
GERADORES DE VAPOR (CALDEIRAS)

CALDEIRAS - Definição

- ◆ Caldeiras ou geradores de vapor são equipamentos destinados a produzir e acumular vapor sob pressão superior à atmosférica, utilizando qualquer fonte de energia
- ◆ Fontes de energia para caldeiras:
 - Combustíveis convencionais
 - Combustível nuclear (usinas nucleares)
 - Energia elétrica
 - Caldeiras de recuperação

Funcionamento básico

O calor liberado na combustão é carregado pelos gases a altas temperaturas sendo transferido por troca térmica para a água que é aquecida e transformada em vapor.

Caldeiras - Classificação

Pela norma NR-13:

- ◆ Categoria A

$p > 20 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$ (1960 kPa)

- ◆ Categoria B

$p < 20 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$ (1960 kPa)

- ◆ Categoria C

$p < 6 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$ (588 kPa) e volume interno inferior a 100 litros

Caldeiras – Classificação informal

- ◆ Baixa pressão
até 15 kgf/cm²
- ◆ Média pressão
de 15 a 50 kgf/cm²
- ◆ Alta pressão
acima de 50 kgf/cm²

Tipos construtivos

- ◆ **Flamotubular** (fogatubular ou tubos de fumaça)
 - Água por fora dos tubos
 - Gases da combustão por dentro dos tubos
- ◆ **Aquotubular** (ou tubos de água)
 - Água por dentro dos tubos
 - Gases da combustão por fora dos tubos
- ◆ **Mista**: parte aquotubular (fornalha) e outra parte flamotubular

Normas para caldeiras

Normas de projeto e fabricação:

- No Brasil a norma mais adotada é o código ASME seção I da American Society of Mechanical Engineers
- ABNT: NB 227 Código para projeto e construção de geradores de vapor estacionários

Seções do código ASME

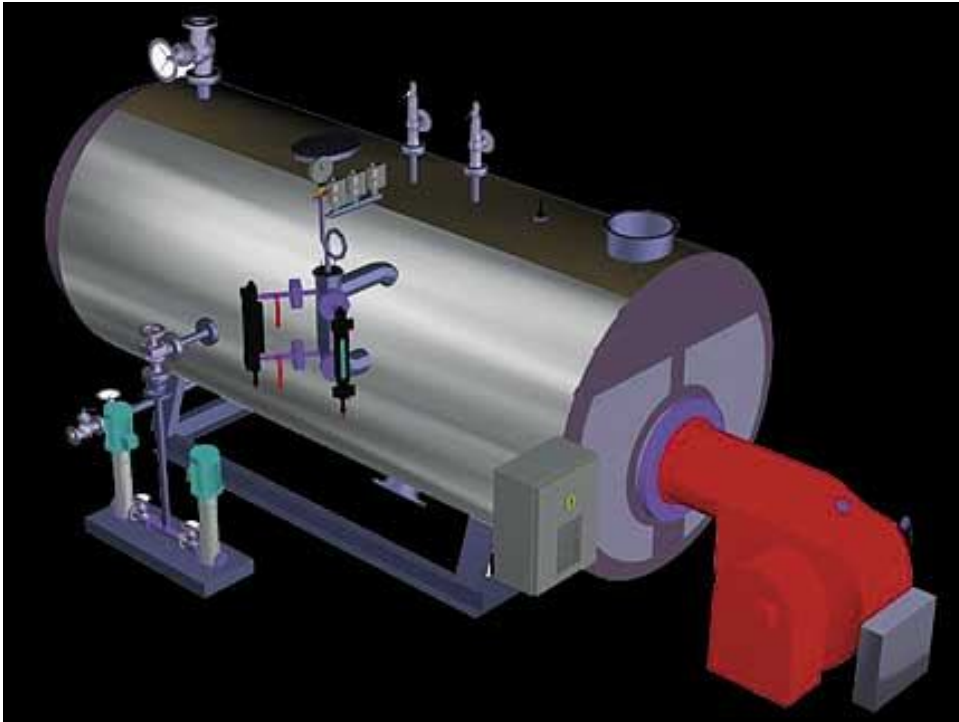
- I. Power Boilers
- II. Materials
- III. Rules for Construction of Nuclear Facility Components
- IV. Heating Boilers
- V. Nondestructive Examination
- VI. Recommended Rules for the Care and Operation of Heating Boilers
- VII. Recommended Guidelines for the Care of Power Boilers
- VIII. Pressure Vessels
- IX. ...

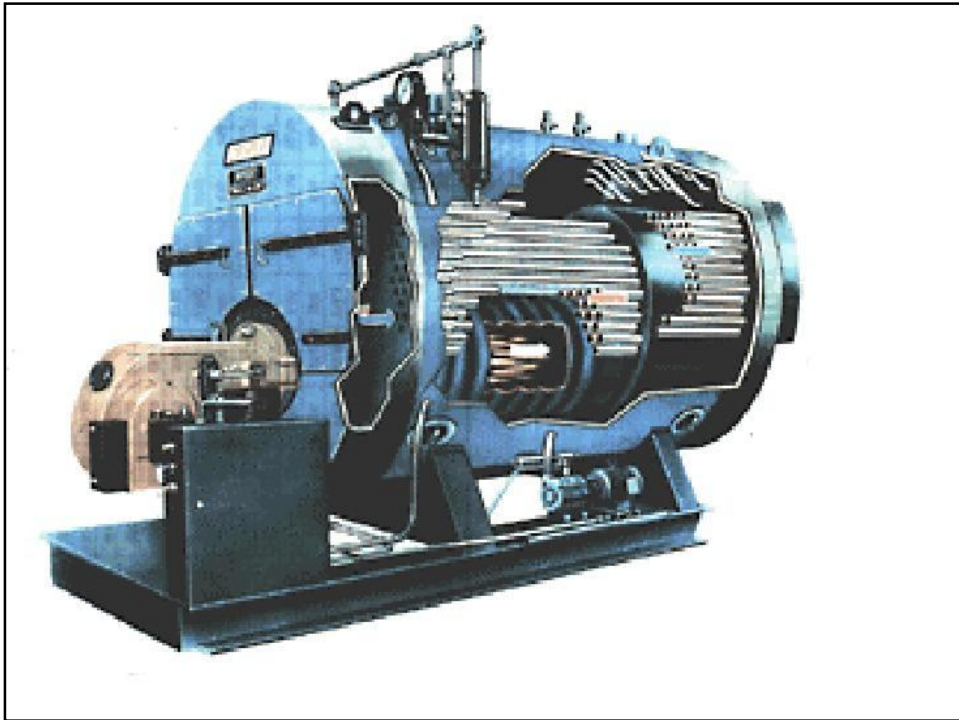
Normas para caldeiras

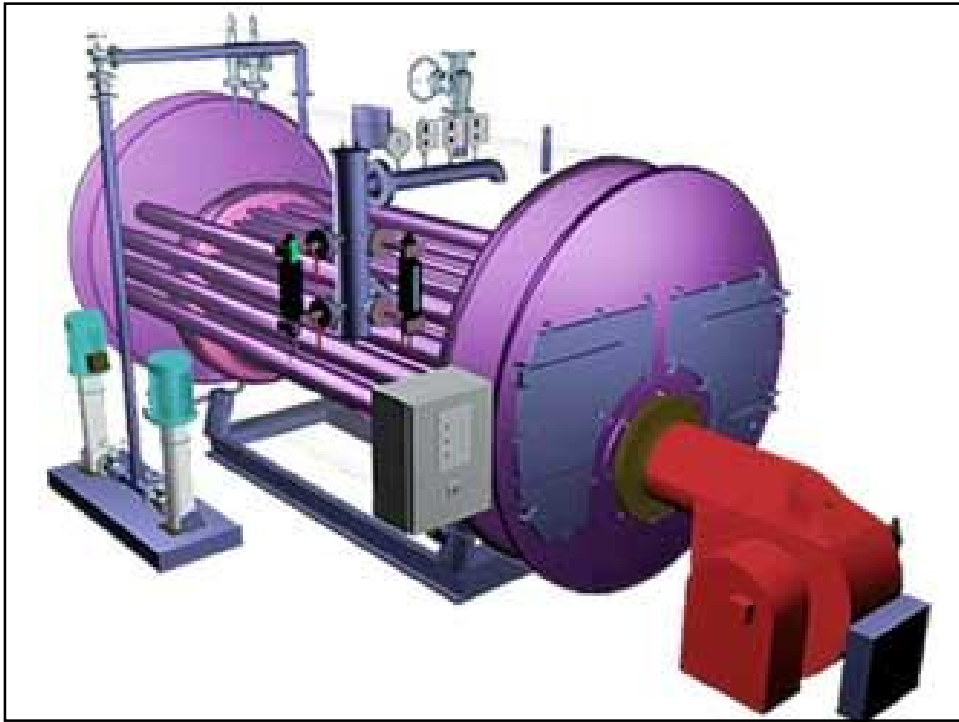
Normas de inspeção:

- NB 12177-1 para caldeiras flamotubulares
- NB 12177-2 para caldeiras aquotubulares

















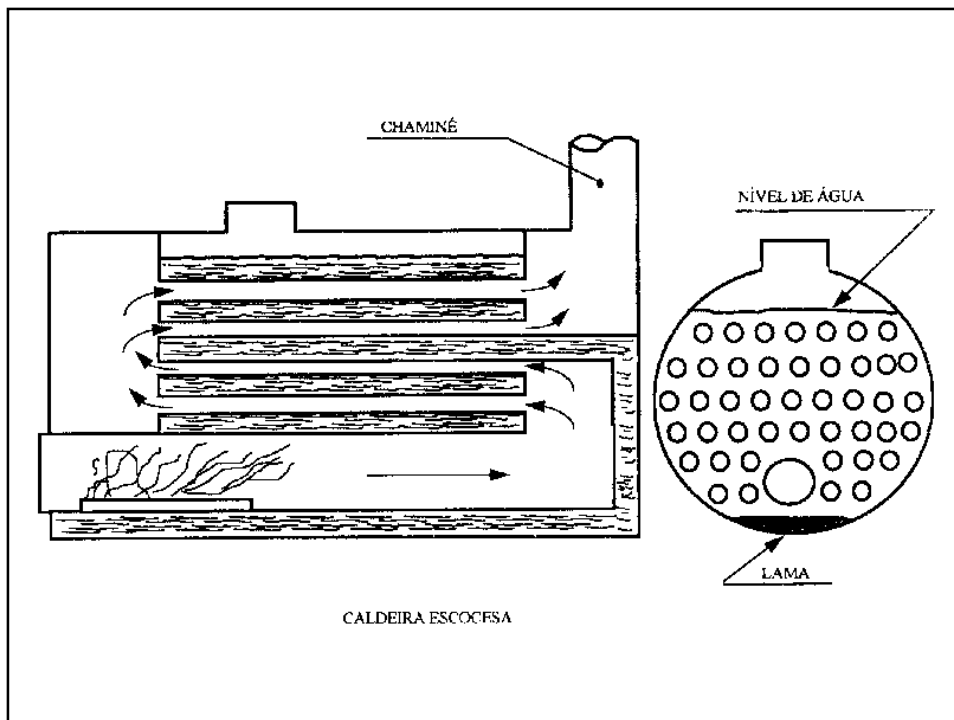
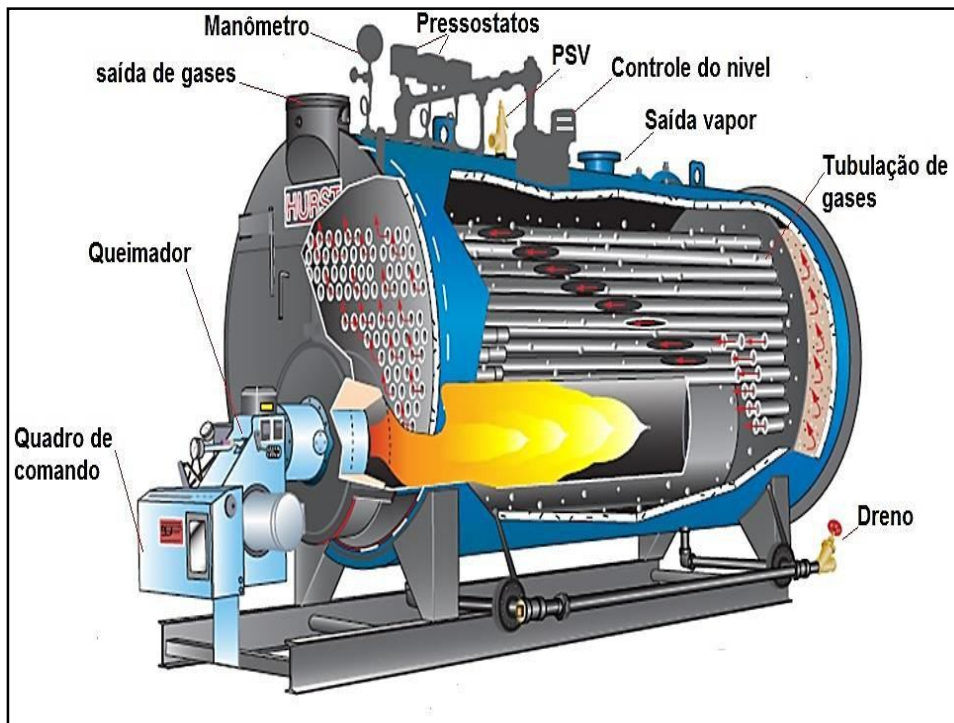


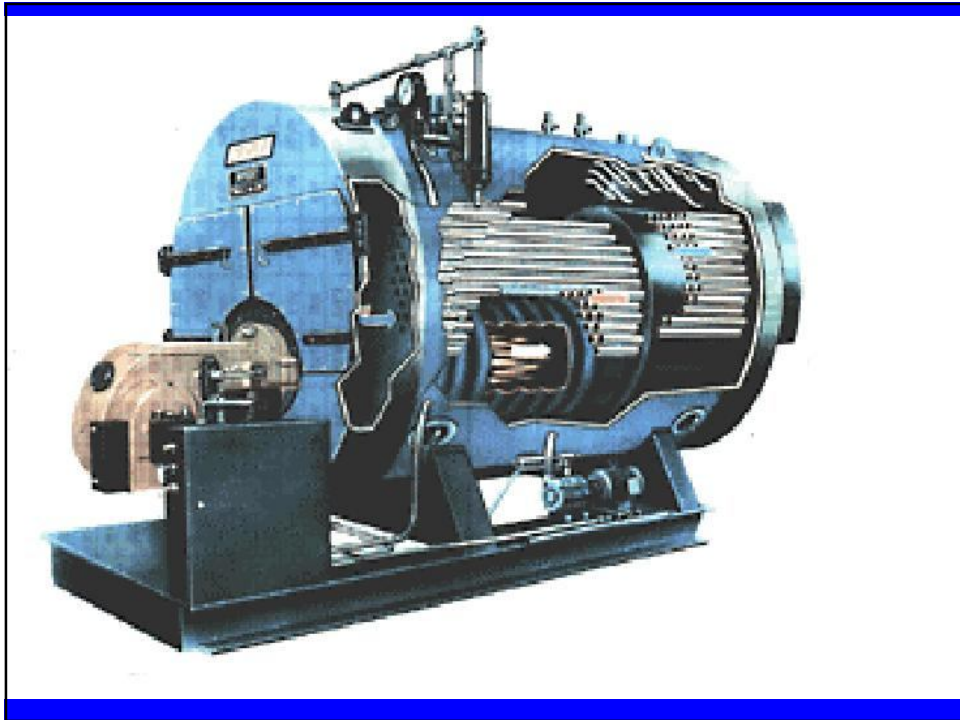
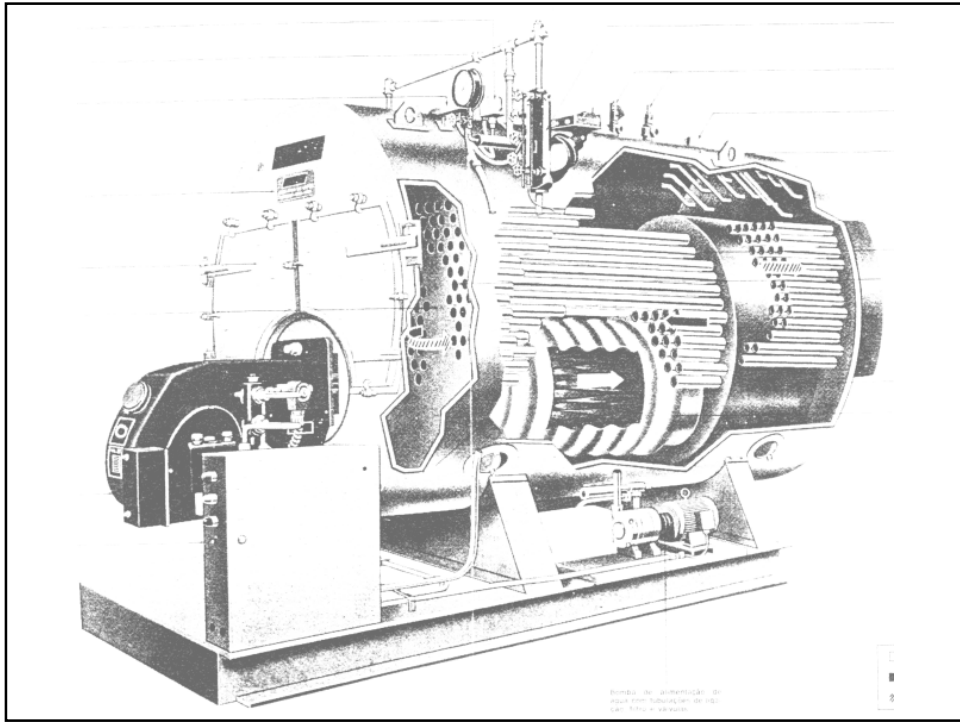


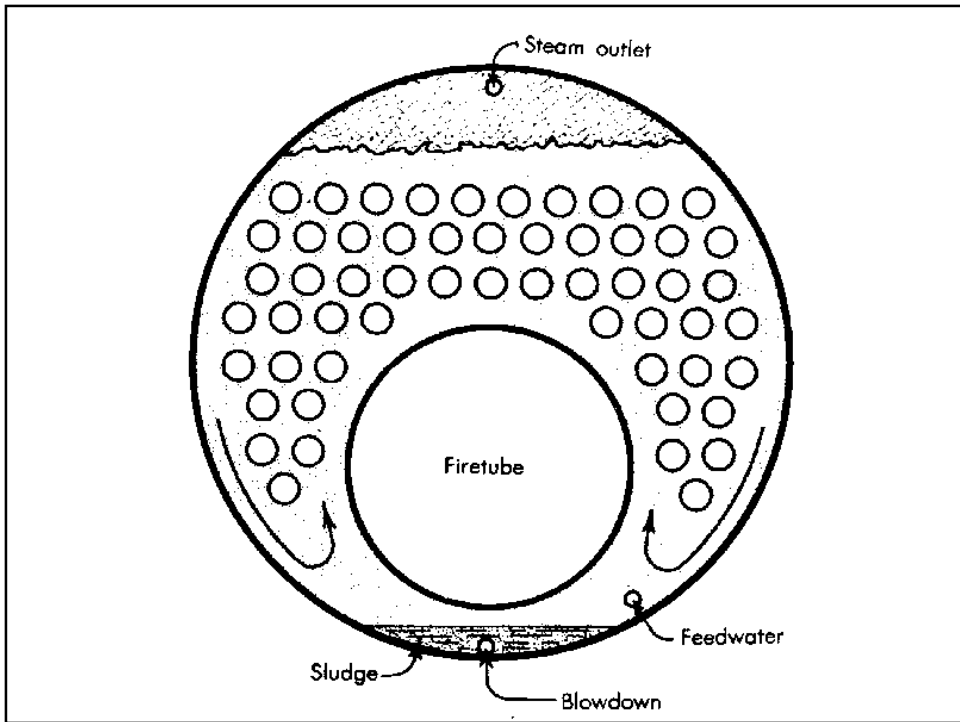
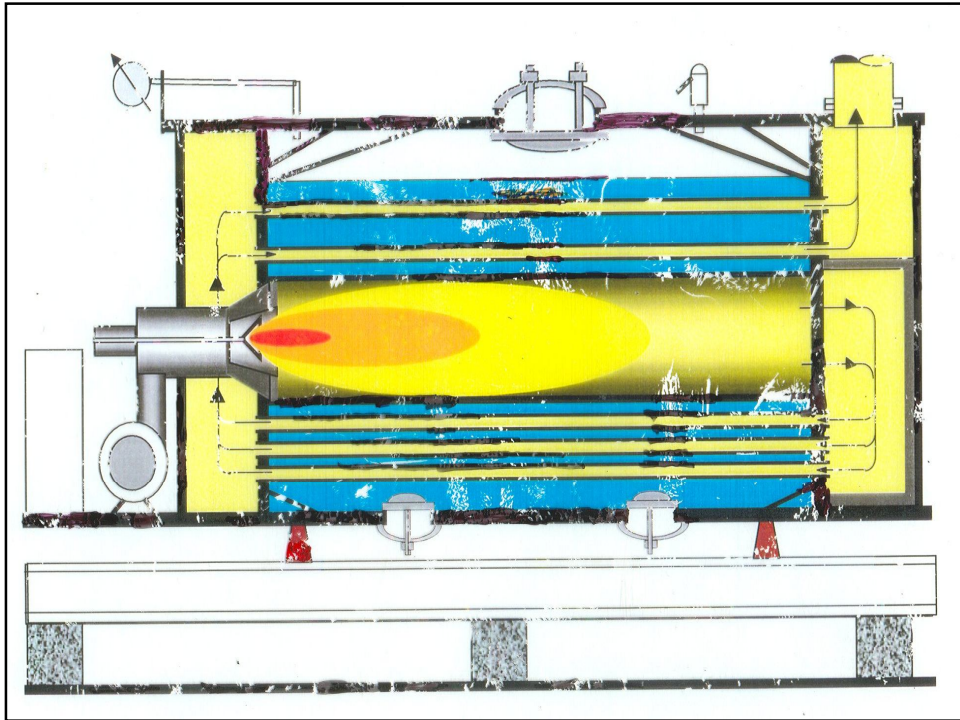
Caldeiras Flamotubulares

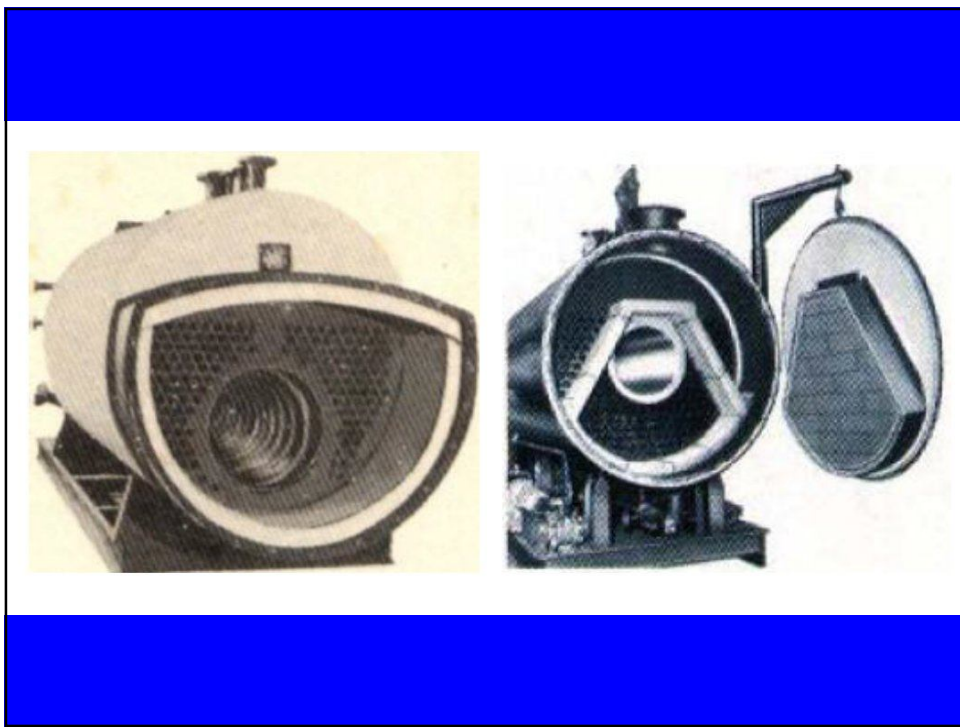
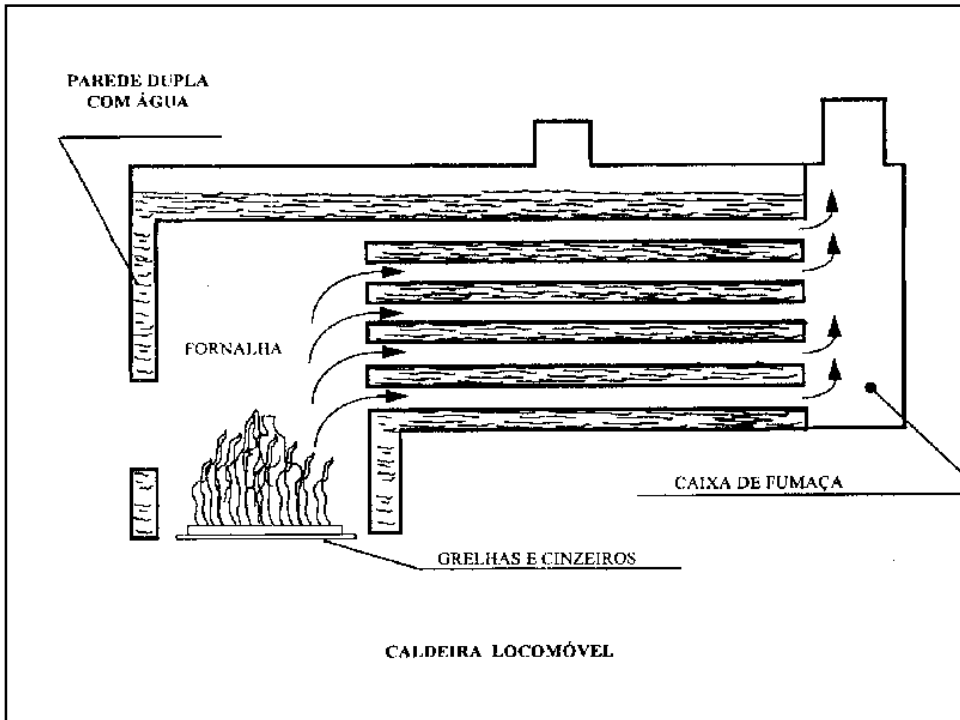
- ◆ Partes constituintes principais
 - Corpo (casco ou carcaça)
 - Espelhos
 - Fornalha / queimador / tubo fornalha
 - Feixe tubular

- ◆ Funcionamento









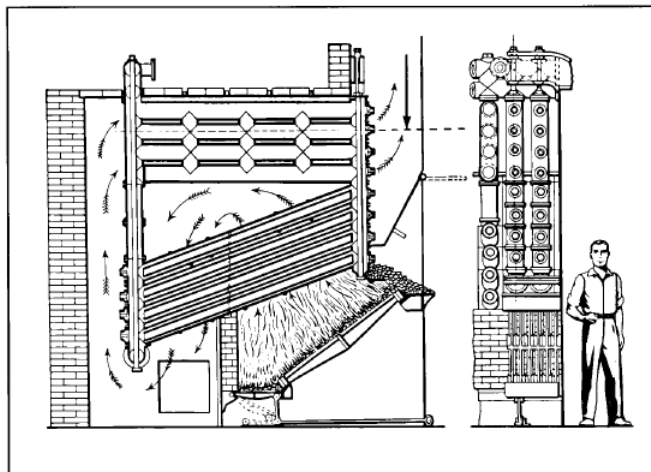
Caldeiras Aquotubulares

- ◆ Partes constituintes principais
 - Fornalha / queimadores / paredes de água
 - Tubulão superior (de vapor)
 - Tubulão inferior
 - Feixe tubular
- ◆ Podem possuir também
 - Superaquecedor
 - Economizador (pré-aquecedor de água)
 - Aquecedor de ar

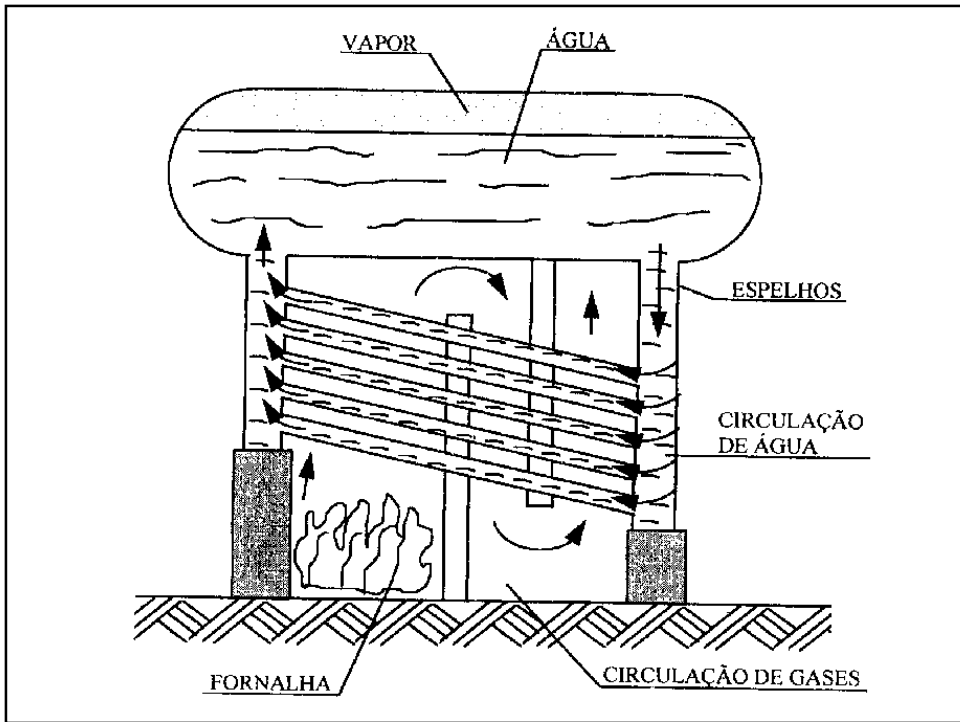
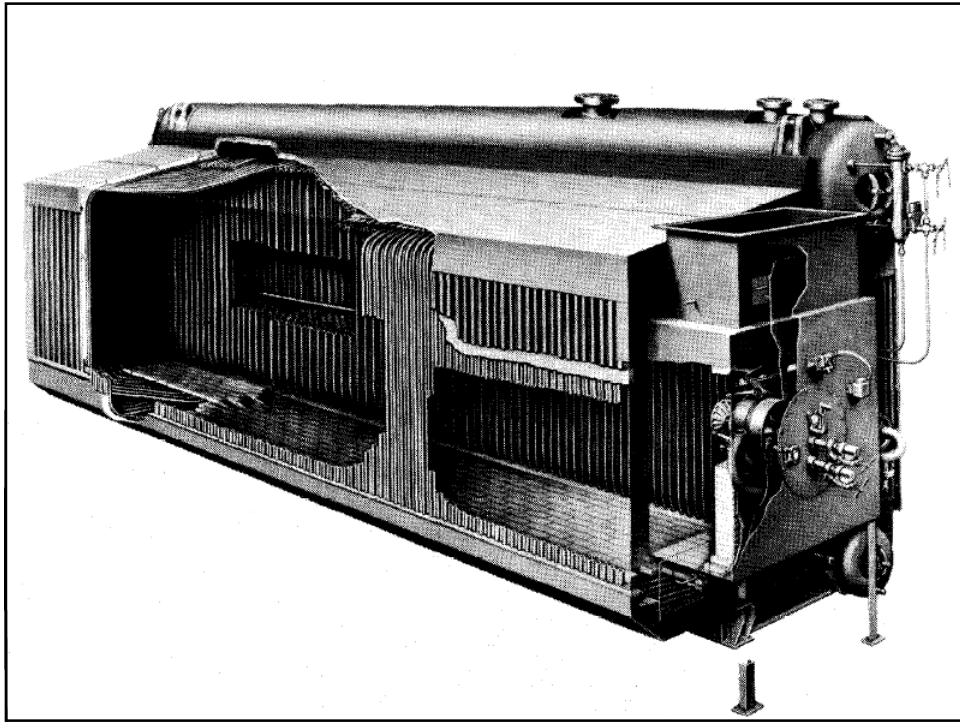
History

Since its founding in 1867, Babcock & Wilcox has been an acknowledged leader in the steam generation business. The most dependable utility and industrial boilers being built today, continuously satisfying the worldwide need for steam,

evolved from Stephen Wilcox's early water-tube safety boiler patents. This outstanding record is due to the fact that the name Babcock & Wilcox has always been--and will continue to be--synonymous with quality, dependability and service.

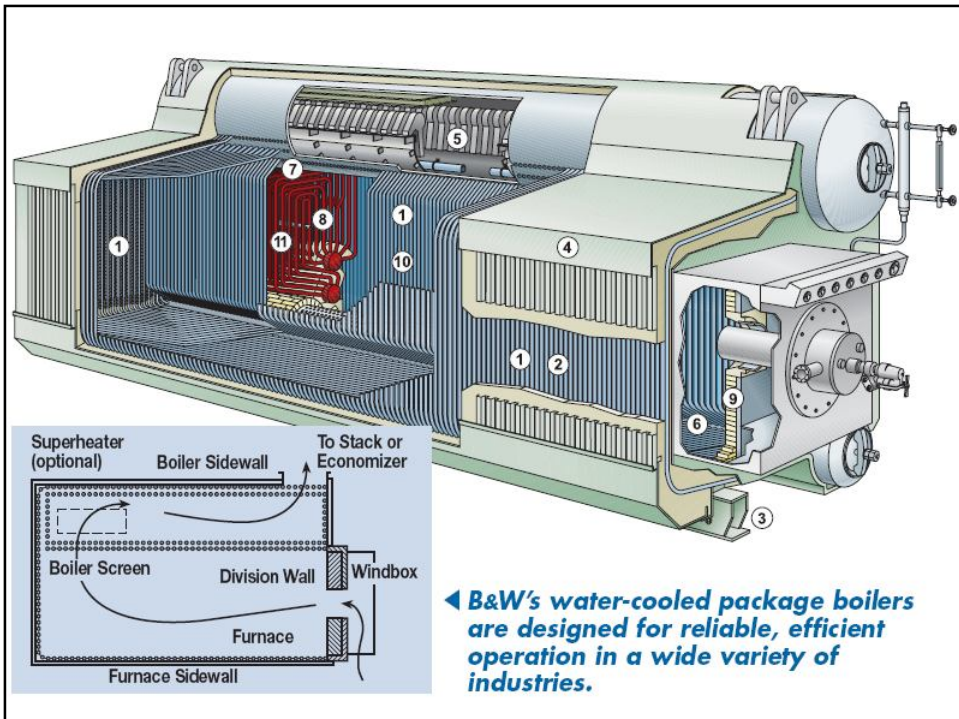


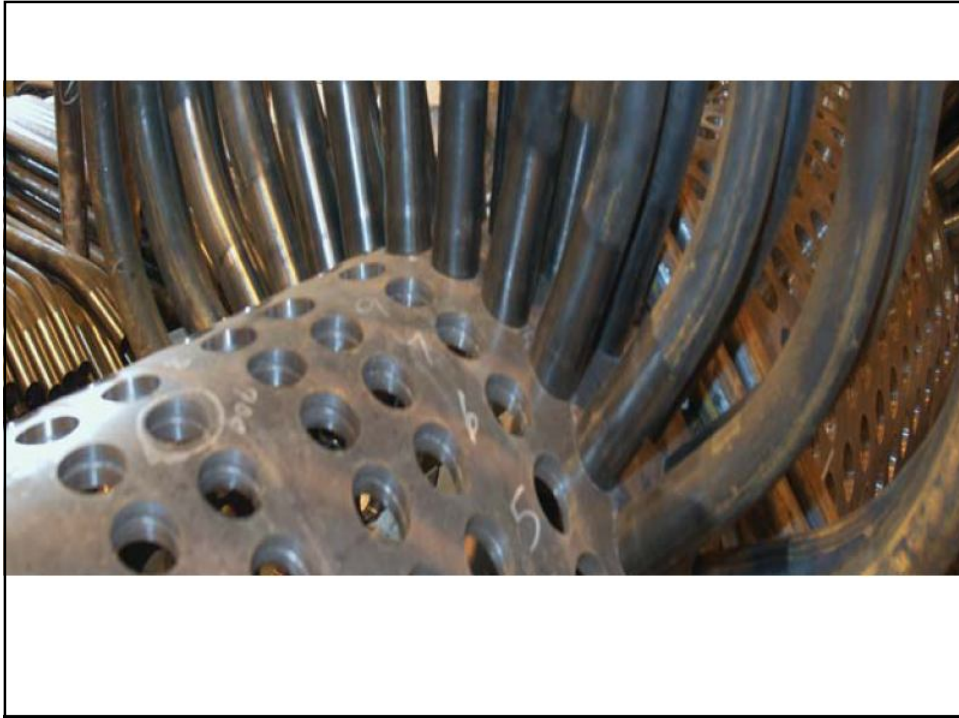
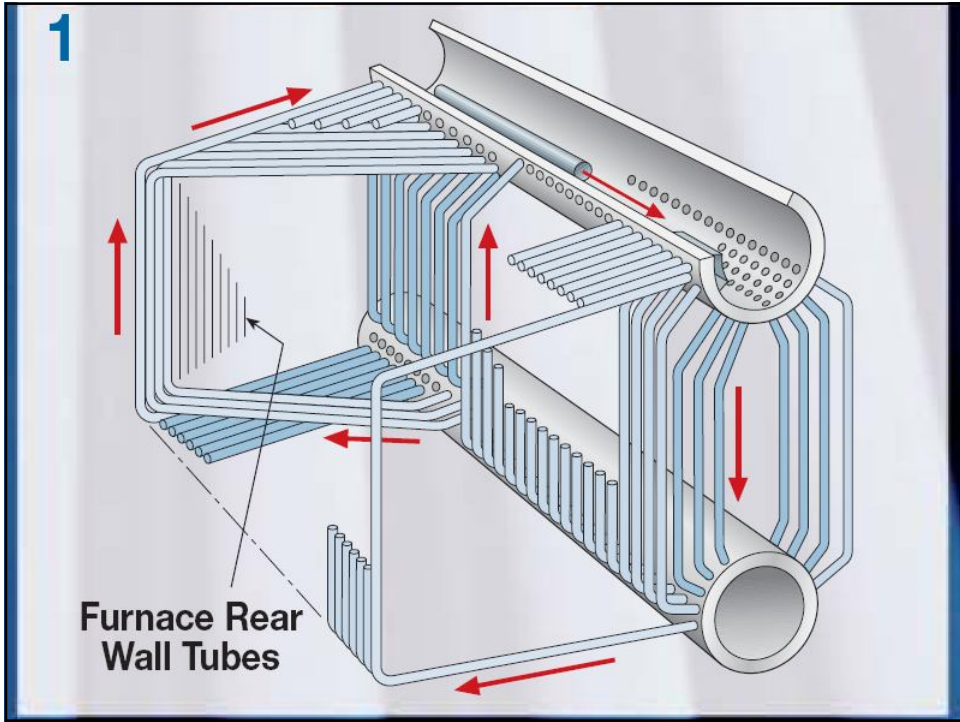
Babcock & Wilcox's first boiler, patented in 1867.

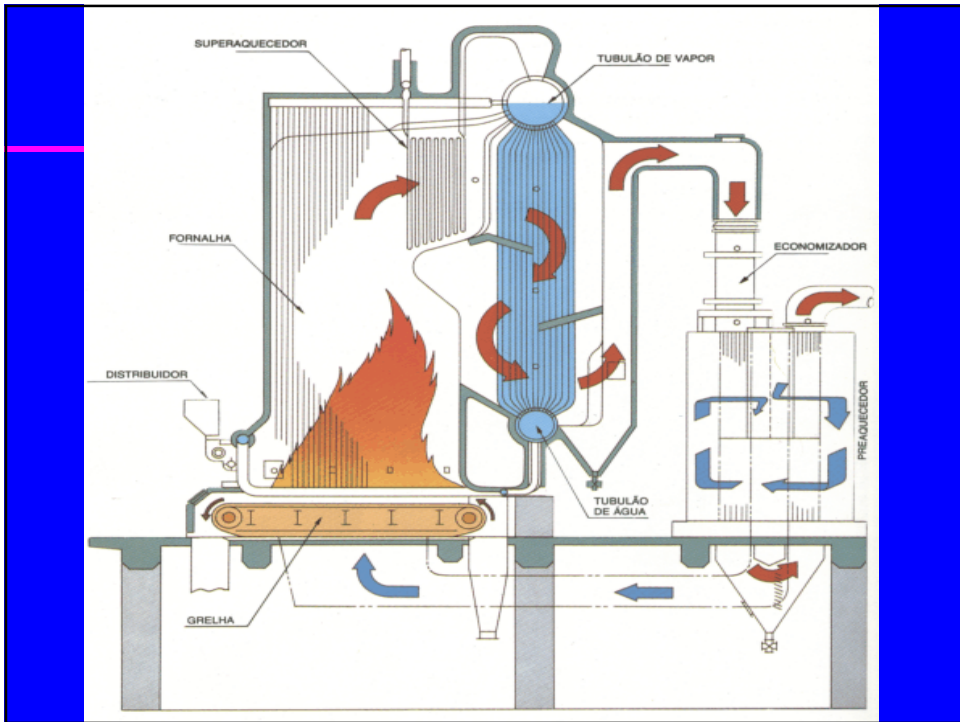
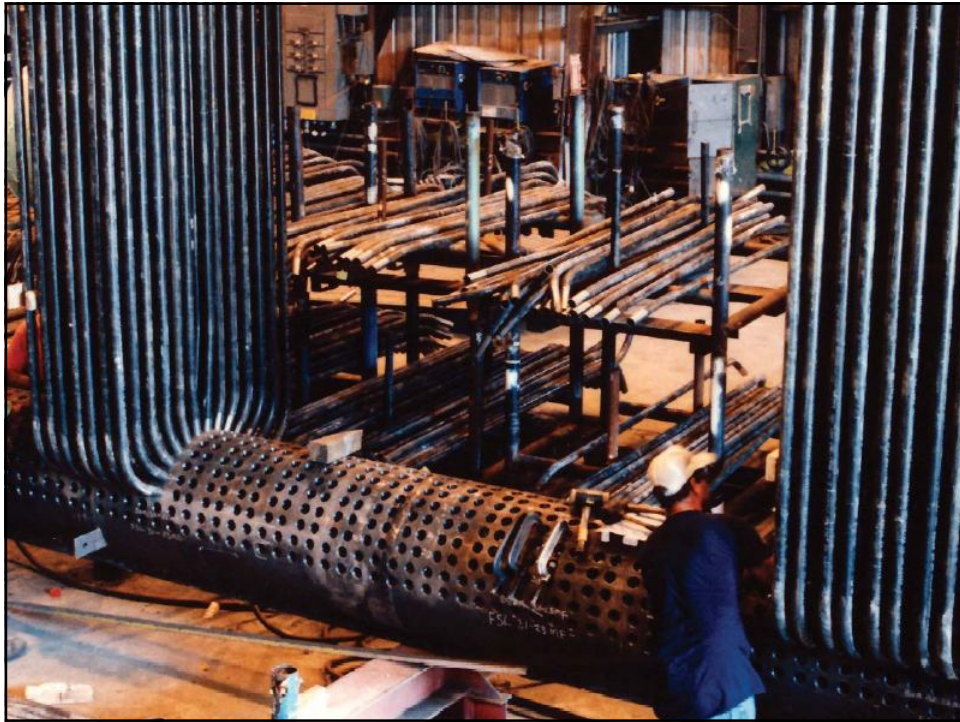


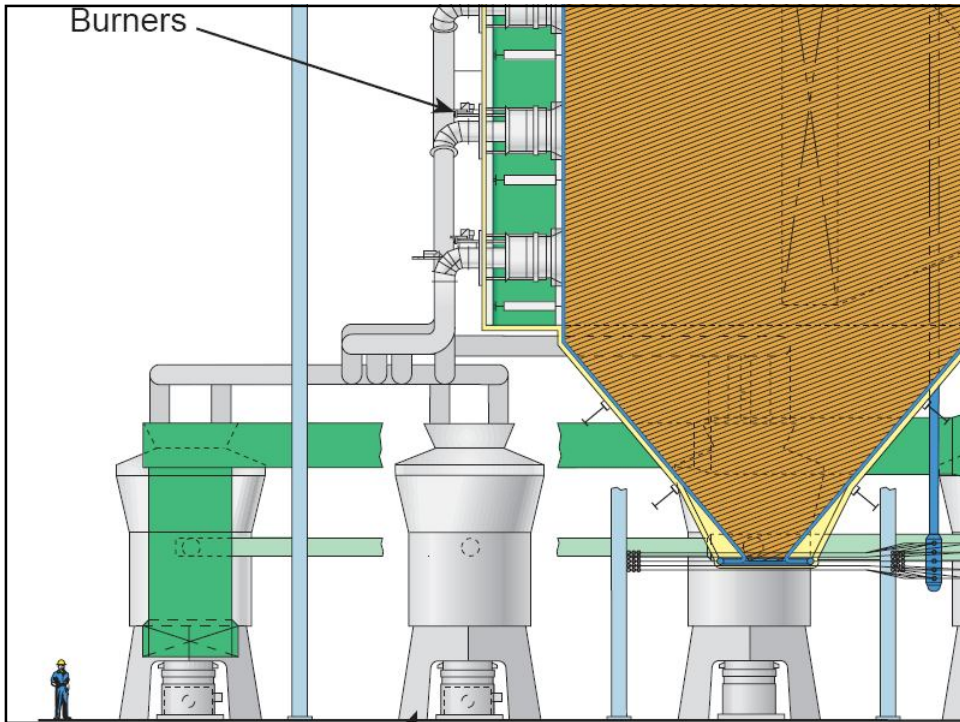
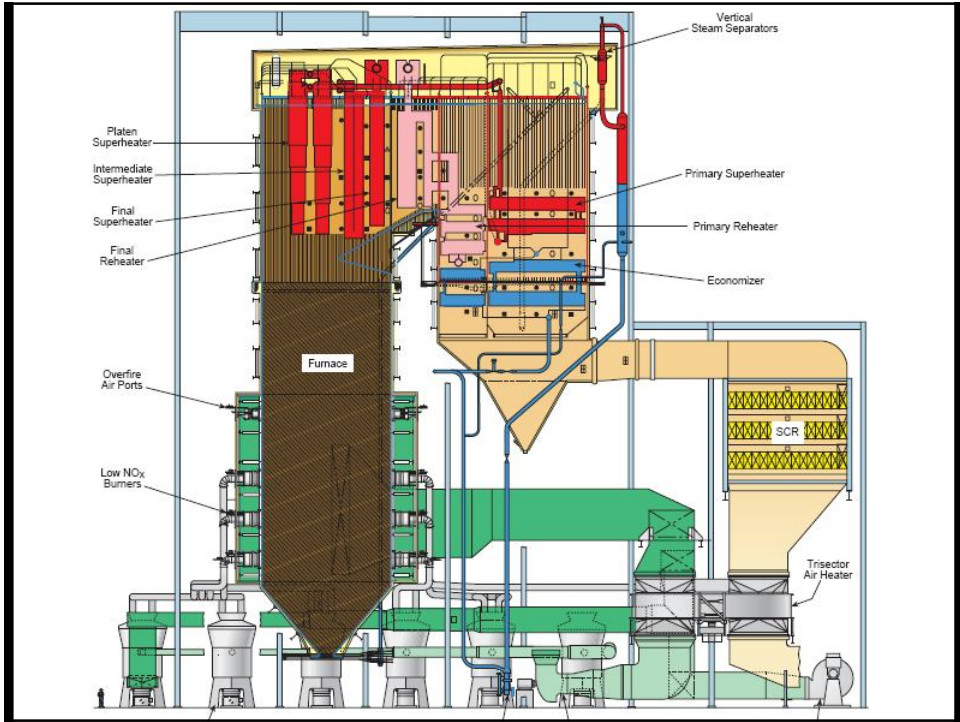


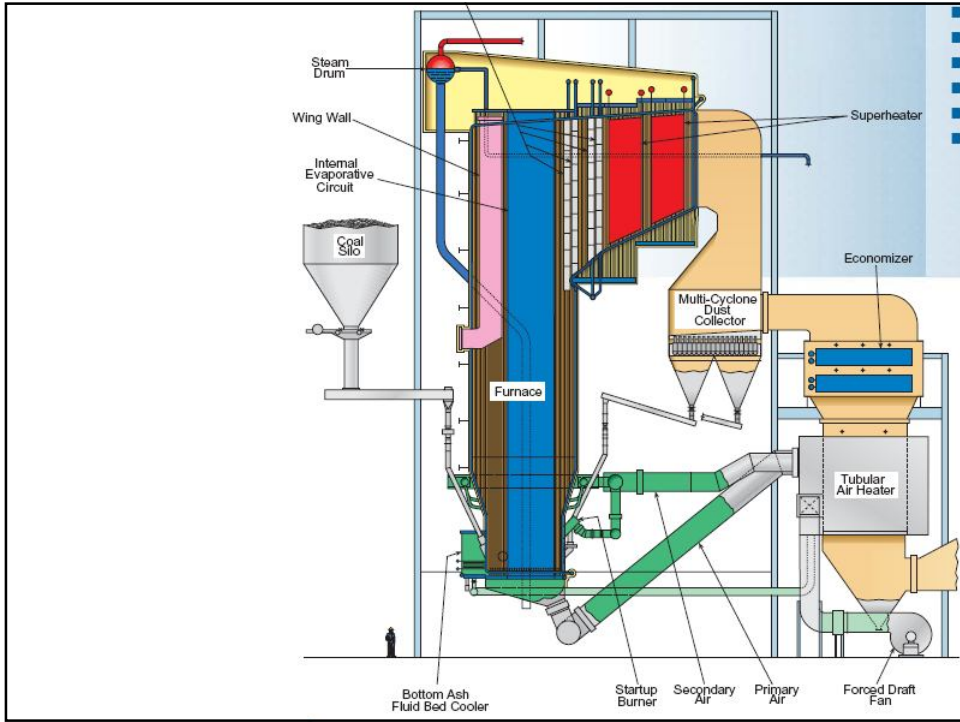
*capacities,
of PFM boilers that
the same quality
smaller package boilers.*

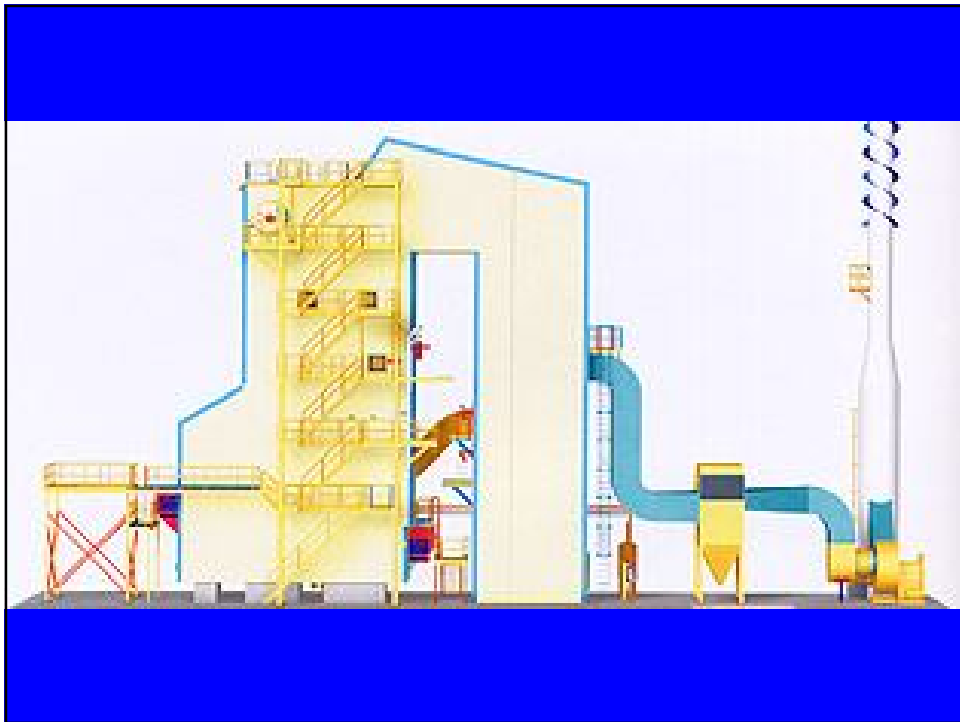






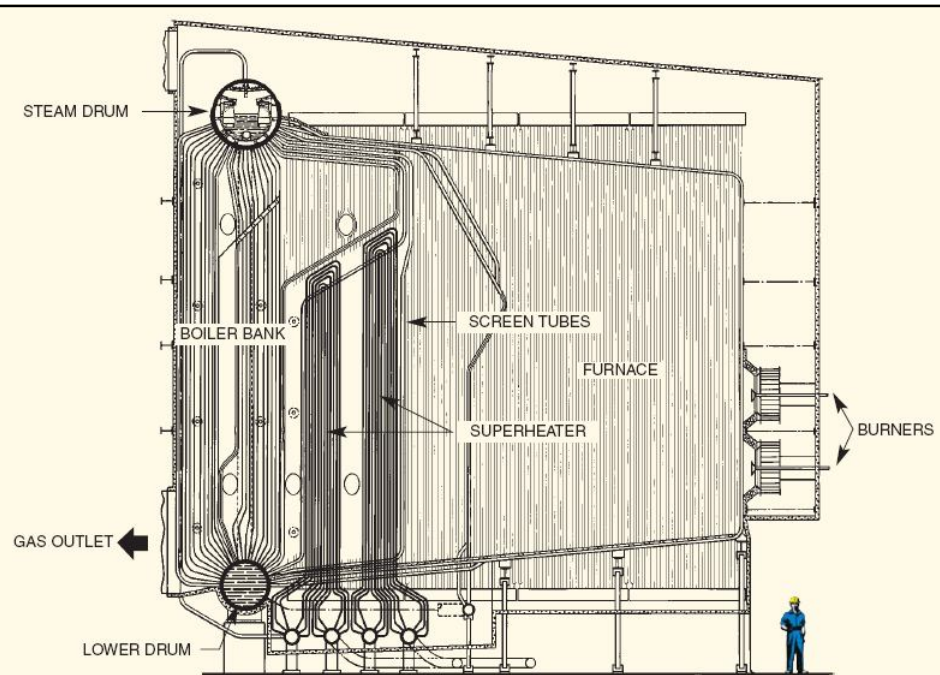
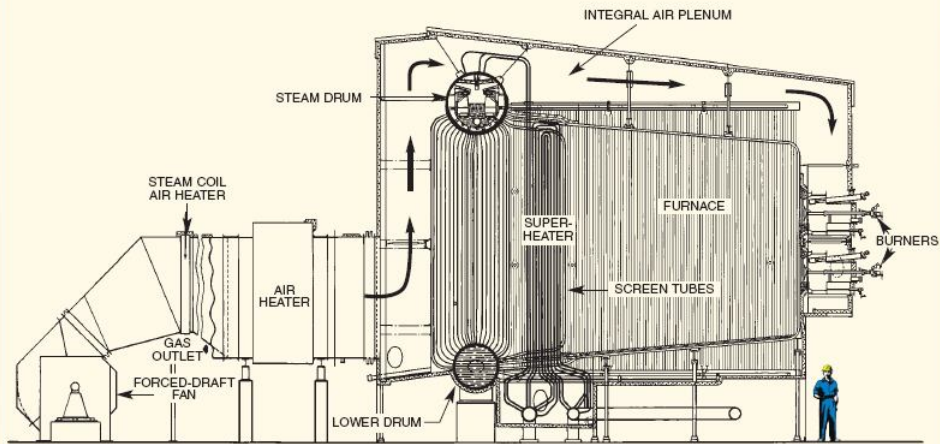








B&W PFI Boiler



Caldeiras Elétricas

Funcionam por **efeito Joule**: conversão de energia elétrica em calor por circulação de corrente em um meio condutor de eletricidade

Tipos:

- ◆ Resistência
- ◆ Eletrodo submerso
- ◆ Jato de água (ou cascata)

