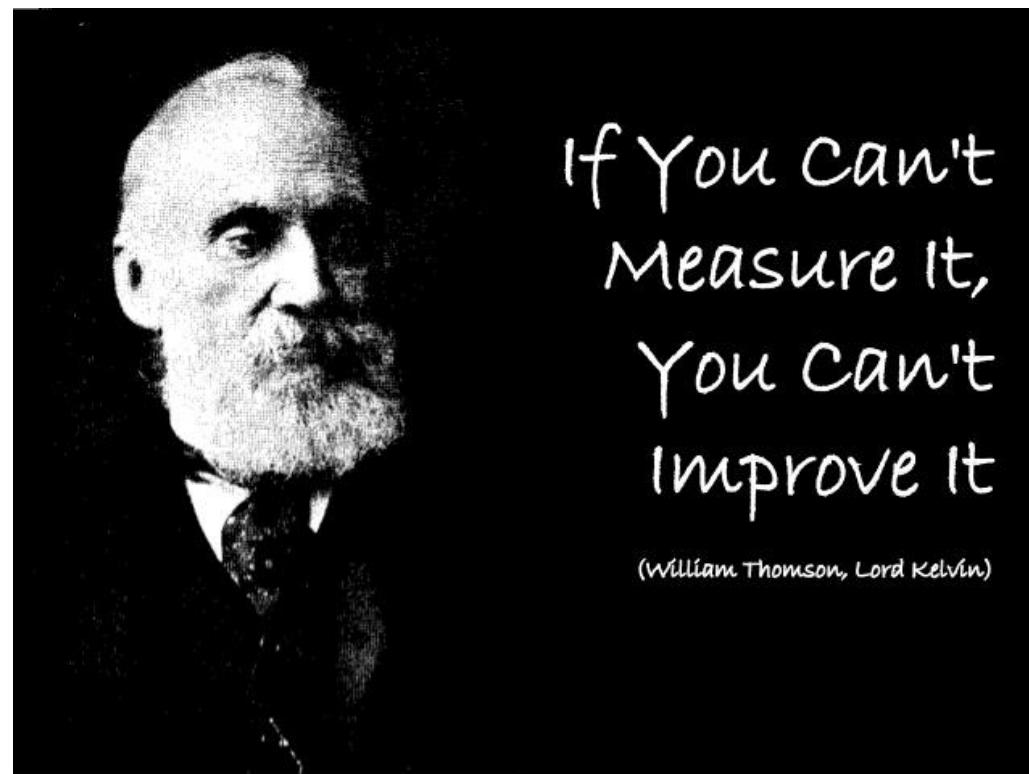


DESIGN DEL PRODOTTO INDUSTRIALE

FISICA TECNICA PER IL DESIGN

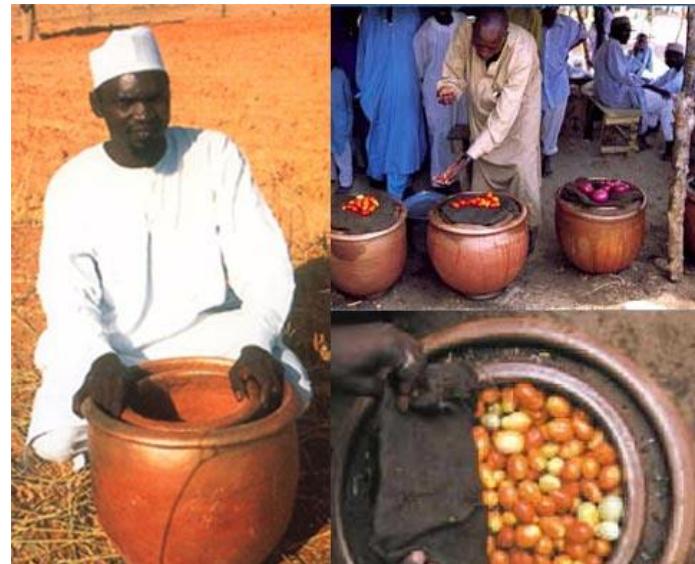
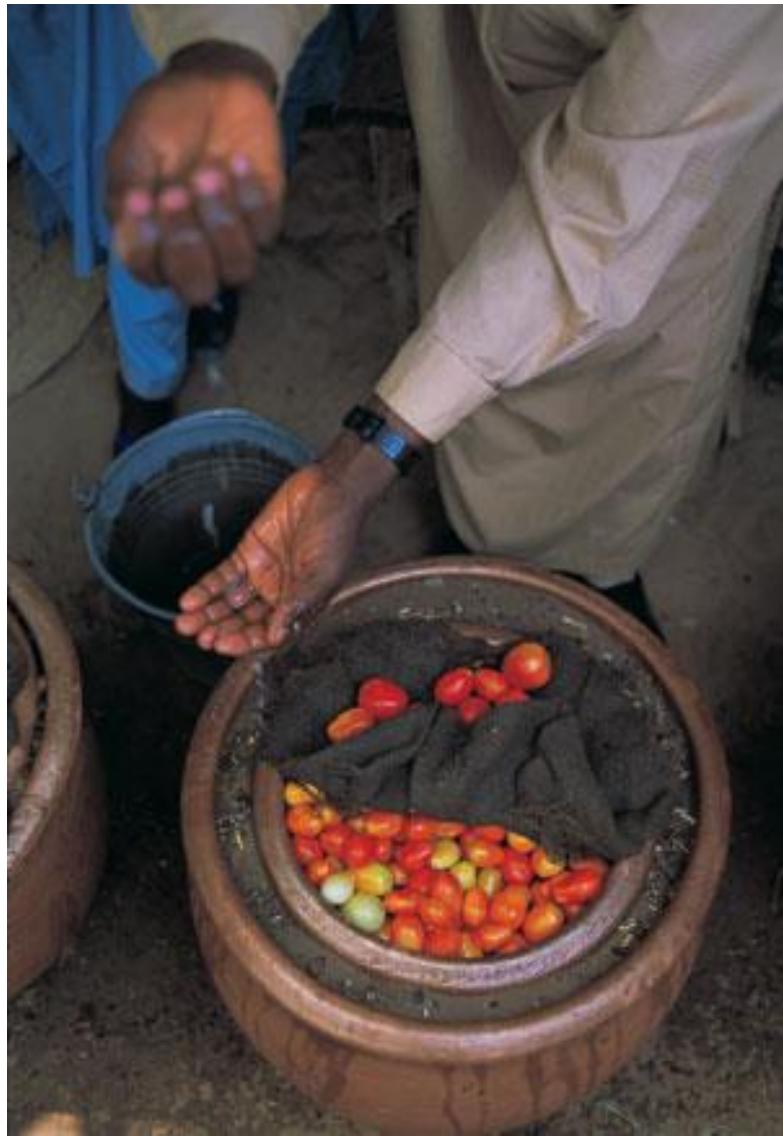
AA 2018-19

*Termodinami
ca - principi
S.02.a*



Michele Bottarelli - Dipartimento di Architettura di Ferrara
michele.bottarelli@unife.it





Tightly fitted lid
for inner pot



This type of food storage can last for 20 days

In harsh dry climates, food preservation plays a vital role in maximizing both economic and nutritional yield from the rare opportunity of a good harvest. The dry heat significantly reduces the life of produce and as a result there is a high level of wasted crop^[2].

The following shelf-life comparison has been adapted from a case study performed by the Practical Action Organization and can be directly accessed [here](#)^[3].

Table 1: Shelf of common produce with Zeer pot refrigerator^[3]

Produce	Shelf-Life without Zeer	Shelf-Life with Zeer
Tomatoes	2 days	20 days
Guavas	2 days	20 days
Okra	4 days	17 days
Carrots	4 days	20 days
Arugula	1 day	5 days

The impact of the pot-in-pot refrigerator is immediately realized as the shelf life for most produce is extended by 5 to 10 times. This means that farmers are not only able sell their produce beyond the initial days following a harvest, but will also be able to safely consume the unsold goods because of their extended shelf life.

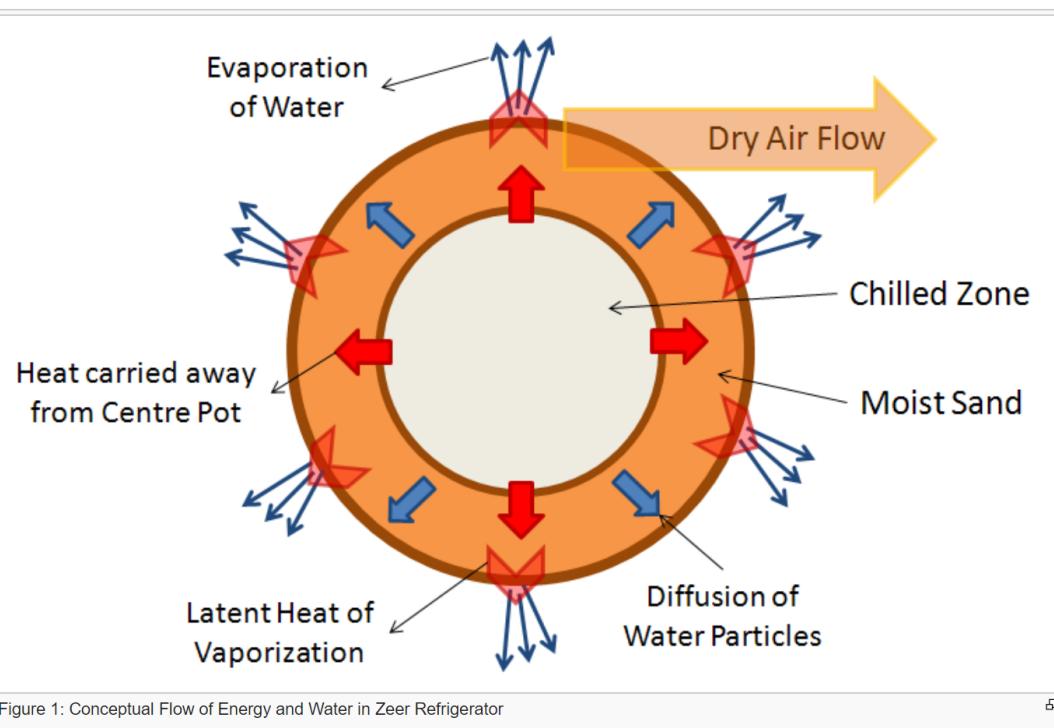
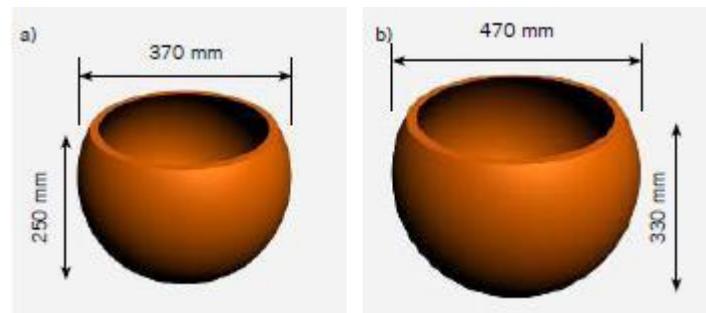
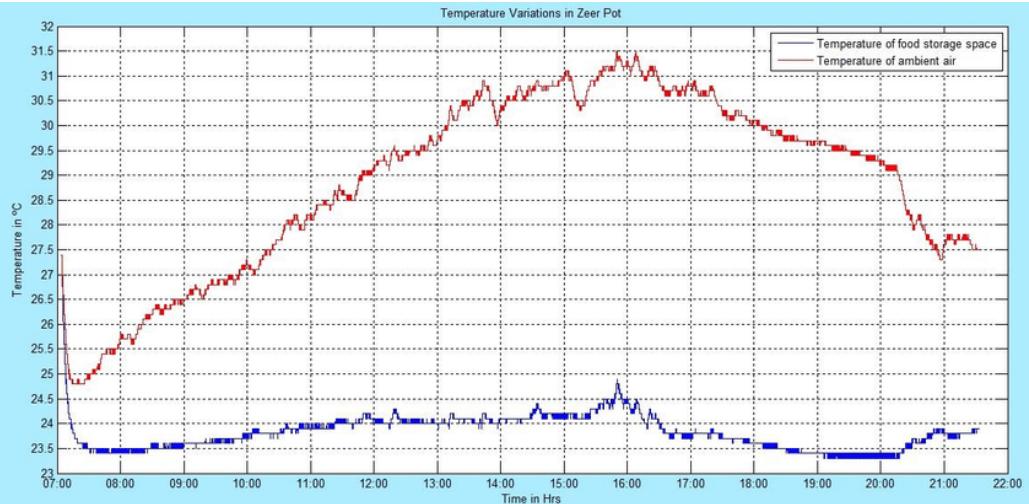


Figure 1: Conceptual Flow of Energy and Water in Zeer Refrigerator

[http://www.appropedia.org/Zeer_pot_refrigeration_\(design\)](http://www.appropedia.org/Zeer_pot_refrigeration_(design))



https://www.researchgate.net/publication/311515444_Experimental_Comparative_Analysis_of_Clay_Pot_Refrigeration_Using_Two_Different_Designs_of_Pots

HOW IT WORKS



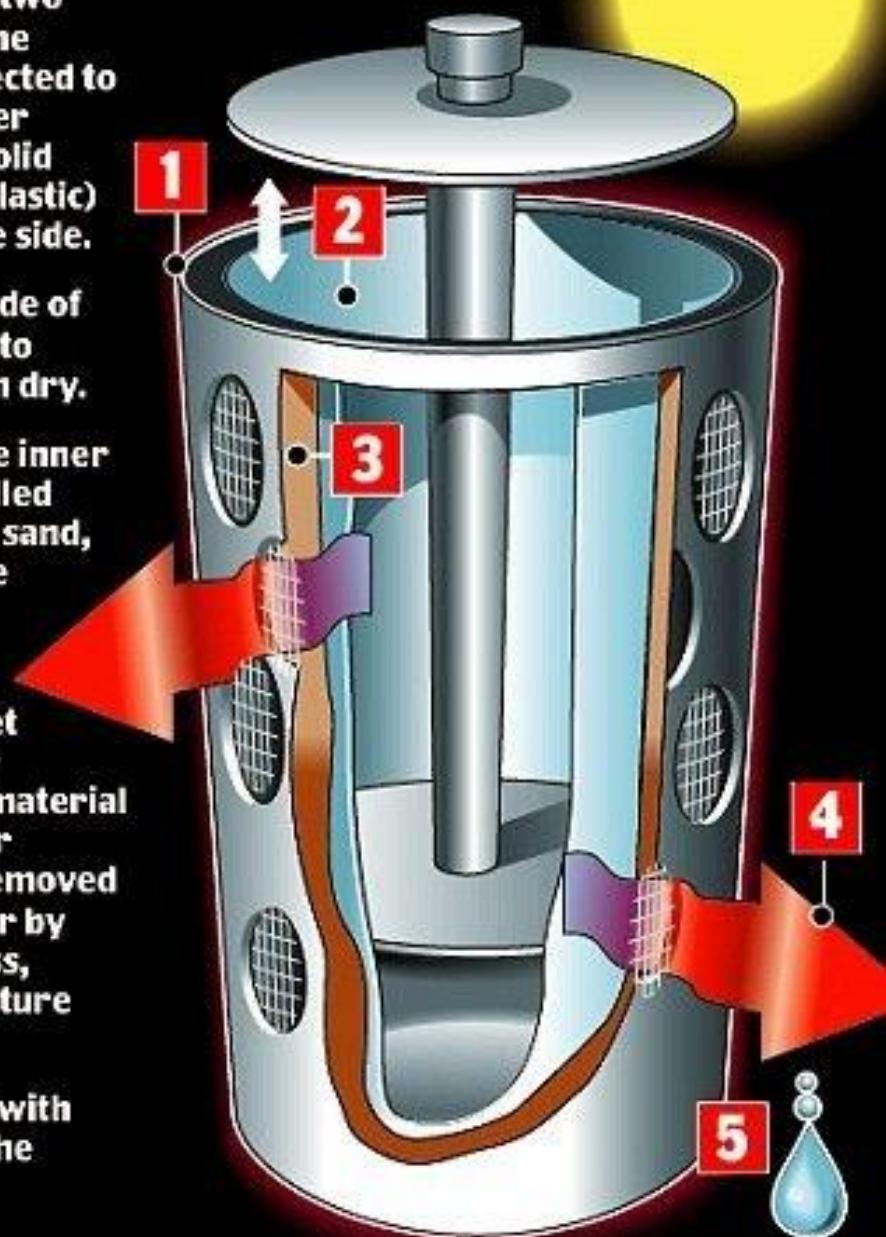
1. Fridge is made up of two cylinders - one inside the other - and is not connected to any power source. Outer cylinder made of any solid material (eg wood or plastic) with holes drilled in the side.

2. Inner cylinder is made of metal and has no holes to ensure contents remain dry.

3. The gap between the inner and outer cylinder is filled with a material such as sand, wool or soil, that can be soaked with water.

4. In hot weather the sun's rays heats this wet material and the water evaporates off. As the material is held against the inner cylinder wall, heat is removed from the inner chamber by the evaporation process, keeping it at a cool 6c.

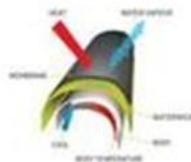
5. Resoaking material with fresh water will keep the 'fridge' working.



MACNA



THE NEXT STEP TO **STAY COOL**

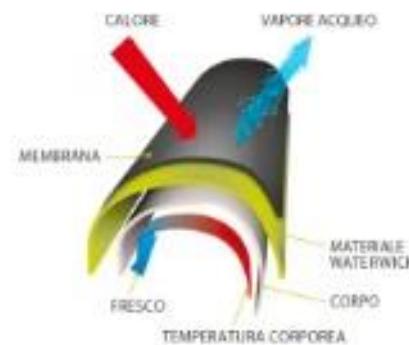
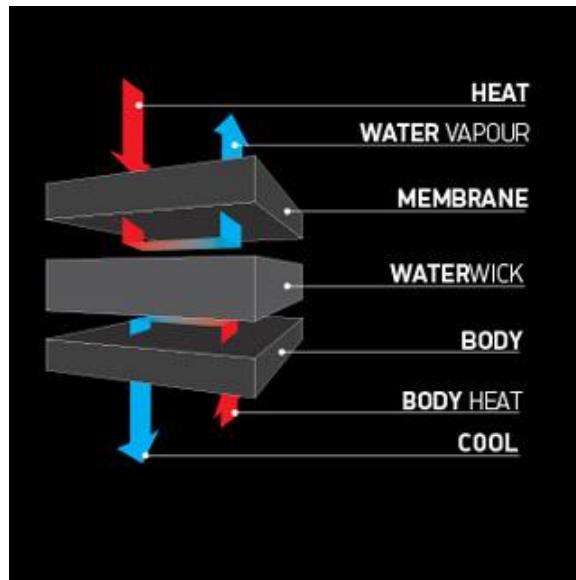


THE PRINCIPLE

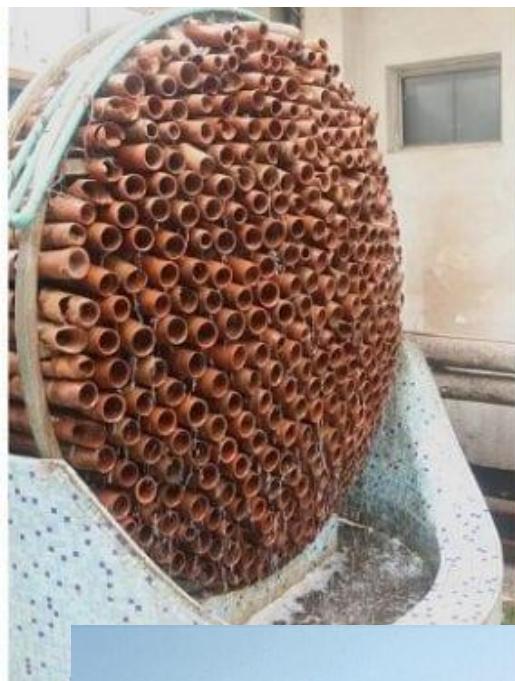
The heat, humidity and sweating, all make the water inside the vest evaporate. It cools the vest down and you don't feel down in the way before you become sweaty. To refill the reservoir it simply needs adding 100ml of tap water and you are ready to cool down for up to three days.

MACNA DRY COOLING VEST

THAT'S
WE CALL
RIDING
GEAR!



aMotomio





A black and white portrait of W. Edwards Deming, an elderly man with glasses, wearing a suit and tie. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera.

“Without data
you’re just
another person
with an opinion.”

- W. Edwards Deming,
Data Scientist

APPROCCI TERMODINAMICI

La TERMODINAMICA è la scienza che studia le trasformazioni di un sistema termodinamico conseguenti a scambi di energia, sotto forma di Calore e Lavoro.

La TERMODINAMICA CLASSICA adotta un approccio macroscopico

La TERMODINAMICA STATISTICA adotta un approccio microscopico

La termodinamica classica si basa su alcuni *PRINCIPI* indimostrabili e innegabili “ad oggi”.

Laddove una macchina negasse ad esempio il principio della conservazione dell’energia, si avrebbe un moto perpetuo di 1^a specie.

UNIVERSO = SISTEMA + AMBIENTE

SISTEMA TERMODINAMICO

E' una regione dello spazio delimitata da una superficie reale o virtuale.

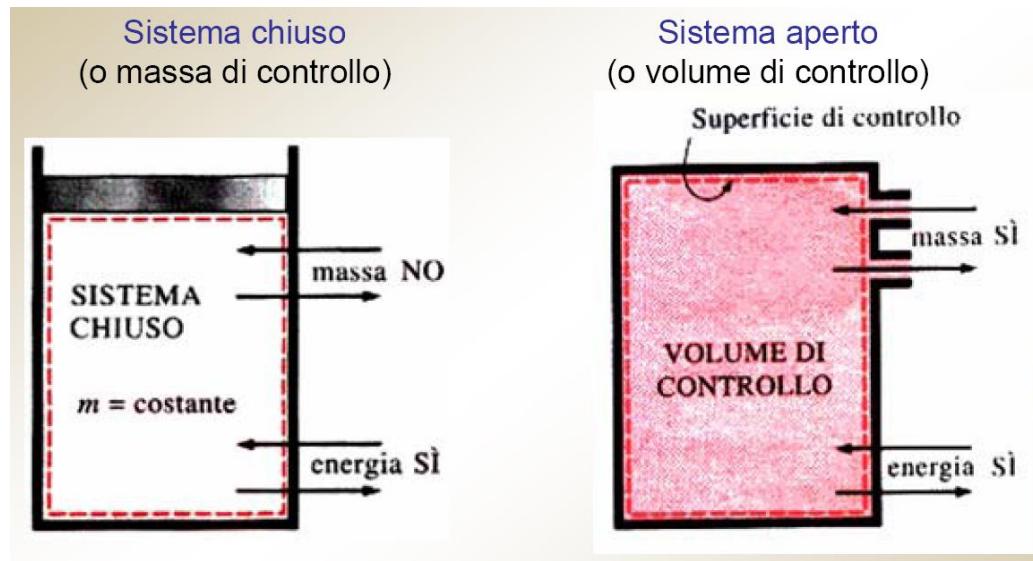
Un sistema si dice:

CHIUSO, se non c'è scambio di materia attraverso il contorno (*sistema a massa di controllo*)

APERTO, se c'è scambio di materia attraverso il contorno (*sistema a volume di controllo*)

ADIABATICO, se non c'è scambio di calore attraverso il contorno

ISOLATO, se non c'è scambio di energia e di massa attraverso il contorno



Un sistema ISOLATO non ha interazioni con l'ambiente

PROPRIETA' DI UN SISTEMA TERMODINAMICO

Sono le grandezze che ne definiscono le caratteristiche in termini fisici, energetici, ...

T - *temperatura*

E_c - *energia cinetica*

L - *lavoro*

p - *pressione*

E_p - *energia potenziale*

Q - *quantità di calore*

V - *volume*

U - *energia interna*

λ - *conduttività termica*

m - *massa*

H - *entalpia*

M - *massa molare*

ρ - *densità*

S - *entropia*

...

Proprietà intensive: non dipendono dalla dimensione del sistema (T, p, ...)

Proprietà estensive: dipendono dalla dimensione del sistema (m, E, V, ...)

Proprietà specifiche: sono le proprietà estensive “rese” intensive (E/m, V/m, ρ , ...)

EQUILIBRIO DI UN SISTEMA TERMODINAMICO

Un sistema termodinamico è in equilibrio quando sono verificati tutti gli equilibri:

meccanico

termico

chimico

elettrico

...

Un sistema semplicemente comprimibile è univocamente definito attraverso due proprietà intensive indipendenti:

$$\text{Regola di GIBBS o delle fasi} \rightarrow N = C + 2 - F$$

dove:

N = numero di proprietà necessarie alla definizione dello stato termodinamico

C = numero di componenti del sistema (1 = sostanza pura, >1 = miscela)

F = numero delle fasi

Per una sostanza pura ($C=1$) e omogenea ($F=1$), lo stato termodinamico è univocamente individuato da due sole proprietà intensive indipendenti ($N=2$).

Si parla di COORDINATE TERMODINAMICHE

TRASFORMAZIONI DI UN SISTEMA TERMODINAMICO

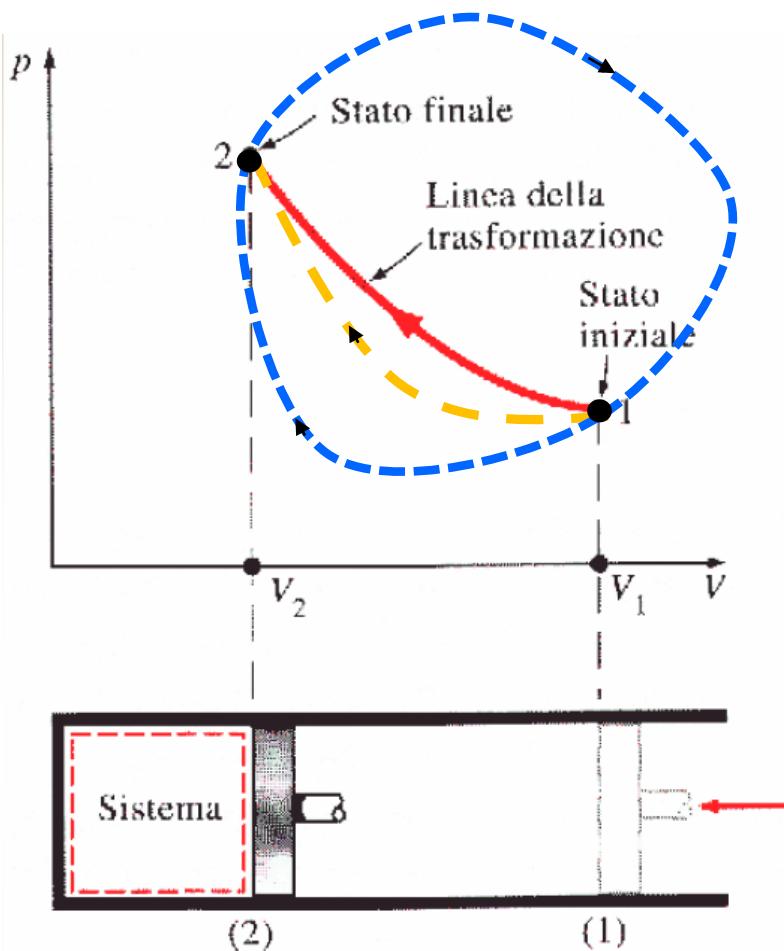
Sono le sequenze di stati termodinamici assunti da un sistema, per passare da uno stato iniziale ad uno finale.

Le trasformazioni possono essere:

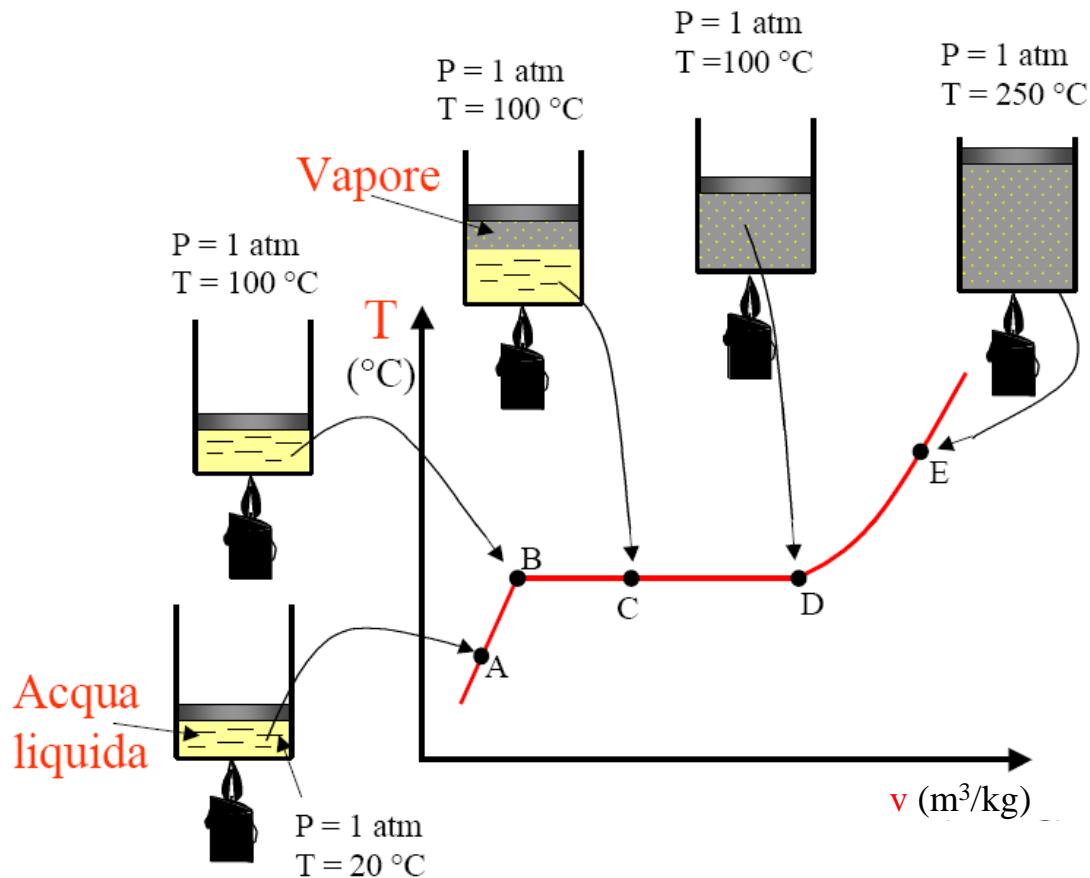
- **reversibili**
- **irreversibili**
- **cicliche**

Alcune sono di riferimento:

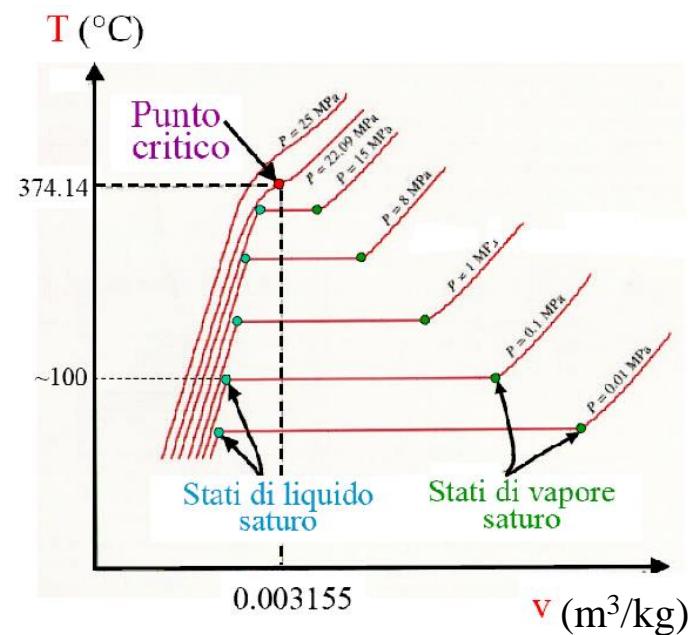
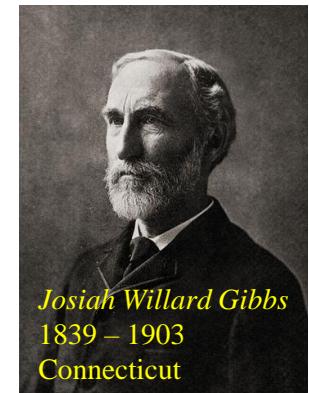
- isobara, $p=\text{cost}$
- isoterma, $T=\text{cost}$
- isocora, $v=\text{cost}$
- adiabatica, $q=0$
- isoentalpica, $\Delta h=0$
- isoentropica, $\Delta s=0$



CAMBIAMENTI DI FASE

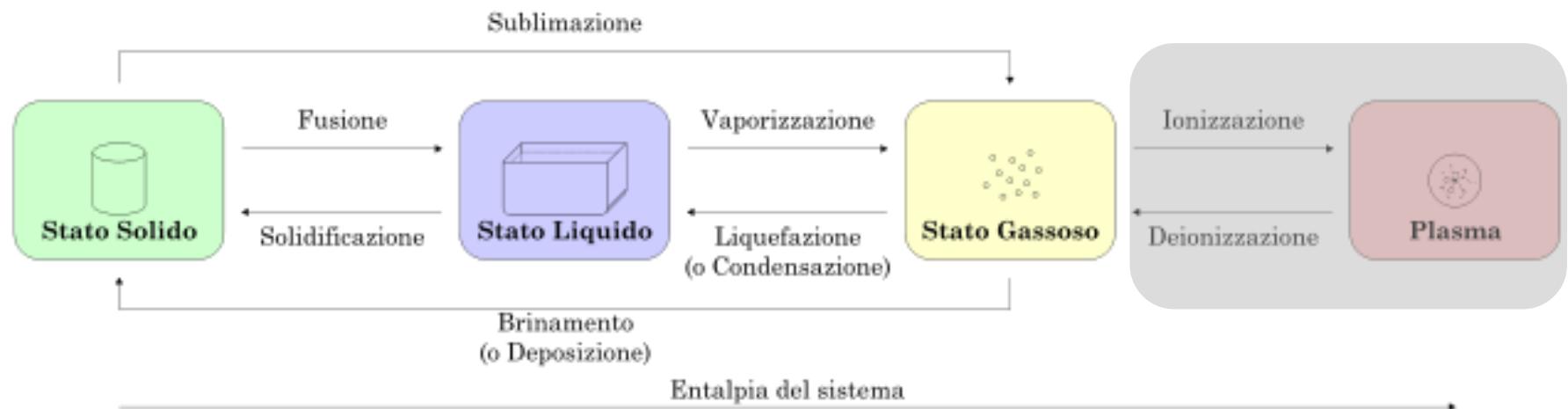
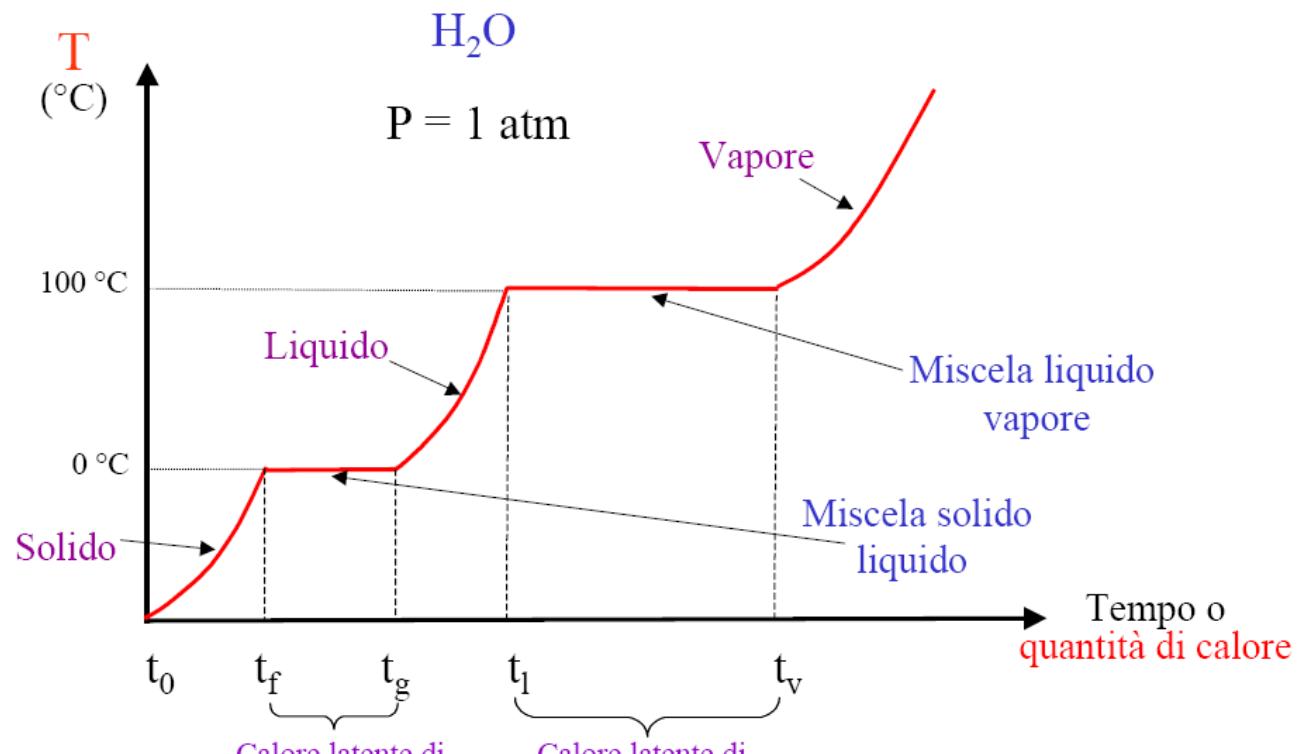


$$N = C + 2 - F$$

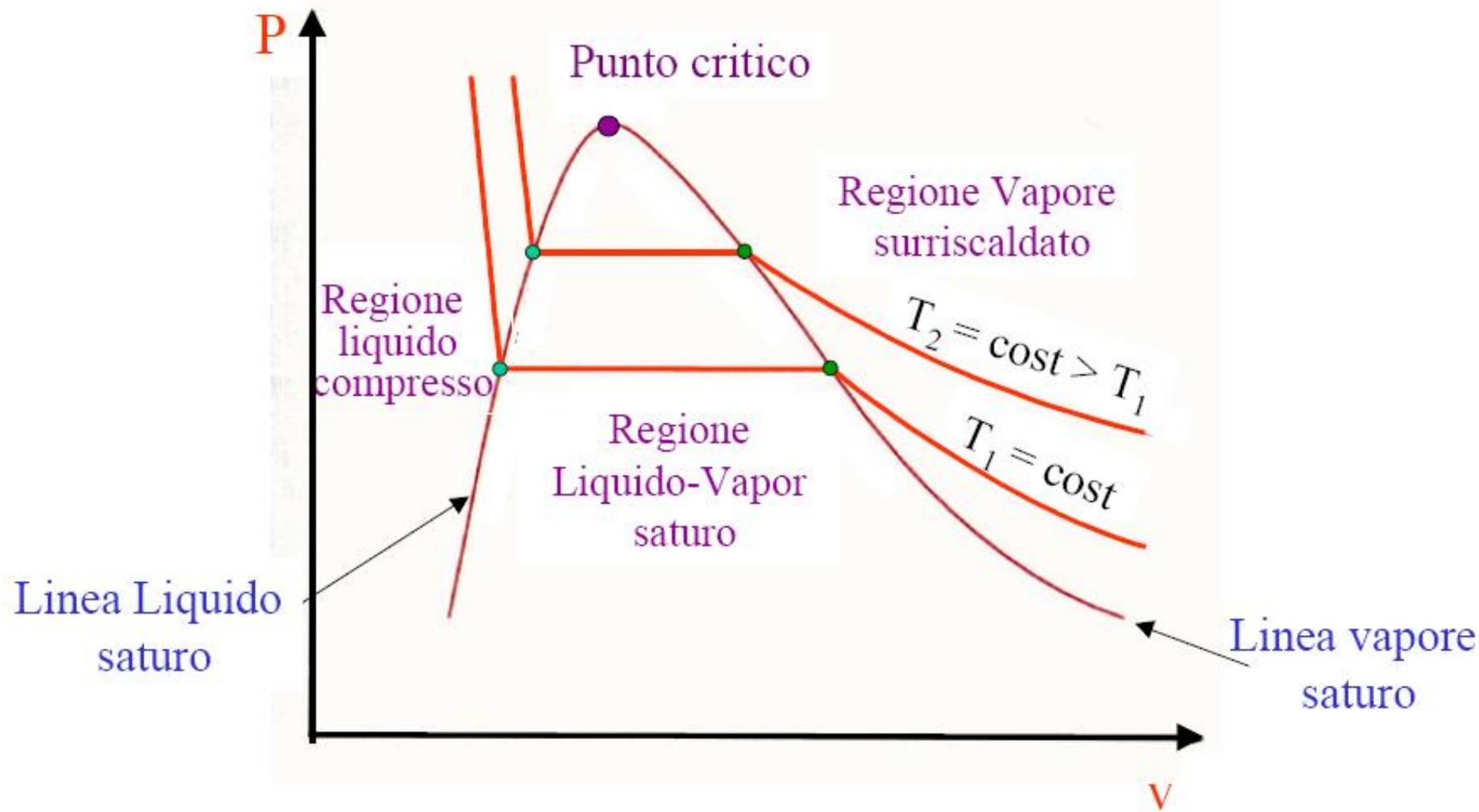


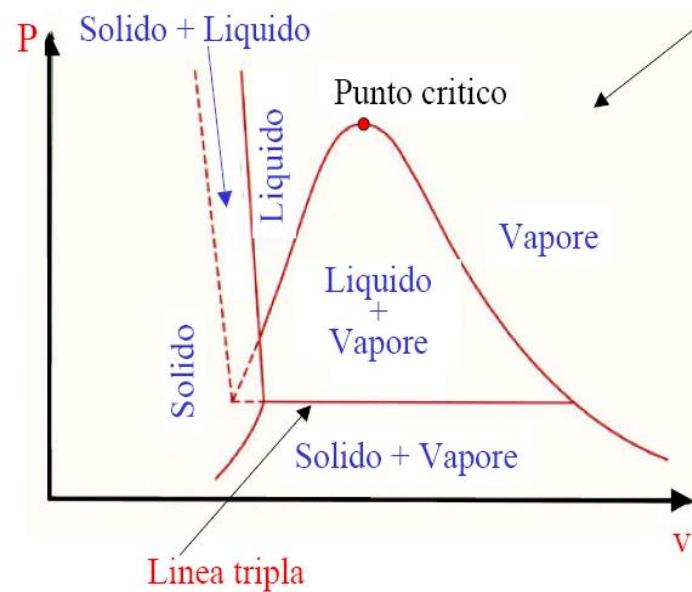
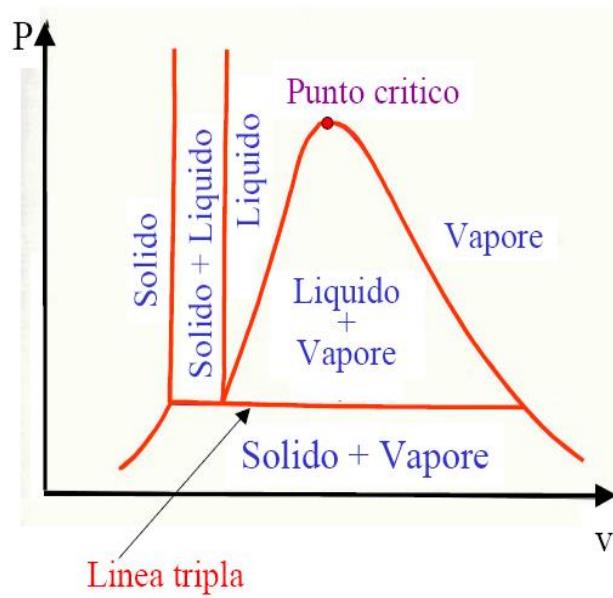
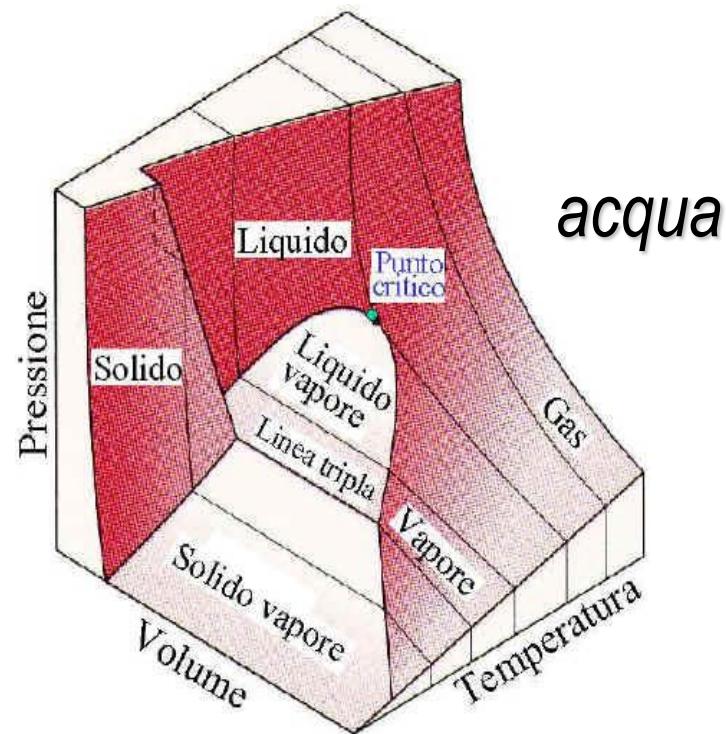
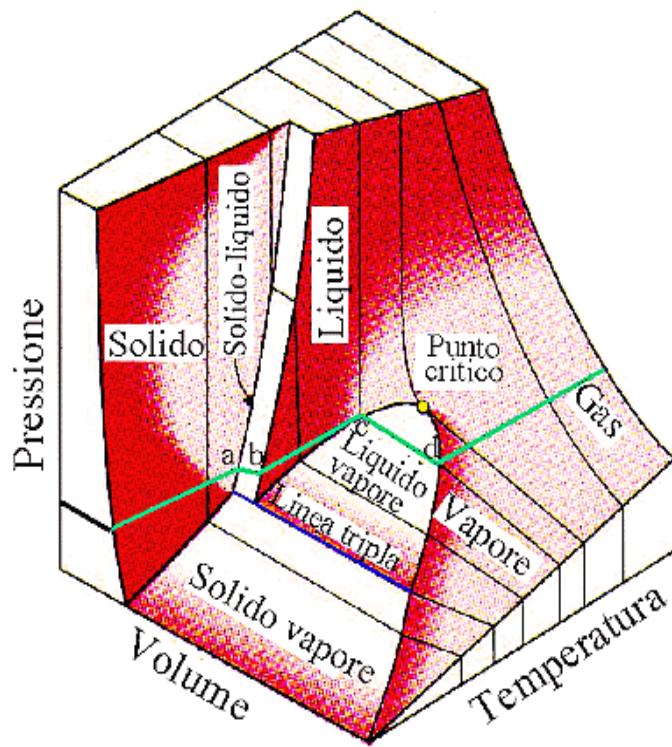
CAMBIAMENTI DI FASE

$$N = C + 2 - F$$



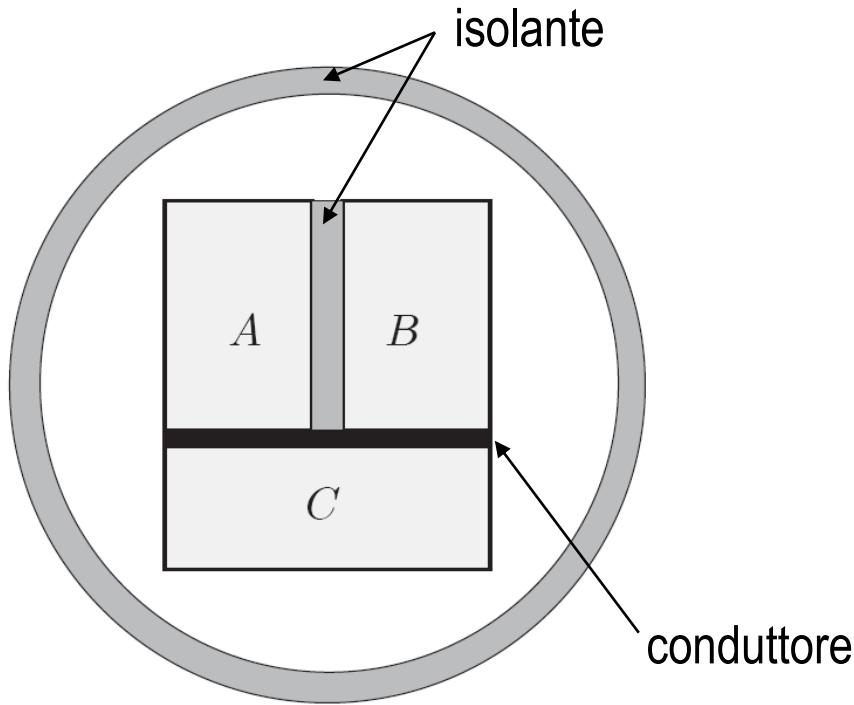
Piano di Clapeyron e grafico di Andrews





PRINCIPIO ZERO DELLA TERMODINAMICA

Due corpi in equilibrio termico con un terzo, sono tra loro in equilibrio termico.



La temperatura è la proprietà che esplicita l'equilibrio termico tra due o più sistemi. La presenza di un gradiente termico tra due sistemi instaura il trasferimento di una specifica energia (CALORE), dal sistema a maggior temperatura a quello a minor temperatura, sino al raggiungimento di una temperatura di equilibrio uguale per entrambi.

T - TEMPERATURA TERMODINAMICA (o assoluta)

La temperatura è una proprietà che non si misura direttamente, ma attraverso la misura di altre proprietà ad essa legate (pressione, dilatazione, resistenza elettrica, ...).

Si dimostra che *Temperatura Termodinamica* = *temperatura misurata indirettamente*

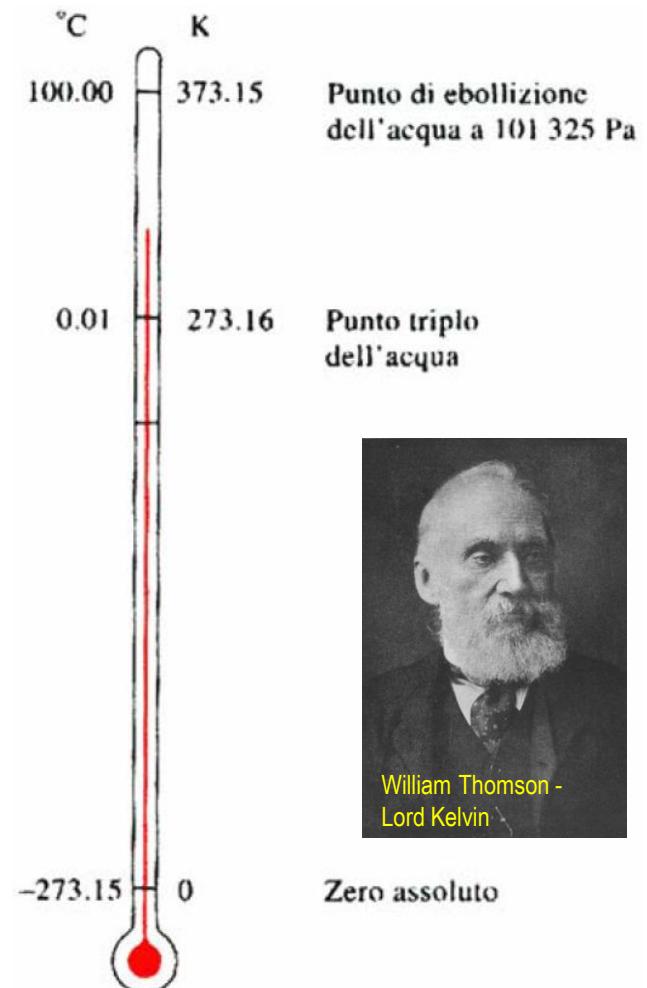
Il Kelvin è definito come 1/273,16 della temperatura termodinamica del punto triplo dell'acqua. Con questa definizione il Kelvin è stato adottato nel 1954 dalla Conférence générale des poids et mesures come unità di temperatura del Sistema internazionale (SI).

Nel meeting del 2005 il Comité International des Poids et Mesures ha aggiunto la seguente precisazione alla definizione di kelvin: "... si riferisce ad acqua avente una composizione isotopica definita esattamente dai seguenti rapporti di sostanze: 0,00015576 moli di 2H per mole di 1H , 0,0003799 moli di ^{17}O per mole di ^{16}O , e 0,0020052 moli di ^{18}O per mole di ^{16}O "

Per "temperatura termodinamica del punto triplo dell'acqua" si intende la differenza di temperatura fra lo zero assoluto (-273,15 °C) e il punto triplo dell'acqua (+0,01 °C).

Lo zero della scala kelvin è lo zero assoluto della temperatura termodinamica.

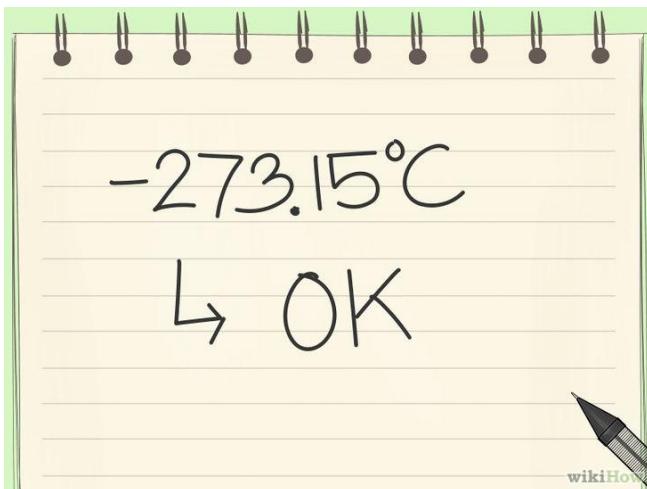
$$\theta = \lim_{p_3 \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\theta_3}{p_3} \cdot p \right)_{v=\text{cost.}}$$



TERZO PRINCIPIO DELLA TERMODINAMICA

Non è possibile raggiungere lo zero assoluto (0 K) attraverso un numero finito di operazioni

... to be continued



Q - CALORE (energia termica)

E' una forma di energia che si trasmette tra due sistemi a differente temperatura.

E' una grandezza di processo (δ), cioè dipende dalla trasformazione termodinamica.

Per convenzione, il calore assorbito dal sistema è assunto positivo.

Calore scambiato: $[Q] = J$

Potenza termica: $[\dot{Q}] = \frac{J}{s} = W$

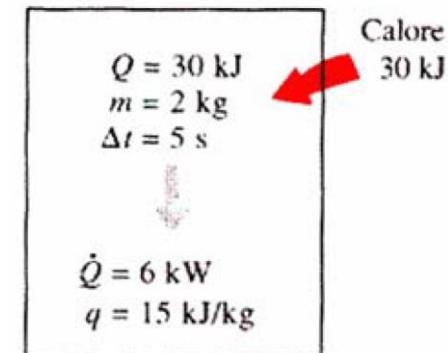
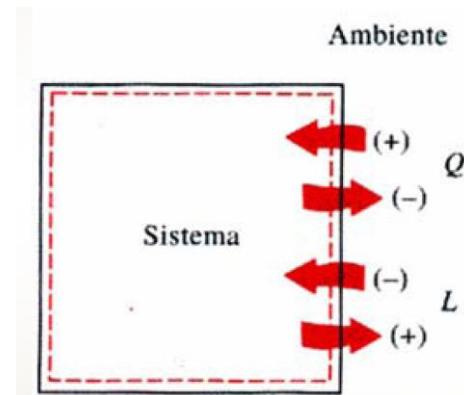
In forma specifica: $[q] = \frac{J}{kg}$

$[\dot{q}] = \frac{J}{kg \cdot s} = \frac{W}{kg}$

Per definizione:

$$Q = \int_1^2 \delta Q$$

$$Q = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \dot{Q}(t) \cdot dt$$



L – LAVORO (energia meccanica)

E' una forma di energia meccanica che il sistema scambia con l'ambiente.

E' una grandezza di processo (δ), cioè dipende dalla trasformazione termodinamica.

Per convenzione, il lavoro compiuto dal sistema sull'ambiente è assunto positivo.

Lavoro scambiato: $[L] = J$

Potenza meccanica: $[\dot{L}] = \frac{J}{s} = W$

In forma specifica:

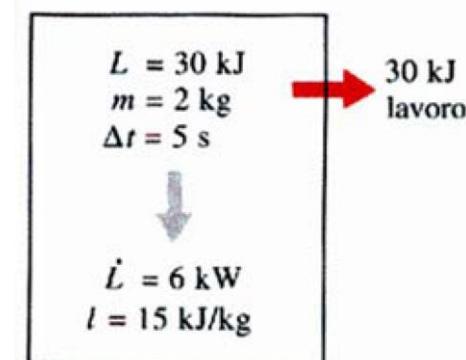
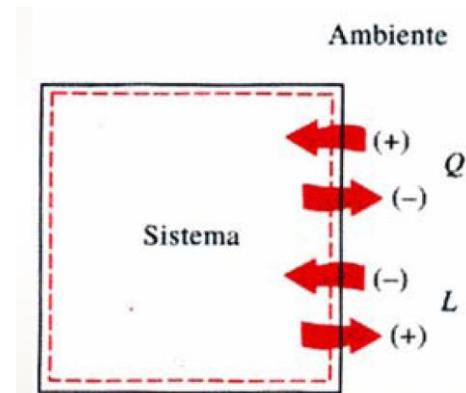
$$[l] = \frac{J}{kg}$$

$$[i] = \frac{W}{kg \cdot s} = \frac{W}{kg}$$

Per definizione:

$$L = \int_1^2 \delta L$$

$$L = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \dot{L}(t) \cdot dt$$

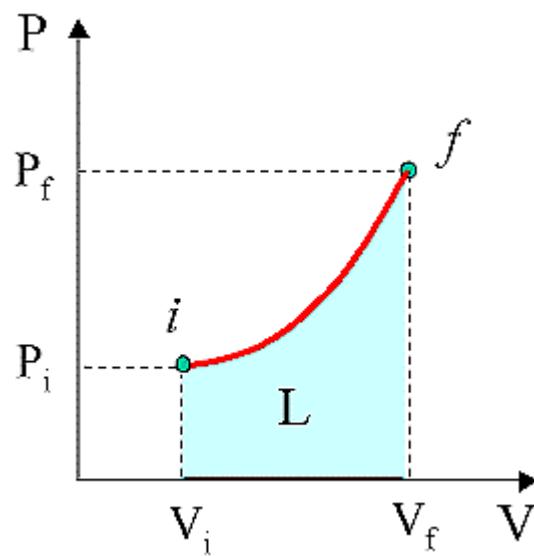
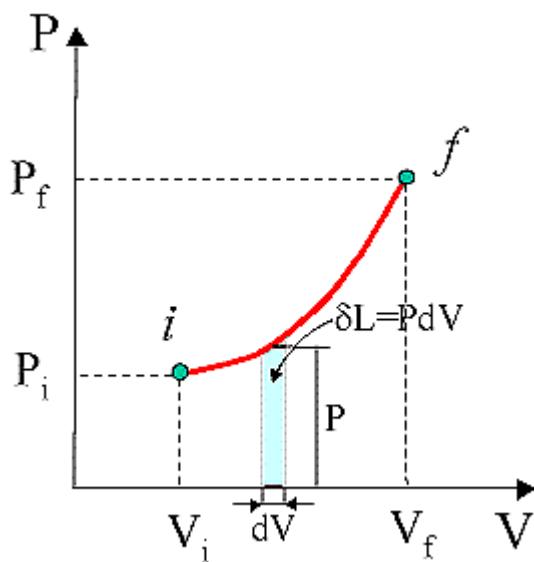
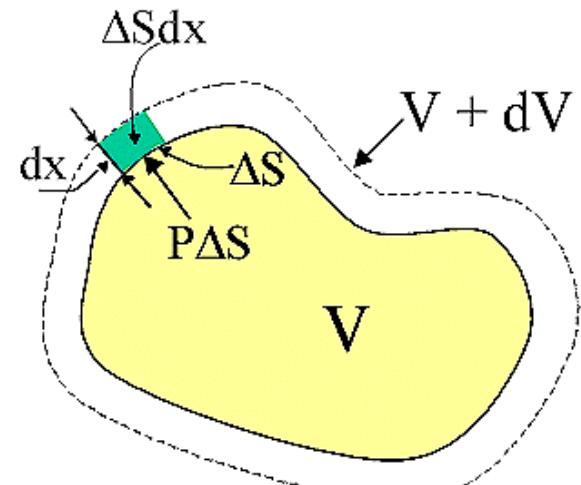


L - LAVORO (sistema chiuso → lavoro di volume)

Se il confine del sistema termodinamico non è rigido, alla variazione del suo volume corrisponde un lavoro compiuto.

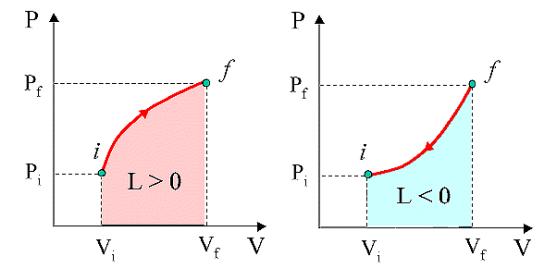
$$\delta L = p \cdot \Delta S \cdot dx = p \cdot dV$$

$$l = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \int_i^f \delta L = \int_{v_i}^{v_f} p \cdot dv$$



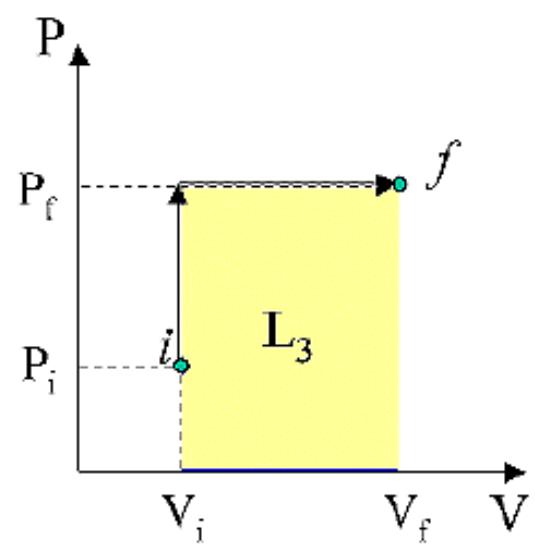
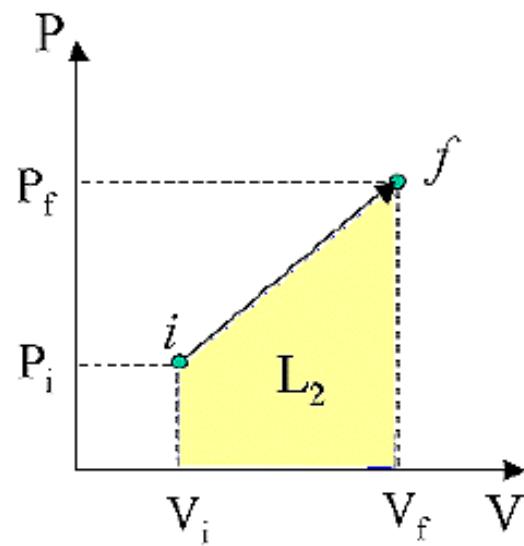
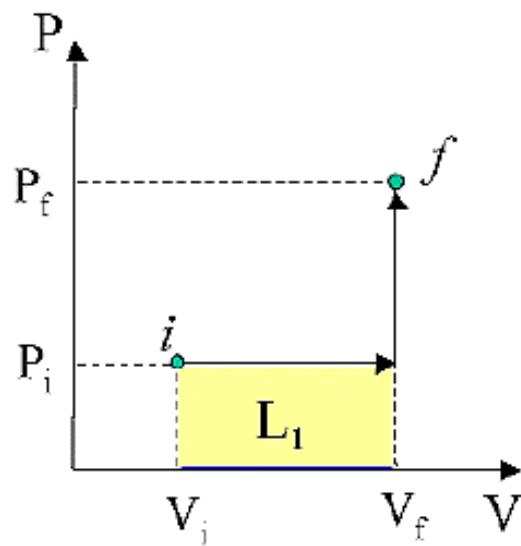
CONVENZIONE

$$P$$



L - LAVORO (sistema chiuso → lavoro di volume)

Il lavoro è una grandezza di processo (δ), cioè dipende dalla trasformazione compiuta dal sistema.



$$l_{chiuso} = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \int\limits_i^f \delta L = \int\limits_{v_i}^{v_f} p \cdot dv$$

E_m - ENERGIA MECCANICA

E' l'energia posseduta dal sistema in relazione alla propria velocità e alla propria massa.

Energia cinetica:
$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v^2$$

$$[E] = J$$

Energia potenziale:
$$E_p = m \cdot g \cdot z$$

In termini specifici:

$$e_c = \frac{E_c}{m} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot v^2$$

$$e_p = \frac{E_p}{m} = g \cdot z$$

In termini infinitesimi:

$$de_c = v \cdot dv$$

$$de_p = g \cdot dz$$



Valvola di scarico del vapore chiusa, quindi il sistema è di tipo chiuso

Il sistema scambia calore (+) con l'ambiente, ma non lavoro, perché indeformabile

Dove accumula il sistema l'energia termica continuamente ceduta dalla fiamma?

U - ENERGIA INTERNA

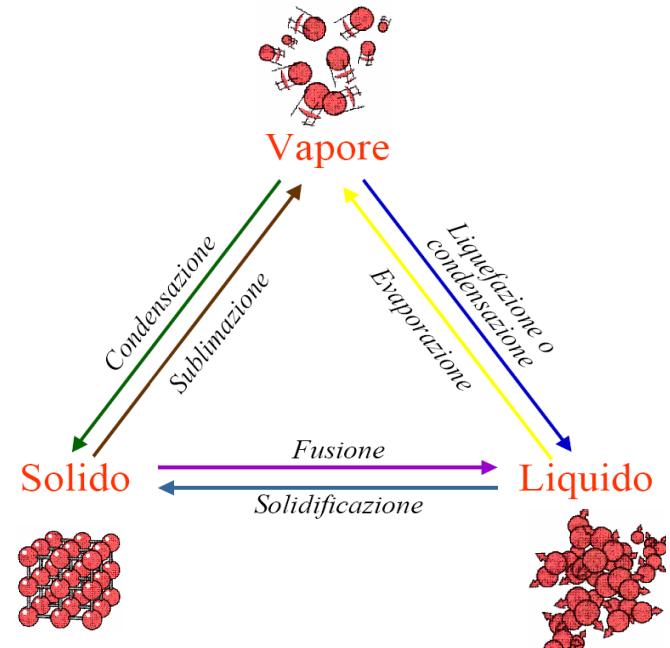
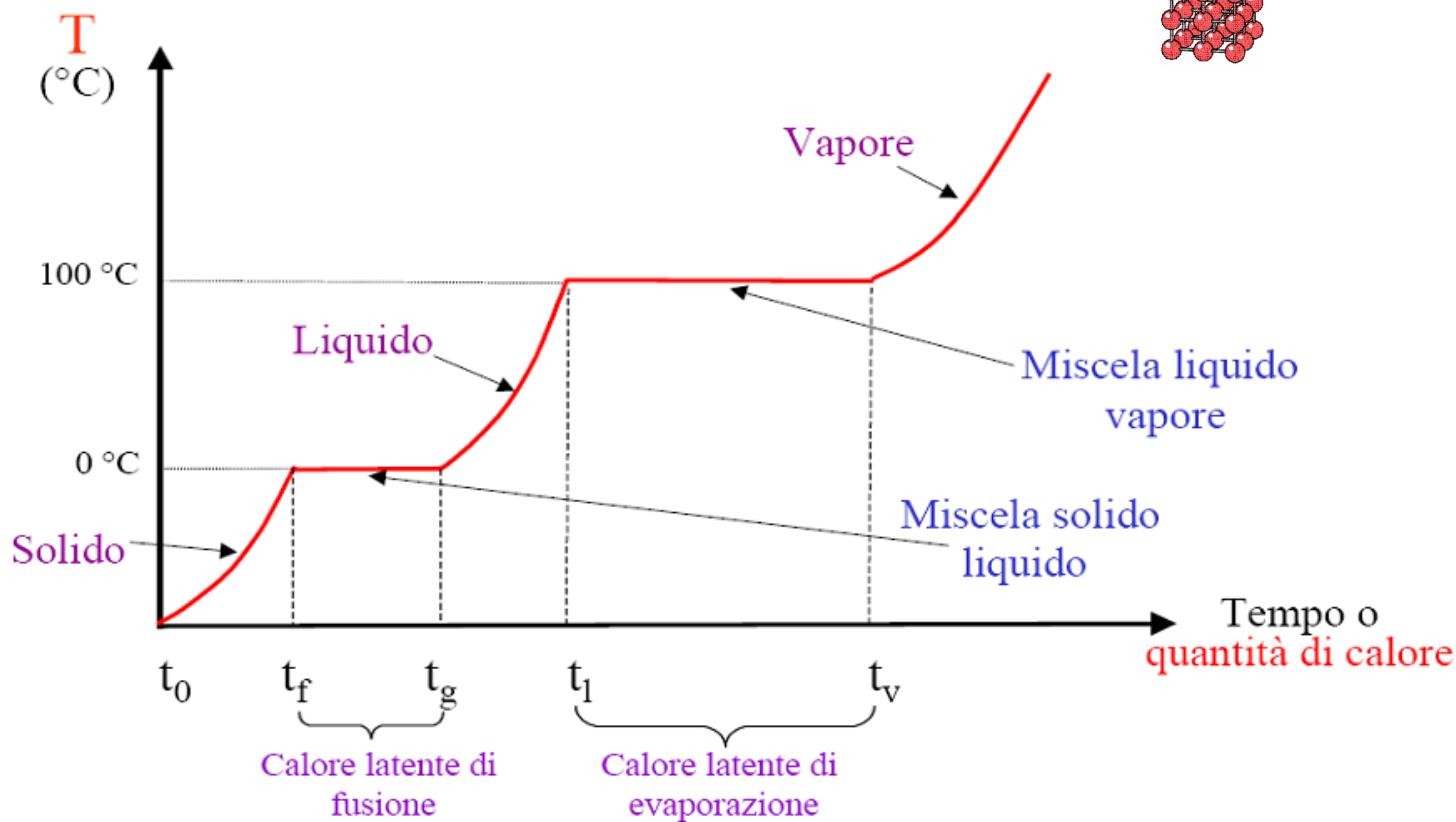
$$[U] = J$$

$$[u] = \left[\frac{U}{m} \right] = \frac{J}{kg}$$

U - ENERGIA INTERNA

Nell'approccio macroscopico rappresenta la somma delle forme energetiche a microscala:

- energia latente, legata allo stato fisico del sistema (solido, liquido, gassoso)
- energia sensibile, legata all'agitazione molecolare, detta anche agitazione termica

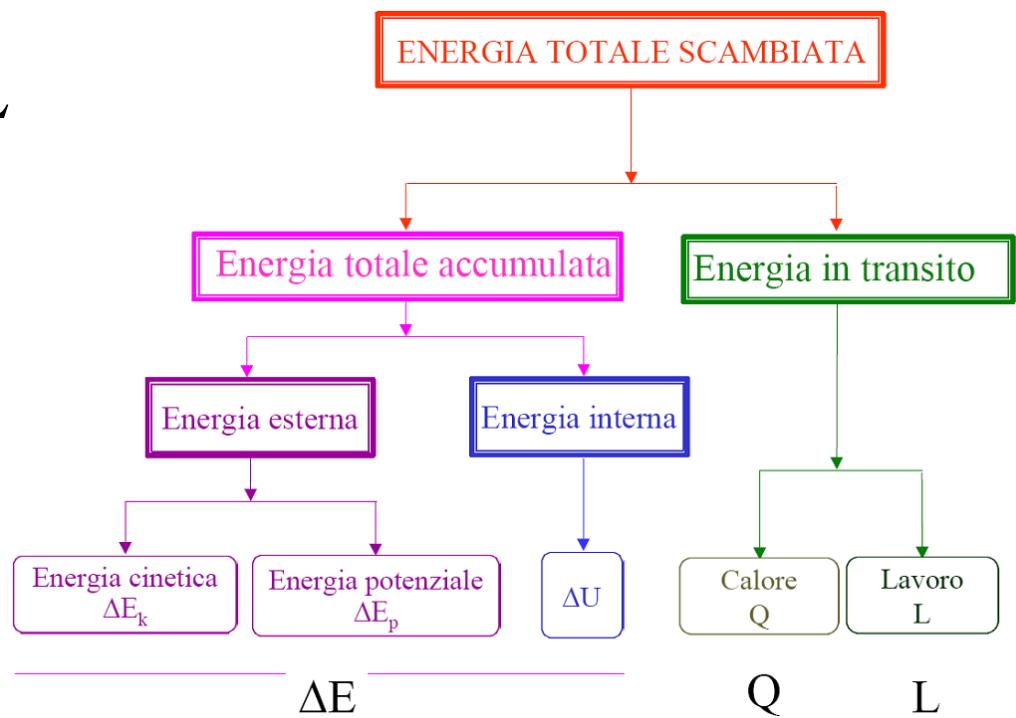
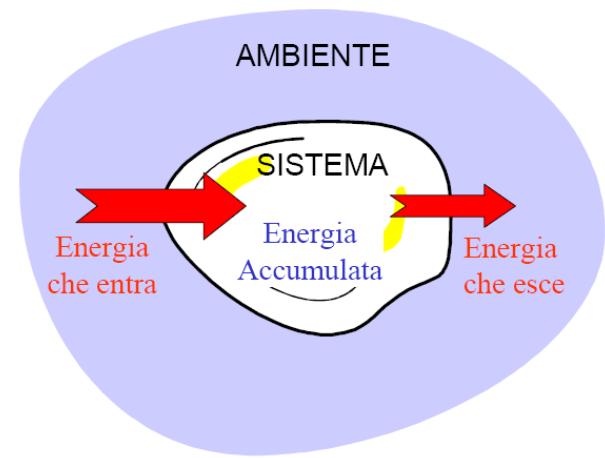
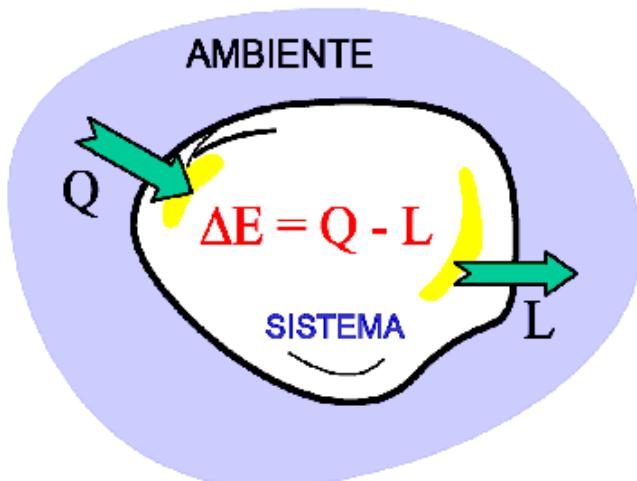


I° PRINCIPIO DELLA TERMODINAMICA (*sistemi chiusi*)

L'energia non può essere creata, ne distrutta, ma può solo cambiare forma: ***l'energia si conserva.***

Per un sistema chiuso in cui non avvengono reazioni chimiche e per il quale sono invarianti le forme energetiche elettromagnetiche, il bilancio energetico, escludendo le trasformazioni massa \leftrightarrow energia, diviene:

$$\Delta U + \Delta E_m = Q - L$$

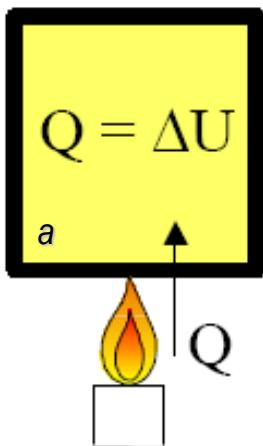


I° PRINCIPIO DELLA TERMODINAMICA (*sistemi chiusi*)

se $\Delta E_m = 0$

$$\Delta U = Q - L$$

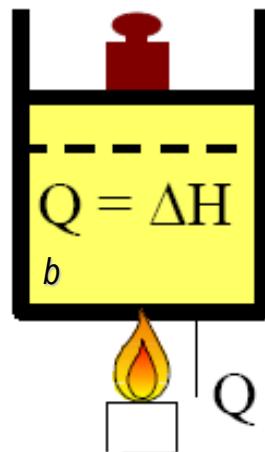
$V = \text{costante}$
(confine rigido)



$$\Delta U_a = Q$$

$$\Delta U_a > \Delta U_b$$

$$P = \text{costante} = F/A + P_{\text{atm}}$$



$V = \text{non costante}$
(confine deformabile)

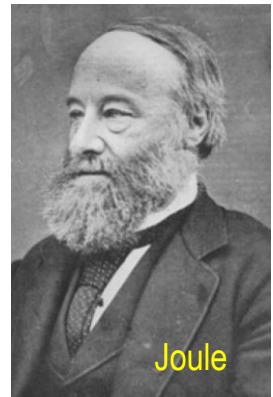
$$\Delta U_b = Q - P\Delta V$$

Si definisce entalpia (H, h) come:

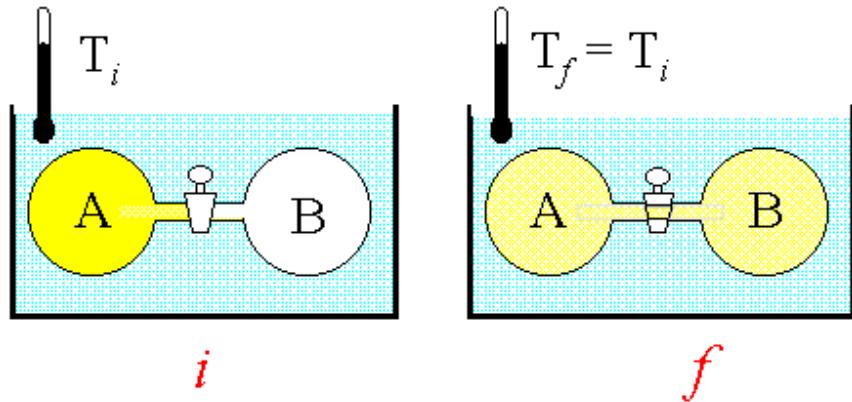
$$H = U + P^*V$$

$$h = u + P^*v$$

U - ENERGIA INTERNA



Nell'espansione di un gas a bassa pressione nel vuoto, non si osserva variazione alcuna della temperatura ($dT=0$). Inoltre:

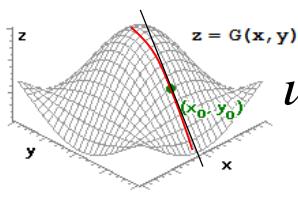


- Sistema chiuso ($dm=0$)
- Sistema stazionario ($\Delta E_m=0$)
- Sistema adiabatico ($Q=0$)
- Espansione nel vuoto ($L=0$)

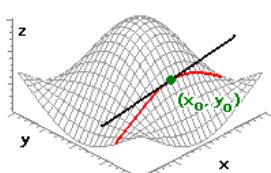
$$\Delta U + \Delta E_m = Q - L$$

$$\Delta U = 0$$

Se il gas non cambia stato fisico, due coordinate termodinamiche sono sufficienti (GIBBS) a definirne univocamente lo stato termodinamico. Quindi:



$$u = u(p, T) \Rightarrow du = 0 = \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right|_p dT + \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} \right|_T dp \stackrel{dT=0}{\Leftrightarrow} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} \right|_T = 0$$



$$u = u(v, T) \Rightarrow du = 0 = \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right|_v dT + \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right|_T dv \stackrel{dT=0}{\Leftrightarrow} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right|_T = 0$$

$$u = u(T)$$

c - CALORE SPECIFICO

E' il calore che deve essere ceduto per aumentare di un grado l'unità di massa.

Per un liquido o un solido ($\rho \approx$ costante), non dipendente dal tipo di trasformazione.

Per un gas invece varia significativamente, allora:

CALORE SPECIFICO A VOLUME COSTANTE

$$\rightarrow c_v = \left. \frac{du}{dT} \right|_v \left(= \left. \frac{\delta q}{dT} \right|_v \right)$$

C - CAPACITA' TERMICA

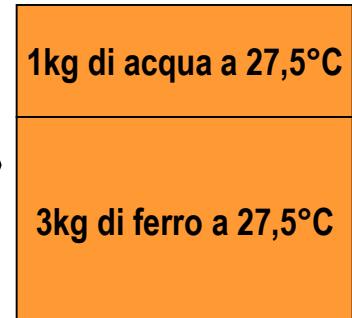
E' definita come: $C = m \cdot c$

$$c_{acqua} = 4,186 \text{ kJ / (kg * K)}$$

$$c_{ferro} = 0,464 \text{ kJ / (kg * K)}$$



$$T_{finale} = \frac{\sum C_i \cdot T_i}{\sum C_i}$$





Considero il solo giubbotto,
che suppongo indeformabile.

Sistema aperto, perché
scambia aria con l'ambiente

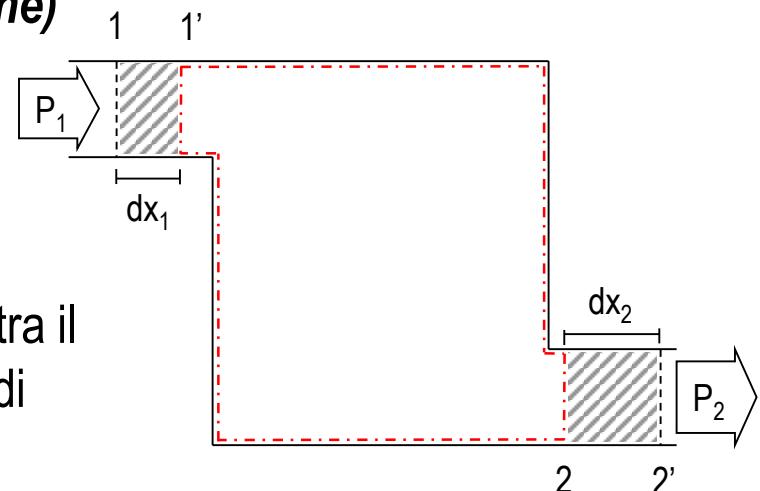
Il sistema scambia calore (+)
con l'ambiente, ma non
lavoro, perché indeformabile.

*E' sufficiente considerare la sola energia interna come
termine di accumulo?*

L - LAVORO (sistema aperto → lavoro di pressione)

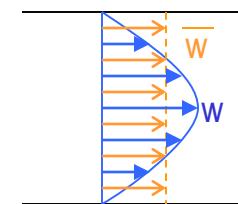
L'analisi di un sistema aperto fa riferimento ad un volume di controllo virtualmente indeformabile, quindi il lavoro di volume è nullo.

In presenza di scambio di massa nell'unità di tempo tra il sistema e l'ambiente, viene tuttavia svolto un lavoro di pressione:



- dall'ambiente sul sistema (LAVORO DI INTRODUZIONE) $P_1 \cdot S_1 \cdot dx_1 = P_1 \cdot S_1 \cdot \bar{w}_1 \cdot dt$
- dal sistema sull'ambiente (LAVORO DI ESPULSIONE) $P_2 \cdot S_2 \cdot dx_2 = P_2 \cdot S_2 \cdot \bar{w}_2 \cdot dt$

$$\bar{w} = \frac{1}{S} \int_o^S w \cdot dS$$



Nota la portata in massa, il generico lavoro specifico è esprimibile nell'unità di tempo come:

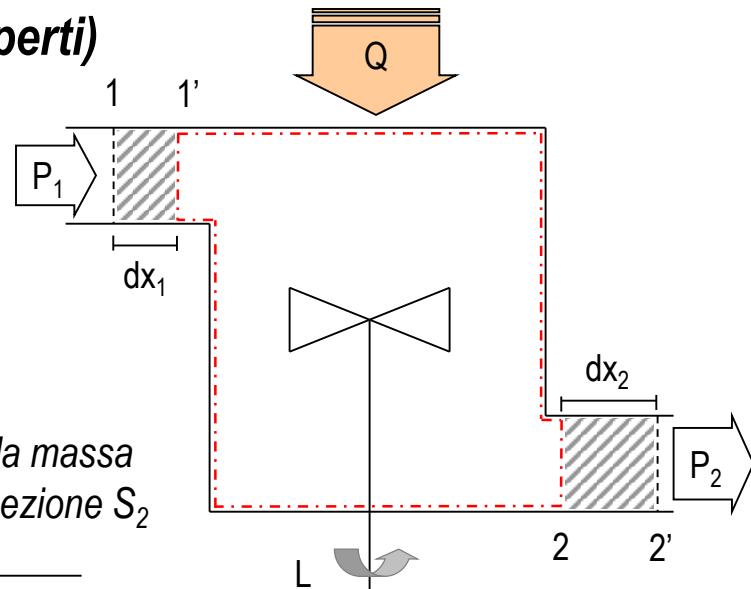
$$l = \frac{L}{m} = \frac{P \cdot S \cdot \Delta x}{\dot{m} \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{P \cdot \dot{V}}{\dot{m}} = P \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} = P \cdot v$$

I° PRINCIPIO DELLA TERMODINAMICA (*sistemi aperti*)

In condizioni stazionarie:

$$\dot{E}_s = 0$$

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



Energia introdotta con la massa entrante in $d\tau$ alla sezione S_1

$$\dot{m} \cdot \left(u_1 + \frac{1}{2} w_1^2 + g z_1 \right) + p_1 \cdot S_1 \cdot w_1 - \dot{m} \cdot \left(u_2 + \frac{1}{2} w_2^2 + g z_2 \right) - p_2 \cdot S_2 \cdot w_2 + \dot{Q} - \dot{L} = \dot{E} = 0$$

Lavoro di introduzione in $d\tau$

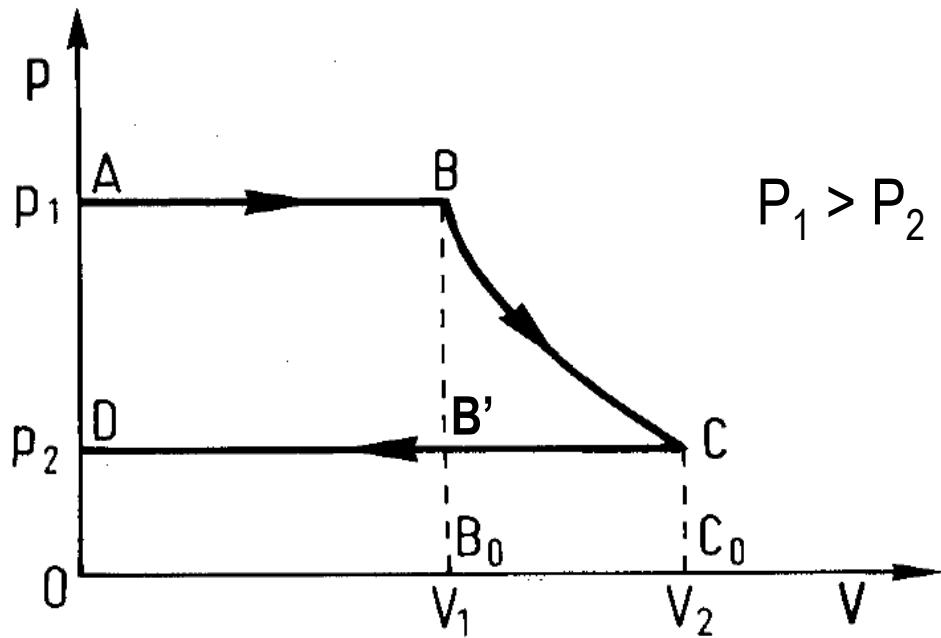
Lavoro di espulsione in $d\tau$

$$(u_2 + p_2 \cdot v_2 - u_1 - p_1 \cdot v_1) + g \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \left(\frac{1}{2} w_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} w_1^2 \right) = q - l$$



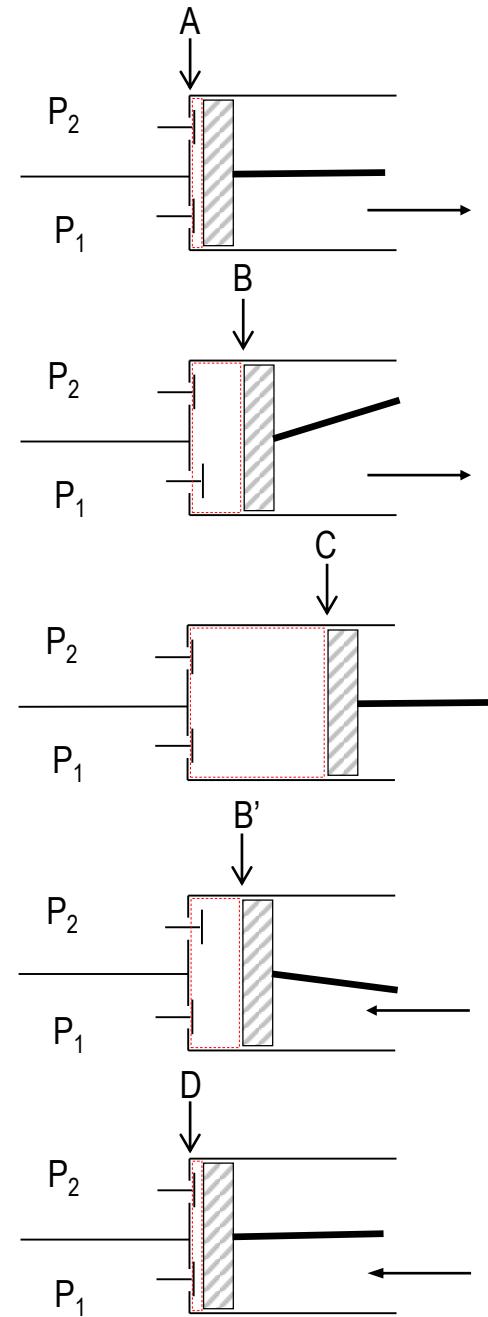
$$(h_2 - h_1) + \Delta e_m = q - l$$

L - LAVORO (sistema aperto → lavoro di pressione)



$$I_p = \int_0^{v_1} p \cdot dv + \int_{v_1}^{v_2} p \cdot dv + \int_{v_2}^0 p \cdot dv = - \int p \cdot dp$$

$$I_{aperto} = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \int_i^f \delta L = \int v \cdot dp$$



I° PRINCIPIO DELLA TERMODINAMICA

Per un sistema in cui non avvengono reazioni chimiche e per il quale sono trascurabili le forme energetiche elettromagnetiche e le variazioni di energia meccanica, la variazione energetica tra due stati termodinamici di equilibrio diviene:

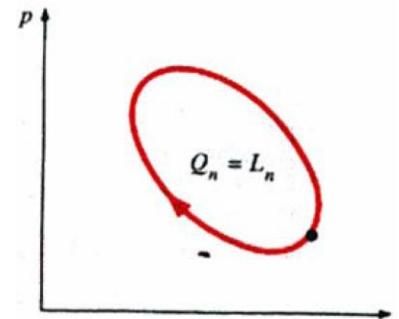
per un sistema chiuso $\Delta U = Q - L$ / $\Delta u = q - l$

per un sistema aperto $\Delta H = Q - L$ / $\Delta h = q - l$

Se la trasformazione è ciclica $\Delta U = \Delta H = 0 \Rightarrow Q = L$

Se la trasformazione è adiabatica ($Q=0$) $\Rightarrow \Delta U = -L$
 $\Delta H = -L$

Se nella trasformazione non è compiuto alcun lavoro ($L=0$) $\Rightarrow \Delta U_{isocora} = Q$
 $\Delta H_{isobara} = Q$



c - CALORE SPECIFICO

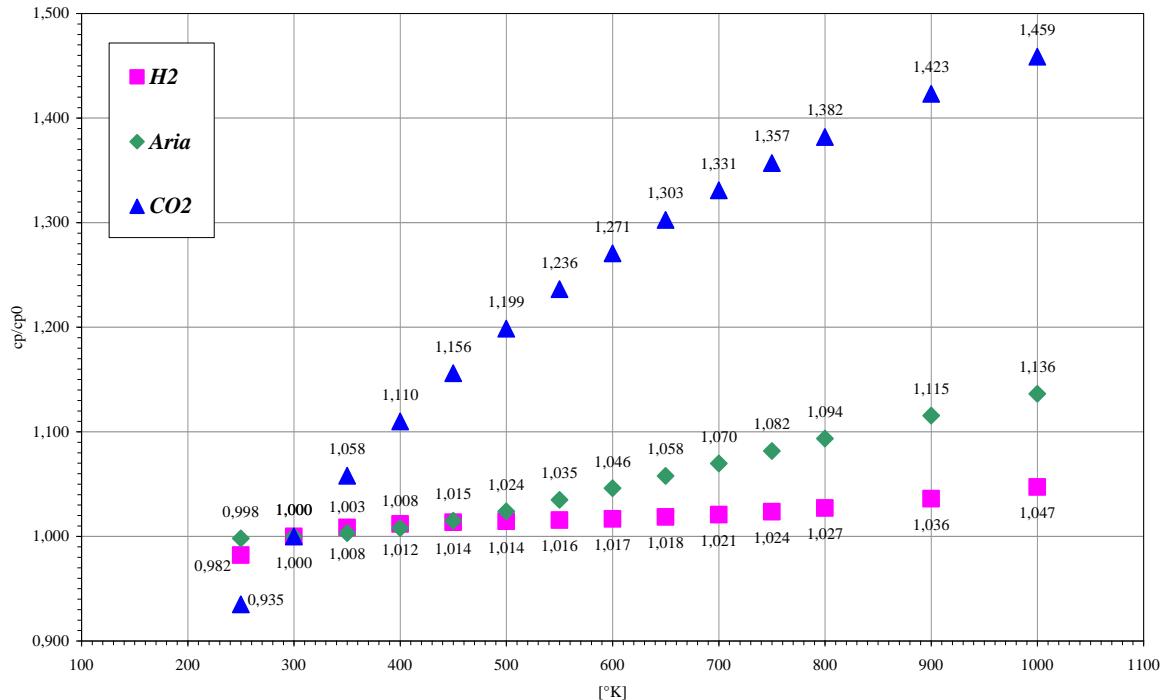
E' il calore che deve essere ceduto per aumentare di un grado l'unità di massa.
Per un liquido o un solido ($\rho \approx$ costante), non dipendente dal tipo di trasformazione.
Per un gas invece varia significativamente, allora:

CALORE SPECIFICO A PRESSIONE COSTANTE

$$c_p = \frac{dh}{dT} \Big|_p \quad \left(= \frac{\delta q}{dT} \Big|_p \right)$$

Il calore specifico di un gas, aumenta con l'aumento della temperatura.

La variazione è tanto più sensibile, quanto più il gas ha massa molare elevata.



c - CALORE SPECIFICO

Calori specifici di gas a 25 °C

Gas	Formula	C _{p0} kJ/(Kg·K)	C _{v0} kJ/(Kg·K)	$\gamma = C_p/C_v$
Aria	--	1,0050	0,718	1,400
Argon	Ar	0,5203	0,3122	1,667
Butano	C ₄ H ₁₀	1,7164	1,5734	1,091
Carbonio, biossido di	CO ₂	0,8460	0,657	1,288
Carbonio, monossido di	CO	1,0400	0,744	1,398
Etano	C ₂ H ₆	1,7662	1,4897	1,186
Etilene	C ₂ H ₄	1,5482	1,2518	1,237
Elio	He	5,1926	3,1156	1,667
Idrogeno	H ₂	14,307	10,183	1,405
Metano	CH ₄	2,2537	1,7354	1,299
Neon	Ne	1,0299	0,6179	1,667
Azoto	N ₂	1,0390	0,743	1,398
Ottano	C ₈ H ₁₈	1,7113	1,6385	1,044
Ossigeno	O ₂	0,9180	0,658	1,395
Propano	C ₃ H ₈	1,6794	1,4909	1,126
Vapore	H ₂ O	1,8723	1,4108	1,327

Alcuni calori specifici dei liquidi

Liquidi	kJ/kg	Valori medi fra 0 e 100 °C
Acqua	4,186	
Alcool etilico	2,398	
Ammoniaca	1,738	
Benzene	5,148	
Etere etilico	2,260	
Olio minerale	1,674	
Petrolio	2,093	

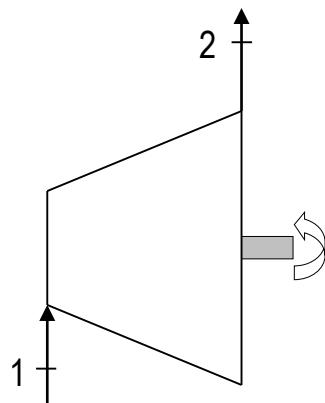
Alcuni calori specifici dei solidi

Solidi	kJ/kg	Valori medi fra 0 e 100 °C
Acciaio	0,502	
Alluminio	0,920	
Amianto	0,816	
Asfalto	0,933	
Bronzo	0,376	
Cls	0,879	
Ferro	0,464	
Ghiaccio	2,038	
Lana	1,716	
Legno	2,38-2,72	
Mattone	0,75-0,92	
Pietrame	0,880	
Rame	0,389	
Vetro	0,837	

APPLICAZIONI DEL I° PRINCIPIO DELLA TERMODINAMICA

$$\dot{m} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} w_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} w_1^2 \right) + g \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + (h_2 - h_1) \right] = \dot{Q} - \dot{L}$$

TURBINA



$$w_1 \approx w_2$$

$$z_1 \approx z_2$$

$$q \approx 0$$

$$T_1 \gg T_2$$



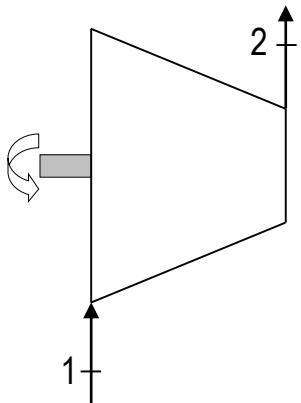
$$\Rightarrow -\dot{L} = \dot{m} \cdot \Delta h = \dot{m} \cdot \bar{c}_p \cdot (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\dot{L}_{reale} = \eta_{mec} \cdot \dot{L}$$

APPLICAZIONI DEL I° PRINCIPIO DELLA TERMODINAMICA

$$\dot{m} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} w_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} w_1^2 \right) + g \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + (h_2 - h_1) \right] = \dot{Q} - \dot{L}$$

COMPRESSORE



$$w_1 \approx w_2$$

$$z_1 \approx z_2$$

$$q \approx 0$$

$$T_1 \ll T_2$$



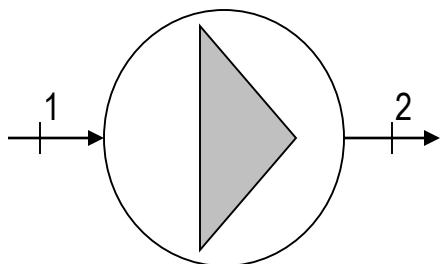
$$\Rightarrow -\dot{L} = \dot{m} \cdot \Delta h = \dot{m} \cdot \bar{c}_p \cdot (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\dot{L}_{reale} = \frac{\dot{L}}{\eta_{mec}}$$

APPLICAZIONI DEL I° PRINCIPIO DELLA TERMODINAMICA

$$\dot{m} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} w_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} w_1^2 \right) + g \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + (h_2 - h_1) \right] = \dot{Q} - \dot{L}$$

POMPA (liquidi)



$$w_1 \approx w_2$$

$$z_1 \approx z_2$$

$$q \approx 0$$

$$T_1 \approx T_2$$



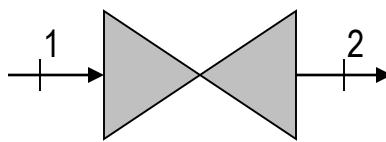
$$\Rightarrow -\dot{L} = \dot{m} \cdot \Delta h = \dot{m} \cdot (\Delta u + P_2 v_2 - P_1 v_1) \approx \dot{m} \cdot \frac{\Delta P}{\rho}$$

$$\dot{L}_{reale} = \frac{\dot{L}}{\eta_{mec}}$$

APPLICAZIONI DEL I° PRINCIPIO DELLA TERMODINAMICA

$$\dot{m} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} w_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} w_1^2 \right) + g \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + (h_2 - h_1) \right] = \dot{Q} - \dot{L}$$

VALVOLA DI LAMINAZIONE



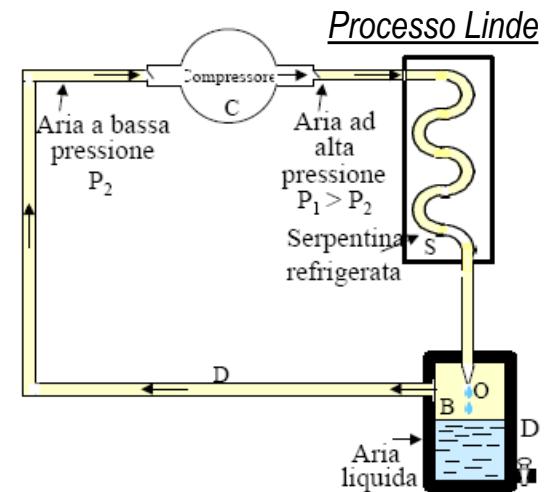
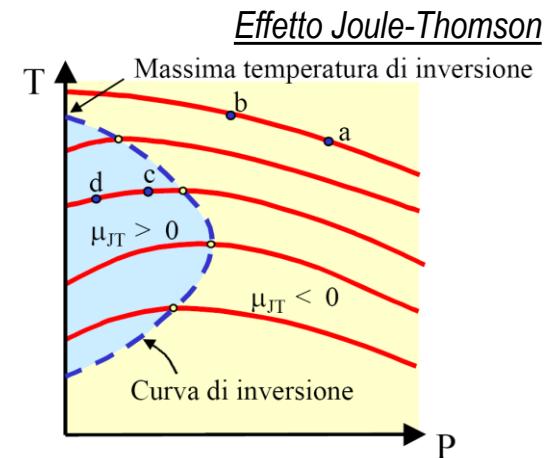
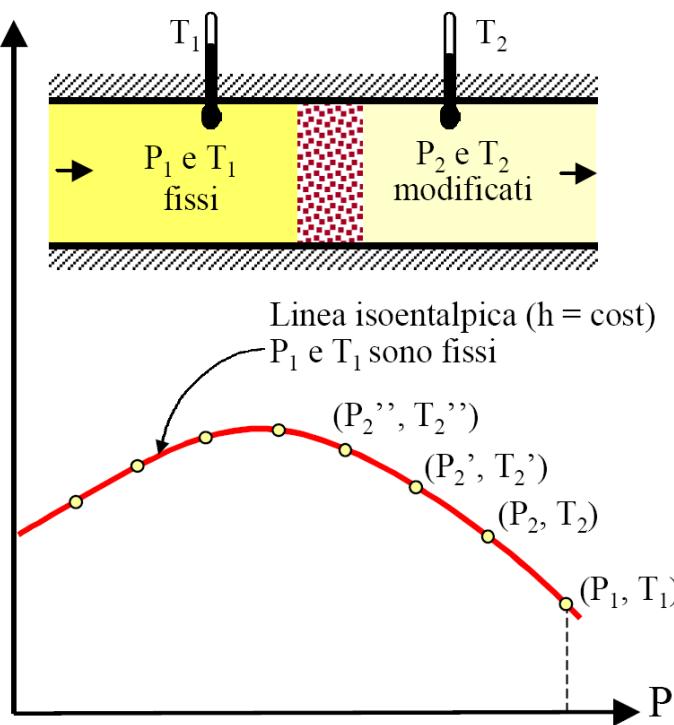
$$w_1 = w_2$$

$$z_1 = z_2$$

$$q = 0$$

$$l = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta h = 0$$



GAS PERFETTI

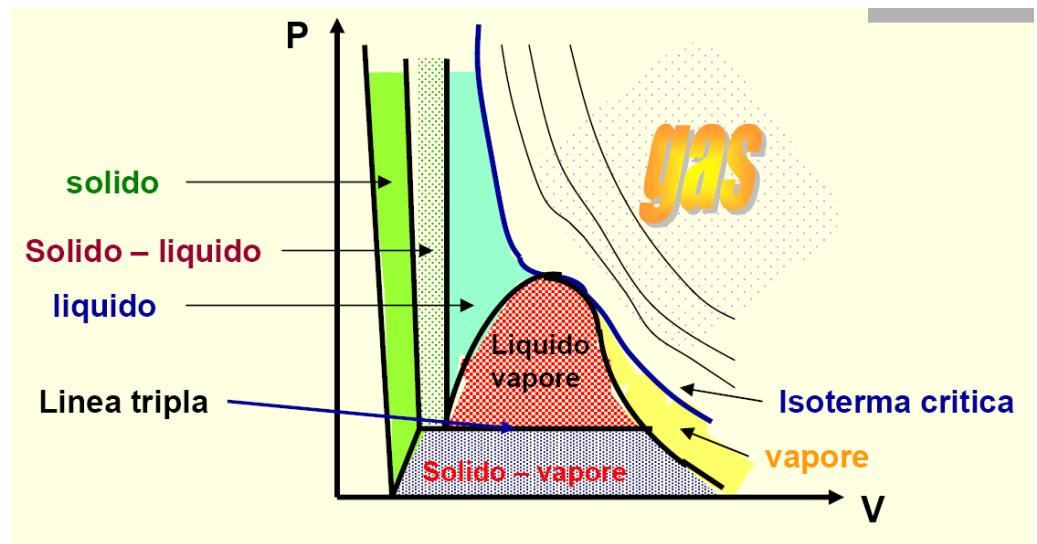
E' un gas per il quale:

- le forze di interazione molecolare sono trascurabili
- il volume occupato dalle molecole è trascurabile

$$p \cdot v = R \cdot T$$

$$R = \frac{R_u}{M}$$

$$R_u = 8,314 \frac{kJ}{kmol \cdot K}$$



Ogni mole a 0°C e 1 atm, occupa il medesimo volume (22,414 litri)

$$p \cdot \frac{V}{m} = \frac{R_u}{M} \cdot T \Leftrightarrow R_u = \frac{p \cdot V}{T} \cdot \frac{M}{m} = \frac{101,325 \text{ kPa} \cdot 22,414 \text{ m}^3}{273.15 \text{ K} \cdot \text{kmol}} \cong 8,314 \frac{kJ}{kmol \cdot K}$$

GAS PERFETTI

Ad esempio, per l'ossigeno:

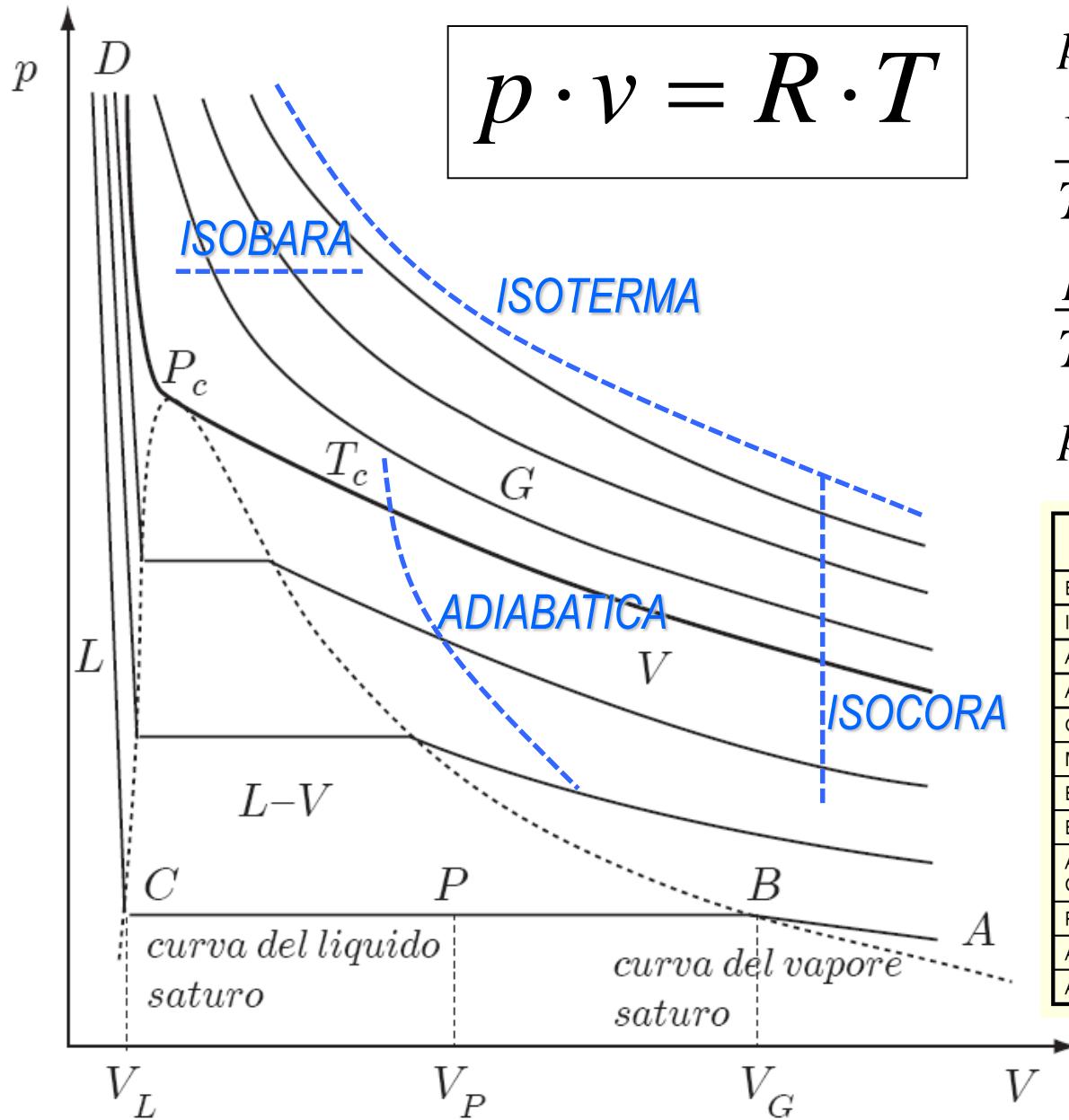
$$R = \frac{8,314 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kmol} \cdot \text{K}}}{32 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}}} = 0,26 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$c_p = \frac{7}{2} R = 0,91 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$c_v = \frac{5}{2} R = 0,65 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

SOSTANZA	μ	$R = \mu/\mu$	c_p	c_v	k
	kg/kmol	J/kgK	J/kgK	J/kgK	
Acetilene, C ₂ H ₂	26,039	319,43			
Acqua, H ₂ O	18,016	461,70	1872.3	1410.8	1.327
Alcool etilico C ₂ H ₅ OH	46,069	180,48	2496.3	2315.8	1.078
Alcool metilico, C ₃ H ₃ OH	32,04	259,5			
Ammoniaca, NH ₃	17,032	488,38	2130.0	1641.8	1.297
Anidride carbonica, CO ₂	44,012	188,99	841.8	652.9	1.289
Anidride solforosa, SO ₂	64,066	129,83			
Argon, Ar	39,950	208,21	520.3	312.2	1.667
Aria	28,968	287,13	1003.5	716.5	1.400
Azoto, N ₂	28,014	296,91	1041.6	744.8	1.400
n-Butano, C ₄ H ₁₀	58,124	143,04	1716.4	1573.4	1.091
Cloro, Cl	70,91	117,3			
Cloroformio, C H Cl ₃	119,38	69,64			
Elio, He	4,0028	2078,0	5192.6	3115.6	1.667
n-Esano, C ₆ H ₁₄	507,9	3,03			
Etano, C ₂ H ₆	30,071	276,60	1766.2	1489.7	1.186
Etilene, C ₂ H ₄	28,055	296,48	1548.2	1251.8	1.237
Freon 12 CCl ₂ F ₂	120,914	68,77			
Idrogeno, H ₂	2,0158	4126,4	14209.1	10084.9	1.409
Kripton, Kr	83,8	99,21			1.667
Metano, CH ₄	16,044	518,46	2253.7	1735.4	1.299
Metanolo CH ₃ OH	32,042	259,48	1405.0	1145.5	1.227
Monoss. di carbonio, CO	28,012	296,93	1041.3	744.5	1.400
Neon, Ne	20,184	412,10	1029.9	617.9	1.667
Ossido di azoto, NO	30,007	277,19			
Ossigeno, O ₂	31,891	260,83	921,6	661,8	1.393
Ottano, C ₈ H ₁₈	114,23	72,79	1711.3	1638.5	1.044
Propano, C ₃ H ₈	44,097	188,55	1679.4	1490.9	1.126
R134a, C F ₃ C H ₂ F	102,03	81,49			
Xenon, Xe	131,3	63,32			1.667

GAS PERFETTI



$$p \cdot v = \text{cost.}$$

ISOTERMA

$$\frac{v}{T} = \text{cost.}$$

ISOBARA

$$\frac{p}{T} = \text{cost.}$$

ISOCORA

$$p \cdot v^\gamma = \text{cost.}$$

ADIABATICA

	Tc (K)	Pc (MPa)	Vc (cm ³ /mole)	ρc (kg/mole)
Elio	5.3	0.23	58	69
Idrogeno	33.3	1.3	64.5	31
Azoto	126.2	3.39	90	311
Argon	150.9	4.91	85.0	531
Ossigeno	154.8	5.08	74.4	430
Metano	191	4.64	98.8	162
Etilene	283.1	5.19	124	225
Etano	305.4	4.88	143	211
Anidride Carbonica	304.2	8.1	95.6	460
Propano	369.9	4.2	200	220
Ammoniaca	405.6	11.4	72.4	235
Acqua	647.3	22.12	45	400

GAS REALI

Il comportamento dei gas reali è, con buona approssimazione, quello del modello di gas perfetto unicamente per temperature superiori a $2T_c$ oppure in condizioni di basse pressioni ed elevati volumi specifici.

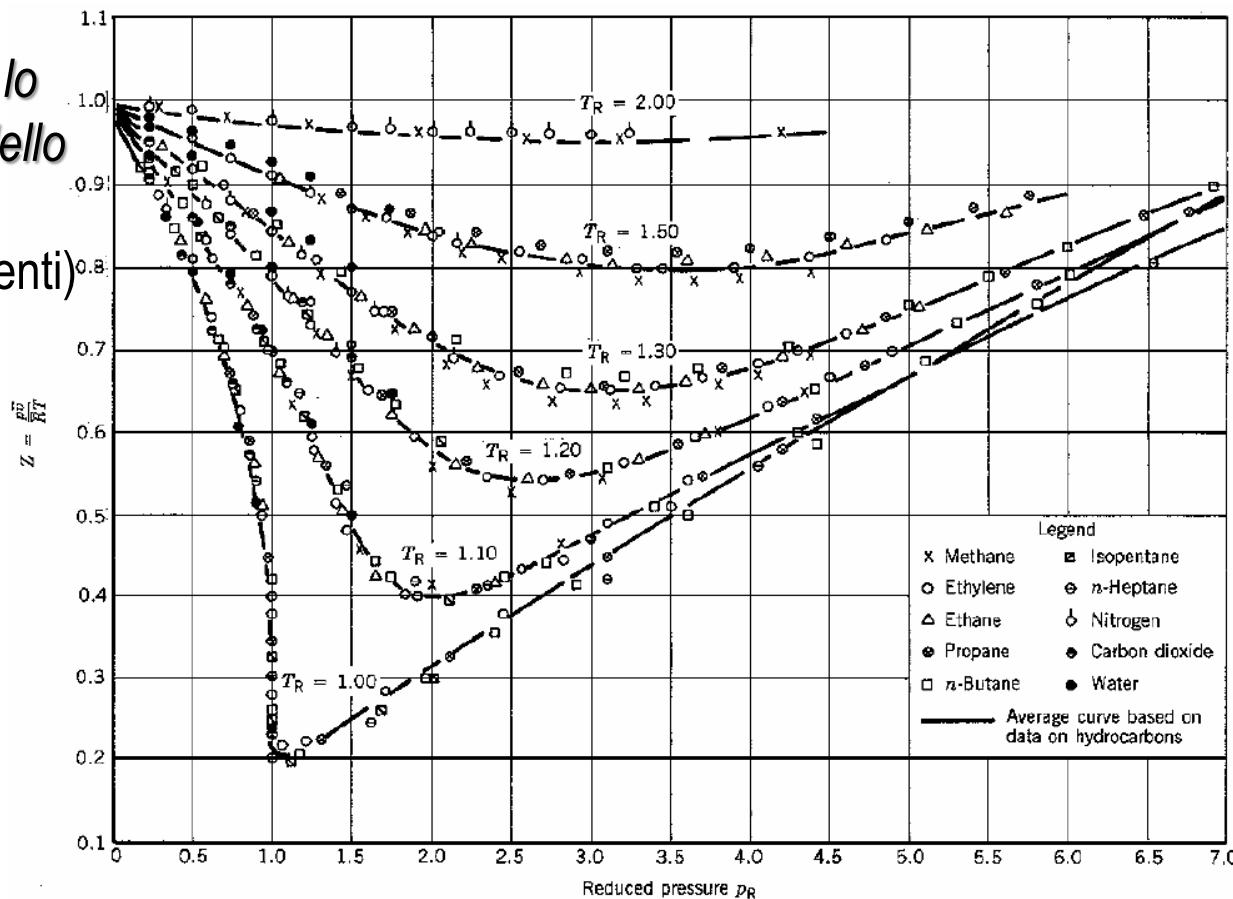
Si dimostra che:

“nelle medesime coordinate ridotte, tutti i gas reali hanno lo stesso scostamento dal modello di gas perfetto”

(Legge degli stati corrispondenti)

Tale scostamento è detto
FATTORE di
COMPRESSIBILITÀ:

$$Z = \frac{v_{reale}}{v_{ideale}} = \frac{v_{reale} \cdot p}{R \cdot T}$$

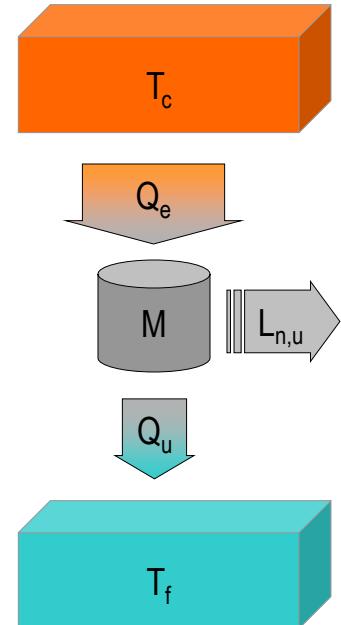


MACCHINE TERMICHE

L'effetto ricercato è la produzione di lavoro utile

Attuano un ciclo termodinamico diretto (sorgente → pozzo):

- assorbendo il calore Q_e dalla sorgente
- trasformando parzialmente Q_e in lavoro utile $L_{n,u}$
- cedendo il calore residuo Q_u con il pozzo per ripristinare le condizioni iniziali



Il ciclo termodinamico è eseguito da un fluido evolvente, che costituisce il vettore termico. Si definisce rendimento termodinamico della macchina termica il rapporto:

$$\eta_t = \frac{L_{n,u}}{Q_e} = \frac{Q_e - Q_u}{Q_e} = 1 - \frac{Q_u}{Q_e}$$

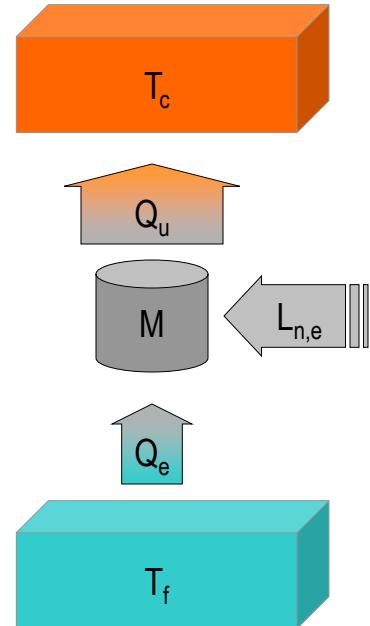
Il rendimento termodinamico è sempre inferiore all'unità, altrimenti sarebbe contraddetto il II° P.T.

MACCHINE FRIGORIFERE

L'effetto ricercato è il raffreddamento del pozzo

Attuano un ciclo termodinamico inverso (pozzo → sorgente):

- assorbendo il calore Q_e dal pozzo
- assorbendo il lavoro $L_{n,e}$
- cedendo il calore Q_u alla sorgente per ripristinare le condizioni iniziali



Il ciclo termodinamico è eseguito da un fluido evolvente, che costituisce il vettore termico.
Si definisce coefficiente di prestazione della macchina frigorifera il rapporto:

$$COP_F = \frac{Q_e}{L_{n,e}} = \frac{Q_e}{Q_u - Q_e}$$

Il coefficiente di prestazione può assumere valori superiori all'unità.

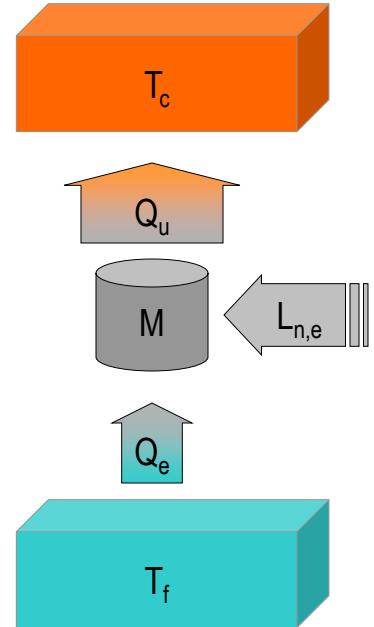
COP_F (Coefficient of Performance) $\equiv EER$ (Energy Efficiency Ratio)

POMPE DI CALORE

L'effetto ricercato è il riscaldamento della sorgente

Attuano un ciclo termodinamico inverso (pozzo → sorgente):

- assorbendo il calore Q_e dal pozzo
- assorbendo il lavoro $L_{n,e}$
- cedendo il calore Q_u alla sorgente per ripristinare le condizioni iniziali



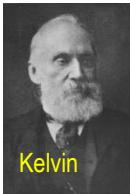
Il ciclo termodinamico è eseguito da un fluido evolvente, che costituisce il vettore termico.

Si definisce coefficiente di prestazione della pompa di calore il rapporto:

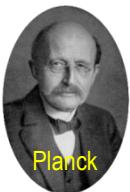
$$COP_{PdC} = \frac{Q_u}{L_{n,e}} = \frac{Q_u}{Q_u - Q_e} = COP_F + 1$$

Il coefficiente di prestazione è sempre maggiore dell'unità.

II° PRINCIPIO DELLA TERMODINAMICA



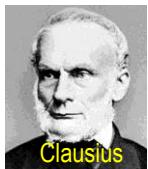
Kelvin



Planck

Kelvin-Planck:

E' impossibile attuare una trasformazione termodinamica *ciclica*, il cui unico risultato sia quello di trasformare completamente una quantità di calore in lavoro.

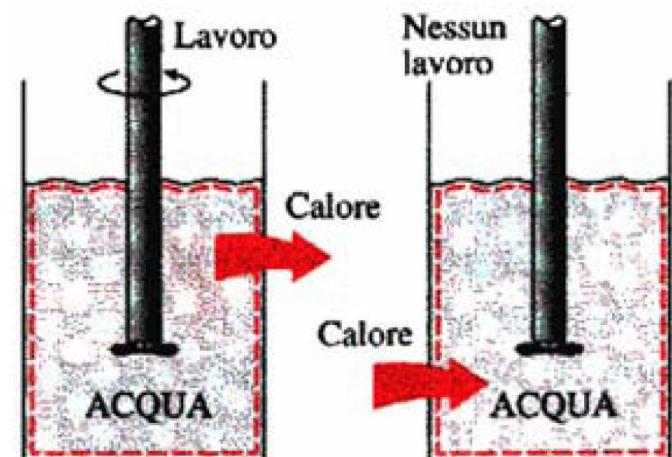


Clausius

Clausius:

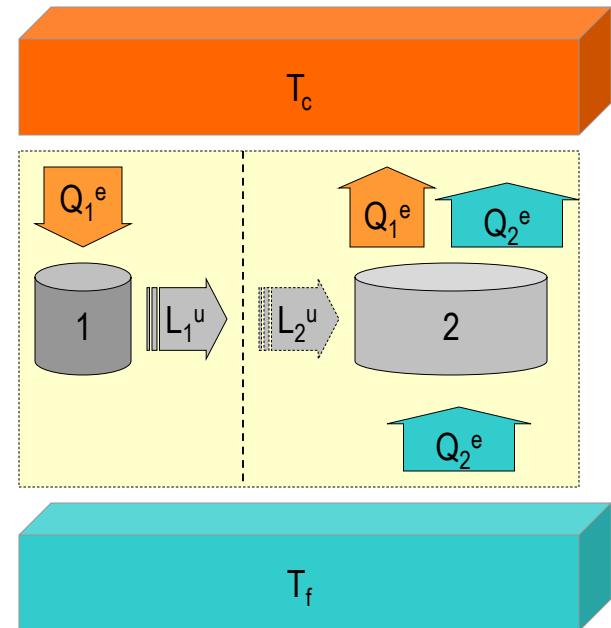
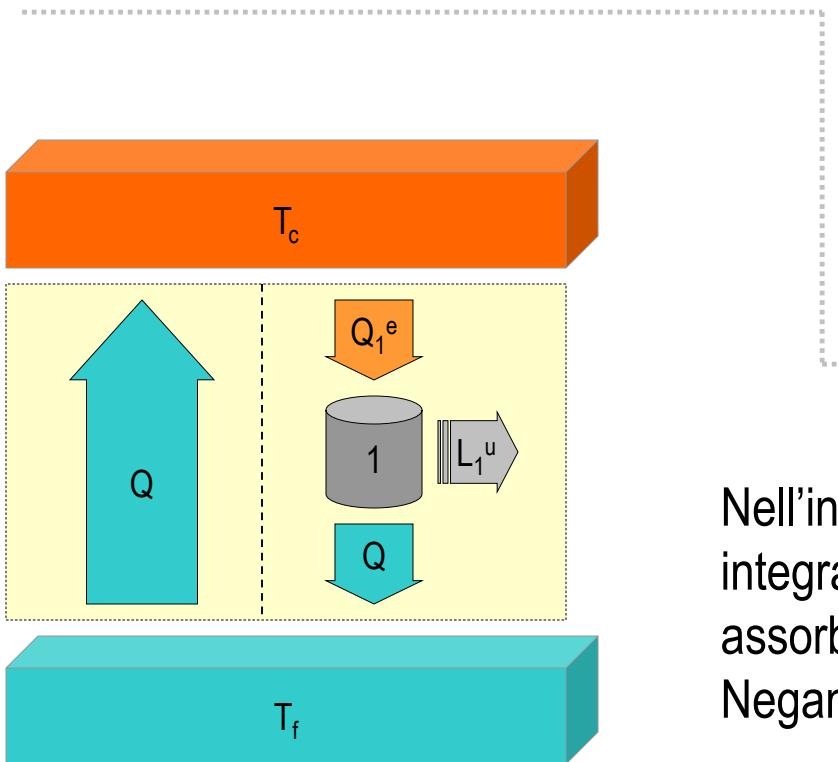
E' impossibile attuare una trasformazione termodinamica, il cui unico risultato sia quello di trasferire *completamente* una quantità di calore da una sorgente fredda (pozzo) ad una calda (sorgente).

In altri termini, c'è un verso nelle trasformazioni energetiche, che non è naturalmente invertibile. Esiste quindi la «degradazione» dell'energia.



EQUIVALENZA ENUNCIATI II° PRINCIPIO DELLA TERMODINAMICA

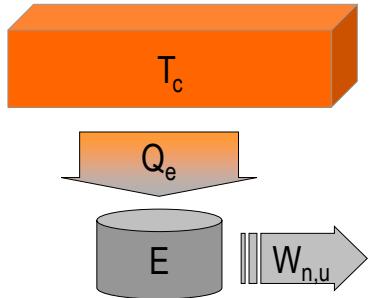
Considerando assieme le due macchine, diviene un sistema a lavoro nullo che trasferisce ciclicamente una quantità di calore da un pozzo ad una sorgente. Negando Kelvin-Planck, contraddico Clausius



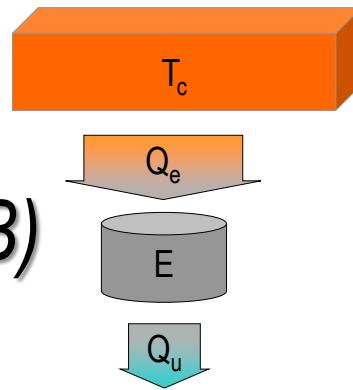
Nell'insieme, diviene un sistema che trasforma integralmente in lavoro una quantità di calore assorbita.
Negando Clausius, contraddico Kelvin-Planck

Possible or not?

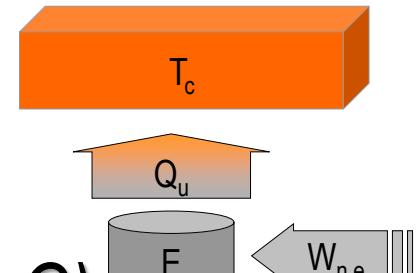
A)



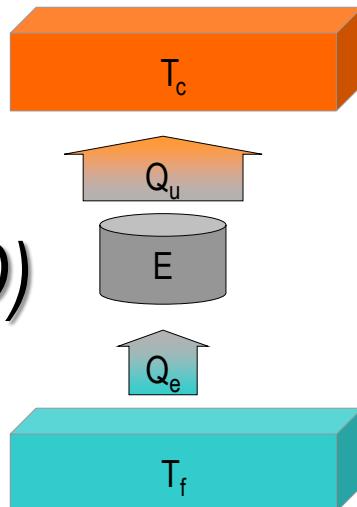
B)



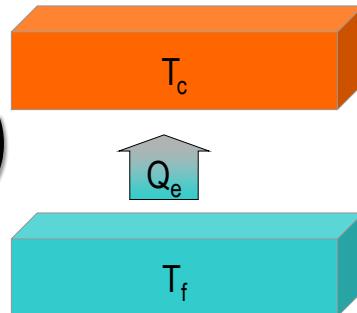
C)



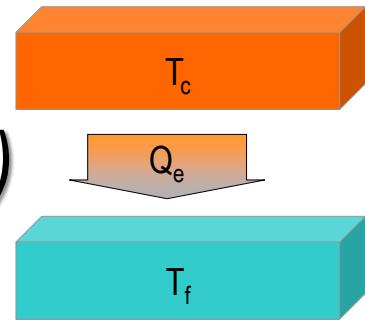
D)



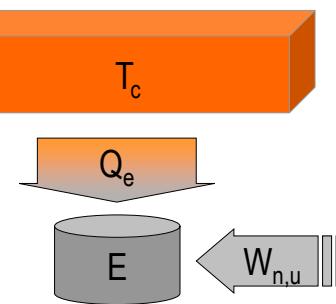
E)



F)



G)



TEOREMI DI CARNOT



I TEOREMA

Il rendimento termodinamico di una macchina irreversibile è sempre inferiore a quello di una reversibile che operi tra le medesime riserve di calore

II TEOREMA

Il rendimento termodinamico è uguale per tutti le macchine termiche che operino reversibilmente tra le medesime riserve di calore

III TEOREMA

Il rendimento termodinamico reversibile è il massimo rendimento possibile a parità di riserve di calore



Quindi, fissate due riserve termiche, potendo stimare il rendimento termico di una macchina reversibile, conosco il massimo rendimento attuabile e quindi il massimo lavoro teorico sviluppabile.

$$\gamma_M = \frac{|L_M|}{|Q_M^1|}$$

$$\gamma_N = \frac{|L_N|}{|Q_N^1|}$$

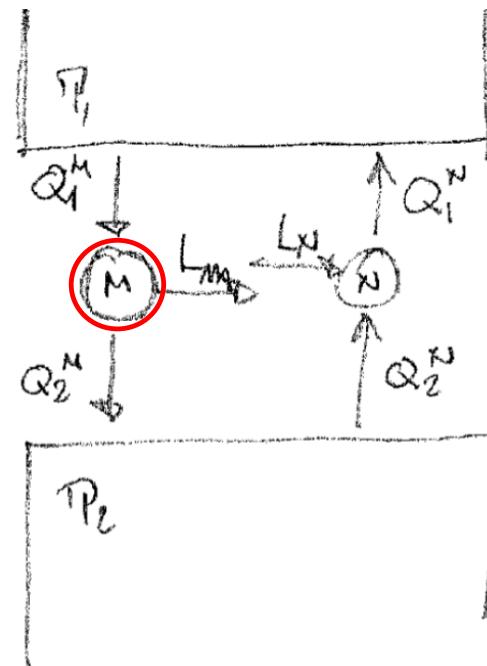
$$m|L_M| = n|L_N|$$

$$m \gamma_M |Q_M^1| = n \gamma_N |Q_N^1|$$

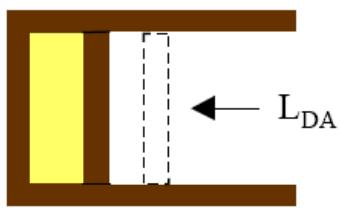
$$m \gamma_M |Q_M^1| - n \gamma_N |Q_N^1| = 0$$

$$m|Q_M^1| - n|Q_N^1| \geq 0 \rightarrow m|Q_M^1| \geq n|Q_N^1|$$

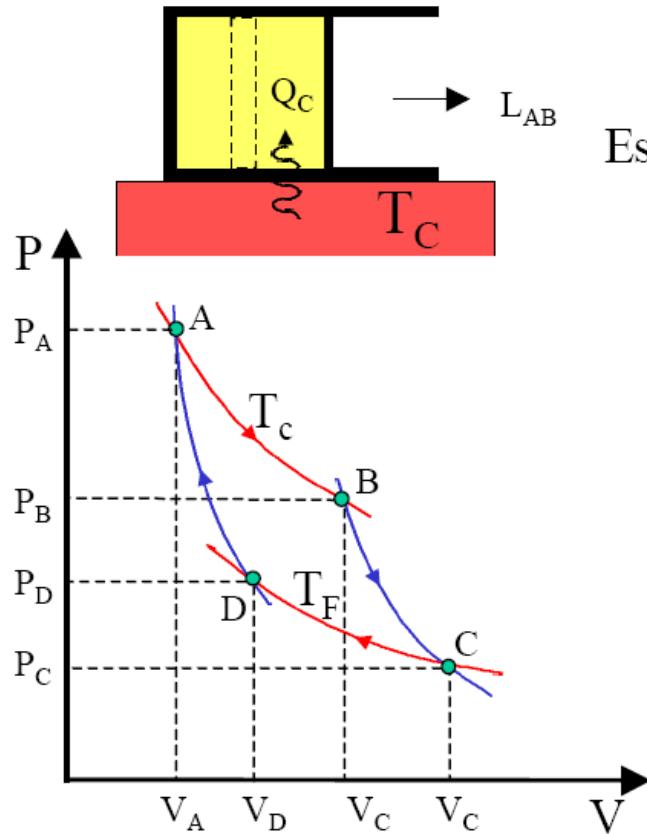
$$\gamma_M = \gamma_N \cdot \frac{n|Q_N^1|}{m|Q_M^1|} \Rightarrow \gamma_M < \gamma_N$$



CICLO DI CARNOT

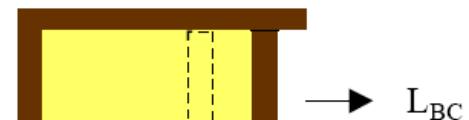


$D \rightarrow A$
Compression adiabatica



$C \rightarrow D$
Compression isoterma

$A \rightarrow B$
Espansione isoterma

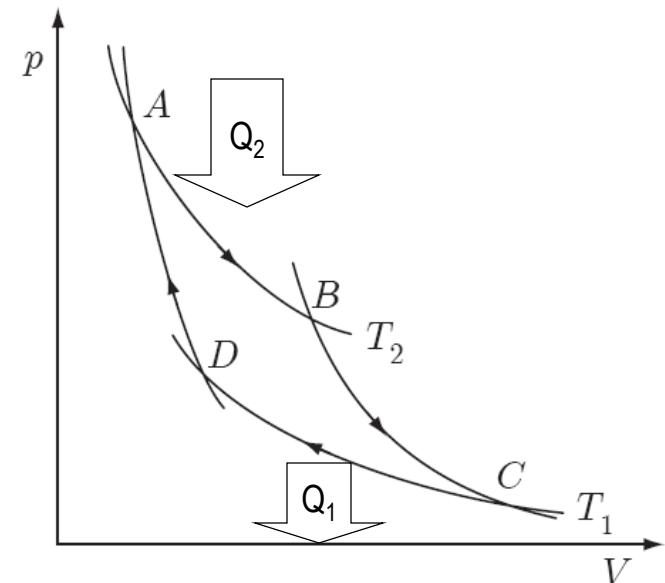
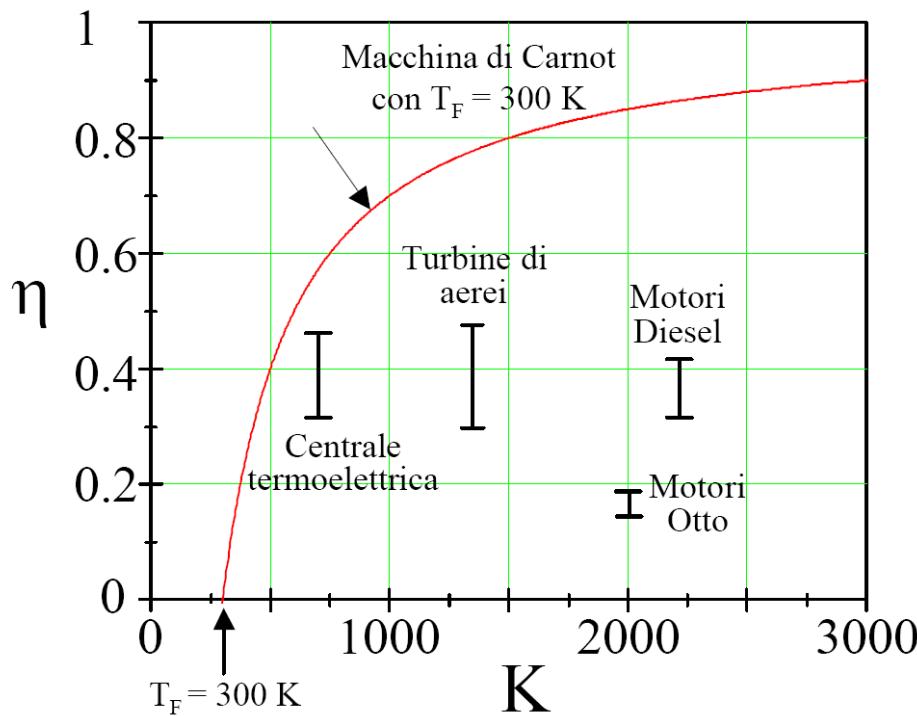


$B \rightarrow C$
Espansione adiabatica

CICLO DI CARNOT

Si dimostra che per il ciclo di Carnot, il rendimento termico vale:

$$\eta_t = 1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2} \quad \text{Reversibilità!}$$



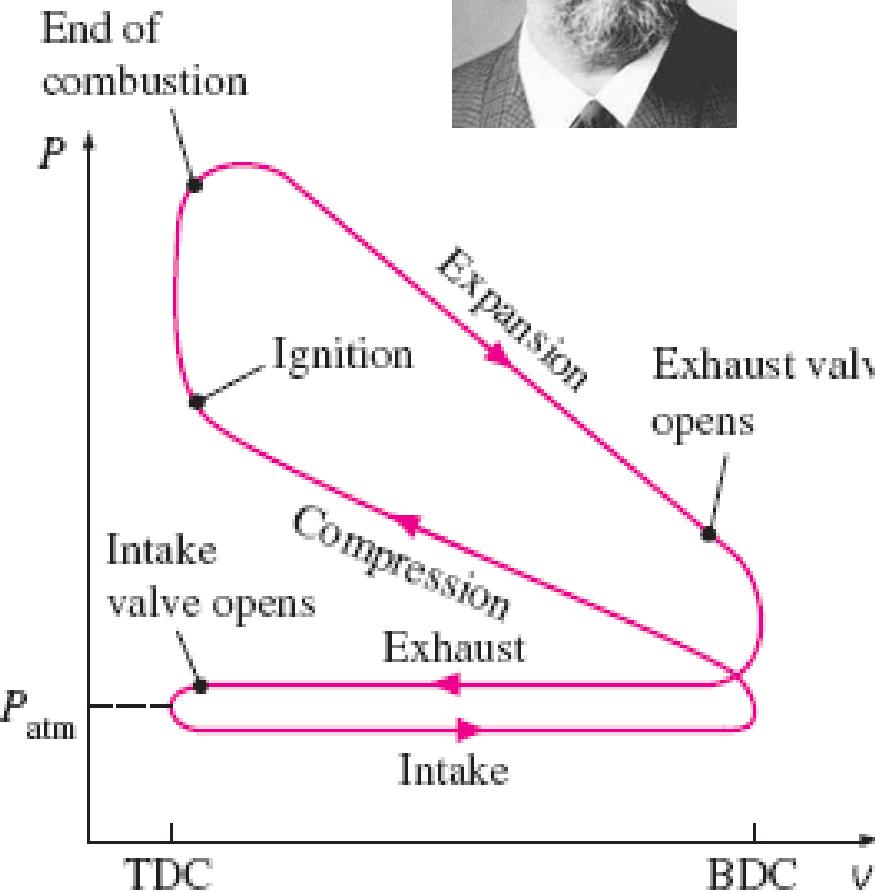
Dalla definizione di rendimento termico:

$$\eta_t = 1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2} = 1 - \frac{Q_1}{Q_2}$$

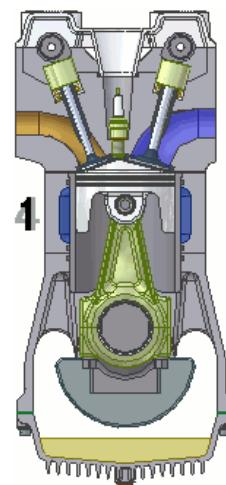
quindi:

$$\frac{Q_1}{T_1} = \frac{Q_2}{T_2}$$

OTTO Cycle (4S)

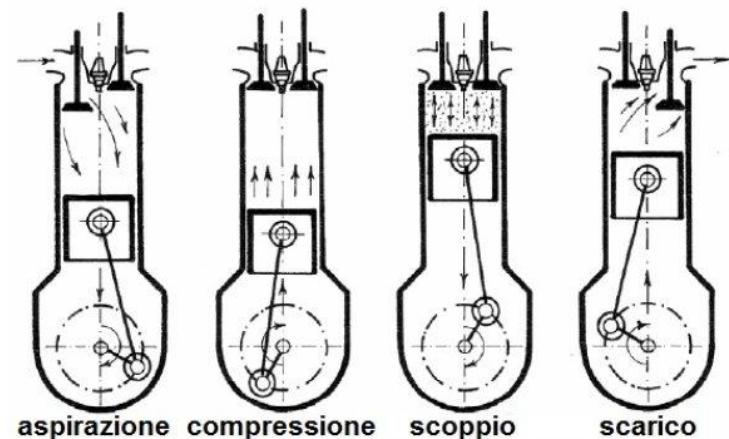


<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e9-kRh1s18Y&feature=related>

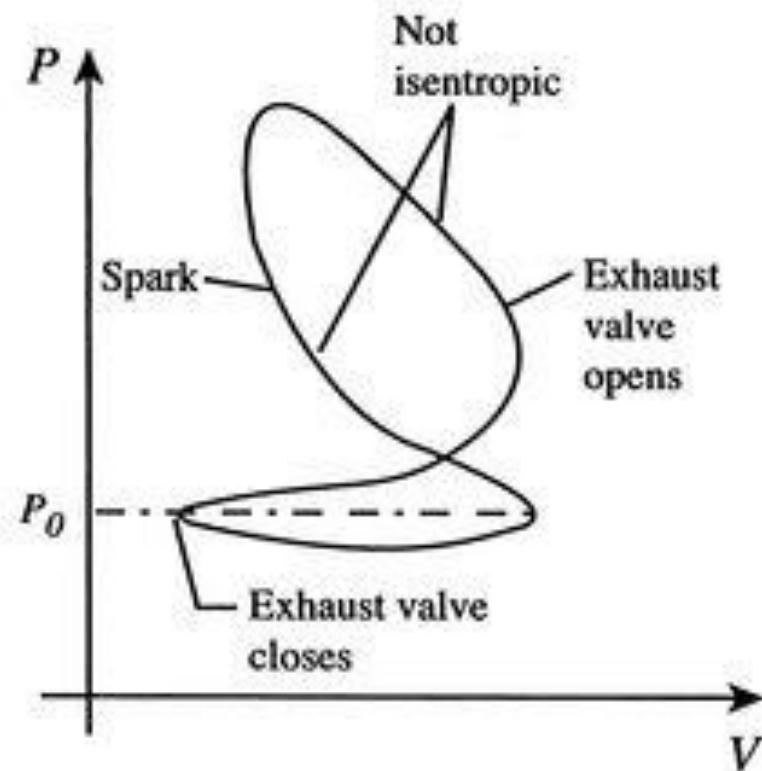
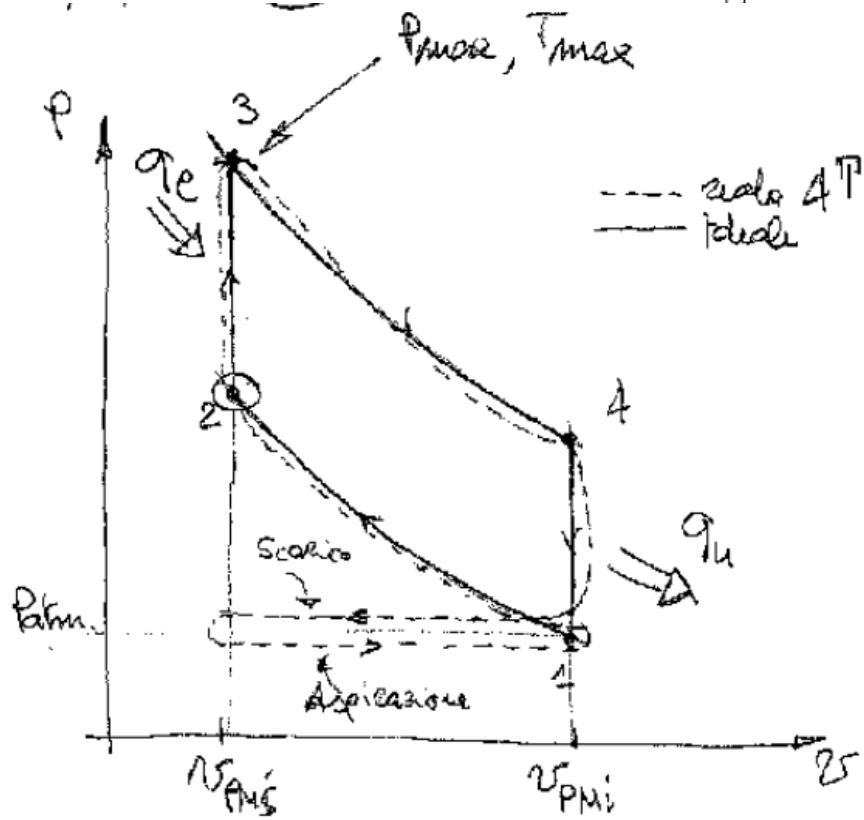
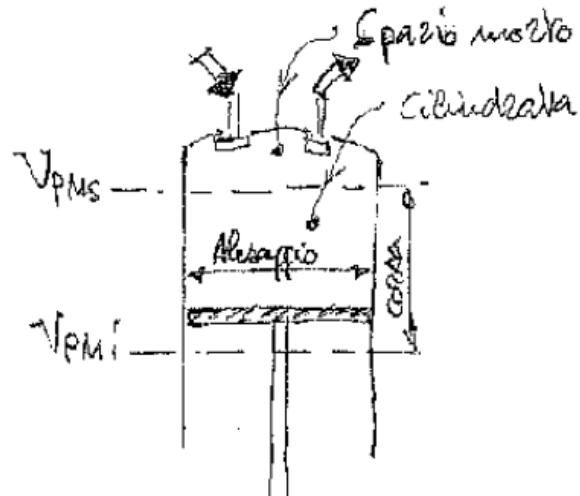


$$\eta_{otto}^{ideal} = 1 - \frac{1}{\rho^{k-1}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{V_{\max}}{V_{\min}}$$



OTTO Cycle (4S)



OTTO Cycle (4S)

$\beta = \frac{\text{rapporto volumetrico di compressione}}{V_{PMI} - V_{PMF}}$

$$\gamma_c = \frac{\beta_m}{\beta_{qel}} = 1 - \frac{|q_{ul}|}{|q_{el}|}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{T_4 - T_1}{T_3 - T_2}$$

$$\frac{V_{PMI}}{V_{PMF}}$$

dove $|q_{el}| = C_v(T_3 - T_2)$

avrà

$v = \text{cost}$

$$\frac{du}{\text{ciclo chiuso}} = \delta q - \delta e$$

$$|q_{ul}| = C_v(T_4 - T_1)$$

Considerando le due adiabatiche:

$$PV^k = \text{cost}$$

$$T_1 V_1^{k-1} = T_2 V_2^{k-1}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{k-1} \text{ e } \frac{T_3}{T_4} = \left(\frac{V_4}{V_3}\right)^{k-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \gamma_c = 1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2} \cdot \frac{\frac{T_4}{T_1} - 1}{\frac{T_3}{T_2} - 1} \\ = 1 - \frac{1}{\beta^{k-1}} \end{cases}$$

Rendimento termico
ciclo OTTO

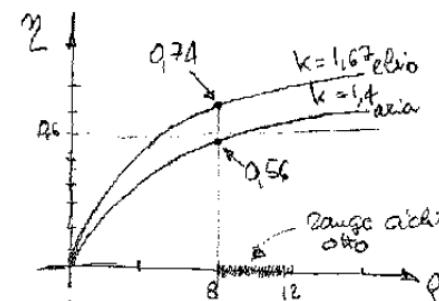
$$\text{ma } V_3 = V_2 \text{ e } T_3 V_3 = V_4$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{k-1} = \left(\frac{V_3}{V_4}\right)^{k-1} = \frac{T_4}{T_3} = \left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right)^{k-1}$$

Notare che in 2 inizia la combustione dello miscela; $T_2 = T_1 \cdot \beta$

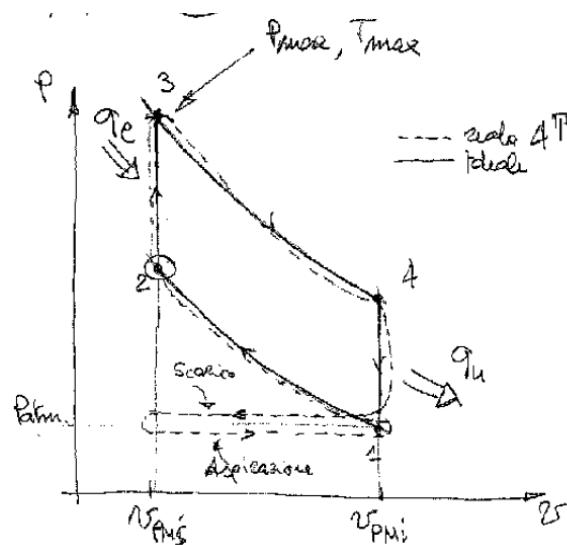
$$\text{se } \beta \uparrow \Rightarrow T_2 \uparrow$$

c'sono dei limiti per β ; affinché non si insorga l'autocombustione, quindi γ_c non può essere aumentato sempre più.



1. .1 1 .1

OTTO Cycle (4S)

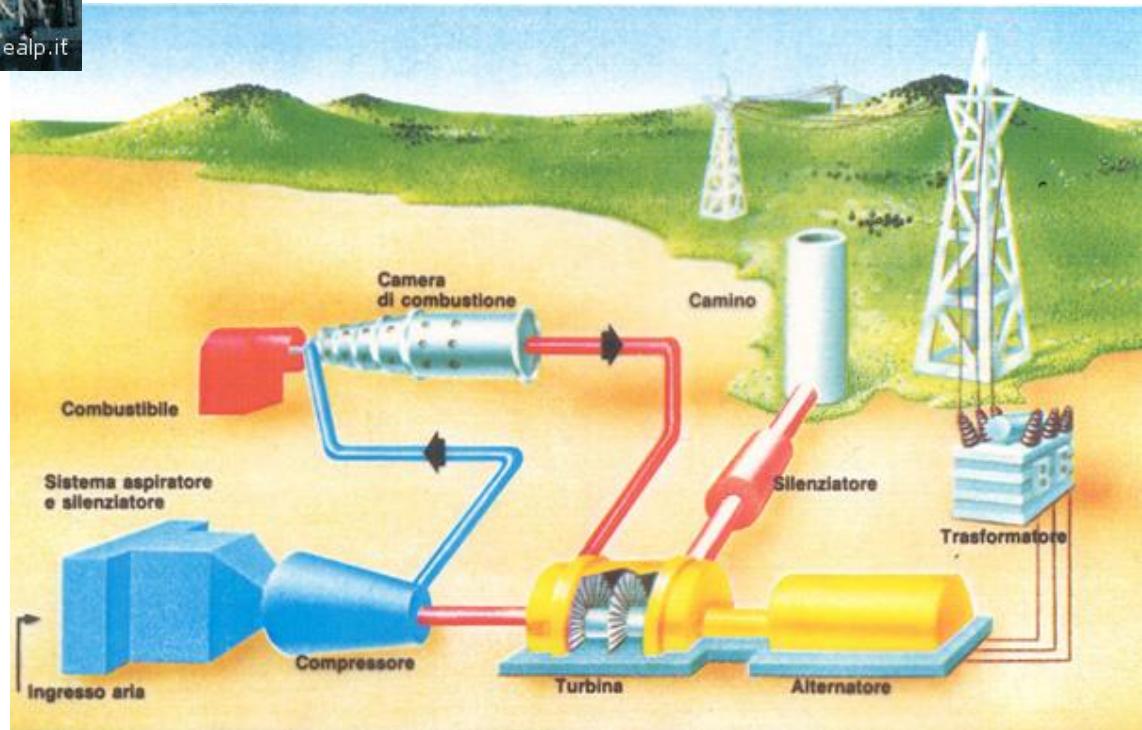
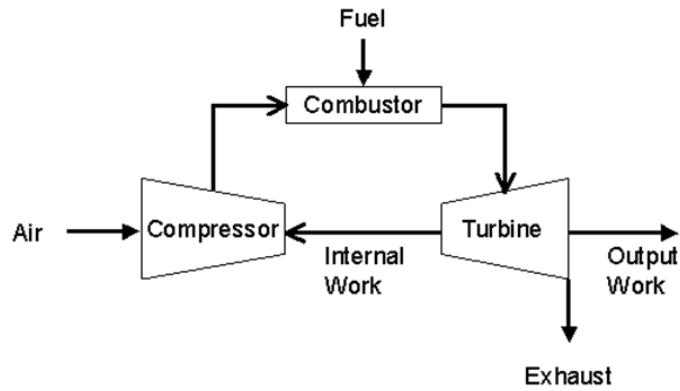
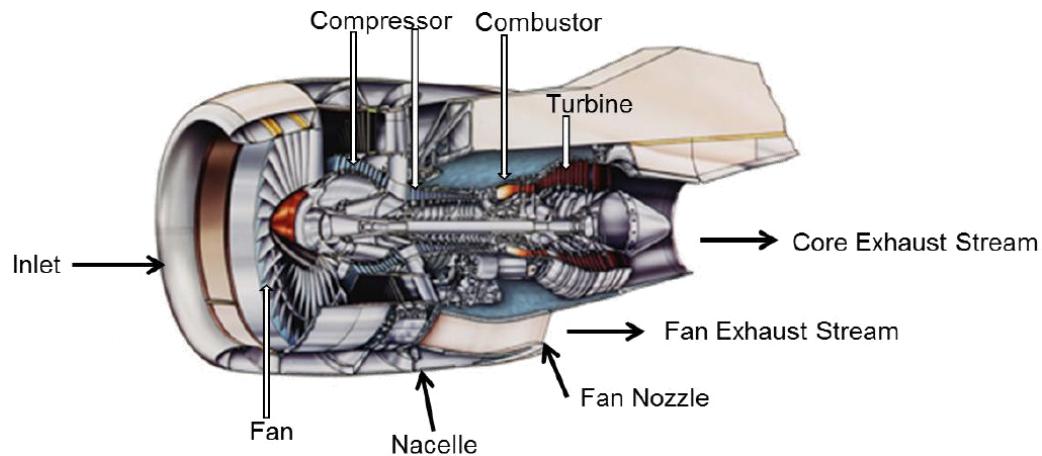


$$\dot{Q}_M = q_e - C_V (\bar{T}_4 - \bar{T}_1) = q_e \left(1 - \frac{1}{\rho^{k-1}}\right)$$

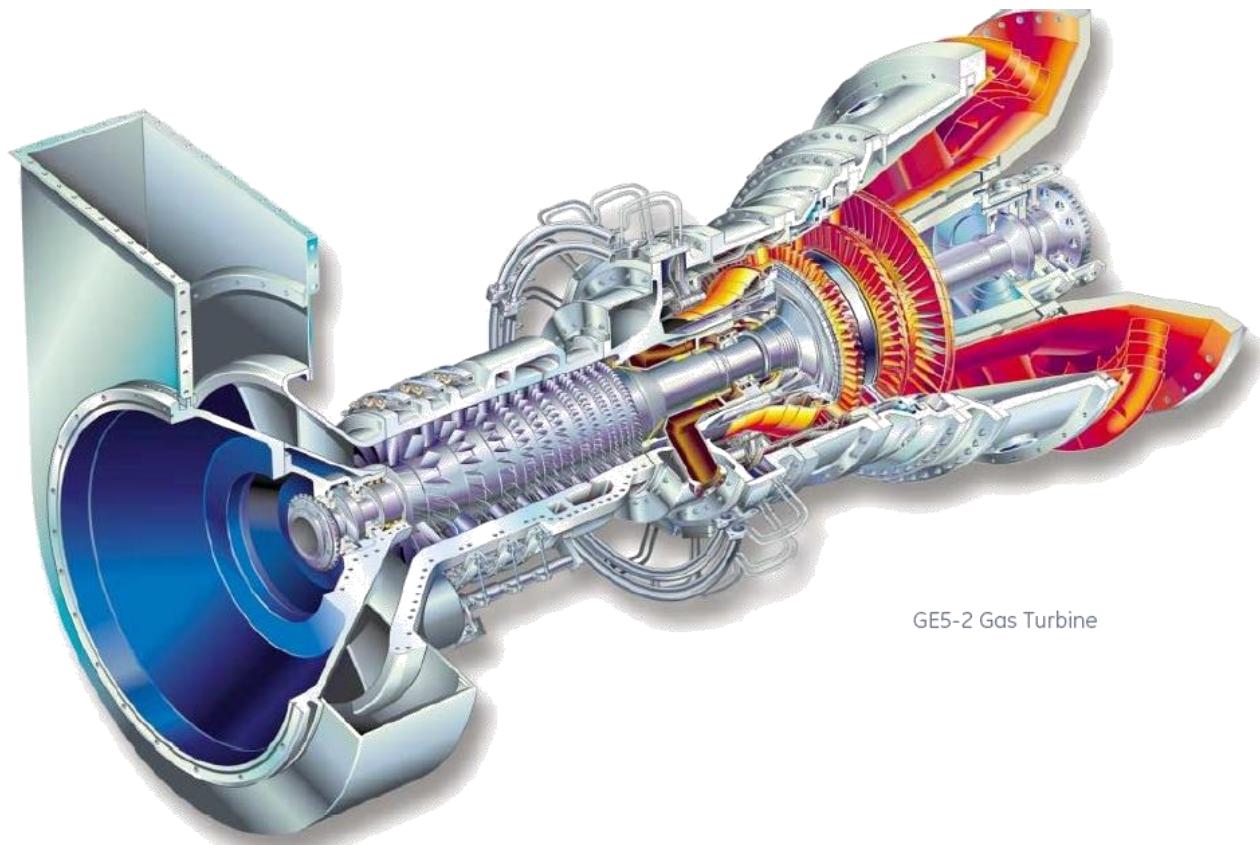
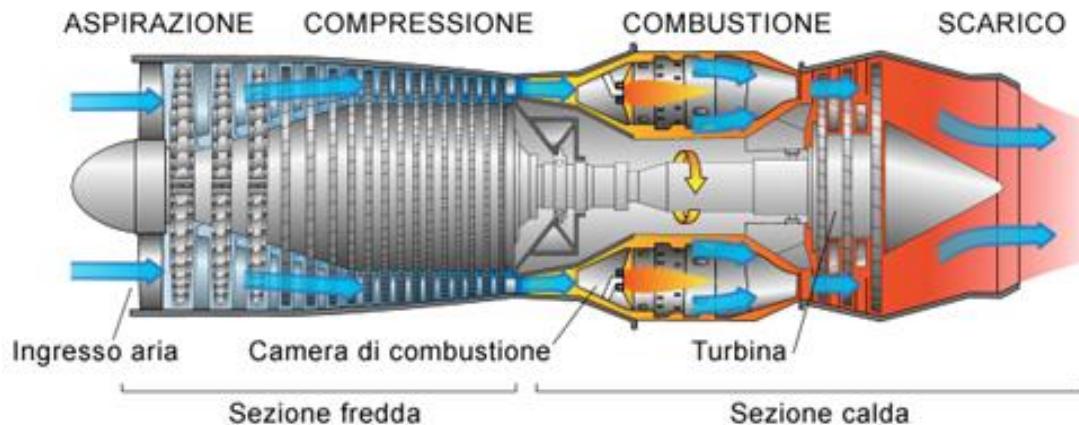
$$\dot{Q}_{M, \text{eff}} = \dot{Q}_M \cdot \frac{V_{PMI} - V_{PMS}}{V_{PMI}}$$

IDEALE		T	V	P
1	T ₁	V ₁ PMS	P ₁	
2	T ₁ · ρ ^{k-1}	V ₂ PMS	R T ₁ ρ ^k	
3	T ₁ ρ + q _e / C _V	V ₃ PMS	R T ₁ ρ ^k + R ρ q _e / C _V · T ₁	
4	T ₁ + q _e / C _V · ρ ^{k-1}	V ₄ PMI	R T ₁ / V ₁ + R q _e / C _V V ₁ · ρ ^{k-1}	

Ciclo BRAYTON

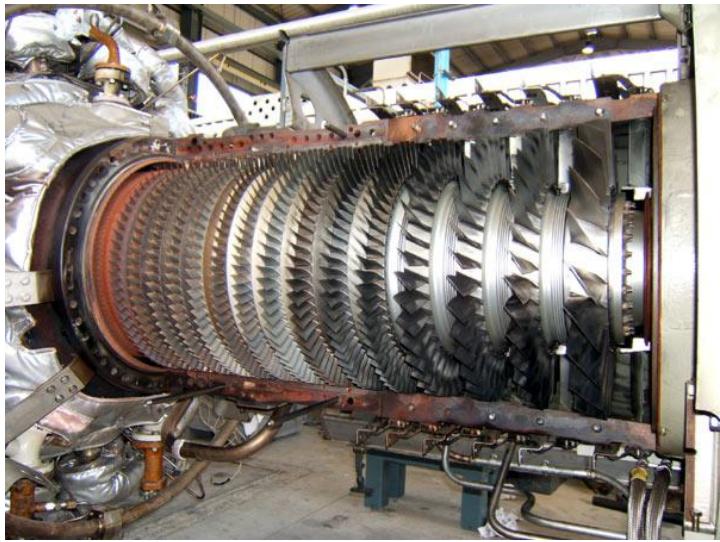


Ciclo BRAYTON

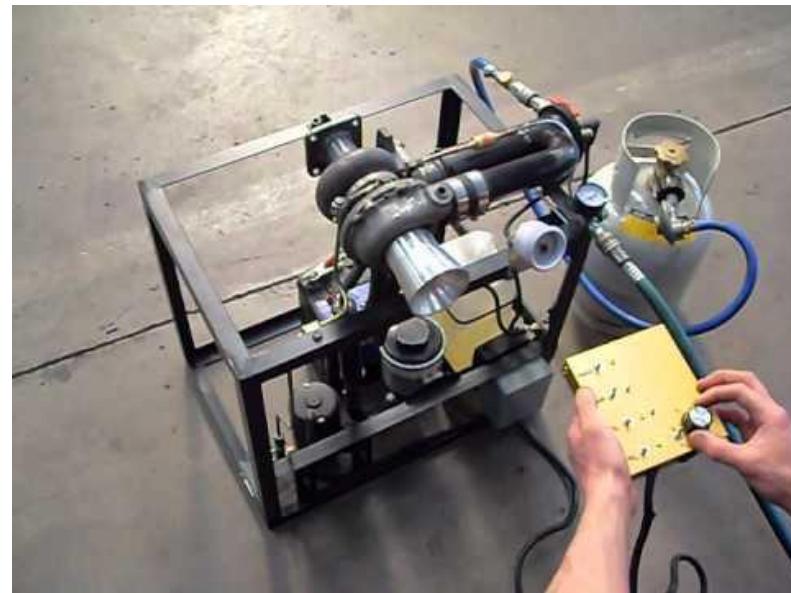
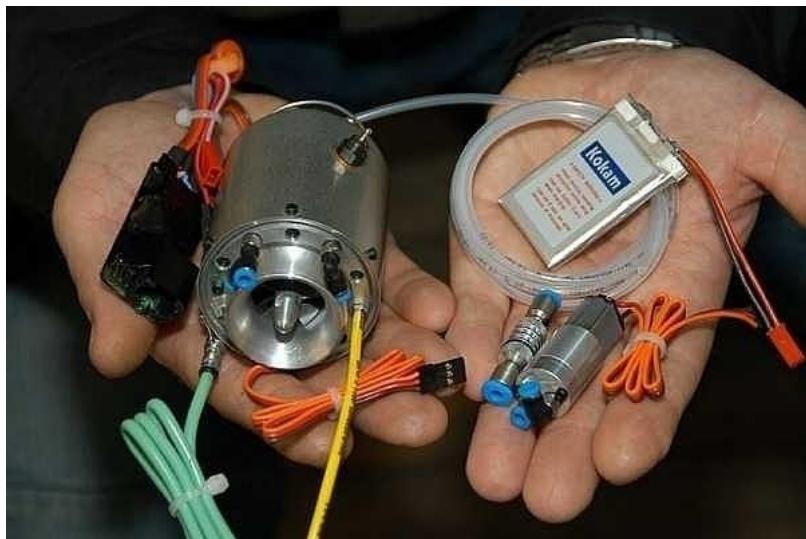


GE5-2 Gas Turbine

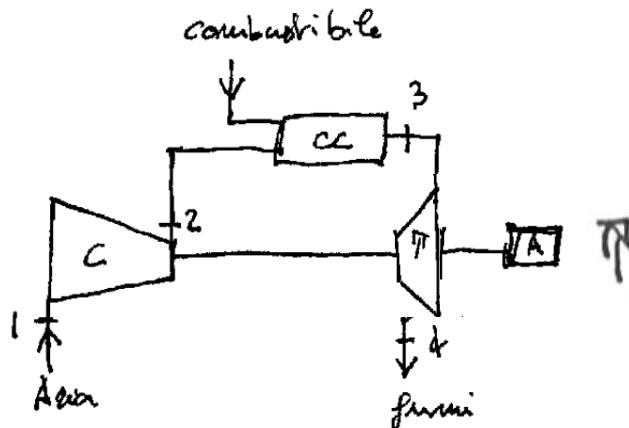
Ciclo BRAYTON



Ciclo BRAYTON

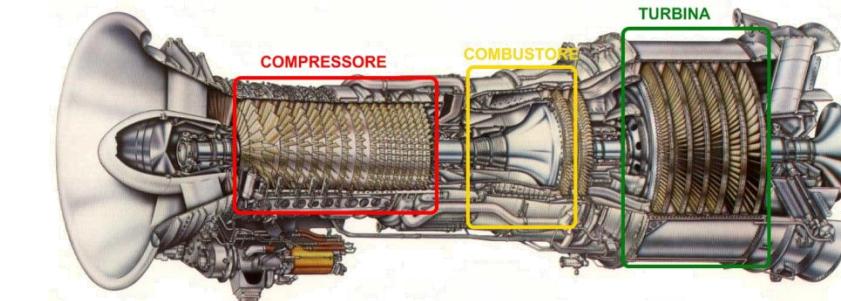


Ciclo BRAYTON

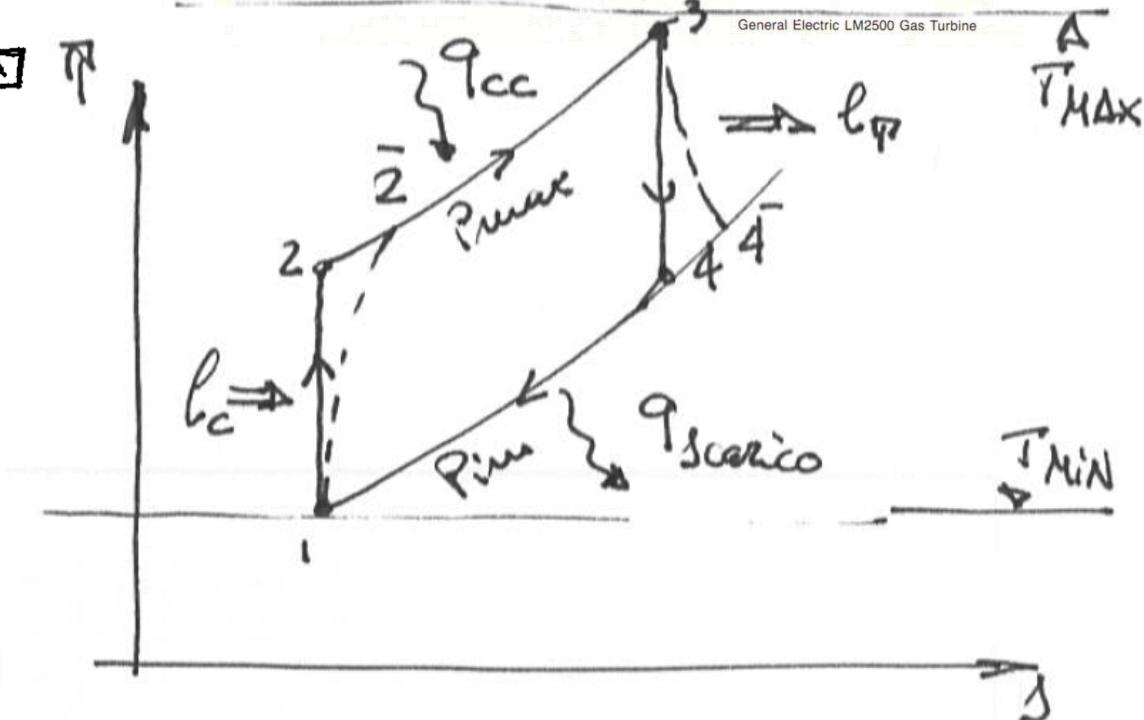


$$\gamma = 1 - \frac{q_{scalico}}{q_{cc}}$$

$$\frac{h_T - h_C}{q_{cc}}$$



General Electric LM2500 Gas Turbine



$$q_{scalico} = c_p (\bar{T}_4 - \bar{T}_1)$$

$$q_{cc} = c_p (\bar{T}_3 - \bar{T}_2) = \rho c_i \dot{m} \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\gamma = 1 - \frac{q_p(\bar{T}_4 - \bar{T}_1)}{q_p(\bar{T}_3 - \bar{T}_2)} = 1 - \frac{\bar{T}_1}{\bar{T}_2} \cdot \frac{\frac{\bar{T}_4 - 1}{\bar{T}_1} - 1}{\frac{\bar{T}_3 - 1}{\bar{T}_2} - 1} = 1 - \beta^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}}$$

Ciclo BRAYTON.

dalle due adiabatiche $1 \rightarrow 2$ e $3 \rightarrow 4$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}} \quad \text{e} \quad \frac{T_3}{T_4} = \left(\frac{P_4}{P_3} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}}$$

$$P \left(\frac{R \cdot T}{P} \right)^\gamma = \text{cost}$$

$$P^{1-\gamma} \cdot P^\gamma = \text{cost}'$$

$$P \cdot P^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}} = \text{cost}''$$

$$\text{ma } P_1 = P_4 \quad \text{e} \quad P_2 = P_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}} = \left(\frac{P_3}{P_4} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}} = \frac{P_4}{P_3} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{P_4}{P_1} = \frac{P_3}{P_2}$$

ne segue che:

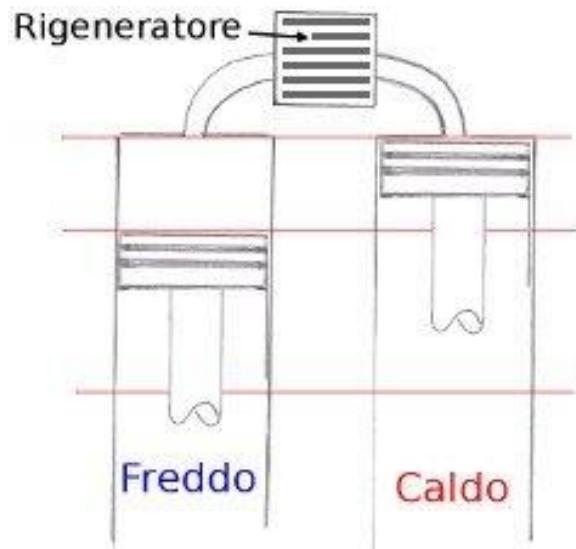
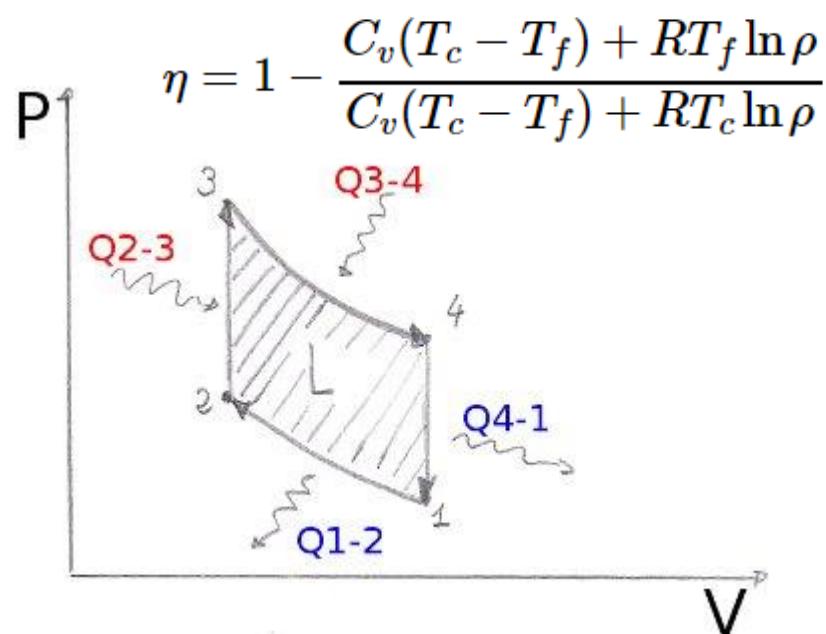
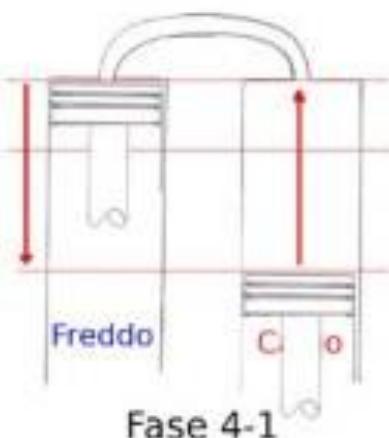
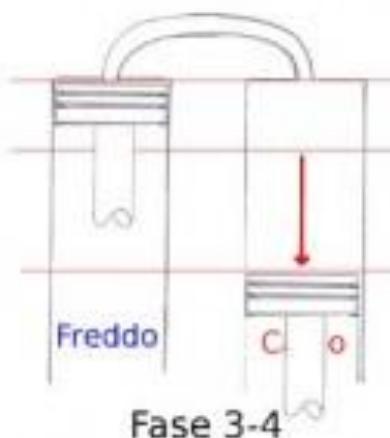
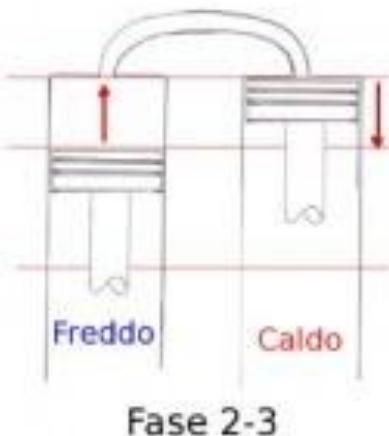
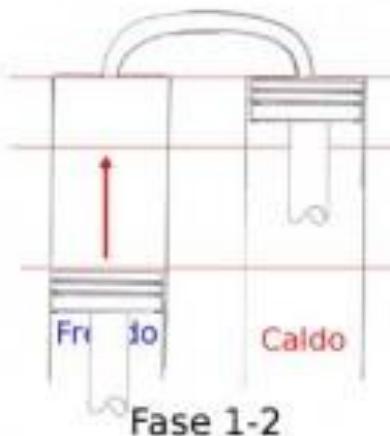
$$\gamma = 1 - \frac{P_1}{P_2} = 1 - \beta^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}} \quad \text{dove} \quad \beta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{P_{\max}}{P_{\min}}$$

\Rightarrow rapporto di compressione

$$\text{Notare che } P_2 = P_1 \cdot \beta^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}$$

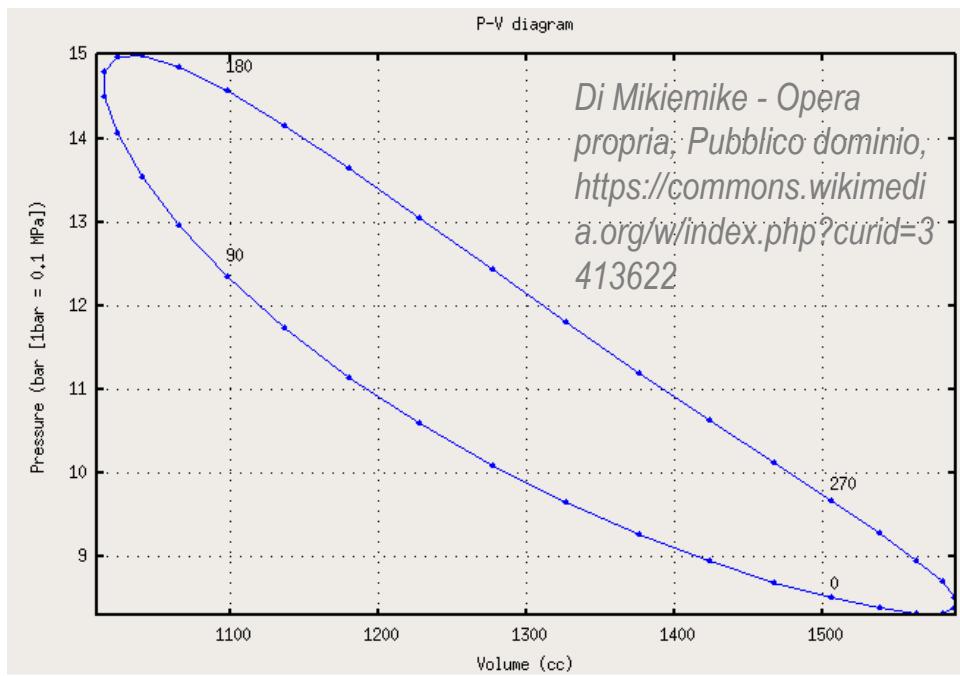
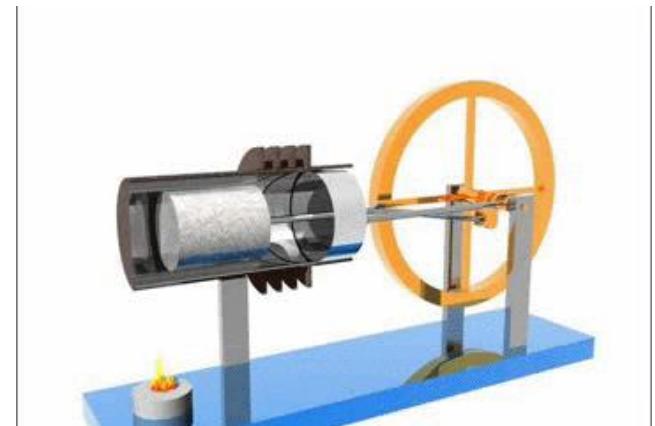
$$\text{e } P_3 = P_2 + \frac{q_{cc}}{C_p}$$

Ciclo STIRLING

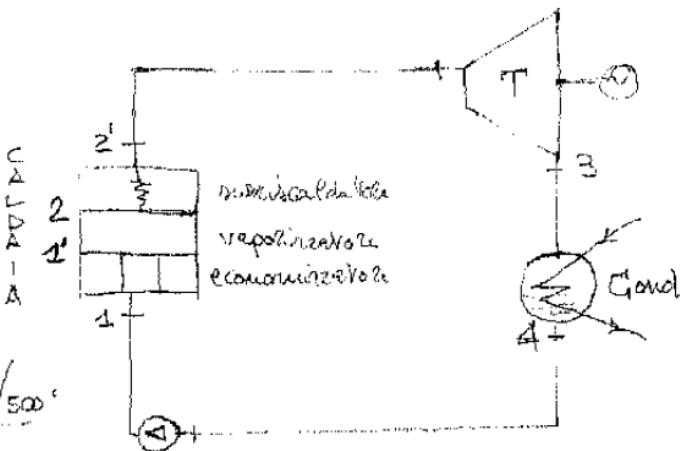
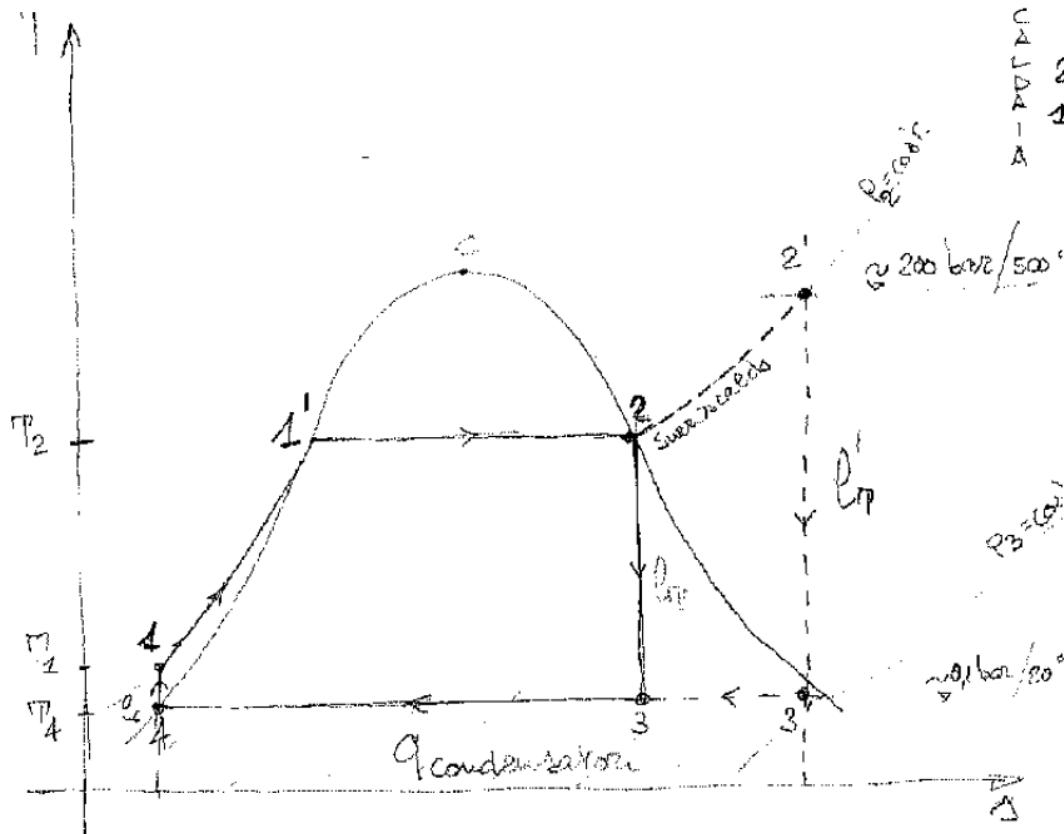


$$\eta = 1 - \frac{RT_f \ln \rho}{RT_c \ln \rho} = 1 - \frac{T_f}{T_c}$$

Ciclo STIRLING



CICLO RANKINE



$$\eta = \frac{|h_2' - h_1'|}{|q_{12}|} = 1 - \frac{|q_{34}|}{|q_{12}|} = \frac{(h_{2'} - h_3') - (h_1 - h_4)}{h_{2'} - h_3}$$

Efficiency expression derived from the T-s diagram:

$$\eta = \frac{W_{\text{net}}}{q_{12}} = 1 - \frac{q_{34}}{q_{12}}$$

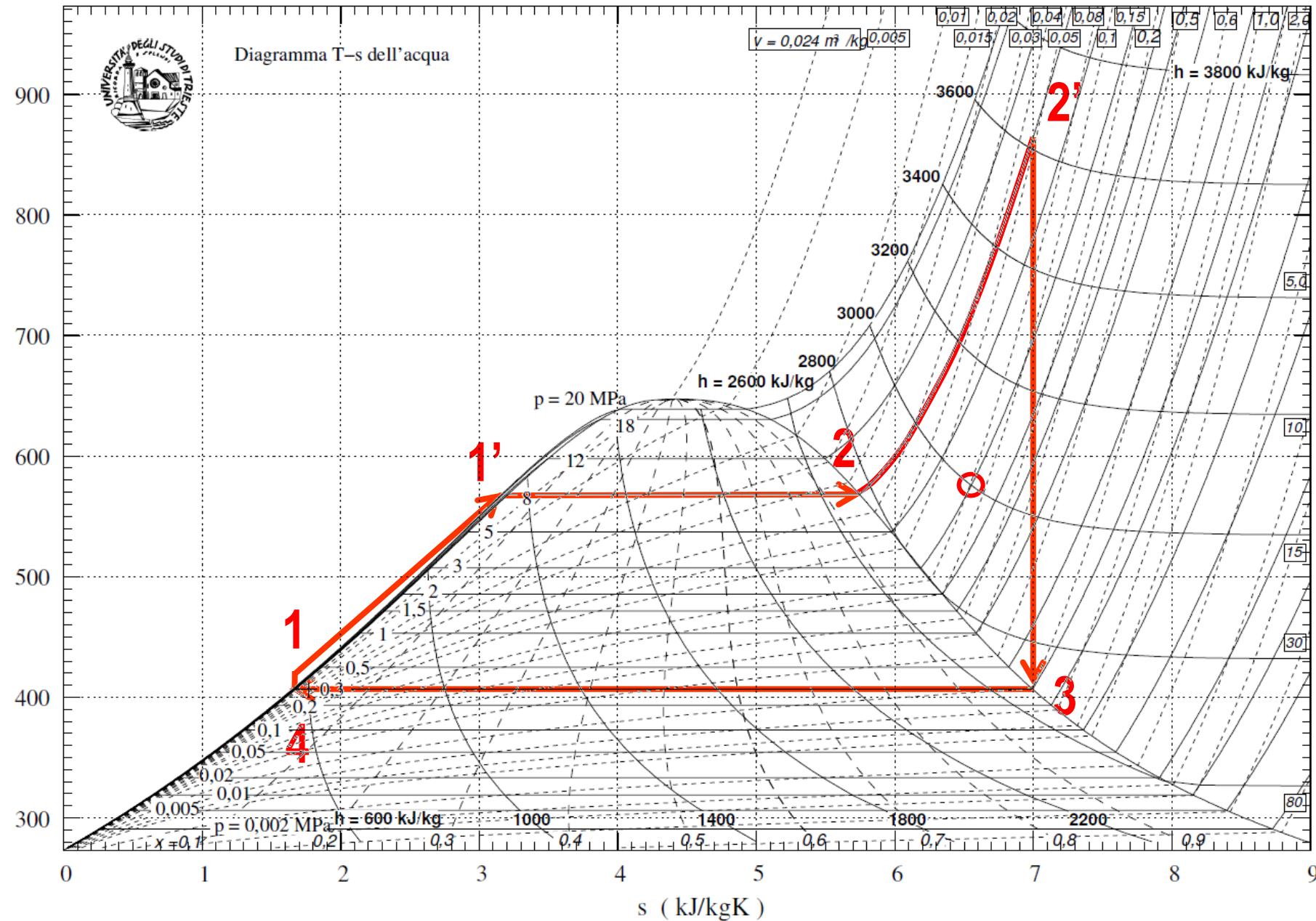
$$q_{12} = h_{2'} - h_1'$$

$$q_{34} = h_{3'} - h_4'$$

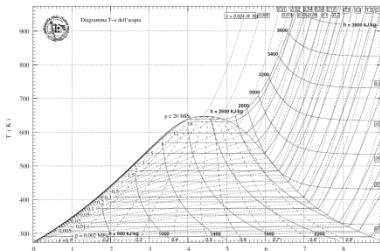
$$\Delta S_{\text{gen}} = \frac{q_{34}}{T_3} + \frac{q_{12}}{T_1}$$



Diagramma T-s dell'acqua



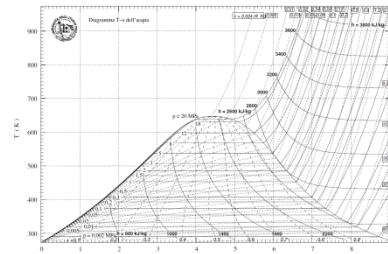
H₂O, satura in temperatura



t °C	p bar	volume	specifico	m ³ /kg	Entalpia kJ/kg		Entropia kJ/kg K		t °C
		v _l	(v _v -v _l)	v _v	h _l	r	h _v	s _l	
0	0.006 017	0.001 000 2	206.298	206.299	-0.0	2501.6	2501.6	-0.0	9.1578
0.01	0.006 112	0.001 000 2	206.162	206.163	+0.0	2501.6	2501.6	0	9.1575
2	0.007 055	0.001 000 1	179.922	179.923	8.4	2496.8	2505.2	0.0306	9.0741
4	0.008 129	0.001 000 0	157.271	157.272	16.8	2492.1	2508.9	0.0611	8.9915
6	0.009 345	0.001 000 0	137.779	137.780	25.2	2487.4	2512.6	0.0913	8.9102
8	0.010 720	0.001 000 1	120.965	120.966	33.6	2482.6	2516.2	0.1213	8.8300
10	0.012 270	0.001 000 3	106.429	106.430	42.0	2477.9	2519.9	0.1510	8.7510
12	0.014 014	0.001 000 4	93.834	93.835	50.4	2473.2	2523.6	0.1805	8.6731
14	0.015 973	0.001 000 7	82.899	82.900	58.8	2468.5	2527.2	0.2098	8.5963
15	0.017 139	0.001 000 8	77.977	77.978	62.9	2466.1	2529.1	0.2243	8.5582
16	0.018 168	0.001 001 0	73.383	73.384	67.1	2463.8	2530.9	0.2388	8.5205
18	0.020 624	0.001 001 3	65.086	65.087	75.5	2459.0	2534.5	0.2677	8.4458
20	0.023 366	0.001 001 7	57.837	57.838	83.9	2454.3	2538.2	0.2963	8.3721
25	0.031 660	0.001 002 9	43.401	43.402	104.8	2442.5	2547.3	0.3670	8.1922
30	0.042 415	0.001 004 3	32.928	32.929	125.7	2430.7	2556.4	0.4365	8.0181
35	0.056 216	0.001 006 0	25.244	25.245	146.6	2418.8	2565.4	0.5049	7.8495
40	0.073 750	0.001 007 8	19.545	19.546	167.5	2406.9	2574.4	0.5721	7.6861
45	0.095 820	0.001 009 9	15.275	15.276	188.4	2394.9	2583.3	0.6383	7.5277
50	0.123 35	0.001 012 0	12.045	12.046	209.3	2382.9	2592.2	0.7035	7.3741
55	0.157 41	0.001 014 5	9.577 9	9.578 9	230.2	2370.8	2601.0	0.7677	7.2248
60	0.199 20	0.001 017 1	7.677 5	7.678 5	251.1	2358.6	2609.7	0.8310	7.0798
65	0.250 09	0.001 019 9	6.201 3	6.202 3	272.0	2346.3	2618.4	0.8933	6.9388
70	0.311 62	0.001 022 8	5.045 3	5.046 3	293.0	2334.0	2626.9	0.9548	6.8017
75	0.385 49	0.001 025 9	4.133 1	4.134 1	313.9	2321.5	2635.4	1.0154	6.6681
80	0.473 60	0.001 029 2	3.408 1	3.409 1	344.9	2308.8	2643.8	1.0753	6.5380
85	0.578 03	0.001 032 6	2.827 8	2.828 8	355.9	2296.1	2652.0	1.1343	6.4111
90	0.701 09	0.001 036 1	2.360 3	2.361 3	376.9	2283.2	2660.1	1.1925	6.2873
95	0.845 26	0.001 039 9	1.981 2	1.982 2	398.0	2270.2	2668.1	1.2501	6.1665
100	1.013 25	0.001 043 7	1.672 0	1.673 0	419.1	2256.9	2676.0	1.3069	6.0485
105	1.208 0	0.001 047 7	1.418 3	1.419 3	440.2	2243.6	2683.7	1.3630	5.9331
110	1.432 7	0.001 051 9	1.208 9	1.209 9	461.3	2230.0	2691.3	1.4185	5.8203

350	165.35	0.001 741 1	0.007 06	0.008 799	1671.9	895.7	2567.7	3.7800	1.4376	5.2177	350
355	175.77	0.001 808 5	0.006 05	0.007 859	1716.6	813.8	2530.4	3.8489	1.2953	5.1442	355
360	186.75	0.001 895 9	0.005 04	0.006 939	1764.2	721.3	2485.4	3.9210	1.1390	5.060	360
365	198.33	0.002 016 0	0.003 99	0.006 011	1818.0	610.0	2428.0	4.0021	0.9558	4.9579	365
370	210.54	0.002 213 6	0.002 76	0.004 972	1890.2	452.6	2342.8	4.1108	0.7036	4.8144	370
374	220.81	0.002 842 7	0.000 63	0.003 465	2046.7	109.5	2156.2	4.3493	0.1692	4.5185	374
374.15	221.20	0.003 17	0	0.003 17	2107.4	0	2107.4	4.4429	0	4.4429	374.15

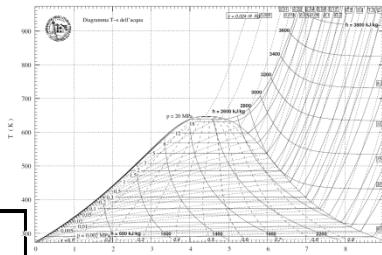
H₂O, satura in pressione



p bar	t °C	Volume specifico m ³ /kg		Entalpia kJ/kg			Energia interna kJ/kg		Entropia kJ/kg K			p bar
		v _l	v _v	h _l	r	h _v	u _l	u _v	s _l	r/T	s _v	
0.006 02	0	0.001 000 2	206.298 7	-0.0	2501.6	2501.6	-0.0	2375.6	-0.0	9.1578	9.1578	0.006 02
0.006 11	0.01	0.001 000 2	206.162 9	+0.0	2501.6	2501.6	0	2375.6	0	9.1575	9.1575	0.006 11
0.010	6.98	0.001 000 1	129.210 7	29.3	2485.0	2514.4	29.3	2385.2	0.1060	8.8706	8.9767	0.010
0.020	17.51	0.001 001 2	67.011 6	73.5	2460.2	2533.6	73.5	2399.6	0.2606	8.4640	8.7246	0.020
0.030	24.10	0.001 002 7	45.670 0	101.0	2444.6	2545.6	101.0	2408.6	0.3543	8.2242	8.5785	0.030
0.040	28.98	0.001 004 0	34.803 3	121.4	2433.1	2554.5	121.4	2415.3	0.4225	8.0530	8.4755	0.040
0.050	32.90	0.001 005 2	28.194 5	137.8	2423.8	2561.6	137.8	2420.6	0.4763	7.9197	8.3960	0.050
0.060	36.18	0.001 006 4	23.740 6	151.5	2416.0	2567.5	151.5	2425.1	0.5209	7.8103	8.3312	0.060
0.070	39.03	0.001 007 4	20.530 4	163.4	2409.2	2572.6	163.4	2428.9	0.5591	7.7176	8.2767	0.070
0.080	41.54	0.001 008 4	18.103 8	173.9	2403.2	2577.1	173.9	2432.3	0.5926	7.6370	8.2295	0.080
0.090	43.79	0.001 009 4	16.203 4	183.3	2397.9	2581.1	183.3	2435.3	0.6224	7.5657	8.1881	0.090
0.10	45.83	0.001 010 2	14.673 7	191.8	2392.9	2584.8	191.8	2438.1	0.6493	7.5018	8.1511	0.10
0.15	54.00	0.001 014 0	10.022 1	226.0	2373.2	2599.2	226.0	2448.9	0.7549	7.2544	8.0093	0.15
0.20	60.09	0.001 017 2	7.649 2	251.5	2358.4	2609.9	251.5	2456.9	0.8321	7.0773	7.9094	0.20
0.25	64.99	0.001 019 9	6.204 0	272.0	2346.4	2618.3	272.0	2463.2	0.8933	6.9390	7.8323	0.25
0.30	69.13	0.001 022 3	5.229 0	289.3	2336.1	2625.4	289.6	2468.2	0.9441	6.8254	7.7695	0.30
0.35	72.71	0.001 024 5	4.525 5	304.3	2327.2	2631.5	304.3	2473.1	0.9878	6.7288	7.7166	0.35
0.40	75.89	0.001 026 5	3.993 2	317.7	2319.2	2636.9	317.7	2477.2	1.0261	6.6448	7.6709	0.40
0.45	78.74	0.001 028 4	3.576 1	329.6	2312.0	2641.7	329.6	2480.8	1.0603	6.5703	7.6306	0.45
0.50	81.35	0.001 030 1	3.240 1	340.6	2305.4	2646.0	340.5	2484.0	1.0912	6.5035	7.5947	0.50
0.60	85.95	0.001 033 3	2.731 7	359.9	2293.6	2653.6	359.8	2489.7	1.1455	6.3872	7.5327	0.60
0.70	89.96	0.001 036 1	2.364 7	376.8	2283.3	2660.1	376.3	2494.6	1.1921	6.2883	7.4804	0.70
0.80	93.51	0.001 038 7	2.086 9	391.7	2274.0	2665.8	391.6	2498.8	1.2330	6.2022	7.4352	0.80
0.90	96.71	0.001 041 2	1.869 1	405.2	2265.6	2670.9	405.1	2502.7	1.2696	6.1258	7.3954	0.90
1.00	99.63	0.001 043 4	1.693 7	417.5	2257.9	2675.4	417.4	2506.0	1.3027	6.0571	7.3598	1.00
1.013 25	100.00	0.001 043 7	1.673 0	419.1	2256.9	2676.0	419.0	2506.5	1.3069	6.0485	7.3554	1.013 25
1.20	104.81	0.001 047 6	1.428 1	439.4	2244.1	2683.4	439.3	2512.0	1.3609	5.9375	7.2984	1.20
1.40	109.32	0.001 051 3	1.236 3	458.4	2231.9	2690.3	458.3	2517.2	1.4109	5.8356	7.2465	1.40
1.60	113.32	0.001 054 7	1.091 1	475.4	2220.9	2696.2	475.2	2521.6	1.4550	5.7467	7.2017	1.60
1.80	116.93	0.001 057 9	0.977 18	490.7	2210.8	2701.5	490.5	2525.6	1.4944	5.6677	7.1622	1.80

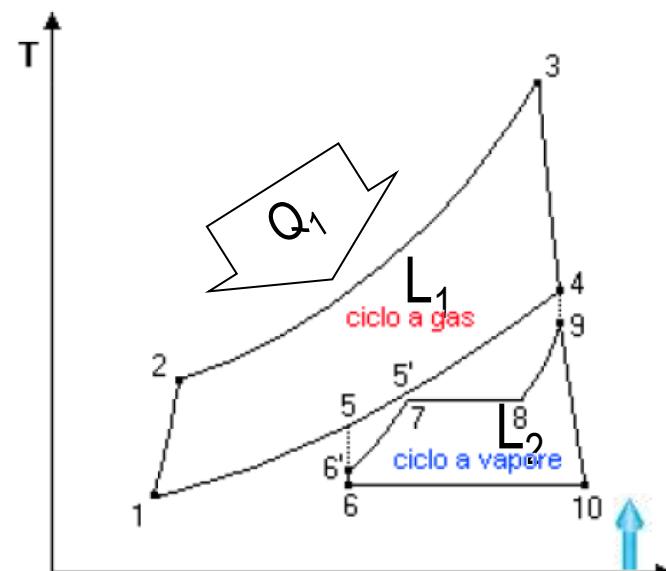
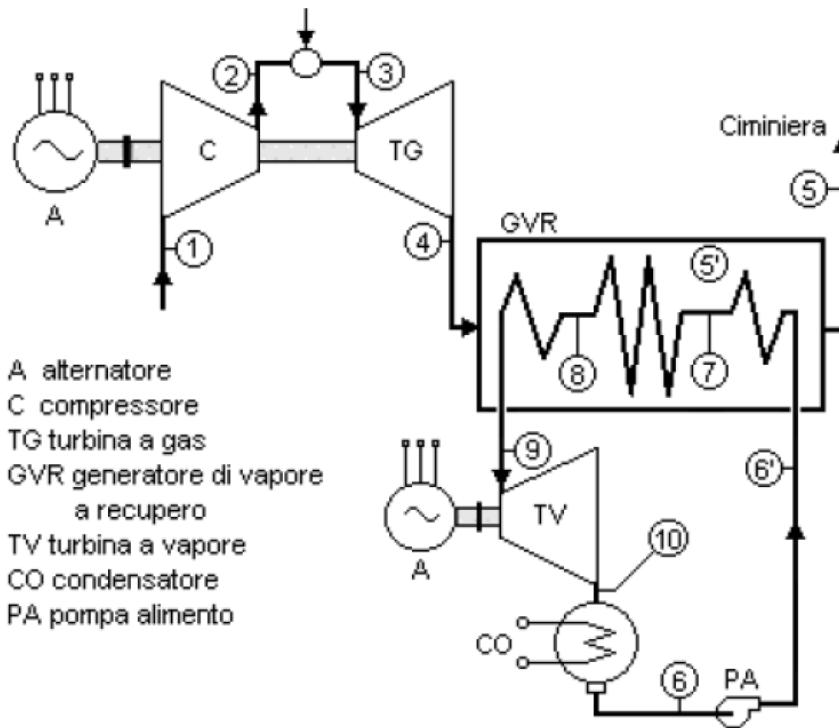
200.00	365.71	0.002 037 4	0.005 874 5	1826.6	591.6	2418.2	1785.9	2300.7	4.0151	0.9259	4.9410	200.00
210.00	369.79	0.002 201 8	0.005 022 5	1886.3	461.2	2347.5	1840.1	2242.0	4.1040	0.7172	4.8222	210.00
220.00	373.78	0.002 667 5	0.003 734 7	2010.3	186.3	2196.6	1951.6	2144.4	4.2934	0.2881	4.5814	220.00
221.20	374.15	0.003 170 0	0.003 170 0	2107.4	0	2107.4	2037.1	2037.3	4.4429	0	4.4429	221.20

H₂O, vapore surriscaldato

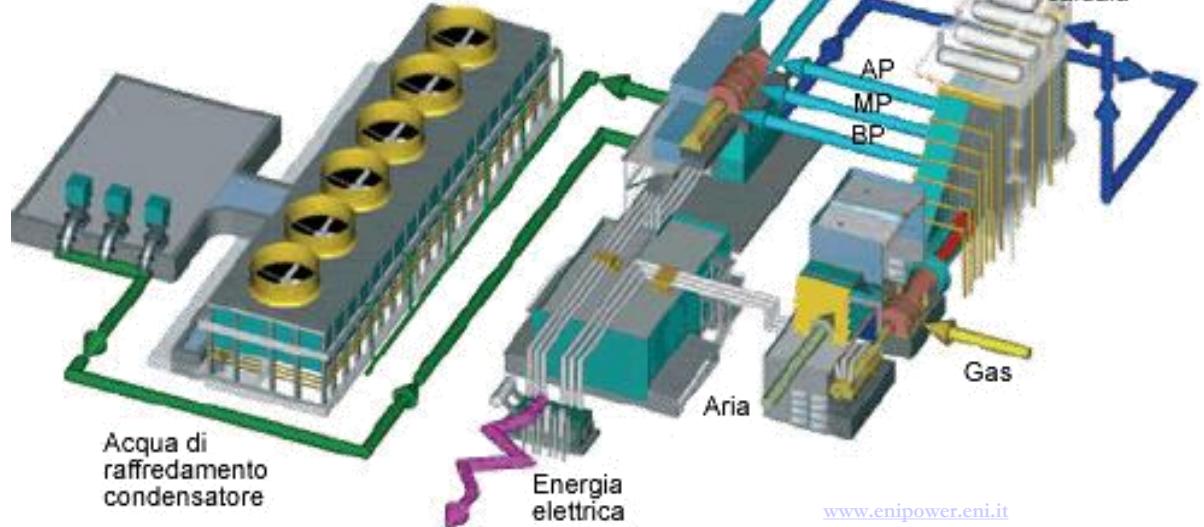


Pressione bar (temp. sat. °C)		50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	500	600	700	800
0.02 (17.5)	v	74.524	86.080	97.628	109.171	120.711	132.251	143.790	155.329	178.405	201.482	224.558	247.634
	h	2594.4	2688.5	2783.7	2880.0	2977.7	3076.8	3177.7	3279.7	3489.2	3705.6	3928.8	4158.7
	s	8.9226	9.1934	9.4327	9.6479	9.8441	10.0251	10.1934	10.3512	10.6413	10.9044	11.1464	11.3712
0.04 (29.0)	v	37.240	43.027	48.806	54.580	60.351	66.122	71.892	77.662	89.201	100.740	112.278	123.816
	h	2593.9	2688.3	2783.5	2879.9	2977.6	3076.8	3177.4	3279.7	3489.2	3705.6	3928.8	4158.7
	s	8.6016	8.8730	9.1125	9.3279	9.5241	9.7051	9.8735	10.0313	10.3214	10.5845	10.8265	11.0513
0.06 (36.2)	v	24.812	28.676	32.532	37.383	40.232	44.079	47.927	51.773	59.467	67.159	74.852	82.544
	h	2593.5	2688.0	2783.4	2879.8	2977.6	3076.7	3177.4	3279.6	3489.2	3705.6	3928.8	4158.7
	s	8.4135	8.6854	8.9251	9.1406	9.3369	9.5179	9.6863	9.8441	10.1342	10.3973	10.6394	10.8642
0.08 (41.5)	v	18.598	21.501	24.395	27.284	30.172	33.058	35.944	38.829	44.599	50.369	56.138	61.908
	h	2593.1	2687.8	2783.2	2879.7	2977.5	3076.7	3177.3	3279.6	3489.1	3705.5	3928.8	4158.7
	s	8.2797	8.5521	8.7921	9.0077	9.2041	9.3851	9.5535	9.7113	10.0014	10.2646	10.5066	10.7314
0.10 (45.8)	v	14.869	17.195	19.512	21.825	24.136	26.445	28.754	31.062	35.679	40.295	44.910	49.526
	h	2592.7	2687.5	2783.1	2879.6	2977.4	3076.6	3177.3	3279.6	3489.1	3705.5	3928.8	4158.7
	s	8.1757	8.4486	8.6888	8.9045	9.1010	9.2820	9.4504	9.6083	9.8984	10.1616	10.4036	10.6284
0.50 ((81.3))	v	0.001012	3.4181	3.8893	4.3560	4.8205	5.2839	5.7467	6.2091	7.1335	8.0574	8.9810	9.9044
	h	209.29	2682.6	2780.1	2877.7	2976.1	3075.7	3176.6	3279.0	3488.7	3705.2	3928.6	4158.5
	s	0.70349	7.6953	7.9406	8.1587	8.3564	8.5380	8.7068	8.8649	9.1552	9.4185	9.6606	9.8855
1.00 (99.6)	v	0.001012	1.6955	1.9363	2.1723	2.4061	2.6387	2.8708	3.1025	3.5653	4.0277	4.4898	4.9517
	h	209.33	2676.2	2776.1	2875.4	2974.5	3074.5	3175.6	3278.2	3488.1	3704.8	3928.2	4158.3
	s	0.70347	7.3618	7.6137	7.8349	8.0342	8.2166	8.3858	8.5442	8.8348	9.0982	9.3405	9.5654

20.00 (212.4)	h	210.97	420.49	633.09	852.55	2902.4	3025.0	3138.6	3248.7	3467.3	3689.2	3916.5	4149.4
	s	0.70258	1.30538	1.83994	2.32995	6.5454	6.7696	6.9596	7.1296	7.4323	7.7022	7.9485	8.1763
25.00 (223.9)	v	0.001011	0.001043	0.001089	0.001156	0.086 985	0.098 925	0.109 75	0.120 04	0.139 87	0.159 21	0.178 26	0.197 14
	h	211.4	420.86	633.4	852.76	2879.5	3010.4	3128.2	3240.7	3461.7	3685.1	3913.4	4147.0
30.00 (233.8)	s	0.70235	1.30499	1.83939	2.32916	6.4077	6.6470	6.8442	7.0178	7.3240	7.5956	7.8431	8.0716
	v	0.001011	0.001042	0.001089	0.001155	0.070 551	0.081 159	0.090 526	0.099 310	0.116 08	0.132 34	0.148 32	0.164 12
35.00 (242.5)	h	211.83	421.24	633.71	852.96	2854.8	2995.1	3117.5	3232.5	3456.5	3681.0	3910.3	4144.7
	s	0.70212	1.3046	1.83883	2.32838	6.2857	6.5422	6.7471	6.9246	7.2345	7.5079	7.7564	7.9857
40.00 (250.3)	v	0.001011	0.001042	0.001089	0.001155	0.058 693	0.068 424	0.076 776	0.084 494	0.099 088	0.113 15	0.126 94	0.140 54
	h	212.26	421.62	634.03	853.17	2828.1	2979.0	3106.5	3224.2	3450.6	3676.9	3907.2	4142.4
40.00 (250.3)	s	0.70188	1.30421	1.83828	2.32759	6.1732	6.4491	6.6626	6.8443	7.1580	7.4332	7.6828	7.9128
	v	0.00101	0.001042	0.001088	0.001154	0.001251	0.058 833	0.066 446	0.073 376	0.086 341	0.098 763	0.110 90	0.122 85
40.00 (250.3)	h	212.69	421.99	634.34	853.37	1085.78	2962.0	3095.1	3215.7	3445.0	3672.8	3904.1	4140.0
	s	0.70165	1.30382	1.83773	2.32681	2.79343	6.3642	6.5870	6.7733	7.0909	7.3680	7.6187	7.8495

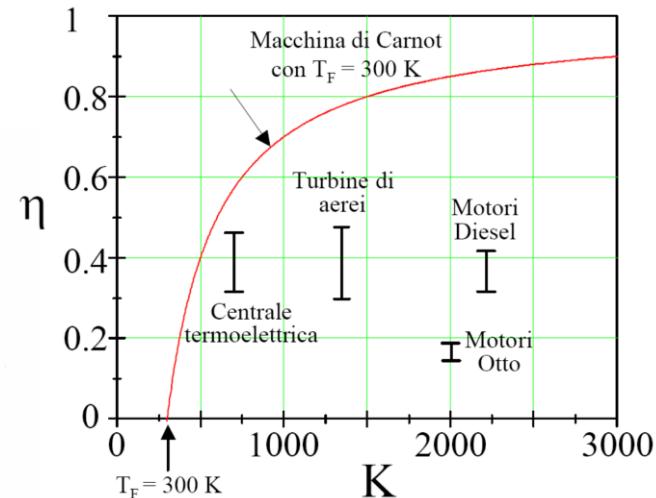
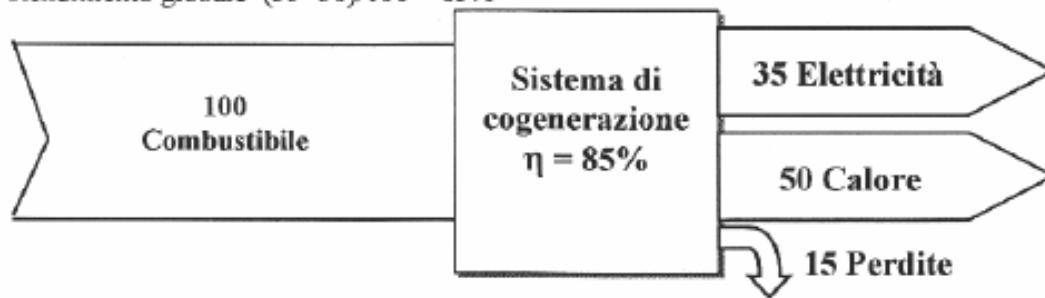


$$\eta_E = \frac{L_1 + L_2}{Q_1} > 0,50$$



SISTEMA DI COGENERAZIONE

Rendimento globale $(35+50)/100 = 85\%$

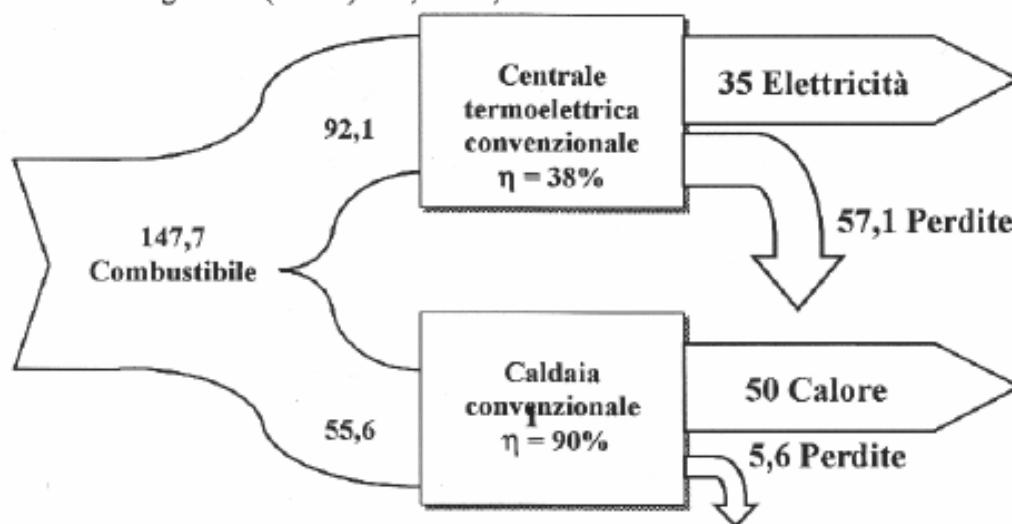


PRODUZIONE CONVENZIONALE SEPARATA

Rendimento elettrico netto medio centrale termoelettrica convenzionale 39%

Rendimento termico caldaia 90%

Rendimento globale $(35+50)/147,7 = 57,5\%$

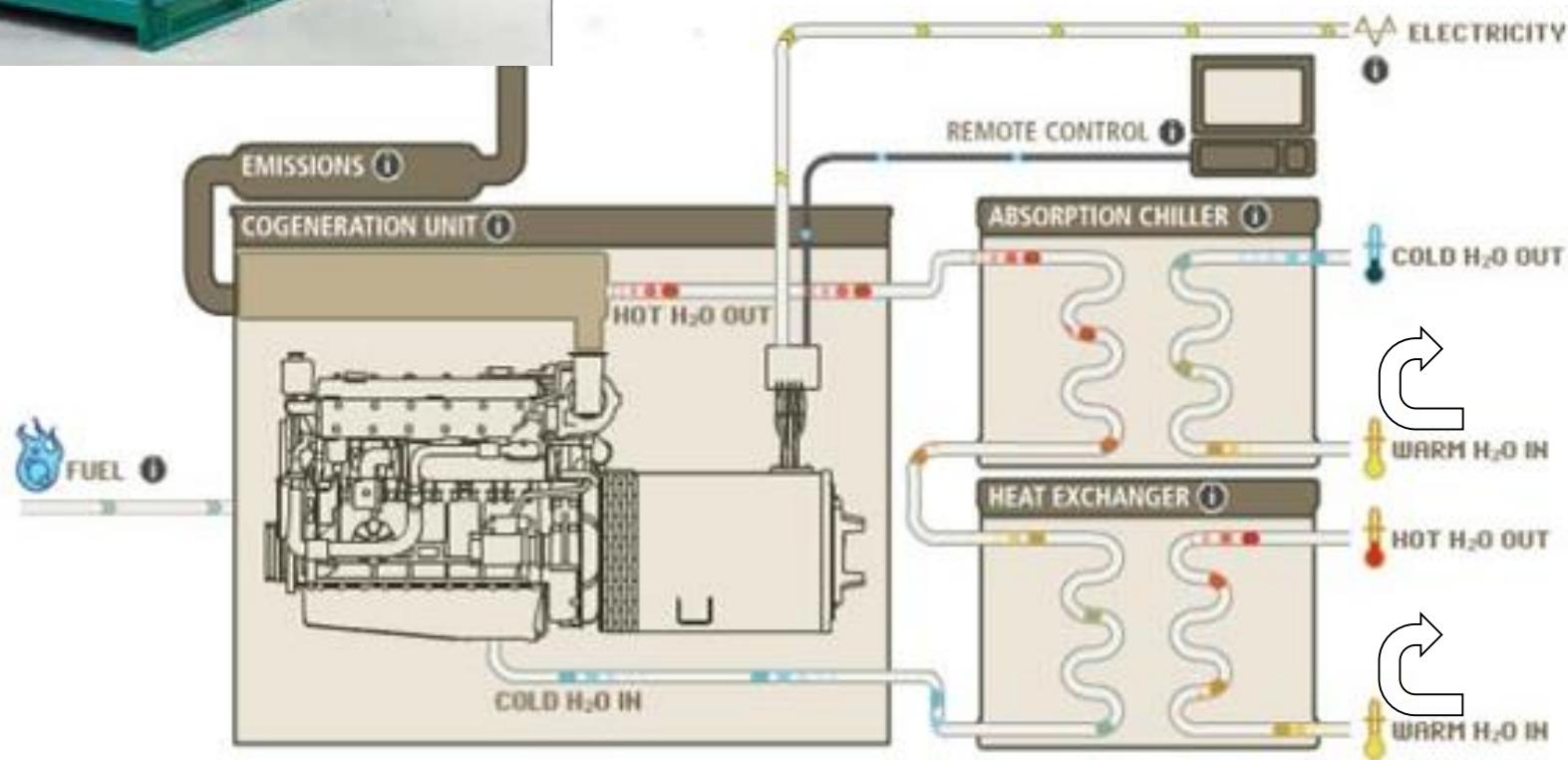




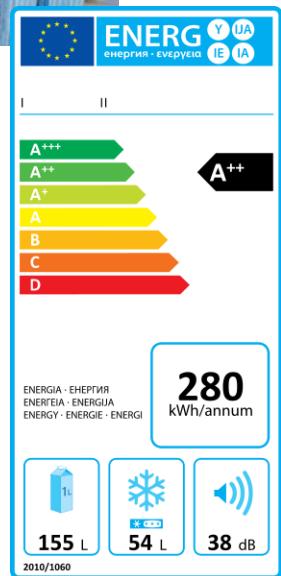
	HONDA ECOWILL	SENERTEC DACHS
Cilindrata cc	163	579
Potenza elettrica kW	1.0	5.5
Potenza termica kW	3.25	12.5
Caldaia ausiliaria kW	14.0	30
Tmax acqua °C	80	95
Rendimento elettrico	20%	27%
Rendimento termico	65%	61%
Rendimento globale	85%	88%
Rumore dB	44	52
Ingombri mm	580*380*880	1060*720*1000
Peso kg	257	520

	DOMESTIC	SMALL COMMERCIAL
Electrical Output	240V 50Hz, 110V 60Hz	240V 50Hz, 110V 60Hz
Electrical Power, kWe	2.5	10
Heating Power, kW	11 (22 boost mode)	44
Overall Efficiency	90%	90%
Weight, kg	60	175
Dimensions, mm	870h x 600w x 400d	960h x 800w x 600d





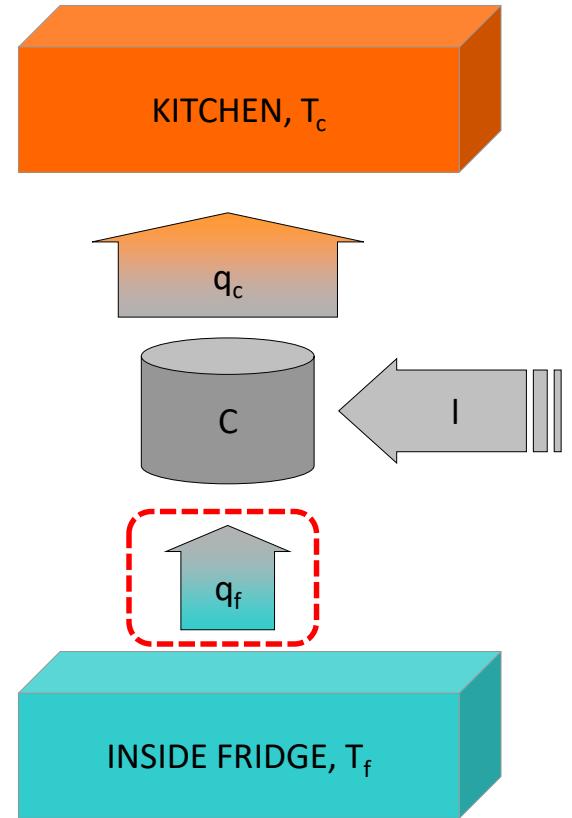
FRIDGE



$$COP = \frac{q_f}{l} = \frac{q_f}{q_c - q_f}$$

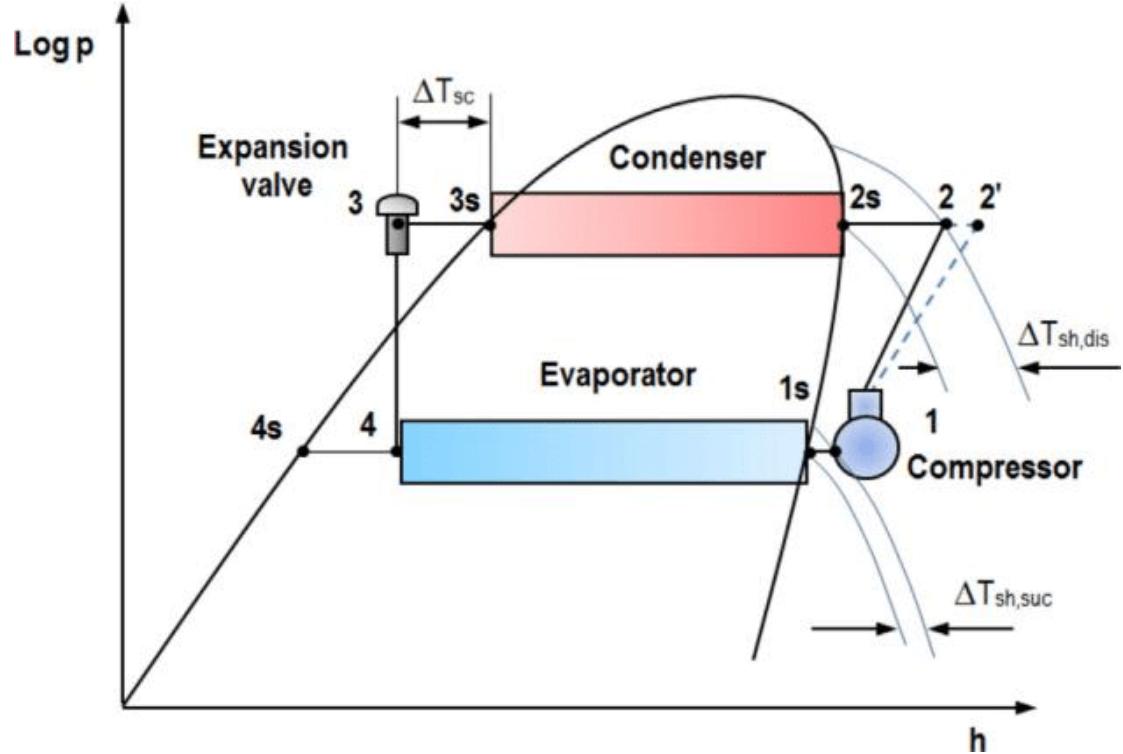
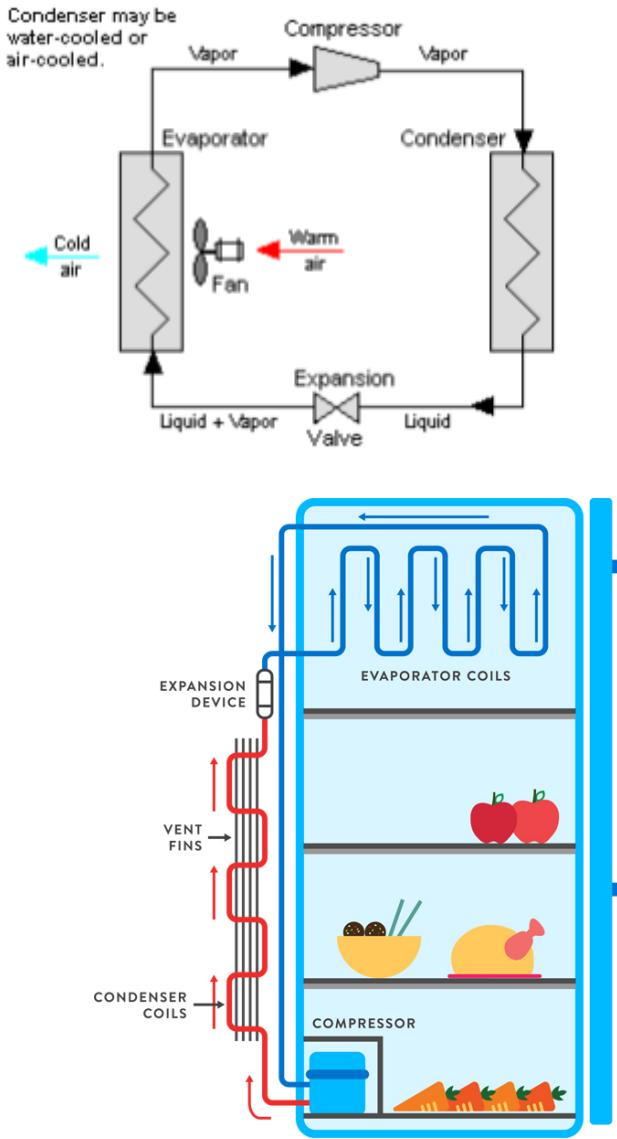
$$COP \cdot (q_c - q_f) = q_f$$

$$q_c = q_f \cdot \frac{COP + 1}{COP}$$

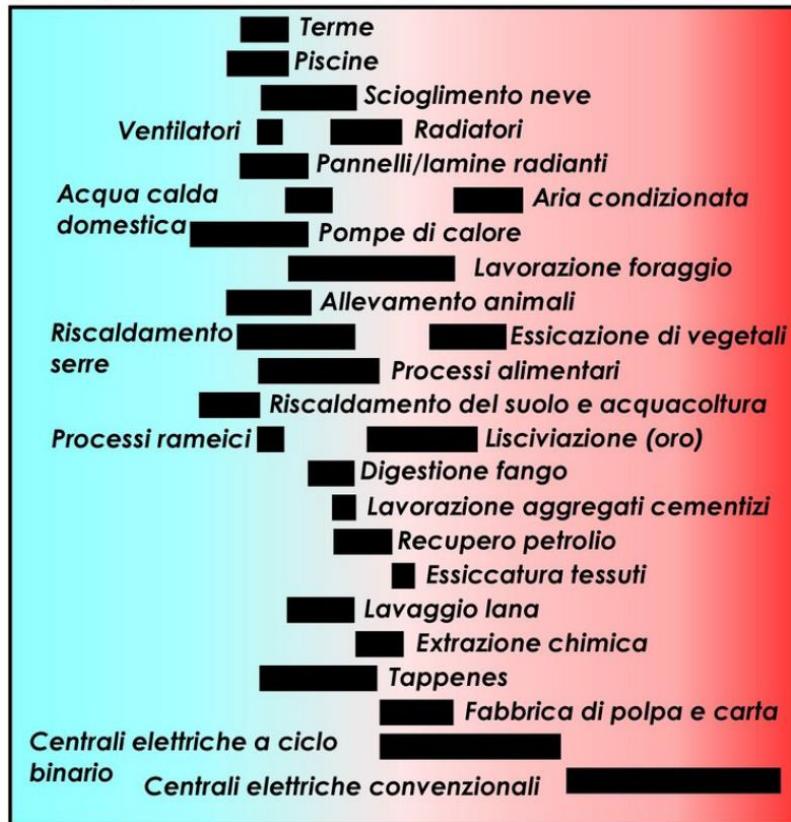


FRIDGE

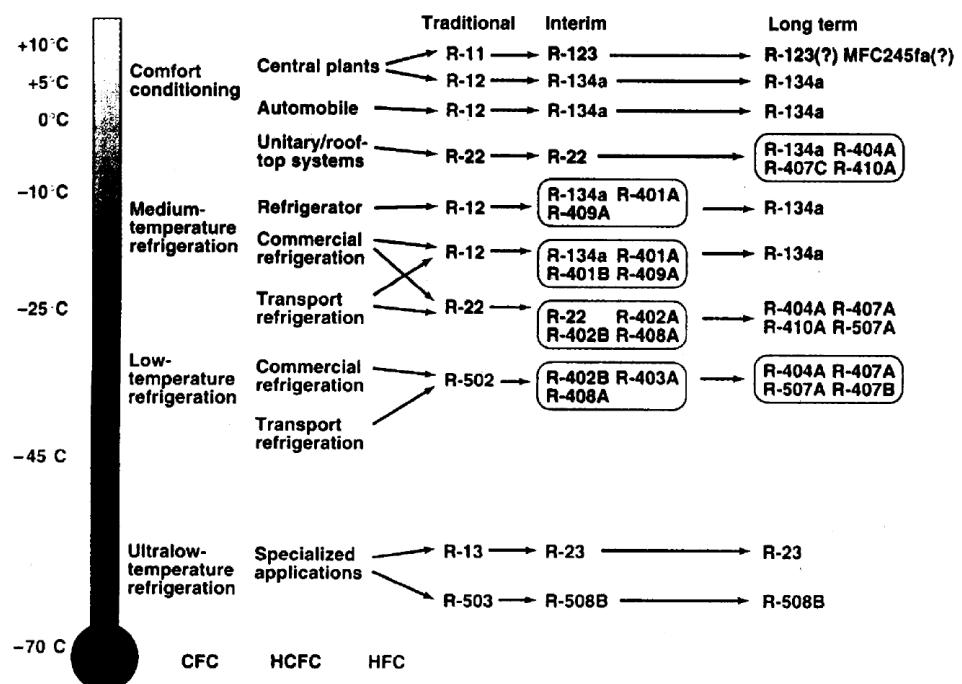
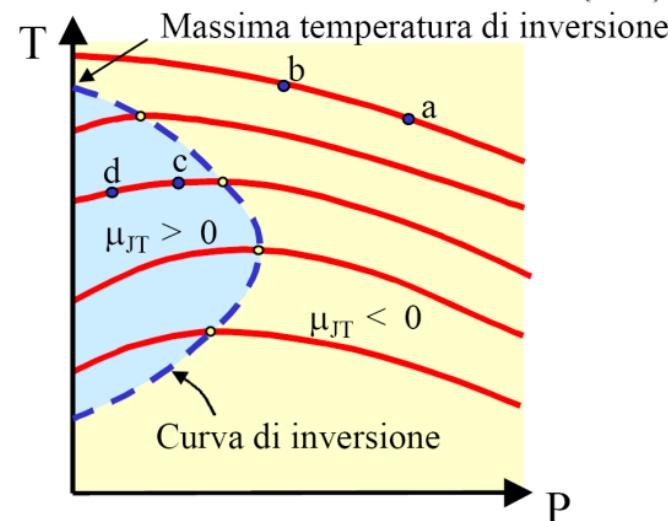
(single-stage vapour compression refrigeration)



Temperatura (°C) 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 200 350

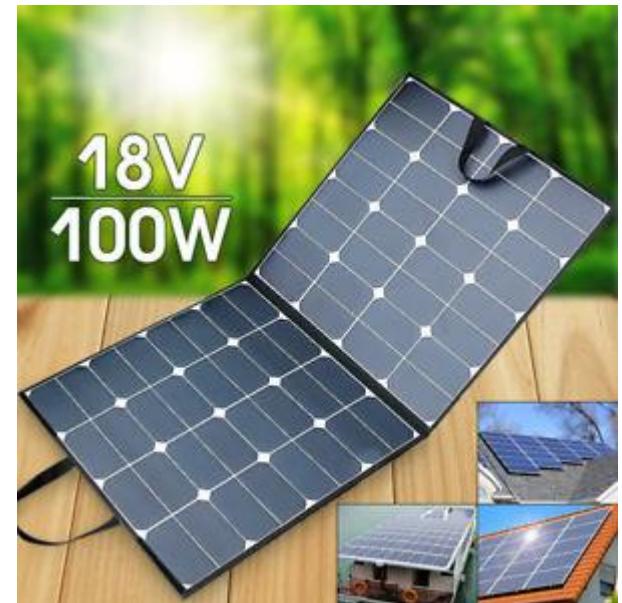
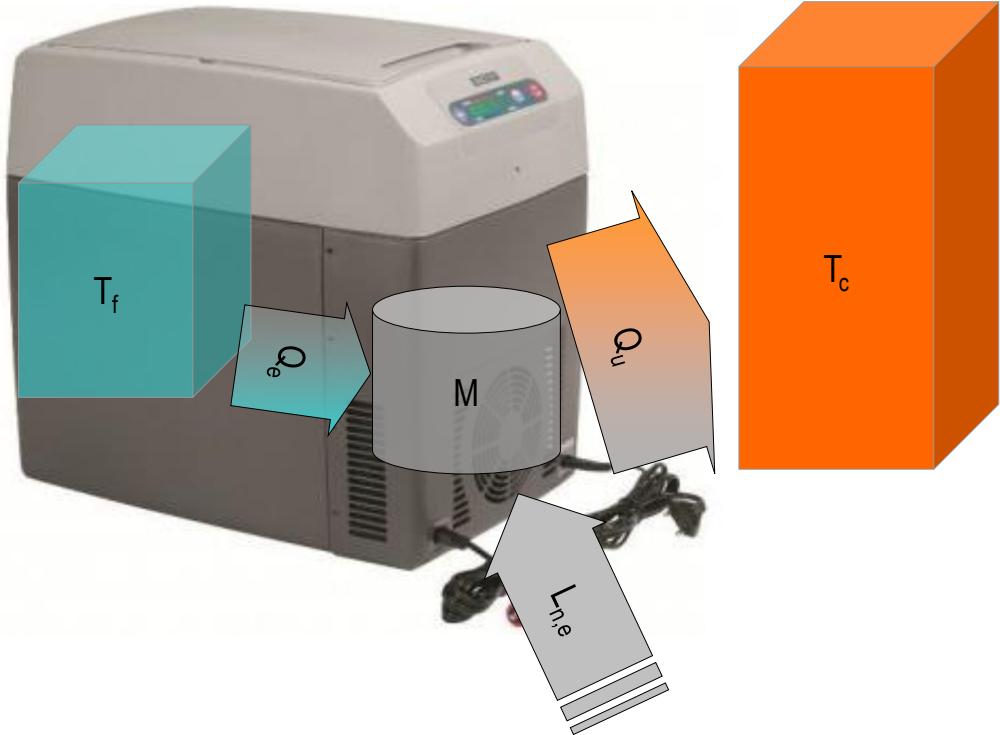


$$\mu_{JT} = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \right)_H = \frac{\frac{2a}{RT} - b}{C_p}$$



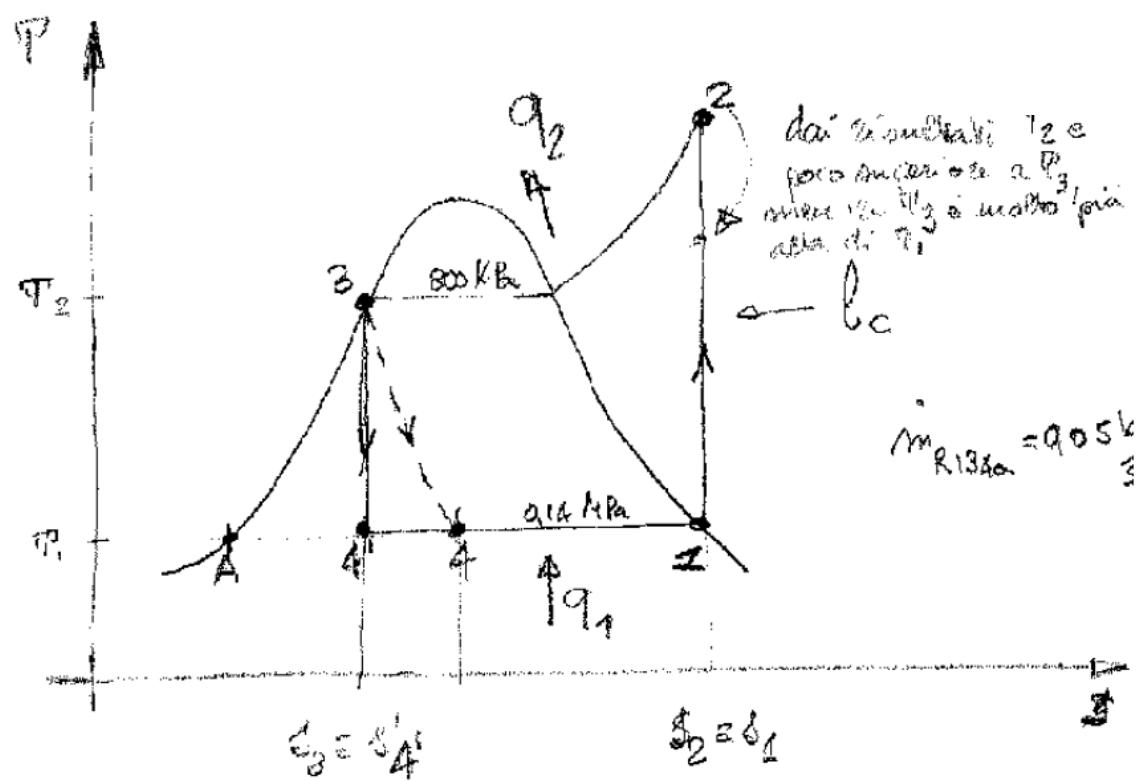
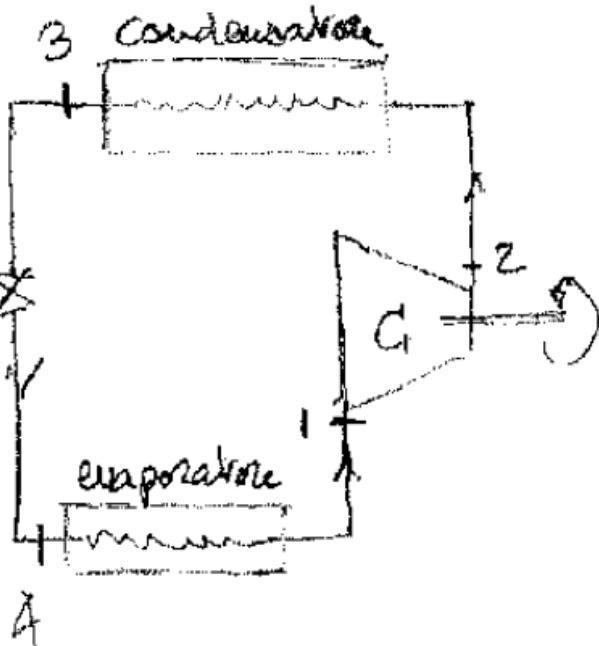
FRIDGE

(single-stage vapour compression refrigeration)

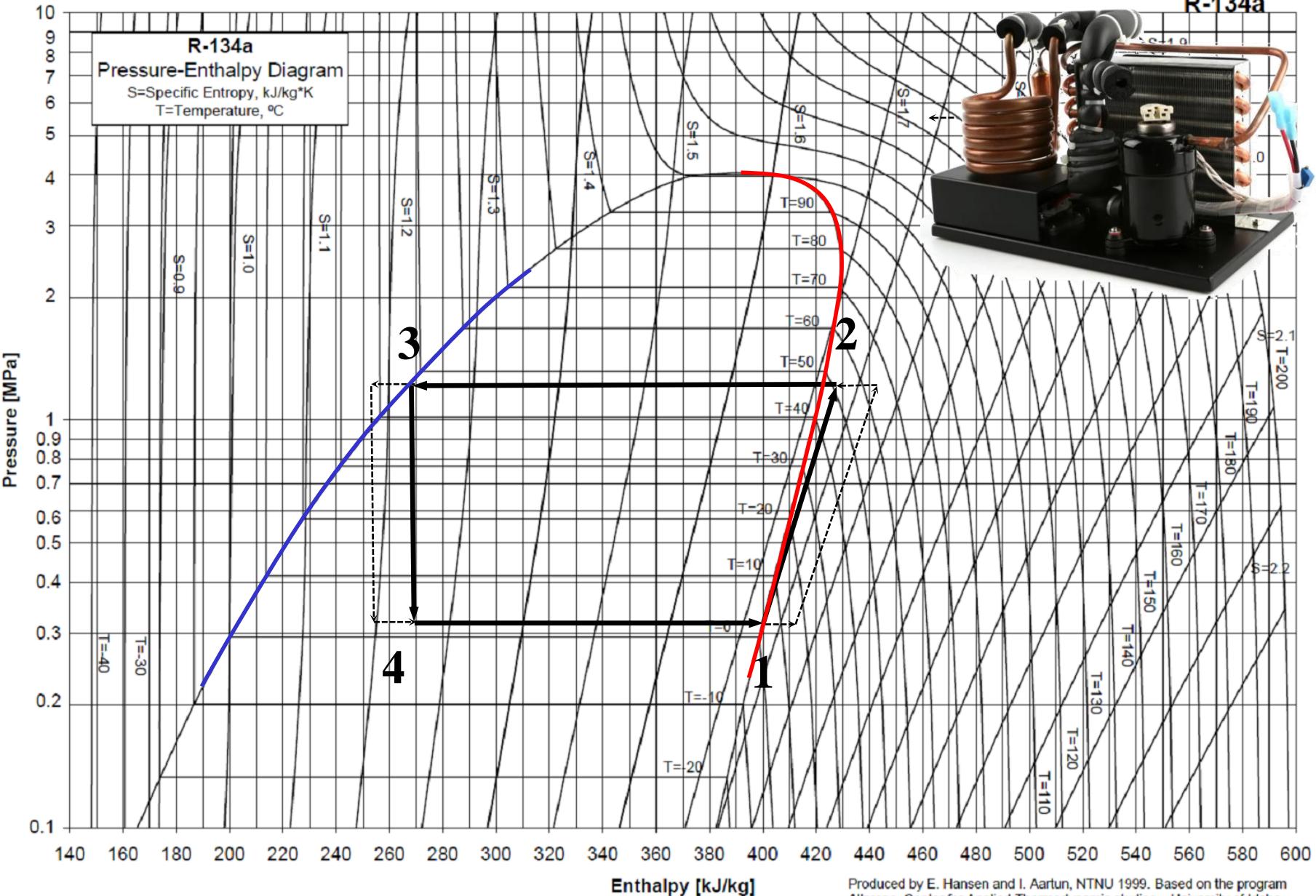


Ciclo a vapore inverso

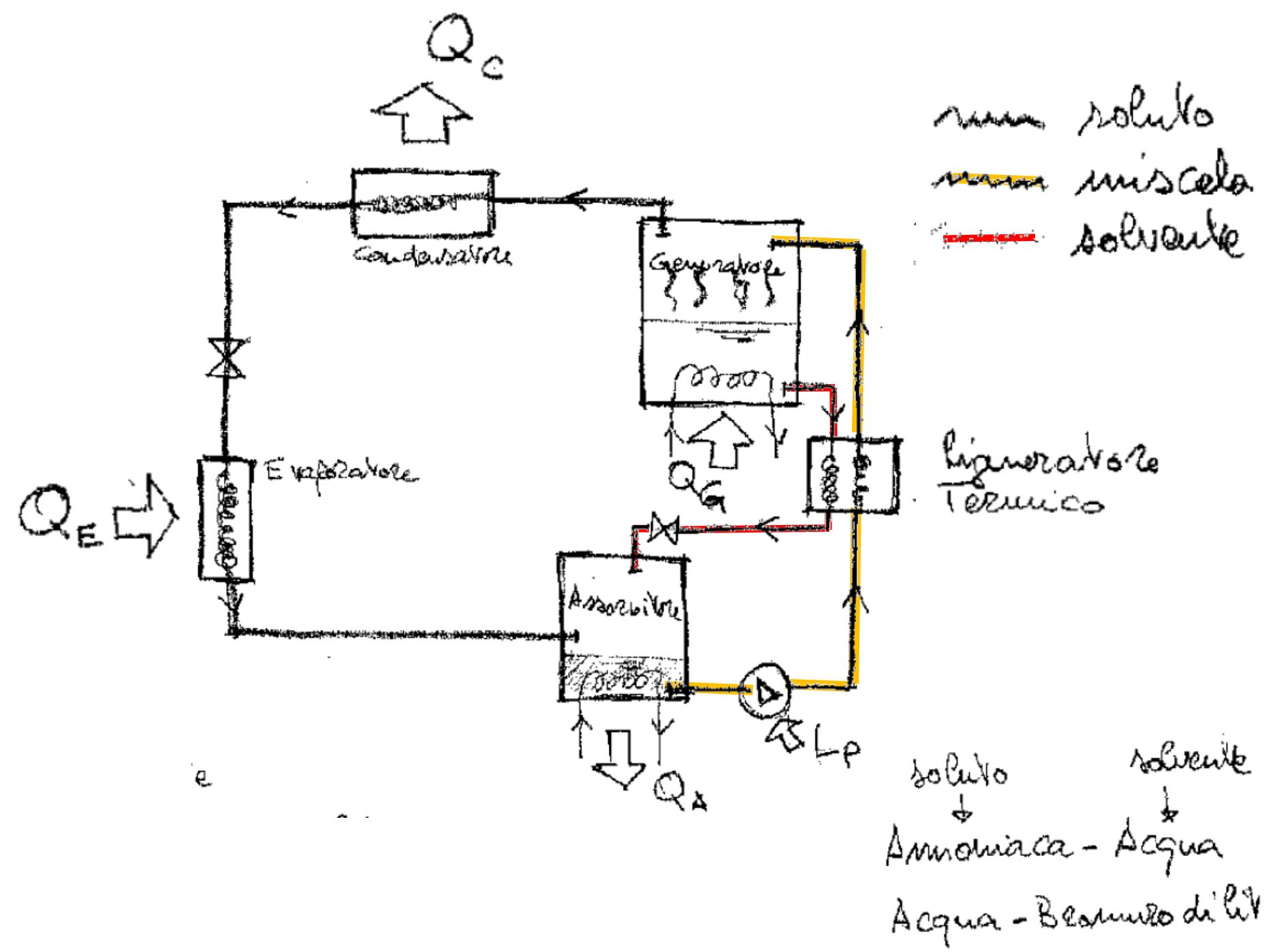
laminazione

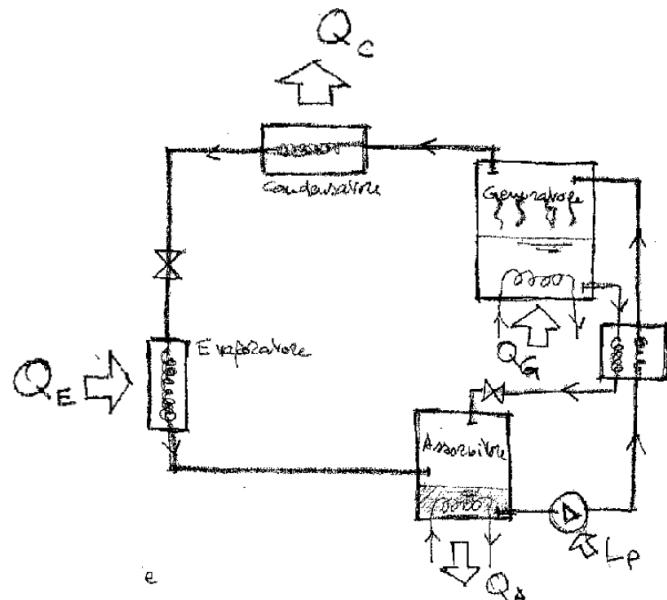


R-134a



Produced by E. Hansen and I. Aartun, NTNU 1999. Based on the program Allprops, Center for Applied Thermodynamic studies, University of Idaho.





COP da intendere
come EER

$$\text{COP} = \frac{Q_E}{Q_G + L_p} \approx \frac{Q_E}{Q_G}$$

Supponendo il intero ciclo come isentropico :

I° principio

$$\frac{Q_E}{T_E} + \frac{Q_G}{T_G} = \frac{Q_C + Q_A}{T_{amb}} \quad \text{ma} \quad Q_C + Q_A \neq Q_G + Q_E$$

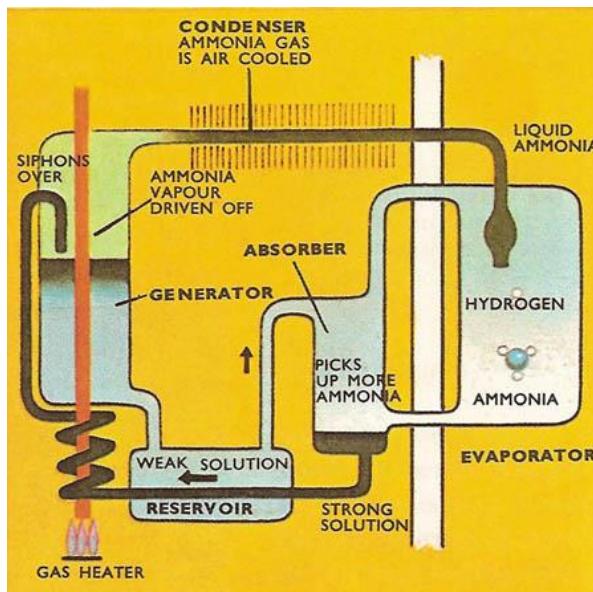
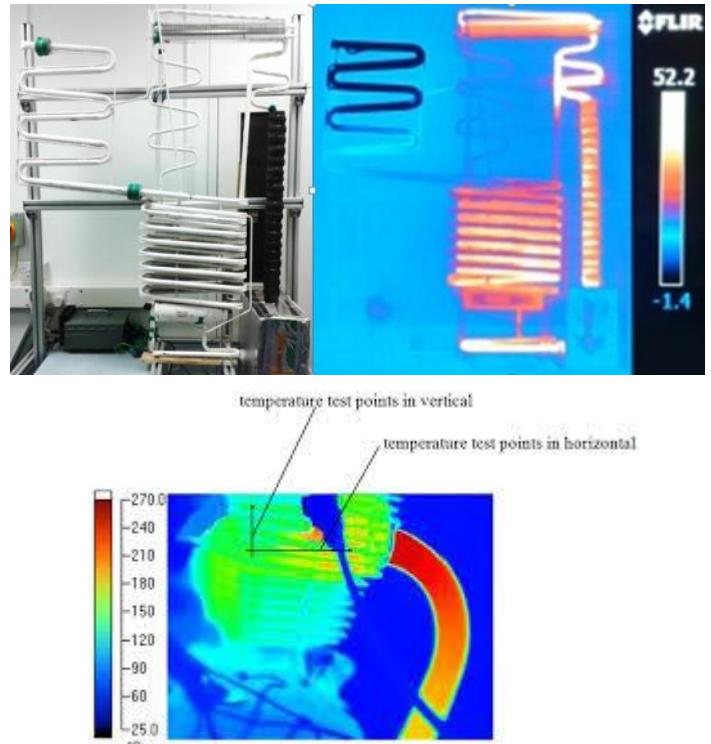
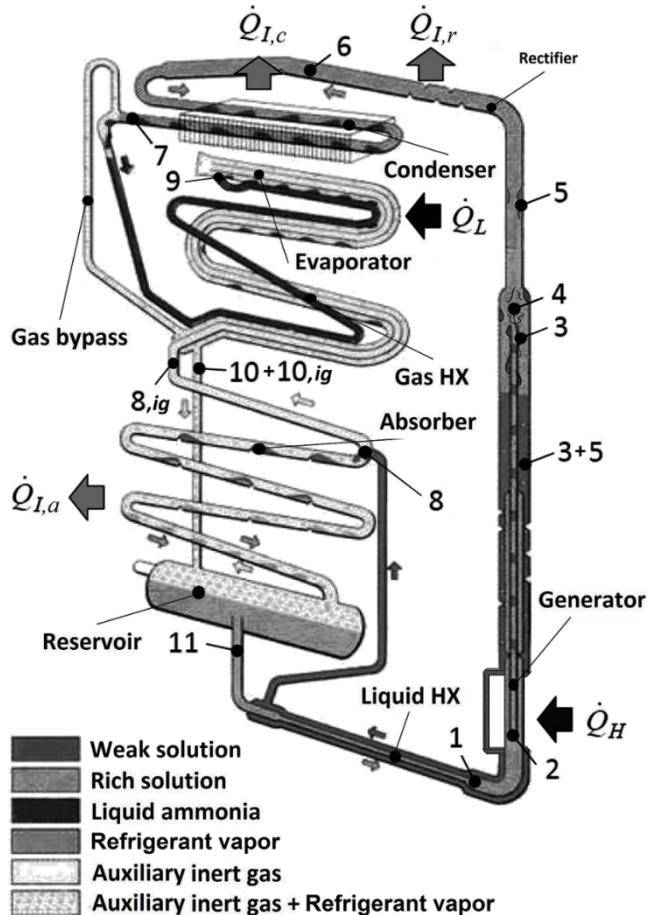
$$\Rightarrow \frac{Q_E}{T_E} + \frac{1}{T_G} = \frac{1}{T_{amb}} + \frac{Q_E}{Q_G} \cdot \frac{1}{T_{amb}}$$

quindi $\frac{Q_E}{Q_G} = \boxed{\frac{T_{amb} - \frac{1}{T_G}}{\frac{1}{T_E} - \frac{1}{T_{amb}}} \approx \text{COP}}$

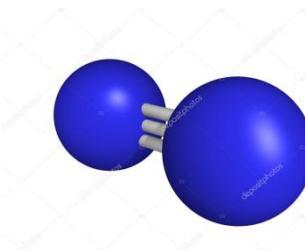
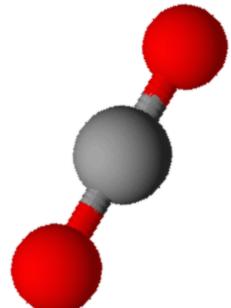
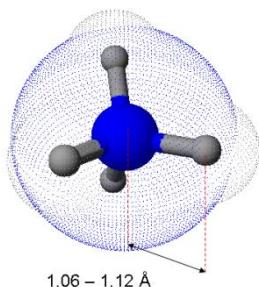
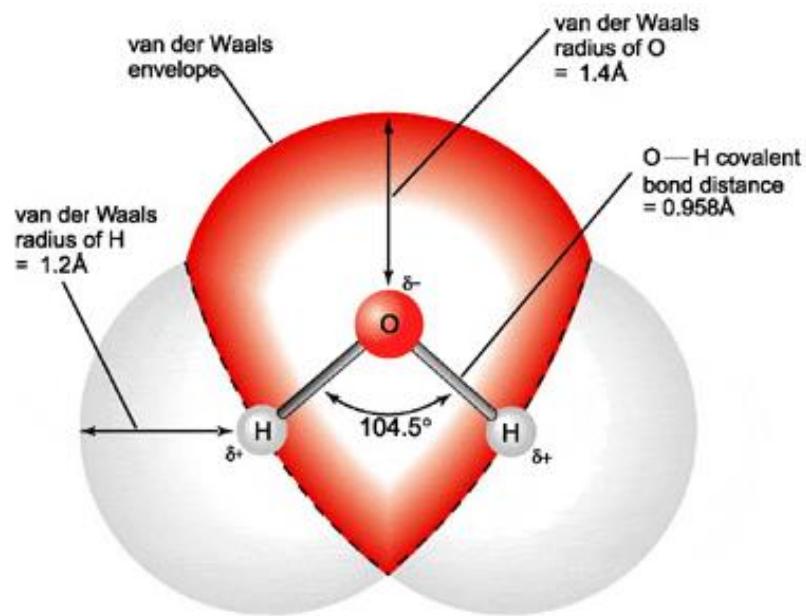
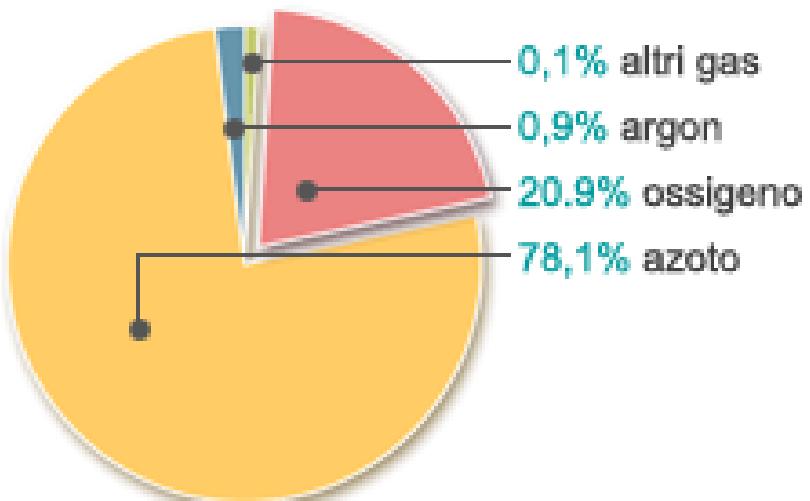
Se $T_G \rightarrow \infty$, $\text{COP} = \frac{\frac{1}{T_{amb}}}{\frac{1}{T_E} - \frac{1}{T_{amb}}} = \text{COP}_{\text{carnot tra } T_{amb} \text{ e } T_E}$

FRIDGE

(Diffusion-Absorption Refrigerator)



AIR



6-122 An egg is dropped into boiling water. The amount of heat transfer to the egg by the time it is cooked and the amount of entropy generation associated with this heat transfer process are to be determined.

Assumptions 1 The egg is spherical in shape with a radius of $r_0 = 2.75 \text{ cm}$. 2 The thermal properties of the egg are constant. 3 Energy absorption or release associated with any chemical and/or phase changes within the egg is negligible. 4 There are no changes in kinetic and potential energies.

Properties The density and specific heat of the egg are given to be $\rho = 1020 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and $C_p = 3.32 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{°C}$.

Analysis We take the egg as the system. This is a closed system since no mass enters or leaves the egg. The energy balance for this closed system can be expressed as

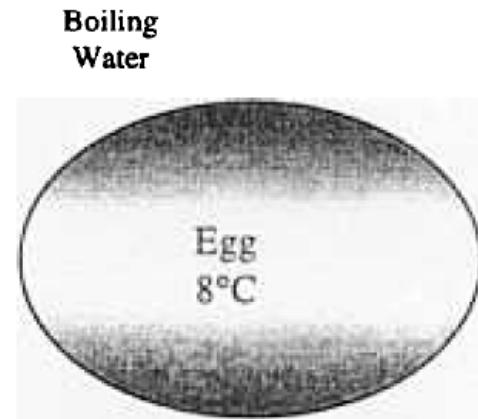
$$E_{in} - E_{out} = \underbrace{\Delta E_{\text{system}}}_{\substack{\text{Net energy transfer} \\ \text{by heat, work, and mass}}} + \underbrace{\Delta E_{\text{system}}}_{\substack{\text{Change in internal, kinetic,} \\ \text{potential, etc. energies}}}$$

$$Q_{in} = \Delta U_{\text{egg}} = m(u_2 - u_1) = mC(T_2 - T_1)$$

Then the mass of the egg and the amount of heat transfer become

$$m = \rho V = \rho \frac{\pi D^3}{6} = (1020 \text{ kg/m}^3) \frac{\pi (0.055 \text{ m})^3}{6} = 0.0889 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q_{in} = m C_p (T_2 - T_1) = (0.0889 \text{ kg})(3.32 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{°C})(70 - 8)^\circ\text{C} = 18.3 \text{ kJ}$$



Heat power of a burner: 1000W

If operating for 4'30" (time for cooking a perfect soft-boiled egg), we spend 270kJ of primary energy (=1000W x 270"), even if the theoretical would have been 18kJ.

But, water should be boiling before.

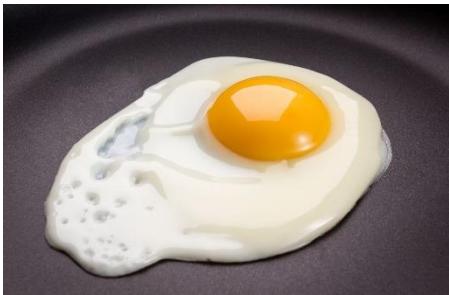
Neglecting the pot mass, if you fill the pot with tap water (20°C, 1kg) and spend 10' for let boiling, your further primary energy is 600kJ (=1000W x 600"), even if the theoretical heat would have been 336kJ (=1kg x 4,2kJ/kg*K x [100°-20°]).

Therefore, your efficiencies are:

- to let the water boiling, 56% (=336/600)
- to cooking, 7% (=18/270)

and, on average, 41% (=7% x 270/870 + 56% x 600/870)

How could you make it more sustainable?



?

