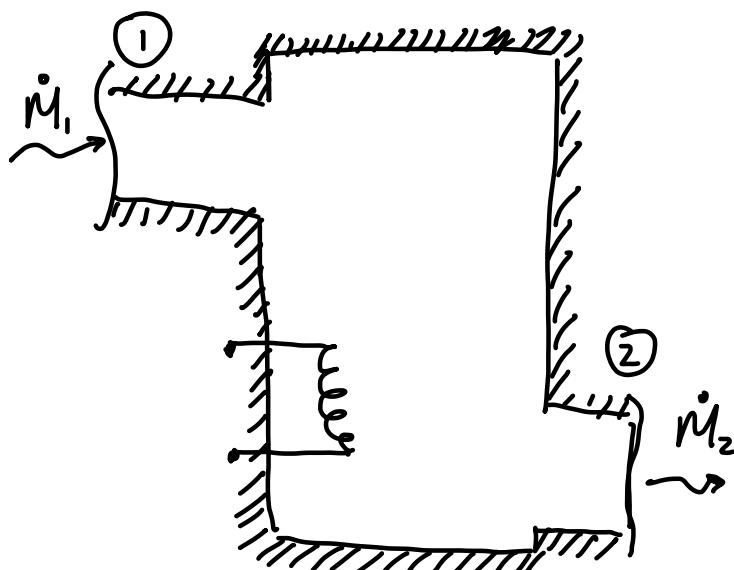


Esercitazione 7 - Sistemi Aperti; Macchine Termodinamiche e Cicli

Imparare come impostare problemi di sistemi aperti complessi

Esercizio I - Caldaia nella casa della nonna



$$\dot{V}_2 = \frac{2 \text{ m}^3}{\text{kg}} = 0,03 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$T_2 = 45^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_1 = 5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_1 = P_2 = 101325 \text{ Pa}$$

$$M_m = 29 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{mol}}$$

M_p - gas perfetto (aria)

- isotermico
- stazionario
- adiabatico (no dispersioni termiche)
- No ΔP

$$? L \leftarrow$$

$$? \dot{S}_{IRR}$$

$$R^* = 286,7 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$C_p^a = \frac{7}{2} R^* = 1003,4 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

Bilancio Massa

$$dM = \dot{M}_2 - \dot{M}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{M}_1 = \dot{M}_2 = \dot{M}$$

$$\rho_1 \dot{V}_1 = \rho_2 \dot{V}_2$$

Bilancio Energetico

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 h_1 - \dot{M}_2 h_2 + \dot{Q}^{\circ} - \dot{L}^{\rightarrow} \stackrel{s.s.}{=} 0$$

$$\dot{L}^{\rightarrow} = -\dot{L}_{de}$$

Bilancio Entropico

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = S_2 - S_1 + C_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \dot{S}^{\circ} + \dot{S}_{IRn} \stackrel{s.s.}{=} 0$$

Gas Ideale \rightarrow Equazione di stato

$$\frac{P}{\rho_1} = R^* T_1 \Rightarrow \rho_1 = 0,363 \frac{kg}{m^3}, \frac{P}{\rho_2} = R^* T_2 \Rightarrow \rho_2 = 0,3174 \frac{kg}{m^3}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Da} \quad P_2 V_2 = \frac{m}{M_m} R T_2$$

$$P_2 \frac{V_2}{M} = R^* T_2 \quad V_2 = \frac{1}{\rho_2}$$

$$\rho_2 = \frac{P_2}{R^* T_2} = 1,11 \frac{kg}{m^3}$$

$$\dot{m} = \dot{M}_2 = \rho_2 \dot{V}_2 = 0,037 \frac{kg}{s}$$

$$\dot{L}^{\leftarrow} = \dot{L}^{\rightarrow} = \dot{m}(h_2 - h_1) \stackrel{G.P.}{=} \dot{m} c_p (T_2 - T_1) = 1485 W$$

$$S_{\text{int}} = \dot{M}(s_2 - s_1) \xrightarrow{\text{G.P.}} \dot{M} \left(C_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) = 4,99 \frac{W}{K} > 0$$

Processo
Irreversibile

Se viene chiesto di migliorare si prende conto bianco come dato

Esempio: Ci viene venduta una caldaia che usa 20% d'L

$$\dot{L}_{\text{nuovo}} = .2 \dot{L} = 297 \text{ W} \quad ? \text{ è possibile?}$$

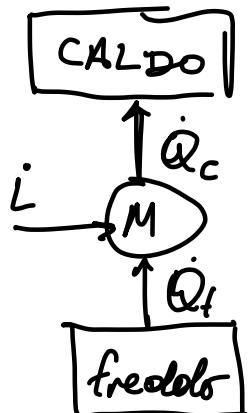
$$\underbrace{\dot{M}(h_1 - h_2)}_{\text{cost}} + \dot{Q} \rightarrow \dot{L}_{\text{nuovo}} \xrightarrow{\text{S.S.}} 0$$

↳ consideriamo non adiabatico per far tornare i calcoli

$$\dot{Q} = 1188 \text{ W} \quad \rightarrow \text{dall'ambiente con pompa di calore}$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \underbrace{\dot{M}(s_1 - s_2)}_{\text{cost}} + \dot{S} + \dot{S}_{\text{int}} \xrightarrow{\text{ss}} 0$$

È possibile aggiungere una pompa di calore



$$T_0 = 5^\circ C = 278,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\dot{S}^{\leftarrow} = \frac{\dot{Q}^{\leftarrow}}{T_0}$$

$$S_{\text{IRR}} = 0,72 \frac{W}{K} > 0 \rightarrow \text{possibile}$$

↓
Si può migliorare
Come migliorare di più

$$\dot{S}_{\text{IRR}} = 0$$

$$\dot{L}_{\text{min}}^{\leftarrow} = \dot{m}(h_2 - h_1) - \dot{Q}_{\text{Lmin}}^{\leftarrow}$$

$$\dot{S}_{\text{Lmin}}^{\leftarrow} = \dot{m}(s_2 - s_1) \quad \dot{S}_{\text{Lmin}}^{\leftarrow} = \frac{\dot{Q}_{\text{Lmin}}^{\leftarrow}}{T_0}$$

$$Q_{\text{Lmin}}^{\leftarrow} = \dot{m} T_0 (s_2 - s_1)$$

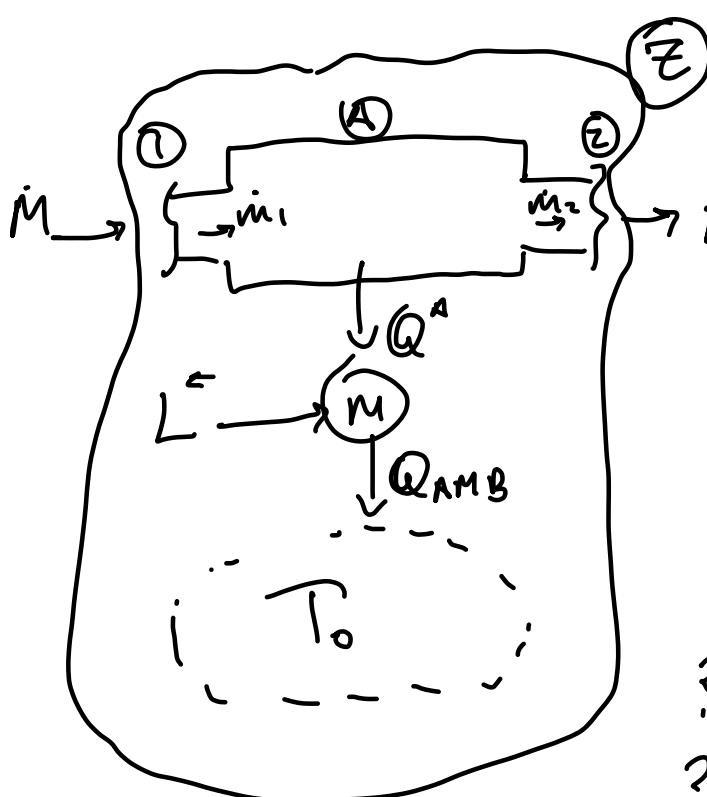
$$\dot{L}_{\text{min}}^{\leftarrow} = \dot{m}(h_2 - h_1) - \dot{m} T_0 (s_2 - s_1) \stackrel{\text{G.P.}}{=} 97 \text{ W}$$

$\uparrow \frac{1}{15}$

Macchine Termiche

Esercizio 2) Chiller

Acqua Incompressibile \Rightarrow NO ΔP



$$\dot{m}_2 = 1200 \text{ kg/h} = 0,3 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\dot{m} T_1 = 288,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 275,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_0 = 303,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\dot{L}_{\max} = 450 \text{ W}$$

? \dot{Q}

? Funzioni con \dot{L}_{\max}

? \dot{L}_{\min}

A è stazionario e non ha
dispersioni termiche
↳ non perdite termiche
oltre quelle volute

SISTEMA A

$$\frac{dM^A}{dt} = \dot{m}_1 - \dot{m}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{S.S.}} 0 \quad \dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 = m = 0,3 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\frac{dE^A}{dt} = \dot{m}_1 h_1 - \dot{m}_2 h_2 - \dot{Q}^{A \rightarrow} + \dot{L}^{A \leftarrow} \xrightarrow{\text{S.S.}} 0$$

$$\dot{Q}^{A \rightarrow} \xrightarrow{\text{L.I.}} \dot{m} c (T_1 - T_2) + v (\rho_1 - \rho_2) = 18139,3 \text{ W}$$

SISTEMA Z

$$(1) \quad \frac{dE}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{ADD}} \frac{dE^A}{dt} + \frac{dE^m}{dt} + \frac{dE^{AMB}}{dt} = \dot{Q}^{Z \leftarrow} + \dot{L}^{Z \leftarrow} + \dot{m} (h_1 - h_2)$$

acqua che
viene ed esce

$$② \frac{dS^2}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{ADD}} \frac{dS^A}{dt} + \frac{dS^B}{dt}, \quad \frac{dS^{\text{AMB}}}{dt} = m(s_1 - s_2) + \cancel{s_3} + S_{122}$$

$$\frac{dE^m}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{adia}} 0$$

$$\frac{dS^m}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{adia}} 0$$

$$\frac{dE^k}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{ss}} 0$$

$$\frac{dS^A}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{ss}} 0$$

$$\frac{dE^{\text{AMB}}}{dt} = Q_{\text{AMB}}$$

$$\frac{dS^{\text{AMB}}}{dt} = \frac{\dot{Q}_{\text{AMB}}}{T_{\text{AMB}}}$$

Trottiamo come
serbatoio

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{\dot{Q}_{\text{AMB}} = -L^e + Q^{A^+}}_{\text{come bilancio}} \quad (1)$$

come bilancio
ad M

Fusione de $L_{\text{MAX}} \geq L_{\text{min}}$

ma $L_{\text{min}} \Rightarrow$ processo reversibile ($S_{122} = 0$)

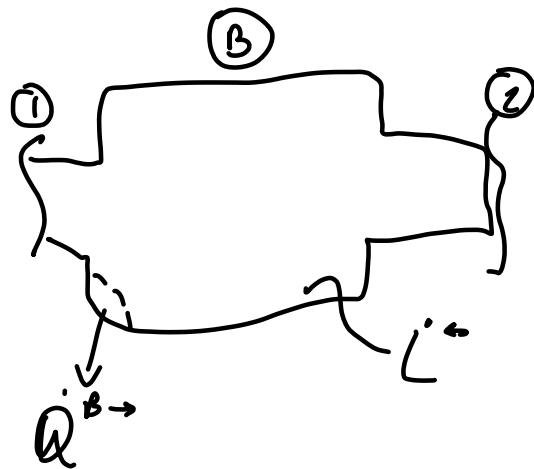
$$(2) \frac{dS^2}{dt} = \frac{dS^{\text{AMB}}}{dt} = m(s_1 - s_2)$$

$$\frac{dS^{\text{AMB}}}{dt} = \boxed{\frac{\dot{Q}_{\text{AMB}}}{T_{\text{AMB}}} = \dot{m}_c \ln \frac{T_1}{T_2}}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{\text{AMB}} = 19527,5 \text{ W}$$

$$\dot{L}_{\text{MIN}} = \dot{Q}_{\text{AMB}} - \dot{Q}^{A^+} = 1388,2 \text{ W} \rightarrow \text{non bastano } 450 \text{ W}$$

Potrebbe esser risolti come



$$\begin{cases} m(h_1 - h_2) - \dot{Q}^{B\rightarrow} + \dot{L}^{B\leftarrow} \leq 0 \\ m(s_1 - s_2) + \dot{S}^{B\leftarrow} + \dot{S}_{ren} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$m c (T_1 - T_2) = \dot{Q}^{B\rightarrow} - \dot{L}^{B\leftarrow}$$

$$\dot{L}^{B\leftarrow} \rightarrow \dot{S}_{ren} = 0$$

$$m c \ln \frac{T_1}{T_2} - \frac{\dot{Q}^{B\rightarrow}}{T_0} \stackrel{s.s.}{=} 0 \rightarrow \dot{Q}^{B\rightarrow}$$

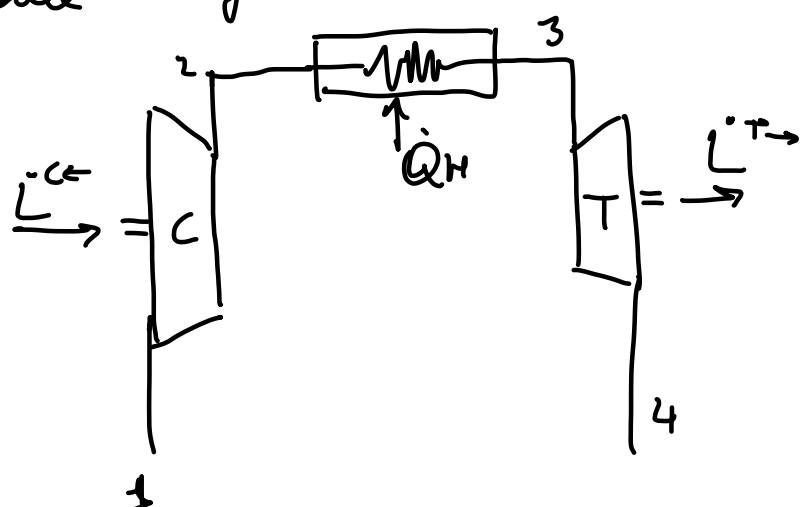
$$\dot{L}_{max}^{B\leftarrow} = \dot{Q}^{B\rightarrow} - m c (T_2 - T_1)$$

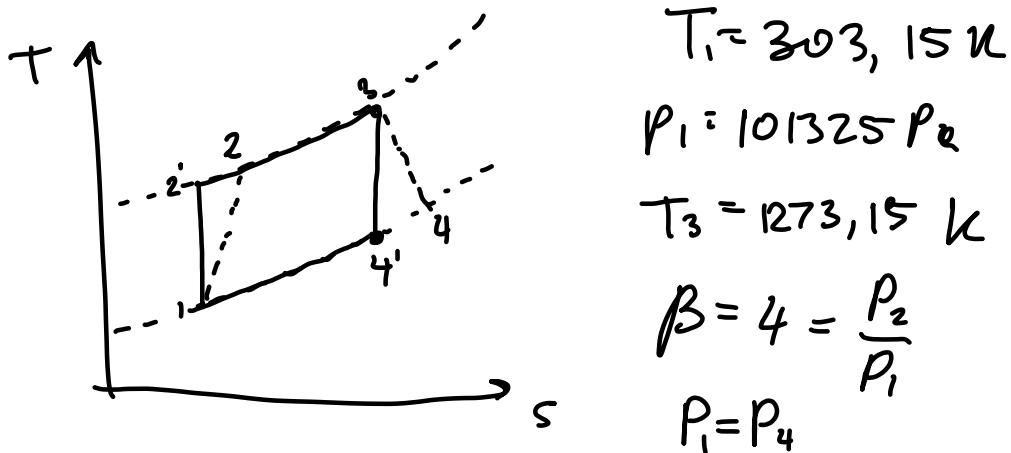
$$\dot{L} = \dot{L}_{max}^{B\leftarrow} \text{ di prima}$$

$$\dot{Q}^{B\leftarrow} = \dot{Q}_{AB, B} \text{ di prima}$$

Cicli

Taule - Brayton





H_p : eine gas perfekte brat

$$C_p = \frac{7}{2} R^* = 1003,4 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}}$$

$$R^* = 286,7 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{7}{5} = 1,4$$

$$C_v = \frac{5}{2} R^*$$

$$\eta_{IS}^c = 0,9$$

$$\eta_{IS}^T = 0,92$$

COMPRESSOR

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \dot{Q}^{\text{ad}} - \dot{L}^{\text{ad}} + \dot{M}_1 \left(h_1 + \frac{W_1}{\dot{A}} + g z_1 \right) - \dot{M}_2 \left(h_{2'} + \frac{W_{2'}}{\dot{A}} + g z_{2'} \right)$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = \dot{M}_1 - \dot{M}_{2'} \xrightarrow{\text{s.s.}} 0 \quad \dot{M}_1 = \dot{M}_{2'} = \dot{M} \quad . \xrightarrow{\text{s.s.}} 0$$

$$\dot{L}^{\text{ad}} = \dot{M}(h_1 - h_{2'}) \xrightarrow{\text{G.P.}} \dot{M} C_p (T_1 - T_{2'})$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \dot{M}(s_1 - s_2) + \underbrace{\dot{S}^{\text{irr}}}_{\text{0 adiabatic}} + \dot{S}_{\text{IRR}} \xrightarrow{\text{s.s.}} 0 \rightarrow \dot{M}(s_1 - s_2) = 0$$

$$T_{2'} = T_1 \left(\frac{P_{2'}}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{R^*}{C_p}} = T_1 \beta^{\frac{R^*}{C_p}} = 450,49 \text{ K}$$

$$s_1 - s_2 \xrightarrow{\text{G.P.}} C_p \ln \frac{T_{2'}}{T_1} - R \ln \frac{P_{2'}}{P_1} = 0$$

$$P_2 = P_1 = 4 \text{ atm}$$

$$\dot{L}_c = \frac{\dot{L} \vec{c}}{\dot{m}} = c_p(T_1 - T_2) = -147811 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$$

CAMERA COMBUSTIONE $\rightarrow P = \text{cost}$

$$P_3 - P_2 = 4 \text{ atm} = 405300 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \dot{m}(h_{2'} + \frac{w_2^2}{2} + g z_{2'}) - \dot{m}(h_3 + \frac{w_3^2}{2} + g z_3) + \dot{Q} - \dot{W}_{\text{mach}} \underset{\text{s.s.}}{=} 0$$

Note:

Vgello le contributi all'energia cinetica non diminuiscono

$$\boxed{\dot{Q} = \dot{m}(h_3 - h_2)} \rightarrow q_e = \frac{\dot{Q}}{\dot{m}} = 825,457 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$$

Turbina

$$\frac{dE}{dt} \underset{\text{s.s.}}{=} 0 \rightarrow \dot{L} = \dot{m}(h_3 - h_4) \xrightarrow{\text{a.p.}} \dot{m} c_p(T_3 - T_4)$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} \underset{\text{s.s.}}{=} 0 \rightarrow \dot{m}(s_3 - s_4) + \dot{S}_{\text{add}} + \dot{S}_{\text{rea}} = 0$$

reversibile + adiabatico \Rightarrow isoentropia $\Rightarrow s_3 = s_4$

$$s_3 - s_4 = 0 \quad c_p \ln \frac{T_4}{T_3} - R^* \ln \frac{P_4}{P_3} = 0$$

$$P_4 = P_1 = P_{\text{ATM}}$$

$$\dot{L}_T = \frac{\dot{L} \vec{T}}{\dot{m}} = c_p(T_3 - T_4) = 417816 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$T_4' = T_3' \left(\frac{P_4}{P_3} \right)^{\frac{R^*}{c_p}} = 856,75 \quad \eta_I = \frac{\dot{L}_T - \dot{L}_C}{q_e} = 0,33$$

$$\text{ciclo real} \eta_{\text{irr}}^c = \frac{\dot{L}_{1s}}{\dot{L}_{\text{real}}} = \frac{M_{cp}(T_1-T_2)}{M_{cp}(T_1-T_2)} \rightarrow T_2 = 466,86 \text{ K}$$

$$\dot{L}_c = \frac{\dot{L}}{n_j} = -164 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\eta_{1s}^T = \frac{\dot{L}_{\text{real}}}{\dot{L}_{1s}} = \frac{T_3 - T_4}{T_3 - T_2} \rightarrow T_4 = 616,45^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\dot{L}_+ = \frac{\dot{L}}{n_j} = 384,4 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\dot{q}_{\text{irr}} = \frac{\dot{Q}}{n_j} = C_p(T_3 - T_2) = 804,7 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\eta_{\text{ciclo real}} = \frac{\dot{L}_T - \dot{L}_c}{\dot{q}_{\text{irr}}} = 0,27$$