

Aufgabe 1

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

$$\dot{m}_{\text{ein}} = \dot{m}_{\text{aus}} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 0,3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}$$

aus stationärer Fließprozess:

$$0 = \dot{m} (\cancel{\Delta h} + \cancel{\Delta \cancel{v}_e} + \cancel{\Delta \cancel{v}_p}) + \sum \dot{Q} - \sum \cancel{\dot{W}}$$

$$\dot{m} \Delta h + \sum \dot{Q} = 0$$

$$h_a = h_{f(10^\circ)} + x_D (h_{g(10^\circ)} - h_{f(10^\circ)}) = 304,6451 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \quad (\text{TAB A-2})$$

$$h_e = h_{f(100^\circ)} + x_D (h_{g(100^\circ)} - h_{f(100^\circ)}) = 130,3253 \quad (\text{TAB A-2})$$

$$\dot{m} \Delta h + \underbrace{100 \text{ kW}}_{\dot{Q}_R} + \dot{Q}_{\text{aus}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |\dot{Q}_{\text{aus}}| = \cancel{62,29} \quad 62,294 \text{ kW}$$

b) $\bar{T}_{\text{KF}} = ?$

$$C_{\text{KF}} = \text{const} \Rightarrow \Delta u = C_{\text{KF}} \cdot (\Delta T)$$

$$\Delta U = \dot{Q}_R = C_{KF} (T_{KF,aus} - T_{KF,ein})$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{KF} = 6,2294$$

$$\Delta S = \int_{T_{ein}}^{T_{aus}} \frac{C_{KF}}{T} dT \quad (\text{ideale Flüssigkeit})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \Delta S &= C_{KF} \cdot (\ln(T_{aus}) - \ln(T_{ein})) = \\ &= C_{KF} \cdot 0,2104 \end{aligned}$$

KF ist geschlossenes System

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S = \frac{\dot{Q}_R}{\bar{T}_{KF}} + \cancel{\dot{S}_{erz}}^0$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{T}_{KF} = \frac{\dot{Q}_R}{\Delta S} = 295,123 \text{ K}$$

c) das ist jetzt stationär

$$\Rightarrow \dot{m}_w \Delta S_{KF/w} + \frac{\dot{Q}_R}{\bar{T}} + \dot{S}_{erz} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\dot{S}_{erz} = \dot{m}_w \Delta S + \frac{\dot{Q}_R}{\bar{T}_{KF}} \quad \text{--- 121211}$$

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$$c) \Rightarrow \dot{S}_{\text{erz}} = 0,274 \text{ kJ}$$

$$d) \Delta m_{12} = ?$$

$$T_{\text{ein},12} = 20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_{\text{abkühl}} = m_{\text{ges}1} \cdot c_w \cdot \Delta T$$

$$\Delta T = (T_{\text{rechts}1} - T_{\text{rechts}2}) = 30$$

\Rightarrow was auch Δu m gereicht

$$u_1 = u_{f,1} + x(u_{g,1} - u_{f,1}) = 729,3778 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$u_2 = u_{w(70)} + x_D(u_{g(70)} - u_{f(70)}) = 303,83325 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

(voriges wasser)

$$\Rightarrow \Delta u = 125,54455 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \quad (\text{TAB A-2})$$

(voriges)

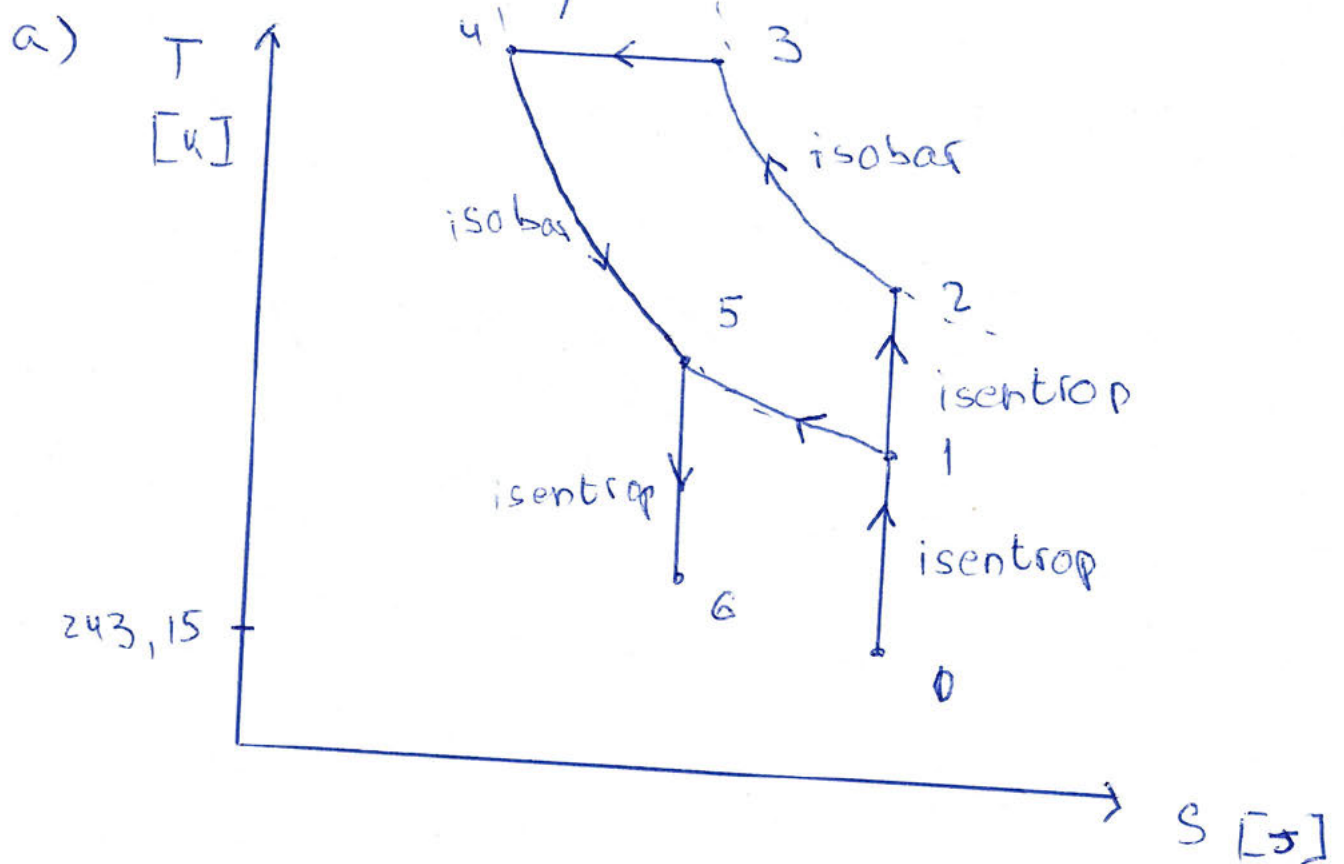
$$\Delta u_{\text{neues wasser}} = u_{f(20)} - u_{f(70)} = -209 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

(TAB A-2)

$$\Rightarrow m_{12} \cdot 209 = 125,5445 \cdot m_{\text{ges}}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{12} = 3456,9789 \text{ kg}$$

Aufgabe 2



b) w_6 und $T_6 = ?$

$$w_5 = 220 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \quad p_0 = p_c = 0,191 \text{ bar}$$

$$p_5 = 0,5 \text{ bar}$$

$$T_5 = 431,9 \text{ K}$$

ideales Gas \Rightarrow ~~$\frac{T_6}{T_5} = \left(\frac{p_6}{p_5}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}$~~ $\frac{T_6}{T_5} = \left(\frac{p_6}{p_5}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}$

$$\Rightarrow T_6 = \left(\frac{p_6}{p_5}\right)^{\frac{0,4}{1,4}} \cdot T_5 = 328,0746569 \text{ K}$$

stationäres Prozess

$$\Rightarrow \dot{m}_{ges}(\Delta h + \frac{(\omega_6^2 - \omega_5^2)}{2}) + \cancel{\sum_j \dot{Q}_j} - \cancel{\sum_n \dot{W}_n} = 0$$

$$\Delta h = \frac{\omega_0^2 - \omega_5^2}{2}$$

$$\Delta h = \int_{T_5}^{T_6} c_p^{ig} dT = c_p^{ig} (\ln(T_6) - \ln(T_5)) =$$

$$= -0,2766024 \text{ kJ}$$

$$0,2766024 \cdot 2 + \omega_5^2 = \omega_6^2 = 48400,553 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_6 =$$

$$\Delta h = \int_{T_5}^{T_6} c_p^{ig} dT = c_p^{ig} (T_6 - T_5) = -104,4489 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta h \cdot 2 + \omega_1^2 = \omega_6^2 = 254294,912 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\omega_6 = 504,2454159 \text{ m/s}$$

Aufgabe 2

c) $\Delta e_{x, \text{str}} = e_{x, \text{str}, 6} - e_{x, \text{str}, 0} = ?$

$$\Delta e_{x, \text{str}, 6} = \Delta h_{06} - T_0 (s_6 - s_0) + \Delta k e_{06} \quad \text{ig gesetzt}$$

$$\Delta h_{06} = \int_{T_0}^{T_6} c_p^{ig} dT = c_p^{ig} (T_6 - T_0) = \cancel{360} / \cancel{273} / \cancel{48} \text{ K} \cdot 5 \text{ K} = \cancel{40,281352} \cdot 85,93 \text{ K} = 3458,93 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta s_{60} = \int_{T_0}^{T_6} \frac{c_p^{ig}}{T} dT - R \ln \left(\frac{p_6}{p_0} \right) =$$

$$= c_p^{ig} \left(\ln(T_6) - \ln(T_0) \right) - R \ln \left(\frac{1}{1} \right) =$$

$$= \cancel{21,46689} \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot 0,30135 = 6,46689 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta k e_{06} = \frac{\omega_6^2 - \omega_0^2}{2} = 108,648 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta e_{x, \text{str}} = \Delta h - T_0 \Delta s + \Delta k e = 119,726 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Aufgabe 3

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

$$p_{g,1} = \frac{\text{Kraft von oben, da GG}}{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{g,1} = \cancel{m_v \cdot g} + \cancel{p_{amb}} + p_{EW} = m_v \cdot g + \cancel{p_{amb}}$$

$$m_{EW} \cdot g = \cancel{106314,801 \text{ N}} = \cancel{106314,801 \text{ bar}} \cdot A$$

$$= 314,901 \text{ N}$$

$$A = \pi \cdot \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 = \cancel{3,1415} \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 = 7,853981 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{F_r}{A} + p_{amb} = \cancel{1,4} \text{ bar}$$

\Rightarrow ideal Gas Gesetz

$$pV = mRT \Rightarrow m = \frac{pV}{RT} = 3,419241 \text{ g}$$

$$R = \frac{\bar{R}}{M_g} = 0,166285242$$

$$b) \quad T_{g,2} = ? \quad P_{g,2} = ?$$

$$\times E_{IS,2} > 0$$

a)

