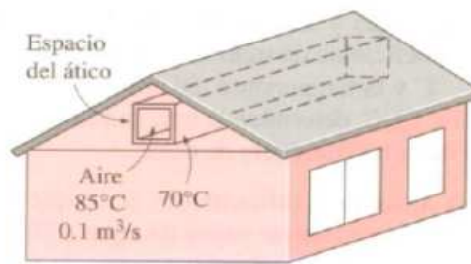


ORDENAGAILUKO PRAKTIKAK 6

6.1. Problema (8-45)*

Presio atmosferikoan eta $85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ -an dagoen aire beroa $0,10\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ -ko emariarekin sartzen da etxe bateko teilatupea zeharkatzen duen, $0,15\text{ m} \times 0,15\text{ m}$ -ko sekzioa duen eta 10 m -ko luzera duen eroanbide karratu isolatu gabe batean. Ikusi da eroanbidea $70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ -an ia isotermikoa dela. Kalkulatu

- Airearen irteera-tenperatura
- Zer abiaduratan galtzen den beroa hoditik teilatupeko airera?



Irudia: 6.1. problemaren eskema

{COMPUTER PROBLEM 6.1}

{DEFINE UNITS TO SI: Celsius; kPa; J}

{DATA}

$T_i=85$ {°C}
 $\{T_e \text{ UNKNOWN}\}$ {°C}
 $V_{\dot{}}=0,10$ {m³/s}
 $P=101,3$ {kPa}

$T_s=70$ {°C}
 $L=10$ {m}
 $side=0,15$ {m}

$A_s=4*side*L$ {m²}{Heat exchange surface}

$A_c=side^2$ {m²}{Cross-section}
 $perimeter=4*side$ {m}
 $D_h=(4*A_c)/perimeter$ {m}

$V_{ave}=V_{\dot{}}/A_c$ {m/s}

{ITERATION [0]}

{PROPERTIES [0]}

$T_e[0]=70$ {°C - ASSUMPTION}
 $T_{bulk}[0]=1/2*(T_i+T_e[0])$ {°C}

$C_p[0]=Cp(Air_ha;T=T_{bulk}[0];P=P)$ {J/Kg °C}
 $k[0]=Conductivity(Air_ha;T=T_{bulk}[0];P=P)$ {W/m °C}
 $\rho[0]=Density(Air_ha;T=T_{bulk}[0];P=P)$ {kg/m³}
 $\mu[0]=Viscosity(Air_ha;T=T_{bulk}[0];P=P)$ {kg/m·s}
 $Pr[0]=Prandtl(Air_ha;T=T_{bulk}[0];P=P)$ {-}
 $nu[0]=\mu[0]/\rho[0]$ {m²/s}

{SOLUTION [0]}

$$Re[0] = (V_{ave} \cdot D_h) / \nu[0]$$

{The flow is turbulent}

$$L_t = 10 \cdot D_h$$

the total length of the duct}

{{m} The entry length is much shorter than

$$Nusselt[0] = 0,023 \cdot Re[0]^{0,8} \cdot Pr[0]^{0,3}$$

{-}{n=0,3 cooling; n=0,4 heating}

$$Nusselt[0] = h[0] \cdot D_h / k[0]$$

{-}

$$\dot{m}[0] = \rho[0] \cdot V_{dot}$$

{kg/s}

{Question a [0]}

$$T_e[1] = T_s - (T_s - T_i) \cdot \exp((-h[0] \cdot A_s) / (\dot{m}[0] \cdot C_p[0])) \text{ } \{^{\circ}\text{C}\}$$

{Question b [0]}

$$\Delta T_{ln}[0] = (T_e[1] - T_i) / \ln((T_s - T_e[1]) / (T_s - T_i)) \quad \{^{\circ}\text{C}\}$$

$$\dot{Q}[0] = h[0] \cdot A_s \cdot \Delta T_{ln}[0] \quad \{W\}$$

{ITERATION [1]}

{PROPERTIES [1]}

{T_e[1] = calculated in iteration [0]}

$$T_{bulk}[1] = 1/2 \cdot (T_i + T_e[1]) \quad \{^{\circ}\text{C}\}$$

$$C_p[1] = C_p(\text{Air}_{ha}; T = T_{bulk}[1]; P = P) \quad \{J/Kg \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{C}\}$$

$$k[1] = \text{Conductivity}(\text{Air}_{ha}; T = T_{bulk}[1]; P = P) \quad \{W/m \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{C}\}$$

$$\rho[1] = \text{Density}(\text{Air}_{ha}; T = T_{bulk}[1]; P = P) \quad \{kg/m^3\}$$

$$\mu[1] = \text{Viscosity}(\text{Air}_{ha}; T = T_{bulk}[1]; P = P) \quad \{kg/m \cdot s\}$$

$$Pr[1] = \text{Prandtl}(\text{Air}_{ha}; T = T_{bulk}[1]; P = P) \quad \{-}$$

$$\nu[1] = \mu[1] / \rho[1] \quad \{m^2/s\}$$

{SOLUTION [1]}

$$Re[1] = (V_{ave} \cdot D_h) / \nu[1]$$

{The flow is turbulent}

$$Nusselt[1] = 0,023 \cdot Re[1]^{0,8} \cdot Pr[1]^{0,3}$$

{-}{n=0,3 cooling; n=0,4 heating}

$$Nusselt[1] = h[1] \cdot D_h / k[1]$$

{-}

$$\dot{m}[1] = \rho[1] \cdot V_{dot}$$

{kg/s}

{Question a [1]}

$$T_e[2] = T_s - (T_s - T_i) \cdot \exp((-h[1] \cdot A_s) / (\dot{m}[1] \cdot C_p[1])) \text{ } \{^{\circ}\text{C}\}$$

{Question b [1]}

$$\Delta T_{ln}[1] = (T_e[2] - T_i) / \ln((T_s - T_e[2]) / (T_s - T_i)) \quad \{^{\circ}\text{C}\}$$

$$\dot{Q}[1] = h[1] \cdot A_s \cdot \Delta T_{ln}[1] \quad \{W\}$$

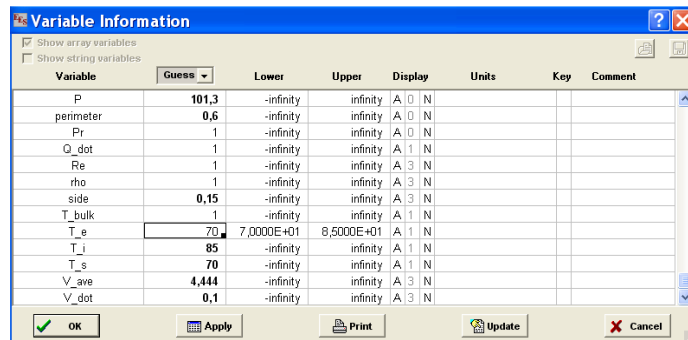
6.2. Problema (8-45)*

Presio atmosferikoan eta 85 °C-an dagoen aire beroa 0,10 m³/s-ko emariarekin sartzen da etxe bateko teilatupea zeharkatzen duen, 0,15 m × 0,15 m-ko sekzioa duen eta 10 m-ko luzera duen eroanbide karratu isolatu gabe batean. Ikusi da eroanbidea 70 °C-an ia isotermikoa dela. Kalkulatu

- c) Airearen irteera-tenperatura
- d) Zer abiaduratan galtzen den beroa hoditik teilatupeko airera?

EES programaren barne iterazio prozesua aprobetxatuz kalkulatuko da. OHARRA: problemak konbergentzia izan dezan beharrezkoa da aldagai batzuen limiteak finkatzea, adibidez airearen irteera tenperatura:

Options → Variable Info → T_e



Variable	Guess	Lower	Upper	Display	Units	Key	Comment
P	101,3	-infinity	infinity	A 0 N			
perimeter	0,6	-infinity	infinity	A 0 N			
Pr	1	-infinity	infinity	A 0 N			
Q_dot	1	-infinity	infinity	A 1 N			
Re	1	-infinity	infinity	A 3 N			
rho	1	-infinity	infinity	A 3 N			
side	0,15	-infinity	infinity	A 3 N			
T_bulk	1	-infinity	infinity	A 1 N			
T_e	70	7,0000E+01	8,5000E+01	A 1 N			
T_i	85	-infinity	infinity	A 1 N			
T_s	70	-infinity	infinity	A 1 N			
V_ave	4,444	-infinity	infinity	A 3 N			
V_dot	0,1	-infinity	infinity	A 3 N			

Airearen irteerako tenperaturan eta bero galeraren abiaduran emari bolumetrikokoak duen eragina analizatu. Horretarako emari bolumetrikoa 0.05 m³/s eta 0.15 m³/s tartean aldatzen dela suposatuko dugu. 11 lerroko taula parametrikoko bat erabiliko da eta taula honetan Reynolds zenbakia konprobatu beharko da iterazio guztietarako. Irudika itzazu airearen irteera tenperatura eta bero galeraren abiadura emaria bolumetrikokoaren menpe. Arrazoitu emaitzak.

Airearen irteerako tenperaturan eta bero galeraren abiaduran eroanbidearen luzerak duen eragina analizatu. Horretarako eroanbidearen luzera 5 m eta 100 m tartean aldatzen dela suposatuko dugu. 5 m-ko tarteak dituen taula parametrikoko bat erabiliko da. Irudika itzazu airearen irteera tenperatura eta bero galeraren abiadura eroanbidearen luzeraren menpe. Arrazoitu emaitzak.

{COMPUTER PROBLEM 6.2}

{DEFINE UNITS TO SI: Celsius; kPa; J}

{DATA}

T_i=85 {°C}
 {T_e UNKNOWN} {°C}
 V_{dot}=0,10 {m³/s}
 P=101,3 {kPa}

T_s=70 {°C}
 L=10 {m}
 side=0,15 {m}

A_s=4*side*L {m²} {Heat exchange surface}

A_c=side^2 {m²} {Cross-section}
 perimeter=4*side {m}
 D_h=(4*A_c)/perimeter {m}

V_{ave}=V_{dot}/A_c {m/s}

{PROPERTIES}

{T_e = UNKNOWN - EES WILL ITERATE}

$$T_{bulk} = 1/2 * (T_i + T_e) \quad \{^{\circ}\text{C}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p &= \text{Cp}(\text{Air_ha}; T=T_{bulk}; P=P) & \{\text{J/Kg } ^{\circ}\text{C}\} \\
 k &= \text{Conductivity}(\text{Air_ha}; T=T_{bulk}; P=P) & \{\text{W/m } ^{\circ}\text{C}\} \\
 \rho &= \text{Density}(\text{Air_ha}; T=T_{bulk}; P=P) & \{\text{kg/m}^3\} \\
 \mu &= \text{Viscosity}(\text{Air_ha}; T=T_{bulk}; P=P) & \{\text{kg/m}\cdot\text{s}\} \\
 Pr &= \text{Prandtl}(\text{Air_ha}; T=T_{bulk}; P=P) & \{-\} \\
 \nu &= \mu/\rho & \{\text{m}^2/\text{s}\}
 \end{aligned}$$

{SOLUTION}

$$Re = (V_{ave} * D_h) / \nu \quad \{\text{The flow is turbulent}\}$$

$$L_t = 10 * D_h \quad \{\text{m}\} \quad \{\text{The entry length is much shorter than the total length of the duct}\}$$

$$Nusselt = 0,023 * Re^{0,8} * Pr^{0,3} \quad \{-\} \{n=0,3 \text{ cooling}; n=0,4 \text{ heating}\}$$

$$Nusselt = h * D_h / k \quad \{-\}$$

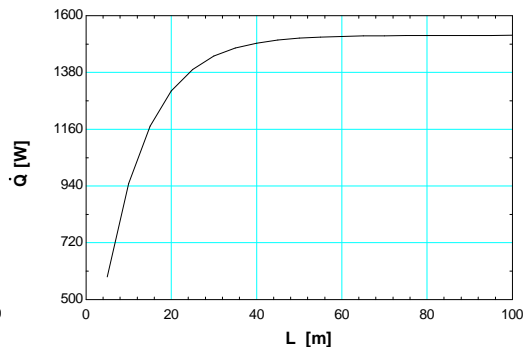
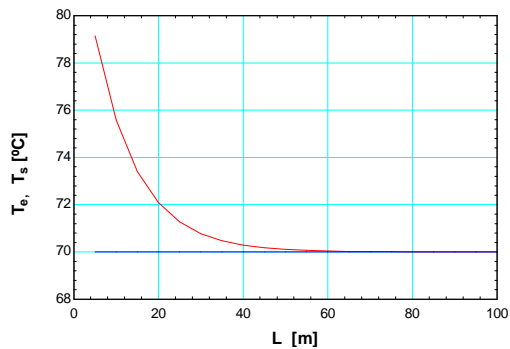
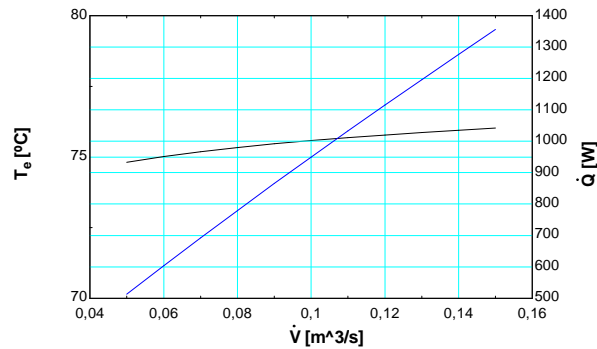
$$\dot{m} = \rho * V_{dot} \quad \{\text{kg/s}\}$$

{Question a}

$$T_e = T_s - (T_s - T_i) * \exp((-h * A_s) / (\dot{m} * C_p)) \quad \{^{\circ}\text{C}\}$$

{Question b}

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta T_{ln} &= (T_e - T_i) / \ln((T_s - T_e) / (T_s - T_i)) & \{^{\circ}\text{C}\} \\
 \dot{Q}_{dot} &= h * A_s * \Delta T_{ln} & \{\text{W}\}
 \end{aligned}$$



{CORRELATIONS FOR THE TEST}

{The average Nusselt number for natural convection in a **vertical plate**}

{Characteristic temperature} $T_f = (T_s + T_{air})/2$

{Grashoff number} $Gr = (g * (1/(T_f + 273)) * (T_s - T_{air}) * L_c^3) / \nu^2$

{Rayleigh number} $Ra = Gr * Pr$

{Nusselt number} $Nusselt = (0,825 + (0,387 * Ra^{1/6}) / (1 + (0,492/Pr)^{9/16}))^{8/27} Ra^{1/4}$

*** Honako liburuko problema atalen araberrako zenbakikuntza:**
ÇENGEL, Y. A. TRANSFERENCIA DE CALOR Y MASA, Un enfoque práctico.
McGraw-Hill. 3. Edizioa. 2007.