

TEMA ESAME 05/07/2017

①.

$$\dot{m}_{PAPA} = 50 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{h}} = 13,89 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\dot{m}_{A1-A2} = 13,89 \text{ kg/s} = \dot{m}_{M2-M1} \quad (\text{Bilancio di massa})$$

SEZIONE DI PASSAGGIO UGUALE PER TUTTI I TUBI

$$A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} = 0,012272 \text{ m}^2 \quad D = 12,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\dot{m}_{M2-M3} = \dot{m}_{M2-M1} - \underbrace{\dot{m}_{M2-S}}_{\text{FLUO SECONDARIO}} = 13,89 \text{ kg/s} \cdot 0,5 = 6,94 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$V = \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho A}$$

$V_{ASP} = 1,1317 \text{ m/s}$
 $V_{M2-M1} = 1,1317 \text{ m/s}$
 $V_{M2-M3} = 0,5659 \text{ m/s}$

PER IL CALCOLO DEL COEFFICIENTE DI ATTRITO f DEVO CALCOLARE LA SCABINEZZA RELATIVA $\frac{\epsilon}{D}$ E IL N° REYNOLDS

$$\frac{\epsilon}{D} = \frac{0,025 \text{ mm}}{125 \text{ mm}} = 0,0002 \quad (\text{UGUALE PER TUTTI I TUBI})$$

$$Re = \frac{\rho V D}{\mu}$$

$Re_{ASP} = 1,24 \cdot 10^5$
 $Re_{M2-M1} = 1,24 \cdot 10^5$
 $Re_{M2-M3} = 6,22 \cdot 10^4$

$\mu = 1,14 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$

UTILIZZANDO L'ABACO DI MOODY:

$$f = f\left(\frac{\epsilon}{D}; Re\right)$$

$f_{ASP} = 0,01808$
 $f_{M2-M1} = 0,01808$
 $f_{M2-M3} = 0,02041$

PENOTTE LUBRIFICATO

- PENOTTE CONCENTRATE ($K_c = 7$)

$$K_c = K_c \frac{V^2}{2}$$

- PENOTTE DISTRIBUITE

$$K_o = f \frac{L}{D} \frac{V^2}{2}$$

Branches from the above equation:

- $K_{o, ASP} = 7,873 \text{ J/kg}$
- $K_{o, M2-M1} = 7,873 \text{ J/kg}$
- $K_{o, M2-M3} = 2,222 \text{ J/kg}$

PENOTTE PAURA

$$K_{paura} = m_{ASP} \cdot (\Delta T \cdot C) = 313 \text{ J/kg}$$

Annotations:

- $\Delta T = 4,2 \text{ K}$
- $C = 0,075 \text{ K}$

$$\eta_{ion} = \frac{\Delta P / \rho}{\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + K_{paura} \right)} = 0,7605$$

Given values:

- $\Delta P = 10 \text{ bar}$
- $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Result: $\rightarrow 0,870$

$$P_{EL} = m_{ASP} \left(\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \right) // \left(\eta_{ion} \cdot \eta_{cong-EL} \right) = 18,73 \text{ kW}$$

② TRASFORMAZIONE $1 \rightarrow 2$ (ISOTERMA REVERSIBILE) \rightarrow SEGMENTO ORIZZONTALE IN T-S

* CALORE SCAMBIATO = AREA SOTTO ALLA CURVA NEL T-S

$$\dot{Q}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = m T_1 (S_2 - S_1) = +2005,6 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_{1 \rightarrow 2} = m \left((h_2 - h_1) - T_1 (S_2 - S_1) \right) = 871 \text{ kW}$$

Annotation: $T ds = dh - v dp$ (EXPANS)

- ESPANSIONE ISOENTROPICA

$$\dot{Q}_{2 \rightarrow 3} = 0 \quad \dot{P}_{2 \rightarrow 3} = \dot{m} (h_3 - h_2) = -453,36 \text{ kW}$$

- COMPRESSIONE ISOTERMA

$$\dot{Q}_{3 \rightarrow 4} = \dot{m} (T_3 \Delta S_{3 \rightarrow 4}) = -101,4 \text{ kW} \quad \dot{P}_{3 \rightarrow 4} \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{CALORE CEDUTO}$$

$$\dot{P}_{3 \rightarrow 4} = \dot{m} \left[(T_3 \Delta S_{3 \rightarrow 4}) + (h_4 - h_3) \right] = \boxed{-905 \text{ kW}}$$

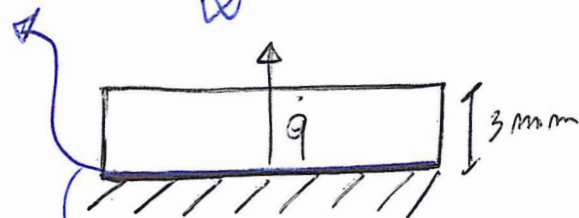
* VERIFICA GAS PERFETTO in Condizioni 3 *

$$P_3 \nu_3 = \frac{R}{MM} T_3 \Rightarrow \nu_3 = 0,5034 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} ; \rho_3 = \frac{1}{\nu_3} = 1,986 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\text{DIVERG} = (\nu_3 - \nu_{3 \text{ PERFETTO}}) / \nu_{3 \text{ REALE}} \approx 0,676\%$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \dot{Q} = 25 \text{ W} \quad q = \frac{\dot{Q}}{A} = \frac{\dot{Q}}{l^2} = 2,04 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$R_c = 1 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{m}^2 \text{K}}{\text{W}} \quad T_{\text{AMB}} = 20^\circ \text{C}$$



INTERFACCIA Cu/Aluminio

$$\Delta T_{\text{INTERFACCIA}} = \dot{q} R_c = 2,04^\circ \text{C}$$

RESISTENZA STATO ALLUMINIO

$$R_{\text{ALL}} = \frac{s}{K_{\text{ALL}}} = \frac{3/1000 \text{ m}}{180 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{mK}}} = 1,67 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{\text{m}^2 \text{K}}{\text{W}}$$

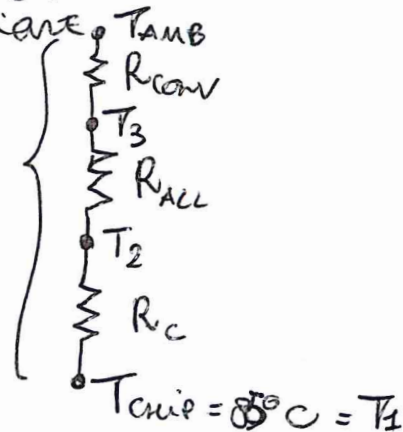
$$\Delta T_{\text{ALL}} = \dot{q} R_{\text{ALL}} = 0,34^\circ \text{C}$$

$$T_3 = T_{\text{CHIP}} - \Delta T_{\text{INTERFACCIA}} - \Delta T_{\text{ALL}} = 82,62^\circ \text{C}$$

• PAVIMENTO ADIABETICO

• IL CALORE È DISTRIBUITO ATTRAVERSO LA SR. SUPERFICIE

SCHEMA
RESISTIVO



$$T_{\text{CHIP}} = 83^\circ \text{C} = T_1$$

$$R_{conv} = \frac{\Delta T}{q} = \frac{T_3 - T_{amb}}{q} \Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{R_{conv}} = 325,9 \frac{W}{m^2 K}$$

COEFF. SCAMBIO TERMICO CONVENIUTO PER
GARANTIRE UNA TEMPERATURA DEL CUIR DI 85°C

→ Assunzione Conv. Naturale

$$Nu = 0,53 (Gr Pr)^{1/4}$$

$$Pr = \frac{c_p \mu}{k} = 0,714$$

$$l/4 = 0,00875$$

$$Gr = \frac{g \beta (T_3 - T_{amb}) (L_c)^3}{\left(\frac{\mu}{\rho}\right)^2} = 16050,82$$

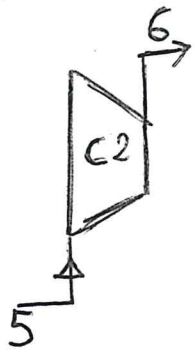
$$\frac{1}{T_F} = 0,012745 \frac{1}{K} \rightarrow \text{IPOTESI GAS PERFETTO}$$

TEMPERATURA DI FILM $\left(\frac{T_3 + T_{amb}}{2} \right) = 51,3^\circ C$

$$h = \frac{Nu \cdot k}{L_c} = 19,4 \frac{W}{m^2 K} < 325,9 \frac{W}{m^2 K}$$

Si deve ricorrere alla Convezione
Forzata (es. ventole)

④ COMPRESSORE GAS VARIABILE



$$\beta_{C2} = \frac{7}{5} = \frac{P_6}{P_5} \quad \theta_{C2} = \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}$$

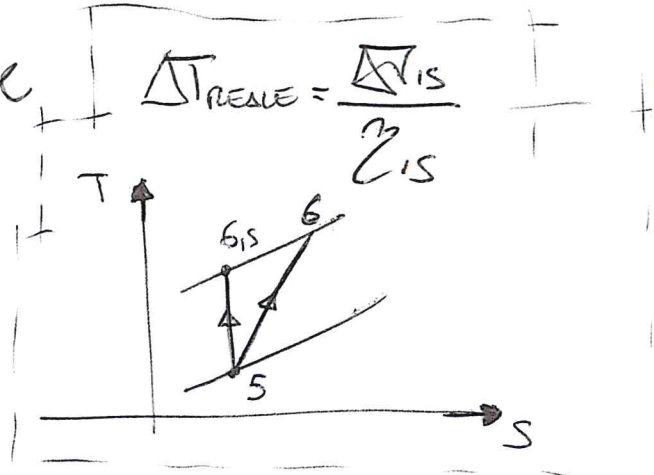
$$T_{6,1s} = T_5 \beta_{C2}^{\theta_{C2}} = 341,52 \text{ K} \quad (\text{TEMPERATURE IN K})$$

$$T_6 = T_5 + \frac{(T_{6,1s} - T_5)}{\eta_{1s,C2}} = 350,93 \text{ K}$$

LAVORO SPECIFICO COMPRESSORE $\rightarrow C2$

$$l_{C2} = c_{p,G2}(T_6 - T_5)$$

$$P_{MECC,C2} = (m_G l_{C2}) / \eta_{MECC,C2} = 10,48 \text{ MW}$$



$$P_{MECC,C2} = P_{MECC,TG} = \dot{Q}_{INTG} \cdot \eta_{TG}$$

(LA TURBINA A GAS TRASCINA IL COMPRESSORE C2)



$$\dot{Q}_{INTG} = \frac{P_{MECC,TG}}{\eta_{TG}} = 39,5 \text{ MW}$$

SE IL CICLO BRAYTON DELLA TG FOSSE IDEALE con $\beta_{TG} = 1,5$ (FLUIDO DI LAVORO GAS PERFETTO BRAYTON)

$$\eta_{TG,1D} = 1 - \beta_{TG}^{-\theta} = 0,5387 \quad \gamma = 1,4$$

$$\theta = \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma} = 0,2857$$

$$\gamma_{BRAYTON} = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{7/2}{5/2} = \frac{7}{5} \quad \gamma_{BRAYTON} = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{INTG,1D} = \frac{P_{MECC,C2}}{\eta_{TG,1D}} = 18,676 \text{ MW}$$

⑤

