

Capítulo 13 - Troca de calor por radiação entre duas superfícies

- Vamos considerar apenas a situação em que o meio entre as duas superfícies é não participante (não absorve, não emite e não distribui radiação, e portanto não tem nenhum efeito na troca de calor entre as superfícies).
- Exs.: vácuo, maioria dos gases

-Fator de forma:

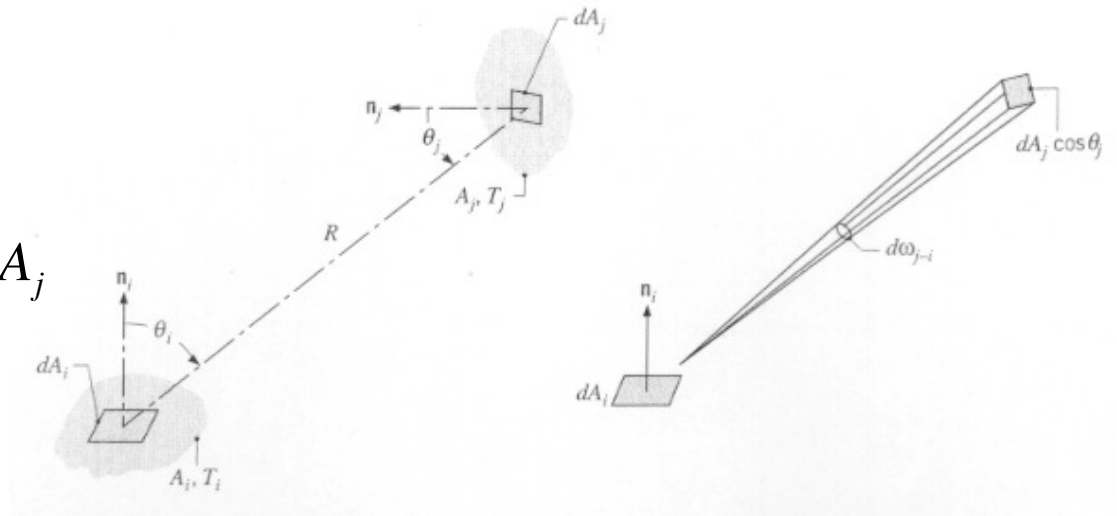
-fração de radiação que deixa uma superfície i e é interceptada por uma superfície j.

- usando os conceitos definidos previamente:

$$F_{ij} = \frac{q_{i \rightarrow j}}{A_i J_i}$$

$$F_{ij} = \frac{1}{A_i} \int_{A_i} \int_{A_j} \frac{\cos \theta_i \cos \theta_j}{\pi R^2} dA_i dA_j$$

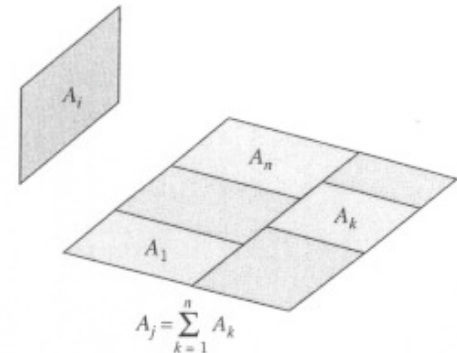
$$A_i F_{ij} = A_j F_{ji}$$



-Para radiação de uma superfície i para uma superfície j, dividida em n intervalos:

$$F_{i(j)} = \sum_{k=1}^N F_{ik}$$

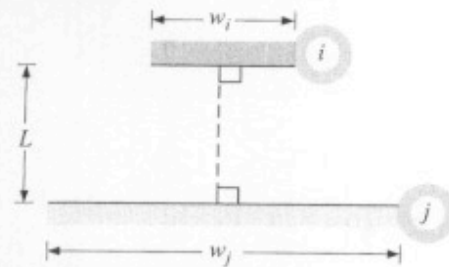
- Para superfícies em cavidades fechadas: $\sum_{j=1}^N F_{ij} = 1$



Geometry

Relation

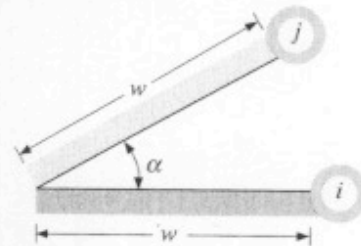
Parallel Plates with Midlines Connected by Perpendicular



$$F_{ij} = \frac{[(W_i + W_j)^2 + 4]^{1/2} - [(W_j - W_i)^2 + 4]^{1/2}}{2W_i}$$

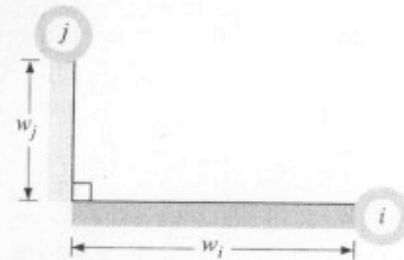
$$W_i = w_i/L, W_j = w_j/L$$

Inclined Parallel Plates of Equal Width and a Common Edge



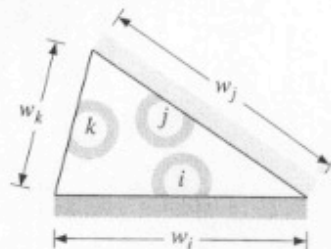
$$F_{ij} = 1 - \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

Perpendicular Plates with a Common Edge



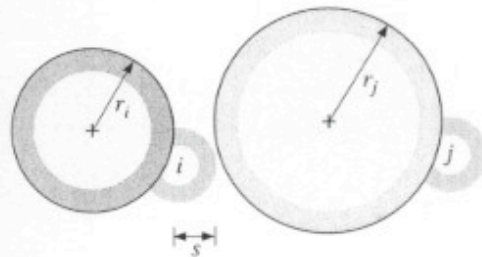
$$F_{ij} = \frac{1 + (w_j/w_i) - [1 + (w_j/w_i)^2]^{1/2}}{2}$$

Three-Sided Enclosure



$$F_{ij} = \frac{w_i + w_j - w_k}{2w_i}$$

Parallel Cylinders of Different Radii

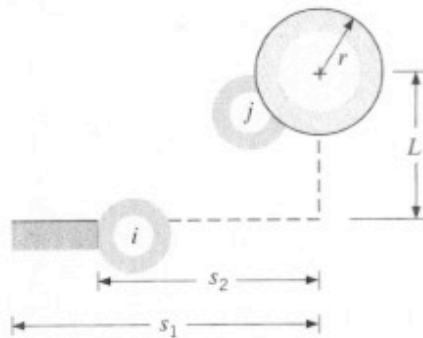


$$F_{ij} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \pi + [C^2 - (R + 1)^2]^{1/2} - [C^2 - (R - 1)^2]^{1/2} + (R - 1) \cos^{-1} \left[\left(\frac{R}{C} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{C} \right) \right] - (R + 1) \cos^{-1} \left[\left(\frac{R}{C} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{C} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$R = r_j/r_i, S = s/r_i$$

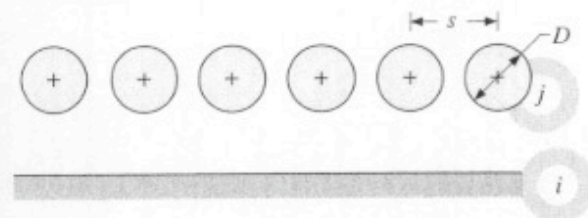
$$C = 1 + R + S$$

Cylinder and Parallel Rectangle



$$F_{ij} = \frac{r}{s_1 - s_2} \left[\tan^{-1} \frac{s_1}{L} - \tan^{-1} \frac{s_2}{L} \right]$$

Infinite Plane and Row of Cylinders

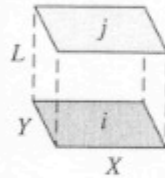


$$F_{ij} = 1 - \left[1 - \left(\frac{D}{s} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} + \left(\frac{D}{s} \right) \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{s^2 - D^2}{D^2} \right)^{1/2}$$

Geometry

Relation

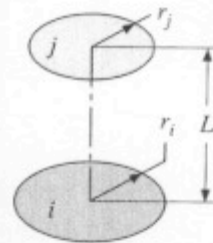
Aligned Parallel Rectangles
(Figure 13.4)



$$\bar{X} = X/L, \bar{Y} = Y/L$$

$$F_{ij} = \frac{2}{\pi \bar{X} \bar{Y}} \left\{ \ln \left[\frac{(1 + \bar{X}^2)(1 + \bar{Y}^2)}{1 + \bar{X}^2 + \bar{Y}^2} \right]^{1/2} + \bar{X}(1 + \bar{Y}^2)^{1/2} \tan^{-1} \frac{\bar{X}}{(1 + \bar{Y}^2)^{1/2}} + \bar{Y}(1 + \bar{X}^2)^{1/2} \tan^{-1} \frac{\bar{Y}}{(1 + \bar{X}^2)^{1/2}} - \bar{X} \tan^{-1} \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \tan^{-1} \bar{Y} \right\}$$

Coaxial Parallel Disks
(Figure 13.5)

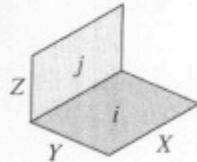


$$R_i = r_i/L, R_j = r_j/L$$

$$S = 1 + \frac{1 + R_j^2}{R_i^2}$$

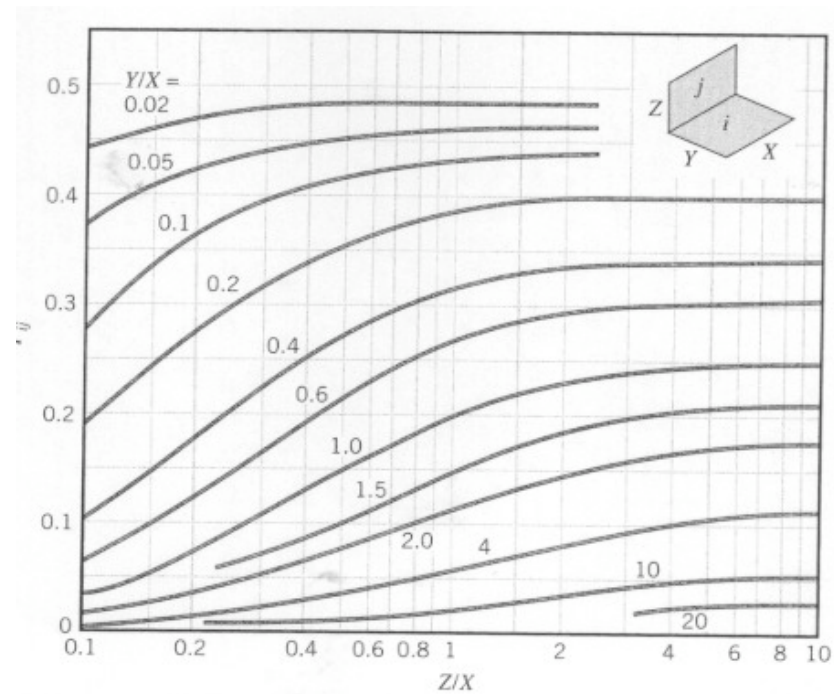
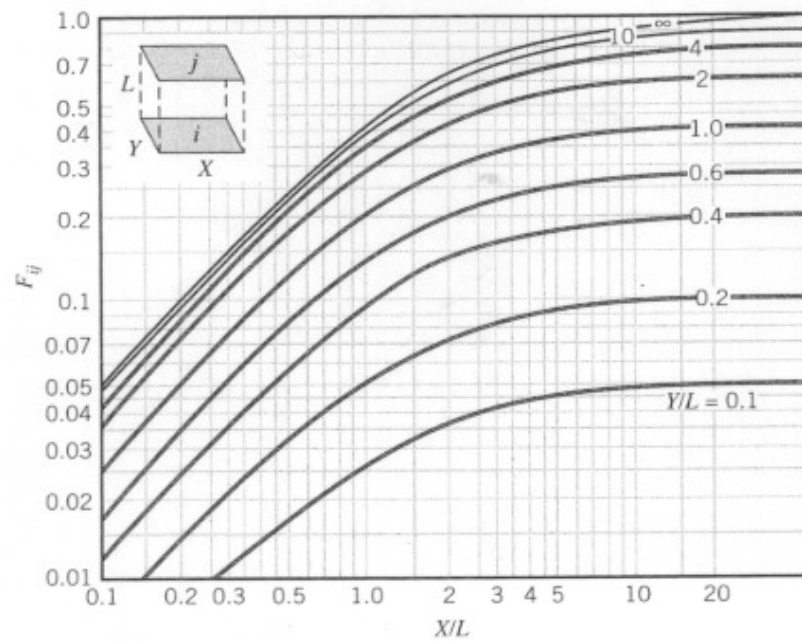
$$F_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \{ S - [S^2 - 4(r_j/r_i)^2]^{1/2} \}$$

Perpendicular Rectangles with a Common Edge
(Figure 13.6)

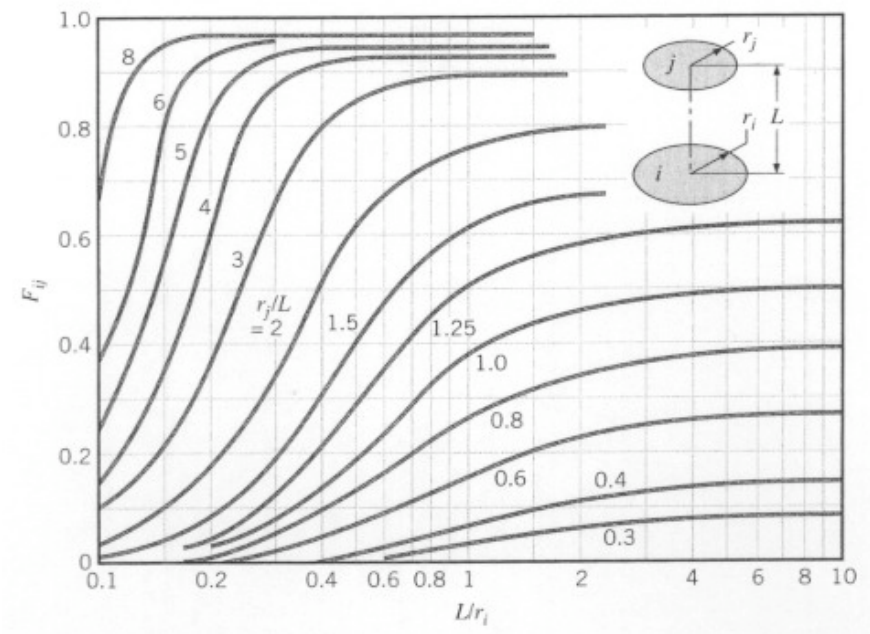


$$H = Z/X, W = Y/X$$

$$F_{ij} = \frac{1}{\pi W} \left(W \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{W} + H \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{H} - (H^2 + W^2)^{1/2} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{(H^2 + W^2)^{1/2}} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left\{ \frac{(1 + W^2)(1 + H^2)}{1 + W^2 + H^2} \left[\frac{W^2(1 + W^2 + H^2)}{(1 + W^2)(W^2 + H^2)} \right]^{W^2} \times \left[\frac{H^2(1 + H^2 + W^2)}{(1 + H^2)(H^2 + W^2)} \right]^{H^2} \right\} \right)$$



Gráficos para determinação do Fator de Forma



- Troca de calor por radiação entre 2 superfícies consideradas como CN

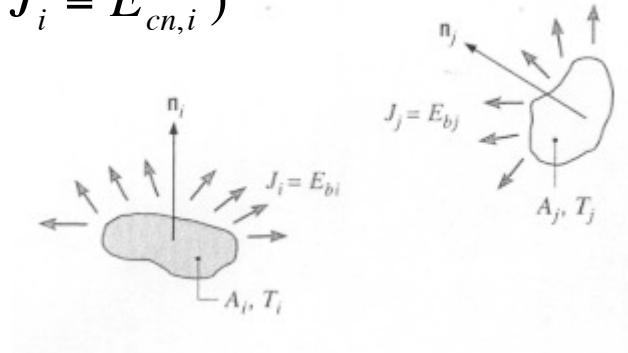
$$q_{i \rightarrow j} = (A_i J_i) F_{ij} = A_i E_{cn,i} F_{ij} \quad (\text{pois p/ CN, } J_i = E_{cn,i})$$

Analogamente,

$$q_{j \rightarrow i} = A_j E_{cn,j} F_{ji}$$

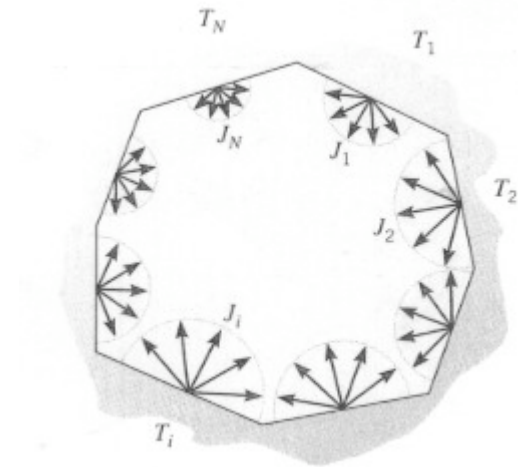
$$q_{ij} = q_{i \rightarrow j} - q_{j \rightarrow i}$$

$$q_{ij} = A_i F_{ij} \sigma (T_i^4 - T_j^4)$$



- numa cavidade fechada, composta por N superfícies de CN:

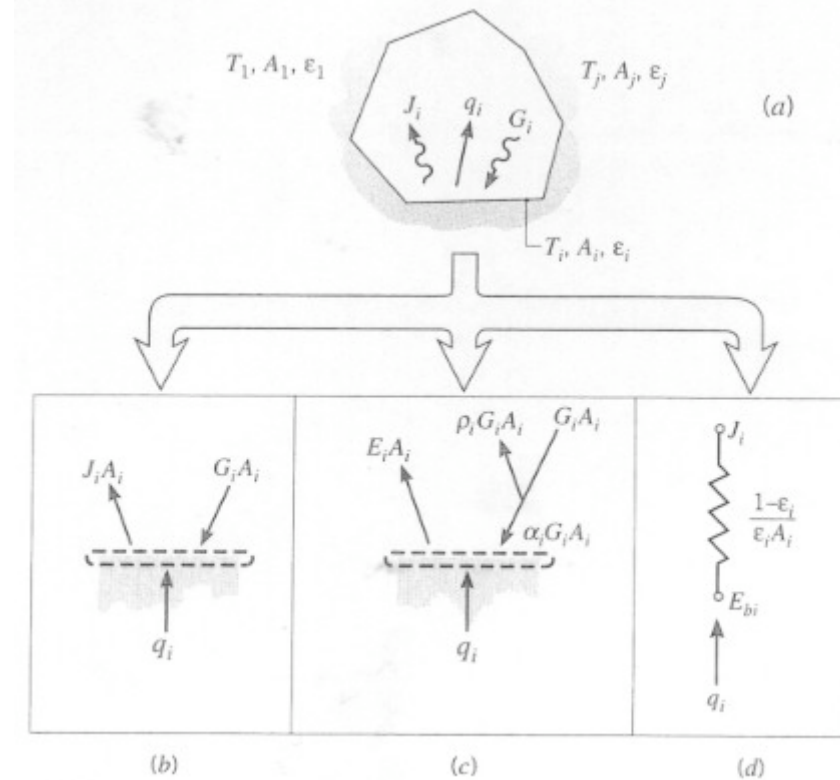
$$q_i = \sum_{j=1}^N A_i F_{ij} \sigma (T_i^4 - T_j^4)$$



-Troca de calor entre superfícies cinzas difusas em cavidades fechadas

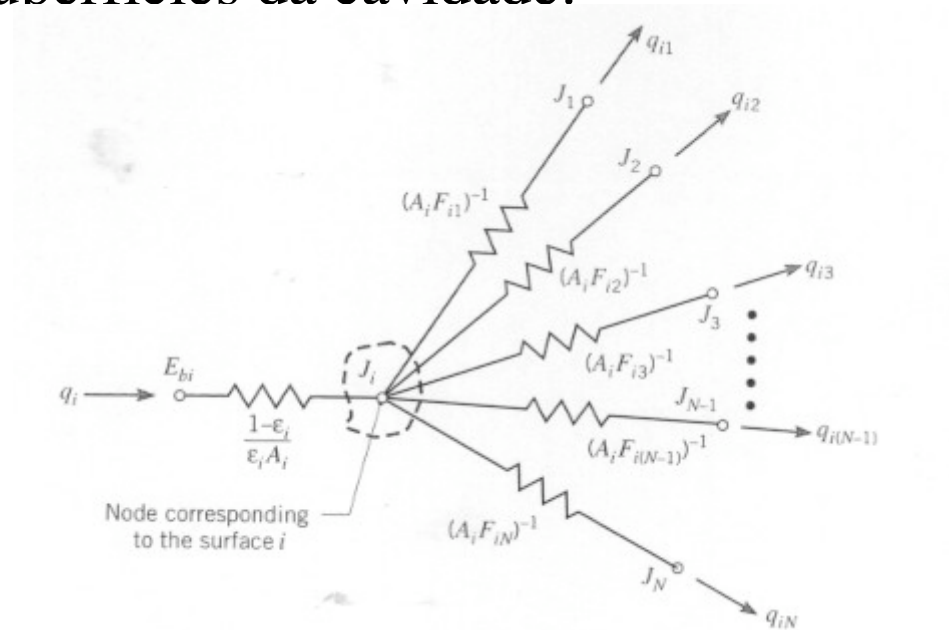
- neste caso existe reflexão
- hipóteses: superfícies isotérmicas, radiosidade e irradiação uniformes, superfície opaca e difusa, meio não participante
- fluxo líquido de radiação que deixa a superfície i: $q_i = A_i(J_i - G_i)$
- radiosidade $J_i = E_i + \rho_i G_i$

$$\Rightarrow q_i = \frac{E_{cn,i} - J_i}{(1 - \epsilon_i) / \epsilon_i A_i}$$

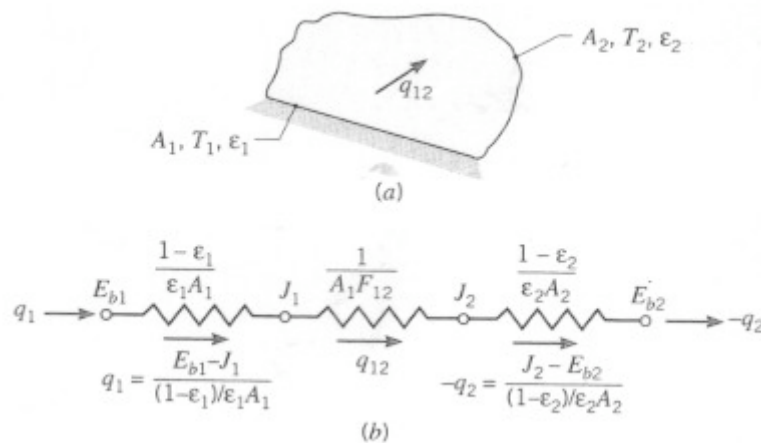


- Troca por radiação entre as superfícies da cavidade:

$$q_i = \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{J_i - J_j}{(A_i F_{ij})^{-1}}$$

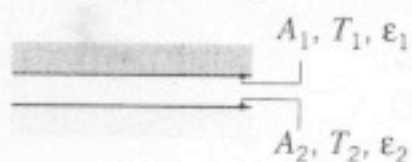


- para uma cavidade composta por 2 superfícies:



$$q_1 = -q_2 = q_{12} = \frac{\sigma(T_1^4 - T_2^4)}{\frac{1 - \epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1 A_1} + \frac{1}{A_1 F_{12}} + \frac{1 - \epsilon_2}{\epsilon_2 A_2}}$$

Large (Infinite) Parallel Planes

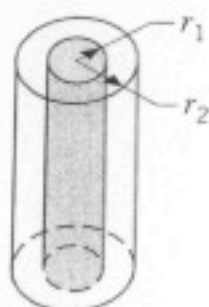


$$A_1 = A_2 = A$$

$$F_{12} = 1$$

$$q_{12} = \frac{A\sigma(T_1^4 - T_2^4)}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2} - 1} \quad (13.24)$$

Long (Infinite) Concentric Cylinders

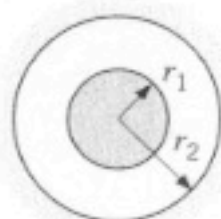


$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$$F_{12} = 1$$

$$q_{12} = \frac{\sigma A_1(T_1^4 - T_2^4)}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{1 - \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_2} \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)} \quad (13.25)$$

Concentric Spheres

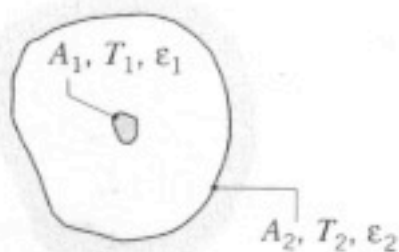


$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2}$$

$$F_{12} = 1$$

$$q_{12} = \frac{\sigma A_1(T_1^4 - T_2^4)}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{1 - \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_2} \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)^2} \quad (13.26)$$

Small Convex Object in a Large Cavity



$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} \approx 0$$

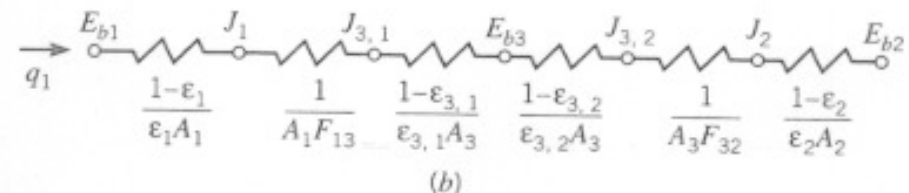
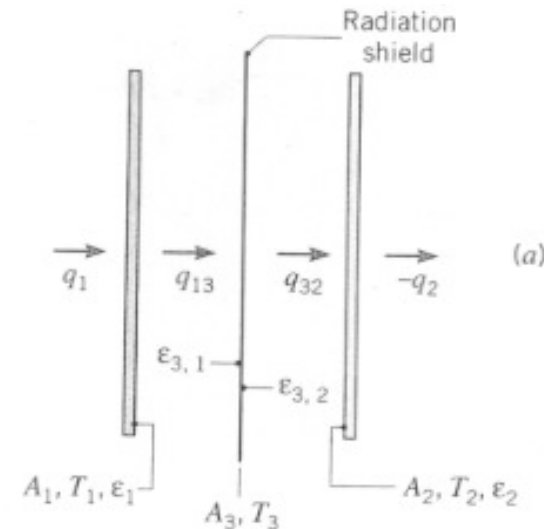
$$F_{12} = 1$$

$$q_{12} = \sigma A_1 \varepsilon_1 (T_1^4 - T_2^4) \quad (13.27)$$

-Blindagens para radiação:

- são construídas de materiais de baixa emissividade ($\Rightarrow \epsilon_{3,1}$ e $\epsilon_{3,2}$ pequenos e alta refletividade), usadas para reduzir a transferência líquida por radiação entre 2 superfícies)
- a presença da blindagem proporciona uma resistência térmica adicional, reduzindo a troca de calor entre as superfícies, que passa a ser dada por:

$$q_{12} = \frac{A_1 \sigma (T_1^4 - T_2^4)}{\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} + \frac{1 - \epsilon_{3,1}}{\epsilon_{3,1}} + \frac{1 - \epsilon_{3,2}}{\epsilon_{3,2}}}$$



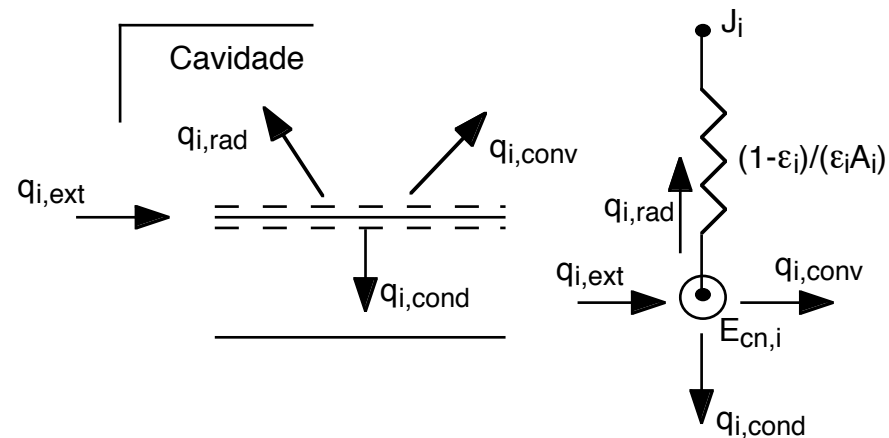
-Troca de calor combinada:

Condução + convecção + radiação

- Em muitas aplicações práticas da engenharia, encontramos os 3 modos de transferência de calor
- O balanço de calor para o exemplo da figura é dado por:

$$q_{i,ext} = q_{i,rad} + q_{i,conv} + q_{i,cond}$$

$q_{i,rad}$ - fluxo líquido de radiação da superfície



Exercícios - Capítulo 13

13.6, 13.8, 13.10, 13.18, 13.21, 13.41, 13.42, 13.95, 13.98

Exercícios - Capítulo 12

12.15, 12.17, 12.18, 12.34, 12.51, 12.61, 12.63, 12.64,
12.69, 12.71, 12.109