

Universidade Federal do Paraná

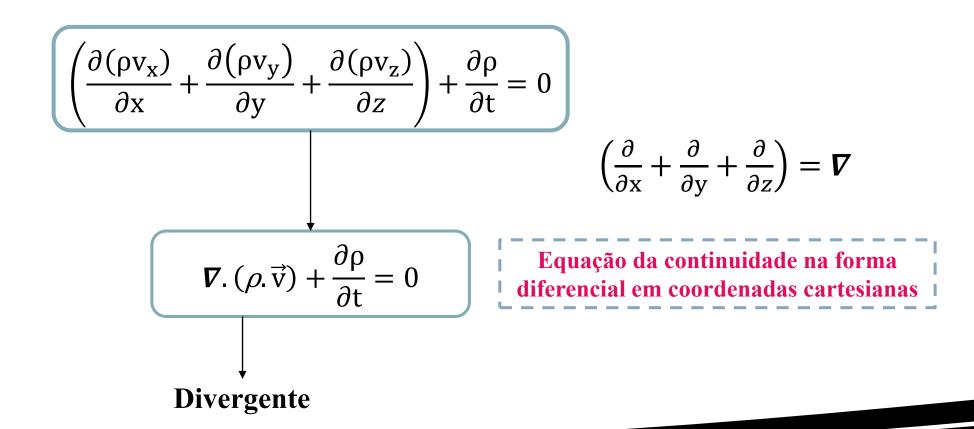
Setor: Tecnologia

Departamento: Engenharia Química

Balanço diferencial de momento – Navier Stokes

Prof^a. Dra. Alessandra Cristina Pedro

Relembrando! BDM





Equações de Navier-Stokes

 Σ (forças que agem sobre o V.C) = taxa líquida de momento linear no V.C. + taxa temporal de variação de momento linear dentro do V.C.

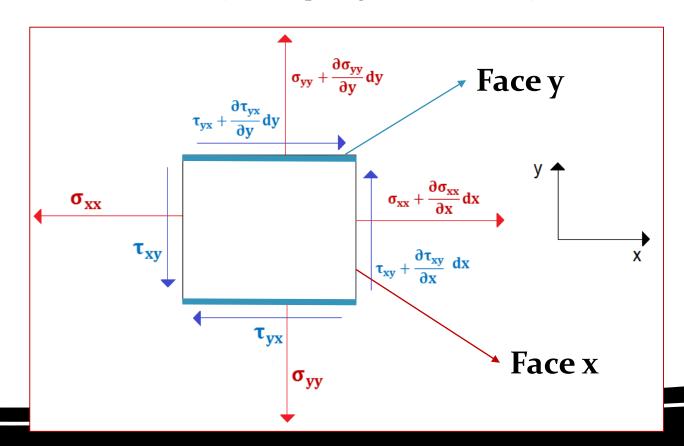
 Σ (forças que agem sobre o V.C) = termo 1

taxa líquida de momento linear no V.C. = termo 2

taxa temporal de variação de momento linear dentro do V.C. = termo 3



TERMO 1: Σ (forças que agem sobre o V.C)



Tensão normal
Tensão de cisalhamento
Força gravitacional

$$\sigma_{ij} = tens\tilde{a}o normal$$

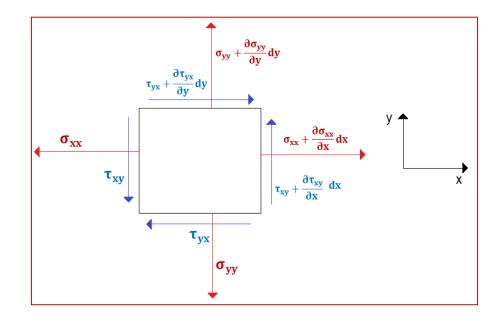
 $i = j = face$

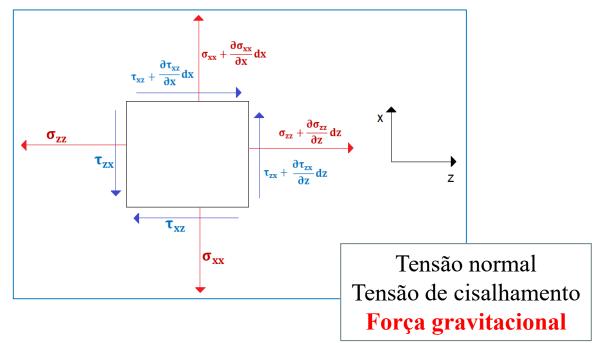
 $\tau_{ij} = tensão de cisalhamento$

i = face sobre a qual a componente agej = direção na qual a componente age



Componente x





$$ij = xx$$

$$ij = yx$$

$$ij = zx$$

$$\sum F_{x} = \left[\left(\sigma_{xx} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} \mathbf{dx} \right) - \sigma_{xx} \right] dydz + \left[\left(\tau_{yx} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} \mathbf{dy} \right) - \tau_{yx} \right] dxdz + \left[\left(\tau_{zx} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} \mathbf{dz} \right) - \tau_{zx} \right] dxdy + \mathbf{\rho} \mathbf{g}_{x} \mathbf{dx} \mathbf{dy} \mathbf{dz} \mathbf{dz$$

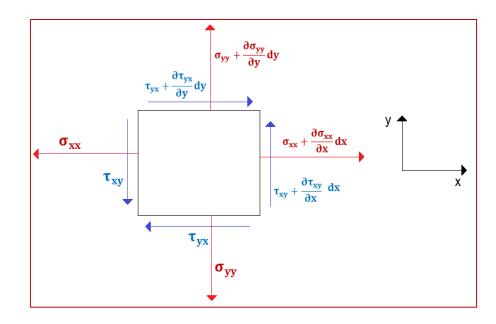
Componente x

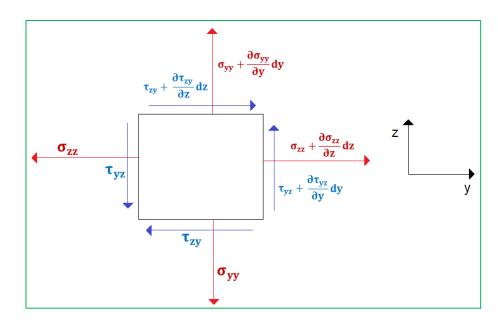
$$\sum F_{x} = \left[\left(\sigma_{xx} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} dx \right) - \sigma_{xx} \right] dydz + \left[\left(\tau_{yx} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} dy \right) - \tau_{yx} \right] dxdz + \left[\left(\tau_{zx} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} dz \right) - \tau_{zx} \right] dxdy + \rho g_{x} dxdydz$$

Rearranjando a equação, temos:

$$\sum F_{x} = \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + \rho g_{x}\right) dxdydz$$

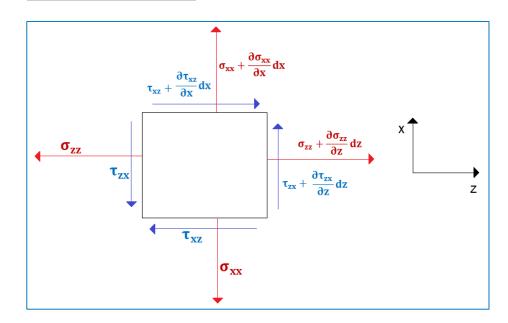
Componente y

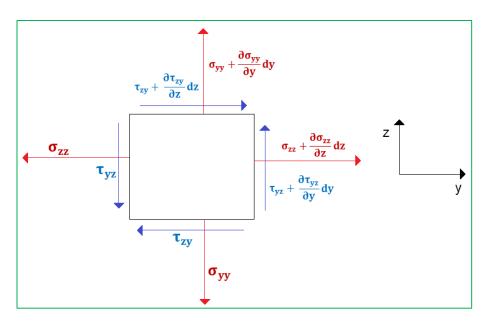




$$\sum F_{y} = \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} + \rho g_{y}\right) dxdydz$$

Componente z





$$\sum F_{z} = \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \rho g_{z}\right) dxdydz$$



Componente x

$$\sum F_{x} = \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + \rho g_{x}\right) dxdydz$$

Componente y

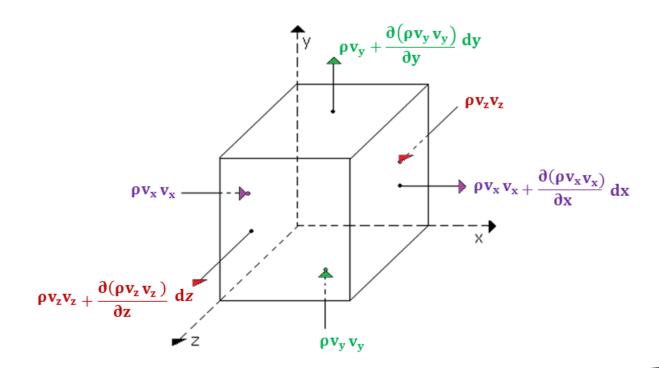
$$\sum F_{y} = \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} + \rho g_{y}\right) dxdydz$$

Termo 1

Componente z

$$\sum F_{z} = \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \rho g_{z}\right) dxdydz$$

TERMO 2: taxa líquida de momento linear no V.C.



 $(taxa de ML)_{sai} - (taxa de ML)_{entra} + taxa de acúmulo de ML = 0$

$$(\text{taxa de ML})_{x} = \left(\rho v_{x} v_{x} + \frac{\partial(\rho v_{x} v_{x})}{\partial x} dx\right) dydz - \rho v_{x} v_{x} dydz = \frac{\partial(\rho v_{x} v_{x})}{\partial x} dxdydz$$

Eixo y (taxa de ML)_y =
$$\left(\rho v_y v_y + \frac{\partial(\rho v_y v_y)}{\partial y} dy\right) dxdz - \rho v_y v_y dxdz = \frac{\partial(\rho v_y v_y)}{\partial y} dxdydz$$

$$(\text{taxa de ML})_{z} = \left(\rho v_{z} v_{z} + \frac{\partial(\rho v_{z} v_{z})}{\partial z} dz\right) dxdy - \rho v_{z} v_{z} dxdy = \frac{\partial(\rho v_{z} v_{z})}{\partial z} dxdy$$

Diferenciando a equação e utilizando a equação da continuidade:

$$\left(\frac{\partial(\rho v_{x})}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\rho v_{y})}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\rho v_{z})}{\partial z}\right) + \frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t} = 0$$

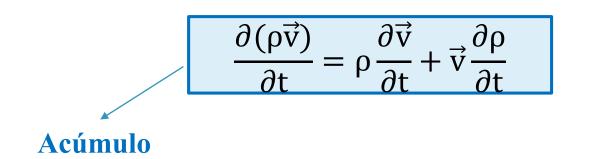
Equação da continuidade diferencial

Taxa líquida de ML =
$$\frac{\partial(\rho v_x v_x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\rho v_y v_y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\rho v_z v_z)}{\partial z}$$

Taxa líquida de ML =
$$-\vec{v}\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t} + \rho\left[v_x\frac{\partial\vec{v}}{\partial x} + v_y\frac{\partial\vec{v}}{\partial y} + v_z\frac{\partial\vec{v}}{\partial z}\right]$$

Termo 2

TERMO 3: taxa temporal de variação de momento linear dentro do V.C.



Termo 3

Componente x

$$\sum F_{x} = \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + \rho g_{x}\right) dxdydz$$

Termo 1

Taxa líquida de ML =
$$-\vec{v}\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t} + \rho \left[v_x \frac{\partial\vec{v}}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial\vec{v}}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial\vec{v}}{\partial z}\right]$$

Termo 2

$$\frac{\partial (\rho \vec{\mathrm{v}})}{\partial \mathsf{t}}$$

Termo 3



Substituindo os termos 1, 2 e 3 em:

termo 1

termo 2

 Σ (forças que agem sobre o V.C) = taxa líquida de momento linear no

V.C. + taxa temporal de variação de momento linear dentro do V.C.

termo 3

Componente x
$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right) = \rho g_x + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z}$$

Componente y
$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_{y}}{\partial t} + v_{x} \frac{\partial v_{y}}{\partial x} + v_{y} \frac{\partial v_{y}}{\partial y} + v_{z} \frac{\partial v_{y}}{\partial z} \right) = \rho g_{y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z}$$

Componente z
$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) = \rho g_z + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z}$$

Relações de Stokes da viscosidade:

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\sigma_{xx} = \mu \left(2 \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3} \nabla \cdot \vec{v} \right) - P$$

$$\tau_{yz} = \tau_{zy} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\sigma_{yy} = \mu \left(2 \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} - \frac{2}{3} \nabla \cdot \vec{v} \right) - P$$

$$\tau_{zx} = \tau_{xz} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = \mu \left(2 \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} - \frac{2}{3} \nabla \cdot \vec{v} \right) - P$$

Substituindo as relações de viscosidade de Stokes na Eq. diferencial de momento, temos (coordenadas cartesianas):

Componente x
$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right) = \rho g_x + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z}$$

$$\sigma_{xx} = \mu \left(2 \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3} \nabla \cdot \vec{v} \right) - P \qquad \qquad \tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} \right) \qquad \qquad \tau_{zx} = \tau_{xz} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\tau_{zx} = \tau_{xz} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\rho \left(v_{X} \frac{\partial v_{X}}{\partial x} + v_{Y} \frac{\partial v_{X}}{\partial y} + v_{Z} \frac{\partial v_{X}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_{X}}{\partial t} \right) = \rho g_{X} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^{2} v_{X}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v_{X}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v_{X}}{\partial z^{2}} \right) + \frac{\mu}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\nabla \cdot \vec{v})$$

Componente y

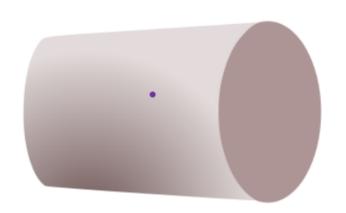
$$\left| \rho \left(\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{X}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{y}}}{\partial x} + \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{y}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{y}}}{\partial y} + \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{z}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{y}}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{y}}}{\partial t} \right) = \rho \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{y}} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^{2} \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{y}}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{y}}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{y}}}{\partial z^{2}} \right) + \frac{\mu}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{v}}) \right|$$

Componente z

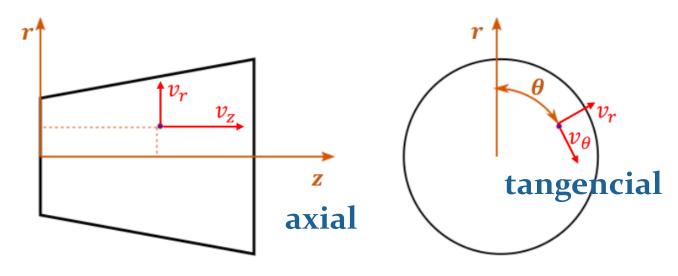
$$\rho \left(v_{X} \frac{\partial v_{z}}{\partial x} + v_{Y} \frac{\partial v_{z}}{\partial y} + v_{Z} \frac{\partial v_{Z}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_{Z}}{\partial t} \right) = \rho g_{z} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^{2} v_{z}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v_{z}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v_{z}}{\partial z^{2}} \right) + \frac{\mu}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\nabla \cdot \vec{v})$$



Coordenadas cilíndricas



radial





Coordenadas cilíndricas

Componente r

$$\rho \left(\mathbf{v}_{r} \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{r}}{\partial r} + \frac{\mathbf{v}_{\theta}}{\mathbf{r}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{r}}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{\theta}^{2}}{\mathbf{r}} + \mathbf{v}_{x} \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{r}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{r}}{\partial \mathbf{t}} \right) = \rho \mathbf{g}_{r} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial \mathbf{r}} + \mu \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{r}} \frac{\partial (\mathbf{r}.\mathbf{v}_{r})}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right) + \frac{1}{\mathbf{r}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \mathbf{v}_{r}}{\partial \theta^{2}} - \frac{2}{\mathbf{r}^{2}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^{2} \mathbf{v}_{r}}{\partial x^{2}} \right] + \frac{\mu}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} (\nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{v}})$$

Componente θ

$$\rho\left(v_{r}\frac{\partial v_{\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{v_{\theta}}{r}\frac{\partial v_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_{r}v_{\theta}}{r} + v_{x}\frac{\partial v_{\theta}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_{\theta}}{\partial t}\right) = \rho g_{\theta} - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} + \mu \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial(r.v_{\theta})}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}v_{\theta}}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{2}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial v_{r}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^{2}v_{\theta}}{\partial x^{2}}\right] + \frac{\mu}{3}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\nabla.\vec{v})$$

Componente x



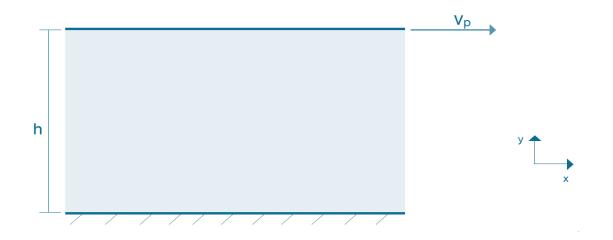
As equações de Navier-Stokes são equações diferenciais que descrevem o escoamento de fluidos. São equações a derivadas parciais que permitem determinar os campos de velocidade e de pressão em um escoamento.





Exercício 1

1) Determine o perfil de velocidade de um fluido newtoniano que escoa entre duas placas paralelas, conforme figura abaixo.



Componente x

$$\rho \left(v_{X} \frac{\partial v_{X}}{\partial x} + v_{Y} \frac{\partial v_{X}}{\partial y} + v_{Z} \frac{\partial v_{X}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_{X}}{\partial t} \right) = \rho g_{X} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^{2} v_{X}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v_{X}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v_{X}}{\partial z^{2}} \right) + \frac{\mu}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\nabla \cdot \vec{v})$$

$$\rho\left(\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{X}}\frac{\partial\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{X}}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}+\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{y}}\frac{\partial\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{X}}}{\partial\mathbf{y}}+\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{Z}}\frac{\partial\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{Y}}}{\partial\mathbf{z}}+\frac{\partial\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{X}}}{\partial\mathbf{z}}\right)=\rho\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{X}}-\frac{\partial\mathbf{v}}{\partial\mathbf{x}}+\mu\left(\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{X}}}{\partial\mathbf{x}^{2}}+\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{X}}}{\partial\mathbf{y}^{2}}\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{X}}}{\partial\mathbf{z}^{2}}\right)+\frac{\mu}{3}\frac{\partial}{\partial\mathbf{x}}(\nabla\mathbf{v}^{2}\mathbf{v})$$

Simplificações:

- 1) Escoamento linear (organizado apenas na direção x);
- 2) Regime Permanente;
- 3) $v_x = v_x(y)$ (a velocidade ocorre em x mas sofre variação com y);
- 4) Fluido incompressível; (da equação da continuidade o divergente do vetor velocidade para o fluido incompressível é igual a zero)
- 5) O escoamento ocorre devido ao movimento da placa superior;
- 6) A placa se encontra na horizontal.

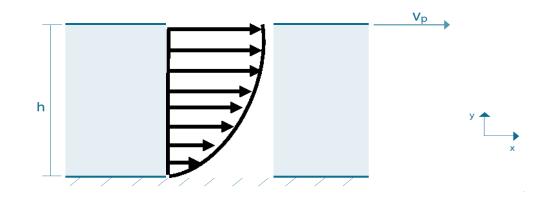
$$\mu\left(\frac{\partial^2 v_X}{\partial y^2}\right) = 0 \qquad \mu \neq 0 \qquad \left(\frac{\partial^2 v_X}{\partial y^2}\right) = 0 \qquad \text{Rearranjando a equação:} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial v_X}{\partial y}\right) = 0$$

$$\partial \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right) = 0 \partial y \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \int \partial \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right) = 0 \int \partial y \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right) = \mathbf{0} \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{C_1}$$

$$\int \partial v_x = \mathbf{C_1} \int \partial y \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \boxed{\mathbf{v_x} = \mathbf{C_1} \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{C_2}}$$

C₁ e C₂ são constantes de integração determinadas pelas condições de contorno do problema!





Condição de contorno 1:

$$0 = C_1 0 + C_2$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

Condição de contorno 1: quando $y = 0 \rightarrow v_x = 0$

Condição de contorno 2: quando $y = h \rightarrow v_x = v_p$

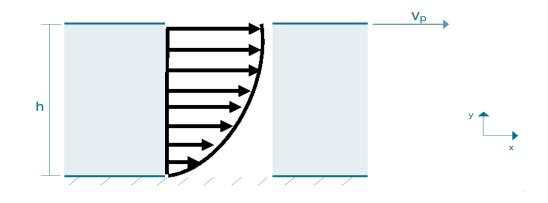
$$v_x = C_1 y + C_2$$

Condição de contorno 2:

$$v_p = {\color{red}C_1}h + {\color{red}0}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{v_p}{h}$$





$$\boldsymbol{v}_{x} = \boldsymbol{C_{1}}\boldsymbol{y} + \boldsymbol{C_{2}}$$

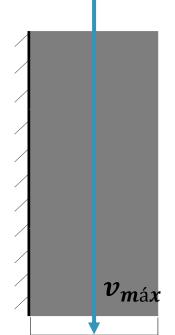
$$C_1 = \frac{v_p}{h} \qquad C_2 = 0$$

Equação que descreve o perfil de velocidades para o problema proposto:

$$v_{x} = \frac{v_{p}}{h}y$$

Exercício 2

2) Determine o perfil de velocidade de um fluido newtoniano que escoa em uma parede plana na vertical, conforme figura.



Componente y

$$\rho \left(v_{X} \frac{\partial v_{y}}{\partial x} + v_{y} \frac{\partial v_{y}}{\partial y} + v_{z} \frac{\partial v_{y}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_{y}}{\partial t} \right) = \rho g_{y} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^{2} v_{y}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v_{y}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v_{y}}{\partial z^{2}} \right) + \frac{\mu}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\nabla \cdot \vec{v})$$

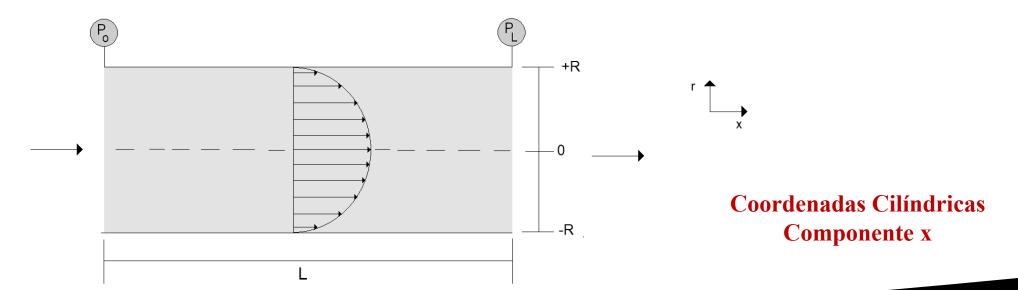


$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{y}}}{\partial x} = v_{m\acute{a}}$$



Exercício 3

3) Obter o **perfil de pressão e velocidade** para o <u>escoamento permanente</u>, <u>incompressível</u>, <u>axial e laminar de um fluido newtoniano</u> através de um tubo horizontal quando há diferença de pressão aplicada externamente (escoamento forçado).



$$\rho\left(\sqrt{r}\frac{\partial v_{x}}{\partial r} + \sqrt{\frac{\theta}{r}}\frac{\partial v_{x}}{\partial \theta} + v_{x}\frac{\partial v_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_{x}}{\partial t}\right) = \rho s_{x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \mu\left[\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial v_{x}}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}v_{x}}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}v_{x}}{\partial x^{2}}\right] + \frac{\mu}{3}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\nabla v)$$

Simplificações:

- 1) Escoamento laminar (organizado apenas na direção x);
- 2) Regime Permanente;
- 3) $v_x = v_x(r)$ (a velocidade ocorre em x mas sofre variação com r);
- 4) Fluido incompressível; (da equação da continuidade o divergente do vetor velocidade para o fluido incompressível é igual a zero)
- 5) A placa se encontra na horizontal.

Res

Resolução

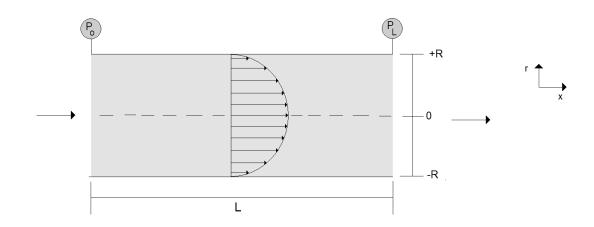
$$-\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \mu \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial V_X}{\partial r} \right) \right] = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial V_X}{\partial r} \right) \right] = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = C \ (constante)$$

Perfil de pressão:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = C \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int dP = C \int dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{P = Cx + C_1} \tag{1}$$

 C_1 = constante de integração





Condição de contorno 1: $x = 0 \rightarrow P = P_o$

Condição de contorno 2: $x = L \rightarrow P = P_L$

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x} + \ \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{1}}$$

Condição de contorno 1:

$$P_0 = C.0 + C_1$$

$$C_1 = P_0$$

Condição de contorno 2:

$$P_L = C.L + P_o$$

$$C = \frac{P_L - P_O}{L}$$



Perfil de pressão:

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{C_1}$$

$$C = \frac{P_L - P_O}{L} = \frac{\Delta P}{L}$$

$$C_1 = P_0$$

Equação que descreve o perfil de pressão para o problema proposto:

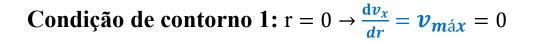
$$P = \left(\frac{P_{L} - P_{o}}{L}\right) x + P_{o}$$

Perfil de velocidade:

$$\mu \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial v_X}{\partial r} \right) \right] = C \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \int \partial \left(r \frac{\partial v_X}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{C}{\mu} \int r \, dr \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad r \frac{\partial v_X}{\partial r} = \frac{C}{\mu} \frac{r^2}{2} + C_1$$

$$\int dv_X = \frac{C}{2\mu} \int r dr + C_1 \int \frac{dr}{r} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \mathbf{v_X} = \frac{C}{4\mu} r^2 + C_1 \ln r + C_2 \qquad (2)$$

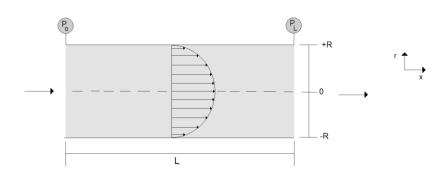




$$\mathbf{r}\frac{\partial \mathbf{v_X}}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = \frac{\mathbf{C}}{\mu} \frac{\mathbf{r^2}}{2} + \mathbf{C_1}$$

$$\mathbf{0} \ \mathbf{0} = \frac{C}{\mu} \frac{\mathbf{0}^2}{2} + C_1$$

$$C_1 = 0$$



Condição de contorno 2: $r = R \rightarrow v_x = 0$

$$\mathbf{v_X} = \frac{C}{4\mu}\mathbf{r^2} + C_1 \ln \mathbf{r} + C_2$$

$$\mathbf{0} = \frac{C}{4\mu} \mathbf{R^2} + 0.\ln \mathbf{R} + C_2$$

$$C_2 = -\frac{C}{4\mu} R^2$$



Perfil de velocidade:

$$\mathbf{C} = \frac{P_{L} - P_{o}}{L} = \frac{\Delta P}{L}$$

$$C_1 = 0$$

$$C_2 = -\frac{C}{4\mu} R^2$$

$$\mathbf{v_X} = \frac{C}{4\mu}r^2 + C_1 \ln r + C_2$$

Substituindo as constantes de integração na Equação de v_X , temos:

$$v_{X} = \frac{\Delta P.R^{2}}{4\mu L} \left(\frac{r^{2}}{R^{2}} - 1\right)$$

Equação que descreve o perfil de velocidade para o problema proposto

Extensão do exercício para perda de carga

Vazão volumétrica:

$$Q = A.v$$

$$v_{X} = \frac{\Delta P.R^{2}}{4\mu L} \left(\frac{r^{2}}{R^{2}} - 1\right)$$

$$Q = \frac{-\Delta P. \pi. R^4}{8\mu L}$$

ou

$$Q = \frac{-\Delta P.\,\pi.\,D^4}{128\mu L}$$

Equação de Hagen Poiseulli



Velocidade média:

Extensão do exercício para perda de carga

$$Q = A.v$$

$$v_{X} = \frac{Q}{A(\pi.R^{2})} = \frac{-\Delta P.\pi.R^{4}}{8\mu L} = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \frac{\pi.R^{4}}{8\mu} \qquad Q = \frac{-\Delta P.\pi.R^{4}}{8\mu L}$$

$$Q = \frac{-\Delta P. \pi. R^4}{8\mu L}$$

$$v_{X} = -\frac{R^{2}}{8\mu} \frac{\partial P}{\partial X} \qquad ou \qquad v_{X} = -\frac{D^{2}}{32\mu} \frac{\partial P}{\partial X}$$

$$\mathbf{v_X} = \frac{-\Delta P. R^2}{8\mu L} \qquad \mathbf{v_X} = \frac{-\Delta P. D^2}{32\mu L}$$



Extensão do exercício para perda de carga

$$f_{\rm D} = \frac{\frac{-\Delta P}{\Delta P}}{\frac{\rho V^2}{3D}} \quad ou \quad v_{\rm X} = \frac{-\Delta P \cdot D^2}{32\mu L}$$

Perda de Carga

$$h_{L} = \frac{L}{D} \frac{v^{2}}{2g} f_{D}$$

L = comprimento da tubulação

D = diâmetro da tubulação

v = velocidade do fluido na tubulação

 $f_{\rm D}$ = fator de atrito de Darcy

Equação de Darcy