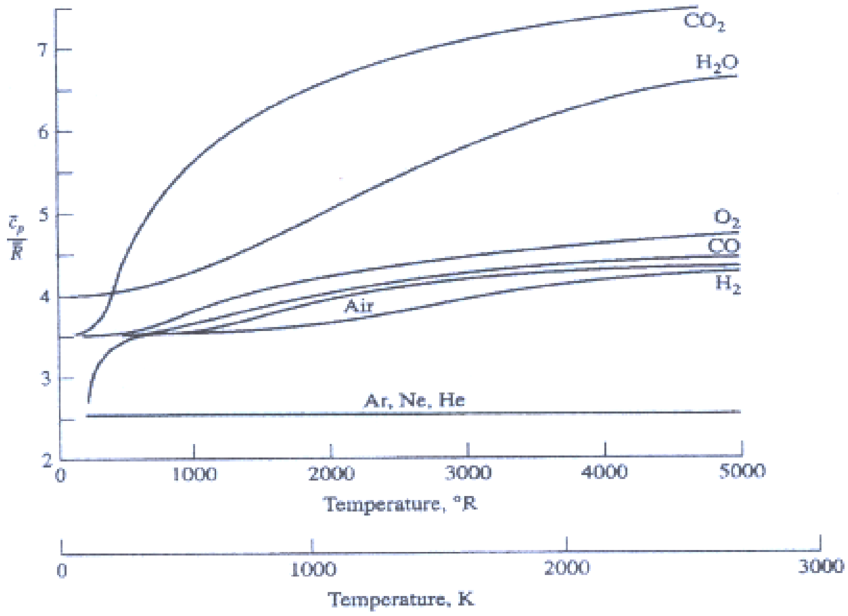
M.S. entrance exam. 2004 (Engineering Thermodynamics, First-Half)

Prob. 1 (15%) The figure below shows that $\overline{C}_p$ for gases modeled as ideal gas are different for different gases and are changing with temperature. Please explain.



Variation of $\bar{c}_p/\bar{R}$ with temperature for a number of gases modeled as ideal gases

(15%) Prob. 2 Please give the classical thermodynamic definitions of energy and entropy.

(20%) Prob. 3 Is it possible to compress air adiabatically from 100 kPa, 15°C, to (a) 200 kPa, 30°C ? (b) 200 kPa, 105°C? Please illustrate.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

4. (a) How do the efficiencies of the ideal Otto cycle, Brayton cycle and the Carnot cycle compare for the same temperature limits? Please show the P-v and T-s diagrams for each cycle, derive the equations and give your explain. (b) The ideal Otto cycle and Brayton cycle with a specified compression ratio are executed using (i) air, (ii) argon, and (iii) helium as the working fluid. For which case will the thermal efficiency be the highest? Why? Please describe your ideas to improve the efficiencies for each cycle. (17%)

5. (a) Consider a process during which no entropy is generated. Does the irreversibility for this process have to zero? Under what conditions does the reversible work equal irreversibility for a process?

   (b) A constant volume tank contains 30 kg of nitrogen at 1200K, and a constant pressure device contains 10 kg of air at 300K. A heat engine placed between the tank and device extracts heat from the high-temperature tank, produces work, and rejects heat to the low-temperature device. Determine the maximum work that can be produced by the heat engine and the final temperatures of the nitrogen and air. (Air: Cp=1.005kJ/(kg · K, Nitrogen: Cp=1.039kJ/(kg · K) (17%)

6. (a) Please describe the Maxwell relations.

   (b) Consider a reversible adiabatic compression or expansion process. By taking

   $$s = s(P, v)$$

   and using the Maxwell relations, show that for this process Pv^k= constant, where k is the isentropic expansion exponent defined as

   $$k = -(v/P)(\partial P/\partial v)_s$$

   Also, show that the isentropic expansion exponent k reduces to the specific heat ratio for an ideal gas. (16%)

TABLE A-22 Ideal Gas Properties of Air

T(K), h and u(kJ/kg), s°(kJ/kg·K)											
T	h	p_r	u	v_r	s°	T	h	p_r	u	v_r	s°
200	199.97	0.3363	142.56	1707.	1.29559	450	451.80	5.775	322.62	223.6	2.11161
210	209.97	0.3987	149.69	1512.	1.34444	460	462.02	6.245	329.97	211.4	2.13407
220	219.97	0.4690	156.82	1346.	1.39105	470	472.24	6.742	337.32	200.1	2.15604
230	230.02	0.5477	164.00	1205.	1.43557	480	482.49	7.268	344.70	189.5	2.17760
240	240.02	0.6355	171.13	1084.	1.47824	490	492.74	7.824	352.08	179.7	2.19876
250	250.05	0.7329	178.28	979.	1.51917	500	503.02	8.411	359.49	170.6	2.21952
260	260.09	0.8405	185.45	887.8	1.55848	510	513.32	9.031	366.92	162.1	2.23993
270	270.11	0.9590	192.60	808.0	1.59634	520	523.63	9.684	374.36	154.1	2.25997
280	280.13	1.0889	199.75	738.0	1.63279	530	533.98	10.37	381.84	146.7	2.27967
285	285.14	1.1584	203.33	706.1	1.65055	540	544.35	11.10	389.34	139.7	2.29906
290	290.16	1.2311	206.91	676.1	1.66802	550	554.74	11.86	396.86	133.1	2.31809
295	295.17	1.3068	210.49	647.9	1.68515	560	565.17	12.66	404.42	127.0	2.33685
300	300.19	1.3860	214.07	621.2	1.70203	570	575.59	13.50	411.97	121.2	2.35531
305	305.22	1.4686	217.67	596.0	1.71865	580	586.04	14.38	419.55	115.7	2.37348
310	310.24	1.5546	221.25	572.3	1.73498	590	596.52	15.31	427.15	110.6	2.39140
315	315.27	1.6442	224.85	549.8	1.75106	600	607.02	16.28	434.78	105.8	2.40902
320	320.29	1.7375	228.42	528.6	1.76690	610	617.53	17.30	442.42	101.2	2.42644
325	325.31	1.8345	232.02	508.4	1.78249	620	628.07	18.36	450.09	96.92	2.44356
330	330.34	1.9352	235.61	489.4	1.79783	630	638.63	19.84	457.78	92.84	2.46048
340	340.42	2.149	242.82	454.1	1.82790	640	649.22	20.64	465.50	88.99	2.47716
350	350.49	2.379	250.02	422.2	1.85708	650	659.84	21.86	473.25	85.34	2.49364
360	360.58	2.626	257.24	393.4	1.88543	660	670.47	23.13	481.01	81.89	2.50985
370	370.67	2.892	264.46	367.2	1.91313	670	681.14	24.46	488.81	78.61	2.52589
380	380.77	3.176	271.69	343.4	1.94001	680	691.82	25.85	496.62	75.50	2.54175
390	390.88	3.481	278.93	321.5	1.96633	690	702.52	27.29	504.45	72.56	2.55731
400	400.98	3.806	286.16	301.6	1.99194	700	713.27	28.80	512.33	69.76	2.57277
410	411.12	4.153	293.43	283.3	2.01699	710	724.04	30.38	520.23	67.07	2.58810
420	421.26	4.522	300.69	266.6	2.04142	720	734.82	32.02	528.14	64.53	2.60319
430	431.43	4.915	307.99	251.1	2.06533	730	745.62	33.72	536.07	62.13	2.61803
440	441.61	5.332	315.30	236.8	2.08870	740	756.44	35.50	544.02	59.82	2.63280

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

TABLE A-22 *(Continued)*

T(K), h and u(kJ/kg), s°(kJ/kg·K)

T	h	p_r	u	v_r	s°	T	h	p_r	u	v_r	s°
750	767.29	37.35	551.99	57.63	2.64737	1300	1395.97	330.9	1022.82	11.275	3.27345
760	778.18	39.27	560.01	55.54	2.66176	1320	1419.76	352.5	1040.88	10.747	3.29160
770	789.11	41.31	568.07	53.39	2.67595	1340	1443.60	375.3	1058.94	10.247	3.30959
780	800.03	43.35	576.12	51.64	2.69013	1360	1467.49	399.1	1077.10	9.780	3.32724
790	810.99	45.55	584.21	49.86	2.70400	1380	1491.44	424.2	1095.26	9.337	3.34474
800	821.95	47.75	592.30	48.08	2.71787	1400	1515.42	450.5	1113.52	8.919	3.36200
820	843.98	52.59	608.59	44.84	2.74504	1420	1539.44	478.0	1131.77	8.526	3.37901
840	866.08	57.60	624.95	41.85	2.77170	1440	1563.51	506.9	1150.13	8.153	3.39586
860	888.27	63.09	641.40	39.12	2.79783	1460	1587.63	537.1	1168.49	7.801	3.41247
880	910.56	68.98	657.95	36.61	2.82344	1480	1611.79	568.8	1186.95	7.468	3.42892
900	932.93	75.29	674.58	34.31	2.84856	1500	1635.97	601.9	1205.41	7.152	3.44516
920	955.38	82.05	691.28	32.18	2.87324	1520	1660.23	636.5	1223.87	6.854	3.46120
940	977.92	89.28	708.08	30.22	2.89748	1540	1684.51	672.8	1242.43	6.569	3.47712
960	1000.55	97.00	725.02	28.40	2.92128	1560	1708.82	710.5	1260.99	6.301	3.49276
980	1023.25	105.2	741.98	26.73	2.94468	1580	1733.17	750.0	1279.65	6.046	3.50829
1000	1046.04	114.0	758.94	25.17	2.96770	1600	1757.57	791.2	1298.30	5.804	3.52364
1020	1068.89	123.4	776.10	23.72	2.99034	1620	1782.00	834.1	1316.96	5.574	3.53879
1040	1091.85	133.3	793.36	22.39	3.01260	1640	1806.46	878.9	1335.72	5.355	3.55381
1060	1114.86	143.9	810.62	21.14	3.03449	1660	1830.96	925.6	1354.48	5.147	3.56867
1080	1137.89	155.2	827.88	19.98	3.05608	1680	1855.50	974.2	1373.24	4.949	3.58335
1100	1161.07	167.1	845.33	18.896	3.07732	1700	1880.1	1025	1392.7	4.761	3.5979
1120	1184.28	179.7	862.79	17.886	3.09825	1750	1941.6	1161	1439.8	4.328	3.6336
1140	1207.57	193.1	880.35	16.946	3.11883	1800	2003.3	1310	1487.2	3.944	3.6684
1160	1230.92	207.2	897.91	16.064	3.13916	1850	2065.3	1475	1534.9	3.601	3.7023
1180	1254.34	222.2	915.57	15.241	3.15916	1900	2127.4	1655	1582.6	3.295	3.7354
1200	1277.79	238.0	933.33	14.470	3.17888	1950	2189.7	1852	1630.6	3.022	3.7677
1220	1301.31	254.7	951.09	13.747	3.19834	2000	2252.1	2068	1678.7	2.776	3.7994
1240	1324.93	272.3	968.95	13.069	3.21751	2050	2314.6	2303	1726.8	2.555	3.8303
1260	1348.55	290.8	986.90	12.435	3.23638	2100	2377.4	2559	1775.3	2.356	3.8605
1280	1372.24	310.4	1004.76	11.835	3.25510	2150	2440.3	2837	1823.8	2.175	3.8901
						2200	2503.2	3138	1872.4	2.012	3.9191
						2250	2566.4	3464	1921.3	1.864	3.9474

Source: Adapted from K. Wark, *Thermodynamics*, 4th ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, 1983, as based on J. H. Keenan and J. Kaye, *Gas Tables*, Wiley, New York, 1945.