

# Es - Conduzione

Tuesday, 23 November 2021 14:31

## 1) FORNO INDUSTRIALE

PARETE PIANA  $S = 16 \text{ m}^2$  3 STRATI

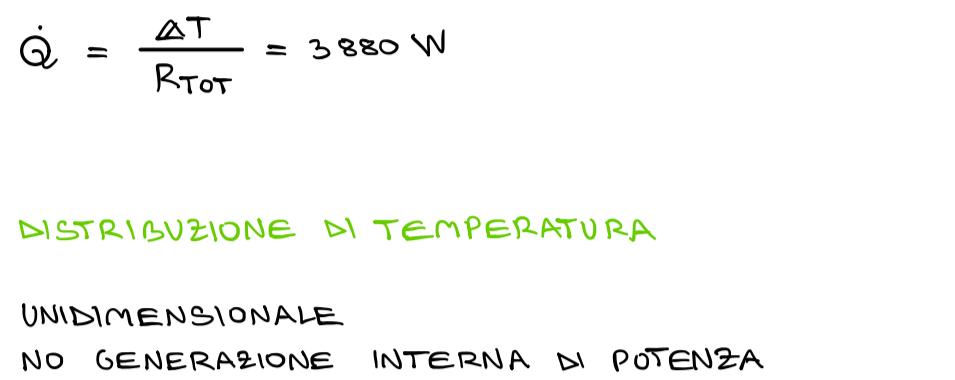
$T_i = 500^\circ\text{C}$  INTERNA  $T_E = 20^\circ\text{C}$  ESTERNA

| MATTONI                | ISOLANTE                 | ACCIAIO                 |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| $L_1 = 60 \text{ cm}$  | $L_2 = 30 \text{ cm}$    | $L_3 = 2 \text{ cm}$    |
| $K_1 = 3 \text{ W/mK}$ | $K_2 = 0,1 \text{ W/mK}$ | $K_3 = 20 \text{ W/mK}$ |

CONDIZIONI STAZIONARIE  $h_i = h_E = 10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

$\cdot R_{\text{TOT}}, \dot{Q}, T(x), T_{\text{MAX},2} ?$

ANALOGIA TERMO-ELETTRICA



$$\text{RESISTENZE IN SERIE} \quad R_{\text{TOT}} = \sum R_i \quad h_i$$

$$R_{\text{CONV}} = \frac{1}{hA} \quad R_{\text{COND}} = \frac{L}{KA}$$

$$R_i \text{ CONV} = R_E \text{ CONV} = 0,0067 \text{ K/W}$$

$$R_1 = 0,0153 \text{ K/W} \quad R_2 = 0,2 \text{ K/W} \quad R_3 = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ K/W}$$

$$R_{\text{TOT}} = R_i + \dots + R_E = 0,2268 \text{ K/W}$$

POTENZA SCAMBIATA

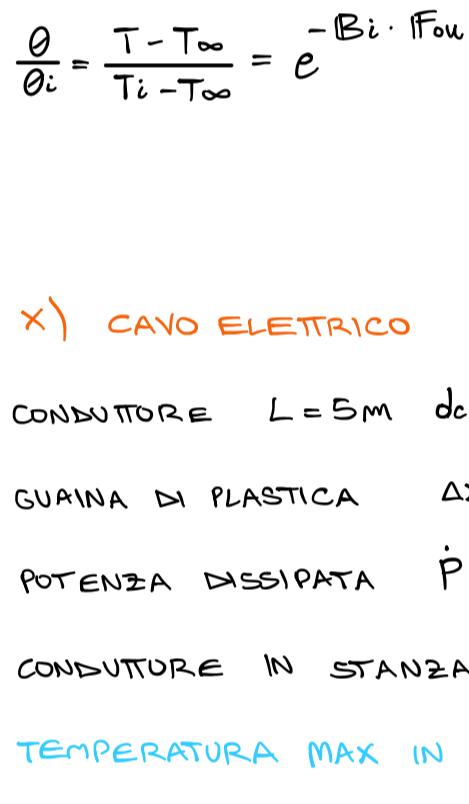
$$\dot{Q} = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{\text{TOT}}} = 3880 \text{ W}$$

DISTRIBUZIONE DI TEMPERATURA

UNIDIMENSIONALE

NO GENERAZIONE INTERNA DI POTENZA  
CONDUTTIVITÀ COSTANTE E UNIFORME  
CASO STAZIONARIO

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( k \frac{dT}{dk} \right) = 0 \rightarrow T(x) \text{ LINEARE}$$



$$T_1 = T_i - R_{\text{CONV},i} \cdot \dot{Q}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 - R_1 \dot{Q}$$

$$T_3 = T_2 - R_2 \dot{Q}$$

$$T_4 = T_3 - R_3 \dot{Q}$$

$$T_E = T_4 - R_{\text{CONV},E} \cdot \dot{Q}$$

VALE ANCHE TRA PIÙ PARETI

$$T_E = T_i - R_{\text{TOT}} \dot{Q}$$

$$T(x) = \frac{T_{i2} - T_{i1}}{L} + T_{i1}$$

$$T_2 = T_i - (R_{\text{CONV},i} + R_1) \dot{Q}$$

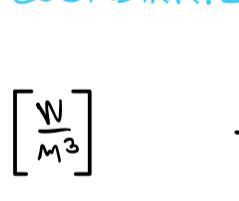
## 4) SFERA DI BRONZO

CORRENTE  $I_{20} (t) = 30^\circ\text{C}$  ACQUA

$$\text{SFERA } D = 5 \text{ mm} \quad T_{i0} = 200^\circ\text{C} \quad \rho_{\text{sf}} = 8800 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad K_{\text{sf}} = 52 \text{ W/mK} \quad C_{\text{sf}} = 420 \text{ J/kgK}$$

$h$  COEFFICIENTE CONNETTIVO  $1000 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

$T$  SFERA DOPO  $\Delta t = 15 \text{ s} ?$



$$T_{sf}(t=0) = 200^\circ\text{C}$$

REGIME NON STAZIONARIO  $T(t)$

APPROCCIO A PARAMETRI CONCENTRATI  
NON SO SE SIA VALIDO, STUDIO BIOT

$$\# \text{ BIOT} = B_i = \frac{h L_c}{K_c} = 0,016 < 0,1 \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\text{NEWTON} \quad \dot{Q}_{\text{IN}} + \dot{Q}_{\text{GEN}} - \dot{Q}_{\text{OUT}} = \dot{Q}_{\text{ACC}} \quad - h \text{ ASCAMBIO} (T(A) - T_{\infty}) = \int_S C_s \frac{dT}{dA}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{T - T_{\infty}}{T_i - T_{\infty}} = e^{-B_i \cdot \frac{\rho V c}{h A}} \quad \Delta t = - \frac{\rho V c}{h A} \ln \left( \frac{T(15) - T_{\infty}}{T_i - T_{\infty}} \right) \rightarrow T(\Delta t = 15) = 31,3^\circ\text{C}$$

## x) CANO ELETTRICO

CONDUTTORE  $L = 5 \text{ m}$   $d_c = 3 \text{ mm}$   $K_{\text{cu}} = 380 \text{ W/mK}$

GUAINA DI PLASTICA  $\Delta x_{\text{iso}} = 2 \text{ mm}$   $K_{\text{iso}} = 0,15 \text{ W/mK}$

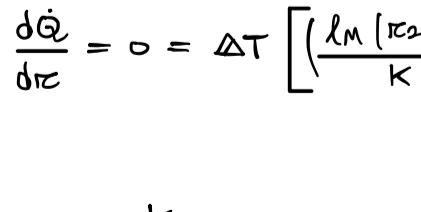
POTENZA DISSIPATA  $\dot{P} = 400 \text{ W/m}^2$

CONDUTTORE IN STANZA CON ARIA  $30^\circ\text{C}$   $h = 12 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

$30^\circ\text{C}$  ARIA



TEMPERATURA MAX IN ISOLANTE



CONDUSIONE IN UN SISTEMA A SIMMETRIA CILINDRICA

POTENZA TERMICA DISSIPATA ( $\dot{Q}$ )

$$\dot{Q} = q_{\text{DISS}} \cdot \text{ASCAMBIO} = q \cdot \pi d_c \cdot L$$

$\dot{Q} = \text{COST}$  CONDIZIONE STAZIONARIA

RISOLVENDO:

$$R_{\text{TOT}} = \frac{1}{h A_{\text{SCAMBIO}}} = \frac{1}{h 2\pi r_{\text{c1}} L} = 0,7578 \text{ K/W}$$

$$R_{\text{TOT}} = \sum R_i = R_{\text{ISO}} + R_{\text{CONN}} = 0,5377 \text{ K/W}$$

$$T_i = T_E + R \dot{Q} = 47,67^\circ\text{C}$$

CHE SUCCIDE SE RADDOPOBLO L'ISOLANTE

$$R_{\text{ISO}} = 2 R_{\text{c1}}$$

AUMENTA AREA SCAMBIO

$$R_{\text{COND}} = 0,2757 \text{ K/W}$$

AUMENTA IMPEDIMENTO TERMICO

$$R_{\text{CONN}} = 0,4823 \text{ K/W}$$

BINNUSCE (MAGGIORE SCAMBIO)

SE  $\Delta x_{\text{ISO}} \uparrow$ ,  $R_{\text{CONN}} \downarrow$ ,  $R_{\text{COND}} \uparrow$

$R_{\text{TOT}} \uparrow \downarrow \approx$

MASSIMIZZIAMO LA POTENZA TERMICA DISSIPATA

MINIMIZZIAMO RESISTENZA TOTALE

$$\dot{Q} = \Delta T \left( \frac{\ln(r_{\text{c2}}/r_{\text{c1}})}{2\pi K L} + \frac{1}{h 2\pi r_{\text{c2}} L} \right)$$

$$\frac{d\dot{Q}}{dr_{\text{c2}}} = 0 = \Delta T \left[ \frac{\ln(r_{\text{c2}}/r_{\text{c1}})}{K} + \frac{1}{h r_{\text{c2}}} \right] \frac{1}{2\pi L} \left( \frac{1}{K} \frac{1}{r_{\text{c2}}/r_{\text{c1}}} - \frac{1}{h r_{\text{c2}}^2} \right)$$

$$r_{\text{c2}} = \frac{K}{h} \quad \text{RAGGIO CRITICO} \Rightarrow \text{ISOLAMENTO}$$

$$\text{TROVIAMO } r_c : Q(r_c) = \text{MAX} \quad R_{\text{TOT}}(r_c) = \text{MIN}$$

$r_{\text{c1}}$  IDENTIFICA IL MINIMO

MEGLIOR PER ISOLAZIONE TERMICA

$r_c > r_{\text{c1}}$  AUMENTO RESISTENZA TOTALE

$r_c < r_{\text{c1}}$

NON SEMPRE E' UNA BUONA IDEA AGGIUNGERE ISOLANTE

E' IMPORTANTE SE LAVORO CON TUTTI PICCOLI

SE AUMENTO  $\Delta x_{\text{ISOLANTE}}$ ,  $R_{\text{TOT}} \downarrow$  SOLO SE  $r_c < r_{\text{c1}}$

SE  $\Delta x_{\text{ISOLANTE}} \uparrow$ ,  $R_{\text{TOT}} \uparrow$  SE  $r_c > r_{\text{c1}}$

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SE  $\Delta x_{\text{ISOLANTE}} \uparrow$