

Esercizi - Convezione

Wednesday, 12 January 2022 10:51

ES 1

PILO CILINDRICO $L = 1\text{m}$ $K_{Al} = 270\text{ W/mK}$ $D = 10\text{mm}$

BASE T_0 , POTENZA SCAMBIATA $Q = 30\text{W}$

ARIA T_∞ , $Re = 4000$ $h = 107\text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

$$\text{CORRELAZIONE } Nu = 0.26 Re^{0.6} Pr^{0.37} \left(\frac{Pr}{Pr_{crit}} \right)^{0.25}$$

CHE SUCCIDE SE RADDOPIO D ?

REYNOLDS

$$Re = \frac{\rho V_\infty D}{\mu} = 4000$$

IPOTESI (DA VERIFICARE)

CILINDRO \sim ALETTA INFINTA $T \sim T(x)$

ALETTA INFINTA DI SEZIONE CIRCOLARE

$$\theta(x) = \theta_B e^{-Mx}$$

$$T(x) - T_\infty = (T_B - T_\infty) e^{-Mx} \quad \text{CON } M = \sqrt{\frac{hP}{KA_T}}$$

$$T(x) = T_\infty + (T_B - T_\infty) e^{-Mx}$$

POTENZA TERMICA SCAMBIATA

$$\dot{Q} = KA \frac{dT}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = \sqrt{hPKA_T} (T_B - T_\infty) \quad P = \pi D \quad A_T = \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \sqrt{h\pi D K \pi D^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}} \propto \sqrt{h D^3}$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{Q} \propto h^{1/2} D^{3/2}$$

SCAMBIO TERMICO CONNETTIVO

$$Nu = 0.26 Re^{0.6} Pr^{0.37} \left(\frac{Pr}{Pr_{crit}} \right)^{0.25}$$

$$\frac{hD}{K_F} = 0.26 \left(\frac{\rho V_\infty D}{\mu} \right)^{0.6} \left(\frac{C_p M}{K_F} \right)^{0.37} \left(\frac{Pr}{Pr_{crit}} \right)^{0.25}$$

ESPLICITO LA DIPENDENZA DI h DA D

$$h \propto D^{-1} \cdot D^{0.6} = D^{-0.4}$$

DIPENDENZA Q DAL DIAMETRO

$$Q \propto h^{1/2} D^{3/2} = (D^{-0.4})^{0.5} D^{3/2} = D^{+1.3}$$

$$\frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = \left(\frac{D_2}{D_1} \right)^{1.3} = 2^{1.3} \rightarrow Q_2 = 73.86\text{W}$$

VERIFICO IPOTESI INIZIALI

MONODIMENSIONALITA (AT SOLO LUNGO x) $Bi < 0.1$

$$Bi = \frac{hL_c}{K} = \frac{hD}{4K} = 0.9 \cdot 10^{-4} \ll 1$$

$$\text{CON } L_c = \frac{V}{A_S} = \pi \left(\frac{D}{2} \right)^2 \cdot L = \frac{\pi D^2 L}{4} = D/4$$

ALETTA DI LUNGHEZZA INFINTA

$$ML > 5$$

$$ML = \sqrt{\frac{hP}{KA_T}} = \sqrt{\frac{h\pi D}{KA_T} \cdot 4} \cdot L = 13.36 > 1$$

ES 2

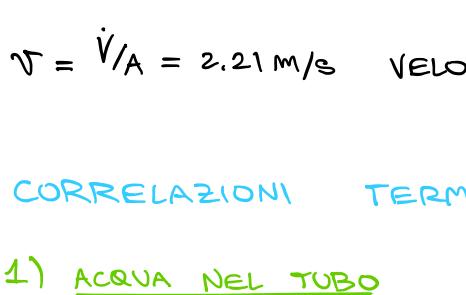
BARRETTA CILINDRICA DI RAME

$K_{Cu} = 395\text{ W/mK}$ $D = 0.006\text{ m}$ $L = 0.6\text{ m}$

ESTREMITA MANTENUTE $T_{ext} = 100^\circ\text{C}$

ARIA $T_0 = 20^\circ\text{C}$ $h = 35\text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

TEMPERATURA A META' BARRA?



VERIFICO MONODIMENSIONALITA

$$Bi = \frac{hD}{4K_{Cu}} = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-4} \ll 1$$

SIMMETRIA

MINIMO DELLA TEMPERATURA NEL PUNTO MEDIO
NESSUNO SCAMBIO TERMICO

ALETTA AD APICE ADIABATICO

$$\text{PER } x = \frac{L}{2} \quad \frac{dT}{dx} = 0 \rightarrow Q = -KA \frac{dT}{dx} \Big|_{x=L/2} = 0$$

$$M = \sqrt{\frac{hP}{KA_T}} = \sqrt{\frac{h\pi D \cdot 4}{KA_T}} = 7.7 \frac{1}{m} \quad P_T = \pi D \quad A_T = \pi \left(\frac{D}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{T(x) - T_\infty}{T_B - T_\infty} = \frac{\cosh(m \frac{L}{2} - mx)}{\cosh(m \frac{L}{2})}$$

$$T(x) = T_\infty + \frac{(T_B - T_\infty)}{\cosh(m \frac{L}{2})} \cosh(m \frac{x}{2}) = 35.8^\circ\text{C}$$

POTENZA TERMICA SCAMBIATA

$$\dot{Q} = \sqrt{PAh} (T_B - T_\infty) \tanh(m \frac{L}{2}) = 6.173\text{W}$$

ES 3

TUBAZIONE SEZIONE CIRCOLARE

$D_{int} = 20\text{ mm}$ $R_{int} = 2\text{ mm}$ $J = 0.68.61\text{ kg/m}^3$
 $K_{tub} = 20\text{ W/mK}$ $C_p = 4200.7\text{ J/kgK}$
 $V = 2.5\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ $K = 0.67007\text{ W/mK}$
 $T_{in} = 50^\circ\text{C}$ $H = 3.33 \cdot 10^{-4}\text{ Pa}$
 $T_{out} = 80^\circ\text{C}$ $P = P_{atm}$

FLUSSO D'ARIA ESTERNO

$T_\infty = 12^\circ\text{C}$ $J = 1.2382\text{ kg/m}^3$

$V = 4\text{ m/s}$ $C_p = 1006.92\text{ J/kgK}$

$H = 1.785 \cdot 10^{-5}\text{ Pa}$ $K = 0.02485\text{ W/mK}$

L PER ACQUA A $T_{out} = ?$

$$R_{int} = D_{int}/2 =$$

$$R_{ext} = R_{int} + \Delta x =$$

PONTATA VOLUMETRICA

$$\dot{V} = 2.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{2.5}{3600} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 6.9 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

EQUAZIONE CONTINUITA'

$$A_1 \rho_1 V_1 = A_2 \rho_2 V_2 = \dot{m} \rightarrow \dot{V} = A V$$

$$V = \dot{V}/A = 2.1 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{VELOCITA' ACQUA}$$

CORRELAZIONI TERMOFLUIDODINAMICHE

1) ACQUA NEL TUBO

CONNESSIONE FORZATA INTERNA

$$Nu = 0.023 Re^{0.8} Pr^{0.3} = 350.71$$

$$Re_{H2O} = \left(\frac{C_p H}{K} \right)_{H2O} = 2.0881 \quad \text{SOLO FLUIDO}$$

$$Re_{H2O} = \left(\frac{\rho V D}{\mu} \right)_{H2O} = 128563 \quad \text{FLUIDO, VELOCITA' GEOMETRICA}$$

$$Nu = \frac{h_{H2O} D_{int}}{K_{H2O}} \rightarrow h_{ACQUA} = 11745.55 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

$$R_{int} = \frac{h_{ACQUA} D_{int}}{K_{H2O}} = 0.02485 \text{ m/K}$$

2) ARIA SUL TUBO

CONNESSIONE FORZATA ESTERNA

$$Nu = 0.153 Re^{0.82} Pr^{1/3} = 35.916$$

$$Re_{aria} = \left(\frac{C_p H}{K} \right)_{aria} = 0.7216$$

$$Re_{aria} = \left(\frac{\rho V D}{\mu} \right)_{aria} = 6657.73$$

$$Nu = \frac{h_{aria} D_{ext}}{K_{aria}} \rightarrow h_{aria} = 41.4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

ANALOGIA ELETTRICA

$$R_{H2O} = \left(\frac{1}{K_A} \right)_{H2O} = \frac{1}{\pi R_{int} L h_{H2O}} \quad A = A \text{ SCAMBIO (SUP. LATERALE)}$$

$$R_{aria} = \left(\frac{1}{K_A} \right)_{aria} = \frac{1}{\pi R_{ext} L h_{aria}}$$

$$R_{tubo} = \frac{\lambda_m (r_e / r_i)}{2 \pi K_{tubo} L}$$

$$R_{tot} = R_{H2O} + R_{aria} + R_{tubo} \quad A_{int} = R_{int} L$$

$$A_{int} = \frac{1}{R_{tot} R_{int}}$$