

ESAME "SISTEMI ENERGETICI" x INGEGNERIA FISICA

28/01/2019

$$\textcircled{1} \dot{m} = \frac{100 \text{ m}^3}{\text{h}} \cdot \frac{1}{3600 \text{ s}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 27,78 \text{ kg/s}$$

PERDITE TRATTO DI ASPIRAZIONE DELLA TURBINA

$$V_{ASP} = \frac{\dot{m}}{f} \cdot \frac{\pi D_{ASP}^2}{4} = 3,54 \text{ m/s}$$

$$D_{ASP} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta P_{ASP} = f \frac{L_{ASP}}{D_{ASP}} \frac{V_{ASP}^2}{2} \rightarrow K_{ASP} = f \frac{L_{ASP}}{D_{ASP}} \frac{V_{ASP}^2}{2} = 312,72 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$$

- SOLO PERDITE DISTRIBUITE

$$Q_{TURB} = (g \Delta H - K_{ASP}) \cdot \dot{m}_{TURB}$$

$$P_{EL, TURB} = Q_{TURB} \cdot \eta_{MECC-EL} = \frac{61,72}{\cancel{107,78}} \text{ kW}$$

$$P_{MECC, PAIPA} = (0,1 P_{EL, TURB}) \cdot \eta_{EL, MECC} = \frac{6,172}{\cancel{10,778}} \text{ kW}$$

$$K_{PAIPA} = \frac{\Delta T}{0,01} \cdot c = 42 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$K_{TUBI, DISTRIBUZIONE} = \frac{P_{MECC, PAIPA}}{\dot{m}} - K_{PAIPA} = \frac{175,76}{\cancel{338,197}} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$$

PER MANTENERE IL LIVELLO DEL SERBATOIO COSTANTE LA PORTATA IN INGRESSO DEVE ESSERE UGUALE A QUELLA IN USCITA

$$\dot{m}_{TUBI, DISTR} = \frac{\dot{m}}{N_{TUBI}} = 5,56 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$K_{TUBI, DISTR} = f \frac{L_{DISTR}}{D_{DISTR}} \frac{V_{DISTR}^2}{2} = f \frac{L_{DISTR}}{D_{DISTR}} \frac{\frac{\dot{m}^2}{f^2 \pi^2 D^4}}{2} \rightarrow D = \frac{73,65}{\cancel{73,65}} \text{ mm}$$

(1)

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \dot{m} = \dot{V} / \rho = 2,5 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_1 &= \frac{\pi D_1^2}{4} = 7,85 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 \\ A_2 &= \frac{\pi D_2^2}{4} = 4,91 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{SEZIONE DI INGRESSO E DI} \\ \text{USCITA DAL CONO} \end{array}$$

$$V_1 = \dot{m} / \rho A_1 = 0,24 \text{ m/s} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{\dot{m}}{\rho A_1}} \right\} \text{VELOCITÀ DEL FLUSSO}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho A_2} = 6,79 \text{ m/s}$$

* CALCOLO PRESSIONE DI INGRESSO P_1 *

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho} + \frac{V_1^2}{2} + g z_1 = \frac{P_2}{\rho} + \frac{V_2^2}{2} + g z_2 \quad z_2 - z_1 = 1 \text{ m}$$



$$P_1 = \left(\frac{P_2}{\rho} + \frac{V_2^2}{2} + g z_2 - g z_1 - \frac{V_1^2}{2} \right) \rho = 1,246 \text{ bar}$$

* CALCOLO VOLUME DI FUOCO *

$$h = \frac{(D_1 - D_2)}{2} \cdot \tan \alpha = 0,103 \text{ m} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{ALTEZZA} \\ \text{TRONCO DI CONO} \end{array} \right)$$

$$V_{\text{fuoco}} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} \pi h (R_1^2 + R_1 R_2 + R_2^2)}_{\text{VOLUME TRONCO DI CONO}} + \underbrace{\frac{\pi D_1^2}{4} \cdot (H - h)}_{\text{VOLUME CILINDRO}} = 7,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$M_{\text{ASSA}} = \rho_{\text{olio}} \cdot V_{\text{fuoco}} = 3,55 \text{ kg}$$

Calcolare le eq. di conservazione della Q. di moto (\vec{m} positiva uscente)

$$M_1 = m \vec{v}_1 = 1,06 N$$

$$M_2 = m \vec{v}_2 = 17 N$$

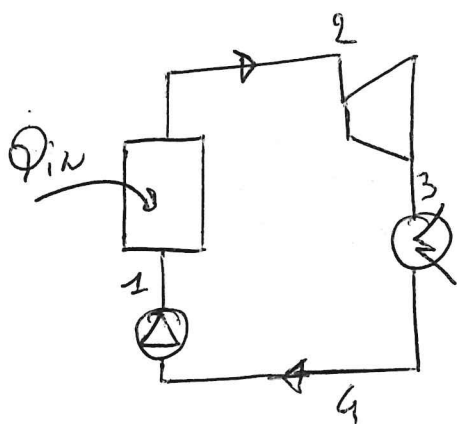
$$\Pi_1 = P_1 A_1 \vec{m}_1 = 978 N$$

$$\Pi_2 = P_2 A_2 \vec{m}_2 = 49,1 N$$

$$G = M_{ASSA} \cdot \vec{g} = 54,4 N$$

$$\vec{R} = \vec{G} - \vec{\Pi}_1 - \vec{\Pi}_2 + \vec{M}_1 - \vec{M}_2 = 853 N \uparrow \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} SPINTA SULLA \\ PARETE \end{array} \right)$$

③ Ciclo Rankine a Vapore Saturated



$$\dot{Q}_{in} = 500 MW$$

$$h_2 (T_2 = 740 K, P_2 = 10 MPa) = 3288,03 \frac{KJ}{kg}$$

$$s_2 (T_2, P_2) = 6,484 \frac{KJ}{kg}$$

$$h_{3,is} (P_3 = 0,1 bar; s_2) = 2052,96 \frac{KJ}{kg}$$

$$\eta_{is,TV} = \frac{\Delta h_{turbine}}{\Delta h_{is}} \Rightarrow \Delta h_{turbine} = h_2 - h_3 = 0,8 \Delta h_{is} \Rightarrow h_3 = 2240,16 \frac{KJ}{kg}$$

④ \rightarrow uscita v. condensazione in condizioni di liquido saturo $x_4 = 0$

$$h_4 (P_4 = P_3 = 0,1 bar; x_4 = 0) = 191,8 \frac{KJ}{kg}$$

$$\Delta h_{pump} = \left(\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \right) / \eta_{pump} = 12,488 \frac{KJ}{kg}$$

$$h_1 = h_4 + \Delta h_{pump} = 204 \frac{KJ}{kg}$$

BILANCIO AL GENERATORE DI VAPORE

$$\dot{m} h_1 + \dot{Q}_{in} = \dot{m} h_2 \Rightarrow \dot{m} = \frac{\dot{Q}_{in}}{h_2 - h_1} = 162 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$P_{NETA} = \dot{m} (h_2 - h_3) - \dot{m} (h_1 - h_4) = 168,19 \text{ MW}$$

$$\eta_{EL} = \frac{P_{NETA}}{\dot{Q}_{in}} = 0,39$$

POTENZA D'ARIA AL CONDENSATORE

$$\dot{Q}_{COND} = \dot{m} (h_3 - h_4)$$

$$\dot{m}_{AIR} = \frac{\dot{Q}_{COND}}{c_p \cdot \Delta T_{AIR}} = 21900 \text{ kg/s}$$

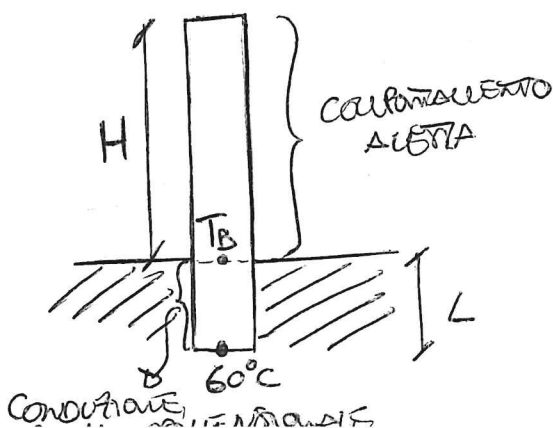
$$\textcircled{4} \quad Pe_{AIR} = \frac{c_p \mu}{k} \Big|_{AIR} = 0,72$$

$$Re_{AIR} = \frac{\dot{m}_{AIR} D}{\mu_{AIR}} = 675,68$$

$$f_{AIR} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-3} Pe}{\frac{Re}{MM_{AIR}} \cdot T_{\infty}} = 1,213 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$Nu = 0,683 Re^{0,466} Pe^{1/3} = 12,758$$

$$h = \frac{Nu \cdot k_{AIR}}{D} = 63,30 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}}$$



$$\Delta T_{BASE} = \frac{\dot{Q}}{\left(\frac{\pi D^2}{4}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{L}{K}\right)} = (T(x=0) - T_B) \Rightarrow$$

FUSIONE FUSIONE RESISTENZA CONDUZIONE

60°C $T_B = 52,4^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETRO ALFA m

$$m = \sqrt{\frac{hP}{KA}} = \sqrt{\frac{h \pi D}{K \pi D^2}} = 22,609 \sqrt{\frac{1}{m}}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{ALFA} = \sqrt{hPKA} (T_{BASE} - T_{\infty}) \text{ tgl mH}$$



$$H = 0,061 \text{ m}$$

