

I. OSNOVNI KONCEPTI TERMODINAMIKE

- prve ~~so~~ osnove termodinamike se ~~prve~~ pojavijo v 18. st v parnim strojem
- 1849 Lord Kelvin
- prvi uveljavil termodinamika 1859 → ~~Dr~~ RANKIN

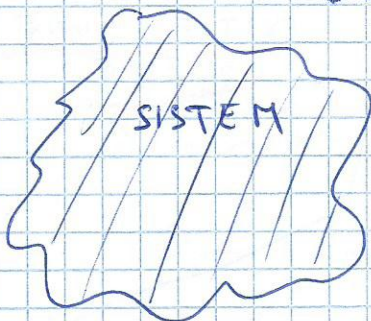
~~SISTEM~~

~~ENERGIJA~~

- sistem
- energija
- lastnosti sistema
- stanje sistema
- proces
- cilj
- tlak
- temperatura

• SISTEM:

OKOLICA



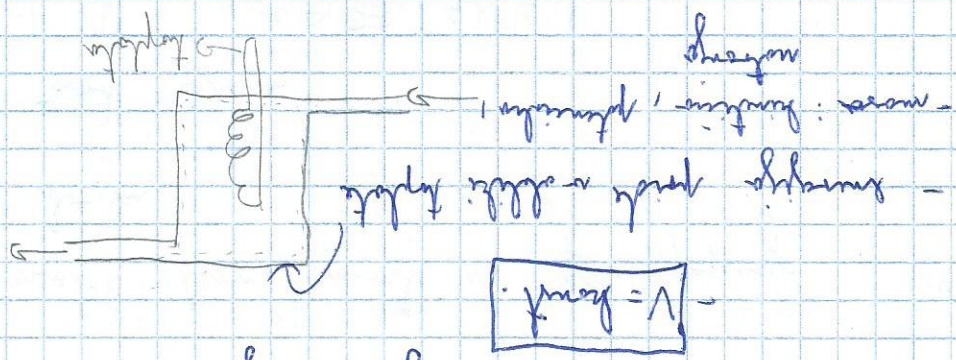
1. zakon termodinamike: če se zgodijo spremembe v sistemu, se zgodijo tudi v okolici

VRSTE SISTEMA:

- zaprt sistem: → reaktor ko natri aluminij polimer (primer) masa ne more prečiti meja sistema (masa sistema je) konstantna
- energijsko zaprt sistem: lahko preide mejo sistema v obliki

ENERGIA:

- descrie presen mar in un sistem
 - mar in un sistem de particula
 - descrie mar in un sistem de particula si nu este in interactiune cu un alt sistem



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- particule
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- particule

TOTALA KINETICA SISTEM

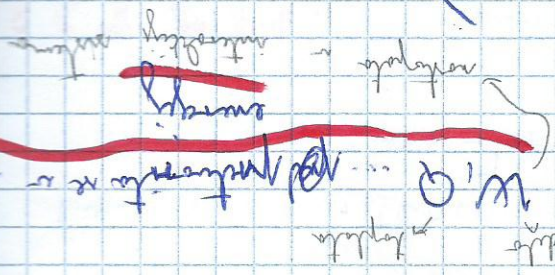
$E_T = E_K$
 KINETICA ENERGIA SISTEM
 [J]

$E_p = mgh$
 POTENTIALA ENERGIA SISTEM
 [J]

$U =$
 NOTANDA ENERGIA SISTEM
 [J]

- descrie presen mar in un sistem
 - mar in un sistem de particula
 - descrie mar in un sistem de particula si nu este in interactiune cu un alt sistem


EXISTA NATURE LOCALA



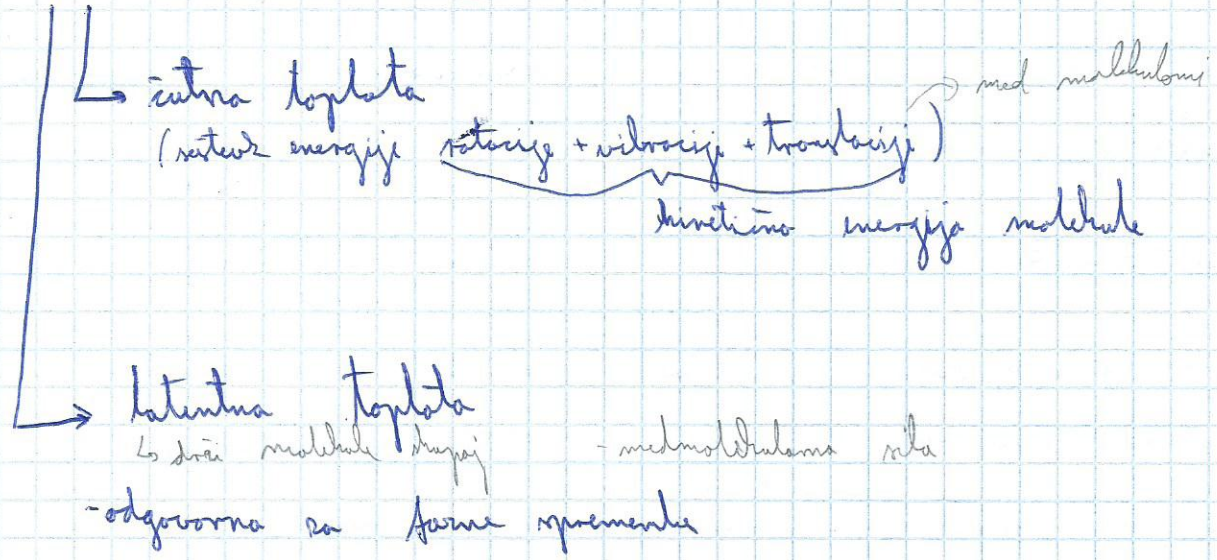
$$E_{+} = E_k + E_p + U$$

INTENZIVNA KOLIČINA : ni odvisna od mase sistema! (T, tlak)

EKSTENZIVNA KOLIČINA : odvisna od mase sistema! (mora)

EKSTENZIVNE KOLIČINE	INTENZIVNE KOLIČINE \hat{E} (brez mase)
E_{+} [J] → 	$\hat{E}_{+} = \frac{E_{+}}{m, m} \quad [J/kg, J/mol]$
E_k [J] →	$\hat{E}_k = \frac{v^2}{2} \quad [J/kg]$
E_p [J] →	$\hat{E}_p = g \cdot h \quad [J/kg]$

NOTRANJA ENERGIJA



• LASTNOSTI SISTEMA

- vsaka karakteristika sistema se imenuje lastnost sistema

1. - tlak (P), temperatura (T), volumen (V), masa (m), gostota (ρ)
2. - viskoznost (η), toplotna prevodnost (λ)
3. - hitrost (v)

GOSTOTA:

$$\left[\rho = \frac{m}{V} \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right] \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{V}{m} \left[\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} \right] \equiv \rho^{-1} \rightarrow \text{to ni hitrost} \dots \dots \text{specifični volumen}$$

• STANJE SISTEMA

→ sistem vseh lastnosti v ravnostiju

- imamo sistem, ki ni pod pogoji spremembe
- vse lastnosti sistema dobijo stanje sistema

RAVNOTEŽJE:

- termično ravnostije (povod maha T)
- mehansko ravnostije (ni nujno, da je P (tlak) povod maha)
- kemijsko ravnostije (potencial, da reaktivna staja)
- fazono ravnostije (spreminjanje stanja: kondenzacija)

• PROCES

Sistem preide iz enega ravnovesnega stanja v drugo ravnovesno stanje

- proces \Rightarrow novo stanje
- sklepi \Rightarrow nekaj v prvotno stanje

- proces lahko opišemo v diagramih, katere koordinate so lahko uporabimo:

$$- p, T, V, n$$

• TLAK

- količina sila deluje na 1 m^2 površine

$$P \dots \text{Pa}$$

$$1 \text{ Pa} \dots \text{N/m}^2$$

$$1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ bar} = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

~~1 atm = 1,01325 bar~~

\rightarrow atmosfera
 $1 \text{ atm} = 1,01325 \text{ bar}$

- ABSOLUTNI TLAK

- merjen glede na vakuum

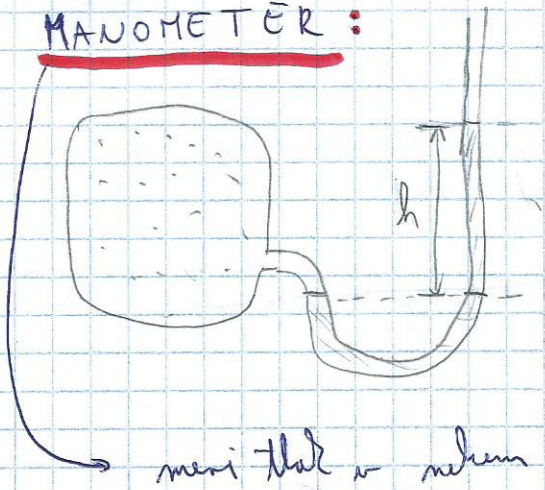
- NADTLAK

- merjen glede na atmosferski tlak (p_{atm}) \rightarrow ozi kar 1 atm

- PODTLAK

- merjen glede na atmosferski tlak \rightarrow manj kar 1 atm

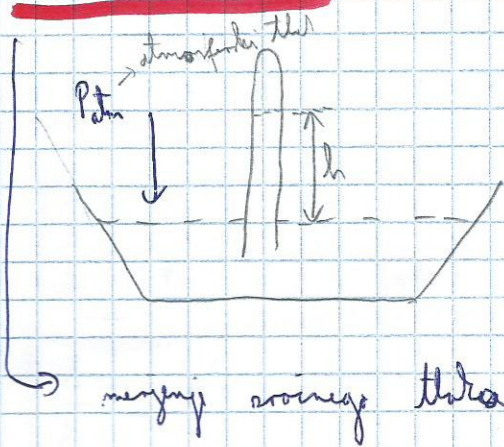
MANOMETER :



$$P = P_{\text{atm}} + \rho \cdot g \cdot h$$

meri tlak u sistem

BAROMETER :



$$P_{\text{atm}} = \rho \cdot g \cdot h$$

menyaji tekanan udara

Contoh:

Sebuah silinder mampatan u pegas ini 60 kg, in penampang $0,04 \text{ m}^2$, tekanan $P_{\text{atm}} = 0,97 \text{ bar}$, gravitasi seperti pada $9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$. Berapa tekanan u silinder? Sistem dalam tabung tertutup, dan u pegas, tekanan u u sistem udar?

$$m = 60 \text{ kg}$$

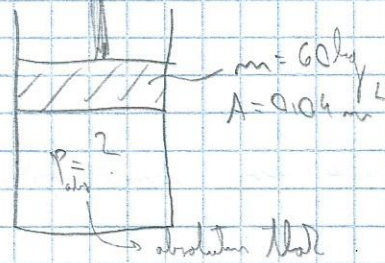
$$A = 0,04 \text{ m}^2$$

$$P_{\text{atm}} = 0,97 \text{ bar}$$

$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\sum F_i = 0$$

$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$



$$P_{\text{atm}} \cdot A + m \cdot g - P_{\text{u}} \cdot A = 0$$

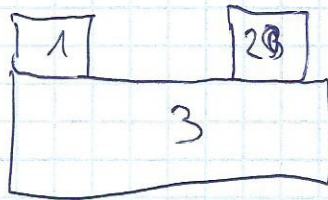
$$P_{\text{u}} = P_{\text{atm}} + \frac{m \cdot g}{A}$$

$$P_{\text{u}} = 0,97 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} + \frac{60 \text{ kg} \cdot 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2}{0,04 \text{ m}^2} = 1,117 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

• TEMPERATURA

NIETI zakon termodinamike

(0-ti) \hookrightarrow če sta dve telesi v termičnem ravnovesju s tretjim telesom, potem sta tudi v termičnem ravnovesju med seboj



Trety telo nadomestimo s termometrom:

- dve telesi sta v termičnem ravnovesju, itudi nista v kontaktu med seboj in izkazujeta isto T.

CELZISEVA temperaturna skala:

$$T(K) = 273,15 + T(^{\circ}C)$$

KELVINOVA temperaturna skala:

ČISTE SUBSTANCE

- FAZNE SPREMEMBE

- čista snov ima enako hemijsko sestavo

- Primer:
- sneg ✓
 - led - voda ✓
 - suspenzija olja v vodi //

- TERMODINAMSKI DIAGRAMI

1. graf

• led \rightarrow sneg

1. \rightarrow 2 = podhlajena tekočina

\hookrightarrow če dodam čisto malo toplote ne bo prišlo do oporevanja / ozevanja oz. do faze spremembe

2. \rightarrow nasičena tekočina

\hookrightarrow mi se hlajemo / če dodam malo toplote pride do oporevanja

2 → 3 → 4 = nasičena mešanica tekočin in par 3 → nasičena vročoparna

4 = nasičena para = malo odhlajenim po notorni kondenzacija
↳ samo para je

4 → 5 = pregreta para → ni odhlajenimo p malo toplote se ne zgoditi nič

2. diagram str. 2

$$1 \text{ MPa} = 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 10 \text{ bar}$$

$$0.101 \text{ MPa} = 0.11 \text{ bar}$$

Kritični pogoji vode:

$$T = 374.14 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P = 22.09 \text{ MPa}$$

$$v = 0.003155 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$$

↳ kritični volumen

3 diagram str. 3

$$T = f(v) !$$

$$P = f(v)$$

P-T diagram

Trojna točka vode (str. 4 (157)) → poč tu tri faze nastane

$$T = 0.01 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P = 0.000611 \text{ kPa}$$

1. Tank maseže 30 kg mase ~~tekočina~~ masežine kortijine pri 90°C .
 Doloži tlak ν tekočine in volumen tekočine?

$$T = 90^\circ\text{C}$$

$$m = 30 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_{\text{set}} = 10,14 \text{ kPa} = 0,1014 \text{ Bar}$$

$$\rho_{\text{tekočina}} = 0,001036 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

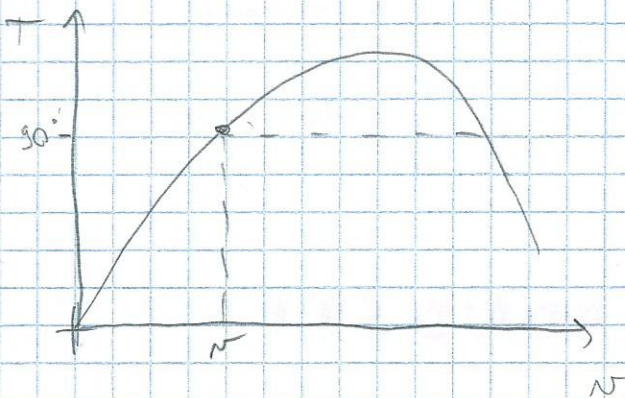
$$m = V \cdot \rho = \frac{V}{\nu} \rightarrow V = m \cdot \nu$$

$$V = 30 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,001036 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$$

$$V = 0,03108 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\gamma = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{30 \text{ kg}}{0,03108 \text{ m}^3} = 965,251 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\rho_{\text{ali}} = \frac{1}{\nu} = \frac{1}{0,001036} = 965,251 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$



2. D 200 g masežine vode poplunoma sprejimo pri 100 kPa . Doloži
 sprejemo V in ~~tekočina~~ ~~tekočina~~ ~~tekočina~~ dodano energije?

$$T = 100^\circ\text{C}$$

$$m = 200 \text{ g}$$

$$P = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{sit}$$

tekočina

$$V = \frac{m}{\rho}$$

$$V = m \cdot \nu$$

$$V = m (15 - 150)$$

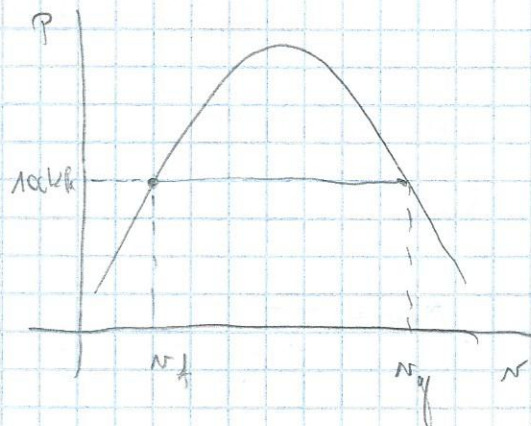
$$\Delta V = m (v_g - v_f)$$

$$= 0,2 \text{ kg} (1,672 - 0,001044) \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$= 0,3343712 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\Delta E = \Delta H = h_{fg} \cdot m$$

$$= 2257 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot 0,2 \text{ kg} = 451,4 \text{ kJ}$$



3. Tank berisi 10 kg uap air pada 90°C, dan 8 kg H₂O uap dididihkan in
 state u- dididihkan, dalam tank u- tank, 1 kg u- tank u- n- n- n-
 dojoci T-v diagram

$$m_u = 10 \text{ kg}$$

$$T = 90^\circ \text{C}$$

$$m_f = 8 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_g = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_{\text{total}} = ?$$

$$v_f = 0,001036 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$v_g = 2,361$$

$$V = \frac{m}{\rho} = m \cdot v$$

$$V_u = V_f + V_g$$

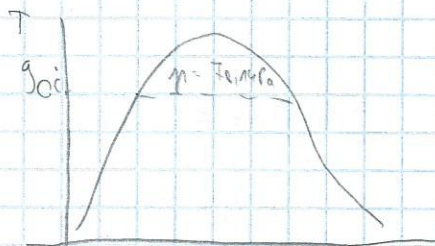
$$V_f = m_f \cdot v_f = 8 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,001036 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} = 0,008288 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_g = m_g \cdot v_g = 2 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,361 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} = 4,722 \text{ m}^3$$

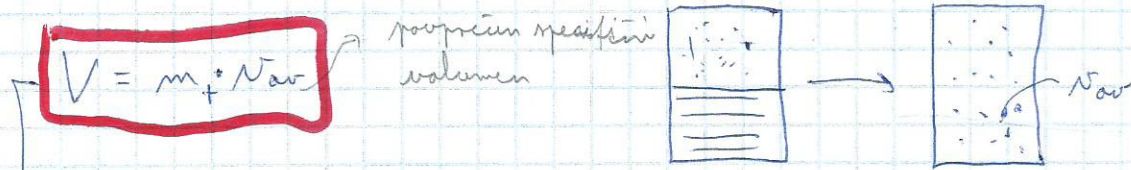
$$V_u = V_f + V_g = 0,008288 \text{ m}^3 + 4,722 \text{ m}^3 = 4,730288 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P = 70,14 \text{ Pa} = 0,07 \text{ bar}$$

↳ LIST



ANALIZA NASIČENE MEŠANICE TEKOČINE IN PAR



$$V = m_f \cdot v_{av}$$

prosečni specifični volumen

$$v_{av} = \frac{V_f}{m_f} \rightarrow \text{totalna masa}$$

$$V_f = V_f + V_g$$

$$m \cdot v_{av} = m_f \cdot v_f + m_g \cdot v_g$$

Definicija kvalitete x

$$X = \frac{m_g}{m_f}$$

$$v_{av} = \frac{m_f}{m_f} \cdot v_f + \frac{m_g}{m_f} \cdot v_g$$

$$v_{av} = v_f + X \cdot (v_g - v_f)$$

$$v_{av} = v_f + X \cdot (v_g - v_f)$$

~~$$v_{av} = v_f + X \cdot v_g$$~~

$$v_{av} = (1 - X) \cdot v_f + X \cdot v_g$$

~~$$v_{av} = v_f + X \cdot v_g$$~~

$$v_{av} = v_f + X \cdot (v_g - v_f)$$

prosečni specifični volumen

$$\hat{U}_{av} = \hat{U}_f + X \cdot \hat{U}_{fg}$$

$$\hat{H}_{av} = \hat{H}_f + X \cdot \hat{H}_{fg}$$

Primer:

v 80L posodi imamo 4kg hladilnega medija R12. Plaz je 160 kPa

m = 4 kg
P = 160 kPa

V = 80L → entalpija

T, X, H, v_g

T = 18,95

$$v_{av} = \frac{V_f}{m_f} = \frac{80 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3}{4 \text{ kg}} = 0,02 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$P = 160 \text{ kPa} = 0,16 \text{ MPa}$$

$$v_{av} = v_f + X \cdot (v_g - v_f) \quad \text{tabele*}$$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_f + X(\hat{H}_{fg})$$

$$h = h_f + x h_{fg}$$

$$h = 19,18 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} + 0,1919 (160,23) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$h = 49,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

→ relative entalpija

$$H = h \cdot m_T = 49,9 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \cdot 4 \text{ kg} = 199,6 \text{ kJ}$$

$$V_g = m_g \cdot v_g = 4 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,1919 \cdot 0,1031 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} = 79,139 \text{ l}$$

ENACĀBE STANJA

P, T, V (m)

1) PLINSKA ENACĀBA - idealni plini

$$P \cdot V = m \cdot R \cdot T \quad \checkmark$$

$$R = 8,314 \text{ kPa m}^3 / \text{kmol} \cdot \text{K}$$
$$\text{L} / \text{mol} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$\cancel{R = \frac{R^*}{M}}$$

1. Datoji maso radka v suli. Iuba ima $(4 \times 5 \times 6) \text{ m}^3$, tlak je 100 kPa , $T = 25^\circ \text{C}$

$$M_{\text{radka}} = 29 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$P \cdot V = m \cdot R \cdot T = \frac{m}{M} \cdot R \cdot T$$

$$m = \frac{P \cdot V \cdot M}{R \cdot T}$$

$$m = \frac{100 \text{ kPa} \cdot (4 \times 5 \times 6) \text{ m}^3 \cdot 29 \text{ g/mol}}{\text{mol} \cdot 8,314 \text{ kPa m}^3 / \text{mol} \cdot \text{K} \cdot (273 + 25)}$$

NE IDEALNI PLINI,

Faktor kompresibilnosti z

Def: $z = \frac{V_{dej}}{V_{id}}$

reducirana tlaka: $P_r = \frac{P}{P_{kr}} \rightarrow$ ^{reducirana} ~~strukturna~~
reducirana temperatura: $T_r = \frac{T}{T_{kr}}$

- ko je z blizu 1, prenos plini obnašajo kot idealni
- ko je tlak nizek, je z prti 1

1. Pri nizkih vrednostih tlaka ($P_r < 1$) se plini obnašajo kot idealni, neglede na ^{reducirano} temperaturo

2. Pri visokih T ($T_r > 2$) se plini obnašajo kot idealni, neglede na tlak

3. Največje deviacije / odklone od idealnega plina so v absolutni kritičnih pogojih: ($T_r \sim 1$) ($P_r \sim 1$)

- vodna para je pri $P = 10$ kPa kot idealni plin

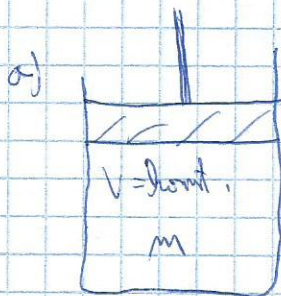
SPECIFIČNA TOPLOTA

↳ je tista količina energije, ki je potrebna, da se enoti mase določene substance temperatura dvigne za 1 ~~stopinjo~~ stopinjo

C_p, C_v

procur ogrevanja ^{redovno} ~~glavni~~ :

- a) pri konstantnem volumnu
- b) pri konstantnem tlaku

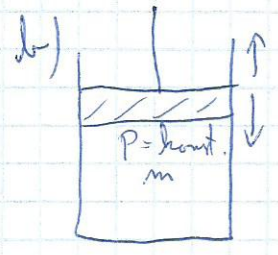


$\Delta(E_{int}) = Q - W$
 $\Delta U_m + \Delta E_k + \Delta E_p = Q - W$

$$dU_m = dQ \Rightarrow C_v = \left(\frac{\partial U_m}{\partial T} \right)_v$$

↓
specifična toplota pri
konstantnem V

∂ ... , parcialni odvod
m ... , molarni odvod



$$\Delta(E_{tot}) = Q - W \quad (\text{ziljarski bat})$$

$$\Delta U_m + \Delta E_k + \Delta E_p = Q - W$$

$$\Delta U_m = Q - W \Rightarrow \Delta U_m = Q - P \cdot \Delta V$$

$$\Delta U_m + P \Delta V = Q$$

$$\Delta H = Q$$

$$\Delta H = Q$$

$$dH = dQ \Rightarrow c_p = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_p$$

specifična toplota pri
konstantnem tlaku

DU. pokazati relacije med C_v in C_p za
idealni plin!

OSNOVNI MEHANIZMI PRENOSA TOPLOTE

- KONDUKCIJA (prevajanje)
- KONVEKCIJA
- RADIACIJA

KONDUKCIJA (PREVAJANJE)

elektronov roba

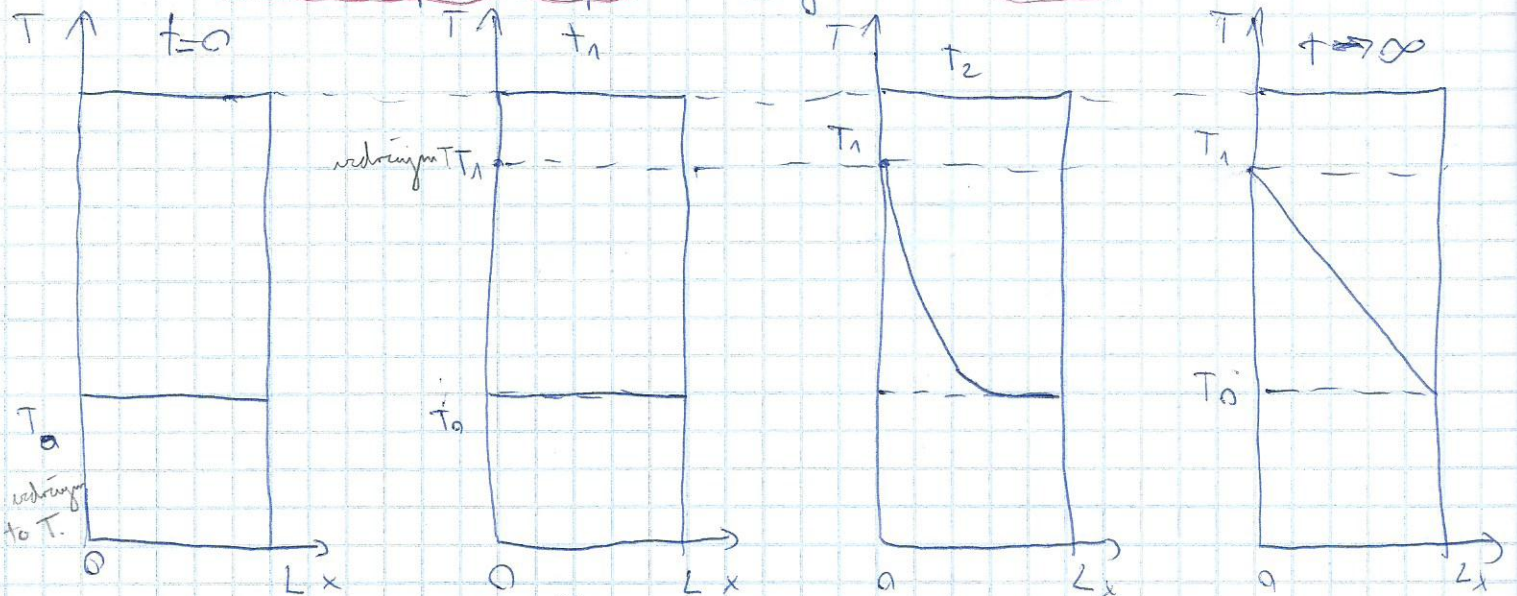
- trdna telo - energija gre na mikro skale (na ~~razni~~ ^{razni} delcih)
- tekočine - lahko prenehajo difuzijski molekul (mikroskala)
- pline - κ take molekul (veča molekula = več energije ter = molekula =

TRDNA STENA - enodimenzionalen problem

→ upeljava enodimenzionalnega problema

↳ dve dolžini sta zelo veliki, ~~na~~ ^{na} eno je zelo majhna / kratka

↳ temperaturni gradienti κ pri veliki površini razpisajo, pri kratki površini pa so zelo gosti in ožami



toplota v telu $\dots \dots \dots \dot{Q} = \frac{Q}{t} \quad \left[\frac{J}{s} = W \right]$

toplota na enoto površine $q = \frac{Q}{tA} \quad \left[\frac{J}{s \cdot m^2} = \frac{W}{m^2} \right]$

$$\dot{Q} = \lambda \frac{A(T_1 - T_0)}{L}$$

TOPLATNI
TOK

~~$$\dot{Q} = \lambda \frac{A(T_1 - T_0)}{L}$$~~

$$\frac{\dot{Q}}{A} = q_{\text{tr}} = \lambda \left(\frac{T_1 - T_0}{L} \right)$$

\dot{Q} ... toplatni tok [W]

A ... površina [m²]

L ... debelina telesa [m]

λ ... toplotna prevodnost [W/mK]

DIFERENCIALNA OBLIKA

$$q_{\text{tr}x} = -\lambda \left(\frac{dT}{dx} \right)$$

FOURIER-jeva zakon!

TRODIMENZIONALNI PROBLEM

$$q_x = -\lambda \left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x} \right)$$

$$q_y = -\lambda \left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta y} \right)$$

$$q_z = -\lambda \left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta z} \right)$$

$$q_{\text{tr}} = \nabla T$$

∇ ... nabla

λ nekaterih kat faktor proporcionalnosti med fluxom in gradientom je materialna lastnost (odvisna samo od materiala)

λ ... materialna lastnost
 enota ... λ [W/mK]

točne snovi ... 1-450 (bater 360)

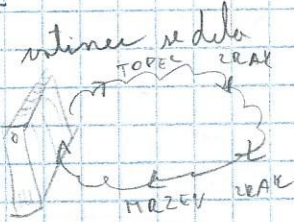
tekočine ... 0,1 - 1

plini ... 0,01 - 0,1

KONVEKCIJA

Lo nastopi ko se gibajoči medij nahaja v točno površino s drugo temperaturo

[radiator - hladen zrak]



$$q_x = -\lambda \frac{dT}{dx}$$

$$\vec{q} = h \cdot (\Delta T)_{\text{kar}} \quad \text{NEWTON-ov zakon} \quad !!!$$

\vec{q} ... toplotni tok v prostoru ($\frac{W}{m^2}$)

$(\Delta T)_{\text{kar}}$... karakteristična temperaturna razlika ($^{\circ}C, K$)

h ... koeficient toplotnega prestopa ($\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K}$)

! $h = f(\text{hidrodinamski pogoji, masne lastnosti, geometrija } \Delta T)$

pogoj		$h [W/m^2K]$
naravna konvekcija, zrak ...		5-50
prisilna konvekcija, zrak ...		25-200
naravna konvekcija, voda ...		50-1000
prisilna konvekcija, voda ...		250-15000
vetje gost vode ...		do 45 000
konvekcija pare v filmu ...	drugače	20 000

$$10^{-7} - 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

teplota radiancy

→ zmeny → presnyh porov

SEPARSE ZENGA TCESA

T_s - krasnyh

$$Q = \sigma \cdot A \cdot T_s^4$$

STEFANOV ZAKON

2... Stefan Boltzmannova konstanta ($\sigma = 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}^4$)

A... povrchny telov

T_s ... temperature povrshy (K)

REALNO TERO

→ hot' shodno semy telov

~~...~~ (1)

$$\epsilon \leq 1$$

realny telov: $\epsilon \sim 0,8$

2... shchitkovost' (1)

$$0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$$

→ khol' h' moza kol' h' spinyan

$$Q = \epsilon \cdot A \cdot \sigma \cdot T_s^4$$

→ povrshy

→ shchitkov

$$Q_{\text{neto}} = \epsilon \cdot A \cdot \sigma \cdot T_s^4 - \lambda \cdot A \cdot \sigma \cdot T_{\text{ok}}^4$$

2... shchitkovost' (1)

$$\epsilon \approx 1$$

$$Q_{\text{neto}} = \epsilon \cdot A \cdot \sigma \cdot (T_s^4 - T_{\text{ok}}^4)$$

into spot maximum energy telov (h)

→ shchitkovost' shchitkovost' shchitkovost' telov

① Čev na transport pare u nahaja v laboratoriji hli. Temperatura zraka in vode 25°C . Čunovij premer čev 70 mm , Temperatura površine čev 200°C . Koeficient toploteha prestopa je ocenjen na $15\text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$. Izotvinyj toploteha izgube čev 1 m čev.

a) stacionarno stanje

b) radiacija hli modelu niha površine in velika razpota d ~~čev~~ čev
 c) površino čev enočin ϵ siviim telesom

$T_{\text{ok}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

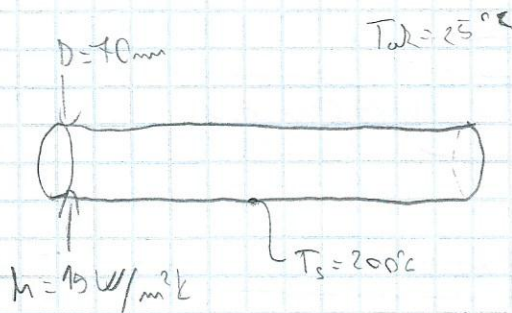
$T_{\text{ov}} = 200^{\circ}\text{C}$

$h = 15\text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

$L = 1\text{ m}$

$D = 70\text{ mm}$

sivo telo: $\epsilon = 0,8$



toplota hli
 → konvekcija

$\dot{Q}_{\text{izgube}} = \dot{Q}_{\text{konv}} + \dot{Q}_{\text{neto radiacija}}$
 ↳ neto radiacija

$\dot{Q}_{\text{izgube}} = h \cdot A (T_{\text{ov}} - T_{\text{ok}}) + \epsilon \cdot A \cdot \sigma (T_{\text{ov}}^4 - T_{\text{ok}}^4)$

$\dot{Q} = \frac{15\text{ W}}{\text{m}^2\text{K}} \cdot \pi \cdot 0,07\text{ m} \cdot 1\text{ m} (200 - 25) \cdot \text{K} +$

$+ 0,8 \cdot 5,676 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\text{K}^2} \cdot \pi \cdot 0,07\text{ m} \cdot 1\text{ m} [(473)^4 - (298)^4]$

~~$\dot{Q} = 577,27\text{ W} + 421,08\text{ W}$~~
 $\dot{Q} = 577,27\text{ W} + 421,08\text{ W} = 998,35\text{ W}$

SNOVNE IN ENERGIJSKE BILANCE

a) ZARTEGA SISTEMA PRI KONČNI SPREMEMBI

↳ neredativen sistem

(ne bomo gledali po
izsu ... samo začeli in
konci!!)

SNOVNA BILANCA

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{akumulacija} \\ \text{mase v} \\ \text{sistemu} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{vstop mase} \\ \text{v sistem} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{vstop mase} \\ \text{iz sistema} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Delta m = 0 - 0 \Rightarrow \Delta m = 0, m = \text{konst.}$$

ENERGIJSKA BILANCA

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{akumulacija} \\ \text{energije v} \\ \text{sistemu} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{vstop energije} \\ \text{v sistem z maso} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{vstop energije} \\ \text{iz sistema} \\ \text{z maso} \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{dovajana} \\ \text{toplota v} \\ \text{sistem} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{delo sistema} \\ \text{na okolje} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Delta E_{+} = Q - W$$

1. zakon termodinamike
za zaprt sistem

$$\Delta E_{+} = \Delta (E_k + E_p + U_m)$$

običajno v kemijski tehniki !!!

$$\Delta E_{+} = \Delta U_m = Q - W$$

SNOVNA IN ENERGIJSKA BILANCA MAKROSKO PSEKGA ODRTECA SISTEMA

- gledam na časovno snoto: dt → delta t

M.B.:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{akumulacija} \\ \text{mase v sistemu} \\ \text{na časovno snoto} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{vstop mas v} \\ \text{sistem na} \\ \text{časovno snoto} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{vstop mas iz} \\ \text{sistema na} \\ \text{časovno snoto} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\frac{d(m)}{dt} = \phi_{mv} - \phi_{mi}; \quad \phi_{mv}, \phi_{mi} = \text{konst.} \quad !!!$$

↓ masni vstop
↓ masni izstop

$$\int_{m_0}^m dm = (\phi_{mv} - \phi_{mi}) \int_0^t dt$$

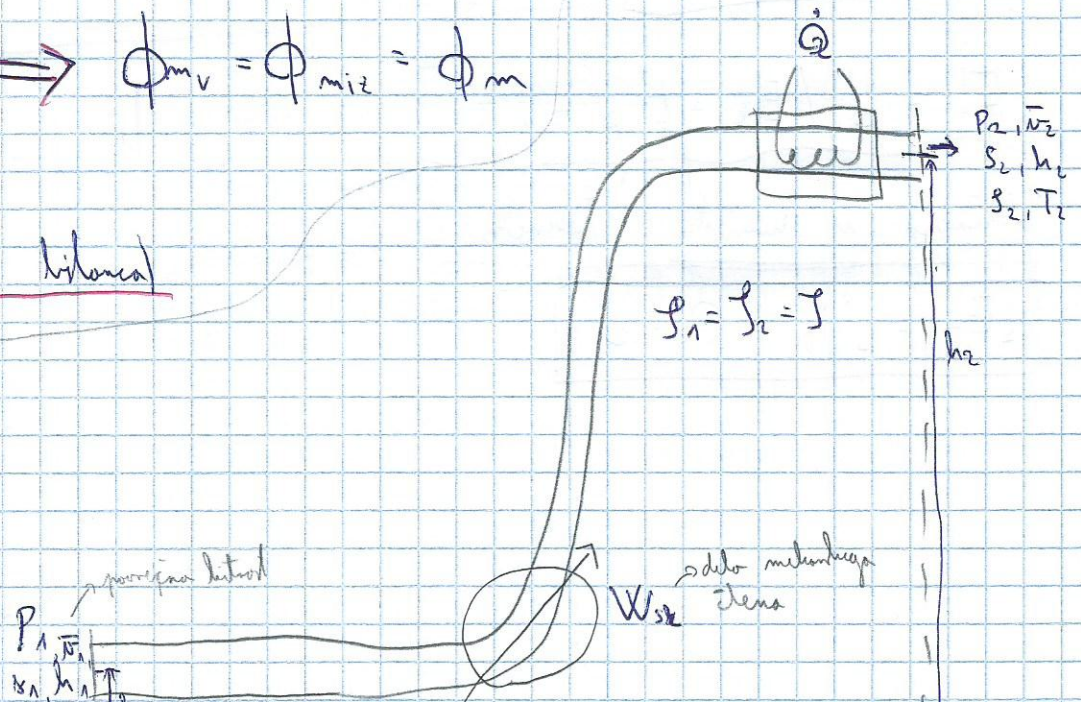
$$(m - m_0) = (\phi_{mv} - \phi_{mi}) \cdot t$$

$$m = m_0 + (\phi_{mv} - \phi_{mi}) \cdot t \quad !$$

STACIONARNO STANJE

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \phi_{mv} = \phi_{mi} = \phi_m$$

E.B. (energijska bilanca)



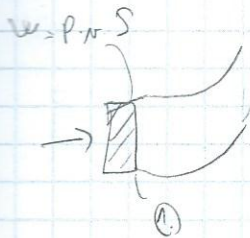
$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{skladnoba} \\ \text{tiste energije} \\ \text{v sistemu na} \\ \text{enoto časa} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{vstop } E_+ \text{ v} \\ \text{maso v sistemu} \\ \text{na enoto časa} \\ \text{časa} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{vstop } E_+ \text{ v} \\ \text{maso v sistemu} \\ \text{na enoto časa} \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{dovodena toplota} \\ \text{v sistemu na} \\ \text{enoto časa} \end{array} \right] -$$

$$- \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{delo sistema na} \\ \text{obdobje na} \\ \text{enoto časa} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\frac{d(E_+)}{dt} = \phi_{m1} (\overset{\text{masni tok}}{E_{k1}} + \overset{\text{masni tok}}{E_{p1}} + \overset{\text{notraj sistema}}{U_{m1}}) - \phi_{m2} (\overset{\text{masni tok}}{E_{k2}} + \overset{\text{masni tok}}{E_{p2}} + \overset{\text{masni tok}}{U_{m2}}) + \dot{Q} - \dot{W} +$$

$$\left[\frac{\dot{W}}{\dot{V}} = \dot{W} \right] \quad \left[\frac{\dot{W}}{\dot{V}} \right] \quad \left[\frac{\dot{W}}{\dot{V}} \right]$$

$$+ \underbrace{P_1 \bar{v}_1 S_1 - P_2 \bar{v}_2 S_2}_{\text{DELO TEGA TOKA}}$$



$$\phi_{m1} \cdot \hat{U}_{m1} + P_1 \bar{v}_1 S_1 =$$

$$= \bar{v}_1 S_1 \rho \left(\hat{U}_{m1} + \frac{P_1}{\rho} \right)$$

$$\phi_m = \phi_v \cdot \rho$$

$$\phi_m = \bar{v} S \cdot \rho$$

$$\hat{H}_m = \hat{U}_m + \frac{P_1}{\rho} = \hat{U}_m + P_1 \cdot \hat{V}_m \quad \rightarrow \text{entalpija}$$

Priljubljen na entalpijo!

$$\frac{d(E_+)}{dt} = \phi_{m1} (\hat{E}_{k1} + \hat{E}_p + \hat{H}_m) - \phi_{m2} (\hat{E}_{k2} + \hat{E}_{p2} + \hat{H}_m) + \dot{Q} - \dot{W}$$

splošna oblika na stacionarni in nestacionarni stanji !!!

POSEBEEN PRIMER

STACIONARNO STANJE

masna → M.B. $\frac{dm}{dt} = \phi_{m1} = \phi_{m2} = \phi_m$
 energija → E.B.

$$E.B. \frac{d(E_+)}{dt} = 0$$

$$0 = \phi_m ((\hat{E}_{k1} - \hat{E}_{k2}) + (\hat{E}_{p1} - \hat{E}_{p2}) + (\hat{H}_m - \hat{H}_m)) +$$

BERNOLISA ~~BERNOLISA~~

$\Delta = \text{mesto 2} - \text{mesto 1}$

$$\dot{\phi}_m \cdot \Delta (\hat{E}_k + \hat{E}_p + \hat{H}) = \dot{Q} - \dot{W}$$

1. zakon termodinamike
za odprt sistem v
stacionarnem stanju

~~BERNOLISA~~

Izračun $\Delta \hat{H}$!

- Računajmo $\Delta \hat{H}$ pri konstantni p .

$$\Delta \hat{H} = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} c_p \cdot dT \approx \bar{c}_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

- računajmo tudi $\Delta \hat{H}$ pri splošni pogoji:

$$\Delta \hat{H} = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} c_p dT + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho}$$
$$\Delta \hat{H} = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{\bar{c}_p} + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho}$$

BILANCA MEHANSKE ENERGIJE:

$$\dot{\phi}_m \Delta \left(\frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} + gh + \frac{p}{\rho} \right) = -\dot{W}$$

Sistem nič na delu:

$$\Delta \left(\frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} + gh + \frac{p}{\rho} \right) = 0$$

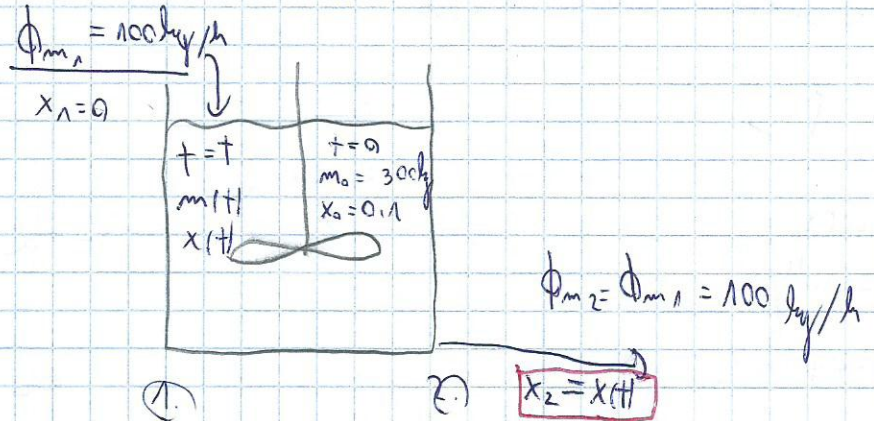
$$\frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} + gh + \frac{p}{\rho} = \text{konstanta}$$

BERNOLISA VA ~~BERNOLISA~~

U metalniku 300 kg 10% rastopine soli, u metalnik datika moze voda u protoku 100 kg/h izdat rastopinu je jednake utoku. Topina razeo med koncentracije rastopine u metalniku in ~~koncentracije~~ cison.

- predpostavke:

- ⊕ u metalniku predpostavka popolno pomikanje
- ⊗ - masne toploti u medenine od koncentracije soli in enake cisti vodi



MB: za celotno rastopino

$$\frac{d(m)}{dt} = \Phi_{m1} - \Phi_{m2} = 0 \Rightarrow m = \text{konst.}! \quad m \neq f(t)$$

MB: za sol

$$\frac{d(m \cdot \bar{x})}{dt} = \Phi_{m1} \cdot x_1 - \Phi_{m2} \cdot x_2$$

$$\cancel{m} \frac{dx}{dt} = 0 - \Phi_m \cdot x \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{\Phi_m}{m} x$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{\Phi_m}{m} \int_0^t dt$$

$$\ln x - \ln x_0 = \ln \frac{x}{x_0} = -\frac{\Phi_m}{m} t \quad \frac{x}{x_0} = e^{-\frac{\Phi_m \cdot t}{m}}$$

$$\cancel{X} = X_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{\Phi_m \cdot t}{m}}$$

- kdaj pride koncentracija na polovico

$$x = \frac{x_0}{2} \quad t = ?$$

$$\ln \frac{x}{x_0} = -\frac{\Phi_m \cdot t}{m}$$

$$t = -\left(\ln \frac{x}{x_0}\right) \cdot \frac{m}{\Phi_m}$$

$$t = \left(-\ln \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{300 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{h}}{100 \text{ kg/h}}$$

$$t = 2,1 \text{ h}$$

↳ rezultat

1) Rezervoar vsebuje 1000L vode raztopine soli s koncentracijo 0,1 kg/L
 v rezervoar vlijemo vodo raztopino soli s koncentracijo 0,01 kg/L
 soli s pretokom 100L/h. Kakšno bo koncentracija soli 2h po dveh urah
 a) če ni izteka (D.N.)
 b) hitrost izteka 80L/h

- iste predpostavke kot pri prejšnji nalozji

2.)

$$V_0 = 1000L$$

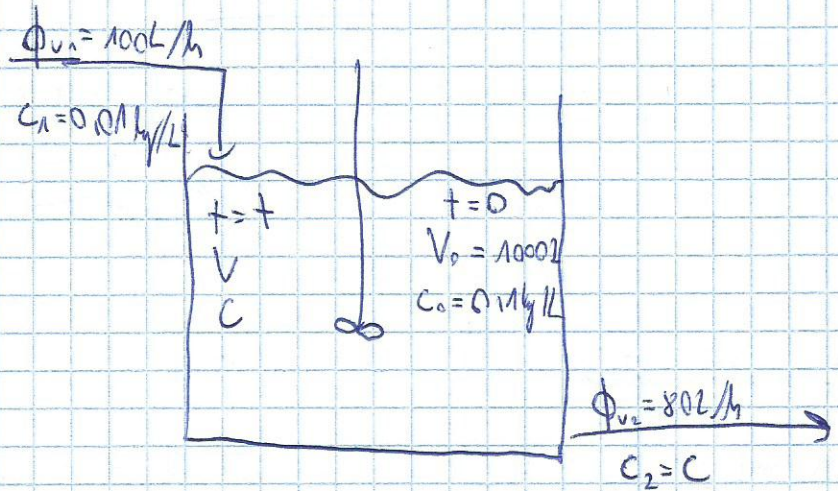
$$C_0 = 0,1 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$C_1 = 0,01 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$\Phi_{V_1} = 100L/h$$

$$t = 2h$$

$$\Phi_{V_2} = 80L/h$$



- mešični proces

M.B.: za raztopino

$$\text{akumulacija} = \text{vstop} - \text{izstop}$$

$$\frac{d(V)}{dt} = \Phi_{V_1} - \Phi_{V_2}$$

$$\int_{V_0}^V dV = (\Phi_{V_1} - \Phi_{V_2}) \int_0^t dt$$

$$V - V_0 = (\Phi_{V_1} - \Phi_{V_2}) \cdot t$$

$$V = V_0 + (\Phi_{V_1} - \Phi_{V_2}) \cdot t$$

M.B.: ra sol

$$dr = r_{total} - r_{total}$$

↓
diferencijacija

↑
totalni diferencijal

$$\frac{d(V \cdot c)}{dt} = \Phi_{V_1} c_1 - \Phi_{V_2} c$$

$c = c_2$

$$\left[\frac{m^3 \cdot kg}{m^3 \cdot s} \right] = \left[\frac{m^3}{s} \cdot \frac{kg}{m^3} \right]$$

vrstnice i eden odvrstnic od cov

$$V \frac{dc}{dt} + c \frac{dV}{dt} = \Phi_{V_1} c_1 - \Phi_{V_2} c$$

$$\left[V_0 + (\Phi_{V_1} - \Phi_{V_2}) \cdot t \right] \cdot \frac{dc}{dt} + c \cdot (\Phi_{V_1} - \Phi_{V_2}) = \Phi_{V_1} c_1 - \Phi_{V_2} c$$

$$\left[(V_0 + (\Phi_{V_1} - \Phi_{V_2}) \cdot t) \cdot \frac{dc}{dt} \right] = \Phi_{V_1} c_1 - \cancel{\Phi_{V_2} c} - \cancel{\Phi_{V_1} c} + \cancel{\Phi_{V_2} c}$$

$$-||- = \Phi_{V_1} (c_1 - c)$$

$$\frac{dc}{\Phi_{V_1} (c_1 - c)} = \frac{dt}{V_0 + (\Phi_{V_1} - \Phi_{V_2}) t}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a + bx}$$

↳ vprilni rezultat na kalkulaciji

$$\frac{dc}{\Phi_{V_1} c_1 - \Phi_{V_1} c} = \frac{dt}{V_0 + (\Phi_{V_1} - \Phi_{V_2}) t}$$

$$\int_{c_0}^c \frac{dc}{\Phi_{V_1} c_1 - \Phi_{V_1} c} = \int_0^t \frac{dt}{V_0 + (\Phi_{V_1} - \Phi_{V_2}) t}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\Phi_{V_1}} \ln \frac{\Phi_{V_1} c_1 - \Phi_{V_1} c}{\Phi_{V_1} c_1 - \Phi_{V_1} c_0} = \frac{1}{\Phi_{V_1} - \Phi_{V_2}} \ln \frac{V_0 + (\Phi_{V_1} - \Phi_{V_2}) t}{V_0} \cdot (-\Phi_{V_1})$$

$$\ln \frac{\phi_{v1} \cdot c_1 - \phi_{v1} \cdot c}{\phi_{v1} c_1 - \phi_{v1} \cdot c_0} = - \frac{1 \phi_{v1}}{\phi_{v1} - \phi_{v2}} \cdot \ln \frac{V_0 + (\phi_{v1} - \phi_{v2}) t}{V_0}$$

$$C(t=2h) = ?$$

$$C = 0,08317 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$C = - \frac{1 \phi_{v1}}{\phi_{v1} - \phi_{v2}} \cdot \ln \frac{V_0 + (\phi_{v1} - \phi_{v2}) t + (\phi_{v1} c_1 - \phi_{v1} c_0)}{V_0 + \ln \phi_{v1} c_1} + \phi_{v1}$$

$$= -5 \cdot \ln \frac{1000 + 360}{1000} + \ln$$

2. ^{LA KOLOKUISI 111} Noda v halični 20 L/min ritimo opravil na 50 m višji nivo po uvodu, ki je prihran na skici

$$\Phi_v = 20 \text{ L/min} \rightarrow \Phi_{v_1} = \Phi_{v_2} = \Phi_v$$

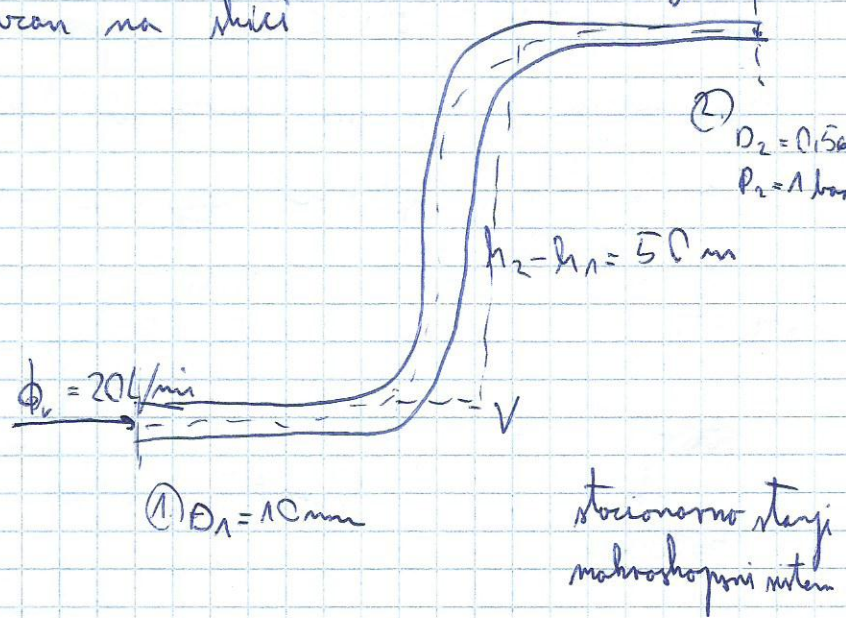
$$\Delta h = 50 \text{ m}, \quad \Delta h = h_2 - h_1$$

$$D_1 = 10 \text{ mm} = 0,01 \text{ m}$$

$$D_2 = 0,5 \text{ mm} = 0,005 \text{ m}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ bar}$$

$$P_1 = ?$$



Bernulijeva enačba:

$$\rho \left(\frac{\bar{v}_2^2}{2} + g h + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\bar{v}_2^2}{2} - \frac{\bar{v}_1^2}{2} \right) + g (h_2 - h_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} = 0$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = 1000 \left[\frac{16,96^2}{2} - \frac{4,24^2}{2} + 9,8(50) \right]$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = 1000 [134,8 + 490]$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = 6,248 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_1 = 6,248 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa} + 1000 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\Phi_v = S \cdot \bar{v}$$

$$\bar{v}_1 = \frac{\Phi_v}{S_1} \rightarrow \text{prevel}$$

$$\bar{v}_1 = \frac{20 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}}{\pi (0,01)^2 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 0,60 \text{ s}}$$

$$\bar{v}_1 = 4,24 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\bar{v}_2 = 16,96 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\bar{v}_2 = 4 \times \bar{v}_1 = 16,96 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\bar{v}_2 = \frac{\Phi_v \cdot 4}{D_2^2} = \frac{\Phi_v \cdot 4}{\left(\frac{D_1}{2}\right)^2}$$

③ Parni turbina pogonja 500 kg pare na svo. Poro vstopa v turbina pri 44 barih, 450 °C in linearni hitrosti 60 m/s. Iztopa pa na 5 m nižjem nivoju pri atmosferskih tlaku in hitrostjo 360 m/s. Turbina opravlja delo in 700 kW vzgo toplote izgube morajo $4,2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ kJ/h}$

$$\Delta H = z_2 - z_1$$



$$P_1 = 44 \text{ bar}$$

$$\bar{v}_1 = 60 \text{ m/s}$$

$$T_1 = 450^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\dot{Q} = 4,2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ kJ/h}$$

$$\uparrow \text{12600 kJ/h}$$

$$\dot{\phi}_{m1} = \dot{\phi}_{m2} = 500 \text{ kg/h}$$

TURBINA

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ bar}$$

$$\bar{v}_2 = 360 \text{ m/s}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 = 450^\circ\text{C}$$

①

$$\Delta h = h_2 - h_1 = -5 \text{ m}$$

②

$$\dot{W}_{sh} = +700 \text{ kW}$$

stacionarno stanje
@ makroskopski sistem

ENERGIJSKA BILANCA

$$\dot{\phi}_{m \Delta} (\hat{E}_k + \hat{E}_p + \hat{H}) = \dot{Q} - \dot{W}_{sh}$$

$$\dot{\phi}_{m \Delta} \hat{H} = -\dot{\phi}_{m \Delta} \hat{E}_k - \dot{\phi}_{m \Delta} \hat{E}_p + \dot{Q} - \dot{W}_{sh}$$

$$= -8750 \text{ kW} + 6,8 \text{ kW} - \frac{4,2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ kJ} \cdot 10^3}{3600 \text{ s}} - 700 \cdot 10^3 \text{ W} \approx 720 \text{ kW}$$

iscijena morda

$$-\dot{\phi}_{m \Delta} \hat{E}_k = -\dot{\phi}_{m \Delta} \left(\frac{\bar{v}_2^2}{2} - \frac{\bar{v}_1^2}{2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{500 \text{ kg}}{3600 \text{ s}} \left(\frac{360^2 \text{ m}^2}{2 \text{ s}^2} - \frac{60^2 \text{ m}^2}{2 \text{ s}^2} \right)$$

$$= -8750 \text{ W}$$

$$-\dot{\phi}_{m \Delta} \hat{E}_p = -\dot{\phi}_{m \Delta} (g \cdot (h_2 - h_1)) =$$

$$= -\frac{500 \text{ kg}}{3600 \text{ s}} \left(9,8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot (-5 \text{ m}) \right)$$

$$= 6,8 \text{ W}$$

☹ ☹ ☹ Celotna moč, ki morajo jemati do odij, mimo notranji nezmožnosti

TOX TĒKOČĪN

apzīmes (definīcija) viskozitāti!

LINEĀRI KOORDINĀTI SISTĒM (normāli)

LOGARITĒMSKI KOORDINĀTI SISTĒM

REĀLNE TĒKOČĪNE - iekšējā viskozitāte!

stāvna spiediens $\tau = \frac{uda F}{\text{plakums } A} \text{ [Pa]}$

stāvna līdztas $\dot{\gamma} = \frac{dv}{dx} \text{ [s}^{-1}\text{]}$

viskozitāte $\eta = \frac{\tau}{\dot{\gamma}}$

η [Pa·s] ... viskozitāte [Pa·s]

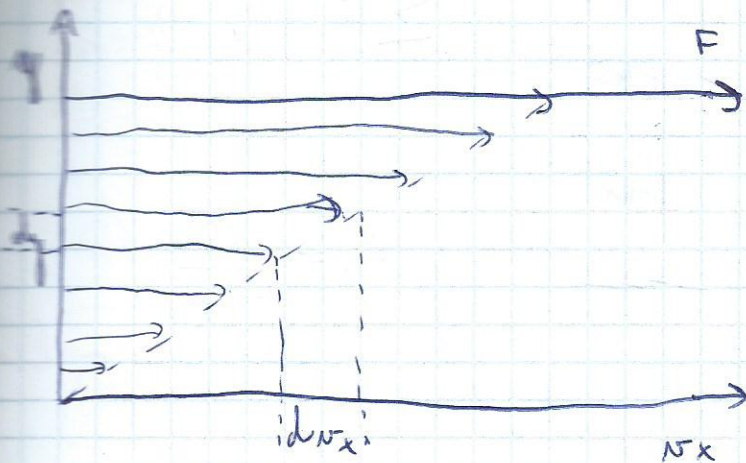
τ ... stāvna spiediens [Pa]

$\dot{\gamma}$... stāvna līdztas [s⁻¹]

$$\eta = \frac{\tau}{\dot{\gamma}}$$

$$\tau = \eta \cdot \dot{\gamma}$$

$$\tau_{yx} = \eta \cdot \frac{dv_x}{dy}$$



Viskozitāte savienojumā katrā šķērsgriezumā ir proporcionāla ātruma gradientam un stāvna līdztas

Topluma $Q \rightarrow$ topluma

gibuma kolektīva $m \cdot v$

topluma plūsmas

$$q = \frac{Q}{A \cdot t}$$

$$\left(\frac{m \cdot v}{A \cdot t} \right) = \frac{m \cdot a}{A} = \frac{F}{A} = P$$

$$\tau_x = -\lambda \frac{dT}{dx}$$

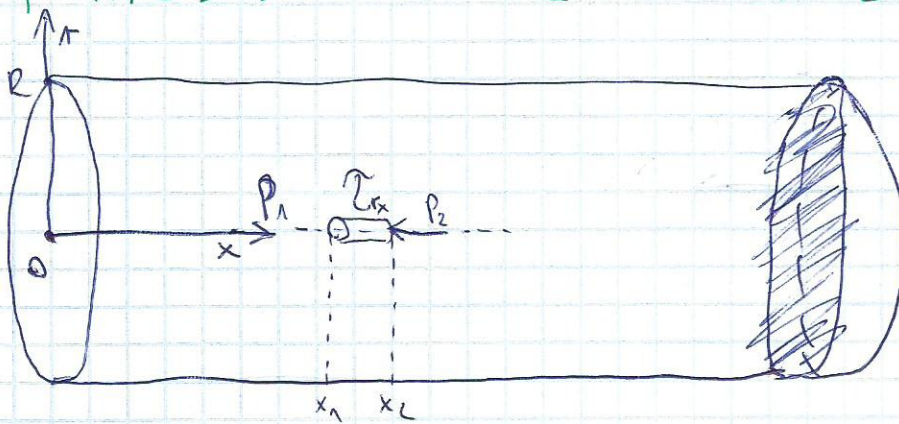
η

- $f(T, P)$ - Newtonske tekočine (voda, sladkorna raztopina)
- $f(T, P, \dot{\gamma})$ - kenevtonske tekočine (raztopine polimerov, nabna pasta)
 - do teje rabi razmerje ali do se spreminja

- hitrostni profil
- krogična izguba

LAMINAREN TOK

a) HITROSTNI PROFIL V CEVASTEM VODNIKU



$$\sum F_i = 0$$

$$\tau_{rx} = -\eta \frac{dv_x}{dr}$$

her hitrost pada min, dence
 ⊖, do r=0

STACIONARNO STANJE ne spreminja, vendar brez porzuta

$$\sum F_i = 0$$

$$P_1 \pi R^2 - P_2 \pi R^2 - \tau_{rx} \cdot 2\pi R (x_2 - x_1) = 0$$

$$\tau_{rx} = \frac{(P_1 - P_2) \pi R^2}{(x_2 - x_1) \cdot 2\pi R} = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{(x_2 - x_1)} \cdot \frac{\pi R}{2}$$

$$-\eta \frac{dv_x}{dr} = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{x_2 - x_1} \cdot \frac{\pi R}{2}$$

$$v_x = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{x_2 - x_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\eta} \int_0^r r \cdot dr$$

$$v_x = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{(x_2 - x_1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\eta} \cdot \left(\frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right), \quad 0 \leq r \leq R$$

$$v_x = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{x_2 - x_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\eta} \cdot \frac{R^2}{4} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{-dP}{dx} = \text{konst.!!!} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{L}$$

$$v_x = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{\eta} \cdot \frac{R^2}{4} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2} \right) \quad ; L \dots \text{dubina cevi!}$$

↳ to je parabolično linorno a delimo cwi (delimo ew, mijs to)

$$v_{max} = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{\eta} \cdot \frac{R^2}{4} \quad \text{maksimalna hitrost}$$

$$\bar{v} = \frac{1}{A} \int_A v_x dA = \frac{1}{2} v_{max}$$

prosečna hitrost

$$\bar{v} = \frac{1}{2} v_{max}$$

$$\Phi_v = \bar{v} \cdot S$$

$$S = A = \text{površina}$$

$$\Phi_v = \bar{v} \cdot S = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{\eta} \cdot \frac{R^2}{8} \pi r^2$$

$$\Phi_v = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{\eta} \cdot \frac{\pi R^4}{8}$$

FRIKCIJSKE IZGUBE

- evorti vodnik
- horizontalna lega
- konstanten praz
- stacionarno stanje
- konstantne snove lastnosti

MEHANSKA BILANCA ENERGIJE



debeljina

lost-work-friction

$$\Delta \left(\frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} + gR + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) = - \cancel{K} \dot{m} - \phi_m l \dot{m} f$$

popravljena bilanca energije sa realen medij

Integriramo preko s

napravimo

$$\Delta \left(\frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} + gR + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) = - l \dot{m} f$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = - l \dot{m} f$$

$$\frac{P_1 - P_2}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{\pi R^4}{8} = \phi_v = \bar{v} \cdot S$$

$$R = \frac{D}{2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = - l \dot{m} f = \frac{(P_2 - P_1)}{\rho} = - l \dot{m} f$$

$$-\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho} = \frac{\bar{v}}{\rho} \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \cdot \frac{L \eta \cdot 8}{\pi R^4} \cdot \left(\frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} \right) / \left(\frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} \right)$$

$$-\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = l \dot{m} f = \left(\frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} \right) \frac{L \cdot \eta \cdot 4 D^2 \cdot 16}{\bar{v} \rho \cdot D^4 \cdot D^2 \cdot D D}$$

$$-\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{64}{Re} \left(\frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} \right) \left(\frac{L}{D} \right)$$

$$Re = \frac{\bar{v} D \cdot \rho}{\eta}$$

→ LAMINARNI TOK

H TURBOLENTNI TOK

- empiričen postopek

- hitrostni profil

$$v_x = v_{max} \left(1 - \frac{r}{R}\right)^{1/n}$$

$$n = f(Re)$$
$$n = 6, Re > 4 \cdot 10^3$$
$$n = 7, Re > 1,1 \cdot 10^5$$

$$v_{max} = \frac{5}{4} \bar{v}$$
$$\bar{v} = \frac{\phi_v}{S}$$

PADEČ TLAKA

- hrapavost cevi!

$$\frac{e}{D} = \Sigma \rightarrow \text{hrapavost cevi}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{S} = f \cdot \left(\frac{\bar{v}^2}{2}\right) \left(\frac{L}{D}\right) \rightarrow f \dots \text{funkcijski faktor } f = f\left(\frac{\Lambda}{Re}, \frac{e}{D}\right) \rightarrow \text{MOODY-jev}$$

TURBOLENTNI TOK

LST (7)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Re = 10^4 \\ \Sigma = 0,002 \end{array} \right\} f = 0,035$$

- uporabljen moodyjev diagram
x, y

diagram
(str. 7 LST)

NALOGI

1. Po celi premera 1 cm, dolžina 2 m teči tekočina s viskoznostjo 0,1 Pa·s, na celi je bil izmerjen padec tlaka 0,1 bar. Kakšen hitrostni profil?

$D = 1 \text{ cm} = 0,01 \text{ m} \Rightarrow R = (0,005 \text{ m})$ a) lamelni turbulentni tok?

$L = 2 \text{ m}$

$\eta = 0,1 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s} (\eta_{\text{voda}} = 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s})$

$Re = \frac{\bar{v} \cdot D \cdot \rho}{\eta}$, glede na η sklepem na laminaren tok

$\Delta P = 0,1 \text{ bar}$

meriti hitrostni profil

$\bar{v} = \frac{1}{2} v_{\text{max}} \Rightarrow v_{\text{max}} = 0,31 \text{ m/s}$

$\bar{v} = \frac{\Phi_V}{S} = \frac{1,22 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\pi \cdot (0,005 \text{ m})^2} = 0,155 \text{ m/s}$

$\Phi_V = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{\eta} \cdot \frac{\pi R^4}{8} = \frac{0,1 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s} \cdot 1 \cdot \pi \cdot (5 \cdot 10^{-3})^4 \cdot \text{m}^3}{2 \text{ m} \cdot 0,1 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s} \cdot 8} = 1,227 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$

$v_x = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{4L} \cdot \frac{1}{\eta} \cdot \frac{R^4}{4} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right)$

v_{max}

$v_x = v_{\text{max}} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right)$

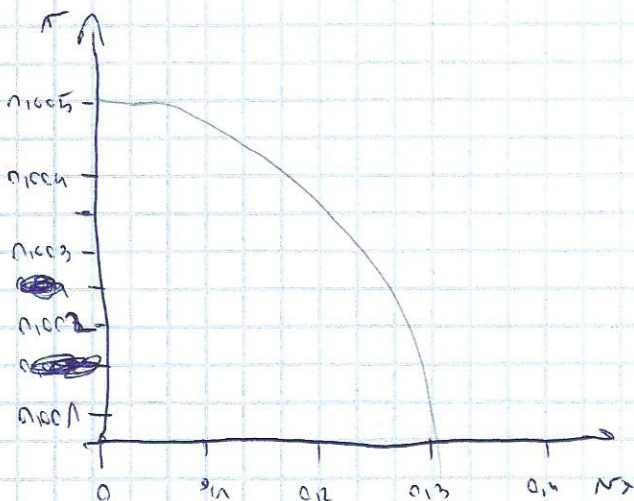
$\rho = 910 \text{ kg/m}^3$

test: $Re = \frac{\bar{v} \cdot D \cdot \rho}{\eta} = \frac{0,155 \text{ m/s} \cdot 0,01 \text{ m} \cdot 910 \text{ kg/m}^3}{10^{-3} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}} = 14,105$

$Re = 14,105$

↓
ker je pod mejo
turbulentnosti
 $2000 < x$

$\frac{F_{\text{max}}}{A} = \frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot h}{\rho \cdot r^2}$



2. Dobrina cwi 2m, premer 1cm, po njej se pretaka voda z 10x
vejo hitrostjo

$$L = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$d = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$\bar{v} = 1.55 \text{ m/s}$$

VODA

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\eta = 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{s} = 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$Re = \frac{\bar{v} \cdot D \cdot \rho}{\eta} = \frac{1.55 \cdot 0.01 \cdot 1000}{1 \cdot 10^{-3}} =$$

$$= 15500 = 1.55 \cdot 10^4$$

turbulentni tok

$$v_x = v_{\text{max}} \left(1 - \frac{r}{R}\right)^{1/m}, m=6$$

$$v_{\text{max}} = \frac{5}{4} \bar{v}$$

a) hitrostni profil

b) moč sorpalk: $W_{sh} = ?$

(0.03, 10⁴) - iz lista \rightarrow (iz priručnika / romana in izračuna)

$$\left(\frac{e}{D} = \text{hrapavost cwi} = 0.06 = \epsilon = f \right)$$

$$\frac{e}{D} = 0.03$$

Franklajna izguba: $h_{w}^f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho g} = f \left(\frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} \right) \left(\frac{L}{D} \right)$

$$h_{w}^f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho g} = 0.06 \left(\frac{1.55^2}{2} \right) \left(\frac{2}{0.01} \right) = 14.4 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

⊙ E. b. i. stacionarna stanje, popravljena bilanca meh. energije in ~~moči~~ ^{realen medij}

kinetična in potencialna energija sta stalni \rightarrow pompa dva delujeta in je isto stalen tok

$$\phi_m \left(\frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} + g \cdot h + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) = -W_{sh} - \phi_m h_{w}^f$$

$$\left(\frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} + g \cdot h + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) = -\dot{W}_{sh} - h_{w}^f$$

$$\dot{W}_{sh} = -\phi_m h_{w}^f = -1.75 \text{ kW}$$

$$\dot{W}_{sh} = -\phi_v \cdot \rho \cdot h_{w}^f \cdot h_{w}^f = -\bar{v} \cdot S \cdot \rho \cdot h_{w}^f = -1.55 \text{ m} \cdot (3.14 \cdot 0.01^2 \text{ m}^2) \cdot 1000 \text{ kg} \cdot 14.4$$

PEVAJANJE

- Tema
- izdelava ključnih besed
- izbrani primeri ključnih besed → 0

MAKROSKO PSKA BILANCA : DIFERENCIALNA BILANCA

z MATHEMATIČNI OPERACIJAMI

→ različne procedure matematičnega oblikovanja s diferencialne bilance (pri delu)

T. KOLAČIČ (logika): Primeri ključnih besed in meril

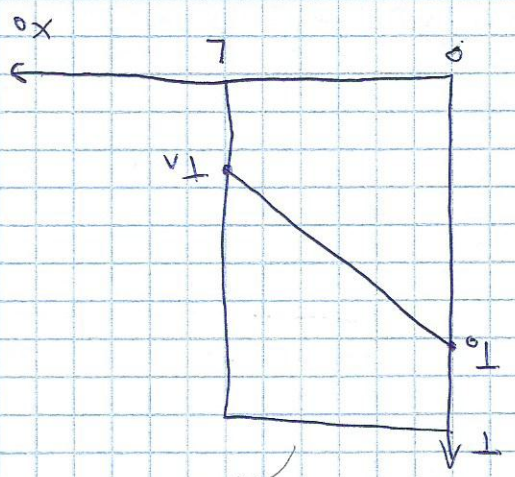
(LIST) in formulo

Stena: matematično modeliranje problema, določanje ključnih besed

sol: $0 = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x^2} + 0 + 0 \right)$ → na prvo formulo z delo (DIFERENCIAL)

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

ROBNI POGOJI:



$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial T^2} = 0$$

T. in T_v odvisnosti

$$x = 0 : T = T_0$$

$$x = L : T = T_v$$

Reševanje:

1. Integracija: $\frac{dT}{dx} = c_1; dt = c_1 \cdot dx$

2. integracija $T = c_1 x + c_2$ ^{konstanta}

$T_0 = c_1 \cdot 0 + c_2 \rightarrow c_2 = T_0$

$T_1 = c_1 L + T_0 \rightarrow c_1 = \frac{T_1 - T_0}{L}$

$T = \frac{T_1 - T_0}{L} \cdot x + T_0$

$T = T_0 - \frac{T_0 - T_1}{L} \cdot x$

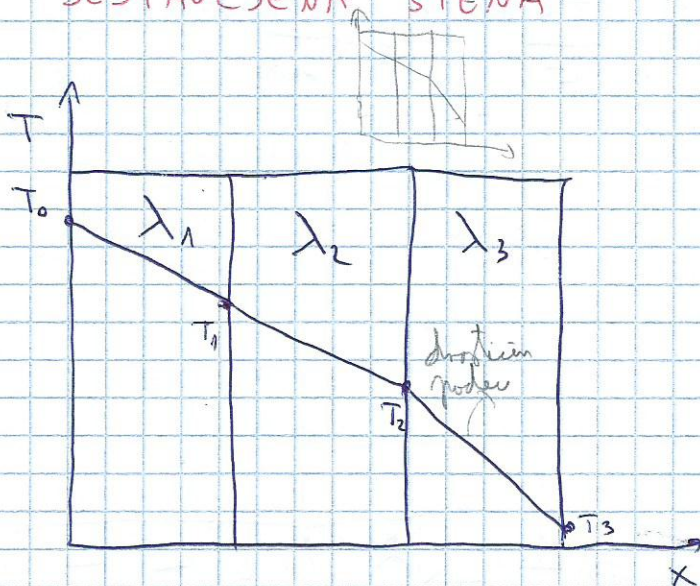
TOPLOTNI TOK

$\dot{Q} = q_x \cdot A = \left(-\lambda \frac{dT}{dx}\right) \cdot A = -\lambda \left(-\frac{T_0 - T_1}{L}\right) \cdot A$

$\dot{Q} = \lambda \cdot A \cdot \left(\frac{T_0 - T_1}{L}\right)$

↓ površina stene
→ debelina stene

SESTAVLJENA STENA



Definicija termičnega upora:

$\dot{Q} = \lambda \cdot A \cdot \frac{(T_0 - T_1)}{L} \rightarrow \dot{Q} = \frac{(T_0 - T_1)}{R_T}$

termični upor

$R_T = \frac{L}{A \cdot \lambda}$ } sistemski prevojanje

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{T_0 - T_3}{\sum_{i=1}^3 R_{T_i}}$$

dobor:

$$\dot{Q} = \lambda_1 A \frac{T_0 - T_1}{L_1} \rightarrow \text{na 1 steno} \rightarrow \frac{\dot{Q} \cdot L_1}{\lambda_1 A} = T_0 - T_1$$

$$\dot{Q} = \lambda_2 A \frac{T_1 - T_2}{L_2} \rightarrow \text{2 steno} \rightarrow \frac{\dot{Q} \cdot L_2}{\lambda_2 A} = T_1 - T_2$$

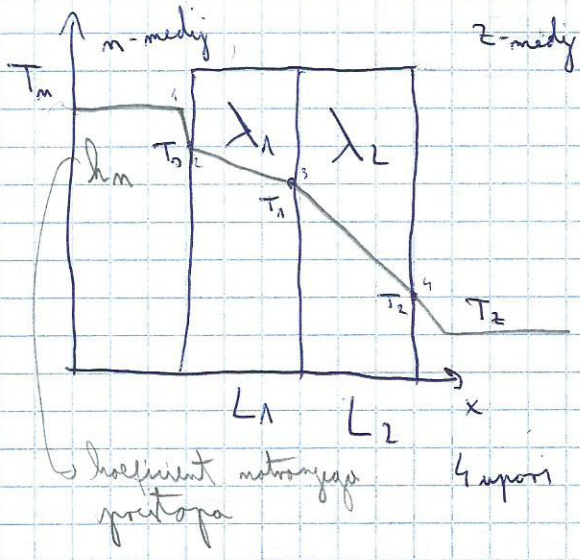
$$\dot{Q} = \lambda_3 A \frac{T_2 - T_3}{L_3} \rightarrow \text{3 steno} \rightarrow \frac{\dot{Q} \cdot L_3}{\lambda_3 A} = T_2 - T_3$$

prevedij na isten razgovor

$$\dot{Q} \left(\frac{L_1}{\lambda_1 A} + \frac{L_2}{\lambda_2 A} + \frac{L_3}{\lambda_3 A} \right) = T_0 - T_3$$

3 steno

KOMBINIRAN PRENOS TOPLOTE



$$\dot{Q} = \frac{T_m - T_z}{\sum_{i=1}^4 R_{T_i}}$$

Definicija R_T pri konvekciji: $R_T = \frac{L}{A \lambda}$ (provodnost)
 $R_T = \frac{1}{hA}$ (konvekcija)

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{T_{kon}}{R_T} \quad | \quad R_T = \frac{1}{hA}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{T_m - T_z}{\frac{1}{h_m A} + \frac{L_1}{\lambda_1 A} + \frac{L_2}{\lambda_2 A} + \frac{1}{h_z A}}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{A (T_m - T_z)}{\frac{1}{h_m} + \frac{L_1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{L_2}{\lambda_2} + \frac{1}{h_z}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{U} \rightarrow \dot{Q} = U \cdot A \cdot (T_m - T_z)$$

h... koeficient toplotnega pretoka

U... koeficient topl. prehoda

$$\dot{Q} = U \cdot A (T_m - T_e)$$

$$\frac{1}{U} = \frac{1}{h_m} + \frac{L_1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{L_2}{\lambda_2} + \frac{1}{h_2}$$

STACIONARNO STANJE

$$\dot{Q} = U \cdot A (T_m - T_e) = h_m A (T_m - T_0) = \frac{\lambda_1 A (T_0 - T_1)}{L_1} = \dots$$

NALOGA

Izračunajte toplotni izgube izolirane ~~stene~~ ^{stene} hiše, če je stena ridana in ridalov in obložena z izolacijo penastega betona. Notranja temperatura je 20°C , zunanja $T = -10^\circ\text{C}$

$$L_1 = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0,2 \text{ W/mK}$$

$$L_2 = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 0,05 \text{ W/mK}$$

$$T_m = 20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_e = -10^\circ\text{C}$$

$$h_m = 5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

$$h_2 = 20 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

$$A = 1 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\dot{Q}_e = ?$$

$$\dot{Q} = U \cdot A \cdot \Delta T = 0,308 \cdot 1 \cdot 30 = 9,24 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{U} = \frac{1}{h_m} + \frac{L_1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{L_2}{\lambda_2} + \frac{1}{h_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{U} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{0,2}{0,2} + \frac{0,1}{0,05} + \frac{1}{20} =$$

$$= 0,2 + 1 + 2 + 0,05 \Rightarrow U = 0,308 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

Temperaturni profil:

$$\dot{Q} = h_m \cdot A (T_m - T_0) \rightarrow T_m - T_0 = \frac{9,24}{1 \cdot 5} = 1,848$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0 = (20 - 1,848) = 18,152$$

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{\lambda_1 A (T_0 - T_1)}{L_1} \rightarrow T_0 - T_1 = \frac{0,2 \cdot 1 \cdot 9,24}{0,2} =$$

$$= 9,24 \text{ K} \rightarrow T_1 = 18,152 - 9,24 = 8,912^\circ\text{C}$$

kontrola decimalke

more piddt mit -10

$$\dot{Q} = \lambda_2 A (T_1 - T_2)$$

+ dodatno vprašanje: Izračunaj debelino izolacije, ki je potrebna da zmanjša
na polovico toplotno izgubo

$$\dot{Q} = 9,24 \text{ W}$$

$$L_2' = ?$$

$$\dot{Q}' = \frac{\dot{Q}}{2}$$

$$\dot{Q}' = U' \cdot A \cdot (T_m - T_2)$$

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{\dot{Q}}{2} \quad ; \quad U' = \frac{U}{2} = 0,154 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

$$\frac{1}{U'} = \frac{1}{h_m} + \frac{L_1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{L_2'}{\lambda_2} + \frac{1}{h_2}$$

$$L_2' = \left(\frac{1}{U'} - \frac{1}{h_m} - \frac{L_1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{h_2} \right) \cdot \lambda_2 =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{0,154} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{0,2}{0,2} - \frac{1}{20} \right) \cdot 0,05 =$$

$$L_2' = 0,262 \text{ m}$$