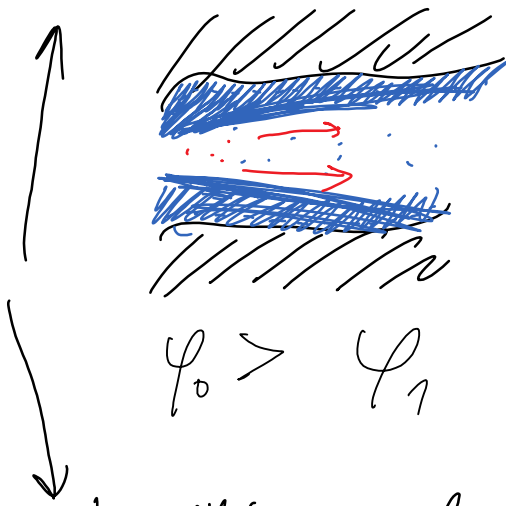


00 - kapilláris nedvességvezetés

2017. március 2.
9:10

- felületi diffúzió

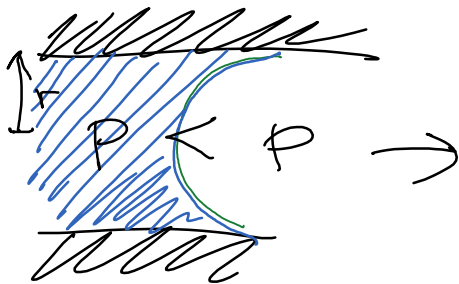
$\varphi > 50\%$,
kapillárisporózus, légszűrőköpíleus
csereg



$\varphi_0 > \varphi_1$

$$g_{SD} = -D_{SD}(t) \frac{dw}{dx}$$

kapilláris nedvességvezetés



vízbehatolási mélység:

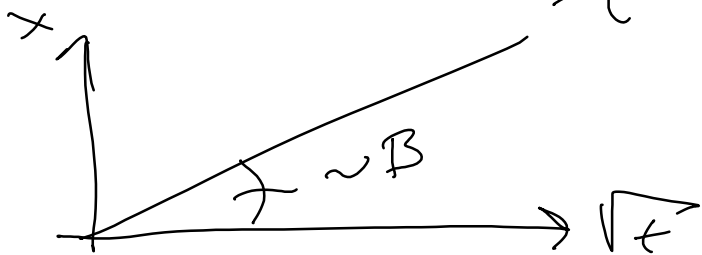
$$X = \sqrt{\frac{6r(\cos\theta)}{2\mu} t}$$

$$X = B \sqrt{t}$$

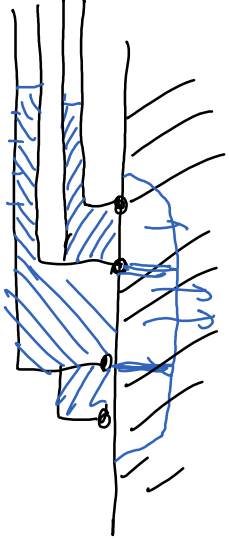
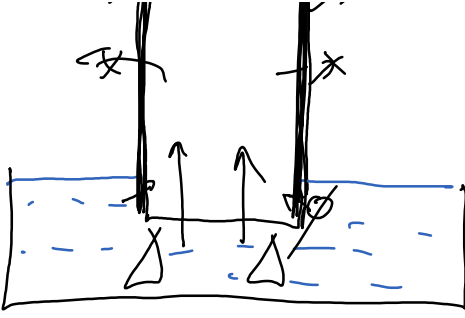
$$g_w = A_w \sqrt{t}$$

g_w [kg/m²] kapilláris nedv. vez.
felszíni veszteség

A_w [kg/m²s^{1/2}] - vízfelvételi tényező
 t (s) - idő



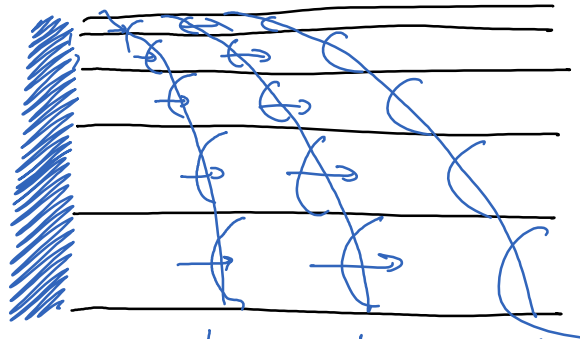
(2) - 100



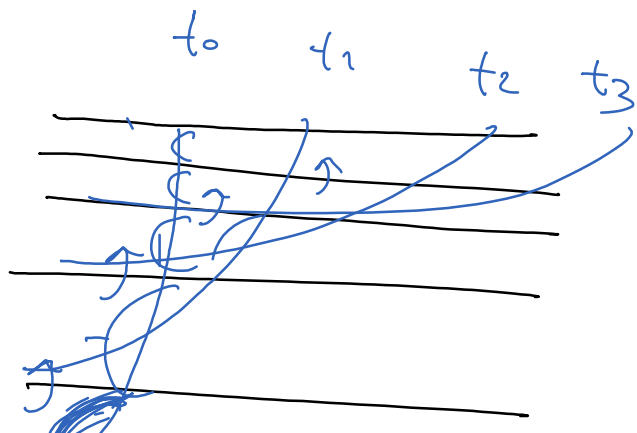
A_w [kg/m ² s]	
$> 2,0$	elősen szűvő
$\leq 2,0$	szűvő - 1"
$\leq 0,5$	vízlepergető
$\leq 0,001$	vízáró

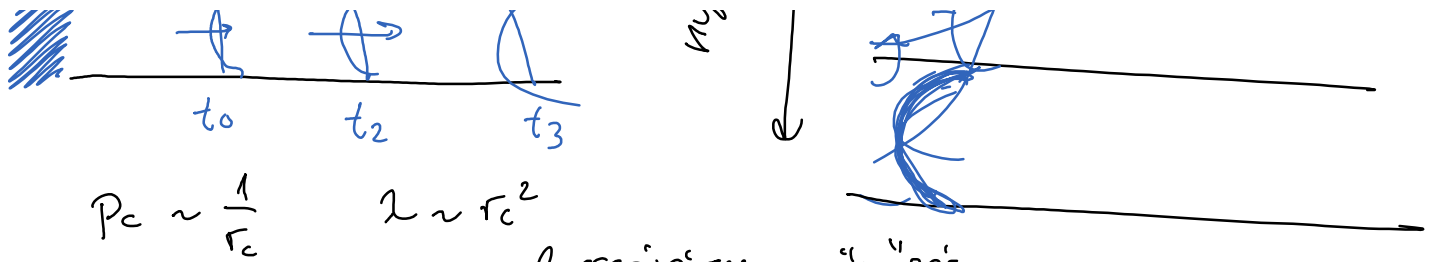
$$20 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}} \cdot 0,112 \cdot 0,065 \cdot \sqrt{1} = 0,156$$

anyag	ρ	A_w
tömör tégl	1800	20-30
mészkarosk t.	1800	4-8
pörkös beton	400	3-8
g. beton	900	33-70
mész valesk	1200	7
mész-cement v.	1800	2-5
cement v.	2100	2-3
víz-dősp. v.	1500	0,05-0,12



nyomás
különbsége





$$P_c \sim \frac{1}{r_c}$$

$$\lambda \sim r_c^2$$

nedrösséjárom súviseg

Kürsdear

$$g_w = - D_w(w) \frac{dw}{dx}$$

$$\frac{kg}{w^2 s}$$

$$m^2/s$$

$$\frac{kg}{w^3} \cdot w$$

$$\rightarrow \sim \sqrt{t}$$

Kürwöl

$$g_w = - D_y(w) \frac{dy}{dx} = - D_w \left(\frac{dw}{dy} \right) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

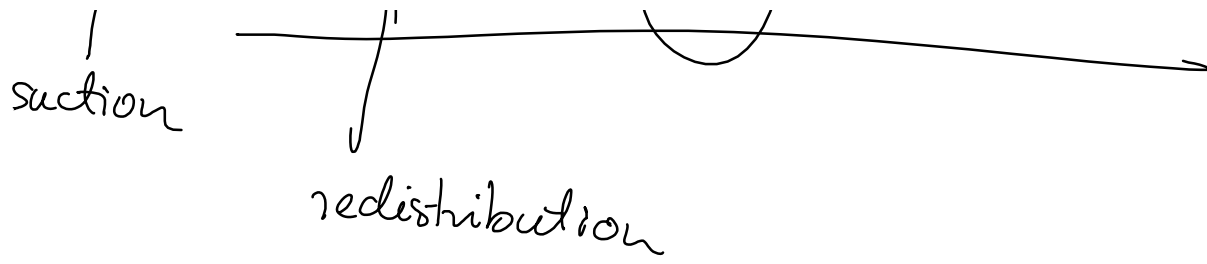
$$D_y = D_w \frac{dw}{dy}$$

csodakeplet:

$$D_{w,s}(w) = 3,8 \cdot (A_w / w_f)^2 \cdot 1000 \cdot w / (w_f - 1)$$

$$D_{w,r}(w) = ? \cdot f \cdot D_{w,s}(w)$$

Suction

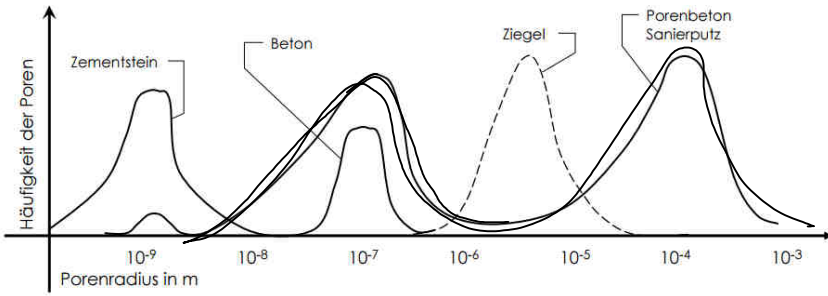


D_w [m^2/s]

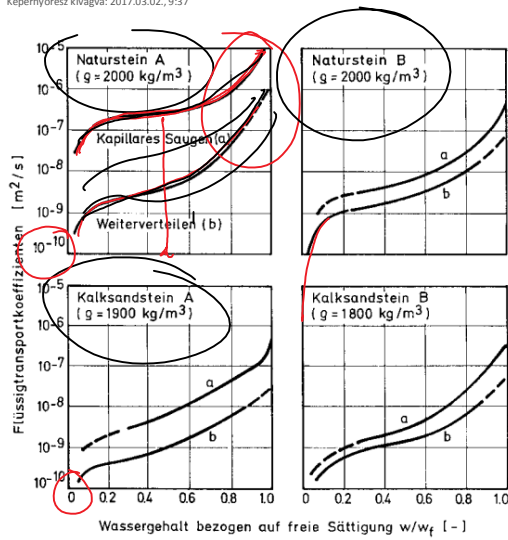
D_y [kg/m^3]

01 - ábrák

2017. március 2.
9:37



Képernyőkéz kivágva: 2017.03.02., 9:37



Képernyőkéz kivágva: 2017.03.02., 10:08

Messung der Feuchteprofile



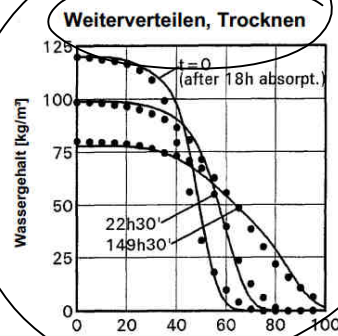
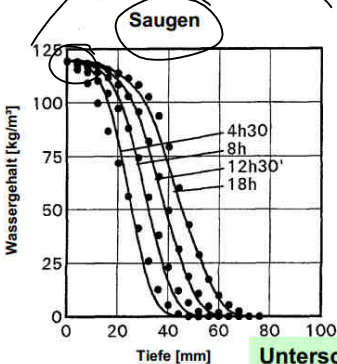
Gammadurchstrahlung



NMR-Scanner

Képernyőkéz kivágva: 2017.03.02., 12:51

Messung der Feuchteprofile



Unterschiedliche Geschwindigkeiten
⇒ 2 Flüssigtransportkoeffizienten notwendig!

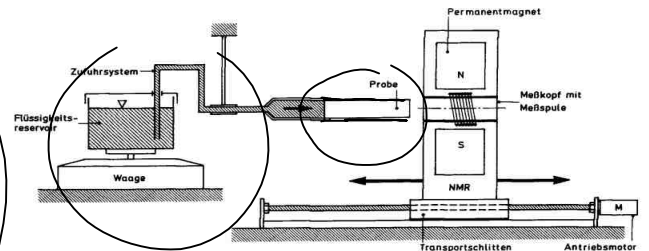
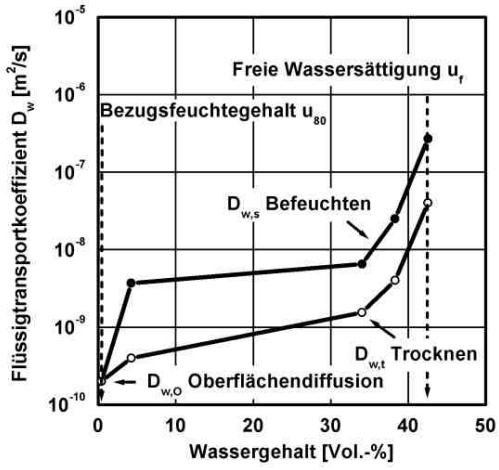
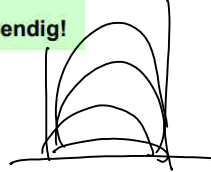


Bild 32 Schematischer Aufbau der NMR-Anlage zur Bestimmung von Flüssigkeitsverteilungen in prismatischen Probekörpern bei kapillarer Flüssigkeitsaufnahme.

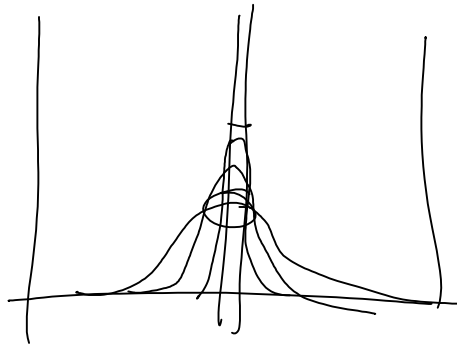
Tiefe [mm]

Unterschiedliche Geschwindigkeiten
⇒ 2 Flüssigtransportkoeffizienten notwendig!

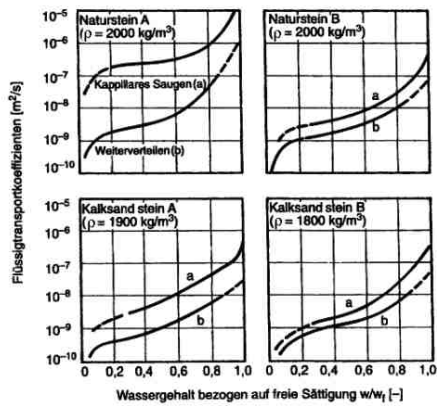
Képernyőképek kivágva: 2017.03.02., 12:53



Képernyőképek kivágva: 2017.03.02., 12:53

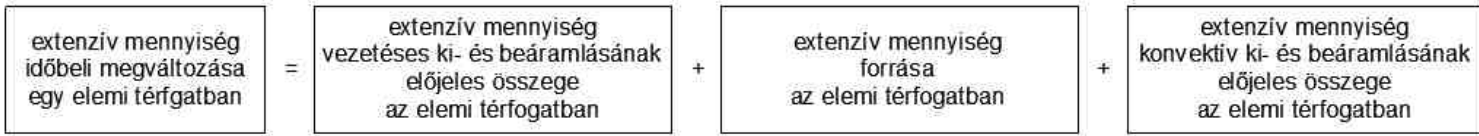


Képernyőképek kivágva: 2017.03.02., 13:06



03 - HAM egyenletrendszer

2017. március 2.
13:13



$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot q + \dot{Q} - \text{div } q$$

$$h = h_{\text{oldy}} + h_{\text{wet}} = \int \rho_{\text{dry}} c_{p,\text{dry}} \cdot T + w \cdot c_{p,w} \cdot T = (\int \rho_{\text{dry}} c_{p,\text{dry}} + w \cdot c_{p,w}) \cdot T$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \underbrace{(g \cdot c + w \cdot c)}_{\text{...}} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

$$-\nabla \cdot q = -\text{div } q = -\text{div}(-\lambda \nabla T)$$

$$\dot{Q} = -h_0 \nabla \cdot g_v$$

$\underbrace{\text{párolgásból, páradiffúziós átviteléből, divergenciából}}_{\text{entálpiaátvitel}}$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = (\rho_{dry} \cdot c_{p,dry}(T) + w \cdot c_{p,w}) \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \nabla \left(\lambda \nabla T \right) - h_v \nabla g_v$$

$\lambda(w,T)$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi}}_{\xi(\varphi)} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = -\nabla (g_w + g_v) + \dot{Q}_w$$

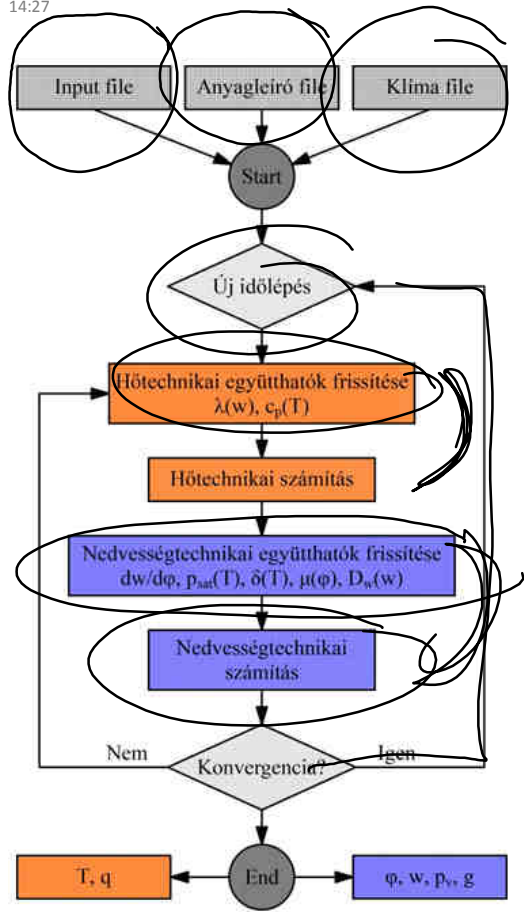
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \nabla \left[D_w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \nabla \varphi + \frac{\sum_0(T)}{\mu(T,w)} \nabla (\varphi \cdot p_{sat}(T)) \right] + \dot{Q}_w$$

$$(\rho \cdot c_p + w \cdot c_w) \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \nabla (\lambda(w,T) \nabla T) + h_v \nabla \frac{\sum_0}{\mu(w,T)} \nabla (\varphi \cdot p_{sat}(T)) + \dot{Q}_T$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[D_{\varphi_x(w)} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\sum_0}{\mu_x(w)} \frac{\partial \varphi \cdot p_{sat}(T)}{\partial x} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[D_{\varphi_y(w)} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{\sum_0(T)}{\mu_y(w)} \frac{\partial \varphi \cdot p_{sat}(T)}{\partial y} \right]$$

04 - Numerikus megoldás

2017. március 2.
14:27



Képernyőrész kivágva: 2017.03.02., 14:30

$\lambda(w, T)$ ✓
 $c_p(T)$ ✓
 δ_v ✓
 $\frac{dw}{d\phi}$
 $p_{sat}(T)$
 $\delta_o(T)$
 $\mu(\phi)$ ↑
 D_w

