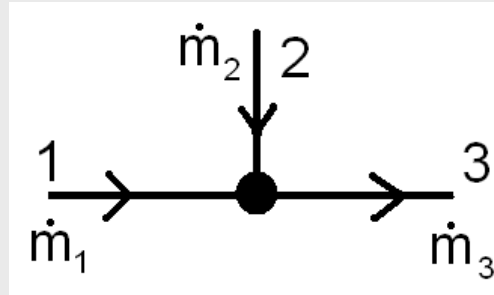


Trasformazioni dell'aria umida

1. Miscelamento adiabatico di due portate di aria umida
2. Riscaldamento di una portata di aria umida
3. Raffreddamento sensibile di una portata di aria umida
4. Raffreddamento con deumidificazione
5. Umidificazione dell'aria per iniezione di acqua
6. Umidificazione dell'aria per iniezione di vapore

Miscelamento adiabatico



bilancio di massa totale: $\dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_3$

$$\dot{m}_1 h_1 + \dot{m}_2 h_2 = \dot{m}_3 h_3$$

bilancio di energia:

$$\dot{Q}_1 = 0 \quad \dot{L}_1 = 0 \quad \Delta E_k = 0 \quad \Delta E_p = 0$$

bilancio di massa vapore:

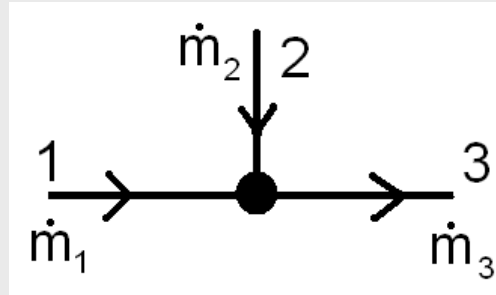
$$\dot{m}_1 x_1 + \dot{m}_2 x_2 = \dot{m}_3 x_3$$

Si ottengono:

$$\dot{m}_1 (h_3 - h_1) + \dot{m}_2 (h_3 - h_2) = 0$$

$$\dot{m}_1 (x_3 - x_1) + \dot{m}_2 (x_3 - x_2) = 0$$

Miscelamento adiabatico



Risulta infine:

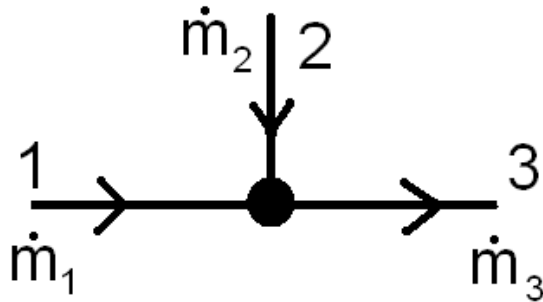
$$\frac{(h_2 - h_3)}{(h_3 - h_1)} = \frac{\dot{m}_1}{\dot{m}_2} = \frac{(x_2 - x_3)}{(x_3 - x_1)}$$

Il punto di miscela si trova allineato con i punti 1 e 2; il punto di miscela 3 si trova sul segmento 1-2 in posizione tale da dividerlo in due segmenti 1-3 e 3-2 secondo il rapporto:

$$\frac{\overline{23}}{\overline{31}} = \frac{\dot{m}_1}{\dot{m}_2}$$

In altre parole le condizioni della miscela sono più vicine a quelle della portata maggiore.

Miscelamento adiabatico



$$\frac{32}{13} = \frac{\dot{m}_1}{\dot{m}_2} = \frac{h_3 - h_2}{h_1 - h_3} = \frac{x_3 - x_2}{x_1 - x_3}$$

$t_{bs1} = 20^\circ \text{C}$

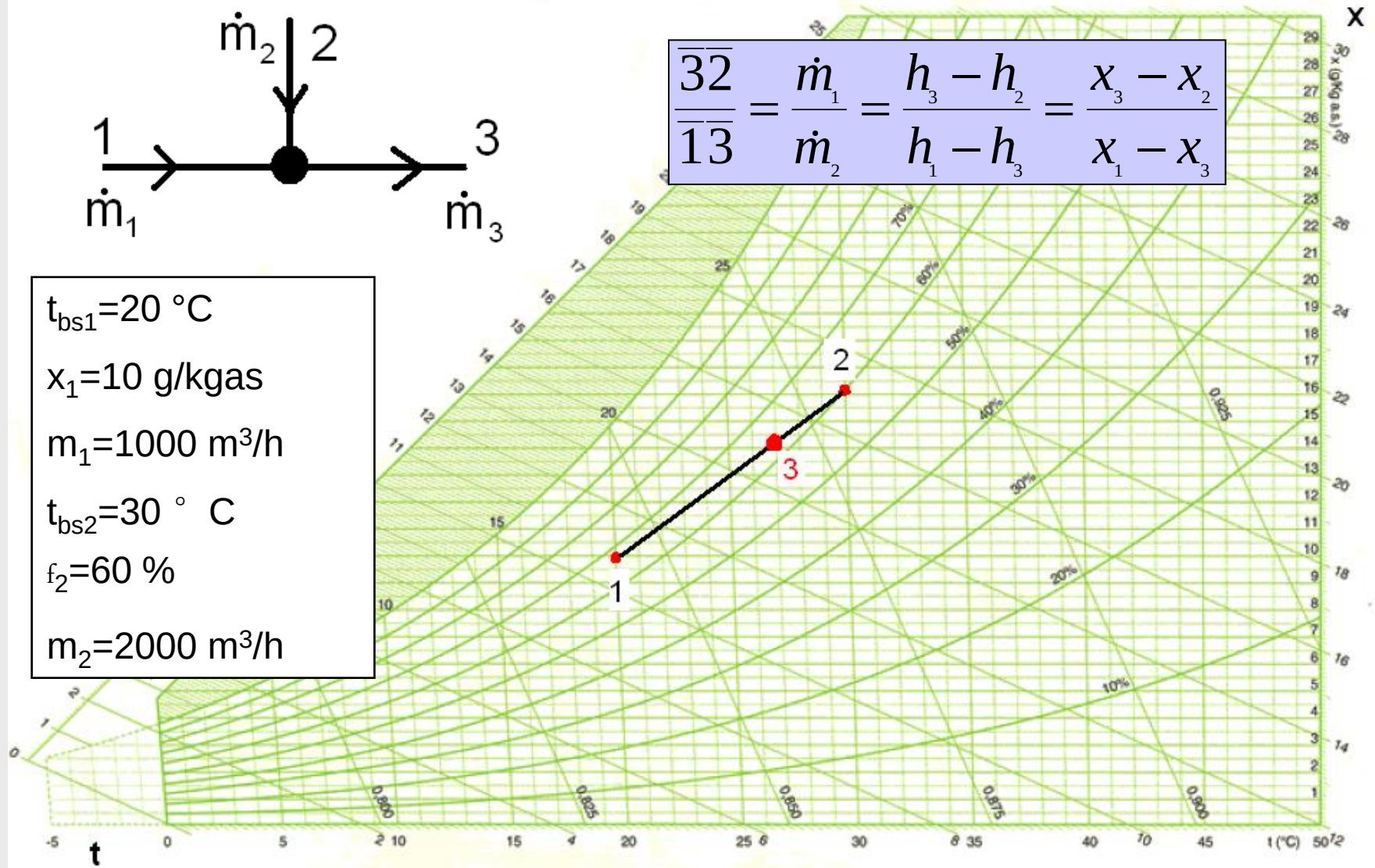
$x_1 = 10 \text{ g/kgas}$

$m_1 = 1000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$

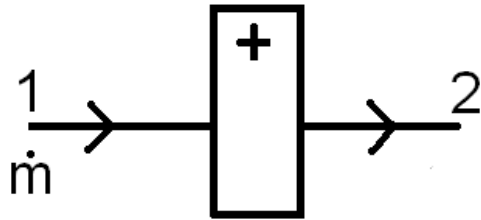
$t_{bs2} = 30^\circ \text{C}$

$f_2 = 60\%$

$m_2 = 2000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$



Riscaldamento sensibile



$$x_1 = x_2$$

$$t_{bs1} = 15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

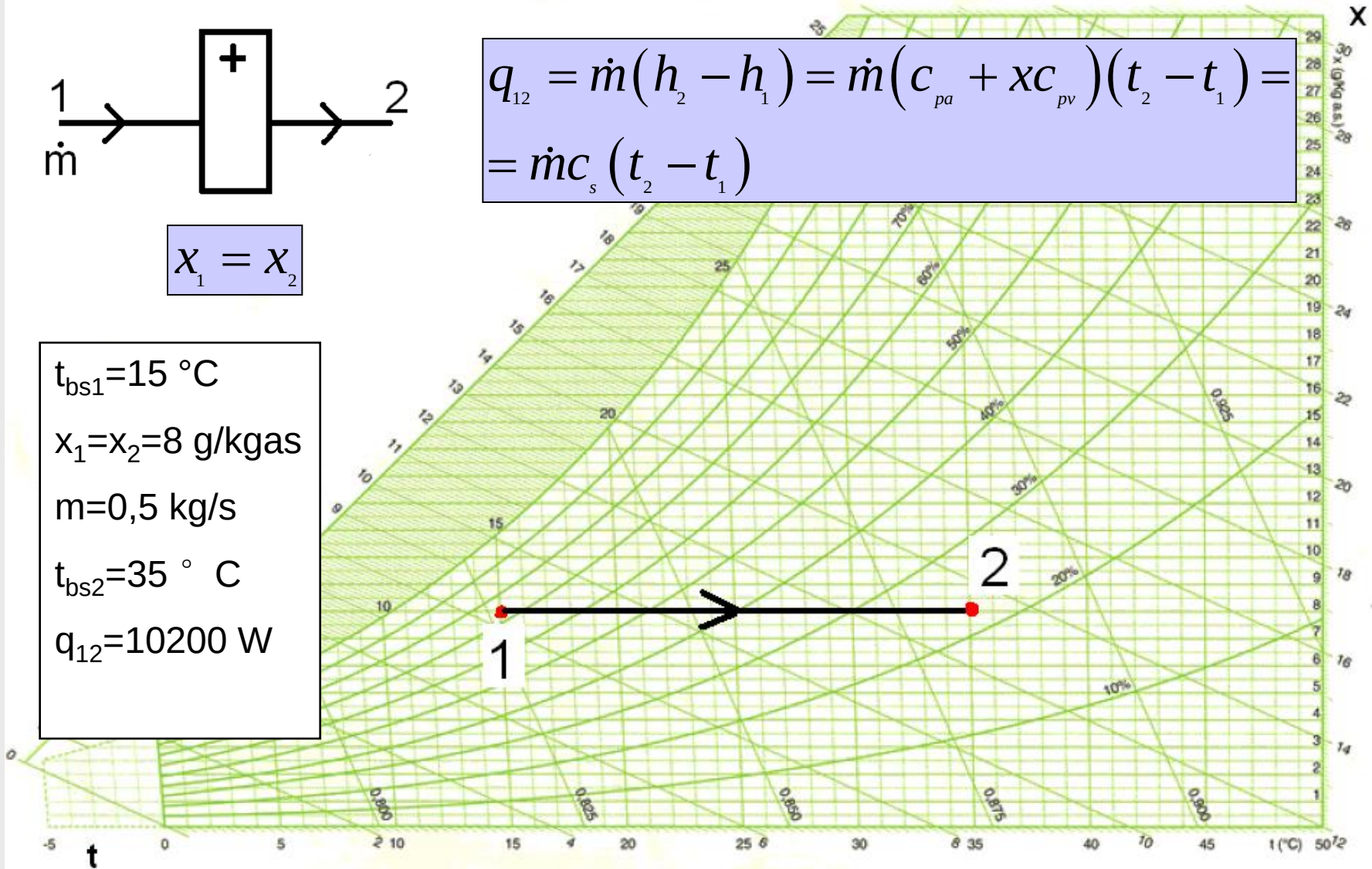
$$x_1 = x_2 = 8 \text{ g/kgas}$$

$$m = 0,5 \text{ kg/s}$$

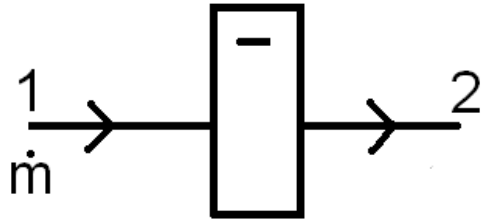
$$t_{bs2} = 35 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$q_{12} = 10200 \text{ W}$$

$$q_{12} = \dot{m}(h_2 - h_1) = \dot{m}(c_{pa} + xc_{pv})(t_2 - t_1) = \dot{m}c_s(t_2 - t_1)$$



Raffreddamento sensibile



$$x_1 = x_2$$

$$t_{\text{sup}} > t_{\text{rug1}}$$

$$t_{\text{bs1}} = 35 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

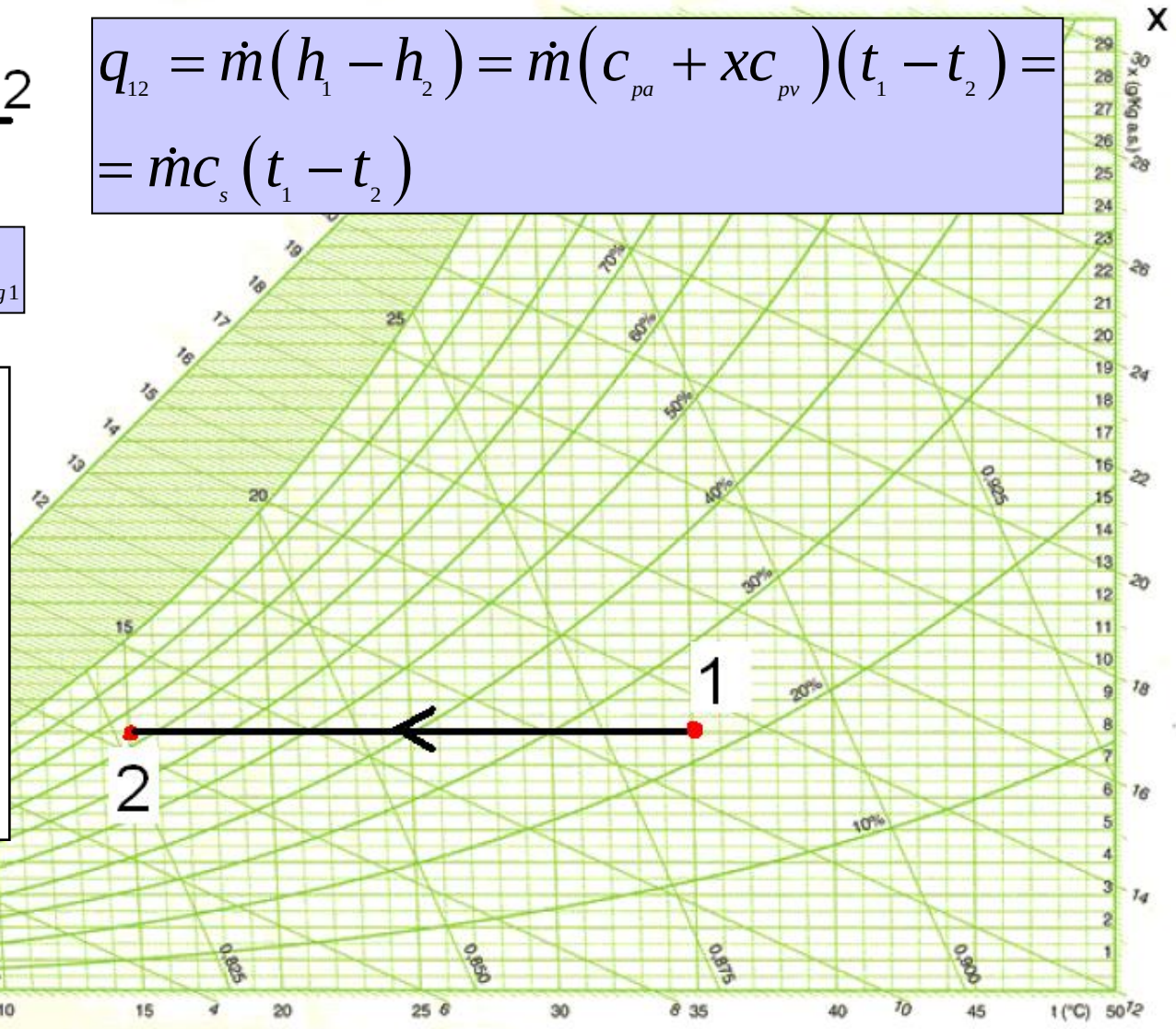
$$x_1 = x_2 = 8 \text{ g/kgas}$$

$$m_1 = 0,5 \text{ kg/s}$$

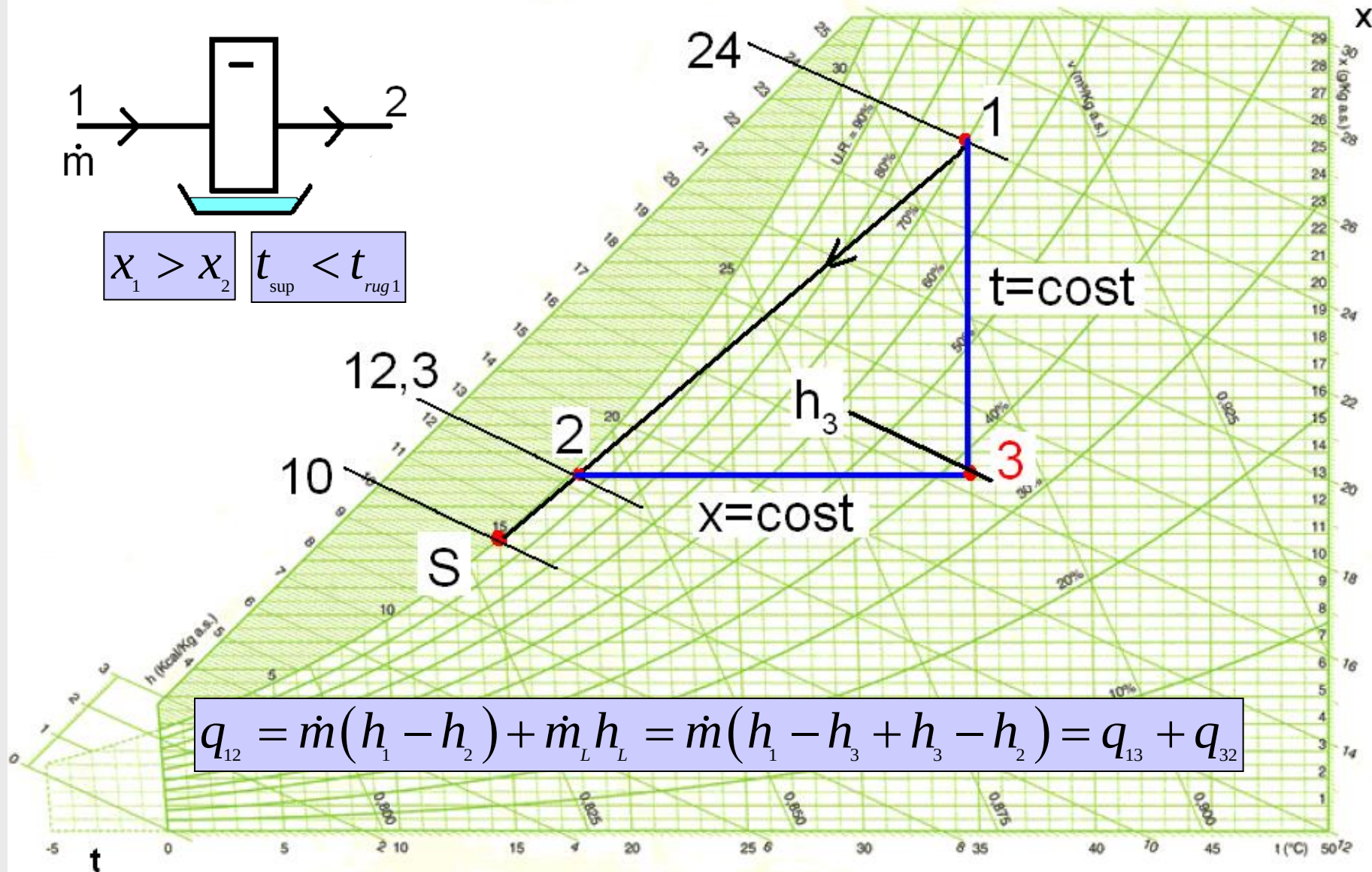
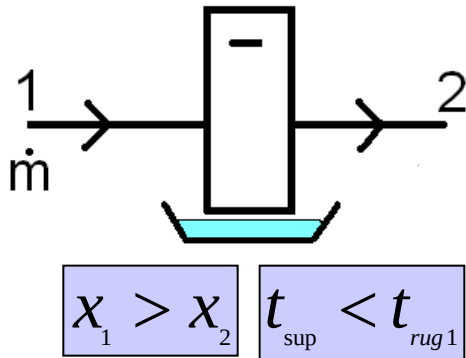
$$t_{\text{bs2}} = 15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$q_{12} = 10200 \text{ W}$$

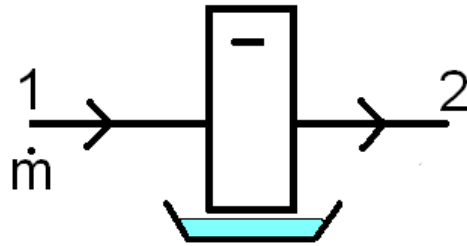
$$q_{12} = \dot{m}(h_1 - h_2) = \dot{m}(c_{pa} + xc_{pv})(t_1 - t_2) = \dot{m}c_s(t_1 - t_2)$$



Raffreddamento con deumidificazione



Raffreddamento con deumidificazione



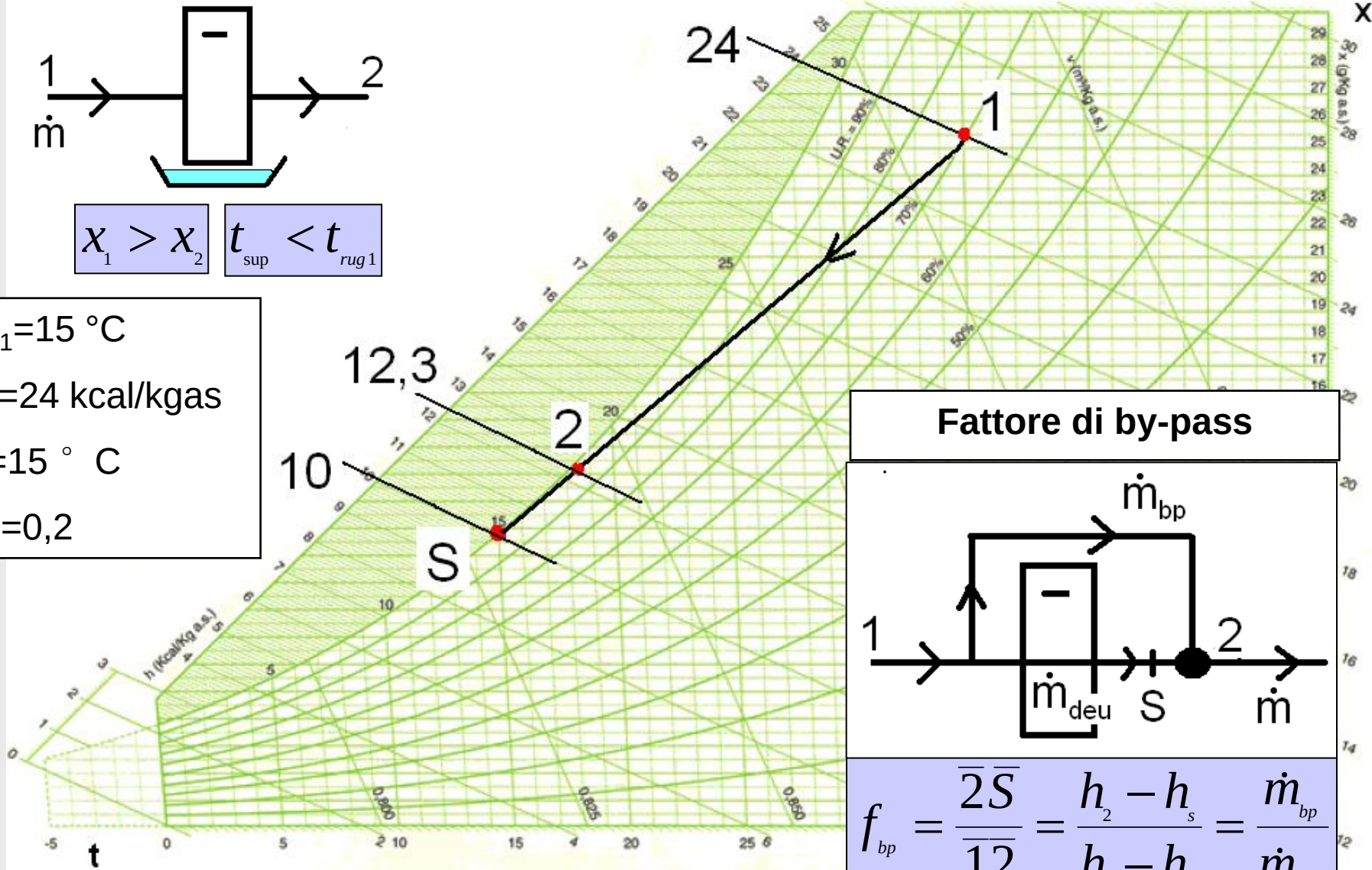
$$x_1 > x_2 \quad t_{\text{sup}} < t_{\text{rug1}}$$

$$t_{\text{bs1}} = 15^\circ \text{C}$$

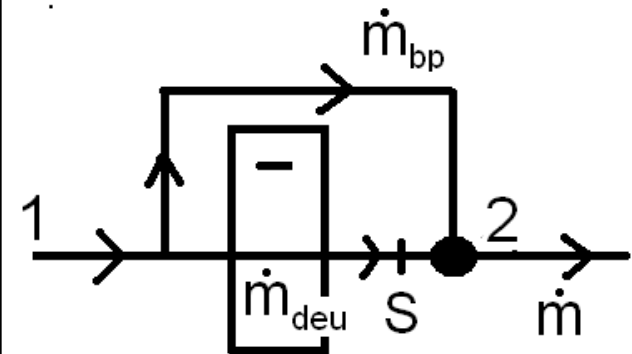
$$h_1 = 24 \text{ kcal/kgas}$$

$$t_s = 15^\circ \text{C}$$

$$f_{\text{bp}} = 0,2$$

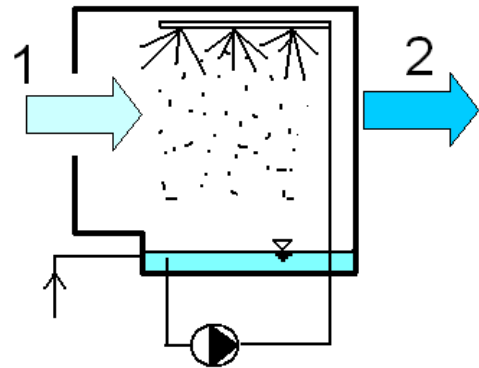


Fattore di by-pass



$$f_{\text{bp}} = \frac{2S}{12} = \frac{h_2 - h_s}{h_1 - h_2} = \frac{\dot{m}_{\text{bp}}}{\dot{m}_{\text{deu}}}$$

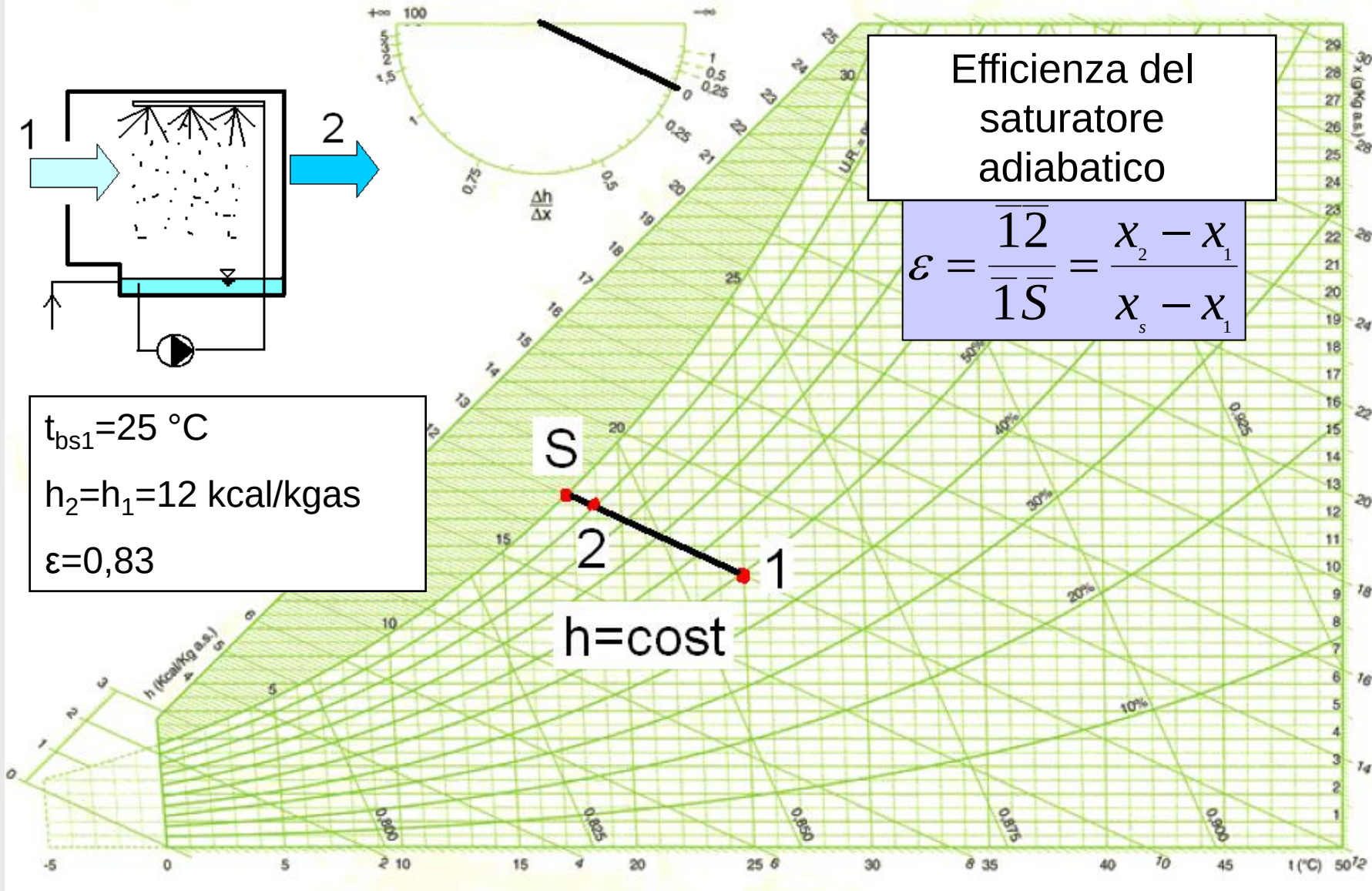
Umidificazione dell'aria con acqua



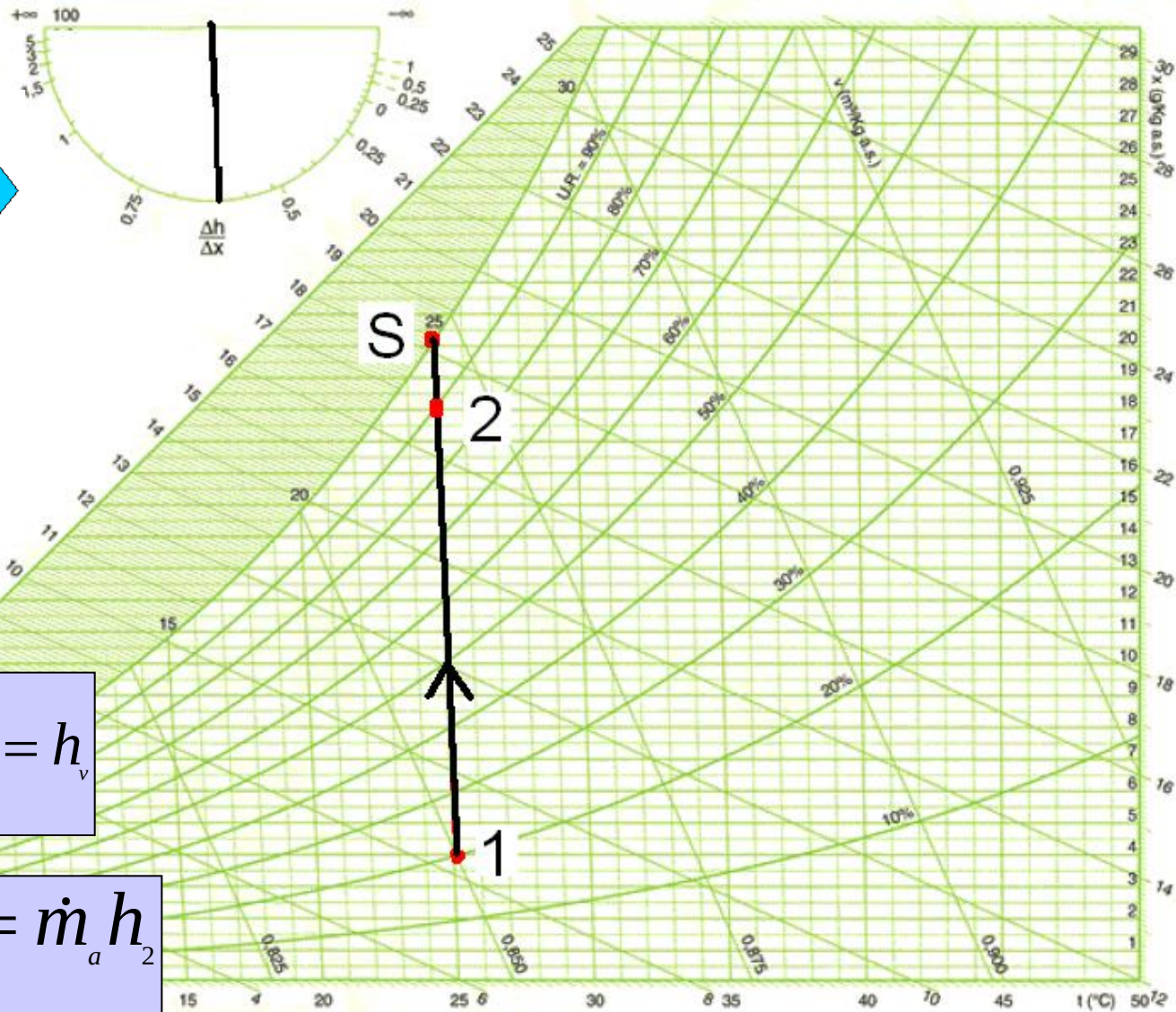
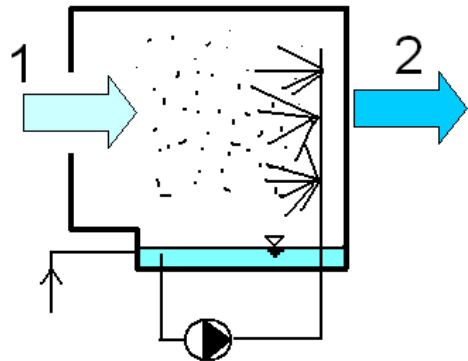
$t_{bs1} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $h_2 = h_1 = 12\text{ kcal/kgas}$
 $\varepsilon = 0,83$

Efficienza del saturatore adiabatico

$$\varepsilon = \frac{12}{1S} = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_s - x_1}$$



Umidificazione dell'aria con vapore



$$\frac{\Delta h}{\Delta x} = \frac{h_2 - h_1}{x_2 - x_1} = h_v$$

$$\dot{m}_a h_1 + \dot{m}_v h_v = \dot{m}_a h_2$$

$$\dot{m}_a x_1 + \dot{m}_v = \dot{m}_a x_2$$