



NOME: \_\_\_\_\_

ESCOLA POLITECNICA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

PQI-5776-Fenômenos de Transporte I

TAREFA:

**3**

distribuída:

entregar:

NUSP:

<u>h</u>	<u>g</u>	<u>f</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>a</u>

Preencha o gabarito abaixo, utilizando seu numero USP para obter os parâmetros

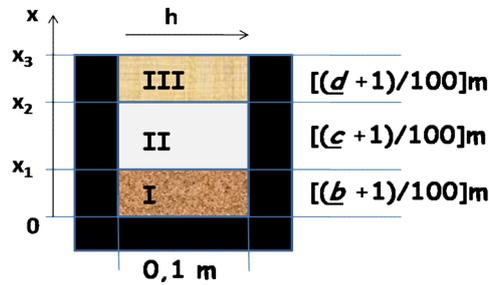
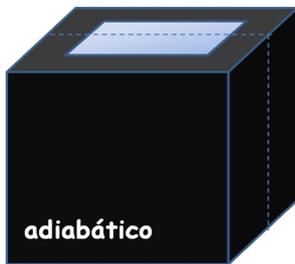
meio	$\rho(\text{kg/m}^3)$	$c_p(\text{kJ/kgK})$	$k(\text{W/mK})$	$Hv(\text{W/m}^3)$
I	$10^3(\underline{e}+1)=$	$(\underline{c}+1)/10=$	$(\underline{b}+1)/2=$	$10^4(\underline{a}+1)=$
II	$10^3(\underline{f}+1)=$	$(\underline{b}+1)/10=$	$5(\underline{c}+1)=$	0
III	$10^3(\underline{g}+1)=$	$(\underline{a}+1)/10=$	$(\underline{d}+1)/10=$	0

ar 300k	$\rho(\text{kg/m}^3)$	$c_p(\text{kJ/kgK})$	$k(\text{W/mK})$	$\nu_{\text{ar}}(\text{m}^2/\text{s})$	Pr
	1,1700	1,0070	0,0263		

se:  $\underline{a} = 0; 1; 2$  cubo adiabático com um sanduiche de placas planas quadradas embutido:

ar 300K;  $(\underline{b}+1)\text{m/s}$



$v_{\text{ar}}(\text{m/s}) =$

$x_3(\text{m}) =$

$x_2(\text{m}) =$

$x_1(\text{m}) =$

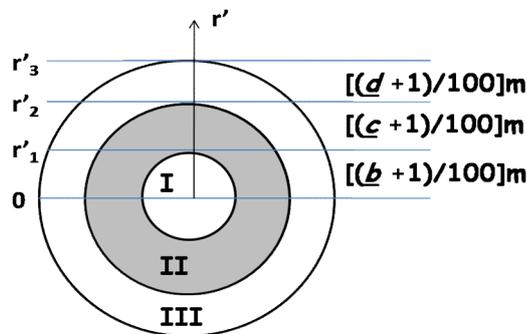
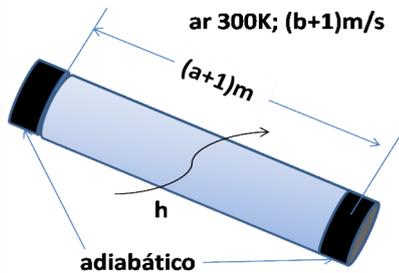
$Re_L =$

$Nu_L =$

$Nu_L(\text{placa plana}) = 0,66 Re_L^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}$

$h_L(\text{W/Km}^2) =$

se:  $\underline{a} = 3; 4; 5; 6$  fio encapado com núcleos resistente e dissipativo:



$v_{\text{ar}}(\text{m/s}) =$

$r'_3(\text{m}) =$

$r'_2(\text{m}) =$

$r'_1(\text{m}) =$

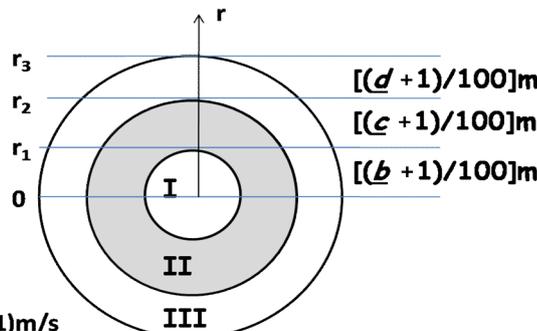
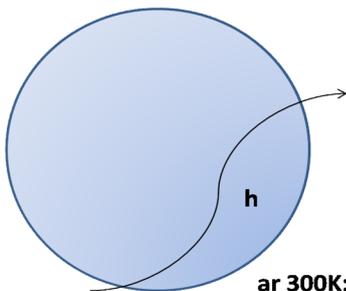
$Re_D =$

$Nu_D =$

$Nu_D(\text{cilindro}) = 0,193 Re_D^{0,618} Pr^{1/3}$

$h_D(\text{W/Km}^2) =$

se:  $\underline{a} = 7; 8; 9$  esfera composta:



$v_{\text{ar}}(\text{m/s}) =$

$r_3(\text{m}) =$

$r_2(\text{m}) =$

$r_1(\text{m}) =$

$Re_D =$

$Nu_D =$

$Nu_D(\text{esfera}) = 2 + 0,6 Re_D^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}$

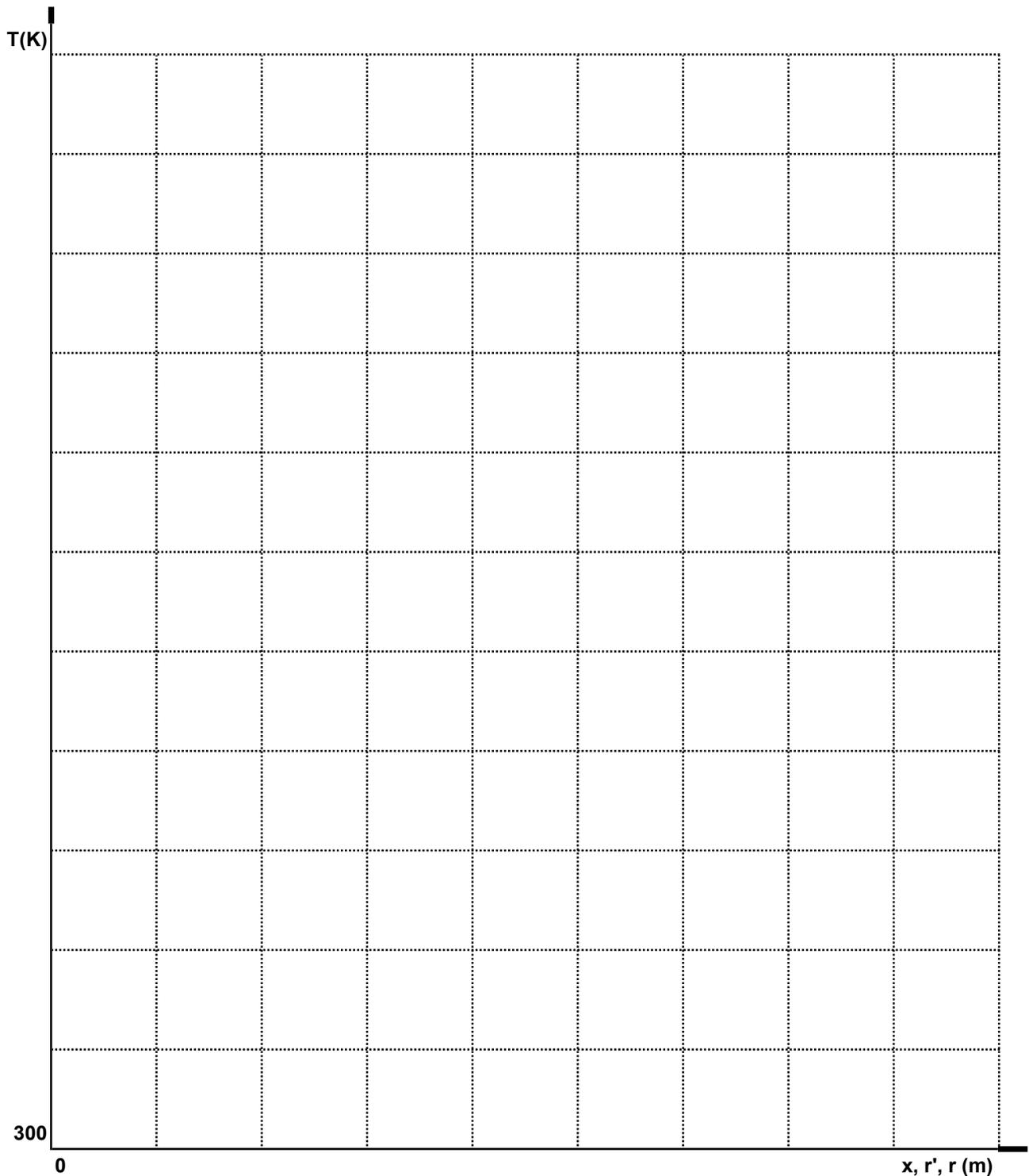
$h_D(\text{W/Km}^2) =$

a) Calcular as temperaturas:  
no estado estacionário.

$T_0$ (K) =
$T_1$ (K) =

$T_2$ (K) =
$T_3$ (K) =

b) esboce os perfis de temperatura de regime permanente no diagrama abaixo.



c) sendo agora a região II perfeitamente adiabática e estando os corpos inicialmente a 300K estime em quanto tempo a temperatura media da região I será 350 K? Justifique.

$t$ (min) =
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d) calcule o numero de Biot referente à interface entre o meio III e o ar:  $hL/k$

$Bi$ =
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e) compare-o com a relação:

$\frac{T_2 - T_3}{T_3 - T_{ar}}$	=
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