

①

Ideal gas

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

Polytropic process

$$P_1 V_1^n = P_2 V_2^n$$

$$\Rightarrow P_2 = P_1 \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$$

$$= 100 \text{ kPa} \left(\frac{340 \text{ K}}{300 \text{ K}} \right)^{\frac{1.1}{0.1}}$$

$$= 396 \text{ kPa}$$

$$V_2 = V_1 \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= 0.2 \text{ m}^3 \left(\frac{100 \text{ kPa}}{396 \text{ kPa}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1.1}}$$

$$= 0.0572 \text{ m}^3$$

$$W = - \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P dV = \frac{P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{396 \times 0.0572 - 100 \times 0.2}{1.1 - 1}$$

$$= 26.5 \text{ kJ}$$

(2)

For CO_2

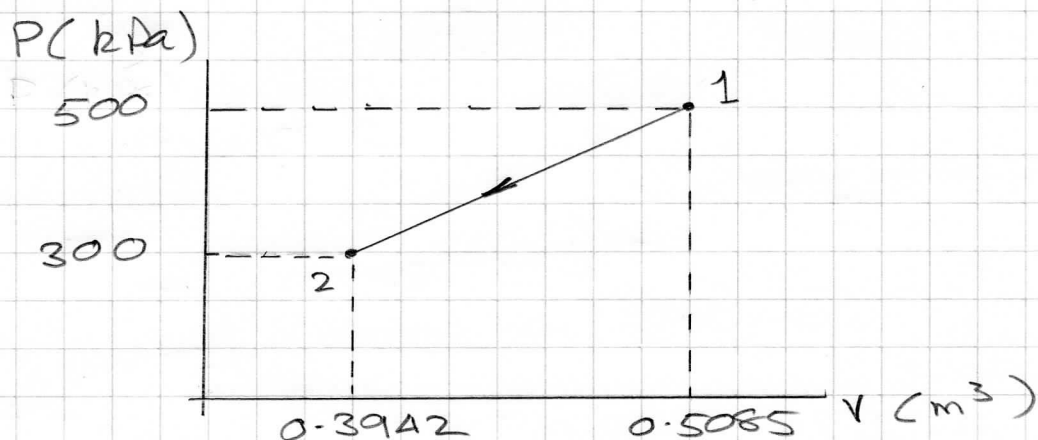
$$R = 0.1889 \text{ kJ/kg K}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{m R T_1}{P_1}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0.1889 \times 673 \text{ K}}{500 \text{ kPa}} = 0.5085 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_2 = \frac{m R T_2}{P_2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0.1889 \times 313 \text{ K}}{300 \text{ kPa}} = 0.3942 \text{ m}^3$$



$$\begin{aligned} W &= - \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P dV = \frac{1}{2} (P_1 + P_2) (V_1 - V_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (500 + 300) (0.5085 - 0.3942) \\ &= 45.72 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q + W = \Delta U = m c_v (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$c_{v, \text{avg at } 500 \text{ K}} = 0.825 \text{ kJ/kg K}$$

$$Q = m c_v (T_2 - T_1) - W$$

$$= 2 \times 0.825 (313 - 673) - 45.72$$

$$= -640 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \dot{Q} + \dot{W} = \dot{m}(h_e - h_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{Q} = \dot{m} c_p (T_e - T_i) - \dot{W}$$

For helium $c_p = 5.193 \text{ kJ/kgK}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \dot{Q} &= 0.05 \times 5.193 (300 - 550) + 55 \\ &= -9.9 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$