



La macchina ha efficienza

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_f}{T_c} = \frac{W}{Q_{in}}$$

lavoro prodotto in N_c cicli :

$$W_{tot} = N_c W = N_c \eta Q_{in} \quad \text{tratto utilizzato per conferire energia cinetica alla turbina}$$

$$W_{tot} = \frac{1}{2} I \omega_f^2, \quad I = m K^2 \Rightarrow Q_{in} = \frac{W_{tot}}{\eta N_c} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m K^2 \omega_f^2}{\eta N_c}$$

$$\text{dove } Q_{in} = n R T_c \ln(V_B/V_A) \Rightarrow \frac{V_B}{V_A} = \exp \left[\frac{m K^2 \omega_f^2}{2 \eta N_c \cdot n R T_c} \right]$$

Frenata della turbina converte tutta la sua energia cinetica in energia interna del sistema

$$\frac{1}{2} I \omega_f^2 = \frac{1}{2} m K^2 \omega_f^2 = (n c_p + m c_T) \Delta T$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{fin} = T_c + \frac{m K^2 \omega_f^2}{2(n c_p + m c_T)}$$

processo irreversibile per la presenza di forze dissipative :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S_u &= \int_{T_c (REV)}^{T_{fin}} \left(\frac{\delta Q_{gas}}{T} + \frac{\delta Q_{TURB}}{T} \right) = n c_p \ln \frac{T_{fin}}{T_c} + m c_T \ln \frac{T_{fin}}{T_c} \\ &= (n c_p + m c_T) \ln \frac{T_{fin}}{T_c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Valori numerici} \quad \omega_f = 2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ Hz} = 8\pi \text{ s}^{-1} \quad I = m K^2 = 28.8 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{260}{480} = 0.46$$

$$W_{tot} = \frac{1}{2} I \omega_f^2 = 9.1 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

$$Q_{in} = 4.0 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

$$V_B/V_A = 1.39$$

$$\Delta T = 0.23 \text{ K}, \quad T_{fin} = 480.23 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta S_u = 18.9 \text{ J/K}$$