

CURSO INTENSIVO

TERMODINÂMICA E APLICAÇÕES DE ENGENHARIA

# PROPRIEDADES TERMODINÂMICAS: DIAGRAMAS DE EQUILÍBRIO

Paulo Seleglim Jr.  
Universidade de São Paulo

CURSO INTENSIVO

TERMODINÂMICA E APLICAÇÕES DE ENGENHARIA

**AVISOS IMPORTANTES:**



# AVISOS IMPORTANTES:



	A	B
1	SEM0233 TERMODINÂMICA 1	
2	data	Tema da aula
3	26/02/24	INTRODUÇÃO E CONCEITOS BÁSICOS
4	27/02/24	
5	04/03/24	ENERGIA E DESORDEM: A PRIMEIRA LEI DA TERMODINÂMICA
6	05/03/24	
7	11/03/24	PROPRIEDADES TERMODINÂMICAS: DIAGRAMAS DE EQUILÍBRIO
8	12/03/24	
9	18/03/24	EQUAÇÕES DE BALANÇO DE ENERGIA PARA SISTEMAS FECHADOS
10	19/03/24	
11	25/03/24	SEMANA SANTA
12	26/03/24	
13	01/04/24	EQUAÇÕES DE BALANÇO DE ENERGIA PARA SISTEMAS ABERTOS 1/2
14	02/04/24	
15	08/04/24	EQUAÇÕES DE BALANÇO DE ENERGIA PARA SISTEMAS ABERTOS 2/2
16	09/04/24	
17	15/04/24	Resolução de exercícios
18	16/04/24	Avaliação P1



Cap.4



Cap.5

# AVISOS IMPORTANTES:



Curso: SEM0233 - Termodinâmica

edisciplinas.usp.br/course/view.php?id=115551

USP DISCIPLINAS Apoio às Disciplinas

Disciplinas > Suporte > Português - Brasil (pt\_br)

SEM0233 - Termodinâmica I (2024)

Início / Meus Ambientes / 2024 / EESC / SEM / SEM0233-103-2024

Administração

- Administração do ambiente
  - Configurações
  - Conclusão de curso
  - Usuários
  - Filtros
    - Relatórios
  - Configuração das Notas
  - Resultado da aprendizagem
  - Emblemas
    - Importar
    - Backup
    - Restaurar
  - Download center
    - Banco de questões
  - Kit de ferramentas de acessibilidade
    - Certificados
  - Lixeira


Navegação

Cronograma atualizado

- Video de Abertura
- Frequência & Notas
- Cronograma 1s2024
- Lista de exercícios: aulas 1 - 4
- Lista de exercícios: Newton-Raphson + Regra dos Trapézios
- Slides
- Planilhas
- Avisos

Ativar edição

Contrair tudo





# AVISOS IMPORTANTES:



YouTube Studio interface showing channel content.

**Channel content**

Filter

			Visibility	Monetization
<input type="checkbox"/>	Video			Off
<input type="checkbox"/>	58:15	Aula 2 - exercício resolvido / TERMODINÂMICA / Prof. Paulo ... Um pistão com 1m de comprimento e área seccional de 0,5m <sup>2</sup> está imerso num banho isotérmico a 150°C. O êmbolo define du...		Off
<input type="checkbox"/>	23:19	Aula 2 - exercício resolvido / TERMODINÂMICA / Prof. Paulo ... Um cilindro isolado termicamente é dividido em dois compartimentos por um pistão capaz de se mover sem atritos e...		Off
<input type="checkbox"/>	49:51	Aula 2 - exercício resolvido / TERMODINÂMICA / Prof. Paulo ... Um pistão com 1m de comprimento e área seccional de 0,5m <sup>2</sup> está imerso num banho isotérmico a 150°C. O êmbolo define du...		Off
<input type="checkbox"/>	26:00	Aula 1 - exercício resolvido / TERMODINÂMICA / Prof. Paulo ... Um vaso de pressão com volume de 0,4m <sup>3</sup> contém 1,25kg de uma mistura formada por CO <sub>2</sub> e H <sub>2</sub> O mantida a uma pressão...		Off
<input type="checkbox"/>	16:36	ABERTURA do curso: TERMODINÂMICA E APLICAÇÕES DE ENGENHARIA Add description	Public	Off

CURSO INTENSIVO

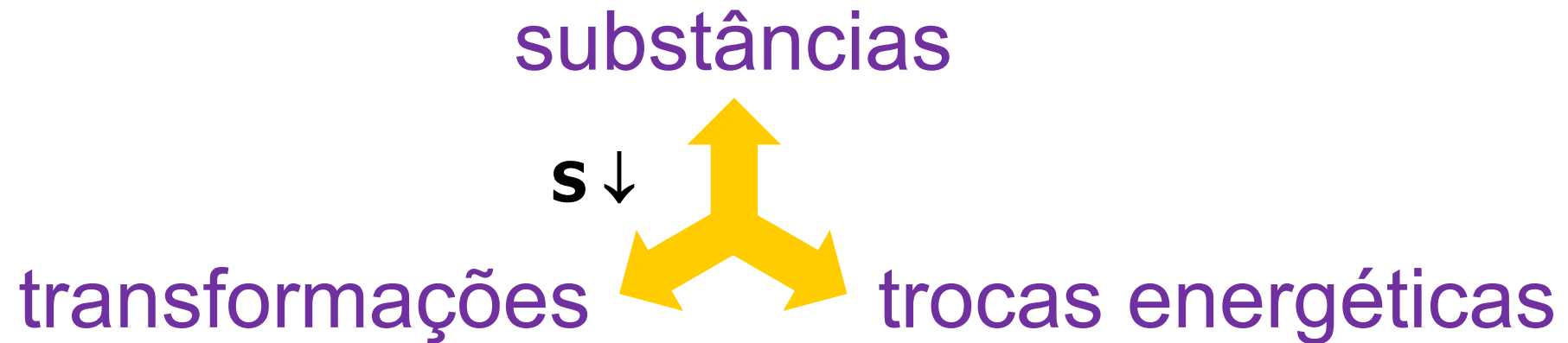
TERMODINÂMICA E APLICAÇÕES DE ENGENHARIA

# PROPRIEDADES TERMODINÂMICAS: DIAGRAMAS DE EQUILÍBRIO

Paulo Seleglim Jr.  
Universidade de São Paulo



Como explicitar a vinculação entre diferentes propriedades termodinâmicas para uma substância genérica ?



# DEMONSTRAÇÃO DO USO DE “TABELAS ELETRÔNICAS”...

## REFPROP / NIST

Instituto Nacional de  
Padrões e Tecnologia

Agência governamental



O National Institute of Standards and Technology, anteriormente conhecido como The National Bureau of Standards, é uma agência governamental não regulatória da administração de tecnologia do Departamento de Comércio dos Estados Unidos. [Wikipédia](#)

**Sede:** Gaithersburg, Maryland, EUA

**Fundador:** Congresso dos Estados Unidos

**Fundação:** 1901

**Número de funcionários:** 2.900

**Organização mãe:** Departamento de Comércio dos Estados Unidos

**Subsidiária:** National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence

REFPROP (water) - NIST Reference Fluid Properties

File Edit Options Substance Calculate Plot Window Help Cautions

2: water: V/L sat. T=0,02 to 370, °C

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Liquid Density (kg/m³)	Vapor Density (kg/m³)	Liquid Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Vapor Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Liquid Entropy (kJ/kg-K)	Vapor Entropy (kJ/kg-K)
1	0,020000	0,0061210	999,79	0,0048579	0,042811	2500,9	0,00015448	9,1552
2	5,0200	0,0087379	999,92	0,0068112	21,104	2510,1	0,076556	9,0243
3	10,020	0,012298	999,65	0,0094190	42,105	2519,2	0,15138	8,8993
4	15,020	0,017080	999,05	0,012857	63,065	2528,4	0,22475	8,7798
5	20,020	0,023422	998,16	0,017334	83,998	2537,5	0,29677	8,6655
6	25,020	0,031737	997,00	0,023101	104,91	2546,5	0,36751	8,5562
7	30,020	0,042518	995,60	0,030448	125,82	2555,6	0,43703	8,4516
8	35,020	0,056352	993,98	0,039716	146,72	2564,6	0,50540	8,3513
9	40,020	0,073928	992,17	0,051294	167,62	2573,5	0,57267	8,2552
10	45,020	0,096049	990,16	0,065628	188,52	2582,5	0,63888	8,1630

1: Temperature vs. Entropy plot: water

water - H2O (CAS# 7732-18-5)

Molar mass: 18,015 kg/kmol  
Triple pt. temp.: 0,01 °C  
Normal boiling pt.: 99,974 °C  
Gas phase dipole at NBP: 1,855 debye

Critical Point  
Temperature: 373,95 °C  
Pressure: 220,64 bar  
Density: 322, kg/m³  
Acentric factor: 0,3443

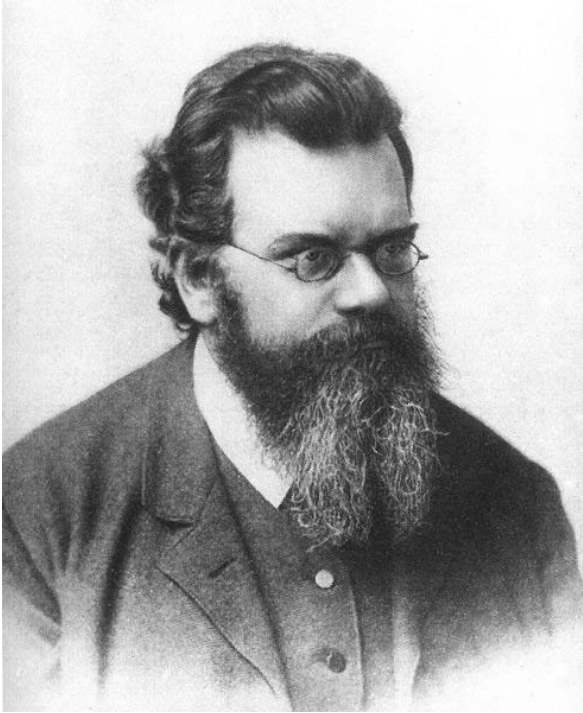
Range of applicability  
Minimum temp.: 0,01 °C  
Maximum temp.: 1726,9 °C  
Maximum pressure: 10000, bar  
Maximum density: 1332,4 kg/m³

NIST Rec: FEQ\_Helmholtz equation of state for water of Wagner and Pruss (2002).  
LITERATURE REFERENCE  
Wagner, W. and Pruss, A.,  
"The IAPWS Formulation 1995 for the Thermodynamic Properties of Ordinary Water Substance for General and Scientific Use,"  
J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data, 31(2):387-535, 2002.

The uncertainty in density of the equation of state is 0.0001% at 1 atm in the liquid phase, and 0.001% at other liquid states at pressures up to 10 MPa and temperatures to 423 K. In the vapor phase, the uncertainty

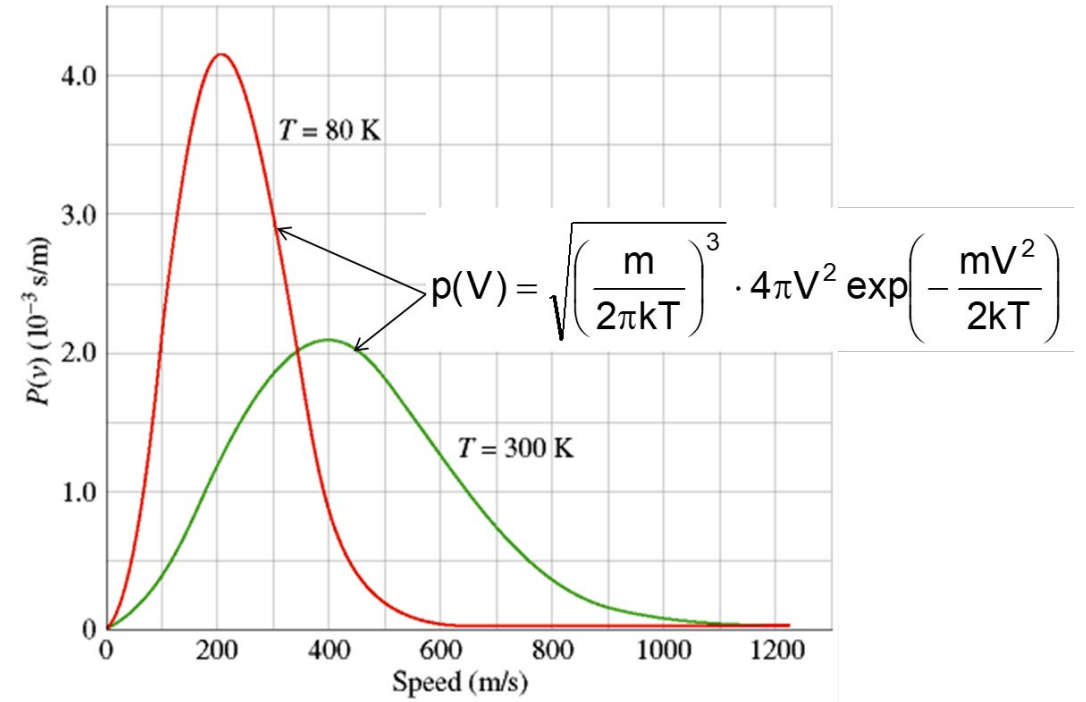
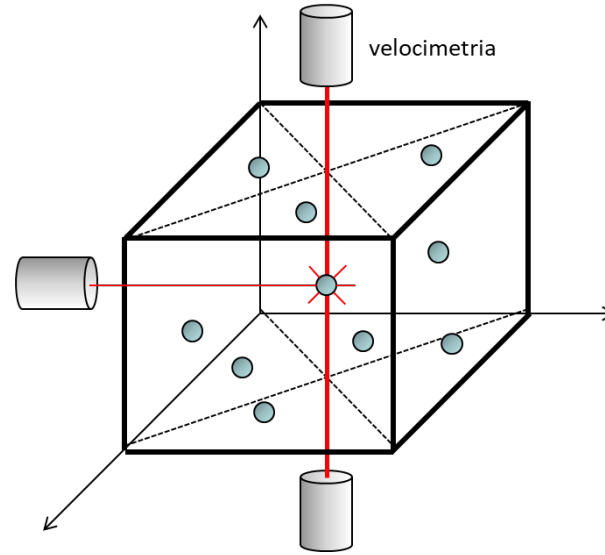
Equation of State Viscosity Thermal Conductivity  
Surface tension Melting Line Sublimation Line  
OK Cancel Print Copy Copy All





Boltzmann: 1886

$$S = k \cdot \log W$$



$$\text{PROP. MACROSCÓPICA} = \int_0^{\infty} f(\cdot) p(V) dV$$



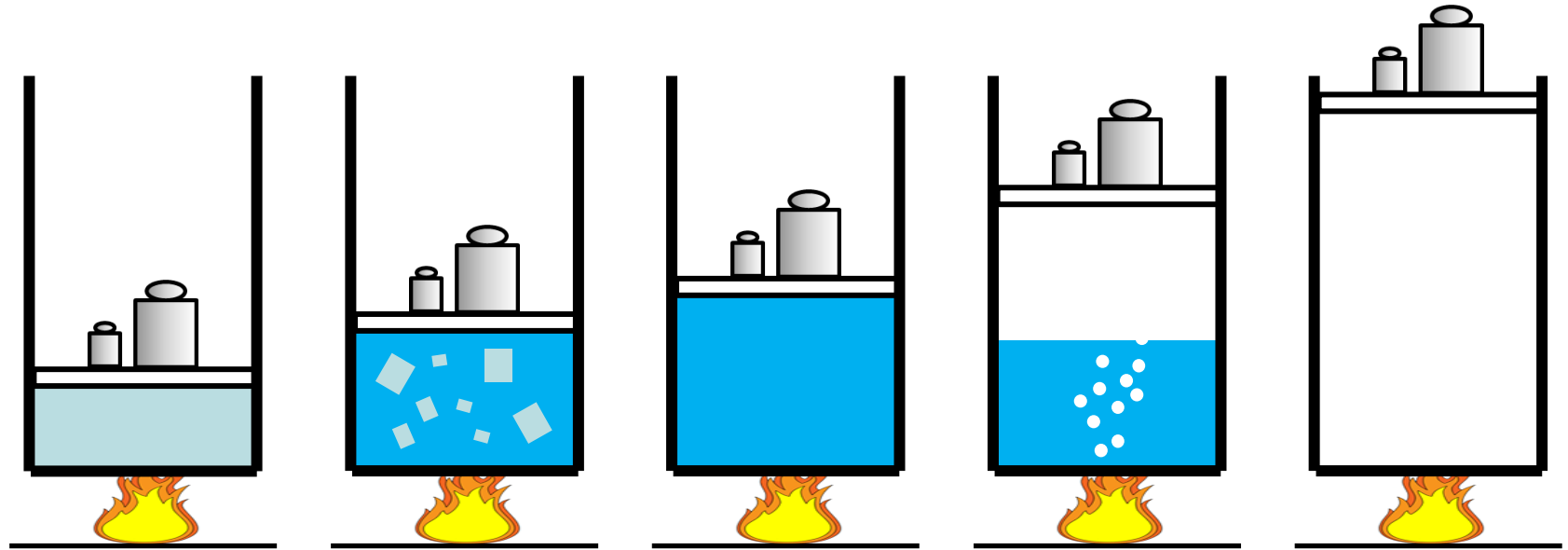
Q#1: neste curso qual software usaremos para cálculo das propriedades termodinâmicas de uma substância?

- A) REFPROPmini / NIST
- B) Fluent / ANSYS
- C) ASPEN PLUS / AspenTech
- D) Flight Simulator / Microsoft
- E) Excel / Microsoft

1

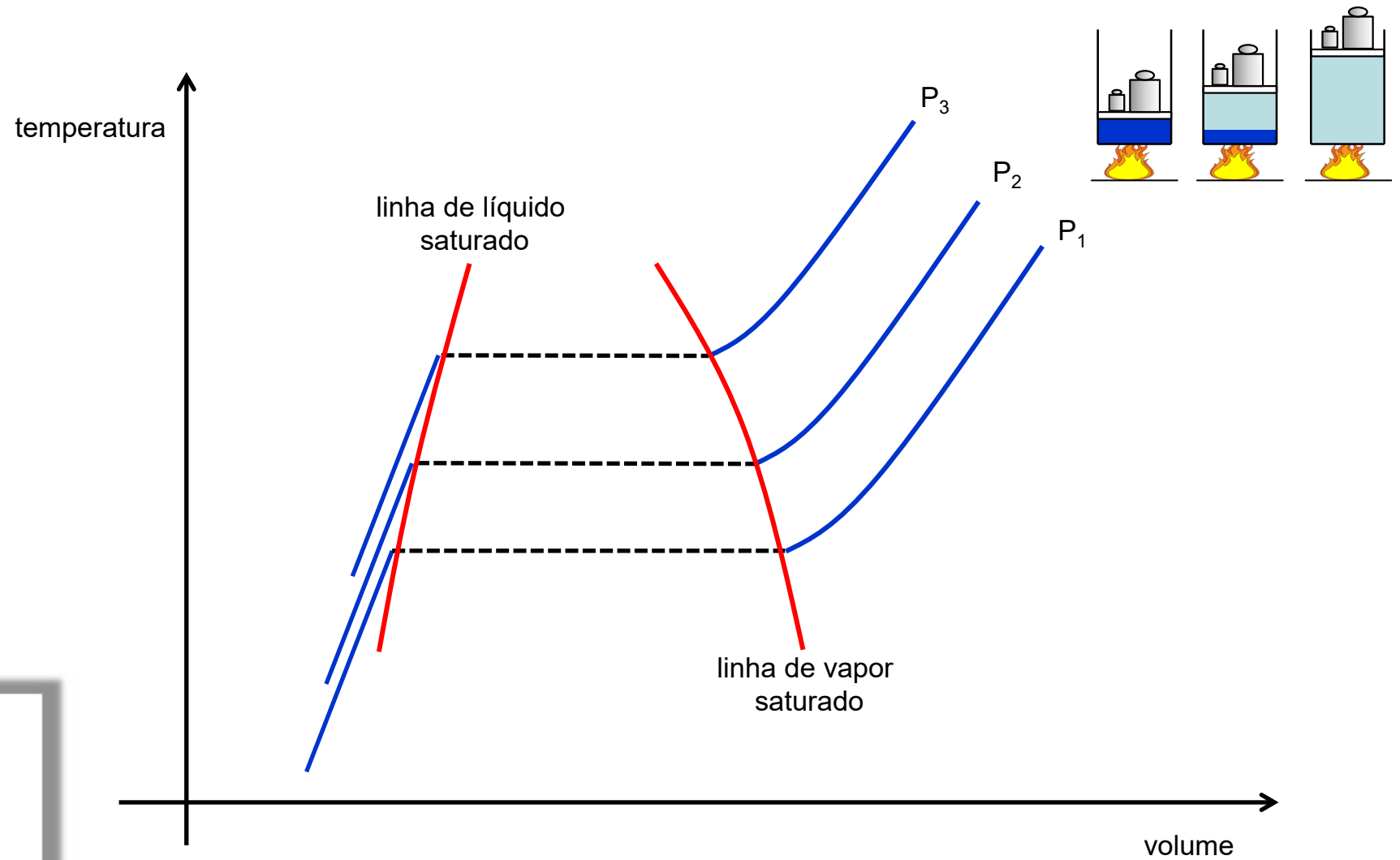


# FASES DE UMA SUBSTÂNCIA PURA: AQUECIMENTO @ $P = \text{CTE}$

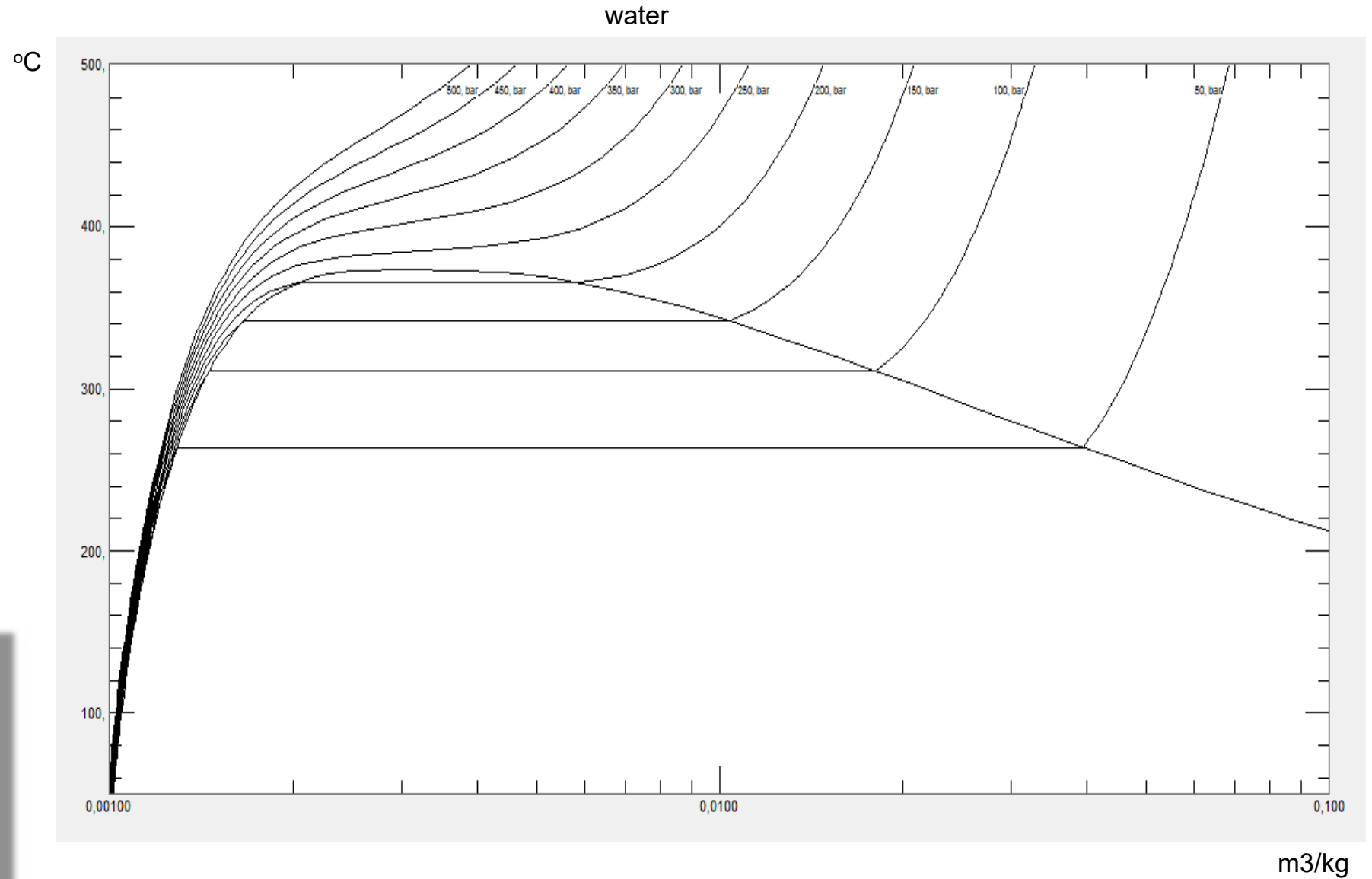


- ✓ Fase sólida: seu volume tem forma própria
- ✓ Fase líquida: ocupa parcialmente o volume do recipiente
- ✓ Fase gasosa: ocupa totalmente o volume do recipiente

# CONSTRUÇÃO EMPÍRICA DO DIAGRAMA DE EQUILÍBRIO

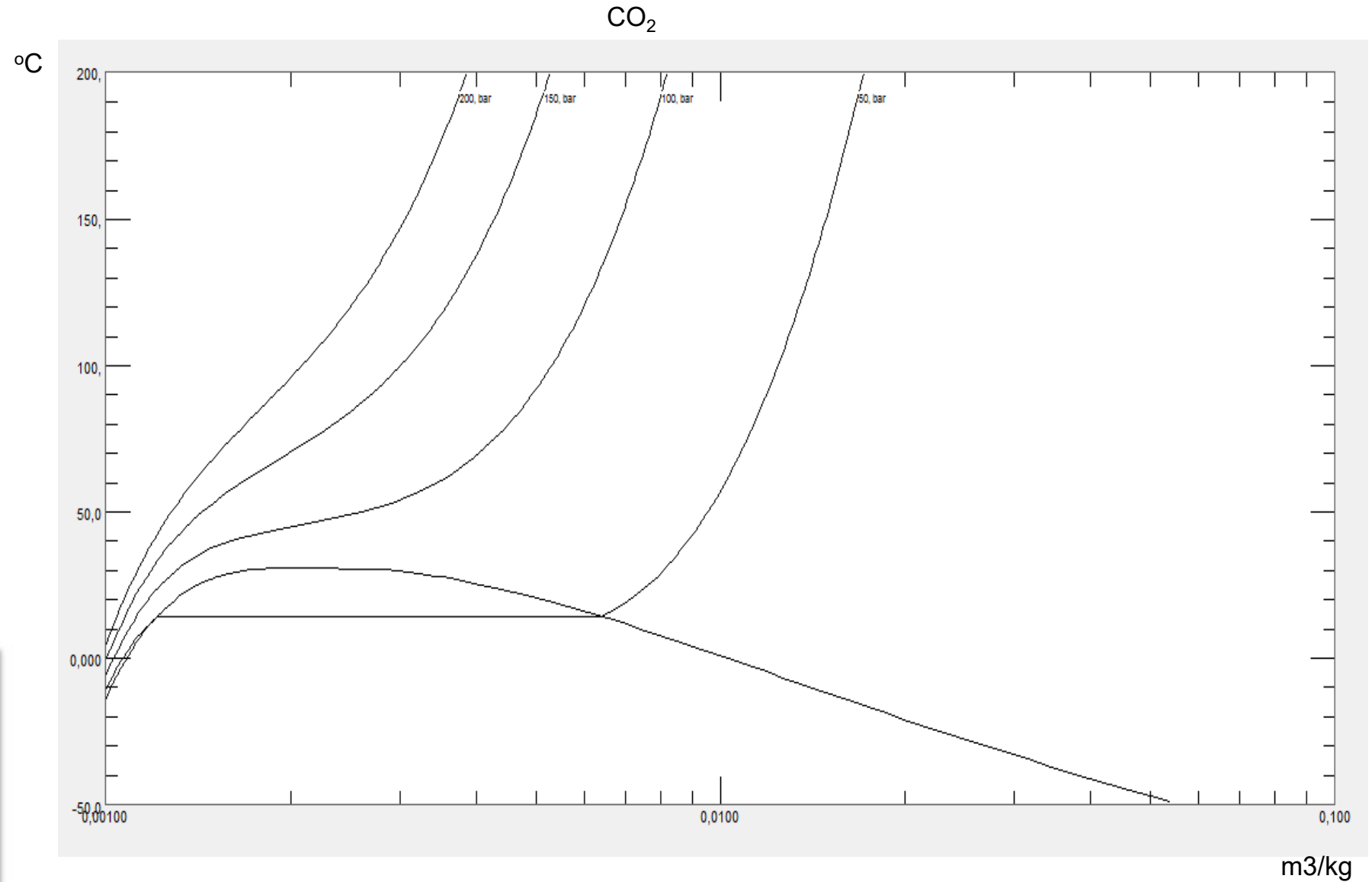


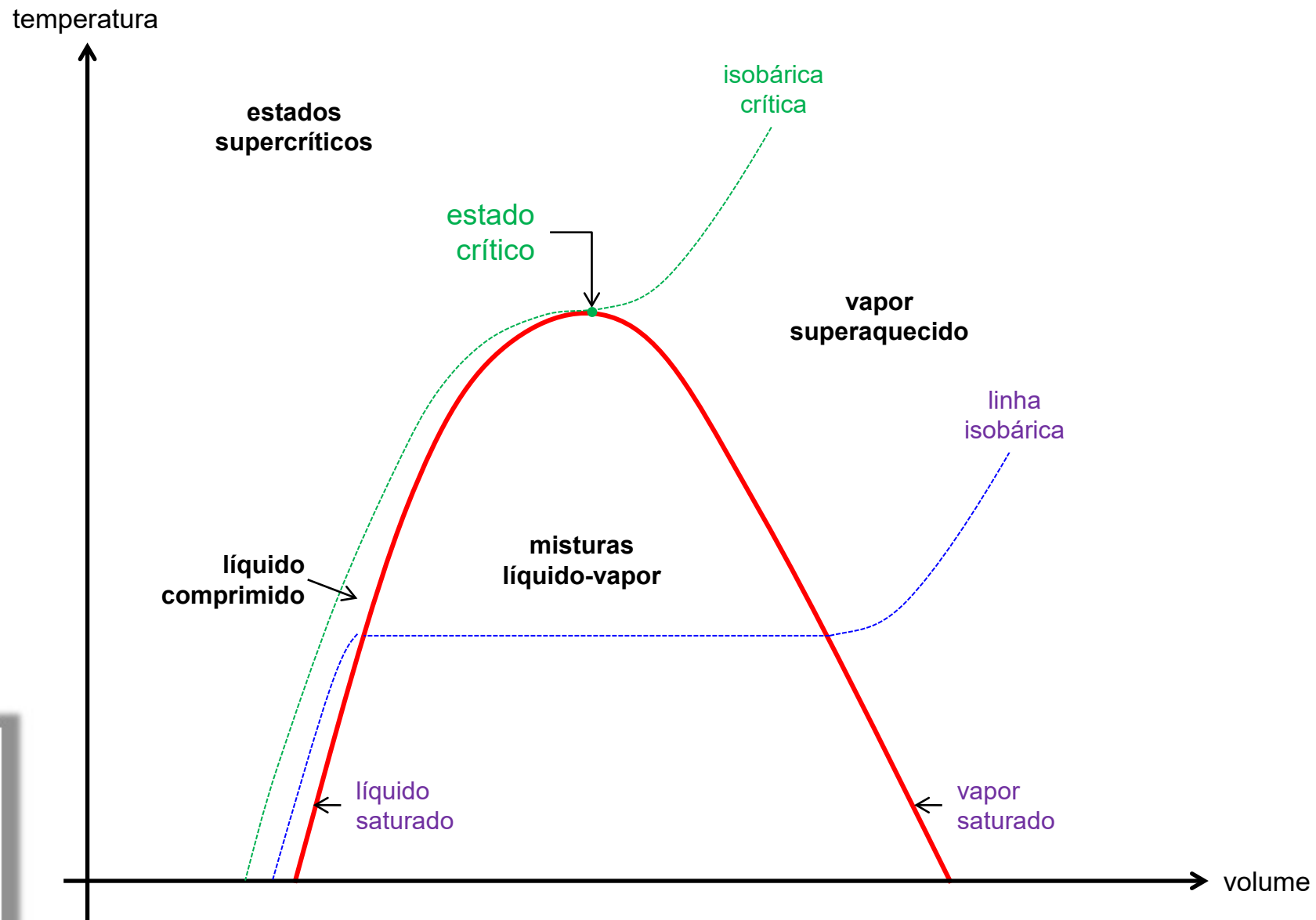
# DIAGRAMA DE EQUILÍBRIO DA ÁGUA (REFPROP)



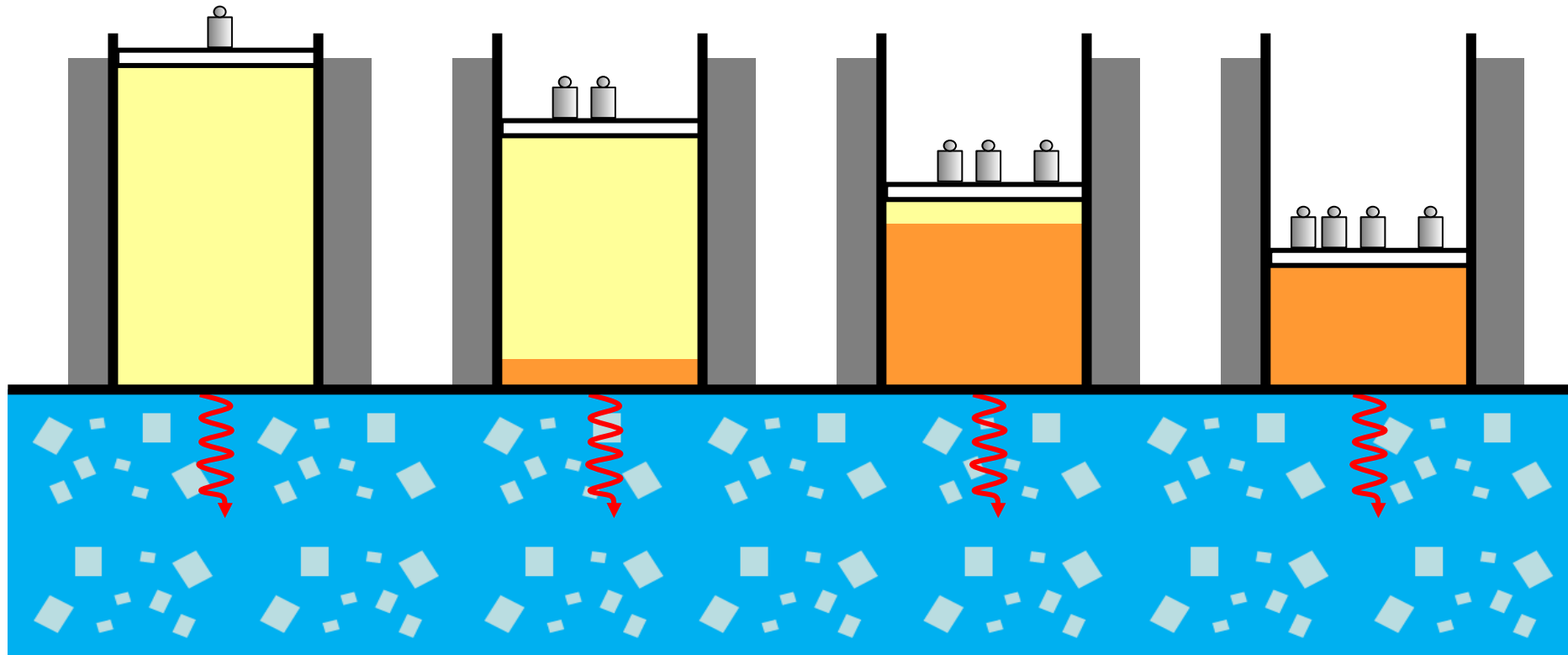


# DIAGRAMA DE EQUILÍBRIO DO CO<sub>2</sub> (REFPROP)

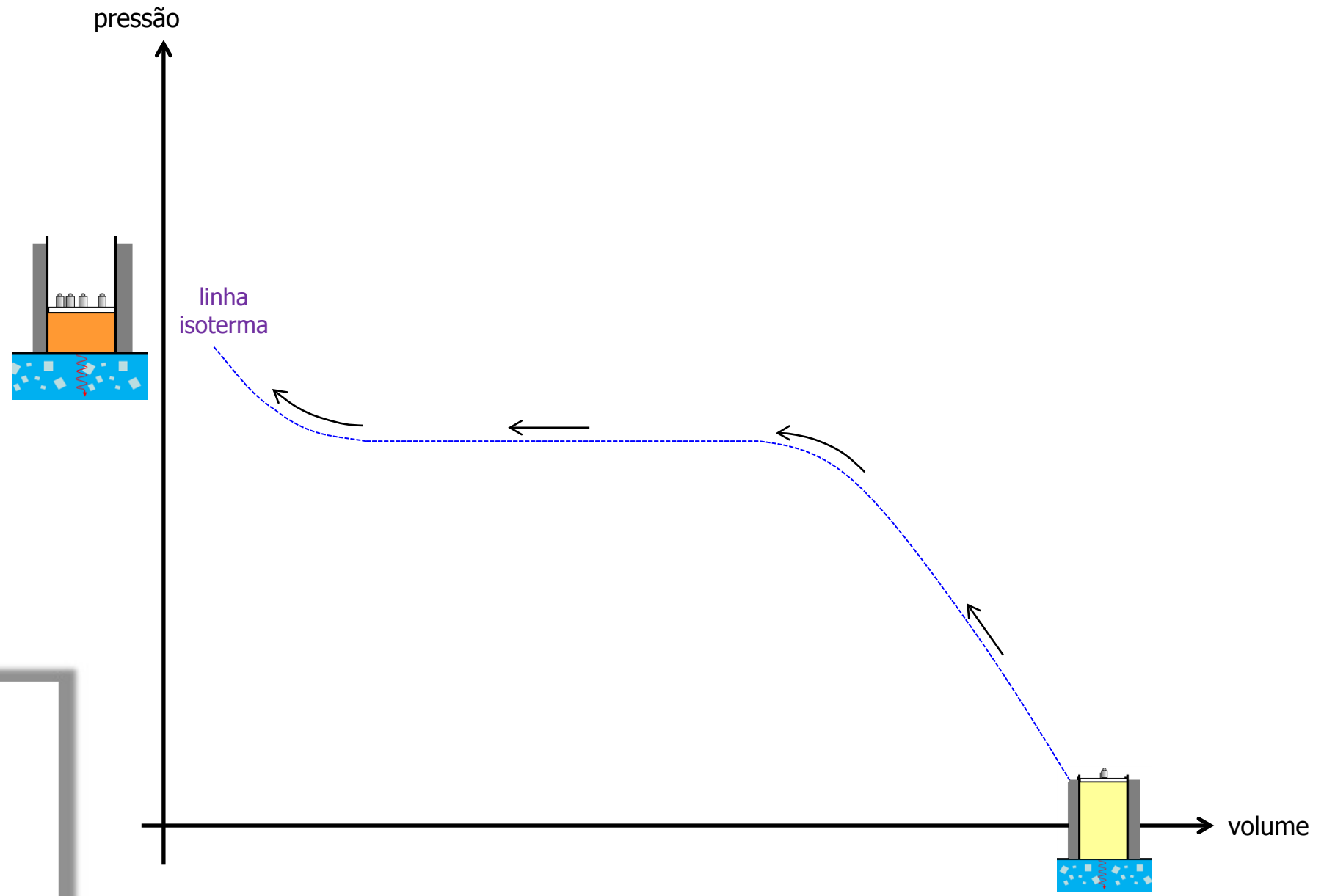




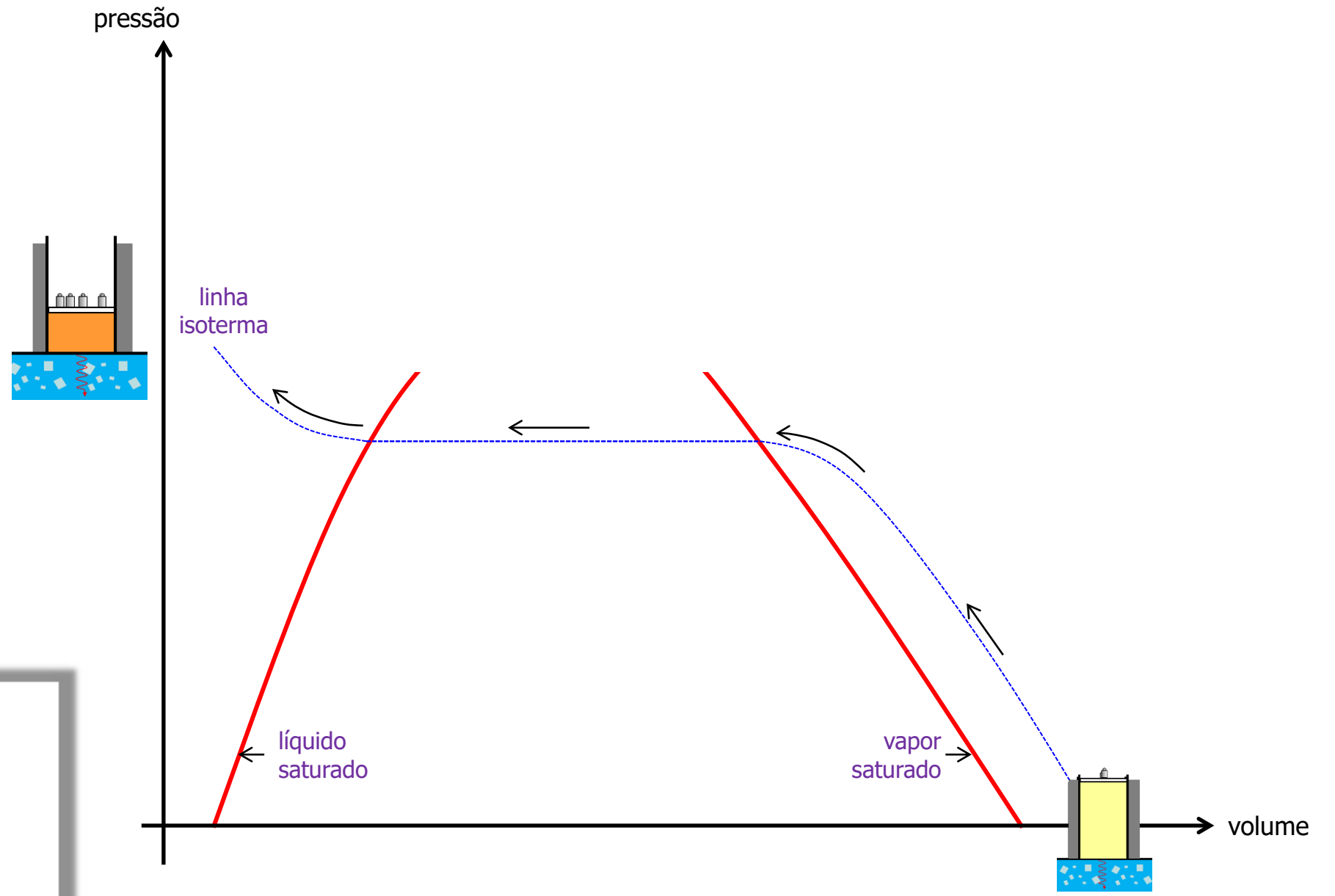
# FASES DE UMA SUBSTÂNCIA PURA, COMPRESSÃO @ $T = \text{CTE}$

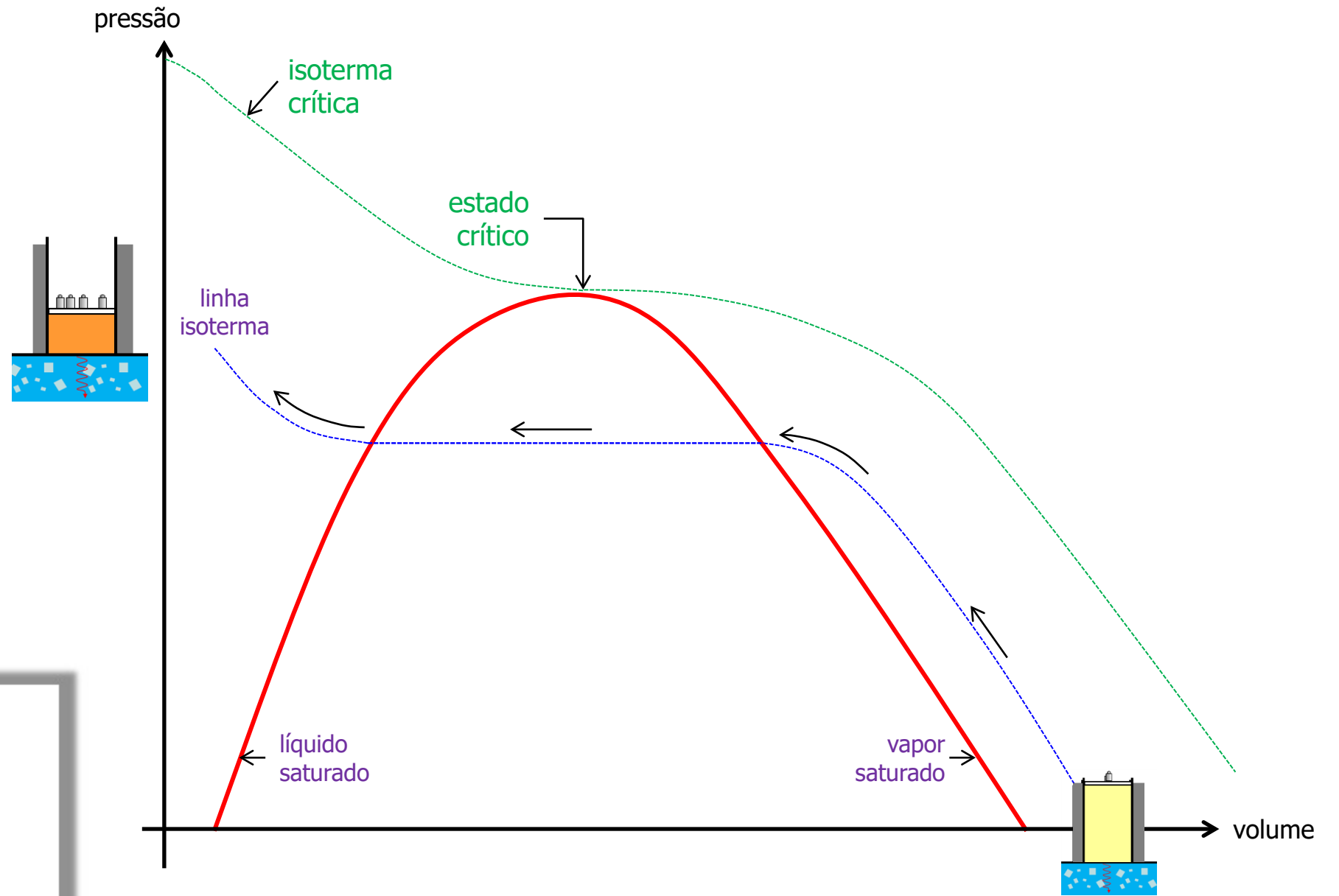


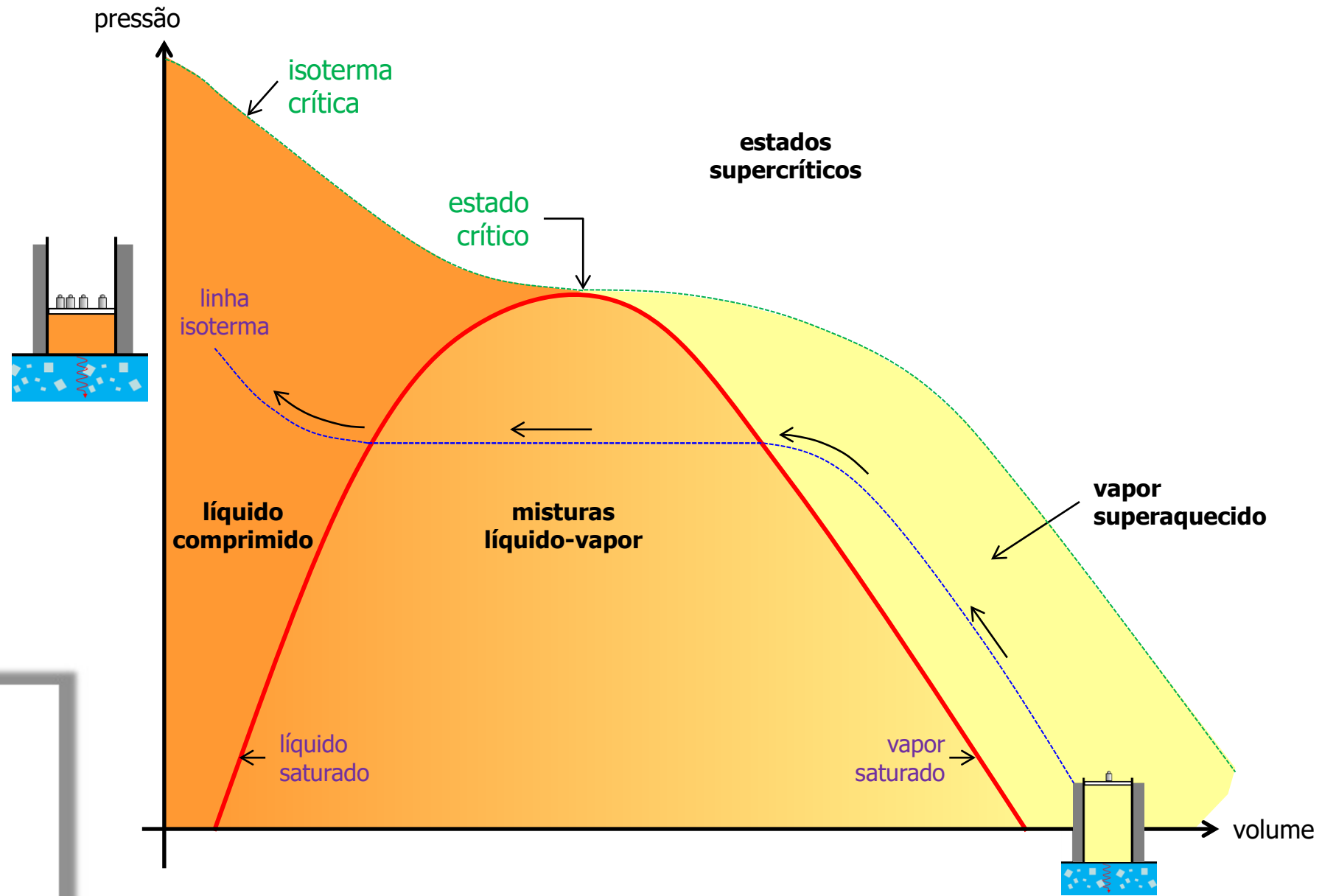
Meio com capacidade infinita de absorver de calor, i.e absorve calor sem alterar sua temperatura.









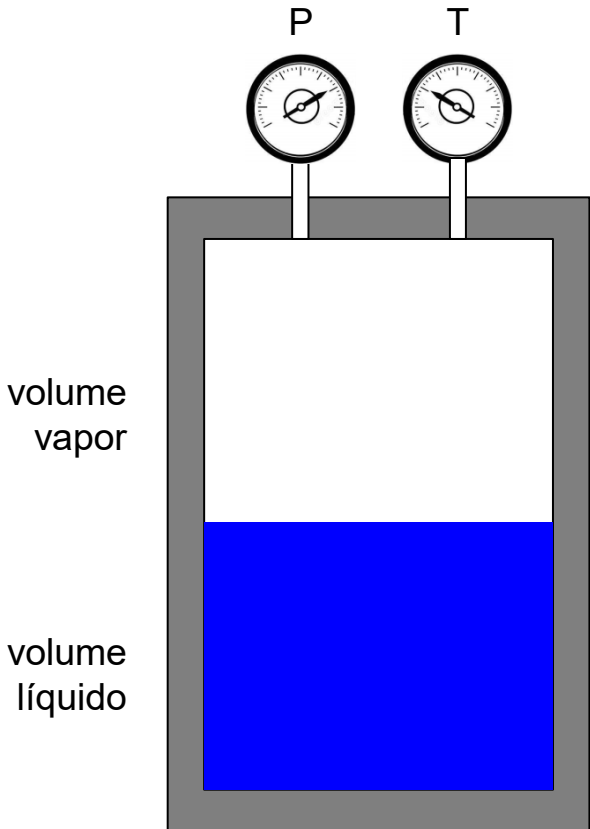




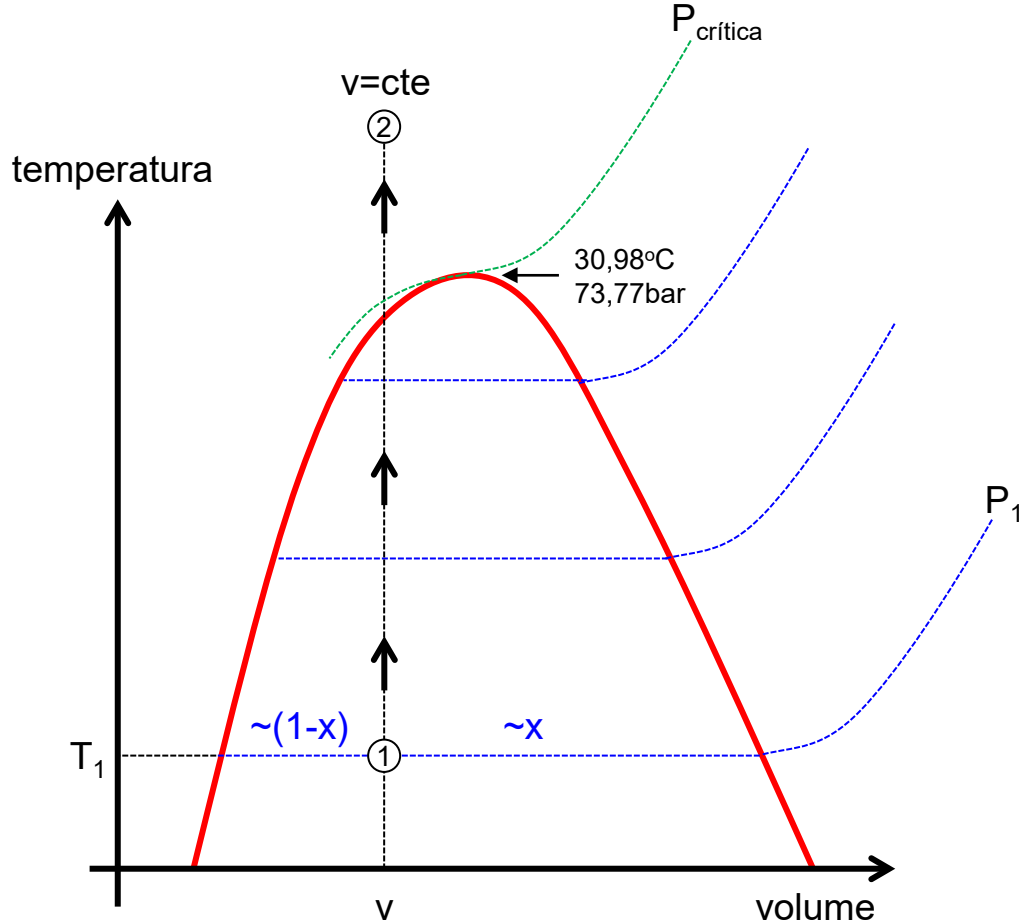
Aplicação:  
sistema de extração com  
CO<sub>2</sub> supercrítico



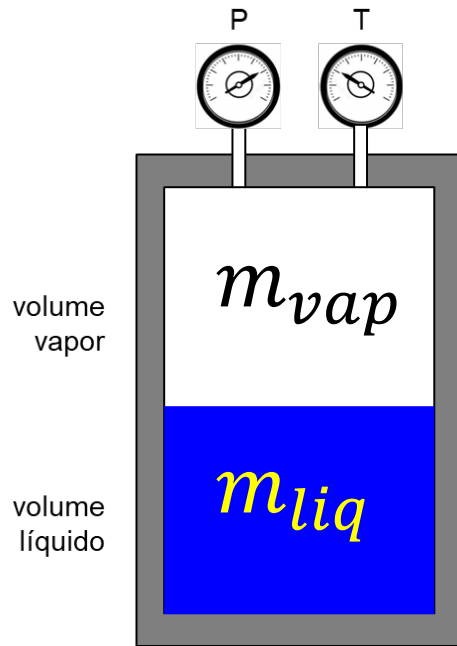
# PRODUÇÃO DE SCCO2: AQUECIMENTO ISOCÓRICO (V = CTE)



$$x \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{m_{\text{vap}}}{m_{\text{liq}} + m_{\text{vap}}}$$



$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} v &= x \cdot v_{\text{vap}} + (1 - x) \cdot v_{\text{liq}} \\ \rho &= x \cdot \rho_{\text{vap}} + (1 - x) \cdot \rho_{\text{liq}} \end{aligned} \right.$$



$$V = V_{liq} + V_{vap}$$

$$mv = m_{liq}v_{liq} + m_{vap}v_{vap}$$

$$mv = (m - m_{vap})v_{liq} + m_{vap}v_{vap}$$

$$v = \frac{(m - m_{vap})}{m}v_{liq} + \frac{m_{vap}}{m}v_{vap}$$

$$v = (1 - x)v_{liq} + xv_{vap}$$





$$v = (1 - x)v_{liq} + xv_{vap}$$

$$\rho \neq (1 - x)\rho_{liq} + x\rho_{vap}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = (1 - x) \cdot \frac{1}{r_{liq}} + \frac{x}{r_{vap}}$$

$$r = r_{liq} \cdot \frac{r_{vap}}{(r_{vap} - r_{vap} \cdot x + x \cdot r_{liq})}$$

# VARIAÇÃO DE $\rho_{LIQ}$ E $\rho_{VAP}$ COM A PRESSÃO E A TEMPERATURA...

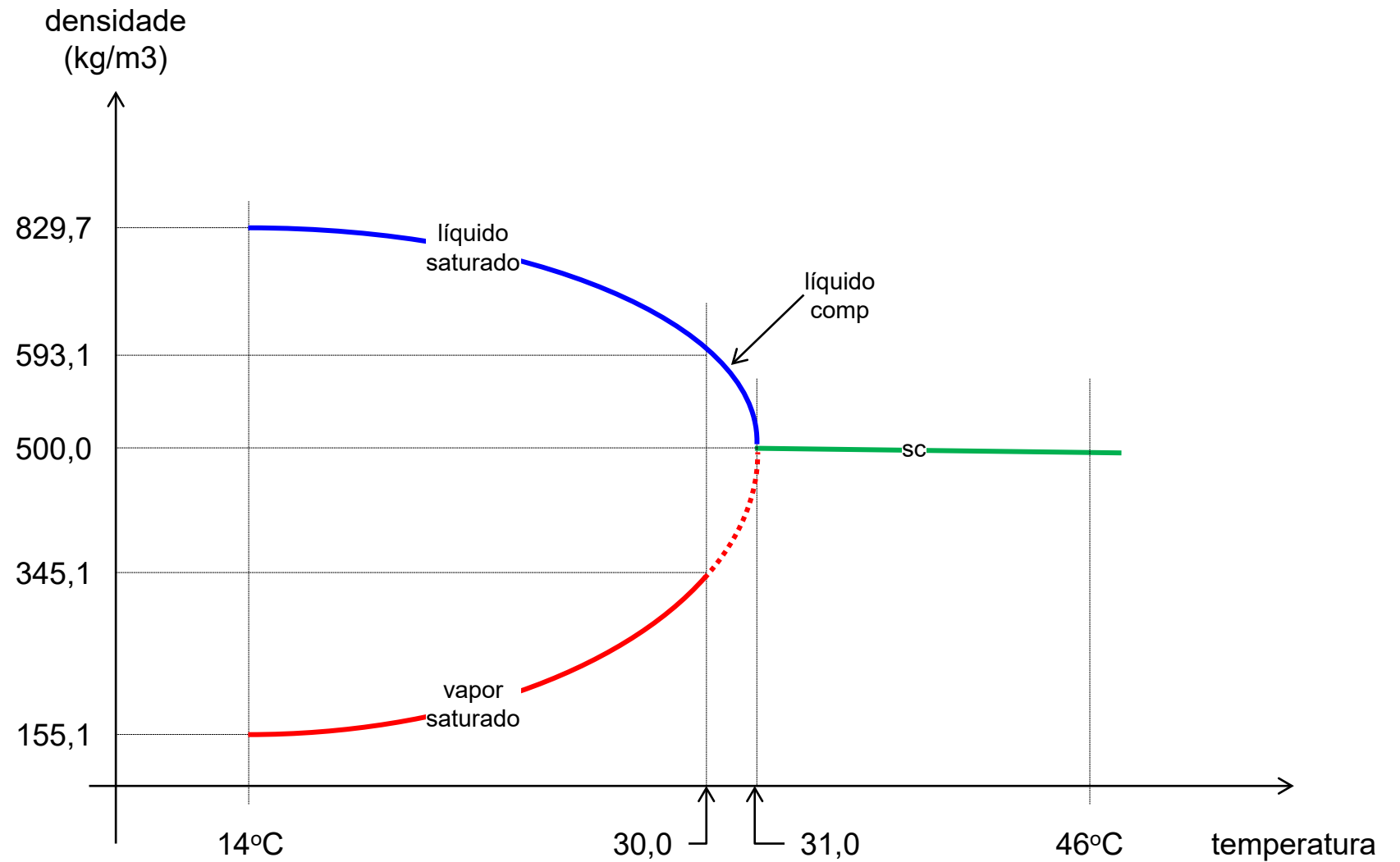
REFPROP (carbon dioxide) - NIST Reference Fluid Properties

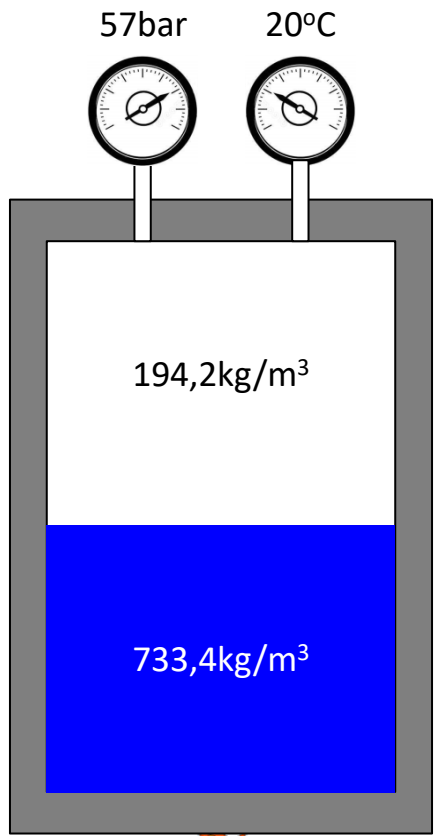
File Edit Options Substance Calculate Plot Window Help Cautions

11: carbon dioxide rho = 500, kg/m<sup>3</sup>

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Liquid Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Vapor Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	Liquid Volume (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	Vapor Volume (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)
1	14,000	49,658	500,00	829,70	155,11	0,0020000	0,0012053	0,0064472
2	15,000	50,871	500,00	821,21	160,73	0,0020000	0,0012177	0,0062216
3	16,000	52,108	500,00	812,41	166,66	0,0020000	0,0012309	0,0060003
4	17,000	53,368	500,00	803,27	172,93	0,0020000	0,0012449	0,0057828
5	18,000	54,651	500,00	793,76	179,57	0,0020000	0,0012598	0,0055688
6	19,000	55,958	500,00	783,81	186,64	0,0020000	0,0012758	0,0053578
7	20,000	57,291	500,00	773,39	194,20	0,0020000	0,0012930	0,0051493
8	21,000	58,648	500,00	762,40	202,32	0,0020000	0,0013116	0,0049427
9	22,000	60,031	500,00	750,77	211,08	0,0020000	0,0013320	0,0047375
10	23,000	61,440	500,00	738,36	220,62	0,0020000	0,0013543	0,0045326
11	24,000	62,877	500,00	725,02	231,10	0,0020000	0,0013793	0,0043272
12	25,000	64,342	500,00	710,50	242,73	0,0020000	0,0014075	0,0041198
13	26,000	65,837	500,00	694,46	255,86	0,0020000	0,0014400	0,0039083
14	27,000	67,361	500,00	676,36	271,01	0,0020000	0,0014785	0,0036898
15	28,000	68,918	500,00	655,28	289,11	0,0020000	0,0015261	0,0034589
16	29,000	70,509	500,00	629,36	312,03	0,0020000	0,0015889	0,0032048
17	30,000	72,137	500,00	593,31	345,10	0,0020000	0,0016855	0,0028977
18	30,963	73,748	500,00	500,00	437,72	0,0020000	0,0020000	0,0022846
19	31,000	73,812	500,00	500,00	Undefined	0,0020000	0,0020000	Undefined
20	32,000	75,609	500,00	500,00	Undefined	0,0020000	0,0020000	Undefined

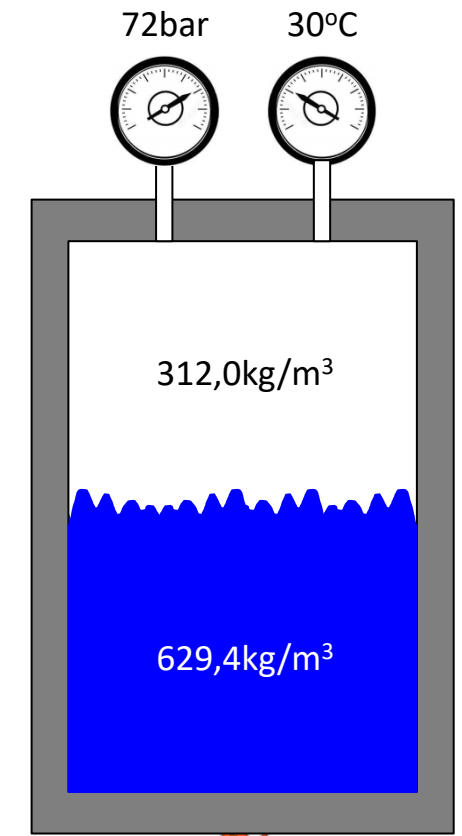
# VARIAÇÃO DE $\rho_{LIQ}$ E $\rho_{VAP}$ COM A PRESSÃO E A TEMPERATURA...





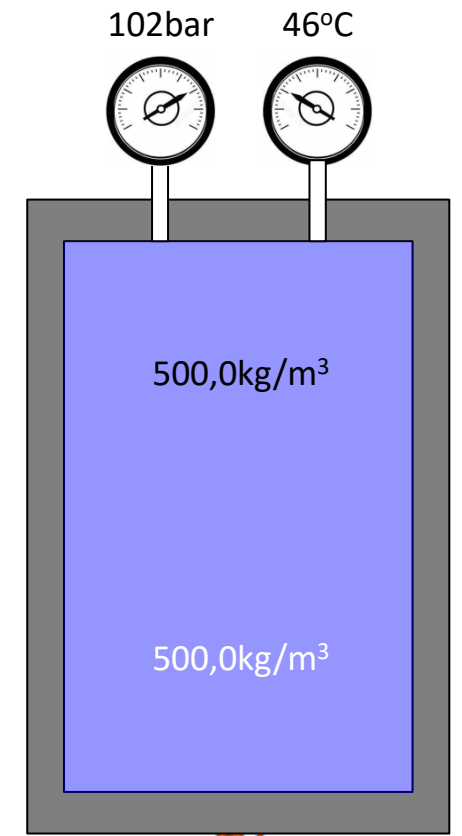
$$x = \frac{500,0 - 733,4}{194,2 - 733,4}$$

$$x = 0,433$$



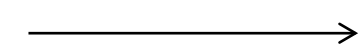
$$x = \frac{500,0 - 629,4}{312,0 - 629,4}$$

$$x = 0,408$$

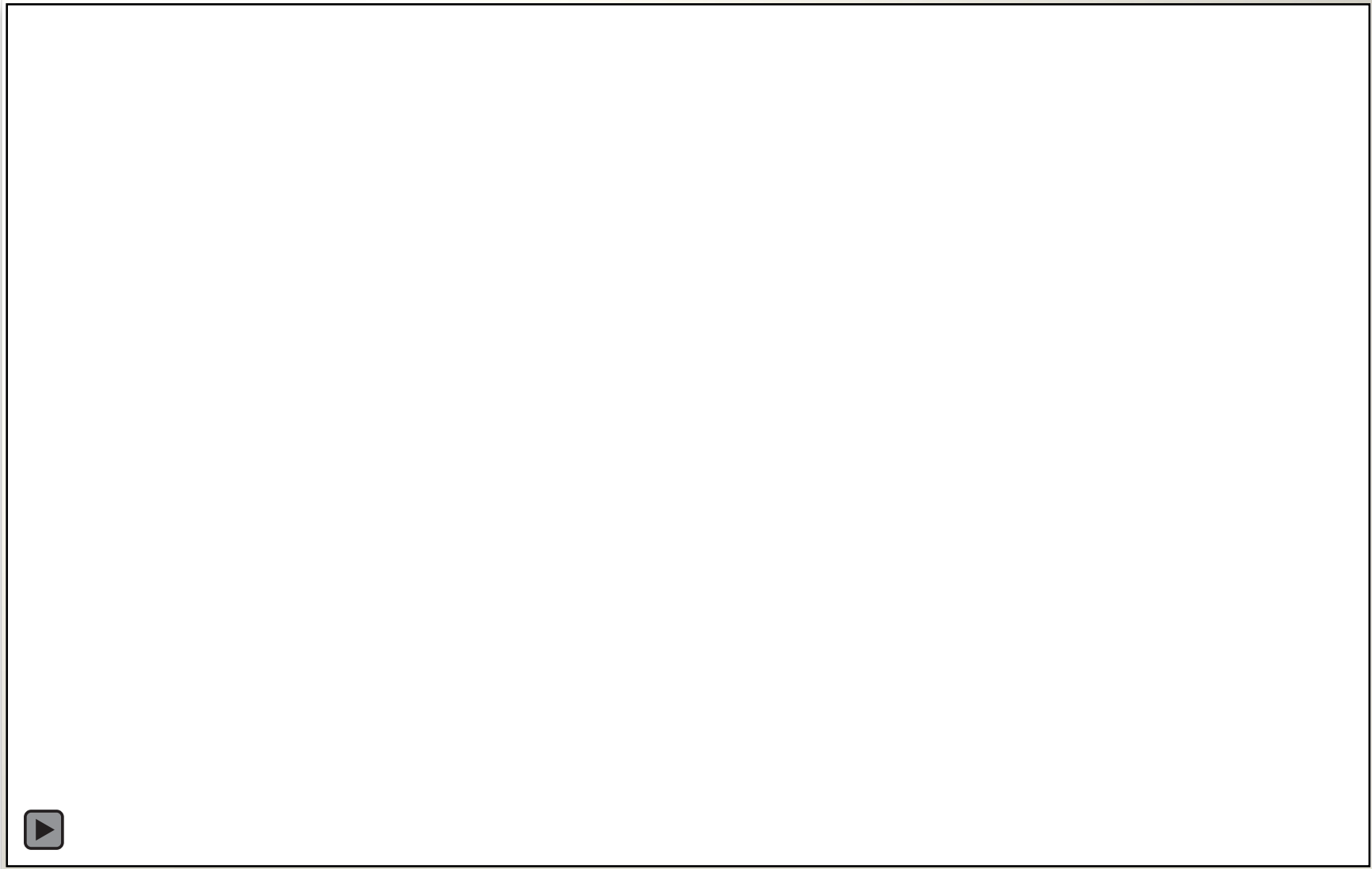


$$x = \frac{500,0 - 500,0}{500,0 - 500,0}$$

$$x \stackrel{H}{=} 0,408$$

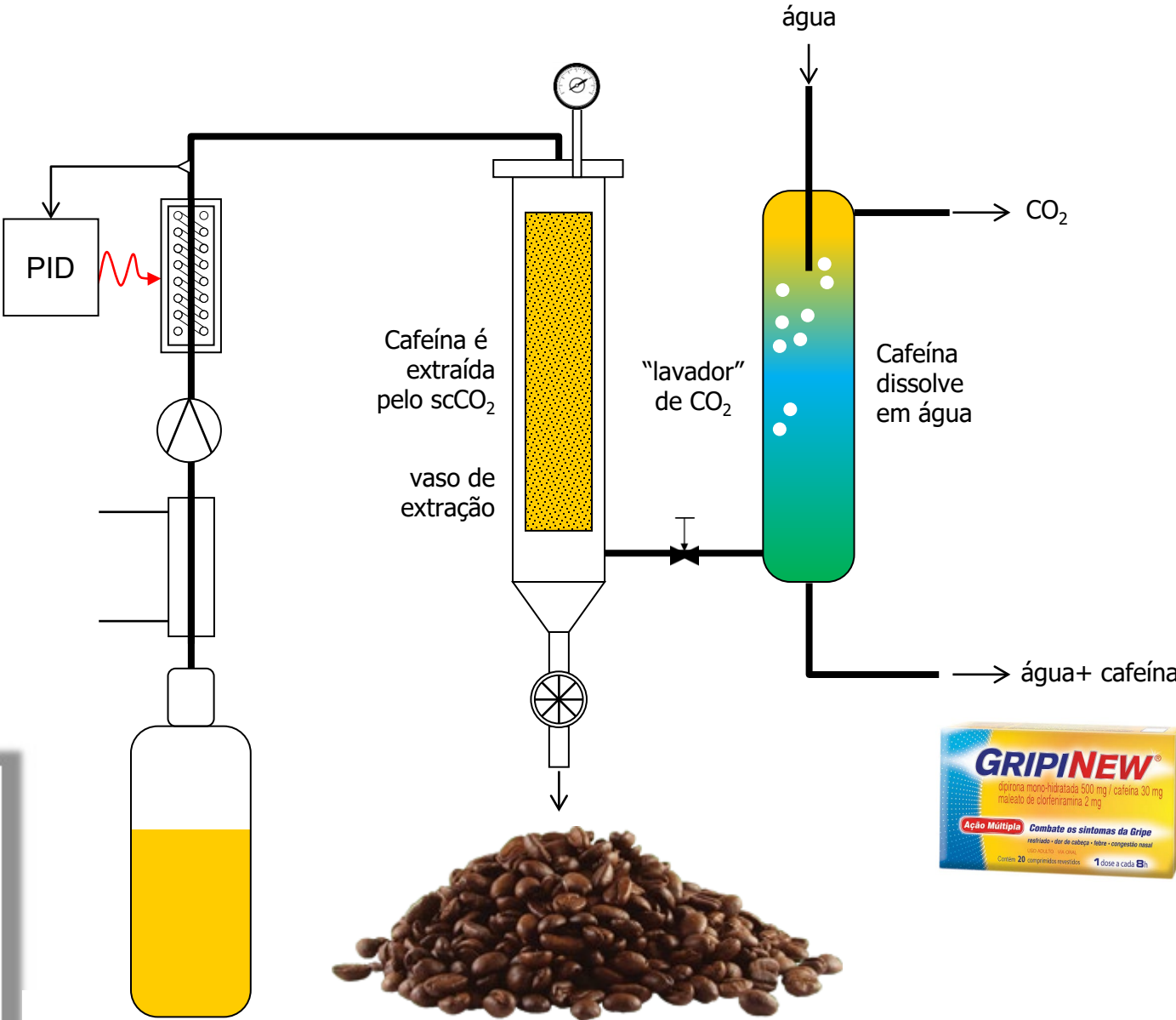






**Flachzange1337**  
3.94K subscribers

# GRÃOS DE CAFÉ DESCAFEINADO





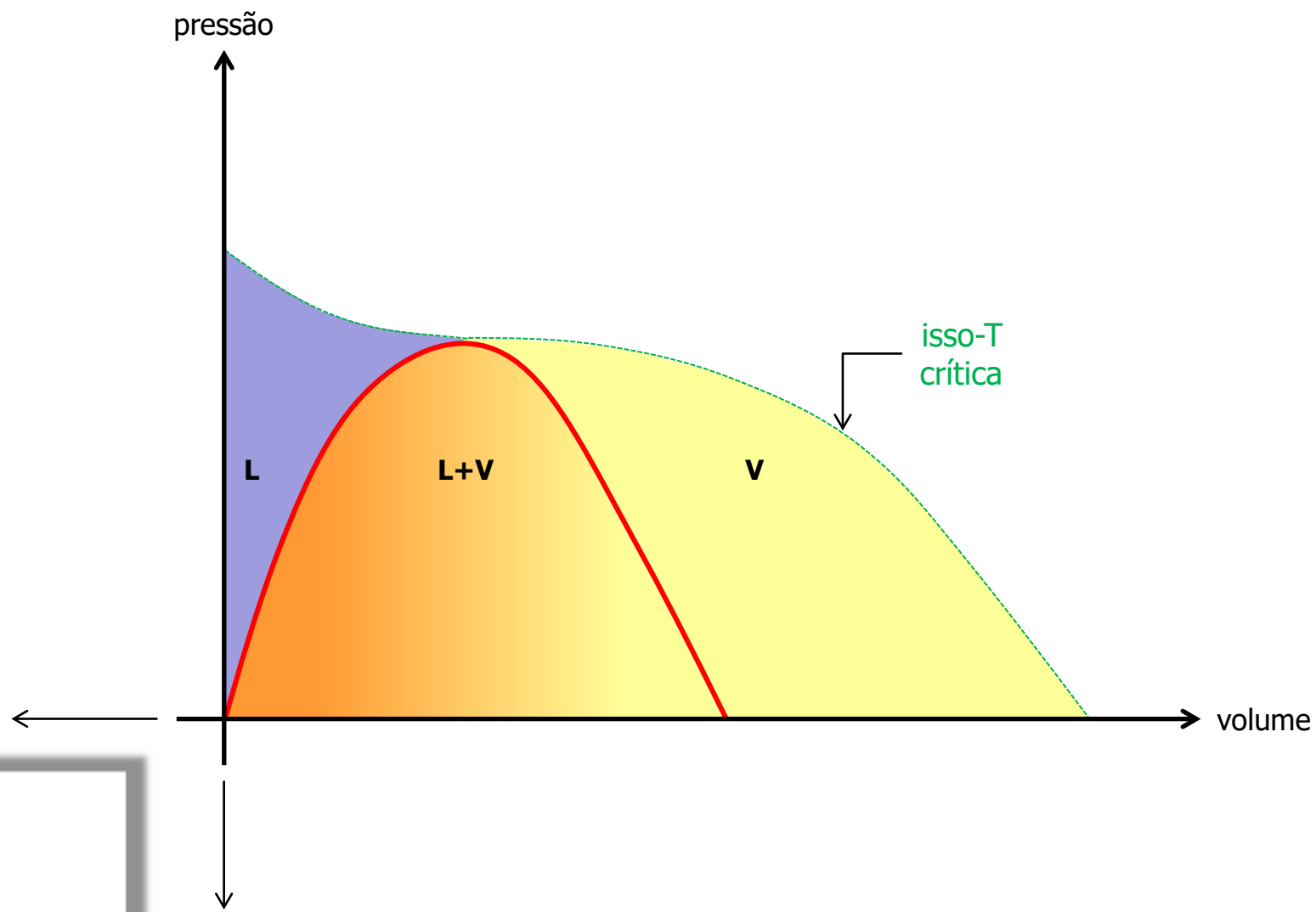
Q#2: qual a principal característica de uma substância nos estados supercríticos ?

- A) Favorece o derretimento das calotas polares...
- B) Excelente condutividade elétrica (supercondutores)...
- C) As fases líquida e gasosa têm densidades iguais...
- D) Sua pressão é supercrítica... (ChatGTP)
- E) Favorece o congelamento das calotas polares...

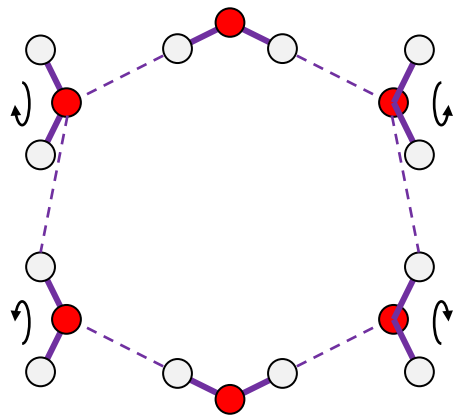
2

# Diagramas de equilibrio sólido-líquido-vapor





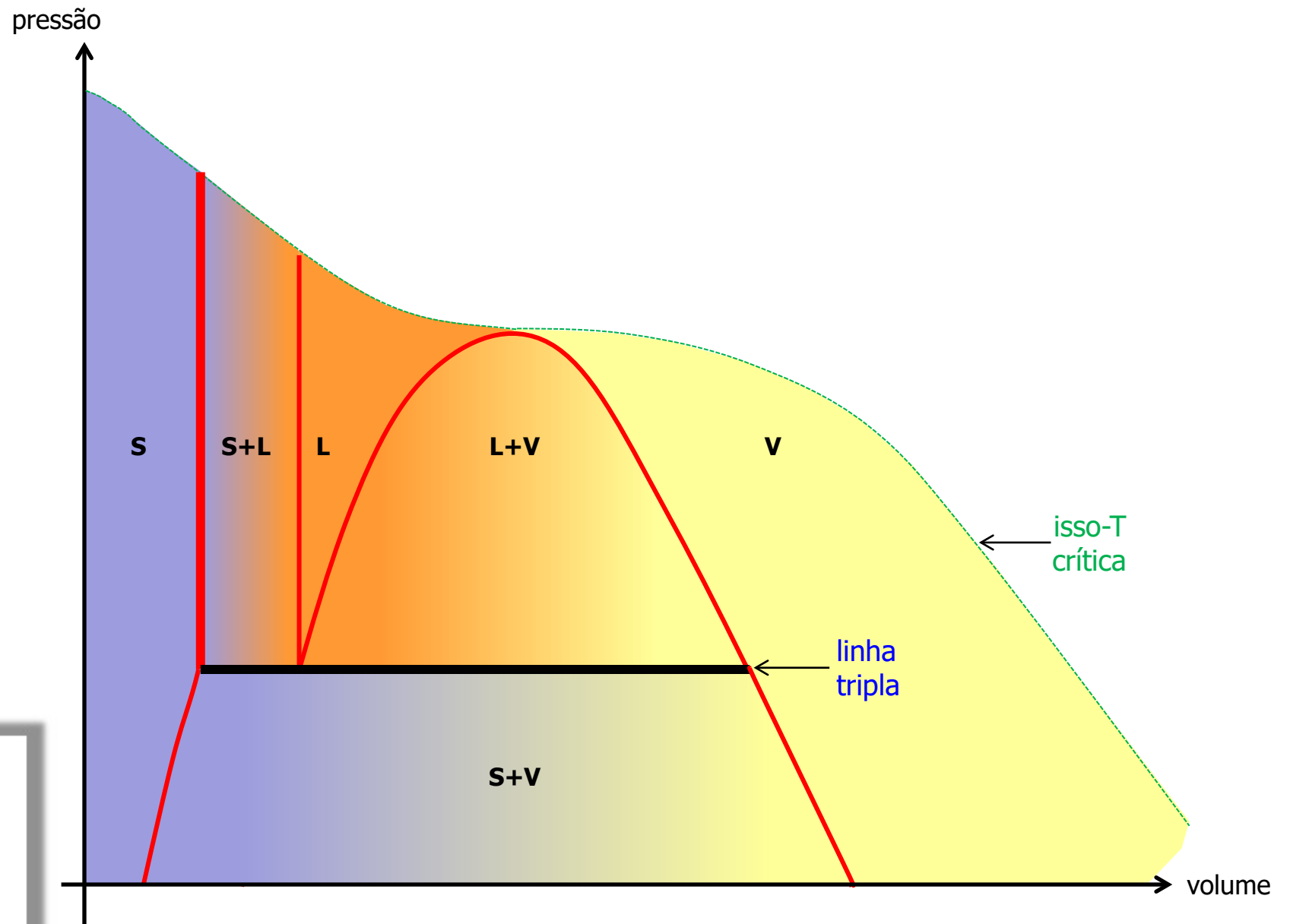


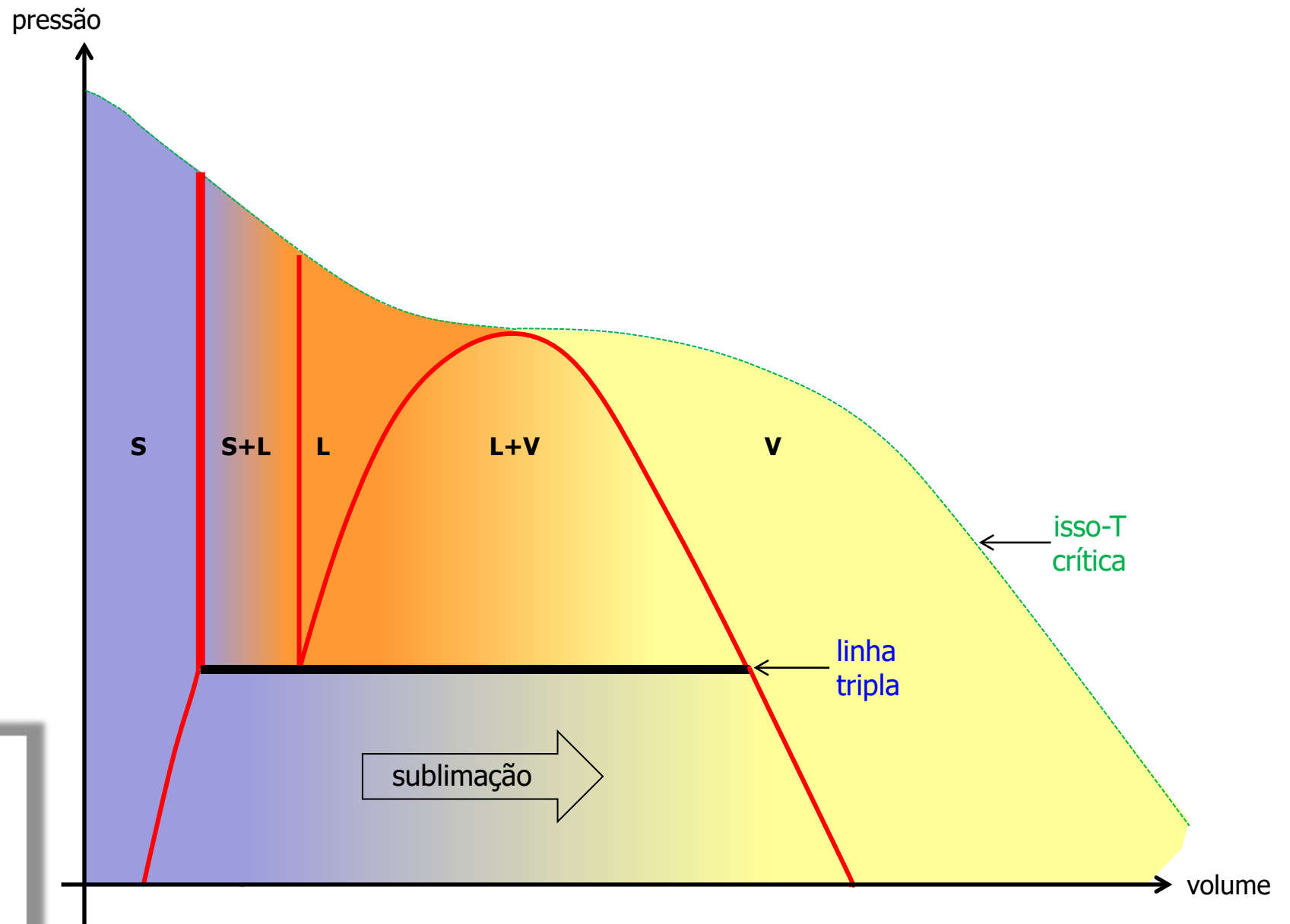


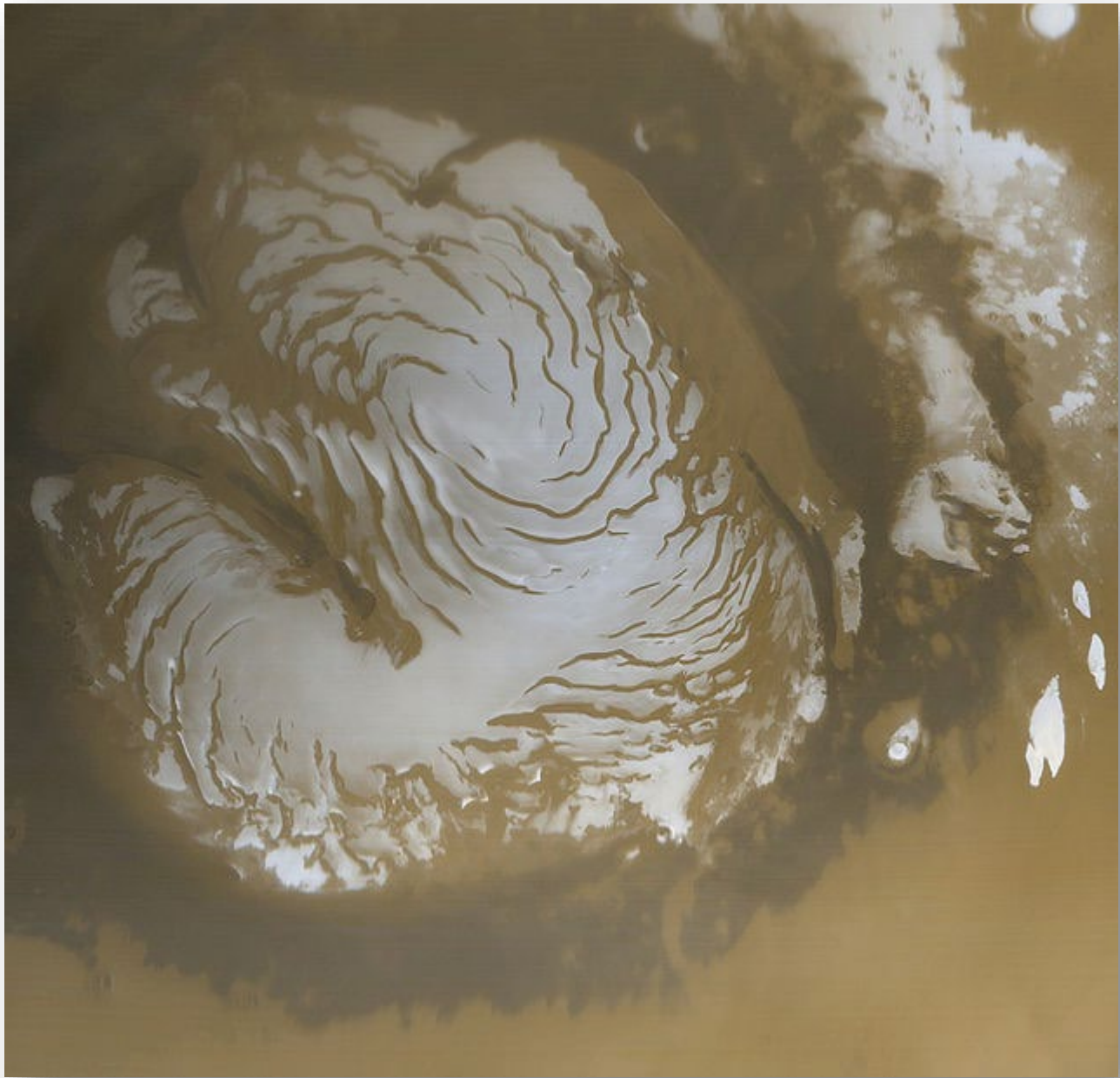
**Massimo Delle Piane**  
Published on Mar 19, 2015

Ab initio molecular dynamics (AIMD) of a  $14 \times 14 \times 14 \text{ \AA}$  water box at 300K. Computational code: CP2K. Level of theory: PBE-D2/TZV-P. Hydrogen bonds are in magenta. The shown trajectory corresponds to 10 ps of simulation, smoothed to remove fast vibrational motions. Rendered through VMD.

SUBSCRIBE 18

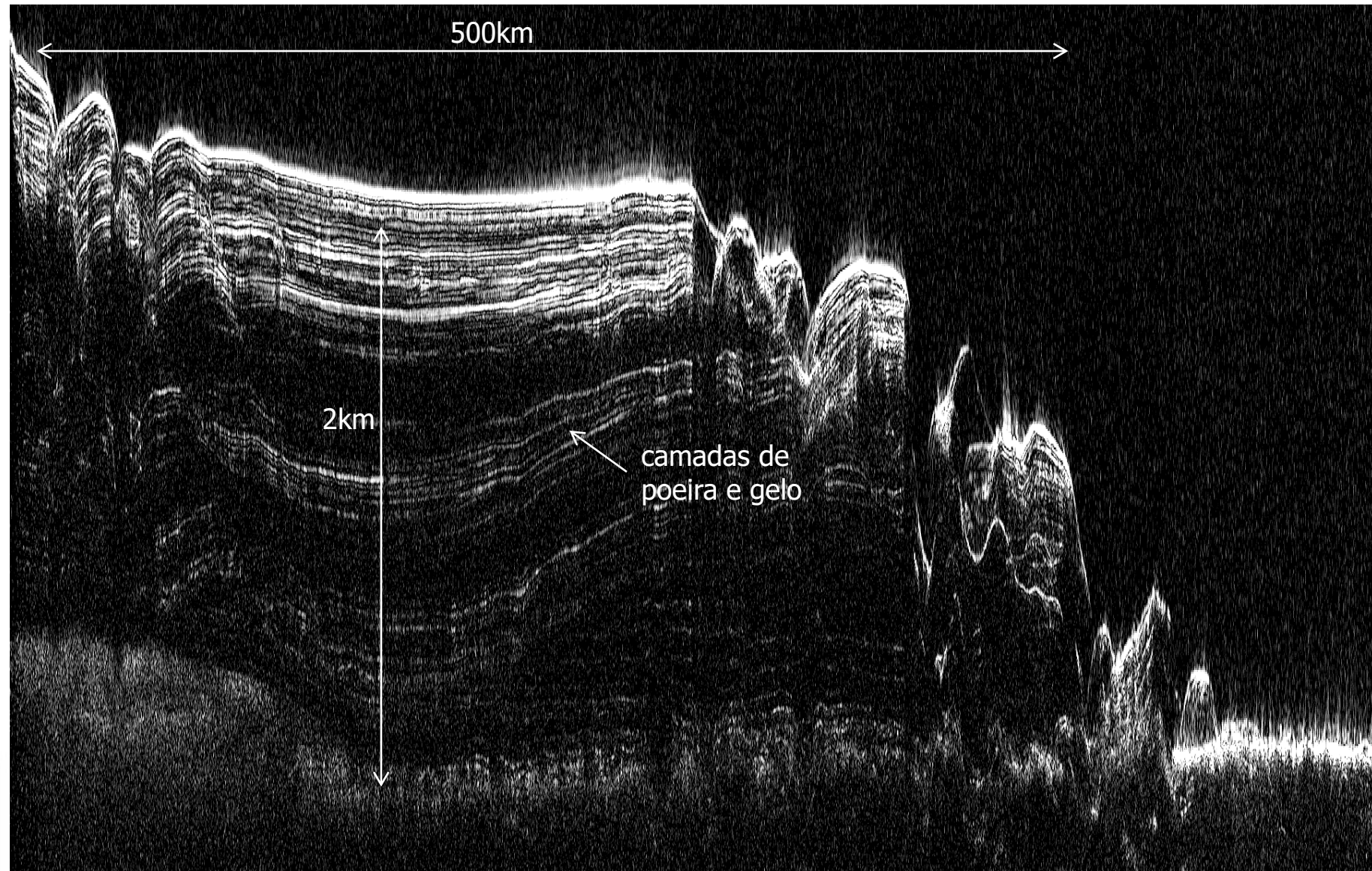
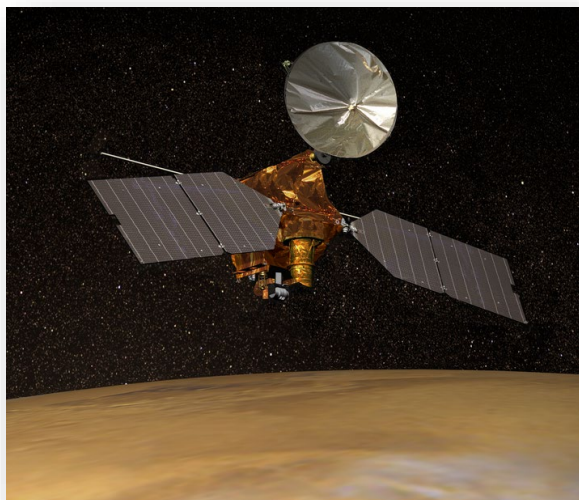






Mars Global Surveyor  
March, 1999

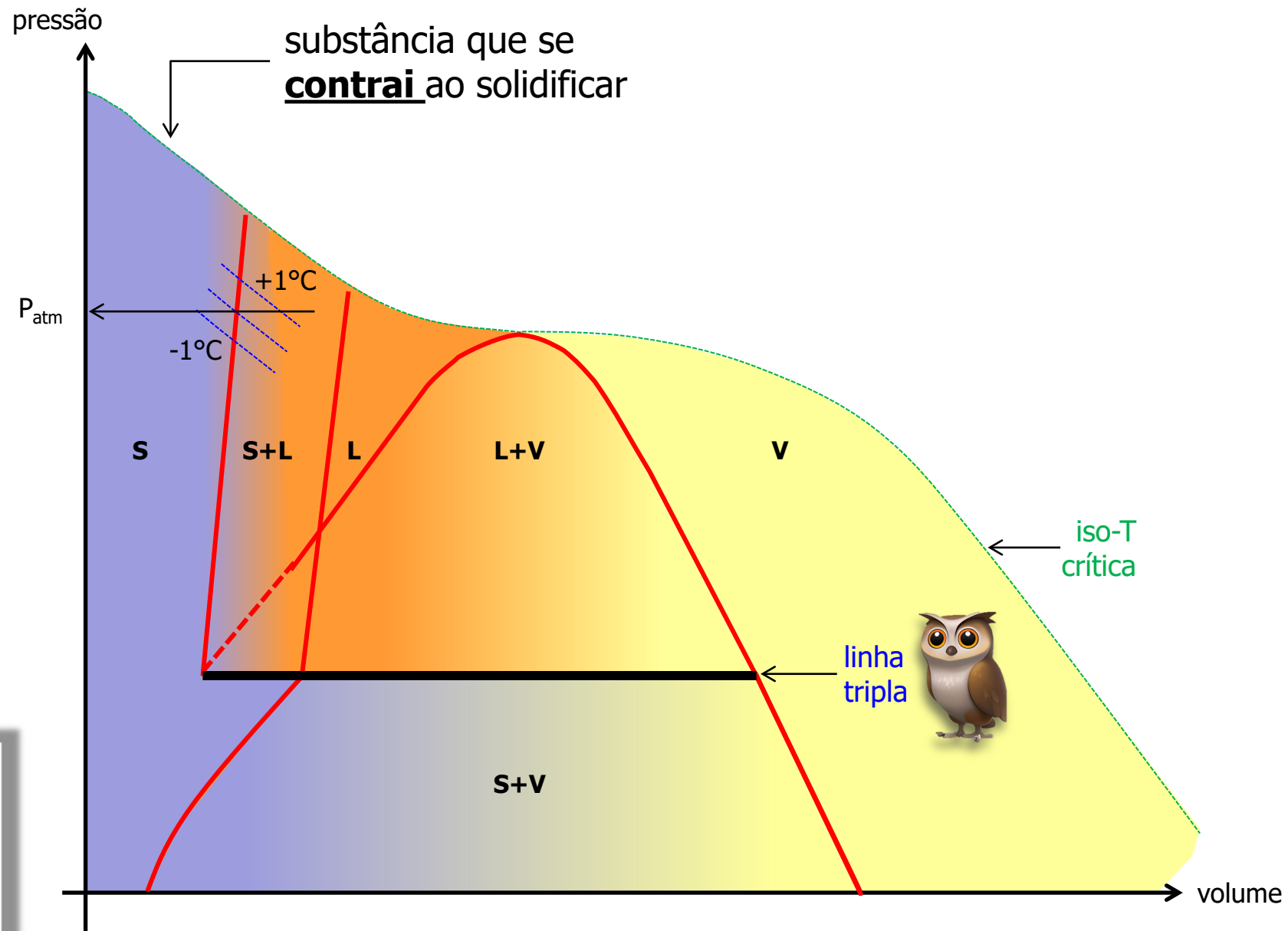


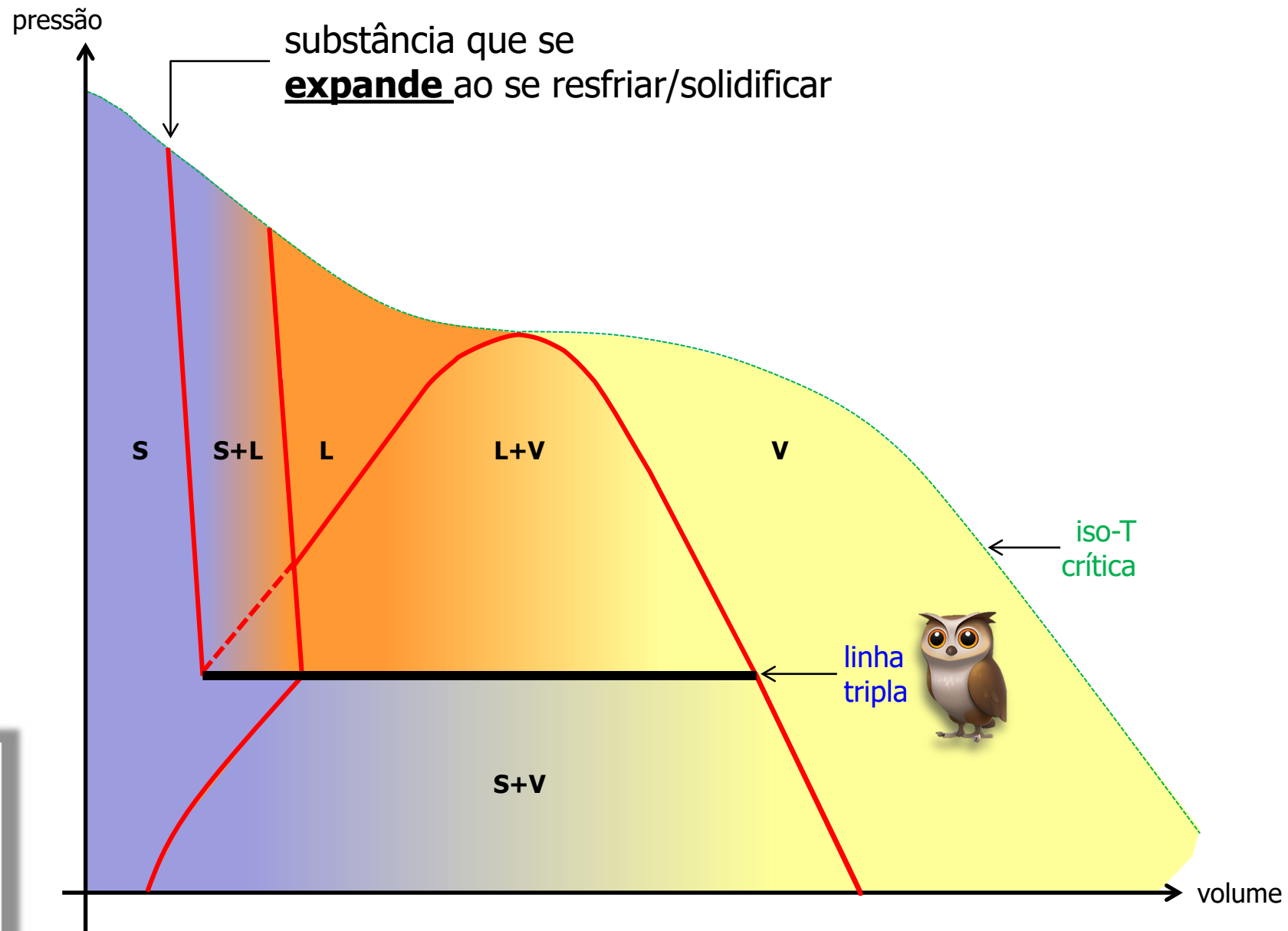


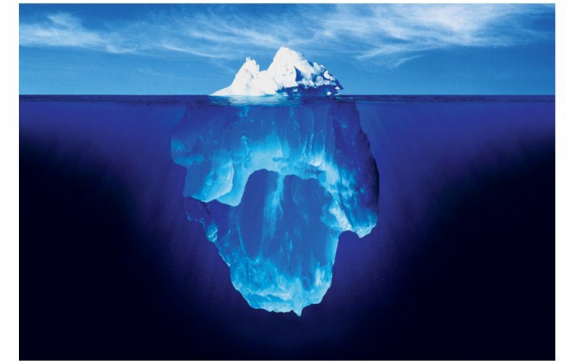
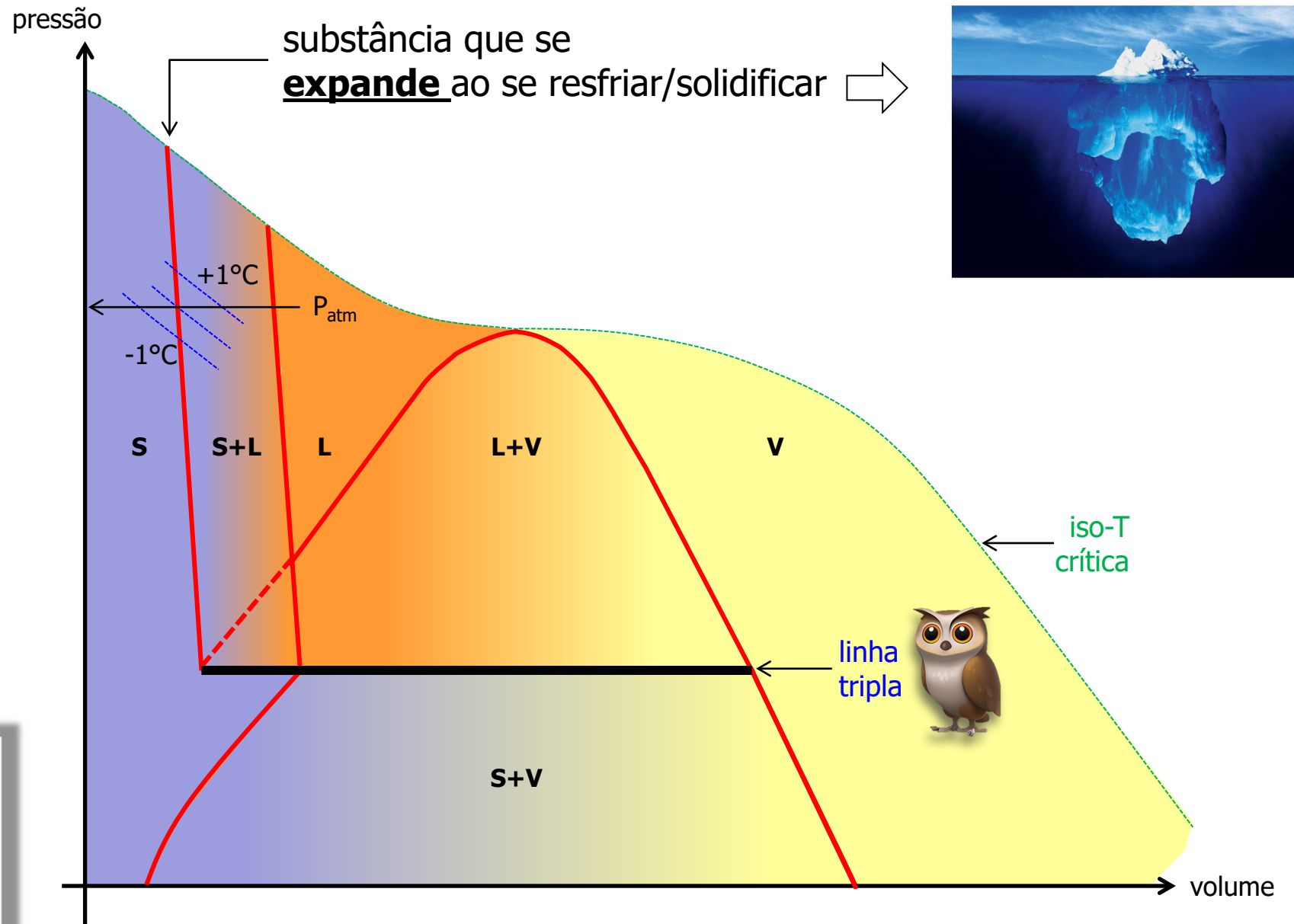
Camada superficial de CO<sub>2</sub> forma-se no inverno e sublima “explosivamente” no verão. Isto gera ventos de ~400km/h que transportam partículas do solo, transportando-as por todo o planeta. (Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter)

Target Name:	Mars
Is a satellite of:	Sol (our sun)
Mission:	Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (MRO)
Spacecraft:	Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (MRO)
Instrument:	Shallow Subsurface Radar (SHARAD)
Product Size:	1936 x 939 pixels (w x h)
Produced By:	Italian Space Agency
Other Information:	JPL News Release 2010-180

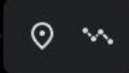
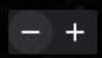








Water, gallium, germanium, Bismuth.











Campamento  
Los Guardas



## Retração das Geleiras



Glaciar Grey, Campo de Gelo Patagônico Sul



## Retração das Geleiras



Glaciar Grey, Campo de Gelo Patagônico Sul









Snowball Earth Theory





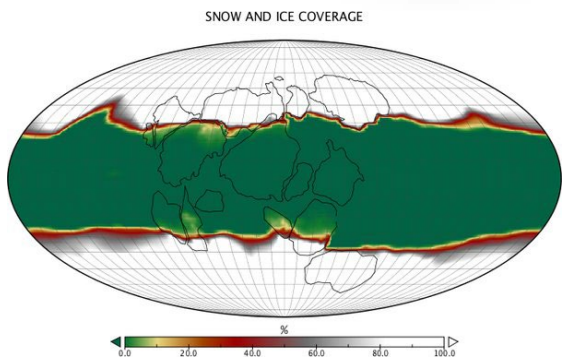


Deposited thousands of years ago by a glacier, the Obelisk boulder looms over Scales Moor in England's Yorkshire Dales National Park.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOM RICHARDSON





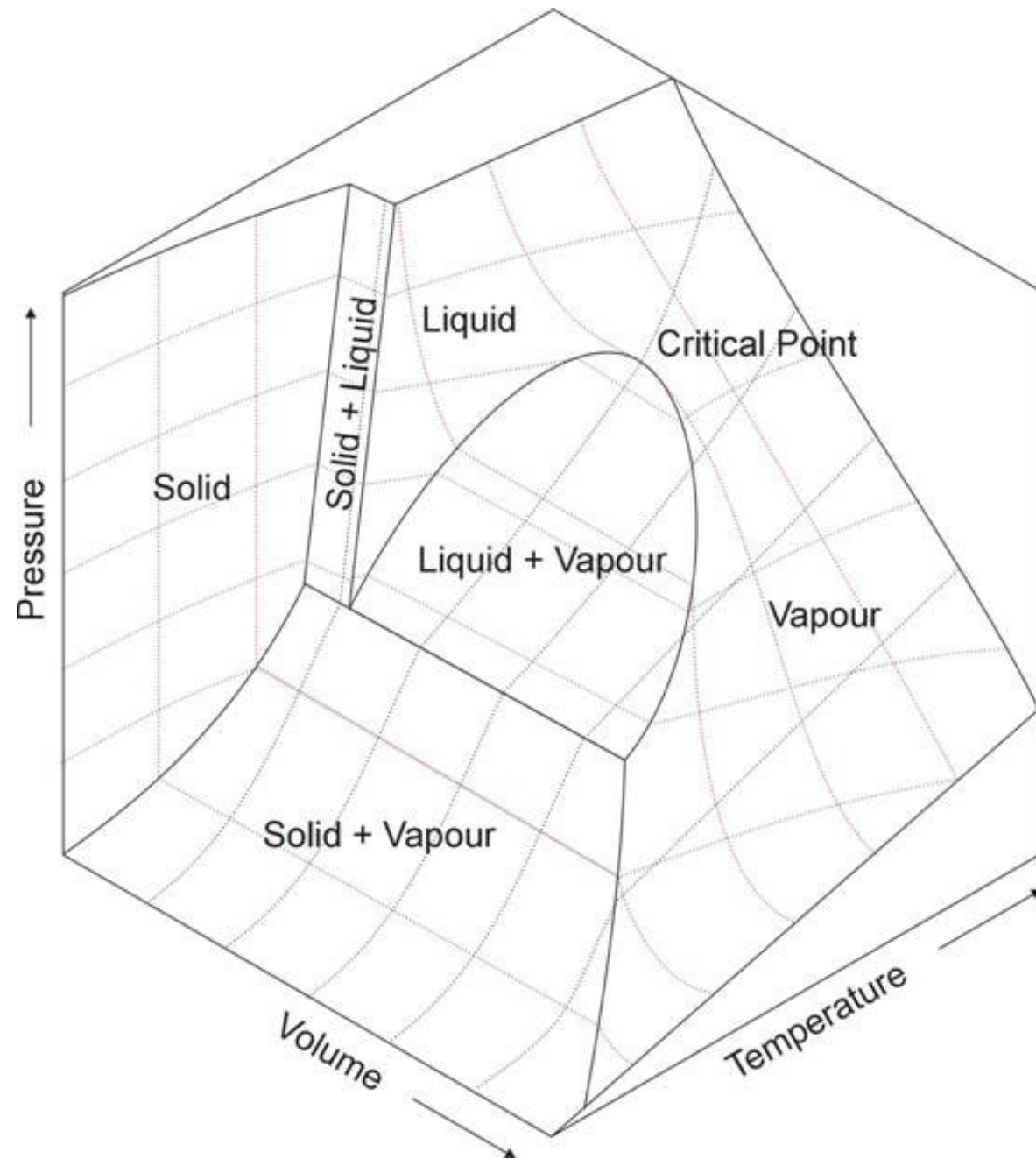


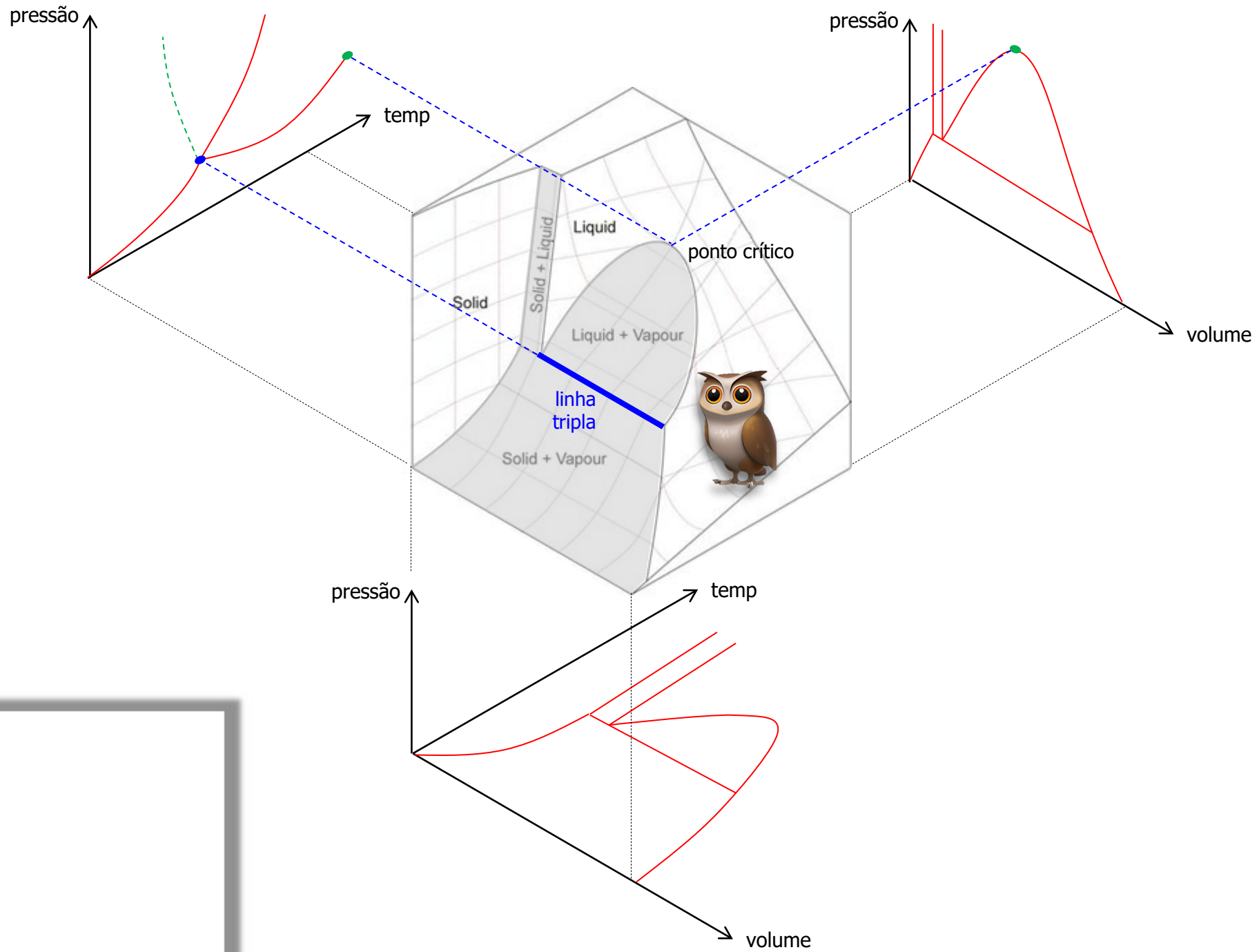
PHoffman photo

***Ice-rafted dropstone, Ghaub Fm, Namibia***

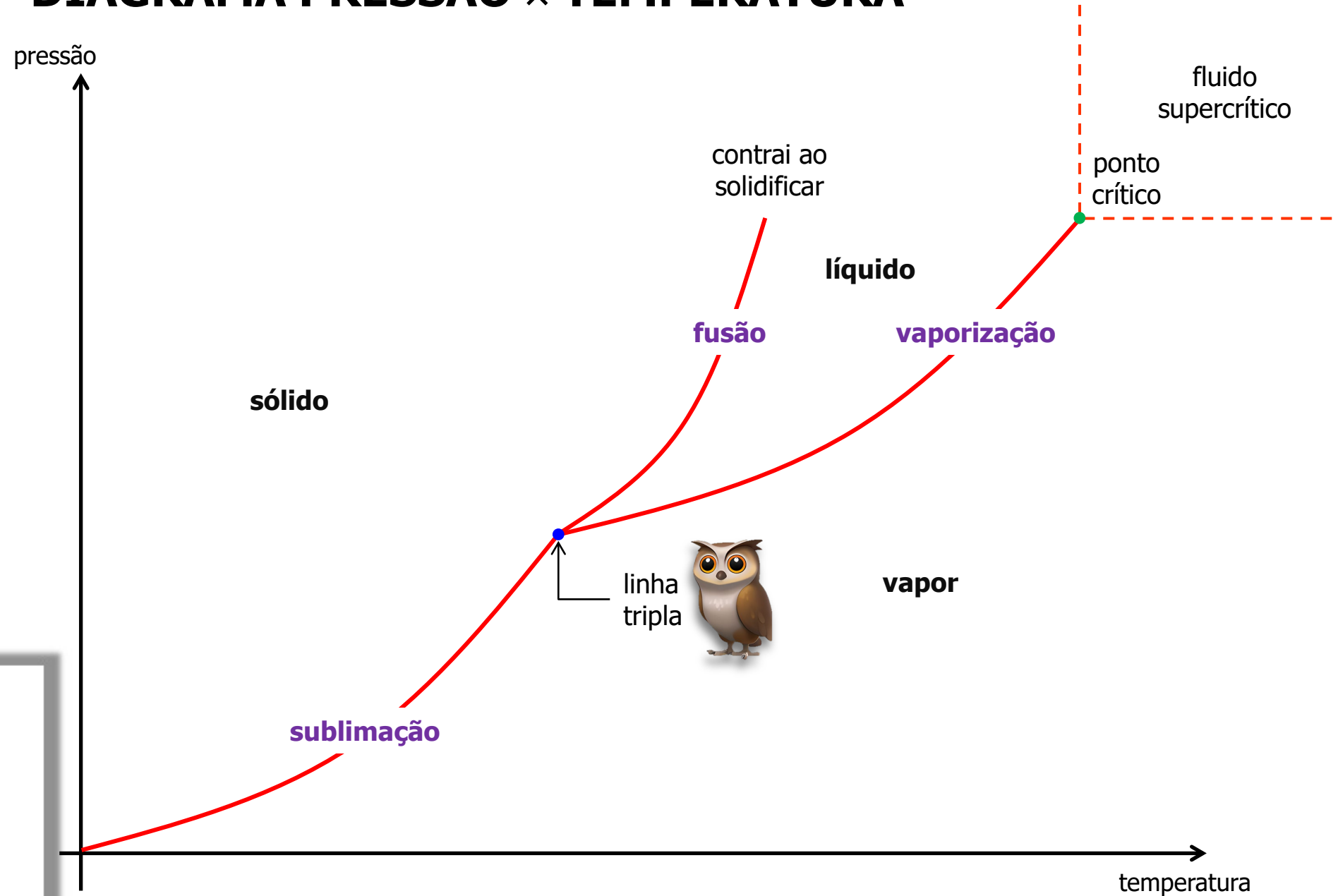


Superfície  $P \times v \times T$

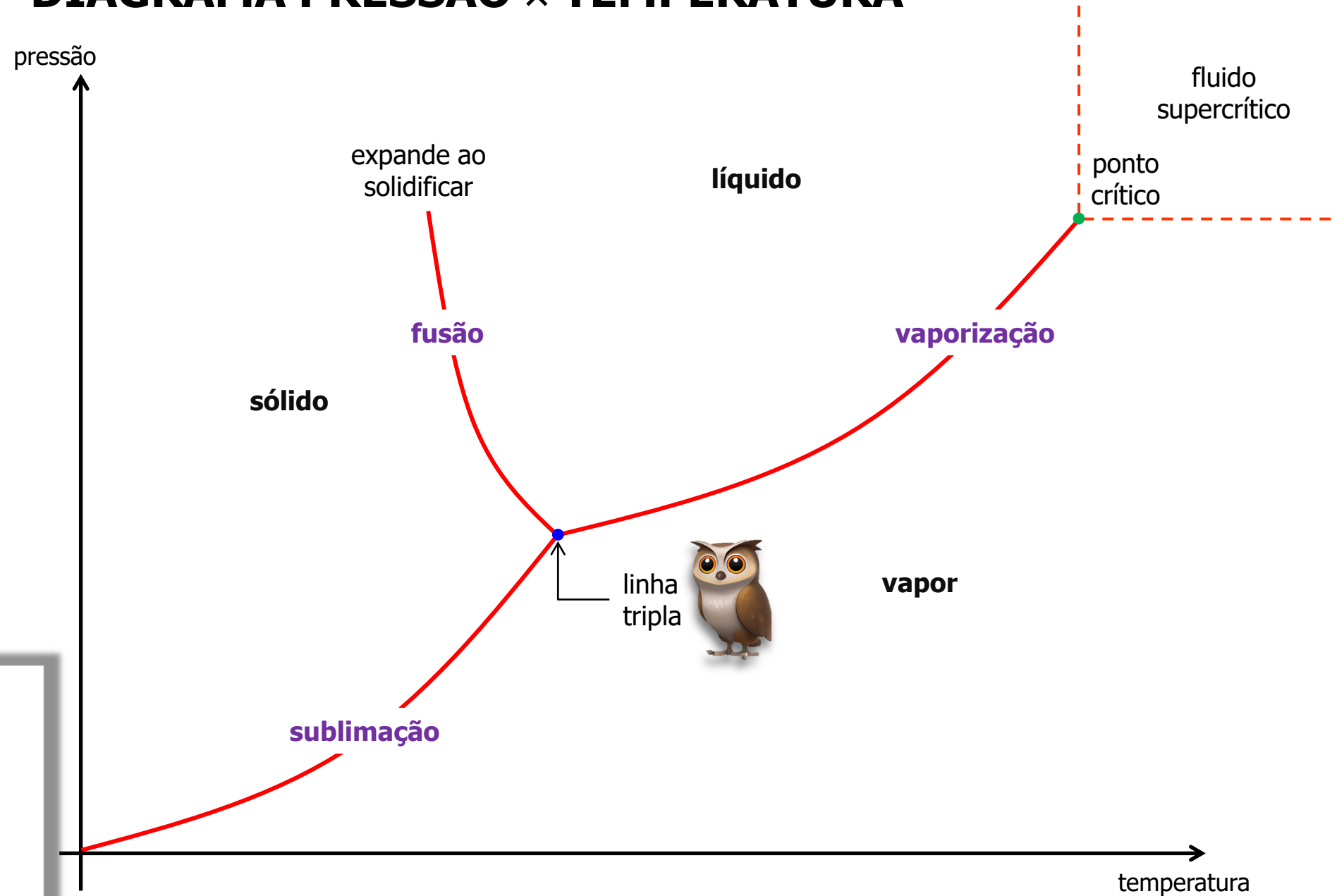




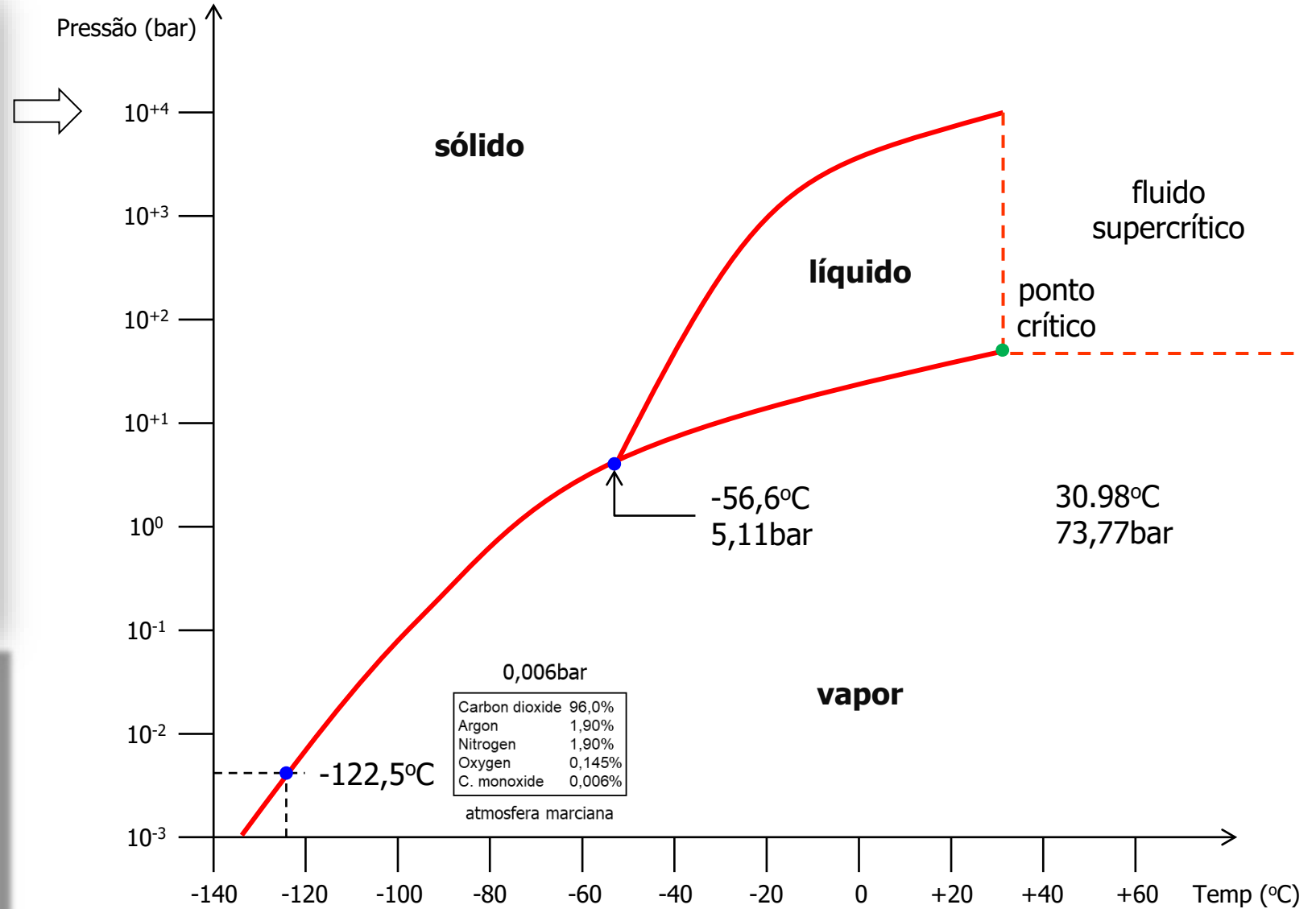
# DIAGRAMA PRESSÃO × TEMPERATURA



# DIAGRAMA PRESSÃO × TEMPERATURA



# DIAGRAMA P × T: DIÓXIDO DE CARBONO



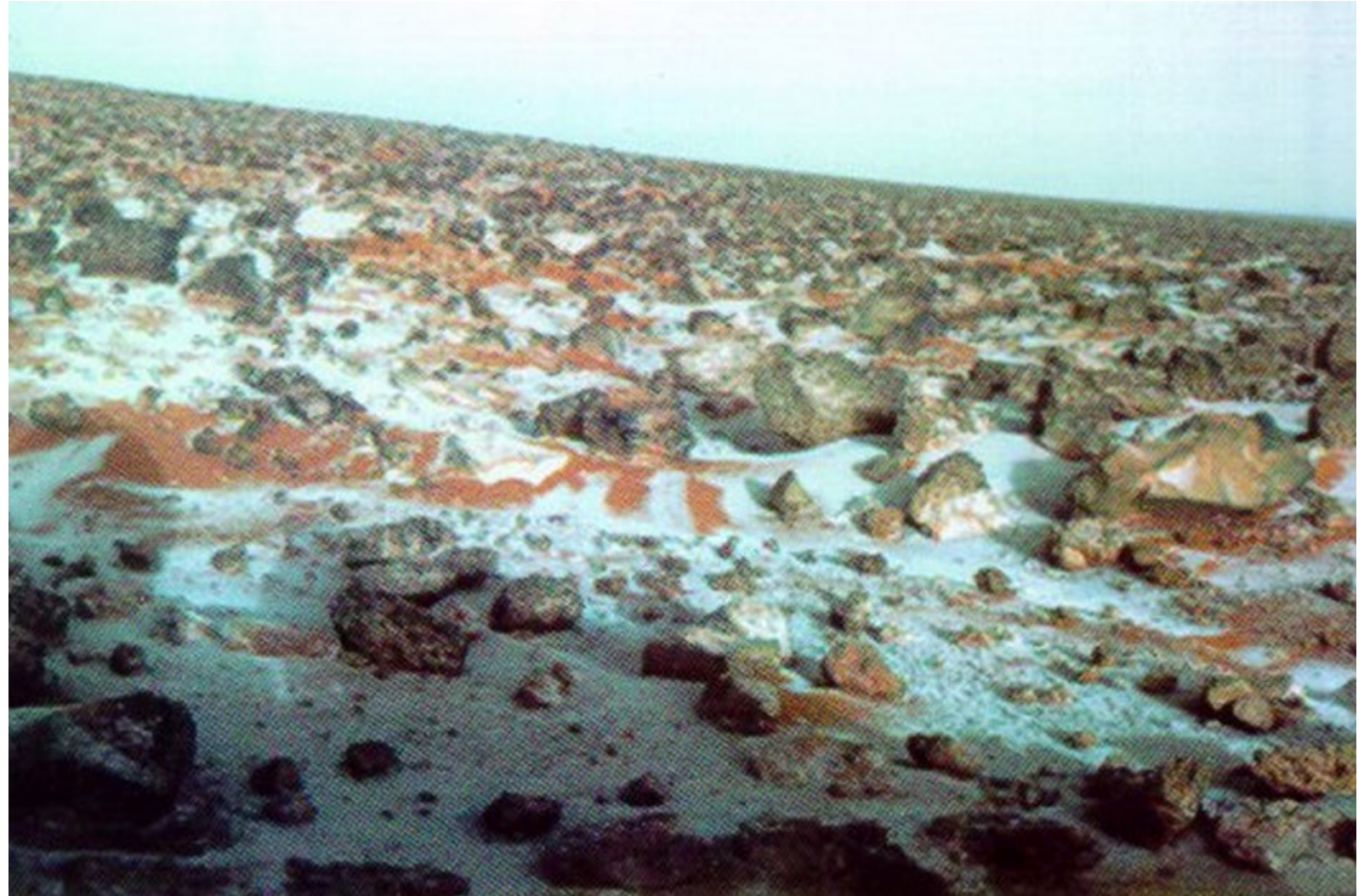
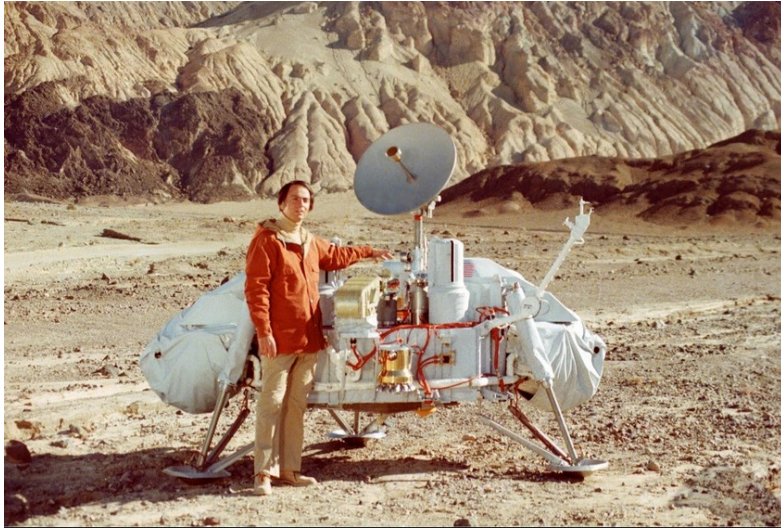
0,006bar

Carbon dioxide	96,0%
Argon	1,90%
Nitrogen	1,90%
Oxygen	0,145%
C. monoxide	0,006%

atmosfera marciana



# FORMAÇÃO DE NEVE DE DIÓXIDO DE CARBONO EM MARTE



Heavy Frost, or Snow, Deposit at Viking Lander 2 Site (Viking Lander Image 211093)



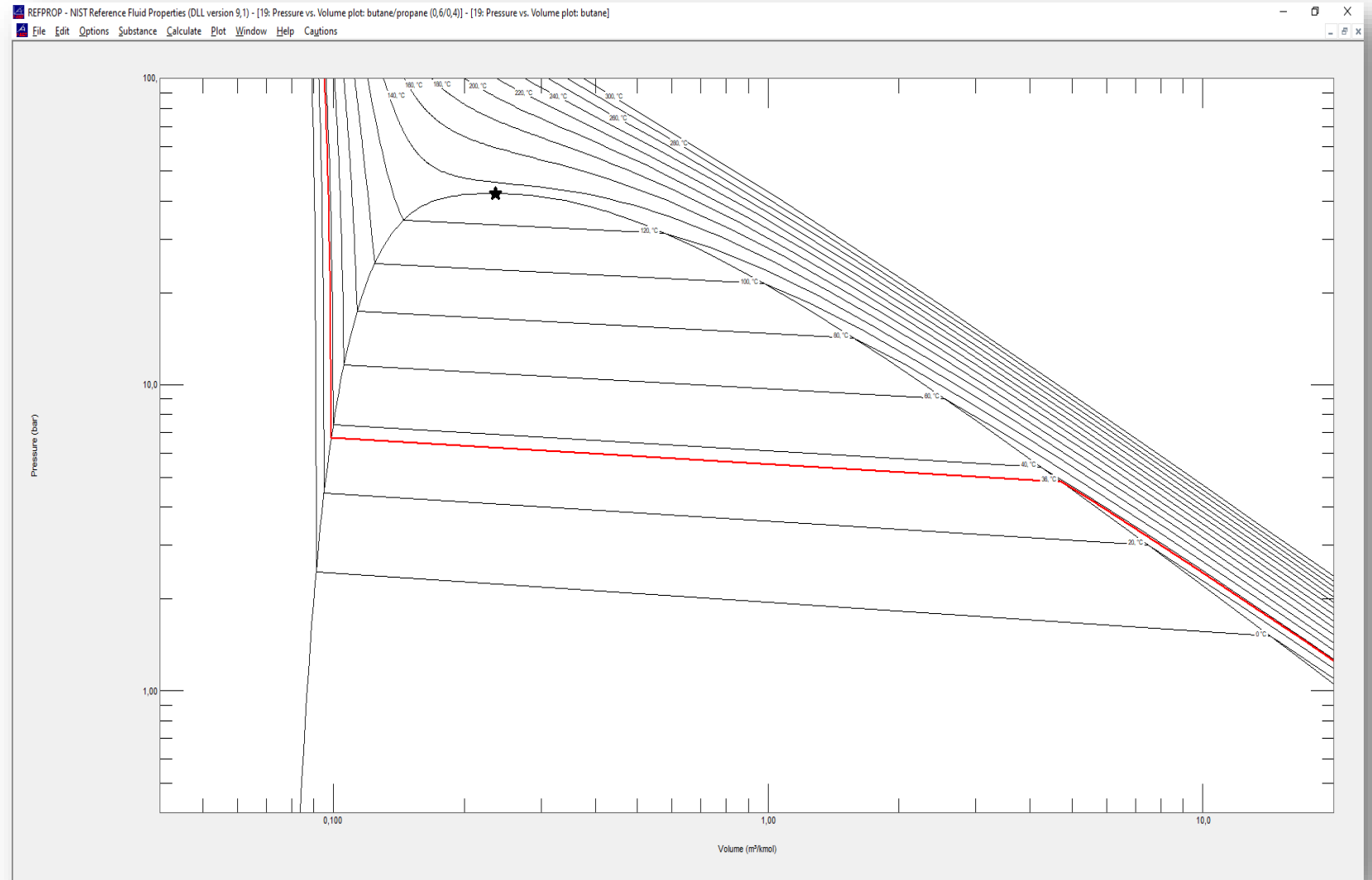


Q#3: qual a característica dos estados termodinâmicos com temperatura inferior à temperatura da linha tripla ?

- A) Favorece o derretimento das calotas polares...
- B) Excelente condutividade elétrica (supercondutores)...
- C) As fases líquida e gasosa têm densidades iguais...
- D) A pressão é baixa e a temperatura é alta...
- E) A fase líquida não existe de maneira estável...

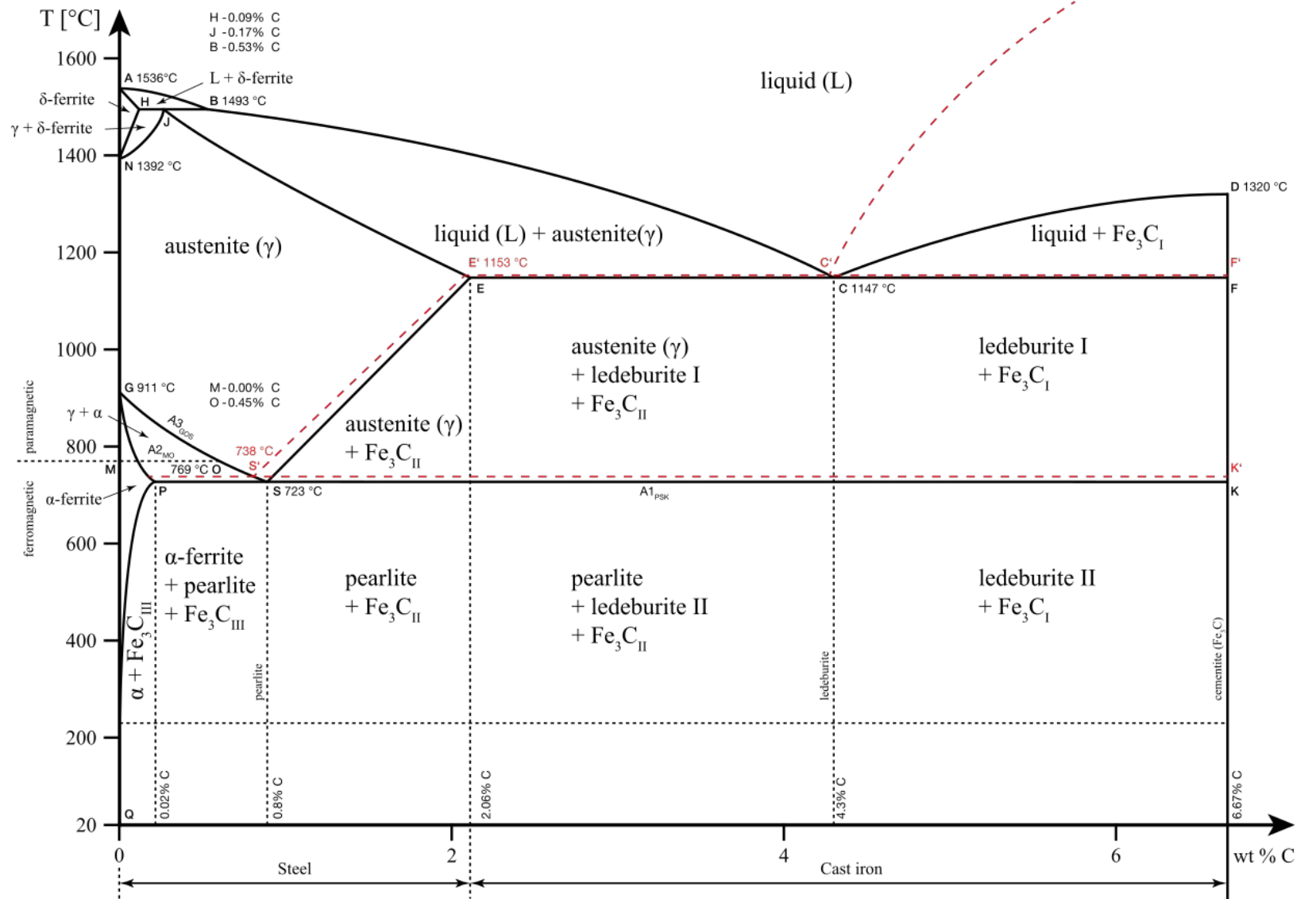
3

# TERMODINÂMICA DAS SUBSTÂNCIAS MULTICOMPONENTES













**fontaine Latone**

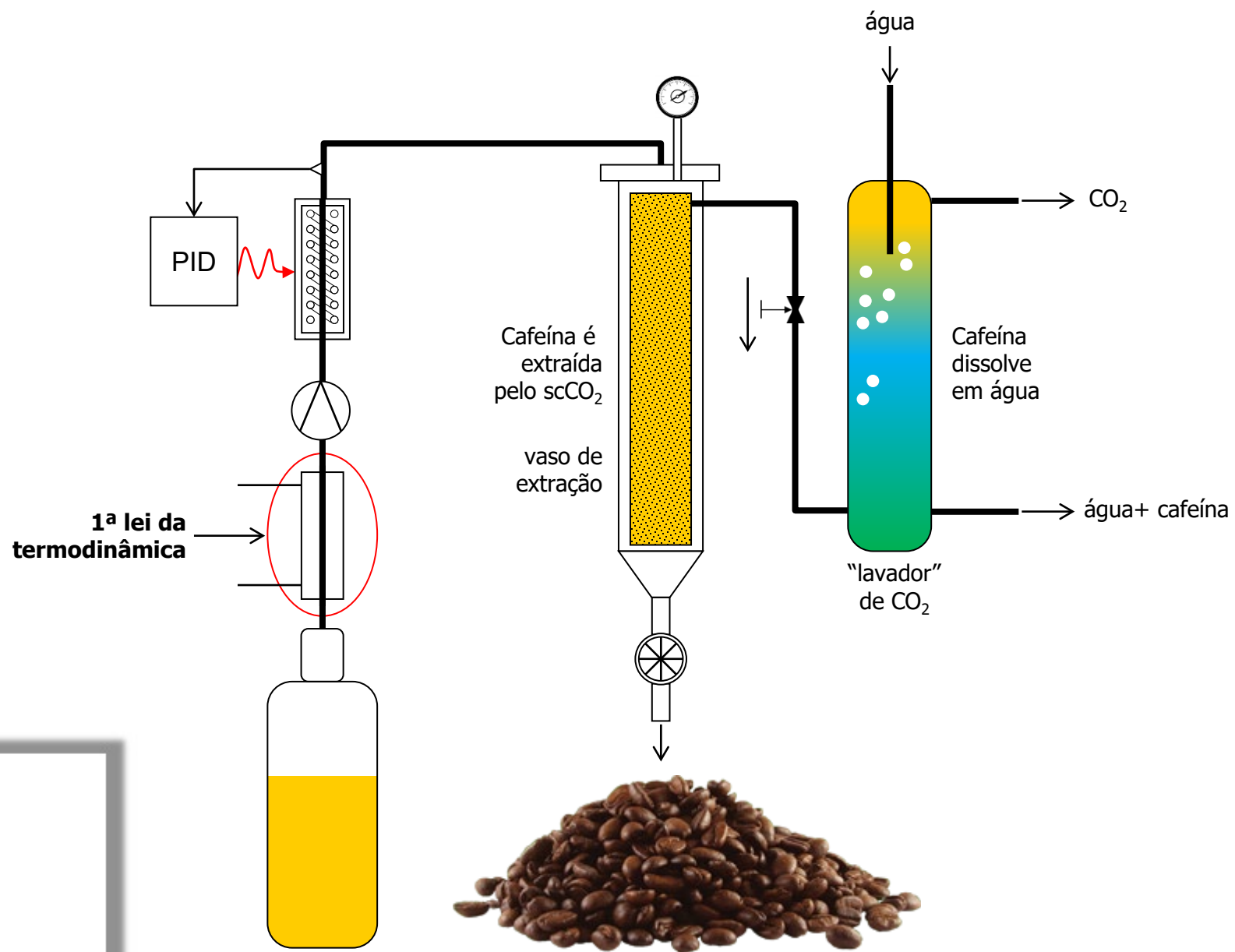


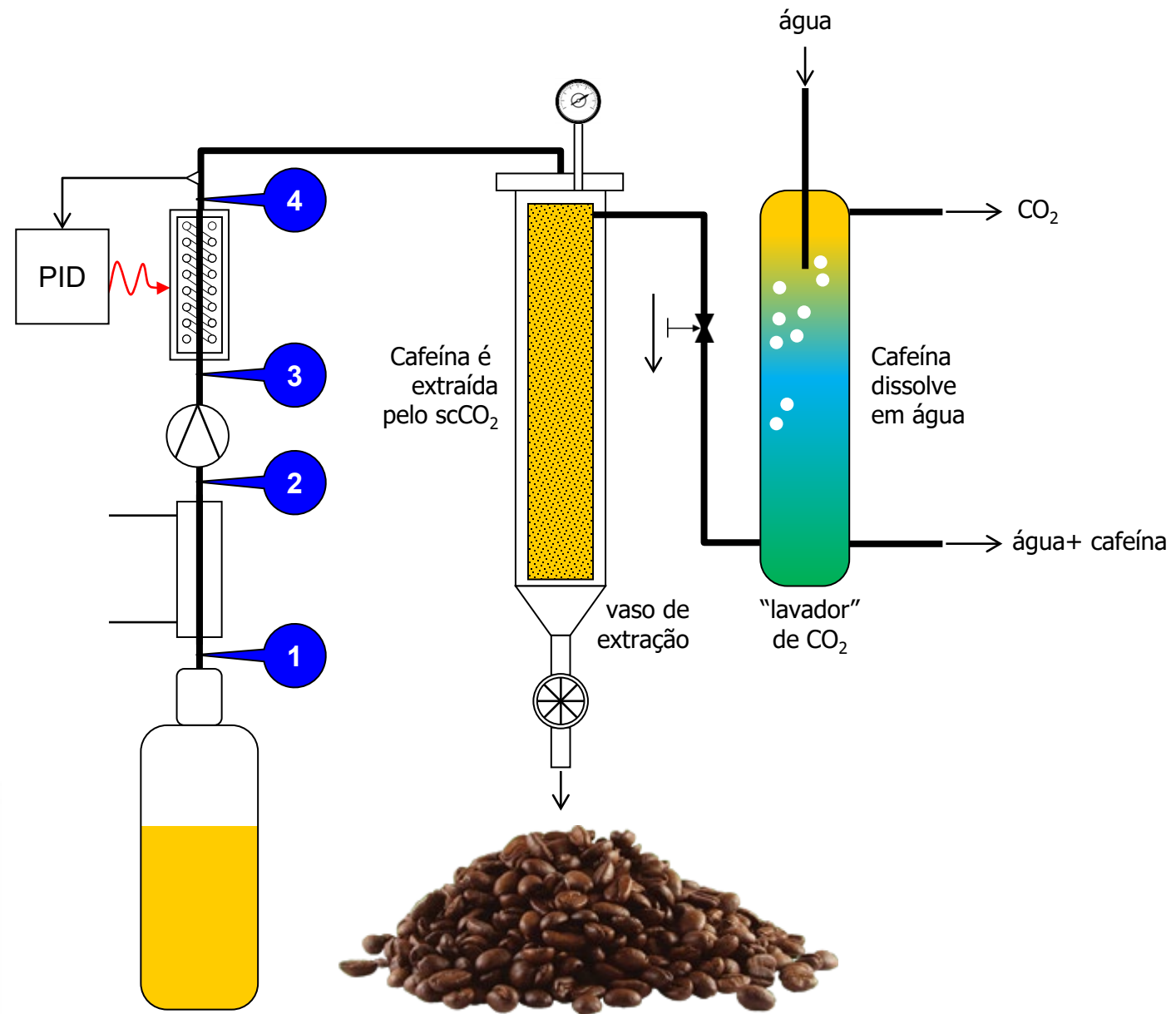


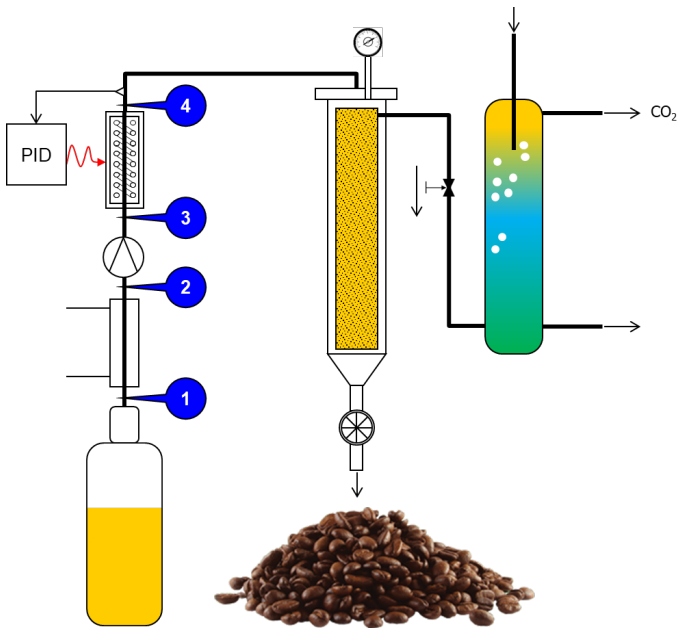
# Análise Termodinâmica: visualização das transformações em um diagrama de equilíbrio



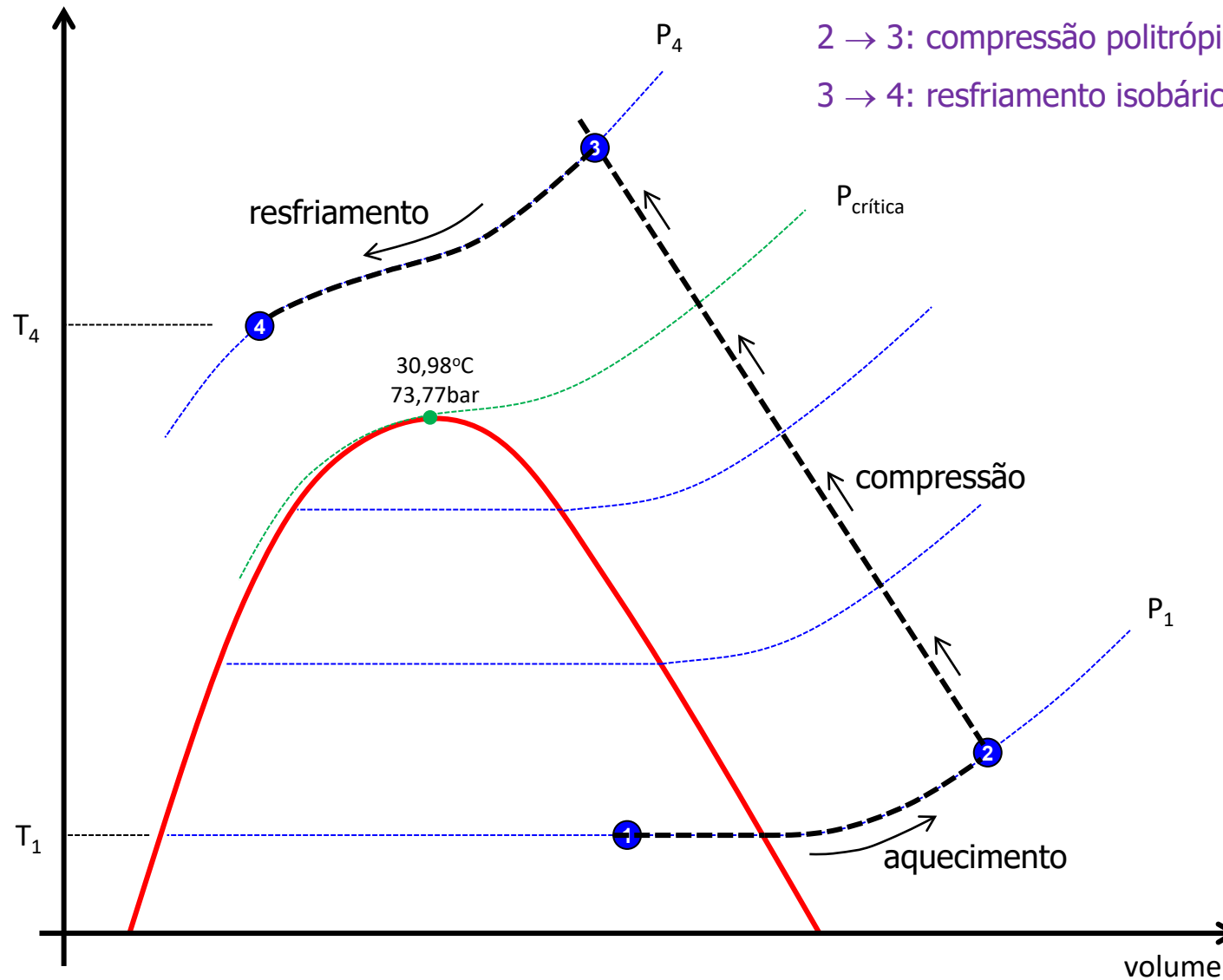






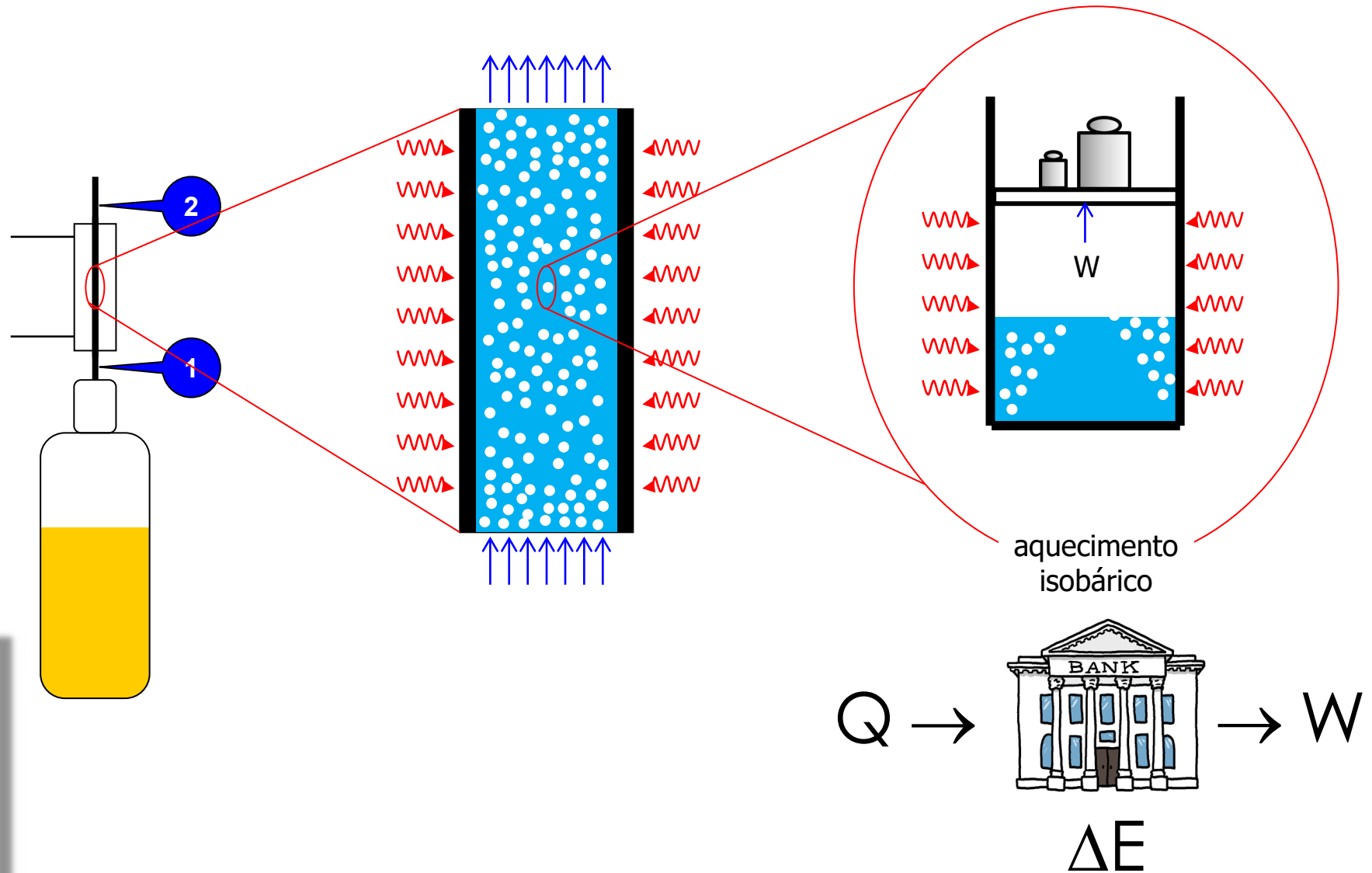


temperatura



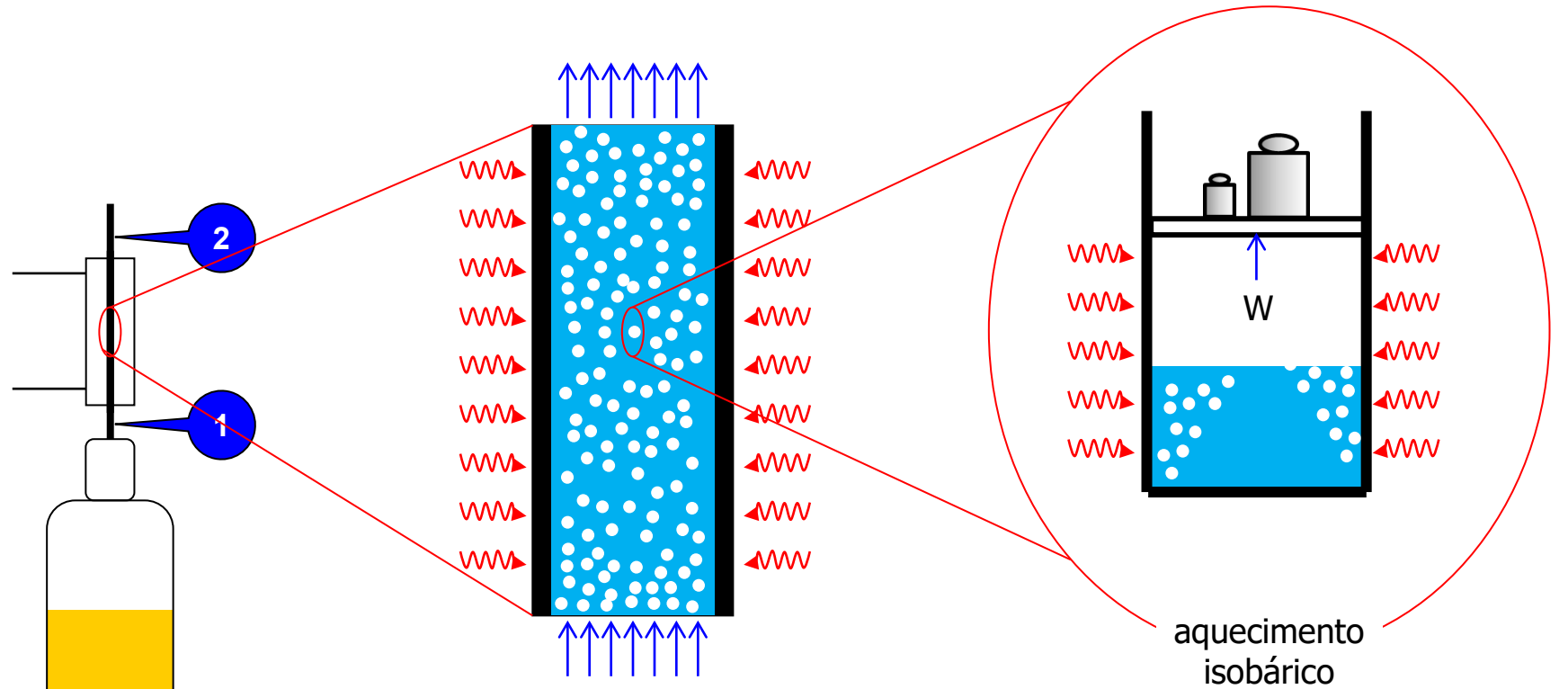
Propriedade Termodinâmica:  
entalpia – calor trocado @  $P = \text{cte}$

# APLICAÇÃO DA 1ª LEI DA TERMODINÂMICA





# APLICAÇÃO DA 1ª LEI DA TERMODINÂMICA



$$\Delta E = Q - W$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = Q_{12} - W_{12}$$

# APLICAÇÃO DA 1ª LEI DA TERMODINÂMICA

$$U_2 - U_1 = Q_{12} - W_{12}$$

$$W = F \cdot \Delta x$$

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$$U_2 - U_1 = Q_{12} - \int_1^2 P \cdot dV = Q_{12} - P \cdot \int_1^2 dV$$

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$$U_2 - U_1 = Q_{12} - W_{12}$$

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$$U_2 - U_1 = Q_{12} - P \cdot (V_2 - V_1)$$

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$$U_2 - U_1 = Q_{12} - P \cdot (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = Q_{12} - P_2 V_2 + P_1 V_1$$



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$$U_2 - U_1 = Q_{12} - W_{12}$$

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$$U_2 - U_1 = Q_{12} - P \cdot (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = Q_{12} - P_2 V_2 + P_1 V_1$$

$$Q_{12} = (U_2 + P_2 V_2) - (U_1 + P_1 V_1)$$

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$$U_2 - U_1 = Q_{12} - W_{12}$$

$$W = F \cdot \Delta x$$

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↓  
entalpia 2

↓  
entalpia 1

# APLICAÇÃO DA 1ª LEI DA TERMODINÂMICA

$$H \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} U + PV$$

---

# APLICAÇÃO DA 1ª LEI DA TERMODINÂMICA

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---

$$Q_{12} = (U_2 + P_2 V_2) - (U_1 + P_1 V_1)$$

# APLICAÇÃO DA 1ª LEI DA TERMODINÂMICA

$$H \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} U + PV$$

---

$$Q_{12} = (U_2 + P_2 V_2) - (U_1 + P_1 V_1)$$

$$Q_{12} = H_2 - H_1$$

# APLICAÇÃO DA 1ª LEI DA TERMODINÂMICA

$$H \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} U + PV$$

---

$$Q_{12} = (U_2 + P_2 V_2) - (U_1 + P_1 V_1)$$

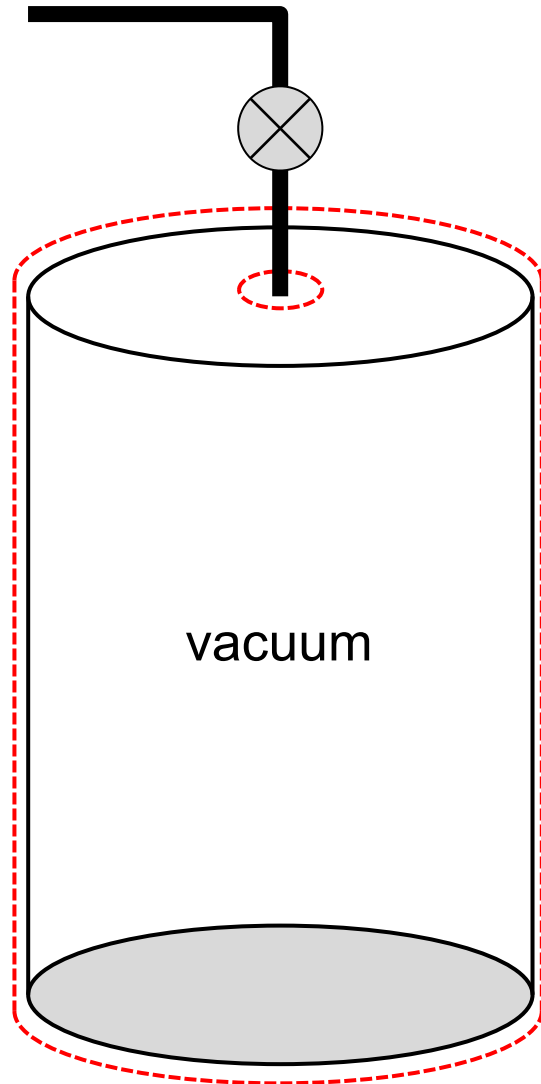
$$Q_{12} = H_2 - H_1$$

$$Q_{12} = m \cdot (h_2 - h_1)$$

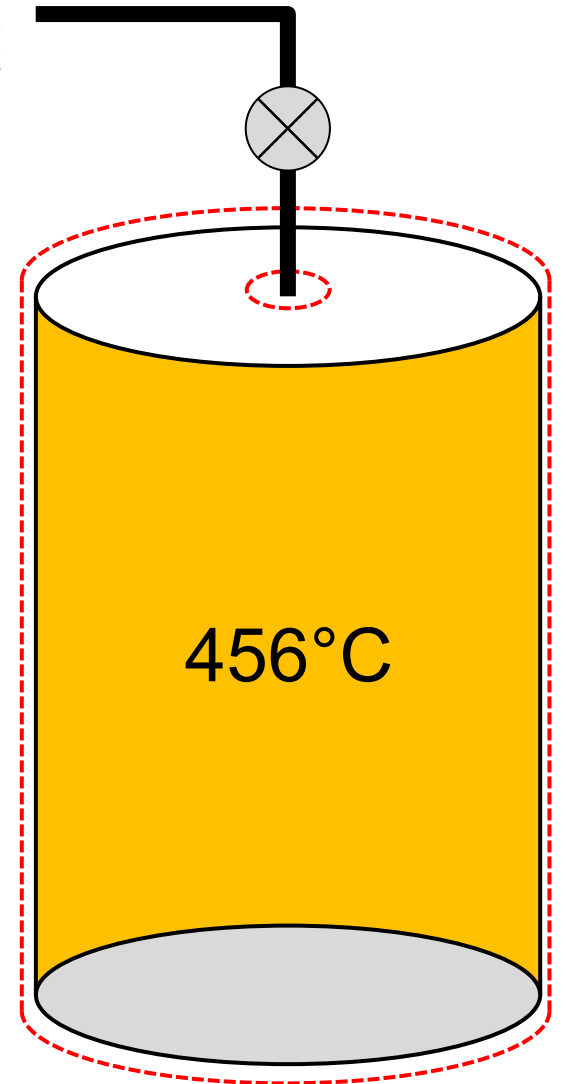
A entalpia pode ser interpretada como a quantidade de calor transferido a pressão constante



steam @  
1MPa  
300°C

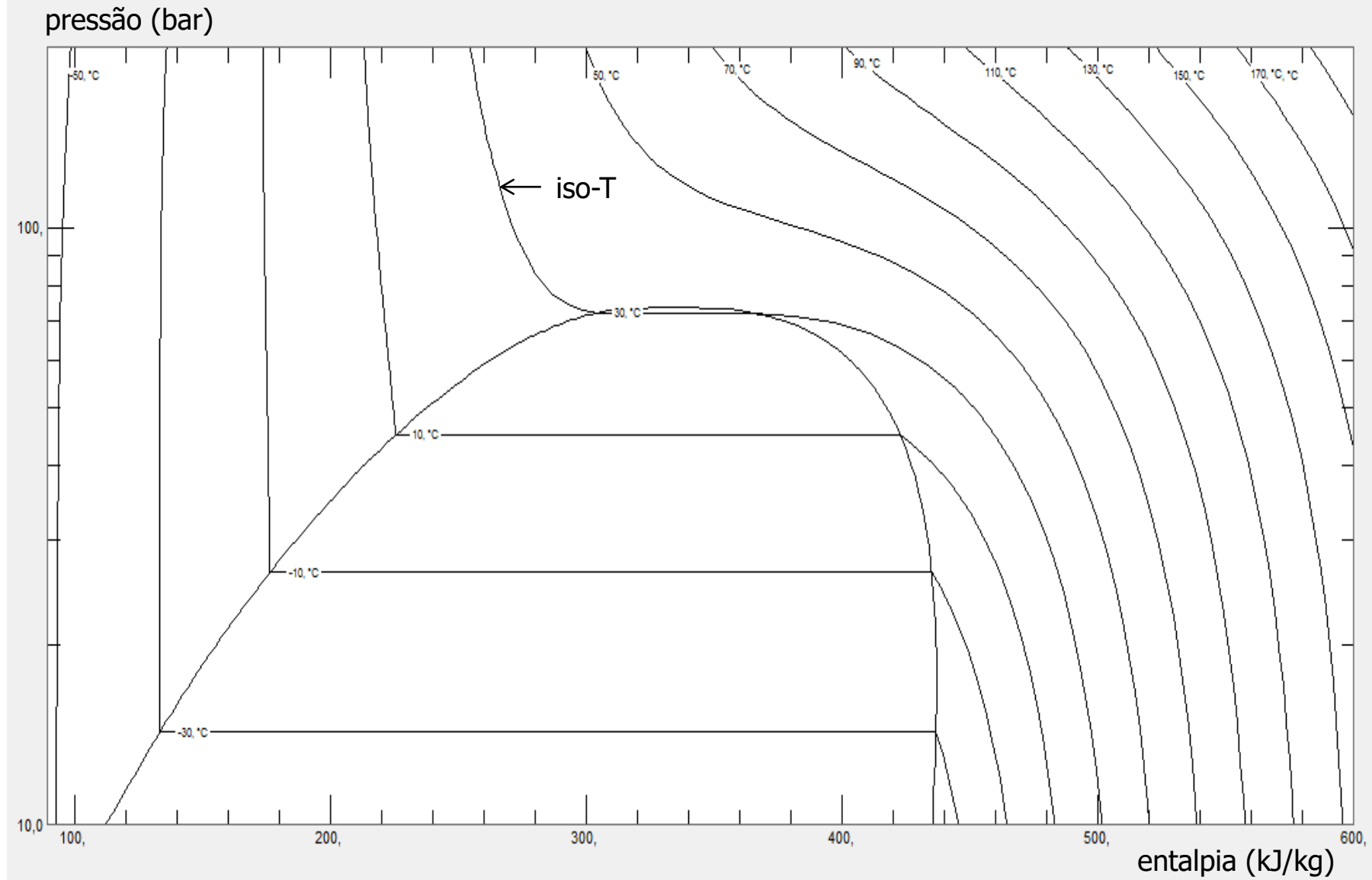
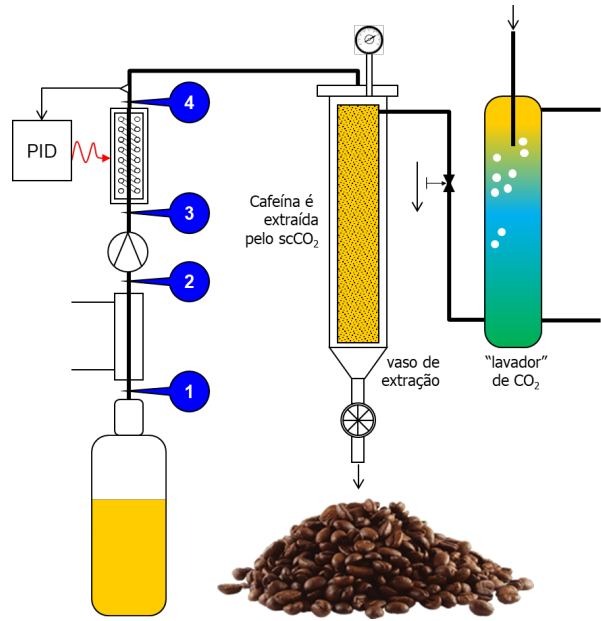


steam @  
1MPa  
300°C

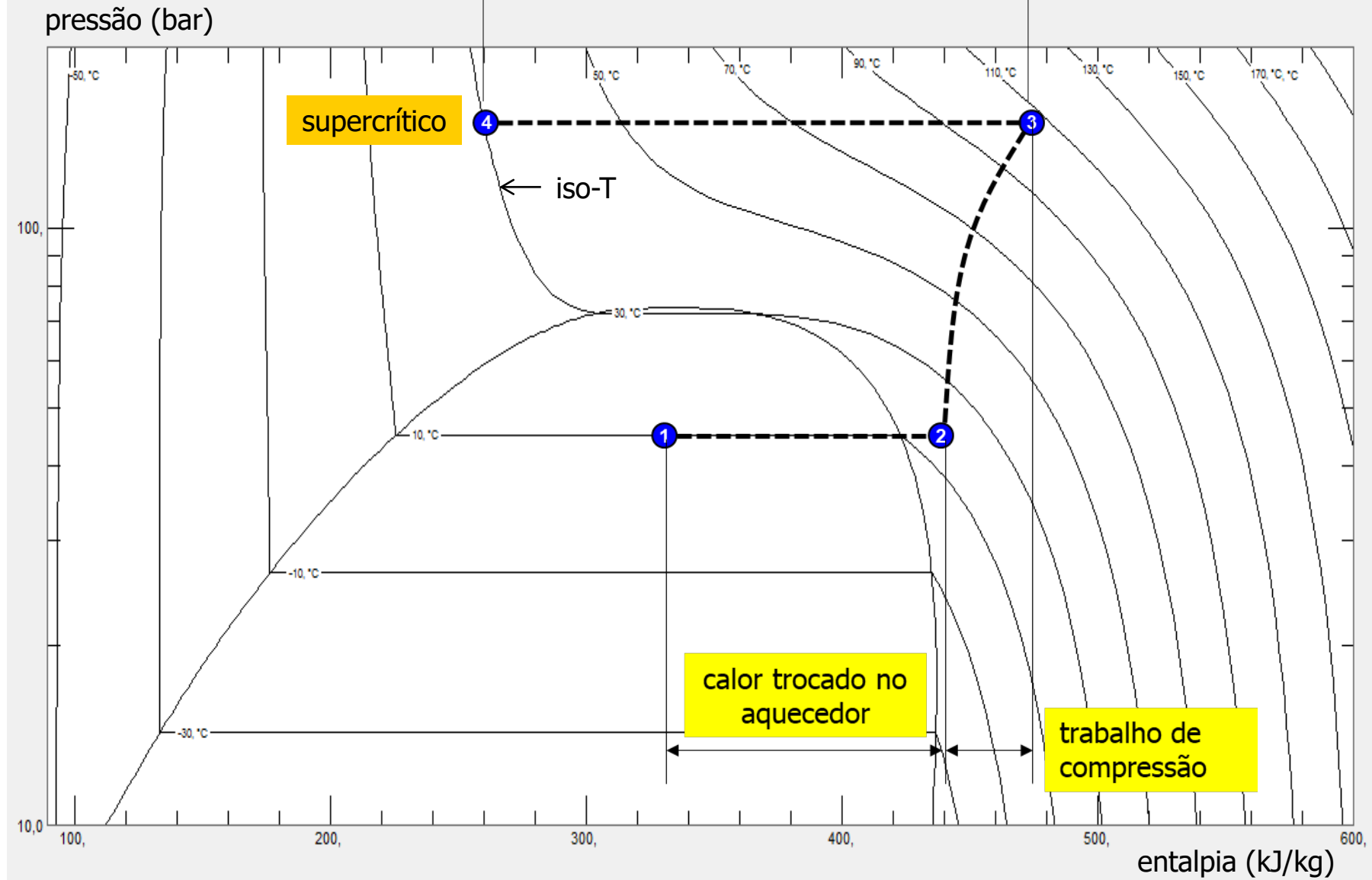
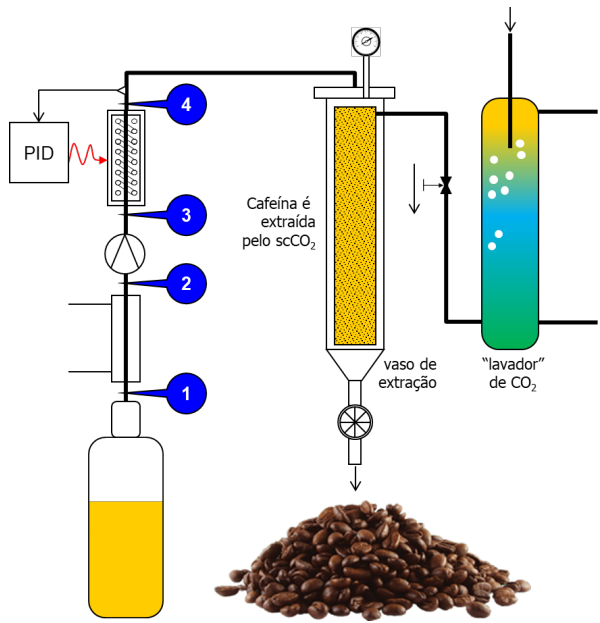


$$H_{inic} = U_{final}$$

# DIAGRAMA P × H DO CO<sub>2</sub>



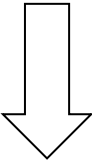
# DIAGRAMA P × H DO CO<sub>2</sub>



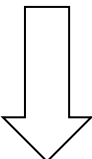
QUANDO O MODELO DE GÁS PERFEITO  
PODE SER USADO ?



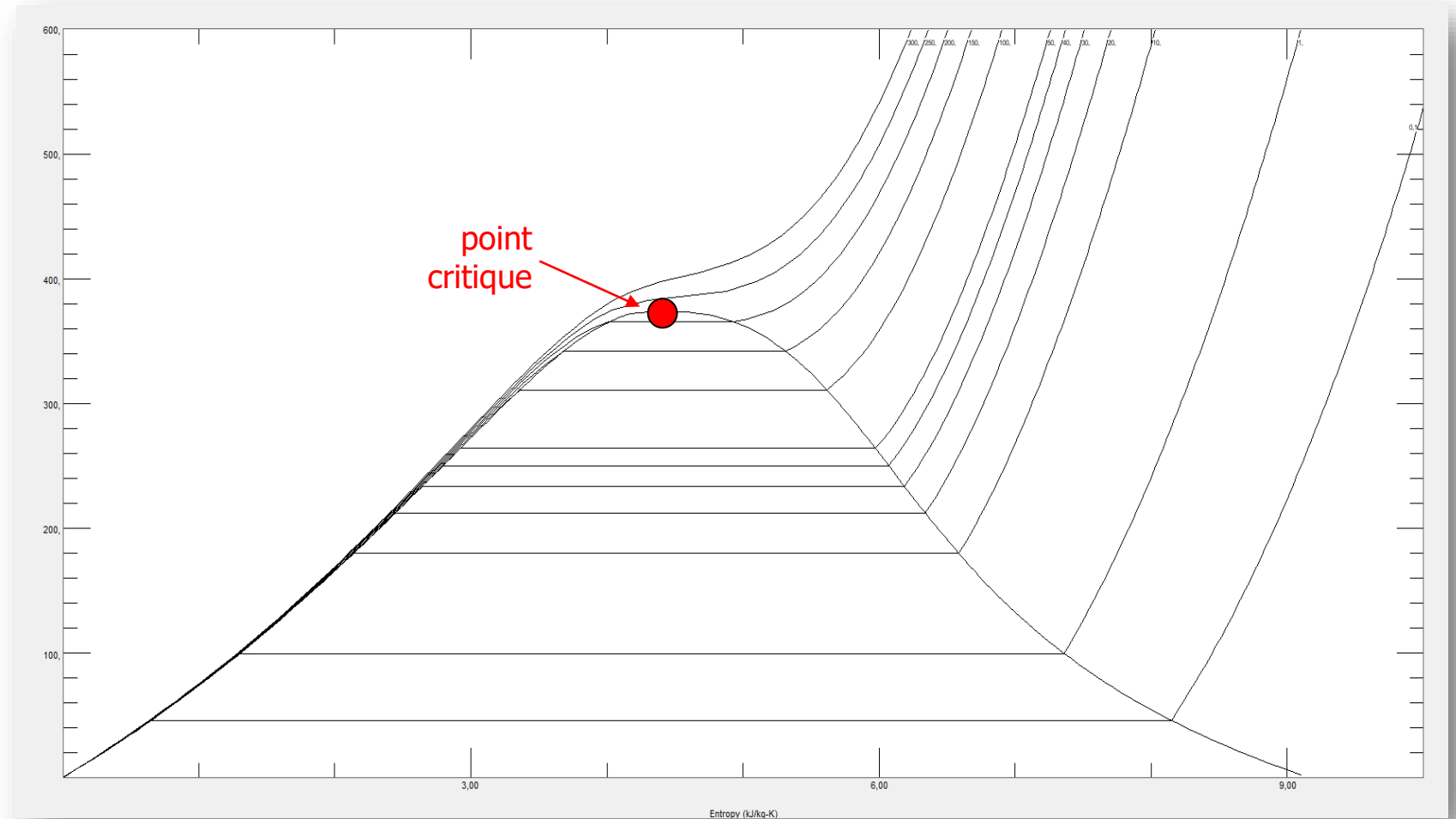
# O FATOR DE COMPRESSIBILIDADE DA ÁGUA

Newton, etc.  pas d'interaction intermoléculaire

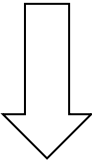
$$P = \rho R_{gás} T$$

real 

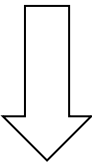
$$Z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{P}{\rho R_{gás} T}$$



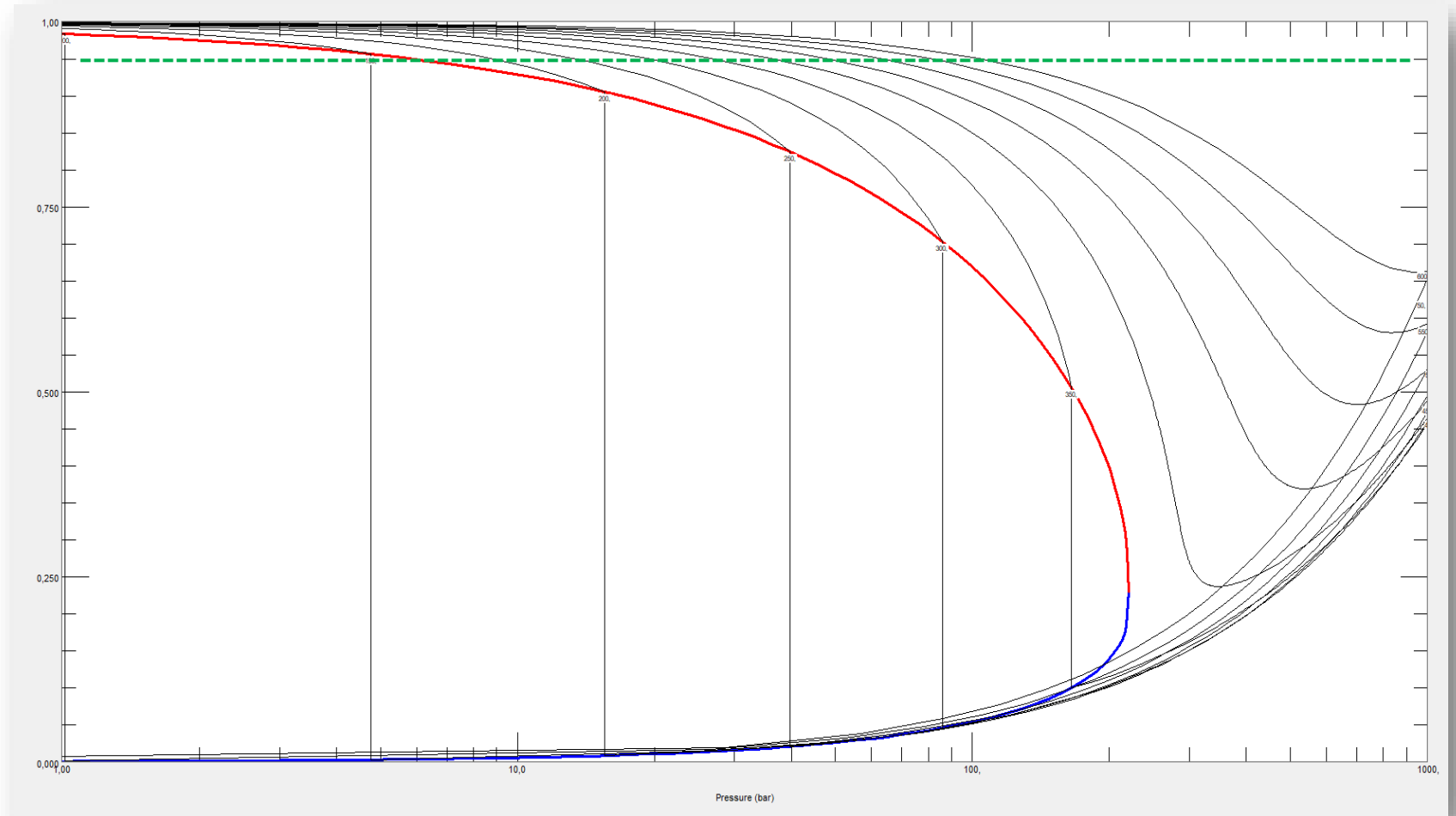
# O FATOR DE COMPRESSIBILIDADE DA ÁGUA

Newton, etc.  pas d'interaction intermoléculaire

$$P = \rho R_{gás} T$$

real 

$$Z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{P}{\rho R_{gás} T}$$



# O FATOR DE COMPRESSIBILIDADE **GENERALIZADO**

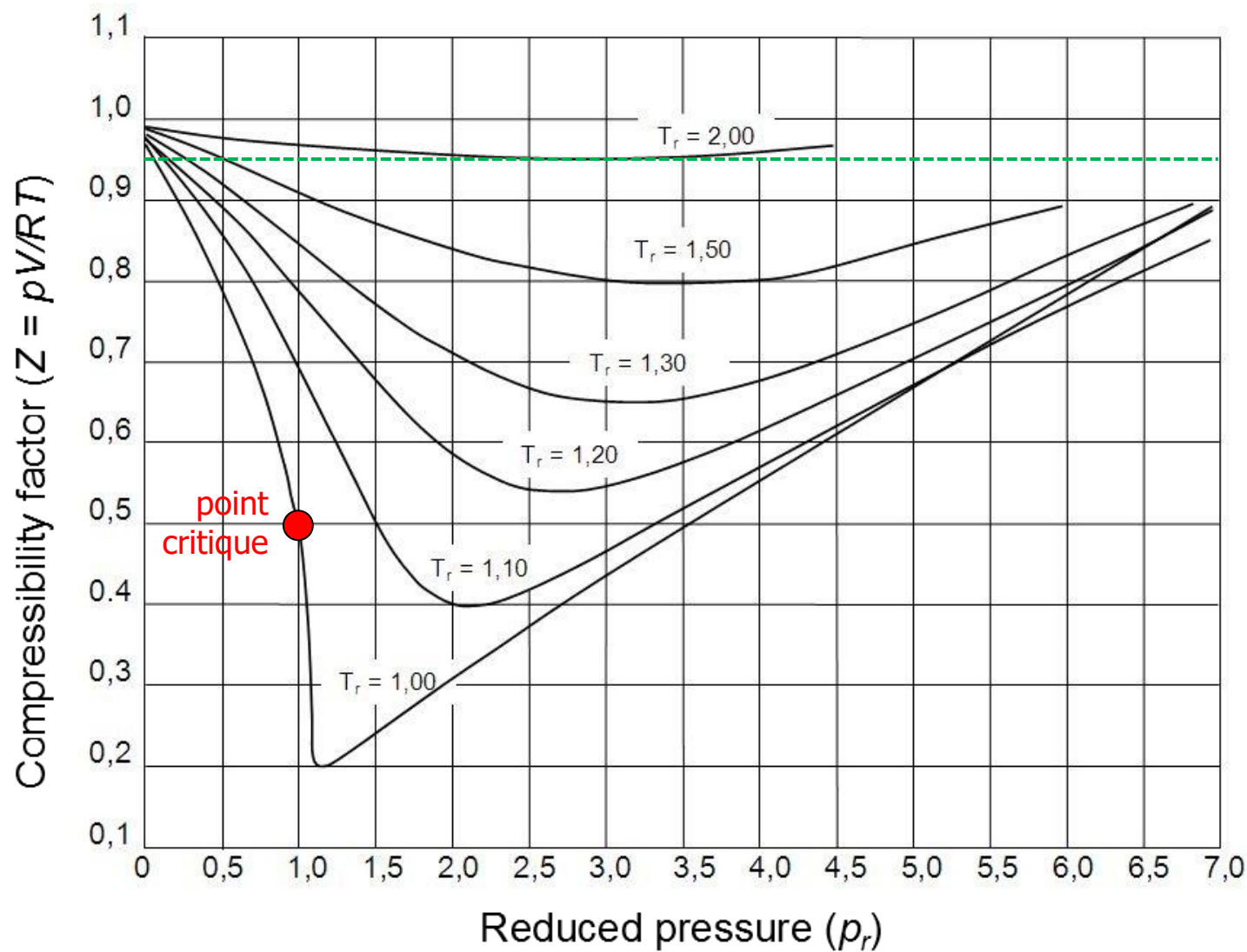
$$Z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{P_r}{\rho_r R_{gás} T_r}$$

→

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_r \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P/P_{crit} \\ T_r \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T/T_{crit} \\ \rho_r \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \rho R_{gás} \frac{T_r}{P_r} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\nu_R = \frac{\nu_{actual}}{RT_{cr}/P_{cr}}$$

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_c} \text{ and } P_r = \frac{P}{P_c}$$



# EXERCÍCIO RESOLVIDO: TUTORIAL REFPROP



Exercício resolvido: determine a pressão interna num isqueiro de bolso contendo butano. Construa um gráfico mostrando a variação da pressão com a temperatura.



REFPROP (butane) - NIST Reference Fluid Properties (DLL version 9,1)

File Edit Options Substance Calculate Plot Window Help Cautions

Select Fluid

- acetone (propanone)
- ammonia
- argon
- benzene
- butane
- carbon dioxide
- carbon monoxide
- cyclohexane
- cyclopentane
- decane
- dimethylether (methoxymethane)
- dodecane
- ethane
- ethanol (ethyl alcohol)
- ethylene (ethene)
- helium (helium-4)
- heptane
- hexane
- hydrogen (normal)
- hydrogen sulfide
- isobutane (2-methylpropane)
- isopentane (2-methylbutane)
- krypton
- methane
- methanol

OK

Cancel

Info

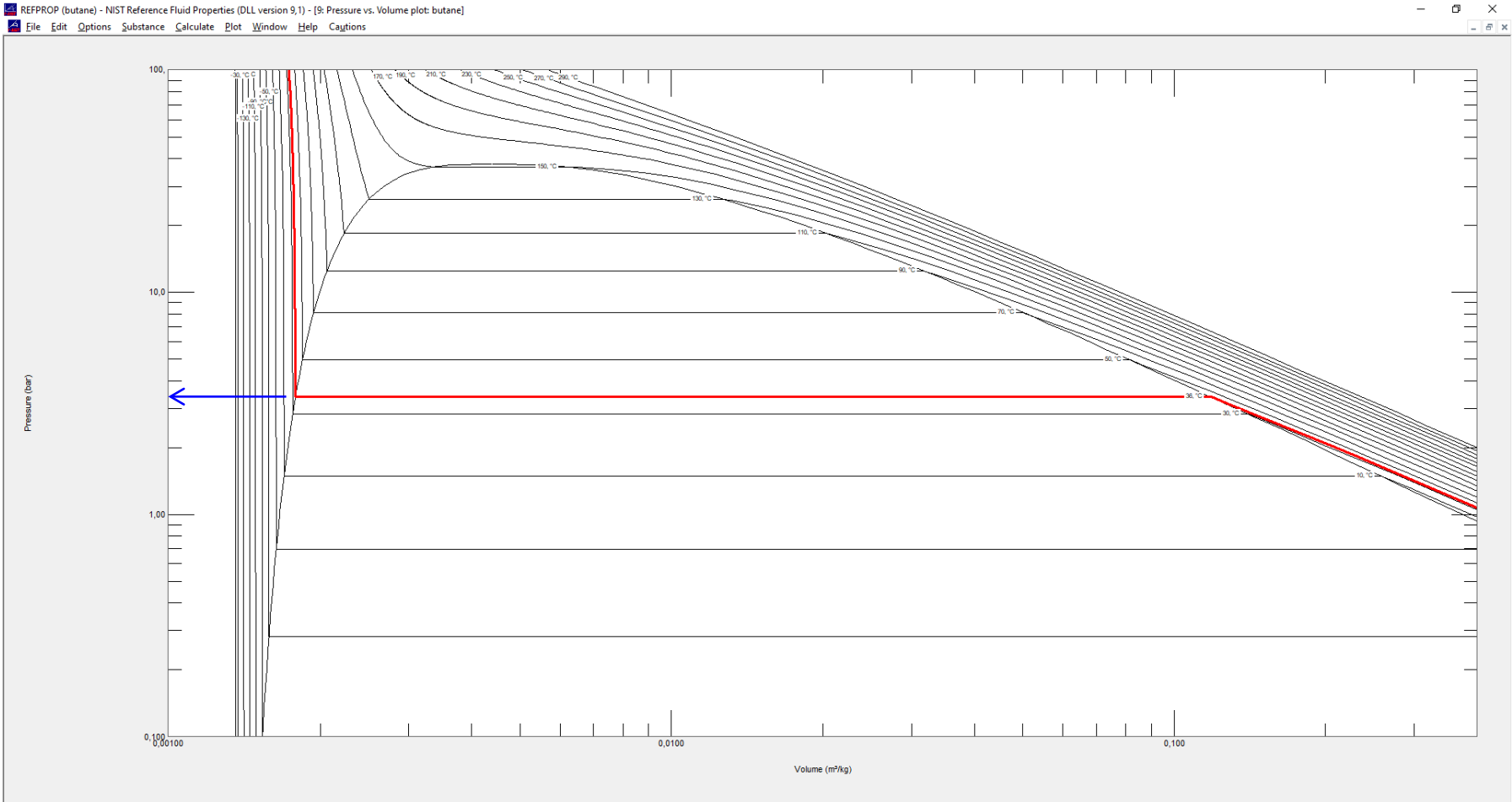
All fluids

Select fluids

Sort by

- Short name
- Full name
- CAS number
- Chemical formula
- Synonym
- UN Number

Exercício resolvido: determine a pressão interna num isqueiro de bolso contendo butano. Construa um gráfico mostrando a variação da pressão com a temperatura.



Exercício resolvido: determine a pressão interna num isqueiro de bolso contendo butano. Construa um gráfico mostrando a variação da pressão com a temperatura.



REFPROP (butane) - NIST Reference Fluid Properties (DLL version 9,1)  
 File Edit Options Substance Calculate Plot Window Help Cautions

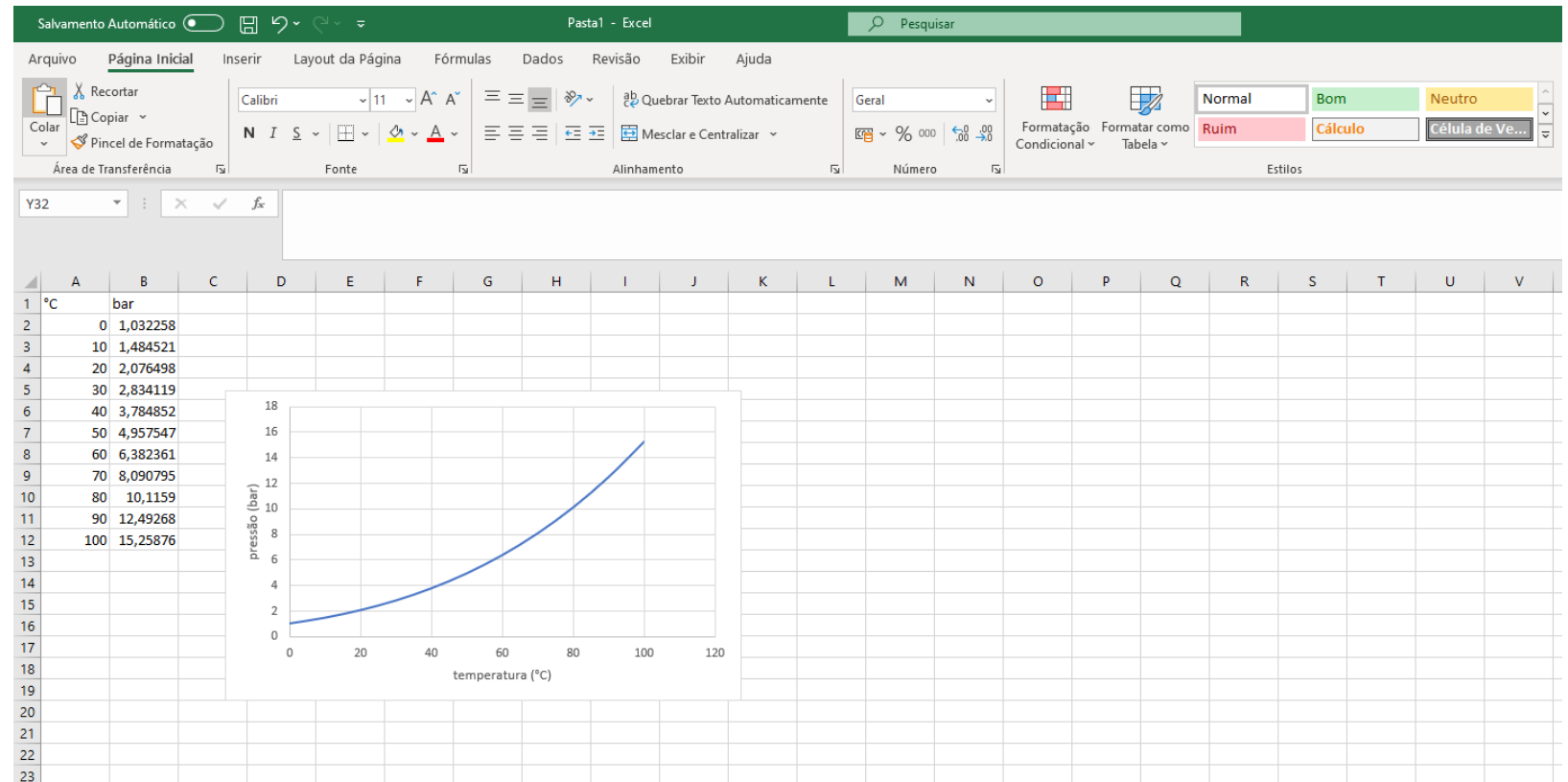
10: butane: Saturation points (at equilibrium)

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Liquid Density (kg/m³)	Vapor Density (kg/m³)	Liquid Volume (m³/kg)	Vapor Volume (m³/kg)	Liquid Int. Energy (kJ/kg)	Vapor Int. Energy (kJ/kg)	Liquid Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Vapor Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Liquid Entropy (kJ/kg-K)	Vapor Entropy (kJ/kg-K)	Liquid Cp (kJ/kg-K)	Vapor Cp (kJ/kg-K)	Liquid Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)	Vapor Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)
1	36.000000	3.3795681	559.79838	8.4452854	0.0017863574	0.11840926	286.11712	596.57181	286.72084	636.58902	1.2966022	2.4283123	2.5059073	1.8762431	231.90283	244.35164
2																

13: butane: V/L sat. T=0, to 100, °C

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Liquid Density (kg/m³)	Vapor Density (kg/m³)	Liquid Volume (m³/kg)	Vapor Volume (m³/kg)	Liquid Int. Energy (kJ/kg)	Vapor Int. Energy (kJ/kg)	Liquid Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Vapor Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Liquid Entropy (kJ/kg-K)	Vapor Entropy (kJ/kg-K)	Liquid Cp (kJ/kg-K)	Vapor Cp (kJ/kg-K)	Liquid Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)	Vapor Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)
1	0.0000000	1.0322579	600.73123	2.7567392	0.0016646380	0.36274740	199.82817	547.82747	200.00000	585.27236	1.0000000	2.4104791	2.3118748	1.6438018	233.61392	198.35195
2	10.000000	1.4845212	589.82546	3.8733997	0.0016954168	0.25817113	223.14355	561.20017	223.39524	599.52622	1.0838409	2.4122215	2.3604080	1.7024224	232.01201	212.08630
3	20.000000	2.0764979	578.59117	5.3125781	0.0017283361	0.18823253	246.94386	574.71739	247.30275	613.80383	1.1664613	2.4166782	2.4128507	1.7653163	231.28624	225.03516
4	30.000000	2.8341186	566.97591	7.1366267	0.0017637434	0.14012222	271.26250	588.35045	271.76237	628.06275	1.2480580	2.4233850	2.4695824	1.8330119	231.41779	237.29442
5	40.000000	3.7848516	554.91713	9.4176228	0.0018020709	0.10618391	296.13496	602.06478	296.81702	642.25382	1.3288165	2.4319198	2.5311739	1.9062861	232.39430	248.94085
6	50.000000	4.9575470	542.33880	12.240646	0.0018438659	0.081695038	321.60015	615.81805	322.51425	656.31875	1.4089167	2.4418875	2.5984763	1.9863101	234.20965	260.03392
7	60.000000	6.3823605	529.14654	15.708826	0.0018898357	0.063658483	347.70223	629.55763	348.90839	670.18677	1.4885401	2.4529057	2.6727646	2.0748236	236.86407	270.61687
8	70.000000	8.0907947	515.21997	19.951342	0.0019409185	0.050121942	374.49346	643.21548	376.06382	683.76811	1.5678786	2.4645835	2.7559860	2.1742474	240.36474	280.71646
9	80.000000	10.115901	500.40067	25.136495	0.0019983986	0.039782793	402.03857	656.69653	404.06013	696.94041	1.6471472	2.4764840	2.8512144	2.2883315	244.72712	290.34064
10	90.000000	12.492679	484.47157	31.493676	0.0020641046	0.031752407	430.42215	669.86226	433.00077	709.52952	1.7266043	2.4880768	2.9635487	2.4246423	249.97763	299.47334
11	100.00000	15.258764	467.11978	39.352181	0.0021407786	0.025411552	459.76206	682.51450	463.02863	721.28938	1.8065872	2.4986970	3.1020673	2.5987614	256.15856	308.06680

Exercício resolvido: determine a pressão interna num isqueiro de bolso contendo butano. Construa um gráfico mostrando a variação da pressão com a temperatura.

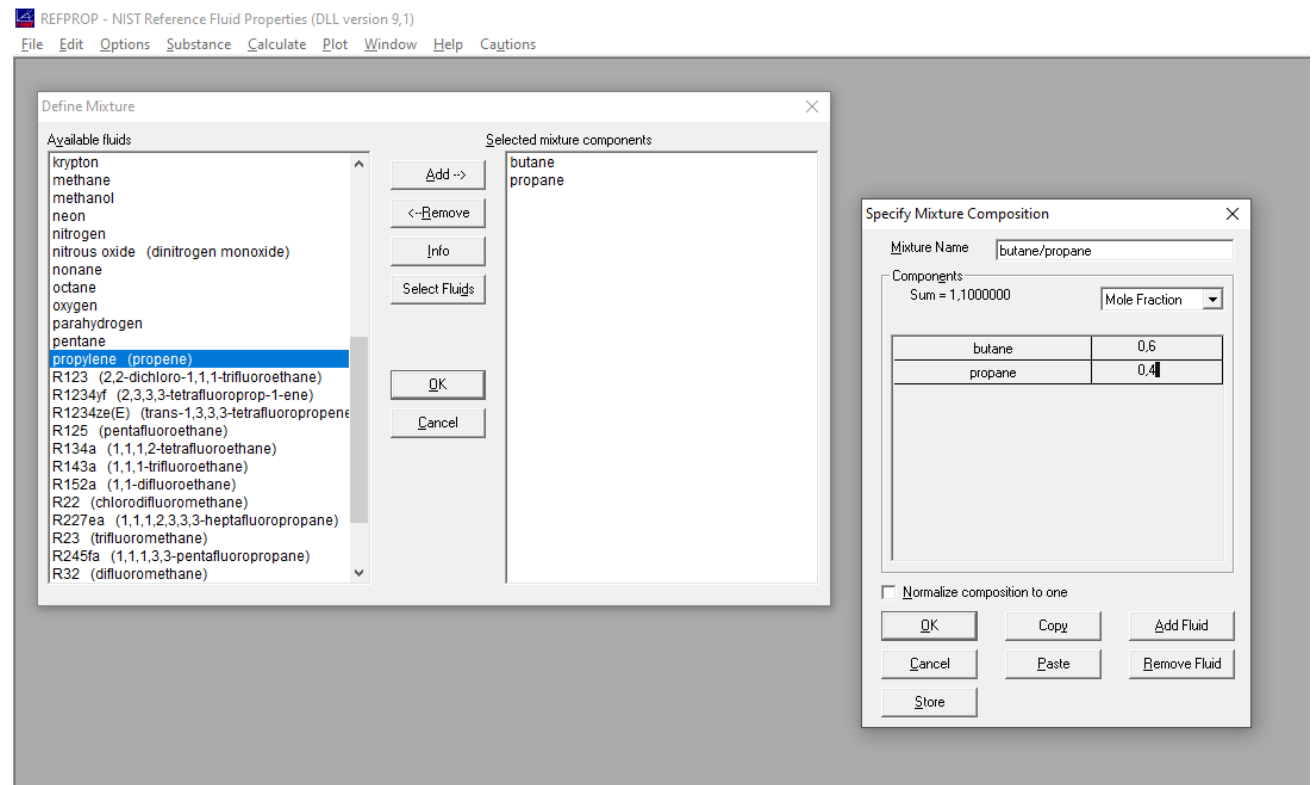
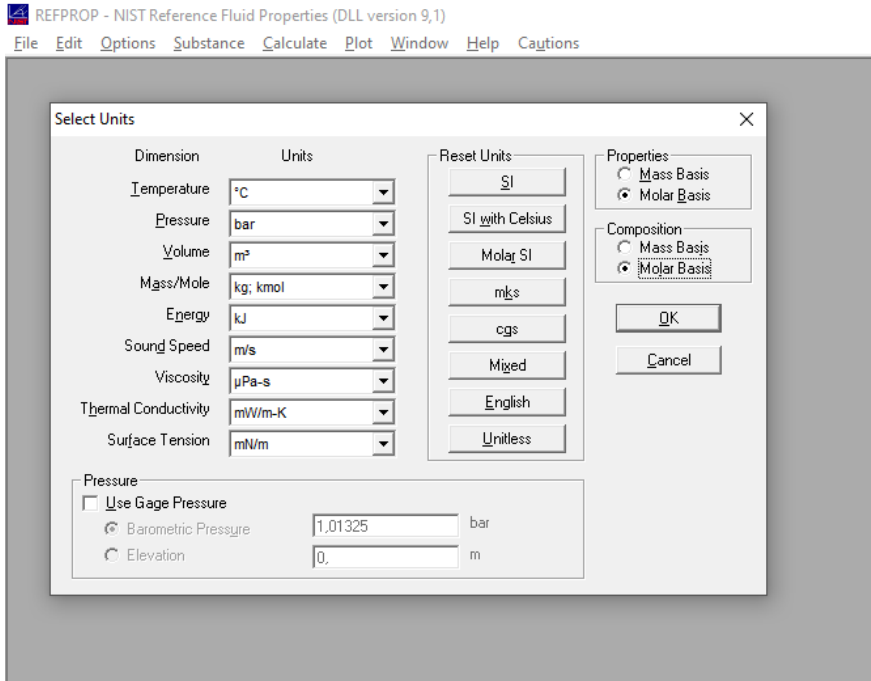


# Tópico avançado: termodinâmica de misturas

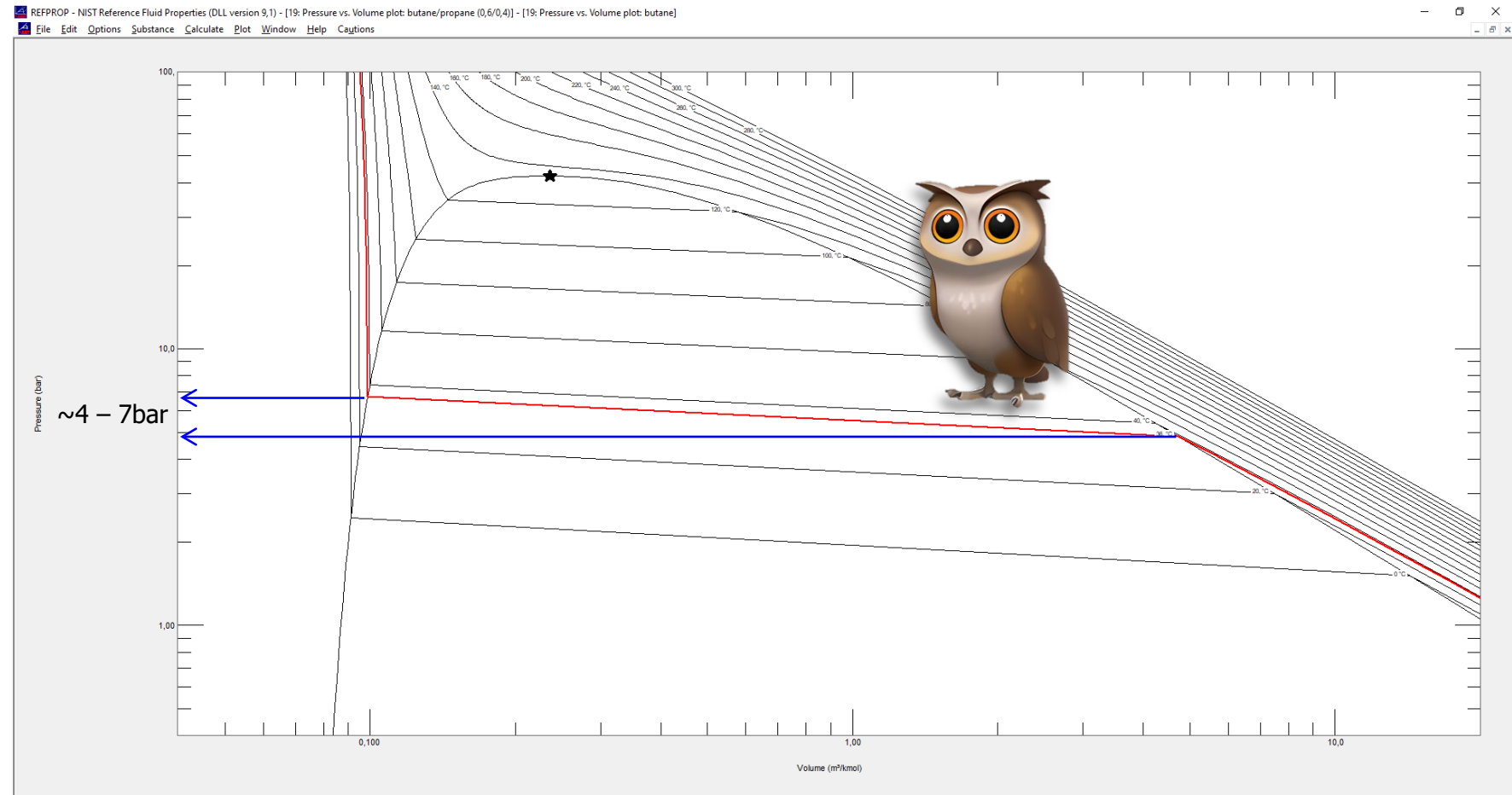




Exercício resolvido: determine a pressão interna num isqueiro de bolso contendo **uma mistura bifásica de 60% butano e 40% propano ( $\text{m}^3/\text{m}^3$ )**. Construa um gráfico mostrando a variação da composição com a pressão @  $T_{\text{cte}}$ . (Obs. o miniRefprop não permite trabalhar com misturas.)



Exercício resolvido: determine a pressão interna num isqueiro de bolso contendo **uma mistura bifásica de 60% butano e 40% propano ( $\text{m}^3/\text{m}^3$ )**. Construa um gráfico mostrando a variação da composição com a pressão @  $T_{\text{cte}}$ . (Obs. o miniRefprop não permite trabalhar com misturas.)



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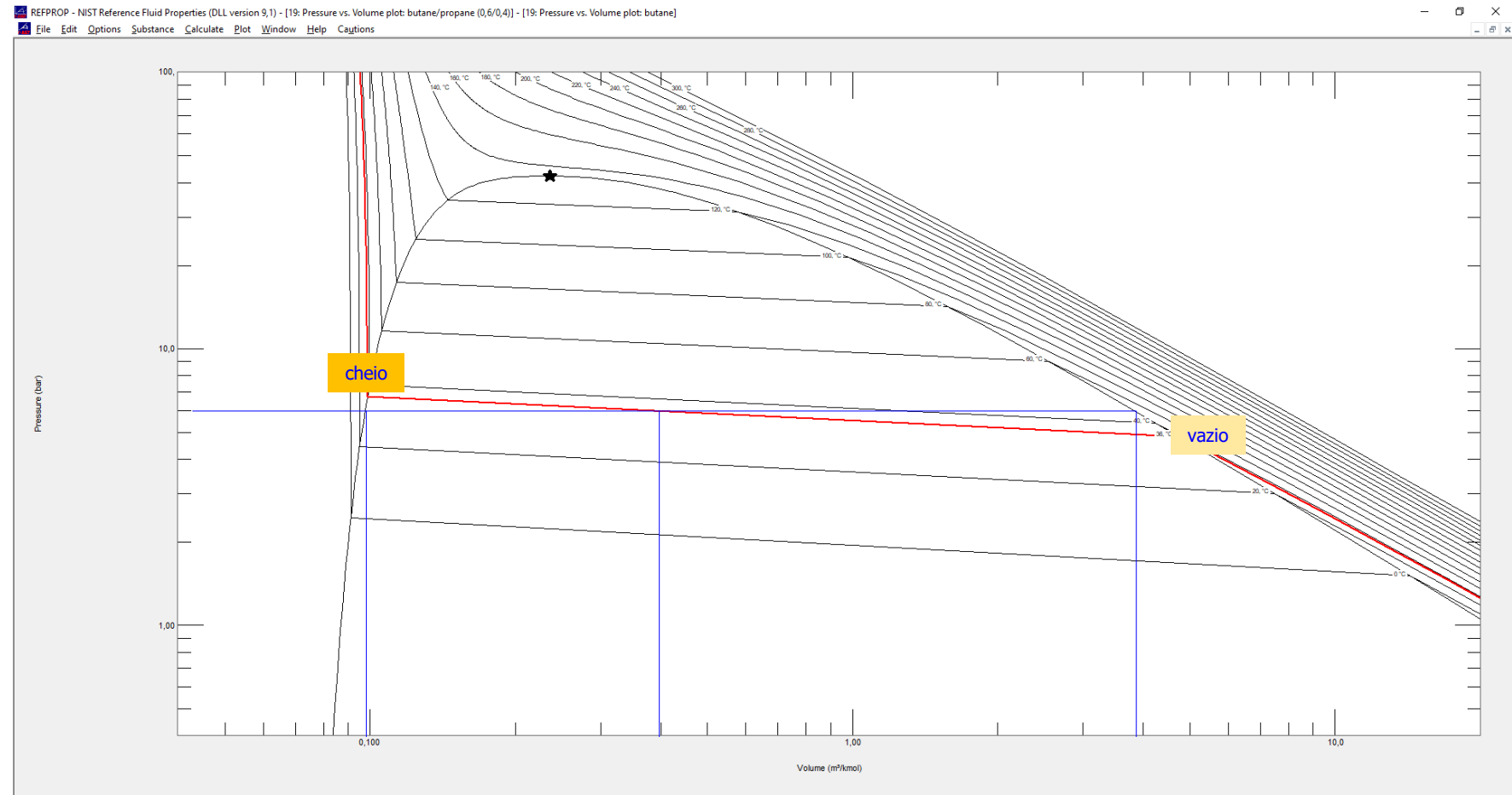
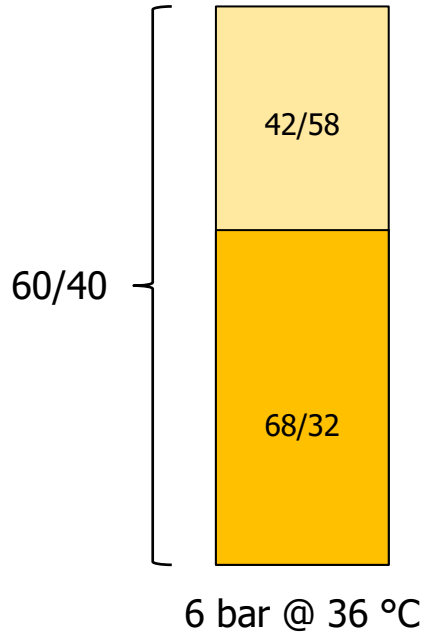
REFPROP - NIST Reference Fluid Properties (DLL version 9,1) - [19: Pressure vs. Volume plot: butane/propane (0,6/0,4)]

File Edit Options Substance Calculate Plot Window Help Cautions

37: butane/propane: T = 36, °C (0,6/0,4)

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Volume ( $m^3/kmol$ )	Liquid Phase Volume ( $m^3/kmol$ )	Vapor Phase Volume ( $m^3/kmol$ )	Quality (kmol/kmol)	Mole Frac. (butane)	Mole Frac. (propane)	Liquid Phase Mole Frac. (butane)	Liquid Phase Mole Frac. (propane)	Vapor Phase Mole Frac. (butane)	Vapor Phase Mole Frac. (propane)
1	36,000000	0,00000000	Infinite	Superheated	Infinite	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
2	36,000000	0,50000000	50,879111	Superheated	50,879111	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
3	36,000000	1,00000000	25,169549	Superheated	25,169549	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
4	36,000000	1,50000000	16,595890	Superheated	16,595890	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
5	36,000000	2,00000000	12,306018	Superheated	12,306018	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
6	36,000000	2,50000000	9,7294925	Superheated	9,7294925	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
7	36,000000	3,00000000	8,0094828	Superheated	8,0094828	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
8	36,000000	3,50000000	6,7787575	Superheated	6,7787575	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
9	36,000000	4,00000000	5,8536819	Superheated	5,8536819	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
10	36,000000	4,50000000	5,1322167	Superheated	5,1322167	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
11	36,000000	4,8369134	4,7290767	0,10149686	4,7290767	1,0000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,82077075	0,17922925	0,60000000	0,40000000
									vazio			
12	36,000000	5,00000000	3,9770135	0,10125039	4,5652185	0,86823272	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,80126356	0,19873644	0,56945525	0,43054475
13	36,000000	5,50000000	2,3389699	0,10051163	4,1226293	0,55653724	0,60000011	0,39999989	0,74206243	0,25793757	0,48680131	0,51319869
14	36,000000	6,00000000	1,2486968	0,099797833	3,7528609	0,31450291	0,60000026	0,39999974	0,68372440	0,31627560	0,41751340	0,58248660
15	36,000000	6,50000000	0,42600753	0,099108622	3,4392367	0,097870173	0,60000001	0,39999999	0,62619967	0,37380033	0,35850161	0,64149839
									cheio			
16	36,000000	6,7300119	0,098799789	0,098799789	3,3103953	0,00000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,33417191	0,66582809
17	36,000000	7,00000000	0,098787464	0,098787464	Subcooled	Subcooled	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	Subcooled	Subcooled
18	36,000000	7,50000000	0,098764687	0,098764687	Subcooled	Subcooled	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	Subcooled	Subcooled
19	36,000000	8,00000000	0,098741973	0,098741973	Subcooled	Subcooled	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	Subcooled	Subcooled
20	36,000000	8,50000000	0,098719322	0,098719322	Subcooled	Subcooled	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	Subcooled	Subcooled
21	36,000000	9,00000000	0,098696734	0,098696734	Subcooled	Subcooled	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	Subcooled	Subcooled
22	36,000000	9,50000000	0,098674207	0,098674207	Subcooled	Subcooled	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	Subcooled	Subcooled
23	36,000000	10,000000	0,098651742	0,098651742	Subcooled	Subcooled	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	Subcooled	Subcooled

Exercício resolvido: determine a pressão interna num isqueiro de bolso contendo **uma mistura bifásica de 60% butano e 40% propano ( $\text{m}^3/\text{m}^3$ )**. Construa um gráfico mostrando a variação da composição com a pressão @  $T_{\text{cte}}$ . (Obs. o miniRefprop não permite trabalhar com misturas.)



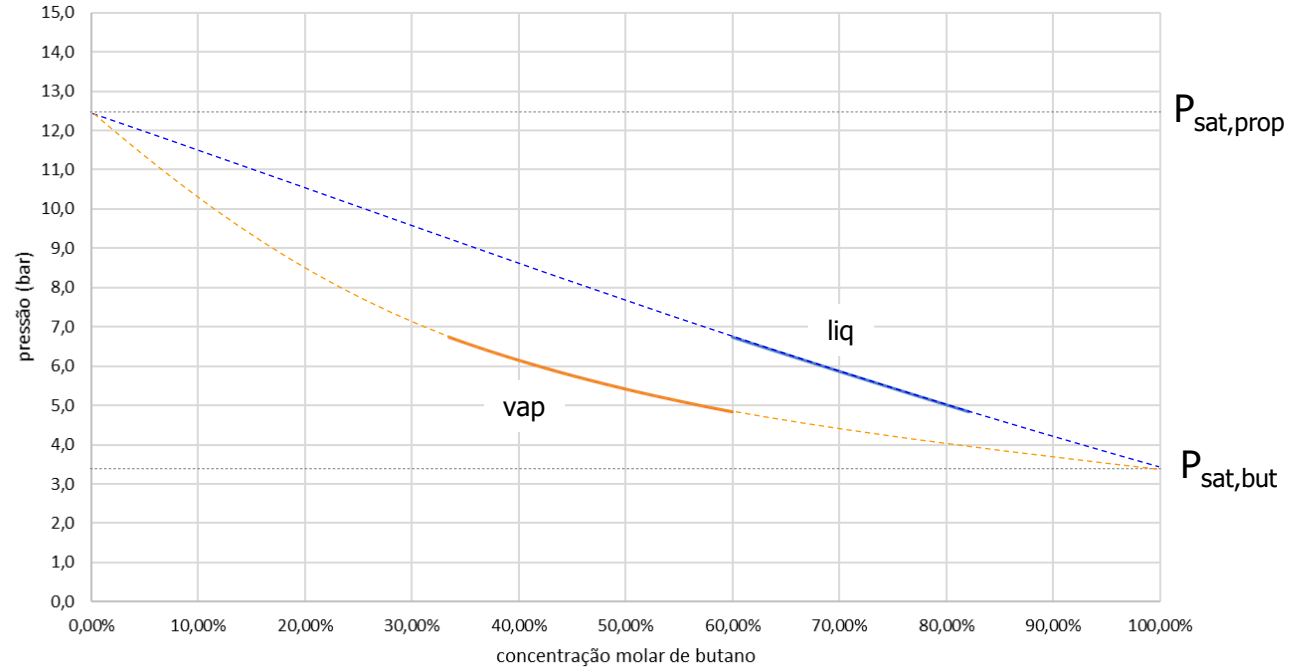
Exercício resolvido: determine a pressão interna num isqueiro de bolso contendo **uma mistura bifásica de 60% butano e 40% propano ( $m^3/m^3$ )**. Construa um gráfico mostrando a variação da composição com a pressão @  $T_{cte}$ . (Obs. o miniRefprop não permite trabalhar com misturas.)

REFPROP - NIST Reference Fluid Properties (DLL version 9.1) - [19: Pressure vs. Volume plot: butane/propane (0,6/0,4)]

File Edit Options Substance Calculate Plot Window Help Cautions

37: butane/propane: T = 36, °C (0,6/0,4)

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> /kmol)	Liquid Phase Volume (m <sup>3</sup> /kmol)	Vapor Phase Volume (m <sup>3</sup> /kmol)	Quality (kmol/kmol)	Mole Frac. (butane)	Mole Frac. (propane)	Liquid Phase Mole Frac. (butane)	Liquid Phase Mole Frac. (propane)	Vapor Phase Mole Frac. (butane)	Vapor Phase Mole Frac. (propane)
1	36,000000	0,00000000	Infinite	Superheated	Infinite	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
2	36,000000	0,50000000	50,879111	Superheated	50,879111	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
3	36,000000	1,00000000	25,169549	Superheated	25,169549	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
4	36,000000	1,50000000	16,595990	Superheated	16,595990	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
5	36,000000	2,00000000	12,306018	Superheated	12,306018	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
6	36,000000	2,50000000	9,7294925	Superheated	9,7294925	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
7	36,000000	3,00000000	8,0094828	Superheated	8,0094828	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
8	36,000000	3,50000000	6,7787575	Superheated	6,7787575	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
9	36,000000	4,00000000	5,8536819	Superheated	5,8536819	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
10	36,000000	4,50000000	5,1322167	Superheated	5,1322167	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000	Superheated	Superheated	0,60000000	0,40000000
vazio	36,000000	4,8369134	4,7290767	0,10149686	4,7290767	1,00000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,62077075	0,17922925	0,60000000	0,40000000
12	36,000000	5,00000000	3,9770135	0,10125039	4,5652185	0,86823272	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,80126356	0,19873644	0,56945525	0,43054475
13	36,000000	5,50000000	2,3389699	0,10051163	4,1226293	0,55853724	0,60000011	0,39999989	0,74206243	0,25793757	0,48680131	0,51319869
14	36,000000	6,00000000	1,2486968	0,099797833	3,7528609	0,31450291	0,60000026	0,39999974	0,68372440	0,31627560	0,41751340	0,58248660
15	36,000000	6,50000000	0,42600753	0,099108622	3,4392367	0,097870173	0,60000001	0,39999999	0,62619967	0,37380033	0,35850161	0,64149839
cheio	36,000000	6,7300119	0,098799789	0,098799789	3,3103953	0,00000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,33417191	0,66582809
17	36,000000	7,00000000	0,098787464	0,098787464	Subcooled	Subcooled	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	Subcooled	Subcooled
18	36,000000	7,50000000	0,098764687	0,098764687	Subcooled	Subcooled	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	Subcooled	Subcooled
19	36,000000	8,00000000	0,098741973	0,098741973	Subcooled	Subcooled	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	Subcooled	Subcooled
20	36,000000	8,50000000	0,098719322	0,098719322	Subcooled	Subcooled	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	Subcooled	Subcooled
21	36,000000	9,00000000	0,098696734	0,098696734	Subcooled	Subcooled	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	Subcooled	Subcooled
22	36,000000	9,50000000	0,098674207	0,098674207	Subcooled	Subcooled	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	Subcooled	Subcooled
23	36,000000	10,000000	0,098651742	0,098651742	Subcooled	Subcooled	0,60000000	0,40000000	0,60000000	0,40000000	Subcooled	Subcooled





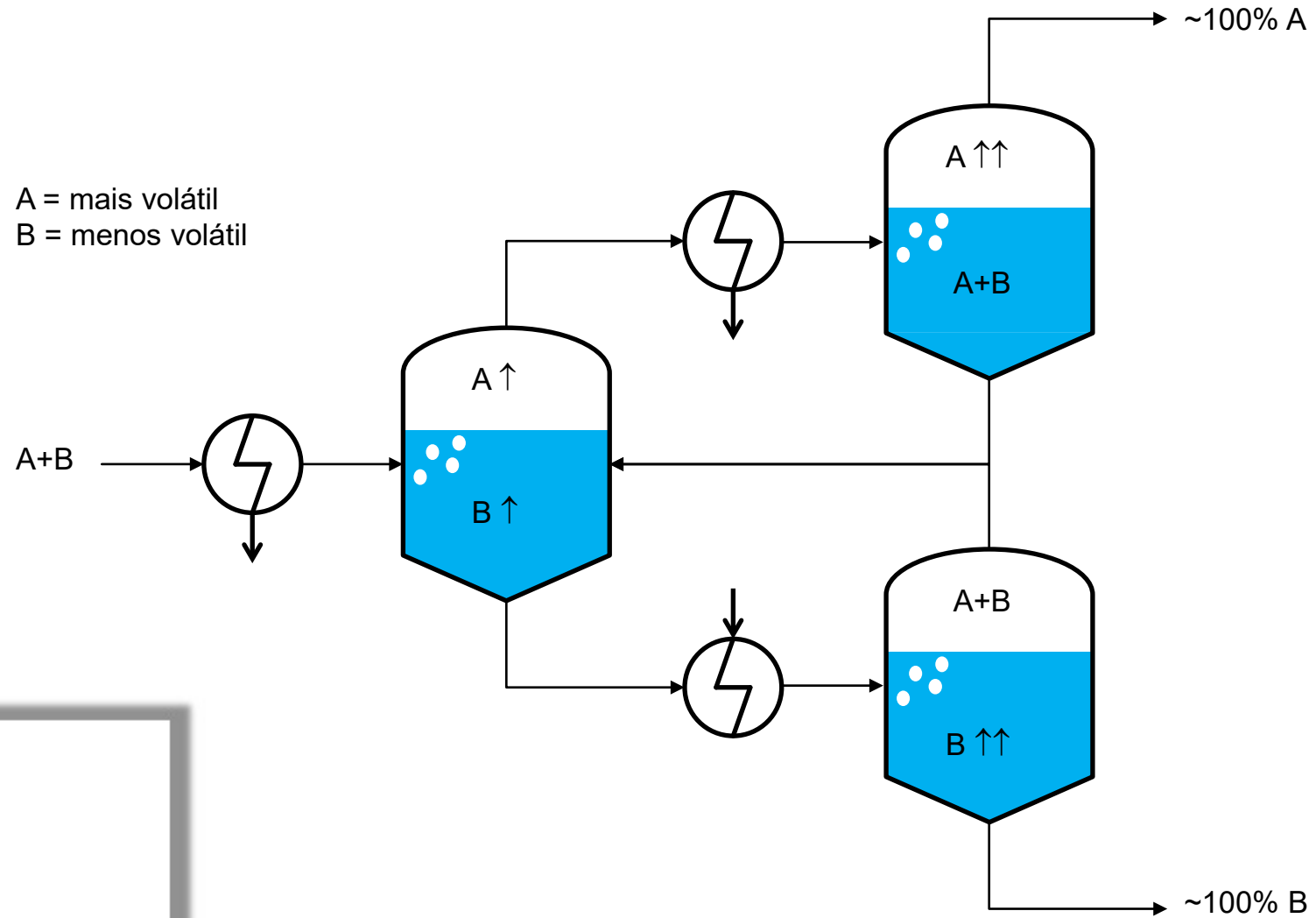


Q#4: GLP (gás de cozinha) é comercializado em botijões de 13kg. É possível utilizar um manômetro para monitorar a variação de peso do botijão?

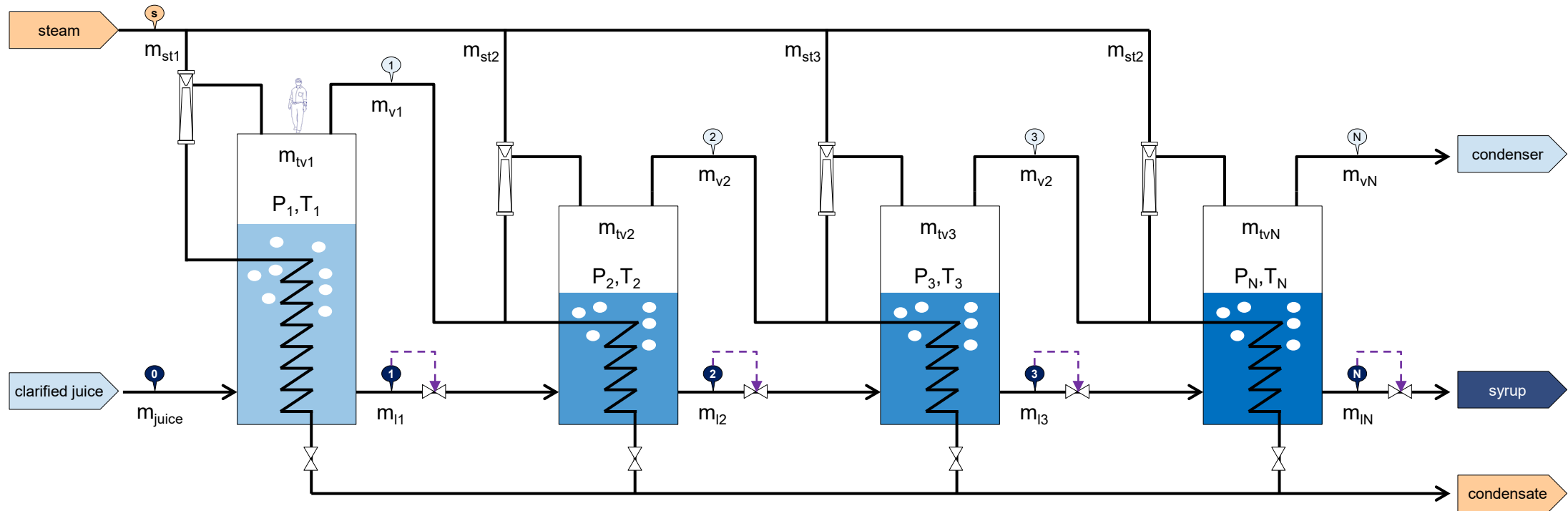
- A) Sim, porque as paredes do botijão não se dilatam...
- B) Não, porque as paredes do botijão se dilatam...
- C) Sim, porque a pressão depende da composição...
- D) Não, porque as calotas polares estão se derretendo...
- E) Não, porque a fase líquida é estável...

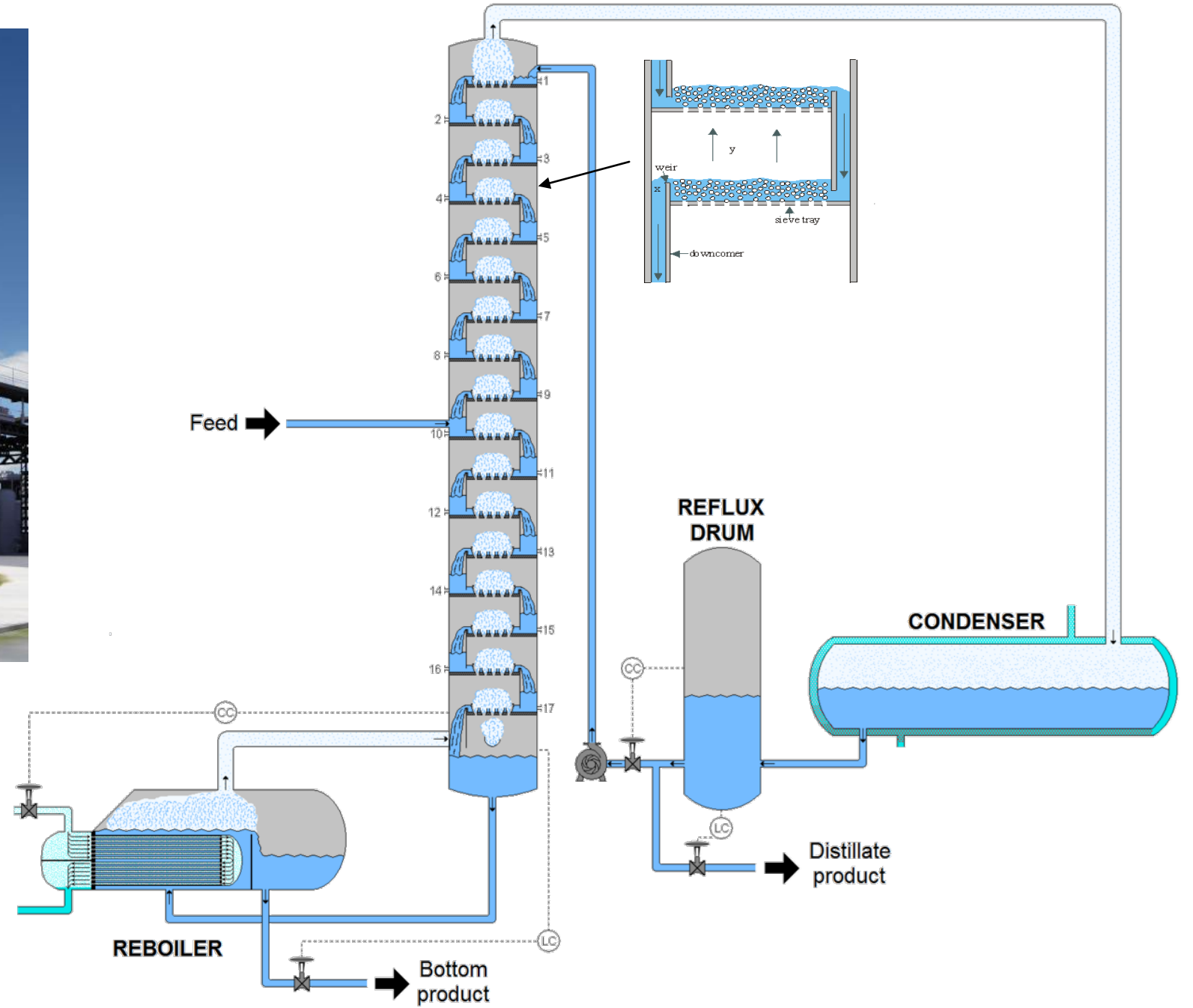
4

# SEPARADORES INDUSTRIAIS: EVAPORAÇÃO/LIQUEFAÇÃO FRACIONADA



# Tutorial: análise de um sistema de evaporação de caldo





# Curso de Termodinâmica

# propriedades da matéria



aula 03/20