$$\dot{m} = \rho \cdot A \cdot w$$
 $dL = p \cdot v \cdot dm$ $u_{g2} - u_{g1} = (-k_g \frac{1}{r_2^2}) - (-k_g \frac{1}{r_1^2})$

$$0 = \dot{m} \int_{1}^{2} v \, dp + \dot{m} g(z_{2} - z_{1}) + \frac{1}{2} \dot{m}(w_{2}^{2} - w_{1}^{2}) + \dot{m} R_{12} + P$$

$$R_{12} = -v \cdot (p_2 - p_1) = f_a \frac{L}{D} \frac{w^2}{2}$$

Trasformazione ciclica sist. chiuso o success. chiusa di sist. aperti

$$\frac{Q}{m} = \frac{L}{m} = \Sigma_{rev} \int p \, dv$$
 $\frac{q}{\dot{m}} = \frac{P}{\dot{m}} = \Sigma_{rev} \left(-\int v \, dp \right)$

Indicatori di efficienza mot. termici/macc. frigorifere/p. di calore

$$\eta = \frac{|L|}{|Q_1|} = 1 - \frac{|Q_2|}{|Q_1|} \qquad \varepsilon = \frac{|Q_2|}{|L|} \qquad \varepsilon' = \frac{|Q_1|}{|L|} = \frac{|Q_2|}{|L|} + 1 = \varepsilon + 1$$

Rendimento massimo per cicli bi-termici e tri-termici

$$\eta_{max} = 1 - \frac{\mathbf{T_2}}{\mathbf{T_1}} \qquad \varepsilon_{max(2)} = \frac{\mathbf{T_2}}{\mathbf{T_1} - \mathbf{T_2}} \qquad \varepsilon_{max(3)} = \frac{\mathbf{T_2}}{\mathbf{T_1} - \mathbf{T_2}} \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{T_1}}{\mathbf{T_3}}\right)$$

$$\varepsilon'_{max} = \varepsilon_{max} + 1$$

Bilancio entropico sist. chiuso/sist. con deflusso

$$m_s(s_2 - s_1) = \frac{Q_{12}}{\mathbf{T_L}} + \Pi_{12} \qquad \Sigma \, |\dot{m}|(s_u - s_e) = \frac{q}{\mathbf{T_L}} + \dot{\Pi}$$

Titolo di vapore

$$x_{\scriptscriptstyle V} = \frac{m_{\scriptscriptstyle V}}{m} = \frac{\overline{v} - v_{\scriptscriptstyle L}}{v_{\scriptscriptstyle V} - v_{\scriptscriptstyle L}} \qquad \overline{v} = (1 - x_{\scriptscriptstyle V})v_{\scriptscriptstyle L} + x_{\scriptscriptstyle V}v_{\scriptscriptstyle V}$$

Sostanze incomprimibili (v = cost)

$$u_{i2} - u_{i1} = \overline{c}(t_2 - t_1)$$
 $h_2 - h_1 = \overline{c}(t_2 - t_1) + v(p_2 - p_1)$ $s_2 - s_1 = \overline{c} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{\mathbf{T_2}}{\mathbf{T_1}}\right)$

Gas ideali

$$pv = R\mathbf{T}$$
 $u_{i2} - u_{i1} = c_v (T_2 - T_1)$ $h_2 - h_1 = c_p (T_2 - T_1)$

$$s_2 - s_1 = c_v \cdot \ln \left[\frac{\mathbf{T_2}}{\mathbf{T_1}} \left(\frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)^{k-1} \right] = c_p \cdot \ln \left[\frac{\mathbf{T_2}}{\mathbf{T_1}} \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{\frac{1-k}{k}} \right] = c_v \cdot \ln \left[\frac{p_2}{p_1} \left(\frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)^k \right]$$

 $\overline{R} = 8314.2 \text{ J/(kmol K)}$

$$\begin{aligned} k &= \frac{c_p}{c_v} & c_v &= \frac{1}{k-1} \, R & c_p &= \frac{k}{k-1} \, R & R &= \frac{\overline{R}}{M_m} & k &= \frac{\psi+2}{\psi} \\ x_j &= m_j/m & X_j &= V_j/V & M &= \Sigma X_j \, M_j & c_v &= \Sigma x_j c_{v_j} & c_p &= \Sigma x_j c_{p_j} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{12} = \sum m_{\text{inerti}} (u_{i2} - u_{i1}) + \dots + \sum m_r (u_{i0} - u_{i1}) - m_c \cdot U_0 + \sum m_p (u_{i2} - u_{i0}) + L_{12}$$

$$q = \sum \dot{m}_{\text{inerti}} (h_2 - h_1) + \dots + \sum \dot{m}_r (h_0 - h_1) - \dot{m}_c \cdot H_0 + \sum \dot{m}_p (h_2 - h_0) + P$$

Conduzione e distr. temperatura cilindro combustibile pieno $t_c(r)$

$$|q| = \frac{|T_2 - T_1|}{R_t}$$
 $R_p = \frac{s}{\lambda A}$ $R_c = \frac{1}{2\pi L\lambda} \ln \frac{r_e}{r_i}$ $t_c(r) = t_0 + \frac{H}{4\lambda_b} (r_0^2 - r^2)$

Convezione

$$\begin{aligned} Nu &= \frac{\alpha_c \cdot L^*}{\lambda^*} \qquad Re_{\scriptscriptstyle (F)} = \frac{\rho^* w^* L^*}{\mu^*} \qquad Gr_{\scriptscriptstyle (N)} = \frac{L^{*3} \rho^{*2} \, g \, \beta^* \Delta T^*}{\mu^{*2}} \qquad Pr = \frac{c_p^* \cdot \mu^*}{\lambda^*} \\ R_{conv} &= \frac{1}{\alpha_c A} \end{aligned}$$

Irraggiamento (attenzione alle Temperature assolute)

$$c=\lambda\cdot\nu \qquad \rho=q_r/q \qquad \tau=q_t/q \qquad \alpha=q_a/q=1-\rho-\tau \qquad A_1\,F_{12}=A_2\,F_{21}$$
 Corpi neri

$$q_{12} = \sigma A_1 F_{12} \left(\mathbf{T_1}^4 - \mathbf{T_2}^4 \right) \qquad R_r = \frac{1}{\sigma A_1 F_{12} 4 \mathbf{T_m}^3} = \frac{1}{\alpha_r \cdot A_1} \qquad (\text{se } \Delta T < 100 \text{ K})$$

$$R_{S1} = \frac{1}{(\alpha_s + \alpha_r) A_1} = \left(\frac{1}{R_s} + \frac{1}{R_r} \right)^{-1} \qquad K = \frac{1}{R_{TOT} \cdot A} \qquad q = KA (T_1 - T_2)$$

Corpi grigi (le R non sono resistenze termiche!)

$$E = \varepsilon \cdot E_n \qquad R_j = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_j}{\varepsilon_j \cdot A_j} \qquad R_{jk} = \frac{1}{A_j \cdot F_{jk}} \qquad q_{jk} = \frac{\sigma \left(\mathbf{T_j}^4 - \mathbf{T_k}^4 \right)}{R_j + R_{jk} + R_k}$$

Scambiatori di calore

$$|q| = KA \cdot \frac{\Delta' - \Delta''}{\ln\left(\frac{\Delta'}{\Delta''}\right)} F_t \qquad q_{max} = (\dot{m}c)_{min} (t_{1,in} - t_{2,in}) \qquad \varepsilon = \frac{q}{q_{max}}$$

$$r = \frac{(\dot{m}c)_{min}}{(\dot{m}c)_{max}} \qquad NTU = \frac{KA}{(\dot{m}c)_{min}} \qquad \varepsilon_{(r=1)} = \frac{NTU}{NTU + 1} \qquad \varepsilon_{(r=0)} = 1 - e^{-NTU}$$

Compressione ed espansione

$$\eta_{C,is} = \frac{L_{is}}{L} = \frac{m(u_{i1} - u_{i2,is})}{m(u_{i1} - u_{i2})} = \frac{\dot{m}(h_1 - h_{2,is})}{\dot{m}(h_1 - h_2)} = \frac{P_{is}}{P}$$

$$\eta_I = \frac{|P_E| - |P_P|}{\dot{m}_C \cdot H_0}$$

$$\text{Isoterme} \to p_2 = p_1 (v_1/v_2)$$

$$\text{Isobare} \to v_2 = v_1 (\mathbf{T_2/T_1})$$

$$\text{Isocore} \to p_2 = p_1 (\mathbf{T_2/T_1})$$

$$\text{Isocore} \to p_2 = p_1 (\mathbf{T_2/T_1})$$