



FENÔMENOS DE TRANSPORTE		FORMULÁRIO (revisado em 15/06/2022)		Prof.: Gabriel Nascimento (Depto. de Eng. Agrícola e Meio Ambiente) Elson Nascimento (Depto. de Eng. Civil)				
Massa específica: $\rho = \frac{dm}{dV}$		Tensão viscosa: (caso geral) $\tau_{ij} = \mu \frac{d\theta_{ij}}{dt} = \mu \left( \frac{du_i}{dx_j} + \frac{du_j}{dx_i} \right)$		$\begin{cases} x_1 = x \\ x_2 = y \\ x_3 = z \end{cases} \begin{cases} u_1 = u \\ u_2 = v \\ u_3 = w \end{cases}$				
Peso específico: $\gamma = \rho g$		Lei de Newton da viscosidade: (caso unidimensional) $\tau = \mu \frac{d\theta_{xy}}{dt} = \mu \frac{du}{dy}$		com perfil linear de distribuição de velocidades: $\tau = \mu \frac{V}{h}$				
Linhas de corrente: $\frac{dx}{u} = \frac{dy}{v} = \frac{dz}{w}$		Campo de velocidade: $\vec{V}(x, y, z, t) = u(x, y, z, t) \hat{i} + v(x, y, z, t) \hat{j} + w(x, y, z, t) \hat{k}$		Viscosidade cinemática: $\nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$				
Reynolds: $Re = \frac{\rho V L}{\mu} = \frac{V L}{\nu}$		Vazão volumétrica: $Q = \int_A V_{nr} dA$		Vazão mássica: $\dot{m} = \int_A \rho V_{nr} dA$				
<b>Equações integrais para <math>N_a</math> aberturas uniformes (+ saídas - entradas):</b>								
Continuidade: $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \int_{VC} \rho dV \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N_a} \pm \dot{m}_i = 0$		Momentum: $\sum \vec{F} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \int_{VC} \vec{V} \rho dV \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N_a} (\pm \dot{m} \vec{V})_i$						
Quantidade de movimento angular: $\sum \vec{M} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \int_{VC} \vec{r} \times \vec{V} \rho dV \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N_a} (\pm \vec{r} \times \vec{V} \dot{m})_i$		Vazão: $\dot{m} = \rho \overbrace{V_{nr} A}^Q = \rho Q$		$\dot{W}_{bomba} = \rho Q g h_{bomba} / \eta$ $\dot{W}_{turbina} = \eta \rho Q g h_{turbina}$				
Energia: $\dot{Q} - \dot{W}_{visc} - \dot{W}_{máq} - \dot{W}_{outros} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{VC} e \rho dV + \sum_{i=1}^{N_a} \pm \left( \hat{u}_i + \frac{p_i}{\rho_i} + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + g z_i \right) \dot{m}_i$				$H_i = \frac{p_i}{\gamma} + \alpha_i \frac{V_i^2}{2g} + z_i$				
...permanente: $H_1 = H_2 + h_{turbina} - h_{bomba} + h_{perda}$			Bernoulli: $H_1 = H_2 = \dots = H_n = constante$					
<b>Equações diferenciais:</b>								
$\vec{a} = \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial z}$		Continuidade: $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0$		Rotação: $\vec{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times \vec{V}$				
Taxa de dilatação volumétrica: $\frac{1}{\delta V} \left[ \frac{d(\delta V)}{dt} \right] = \nabla \cdot \vec{V}$								
Euler: $\rho \vec{g} - \nabla p = \rho \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt}$ ou		Navier-Stokes: $\rho \vec{g} - \nabla p + \mu \nabla^2 \vec{V} = \rho \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt}$ ou						
$\rho g_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)$		$\rho g_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)$						
$\rho g_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \rho \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right)$		$\rho g_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) = \rho \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right)$						
$\rho g_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \rho \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)$		$\rho g_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) = \rho \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)$						
<b>CONVERSÃO DE UNIDADES</b>								
1" (polegada) = 25,4 mm	1 atm $\cong$ 101,3 kPa	1 L = 0,001 m <sup>3</sup>	1 b (barril) $\cong$ 159 L	1 St (Stoke) = 10 <sup>-4</sup> m <sup>2</sup> /s				
1 ft (pé) = 0,3048 m = 12"	1 psi $\cong$ 6,89 kPa	1 gal (galão) $\cong$ 3,79 L	1 ft <sup>3</sup> (pé cúbico) $\cong$ 28,3 L	1 cSt = 10 <sup>-6</sup> m <sup>2</sup> /s				
1 mi (milha) $\cong$ 1,61 km	1 bar = 100 kPa	1 oz (onça fluida) $\cong$ 0,0284 L	1 P (Poise) = 0,1 Pa.s	1 Pa.s = 1 kg/m.s				
1 yd (jarda) $\cong$ 0,914 m	1 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> $\cong$ 98,1 kPa	1 cv $\cong$ 735,5 W	1 cP = 0,001 Pa.s	API = 141,5/d - 131,5				
<b>Fluido</b> (20°C e 1atm)	$\mu$ (Pa.s)	$\rho$ (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	<b>Fluido</b> (20°C e 1atm)	$\mu$ (Pa.s)	$\rho$ (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	<b>Fluido</b> (20°C e 1atm)	$\mu$ (Pa.s)	$\rho$ (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Hidrogênio	9,05x10 <sup>-6</sup>	0,0839	Álcool etílico	1,20x10 <sup>-3</sup>	789	Água do mar	1,07x10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.025
Ar	1,80x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1,20	Mercúrio	1,56x10 <sup>-3</sup>	13.550	Glicerina	1,49	1260
Gasolina	2,92x10 <sup>-4</sup>	680	Óleo SAE 10W	1.04x10 <sup>-1</sup>	870	Gás carbônico	1,48x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1,82
Água	1,00x10 <sup>-3</sup>	998	Óleo SAE 30W	2.90x10 <sup>-1</sup>	891	Azeite de oliva	84,0x10 <sup>-3</sup>	890

Hidrostática:			
$p_2 = p_1 - \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \gamma dz$	Incompressível: $p_2 = p_1 - \gamma \Delta z$	Múltiplos (n) fluidos: $p_2 = p_1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \pm \gamma_i h_i$	Empuxo: $E = \gamma_f V_{sub}$
Forças sobre superfícies planas submersas: $F = p_{CG} A$	$y_{CP} = -\gamma \text{sen} \theta I_{xx} / F$ $x_{CP} = -\gamma \text{sen} \theta I_{xy} / F$	Retângulo: $I_{xx} = bL^3 / 12$	
		Triângulo isósceles: $I_{xx} = bL^3 / 36$	
		Círculo: $I_{xx} = \pi R^4 / 4$	
Tubulação com curva:	$F_{eff} = p_i A_i - p_e A_e$ $F_{press} = \sqrt{2(1 - \cos \theta)} F_{eff}$	Altura metacêntrica: $\overline{GM} = \frac{I_0}{V_{sub}} - \overline{GC}$	

Transferência de calor e massa:			
1ª Lei da Termodinâmica: $\dot{Q} = mc \frac{dT}{dt}$	Condução: $\vec{q} = -k \nabla T$	Coord. cartesianas: $\nabla^2 T = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2}$	
	$\nabla \cdot k \nabla T + \dot{q} = \rho c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$ $\alpha = k / \rho c_p$	Coord. cilíndricas: $\nabla^2 T = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2}$	Coord. esféricas: $\nabla^2 T = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 (rT)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \text{sen} \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \text{sen} \theta \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \text{sen}^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \phi^2}$
Convecção: $q = \bar{h}(T_c - T_\infty)$	Convecção com capacidade concentrada: $\frac{T - T_\infty}{T_i - T_\infty} = e^{-t/T_k}$ $T_k = \frac{mc}{hA}$ $Bi = \bar{h}L_c / k_c$ $L_c = V/A_s$	Radiação: $q = \epsilon \sigma T^4$ $\sigma = 5,67 \times 10^{-8} \frac{W}{m^2 K^4}$	Transf. de massa: $\vec{j} = -D \nabla c$
Resistência equivalente: $\frac{\Delta T}{-q} = R_{eq}$	$R_{cond} = \frac{L}{k}$	$R_{conv} = \frac{1}{\bar{h}}$	Em série: $R_{eq} = \sum R_i$ Em paralelo: $R_{eq} = \frac{\sum e_i}{\sum (e_i / R_i)}$

Adimensionais					
$Re = \frac{\rho V L}{\mu}$	$Eu = \frac{\Delta p}{\rho V^2}$	$C_{D/L} = \frac{F_{D/L}}{1/2 \rho V^2 A}$	$Bi = \frac{\bar{h}L_c}{k_c}$	$Nu_L = \frac{\bar{h}L}{k_f}$	$Ra = Gr Pr$
$We = \frac{\rho V^2 L}{\sigma}$	$Ma = \frac{V}{c}$	$Fr = \frac{V}{\sqrt{gH}}$	$Gr = \frac{g\beta}{\nu^2} (T_s - T_\infty) L^3$	$Pr = \frac{\mu c_p}{k}$	$St = \frac{Nu}{Re.Pr}$

Escoamento em tubulações:			
Darcy-Weisbach: $h_p = L \frac{f V^2}{D 2g}$	$u^* = \sqrt{\tau_p / \rho} = \sqrt{f/8} V$	Colebrook-White: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = -2,0 \log \left( \frac{\epsilon/D}{3,71} + \frac{2,51}{Re \sqrt{f}} \right)$	Swamee-Jain: $f \cong \frac{0,25}{\left[ \log \left( \frac{\epsilon/D}{3,7} + \frac{5,74}{Re^{0,9}} \right) \right]^2}$
Hazen-Williams: $h_p = 10,65 \frac{L Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} D^{4,87}}$	$\epsilon^+ = \frac{\epsilon u^*}{\nu}$		

