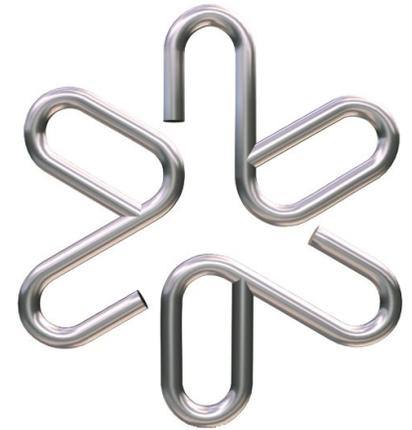


Física do Calor (4300159)



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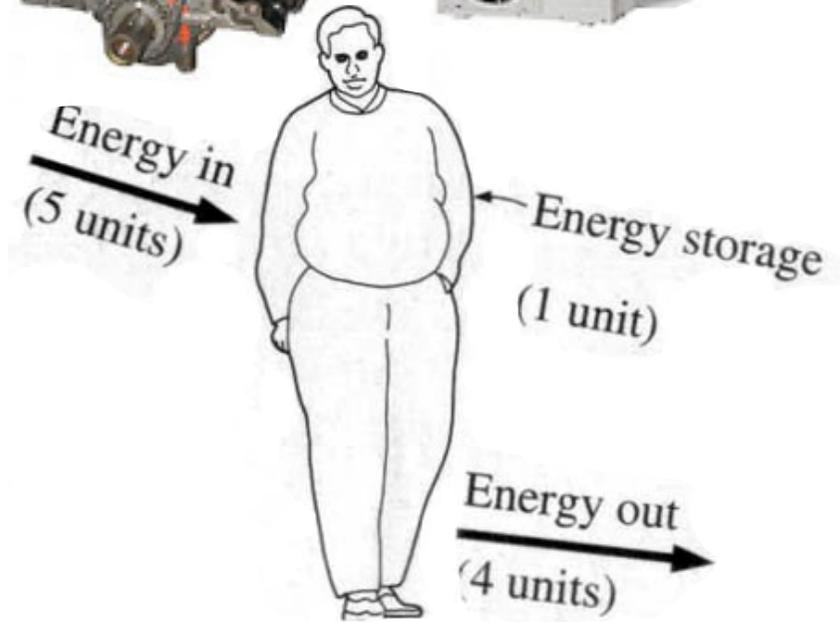
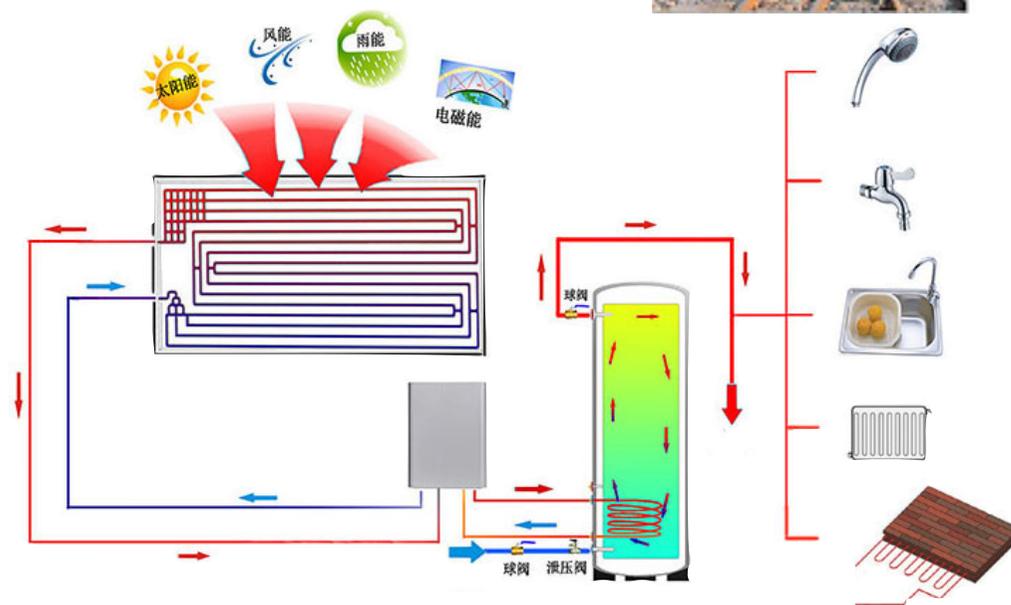


Trabalho Termodinâmico

Data	Programa do curso
August 9	Temperatura e escalas
August 12	Expansão Térmica
August 16	Calorimetria
August 19	Condução, convecção Radiação (Corpo Humano)
August 23	Equação de Estado
August 26	Propriedades moleculares da Matéria
August 30	(Aula de Exercícios e Revisão)
September 2	Aula Modelo do Gas Ideal
September 6	Feriado
September 9	Feriado
September 13	<u>Prova 3 1/4 - Temperatura e Calor</u> - Capacidade Térmica
September 16	Velocidade molecular (Corpo Humano)
September 20	(Aula de Exercícios e Revisão)
September 23	<u>Prova 3 2/4 - Propriedades da Matéria</u> - Aula Fases da matéria
September 27	Prova 1: Temperatura, Calor e Propriedades da Matéria
September 30	Calor e trabalho
October 4	A primeira lei da Termodinâmica
October 7	Processos termodinâmicos
October 11	Semana de Ensino (IFUSP)
October 14	Semana de Ensino (IFUSP)
October 18	Termodinâmica do Gas Ideal
October 21	(Aula de Exercícios e Revisão)
October 25	<u>Prova 3 3/4 - Primeira Lei da Termodinâmica</u> - Aula Processos adiabaticos
October 28	Processos reversíveis e irreversíveis (Corpo Humano)
November 1	Maquinas térmicas, Ciclo de Otto e Refrigerador (Corpo Humano)
November 4	Segunda Lei da Termodinâmica
November 8	Ciclo de Carnot
November 11	(Aula de Exercícios e Revisão)
November 15	Feriado
November 18	Entropia Micro estados
November 22	<u>Prova 3 4/4 - Segunda Lei da Termodinâmica</u> - Aula Micro estados
November 25	Prova 2: Primeira e Segunda Lei da Termodinâmica
November 29	Prova Sub

Sistema Termodinâmico

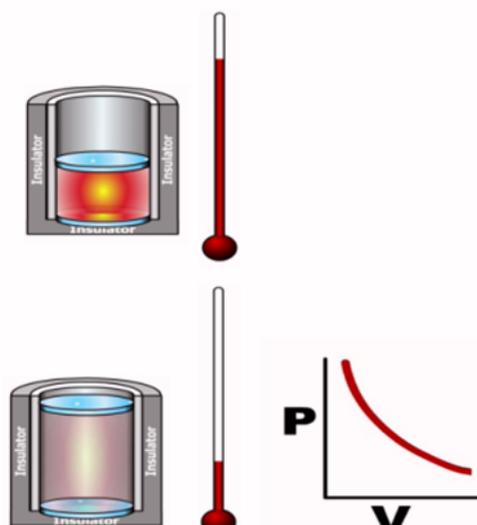
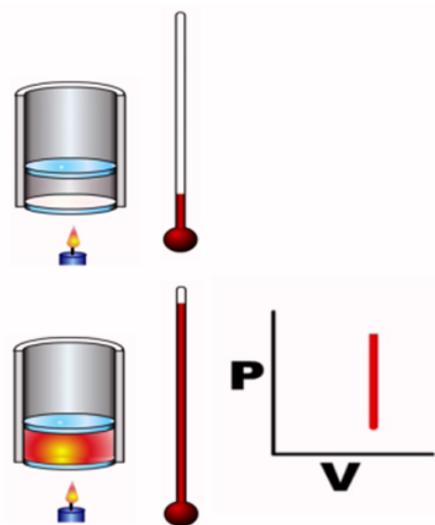
Um grupo de objetos que é conveniente entendido como uma unidade



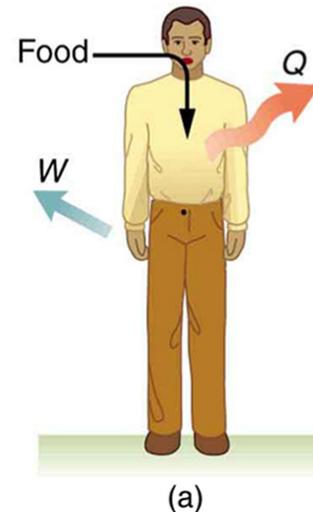
Processo Termodinâmico



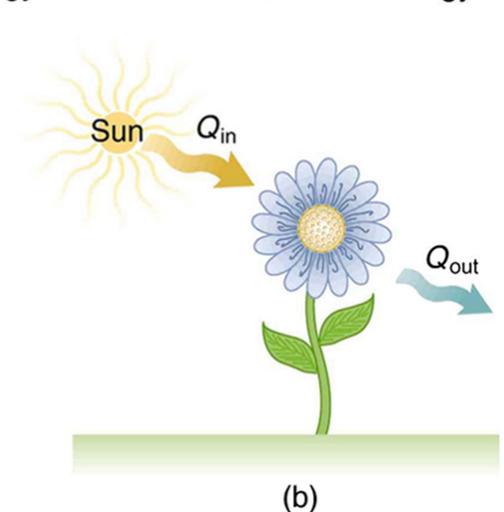
Qualquer processo em que volume, temperatura ou pressão muda no tempo



$$\Delta U = Q - W + \text{food energy}$$

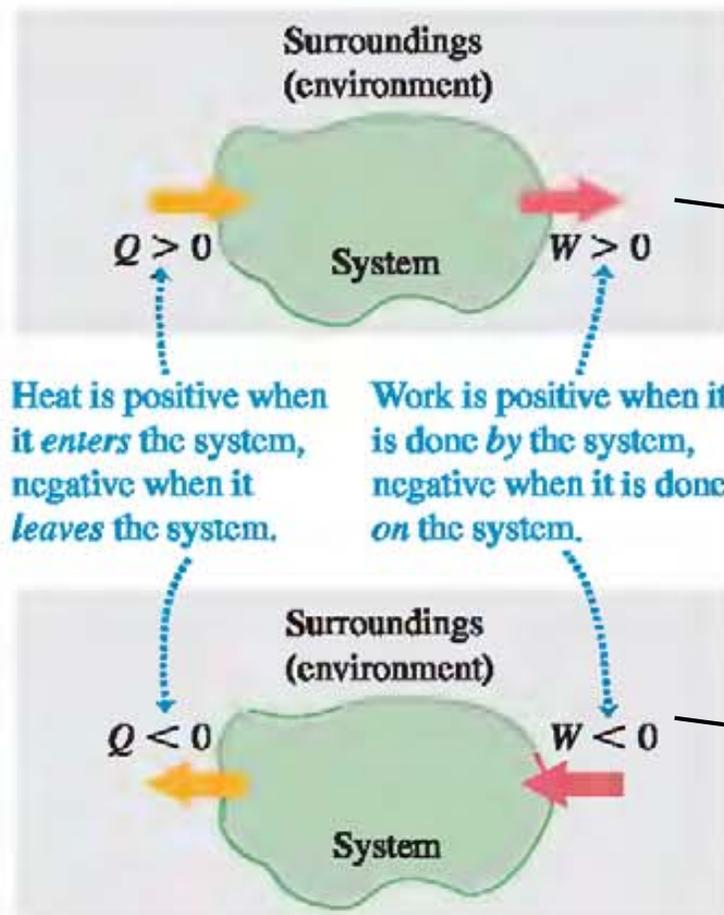


$$\Delta U = \text{stored food energy}$$

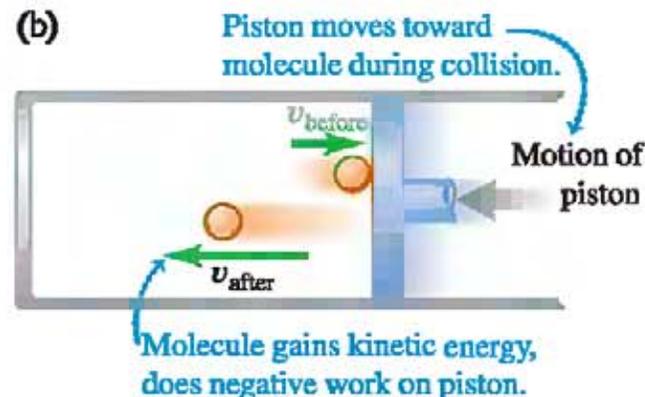
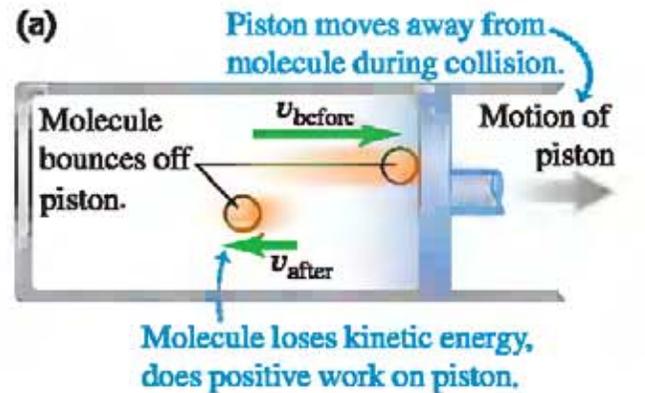


Trabalho durante uma mudança volumétrica

19.3 A thermodynamic system may exchange energy with its surroundings (environment) by means of heat, work, or both. Note the sign conventions for Q and W .

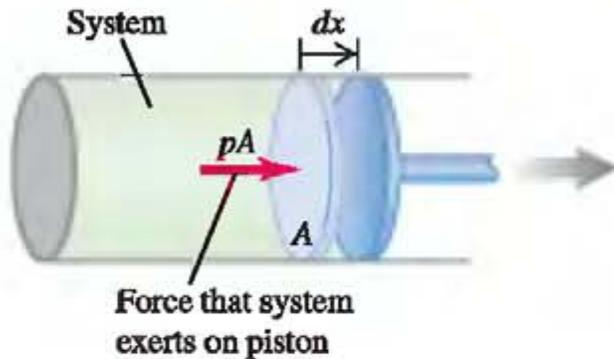


19.4 A molecule striking a piston (a) does positive work if the piston is moving away from the molecule and (b) does negative work if the piston is moving toward the molecule. Hence a gas does positive work when it expands as in (a) but does negative work when it compresses as in (b).



Trabalho durante uma mudança volumétrica

19.5 The infinitesimal work done by the system during the small expansion dx is $dW = pA dx$.



$$dW = F dx = pA dx$$

$$A dx = dV$$

$$dW = p dV$$

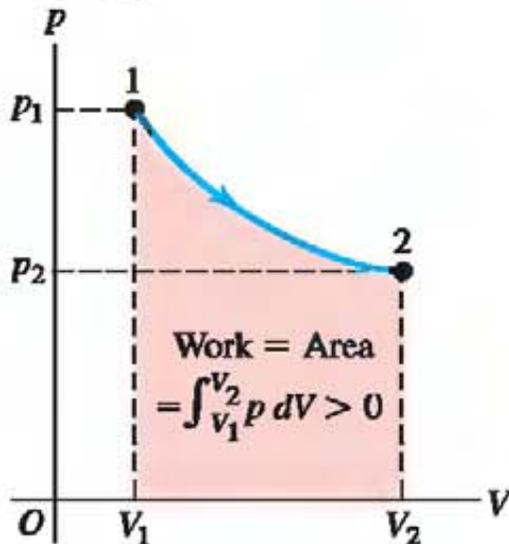
$$\int dW = \int p dV$$

$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV$$

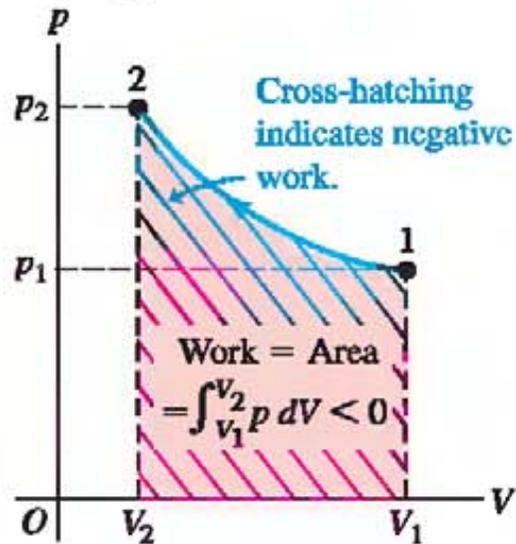
Trabalho durante uma mudança volumétrica

19.6 The work done equals the area under the curve on a pV -diagram.

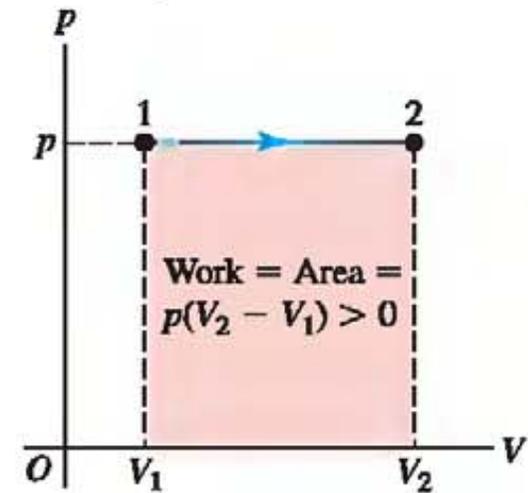
(a) pV -diagram for a system undergoing an expansion with varying pressure



(b) pV -diagram for a system undergoing a compression with varying pressure



(c) pV -diagram for a system undergoing an expansion with constant pressure



$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV$$

O Trabalho depende do caminho durante a transição entre dois estados

Trabalho durante uma mudança volumétrica

$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV$$

