

ENERGETSKI STROJI

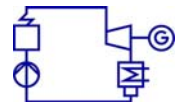
Uvod

Teoretične osnove

Volumetrični stroji

Turbinski stroji

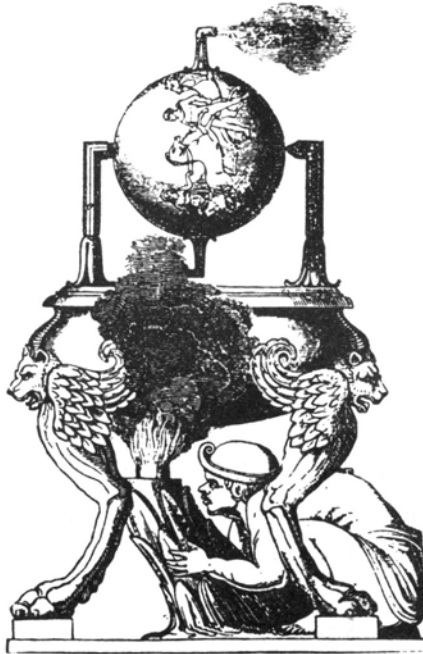
Energetske naprave



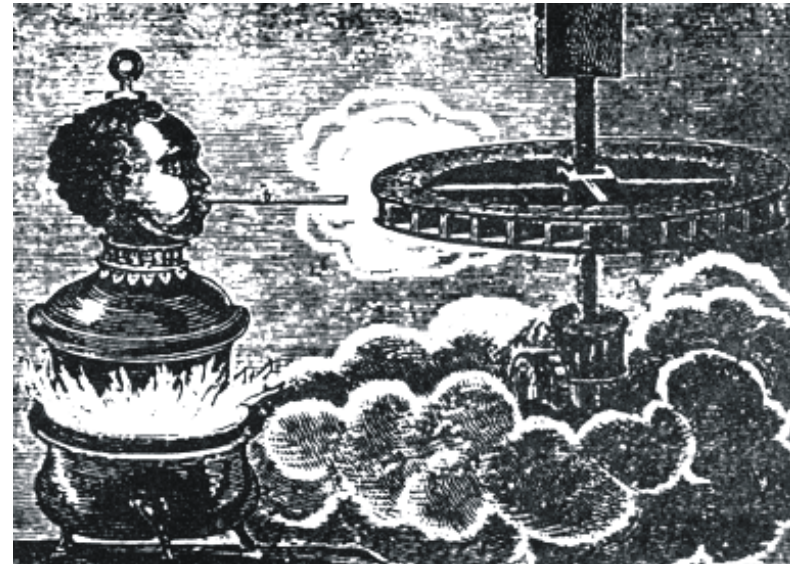
ENERGETSKI STROJI IN ZGODOVINA

Aerohidravlični stroji: mlini, vetrnice, črpalke

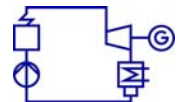
Toplotni stroji:



Heronova krogla, 120 let pred n. št.

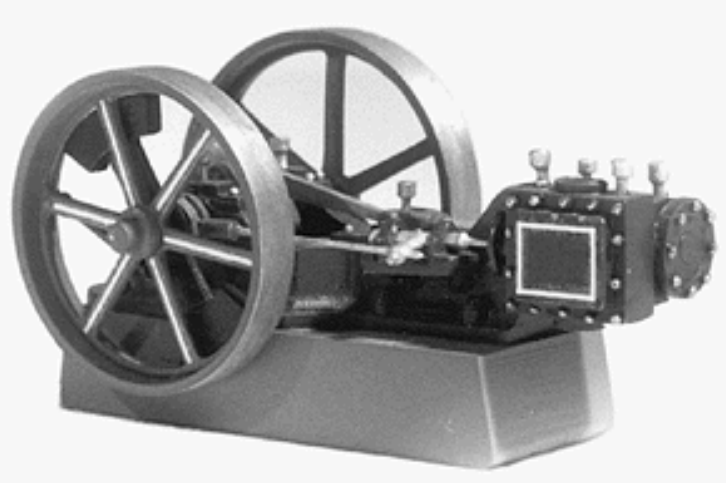


Giovanni de Branca, 1620: parna turbina



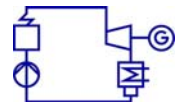
ENERGETSKI STROJI IN ZGODOVINA

Prva tehnična uporaba:



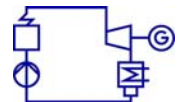
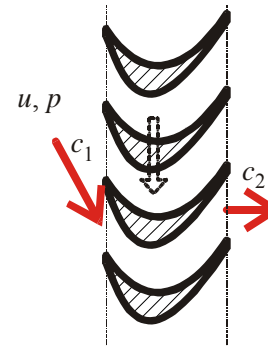
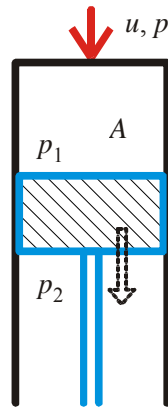
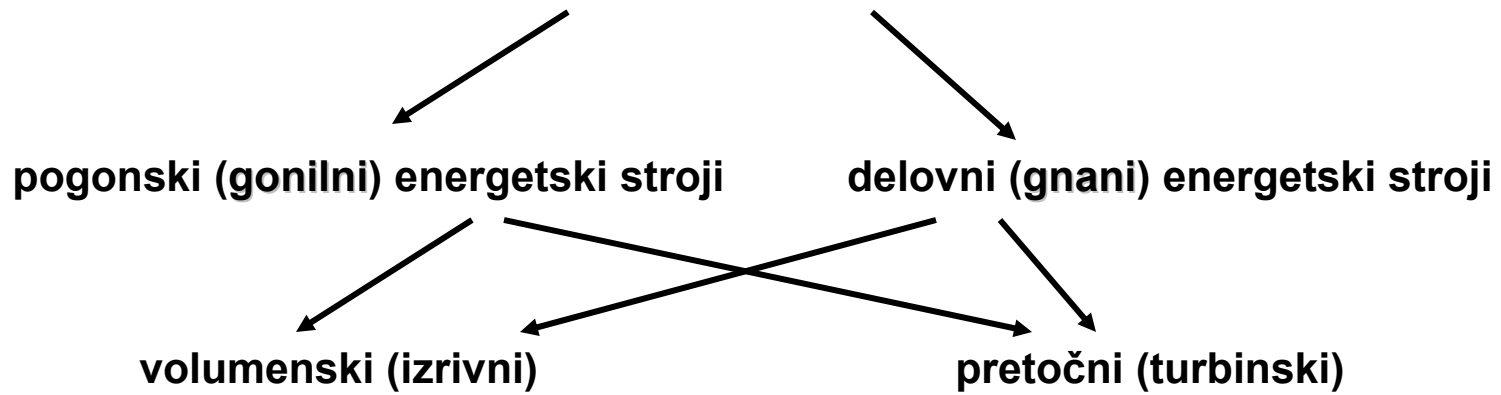
James Watt, 1765: parni batni stroj

Začetek industrijske revolucije



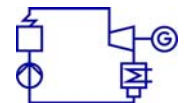
ENERGETSKI STROJI

Energetski stroji: pri pretvorbi energij je sodeluje mehansko delo



RAZVRSTITEV ENERGETSKIH STROJEV

VRSTA STROJA		VOLUMENSKI (IZRIVNI) STROJI	PRETOČNI (TURBINSKI) STROJI
DELOVNI (GNANI) STROJI	Aerohidravlični stroji	ČRPALKE	ČRPALKE PROPELERJI VENTILATORJI
	Toplotni stroji	KOMPRESORJI	KOMPRESORJI
POGONSKI (GONILNI) STROJI	Aerohidravlični stroji		VODNE TURBINE VETRNICE
	Toplotni stroji	MOTORJI Z NOTRANJIM ZGOREVANJEM PARNI BATNI STROJI	PLINSKE TURBINE POTISNIKI PARNE TURBINE



ENERGETSKI STROJI

Uvod

Teoretične osnove

Mehanika tekočin

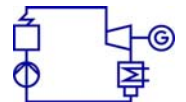
Termodinamika in prenos toplote

Podobnost in dimenzijska analiza

Volumetrični stroji

Turbinski stroji

Energetske naprave



PREGLED TEORETIČNIH OSNOV

Mehanika tekočin

Gostota

Hidrostatski tlak

Vzgon

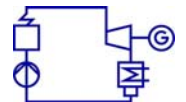
Površinska napetost

Kontinuitetna enačba

Termična enačba stanja

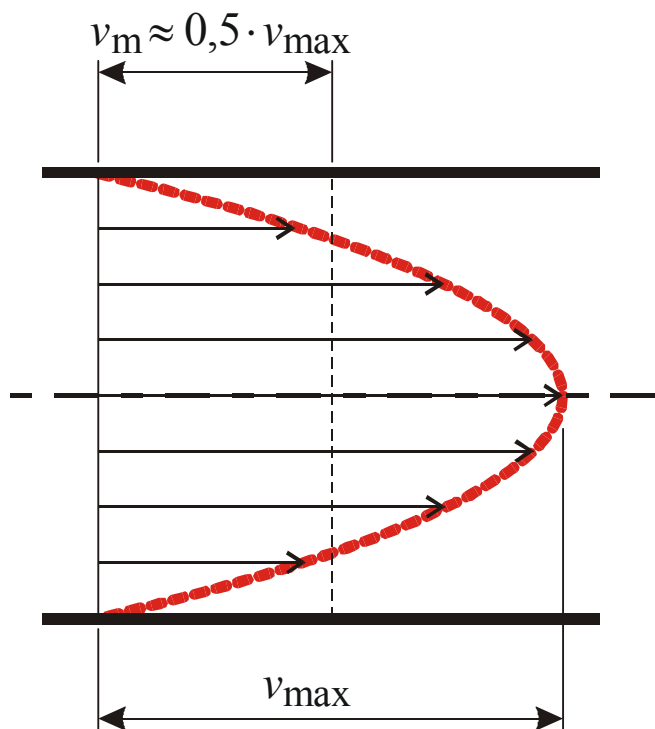
Energijski izrek

Impulzni izrek

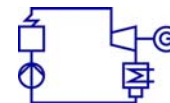
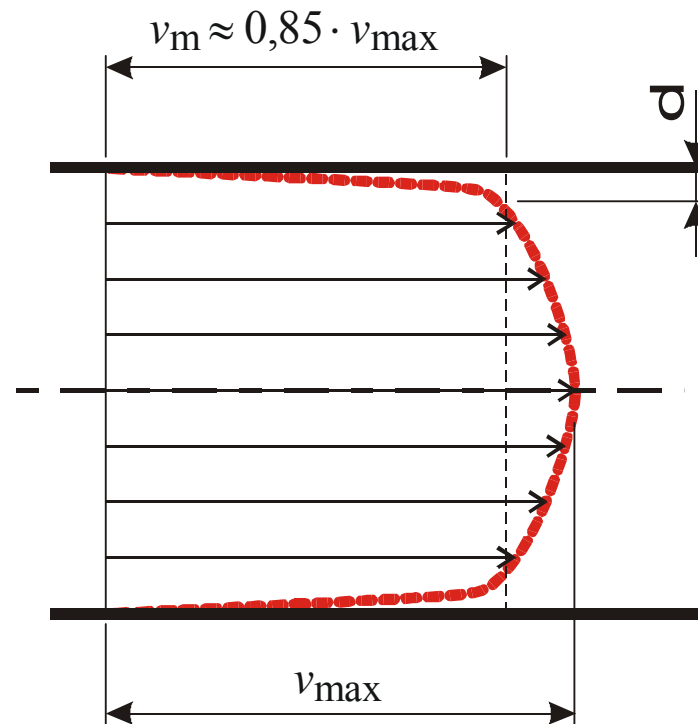


TRENJE V TOKU

laminarni tok



turbulentni tok



IZGUBE TLAKA V CEVOVODIH IN ARMATURAH

Ravni deli cevovodov:

$$\Delta p_c = \lambda \cdot \frac{L}{D} \cdot \frac{\rho \cdot v^2}{2}$$

λ koeficient tekočinskega trenja

LAMINARNI TOK

Hagen-Poiseuille
analitična rešitev

$$\lambda = \lambda(\text{Re}) = \frac{64}{\text{Re}}$$

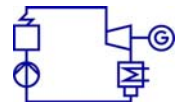
TURBULENTNI TOK

semi-empirična rešitev

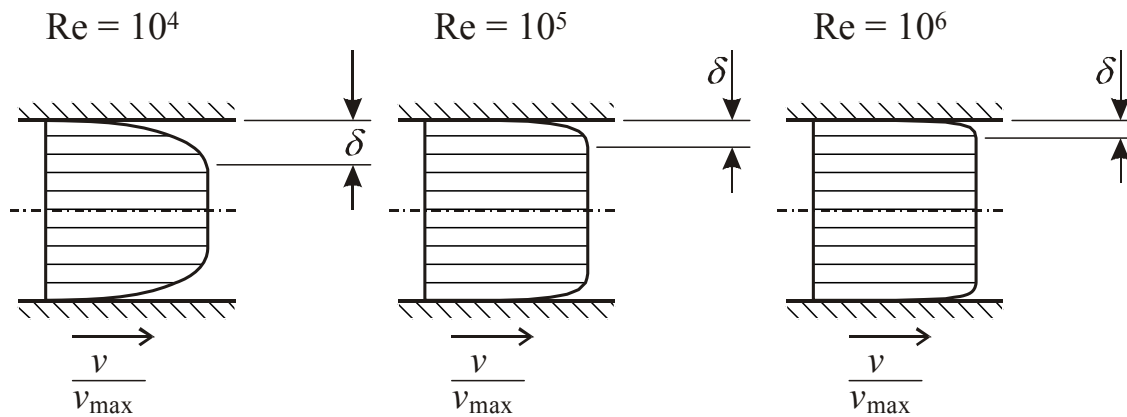
*Hidravlično gladke
cevi (Coolbrookova en.)* $\lambda = \lambda(\text{Re})$

Vmesno področje $\lambda = \lambda(\text{Re}, k / D)$

*Hidravlično hrapave
cevi* $\lambda = \lambda(k / D)$



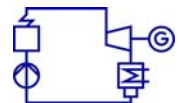
TURBULENTNI TOK



$$\delta = \delta(Re)$$

KRITERIJ HIDRAVLICNE HRAPAVOSTI

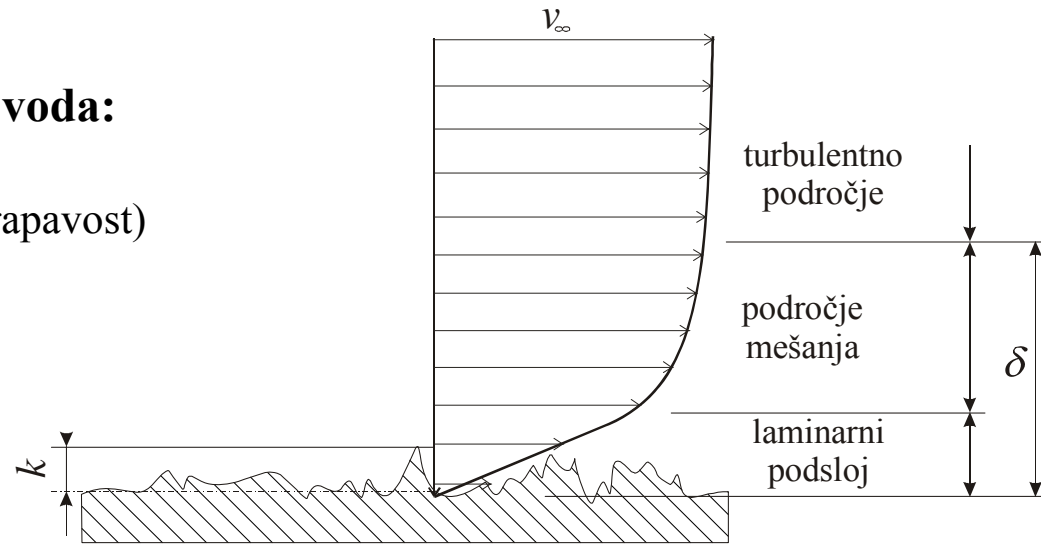
$$k > \frac{\delta}{4}$$



HIDRAVLIČNO HRAPAVA – GLADKA CEV

Hitrostni profil znotraj cevovoda:

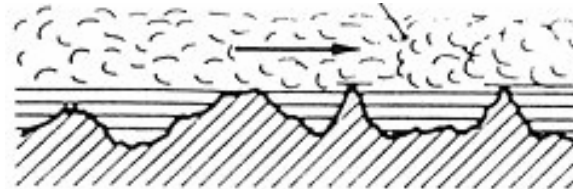
k ... absolutna višina izboklin (hrapavost)



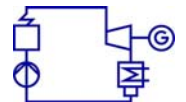
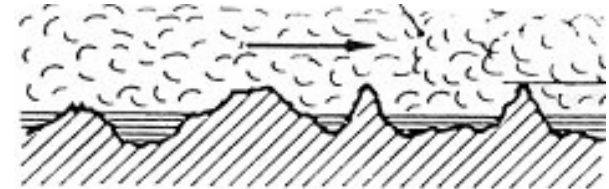
HIDR. GLADKA



VMESNO PODROČJE



HIDR. HRAPAVA



KOEFICIENT TEKOČINSKEGA TRENJA

semi-empirična rešitev

*Hidravlično gladke
cevi (Coolbrook)*

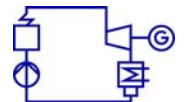
$$\lambda = \lambda(\text{Re}) = \frac{0,309}{\lg\left(\frac{\text{Re}}{7}\right)^2}$$

*Vmesno področje
(Coolbrook- implicitna)*

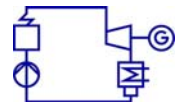
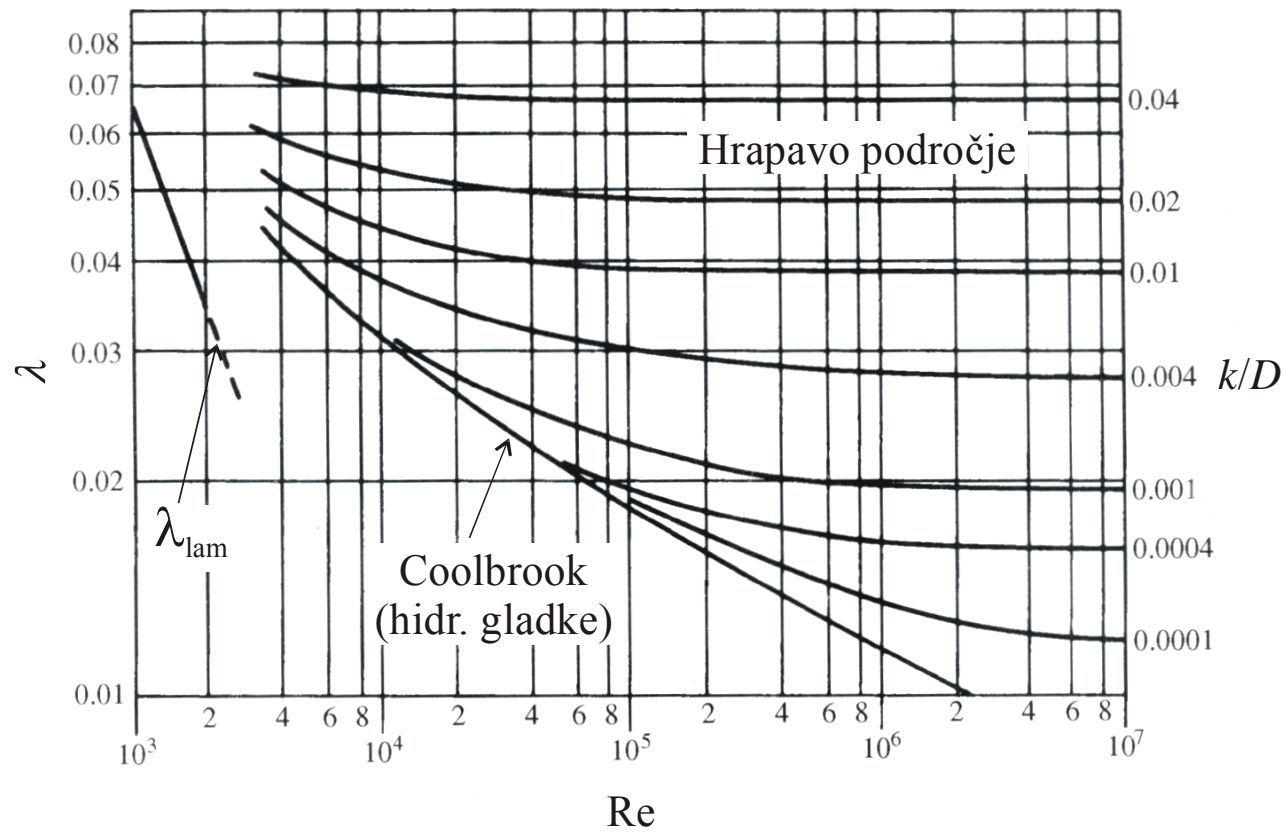
$$\lambda = \lambda(\text{Re}, k/D) = \frac{1}{\left[2 \cdot \lg\left(\frac{2,51}{\text{Re} \cdot \sqrt{\lambda}} + \frac{0,27}{k/D}\right)\right]^2}$$

*Hidravlično hrapave
cevi*

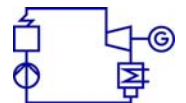
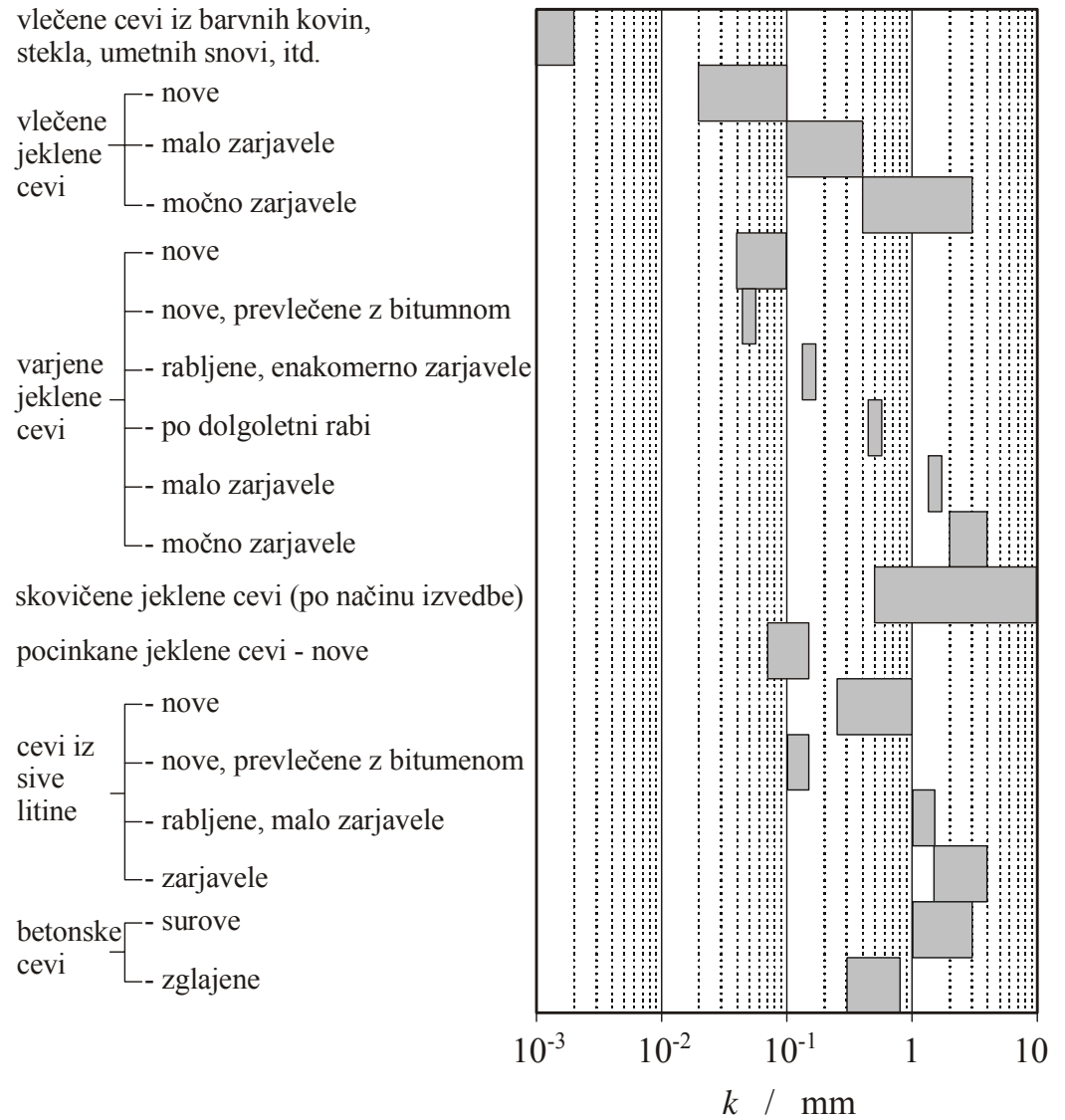
$$\lambda = \lambda(k/D) = \frac{0,25}{\left[\lg\left(3,715 \cdot \frac{k}{D}\right)\right]^2}$$



KOEFICIENT TEKOČINSKEGA TRENJA



ABSOLUTNA HRAPAVOST



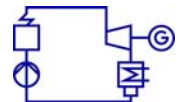
KOEFICIENT LOKALNIH IZGUB

$$\Delta p_1 = \zeta \cdot \frac{\rho \cdot v^2}{2}$$

$\zeta = f(\text{geometrije elementa})$
empirična rešitev: eksperiment

za gladke okrogle cevi velja povezava:

$$\zeta = \lambda \cdot \frac{L}{D}$$



SKUPNI UPORI V CEVNEM SISTEMU
(za konzervativne sisteme)

$$\Delta p = \sum_i^n \Delta p_{ci} + \sum_j^m \Delta p_{lj}$$

$i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ število ravnih odsekov cevovoda

$j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ število lokalnih uporov (kolen zasunov zožitev itd.)

