TRASFORMAZIONI

Un gas subisce una trasformazione quando cambiano i valori di Pressione, Volume, Temperature.

Le trasformazioni possono essere:

ISOBARE P costante

ISOCÓRE V costante

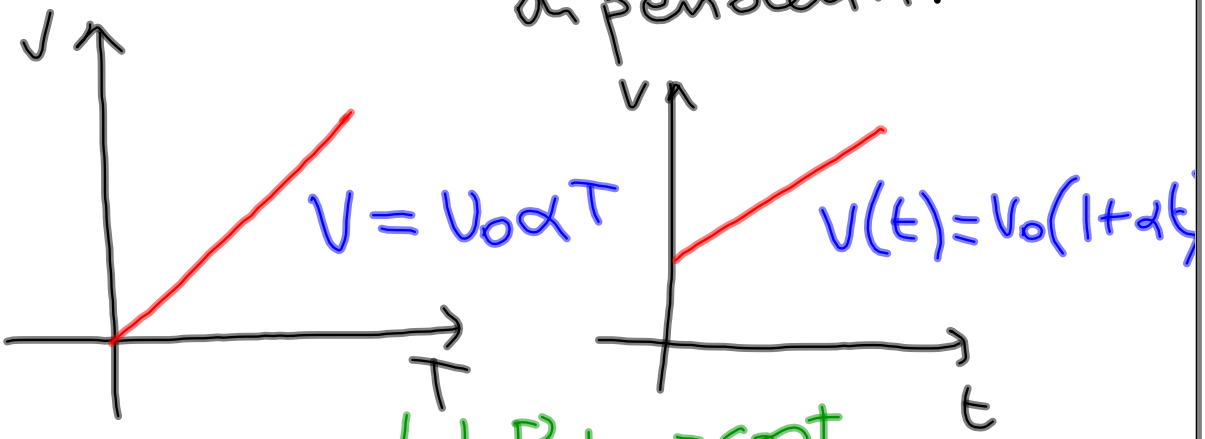
ISOTERME T costante

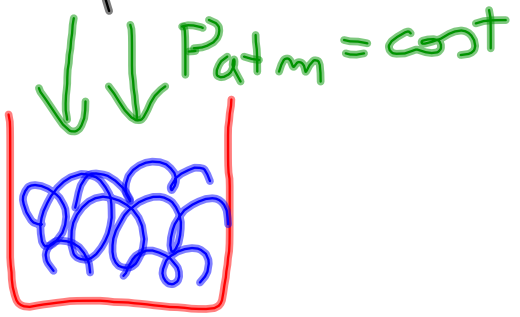
ADIABATICHE Q (calore scambiato) Costante

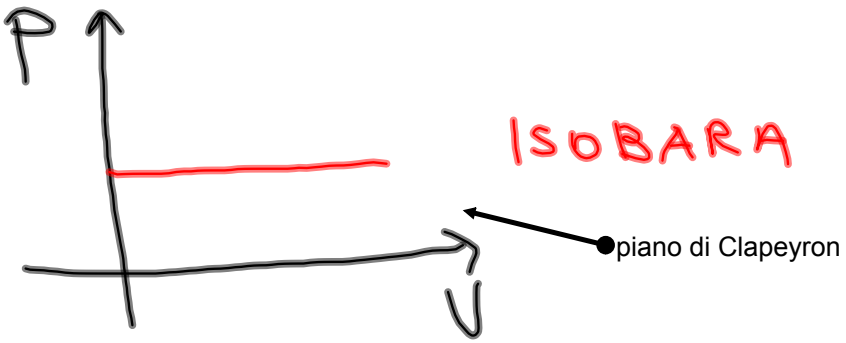
ISOBARE P è costante

V e T sono oline H. prop.

V e t sono linearmente dipendenti.



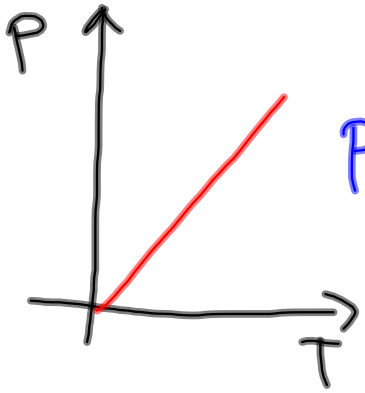




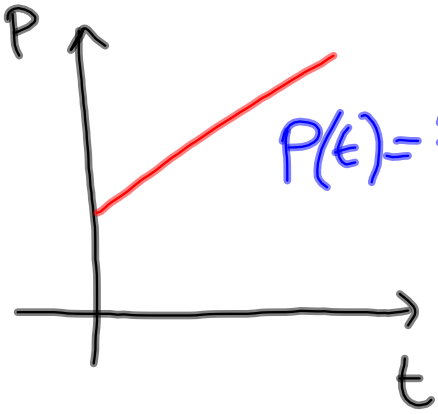
ISOCORA V costante

P e T sono direttamente prop.

P e t sono linearmente dipendenti.



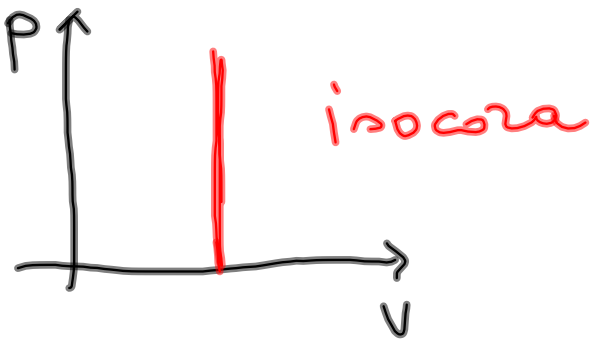
$P = P_0 \alpha T$



$P(t) = P_0(1+\alpha t)$

pistone non scorrevole

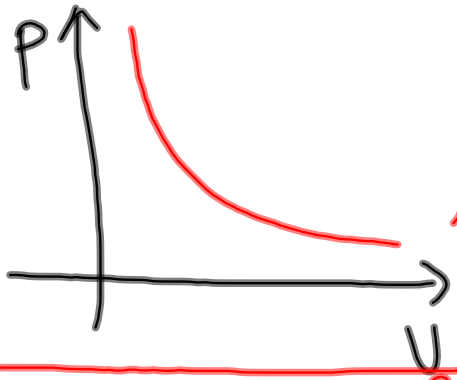
V costante



ISOTERMA

T è costante

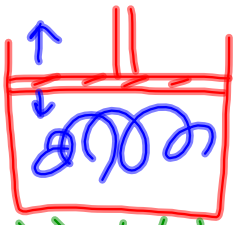
P, V inversamente proporzionali



ramo di iperbole

Legge di Boyle

se T è costante, è costante il prodotto PV

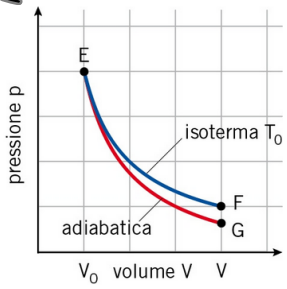


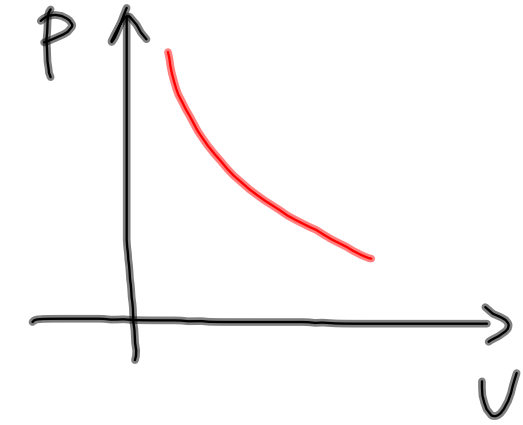
pistone scorrevole

SORGENTE di calore emette calore senza variare la temperatura.

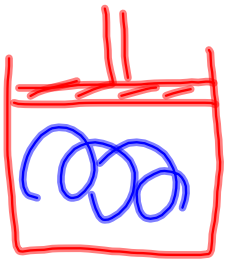
ADIABATICA

Q è costante

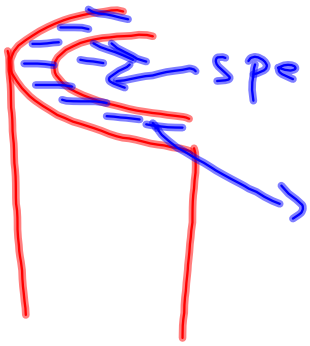




inclinazione differente rispetto alle isoterme



Recipiente adiabaticamente isolato. le pareti interne sono argentate



intercapedine con aria per mantenere l'isolamento.