

1. (16 marks, a mark for each question) Choose the most correct answer and fill in the provided answer sheet:

1. The enthalpy of the outlet stream of a compressor is _____ than that of the inlet stream.

$$\Delta H = W$$
$$W = H_{out} - H_{in}$$
$$W_{in} =$$

- a) always lower.
- ☒ b) always higher.
- c) always equal.
- d) may be higher or lower.

2. Global warming is caused mainly by

- a) emissions of CFC.
- b) emissions of HFC.
- c) emissions of SO_x and NO_x .
- ☒ d) emissions of CO_2 .

3. The pressure rise for a fan does not exceed _____ bar.

- ☒ a) 0 (a fan does not raise the pressure).
- b) 0.01.
- c) -0.01.
- ☒ d) 0.1.

$$\frac{1 \text{ atm}}{1.01325 \text{ Pa}} = \frac{1 \text{ bar}}{10^5 \text{ Pa}}$$

4. The specific heat at constant volume is

- ☒ a) the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 kg of water through one degree.
- b) the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of unit mass of gas through one degree, at constant pressure. X
- c) the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of unit mass of liquid through one degree, at constant pressure. X
- ☒ d) the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of unit mass of gas through one degree, at constant volume.

$$\frac{kJ}{kg \cdot ^\circ C}$$

5. The gas constant (R) is equal to the _____ of two specific heats of an ideal gas.

- ☒ a) difference.
- b) sum.
- c) product.
- ☒ d) ratio.

$$C_p = C_v + R$$

$$C_p = 2R$$

$$R = \frac{C_p}{2}$$

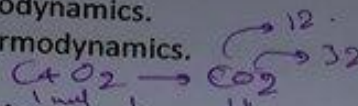
6. When two bodies are in thermal equilibrium with a third body, they are also in thermal equilibrium with each other. This statement is called

- ☒ a) Zeroth law of thermodynamics.
- b) First law of thermodynamics.
- c) Second law of thermodynamics.
- d) Third law of thermodynamics.

7. The measurement of a thermodynamic property known as temperature is based on ____.
- Ideal gas law.
 - Zeroth law of thermodynamics.
 - ☒ First law of thermodynamics.
 - Second law of thermodynamics.

8. One kg of carbon produces _____ kg of carbon dioxide.

- 11/7.
- ☒ 7/11.
- 3/11.
- 11/3.



12g C

44g

83.33 mol

$$\frac{44}{12} = \frac{11}{3}$$



$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$n = \frac{11}{12} = \frac{11}{12} \text{ mol}$$

$$n = \frac{11}{12} \times 12 = 11 \text{ mol}$$

$$1 \text{ mol} \rightarrow 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$83.33 \rightarrow x$$

$$m = n \times M$$

$$1 \text{ kg} \rightarrow ? \text{CO}_2$$

$$\frac{n}{m}$$

9. The processes occurring in an open system which permit the transfer of mass to and from the system, are known as

- non-flow processes.
- ☒ flow processes.
- adiabatic processes.
- None of these.

10. Which of the following is correct?

- ☒ Absolute pressure = Gauge pressure + Atmospheric pressure.
- Absolute pressure = Gauge pressure - Atmospheric pressure.
- Gauge pressure = Absolute pressure + Atmospheric pressure.
- Atmospheric pressure = Absolute pressure + Gauge pressure

11. For a closed system, an adiabatic process is one in which?

- No heat enters or leaves the gas.
- The temperature of the gas changes.
- The change in internal energy is equal to the mechanical work done.
- ☒ All of the above.

$$\Delta H = Q - W$$

$$\Delta H \rightarrow \text{غير} \rightarrow T \text{ غير}$$

$$\Delta H = -W$$

12. The specific heat of water is _____ kJ/kg.K.

- 1.0.
- 8.314.
- 1.817.
- ☒ 4.187.

$$Q = m \cdot c_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$\Delta H = c_p \cdot m \cdot \Delta T$$

$$c_p = \frac{Q}{m \cdot \Delta T}$$

13. The device in which a pressure reduction occurs isenthalpically is a _____.

- Turbine.
- ☒ Throttling valve.
- Compressor.
- Polytropic valve.

14. A series of operations, which takes place in a certain order and restore the initial conditions at the end, is known as _____.

- a) Irreversible cycle.
- b) Reversible cycle.
- c) Thermodynamic cycle. \rightarrow (reversible + irreversible)
- d) None of these.

15. The reference point of steam tables is

- a) Liquid water at its critical point.
- b) Liquid water at its triple point.
- c) Water vapor at its triple point.
- d) Water solid at its triple point.

16. In a given process of an ideal gas, $\delta W = 0$ and $\delta Q < 0$, Then for the gas

- a) the temperature will increase.
- b) the temperature will decrease.
- c) the volume will increase.
- d) the pressure will remain constant.

$$du = \delta q - \delta w$$

$$Q < 0 \rightarrow \text{By the system}$$

$$W = 0$$

2. (9 marks) A steam turbine operates at the conditions in the table below

energy balance in turbine

$$W = -\Delta H$$

	Inlet	Outlet
T (K)	723.15	423.15
P (MPa)	3.5	0.20
Flowrate (kg/h)	10,000	

Answer the following questions and show your calculations. Copy the correct answer to the answers sheet provided.

17. The enthalpy at the inlet of this turbine is 3338.1 kJ/kg.

- a) 3338.1
- b) 3238.1
- c) 3138.1
- d) 2769.1

inlet

$$T_c = 16-273$$

$$T_c = 450.15^\circ\text{C}$$

outlet

$$T_c = 150.15^\circ\text{C}$$

18. The entropy at the outlet of this turbine is 7.2810 kJ/kg.K.

- a) 1.5308
- b) 7.0074
- c) 7.1274
- d) 7.2810

$$s_{out} = 7.2810 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

19. The power generated in this turbine is _____ kW.

- a) 581
- b) 1081
- c) 1581
- d) 1886

$$\Delta H = W$$

$$W = H_{out} - H_{in}$$

$$W = 2769.1 - 3338.1$$

$$W = -569 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 10,000 \text{ kg}$$

$$W = -569 \text{ kJ} \times 10,000 \text{ kg} \times \frac{1}{3600} \text{ h}$$

$$W = -1581 \text{ kW}$$

20. The entropy change in this turbine is _____ kJ/kg.K.

- a) -0.2736
- b) -0.0736
- ✓ c) 0.2736
- d) 1.2736

$$\Delta S = S_{out} - S_{in}$$

$$in\ turbine = 7.296 - 7.007$$

$$= 0.289$$

$$= 0.289$$

$$= 0.289$$

$$(S_{in} = S_{out})$$

The turbine now is replaced with an ideal reversible and adiabatic turbine with the same specifications as below.

	Inlet	Outlet
T (K)	723.15	
P (MPa)	3.5	0.20
Flowrate (kg/h)	10,000	

Answer the following questions and show your calculations. Copy the correct answer to the answers sheet provided.

21. The enthalpy at the outlet of this turbine is _____ kJ/kg.

- a) 504.71
- b) 2659.3
- ✓ c) 2706.3
- d) 2769.1

enthalpy

inlet

$$T = 450.15^\circ C$$

$$S = 7.007 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$in\ turbine \rightarrow S_{in} = S_{out}$$

outlet

$$S = 7.007 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$P = 0.2 \text{ MPa}$$

saturated water

$$P = 0.2 \text{ MPa} \times \frac{10^6 \text{ Pa}}{1 \text{ MPa}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{10^3 \text{ Pa}} = 200 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T = 120.21 + 273 = 393.21 \text{ K}$$

22. The quality at the outlet of this turbine is _____.

- a) 0.000
- b) 0.021
- ✓ c) 0.979
- d) 1.000

$$h = x h_v + (1-x) h_l$$

$$2706.3 =$$

23. The power generated in this turbine is _____ kW.

- a) 581
- b) 1081
- c) 1581
- d) 1886

24. The isentropic efficiency of the turbine in the first part is _____ %.

- a) 75
- ✓ b) 84
- c) 100
- d) 119

$$(A_1 = A_2)$$

$$(P_1 A_1 V_1 = P_2 A_2 V_2)$$

25. If the pipe diameter is to be fixed between the inlet and the outlet, then the ratio of the velocity at the outlet to that at the inlet is about _____.

- a) 3
- ✓ b) 10
- c) 15
- d) 20

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{S_2}{S_1}$$

$$3338.1 = x(2706.3) + (1-x)(504.7)$$

$$3338.1 = 27$$

$$V = 108 \text{ m}^3$$

20 student

$$A = 36 \text{ m}^2$$

3. (5 marks) A group of twenty students attend a class in a room which measures $6 \text{ m} \times 6 \text{ m}$ and has a three-meter-high ceiling. Assume that each person occupies 0.07 m^3 and gives out about 0.1 kW of heat.

$$2 = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ stud} \rightarrow 0.07 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\dot{Q} = 0.1 \text{ kW/s}$$

a) Calculate the air temperature rise occurring within 15 min of the start of the class if the room is completely sealed and insulated. Take c_v for air as 0.718 kJ/(kg.K) . Assume that the room is initially at 21°C and 100 kPa .

b) People will start feeling uncomfortable if the temperature exceeds 50°C . At what time will the room reach this temperature?

4)

close system

$$\cancel{\Delta E_k + \Delta E_p + \Delta U = \dot{Q} - \dot{W} + \Delta H}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta U = \dot{Q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{m} c_v \Delta T = \dot{Q}$$

128

$$0.1 \text{ kW} \times 0.718 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \times (T_f - T_i) = \frac{1800 \text{ kJ}}{s}$$

$$\frac{91.9 \text{ kJ}}{s} (T_f - T_i) = \frac{1800 \text{ kJ}}{s}$$

$$(T_f - T_i) = 19.58 \text{ K}$$

$$(T_f - T_i) = 19.58 \text{ K}$$

$$T_f = 21^\circ\text{C} + 19.58 \text{ K} = 40.58^\circ\text{C}$$

$T_{f,1}$

$$T_f = 19.58 \text{ K} + T_i$$

$$T_f = 313.5 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{at 15 \text{ min}} \rightarrow 313.5 \text{ K}$$

$$323 \text{ K}$$

After the temp 313.5 K after 15 min

323 K after ??

$$313.5 \text{ K} \times X = 323 \text{ K} \times 15 \text{ min}$$

$$X = 15.45 \text{ min}$$

$$T = 21^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T = 2270 \text{ s}$$

$$1 \text{ person} \rightarrow 0.1 \text{ kW/s}$$

$$20 \text{ person} \rightarrow X$$

$$X = 2 \text{ kW/s} = \dot{Q}$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT}$$

$$n = \frac{100 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa} \times 108 \text{ m}^3}{8.314 \text{ J/mol.K} \times 294 \text{ K}}$$

$$n = \frac{100 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa} \times 108 \text{ m}^3}{8.314 \text{ J/mol.K} \times 294 \text{ K}}$$

$$n = 4418 \text{ mol}$$

$$m = n \times M_w = \frac{4418 \text{ mol} \times 29 \text{ g/mol}}{1000} = 128.122 \text{ g}$$

$$m = 128.122 \text{ g}$$

$$m = 128.122 \text{ g}$$

$$\dot{Q} = 1800 \text{ kJ/s}$$

Student Name:
University ID:

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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02	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 6
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14

Fill the circles completely like this symbol ●.

Don't fill more than one circle for each question. If there are more than one circles filled, you will get a zero for that question.

No answers on the questions sheet will be accepted.

Use a black/blue pen not a pencil.