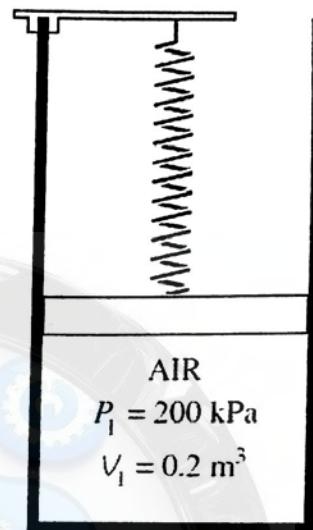
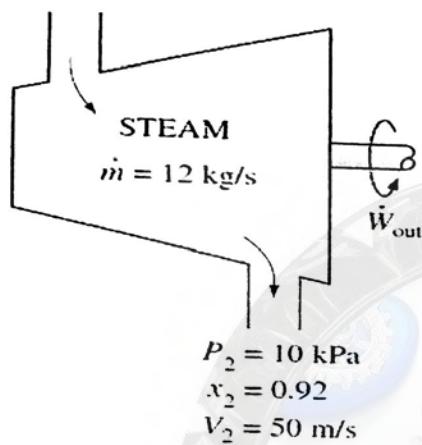


# الجامعة الأمريكية The Pioneer In Thermodynamics For Engineer

$$P_1 = 10 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 450^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_1 = 80 \text{ m/s}$$



Course Name : Thermodynamics An Engineering Approach  
7<sup>th</sup> Edition

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Other works of the author : Mechanics Of Materials 5<sup>th</sup> Edition

"Actions speak louder than words"

يطلب من مكتبة J.U.S.T

مع تحيات رائد الحموري

# Thermodynamics

## Chapter 1: Introduction and basic Concepts

### Thermodynamics

Thermo <sup>ديناميكية</sup>  
"heat" <sup>عن حرارة</sup>

dynamics <sup>ديناميك</sup>  
"Power" <sup>تحريك</sup>

\* يختص علم الديناميك بالتحول من حرارة إلى طاقة  
Convert heat into power

\* أحد أهم القواعد 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 للديناميك هو حفظ الطاقة

"Second Law of thermodynamics"

يُنصَّى على أن الطاقة قيمة وحيدة والعمليات الطبيعية (الواوقة)

تقلل عن قيمة الطاقة مقارنة مع العمليات النظرية المثالية

وسُبْطَى التغفُلُ لِأَعْمَالَ

هناك طريقتان لدراسة نظائر معين

1. Microscopic Point of view

(statistical thermodynamics)

وهو ما ينبع من جامع الكثافة  
الatomique  
طاردة التغير بسلوك جزيئات  
الوحدة لنظام معين.

2. Macroscopic

(classical T.D)

وهو ما يلاحظ بالعين المجردة  
فقط إذا أردت أن تعرف  
الغير بالضبط لنظام تقيس  
بالمترage  
وتأخذ القراءة مباشرة

\* الكثيارات الفيزيائية لها وحدات "Units" وتقسم إلى وحدتين :

1. primary or fundamental dimensions

(mass, Length, time)

2. Secondary or derived dimensions

(velocity, energy)

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

1. English system (USCS)

2. International System (SI)

Units

SI

USCS

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  $1 \text{ m/s}^2$
  - \* 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  $1 \text{ ft/s}^2$

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

$$11bf = 32.174 \text{ lbm. ft/s}^2$$

In Eng )ish system:  $F = \frac{m \cdot g}{9.81} \rightarrow 1 \text{bf} = \frac{1 \text{lbm} \cdot \text{ft}}{16 \text{in} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{s}^2}$

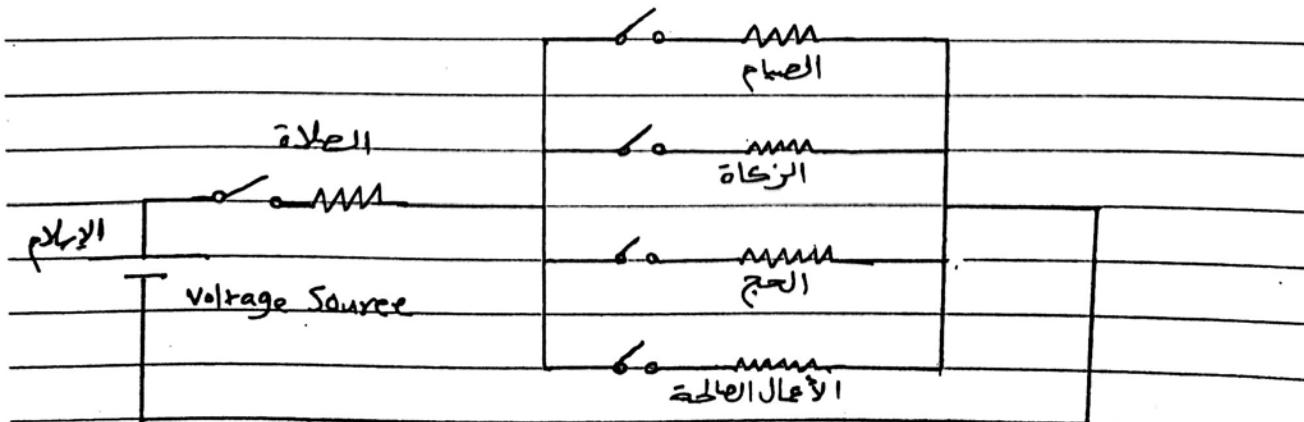
## Unity Conversion ratio

$$g_c = 32.174 \text{ lbm} \cdot \text{ft} / \text{lb}_f \cdot \text{s}^2$$

Factors

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

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Sol}}} \quad w = mg = \frac{11\text{bm} * 32.174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32.174 \text{ lbm ft/lbf.s}^2} = 11\text{lbf}$$



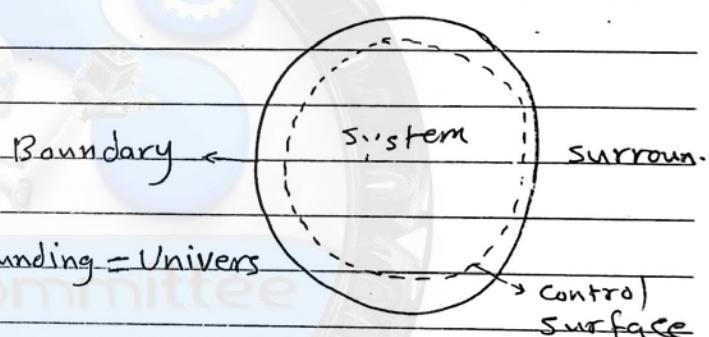
\* What do we mean by system?

- 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 + Surrounding = Universe

### \* 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 أي فم من غاز  $O_2$  بمحارف معينة  
intensive or extensive  
وطلب مني دخلي هذه المعايير إلى المثال التالي

$m$	
$V$	
$T$	
$P$	

①

سأقوم بتدели هذا النظام إلى معايير متساوية  
بحاجز وهي وتأخذ نفس المثال التالي

- هل كثافة  $O_2$  في النظام الواقع من خطوة ① هي  
نفس كثافة  $O_2$  في النظام الأصلي?  
الجواب لا لأن كثافة  $O_2$  توزع على المعايير بالتساوي  
extensive ← وكذلك المعلم

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

②

هل درجة الحرارة في النظام الواقع من خطوة ② هي  
نفس درجة حرارة النظام الأصلي?  
نعم ← وكذلك الخطوط والمعايير  
intensive

## \* Specific properties:

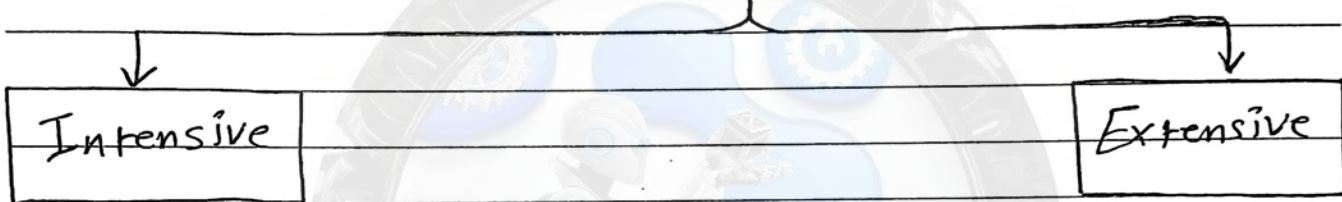
Extensive properties per Unit mass

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

specific energy  $e = \frac{E}{m}$

specific property ~~غير ممكناً أن يكون ممكناً~~ ~~غير ممكناً أن يكون ممكناً~~

## Thermodynamics Properties



غير ممكناً أن يكون ممكناً

ممكن أن يكون ممكناً

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

$m, V, \text{energy}$  (K.E, P.E, u)

Energy "E"  $\rightarrow$  Extensive property :  $\text{جيء بالكمية}$

specific energy "e"  $\rightarrow$  Intensive property

Example: Calculate the total density in the figure shown?

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

$m_1$	$m_2$
$V_1$	$V_2$
$\rho_1$	$\rho_2$

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

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

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

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

\* Specific gravity or relative density :

the ratio of the density of substance to the density of water "H<sub>2</sub>O" at specified temperature.

$$SG_{O_2} = \frac{\rho_{O_2}}{\rho_{H_2O}}, \text{ specific gravity of } O_2$$

\* Specific weight : the weight of unit volume of substance

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

\* State and Equilibrium :

State: حالة النظام هي عندما لا تتغير الخواص له تمامًا ويستطع مقايسها أو يمسك بها فلن تكون هذه نفس حالة النظام فإذا تغيرت خاصية واحدة فلأنه سوف يتبع حالة جديدة للنظام

equilibrium: حالة من الاتزان للنظام وتكون عندما لا تتغير الخواص له مع الوقت فإذا كان النظام عازم عن تغيره فلن ينبعج فلأنه هنا بالضرورة يعني اتزانه حراريًّا ويكافيهيا والعد ويكفيهيا

\* State postulate:

\* 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.

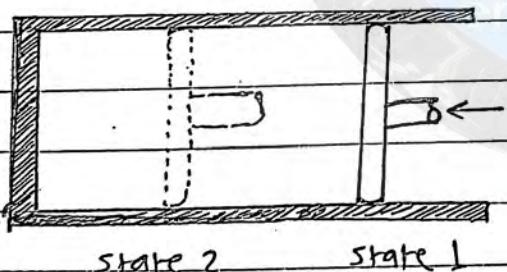
## Equilibrium process:

## حالة مُنائية لاترجمة الطبيعة

## Quasi-Equilibrium process:

## التنمية بالمتزن

ونكون العلامة بطيئة جداً  
لآخر النظام الثاني :



نريد أن نصل من حالة 1 إلى حالة 2

يُعْلَمُ مُنْخَلَّاً طَمَّةً حَدَّاً مُرَرَّاً بَعْدَ

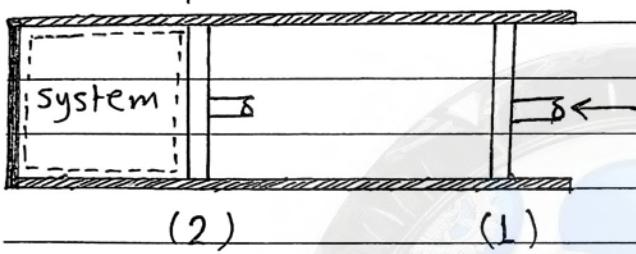
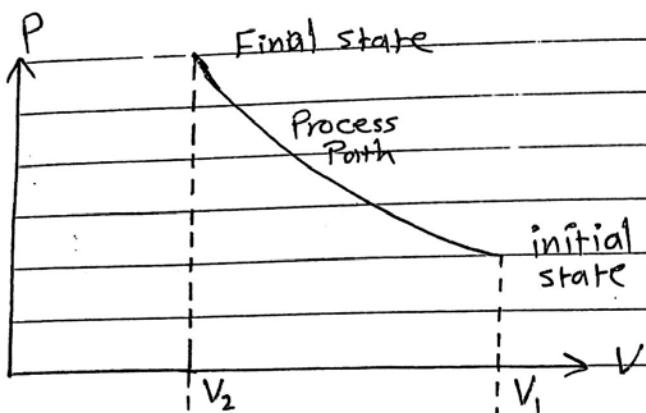
لآخر ثالث عن المراحل. فعلى هذه الحالات

equilibrium process میزن

أو بعد كبرياً عن المراحل فيكون quasi-equilibrium

آعا إيه أرجونا آنن فعل من حالي إلى حالي 2

non-equilibrium state بخطوة واحدة فيكون



جهاز يُسمى:

piston-cylinder  
device

\* cycle: when the system returns to it's 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 هي قيادة أقل لجهاز متر = متر قيادة الحرارة \*

SI

USCS

ordinary temp. scale

القياس العادي للحرارة

Celsius scale

Fahrenheit scale

absolute temp. scale

القياس 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

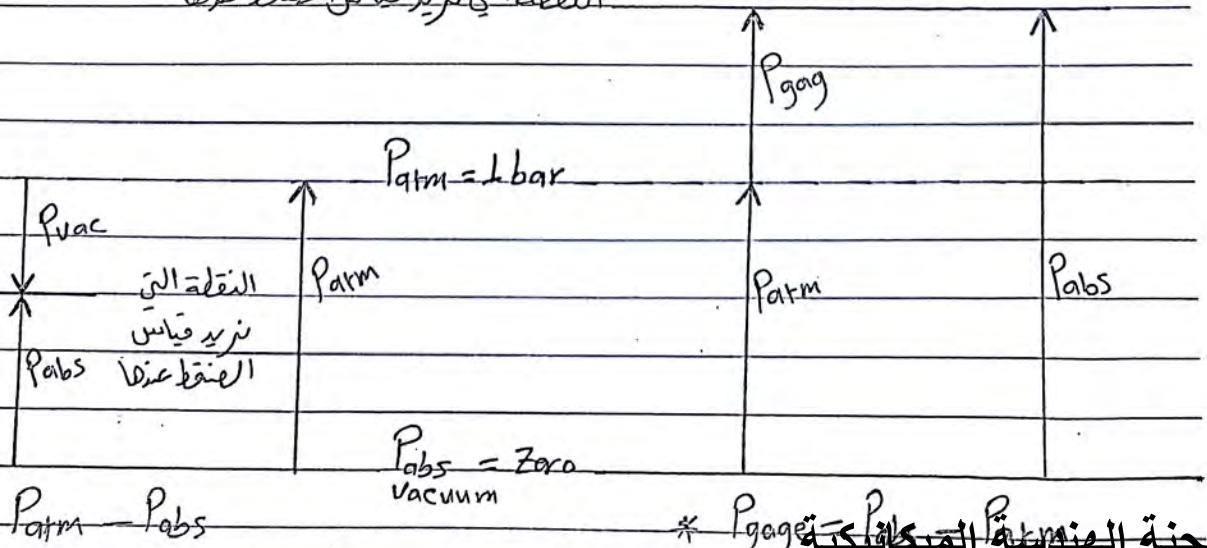
$$1 \text{ kgf/cm}^2 = 0.98 \text{ bar} = 0.96 \text{ atm}$$

\* 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

الرَّيْبَوْلِيَّةِ الْعَلَيْلِيَّةِ



$$* P_{\text{vac}} = P_{\text{atm}} - P_{\text{abs}}$$

$$* P_{\text{gaged}} = P_{\text{atm}} - P_{\text{abs}}$$

الرسم السابق يوضح بعده المقادير في حالتين:

1. إذا كانت النقطة التي يرسي حساب العقبة عنها فوق المغناطيس الجوي "P<sub>atm</sub>" فإن المغناطيس الزائر على المغناطيس الجوي يُسمى المغناطيس المغناطيسي "P<sub>mag</sub>" ونستخدم المعادلة

$$P_{\text{mag}} = P_{\text{abs}} - P_{\text{atm}}$$

2. إذا كانت النقطة التي يرسي حساب العقبة عنها تحت المغناطيس الجوي "P<sub>atm</sub>" فإن المغناطيس في هذه النقطة إلى المغناطيس الجوي يُسمى "P<sub>vac</sub>" ونستخدم المعادلة

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

if  $P_{\text{abs}} > P_{\text{atm}}$   $\rightarrow P_{\text{mag}} = P_{\text{abs}} - P_{\text{atm}}$  بعدها أخرى:

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

إذا أتيت تدريسي الشرط الآتي:

وأردونه Vacuum مادونه في المغناطيس واحد بار

$$P_{\text{atm}} = \text{المغناطيس الجوي}$$

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:  $P_{\text{abs}} = 5.8 \text{ psi}$

$$P_{\text{atm}} = 14.5 \text{ psi}$$

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

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

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

استخراجنا هذه الحالة ب уверен تأكينا من الشرط

## Chapter 2: Energy, Energy Transfer, and General Energy Analysis

$$E = \text{thermal} + \text{mechanical} + \text{kinetic} + \text{potential} + \text{electric}$$

↓ + magnetic + chemical + nuclear ↑

total energy "Joules"Forms of energy

$$e = \frac{E}{m} \quad (\text{kJ/kg}) \quad \text{specific energy}$$

Internal energy "U": the microscopic form of energy are those related to the molecular structure of a system and the degree of the molecular activity.

kinetic energy "KE": the energy that the system possesses as a result of its motion relative to some reference frame.

$$KE = \frac{mv^2}{2}, \quad ke = \frac{v^2}{2} \text{ "kg/kg"}$$

Potential energy "PE": the energy that a system possesses as result of it's elevation in gravitational field.

$$PE = mgz \quad "K_J"$$

$$P_e = g z \quad "k_J/kg"$$

$$E = U + KE + PE = U + m \frac{V^2}{2} + mgZ \quad "k_J"$$

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

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

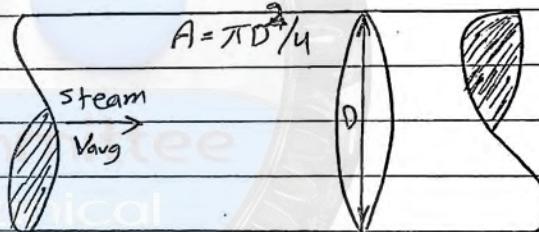
Volume flow rate " $V$ ": the volume of fluid flowing through a cross section per unit time.

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

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

$$F = \dot{m} \cdot e \quad "k_J/s" = "k_W"$$

$$E = m \cdot e \quad "k_J"$$



## Energy Transfer By Heat

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

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

Heat is transferred by three mechanisms:

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

### Energy Transfer By Work

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

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

#### \* Note:

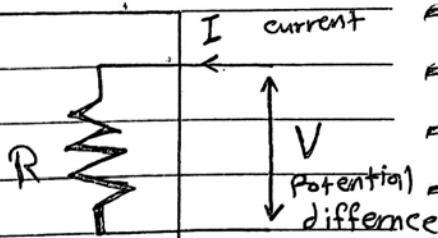
Path function: the function that are looking for how a system reaches to certain state and have inexact differentials designated by the symbol " $\delta$ ". such as heat, work

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

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

$$W_e = V I \Delta t \text{ "J"}$$



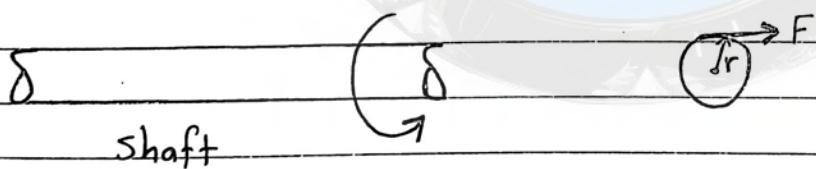
System

## Mechanical Forms of work

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

Shaft work :

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



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:

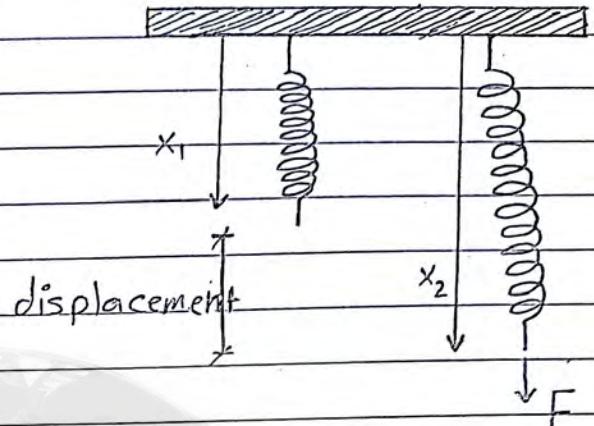
شغل الناشر

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

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

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

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



### The First Law of thermodynamics

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

#### \* Energy Balance :

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

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

\* تنتقل الطاقة من وخارج النظام بثلاث طرق وهي:

1. Heat transfer "Q"

باطرارة

2. Work transfer "W"

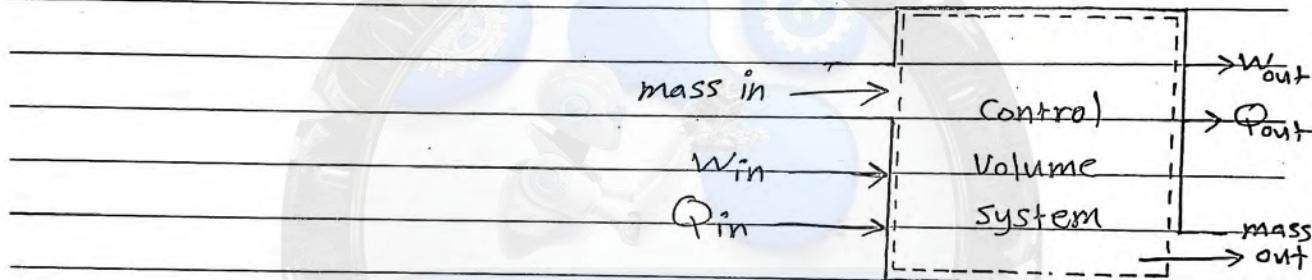
بالسُّلْطُنِيَّةِ

3. Mass flow "m"

دخول أو خروج مادة من النظام

تحل معها طاقة

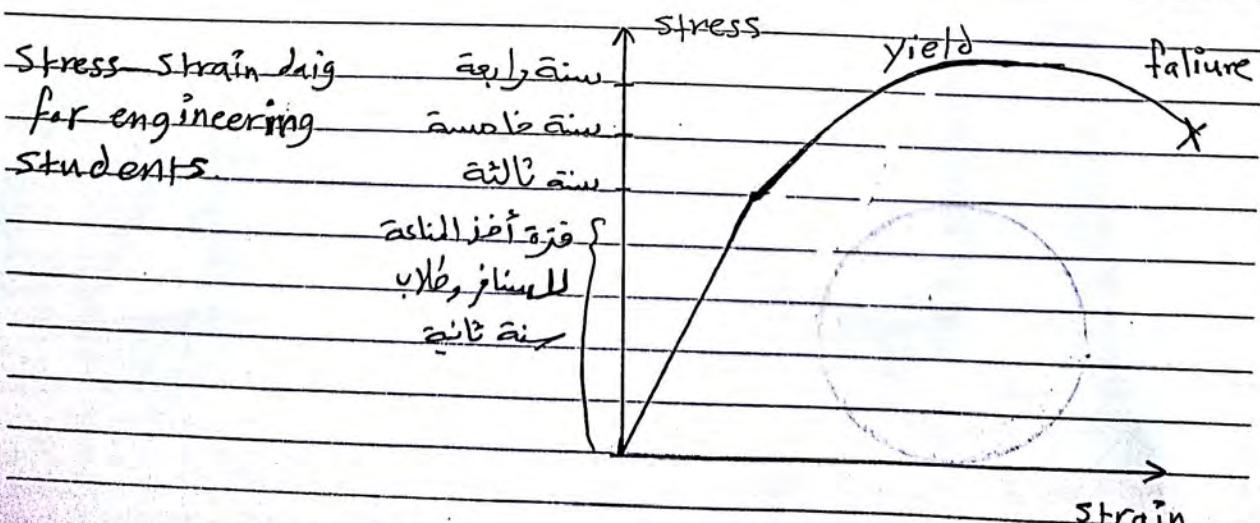
\* افترضنا أن لدينا النظام الآتي وسنتحقق عليه قانون حفظ الطاقة



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

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

$$Q_{in} + W_{in} + E_{mass,in} - Q_{out} - W_{out} - E_{mass,out} = \frac{dE}{dt} \quad "KW"$$



## Chapter 3: Properties of pure substances

المادة النقيمة: هي المادة التي لرها تركيب كيميائي ثابت وليس بالضرورة أن تكون مكونة من عنصر واحد مثل الأكسجين فقد تكون مكونة من مجموعة عناصر متعددة مثل الماء

الاضطراب - تغير حالة المادة (حبوب، مثلث، غاز) لا يتحقق أن المادة أصبحت غير نقية  
فقد يكون لدينا معاصر في ثلج وماء وبخار حاء ونعتبر أن المادة نقية  
لأن تركيبها الكيميائي ما زال نفسه

\* phase of a pure substance: أطوار متجهة ل вещة مطهورة

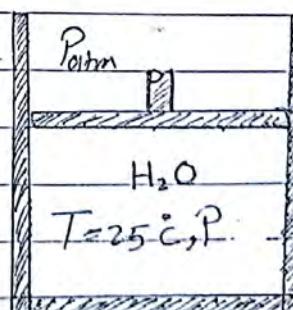
## 1. Solid

## 2. Liquid

### 3. gas

## Compressed Liquid and Saturated Liquid

\* افترض أن لدينا "piston-cylinder" وهو ملخاز مكون من اسطوانة ومحبب فوفرار ينفخ على محبب في الشكل - ويوجد فيه كمية من الماء ببرميل ارتفاعه والضغط داخل الجهاز أكبر من الضغط الطبيعي وذلك بسبب وزن المكبس لارتفاعه إلى الضغط الطبيعي وهو من تأثير حارة وأكتنافه أكبر من الضغط داخل الجهاز تقريباً يساوي الضغط الطبيعي.



الآن افترض أن piston لا يتحرك "fixed"

وغيرها من الماء لدرجة حرارة أقل من  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  خلود الماء يُسمى

## Subcooled Liquid

\* التلاصق حاصل في السائل اذا لم يدخل في درجة غليانه فايند  $\Delta T$    
 بسب الماء  $\leftrightarrow$  Compressed Liquid  
 بسب درجة الحرارة  $\leftrightarrow$  Sub cooled Liquid

\* إذا وصل الماء إلى درجة الغليان خارج المكبس

\* سؤال : على أي درجة حرارة يصل الماء إلى الفيلان ؟

هذا المسئلـة ناقـةـنـ ، لأنـ المـاء يـخـلـى عـلـى درـجـةـ ١٠ مـوـكـيـ  
وـهـنـهـ اـجـوـيـ وـقـنـفـلـى عـلـى درـجـةـ أـكـرـعـنـ .. اـحـتـرـىـ  
ثـمـ خـفـقـلـاـ أـكـبـرـعـنـ الـفـخـلـاـ لـأـلـيـ وـالـوـكـسـ زـيـنـاـ.

## Saturated Vapor and Superheated Vapor

Saturated Vapor: a vapor that is about to condense

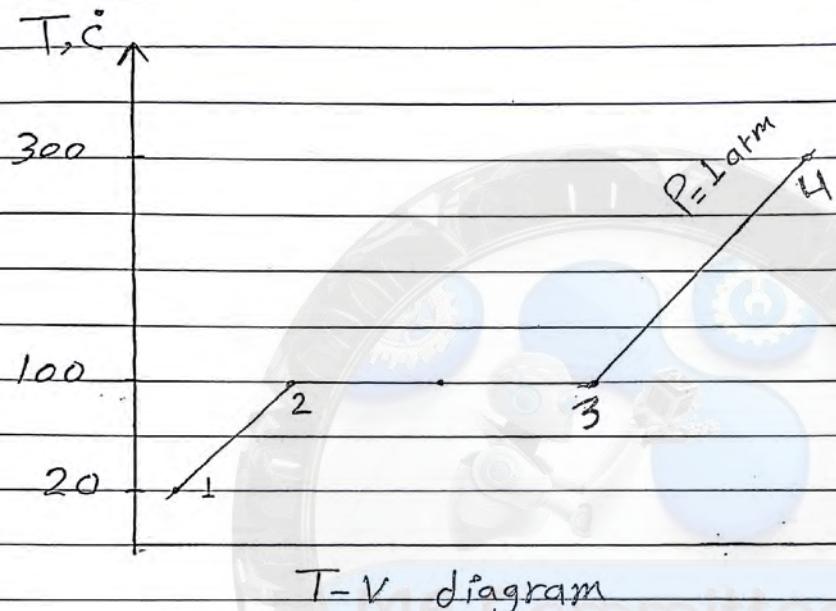
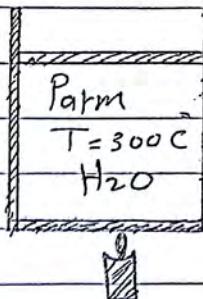
Superheated Vapor: a vapor that is not about to condense

## Saturation Temperature and Saturation Pressure

Saturation temp. "Tsat" = 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 changes phase

لقد قمنا يومنوج سينه عن الاراء التقى في بحث  
وقمنا بتحسين الماء عن درجة حرارة  $300^{\circ}\text{C}$  إلى  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$   
تحت ضغط ثابت وعند درجة = مقدار الغلاف الظري  
وقدمنا ببراقبته التغيرات ورسمها الرسم البياني التالي



$T_{sat}$  for  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  at 1 atm : (2)  $\Rightarrow$  درجة الحرارة عند الاتم

Compressed Liquid = sub cooled Liquid : الخط من 1 إلى 2

Saturated Liquid : الخط من 2 إلى 3

saturated liquid vapor mixture : الخط من 2-3 إلى 4

Saturated Vapor : الخط من 3 إلى 4

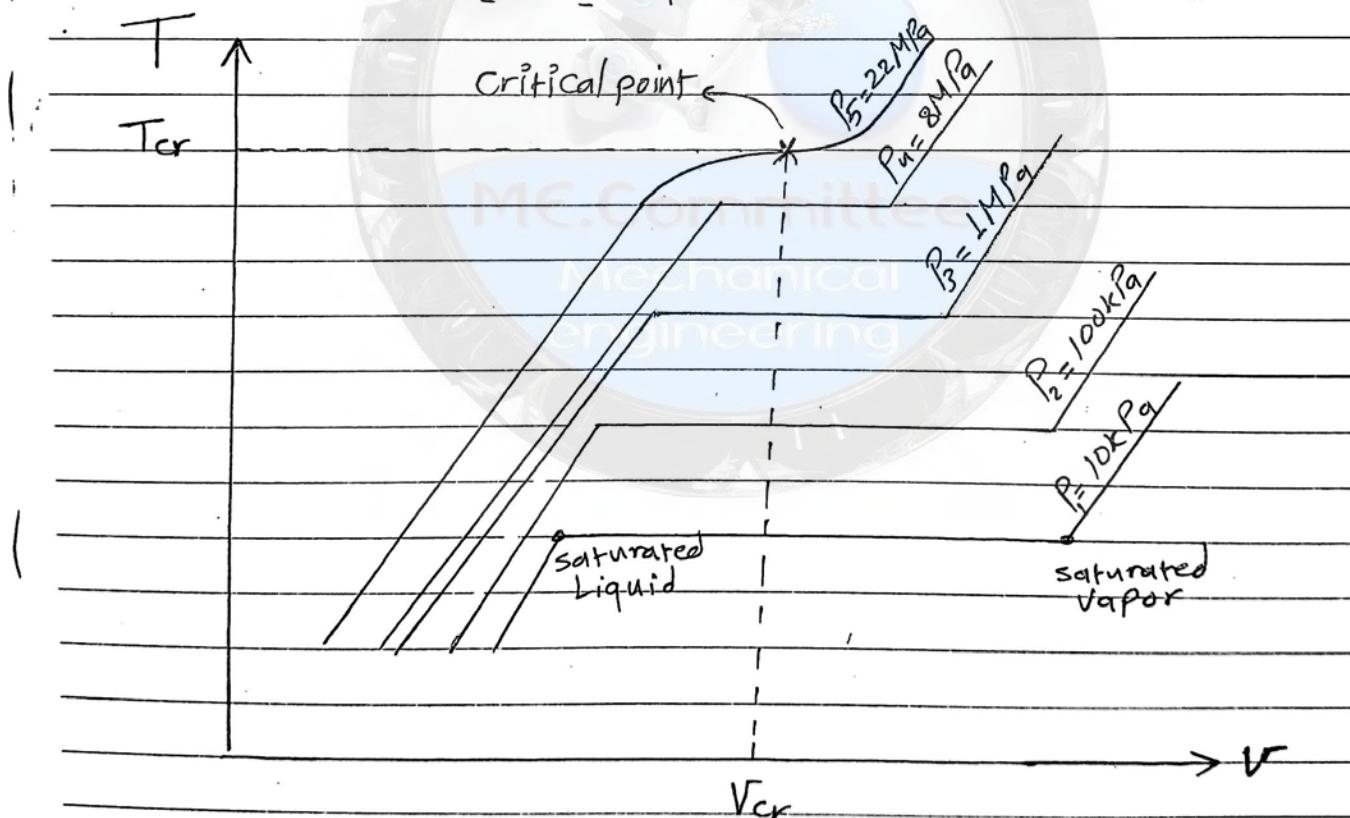
Superheated Vapor : الخط من 3-4 إلى 5

## Property diagrams for phase-change processes

1. T-V diagram
  2. P-V diagram
  3. P-T diagram
- العلاقة بين المبردة والحجم  
العلاقة بين المبردة والجهاز

### 1. T-V diagram

سنضع ماء في حجاز piston-cylinder ببرعمجرا، فالجهاز  
وسننجز هذا الماء حتى يصبح بخار، ولكن كل مرة  
سنغير المجهز وسننجز على الرسم البياني التالي:

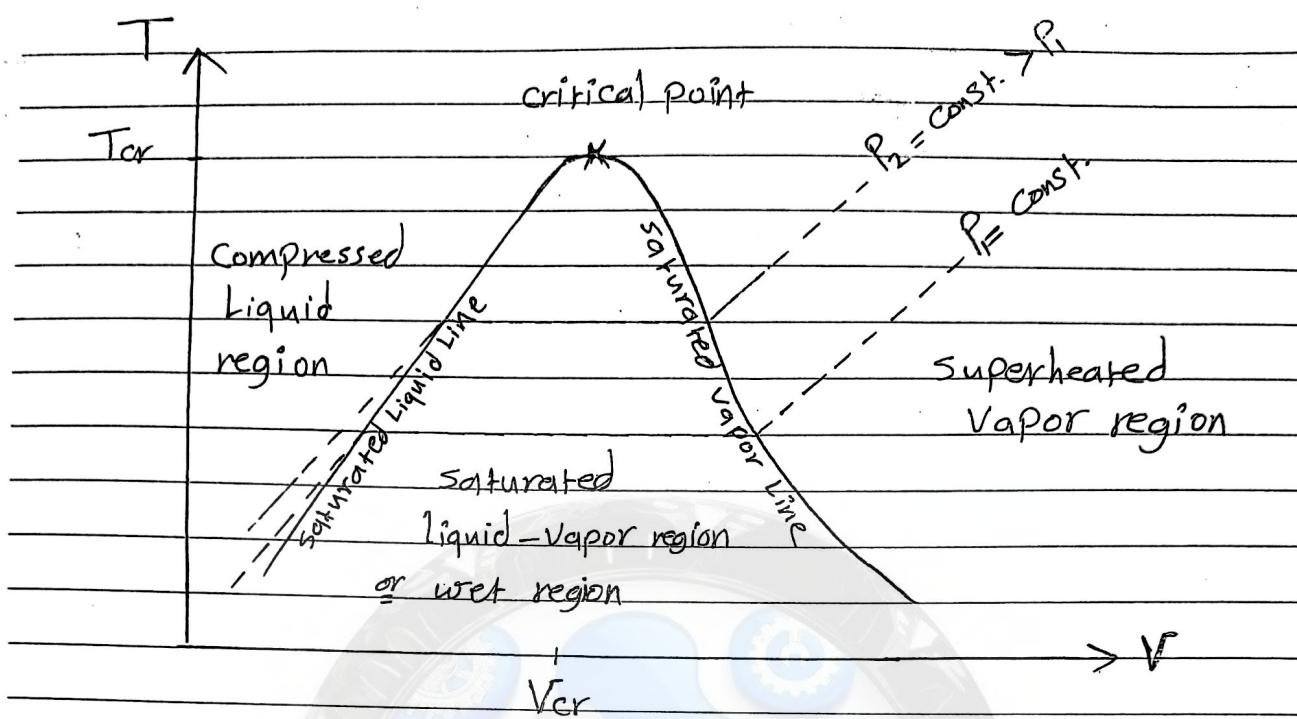


Critical point: is the point at which the saturated liquid and saturated vapor are identical.

$T_{cr}$ : critical temperature

$P_{cr}$ : critical pressure

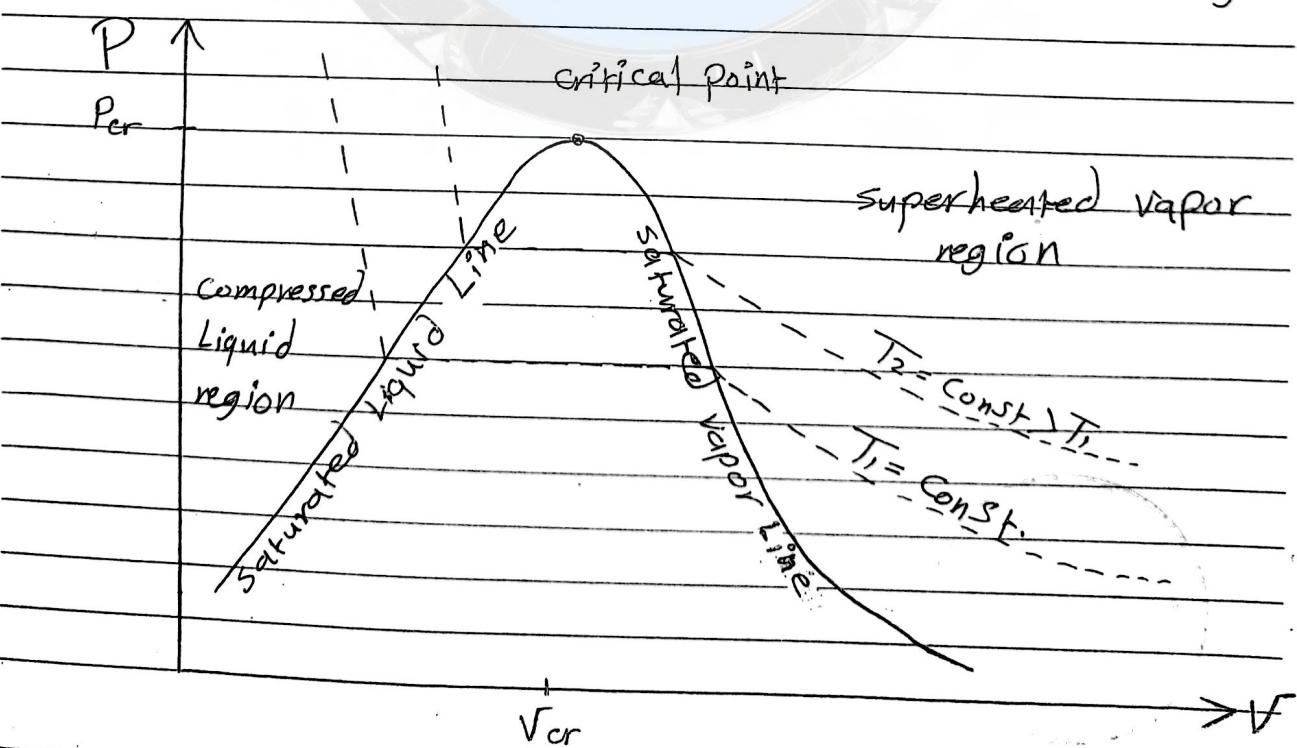
$V_{cr}$ : critical specific volume



"Dome"  $\rightarrow$  جسم مغلق بثقل  $\rightarrow$  body \*

## 2. P-V diagram

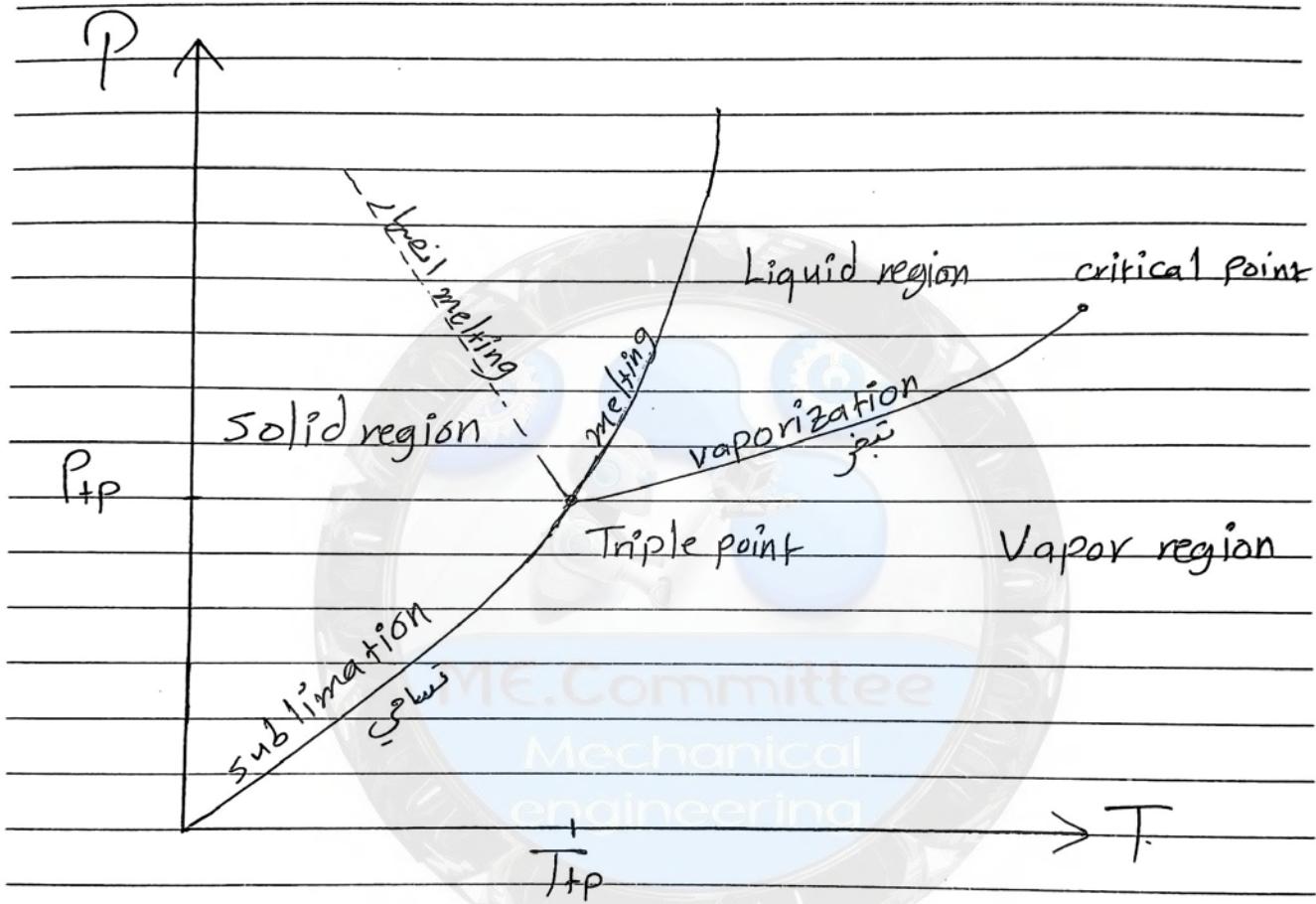
The general shape of P-V diagram of pure substance is look like the T-V diagram, but  $T = \text{const.}$  in P-V diag.



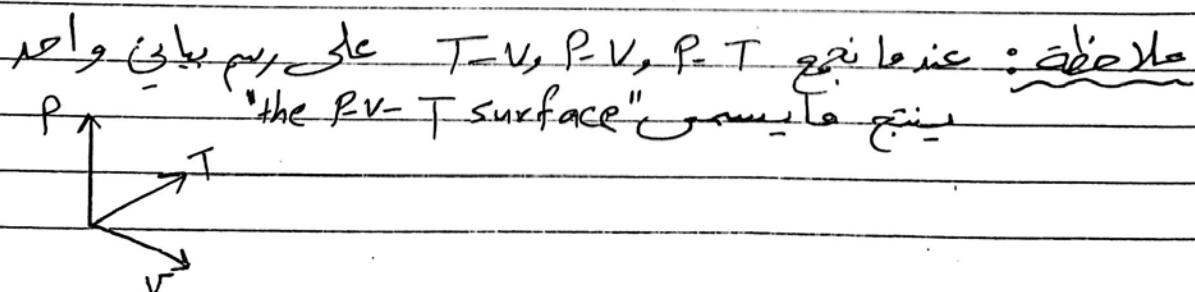
جسم مغلق  $\rightarrow$  body

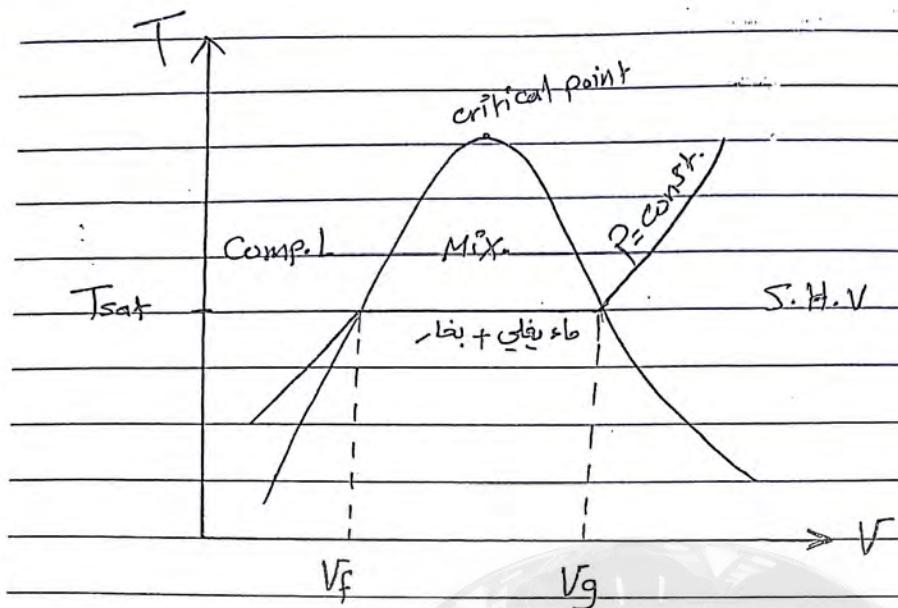
### 3 P-T diagram

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 النطاق الحراري (thermodynamic equilibrium).





$V_f$ : 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.

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

$$0 < X < 1$$

عند قيمة  $X = 0$  سائل ماء ساخن  
عند قيمة  $X = 1$  بخار ماء ساخن  
لأن جميع كرات المزيج تكون بخار

\* الـ "Dome" غير معروف لا تحتوي على  
Comp. 1 على  $V_f$  في S.H.V. على  $V_g$

سنتوق الان عوامل تؤدي لخورة استهلاكها في هذه الماءة :

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

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

الآن يمكن المحادحة الارجح  $V = \frac{m}{v}$

$$m_f V_f = m_{\text{liq}} V_f + m_{\text{vap}} V_g$$

$$V_f = \frac{m_{\text{liq}}}{m_f} V_f + \frac{m_{\text{vap}}}{m_f} V_g$$

اقسم العادلة على  $m_f$

$$V_f = \frac{m_f - m_{\text{vap}}}{m_f} V_f + \frac{m_{\text{vap}}}{m_f} V_g \quad \leftarrow m_{\text{liq}} = m_f - m_{\text{vap}}$$

$$V_f = 1 - \frac{m_{\text{vap}}}{m_f} V_f + \frac{m_{\text{vap}}}{m_f} V_g \quad \leftarrow x = \frac{m_{\text{vap}}}{m_f}$$

$$V_f = (1 - x) V_f + x V_g$$

$$V_f = V_f - x V_f + x V_g$$

$$V_f = V_f + x (V_g - V_f) \quad \leftarrow V_{fg} = V_g - V_f$$

$$V = V_f + x V_{fg} \quad V_f < V < V_g$$

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

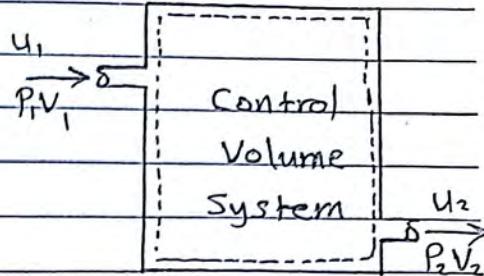
وبنفس الطريقة نقرباً يمكن استئصال التالي :

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

## Enthalpy "H"

$H$  : enthalpy "kg"

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



\* ببساطة هي الطاقة الحرارية التي يحملها المائع في حاليه  
وهي عبارة عن مجموع الطاقة الحرارية المائية +

$$H = U + PV \quad "kJ"$$

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

## Entropy "S"

$S$  : entropy "kJ/k"

$s$  : specific entropy "kJ/kg.K"

\* هذه الخاصية تتعلق بـ  
والذي سندرس في Chapter 7

أحل سفك دمي في الأسم العروم

يا ساكن القاع أدرك ساكن الأرجوم

يا وريح جنباء بالسم المايسير رحبي

جروح الأحبة عندي عزز ذي ألم

ريم على القاع بين الباب والعلم

بعيني محوذ برأسه

لما رأنا حدثت النفس عائلة

جحثها وحثت السم في كبدي

\* يوجده في آخر الكتاب "APPENDIX" يحتوى على جداول ملخصة في الحال وقد أرفق معها الملايين الجداول لتسهيل الرجوع إليها

وهي كما في الـ chapter السادس بعنوان "Big tables" :

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

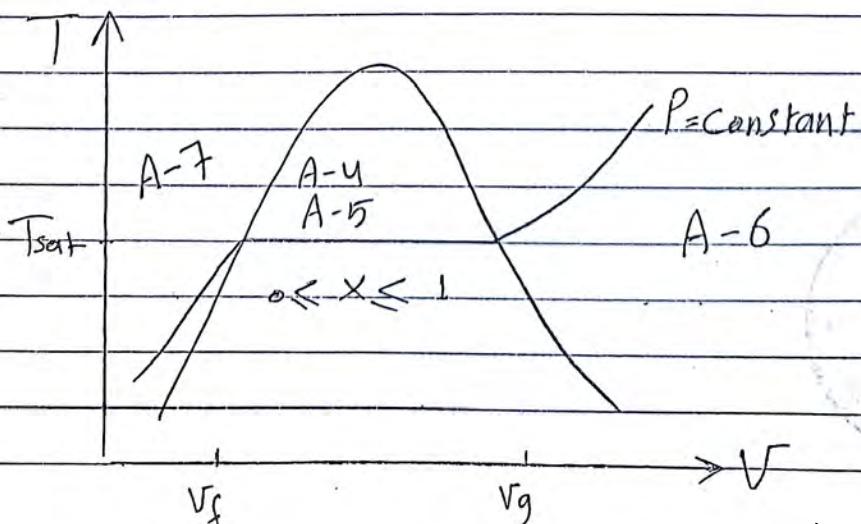
\* هذه الجداول خاصة بالماء وكل فناء لها استخراج وبيان سطحية لـ  $\Delta H$

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

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

Table A-13: Superheated refrigerant -134a

\* الـ table السادس خاصة بسائل التبريد



\* أعلم شيء في هذه المادة هو معرفة كيف نستخدم الجداول بشكل صحيح  
"عندما أرى رقم فهذا يعني"

\* تُعطى مادة معينة ومحطومات كافية عنها ونطلب منك قراءة أو إيجاد  
خواص أخرى عنها ولذلك اتبع ما يلي:

1. حدد نوع المادة (غاز أو سائل ثابت)؟

2. لازم تدخل الجداول بخاصتين غير معرفات على بعضهما

أولاً: الماء يجب أن تعرفه إذا كان الماء خالياً من  
بخار الماء وهي "نقطة الغليان"

والثانية:  $A-6$  إذا كان مع  $T$

$P$  إذا كان مع  $A-5$

$A-6$  نستخدم إذا كان  $T$  أو  $P$

$A-7$  نستخدم إذا كان الماء مضغوطاً

\* هنا حالات مخصوصة للأسمدة حلولها تجربة في الآتي فيما يلي الماء:

أ. إذا أمعطاك  $V$  of Pressure (Pressure) "طبعاً الجدول لا يعود فيها إلا"

إذن إلى جدول  $A-5$  عن المقطف المعلوم في الرؤوس وتأكد من قيمة  $V$

ب. أن تكون  $V < V_f$  فيجب أن تذهب إلى جدول  $A-7$

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

ج. أن تكون  $V_f < V < V_g$ :

نقرأ درجة الحرارة  $T_{sat}$  ونكون منه في درجة الحرارة المطلوبة

$V = V_f + x * V_{fg}$  تجد  $x$  من المعادلة  $quality$

$u = u_f + x u_{fg}$  تجد  $u$  internal energy

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

٥. إذا أعطاك  $(T \neq \text{temp.})$  :  
إذا  $T < T_f$   $\rightarrow$  A-4 وعند درجة الحرارة المطلوبة تأكّد من قيمة  $T$  المطلوبة

٦. إذا كانت  $T_f < T$  فيجب أن تذهب إلى جدول

٧. إذا كانت  $T_f > T$  فيجب أن تذهب إلى جدول

٨. إذا كانت  $T_f < T < T_g$  فاقرآنك :

من المطرد منه الجدول معطى

$$V = V_f + X V_{fg}$$

- قراءة المغطى من الجدول صاحبة  $P_{sat}$   
تحبر الـ *quality* من المقادير

تحبر  $V$  من معادلاتها

٩. إذا أعطاك  $(P \neq T)$  : لك الخيار أن تذهب إلى A-5 أو A-6

A-5  
إذا ذهبت إلى

A-6  
إذا ذهبت إلى

عن درجة الحرارة المطلوبة إذا :

A-6  $\rightarrow T > T_{sat}$  إذا ذهبت إلى جدول

A-7  $\rightarrow T < T_{sat}$  إذا ذهبت إلى جدول

A-6  $\rightarrow P < P_{sat}$

A-7  $\rightarrow P > P_{sat}$

قد لا تجد الأرقام المطلوبة في الروال في نفسها في الجدول فيجب علىك من زملاء أن تفعل *Interpolation* وعمليته بسيطة جداً وهي كما يأتي

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P & & T \\ 10 & & 45 \\ & \downarrow & \\ & 12 & \end{array}$$

تحسب العدة ليست  
في الجدول وإنما  
تم إعطاؤها  
الروال

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \text{جدول} \\ & \rightarrow & \\ x & & 53 \end{array}$$

### Examples:

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

$$0.00661 < 0.5 < 0.88578$$

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

نسبة الماء في الجدول A-5 وناتئ من

\* Find "P" for H<sub>2</sub>O with 200  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  & 0.5  $\text{m}^3/\text{kg}$ ?

نسبة الماء في الجدول A-4 وناتئ من قيم

$$0.5 > V_g = 0.12721$$

لذلك نستنتج أن الماء في حالة S.H.V

ونبحث عن قيمة P معنوية قرابة 200  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  بجانب 0.5  $\text{m}^3/\text{kg}$  فنجد التالي

$$P$$

$$0.4$$

$$P$$

$$0.5$$

$$V$$

$$0.534343$$

$$0.5$$

$$0.42503$$

"Interpolation" لبيان

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

$$0.06666666666666666 = 0.06666666666666666$$

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

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

نسبة الماء في الجدول A-5 وناتئ من 200 kPa كقيمة A-5  
0.2 MPa كقيمة A-6 فنجد الماء في الجدول 200 > 120.21

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

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

نذهب إلى جدول A-4 وننайд منه قيمة الحجم المطلق

$V > V_g \rightarrow 2 m^3/kg > 0.39248 m^3/kg$   
هذا الماء في حالة S.H.V ونذهب إلى جدول A-6 وننقيس بجانب على درجة حرارة تساوي  $150^\circ C$  عن حجم غريب عن  $2 m^3/kg$  فنجد

$P$ "MPa"	$V$ "m³/kg"	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  $220 \text{ kPa}$  f  $220^\circ C$ ?

نذهب إلى جدول A-4 ولكن في هذا المثال جدول A-5 == A-4 ونقارن المدخل في الرول مع  $P_{sat}$  في الجدول

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

ومنه يتبين أن الماء في حالة S.H.V

ولكن نلاحظ أن قيمة درجة الحرارة  $220^\circ C$  غير موجودة في الجدول وأن قيمة الضغط  $220 \text{ kPa}$  غير موجودة أيضاً يعني أننا سنخلي

"Double interpolation"

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

<u>T</u>	<u>V</u>
200	1.08049
220	$V^*$
250	1.1989

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

<u>T</u>	<u>V</u>
200	0.71643
220	$V^{**}$
250	0.79645

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

$$\frac{V^{**}}{220-200} = \frac{0.79645 - 0.71643}{250-200}$$

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

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

$$P$$

$$V$$

$$0.2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$1.1279 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$0.22 \text{ MPa}$$

$$V$$

$$0.3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$0.7484 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

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

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

الجواب النهائي

\*\* Find  $V$  for  $H_2O$  at 200 kPa & 20°C?

نذهب إلى جدول A-4 أو A-5 "الاتصال الحراري" ولكن في جدول A-5 لا يوجد حالات الماء وذلك بمقارنة درجة الحرارة مع 200 kPa ونجد أن درجة حرارة الماء في جدول A-5 هي 120.21°C.

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

يعني أن الماء في حالة سائل في جدول A-5.

ونذهب إلى جدول A-7 فنجد أن أقل درجة حرارة الماء في جدول A-7 هي 5 MPa.

ومن هنا نجد أن درجة حرارة الماء في جدول A-7 هي 120.21°C.

ما نستخرج من هنا؟! اذن ما الحال؟! interpolation

ما نستخرج في الماء في جدول A-7؟!

ما نستخرج في الماء في جدول A-7؟!

في مثل هذه الأسئلة يكون  $V_f = V_i$  لكن الرؤول الغوي أي  $V_f$ ؟  
الملي موجودة بجدول A-4 ولا المدرجة بجدول A-5؟

في الحقيقة يجوز استعمال القيمة  $\text{None}$  بدل  $\text{error}$  ولكن الأصح والآمن علیك هي قيمة  $\text{None}$  المدرجة في جدول A-4 ولكن لماذا؟

من المعلوم أن السائل يتأثر بالطارة أكثر من الغاز حيث أن السوائل ثقثة في علم المائج "Fluid" بـ incompressible أي غير قابل للارتفاع، فمن المنطق أن نثبت صحة المبرهنة العطاء عن السائل يتأثر بالطارة وبالتالي تكون قدرة ناقص المقرب إلى الطبيعة مما لو استخرجها جدول 5-أ يزيد نتائج فيه المفهوم وعنه المعلوم أن السائل لا يتأثر كثيراً بالطارة

فندق بـ 3 جداول عن درجة حرارة 20°C ونقرة  $V_f$   $= V_f = 0.001002 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

### Examples:

\* أنماط أخرى من الأسئلة :

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

نطير ال جدول 5-5 ونذكر عن قيمة ال enthalpy  $500 \text{ kPa}$  لـ  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$

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

صياغة عن أن الماء في حالة س.ج.ـ.ـ

0.5 MPa بحسب A-6 جدول

<u>T. c°</u>	<u>h, kg/kg</u>	"interpolation" last الحالات صوت كبيرة رطوبة مياه كبيرة
200	2855.8	
T	2890	
250	2961	T = 216.25 °C

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

ذُكر في السؤال "compressed liquid" ، إذا أردنا على استخدام جدول 80 °C و 5 MPa في درجة الحرارة فنذهب إلى عمود الماء ونجد القيمة في "U" صيغة ودفرج

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

Example: Determine the missing properties and the phase description in the following table for H<sub>2</sub>O ?

T, °C	P, kPa	U, kJ/kg	X	phase description
A	200	B	0.6	C
125	D	1600	E	F
G	1000	2950	H	T
75	500	J	K	L
M	850	N	0.0	S

\* كل حرف يمثل رقم مفقود علينا ايجاده ويسير بالسطر الأول ثم الذي يليه وهكذا

رائد الحورى

0788195339

١ معلوم لدى قيمة الغلاف "P" وبما أنه يوجد فيه "X" ماء ماء على مixture أي مزيج ماء وغاز ماء  $u_f < u < u_g$  وقيمة درجة الحرارة  $T_{sat}$  ونسبة جدول A-5  $x = 0.6$  ونسبة جدول A-7  $x = 0.535$

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

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

ونجد قيمة u بالعملة التالية

$$u_f = 504.5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

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

$$X = 0.6$$

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

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

C = saturated liquid-vapor mixture

٢ معلوم لدى "T" فندى إلى جدول A-4 ونأخذ من قيمة u العطاء عند درجة حرارة  $25^\circ C$  فنجد أن

$$u_f < u < u_g \rightarrow 524.83 < 1600 < 2009.5$$

وهذا مما يدل على حالة الغاز

F = saturated liquid-vapor mixture

نفر الضغط فراغة

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

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

نحسب من quality

المعالجة المجاورة

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

$$E = X = 0.535$$

معلوم له  $P$  و  $u$  فنذهب إلى جدول A-5 ونتأكد من قيمة  $u$  فنجد :

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

وبما أن الماء في حالة  $S+V$  ونذهب إلى جدول A-6

عندضغط  $1 \text{ MPa}$  ونبحث عن قيمة  $u$  حرارية عن 2950 interpolation

$I = \text{Superheated Vapor}$

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

$T$	$u$
350	2875.7
$T$	2950
400	2957.9

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

$H = X = \text{Undefined}$

قلنا سابقاً أن  $X$  غير معرفة إلا في حالة "Mixture" وأن آخر قيمة لها صفر وزاوية لوا واحد

A-5 or A-6 معلوم له  $T$  f "P" فنذهب إلى جدول A-5 عند ضغط  $500 \text{ kPa}$  ونذهب إلى جدول A-5 فنجد أن

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

وبما أن الماء في حالة "C.1" ونذهب إلى جدول A-7 ولكن لا تجد معلومان صافحة

$I = \text{Compressed liquid}$

أستطيع بفراغة الفراشة أن أقل قيمة للضغط في جدول A-7 هي  $5 \text{ MPa}$  في

فنذهب إلى جدول A-4 كما وعدها سابقاً عند درجة حرارة  $75^\circ\text{C}$  ونرا التالي

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

$I = X = \text{Undefined}$

معلوم "P" وقيمة "X = 0" تستجدها أن الماء عنقته  
بأي درجة الحرارة التي تحدى

$S = \text{Saturated liquid}$

ومن جدول نظرية المخارف A-5

$M = T = T_{\text{sat}} = 172.9 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$U = U_f = 731 \text{ kJ/kg}$

\* يصح الجدول هنا

$T, \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$P, \text{kPa}$	$U, \text{kJ/kg}$	$X$	Phase description
120.21	200	1719.26	0.6	saturated 1-v mixture
125	232.23	1600	0.535	saturated 1-v mixture
395.2	1000	2950	—	Superheated vapor
75	500	313.99	—	Compressed liquid
172.94	850	731	0.0	Saturated liquid

رائد الحموي

0788195339

لجنة الهندسة الميكانيكية

Example: Complete this table for refrigerant-134a?

T, °C	P, kPa	u, 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

اذهب إلى جدول A-11 عند درجة حرارة 20 وننайд من قيمة u المطابقة  
 $u_f < u < u_g \rightarrow 78.86 < 95 < 241.02$

"mixture" يستنتج أن المسألة في حالة

C = Saturated Liquid-Vapor mixture

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

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

نذهب إلى جدول A-11 عند درجة حرارة -12°C - ولا نجد أنه في المثال معطينا  
 حالة الـ 1 مثل ما يعني التالي:

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

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

$$F = X = 0.0$$

نذهب إلى جدول A-12 عن بقى ١٠٠ وتأخذ من قسمة ٦ فنجد التالي (٣)

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

نستنتج أن الماء في حالة

$I$  = superheated Vapor

فنذهب إلى جدول A-13

$H = X = \text{Undefined}$

٠.٤ MPa بقيمة  
وندخل  
interpolation

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

T	u
80	294.53
T	300
90	303.32

$P_{\text{sat}}$  نذهب إلى جدول A-11 بـ  $8^\circ\text{C}$  ونقارن فقط العلامة

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

جاءنا أن الماء في

$L$  = Compressed Liquid

Mechanical

engineering

compressed.  $L$

وبما أنه لا يوجد جدول

خالص بالـ  $L$  فنذهب إلى الطاولة الخامسة في الطاولة

الـ  $L$  = Saturated ref-1349

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

A-11 وهو جدول

$X = X = \text{Undefined}$

\* اعتمان الـ  $L$  قررت

أدرسوا مني وعلموا

m.c آمنة

أضخم وأشد الحراري

٠٧٨٨١٩٥٣٣٩

## The ideal-gas equation of state

الغاز المثالي: هو الغاز الذي تتكون جزيئاته من ذرة واحدة ولا يوجد قوى تجاذب أو تناقض بين جزيئاته والتعابرات بين جزيئاته تكون منه تهاواً "perfectly elastic"

"T": أي معادلة تربط بين الضغط "P" والطاقة "U" والحجم الفوري "V" تسمى "equation of state"

\* تعتبر هذه المعادلة بديلاً عن الجداول لبيانات الغازات لأن الجداول ضئيلة وقد يخطئ الطالب في قراءة بعض الأرقام وهي خاتمة بالغازات.

$$* P V = R T \quad , \quad R: \text{gas constant} \quad "k_J/kg.K"$$

لكل غاز له خاصية  $R$

$$R = \frac{R_u}{M} \quad , \quad R_u: \text{Universal gas constant}$$

ثبات لكل الغازات  $R_u = 8.31447 \text{ J/Kmol.K}$

$M: \text{molar mass}$

$$* P V = n R_u T \quad , \quad n: \text{number of moles}$$

$V: \text{volume m}^3$

للتربط مع  $V$  وحدة فياسها هنا بالكيلوغرام

$$V = \frac{V}{n} \quad \text{حجم الكيلوغرام الواحد}$$

$$* P V = m R T$$

\* ملاحظة:

له 3 أشكال ملائمة تفرق بين  $R_u$  &  $R$  ولازم تفرق أرجنتين

وعوّض عن درجة الحرارة بالصافلن  
وسيستخدم للفازات 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  $4m \times 5m \times 6m$  at  $100kPa$  and  $27^\circ C$ ?

Sol.  $PV = mRT$

$$P = 100 \text{ kPa} \quad m = ??$$

$$V = 120 \text{ m}^3 \quad T = 27 + 273 = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$R_{\text{air}} = 0.287 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \quad \text{"from table A-1"}$$

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

Compressibility Factor, "Z"

\*  $PV = ZRT$    \*  $PV = ZR_u T \rightarrow Z \rightarrow \text{chart A-15}$

$$Z = 1 \quad \text{means} \rightarrow \text{ideal gas}$$

$$P_r = \frac{P}{P_{cr}}, \quad P_r: \text{reduced pressure}$$

$P_{cr}$ : critical pressure from table A-1

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_{cr}}, \quad T_r: \text{reduced temperature}$$

$T_{cr}$ : critical temperature table A-1

\* Nelson - abert generalized compressibility chart A-15

النر، آبر قرفيه  $Z$  عباره عن  $P_r$  و  $T_r$  من المعاذمه في اعلي و اعالي مع

$Z$  الذي ينبع من المعاذمه اعليه و اعالي على المحور الهرجي فيه

Chapter 3Homework

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

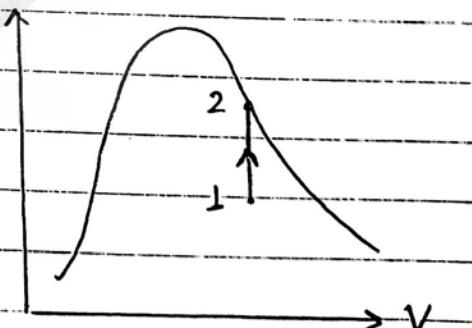
Q 3-47

rigid tank  $\xrightarrow{\text{in} \rightarrow \text{out}}$   $V = \text{constant}$ 

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

Completely vaporized  $\xrightarrow{\text{in} \rightarrow \text{out}}$   $x_2 = 1$ ,  $V_2 = V_g = 0.12 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ 

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



Q 3-48

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

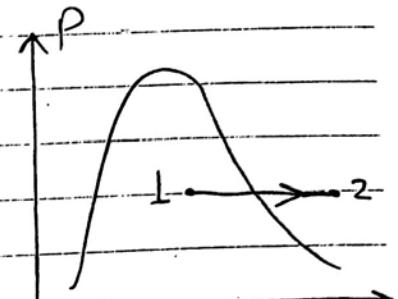
T-V diagram

$$(b) m_f = \frac{V_f}{V_f} = \frac{0.0015}{0.001101} = 4.543 \text{ kg}$$

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

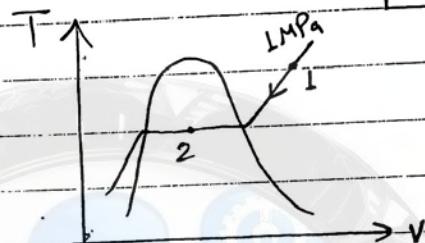
$$m_t = m_f + m_g = 7.395 \text{ kg}$$

$$(c) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 0.001 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 200^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} V_2 = 0.35212 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ \text{Table A-6} \end{array} \right.$$



Q3-54

(a) →



$$(b) \quad T = T_{\text{sat}} \text{ at } 1 \text{ MPa} = 179.9^\circ \text{C} \quad "A-5"$$

constant  $P$  : out\*

$$(c) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 300^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} V_1 = 0.25799 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ \text{table A-6} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ x_2 = 0.5 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} V_2 = V_f + x_2 V_{fg} \\ = 0.09775 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array} \right.$$

one-half of mass  
Condenses

$$\Delta V = m(V_2 - V_1) = -0.1282 \text{ m}^3 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{mass} \\ \text{لتحل على دعوة الجميع} \end{array}$$

Q 3.55

$$V_1 = V_2 = V_g \text{ at } 120^\circ \text{C} = 0.7927 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad "table A-4"$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T_1 = 250^\circ \text{C} \\ V_1 = 0.7927 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array} \right\} \quad P_1 = 0.3 \text{ MPa} \quad \text{table "A-6"}$$

Q 3.62

critical point

(a)  $V_1 = V_2 = V_{cr} = 0.003106 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$  "على نقطة في القبة في هذه الرزان"

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

عذ أعلى درجة حرارة مصحورة في حوصل A-4

وأعذن أعله نقطة في حوصل A-5

(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"

$$x_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_f}{V_f g} = 0.005149$$

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

$$V_f = m_f V_f = 0.105 \text{ m}^3$$

Q 3.72

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

الماء بالكيلون

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

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

$$m_{\text{equil}} = m_1 + m_2 = 5.86 + 5 = 10.86 \text{ kg}$$

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

Q 3.81

$$(a) V = \frac{RT}{P} = \frac{0.0015 \times 623.15}{15000} = 0.01917 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$(b) P_R = \frac{P}{P_{cr}} = 0.453 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} z = 0.65 \quad \text{"from chart"} \\ \text{Fig A-15}$$

$$T_R = \frac{T}{T_{cr}} = 1.04 \quad V = z V_{ideal}$$

$$= 0.65 \times 0.01917$$

$$= 0.01246 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$(c) P_1 = 15 \text{ MPa} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{table A-6}$$

$$T_1 = 350^\circ\text{C} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} V = 0.01148 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

Q 3.121

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

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

$$P_2 = 400 \text{ kPa} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{table A-13}$$

$$T_2 = 30^\circ\text{C} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} V_2 = 0.05680 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

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

(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 temperare 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  
(3) A 300-m<sup>3</sup> 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-m<sup>3</sup> 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-m<sup>3</sup> 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

1. ideal gas  $\rightarrow$  equation of state  $pV = nRT$   
 rigid tank  $\rightarrow$   $V_1 = V_2 = \text{constant}$

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

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

Sol.

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{m_1 R' T_1}{m_2 R' T_2}, \quad V_1 = V_2, \quad R' \text{ ثابت لثابة الغاز}$$

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

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

2. Air "ideal gas"

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

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

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

Sol.

$P_{\text{abs}} \rightarrow P_{\text{atm}}$  إذن  $P_{\text{gage}} = P_{\text{abs}} - P_{\text{atm}}$  ونستخرج العادلة التالية

$$P_{\text{abs}} = P_{\text{gage}} + P_{\text{atm}} \\ = 190 + 95 = 285 \text{ atm}$$

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

$\frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{m_1 R' T_1}{m_2 R' T_2}, \quad \text{عمل السيارة مجده ثابت وكتلة الهواء}$   
 $\text{دأبله ثابتة وكتلة الهواء نفسها}$

$$(285/310) - \frac{298}{T_2} \rightarrow T_2 = 324.1 \text{ K} = 50.1^\circ\text{C}$$

3. Water "H<sub>2</sub>O"rigid tank  $\rightarrow V = \text{const.}, V_1 = V_2 = 300 \text{ m}^3$ 

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

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

$$m = ??$$

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

$$V = V_f + x V_{fg}$$

$$V_f \text{ and } V_{fg} \text{ from table A-5}$$

$$V_f = 0.001051 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \rightarrow V_{fg} = 0.884719 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

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

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

4. Water "H<sub>2</sub>O"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

table A-5 at 101.325 kPa

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

$$h_g = 2075.6 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

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

5. water "H<sub>2</sub>O"

$$\text{rigid tank} \rightarrow V_1 = V_2 = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

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

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

$$P = ??$$

sol.

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

اذهب الى table A-4  $\Rightarrow$   $T = 160^\circ \text{C}$  ونجد من

$$V_f < V < V_g$$

$$0.01102 < 0.1 < 0.3068$$

اذن تغير المغذية مبالغة من نفس الجدول

$$P = 618.23 \text{ kPa}$$

6. water "H<sub>2</sub>O"

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

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

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

$$W = (m_{\text{evap}} * h_{fg}) / \Delta t, \text{ get } h_{fg} \text{ from table A-5}$$

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

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

7. water "H<sub>2</sub>O"  
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 "H<sub>2</sub>O"

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

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

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

$$m = ??$$

Sol.  $\text{S.H.V}$  وطوري غافلة Steam  $\rightarrow$  تأكيد من حالة الـ table A-6  $\rightarrow$  عند درجة حرارة  $500^\circ \text{C}$  عن ضغط  $4 \text{ MPa}$   $\rightarrow$   $V$  وفرأ

$$V = 0.0864 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

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

$$m = \frac{3 \text{ m}^3}{0.0864 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}} = 35 \text{ kg}$$

9. refrigerant - 134a

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

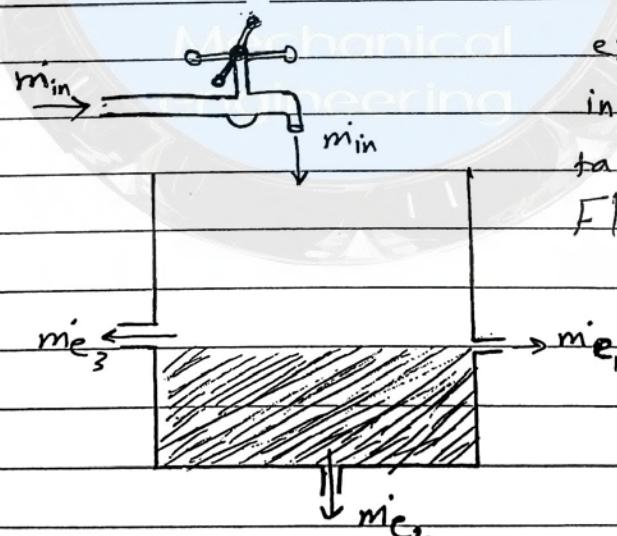
$P_2 = 90 \text{ kPa}$ ,  $T_2 = ??$  } state 2

Sol.

90kPa basis "A-12" \*  
وافت درجة اطارة غرفة

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

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



exist = السنان

inlet = العينات

tank = حيز الماء

Fluid = الماء

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

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

\* مين المفتش بالربح يعني "جيب" اذا  $\sum m_{\text{in}} = \sum m_e$  سو بغير !!

## chapter 4 : Energy Analysis of closed system

### \* moving boundary work

\* هو أحد أساليب التحليل الميكانيكي وهو مرتبط بتمدد أو احتفاظ الغازات داخل "piston-cylinder device" وينقسم إلى "piston-cylinder device" ومن ثم التطبيقان على دو محركات السارة.

\* سوف نتحقق على "boundary work" وذلك بالتالي :  
اعرفونا أنه عندنا غاز "piston-cylinder" وفيه غاز بالراجل وسخنا النظام  
ببصورة عُرّفة حتى ارتفع الغاز مسافة (ارتفاعه) مقدارها  $\times A$  في التحلل

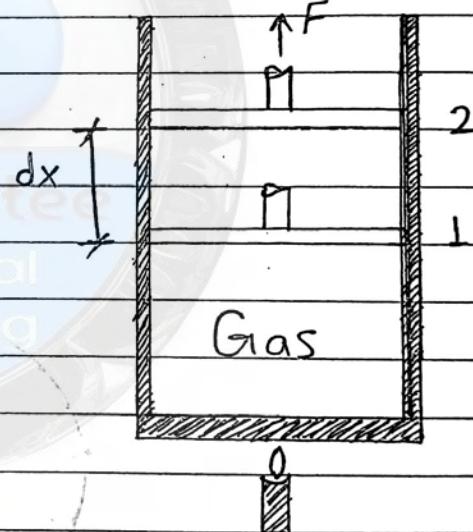
$$\delta W = F \cdot dx, \quad F = PA$$

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

$$\delta W = P dv$$

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

"kJ"

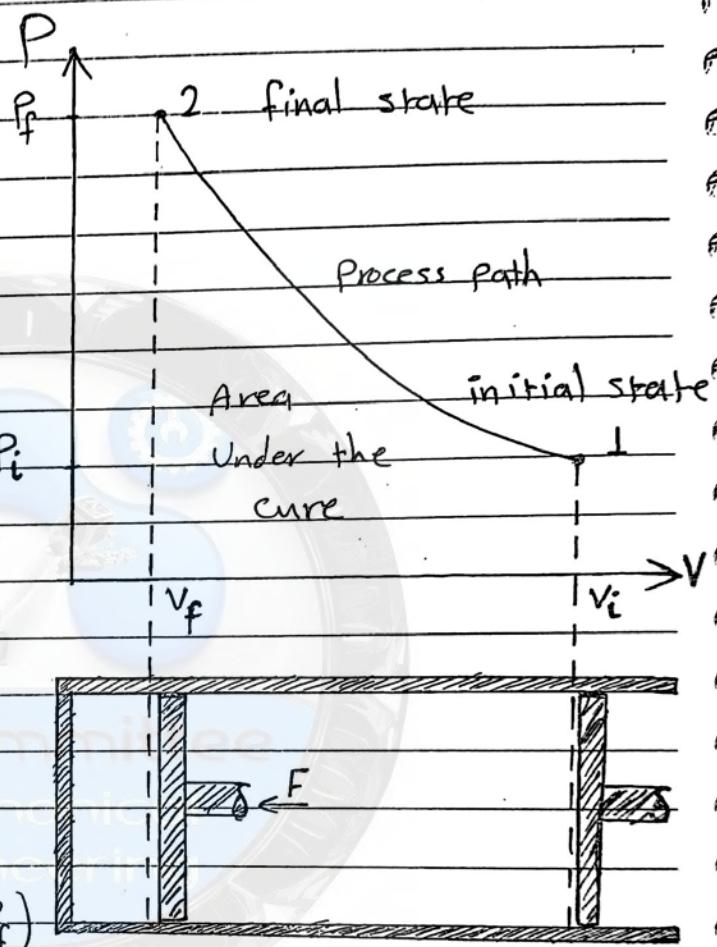


piston-cylinder  
device

\* لا نستطيع حساب قيمة التكامل الذي يمثل  
"إلا" إذا عرفنا العلاقة التي تربط العبار "V" بالحجم  
وهي ملخصة في التالية :

\* نرى أن نرسم العلاقة بين "P-V diag." على المكعب العاكس في إطار "piston-cylinder" في إطار "quasi-equilibrium compression process"

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



$$W_{i-f} = \frac{P_i + P_f}{2} (V_f - V_i) + \dots + \frac{P_2 + P_f}{2} (P_2 - P_f)$$

\* The area Under the process curve on P-V diagram is equal in magnitude to the work done during a quasi-equilibrium expansion  $\leftrightarrow$  or compression process of a closed system.

العملية من (1) إلى (2) اسماها

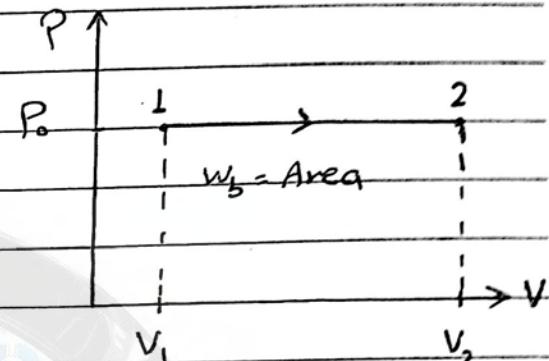
العملية في (2) إلى (1) اسماها

\* Analytical Method for calculating boundary work

1. Boundary work for Isobaric "constant-Pressure" Process:

$$P = C$$

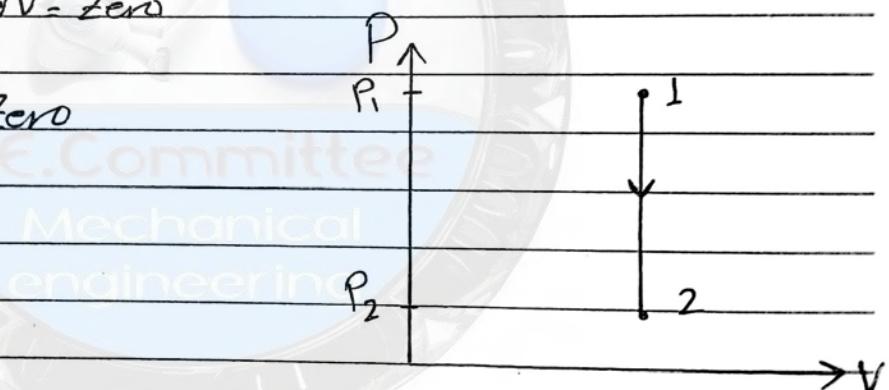
$$W_b = \int_1^2 P dV = P_0 (V_2 - V_1)$$



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

$$V = C, dV = \text{Zero}$$

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



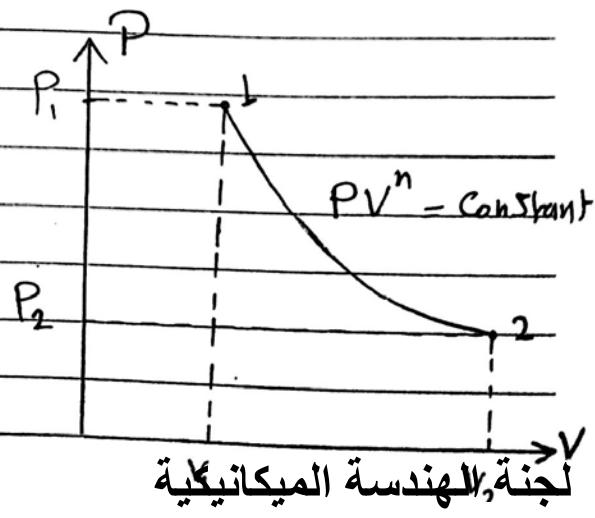
3. Boundary work for Polytropic Process :

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

$$P V = m R T$$

النهاية

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

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

Isothermal compression of an ideal gas  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{في حالة طرد مطابق لحالة طرد مطابق} \\ \text{وهي الأولى} \end{array} \right\}$

- for an ideal gas at constant temperature :

$$P V = \underbrace{(m R T)}_{\text{constant}} \rightarrow \text{constant for an ideal gas with const. } T$$

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

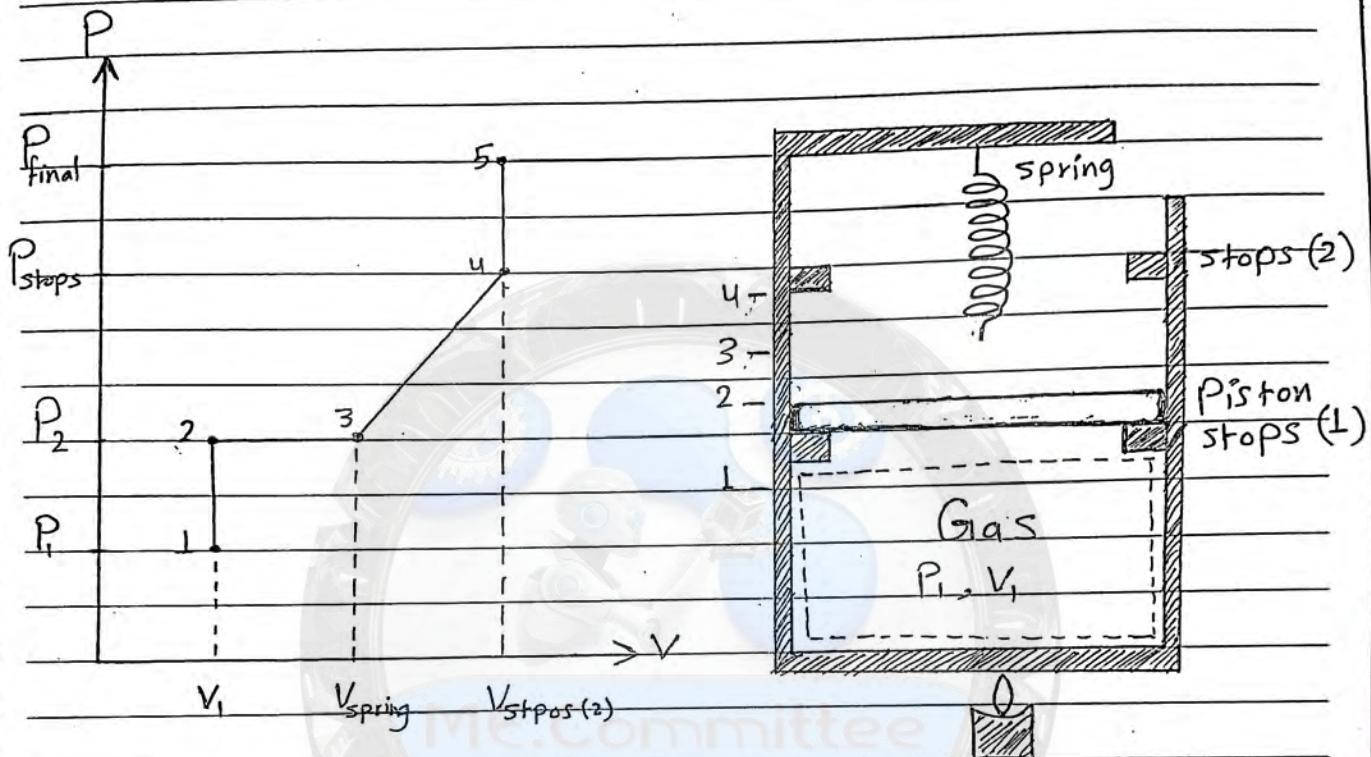
$$W_b = \int_1^2 P dV = \int_1^2 C V^{-1} dV = C \ln V \Big|_{V_1}^{V_2}$$

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

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

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

## Expansion of a Gas against a Spring & stops



لقد قمنا بوضع غاز داخل "piston-cylinder" وعرجناه لتصريفه ودرستنا العلاقة بينه وبين الحجم ورسم العلاقة بينهما على "P-V diagram".

1 → 2 : قمنا بتسخين النظام فارتفع الغطس مع بقاء الحجم ثابتاً (يعني بقى الـ isochoric في مكانه بسبب عزمه) ولكن الحالة تسمى

2 → 3 : مع زيادة التسخين ارتفع الـ "piston" تدريجياً وبطئاً، يعني زاد الحجم ولكن مع بقاء الغطس ثابتاً وهذه العلاقة تسمى isobaric

3 → 4 : اسْتَرَ الـ "piston" في الاتجاه المعاكس حتى احسم بالناريفه "spring" وعما استمر ارتفاع الـ "piston" يضيق الناريفه ويزيد الحجم والغطس ينكمش خطياً

4 → 5 : قبقي الـ "piston" ينبع عن احتمال (2) العلوي هو اسْتَرَ التسخين فتبقي الحجم ورغم ارتفاع الغطس يرتفع

**EXAMPLE 4-4 Expansion of a Gas against a Spring**

A piston-cylinder device contains  $0.05 \text{ m}^3$  of a gas initially at  $200 \text{ kPa}$ . At this state, a linear spring that has a spring constant of  $150 \text{ kN/m}$  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  $0.25 \text{ m}^2$ , 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  $200 \text{ kPa}$  while the piston is rising. But under the effect of the spring, the pressure rises linearly from  $200 \text{ kPa}$  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 هنا الموضع في آخر chapter 2 وسنعرّف عليه هنا بالتفصيل

$$E_{\text{in}} - E_{\text{out}} = \underbrace{\Delta E_{\text{system}}}_{\text{"KJ"}}$$

net energy transfer  
by heat, work and mass

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

رسوف نكتب القانون بالتعضيل التالي:

الشغل الكلي يساوى الشغل الذي ينتجه النظام فناتج الشغل الذي يدخل على النظام

$$Q - \frac{W}{T} = \Delta U + \underbrace{\Delta F \cdot E}_{\text{zero}} + \underbrace{\Delta P \cdot E}_{\text{zero}}$$

يمثل تجفيف انزعاع التسلل  
W boundary وسنهوفن عنصر بار  
معنافية الى الاذن والآخر  
boundary work يسرطاً اذن يكون الى  
تحت تفطه ثابت "isobaric" مستوي سطح البحر كثراً وبالعادة  
تحل هذين المعاييرن عالم تكون  
النظام يغير بسرعة مقاييس اذن متفع.

العلاقة العامة للنظام المغلق

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

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

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

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

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

تذكرة:

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

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

\* انتبه في هذه العلاقة الى حساب تلقائياً عن طريق الـ boundary work

\* استمتع بالادب العربي: حماقئ واعجبي

سلاـقـيـ غـلـةـ سـلـادـ وـثـابـاـ  
وـتـسـأـلـ فـيـ الـحـوـادـثـ ذـوـ صـوـابـ  
وـحـكـيـتـ إـذـ اـسـأـلـتـ الـقـلـبـ يـرـجـعـاـ  
وـلـاـ يـنـبـيـلـ عـنـ خـلـقـ الـلـيـالـيـ  
أـخـاـ الـدـيـنـ أـنـرـيـ حـيـنـاـكـ أـغـنـيـ  
تـحـلـيـ عـرـلـ الـهـادـيـ وـعـمـتـ  
وـئـسـدـنـ لـلـبـرـيـتـ بـنـتـ وـلـبـ  
لـقـ وـضـعـتـهـ وـهـنـجـاـنـاـعـنـيـ  
أـبـاـ الزـعـرـ قـدـ جـاـوزـتـ قـدـريـ  
فـمـأـرـفـ الـبـلـاغـةـ ذـوـ بـيـانـ  
مـصـرـ الـمـالـكـيـنـ فـزـدـتـ بـقـرـأـ

"اللهم صلي وسلام على سيدنا 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)

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

$$V_1 = mv_1 = (5 \text{ kg})(0.001 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}) = 0.005 \text{ m}^3$$

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

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

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

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

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

(c)

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} u_2 &= u_f + x_2 u_{fg} \\ &= 104.83 \text{ kJ/kg} + (2.3 \times 10^{-5})(2304.3 \text{ kJ/kg}) \\ &= 104.88 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

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

## Specific heats

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

الطاقة النوعية: هي الطاقة اللازمة لرفع درجة حرارة 1 كجم عن حالة معينة درجة حرارة مئوية واحدة

## Specific heats

\* Specific heat at Constant Volume  
"C<sub>V</sub>"

هي الطاقة اللازمة لرفع درجة حرارة 1 كجم  
من مادة معينة درجة حرارة مئوية واحدة  
عن حجم ثابت

\* Specific heat at constant Pressure  
"C<sub>P</sub>"

هي الطاقة اللازمة لرفع درجة حرارة  
1 كجم عن حالة معينة درجة حرارة مئوية واحدة  
عن ضغط ثابت

$V = \text{const.}$
$m = 1 \text{ kg}$
$\Delta T = 1^\circ\text{C}$
$C_V = 3 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{C}}$

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

$$* Q = \Delta U$$

$P = \text{const.}$
$m = 1 \text{ kg}$
$\Delta T = 1^\circ\text{C}$
$C_P = 5 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{C}}$

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

"rigid tank"

"piston-cylinder"

$$Q = \Delta U + W$$

\* لاحظاً أن الماء له نفسها والكلمة نفسها في كلتا  
التجارب ولكن اختلفت الطاقة اللازمة لرفع  
درجة حرارة كل منها وذلك بسبب تغيير  
حالة وتبديل الحجم مرة أخرى

$$C_P > C_V : \text{نتيجة}$$

Internal energy, enthalpy, and specific heat of ideal gases

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

$$h = u + PV \quad \underline{\text{but}} \quad PV = RT \quad \text{for ideal gases}$$

$$\therefore h = u + RT, \quad u: \text{internal energy is a function of tempe.}$$

R: Constant

T: temperature

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

$$* du = C_V dT \quad \xrightarrow{\text{حاصل المطرين}} \quad u_2 - u_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_V dT \quad "k_J/kg"$$

$$dh = C_p dT \quad \xrightarrow{\text{حاصل المطرين}} \quad h_2 - h_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT \quad "k_J/kg"$$

$$* h = u + RT \quad \xrightarrow{\text{استنـقـال المطرين}}$$

$$dh = du + R dT$$

$$C_p dT = C_V dT + R dT \quad "dT" \text{ يـخـرـجـ العـدـدـاتـ عـلـىـ}$$

$$C_p - C_V = R \quad k_J/kg \cdot K$$

$$\bar{C}_p - \bar{C}_V = R_u \quad k_J/kmol \cdot K$$

$$k = \frac{C_p}{C_V}$$

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 المقادير إذا

مثلاً  $C_p, C_v$

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

وكانت المطارة غربية من 300K

2. Constant  $C_p, C_v$  Evaluated at  $T_{avg} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$

from table A2.6 or A2.7 :

$$\Delta U = C_v_{avg} (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta h = C_p_{avg} (T_2 - T_1)$$

3. Variable  $C_p, C_v$  from equation in table A2.8

or frame this relations

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

4. From tables A-17  $\rightarrow$  A-25

لكل سجق القياس للرطوبة نجد الجدول حيث وصان

جدول A-17 و kg/kg

أعماق الجدول من A-18  $\rightarrow$  A-25

~~Formulas~~

رائد الحبيب

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## Internal energy, Enthalpy, and specific heat of solids and liquids

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

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

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

\*  $h = u + PV$  انتقى الطريق

$$dh = du + PdV + VdP$$

zero zero

$$dh = du$$

$$\Delta h = \Delta u = C \Delta T$$

"kJ/kg" for Constant-Pressure

$$\Delta h = VAP$$

"kJ/kg" for Constant-temperature

\* table A-3.a for liquids

\* table A-3.b for solids

رائد العمرى  
0288195339

chapter 4homework

Q 4.6

$$(a) \quad P_1 = 1 \text{ MPa} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} V_1 = 0.30661 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ T_1 = 100^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Table} \\ \text{A-6} \end{array}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} V_2 = 0.23275 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ T_2 = 250^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Table} \\ \text{A-6} \end{array}$$

$$W_b = m * P (V_1 - V_2) = 22.16 \text{ kJ}$$

$$(b) \quad W_b = m * P (V_1 - 0.6V_1) = 36.79 \text{ kJ}$$

$$(c) \quad P_2 = 500 \text{ kPa} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} V_2 = 0.6 * 0.30661 \\ T_2 = 151.8^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Table} \\ \text{A-5} \end{array}$$

Q 4.16

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

نهاية العملية  
تتأثر على  $n$  التأثير يتأثر 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

$$P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} V_1 = 1.08019 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ T_1 = 200^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$U_1 = 2654.6 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

تابع →

$$m = V_1 / V_1 = (0.4 / 1.08019) = 0.3702 \text{ kg}$$

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

$$P_2 = 250 \text{ kPa} \quad ? \quad T_2 = 60.6^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_2 = 1.6207 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad \} \quad u_2 = 3312 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$(b) W_b = \frac{P_1 + P_2}{2} (V_2 - V_1) = 15 \text{ kJ}$$

$$(c) Q_{in} = m(u_2 - u_1) + W_{b,out} \quad \leftarrow 1^{\text{st}} \text{ Law - طبقاً لـ}\}$$

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

Q U-39

$$W_b = \frac{P_1 + P_2}{2} (V_2 - V_1) = 150 \text{ kJ}$$

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

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

$$V_1 = V_f + x V_{fg} = 0.1783 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$m = \frac{V_1}{V_1} = 11.22 \text{ kg} \quad , \quad V_2 = \frac{V_2}{m} = 0.0458 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

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

$$Q_{in} = 150 + 11.22(1650.4 - 553.3) = 12.75 \text{ MJ}$$

Q4-55

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

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

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

Q4-65

(a)  $E_{in} - E_{out} = \Delta E_{syst}$   $\Delta k:E, DP:E \neq zero$  \*

0 =  $\Delta U$

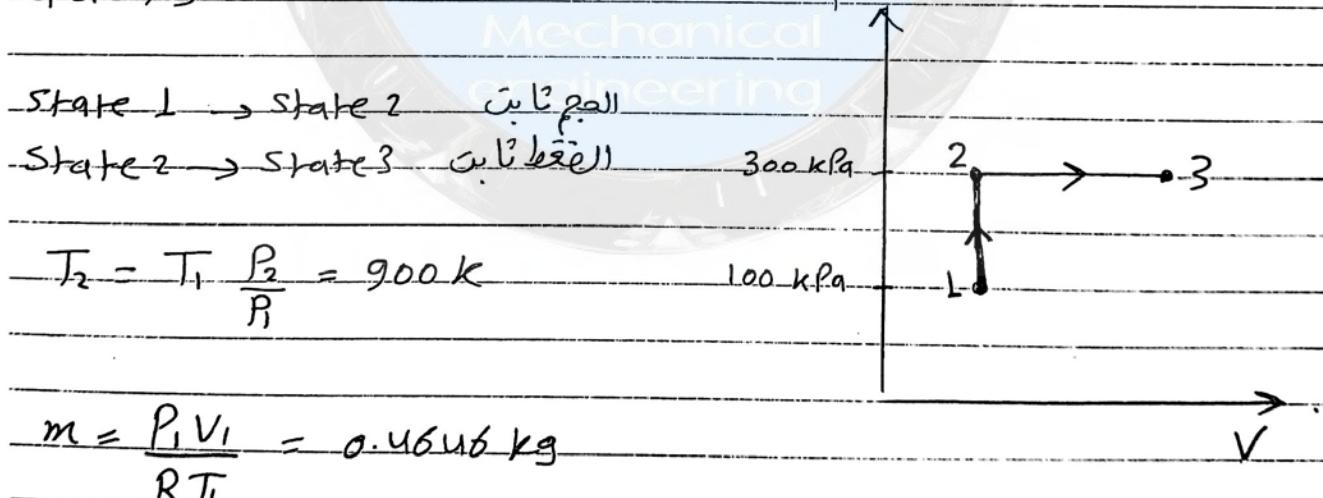
0 =  $mC_V(T_2 - T_1)$

من هنا نستنتج أن درجة الحرارة لم تتغير أبداً

(b)  $P_1V_1 = P_2V_2 \rightarrow P_2 = P_1 \cdot \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{P_1}{2}$

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

Q4-75



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

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

Q U-118

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

$$V_1 = m_f V_f + m_g V_g = 0.127 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_3 = 1.2 V_1 = 0.953 \text{ m}^3$$

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

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

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

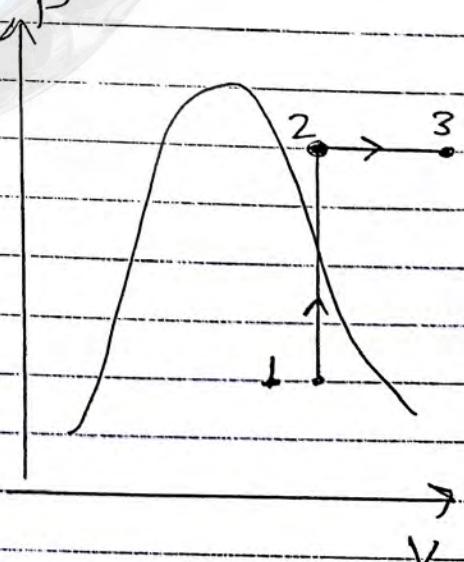
$$T_3 = 373.6^\circ \text{C}$$

$$(b) V_2 = \frac{V_2}{m} = 0.825 \text{ m}^3 > V_g \text{ at } 300 \text{ kPa}$$

r.o 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  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 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  $C = 3.60 \text{ kJ/kg.}^{\circ}\text{F}$ . The specific heat of this material in the SI units:
- (a) 2.00  $\text{kJ/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C}$       (b) 3.20  $\text{kJ/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C}$       (c) 3.60  $\text{kJ/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 (d) 4.80  $\text{kJ/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C}$       (e) 6.48  $\text{kJ/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C}$
3. A  $3\text{-m}^3$  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  $0.5\text{-m}^3$  cylinder contains nitrogen gas at 600 kPa and 300 K. Now the gas is compressed isothermally to a volume of  $0.1 \text{ m}^3$ . 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  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 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)  $25.6^{\circ}\text{C}$       (b)  $49.8^{\circ}\text{C}$       (c)  $53.4^{\circ}\text{C}$       (d)  $52.5^{\circ}\text{C}$       (e)  $63.4^{\circ}\text{C}$

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  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $3^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 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  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  is to be cooled to  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  by dropping ice cubes at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  into it. The latent heat of fusion of ice is 334 kJ/kg, and the specific heat of water is 4.18 kJ/kg. $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 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)  $0.4^{\circ}\text{C}$       (b)  $43.1^{\circ}\text{C}$       (c)  $57.4^{\circ}\text{C}$       (d)  $71.8^{\circ}\text{C}$       (e)  $180.0^{\circ}\text{C}$

13. 1.5 kg of liquid water initially at  $12^{\circ}\text{C}$  is to be heated to  $95^{\circ}\text{C}$  in a teapot equipped with a 800 W electric heating element inside. The specific heat of water can be taken to be 4.18 kJ/kg. $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 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 kJ/kg. $^{\circ}\text{C}$  is dropped into boiling water at  $95^{\circ}\text{C}$ . If the initial temperature of the egg is  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 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 undergoes 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 undergoes 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 undergoes 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)  $R \ln(T_2/T_1), R \ln(T_2/T_1)$

1. Ideal gas

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

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

$$\Delta T = 10$$

\* استخراج  $R_u$  من  $R$

لأننا لا نعرف نوع الغاز

\* ليس لها قيمة دالة حرفي درجة الحرارة

سواء كانت المادة أو

Sol.

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

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

2. الفكرة في هذا السؤال هي أن يعلمك على تحويل  $^{\circ}\text{C} \leftrightarrow ^{\circ}\text{F}$  من

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

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

3.  $\text{N}_2$  nitrogen "ideal gas"

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

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

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

Sol.

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

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

4. nitrogen  $N_2$  "ideal gas"

$$V_1 = 0.5 \text{ m}^3, P_1 = 600 \text{ kPa}, T_1 = 300 \text{ K} \quad \text{State 1}$$

$$V_2 = 0.1 \text{ m}^3 \quad \text{State 2}$$

isothermally  $\xrightarrow{\text{isothermal}} n = 1$

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

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

$$W_b = -182.8 \text{ kJ}$$

الامارة الابتدائية لتنفسنا سهل  
لبنقطرة الغاز

$$W_b \approx 183 \text{ kJ}$$

5. Air

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

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

لذن في الغرفة ثابت انما الحالة  
منها فتح

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

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

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

$$Q_{solar} = 0.8 \text{ kW}$$

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

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

$$\underline{\text{Sol.}} \quad E_{in} - E_{out} = \Delta E_{syst.}$$

$$t * (W_{fan} + Q_{solar}) = m * C_v * (T_2 - T_1)$$

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

## 6. Air

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

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

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

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

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

$$\underline{\text{Sol.}} \quad \text{Ein} - \text{Eout} = \Delta E_{\text{sys}}$$

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

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

الارتفاع  $\rightarrow$  ارتفاع

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

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

## 7. Air

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\Delta E = \text{zero}$

Sol.

$$\text{Ein} - \text{Eout} = \Delta E \rightarrow \text{Ein} = \text{Eout}$$

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

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

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

$$P = 100 \text{ kPa}, T = 30^\circ \text{C}$$

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

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

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.

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

$$P_2 = 500 \text{ kPa} \quad \text{Table A-6 S.I. v}$$

$$T_2 = 300^\circ \text{C} \quad u_2 = 2803.3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

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

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

10. water "H<sub>2</sub>O"

$$C = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \quad \text{table A-3.a}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{sol. } Q_{\text{out}} = m * C * \Delta T$$

$$= 2.13 * 4.18 * 15$$

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

11. H<sub>2</sub>O

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

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

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

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

sol.

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

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

$$m_{\text{ice}} = -0.45 * 4.18 * 20 = 0.1126 \text{ kg}$$

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

12. H<sub>2</sub>O

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{sol. } \text{time} * W_e - Q_{\text{loss}} = dU$$

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

$$dU = m * C * (T_2 - T_1)$$

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

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

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

$$m = 1.5 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_1 = 12^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_2 = 95^\circ\text{C}$$

$$W_e = 0.8 \text{ kW}$$

Sol.

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

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

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

ال一秒  
أول المقادير  
يس أتم احتى لا تجزء بالامارات

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

$$m = 0.1 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_1 = 5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_2 = 95^\circ\text{C}$$

Sol.  $E_{in} = m * C * \Delta T$

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

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

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

$$m = 0.18 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_1 = 22^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_2 = 5^\circ\text{C}$$

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

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

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

$$T_2 = 320 \text{ K}$$

\* 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.

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

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

$$18-1. \quad R = C_p - C_v$$

$$C_p = R + C_v$$

$$C_p = 1$$

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

$$18-2. \quad \Delta u = C_v \Delta T$$

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

18-3. (d) insufficient information

18-4. (c) insufficient information

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

$$PV = 0.3 \times 100$$

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

19. (d)

20. (b)

21. (c)

22. (a)

\* عبارات مكتوبة على "زجاجات المي" و"البمان"

١. شط البحر والخ و الناس كلها وصالح

٢. عطية أسد ولا نظرة حسد

٣. لغة عقرب ولا نظرة أجرب

٤. اصرام العبر واجب ← "خاص بالقلدان"

٥. بس أكبر بفربيجو ← "خاص بالسيارات المغزرة mini"

٦. في ناس مثل "العير" دوم على جنبك

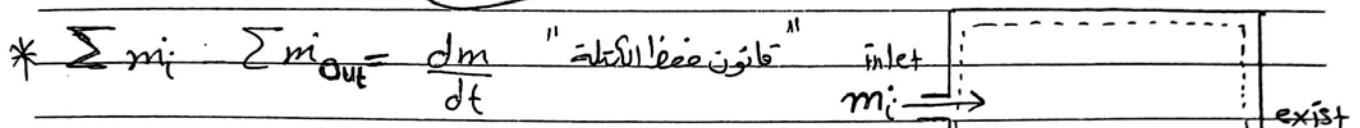
٧. في ناس مثل "الحالات" لازم تدرس

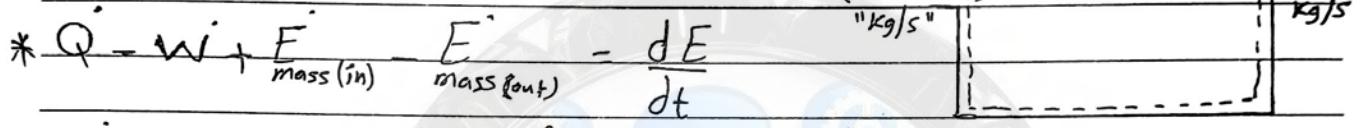
\* مغزها الكبير عن مفطحان الديونجية وع فنكة لهذا نوع

من نقايفنا اللي بنتها من التاريخ ... !!

فهو بالله ترجموني

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

$$*\sum m_i - \sum m_{out} = \frac{dm}{dt} \quad \text{"قانون حفظ الماده"}$$


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


$$\dot{E}_{mass(in)} = m_i (h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + g Z_i + P_i V_i)$$

control volume system

but:  $h_i = u_i + P_i V_i$

$$\dot{E}_{mass(in)} = m_i (h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + g Z_i)$$

$$\dot{E}_{mass(out)} = m_e (h_e + \frac{V_e^2}{2} + g Z_e)$$

"open syst. \ العقيمه العامة لـ"

$$* Q = W + \sum m_i (h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + g Z_i) - \sum m_e (h_e + \frac{V_e^2}{2} + g Z_e) = \frac{dE}{dt}$$

\* 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

\* الآلة مفروضة تنتهي العلاقات المترابطة بين العوامل في النطاق من العلاقة العامة

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

↓  
Zero

\*  $\sum m_{in} = \sum m_{out}$  "kg/s"

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

$$Q - w_i + \sum m_i (h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + g z_i) - \sum m_e (h_e + \frac{V_e^2}{2} + g z_e) = \frac{dE}{dt}$$

↓  
Zero

\*  $Q - w_i = \sum m_e (h_e + \frac{V_e^2}{2} + g z_e) - \sum m_i (h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + g z_i)$

هذا أسلوب أسرع من القانون

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

✓ وذلك لأن  $m_{in} = m_{out}$  ونأخذها عامل مشترك فـ "القانون"

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

✓ وذلك لأن  $m_i = w_i/m$  فـ "القانون"

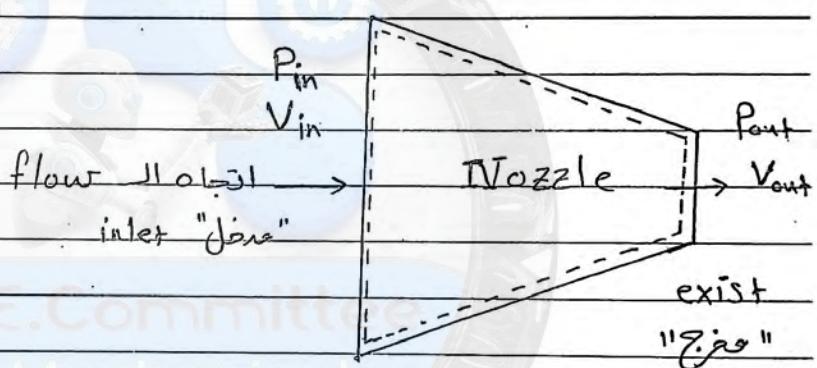
\* Some steady-flow engineering devices  
"applications of steady-flow"

\* 1. Nozzles and Diffusers :

يُذكر استخدام هذين الجهازين في حركات الطائرات والمركبات الفضائية وضخاطم المياه وغيرها من التطبيقات الجلدية في الحياة

a. nozzles : حاذا يزيد عن سرعة السائل على حساب الضغط "يقال الفيد"

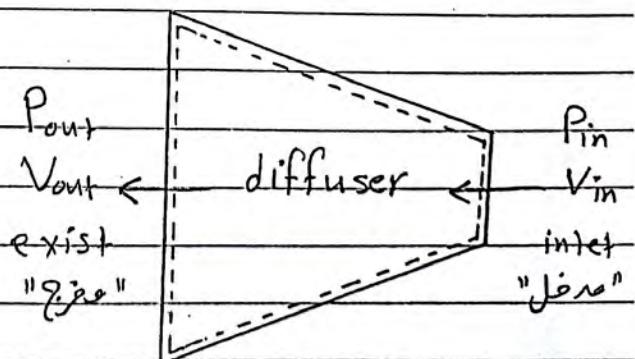
$$V_{out} \gg V_{in}$$



b. diffusers :

حاذا يزيد عن مخرج السائل عن طريق تقليل سرعة السائل عكس ال "nozzle" تماماً

$$V_{out} \ll V_{in}$$



\* علاجية دائمة :

في هذين الجهازين لا يوجد انتقال للطاقة مع الرياح تقريباً "Q=0"

"W=0" ولا يوجد شغل يُبذل

ولا يوجد فرق في طاقة الوضع بين المدخل والمخرج "ΔP.e = zero" فنجد 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 m<sup>2</sup>. 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)

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

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

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

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

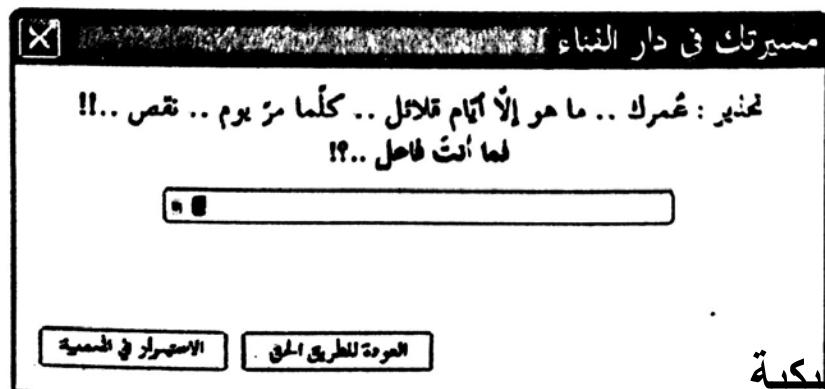
$$h_1 = h @ 283 \text{ K} = 283.14 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

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

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

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

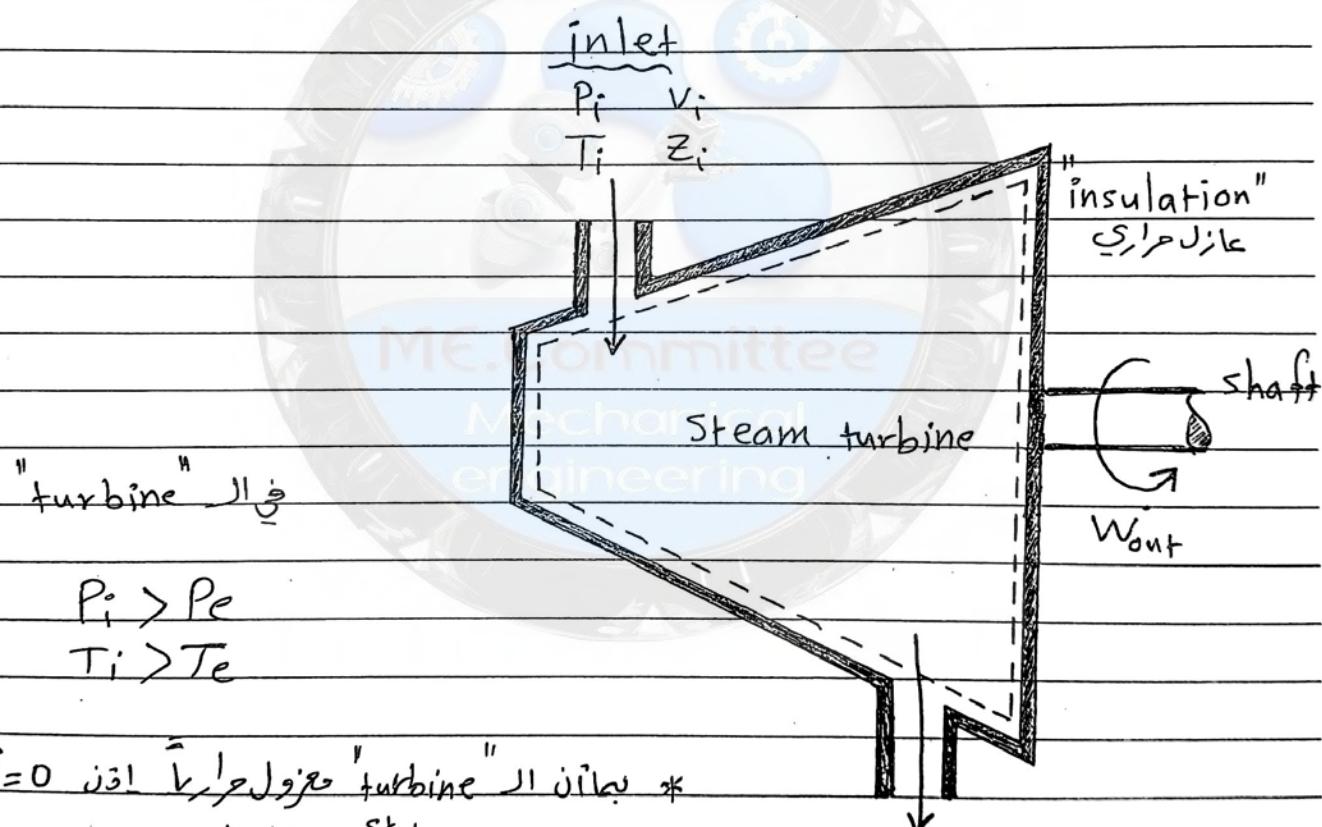
$$T_2 = 303 \text{ K}$$



## 2. Turbines and Compressors :

\* يستخدم هنا الجهاز كمولد للطاقة "steam power plant" بطاقة الطاقة

a. turbine : يستخدم هنا الجهاز كمولد للطاقة وذلك عن طريق مرور غاز "بخار" عن خلاله بخط ورقة وحارة متعددة جداً ويحصل للغاز "expansion" وblade عن طريق احتمام الغاز بـ "Shaft" موجود داخل "turbine" وربطة مع "Shaft" لـ "turbine" تدور حركة بـ "Shaft" ويخرج الغاز بخط وحارة متعددة



$$P_i > P_e$$

$$T_i > T_e$$

\* بـ "turbine" حزول حركة ادنى  $Q=0$  حالاتي: وطبعاً  $h_i = h_e$

exist

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

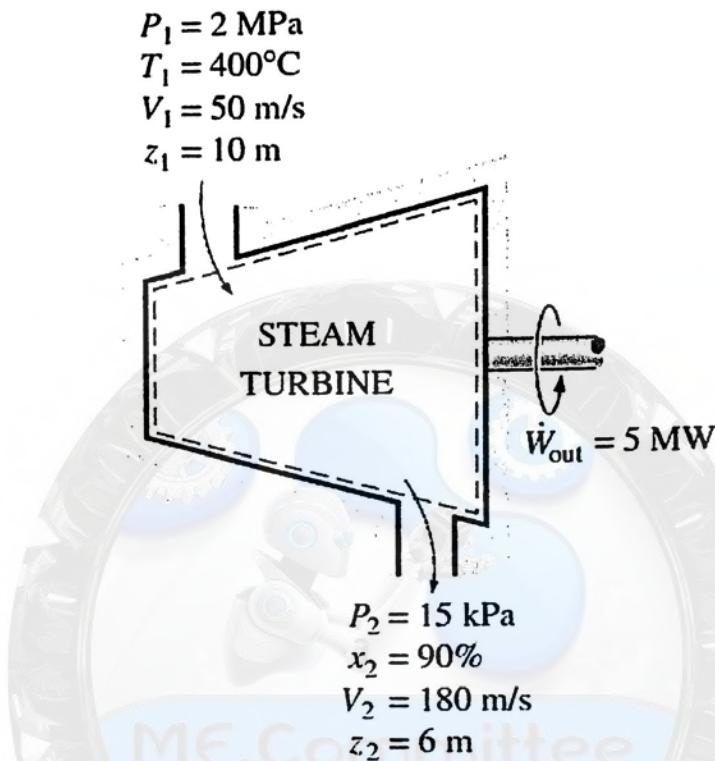
\* انتشار المعنق  $k_J/kg$

$$\frac{V_i^2 - V_e^2}{2000} \text{ Joule} \text{ إذا أردت بـ } \frac{V_i^2 - V_e^2}{2} \text{ أو } k_J \cdot E \text{ وعده انتشار: }$$

### 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  $\Delta h$ ,  $\Delta e$ , and  $\Delta p$ .
- Determine the work done per unit mass of the steam flowing through the turbine.
- Calculate the mass flow rate of the steam.



### Solution

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

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

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

Then

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} w_{out} &= - \left[ (h_2 - h_1) + \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2} + g(z_2 - z_1) \right] = -(\Delta h + \Delta ke + \Delta pe) \\ &= -[-887.39 + 14.95 - 0.04] \text{ kJ/kg} = 872.48 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

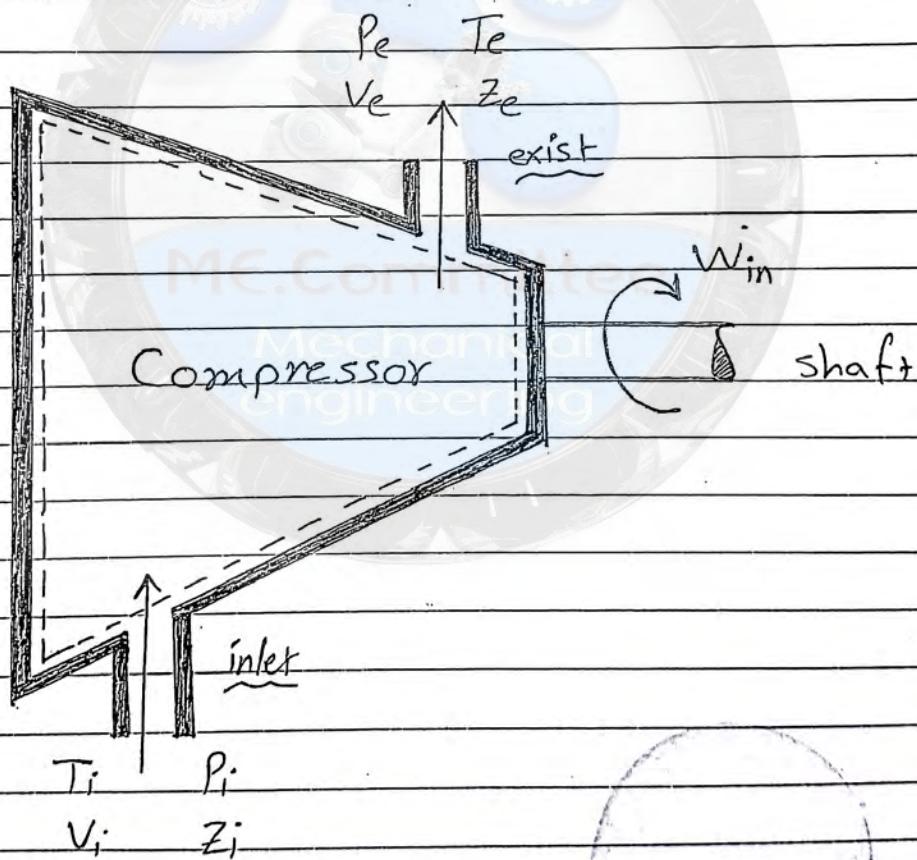
انا لست من عشاق ليلي او بثينة او سمر أنا لست مجنونا ولا اهوى الربابة والوتر

إني أحن الى صلاح إني احن الى عمر أنا مسلم أحنو إلى صوت الرصاصه والحجر



### b. Compressor:

\* يستخدم هذا الجهاز لرفع ضغط الغازات  
ويشبة بطريقة عمل المضخات "pumps"  
ولكن الـ "pumps" ترفع ضغط السوائل بينما الغازات  
ومن العبر بالذكر أن هذا الجهاز يستعمله تشغيل  
وطريقة عمل نفس طريقة عمل الـ "turbine"  
بحيث يدخل الغاز بضغط وحرارة منخفضتين  
ويُثبَّت على الغاز تشغيل بحيث يخرج الغاز  
بضغط وحرارة متقددين وقد تكون محزولة أو لا تكون



### 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

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

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

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

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

from table A-17

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

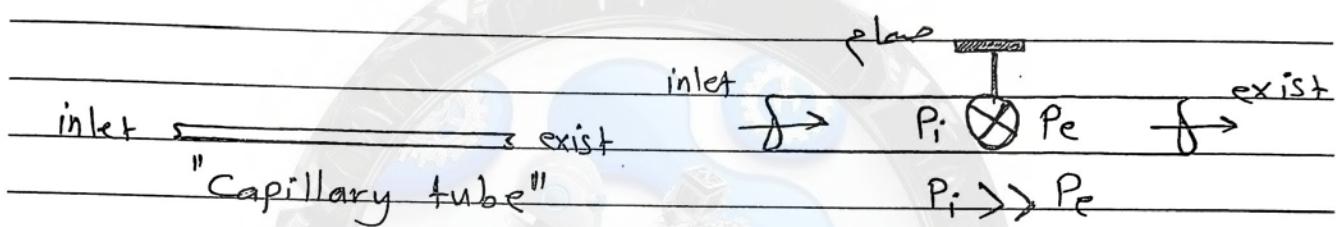
$$h_2 = h @ 400 \text{ K} = 400.98 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

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

### 3. Throttling Valves:

\* هي أنواع من الأنابيب تسبب للغاز انخفاض المطرقة فيها كثيرون في الغاز  
"Pressure drop"

والمطرقة في الغاز يتوجه غالباً بحسب درجة الحرارة  
ويكثر استخدام هذا الجهاز في التسخين ومحطات الطرد  
ويوجه فيه أنواع كثيرة أصنافها:



\* في هذا الجهاز لا يوجد سفل بينه وبينه  
وينتهي وانما "adiabatic" مما يعني أن  
 $\Delta P.E = 0$  ولا يوجد فرق في الارتفاع بين المدخل والمخرج وعند  
 $\Delta K.E = 0$  ولا يوجد تغير ملحوظ في الطاقة المترددة وعند

فنجح  $^{st}$  Law الخاص بهذا الجهاز كالتالي:

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

or

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

\* إذا كان المائع المطرد بالـ "throttling valve" فإن درجة حرارته تتبع نسبية

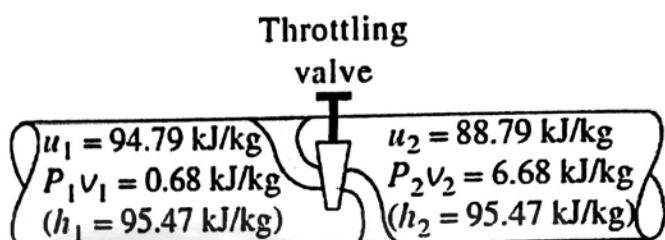
$$* h_e = h_i$$

$$* T_e = T_i$$

عمر في ما يخص ideal gases

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

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

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

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

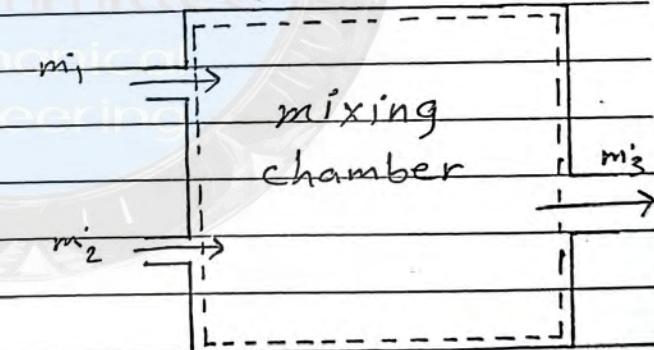
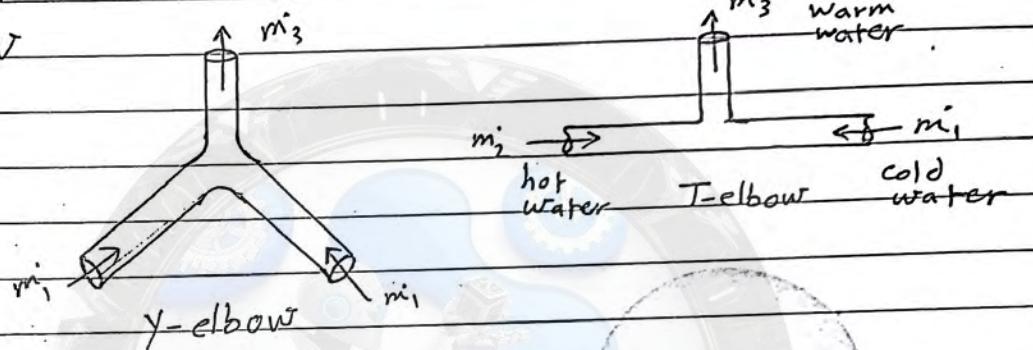
Since the exit state is a saturated mixture at 0.12 MPa, the exit temperature must be the saturation temperature at this pressure, which is  $-22.32^\circ\text{C}$ . Then the temperature change for this process becomes

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

## 11. Mixing Chambers:

\* هو محاكي يستخدم لخلط نوعين من الموائع أو أكثر وهو تطبيقات كثيرة في الصناعات ولذلك يستخراج افلات المترقبة وأهم استخراجاته المغسلة أو المغسلة وله أنواع كثيرة أسلوبها ال "shower"

T elbow  
Y elbow



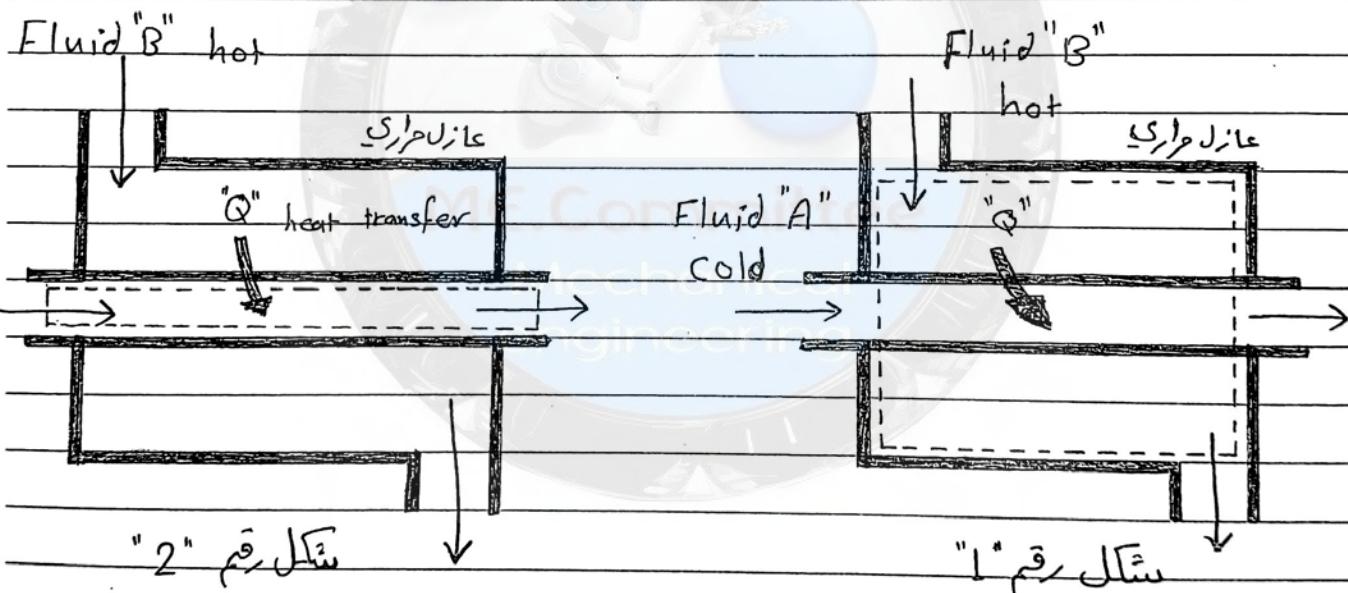
\* في هذا المخازن لا يوجد سفل يزيد على ذلك  
وهي العادة تكون معزولة حرارياً لكي يزيد أن  
وعادة ندخل التغير في طاقة النوع  
وندخل أنينا التغير في الطاقة الحركية

$$\sum m_i h_{in} = \sum m_i h_{out}$$

فبحسب الظاهر هنا المخازن الثاني

## 5. Heat Exchangers :

هذا مهار يستخدم لتبادل الطاقة بين مائعين أو أكثر دون أن يختلطا  
يستخدم في الـ "mixing chamber" وله تطبيقات واسعة في مجال الصناعة  
وله صفات كثيرة وعديدة أبسطها "التي سنتناول معها" وانسماح  
"tube and shell" أو "double-tube"  
ويتكون من أنابيبين : أنبوب داخلي "inner pipe" وأنبوب خارجي "outer pipe"  
ويعمل على : يدخل المائع الأول ببرقعة عارة من أحد الأنابيب ويرحل عه  
المائع الثاني ببرقعة عارة وتنبعه من الأنابيب الآخر ويتم تبادل الطاقة بينها  
دون أن يختلطان ويخرج المائع الأول ببرقعة عارة أعلى من التي دخل فيها  
ويسير المائع الثاني ببرقعة عارة أعلى من التي دخل فيها

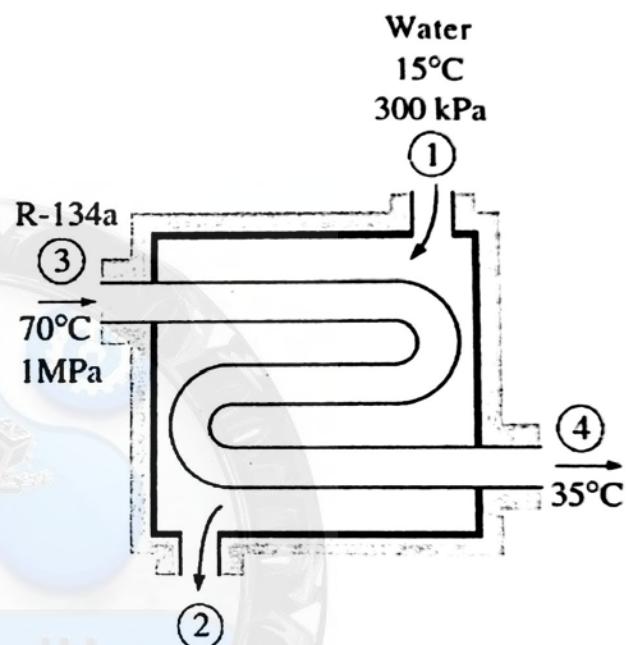


هذا المهار لا ينبع في سغط "w-zero" ولا يجر تغير في طاقة المائع أو الطاقة الحرارية "P.E, K.E"  
ولكن يجب الانتباه لـ "Q" في تختلف بحسب الماء في هذا الماء

\* في شكل رقم "1" النظام الذي سندرس هو كل الـ "heat exch." فلذلك  $Q=Zero$   
لأن النظام معزول ولا تدخل أو تخرج موارده من خارصه إلى المحيط "surrounding"  
\* في شكل رقم "2" النظام الذي سندرس هو سطح الماء "inner pipe" مما يعني أنه  
توجد قيمة لـ "Q" لأن موارد مياه تنتقل بين الأنابيب

### 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:  $\dot{m}_{\text{in}} = \dot{m}_{\text{out}}$

for each fluid stream since there is no mixing. Thus,

$$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_w$$

$$\dot{m}_3 = \dot{m}_4 = \dot{m}_R$$

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

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

$$\dot{m}_1 h_1 + \dot{m}_3 h_3 = \dot{m}_2 h_2 + \dot{m}_4 h_4 \quad (\text{since } \dot{Q} \approx 0, \dot{W} = 0, k_e \approx p_e \approx 0)$$

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,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_3 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_3 = 70^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \quad h_3 = 303.85 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Table A-13})$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_4 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_4 = 35^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \quad h_4 \equiv h_{f@35^\circ\text{C}} = 100.87 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Table A-11})$$

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)

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

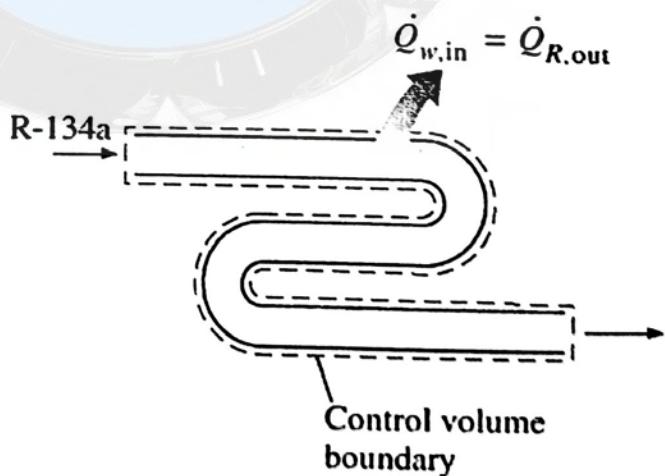
$$\dot{E}_{\text{in}} = \dot{E}_{\text{out}}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{w,\text{in}} + \dot{m}_w h_1 = \dot{m}_w h_2$$

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 تُنقل فيها المسوائل والغازات ولها أهمية كبيرة جداً في مجال الاتصالات.

$$* m_i = m_e$$

$$m_i \rightarrow \quad m_e \rightarrow$$

$$* Q + \sum m_i (h_i + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz_i) = \sum m_e (h_e + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz_e)$$

\* لا يجد سفل ينزل في هذا المكان

$$w = zero$$

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم : استحيوا من الله صاحب العيادة قالوا : يا رسول الله

إنا لستيني و لا نحمد الله . قال : ليس ذلك

ولكن من استحي من الله صاحب العيادة فليخففوا الرأس

و عاصي و المطن و قاعي ولنذكر الموتى واليابس

و من أراد الآخرة تذكر زينة الدنيا فمن فعل ذلك

فتد استحي من الله صاحب العيادة

رائد الحموي

0788195339

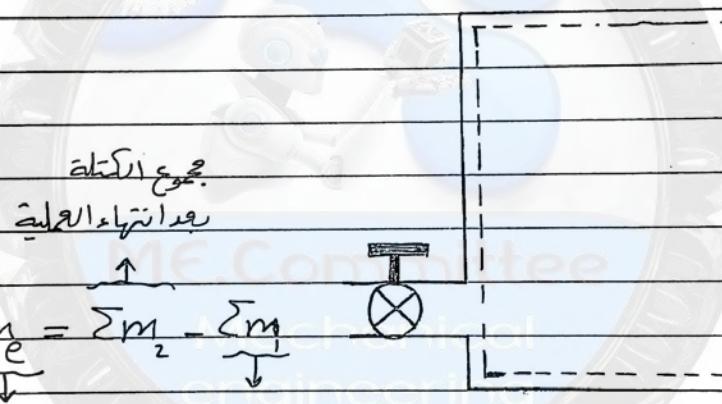
## \* Energy Analysis of Unsteady Flow Processes

$$* \frac{dm}{dt} \neq 0$$

↳ "Unsteady" ببساطة معنٰى

$$* \sum m_i \neq \sum m_e$$

\* يعني أن نظام "closed system" ليس "Unsteady" لأن المassa لا تغير ثابتة في نظام "Unsteady"



$$* \sum m_i - \sum m_e = \sum m_2 - \sum m_1$$

↳ مجموع الكتلة مجموع الكتلة.

قبل بدء العملية الخارجية إلى النظام

$$* Q_w, \sum m_i (h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + gz_i) - \sum m_e (h_e + \frac{V_e^2}{2} + gz_e) = m_2 (u_2 + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz) - m_1 (u_1 + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz)$$

كيف ترقى رقيات آلة لياه

يا ساء ما طاولتها ساء

حذّل آلة حذّع وصوّد

عجيب أن يخواه حباء

chapter 5homework

Q 5-28

$$(a) V_1 = \frac{RT_1}{P_1} = 0.1525 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$P_1 = 300 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 200^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_1 = 45 \text{ m/s}$$

$$A_1 = 110 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$100 \text{ kPa}$$

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

$$\dot{m} = \frac{A_1 V_1}{V_1} = 1.09 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$(b) h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2}$$

1<sup>st</sup> Law بحد طبیعی \*

$$h_2 - h_1 + \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2} = 0$$

$$C_{p, \text{avg}} (T_2 - T_1) + \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2000} = 0$$

حيث 2000 جم قدر الماء \*

kg طبع الماء \*

$$T_2 = 185.2^\circ\text{C}$$

$$(c) V_2 = \frac{RT_2}{P_2} = 1.315 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{A_2 V_2}{V_2} = 79.9 \text{ cm}^2$$

Q 5-46

$$(a) \Delta ke = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2000} = -1.95 \text{ kg/kg}$$

$$(b) \dot{m} (h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2}) = \dot{W}_{out} + \dot{m} (h_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2})$$

$$\dot{W}_{out} = \dot{m} (h_2 - h_1 + \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2000}) \quad *$$

$$P_1 = 6 \text{ MPa} \quad V_1 = 0.01742 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$T_1 = 400^\circ\text{C} \quad h_1 = 3178.3 \text{ kg/kg} \quad A = 1$$

تابع →

$$P_2 = 40 \text{ kPa} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} h_2 = h_f + x_2 h_{fg} \\ x_2 = 0.92 \end{array} \right\} h_2 = 231.8 - 5$$

$$\dot{W}_{out} = 14.6 \text{ MW}$$

الآن وبعد التحويل إلى معايير \*

$$(c) \dot{m} = \frac{A_1 V_1}{V_1} = 0.0119 \text{ m}^3$$

Q5-50

$$(a) \dot{W}_{in} + \dot{m} h_1 = \dot{m} h_2 \leftarrow 1^{\text{st}} \text{ Law of Thermodynamics} *$$

$$\dot{W}_{in} = \dot{m} (h_2 - h_1) = \dot{m} c_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\dot{W}_{in} = 285 \text{ kJ/kg} = c_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$(b) \dot{W}_{in} = \dot{m} c_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{V_1}{V_1}, \quad V_1 = \frac{RT_1}{P_1} = 0.7008 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{0.01}{0.7008} = 0.01427 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\dot{W}_{in} = 4.068 \text{ kW}$$

Q5-63 Throttling Valve  $\Rightarrow h_1 = h_2$

$$P_2 = 100 \text{ kPa} \quad ? \quad \text{table A-6}$$

$$T_2 = 120^\circ\text{C} \quad ? \quad h_2 = 271.61 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 2000 \text{ kPa} \\ h_f = h_2 = 271.61 \end{array} \right\} x_1 = \frac{h_2 - h_f}{h_{fg}} = 0.957$$

Q 5-72

$$m_1 + m_2 = m_3 \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

$$m_1 h_1 + m_2 h_2 = m_3 h_3 \quad (2)$$

\* عوًد معادلة (1) في (2) بـ

$$m_2 = \frac{h_1 - h_3}{h_3 - h_2} m_1 = 0.865 \text{ kg/s}$$

السطارة والمرارة يالى المفروض اى انك تعاشر

بـ  $h_3$  وهي كثي تستخرج

من الجداول سألك عزيزي القارئ ... "أنكوا بتفرقوا بجهودهم"!

Q 5-76

$$m_1 = m_2 = m_w, m_3 = m_4 = m_s$$

$$m_w (h_2 - h_1) = m_s (h_3 - h_4)$$

$$m_w = \frac{h_3 - h_4}{h_2 - h_1} m_s = \frac{h_3 - h_4}{c_p (T_2 - T_1)} m_s$$

$$m_w = 297.7 \text{ kg/s}$$

\* حاول استخرج "  $h_3, h_4$  "

ولمعلماتك  $T_2 - T_1 = 10^\circ\text{C}$

Q 5-111

$$m_{in} - m_{out} = \Delta m_{sys}$$

$$m_1 = m_2, m_{out} = m_{initial} = zero$$

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

$$m_1 h_1 = m_2 u_2$$

تابع

$$u_2 = h_i$$

$$C_V T_2 = C_P T_i \rightarrow T_2 = \frac{C_P}{C_V} T_i$$

$$T_2 = k T_i = 406 K = 133^\circ C$$

Q5-116

$$(a) T_2 = T_{\text{sat}} \text{ at } 200 \text{ kPa} = 120.2^\circ C$$

$$(b) m_{\text{in}} - m_{\text{out}} = \Delta m_{\text{sys}}$$

$$m_i = m_2 - m_1 \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

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

$$W_{b,\text{out}} + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1 = m_i h_i$$

$$\underbrace{W_{b,\text{out}} + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1}_{m_2 h_2 - m_1 h_1} - (m_2 - m_1) h_i$$

$$m_2 h_2 - m_1 h_1 - (m_2 - m_1) h_i$$

$$m_2 = \frac{h_i - h_1}{h_i - h_2} * m_1 = 29.07 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_i = m_2 - m_1$$

$$29.07 - 10 = 19.07 \text{ kg}$$

طبعاً لا ننساً استخراج قيم  $h_1, h_2, h_i$  والمساعدة إليه التالي :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\ x_1 = 0.8 \end{array} \right\} h_1 = h_f + x h_{fg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 0.5 \text{ MPa} \\ T_i = 350^\circ C \end{array} \right\} h_i = 3168.1$$

$$P_2 = 200 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Sat. Vapor} \end{array} \right\} h_2 = h_g \text{ at } 200 \text{ kPa}$$

Q5-123

$$Q_{in} = m_e h_e + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$P_e = 800 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{Sat-liquid} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} h_e = h_f = 95.47 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$P_i = 800 \text{ kPa} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} u_f = \quad \rightarrow u_g = \end{array} \right\}$$

$$v_f = \quad \rightarrow v_g =$$

$$P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{Sat-vapor} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} u_2 = u_g = 246.79 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$m_1 = m_f + m_g = \frac{v_f}{v_f} + \frac{v_g}{v_g} = 38.98 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{v}{v_2} = 0.684 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_e = m_1 - m_2 = 34.3 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q_{in} = 201.2 \text{ kJ}$$

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)  $8.4 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $10.7 \text{ cm}^2$  (c)  $13.5 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $19.6 \text{ cm}^2$  (e)  $23.0 \text{ cm}^2$
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)  $15 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $50 \text{ cm}^2$  (c)  $105 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $150 \text{ cm}^2$  (e)  $190 \text{ cm}^2$
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 loosing 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  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  flowing at a rate of  $5 \text{ kg/min}$  is mixed with hot water at  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$  flowing at a rate of  $2 \text{ kg/min}$ . The exit temperature of the mixture will be :

- (a)  $24.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  (b)  $35.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  (c)  $40.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  (d)  $44.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  (e)  $55.2^{\circ}\text{C}$

7. In a heating system, cold outdoor air at  $7^{\circ}\text{C}$  flowing at a rate of  $4 \text{ kg/min}$  is mixed adiabatically with heated air at  $70^{\circ}\text{C}$  flowing at a rate of  $3 \text{ kg/min}$ . The exit temperature of the mixture is:

- (a)  $34^{\circ}\text{C}$  (b)  $39^{\circ}\text{C}$  (c)  $45^{\circ}\text{C}$  (d)  $63^{\circ}\text{C}$  (e)  $77^{\circ}\text{C}$

8. Hot combustion gases (assumed to have the properties of air at room temperature) enter a gas turbine at  $1 \text{ MPa}$  and  $1500 \text{ K}$  at a rate of  $0.1 \text{ kg/s}$ , and exit at  $0.2 \text{ MPa}$  and  $900 \text{ K}$ . If heat is lost from the turbine to the surroundings at a rate of  $15 \text{ kJ/s}$ , the power output of the gas turbine is :

- (a)  $15 \text{ kW}$  (b)  $30 \text{ kW}$  (c)  $45 \text{ kW}$  (d)  $60 \text{ kW}$  (e)  $75 \text{ kW}$

9. Steam expands in a turbine from  $4 \text{ MPa}$  and  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $0.5 \text{ MPa}$  and  $250^{\circ}\text{C}$  at a rate of  $1350 \text{ kg/h}$ . Heat is lost from the turbine at a rate of  $25 \text{ kJ/s}$  during the process. The power output of the turbine is:

- (a)  $157 \text{ kW}$  (b)  $207 \text{ kW}$  (c)  $182 \text{ kW}$  (d)  $287 \text{ kW}$  (e)  $246 \text{ kW}$

10. Steam is compressed by an adiabatic compressor from  $0.2 \text{ MPa}$  and  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $0.8 \text{ MPa}$  and  $350^{\circ}\text{C}$  at a rate of  $1.30 \text{ kg/s}$ . The power input to the compressor is :

- (a)  $511 \text{ kW}$  (b)  $393 \text{ kW}$  (c)  $302 \text{ kW}$  (d)  $717 \text{ kW}$  (e)  $901 \text{ kW}$

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)  $0.358 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$  (b)  $0.233 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$  (c)  $0.375 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$   
 (d)  $0.646 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$  (e)  $0.655 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

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

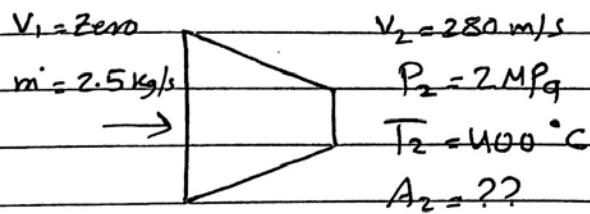
- (a) 34 kJ/s      (b) 481 kJ/s      (c) 2406 kJ/s      (d) 514 kJ/s      (e) 548 kJ/s

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اخوكم رائد الحموري

ME.Committee

Mechanical  
engineering

1.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Sol.

$$P_2 = 2 \text{ MPa} \quad \text{Table A-6}$$

$$T_2 = 400^\circ\text{C} \quad V = 0.15122 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$m = \frac{A_2 V_1}{V_2} \rightarrow A_2 = \frac{2.5 * 0.15122}{280}$$

$$A_2 = 1.35 * 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 * 10^4$$

$$A_2 = 13.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

2.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 

$$P_1 = 0.5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 300^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_1 = 122 \text{ m/s}$$

$$P_1 = 0.5 \text{ MPa} \quad \text{Table A-6} \quad m = 3.5 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$T_1 = 300^\circ\text{C} \quad V = 0.52261 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$m = \frac{A_1 V_1}{V_1}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{m * V_1}{V_1} = \frac{3.5 * 0.52261}{122} = 0.01499 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_1 = 0.01499 * 10^4 = 150 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$3. C_w = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg.C}$$

$$C_{P_{air}} = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kg.C}$$

$$T_{w1} = 15^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\dot{m}_w = 5 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$T_{air1} = 90^\circ \text{C}$$

$$T_{air2} = 20^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\dot{m}_{air} = 5 \text{ kg/s}$$

Sol.

$$\dot{m}_{air} C_{P_{air}} \Delta T = \dot{m}_w * C_w \Delta T$$

$$\cancel{\dot{m}} * 1.005 * 70 = \cancel{\dot{m}} * 4.18 * (T_2 - 15)$$

$$T_2 - 15 = 16.8$$

$$T_2 = 32^\circ \text{C}$$

$$4. C_w = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg.C}$$

$$T_{cold1} = 15^\circ \text{C}$$

$$T_{cold2} = ???$$

$$T_{hot1} = 90^\circ \text{C}$$

$$T_{hot2} = 50^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\dot{m}_{cold} = 5 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\dot{m}_{hot} = 4 \text{ kg/s}$$

adiabatic  $\xrightarrow{\text{جاف}} Q_{loss} = \text{zero}$

Sol.

$$\dot{m}_{hot} * C_w * (T_{hot1} - T_{hot2}) = \dot{m}_{cold} * C_w * (T_{cold2} - T_{cold1})$$

$$668.6 = 20.9 (T_{cold2} - 15)$$

$$T_{cold2} = 47^\circ \text{C}$$

6.  $H_2O$ shower  $\xrightarrow{\text{تعي}} \text{mixing chamber}$ 

$$C_w = 4.18 \text{ kg/kg}\cdot\text{C}$$

$$T_{cold1} = 10^\circ\text{C}, m_{cold} = 5 \text{ kg/min}$$

$$T_{hot1} = 60^\circ\text{C}, m_{hot} = 2 \text{ kg/min}$$

sol.

\* حتى تؤثر على حالت مفتاح في الامتحان

اى تبديلة اطلها نعم صولك وعلان المقاييس في المقال

ادا كان ليزغ ذلك وادا ما يلزغ ذلك بنكون وفرت وقت على نفسك

$$[m_{hot} * C_w * T_{hot}] + [m_{cold} * C_w * T_{cold}] = (m_{hot} + m_{cold}) * C_w * T_{mix}$$

$$(2 * 4.18 * 60) + (5 * 4.18 * 10) = (5 + 2) * 4.18 * T_{mix}$$

$$\frac{710.6}{29.26} = T_{mix} = 24.3^\circ\text{C}$$

7.  $C_{air} = 1.005 \text{ kg/kg}\cdot\text{C}$ 

$$T_{cold1} = 7^\circ\text{C}, T_{hot1} = 70^\circ\text{C}$$

$$m_{cold} = 4 \text{ kg/min}, m_{hot} = 3 \text{ kg/min}$$

sol.

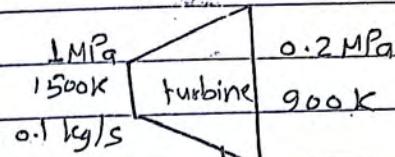
$$[m_{hot} * C_{air} * T_{hot}] + [m_{cold} * C_{air} * T_{cold}] = (m_{hot} + m_{cold}) * C_{air} * T_{mix}$$

$$(3 * 1.005 * 70) + (4 * 1.005 * 7) = (4 + 3) * 1.005 * T_{mix}$$

$$T_{mix} = 34^\circ\text{C}$$

8. Air

$$C_p \text{ air} = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

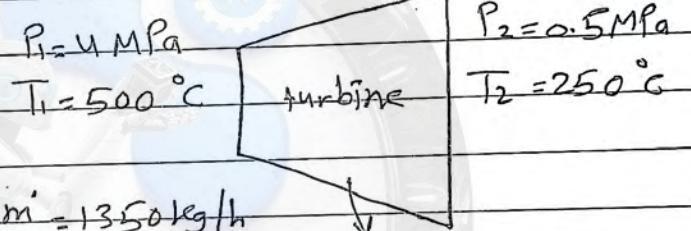
Sol.

$$W + Q_{\text{loss}} = m \cdot C_p (T_1 - T_2)$$

$$W + 15 = 60.3$$

$$W = 45 \text{ kW}$$

9.

 $H_2O$ 

$$P_1 = 4 \text{ MPa} \quad \text{from table A-6}$$

$$T_1 = 500^\circ\text{C} \quad h_1 = 3446 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 2.5 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_2 = 0.5 \text{ MPa} \quad \text{from table A-6}$$

$$T_2 = 250^\circ\text{C} \quad h_2 = 2961 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Sol.

$$W + Q_{\text{loss}} = m \cdot (h_1 - h_2)$$

$$W + 2.5 = 1350 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} (3446 - 2961)$$

$$W = 181.9 - 2.5$$

$$W = 157 \text{ kW}$$

10.  $H_2O$ 

$$P_1 = 0.2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 150^\circ\text{C}$$

$$0.8 \text{ MPa}$$

comp.

$$350^\circ\text{C}$$

adiabatic  $\rightarrow Q_{loss} = \text{Zero}$ 

$$m = 1.3 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \quad \text{from table A-6}$$

$$T_1 = 150^\circ\text{C} \quad h_1 = 2769.1 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa} \quad \text{from table A-6}$$

$$T_2 = 350^\circ\text{C} \quad h_2 = 3162.2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Sol.

$$W = m (h_2 - h_1)$$

$$W = 1.3 (3162.2 - 2769.1)$$

$$W = 511 \text{ kW}$$

11. Refrigerant - 134a

Saturated Vapor  $\xrightarrow{\text{ize}}$ 

$$P_1 = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$$

comp.

$$P_2 = 0.9 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_2 = 60^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_1 = 140 \text{ kPa} \quad \text{from table A-12}$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad h_1 = h_g = 239.16 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m = 0.108 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$Q_{loss} = 1.1 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_2 = 900 \text{ kPa} \quad \text{from table A-13}$$

$$T_2 = 60^\circ\text{C} \quad h_2 = 295.13 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$W - Q_{loss} = m (h_2 - h_1)$$

$$W - 1.1 = 0.108 (295.13 - 239.16) = 7.14 \text{ kW}$$

12. Refrigerant - 134a

$$P_1 = 1.2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 100^\circ \text{C}$$

$$P_2 = 0.18 \text{ MPa}$$

turbine

$$T_2 = 50^\circ \text{C}$$

adiabatic  $\rightarrow Q = \text{Zero}$ 

$$m = 1.25 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$P_1 = 1200 \text{ kPa} \quad \left. \right\} \text{ from table A-13}$$

$$T_1 = 100^\circ \text{C} \quad \left. \right\} h_1 = 332.73 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$P_2 = 180 \text{ kPa} \quad \left. \right\} \text{ from table A-13}$$

$$T_2 = 50^\circ \text{C} \quad \left. \right\} h_2 = 296.98 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$W = m (h_2 - h_1)$$

$$W = 1.25 ($$

13. Ref - 134a

$$P_1 = 1.4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_2 = 0.6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 90^\circ \text{C}$$



$$T_2 = ??$$

throttling  $\rightarrow h_1 = h_2$ 

$$P_1 = 1400 \text{ kPa} \quad \left. \right\} h_1 = 319.37 \text{ kJ/kg} = h_2$$

$$P_2 = 600 \text{ kPa}$$

$$h_2 = 319.37 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

from table A-13

A-12 chart جدول A-12

$$T_2 = 80^\circ \text{C}$$

14. Air "ideal gas"

$$T_1 = T_2 = 27^\circ C$$

ideal gas في طبيعته  
throttling في عملية

$$T_1 = T_2 \text{ تكون ثابتة}$$

15.  $H_2O$ 

$$h_1 = h_2$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 300^\circ C$$

$$T$$

$$P_2 = 0.4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$V_2 = ??$$

$$P_1 = 1000 \text{ kPa} \quad ? \text{ from table A-6}$$

$$T_1 = 300^\circ C \quad ? \quad h_1 = 3051.6 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_2 = 3051.6 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad ? \quad * \text{ from table A-6 we must}$$

$$P_2 = 400 \text{ kPa} \quad ? \quad \text{make interpolation as that:}$$

$$P_2 = 0.4 \text{ MPa}$$

<u>V</u>	<u>h</u>
0.5952	2964.5
X	3051.6
0.65489	3067.1

<u>V</u>	<u>h</u>
0.5952	2964.5
X	3051.6
0.65489	3067.1

$$X = 0.5952 = 0.65489 - 0.5952$$

$$3051.6 - 2964.5 \quad 3067.1 - 2964.5$$

$$X = V_2 = 0.6116 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

## 16. Air

$$C_p = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kg°C}$$

$$T_1 = 50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$m = 2 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$w = 8 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{sol. } w = m * C_p * (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$8 = 2 * 1.005 (T_2 - 50)$$

$$T_2 = 54^\circ\text{C}$$

17. H<sub>2</sub>O

Saturated water vapor  $\xrightarrow{\text{mix}} \text{mixture } "x" = \text{number}$

$$T_1 = 140^\circ\text{C}$$

$$m = 0.2 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$T_1 = 140^\circ\text{C} \quad \left. \right\} \text{from table A-4}$$

$$\text{mixture } \left. \right\} h_{fg} = 2406 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q = m * h_{fg}$$

$$Q = 0.2 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} * 2406 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = 481 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} \text{ "kW"}$$

## chapter 6: The Second Law of Thermodynamics

\* 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 "الجودة" that energy has quality "الجودة" and quantity "الكمية" and actual processes occur in the direction of decreasing quality of energy.

\* the 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

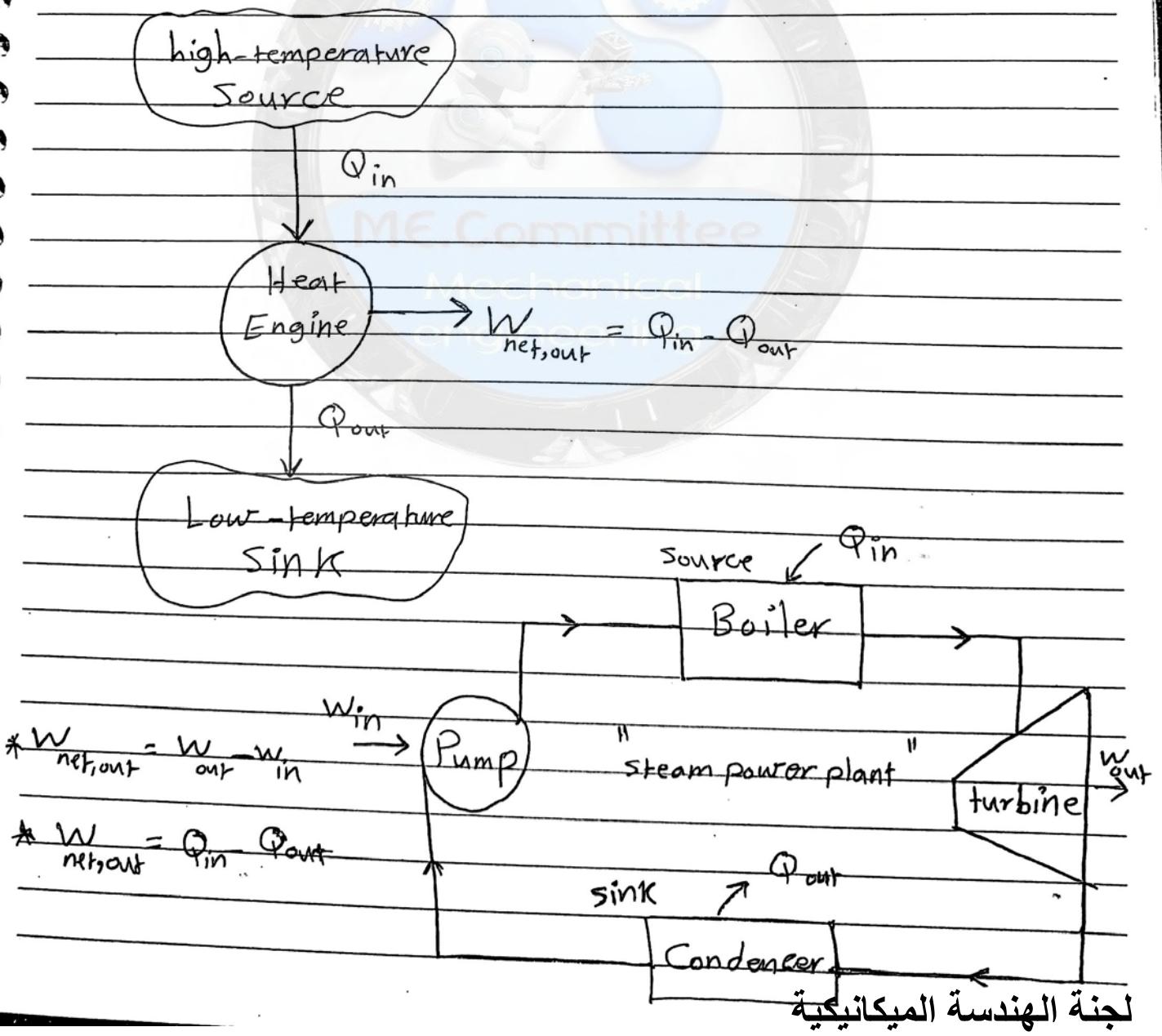
جزء آخر من درس الحرارة، وله معنى أن لا ينخفض حرارة جسم ما، ولا ينخفض حرارة جسم آخر، وذلك لأن الحرارة تغير في الماء أو الجو.

- \* Source: A reservoir that supplies energy "heat"
  - \* Sink: A reservoir that absorbs energy "heat."

## \* Heat Engines

\* هي الأجهزة التي تقوم بتحويل الـ "heat" إلى "work"

فلا يُطْهِي: عن المسحولة أن تحصل إلا "work" إلى "heat" والعكس



## \* Thermal Efficiency "η<sub>th</sub>"

is the fraction of the heat input that is converted to net work output

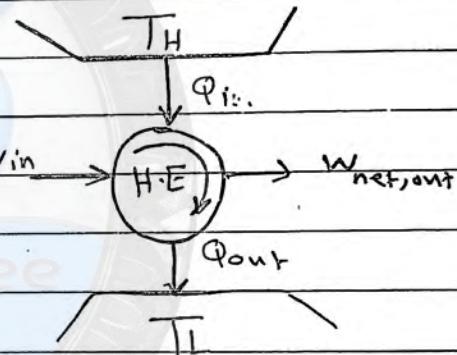
$$* \text{ thermal efficiency} = \frac{\text{net work output}}{\text{total heat input}}$$

$$* \eta_{th} = \frac{W_{net,out}}{Q_{in}} \text{, also}$$

$$* \eta_{th} = 1 - \frac{Q_{out}}{Q_{in}}$$

, also

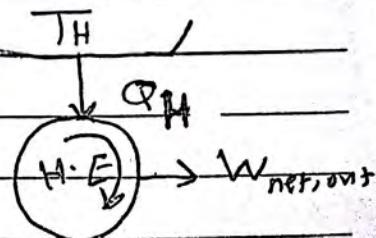
$$* \eta_{th} = 1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}$$



## Kelvin-Plank 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.

ويني لازم يستلم حرارة من مصدر واحد وينهدي جزء منها ويعمل اباقيها على شكل



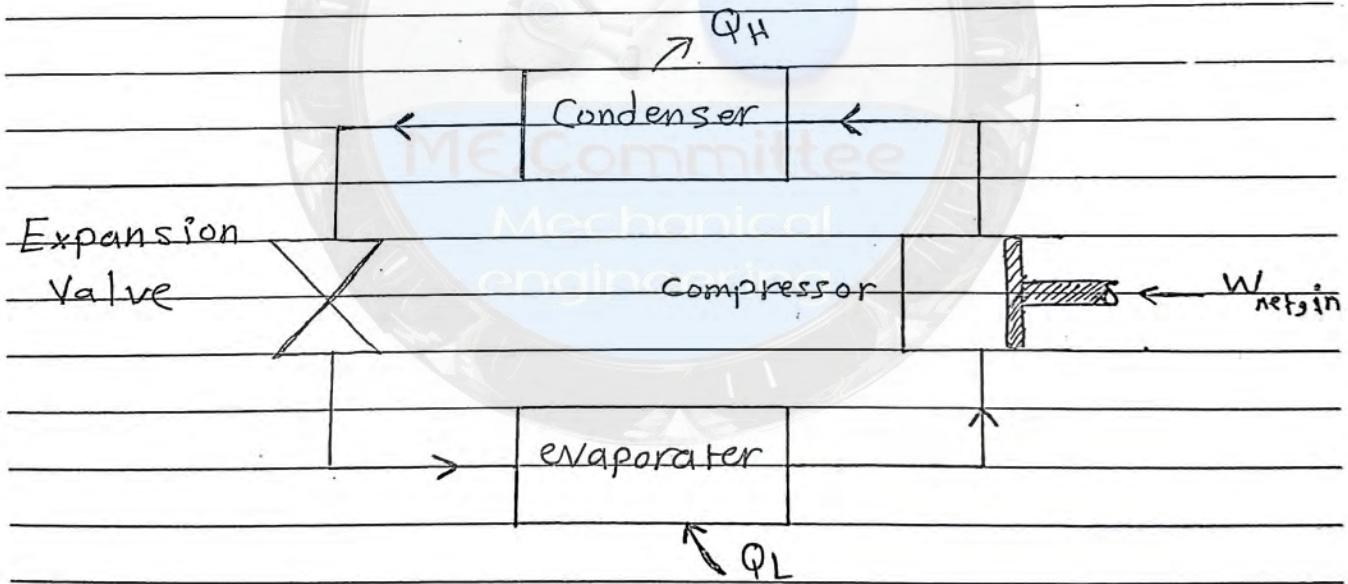
- \* the Kelvin-Plank statement can also be expressed as no heat engine can have a thermal efficiency of 100 percent.

### \* Refrigerators

المبردات مثل : الثلاجات والمافيات

in this device the heat is transfer from low-temp medium to a high-temp. one.

Like heat engine  $W_{\text{net,in}}$  \*



- \* The efficiency of a refrigerator is expressed in terms of the Coefficient of performance

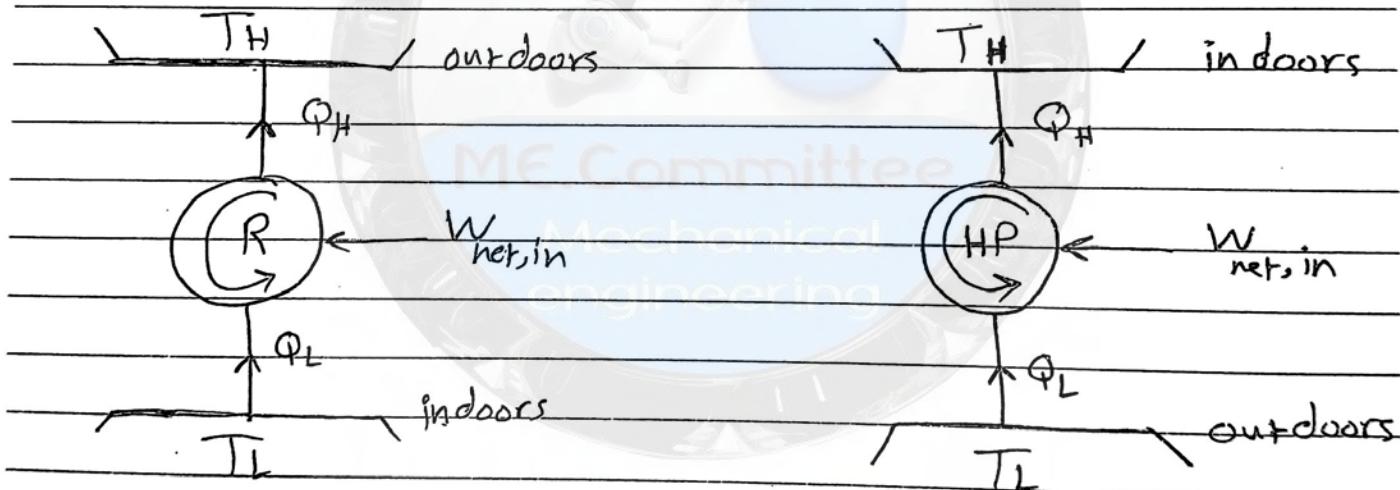
$$COP_R = \frac{Q_L}{W_{\text{net,in}}} = \frac{Q_L}{Q_H - Q_L} = \frac{1}{\frac{Q_H}{Q_L} - 1}$$

## Heat Pumps

in this device, also the heat is transfer from a low temperature medium to a high-temperature one

نادي اتنار ياخذ نفحة من الارض ولها نفس التركيز  
ولاحقاً يطلق في وظيفة التبريد فال  
جهاز تسخين المكان heat pump

$$COP_{HP} = \frac{Q_H}{W_{net,in}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}}$$



\* في المكيف أو أي نظام تبريد يمسح  
"refrigerant" وسائل التبريد  
والتي تتدفق على درجة حرارة قليلة مسبياً  
فتشدح إلى evaporator داخل الغرفة  
ويبرد فيه السائل فيتم الارادة عن الارادة  
compress. ويتبرد ثم ينقط في الـ condenser  
ويمبرد again ثم يبرد again  
الغرفة فينقط ثم يبرد again  
ويبرد خفيفاً ولذلك  
"indoors" ببرد المكان

\* حالاً يدخل عكس  
ما يفعل 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

$$\text{COP}_R = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{W}_{\text{net,in}}} = \frac{360 \text{ kJ/min}}{2 \text{ kW}} \left( \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{60 \text{ kJ/min}} \right) = 3$$

(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,

$$\dot{Q}_H = \dot{Q}_L + \dot{W}_{\text{net,in}} = 360 \text{ kJ/min} + (2 \text{ kW}) \left( \frac{60 \text{ kJ/min}}{1 \text{ kW}} \right) = 480 \text{ kJ/min}$$

### 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)

$$\dot{W}_{\text{net,in}} = \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\text{COP}_{\text{HP}}} = \frac{80,000 \text{ kJ/h}}{2.5} = 32,000 \text{ kJ/h} \text{ (or } 8.9 \text{ kW})$$

(b)

$$\dot{Q}_L = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{W}_{\text{net,in}} = (80,000 - 32,000) \text{ kJ/h} = 48,000 \text{ kJ/h}$$

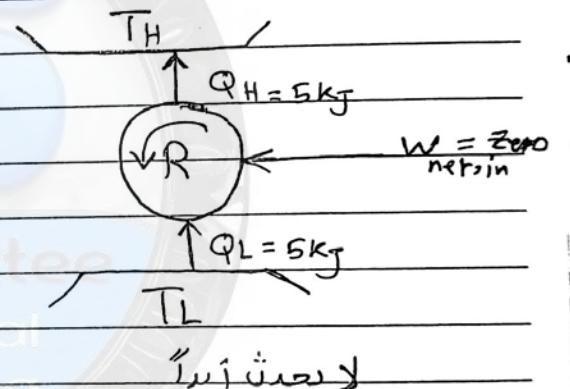
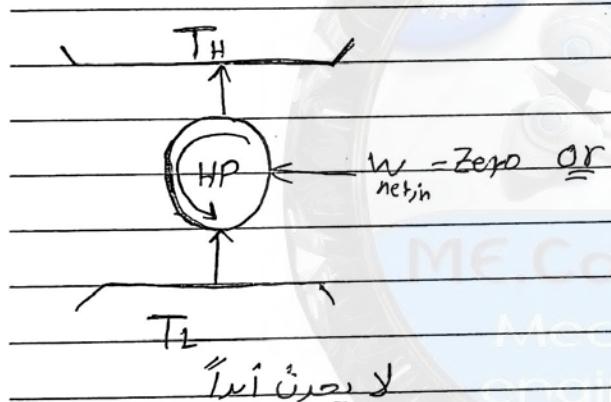
رائد الحمورى

$$** \quad \text{COP}_{HP} = \text{COP}_R + 1$$

so,  $\text{COP}_{HP} > 1$  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 "jil" the surroundings.

irreversible Process: any Process that are not reversible

\* reversible process :

في حالة نظرية مثالية لا توجد في الطبيعة  
ولكنها حالات قريبة منها وهي تعيق التأثير

\* irreversible process :

في الحالات الطبيعية في الطبيعة  
وتحصل العوامل التي تجعل العملية

(irreversibilities)

وعن الامتناع ونهاية الطاقة الحرارية  
والتفاعل الكيميائي وغيرها

Second-Law efficiency " $\eta_{II}$ " :

the ratio of actual thermal efficiency to the  
maximum possible (reversible process) thermal  
efficiency Under the same condition

"heat engine" يعبر عن المبدأ "2<sup>nd</sup> Law of thermodynamic" \*

!! "heat engine" لا يعطى كفاءة 100%  
إذن فهو يعني أن الكفاءة أقل

## \* The Carnot cycle

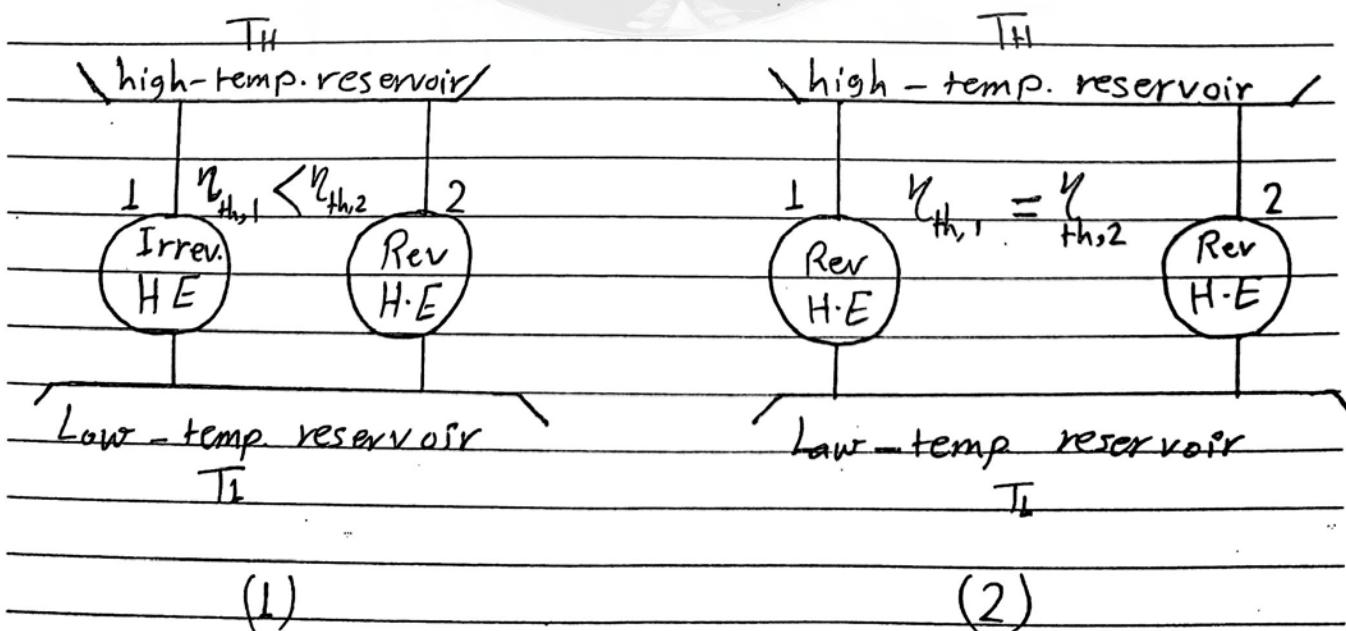
\* اقترح المفهوم الفيزيائي "Sadi Carnot" في 1824 ميلادي  
Carnot cycle أو دورة كارنو即 "heat engine"

\* Carnot cycle : it's a cycle of four reversible processes, two isothermal and two adiabatic, in closed syst. or in steady flow system.

### \*\* Carnot principle :

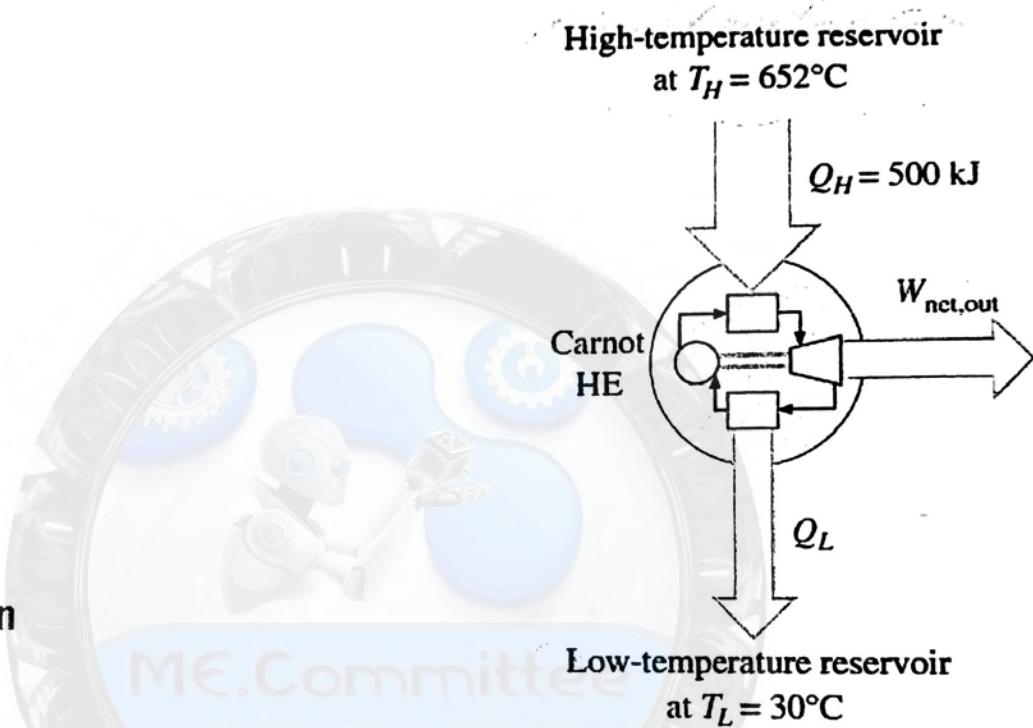
1. the efficiency of an irreversible heat engine is always less than efficiency of a reversible one operating between the same two reservoirs

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. راند الحموري  
٠٧٨٨١٩٥٣٣٩

\* 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  $T_H$ .

$$** \eta_{th,rev} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}$$

\* كفاءة محرك حارق كهربائي  
heat engine losses  
يعني في الملاحة المثلثية بالذات

$$\eta_{th,rev} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} < \eta_{th,irr}, \text{ irreversible HE} \\ = \eta_{th,rev}, \text{ reversible HE} \\ > \eta_{th,rev}, \text{ impossible HE} \end{array} \right.$$

علاقة: نوع المحرك  $\rightarrow$  نوعية الملاحة  $\rightarrow$  نوعية الملاحة المثلثية في القانون

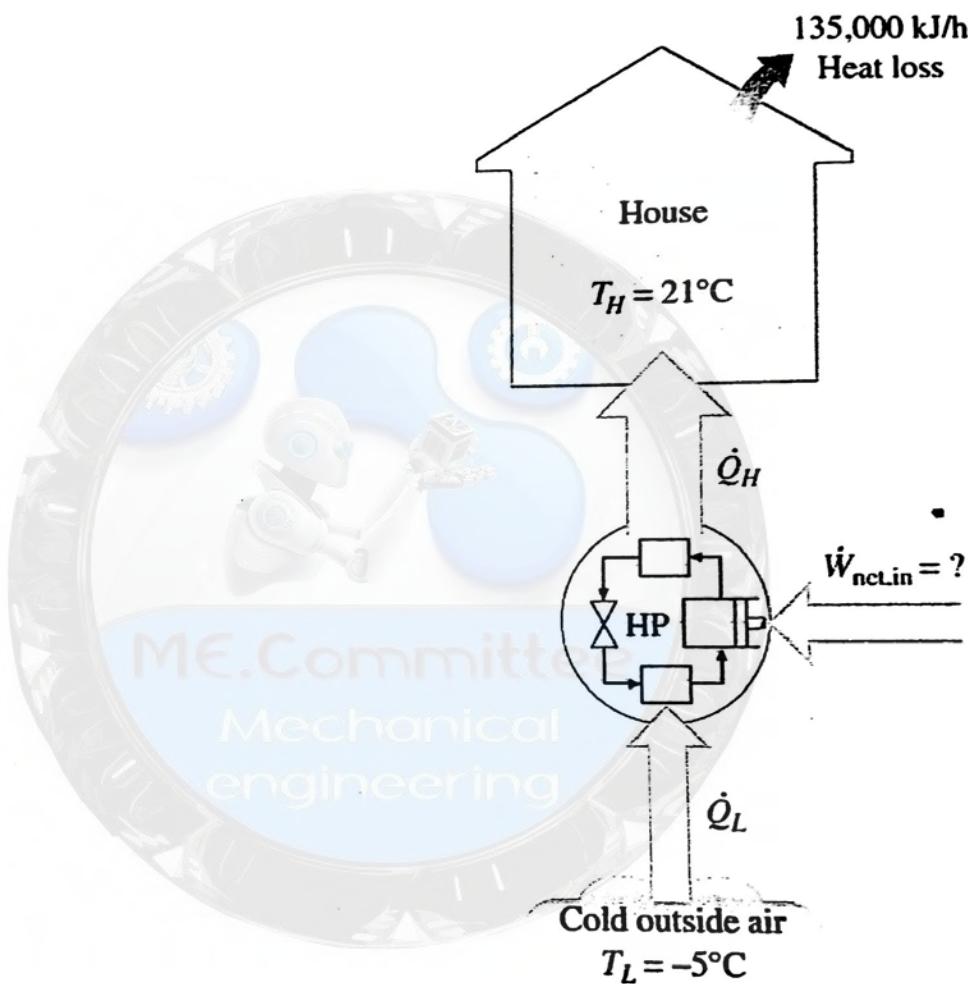
$$** \text{COP}_{R,rev} = \frac{1}{\frac{T_H}{T_L} - 1}$$

$$** \text{COP}_{HP,rev} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}}$$

$$\text{COP}_{R,rev} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} < \text{COP}_{R,irr}, \text{ irreversible Ref} \\ = \text{COP}_{R,rev}, \text{ reversible Ref.} \\ > \text{COP}_{R,rev}, \text{ impossible Ref.} \end{array} \right.$$

**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  $21^\circ\text{C}$  at all times. The house is estimated to be losing heat at a rate of 135,000 kJ/h when the outside temperature drops to  $-5^\circ\text{C}$ . 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

$$\dot{W}_{\text{net,in}} = \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\text{COP}_{\text{HP}}} = \frac{37.5\text{ kW}}{11.3} = 3.32\text{ kW}$$

Q 6-20

$$Q_H = m \dot{q}_{HV}$$

$$= 60,000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{h}} * 30,000 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = 1.8 * 10^9 \text{ kJ/h}$$

$$\frac{1.8 * 10^9}{3600} = 500 \text{ MW}$$

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{W_{net}}{Q_H} = \frac{150 \text{ MW}}{500 \text{ MW}} = 30\%$$

Q 6-42

$$(a) W_{net,in} = \frac{Q_L}{COP_R} = 0.83 \text{ kW}$$

$$(b) Q_H = Q_L + W_{net,in} = 110 \text{ kJ/min}$$

Q 6-49

$$Q_H = 60,000 - 4000$$

$$= 56,000 \text{ kJ/h}$$

$$W_{net,in} = \frac{Q_H}{COP_{HP}} = 6.22 \text{ kW}$$

Q 6-75

$$\eta_{th,max} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H} = 0.6$$

$$W_{net,out} = \eta_{th} Q_H = 653 \text{ kW}$$

Q 6-94

\* حق نجيب عن هذا السؤال يجب أن نفهم العادة  
فهو يسأل عن كفاءة refrigeration syst. تحت مروط معينة.

$$COP_R = 6.5$$

Carnot

متراع يعني أن كفاءة هذا الجهاز  
هي أدنى كفاءة مسمو لها

حيث أنها باذن المتراع

$$COP_{R,\max} = \frac{1}{\frac{T_H}{T_L} - 1} = 7.1 > 6.5$$

\* أدنى الادعاء معقول وعالي

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 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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ادوكم راند الحمورى

GOOD Luck



## 1. heat pump

$$T_L = 5^\circ\text{C}, T_H = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_H = 18000 \text{ kg/h} = 5 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$W_{in} = 1.9 \text{ kW}$$

Sol.

$$\text{COP}_{HP} = \frac{Q_H}{W_{in}} = \frac{5 \text{ kW}}{1.9 \text{ kW}} = 2.6$$

## 2. heat engine

$$P_H = 1000 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_L = 400 \text{ kPa}$$

\* in the saturation dome  $\rightarrow T_H = T_{sat}$  at  $P_H$

$$T_L = T_{sat} \text{ at } P_L$$

$$T_H = 179.88^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_L = 143.6^\circ\text{C}$$

\* the highest possible  $\eta$   $\rightarrow$  Carnot efficiency

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_L + 273}{T_H + 273}$$

انتهاء درجة الحرارة تكون بال Kelvin

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{143.6 + 273}{179.88 + 273} = 8\%$$

## 3. heat engine

$$T_H = 1000^\circ C, T_L = 50^\circ C$$

$$Q_{in} = 100 \text{ kW}$$

\* maximum power  $\xrightarrow{\text{use}}$  Carnot efficiency  $\rightarrow$  بخطأ عن طريق

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_L + 273}{T_H + 273} = 1 - \frac{50 + 273}{1000 + 273}$$

$$\eta = 0.746 \text{ or } 74.6\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{W_{out}}{Q_{in}} \rightarrow W_{out} = 100 \times 0.746$$

$$W_{out} = 74.6 \text{ kW}$$

## 4. heat pump

$$R = 1344$$

\* Under saturation dome  $\xrightarrow{\text{use}}$   $T_H = T_{sat} \text{ at } P_H \} \text{ table}$   
 $T_L = T_{sat} \text{ at } P_L \} \text{ A-12}$

$$P_H = 1400 \text{ kPa}, T_H = 52.4^\circ C$$

$$P_L = 160 \text{ kPa}, T_L = 15.6^\circ C$$

maximum coefficient  $\rightarrow$  (Carnot)  $\rightarrow$  المثلث

$$COP_{HP} = \frac{T_H}{T_H - T_L} = \frac{52.4 + 273}{(52.4 - 15.6)} \leftarrow$$

لذن الفرق هو  
نفسه سوا

$$COP_{HP} = 4.8$$

بـ 273 مـ 15.6 °C

عـ 52.4 مـ 15.6 °C

المربعي المترابع المـ 273

## 5. R-134a

\* Under saturation dome  $\rightarrow T_H = T_{sat} \text{ at } P_H, T_L = T_{sat} \text{ at } P_L$

$$P_H = 1.6 \text{ MPa} \rightarrow T_H = 57.88^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_L = 0.2 \text{ MPa} \rightarrow T_L = -10.09^\circ\text{C}$$

$$W_{in} = 3 \text{ kW}$$

Table A-12

$$\text{Sol. } COP_R = \frac{Q_L}{W_{in}}$$

$$COP_R = \frac{T_L}{T_H - T_L} = \frac{-10.09 + 273}{57.88 - -10.09} = 3.87$$

$$Q_L = COP_R * W_{in} \\ = 3.87 * 3 = 11.6 \text{ kW} = 11.6 \text{ kJ/s}$$

6.  $COP_{HP} = 3.2$ 

$$C_V = 0.718 \text{ kJ/kg.C} \quad \text{table A-2 for air}$$

$$m = 1200 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_1 = 7^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow T_2 = 22^\circ\text{C}$$

$$W_{in} = 5 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Sol. } Q_H = m * C_V * (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$= 1200 * 0.718 * (22 - 7) = 12.924 \text{ kJ}$$

$$COP_{HP} = \frac{Q_H}{W_{in}} \rightarrow W_{in} * t = \frac{12.924 \text{ kJ}}{3.2}$$

$$5 \text{ kW} * t = 1038.75 \text{ kJ} \rightarrow t = 1038.75 \text{ kJ.s}$$

$$t = 307.75 \text{ s} \rightarrow \underbrace{t = 13.5 \text{ min}}_{5 \text{ kJ}}$$

## 7. heat engine

 $H_2O$ 

$$P_H = 7000 \text{ kPa} \rightarrow T_H = 285.83^\circ C$$

$$P_L = 2000 \text{ kPa} \rightarrow T_L = 212.38^\circ C$$

$$Q_{in} = 150 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_L + 273}{T_H + 273} = 1 - \frac{212.38 + 273}{285.83 + 273}$$

$$\eta = 0.13144$$

$$\eta = \frac{W_{out}}{Q_{in}} \rightarrow W_{out} = \eta * Q_{in}$$

$$W_{out} = 0.13144 * 150 = 19.7 \text{ kW}$$

## 8. air-conditioning

$$T_L = 20^\circ C, T_H = 35^\circ C$$

$$Q_L = 32 \text{ kJ/s}$$

$$COP_R = \frac{T_L}{T_H - T_L} = \frac{20 + 273}{35 - 20} = 19.53$$

$$COP_R = \frac{Q_L}{W_{in}} \rightarrow 19.53 = \frac{32}{W_{in}}$$

$$W_{in} = 1.64 \text{ kW}$$

9. refrigerator

$$T_L = 3^\circ C, T_H = 30^\circ C$$

$$Q_L = 7200 \text{ kg/h} = 2 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$COP_R = ?$$

$$\text{Sol: } COP_R = \frac{Q_L}{W_{in}} \rightarrow W_{in} = \frac{2 \text{ kW}}{2} = 1 \text{ kW}$$

$$10. T_H = 1300 \text{ K}, T_L = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$* \quad \eta_1 = \eta_2$$

$$* \quad 1 - \frac{T_{mid}}{T_H} = 1 - \frac{300}{T_{mid}}$$

$$* \quad \text{get } T_{mid} \text{ by solve the eqn: } T_{mid} = 625 \text{ K}$$

$$11. COP_R = 3.4$$

$$* \quad COP_{HP} = COP_R + 1$$

$$COP_{HP} = 3.4 + 1 = 4.4$$

$$12. W_{in} = 680 \text{ kwh} = 2448 \text{ MJ}$$

$$COP_R = 1.4$$

$$\text{Sol: } Q_L = W_{in} * COP_R$$

$$Q_L = 2448 * 1.4 = 3427 \text{ MJ/yr}$$

# Chapter 7: Entropy

"S" العشوائية

\* Entropy: it's a measure of molecular disorder, molecular randomness.  $ds = \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T}\right) "k_J/k"$

\* Clausius inequality: المبرهنة

the cyclic integral of " $\delta Q/T$ " is always less than or equal to zero.

$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} \leq 0$$

2<sup>nd</sup> Law of Thermodynamics  
ch. 6 اذا برجع

\* Reversible cycle: نزهة آمنة عزماً كونها حالة حتمالية

$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \frac{Q_H}{T_H}$$

$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \text{Zero} \quad \text{لأنه مغلق}$$

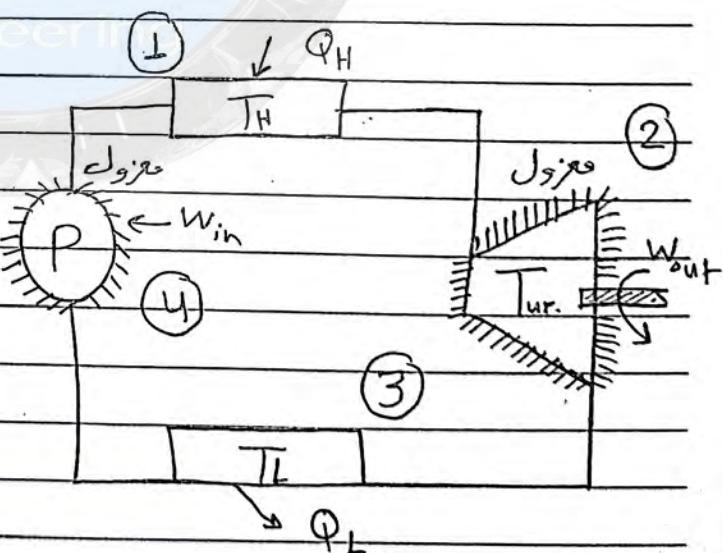
$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = -\frac{Q_L}{T_L} \quad \text{لأنه يُبرد طاقة}$$

$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \text{Zero} \quad \text{لأنه مغلق}$$

$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \frac{Q_H}{T_H} - \frac{Q_L}{T_L}$$

$$\left(\frac{Q_L}{Q_H}\right)_{rev.} = \frac{T_L}{T_H}$$

$$Q_L = \frac{T_L}{T_H} Q_H \quad \text{عوسيجي معاملة (*)}$$



$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \frac{Q_H}{T_H} - \left[ \frac{1}{T_C} - \frac{T_C}{T_H} \cdot Q_H \right]$$

$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \text{Zero} \quad \# \quad \text{"reversible" if the cycle is reversible}$$

$$\therefore Q_{L_{\text{irr}}} > Q_{L_{\text{rev}}}$$

$$\therefore \oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} \neq \text{zero} \quad \#$$

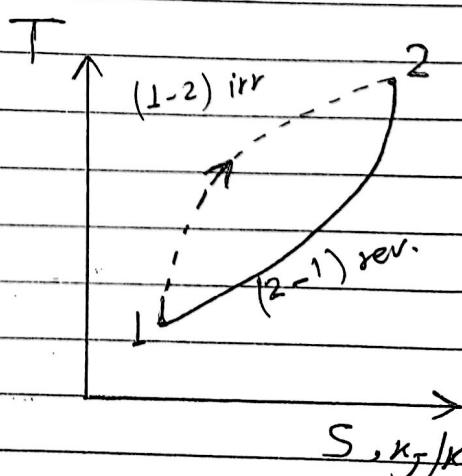
1.  $\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \text{zero}$ , if cycle is reversible \* جذب متساوٍ

2.  $\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} < 0$ , if cycle is irreversible

$$* \Delta S = \int_1^2 \left( \frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{\text{rev}} = \text{or } \frac{Q}{T_0} \text{ " } k_J/k \text{ "}$$

\* The increase of Entropy principle

"T-S diagram" مثلها يبينها على  
irrev. (1-2) على تحرك من  
reversible (2-1) وعن  
ما يفعل فيه



$$\oint \left( \frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{irr} + \oint \left( \frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{rev} < 0$$

$$\oint \left( \frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{irr} + S_1 - S_2 < 0$$

$$S_2 - S_1 \rightarrow \oint \left( \frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_{irr} + S_{gen} \quad \text{for closed sys.}$$

$S_{gen}$  : is always positive quantity or zero

$$* S_{gen} \begin{cases} \rightarrow +, \text{ irr} \\ \rightarrow \text{Zero, rev} \\ \rightarrow -, \text{ كي غير معروفة,} \\ \text{ يعني مستحيل غير هادئ آخر} \end{cases} * S_{gen} \geq 0$$

\*  $\Delta S_{isolated} \geq 0$  (closed, adiabatic) (closed, adiabatic)  
أو تزداد entropy خلال العطيات  
أو تتغير ثابتة.

"S" ملحوظات متعلقة بـ "S"

\* Isentropic  $\rightarrow S = \text{constant} \rightarrow \Delta S = 0$

\* every Adiabatic + reversible  $\rightarrow$  isentropic  
والعكس ليس صحيحاً

\* reversible في حالة غير معروفة في ثابتة للحالة  
actual وتحت تزداد خلال العطيات

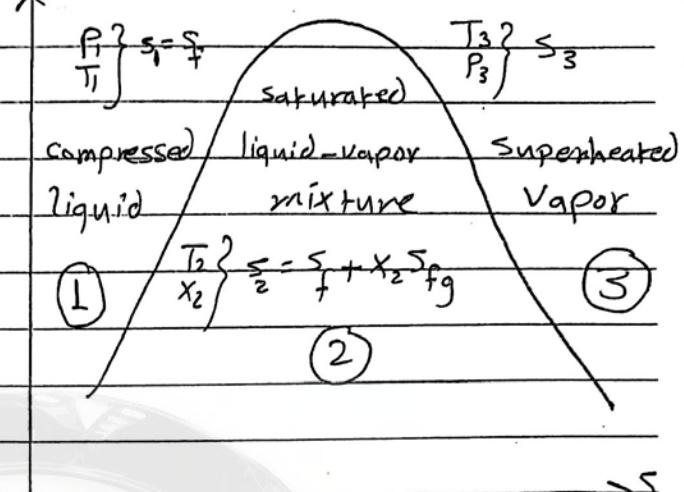
irreversibilities  $\rightarrow S_{gen}$

### \* Entropy change of pure substances

بيان ① إذا كانت بالطريقة الأولى  
( $H_2O$ , Ref-1B4) الجدول حسب المقادير  
ونقراًها فنجد  $T_1$  معندي  
Ch. 3

بيان ② إذا كانت داخل القبة متساوية  
النوع الماء بـ  $T_1$  يعاد  
استخدام الماء

بيان ③ سنتج الجدول



ملاحظة: انتبه في الجدول وهذه "S" هي "J/kg.K" وإنما "S" حساب  $S = \int \frac{dQ}{T}$  التي وصلنا

$$\Delta S = m \Delta S = m(S_2 - S_1), \quad m: \text{mass}$$

? T-s diag. على isentropic

\* خط عمودي للأمثلية أو الماء

Y-axis متر

T ↑

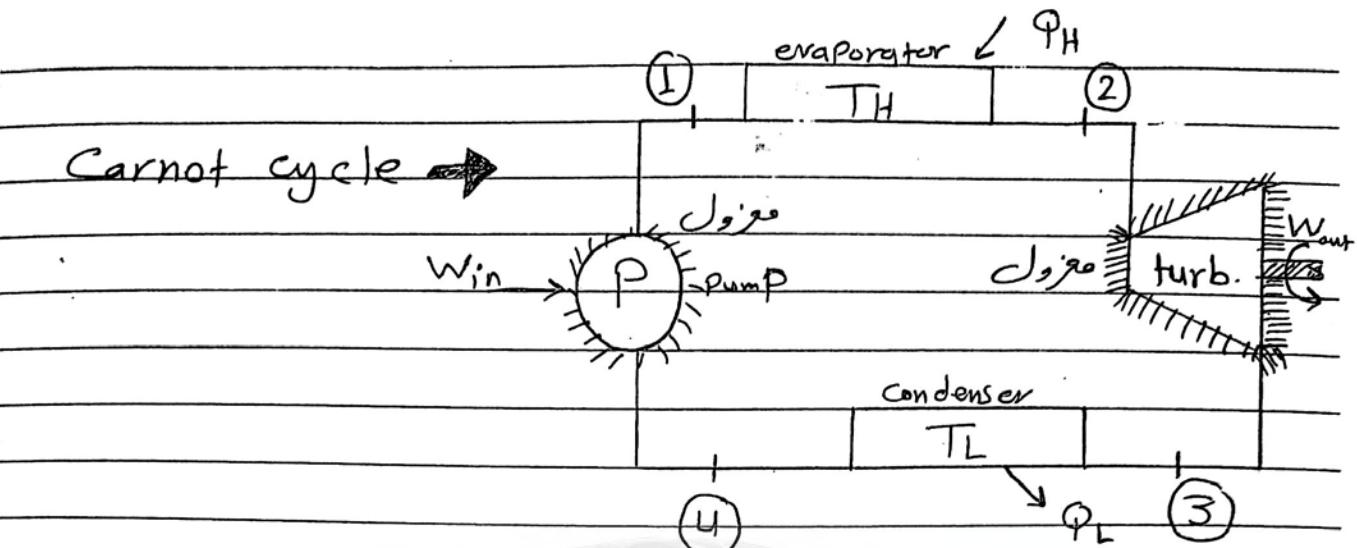
1  
2

→ S

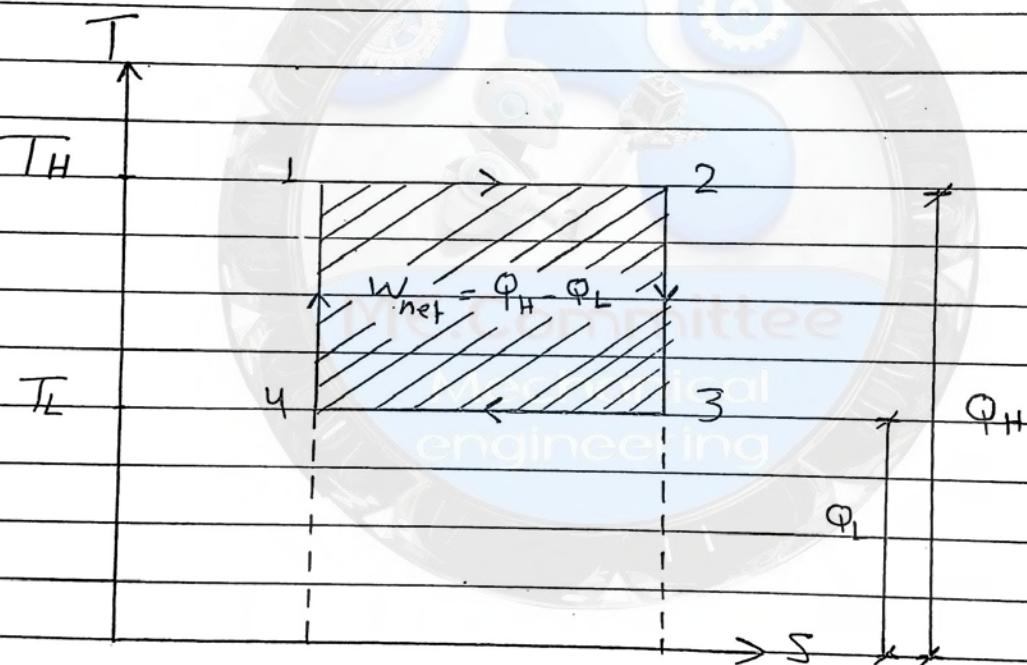
$$S_1 = S_2$$

إضاء لأصحاب طلب الميكانيك:

أيها الميكانيكي أنت ألماء  
بكم الأرضه والسماء سواء  
عندما ظلم السكوير أنا ملؤوا  
ما نجحنا نهني على الأرضه



"T-s diagram" ~~مخطط الاتجاه الحراري~~

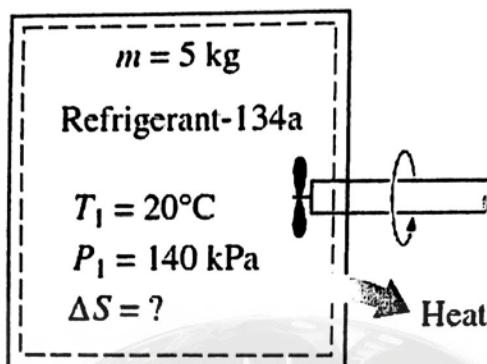


(1 - 2) isothermal (3 - 4)  
 (2 - 3) isentropic (4 - 1)

قبل قديماً : الناس معادن  
 وأنا أقول : بعث الناس معادن لازم تشرف بيعمال ~~عالية~~

**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**

$$\text{State 1: } \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 140 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 20^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} s_1 = 1.0624 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \\ v_1 = 0.16544 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{State 2: } \left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 100 \text{ kPa} \\ (v_2 = v_1) \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} v_f = 0.0007259 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ v_g = 0.19254 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array} \right\}$$

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,

$$s_2 = s_f + x_2 s_{fg} = 0.07188 + (0.859)(0.87995) = 0.8278 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

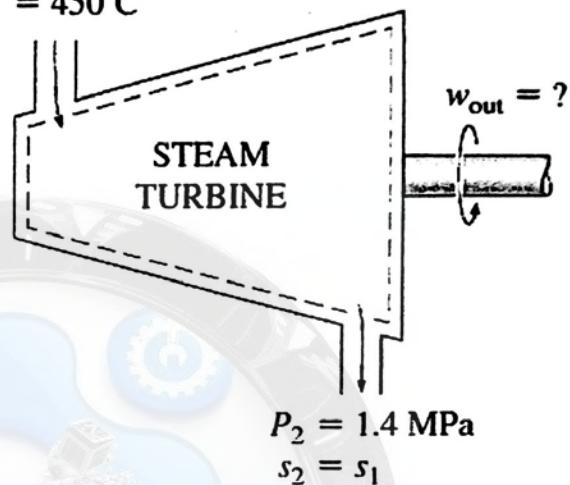
Then the entropy change of the refrigerant during this process is

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S &= m(s_2 - s_1) = (5 \text{ kg})(0.8278 - 1.0624) \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \\ &= -1.173 \text{ kJ/K} \end{aligned}$$

**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.

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= 5 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 &= 450^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

**Solution**

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

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{E}_{\text{in}} &= \dot{E}_{\text{out}} \\ \dot{m}h_1 &= \dot{W}_{\text{out}} + \dot{m}h_2 \quad (\text{since } \dot{Q} = 0, \text{ke} \approx \text{pe} \approx 0) \\ \dot{W}_{\text{out}} &= \dot{m}(h_1 - h_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{State 1: } \left. \begin{aligned} P_1 &= 5 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 &= 450^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} h_1 &= 3317.2 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ s_1 &= 6.8210 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\text{State 2: } \left. \begin{aligned} P_2 &= 1.4 \text{ MPa} \\ s_2 &= s_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad h_2 = 2967.4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

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 $T \cdot ds$ "Gibbs" relation

$$1 * T ds = dU + P dV \quad "k_J"$$

$$T ds = du + P dv \quad "k_J/kg"$$

$$2 * T ds = dH - V dP \quad "k_J"$$

$$T ds = dh - v dp \quad "k_J/kg"$$

\* إذاً، دلائل تعرف أصل العلاقة في الأعلى (ج 1 ج 2) في الكتاب

## Entropy change of liquids and solids

$$T ds = du + P dv \approx \text{zero}$$

$$ds = \frac{du}{T} + \frac{P dv}{T} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ذري} \\ \text{تغير في "specific volume"} \end{array}$$

$$ds = \frac{du}{T} = C \frac{dT}{T}, \quad C = C_p = C_v \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ذري} \\ \text{"incompressible substance"} \end{array}$$

$$1 * S_2 - S_1 = C \ln \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) \quad \text{for liquids, solids}$$

قيمة "C" التي في القانون تأتي من جدول "table A-3" :

\* A-3a  $\rightarrow$  liquids \* A-3b  $\rightarrow$  solids

\* A-3c  $\rightarrow$  foods

\* isentropic cycle : حالة خاصة عندما تكون الـ

2 \*  $T_1 = T_2$  : المواد العاملة واحدة فإن

## The Entropy Change of ideal gases

$$1 * S_2 - S_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_V \frac{dT}{T} + R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$2 * S_2 - S_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_P \frac{dT}{T} - R \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

## The Entropy change of ideal gases with Constant specific heats "C<sub>P</sub>, C<sub>V</sub>"

Assuming: C<sub>P</sub> = Constant & C<sub>V</sub> = Constant

$$1 * S_2 - S_1 = C_V \ln \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) + R \ln \left( \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right) "k_J/kg.K"$$

$$2 * S_2 - S_1 = C_P \ln \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) - R \ln \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) "k_J/kg.K"$$

$$3 * \bar{S}_2 - \bar{S}_1 = \bar{C}_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R_u \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} "k_J/kmol.K"$$

$$4 * \bar{S}_2 - \bar{S}_1 = \bar{C}_P \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R_u \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} "k_J/kmol.K"$$

### 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  $s^o$  values at given temperatures and substituting, we find

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_2 - s_1 &= s_2^o - s_1^o - R \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \\
 &= [(1.79783 - 1.66802) \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}] - (0.287 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}) \ln \frac{600 \text{ kPa}}{100 \text{ kPa}} \\
 &= -0.3844 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}
 \end{aligned}$$

(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 تنضب أفكاره ..... الفاشل لا تنضب أذاره

الناجح يساعد الآخرين ..... الفاشل ينتظر المساعدة من الآخرين

الناجح يرى حل في المشكلة ..... الفاشل يرى المشكلة في كل حل

الناجح يقول : الحل صعب لكنه ممكن ... الفاشل يقول : الحل ممكن لكنه صعب

الناجح لديه أحلام يحققها ..... الفاشل لديه أوهام وأضغاث أحلام يبدها



Eng. Raid Hammouri

0788195339

## The Entropy change of ideal gases with the Variable Specific heats

$$1* S_2 - S_1 = \bar{s}_{T_2} - \bar{s}_{T_1} - R \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad "k_J/kg.K"$$

$\bar{s}^\circ$  is a function of temperature alone

table A-17  $\rightarrow$  A-25

قيمة من  $\rightarrow$

$$2* \bar{S}_2 - \bar{S}_1 = \bar{s}_{T_2} - \bar{s}_{T_1} - R_u \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad "k_J/kmol.K"$$

"isentropic" also is  $\bar{s}$  is zero "entropy" الآن سترسل تغيرات او

## The Entropy change of ideal gases with constant $C_p, C_v$ in isentropic process.

zero, isentropic

الآن سترسل تغيرات لا  $\bar{s}$  ملحوظ

$$S_2 - S_1 = C_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$C_v \ln \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) = -R \ln \left( \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right) , \quad R = C_p - C_v : \text{نوع}$$

$$\ln \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) = \frac{C_p - C_v}{C_v} \ln \left( \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right) , \quad k = C_p/C_v$$

$$\ln \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) = (k-1) \ln \left( \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right) \quad \text{خذ للطرفين و exp.}$$

$$1* \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left( \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{k-1} \quad \text{just for } s = \text{constant}$$

$$S_2 - S_1 = \overset{\text{Zero, isentropic}}{C_p} \ln \left( T_2 / T_1 \right) - R \ln \left( P_2 / P_1 \right)$$

$$C_p \ln \left( T_2 / T_1 \right) = R \ln \left( P_2 / P_1 \right)$$

$$\ln \left( T_2 / T_1 \right) = \frac{C_p - C_v}{C_p} \ln \left( P_2 / P_1 \right)$$

$$\ln \left( T_2 / T_1 \right) = \frac{k-1}{k} \ln \left( P_2 / P_1 \right)$$

$$\overset{c}{\ln \left( T_2 / T_1 \right)} = \overset{c}{\ln \left( P_2 / P_1 \right)} \frac{k-1}{k}$$

$$2*) \quad \overset{\text{c}}{\frac{T_2}{T_1}} = \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$$

$$3*) \quad \overset{\text{c}}{\frac{P_2}{P_1}} = \left( \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^k$$

\* Relative Pressure and Relative specific V

$$S_2 - S_1 = \overset{\text{Zero, isentropic}}{S_{T_2}^{\circ} - S_{T_1}^{\circ}} - R \ln \left( P_2 / P_1 \right)$$

$$\frac{S_{T_2}^{\circ} - S_{T_1}^{\circ}}{R} = \frac{R \ln \left( P_2 / P_1 \right)}{R}$$

خ. المغفن exp. خ

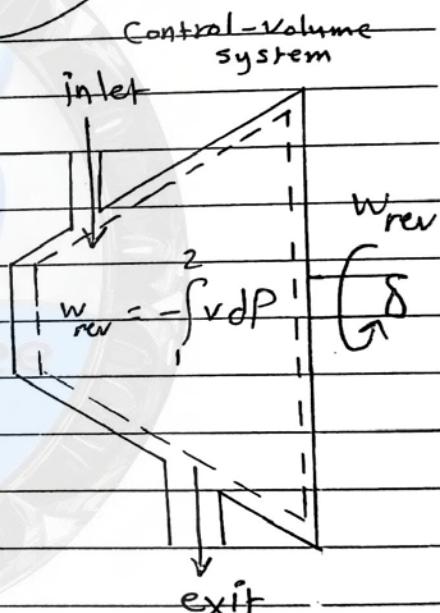
$$\overset{\text{c}}{\frac{P_2}{P_1}} = \frac{P_{r2}}{P_{r1}}$$

P<sub>r</sub> : من البراعل

relative pressure "Pr" =  $\frac{P}{P_0}$  (dimensionless)

\*  $\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{V_{r2}}{V_{r1}}$   $V_r$ : relative specific volume

### Reversible steady-Flow work



$$\delta q - \delta w = dh + dk.e + dP.e$$

$$ds = \frac{\delta q}{T} \rightarrow \delta q = Tds = dh - vdp$$

$$dh - vdp - \delta w = dh + dk.e + dP.e$$

\*  $\delta w_{rev} = -[vdp + dk.e + dP.e]$

\* neglect  $dk.e$  &  $dP.e$  within the account

\* neglect  $dk.e$  &  $dP.e$

$$\delta w_{rev} = -[vdp + dk.e + dP.e]$$

$$\delta w_{rev} = -vdp$$

$$w_{rev} = - \left[ \int_1^2 vdp + \int_1^2 dk.e + \int_1^2 dP.e \right]$$

$$* w_{rev} = - \int_{P_i}^{P_e} vdp$$

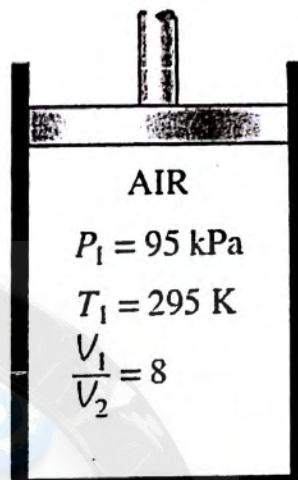
\* if  $v = \text{constant}$

\* if  $V = \text{constant}$

$$* w_{rev} = V(P_e - P_i) + \frac{V_e^2 - V_i^2}{2} + g(z_e - z_i) * w_{rev} = V(P_i - P_e)$$

**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  $T_1 = 295 \text{ K}$ :

$$v_{r1} = 647.9$$

$$\text{From Eq. 7-50: } v_{r2} = v_{r1} \left( \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right) = (647.9) \left( \frac{1}{8} \right) = 80.99 \rightarrow T_2 = 662.7 \text{ K}$$

**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

$$W = - \int v dP$$

الدنسنة المطلقة التي تظهر في القانون تدل على  
أنه هنا الأجهزة يستهلك شغل ولا يتجزء شغل  
ويمكن الاستفادة عنها كالتالي:

$$* W_{\text{comp,in}} = \int v dP$$

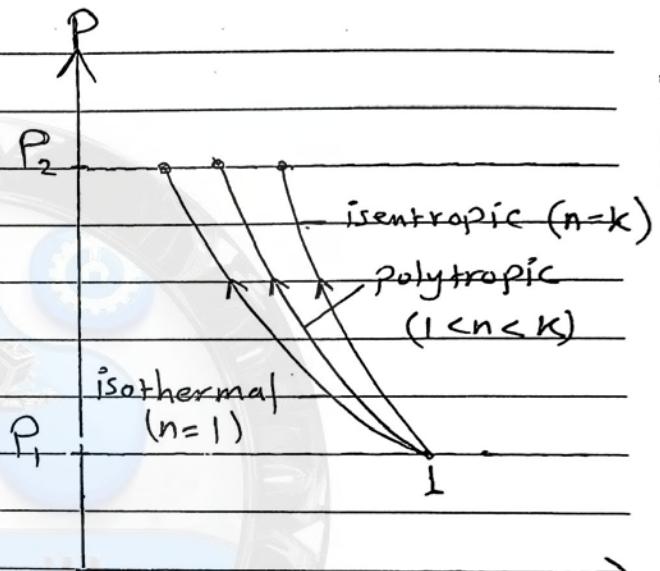
\* هنا تدل على ٣ علائق

شروط مختلفة ومتباينة

تحت المحرر تدل شغل

compressor

كل حالة من الطالعات



\* for isentropic ( $PV^k = \text{const.}$ ):

$$W_{\text{comp,in}} = \frac{kRT_2}{k-1} \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{(k-1)/k} - 1 \right]$$

\* for polytropic ( $PV^n = \text{const.}$ ):

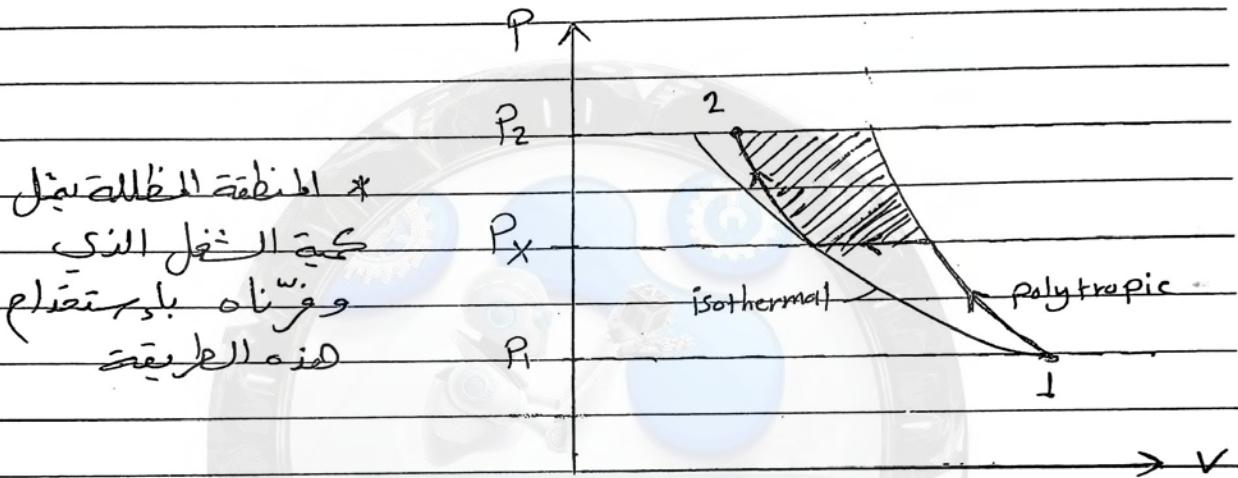
$$W_{\text{comp,in}} = \frac{nR T_2}{n-1} \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{(n-1)/n} - 1 \right]$$

\* for isothermal ( $PV = \text{const.}$ ):

$$W_{\text{comp,in}} = RT \ln \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)$$

## \* Two-stage Compressor Work

\* لعمل التغذى المركبة من قبل الـ Compressor نقوم بتجزئة  
الحاجة الى فحصي الزعى : isothermal والثانية : polytropic  
وهذا يوفر من كثرة التغذى المركبة .



\*  $P_x$ : intermediate pressure

$$* P_X = \sqrt{P_1 P_2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{P_X}{P_1} = \frac{P_2}{P_X}$$

$$w_{\text{comp,in}} = \frac{nRT_1}{n-1} \left[ \left( \frac{P_x}{P_1} \right) - 1 \right] + \frac{nRT_1}{n-1} \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P_x} \right) - 1 \right]$$

or

$$w_{\text{comp,in}} = \frac{2nRT_1}{n-1} \left[ \left( \frac{P_x}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{(n-1)}{n}} - 1 \right]$$

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  $k = 1.4$ :

$$w_{\text{comp,in}} = \frac{kRT_1}{k-1} \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{(k-1)/k} - 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{(1.4)(0.287 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K})(300 \text{ K})}{1.4 - 1} \left[ \left( \frac{900 \text{ kPa}}{100 \text{ kPa}} \right)^{(1.4-1)/1.4} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 263.2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

(b) Polytropic compression with  $n = 1.3$ :

$$w_{\text{comp,in}} = \frac{nRT_1}{n-1} \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{(n-1)/n} - 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{(1.3)(0.287 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K})(300 \text{ K})}{1.3 - 1} \left[ \left( \frac{900 \text{ kPa}}{100 \text{ kPa}} \right)^{(1.3-1)/1.3} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 246.4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

(c) Isothermal compression:

$$w_{\text{comp,in}} = RT \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} = (0.287 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K})(300 \text{ K}) \ln \frac{900 \text{ kPa}}{100 \text{ kPa}}$$

$$= 189.2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

(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:

$$w_{\text{comp,in}} = 2w_{\text{comp,1,in}} = 2 \frac{nRT_1}{n-1} \left[ \left( \frac{P_x}{P_1} \right)^{(n-1)/n} - 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{2(1.3)(0.287 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K})(300 \text{ K})}{1.3 - 1} \left[ \left( \frac{300 \text{ kPa}}{100 \text{ kPa}} \right)^{(1.3-1)/1.3} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 215.3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

## \* 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.

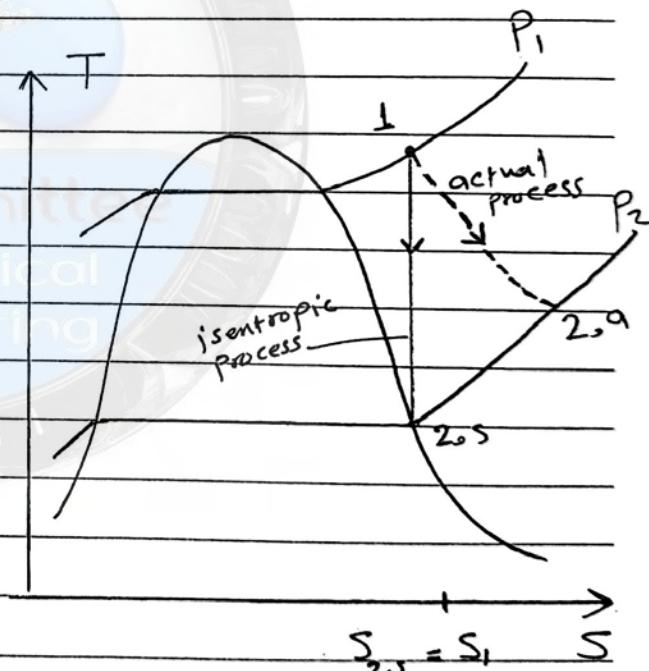
$$\eta_t = \frac{\text{Actual turbine work}}{\text{Isentropic turbine work}} = \frac{w_a}{w_s}$$

$$\eta_t = \frac{w_a}{w_s} = \frac{h_1 - h_{2,a}}{h_1 - h_{2,s}}$$

$h_1$ : تردد الجدول عند النهاية من خلال الخطوة ودرجة الحرارة او من خلال او

$h_{2,a}$ : تردد الجدول عند النهاية من خلال الخطوة ودرجة الحرارة

$h_{2,s}$ : تردد الجدول عند النهاية من خلال الخطوة ودرجة الحرارة او من خلال الخطوة ودرجة الحرارة او



ملاحظة: النقطة 2,5 قد تكون داخل القبة حينئذ قد نحتاج لا يجذب او "x" quality على حد القبة

حيث ان "x" هي معيار حين ان  $1-x$  او قد تكون

خارج صدور القبة "أهلاً" وفي هذه الحالة يستفيده

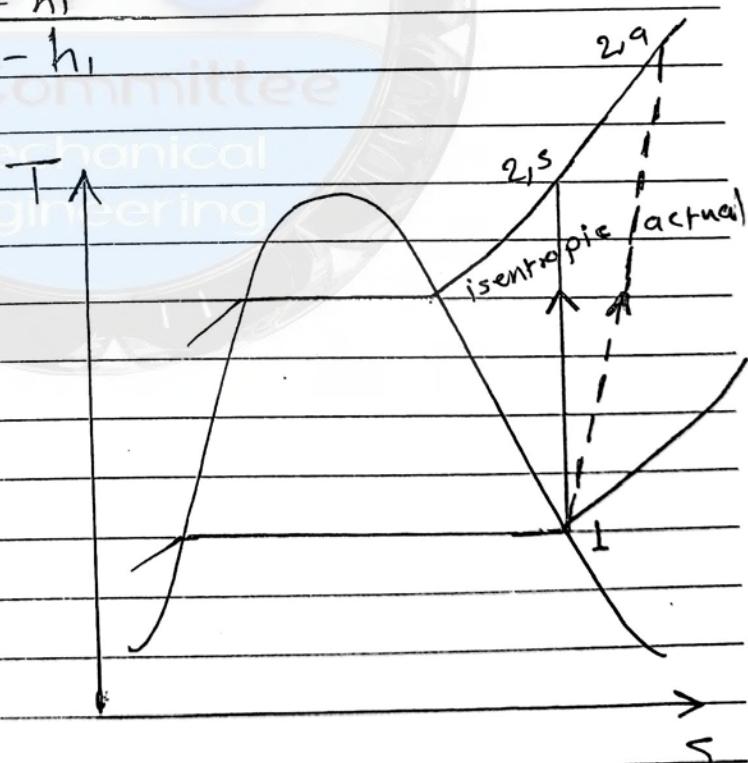
$$\text{من المعلومة الثانية: } S_1 - S_{2,5} = S_1 - S_2$$

## 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.

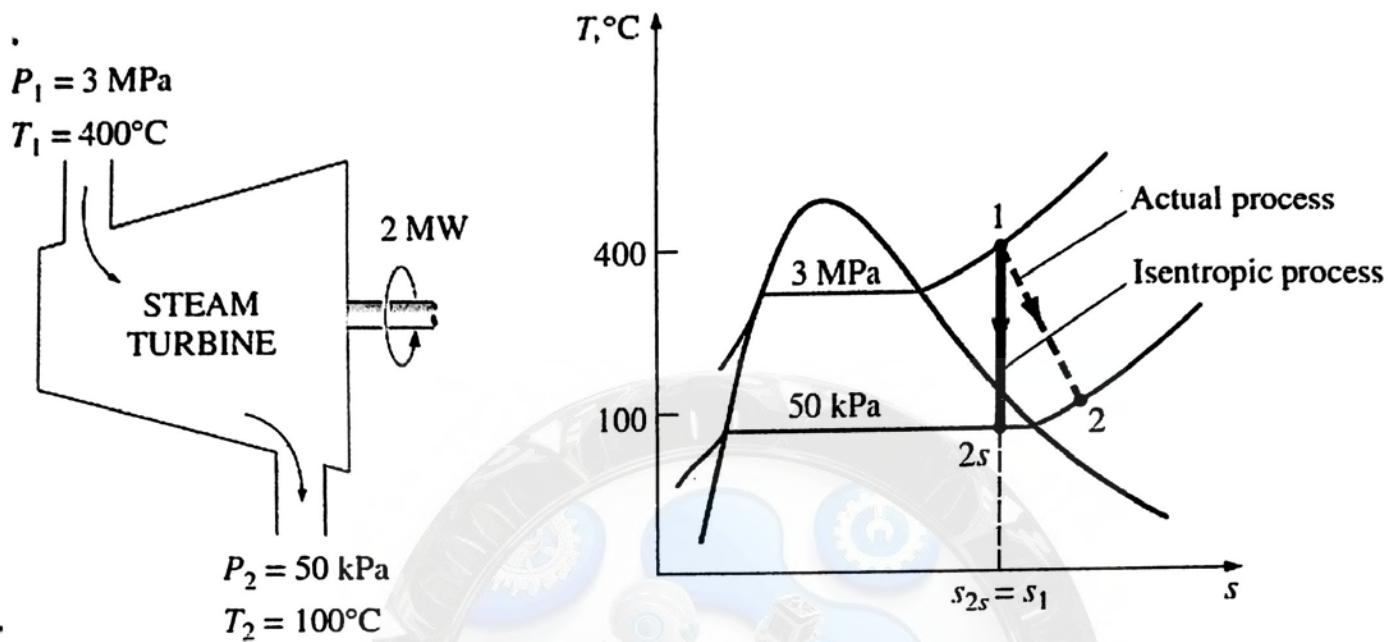
$$\eta_c = \frac{\text{Isentropic compressor work}}{\text{Actual compressor work}} = \frac{w_s}{w_a}$$

$$\eta_c = \frac{w_s}{w_a} = \frac{h_{2,s} - h_1}{h_{2,a} - h_1}$$



**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

$$\text{State 1: } \begin{cases} P_1 = 3 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 400^\circ\text{C} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} h_1 = 3231.7 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ s_1 = 6.9235 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \end{cases} \quad (\text{Table A-6})$$

$$\text{State 2a: } \begin{cases} P_{2a} = 50 \text{ kPa} \\ T_{2a} = 100^\circ\text{C} \end{cases} \quad h_{2a} = 2682.4 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Table A-6})$$

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 ( $s_{2s} = s_1$ ):

$$\text{State 2s: } \begin{cases} P_{2s} = 50 \text{ kPa} \\ (s_{2s} = s_1) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} s_f = 1.0912 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \\ s_g = 7.5931 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \end{cases} \quad (\text{Table A-5})$$

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

$$\eta_T \cong \frac{h_1 - h_{2s}}{h_1 - h_{2a}} = \frac{3231.7 - 2407.9}{3231.7 - 2682.4} = 0.667, \text{ or } 66.7\%$$

(b) The mass flow rate of steam through this turbine is determined from the energy balance for steady-flow systems:

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

$$\dot{m}h_1 = \dot{W}_{a,out} + \dot{m}h_{2a}$$

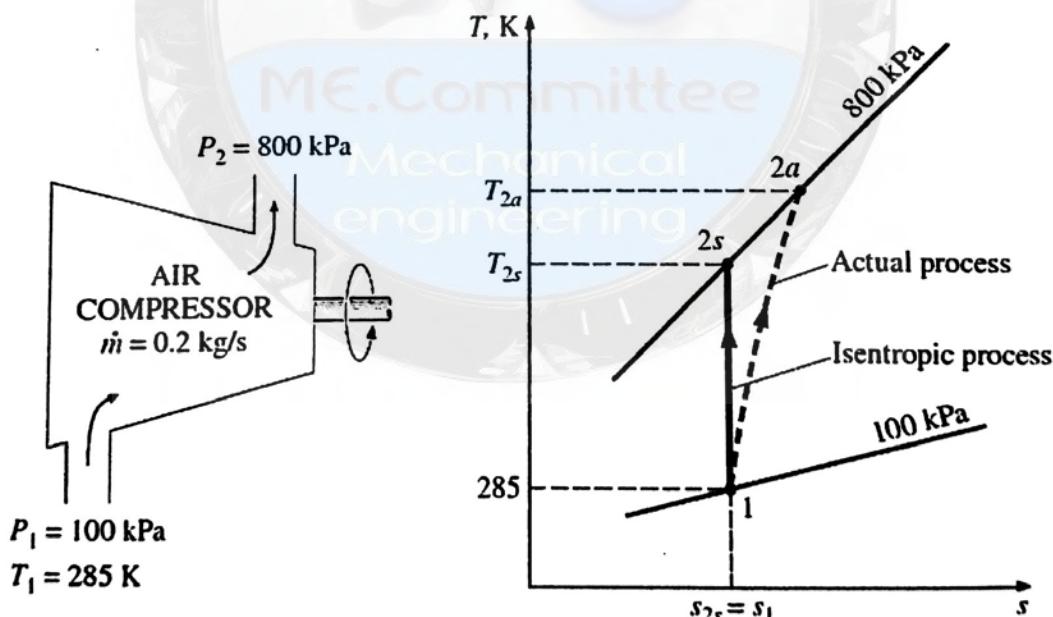
$$\dot{W}_{a,out} = \dot{m}(h_1 - h_{2a})$$

$$2 \text{ MW} \left( \frac{1000 \text{ kJ/s}}{1 \text{ MW}} \right) = \dot{m}(3231.7 - 2682.4) \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = 3.64 \text{ kg/s}$$

### 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,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{E}_{\text{in}} &= \dot{E}_{\text{out}} \\ \dot{m}h_1 + \dot{W}_{a,\text{in}} &= \dot{m}h_{2a} \\ \dot{W}_{a,\text{in}} &= \dot{m}(h_{2a} - h_1) \\ &= (0.2 \text{ kg/s})[(575.03 - 285.14) \text{ kJ/kg}] \\ &= 58.0 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$

فليتك تحلو والحياة مريحة  
ولينك ترضي والأنام غضاب

وليت الذي يبني وبينك عامر  
وبيني وبين العالمين خراب

إذا صر 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 :

$$* S_2 - S_1 = \frac{Q}{T} + S_{gen} \quad "k_J/k"$$

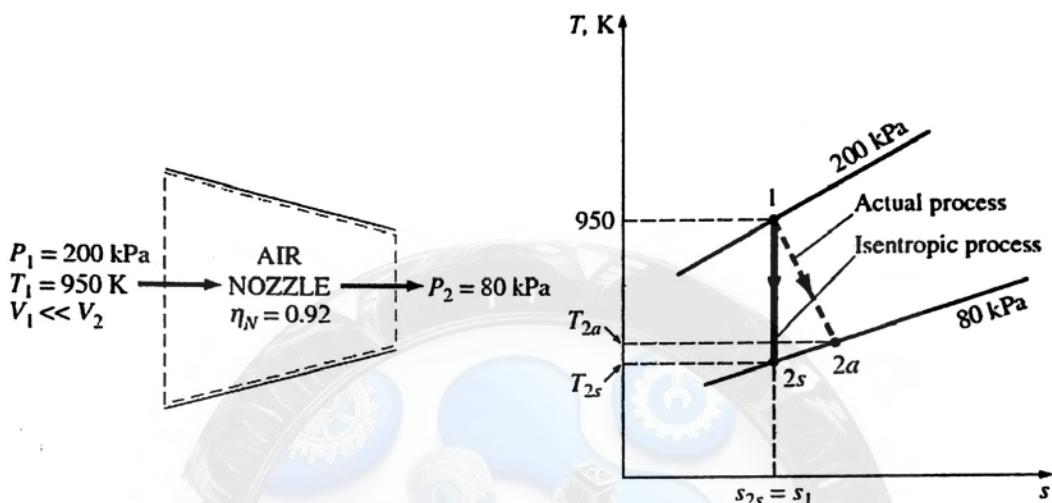
\* الأهميّة الحقيقية لـ  $S_2 - S_1$  ، لا تزالها دليلاً على إنتاج الحرارة

أولاً معرفة في المسألة

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.



$$\frac{T_{2s}}{T_1} = \left( \frac{P_{2s}}{P_1} \right)^{(k-1)/k}$$

$$T_{2s} = T_1 \left( \frac{P_{2s}}{P_1} \right)^{(k-1)/k} = (950 \text{ K}) \left( \frac{80 \text{ kPa}}{200 \text{ kPa}} \right)^{0.354/1.354} = 748 \text{ K}$$

$$e_{\text{in}} = e_{\text{out}}$$

$$h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} = h_{2s} + \frac{V_{2s}^2}{2}$$

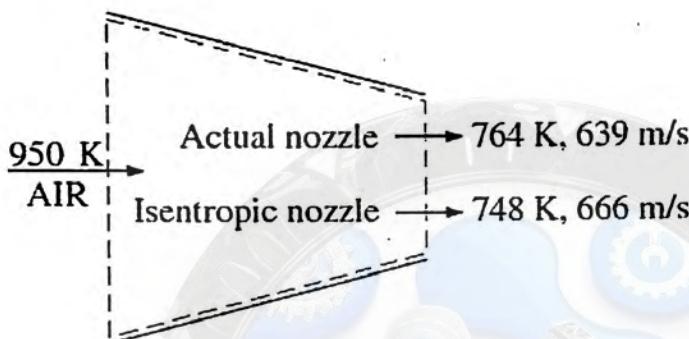
$$\begin{aligned} V_{2s} &= \sqrt{2(h_1 - h_{2s})} = \sqrt{2c_{p,\text{avg}}(T_1 - T_{2s})} \\ &= \sqrt{2(1.099 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K})[(950 - 748) \text{ K}] \left( \frac{1000 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2}{1 \text{ kJ/kg}} \right)} \\ &= 666 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

(b) The actual exit temperature of the air is higher than the isentropic exit temperature evaluated above and is determined from

$$\eta_N \approx \frac{h_1 - h_{2a}}{h_1 - h_{2s}} = \frac{c_{p,\text{avg}}(T_1 - T_{2a})}{c_{p,\text{avg}}(T_1 - T_{2s})}$$

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,

$$\eta_N = \frac{V_{2a}^2}{V_{2s}^2} \rightarrow V_{2a} = \sqrt{\eta_N V_{2s}^2} = \sqrt{0.92(666 \text{ m/s})^2} = 639 \text{ m/s}$$

Mechanical

### وصفات مجربة :

١. اذا ضللت الدنيا عليك بما رحبت والدهلت الخطوب من كل حدب وصوب فقم فتوضا ثم قم بين يدي الله مصلينا في وقت قد نام فيه الناس واسهو الى من بيده الامر كله وانرف دموع الخشية من الله ثم اصلاح علاقتك مع والديك فرضاهما من رضى الله وتصدق بي بعض من مالك رجاء ان يحسن اليك رب البشر والزم الاستغفار وابشر بالفرج قال الله : (( ومن يتق الله يجعل له مخرجا ويرزقه من حيث لا يحتسب ومن يتوكى على الله فهو حسبه ))

٢. عليك بورق الاخلاص وعليك بعرق الصبر وعليك بعصير التواضع ضع ذلك في إباء التقوى ثم صب عليه ماء الخشية و أوقد عليه نار الحزن وصفه بماء المراقبة وتناوله بكف الصدق و أشربه بماء الاستغفار وتغدر بماء الندم و ابعد نفسك عن الحرص والطمع فستشفى باذن الله

2. For Open System :

$$S_2 - S_1 = \frac{Q}{T} + S_{gen} + \sum m_i s_i - \sum m_i s_e \quad \text{"kg/k"}$$

I. if the system is steady flow:

$$\dot{S}_{gen} = \sum m_i s_e - \sum m_i s_i - \frac{\dot{Q}}{T} \quad \text{"kw/k"}$$

II. if the system is steady flow of adiabatic:

$$\dot{S}_{gen} = \dot{m} (s_e - s_i)$$

Q7-23

$$\Delta s = \frac{Q_H}{T_H} + \frac{Q_L}{T_L} = \frac{-100}{1200} + \frac{100}{600} = 0.0833 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Q7-29

$$\Delta s = m(s_2 - s_1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 150 \text{ kPa} \\ x_1 = 0.25 \end{array} \right\} s_1 = s_f + x s_{fg}$$

$$\Delta s = 19.2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_2 = V_1 \\ \text{Sat. vapor} \end{array} \right\} s_2 = 6.7298 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

Q7-49

$$w_{in} = u_2 - u_1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 70 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 100^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} u_1 = v$$

$$w_{in} = 887.1 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$s_1 = v$$

$$P_2 = 4000 \text{ kPa} \quad u_2 = v$$

$$s_2 = s_1 \quad T_2 = 664^\circ \text{C}$$

Q7-45

المساحة تحت المنحنى

$$q = 71.5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Q7-78

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left( \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{n-1} \rightarrow T_2 = 381.7 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta s = m \left[ C_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right]$$

$$\Delta s = -0.0384 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Q7-83

$$u_2 = u_1$$

$$T_2 = T_1$$

3<sup>rd</sup> Law ~~conservation~~ \*

$$\Delta s = N \left[ \frac{C_v}{v} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R_u \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right] = N R_u \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$\Delta s = 28.81 \text{ J/K}$$

Q7-84

$$(a) T_2 = T_1 \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{(k-1)}{k}} = 565 \text{ K}$$

$$* (b) w_{in} = C_v (T_2 - T_1) = 197 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$** (b) w_{in} = u_2 - u_1, \quad T_1 = 295 \rightarrow u_1 = v \\ P_{r1} = v \\ = 197.6 \text{ J/kg} \quad P_{r2} = \frac{P_2}{P_1} P_{r1} \rightarrow T_2 = v \\ u_2 = v$$

Q7-104

$$w_{in} = m v_{1,} (P_2 - P_1)$$

$$P_2 = 5100 \text{ kPa}$$

Q7-105

$$\frac{W_{turb}}{W_{pump}} = \frac{202 u_2}{5.041} = 402$$

Q7-108

تطبيق مبادر على القوانين

Q7-115

$$W_{a,out} = \gamma_T W_{s,out}$$

$$= 1649 \text{ kW}$$

$$Q7-120 \quad \eta_T = \frac{W_T}{W_s} = \frac{h_1 - h_2}{h_{1,s} - h_{2,s}} = 60.3\%$$

$$Q7-126 \quad (a) \quad \eta_c = \frac{h_{2,s} - h_1}{h_{1,a} - h_1} = 81.9\%$$

$$(b) \quad h_{2,s} = 508.72 \text{ kJ/kg} \rightarrow T_{2,s} = 505.5 \text{ K}$$

$$Q7-135 \quad (a) \quad Q_{in} = m_i c_p (T_{out} - T_{in})_{cold} = 238.3 \text{ kW}$$

$$(b) \quad \dot{S}_{gen} = m_{cold}^i c_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + m_{hot} c_p \ln \frac{T_4}{T_3} \\ = 0.06263 \text{ kW/K}$$

Q7-149

$$(a) \quad h_2 = h_1 - \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2000} = 3277$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ h_{2a} = 3277 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} T_2 = 406^\circ \text{C} \\ S_2 = \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

$$(b) \quad \dot{S}_{gen} = m_i (S_2 - S_1) = 0.07829 \text{ kW/K}$$

$$Q7-150 \quad Q_{out} = m_i (h_1 - h_2) - W_{out} = 282.8 \text{ kW}$$

$$\dot{S}_{gen} = m_i (S_2 - S_1) + \frac{Q_{out}}{T_{b,surr}} = 11.4 \text{ kW/K}$$

١. 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
٢. 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
٣. An apple with an average mass of 0.15 kg and average specific heat of 3.65 kJ/kg · °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
٤. 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
٥. 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
٦. 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  $\Delta s$  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  $\Delta s$  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  $\Delta s_{\text{isot}}$  during the reversible isothermal compression, and  $\Delta s_{\text{adiq}}$  during the reversible adiabatic compression, the correct statement regarding entropy change of air per unit mass is :
- (a)  $\Delta s_{\text{isot}} = \Delta s_{\text{adiq}} = 0$  (b)  $\Delta s_{\text{isot}} = \Delta s_{\text{adiq}} > 0$  (c)  $\Delta s_{\text{adiq}} > 0$   
 (d)  $\Delta s_{\text{isot}} < 0$  (e)  $\Delta s_{\text{isot}} = 0$
11. Helium gas is compressed from 15°C and 5.40 m<sup>3</sup>/kg to 0.775 m<sup>3</sup>/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  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 600 kPa with a low velocity, and exits at a press 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  $800^{\circ}\text{C}$  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)  $43^{\circ}\text{C}$  (b)  $237^{\circ}\text{C}$  (c)  $367^{\circ}\text{C}$  (d)  $477^{\circ}\text{C}$  (e)  $640^{\circ}\text{C}$
20. Steam enters an adiabatic turbine steadily at  $400^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  at a rate of 8 kg/s. If the water temperature rises by  $0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  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<sup>3</sup>/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  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$  at a rate of 18 kg/s, and exits at 0.2 MPa and  $300^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 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 :

حكمة : الرجل في بعض الأوقات، والأنثى أنت في جميع الأوقات

### شعر اعحنی:

علم العلیم و عقل العاقل اختلفا  
من ذا الذي منها قد احرز الشرفا ؟  
فالعلم قال : انا احرزت غایته  
والعقل قال : انا الرحمن بي عرفا  
فأفصح العلم افصاحا وقال له :  
بأين الله في فرقانه اتصفوا ؟  
في بيان للعقل ان العلم سيده  
فقليل العقل رأس العلم وانصر فا

٠٧٨٨١٩٥٣٣٩ اخوكم راند الحمورى



$$1. T_1 = 30^\circ C$$

$$Q_{out} = 55 \text{ MW}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \Delta S_{\text{isothermal}} = \frac{Q_{out}}{T_{\text{sys}}} = \frac{55}{(30+273)}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{sys}} = -0.18 \text{ MW/K}$$

بيانات المدخلات في المثلث للنظام  
يمثل دالة الاتجاه الموجبة يعني أن النظام يُسخن

$$2. H_2O$$

$$P_1 = 6000 \text{ kPa}, P_2 = 10000 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 300^\circ C$$

$$\text{isentropically } S_1 = S_2$$

$$P_1 = 6000 \text{ kPa} \quad S_1 = S_2 = 6.0703$$

$$T_1 = 300^\circ C$$

$$P_2 = 10 \text{ MPa} \quad \text{table A-6 check the value,}$$

$$S_2 = 6.0703 \quad \text{you will make interpolation}$$

$$P = 10 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T$$

$$350$$

$$X$$

$$400$$

$$S$$

$$5.946$$

$$6.0703$$

$$6.2141$$

أعلى "interpolation" الحالات  
عُرِّفت تباين المادة على قطاع

"ما يُعرف" (:-)

$$X = T_2 = 371^\circ C$$

3.  $C = 3.65 \text{ J/kg.K}$  from table A-3.c

$$m = 0.12 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C}, T_2 = 5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta S = m * C * \ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)$$

for liquids & solids: ستة

$$= 0.12 * 3.65 * \ln\left(\frac{5+273}{25+273}\right)$$

$$= -0.0304 \text{ J/K}$$

4.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Saturated water vapor  $\rightarrow$  نقطة الغليان

$$P_1 = 3000 \text{ kPa}$$

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

$$f_g \text{ at } 3000 \text{ kPa} = -3.5402 \text{ from table A-5}$$

Sol.

$$\Delta S = -m * S_{f_g}$$

$$= -5 * 3.5402$$

$$= -17.7 \text{ J/K}$$

5. Helium "He" ideal gas

$$k = 1.667 \text{ table A-2.a}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} = 101.325 \text{ kPa}, T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_2 = 10 \text{ atm} = 1013.25 \text{ kPa}$$

lowest نوع  $\rightarrow$  reversible الحالة المترابطة

reversible + adiabatic = isentropic

$$S_1 = S_2$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{25+273} = \left(\frac{10 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ atm}}\right)^{\frac{(1.667-1)}{1.667}}$$

$$T_2 = 748.7 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 748.7 - 273 \approx 476^\circ\text{C}$$

6. "H<sub>2</sub>O"

saturated vapor

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$P_1 = 4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 500^\circ\text{C}$$

$$m = 2 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$P_2 = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$$

turbine

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$P_1 = 4000 \text{ kPa} \quad \left. \right\} \text{ from table A-6}$$

$$T_1 = 500^\circ\text{C} \quad \left. \right\} h_1 = 3446 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$P_2 = 100 \text{ kPa} \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$x_2 = 1 \quad \left. \right\} h_2 = 2675 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$W_{out} = m (h_1 - h_2)$$

$$W_{out} = 2 * (3446 - 2675)$$

$$W_{out} = 1542 \text{ kW}$$

7. Argon "Ar"  $\rightarrow$  ideal gas

$$C_p = 0.5203 \text{ kJ/kg K}$$

$$K = 1.667$$

"from table A-2.9"

$$P_1 = 3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 750^\circ \text{C}$$

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

$$P_2 = 0.2 \text{ MPa}$$

turbine

maximum power  $\xrightarrow{\text{reversible}}$  Reversible

Reversible + adiabatic = Isentropic  $S_1 = S_2$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{K-1}{K}} \rightarrow \frac{T_2}{750+273} = \left( \frac{0.2}{3} \right)^{\frac{1.667-1}{1.667}}$$

$$T_2 = 346.2 \text{ K} = 73.2^\circ \text{C}$$

$$W_{\max} = m * C_p * (T_1 - T_2)$$

$$W_{\max} = 5 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} * 0.5203 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}} * (750 - 73.2) \text{ K}$$

$$= 1750 \text{ kW}$$

$$= 1.76 \text{ MW}$$

8. (c)  $\Delta S = S_2 - S_1$

9. (c)  $\Delta S = R \ln (P_1 / P_2)$

10. (d)  $\Delta S_{\text{isot}} < 0$

م. رائد الحموري  
0788195339

11. Helium "He"  $\rightarrow$  ideal gas

$$k = 1.667$$

$$T_1 = 27^\circ\text{C}, V_1 = 3.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$T_2 = 22^\circ\text{C}, V_2 = 0.775 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

reversible and adiabatic  $\Rightarrow$  isentropic "S<sub>1</sub> = S<sub>2</sub>"

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{k-1}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{27+273} = \left(\frac{3.5}{0.775}\right)^{(1.667-1)}$$

$$T_2 = 820 \text{ K} \rightarrow T_2 = 547^\circ\text{C}$$

12.

$$Q = 600 \text{ W}$$

$$T_1 = 20^\circ\text{C} = 293 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 5^\circ\text{C} = 278 \text{ K}$$

Steadily  $\Rightarrow \frac{d(\ )}{dt} = \text{zero}$

Sol.

$$S_{in} - S_{out} + S_{gen} = \oint \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\frac{Q}{T_1} - \frac{Q}{T_2} + S_{gen} = 0$$

$$\frac{600}{293} - \frac{600}{278} + S_{gen} = 0$$

$$S_{gen} = 0.11 \text{ W/K}$$

13. Air "ideal gas"  $c_p = 1.005 \text{ kg/kg-K}$  } table A-2-a  
 $\kappa = 1.4$  }

$$T_1 = 17^\circ\text{C} = 290\text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 200^\circ\text{C} = 473\text{ K}$$

~~isentropic~~

Sol.

$$\eta_c = \frac{w_s}{w_a}$$

$$W_s = C_p * (T_{2,s} - T_1) \quad \text{--- } \#$$

$$= 1.005 * (T_{2,S} - 290)$$

$$\frac{T_{2,S}}{T_1} = \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{K}} \rightarrow T_{2,S} = 290 \left( \frac{400}{90} \right)^{\frac{1.4-1}{1.4}}$$

$$T_{2,5} = 4114 \text{ K}$$

## مُوَدَّةٌ فِي مَادَّةٍ

$$W_3 = 1.005 * (144 - 290) = 154.37 \text{ "kg/kg"}$$

$$W_a = C_p * (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$= 1.005 * (473 - 290) = 184 \text{ "S/kg"}$$

the tables of weights and

$$V_c = \frac{154.77}{184} = 0.831$$

## 14. Argon "Ar" ideal gas

$$C_p = 0.5203 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$k = 1.667$$

$$m = 2.5 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\gamma_T = 0.88$$

$$P_1 = 800 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 600 \text{ K} \quad \text{turbine} \quad P_2 = 80 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \gamma_T = \frac{W_a}{W_s}$$

$$W_a = C_p * (T_2 - T_1) \quad \rightarrow T_2 = ??$$

$$W_s = C_p * (T_1 - T_{2,s})$$

$$\frac{T_{2,s}}{T_1} = \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}}$$

$$T_{2,s} = 873 * \left( \frac{80}{800} \right)^{\frac{1.667-1}{1.667}} = 347.5 \text{ K}$$

$$W_s = 0.5203 * (347.5 + 873)$$

$$W_s = 273.4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\gamma_T = \frac{W_a}{W_s} \rightarrow W_a = 0.88 * 273.4$$

$$W_a = 240.6 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad * \text{انتبه للوحدة معانى المقادير}$$

$$W_a = 240.6 * 2.5 = 602 \text{ kW}$$

15. Water "H<sub>2</sub>O", pump البخار، صفر

$$P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa}, P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 20^\circ \text{C}$$

$$g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad \text{تسارع الجاذبية الأرضية}$$

$$h = 6.1 \text{ m}$$

$$V = 35 \text{ L/s} = 0.035 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \quad \text{و } 1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000 \text{ Liter}$$

Sol.

$$P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa} \quad \text{بعد أن نذهب إلى "table A-5"}$$

$$T_1 = 20^\circ \text{C} \quad \boxed{V_1 = 0.001002 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}} \quad \text{درجة الحرارة تختلف عن}$$

حالة الطلق في A-7 ونذهب

إلى جدول A-7 فتجد أعلاه قيمة

الضغط في 5 MPa خارج إلى

جدول A-4 عند درجة حرارة 20°

ورقة 5

$$m = \frac{V}{V_1} = \frac{0.035}{0.001002}$$

$$m = 35 \text{ kg}$$

$$W_b = V \cdot (P_2 - P_1) \\ = 0.035 \cdot (800 - 100) = 24.5 \text{ kW}$$

$$P.e = m \cdot g \cdot h \\ = 35 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 6.1 \\ = 2094 \text{ W} = 2.1 \text{ kW}$$

$$W_{min} = 24.5 + 2.1 \\ = 26.6 \text{ kW} \approx 27 \text{ kW}$$

16. Air, compressed

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_p = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \\ R = 0.287 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \\ C_v = 0.718 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \end{array} \right\} \text{from table A-2.a}$$

$$P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa}, P_2 = 700 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 15^\circ\text{C} = 288 \text{ K}$$

$$m = 0.12 \text{ kg/s}$$

\* isothermally

$$W_{in} = m * R * T * \ln(P_2/P_1)$$

$$W_{in} = 0.12 * 0.287 * 288 * \ln\left(\frac{700}{100}\right)$$

$$W_{in} = 19.3 \text{ kW}$$

17. Air, compressed

isentropically

لما مقتضى لفظ السؤال

والمساعدة على حلّه

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm}, P_2 = 16 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Sol. } P_x = \sqrt{P_1 P_2}$$

$$P_x = \sqrt{16 * 1} = 4 \text{ atm}$$

18. Helium "He"

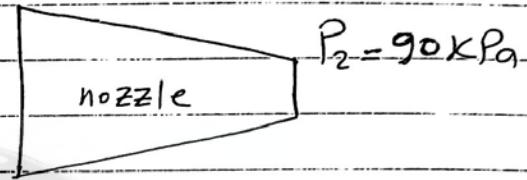
nozzle

$$k = 1.667, \quad C_p = 5.1926 \text{ kJ/kg·K}$$

$$P_1 = 600 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_1 = 500^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{el} \approx \text{zero}$$



highest possible + adiabatic  $\rightarrow S_1 = S_2$

Sol.

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$$

$$T_2 = 773 * \left( \frac{90}{600} \right)^{\frac{1.667-1}{1.667}} = 362 \text{ K}$$

$$\frac{V_{el1}^2}{2 * 1000} + (C_p * T_1) = \frac{V_{el2}^2}{2 * 1000} + (C_p * T_2)$$

Zero

$$0 + (5.1926 * 773) = \frac{V_{el2}^2}{2000} + (5.1926 * 362)$$

$$V_{el2} = 2066 \text{ m/s}$$

19. Specific heat ratio  $\equiv k$ , Nozzle

$$k = 1.3$$

$$T_1 = 800^\circ\text{C} = 1073\text{K}$$

$$P_1 = 800\text{kPa}, P_2 = 85\text{kPa}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$$

$$T_2 = 1073 * \left(\frac{85}{800}\right)^{\frac{1.3-1}{1.3}}$$

$$T_2 = 639.5\text{ K}$$

بالإضافة إلى عناصر ...  
الرقم هاد يرجو على المخارات

$$T_2 \approx 367^\circ\text{C}$$

ويكون موجود صوره ويتحقق مباشرة  
ويتطبع تحكم والله كان يطلع وهي  
الخطولب بالفاصلة ليس صد علائق  
واهض لذنك (تسبيس) هو طائب  
الجواب بوعدة  $367^\circ\text{C}$  ارجو عني

20.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , turbine

$$P_1 = 5000\text{kPa} \quad \left. \right\} \text{table A-6}$$

$$T_1 = 400^\circ\text{C} \quad \left. \right\} S_1 = 6.6483\text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$P_2 = 20\text{kPa} \quad \left. \right\} \text{table A-5}$$

$$S_2 = S_1 = 6.6483 \quad \left. \right\} S_f = 0.832\text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$S_{fg} = 7.0752\text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$S_2 = S_f + [x_2 * S_{fg}] \rightarrow 6.6483 = 0.832 + [x * 7.0752]$$

$$x = 0.82$$

$$\text{"الرطوبة" moisture} = 1 - x_2 = 0.18 = 18\%$$

21. water

$$m = 8 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$T_1 = 15^\circ\text{C} = 288 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 15.2^\circ\text{C} = 288.2 \text{ K}$$

$$c_p = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$S_{\text{gen}} = m * c_p * \ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)$$

$$S_{\text{gen}} = 8 * 4.18 * \ln\left(\frac{288.2}{288}\right)$$

$$S_{\text{gen}} = 0.023 \text{ kW/K}$$

$$S_{\text{gen}} = 23 \text{ W/K}$$

22. water, pump

$$\gamma = 0.75$$

$$P_2 = 5000 \text{ kPa}, P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa}$$

$$V = 0.15 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} = 2.5 * 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$W_{\text{rev}} = V * (P_2 - P_1)$$

$$= 2.5 * 10^{-3} * (5000 - 200)$$

$$= 12 \text{ kW}$$

$$\gamma_{\text{pump}} = \frac{W_{\text{rev}}}{W_{\text{pump}}} \rightarrow W_{\text{pump}} = 12 / 0.75 = 16 \text{ kW}$$

23.  $H_2O$ , turbine

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 8000 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 500^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \text{table A-6}$$

$$S_1 = 6.7266 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 300^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \text{table A-6}$$

$$S_2 = 7.8941 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$m = 18 \text{ kg/s}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{gen}} &= m * (S_2 - S_1) \\ &= 18 * (7.8941 - 6.7266) \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{\text{gen}} = 21 \text{ kW/K}$$

24.  $He$ , compressed

$$C_p = 5.1926, \gamma = 1.667$$

$$P_1 = 90 \text{ kPa}, T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa}, T_2 = ??$$

$$m = 2 \text{ kg/min} = 0.033 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$W_{\text{comp}} = 80 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{T_{2,s}}{T_1} = \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \rightarrow T_{2,s} = 714 \text{ K}$$

$$W_s = m C_p * (T_{2,s} - T_1) = 72 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta = \frac{W_s}{W_{\text{comp}}} = \frac{72}{80} = 90.1\%$$