

$$\textcircled{1} \quad T_1 = 800 \text{ K} \quad T_2 = 370 \text{ K}$$

CARNOT HYDRAUDE

$$\eta = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1} = \frac{800 \text{ K} - 370 \text{ K}}{800 \text{ K}} = \frac{430 \text{ K}}{800 \text{ K}} = 0,5375 \approx 54\%$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad T_2 = 42^\circ\text{C} = 315 \text{ K}, \quad T_1 = ?$$

$$\eta = 0,38 \quad \text{CARNOT HYDRAUDE}$$

$$\eta = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\eta T_1 = T_1 - T_2$$

$$\eta T_1 - T_1 = -T_2$$

$$T_1(1-\eta) = T_2$$

$$T_1 = \frac{T_2}{1-\eta} = \frac{315 \text{ K}}{1-0,38} = 508 \text{ K} = 235^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{a) } P_{\text{NETTO}} = 170 \text{ MW} \quad h = 24 \text{ m}, \quad \frac{V}{t} = 930 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}, \quad \rho_{\text{wasser}} = 1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{\text{NETTO}}}{P_{\text{Ges}}} = \frac{P_{\text{NETTO}}}{E_{\text{Ges}}/t} = \frac{P_{\text{NETTO}}}{mg h/t} \quad \text{miss} \quad m = V \rho$$

$$= \frac{P_{\text{NETTO}}}{Vgh/t} = \frac{P_{\text{NETTO}}}{g h V/t} = \frac{170 \cdot 10^6 \text{ W}}{1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2 \cdot 24 \text{ m} \cdot 930 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}}$$

$$= \frac{170 \ 000 \ 000 \text{ W}}{218959 \ 200 \text{ W}} = 0,7764 \quad \text{HYDRAUDE} \quad 0,78$$

b) $T_1 = 290^\circ\text{C} = 563 \text{ K}$ (PAINEELN EI OLE TÄVITÄKSEN
 $T_2 = 20^\circ\text{C} = 293 \text{ K}$)

Teoreettinen hyötykuvaus Carnotin-hyötykuvalta.

$$\eta = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1} = \frac{563 \text{ K} - 293 \text{ K}}{563 \text{ K}} = 0,4796$$

Hyötykuvaus on olla suoraan.
 Nämä on 0,48

(4) $P_{\text{voim}} = 1,3 \text{ kW}$ 1 kg C₄-trotua (6,2 MJ) energiasta
 $\eta = 0,39$

$$1,3 \text{ kW} = 1,3 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} \quad \text{Eli Energiapainotus}$$

$$\eta = \frac{E_{\text{voim}}}{E_{\text{voim}}} \Rightarrow E_{\text{voim}} = \frac{E_{\text{voim}}}{\eta}$$

Selvityksessä tarkoittaa $E = 6,616$

$$E_{\text{voim}} = \frac{E_{\text{voim}}}{\eta} = \frac{1,3 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J}}{0,39} = 333333333,3 \text{ J} \\ = 3333,33 \text{ MJ}$$

Jotkut tulokset selvitävät

$$\frac{3333,33 \text{ MJ}}{6,2 \text{ MJ/kg}} = 537,6 \text{ kg}$$

VAKAVUS. Voinnen tarkoittaa seuraavissa 540 kg
 HIIKUJA

(5)

$$\eta = 0,33$$

$$P_{\text{hyd}} = 450 \text{ MW}$$

$$\text{Volumenstrom } V = 25 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} = \frac{V}{\Delta t}$$

$$c_{\text{res}} = 4,19 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}, \rho = 1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

Koszta hydtych 33%, do tego

$$\eta = \frac{P_{\text{hyd}}}{P_{\text{tot}}} \Rightarrow P_{\text{tot}} = \frac{P_{\text{hyd}}}{\eta} = \frac{450 \text{ MW}}{0,33} \approx 1363,64 \text{ MW}$$

Do hydrometrycznego zasilania lawendowa

○ Silnica wody

$$P = P_{\text{tot}} - P_{\text{hyd}} = 1363,64 \text{ MW} - 450 \text{ MW} = 913,64 \text{ MW}$$

Konwertujemy energię na $\text{Q} = c m \Delta \theta$ J/m³

$$P = \frac{Q}{\Delta t} = \frac{cm \Delta \theta}{\Delta t}$$

Liniowość mocy

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \theta = \frac{P \Delta t}{cm} \text{ miedziane } m \cdot \rho V$$

$$\Delta \theta = \frac{P \Delta t}{c \cdot \rho V} = \frac{P}{c \rho \frac{V}{\Delta t}} = \frac{913,64 \cdot 10^6 \text{ W}}{4,19 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} \cdot 1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 25^2}$$

$$= 8,7^\circ\text{C}$$

Woda wypływa zbiornik $8,7^\circ\text{C}$