

1. The initial volume, pressure and mass of a substance is $2 m^3$, 100 Kpa and 0.5 kg, respectively. The system is expanded at constant temperature until the final volume becomes $4.5 m^3$. Determine the heat transfer and work done if the substance is (a) Hydrogen (b) Water. Also describe the expansion process for water if the final volume become $20 m^3$. (25 分)

Table SATURATED WATER—PRESSURE TABLE

PRESS. MPa P	TEMP. °C T	SPECIFIC VOLUME, m ³ /kg		INTERNAL ENERGY, kJ/kg			ENTHALPY, kJ/kg			ENTROPY, kJ/kg·K		
		SAT. LIQUID, v _f	SAT. VAPOR, v _g	SAT. LIQUID, u _f	EVAP., u _{fg}	SAT. VAPOR, u _g	SAT. LIQUID, h _f	EVAP., h _{fg}	SAT. VAPOR, h _g	SAT. LIQUID, s _f	EVAP., s _{fg}	SAT. VAPOR, s _g
0.0113	0.01	0.001 000	206.14	.00	2375.3	2375.3	.01	2501.3	2501.4	.0000	9.1562	9.1562
1.0	6.98	0.001 000	129.21	29.30	2355.7	2385.0	29.30	2484.9	2514.2	1.059	8.8697	8.9756
1.5	13.03	0.001 001	87.98	54.71	2338.6	2393.3	54.71	2470.6	2525.3	1.957	8.6392	8.8279
2.0	17.50	0.001 001	67.00	73.48	2326.0	2399.5	73.48	2460.0	2533.5	2.607	8.4629	8.7257
2.5	21.08	0.001 002	54.25	88.48	2315.9	2404.4	88.48	2451.6	2540.0	3.120	8.3311	8.6432
3.0	24.08	0.001 003	45.67	101.04	2307.5	2408.5	101.05	2444.5	2545.5	3.545	8.2251	8.5776
4.0	28.96	0.001 004	34.80	121.45	2293.7	2415.2	121.46	2432.9	2554.4	4.926	8.0520	8.4746
5.0	32.88	0.001 005	28.19	137.81	2282.7	2420.5	137.82	2425.7	2561.5	4.764	7.9187	8.3951
7.5	40.29	0.001 008	19.34	168.78	2261.7	2430.5	168.79	2406.0	2574.8	5.764	7.6750	8.2515
10	45.81	0.001 010	14.87	191.82	2246.1	2437.9	191.83	2392.8	2584.7	6.493	7.5009	8.1502
15	53.97	0.001 014	10.02	225.92	2222.8	2448.7	225.94	2375.1	2599.1	7.549	7.2536	8.0085
20	60.06	0.001 017	7.649	251.38	2205.1	2456.7	251.40	2358.3	2609.7	8.320	7.0766	7.9085
25	64.97	0.001 020	6.204	271.00	2191.2	2463.1	271.03	2346.3	2618.2	8.931	6.9383	7.8514
30	69.10	0.001 022	5.229	289.20	2179.2	2468.4	289.23	2336.1	2625.3	9.439	6.8247	7.7806
40	75.87	0.001 027	3.993	317.53	2159.5	2477.0	317.58	2319.2	2636.8	1.0259	6.6441	7.6700
50	81.33	0.001 030	3.240	340.44	2143.4	2483.9	340.49	2305.4	2645.9	1.0910	6.5029	7.5939
75	91.78	0.001 037	2.217	381.31	2112.4	2496.7	381.39	2278.6	2663.0	1.2130	6.2434	7.4564

SOURCE: Gordon J. Van Wylen and Richard E. Sonntag, *Fundamentals of Classical Thermodynamics*, SI Version 2d ed., John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1976, pp. 6-8, 650, table A.1.2. Originally published in Joseph H. Keenan, Fredrick G. Keyes, Philip G. Hill and Joan G. Moore, *Steam Tables*, SI Units, Copyright © 1969, 1978 by John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

2. (a) A rigid, well-insulated tank is filled initially with m_1 kg of air at a pressure of p_1 bars and a temperature of T_1 . A leak develops, and air slowly escapes until the pressure of the air remaining in the tank is p_2 bar. Employing the ideal gas model, determine the amount of mass remaining in the tank and its temperature. (15%)
- (b) If the tank is uninsulated and the leakage is considered to be very fast, to an extreme what difference will result? Please also determine the final remaining mass and temperature. (10%)
3. (a) For a Carnot cycle with heat source temperature (T_s) and heat-rejection temperature (T_r), what is its cycle efficiency between these two temperature? (2%) please sketch a curve of Carnot cycle efficiency versus heat source temperature (T_s) for a fixed heat-rejection (T_r) temperature. (3%)
- (b) Sketch the ideal P - V diagram of the following cycles, please show their specific process (e.g. you may use \textcircled{P} to represent constant pressure process), give an example about its application to the real world engine, respectively. (20%)
- (1) Otto cycle
 - (2) Diesel cycle
 - (3) Brayton cycle
 - (4) reheat Brayton cycle
4. In a closed system, a real gas whose P - v - T behavior is described by $Z = 1 + T/v$ where Z is the compressibility factor. If this system undergoes an isothermal process from state 1 (v_1, T) to 2 (v_2, T). Please find the entropy change. (25%)