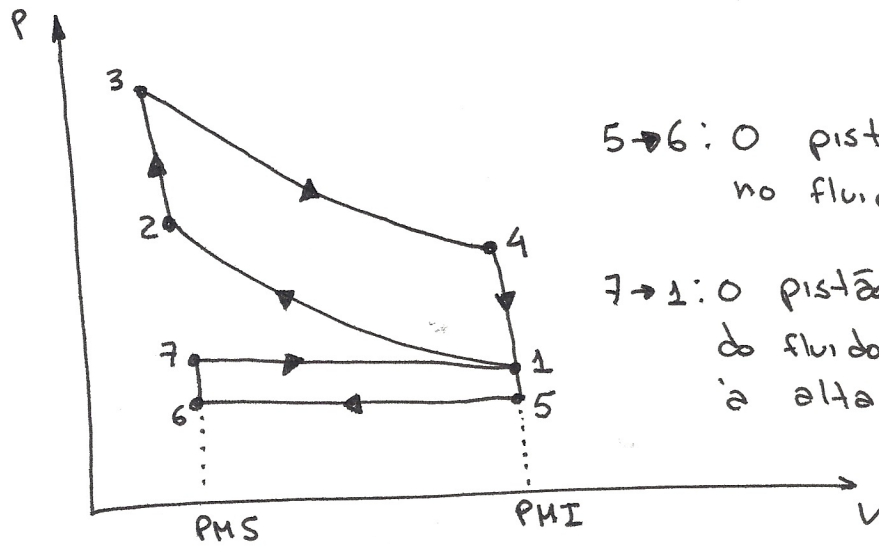


# Otto com turbo



5 → 6: O pistão realiza trabalho no fluido p/ ir do PMI ao PMS

7 → 1: O pistão recebe trabalho do fluido que é admitido à alta pressão.

$P_1 = 160 \text{ kPa}$
$T_1 = 333 \text{ K}$

$P_5 = 101 \text{ kPa}$
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## Ciclo otto

$$r_c = 12.4$$

$$N = 6000 \text{ rpm}$$

$$V_d = 1389 \text{ cm}^3$$

4 cilindros

Gasolina c/ 23% etanol anidro  $\Rightarrow$   $C_{6.67} H_{12.8} O_{0.533}$

$$PCI = 39.249 \text{ MJ/kg}$$

$$PCS = 41.880 \text{ MJ/kg}$$

$$\gamma = 1.3860$$

$$C_p = 1.0056 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$C_v = 0.71649 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Admissã c/ turbo  $\Rightarrow$   $P_1 = 160 \text{ kPa}$

$$T_1 = 333 \text{ K}$$

$$R_{AR} = 0.287 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$\rho_{AR,ATM} = 1.1707 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\phi = 0.9$$

$$M_C = 12$$

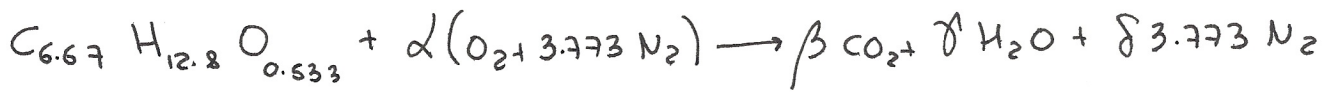
$$M_H = 1$$

$$M_O = 16$$

$$M_N = 14$$

$$1 \text{ mol } O_2 = 3.773 \text{ mols } N_2$$

① Cálculo da razão Ar/Combustível mássica



$$C: \boxed{6.67 = \beta}$$

$$H: 12.8 = 2\gamma \Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma = 6.4}$$

$$O: 0.533 + 2\alpha = 2\beta + \gamma$$

$$0.533 + 2\alpha = 13.34 + 6.4 \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 9.6035}$$

$$\frac{A}{F}|_{est.} = \frac{9.6035 (2 \times 16 + 3.773 \times 2 \times 14)}{6.67 \times 12 + 12.8 \times 1 + 0.533 \times 12} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{A}{F}|_{est} = 13.32}$$

$$\phi = \frac{A/F|_{est}}{A/F|_{real}} \Rightarrow 0.9 = \frac{13.32}{A/F|_{real}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{A}{F}|_{real} = 14.80}$$

② Cálculo da massa de combustível

No início da compressão, temos; caso o ar não fosse pré-comprimido:

$$P_1 V_1 = m R T_1$$

$$(101 \times 10^3) V_1 = m_{mist} (287) (300)$$

o ar comprimido:

$$(160 \times 10^3) V_1 = m_{mist} (287) (333)$$

Precisamos encontrar  $V_1$ .

$$r = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{V_d + V_c}{V_c} \Rightarrow 12.4 = \frac{1389/4 + V_c}{V_c} \Rightarrow \boxed{V_c = 30.46 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$\text{Logo, } V_1 = V_d + V_c = \frac{1389}{4} + 30.46 = 377.71 \text{ cm}^3 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_1 = 0.38 \text{ l}}$$

$$\boxed{V_1 = 3.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3}$$

Logo, no ponto 1:

$$(160 \times 10^3) V_1 = m_{\text{mist}} (287) (333)$$

$\uparrow$   
 $3.8 \times 10^{-4}$

$m_{\text{mist}} = 0.000636 \text{ kg}$
$m_{\text{mist}} = 0.636 \text{ g}$

$$m_{\text{AR}} + m_{\text{comb}} = m_{\text{mist}}$$

$$m_{\text{AR}} = 14.8 m_{\text{comb}}$$

$$14.8 m_{\text{comb}} + m_{\text{comb}} = m_{\text{mist}}$$

$$15.8 m_{\text{comb}} = 0.636 \text{ g}$$

$m_{\text{comb}} = 0.040 \text{ g}$
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$m_{\text{AR}} = 0.596 \text{ g}$
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③ cálculo da eficiência volumétrica

$$\eta_V = \frac{m_{\text{AR}}}{\rho_{\text{AR}} V_1} = \frac{0.596 \times 10^{-3}}{1.107 \times (3.8 \times 10^{-4})} \Rightarrow \boxed{\eta_V = 13490}$$

④ cálculo do calor fornecido

$$Q_H = m_{\text{comb}} \times \text{PCI} = (0.040 \times 10^{-3}) (39.249 \times 10^6)$$

$Q_H = 1580.33 \text{ J}$
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5) Cálculo das diversas pressão e temperatura

$$P_1 = 160 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 333 \text{ K}$$

1-2 é isentrópico:

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^\gamma \Rightarrow \frac{P_2}{160} = (12.4)^{1.3860} \Rightarrow P_2 = 5243.27 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{\gamma-1} \Rightarrow \frac{T_2}{333} = (12.4)^{0.3860} \Rightarrow T_2 = 866.851 \text{ K}$$

2-3 ocorre com transferência de calor:

$$Q_H = m_{\text{mist}} C_V (T_3 - T_2)$$

$$1580.33 = (0.636 \times 10^{-3}) (0.71649 \times 10^3) (T_3 - 866.851)$$

$$T_3 = 4334.861 \text{ K}$$

$$V_2 = V_3 \rightarrow \begin{aligned} P_3 V_3 &= m R T_3 \\ P_2 V_2 &= m R T_2 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{P_3}{P_2} = \frac{T_3}{T_2} \Rightarrow P_3 = 26220 \text{ kPa}$$

3-4 é isentrópico:

$$\frac{P_3}{P_4} = \left(\frac{V_4}{V_3}\right)^\gamma \Rightarrow \frac{26220}{P_4} = (12.4)^{1.3860} \Rightarrow P_4 = 800.111 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\frac{T_3}{T_4} = \left(\frac{V_4}{V_3}\right)^{\gamma-1} \Rightarrow \frac{4334.86}{T_4} = (12.4)^{0.3860} \Rightarrow T_4 = 1640.27 \text{ K}$$

4-5 ocorre à volume constante:

$$\begin{aligned} P_4 V_4 &= nRT_4 \rightarrow \frac{P_4}{P_5} = \frac{T_4}{T_5} \Rightarrow T_5 = 207.056 \text{ K} \\ P_5 V_5 &= nRT_5 \end{aligned}$$

⑥ Cálculo do trabalho líquido

$$W_{1 \rightarrow 2} = W_{\text{mist}} \frac{R(T_2 - T_1)}{1 - \gamma} = \frac{(0.636 \times 10^{-3}) (287) (866.851 - 333)}{1 - 1.3860}$$

$$W_{1 \rightarrow 2} = -252.448 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{2 \rightarrow 3} = 0 \quad (\Delta V = 0)$$

$$W_{3 \rightarrow 4} = W_{\text{mist}} \frac{R(T_4 - T_3)}{1 - \gamma} = \frac{(0.636 \times 10^{-3}) (287) (1640.27 - 4334.86)}{1 - 1.3860}$$

$$W_{3 \rightarrow 4} = 1274.22 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{4 \rightarrow 5} = 0 \quad (\Delta V = 0)$$

$$W_{5 \rightarrow 6} = P_5 (V_6 - V_5) = (101 \times 10^3) (-3.8 \times 10^{-4} + 30.46 \times 10^{-6})$$

$$W_{5 \rightarrow 6} = -35.4084 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{6 \rightarrow 7} = 0 \quad (\Delta V = 0)$$

$$W_{7 \rightarrow 1} = P_7 (V_1 - V_7) = (160 \times 10^3) (3.8 \times 10^{-4} - 30.46 \times 10^{-6})$$

$$W_{7 \rightarrow 1} = 56.0313 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{\text{liq}} = \sum W = 1042.39 \text{ J}$$

⑦ cálculo da eficiência térmica

$$\eta = \frac{W_e}{Q_H} = \frac{1042.39}{1580.33} \rightarrow \boxed{\eta = 66\%}$$

⑧ cálculo da pressão média efetiva

$$p_{mep} = \frac{W_e}{V_d} = \frac{1042.39}{1.389 \times 10^{-3} / 4} \quad \boxed{p_{mep} = 3 \text{ MPa}}$$

⑨ cálculo da potência a 6000 rpm

$$Pot = \frac{W \cdot N}{n_R} = \frac{1042.39 \cdot 6000}{2 \times 60}$$

$$\boxed{Pot = 52 \text{ kW}}$$

⑩ cálculo do rendimento real

$$\eta_f = \frac{1}{b_{sfc} \cdot PCI} = \frac{1}{\frac{270 \times 10^{-3}}{1000 \times 3600} \cdot 39.249 \times 10^6}$$

$$\boxed{\eta_f = 34\%}$$