

3-35 Complete this table for H₂O:

T, °C	P, kPa	u, kJ/kg	Phase description
	400	1450	
220			Saturated vapor
190	2500		
	4000	3040	

حقیقی - سردی
 کثیف - سردی
 بخار - سردی
 بخار - سردی

① $P = 400 \text{ kPa} \rightarrow u_f = 4.2, u_g = 2883$ $T \geq T_{sat} = 145.3^\circ\text{C}$
 $u = 1450$ $u_f < u < u_g \rightarrow$ مائع و بخار - سردی

604.22 1948.9 2553.1

② $T = 220^\circ\text{C}$ $P = P_{sat} = 2319.6 \text{ kPa}$
 $u = u_g = 2401$

③ $P = 2500 \text{ kPa} \rightarrow T_{sat} = 223.98^\circ\text{C}$
 $T = 190^\circ\text{C}$ $T < T_{sat} \rightarrow$ مائع سردی

$T = 190^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow u_f = 104$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P = \epsilon_{\dots} = \epsilon_{\text{mpa}} \rightarrow u_f = 1012 \\ u = 3. \epsilon \end{array} \right.$$

$$u_g = 2401$$

1082.4 1519.3 2601.7

$$u > u_g \rightarrow \text{به اندازه کف}$$

$$\epsilon_{\dots} < T < \epsilon_{\dots}$$

THE IDEAL-GAS EQUATION OF STATE

گاز کامل =

مقدار حالت (مقدار گاز کامل)

حجم مشخص
 $PV = RT$
 فشار مطلق
 ثابت گاز
 ثابت عمومی
 (K)

1

$$R = \frac{R_u}{M} \quad (\text{kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \text{ or } \text{kPa} \cdot \text{m}^3/\text{kg} \cdot \text{K})$$

جزء مولکولی

2

$$R_u = \begin{cases} 8.31447 \text{ kJ/kmol} \cdot \text{K} \\ 8.31447 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{m}^3/\text{kmol} \cdot \text{K} \\ 0.0831447 \text{ bar} \cdot \text{m}^3/\text{kmol} \cdot \text{K} \\ 1.98588 \text{ Btu/lbmol} \cdot \text{R} \\ 10.7316 \text{ psia} \cdot \text{ft}^3/\text{lbmol} \cdot \text{R} \\ 1545.37 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbmol} \cdot \text{R} \end{cases}$$

$$R_{\text{air}} = \frac{R_u}{M} = \frac{8,31447}{29} = 284$$

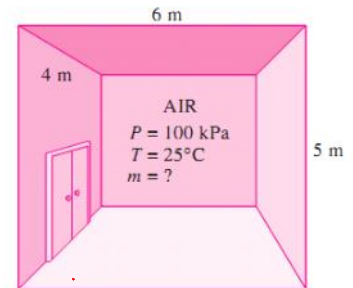
$$R_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{R_u}{M} = \frac{8,31447}{18} = 4619$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &Pv = RT \\ &v = \frac{V}{m} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow P \cdot \frac{V}{m} = RT \rightarrow \boxed{P \underset{\text{حجم}}{V} = m \underset{\text{جرم}}{RT}} \quad (3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &Pv = mRT \rightarrow Pv = n \cdot M \cdot \frac{R_u}{M} \cdot T = n R_u T \\ &m = n \cdot M \quad (4) \\ &R = \frac{R_u}{M} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{P \underset{\text{حجم}}{V} = n \underset{\uparrow}{R_u} \cdot T} \quad (5)$$

EXAMPLE 3-10 Mass of Air in a Room

Determine the mass of the air in a room whose dimensions are 4 m × 5 m × 6 m at 100 kPa and 25°C.



$$V = l \times d \times h = 4 \times 5 \times 6 = 120 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T = 25^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$Pv = mRT$$

$$100 \times 100 = \frac{m}{120} \times 298 \rightarrow m = ?$$

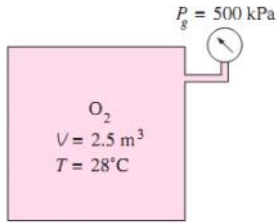
3-77 The pressure gage on a 2.5-m³ oxygen tank reads 500 kPa. Determine the amount of oxygen in the tank if the temperature is 28°C and the atmospheric pressure is 97 kPa.

$$V = 2.5 \text{ m}^3 \quad p_g = 500 \text{ kPa}$$

...

kra. Determine the amount of oxygen in the tank if the temperature is 28°C and the atmospheric pressure is 97 kPa.

1g



$$m = ?$$

$$P_{atm} = 97 \text{ kPa} \quad T = 28^\circ \text{C}$$

$$PV = mRT$$

↓

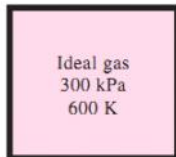
$$P_{abs} = P_g + P_{atm} = 500 + 97 = 597 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_c = 28 + 273 = 301 \text{ K}$$

$$R = \frac{R_u}{M} = \frac{8.314 \text{ kJ/kmol}}{32} = 0.26 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$597 \times 2.5 = m \times 0.26 \times 301 \longrightarrow m = ?$$

3-109 A rigid tank contains an ideal gas at 300 kPa and 600 K. Now half of the gas is withdrawn from the tank and the gas is found at 100 kPa at the end of the process. Determine (a) the final temperature of the gas and (b) the final pressure if no mass was withdrawn from the tank and the same final temperature was reached at the end of the process.



$$P_1 = 300 \text{ kPa} \quad P_1 V_1 = m_1 R T_1$$

$$T_1 = 600 \text{ K}$$

$$m_1 = ?$$

$$V_1 = ?$$

$$m_1 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{R T_1} = \frac{300 V_1}{0.26 R}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{V_1}{0.87 R}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{V_1}{0.87 R} = \frac{V_1}{1.74 R}$$

$$V_2 = V_1$$

$$P_2 = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_2 = ?$$

$$P_2 V_2 = m_2 R T_2 \longrightarrow 100 \times V_1 = \frac{V_1}{1.74} \times R \cdot T_2 \longrightarrow T_2 = 174 \text{ K}$$

اگر هیچ بره از تانک خلا نوز و در حال تانک، ک.م.ع برسد، فک در این حالت ه هدر تانک بند.

$$T_3 = 400 \text{ K}$$

$$m_3 = m_1 = \frac{V_1}{vR}$$

$$V_3 = V_1$$

$$P_3 = ?$$

$$P_3 V_3 = m_3 R T_3$$

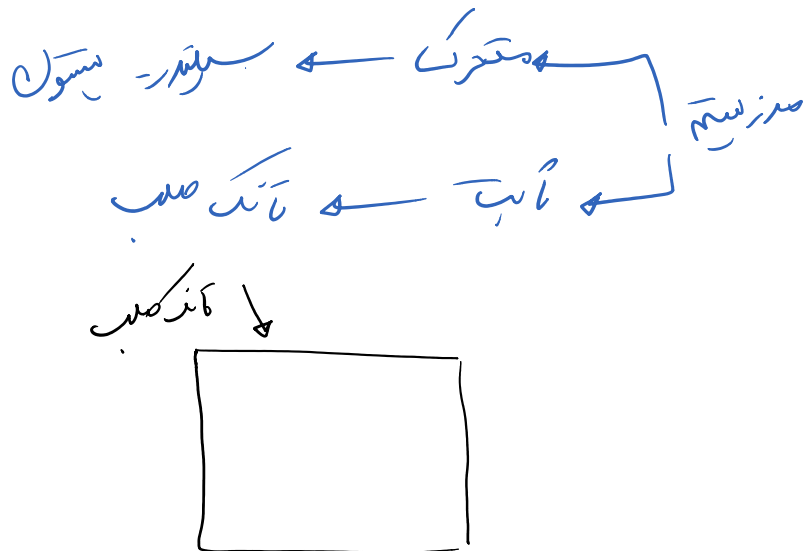
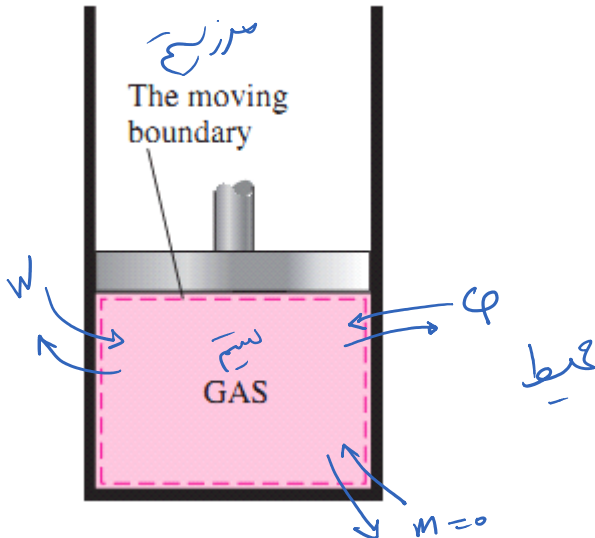
$$P_3 \times V_1 = \frac{V_1}{vR} \cdot R \cdot (400) \Rightarrow P_3 = 200 \text{ kPa}$$

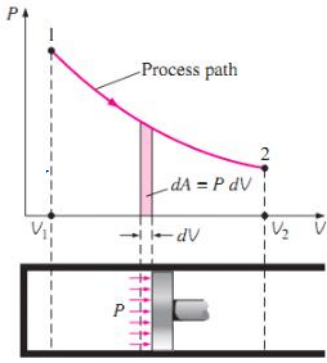
تا این اینجا امکان گزینش خواهد شد.

Chapter 4

ENERGY ANALYSIS OF CLOSED SYSTEMS

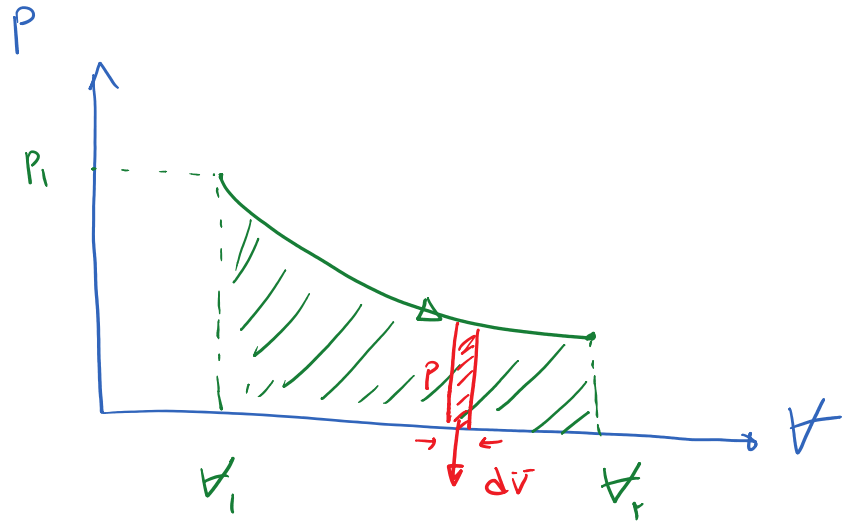
موازنه انرژی برای سیستم بسته





$$W = \int p \, dV$$

کار صورت گرفته در سیستم ها را برابر با مساحت زیر نمودار $p-V$ می‌گویند



$$dA = p \, dV$$

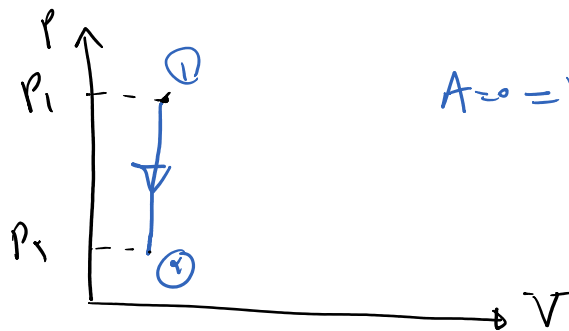
$$A = \int dA = \int p \, dV$$

EXAMPLE 4-1 Boundary Work for a Constant-Volume Process

A rigid tank contains air at 500 kPa and 150°C. As a result of heat transfer to the surroundings, the temperature and pressure inside the tank drop to 65°C and 400 kPa, respectively. Determine the boundary work done during this process.

$V_1 = V_2$ ← ثابت است
 $\Delta V = 0$
 $dV = 0$

کار صورت گرفته $W = \int p \, dV = 0$ زیرا $dV = 0$ است



$$A = 0 = W$$

در داخل یک سنبله - سستون بخار آب اشباع با فشار ۵۰۰ kPa وجود دارد. در اثر انتقال گرما به آن
 در ۱۰ ثانیه در فشار ثابت به ۳۰۰ درجه سانتیگراد گرم می‌شود. کار و انرژی انتقال یافته را بیابید. (m=10 kg)

④ { $p = 500 \text{ kPa}$
 بخار اشباع = فاز مایع \Rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_1 = T_{sat} = 151.83 \\ v_1 = v_g = 0.3748 \\ u_1 = u_g = 2560.7 \\ h_1 = h_g = 2748.1 \\ s_1 = s_g = 6.8207 \end{array} \right.$

500 151.83 0.001093 0.37483 639.54 1921.2 2560.7 640.09 2108.0 2748.1 1.8604 4.9603 6.8207

⑤ { $p_2 = p_1 = 500 \text{ kPa} = 0.5 \text{ MPa}$ $\rightarrow T_{sat} = 151.83$
 $T = 300$ \rightarrow $T > T_{sat}$ (بخار رطوبت‌گرم) \rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_2 = 0.42503 \\ u_2 = 2643.3 \\ h_2 = 2855.8 \\ s_2 = 7.0610 \end{array} \right.$

P = 0.50 MPa (151.83°C)

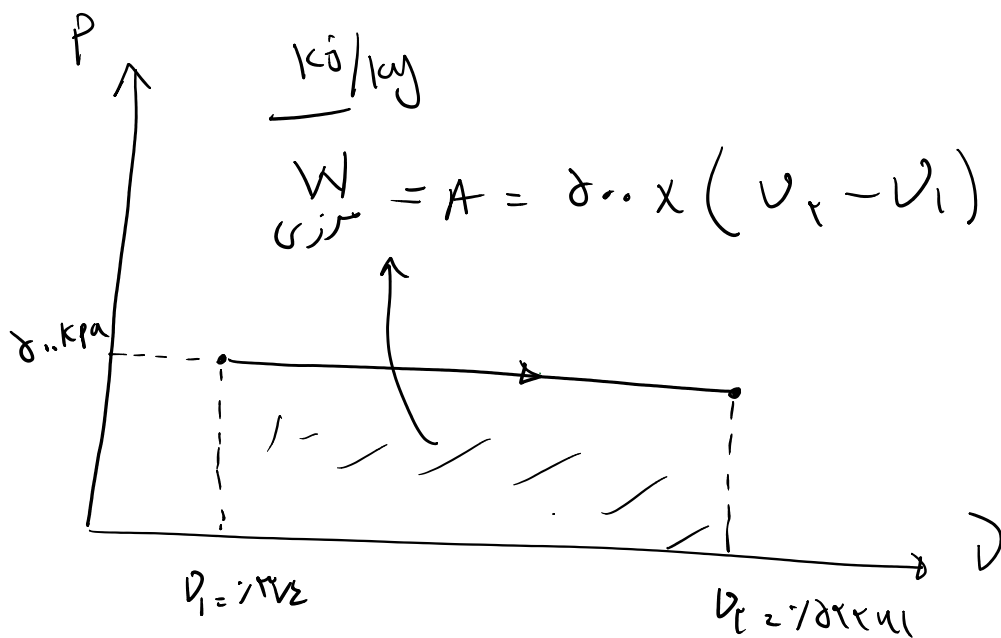
Sat.	0.37483	2560.7	2748.1	6.8207
200	0.42503	2643.3	2855.8	7.0610
250	0.47443	2723.8	2961.0	7.2725
300	0.52261	2803.3	3064.6	7.4614

$$W_{\text{محرک}} = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} p \, dv = p \int_{v_1}^{v_2} dv = p \int_{v_1}^{v_2} m \, dv$$

$$W = p \Delta v = 500 \times 10 \int_{v_1}^{v_2} dv = 500 \times 10 \cdot \frac{v}{v_1} \Big|_{v_1}^{v_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta V = m \Delta v &= \delta_{\text{oo}} \times l_0 \int_{v_1}^{v_2} dv = \delta_{\text{oo}} \times l_0 \cdot (v_2 - v_1) \\
 \Delta V \Rightarrow \Delta v &= \delta_{\text{oo}} \times l_0 \cdot (v_2 - v_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_{\text{جزی}} = \delta_{\text{oo}} \times l_0 \cdot (v_2 - v_1)$$



$$W_{\text{جزی}} = \delta_{\text{oo}} \times (v_2 - v_1) \times l_0$$

$W_{\text{جزی}}$