



1. Izračunaj stacionarni masni pretok tekočine z gostoto  $1080 \text{ kg/m}^3$  po vertikalni gladki steni širine  $1.1 \text{ m}$  in debelini filma  $2.4 \text{ mm}$ .

$a$	$\tau$ (Pa)	$\gamma$ ( $\text{s}^{-1}$ )	$b$	$\tau$ (Pa)
PRETOK	60	1	0.20	
+	75	2	0.283	
REKROVEN	90	3	0.346	
	105	4	0.400	
	195	10	0.632	

2. V posodi prostornina  $300 \text{ l}$  mešamo melaso z viskoznostjo  $55000 \text{ cP}$  s turbinskim mešalom.  $\rho = 1100 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 $P/V = 120 \text{ W/m}^3$   
 $Re = 1$   $P_0 = 75$   
 $50 < Re < 500$   $P_0 = 3.5$   
 $Re > 1000$   $P_0 = 5.0$

Izračunaj hitrost vrtenja mešala in  $Re$  število!

3. V izparjalniku izparevamo kontinuimo  $36.000 \text{ kg/h}$  vodne raztopine od  $3.6$  na  $14.4\%$  trdne snovi. Za ogrevanje služi nasičena vodna para s pritiskom  $2 \text{ bara}$  ( $T_{\text{kon}} = 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\Delta H_{\text{kon}} = 2225 \text{ kJ/kg}$  ( $531 \text{ Kcal/kg}$ ). Pritisk v izparjalniku je  $1 \text{ bar}$  ( $\Delta H_{\text{vapi}} = 2260 \text{ kJ/kg}$ )  
izp.

- UPAREVANJE
- a) Temperatura napajalne raztopine =  $12 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
Izračunaj potrebno količino sveže pare in velikost grelne površine!
- b) Napajalno raztopino predgrejemo v protitočnem toplotnem menjalniku z vrelo gosto raztopino na  $33 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . Izračunaj potrebno površino toplotnega menjalnika, izparjalnika in prihranek na sveži pari!

$$U_{\text{izp}} = 1600 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$
$$U_{\text{tm}} = 800 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Specifična toplota } c_p = \text{konst.} = 4.19 \text{ kJ/kg }^\circ\text{C}$$

Zanemari toplotne izgube, zvišanje vrelišča in predpostavi, da kondenzat odteka iz grelnega prostora s temperaturo kondenzacije.

$\lambda = 24 \text{ mm}$   
 $w = 11 \text{ m}$   
 $\dot{Q}_m = 0.00328 \text{ kg/s}$

$\lambda = 15 \Rightarrow T_p = 45 \text{ Pa}$

$T_2 = 1020 \text{ Pa}$

↳ Príklad ze filmu nič ne stáć

$\dot{Q}_m = \rho \cdot v \cdot f - f \cdot \lambda \cdot \nabla w$

$\Rightarrow \dot{m} = 1020 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 0.024 \text{ m} \cdot 0.00328 \text{ kg/s} \cdot 1.1$

$\nabla = \frac{f \cdot \rho \cdot \cos \beta \cdot \omega^2}{3 \eta}$

$\Rightarrow \dot{m} = 0.00328 \text{ kg/s}$

$\nabla = \frac{1020 \text{ kg} \cdot 5.21 \text{ m}^2 \cdot (0.002)^2 \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 15 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}} = 0.00136 \text{ m/s}$

domu od  
kč. A

$V = 300 \text{ dm}^3$

$\dot{Q} = 55000 \text{ CP} = 55 \text{ Pas} \Rightarrow \text{Laminár}$

$\rho = 1100 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$\rho/\nu = 120 \text{ W/m}^2$

$\eta = 0.72 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$Re = 0.32$

Laminár,  $P = 15$ ,  $\lambda = 1$

$P_0 = \frac{E}{\lambda_0}$

$K = P \cdot Re = 15$

$\frac{P}{\rho \cdot \nu} = 120 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$

$= 36 \text{ W}$

$v = \frac{\pi \cdot D_p^2}{4} \Rightarrow D_p = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot v}{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 300}{\pi}} = 7.26 \text{ dm} \Rightarrow D = 0.242 \text{ m}$

$P = K \cdot \rho \cdot v \cdot D^3 \Rightarrow v = \sqrt[3]{\frac{P}{K \cdot \rho \cdot D^3}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{36 \text{ W}}{15 \cdot 1100 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot (0.242)^3 \text{ m}^3}} = 0.785 \text{ m}^3$

$Re = \frac{v \cdot D}{\nu} = \frac{0.785 \cdot 0.242}{0.72} = 0.26 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s} = 0.32 \Rightarrow \text{Laminár}$

$F = 36000 \text{ kg/h} = 10 \text{ kg/s}$

$\lambda_p = 0.036$

$\lambda_L = 0.144$

$T_{\text{remd}} = 120^\circ\text{C}$   $\Delta H_{\text{remd}} = 2225 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = 2260 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$T_p = 12^\circ\text{C}$

$F \cdot \lambda_p = L \cdot \lambda_L + v \cdot D \Rightarrow L = \frac{F \cdot \lambda_p}{\lambda_L} = \frac{10 \cdot 0.036}{0.144} = 2.5 \text{ kg/s}$

$v = F - L = 10 - 2.5 = 7.5 \text{ kg/s}$

$\dot{Q} = F \cdot c_p \cdot (T_L - T_p) + v \cdot \Delta H_{\text{vap}} \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = 10 \text{ kg/s} \cdot 4.19 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot (100 - 12) + 7.5 \cdot 2260$   
 $\dot{Q} = 20637.2 \text{ kJ/s}$

$G = \frac{\dot{Q}}{\Delta H_{\text{remd}}} = \frac{20637.2}{2225} = 9.28 \text{ kg/s}$

$A = \frac{\dot{Q}}{U \cdot (T_{\text{remd}} - T_p)} = \frac{20637.2 \text{ kJ/s}}{1600 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot (120 - 100)} = 645 \text{ m}^2$

$G = 9.28 \text{ kg/s}$

$A = 645 \text{ m}^2$

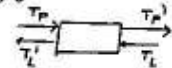
$G = 0.395 \text{ kg/s}$

$A_i = 24.55 \text{ m}^2$

$A_m = 49.1 \text{ m}^2$

$\Delta G = 8.89 \text{ kg/s}$

$T_p = 33^\circ\text{C}$



$\dot{Q} = F \cdot c_p \cdot (T_p' - T_p) = L \cdot c_m \cdot (T_L - T_L')$

$T_L - T_L' = \frac{F \cdot (T_p' - T_p)}{L}$

$T_L - T_L' = \frac{10 \cdot (33 - 12)}{2.5} = 84^\circ\text{C}$   
 $T_L' = 100 - 84 = 16^\circ\text{C}$

$\ln \frac{T_L - T_p'}{T_L' - T_p} = \frac{L}{F} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{100 - 33}{16 - 12} = \frac{L}{10} \Rightarrow L = 22.4 \text{ kg/s}$

$\dot{Q} = F \cdot c_p \cdot (T_p' - T_p)$

$\dot{Q} = 10 \cdot 4.19 \cdot (33 - 12) = 879.9 \text{ kJ/s}$

$G = \frac{\dot{Q}}{\Delta H_{\text{remd}}} = \frac{879.9}{2225} = 0.395 \text{ kg/s}$

$A = \frac{\dot{Q}}{U \cdot \Delta T_{\text{LM}}} \Rightarrow A_i = 24.55 \text{ m}^2$   
 $A_m = 49.1 \text{ m}^2$

$\Delta G = G - G' = 9.28 - 0.395 = 8.89 \text{ kg/s}$



1.

Izračunaj masni pretok in strižno hitrost tekočine ob steni za ravno gladko cev:  
a)  $L = 5.2 \text{ m}$ ,  $d_{\text{premer cevi}} = 0.8 \text{ cm}$ ,  $\Delta P = 3200 \text{ Pa}$ ,  $\eta = 6.8 \text{ mPa s}$ ,  
 $\rho = 1080 \text{ kg/m}^3$ .

PRETKI  
+  
REOLOGJA

b) Isti količini izračunaj še za primer, da je tekočina psevdoplastična, (ista cev, enak  $\Delta P$  in  $\rho$ )

$$\tau = K\dot{\gamma}^n$$

$$K = 0.1 \text{ Pa s}^{0.5}$$

$$n = 0.5$$

2. Izračunaj korekcijski faktor gibalne količine  $\beta$

REŠI!

2

$$\beta = \frac{1}{S} \int_S \left( \frac{v}{\bar{v}} \right)^2 dS$$

za laminarni in turbulentni tok. Za turbulentni tok predpostavi

$$v = v_0 \left( 1 - \frac{r}{R} \right)^{1/n} \quad n = 8$$

izparjalniku izparevamo kontinuirno  $15.000 \text{ kg/h}$  vodne raztopine od 4 na 10 % trdne snovi. Za ugrevanje služi nasičena vodna para s pritiskom 2.5 bara

$$(T_{\text{kond}} = 127 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}, \Delta H_{\text{kond}} = 2220 \text{ kJ/kg})$$

VPAREVANJE

Pritisk v izparjalniku je 1 bar ( $\Delta H_{\text{izp}} = 2260 \text{ kJ/kg}$ )

Temperatura napajalne raztopine = 12 °C

Izračunaj potrebno količino sveže pare in velikost grelne površine.

- Brez predgrevanja napajalne raztopine
- Napajalno raztopino predgrejemo v protitočnem toplotnem menjalniku z vrelo raztopino iz uparjalnika na 46 °C. Izračunaj še velikost grelne površine predgrelnika.

$$U_{\text{izp}} = 1600 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}, \quad U_{\text{tm}} = 480 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Specifična toplota } c_p = \text{konst.} = 4.19 \text{ kJ/kg }^\circ\text{C}.$$

$\dot{V} = 11.111 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \quad \dot{V} = 11.111 \text{ kg/s}$   
 $\lambda_F = 869$   
 $\lambda_L = 0.1$   
 $T_{\text{Kond}} = 127^\circ\text{C} = 400 \text{ K} \quad \lambda_{\text{Kond}} = 2220 \text{ kJ/kg}$   
 $\lambda_{\text{thp}} = 2260 \text{ kJ/kg}$   
 $T_F = 12^\circ\text{C}$

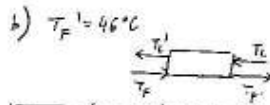
$\dot{V} \cdot \lambda_F = L \cdot \lambda_L \cdot v_{10} = 0 \quad \dot{L} = \frac{\dot{V} \cdot \lambda_F}{\lambda_L} = \frac{11.111 \cdot 869}{0.1} = 967 \text{ kg/s}$   
 $\dot{V} = \dot{F} - \dot{L} = 2.5 \text{ kg/s}$

$Q = \dot{F} \cdot c_p \cdot (T_L - T_F) + \dot{V} \cdot \lambda_{\text{thp}}$   
 $Q = 4 \cdot 967 \text{ kg/s} \cdot 4.19 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot (100 - 12) + 2.5 \text{ kg/s} \cdot 2260 \text{ kJ/kg}$   
 $Q = 7186.5 \text{ kJ/s}$

$\dot{G} = \frac{Q}{\lambda_{\text{Kond}}} \quad \dot{G} = 3.24 \text{ kg/s}$

$A = \frac{Q}{v \cdot (T_{\text{Kond}} - T_c)}$   
 $A = \frac{7186.5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J m}^2/\text{s}}{3 \cdot 1600 \text{ W} \cdot (127 - 100)^\circ\text{C}}$   
 $A = 166.35 \text{ m}^2$

a)  $\dot{G} = 3.24 \text{ kg/s}$   
 $A = 166.35 \text{ m}^2$   
 b)  $\dot{G}' = 0.27 \text{ kg/s}$   
 $A_i = 21 \text{ m}^2$   
 $A_{L,m} = 70 \text{ m}^2$   
 $\dot{L}G = 2.97 \text{ kg/s}$



$A \cdot \bar{T}_{Lm} = \frac{(100 - 46) - (15 - 12)}{\ln \frac{54}{3}} = 17.7^\circ\text{C}$

$\dot{G} = \dot{F} \cdot c_p \cdot (T_L' - T_F) = \dot{L} \cdot \lambda_{\text{Kond}} \cdot (T_L - T_L')$   
 $T_L - T_L' = \frac{\dot{F} \cdot c_p \cdot (T_L' - T_F)}{\lambda_{\text{Kond}}} = 85^\circ\text{C}$   
 $T_L = 15^\circ\text{C}$

$Q = \dot{F} \cdot c_p \cdot (T_F' - T_F)$   
 $Q = 583.631 \text{ W}$

$\dot{G} = \frac{Q}{\lambda_{\text{Kond}}} \quad \dot{G}' = 0.27 \text{ kg/s}$

$A = \frac{Q}{v \cdot \Delta T_{Lm}}$   
 $A_i = 21 \text{ m}^2$   
 $A_{L,m} = 70 \text{ m}^2$

$\dot{L}G = \dot{G} - \dot{G}'$   
 $\dot{L}G = 3.24 - 0.27 = 2.97 \text{ kg/s}$



PROCESNA TEHNIKA V ŽIVILSTVU I  
Pisni izpit 17.06.2003

✓ 1. Izračunaj masni pretok in padec pritiska za valjasto cev  $L = 72 \text{ m}$

- a) Gladka ravna cev  $D = 1/2'' = 1.27 \text{ cm}$   
 $\rho = 1180 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  $\eta = 3.6 \text{ cP}$   
 Hitrost v osi cevi  $v_0 = 3.6 \text{ cm/s}$

PRETOKI

9.2.1997  
 (2)

- b) Gladka cev  $D = 4''$  in  $v_0 = 4.3 \text{ m/s}$   
 dolžina cevi,  $\rho$  in  $\eta$  kot pri a)  
 c) Cev zamenjamo z litoželezno (cast iron)  
 Vse ostalo isto kot pod b). Izračunaj pretok!

✓ 2.

V mešalniku standardne konfiguracije prostornine  $V = 1.2 \text{ m}^3$  mešamo raztopino polisaharida z viskoznostjo  $\eta = 80 \text{ Pas}$  in gostoto  $\rho = 1150 \text{ kg/m}^3$  z močjo  $50 \text{ W/m}^3$ .

MEŠANJE

10.3.97  
 (2)

Kako hitro se mora vrteti mešalo?  
 Za izračun uporabi odvisnost  $P_0$  od  $Re$  števila

$Re = 1$	$P_0 = 75$
$50 < Re < 500$	$P_0 = 3.5$
$Re > 1000$	$P_0 = 5.0$

✓ 3.

V izparjalniku izparevamo kontinuirno  $36.000 \text{ kg/h}$  vodne raztopine od  $3.6$  na  $14.4\%$  trdne snovi. Za ugrevanje služi nasičena vodna para s pritiskom  $2 \text{ bara}$  ( $T_{\text{kond}} = 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\Delta H_{\text{kond}} = 2225 \text{ kJ/kg}$  ( $531 \text{ Kcal/kg}$ )). Pritisk v izparjalniku je  $1 \text{ bar}$  ( $\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = 2260 \text{ kJ/kg}$ )

VPAREVANJE

10.22.9.1998b)

- a) Temperatura napajalne raztopine =  $12 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 Izračunaj potrebno količino sveže pare in velikost grelne površine!

Napajalno raztopino predgreveno v protitočnem toplotnem menjalniku z vrelo gosto raztopino na  $33 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . Izračunaj potrebno površino toplotnega menjalnika, izparjalnika in prihranek na sveži pari!

$$U_{\text{izp}} = 1600 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$U_{\text{lm}} = 800 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

Specifična toplota  $c_p = \text{konst.} = 4.19 \text{ kJ/kg }^\circ\text{C}$

Zanemari toplotne izgube, zvišanje vrelišča in predpostavi, da kondenzat odteka iz grelnega prostora s temperaturo kondenzacije.

1)  $L = 1.2 \text{ m}$   
 $D = 0.5'' = 1.27 \text{ cm}$   
 $\rho = 1180 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 $\eta = 36 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$   
 $v_0 = 86 \text{ cm/s}$

)  $\Delta P = 825.66 \text{ Pa}$   
 $\dot{Q}_m = 0.00269 \text{ kg/s}$

)  $D = 4'' = 0.1016 \text{ m}$   
 $\Delta P = 77.476 \text{ Pa}$   
 $\dot{Q}_m = 336 \text{ kg/s}$

$Re = \frac{v \cdot \rho \cdot D}{\eta} = \frac{0.018 \cdot 1180 \cdot 0.0127}{36 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 74.9 \rightarrow \text{Laminar}$

$\dot{Q}_m = \pi r^2 \cdot v \cdot \rho = \pi \cdot (0.00635)^2 \cdot 0.018 \cdot 1180 = 0.00269 \text{ kg/s}$

$\Delta P = \frac{\eta \cdot 4 \cdot L \cdot v}{r^2} = \frac{0.036 \cdot 4 \cdot 36 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 72}{(0.00635)^2} = 825.66 \text{ Pa}$

b)  $v_0 = 4.3 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow v = \frac{4.3}{20} v_0 = 3.51 \text{ m/s}$   
 $Re = \frac{v \cdot \rho \cdot D}{\eta} = \frac{3.51 \cdot 1180 \cdot 0.1016}{36 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 116.8908 \rightarrow \text{turbulent}$

$\dot{Q}_m = \pi r^2 \cdot v \cdot \rho = \pi \cdot (0.0508)^2 \cdot 3.51 \cdot 1180 = 33.6 \text{ kg/s}$

$\epsilon/D = 0.0005$

$f = \frac{0.314}{Re^{0.25}} = \frac{0.314}{116.8908^{0.25}} = 0.01636$

$\Delta P = h_f \cdot \rho \cdot \dot{Q}_m = 74.13 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 \cdot 1180 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 87.471$

$v_f = \frac{f \cdot v^2}{2D} = \frac{0.01636 \cdot (3.51)^2 \cdot 72}{2 \cdot 0.1016} = 74.13 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$

c)  $\epsilon/D = 0.002$   
 $Re \cdot f = \frac{0.1016 \cdot 1180}{36 \cdot 10^{-3}} \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0.1016 \cdot 74.13}{72}} = 15231.833$

$\dot{Q}_m = 27.36 \text{ kg/s}$   
 $\frac{f}{f_0} = 6.25 \rightarrow \sqrt{f} = 0.16$   
 $Re = \frac{Re \cdot \sqrt{f}}{f} = \frac{15231.833}{0.16} = 95199.4$

$v = \frac{Re \cdot \eta}{\rho \cdot D} = \frac{95199.4 \cdot 36 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1180 \cdot 0.1016} = 2.86 \text{ m/s}$   
 $\dot{Q}_m = \pi r^2 \cdot \rho \cdot v = \pi \cdot (0.0508)^2 \cdot 1180 \cdot 2.86 = 27$

2)  $V = 1.2 \text{ m}^3$   
 $\eta = 80 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s} \rightarrow \text{Lam.}$   
 $\rho = 1150 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 $\rho/\eta = 80 \text{ W/m}^2$   
 $N = 0.42 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$P = 50 \cdot 1.2 = 60 \text{ W}$

$P_0 = K \cdot Re^{-1}$   
 $P_0 = \frac{K}{Re} \rightarrow K = P_0 \cdot Re = 35$

$V = \frac{\pi \cdot D^3}{4} \rightarrow D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4V}{\pi}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4 \cdot 1.2}{\pi}} = 1.152 \text{ m}$   
 $D = 0.384 \text{ m}$

$P = K \cdot \eta \cdot N^2 \cdot D^3$   
 $\rightarrow N = \sqrt{\frac{P}{K \cdot \eta \cdot D^3}}$   
 $N = \sqrt{\frac{60 \text{ W}}{35 \cdot 80 \cdot 0.0566}} = \sqrt{0.17667} = 0.42$

3) gty 9.2.2000/3.naloga