

Varmefredsi - Skilademi 5

Andri Gjoni

* Q2 $\eta = 0,35$, $\dot{W}_{net} = 70 \text{ kW} = 70 \text{ kJ/s}$

We have $\dot{Q}_H = \frac{\dot{W}_{net}}{\eta} = \frac{70 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}}}{0,35} = \underline{200 \text{ kJ/s}}$

* Q3 $\dot{W}_{net} = 73,2 \text{ kW}$, $HV = 46540 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$, $\dot{V} = 22,3 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{s}}$
 $\rho = 0,8 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,8 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{L}} = 6.19 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{L}}{\text{s}}$

First we find the mass flow:

$$\dot{m} = \dot{V} \cdot \rho = 6.19 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{L}}{\text{s}} \cdot 0,8 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{L}} = \underline{4.952 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/s}}$$

The rate of heat is

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Q}_{in} &= \dot{m} \cdot HV = \\ &= 4.952 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \cdot 46540 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \\ &= \underline{230,47 \text{ kW}} \end{aligned}$$

And the efficiency is

$$\eta = \frac{\dot{W}_{net}}{\dot{Q}_{in}} = \frac{73,2 \text{ kW}}{230,47 \text{ kW}} = \underline{0,318}$$

* Q6

We have

$$Q_H = 1.5 \text{ kWh} > 1 \text{ kWh} = W_{in}$$

The first law of thermodynamics states that energy can't be created or destroyed

Here we have a system that turns 1 kWh to 1.5 kWh and thus we have a perpetual-motion machine.

* Q8

The thermal efficiency of a power plant is defined as

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}$$

The efficiency will be higher, for a plant with higher value for T_H .

Because of that, the plant with $T_H = 700^\circ\text{C}$, will have better efficiency.

* Q9

$$T_L = 22.1^\circ\text{C} = 295.1 \text{ K}; \quad T_H = 43.5^\circ\text{C} = 316.5 \text{ K}; \quad \dot{W}_{net} = 14.5 \text{ kW}$$

Coefficient of performance of reversible refrigerator:

$$COP_R = \frac{1}{\frac{316.5 \text{ K}}{295.1 \text{ K}} - 1} = 13.79$$

Now we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Q}_L &= \dot{W}_{net} \cdot COP_R = 14.5 \text{ kW} \cdot 13.79 \\ &= 199.96 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$