QUESITI COLLOQUIO SELEZIONE 2019N8

DOMANDE TECNICHE

1) Qual è la differenza tra potere calorifico superiore e inferiore?

2) Che cos'è la massa volumica di un campione di biocombustibile ligno-cellulosici?

3) Che parametri rientrano nella definizione della classe dimensionale di un campione di pellet legnoso?

4) Qual è l'unità di misura utilizzata per esprimere il contenuto in metalli nei pellet legnosi?

DOMANDE sulla SICUREZZA

1) Su cosa si basa la sicurezza: sulla prevenzione o sulle azioni riparatrici?

2) Quando il dipendente deve fare la formazione in materia di sicurezza?

3) Quali sono gli adempimenti necessari affinché uno studente possa accedere all'utilizzo degli strumenti presenti in un laboratorio?

4) Chi è il responsabile sicurezza in un Dipartimento universitario?

DOMANDE di INFORMATICA

1) Qual è la funzione del comando Forward o inoltra nel programma di posta elettronica?

2) Nel programma di posta elettronica cosa significa "cc"?

3) Come si inserisce un'immagine in un file Word?

4) Come si utilizza la funzione somma in Excel?

BS EN ISO 16559:2014

BSI Standards Publication

Solid biofuels — Terminology, definitions and descriptions (ISO 16559:2014)

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4.13
ash
ash content
total ash
A
mass of inorganic residue remaining after combustion of a *fuel* under specified conditions, typically expressed as a percentage of the mass of *dry matter* in *fuel*

Note 1 to entry: See also *ash fusibility, natural ash, extraneous ash.*

Note 2 to entry: Depending on the combustion efficiency the ash may contain combustibles.

Note 3 to entry: If a complete combustion is realized ash contains only inorganic, non-combustible components.

[SOURCE: ISO 1213-2:1992]

4.14
ash deformation temperature
DT
temperature at which first signs of rounding due to melting of the edges of the *ash* test piece occur

[SOURCE: EN 14588:2010]

4.15
ash flow temperature
FT
temperature at which the *ash* is spread out over the supporting tile in a layer, the height of which is half of the height of the test piece at the *ash hemisphere temperature*

[SOURCE: EN 14588:2010]

4.16
ash fusibility
ash melting behaviour
characteristic physical state of the *ash* obtained by heating under specific conditions

Note 1 to entry: *Ash fusibility* is determined under either oxidising or reducing conditions.

Note 2 to entry: See also *ash deformation temperature, ash flow temperature, ash hemisphere temperature* and *ash shrinkage starting temperature.*

[SOURCE: EN 14588:2010]

4.17
ash hemisphere temperature
HT
temperature at which the height of a test piece, prepared from *ash* by a specific procedure, is equal to half the width of the base, and its shape becomes approximately hemispherical

[SOURCE: EN 14588:2010]

4.18
ash shrinkage starting temperature
SST
temperature at which shrinking of the test piece occurs

Note 1 to entry: This temperature is defined as when the area of the test piece falls below 95 % of the original test piece area at 550°C.

4.19
bag weight
weight of the *fuel* plus the bag

4.35
biomass resource owner
body or enterprise with the right to exploit the *biomass* resources for energy purposes

Note 1 to entry: The *biomass* resource owner can be a land or forest owner, a company etc.

[SOURCE: EN 14588:2010]

4.36
biomethane
methane produced from *biomass* (e.g. *solid biofuels*)

Note 1 to entry: Biomethane is not a *solid biofuel*. The term is included for information only.

4.37
biosludge
sludge formed in the aeration basin during biological waste water treatment or biological treatment process and separated by sedimentation or flotation

Note 1 to entry: Biosludge has to be treated to transfer into solid biomass.

[SOURCE: EN 14588:2010]

4.38
black liquor
liquor obtained from wood during the process of pulp production, in which the energy content is mainly originating from the content of lignin removed from the wood in the pulping process

Note 1 to entry: Black liquor contains also pulping chemicals.

Note 2 to entry: Black liquor is not a *solid biofuel*. The term is included for information only.

[SOURCE: EN 14588:2010]

4.39
bridging
arching
hindering flow that occurs when *particles* form stable arch across an opening

[SOURCE: Woodcock and Mason. Bulk Solids Handling]

4.40
X **bulk density** MARCO BARBUJANI
ρ
mass of a portion (i.e. a large quantity of particulate material) of a solid *fuel* divided by the *volume* of the container which is filled by that portion under specific conditions

[SOURCE: ISO 1213-2:1992]

4.41
bulk volume
loose volume
volume of a material including space between the *particles*

[SOURCE: EN 14588:2010]

4.42
bundled biofuel
bundle
solid biofuels which has been bound together and where there is a lengthwise orientation of the material

EXAMPLE Bundles of *energy forest trees* and *logging residues*, small trees, or branches and tops.