

Aufgabe 1:

a) $\dot{Q}_{aus} = ?$

Kühflüssigkeit = ideale Flüssigkeit

$$0 = m(h_e - h_a) + \sum Q_j - \dot{W}_{k,n}^= \rightarrow \text{konst. Druck}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{aus} = m(h_a - h_e)$$

$$h_a - h_e = c_p \dot{v} (T_a - T_e)$$

=

Energiedbilanz reaktor: stillend \Rightarrow Nass-Dampf gebiert

$$0 = m(h_e - h_a) + \sum Q_j - \dot{W}_{k,n}^= \quad \sum Q_j = 100 \text{ kW} - \dot{Q}_{aus}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{aus} = m(h_e - h_a) + 100 \text{ kW}$$

$$h_e = ?$$

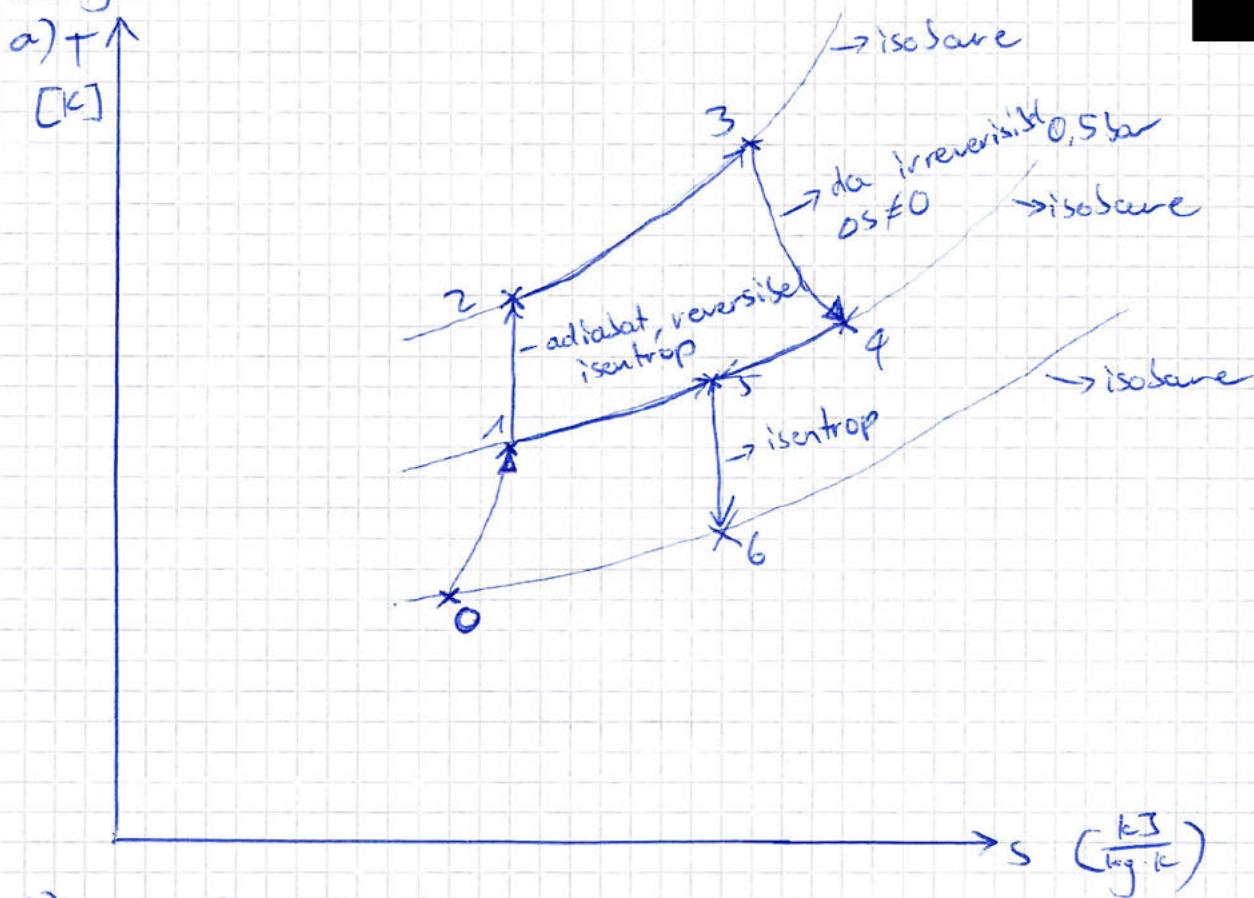
Tabelle A-1:

$$h_f = 297,98 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$v_f =$$

$$h_g = 2626,8 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

Aufgabe 2:



$$5) \omega_6 = ? \quad T_6 = ?$$

$$\omega_5 = 200 \text{ m/s} \quad p_5 = 0,5 \text{ bar} \quad T_5 = 431,9 \text{ K}$$

$$p_6 \cdot p_0 = 0,191 \text{ bar}$$

$$0 = \dot{m} (s_e - s_a) + \frac{Q_j}{T_j} + \cancel{\dot{s}_e \cancel{\omega_e}}$$

$$= 0 \quad = 0$$

\hookrightarrow adiabat \hookrightarrow reversibel

$$s_e = s_a$$

Polytropes Temperaturverhältniss: $n = 1,9$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \quad | \cdot T_1$$

$$T_6 = T_5 \cdot \left(\frac{p_6}{p_5} \right)^{\frac{1,9-1}{1,9}} = 431,9 \text{ K} \cdot \left(\frac{0,191 \text{ bar}}{0,5 \text{ bar}} \right)^{\frac{1,9-1}{1,9}} = 328,07 \text{ K}$$

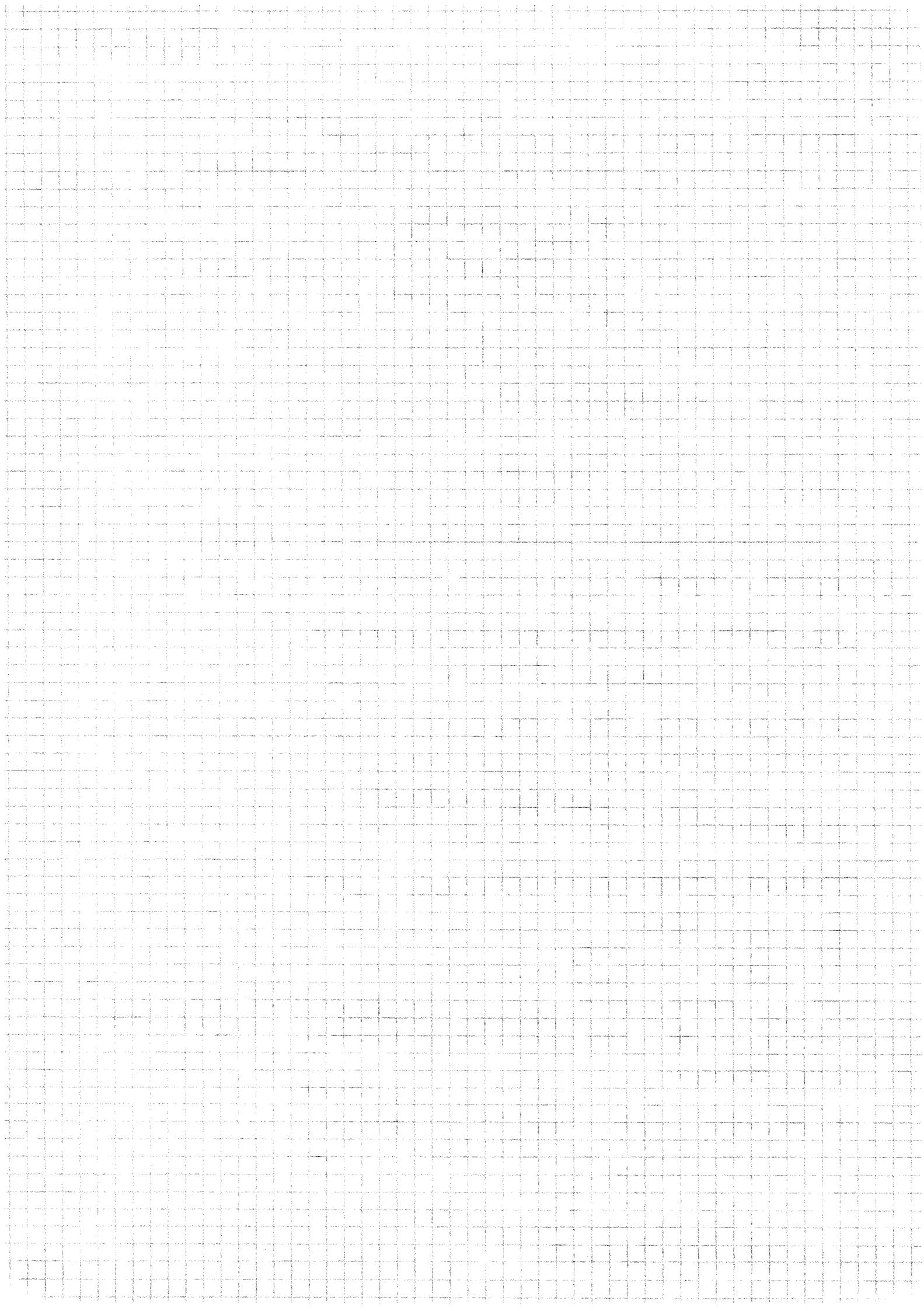
Energiebilanz:

$$0 = \dot{m}_{\text{ges}} (h_e - h_a) + \frac{\omega_e^2 - \omega_a^2}{2} + \cancel{Q_j} - \cancel{\dot{W}_{e,n}}$$

$= 0 \rightarrow$ adiabat
 -0

$$0 = h_e - h_a + \frac{\omega_e^2}{2} - \frac{\omega_a^2}{2}$$

$$\omega_a = \sqrt{2 \cdot (h_e - h_a) + \omega_e^2}$$



Aufgabe 2:

b) $h_e - h_a$

$$c_p \cdot g = 1,006 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$h_5 - h_6 = c_p \cdot g (q_{31,9} \text{K} - 328,07 \text{K})$$

$$= 1,006 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 6,07 \text{K}$$

$$= 109,448 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\omega_e = 220 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$220 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{kg}}$$

$$w_a = \sqrt{2 \cdot 109,448 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} + \frac{(220 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{100}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 \cdot 109,448 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \cdot 1000 + (220 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{507,249 \text{ m/s}}}$$

c) $\Delta e_{x,\text{str}} = ?$

$$\Delta e_{x,\text{str}} = (h - h_0 - T_0 \cdot (s - s_0) + k_e + p_e) - h_0 =$$

$$e_{x,\text{str}G} - e_{x,\text{str}0}$$

$$e_{x,\text{str}G} = (h_6 - h_0 - T_0 \cdot (s_6 - s_0) + k_e)$$

$$e_{x,\text{str}0} = (\underbrace{h_0 - h_0}_0 - T_0 \cdot \underbrace{(s_0 - s_0)}_0 + k_e) = k_e 0$$

$$\Delta e_{x,\text{str}} = e_{x,\text{str}G} - k_e 0$$

=

$$h_6 - h_0 = c_p \cdot g (T_6 - T_0) = 1,006 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} (328,07 \text{K} - 243,15 \text{K})$$

$$= 85,429 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$s_6 - s_0 = c_p \cdot g \ln \left(\frac{T_6}{T_0} \right) - R \cdot \underbrace{\ln(1)}_0$$

$$= 1,006 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{328,07 \text{K}}{243,15 \text{K}} \right) = 0,301345 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

Aufgabe 2:

$$T_0 = 293,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{ex,stra}} = \left(85,923 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - 293,15 \text{ K} \left(0,3013 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \right) + \frac{(507,249 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} - \frac{(700 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} \right)$$

$$= 85,923 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - 73,2722 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} + \cancel{257,4296} \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - 70 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$= 120,805 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

d) $\dot{x}_{\text{ex,verl}} = 2$

$$\dot{x}_{\text{ex,verl}} = T_0 \cdot \dot{s}_{\text{ex,z}}$$

$$0 = \dot{m} (s_0 - s_6) + \frac{\dot{Q}_1}{\bar{T}_j} + \dot{s}_{\text{ex,z}}$$

$$\dot{s}_{\text{ex,z}} = \dot{m} (s_6 - s_0) - \frac{\dot{Q}_1}{\bar{T}_j \cdot \dot{m}}$$

$$\dot{Q}_1 = 9195 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\bar{T}_j = 1283 \text{ K}$$

$$\dot{s}_{\text{ex,z}} = s_6 - s_0 - \frac{\dot{q}_B}{\bar{T}_B}$$

$$= 0,301345 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} - \frac{1195 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}}{1283 \text{ K}} = -0,6257 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

Aufgabe 3:

a) $p_{g,1} = ? \quad m_g = ?$

Durchmesser Membran $D = 10\text{ cm} = 0,1\text{ m}$

$$A = \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \pi = 0,00785\text{ m}^2$$

$$\frac{p_{atm} + m_k \cdot g + m_{ew} \cdot g}{p_{gas}}$$

$$p_{atm} \cdot A + m_k \cdot g + m_{ew} \cdot g = p_{gas} \cdot A \quad | : A$$

$$p_{gas} = p_{atm} + \frac{(m_k + m_{ew}) \cdot g}{A} = 15\text{ bar} + \frac{32,1\text{ kg} \cdot 9,81\text{ m/s}^2}{0,00785\text{ m}^2} \underbrace{\text{Pa}}_{\text{Pa}} \\ = 15\text{ bar} + 40'099,44076\text{ Pa}$$

$$p_{gas} = 15\text{ bar} + 0,401\text{ Bar} = \underline{1,901\text{ Bar}}$$

$$m_{gas} = \frac{p \cdot V}{R \cdot T}$$

$$V = 3,14\text{ L} = 0,00314\text{ m}^3$$

$$T = 500^\circ\text{C} = 773,15\text{ K}$$

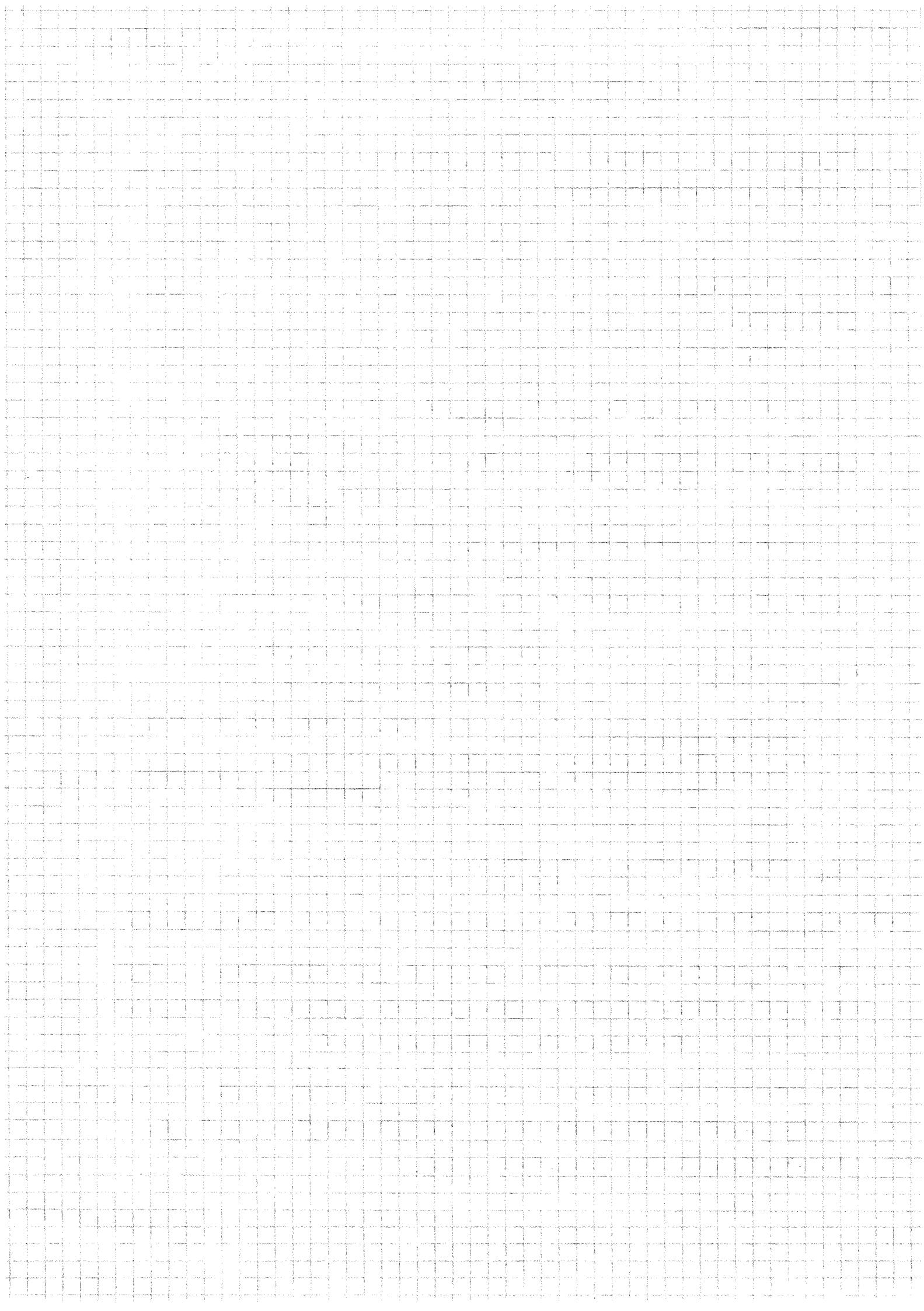
$$p_{gas} = 1,901\text{ Bar} = 190'099\text{ Pa} \quad \text{N/m}^2 \\ = \frac{190\text{ kPa} \cdot 0,00314\text{ m}^3}{0,16628\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 773,15\text{ K}} \quad R = \frac{T}{M} = \frac{8,314\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kmol} \cdot \text{K}}}{50\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}}} = 0,16628\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$m_{gas} = 0,0039217\text{ kg} = \underline{3,422\text{ g}}$$

b) $x_{g,1,2} > 0 \rightarrow$ Wasser immer noch im fest flüssig Bereich.

Die Temperatur des Gases wird bei 0°C liegen, das Gas gibt Wärme an das Wasser ab solange die Temperatur des Gases über dem des Wassers liegt.

Der Druck des Gases wird der selber sein wie in Zustand 1. Es muss immer noch den Gewichtskräften und dem Atmosphärendruck entgegenwirken.



Aufgabe 3:

c) $Q_{12} = ?$

Energiebilanz für das Gas:

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \dot{Q}_j - \dot{W}_{V,n}$$

$$\Delta E = \overset{\text{aus}}{\dot{Q}_j} - \overset{\text{aus}}{\dot{W}_{V,n}}$$

$$u_2 - u_1 + \overset{\text{aus}}{\dot{W}_{V,n}} = \overset{\text{aus}}{\dot{Q}_j} = Q_{12}$$

$$u_2 - u_1 = c_v^{\text{PG}} (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$= 0,633 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} (0^\circ\text{C} - 500^\circ\text{C})$$

$$= -316,5 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$\overset{\text{aus}}{\dot{W}_{V,n}}$ → Volumenänderungsarbeit bei konst. Druck.

$$\overset{\text{aus}}{\dot{W}_{V,n}} = p \cdot (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$= 1,901 \text{ bar} (V_2 - 3,19 \text{ L})$$

$$V_1 = 0,00319$$

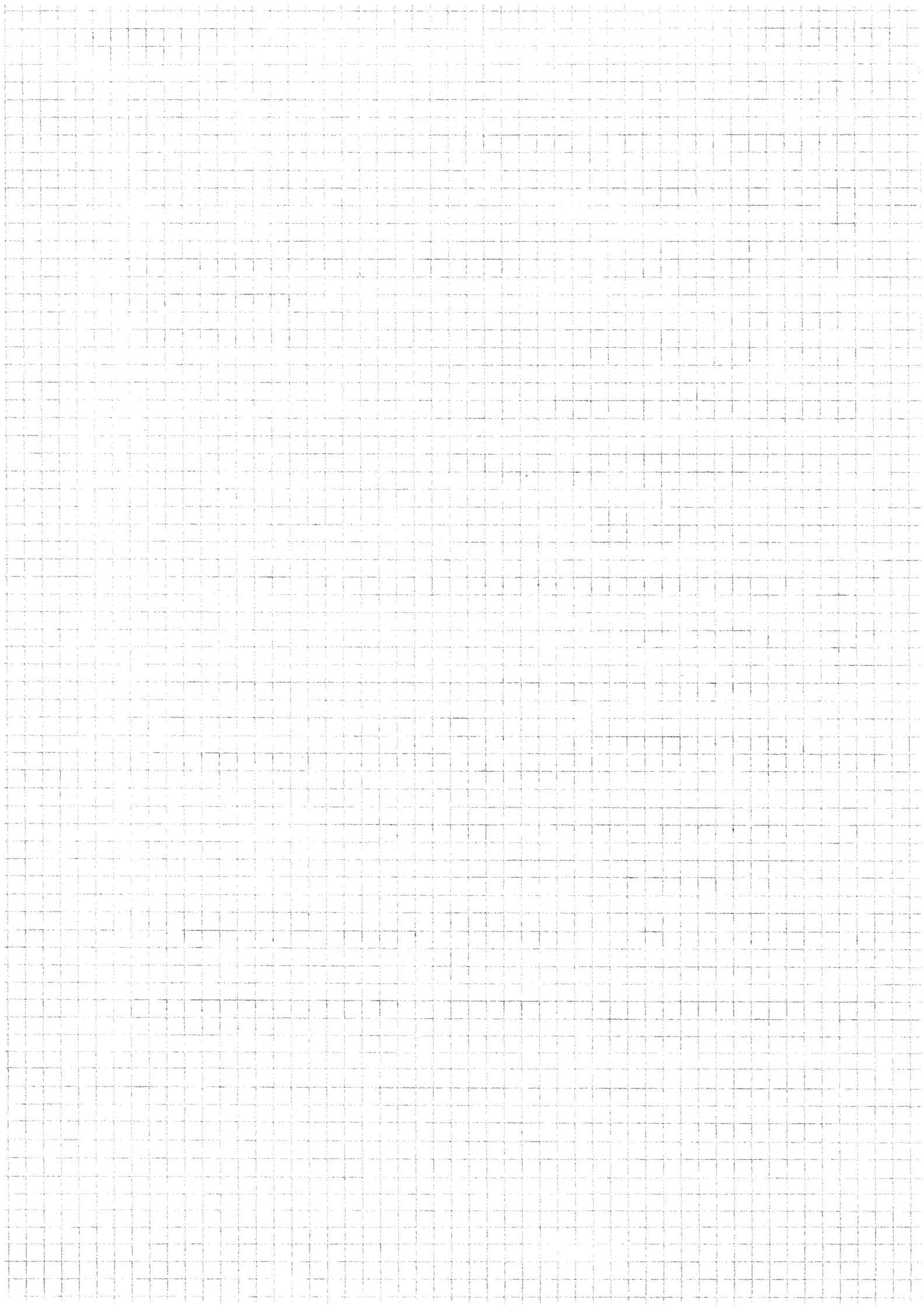
$$V_2 = \frac{m \cdot R \cdot T = 0^\circ\text{C}}{P} = \frac{0,00392 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,16628 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 273,15 \text{ K}}{190,1 \text{ kPa}} = 0,001103 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\overset{\text{aus}}{\dot{W}_{V,n}} = 190,1 \text{ kPa} (0,001103 \text{ m}^3 - 0,00319 \text{ m}^3)$$

$$= -0,2895 \text{ kJ}$$

$$(u_2 - u_1) \cdot m = \Delta U_{12} = -316,5 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \cdot 0,00392 \text{ kg} = -1,083 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{12} = \overset{\text{aus}}{\dot{W}_{V,n}} + m(u_2 - u_1) = -289,5 \text{ J} - 1083 \text{ J} = \underline{\underline{-1367,5 \text{ J}}}$$



Aufgabe 3:

$$d) m_{ew} = 0,1 \text{ kg} \quad x_{Eis} = 0,6$$

~~Eiswasser und Gas sind Gleichgewicht
thermische Energie ist gleich~~

$$u_1 \text{ Gas} = 172,9 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \quad 483,90335 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$u_2 \text{ Gas} = 172,9 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

u_1 Eiswasser

$$p = ?$$

$\downarrow m_{ek} + p_{atm}$
 \uparrow Eiswasser

$$\frac{m \cdot g}{A} + p_{atm} = p = \frac{32 \text{ kg} \cdot 9,81}{0,00785 \text{ m}^2} = 1,4 \text{ bar}$$

$$u = u_{\text{Fest}} + x \cdot (u_{\text{Flüssig}} - u_{\text{Fest}}) \quad x = 0,4 \rightarrow \text{da } 0,4 \text{ 0,6 Eis}$$

$$u = -333,458 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} + 0,4 (-0,005 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - (-333,458 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}))$$

$$u_1 = -200,0928 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$= 0 \rightarrow$ keine Volumenänderung

$$u_2 = u_1 + \frac{Q_{12}}{m_{ew}}$$

$$\Delta E = Q_j - w_{in}$$

$$u_2 = -200,0928 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} + \frac{Q_{12}}{0,1 \text{ kg}} = \cancel{1,3675 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}} \quad \cancel{Q_{12}}$$

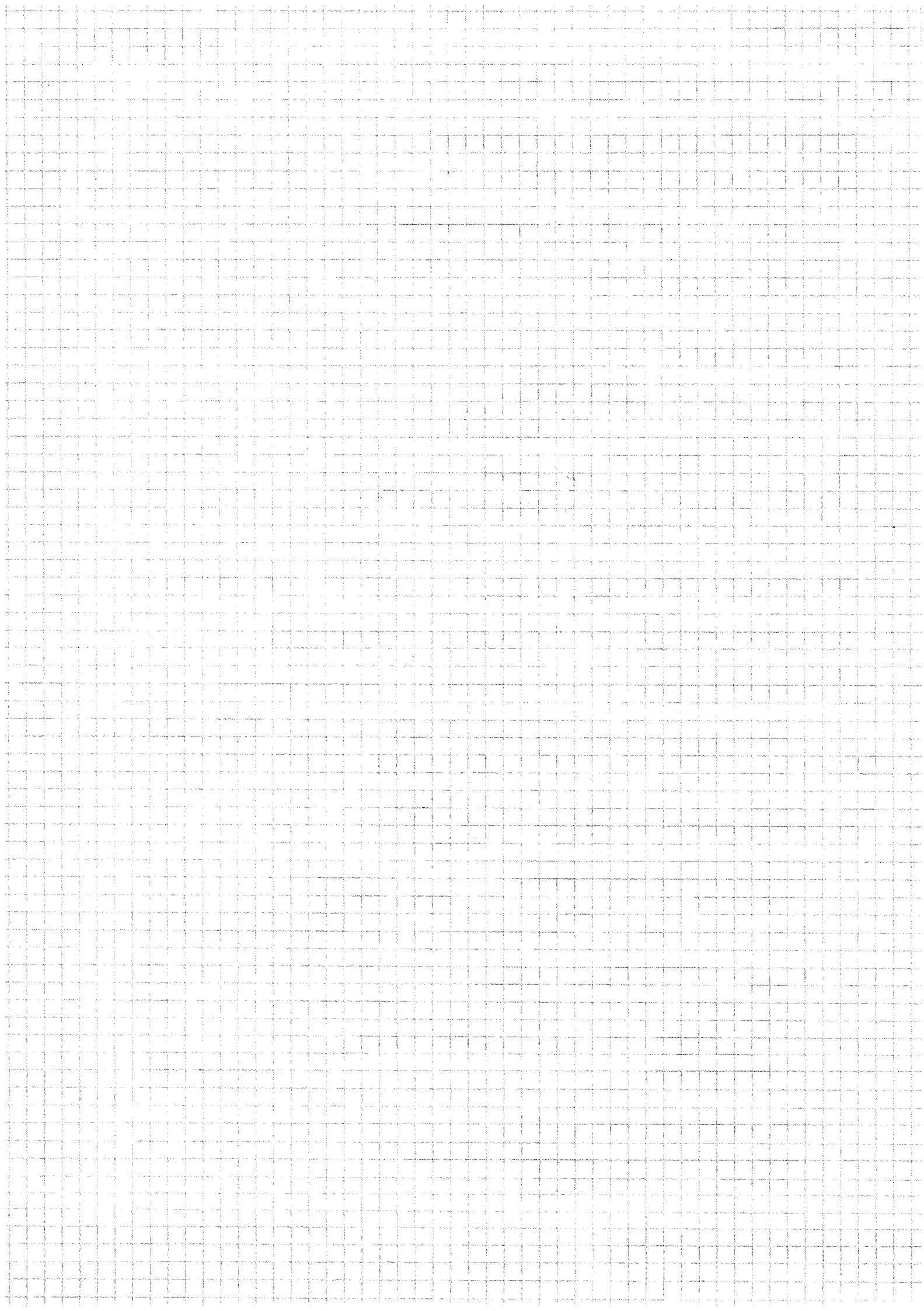
$$= -200,0928 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} + \frac{1,3675 \text{ kJ}}{0,1 \text{ kg}} = -186,418 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$u_2 = u_{\text{Fest}} + x \cdot (u_{\text{Flüssig}} - u_{\text{Fest}})$$

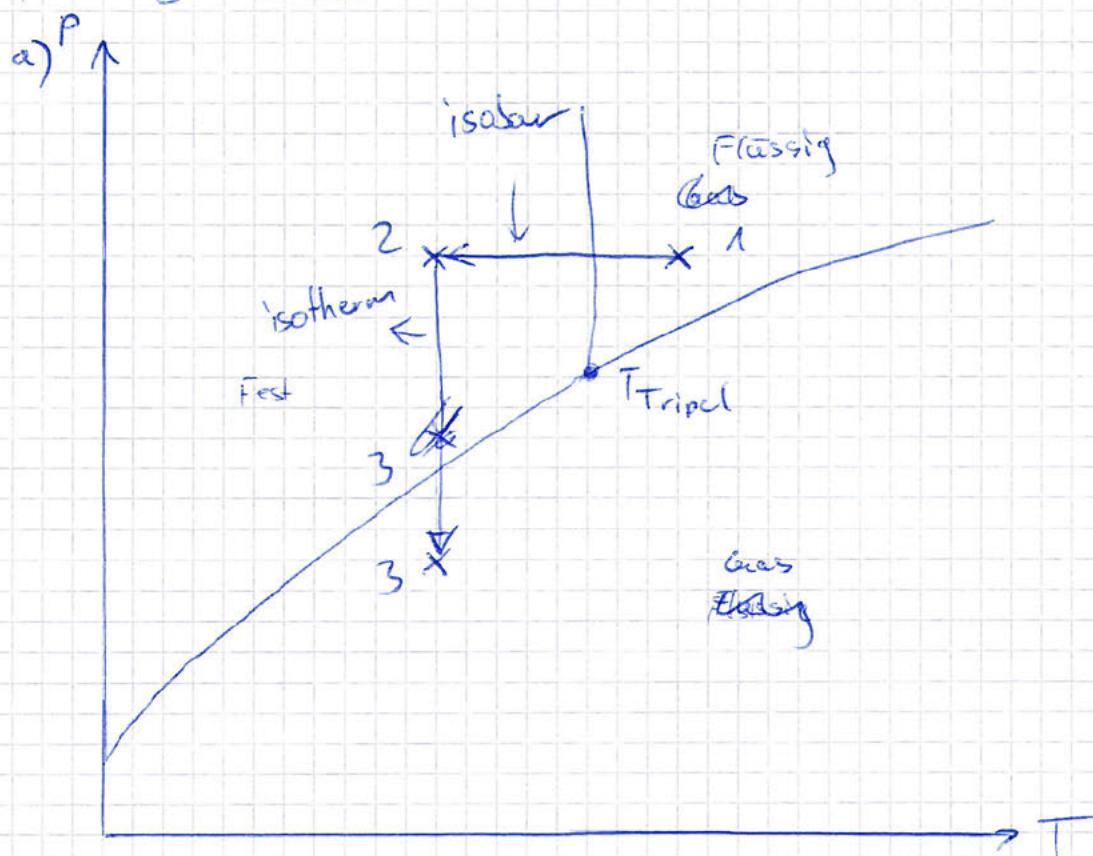
$$x = \frac{u_2 - u_{\text{Fest}}}{u_{\text{Flüssig}} - u_{\text{Fest}}} \quad \rightarrow \text{anteil Wasser}$$

$$= \frac{-186,418 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - (-333,458 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}})}{-0,005 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - (-333,458 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}})} = 0,441$$

$$x_{Eis} = 1 - x = \underline{\underline{0,559}}$$



a) Aufgabe a:



b) $\dot{m}_{R134a} = ?$

isobare Verdampfung R_{134a}

$$\dot{W}_k = 28 \text{ W}$$

$$T_{\text{Verdampfer}} = T_i - 6 \text{ K} = 257,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_i = ? = 10^\circ\text{C} = 263,15$$

~~Energiebilanz über verdichter:~~

$$0 = m(h_e - h_a) + \sum Q_j - \dot{W}_{t,n} \quad = 0 \rightarrow \text{adiabat}$$

$$m = \frac{\dot{W}_{t,n}}{h_e - h_a} = -0,028 \text{ kW}$$

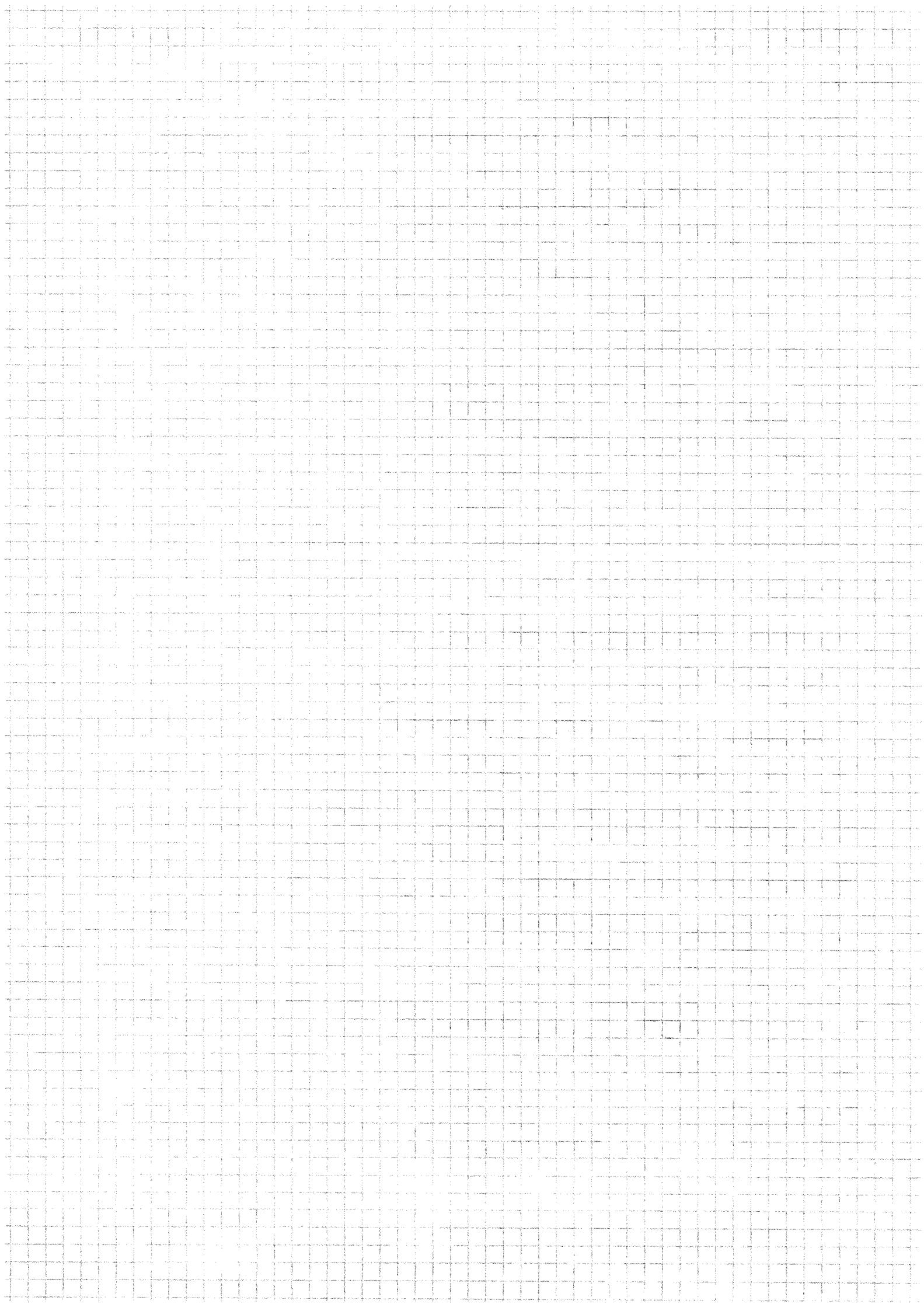
~~$h_e = ? \quad T = -16^\circ\text{C} \quad \text{von R134a}$~~

~~$h_e = h_2 \quad x_2 = 1$~~

~~Tabelle A-10:~~

~~$T @ -16^\circ\text{C} \quad h_g = 232,74 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = h_2 = h_e$~~

~~$h_a = ?$~~



Aufgabe 4:

b) Tabelle A-11

p@ 8 bar

$$h_f = 93,92 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$h_g = 269,15 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

adiabat Reversible:

$$\Delta S = 0$$

$$s_2 = s_3$$

$$s_2 = ?$$

Tabelle A-10

$$s @ -10^\circ\text{C} \quad s_g = 0,9298 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}}$$

Tabelle A-12

p@ 8 bar

$$s @ T_{\text{sat}} = 0,9066 \quad h_{\text{sat}} = 269,15 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$s @ 40^\circ\text{C} = 0,9379 \quad h_{40} = 273,66 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$h_3 = \frac{h @ 40^\circ\text{C} - h @ \text{sat}}{s @ 40^\circ\text{C} - s @ \text{sat}} (s - s @ \text{sat}) + h @ \text{sat}$$

$$= \frac{273,66 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - 269,15 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}}{0,9379 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}} - 0,9066 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}}} \cdot (0,9298 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}} - 0,9066 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}}) + 269,15 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$
$$= 271,313 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$m = \frac{-0,0286 \text{ kW}}{237,79 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - 271,313 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}} = \frac{0,8333 \text{ kg}}{s}$$

Energiebilanz über Verdichter:

$$\dot{Q} = m (h_e - h_a) + \dot{W}_{t,n}$$

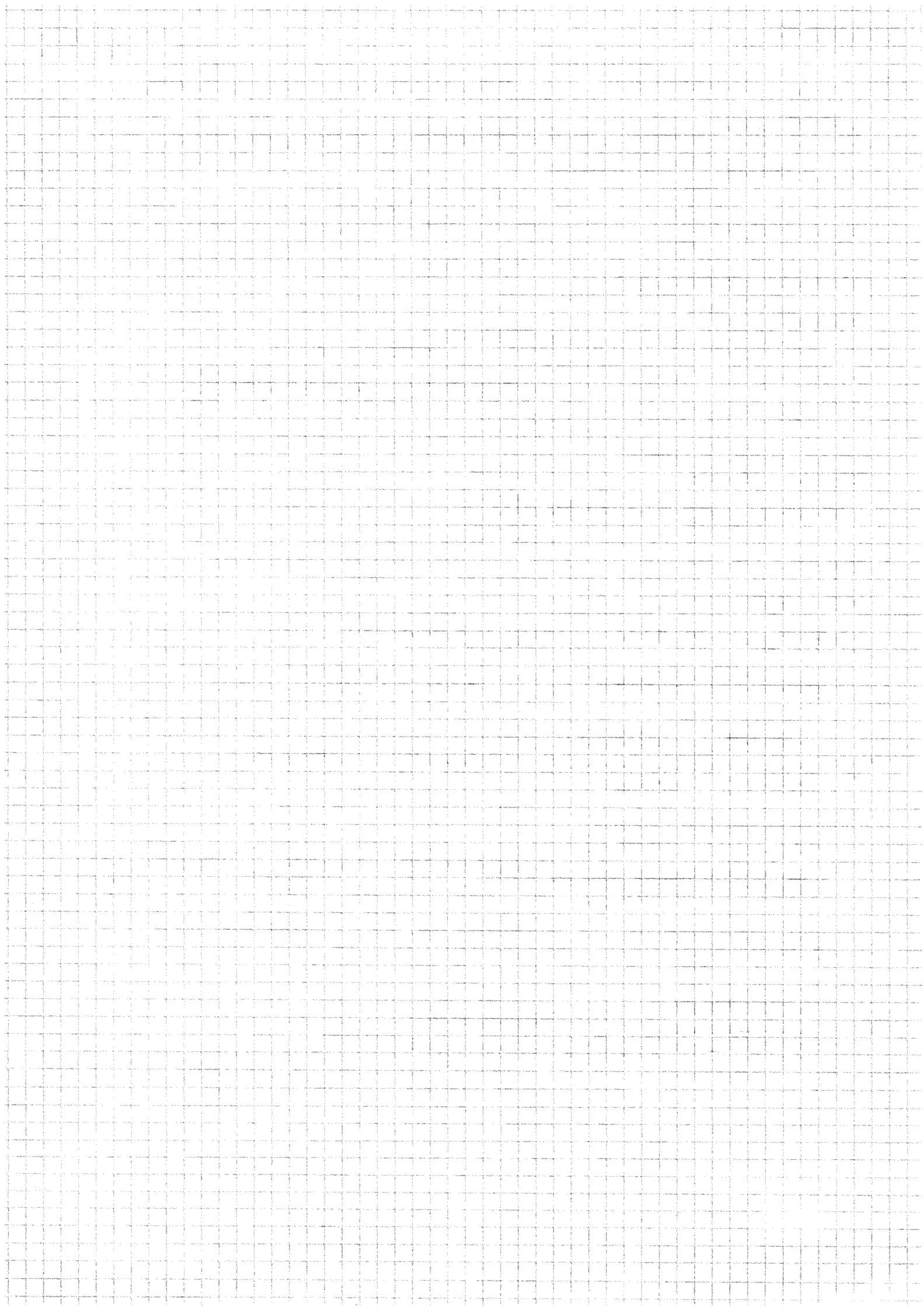
$$m = \frac{\dot{W}_{t,n}}{h_e - h_a}$$

$$h_e = h_2$$

$$h_a = h_3$$

$h_2 \rightarrow$ Tabelle A-10:

$$T @ 16^\circ\text{C}: \quad h_g = 237,79 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$



Aufgabe 4:

c) Dampfanteil $x_1 = ?$

$$x_f = 0 \quad p_f = 85 \text{ bar}$$

Tabelle A-10:

$$h_f = 93,92 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \rightarrow p @ 85 \text{ bar}$$

Energiebilanz drossel:

$$0 = \dot{m} (h_e - h_a) + \cancel{Q_j} - \cancel{W_{in}} = 0 \rightarrow \text{weil Drossel}$$

$$h_e = h_a \quad h_e = 93,92 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

Tabelle A-10

$T @ -16^\circ\text{C}$

$$h_f = 29,30 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \quad h_g = 237,79 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$h = h_f + x (h_g - h_f)$$

$$x = \frac{h - h_f}{h_g - h_f} = \cancel{h @ 85 \text{ bar}} \quad \frac{93,92 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - 29,30 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}}{237,79 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - 29,30 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}} = \underline{\underline{0,3076}}$$

$$\text{d) } \epsilon_k = ? \quad \frac{|\dot{Q}_{zu}|}{|\dot{W}_t|}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{zu} = Q_k$$

Energiebilanz verdampfer 1:

$$0 = \dot{m} (h_e - h_a) + \cancel{Q_K} - \cancel{W_{in}} \quad h_e = 93,92 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

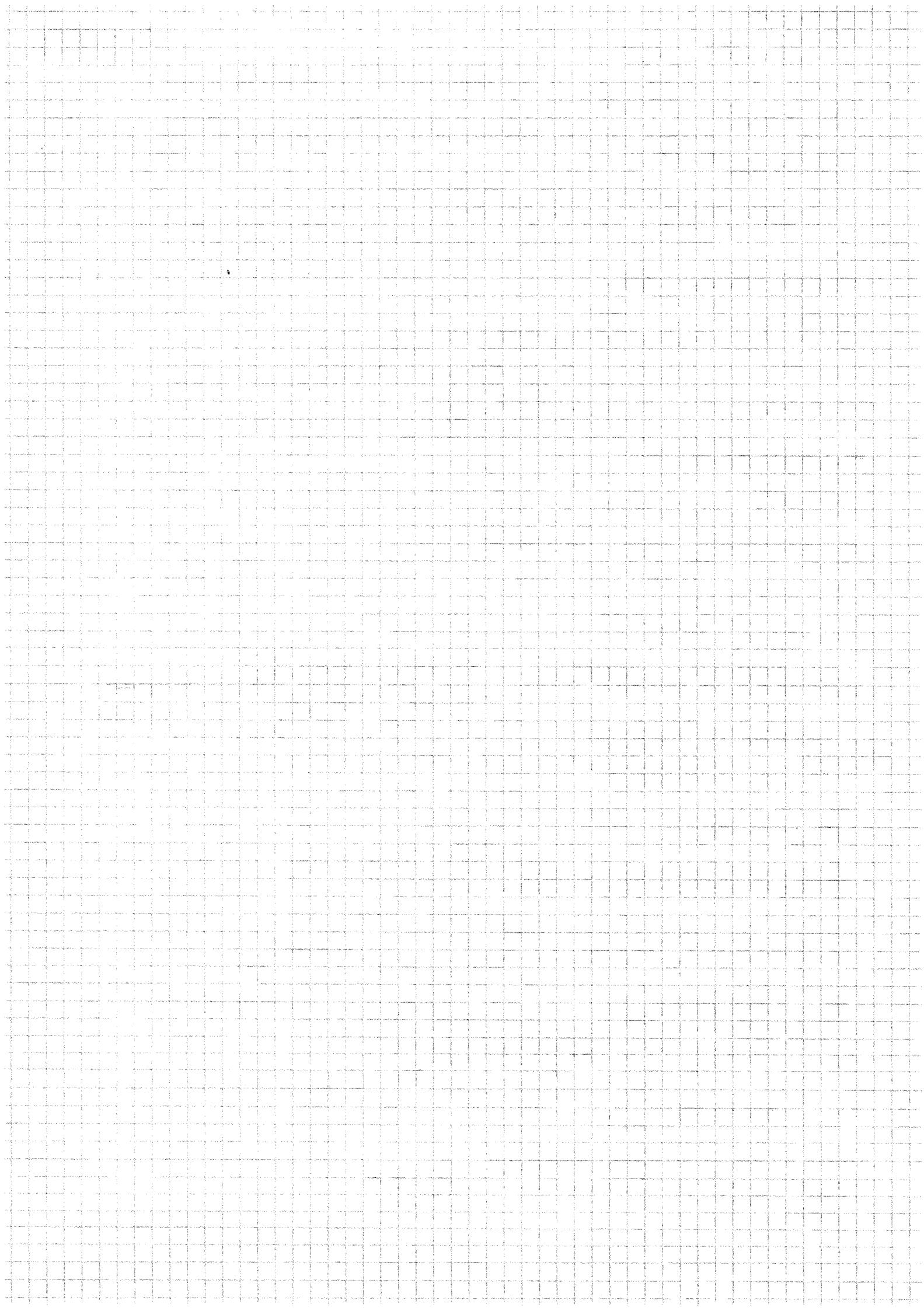
$$Q_K = \dot{m} (h_a - h_e)$$

$$h_a = h_2 = 237,79 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$Q_K = 0,8333 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} (237,79 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - 93,92 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}})$$

$$= 0,15038 \text{ kJ/s}$$

$$\epsilon_{IC} = \frac{\dot{Q}_{IC}}{\dot{W}_t} = \frac{0,15038 \text{ kW}}{0,028 \text{ kW}} = \underline{\underline{5,371}}$$



Aufgabe 4:

e) Die Temperatur würde sich ~~wirkt~~ absenken bis an den Punkt wo Temperatur T_{inner} und die Temperatur im Verdampfer gleich wären.