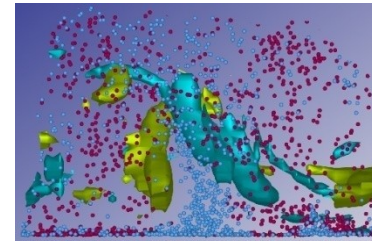




**Università degli Studi di Udine**  
Centro Interdipartimentale di Fluidodinamica e Idraulica

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# **Sistemi per il trasporto pneumatico**

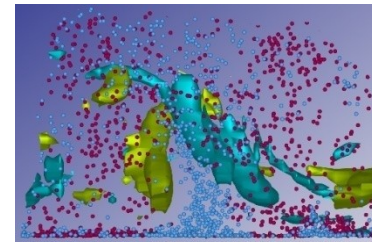
M.Campolo

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**2012**



# Problema



Trasferire una fase solida da un punto ad un altro punto



A boat being loaded at Pier 86 Grain Terminal (Seattle)



Belts conveyor to load/unload sulphur

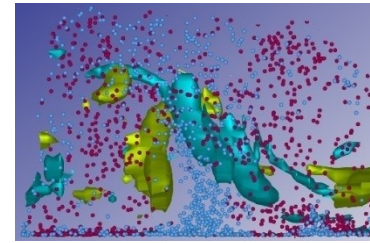


Krupp coal stacker (RTCA Kestrel Mine, Queensland)



# Obiettivo

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Trasferire fase solida in **modo continuo** utilizzando un flusso portante di aria

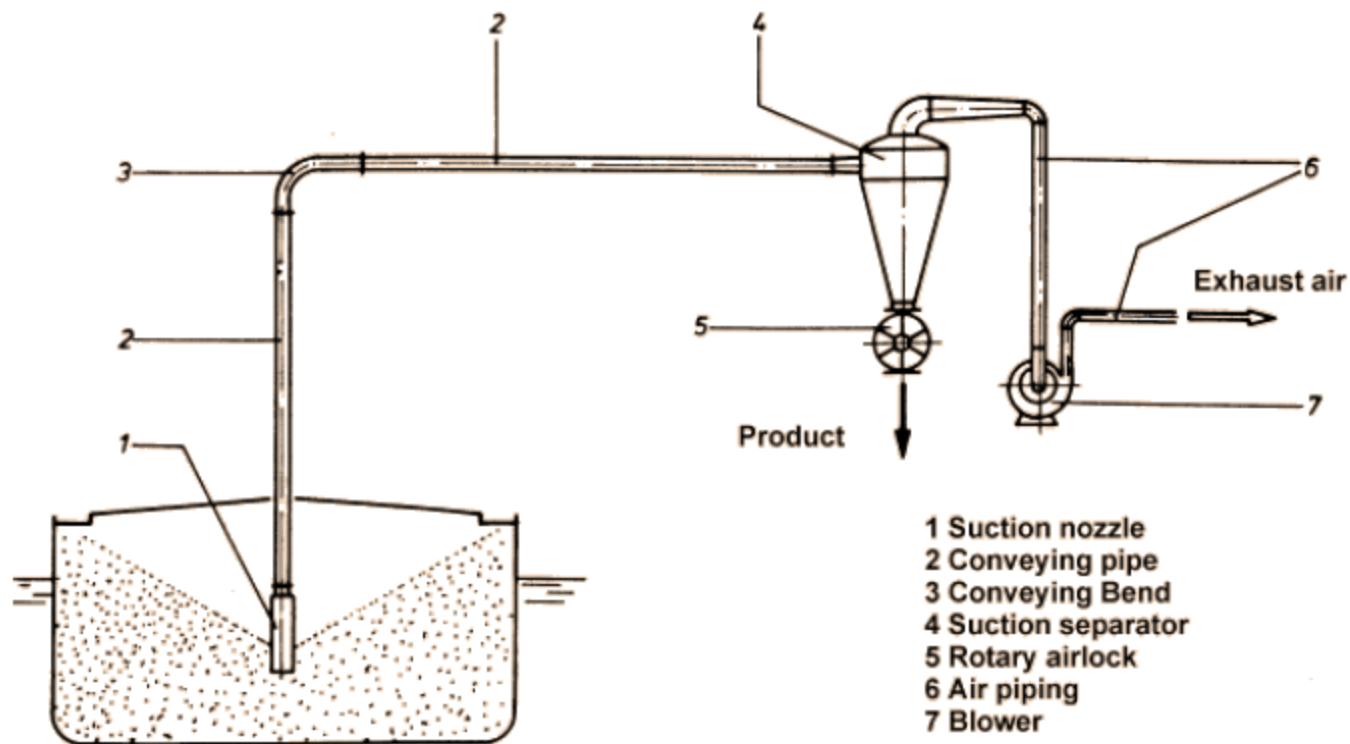
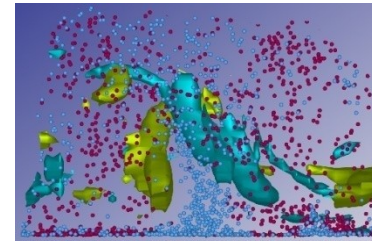
Metodo inizialmente utilizzato per carico/scarico di granaglie, sabbia, semi

Metodo attualmente utilizzato per trasportare additivi chimici, fibre di legno, polveri

In quali condizioni è possibile il trasporto? Quali sono le perdite di carico da vincere?

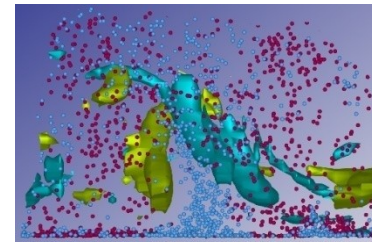


# Sistemi di trasporto: in depressione

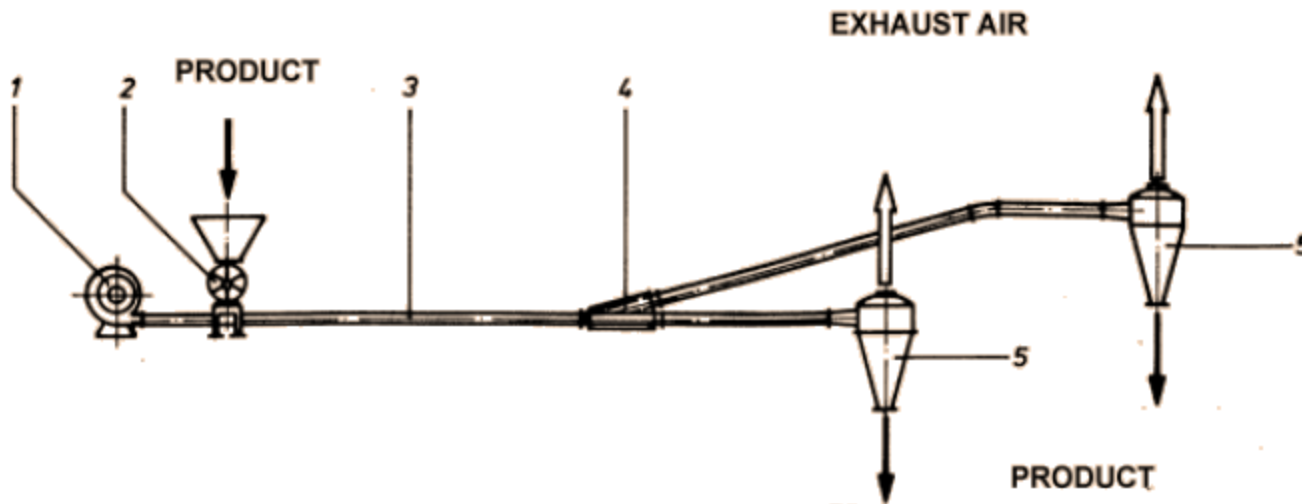




# Sistemi di trasporto: in pressione



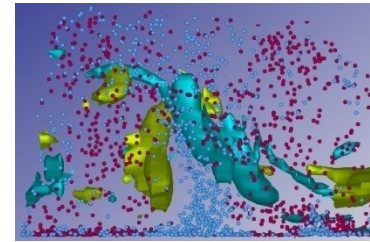
- 1 Blower
- 2 Rotary airlock
- 3 Conveying pipe
- 4 Pipe diverter
- 5 Pressure separator



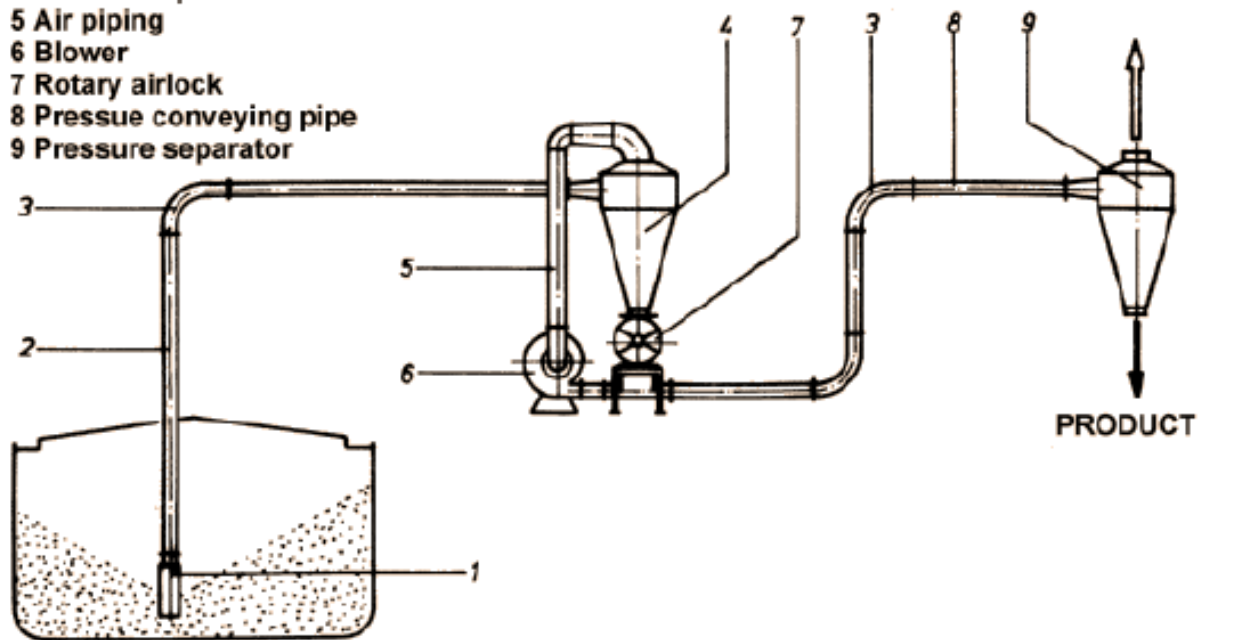




# Sistemi di trasporto: misto



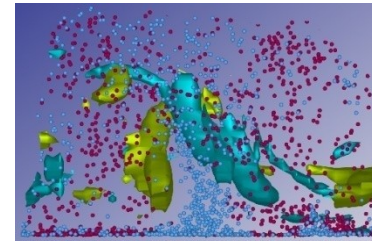
- 1 Suction nozzle
- 2 Suction conveying pipe
- 3 Conveying bend
- 4 Suction separator
- 5 Air piping
- 6 Blower
- 7 Rotary airlock
- 8 Pressure conveying pipe
- 9 Pressure separator





# Caratteristiche di linea

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Diametro tubazione: 10 mm – 800 mm

Portate trasportate: 1 kg/h – 1000 t/h

Lunghezza linea: 10 m – 1000 m

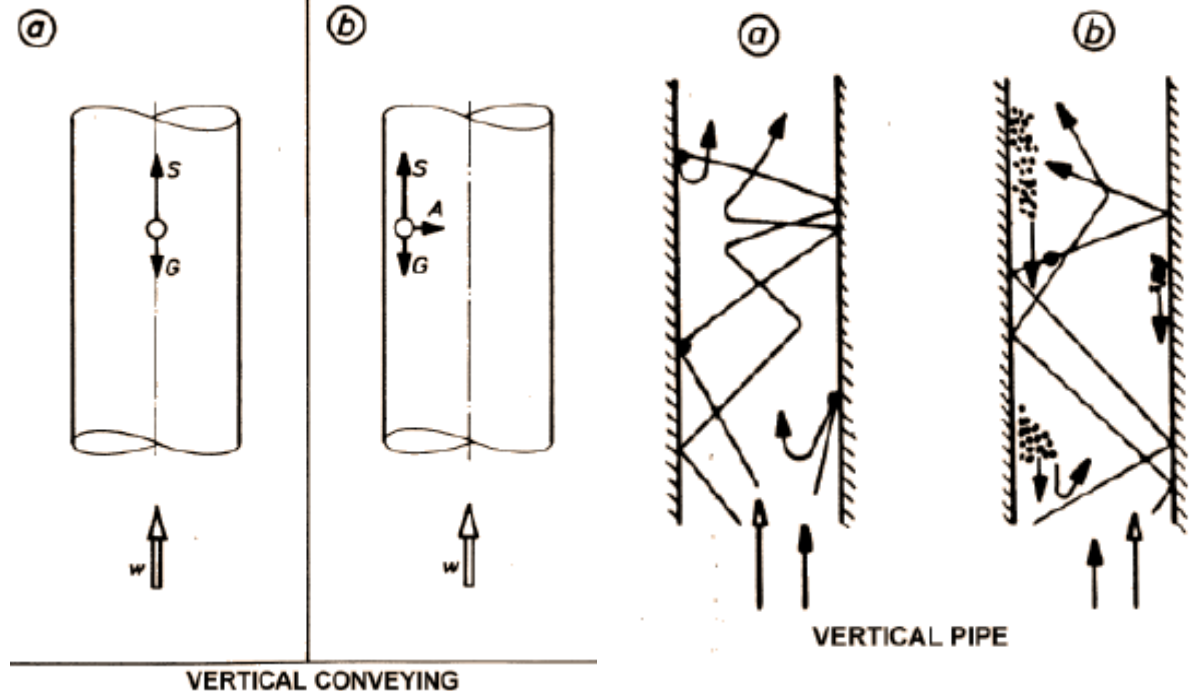
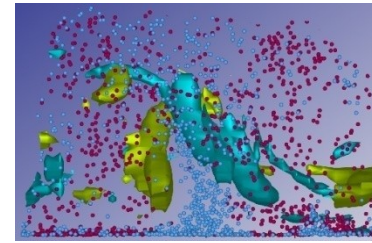
Velocità aria: 10 m/s – 30 m/s

Linee in depressione: più punti di carico, un punto di scarico

Linee in pressione: un punto di carico, più punti di scarico (maggiore capacità di trasporto)



## Regimi di flusso (verticale)



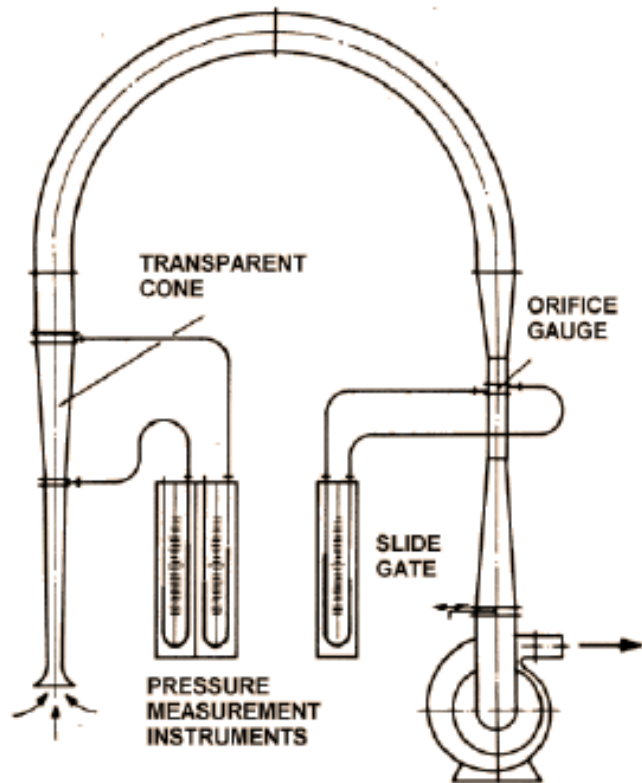
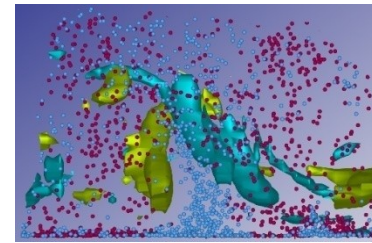
G: forza peso  
S: forza di attrito  
A: forza di lift

I: forza d'inerzia  
Fp-p: forza di attrito  
tra particelle  
Fp-w: forza di attrito  
particelle-parete





# Velocità di sospensione: misura sperimentale

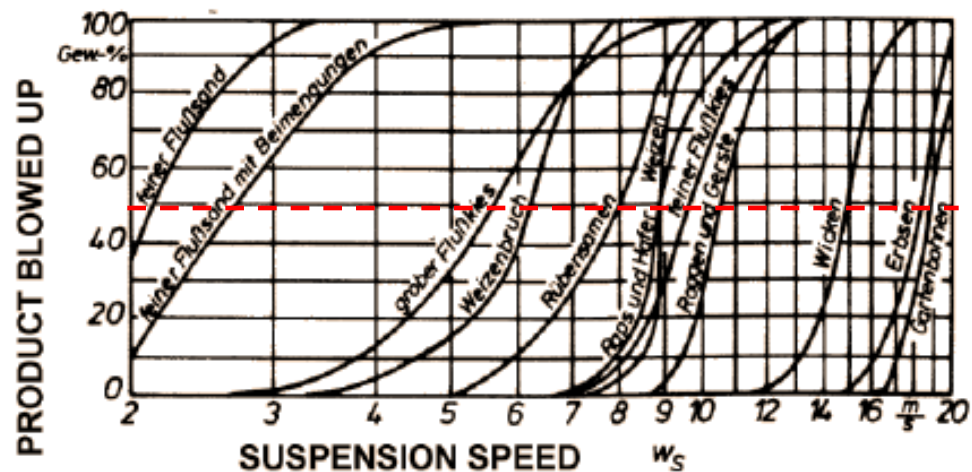


Dipende da:

- Forma
- Distribuzione dimensionale
- Superficie (liscia/rugosa)

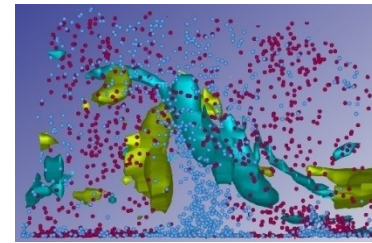
Sabbie fini

Semi sferici/lisci





## Regimi di flusso (orizzontale)



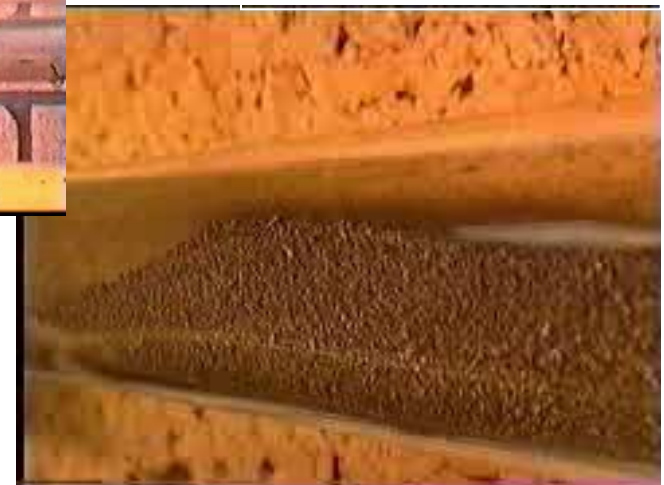
Mass loading ( $Z$ ) = Massa solido/Massa gas



Fase diluita  
 $Z=5$

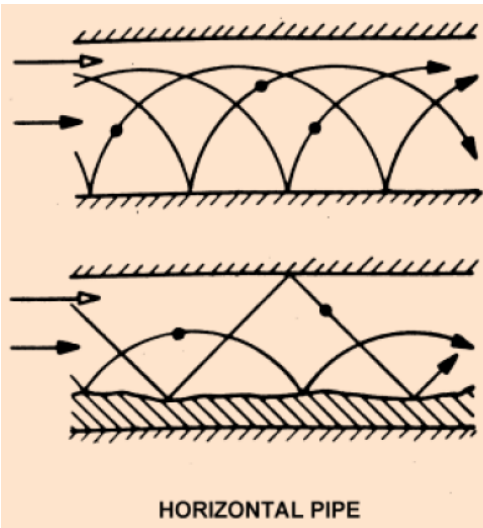
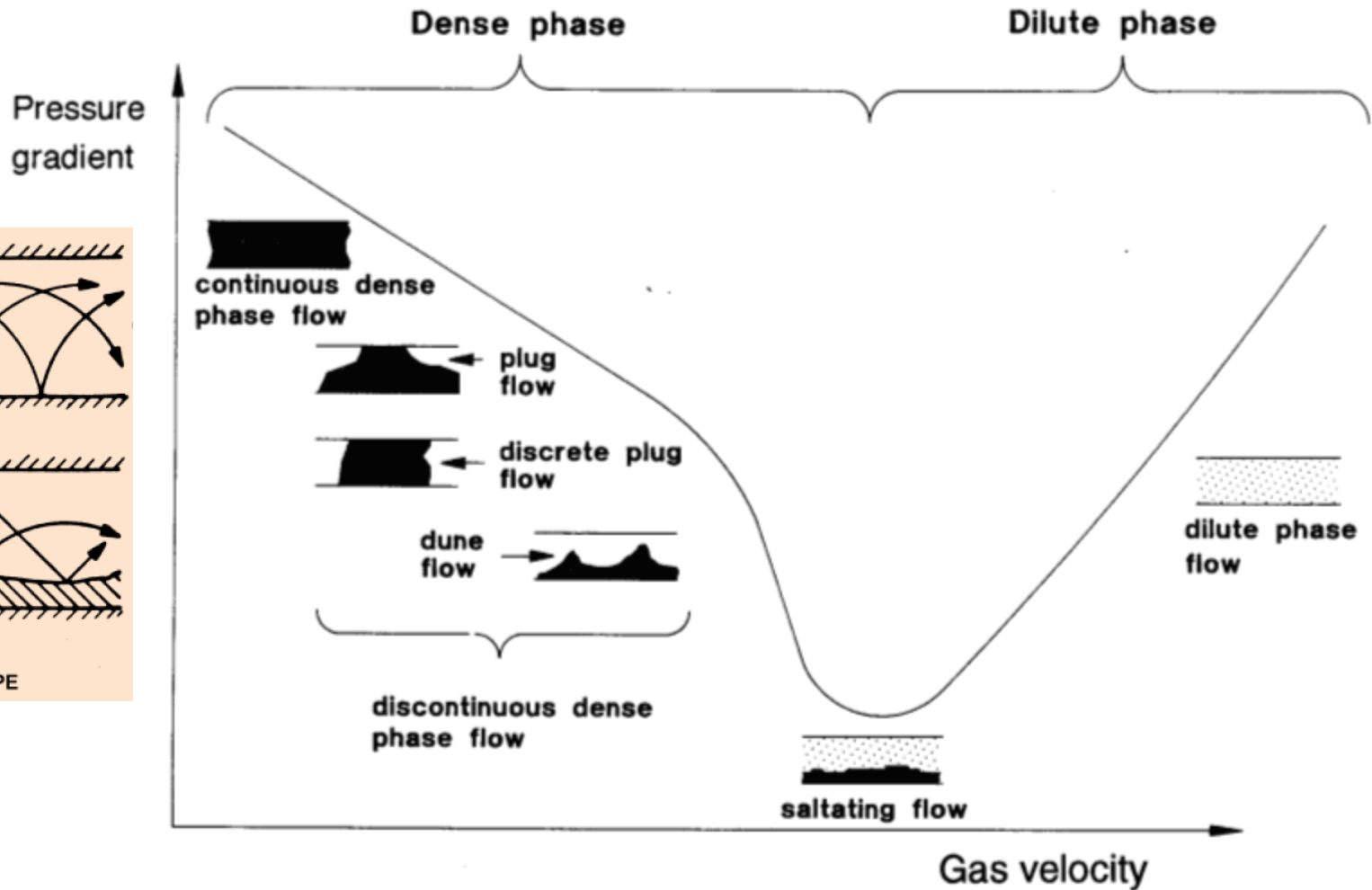
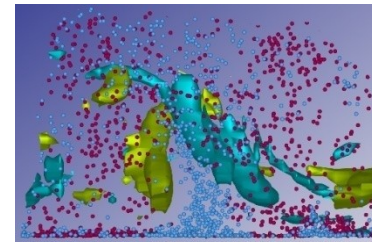


Fase  
concentrata  
 $Z=20$



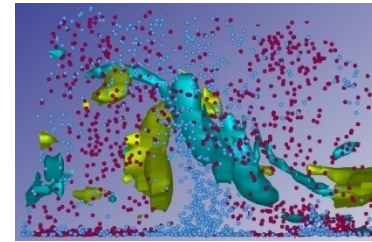


# Regimi di flusso (orizzontale)

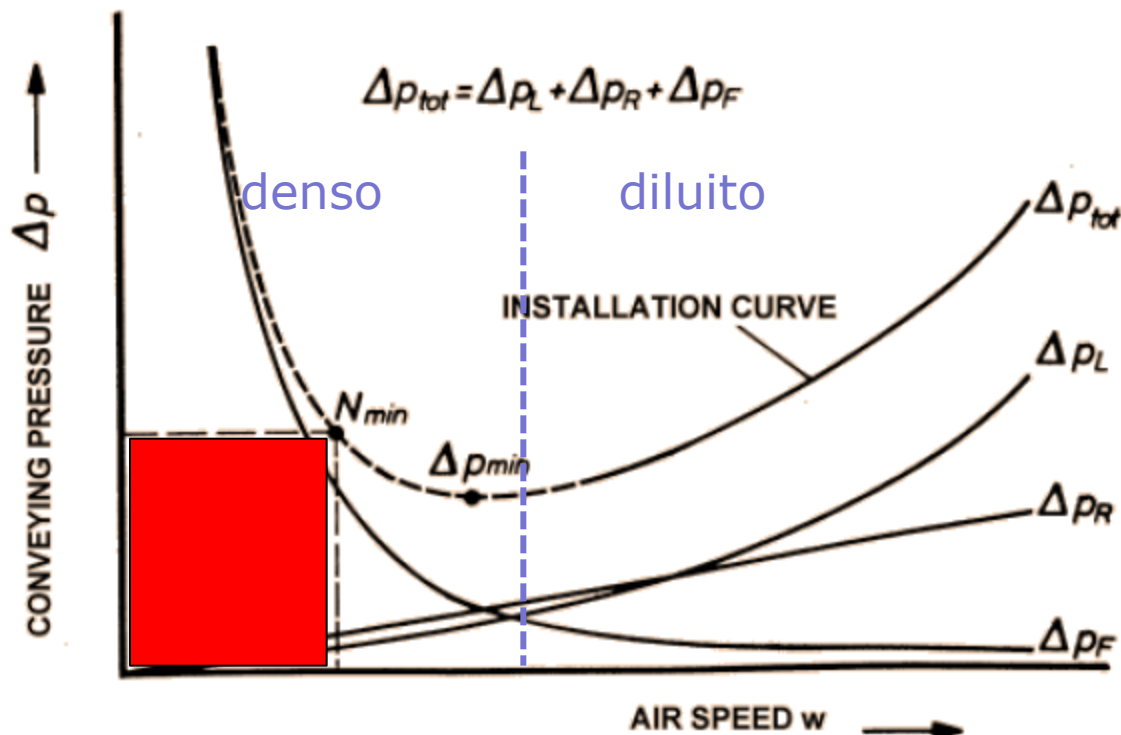




# Perdite di carico



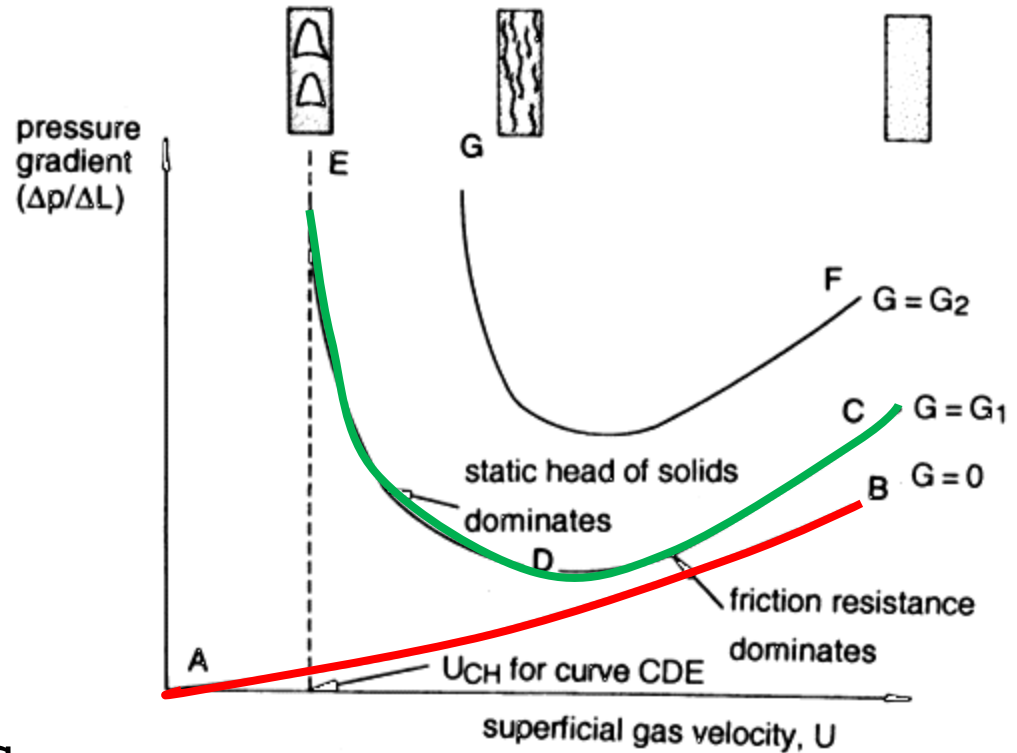
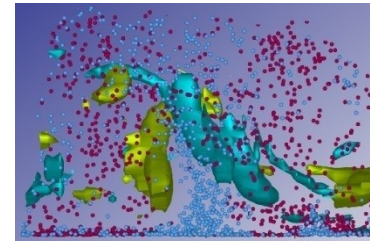
- $\Delta P_{TOT}$  dipende da:
- Gas friction  $\Delta P_L$
  - Solid acceleration  $\Delta P_R$
  - Blocking forces  $\Delta P_F$



$$P = Q \cdot \Delta P_{TOT} \sim w^3$$



# Perdite di carico: tubo verticale



$G$  = portata solido

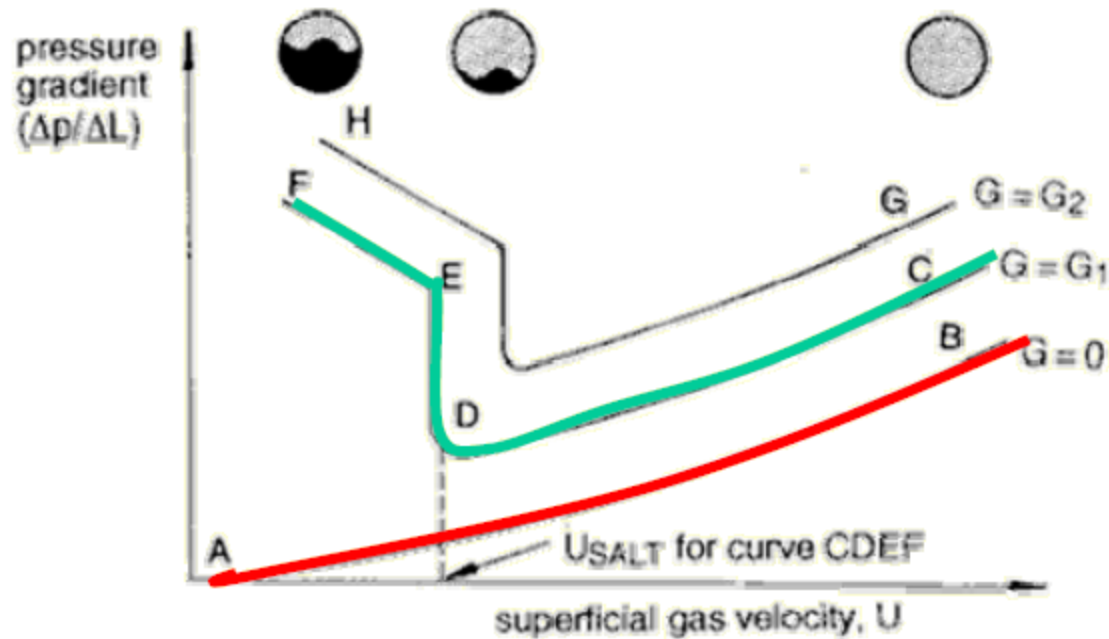
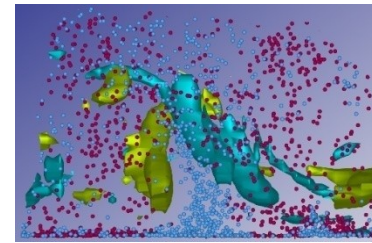
$U_{ch}$  = velocità di choking

- Solo gas
- Gas + solido





# Perdite di carico: tubo orizzontale



$G$  = portata solido

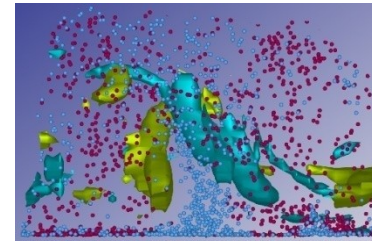
$U_{salt}$  = velocità minima che impedisce deposizione

— Solo gas  
— Gas + solido





# Calcolo delle perdite di carico

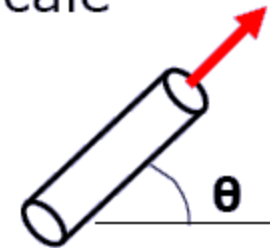


$$P_1 - P_2 = \Delta P_{\text{acc,gas}} + \Delta P_{\text{acc,s}} + \Delta P_{\text{friction,gas}} + \Delta P_{\text{friction,s}}$$

( $+\Delta P_{\text{grav,s}} + \Delta P_{\text{grav,gas}}$ ) in tubo verticale

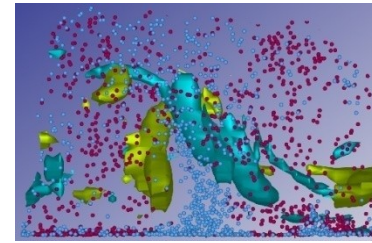
$U_g$ , velocità superficiale gas

$U_s$ , velocità superficiale fase solida





# Calcolo delle perdite di carico



## 1. Dati del problema:

- Caratteristiche gas di trasporto ( $MM, P, T, \mu, \rho$ )
- Caratteristiche particolato ( $\rho_p, D_p$ )
- Caratteristiche condotto ( $L, D$ )
- Portate fluido e particelle ( $w_g, w_s$ )

## 2. Calcolo saltation velocity (correlazione di Rizk)

$$Z = w_s/w_g = 1/10^\delta Fr^X$$

$$\delta = 1.44 D_p + 1.96$$

$$X = 1.1 D_p + 2.5$$

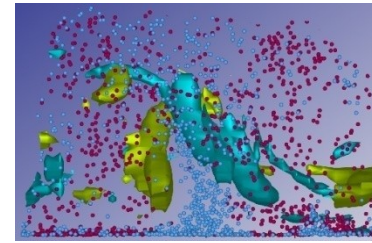
$$Fr = U_{g,salt}/(gD)^{0.5}$$

$$\rightarrow U_{g,salt} \quad (D_p \text{ in mm})$$

$$U_g > U_{g,salt} !!!!!$$



# Calcolo delle perdite di carico



## 3. Calcolo velocità superficiali (fluido e particelle)

$$U_g = w_g / \rho_g A \quad \text{velocità fase gas se occupasse intera sezione tubo}$$
$$U_p = w_p / \rho_p A \quad \text{velocità particelle se occupassero intera sezione tubo}$$

## 4. Calcolo frazioni volumetriche (fluido e particelle)

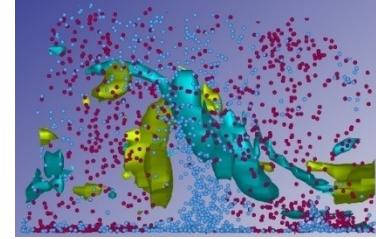
$$Q_g = w_g / \rho_g \quad \text{portata volumetrica fase gas}$$
$$Q_p = w_p / \rho_p \quad \text{portata volumetrica particelle}$$
$$\varepsilon = Q_g / (Q_p + Q_g) \quad \text{frazione volumetrica gas}$$
$$\varepsilon_p = (1 - \varepsilon) = Q_p / (Q_p + Q_g) \quad \text{frazione volumetrica particelle}$$

## 5. Calcolo velocità effettive (fluido e particelle)

$$U_{g,eff} = U_g / \varepsilon \quad \text{velocità effettiva fase gas}$$
$$U_{p,eff} = U_p / \varepsilon_p = U_p / (1 - \varepsilon) \quad \text{velocità effettiva particelle}$$



## Calcolo delle perdite di carico



### 6. Contributo alle perdite di carico (fluido e particelle)

Accelerazione gas e solido

$$\Delta P_{g,acc} = 1/2 \varepsilon \rho_g U_{g,eff}^2 \quad \text{perdite di carico per accelerazione gas}$$

$$\Delta P_{p,acc} = 1/2 (1-\varepsilon) \rho_p U_{p,eff}^2 \quad \text{Perdite di carico accelerazione particelle}$$

Attrito alla parete

$$\Delta P_{g,att} = 2f L/D \rho_g U_{g,eff}^2 \quad \text{gas-wall friction}$$

$$f = 0.079 \text{ Re}^{-0.25}$$

$$\text{Re} = U_{g,eff} \rho_g D / \mu$$

$$\Delta P_{p,att} = f_s Z L / (2D) \rho_g U_{g,eff}^2 \quad \text{particle-wall friction}$$

$$f_s = 0.082 Z^{-0.3} \text{Fr}^{-0.86} \text{Fr}_s^{0.25} (D/D_p)^{0.1}$$

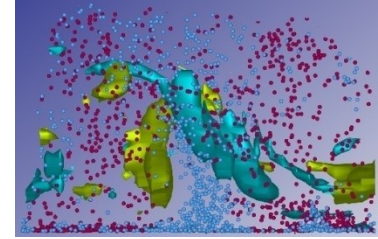
$$\text{Fr} = U_{g,eff} / (gD)^{0.5}$$

$$\text{Fr}_s = U_{pt} / (gD)^{0.5}$$

$$U_{pt} = g \rho_p D_p^2 / (18 \mu) \quad \text{velocità terminale particella}$$



# Calcolo delle perdite di carico



## 7. Modifiche per tubo verticale

Accelerazione gas e solido

$\Delta P_{\text{grav,gas}} = \varepsilon \rho_g L \sin \theta$  perdite di carico per sollevamento gas

$\Delta P_{\text{grav,p}} = (1-\varepsilon) \rho_p L \sin \theta$  perdite di carico per sollevamento particelle

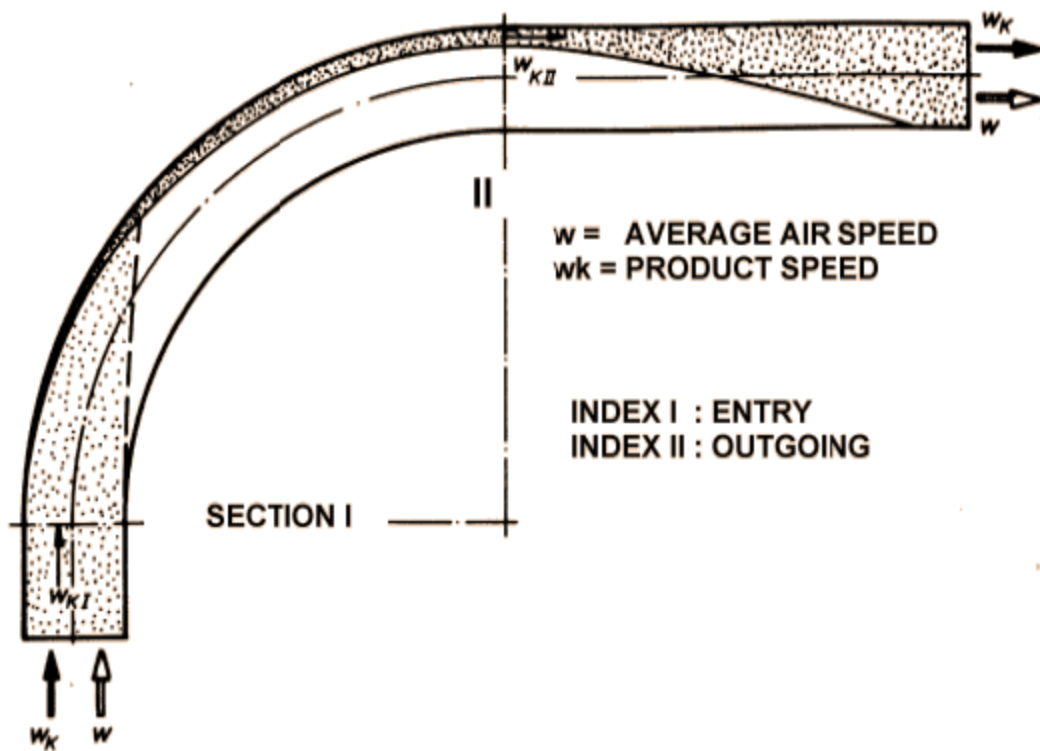
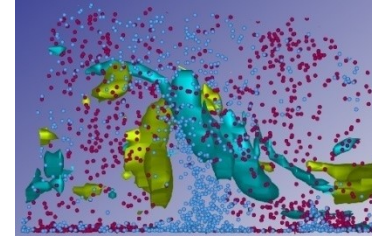
In genere:

$U_{\text{choke}} < U_{\text{salt}} \rightarrow U_g > U_{\text{salt}}$  sufficiente per buon funzionamento

N.B. Errore su  $U_{\text{salt}}$  da relazioni empiriche  $\sim 50\% \rightarrow$  sovrastima conservativa per  $U_g$  per evitare fermi impianto.



## Calcolo delle perdite di carico: curve



Problemi:

Erosione, perdite di carico aggiuntive,

→ Minimizzare le curve

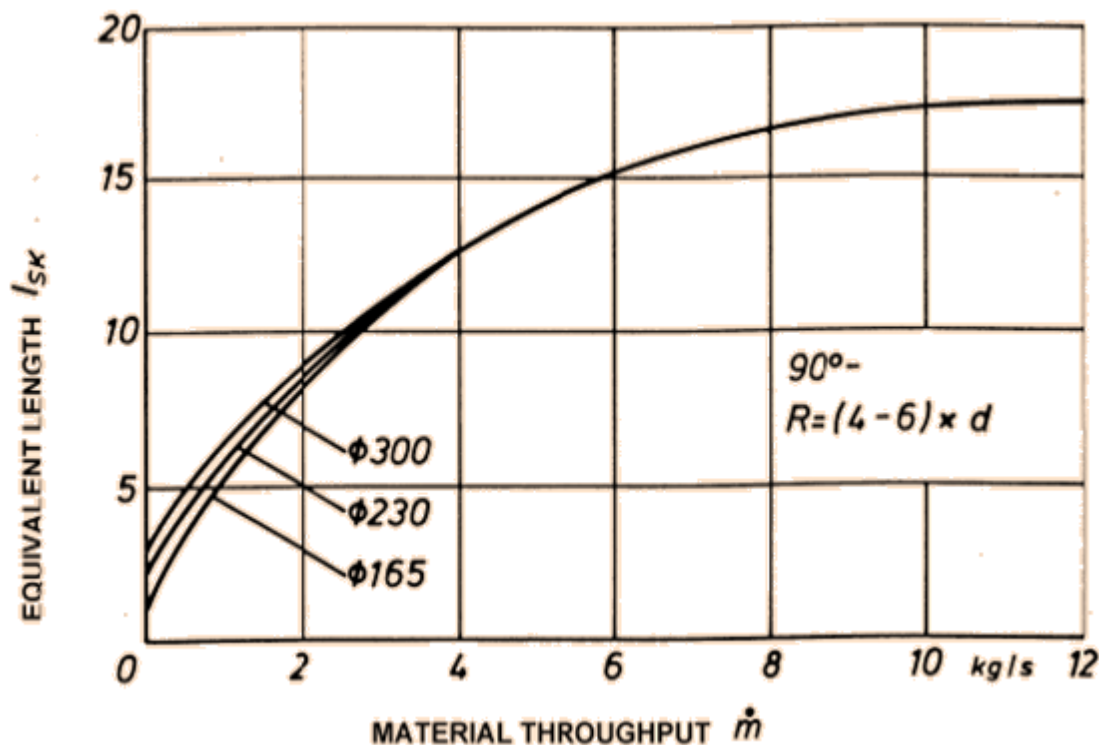
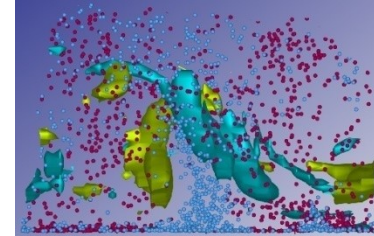
→ Arrotondarle







# Calcolo delle perdite di carico: bend



Lunghezze equivalenti di tubo



R: curvatura

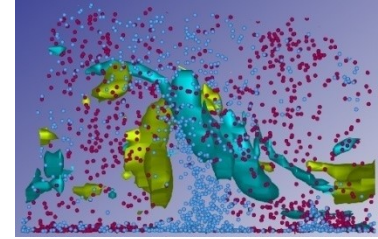
D: diametro tubo

$$\Delta P_{\text{Bend}} = 2 f L_{sk} / D \rho w^2$$



## References

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<http://www.erpt.org/retiredsite/014Q/rhoe-00.html>

Introduction to the Theoretical and Practical Principles of  
Pneumatic Conveying  
SCOTT NEIDIGH, *Neuero Corporation, West Chicago, IL, USA*

Coulson & Richardson, Chemical Engineering