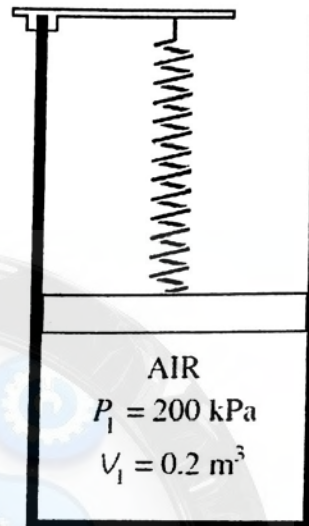
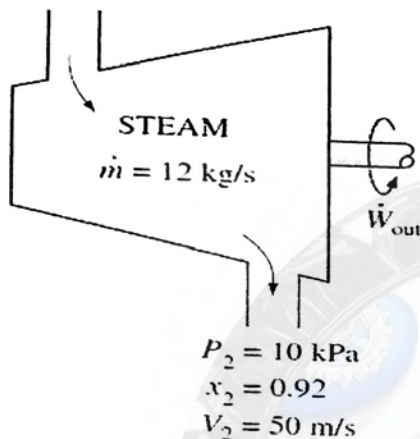


الميكانيكا الحرارية The Pioneer In Thermodynamics For Engineer

$P_1 = 10 \text{ MPa}$
 $T_1 = 450^\circ \text{C}$
 $V_1 = 80 \text{ m/s}$



Course Name : Thermodynamics An Engineering Approach
7th Edition

Written and prepare : Eng. Raid Al-Hammouri

Tel : 0788195339

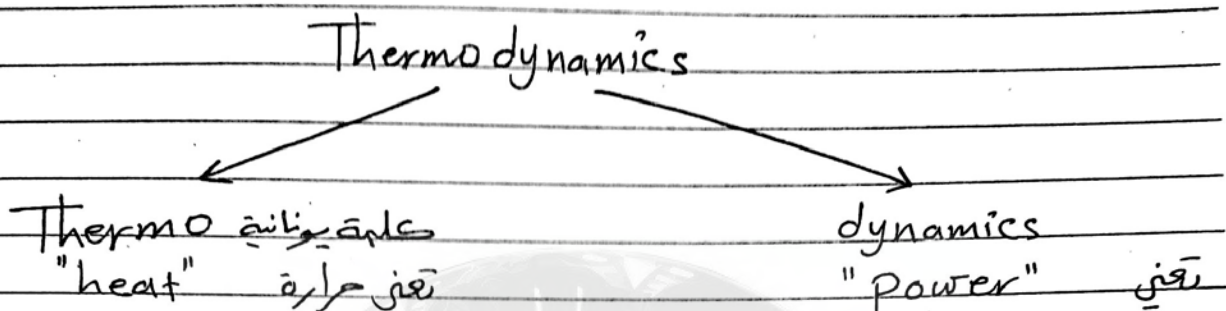
Other works of the author : Mechanics Of Materials 5th Edition

"Actions speak louder than words"

يطلب من مكتبة J.U.S.+
مع تحيات رائد الحموري

Thermodynamics

Chapter 1: Introduction and basic Concepts



* باختصار شديد فإن هذا العلم يُعنى بتحويل الحرارة إلى شغل
Convert heat into power

* أحد أهم القوانين في هذا العلم هو قانون حفظ الطاقة

"Conservation of energy principle":

energy can change from one to another but the total amount of energy remains constant, energy can't be created or destroyed.

"First Law of thermodynamics" is an expression of the conservation of energy principle
القانون الأول للثيرموديناميكس هو عبارة عن صيغة لقانون حفظ الطاقة

"Second Law of thermodynamics"

ينص على أن الطاقة قيمة وكمية والعمليات الحقيقية (الواقعية) تقلل من قيمة الطاقة مقارنة مع العمليات النظرية المثالية

وسأنتي التفصيل لاحقاً

هناك طريقتان لدراسة نظام معين

1. Microscopic Point of view
(statistical thermodynamics)

وهو ما يحتاج إلى مجاهر الكترونية
لملاحظة التغير بسلوك جزيئات
المادة لنظام معين.

2. Macroscopic
(classical T.D)

وهو ما يلاحظ بالعين المجردة
فمثلاً إذا أردت أن تعرف
التغير بالضغط لنظام تقيسه
بالـ pressure gage
وتأخذ القراءة مباشرة

* الكميات الفيزيائية لها وحدات "Units" وتنقسم إلى قسمين :

1. primary or fundamental dimensions
(mass, length, time)

وحدات أساسية
مثل

2. Secondary or derived dimensions
(velocity, energy)

وحدات ثانوية
أو مشتقة مثل

* There is two sets of units in common use :-

1. English system (USCS)

2. International System (SI)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>SI</u>	<u>USCS</u>
mass	Kg	lbm
Length	m	ft
time	s	s

* In "SI", the force unit is the newton "N"
newton: force required to accelerate a mass of
1 kg at rate of 1 m/s^2

* In English system, the force unit is pound-force "lbf"
"lbf": the force required to accelerate a mass of
32.174 lbm at a rate of 1 ft/s^2

$$F = ma : 1 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2$$

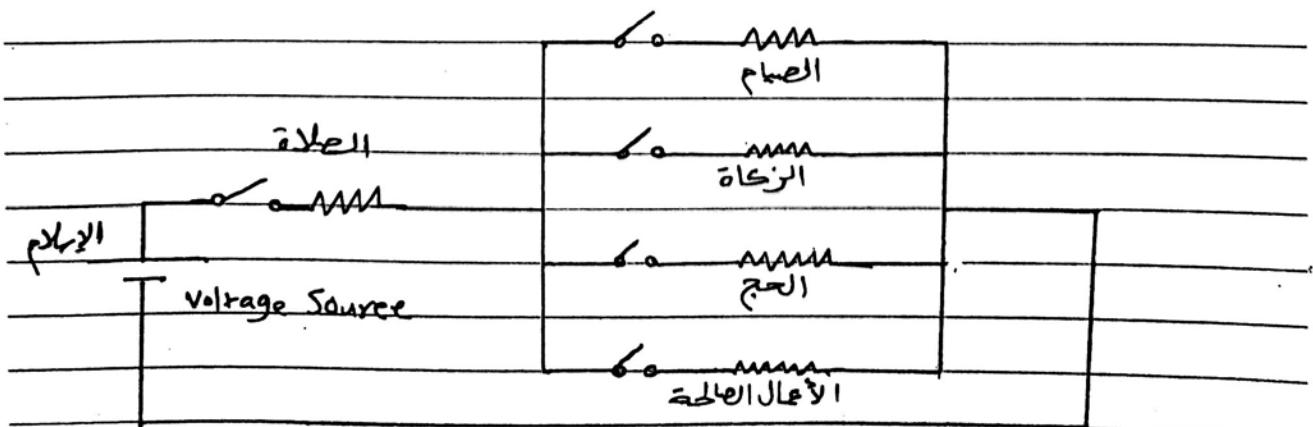
$$1 \text{ lbf} = 32.174 \text{ lbm} \cdot \text{ft/s}^2$$

In English system: $F = \frac{m a}{g_c}$, $1 \text{ lbf} = \frac{1 \text{ lbm} \cdot \text{ft}}{g_c \cdot \text{s}^2}$

Unity Conversion ratio $\leftarrow \frac{g_c}{32.174 \text{ lbm} \cdot \text{ft/lbf} \cdot \text{s}^2} \rightleftarrows$ Factor $\frac{1 \text{ lbm} \cdot \text{ft}}{1 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{s}^2}$

Example 1-3 :: Using Unity Conversion ratio to show
that 1 lbm weighs 1 lbf on earth?

Sol. $W = mg = \frac{1 \text{ lbm} * 32.174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32.174 \text{ lbm} \cdot \text{ft/lbf} \cdot \text{s}^2} = 1 \text{ lbf}$



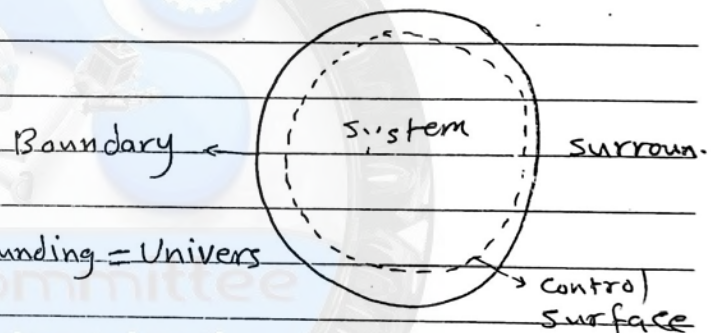
* What do we mean by system?

— a quantity of matter or a region in space chosen for study.

* The region or mass outside the system is called the Surrounding

* The real or imaginary surface that separates the system from its surroundings is called boundary

fixed ← → movable



* System Types

1. Closed system (control mass system) :
— No mass exchange

2. Open system (control Volume System) :

3. Isolated System :

— No mass exchange

— No energy exchange

* Properties of a system

1. Intensive properties:

are those that are independent of the mass of sys.
Such as temperature, pressure, and density

2. Extensive properties:

are those whose values depend on the size of sys.
Such as total mass, total volume, and total momentum

* to determine whether a property is intensive or extensive divide the system into two equal parts with an imaginary partition.

* سأفترض أنه لدينا نظام يحتوي على اغم من غاز O_2 بخصائص معينة
وطلب مني تصنيف هذه الخصائص إلى intensive or extensive

m
V
T
P

(1) * سأقوم بتقسيم هذا النظام إلى نظامين متساويين
بحاجز وهمي وأبذل نفسي السؤال التالي

هل كتلة O_2 في النظام الواحد من خطوة 2 هي نفس كتلة O_2 في النظام الأصلي؟
الجواب لا لأن كتلة O_2 توزعت على النظامين بالتساوي
وهكذا المصم ← extensive

$\frac{1}{2}m$	$\frac{1}{2}m$
$\frac{1}{2}V$	$\frac{1}{2}V$
T	T
P	P
ρ	ρ

(2) هل درجة الحرارة في النظام الواحد من خطوة 2 هي نفس درجة حرارة النظام الأصلي؟
نعم وكذلك الضغط والكثافة ← intensive

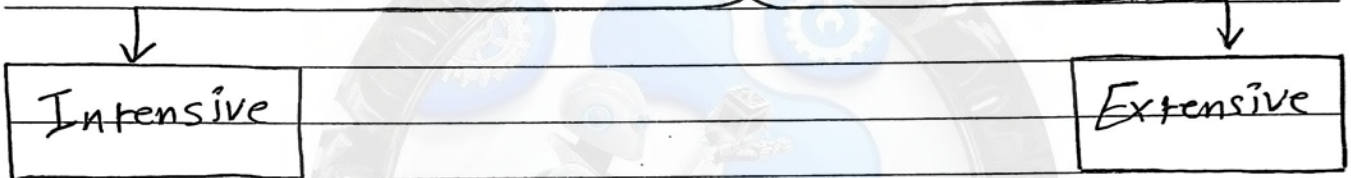
* Specific properties:

Extensive properties per Unit mass

example: specific volume $V = \frac{V}{m}$
specific energy $e = \frac{E}{m}$

* أي خاصية extensive تقسم على الكتلة تصبح specific property

Thermodynamics Properties



خواص لا تتوزع أو لا تجمع جبري

خواص تتوزع أو تجمع جبري

$T, P, \rho, V, e (k.e, P.E, u)$

$m, V, \text{energy} (k.E, P.E, U)$

Energy "E" → Extensive property

Specific energy "e" → Intensive property

Example: Calculate the total density in the figure shown?

Solution: $\rho_{total} = \frac{m_{total}}{V_{total}}$

m_1	m_2
V_1	V_2
ρ_1	ρ_2

$m_{total} = m_1 + m_2, V_{total} = V_1 + V_2$

$\rho_{total} = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{V_1 + V_2} \neq \rho_1 + \rho_2$

* Specific Volume: $V = \frac{V}{m} = \frac{1}{\rho}$ (m^3/kg)

$$V' = \frac{V}{n} \quad (\text{m}^3/\text{kmol})$$

* Specific gravity or relative density :

the ratio of the density of substance to the density of water " H_2O " at specified temperature.

$$SG_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{\rho_{\text{O}_2}}{\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}, \text{ specific gravity of } \text{O}_2$$

* Specific weight : the weight of unit volume of substance

$$\gamma = \rho g \quad (\text{N}/\text{m}^3)$$

* State and Equilibrium :

State: حالة النظام ، عندما لا تتغير الصفات للنظام معين ويستطيع قياسها أو حسابها فلا بد هذه تسمى حالة النظام وإذا تغيرت خاصية واحدة فإنه سوف ينتج حالة جديدة للنظام

equilibrium: حالة من الاتزان للنظام وتكون عندما لا تتغير الصفات للنظام مع الوقت وإذا كان النظام متزن ديناميكياً فلا بد هذا بالضرورة يعني اتزانه حرارياً وميكانيكياً والكهروكيميائياً

* State postulate:

the state of a simple compressible system is completely specified by two independent, intensive prop.

* Processes and Cycles:

process: any change that a system undergoes from one equilibrium state to another

path: a series of states through which a system passes during a process.

Equilibrium process:

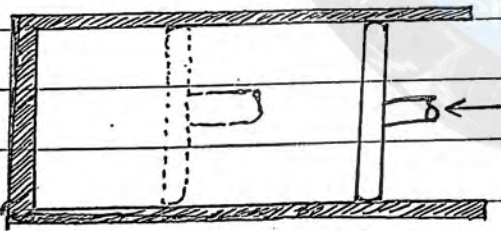
حالة متوازنة لا توجد في الطبيعة

Quasi - Equilibrium process:

الشبهية بالمتوازن

وتكون العملية بطيئة جداً

لأعطاء النظام التالي:



state 2

state 1

نريد أن نصل من حالة 1 إلى حالة 2

بعملية فتحة بطيئة جداً عموماً بعدد

لا نهائي من المراحل ففي هذه الحالة

equilibrium process يكون

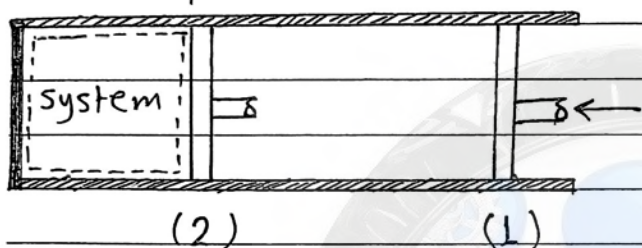
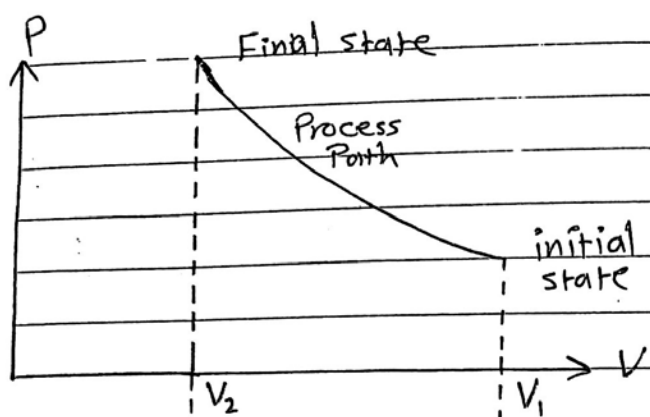
quasi-equilibrium

أعنا بعدد كبير جداً من المراحل فيكون

أعنا إذا أردنا أن نصل من حالة 1 إلى حالة 2

non-equilibrium state

بخطوة واحدة فيكون



هذا الجهاز يُسمى :

piston-cylinder device

* Cycle: when the system returns to its initial state at the end of the process in other word, the initial and final states are identical.

* Types of processes:

1. Isobaric process: Pressure = Constant
2. Isochoric (Isometric) process: specific Volume = Const.
3. Isothermal process: temperature = Constant
4. Adiabatic process: No heat transfer $Q = \text{Zero}$
5. Steady-flow process: No change with time.

* Zeroth Law of thermodynamics :

states that, if two bodies are in thermal equilibrium with a third body they are also in thermal equilibrium with each other.

or

two bodies are in thermal equilibrium if both have the same temperature reading even if they are not in contact.

IF $A \ B$ in thermal equil. and $A \ C$ in thermal equil.
then $C \ B$ in thermal equil. too.

* Temperature Scales :

* الحرارة كمية مطلقة أقل قيمة لها = صفر

SI

USCS

Ordinary temp. scale

المقياس النسبي للحرارة

Celsius scale

Fahrenheit scale

absolute temp. scale

المقياس المطلق للحرارة

Kelvin scale

Rankine scale

* Note: $\Delta T (K) = \Delta T (^{\circ}C)$

$$\Delta T (R) = \Delta T (^{\circ}F)$$

$$\Delta T (R) = 1.8 \Delta T (K)$$

* Pressure

Pressure: a normal force exerted by a fluid per unit area

Pascal: a unit of newtons per square meter

$$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$$

* Some units of pressure commonly used in practice:

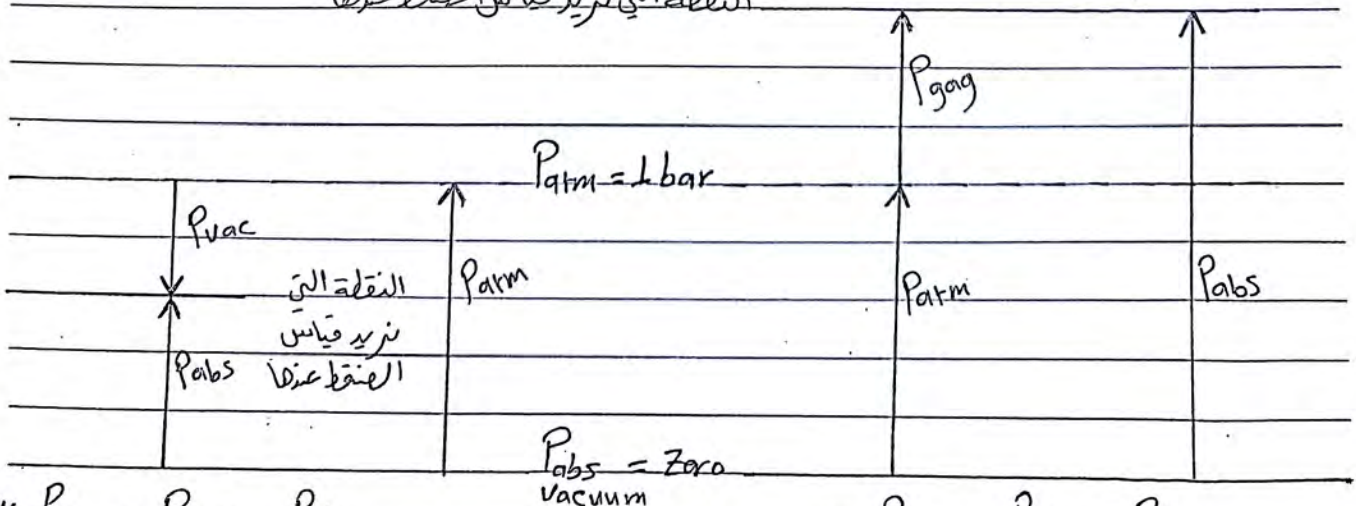
1. bar $1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 100 \text{ kPa}$
2. standard atmosphere $1 \text{ atm} = 101.325 \text{ kPa} = 1.01325 \text{ bar}$
3. kilogram force per square centimeter $1 \text{ kgf/cm}^2 = 0.98 \text{ bar} = 0.96 \text{ atm}$

* absolute pressure: the actual pressure at given position

* gage pressure: the difference between the absolute pressure and the local atmospheric pressure

* vacuum pressure: the pressure below atmospheric pressure

النقطة التي نزيد قياس الضغط فيها



* $P_{\text{gag}} = P_{\text{abs}} - P_{\text{atm}}$ لجنة الهندسة الميكانيكية

* الرسم السابق يوضح بعض المفاهيم في حالتين :

1. إذا كانت النقطة التي نريد حساب الضغط عندها فوق الضغط الجوي " P_{atm} "
فإن الضغط الزاثر على الضغط الجوي يُسمى الضغط المعياري " P_{gag} "
ونستخدم المعادلة $P_{gag} = P_{abs} - P_{atm}$

2. إذا كانت النقطة التي نريد حساب الضغط عندها تحت الضغط الجوي " P_{atm} "
فإن الضغط من هذه النقطة إلى الضغط الجوي يُسمى " P_{vacuum} "
ونستخدم المعادلة $P_{vac} = P_{atm} - P_{abs}$

بعبارة أخرى : $\text{if } P_{abs} > P_{atm} \rightarrow P_{gag} = P_{abs} - P_{atm}$
الضغط الجوي الضغط عن نقطة معينة

$\text{if } P_{abs} < P_{atm} \rightarrow P_{vac} = P_{atm} - P_{abs}$

إذا لم نذكر في الشرع الآتي :

وغير معلن في الضغط واحد بار فادونه Vacuum وافتقده معياري
البار = الضغط الجوي P_{atm}

Example : A vacuum gage connected to a chamber reads 5.8 psi at a location where the atmospheric pressure is 14.5 psi, Determine the absolute pressure in the chamber. ?

solution: $P_{abs} = 5.8 \text{ psi}$
 $P_{atm} = 14.5 \text{ psi}$

$$P_{abs} < P_{atm} \rightarrow 5.8 < 14.5$$

$$P_{vac} = P_{atm} - P_{abs}$$

$$= 14.5 - 5.8 = 8.7 \text{ psi}$$

استخدمنا هذه المعادلة بعد أن تأكدنا من الشرط

$$E = U + KE + PE = U + m \frac{V^2}{2} + mgz \quad \text{"kJ"}$$

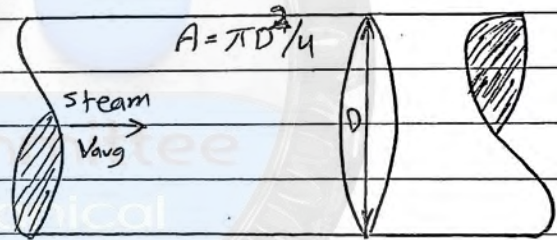
$$e = u + ke + pe = u + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz \quad \text{"kJ/kg"}$$

mass flow rate " \dot{m} ": the amount of mass flowing through a cross section per unit time.

Volume flow rate " \dot{V} ": the volume of fluid flowing through a cross section per unit time.

$$\dot{m} = \rho \dot{V} = \rho A V_{avg} \quad \text{"kg/s"}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{\overset{\text{السرعة}}{V} \cdot A}{V_{\text{specific volume}}} \quad \text{"kg/s"}$$



$$\dot{E} = \dot{m} e \quad \text{"kJ/s" = "kW"}$$

$$E = m e \quad \text{"kJ"}$$

Energy Transfer By Heat

Heat: is the form of energy transferred between two systems by temperature difference

$$Q \quad \text{"kJ"} \quad q = \frac{Q}{m} \quad \text{"kJ/kg"}$$

Heat is transferred by three mechanisms:

1. Conduction التوصيل
2. Convection الحمل
3. Radiation الإشعاع

Energy Transfer By Work

Work "W": is the energy transfer associated with a force acting through a distance

$$W \text{ "kJ"} \quad w = \frac{W}{m} = \text{"kJ/kg"} \quad \dot{W} \text{ "kJ/s"} = \text{"kW"} \\ \text{power}$$

* Note:

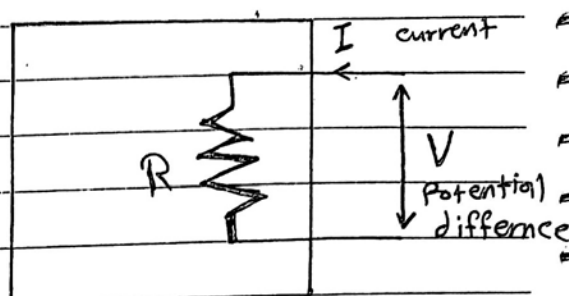
Path function: the function that are looking for how a system reaches to certain state and have inexact differentials designated by the symbol " δ ". such as heat, work

point function: the function that only interested in initial and final state and have exact differentials designated by the symbol " d ".
like change in volume

Electrical work

$$W_e = VI = I^2 R = V^2/R \text{ "watt"}$$

$$W_e = VI \Delta t \text{ "J"}$$



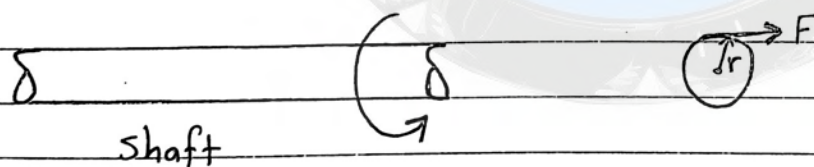
system

Mechanical Forms of work

$$W = Fs, \quad W = \int_1^2 F ds$$

Shaft work:

$$T \text{ "torque"} = Fr \rightarrow F = \frac{T}{r} \quad : r : \text{arm of force}$$



the force acts through a distance, s

$$s = (2\pi r)n, \quad n: \# \text{ of turns} \quad r: \text{radius}$$

$$W_{sh} = Fs = \frac{T}{r} 2\pi r n = 2\pi n T \text{ "kJ"}$$

$$W_{sh} = 2\pi n T \text{ "kW"} \quad n: \text{"rpm"}$$

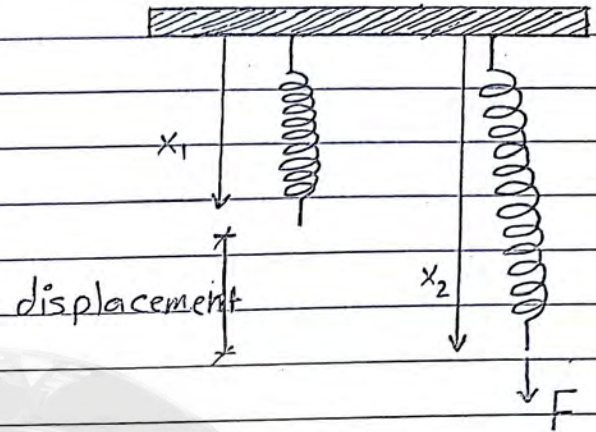
Spring work: شغل النابض

$$W_{\text{spring}} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F \cdot dx$$

$$F = kx \quad \text{"kN"}$$

$$W_{\text{spring}} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} kx \cdot dx$$

$$W_{\text{spring}} = \frac{1}{2} k (x_2^2 - x_1^2) \quad \text{"kJ"}$$



The First Law of thermodynamics

1st Law states that: energy can be neither created nor destroyed during a process it can only change forms.

* Energy Balance :

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{total energy} \\ \text{entering the system} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{total energy} \\ \text{leaving the system} \end{array} \right] = \text{change in the total energy of the system}$$

$$E_{\text{in}} - E_{\text{out}} = \Delta E_{\text{sys.}}$$

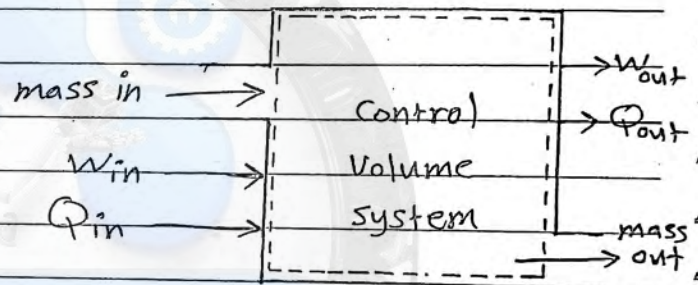
* تنتقل الطاقة من وإلى النظام بثلاث طرق وهي :

1. Heat transfer " Q " بالحرارة

2. Work transfer " W " بالنقل بأنواعه

3. Mass flow " m " دخول أو خروج مادة من النظام تحمل معها طاقة

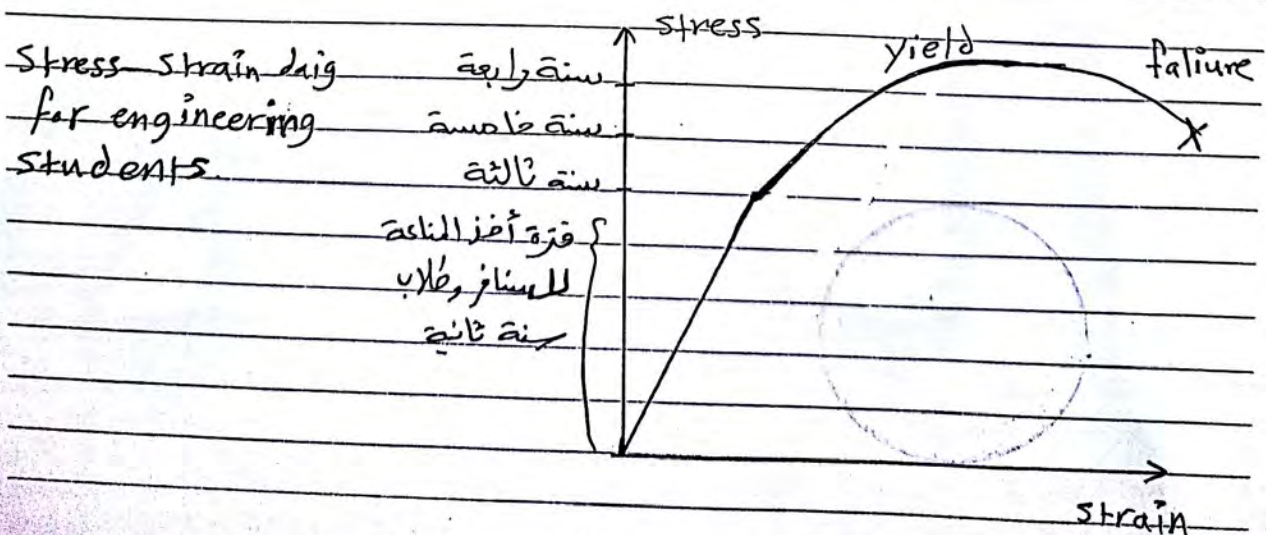
* افترض أن لدينا النظام الآتي وسنطبق عليه قانون حفظ الطاقة



$$E_{in} - E_{out} = E_2 - E_1$$

$$[Q_{in} + W_{in} + E_{mass,in}] - [Q_{out} + W_{out} + E_{mass,out}] = E_2 - E_1 \quad "kJ"$$

$$\dot{Q}_{in} + \dot{W}_{in} + \dot{E}_{mass,in} - \dot{Q}_{out} - \dot{W}_{out} - \dot{E}_{mass,out} = \frac{dE}{dt} \quad "kW"$$



Chapter 3: Properties of pure substances

المادة النقية: هي المادة التي لهما تركيب كيميائي ثابت وليس بالضرورة أن تكون مكونة من عنصر واحد بل الأكسجين فقد تكون مكونة من مجموعة عناصر وتجانسة كالهواء مثلاً أو الماء

ملاحظة: تغير حالة المادة (صلب، سائل، غاز) لا يعني أن المادة أصبحت غير نقية فقد يكون لدينا وعاء فيه ثلج وعاء وبخار ماء ونعتبر أن المادة نقية لأن تركيبها الكيميائي مازال نفسه

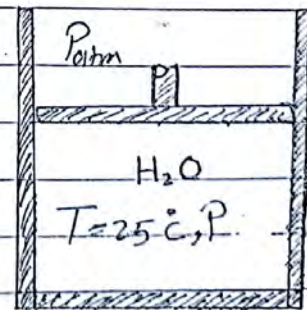
* Phase of a pure substance: أطوار المادة النقية

1. Solid
2. Liquid
3. gas

Compressed Liquid and Saturated Liquid

* افترض أن لدينا "piston-cylinder" وهو جهاز مكون من اسطوانة ومكبس فقمنا بضغط عليها كما في الشكل - ويوجد فيه كمية من الماء بدرجة حرارة الغرفة والضغط داخل الجهاز أكبر من الضغط الجوي وذلك بسبب وزن المكبس إضافة إلى الضغط الجوي ومعرض لدرجة حرارة الغرفة. ونحن نعتبر أن الضغط داخل الجهاز تقريباً يساوي الضغط الجوي.

فكلما ارتفعت درجة حرارة الماء في الداخل يستمدد وسيزداد حجمه وفادام الماء لم يصل إلى درجة الغليان فإنه يسمى Compressed liquid



الآن افترض أن الـ piston لا يتحرك "fixed" وعرضنا الماء لدرجة حرارة أقل من 100°C فإن الماء يسمى Subcooled liquid

* الخلاصة مما سبق أن السائل إذا لم يصل إلى درجة غليانه فإنه يُسمى

Compressed Liquid ← بسبب الضغط

Subcooled Liquid ← بسبب درجة الحرارة

* إذا وصل السائل إلى درجة الغليان فإنه يُسمى Saturated Liquid

* سؤال: على أي درجة حرارة يصل الماء إلى الغليان؟

هذا السؤال ناقص ، لأن الماء يغلي على درجة ... مئوية
ونقطة الجلي وقد يغلي على درجة أكبر من ... مئوية
في ضغط أكبر من الضغط الجوي والعكس أيضاً.

Saturated Vapor and Superheated Vapor

Saturated Vapor : a vapor that is about to condense

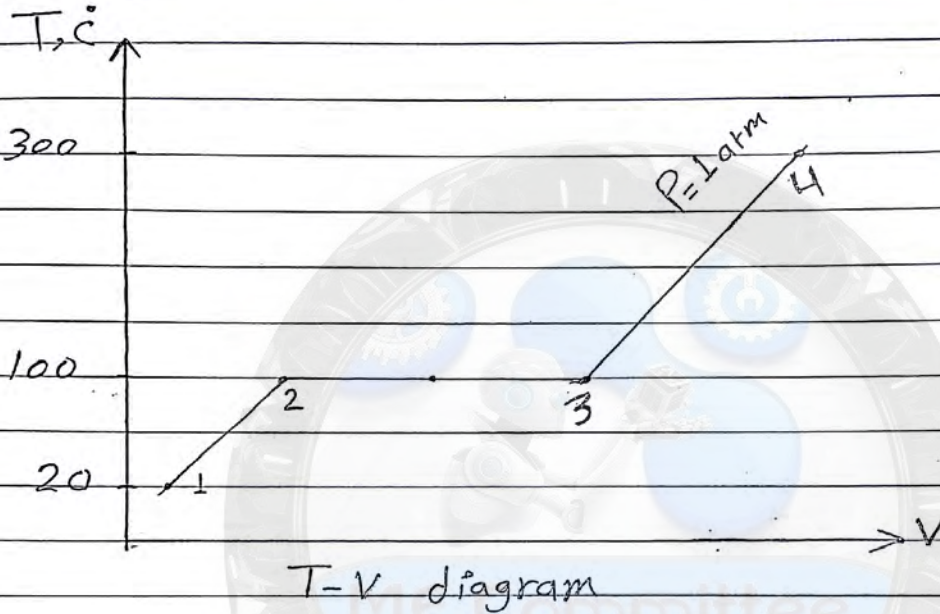
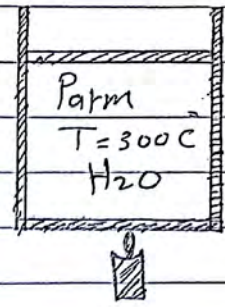
Superheated Vapor : a vapor that is not about to condense

Saturation Temperature and Saturation Pressure

saturation temp. " T_{sat} " : the temperature at which Liquid starts boiling when the pressure is fixed for pure substance.

saturation pressure " P_{sat} " : the pressure at which a pure substance change phase

لقد قمنا بوضع كمية من الماء النقي في جهاز piston-cylinder
وقمنا بتسخين الماء من درجة حرارة 20°C إلى 300°C
تحت ضغط ثابت وقدرته = مقدار الضغط الجوي 1 bar
وقمنا بمراقبة التغيرات ورسمنا الرسم البياني التالي



* درجة الحرارة عند النقطة (2) هي : T_{sat} for H_2O at 1 atm

* الخط من 1 إلى 2 هو : Compressed Liquid \equiv subcooled liquid

* النقطة 2 تمثل : Saturated Liquid

* الخط من 2 إلى 3 يمثل : saturated liquid - vapor mixture

* النقطة 3 تمثل : Saturated vapor

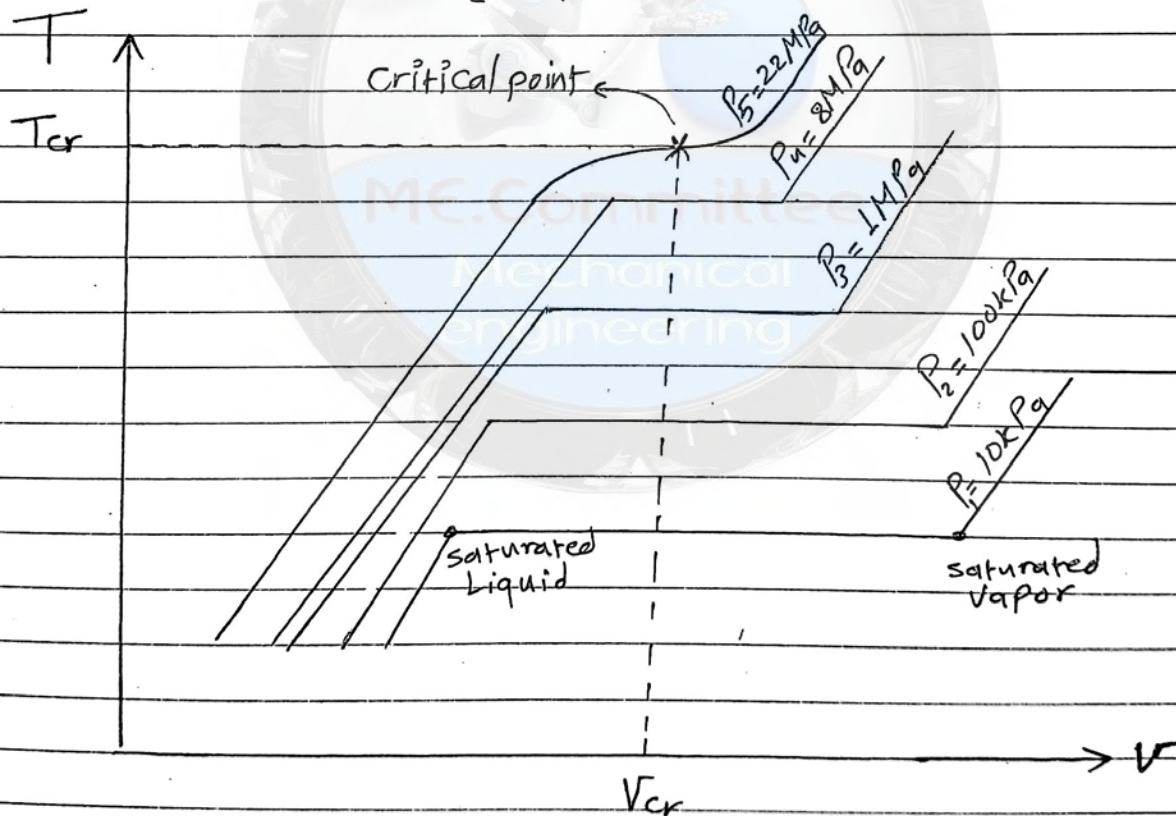
* الخط من 3 إلى 4 يمثل : Superheated vapor

Property diagrams for phase change processes

1. T-V diagram 2. P-V diagram 3. P-T diagram
 العلاقة بين الحرارة والحجم العلاقة بين الضغط والحجم العلاقة بين الضغط والحرارة

1. T-V diagram

سنضع ماء في جهاز piston-cylinder بدرجة حرارة الغرفة وسنسخن هذا الماء حتى يصبح بخار ولكن كل مرة سنغير الضغط وسنعمل على الرسم البياني التالي:

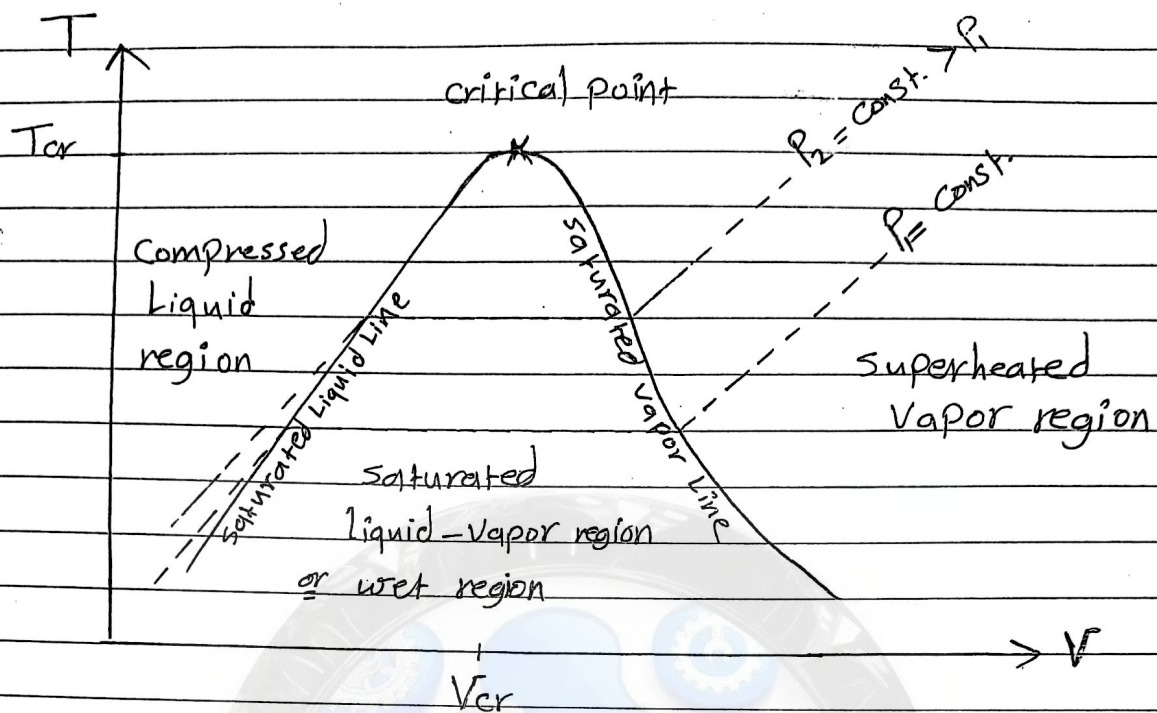


Critical point: is the point at which the saturated liquid and saturated vapor are identical.

T_{cr} : critical temperature

P_{cr} : critical pressure

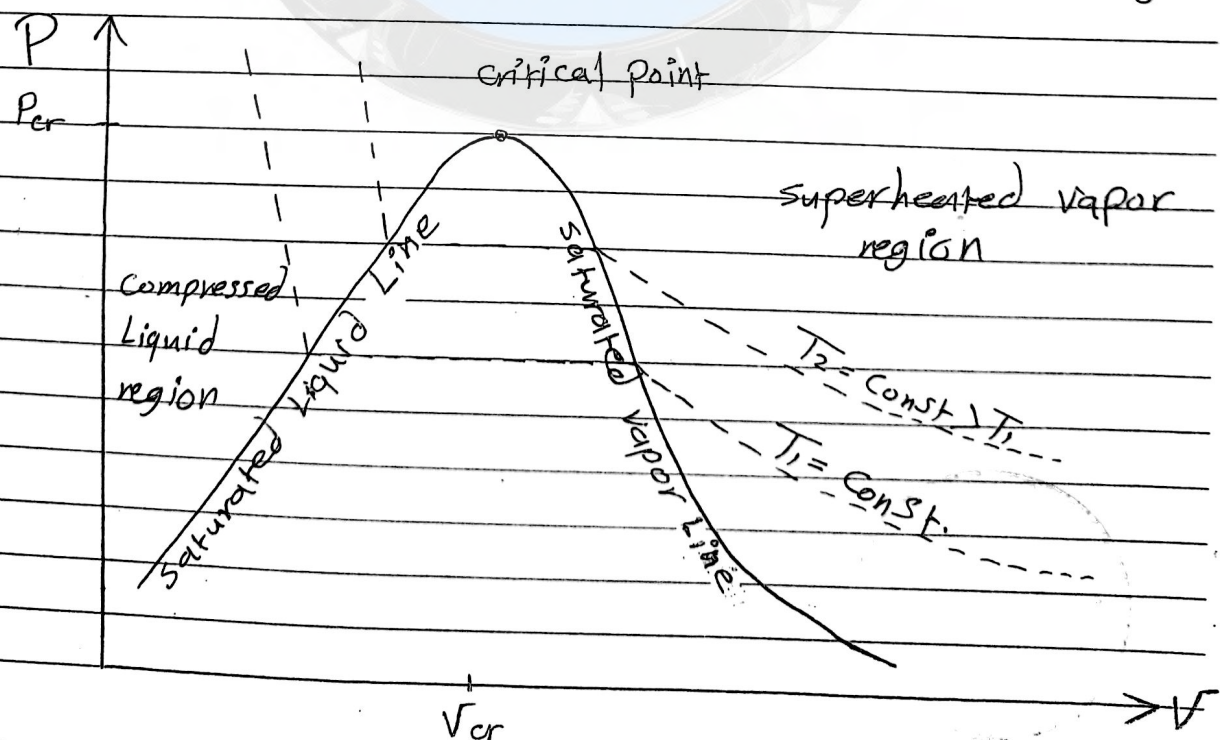
V_{cr} : critical specific volume



* لا يمكن أن يكون الشكل قبة "Dome"

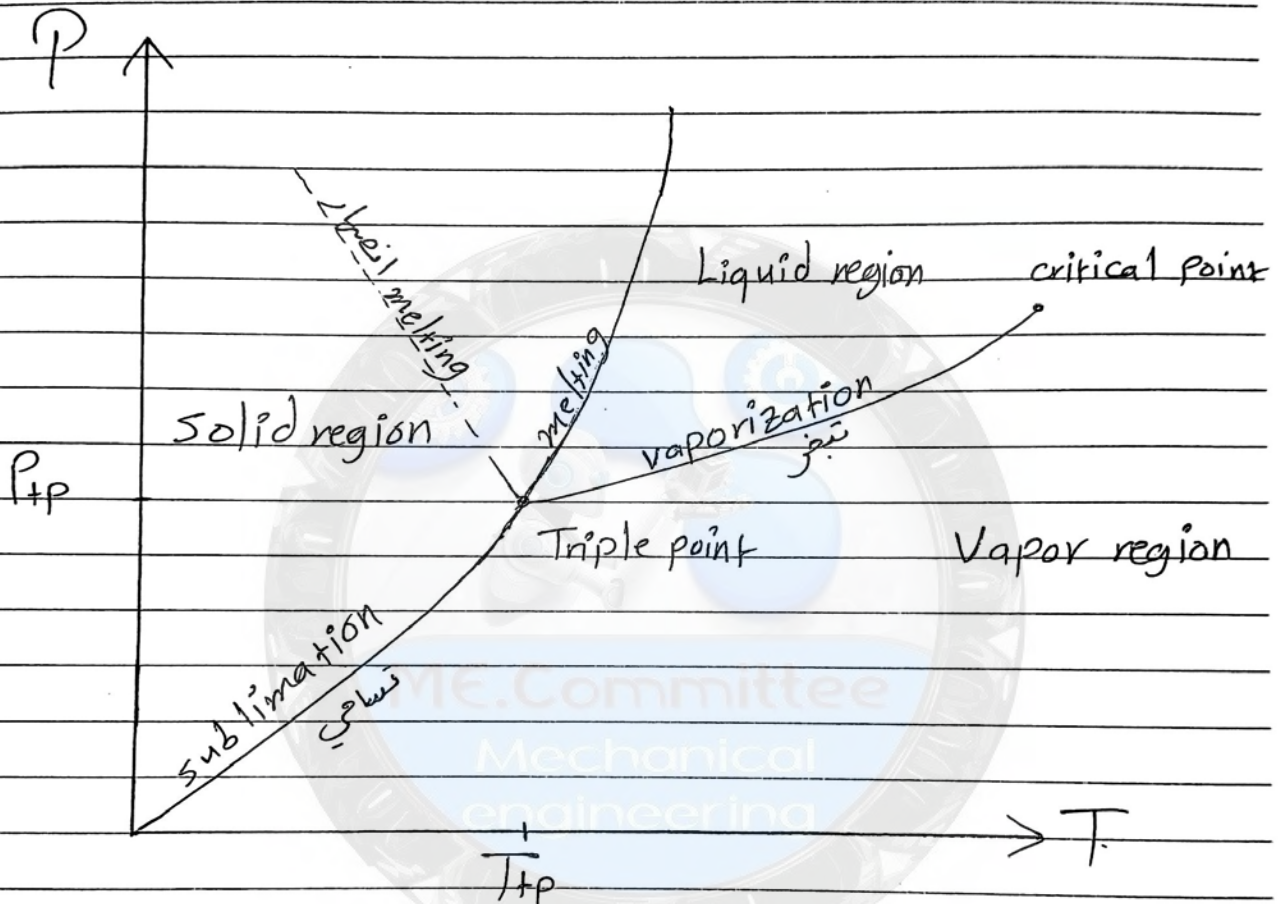
2. P-V diagram

The general shape of P-v diagram of pure substance is look like the T-V diagram, but $T = \text{const.}$ in P-V diag.



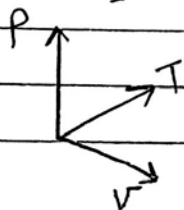
3. P-T diagram

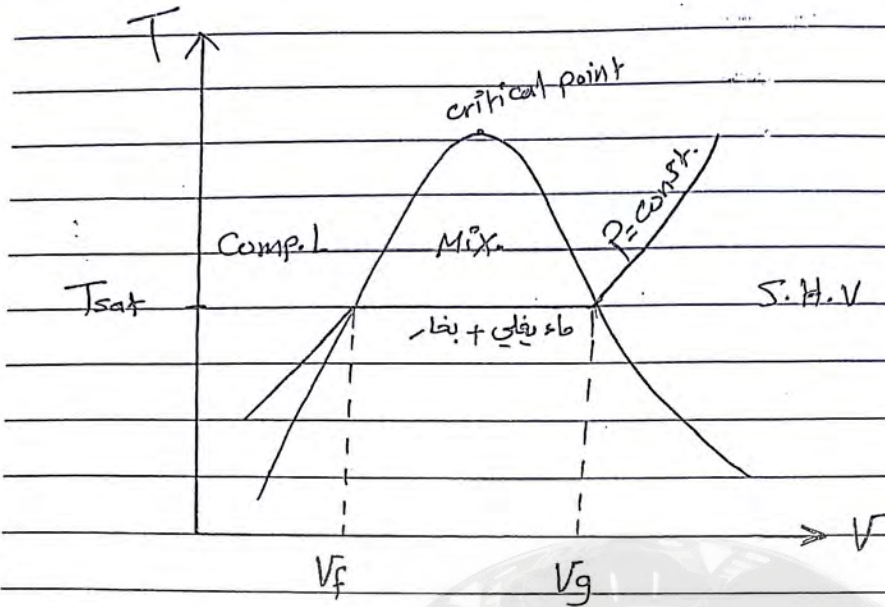
This diagram often called the "phase diagram"



triple point: is the temperature and pressure at which the three phases (gas, liquid, and solid) of that substance coexist in «تتواجد في» thermodynamic equilibrium.

ملاحظة: عند ما نضع $T-V$, $P-V$, $P-T$ على رسم بياني واحد
 ينعج فإيسمى "the P-V-T surface"





V_f : specific volume of saturated liquid

V_g : specific volume of saturated vapor

V_{fg} : difference between V_g and V_f ($V_{fg} = V_g - V_f$)

X : Quality, is the ratio of the mass of vapor to the total mass of mixture.

$$X = \frac{\text{mass of vapor}}{\text{mass of mix.}} = \frac{m_{\text{vapor}}}{m_{\text{total}}}$$

$$0 \leq X \leq 1$$

أقل قيمة لها عند Saturated Liquid لأن كمية البخار = 0
أكبر قيمة لها عند saturated vapor لأن جميع كتلة المزيج تكون بخار

* ال Quality غير معرفة إلا تحت القبة "Dome"
ولا تكون معرفة في منطقة S.H.V أي منطقة Comp.L

* سنشتق الآن معادلة خاصة بحالة استقرامها في هذه المادة :

$$V_{total} = V_{liquid} + V_{vapor} \quad , \quad V: \text{Volume} , \quad \bar{V}: \text{specific Volume}$$

$$\bar{V} = \frac{V}{m}$$

الآن سنكتب المعادلة الأولى بحالة \bar{V}

$$m_t \bar{V}_t = m_{liq} \bar{V}_f + m_{vap} \bar{V}_g$$

اعلم المعادلة على m_t

$$\bar{V}_t = \frac{m_{liq} \bar{V}_f}{m_t} + \frac{m_{vap} \bar{V}_g}{m_t}$$

$$\bar{V}_t = \frac{m_t - m_{vap}}{m_t} \bar{V}_f + \frac{m_{vap}}{m_t} \bar{V}_g$$

$$\leftarrow m_{liq} = m_t - m_{vap}$$

$$\bar{V}_t = 1 - \left(\frac{m_{vap}}{m_t} \right) \bar{V}_f + \left(\frac{m_{vap}}{m_t} \right) \bar{V}_g$$

$$\leftarrow X = \frac{m_{vap}}{m_t}$$

$$\bar{V}_t = (1 - X) \bar{V}_f + X \bar{V}_g$$

$$\bar{V}_t = \bar{V}_f - X \bar{V}_f + X \bar{V}_g$$

$$\bar{V}_t = \bar{V}_f + X (\bar{V}_g - \bar{V}_f)$$

$$\leftarrow \bar{V}_{fg} = \bar{V}_g - \bar{V}_f$$

$$\bar{V} = \bar{V}_f + X \bar{V}_{fg}$$

$$\bar{V}_f < \bar{V} < \bar{V}_g$$

$$U = U_f + X U_{fg}$$

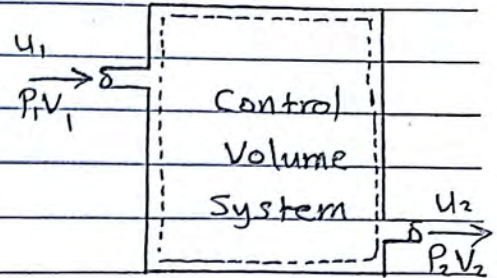
وبنفس الطريقة تقريباً يمكن اشتقاق التالي :

$$h = h_f + X h_{fg}$$

Enthalpy "H"

H : enthalpy "kJ"

$h = \frac{H}{m}$: specific enthalpy "kJ/kg"



* ببساطة هي كمية الطاقة الحرارية التي يحملها المائع في حالة فتح
وهي عبارة عن مجموع الطاقة الحرارية الداخلية + PV

$$H = U + PV \quad \text{"kJ"}$$

$$h = u + Pv \quad \text{"kJ/kg"}$$

Entropy "S"

S : entropy "kJ/K"

s : specific entropy "kJ/kg.K"

* هذه الخاصية تتعلق بـ 2nd Law of thermodynamics والذي يستعرضه في Chapter 7 بالتفصيل.

أحل سفك دحي في الأسهم العرم
يا ساكن القاع أدرك ساكن الأجم
يا هويح جنبك بالسهم المهيبر رحي
فرج الآخرة عندي غير ذي ألم

ريم على القاع بين البان والعلم
رحي القضاء بعيني جودر أسدا
لما رنا حدثت النفس قائله
جعدنا وكنت السهم في كبري

* يوجد في آخر الكتاب "APPENDIX" يحتوي على جداول تستخدمها في الحل وقد أرفقته مع هذا الملاحظ الجداول لتسهيل الرجوع إليها وفي هذا chapter سنهتم بشكل كبير بهذه الجداول :

Table A-4 : Saturated water temperature table

Table A-5 : Saturated water Pressure table

Table A-6 : Superheated water

Table A-7 : Compressed Liquid water

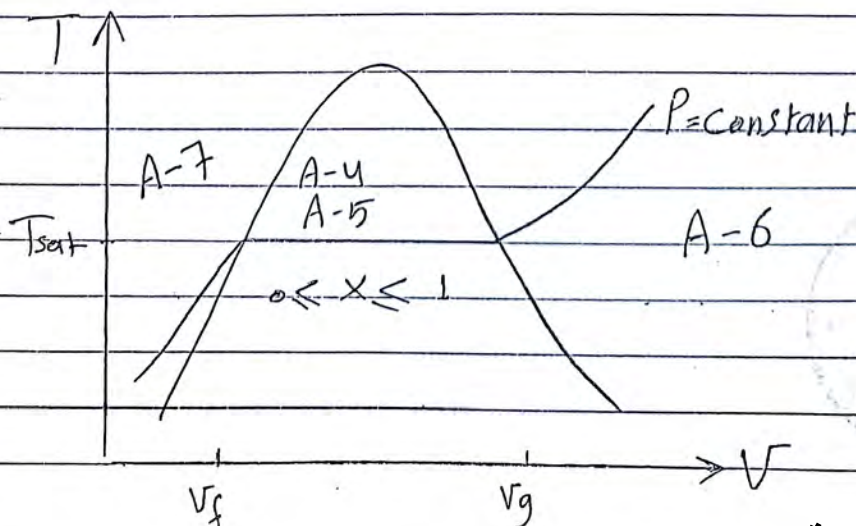
* هذه الجداول خاصة بالماء وكل من له استخدام معين سنوضحه لاحقاً

Table A-11 : Saturated refrigerant-134a temp. table

Table A-12 : Saturated refrigerant-134a - Pressure table

Table A-13 : Superheated refrigerant-134a

* الجداول السابقة خاصة بسائل التبريد 134a



* أأهم شيء في هذه المادة هو معرفة كيف تستخدم الجداول بشكل صحيح
"عشان هيك ركن على شوي".

* تغطي مادة معينة ومعلومات كافية عنها وتطلب منك قراءة أو إيجاد
خصائصها أخرى عنها ولذلك اتبع ما يلي:

1. حدد نوع المادة (ماء أو سائل تبريد) ؟

2. لا نرم تدخل الجداول بخاصيتين غير معقدات على معنى "2-independent prop"

أولاً: الماء يجب أن نتعرف أن $A-5$ و $A-4$ تستخدم إذا كان الماء خليط من
بخار وماء سائل "تحت القبة"

والفرق أن $A-4$ إذا كان مع T

$A-5$ إذا كان مع P

$A-6$ تستخدم إذا كان $S.H.V$

$A-7$ تستخدم إذا كان الماء $compressed$

* هناك حالات مشهورة للأخطاء حاولت جمعها في الآتي فيما يخص الماء:

1. إذا أعطاك $(P \text{ or } V)$ "طبعاً الجدول لا يوجد فيها إلا $specific\ volume$ "

اذهب الى جدول $A-5$ عند الضغط المطلوب في السؤال وتأكد من قيمة V

أ. أن تكون $V < V_f$ فيجب أن تذهب الى جدول $A-7$

ب. أن تكون $V > V_g$ فيجب أن تذهب الى جدول $A-6$

ج. أن تكون $V_f < V < V_g$:

تقرأ درجة الحرارة T_{sat} وتكون هذه هي درجة الحرارة المطلوبة

$$V = V_f + (x * V_{fg})$$

تجد quality عن هذه المعادلة

$$u = u_f + x u_{fg}$$

تجد internal energy "u" بـ

$$h = h_f + x h_{fg}$$

تجد enthalpy "h" بـ

٢. إذا أعطاك $(v \neq \text{temp.})$:
اذهب إلى جدول A-4 وعند درجة الحرارة المعطاة تأكد من قيمة v المعطاة

٣. إذا كانت $v < v_f$ فيجب أن نذهب إلى جدول A-7
ب. إذا كانت $v > v_g$ فيجب أن نذهب إلى جدول A-6
ج. إذا كانت $v_f < v < v_g$ فامكانك :

من الجدول من الجدول معطيان

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow \\ v = v_f + x v_{fg} \end{array}$$

= قراءة الضغط من الجدول مباشرة P_{sat}
تجد ال quality من المعادلة

تجد u و h من معادلاتها

٤. إذا أعطاك $(P \neq T)$: لك الخيار أن نذهب إلى A-4 أو A-5

إذا ذهبنا إلى A-5

إذا ذهبنا إلى A-4

عند درجة الحرارة المعطاة إذا : عند الضغط المعطى إذا :

$P < P_{sat}$ → اذهب إلى جدول A-6 $T > T_{sat}$ → اذهب إلى جدول A-6

$P > P_{sat}$ → اذهب إلى جدول A-7 $T < T_{sat}$ → اذهب إلى جدول A-7

قد لا تجد الأرقام المعطاة في السؤال هي نفسها في الجدول فيجب عليك عند ذلك أن تعمل interpolation وفكرته بسيطة جداً وهي كالآتي

$$\frac{53 - 45}{15 - 10} = \frac{x - 45}{12 - 10}$$

معادلة خطية بين جدول

12 ← هذه القيمة ليست في الجدول وإنما تم إعطاؤها (السؤال)

P
10

T
45

جدول → x

15

53

Examples :

* Find the "T" for a water at 200 kPa and $V = 0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$?

نذهب إلى جدول A-5 ونأخذ من V $0.5 < 0.88578$ 0.001061

$$T = T_{\text{sat}} = 120.21 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

* Find "P" for H_2O with $200 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ f $0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$?

اذهب إلى جدول A-4 عند درجة حرارة $200 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ وتأخذ من قيمة V

$$0.5 > V_g = 0.12721$$

لأننا نستنتج أن الماء في حالة S.H.V ونذهب إلى جدول A-6 ونبحث عن قيمة V قريبة من $0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ بجانب $200 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ فنجد التالي

P	V	يجب أن نحل "interpolation"
0.4	0.534343	
P	0.5	
0.5	0.42503	

$$\frac{P - 0.4}{0.5 - 0.534343} = \frac{0.5 - 0.4}{0.42503 - 0.534343}$$

$$P = 0.43142 \text{ MPa}$$

* Find V for water with 200 kPa f $200 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$?

نذهب إلى جدول A-5 عند 200 kPa فنجد أن درجة الحرارة $120.21 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ $200 > 120.21$ فنذهب إلى جدول A-6 عند 2 MPa ودرجة حرارة $200 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ ونقرأ الحجم

$$V = 1.08049 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

* Find "P" for H_2O at $150^\circ C$ & $2 m^3/kg$?

نذهب الى جدول A-4 عند درجة حرارة $150^\circ C$ ونأخذ من قيمة الحجم النوعي

$$V > V_g \rightarrow 2 m^3/kg > 0.39248 m^3/kg$$

اذن الماء في حالة S.H.V ونذهب الى جدول A-6 ونبحث بجانب كل درجة حرارة تساوي $150^\circ C$ عن حجم قريب من $2 m^3/kg$ فنجد

P "MPa"	V "m ³ /kg"	ونحل interpolation
0.05	3.8897	
P	2	
0.1	1.9367	

$$\frac{0.1 - 0.05}{1.9367 - 3.8897} = \frac{P - 0.05}{2 - 3.8897}$$

$$P = 0.0984 \text{ MPa} = 98.4 \text{ kPa}$$

* Find "V" for H_2O at 220 kPa & $220^\circ C$?

نذهب الى جدول A-4 أو A-5 ولكن في هذا المثال جدول A-4 عند درجة حرارة $220^\circ C$ ونقارن الضغط النوعي في الرّوال مع P_{sat} في الجدول

$$P < P_{sat} \text{ و } 220 \text{ kPa} < 2319.6 \text{ kPa}$$

وهنا يعني أن الماء في حالة S.H.V ونذهب الى جدول A-6

ولكن نلاحظ أن قيمة درجة الحرارة $220^\circ C$ غير موجودة في الجدول وأن قيمة الضغط أيضاً 220 kPa غير موجودة أيضاً. هنا يعني أننا سننظر الى عمل ما يسمى

"Double interpolation"

$$P = 0.2 \text{ MPa}$$

T	V
200	1.08049
220	V^*
250	1.1989

$$P = 0.3 \text{ MPa}$$

T	V
200	0.71643
220	V^{**}
250	0.79645

$$\frac{V^* - 1.08049}{220 - 200} = \frac{1.1989 - 1.08049}{250 - 200}, \quad \frac{V^{**} - 0.71643}{220 - 200} = \frac{0.79645 - 0.71643}{250 - 200}$$

$$V^* = 1.1279 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$V^{**} = 0.7484 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

P	V
0.2 MPa	1.1279 m ³ /kg
0.22 MPa	V
0.3 MPa	0.7484 m ³ /kg

$$\frac{V - 1.1279}{0.22 - 0.2} = \frac{0.7484 - 1.1279}{0.3 - 0.2}$$

$$V = 1.052 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

الجواب النهائي

** Find V for H₂O at 200 kPa & 20°C?

نذهب إلى جدول A-4 أو A-5 "للأبخار" ويمكن في هذا المثال جدول A-5 وعند ضغط 200 kPa تتأكد من حالة الماء وذلك بمقارنة درجة الحرارة T_{sat} مع

$$T < T_{\text{sat}} \rightarrow 20 < 120.21$$

مع ما يعني أن السائل في حالة (subcooled liquid or compressed liquid)

ونذهب إلى جدول A-7 فلاحظ أن أقل ضغط في هذا الجدول هو 5 MPa

وهذا أكبر بكثير من ضغط الماء في هذا السؤال مما يعني أننا لا نستطيع

عمل interpolation! إذن ما الحل؟

هذا ما سنتعرفه في الحلقة القادمة

في مثل هذه الأسئلة يكون $v = v_f$ لكن السؤال القوي أي v_f ؟
باللي موجودة بجدول A-4 ولا الموجودة بجدول A-5 ؟؟

في الحقيقة يجوز استعمال القيمتين بنسبة error بسيطة ولكن
الأصح والأدق علمياً هي قيمة v_f الموجودة في جدول
A-4 ولكن لماذا ؟

عن العلوم أن السوائل تتأثر بالحرارة أكثر من الرغط حتى أن السوائل تسمى في
علم الموائع "Fluid" بـ incompressible أي غير قابل للارتقفا
فمن المنطق أن نثبت درجة الحرارة العطاء كون السائل يتأثر بالحرارة
وبذلك نكون قد قرأنا قيم أقرب إلى الحقيقة مما لو استغفنا جدول
A-5 الذي نثبت فيه الرغط ومن العلوم أن السائل لا يتأثر كثيراً بالرغط

فذهب إلى جدول A-4 عند درجة حرارة 20°C وقرأ v_f
 $v = v_f = 0.001002 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

* أنماط أخرى من الأسئلة : Examples :

* Determine the "T" of H_2O at state of $P = 0.5 \text{ MPa}$
and $h = 2890 \text{ kJ/kg}$?

نذهب إلى جدول A-5 عند ضغط 500 kPa ونأخذ من قيمة ال enthalpy

$$h > h_g \rightarrow 2890 \text{ kJ/kg} > 2748.1 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

معنا يعني أن الماء في حالة S.H.V

فذهب إلى جدول A-6 عند ضغط 0.5 MPa

<u>T, °C</u>	<u>h, kJ/kg</u>	اعمل "interpolation" لحالة صوت كبير رطلع موك يا كبير
200	2855.8	
T	2890	
250	2961	T = 216.25 °C

* Determine the internal energy of compressed liquid water at 80°C and 5MPa ?

ذكر في السؤال "compressed liquid" وهذا يدلنا على استخدام جدول A-7 فنذهب إلى عمود الضغط 5MPa وعند سطر درجة الحرارة 80°C ونقرأ "u" مباشرة

$$u = 333.82 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Example: Determine the missing properties and the phase description in the following table for H_2O ?

T, $^\circ\text{C}$	P, kPa	u, kJ/kg	x	phase description
A	200	B	0.6	C
125	D	1600	E	F
G	1000	2950	H	I
75	500	J	K	L
M	850	N	0.0	S

* كل حرف يمثل رقم مفقود علينا إيجاده وسنبأ بالسطر الأول ثم الذي يليه وهكذا

رائد العموري
0788195339

① معلوم لدي قيمة الضغط "P" وال "quality" "X" وبما أنه يوجد نقطة للـ X ماذن الماء عبارة عن Mixture يعني نحن تحت القبة "Dome" وقيمة $u_f < u < u_g$ ودرجة الحرارة هي T_{sat} نذهب الى جدول A-5 عند ضغط 200 kPa ونقرأ T_{sat}

$$A = T_{sat} = 120.21^\circ\text{C}$$

ونجد قيمة u بالعادلة التالية

$$u = u_f + X u_{fg}$$

بعد أن نقرأ: $u_f = 504.5 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$$u_{fg} = 2024.6 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

معطيات السؤال $X = 0.6$

$$u = 504.5 + [0.6 \times 2024.6]$$

$$u = 1719.26 \text{ kJ/kg} = B$$

C = saturated liquid-vapor mixture

② معلوم لدي "T" فنذهب الى جدول A-4 ونأخذ من قيمة u المعطاه عند درجة حرارة 125°C فنجد أن $u_f < u < u_g \rightarrow 524.83 < 1600 < 2009.5$ وهذا مباحثرة يدلنا على حالة السائل

F = saturated liquid-vapor mixture

نقرأ الضغط قراءة

$$D = P = P_{sat} = 232.23 \text{ kPa}$$

نحسب quality من
الادلة المعروفة

$$u = u_f + X u_{fg}$$

$$X = \frac{u - u_f}{u_{fg}} = \frac{1600 - 524.83}{2009.5} = 0.535$$

$$E = X = 0.535$$

③ معلوم لدي "P" و "u" فنذهب الى جدول A-5 عند ضغط 1000 kPa ونتأكد من قيمة u فنجد:

$$u > u_g \rightarrow 2950 > 2582.8$$

وبما أننا نستنتج أن الماء في حالة SHV ونذهب الى جدول A-6

$I = \text{Superheated Vapor}$

عند ضغط 1 MPa ونبحث عن

قيم u قريبة من 2950 ونعمل interpolation

$$P = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

T	u
350	2875.7
T	2950
400	2957.9

$$G = T = 395.2^\circ \text{C}$$

تذكر:

$H = X = \text{Undefined}$

قلنا سابقاً أن X غير معرفة إلا في حالة "Mixture" وأن أهم قيمة لها هي و أن أكبر قيمة لها واحد

④ معلوم لدي "P" و "T" فنذهب إقاً الى جدول A-5 or A-4 عند ضغط 500 kPa فنجد أن

$$T < T_{\text{sat}} \rightarrow 75 < 151.83$$

وبما أننا نعلم أن الماء في حالة "C.L" ونذهب الى جدول A-7 ولكن لا توجد معلومات كافية

$L = \text{Compressed liquid}$

أستطيع بمراقبة القوائم لأن أقل قيمة للضغط في جدول A-7 هي 5 MPa

فنذهب الى جدول A-4 كما ومن هنا سابقاً عند درجة حرارة 75°C ونقرأ التالي

$$J = u = u_f = 313.99 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$L = X = \text{Undefined}$

(5) معلوم أن الـ "P" وقيمة $X = 0$ نستنتج من أن الماء عند نقطة بداية الغليان أي عند T_{sat}

$S = \text{Saturated liquid}$

ومن جدول A-5 نقرأ الخصائص

$$M = T = T_{sat} = 172.94^\circ\text{C}$$

$$h = u = u_f = 731 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

* يصبح الجدول هكذا

$T, ^\circ\text{C}$	P, kPa	$u, \text{kJ/kg}$	X	Phase description
120.21	200	1719.26	0.6	saturated L-V mixture
125	232.23	1600	0.535	saturated L-V mixture
395.2	1000	2950	—	Superheated Vapor
75	500	313.99	—	Compressed liquid
172.94	850	731	0.0	Saturated liquid

رائد المحمدي

0788195339

لجنة الهندسة الميكانيكية

Example: Complete this table for refrigerant-134a?

$T, ^\circ\text{C}$	P, kPa	$u, \text{kJ/kg}$	X	phase description
20	A	95	B	C
-12	D	E	F	saturated liquid
G	400	300	H	I
8	600	J	K	L

① اذهب الى جدول A-11 عند درجة حرارة 20 وتأكد من قيمة u العطاء

$$u_f < u < u_g \rightarrow 78.86 < 95 < 241.02$$

نستنتج أن السائل في حالة "mixture"

C = Saturated Liquid-vapor mixture

A = $P = P_{\text{sat}} = 572.07 \text{ kPa}$ ونقرأ P قراءة من الجدول

$$B = X = \frac{u - u_f}{u_{fg}} = \frac{95 - 78.86}{162.16} = 0.01$$

② نذهب الى جدول A-11 عند درجة حرارة -12°C ولأولاً أنه في السائل المعطى حالة السائل saturated liq. كما يعني التالي:

$$D = P = P_{\text{sat}} = 185.37 \text{ kPa}$$

$$E = u = u_f = 35.78 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$F = X = 0.0$$

(3) نذهب إلى جدول A-12 عند ضغط ٤٥٥ وتأخذ من قيمة u فنجد التالي:

$$u > u_g \rightarrow 300 > 235.07$$

نستنتج أن السائل في حالة S.H.V

$I = \text{Superheated Vapor}$

فنذهب إلى جدول A-13

عند ضغط ٥.٤ MPa

$H = X = \text{Undefined}$

ونقل interpolation

$$G = T = 86.24^\circ \text{C}$$

T

u

80

294.53

T

300

90

303.32

(4) نذهب إلى جدول A-11 عند درجة حرارة 8°C ونقارن الضغط العظمى مع P_{sat}

$$P > P_{\text{sat}} \rightarrow 600 > 387.88$$

ما يعني أن السائل في

$L = \text{Compressed Liquid}$

حالة compressed.L

وبما أنه لا يوجد جدول

فأخذ بال Compressed liquid ref-1349

فنذهب إلى الجدول الخاص بدرجة الحرارة

لل Saturated ref-1349

$$J = u = u_f = 62.26 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

وهو جدول A-11

$K = X = \text{Undefined}$

* إعتطان الأستاذ قروب

أدرسوا صنيح وصلوا

أستاذة m.c

أخوكم رائد العمري

0788195339

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The ideal-gas equation of state

الغاز المثالي : هو الغاز الذي تتكون جزيئاته من ذرة واحدة ولا يوجد قوى تجاذب أو تنافر بين جزيئاته والتصادمات بين جزيئاته تكون مرنة تماماً "perfectly elastic"

equation of state : أي معادلة تربط بين الضغط "P" ودرجة الحرارة "T" والحجم النوعي "V" تسمى equation of state

* تعتبر هذه المعادلة بديلاً عن الجداول لاحتساب الخصائص لأن الجداول ضخمة وقد يخطئ الطالب في قراءة بعض الأرقام وهي خاصة بالغازات

* $PV = RT$ و R: gas constant "kJ/kg.K" لكل غاز له R خاصة به

$R = \frac{R_u}{M}$, R_u : universal gas constant
 $R_u = 8.31447 \text{ kJ/kmol.K}$ ثابت لكل الغازات
 M: molar mass

* $PV = nR_uT$, n: number of moles

V: volume m^3 لا تربط مع V

T: temp. وحدة قياسها هنا بالكلفن

$\bar{V} = \frac{V}{n}$ حجم المول الواحد

* $PV = mRT$

* ملاحظة:

له 3 أشكال ولانزم تفرق بين R و R_u ولانزم تفرق أيضاً بين P و \bar{P} وعوّن درجة الحرارة بالكلفن ولا تستخدم للغازات فقط

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

Example: Determine the mass of air in a room whose dimensions are $4\text{m} \times 5\text{m} \times 6\text{m}$ at 100 kPa and 27°C ?

sol. $PV = mRT$
 $P = 100\text{ kPa}$ $m = ??$
 $V = 120\text{ m}^3$ $T = 27 + 273 = 300\text{ K}$
 $R_{\text{air}} = 0.287\text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$ "from table A-1"

$$m = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{100 \times 120}{0.287 \times 300} = 143.9\text{ kg}$$

Compressibility Factor "Z"

* $PV = ZRT$ * $P\bar{V} = ZR_uT$, $Z \rightarrow$ chart A-15

$Z = 1$ يعني ideal gas

$P_R = \frac{P}{P_{cr}}$, P_R : reduced pressure
 P_{cr} : critical pressure from table A-1

$T_R = \frac{T}{T_{cr}}$, T_R : reduced temperature
 T_{cr} : critical temperature table A-1

* Nelson - obert generalized compressibility chart A-15

المعبر الاقصى فيه هو عبارة عن P_R ونفسه من المعادلة في الاعلى ونقطة T_R التي نجد من المعادلة ايضا ونقرأ على المعبر العمودي قيمة Z

chapter 3

Home work

Q 3-23

<u>T, °C</u>	<u>P, kPa</u>	<u>h, kJ/kg</u>	<u>x</u>	<u>phase description</u>
120.2	200	2045.8	0.7	saturated mixture
140	361.5	1800	0.565	saturated mixture
177.7	950	752.7	0.0	saturated liquid
80	500	335.4		Compressed liquid
350	800	3162.2		Saturated vapor

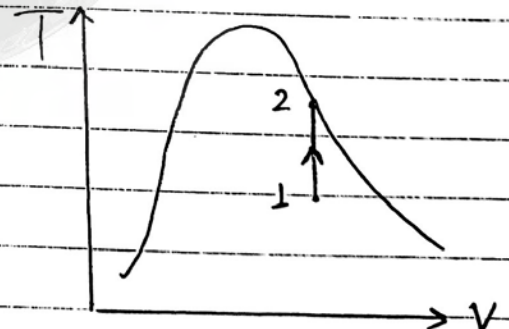
Q 3-47

rigid tank $\xrightarrow{\text{heat}}$ $V = \text{constant}$

$$V = \frac{V}{m} = \frac{1.8 \text{ m}^3}{15 \text{ kg}} = 0.12 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

Completely Vaporized $\xrightarrow{\text{heat}}$ $x_2 = 1$, $V_2 = V_g = 0.12 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$$T = T_{\text{sat at } V_g} = 202.9 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$



Q 3-48

$$(a) T = T_{\text{sat at } P} = 158.8 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \quad \text{"A-5"}$$

T-v diagram

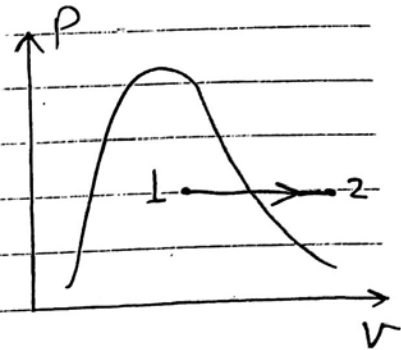
$$(b) m_f = \frac{V_f}{v_f} = \frac{0.0005}{0.001101} = 4.543 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_g = \frac{V_g}{v_g} = \frac{0.9}{0.3155} = 2.852 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_t = m_f + m_g = 7.395 \text{ kg}$$

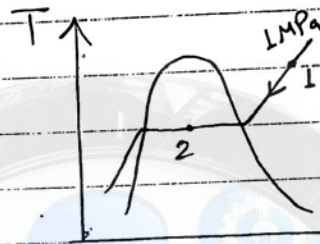
$$(c) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 600 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 200^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} v_2 = 0.35212 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad \text{Table A-6}$$

(d) →



Q3-54

(a) →



$$(b) T = T_{\text{sat at } 1 \text{ MPa}} = 179.9^\circ \text{C}$$

"A-5"

Constant P : انتاب

$$(c) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 300^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} v_1 = 0.25799 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad \text{table A-6}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ X_2 = 0.5 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} v_2 = v_f + X_2 v_{fg} \\ = 0.09775 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array}$$

one-half of mass
Condenses

$$\Delta V = m(v_2 - v_1) = -0.1282 \text{ m}^3 \quad \text{mass} \quad \text{منها ب}$$

لنعمل على وحدة الحجم

Q3-55

$$v_1 = v_2 = v_{g \text{ at } 120^\circ \text{C}} = 0.7927 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad \text{"table A-4"}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T_1 = 250^\circ \text{C} \\ v_1 = 0.7927 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array} \right\} P_1 = 0.3 \text{ MPa} \quad \text{table "A-6"}$$

Q 3.62

critical point

(a) $V_1 = V_2 = V_{cr} = 0.003106 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ "أعلى نقطة في القبة" في هذا الزاكن

عند أعلى درجة حرارة موجودة

في جدول A-4

أو عند أعلى نقطة في جدول A-5

$$m = \frac{V}{v} = \frac{0.3}{0.003106} = 96.6 \text{ kg}$$

(b) $150^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow v_f = 0.001091 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}, v_g = 0.39248 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ "A-4"

$$x_1 = \frac{v_1 - v_f}{v_{fg}} = 0.005149$$

$$m_f = (1-x)m_1 = 96.1 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_f = m_f v_{fg} = 0.105 \text{ m}^3$$

Q 3.72

$$V_2 = \frac{m_2 R T_2}{P_2} = \frac{5 \times 0.287 \times 308}{200} = 2.21 \text{ m}^3$$

الحرارة
بالكلفن

$$m_1 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{R T_1} = \frac{500 \times 1}{0.287 \times 298} = 5.86 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_{\text{equil}} = V_1 + V_2 = 3.21 \text{ m}^3$$

$$m_{\text{equil}} = m_1 + m_2 = 5.846 + 5 = 10.846 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_{\text{equil}} = \frac{m R T_{\text{equil}}}{V} = 284.1 \text{ kPa}$$

Q 3.81

$$(a) \quad V = \frac{RT}{P} = \frac{0.4615 \times 623.15}{15000} = 0.01917 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$(b) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} P_R = \frac{P}{P_{cr}} &= 0.453 \\ T_R = \frac{T}{T_{cr}} &= 1.04 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} Z &= 0.65 \text{ "from Chart"} \\ &\text{Fig A-15} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = Z V_{ideal} = 0.65 \times 0.01917 = 0.01246 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$(c) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} P_1 &= 15 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 &= 350^\circ \text{C} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\text{table A-6} \\ V &= 0.01148 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

Q 3.121

$$V_1 = V_f \text{ at } 1.2 \text{ MPa} = 0.0008934 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \text{ "table A-12"}$$

$$m = \frac{V_1}{V_1} = \frac{0.03}{0.0008934} = 33.58 \text{ kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P_2 &= 400 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 &= 30^\circ \text{C} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\text{table A-13} \\ V_2 &= 0.05680 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{tank}} = V_2 = m V_2 = 1.91 \text{ m}^3$$

(1) A rigid tank contains 2 kg of an ideal gas at 4 atm and 40°C. Now a valve is opened, and half of mass of the gas is allowed to escape. If the final pressure in the tank is 2.2 atm, the final temperature in the tank is :

- (a) 71°C (b) 44°C (c) -100°C (d) 20°C (e) 172°C

(2) The pressure of an automobile tire is measured to be 190 kPa (gage) before a trip and 215 kPa (gage) after the trip at a location where the atmospheric pressure is 95 kPa. If the temperature of air in the tire before the trip is 25°C, the air temperature after the trip is

- (a) 51.1°C (b) 64.2°C (c) 27.2°C (d) 28.3°C (e) 25.0°C

(3) A 300-m³ rigid tank is filled with saturated liquid-vapor mixture of water at 200 kPa. If 25% of the mass is liquid and the 75% of the mass is vapor, the total mass in the tank is :

- (a) 451 kg (b) 556 kg (c) 300 kg (d) 331 kg (e) 195 kg

(4) Water is boiled at 1 atm pressure in a coffee maker equipped with an immersion-type electric heating element. The coffee maker initially contains 1 kg of water. Once boiling started, it is observed that half of the water in the coffee maker evaporated in 10 minutes. If the heat loss from the coffee maker is negligible, the power rating of the heating element is:

- (a) 3.8 kW (b) 2.2 kW (c) 1.9 kW (d) 1.6 kW (e) 0.8 kW

(5) A 1-m³ rigid tank contains 10 kg of water (in any phase or phases) at 160°C. The pressure in the tank is :

- (a) 738 kPa (b) 618 kPa (c) 370 kPa (d) 2000 kPa (e) 1618 kPa

(6) Water is boiling at 1 atm pressure in a stainless steel pan on an electric range. It is observed that 2 kg of liquid water evaporates in 30 minutes. The rate of heat transfer to the water is :

- (a) 2.51 kW (b) 2.32 kW (c) 2.97 kW (d) 0.47 kW (e) 3.12 kW

(7) Water is boiled in a pan on a stove at sea level. During 10 min of boiling, it is observed that 200 g of water has evaporated. Then the rate of heat transfer to the water is :

- (a) 0.84 kJ/min (b) 45.1 kJ/min (c) 41.8 kJ/min (d) 53.5 kJ/min (e) 225.7 kJ/min

(8) A 3-m³ rigid vessel contains at 4 MPa a °C. The mass of the steam is :

- (a) 3 kg (b) 9 kg (c) 26 kg (d) 35 kg (e) 52 kg

(9) Consider a sealed can that is filled with refrigerant-134a. The contents of the can are at the room temperature of 25°C. Now a leak develops, and the pressure in the can drops to the local atmospheric pressure of 90 kPa. The temperature of the refrigerant in the can is expected to drop to (rounded to the integer) :

- (a) 0°C (b) -29°C (c) -16°C (d) 5°C (e) 25°C

٠٧٨١٩٥٣٣٩

اخوكم رائد الحموري

1. ideal gas $\xrightarrow{\text{معين}}$ equation of state $\xrightarrow{\text{معين}}$ rigid tank $\xrightarrow{\text{معين}}$ $V_1 = V_2 = \text{constant}$

$$\{m_1 = 2 \text{ kg}, P_1 = 4 \text{ atm}, T_1 = 40^\circ\text{C} = 313 \text{ K}\} \text{ state 1}$$

$$\{m_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}, P_2 = 2.2 \text{ atm}, T_2 = ??\} \text{ state 2}$$

Sol.

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{m_1 R T_1}{m_2 R T_2}, \quad V_1 = V_2 \text{ و } R \text{ قيمة ثابتة لنفس الغاز}$$

$$\frac{4}{2.2} = \frac{2 * 313}{1 * T_2} \rightarrow T_2 = 344.3 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 344.3 - 273 = 71^\circ\text{C} \quad * \text{ انتبه للوحدات}$$

2. Air "ideal gas"

$$P_{\text{gage}} = 190 \text{ kPa}, T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K} \} \text{ state 1}$$

$$P_{\text{gage}} = 215 \text{ kPa}, T_2 = ?? \} \text{ state 2}$$

$$P_{\text{atm}} = 95 \text{ kPa}$$

Sol.

* بما انه يوجد قيمة لـ P_{gage} اذن $P_{\text{abs}} > P_{\text{atm}}$ ولنتخذ من المعادلة التالية

$$P_{\text{abs}} = P_{\text{gage}} + P_{\text{atm}}$$

$$= 190 + 95 = 285 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{abs}} = 215 + 95 = 310 \text{ atm}$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{m_1 R T_1}{m_2 R T_2},$$

عجل السيارة حجم ثابت وكتلة الهواء داخله ثابتة و R للهواء نفسها

$$(285/310) = \frac{298}{T_2} \rightarrow T_2 = 324.1 \text{ K} = 51.1^\circ\text{C}$$

3. Water "H₂O"

rigid tank $\rightarrow V = \text{const.}, V_1 = V_2 = 300 \text{ m}^3$

$$P = 200 \text{ kPa}$$

$$X = \frac{\text{mass of vapor}}{\text{total mass}} = 0.75$$

$$m = ??$$

$$\text{specific volume } v = \frac{V_{\text{tank}}}{m} \quad ?$$

$$v = v_f + X v_{fg}$$

* نضع على v من القانون التالي:

ونترصد إلى جداول الماء وبالنسبة إلى

table A-5 وعند ضغط 200 kPa نقرأ v_f و v_{fg}

$$v_f = 0.001061 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad v_{fg} = 0.884719 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$v = 0.6646 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$m = \frac{300 \text{ m}^3}{0.6646 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}} = 451 \text{ kg}$$

4. Water "H₂O"

$$P = 1 \text{ atm} = 101.325 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{time} = 10 \text{ min} = 600 \text{ s}$$

$$m = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_{\text{evap}} = 0.5 \text{ kg}$$

table A-5 at 101.325 kPa

$$h_f = 419.06 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_g = 2675.6 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{fg} = 2256.5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$W \Delta t = m_{\text{evap}} h_{fg}$$

$$W = \frac{0.5 \times 2256.5}{600}$$

$$W = 1.88 \text{ kW} \approx 1.9 \text{ kW}$$

5. water " H_2O "

rigid tank $\rightarrow v_1 = v_2 = 1 \text{ m}^3$

$m = 10 \text{ kg}$

$T = 160^\circ \text{C}$

$P = ??$

sol.

$$v = \frac{V_{\text{tank}}}{m} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

* اذهب الى table A-4 عند درجة حرارة 160°C ونأخذ من
صفحة v تجد التالي:

$$v_f < v < v_g$$

$$0.001102 < 0.1 < 0.3068$$

اذن تقع الحالة في منطقة من نفس الجداول

$$P = 0.18.23 \text{ kPa}$$

6. water " H_2O "

$$P = 1 \text{ atm} = 101.325 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{time } \Delta t = 30 \text{ min} = 1800 \text{ s}$$

$$m_{\text{evap}} = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$W' = (m_{\text{evap}} * h_{fg}) / \Delta t \quad , \quad \text{get } h_{fg} \text{ from table A-5}$$

$$W' = (2 * 2256.5) / 1800$$

$$W' = 2.51 \text{ kW}$$

7. water "H₂O"

sea level $\rightarrow P = P_{atm} = 101.325 \text{ kPa}$

$$m_{\text{evap}} = 0.2 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{time "t"} = 10 \text{ min}$$

$$W = \frac{m_{\text{evap}} * h_{fg}}{t} \quad \text{"kg/min"}$$

$$W = \frac{0.2 * 2256.5}{10} = 45.1 \text{ kg/min}$$

8. Steam "H₂O"

$$\text{rigid} \rightarrow V_1 = V_2 = 3 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P = 4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T = 500^\circ \text{C}$$

$$m = ??$$

Sol. * تأكد من حالة ال Steam و هو في حالة S.H.V
اذن نذهب الى table A-6
عن ضغط 4 MPa عن درجة حرارة 500°C
ونقرأ V

$$V = 0.08644 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$V = \frac{V_{\text{tank}}}{m}$$

$$m = \frac{3 \text{ m}^3}{0.08644 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}} = 35 \text{ kg}$$

9. refrigerent - 134a

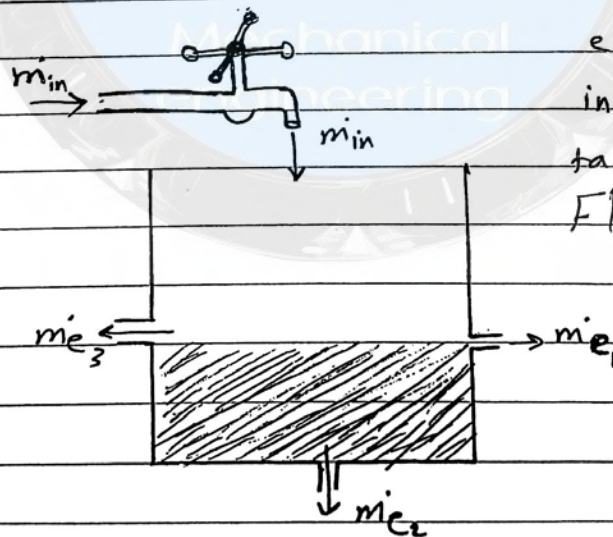
$$T_1 = 25^\circ \text{C} \quad \text{state 1}$$

$$P_2 = 90 \text{ kPa}, T_2 = ?? \quad \text{state 2}$$

Sol. * اذهب الى جدول "A-12" عند ضغط 90 kPa
واولاً درجة الحرارة قارئة

$$T_2 = 28.65^\circ \text{C} \approx 29^\circ \text{C}$$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a	a	a	c	b	a	b	d	b



exist = السخان
inlet = الصنات
tank = صيدغالة
Fluid = الغير

$$\text{if } \sum m_{in} > \sum m_e = \text{winner}$$

$$\text{if } \sum m_{in} < \sum m_e = \text{Loser}$$

* مين النفس اللي ربح يعني "حبيب اذا $\sum m_{in} = \sum m_e$ شو بغير" !!
لجنة الهندسة الميكانيكية

Chapter 4 : Energy Analysis of closed system

* moving boundary work

* هو أحد أشكال الشغل الميكانيكي وهو مرتبط بتمدد أو انضغاط الغازات داخل "piston-cylinder device" ويُسمى أيضاً $P dv$ work ومن أهم التطبيقات عليه هو محرك السيارة.

* سوف نستنتج علاقة "boundary work" وذلك بالتالي:
افرض أننا عندنا جهاز "piston-cylinder" وفيه غاز بالداخل وسنقاس النظام بمصدر حرارة حتى يرتفع المكبس مسافة (إزاحة) مقدارها dx كما في الشكل

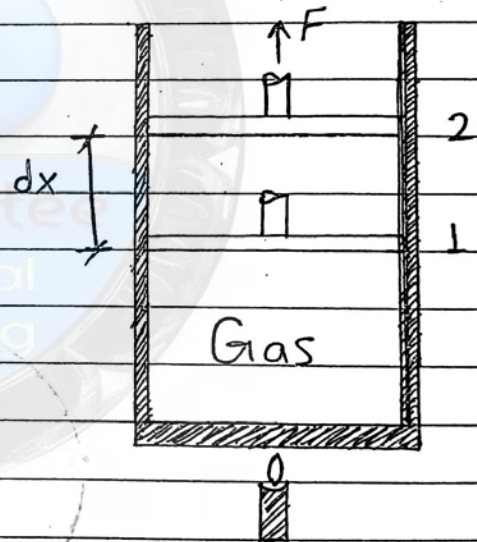
$$\delta W = F \cdot dx \quad , \quad F = PA$$

$$\delta W = P A \cdot dx \quad , \quad dv = A \cdot dx$$

$$\delta W = P dv$$

$$W = \int_1^2 P dv$$

"kJ"



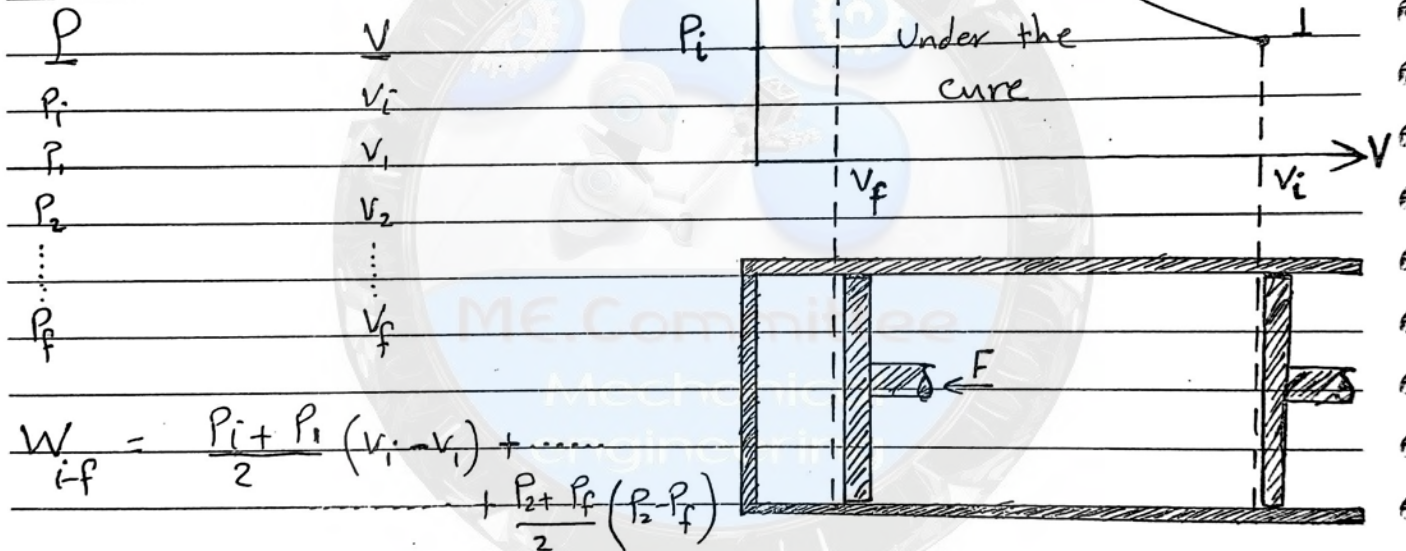
piston-cylinder device

* لا نستطيع حساب قيمة التكامل الذي يمثل boundary work إلا إذا عرفنا العلاقة التي تربط الضغط "P" بالحجم "V" وفيما يلي توضيح لذلك:

* نريد أن نرسم العلاقة على "P-v diag." لغاز في جهاز
piston-cylinder وذلك في عملية شبه اتزان
"quasi-equilibrium compression process"

$$\text{Area} = \int_1^2 dA = \int_1^2 P dv$$

* لو قسمنا المساحة إلى مساحات صغيرة
وأضربنا أطوالها كل القام كالآتي



$$W_{if} = \frac{P_i + P_1}{2} (v_i - v_1) + \dots + \frac{P_2 + P_f}{2} (v_2 - v_f)$$

* The area under the process curve on P-v diagram is equal in magnitude to the work done during a quasi-equilibrium expansion «توسعة» or compression process of a closed system.

ملحوظة:

العملية من (1) إلى (2) انضغاط

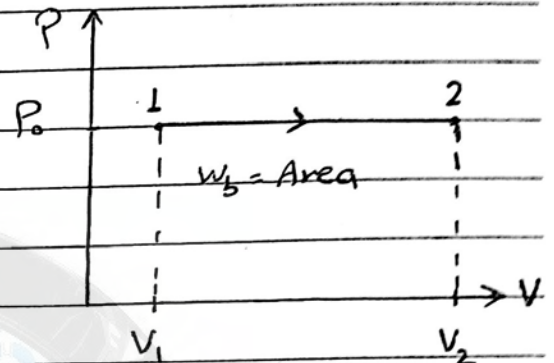
العملية من (2) إلى (1) اتساع

* Analytical Method for calculating boundary work

1. Boundary work for Isobare "Constant-Pressure" Process:

$$P = c$$

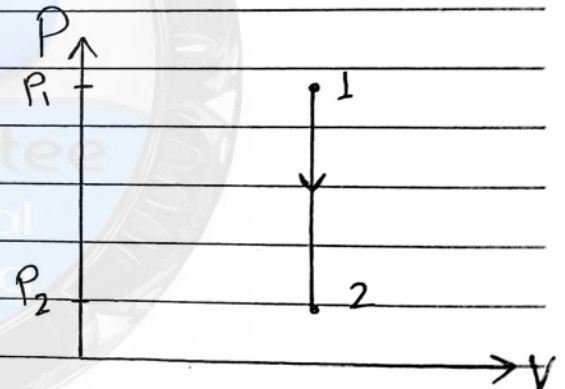
$$W_b = \int_1^2 P dv = P_0 (V_2 - V_1)$$



2. Boundary work for Isochoric "Constant-Volume" Process:

$$V = c, dv = \text{zero}$$

$$W_b = \int_1^2 P dv = \text{Zero}$$



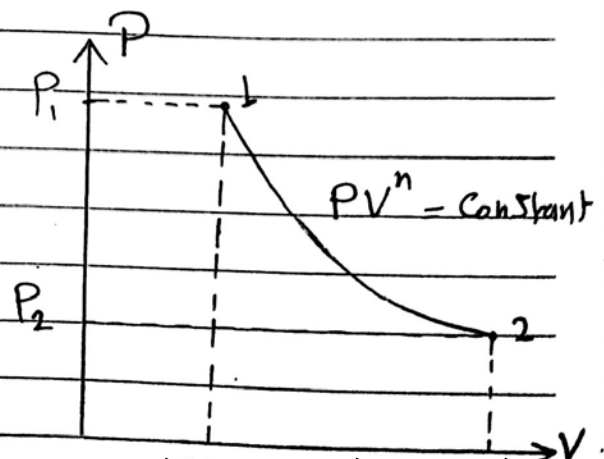
3. Boundary work for Polytropic Process:

polytropic process $\rightarrow P V^n = C : n, C : \text{constants}$

$$P = \frac{C}{V^n} = C V^{-n}$$

$$W_b = \int_1^2 P dv = \int_1^2 C V^{-n} dv$$

$$W_b = C \cdot \left. \frac{V^{-n+1}}{-n+1} \right|_{V_1}^{V_2}, \quad n \neq 1$$



$$W_b = C \cdot \frac{V_2^{1-n} - V_1^{1-n}}{1-n} = \frac{C V_2^{-n} \cdot V_2 - C V_1^{-n} \cdot V_1}{1-n}$$

$$P_2 = C V_2^{-n}, \quad P_1 = C V_1^{-n}$$

$$* W_b = \frac{P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1}{1-n}, \quad n \neq 1$$

$$P V = m R T$$

علاقة ثابته

$$* W_b = \frac{m R (T_2 - T_1)}{1-n}, \quad n \neq 1$$

4. Boundary work for polytropic process with "n=1":

Isothermal compression of an ideal gas } * هذه حالة خاصة من حالة رقم "3" ومن أهم الأمثلة على هذه الحالة

- for an ideal gas at constant temperature:

$$P V = \text{constant} \rightarrow \text{constant for an ideal gas with const. } T$$

$$P V = C, \quad P = \frac{C}{V} = C V^{-1}$$

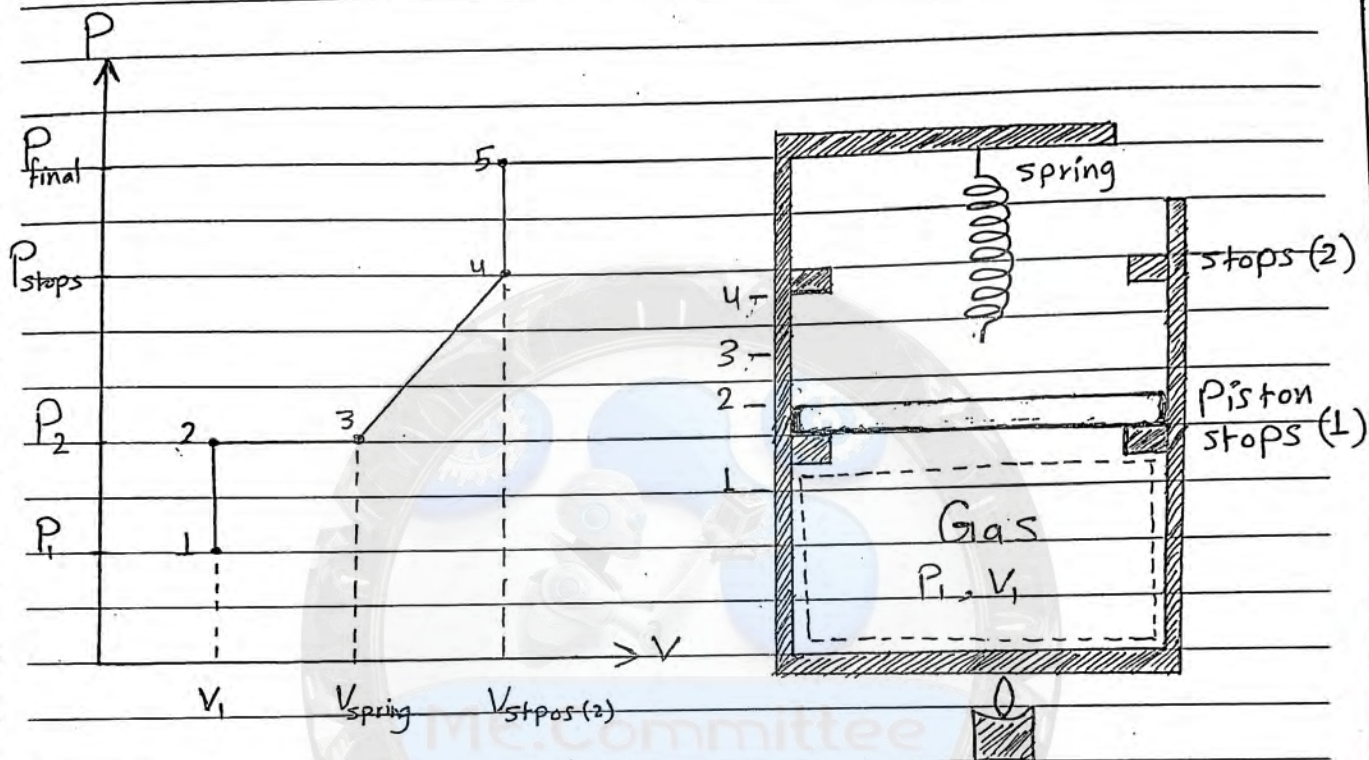
$$W_b = \int_1^2 P dV = \int_1^2 C V^{-1} dV = C \ln V \Big|_1^2$$

$$W_b = C \ln \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)$$

$$W_b = P_1 V_1 \ln \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)$$

$$W_b = P_2 V_2 \ln \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)$$

Expansion of a Gas against a Spring stops



* لقد قمنا بوضع غاز داخل "piston-cylinder" وعرضناه لمصدر حرارة ودرسنا علاقة الضغط مع الحجم وقمنا برسم العلاقة بينها على "P-v diagram":

1- 2 : قمنا بتسخين النظام فارتفع الضغط مع بقاء الحجم ثابت (يعني بقي الـ Piston في مكانه بسبب وزنه) وهذه العملية تسمى isochoric

2- 3 : مع زيادة التسخين ارتفع الـ "Piston" تدريجياً وبتحريكه زاد الحجم ولكن مع بقاء الضغط ثابت وهذه العملية تسمى isobaric

3- 4 : استمر الـ "Piston" في الارتفاع حتى اعتمد بالنابض "spring" ومع استمرار ارتفاع الـ "Piston" يضغط النابض ويزيد الحجم والضغط بشكل خطي

4- 5 : بقي الـ "Piston" يرتفع حتى اعتمد بالـ stops (2) العلوي مع استمرار التسخين فثبت الحجم وبقى الضغط يرتفع

EXAMPLE 4-4 Expansion of a Gas against a Spring

A piston-cylinder device contains 0.05 m^3 of a gas initially at 200 kPa . At this state, a linear spring that has a spring constant of 150 kN/m is touching the piston but exerting no force on it. Now heat is transferred to the gas, causing the piston to rise and to compress the spring until the volume inside the cylinder doubles. If the cross-sectional area of the piston is 0.25 m^2 , determine (a) the final pressure inside the cylinder, (b) the total work done by compress it.

Solution

(a) The enclosed volume at the final state is

$$V_2 = 2V_1 = (2)(0.05 \text{ m}^3) = 0.1 \text{ m}^3$$

Then the displacement of the piston (and of the spring) becomes

$$x = \frac{\Delta V}{A} = \frac{(0.1 - 0.05) \text{ m}^3}{0.25 \text{ m}^2} = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

The force applied by the linear spring at the final state is

$$F = kx = (150 \text{ kN/m})(0.2 \text{ m}) = 30 \text{ kN}$$

The additional pressure applied by the spring on the gas at this state is

$$P = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{30 \text{ kN}}{0.25 \text{ m}^2} = 120 \text{ kPa}$$

Without the spring, the pressure of the gas would remain constant at 200 kPa while the piston is rising. But under the effect of the spring, the pressure rises linearly from 200 kPa to

$$200 + 120 = 320 \text{ kPa}$$

at the final state.

(b) An easy way of finding the work done is to plot the process on a P - V diagram and find the area under the process curve. From Fig. 4-10 the area under the process curve (a trapezoid) is determined to be

$$W = \text{area} = \frac{(200 + 320) \text{ kPa}}{2} [(0.1 - 0.05) \text{ m}^3] \left(\frac{1 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{m}^3} \right) = 13 \text{ kJ}$$

Note that the work is done by the system.

(c) The work represented by the rectangular area (region I) is done against the piston and the atmosphere, and the work represented by the triangular area (region II) is done against the spring. Thus,

$$W_{\text{spring}} = \frac{1}{2} [(320 - 200) \text{ kPa}] (0.05 \text{ m}^3) \left(\frac{1 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{m}^3} \right) = 3 \text{ kJ}$$

Discussion This result could also be obtained from

$$W_{\text{spring}} = \frac{1}{2} k(x_2^2 - x_1^2) = \frac{1}{2} (150 \text{ kN/m}) [(0.2 \text{ m})^2 - 0^2] \left(\frac{1 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}} \right) = 3 \text{ kJ}$$

* Energy Balance for closed systems

* لقد ذكرنا هذا الموضوع في آخر chapter 2 وسنتعرف عليه هنا بالتفصيل

$$E_{in} - E_{out} = \Delta E_{system} \quad "kJ"$$

net energy transfer
by heat, work and mass

change in internal, kinetic
potential, ... etc... energies

سوف نكتب القانون بالتفصيل كالآتي :

$$Q_{in} - Q_{out} + W_{in} - W_{out} + \frac{E_{mass(in)}}{mass(in)} - \frac{E_{mass(out)}}{mass(out)} = E_2 - E_1$$

$$Q = Q_{in} - Q_{out}$$

* الحرارة الكلية

تدخل الحرارة التي

تدخل للنظام ناقصة

الحرارة التي تخرج منه

$$W = W_{out} - W_{in}$$

* الشغل الكلي يساوي الشغل الذي

ينتجه النظام ناقصة الشغل

الذي يُبذل على النظام

$$\Delta U + \Delta KE + \Delta PE$$

$$Q - W = \Delta U + \Delta KE + \Delta PE$$

Zero Zero

يقبل جميع أنواع الشغل

وسنقوم هنا بالـ $W_{boundary}$

مقابلةً إلى الأنواع الأخرى W_{other}

بشرط أن يكون الـ boundary work

تحت ضغط ثابت "isobaric"

إذا كان النظام ثابت ولا يرتفع عن

مستوى سطح البحر كثيراً وبالعادة

نحول هذين المقدارين عالم يكن

النظام يتحرك بسرعة معينة أو يرتفع

$$Q - W_{\text{other}} - W_{\text{boundary}} = U_2 - U_1$$

العلاقة العامة للنظام المطلق

$$Q - W_{\text{other}} = U_2 - U_1 + W_{\text{boundary}}$$

$$Q - W_{\text{other}} = U_2 - U_1 + P(V_2 - V_1)$$

$$Q - W_{\text{other}} = (U_2 + P_2 V_2) - (U_1 + P_1 V_1)$$

$$\text{enthalpy } H = U + PV$$

تذكر:

$$Q - W_{\text{other}} = H_2 - H_1$$

* this equation is used of closed system undergoing a constant-pressure

* انتبه في هذه العلاقة boundary work محسوب تلقائياً عند خلال ال enthalpy

* استمتع بالأدب العربي : مما قرأت وأعجبني

سلوا قلبي غداة سلا وثابا	لعل على الجمال له عتابا
وسأله في العواد ثار ذو صواب	فهل تترك الجمال له جوابا
وكنيت إذا سألت القلب يوما	توتى الدع عن قلبي العوابا
ولا ينبغي عن خلق الملبالي	حمن فقد الأصبه والهبابا
أخا الدنيا أرى دنياك أفهى	تبدل على أوتى إهابا
تصلني عول الهادي وعمت	بشائر البوادي والقصابا
وأسدن للبرية بنت ذهب	يداً بيضاء طوقه الرقابا
لقد وضعته وقها عني	كما تله السماوان السهابا
أبا الزهراء قد جاوزت قدري	بمدراء بيد أن لي انتسابا
فما عرف البلاغة فو بيان	إذا لم يتخذك له كتابا
مدحت المالكين فزدت قدرا	فحين مدحتك اقتوت السعابا

" اللهم صلّي وسلّم على سيدينا محمد "

EXAMPLE 4-6 Unrestrained Expansion of Water

A rigid tank is divided into two equal parts by a partition. Initially, one side of the tank contains 5 kg of water at 200 kPa and 25°C, and the other side is evacuated. The partition is then removed, and the water expands into the entire tank. The water is allowed to exchange heat with its surroundings until the temperature in the tank returns to the initial value of 25°C. Determine (a) the volume of the tank, (b) the final pressure, and (c) the heat transfer for this process.

(a)

$$v_1 \cong v_f @ 25^\circ\text{C} = 0.001003 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \cong 0.001 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad (\text{Table A-4})$$

$$V_1 = m v_1 = (5 \text{ kg})(0.001 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}) = 0.005 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_{\text{tank}} = (2)(0.005 \text{ m}^3) = 0.01 \text{ m}^3$$

(b) At the final state, the specific volume of the water is

$$v_2 = \frac{V_2}{m} = \frac{0.01 \text{ m}^3}{5 \text{ kg}} = 0.002 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\text{At } 25^\circ\text{C: } v_f = 0.001003 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad \text{and} \quad v_g = 43.340 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad (\text{Table A-4})$$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{sat}} @ 25^\circ\text{C} = 3.1698 \text{ kPa} \quad (\text{Table A-4})$$

(c)

$$Q_{\text{in}} = \Delta U = m(u_2 - u_1)$$

$$u_1 \cong u_f @ 25^\circ\text{C} = 104.83 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{v_2 - v_f}{v_{fg}} = \frac{0.002 - 0.001}{43.34 - 0.001} = 2.3 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$u_2 = u_f + x_2 u_{fg}$$

$$= 104.83 \text{ kJ/kg} + (2.3 \times 10^{-5})(2304.3 \text{ kJ/kg})$$

$$= 104.88 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q_{\text{in}} = (5 \text{ kg})[(104.88 - 104.83) \text{ kJ/kg}] = 0.25 \text{ kJ}$$

م. راند الحموري ٠٧٨٨١٩٥٣٣٩

Specific heats

specific heat: is the energy required to raise the temperature of a unit mass of a substance by one degree.

الحرارة النوعية: هي الطاقة اللازمة لرفع درجة حرارة 1 كغ من مادة معينة درجة مئوية واحدة

Specific heats

* Specific heat at Constant Volume
" C_v "

هي الطاقة اللازمة لرفع درجة حرارة 1 كغ من مادة معينة درجة مئوية واحدة عند حجم ثابت

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \text{const.} \\ m &= 1 \text{ Kg} \\ \Delta T &= 1^\circ \text{C} \\ C_v &= 3 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot ^\circ \text{C}} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = 3 \text{ KJ}$$

"rigid tank"

* Specific heat at Constant Pressure
" C_p "

هي الطاقة اللازمة لرفع درجة حرارة 1 كغ من مادة معينة درجة مئوية واحدة عند ضغط ثابت

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \text{const.} \\ m &= 1 \text{ Kg} \\ \Delta T &= 1^\circ \text{C} \\ C_p &= 5 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot ^\circ \text{C}} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = 5 \text{ KJ}$$

"piston-cylinder"

$$Q = \Delta U + W$$

* لاحظ أن المادة نفسها والكمية نفسها في كلا التجريبتين ولكن اختلاف الطاقة اللازمة لرفع درجة حرارة كل منها وذلك بسبب نمط الضغط وتثبيت الحجم مرة أخرى

$$C_p > C_v$$

Internal energy, enthalpy, and specific heat of ideal gases

* $u = u(T)$, u is a function of tempe. only

$h = u + PV$ but $PV = RT$ for ideal gases

$\therefore h = u + RT$, u : internal energy is a function of tempe.
 R : Constant
 T : temperature

$\therefore h = h(T)$, enthalpy is a function of tempe. too

* $du = C_v dT$ كامل الطرفين $\rightarrow u_2 - u_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_v dT$ "kJ/kg"

$dh = C_p dT$ كامل الطرفين $\rightarrow h_2 - h_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT$ "kJ/kg"

* $h = u + RT$ اشتق الطرفين

$dh = du + R dT$

$C_p dT = C_v dT + R dT$ اقسم طرفي المعادلة على "dT"

✓ $C_p - C_v = R$ kJ/kg.K

✓ $\bar{C}_p - \bar{C}_v = R_u$ kJ/kmol.K

$k = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$ specific heat ratio

1. Constant C_p, C_v Evaluated at 300K from table A2.9

$$\Delta u = C_v (T_2 - T_1)$$

* نستخدم هذه العلاقات إذا

وأنواع الغازات

وكانت الحرارة قريبة من 300K

$$\Delta h = C_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

2. Constant C_p, C_v Evaluated at $T_{avg} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$
from table A2.6 or A2.C :

$$\Delta u = C_{v, avg} (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta h = C_{p, avg} (T_2 - T_1)$$

3. Variable C_p, C_v from equation in table A2.C
or from this relations

$$u_2 - u_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_v dT \quad \text{و} \quad h_2 - h_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT$$

4. from tables A-17 \rightarrow A-25

لكن يجب الانتباه للوحدات في هذه الجداول حيث وحدات u, h هي

جدول A-17 kJ/kg

أما في الجداول من A-18 \rightarrow A-25 kJ/kmol

for my file

د. أحمد الحموي

0788195339

Internal energy, Enthalpy, and specific heat of Solids and liquids

- * specific volume for incompressible substance (solids and liquids) is constant

$$V_{\text{solids liquids}} \ll V_{\text{gases}}$$

- * for solids and liquids $C_p = C_v = C$

- * $h = u + Pv$ اشتق الطرفين

$$dh = du + \underbrace{P dv}_{\text{Zero}} + \underbrace{v dp}_{\text{Zero}}$$

$$dh = du$$

$$\Delta h = \Delta u = C \Delta T \quad "kJ/kg" \quad \text{for Constant-Pressure}$$

$$\Delta h = v \Delta P \quad "kJ/kg" \quad \text{for Constant-temperature}$$

- * table A-3.a for liquids

- * table A-3.b for solids

راشد الحمري

0788195339

Chapter 4homework

Q 4.6

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad & \left. \begin{aligned} P_1 &= 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 &= 400^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} v_1 &= 0.30661 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ & \leftarrow \text{Table A-6} \end{aligned} \\
 & \left. \begin{aligned} P_2 &= 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_2 &= 250^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} v_2 &= 0.23275 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ & \leftarrow \end{aligned}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_b = m * P (v_1 - v_2) = 22.16 \text{ kJ}$$

$$(b) \quad W_b = m * P (v_1 - 0.6 v_1) = 36.79 \text{ kJ}$$

$$(c) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} P_2 &= 500 \text{ kPa} \\ v_2 &= 0.6 * 0.30661 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} T_2 &= 151.8^\circ\text{C} \\ & \text{table A-5} \end{aligned}$$

Q 4.16

$$\text{Polytropic} \rightarrow W_b = \frac{m R (T_2 - T_1)}{1 - n} = -89 \text{ kJ}$$

* لا حاجة الى اضافة
تدريج على أن الشغل يُبدل على النظام

Q 4.21

$$v_1 = \frac{m R T}{P_1} = 0.2586 \text{ m}^3$$

$$v_2 = \frac{m R T}{P_2} = 0.4202 \text{ m}^3$$

$$W_b = P_1 v_1 \ln \left(\frac{v_2}{v_1} \right) = 16.3 \text{ kJ}$$

Q 4.36

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P_1 &= 200 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 &= 200^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} v_1 &= 1.08049 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ u_1 &= 2654.6 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

→ تابع

$$m = V_1 / v_1 = (0.4 / 1.08049) = 0.3702 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{V_2}{m} = \frac{0.6}{0.3702} = 1.6207 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 250 \text{ kPa} \\ v_2 = 1.6207 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} T_2 = 606^\circ \text{C} \\ u_2 = 3312 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array}$$

$$(b) W_b = \frac{P_1 + P_2}{2} (v_2 - v_1) = 45 \text{ kJ}$$

$$(c) Q_{in} = m(u_2 - u_1) + W_{b,out} \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} 1^{st} \text{ Law} \\ \text{مبدأ الحفظ} \end{array}$$

$$Q_{in} = 288 \text{ kJ}$$

Q 4-39

$$W_b = \frac{P_1 + P_2}{2} (v_2 - v_1) = 450 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{in} = W_{b,out} + m(u_2 - u_1)$$

$$u_1 = \underbrace{u_f + x u_{fg}}_{\text{Table A-5}} = 553.3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$v_1 = v_f + x v_{fg} = 0.1783 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$m = \frac{V_1}{v_1} = 11.22 \text{ kg}, \quad v_2 = \frac{V_2}{m} = 0.4458 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$u_2 = 1650.4 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad \text{table A-6}$$

$$Q_{in} = 450 + 11.22(1650.4 - 553.3) = 12.75 \text{ MJ}$$

Qu-65

$$(a) \Delta u = 6194 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$(b) \Delta u = 6233 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$(c) \Delta u = 6110 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Qu-65

$$(a) E_{in} - E_{out} = \Delta E_{syst} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta K.E., \Delta P.E. \neq \text{Zero} \\ \text{النظام مغزول ولم يُبدل عليه} \\ \text{شغل لذلك الطرف الأيسر = 0} \end{array} \right. *$$

$$0 = \Delta u$$

$$0 = m C_v (T_2 - T_1)$$

من هنا نستنتج أن درجة الحرارة لم تتغير أي أن

$$T_2 = T_1 = \text{Zero}$$

$$(b) P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2 \rightarrow P_2 = P_1 \cdot \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{P_1}{2}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{700 \text{ kPa}}{2} = 350 \text{ kPa}$$

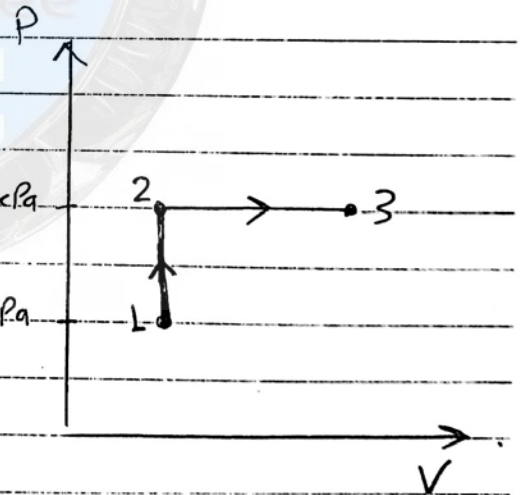
Qu-75

State 1 \rightarrow State 2 الحجم ثابتState 2 \rightarrow State 3 الضغط ثابت

$$T_2 = T_1 \frac{P_2}{P_1} = 900 \text{ K}$$

300 kPa

100 kPa



$$m = \frac{P_1 V_1}{R T_1} = 0.4646 \text{ kg}$$

$$W_{b,out} = P_2 (V_3 - V_2) = m R (T_3 - T_2) = 40 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{in} = W_{b,out} + m C_v (T_3 - T_1) = 340 \text{ kJ}$$

Q 4-118

$$(a) T_1 = T_{\text{sat}} = 106^\circ \text{C} \text{ at } 125 \text{ kPa}$$

$$V_1 = m_f v_f + m_g v_g = 4.127 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_3 = 1.2 V_1 = 4.953 \text{ m}^3$$

$$v_3 = \frac{V_3}{m} = 0.9905 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$P_3 = 300 \text{ kPa}$$

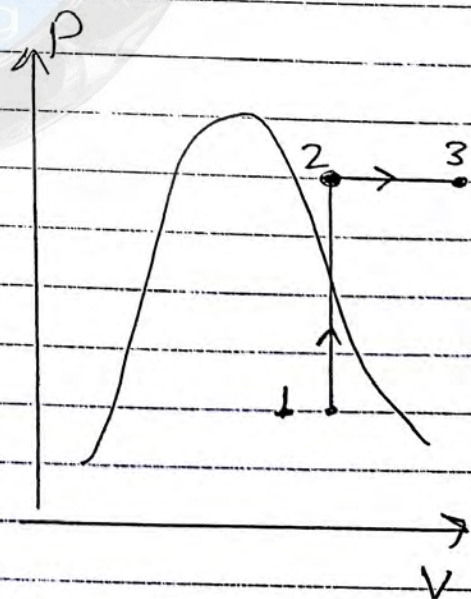
$$v_3 = 0.9905 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_3 = 300 \text{ kPa} \\ v_3 = 0.9905 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array} \right\} T_3 = 373.6^\circ \text{C}$$

$$(b) v_2 = \frac{V_2}{m} = 0.8254 \text{ m}^3 > v_g \text{ at } 300 \text{ kPa}$$

no liquid is left in the cylinder

$$(c) w_b = \int_2^3 P dv = P_2 (v_3 - v_2)$$

$$W_b = 247.6 \text{ kJ}$$



1. A frictionless piston-cylinder device and a rigid tank contain 3 kmol of an ideal gas at the same temperature, pressure and volume. Now heat is transferred, and the temperature of both systems is raised by 10°C . The amount of extra heat that must be supplied to the gas in the cylinder that is maintained at constant pressure is:
- (a) 0 kJ (b) 27 kJ (c) 83 kJ (d) 249 kJ (e) 300 kJ
2. The specific heat of a material is given in a strange unit to be $C = 3.60 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{F}$. The specific heat of this material in the SI units:
- (a) $2.00 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C}$ (b) $3.20 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C}$ (c) $3.60 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (d) $4.80 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C}$ (e) $6.48 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C}$
3. A 3-m^3 rigid tank contains nitrogen gas at 500 kPa and 300 K. Now heat is transferred to the nitrogen in the tank and the pressure of nitrogen rises to 800 kPa. The work done during this process is:
- (a) 500 kJ (b) 1500 kJ (c) 0 kJ (d) 900 kJ (e) 2400 kJ
4. A 0.5-m^3 cylinder contains nitrogen gas at 600 kPa and 300 K. Now the gas is compressed isothermally to a volume of 0.1 m^3 . The work done on the gas during this compression process is :
- (a) 720 kJ (b) 483 kJ (c) 240 kJ (d) 175 kJ (e) 143 kJ
5. A well-sealed room contains 60 kg of air at 200 kPa and 25°C . Now solar energy enters the room at an average rate of 0.8 kJ/s while a 120-W fan is turned on to circulate the air in the room. If heat transfer through the walls is negligible, the air temperature in the room in 30 min will be :
- (a) 25.6°C (b) 49.8°C (c) 53.4°C (d) 52.5°C (e) 63.4°C

6. A 2-kW baseboard electric resistance heater in a vacant room is turned on and kept on for 15 min. The mass of the air in the room is 75 kg, and the room is tightly sealed so that no air can leak in or out. The temperature rise of air at the end of 15 min is
- (a) 8.5°C (b) 12.4°C (c) 24.0°C (d) 33.4°C (e) 54.8°C
7. A room contains 75 kg of air at 100 kPa and 15°C. The room has a 250-W refrigerator (the refrigerator consumes 250 W of electricity when running), a 120-W TV, a 1.8-kW electric resistance heater, and a 50-W fan. During a cold winter day, it is observed that the refrigerator, the TV, the fan, and the electric resistance heater are running continuously but the air temperature in the room remains constant. The rate of heat loss from the room that day is:
- (a) 5832 kJ/h (b) 6192 kJ/h (c) 7560 kJ/h (d) 7632 kJ/h (e) 7992 kJ/h
8. A piston-cylinder device contains 5 kg of air at 400 kPa and 30°C. During a quasi-equilibrium isothermal expansion process, 15 kJ of boundary work is done by the system, and 3 kJ of paddle-wheel work is done on the system. The heat transfer during this process:
- (a) 12 kJ (b) 18 kJ (c) 2.4 kJ (d) 3.5 kJ (e) 60 kJ
9. A container equipped with a resistance heater and a mixer is initially filled with 3.6 kg of saturated water vapor at 120°C. Now the heater and the mixer are turned on; the steam is compressed, and there is heat loss to the surrounding air. At the end of the process, the temperature and pressure of steam in the container are measured to be 300°C and 0.5 MPa. The net energy transfer to the steam during this process is :
- (a) 274 kJ (b) 914 kJ (c) 1213 kJ (d) 988 kJ (e) 1291 kJ

10. A 6-pack canned drink is to be cooled from 18°C to 3°C . The mass of each canned drink is 0.355 kg. The drinks can be treated as water, and the energy stored in the aluminum can itself is negligible. The amount of heat transfer from the 6 canned drinks is:
- (a) 22 kJ (b) 32 kJ (c) 134 kJ (d) 187 kJ (e) 223 kJ
11. A glass of water with a mass of 0.45 kg at 20°C is to be cooled to 0°C by dropping ice cubes at 0°C into it. The latent heat of fusion of ice is 334 kJ/kg, and the specific heat of water is $4.18 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot^{\circ}\text{C}$. The amount of ice that needs to be added is :
- (a) 56 g (b) 113 g (c) 124 g (d) 224 g (e) 450 g
12. A 2-kW electric resistance heater submerged in 5-kg water is turned on and kept on for 10 min. During the process, 300 kJ of heat is lost from the water. The temperature rise of water is:
- (a) 0.4°C (b) 43.1°C (c) 57.4°C (d) 71.8°C (e) 180.0°C
13. 1.5 kg of liquid water initially at 12°C is to be heated to 95°C in a teapot equipped with a 800 W electric heating element inside. The specific heat of water can be taken to be $4.18 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot^{\circ}\text{C}$, and the heat loss from the water during heating can be neglected. The time it takes to heat the water to the desired temperature is:
- (a) 5.9 min (b) 7.3 min (c) 10.8 min (d) 14.0 min (e) 17.0 min
14. An ordinary egg with a mass of 0.1 kg and a specific heat of $3.32 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot^{\circ}\text{C}$ is dropped into boiling water at 95°C . If the initial temperature of the egg is 5°C , the maximum amount of heat transfer to the egg is :
- (a) 12 kJ (b) 30 kJ (c) 24 kJ (d) 18 kJ (e) infinity

15. An apple with an average mass of 0.18 kg and average specific heat of 3.65 kJ/kg.°C is cooled from 22°C to 5°C. The amount of heat transferred from the apple is :
- (a) 0.85 kJ (b) 62.1 kJ (c) 17.7 kJ (d) 11.2 kJ (e) 7.1 kJ
16. The specific heat at constant pressure for an ideal gas is given by $c_p = 0.9 + (2.7 \times 10^{-4}) T$ (kJ/kg · K) where T is in kelvin. The change in the enthalpy for this ideal gas undergoing a process in which the temperature changes from 27 to 47°C is most nearly
- (a) 19.7 kJ/kg (b) 22.0 kJ/kg (c) 25.5 kJ/kg (d) 29.7 kJ/kg (e) 32.1 kJ/kg
17. The specific heat at constant volume for an ideal gas is given by $c_v = 0.7 + (2.7 \times 10^{-4}) T$ (kJ/kg · K) where T is in kelvin. The change in the enthalpy for this ideal gas undergoing a process in which the temperature changes from 27 to 127°C is most nearly
- (a) 70 kJ/kg (b) 72.1 kJ/kg (c) 79.5 kJ/kg (d) 82.1 kJ/kg (e) 84.0 kJ/kg
18. An ideal gas has a gas constant $R = 0.3$ kJ/kg·K and a constant-volume specific heat $c_v = 0.7$ kJ/kg·K. If the gas has a temperature change of 100°C, choose the correct answer for each of the following:
1. The change in enthalpy, in "kJ/kg" is :
 (a) 30 (b) 70 (c) 100 (d) insufficient information to determine
 2. The change in internal energy , in "kJ/kg" is :
 (a) 30 (b) 70 (c) 100 (d) insufficient information to determine
 3. The work done , in "kJ/kg" is :
 (a) 30 (b) 70 (c) 100 (d) insufficient information to determine

4. The heat transfer , in "kJ/kg" is :

- (a) 30 (b) 70 (c) 100 (d) insufficient information to determine

5. The change in the pressure-volume product , in "kJ/kg" is :

- (a) 30 (b) 70 (c) 100 (d) insufficient information to determine

19. An ideal gas undergoes a constant temperature (isothermal) process in a closed system. The heat transfer and work are, respectively

- (a) 0, $-c_v \Delta T$ (b) $c_v \Delta T$, 0 (c) $c_p \Delta T$, $R \Delta T$ (d) $R \ln(T_2/T_1)$, $R \ln(T_2/T_1)$

20. An ideal gas under goes a constant volume (isochoric) process in a closed system. The heat transfer and work are, respectively

- (a) 0, $-c_v \Delta T$ (b) $c_v \Delta T$, 0 (c) $c_p \Delta T$, $R \Delta T$ (d) $R \ln(T_2/T_1)$, $R \ln(T_2/T_1)$

21. An ideal gas under goes a constant pressure (isobaric) process in a closed system. The heat transfer and work are, respectively

- (a) 0, $-c_v \Delta T$ (b) $c_v \Delta T$, 0 (c) $c_p \Delta T$, $R \Delta T$ (d) $R \ln(T_2/T_1)$, $R \ln(T_2/T_1)$

22. An ideal gas under goes a constant entropy (isentropic) process in a closed system. The heat transfer and work are, respectively

- (a) 0, $-c_v \Delta T$ (b) $c_v \Delta T$, 0 (c) $c_p \Delta T$, $R \Delta T$ (d) $R \ln(T_2/T_1)$, $R \ln(T_2/T_1)$

٠٧٨٨١٩٥٣٣٩

اخوكم راند الحموري

1. Ideal gas

$$N = 3 \text{ kmol}$$

$$R_u = 8.314 \text{ kJ/kmol}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$\Delta T = 10$$

* استخدمنا R_u ولم نستخدم

لأننا لا نعرف نوع الغاز

* ليس لها وحدة لأنها خفية في درجة الحرارة

سواء كانت الوحدة kJ أو K

Sol.

$$Q = N * R_u * \Delta T$$

$$Q = 3 * 8.314 * 10 = 249.4 \text{ kJ}$$

2. الفكرة في هذا السؤال هي أن نعلم كيف نحول
من $^{\circ}\text{C} \leftrightarrow ^{\circ}\text{F}$

$$C_{SI} = C * 1.8$$

$$= 3.6 * 1.8 = 6.48 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot^{\circ}\text{C}$$

3. N_2 nitrogen "ideal gas"

$$\text{rigid tank} \rightarrow V_1 = V_2 = 3 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P_1 = 500 \text{ kPa}, T_1 = 300 \text{ K} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} P_1 = 500 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 300 \text{ K} \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{State 1}$$

$$P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa}, T_2 = ?? \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = ?? \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{State 2}$$

Sol.

the work done during this process is "Zero"
because the volume is constant

$$W = 0 \text{ kJ}$$

4. nitrogen N_2 "ideal gas"

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_1 = 0.5 \text{ m}^3, P_1 = 600 \text{ kPa}, T_1 = 300 \text{ K} \\ V_2 = 0.1 \text{ m}^3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{state 1} \\ \text{state 2} \end{array}$$

isothermally $\rightarrow n=1$

$$W_b = V_1 P_1 \ln \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)$$

$$W_b = 600 * 0.5 * \ln \left(\frac{0.1}{0.5} \right)$$

$$W_b = -482.8 \text{ kJ}$$

الاستشارة البتة نحن أننا نحننا شغل
لنفظ هذا الفان

$$W_b \approx 483 \text{ kJ}$$

5. Air

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

$$C_v = 0.718 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$m = 60 \text{ kg}$$

$$P = 200 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T = 25^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{\text{solar}} = 0.8 \text{ kW}$$

لأن حجم الغرفة ثابت أمّا الضغط
فإنه متغير

$$W_{\text{fan}} = 0.12 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{time} = 30 \text{ min} = 1800 \text{ s}$$

Sol. $E_{\text{in}} - E_{\text{out}} = \Delta E_{\text{sys}}$

$$t * (W_{\text{fan}} + \dot{Q}_{\text{solar}}) = m * C_v * (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$T_2 = 63.4^\circ \text{C}$$

6. Air

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

$$C_v = 0.718 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$m = 75 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{time} = 15 \text{ min} = 900 \text{ s}$$

$$W_e = 2 \text{ kW}$$

Sol. $E_{in} - E_{out} = \Delta E_{sys}$

$$\text{time} * W_e = C_v * m * (T_2 - T_1)$$

$\Delta T = \text{temp. rise}$

هذا القار هو المطلوب

$$\Delta T = \frac{900 * 2}{75 * 0.718}$$

$$\Delta T = 33.4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

7. Air

$$C_v = 0.718 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$m = 75 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa}, T_1 = 15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{time} = 30 \text{ min} = 1800 \text{ s}$$

$$W_{ref} = 0.25 \text{ kW}, W_{fan} = 0.05 \text{ kW}, W_{TV} = 0.12 \text{ kW}$$

$$W_{heater} = 1.8 \text{ kW}$$

temp. remains constant $\rightarrow \Delta T = \text{Zero}$

$$\Delta E = \text{Zero}$$

Sol.

$$E_{in} - E_{out} = \Delta E \Rightarrow E_{in} = E_{out}$$

$$Q_{loss} = 3600(0.25 + 0.05 + 0.12 + 1.8) = 7992 \text{ kJ/h}$$

8. Air, $C_v = 0.718 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$

$$m = 5 \text{ kg}$$

$$P = 400 \text{ kPa}, T = 30^\circ\text{C}$$

$$W_b = 15 \text{ kJ} \rightarrow \text{"by the System"} \quad W_{out}$$

$$W_p = 3 \text{ kJ} \xrightarrow{\text{iso}} \text{"on the System"} \quad W_{in}$$

$$\text{isothermal} \rightarrow T = \text{const}$$

Sol.

$$Q_{in} + W_{in} - W_{out} = \text{Zero}$$

$$Q_{in} + 3 - 15 = \text{Zero}$$

$$Q_{in} = +12 \text{ kJ}$$

9. Water H_2O

$$m = 3.6 \text{ kg} \quad T_1 = 120^\circ\text{C}$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad \text{"Saturated Vapor"}$$

$$P_2 = 500 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_2 = 300^\circ\text{C}$$

Sol.

$$E_{in} = m * (u_2 - u_1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 500 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 300^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \text{Table A-6 S.H.V.} \quad u_2 = 2803.3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T_1 = 120^\circ\text{C} \\ x_1 = 1 \end{array} \right\} u_1 = u_g = 2528.9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$E_{in} = 3.6 (2803.3 - 2528.9) = 988 \text{ kJ}$$

10. water " H_2O "

$$C = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \quad \text{table A-3.9}$$

$$m = 6 \times 0.355 = 2.13 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_1 = 18^\circ \text{C}$$

$$T_2 = 3^\circ \text{C}$$

Sol. $Q_{\text{out}} = m \times C \times \Delta T$

$$= 2.13 \times 4.18 \times 15$$

$$Q_{\text{out}} = 133.55 \text{ kJ} \approx 134 \text{ kJ}$$

11. H_2O

$$C = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$h_{\text{melting}} = 334 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_w = 0.45 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_1 = 20^\circ \text{C}, \quad T_2 = 0^\circ \text{C}$$

Sol.

$$Q_{\text{ice}} + Q_w = \text{zero}$$

$$m_{\text{ice}} \times h_{\text{melting}} = -m_w \times C \times \Delta T, \quad \Delta T = T_2 - T_1$$

$$m_{\text{ice}} = \frac{-0.45 \times 4.18 \times -20}{334} = 0.1126 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_{\text{ice}} = 112.6 \text{ g} \approx 113 \text{ g}$$

12. H_2O

$$C = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$m = 5 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 300 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{time} = 600 \text{ s}$$

$$W_e = 2 \text{ kW}$$

Sol. $\text{time} \times W_e - Q_{\text{loss}} = dU$

$$dU = 900 \text{ kJ}$$

$$dU = m \times C \times (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$900 = 5 \times 4.18 \times \Delta T$$

$$\Delta T = 43.1^\circ \text{C}$$

13. H_2O , $C = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot K$

$m = 1.5 \text{ kg}$

$T_1 = 12^\circ C$

$T_2 = 95^\circ C$

$W_e = 0.8 \text{ kW}$

Sol.

$\text{time} \times W_e = m \times C \times \Delta T$

$\text{time} = \frac{1.5 \times 4.18 \times 83}{0.8} = 650.5 \text{ s}$

$\text{time} = \frac{650.5}{60} = 10.8 \text{ min}$

انتبهوا للوحدات
أو للفعلية
بس أهم اجن لا تنزلوا بالامتحان

14. $C = 3.32 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot K$ "from table A-3.6" foods

$m = 0.1 \text{ kg}$

$T_1 = 5^\circ C$

$T_2 = 95^\circ C$

Sol.

$E_{in} = m \times C \times \Delta T$

$E_{in} = 0.1 \times 90 \times 3.32 = 29.88 \text{ kJ}$

$E_{in} \approx 30 \text{ kJ}$

15. $C = 3.65 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot K$ table A-3.6 "foods"

$m = 0.18 \text{ kg}$

$T_1 = 22^\circ C$

$T_2 = 5^\circ C$

Sol.

$Q_{out} = m \times C \times \Delta T$

$Q_{out} = 11.2 \text{ kJ}$

16. $T_1 = 300 \text{ K}$

$T_2 = 320 \text{ K}$

* we must integrate this expression

$$C_p = 0.9 + (2.7 \times 10^{-4}) T$$

$$\Delta h = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p = 0.9 \Delta T + \left[\frac{2.7 \times 10^{-4}}{2} * (320^2 - 300^2) \right]$$

$$\Delta h = 18 + 1.7 = 19.7 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

17.

$$\Delta h = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_v = 0.7 \Delta T + \left[\frac{2.7 \times 10^{-4}}{2} * (T_2^2 - T_1^2) \right]$$

$$\Delta h = 79.5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

18-1.

$$R = C_p - C_v$$

$$C_p = R + C_v$$

$$C_p = 1$$

$$\Delta h = C_p \Delta T = 100 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

18-2.

$$\Delta u = C_v \Delta T$$

$$= 0.7 * 100 = 70 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

18-3.

(d) insufficient information

18-4.

(d) insufficient information

18-5. $PV = R \Delta T$

$PV = 0.3 * 100$

$PV = 30 \text{ kg/kg}$

19. (d)

20. (b)

21. (c)

22. (a)

* عبارات مكتوبة على "تنكات الي" و "البكات"

1. شط البحر فالح والناس كلها مصالح
2. عظة أحمد ولا نظرة حسد
3. لغة عقرب ولا نظرة أجرب
4. احترام الكبير واجب ← "خاص بالقلل" بات
5. بس أكبر بفرجيكو ← "خاص بالسيارات الهفزة mini"
6. في ناس مثل "العير" دوم على جنبك
7. في ناس مثل "الكلاش" لازم تدوسه

* وعنصرها الكثير من مطلقات الديونجية ومع فكرة هذا نوع
من ثقافتنا اللي بنكتسبها من الشارع . . . !!
هو بالله ترجموني

Chapter 5: Mass and Energy analysis of Control Volume "open system"

* $\sum \dot{m}_i - \sum \dot{m}_{out} = \frac{dm}{dt}$ "قانون الكتلة"

* $\dot{Q} - \dot{W} + \dot{E}_{mass (in)} - \dot{E}_{mass (out)} = \frac{dE}{dt}$

$\dot{E}_{mass (in)} = \dot{m}_i \left(u_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + g z_i + P_i V_i \right)$ Control-volume system

but: $h_i = u_i + P_i V_i$

$\dot{E}_{mass (in)} = \dot{m}_i \left(h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + g z_i \right)$

$\dot{E}_{mass (out)} = \dot{m}_e \left(h_e + \frac{V_e^2}{2} + g z_e \right)$

"open syst. - النظام المفتوح"

* $\dot{Q} - \dot{W} + \sum \dot{m}_i \left(h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + g z_i \right) - \sum \dot{m}_e \left(h_e + \frac{V_e^2}{2} + g z_e \right) = \frac{dE}{dt}$

* Control-Volume system

1. Steady-flow

2. Unsteady-flow

1. Steady Flow system:

it means no change with time

or

mathematically: $\frac{dA}{dt} = \text{zero}$, A: any Property

* الآن سوف ننسق العلاقات الخاصة بهذا النظام من العلاقات العامة (Control - Volume)

$$\sum m_{in} - \sum m_{out} = \frac{dm}{dt} \quad \text{"steady" النظام}$$

↓
Zero

$$* \left(\sum m_{in} = \sum m_{out} \right) \quad \text{"kg/s"}$$

$$\text{mass flow rate: } m = \rho AV = \frac{AV}{V} \quad \text{"kg/s"}$$

$$Q - W + \sum m_i \left(h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + gz_i \right) - \sum m_e \left(h_e + \frac{V_e^2}{2} + gz_e \right) = \frac{dE}{dt}$$

↓
Zero

$$* \left(Q - W = \sum m_e \left(h_e + \frac{V_e^2}{2} + gz_e \right) - \sum m_i \left(h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + gz_i \right) \right)$$

هناك أشكال أخرى لهذا القانون مثلاً:

$$* Q - W = m \left[h_e - h_i + \frac{V_e^2 - V_i^2}{2} + g(z_e - z_i) \right]$$

وذلك لأن $m_{in} = m_{out}$ وافترضنا عامل مشترك فأصبح القانون:

$$* q - w = h_e - h_i + \frac{V_e^2 - V_i^2}{2} + g(z_e - z_i)$$

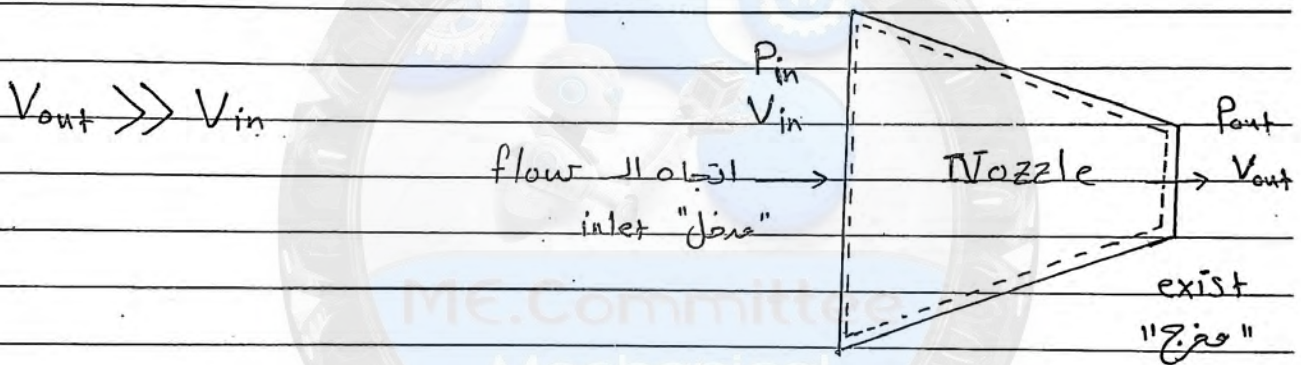
وذلك لأن $q = Q/m$ و $w = W/m$ فبما قسمنا المعادلة على m أصبح:

* Some steady-flow engineering devices "applications of steady-flow"

1. Nozzles and Diffusers :

يكثر استخدام هذين الجهازين في محركات الطائرات والمركبات الفضائية
ومراطم المياه وغيرها من التطبيقات العملية الهامة في الحياة

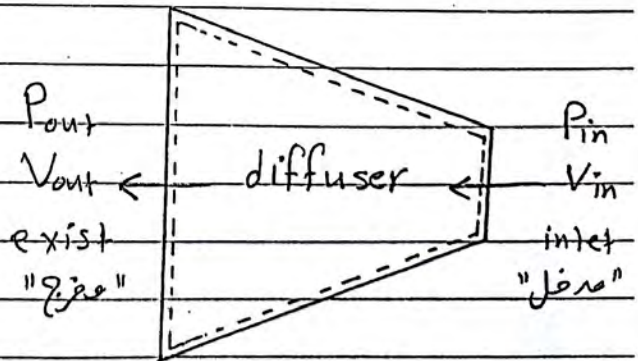
a. nozzles : جهاز يزيد من سرعة السائل على حساب الضغط "تقل الضغط"



b. diffusers :

جهاز يزيد من ضغط السائل عن طريق تقليل سرعة السائل
عكس الـ "nozzle" تماماً

$V_{out} < V_{in}$



* ملاحظة هامة :

في هذين الجهازين لا يوجد انتقال
للمرارة مع المحيط تقريباً "Q=0"

ولا يوجد شغل يُبذل "W=0"

ولا يوجد فرق في طاقة الوضع بين المدخل والمخرج

"ΔP.e = zero" فيصبح القانون هكذا

$$h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} = h_e + \frac{V_e^2}{2}$$

EXAMPLE 5-4 Deceleration of Air in a Diffuser

Air at 10°C and 80 kPa enters the diffuser of a jet engine steadily with a velocity of 200 m/s. The inlet area of the diffuser is 0.4 m². The air leaves the diffuser with a velocity that is very small compared with the inlet velocity. Determine (a) the mass flow rate of the air and (b) the temperature of the air leaving the diffuser.

(a)

$$v_1 = \frac{RT_1}{P_1} = \frac{0.287 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{m}^3/\text{kg} \cdot \text{K} (283 \text{ K})}{80 \text{ kPa}} = 1.015 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{1}{v_1} V_1 A_1 = \frac{1}{1.015 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}} (200 \text{ m/s})(0.4 \text{ m}^2) = 78.8 \text{ kg/s}$$

(b)

$$\underbrace{\dot{E}_{\text{in}} - \dot{E}_{\text{out}}}_{\text{Rate of net energy transfer by heat, work, and mass}} = \underbrace{\frac{dE_{\text{system}}/dt}_{\text{Rate of change in internal, kinetic, potential, etc., energies}}} = 0 \text{ (steady)}$$

$$\dot{E}_{\text{in}} = \dot{E}_{\text{out}}$$

$$\dot{m} \left(h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} \right) = \dot{m} \left(h_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2} \right) \quad (\text{since } \dot{Q} \equiv 0, \dot{W} = 0, \text{ and } \Delta \text{pe} \equiv 0)$$

$$h_2 = h_1 - \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2}$$

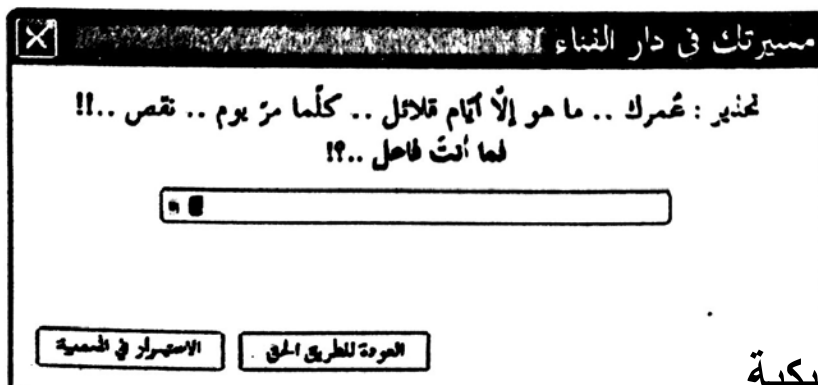
$$h_1 = h @ 283 \text{ K} = 283.14 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_2 = 283.14 \text{ kJ/kg} - \frac{0 - (200 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} \left(\frac{1 \text{ kJ/kg}}{1000 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2} \right)$$

$$= 303.14 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

From Table A-17, the temperature corresponding to this enthalpy value is

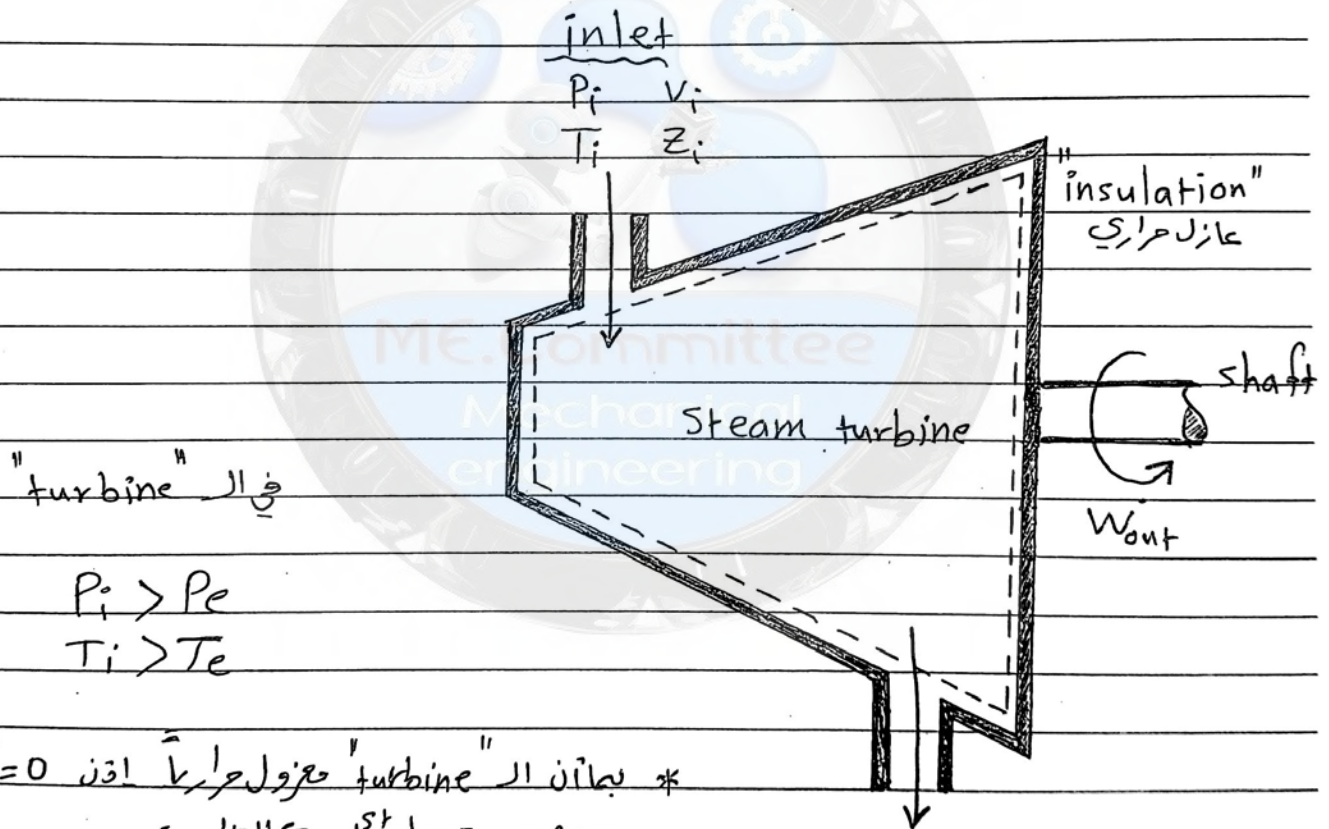
$$T_2 = 303 \text{ K}$$



2. Turbines and Compressors :

* نستخدم هذان الجهازان في " steam power plant " محطة توليد الطاقة

a. turbine : نستخدم هذا الجهاز كمحول للطاقة وذلك عن طريق مرور بخار " بخار ماء " من خلاله بضغط مرتفع وحرارة مرتفعة جداً ويحصل للغاز "expansion" بإفلاته عن طريق اصطدام الغاز ببشفرات "blades" موجودة داخل الـ "turbine" مربوطة مع "shaft" أو عمود حركة يولد شغل ويخرج الغاز بضغط وحرارة منخفضة



$$P_i > P_e$$

$$T_i > T_e$$

* بما أن الـ "turbine" عازل حراري إذن $\dot{Q} = 0$ ويصبح law 1st كالتالي :

$$W = \left[h_i - h_e + \frac{V_i^2 - V_e^2}{2} + g(Z_i - Z_e) \right] \quad \begin{matrix} P_e & V_e \\ T_e & Z_e \end{matrix}$$

* انتبه أن الوحدة هي "kJ/kg"

* انتبه : وحدة E كـ أو $\frac{V_i^2 - V_e^2}{2}$ هي Jole إذا أردتها بالـ kg عوّجها $\frac{V_i^2 - V_e^2}{2000}$

EXAMPLE 5-7 Power Generation by a Steam Turbine

The power output of an adiabatic steam turbine is 5 MW, and the inlet and the exit conditions of the steam are as indicated in Fig. 5-28.

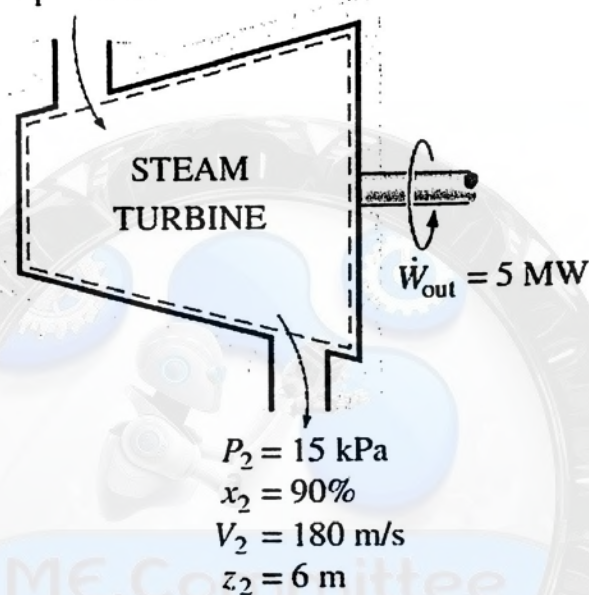
- Compare the magnitudes of Δh , Δke , and Δpe .
- Determine the work done per unit mass of the steam flowing through the turbine.
- Calculate the mass flow rate of the steam.

$$P_1 = 2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 400^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_1 = 50 \text{ m/s}$$

$$z_1 = 10 \text{ m}$$



$$P_2 = 15 \text{ kPa}$$

$$x_2 = 90\%$$

$$V_2 = 180 \text{ m/s}$$

$$z_2 = 6 \text{ m}$$

Solution

(a) At the inlet, steam is in a superheated vapor state, and its enthalpy is

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 2 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 400^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} h_1 = 3248.4 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Table A-6})$$

$$h_2 = h_f + x_2 h_{fg} = [225.94 + (0.9)(2372.3)] \text{ kJ/kg} = 2361.01 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Then

$$\Delta h = h_2 - h_1 = (2361.01 - 3248.4) \text{ kJ/kg} = -887.39 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta ke = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2} = \frac{(180 \text{ m/s})^2 - (50 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} \left(\frac{1 \text{ kJ/kg}}{1000 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2} \right) = 14.95 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta pe = g(z_2 - z_1) = (9.81 \text{ m/s}^2)[(6 - 10) \text{ m}] \left(\frac{1 \text{ kJ/kg}}{1000 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2} \right) = -0.04 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

(b) The energy balance for this steady-flow system can be expressed in the rate form as

$$\underbrace{\dot{E}_{in} - \dot{E}_{out}}_{\text{Rate of net energy transfer by heat, work, and mass}} = \underbrace{\frac{dE_{system}}{dt}}_{\text{Rate of change in internal, kinetic, potential, etc., energies}} \overset{0 \text{ (steady)}}{=} 0$$

$$\dot{E}_{in} = \dot{E}_{out}$$

$$\dot{m} \left(h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} + gz_1 \right) = \dot{W}_{out} + \dot{m} \left(h_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2} + gz_2 \right) \quad (\text{since } \dot{Q} = 0)$$

$$w_{out} = - \left[(h_2 - h_1) + \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2} + g(z_2 - z_1) \right] = -(\Delta h + \Delta ke + \Delta pe)$$

$$= -[-887.39 + 14.95 - 0.04] \text{ kJ/kg} = 872.48 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

(c) The required mass flow rate for a 5-MW power output is

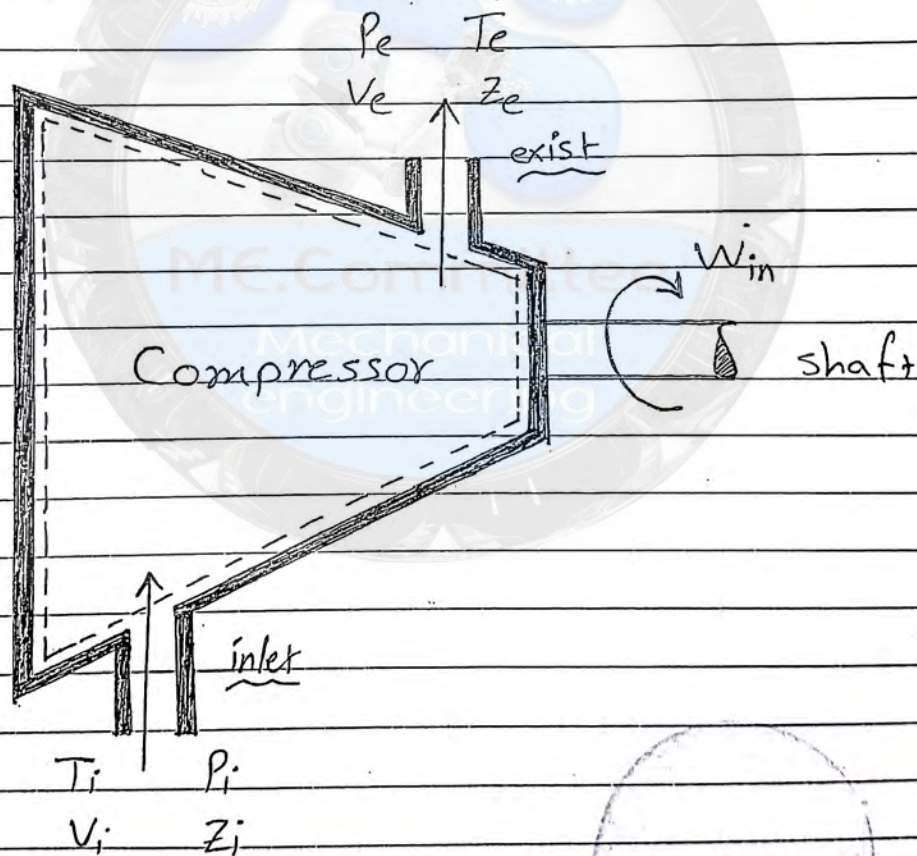
$$\dot{m} = \frac{\dot{W}_{out}}{w_{out}} = \frac{5000 \text{ kJ/s}}{872.48 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 5.73 \text{ kg/s}$$

انا لست من عشاق ليلي أو بثينة أو سمر
 انا لست مجنوناً ولا أهوى الربابة والوتر
 اني احن الى صلاح اني احن الى عمر
 انا مسلم احنو الى صوت الرضاصة والحجر



b. Compressor:

* يستخدم هذا الجهاز لرفع ضغط الغازات
ويشبه بطريقة عمله طريقة عمل المضخات "pumps"
ولكن الـ "pumps" ترفع ضغط السوائل بدلاً من الغازات
ومن الجدير بالذكر أن هذا الجهاز يعمل بـ "turbine"
وبطريقة عمله عكس طريقة عمل الـ "turbine"
بحيث يدخله الغاز بضغط وحرارة منخفضة
ويُبدل على الغاز بضغط وحرارة عالية
بضغط وحرارة منخفضة وقد يكون معزول أو لا يكون



EXAMPLE 5-6 Compressing Air by a Compressor

Air at 100 kPa and 280 K is compressed steadily to 600 kPa and 400 K. The mass flow rate of the air is 0.02 kg/s, and a heat loss of 16 kJ/kg occurs during the process. Assuming the changes in kinetic and potential energies are negligible, determine the necessary power input to the compressor.

Solution

$$\underbrace{\dot{E}_{\text{in}} - \dot{E}_{\text{out}}}_{\text{Rate of net energy transfer by heat, work, and mass}} = \underbrace{\frac{dE_{\text{system}}/dt}_{\text{Rate of change in internal, kinetic, potential, etc., energies}}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ (steady)} = 0$$

$$\dot{E}_{\text{in}} = \dot{E}_{\text{out}}$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{in}} + \dot{m}h_1 = \dot{Q}_{\text{out}} + \dot{m}h_2 \quad (\text{since } \Delta \text{ke} = \Delta \text{pe} \cong 0)$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{in}} = \dot{m}q_{\text{out}} + \dot{m}(h_2 - h_1)$$

from table A-17

$$h_1 = h_{@ 280 \text{ K}} = 280.13 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

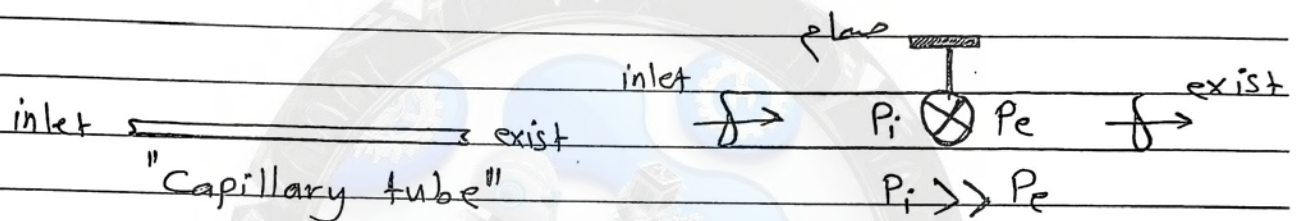
$$h_2 = h_{@ 400 \text{ K}} = 400.98 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{W}_{\text{in}} &= (0.02 \text{ kg/s})(16 \text{ kJ/kg}) + (0.02 \text{ kg/s})(400.98 - 280.13) \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 2.74 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$

3. Throttling Valves:

* هي أنواع من الأنابيب تسبب للمائع المار فيها هبوط في الضغط "Pressure drop"

والهبوط في الضغط يتبعه غالباً هبوط في درجة الحرارة
ويكثر استخدام هذا الجهاز في التلجيات ومكيفات الهواء
ويوجد منه أنواع كثيرة أشهرها:



* في هذا الجهاز لا يوجد شغل يُبذل وفنه $W = \text{Zero}$
ونعبره دائماً "adiabatic" مما يعني أن $Q = \text{Zero}$
ولا يوجد فرق في الارتفاع بين المدخل والمخرج وفنه $\Delta P.E = \text{Zero}$
ولا يوجد تغير ملحوظ في الطاقة الحركية وفنه $\Delta K.E = \text{Zero}$

فيصبح 1st Law الخاص بهذا الجهاز كالتالي:

$$h_e = h_i \quad "kJ/kg"$$

or

$$u_e + P_e v_e = u_i + P_i v_i$$

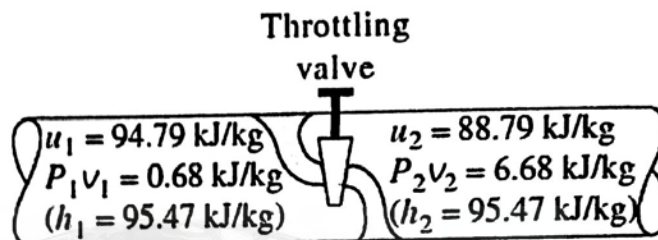
* وإذا كان المائع المار بالـ "throttling valve" هو ideal gas

فلأن درجة حرارته تبقى ثابتة
يعني فيما يخص ideal gases

$$\begin{aligned} * h_e &= h_i \\ * T_e &= T_i \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE 5-8 Expansion of Refrigerant-134a in a Refrigerator

Refrigerant-134a enters the capillary tube of a refrigerator as saturated liquid at 0.8 MPa and is throttled to a pressure of 0.12 MPa. Determine the quality of the refrigerant at the final state and the temperature drop during this process.

**Solution**

At inlet: $P_1 = 0.8 \text{ MPa}$ } $T_1 = T_{\text{sat @ } 0.8 \text{ MPa}} = 31.31^\circ\text{C}$ (Table A-12)
 sat. liquid } $h_1 = h_f @ 0.8 \text{ MPa} = 95.47 \text{ kJ/kg}$

At exit: $P_2 = 0.12 \text{ MPa}$ \longrightarrow $h_f = 22.49 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $T_{\text{sat}} = -22.32^\circ\text{C}$
 $(h_2 = h_1)$ $h_g = 236.97 \text{ kJ/kg}$

Obviously $h_f < h_2 < h_g$; thus, the refrigerant exists as a saturated mixture at the exit state. The quality at this state is

$$x_2 = \frac{h_2 - h_f}{h_{fg}} = \frac{95.47 - 22.49}{236.97 - 22.49} = 0.340$$

Since the exit state is a saturated mixture at 0.12 MPa, the exit temperature must be the saturation temperature at this pressure, which is -22.32°C . Then the temperature change for this process becomes

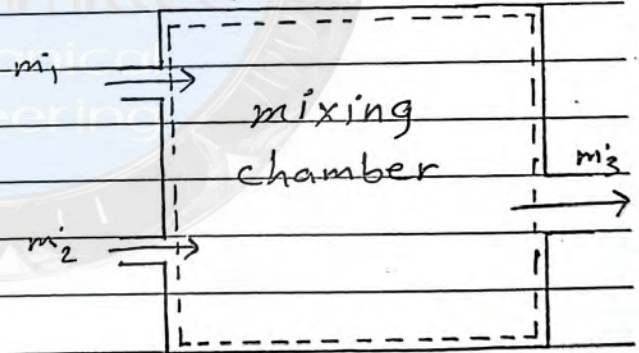
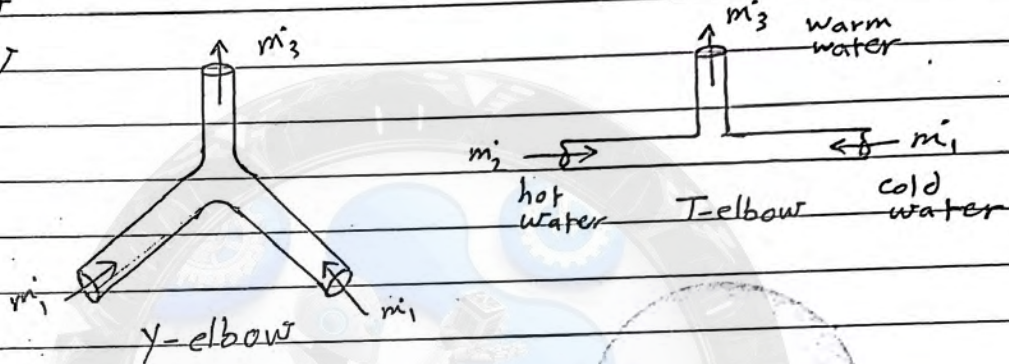
$$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1 = (-22.32 - 31.31)^\circ\text{C} = -53.63^\circ\text{C}$$

4. Mixing Chambers:

* هو جهاز يستخدم لخلط نوعين من الموائع أو أكثر وله تطبيقات كثيرة في الصناعات والادستخدامات المنزلية وأهم استغراضاته المنزلية الـ "shower" أو المغسلة وله أنواع كثيرة أشهرها

T elbow

Y elbow



* في هذا الجهاز لا يوجد شغل يُبذل لذلك $W = \text{Zero}$

وفي العادة يكون معزول حرارياً لا يعني أن $q = \text{Zero}$

وعادةً نهمل التغير في طاقة الرفع $\Delta P \cdot E = \text{Zero}$

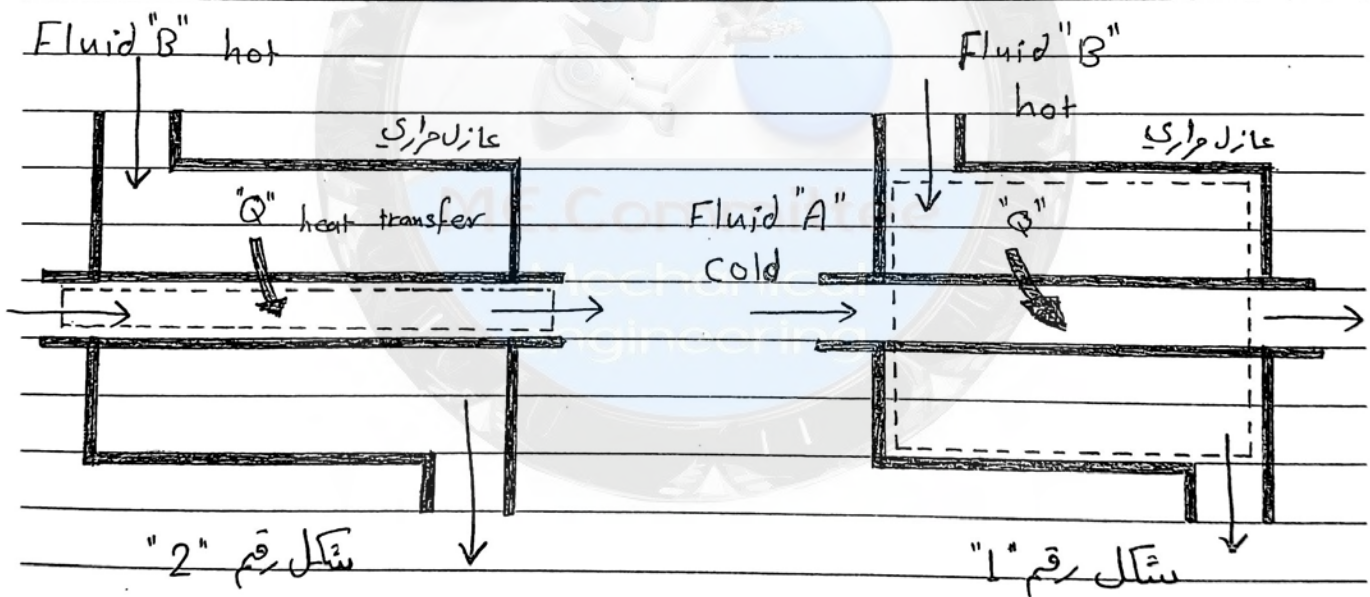
ونهمل أيضاً التغير في الطاقة الحركية $\Delta K \cdot E = \text{Zero}$

$$\sum m_i h_{in} = \sum m_i h_{out}$$

فيصح Law 1st الفاصل بينا الجهاز عاكسي

5. Heat Exchangers :

* هو جهاز يُستخدم لتبادل الحرارة بين مائعين أو أكثر دون أن يختلطا كما يحصل في الـ "mixing chamber" وله تطبيقان واسعة في مجال الصناعة وله أشكال كثيرة ومعقدة. أبسطها و التي سنتعامل معها " ما يُسمى "double-tube" أو "tube and shell" ويتكون من أنبوبين : أنبوب داخلي "inner pipe" وأنبوب خارجي "outer pipe" و مبدأ عمله : يدخل المائع الأول بدرجة حرارة منخفضة من أحد الأنبوبين ويدخل معه المائع الثاني بدرجة حرارة مرتفعة من الأنبوب الآخر ويتم تبادل الحرارة بينهما دون أن يختلطا ويخرج المائع الأول بدرجة حرارة أعلى من التي دخل فيها ويخرج المائع الثاني بدرجة حرارة أقل من التي دخل فيها



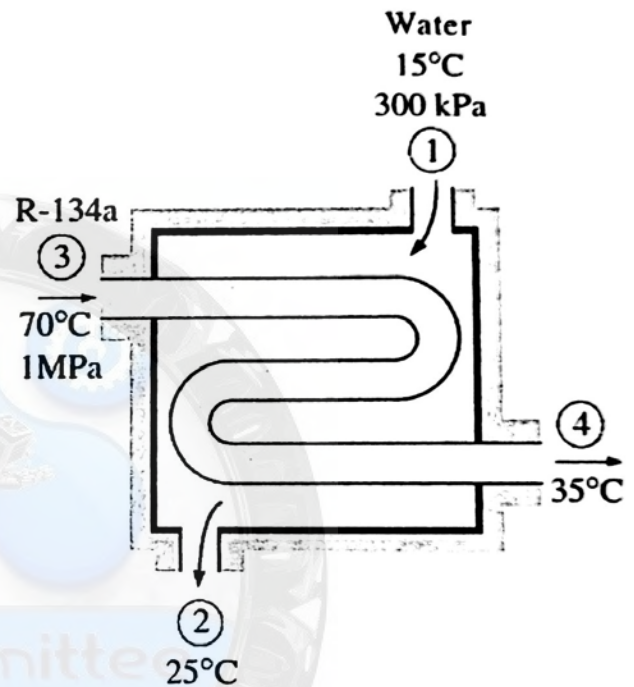
* هذا الجهاز لا يُبَدِّل فيه شغل "w = zero" ولا يوجد تغير في طاقة الوضع أو الطاقة الحركية "P.E, K.E" ولكن يجب الانتباه لـ "Q" فهي تختلف بحسب الـ "boundary" في هذا الجهاز

* في شكل رقم 1 النظام الذي سندرسه هو كل الـ "heat exch." فذلك لـ "Q = Zero" لأن النظام معزول ولا تدخل أو تخرج حرارة من خلاله وإلى المحيط "surrounding" في شكل رقم 2 النظام الذي سندرسه هو فقط "inner pipe" مما يعني أنه توجد كمية لـ "Q" لأن هناك حرارة تنتقل بين الأنبوبين

EXAMPLE 5-10 Cooling of Refrigerant-134a by Water

Refrigerant-134a is to be cooled by water in a condenser. The refrigerant enters the condenser with a mass flow rate of 6 kg/min at 1 MPa and 70°C and leaves at 35°C. The cooling water enters at 300 kPa and 15°C and leaves

at 25°C. Neglecting any pressure drops, determine (a) the mass flow rate of the cooling water required and (b) the heat transfer rate from the refrigerant to water.

**Solution**

(a)

Mass balance:

$$\dot{m}_{in} = \dot{m}_{out}$$

for each fluid stream since there is no mixing. Thus,

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

$$\dot{m}_3 = \dot{m}_4 = \dot{m}_R$$

$$\text{Energy balance: } \underbrace{\dot{E}_{in} - \dot{E}_{out}}_{\text{Rate of net energy transfer by heat, work, and mass}} = \underbrace{\frac{dE_{system}}{dt}}_{\text{Rate of change in internal, kinetic, potential, etc., energies}} \xrightarrow{0 \text{ (steady)}} = 0$$

$$\dot{E}_{in} = \dot{E}_{out}$$

$$\dot{m}_1 h_1 + \dot{m}_3 h_3 = \dot{m}_2 h_2 + \dot{m}_4 h_4 \quad (\text{since } \dot{Q} \equiv 0, \dot{W} = 0, \text{ke} \equiv \text{pe} \equiv 0)$$

Combining the mass and energy balances and rearranging give

$$\dot{m}_w(h_1 - h_2) = \dot{m}_R(h_4 - h_3)$$

$$h_1 \equiv h_f @ 15^\circ\text{C} = 62.982 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Table A-4})$$

$$h_2 \equiv h_f @ 25^\circ\text{C} = 104.83 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

The refrigerant enters the condenser as a superheated vapor and leaves as a compressed liquid at 35°C . From refrigerant-134a tables,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_3 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_3 = 70^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} h_3 = 303.85 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Table A-13})$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_4 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_4 = 35^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} h_4 \equiv h_f @ 35^\circ\text{C} = 100.87 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Table A-11})$$

Substituting, we find

$$\dot{m}_w(62.982 - 104.83) \text{ kJ/kg} = (6 \text{ kg/min})[(100.87 - 303.85) \text{ kJ/kg}]$$

$$\dot{m}_w = 29.1 \text{ kg/min}$$

(b)

$$\underbrace{\dot{E}_{\text{in}} - \dot{E}_{\text{out}}}_{\text{Rate of net energy transfer by heat, work, and mass}} = \underbrace{\frac{dE_{\text{system}}}{dt}}_{\text{Rate of change in internal, kinetic, potential, etc., energies}} \xrightarrow{0 \text{ (steady)}} = 0$$

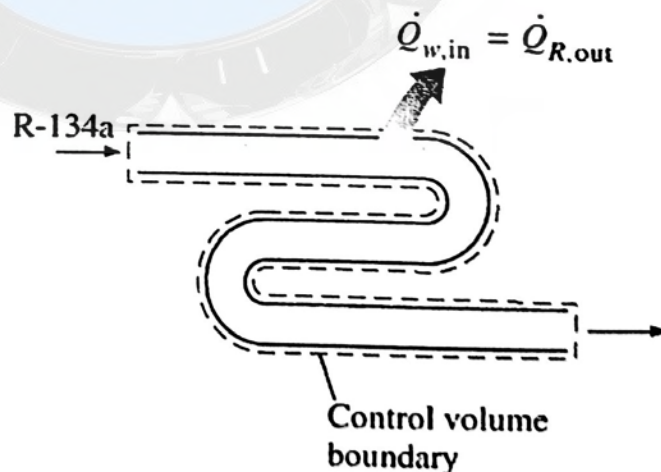
$$\dot{E}_{\text{in}} = \dot{E}_{\text{out}}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{w, \text{in}} + \dot{m}_w h_1 = \dot{m}_w h_2$$

Rearranging and substituting,

$$\dot{Q}_{w, \text{in}} = \dot{m}_w(h_2 - h_1) = (29.1 \text{ kg/min})[(104.83 - 62.982) \text{ kJ/kg}]$$

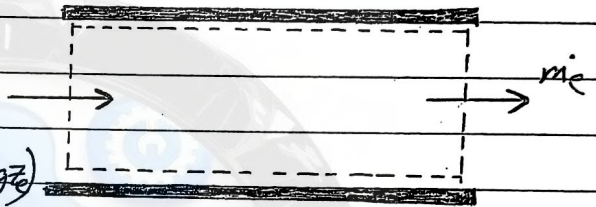
$$= 1218 \text{ kJ/min}$$



6. Pipe and Duct Flow:

* هي الأنابيب التي تنقل فيها السوائل والغازات ولها أهمية كبيرة جداً في مجال الصناعة.

$$* m_i = m_e$$

 m_i


$$* Q + \sum m_i \left(h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + gz_i \right) = \sum m_e \left(h_e + \frac{V_e^2}{2} + gz_e \right)$$

* لا يوجد شغل يُبذل في هذا الجهاز
W = Zero

قال رسول الله ﷺ: استسحقوا من الله حق العباد، قالوا: يا رسول الله
إنا لنستحي والحمد لله. قال: ليس ذلك
ولكن من استسحق من الله حق العباد فليصغ الرأس
وما سوى والبطن وقاعى ولينكر الموت والبلوى
ومن أراد الآخرة ترك ربه الدنيا فمن فعل ذلك
فقد استسحق من الله حق العباد.

د. عبد الحميد

0788195339

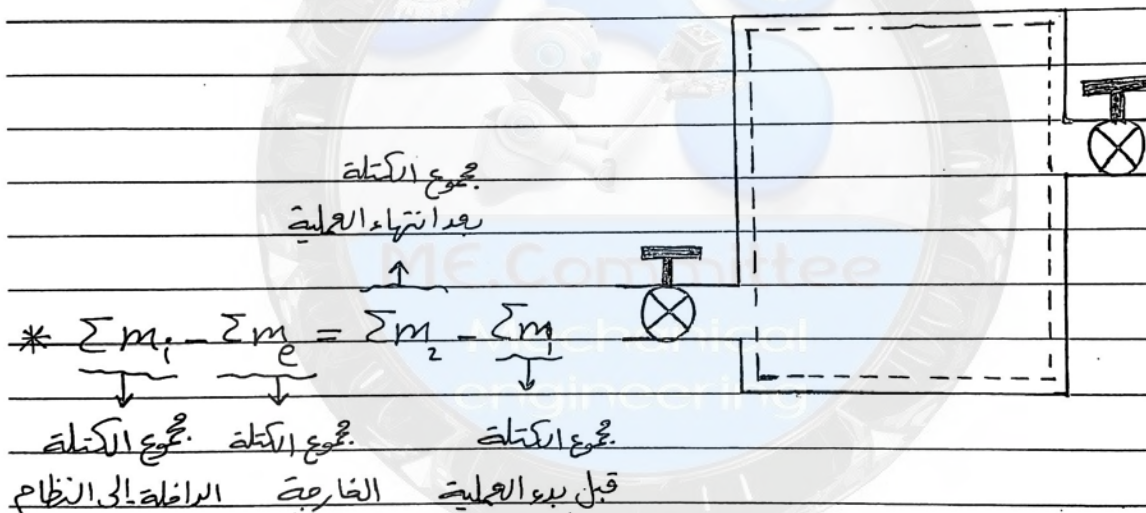
* Energy Analysis of Unsteady Flow Processes

* $\frac{dm}{dt} \neq \text{Zero}$

← "Unsteady" بمعنى ببساطة

* $\sum m_i \neq \sum m_e$

* يعني أن نظام "Unsteady" يشبه "closed system" إلا أن الكتلة في نظام "Unsteady" لا تبقى ثابتة



$$* Q - W + \sum m_i \left(h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + gz_i \right) - \sum m_e \left(h_e + \frac{V_e^2}{2} + gz_e \right) = m_2 \left(u_2 + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz \right) - m_1 \left(u_1 + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz \right)$$

كيف نرقى رفيتك الأولياء
باسماء "عاطف" ولها سماء
حنّاء ليل حنّاء وهو جاد
عجيب أن يمتد الأضياء

chapter 5homework

Q 5-28

$$(a) \quad V_1 = \frac{RT_1}{P_1} = 0.4525 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

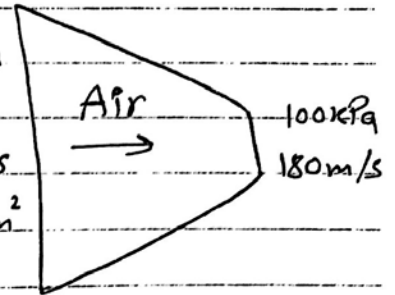
$$\dot{m} = \frac{A_1 V_1}{V_1} = 1.091 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$P_1 = 300 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 200^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_1 = 45 \text{ m/s}$$

$$A_1 = 110 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$(b) \quad h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2} \quad * \text{ بعد تطبيق 1st law}$$

$$h_2 - h_1 + \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2} = 0$$

$$C_{p, \text{avg}} (T_2 - T_1) + \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2000} = 0 \quad * \text{ قسما على 2000 حتى}$$

$$T_2 = 185.2^\circ\text{C}$$

نطاق الوحدة kg

$$(c) \quad V_2 = \frac{RT_2}{P_2} = 1.315 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{A_2 V_2}{V_2} = 79.9 \text{ cm}^2$$

Q 5-46

$$(a) \quad \Delta ke = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2000} = -1.95 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$(b) \quad \dot{m} \left(h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} \right) = \dot{W}_{\text{out}} + \dot{m} \left(h_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2} \right)$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{out}} = -\dot{m} \left(h_2 - h_1 + \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2000} \right) \quad *$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 6 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 400^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} V_1 = 0.04742 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ h_1 = 3178.3 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array} \quad A = 4$$

→ تابع

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 40 \text{ kPa} \\ x_2 = 0.92 \end{array} \right\} h_2 = h_f + x_2 h_{fg} = 2318.5$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{out}} = 14.6 \text{ MW}$$

* الآن وبعد التعرف في هذا الحل *

$$(c) \dot{m} = \frac{A_1 V_1}{V_1} = 0.0119 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Q5-50

$$(a) \dot{W}_{\text{in}} + \dot{m} h_1 = \dot{m} h_2 \quad \leftarrow \text{1st Law}$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{in}} = \dot{m} (h_2 - h_1) = \dot{m} c_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{in}} = 285 \text{ kJ/kg} = c_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$(b) \dot{W}_{\text{in}} = \dot{m} c_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{V_1}{V_1}, \quad V_1 = \frac{R T_1}{P_1} = 0.7008 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{0.01}{0.7008} = 0.01427 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{in}} = 4.068 \text{ kW}$$

Q5-63

$$\text{throttling Valve} \Rightarrow h_1 = h_2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 100 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 120^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \text{table A-6}$$

$$h_2 = 2716.1 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 2000 \text{ kPa} \\ h_1 = h_2 = 2716.1 \end{array} \right\} x_1 = \frac{h_2 - h_f}{h_{fg}} = 0.957$$

Q 5-72

$$m_1 + m_2 = m_3 \quad (1)$$

$$m_1 h_1 + m_2 h_2 = m_3 h_3 \quad (2)$$

* عوض معادلة (1) في (2) بطالع معك التالي

$$m_2 = \frac{h_1 - h_3}{h_3 - h_2} m_1 = 0.865 \text{ kg/s}$$

الشظارة والمهارة باللي المفروحة إنك رقتها

بـ h_2, h_3, h_4 وفي كيف نستخرج

من الجدول سأتريها لك عزيزي القارئ "كأنكوا بتفروا بعينه صبح!"

Q 5-76

$$m_1 = m_2 = m_w, \quad m_3 = m_4 = m_s$$

$$m_w (h_2 - h_1) = m_s (h_3 - h_4)$$

$$m_w = \frac{h_3 - h_4}{h_2 - h_1} m_s = \frac{h_3 - h_4}{c_p (T_2 - T_1)} m_s$$

$$m_w = 297.7 \text{ kg/s}$$

* حاول استخراج " h_3, h_4 "ولمعلوماتك $T_2 - T_1 = 10^\circ\text{C}$

Q 5-111

$$m_{in} - m_{out} = \Delta m_{sys}$$

$$m_i = m_2, \quad m_{out} = m_{initial} = \text{Zero}$$

$$E_{in} - E_{out} = \Delta E_{sys}$$

$$m_1 h_1 = m_2 u_2$$

→ تابع

$$u_2 = h_i$$

$$C_v T_2 = C_p T_i \rightarrow T_2 = \frac{C_p}{C_v} T_i$$

$$T_2 = k T_i = 406 \text{ K} = 133^\circ \text{C}$$

Q5-116

$$(a) T_2 = T_{\text{sat at } 200 \text{ kPa}} = 120.2^\circ \text{C}$$

$$(b) m_{\text{in}} - m_{\text{out}} = \Delta m_{\text{sys}}$$

$$m_i = m_2 - m_1 \quad (1)$$

$$E_{\text{in}} - E_{\text{out}} = \Delta E_{\text{sys}}$$

$$W_{b, \text{out}} + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1 = m_i h_i$$

$$\underline{W_{b, \text{out}} + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1 - (m_2 - m_1) h_i}$$

$$m_2 h_2 - m_1 h_1 - (m_2 - m_1) h_i$$

$$m_2 = \frac{h_i - h_1}{h_i - h_2} * m_1 = 29.07 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_i = m_2 - m_1$$

$$29.07 - 10 = 19.07 \text{ kg}$$

طبعاً لا تنسوا استخراج قيم h_1 و h_2 و h_i والمساعدة في ذلك التالي:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\ X_1 = 0.8 \end{array} \right\} h_1 = h_f + X h_{fg} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_i = 0.5 \text{ MPa} \\ T_i = 350^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} h_i = 3168.1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\ \text{Sat. Vapor} \end{array} \right\} h_2 = h_g \text{ at } 200 \text{ kPa}$$

Q5-123

$$Q_{in} = m_e h_e + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$P_e = 800 \text{ kPa} \quad ?$$

$$\text{Sat. liquid} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} P_e = 800 \text{ kPa} \\ \text{Sat. liquid} \end{matrix}} \right\} h_e = h_f = 95.47 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$P_1 = 800 \text{ kPa} \quad \left. \vphantom{P_1 = 800 \text{ kPa}} \right\} \rightarrow u_f = \quad , u_g = \quad$$

$$v_f = \quad , v_g = \quad$$

$$P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa} \quad ?$$

$$\text{Sat. Vapor} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa} \\ \text{Sat. Vapor} \end{matrix}} \right\} u_2 = u_g = 246.79 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_1 = m_f + m_g = \frac{V_f}{v_f} + \frac{V_g}{v_g} = 38.98 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{V}{v_2} = 4.684 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_e = m_1 - m_2 = 34.3 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q_{in} = 201.2 \text{ kJ}$$

1. Steam is accelerated by a nozzle steadily from a low velocity to a velocity of 280 m/s at a rate of 2.5 kg/s. If the temperature and pressure of the steam at the nozzle exit are 400°C and 2 MPa, the exit area of the nozzle is:
 (a) 8.4 cm² (b) 10.7 cm² (c) 13.5 cm² (d) 19.6 cm² (e) 23.0 cm²
2. Steam enters a diffuser steadily at 0.5 MPa, 300°C, and 122 m/s at a rate of 3.5 kg/s. The inlet area of the diffuser is:
 (a) 15 cm² (b) 50 cm² (c) 105 cm² (d) 150 cm² (e) 190 cm²
3. An adiabatic heat exchanger is used to heat cold water at 15°C entering at a rate of 5 kg/s by hot air at 90°C entering also at rate of 5 kg/s. If the exit temperature of hot air is 20°C, the exit temperature of cold water is:
 (a) 27°C (b) 32°C (c) 52°C (d) 85°C (e) 90°C
4. A heat exchanger is used to heat cold water at 15°C entering at a rate of 2 kg/s by hot air at 85°C entering at rate of 3 kg/s. The heat exchanger is not insulated, and is losing heat at a rate of 25 kJ/s. If the exit temperature of hot air is 20°C, the exit temperature of cold water is:
 (a) 28°C (b) 35°C (c) 38°C (d) 41°C (e) 80°C
5. An adiabatic heat exchanger is used to heat cold water at 15°C entering at a rate of 5 kg/s by hot water at 90°C entering at rate of 4 kg/s. If the exit temperature of hot water is 50°C, the exit temperature of cold water is:
 (a) 42°C (b) 47°C (c) 55°C (d) 78°C (e) 90°C

6. In a shower, cold water at 10°C flowing at a rate of 5 kg/min is mixed with hot water at 60°C flowing at a rate of 2 kg/min. The exit temperature of the mixture will be :

- (a) 24.3°C (b) 35.0°C (c) 40.0°C (d) 44.3°C (e) 55.2°C

7. In a heating system, cold outdoor air at 7°C flowing at a rate of 4 kg/min is mixed adiabatically with heated air at 70°C flowing at a rate of 3 kg/min. The exit temperature of the mixture is:

- (a) 34°C (b) 39°C (c) 45°C (d) 63°C (e) 77°C

8. Hot combustion gases (assumed to have the properties of air at room temperature) enter a gas turbine at 1 MPa and 1500 K at a rate of 0.1 kg/s, and exit at 0.2 MPa and 900 K. If heat is lost from the turbine to the surroundings at a rate of 15 kJ/s, the power output of the gas turbine is :

- (a) 15 kW (b) 30 kW (c) 45 kW (d) 60 kW (e) 75 kW

9. Steam expands in a turbine from 4 MPa and 500°C to 0.5 MPa and 250°C at a rate of 1350 kg/h. Heat is lost from the turbine at a rate of 25 kJ/s during the process. The power output of the turbine is:

- (a) 157 kW (b) 207 kW (c) 182 kW (d) 287 kW (e) 246 kW

10. Steam is compressed by an adiabatic compressor from 0.2 MPa and 150°C to 0.8 MPa and 350°C at a rate of 1.30 kg/s. The power input to the compressor is :

- (a) 511 kW (b) 393 kW (c) 302 kW (d) 717 kW (e) 901 kW

11. Refrigerant-134a is compressed by a compressor from the saturated vapor state at 0.14 MPa to 0.9 MPa and 60°C at a rate of 0.108 kg/s. The refrigerant is cooled at a rate of 1.10 kJ/s during compression. The power input to the compressor is :
- (a) 4.94 kW (b) 6.04 kW (c) 7.14 kW (d) 7.50 kW (e) 8.13 kW
12. Refrigerant-134a expands in an adiabatic turbine from 1.2 MPa and 100°C to 0.18 MPa and 50°C at a rate of 1.25 kg/s. The power output of the turbine is :
- (a) 46.3 kW (b) 66.4 kW (c) 72.7 kW (d) 89.2 kW (e) 112.0 kW
13. Refrigerant-134a at 1.4 MPa and 90°C is throttled to a pressure of 0.6 MPa. The temperature of the refrigerant after throttling is :
- (a) 22°C (b) 56°C (c) 82°C (d) 80°C (e) 90.0°C
14. Air at 27°C and 5 atm is throttled by a valve to 1 atm. If the valve is adiabatic and the change in kinetic energy is negligible, the exit temperature of air will be :
- (a) 10°C (b) 15°C (c) 20°C (d) 23°C (e) 27°C
15. Steam at 1 MPa and 300°C is throttled adiabatically to a pressure of 0.4 MPa. If the change in kinetic energy is negligible, the specific volume of the steam after throttling will be :
- (a) 0.358 m³/kg (b) 0.233 m³/kg (c) 0.375 m³/kg
 (d) 0.646 m³/kg (e) 0.655 m³/kg

16. Air is to be heated steadily by an 8-kW electric resistance heater as it flows through an insulated duct. If the air enters at 50°C at a rate of 2 kg/s, the exit temperature of air will be :
- (a) 46.0°C (b) 50.0°C (c) 54.0°C (d) 55.4°C (e) 58.0°C
17. Saturated water vapor at 40°C is to be condensed as it flows through a tube at a rate of 0.20 kg/s. The condensate leaves the tube as a saturated liquid at 40°C . The rate of heat transfer from the tube is
- (a) 34 kJ/s (b) 481 kJ/s (c) 2406 kJ/s (d) 514 kJ/s (e) 548 kJ/s

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اخوكم راند الحموري

ME.Committee
Mechanical
engineering

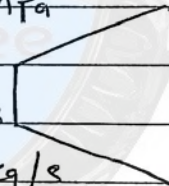
1. H₂O $V_1 = \text{Zero}$ $\dot{m} = 2.5 \text{ kg/s}$  $V_2 = 280 \text{ m/s}$ $P_2 = 2 \text{ MPa}$ $T_2 = 400^\circ\text{C}$ $A_2 = ??$ Sol.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 2 \text{ MPa} \\ T_2 = 400^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \text{Table A-6} \quad V = 0.15122 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{A_2 V_2}{V_2} \rightarrow A_2 = \frac{2.5 \times 0.15122}{280}$$

$$A_2 = 1.35 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 \quad * 10^4$$

$$A_2 = 13.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

2. H₂O $P_1 = 0.5 \text{ MPa}$ $T_1 = 300^\circ\text{C}$ $V_1 = 122 \text{ m/s}$ $\dot{m} = 3.5 \text{ kg/s}$ 

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 0.5 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 300^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \text{Table A-6} \quad V = 0.52261 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{A_1 V_1}{V_1}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\dot{m} \times V_1}{V_1} = \frac{3.5 \times 0.52261}{122} = 0.01499 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_1 = 0.01499 \times 10^4 = 150 \text{ cm}^2$$

3. $C_w = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$

$C_{p_{\text{air}}} = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$

$T_{w1} = 15^\circ\text{C}$

$T_{\text{air}1} = 90^\circ\text{C}$

$\dot{m}_{\text{air}} = 5 \text{ kg/s}$

$\dot{m}_w = 5 \text{ kg/s}$

$T_{\text{air}2} = 20^\circ\text{C}$

Sol.

$$\dot{m}_{\text{air}} C_{p_{\text{air}}} \Delta T = \dot{m}_w * C_w \Delta T$$

$$5 * 1.005 * 70 = 5 * 4.18 * (T_2 - 15)$$

$$T_2 - 15 = 16.8$$

$$T_2 = 32^\circ\text{C}$$

4. $C_w = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$

$T_{\text{cold}1} = 15^\circ\text{C}$

$T_{\text{hot}1} = 90^\circ\text{C}$

$T_{\text{cold}2} = ???$

$T_{\text{hot}2} = 50^\circ\text{C}$

$\dot{m}_{\text{cold}} = 5 \text{ kg/s}$

$\dot{m}_{\text{hot}} = 4 \text{ kg/s}$

adiabatic $\rightarrow Q_{\text{loss}} = \text{Zero}$

Sol.

$$\dot{m}_{\text{hot}} * C_w * (T_{\text{hot}1} - T_{\text{hot}2}) = \dot{m}_{\text{cold}} * C_w * (T_{\text{cold}2} - T_{\text{cold}1})$$

$$668.0 = 20.9 (T_{\text{cold}2} - 15)$$

$$T_{\text{cold}2} = 47^\circ\text{C}$$

6. H₂O
shower $\xrightarrow{\text{تعني}}$ mixing chamber
 $C_w = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$

$$T_{\text{cold1}} = 10^\circ\text{C} \quad , \quad m_{\text{cold}} = 5 \text{ kg/min}$$

$$T_{\text{hot1}} = 60^\circ\text{C} \quad , \quad m_{\text{hot}} = 2 \text{ kg/min}$$

Sol.

* حتى توفر على حالة وقت في الامتحان
اكتب معادلة الحلة ثم حوّل وعلّق المفاهيم في السؤال
إذا كان يلزم ذلك وإذا ما يلزم ذلك بتكون وقتاً على نفسك

$$[m_{\text{hot}} * C_w * T_{\text{hot}}] + [m_{\text{cold}} * C_w * T_{\text{cold}}] = (m_{\text{hot}} + m_{\text{cold}}) * C_w * T_{\text{mix}}$$

$$(2 * 4.18 * 60) + (5 * 4.18 * 10) = (5 + 2) * 4.18 * T_{\text{mix}}$$

$$\frac{710.6}{29.26} = T_{\text{mix}} = 24.3^\circ\text{C}$$

7. $C_{\text{air}} = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$

$$T_{\text{cold1}} = 7^\circ\text{C} \quad , \quad T_{\text{hot1}} = 70^\circ\text{C}$$

$$m_{\text{cold}} = 4 \text{ kg/min} \quad , \quad m_{\text{hot}} = 3 \text{ kg/min}$$

Sol.

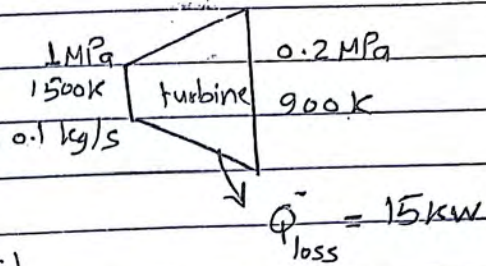
$$[m_{\text{hot}} * C_{\text{air}} * T_{\text{hot}}] + [m_{\text{cold}} * C_{\text{air}} * T_{\text{cold}}] = (m_{\text{hot}} + m_{\text{cold}}) * C_{\text{air}} * T_{\text{mix}}$$

$$(3 * 1.005 * 70) + (4 * 1.005 * 7) = (4 + 3) * 1.005 * T_{\text{mix}}$$

$$T_{\text{mix}} = 34^\circ\text{C}$$

8. Air

$$C_{p \text{ air}} = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

Sol.

$$\dot{W} + \dot{Q}_{\text{loss}} = \dot{m} \times c_p (T_1 - T_2)$$

$$\dot{W} + 15 = 60.3$$

$$\dot{W} = 45 \text{ kW}$$

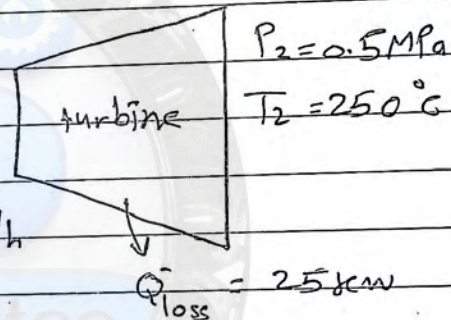
9.

 H_2O

$$P_1 = 4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 500^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\dot{m} = 1350 \text{ kg/h}$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 4 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 500^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{from table A-6} \\ h_1 = 3446 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 0.5 \text{ MPa} \\ T_2 = 250^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{from table A-6} \\ h_2 = 2961 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array}$$

Sol.

$$\dot{W} + \dot{Q}_{\text{loss}} = \dot{m} (h_1 - h_2)$$

$$\dot{W} + 25 = 1350 \text{ kg} \times \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} (3446 - 2961)$$

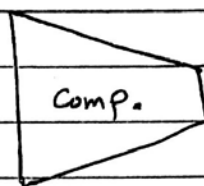
$$\dot{W} = 181.9 - 25$$

$$\dot{W} = 157 \text{ kW}$$

10. H_2O

$P_1 = 0.2 \text{ MPa}$

$T_1 = 150^\circ\text{C}$



$P_2 = 0.8 \text{ MPa}$

$T_2 = 350^\circ\text{C}$

adiabatic $\rightarrow \dot{Q}_{\text{loss}} = \text{Zero}$

$\dot{m} = 1.3 \text{ kg/s}$

$P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \} \text{ from table A-6}$

$T_1 = 150^\circ\text{C} \} h_1 = 2769.1 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa} \} \text{ from table A-6}$

$T_2 = 350^\circ\text{C} \} h_2 = 3162.2 \text{ kJ/kg}$

Sol.

$$\dot{W} = \dot{m} (h_2 - h_1)$$

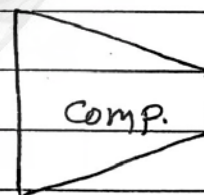
$$\dot{W} = 1.3 (3162.2 - 2769.1)$$

$$\dot{W} = 511 \text{ kW}$$

11. Refrigerant - 134a

$P_1 = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$

$x_1 = 1$



$P_2 = 0.9 \text{ MPa}$

$T_2 = 60^\circ\text{C}$

Saturated vapor \rightarrow

$P_1 = 140 \text{ kPa} \} \text{ from table A-12}$

$x_1 = 1 \} h_1 = h_g = 239.16 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$\dot{m} = 0.108 \text{ kg/s}$

$\dot{Q}_{\text{loss}} = 1.1 \text{ kW}$

$P_2 = 900 \text{ kPa} \} \text{ from table A-13}$

$T_2 = 60^\circ\text{C} \} h_2 = 295.13 \text{ kJ/kg}$

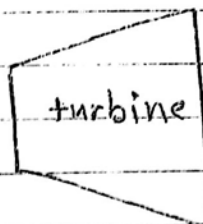
$$\dot{W} - \dot{Q}_{\text{loss}} = \dot{m} (h_2 - h_1)$$

$$\dot{W} - 1.1 = 0.108 (295.13 - 239.16) = 7.14 \text{ kW}$$

12. Refrigerant - 134a

$P_1 = 1.2 \text{ MPa}$

$T_1 = 100^\circ \text{C}$



$P_2 = 0.18 \text{ MPa}$

$T_2 = 50^\circ \text{C}$

adiabatic $\rightarrow \dot{Q} = \text{Zero}$

$\dot{m} = 1.25 \text{ kg/s}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 1200 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 100^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \text{from table A-13}$$

$h_1 = 332.73 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 180 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 50^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \text{from table A-13}$$

$h_2 = 296.98 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$\dot{W} = \dot{m} (h_2 - h_1)$

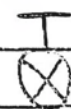
$\dot{W} = 1.25 ($

13. Ref - 134a

$P_1 = 1.4 \text{ MPa}$

$P_2 = 0.6 \text{ MPa}$

$T_1 = 90^\circ \text{C}$



$T_2 = ??$

throttling $\rightarrow h_1 = h_2$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 1400 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 90^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} h_1 = 319.37 \text{ kJ/kg} = h_2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 600 \text{ kPa} \\ h_2 = 319.37 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array} \right\} \text{from table A-13}$$

بعد الضغط من جدول A-12

$T_2 = 80^\circ \text{C}$

14. Air "ideal gas"

$$T_1 = T_2 = 27^\circ\text{C}$$

* تنكسر في طالة
throttling في عمليات

$$T_1 = T_2 \text{ تكون}$$

15. H_2O

$$h_1 = h_2$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 300^\circ\text{C}$$

T
(X)

$$P_2 = 0.4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$v_2 = ??$$

$$P_1 = 1000 \text{ kPa} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{form table A-6} \\ T_1 = 300^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} h_1 = 3051.6 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} h_2 = 3051.6 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ P_2 = 400 \text{ kPa} \end{array} \right\} \text{* from table A-6 we must make interpolation as that:}$$

$$P_2 = 0.4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\underline{v}$$

$$0.5952$$

X

$$0.65489$$

$$\underline{h}$$

$$2964.5$$

$$3051.6$$

$$3067.1$$

$$X = 0.5952 = \frac{0.65489 - 0.5952}{3051.6 - 2964.5}$$

$$3051.6 - 2964.5 \quad 3067.1 - 2964.5$$

$$X = v_2 = 0.646 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

16. Air

$$C_p = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_1 = 50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\dot{m} = 2 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\dot{W} = 8 \text{ kW}$$

Sol.

$$\dot{W} = \dot{m} * C_p * (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$8 = 2 * 1.005 (T_2 - 50)$$

$$T_2 = 54^\circ\text{C}$$

17. H_2O Saturated water vapor $\xrightarrow{\text{Q}}$ mixture "X = number"

$$T_1 = 40^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\dot{m} = 0.2 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T_1 = 40^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{mixture} \end{array} \right\} \text{ from table A-4}$$

$$h_{fg} = 2406 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m} * h_{fg}$$

$$\dot{Q} = 0.2 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} * 2406 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = 481 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} \text{ "kW"}$$

Chapter 6: The Second Law of Thermodynamics

* 2nd Law of thermodynamics: is expressed as the entropy of an isolated system never decreases but it's increases or remains constant for a reversible process

* the second law also asserts "نوعية" that energy has quality "قوة" and quantity "كمية" and actual processes occur in the direction of decreasing quality of energy.

* the 1st Law is concerned with the quantity of energy and the transformations of energy from one to another with no regard to it's quality

* Thermal Energy Reservoir:

is a hypothetical "افتراضي" body with a relatively large thermal energy capacity that can supply or absorb finite amounts of heat without undergoing any change in temperature.

* بمعنى آخر هو جسم نقطي حرارة ولا يسخن أو يبرد فيه حرارة ولا يبرد وذلك لأن سعته الحرارية كبيرة جداً مثل: الماء أو الجو

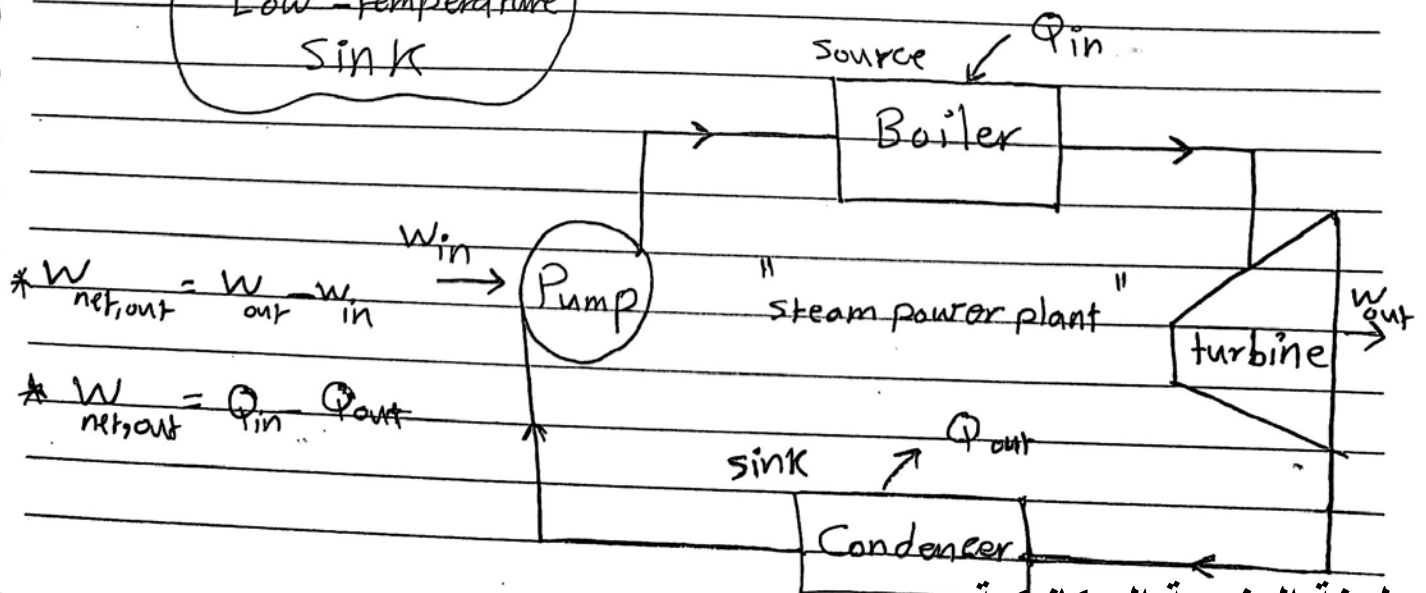
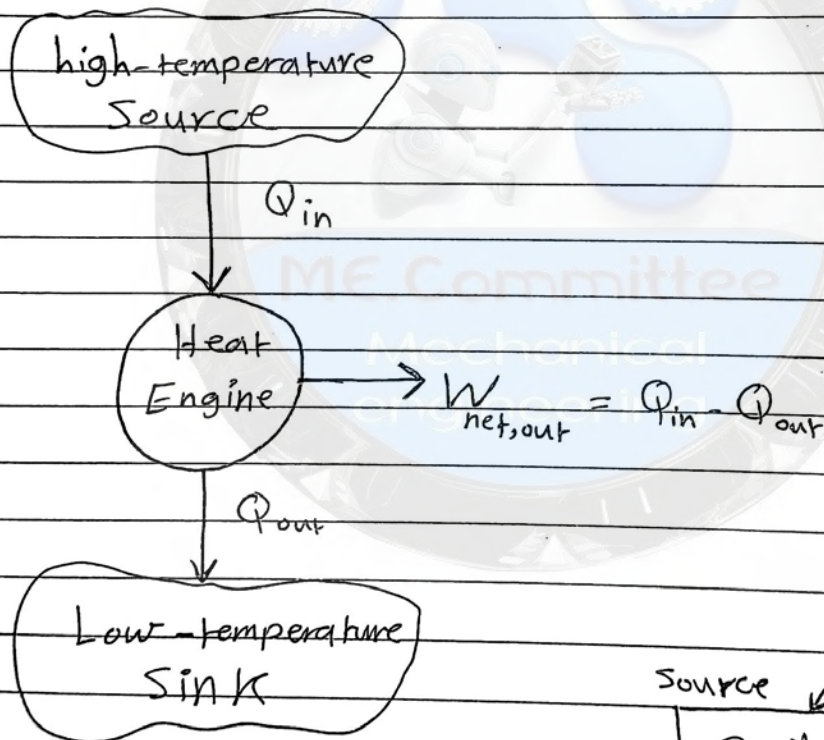
* Source: A reservoir that supplies energy "heat"

* sink: A reservoir that absorbs energy "heat"

* Heat Engines

* هي الآلة التي تقوم بتحويل الـ "heat" إلى "work"

ملاحظة: من السهولة أن نحول الـ "work" إلى "heat"، والعكس ليس صحيحاً



* Thermal Efficiency " η_{th} " الكفاءة الحرارية

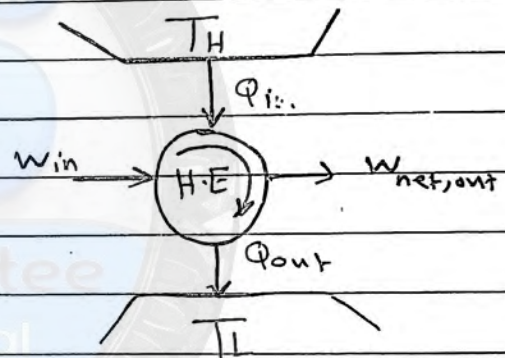
is the fraction of the heat input that is converted to net work output

* thermal efficiency = $\frac{\text{net work output}}{\text{total heat input}}$

$$* \eta_{th} = \frac{W_{net,out}}{Q_{in}} \quad , \text{ also}$$

$$* \eta_{th} = 1 - \frac{Q_{out}}{Q_{in}} \quad , \text{ also}$$

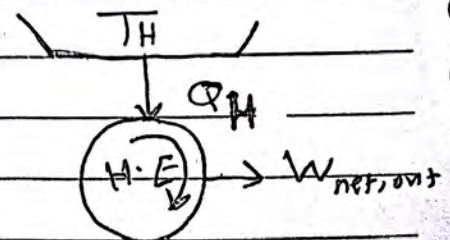
$$* \eta_{th} = 1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}$$



Kelvin-Planck Statement

It's impossible for any device that operates on a cycle to receive heat from a single reservoir and produce a net amount of work.

X ما يلي ، يعني لازم يستلم حرارة من مصدر
ويعطي جزء منها ويحول الباقي الى شغل



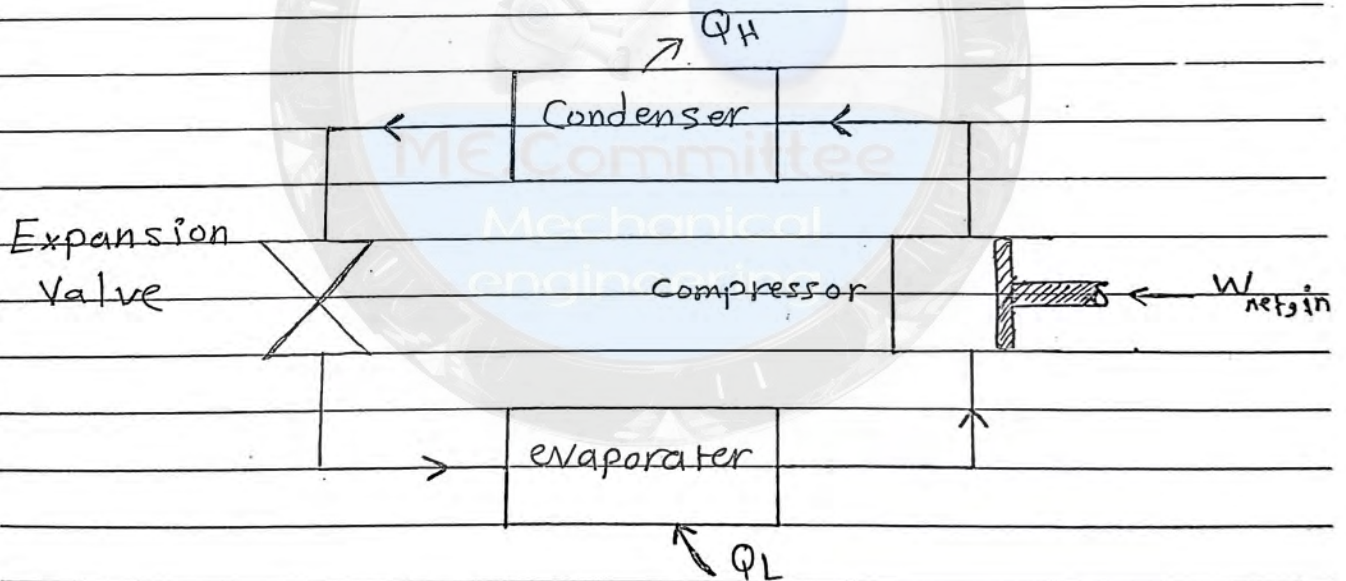
* the kelvin-Planck statement can also be expressed as no heat engine can have a thermal efficiency of 100 percent.

* Refrigerators

المبردات على : التلجيات والمكيفات

in this device the heat is transfer from low-temp medium to a high-temp. one.

* يعني عكس heat engine تماماً.



* The efficiency of a refrigerator is expressed in terms of the Coefficient of performance

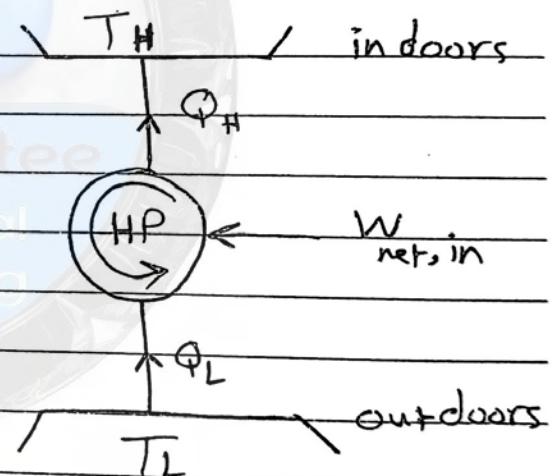
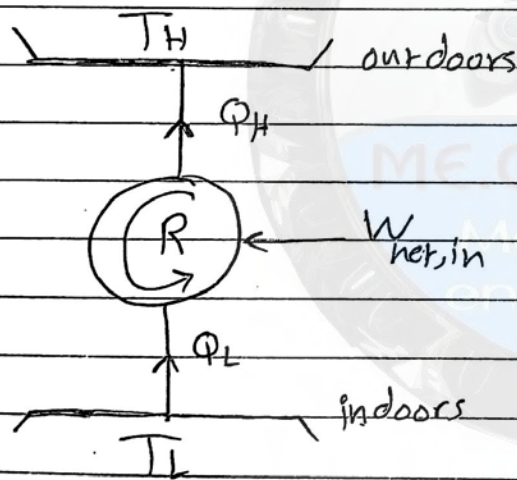
$$COP_R = \frac{Q_L}{W_{net,in}} = \frac{Q_L}{Q_H - Q_L} = \frac{1}{\frac{Q_H}{Q_L} - 1}$$

Heat Pumps

in this device, also the heat is transfer from a low temperature medium to a high temperature one

* نلاحظ أن الـ heat pump و refrigeration يعملان بنفس المبدأ ولكن في وظائف مختلفة. فالـ refrigeration يبرد المكان heat pump تسخن المكان

$$COP_{HP} = \frac{Q_H}{W_{net,in}} = \frac{Q_H}{Q_H - Q_L} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}}$$



* في المكيف أو أي نظام تبريد مستخدم وسائل التبريد "refrigerant" والتي تدفق على درع مارة قليلة نسبياً فتضع الـ evaporator داخل الغرفة ويمر فيه السائل فيمتص الحرارة من الغرفة ويتبخر ثم يُضغط في الـ compress. ويمر بالـ condenser والذي يوجد خارج الغرفة فيتم مكثف ثم يمر بالـ valve فيقل ضغطه وهكذا حتى يبرد المكان "indoors"

* في الـ H.P. يعمل عكس ما يعمل في الـ R تماماً

EXAMPLE 6-3 Heat Rejection by a Refrigerator

The food compartment of a refrigerator, shown in Fig. 6-24, is maintained at 4°C by removing heat from it at a rate of 360 kJ/min. If the required power input to the refrigerator is 2 kW, determine (a) the coefficient of performance of the refrigerator and (b) the rate of heat rejection to the room that houses the refrigerator.

Solution

(a) The coefficient of performance of the refrigerator is

$$\text{COP}_R = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{W}_{\text{net},\text{in}}} = \frac{360 \text{ kJ/min}}{2 \text{ kW}} \left(\frac{1 \text{ kW}}{60 \text{ kJ/min}} \right) = 3$$

(b) The rate at which heat is rejected to the room that houses the refrigerator is determined from the conservation of energy relation for cyclic devices,

$$\dot{Q}_H = \dot{Q}_L + \dot{W}_{\text{net},\text{in}} = 360 \text{ kJ/min} + (2 \text{ kW}) \left(\frac{60 \text{ kJ/min}}{1 \text{ kW}} \right) = 480 \text{ kJ/min}$$

EXAMPLE 6-4 Heating a House by a Heat Pump

A heat pump is used to meet the heating requirements of a house and maintain it at 20°C. On a day when the outdoor air temperature drops to -2°C, the house is estimated to lose heat at a rate of 80,000 kJ/h. If the heat pump under these conditions has a COP of 2.5, determine (a) the power consumed by the heat pump and (b) the rate at which heat is absorbed from the cold outdoor air.

Solution

(a)

$$\dot{W}_{\text{net},\text{in}} = \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\text{COP}_{\text{HP}}} = \frac{80,000 \text{ kJ/h}}{2.5} = 32,000 \text{ kJ/h (or 8.9 kW)}$$

(b)

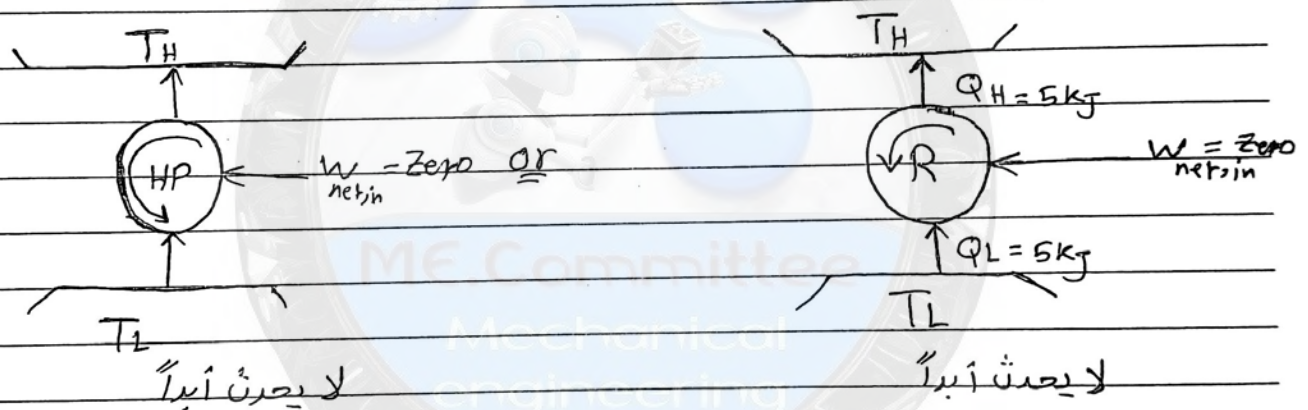
$$\dot{Q}_L = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{W}_{\text{net},\text{in}} = (80,000 - 32,000) \text{ kJ/h} = 48,000 \text{ kJ/h}$$

رائد الحموري

** $\text{COP}_{\text{HP}} = \text{COP}_{\text{R}} + 1$ So, $\text{COP}_{\text{HP}} > 1$ always

Clausius Statement

It's impossible to construct a device that operates in cycle and produces no effect than the transfer of heat from a lower temperature body to a higher temperature body.



Reversible and irreversible Processes

reversible process: a process that can be reversed without leaving any trace on "أثر" the Surroundings.

irreversible Process: any Process that are not reversible.

* reversible process :

* هي حالة نظرية مثالية لا توجد في الطبيعة
ولكن هناك حالات قريبة منها وفي بعض الحالات نستعملها "reversible"

* irreversible process :

* هي الحالة الموجودة في الطبيعة
وتسمى العوامل التي تجعل العملية "irreversible" :

(irreversibilities)

وعنها الاحتكاك ومضاع الطاقة الحرارية
والتفاعلات الكيميائية وغيرها الكثير

Second-law efficiency η_{II} :

the ratio of actual thermal efficiency to the
maximum possible (reversible process) thermal
efficiency Under the same condition

"heat engine" 2nd Law of thermodynamic *
يفيد على أنه لا يوجد

له كفاءة تصل إلى 100%

إذن فما هي أعلى كفاءة ممكنة لـ "heat engine" !??

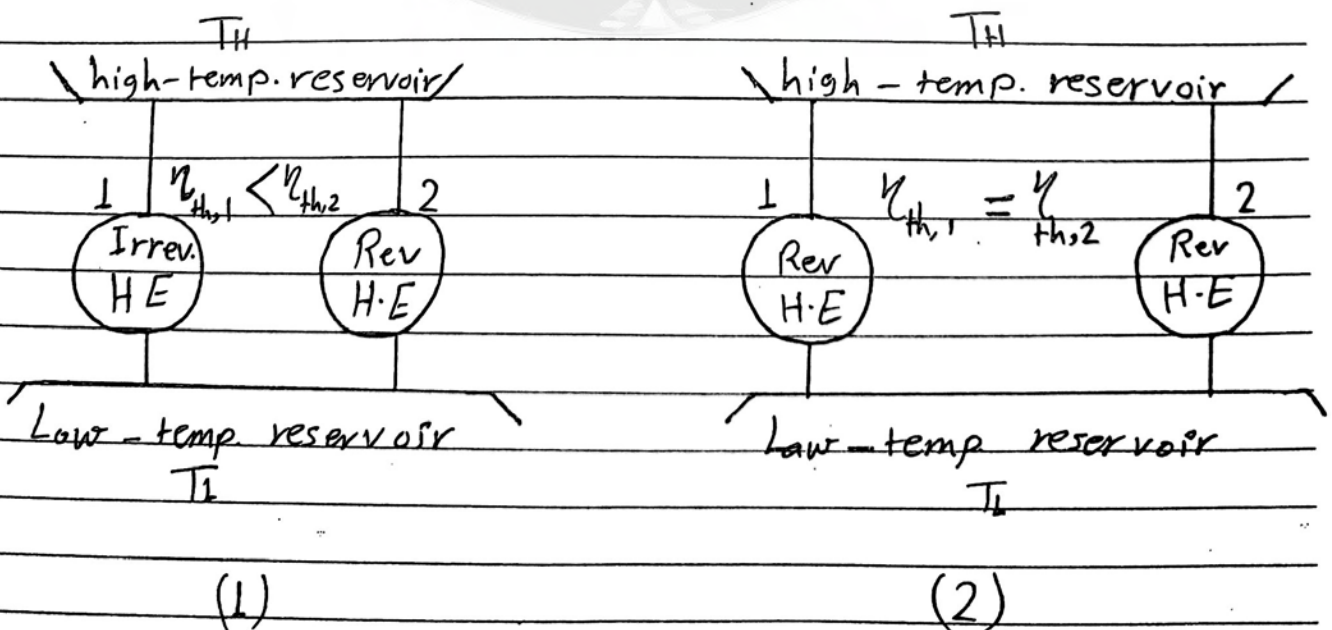
* The Carnot cycle

* اقترح المهندس الفرنسي "Sadi Carnot" عام 1824 نظرياً
 لـ "heat engine" يعمل على أساس "Carnot cycle"

* Carnot cycle : it's a cycle of four reversible processes, two isothermal and two adiabatic, in closed system or in steady flow system.

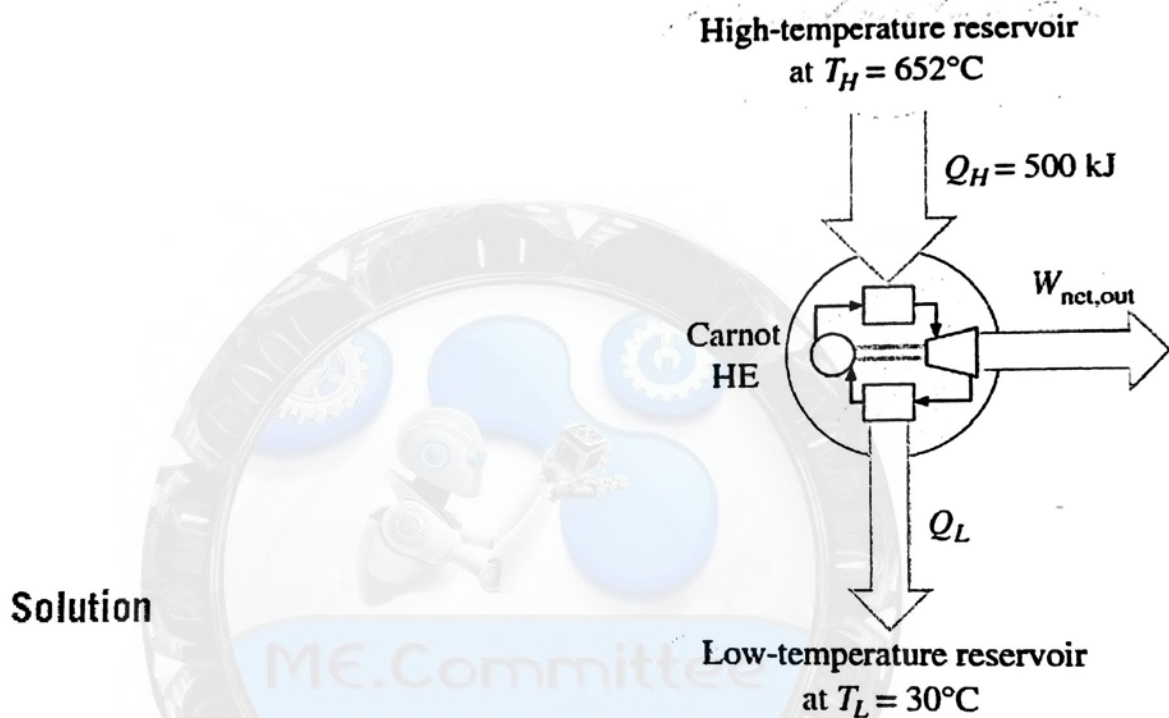
** Carnot principle :

1. the efficiency of an irreversible heat engine is always less than efficiency of a reversible one operating between the same two reservoirs
2. the efficiency of all reversible heat engines operating between the same two reservoirs are the same.



EXAMPLE 6-5 Analysis of a Carnot Heat Engine

A Carnot heat engine, shown in Fig. 6-48, receives 500 kJ of heat per cycle from a high-temperature source at 652°C and rejects heat to a low-temperature sink at 30°C. Determine (a) the thermal efficiency of this Carnot engine and (b) the amount of heat rejected to the sink per cycle.

**Solution**

(a)

$$\eta_{th,C} = \eta_{th,rev} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H} = 1 - \frac{(30 + 273) \text{ K}}{(652 + 273) \text{ K}} = 0.672$$

(b) The amount of heat rejected Q_L by this reversible heat engine is easily determined from Eq. 6-16 to be

$$Q_{L,rev} = \frac{T_L}{T_H} Q_{H,rev} = \frac{(30 + 273) \text{ K}}{(652 + 273) \text{ K}} (500 \text{ kJ}) = 164 \text{ kJ}$$

م. رائد الحموري
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* the Carnot efficiency:

is the highest efficiency a heat engine can have when operating between the two thermal energy reservoirs at temperatures T_L and T_H .

** $\eta_{th,rev} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}$ * هذه القيمة هي أعلى كفاءة ممكنة
يعملها heat engine

يعني هي الحالة المثالية بالنسبة لنا

$$\eta_{th,rev} \begin{cases} < \eta_{th,irr} , \text{ irreversible HE} \\ = \eta_{th,rev} , \text{ reversible HE} \\ > \eta_{th,rev} , \text{ impossible HE} \end{cases}$$

ملاحظة: نفوس من درجة الحرارة بوحدة الكلفن في القانون

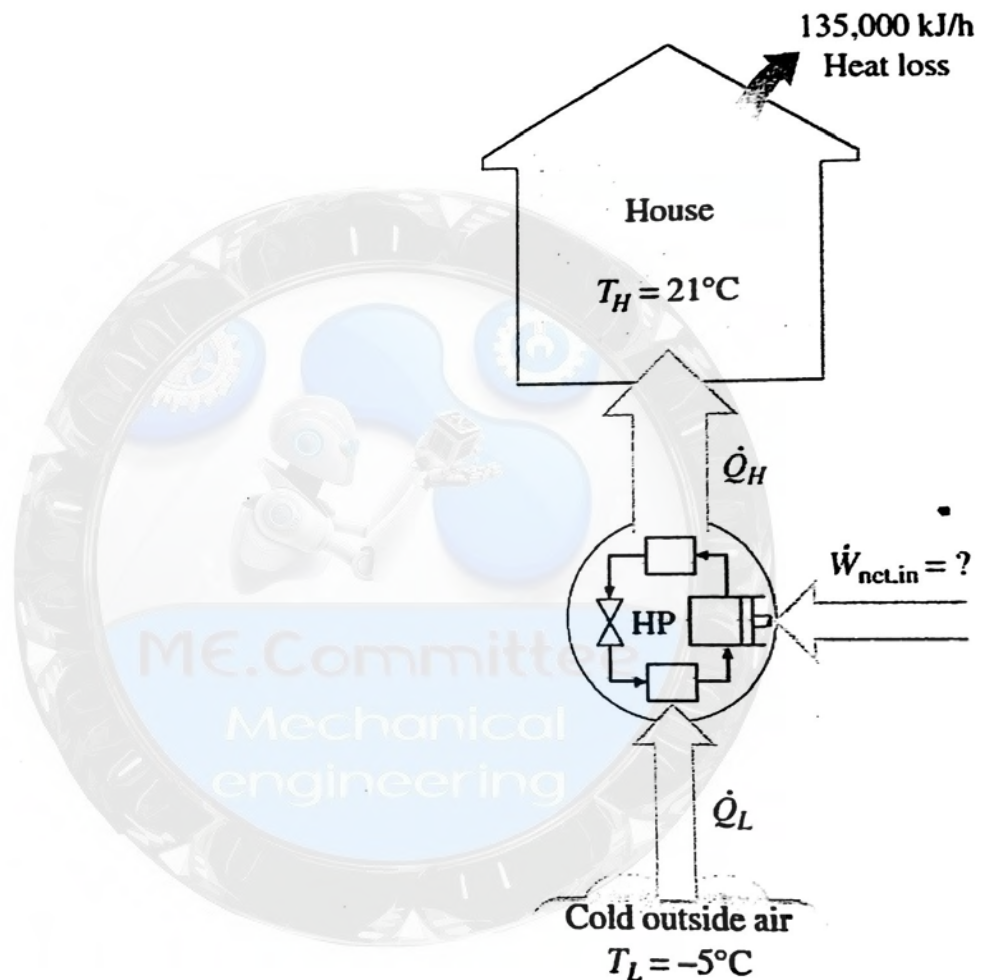
** $COP_{R,rev} = \frac{1}{\frac{T_H}{T_L} - 1}$

** $COP_{HP,rev} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}}$

$$COP_{R,rev} \begin{cases} < COP_{R,irr} , \text{ irreversible Ref.} \\ = COP_{R,rev} , \text{ reversible Ref.} \\ > COP_{R,rev} , \text{ impossible Ref.} \end{cases}$$

EXAMPLE 6-7 Heating a House by a Carnot Heat Pump

A heat pump is to be used to heat a house during the winter, as shown in Fig. 6-53. The house is to be maintained at 21°C at all times. The house is estimated to be losing heat at a rate of $135,000 \text{ kJ/h}$ when the outside temperature drops to -5°C . Determine the minimum power required to drive this heat pump.

**Solution**

$$\text{COP}_{\text{HP,rev}} = \frac{1}{1 - T_L/T_H} = \frac{1}{1 - (-5 + 273 \text{ K})/(21 + 273 \text{ K})} = 11.3$$

Then the required power input to this reversible heat pump becomes

$$\dot{W}_{\text{net,in}} = \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\text{COP}_{\text{HP}}} = \frac{37.5 \text{ kW}}{11.3} = 3.32 \text{ kW}$$

Q6-20

$$\dot{Q}_H = \dot{m} q_{HV} = 60,000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} * 30,000 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = 1.8 \times 10^9 \text{ kJ/h}$$

$$\frac{1.8 \times 10^9}{3600} = 500 \text{ MW}$$

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{\dot{W}_{net}}{\dot{Q}_H} = \frac{150 \text{ MW}}{500 \text{ MW}} = 30\%$$

Q6-42

$$(a) \dot{W}_{net,in} = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\text{COP}_R} = 0.83 \text{ kW}$$

$$(b) \dot{Q}_H = \dot{Q}_L + \dot{W}_{net,in} = 110 \text{ kJ/min}$$

Q6-49

$$\dot{Q}_H = 60,000 - 4000 = 56,000 \text{ kJ/h}$$

$$\dot{W}_{net,in} = \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\text{COP}_{HP}} = 6.22 \text{ kW}$$

Q6-75

$$\eta_{th,max} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H} = 0.6$$

$$\dot{W}_{net,out} = \eta_{th} \dot{Q}_H = 653 \text{ kW}$$

Q 6-94

* حتى نجيب عن هذا السؤال يجب أن نفهم القدر من
refrigeration syst. كفاءة
تحت شروط معينة.

$$COP_R = 6.5$$

مفترع يدعي أن كفاءة هذا الجهاز

قبل ادعائه أصبح أهم لا ١٥

الجواب/ نحسب أعلى كفاءة ممكنة لهذا الجهاز و Carnot
ونقارنها بالادعاء المفترع

$$COP_{R,max} = \frac{1}{\frac{T_H}{T_L} - 1} = 7.1 > 6.5$$

* إذن الادعاء معقول ومنطقي

Q 6-101

$$(a) COP_{HP,max} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{269}{299}}$$

$$COP_{HP,max} = 9.967$$

$$W_{net,in,min} = \frac{Q_H}{COP_{HP,max}} = \frac{55000}{9.967} * \frac{1}{3600}$$

$$= 1.53 \text{ kW}$$

$$(b) COP_{HP,max} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{283}{299}}$$

$$COP_{HP,max} = 18.687$$

$$W_{net,in,min} = \frac{Q_H}{COP_{HP,max}} = \frac{55000}{18.687} * \frac{1}{3600}$$

1. A heat pump is absorbing heat from the cold outdoors at 5°C and supplying heat to a house at 25°C at a rate of $18,000 \text{ kJ/h}$. If the power consumed by the heat pump is 1.9 kW , the coefficient of performance of the heat pump is :
- (a) 1.3 (b) 2.6 (c) 3.0 (d) 3.8 (e) 13.9
2. A heat engine cycle is executed with steam in the saturation dome. The pressure of steam is 1 MPa during heat addition, and 0.4 MPa during heat rejection - the highest possible efficiency of this heat engine is :
- (a) 8.0% (b) 15.6% (c) 20.2% (d) 79.8% (e) 100%
3. A heat engine receives heat from a source at 1000°C and rejects the waste heat to a sink at 50°C . If heat is supplied to this engine at a rate of 100 kJ/s , the maximum power this heat engine can produce is :
- (a) 25.4 kW (b) 55.4 kW (c) 74.6 kW (d) 95.0 kW (e) 100.0 kW
4. A heat pump cycle is executed with R-134a under the saturation dome between the pressure limits of 1.4 MPa and 0.16 MPa . The maximum coefficient of performance of this heat pump is :
- (a) 1.1 (b) 3.8 (c) 4.8 (d) 5.3 (e) 2.9
5. A refrigeration cycle is executed with R-134a under the saturation dome between the pressure limits of 1.6 MPa and 0.2 MPa . If the power consumption of the refrigerator is 3 kW , the maximum rate of heat removal from the cooled space of this refrigerator is :
- (a) 0.45 kJ/s (b) 0.78 kJ/s (c) 3.0 kJ/s (d) 11.6 kJ/s (e) 14.6 kJ/s

6. A heat pump with a COP of 3.2 is used to heat a perfectly sealed house (no air leaks). The entire mass within the house (air, furniture, etc.) is equivalent to 1200 kg of air. When running, the heat pump consumes electric power at a rate of 5 kW. The temperature of the house was 7°C when the heat pump was turned on. If heat transfer through the envelope of the house (walls, roof, etc.) is negligible, the length of time the heat pump must run to raise the temperature of the entire contents of the house to 22°C is
- (a) 13.5 min (b) 43.1 min (c) 138 min (d) 18.8 min (e) 808 min
7. A heat engine cycle is executed with steam in the saturation dome between the pressure limits of 7 MPa and 2 MPa. If heat is supplied to the heat engine at a rate of 150 kJ/s, the maximum power output of this heat engine is :
- (a) 8.1 kW (b) 19.7 kW (c) 38.6 kW (d) 107 kW (e) 130 kW
8. An air-conditioning system operating on the reversed Carnot cycle is required to remove heat from the house at a rate of 32 kJ/s to maintain its temperature constant at 20°C . If the temperature of the outdoors is 35°C , the power required to operate this air-conditioning system is :
- (a) 0.58 kW (b) 3.20 kW (c) 1.56 kW (d) 2.26 kW (e) 1.64 kW
9. A refrigerator is removing heat from a cold medium at 3°C at a rate of 7200 kJ/h and rejecting the waste heat to a medium at 30°C . If the coefficient of performance of the refrigerator is 2, the power consumed by the refrigerator is :
- (a) 0.1 kW (b) 0.5 kW (c) 1.0 kW (d) 2.0 kW (e) 5.0 kW

10. Two Carnot heat engines are operating in series such that the heat sink of the first engine serves as the heat source of the second one. If the source temperature of the first engine is 1300 K and the sink temperature of the second engine is 300 K and the thermal efficiencies of both engines are the same, the temperature of the intermediate reservoir is :

(a) 625 K (b) 800 K (c) 860 K (d) 453 K (e) 758 K

11. Consider a Carnot refrigerator and a Carnot heat pump operating between the same two thermal energy reservoirs. If the COP of the refrigerator is 3.4, the COP of the heat pump is :

(a) 1.7 (b) 2.4 (c) 3.4 (d) 4.4 (e) 5.0

12. A typical new household refrigerator consumes about 680 kWh of electricity per year, and has a coefficient of performance of 1.4. The amount of heat removed by this refrigerator from the refrigerated space per year is :

(a) 952 MJ/yr (b) 1749 MJ/yr (c) 2448 MJ/yr
(e) 4048 MJ/yr (d) 3427 MJ/yr

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اخوكم راند الحموري

GOOD Luck



1. heat pump

$$T_L = 5^\circ\text{C}, T_H = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_H = 18000 \text{ kJ/h} = 5 \text{ kW}$$

$$W_{in} = 1.9 \text{ kW}$$

Sol.

$$COP_{HP} = \frac{Q_H}{W_{in}} = \frac{5 \text{ kW}}{1.9 \text{ kW}} = 2.6$$

2. heat engine

$$P_H = 1000 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_L = 400 \text{ kPa}$$

* in the saturation dome \rightarrow $T_H = T_{sat}$ at P_H
 $T_L = T_{sat}$ at P_L

$$T_H = 179.88^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_L = 143.6^\circ\text{C}$$

* the highest possible η \rightarrow Carnot efficiency

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_L + 273}{T_H + 273}$$

* انتج اقل درجة حرارة
تكون بالكلية

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{143.6 + 273}{179.88 + 273} = 8\%$$

3. heat engine

$$T_H = 1000^\circ\text{C}, T_L = 50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{in} = 100 \text{ kW}$$

* maximum power $\xrightarrow{\text{تقني}}$ Carnot efficiency $\xrightarrow{\text{نوعان طريق}}$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_L + 273}{T_H + 273} = 1 - \frac{50 + 273}{1000 + 273}$$

$$\eta = 0.746 \quad \text{or} \quad 74.6\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{W_{out}}{\dot{Q}_{in}} \rightarrow W_{out} = 100 \times 0.746$$

$$W_{out} = 74.6 \text{ kW}$$

4. heat pump

$$R = 134 \text{ kg}$$

* Under saturation dome $\xrightarrow{\text{تقني}} \left. \begin{array}{l} T_H = T_{sat} \text{ at } P_H \\ T_L = T_{sat} \text{ at } P_L \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{table} \\ A-12 \end{array}$

$$P_H = 1400 \text{ kPa}, T_H = 52.4^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_L = 160 \text{ kPa}, T_L = -15.6^\circ\text{C}$$

maximum coefficient \rightarrow (Carnot) الحالة التالية

$$COP_{HP} = \frac{T_H}{T_H - T_L} = \frac{52.4 + 273}{(52.4 - -15.6)} \leftarrow \text{لأن الفرق هو نفسه سواء بالكلفن أو بالدرجة}$$

$$COP_{HP} = 4.8$$

مع حارة هليك ما هيفت 273
لدرجة الحرارة في المقام

5. R-134a

* Under saturation dom $\rightarrow T_H = T_{sat}$ at P_H , $T_L = T_{sat}$ at P_L

$$P_H = 1.6 \text{ MPa}, \quad T_H = 57.88^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_L = 0.2 \text{ MPa}, \quad T_L = -10.09^\circ\text{C}$$

Table A-12

$$W_{in} = 3 \text{ kW}$$

Sol. $COP_R = \frac{Q_L}{W_{in}}$

$$COP_R = \frac{T_L}{T_H - T_L} = \frac{-10.09 + 273}{57.88 - (-10.09)} = 3.87$$

Subst.

$$Q_L = COP_R * W_{in} = 3.87 * 3 = 11.6 \text{ kW} = 11.6 \text{ kJ/s}$$

6. $COP_{HP} = 3.2$

$$C_v = 0.718 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C} \quad \text{table A-2 for air}$$

$$m = 1200 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_1 = 7^\circ\text{C}, \quad T_2 = 22^\circ\text{C}$$

$$W_{in} = 5 \text{ kW}$$

Sol. $Q_H = m * C_v * (T_2 - T_1)$
 $= 1200 * 0.718 * (22 - 7) = 12.924 \text{ kJ}$

$$COP_{HP} = \frac{Q_H}{W_{in}} \rightarrow W_{in} * t = \frac{12.924 \text{ kJ}}{3.2}$$

$$5 \text{ kW} * t = 4038.75 \text{ kJ} \rightarrow t = 807.75 \text{ s}$$

$$t = 307.75 \text{ s} \rightarrow t = 5.13 \text{ min}$$

7. heat engine

 H_2O

$$P_H = 7000 \text{ kPa}, \quad T_H = 285.83 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_L = 2000 \text{ kPa}, \quad T_L = 212.38 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_{in} = 150 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_L + 273}{T_H + 273} = 1 - \frac{212.38 + 273}{285.83 + 273}$$

$$\eta = 0.13144$$

$$\eta = \frac{W_{out}}{Q_{in}} \rightarrow W_{out} = \eta * Q_{in}$$

$$W_{out} = 0.13144 * 150 = 19.7 \text{ kW}$$

8. air conditioning

$$T_L = 20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}, \quad T_H = 35 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_L = 32 \text{ kJ/s}$$

$$COP_R = \frac{T_L}{T_H - T_L} = \frac{20 + 273}{35 - 20} = 19.53$$

$$COP_R = \frac{Q_L}{W_{in}} \rightarrow 19.53 = \frac{32}{W_{in}}$$

$$W_{in} = 1.64 \text{ kW}$$

9. refrigerator

$$T_L = 3^\circ\text{C}, T_H = 30^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_L = 7200 \text{ kJ/h} = 2 \text{ kJ/s}$$

$$\text{COP}_R = 2$$

Sol. $\text{COP}_R = \frac{Q_L}{W_{\text{in}}} > W_{\text{in}} = \frac{2 \text{ kW}}{2} = 1 \text{ kW}$

10. $T_H = 1300 \text{ K}, T_L = 300 \text{ K}$

* $\eta_1 = \eta_2$

* $1 - \frac{T_{\text{mid}}}{T_H} = 1 - \frac{300}{T_{\text{mid}}}$

* get T_{mid} by solve the eqn. $T_{\text{mid}} = 625 \text{ K}$

11. $\text{COP}_R = 3.4$

* $\text{COP}_{\text{HP}} = \text{COP}_R + 1$

$$\text{COP}_{\text{HP}} = 3.4 + 1 = 4.4$$

12. $W_{\text{in}} = 680 \text{ kWh} = 2448 \text{ MJ}$

$$\text{COP}_R = 1.4$$

Sol. $Q_L = W_{\text{in}} * \text{COP}_R$

$$Q_L = 2448 * 1.4 = 3427 \text{ MJ/yr}$$

Chapter 7: Entropy

"S" العشوائية

* Entropy: it's a measure of molecular disorder, molecular randomness. $ds = \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T}\right) "kJ/K"$

* Clausius inequality: $\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} \leq 0$ يقع هذا المبدأ على

the cyclic integral of " $\delta Q/T$ " is always less than or equal to zero.

$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} \leq 0$$

* وهذا ما نشه عليه 2nd Law
إذا برجع ل ch. 6

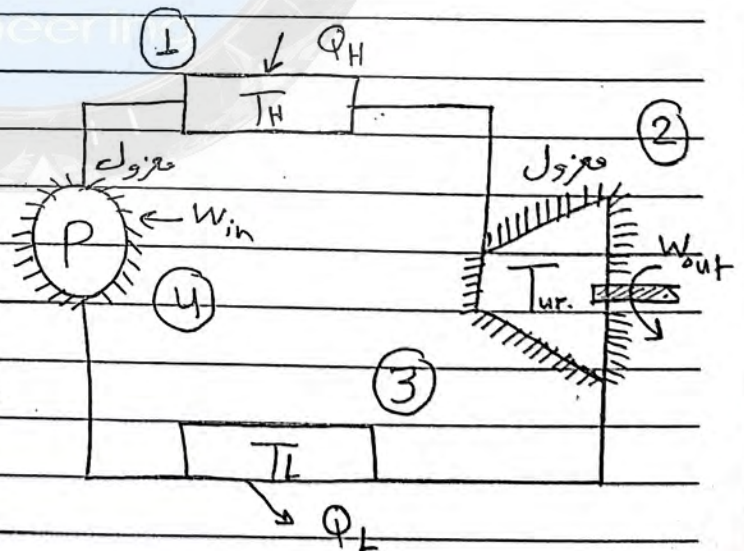
* توضيح هذا المبدأ: نفرض أن عنينا "cycle" وانها Reversible كونها حالة مثالية

$$\oint_1 \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \frac{Q_H}{T_H}$$

$$\oint_2 \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \text{Zero} \quad \text{لأنه مغزول}$$

$$\oint_3 \frac{\delta Q}{T} = -\frac{Q_L}{T_L} \quad \text{لأنه يضطاعة}$$

$$\oint_4 \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \text{Zero} \quad \text{لأنه مغزول}$$



$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \frac{Q_H}{T_H} - \frac{Q_L}{T_L} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{Q_L}{Q_H}\right)_{\text{rev.}} = \frac{T_L}{T_H}$$

$$Q_L = \frac{T_L}{T_H} Q_H \quad \text{عوض في معادلة (*)}$$

$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \frac{Q_H}{T_H} - \left[\frac{1}{T_C} - \frac{T_C}{T_H} \right] Q_H$$

هذا في الحالة المثالية "reversible" $\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \text{Zero} \neq$

$$\therefore Q_{L, \text{irr}} > Q_{L, \text{rev}}$$

$$\therefore \oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} \leq \text{Zero} \neq$$

* نستنتج مما سبق أن :

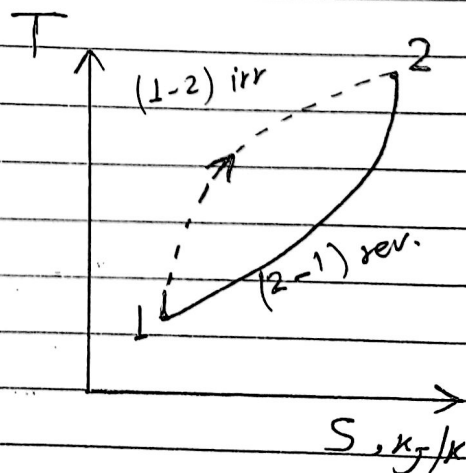
1. $\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \text{Zero}$, if cycle is reversible

2. $\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} < 0$, if cycle is irreversible

$$* \Delta S = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{\text{rev}} = \frac{Q}{T_0} \text{ "kJ/K"}$$

* The increase of Entropy principle

"T-S diagram" هذا مثلنا ياتي على
 Irrev. (1-2) على تمركز من
 و (2-1) reversible (1-2) و
 فاصلا في



$$\int_1^2 \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{irr} + \int_2^1 \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{rev} < 0$$

$$\int_1^2 \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{irr} + S_1 - S_2 < 0$$

$$S_2 - S_1 > \int_1^2 \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{irr} + S_{gen} \quad \text{for closed sys.}$$

S_{gen} : is always positive quantity or zero

$$* S_{gen} \begin{cases} \rightarrow + , irr \\ \rightarrow Zero , rev \\ \rightarrow - , \text{كمية غير ممكنة} \\ \text{يعني مستحيل يبرها دالة في}$$

* $\Delta S_{isolated} \geq Zero$ (closed, adiabatic) للنظام المعزول
 entropy تزداد خلال العمليات
 أو تبقى ثابتة.

علامات حرارة تتعلق بـ "S"

* Isentropic $\xrightarrow{\text{تعني}} S = \text{constant} \xrightarrow{\text{تعني}} \Delta S = Zero$

* every Adiabatic + reversible $\xrightarrow{\text{تعني}} isentropic$
 والعكس ليس صحيحاً

* entropy هي كمية غير محفوظة في كمية ثابتة للالة reversible
 وكمية تزداد خلال العمليات actual

* S_{gen} هي مقياس لل irreversibilities

* Entropy change of pure substances

* إذا كنت بالمنطقة الأولى (1) نستخدم الجداول حسب المادة (H_2O, R, Benz) ونقرأها قراءة عادية في $Ch-3$

* إذا كنت داخل القبة منقطة (2) نستخدم المعادلة بعد إيجاد "X" equality

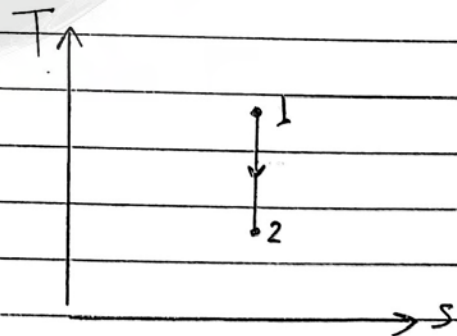
* إذا كنت بالمنطقة (3) نستخدم الجداول أيضا

* علاقة: انتبه في الجداول وحدة "S" هي $kJ/kg \cdot K$ وإذا أردت حساب S التي وضعتها kJ/kg استخدم التالي:

$$\Delta S = m \Delta s = m(s_2 - s_1), \quad m: \text{mass}$$

كيف تمثل عملية ال isentropic على T-s diag. ؟

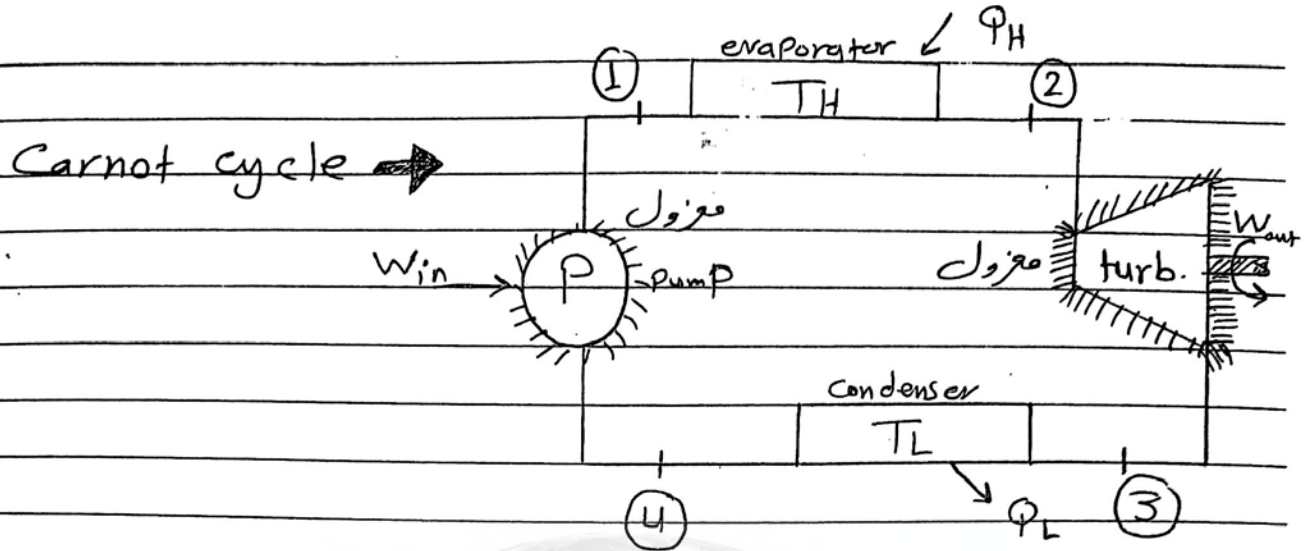
* خط عمودي للأعلى أو للأسفل
يعني X-axis



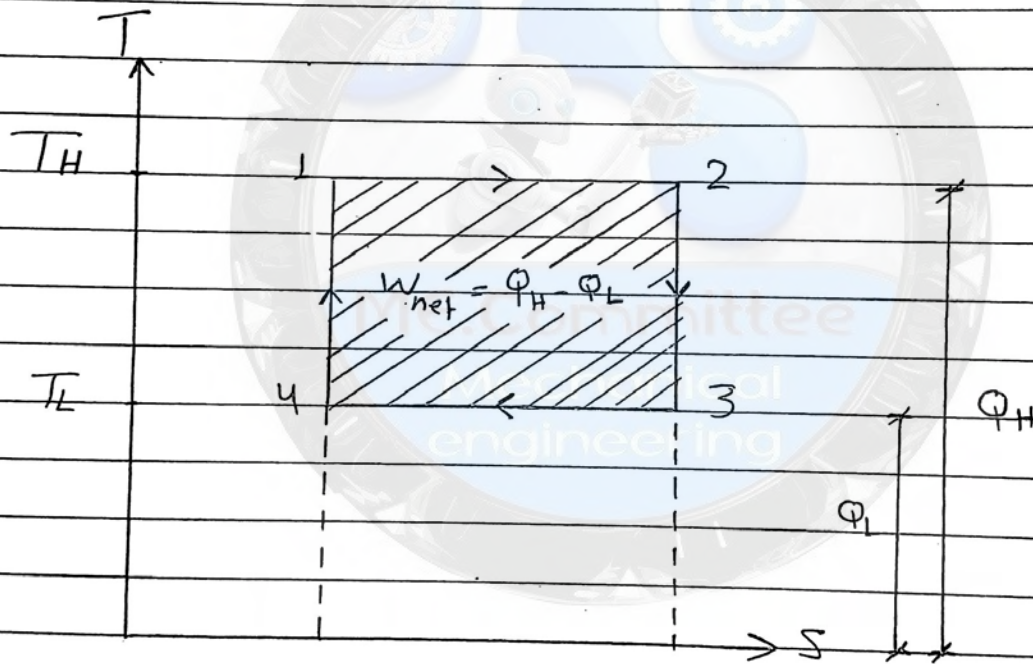
إهداء لأصحابي طلاب الميكانيكا:

$$s_1 = s_2$$

أيها الميكانيكية أنتم الأمراء بكم الأرض والسماء سواء
يا بنجوماً تمشي على الأرض كلما أظلم السكونير أضاءوا



* من رسم هذه الحالة على "T-s diagram"

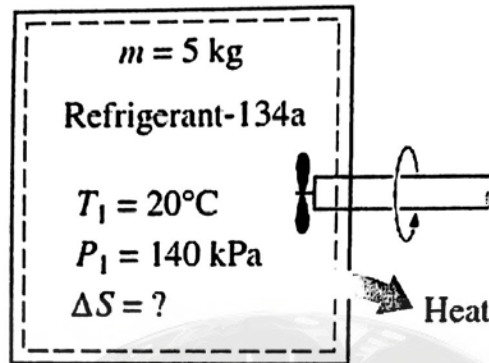


(1-2) isothermal (3-4)
(2-3) isentropic (4-1)

قيل قديماً : الناس معادن
وأنا أقول : بما أن الناس معادن لا يتم تشوف بعيانك أشكال مادية

EXAMPLE 7-3 Entropy Change of a Substance in a Tank

A rigid tank contains 5 kg of refrigerant-134a initially at 20°C and 140 kPa. The refrigerant is now cooled while being stirred until its pressure drops to 100 kPa. Determine the entropy change of the refrigerant during this process.

**Solution**

$$\text{State 1:} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 140 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 20^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} s_1 = 1.0624 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \\ v_1 = 0.16544 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array}$$

$$\text{State 2:} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 100 \text{ kPa} \\ (v_2 = v_1) \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} v_f = 0.0007259 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ v_g = 0.19254 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array}$$

The refrigerant is a saturated liquid–vapor mixture at the final state since $v_f < v_2 < v_g$ at 100 kPa pressure. Therefore, we need to determine the quality first:

$$x_2 = \frac{v_2 - v_f}{v_{fg}} = \frac{0.16544 - 0.0007259}{0.19254 - 0.0007259} = 0.859$$

Thus,

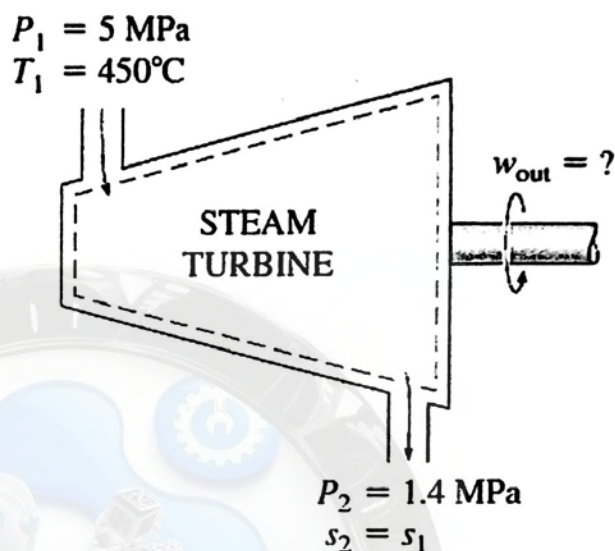
$$s_2 = s_f + x_2 s_{fg} = 0.07188 + (0.859)(0.87995) = 0.8278 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

Then the entropy change of the refrigerant during this process is

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S &= m(s_2 - s_1) = (5 \text{ kg})(0.8278 - 1.0624) \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \\ &= -1.173 \text{ kJ/K} \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE 7-5 Isentropic Expansion of Steam in a Turbine

Steam enters an adiabatic turbine at 5 MPa and 450°C and leaves at a pressure of 1.4 MPa. Determine the work output of the turbine per unit mass of steam if the process is reversible.

**Solution**

$$\underbrace{\dot{E}_{\text{in}} - \dot{E}_{\text{out}}}_{\text{Rate of net energy transfer by heat, work, and mass}} = \underbrace{\frac{dE_{\text{system}}/dt}_{\text{Rate of change in internal, kinetic, potential, etc., energies}}}_{0 \text{ (steady)}} = 0$$

$$\dot{E}_{\text{in}} = \dot{E}_{\text{out}}$$

$$\dot{m}h_1 = \dot{W}_{\text{out}} + \dot{m}h_2 \quad (\text{since } \dot{Q} = 0, \text{ ke} \cong \text{pe} \cong 0)$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{out}} = \dot{m}(h_1 - h_2)$$

$$\text{State 1:} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 5 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 450^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} h_1 = 3317.2 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ s_1 = 6.8210 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{State 2:} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 1.4 \text{ MPa} \\ s_2 = s_1 \end{array} \right\} \quad h_2 = 2967.4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Then the work output of the turbine per unit mass of the steam becomes

$$w_{\text{out}} = h_1 - h_2 = 3317.2 - 2967.4 = 349.8 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

The T-ds "Gibbs" relation

$$1 * T ds = du + P dv \quad \text{"kJ"} \\ T ds = du + P dv \quad \text{"kJ/kg"}$$

$$2 * T ds = dh - v dp \quad \text{"kJ"} \\ T ds = dh - v dp \quad \text{"kJ/kg"}$$

* إذا أردت أن تعرف أصل العلاقات في الأعلى ارجع إلى الاتفاق في الكتاب

Entropy Change of Liquids and Solids

$$T ds = du + P dv \approx \text{zero} \quad \text{لأن السوال والمواد الصلبة لا يغيران فيها} \\ ds = \frac{du}{T} + P \frac{dv}{T} \quad \text{تغير في "specific volume" تقريباً} \\ ds = \frac{du}{T} = c \frac{dT}{T}, \quad c = c_p = c_v \quad \text{لأنها "incompressible substance" for liquids, solids}$$

$$1 * S_2 - S_1 = c \ln \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) \quad \text{for liquids, solids}$$

قيمة "c" التي في القانون تأتي من جدول: "table A-3" ص 8

* A-3a → liquids * A-3b → Solids

* A-3c → foods

* ملاحظة: حالة خاصة عندما تكون ال cycle ← isentropic

$$2 * T_1 = T_2 \quad \text{للمواد الصلبة والسوائل}$$

The Entropy Change of ideal gases

$$1* \quad S_2 - S_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} c_v \frac{dT}{T} + R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$2* \quad S_2 - S_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} c_p \frac{dT}{T} - R \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

The Entropy change of ideal gases with Constant specific heats " c_p, c_v "

Assuming: $c_p = \text{constant}$ & $c_v = \text{constant}$

$$1* \quad S_2 - S_1 = c_v \ln \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) + R \ln \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right) \quad \text{"kJ/kg.k"}$$

$$2* \quad S_2 - S_1 = c_p \ln \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) - R \ln \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) \quad \text{"kJ/kg.k"}$$

$$3* \quad \bar{S}_2 - \bar{S}_1 = \bar{c}_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R_u \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \quad \text{"kJ/kmol.k"}$$

$$4* \quad \bar{S}_2 - \bar{S}_1 = \bar{c}_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R_u \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad \text{"kJ/kmol.k"}$$

راشد المورسي

0788195339

لجنة الهندسة الميكانيكية

EXAMPLE 7-9 Entropy Change of an Ideal Gas

Air is compressed from an initial state of 100 kPa and 17°C to a final state of 600 kPa and 57°C. Determine the entropy change of air during this compression process by using (a) property values from the air table and (b) average specific heats.

Solution

(a) The properties of air are given in the air table (Table A-17). Reading s° values at given temperatures and substituting, we find

$$\begin{aligned} s_2 - s_1 &= s_2^\circ - s_1^\circ - R \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \\ &= [(1.79783 - 1.66802) \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}] - (0.287 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}) \ln \frac{600 \text{ kPa}}{100 \text{ kPa}} \\ &= -0.3844 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \end{aligned}$$

(b) The entropy change of air during this process can also be determined approximately from Eq. 7-34 by using a c_p value at the average temperature of 37°C (Table A-2b) and treating it as a constant:

$$\begin{aligned} s_2 - s_1 &= c_{p,\text{avg}} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \\ &= (1.006 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}) \ln \frac{330 \text{ K}}{290 \text{ K}} - (0.287 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}) \ln \frac{600 \text{ kPa}}{100 \text{ kPa}} \\ &= -0.3842 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \end{aligned}$$

الناجح يفكر في الحل الفاشل يفكر في المشكلة
الناجح لا تنتضب أفكاره الفاشل لا تنتضب أعذاره
الناجح يساعد الآخرين الفاشل ينتظر المساعدة من الآخرين
الناجح يرى حلا في المشكلة الفاشل يرى المشكلة في كل حل

الناجح يقول : الحل صعب لكنه ممكن ... الفاشل يقول : الحل ممكن لكنه صعب
الناجح لديه احلام يحققها الفاشل لديه اوهام واضغاث احلام يبدها



Eng. Rald Hammouri
0788195339

The Entropy change of ideal gases with Variable Specific heats

$$1* \quad S_2 - S_1 = S_{T_2}^{\circ} - S_{T_1}^{\circ} - R \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad "kJ/kg \cdot K"$$

S° : is a function of temperature alone
table A-17 \rightarrow A-25

← قيمتها من :

$$2* \quad \bar{S}_2 - \bar{S}_1 = \bar{S}_{T_2}^{\circ} - \bar{S}_{T_1}^{\circ} - R_u \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad "kJ/kmol \cdot K"$$

* الآن سندرس تغيرات الـ "entropy" من جديد لكن في حالة "isentropic"

The Entropy change of ideal gases with constant C_p, C_v in isentropic process.

Zero, isentropic

* سنشتق هذه العلاقات لأن $dS = 0$.

$$S_2 - S_1 = C_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$C_v \ln (T_2/T_1) = -R \ln (V_2/V_1) \quad , \quad R = C_p - C_v \quad \text{نذكر:}$$

$$\ln (T_2/T_1) = \frac{C_p - C_v}{C_v} \ln (V_1/V_2) \quad , \quad k = C_p/C_v$$

$$\ln (T_2/T_1) = (k-1) \ln (V_1/V_2) \quad \text{خذ exp. للطرفين و}$$

$$1* \quad \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{k-1} \quad \text{just for } S = \text{constant}$$

Zero isentropic

$$s_2 - s_1 = c_p \ln(T_2/T_1) - R \ln(P_2/P_1)$$

$$c_p \ln(T_2/T_1) = R \ln(P_2/P_1)$$

$$\ln(T_2/T_1) = \frac{c_p - c_v}{c_p} \ln(P_2/P_1)$$

$$\ln(T_2/T_1) = \frac{k-1}{k} \ln(P_2/P_1)$$

$$\frac{\ln(T_2/T_1)}{e} = \frac{\ln(P_2/P_1) \frac{k-1}{k}}{e}$$

$$2* \quad \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$$

$$3* \quad \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^k$$

* Relative Pressure and Relative specific V

Zero isentropic

$$s_2 - s_1 = s_{T_2}^\circ - s_{T_1}^\circ - R \ln(P_2/P_1)$$

$$\frac{s_{T_2}^\circ - s_{T_1}^\circ}{R} = \frac{R \ln(P_2/P_1)}{R}$$

خذ exp. للفرض

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{Pr_2}{Pr_1}$$

من الجداول : Pr

$$\text{relative pressure "Pr"} = e^{(s^*_T/R)}$$

لا يوجد بالاجزاء
وليس لها وحدة
"dimensionless"

$$* \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{V_{r2}}{V_{r1}} \quad V_r: \text{relative specific volume}$$

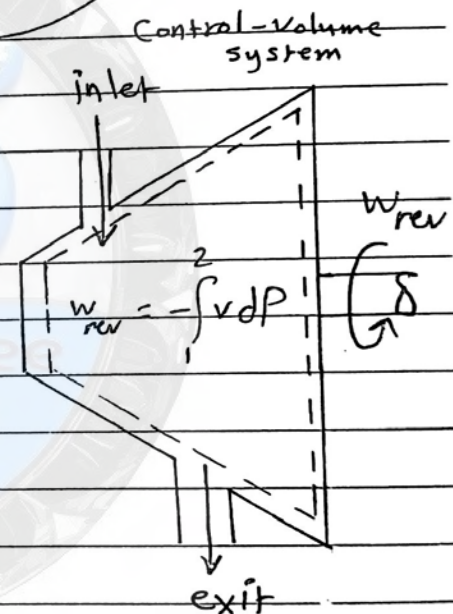
Reversible steady Flow work

$$\delta q - \delta w = dh + dk.e + dP.e$$

$$ds = \frac{\delta q}{T} \rightarrow \delta q = Tds = dh + vdp$$

$$\cancel{dh} - vdp = \delta w = \cancel{dh} + dk.e + dP.e$$

$$* \delta w_{rev} = -[vdp + dk.e + dP.e]$$



* $dk.e$ & $dP.e$ within the account

* neglect $dk.e$ & $dP.e$

$$\delta w_{rev} = -[vdp + dk.e + dP.e]$$

$$\delta w_{rev} = -vdp$$

$$W_{rev} = -\left[\int_1^2 vdp + \int_1^2 dk.e + \int_1^2 dP.e \right]$$

$$* W_{rev} = -\int_{P_i}^{P_e} vdp$$

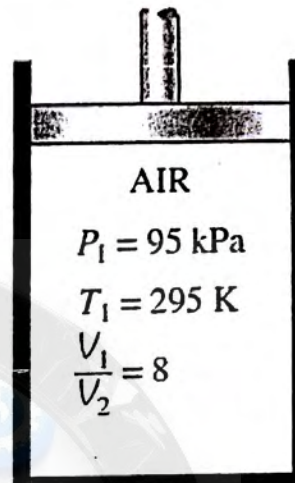
* if $V = \text{constant}$

* if $V = \text{constant}$

$$* W_{rev} = V(P_e - P_i) + \frac{V_e^2 - V_i^2}{2} + g(z_e - z_i) \quad * W_{rev} = V(P_i - P_e)$$

EXAMPLE 7-10 Isentropic Compression of Air in a Car Engine

Air is compressed in a car engine from 22°C and 95 kPa in a reversible and adiabatic manner. If the compression ratio V_1/V_2 of this engine is 8, determine the final temperature of the air.

**Solution**

For closed systems: $\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$

At $T_1 = 295 \text{ K}$: $v_{r1} = 647.9$

From Eq. 7-50: $v_{r2} = v_{r1} \left(\frac{v_2}{v_1} \right) = (647.9) \left(\frac{1}{8} \right) = 80.99 \rightarrow T_2 = 662.7 \text{ K}$

Alternative Solution The final temperature could also be determined from Eq. 7-42 by assuming constant specific heats for air:

$$\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)_{s=\text{const.}} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{k-1}$$

$$T_2 = (295 \text{ K})(8)^{1.391-1} = 665.2 \text{ K}$$

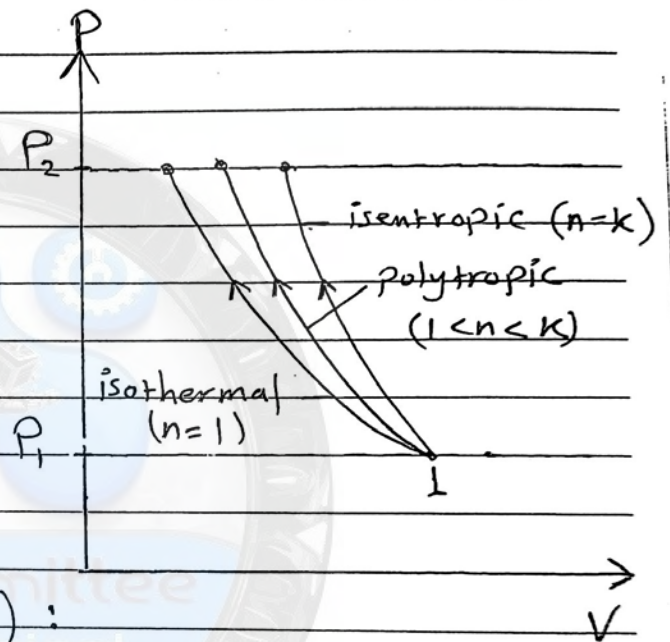
* Compressor work

$$W = - \int v dp$$

الإشارة السالبة التي تظهر في القانون تدل على
أن هذا الجهاز يستهلك شغل ولا ينتج شغل
ويمكن الاستغناء عنها كالآتي: *

$$W_{\text{comp, in}} = \int v dp$$

* هذا تمثيل لـ 3 عمليات
بشروط مختلفة (المساواة
تحت المحور تمثل شغل
Compressor
لكل حالة الثلاثة ٢ :



* for isentropic ($PV^k = \text{const.}$):

$$W_{\text{comp, in}} = \frac{kRT_1}{k-1} \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{(k-1)/k} - 1 \right]$$

* for polytropic ($PV^n = \text{const.}$):

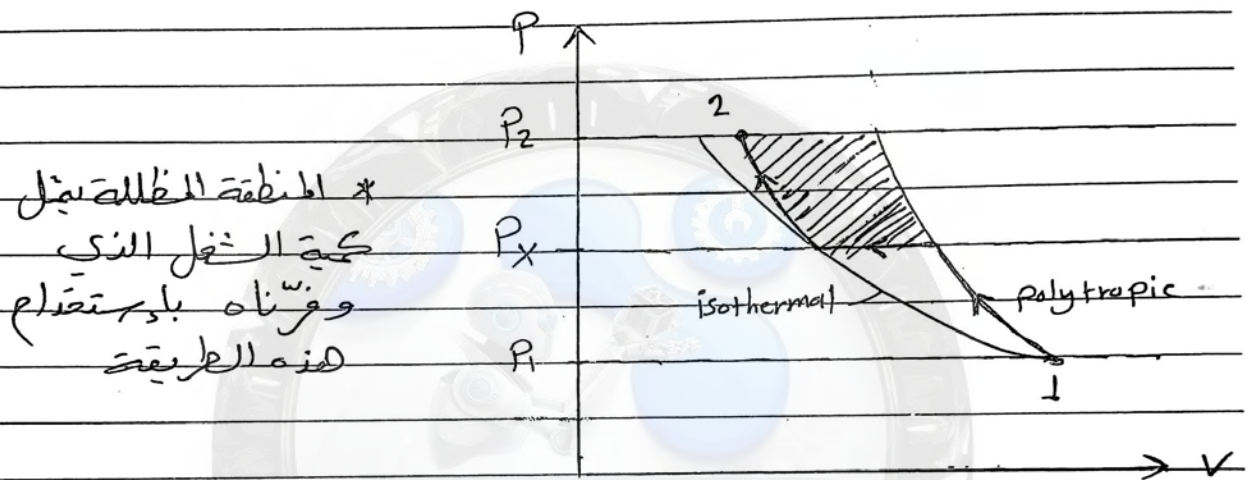
$$W_{\text{comp, in}} = \frac{nR T_1}{n-1} \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{(n-1)/n} - 1 \right]$$

* for isothermal ($PV = \text{const.}$):

$$W_{\text{comp, in}} = RT \ln \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)$$

* Two stage Compressor work

* لتقليل الشغل المستهلك من قبل ال Compressor نقوم بتجزئة العملية إلى قسمين الأولي : isothermal والثاني : polytropic وهذا يوفر من كمية الشغل المستهلكة ،



* P_x : intermediate pressure

$$* P_x = \sqrt{P_1 P_2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{P_x}{P_1} = \frac{P_2}{P_x}$$

$$W_{\text{Comp, in}} = \frac{nRT_1}{n-1} \left[\left(\frac{P_x}{P_1} \right)^{(n-1)/n} - 1 \right] + \frac{nRT_1}{n-1} \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_x} \right)^{(n-1)/n} - 1 \right]$$

or

$$W_{\text{Comp, in}} = \frac{2nRT_1}{n-1} \left[\left(\frac{P_x}{P_1} \right)^{(n-1)/n} - 1 \right]$$

Good friends are hard to find, harder to leave
and impossible to forget.

EXAMPLE 7-13 Work Input for Various Compression Processes

Air is compressed steadily by a reversible compressor from an inlet state of 100 kPa and 300 K to an exit pressure of 900 kPa. Determine the compressor work per unit mass for (a) isentropic compression with $k = 1.4$, (b) polytropic compression with $n = 1.3$, (c) isothermal compression, and (d) ideal two-stage compression with intercooling with a polytropic exponent of 1.3.

Solution

(a) Isentropic compression with $k = 1.4$:

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\text{comp, in}} &= \frac{kRT_1}{k-1} \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{(k-1)/k} - 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{(1.4)(0.287 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K})(300 \text{ K})}{1.4-1} \left[\left(\frac{900 \text{ kPa}}{100 \text{ kPa}} \right)^{(1.4-1)/1.4} - 1 \right] \\ &= 263.2 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

(b) Polytropic compression with $n = 1.3$:

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\text{comp, in}} &= \frac{nRT_1}{n-1} \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{(n-1)/n} - 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{(1.3)(0.287 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K})(300 \text{ K})}{1.3-1} \left[\left(\frac{900 \text{ kPa}}{100 \text{ kPa}} \right)^{(1.3-1)/1.3} - 1 \right] \\ &= 246.4 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

(c) Isothermal compression:

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\text{comp, in}} &= RT \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} = (0.287 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K})(300 \text{ K}) \ln \frac{900 \text{ kPa}}{100 \text{ kPa}} \\ &= 189.2 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

(d) Ideal two-stage compression with intercooling ($n = 1.3$): In this case, the pressure ratio across each stage is the same, and its value is

$$P_x = (P_1 P_2)^{1/2} = [(100 \text{ kPa})(900 \text{ kPa})]^{1/2} = 300 \text{ kPa}$$

The compressor work across each stage is also the same. Thus the total compressor work is twice the compression work for a single stage:

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\text{comp, in}} &= 2w_{\text{comp, 1, in}} = 2 \frac{nRT_1}{n-1} \left[\left(\frac{P_x}{P_1} \right)^{(n-1)/n} - 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{2(1.3)(0.287 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K})(300 \text{ K})}{1.3-1} \left[\left(\frac{300 \text{ kPa}}{100 \text{ kPa}} \right)^{(1.3-1)/1.3} - 1 \right] \\ &= 215.3 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

* Isentropic Efficiency of Turbines

is the ratio of the actual work output of the turbine to the work output that would be achieved if the process between the inlet state and the exit pressure were isentropic.

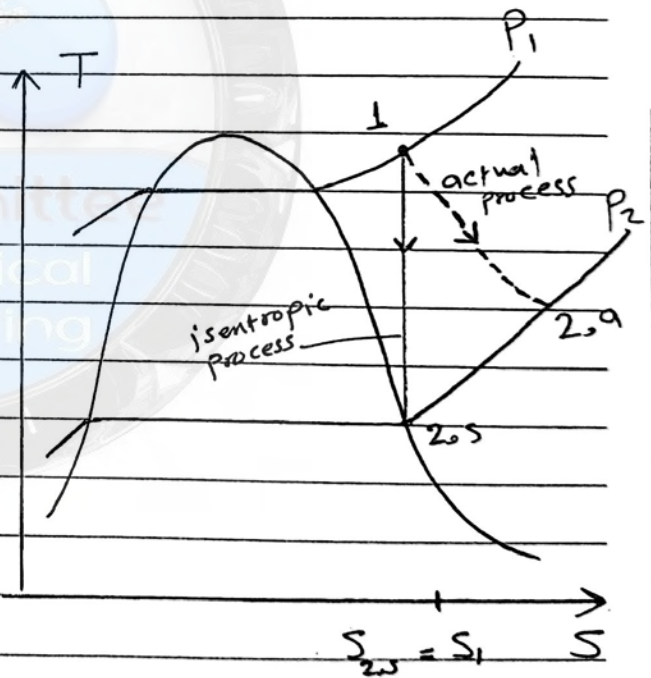
$$\eta_T = \frac{\text{Actual turbine work}}{\text{Isentropic turbine work}} = \frac{W_a}{W_s}$$

$$\eta_T = \frac{W_a}{W_s} = \frac{h_1 - h_{2,a}}{h_1 - h_{2,s}}$$

h_1 : تُقرأ من الجدول عند النقطة 1
من خلال الضغط ودرجة الحرارة
أو من خلال الـ entropy

$h_{2,a}$: تُقرأ من الجدول عند النقطة 2,a
والحرف a يعني actual
من خلال الضغط ودرجة الحرارة

$h_{2,s}$: تُقرأ من الجدول عند النقطة 2,s
والحرف s يعني isentropic
من خلال درجة الحرارة والضغط أو
من خلال الـ entropy



ملاحظة: النقطة 2,s قد تكون داخل القبة مما يعني أننا قد نحتاج
إلى إيجاد الـ quality "x" أو قد تكون على حد القبة
كما في الشكل مما يعني أن $x=1$ أو قد تكون
خارج حدود القبة أملاً وفي هذه الحالة نستفيد

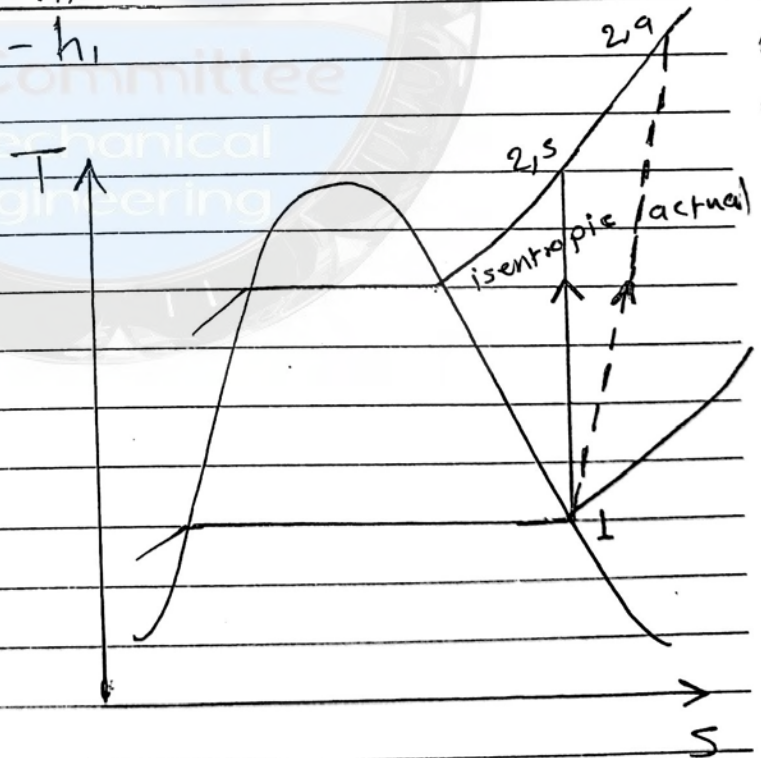
من المعلومة التالية: $S_{2,s} = S_1$

Isentropic Efficiency of Compressors

is defined as the ratio of the work input required to raise the pressure of a gas to a specified value in an isentropic manner to the actual work input.

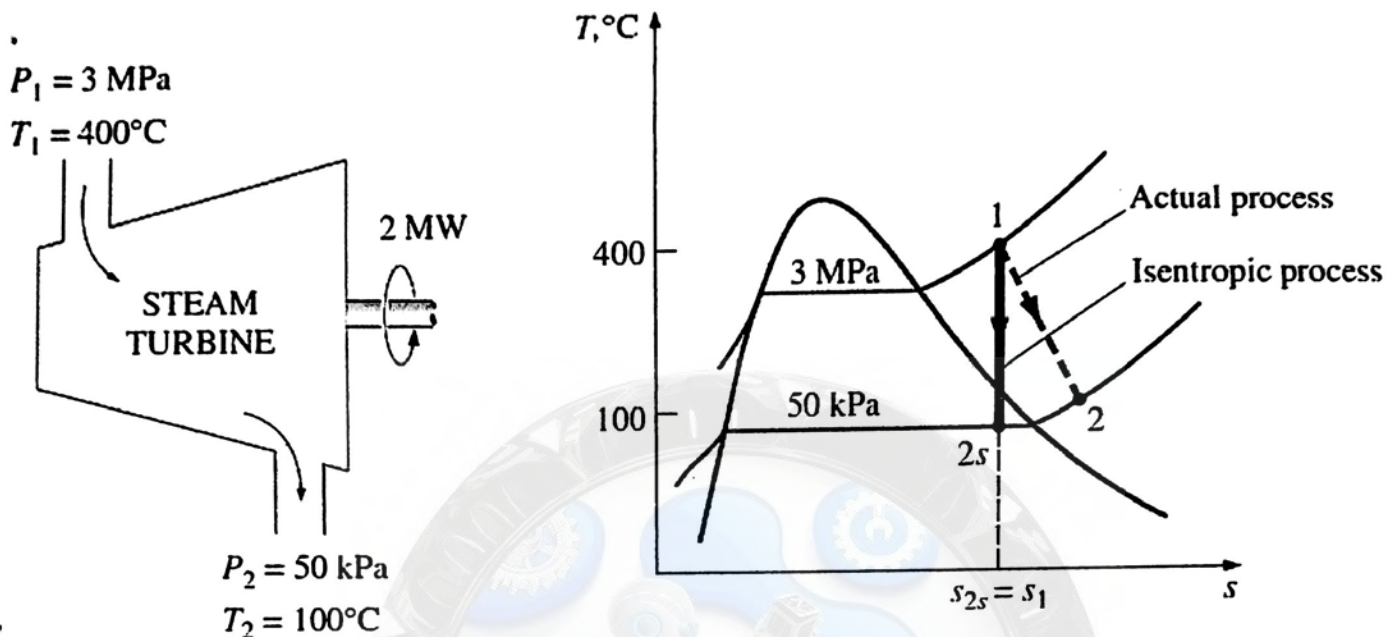
$$\eta_c = \frac{\text{Isentropic compressor work}}{\text{Actual compressor work}} = \frac{w_s}{w_a}$$

$$\eta_c = \frac{w_s}{w_a} = \frac{h_{2,s} - h_1}{h_{2,a} - h_1}$$



EXAMPLE 7-14 Isentropic Efficiency of a Steam Turbine

Steam enters an adiabatic turbine steadily at 3 MPa and 400°C and leaves at 50 kPa and 100°C. If the power output of the turbine is 2 MW, determine (a) the isentropic efficiency of the turbine and (b) the mass flow rate of the steam flowing through the turbine.



Solution

(a) The enthalpies at various states are

$$\text{State 1:} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 3 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 400^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} h_1 = 3231.7 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ s_1 = 6.9235 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \end{array} \quad (\text{Table A-6})$$

$$\text{State 2a:} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_{2a} = 50 \text{ kPa} \\ T_{2a} = 100^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \quad h_{2a} = 2682.4 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Table A-6})$$

The exit enthalpy of the steam for the isentropic process h_{2s} is determined from the requirement that the entropy of the steam remain constant ($s_{2s} = s_1$):

$$\text{State 2s:} \quad \begin{array}{l} P_{2s} = 50 \text{ kPa} \\ (s_{2s} = s_1) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} s_f = 1.0912 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \\ s_g = 7.5931 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \end{array} \quad (\text{Table A-5})$$

Obviously, at the end of the isentropic process steam exists as a saturated mixture since $s_f < s_{2s} < s_g$. Thus we need to find the quality at state 2s first:

$$x_{2s} = \frac{s_{2s} - s_f}{s_{fg}} = \frac{6.9235 - 1.0912}{6.5019} = 0.897$$

$$h_{2s} = h_f + x_{2s}h_{fg} = 340.54 + 0.897(2304.7) = 2407.9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

By substituting these enthalpy values into Eq. 7-61, the isentropic efficiency of this turbine is determined to be

$$\eta_T \cong \frac{h_1 - h_{2a}}{h_1 - h_{2s}} = \frac{3231.7 - 2682.4}{3231.7 - 2407.9} = 0.667, \text{ or } 66.7\%$$

(b) The mass flow rate of steam through this turbine is determined from the energy balance for steady-flow systems:

$$\dot{E}_{in} = \dot{E}_{out}$$

$$\dot{m}h_1 = \dot{W}_{a,out} + \dot{m}h_{2a}$$

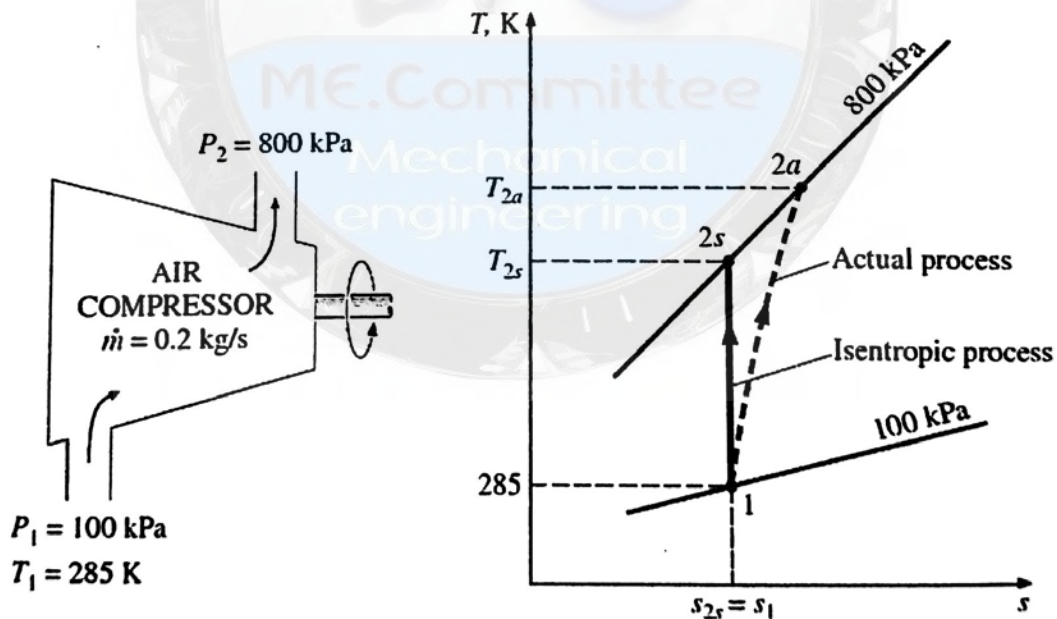
$$\dot{W}_{a,out} = \dot{m}(h_1 - h_{2a})$$

$$2 \text{ MW} \left(\frac{1000 \text{ kJ/s}}{1 \text{ MW}} \right) = \dot{m}(3231.7 - 2682.4) \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = 3.64 \text{ kg/s}$$

EXAMPLE 7-15 Effect of Efficiency on Compressor Power Input

Air is compressed by an adiabatic compressor from 100 kPa and 12°C to a pressure of 800 kPa at a steady rate of 0.2 kg/s. If the isentropic efficiency of the compressor is 80 percent, determine (a) the exit temperature of air and (b) the required power input to the compressor.



Solution

(a)

$$T_1 = 285 \text{ K} \rightarrow h_1 = 285.14 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Table A-17})$$

$$(P_{r1} = 1.1584)$$

$$P_{r2} = P_{r1} \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) = 1.1584 \left(\frac{800 \text{ kPa}}{100 \text{ kPa}} \right) = 9.2672$$

$$P_{r2} = 9.2672 \rightarrow h_{2s} = 517.05 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\eta_c \cong \frac{h_{2s} - h_1}{h_{2a} - h_1} \rightarrow 0.80 = \frac{(517.05 - 285.14) \text{ kJ/kg}}{(h_{2a} - 285.14) \text{ kJ/kg}}$$

$$h_{2a} = 575.03 \text{ kJ/kg} \rightarrow T_{2a} = 569.5 \text{ K}$$

(b) The required power input to the compressor is determined from the energy balance for steady-flow devices,

$$\dot{E}_{\text{in}} = \dot{E}_{\text{out}}$$

$$\dot{m}h_1 + \dot{W}_{a,\text{in}} = \dot{m}h_{2a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{W}_{a,\text{in}} &= \dot{m}(h_{2a} - h_1) \\ &= (0.2 \text{ kg/s})[(575.03 - 285.14) \text{ kJ/kg}] \\ &= 58.0 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$

فلبتك تحلو والحياة مريرة

ولبتك ترضى والأنام غضاب

ولبت الذي بيدي وبينك عامر

وبيني وبين العالمين خراب

إذا صح منك الود فالكل هين

وكل الذي فوق التراب تراب

* Isentropic Efficiency of Nozzles

is the ratio of the actual kinetic energy of the fluid at the nozzle exit to the kinetic energy value at the exit of an isentropic nozzle for the same inlet state and exit pressure.

$$\eta_N = \frac{\text{Actual KE at nozzle exit}}{\text{Isentropic KE at nozzle exit}} = \frac{V_{2,a}^2}{V_{2,s}^2}$$

$$\eta_N = \frac{V_{2,a}^2}{V_{2,s}^2} = \frac{h_1 - h_{2,a}}{h_1 - h_{2,s}}$$

* Entropy Balance

1. For closed system:

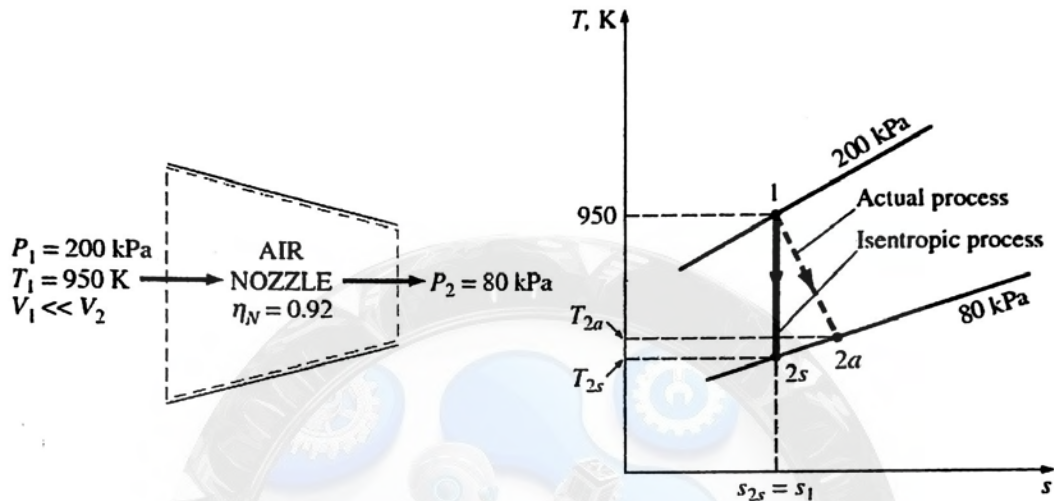
$$* S_2 - S_1 = \frac{Q}{T} + S_{gen} \quad "KJ/K"$$

* الأصحاء الحقيقيون كالنجوم ، لا تراه دائماً هناك تعلم
أنها موجودة في السماء

Raid Hammouri
0788195339

EXAMPLE 7-16 Effect of Efficiency on Nozzle Exit Velocity

Air at 200 kPa and 950 K enters an adiabatic nozzle at low velocity and is discharged at a pressure of 80 kPa. If the isentropic efficiency of the nozzle is 92 percent, determine (a) the maximum possible exit velocity, (b) the exit temperature, and (c) the actual exit velocity of the air. Assume constant specific heats for air.



$$\frac{T_{2s}}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_{2s}}{P_1} \right)^{(k-1)/k}$$

$$T_{2s} = T_1 \left(\frac{P_{2s}}{P_1} \right)^{(k-1)/k} = (950 \text{ K}) \left(\frac{80 \text{ kPa}}{200 \text{ kPa}} \right)^{0.354/1.354} = 748 \text{ K}$$

$$e_{\text{in}} = e_{\text{out}}$$

$$h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} = h_{2s} + \frac{V_{2s}^2}{2}$$

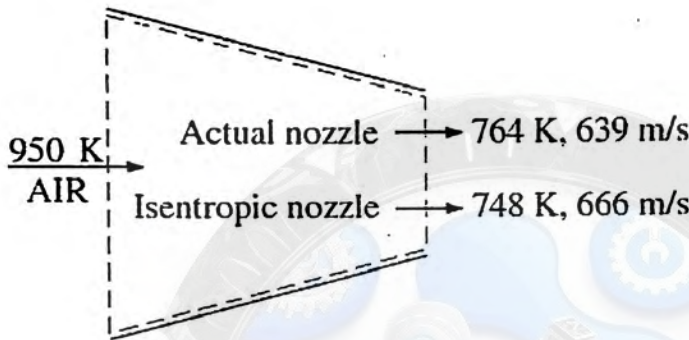
$$\begin{aligned} V_{2s} &= \sqrt{2(h_1 - h_{2s})} = \sqrt{2c_{p,\text{avg}}(T_1 - T_{2s})} \\ &= \sqrt{2(1.099 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K})[(950 - 748) \text{ K}] \left(\frac{1000 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2}{1 \text{ kJ/kg}} \right)} \\ &= 666 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

(b) The actual exit temperature of the air is higher than the isentropic exit temperature evaluated above and is determined from

$$\eta_N \cong \frac{h_1 - h_{2a}}{h_1 - h_{2s}} = \frac{c_{p,avg}(T_1 - T_{2a})}{c_{p,avg}(T_1 - T_{2s})}$$

or

$$0.92 = \frac{950 - T_{2a}}{950 - 748} \rightarrow T_{2a} = 764 \text{ K}$$



(c) The actual exit velocity of air can be determined from the definition of isentropic efficiency of a nozzle,

$$\eta_N = \frac{V_{2a}^2}{V_{2s}^2} \rightarrow V_{2a} = \sqrt{\eta_N V_{2s}^2} = \sqrt{0.92(666 \text{ m/s})^2} = 639 \text{ m/s}$$

وصفات مجربه :

١. اذا ضاقت الدنيا عليك بما رحبت والهمت الخطوب من كل حذب وصوب فقم فتوضاً ثم قم بين يدي الله مصلياً في وقت قد نام فيه الناس واشكو الى من بيده الامر كله وانرف دموع الخشية من الله ثم اصلح علاقتك مع والديك فرضاهما من رضى الله وتصنق ببعض من مالك رجاء ان يحسن اليك رب البشر والزم الاستغفار وابشر بالفرج قال الله : ((ومن يتق الله يجعل له مخرجاً ويرزقه من حيث لا يحتسب ومن يتوكل على الله فهو حسبه))

٢. عليك بورق الإخلاص وعلبك بعروق الصبر وعلبك بعصير التواضع ضع ذلك في إناء التقوى ثم صب عليه ماء الخشية و أوقد عليه نار الحزن وصفه بماء المراقبة وتناوله بكف الصدق و أشربه بماء الاستغفار وتغرغر بماء الندم و ابعد نفسك عن الحرص و الطمع فستشفى بأذن الله

2. For Open system :

$$* S_2 - S_1 = \frac{Q}{T} + S_{gen} + \sum m_i s_i - \sum m_e s_e \quad "kg/k"$$

I. if the system is steady flow:

$$\dot{S}_{gen} = \sum m_e s_e - \sum m_i s_i - \sum \frac{Q}{T} \quad "kw/k"$$

II. if the system is steady flow & adiabatic :

$$\dot{S}_{gen} = \dot{m} (s_e - s_i)$$

Q7-23 $\Delta S = \frac{Q_H}{T_H} + \frac{Q_L}{T_L} = \frac{-100}{1200} + \frac{100}{600} = 0.0833 \text{ kJ/K}$

Q7-29

$$\Delta S = m(S_2 - S_1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 150 \text{ kPa} \\ x_1 = 0.25 \end{array} \right\} S_1 = s_f + x s_{fg}$$

$$\Delta S = 19.2 \text{ kJ/K}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_2 = V_1 \\ \text{Sat. Vapor} \end{array} \right\} S_2 = 6.7298 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

Q7-49

$$W_{in} = u_2 - u_1$$

$$W_{in} = 887.1 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 70 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 100^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u_1 = v \\ s_1 = v \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 4000 \text{ kPa} \\ S_2 = S_1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u_2 = v \\ T_2 = 664^\circ\text{C} \end{array}$$

Q7-45

المساحة تحت المنحنى

$$q = 71.5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Q7-78

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{\gamma-1} \rightarrow T_2 = 381.7 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta S = m \left[c_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right]$$

$$\Delta S = -0.0384 \text{ kJ/K}$$

Q7-83

$$u_2 = u_1$$

$$T_2 = T_1$$

* بعد تطبيق law

$$\Delta S = N \left[\cancel{\bar{c}_v} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R_u \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right] = N R_u \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

2010

$$\Delta S = 28.81 \text{ kJ/K}$$

Q7-84

$$(a) T_2 = T_1 \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{(k-1)}{k}} = 565 \text{ K}$$

$$* (b) w_{in} = c_v (T_2 - T_1) = 197 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$** (b) w_{in} = u_2 - u_1 \quad T_1 = 295 \rightarrow u_1 = \checkmark$$

$$= 197.6 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad P_{r1} = \checkmark$$

$$P_{r2} = \frac{P_2}{P_1} P_{r1} \rightarrow T_2 = \checkmark$$

$$u_2 = \checkmark$$

Q7-104

$$w_{in} = m V_1 (P_2 - P_1)$$

$$P_2 = 5100 \text{ kPa}$$

Q7-105

$$\frac{w_{turb}}{w_{pump}} = \frac{2024.2}{5.041} = 402$$

Q7-108

تطبيق مبادئ القوانين

Q7-115

$$w_{a,out} = \eta_T w_{s,out}$$

$$= 1649 \text{ kW}$$

Q7-120 $\eta_T = \frac{W_a}{W_s} = \frac{h_1 - h_2}{h_1 - h_{2,s}} = 60.3\%$

Q7-126 (a) $\eta_c = \frac{h_{2,s} - h_1}{h_{2,a} - h_1} = 81.9\%$

(b) $h_{2,s} = 508.72 \text{ kJ/kg} \rightarrow T_{2,s} = 505.5 \text{ K}$

Q7-135 (a) $\dot{Q}_{in} = \dot{m} c_p (T_{out} - T_{in})_{cold} = 238.3 \text{ kW}$

(b) $\dot{S}_{gen} = \dot{m}_{cold} c_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + \dot{m}_{hot} c_p \ln \frac{T_4}{T_3}$
 $= 0.06263 \text{ kW/K}$

Q7-149

(a) $h_2 = h_1 - \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2000} = 3277$

$P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} T_2 = 406^\circ \text{C} \\ h_{2a} = 3277 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} S_2 = \checkmark \end{array}$

(b) $\dot{S}_{gen} = \dot{m}(s_2 - s_1) = 0.07829 \text{ kW/K}$

Q7-150

$\dot{Q}_{out} = \dot{m}(h_1 - h_2) - \dot{W}_{out} = 282.6 \text{ kW}$

$\dot{S}_{gen} = \dot{m}(s_2 - s_1) + \frac{\dot{Q}_{out}}{T_{b,surr}} = 11.4 \text{ kW/K}$

1. Steam is condensed at a constant temperature of 30°C as it flows through the condenser of a power plant by rejecting heat at a rate of 55 MW. The rate of entropy change of steam as it flows through the condenser is :

(a) -1.83 MW/K	(b) -0.18 MW/K	(c) 0 MW/K
(d) 0.56 MW/K	(e) 1.22 MW/K	

2. Steam is compressed from 6 MPa and 300°C to 10 MPa isentropically. The final temperature of the steam is :

(a) 290°C	(b) 300°C	(c) 311°C	(d) 371°C	(e) 422°C
---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

3. An apple with an average mass of 0.15 kg and average specific heat of $3.65 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C}$ is cooled from 20°C to 5°C . The entropy change of the apple is :

(a) -0.0288 kJ/K	(b) -0.192 kJ/K	(c) -0.526 kJ/K
(d) 0 kJ/K	(e) 0.657 kJ/K	

4. A piston-cylinder device contains 5 kg of saturated water vapor at 3 MPa. Now heat is rejected from the cylinder at constant pressure until the water vapor completely condenses so that the cylinder contains saturated liquid at 3 MPa at the end of the process. The entropy change of the system during this process is :

(a) 0 kJ/K	(b) -3.5 kJ/K	(c) -12.5 kJ/K
(d) -17.7 kJ/K	(e) -19.5 kJ/K	

5. Helium gas is compressed from 1 atm and 25°C to a pressure of 10 atm adiabatically. The lowest temperature of helium after compression is :

(a) 25°C	(b) 63°C	(c) 250°C	(d) 384°C	(e) 476°C
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

6. Steam expands in an adiabatic turbine from 8 MPa and 500°C to 0.1 MPa at a rate of 3 kg/s. If steam leaves the turbine as saturated vapor, the power output of the turbine is :

(a) 2174 kW	(b) 698 kW	(c) 2881 kW	(d) 1674 kW	(e) 3240 kW
-------------	------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

7. Argon gas expands in an adiabatic turbine from 3 MPa and 750°C to 0.2 MPa at a rate of 5 kg/s. The maximum power output of the turbine is :

(a) 1.06 MW (b) 1.29 MW (c) 1.43 MW (d) 1.76 MW (e) 2.08 MW

8. A unit mass of a substance undergoes an irreversible process from state 1 to state 2 while gaining heat from the surroundings at temperature T in the amount of q . If the entropy of the substance is s_1 at state 1, and s_2 at state 2, the entropy change of the substance Δs during this process is :

(a) $\Delta s < s_2 - s_1$ (b) $\Delta s > s_2 - s_1$ (c) $\Delta s = s_2 - s_1$
 (d) $\Delta s = s_2 - s_1 + q/T$ (e) $\Delta s > s_2 - s_1 + q/T$

9. A unit mass of an ideal gas at temperature T undergoes a reversible isothermal process from pressure P_1 to pressure P_2 while losing heat to the surroundings at temperature T in the amount of q . If the gas constant of the gas is R , the entropy change of the gas Δs during this process is :

(a) $\Delta s = R \ln(P_2/P_1)$ (b) $\Delta s = R \ln(P_2/P_1) - q/T$
 (c) $\Delta s = R \ln(P_1/P_2)$ (d) $\Delta s = R \ln(P_1/P_2) - q/T$
 (e) $\Delta s = 0$

10. Air is compressed from room conditions to a specified pressure in a reversible manner by two compressors: one isothermal and the other adiabatic. If the entropy change of air Δs_{isot} during the reversible isothermal compression, and Δs_{adia} during the reversible adiabatic compression, the correct statement regarding entropy change of air per unit mass is :

(a) $\Delta s_{isot} + \Delta s_{adia} = 0$ (b) $\Delta s_{isot} = \Delta s_{adia} > 0$ (c) $\Delta s_{adia} > 0$
 (d) $\Delta s_{isot} < 0$ (e) $\Delta s_{isot} = 0$

11. Helium gas is compressed from 15°C and 5.40 m³/kg to 0.775 m³/kg in a reversible and adiabatic manner. The temperature of helium after compression is :

(a) 105°C (b) 55°C (c) 1734°C (d) 1051°C (e) 778°C

12. Heat is lost through a plane wall steadily at a rate of 600 W. If the inner and outer surface temperatures of the wall are 20°C and 5°C, respectively, the rate of entropy generation within the wall is :
- (a) 0.11 W/K (b) 4.21 W/K (c) 2.10 W/K (d) 42.1 W/K (e) 90.0 W/K
13. Air is compressed steadily and adiabatically from 17°C and 90 kPa to 200°C and 400 kPa. Assuming constant specific heats for air at room temperature, the isentropic efficiency of the compressor is :
- (a) 0.76 (b) 0.94 (c) 0.86 (d) 0.84 (e) 1.00
14. Argon gas expands in an adiabatic turbine steadily from 500°C and 800 kPa to 80 kPa at a rate of 2.5 kg/s. For isentropic efficiency of 80 percent, the power produced by the turbine is :
- (a) 194 kW (b) 291 kW (c) 484 kW (d) 363 kW (e) 605 kW
15. Water enters a pump steadily at 100 kPa at a rate of 35 L/s and leaves at 800 kPa. The flow velocities at the inlet and the exit are the same, but the pump exit where the discharge pressure is measured is 6.1 m above the inlet section. The minimum power input to the pump is :
- (a) 34 kW (b) 22 kW (c) 27 kW (d) 52 kW (e) 44 kW
16. Air at 15°C is compressed steadily and isothermally from 100 kPa to 700 kPa at a rate of 0.12 kg/s. The minimum power input to the compressor is :
- (a) 1.0 kW (b) 11.2 kW (c) 25.8 kW (d) 19.3 kW (e) 161 kW
17. Air is to be compressed steadily and isentropically from 1 atm to 25 atm by a two-stage compressor. To minimize the total compression work, the intermediate pressure between the two stages must be :
- (a) 3 atm (b) 5 atm (c) 8 atm (d) 10 atm (e) 13 atm

18. Helium gas enters an adiabatic nozzle steadily at 500°C and 600 kPa with a low velocity, and exits at a pressure of 90 kPa. The highest possible velocity of helium gas at the nozzle exit is :
- (a) 1475 m/s (b) 1662 m/s (c) 1839 m/s (d) 2066 m/s (e) 3040 m/s
19. Combustion gases with a specific heat ratio of 1.3 enter an adiabatic nozzle steadily at 800°C and 800 kPa with a low velocity, and exit at a pressure of 85 kPa. The lowest possible temperature of combustion gases at the nozzle exit is :
- (a) 43°C (b) 237°C (c) 367°C (d) 477°C (e) 640°C
20. Steam enters an adiabatic turbine steadily at 400°C and 3 MPa, and leaves at 50 kPa. The highest possible percentage of mass of steam that condenses at the turbine exit and leaves the turbine as a liquid is :
- (a) 5% (b) 10% (c) 15% (d) 20% (e) 0%
21. Liquid water enters an adiabatic piping system at 15°C at a rate of 8 kg/s. If the water temperature rises by 0.2°C during flow due to friction, the rate of entropy generation in the pipe is :
- (a) 23 W/K (b) 55 W/K (c) 68 W/K (d) 220 W/K (e) 443 W/K
22. Liquid water is to be compressed by a pump whose isentropic efficiency is 75 percent from 0.2 MPa to 5 MPa at a rate of 0.15 m^3/min . The required power input to this pump is :
- (a) 4.8 kW (b) 6.4 kW (c) 9.0 kW (d) 16.0 kW (e) 12 kW
23. Steam enters an adiabatic turbine at 8 MPa and 500°C at a rate of 18 kg/s, and exits at 0.2 MPa and 300°C . The rate of entropy generation in the turbine is :
- (a) 0 kW/K (b) 7.2 kW/K (c) 21 kW/K (d) 15 kW/K (e) 17 kW/K

24. Helium gas is compressed steadily from 90 kPa and 25°C to 600 kPa at a rate of 2 kg/min by an adiabatic compressor. If the compressor consumes 70 kW of power while operating, the isentropic efficiency of this compressor is :

(a) 56.7%

(b) 83.7%

(c) 75.4%

(d) 92.1%

(e) 100.0%

حكمة : الرجل رجل في بعض الأوقات، والأنثى أنثى في جميع الأوقات

شعر أعيني :

علم العليم وعقل العاقل اختلفا
من ذا الذي منهما قد احرز الشرفا ؟
فالعلم قال : انا احرزت غايته
والعقل قال : انا الرحمن بي عرفا
فأفصح العلم افصاحا وقال له :
باينا الله في فرقانه اتصفا ؟
فبان للعقل ان العلم سيده
فقبل العقل رأس العلم وانصرفا

٠٧٨٨١٩٥٣٣٩

اخوكم رائد الحموري



$$1. T_1 = 30^\circ \text{C}$$

$$Q_{\text{out}} = 55 \text{ MW}$$

$$\text{Sol: } \Delta S_{\text{isothermal}} = \frac{Q_{\text{out}}}{T_{\text{sys}}} = \frac{55}{(30+273)}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{sys}} = -0.18 \text{ MW/K}$$

* الإشارة الـالبة لأن النظام يبرد والإشارة الموجبة يعني أن النظام يُسخن

$$2. \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

$$P_1 = 6000 \text{ kPa}, P_2 = 10000 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 300^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\text{Isentropically } S_1 = S_2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 6000 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 300^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} S_1 = S_2 = 6.0703$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 10 \text{ MPa} \\ S_2 = 6.0703 \end{array} \right\} \text{table A-6 check the value, you will make interpolation}$$

$$P = 10 \text{ MPa}$$

T	S
350	5.946
X	6.0703
400	6.2141

* اعمل "interpolation" لحالة
قررت تخضع المادة عيب تقبل
"فا يعرفش" (ن)

$$X = T_2 = 371^\circ \text{C}$$

3. $C = 3.65 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$ from table A-3.c

$$m = 0.12 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C}, T_2 = 5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta S = m \cdot C \cdot \ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right) \quad \text{for liquids \& solids : سائل}$$

$$= 0.12 \cdot 3.65 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{5+273}{25+273}\right)$$

$$= -0.0304 \text{ kJ/K}$$

4. H_2O

Saturated water Vapor \rightarrow بخار الماء المشبع

$$P_1 = 3000 \text{ kPa}$$

$$m = 5 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_g \text{ at } 3000 \text{ kPa} = 3.5402 \quad \text{from table A-5}$$

Sol.

$$\Delta S = -m \cdot S_{P_g}$$

$$= -5 \cdot 3.5402$$

$$= -17.7 \text{ kJ/K}$$

5. Helium "He" ideal gas

$$k = 1.667 \quad \text{table A-2.a}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} = 101.325 \text{ kPa}, T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_2 = 10 \text{ atm} = 1013.25 \text{ kPa}$$

lowest \rightarrow reversible \rightarrow الحالة المثالية

reversible + adiabatic = isentropic

* نستخرج العلاقات حسب توازن الإنتروبي

$$S_1 = S_2$$

ولو رجعنا إلى الشرح

نجد في هذه الحالة أن النسب

علاقة بين دلتا الإنتروبي

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{25 + 273} = \left(\frac{10 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ atm}} \right)^{\left(\frac{1.667-1}{1.667} \right)}$$

$$T_2 = 748.7 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 748.7 - 273 = 476^\circ \text{C}$$

6. "H₂O"

saturated vapor

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$P_1 = 4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 500^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\dot{m}_1 = 2 \text{ kg/s}$$

turbine

$$P_2 = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$P_1 = 4000 \text{ kPa} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{from table A-6} \\ T_1 = 500^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} h_1 = 3446 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$T_1 = 500^\circ \text{C}$$

$$P_2 = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 100 \text{ kPa} \\ x_2 = 1 \end{array} \right\} h_2 = h_g = 2675 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{out}} = \dot{m}_1 (h_1 - h_2)$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{out}} = 2 * (3446 - 2675)$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{out}} = 1542 \text{ kW}$$

7. Argon "Ar" \rightarrow ideal gas

$$C_p = 0.5203 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

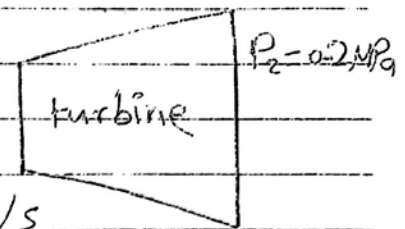
$$K = 1.667$$

"from table A-2.9"

$$P_1 = 3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 750^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\dot{m} = 5 \text{ kg/s}$$



maximum power $\xrightarrow{\text{or}} \text{Reversible}$

Reversible + adiabatic = Isentropic $S_1 = S_2$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{K-1}{K}} \rightarrow \frac{T_2}{750+273} = \left(\frac{0.2}{3} \right)^{\frac{1.667-1}{1.667}}$$

$$T_2 = 346.2 \text{ K} = 73.2^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\dot{W}_{\max} = \dot{m} \cdot C_p \cdot (T_1 - T_2)$$

$$\dot{W}_{\max} = 5 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 0.5203 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot (750 - 73.2) \text{ K}$$

$$= 1750 \text{ kW}$$

$$= 1.75 \text{ MW}$$

8. (C) $\Delta S = S_2 - S_1$

9. (C) $\Delta S = R \ln (P_1/P_2)$

10. (d) $\Delta S_{\text{tot}} < 0$

م. راشد الحموري

0788195339

11. Helium "He" \rightarrow ideal gas

$$k = 1.667$$

$$T_1 = 27^\circ\text{C} \quad , \quad V_1 = 3.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$T_2 = ?? \quad , \quad V_2 = 0.775 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

reversible and adiabatic = isentropic " $S_1 = S_2$ "

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{k-1}$$

* اختبرنا هذه العلاقة مع العضلات
المتوافقة مع السؤال

$$\frac{T_2}{27+273} = \left(\frac{3.5}{0.775} \right)^{(1.667-1)}$$

$$T_2 = 820 \text{ K} \rightarrow T_2 = 547^\circ\text{C}$$

12.

$$Q = 600 \text{ W}$$

$$T_1 = 20^\circ\text{C} = 293 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 5^\circ\text{C} = 278 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Steadily} \xrightarrow{\text{تقرن}} \frac{d(\quad)}{dt} = \text{zero}$$

Sol.

$$S_{in} - S_{out} + S_{gen} = dS$$

$$\frac{Q}{T_1} - \frac{Q}{T_2} + S_{gen} = 0$$

$$\frac{600}{293} - \frac{600}{278} + S_{gen} = 0$$

$$S_{gen} = 0.11 \text{ W/K}$$

13. Air "ideal gas" } table A-2.9
 $c_p = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$
 $k = 1.4$

$$T_1 = 17^\circ \text{C} = 290 \text{ K}$$

$$P_1 = 90 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_2 = 200^\circ \text{C} = 473 \text{ K}$$

$$P_2 = 400 \text{ kPa}$$

* isentropic

Sol-

$$\eta_c = \frac{W_s}{W_a} \quad *$$

$$W_s = C_p * (T_{2,s} - T_1) \quad **$$

$$= 1.005 * (T_{2,s} - 290)$$

$$\frac{T_{2,s}}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}} \rightarrow T_{2,s} = 290 \left(\frac{400}{90} \right)^{\frac{1.4-1}{1.4}}$$

$$T_{2,s} = 444 \text{ K}$$

** $T_{2,s} = 444 \text{ K}$

$$W_s = 1.005 * (444 - 290) = 154.77 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$W_a = C_p * (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$= 1.005 * (473 - 290) = 184 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

* $\eta_c = \frac{W_s}{W_a}$

$$\eta_c = \frac{154.77}{184} = 0.84$$

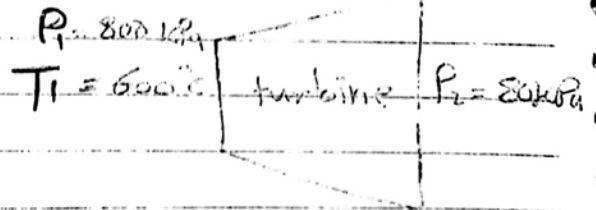
14. Argon "Ar" ideal gas

$$C_p = 0.5203 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$k = 1.667$$

$$m = 2.5 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\eta_T = 0.88$$



Sol. $\eta_T = \frac{W_a}{W_s}$

$$W_a = C_p * (T_2 - T_1) \quad , \quad T_2 = ??$$

$$W_s = C_p * (T_1 - T_{2s})$$

$$\frac{T_{2s}}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$$

$$T_{2s} = 873 * \left(\frac{80}{800} \right)^{\frac{1.667-1}{1.667}} = 347.5 \text{ K}$$

$$W_s = 0.5203 * (-347.5 + 873)$$

$$W_s = 273.4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\eta_T = \frac{W_a}{W_s} \rightarrow W_a = 0.88 * 273.4$$

$$W_a = 240.6 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad * \text{ انتج الحرارة عند الـ } W_s$$

$$W_a = 240.6 * 2.5 = 602 \text{ kW}$$

15. Water " H_2O " , pump

$$P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa} \text{ , } P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 20^\circ \text{C}$$

$$g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad \text{تسارع الجاذبية الأرضية}$$

$$h = 6.1 \text{ m}$$

$$\dot{V} = 35 \text{ L/s} = 0.035 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \quad \text{و } 1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000 \text{ Liter}$$

Sol.

$$P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa} ?$$

$$T_1 = 20^\circ \text{C}$$

* بعد أن نذهب إلى "table A-5" ونقارن

$$V_1 = 0.001002 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

درجة الحرارة تكشف أن

حالة السائل هي C.1 ونذهب

إلى جدول A-7 فتجد أقل قيمة

للضغط هي 5 MPa فترجع إلى

جدول A-4 عند درجة حرارة 20°

وتقرأ V_f

$$m = \frac{\dot{V}}{V} = \frac{0.035}{0.001002}$$

$$m = 35 \text{ kg}$$

$$W_b = \dot{V} * (P_2 - P_1)$$

$$= 0.035 * (800 - 100) = 24.5 \text{ kW}$$

$$P.e = m * g * h$$

$$= 35 * 9.81 * 6.1$$

$$= 2094 \text{ W} = 2.1 \text{ kW}$$

$$W_{\min} = 24.5 + 2.1$$

$$= 26.6 \text{ kW} \approx 27 \text{ kW}$$

16. Air , compressed

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_p &= 1.005 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \\ R &= 0.287 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \\ C_v &= 0.718 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{from table} \\ \text{A-2.9} \end{array}$$

$$P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa} , P_2 = 700 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 15^\circ \text{C} = 288 \text{ K}$$

$$\dot{m} = 0.12 \text{ kg/s}$$

* isothermally

$$W_{in} = \dot{m} \times R \times T \times \ln(P_2/P_1)$$

$$W_{in} = 0.12 \times 0.287 \times 288 \times \ln\left(\frac{700}{100}\right)$$

$$W_{in} = 19.3 \text{ kW}$$

17. Air , compressed
isentropically

كمان مقامية لفهم السؤال
والمساعدة على حلّه

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} , P_2 = 16 \text{ atm}$$

Sol. $P_x = \sqrt{P_1 P_2}$

$$P_x = \sqrt{16 \times 1} = 4 \text{ atm}$$

18. Helium "He"

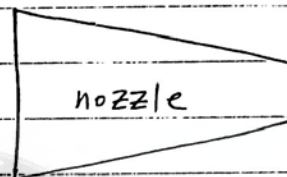
nozzle

$$k = 1.667, C_p = 5.1926 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$P_1 = 600 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 500^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{e1} \approx \text{Zero}$$



$$P_2 = 90 \text{ kPa}$$

highest possible + adiabatic $\rightarrow S_1 = S_2$ Sol.

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$$

$$T_2 = 773 * \left(\frac{90}{600} \right)^{\frac{1.667-1}{1.667}} = 362 \text{ K}$$

$$\frac{V_{e1}^2}{2 * 1000} + (C_p * T_1) = \frac{V_{e2}^2}{2 * 1000} + (C_p * T_2)$$

Zero

$$\text{Zero} + (5.1926 * 773) = \frac{V_{e2}^2}{2000} + (5.1926 * 362)$$

$$V_{e2} = 2066 \text{ m/s}$$

19. specific heat ratio $\equiv k$, Nozzle

$$k = 1.3$$

$$T_1 = 800^\circ \text{C} = 1073 \text{ K}$$

$$P_1 = 800 \text{ kPa} , P_2 = 85 \text{ kPa}$$

Sol. $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$

$$T_2 = 1073 * \left(\frac{85}{800} \right)^{\frac{1.3-1}{1.3}}$$

$$T_2 = 639.5 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 367^\circ \text{C}$$

* يا جماعة أنا عارفكو ...

بالامتحان أول ما يطلع معك

الرقم هاد بتروح على الخيارات

ويكون موجود عندهم ويتعطه مباشرة

ويتطلع تتكفي والله كان يطلع معي

الجواب بالفاصلة ليس عليك علامتي !!

ما هو لأفك (تبييت) هو طالب

الجواب بوحدة $^\circ \text{C}$ ارددوني

20. H_2O , turbine

$$P_1 = 5000 \text{ kPa} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{table A-6}$$

$$T_1 = 400^\circ \text{C} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} S_1 = 6.6483 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$P_2 = 20 \text{ kPa} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{table A-5}$$

$$S_2 = S_1 = 6.6483 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} S_f = 0.832 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$S_{fg} = 7.0752 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$S_2 = S_f + [X_2 * S_{fg}] \rightarrow 6.6483 = 0.832 + [X * 7.0752]$$

$$X_2 = 0.82$$

$$\text{"الرطوبة" moisture} = 1 - X_2 = 0.18 = 18\%$$

21. water

$$\dot{m} = 8 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$T_1 = 15^\circ \text{C} = 288 \text{ K}, \quad T_2 = 15.2^\circ \text{C} = 288.2 \text{ K}$$

$$c_p = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$S_{\text{gen}} = \dot{m} * c_p * \ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)$$

$$S_{\text{gen}} = 8 * 4.18 * \ln\left(\frac{288.2}{288}\right)$$

$$S_{\text{gen}} = 0.023 \text{ kW/K}$$

$$S_{\text{gen}} = 23 \text{ W/K}$$

22. water, pump

$$\eta = 0.75$$

$$P_2 = 5000 \text{ kPa}, \quad P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\dot{V} = 0.15 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} = 2.5 * 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\text{rev}} &= \dot{V} * (P_2 - P_1) \\ &= 2.5 * 10^{-3} * (5000 - 200) \\ &= 12 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta_{\text{pump}} = \frac{W_{\text{rev}}}{W_{\text{pump}}} \rightarrow W_{\text{pump}} = 12 / 0.75 = 16 \text{ kW}$$

23. H_2O , turbine

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 8000 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 500^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \text{table A-6} \quad S_1 = 6.7266 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 300^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \text{table A-6} \quad S_2 = 7.8941 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$\dot{m} = 18 \text{ kg/s}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{gen}} &= \dot{m} * (S_2 - S_1) \\ &= 18 * (7.8941 - 6.7266) \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{\text{gen}} = 21 \text{ kW/K}$$

24. He, compressed

$$C_p = 5.1926, \quad k = 1.667$$

$$P_1 = 90 \text{ kPa}, \quad T_1 = 25^\circ \text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa}, \quad T_2 = ??$$

$$\dot{m} = 2 \text{ kg/min} = 0.033 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$W_{\text{comp}} = 80 \text{ kW}$$

Sol. $\frac{T_{2,s}}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}} \rightarrow T_{2,s} = 714 \text{ K}$

$$W_s = \dot{m} C_p * (T_{2,s} - T_1) = 72 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta_{\text{comp}} = \frac{W_s}{W_{\text{comp}}} = \frac{72}{80} = 90.1\%$$