litri di H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow m = 160 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_i = 20,0^\circ\text{C}$$

↓
costo?

$$T_f = 50,0^\circ\text{C}$$

Soluzione:

$$Q_{\text{energy}} = c \cdot m \cdot \Delta T = 4196 \text{ J} \cdot 160 \text{ kg} \cdot (30^\circ\text{C}) = \frac{20032800}{3600000 \text{ Jh}} \text{ J} \cdot 5,58 \text{ kWh}$$

$$1 \text{ kWh} = 1000 \text{ Wh} = 1000 \text{ W} \cdot 3600 \text{ s} = 3600000 \text{ W} \cdot \text{s} = 3,6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ J}_h$$

$$\text{costo} \\ \text{costo} = 0,10 \cdot 5,58 \approx 0,58 \text{ €}$$

scriviamo 13-5

→ calore specifico?

$$m_{\text{metallo}} = 0,850 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_{\text{metallo}} = 75^\circ\text{C}$$

immerso nel calorimetro →



$$T_i = 25,8^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Temp finale} = 28,8^\circ\text{C} \quad M_{\text{al}} = 0,100 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,8 \text{ kg}$$