



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863

Esercitazione 03 – Stati bifase

Esercizio 01 ([link registrazione](#), min 50 in poi)

Corso di Fisica Tecnica
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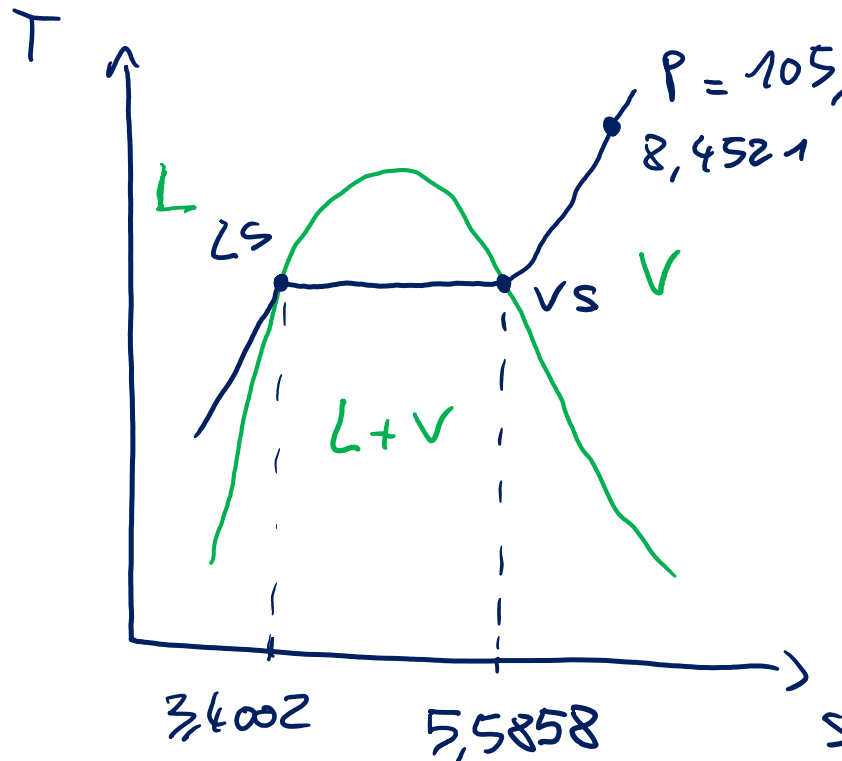
Esercizio 01

3.1. [base] Utilizzando la tabella dell'acqua satura e del vapore surriscaldato, determinare lo stato dell'acqua (liquido sottoraffreddato, bifase, liquido saturo, vapore saturo, vapore surriscaldato) e la grandezza indicata tra parentesi, per tutti i casi seguenti:

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. $P = 10,561 \text{ MPa}$ | $s = 8.4521 \text{ kJ/kgK}$ | (stato dell'acqua) |
| 2. $T = 250 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $v = 0.04276 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ | (h) |
| 3. $v = 0.12 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ | $P = 400 \text{ mbar}$ | (s) |
| 4. $T = 160 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $P = 2 \text{ bar}$ | (h) |
| 5. $P = 60 \text{ bar}$ | $h = 3600 \text{ kJ/kg}$ | (T) |
| 6. $P = 80 \text{ bar}$ | $h = 1200 \text{ kJ/kg}$ | (T) |
| 7. $T = 80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $P = 10 \text{ kPa}$ | (h) |
| 8. $P = 2 \text{ bar}$ | $s = 5.5967 \text{ kJ/kg}$ | (v) |
| 9. $T = 250 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $v = 0.27 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ | (P) |
| 10. $P = 1000 \text{ kPa}$ | $h = 650 \text{ kJ/kg}$ | (T) |
| 11. $P = 2 \text{ MPa}$ | $x = 0,5$ | (s) |
| 12. $T = 200 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $v = 25 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ | (h) |
| 13. $P = 2500 \text{ kPa}$ | $h = 1800 \text{ kJ/kg}$ | (s) |
| 14. $T = 60 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $P = 50 \text{ kPa}$ | (h) |
| 15. $T = 140 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $x = 1$ | (P) |
| 16. $P = 70 \text{ kPa}$ | $s = 5.3 \text{ kJ/kgK}$ | (v) |

Esercizio 01

1. $P = 10,561 \text{ MPa}$ $s = 8,4521 \text{ kJ/kgK}$ (stato dell'acqua)



$s > s_{Vs} (P = 105,61 \text{ bar})$
 VAPORE SURRISCALDATO

Esercizio 01

$$2. \quad T = 250 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$v = 0.04276 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad (h)$$

$$v_{LS} (T_{\text{SAT}} = 250 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}) = 0,001251 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$v_{VS} (T_{\text{SAT}} = 250 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}) = 0,050037 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$v_{LS} < v < v_{VS} \Rightarrow \text{STATO BIFASE L+V}$$

$$h = h_{LS} + x (h_{VS} - h_{LS}) \quad x: \text{titolo vapore}$$

$$v = v_{LS} + x (v_{VS} - v_{LS})$$

$$x = \frac{v - v_{LS}}{v_{VS} - v_{LS}} = \frac{0,04276 - 0,001251}{0,050037 - 0,001251} = 0,851$$

$$h = 1085,8 + 0,851 (2800,4 - 1085,8) = 2544,6 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

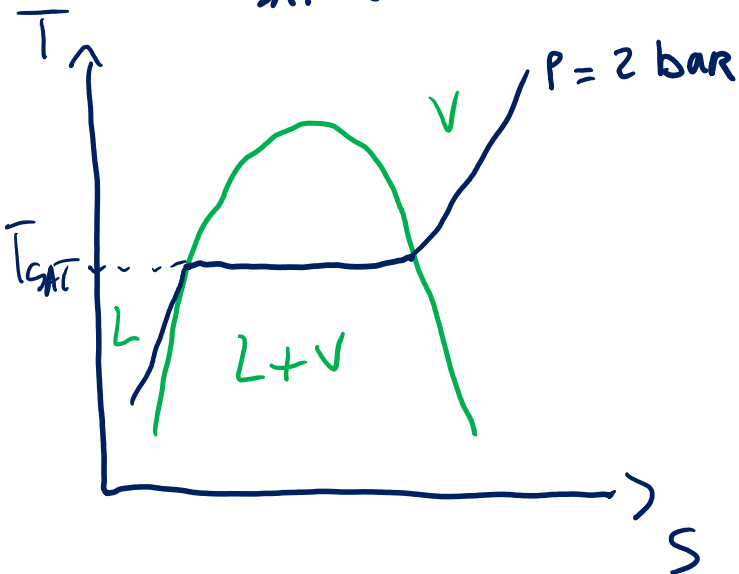
Esercizio 01

4. $T = 160^\circ\text{C}$ $P = 2 \text{ bar}$

(h)

$$T_{\text{SAT}}(2 \text{ bar}) = 120,23^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T > T_{\text{SAT}} \Rightarrow \text{VAPORE SURRISCALDATO}$$



$$T_A < T < T_B$$

$$A: T_A = 150^\circ\text{C} \quad P_A = 2 \text{ bar}$$

$$B: T_B = 200^\circ\text{C} \quad P_B = 2 \text{ bar}$$

$$h_A = 2768,5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_B = 2870,5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$y = y_A + \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} (x - x_A)$$

$$h = h_A + \frac{h_B - h_A}{T_B - T_A} (T - T_A) = 2788,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

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6. $P = 80 \text{ bar}$

$h = 1200 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (T)$

$$h_{LS}(P_{SAT} = 80 \text{ bar}) = 1317,2 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad h < h_{LS} \Rightarrow \text{LIQUIDO SOTTORAFF.}$$

$$h(P, T) = h_{LS}(P_{SAT}(T)) + \underbrace{v(P - P_{SAT}(T))}_{\text{trascurabile solitamente}}$$

$$h(P, T) \approx h_{LS}(P_{SAT}(T))$$

$$v(P - P_{SAT}(T)) \approx 0,00134 (80 - 55) \times \frac{100000}{1000} \rightarrow \text{bar} \rightarrow \text{Pa} \rightarrow \text{J/kg} \rightarrow \text{kJ/kg}$$

$$v \Delta P \approx 3,35 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{LS}(P_{SAT}(T)) = h(P, T) - v \Delta P = 1200 - 3,35 = 1196,65 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

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$$A: T_A = 269,94 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \quad h_{LS,A} = 1184,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$B: T_B = 275,56 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \quad h_{LS,B} = 1213,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$T = T_A + \frac{T_B - T_A}{h_{LS,B} - h_{LS,A}} (h_{LS} - h_{LS,A})$$

$$T = 269,94 + \frac{275,56 - 269,94}{1213,7 - 1184,9} (1196,65 - 1184,9)$$

$$T = 272,23 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Esercizio 01

2° APPROCCIO (SCONSIGLIATO)

$$h(P, T) = h_{LS}(T_{SAT}(P)) + c(T - T_{SAT}(P))$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$1317,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$294,98$$

$$\rightarrow c = 4186 \text{ J/kg K}$$

MEGLIO \bar{c} : calore specifico
medio tra T e T_{SAT}

$$T = T_{SAT}(P) + \frac{h - h_{LS}}{c}$$

$$T = 266,98^\circ \text{C}$$

<https://webbook.nist.gov/chemistry/>