

## Varmetransport

(Y&F 17.7+39.5, L&H&L 18.1+2+4, H&S 13)

2. hovedsetning: Varme fra varmt til kaldt legeme  
(og fra varm til kald del av et legeme)

Ulike typer transport:

*Innen et legeme:*

1. Varmeledning, Fouriers lov
2. Konveksjon (strømning)

*Mellom legemer:*

3. Varmeovergang (mellom ulike legemer)
4. Varmestråling, Stefan-Boltzmanns lov.

## Varmeledning, Eks. 1

$\infty$  stort reservoar  $\infty$  stort reservoar

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{Q}_j = \frac{A\kappa_j}{l_j}(T_H - T_0)$$

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{Q}_s = \frac{A\kappa_s}{l_s}(T_0 - T_L)$$

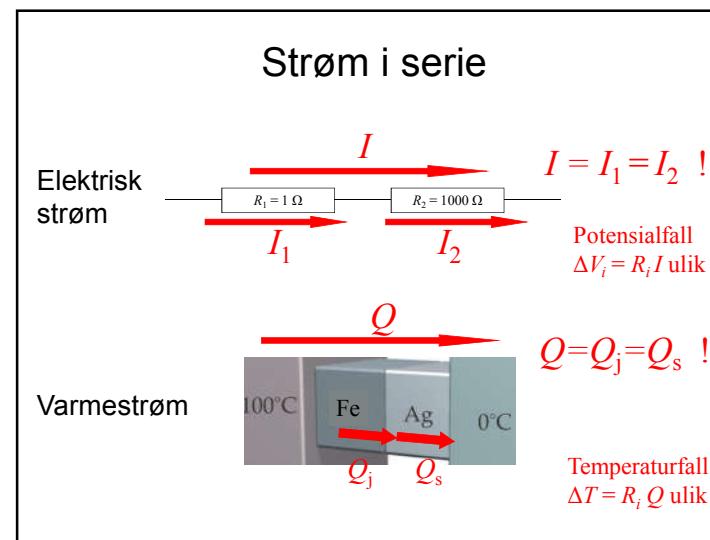
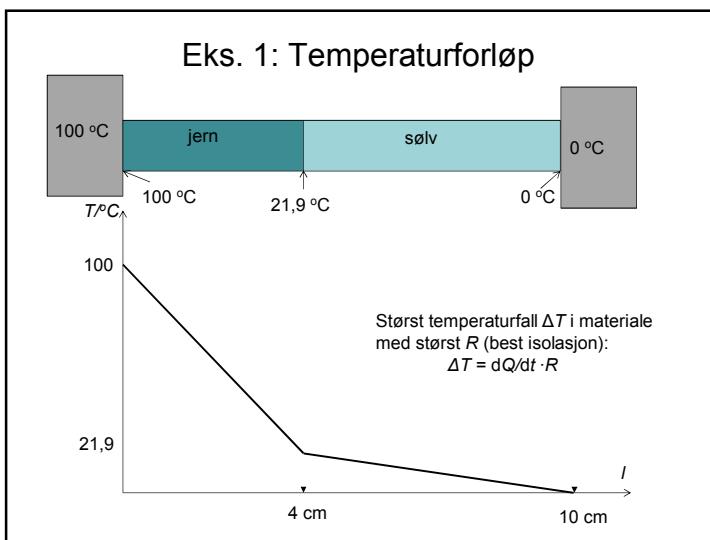
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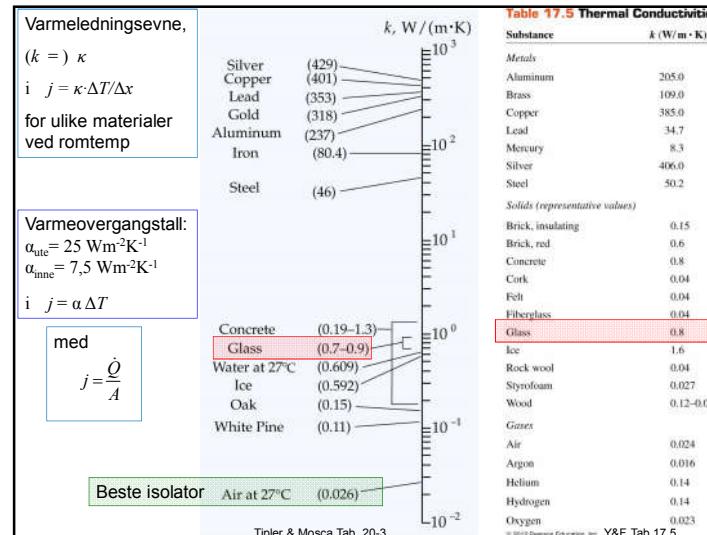
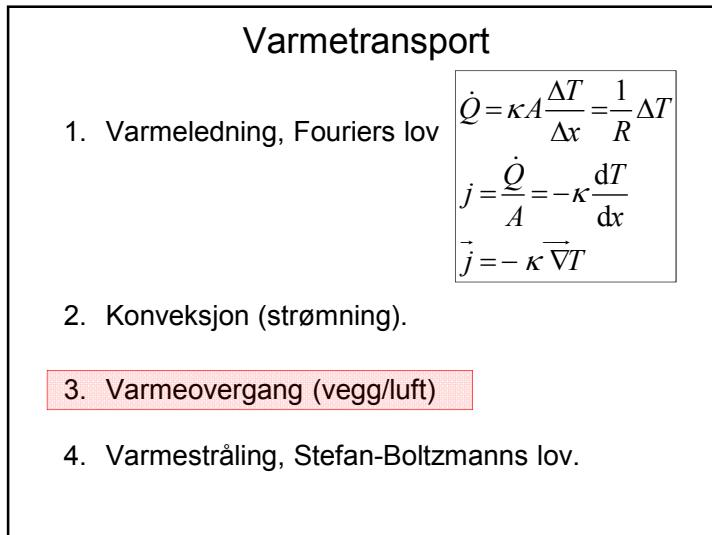
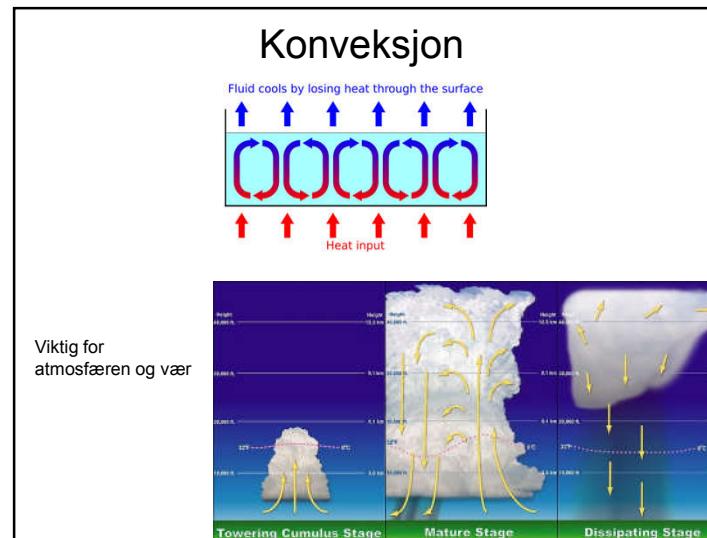
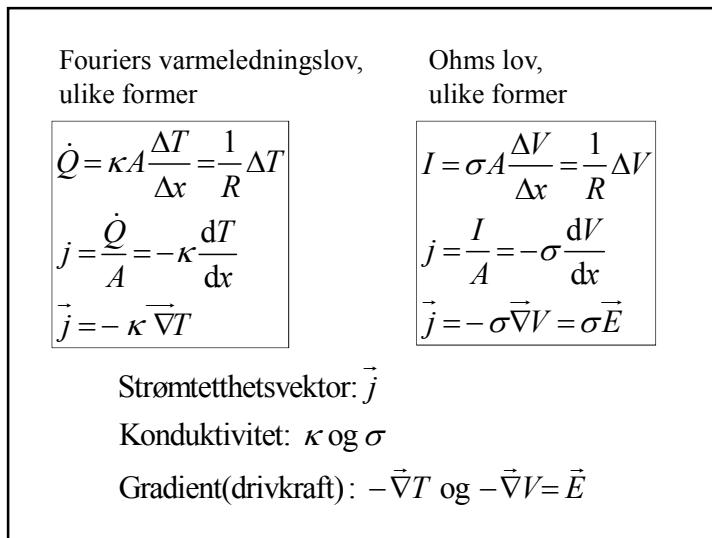
$$\dot{Q} = \frac{T_H - T_L}{R_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{100 \text{ K}}{1,07 \text{ K/W}} = 94 \text{ W}$$

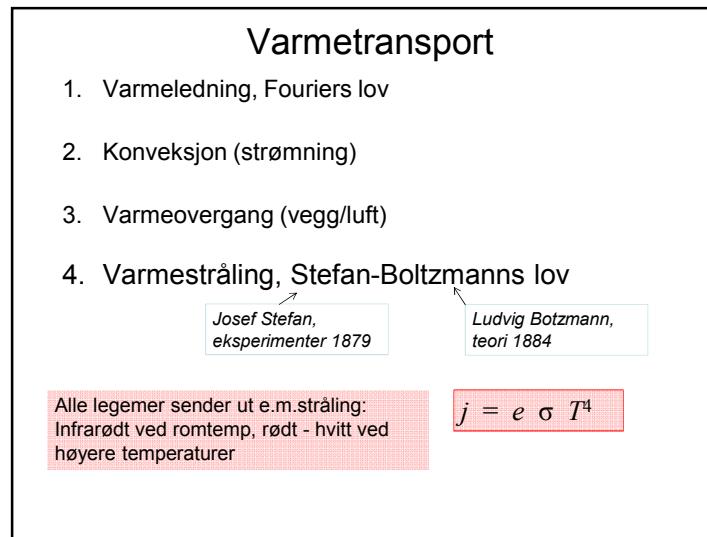
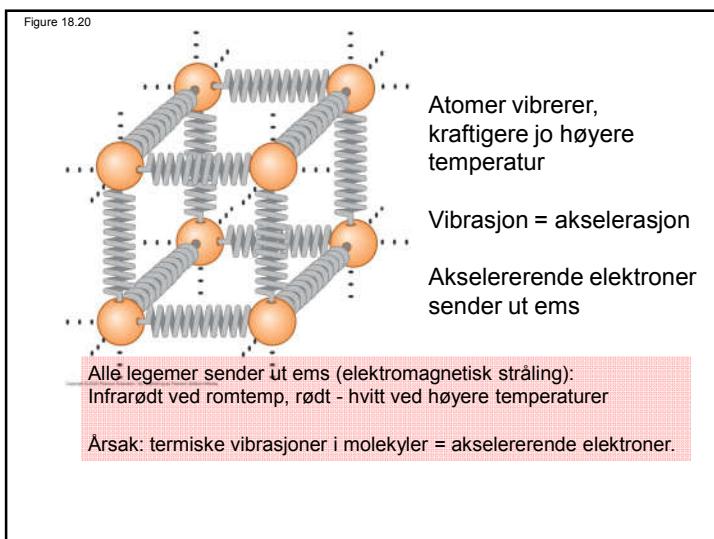
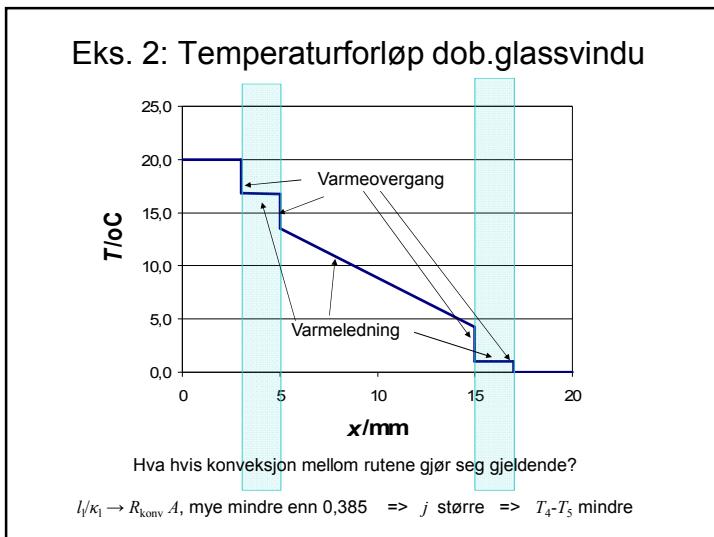
der varmeresistans =

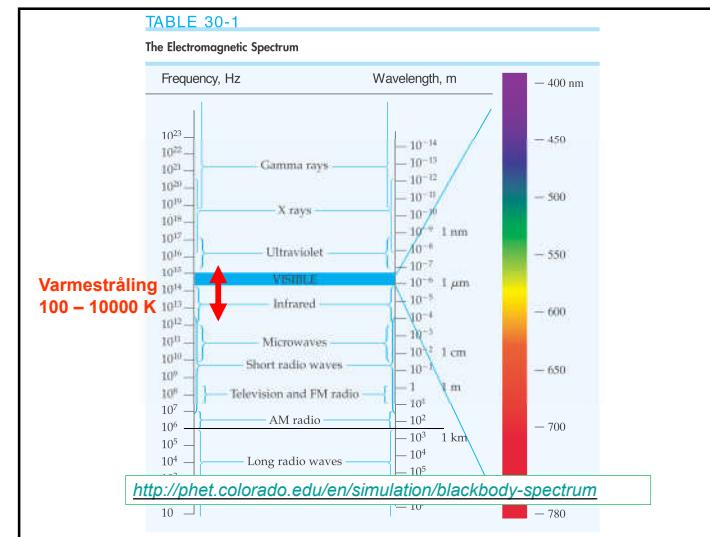
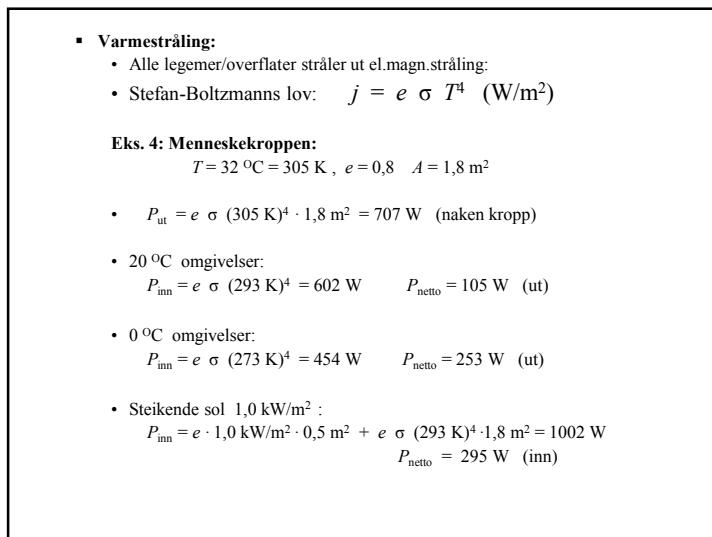
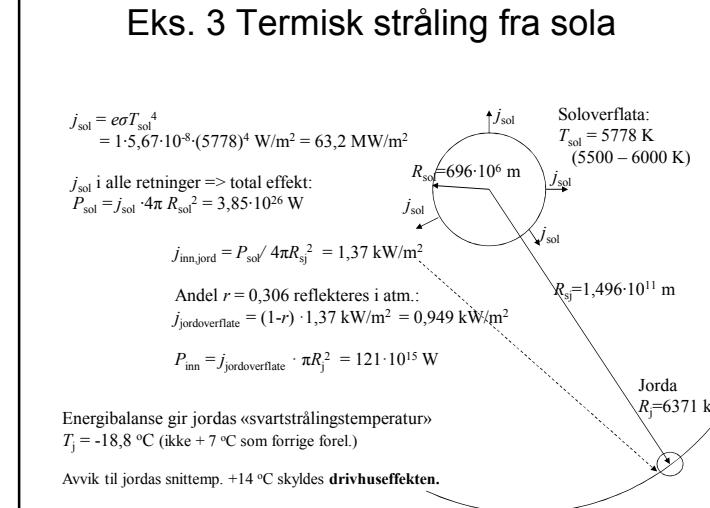
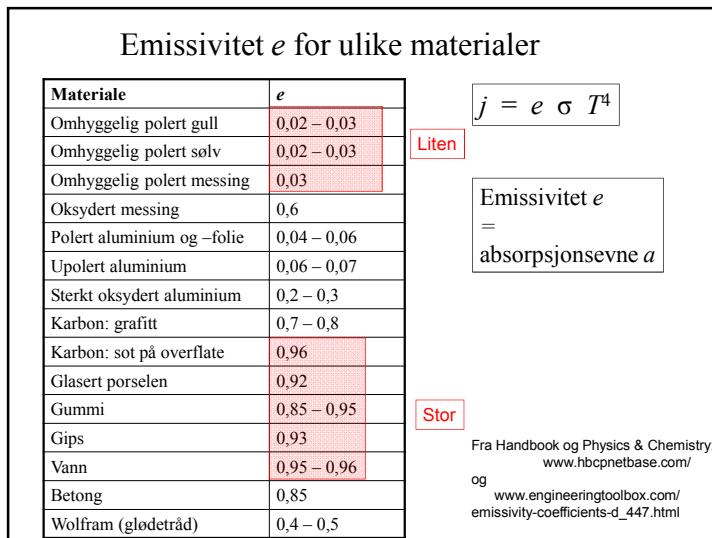
$$R_{\text{tot}} = R_j + R_s = \frac{l_j}{A\kappa_j} + \frac{l_s}{A\kappa_s} = 1,07 \text{ K/W}$$

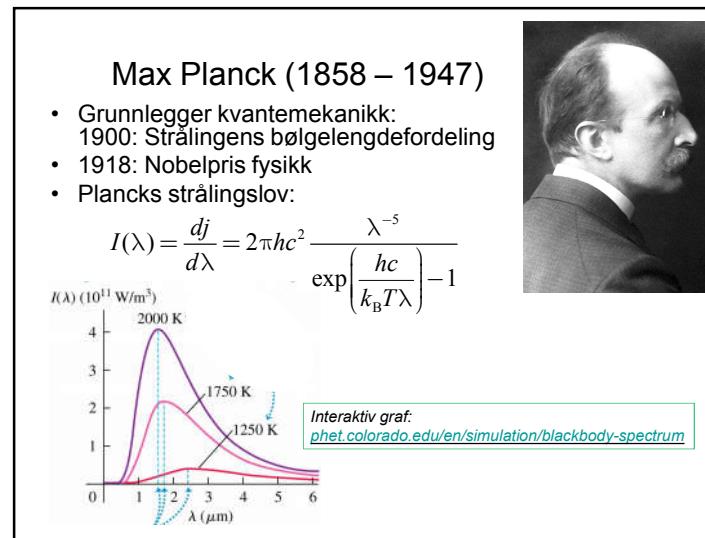
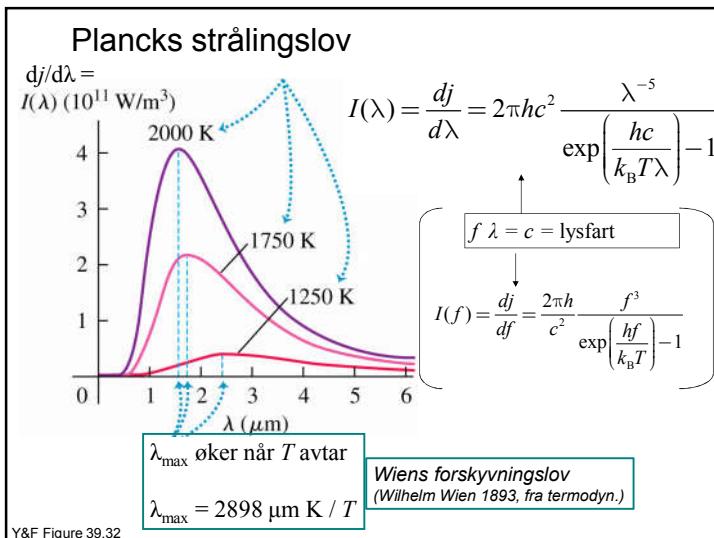
Eksempel utregning:  $R_j = \frac{l_j}{A\kappa_j} = \frac{0,04 \text{ m}}{6,0 \cdot (10^{-2} \text{ m})^2 \cdot 80 \text{ W/mK}} = 0,833 \text{ K/W}$











**Integralregning**

155 Rottmann

$$43) \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{2n}}{e^{\alpha x} + e^{-\alpha x}} dx = \frac{E_n}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2\alpha}\right)^{2n+1}, \alpha > 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots *)$$

$$44) \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{2n-1}}{e^{\alpha x} - 1} dx = \frac{|B_{2n}|}{4n} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\alpha}\right)^{2n}, \alpha > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots *)$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi^4/15$$

$$\begin{cases} n=2 \\ \alpha=1 \\ \text{Bernoullitall} \\ B_4=1/30 \end{cases}$$

$$45) \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

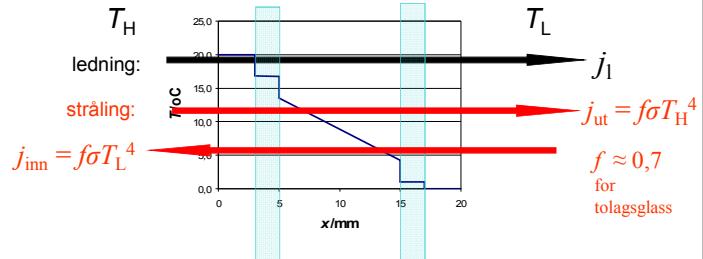
$$46) \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{2n-1}}{e^{\alpha x} + 1} dx = \frac{2^{2n-1} - 1}{2n} |B_{2n}| \left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha}\right)^{2n}, \alpha > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots *)$$

$$47) \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{e^x + 1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$48) \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$



### Eks 5: Temperaturforløp dob.glassvindu



$$\text{varmeledning: } j_1 = (T_H - T_L) / A \Sigma R_p \quad A \Sigma R_p = A(R_{\text{overgang}} + R_{\text{glass}} + R_{\text{luff}}) = 0,83 \text{ m}^2 \text{K/W}$$

$$\text{varmestråling: } j_s = j_{\text{ut}} - j_{\text{in}} = f\sigma T_H^4 - f\sigma T_L^4 \approx f\sigma 4T_m^3 (T_H - T_L) = 3,60 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{K} (T_H - T_L)$$

$f \approx 0,7$  inkluderer transmisjon, refleksjon, absorpsjon og emisjon

$$\text{Totalt: } j = (1,2 + 3,6) \text{ W/m}^2 \text{K} (T_H - T_L) \quad \text{Stråling vesentlig bidrag!}$$

### Vinduer og veggger: $U$ -verdi (tidligere $k$ -verdi)

Def:  $j = U \Delta T$  Enhet:  $\text{W/m}^2 \text{K}$

$$j = \frac{\dot{Q}}{A} = \frac{\Delta T}{R} \frac{1}{A} = U \cdot \Delta T \Rightarrow U = \frac{1}{R}$$

der  $R$  = varmeresistansen ( $\text{K/W}$ )

www.enova.no:	U-verdi
Enkelt glass i ramme	5,0
To glass i koblet vindu	2,4
Tolags isolerrute	2,4
Tolags isolerrute med ett belagt glass og luft	1,6
Tolags isolerrute med ett belagt glass og argongass	1,4
Tolags isolerrute med belagt glass, argongass, varmkant, ny ramme og karm	1,2 - 1,1
Trelags isolerrute med to belagte glass, argongass, varmkant, ny ramme og karm	1,1 - 0,9
Trelags isolerrute med to belagte glass, argongass, varmkant, isolert ramme og karm	0,9 - 0,7

Vårt vindu i Eks. 5 med varmeledning+stråling:  
 $U = (1,2 + 3,7) \text{ W/m}^2 \text{K} = 4,9 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{K}$  (svært dårlig)

## Varmetransport

### ▪ Varmeledning (Fouriers lov)

- Varmestrøm (W):  $dQ/dt = \kappa A \Delta T / \Delta l = \Delta T / R$

er lik for alle lag gjennom f.eks. vindu.

- Varmestrømtetthet ( $\text{W/m}^2$ ):  $j = dQ/dt / A = -\kappa dT/dx$

### ▪ Konveksjon (materietransport) i gasser og væsker

### ▪ Varmeovergang mellom to materialer $j = -\alpha \Delta T$

### ▪ Varmestråling

- Alle legemer/overflater stråler ut el.magn.stråling, som øker sterkt med temperaturen  $T$ :

Stefan-Boltzmanns lov:  $j = e \sigma T^4 \quad e = a$

$e = 1$  helt sorte overflater;  $e = 0$  helt blanke overflater

- Linearisering:  $j = \sigma (T_H^4 - T_L^4) \approx \sigma 4T_m^3 (T_H - T_L)$ ,  $T_m$  mellom  $T_H$  og  $T_L$

- Plancks strålingslov:

– Bølgelengdefordelingen for strålingsintensiteten:  $j(\lambda, T)$ .

– Wiens forskyvningslov:  $\lambda_{\text{max}} T = 2898 \mu\text{m K}$