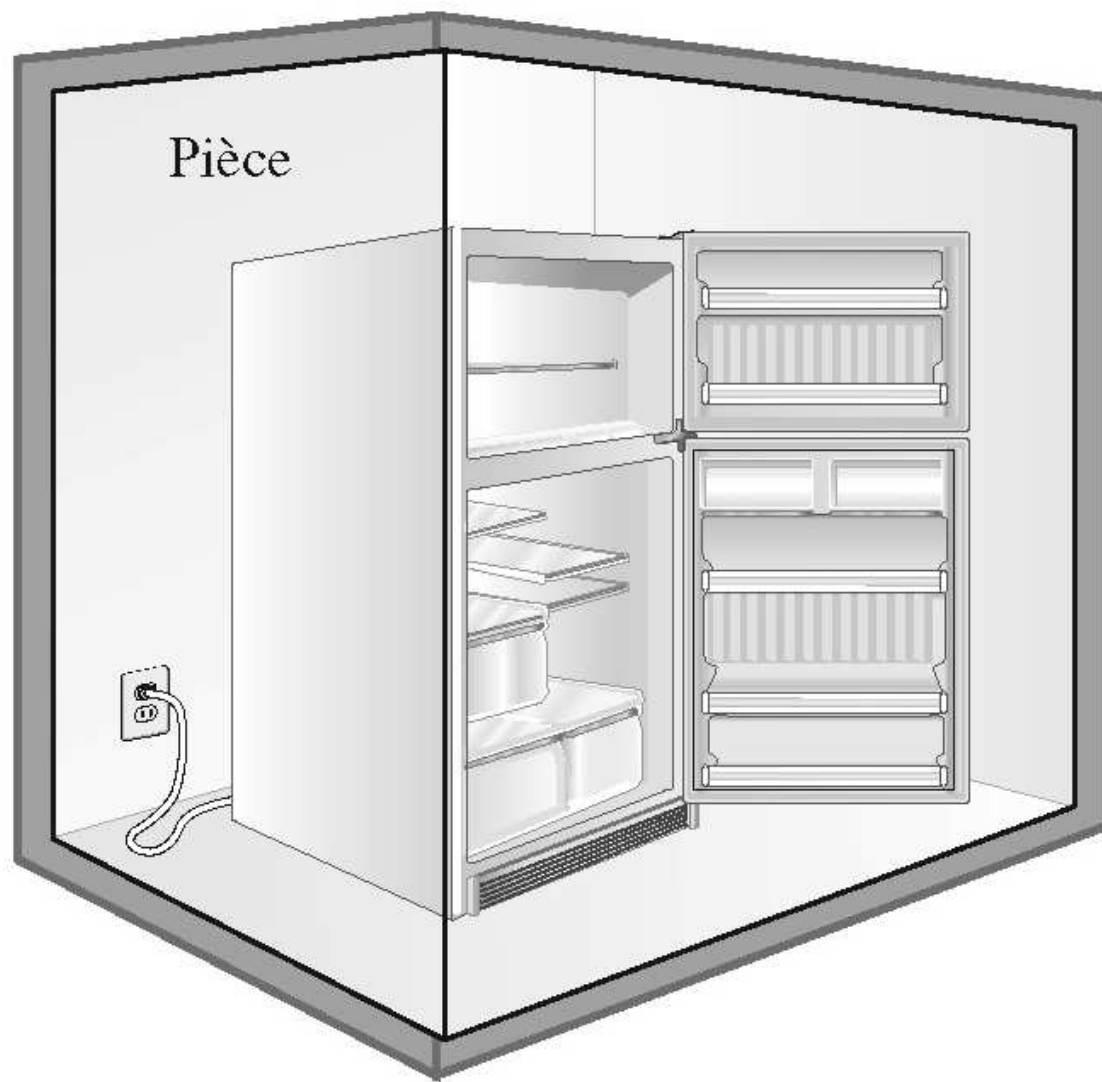
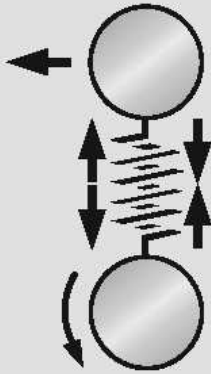


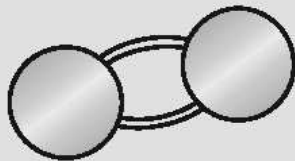
Pièce



Énergie interne U



Énergies
sensible
et latente



Énergie
chimique

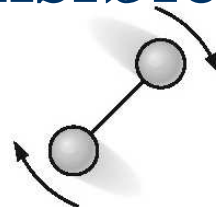


Énergie
nucléaire

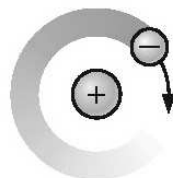
Énergie sensible



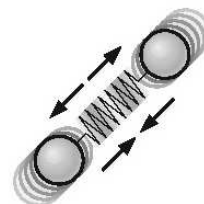
Translation
moléculaire



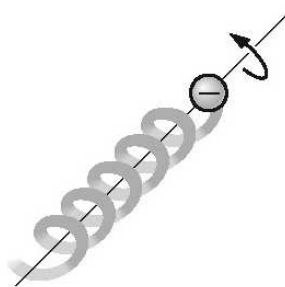
Rotation
moléculaire



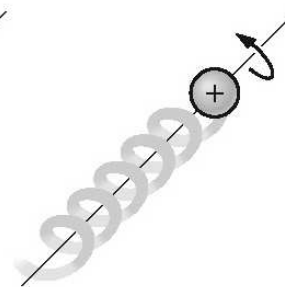
Translation
électronique



Vibration
moléculaire

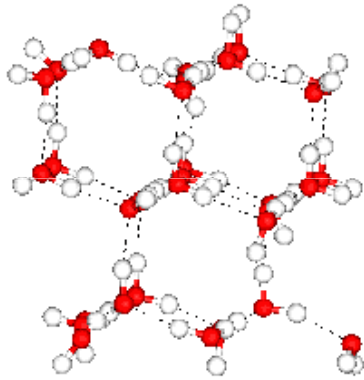


Spin
électronique



Spin
nucléaire

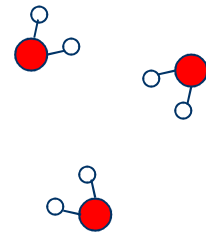
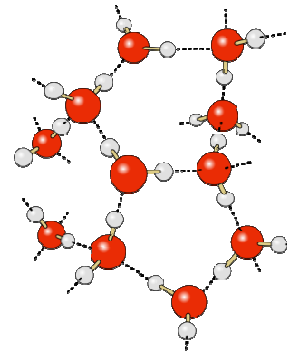
Les échanges d'énergie latente



solide

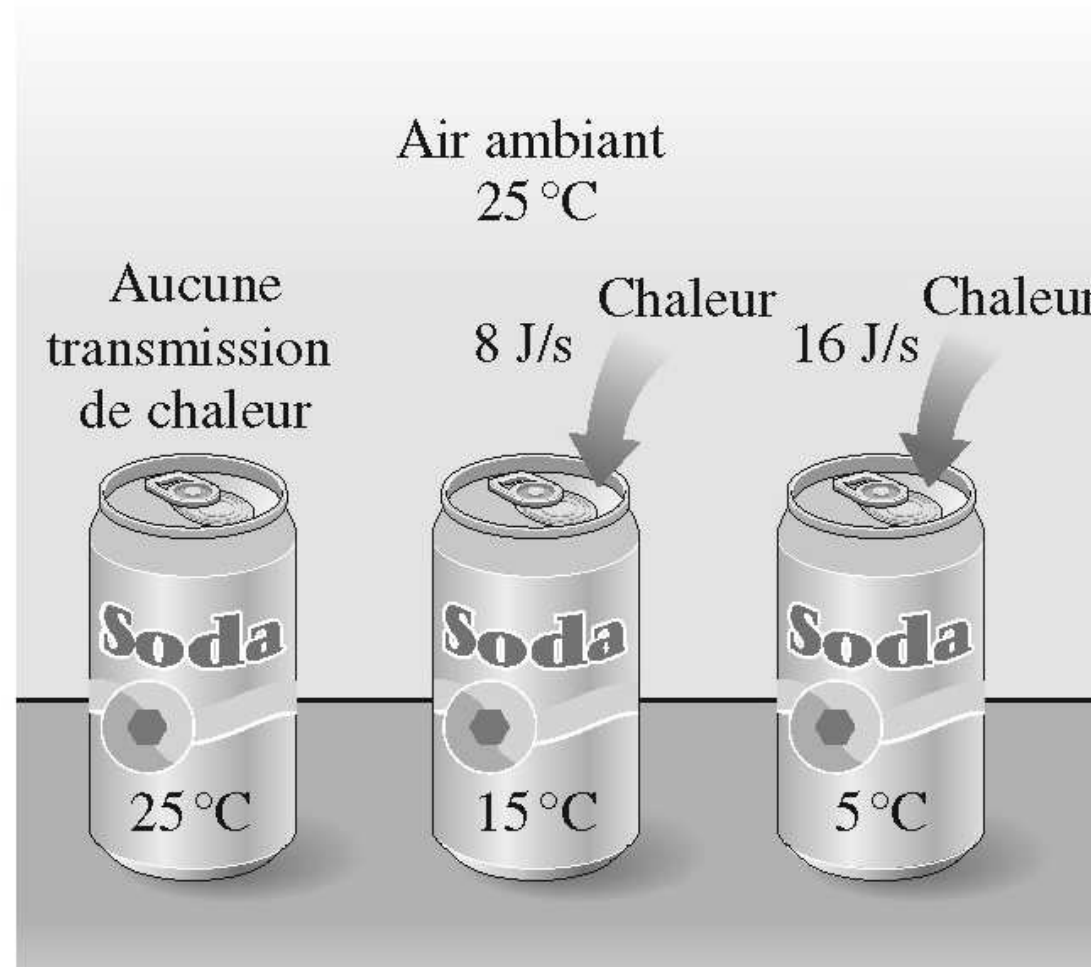


liquide

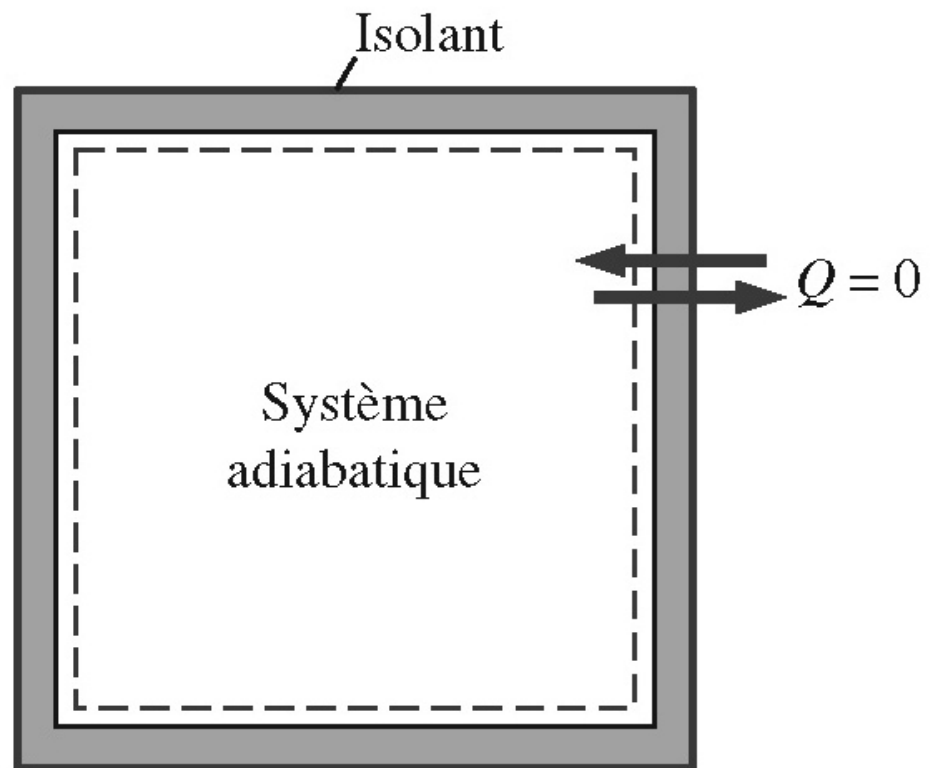


gaz

Transfert thermique



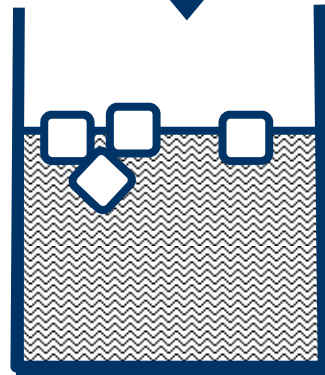
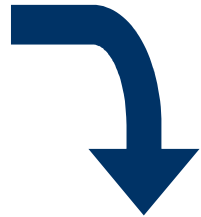
Évolution adiabatique



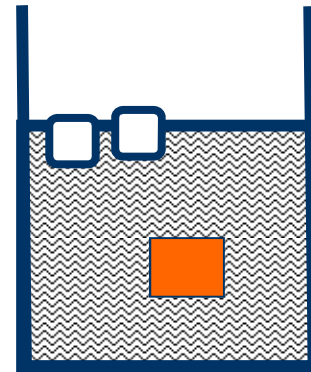
Exemple du calorimètre

Transfert thermique $Q \neq$ Température θ

Cuivre à $\theta = 100^\circ\text{C}$

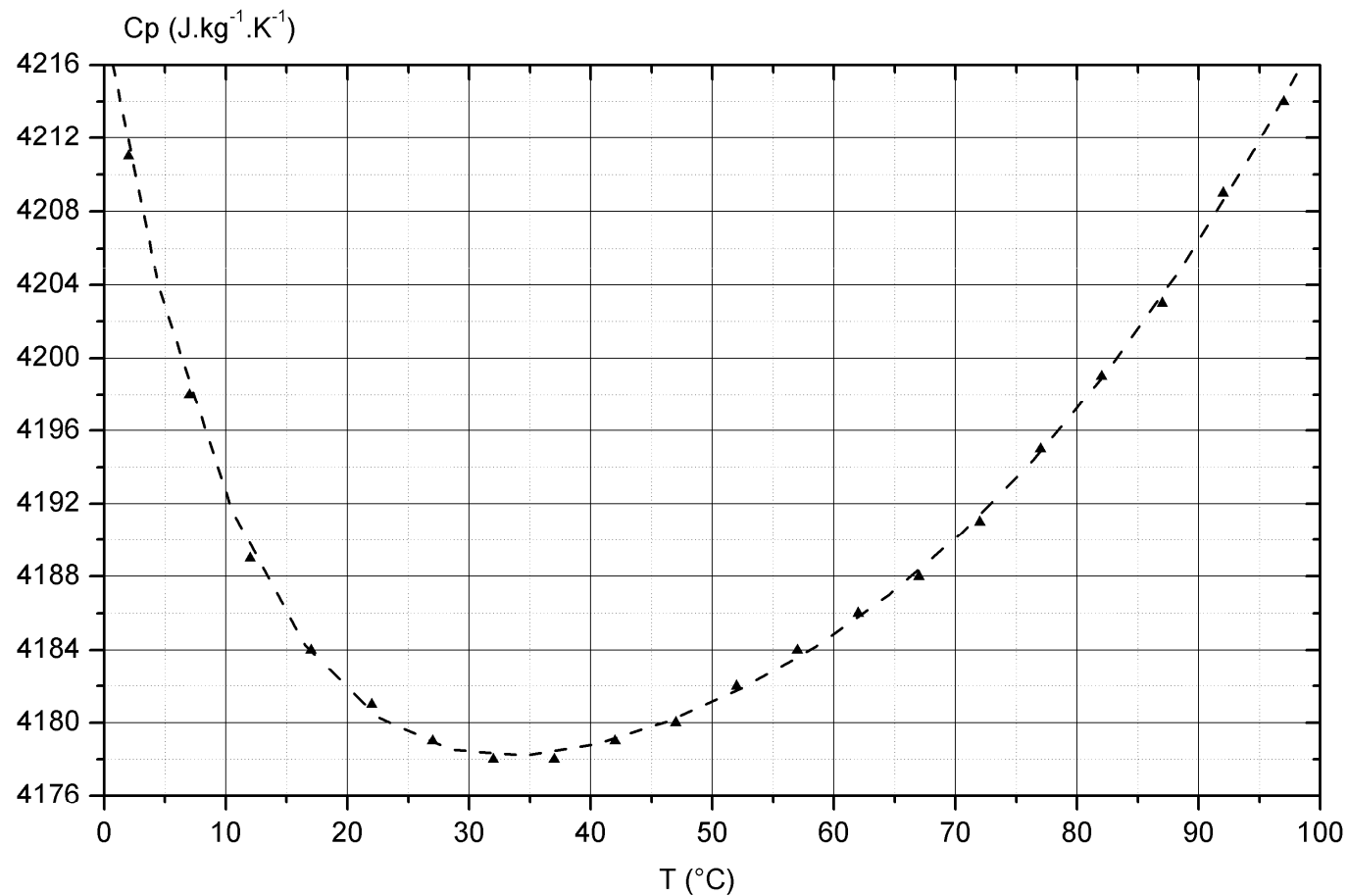


$\theta = 0^\circ\text{C}$



$\theta = 0^\circ\text{C}$

Évolution de la chaleur massique de l'eau en fonction de la température



Calorimètre de Berthelot

