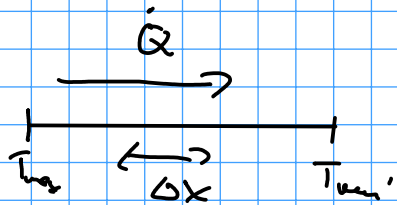


Wärmeleitung



$$\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x} \rightsquigarrow \frac{dT}{dx}$$

Ursache

Wärmestromdichte $\dot{q} = \frac{\text{W\u00e4rme}}{\text{zeit} \cdot \text{Fl\u00e4che}}$

Wirkung

Gesetz von Fourier

$$\dot{q} = -\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$$

W\u00e4rmeleitf\u00e4higkeit λ $\left[\frac{\text{W}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{m}} \right]$

$$\lambda = \lambda(\rho, T)$$

Ebene Wand

- Temperaturverteilung zeitl. & konstant

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{q} A$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = - \frac{\dot{q}}{\lambda} = - \frac{\dot{Q}}{\lambda A} = \text{const.}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(x) = - \frac{\dot{Q}}{\lambda A} \cdot x + C$$

Randbedingung: $T(0) = T_1$

$$\Rightarrow T(0) = C = T_1$$

$$\Rightarrow T(x) = - \frac{\dot{Q}}{\lambda A} x + T_1$$

Randbedingung: $T(d) = T_2$

$$T(d) = - \frac{\dot{Q}}{\lambda A} d + T_1 = T_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{Q} = \lambda A \frac{T_1 - T_2}{d}$$

$$T(x) = - \frac{T_1 - T_2}{d} x + T_1$$

Wärmeleitung durch ein Rohr

Innenradius r_1 , Außenradius r_2 , Länge l

$$A(r) = 2\pi r l$$

$$\dot{Q} = -\lambda A(r) \frac{dT}{dr} = -\lambda 2\pi r l \frac{dT}{dr}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{T_1}^T dT = -\frac{\dot{Q}}{2\pi l \lambda} \int_{r_1}^r \frac{1}{r} dr$$

$$\Rightarrow T - T_1 = -\frac{\dot{Q}}{2\pi l \lambda} \ln \frac{r}{r_1}$$

$$T(r_2) = T_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = -\frac{\dot{Q}}{2\pi l \lambda} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{Q} = 2\pi l \lambda \frac{T_1 - T_2}{\ln \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right)}$$

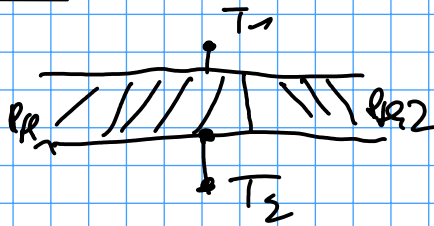
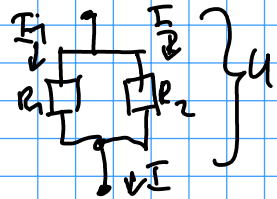
Wärmeleitfähigkeit

Strom		Wärme	
Potentialdifferenz	U	Temperaturdifferenz	ΔT
Strom	I	Wärmestrom	\dot{Q}
$I = \frac{1}{R} U$		$\dot{Q} = \frac{1}{R_{th}} \Delta T$	

Ebene Wand $R_{th} = \frac{d}{\lambda A}$

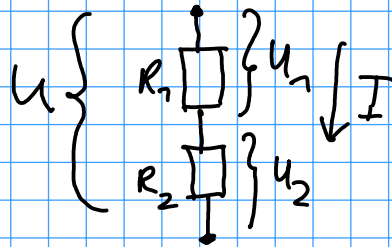
Zylinderwand $R_{th} = \frac{\ln(r_2/r_1)}{2\pi l \lambda}$

Parallelschaltung

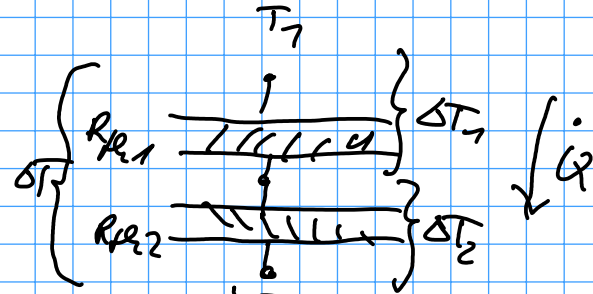


$$\frac{1}{R_S} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

Reihenschaltung



$$R_S = R_1 + R_2$$
$$U = R_S \cdot I$$
$$U_{1/2} = R_{1/2} I$$



$$R_{thS} = R_{th1} + R_{th2}$$
$$\Delta T = R_{thS} \cdot \dot{Q}$$
$$\Delta T_{1/2} = R_{th1/2} \cdot \dot{Q}$$