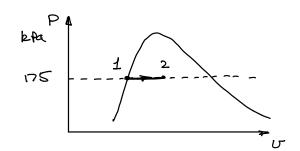
·CHE 260 MID-TERM SOLUTION-2023

(1) For
$$co_2$$
 $R = 0.18892$ $\frac{kT}{kT}$ $\frac{kT}{kT}$



For a constant Pressure Process

At
$$P=175 \text{ kPa}$$
 $\begin{cases} h_1 = h_f = 486.99 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ \text{lat liquid} \end{cases}$ $v_1 = v_f = 0.001057 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$$P_2 = 175 \text{ kPa}$$
 } $h_f = 486.99 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $x_2 = 0.5$ } $h_g = 2700.6 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$$h_2 = h_f + x_2 (h_g - h_g)$$

= 486.99 + 0.5 (2700.6 - 486.99)
= 1593.8 kJ/kg

$$m = \frac{V_1}{U_1} = \frac{5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3}{0.001057 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}} = 4.730 \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{\text{We}}{\text{Ve I At}} + \text{Wsh} = \text{m(h_2 - h_1)}$$

For
$$co_2$$
 $c_p = 0.842$ kT $V = 1.289$, $R = 0.1889$ kJ/kgK. $Wa = h_2 - h_1 = C_p(T_2 - T_1)$ $V = 1.289$ kJ/kgK. $V = 1.289$ kJ/kgK. $V = 1.289$ kJ/kgK. $V = 1.289$ kJ/kgK.

For ventropic compression
$$T_{2S} = T_1 \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} = 3001c \left(\frac{1000 \text{ kfa}}{100 \text{ kfa}}\right)^{\frac{0.289}{1-289}}$$

$$W_{\delta} = C_{p}(T_{2\delta} - T_{i}) = 0.842 \, \text{kT} \, (502.7 \, \text{k} - 300 \, \text{k})$$

= 170.67 \, \text{kJ/kg}

$$M_t = \frac{W_b}{Wa} = \frac{170.67}{185.24} = 0.9213$$
 $M_t = 92.190.$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{lgen} = k_2 - k_1 = c_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - 2 \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1} \\ &= 0.842 \ln \left(\frac{5201C}{3001C} \right) - 0.1889 \ln \left(\frac{1000}{10} \right) \\ & \text{lgen} = 0.0282 \text{ kJ/kg1C} \end{aligned}$$

3MPa
$$2h_1 = 3682.3 \frac{kJ}{kg}$$

6MU: $600^{\circ}C\int \beta_1 = 7.5085 \frac{kJ}{kg}$
 $600^{\circ}C\int \beta_2 = 7.5085 \frac{kJ}{kg}$
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 $600^{\circ}C\int \beta_2 = 7.9401 \frac{kJ}{kg}$
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a)
$$\tilde{w} = \tilde{m} \left[(h_2 - h_1) + \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2} \right]$$

$$-6000 \frac{kJ}{k} = \tilde{m} \left[(2780 \cdot 1 - 3682 \cdot 3) \frac{kJ}{kg} + \frac{(140 \frac{m}{3})^2 - (80 \frac{m}{3})^2}{2 \times 1000 J/kJ} \right]$$

$$\tilde{m} = 6.699 \frac{kg}{k}$$

b) For vsentrapic process
$$k_{28} = k_1 = 7.5085 \text{ kJ/g}_{\text{k}}$$

At 50 kAa $f = 1.0910 \text{ kJ/g}_{\text{k}}$, $h_{\text{g}} = 340.49 \text{ kJ/g}_{\text{k}}$
 $k_{\text{g}} = 7.5939 \text{ kJ/g}_{\text{k}}$, $h_{\text{g}} = 2645.9 \text{ kJ/kg}_{\text{kg}}$
 $x_{26} = \frac{k_{28} - k_{\text{f}}}{k_{\text{g}} - k_{\text{f}}} = \frac{7.5085 - 1.0910}{7.5939 - 1.0910} = 0.9869.$

 $h_{2S} = h_{f} + x_{2S} (h_{g} - h_{f})$ $= 340.49 + 0.9869 (2645.9 - 340.49) = 2615.7 \frac{kT}{kg}$ $\tilde{W}_{S} = \tilde{m} \left[(h_{2S} - h_{1}) + \frac{V_{2}^{2} - V_{1}^{2}}{2 \times 1000} \right] = -7100.9 \text{ kW}$ $\tilde{M}_{F} = \frac{\tilde{W}_{A}}{\tilde{W}_{K}} = \frac{-6000 \text{ kW}}{-7100.9 \text{ kW}} = 0.855$

Mars $m_3 = m_1 + m_2$.

Ralance

Energy
$$m_3h_3 = m_1h_1 + m_2h_2$$
.
Balance

$$= \sum_{m=3}^{\infty} m_3 h_3 = m_1 h_1 + (m_3 - m_1) h_2$$

$$= \sum_{m=3}^{\infty} (h_3 - h_2) = m_1 (h_1 - h_2)$$

$$= \frac{m_1}{m_3} = \frac{h_3 - h_2}{h_1 - h_2} = \frac{3270.8 - 3701.7}{2756.2 - 3701.7} = 0.456$$

Entropy
$$m_3k_3 = m_1k_1 + m_2k_2 + s_{gen}$$

balance. $s_{gen}/m_3 = k_3 - m_1/s_3 k_1 - m_2/s_3 k_2$
 $s_{gen}/m_3 = 7.7097 - 0.456 \times 6.7593 - 0.544 \times 8.269.5$
 $= 0.129 \text{ kJ/m_1K}$