

GAS COMBUSTI \rightarrow GAS PERFETTO

* DATI *

$$MM = 28,41 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} ; \gamma = 1,3$$

$$P = 1 \text{ atm} ; T = 550^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\cdot \underline{c_p [\text{J/kgK}] = ?}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{c_p}{c_v} ; c_p = c_v + R^* (\text{valori} \times \text{GAS PERFETTO})$$

$$\downarrow$$

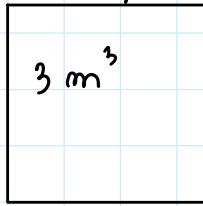
$$c_p = \gamma c_v \rightarrow c_p = \gamma (c_p - R^*) \rightarrow c_p = \frac{\gamma R^*}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\gamma \frac{R}{MM}}{\gamma - 1} = 1268 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kgK}}$$

$$\underline{\text{EQ. 8.570}} \quad P \nu = R^* T \rightarrow \nu = \frac{R^* T}{P} = 2,377 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$$

\swarrow \downarrow
 1 atm $(550 + 273,15) \text{ K}$
 101325 Pa

$$\rho \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right] = \frac{1}{\nu} = 0,421 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

→ SENARIO RIGIDO (SISTEMA CHIUSO) * DATI *



$$T_{1, \text{vap}} = 400^\circ\text{C}; P_1 = 30 \text{ bar}$$

$$T_2 = T_{\text{SAT}} \quad P_2 = P_{\text{SAT}}$$

2 → VOLUME SATURO

$$M[\text{kg}] = ?; T_2 = ?; P_2 = ?$$

① MASSA H_2O

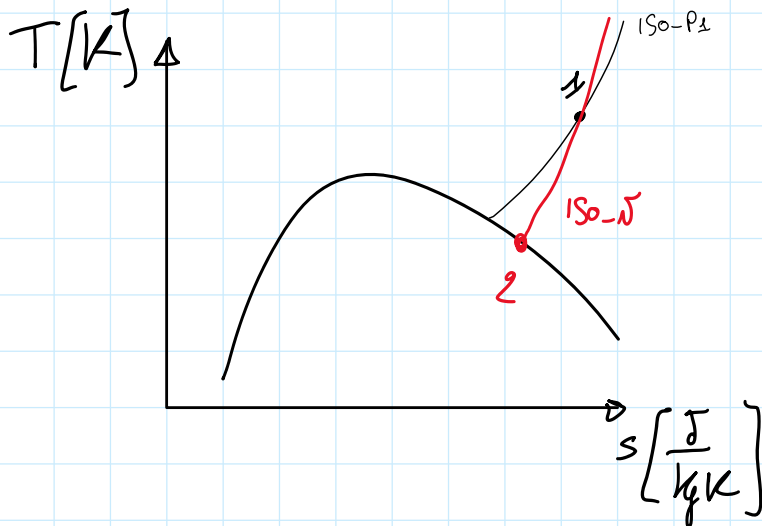
$$M[\text{kg}] = V[\text{m}^3] \rho\left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}\right]$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{v} = 10 \text{ kg/m}^3 \rightarrow M = 30 \text{ kg}$$

↓
DIAGRAMMA T-s; interseco ISO-T₁ con ISO-P₁
 ↳ 0,1 m³/kg

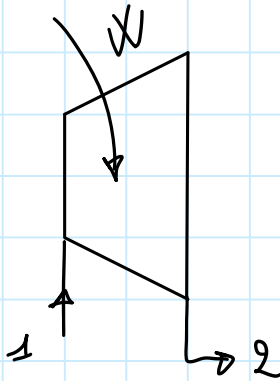
② ASPETTO CALORE & VOLUME COSTANTE $N_1 = N_2$

↳ interseco ISO-v con la CURVA di SATURAZIONE



$$T_2 \approx 212^\circ\text{C}; P_2 = 2 \text{ MPa} = 20 \text{ bar}$$

↓
 lettura da grafico



* DATI *

$$P_2 = 0,05 \text{ bar}$$

$$X_2 = 0,92$$

$$\rho_2 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right] = ?$$

↓
miscela bifase

UTILIZZO LE TABELLE : $P = 0,05 \text{ bar}$ (nella tabella in P è presente $P = 0,05 \text{ bar}$)

$$N_{vs} (P = 0,05 \text{ bar}) = 28,194 \left[\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

$$N_{LS} (P = 0,05 \text{ bar}) = 0,0010052 \left[\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

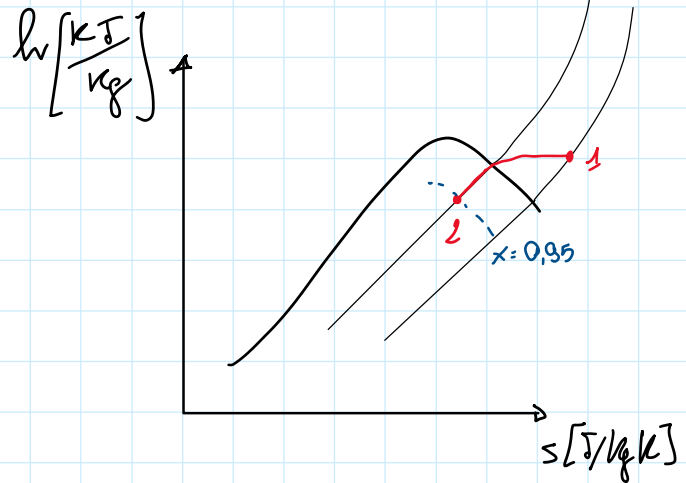
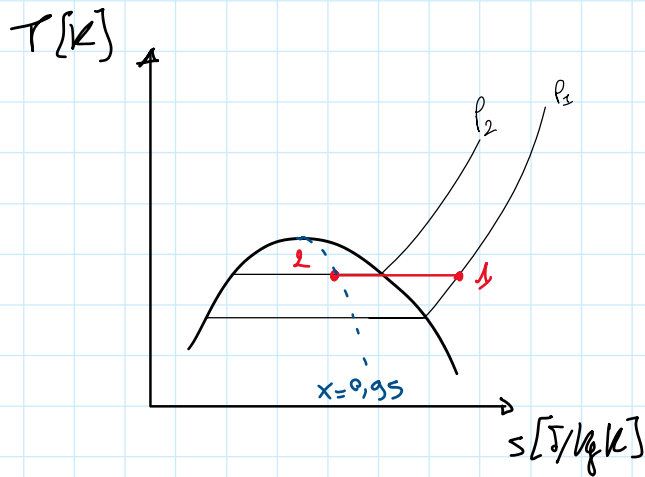
* REGOLA LEVA *

$$N (P = 0,05 \text{ bar}; X = 0,92) = (1 - X) N_{LS} + X N_{vs} = 25,938 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{N} = 0,0386 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

* Dati *

$$P_1 = 0,105 \text{ bar} \quad T_1 = 50^\circ\text{C} \xrightarrow{\text{ISO-T}} x_2 = 0,95 \quad f_1 = ? \quad v_1 = ?; \quad f_2 = ?; \quad v_2 = ? \quad P_2 = ?$$



→ v_1 ? (PER IL PUNTO 1 NON PASSA UNA LINEA ISO- v_1) → VALORE STIMATO $v_1 \approx 30 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$
 $\rho_1 = 0,033 \text{ kg/m}^3$

→ v_2 ? (2 → MISCELA BIFASE $x_2 = 0,95$)

↓
 UTILIZZO DUE TABELLE (+ ACCURATO)

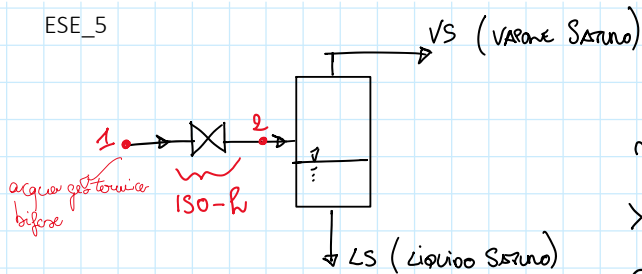
↓
 CONOSCO $T_{\text{SAT}} = 50^\circ\text{C}$ (SCELGO LA TABELLA IN T)

↓
 $P_2 = P_{\text{SAT}}(50^\circ\text{C}) = 0,12335 \text{ bar}$ (PRESSIONE ALLA FINE DELLA COMPRESSIONE ISO-T)

$$v_2(P_2 = P_{\text{SAT}}; x_2 = 0,95) = (1-x) \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{LIQ. SATURO}}}{v_{\text{L,S}}(P_2)} + x \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{VAP. SATURO}}}{v_{\text{V,S}}(P_2)} = 11,444 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$$

$0,001021 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} \quad 12,046 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$

$$\rho_2 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right] = 1/v = 0,087 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

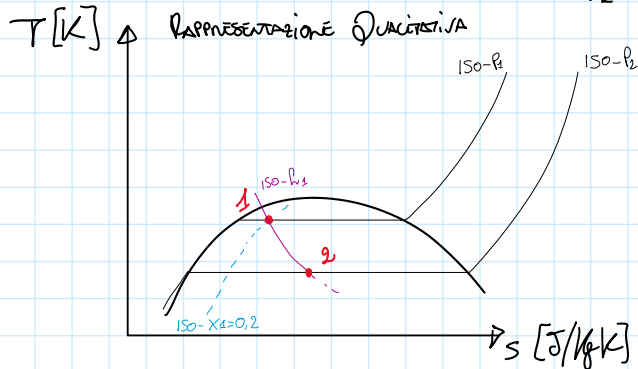


* DATI *

$$\dot{m}_1 = 75 \text{ kg/s}; P_1 = 15,3 \text{ bar}$$

$$X_1 = 0,2 \quad (1 \rightarrow 2) \text{ ISO-h}$$

$$P_2 = 6,5 \text{ bar} \quad (h_2; s_2; s_e; T_2; X_2?)$$

$$\dot{m}_{VS}?$$


$$1 \rightarrow 2 \text{ ISO-h} \quad P \downarrow \quad X \uparrow$$

visibile ritornando i dati
sul Diagramma T-S x H₂O

- Gli stati 1/2 sono bifase $0 < X_1 < 1$ $0 < X_2 < 1$ (La stima delle proprietà è accurata tramite l'uso delle Tabelle in Cond. di Saturazione)

P_1 e P_2 non sono presenti nelle Tabelle \Rightarrow Interpolare valori linearmente

• Per la generica proprietà A (es. $h \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \right]; s \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kgK}} \right]; v \left[\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} \right] \in P_I < P_x < P_S$

$$\frac{P_x - P_I}{P_S - P_I} = \frac{A_x - A_I}{A_S - A_I} \quad \left(\text{Procedimento Analitico} \right)$$

nel caso di T

• Stato 1: $13,9873 \text{ bar} < P_x < 15,5488 \text{ bar}$

(Calcolo le proprietà con la Regola della Leva)

$$h_1(P = 15,3 \text{ bar}; X = 0,2) = (1 - X_1) h_{LS}(P = 15,3 \text{ bar}) + X_1 h_{VS}(P = 15,3 \text{ bar})$$

interpol.
vedi tab.

interpol.
vedi tab.

$$s_1(P = 15,3 \text{ bar}; X = 0,2) = (1 - X_1) s_{LS}(P = 15,3 \text{ bar}) + X_1 s_{VS}(P = 15,3 \text{ bar})$$

P [bar]	T [°C]	h _{LS} [kJ/kg]	h _{VS} [kJ/kg]	s _{LS} [kJ/kgK]	s _{VS} [kJ/kgK]
13.9873	195	829.884	2787.77	2.28326	6.46541
15.3	199.2	848.8	2790.4	2.323	6.434
15.5488	200	852.371	2790.94	2.33066	6.42776

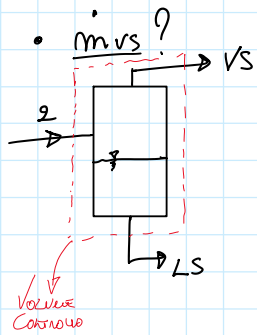
• Stato 2: $h_2 = h_1 \quad (1 \rightarrow 2 \text{ ISO-h})$

$$X_2 = \frac{h_2 - h_{LS}(P_2)}{h_{VS}(P_2) - h_{LS}(P_2)} = 0,262$$

$$T_2 = 161,3^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{interpolazione}) \quad 6,18065 \text{ bar} < P_2 < 7,00766 \text{ bar}$$

$$s_2(P_2) = (1 - X_2) s_{LS}(P_2) + X_2 s_{VS}(P_2) = 3,2094 \text{ kJ/kgK}$$

Stato procedimento per altre tab. (es. $v \left[\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} \right]$)



* Bil. massa *

$$\dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_{VS} + \dot{m}_{LS} = \dot{m}_1 = 75 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{\dot{m}_{VS}}{\dot{m}_2} \implies \dot{m}_{VS} = \dot{m}_2 \cdot X_2 = 19,65 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\dot{m}_{LS} = \dot{m}_2 - \dot{m}_{VS} = 55,35 \text{ kg/s}$$

* DATI *

Compressione Isoterma (Aria \rightarrow Gas Perfetto)

a) $T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $P_1 = 1 \text{ bar}$; $P_2 = 5 \text{ bar}$ $\Delta S_{12} = ?$

b) $T_1 = 75^\circ\text{C}$; $P_1 = 1 \text{ bar}$; $P_2 = 5 \text{ bar}$ $\Delta S_{12} = ?$

c) Compressione ISO-S $\Delta T_{12} = ?$

$$Tds = dh - vdp \quad v = \frac{R^*T}{P}$$

$$Tds = c_p dT - \frac{R^*T}{P} dP$$

$$ds = c_p \frac{dT}{T} - \frac{R^*}{P} dP \longrightarrow S_2 - S_1 = c_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R^* \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

a) $T_1 = (25 + 273,15) \text{ K}$ $\Delta S = -R^* \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} = -461,99 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}}$

\downarrow
287,7 $\frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}}$

b) x Compressione ISO-T se $T_1 = 75^\circ\text{C}$ $\Delta S = -461,99 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}}$ (vedi relazione precedente)

c) Compressione ISO-S $Pv^\gamma = \text{cost}$

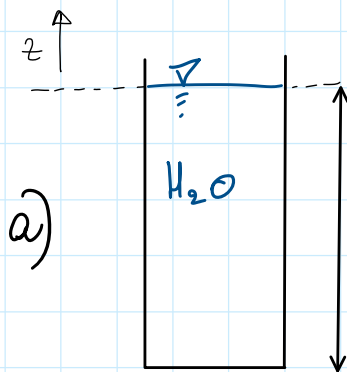
• Aria \rightarrow Gas Perfetto Biatomico

$$\rightarrow c_v = \frac{5}{2} R^*; c_p = \frac{7}{2} R^*; \gamma = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \rightarrow T_2 = T_1 \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{(\gamma-1)/\gamma} = \begin{cases} \text{a) } 472 [\text{K}] \\ \text{b) } 551 [\text{K}] \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1$$

a) 174°C
b) 203°C

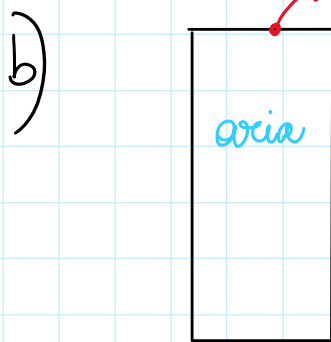


$$T_{H_2O} = 15^\circ\text{C} ; P(z=0\text{m}) = 1\text{atm} \quad \rho_{H_2O} \approx 1000\text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$h = 10\text{m}$$

$$P(z = -10\text{m}) = P_{\text{ATM}} + \rho g h = 199425\text{ Pa}$$

(m. Bernoulli)



$$P = P_{\text{ATM}}$$

$$(P_{\text{relativa}} = P - P_{\text{ATM}} \text{ - definizione non bento del corso})$$

①. HP: $T = \text{cost}$

②. HP: $\rho = \text{cost}$

⑥.1 $\rightarrow dP = -\rho g dz \rightarrow dP = -\frac{P}{R^*T} g dz \rightarrow \frac{dP}{P} = -\frac{g}{R^*T} dz$

integro $\rightarrow \int_{P_{\text{ATM}}}^{P_{\text{Fondo}}} \frac{dP}{P} = -\frac{g}{R^*T} \int_{z=0}^{z=-10\text{m}} dz \rightarrow \ln \frac{P_{\text{Fondo}}}{P_{\text{ATM}}} = -\frac{g}{R^*T} (z_{\text{Fondo}} - z_0)$

aria \rightarrow Gas PERFETTO

$$\rightarrow P_{\text{Fondo}} - P_{\text{ATM}} e^{\frac{g}{R^*T} \cdot (z_0 - z_{\text{Fondo}})} = 101445\text{ Pa}$$

⑥.2 $P_{\text{Fondo}} = P_{\text{ATM}} + \rho g h = 101445\text{ Pa}$ (STESSO RISULTATO OTTENUTO PER ISO-T)

\rightarrow SE $h = 1000\text{m}$

(C.1)	ISO-T	$P_{\text{Fanco}} = 114084 \text{ Pa}$	} x attesa elevato la differenza tra i due calcoli è apprezzabile
(C.2)	ISO-g	$P_{\text{Fanco}} = 113342 \text{ Pa}$	

$$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 = 27 \text{ Kg/s (cons. massa)}$$

$$E_{\text{cinetica}} = \frac{V^2}{2} = 22,2 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{kg}} \quad E_{\text{cinetica}} = 0 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

T

200°C

$\text{Iso-}P_1 = 6 \text{ bar}$

$\text{Iso-}P_2 = 0,1 \text{ bar}$

$1 \rightarrow 2$

150°S

x_2

S

$(1 \rightarrow 2 \text{ state subiscuesto ; } T_1 > T_{\text{sat}}(6 \text{ bar}))$

$22,2 \text{ KJ/Kg}$

$\text{En. cinetica } 1 = 0$
(dato)

$$\boxed{+} \leftarrow \odot \quad \cancel{\odot} + \dot{W} = m \left[\left(h_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2} + g z_2 \right) - \left(h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} + g z_1 \right) \right]$$

↑ \dot{W} *Adiabatic*

* STATO 1 (\checkmark ~~Asone~~ ~~Suniscosto~~) \rightarrow vedi T-s (intersezione ISO-T(200°C) con ISO-P(6 bar))

Stimo i valori per Disegnare $h_1 = 2850,6 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{kg}}$ $s_1 = 6,368 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{kgK}}$ $v_1 = 0,3521 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$

* STATO 2 (miscela bifase) \rightarrow vedi T-S (intersezione ISO-S con ISO-P(0,1 bar))

$$S_2 = S_1 = 6,968 \text{ KJ/kg/K}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{S_2 - S_{LS}}{S_{VS} - S_{LS}} = 0,84 \rightarrow S_{LS} \text{ e } S_{VS} \text{ letti da Tabelle}$$

$$h_2(P=0,1 \text{ bar}; X_2) = (1-X_2)h_{LS}(0,1 \text{ bar}) + X_2 h_{VS}(0,1 \text{ bar}) = 2207,3 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\dot{W} = \dot{m} (h_2 - h_1) + \dot{m} \frac{V_2^2}{2} = -16,76 \text{ MW} \quad \left(\text{LUCCHINO MORRICE} \right. \\ \left. \text{POTENZA ESTRATTA} \right. \\ \left. \text{DAL FLUIDO} \right)$$

* SEZIONE DI PASSAGGIO *

Bil. massa: $\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 = \rho_2 V_2 A_2 = \rho_1 V_1 A_1$

$$\downarrow$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho_2 V_2} = 1,60 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{V_2} \text{ (TABELLE)} \rightarrow \frac{V_2^2}{2} = 22,2 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{kg}} \Rightarrow V_2 = 210,7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_2 = 12,36 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} \text{ (REGAS LEVA)} ; \rho_2 = 0,08 \text{ Kg/m}^3$$