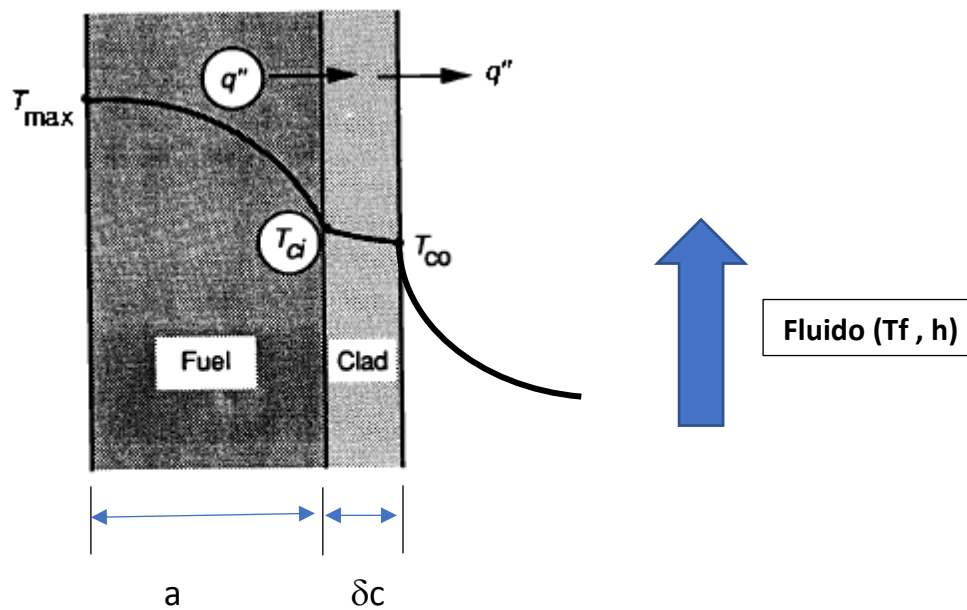


## PROBLEMA TRANSFERÊNCIA DE CALOR EM EC TIPO PLACA



Os dados do problema são:

$$a = 0,05 \text{ cm}$$

$$\delta_c = 0,025 \text{ cm}$$

$$L_p = 82,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$Q_p = 12,5 \text{ kW/m}^3$$

$$k_{U_3Si_2} = 110 \text{ W/mK}$$

$$k_{Al} = 204 \text{ W/mK}$$

$$h_{H_2O} = 8000 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

Determine:

- 1) As temperaturas  $T_{max}$ ,  $T_{ci}$  e  $T_{co}$  para  $T_f = 38 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;
- 2) As temperaturas  $T_{max}$ ,  $T_{ci}$  e  $T_{co}$  para  $T_f = 42 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;
- 3) A temperatura  $T_f$  para uma  $T_{max} = 350 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  e  $h_{H_2O} = 12 \text{ kW/m}^2\text{K}$

## SOLUÇÃO

Potência térmica total do núcleo  $\rightarrow Q = 5.000.000 \text{ W}_t$ ;

No. EC =  $20 \times 20 = 400$ ;

Para cada placa, temos:

$a = 0,05 \text{ cm} = 0,0005 \text{ m}$

$\delta_c = 0,025 \text{ cm} = 0,00025 \text{ m}$

$L_p = 7,5 \text{ cm} = 0,075 \text{ m}$

$H_p = 82,5 \text{ cm} = 0,825 \text{ m}$

$A_{TC} = 2 \times 0,075 \times 0,825 = 0,124 \text{ m}^2$

$\text{Vol}_{U_3Si_2} = 0,001 \times 0,075 \times 0,825 = 6,2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3$

$q''' = 12.500 / (6,2 \times 10^{-5}) = 202,020 \text{ MW/m}^3$

$q'' = q''' \times a = 101,01 \text{ kW/m}^2$

### Determinar

1) As temperaturas  $T_{MAX}$ ,  $T_{CI}$  e  $T_{CO}$  para  $T_F = 38 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;

**$T_F = 38 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$**

$T_{CO} = T_F + q'' \times 1/h = 38 + (101.010/8.000)$

**$T_{CO} = 50,63 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$**

$T_{CI} = T_{CO} + q'' \times \delta_c/k_{Al} = 50,63 + (101.010 \times 0,00025/204)$

**$T_{CI} = 50,75 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$**

$T_{MAX} = T_{CI} + q'' \times a / (2 \times k_{U_3Si_2}) = 50,75 + (101.010 \times 0,0005 / 2 \times 110)$

**$T_{MAX} = 51 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$**

2) As temperaturas  $T_{MAX}$ ,  $T_{CI}$  e  $T_{CO}$  para  $T_F = 42 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$$T_F = 42 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{CO} = T_F + q'' \times 1/h = 42 + (505.050/8.000)$$

$$T_{CO} = 54,63 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{CI} = T_{CO} + q'' \times \delta_c/k_{Al} = 101,13 + (505.050 \times 0,00025/204)$$

$$T_{CI} = 54,75 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{MAX} = T_{CI} + q'' \times a/(2 \times k_{U_3Si_2}) = 101,75 + (505.050 \times 0,0005/2 \times 110)$$

$$T_{MAX} = 55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

3) A temperatura  $T_f$  para uma  $T_{MAX} = 350 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  e  $h_{H_2O} = 12 \text{ kW/m}^2\text{K}$

$$T_F = T_{MAX} - q'' \times [(1/h) + (\delta_c/k_{Al}) + (a/2 \times k_{U_3Si_2})] =$$

$$T_F = 350 - 101.010 \times [(1/12.000) + (0,00025/204) + (0,0005/2 \times 110)]$$

$$T_F = 341,23 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$