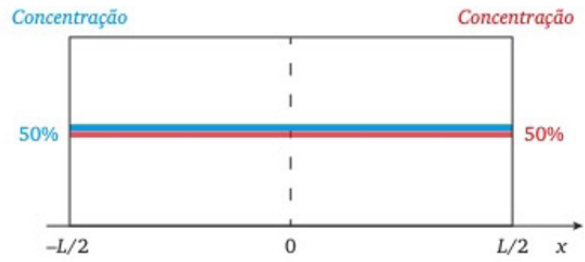
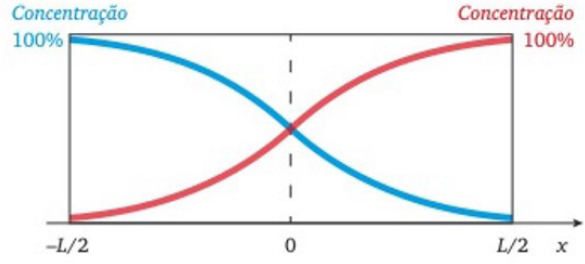
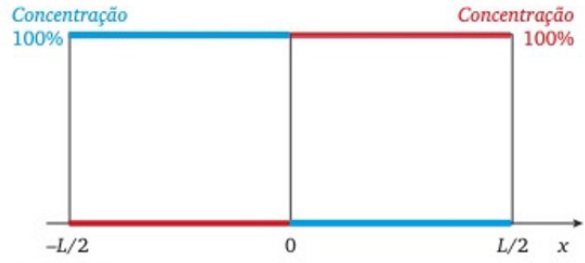
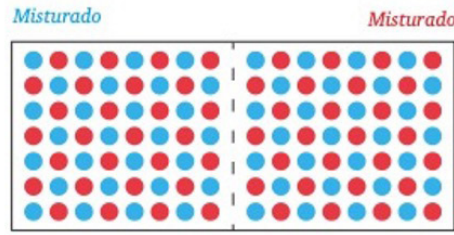
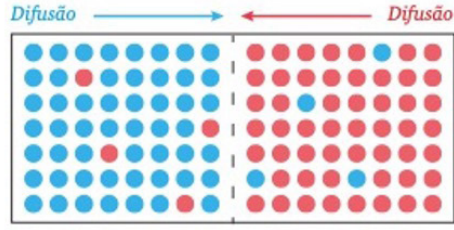
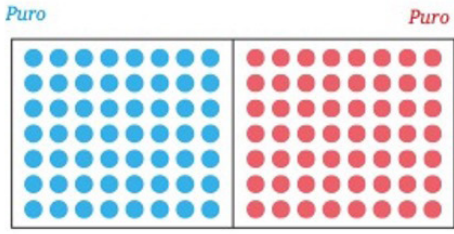






# Concentração



# Posição



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# Centro de Massa - Discreto

- Posição

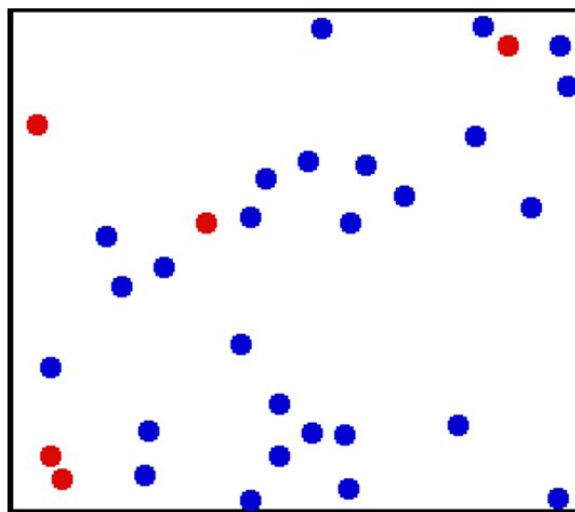
$$\vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \cdot \vec{r}_i$$

- Velocidade

$$\vec{v}_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \cdot \vec{v}_i$$

Obs.:

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i$$



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# Temperatura e Pressão

- Temperatura

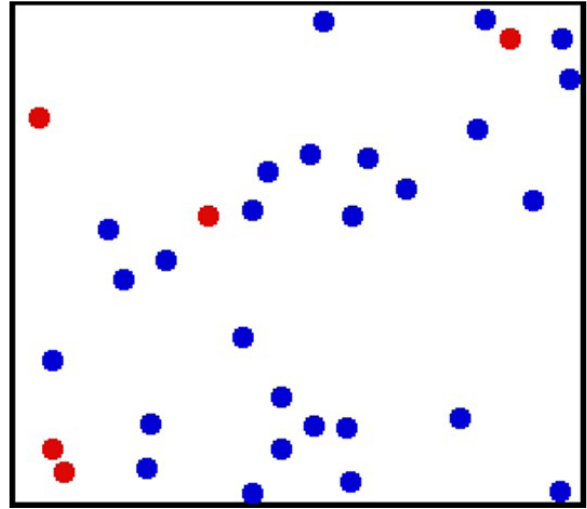
$$T \propto \langle v^2 \rangle$$

Energia cinética:  $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

- Pressão

$$P \propto \langle \Delta v_{\perp} \rangle$$

Momento linear:  $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$



# Laboratório Virtual

0.0 ps

**Dados**

● 130	● 0
● 0	● 130
$T_{\text{média}} = 300 \text{ K}$	$T_{\text{média}} = 300 \text{ K}$

Número de Partículas

● 130	● 130
-------	-------

Massa (u)

● 28	● 28
------	------

Raio (pm)

● 125	● 125
-------	-------

Temperatura Inicial (K)

● 300	● 300
-------	-------

Remover Divisor

Centro de Massa

Taxa de Fluxo de Partículas

Escala

Cronômetro

Normal

Lento

1 nm

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# Parâmetros

- Centro de massa
  - $x_{cm} \in [0, \pm 4], \Delta x_{cm} = 1 \text{ nm}$
  - $x_{cm}(t = 0) = 4 \text{ nm} \Rightarrow$  Puro
  - $x_{cm}(t \gg 0) = 0 \text{ nm} \Rightarrow$  Misturado
- Tempo,  $\Delta t = 0,1 \text{ ps}$
- Partícula:  $N \in [0, 200], \Delta N = 10$
- Massa:  $m \in [4, 32], \Delta m = 1 \text{ u}$
- Raio:  $r \in [50, 250], \Delta r = 5 \text{ pm}$
- Temperatura:  $T \in [50, 500], \Delta T = 50 \text{ K}$

Número de Partículas

● 130 ▲ ▼ ● 130 ▲ ▼

Massa (u)

● 28 ▲ ▼ ● 28 ▲ ▼

Raio (pm)

● 125 ▲ ▼ ● 125 ▲ ▼

Temperatura Inicial (K)

● 300 ▲ ▼ ● 300 ▲ ▼



# Modelo Empírico

- Exponencial

$$x(t) = x_{cm} \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot t}$$

- Parâmetros

$$\alpha(N, m, r, T) = \beta N^a m^b r^c T_0^d$$

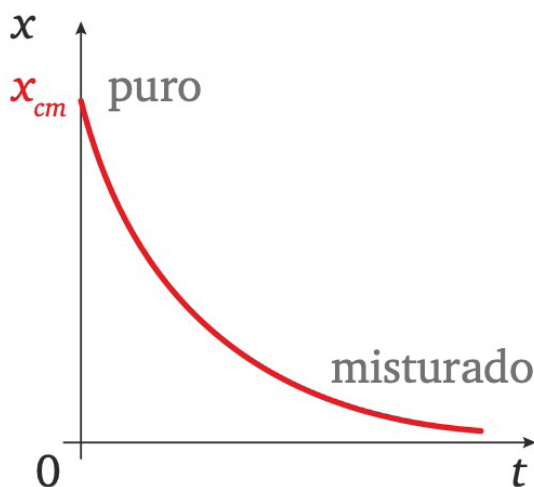
admitido simetria azul e  
vermelho

$$N (= N_a = N_v)$$

$$m (= m_a = m_v)$$

$$r (= r_a = r_v)$$

$$T_0 (= T_{0,a} = T_{0,v})$$



# Referências

- Aplicativo Difusão – [https://phet.colorado.edu/pt\\_BR/](https://phet.colorado.edu/pt_BR/) - University of Colorado Boulder.
- David Halliday, Robert Resnick, Jearl Walker. Fundamentos de Física - Mecânica - Volume 1. 12ª edição, Rio de Janeiro: LTC, 2023.
- Peter Atkins, Julio de Paula. Físico-Química: fundamentos. 6ª edição, Rio de Janeiro: LTC, 2018.



# Número

Ponto	N	$\alpha \cdot s$
1	10	
2	20	
3	30	
4	40	
5	50	
6	60	
7	70	
8	80	
9	90	0.0109026
10	100	0.0109519
11	110	0.0096266
12	120	0.0094552
13	130	0.0086394
14	140	0.0078534
15	150	0.0083964
16	160	0.0070965
17	170	0.0065865
18	180	0.0063942
19	190	0.0059136
20	200	0.0057325

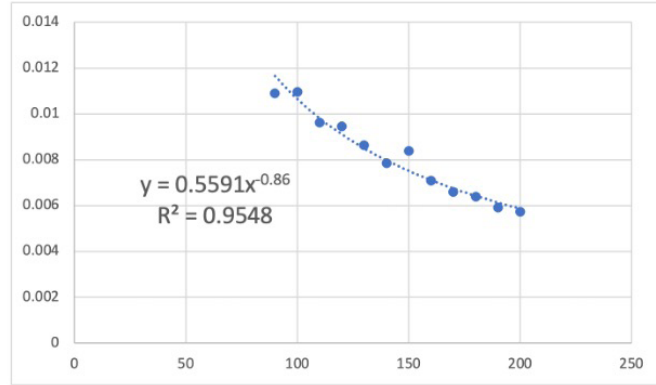
- Modelo:  $\bar{\alpha}_N = \beta_N N^a$

onde

$$\bar{\alpha}_N = \sum_{i=1}^7 \alpha_{N(98),i} \quad \beta_N = \beta_0 28^b 125^c 300^d$$

- Tem-se

$$\beta_N = 0,6 \pm 1,3 \quad a = -0,860 \pm 0,055$$



# Massa

Ponto	m/u	$\alpha$ 's
1	4	
2	5	
3	6	
4	7	0.0220928
5	8	0.0207023
6	9	0.018663
7	10	
8	11	0.0160824
9	12	
10	13	0.0145493
11	14	0.0144156
12	15	0.0131388
13	16	
14	17	
15	18	0.0117423
16	19	
17	20	0.0116896
18	21	
19	22	
20	23	0.0101452
21	24	0.0102379
22	25	0.0103173
23	26	
24	27	
25	28	0.0103838
26	29	
27	30	
28	31	
29	32	

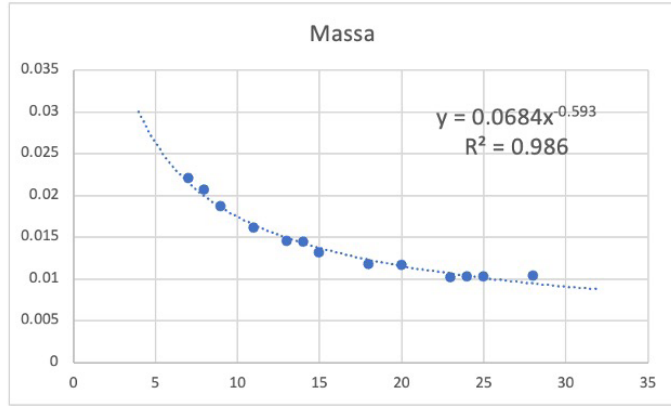
- Modelo:  $\bar{\alpha}_m = \beta_m m^b$

onde

$$\bar{\alpha}_m = \sum_{i=1}^7 \alpha_{m(98),i} \quad \beta_m = \beta_0 130^a 125^c 300^d$$

- Tem-se

$$\beta_m = 0,1 \pm 1,1 \quad b = -0,593 \pm 0,026$$



# Raio

Ponto	r/pm	$\alpha$ 's
1	50	0.0240554
2	55	
3	60	0.0192303
4	65	
5	70	
6	75	0.0163469
7	80	0.0146513
8	85	
9	90	
10	95	
11	100	0.0130897
12	105	
13	110	
14	115	
15	120	0.0097324
16	125	0.0103838
17	130	
18	135	
19	140	
20	145	
21	150	0.0089807
22	155	
23	160	0.0077695
24	165	
25	170	
26	175	0.0075756
27	180	
28	185	
29	190	
30	195	
31	200	0.0063079
32	205	
33	210	
34	215	
35	220	
36	225	
37	230	
38	235	
39	240	
40	245	
41	250	

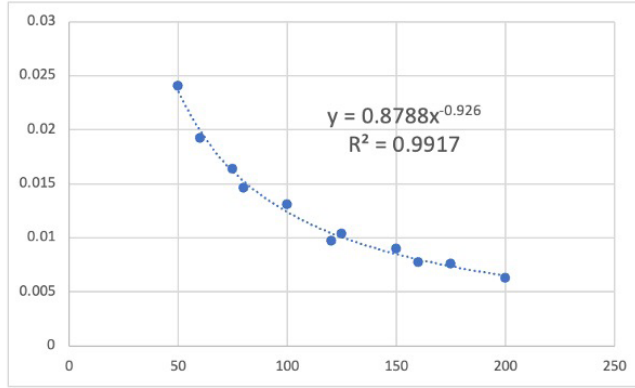
- Modelo:  $\bar{\alpha}_r = \beta_r r^c$

onde

$$\bar{\alpha}_r = \sum_{i=1}^7 \alpha_{r(98),i} \quad \beta_r = \beta_0 130^a 28^b 300^d$$

- Tem-se

$$\beta_r = 0,9 \pm 1,2 \quad c = -0,926 \pm 0,031$$



# Temperatura

- Modelo:  $\bar{\alpha}_T = \beta_T T^d$

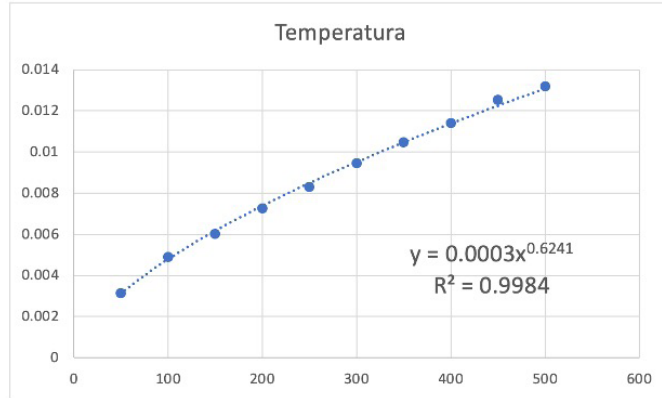
onde

$$\bar{\alpha}_T = \sum_{i=1}^7 \alpha_{T(98),i} \quad \beta_T = \beta_0 130^a 28^b 125^c$$

- Tem-se

$$\beta_T = 0,0 \pm 1,0 \quad d = 0,6241 \pm 0,0082$$

Ponto	T/K	$\alpha \cdot s$
1	50	0.0031342
2	100	0.0049086
3	150	0.0060235
4	200	0.0072619
5	250	0.0083115
6	300	0.0094513
7	350	0.0104815
8	400	0.0114037
9	450	0.0125351
10	500	0.0131939



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# Coeficiente de Proporcionalidade

- Modelo

$$\beta_0 = \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{N^a m^b r^c T^d}$$

Grandeza	Estimativa	Incerteza	Unid. de Medida	DP
NN	130	1	-	0.8%
mm	28.0	0.5	u	1.8%
rr	125.0	2.5	pm	2.0%
TT	300.0	0.5	K	0.17%
aa	-0.860	0.055	-	6.4%
bb	-0.593	0.026	-	4.4%
cc	-0.926	0.031	-	3.4%
dd	0.6241	0.0082	-	1.3%
alfa	-0.01012	0.00017	-	1.6%

Coeficiente de Proporcionalidade				DP
beta	-11.942997	3.864700306	[m·r]/T/t	32.4%

Refutável



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