

$$dH = C_p dT - \alpha dp$$

$$\frac{dH}{dT} = C_p - \alpha \frac{dp}{dT}$$

$$p\alpha = R$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{p}$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{R}{T} \frac{dT}{dT}$$

Minor 1
AST 830

Time: 1 hour
Max. Marks: 25

17.02.2015

Q1(i)

State the Boyle's law and Charles's law.

Show that $\frac{\alpha_1}{T} = \frac{\alpha_0}{T_0}$

Where α the specific volume and T is the absolute temperature.

(ii). Earth is an oblate Spheroid

(iii). Dalton's law

(iv). Poisson's Equation

(iv). A sample of hydrogen is at a pressure of 1000 mb and a temperature of +10°C. Calculate its specific volume.

$$\frac{dH}{dT} = C_p - \frac{R}{T}$$

$$C_p dT = R \frac{dp}{p} + C_v \frac{dT}{T}$$

Q 2(i). Explain second law of thermodynamics and derive $\Phi = C_p \ln \theta$.

(ii). A sample of 50 g of dry air is initially at a pressure of 1000 mb and a temperature of 280°K. Heat is added in an isobaric process during which the sample expands by 10% of its original volume. Calculate the final temperature of the air, the work done against the surroundings (in Joules), and the amount of heat added (in Calories)

Q 3(i). State and derive the Clausius Clapeyron Equation.

(ii). Consider a parcel of air which is saturated at temperature and pressure -3° C and 500mb. Calculate the values of e_s , w , q , T_e and θ_e .

$$\int d(T\Phi)$$

$$T d\Phi + \Phi dT = 0$$

$$T d\Phi = -\Phi dT$$

$$\frac{d\Phi}{\Phi} = -\frac{dT}{T}$$

$$\ln \Phi = -\ln T$$