

Aufgabe 1

- a)  $\dot{Q}_{aus}$  mit Energie Bilanz um Flüssigkeit (solutionsär)
- $$\dot{Q} = \sum_i m_i (h_i + h_{k,i}^0 + p\gamma_i^0) - \sum_j \dot{Q}_j - \sum_k \dot{W}_k$$
- $$\rightarrow \dot{Q} = \cancel{\sum_i m_i} (h_{in} - h_{aus}) - \dot{Q}_{aus} + \dot{Q}_R$$
- $$\rightarrow \dot{Q}_{aus} = \cancel{m_i} (h_{in} - h_{aus}) + \dot{Q}_R$$
- $h_{in} = 70^\circ \text{ siedende Flüssigkeit}$
- $h_{aus} = 100^\circ \text{C siedende Flüssigkeit}$

b)  $\bar{T}_{KP} = \frac{\int_{S_{in}}^{S_{out}} T \, dS}{S_{out} - S_{in}}$

c) Entropieproduktion "  $\dot{S}_{ent}$ "

Entropie Bilanz an Wand zwischen Flüssigkeit und Kühlmittel

$$\rightarrow \dot{Q} = \frac{\dot{Q}_{aus}}{\bar{T}_{Kühlung 1}} - \frac{\dot{Q}_{aus}}{\bar{T}_{KP}} + \dot{S}_{ent}$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{S}_{ent} = \frac{\dot{Q}_{aus}}{\bar{T}_{KP}} - \frac{\dot{Q}_{aus}}{\bar{T}_{Kühlung 1}}$$

$$= \dot{Q}_{aus} \left( \frac{1}{\bar{T}_{KP}} - \frac{1}{\bar{T}_{Kühlung 1}} \right)$$

$$= 65 \text{ kW} \left( \frac{1}{295 \text{ K}} - \frac{1}{323,15 \text{ K}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0461 \text{ kW}$$

d) Energiebilanz 1  $\rightarrow$  2 :

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \sum_i m_i (h_i + h_{k,i}^0 + p\gamma_i^0) + \sum_j \dot{Q}_j - \sum_k \dot{W}_k$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta U_{12} = m_1 h_1 - m_2 h_2 + \dot{Q}_{in}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta m_{in}(u_1 - u_2) = m_1 h_1 - m_2 h_2 + \dot{Q}_{in}$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{Q}_{in} = \frac{1}{u_1 - u_2} \cdot ((m_1 h_1 - m_2 h_2) + \dot{Q}_{in})$$

Health Care Reform and the Politics of Health Care Policy  
Edited by Michael J. Krasner and Daniel P. Gitterman

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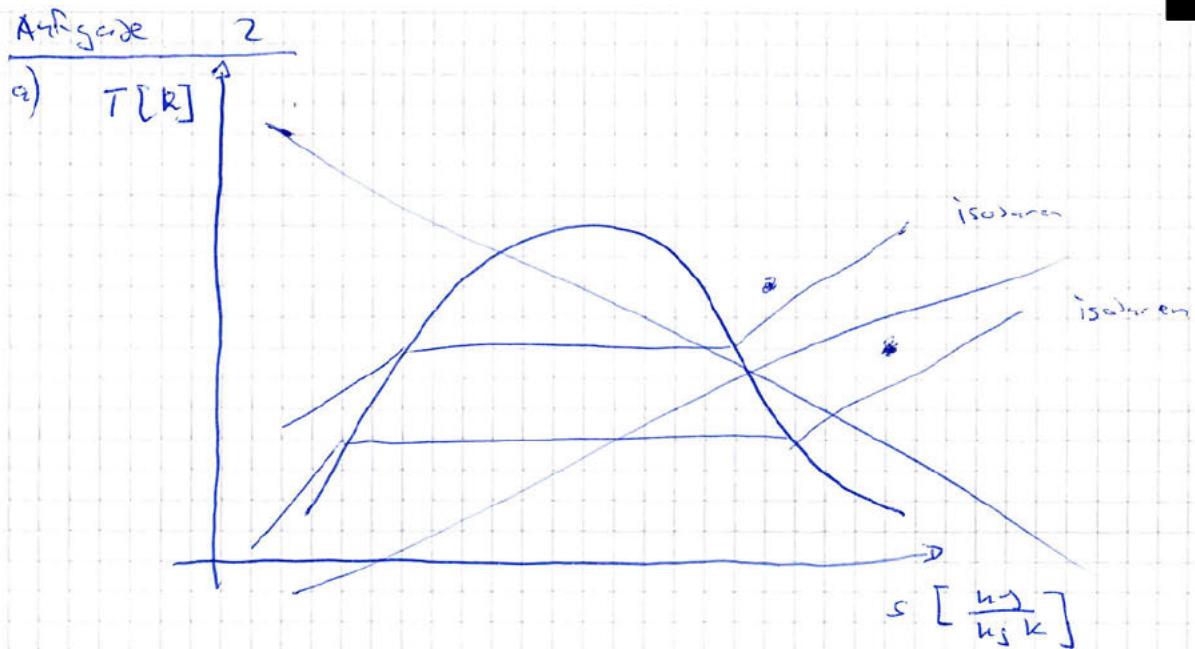
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b)  $w_6$  und  $T_6$  am Austritt

→ Energie Bilanz für stationären Prozess

$$0 = m \left[ h_6 - h_5 + \frac{w_5^2 - w_6^2}{2} \right] + \sum_j \dot{Q}_j^{\text{echt}} - \sum_i \dot{W}_i^{\text{C}}$$

$$\rightarrow 2(h_6 - h_5) + w_5^2 = w_6^2$$

$$w_6 = \sqrt{2(h_6 - h_5) + w_5^2}$$

$$h_6 - h_5 = \int_{T_5}^{T_6} c_p^{\text{is}} dT = c_p^{\text{is}} (T_6 - T_5)$$

→  $T_5 \rightarrow T_6$  adiabat-reversibel → isentrop

→ polytropes Temperatur Verhältnis mit  $n = k = 1.4$

$$\rightarrow \frac{T_6}{T_5} = \left( \frac{P_6}{P_5} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \Rightarrow T_6 = T_5 \cdot \left( \frac{P_6}{P_5} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}$$

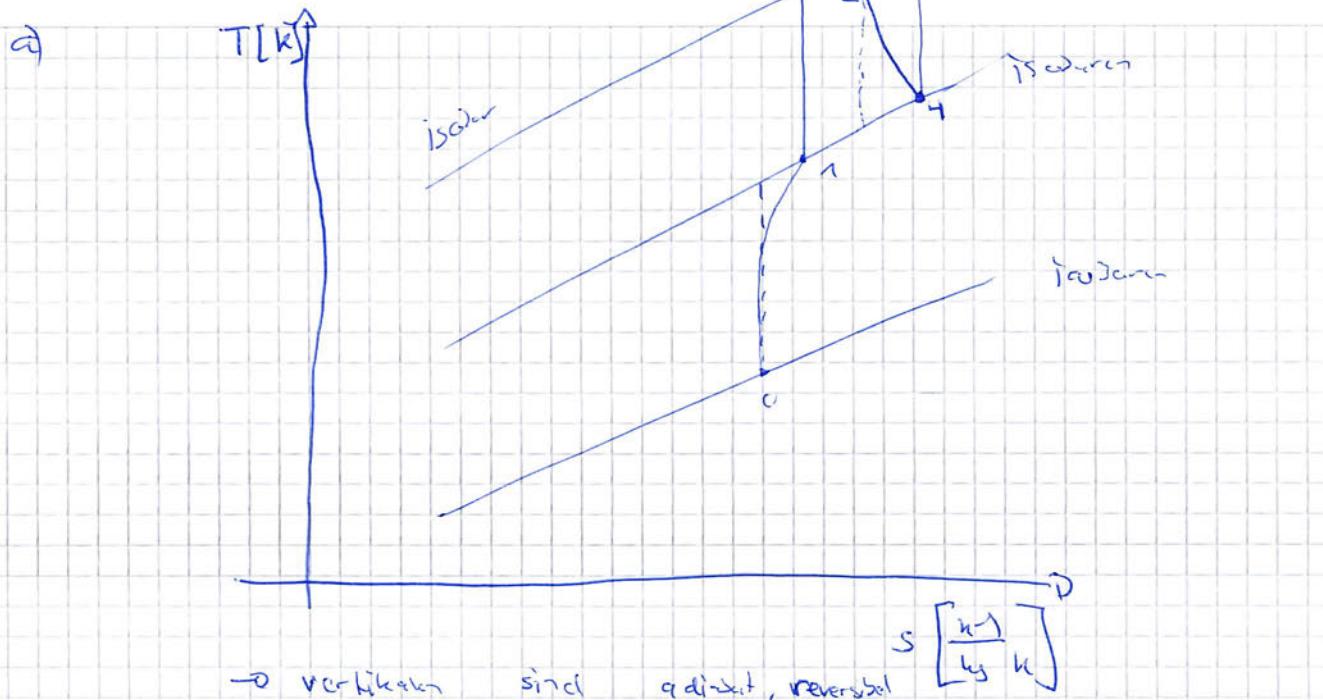
$$\rightarrow T_6 = 431.9 \text{ K} \cdot \left( \frac{0.191 \text{ bar}}{0.5 \text{ bar}} \right)^{\frac{1.4-1}{1.4}} \\ = 320.07 \text{ K}$$

$$\rightarrow h_6 - h_5 = c_p^{\text{is}} (T_6 - T_5) \\ = 1.006 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}} (320.07 \text{ K} - 431.9 \text{ K}) \\ = -104.45 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\rightarrow w_6 = \sqrt{2(h_6 - h_5) + w_5^2} = 243.54 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

c)  $\Delta R_{\text{ex, str.}} = \dot{e}_{\text{ex, str.}, 6} - e_{\text{ex, str.}, 0}$

$$e_{\text{ex, str.}, 6} = (h_6 - h_5 - T_6 (s_6 - s_0))$$



→ vertikalen sind adiabat, reversibel

↪ ~~ad~~ = ~~is~~ isentrop

↪ Wenn nicht rechts gilt, dann handelt es sich um keine isentrope diffusiven oder Verdichtung

d) Rigos dezenre Exergieverlust:

$$\dot{e}_{\text{ex,ver}} = \frac{T_0 \cdot \dot{s}_{\text{ext}}}{m_{\text{gas}}} , \quad T_0 = \bar{T}_0$$

→ Entropie erzeugung:

Entropie Silenz um ganze Turbine

$$\frac{dS}{dT} = 0 = \sum_i n_i s_i + \dot{s}_{\text{ext}} = m_{\text{gas}} (s_0 - s_0) + \dot{s}_{\text{ext}}$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{s}_{\text{ext}} = m_{\text{gas}} (s_0 - s_0)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} s_0 = s(p_0, T_0) \\ s_0 = s(p_0, T_0) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_0 - s_0 &= \int_0^{T_0} \frac{c_p^{\text{ig}}(T)}{T} dT \\ &= \frac{1}{2} c_p^{\text{ig}} \ln\left(\frac{T_0}{T_0}\right) \\ &= 1,006 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}} \ln\left(\frac{340\text{K}}{240,15\text{K}}\right) \\ &= 0,3373 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{s}_{\text{ext}} = m_{\text{gas}} (s_0 - s_0) = \dot{e}_p$$

$$\frac{\dot{s}_{\text{ext}}}{m_{\text{gas}}} = s_0 - s_0 = 0,3373 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{e}_{\text{ex,ver}} = T_0 \cdot \frac{\dot{s}_{\text{ext}}}{m_{\text{gas}}} = 82,01 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

### Aufgabe 3

a)  $P_{g1}$  und Masse des Gases im Zylinder

$$\text{Druck: } P_g = P_0 + P_{\text{Gewicht}} + P_{\text{ew}}$$

$$= 1 \text{ bar} + \frac{m_1 \cdot g}{A} + \cancel{\frac{g \cdot m_1 \cdot g}{A}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \pi r^2 = \pi \cdot 5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \pi \cdot (0.05 \text{ m})^2 = 0.007854 \text{ m}^2$$

$$P_{g1} = 1 \text{ bar} + \frac{32 \text{ kg} \cdot 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}{0.007854 \text{ m}^2} + \frac{0.1 \text{ kg} \cdot 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}{0.007854 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$= 10^5 \text{ Pa} + 39.869.7 \text{ Pa} + 124.9 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.401 \text{ bar} \approx 1.4 \text{ bar}$$

Masse: ideales Gasgesetz:  $PV = nRT$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = \frac{PV_1}{RT_1} \quad (V = 3.14 \text{ L} = 0.00314 \text{ m}^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow R_g = \frac{P}{n} = \frac{8.314 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}}{50 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{mol}}} = 0.16628 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = \frac{1.401 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa} \cdot 0.00314 \text{ m}^3}{0.16628 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}} \Rightarrow 3.5 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 0.00342 \text{ kg} = 3.42 \text{ g}$$

b) Zustand 2  $T_{g2} \leq P_{g2}$

(1. HS / Energiebilanz um Gasphase:  
 $\frac{dE}{dt} = \sum_i m_i (q_i + \text{ther} + p_e) + \sum_j \dot{\omega}_j - \sum_k \dot{\omega}_k$ )

$$\rightarrow \text{Verflüssigungsenthalpie } \Delta U_{\text{ref}} = U_{\text{flüssig}} - U_{\text{unref}} \\ \text{dass gern in Tabelle} \quad \approx U_{\text{flüss}}(1.4 \text{ bar}) - U_{\text{unref}}(1.4 \text{ bar}) \\ \rightarrow 333.413 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$$

c)  $Q_{12}$  zwischen Zustand 1 und Zustand 2

Energiebilanz um Gasphase zwischen Zustand 1 & 2

$$\rightarrow -Q_{12} = m_a (\cancel{U_1 - U_2})$$

$$Q_{12} = m_a (U_2 - U_1) = m_a (c_v^{\text{pa}} (T_2 - T_1))$$

~~$$\rightarrow Q_{12} = m_a c_v^{\text{pa}} (T_2 - T_1) = 0.00364 \text{ kg} \cdot 0.635 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{mol}} \cdot \cancel{(1.4 \text{ bar})}$$~~

$$\cancel{= (273.15 \text{ K} - 273.15 \text{ K})}$$

$$\rightarrow Q_{12} = -1,14 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\rightarrow |Q_{12}| = 1,14 \text{ kJ}$$

d)  $x_{\text{Eis}_2}$ :

Energiebilanz um EW (1. N):

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \sum_i m_i (h_i + k_e i + p c_i) + \sum_j \dot{Q}_j - \sum_n \dot{W}_n$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta u_2 = Q_{12}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Inkompressibel EW} \rightarrow m_{\text{EW}} = m_{\text{ew}}$$

$(\text{isotrop}) \quad V_{\text{ew}} = V_{\text{ew}}$

$$\rightarrow m_{\text{ew}} (u_2 - u_1) = Q_{12}$$

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

$$\rightarrow u_1 = u_{\text{Fest}} + x_{\text{Eis}} (u_{\text{Fest}} - u_{\text{Eis}})$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Der Druck beim EW ist } p_{\text{EW}} = p_0 + p_{\text{extern}} \\ \approx 1,4 \text{ bar}$$

$$= u_{\text{Fest}} (-1,4 u_{\text{in}}) + x_{\text{Eis}} (u_{\text{Fest}} (-1,4 u_{\text{in}}) - u_{\text{Fest}} (-1,4 u_{\text{in}}))$$

$$= -333,458 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} + 0,6 (-0,645 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - (-333,458 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}})) \\ = -133,4102 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

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

$$= \frac{1500 \text{ J}}{0,1 \text{ kg}} + (-133,4102 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}})$$

$$= -118,4102 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$x_{\text{Eis}} = \frac{u_2 - u_{\text{Fest}}}{u_{\text{Fest}} - u_{\text{Fest}}} = \frac{-118,4102 - (-333,458)}{-0,645 - (-333,458)}$$

$$= 0,65 \quad (\text{Druck auf EW} \\ \text{stetig gleich} \\ \rightarrow \text{isobar})$$

5) Energiebilanz um Gas:

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \Delta E = Q - W \\ \rightarrow \Delta E = p \Delta V \\ \rightarrow W = \text{Volumenarbeit} = \int_1^2 p dV \end{array} \right)$$

Ideale Gasgesetz  $pV = nRT$

$$\rightarrow p = \frac{nRT}{V}$$

$$T_{\text{G1}} = 0^\circ \text{C},$$

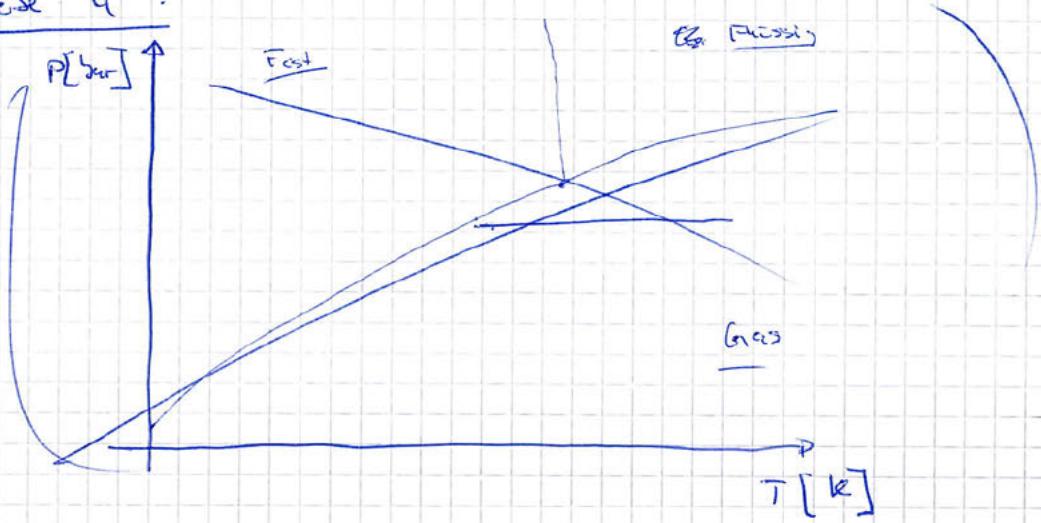
$p_{\text{G1}}$  nimmt im usl zu "Par" ab, da die Geschwindigkeit der Moleküle abnimmt und es weniger kollidieren, was analog zur Druck ist

$$p_{\text{G2}} < p_{\text{G1}}$$

$$T_{\text{G2}} < T_{\text{G1}}$$

### Aufgabe 4:

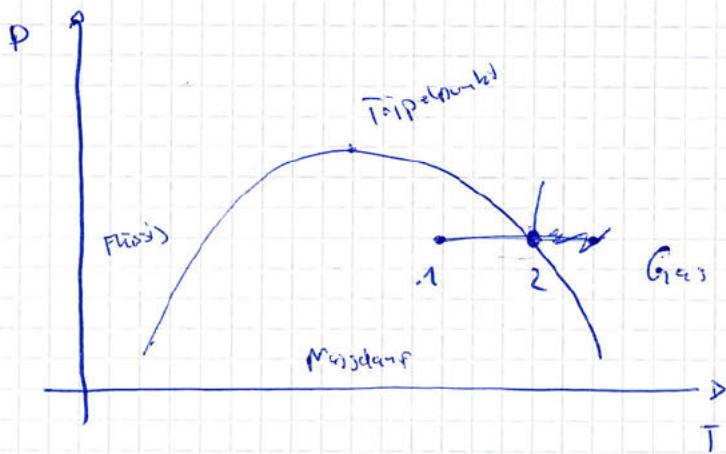
a)  $P[\text{bar}]$



1. Flüssig

Gas

$T$  [K]



b) Massestrom des Kühlmittels:

Energie - Bilanz um Verdichter =

$$\frac{dE_{\text{stationär}}}{dt} = \sum_i m_i (h_i + h_f^0 + \dot{w}_i^0) + \sum_i Q_i - \sum_i \dot{w}_e$$

$$\text{für } \dot{Q} = m_{R134a} (h_2 - h_3) - \dot{w}_e$$

$$\rightarrow m_{R134a} = \frac{\dot{w}_e}{h_2 - h_3}$$

$$\rightarrow h_2 = h_a(p_2)$$

$T_1$

$$\rightarrow h_4 = h_f (25^\circ\text{C}) = 93,42 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{aditiv} \quad \text{reversibel} \Rightarrow s_2 = s_3$$

$$\rightarrow p_2 = p_1$$

$\Rightarrow$

$\rightarrow$  Energiedampf um Drossel:

~~Stoffdaten~~

$$\dot{Q} = m_{R134a} (h_4 - h_1)$$

$$\rightarrow h_4 = h_1$$

$\rightarrow$

c)  $x_1$  Wärmekittel

$$\dot{m}_{R134a} = \frac{4k}{3600 \text{ s}}, \quad T_1 = -22^\circ\text{C}$$