

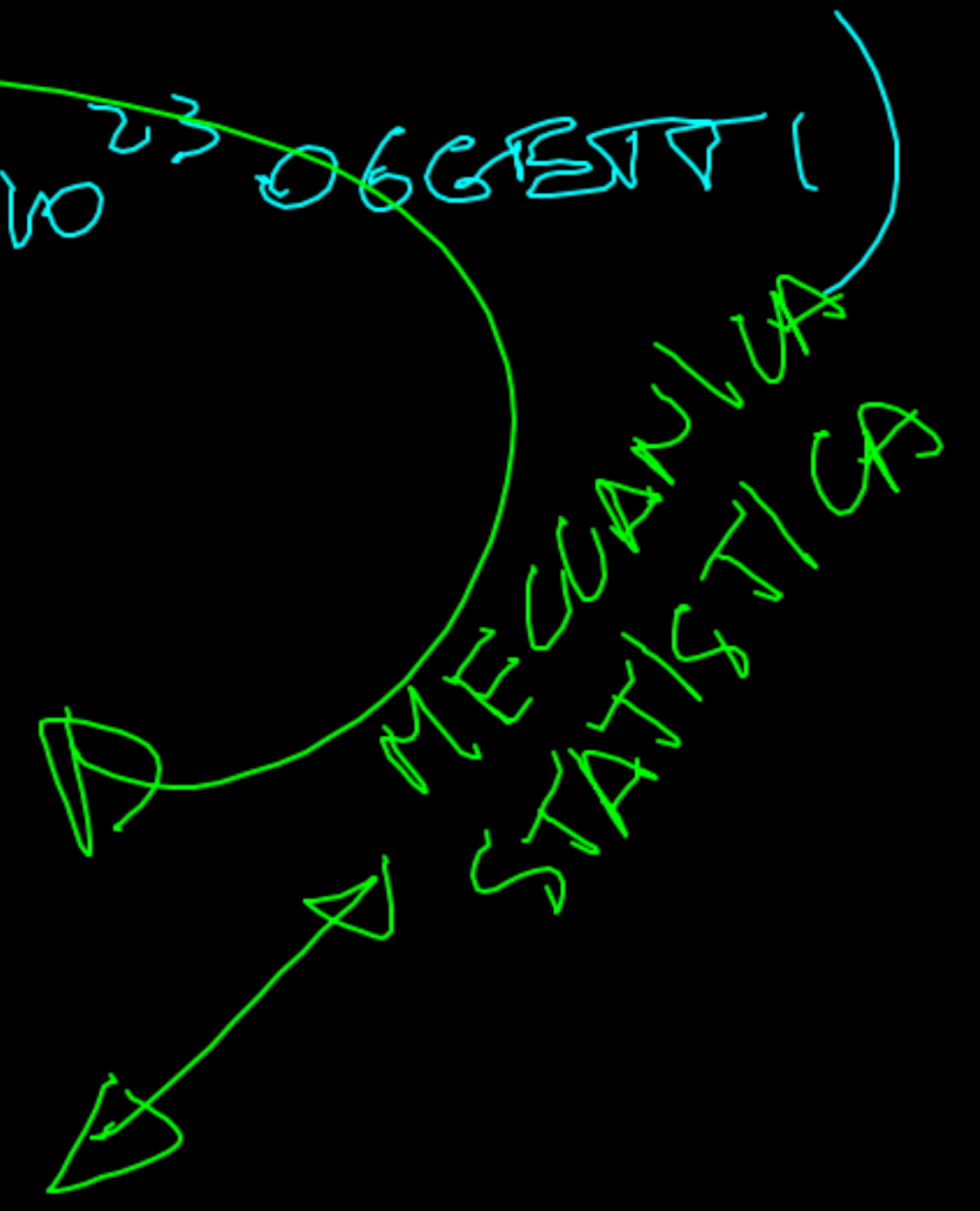
# FENOMENI TERMICI

~~• DESCRIZIONE MICROSCOPICA  
(LEGGI DI NEWTON APPLICATE A  $\sim 6 \times 10^{23}$  OGGETTI)~~

• DESCRIZIONE MACROSCOPICA

QUANTITÀ MACROSC.  
MISURABILI  
DIRETTAMENTE  
VARIABILI  
TERMODINAMICHE

PROPRIETÀ  
"MEDIE"  
DEI SISTEMI



# VARIABILI TERMODINAMICHE



Coordinate

termodinamiche

(\*)  
-> le stesse in ogni punto del sistema

volume  $\rightarrow V$   
pressione  $\rightarrow P$  (\*)  
quantità di sostanza  $\rightarrow n$

(Numero di moli)

1 mole contiene

$$N_A = 6,023 \times 10^{23}$$

oggetti elementari

temperatura  $\rightarrow T$  (\*)

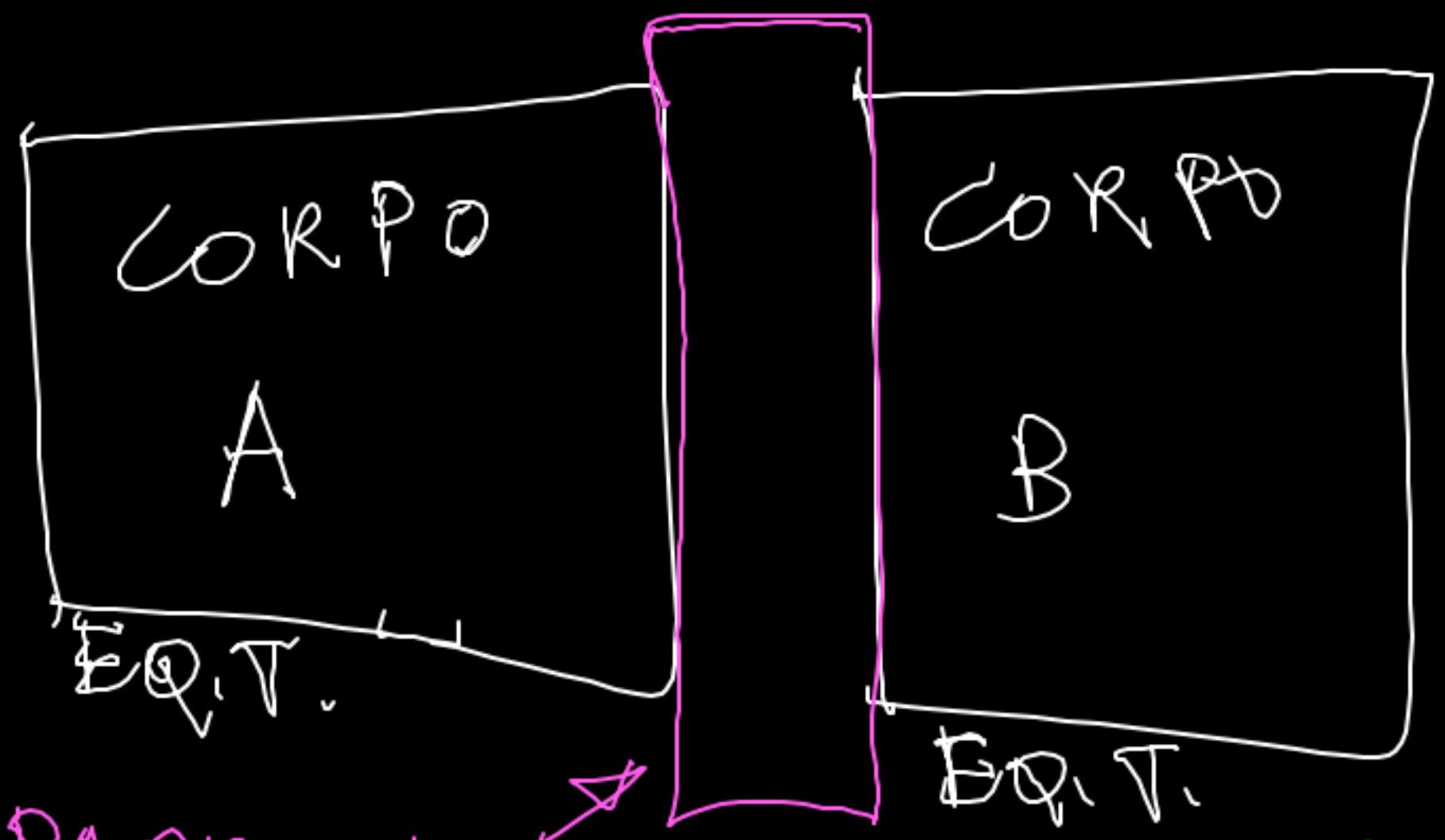
entropia  $\rightarrow S$

energia interna  $\rightarrow U$

# EQUILIBRIO TERMICO

→ Le coordinate termodinamiche NON variano nel tempo

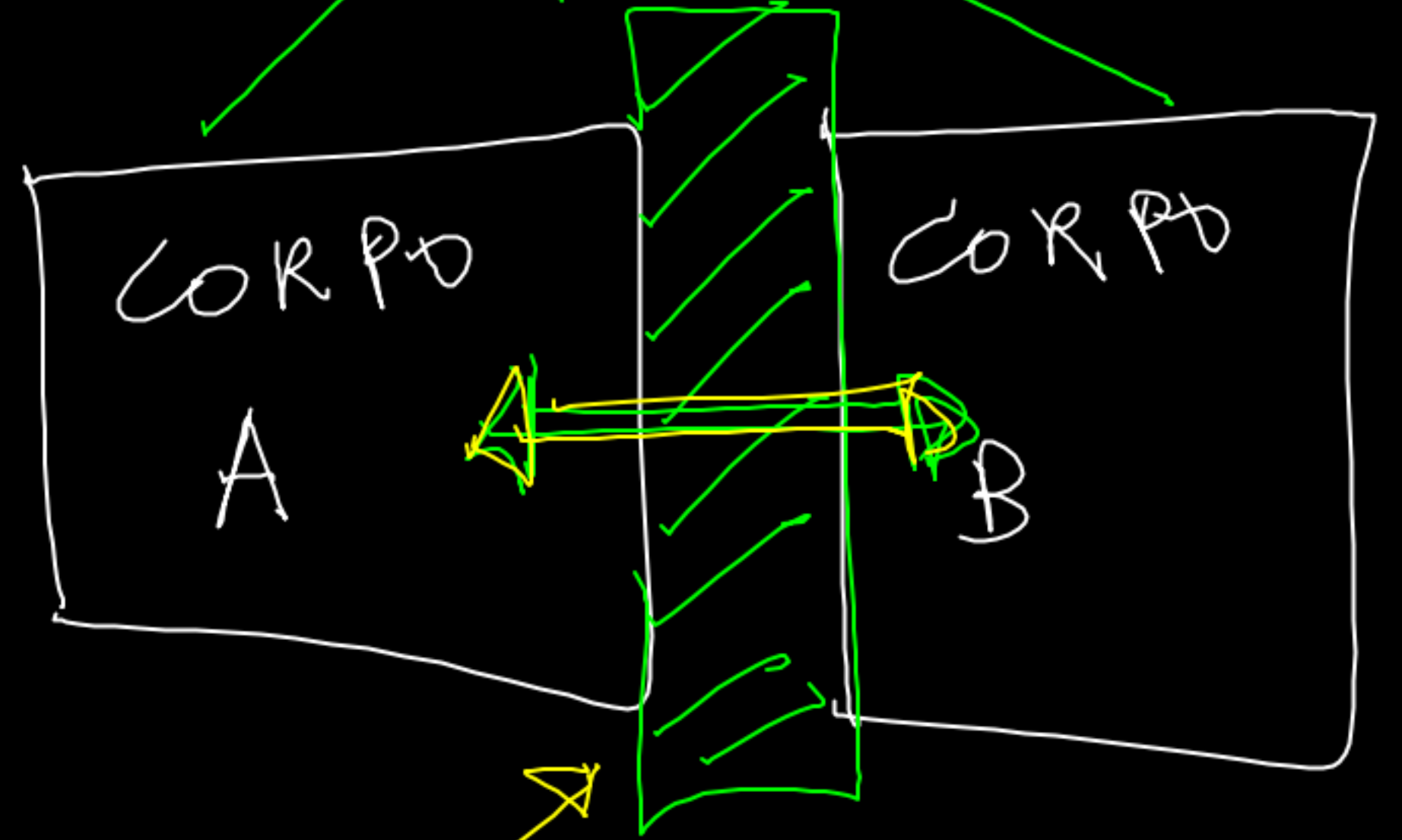
A e B evolvono verso un eq. termico comune



PARETE ISOLANTE O ADIABATICA

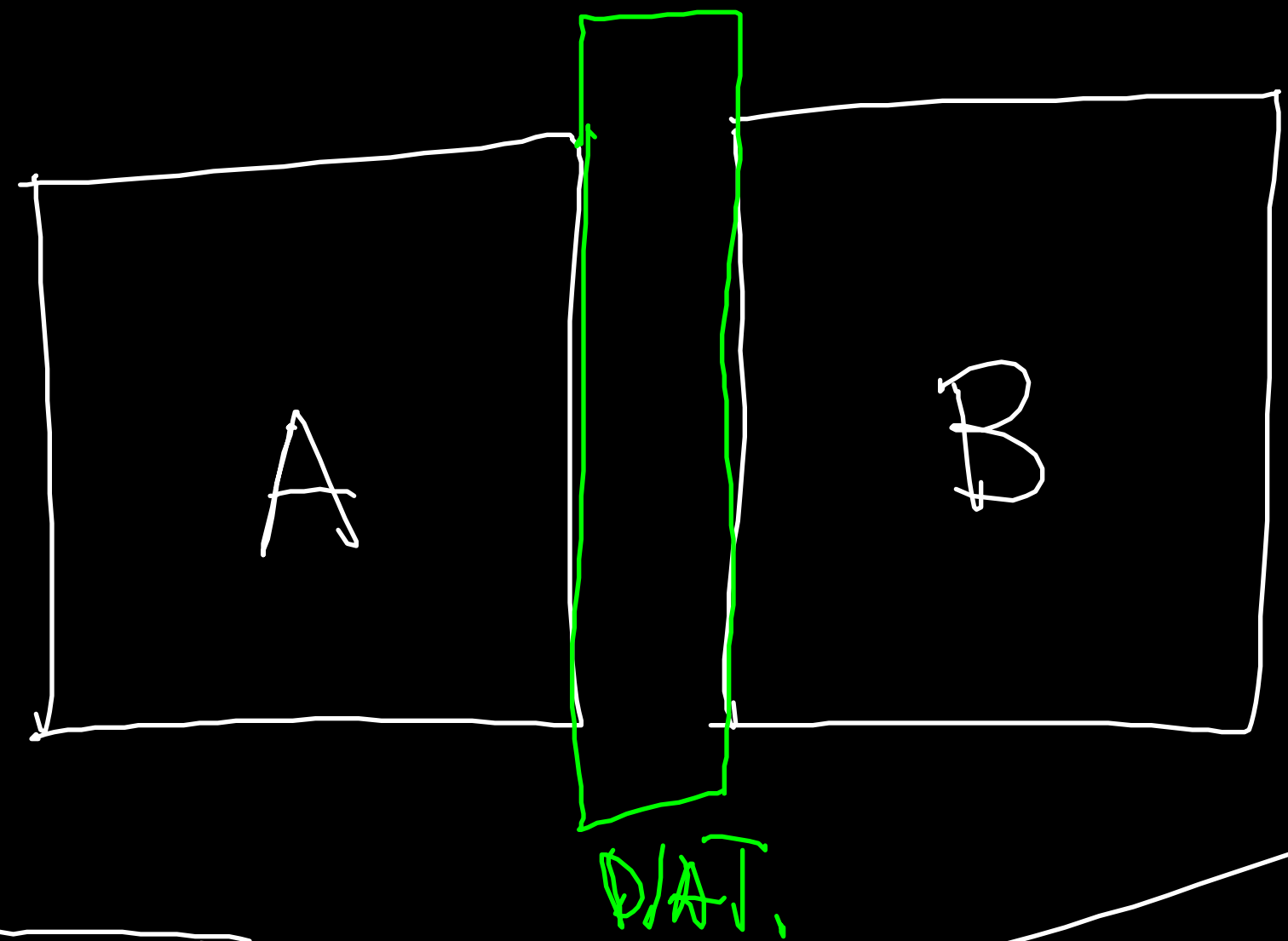
→ NO SCAMBI TERMICI

A E B RIMANGONO NEL LORO STATO DI EQ.



PARETE DIATERMICA → SCAMBI TERMICI PERMESSI

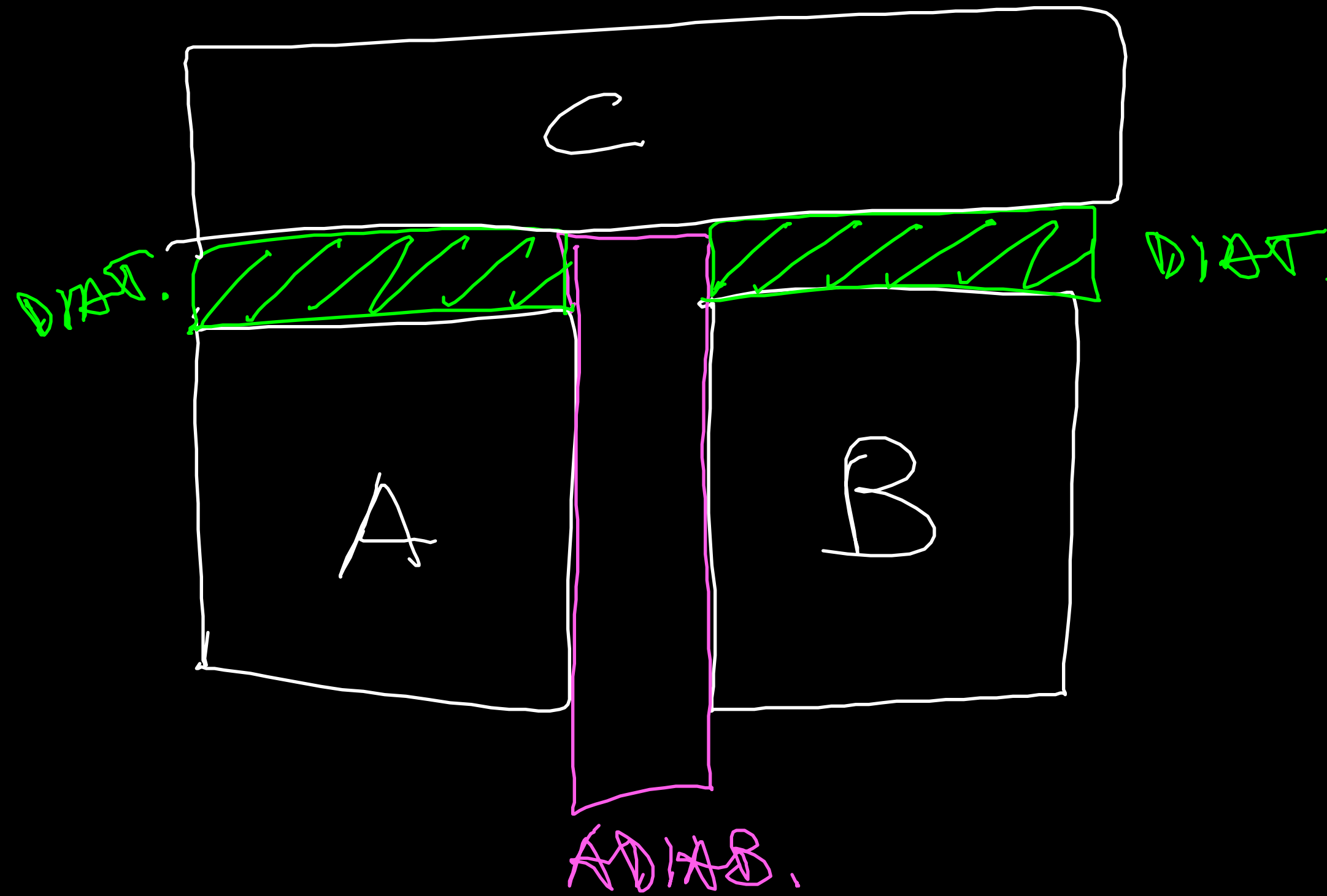
# DEF. DI TEMPERATURA



A e B  $\rightarrow$  EQ. COMUNE  $\xRightarrow{\text{DEF.}}$  A E B HANNO LA STESSA TEMPERATURA

(LE VAR. TERM. DI ENTRAMBI RIMANGONO COSTANTI)

# PRINCIPIO "ZERO" DELLA TERMODINAMICA



A e B separatamente  
in contatto con C

Se A e B,  
separatamente, sono  
in equilibrio termico  
con C, allora A e B  
sono in equilibrio  
termico fra loro

♥ RADAMES ♥  
AIDA ~~AMNERIS~~

# TERMOMETRO

- Un corpo con una proprietà fisica che varia con la temperatura

- a mercurio o alcool  
(dilatazione termica)

- termocoppie  
(potenziale elettrico)

- resistenza

- termometro a gas  
a volume costante ( $T \propto P$ )

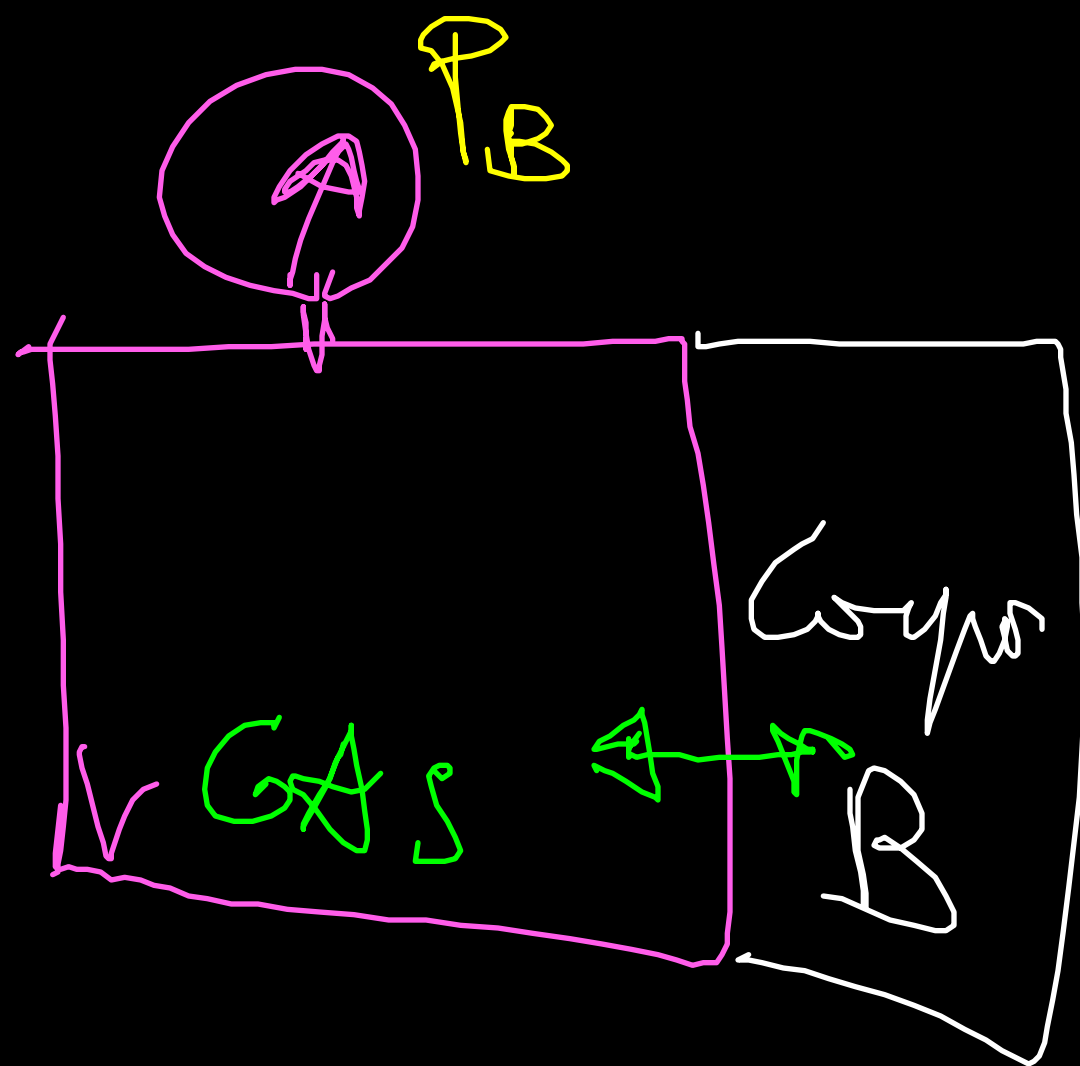
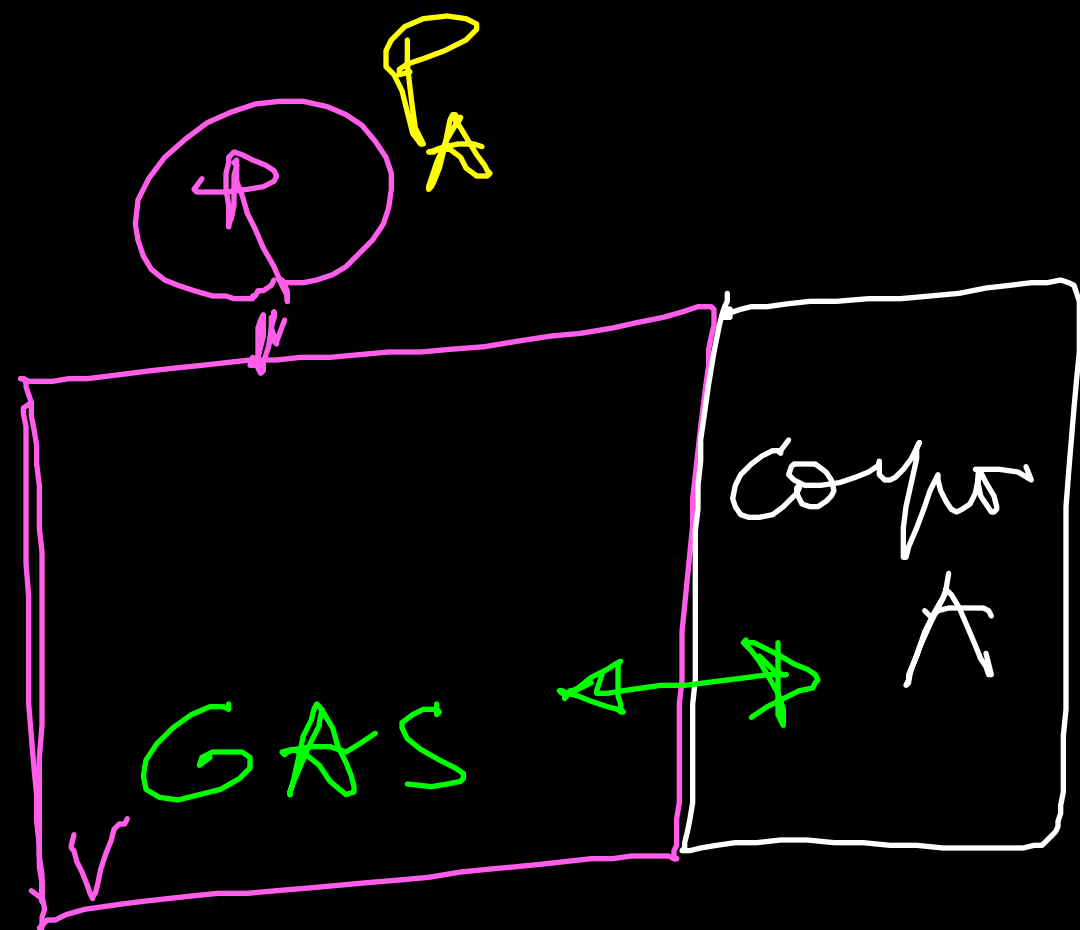
misure  
- riproducibili

- sensibile

- pronto

- grande campo  
di misura

Termometro a gas a  $V$  costante



$$T \propto P$$

~~$$T \propto f(P)$$~~

$$\frac{T_A}{P_A} = \frac{T_B}{P_B}$$

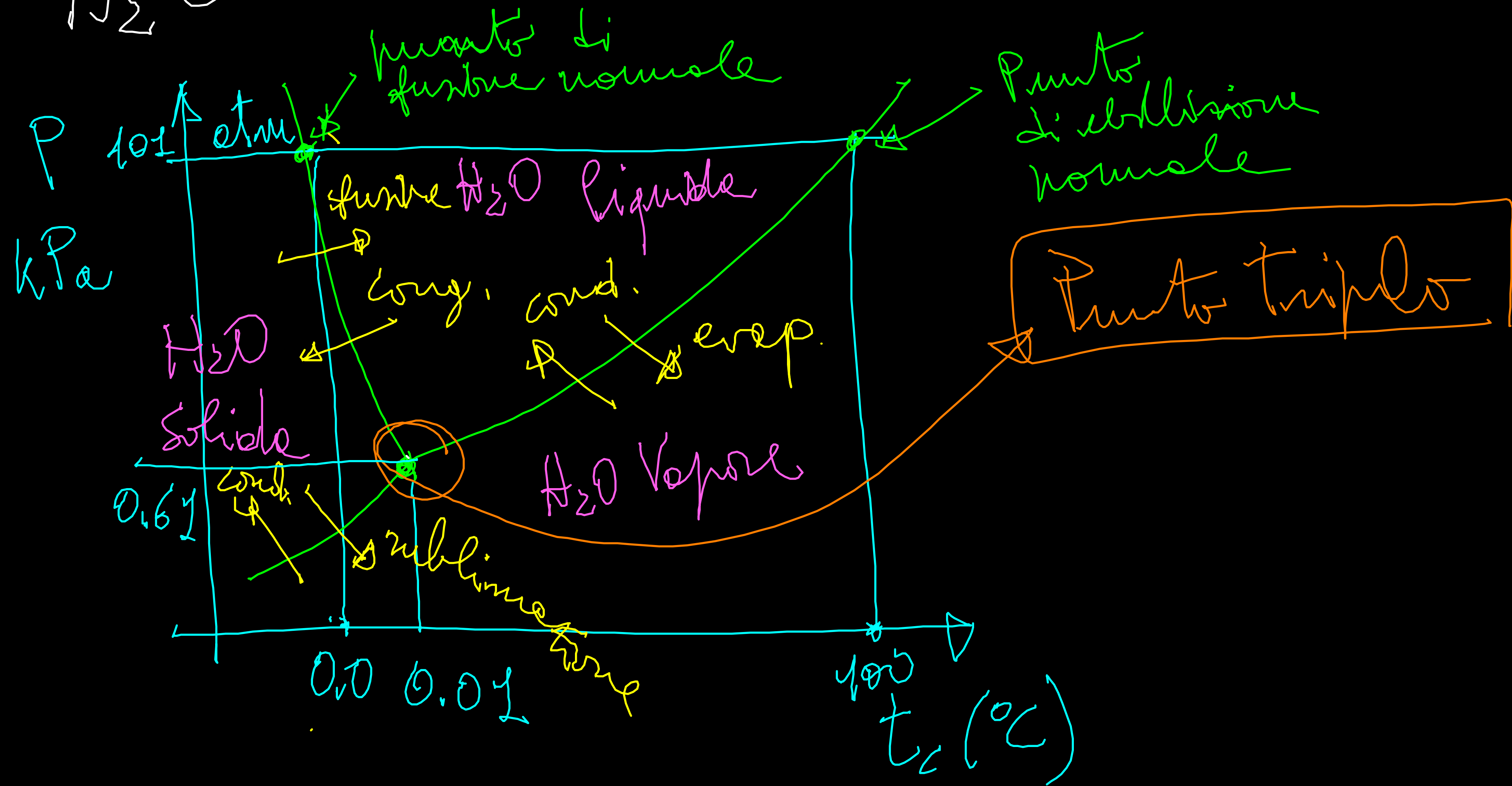
$$\frac{P_B}{P_A} = \frac{T_B}{T_A}$$

Valore numerico di  $T$ ?

$$T_B = \frac{P_B}{P_A} T_A$$

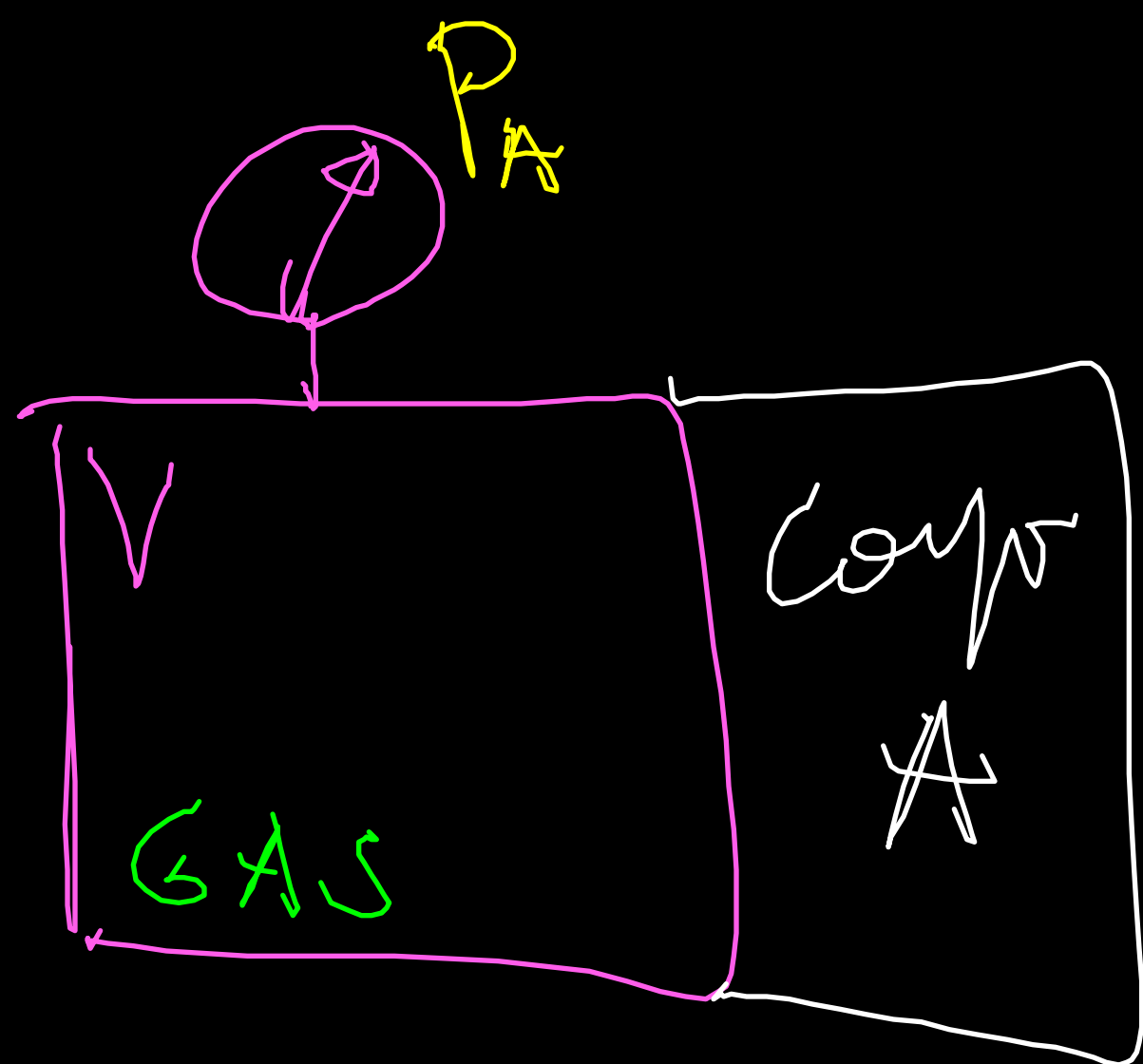
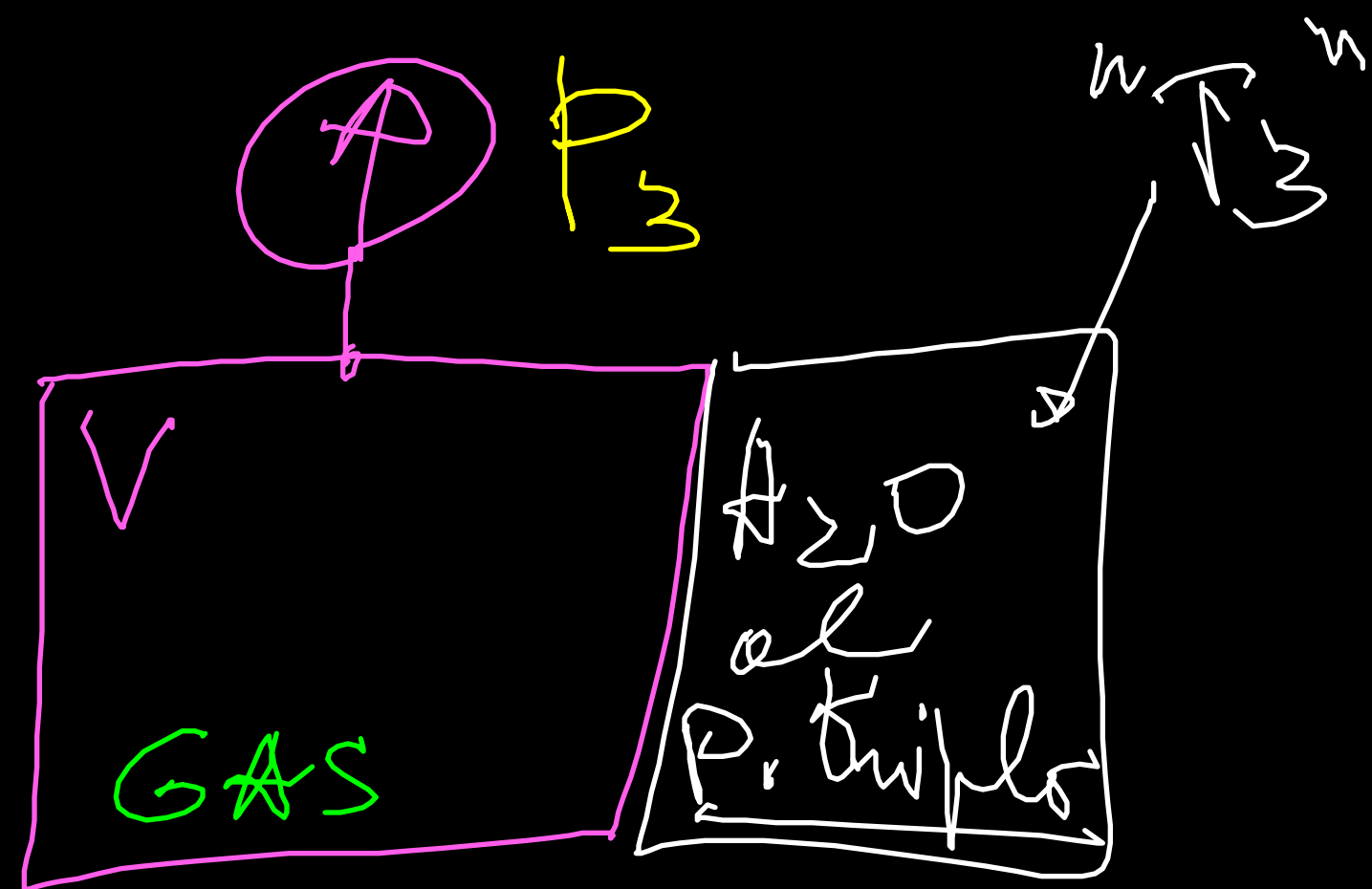
# CORPO DI RIFERIMENTO ( $\rightarrow T_A$ )

$H_2O$  al "PUNTO TRIPLO"





# Scale termometrica KELVIN o assoluta



$$T_A = \frac{P_A}{P_3} T_3 \quad \text{def.}$$

↖ mis.
↖ mis.

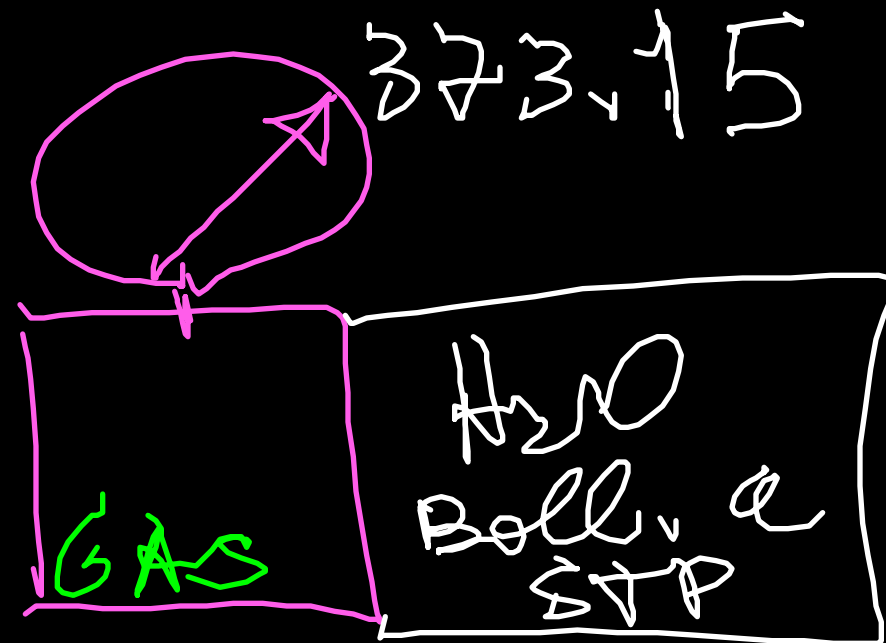
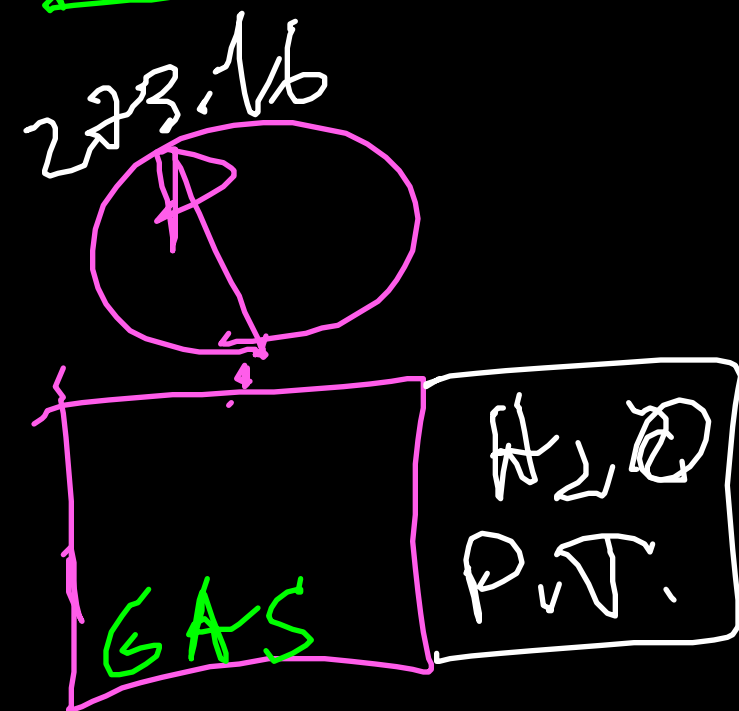
Scale KELVIN

$$T_3 = 273.16 \text{ K}$$

$$T = (273.16 \text{ K}) \frac{P}{P_3}$$

$P \rightarrow 0$   
 $T \rightarrow 0$   
 ZERO ASSOLUTO

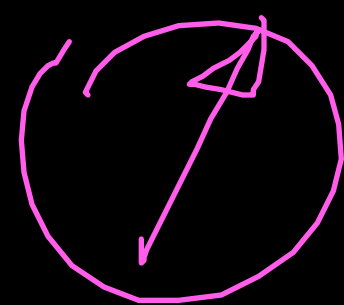
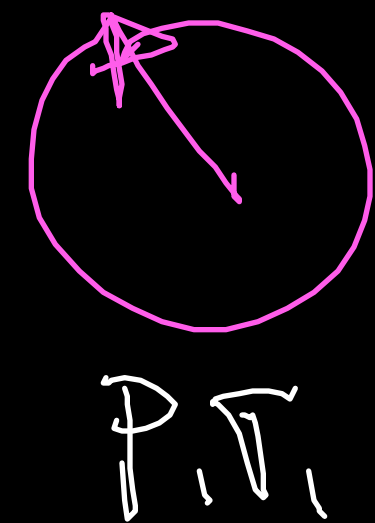
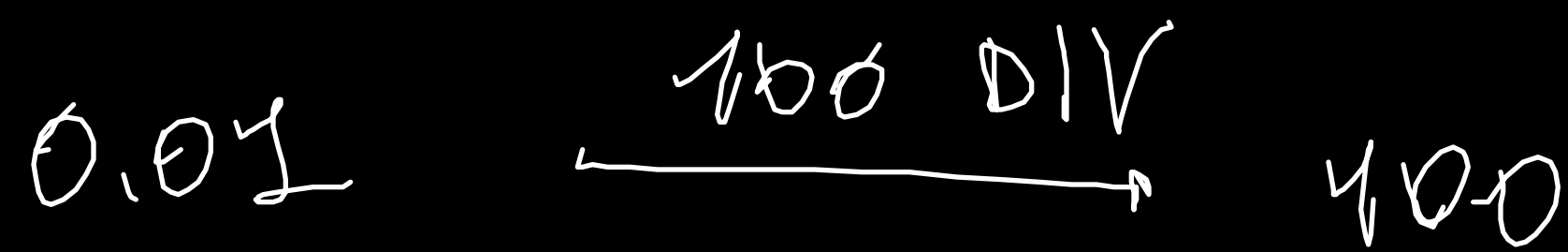
# TARATURA DEL TERMOMETRO E SCALE TERMOMETRICHE



→ 100 DIV.

⇒ SCALA KELVIN

$T_{\text{el. STP}} = 373.15$   
 $T_{\text{fus. STP}} = 273.15$



EBOLL. a STP

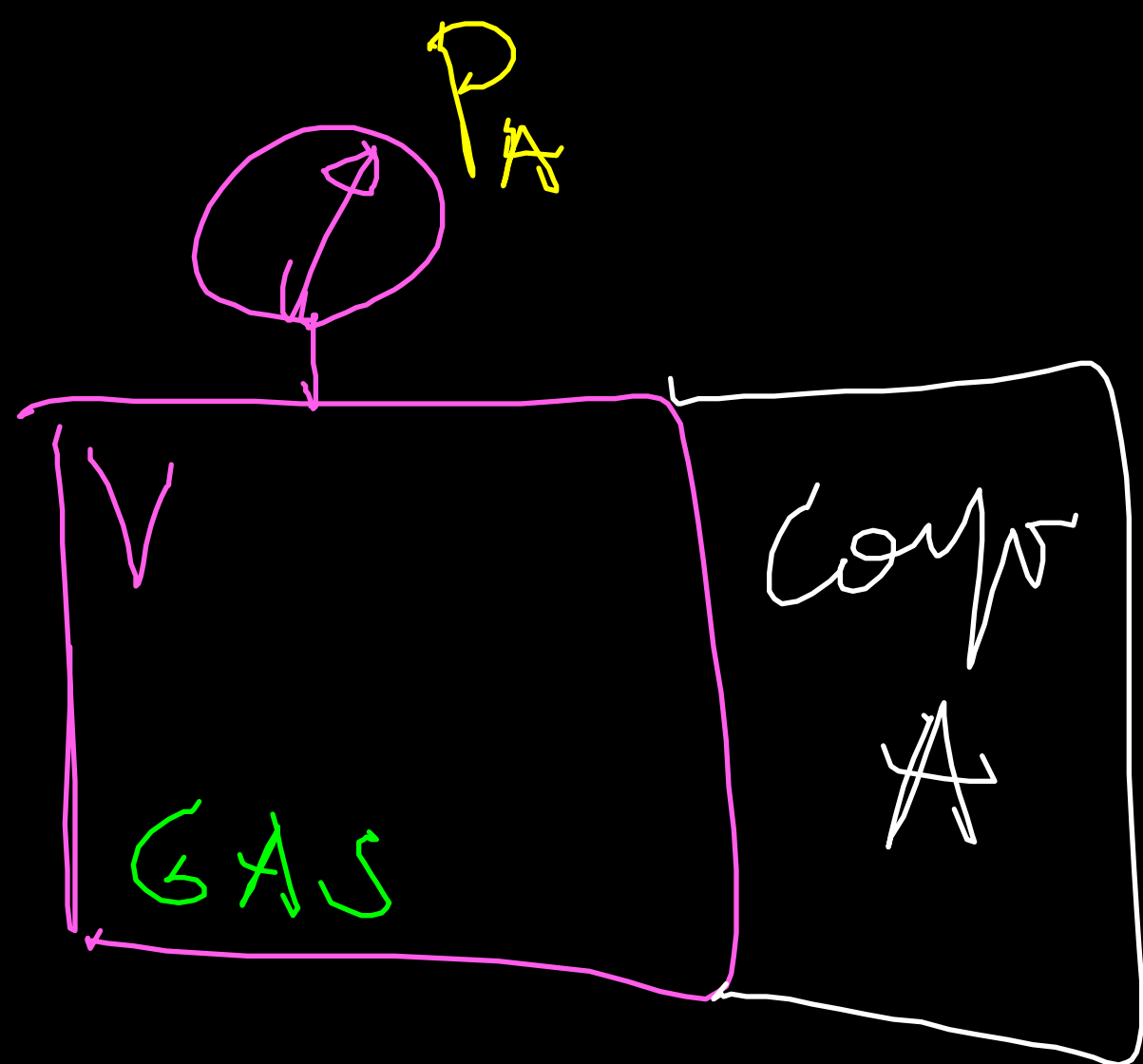
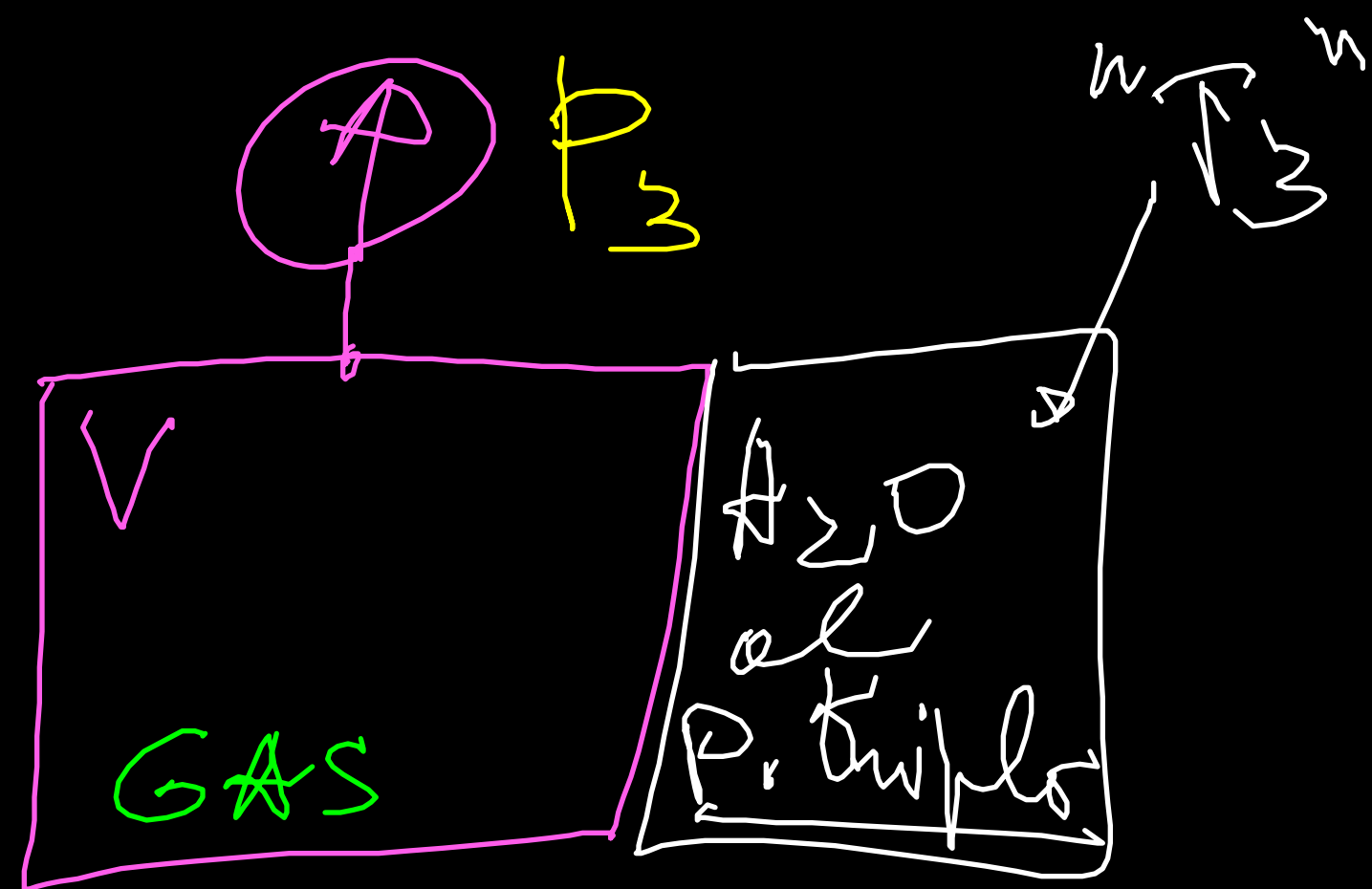
⇒ SCALA CELSIUS

$T_{\text{f. STP}} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $T_{\text{el. STP}} = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$

FARENHEIT

$T_{\text{fus. STP}} = 32^{\circ}\text{F}$ ,  $T_{\text{el. STP}} = 212^{\circ}\text{F}$

# Scale termometrica KELVIN o assoluta



$$T_A = \frac{P}{P_3} T_3 \quad \text{def.}$$

$\swarrow$  mis.  
 $\nwarrow$  mis.

Scale KELVIN

$$T_3 = 273.16 \text{ K}$$

$$T = (273.16 \text{ K}) \frac{P}{P_3}$$

$P \rightarrow 0$   
 $T \rightarrow 0$   
 ZERO ASSOLUTO

# CONVERSIONI

$$t_c = T - 273.15$$

$$t_F = \frac{9}{5} t_c + 32^\circ F$$

Perché  $T_3 = 273.16$  ?



$$\Delta t_c = 1^\circ C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta P}{P} = \frac{1}{273.16}$$

Specimen.

Celsius  $\leftrightarrow$  Kelvin

$\Delta T$  e  $\Delta t_c$   
sono numericamente  
uguali

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T_3} = \frac{\Delta P}{P_3}$$

$$\Delta T = \Delta t_c \Rightarrow T_3 = 273.16 K$$

