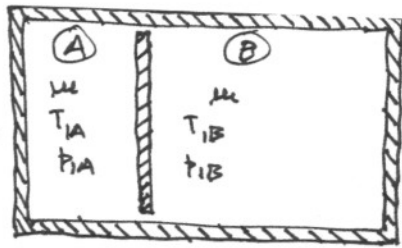


- Ar gás perfeito
- Tanque rígido e inicialmente adiabático
- Divisória adiabática e inicialmente fixa



$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{1A} &= 350 \text{ K} & p_{1A} &= 4 \text{ bar} \\
 T_{1B} &= 340 \text{ K} & p_{1B} &= 2 \text{ bar} \\
 T_{\text{atm}} &= 300 \text{ K} & c_v &= 0.72 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kgK}} \\
 & & c_p &= R + c_v = 1.007 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kgK}}
 \end{aligned}$$

a) Balanco global de energia

$$\delta Q - \delta W = \Delta U_A + \Delta U_B \Rightarrow m c_v (T_{2A} - T_{1A}) + m c_v (T_{2B} - T_{1B}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow T_{2A} + T_{2B} = T_{1A} + T_{1B} \quad (1)$$

Conservação de volume

$$V_{1A} + V_{1B} = V_{2A} + V_{2B} \Leftrightarrow \mu R \left( \frac{T_{1A}}{p_{1A}} + \frac{T_{1B}}{p_{1B}} \right) = \frac{\mu R}{p_2} (T_{2A} + T_{2B}) \Leftrightarrow T_{2A} + T_{2B} = p_2 \left( \frac{T_{1A}}{p_{1A}} + \frac{T_{1B}}{p_{1B}} \right) \quad (2)$$

De (1) e (2) obtém-se

$$p_2 = \frac{T_{1A} + T_{1B}}{\frac{T_{1A}}{p_{1A}} + \frac{T_{1B}}{p_{1B}}} = \underline{\underline{2.68 \text{ bar}}}$$

b) Da equação de conservação de volume conclui-se imediatamente com  $T_3 = T_{\text{atm}}$ :

$$p_3 = \frac{2 T_{\text{atm}}}{\frac{T_{1A}}{p_{1A}} + \frac{T_{1B}}{p_{1B}}} = \underline{\underline{2.33 \text{ bar}}}$$

c)  $\frac{Q}{m} = c_v (2T_3 - T_{1A} - T_{1B}) = \underline{\underline{-64.8 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}}}$  Balanco global de energia de 1 para 3

# Resolução

$$P_{ext} = 4 \text{ bar}, T_{ext} = 20^\circ\text{C}$$

A	B
R22	vácuo
$P = 0.5 \text{ MPa}$	
$V = 0.06 \text{ m}^3$	

$$\textcircled{A} \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 0.5 \text{ MPa} = 5 \text{ bar} \\ T_1 = 20^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Vapor sobre aquecido} \\ \nu_1 = 0,05175 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array}$$

$$\bullet \text{ No final } \left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 4 \text{ bar} \\ T_2 = 20^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Vapor sobre aquecido} \\ \nu_2 = 0,06592 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array}$$

$$1. \quad m = \frac{V_1}{\nu_1} = 1.159 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_2 = m \nu_2 = 0,0764 \text{ m}^3$$

2.

$$2.1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_3 = 1.5 \text{ bar} \\ T_3 = 20^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Vapor sobre aquecido} \\ \nu_3 = 0,18355 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array} \Rightarrow V_3 = m \nu_3 = 0,212812 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P_2 V_2^n = P_3 V_3^n \Rightarrow n = 0.96$$

$$2.2. \quad W = - \int_{V_2}^{V_3} P dV = - \text{cte} \int_{V_2}^{V_3} \frac{1}{V^n} dV = \frac{P_2 V_2 - P_3 V_3}{1-n} = -34,0375 \text{ kJ}$$

## Balanco de energia

$$\Delta U = Q + W$$

$$m (u_3 - u_2) = Q + W$$

$$m (242,69 - 239,83) = Q - 34,0375$$

$$Q = 37,35 \text{ kJ}$$