

Física do calor

F.S. Navarra

navarra@if.usp.br

edisciplinas.if.usp.br

Capítulo 9

Propriedades dos gases



$$pV = nRT$$

Equação de estado dos gases ideais

{
n = número de moles do gás
R = constante universal dos gases

$$R = 8,314 \frac{J}{mol K} = 1,98 \frac{cal}{mol K}$$

$$U = U(T) \quad (\text{gás ideal})$$

U só depende da
temperatura !!!



Entalpia

Entalpia, por vezes referida como **entalpia absoluta**, é uma **grandeza física** definida no âmbito da **termodinâmica clássica** de forma que esta meça a máxima energia de um sistema termodinâmico, teoricamente passível de ser deste removida na forma de calor. É particularmente útil na compreensão e descrição de **processos isobáricos**:^[1] à pressão constante as variações de entalpia encontram-se diretamente associadas às energias recebidas pelo sistema na forma de calor, as quais são facilmente mensuráveis em **calorímetros**.

do grego "thalpos"

Entalpia

$$\Delta U = -W$$

(processo adiabático)

Entalpia

$$\Delta U = -W$$

(processo adiabático)

$$U_f - U_i = -(p_f V_f - p_i V_i)$$

(processos isobáricos)

Entalpia

$$\Delta U = -W$$

(processo adiabático)

$$U_f - U_i = -(p_f V_f - p_i V_i)$$

(processos isobáricos)

$$U_f + p_f V_f = U_i + p_i V_i = \textit{constante}$$

Entalpia

$$\Delta U = -W \quad (\text{processo adiabático})$$

$$U_f - U_i = -(p_f V_f - p_i V_i) \quad (\text{processos isobáricos})$$

$$U_f + p_f V_f = U_i + p_i V_i = \textit{constante}$$

$$H = U + pV \quad \text{Entalpia do sistema}$$

Entalpia do gás é uma variável de estado !

Primeira Lei e Entalpia

$$H = U + pV$$


Primeira Lei e Entalpia

$$H = U + pV$$

$$dH = dU + p dV + dp V$$

Primeira Lei e Entalpia


$$H = U + pV$$

$$dH = dU + p dV + dp V$$


$$dQ = dU + p dV$$

Primeira Lei e Entalpia

$$H = U + pV$$


$$dH = dU + p dV + dp V$$


$$dQ = dU + p dV$$

$$dH = dQ + dp V$$

Primeira Lei e Entalpia

$$H = U + pV$$

$$dH = dU + p dV + dp V$$


$$dQ = dU + p dV$$

$$dH = dQ + dp V$$

Processo isobárico: $dp = 0$

$$dH = dQ$$

Fórmula de Mayer

Capacidades Térmicas Molares

$$\Delta Q = m c \Delta T = C \Delta T$$

Para um mol de um gás C é a capacidade térmica molar

$$dQ = C dT$$

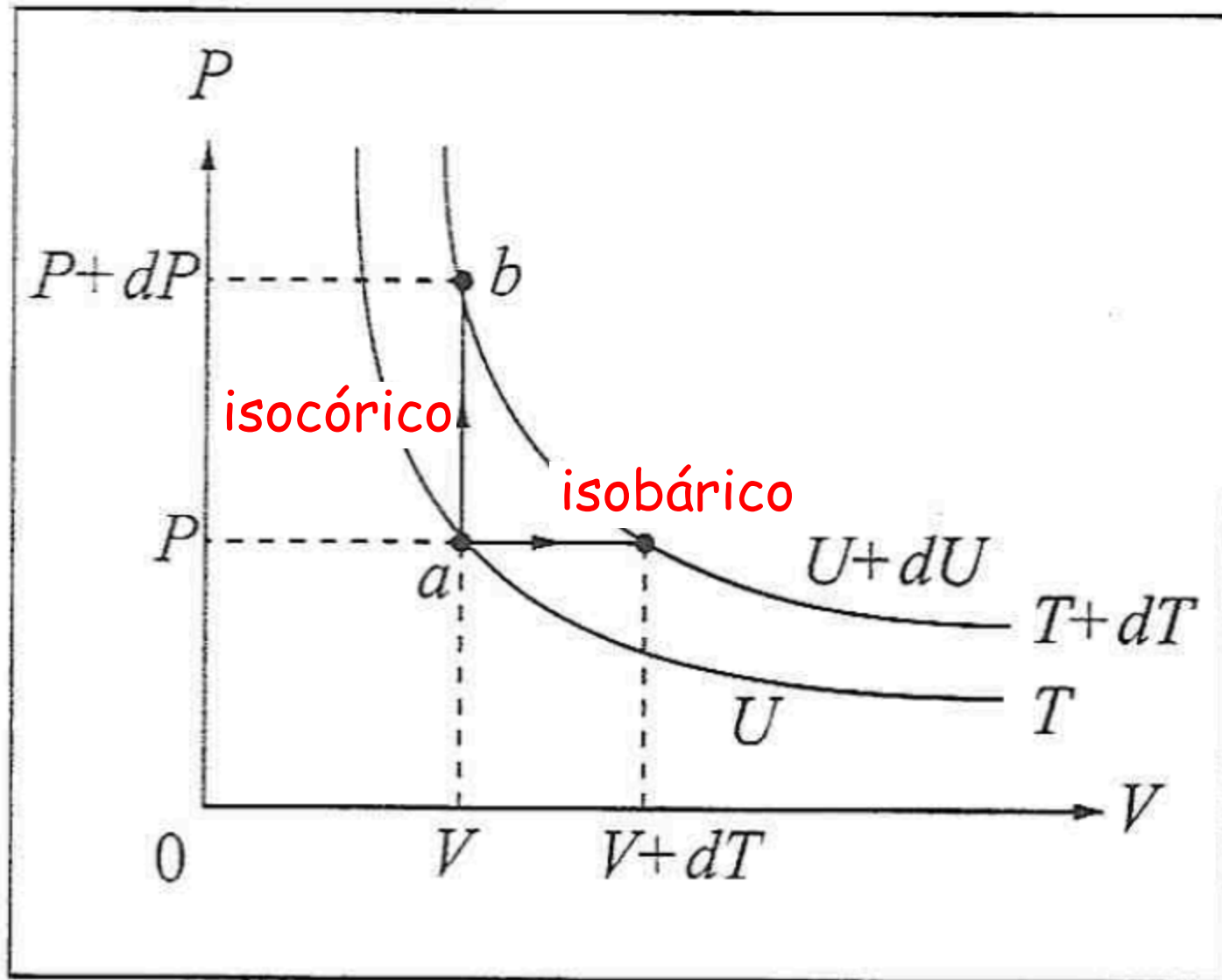
$$dQ_p = C_p dT$$

Pressão constante

$$dQ_V = C_V dT$$

Volume constante

Capacidades Térmicas Molares



$$dQ = dU + pdV$$

$$dQ = dU + pdV \quad \longrightarrow \quad dU = dQ - pdV$$

$$dQ = dU + pdV \quad \longrightarrow \quad dU = dQ - pdV$$

Processo isocórico: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dV = 0 \end{array} \right.$

$$dQ = dU + pdV \quad \longrightarrow \quad dU = dQ - pdV$$

Processo isocórico:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dV = 0 \\ dQ = dQ_V = C_V dT \end{array} \right.$$

$$dQ = dU + pdV \quad \longrightarrow \quad dU = dQ - pdV$$

Processo isocórico:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dV = 0 \\ dQ = dQ_V = C_V dT \end{array} \right.$$

$$dU = C_V dT$$

$$dQ = dU + pdV \quad \longrightarrow \quad dU = dQ - pdV$$

Processo isocórico:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dV = 0 \\ dQ = dQ_V = C_V dT \end{array} \right.$$

$$dU = C_V dT$$

Processo isobárico:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dW = pdV \end{array} \right.$$

$$dQ = dU + pdV \quad \longrightarrow \quad dU = dQ - pdV$$

Processo isocórico:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dV = 0 \\ dQ = dQ_V = C_V dT \end{array} \right.$$

$$dU = C_V dT$$

Processo isobárico:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dW = pdV \\ dQ = dQ_P = C_P dT \end{array} \right.$$

$$dQ = dU + pdV \quad \longrightarrow \quad dU = dQ - pdV$$

Processo isocórico:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dV = 0 \\ dQ = dQ_V = C_V dT \end{array} \right.$$

$$dU = C_V dT$$

Processo isobárico:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dW = pdV \\ dQ = dQ_P = C_P dT \end{array} \right.$$

$$dU = C_P dT - pdV$$

$$dQ = dU + pdV \quad \longrightarrow \quad dU = dQ - pdV$$

Processo isocórico:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dV = 0 \\ dQ = dQ_V = C_V dT \end{array} \right.$$

$$dU = C_V dT$$

Processo isobárico:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dW = pdV \\ dQ = dQ_P = C_P dT \end{array} \right.$$

$$dU = C_P dT - pdV$$



$$C_V dT = C_P dT - pdV$$

Para 1 mol: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} pV = RT \end{array} \right.$

Para 1 mol: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} pV = RT \end{array} \right.$

$$dpV + pdV = RdT$$

Para 1 mol: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} pV = RT \end{array} \right.$

$$dpV + pdV = RdT$$

Processo isobárico: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dp = 0 \end{array} \right.$

Para 1 mol: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} pV = RT \end{array} \right.$

$$dpV + pdV = RdT$$

Processo isobárico: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dp = 0 \end{array} \right.$



$$pdV = RdT$$

Para 1 mol: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} pV = RT \end{array} \right.$

$$dpV + pdV = RdT$$

Processo isobárico: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dp = 0 \end{array} \right.$



$$pdV = RdT$$

$$C_V dT = C_P dT - RdT$$

Para 1 mol: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} pV = RT \end{array} \right.$

$$dpV + pdV = RdT$$

Processo isobárico: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dp = 0 \end{array} \right.$



$$pdV = RdT$$

$$C_V dT = C_P dT - RdT$$

$$C_V = C_P - R$$

Para 1 mol: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} pV = RT \end{array} \right.$

$$dpV + pdV = RdT$$

Processo isobárico: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dp = 0 \end{array} \right.$



$$pdV = RdT$$

$$C_V dT = C_P dT - RdT$$

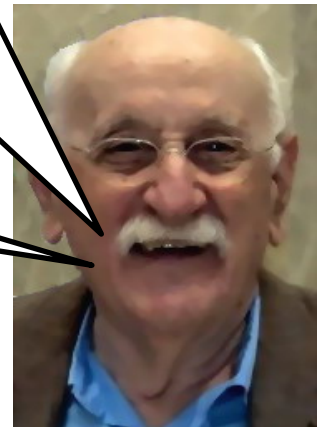
$$C_V = C_P - R$$

$$C_P - C_V = 2 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{molK}}$$

Fórmula
de Mayer

A energia interna
cresce **linearmente**
com a temperatura !

Quer ver ?



Energia Interna do Gás Ideal

$$dU = C_V dT \quad (\text{para 1 mol})$$

$$dU = n C_V dT \quad (\text{para n moles})$$

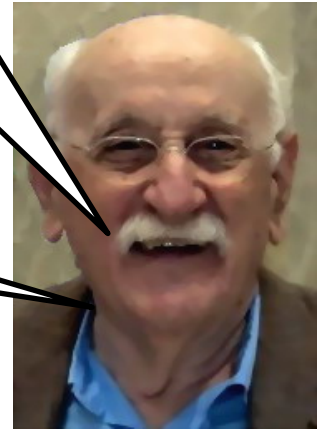
$$\int_{T_0}^T U(T') dT' = n \int_{T_0}^T C_V dT'$$

Para um gás ideal C_V é constante !

$$U = U_0 + n C_V T$$

$$pV^\gamma = \textit{constante}$$

Quer ver ?



Processos Adiabáticos num Gás Ideal

$$dQ = dU + p dV$$

Processos Adiabáticos num Gás Ideal

$$dQ = dU + p dV$$

$$dQ = 0$$

Processos Adiabáticos num Gás Ideal

$$dQ = dU + p dV$$

$$dQ = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dU = -p dV \\ dU = n C_V dT \end{array} \right.$$

Processos Adiabáticos num Gás Ideal

$$dQ = dU + p dV$$

$$dQ = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dU = -p dV \\ dU = n C_V dT \end{array} \right. \quad \longrightarrow \quad -p dV = n C_V dT$$

Processos Adiabáticos num Gás Ideal

$$dQ = dU + p dV$$

$$dQ = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dU = -p dV \\ dU = n C_V dT \end{array} \right. \quad \longrightarrow \quad -p dV = n C_V dT$$

$$pV = nRT$$

Processos Adiabáticos num Gás Ideal

$$dQ = dU + p dV$$

$$dQ = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dU = -p dV \\ dU = n C_V dT \end{array} \right. \quad \longrightarrow \quad -p dV = n C_V dT$$

$$pV = nRT$$

$$dpV + p dV = nR dT$$

Processos Adiabáticos num Gás Ideal

$$dQ = dU + p dV$$

$$dQ = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dU = -p dV \\ dU = n C_V dT \end{array} \right. \quad \longrightarrow \quad -p dV = n C_V dT$$

$$pV = nRT$$

$$dpV + p dV = nR dT$$

$$dpV = -p dV + nR dT$$

Processos Adiabáticos num Gás Ideal

$$dQ = dU + p dV$$

$$dQ = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dU = -p dV \\ dU = n C_V dT \end{array} \right. \quad \longrightarrow \quad -p dV = n C_V dT$$

$$pV = nRT$$

$$dpV + p dV = nR dT$$

$$dpV = -p dV + nR dT = +n C_V dT + nR dT$$

$$dp V = n (C_V + R) dT$$

$$dp V = n (C_V + R) dT$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dp V = n (C_P) dT \\ -p dV = n C_V dT \end{array} \right.$$

$$dp V = n (C_V + R) dT$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dp V = n (C_P) dT \\ -p dV = n C_V dT \end{array} \right. \quad \longrightarrow \quad - \frac{dp V}{p dV} = \frac{C_P}{C_V}$$

$$dp V = n (C_V + R) dT$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dp V = n (C_P) dT \\ -p dV = n C_V dT \end{array} \right. \quad \longrightarrow \quad -\frac{dp V}{p dV} = \frac{C_P}{C_V}$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = -\gamma \frac{dV}{V} \quad \gamma = \frac{C_P}{C_V}$$

$$dp V = n (C_V + R) dT$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dp V = n (C_P) dT \\ -p dV = n C_V dT \end{array} \right. \quad \longrightarrow \quad -\frac{dp V}{p dV} = \frac{C_P}{C_V}$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = -\gamma \frac{dV}{V} \quad \gamma = \frac{C_P}{C_V}$$

$$\int_{p_0}^p \frac{dp'}{p'} = -\gamma \int_{V_0}^V \frac{dV}{V}$$

$$dp V = n (C_V + R) dT$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dp V = n (C_P) dT \\ -p dV = n C_V dT \end{array} \right. \quad \longrightarrow \quad -\frac{dp V}{p dV} = \frac{C_P}{C_V}$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = -\gamma \frac{dV}{V} \quad \gamma = \frac{C_P}{C_V}$$

$$\int_{p_0}^p \frac{dp'}{p'} = -\gamma \int_{V_0}^V \frac{dV}{V}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right) = -\gamma \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)$$

$$dp V = n (C_V + R) dT$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dp V = n (C_P) dT \\ -p dV = n C_V dT \end{array} \right. \quad \longrightarrow \quad -\frac{dp V}{p dV} = \frac{C_P}{C_V}$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = -\gamma \frac{dV}{V} \quad \gamma = \frac{C_P}{C_V}$$

$$\int_{p_0}^p \frac{dp'}{p'} = -\gamma \int_{V_0}^V \frac{dV}{V}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right) = -\gamma \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{p}{p_0} = \left(\frac{V_0}{V}\right)^\gamma$$

$$PV^\gamma = P_0 V_0^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

gás ideal, processo adiabático

$$p = \frac{p_0 V_0^\gamma}{V^\gamma}$$

adiabático

$$p = \frac{\text{const}}{V}$$

isotérmico

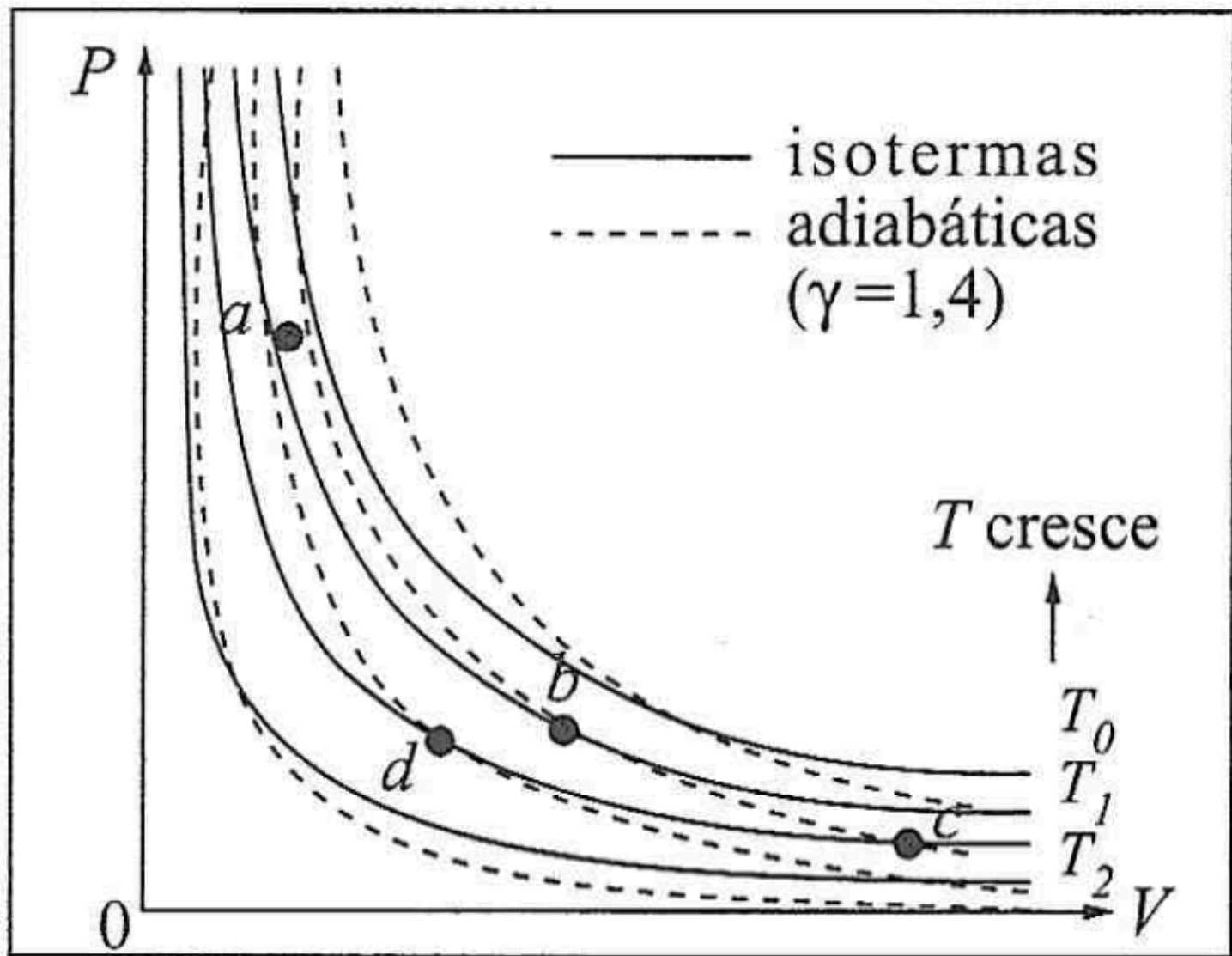


Figura 9.8 — Isotermas e adiabáticas

A mesma coisa
de outra forma !

$$p V^\gamma = p_0 V_0^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$p V^\gamma = p_0 V_0^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$p V = n R T$$

$$p V^\gamma = p_0 V_0^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$p V = n R T$$



$$p = \frac{n R T}{V}$$

$$p V^\gamma = p_0 V_0^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$p V = n R T$$



$$p = \frac{n R T}{V}$$

$$\frac{n R T}{V} V^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$p V^\gamma = p_0 V_0^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$p V = n R T$$



$$p = \frac{n R T}{V}$$

$$\frac{n R T}{V} V^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$T V^{\gamma-1} = \text{constante}$$

$$p V^\gamma = p_0 V_0^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$p V = n R T$$



$$p = \frac{n R T}{V}$$

$$\frac{n R T}{V} V^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$T V^{\gamma-1} = \text{constante}$$

$$p V = n R T$$

$$p V^\gamma = p_0 V_0^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$p V = n R T$$



$$p = \frac{n R T}{V}$$

$$\frac{n R T}{V} V^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$T V^{\gamma-1} = \text{constante}$$

$$p V = n R T$$



$$V = \frac{n R T}{p}$$

$$p V^\gamma = p_0 V_0^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$p V = n R T$$



$$p = \frac{n R T}{V}$$

$$\frac{n R T}{V} V^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$T V^{\gamma-1} = \text{constante}$$

$$p V = n R T$$



$$V = \frac{n R T}{p}$$

$$T^\gamma p^{1-\gamma} = \text{constante}$$

$$p V^\gamma = p_0 V_0^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$p V = n R T$$



$$p = \frac{n R T}{V}$$

$$\frac{n R T}{V} V^\gamma = \text{constante}$$

$$T V^{\gamma-1} = \text{constante}$$

$$p V = n R T$$



$$V = \frac{n R T}{p}$$

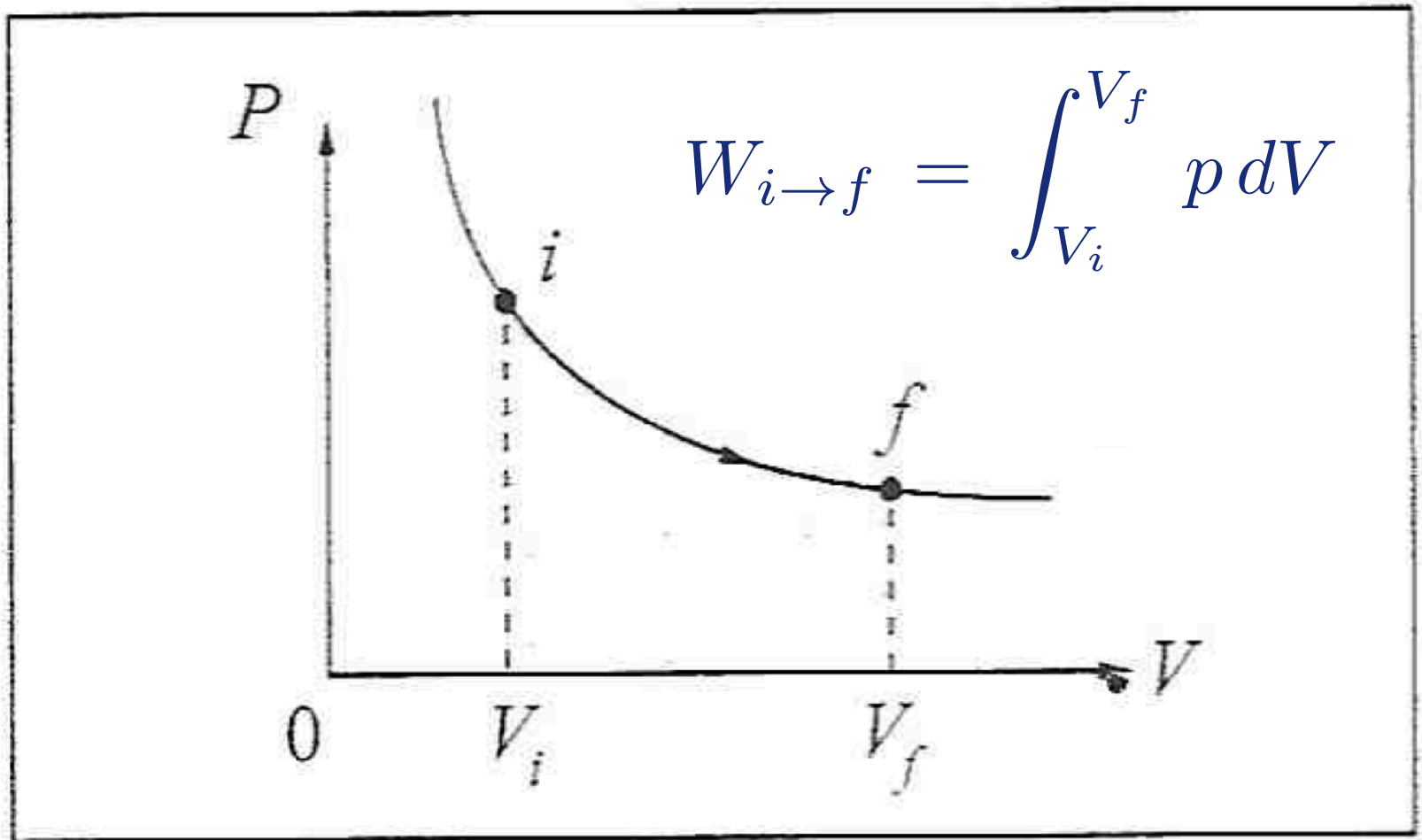
$$T^\gamma p^{1-\gamma} = \text{constante}$$



$$T = \text{const.} \times p^{(\gamma-1)/\gamma}$$

Exercício

Trabalho na expansão adiabática do gás ideal



$$W_{i \rightarrow f} = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} p dV$$

$$W_{i \rightarrow f} = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} p dV$$

$$p = \frac{A}{V^\gamma}$$

$$W_{i \rightarrow f} = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} p dV$$

$$p = \frac{A}{V^\gamma}$$

$$W_{i \rightarrow f} = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{A}{V^\gamma} dV = A \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{1}{V^\gamma} dV$$

$$W_{i \rightarrow f} = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} p dV$$

$$p = \frac{A}{V^\gamma}$$

$$W_{i \rightarrow f} = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{A}{V^\gamma} dV = A \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{1}{V^\gamma} dV$$

$$= A \left[\frac{V^{1-\gamma}}{1-\gamma} \right]_{V_i}^{V_f}$$

$$W_{i \rightarrow f} = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} p dV$$

$$p = \frac{A}{V^\gamma}$$

$$W_{i \rightarrow f} = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{A}{V^\gamma} dV = A \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{1}{V^\gamma} dV$$

$$= A \left[\frac{V^{1-\gamma}}{1-\gamma} \right]_{V_i}^{V_f}$$

$$= \frac{A}{1-\gamma} \left[V_f^{1-\gamma} - V_i^{1-\gamma} \right]$$

$$= \frac{A}{1 - \gamma} \left[V_f^{1-\gamma} - V_i^{1-\gamma} \right]$$

$$A = p_i V_i^\gamma = p_f V_f^\gamma$$

$$W = - \frac{(p_f V_f - p_i V_i)}{\gamma - 1}$$

Fim

