



Corso Luigi Einaudi, 55 - Torino

Appunti universitari

Tesi di laurea

Cartoleria e cancelleria

Stampa file e fotocopie

Print on demand

Rilegature

NUMERO: 1407A -

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A P P U N T I

STUDENTE: Sabbia

MATERIA: Sistemi Energetici + Eserc. Prof.Mancò

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**ATTENZIONE: QUESTI APPUNTI SONO FATTI DA STUDENTIE NON SONO STATI VISIONATI DAL DOCENTE.
IL NOME DEL PROFESSORE, SERVE SOLO PER IDENTIFICARE IL CORSO.**

ESERCITAZIONE 1

ESERCIZIO 1

$$T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298\text{K}$$

$$T_2 = 50^\circ\text{C} = 323\text{K}$$

$$T_3 = 323\text{K}$$

$$P_{\text{amb}} = 100\text{kPa}$$

$$P_{\text{rel}} = 210\text{kPa}$$

$$P_2 = P_1$$

$$V = 0,025\text{m}^3$$

$$P_1 = 310\text{kPa}$$

$$P_3 = P_1$$

$$P_{\text{rel}} = P_{\text{rel}} + P_{\text{amb}} = (210 + 100)\text{kPa} = 310\text{kPa} = P_1$$

$$PV = nRT \rightarrow m = \frac{PV}{RT}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{P_1 V}{RT_1} = \frac{310 \cdot 10^3\text{Pa} \cdot 0,025\text{m}^3}{287 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}} \cdot 298\text{K}} = 0,09062\text{kg} = m_2$$

$$P_2 = \frac{m_2 RT_2}{V} = \frac{0,09062 \cdot 287 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}} \cdot 323\text{K}}{0,025\text{m}^3} = 366 \cdot 006,7 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{m}^3} = 366 \cdot 006,7\text{Pa} = 366\text{kPa}$$

$$P_{\text{rel}} = P_2 - P_{\text{amb}} = (366 - 100)\text{kPa} = 266\text{kPa}$$

$$\Delta P = P_{\text{rel}} - P_{\text{rel}} = (266 - 210)\text{kPa} = 56\text{kPa}$$

$$m_3 = \frac{P_3 V_3}{RT_3} = \frac{310 \cdot 10^3\text{Pa} \cdot 0,025\text{m}^3}{287 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}} \cdot 323\text{K}} = 0,0836\text{kg}$$

$$m_{\text{sp}} = m_1 - m_3 = (0,09062 - 0,0836)\text{kg} = 7\text{g}$$

*

ESERCIZIO 2

$$V_1 = 0,015\text{m}^3 = V_2$$

$$T_1 = 30^\circ\text{C} = T_2 = 303\text{K}$$

$$P_{\text{rel}1} = 150\text{kPa}$$

$$P_{\text{amb}} = 98\text{kPa}$$

$$P_1 = 52\text{kPa}$$

$$P_{\text{rel}2} = 200\text{kPa}$$

$$P_2 = 102\text{kPa}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{RT_1} = \frac{52 \cdot 10^3\text{Pa} \cdot 0,015\text{m}^3}{287 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}} \cdot 303\text{K}} = 0,00897\text{kg}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{RT_2} = \frac{102 \cdot 10^3\text{Pa} \cdot 0,015\text{m}^3}{287 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}} \cdot 303\text{K}} = 0,0176\text{kg}$$

$$m_2 - m_1 = (0,0176 - 0,00897)\text{kg} = 0,00862\text{kg}$$

ESERCIZIO 5

Il contenitore è rigido → non c'è lavoro di spostamento

→ $l_e = 0$

ESERCIZIO 6

$P_1 = 150 \text{ kPa}$

$T_1 = 27^\circ\text{C} = 300 \text{ K}$

$V_1 = 200 \text{ l} = 0,2 \text{ m}^3$

$P_3 = 350 \text{ kPa}$

$T_3 = ?$

$V_3 = 2V_1 = 0,4 \text{ m}^3$

$Q_e?$ $l_e?$

$l_w = 0$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1 = n R T_1}{P_3 V_3 = n R T_3} \rightarrow \frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_3 V_3}{T_3}$$

$$T_3 = \frac{T_1 P_3 V_3}{P_1 V_1} = \frac{300 \text{ K} \cdot 350 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa} \cdot 0,4 \text{ m}^3}{150 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa} \cdot 0,2 \text{ m}^3} = 400 \text{ K}$$

$$l_e = \int_1^3 p dV = - \int_1^2 p dV - \int_2^3 p dV = -p_3 (V_3 - V_2) =$$

$$= -350 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa} (400 - 200) 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 = -70'000 \text{ J} = -70 \text{ kJ}$$

DAI GRAFICO SI EVINCE CHE $V_2 = V_1$

IL SISTEMA FA LAVORO SULL'ESTERNO

$Q_e + l_e = \Delta E = \Delta U = m c_v \Delta T$

$Q_e = -l_e + m c_v \Delta T =$

$$= 70'000 \text{ J} + 0,3484 \text{ kg} \cdot 813 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}} (400 - 300) \text{ K} = 381'602,8 \text{ J} = 381 \text{ kJ}$$

$$c_v = c_p - R = (1100 - 287) \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}} = 813 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}}$$

$$m = \frac{P_1 V_1}{R T_1} = \frac{150 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa} \cdot 0,2 \text{ m}^3}{287 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}} \cdot 300 \text{ K}} = 0,3484 \text{ kg}$$

ESERCIZIO 8

$P_1 = 80 \text{ kPa}$
 $T_1 = 30^\circ\text{C} = 283 \text{ K}$
 $C_1 = 200 \text{ m/s}$
 $A_1 = 0,14 \text{ m}^2$



$C_2 = 0$

$\dot{m} = ?$
 $T_2 = ?$

$q_e = 0$

$$\rho = \frac{P}{RT} = \frac{80 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa}}{\frac{287 \text{ J}}{\text{kgK}} \cdot 283 \text{ K}} = 0,985 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho A c = 0,985 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 0,14 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 200 \text{ m/s} = 28,8 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$q_e + \dot{W} = \Delta h + \Delta ec + \Delta eg$$

$\downarrow = 0$ $\downarrow = 0$ $\downarrow = 0$

ADIAB PRICHE MOL DIFF NON C'È LAVORO

$$h_2 - h_1 = c_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta h + \Delta ec = 0 \rightarrow h_2 - h_1 + \frac{c_2^2 - c_1^2}{2} = 0 \rightarrow c_p (T_2 - T_1) - \frac{c_1^2}{2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_2 - T_1 &= \frac{c_1^2}{2c_p} \rightarrow T_2 = T_1 + \frac{c_1^2}{2c_p} = \\
 &= 283 \text{ K} + \frac{200^2 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}}{2 \cdot 1005 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kgK}}} = 302,9 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

ESERCIZIO 11

$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm}$
 $T_1 = 20^\circ\text{C} = 293 \text{ K}$
 $q_e = 0, \quad l_w = 0$

$P_2 = 3,5 \text{ atm} = 354,6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa}$

$C_2 = 7 \text{ m/s}$ $C_1 = 0$
 $d = 1 \text{ cm} = 0,01 \text{ m}$
 ARIA
 $P_i = ?$

$$\dot{m} = \rho A c = \frac{P}{RT_2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 \cdot c_2 =$$

$$= \frac{354,6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa}}{287 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}} \cdot 419 \text{ K}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 0,01^2 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 7 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 0,016 \text{ kg/s}$$

$T_2 = T_1 \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}$

→ per trovare T_2 uso eq. della
 poliotropica dato che la
 trasformazione è REVERSIBILE
 [dove γ per l'ARIA è noto $\gamma = 1,4$]

$$= 293 \text{ K} \left(\frac{3,5 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ atm}} \right)^{0,286} = 419 \text{ K}$$

$q_e + e_i = \Delta h + \Delta e_c + \Delta e_p$

$e = \Delta h + \Delta e_c = c_p \Delta T + \frac{c_2^2 - c_1^2}{2} = 1004,5 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}} (419 - 293) \text{ K} + \frac{7^2 \text{ m}^2}{2 \text{ s}^2}$
 $= 126,54 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$

$P_i = \dot{m} \cdot e_i = 0,016 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 126,54 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = 202,5 \text{ W}$

ESERCIZIO 14

ELIO $C_p = 5,134 \frac{kJ}{kgK}$ $\delta = 1,667$ $q_e = 0$

$P_1 = 400 \text{ kPa}$ $T_1 = 200 \text{ C} = 533 \text{ K}$ C_{10}
 $P_2 = 100 \text{ kPa}$ $T_2 = 60 \text{ C} = 333 \text{ K}$ $C_2 = 200 \text{ m/s}$ $e_w = ?$

$$e_w = e_i - \frac{m}{m-1} R T_1 \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{m-1}{m}} - 1 \right] \quad \Delta ec$$

(A) devo calcolare m , perché non essendo reversibile $m \neq \delta$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{m-1}{m}}$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) = \frac{m-1}{m} \ln \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{m-1}{m} = \frac{\ln \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)}{\ln \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)} = \frac{\ln \left(\frac{333}{533} \right)}{\ln \left(\frac{100}{400} \right)} = 0,33931 \rightarrow m = 1,5136$$

(B) devo calcolare R

$$R = \frac{\delta-1}{\delta} C_p = \frac{0,667}{1,667} \cdot 5,134 \text{ kJ/kgK} = 2094,23 \text{ J/kgK}$$

(C) devo calcolare e_i

$$q_e + e_i = \Delta h + \Delta ec + \Delta eq$$

$$e_i = C_p \Delta T + \frac{C_2^2}{2} = 5,134 \frac{J}{kgK} (333 - 533) K + \frac{200^2}{2} \frac{m^2}{s^2}$$

$$= -1066800 \frac{J}{kg} + 20000 \frac{J}{kg} = -1066800 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$= -1066800 \frac{J}{kg} - \frac{1,51}{0,51} \cdot 2094,23 \frac{J}{kgK} \cdot 533 K \left[\left(\frac{100}{400} \right)^{0,339} - 1 \right]$$

$$= -1239234,64 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$= -1066800 \frac{J}{kg} - (-1239234,64 \frac{J}{kg}) - \frac{200^2}{2} \frac{m^2}{s^2}$$

=

$$\rightarrow \frac{200^2}{2} \frac{m^2}{s^2}$$

non conta questo pezzo (Δec)

$$w = l_1 - \frac{n}{n-1} RT_1 \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} - 1 \right] - \Delta e_c$$

$$\frac{n-1}{n} = \frac{\ln(T_2/T_1)}{\ln(P_2/P_1)} = \frac{\ln(275/423)}{\ln(3/10)} = 0,357 \rightarrow n = 1,557$$

$$w = -114 \cdot 680 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} - \frac{1,557}{0,557} \cdot 287 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 423 \text{K} \left[\left(\frac{3}{10} \right)^{\frac{0,557}{1,557}} - 1 \right] - \frac{0,5^2 - 0^2}{2 \cdot 5^2}$$

$$= -114 \cdot 680 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} + \frac{118 \cdot 74776}{1557} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} - 1662,5 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} = 216 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

ESERCIZIO 16

ARIA

$$P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$q_e = -16 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$T_1 = 22^\circ\text{C} = 295 \text{ K}$$

$$P_i = 500 \text{ kW}$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = 180 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} = 2,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho A c = \rho \dot{V} = \frac{P_1}{RT_1} \dot{V} = \frac{100 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa}}{287 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 295 \text{ K}} \cdot 2,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 2,95 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}$$

$$q_e + e_i = \Delta h + \Delta e_c + q_{eg}$$

$$\Delta h = q_e + e_i - q_{eg} = -16 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} + \frac{500 \text{ kJ/s}}{2,95 \text{ kg/s}} = 153,49 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\Delta h = c_p \Delta T = c_p (T_2 - T_1) = 153,49 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 + \frac{153,49 \text{ kJ/kg}}{c_p} =$$

$$= 295 \text{ K} + \frac{153,49 \text{ kJ/kg}}{1000 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}} = 447,88 \text{ K} = 174 \text{ C}$$

ESERCIZIO 18

$$\Delta z = 20 \text{ m}$$

$$d = 10 \text{ cm} = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$C_1 = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$l_w = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$\eta_m = 0,97$$

$$P_{av} = ?$$

$$e_i = \int v dp + l_w + \Delta e_c + \Delta e_g = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + l_w + \Delta e_g \quad \text{①}$$

$\frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} = 0$ → con un livello di 20 m ΔP è trascurabile

$$\text{①} \quad 9,8 \cdot 4 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} + 9,8 \cdot 20 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} = 235,2 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho A c = 1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} (0,1)^2 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 2 \text{ m/s} = 15,7 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$P_i = \dot{m} \cdot e_i = 235,2 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} \cdot 15,7 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} = 3,6 \text{ kW} \approx 37 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_{av} = \frac{P_i}{\eta_m} = \frac{37 \text{ kW}}{0,97} = 38 \text{ kW}$$

ESERCIZIO 19

LAVOR D'ACQUA - TURBINA

$$P_1 = 10 \text{ bar} = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_2 = 2 \text{ bar} = 0,2 \text{ MPa} = 200 \text{ kPa}$$

$$q_e = 0$$

$$T_1 = 100^\circ \text{C}$$

$$T = 150^\circ \text{C}$$

$$P_i = ?$$

$$C_1 = 250 \text{ m/s}$$

$$C_2 = 30 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\dot{m} = 10 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$q_e \cdot e_i = \Delta h + \Delta e_c + \Delta e_g$$

devo cambiare segno al lavoro per ottenere una potenza positiva perché la turbina fornisce lavoro all'esterno

$$\begin{aligned} e_i &= -\Delta h - \Delta e_c = -(h_2 - h_1) - \left(\frac{C_2^2 - C_1^2}{2} \right) = \\ &= -(3220 - 2710) \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} - \left(\frac{30^2 - 250^2}{2} \right) \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} = \\ &\quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ &\quad \text{da tavola} \quad \text{da tavola} \\ &= 480800 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_i = \dot{m} \cdot e_i = 10 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 480800 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} = 4,8 \text{ MW}$$

ESERCIZIO 22

$$\dot{V} = 20 \frac{e}{n} = 20 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{m^3}{n} = \frac{20 \cdot 10^{-3}}{3600} \frac{m^3}{s} = 5,56 \cdot 10^{-6} m^3/s$$

$$P = 60 \text{ kW}$$

$$H_i = 44 \text{ MJ/kg} \quad \rho = 800 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad (\text{COMBUSTIBILE}) \quad \eta = ?$$

$$\dot{m}_b = \dot{V}_b \cdot \rho = 5,56 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{m^3}{s} \cdot 800 \frac{kg}{m^3} = 0,0045 \text{ kg/s}$$



$$\dot{Q}_e = H_i (\dot{m}_b) = 44 \frac{MJ}{kg} \cdot 0,0045 \frac{kg}{s} = 0,1956 \text{ MW} = 195,6 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P}{\dot{Q}_e} = \frac{60 \text{ kW}}{195,6 \text{ kW}} = 30,7\%$$

ESERCIZIO 23

$$\text{ESCE} : 750 \text{ kJ/min} = 12,5 \text{ kW} = \dot{Q}_2$$

$$\text{ENTRA} : 6 \text{ kW} = L$$

$$\text{COP} = \frac{\dot{Q}_2}{L} = \frac{12,5 \text{ kW}}{6 \text{ kW}} = 2,08$$

$$\text{COP} = \frac{\dot{Q}_2}{\dot{Q}_1 - \dot{Q}_2} = \text{scribbled out}$$

$$\dot{Q}_1 - \dot{Q}_2 = \frac{\dot{Q}_2}{\text{COP}}$$

$$\dot{Q}_1 = \dot{Q}_2 + \frac{\dot{Q}_2}{\text{COP}} = \dot{Q}_2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\text{COP}} \right)$$

$$\dot{Q}_1 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2,08} \right) \dot{Q}_2 = 12,5 \text{ kW} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2,08} \right) = 18,59 \text{ kW} = 1100 \frac{kJ}{min}$$

ESERCIZIO 24

$$P_a = 450 \text{ W} = L$$

$$\text{COP} = 2,5$$

$$5 \times 10 \text{ kg} = 50 \text{ kg} \quad \Delta T = 12^\circ \text{C} \quad \Delta t = ?$$

$$c_p = 4,2 \text{ kJ/kg K}$$

$$\text{COP} = \frac{\dot{Q}_2}{L} \rightarrow \dot{Q}_2 = \text{COP} \cdot L = 450 \text{ W} \cdot 2,5 = 1125 \text{ W}$$

$$\dot{Q}_2 = m c_p \frac{dT}{dt} \rightarrow \text{metto "dt" perché a differenza degli altri con "m" non mi}$$

$$- \dot{Q}_2 dt = m c_p dt$$

$$- \int_0^{t_f} \dot{Q}_2 dt = \int_{T_i}^{T_e} m c_p dt$$

$$- \dot{Q}_2 t_f = m c_p (T_e - T_i)$$

$$t_f = \frac{m c_p (T_e - T_i)}{-\dot{Q}_2} = \frac{50 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,2 \frac{kJ}{kg K} \cdot (-12) K}{-1125 \text{ kJ/s}} = 2240 \text{ s}$$

$$\text{COP} = \frac{\dot{Q}_2}{L} = \frac{\dot{Q}_2}{\dot{Q}_1 - \dot{Q}_2} = \frac{\dot{Q}_2}{\dot{Q}_2 \left(\frac{\dot{Q}_1}{\dot{Q}_2} - 1 \right)} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\dot{Q}_1}{\dot{Q}_2} - 1 \right)} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{T_1}{T_2} - 1 \right)_{\text{Carnot}}} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{30}{8} - 1 \right)} = 0,67$$

low pressure e ommissica

ESERCIZIO 27

$$L = 250 \text{ kJ} \rightarrow T_1 = 400 \text{ K}$$

$$Q_1 = 800 \text{ kJ} \rightarrow T_2 = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$L = Q_1 - Q_2 \rightarrow Q_2 = Q_1 - L = (800 - 250) \text{ kJ} = 550 \text{ kJ}$$

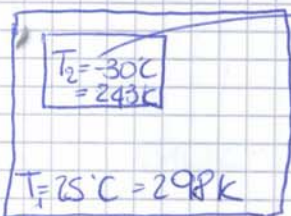
$$\eta_{\text{term}} = \frac{L}{Q_1} = \frac{250}{800} = 0,3125$$

NON
reale!

$$\eta_{\text{carnot}} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 1 - \frac{300}{400} = 0,25$$

$\eta_{\text{term}} > \eta_{\text{carnot}} \Rightarrow$ IPOTESI NON RAGIONEVOLTE

ESERCIZIO 28



$$L = 2 \text{ kW}$$

$$t = 20 \text{ min} = 1200 \text{ s}$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{30000 \text{ kJ}}{1200 \text{ s}} = 25 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{COP} = \frac{Q_2}{L} = \frac{25 \text{ kW}}{2 \text{ kW}} = 12,5$$

$$\text{COP}_{\text{rev}} = \frac{Q_2}{L} = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1 - Q_2} = \frac{1}{\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} - 1} = \left(\frac{1}{T_1/T_2 - 1} \right)_{\text{carnot}} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\frac{298}{243} - 1} \right) = 4,418$$

$\text{COP} > \text{COP}_{\text{rev}} \Rightarrow$ IPOTESI NON RAGIONEVOLTE

ESERCIZIO 30



$$m_1 = m_2$$

$$\cancel{h} - \frac{T_1}{T_1} = \cancel{h} - \frac{T_2}{T} \rightarrow \frac{T}{T_1} = \frac{T_2}{T} \rightarrow T^2 = T_1 T_2$$

$$T = \sqrt{T_1 T_2} = \sqrt{1200 \cdot 300} \text{ K} = 600 \text{ K}$$

ESERCIZIO 31



$$p_1 = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 17^\circ\text{C} = 290 \text{ K}$$

Ⓐ $q_e = 0$

$$q_e + e_i = \Delta h + \Delta e_c + \Delta e_g \rightarrow e_i = c_p \Delta T_m$$

$$e_i = c_p (T_2 - T_1) = c_p T_1 \left[\left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} - 1 \right] =$$

$$= 1004,5 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}} \cdot 290 \text{ K} \left[\left(\frac{700}{100} \right)^{\frac{0,4}{1,4}} - 1 \right] = 216,025 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} = 216,6 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

Ⓑ TRASF. ISOTERMA $\rightarrow pV = \text{cost.}$

$$e_{i, \text{isot.}} = \int_1^2 v dp = \int_1^2 \frac{RT}{p} dp = RT \ln \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right) =$$

$$= 287 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}} \cdot 290 \text{ K} \ln(7) = 161,96 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

ESERCIZIO 33

$\frac{h_t}{l} = ?$ $p_b = 1 \text{ MPa} = 10^6 \text{ Pa}$ $q_e = 0$ $h_w = 0$
 $p_a = 20 \text{ kPa} = 20 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa}$

(A)
 $h_t = h_e - h_f$

IL VAPORE ESCE DALLA TURBINA COME VAPORE SATURO A 20 kPa
 DAI DATI 1 e 2 TROVO h_f : MA SU MOWER INCROCIO 20 kPa CON $x=1$
 $h_f = 2610$

he lo TROVO SEMPRE SU MOWER RISALENDO ENTROPIAMENTE DA h_f FINO AD INCONCIARE 1 MPa
 $h_e = 3590$

$h_t = h_e - h_f = (3590 - 2610) \text{ kJ/kg} = 980 \text{ kJ/kg}$

(B) $q_{ip} = f v_{ap} + \frac{q_w}{\rho} = \dots = \frac{p_b - p_a}{\rho} = \frac{(10^6 - 20 \cdot 10^3) \text{ Pa}}{983,13 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}} = 996,82 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$

POICHÉ IL FLUIDO ENTRA NELLA POMPA COME LIQUIDO SATURO

vedi tabella LIQUIDO SATURO a 0,02 MPa

$\frac{h_t}{l_p} = \frac{980 \text{ kJ/kg}}{996,82 \text{ J/kg}} = \frac{980 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J/kg}}{996,82 \text{ J/kg}} = 983,13$

ESERCIZIO 34

	P	T	h
e	7 MPa	500°C	3410
s	1 MPa	220°C	2880
f	50 kPa	80°C	2360

$\dot{m} = 15 \text{ kg/s}$

TROVATELO MOWER

- $C_p \Delta T = h$ NON SI PUÒ USARE PERCHÉ SI PARLA DI VAPORE
- $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}$ NON SI PUÒ USARE NON SO PERCHÉ

$P_i = \dot{m} (h_e - h_s) + 0,9 \cdot \dot{m} (h_s - h_f) =$

$= 15 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} (3410 - 2880) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} + 0,9 \cdot 15 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} (2880 - 2360) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = 14,91 \text{ MW}$

* solo il 90% passa allo stato "f"

ESERCIZIO 36

R. 134 a)

$\Delta E_g = 0$ $\Delta e_g = 0$

$\Delta T = ?$

$Q_e = 0$

$P_1 = 800 \text{ kPa}$ $x_1 = 0$

$P_2 = 110 \text{ kPa}$

VALORI di STABILIMENTO

$q_e + q_i = \Delta h + q_{ec} + q_{ec} \rightarrow h_1 = h_2$ **ISENTROPICA**

trovo T_1 INIZIANDO $x = 0$ e $P_1 = 800 \text{ kPa} = 8 \text{ bar}$

$T_1 = 30 \text{ K}$

trovo T_2 trovando gli stati finali tra $x = 0$ e P_2 (poiché la trasformazione è ISENTROPICA) fino a raggiungere $P_2 = 110 \text{ kPa}$

$T_2 = -20 \text{ K}$

$\Delta T = T_1 - T_2 = 30 - (-20) = 50 \text{ K}$

ESERCIZIO 38

R134a

$T_{1R} = 80^\circ\text{C}$

$P_{1R} = 1\text{ MPa}$

$T_{2R} = 30^\circ\text{C}$

$P_{2R} = 1\text{ MPa}$

AREA $\dot{V} = 800\text{ m}^3/\text{min}$

$T_{1A} = 27^\circ\text{C}$

$P_{1A} = 100\text{ kPa}$

$T_{2A} = 60^\circ\text{C}$

$P_{2A} = 95\text{ kPa}$ ($\Delta T_{av} = 33\text{K}$)

\dot{m}_R ?



~~ESERCIZIO 38~~

$\dot{m}_a = \rho \dot{V}_a = 1,16 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 800 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{min}} \cdot \frac{1\text{ min}}{60\text{ s}} = 15,5 \text{ kg/s}$

$\rho = \frac{P}{RT} = \frac{100 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa}}{287 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}} \cdot 300\text{ K}} = 1,16 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$ $\left[\frac{\text{Pa}}{\text{J}} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{\text{m}^3} \right]$

$\dot{m}_R (h_{1R} - h_{2R}) = \dot{m}_a c_{pa} \Delta T_{av}$

$h_{1R} = 460 \text{ kJ/kg}$ → INCRESCENDO P_{1R} e T_{1R}

$h_{2R} = 240 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$\dot{m}_R = \frac{\dot{m}_a c_{pa} \Delta T_{av}}{(h_{1R} - h_{2R})} = \frac{15,5 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 1,004 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}} \cdot 33\text{ K}}{(460 - 240) \text{ kJ/kg}} = 2,3 \text{ kg/s}$

Esercitazione 2

Esercizio 1

METANO

$$\bar{H} = \sum N_R (\bar{h}_f^\circ)_R - \sum N_P (\bar{h}_f^\circ)_P$$



POT. CALORIFICO INFERIORE

$$\text{REAG} = -74810 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\text{PROD} = \underbrace{-393509}_{\text{CO}_2} + 2 \underbrace{(-241818)}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}_g} = -879155 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\bar{H}_i = \text{REAG} - \text{PROD} = (-74810 + 879155) \text{ kJ/kmol} = 802335 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\bar{h}_i = \frac{\bar{H}_i}{\text{mb}} = \frac{802335 \text{ kJ/kmol}}{(12 + 4 \cdot 1) \text{ kg/kmol}} = 50146 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

POTERE CALORIFICO SUPERIORE

$$\text{REAG} = -74810 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\text{PROD} = \underbrace{-393509}_{\text{CO}_2} + 2 \underbrace{(-285830)}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}_l} = -965169 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\bar{H}_s = \text{REAG} - \text{PROD} = (-74810 + 965169) \text{ kJ/kmol} = 890359 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\bar{h}_s = \frac{\bar{H}_s}{\text{mb}} = \frac{890359 \text{ kJ/kmol}}{(12 + 4 \cdot 1) \text{ kg/kmol}} = 55641 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

METANOLO



POT. CALORIFICO INF.

$$\text{REAG} = 2 \times (-238660) = -477320 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\text{PROD} = 2 \times (-393509) + 4 \times (-241818) = -1754290 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\bar{H}_i = \text{REAG} - \text{PROD} = (-477320 + 1754290) \text{ kJ/kmol} = 1276970 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\bar{h}_i = \frac{\bar{H}_i}{\text{mb}} = \frac{1276970 \text{ kJ/kmol}}{2 \times (12 + 16 + 4 \times 1) \text{ kg/kmol}} = 19953 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

POTERE CALORIFICO SUP.

$$\text{REAG} = -477320 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

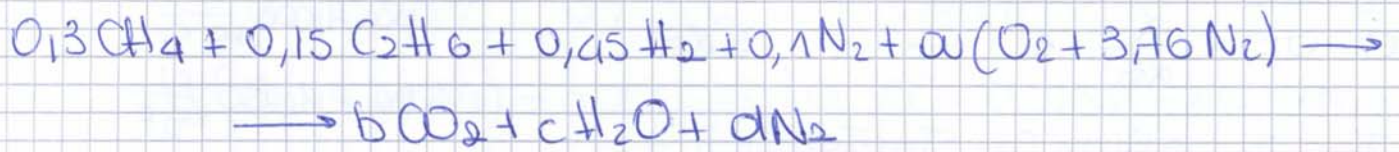
$$\text{PROD} = 2 \times (-393509) + 4 \times (-285830) = -1930230 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\bar{H}_s = \text{REAG} - \text{PROD} = (-477320 + 1930230) \text{ kJ/kmol} = 1452910 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kmol}}$$

$$\bar{h}_s = \frac{\bar{H}_s}{\text{mb}} = \frac{1452910 \text{ kJ/kmol}}{64 \text{ kg/kmol}} = 22703 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

ESERCIZIO 2

$$H_2 = 45\% \quad CH_4 = 30\% \quad C_2H_6 = 15\% \quad N_2 = 10\%$$



Iniziando dai prodotti

b = CONTRIBUTO CARBONIO
 $= 0,3 + (0,15 \times 2) = 0,6$

c = CONTRIBUTO IDROGENO
 $= \frac{(0,3 \times 4) + (0,15 \times 6) + (0,45 \times 2)}{2} = 1,5$

d = CONTRIBUTO AZOTO
 $= \frac{(0,1 \times 2) + (a \times 3,76 \times 2)}{2} = 5,176$

POTREMO ANCHE
NON CALCOLARLO!

a = OSSIGENO
 $= \frac{(2 \times b) + c}{2} = \frac{(2 \times 0,6) + 1,5}{2} = 1,35$

$X_{STEC} = \frac{M_a \text{ TEORICA}}{M_b} = \frac{a [32 + (3,76 \times 28)]}{[(0,3 \times 16) + (0,15 \times 30) + (0,45 \times 2) + (0,1 \times 28)]}$
 $= 14,256$

a × ("PACCHETTO ARIA")
 COMPOST. % DATE

$$H_i = 0,3 \cdot (-24'810) + 0,15 \cdot (-84'680) + 0,6 \cdot (-393'509) - 1,5(24'181) = -35'155 + 598'832,4 = 563'687,4$$

$$H_i = \frac{H_i}{M_b} = \frac{563'687,4}{40} = 14'092,185$$

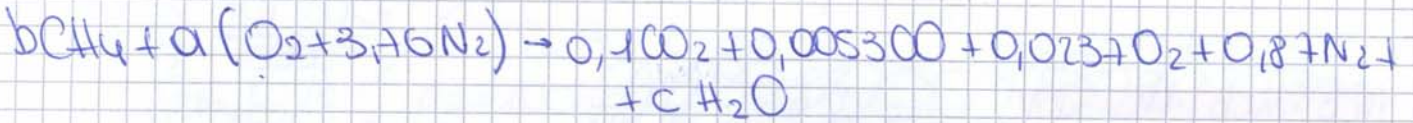
$$H_s =$$

$$H_s =$$

ESERCIZIO 4

$x = ?$ $e = ?$

$CO_2 = 10\%$ $CO = 0,53\%$ $O_2 = 2,37\%$ $N_2 = 87,1\%$



$b =$ CARBONIO

$= 0,1 + 0,0053 = 0,1053$

$a =$ OSSIGENO

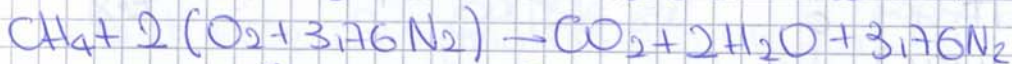
$= \frac{(0,1 \times 2) + 0,0053 + (0,0237 \times 2) + c}{2} = 0,23165$

$c =$ CONTRIBUTO IDROGENO

$= \frac{b \times 4}{2} = 2b = 2 \times 0,1053 = 0,2106$

$\alpha_{\text{st}} = \frac{m_a}{m_b} = \frac{0,23165 [32 + (3,76 \times 28)]}{0,1053 \times 16} = 18,875$

~~Per calcolare l'eccesso d'aria~~ Per calcolare l'eccesso d'aria devo calcolare l' α_{st} che è il rapporto della reazione senza componenti percentuali, ma α_{st} lo trovo non dalla reazione usata prima perché CO e O₂ si formano solo a causa dell'eccesso d'aria. Senza eccesso d'aria la reazione sarà:



$\alpha_{st} = \frac{m_a}{m_b} = \frac{2[32 + 3,76 \times 28]}{(12 + 4)} = 17,16$

$e = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_{st}} - 1 = \frac{18,875}{17,16} - 1 = 0,1 = 10\%$

ESERCIZIO 6

$\rho = 977,35 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$

IMPIANTO COGENERATIVO

$P_u = 342 \text{ kW} = P_i$

$V_h = 15,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$

$T = 70^\circ\text{C} = 343 \text{ K}$

$\dot{m}_a = 1784 \text{ kg/h}$

$H_i = 9,5 \text{ kWh/Nm}^3$

$= 99 \text{ kW}$

$\text{Nm}^3 \rightarrow$

$P_0 = 101,325 \text{ kPa}$

$T_0 = 0^\circ\text{C}$

$\dot{m}_M = 1 \quad \dot{m}_B = 1$

$0,496 \text{ kg/s}$

$\Delta T_h = 20 \text{ K}$

$T = 90^\circ\text{C} = 363 \text{ K}$

$C_{pH_2O} = 4186 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}}$

$P_a = 100 \text{ kPa} \quad T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

$H = 11,4 \text{ kg/kWh}$

$C_{p_g} = 1,1 \text{ kJ/kg K} \quad T = 120^\circ\text{C}$

$\dot{m}_B ?$

$pV = nRT$

$m = \frac{pV}{RT} = \frac{101325 \text{ Pa} \cdot 1 \text{ m}^3}{8,314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol K}} \cdot 273 \text{ K}} = 0,777 \text{ kg}$

$p = 101325 \text{ Pa}$

$T = 273 \text{ K}$

$V = 1 \text{ m}^3$

$R = (8,314 / 11,4) \text{ J/kg K} = 0,729 \text{ J/kg K}$

$H_i = 9,5 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} \cdot \frac{\text{h}}{\text{Nm}^3} = 9,5 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} \cdot \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ h}} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{Nm}^3} = 34200 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{Nm}^3} =$

$= 34200 \frac{\text{kJ}}{0,777 \text{ kg}} = 44015,4 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$\dot{m}_B \dot{m}_B h_i + \dot{Q}_e + P_i = \sum \dot{m}_p (h - h^0)_p + \sum \dot{m}_R (h - h^0)_R + \sum \dot{m}_e h_e + \sum \dot{m}_i h_i$

$\dot{m}_B h_i + \dot{Q}_e + P_i = \dot{m}_a C_{p_g} (T_g - T_0) + \dot{m}_a C_{p_a} (T_a - T_0) + \dot{m}_B C_{p_B} (T_B - T_0) + \dot{m}_h C_{p_h} \Delta T_h$

$\dot{m}_B h_i + \dot{Q}_e + P_i = (\dot{m}_a + \dot{m}_B) C_{p_g} (T_g - T_0) + \dot{m}_h C_{p_h} \Delta T_h$

~~Calcolo~~

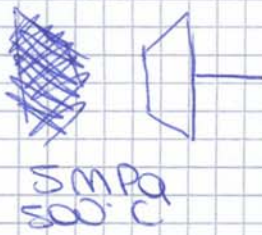
$\dot{m}_h = V_h = \rho_h = 15,5 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{h}} \cdot 977,35 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} = 4,12 \text{ kg/s}$

~~$\dot{m}_B = \frac{\dot{m}_a C_{p_g} (T_g - T_0) - \dot{Q}_e - P_i + \dot{m}_h C_{p_h} \Delta T_h}{h_i - C_{p_g} (T_g - T_0)}$~~

~~$= \frac{1784 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} \cdot 1,1 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}} \cdot (120 - 0) - 99 \text{ kW} - 342 \text{ kW} + 4,12 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 4186 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}} \cdot 20 \text{ K}}{44015,4 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - 1,1 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}} \cdot 95 \text{ K}}$~~

~~$= \frac{1784 \cdot 1,1 \cdot 120 - 99 \cdot 1000 - 342 \cdot 1000 + 4,12 \cdot 4186 \cdot 20}{44015,4 - 104,5} \text{ kg}$~~

ESERCIZIO 3



500 kPa

VAPOR D'ACQUA

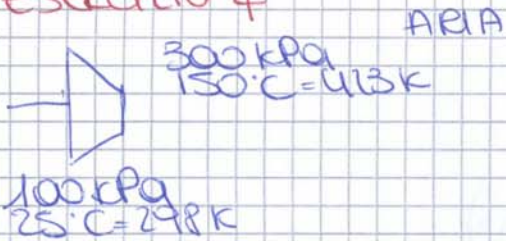
$$\eta_{is} = 75\%$$

$$e_{is} = \Delta h_{is} = (h_e - h_{f(is)}) = (3030 - 2820) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = 610 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 NOUVER

$$e_i = \eta_{is} \cdot e_{is} = 0.75 \cdot 610 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = 458 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

ESERCIZIO 4



ARIA

$$\eta_y? \quad \eta_{is}?$$

$$\eta_y = \frac{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} = \frac{0.4}{1.4} = 0.286$$

$$\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma} = \frac{\ln(T_2/T_1)}{\ln(P_2/P_1)} = \frac{\ln(423/298)}{\ln(300/100)} = 0.3188$$



$$\eta_{is} = \frac{\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} - 1}{\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} - 1} = \frac{\left(\frac{423}{298}\right)^{0.4/1.4} - 1}{\left(\frac{423}{298}\right)^{0.3188} - 1} = 0.879$$



ESERCIZIO 6



900 kPa

$e_u = 0$

$e_i = ?$

100 kPa
300 K

(A) $q_e = 0$

$$e_{is} = \Delta h = c_p (T_2 - T_1) = c_p T_1 \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= c_p T_1 \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{\gamma}} - 1 \right] =$$

$$= 1000 \frac{J}{kg \cdot K} \cdot 300 K \left[\left(\frac{900}{100} \right)^{\frac{0.4}{1.4}} - 1 \right] = 263.2 \frac{kJ}{kg}$$

(B) POLITROPICA CON $m = 1.3$

$$e_i = \int v dp + e_u = \frac{m}{m-1} R T_1 \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{m-1}{m}} - 1 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1.3}{0.3} \cdot 287 \frac{J}{kg \cdot K} \cdot 300 K \left[\left(9 \right)^{\frac{0.3}{1.3}} - 1 \right] = 247.8 \frac{kJ}{kg}$$

(C) ISOTERMA $p v = \text{cost}$

$$e_{iso} = \int_1^2 v dp = \int_1^2 \frac{RT}{p} dp = RT \ln \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) =$$

$$= 287 \frac{J}{kg \cdot K} \cdot 300 K \ln(9) = 139.2 \frac{kJ}{kg}$$

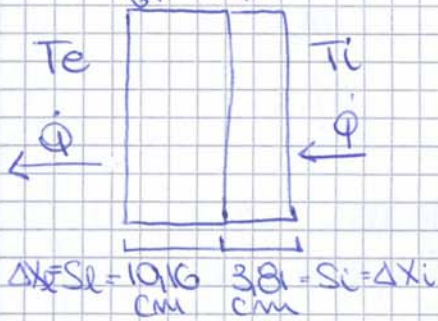
(D) COMPRESSIONE UNIFORME BISTADIO INTERMEDIATA
POLITROPICA CON $m = 1.3$

• App' urto del 1° stadio si riporta la T a quella di urto del 1° stadio

• UNIFORME = rapporto delle p uguali

ESERCITAZIONE 4

ESERCIZIO 1



$$k_e = 0,7 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{C}}$$

$S_{iso}?$

$$k_i = 0,1 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{C}$$

$$k_{iso} = 0,012 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{C}$$

CON PANNELLI $\rightarrow \dot{Q}_p = \frac{T_i - T_e}{\frac{S_e}{k_e A} + \frac{S_{iso}}{k_{iso} A} + \frac{S_i}{k_i A}}$

SENZA PANNELLI $\rightarrow \dot{Q} = \frac{T_i - T_e}{\frac{S_e}{k_e A} + \frac{S_i}{k_i A}}$

$$\frac{T_i - T_e}{\frac{S_e}{k_e A} + \frac{S_{iso}}{k_{iso} A} + \frac{S_i}{k_i A}} \cdot \frac{\frac{S_e}{k_e A} + \frac{S_i}{k_i A}}{T_i - T_e} = 0,2$$

$$\frac{S_e}{k_e} + \frac{S_{iso}}{k_{iso}} + \frac{S_i}{k_i} = 5 \left(\frac{S_e}{k_e} + \frac{S_i}{k_i} \right)$$

$$\frac{S_{iso}}{k_{iso}} = 5 \frac{S_e}{k_e} - \frac{S_e}{k_e} + 5 \frac{S_i}{k_i} - \frac{S_i}{k_i}$$

$$S_{iso} = k_{iso} \cdot 4 \left(\frac{S_e}{k_e} + \frac{S_i}{k_i} \right) = 0,0377 \text{ m} = 3,77 \text{ cm}$$

$$\dot{Q}_p = \dot{Q} - 0,8 \dot{Q} = 0,2 \dot{Q} \rightarrow \frac{\dot{Q}_p}{\dot{Q}} = 0,2$$

$$\dot{\Phi} = \frac{T_i - T_w}{\frac{\ln(r_e/r_i)}{2\pi k_a c L}} = \frac{T_w - T_e}{\frac{\ln(R/r_e)}{2\pi k_a n L}}$$

$$T_i - T_w = \dot{\Phi} \frac{\ln(r_e/r_i)}{2\pi k_a c L}$$

$$T_w = T_i - \dot{\Phi} \frac{\ln(r_e/r_i)}{2\pi k_a c L}$$

$$T_w = T_i - \frac{\dot{\Phi}}{L} \frac{\ln(r_e/r_i)}{2\pi k_a c} \quad \checkmark$$

$$T_w = T_i - \frac{(T_i - T_e)}{\frac{\ln(r_e/r_i)}{2\pi k_t} + \frac{\ln(R/r_e)}{2\pi k_a n}} \cdot \frac{\ln(r_e/r_i)}{2\pi k_a c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8,1 \frac{W}{m^2 K}} + \frac{0,01 m}{0,135 \frac{W}{m K}} + \frac{1}{6,244 \frac{W}{m^2 K}} + \frac{1}{1,047 \frac{W}{m^2 K}} + \frac{0,02 m}{0,9 \frac{W}{m K}} + \frac{1}{23,2 \frac{W}{m^2 K}}$$

$$= 0,71 \frac{W}{m^2 K}$$

$$\dot{Q}_v = A_v U_v (T_i - T_e) = 0,7 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 5,76 \frac{W}{m^2 K} \cdot (20 - (-8)) K = 113 \text{ W}$$

$$\dot{Q}_m = A_m U_m (T_i - T_e) = (9 - 0,7) \text{ m}^2 \cdot 0,71 \frac{W}{m^2 K} \cdot (20 - (-8)) K = 165 \text{ W}$$

$$\dot{Q}_F = \dot{Q}_v + \dot{Q}_m = (113 + 165) \text{ W} = 278 \text{ W}$$

PARETE CON PORTA FINITRA

$$A_v + A_m = 9 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\dot{Q}_p = \dot{Q}_v + \dot{Q}_m = [A_v U_v (T_i - T_e)] + [A_m U_m (T_i - T_e)]$$

~~U_v~~
 $U_v = 5,76 \frac{W}{m^2 K} \rightarrow$ come quello della parete con finestra
 $U_m = 0,71 \frac{W}{m^2 K} \rightarrow$ " " " " " "

$$\dot{Q}_v = A_v U_v (T_i - T_e) = 2 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 5,76 \frac{W}{m^2 K} \cdot (20 - (-8)) K = 323 \text{ W}$$

$$\dot{Q}_m = A_m U_m (T_i - T_e) = (9 - 2) \text{ m}^2 \cdot 0,71 \frac{W}{m^2 K} \cdot (20 - (-8)) K = 139 \text{ W}$$

$$\dot{Q}_p = \dot{Q}_v + \dot{Q}_m = (323 + 139) \text{ W} = 462 \text{ W}$$

Prendi in considerazione il flusso totale pari:

$$\dot{Q}_{tot} = 3 \dot{Q}_F + \dot{Q}_p = \text{~~3 \cdot 278 W + 462 W~~}$$

$$= (3 \cdot 278 \text{ W}) + 462 \text{ W} = 1296 \text{ W}$$

ESERCIZIO 4

TUBO DI ACCIAIO $d_{est} = 2,315 \text{ in} = 0,0603 \text{ m} \rightarrow r_e = 0,0301625 \text{ m}$
 $d_{im} = 2,061 \text{ in} = 0,0525 \text{ m} \rightarrow r_i = 0,02625 \text{ m}$

CONDUCIBILITÀ TERMICA $27 \text{ Btu/h} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot ^\circ\text{F} = 46,13 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} = k_{AC}$

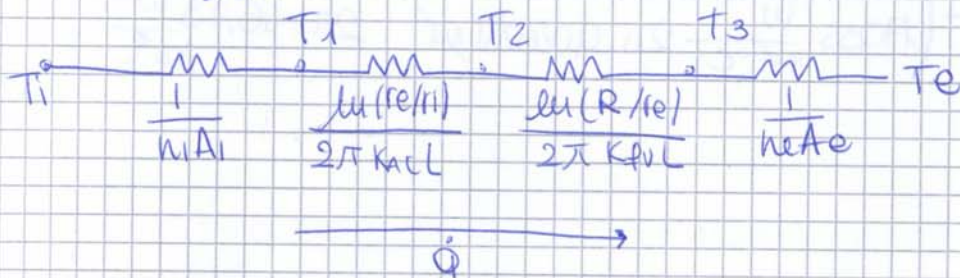
FLUIDO

COEFF. CONVEGNO $20 \text{ Btu/h} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} = 110,35 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C} = h_i$

$k =$ COPERTURA TERMICA $5 \text{ in} = 0,127 \text{ m}$

COEFF. CONVEGNO $2 \text{ Btu/h} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \quad (k = 0,0398 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}) = k_{PV}$
 $\rightarrow 11,30 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C} = h_e$

$T_{fluido} = 320^\circ\text{F} = 160^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{ext} = 70^\circ\text{C} = 21,1^\circ\text{C}$



$$r_i = \frac{d_{im}}{2} = 0,02625 \text{ m}$$

$$r_e = \frac{d_{est}}{2} = 0,0301625 \text{ m}$$

$$R = r_e + \text{COPERTURA} = 0,1571025 \text{ m}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{T_i - T_e}{\frac{1}{h_i A_i} + \frac{\ln(r_e/r_i)}{2\pi k_e L} + \frac{\ln(R/r_e)}{2\pi k_{PV} L} + \frac{1}{h_e A_e}} = \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta_i = 2\pi r_i L, \Delta_e = 2\pi R L}$$

$$= \frac{T_i - T_e}{\frac{1}{h_i 2\pi r_i L} + \frac{\ln(r_e/r_i)}{2\pi k_e L} + \frac{\ln(R/r_e)}{2\pi k_{PV} L} + \frac{1}{h_e 2\pi R L}}$$

$$= \frac{(160 - 21,1)^\circ\text{C}}{\frac{1}{110,35 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 0,02625 \text{ m}} + \frac{\ln(\frac{0,0301625}{0,02625})}{2\pi \cdot \frac{46,13 \text{ W}}{29,13 \text{ m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}}} + \frac{\ln(\frac{0,1571025}{0,0301625})}{2\pi \cdot \frac{11,30 \text{ W}}{\text{m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}}} + \frac{1}{11,30 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 0,1571025 \text{ m}}}$$

Carica massima U_e

$$U_e = \frac{A_e \cdot 1}{A_i \cdot h_i} + \frac{A_e \cdot \ln(r_e/r_i)}{2\pi k A_c L} + \frac{A_e \cdot \ln(R/r_e)}{2\pi k A_c L} + \frac{1}{h_e} =$$

=

=

$$= 0,151 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ C}$$

METODO ALTERNATIVO PER CALCOLO U_i e U_e con Φ/L

$$U_i = \frac{\Phi}{A_i (T_i - T_e)} = \frac{\Phi}{2\pi r_i \cdot L (T_i - T_e)} = \frac{\Phi}{L} \frac{1}{2\pi r_i (T_i - T_e)}$$

$$U_e = \frac{\Phi}{A_e (T_i - T_e)} = \frac{\Phi}{2\pi R \cdot L (T_i - T_e)} = \frac{\Phi}{L} \frac{1}{2\pi R (T_i - T_e)}$$

Potere calorifico $\rightarrow 49356 \text{ kJ/kg}$

CASO A

$$P_g = (\lambda \alpha_{ST} + 1) \frac{c_{pg} (T_g - T_0)}{H_i} =$$

$$= (1,10 \times 17,16 + 1) \frac{1,1 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}} (523 - 298) \text{K}}{49356 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}} = 9,8\%$$

$$\eta = 1 - P_g - P_i - P_{dr} - P_r =$$

$$= 1 - 9,8\% - 2\% - 1\% - 2,5\% = 84,7\%$$

CASO B

$$P_g = (\lambda \alpha_{ST} + 1) \frac{c_{pg} (T_g - T_0)}{H_i} = (1,1 \times 17,16 + 1) \frac{1,1 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}} (523 - 413) \text{K}}{49356 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}} =$$

$$= 7,6\%$$

$$\eta = 1 - P_g - P_i - P_{dr} - P_r = 1 - 7,6\% - 2\% - 1\% - 2,5\% = 86,9\%$$

CASO C

$$P_g = (\lambda \alpha_{ST} + 1) \frac{c_{pg} (T_g - T_0)}{H_i} = (1,1 \times 17,16 + 1) \frac{1,1 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}} (523 - 473) \text{K}}{49356 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}} =$$

$$= 5,4\%$$

$$\eta = 1 - P_g - P_i - P_{dr} - P_r = 1 - 5,4\% - 2\% - 1\% - 2,5\% = 89,1\%$$

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

$$P_g(H_s) = (\lambda \alpha_{ST} + 1) \frac{C_{pg}(\bar{T}_g - \bar{T}_o)}{H_s}$$
$$= (1,268 \cdot 17,16 + 1) \frac{1,1 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} (311 - 298) \text{K}}{55647 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}} = 5,85\%$$

ESERCITAZIONE 6

ESERCIZIO 1

OLIO $\rho = 900 \text{ kg/m}^3$ $\nu = 0,00001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ $Q = 0,2 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
 CONDOTTO DI GHISA $\epsilon = 0,26 \text{ mm}$ $l = 500 \text{ m}$ $d = 200 \text{ mm} = 0,2 \text{ m}$

Y_d ? PERDITA DI CARICO

$$Y_d = f \frac{L}{D} \frac{c^2}{2g}$$



$$c = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{Q}{\pi \cdot D^2} \cdot 4 = \frac{0,2 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\pi \cdot (0,2)^2 \text{ m}^2} \cdot 4 = 6,37 \text{ m/s}$$

$$f = f(Re, \frac{\epsilon}{D}) \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{D} = \frac{0,26 \text{ mm}}{200 \text{ mm}} = 0,0013$$

$$Re = \frac{Dc}{\nu} = \frac{0,2 \text{ m} \cdot 6,37 \text{ m/s}}{0,00001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} = 127 \cdot 324 \approx 10^5$$

$$f = f(Re, \frac{\epsilon}{D}) = f(127 \cdot 324, 0,0013) \xrightarrow{\text{DIAGRAMMA di MOODY}} 0,023$$

$$Y_d = f \frac{L}{D} \frac{c^2}{2g} = 0,023 \cdot \frac{500 \text{ m}}{0,2 \text{ m}} \cdot \frac{(6,37 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \cdot 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2} = 118 \text{ m}$$

Calcolo di Pressione Δp

$$\Delta p = (Y_d - \Delta z) \rho g$$

$$\Delta z = L \text{ sen } \alpha$$

NB = NEL CASO DI CONDOTTO CIRCOLARE LA LUNGHETTA DA USARE È IL DIAMETRO

ESERCIZIO 3

$Q = 1,7 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} = 0,000472 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ $T = 20^\circ\text{C}$ ACQUA $\rho = 998,3 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$
 ~~$dim = 1 \text{ m} = 25,4 \text{ mm} = 0,0254 \text{ m}$ $l = 60 \text{ m}$~~
 $dim = 1 \text{ m} = 25,4 \text{ mm} = 0,0254 \text{ m}$ $l = 60 \text{ m}$

$\mu = 1,003 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg}/\text{m}\cdot\text{s}$ $K = 0,125$ $f = 0,184 \text{ Re}^{-0,2}$

(A) Calcolare la caduta di pressione Δp

$\Delta p = (y_d - \Delta z) \rho g$

$y_d = f \frac{L}{D} \frac{c^2}{2g}$ (E)

$c = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{0,000472 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\pi (0,0254 \text{ m})^2} \cdot 4 = 0,932 \text{ m}/\text{s}$

$Re = \frac{Dc}{\nu} = \frac{\rho D c}{\mu} = \frac{998,3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 0,932 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \cdot 0,0254 \text{ m}}{1,003 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg}/\text{m}\cdot\text{s}} = 23500$

$f = 0,184 \text{ Re}^{-0,2} = 0,184 (23500)^{-0,2} = 0,0246$

(E) $0,0246 \cdot \frac{60 \text{ m}}{0,0254 \text{ m}} \cdot \frac{(0,932 \text{ m}/\text{s})^2}{2 \cdot 9,81 \text{ m}/\text{s}^2} = 2,57 \text{ m}$

$\Delta p_d = y_d \rho g = 2,57 \text{ m} \cdot 998,3 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3 \cdot 9,81 \text{ m}/\text{s}^2 = 25,2 \text{ kPa} = 0,252 \text{ bar}$

(B) Caduta di pressione con 3 valvole extra

$\Delta p_{tot} = \Delta p_d + \Delta p_e = (0,252 + 0,0035) \text{ bar} = 0,255 \text{ bar}$

$\Delta p_e = y_e \rho g = 0,0332 \text{ m} \cdot 998,3 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3 \cdot 9,81 \text{ m}/\text{s}^2 = 325 \text{ Pa} = 0,00325 \text{ bar}$

$y_e = 3K \frac{c^2}{2g} = 3 \cdot 0,125 \cdot \frac{(0,932 \text{ m}/\text{s})^2}{2 \cdot 9,81 \text{ m}/\text{s}^2} = 0,0332 \text{ m}$

La densità ρ è stata trovata nelle tabelle dell'acqua saturata in corrispondenza a $T = 20^\circ\text{C}$

ESERCITAZIONE 7

~~ESERCITAZIONE 7~~

CLASSIFICAZIONE delle TURBOMACCHINE

- ① $l_i = U_2 C_{u2} - U_1 C_{u1}$
 $l_i > 0 \rightarrow$ TURBOCOMPRESSORE / TURBOPOMPA
 $l_i < 0 \rightarrow$ TURBINA
- ② $U_1 = U_2 \rightarrow$ ASSIALE
 $U_1 \neq U_2 \rightarrow$ RADIALE $\begin{cases} U_1 > U_2 & \text{CENTRIFETA} \\ U_2 > U_1 & \text{CENTRIFUGA} \end{cases}$
- ③ $W_1 = W_2 \rightarrow$ AZIONE
 $W_1 \neq W_2 \rightarrow$ REAZIONE

NB = Tutte le macchine radiali sono a reazione.

ESERCIZIO 1

(VEDI DISEGNO del TESTO)

① $l_i = U_2 C_{u2} - U_1 C_{u1} = U_2 C_{u2} - U_1 C_{u1} = -U_1 C_{u1} < 0 \rightarrow$ **TURBINA**

↓
dal disegno si deduce che $C_{u2} = 0$

② dal disegno si deduce che: $U_1 > U_2 \rightarrow$ **RADIALE CENTRIFETA**

↓
infatti $\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$ \leftarrow **REAZIONE**

ESERCIZIO 2

① $l_i = U_2 C_{u2} - U_1 C_{u1} = U (C_{u2} - C_{u1}) \geq 0 \rightarrow$ **COMPRESSORE**

↑ $U_1 = U_2$ ↑ $C_{u2} > C_{u1}$

② $U_1 = U_2 \rightarrow$ **ASSIALE**

③ $\omega_1 \neq \omega_2 \rightarrow$ **REAZIONE**

ESERCIZIO 4

M=?

$C_1 = 300 \text{ m/s}$

$\frac{1}{C_1} = \cos \alpha_1 = \cos(30)$

(VEDI TRIANGOLO VELOCITA' ESERCIZIO 3)

$\dot{m} = 20 \text{ kg/s}$

$m = 3000 \text{ giri/min}$

$C_{u2} = 0$

$C_{u1} = C_1 \cos \alpha_1 = 300 \text{ m/s} \cdot \cos(30) = 259,8 \text{ m/s}$

~~che è~~

$\frac{v}{c_1} = \cos \alpha_1 \rightarrow v = c_1 \cos \alpha_1 = C_{u1} = 259,8 \text{ m/s}$

$e_i = -U_1 C_{u1} = -(259,8)^2 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = \text{---} -67496,04 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$

~~$e_i = \frac{M \omega}{\dot{m}} = \frac{M \cdot 20 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 67,5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}}{20 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}} = 1350 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$~~

~~$u = c_1 - v = (300 - 259,8) \text{ m/s} = 40,2 \text{ m/s}$~~

~~$U = c_1 \cos \alpha_1$~~

~~$\omega = 2\pi n$~~

~~$C_{u1} = v$~~

~~$e_i = \frac{M \omega}{\dot{m}} = \frac{M \cdot 3000 \frac{\text{giri}}{\text{min}}}{20 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}}$~~

$e_i = \frac{M \omega}{\dot{m}} \rightarrow M = \frac{\dot{m} e_i}{\omega} = \frac{20 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} (-67496,04) \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}}{314,16} = -4296,9$

$\omega = \frac{2 \pi n}{60} = \frac{2 \cdot 3000}{60} \pi = 314,16$

ESERCITAZIONE 8 → VEDI QUADERNO 2

ESERCITAZIONE 9

ESERCIZIO 1

AREA $\frac{\delta}{\delta} = 1,4$

$p_1 = 0,1 \text{ MPa}$ $T_1 = 300 \text{ K}$ $(p_2/p_1) = \beta = 6$ $T_3 = 1200 \text{ K}$

(a) $p_1 = p_4 = 0,1 \text{ MPa}$

$p_2 = 6 \cdot p_1 = 6 \cdot 0,1 \text{ MPa} = 0,6 \text{ MPa} = p_3$

$p_1 = 0,1 \text{ MPa}$ $p_2 = 0,6 \text{ MPa}$ $p_3 = 0,6 \text{ MPa}$ $p_4 = 0,1 \text{ MPa}$

$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \rightarrow T_2 = T_1 \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} = 300 \text{ K} \cdot 6^{\frac{0,4}{1,4}} = 500,54 \text{ K}$

$\frac{T_4}{T_1} = \frac{T_3}{T_2} \rightarrow T_4 = T_1 \left(\frac{T_3}{T_2}\right) = 300 \text{ K} \frac{1200 \text{ K}}{500,54 \text{ K}} = 719,2 \text{ K}$

$T_1 = 300 \text{ K}$ $T_2 = 500,54 \text{ K}$ $T_3 = 1200 \text{ K}$ $T_4 = 719,2 \text{ K}$

(b) $q_e + e_i = \Delta h + \Delta e_c + \Delta e_g$

$e_i = \Delta h = c_p \Delta T$

$e_c = c_p (T_2 - T_1) = 1004,5 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} (500,54 - 300) \text{ K} = 201,4 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$

$e_g = c_p (T_3 - T_4) = 1004,5 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} (1200 - 719,2) \text{ K} = 482,9 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$

(c) $\eta_{id} = \frac{1 - c_p (T_4 - T_1)}{c_p (T_3 - T_2)}$

$= 1 - \frac{1004,5 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} (719,2 - 300) \text{ K}}{1004,5 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} (1200 - 500,54) \text{ K}} = 0,4 = 40\%$

si poteva anche calcolare $\eta_{id} = 1 - \frac{T_4}{T_2} = 40\%$

ESERCIZIO 3

$P_u = 1300 \text{ kW}$

$\eta_m = 0,95$

$c_{pg} = 1,147 \text{ kJ/kg K}$

$T_4 = 516^\circ\text{C} = 849 \text{ K}$

$\dot{m}_g = 7,6 \text{ kg/s}$

$T_0 = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$

$h_i = 47400 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$T_0 = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ARIA ASPIRATA e COMB.

$q_b = ?$

$q_b = \frac{\dot{m}_b}{P_u}$ → lo trovo dal BILANCIO ENERGETICO

~~$\dot{m}_b \dot{m}_b h_i = P_i + (\dot{m}_a + \dot{m}_b) \cdot (h_4 - h_0) - \dot{m}_a (h_i - h_0) - \dot{m}_b (h_b - h_0)$~~
 ~~$= 0$~~ ~~$= 0$~~

$\dot{m}_b h_i = P_i + \dot{m}_g \cdot c_{pg} (T_u - T_0)$

$\dot{m}_b h_i = \frac{P_u}{\eta_m} + \dot{m}_g \cdot c_{pg} (T_u - T_0)$

$\dot{m}_b = \frac{P_u}{\eta_m h_i} + \frac{\dot{m}_g c_{pg} (T_u - T_0)}{h_i}$

$= \frac{1300 \cdot 10^3 \text{ W}}{0,95 \cdot 47400 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J/kg}} + \frac{7,6 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 1147 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}} (849 - 298) \text{ K}}{47400 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J/kg}} =$

$= 0,029 \text{ kg/s} + 0,101 \text{ kg/s} = 0,130 \text{ kg/s}$

$q_b = \frac{\dot{m}_b}{P_u} = \frac{0,130 \text{ kg/s}}{1300 \text{ kW}} = 0,0001 \text{ kg/kW}$

$q_b = 0,0001 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kg}} \cdot \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ h}} = 0,36 \frac{\text{kg s}}{\text{kJ h}} =$

$= 0,36 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kWh}} = 360 \text{ kg/MWh}$

ESERCIZIO 5

$c_{pg} = 1,117 \text{ kJ/kgK}$

$q_b ?$

$\dot{m}_a = 443 \text{ kg/s}$

$h_i = 47400 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$P_u = 123 \text{ MW}$

$\rho = 0,75 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$\eta_b = 0,99 \quad \eta_m = 0,995$

$T_u = 525^\circ\text{C} = 798 \text{ K}$

COND. AMB $T_0 = 15^\circ\text{C} = 288 \text{ K}$

$p_{AMB} = 101,3 \text{ kPa}$

$c_b = 0,12 \text{ €/m}^3 \rightarrow$ DETERMINARE IL COSTO DI OGNI kWh DI ENI EL. PRODOTTA

$\dot{m}_b \dot{m}_b h_i = P_i + (\dot{m}_a + \dot{m}_b) c_{pg} (T_u - T_0) + \cancel{\dot{m}_a (h_i - h_0)} - \cancel{\dot{m}_b (h_b - h_0)}$

$\dot{m}_b \dot{m}_b h_i = \frac{P_u}{\eta_m} + (\dot{m}_a + \dot{m}_b) c_{pg} (T_u - T_0)$

ISOLLO \dot{m}_b :

$\dot{m}_b \dot{m}_b h_i = \frac{P_u}{\eta_m} + \dot{m}_a c_{pg} (T_u - T_0) + \dot{m}_b c_{pg} (T_u - T_0)$

$\dot{m}_b \dot{m}_b h_i - \dot{m}_b c_{pg} (T_u - T_0) = \frac{P_u}{\eta_m} + \dot{m}_a c_{pg} (T_u - T_0)$

$\dot{m}_b (\dot{m}_b h_i - c_{pg} (T_u - T_0)) = \frac{P_u}{\eta_m} + \dot{m}_a c_{pg} (T_u - T_0)$

$\dot{m}_b \left(0,99 \cdot 47400 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - 1,117 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kgK}} \cdot 510 \text{ K} \right) = \frac{123 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kJ/s}}{0,995} + 443 \text{ kg/s} \cdot 1,117 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kgK}} \cdot 510 \text{ K}$

$\dot{m}_b \left(46 \cdot 026 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - 584,97 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right) = 123 \cdot 68,1 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} + 259 \cdot 141,7 \text{ kJ/s}$

$\dot{m}_b = \frac{382 \cdot 759,8 \text{ kJ/s}}{46 \cdot 341,03 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 8,26 \text{ kg/s}$

$q_b = \frac{\dot{m}_b}{P_u} = \frac{8,26 \text{ kg/s}}{123 \cdot 10^3 \text{ W/s}} = 6,72 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kg}}$

$= 6,72 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kg}} \cdot \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ h}} = 0,24 \frac{\text{kg s}}{\text{kg h}} =$

$= 0,24 \frac{\text{kg}}{\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} \text{ h}} = 0,24 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kWh}}$

$q_b = \frac{q_b}{\rho} = \frac{0,24 \text{ kg/kWh}}{0,75 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 0,32 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kWh}}$

POSSO ANCHE ESPRIMERLO CON!

COSI' POSSO CALCOLO IL COSTO

ESERCIZIO 6

$$T_0 = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_2 = 310^\circ\text{C} = 583\text{ K}$$

$$T_3 = 1000^\circ\text{C} = 1273\text{ K}$$

$$T_4 = 485^\circ\text{C} = 758\text{ K}$$

$$M_b = 0,99 \quad M_M = 0,97$$

$$q_e = 0$$

$$\Delta e_c = 0 \quad \Delta e_g = 0$$

$$H_i = 47450 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

m_a ?
 m_b ?

COMBUSTIBILE INTRODOTTO A $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$

$$P_u = 15 \text{ MW}$$

$$\delta = 1,4$$

$$C_p = 1005 \text{ J/kgK} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta = 1,4 \\ C_p = 1005 \text{ J/kgK} \end{array} \right\} \text{ARIA}$$

$$\delta_g = 1,4/3$$

$$C_{p_g} = 1147 \text{ J/kgK} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta_g = 1,4/3 \\ C_{p_g} = 1147 \text{ J/kgK} \end{array} \right\} \text{COMBUSTIBILE}$$

$$q_e + e_i = \Delta h + \Delta e_c + \Delta e_g \rightarrow e_i = \Delta h$$

$$m_b \cdot m_b H_i = \frac{P_u}{\eta_M} + (m_b + m_a)(h_4 - h_0) \quad \text{(I)}$$

$$P_i = (m_a + m_b) e_T - m_a e_c \quad \text{(II)}$$

$$e_i^T = C_{p_g}(T_3 - T_u) = 1147 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kgK}} (515)\text{K} = 590,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$e_i^0 = C_p(T_0 - T_1) = 1005 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kgK}} 235,9\text{K} = 237,1 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{T_3}{T_4} \rightarrow T_1 = \frac{T_2 T_4}{T_3} = \frac{583 \cdot 758 \text{ K}^2}{1273} = 347,1\text{K}$$

$$P_i = \frac{P_u}{\eta_M} = \frac{15 \text{ MW}}{0,97} = 15,46 \text{ MW} = 15,46 \frac{10^3 \text{ kJ}}{\text{s}} = 15460 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}}$$

~~$$P_i = (m_a + m_b) e_T - m_a e_c$$~~

$$P_i = m_a e_T + m_b e_T - m_a e_c \rightarrow \text{Isolo } m_a$$

$$m_a e_T - m_a e_c = m_b e_T + P_i$$

$$m_a (e_T - e_c) = P_i - m_b e_T$$

ESERCITAZIONE 10

ESERCIZIO 1

$$p_a = p_f = 0,1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$p_b = p_e = 5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$p_e = 50 \text{ bar} = 5000 \text{ kPa} = 5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_e = 400^\circ\text{C} = 673 \text{ K}$$

$$p_f = 1 \text{ bar} = 100 \text{ kPa} = 0,1 \text{ MPa} \quad \eta_s = 0,8$$

$$\eta_y = 0,8$$

$$\eta_\pi = 0,98$$

$$\eta_b = 0,9$$

$$h_i = 43,1 \text{ MJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{cond}} = 10^\circ\text{C}$$

$$X_f = ? \quad \eta = ? \quad \eta_u = ? \quad \eta_G = ? \quad q_b = ? \quad \dot{m}_h / \dot{m}_v = ?$$

(A) TITOLO DEL VAPORE ALL'USCITA DELLA TURBINA? X_f

$$h_f = 2568 \approx 2570 \rightarrow \text{INCONCRO CON } p_f = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\rightarrow X_f = 0,95$$

(B) RENDIMENTO DEL CICLO η_{ciclo}

$$\eta_{\text{ciclo}} = \frac{e_l}{q_\Delta} \quad \text{dove } e_l = e_t - e_p$$

$$e_t = \eta_s (h_e - h_{f,s}) = (h_e - h_f) = \left. \begin{array}{l} h_e = 3200 \\ h_{f,s} = 2410 \end{array} \right\} \text{dalla tabella}$$

$$= 0,8 (3200 - 2410) \text{ kJ/kg} = 632 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$e_p = \frac{1}{\eta_y} \cdot \frac{p_b - p_a}{\rho_a} = \frac{1}{0,8} \cdot \frac{(50-1) \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}}{958,6 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 6389 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$e_l = e_t - e_p = (632 - 6,389) \text{ kJ/kg} = 625,15 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$q_\Delta = h_e - h_b = \left. \begin{array}{l} p = h_b - h_a \\ h_b = e_c + h_a \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= (3200 - 423) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = (6,389 + 417) \text{ kJ/kg} = 423 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 2775 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\eta_{\text{ciclo}} = \frac{e_l}{q_\Delta} = \frac{625,15 \text{ kJ/kg}}{2775 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 0,225$$

VALORE PRESO DALLA TABELLA "SATURATED LIQUID" alla $p = 0,1 \text{ MPa}$

ESERCIZIO 2

DATI dell' ESERCIZIO 1

velocità modificata v_{ov}

$$p_f = 9,05 \text{ bar} = 5 \text{ kPa} = p_{ov} = p_{av}$$

$$m_m = 0,97$$

(A) X_f

$$h_e = 3200 \quad h_{f1s} = 2030$$

$$h_f = h_e - m_{1s}(h_e - h_{f1s}) = (3200 - 936) \text{ kJ/kg} = 2264 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_f = 2264 \approx 2265 \rightarrow \text{INCRESCO CON } p_f = 5 \text{ kPa} \rightarrow X_f = 0,88$$

(B) rendimento ciclo

$$h_{f1s} = 2030$$

$$\eta = \frac{e_i}{q_1}$$

$$e_i = e_t - e_p$$

$$e_t = m_{1s}(h_e - h_{f1s}) = 0,8(3200 - 2030) \text{ kJ/kg} = 936 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$e_p = h_b - h_{ov} = \frac{1}{m_g} \frac{p_b - p_{ov}}{p_{ov}} = \frac{1}{0,8} \frac{(5000 - 5) \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa}}{994,7 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 5,02 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$e_i = e_t - e_p = (936 - 5,02) \text{ kJ/kg} = 930,98 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$q_1 = h_e - h_b = (3200 - 142,74) \text{ kJ/kg} = 3057,26 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_b = e_p + h_{ov} = (5,02 + 137,72) \text{ kJ/kg} = 142,74 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

TABELLA

~~$$\frac{e_i}{q_1} = \frac{930,98 \text{ kJ/kg}}{3057,26 \text{ kJ/kg}}$$~~

$$\eta_{ciclo} = \frac{e_i}{q_1} = \frac{930,98 \text{ kJ/kg}}{3057,26 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 0,305$$

(C) rendim. utile

$$\eta_u = \frac{e_u}{q_1} = \frac{\eta_m e_i}{q_1} = \frac{0,97 \cdot 930,98 \text{ kJ/kg}}{3057,26 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 0,295$$

(D) rendim. globale

$$\eta_g = \eta_m \eta_{ciclo} \eta_b = 0,97 \cdot 0,305 \cdot 0,99 = 0,297$$

ESERCIZIO 3

$$p_e = 100 \text{ bar} = 10 \text{ MPa} = p_b$$

$$T_e = 500 \text{ °C}$$

$$p_f = 0,05 \text{ bar} = 5 \text{ kPa} = p_a$$

$$m_H = 0,97$$

gli altri → vedi ESERCIZIO 1

(A) x_f

$$h_e = 3370 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{fis} = 2210 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_f = h_e - m_{fis} (h_e - h_{fis}) = 2282 \approx 2280 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$x_f = 0,89$$

(B) REND. CICLO

$$m_{ciclo} = \frac{e_i}{q_1}$$

$$e_i = e_i^T - e_i^P$$

$$e_i^T = (h_e - h_f) = (3370 - 2282) \text{ kJ/kg} = 1088 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$e_i^P = \frac{1}{m_H} \frac{p_b - p_a}{\rho_a} = \frac{1}{0,8} \cdot \frac{(10 \cdot 10^3 - 5) \text{ kPa}}{994,7 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 12,56 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$e_i = e_i^T - e_i^P = (1088 - 12,56) \text{ kJ/kg} = 1075,44 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$q_1 = h_e - h_b = (3370 - 158,28) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = 3211,72 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$e_i^P = h_b - h_a$$

$$h_b = e_i^P + h_a$$

$$= (12,56 + 137,72) \text{ kJ/kg} = 150,28 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_{ciclo} = \frac{e_i}{q_1} = \frac{1075,44 \text{ kJ/kg}}{3211,72 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 0,334$$

(C) REND. UTILE

$$m_u = \frac{m_H e_i}{q_1} = \frac{0,97 \cdot 1075,44 \text{ kJ/kg}}{3211,72 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 0,324$$

(D) REND. GLOBALE

$$m_g = m_H m_{ciclo} m_b = 0,97 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 0,334 = 0,292$$

ESERCIZIO 4

$p_e = 100 \text{ bar} = 10 \text{ MPa}$
 $T_e = 500^\circ \text{C}$



$p_{e'} = 20 \text{ bar} = 2 \text{ MPa}$
 $T_{e'} = 500^\circ \text{C}$

$p_{e'} = 0,05 \text{ bar} = 5 \text{ kPa}$

(A)

$$h_{e'} = 3470 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{f's} = 2270 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{f'} = h_{e'} - m_{f's} (h_{e'} - h_{f's}) = 3470 - 0,98 (3470 - 2270) = 2510 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$X_f = 0,98$$

(B)

$$m_{\text{cond}} = e_i / q_{\Delta}$$

$$e_i = e_i^T - e_i^P$$

$$e_i^T = e_i^{T1} + e_i^{T2}$$

$$e_i^{T1} = (h_e - h_{e'}) = 3370 \text{ kJ/kg} - 3470 \text{ kJ/kg} = -100 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$e_i^{T2} = (h_{e'} - h_{f'}) = (3470 - 2510) = 960 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

ESERCITAZIONE 11

ESERCIZIO 1

$P_0 = 101,3 \text{ kPa}$

$T_0 = 288 \text{ K}$
 15°C

→ CONDIT. AMBIENTE

$m_b?$
 $q_b?$

$m_{a0} = 118 \text{ kg/s}$

$\beta_c = P_2/P_1 = 20$

$m_{is}^e = 0,9$

PERDITA PRESS nel combustore $\Delta p_b = 3\%$

$m_b = 0,995$

$T_4 = 827 \text{ K}$

$T_6 = 448 \text{ K}$ T di uscita dal GVR

$\Delta p_s = 37 \text{ mbar}$

$m_m^{\text{tr}} = 0,96$

$P_u^{\text{TG}} = 42.200 \text{ kW}$

$H_u = 41400 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$P_e = 6 \text{ MPa}$

$T_e = 520^\circ \text{C}$

→ VAPORE prodotto dal GVR e di ingresso alla TURBINA a VAPORE TV

$P_t = 0,1 \text{ bar}$
 $x_t = 0,89$

$T_f = 319 \text{ K}$

→ VAPORE in uscita dalla TV e in entrata al CONDENS.

$m_y^p = 0,85$

$m_m^p = 0,95$

$C_p = 1005 \text{ J/kg K}$

$\delta = 1,4$

$C_p' = 1148 \text{ J/kg K}$

$\delta' = 4/3$

SCRIVO IL 1° PRINCIPIO PER I SISTEMI REAG. ALL'IMPIANTO A GAS

→ PERTURBANZA m_b

$m_b m_b H_u = P_i + (m_{ia} + m_b) (h_u - h_0) - m_{ia} (h_u - h_0) - m_b (h_0 - h_0)$

$m_b m_b H_u = P_i + m_{ia} (h_u - h_0) + m_b (h_u - h_0) - \cancel{m_{ia} (h_u - h_0)} - \cancel{m_b (h_0 - h_0)}$

$m_b m_b H_u = P_i / m_m + m_{ia} (C_p' (T_u - T_0) + m_b C_p (T_u - T_0) - \cancel{m_{ia} (h_u - h_0)} - \cancel{m_b (h_0 - h_0)})$

$m_b H_u \cdot m_b - m_b (T_u - T_0) = P_i / m_m + m_{ia} (C_p' (T_u - T_0) - \cancel{m_{ia} (h_u - h_0)})$

$m_b = \frac{P_i / m_m + m_{ia} (C_p' (T_u - T_0))}{m_b H_u - C_p (T_u - T_0)}$

$= \frac{42200 / 0,96 + 118 \cdot 1148 \cdot (827 - 288)}{0,995 \cdot 41400 - 1,148 \cdot (827 - 288)} = 2,5 \text{ kg/s}$

$\frac{\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} + \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} \cdot \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}} \cdot \text{K}}{\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}} \cdot \text{K}} = \frac{\text{kJ/s}}{\text{kJ/kg}} = \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \right]$

$= 2,5 \text{ kg/s}$

$$m_G = \frac{P_u^{TV} + P_u^{Tg}}{mib \cdot h} = \frac{(18 \cdot 421,8 + 42 \cdot 200) \text{ kW}}{2,5 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 47400 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}} = 0,509$$

~~$$Q_b = \frac{P_u^{TV} + P_u^{Tg}}{mib \cdot h} = \frac{(18 \cdot 421,8 + 42 \cdot 200) \text{ kW}}{2,5 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 47400 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}}$$~~

$$Q_b = \frac{mib}{P_u^{TV} + P_u^{Tg}} = \frac{2,5 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}}{(42 \cdot 200 + 18 \cdot 421,8) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}}} = 4,12 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kJ}}$$

$$= 0,1109 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kJ}} \cdot \frac{\text{s}}{\text{h}} = 0,1109 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kWh}}$$

$$Q_T = C_p(T_3 - T_4)$$

$$Q_T = C_p T_3 - C_p T_4$$

$$C_p T_4 = C_p T_3 - Q_T$$

$$T_4 = \frac{C_p T_3 - Q_T}{C_p} = \frac{1,15 \frac{kJ}{kgK} \cdot 1200K - 500,8 \frac{kJ}{kg}}{1,15 \frac{kJ}{kgK}} = 761,04 K$$

Chia ho tutti i dati per ricavare m_{in} e m_{out} dal sistema

- Trovo m_{in} e m_{out}
- $m_{in} = m_{out} = m$

(B) BILANCIO al CIR

$$m_{in} (h_e - h_b) = m_{in} C_p (T_u - T_b)$$

$$m_{in} = \frac{m_{in} C_p (T_u - T_b)}{(h_e - h_b)}$$

PERCHE' IL TESTO DICE DI TRASCURARE IL VALORE DELLA POMPA

$h_e \rightarrow$ da MANIER ; $h_b \approx h_{out} \rightarrow e_{ip} = h_b - h_{out} = 0$

~~$$e_{ip} = \frac{1}{\rho} (p_b - p_a) = h_b - h_a$$~~

$f_{a,b} \rightarrow$ TABELLE

~~$$h_b = e_{ip} + h_a$$~~

$f_{a,b} \rightarrow$ TABELLE

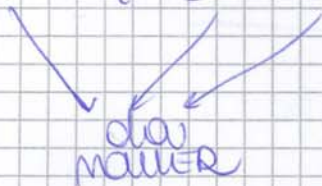
Chia ho tutto per ricavare m_{in}

~~$$\eta_G = \frac{P_u^{TU} + P_u^{TV}}{m_{in} h_i}$$~~

(C)
$$\eta_G = \frac{P_u^{TU} + P_u^{TV}}{m_{in} h_i}$$

$$P_u^{TV} = P_u^t = m_{in} \cdot e_{it} = m_{in} e_{it} \cdot \eta_H = m_{in} (h_e - h_t) \eta_H$$

$$h_t = h_e - \eta_{is} (h_e - h_{tis})$$



FACCIO IL BILANCIO AL COMBUSTIONE

$$\dot{m}_a(T_2 - T_0) + \dot{m}_b \eta_{b,th} - \dot{m}_g(T_3 - T_0) = 0$$

$$\dot{m}_a(T_2 - T_0) + \dot{m}_b \eta_{b,th} - (\dot{m}_a + \dot{m}_b)(T_3 - T_0) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{bilancio per } \dot{m}_b \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\alpha(T_2 - T_0) + \eta_{b,th} - (\alpha + 1)(T_3 - T_0) = 0$$

bilancio α

$$\alpha = \dot{m}_a / \dot{m}_b \quad \text{---}$$

$$\dot{m}_g = \dot{m}_b + \dot{m}_a$$

$$\frac{\dot{m}_g}{\dot{m}_b} = (1 + \alpha) \rightarrow \dot{m}_b = \frac{\dot{m}_g}{(1 + \alpha)}$$

$$\dot{m}_a = \alpha \dot{m}_b$$

$$P_U T_4 = P_I T_4 \eta_T$$

Ora ho tutto per calcolare η_T

$$P_i^T = \dot{m}g \cdot l_T = 2,8986 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 413,97 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = 1201,45 \text{ kW}$$

$$\dot{m}g = \dot{m}a + \dot{m}b = (2,86 + 0,0386) \text{ kg/s} = 2,8986 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_i = P_i^T - P_i^c = (1201,45 - 553,39) \text{ kW} = 648,06 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_u = \eta_m P_i = 0,98 \cdot 648,06 \text{ kW} = 635,10 \text{ kW}$$

Ora passo calcolare q_b

$$q_b = \frac{\dot{m}b}{P_u} = \frac{0,0386 \text{ kg/s}}{635,10 \text{ kW}} = 6,078 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ kg/kJ}$$

$$q_b = 6,078 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ h}} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kJ}} =$$

$$= 0,2188 \frac{\text{kg}}{\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} \text{ h}} = 0,2188 \text{ kg/kWh}$$

NB = per calcolare P_i potevo non calcolare P_i^T e P_i^c , ma calcolando dirett. dal BILANCIO ENERGETICO AL TURBOGAS

$$\dot{m}a c_{p,a} (T_1 - T_0) + \dot{m}b m_b h_i = P_i + \dot{m}g c_{p,g} (T_4 - T_0)$$

In questo caso non mi risulta la T_2 , ma la T_4 .

La T_4 la calcolo dalla T_3 di ESPANSIONE turbina

$$T_4 - T_3 = \frac{l_T}{c_p}$$

Per calcolare $\dot{m}v$ uso il BILANCIO ENERGETICO al uve

$$\dot{m}g (h_a - h_b) = \dot{m}v (h_e - h_b)$$

$$\dot{m}v = \frac{\dot{m}g c_p (T_4 - T_0)}{(h_e - h_b)} = \frac{2,8986 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 1,148 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}} \cdot (638,94 - 413)}{(2770 - 334,93) \text{ kJ/kg}} = 0,309 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}$$

MOWER
p = 800 kPa
x = 1

TABELLE
a₁ = 80°C
T di scarico
CONDENSATA

IL GUR produce VAPORE
SATURO SECCO a 0,8 rifa

$$T_4 - T_3 = \frac{l_T}{c_p} =$$

$$= 1000 \text{ K} - \frac{413,97 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}}{1,148 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}}} = 638,94 \text{ K}$$

$$\dot{m}_{b1} = \frac{\dot{Q}_1}{\dot{m}_{b1} h_i}$$

DOBBIAMO TROVARE \dot{Q}_1

$$\dot{Q}_1 = \dot{m} (h_e - h_i) = 55,56 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} (3430 - 528,95) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = 161,2 \text{ MW}$$

$$\dot{m} h_i = \dot{m}_s h_{r1} + \dot{m}_a h_{a1}$$

$$h_i = \frac{\dot{m}_s h_{r1} + \dot{m}_a h_{a1}}{\dot{m}} = \frac{100 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 640,38 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} + 100 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 471,51 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}}{200 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}} = 528,95 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\dot{m}_{b1} = \frac{161,2 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}}}{0,88 \cdot 39774,6 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}} = 4,6 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$q_b = \frac{\dot{m}_{b1}}{\dot{P}_1} = \frac{4,6 \text{ kg/s}}{33,6 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}}} = 1,37 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kJ}}$$

$$= 0,149 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kWh}}$$

$$\eta_G = \frac{\dot{P}_1}{\dot{m}_{b1} h_i} = \frac{33,6 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}}}{4,6 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 39774,6 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}} = 0,1871$$

$$\dot{U} = \frac{\dot{P}_1 + \dot{Q}_U}{\dot{m}_{b1} h_i} = \frac{33,6 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} + 105,6 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}}}{4,6 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 39774,6 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}} = 0,88$$

$$\dot{U} = \frac{\dot{Q}_1}{\dot{m}_{b1} h_i} = \frac{161,2 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}}}{4,6 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 39774,6 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}} = 0,88$$

$$\dot{Q}_U = \dot{m}_s (h_s - h_r) + \dot{m}_a (h_f - h_a) \quad (\ominus)$$

$$h_s = 2929,8 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$h_r = 640,38 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$h_f = 2683,96 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$h_a = 471,51 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

da tavola
vaporizzatori

$$\ominus 21,78 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} (2929,8 - 640,38) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} + 21,78 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} (2683,96 - 471,51) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = 126562,06 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} = 126,6 \text{ MW}$$

$$\dot{m}_b = \frac{\dot{Q}_1}{\dot{m}_b h_i} = \frac{133,8 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kJ/s}}{0,9 \cdot 39741,6 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 3,7 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\dot{m}_g = \frac{P_u}{\dot{m}_b h_i} = \frac{3,45 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 39741,6 \text{ kJ/kg}}{3,7} = 36,8$$

$$\dot{Q}_1 = \dot{m}_i (h_e - h_j) = 411,07 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} (3440 - 260,08) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = 133,8 \text{ MW}$$

$$\dot{m}_i h_R + (\dot{m}_i - \dot{m}_u) h_A = \dot{m}_i h_j \rightarrow h_j = \frac{\dot{m}_i h_R + (\dot{m}_i - \dot{m}_u) h_A}{\dot{m}_i} \quad (\ominus)$$

$$h_A \rightarrow p_A = p_f = 0,05 \text{ bar} = 0,005 \text{ MPa} \quad e \quad x = 0$$

$$h_A = 197,12 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_R \rightarrow p_R = p_s = 2 \text{ bar} = 0,2 \text{ MPa} \quad e \quad x = 0$$

$$h_R = 504,8 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_j = \frac{13,89 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 504,8 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} + 21,21 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 197,12 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}}{411,07 \text{ kg/s}} = 260,08 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

~~Equation~~

$$\dot{U} = \frac{P_u + \dot{Q}_u}{\dot{m}_b h_i}$$

$$\dot{Q}_u = \dot{m}_u (h_s - h_R)$$

$h_d = 2803 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \rightarrow$ tabella SATURATED VAPOR a 3 MPa
 $h_f = 2756 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \rightarrow$ " " " a 0,6 MPa
 $h_R = 1008 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \rightarrow$ " " LIQUID a 3 MPa
 $h_a = 670,5 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \rightarrow$ " " " a 0,6 MPa

$$\dot{Q}_U = \dot{m}_s (h_d - h_R) + (\dot{m}_i - \dot{m}_s) (h_f - h_a)$$

$$= 83,33 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} (2803 - 1008) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} + 55,56 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} (2756 - 670,5) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} =$$

$$= 165.727 \text{ kW}$$

si riveda poi dopo per calcolare \dot{U}

• Calcoliamo \dot{m}_b

$$\eta_D = \frac{\dot{Q}_1}{\dot{m}_b h_i} \rightarrow \dot{m}_b = \frac{\dot{Q}_1}{\eta_D h_i}$$

troviamo \dot{Q}_1

La potenza termica motrice dall'acqua-vapore

$$\dot{Q}_1 = \dot{m}_i (h_e - h_j)$$

PRIMO PRINCIPIO AL VOLUME DI CONTROLLO CHE CONTIENE IL BEPZELSC

$$\dot{m}_s (h_s - h_a) = \dot{m}_i (h_j - h_{r+a})$$

dove ~~$\dot{m}_s h_r$~~ $\dot{m}_s h_r + (\dot{m}_i - \dot{m}_s) h_a = \dot{m}_i (h_{r+a})$

$$\rightarrow h_{r+a} = \frac{\dot{m}_s h_r + (\dot{m}_i - \dot{m}_s) h_a}{\dot{m}_i} =$$

$$= \frac{\dots}{\dots} = 783,1 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

DI CONSEGUENZA TROVO h_j

$$h_j = \frac{\dot{m}_s (h_s - h_a)}{\dot{m}_i} h_{r+a} =$$

$$= 842,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

ESERCIZIO 5

Cl P u o

$P_{uTV} = 48,144 \text{ MW}$
 $\eta_{M TV} = 0,99$
 $\dot{m}_g = 472,1 \text{ t/h} = 131,2 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}$
 $C_{pg} = 1,117 \text{ kJ/kgK}$
 $T_u = 514 \text{ C} = 814 \text{ K}$
 $\eta_D = 0,996$
 $H_i = 47400 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $P_0 = 100 \text{ kPa}$
 $T_0 = 25 \text{ C} = 298 \text{ K}$
~~compressore~~

$\dot{m}_v = 59 \text{ t/h}$
 $p_e = 4 \text{ MPa}$
 $T_e = 460 \text{ C}$
 $P_s = 1 \text{ MPa}$
 $T_s = 300 \text{ C}$
 $\dot{m}_u = 31 \text{ t/h}$
 $T_r = 85 \text{ C}$
 $P_f = 15 \text{ kPa}$
 $P_{uTV} = 9,816 \text{ MW}$
 $\eta_{M TV} = 0,995$

η_g
 η_u
 χ_f
 T_s

da TOWER $h_s = 3050 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$$P_u = P_{uTV} + P_{uTV} = (48,144 + 9,816) \text{ MW} = 58,256 \text{ MW}$$

$\dot{m}_{botti} = P_i^{Tg} + \dot{m}_g C_{pg} (T_u - T_0)$ trascurando $\dot{m}_a(h_a - h_0)$ e $\dot{m}_b(h_b - h_0)$

$$\dot{m}_b = \frac{P_u / \eta_{M TV} + \dot{m}_g C_{pg} (T_u - T_0)}{\eta_D H_i} = \frac{48,93 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} + 131,2 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 1,117 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kgK}} \cdot 514 \text{ K}}{0,996 \cdot 47400 \text{ kJ/kg}}$$

$$= 2,69 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\eta_g = \frac{P_u}{\dot{m}_b H_i} = \frac{58,256 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}}}{2,69 \text{ kg/s} \cdot 47400 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 0,457$$

$$\dot{Q}_u = \dot{m}_v (h_g - h_r)$$



tower

$T_r = 85 \text{ C con } x=0 \text{ (TABELLA)}$

$$\eta_u = \frac{P_u + \dot{Q}_u}{\dot{m}_b H_i}$$

ESERCITAZIONE P

ESERCIZIO 6

$$NPSH = 7 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 150 \text{ C}$$

$$P_a = 4.76 \text{ bar}$$

$$y_a = 3 \text{ m}$$

?

$$z_1 = \frac{P_a - P_v}{\rho g} - y_a - NPSHR$$

~~$$= \frac{(1 - 4.76) \text{ bar}}{917,06 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} - 3 \text{ m} - 7 \text{ m}$$~~

~~$$= \frac{-3,76 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^2}}{917,06 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} - 3 \text{ m} - 7 \text{ m} = (-41,8 - 3 - 7) \text{ m} = -51,8$$~~

dalle tabelle $\rightarrow P_v = 4.76 \text{ bar} \Rightarrow \Delta P = 0$

$$z_1 = -y_a - NPSHR = (-3 - 7) \text{ m} = \boxed{-10 \text{ m}}$$

ma è giusto?