

Errata: Meireles, M. A. A.; Pereira, C. G. Pereira (2013) Fundamentos de Engenharia de Alimentos, Editora Atheneu.

Página	Parágrafo	Linha	Atual	Mude para
32	2	10	100 kg/m ³	1000 kg/m ³
32	4	17	$\hat{H}_E(\text{saturada}, 20^\circ\text{C}) = 83,96 \text{ kJ/kg}$	$\hat{H}_E(\text{saturada}, 5^\circ\text{C}) = 20,98 \text{ kJ/kg}$
33	1	7	83,96	20,98
33	1	9	363,058	468,23
33	1	11	363,058	468,23
33	1	11	64,74W	1051,12W
106	2	8	$\frac{dN}{dt} = \sum_k \dot{N}$	$\frac{dN}{dt} = \sum_k \dot{N}_k$
106	2	9	$\frac{dU}{dt} = \sum_k \dot{N}\underline{H} + \dot{Q} - P \frac{dV}{dt}$	$\frac{dU}{dt} = \sum_k (\dot{N}\underline{H})_k + \dot{Q} - P \frac{dV}{dt}$
106	2	10	$\frac{dS}{dt} = \sum_k \dot{N}\underline{S} + \frac{\dot{Q}}{T} + \dot{S}_{ger}$	$\frac{dS}{dt} = \sum_k (\dot{N}\underline{S})_k + \frac{\dot{Q}}{T} + \dot{S}_{ger}$
106	3	11	\dot{N}	\dot{N}_k
106	4	20	$dU = \sum_k \underline{H}dN + Q - PdV$	$dU = \sum_k (\underline{H}dN)_k + Q - PdV$
106	4	21	$dS = \sum_k \underline{S}dN + \frac{Q}{T}$	$dS = \sum_k (\underline{S}dN)_k + \frac{Q}{T}$
111	Eq. (5.36)		$\alpha = -\frac{1}{\underline{V}} \left(\frac{\partial \underline{V}}{\partial T} \right)_P$	$\alpha = \frac{1}{\underline{V}} \left(\frac{\partial \underline{V}}{\partial T} \right)_P$
111	Eq. (5.37)		$K_T = \frac{1}{\underline{V}} \left(\frac{\partial \underline{V}}{\partial P} \right)_T$	$K_T = -\frac{1}{\underline{V}} \left(\frac{\partial \underline{V}}{\partial P} \right)_T$
113	3	11	$d\underline{S} = \left(\frac{\partial \underline{S}}{\partial T} \right)_V dT + \left(\frac{\partial \underline{S}}{\partial T} \right)_T d\underline{V}$	$d\underline{S} = \left(\frac{\partial \underline{S}}{\partial T} \right)_V dT + \left(\frac{\partial \underline{S}}{\partial T} \right)_V d\underline{V}$
114	1	4	$d\underline{S} = \frac{C_V}{T} dT + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_T d\underline{V}$	$d\underline{S} = \frac{C_V}{T} dT + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_V d\underline{V}$
115	1	7	$\left(\frac{\partial \underline{U}}{\partial \underline{V}} \right)_S = -P = \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial \underline{V}} \right)_T$	$\left(\frac{\partial \underline{U}}{\partial \underline{V}} \right)_S = -P = \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial \underline{V}} \right)_T$
118	3	18	$\underline{S}(T, \underline{V}) = \underline{S}(T_r, \underline{V}_r) + \int_{T_r}^T C_V^* dT - R \ln \left(\frac{\underline{V}}{\underline{V}_r} \right)$	$\underline{S}(T, \underline{V}) = \underline{S}(T_r, \underline{V}_r) + \int_{T_r}^T C_V^* dT + R \ln \left(\frac{\underline{V}}{\underline{V}_r} \right)$
123	3	7	$\underline{H} = \underline{U} + P\underline{V}$	$\underline{H} = \underline{U} + P\underline{V}$
130	4	16	P ₂	P ₁
133	3	7	$(\partial \underline{V}^0 / \partial T)_P$	$(\partial \underline{V}^0 / \partial T)_P$
138	5	17	HUANG	Huang
139	1	9	C _i ; C _i	C _i
162	1	1	Mas note que dS > 0 e dS = 0 se,	Mas note que dS = 0 e d ² S < 0 se,
166	2	7	$C_V = T \left(\frac{\partial \underline{S}}{\partial T} \right)_P > 0$	$C_V = T \left(\frac{\partial \underline{S}}{\partial T} \right)_V > 0$
171	1	26	$\int_{P_1}^{P_2} \frac{PT}{P} dP$	$\int_{P_1}^{P_2} \frac{RT}{P} dP$
172	1	17	$\hat{S}(350^\circ\text{C}, 0,01\text{MPa}) = 9,6077 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$	$\hat{S}(400^\circ\text{C}, 0,01\text{MPa}) = 9,6077 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$
173	1	6	11,785MPa	10,785MPa
176	8	3	nas três de integração	nas três trajetórias de integração
182	1	5	$\Delta \underline{H}^L - \Delta \underline{H}^S$	$\underline{H}^L - \underline{H}^S$

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182	1	6	$\Delta \underline{V}^L - \Delta \underline{V}^S$	$\underline{V}^L - \underline{V}^S$
182	2	9	$\Delta \underline{H}^{água líquida} - \Delta \underline{H}^{gelo}$	$\underline{H}^{água líquida} - \underline{H}^{gelo}$
182	2	10	$\Delta \underline{V}^{água líquida} - \Delta \underline{V}^{gelo}$	$\underline{V}^{água líquida} - \underline{V}^{gelo}$
189	1	1	pura	numa mistura
190	3	2	vez que de acordo com a Equação (6.34):	vez que da Equação (5.20) escrita para misturas temos:
202	5	23	$\ln \frac{\hat{f}_i^L}{x_i \hat{f}_i}$	$\ln \frac{\hat{f}_i^L}{x_i f_i}$
206	3	23	$\frac{\hat{f}_i^L}{y_i P}$	$\frac{\hat{f}_i^L}{x_i P}$
207	2	9	$\gamma_i^L = \frac{\hat{f}_i^L}{y_i f_i}$	$\gamma_i^L = \frac{\hat{f}_i^L}{x_i f_i}$
210	1	1	“Exemplo 6.9”	“Exemplo 6.7”