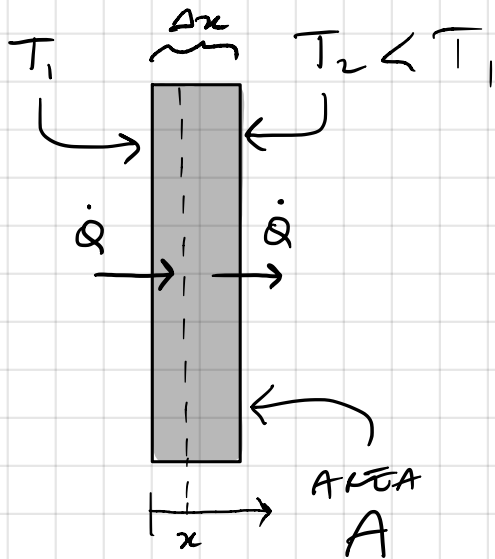


# LEZIONE 6

18/10/21

## CONDUZIONE DEL CALORE (REGIME STAZIONARIO)



$T(x, t)$   $\xrightarrow[\text{STAZIONARIO}]{\text{REGIME}}$   $T(x)$   
 IN GENERALE  $\uparrow$  NON DIPENDE DAL TEMPO  $\Rightarrow$  EQUILIBRIO LOCALE

$$\dot{Q}_{IN} = \dot{Q}_{OUT} = \dot{Q}$$

$\dot{Q} \propto \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}$   
 $\dot{Q} \propto A$   
 QUANTITÀ DI CALORE CHE ATTRAVERSA LA LASTRA PER UNITÀ DI TEMPO

$$\dot{Q} = -kA \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}$$

$T_1 > T_2 \Rightarrow \dot{Q} > 0$

$k =$  CONDUCEBILITÀ TERMICA  $[k] = \left[ \frac{E}{t L^2 T} \right] \left( \frac{W}{m K} \right)$

- RAME 400 W/mK
- ACQUA 0.6 W/mK
- AIRIA 0.02 W/mK

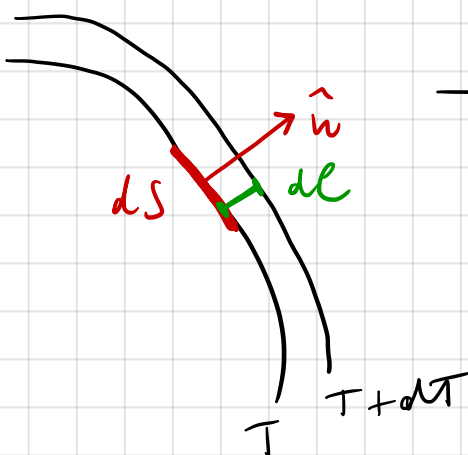
$$\frac{dT}{dl} = \vec{\nabla} T \cdot \hat{n}$$

$$\frac{\delta Q}{\delta t} = -k dS \frac{dT}{dl} = -k \vec{\nabla} T \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $dS \hat{n}$

$$\vec{J} = -k \vec{\nabla} T$$

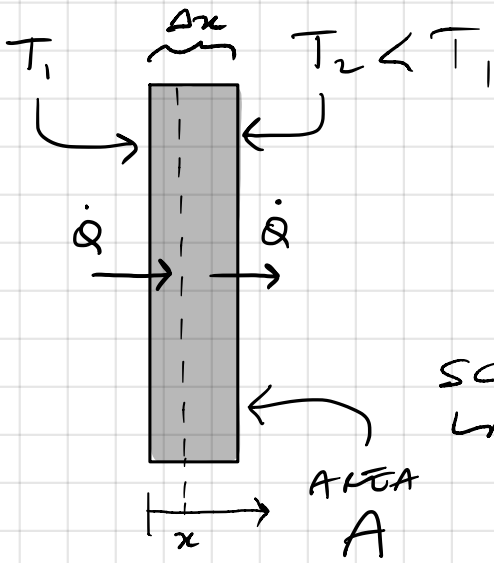
FLUSSO DI CALORE  $\left[ \frac{E}{t L^2} \right]$



# LEZIONE 6

18/10/21

## CONDUZIONE DEL CALORE (REGIME STAZIONARIO)



$T(x, t)$   $\xrightarrow{\text{REGIME STAZIONARIO}}$   $T(x)$   
 IN GENERALE NON DIPENDE DAL TEMPO  $\Rightarrow$  EQUILIBRIO LOCALE

SCRIVIAMO IL I PRINCIPIO PER LA LASTRA IN UN INTERVALLO DI TEMPO  $\Delta t$

$$\delta W = \delta Q - \delta L \Rightarrow \delta Q = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_{IN} = \dot{Q}_{OUT} = \dot{Q}$$

$\parallel$   $\parallel$   
 $0$   $P_{dW}$   
 $\uparrow$   $\parallel$   
 STAZIONARIETA'  $\rightarrow 0$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 CALORE CHE ENTRA PER UNITA' DI TEMPO CALORE CHE ESCI PER UNITA' DI TEMPO

$\dot{Q} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \propto \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x} \\ \propto A \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = -k A \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}$

$T_1 > T_2 \Rightarrow \dot{Q} > 0$

$\rightarrow$

$k = \text{CONDUCIBILITA' TERMICA}$   $[k] = \left[ \frac{E \cdot K}{t \cdot L^2 \cdot T} \right] \left( \frac{W}{m \cdot K} \right)$

	$k (W/mK)$
RAME	400
ACQUA	0.6
AIRIA	0.02



# PROBLEMA UNIDIMENSIONALE

## 1) LASTRE

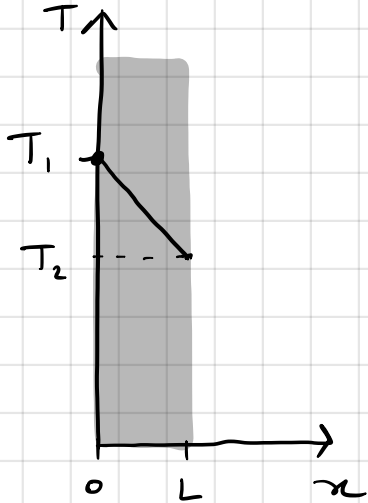
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = 0$$

↓

$$\frac{dJ}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 T}{dx^2} = 0$$

$$J(x) = -k \frac{dT(x)}{dx}$$

$$T(x) = ax + b$$



$$T(0) = b = T_1$$

$$T(L) = aL + T_1 = T_2$$

↓

$$a = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{L}$$

$$T(x) = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{L} x + T_1$$

## 2) SIMMETRIA SFERICA

$$T(\vec{r}) = T(r)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \rightarrow \hat{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}$$

$$4\pi r^2 J_r = a$$

$$J_r = \frac{a}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\vec{J} = -k \frac{dT}{dr} \hat{r}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{J_r}$

COSTANTE  
DI INTEGRAZIONE

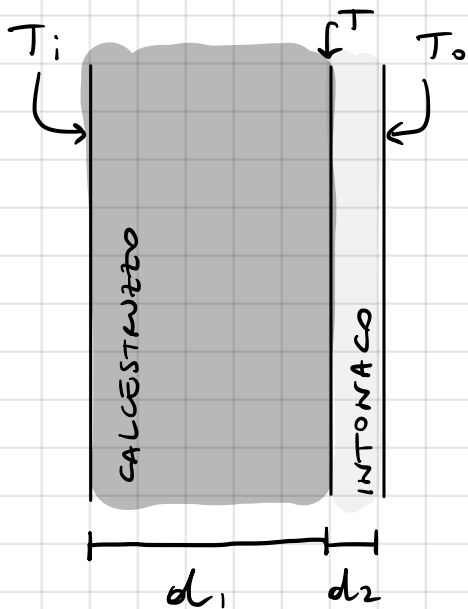
↓

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} r^2 J_r = -\frac{k}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} r^2 \frac{dT}{dr} = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 \frac{dT}{dr} = a$$

$$\frac{dT}{dr} = \frac{a}{r^2}$$

$$T = -\frac{a}{r} + b$$

# ESEKUIZIO (ESEMPIO III.1 MENCUCCINI)



$$S = 12 \text{ m}^2$$

$$d_1 = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$d_2 = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$T_i = 18^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_o = 2^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\dot{Q} = ?$$

$$k_1 = 1.3 \text{ W/mK}$$

$$k_2 = 0.8 \text{ W/mK}$$

CONDUTTANZA

$$J_1 = k_1 \frac{T_i - T}{d_1} = h_1 (T_i - T) \quad h_1 = \frac{k_1}{d_1}$$

$$J_2 = k_2 \frac{T - T_o}{d_2} = h_2 (T - T_o) \quad h_2 = \frac{k_2}{d_2}$$

$$\frac{J_1}{h_1} + \frac{J_2}{h_2} = T_i - \cancel{T} + \cancel{T} - T_o = T_i - T_o$$

$$J_1 = J_2 = J \quad J \left( \frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2} \right) = T_i - T_o$$

$$J = h' (T_i - T_o) \quad \frac{1}{h'} = \frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2}$$

$$h' < \min(h_1, h_2)$$

GLI INVERSI DELLE  
CONDUTTANZE  
DI LASTRE IN  
SERIE SI  
SOMMANO  
(COME RESISTENZE  
ELETTRICHE IN  
SERIE)

$$h_1 = \frac{1.3}{0.15} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\text{K}} = 8.7 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\text{K}}$$

$$h_2 = \frac{0.8}{0.03} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\text{K}} = 26.7 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\text{K}}$$

$$h' = \left( \frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2} \right)^{-1} = 6.5 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{Q}_S = h' (T_i - T_o) S = 6.5 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}} 16 \text{K} 12 \text{m}^2 = 1.2 \text{ kW}$$

AGGIUNGENDO  $d_3 = 5 \text{ cm}$  DI POLIURETANO

ESPANSO  $k_3 = 0.026 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{mK}}$

$$h_3 = \frac{0.026 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{mK}}}{0.05 \text{ m}} = 0.52 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}}$$

$$h' = \left( \frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2} + \frac{1}{h_3} \right)^{-1} = 0.48 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}}$$

$\dot{Q} = 92 \text{ W}$  CONSUMO ABBASTONTO DI  $\sim 60 \text{ VOLTE}$