# Modelagem de Escoamentos Turbulentos. Lista de Exercícios No. 3

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## Questão 1

Obtenha a equação de transporte para o tensor de Reynolds

#### Desenvolvimento

Partindo da equação de conservação de movimimento linear

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial t} + U_k \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_k} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} + \nu \left( \frac{\partial^2 U_i}{\partial x_k \partial x_k} \right) \tag{1}$$

Aplicando o conceito da media de Reynolds  $A = \overline{A} + a$  para cada termo:

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} \tag{2}$$

$$U_k \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_k} = \overline{U_k} \frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k} + \overline{U_k} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + u_k \frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k} + u_k \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k}$$
 (3)

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial \overline{P}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U_i}{\partial x_k \partial x_k} = \frac{\partial^2 \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k \partial x_k} + \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_k \partial x_k} \tag{5}$$

A equação completa fica então

$$\frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \overline{U_k} \frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k} + \overline{U_k} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + u_k \frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k} + u_k \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \overline{P}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial^2 \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k \partial x_k} + \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_k \partial x_k}$$
(6)

Agora tomando só os termos da fluctuação turbulenta

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \overline{U_k} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + u_k \frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k} + u_k \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_k \partial x_k}$$
 (7)

Multiplicando por  $u_i$  cada termo da equação

$$u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u_i u_j}{\partial t} - u_i \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial t} \tag{8}$$

$$u_{j}\overline{U_{k}}\frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{k}} = \overline{U_{k}}\frac{\partial u_{i}u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} - \overline{U_{k}}u_{i}\frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{k}}$$

$$\tag{9}$$

$$u_j u_k \frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k} \tag{10}$$

$$u_j u_k \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} = u_k \frac{\partial u_i u_j}{\partial x_k} - u_i u_k \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k}$$
(11)

$$u_j \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_k \partial x_k} = \frac{\partial^2 u_i u_j}{\partial x_k \partial x_k} - u_i \frac{\partial^2 u_j}{\partial x_k \partial x_k}$$
(12)

Escrevendo a equação completa:

$$\frac{\partial u_{i}u_{j}}{\partial t} - u_{i}\frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial t} + \overline{U_{k}}\frac{\partial u_{i}u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} - \overline{U_{k}}u_{i}\frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{k}} + u_{j}u_{k}\frac{\partial \overline{U_{i}}}{\partial x_{k}} + u_{k}\frac{\partial u_{i}u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} - u_{i}u_{k}\frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} = \frac{u_{j}}{\rho}\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_{i}} + \nu\left(\frac{\partial^{2}u_{i}u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}\partial x_{k}} - u_{i}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}\partial x_{k}}\right)$$
(13)

Da mesma forma, obtemos a equação para a flutuação  $u_i$ 

$$\frac{\partial u_{i}u_{j}}{\partial t} - u_{j}\frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial t} + \overline{U_{k}}\frac{\partial u_{i}u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} - \overline{U_{k}}u_{j}\frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} + u_{i}u_{k}\frac{\partial \overline{U_{i}}}{\partial x_{k}} + u_{k}\frac{\partial u_{i}u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} - u_{j}u_{k}\frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} = \frac{u_{i}}{\rho}\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_{i}} + \nu\left(\frac{\partial^{2}u_{i}u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}\partial x_{k}} - u_{j}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}\partial x_{k}}\right) \tag{14}$$

Somando a equação 14 da equação 13 obtemos

$$\frac{\partial u_{i}u_{j}}{\partial t} + \overline{U_{k}}\frac{\partial u_{i}u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} + u_{j}u_{k}\frac{\partial \overline{U_{i}}}{\partial x_{k}} + u_{i}u_{k}\frac{\partial \overline{U_{i}}}{\partial x_{k}} + \frac{\partial u_{i}u_{j}u_{k}}{\partial x_{k}} = \frac{1}{\rho}\left(u_{i}\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_{i}} + u_{j}\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_{j}}\right) + \nu\left(u_{i}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}\partial x_{k}} + u_{j}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{i}}{\partial x_{k}\partial x_{k}}\right) \tag{15}$$

E aplicando os termos da media

$$\frac{\partial \overline{u_i u_j}}{\partial t} + \overline{U_k} \frac{\partial \overline{u_i u_j}}{\partial x_k} + \overline{u_j u_k} \frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k} + \overline{u_i u_k} \frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial \overline{u_i u_j u_k}}{\partial x_k} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \left( \overline{u_i} \frac{\partial \overline{p}}{\partial x_i} + \overline{u_j} \frac{\partial \overline{p}}{\partial x_j} \right) + \nu \left( \overline{u_i} \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u_j}}{\partial x_k \partial x_k} + \overline{u_j} \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u_i}}{\partial x_k \partial x_k} \right)$$
(16)

### Questão 2

Simplifique a equação da energia cinética turbulenta  $k = (u_i u_i)/2$  para o caso de um escoamento médio turbulento plenamente desenvolvido em um duto.

#### Desenvolvimento

Agora novamente da equação de transporte do tensor de Reynolds

$$\frac{\partial \overline{u_i u_j}}{\partial t} + \overline{U_k} \frac{\partial \overline{u_i u_j}}{\partial x_k} + \overline{u_j u_k} \frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k} + \overline{u_i u_k} \frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial \overline{u_i u_j u_k}}{\partial x_k} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \left( \overline{u_i} \frac{\partial \overline{p}}{\partial x_i} + \overline{u_j} \frac{\partial \overline{p}}{\partial x_j} \right) + \nu \left( \overline{u_i} \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u_j}}{\partial x_k \partial x_k} + \overline{u_j} \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u_i}}{\partial x_k \partial x_k} \right)$$
(17)

Façendo i=j e dividindo por 2 obtemos

$$\frac{\partial k}{\partial t} + \overline{U_k} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_k} + k \frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k} + k \frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k} + u_k \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_k} = \frac{1}{\rho} \left( \overline{u_i} \frac{\partial \overline{p}}{\partial x_i} \right) + \nu \left( \overline{u_i} \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u_i}}{\partial x_k \partial x_k} \right)$$
(18)

Para escoamento plenamente desenvolvido, a velocidade media na direçao i não muda com relação a j, então  $\frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial x_k}=0$ 

$$\frac{\partial k}{\partial t} + \overline{U_k} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_k} + u_k \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_k} = \frac{1}{\rho} \left( \overline{u_i} \frac{\partial \overline{p}}{\partial x_i} \right) + \nu \left( \overline{u_i} \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u_i}}{\partial x_k \partial x_k} \right)$$
(19)

## Questão 3

Demonstre (3.39) e mostre que (3.27) pode ser reescrita como

$$\overline{\varepsilon} = \nu \frac{\overline{\partial u_i}}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u_i u_j}}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$$
(20)

#### Desenvolvimento

A equação 3.39 é

$$\frac{\overline{\partial u_i \partial u_j}}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} = \frac{\overline{\partial^2 u_i u_j}}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \tag{21}$$

Abrindo o termo do lado dereito da equação 21

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_i u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( \frac{\partial u_i u_j}{\partial x_j} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( u_i \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right) \tag{22}$$

Aplicando a igualdade da equação 3.6  $\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$ 

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right) = \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + u_j \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right) \tag{23}$$

Pela propiedade comutativa das derivadas parciais

$$\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + u_j \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} \right) = \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}$$
(24)

Agora igualando e aplicando as medias

$$\frac{\partial u_i \partial u_j}{\partial x_j \partial x_j} = \frac{\partial^2 u_i u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \tag{25}$$

Agora para a equação 2.27

$$\overline{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \nu \overline{\left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\right) \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\right)}$$
(26)

Abrindo o producto dos termos

$$\left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\right) \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\right) = \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \tag{27}$$

Agrupando os termos

$$\left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial$$

$$2\left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\right) + 2\left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}\right) = 2\left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\right) + 2\left(\frac{\partial^2 u_i u_j}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}\right)$$
(29)

Agora sustituindo em eq. 26

$$\overline{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2}\nu \overline{2\left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\right) + 2\left(\frac{\partial^2 u_i u_j}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}\right)} = \nu \left[\left(\frac{\overline{\partial u_i}}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \overline{u_i u_j}}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}\right)\right]$$
(30)

## Questão 4

Usando correlações para camada limite turbulenta sobre uma superfície plana disponíveis em livros texto da graduação, determine os valores de  $U\infty/u^*$ ,  $Re_\delta$  e Re\* em x = 1 e 2 m.

#### Desenvolvimento

A expressão para o comprimento da camada limite turbulenta é definida como

$$\delta = 0,382xRe_x^{-1/5} \tag{31}$$

Calculando os valores para x = 1m

$$Re_x = \frac{U_{\infty}x}{\nu} = \frac{25\frac{m}{s} \cdot 1m}{1,5x10^{-5}m^2/s} = 1,66x10^6$$
 (32)

$$\delta_{1m} = 0,382xRe_x^{-1/5} = 0,382 \cdot 1m \cdot (1,66x10^6)^{-1/5} = 0,021m$$
(33)

$$Re_{\delta} = \frac{U_{\infty}\delta}{\nu} = \frac{25\frac{m}{s} \cdot 0,021m}{1,5x10^{-5}m^2/s} = 3.5x10^4$$
 (34)

Calculando os valores para x = 2m

$$Re_x = \frac{U_{\infty}x}{\nu} = \frac{25\frac{m}{s} \cdot 2m}{1,5x10^{-5}m^2/s} = 3,33x10^6$$
 (35)

$$\delta_{1m} = 0,382xRe_x^{-1/5} = 0,382 \cdot 2m \cdot (3,33x10^6)^{-1/5} = 0,036m$$
(36)

$$Re_{\delta} = \frac{U_{\infty}\delta}{\nu} = \frac{25\frac{m}{s} \cdot 0,036m}{1,5x10^{-5}m^2/s} = 6x10^4$$
 (37)

Considerando o modelamiento da velocidade dado pela expressão de la lei logarítmica (eq  $3.210~{
m de}~[1]$ )

$$\frac{U_{\infty}}{u_*} + \frac{1}{\kappa} \ln \left( \frac{U_{\infty}}{u_*} \right) = \frac{1}{\kappa} \ln Re_{\delta} + a - b \tag{38}$$

Onde (de [1])

$$Re_{\delta} = \frac{U_{\infty}}{u^*} Re_* \tag{39}$$

Da eq. 38, encontra-se o valor de  $u_*$  para x=1m, com os valores de  $k\approx 0,41; a=5,2; b=-2,5$ 

$$\frac{25}{u_*} + \frac{1}{0,41} \ln \left( \frac{25}{u_*} \right) = 44,3 \rightarrow u_* = 0,70 m/s \tag{40}$$

$$\frac{U_{\infty}}{u_*} = \frac{25m/s}{0.70m/s} = 35.7 \tag{41}$$

E para x = 2m

$$\frac{25}{u_*} + \frac{1}{0,41} \ln \left( \frac{25}{u_*} \right) = 35, 5 \rightarrow u_* = 0,95m/s \tag{42}$$

$$\frac{U_{\infty}}{u_*} = \frac{25m/s}{0.95m/s} = 26.1 \tag{43}$$

# Questão 5

Considere o escoamento turbulento plenamente desenvolvido de água em uma tubulação circular de parede lisa com raio R.

- a) Assumindo que a espessura da subcamada limite viscosa  $\delta_v$  é equivalente a y+ = 5, mostre em um gráfico log-log, a razão  $\delta_v/R$  para números de Reynolds =  $(UD/\nu)$  iguais a  $10^4$ ,  $10^5$  e  $10^6$ . Use alguma correlação, como a de Blasius, para determinar a tensão na parede.
- b) Represente em um gráfico a distribuição de velocidade U(r)/U para cada um dos números de Reynolds.
- c) Avalie o valor local da velocidade média em y+=5 e 50.

#### Desenvolvimento

a) O primer paso é emcontar uma expressão para  $\delta_v$ . Da definição da expesura da subcamada límite viscosa

$$y^+ = 5 = \frac{u_* \delta_v}{\nu} \tag{44}$$

$$\delta_v = \frac{5\nu}{u_*} \to \frac{\delta_v}{R} = \frac{5\nu}{Ru_*} \tag{45}$$

Da expressão da velocidade de atrito e do coeficiente de atrito f

$$u_* = \sqrt{\frac{\tau_w}{\rho}} \; ; \; f = \frac{\tau_w}{\frac{1}{2}\rho U^2} \; \to \; u_* = \sqrt{\frac{f}{2}}U$$
 (46)

Da definição do número de Reynolds

$$Re_D = \frac{UD}{\nu} \rightarrow U = \frac{Re\nu}{D}$$
 (47)

Sustituindo em (46)

$$u_* = \sqrt{\frac{f}{2}}U \rightarrow u_* = \sqrt{\frac{f}{2}}\frac{Re\nu}{D} \tag{48}$$

Agora, reescrevendo na equação (45)

$$\frac{\delta_v}{R} = \frac{5\nu}{Ru_*} = \frac{5\nu}{R\sqrt{\frac{f}{2}\frac{Re\nu}{D}}} \tag{49}$$

Façendo manipulações algebraicas obtem-se que

$$\frac{\delta_v}{R} = \frac{10 \cdot 2^{1/2}}{Re \, f^{1/2}} \tag{50}$$

Pela correlação de Blasius que relaciona o coeficiente de atrito com o número de Reynolds

$$f = 0,316Re^{-1/4} (51)$$

Agora sustituindo em (51)

$$\frac{\delta_v}{R} = \frac{10 \cdot 2^{1/2}}{Re(0, 316Re^{-1/4})^{1/2}} = \frac{10 \cdot 2^{1/2}}{Re^{7/8} \cdot 0, 316^{1/2}}$$
(52)

Obtem-se então uma razão para  $\delta_v$ em função de Re

$$\frac{\delta_v}{R} = 25, 1Re^{-7/8} \tag{53}$$

O seguinte gráfico mostra como essa relação evolui com 3 números de Reynolds diferentes

### Referências

[1] Cesar Deschamps, Escalas da turbulencia Cap 2. UFSC Florianopolis, SC, Notas de aula, 2025.