Autgabe 1

$$1 \longrightarrow 1 \longrightarrow 2$$
 $T = 70^{\circ}c$
 $T_{L} = 100^{\circ}c$
 $0 = in(h_{1} - h_{2}) + \dot{Q}_{ab} \implies \dot{Q}_{ab} = in(h_{2} - h_{1}) = \dot{Q}_{aus} + \dot{Q}_{r}$
 $h_{2} = :$ nur der flüssige Anteil geht raus:

 $h_{2}(T = 100^{\circ}c) = u.8_{i}ou.\frac{c}{c_{i}}$
 $h_{1} : h_{1}(T = 70^{\circ}c) = 282_{i}.98 \frac{c}{c_{i}}$

b)
$$T = \frac{\sqrt{2} T ds}{\sqrt{2} T ds} = \frac{\sqrt{2} T$$

=>
$$\frac{\dot{S}_{err}}{T_{kF}} = \frac{\dot{G}_{aus}}{T_{reabdor}} - \frac{\dot{G}_{aus}}{T_{reabdor}}$$
 (Treabdor = $100\% = 333,15\%$)
$$= \frac{665 \text{ kW}}{793.1 \text{ k}} - \frac{65 \text{ kW}}{273.0 \text{ k}} \approx -16,21 \text{ kg} \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = + \dot{Q} = > \Delta V_{12} = Q_{aus,12}$$

$$\Delta m_{12} \left(U_{2E} U_{NH} + m_{ges} \left(u_{2ges} - u_{1,ges} \right) = -35 \text{MJ} \right)$$

$$\Delta m_{12} \left(\left(T_2 - T_{ein,12} \right) + m_{ges} \left(\left(T_2 - T_{eecktor,1} \right) = -35 \text{MJ} \right)$$

$$\Delta m_{12} \left(\left(T_2 - T_{ein,12} \right) = -35 \text{MJ} - m_{ges} \left(\left(T_2 - T_{eecktor,1} \right) \right)$$

$$\Delta m_{12} = -\frac{37 \text{MJ}}{C} - \frac{m_{ges} \left(T_2 - T_{eecktor,1} \right)}{T_2 - T_{ein,12}}$$

$$= -35 \text{MJ} - \frac{m_{ges} \left(u_{2,ges} - u_{1,ges} \right)}{\left(u_{2,k} - u_{1,k} \right)}$$

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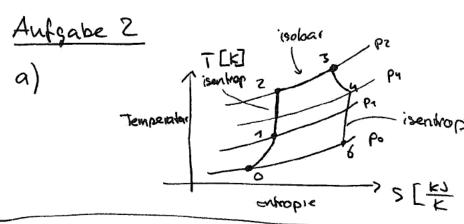
$$= -35 \text{MJ} - \frac{G_{2233} m_{ges} \left(u_{2,ges} - u_{1,ges} \right)}{\left(u_{2,k} - u_{1,k} \right)}$$

$$M_{Eecktor,1} = 4 \text{MB}, 94 \frac{\text{MJ}}{\text{MJ}} + O_{100 \text{MJS}} \left(2506.5 - 4 \text{MB}, 94 \right) = 423.736 \frac{\text{MJ}}{\text{MJ}}$$

$$M_{K,1} = 83.15 \frac{\text{MJ}}{\text{MJ}}$$

UK,1 = 83,15 H U2 =

d)



b)
$$d\xi^{2} = m_{ein}(h_{ein} + ke_{ein}) - m_{aus}(h_{au} + ke_{aus}) + QB$$
 $O = m(h_{ein} + h_{aus} + ke_{ein} - ke_{eus} + QB)$
 $O = \frac{\omega_{ein}^{2}}{2} - \frac{\omega_{aus}^{2}}{2} + qB + h_{ein} - h_{aus}$
 $\omega_{aus}^{2} = \frac{\omega_{ein}^{2}}{2} + 2qB = \omega_{aus} = \frac{\omega_{ein}^{2}}{2} + \frac{\omega_{ein}^{2$

$$\ln\left(\frac{T}{L^2}\right) = \frac{c}{K}\ln\left(\frac{L^2}{L^2}\right) - K\ln\left(\frac{bc}{bc}\right) = 0$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{L^2}{L^2}\right) = \frac{c}{K}\ln\left(\frac{bc}{bc}\right) - K\ln\left(\frac{bc}{bc}\right) = 0$$

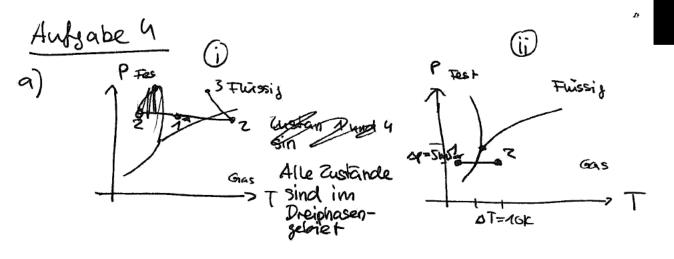
$$\frac{T_5}{T_6} = \left(\frac{p_5}{p_6}\right)^{\frac{2}{6}} \Rightarrow \stackrel{\text{PSF}}{=} T_6 = T_5 \left(\frac{p_6}{p_5}\right)^{\frac{2}{6}-1}$$

c)
$$e^{\frac{1}{26} \frac{1}{26} \frac{1}$$

mg:
$$PV = mRT = > m_8 = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{M_g \cdot P_g \cdot V_g}{\overline{P} \cdot T_g} = \frac{50 \, \text{km}}{\overline{R} \cdot 773, 15k} = \frac{773, 15k}{3,4463}$$

Die Temperatur wird auf O'C fallen, da sich die Temperatur des EW bis zum kompletten aufschnietzen des Eises nicht andern wind.

c) System um das Gas:



$$0 = \dot{m} (h_2 - h_3) - \dot{w}$$
 $h_2: T_i = 10\% = 283,15K$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{\dot{\omega}}{h_2 - h_3}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{h_0 - h_0}{h_0 - h_0}$$