

Thermodynamik I - Sessionsprüfung HS 23

$$1.0 \quad \frac{dE}{dt} = \sum_i m_i q_i (h_i(t) - h_{2i}(t) + p_{2i}(t)) + \sum_j \dot{Q}_j - \sum_n \dot{\omega}_{t,n}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} h_e &= h_f (70^\circ\text{C}) \rightarrow A2 \\ &= 292.98 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_a &= h_f (100^\circ\text{C}) \rightarrow A2 \\ &= 419.04 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{\text{aus}} = 0.3 \text{ kg/s} \cdot (292.98 \text{ kJ/kg} - 419.04 \text{ kJ/kg}) + 100 \text{ kW}$$

$$\underline{\dot{Q}_{\text{aus}} = 62.182 \text{ kW}}$$

$$b \quad \overline{T}_{\text{KF}} = \frac{\int_a^b T \cdot dS}{S_b - S_a} \quad T_{\text{KF}, \text{Zum}} = 15^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\overline{T}_{\text{KF}, \text{aus}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_a &= s(288.15 \text{ K}) \rightarrow A2 \\ &= s(15^\circ\text{C}) \\ &= 0.22615 \text{ kJ/kgK} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_b &= s(25^\circ\text{C}) \rightarrow A2 \\ &= 0.36741 \text{ kJ/kgK} \end{aligned}$$

L

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EACO

$$1.c \quad \dot{Q} = m(s_e - s_a) + \sum_j \frac{\dot{Q}_j}{T_j} + \dot{S}_{ex}$$

$$\dot{S}_{ex} = -m(s_e - s_a) - \frac{\dot{Q}_{aus}}{T_{RF}}$$

$$d \quad (m_{gas1} \cdot \alpha_{m,1}) \cdot T_{Reaktor_2} = m_{gas1} \cdot T_{Reaktor_1} + m_{gas} \cdot T_{in}$$

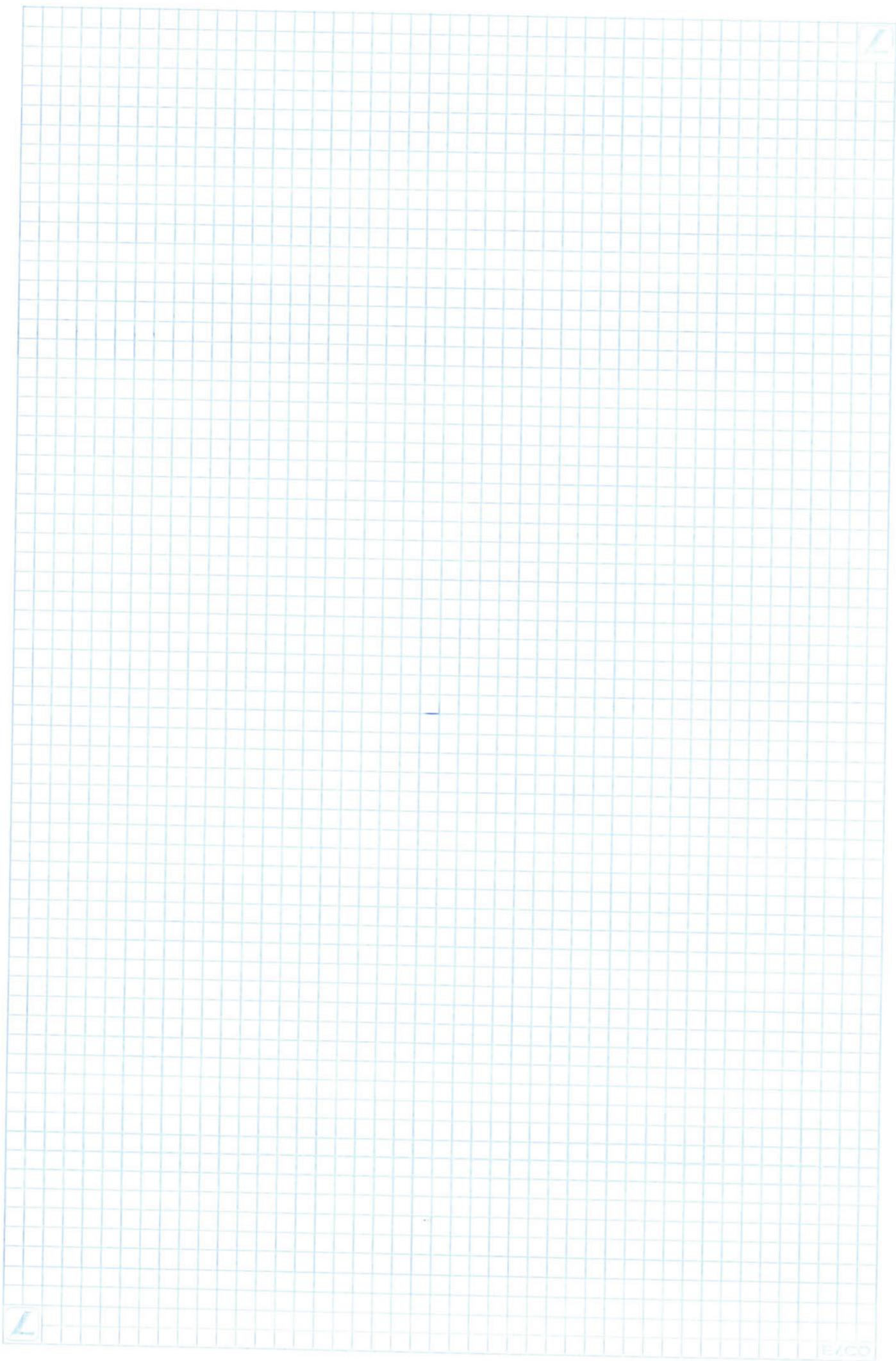
$$\alpha_{m,1} (T_{Reaktor_2} - T_{in}) = m_{gas1} T_{Reaktor_1} - m_{gas} T_{Reaktor_2}$$

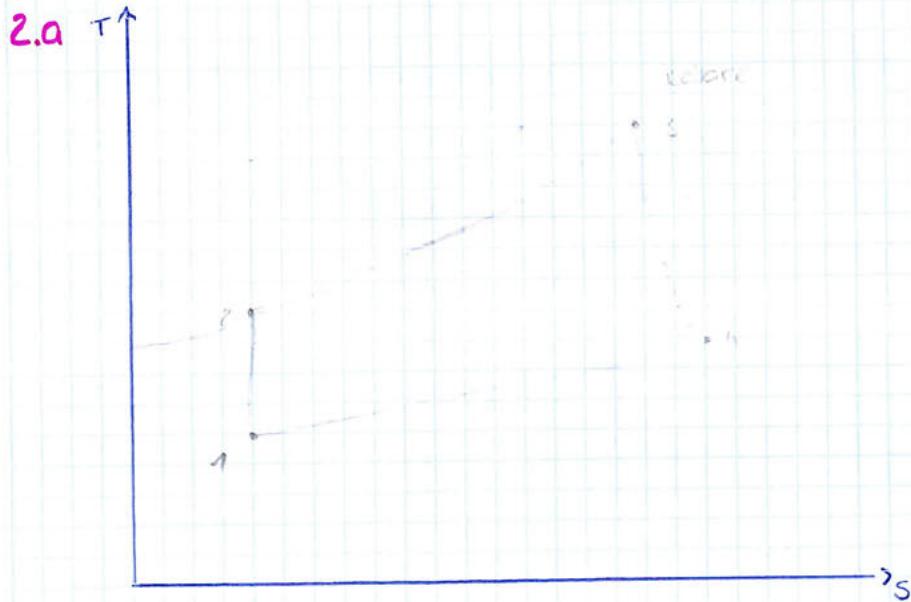
$$\alpha_{m,1} = \frac{m_{gas1} (T_{Reaktor_2} - T_{Reaktor_1})}{T_{Reaktor_2} - T_{in}}$$

$$= 5755 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{400^\circ\text{C} - 70^\circ\text{C}}{70^\circ\text{C} - 20^\circ\text{C}}$$

$$\underline{\alpha_{m,1} = 34153 \text{ kg}}$$

$$e \quad \delta S_{AL} = (m_{ein} (\delta s_{in}) + \frac{\dot{Q}_{in}}{T_{in}} - \frac{\dot{Q}_{aus}}{T_{aus}}) + \dot{S}_z$$





b gas: ω_e & T_c

$$\frac{T_c}{T_s} = \left(\frac{P_s}{P_c} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_c &= \left(\frac{P_s}{P_c} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \cdot T_s \\ &= \left(\frac{0.191 \text{ bar}}{0.5 \text{ bar}} \right)^{\frac{1.4-1}{1.4}} \cdot 431.9 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{T_c = 328.075 \text{ K}}$$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = \sum_i m_i (h_e - h_a + \frac{\omega_e^2 - \omega_a^2}{2}) + \sum_j \dot{Q}_j - \sum_n \dot{W}_n$$

$$0 = \dot{m}_{\text{gas}} (h_e - h_a + \frac{\omega_e^2 - \omega_a^2}{2})$$

$$2(h_e - h_a) = \omega_e^2 - \omega_a^2$$

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

$$h_a = h(431.9 \text{ K}) \rightarrow \text{A2Z}$$

$$= h(430 \text{ K}) + 1.9 \cdot \left(\frac{h(440 \text{ K}) - h(430 \text{ K})}{10} \right)$$

$$= 431.43 \text{ kJ/kg} + 1.9 \cdot \frac{441.61 \text{ kJ/kg} - 431.43 \text{ kJ/kg}}{10}$$

$$= 432.364 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_e &= h(328.075K) \\ &= h(320K) + 8.075 \cdot \frac{h(330K) - h(320K)}{10} \\ &= 320.25 \text{ kJ/kg} + 8.075 \cdot \frac{330.34 \text{ kJ/kg} - 320.25 \text{ kJ/kg}}{10} \\ &= 328.405 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_a = \omega_s = 220 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_e &= \sqrt{2(h_a - h_e) + \omega_a^2} \\ &= 220.47 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$Z.C \quad \dot{E}_{x,\text{str}} = m \cdot e_{x,\text{str}} = m (h_0 - h_0 - T_0 (s_0 - s_c) + h_{e0} + h_{p0})$$

$$\Delta e_{x,\text{str}} = e_{x,\text{str},b} - e_{x,\text{str},c}$$

$$= (h_0 - h_0 - T_0 (s_0 - s_p) + h_{e0} + h_{p0}) - (h_0 - h_0 - T_0 (s_0 - s_c) + h_{e0} + h_{p0})$$

$$= h_{e0} - h_{e0} - T_0 (s_0 - s_c) + h_{e0} - h_{e0} &$$

$$h_0 = h(T_0) = h(328.075K) \quad] \text{ in b interpatient}$$

$$= 328.405 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_0 = h(30) = h(\overline{ })$$

$$h_0 = h(-30^\circ C) = h(243K)$$

$$= h(240K) + 3.15 \cdot \frac{h(250K) - h(240K)}{10}$$

$$= 240.02 \text{ kJ/kg} + 3.15 \cdot \frac{250.05 \text{ kJ/kg} - 240.02 \text{ kJ/kg}}{10}$$

$$= 243.17 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\bar{T}_y = T_0 = 243.15K$$

$$s_0 = s(328.075K)$$

$$= s(320K) + 8.075 \cdot \frac{s(330K) - s(320K)}{10}$$

$$= 1.7669 \text{ kJ/kgK} + 8.075 \cdot \frac{1.79783 \text{ kJ/kgK} - 1.7669 \text{ kJ/kgK}}{10}$$

$$= 1.792 \text{ kJ/kgK}$$

$$s_c = s(243.15K)$$

$$= s(240K) + 3.15 \cdot \frac{s(250K) - s(240K)}{10}$$

$$= 1.47824 \text{ kJ/kgK} + 3.15 \cdot \frac{1.51917 \text{ kJ/kgK} - 1.47824 \text{ kJ/kgK}}{10}$$

$$= 1.491 \text{ kJ/kgK}$$

$$k_{e0} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \omega_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (510 \text{ rad/s})^2$$

$$= 130.050 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$h_{e0} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \omega_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (200 \text{ rad/s})^2$$

$$= 20.000 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ex,dif} &= h_c - h_o - T_0 (s_c - s_o) + h_{eo} - h_{eo} \\ &= 328.405 \text{ kJ/kg} - 243.179 \text{ kJ/kg} - 243.15 \text{ kJ} (1.792 \text{ kJ/kg} - 1.491 \text{ kJ/kg}) \\ &\quad + 130'050 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 - 20'000 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 \\ \underline{\text{ex,dif}} &= 122.150 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$2.d \quad ex.volt = T_C \cdot S_{C2}$$

$$S_{C2} = S_0 - S_6$$

$$S_0 = s(243)15K \leftarrow$$

$s(250)$

$$= s(240) + 3 \cdot 15 \cdot \frac{s(250) - s(240)}{10}$$

=

$$S_0 = 1.491 \text{ mS/mgK} \rightarrow \text{in } 2c \text{ berechnet/interpoliert}$$

$$S_6 = 1.792 \text{ mS/mgK} \rightarrow \text{in } 2c \text{ berechnet/interpoliert}$$

$$ex.volt = T_C \cdot (S_0 - S_6)$$

$$= 243.15K (1.491 \text{ mS/mgK} - 1.792 \text{ mS/mgK})$$

$$\underline{\underline{ex.volt = -73.126 \text{ mV}}}$$

$$5.9 \quad p_{g,1} = p_0 + \frac{m_0 \cdot g}{A} + \frac{m_{fl,0} \cdot g}{A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \pi \cdot (0.1)^2 \\ &= \pi \cdot \left(\frac{0.1m}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= 0.0079m^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$p_{g,1} = 100'000Pa + \frac{32kg \cdot 9.81m/s^2}{0.0079m^2} + \frac{0.1kg \cdot 9.81m/s^2}{0.0079m^2}$$

$$\underline{p_{g,1} = 1.41bar}$$

$$pV = mRT$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_{g,1} \cdot V_{g,1} &= m_g \bar{R} T_{g,1} \\ \Rightarrow m_g &= \frac{p_{g,1} \cdot V_{g,1}}{\bar{R} T_{g,1}} \\ &= \frac{140'094.48Pa \cdot 0.00314m^3}{0.1667kg \cdot 273.15K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{R} &= \frac{\bar{R}}{Mg} = \frac{8.314 \text{ J/molK}}{0.083 \text{ kg/mol}} \\ &= 0.1667 \text{ kg/K} \\ V_{g,1} &= 3.14L = 3.14 \text{ dm}^3 \\ &= 0.00314 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{m_g = 3.422g = 0.00342kg}$$

END.

3.b ges: $T_{g,2}$ & $p_{g,2}$

$$p_{g,2} = p_0 + \frac{m_1 \cdot g}{A} + \frac{m_2 \cdot g}{A} = p_{g,1}$$

= 1.4 bar, da sich über die Masse des Volbens nach oben
die Dichte verändert (Dichtunterschied vernachlässigbar) bleibt der
Druck gleich

$$V_{g,1} = V_{g,2} \rightarrow \text{Dichtunterschied vernachlässigbar}$$

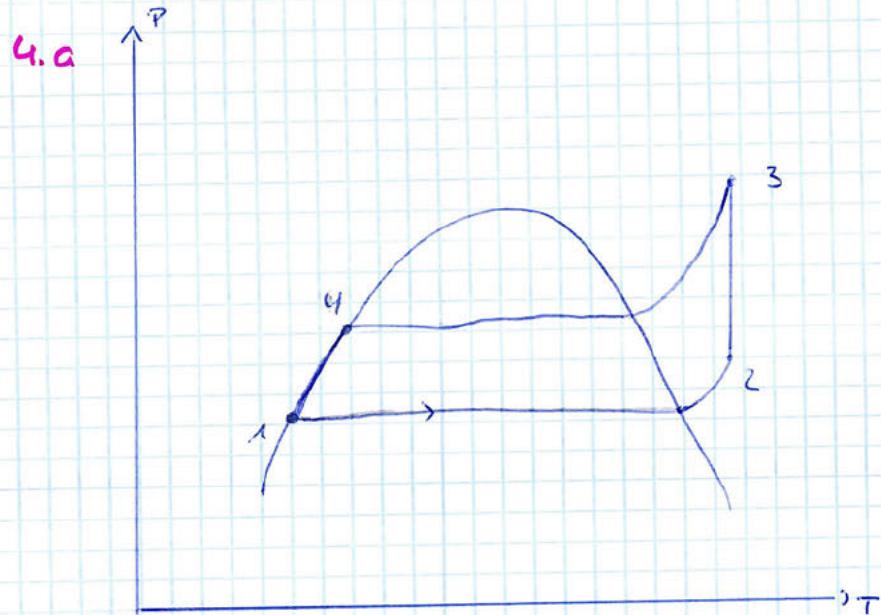
$T_{g,2} = 0^\circ\text{C} = 273.15\text{K}$, da sich immer noch Eis im Wasser
befindet. Das Wasser wird nicht wärmer solange das
Eis noch nicht geschmolzen ist.

c) $|Q_{ne}| = c_v \cdot m_2 \cdot \Delta T$
 $= c_v \cdot m_2 \cdot (T_1 - T_2)$

3.d) $x = \frac{m_f}{m_f + m_e}$

$$U = U_{\text{solid}} + x(U_{\text{liquid}} - U_{\text{solid}})$$

$$x = \frac{U - U_{\text{solid}}}{U_{\text{liquid}} - U_{\text{solid}}}$$



- 1) isobar $\rightarrow p = \text{const}$
 $T \rightarrow \text{decr.} \nearrow$
- 2) $p \rightarrow \uparrow$
- 3) isobar $\rightarrow p = \text{const}$
 $T \rightarrow \text{decr.} \nearrow$
- 4) $p \rightarrow \downarrow$

b $\frac{dE}{dt} = \sum_i m_i (h_2 - h_1) + \sum_j Q_j - \sum_n \dot{m}_n$

$$0 = m_i (h_3 - h_2) + \dot{m}_n$$

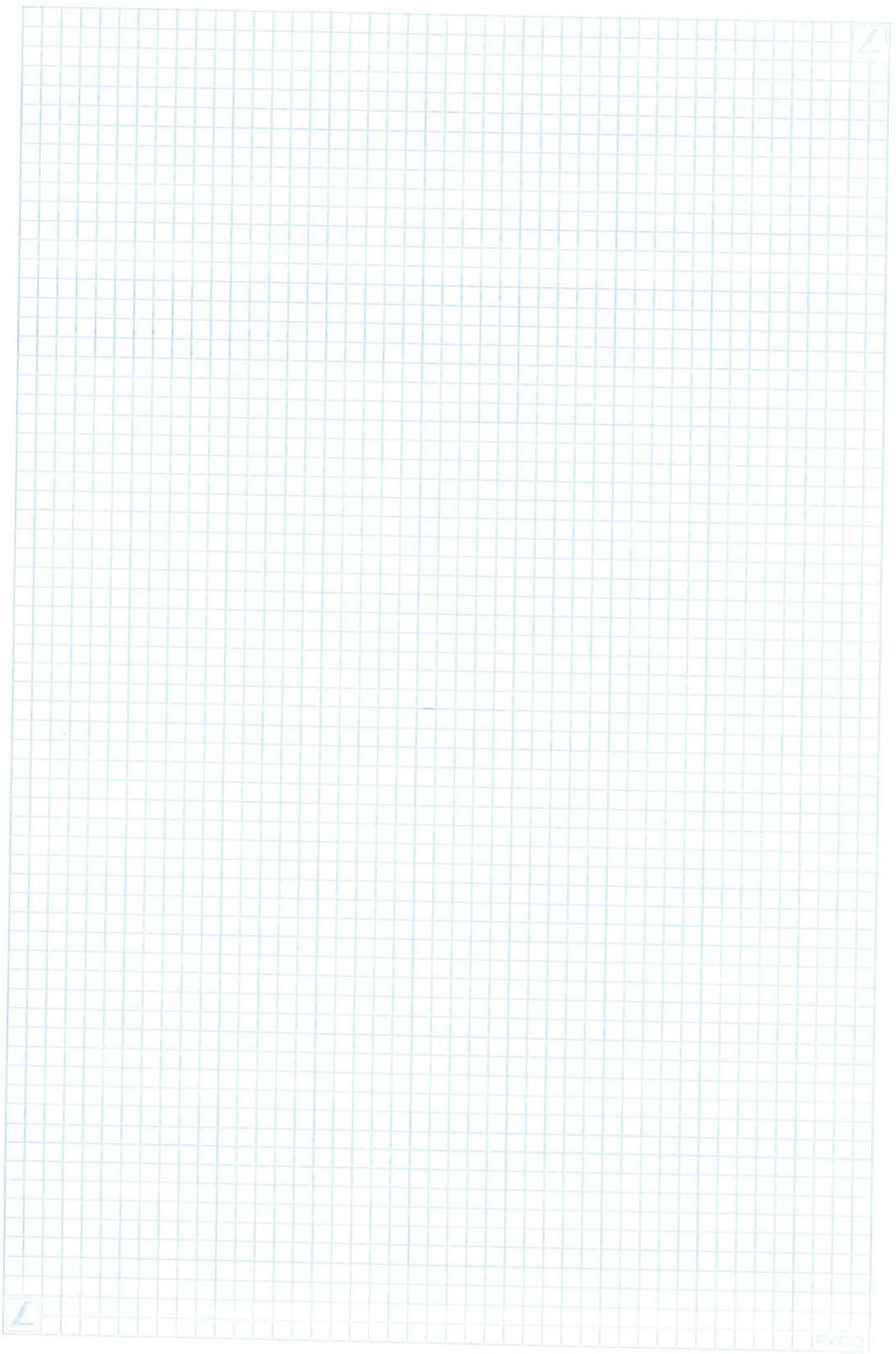
$$\dot{m}_{231A} = -\frac{\dot{m}_n}{h_3 - h_2}$$

$h_3 \rightarrow$ aus A/Z

h_3 (8bar,

c $u = u_f + x (u_g - u_f)$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{u - u_f}{u_g - u_f}$$



$$4.d \quad E_h = \frac{|Q_{zu1}|}{|i\omega_1|} = \frac{|Q_{zu1}|}{|\omega_h|}$$

e Sie würde steigen, da die Fasigkeit nur noch geringig wäre
und ihr grosses Potential nicht mehr genutzt werden könnte