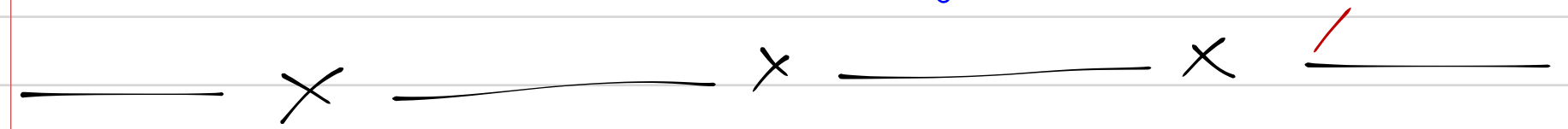


$$\Delta E = \Delta U + \Delta K = mg\Delta H + \boxed{\frac{1}{2}mv^2} \rightarrow \text{pequeno}$$

$$\approx mg\Delta H$$



$$\Delta U = mg\Delta h$$

$$= 50 \cdot 10 \cdot 443$$

$$\boxed{\Delta U = 217 \text{ KJ}}$$

$$\Delta h = 443 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta t = 15 \text{ min}$$

$$= 15 \cdot 60 \text{ s}$$

$$= 900 \text{ s}$$

$$P = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t} = \frac{221.000}{900} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}}$$

$$P_m = 246 \text{ W} \rightarrow \text{potência mecânica}$$

$$P_m = 246 \text{ W}$$



η = eficiência do corpo

Humano

$$\boxed{\eta = 0,25}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta E} \Rightarrow 0,25 = \frac{241}{\Delta E}$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{241}{0,25} \approx 1.000 \text{ J}$$

$$P_c = 1000 \text{ W}$$

comunicado pelo
corpo humano

$$P_c = \boxed{250} + \sqrt{250 + 250 + 250 + 250}$$

→ Condução

→ Irradiação

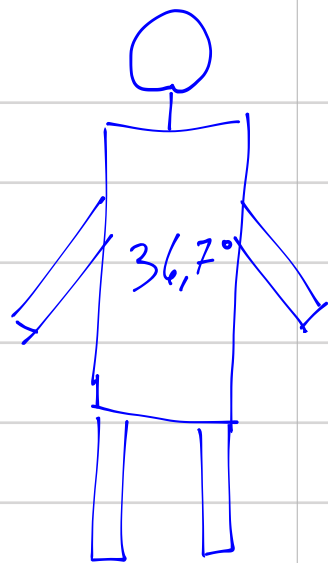
→ Convecção

→ evaporação
(transpiração)

Lei ↓ Stefan-Boltzmann
 $R = \text{Irradiação}$

$$R = \sigma \cdot \epsilon \cdot T^4 \quad \left[\frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2} \right]$$

$$\sigma = 5,6 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}^4$$



$$\epsilon = (0 - 1) \text{ emissividade}$$

$$T = \text{temperatura (K)}$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{corpo humano}} = 0,95$$

Infravermelho

$$R = 5,6 \times 10^{-8} (0,95) \cdot (273 + 36,7)^4$$

$$R = 489 \text{ W/m}^2$$

p/ la pessoa com 1 m^2 de pele

$$R = 489 \text{ W/m}^2$$

1 = erro

$$\rightarrow T = 34^\circ \text{C}$$

Ambiente irradiado

também

$$\rightarrow T_{ar} = \underline{25^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

$$R = 5,6 \times 10^{-8} (0,3) (273 + 25)$$

$$R = \underline{132 \text{ W/m}^2}$$

$$\underline{\Delta R} = R_{\text{corpo}} - R_{\text{amb}} = 356 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

— x — x — x —

$$E_{\text{perdido}} = K_R A \cdot \epsilon (T_{\text{pele}} - T_{\text{amb}})$$

dentro
do modelo
irrad.

$$K_r = 2,1 \times 10^4 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{m}^2 \text{ hr}^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

p/ diminuir a E perdida por irradiação

— x — x — x —
Convecção

$$\frac{E}{t} = K_c A_c (T_s - T_{ar})$$

$$K_c = 2,3 \text{ Kcal/m}^2 \text{ hr}^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ (sem Vento)}$$

$$K_c = 10,45 \cdot v + 10\sqrt{v} \quad (2 < v < 20) \quad \text{m/s}$$

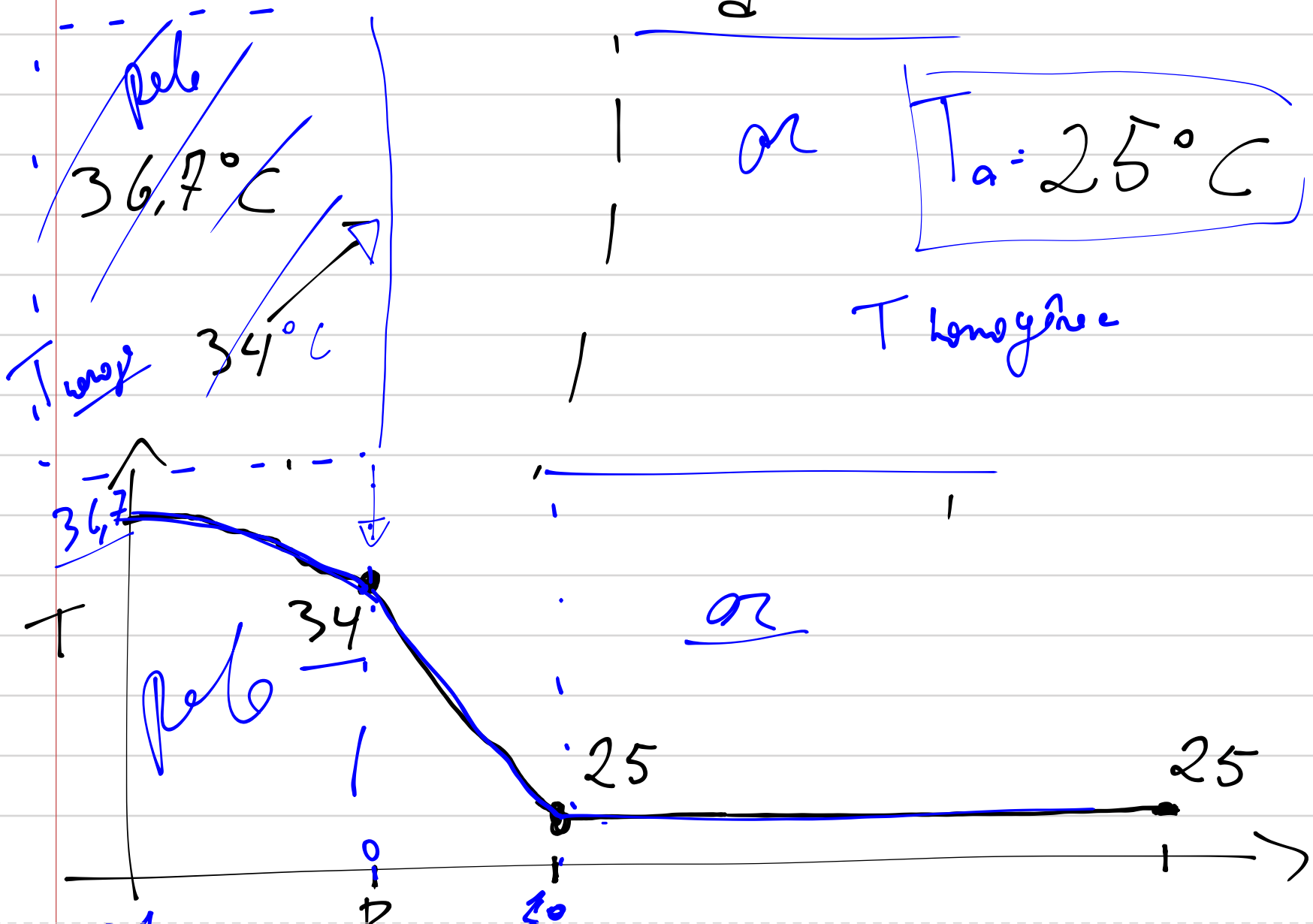
com vento

$$\frac{E}{t} = K \cdot A (T_s - T_a)$$

$$K \rightarrow \left[\frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}} \right]$$

condução

$$\frac{E}{t} = K \cdot A (T_Q - T_F)$$



1 cm

new gm 1 cm

— x — x — x — x —

evaporação

$$\frac{Q}{t} = \frac{m \cdot L_v}{t}$$

$L_v = \text{calor}$
latente d Vap.

$$L_{vH_2O} = \boxed{580} \text{ cal/g } (\underline{37^\circ\text{C}})$$
$$= 540 \text{ cal/g } (\underline{100^\circ\text{C}})$$

Valor típico p/ perda de
 H_2O pelo corpo Humano

$$m = \underline{600 \text{ g}} / \text{dia}$$

→ por transpiração

$$\frac{Q}{t} = \frac{600 \text{ g} \cdot 580 \text{ cal}}{\text{dia} \cdot \text{g}} =$$

$$= \frac{600 \cdot 580 \cdot 4,187}{24 \cdot 60 \cdot 60 \text{ (s)}} =$$

$$\boxed{16,875}$$

A Vida no Limite

— Frances Ashcroft

→ Lógica de Hoje 2/8/18

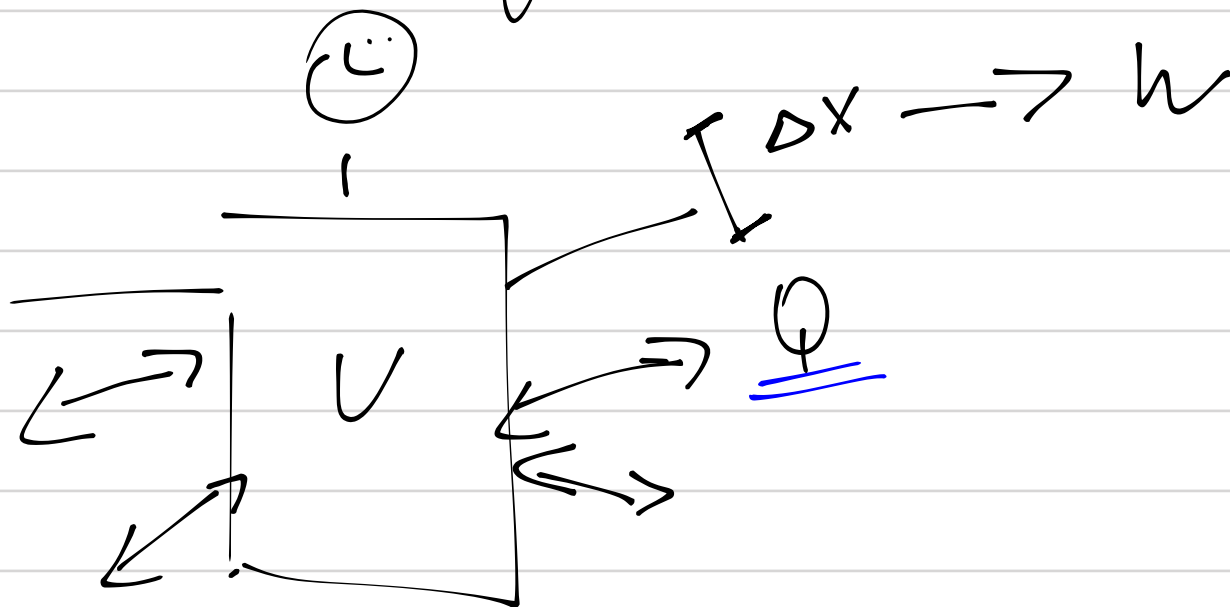
1ª Lei da Termodinâmica

$$U = Q - W$$

↳ trabalho

↳ calor

↳ Energia interna



$$U = Q - W$$

$Q \rightarrow \text{positivo (ganho)}$

$Q \Rightarrow \text{negativo (perda)}$

$W \rightarrow \text{positivo, (realiza)}$
