

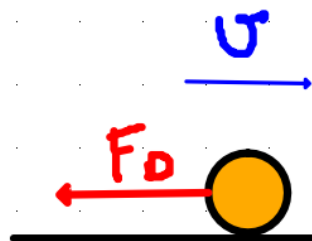
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PME3201

Aula 2

31.08.2023

Turma 21B



esfera

Série de Taylor

$$F_D = F_D(U, \dots) \approx f_0 + f_1 U + f_2 U^2 + \dots$$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow $10^3 < Re < 10^5$

$Re < 10$

atrito seco
resistência ao
rolamento

força
viscosa

força
arrasto
aero ou
hidrodinâmica

Número de Reynolds:

$$Re = \frac{\rho U D}{\eta}$$

para aumentar Re

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} D \uparrow \Rightarrow U \uparrow \\ \eta \downarrow \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow Re \uparrow$$

$$F_D = \frac{1}{2} \rho C_D A U^2$$

$$A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$$

crece com D^2

$$P = mg \quad | \quad m = \rho V$$

crece com D^3

Velocidade Terminal:

$$P-E = (m - \rho V) g = mg = b U^2 \Rightarrow U_{ter} = \sqrt{\frac{mg}{b}}$$

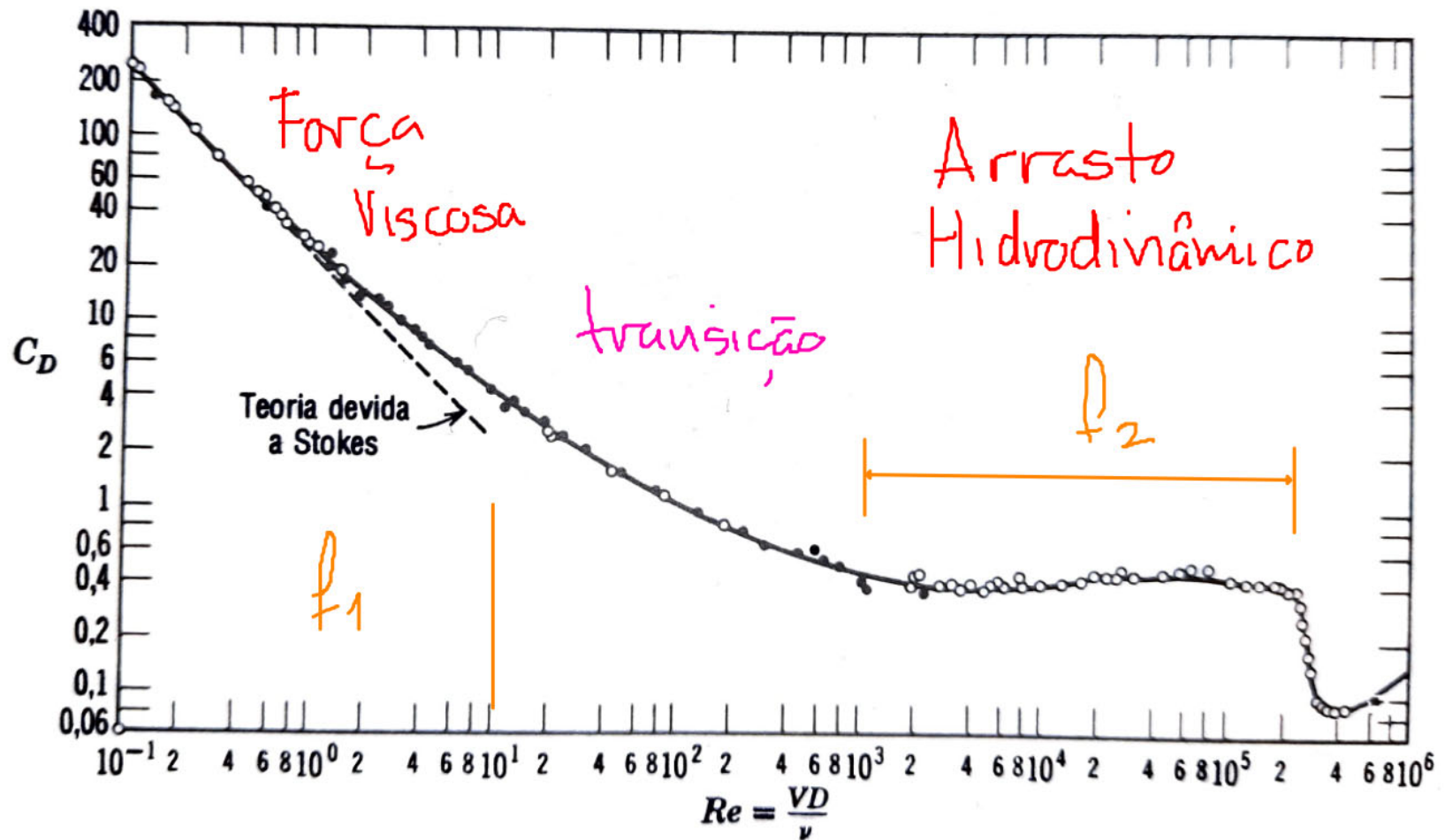


Fig. 8.32 Coeficiente de resistência para uma esfera em função do número de Reynolds (Ref. 13).

Fonte:

FOX, Robert W., McDONALD, Alan T. **Introdução à Mecânica dos Sólidos**. 2 ed., Rio de Janeiro: Ed. Guanabara Dois, 1981. p.353-358.

$$D = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$\rho = 910 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{st} = 7860 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$C_D = 0,47 \quad (10^3 < Re < 10^5)$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\eta} \Delta 1100 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \quad Re = 13,8$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = \frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^3 = 521 \text{ mm}^3 \quad A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} = 78,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$m = \rho_{st} \cdot V = 4,11 \text{ g} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} m' = 3,64 \text{ g} \quad C_D = 0,47$$

$$\rho \cdot V = 0,48 \text{ g}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2} \rho C_D A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 910 \cdot 0,47 \cdot 78,5 \cdot 10^{-6} = 16,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{N}}{(\text{m/s})^2}$$

$$v_{ter} = \sqrt{\frac{m/g}{b}} = \sqrt{\frac{3,64 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 10}{16,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}} = 1,47 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Re = \frac{\rho v D}{\eta} = \frac{1,47 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1100 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 13,8 \quad \therefore C_D \neq 0,47$$

$$D = 16 \text{ mm}$$

$$C_D = 0,47 \quad (10^3 < Re < 10^5)$$

$$\rho = 910 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{Q}{\rho} \Delta \approx 1100 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \quad Re = 13,8$$

$$\rho_{st} = 7860 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = \frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\frac{16}{2}\right)^3 = 2145 \text{ mm}^3 \quad A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} = 201 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$m = \rho_{st} \cdot V = 16,9 \text{ g} \quad \left. \vphantom{m} \right\} m = 14,9 \text{ g} \quad C_D = 0,47$$

$$\rho V = 1,95 \text{ g}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2} \rho C_D A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 910 \cdot 0,47 \cdot 201 \cdot 10^{-6} = 43,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{N}}{(\text{m/s})^2}$$

$$U_{ter} = \sqrt{\frac{m/g}{b}} = \sqrt{\frac{14,9 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 10}{43,0 \cdot 10^{-3}}} = 1,86 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Re = \frac{\rho U D}{\eta} = 27,1 \Rightarrow Re < 1000 \Rightarrow C_D \neq 0,47 \quad \nabla$$