Termodinamica

The Laws of Thermodynamics

The Laws of Thermodynamics (Spanish: Las leyes de la termodinámica) is a 2018 Spanish comedy film directed and written by Mateo Gil. The film is a romantic - The Laws of Thermodynamics (Spanish: Las leyes de la termodinámica) is a 2018 Spanish comedy film directed and written by Mateo Gil. The film is a romantic comedy, but is presented partially as a documentary with protagonist "physics geek" Manel attempting to explain the characters behaviour and emotion using the laws.

Chino Darín

Gino Era el cielo Néstor 2018 El ángel Ramón Peralta Las leyes de la termodinámica Pablo A Twelve-Year Night Mauricio Rosencof Mirage Inspector Leira 2019 - Ricardo Mario Darín (born 14 January 1989), known professionally as Chino Darín, is an Argentine actor and film producer.

He has had prominent film roles in Death in Buenos Aires (2014), The Queen of Spain (2016) and A Twelve-Year Night (2018). In 2018, he was nominated for the Best Actor award by the Argentine Academy of Cinematography Arts and Sciences, for his role in the true crime film, El Angel.

He is also known for his television roles in Argentina and Spain. He received a Martín Fierro Awards nomination for Best Actor in a miniseries for his role in

Historia de un clan (2015). He also appeared in Farsantes (2013-14), La embajada (2016) and El Reino (2021-23). He currently stars in Iron Reign (2024).

Atmosphere of Earth

Walter de Gruyter. p. 173. ISBN 3-11-016431-0. Çengel, Yunus (2013). Termodinamica e trasmissione del calore (4th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education. ISBN 9788838665110 - The atmosphere of Earth consists of a layer of mixed gas that is retained by gravity, surrounding the Earth's surface. It contains variable quantities of suspended aerosols and particulates that create weather features such as clouds and hazes. The atmosphere serves as a protective buffer between the Earth's surface and outer space. It shields the surface from most meteoroids and ultraviolet solar radiation, reduces diurnal temperature variation – the temperature extremes between day and night, and keeps it warm through heat retention via the greenhouse effect. The atmosphere redistributes heat and moisture among different regions via air currents, and provides the chemical and climate conditions that allow life to exist and evolve on Earth.

By mole fraction (i.e., by quantity of molecules), dry air contains 78.08% nitrogen, 20.95% oxygen, 0.93% argon, 0.04% carbon dioxide, and small amounts of other trace gases (see Composition below for more detail). Air also contains a variable amount of water vapor, on average around 1% at sea level, and 0.4% over the entire atmosphere.

Earth's primordial atmosphere consisted of gases accreted from the solar nebula, but the composition changed significantly over time, affected by many factors such as volcanism, outgassing, impact events, weathering and the evolution of life (particularly the photoautotrophs). In the present day, human activity has contributed to atmospheric changes, such as climate change (mainly through deforestation and fossil-fuel–related global warming), ozone depletion and acid deposition.

The atmosphere has a mass of about 5.15×1018 kg, three quarters of which is within about 11 km (6.8 mi; 36,000 ft) of the surface. The atmosphere becomes thinner with increasing altitude, with no definite boundary between the atmosphere and outer space. The Kármán line at 100 km (62 mi) is often used as a conventional definition of the edge of space. Several layers can be distinguished in the atmosphere based on characteristics such as temperature and composition, namely the troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere (formally the ionosphere) and exosphere. Air composition, temperature and atmospheric pressure vary with altitude. Air suitable for use in photosynthesis by terrestrial plants and respiration of terrestrial animals is found within the troposphere.

The study of Earth's atmosphere and its processes is called atmospheric science (aerology), and includes multiple subfields, such as climatology and atmospheric physics. Early pioneers in the field include Léon Teisserenc de Bort and Richard Assmann. The study of the historic atmosphere is called paleoclimatology.

Victoria Luengo

vídeo". Fotogramas. Iglesias, Eulàlia (20 April 2018). "'Las leyes de la termodinámica': solo somos átomos, pero átomos enamorados". El Confidencial. Galán - Victoria Luengo Saez (born 7 April 1990), also known as Vicky Luengo, is a Spanish film, television and stage actress. She gained recognition for her performance in the television series Riot Police (2020).

She has since featured in films such as Girlfriends (2021), The Replacement (2021), Cork (2022), The Room Next Door (2024), and Family Affairs (2024), as well as in television series such as Red Queen. She also received industry recognition for her role in the monologue play Prima Facie.

Ernesto Sabato

1991 as The Angel of Darkness) 1945: El concepto de temperatura en la termodinámica fenomenológica (The concept of temperature in phenomenological thermodynamics) - Ernesto Sabato (Spanish: [?sa?aðo]; June 24, 1911 – April 30, 2011) was an Argentine novelist, essayist, painter, and physicist. According to the BBC he "won some of the most prestigious prizes in Hispanic literature" and "became very influential in the literary world throughout Latin America". Upon his death El País dubbed him the "last classic writer in Argentine literature".

Sabato was distinguished by his bald pate and brush moustache and wore tinted spectacles and open-necked shirts. He was born in Rojas, a small town in Buenos Aires Province. Sabato began his studies at the Colegio Nacional de La Plata. He then studied physics at the Universidad Nacional de La Plata, where he earned a PhD. He then attended the Sorbonne in Paris and worked at the Curie Institute. After World War II, he lost interest in science and started writing.

Sabato's oeuvre includes three novels: El Túnel (1948), Sobre héroes y tumbas (1961) and Abaddón el exterminador (1974). The first of these received critical acclaim upon its publication from, among others, fellow writers Albert Camus and Thomas Mann. The second is regarded as his masterpiece, though he nearly burnt it like many of his other works. Sabato's essays cover topics as diverse as metaphysics, politics and tango. His writings led him to receive many international prizes, including the Miguel de Cervantes Prize (Spain), the Legion of Honour (France), the Jerusalem Prize (Israel), and the Prix du Meilleur Livre Étranger (France).

At the request of President Raúl Alfonsín, he presided over the CONADEP Commission that investigated the fate of those who suffered forced disappearance during the Dirty War of the 1970s. The result of these findings was published in 1984, bearing the title Nunca Más (Never Again).

Belém

Aurora Santos da; Tavares, João Paulo Nardin (July 2012). "Condições termodinâmicas de eventos de precipitação extrema em Belém-PA durante a estação chuvosa" - Belém (Portuguese: [be?l?j]; Portuguese for Bethlehem; initially called Nossa Senhora de Belém do Grão-Pará, in English Our Lady of Bethlehem of Great Pará), often called Belém of Pará, is the capital and largest city of the state of Pará in the north of Brazil. It is the gateway to the Amazon River with a busy port, airport, and bus/coach station. Belém lies approximately 100 km (62.1 miles) upriver from the Atlantic Ocean, on the Pará River, which is part of the greater Amazon River system, separated from the larger part of the Amazon delta by Ilha de Marajó (Marajo Island). With an estimated population of 1,398,531 people — or 2,491,052, considering its metropolitan area — it is the 12th most populous city in Brazil, as well as the 16th by economic relevance. It is the second largest in the North Region, second only to Manaus, in the state of Amazonas.

Founded in 1616 by the Kingdom of Portugal, Belém was the first European colony on the Amazon but did not become part of Brazil until 1775. The newer part of the city has modern buildings and skyscrapers. The colonial portion retains the charm of tree-filled squares, churches and traditional blue tiles. The city has a rich history and architecture from colonial times. Recently, it witnessed a skyscraper boom.

Belém is also known as the Metropolis of the Brazilian Amazon region or the Cidade das Mangueiras (City of Mango Trees) due to the vast number of those trees found in the city. Brazilians often refer to the city as Belém do Pará ("Belém of Pará") rather than just Belém, a reference to an earlier name for the city, Santa Maria de Belém do Grão Pará ("Saint Mary of Bethlehem of Great Pará"), and also to differentiate it from a number of other towns called Belém in Brazil, as well as the city of Bethlehem in the West Bank of Palestine. It is named after Santa Maria de Belém in Lisbon, also better known by its shortened name, Belém.

Belém is served by Belém International Airport, which connects the city with the rest of Brazil and other cities in South America, North America (United States) and Europe (Lisbon). The city is also home to the Federal University of Pará and the State University of Pará.

Irene Escolar

piel de lobo Adela 2018 The Laws of Thermodynamics Las leyes de la termodinámica Raquel 2021 Official Competition Competencia oficial Diana Suárez 2022 - Irene Escolar Navarro (born 19 October 1988) is a Spanish cinema, theatre, and television actress.

Spirax Group

required by the Listing Rules. During November 2012, the company bought Termodinámica, a distributor based in Santiago de Chile, for £3.3 million. In February - Spirax Group plc, formerly Spirax-Sarco Engineering plc, is a British manufacturer of steam management systems and peristaltic pumps and associated fluid path technologies. It is headquartered in Cheltenham, England. It is listed on the London Stock Exchange and is a constituent of the FTSE 100 Index.

Andrea Ros

mueren (2013) La final (2015) Es por tu bien (2017) Las leyes de la termodinámica (2017) ¿A quién te llevarías a una isla desierta? (2019) A mil kilómetros - Andrea Ros (born 3 May 1993) is a Spanish film, theater and television actress.

Integrated gasification combined cycle

Archived from the original on 28 June 2016. Retrieved 5 May 2016. Analisi Termodinamica di cicli Igcc avanzati, G.Lozza P.Chiesa, Politecnico di Milano, ati2000 - An integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) is a technology using a high pressure gasifier to turn coal and other carbon based fuels into pressurized synthesis gas. This enables removal of impurities from the fuel prior to generating electricity, reducing emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulates, mercury, and in some cases carbon dioxide. Some of these impurities, such as sulfur, can be turned into re-usable byproducts through the Claus process. With additional process equipment, carbon monoxide can be converted to carbon dioxide via water-gas shift reaction, enabling it to be sequestered and increasing gasification efficiency. Excess heat from the primary combustion and syngas fired generation is then passed to a steam cycle, producing additional electricity. This process results in improved thermodynamic efficiency, compared to conventional pulverized coal combustion.