Accepted Manuscript

Title: Enhanced power density uniformity for microwave catalytic reactions adopting solid-state generators: comparison with magnetron technology



Authors: C. Bianchi, P. Bonato, F. Dughiero, P. Canu

PII:	S0255-2701(17)30248-9
DOI:	http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.cep.2017.07.006
Reference:	CEP 7024
To appear in:	Chemical Engineering and Processing
Received date:	14-3-2017
Revised date:	17-5-2017
Accepted date:	2-7-2017

Please cite this article as: C.Bianchi, P.Bonato, F.Dughiero, P.Canu, Enhanced power density uniformity for microwave catalytic reactions adopting solid-state generators: comparison with magnetron technology, Chemical Engineering and Processinghttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cep.2017.07.006

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

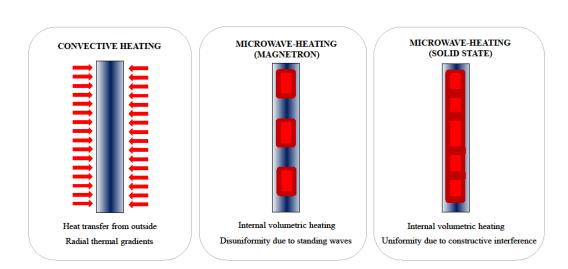
Enhanced power density uniformity for microwave catalytic reactions adopting

solid-state generators: comparison with magnetron technology

C. Bianchi⁽¹⁾, ¹ P. Bonato⁽²⁾, F. Dughiero⁽¹⁾, P. Canu⁽²⁾

Department of Industrial Engineering, University of Padua, Via Gradenigo 6/a, 35131 Padova, Italy

⁽¹⁾Electrical Engineering Division, ⁽²⁾Chemical Engineering Division



Graphical abstract

Highlights

- Volumetric heating reduces thermal gradients along normal vectors to the load surface
- For microwave tubular systems the reduction of axial gradients is still a challenge
- A magnetron based prototype has been developed to validate a Finite Element model
- Load granulometry affects strongly the electromagnetic power density distribution
- Solid state microwave sources yield more uniform power distributions than magnetrons

Abstract

Endothermic processes at high temperature are typically implemented through heat transfer techniques based on thermal conduction from the surface. This situation implies non-uniform radial temperature within the load causing a lower quality process. The microwave (MW) based volumetric heating is the ideal alternative to improve these processes, but axial-thermal gradients appear for the presence of resonant standing waves. In the current research, a laboratory-prototype has been developed to experimentally validate an implemented Finite Element (FE) model. The efficiency and the non-

¹ Corresponding author: <u>christian.bianchi.1@phd.unipd.it</u>, University of Padua, Via Gradenigo 6A, Padova, (PD), Italy, ZIP 35131

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/4998153

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/4998153

Daneshyari.com