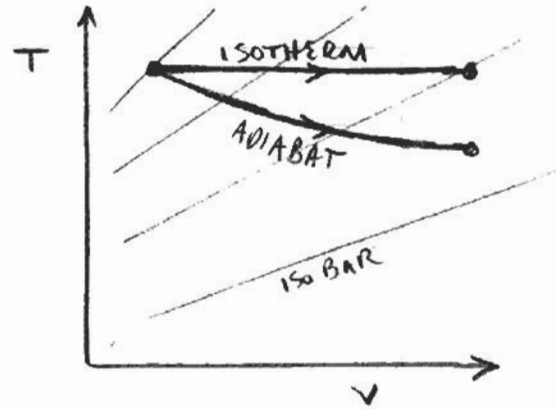
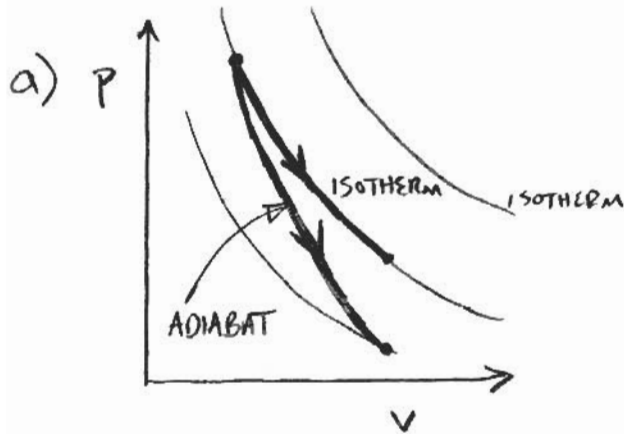


SOLUTIONS TO UNIFIED T3 (WAITZ)



b) q-s ISOTHERMAL

$$T_1 = 300 \text{ K}, v_1 = 1 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$T_2 = 300 \text{ K}, v_2 = 10 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\therefore P_2 = \frac{287 \cdot 300}{10}$$

$$P_2 = 8610 \text{ Pa}$$

c) $w = RT \ln\left(\frac{v_2}{v_1}\right)$

$$= 287 \cdot 300 \cdot \ln(10)$$

$$w = 198 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta u = q - w = C_v \Delta T = 0$$

$$\therefore q = w = 198 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

q-s ADIABATIC

$$Pv^\gamma = \text{CONST.} \quad \gamma = 1.4$$

$$P_1 = \frac{287 \cdot 300}{1} = 86100 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^\gamma \quad \therefore$$

$$P_2 = 3428 \text{ Pa} \quad T_2 = \frac{P_2 v_2}{R}$$

$$T_2 = 119 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta u = q - w$$

$$q = 0$$

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

$$= -716.5(119 - 300)$$

$$w = 129 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Q-S ISOTHERMAL

$$\begin{aligned}d) \quad h &= u + pv \\ dh &= C_p dT \\ \Delta h &= 1003.5 (T_2 - T_1) \\ \Delta h &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Q-S ADIABATIC

$$\begin{aligned}h &= u + pv \\ dh &= C_p dT \\ \Delta h &= 1003.5 (T_2 - T_1) \\ &= 1003.5 (119 - 300)\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta h = -181.6 \text{ kJ}$$

Q) HEAT IS A TRANSFER OF ENERGY ACROSS A SYSTEM BOUNDARY BY VIRTUE OF A TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE ONLY. IT IS MEASURED IN JOULES

TEMPERATURE IS A THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTY AND A FUNCTION OF THE STATE OF A SYSTEM. IT IS MEASURED IN KELVIN.

* IT IS POSSIBLE TO HAVE AN ISOTHERMAL PROCESS WITH HEAT TRANSFER

* IT IS POSSIBLE TO HAVE AN ADIABATIC PROCESS WITH A TEMPERATURE CHANGE

AS DEMONSTRATED IN THIS PROBLEM