

PME2360

2 de dezembro de 2011

1 Exercício

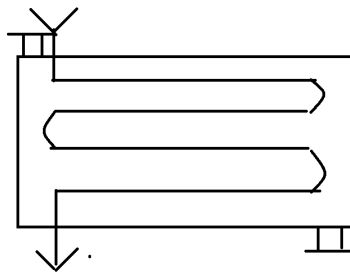


Figura 1: 1

$$\dot{m}_{oleo} = 2 \text{ Kg/s}$$

$$T_{h,i} = 120^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{h,o} = 40^\circ\text{C}$$

$$c_{p,oleo} = 2118.0 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$U = 3000 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

$$T_{c,i} = 15^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{c,o} = 45^\circ\text{C}$$

$$c_{p,agua} = 4178 \text{ J/kg}$$

1.1 a

vazão mássica de água

$$\dot{m}_{oleo} \times c_{p,oleo}(T_{h,i} - T_{h,o}) = \dot{m} \times c_{p,agua}(T_{c,o} - T_{c,i})$$

$$2 \times 2118 \times (120 - 40) = \dot{m} \times 4178 \times (45 - 15) = \dot{q} = 33880 J/kg$$

$$\dot{m}_{agua} = 2.70 \text{ kg/s}$$

1.2 b

Trocador de casco-tubo

1 passe na carcaça

6 passes nos tubos

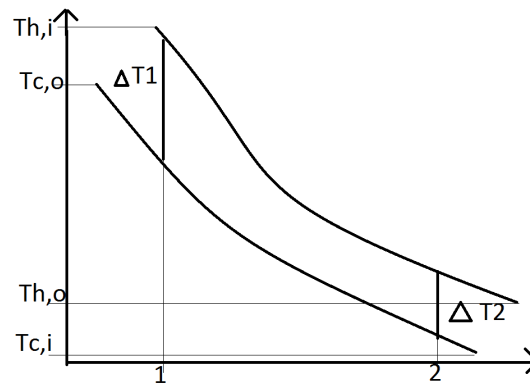


Figura 2: Trocador em contra-corrente

Método MLDT Método Logarítmico para trocador de calor em corrente contrária

$$\Delta T_{lm,cc} = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln(\Delta T_1 / \Delta T_2)}$$

Em que lm é a média logarítmica e o cc é a corrente contrária

$$\Delta T_1 = T_{h,i} - T_{c,o} = 120 - 45 = 75$$

$$\Delta T_2 = T_{h,o} - T_{c,i} = 40 - 15 = 25$$

$$\Delta T_{lm,cc} = \frac{75 - 25}{\ln(75/25)} = 45.5^\circ C$$

$$q = UA\Delta T_{lm,cc}F$$

Pela figura 11.10, (pag 459, 5a ed.)

$$R = \frac{T_e - T_s}{t_s - t_e} = \frac{120 - 45}{45 - 15} = 2.66$$

$$P = \frac{t_s - t_e}{T_e - t_e} = \frac{45 - 15}{120 - 15} = 0.285$$

$$F = 0.85$$

$$338880 = 300 \times A \times 45,5 \times 0.85$$

$$A = 29.2m^2$$

1.3 c

Do trocador:

$$A = N\pi DL$$

$$L = \frac{29.20}{25 \times 6 \times \pi \times 0.02} = 3.09m$$

2 Ex 11.35 da 6a Ed

Trocador de calor casco tubo

1 passe carcaça

2 passes no tubo

130 tubos de latão

$$\phi_i = 13.4mm$$

$$\phi_e = 15.9mm$$

$$2m/passe$$

- Escoamento Interno nos tubos

$$\bar{T}_m = \frac{20 + 40}{2} = 30^\circ C$$

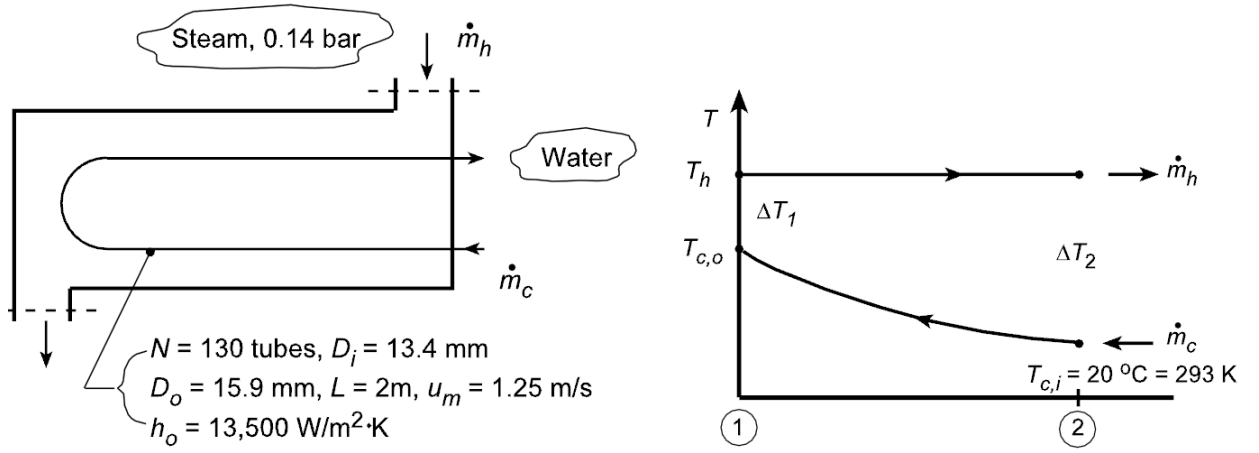


Figura 3: 3

$$\rho = 997 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu = 855 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$c_p = 4179 \text{ J/kgK}$$

$$Pr = 5.83$$

$$K = 613 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$Re = \frac{U\phi_i}{\nu} = \frac{U\phi_i\rho}{\mu}$$

$$Re = \frac{1.25 \times 0.0134 \times 997}{855 \times 10^{-6}} = 19531$$

Turbulento

$$L/D > 10$$

$$\bar{N}u_D = 0.023 Re_D^{4/5} Pr^{0.4} = 126$$

$$\bar{h} = \frac{126 \times 613 \times 10^{-3}}{0.0134} = 5767 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$$

Coefficiente Global

$$\frac{1}{U_{ext} A_{ext}} = \frac{A_{ext}}{h_i A_i} + \frac{A_{ext} \ln(D_e/D_i)}{2\pi K L} + \frac{A_{ext}}{h_{ext} A_{ext}}$$

$$\frac{1}{U_{ext}} = \frac{A_{ext}}{h_i A_i} + \frac{A_e \ln(D_e/D_i)}{2\pi \times k_{latao} \times (130 \times 2 \times 2)} + \frac{1}{h_{ext}}$$

Substituindo $U_{ext} = 3422 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

Método da Efetividade

$$NUT = \frac{UA}{C_{min}} = \frac{3422 \times \pi \times D_e \times 130 \times 2 \times 2}{4179 \times (\rho V_{eloc} \pi \frac{Di^2}{4}) \times 130} = 0.934$$

Em que

$$\dot{m}_{agua} = 22.75 = (\rho V_{eloc} \pi \frac{Di^2}{4}) \times 130$$

$$q_{max} = c_{min}(T_{h,e} - T_{c,e}) = 4179 \times 22.75 \times (325 - 293) = 3035 \text{ kW}$$

Para $C_r = 0$, para todo o trocador de calor:

$$\varepsilon = 1 - \exp(-NUT) = 1 - \exp(-0.934)$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.607$$

$$q = \varepsilon \times q_{max} = 0.607 \times 3035 = 1842 \text{ kW}$$

$$\dot{q} = \dot{m}_v h_{lv}$$

$$\dot{m}_v = \frac{1842 \times 10^3}{2378 \times 10^3}$$

3 11.70

$$T_{l,g} = 1400 \text{ K}$$

$$cp_g = 11205 \text{ J/kgK}$$

$$\dot{m}_g = 10 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\dot{m}_{agua} = 3 \text{ kg/s}$$

Entra x = 0 (T=450K)

Sai x = 1 (T=450K)

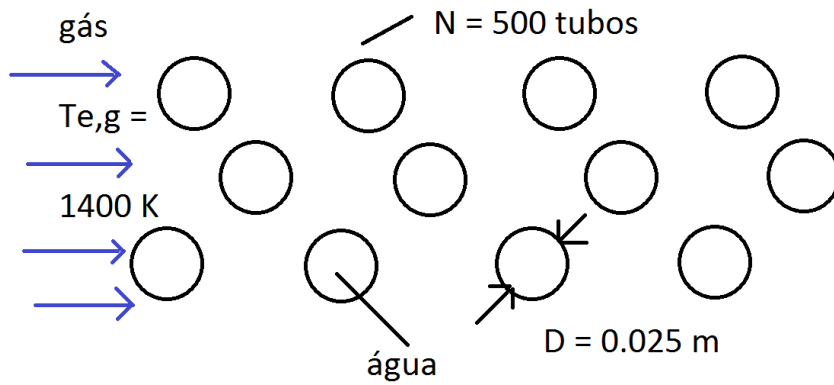


Figura 4: 4

$$U = 50 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$$

Lembrando:

$$\frac{1}{UA} = \frac{1}{U_f A_f} = \frac{1}{U_q A_q} = \frac{1}{(\eta_0 h A)_f} + \frac{R''_{i,f}}{(\eta_0 A)_f} + R_p + \frac{K''_{i,q}}{(\eta_0 A)_q} + \frac{1}{(\eta_0 h A)_q}$$

$$-NUT = \frac{UA}{c_{min}}$$

c_{min} , lado dos gases:

$$c_{min} = c_{p,g} \times \dot{m}_g = 1120 \times 10 = 11200 \text{ W/K}$$

Mudança de fase, $c_{vapor} \rightarrow \infty$, $c_r \rightarrow 0$

Area de troca?

$$A = 500 \times \pi \times 0.025 \times L = 39.27 \text{ L}$$

$$q_{max} = c_{min} \times (T_{h,e} - T_{c,e}) = 1200 \times (1400 - 450)$$

$$q_{max} = 10.64 \text{ MW}$$

$$q_{trocador} = \dot{m}_{agua} \times h_{lv}$$

Em que $h_{lv} = 2024 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg}$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{6.07}{10.64} = 0.571$$

Trocador de calor com mudança de fase:

$$NUT = -\ln(1 - \varepsilon)$$

$$NUT = -\ln(1 - 0.845)$$

$$NUT = \frac{UA}{c_{min}} = \frac{50 \times 39.27L}{11200}$$

$$L = 4.82m$$