

LEZIONE 10

2/11/20

SISTEMA IDROSTATICO

- CHIUSO
- PESSIONE UNIFORME

DESCRITTO DA 3 VARIABILI

P, V, T → NON INDIPENDENTI
MA LEGATE DA EQUAZIONE DI STATO

ES. $PV = nRT$
(GAS IDEALE)

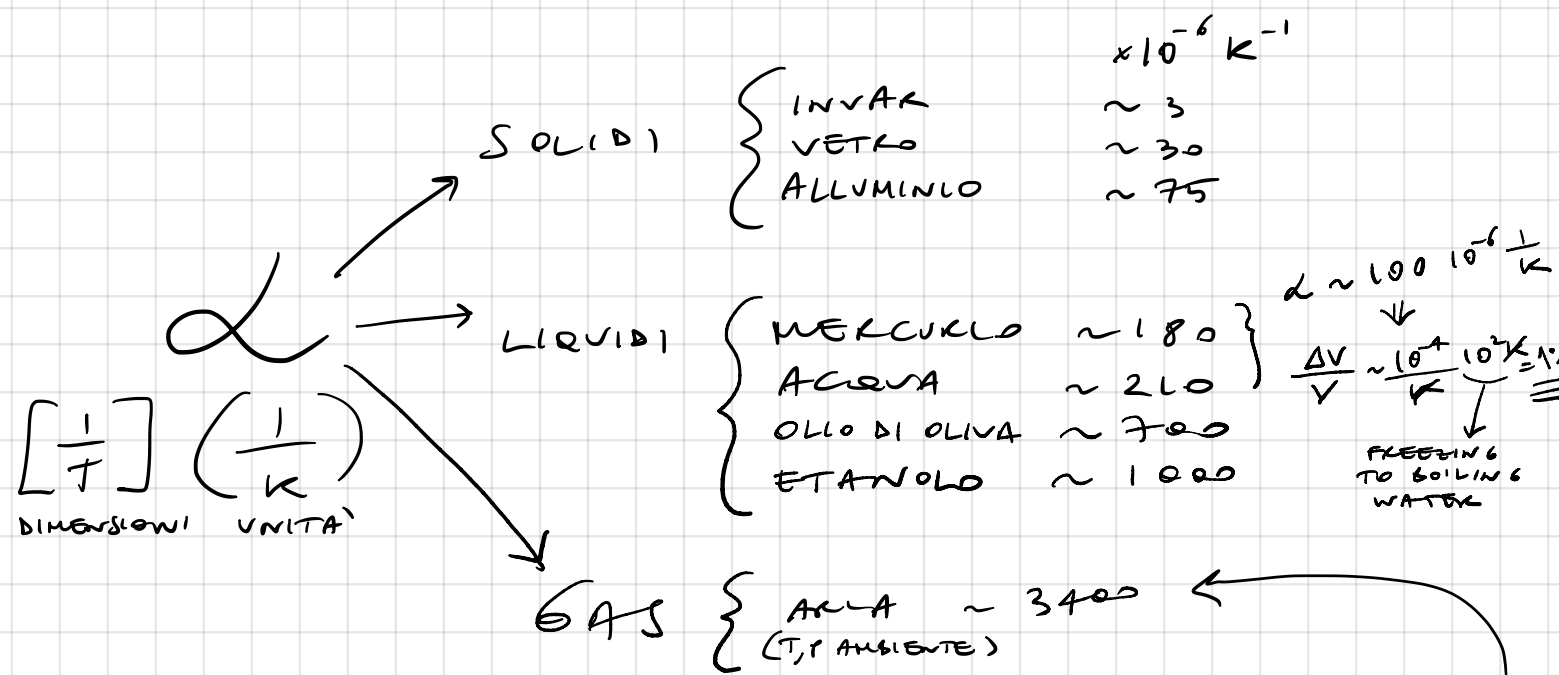
$T = T(P, V)$ $V = V(P, T)$ $P = P(V, T)$

$dW = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T dP + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P dT$

$\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P = \alpha(T, P)$

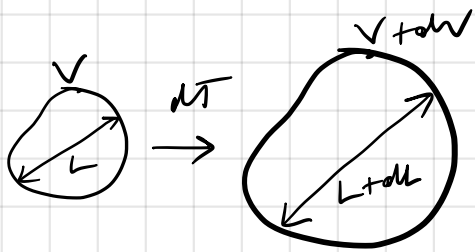
COEFFICIENTE DI ESPANSIONE TERMICA (VOLUMETRICO)

$-\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T = \kappa_T(T, P)$ COMPRESSIBILITA' ISOTERMA



$\left[\frac{1}{T}\right]$ DIMENSIONI
 $\left(\frac{1}{K}\right)$ UNITA'

GAS IDEALE $\rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial \frac{nRT}{P}}{\partial T}\right)_P = \frac{nR}{PV} = \frac{1}{T}$



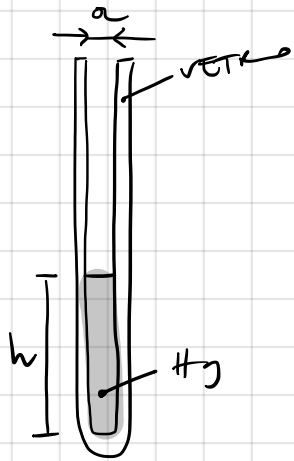
$$dV = \alpha V dT$$

$$V = cL^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 3cL^2 dL = \alpha cL^3 dT$$

$$\frac{1}{L} \frac{dL}{dT} = \frac{\alpha}{3} \quad \text{COEFFICIENTE ESPANSIONE LINEARE}$$

ES. PROGETTAZIONE TERMOMETRO A MERCURIO CON SENSIBILITÀ DI 0.1°C



$$\frac{\Delta h}{\Delta T} \sim \frac{1 \text{ mm}}{0.1^\circ\text{C}}$$

DISTANZA TACCHE VEGGIBILE A OCCHIO

$$h(T) = \frac{V(T)}{S(T)}$$

AREA SEZIONE INTERNA CAPILLARE

IN GENERALE

$$S = cL^2$$

AREA \downarrow COSTANTE ADIMENSIONALE

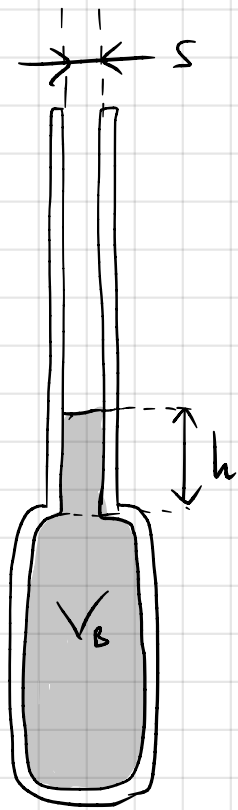
$$\frac{1}{S} \frac{dS}{dT} = 2 \frac{1}{L} \frac{dL}{dT} = \frac{2}{3} \alpha$$

$$\frac{dh}{dT} = \frac{dV}{dT S} - \frac{dS}{dT} \frac{V}{S^2} = \frac{V \alpha_{Hg}}{S} - \frac{2 \alpha_g}{3} \frac{V}{S^2}$$

$$= \frac{V}{S} \left(\alpha_{Hg} - \frac{2}{3} \alpha_g \right) = h \left(\alpha_{Hg} - \frac{2}{3} \alpha_g \right)$$

$$h = \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta T} \frac{1}{\alpha_{Hg} - \frac{2}{3} \alpha_g} = \frac{10^{-2} \text{ m}}{1.6} \frac{1}{(180 - 20) 10^{-6}}$$

$$= \frac{100}{1.6} \text{ m} \sim 60 \text{ m!}$$



S = SEZIONE CAPILLARE

V_b = VOLUME BULBO

V_m = VOLUME MERCURIO

$$h = \frac{V_m - V_b}{S}$$

INIZIALMENTE $T = T_0$ $V_m = V_{m0}$ $V_b = V_{b0}$
 $S = S_0$ $h = h_0$

$T \rightarrow T_0 + \Delta T$ $\Delta h = ?$

$$\frac{\Delta h}{\Delta T} \sim \frac{dh}{dT} = \frac{1}{S_0} \left(\frac{dV_m}{dT} - \frac{dV_b}{dT} \right) - \frac{V_{m0} - V_{b0}}{S_0^2} \frac{dS}{dT}$$

PER SEMPLICITÀ NEI CONTI ASSUMIAMO

$$V_{m0} = V_{b0} = V_0$$

$$\frac{\Delta h}{\Delta T} = \frac{V_0}{S_0} (d\alpha_g - d\alpha_l)$$

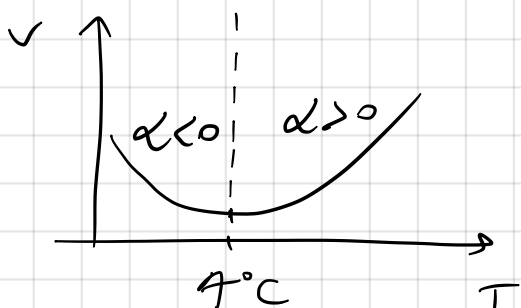
$$V_0 = S_0 \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta T} \frac{1}{d\alpha_g - d\alpha_l} = \pi (50 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m})^2 \frac{10^{-2} \text{ m}}{\cancel{\text{K}}} \frac{10^6 \text{ K}}{150} =$$

PRENDIAMO AD ESEMPIO
 SEZIONE CAPILLARE
 50 μm

0.5 ml

$\alpha > 0$ IN GENERE MA PUÒ ESSERE ANCHE < 0

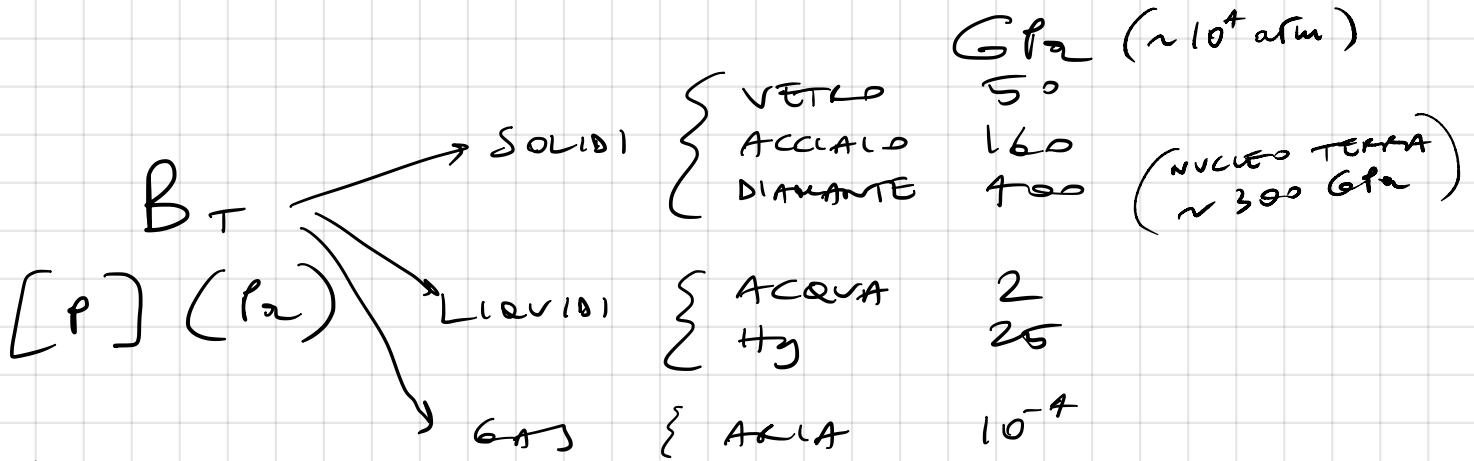
ES. ACQUA $T < 4^\circ\text{C}$



$$K_T = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_T$$

$$B_T = K_T^{-1} = -V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \right)_T$$

MODULO DI BULK
ISOTERMO



GAS
IDEALE

$$B_T = -V \left(\frac{\partial \frac{P}{V}}{\partial \frac{1}{V}} \right)_T = + \frac{P}{V} = P = 1 \text{ atm} = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

K_S : COMPRESSIBILITA' ADIABATICA
 \rightarrow ENTROPIA COSTANTE (COME VEDREMO PIU' AVANTI)

PER UN GAS IDEALE CHE VIENE COMPRESO
ADIABATICAMENTE E QUASI STATICAMENTE

$$PV^\gamma = \text{cost} \quad \ln P + \gamma \ln V = \text{cost}$$

$$\frac{dP}{P} + \gamma \frac{dV}{V} = 0$$

$$K_S = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_S = \frac{1}{\gamma P} = \frac{K_T}{\gamma} \left(\text{MENO COMPRESSIBILE CHE A T COSTANTE} \right)$$