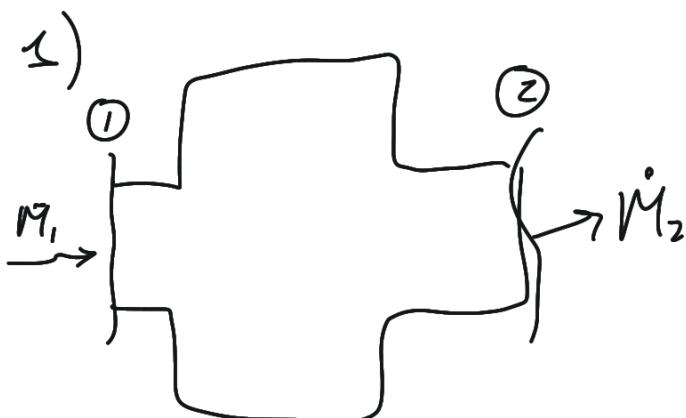


## Esercizio 6 - Sistemi Aperti



$$\dot{V}_1 = 675 \frac{m^3}{h} = 0,1875 \frac{m^3}{s}$$

$$h_1 = 500 \frac{hJ}{kg} \quad s_1 = 700 \frac{J}{kg \cdot K}$$

$$h_2 = 100 \frac{hJ}{kg} \quad s_2 = 200 \frac{J}{kg \cdot K}$$

$$\rho_1 = 1,6 \frac{kg}{m^3}$$

Le turbine possono  
esser prese come  
adiabatiche  
se non detto altramente

Ipotesi:  
- Stazionario,  
- Reversibile

? Potenza netta scambiata ( $\dot{Q} - \dot{L}$ )

$$? \dot{Q} \neq 0$$

### Bilancio di Massa

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 - \dot{M}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{stazionario}]{\text{sistema}} 0 \Rightarrow \dot{M}_1 = \dot{M}_2 = \dot{M}$$

### Bilancio Energetico

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 \cdot h_1 - \dot{M}_2 \cdot h_2 + \dot{Q} \xleftarrow[\text{S.S.}]{\text{sistema}} 0$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 s_1 - \dot{M}_2 s_2 + \dot{S} \xleftarrow[\text{S.S.}]{\text{S. S.}} 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  reversibile

$$\dot{M}_1 = \rho_1 \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\uparrow} = 0,3 \frac{kg}{s} \rightarrow \dot{M}$$

$$\dot{\bar{Q}} - \dot{\bar{L}} = \dot{m}(h_2 - h_1) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{3 equazioni di bilancio energetico} \\ \text{sviluppata} \end{array}$$

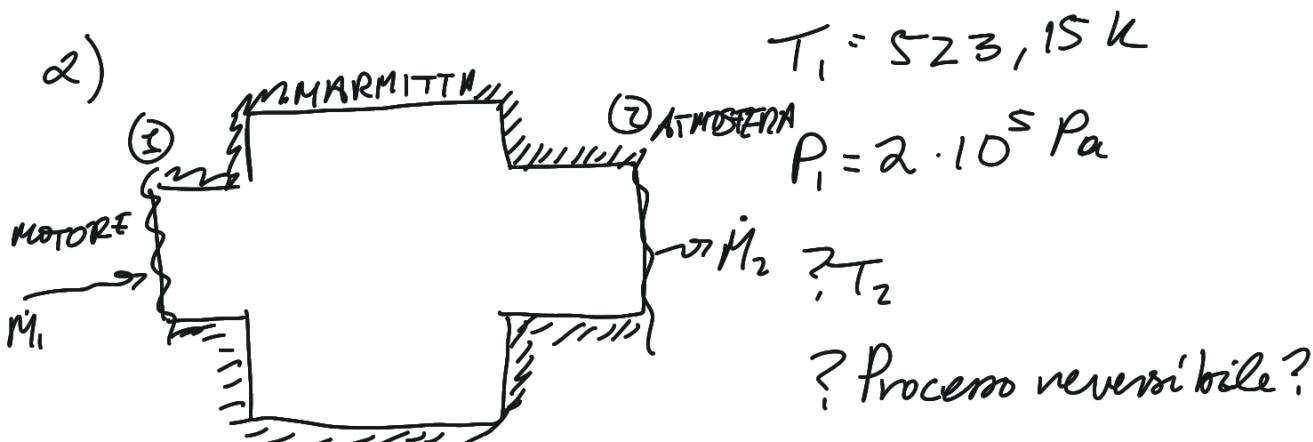
= -120 kW

Potenza netta scambiata

$$\dot{\bar{S}} = \dot{m}(s_2 - s_1) = -150 \frac{W}{K} \rightarrow \text{non è} \frac{J}{K} \text{ per la portata}$$

$$\dot{\bar{S}} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{Q}} \neq 0$$

$\delta < 0 \rightarrow \dot{\bar{Q}} < 0$  non è adiabatico, cede calore all'esterno



$$\frac{dM}{dt} = \dot{m}_1 - \dot{m}_2 \xrightarrow{S.S.} 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{non ci sono} \\ \text{variazioni} \end{array} \quad M_p : \begin{array}{l} \text{- gas combustibili} \\ \rightarrow \text{una gas ideale} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \dot{m}_1 h_1 - \dot{m}_2 h_2 + \dot{Q} - \dot{W} \xrightarrow{S.S.} 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{0 adiabatico} \\ \text{0 dissipazioni} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \dot{m}_1 s_1 - \dot{m}_2 s_2 + \dot{S}_{IRR} = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{0 adiabatico} \\ \text{0 dissipazioni} \end{array}$$

(1)  $\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}$

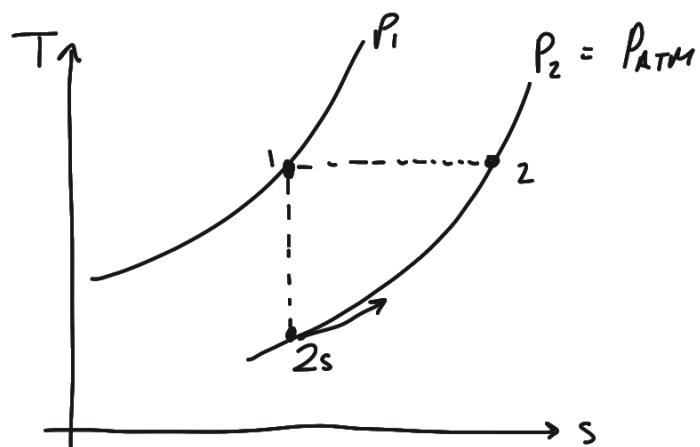
(2)  $\dot{m}h_1 - \dot{m}h_2 = 0 \quad h_1 = h_2 \Rightarrow \Delta h = 0$

$$\Delta h = 0 \xrightarrow{G, P} \Delta h = c_p(T_2 - T_1) \rightarrow T_2 = T_1 = 250^\circ C$$

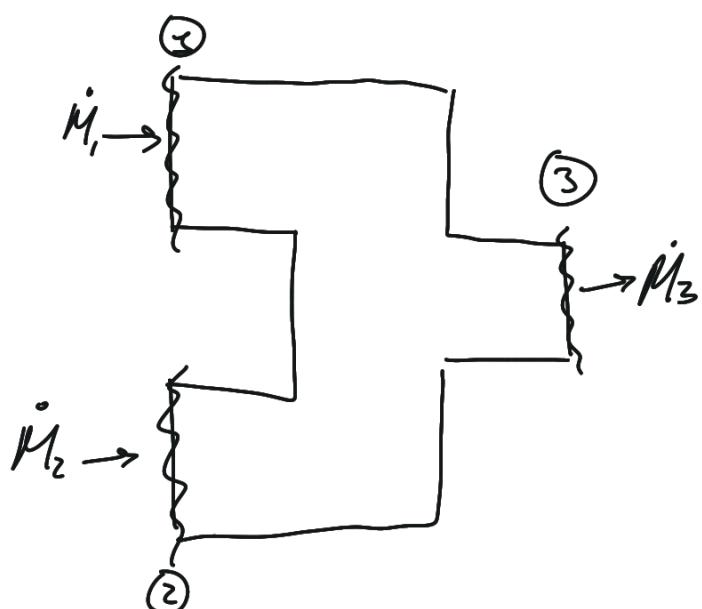
$$(3) \dot{S}_{\text{irr}} = \dot{m}(s_2 - s_1) \xrightarrow{G, P} \dot{m} \left[ c_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R^* \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right]$$

$P_2 = P_{\text{ATM}}$  (scava in atmosfera quindi  $= P_{\text{ATM}}$ )

$$\dot{S}_{\text{irr}} = - \dot{m} R^* \ln \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) = 195 \frac{J}{kg \cdot K} \quad \dot{m} \rightarrow \dot{S}_{\text{irr}} > 0 \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Processo} \\ \text{Possibile} \\ \text{Irreversibile}}}$$



3) Miscelatore di Acqua Calda (i.e. rubinetto)



$$T_1 = 80^\circ C = 353,15 K$$

$$T_2 = 15^\circ C = 288,15 K$$

$$T_3 = 60^\circ C = 333,15 K$$

$$\dot{V}_3 = \frac{10 \text{ dm}^3}{\text{min}} = 0,01 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{min}} = 0,000167 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$? \dot{m}_1 \text{ e } \dot{m}_2$$

$$\rho = 980 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \quad c = 4,2 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kgK}}$$

$H_p$ : stato stazionario

$$? \dot{m}_1, \dot{m}_2 \quad ? u_3 = 15 = 0,012 \text{ m}$$

? Pr Rer o Iner

$$\frac{dM_1}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 + M_2 - \dot{M}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{S.S}} 0 \quad (1)$$

abb

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 h_1 + \dot{M}_2 h_2 - \dot{M}_3 h_3 + \cancel{\dot{Q}} - \cancel{\dot{V}} \xrightarrow{\text{O un malle}} 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \rightarrow \dot{M}_1 + M_2 = \dot{M}_3 = 0,163 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}$$

$$(2) \rightarrow \dot{M}_1 h_1 + \dot{M}_2 h_2 = \dot{M}_3 h_3$$

Dall'equazione di stato dei liquidi:

$$h = h_0 + c(T - T_0) + v(P - P_0) = (h_0 - cT_0 - vP_0) + cT + vP \quad (3)$$

$$(3) \rightarrow (2)$$

$$\dot{M}_1(h_0 - cT_0 - vP_0) + \dot{M}_1(cT_1 + vP_1) + \dot{M}_2(h_0 - cT_0 - vP_0) + \dot{M}_1(cT_1 + vP_1) + \dot{M}_2(cT_2 - vP_2) - \dot{M}_3(h_0 - cT_0 - vP_0) - \dot{M}_3(cT_3 + vP_3) = 0$$

$$P_1 = P_2 = P_3 = P \quad \Rightarrow (1)$$

$$\cancel{(\dot{M}_1 + \dot{M}_2 - \dot{M}_3)(h_0 - cT_0 - vP_0)} + (\dot{M}_1 + \dot{M}_2 - \dot{M}_3)vP + \dot{M}_1cT_1 + \dot{M}_2cT_2 - \dot{M}_3cT_3 = 0$$

$$\dot{M}_1 \cancel{cT_1} + \dot{M}_2 \cancel{cT_2} - \dot{M}_3 \cancel{cT_3} = 0 \rightarrow \text{insieme} \quad \dot{M}_1 = \dot{M}_3 - \dot{M}_2 \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{M}_2 = \frac{\dot{M}_3(T_1 - T_3)}{T_1 - T_2} \xrightarrow[65\text{K}]{20\text{K}}$$

$$\dot{M}_2 = 0,05 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\dot{M}_1 = \dot{M}_3 - \dot{M}_2 = 0,113 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}$$

?  $w_3$   
velocità

$$\dot{M}_3 = \rho w_3 \cdot \text{Area}_3$$

$$w_3 = \frac{\dot{M}_3}{\rho \cdot \frac{\Delta}{4} \pi} = 1,47 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 s_1 + \dot{M}_2 s_2 - \dot{M}_3 s_3 + \dot{S}^0_{\text{adiabatic}} + \dot{S}_{\text{irre}}$$

$$\dot{S}_{\text{irre}} = \dot{M}_3 s_3 - \dot{M}_1 s_1 - \dot{M}_2 s_2 \quad (4)$$

Per liquidi incompressibili:

$$s_i = s_0 + c \ln \frac{T_i}{T_0}$$

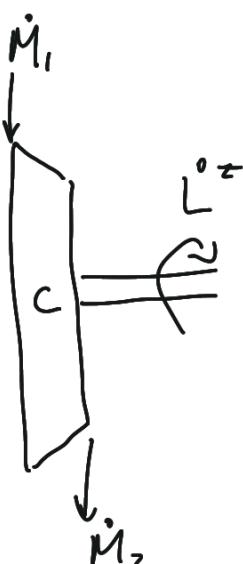
$$= s_0 - c \ln T_0 + c \ln T_i \quad (5)$$

(4)  $\Rightarrow$  (5)

$$\dot{S}_{\text{irre}} = (\dot{M}_3 - \dot{M}_1 - \dot{M}_2) \left( s_0 - c \ln T_0 \right) + \dot{M}_1 c \ln T_3 - \dot{M}_1 c \ln T_1 + \dot{M}_2 c \ln T_2 = 2,9 \frac{W}{K}$$

$\dot{S}_{\text{irre}} > 0 \rightarrow$  Processo possibile  
e irreversibile

#### 4) Compressore



$$\dot{M}_1 = 50 \text{ kg/a} = 0,0139 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$T_1 = 20^\circ\text{C} = 293,15 \text{ K}$$

$$P_2 = 5 \text{ bar} = 5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\gamma_c = 0,9$$

Ipotesi:  
 - Stazionario  
 - Adiabatico  
 - Aria gas perfetto  
 $? T_2$     $? L^\infty$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 - \dot{M}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{s.s}} 0 \rightarrow \dot{M}_1 = \dot{M}_2 = \dot{M}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 h_1 - \dot{M}_2 h_2 + \cancel{\dot{Q}}^{\neq 0} - \dot{L} \xrightarrow{\text{s.s}} 0 \quad \text{per compressore serve lavoro in una macchina}$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 s_1 - \dot{M}_2 s_2 + \cancel{\dot{S}}^{\text{adiabatico}} + \dot{S}_{\text{inn}} \xrightarrow{\text{s.s}} 0$$

$\dot{L}$  esiste ed  $\neq 0$ , per un compressore è entrata è considerata quindi usare  $\dot{L}$

$$\boxed{\dot{L} = \dot{M}(h_2 - h_1) \xrightarrow{\text{G.P.}} \dot{M} c_p (T_2 - T_1)} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Picondare per} \\ \text{compressori} \end{array}$$

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

$$\dot{S}_{\text{inn}} = \dot{M}(s_2 - s_1) \xrightarrow{\text{G.P.}} \dot{M} \left( c_p \ln \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) - R \ln \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) \right)$$

3 incognite  $\dot{L}$ ,  $\dot{S}_{\text{inn}}$  e  $T_2$  ma solo 2 equazioni

$\eta_c$  lega  $\dot{L}$  con  $\dot{L}_{\text{rev}}$  ...

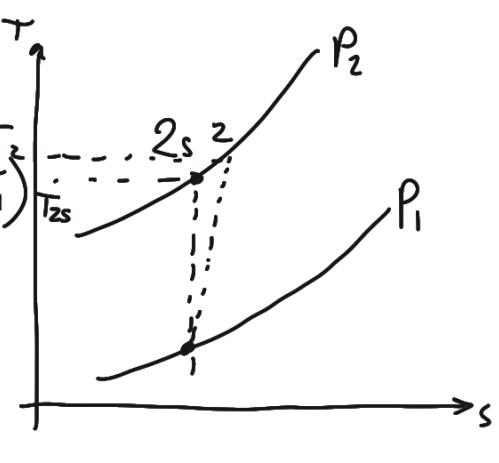
Inizio con il risolvere del problema.

X compressione ideale  $\dot{S}_{\text{inn}} = 0$

$$\dot{L}_{\text{rev}} = \dot{M}(h_{2s} - h_1) = \dot{M} c_p \left( T_{2s} - \frac{T_1}{T_1} \right)$$

reversibile / isentropico

$$\dot{S}_{\text{inn}} = \dot{M} \left( c_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) = 0$$



$$C_p \ln\left(\frac{T_{2s}}{T_1}\right) - R^+ \ln\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right) = 0$$

$$T_{2s} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)^{\frac{R^+}{C_p}} \cdot T_1 = 464,3 \text{ K} = 191,15^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\dot{L}_{\text{rev}} = \dot{m} C_p (T_{2s} - T_1) = \dot{m} \frac{R^+}{2} (T_{2s} - T_1) = 2,387 \text{ kW}$$

$$\boxed{\eta_c = \frac{\dot{L}_{\text{rev}}}{\dot{L}_{\text{act}}} \leftarrow \text{minore possibile}} = \frac{h_{2s} - h_1}{h_2 - h_1} \stackrel{\text{G.P.}}{=} \frac{\dot{m} C_p (T_{2s} - T_1)}{\dot{m} C_p (T_2 - T_1)}$$

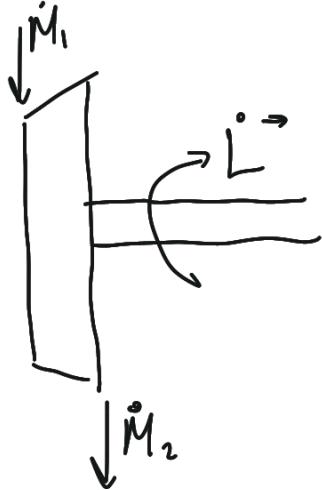
$$= \frac{T_1 - T_{2s}}{T_1 - T_2}$$

$$\dot{L}^* = \frac{\dot{L}_{\text{rev}}}{\eta_c} = 2,6 \text{ kW} \leftarrow \text{maggiore di quello ideale, perché ci sono perdi}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 + \frac{T_{2s} - T_1}{\eta_c} = 483,32 \text{ K}$$

$$= T_1 + \frac{\dot{L}^*}{\eta_c} = 484,07 \text{ K}$$

5) Turbina



$$\dot{m}_1 = 100 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} = 0,278 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}$$

$$P_1 = 4 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$T_1 = 900^\circ\text{C} = 1173,15 \text{ K}$$

$$P_2 = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$\eta_T = 0,9 \}$  non ideale

?T<sub>2</sub>      ?L<sup>→</sup>

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 - \dot{M}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{S.S.}} 0 \Rightarrow \dot{M}_1 = \dot{M}_2 = M \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{H.p.: - Stazionario} \\ \text{- Ano gas perfetto} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 h_1 - \dot{M}_2 h_2 + \cancel{Q^{\rightarrow 0}} - L_{\text{ner}} \xrightarrow{\text{S.S.}} 0 \quad \text{- Adiabatico}$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 s_1 - \dot{M}_2 s_2 + \cancel{S^{\rightarrow 0}} + S_{\text{IRR}} = 0$$

$$\dot{L}_{\text{rev}} = \dot{M}(h_1 - h_{2s}) \xrightarrow{\text{S.P.}} \dot{M} c_p (T_1 - T_{2s})$$

$$\dot{M}(s_1 - s_2) = 0 \quad S_1 = S_2$$

$$\text{O.G.P.} \quad c_p \ln \frac{T_{2s}}{T_1} - R^* \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} = 0$$

$$T_{2s} = \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{R^*}{c_p}} \cdot T_1 = 789,47 \text{ K}$$

$$\dot{L}_{\text{rev}} = 107,03 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta_T = \frac{\dot{L}_{\text{rev}}}{\dot{L}_{\text{net}}} \quad 0 < \eta_T \leq 1$$

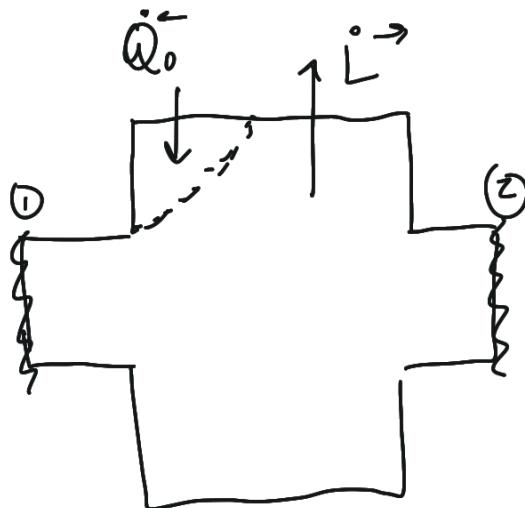
$$\eta_T = \frac{\dot{M}(h_1 - h_2)}{\dot{M}(h_1 - h_{2s})} = \frac{\dot{M} c_p (T_1 - T_2)}{\dot{M} c_p (T_1 - T_{2s})}$$

$$\eta_T = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1 - T_{2s}}$$

$$\dot{L}_{\text{net}} = \eta_T \cdot \dot{L}_{\text{rev}} = 96,33 \text{ kW}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_2 &= T_1 - (T_1 - T_{2s}) \cdot \eta_T = 827,84 \text{ K} \\ &= T_1 - \frac{\dot{L}_{\text{net}}}{\dot{M} c_p} = 829,83 \end{aligned}$$

6)



$$P_1 = 5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$T_1 = 773,15 \text{ K}$$

$$P_2 = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$T_2 = 473,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\dot{M} = \dot{M}_1 = \dot{M}_2 = 36 \text{ t/h} = \\ = 10 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 - \dot{M}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{ss}} 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\dot{M}_1 = \dot{M}_2 = \dot{M}$$

$$T_0 = 20^\circ\text{C} = 293,15 \text{ K}$$

$H_p$ :  
 - Stazionario  
 - Gas perfetti biatomici

$$M_m = 29 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

Il sistema ha scambi termici con l'ambiente  
 in condizioni di equilibrio locale  $\leftrightarrow$  processi quasi statici  
 con un serbatoio

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 h_1 - \dot{M}_2 h_2 + \dot{Q}_0^e - \dot{L}^e \xrightarrow{\text{ss}} 0$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 s_1 - \dot{M}_2 s_2 + \dot{S}_0^e + \dot{S}_{IRR} \xrightarrow{\text{ss}} 0$$

$$\text{sotto alle } H_p \rightarrow \dot{S}_0^e = \frac{\dot{Q}_0^e}{T_0}$$

$$\dot{M}^*(s_1 - s_2) + \frac{\dot{Q}_0^e}{T_0} + \dot{S}_{IRR} = 0$$

$$\dot{Q}_0^e = \dot{M} T_0 (s_2 - s_1) - T_0 \dot{S}_{IRR}$$

$$\dot{L}^e = \dot{M}(h_1 - h_2) + \dot{Q}_0^e = \dot{M}(h_1 - h_2) + \dot{M} T_0 (s_1 - s_2) - T_0 \dot{S}_{IRR}$$

$$\dot{L}_{max} = \dot{L}_{new} \Rightarrow \dot{S}_{IRR} = 0$$

$$\dot{L}_{\text{MAX}} = \dot{M}(h_1 - h_2) + \dot{M}T_0(s_2 - s_1) \xrightarrow{\text{G.P.}}$$

$$\alpha \text{ G.P.} = \dot{M}C_p(T_1 - T_2) + \dot{M}T_0(C_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R^* \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}) = \\ = 2919,6 \text{ kW}$$

$$\dot{Q}_r = T_0 \dot{s}_0 = \dot{M}T_0(s_2 - s_1) = -90,9 \text{ kW}$$

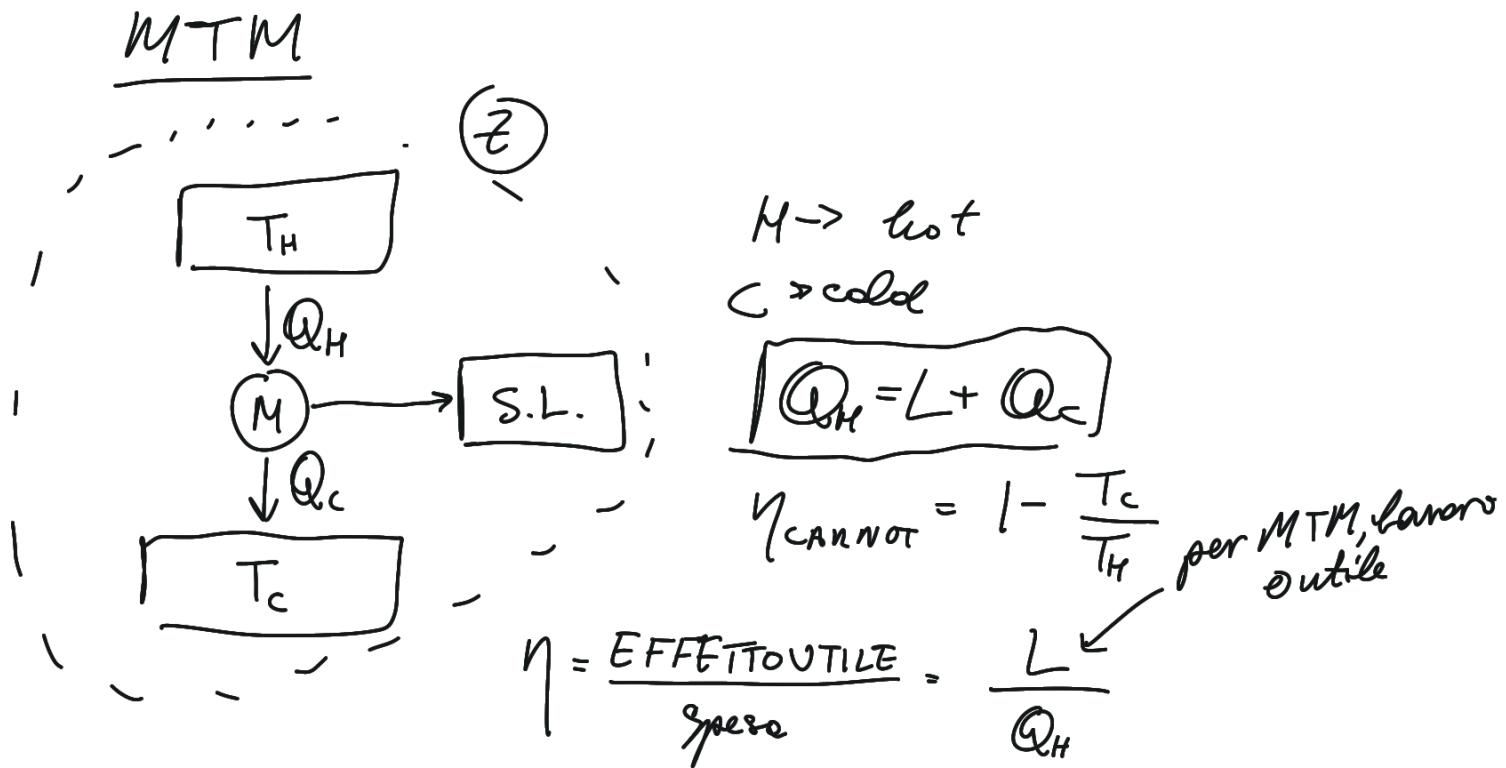
NEL CASO DI TURBINA ADIABATICA

$$\dot{M}(h_1 - h_2) - \dot{L}^* = 0 \quad \dot{S}_{\text{IRR}} = \dot{M}(s_2 - s_1) \xrightarrow{\text{G.P.}}$$

$$\dot{M}(s_1 - s_2) + \dot{S}_{\text{IRR}} = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{G.P.}} \dot{M}(C_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R^* C_p \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}) = \\ = -310 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{s}}$$

$\dot{S}_{\text{IRR}} < 0 \rightarrow$  processo impossibile

### MTM e MTO

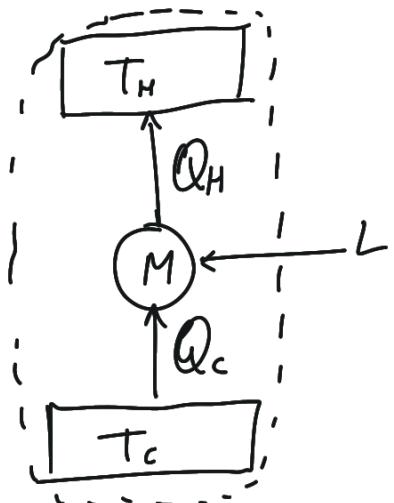


$$\eta = \frac{Q_H - Q_c}{Q_f} \quad \eta_{II} = \frac{\eta}{\eta_c} \text{ rendimento di secondo principio}$$

$$\Delta S^z = \Delta S^H + \cancel{\Delta S^M} + \Delta S^c = \cancel{S^H} + S_{IRR}$$

$$\Delta S^z = -\frac{Q_H}{T_H} + \frac{Q_c}{T_c} = S_{IRR}$$

## MTO



$$Q_H = L + Q_c$$

$$\Delta S^z = \Delta S^H + \cancel{\Delta S^M} + \Delta S^c = \cancel{S^H} + S_{IRR}$$

$$\Delta S^z = \frac{Q_H}{T_H} - \frac{Q_c}{T_c} = S_{IRR}$$

Tipi di Macchine:

- aria Condizionata / Frigorifero
- Pompe di Calore

1. Raffreddare l'ambiente a T inferiore  $\rightarrow$  frigorifero

$$COP_F = \frac{T_c}{T_H - T_c}$$

2. Riscaldare un ambiente a T superiore  $\rightarrow$  puma di calore

$$COP_{Pac} = \frac{Q_H}{L}$$

$$COP_{Pac \text{ ideale}} = \frac{T_H}{T_H - T_c}$$