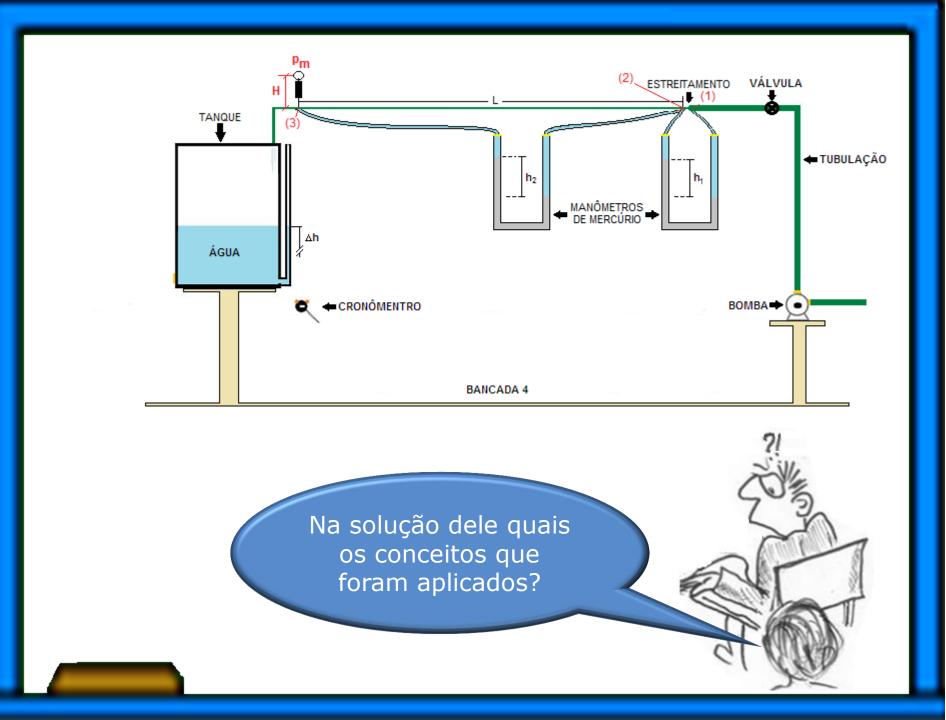
Aula 4 de fenômenos de transporte

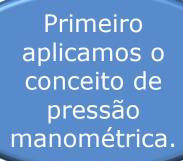
28/02/2013











$$p_{m} = p_{int} - p_{ext}$$
, exemplo:

$$p_{\rm m} = 30 \frac{\rm lbf}{\rm pol}^2 (\rm ou \, psi)$$



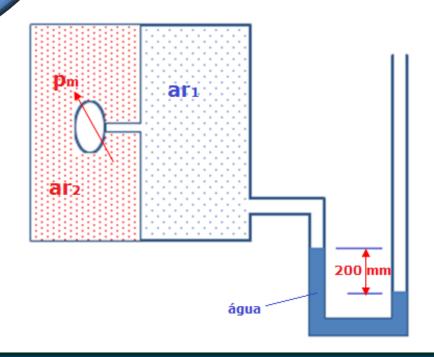


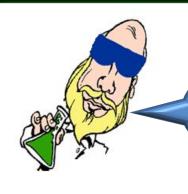
Para o esquema ao lado determine a pressão do ar₂ e analise se a mesma é viável. Dados:

- massa específica d'água igual a 997 kg/m³;
- massa específica do mercúrio igual a 13600 kg/m³;
- Pressão manométrica igual a 3,0 lbf/pol².

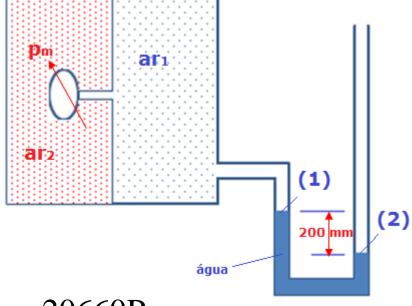
Considere:

14,7psi(ou lbf/pol²) = 101234Pa $p_{atm} = 700mmHg$





Determinando a pressão do ar₂



$$p_{m} = p_{ar_{1}} - p_{ar_{2}}$$

$$14.7 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{pol}^2} = 191234 \text{Pa} :: 3 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{pol}^2} = 20660 \text{Pa}$$

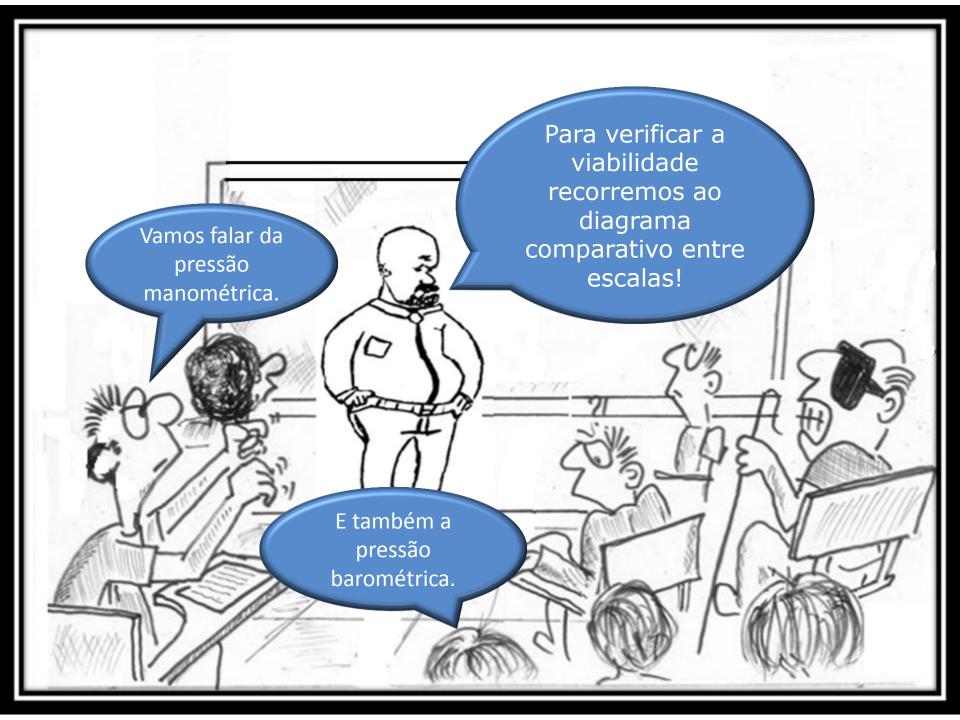
$$p_{ar_1} + 0.2 \times 997 \times 9.8 = 0$$

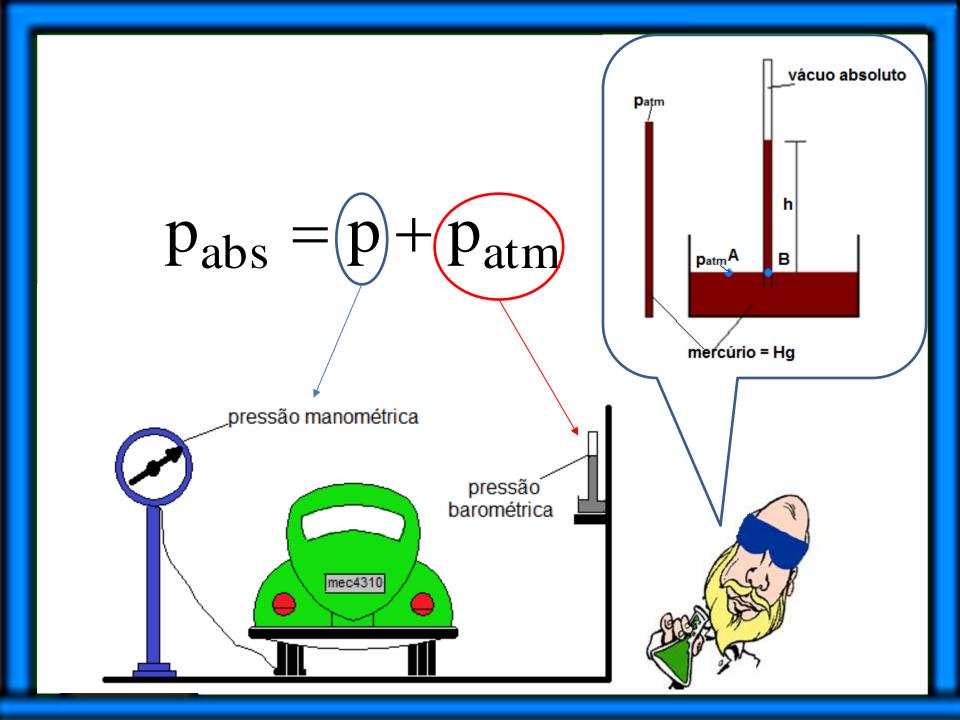
$$p_{ar_1} = -1954,1Pa$$

$$\therefore 20660 = -1954,1 - p_{ar2}$$

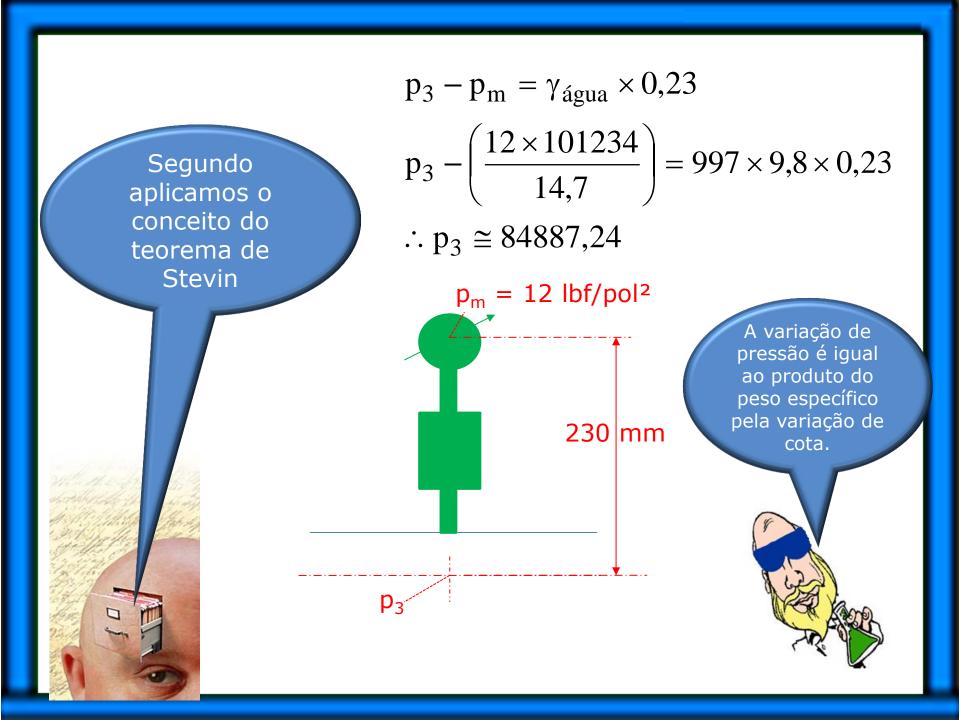
$$p_{ar_2} \cong -22614,1Pa$$

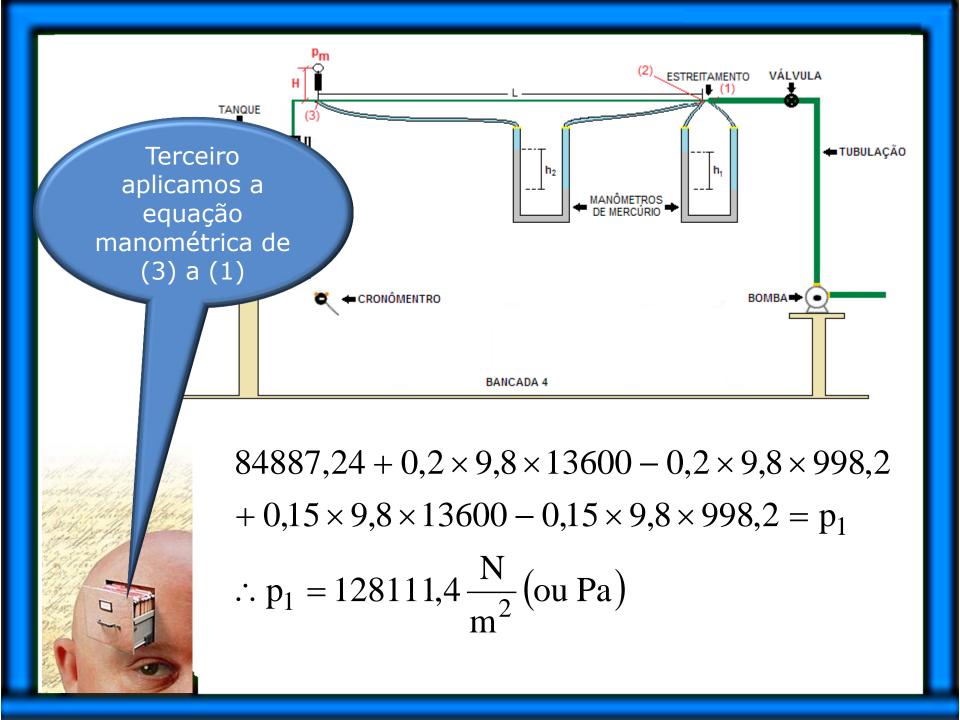
E é viável?





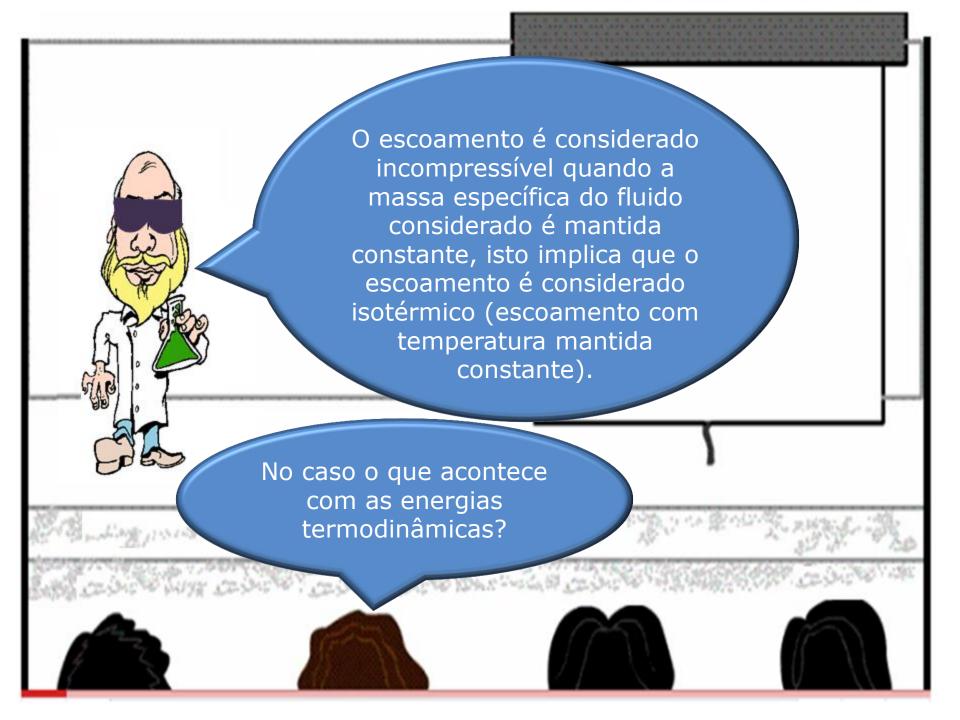




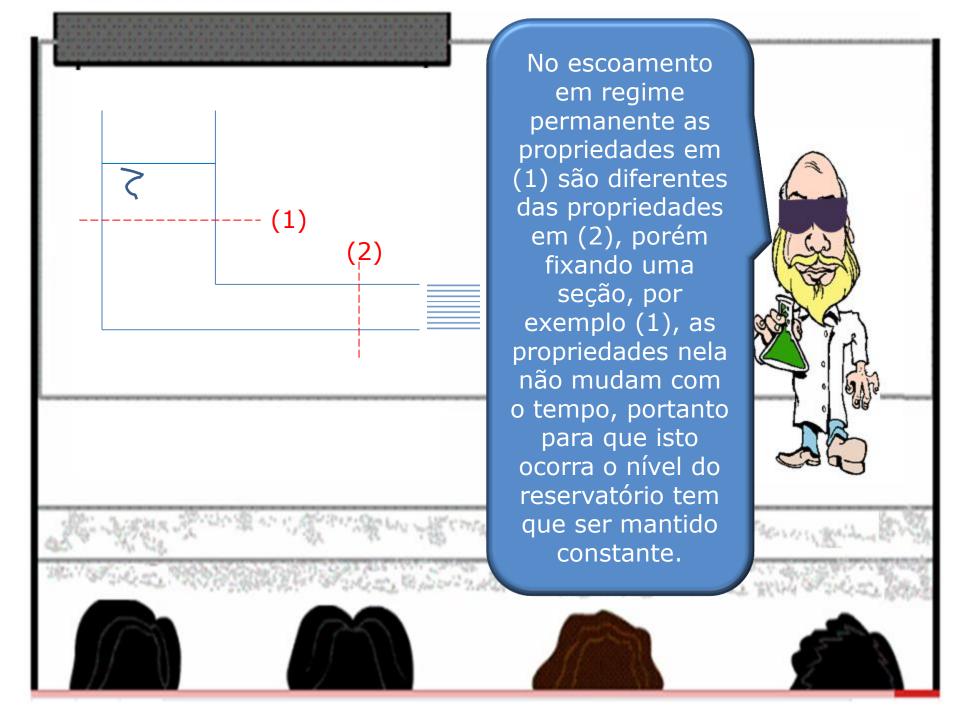




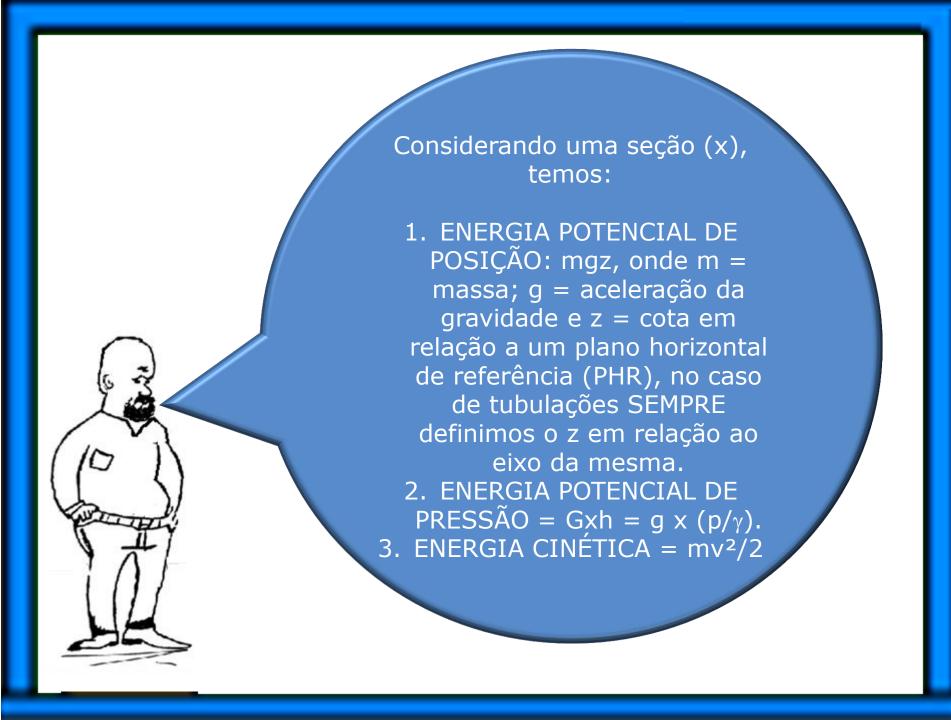


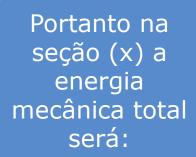








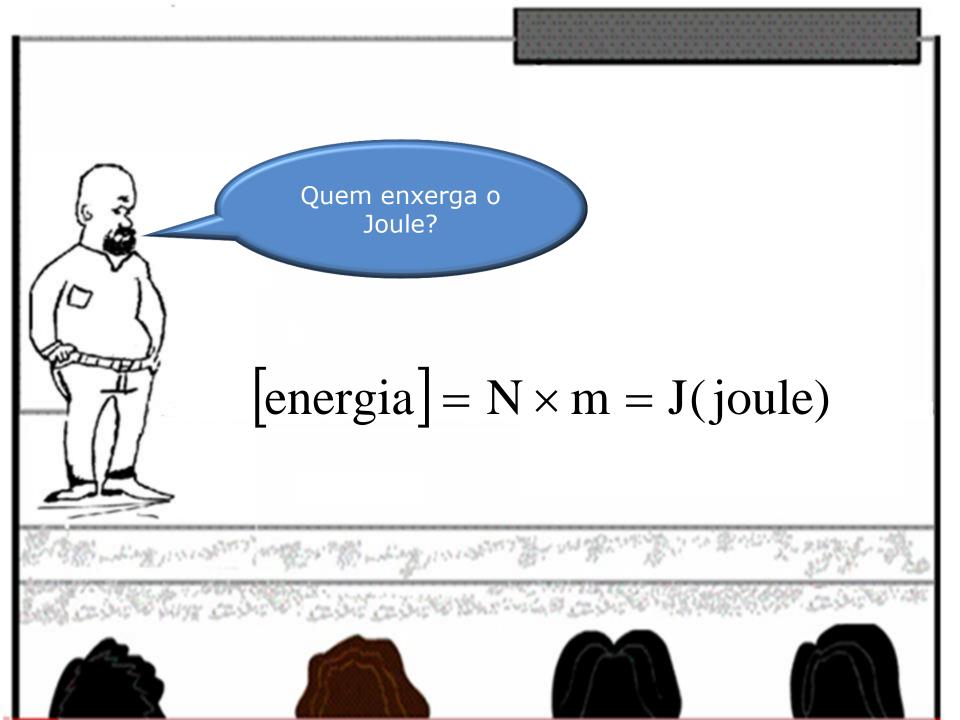




$$E_{total_{X}} = m \times g \times z_{x} + G \times \frac{p_{x}}{\gamma} + \frac{m \times v_{x}^{2}}{2}$$

No SI qual seria a unidade da energia?







Portanto:

$$\frac{m \times g \times z}{G} = \frac{m \times g \times z}{m \times g} = z \rightarrow \text{carga potencial de posição}$$

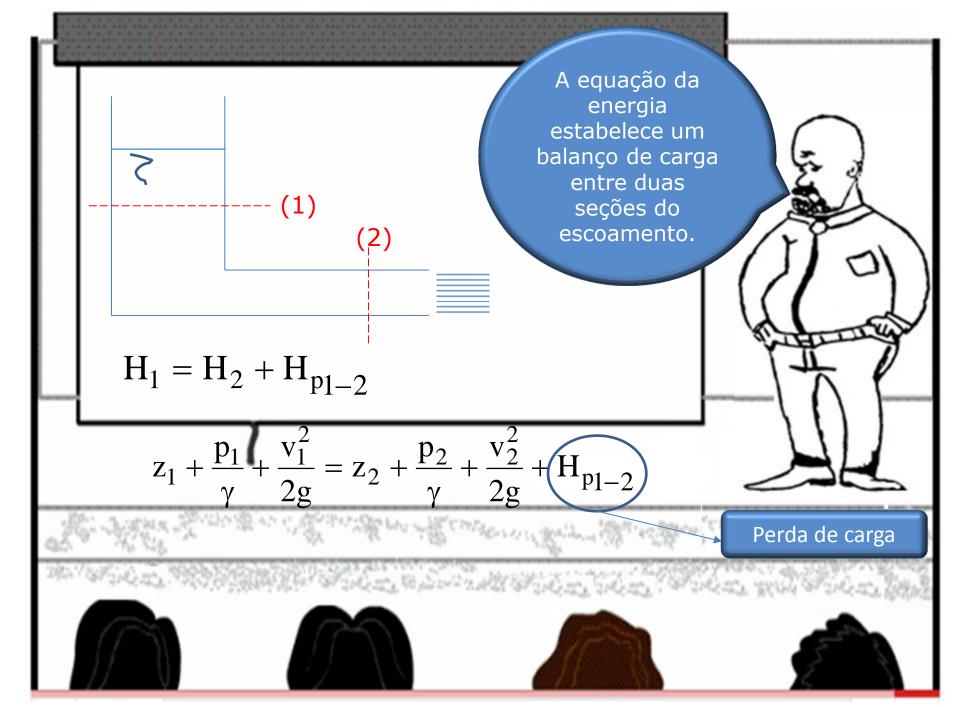
$$\frac{G \times \frac{p}{\gamma}}{G} = \frac{p}{\gamma} \rightarrow \text{carga de pressão}$$

$$\frac{\frac{m \times v^2}{2}}{G} = \frac{m \times v^2}{2} \times \frac{1}{m \times g} = \frac{v^2}{2g} \rightarrow \text{carga cinética}$$

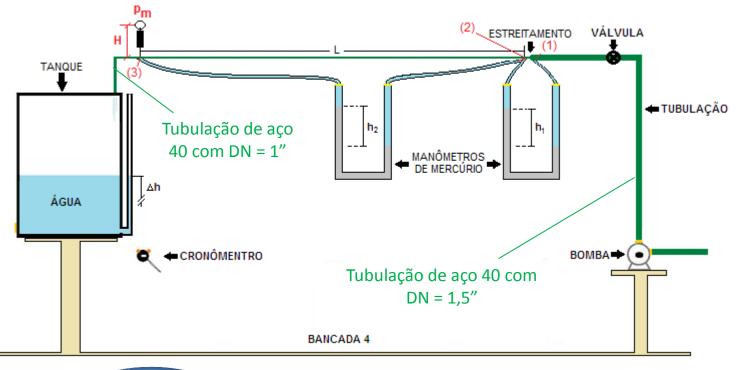
$$H = z + \frac{p}{\gamma} + \frac{v^2}{2g} \rightarrow carga \text{ total}$$













$$A_{\text{tan que}} = 0.74 \times 0.74 = 0.5476 \text{m}^2$$

$$\Delta h = 100 \text{mm}$$

$$t = 20,9s$$

$$\rho_{\text{água}} = 998.2 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3};$$

$$g = 9.8 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$g = 9.8 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$H_{p_{1-3}} = 3,495622835m$$

$$D_{N} = 1" \Rightarrow \begin{cases} D_{int} = 26,6mm \\ A = 5,57cm^{2} \end{cases}$$

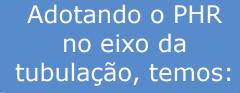
$$D_{N} = 1,5" \Rightarrow \begin{cases} D_{int} = 40,8mm \\ A = 13,1cm^{2} \end{cases}$$

$$Q = \frac{V}{t} = \frac{\Delta h \times A_{tan \, que}}{t} = \frac{0.1 \times 0.74^{2}}{20.9} \cong 2.62 \times 10^{-3} \, \frac{m^{3}}{s}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{2,62 \times 10^{-3}}{13,1 \times 10^{-4}} \cong 2,0 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$v_3 = \frac{2,62 \times 10^{-3}}{5,57 \times 10^{-4}} \cong 4,7 \frac{m}{s}$$

Obtendo a pressão p₁





$$H_1 = 0 + \frac{p_1}{998,2 \times 9,8} + \frac{2^2}{2 \times 9,8}$$

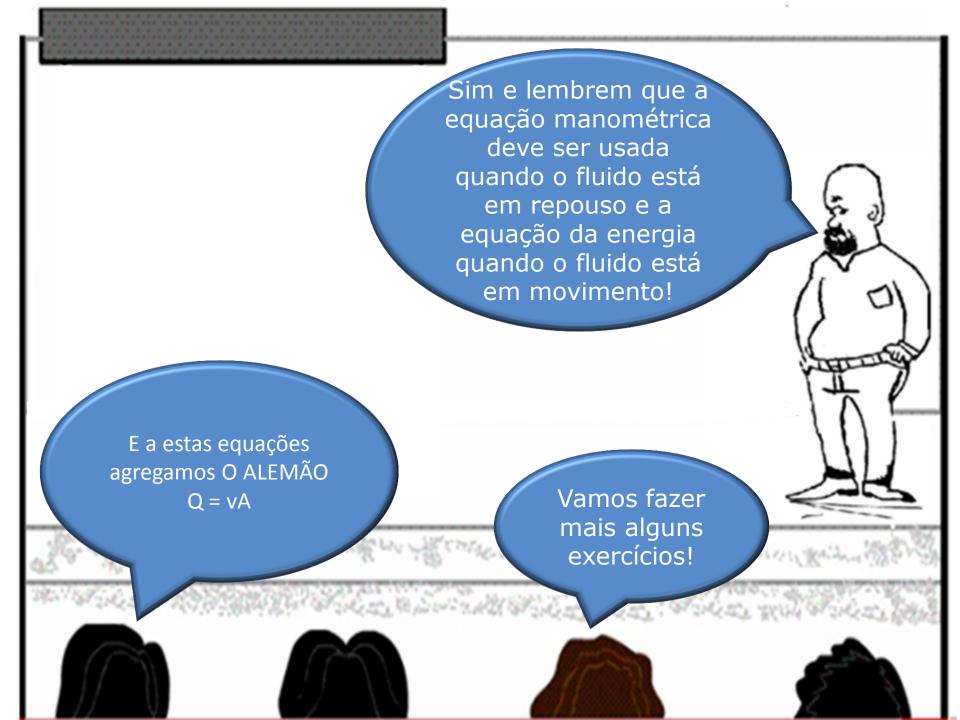
$$H_3 = 0 + \frac{84887,24}{998,2 \times 9,8} + \frac{4,7^2}{2 \times 9,8}$$

$$\frac{p_1}{998,2 \times 9,8} + \frac{2^2}{2 \times 9,8} = \frac{84887,24}{998,2 \times 9,8} + \frac{4,7^2}{2 \times 9,8} + 3,495622835$$

$$p_1 = 128111,4 \frac{N}{m^2}$$
 (ou Pa)

or carried to the carried to the second to

E deu a mesma coisa!



Exercícios

 Sabendo que a aceleração da gravidade depende da latitude e da altitude conforme mostra a equação a seguir, calcule a mesma em Cotia.

Dado:

$$\begin{split} z &= 762 m \text{ (altitude)} \\ \phi &= -23,69389^0 \\ g &= 980,616 - 2,5928 \times \cos 2\phi + 0,0069 \times (\cos 2\phi)^2 - 0,3086 \times z \\ [z] &\rightarrow \text{ utilizado em km} \end{split}$$

Solução:

$$g = 980,616 - 2,5928 \times \cos(2 \times -23,69389) + 0,0069 \times (\cos(2 \times -23,69389))^{2} - 0,3086 \times 0,762$$

$$g \approx 978,63 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}^{2}} \approx 978,7 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}^{2}}$$

2. Calcular a vazão de um fluido que escoa por um tubo com velocidade média de 1,4 m/s sabendo que seu diâmetro interno é igual a 52,5 mm.

Solução:

$$A = \frac{\pi \times D^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times 0.0525^2}{4} \approx 2.17 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q = v \times A = 1.4 \times 2.17 \times 10^{-3} \approx 3.03 \times 10^{-3} \frac{m^3}{s}$$

3. Calcule a massa específica da água a 30°C sendo dado:

$$\rho = 1000 - 0.01788 \times \left| \text{temperatura em}^{\ 0}\text{C} - 4 \right|^{1.7}$$

$$[\rho] = \frac{kg}{m^3}$$

Solução:

$$\rho = 1000 - 0.01788 \times |30 - 4|^{1.7}$$

$$\rho \cong 995,5 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

