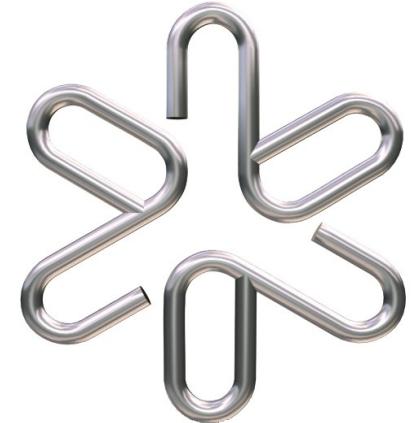


# Fisica do Calor (4300159)



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B02

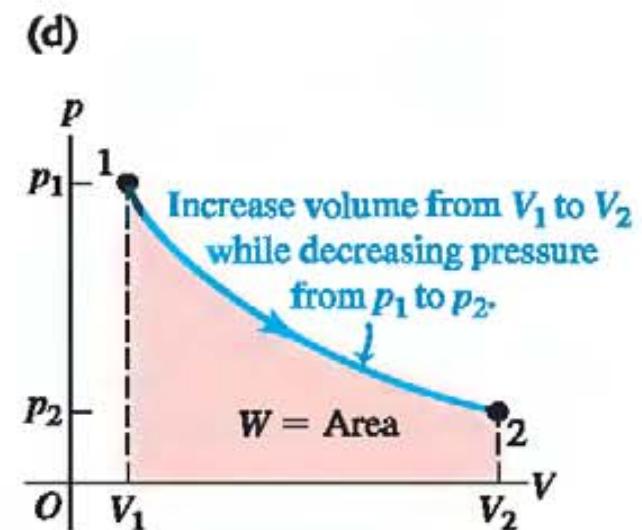
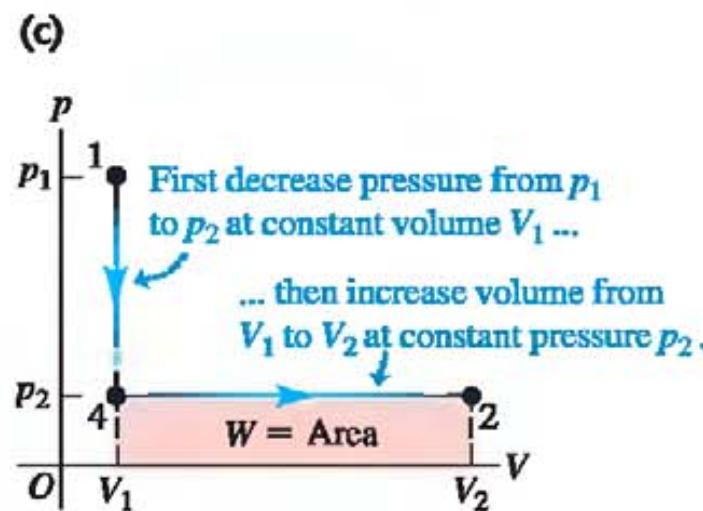
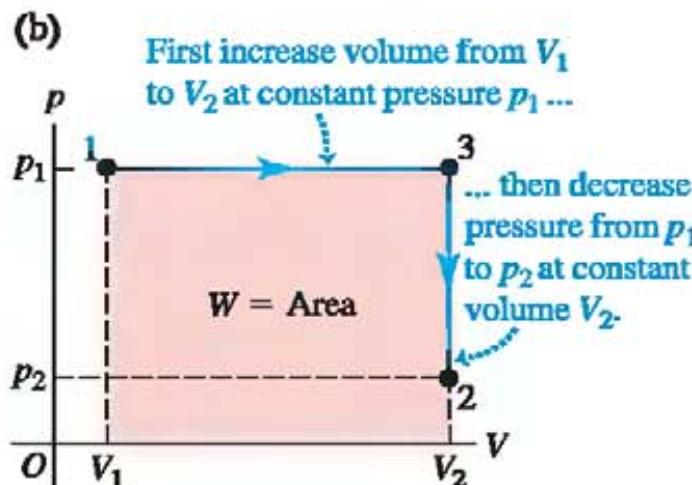
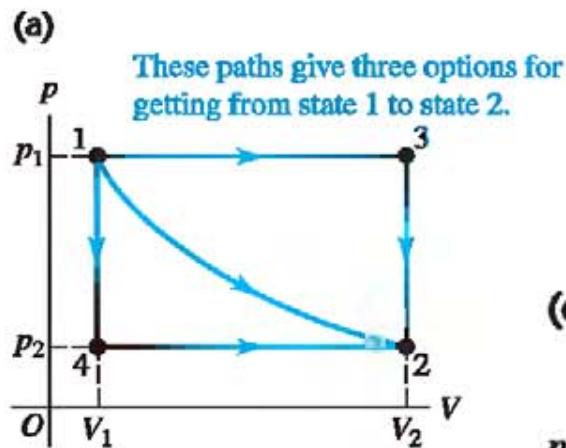


Calor e Trabalho

Data	Programa do curso
August 9	Temperatura e escalas
August 12	Expansão Térmica
August 16	Calorimetria
August 19	Condução, convenção Radiação (Corpo Humano)
August 23	Equação de Estado
August 26	Propriedades moleculares da Matéria
August 30	<b>(Aula de Exercícios e Revisão)</b>
September 2	<b>Aula Modelo do Gas Ideal</b>
September 6	Feriado
September 9	Feriado
September 13	<b><u>Prova 3 1/4 - Temperatura e Calor</u></b> - Capacidade Térmica
September 16	Velocidade molecular (Corpo Humano)
September 20	<b>(Aula de Exercícios e Revisão)</b>
September 23	<b><u>Prova 3 2/4 - Propriedades da Matéria</u></b> - 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	<b>(Aula de Exercícios e Revisão)</b>
October 25	<b><u>Prova 3 3/4 - Primeira Lei da Termodinâmica</u></b> - Aula Processos adiabáticos
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	<b>(Aula de Exercícios e Revisão)</b>
November 15	Feriado
November 18	Entropia Micro estados
November 22	<b><u>Prova 3 4/4 - Segunda Lei da Termodinâmica</u></b> - Aula Micro estados
November 25	Prova 2: Primeira e Segunda Lei da Termodinâmica
November 29	Prova Sub

# Trabalho durante uma mudança volumétrica

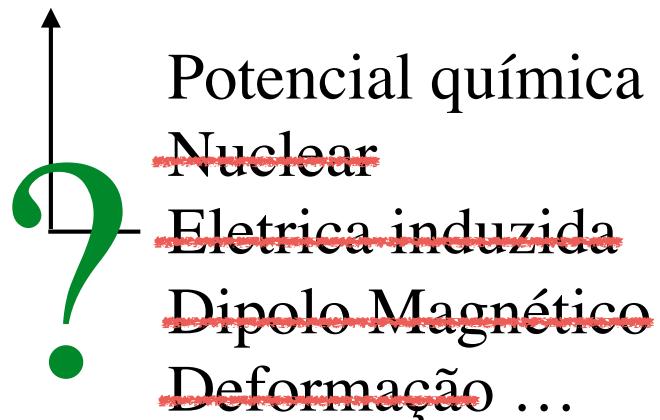
$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} pdV$$



# Energia Interna, em termodinâmica

... é a energia contida no interior do sistema, incluindo a energia cinética e potencial como um todo. Ela mantém em consideração os ganhos e perdas de energia do sistema devido as mudanças no seu estado interno.

$$U = U_{\text{micro pot}} + U_{\text{micro cinet}}$$



$$\Delta U = U_2 - U_1$$

$$\text{Se } Q > 0 \text{ e } W = 0$$

$$\Delta U = Q$$

$$\text{Se } Q = 0$$

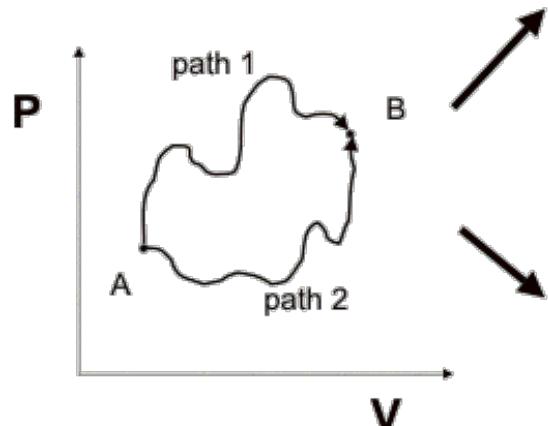
$$\Delta U = -W$$

# Primeira Lei da Termodinâmica

$$\Delta U = Q - W$$

Lembrando:

$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} pdV$$

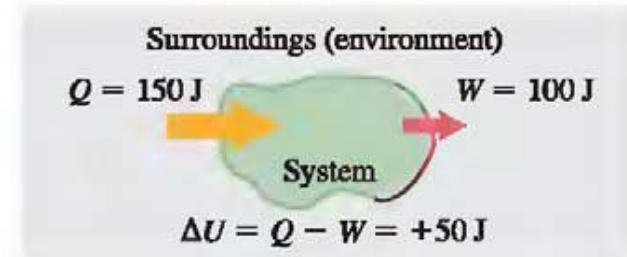


$$Q = W|_{\Delta U=0}$$

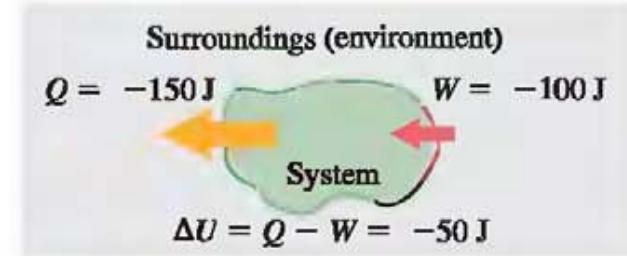
$\Delta U$  depende do caminho?

- 19.9** In a thermodynamic process, the internal energy  $U$  of a system may  
 (a) increase ( $\Delta U > 0$ ), (b) decrease  
 $(\Delta U < 0)$ , or (c) remain the same  
 $(\Delta U = 0)$ .

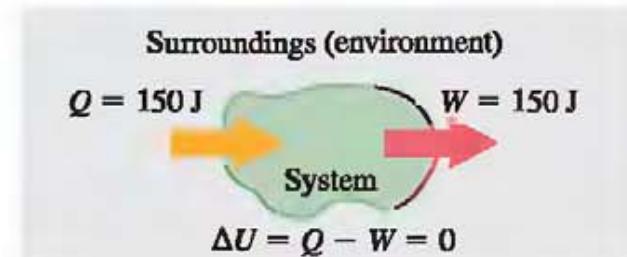
- (a) More heat is added to system than system does work: Internal energy of system increases.



- (b) More heat flows out of system than work is done: Internal energy of system decreases.



- (c) Heat added to system equals work done by system: Internal energy of system unchanged.

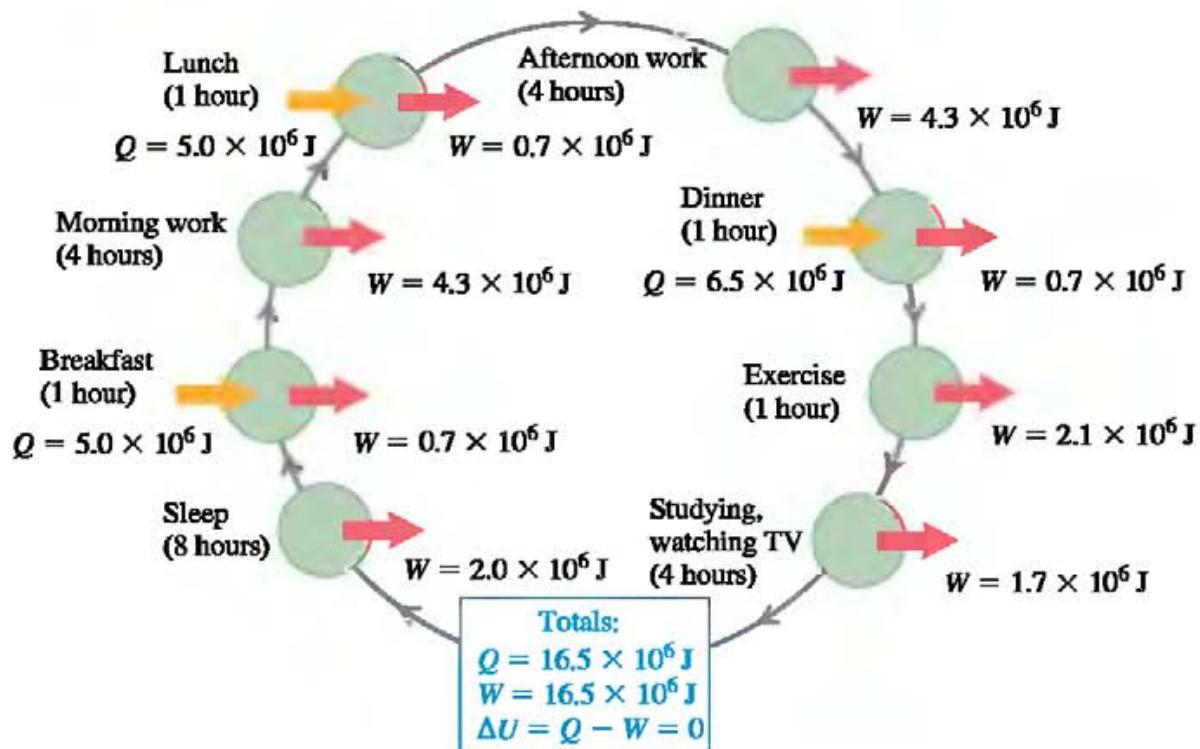


# Processos Cíclicos

$$\Delta U = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad Q = W$$

# Processos Isolados

$$\Delta U = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad Q = W = 0$$



**19.11** Every day, your body (a thermodynamic system) goes through a cyclic thermodynamic process like this one. Heat  $Q$  is added by metabolizing food, and your body does work  $W$  in breathing, walking, and other activities. If you return to the same state at the end of the day,  $Q = W$  and the net change in your internal energy is zero.