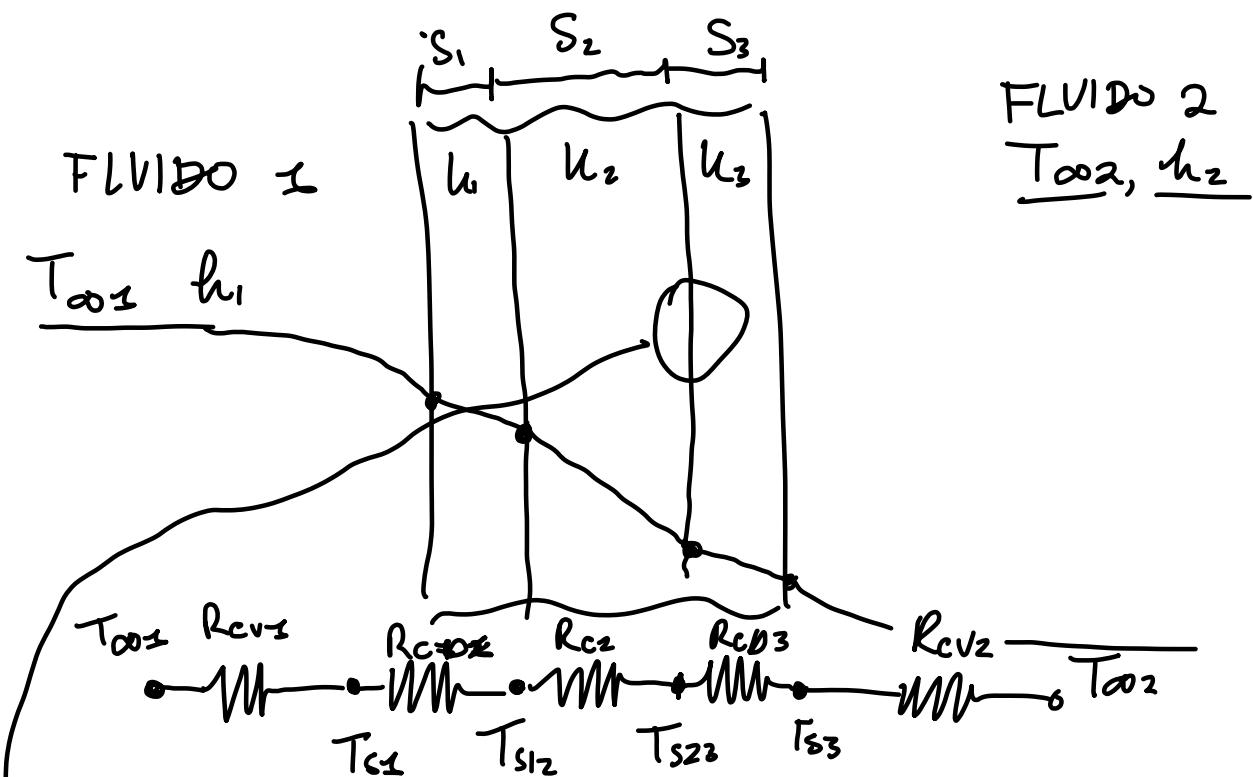


Lezione 16 -

Esempio che ci aveva chiesto di fare



$$\dot{q} = \frac{\Delta T}{\sum R} = \frac{T_{\infty 1} - T_{\infty 2}}{R_{CV1} + R_{CD1} + R_{CV2} + R_{CD3} + R_{CV2}} = \frac{T_{\infty 1} - T_{\infty 2}}{\frac{1}{h_1 A} + \frac{S_1}{k_1 A} + \frac{S_2}{k_2 A} + \frac{S_3}{k_3 A} + \frac{1}{h_2 A}}$$

$$= U \cdot A (T_{\infty 1} - T_{\infty 2})$$

\hookrightarrow U coefficiente globale di scambio termico

$$\left[\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K} \right]$$

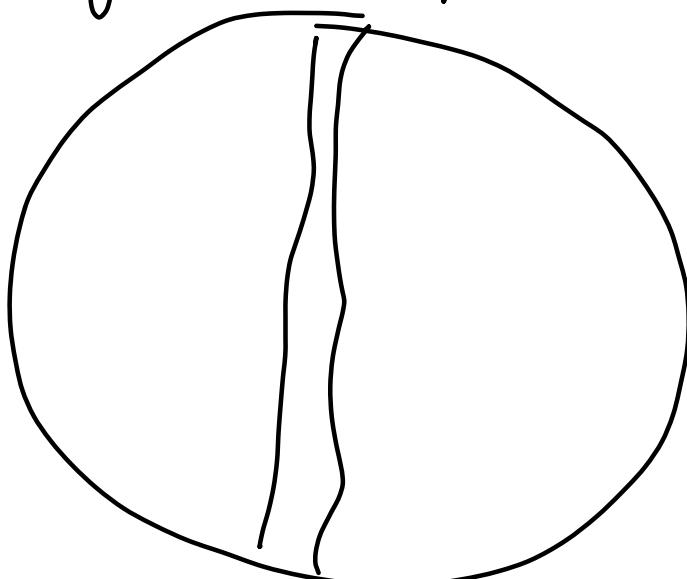
$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{S_1}{k_1} + \frac{S_2}{k_2} + \frac{S_3}{k_3} + \frac{1}{h_2}}$$

$$n \left[\frac{W}{m \cdot h} \right] \rightarrow \text{più alto più } \Delta T \text{ e spinata}$$

non

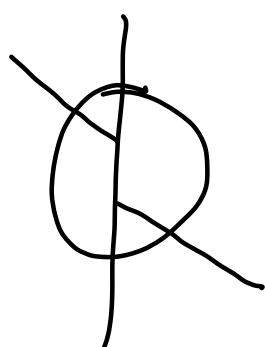
se aumenta n diminuisce la resistenza

Ingrandis la superficie di contatto

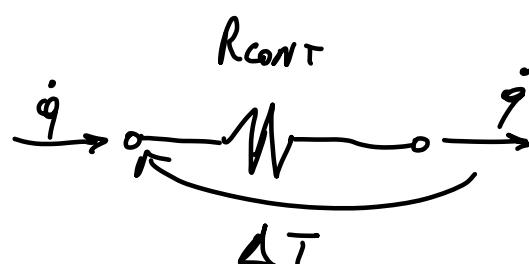


Ci accorgiamo che potrebbe non esser perfetto, questo aggiunge una resistenza di contatto

→ Significa che $T_{\text{non}} = \text{continuo}$



È un ΔT concentrato



Quando vogliamo isolare non è un problema perché aggiunge resistenza che è utile, invece quando

vogliamo condurre

Esempio:

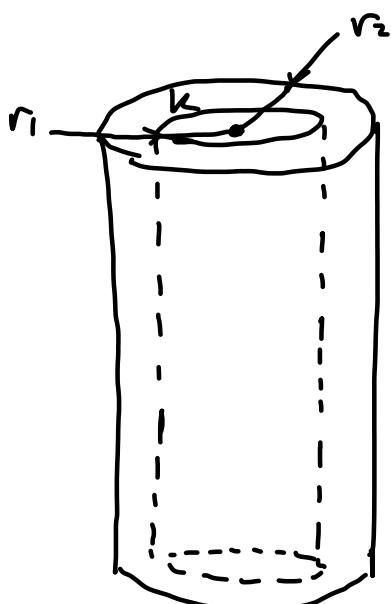


Modi per diminuire R_{cont} :

- Spinare la superficie e lucidare (lavorare la superficie per diminuire resistività)
- Pasta conduttriva
- Aumentare la pressione

Analisi termica stazionario e senza generazione (Laplace)

ma coordinate cilindriche nei tubi



Fluido Interno T_{FI} , h_I Non possiamo portare di T indisturbata
Fluido Esterno T_{OE} , h_E

$T_{\text{SUP. INTERNA}} : T_{SI}$

$T_{\text{SUP. ESTERNA}} T_{SE}$

$k_T \left[\frac{W}{m K} \right]$ CONDUCIBILITÀ
TUBO

Studiamos: \rightarrow REGIME STAZIONARIO $\rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 0$

\hookrightarrow le temperature sono sempre uguali

\rightarrow Assenza di generazione di calore $\rightarrow \dot{q}''' = 0$

D'apliciamo di T

Equazione di Laplace $\rightarrow \nabla^2 T = 0$

$$\nabla^2 T = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) = 0 \rightarrow r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = C_1$$

\uparrow
no cambia niente

Derivata
di quantità
è 0, ergo
quantità
è costante

In condizioni
ciliindriche per $r = r_1 \rightarrow T(r) = T_{SI}$
per $r = r_2 \rightarrow T(r) = T_{SE}$

$$\rightarrow \int dT = \int \frac{1}{r} C_1 dr$$

$$\Rightarrow T(r) = C_1 \ln r + C_2 \quad (\text{Soluzione generale})$$

Condizioni al Contorno

$$T_{SI} = C_1 \ln r_1 + C_2 \quad (1)$$

$$T_{SE} = C_1 \ln r_2 + C_2 \quad (2)$$

$$(1 - 2) \rightarrow T_{SI} - T_{SE} = C_1 \ln \frac{r_1}{r_2} \rightarrow C_1 = \frac{T_{SI} - T_{SE}}{\ln \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2} \right)}$$

$$(1) \rightarrow T_{SI} = \frac{T_{SI} - T_{SE}}{\ln \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2} \right)} \ln r_1 + C_2$$

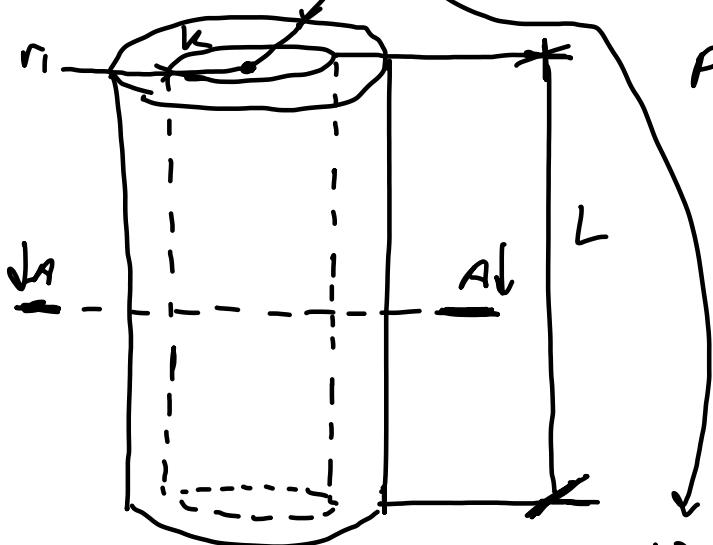
C_1

$$\Rightarrow C_2 = T_{SI} - \frac{T_{SI} - T_{SE}}{\ln \frac{r_1}{r_2}} \ln r_1$$

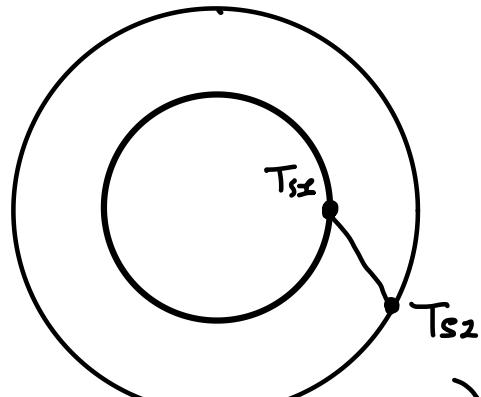
$$T(r) = \frac{T_{S2} - T_{SE}}{\ln \frac{r_1}{r_2}} \ln r + T_{S1} - \frac{T_{S1} - T_{SE}}{\ln \frac{r_1}{r_2}} \ln r_2$$

$$= \frac{T_{S2} - T_{SE}}{\ln \frac{r_1}{r_2}} \ln \frac{r}{r_1} + T_{S1}$$

Unica
variabile



Prendendosi la sezione A-A il profilo di temperatura è:



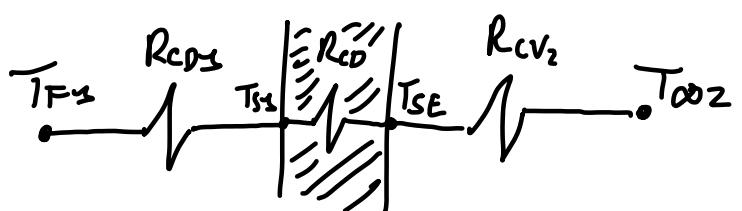
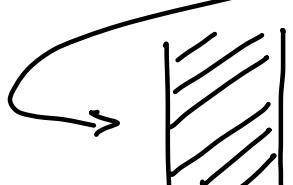
$$\dot{q}_r = -hA \frac{\partial T}{\partial r}$$

$$= -k \cdot 2\pi r \frac{1}{L} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{T_{S2} - T_{SE}}{\ln \frac{r_1}{r_2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{T_{S2} - T_{S1}}{\left(\frac{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}}{2\pi k L} \right)} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta T}{R_{CD}}$$

$$R_{CD} = \frac{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}}{2\pi k L} \left[\frac{k}{W} \right]$$

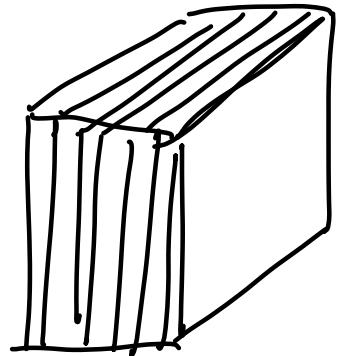
$$R_{cv} = \frac{1}{hA} = \frac{1}{h \cdot 2r \pi L}$$



$$\dot{q}_r = \frac{\overline{T_{Fz} - T_{002}}}{\frac{1}{h_1 \cdot 2\pi r_1 L} + \frac{\ln r_2/r_1}{2\pi k L} + \frac{1}{h_2 \cdot 2\pi r_2 L}} = [W]$$

Nella superficie piana poteremo trovare calore per elemento di superficie

$$\dot{q}'' = \frac{\Delta T}{R''} = \frac{\Delta T}{\frac{S}{K}} \left[\frac{W}{m^2} \right]$$



Anavano una area uguale per Δx ,

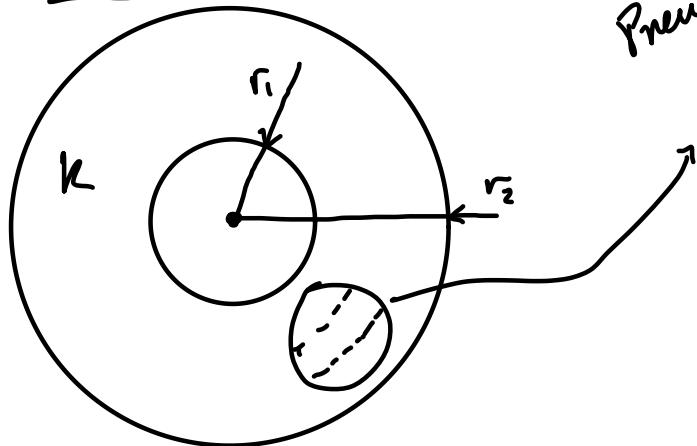
invece nei cilindri non è vero, ma possiamo trovare per unità di lunghezza del tubo, \dot{q}'

$$\dot{q}'_r = \frac{\Delta T}{R'} = \frac{\overline{T_{Fz} - T_{002}}}{\frac{1}{h_1 \cdot 2\pi r_1} + \frac{\ln r_2/r_1}{2\pi k} + \frac{1}{h_2 \cdot 2\pi r_2}} \left[\frac{W}{m} \right]$$

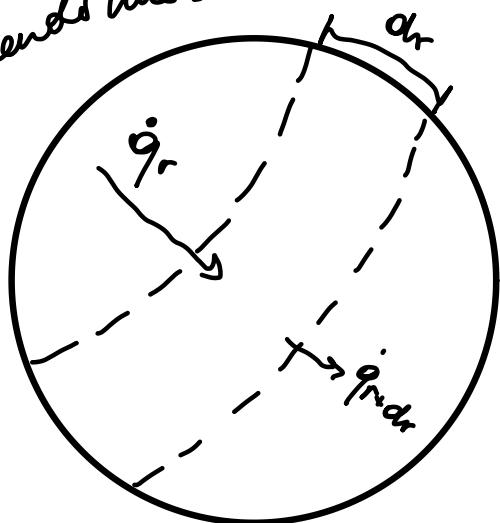
↙ ↓ ↘

$$\left[\frac{m \cdot h}{W} \right]$$

Sfera Cava:



Prendendo uno strato infinitesimo



$$\dot{q}_r = \dot{q}_{r+dr} = \text{costante} = -k A \frac{dT}{dr} = -k \cdot 4 \cdot \pi r \frac{dT}{dr}$$

$$\frac{\dot{q}_r}{4\pi} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{dr}{r^2} = - \int_{T_{S1}}^{T_{S2}} k dT \rightarrow \frac{\dot{q}_r}{4\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right]_{r_1}^{r_2} = -k \left[T \right]_{T_{S1}}^{T_{S2}}$$

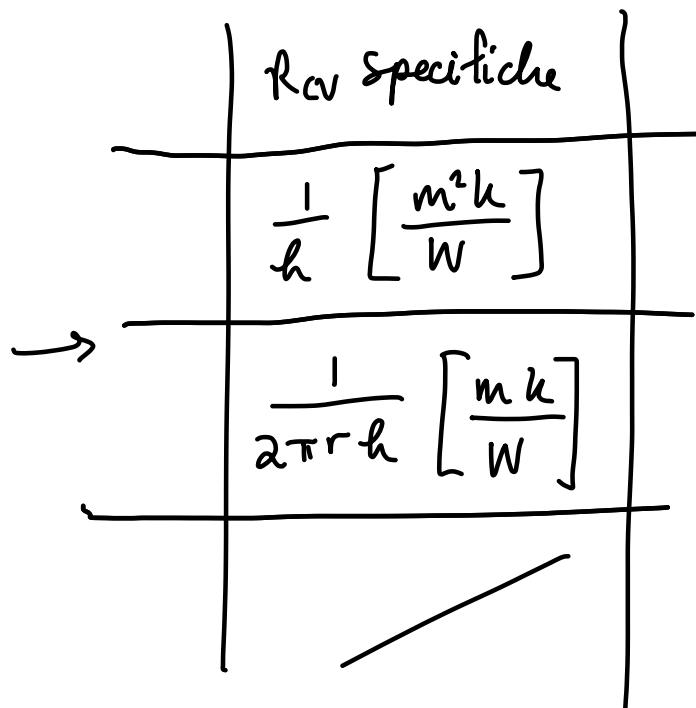
$$\frac{\dot{q}_r}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right] = k [T_{S2} - T_{S1}] \rightarrow \dot{q}_r = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{CD, SFERA}}$$

$$= \frac{T_{S1} - T_{S2}}{\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}} \left[\frac{k}{4\pi} \right] \left[\frac{W}{W} \right]$$

Ricapitoliamo:

Il calore conduttivo ha sempre la stessa forma
cambia R

	$R_{CD} \left[\frac{k}{W} \right]$	R_{CD} SPECIFICHE	$R_{cv} \left[\frac{k}{W} \right]$
PARETE PIANA	$\frac{S \equiv \text{Spessore}}{k A}$	$\frac{S}{k} \left[\frac{m^2 k}{W} \right] = \dot{q}''$	$\frac{1}{k A}$
CILINDRO	$\frac{\ln \frac{r_E}{r_I}}{2\pi k L}$	$\frac{\ln \frac{r_E}{r_I}}{2\pi k} \left[\frac{m k}{W} \right] = \dot{q}'$	$\frac{1}{2\pi r L k}$
CAVO			
SFERA CAVA	$\frac{\frac{1}{r_I} - \frac{1}{r_E}}{4\pi k}$	NON ESISTE	$\frac{1}{4\pi r^2 k}$



$$\dot{q} = \frac{\Delta T}{R} [W]$$

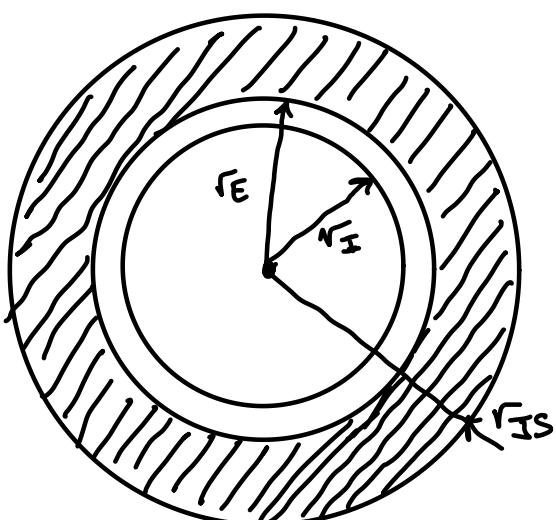
$$\dot{q}'' = \frac{\Delta T}{R''} \left[\frac{W}{m^2} \right] \text{ per piano piana}$$

$$\dot{q}' = \frac{\Delta T}{R} \left[\frac{W}{m} \right] \text{ per cilindro}$$

Raggio Critico di Isolamento

(→ se abbiamos tubo per isolare

In corso, se i isoliamo aumentiamo le dispersioni:
 ↗ di solito in conica tubo di diametro piccolo



Fluido Internus

T_i, h_i

Tubo r_i, r_E, k_T

Isolante r_E, r_IS, k_IS

Fluido Externus

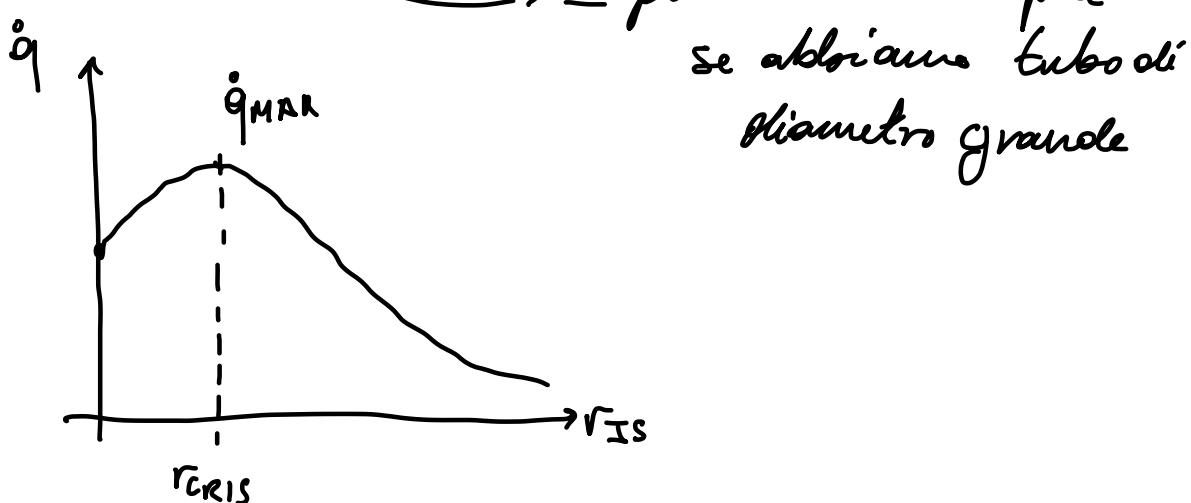
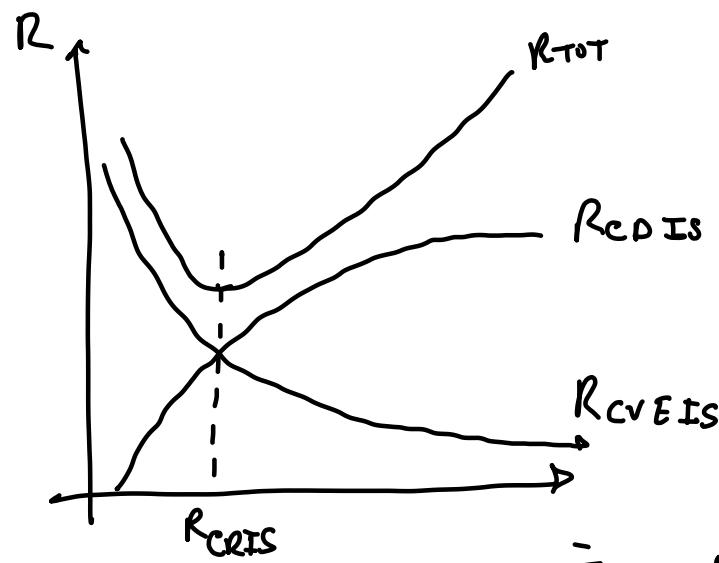
T_E, h_E

$$R_{TOT} = R_{cvI} + R_{CDT} + R_{CDis} + R_{CVE} =$$

$\underbrace{R_{CDIS}}$

$\underbrace{R_{CVIS}}$

$$= \frac{1}{k_I \cdot 2\pi r_I} + \frac{\frac{r_E}{r_I}}{2\pi k_I} + \underbrace{\frac{k_I \frac{r_{IS}}{r_E}}{2\pi k_{IS}}}_{\text{Aumenta con } R_{IS}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{k_E \cdot 2\pi r_{IS}}}_{\text{Rimane secca al raggio dell'isolamento}} \left[\frac{m \cdot k}{W} \right]$$



$$\frac{dR_{TOT}}{dr_{IS}} = \frac{1}{r_{IS} \cdot 2\pi k_{IS}} - \frac{1}{r_{IS}^2 \cdot 2\pi k_E} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{k_E r_{IS} - k_{IS}}{2\pi r_{IS}^2 k_{IS} k_E} = 0 \rightarrow k_E r_{IS} - k_{IS} = 0$$

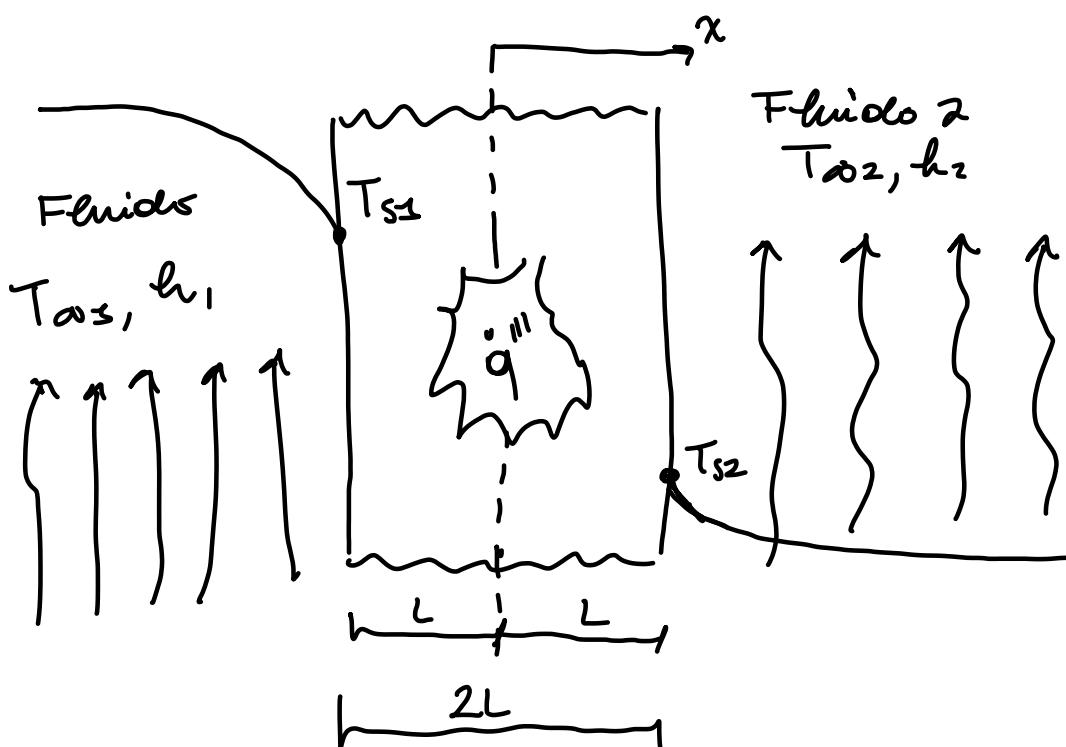
$r_{IS} = \frac{k_{IS}}{k_E} = R_{CCRIS}$

Si verifica ogni volta che $T_f < T_{CERIS}$

Equazione di Poisson \rightarrow Stazionario con generazione

$$\nabla^2 T + \frac{\dot{q}'''}{k} = 0$$

$$\dot{q}''' = \frac{R \cdot I^2}{V} \left[\frac{W}{m^3} \right]$$



T_{S1} e T_{S2} sono analoghe tale che q fluisce lungo x

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\dot{q}'''}{k} = 0 \rightarrow \int d^2 T = - \int \frac{\dot{q}'''}{k} dx^2$$

$$\int dT = \int \frac{-\dot{q}'''}{k} x dx + C_1 dx =$$

$$= T(x) = -\frac{\dot{q}'''}{2k} x^3 + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$T(x) = -\frac{\dot{q}'''}{2k} x^2 + C_1 x + C_2$$

Condizioni al contorno:

$$T(x=-L) = T_{S1} \rightarrow T_{S1} = -\frac{\dot{q}'''}{2k} L^2 - C_1 L + C_2 \quad (1)$$

$$T(x=L) = T_{S2} \rightarrow T_{S2} = -\frac{\dot{q}'''}{2k} L^2 + C_1 L + C_2 \quad (2)$$

$$(1 - 2) \rightarrow T_{S1} - T_{S2} = -2C_1 L \Rightarrow C_1 = -\frac{T_{S1} - T_{S2}}{2L}$$

$$(1) \quad T_{S1} = -\frac{\dot{q}'''}{2k} L^2 + \frac{T_{S1} - T_{S2}}{2L} \cdot L + C_2$$

$$\rightarrow C_2 = T_{S1} + \frac{\dot{q}'''}{2k} L^2 - \frac{T_{S1} - T_{S2}}{2} = \frac{\dot{q}'''}{2k} L^2 + \frac{T_{S1} + T_{S2}}{2}$$

$$T(x) = -\frac{\dot{q}'''}{2k} x^2 - \frac{T_{S1} - T_{S2}}{2L} x + \frac{\dot{q}'''}{2k} L^2 + \frac{T_{S1} + T_{S2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\dot{q}'''}{2k} (L^2 - x^2) - \frac{T_{S1} - T_{S2}}{2L} x + \frac{T_{S1} + T_{S2}}{2}$$

$$\dot{q}_x = -kA \frac{dT}{dx} = -kA \left[-\frac{2\dot{q}'''}{2k} + \frac{T_{S2} - T_{S1}}{2L} \right] = \dot{q}''' x A + \frac{T_{S1} - T_{S2}}{2L} k A$$

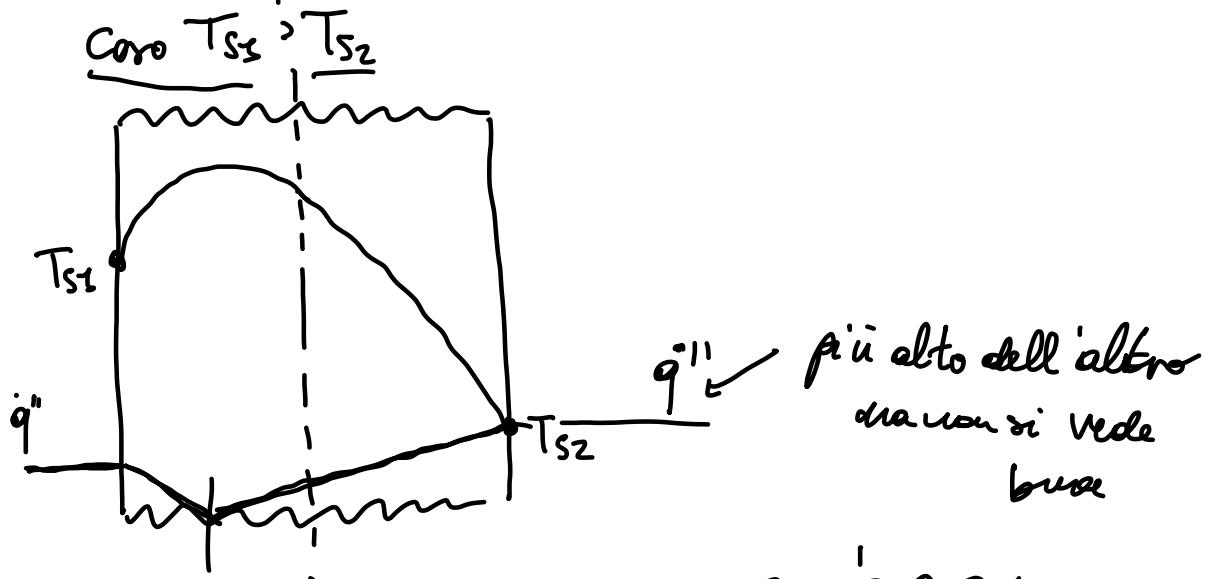
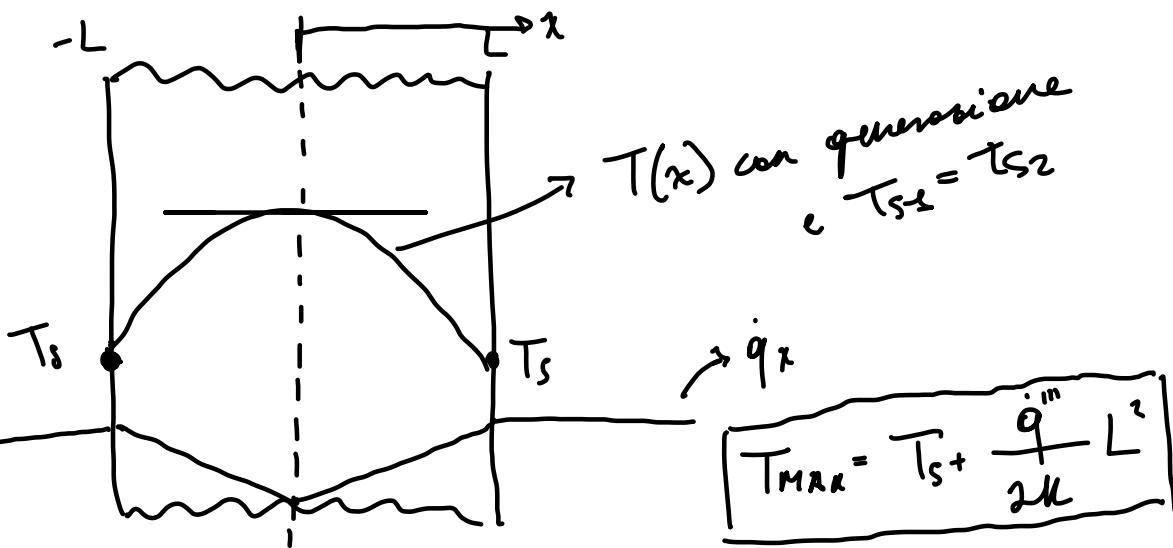
$$\dot{q}_x = \dot{q}''' x A + \frac{T_{S1} - T_{S2}}{2L} k A \quad [W]$$

Cosa succede se $T_{S1} = T_{S2} = T_S$

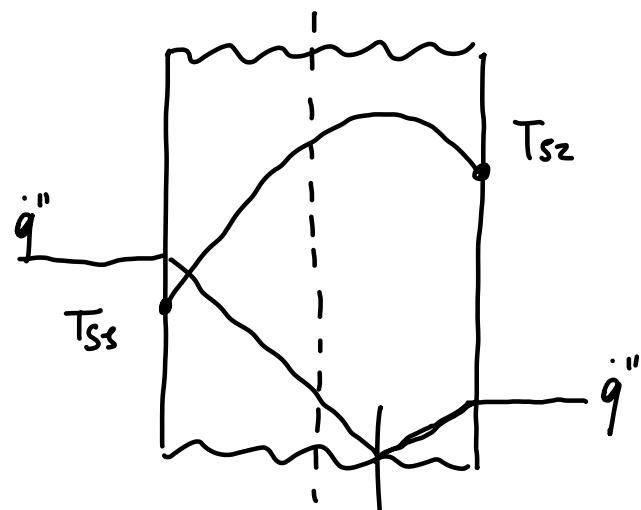
$$T(x) = \frac{\dot{q}'''}{2K} (L^2 - x^2) + T_S$$

$$\dot{q}_x = \dot{q}''' \cdot x \cdot A$$

$$\dot{q}_x'' = \dot{q}''' \cdot x \quad \left[\frac{W}{m^2} \right]$$



$\text{Caso } T_{S1} < T_{S2} \rightarrow$



$$T_{S3} = T_{S2} = T_S$$

Se vogliamo scrivere:
 $T(x)$ INFUNZIONE di T_∞ e h :

$$\dot{E}_{\text{GEN}} = \dot{E}_{\text{OUT}} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{perche} \\ \text{REGIME} \\ \text{STAZIONARIO} \end{array}$$

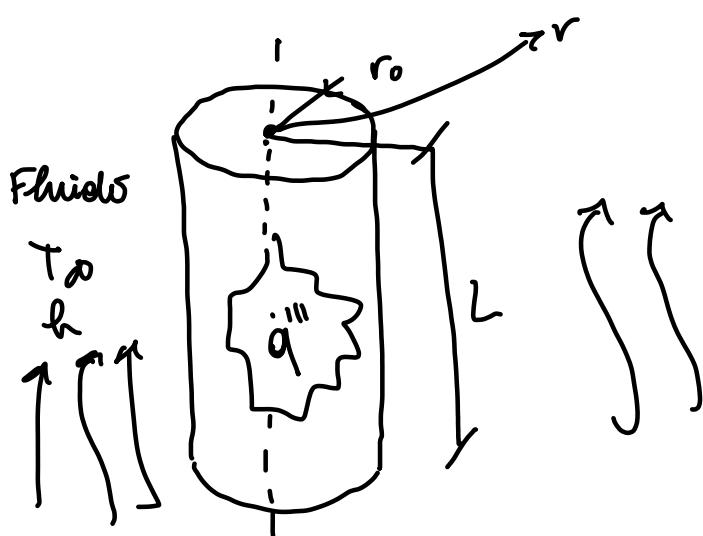
$$\dot{q}''' \cdot L = h(T_S - T_\infty)$$

$$T_S = T_\infty + \frac{\dot{q}''' \cdot L}{h}$$

Prendendo $T(x)$ da prima

$$T(x) = \frac{\dot{q}'''}{2k} (L^2 - x^2) + T_\infty + \frac{\dot{q}''' L}{h}$$

Cilindro Pieno



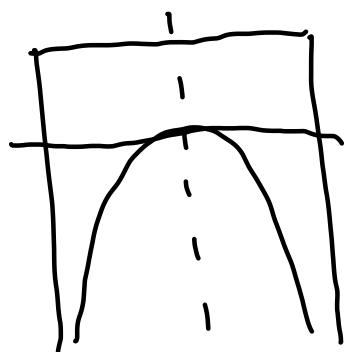
Poisson per Cilindri:

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\dot{q}'''}{k} = 0 \rightarrow \int d \left(r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) = \int - \frac{\dot{q}'''}{k} r dr$$

$$r \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{\dot{q}'''}{2k} r^2 + C_1$$

$$\int dT = \int -\frac{\dot{q}'''}{2k} r dr + \frac{C_1}{r} dr$$

$$T(r) = \frac{-\dot{q}'''}{4k} r^2 + C_1 \ln r + C_2 \quad T(r=r_0) = T_s$$



$$-k \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right|_{r=0} = 0$$

$$r=0 \rightarrow -k \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right|_{r=0} = 0 \rightarrow \underbrace{\dot{q}_r(r=0)}_0 = 0$$

Condizione
di Adiabaticità,

flusso termico nullo

Condizioni di contorno:

$$-k \left[\frac{-\dot{q}'''}{4k} - 2r + \frac{C_1}{r} \right]_{\text{per } r=0} = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$\bar{T}_s = \frac{-\dot{q}'''}{4k} r_0^2 + C_2 \rightarrow C_2 = T_s + \frac{\dot{q}'''}{4k} r_0^2$$

$$T(r) = \frac{-\dot{q}'''}{4k} r^2 + \frac{\dot{q}'''}{4k} r_0^2 + \bar{T}_s = \frac{\dot{q}'''}{4k} (r_0^2 - r^2) + \bar{T}_s$$

$T_{\max} = T(r=0) = T_s + \frac{\dot{q}'''}{4k} r_0^2 \leftarrow$ più aumenta r del

cilindro più alto è TRA

$$\dot{q}_r = -kA \frac{dT}{dr} = -k \cdot 2\pi r L \left[\frac{-2\dot{q}'''}{4k} r \right] = \dot{q}''' \cdot \pi r^2 L$$

$$\dot{q}'_r = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = \frac{\dot{q}'''}{2} r \left[\frac{W}{m^2} \right]$$

