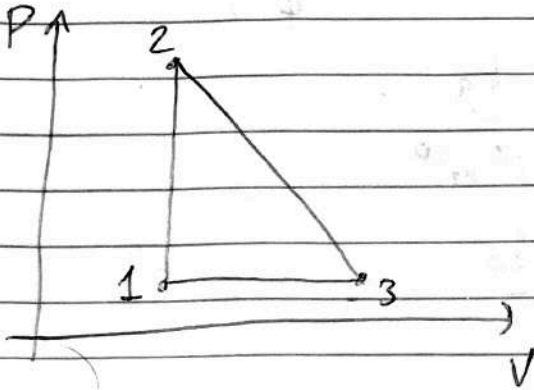


SOLUZIONI ESAME TERMODINAMICA GENNAIO 2024

1

1a)



$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = 3 \quad \frac{V_3}{V_2} = 2$$

~~$$T_1 = T_2 = PV = nRT \rightarrow T = \frac{PV}{nR}$$~~

$$T_1 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{nR} \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{nR} = \frac{P_2 V_1}{nR} = \frac{P_2}{P_1} T_1 = 3T_1$$

$$T_3 = \frac{P_3 V_3}{nR} = \frac{P_1 V_3}{nR} = \frac{V_3}{V_1} T_1 = 2T_1$$

$T_3 < T_2 \rightarrow$ gas si raffredda

$$Q_{23} = \Delta U_{23} + W_{23}$$

$$\Delta U_{23} = n c_v (T_3 - T_2) = \frac{3}{2} nR (2T_1 - 3T_1) = -\frac{3}{2} nRT_1$$

$$W_{23} = \text{area trapezoido} = \frac{(P_2 + P_1)(V_3 - V_1)}{2} = \frac{4P_1 V_1}{2} = 2P_1 V_1 = 2nRT_1$$

$$Q_{23} = -\frac{3}{2} nRT_1 + 2nRT_1 = \frac{1}{2} nRT_1$$

Quindi il gas assorbe calore. Il fatto controintuitivo che si raffredda è semplicemente perché poi fa più lavoro del calore che assorbe, a spese di ΔU !

10) Calcoliamo $Q, \Delta U, W$ lungo l'it^a i ram

12

$$Q_{12} = nC_V(T_2 - T_1) = \frac{5}{2} nR(3T_1 - T_1) = \frac{5}{2} nR(2T_1) = 5nRT_1 > 0 \Rightarrow Q_{in}$$

$$W_{12} = 0$$

$$\Delta U_{12} = 3nRT_1$$

23 gas fatto prima

$$Q_{23} = \frac{1}{2} nRT_1 \quad W_{23} = 2nRT_1 \quad \Delta U_{23} = -\frac{3}{2} nRT_1 > 0 \Rightarrow Q_{in}$$

31

$$Q_{31} = nC_P(T_1 - T_3) = \frac{5}{2} nR(T_1 - 2T_1) = -\frac{5}{2} nRT_1 < 0 \Rightarrow Q_{out}$$

$$W_{31} = P_1(V_1 - V_3) = P_1(V_1 - 2V_1) = -P_1V_1 = -nRT_1$$

$$\Delta U_{31} = Q_{31} - W_{31} = -\frac{3}{2} nRT_1$$

Controlliamo

$$Q_{in} = Q_{12} + Q_{23} = 3nRT_1 + \frac{1}{2} nRT_1 = \frac{7}{2} nRT_1$$

$$|Q_{out}| = |Q_{31}| = \frac{5}{2} nRT_1$$

$$W_{tot} = W_{12} + W_{23} + W_{31} = 0 + 2nRT_1 - nRT_1 = nRT_1$$

$$W_{tot} = Q_{in} - |Q_{out}| \quad \checkmark$$

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_{in}} = \frac{nRT_1}{\frac{7}{2} nRT_1} = \frac{2}{7} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_{out}|}{Q_{in}} = 1 - \frac{\frac{5}{2} nRT_1}{\frac{7}{2} nRT_1} = 1 - \frac{5}{7} = 1 - \frac{5}{7} = \frac{2}{7} \quad \checkmark$$

$$Quindi \quad \eta = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$1c) \quad \eta_c = 1 - \frac{T_{\min}}{T_{\max}} \quad T_{\min} = T_1 \quad T_{\max} = T_2$$

$$\eta_c = 1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{7} < \frac{2}{3}$$

1d) Tutte le Q con W cambiano segno. Quindi

$$Q_{13} = \frac{5}{2} nRT_1 > 0 \rightarrow Q_{in}$$

$$W_{13} = nRT_1 \quad \Delta U_{13} = \frac{3}{2} nRT_1$$

$$Q_{32} = -\frac{1}{2} nRT_1 < 0 \rightarrow Q_{out}$$

$$W_{32} = -2nRT_1 \quad \Delta U_{32} = \frac{3}{2} nRT_1$$

$$Q_{21} = -3nRT_1 < 0 \rightarrow Q_{out} \quad W_{21} = 0 \quad \Delta U_{21} = -3nRT_1$$

$$\eta = \frac{Q_{in}}{|W|} = \frac{Q_{13}}{W_{13} + W_{32} + W_{21}} = \frac{\frac{5}{2} nRT_1}{nRT_1 - 2nRT_1 + 0} = \frac{\frac{5}{2} nRT_1}{-nRT_1} = \frac{5}{2}$$

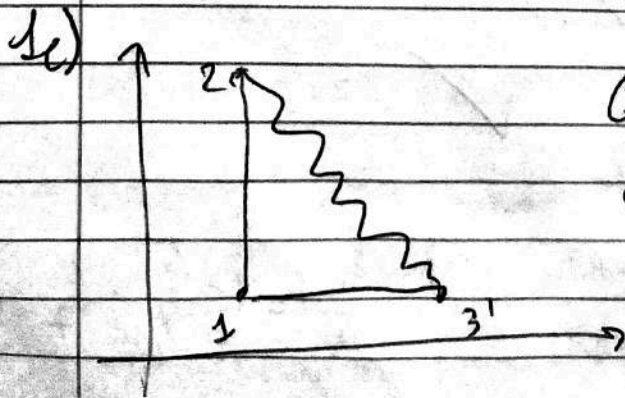


Grafico al termostato a T_3
altri $3' = 3$

Calcoliamo $Q, \Delta U, W$ per $1 \rightarrow 2$ e $3 \rightarrow 1$ quando
 uguali a prima

12

$$Q_{12} = 3nRT_1 \rightarrow Q_{in} \quad W_{12} = 0 \quad \Delta U_{12} = 3nRT_1$$

31

$$Q_{31} = -\frac{5}{2}nRT_1 \rightarrow Q_{out} \quad W_{31} = -nRT_1 \quad \Delta U_{31} = -\frac{3}{2}nRT_1$$

23

$$W_{23} = P_3(V_3 - V_2) = P_1(V_3 - V_1) = P_1(2V_1 - V_1) = P_1V_1 = nRT_1$$

↑ lavoro fatto globalmente sull'ambiente

(ricordiamo in precedenza $W_{23} = 2nRT_1$!)

$$\Delta U_{23} = \text{come prima } nC_V(T_3 - T_2) = \frac{3}{2}nR(2T_1 - 3T_1) =$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2}nRT_1$$

$$Q_{23} = \Delta U_{23} + W_{23} = -\frac{3}{2}nRT_1 + nRT_1 = -\frac{1}{2}nRT_1 \leftarrow \Rightarrow Q_{in}$$

(ricordiamo in precedenza $Q_{23} = \frac{1}{2}nRT_1$)

$$W_{tot} = W_{12} + W_{23} + W_{31} = 0 + nRT_1 - nRT_1 = 0!$$

Il sistema globalmente non fa lavoro

Infatti $Q_{in} = Q_{12} = 3nRT_1$ ($Q_{out} = |Q_{31} + Q_{23}| =$

$$= \left| -\frac{5}{2}nRT_1 - \frac{1}{2}nRT_1 \right| = 3nRT_1 \Rightarrow Q_{in} = |Q_{out}|$$

tant'altro calore entra quanto esce \rightarrow non è una macchina perfetta!

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_{in}} = 0$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_{out}|}{Q_{in}} = 1 - 1 = 0!$$

$Q = 0$
 macchina inutile

1f) $\Delta S_{univ, 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1} = \Delta S_{univ, 2 \rightarrow 3}$ in quant
 è l'unico passo non reversibile!

$$\Delta S_{univ, 2 \rightarrow 3} = \Delta S_{gas, 2 \rightarrow 3} + \Delta S_{amb, 2 \rightarrow 3}$$

$$\Delta S_{gas, 2 \rightarrow 3} = nC_V \int_2^3 \frac{dT}{T} + nR \int_2^3 \frac{dV}{V} =$$

$$= nC_V \ln\left(\frac{T_3}{T_2}\right) + nR \ln\left(\frac{V_3}{V_2}\right) = \frac{3}{2} nR \ln\left(\frac{T_3}{T_2}\right) + nR \ln 2 =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} nR \ln\left(\frac{2T_1}{3T_1}\right) + nR \ln 2 = \frac{3}{2} nR \ln\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + nR \ln 2 =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} nR \ln 2 + nR \ln 2 - \frac{3}{2} nR \ln 3 = nR \left(\frac{5}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 \right) =$$

$$= nR \ln\left(\frac{2^{5/2}}{3^{3/2}}\right) = nR \ln\left(\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

Ambiente = termostato @ T_3

$$\Delta S_{amb, 2 \rightarrow 3} = \frac{-Q_{23}}{T_3} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} nRT_1}{T_3} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} nRT_1}{2T_1} = \frac{nRT_1}{4}$$

perché se il gas assorbe/calda
 calore questo è ceduto/assorbito
 dall'ambiente quindi il
 segno meno

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S_{univ, 2 \rightarrow 3} = nR \ln\left(\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{3}}\right) + \frac{nRT_1}{4}$$

Si noti che $\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{3}} > 1$ quindi $nR \ln\left(\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{3}}\right) > 0$

Essendo entrambi i termini positivi si ha de

$$\Delta S_{univ} = \Delta S_{univ, 2 \rightarrow 3} > 0 \text{ come deve essere!}$$

[2]

$$PV = nRT$$

$$2a) V_i \rightarrow V_f = \varepsilon V_i \quad \varepsilon > 1$$

$$T_i \rightarrow T_f = \frac{T_i}{2}$$

$$\Delta S_{univ} = 0 \quad \text{va imposto}$$

$$\Delta S_{univ} = \Delta S_{gas} + \Delta S_{amb} = \Delta S_{gas}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S_{gas} &= nC_v \int \frac{dT}{T} + nR \int \frac{dV}{V} = \frac{5}{2} nR \int \frac{dT}{T} + nR \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right) = \\ &= \frac{5}{2} nR \ln\left(\frac{T_f}{T_i}\right) + nR \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right) = \frac{5}{2} nR \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + nR \ln \varepsilon = \\ &= nR \ln \varepsilon - \frac{5}{2} nR \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Siccome } nR \ln \varepsilon - \frac{5}{2} nR \ln 2 > 0 \quad \text{e } nR > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \ln \varepsilon - \frac{5}{2} \ln 2 &= \ln \varepsilon - \ln 2^{5/2} = \ln \varepsilon - \ln(4\sqrt{2}) = \\ &= \ln\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4\sqrt{2}}\right) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{4\sqrt{2}} > 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\varepsilon > 4\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$2b) U = \alpha \cosh\left(\frac{PV}{P_0 V_0}\right) \quad \text{ma } PV = nRT$$

$$\text{allora } U = \alpha \cosh\left(\frac{nRT}{P_0 V_0}\right) = U(T) \quad \text{ovvero } U$$

è solo funzione di T!

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S_{gas} &= \int dS_{gas} = \int \frac{dQ_{rev}}{T} = \int \frac{dU}{T} + \int \frac{P dV}{T} = \int U(T) \frac{dT}{T} + \int \frac{nRT}{V T} dV = \\ &= nR \int \frac{dV}{V} = nR \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right) = nR \ln \beta \quad \text{come al solito} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\Delta S_{univ} = \Delta S_{gas} + \Delta S_{amb} = nR \ln \beta$$

non dipende da C_v quindi non cambia niente se il gas fosse
in un'atmosfera

$$3) \quad P(V) = \alpha V^3$$

$$V_i \rightarrow V_f = \beta V_i \quad \beta > 1$$

$$3a) \quad W = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} P(V) dV = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \alpha V^3 dV = \frac{\alpha V^4}{4} \Big|_{V_i}^{V_f} = \frac{\alpha}{4} (V_f^4 - V_i^4) = \frac{\alpha}{4} (\beta^4 V_i^4 - V_i^4) = \frac{\alpha}{4} (\beta^4 - 1) V_i^4$$

$$\Delta U = n c_v (T_f - T_i)$$

$$T = \frac{PV}{nR} = \frac{\alpha V^4}{nR} \Rightarrow T_f = \frac{\alpha V_f^4}{nR} = \frac{\alpha \beta^4 V_i^4}{nR} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_f = \beta^4 T_i \\ T_i = \alpha V_i^4 / nR \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta U = \frac{5}{2} nR (T_f - T_i) = \frac{5}{2} nR \frac{\alpha}{nR} (\beta^4 - 1) V_i^4 = \frac{5}{2} \alpha (\beta^4 - 1) V_i^4$$

$$Q = \Delta U + W = \frac{5}{2} \alpha (\beta^4 - 1) V_i^4 + \frac{\alpha}{4} (\beta^4 - 1) V_i^4 = \left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \alpha (\beta^4 - 1) V_i^4 = \frac{11}{4} \alpha (\beta^4 - 1) V_i^4$$

$$3b) \quad \text{Pseudo reversibile} \quad \Delta S_{\text{amb}} = -\Delta S_{\text{gas}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S_{\text{gas}} &= \int dS_{\text{gas}} = \int n c_v \frac{dT}{T} + \int nR \frac{dV}{V} = n c_v \ln\left(\frac{T_f}{T_i}\right) + nR \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right) \\ &= \frac{5}{2} nR \ln\left(\frac{T_f}{T_i}\right) + nR \ln \beta = \frac{5}{2} nR \ln(\beta^4) + nR \ln \beta \\ &= \frac{5}{2} nR \ln \beta + nR \ln \beta = \frac{11}{2} nR \ln \beta \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{amb}} = -\frac{11}{2} nR \ln \beta \end{aligned}$$

Non dipende da α e V_i perché queste si cancellano nei rapporti fra temperature e volumi finali vs iniziali

3e) $U(T) = \lambda T^4$

Vale sempre $\Delta S_{\text{amb}} = -\Delta S_{\text{gas}}$

$$\Delta S_{\text{gas}} = \int dS_{\text{gas}} = \int \frac{\delta Q_{\text{rev}}}{T} = \int \frac{dU}{T} + \int \frac{P dV}{T} =$$

$$= \int \frac{4\lambda T^3 dT}{T} + \int \frac{nRT}{VT} dV = 4\lambda \int dT T^2 + nR \int \frac{dV}{V} =$$

$$= 4\lambda \frac{T^3}{3} \Big|_{T_i}^{T_f} + nR \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right) = \frac{4\lambda}{3} (T_f^3 - T_i^3) + nR \ln \beta =$$

$$= \frac{4\lambda}{3} (\beta^{12} T_i^3 - T_i^3) + nR \ln \beta = \frac{4\lambda}{3} (\beta^{12} - 1) T_i^3 + nR \ln \beta =$$

$T_f = \beta^{12} T_i$

$$= \frac{4\lambda}{3} (\beta^{12} - 1) \frac{V_i^{1/4}}{nR} + nR \ln \beta$$

[4] Supponiamo che beviamo 2 l H_2O / giorno e che viviamo 80 anni

~~Volume~~ Totale litri = $2 \times 365 \times 80 = 58400 \approx 60000$

~~Massa~~ Massa H_2O $\frac{1 \text{ kg}}{\text{l}} \rightarrow \approx 60000 \text{ kg}$

Massa molare H_2O $\frac{18 \text{ g}}{\text{mol}} = \frac{18 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}{\text{mol}} = \frac{1.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg}}{\text{mol}}$

\rightarrow numero moli = $\frac{60000 \text{ kg}}{1.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg/mol}} \approx 3.3 \times 10^6 \text{ mol}$

Numero molecole = $N_A \times \text{numero moli} = 6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} \times 3.3 \times 10^6 \text{ mol}$
 $\approx 2 \times 10^{30}$

Considerando le molecole (quanta acqua beviamo, quanto viviamo, ecc.) accetterei qualsiasi risposta tra 10^{29} e 10^{31}