

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION 2016-2017

MA2003 – INTRODUCTION TO THERMO-FLUIDS

April/May 2017

Time allowed: 2½ hour

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper contains **FOUR** (4) questions and comprises **ELEVEN** (11) pages.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. This is a **CLOSED-BOOK** examination
5. Relevant Thermodynamics tables are provided in the Appendix (pages 5 to 11).

1. The tank as shown in Figure 1 comprises two cylindrical shaped closed subsystems A and B. The tank is completely insulated. A frictionless piston separates the two subsystems. The Subsystem A contains $9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$ of liquid water – vapour mixture with a quality of 85 percent at the pressure of 125 kPa. The piston has a cross-sectional area of 60 cm^2 . The subsystem B contains 0.1 kg of air with the pressure and temperature of 100 kPa and 30 °C, respectively. A 15 W heating coil is placed inside the subsystem A causing the piston to move up and push the stopper. The final pressure of subsystem A is 300 kPa. No heat is transferred from subsystem A to subsystem B through the piston. You may assume air as ideal gas. For air, the ideal gas constant (R) is given as 0.287 kJ/kg. K. The specific heat capacity at constant pressure (c_p) is 1.008 kJ/kg. K and the specific heat at constant volume (c_v) is 0.721 kJ/kg. K.

- (a) Calculate the initial temperature and the mass of water vapour at subsystem A. (3 marks)
- (b) Define the state at which the piston just touches the stopper. (3 marks)
- (c) Calculate the work done by subsystem A up to the final state. Show the process in P-v diagram (6 marks)
- (d) Calculate the required time to power the heating coil for the final pressure of 300 kPa (for subsystem A) (7 marks)

Note: Question 1 continues on page 2.
Figure 1 appears on page 2.

- (c) What is the final temperature of subsystem B? Draw the P-v diagram for subsystem B and show how the states change from initial to final. (6 marks)

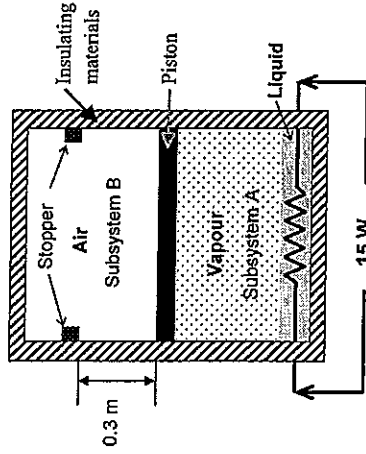


Figure 1

2. In a geothermal power plant, steam with a volumetric flow rate of $30 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$ enters a well-insulated steam turbine at 10 MPa and 400 °C (state 1) as shown schematically in Figure 2. The steam is extracted from the turbine at the pressure and temperature of 1 MPa and 200 °C with the mass flow rate of 10 kg/s (first exit, state 2), and the rest of the steam expands to a pressure of 100 kPa with the quality of 85 % (second exit, state 3).
 - (a) Write the overall mass and energy balances of the system with necessary assumptions. (7 marks)
 - (b) Calculate the power developed by the turbine. (8 marks)
 - (c) Calculate the mass flow rate of liquid water at the second exit of the steam turbine. (5 marks)
 - (d) Draw P- v diagram and show states 1, 2 and 3 with their corresponding constant temperature lines. (5 marks)

Note: Figure 2 appears on page 3.

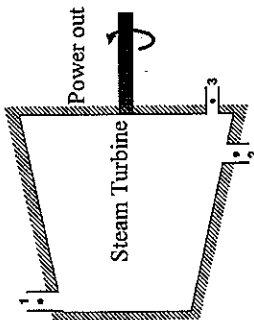


Figure 2

3 (a) A tunnel is to be built under a 50m-deep, 300m-long lake. The engineer produced two designs shown in Figure 3 below: one is a semicircular 10-m-diameter tunnel, and the other is a symmetrically triangular tunnel. Determine the total hydrostatic force acting on the roof of each design of the tunnel. Then compare which design subjects to less force.

(15 marks)

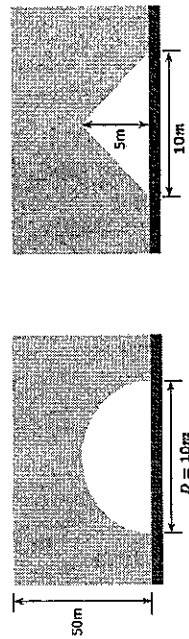


Figure 3

(b) A can is completely filled with Pepsi drink whose density is 1100 kg/m^3 . The can is 5cm in diameter and is 20cm high. The can is now rotated about its vertical axis at a rate of 30 rpm (round per minute) and is free falling. Determine the pressure difference between the center of the top surface and the edge of the bottom surface. The equation for fluid in solid rotation is $dp = \rho r \omega^2 dr - \rho(g + a_z) dz$.

(10 marks)

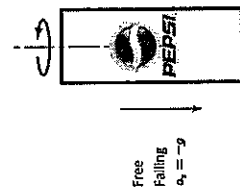


Figure 4

4 (a) Rain water flows horizontally onto a porous playground bed through a duct which has a width of 50cm and a height of 5 cm. The velocity distribution of the rain water out of the duct can be approximated by a triangular shape along the duct's height, with a maximum of 1 m/s at the duct's center and 0.1 m/s at both bottom and top of the duct, as shown in the figure. The velocity distribution of rain water across the duct's width is the same. The playground bed absorbs the water at a uniform vertical velocity of 0.5 mm/s. How big is the surface area of the playground bed in order to completely absorb the rain water steadily?

(10 marks)

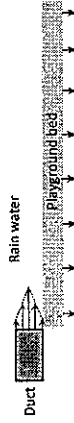


Figure 5

(b) A contractor is to empty the liquid natural gas (LNG) from a cylindrical tank via a venting hose at the bottom of the tank, as shown in the following figure. The length of the hose can be neglected. The initial gage pressure of the air inside the tank is $p_{\text{net}} = 2 p_{\text{atm}}$. The air can be considered an ideal gas and its temperature is maintained constant during the whole process. Initial heights of air and LNG inside the tank are H_1 and H_2 , respectively. The diameter of the tank is D , and the diameter of the hose is d . The velocity distribution out of the hose can be assumed uniform, and the velocity at the top surface of LNG can be assumed negligible. Specific weight of LNG is γ . In terms of the given variables, find the formula to compute the time needed to empty the tank.

(15 marks)

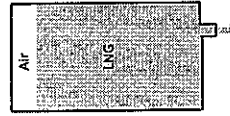
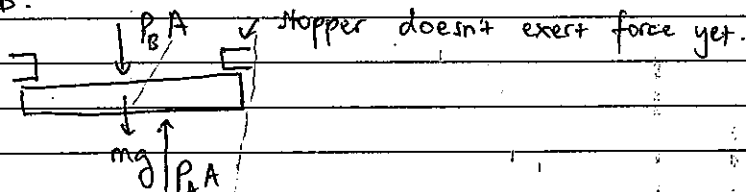


Figure 6

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① a) $P_{A1} = 125 \text{ kPa}$	Continues after point 1c !! oo
Saturated mixture $\rightarrow T_{A1} = 105.97^\circ\text{C}$	
$V_{A1} = V_f + x(V_g - V_f)$	
$= 0.001048 + 0.85(1.3750 - 0.001048)$ $= 1.169 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$	

b) Assume quasi-equilibrium process \rightarrow the piston is at equilibrium at all times. Since subsystem A gets electrical work, it will expand and pushes the piston upwards. The result is subsystem B gets compressed and its pressure increases. To maintain piston's equilibrium, the pressure of subsystem A also increases. The increase in pressure of subsystem A must equal to the increase in pressure of subsystem B.



c) Subsystem B

Initial state: $P_{B1} = 100 \text{ kPa}$, $T_{B1} = 30^\circ\text{C} = 303.15 \text{ K}$ $m_B = 0.1 \text{ kg}$, $R = 0.287 \text{ kJ/kg K}$

$$V_{B1} = \frac{m_B R T_{B1}}{P_{B1}} = \frac{0.1 \times 0.287 \times 303.15}{100}$$

$$= 0.087 \text{ m}^3$$

Final state: $V_{B2} = V_{B1} - A\Delta h$

$$= 0.087 - 60 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.3$$

$$= 0.0852 \text{ m}^3$$

Adiabatic process $\rightarrow PV^\gamma = \text{constant} = K$

$$\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{1.008}{0.721} = 1.398 \approx 1.4$$

$$P_{B1} V_{B1}^\gamma = P_{B2} V_{B2}^\gamma$$

$$P_{B2} = P_{B1} \left(\frac{V_{B1}}{V_{B2}} \right)^\gamma = 100 \left(\frac{0.087}{0.0852} \right)^{1.4} = 102.97 \text{ kPa}$$

/ Pg. 1



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Work for adiabatic process

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \int_1^2 P dV = \int_1^2 \frac{K}{V^\gamma} dV \\
 &= \frac{1}{1-\gamma} (K V_1^{1-\gamma} - K V_2^{1-\gamma}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{1-\gamma} (P_1 V_1 - P_2 V_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

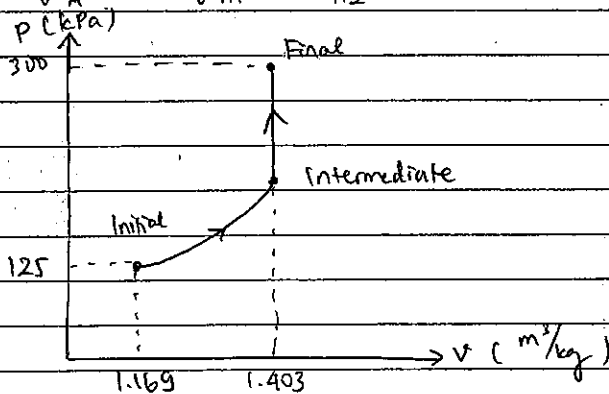
$$\begin{aligned}
 W_B &= \frac{1}{1-\gamma} (P_{B1} V_{B1} - P_{B2} V_{B2}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{1-1.4} (100 \times 0.087 - 102.97 \times 0.0852) \\
 &= 0.18261 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Subsystem AIntermediate state \rightarrow when the piston just touches the stopper

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Initial to intermediate} \rightarrow W_{A1} &= -W_B \\
 &= -0.18261 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Intermediate to final $\rightarrow W_{A2} = 0$ because isochoric process

$$W_A = W_{A1} + W_{A2} = -0.18261 \text{ kJ} \quad (\text{work is done by subsystem A})$$



(Point 1a continues)

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_A &= \frac{V_{A1}}{v_{A1}} \\
 &= \frac{9 \times 10^{-3}}{1.169} = 7.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_{Ag} &= x m_A \\
 &= 0.85 \times 7.7 \times 10^{-3} \\
 &= 6.545 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pg. 2



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$$\begin{aligned}
 d) \quad v_{A2} &= v_{A1} + A \Delta h \\
 &= 9 \times 10^{-3} + 60 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.3 \\
 &= 10.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 0.0108 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_{A2} &= \frac{V_{A2}}{m_A} \\
 &= \frac{0.0108}{7.7 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.403 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{A2} = 300 \text{ kPa}$$

$v_{A2} > v_g @ 300 \text{ kPa} \rightarrow$ superheated vapor

$$v @ 600^\circ\text{C} < v_{A2} < v @ 700^\circ\text{C}$$

$$1.403 - 1.34139 \quad u_{A2} - 3301.6$$

$$1.49580 - 1.34139 \quad 3479.5 - 3301.6$$

$$u_{A2} = 3372.58 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$u_{A1} = u_{f1} + x u_{fg1}$$

$$= 444.23 + 0.85 \times 2068.8$$

$$= 2202.71 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W_e = m_A (u_{A2} - u_{A1})$$

$$0 - W_e = 7.7 \times 10^{-3} (3372.58 - 2202.71)$$

$$W_e = -9.008 \text{ kJ}$$

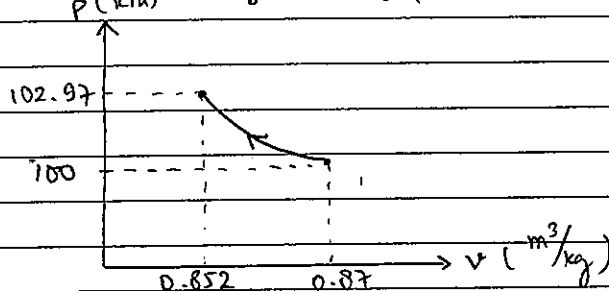
$$P_{xt} = |W_e|$$

$$t = \frac{9.008 \times 10^3}{15} = 600.53 \text{ s} \approx 10 \text{ mins}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e) \quad T_{B2} &= \frac{P_{B2} v_{B2}}{m_B R} = \frac{102.97 \times 0.0852}{0.1 \times 0.287} = 305.68 \text{ K} \\
 &= 32.53^\circ\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$v_{B1} = \frac{v_{B1}}{m_B} = \frac{0.087}{0.1} = 0.87 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$v_{B2} = \frac{v_{B2}}{m_B} = \frac{0.0852}{0.1} = 0.852 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$



" Pg. 3

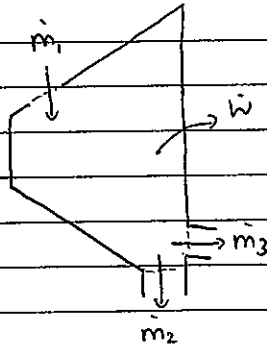


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②

a) Conservation of mass

$$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 + \dot{m}_3 \quad \dots (1)$$



Assume kinetic energy change and potential energy change negligible

Energy balance

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m}_2 h_2 + \dot{m}_3 h_3 - \dot{m}_1 h_1$$

"Well-insulated turbine" $\rightarrow \dot{Q} = 0$

$$-\dot{W} = \dot{m}_2 h_2 + \dot{m}_3 h_3 - \dot{m}_1 h_1 \quad \dots (2)$$

b) State 1 : $P_1 = 10 \text{ MPa}$, $T_1 = 400^\circ\text{C}$, $\dot{V}_1 = 30 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$
 $= 0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

superheated vapor
 $v_1 = 0.026436 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$, $h_1 = 3097.5 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$$\dot{m}_1 = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{v_1} = \frac{0.5}{0.026436} = 18.914 \text{ kg/s}$$

State 2 : $P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa}$, $T_2 = 200^\circ\text{C}$, $\dot{m}_2 = 10 \text{ kg/s}$

superheated vapor
 $h_2 = 2828.3 \text{ kJ/kg}$

State 3 : $P_3 = 100 \text{ kPa}$, $x_3 = 0.85$, $T_3 = 99.61^\circ\text{C}$

$$h_3 = h_f + x_3 h_{fg}$$

$$= 417.51 + 0.85 \times 2257.5$$

$$= 2336.385 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$(1) \quad \dots \quad \dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 + \dot{m}_3$$

$$18.914 = 10 + \dot{m}_3$$

$$\dot{m}_3 = 8.914 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$(2) \quad \dots \quad \dot{W} = \dot{m}_1 h_1 - \dot{m}_2 h_2 - \dot{m}_3 h_3$$

$$= 18.914 \times 3097.5 - 10 \times 2828.3 - 8.914 \times 2336.385$$

$$= 9476.58 \text{ W}$$

$$= 9.477 \text{ kW}$$

c) $\dot{m}_3 = 8.914 \text{ kg/s}$ (refer to point 2b)

d) State 2 $\rightarrow v_2 = 0.20602 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

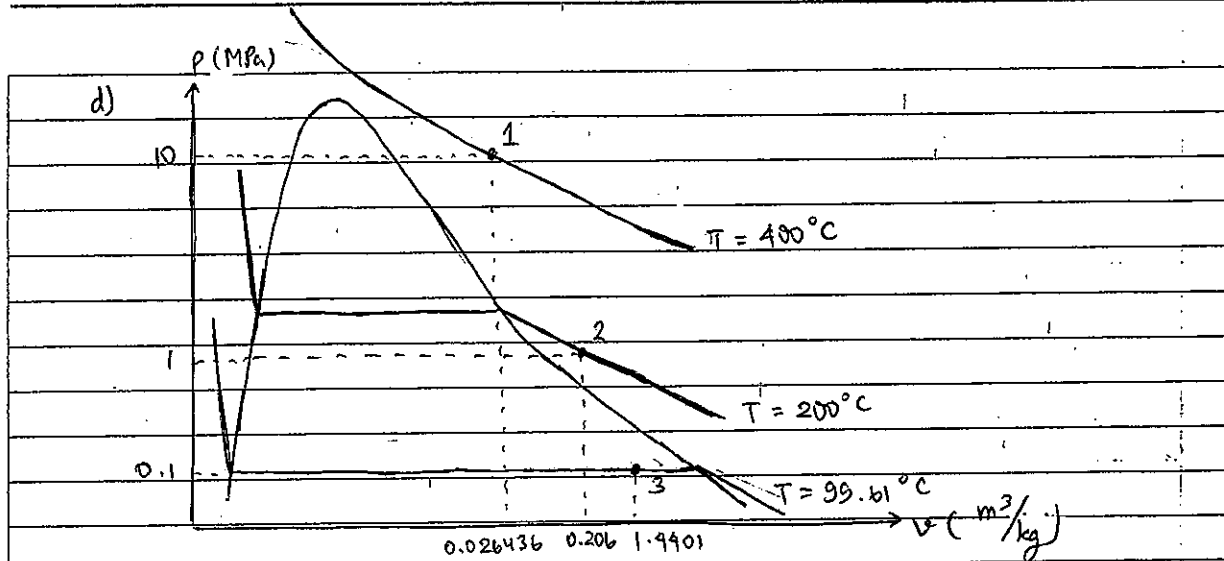
$$\text{State 3} \rightarrow v_3 = 0.001043 + 0.85 \times (1.6941 - 0.001043)$$

$$= 1.4401 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

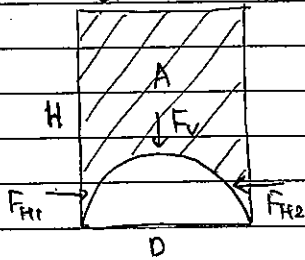
Pg. 4



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③ a) First tunnel



$$A = HD - \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2$$

$$= 50 \times 10 - \frac{1}{4} \pi \times 10^2$$

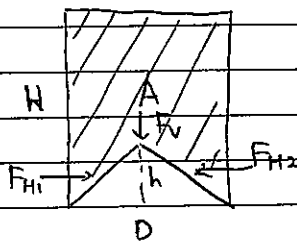
$$= 421.46 \text{ m}^2$$

$$F_v = \rho g V = \rho g A w$$

$$= 1000 \times 9.81 \times 421.46 \times 300$$

$$= 1.24 \text{ GN}$$

Second tunnel



$$A = HD - \frac{1}{2} Dh$$

$$= 50 \times 10 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 5$$

$$= 475 \text{ m}^2$$

$$F_v = \rho g V = \rho g A w$$

$$= 1000 \times 9.81 \times 475 \times 300$$

$$= 1.398 \text{ GN}$$

* First tunnel is subjected to less force.

F_{H1} and F_{H2} will negate each other due to tunnel's symmetry for both tunnel

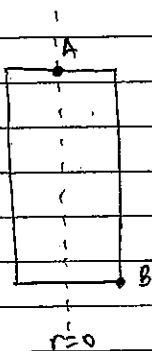
1 Pg. 5



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$$b) \omega = 30 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= \frac{30 \times 2\pi}{60} = \pi \text{ rad/s}$$

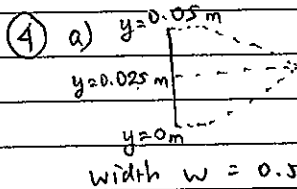


$$\int_A^B dp = \int_A^B \rho r \omega^2 dr - \int_A^B \rho (g - g) dz$$

$$P_B - P_A = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 (r_B^2 - r_A^2)$$

$$\Delta P = \left| \frac{1}{2} \times 1100 \times \pi^2 \times ((2.5 \times 10^{-2})^2 - 0^2) \right|$$

$$= 3.393 \text{ Pa}$$



$$④ a) \quad 0 \leq y \leq 0.025$$

$$V(0) = 0.1 \quad ; \quad V(0.025) = 1$$

$$\frac{y - 0}{0.025 - 0} = \frac{V - 0.1}{1 - 0.1}$$

$$V = 36y + 0.1$$

$$0.025 \leq y \leq 0.05$$

$$V(0.025) = 1 \quad ; \quad V(0.05) = 0.1$$

$$\frac{y - 0.025}{0.05 - 0.025} = \frac{V - 1}{0.1 - 1}$$

$$V = -36y + 1.9$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{\text{duct}} \rho dV + \int_{\text{duct}} \rho \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} dA + \int_{\text{bed}} \rho \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} dA = 0$$

steady flow

$$\int_0^{0.025} \rho (-36y - 0.1) w dy + \int_{0.025}^{0.05} \rho (36y - 1.9) w dy + \rho V A = 0$$

$$0.5 \times [-18y^2 - 0.1y]_0^{0.025} + 0.5 \times [18y^2 - 1.9y]_{0.025}^{0.05} + 0.5 \times 10^{-3} A = 0$$

$$-0.006875 - 0.006875 + 0.0005 A = 0$$

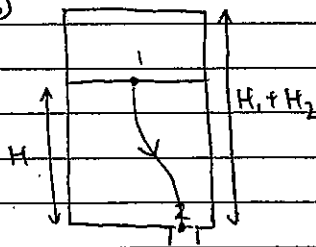
$$A = 27.5 \text{ m}^2$$

Pg. 6



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b)



For air

$$(P_{ini} + P_{atm}) V_{ini} = P V$$

$$3 P_{atm} \times \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 \times H_1 = P \times \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 \times (H_1 + H_2 - H)$$

$$P = \frac{3 P_{atm} H_1}{H_1 + H_2 - H}$$

Bernoulli equation for point 1 and point 2

$$\frac{P}{\rho g} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + z_1 = \frac{P_{atm}}{\rho g} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + z_2$$

$$\frac{P}{\rho g} + H = \frac{P_{atm}}{\rho g} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g}$$

$$V_2 = \sqrt{2g \left(\frac{P - P_{atm}}{\rho} + 2gH \right)}$$

Continuity equation for LNG

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \rho dV + \int \rho \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} dA = 0$$

$$\rho \frac{dH}{dt} + \rho V_2 A_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 \frac{dH}{dt} + \frac{1}{4} \pi d^2 V_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = - \frac{d^2}{D^2} V_2$$

$$\int_0^T dt = \int_{H_2}^0 - \frac{D^2}{d^2} \frac{dH}{V_2}$$

$$T = \int_{H_2}^0 - \frac{D^2}{d^2} \times \frac{dH}{\sqrt{\frac{2g}{\rho} \left(P - P_{atm} \right) + 2gH}}$$

$$T = \frac{D^2}{d^2} \int_0^{H_2} \frac{dH}{\sqrt{\frac{2g}{\rho} \left(\frac{3 P_{atm} H_1}{H_1 + H_2 - H} - P_{atm} \right) + 2gH}}$$

Pg. 7



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SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATION 2017-2018

MA2003 – INTRODUCTION TO THERMO-FLUIDS

November/December 2017

Time allowed: 2½ hours

INSTRUCTIONS

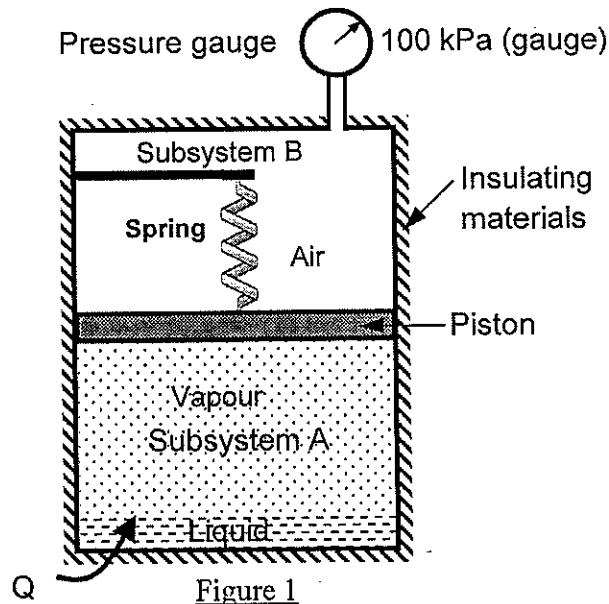
1. This paper contains **FOUR (4)** questions and comprises **NINE (9)** pages.
2. Answer **ALL FOUR** questions.
3. This is a **CLOSED-BOOK** examination.
4. All questions carry equal marks.
5. Relevant Thermodynamics tables and formulas for second moment of inertia are provided in the Appendix (pages 7 to 9).

1. The tank as shown in Figure-1 comprises two cylindrical shaped closed Subsystems-A and B. The tank is completely insulated. A frictionless piston separates the two subsystems. The Subsystem A contains $3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$ of R134a liquid – vapour mixture with a quality of 80 percent at the pressure of 320 kPa. The piston is free to move and has a cross-sectional area of 40 cm^2 . The Subsystem B contains 0.05 kg of air with the pressure and temperature of 100 kPa (gauge) and 33°C , respectively. The Subsystem B also contains a spring with the spring constant of 7.5 kN/m. The Subsystem A is now brought in thermal contact with a heat source of Q . Heat transfer causes the piston to move up and push the spring. The final pressure of Subsystem A is found to be 500 kPa. No heat is transferred from Subsystem A to Subsystem B through the piston. You may assume air as ideal gas. For air, the ideal gas constant (R) is given as 0.287 kJ/kg.K, the specific heat capacity at constant pressure (c_p) is 1.008 kJ/kg.K, the specific heat capacity at constant volume (c_v) is 0.721 kJ/kg.K and the compression coefficient under adiabatic condition can be considered 1.4. The effects of spring volume are neglected. The atmospheric pressure of air is considered 101.325 kPa.

- (a) Calculate the initial temperature and the mass of R134a at Subsystem A. (3 marks)
- (b) Calculate the distance travelled by the piston from initial to final state. (3 marks)
- (c) Calculate the work done by Subsystem A up to its final state. Show the process in P-v diagram. (6 marks)

Note: Question 1 continues on page 2.
Figure 1 appears on page 2.

- (d) Calculate the amount of heat Q to the system. What is the final temperature of Subsystem A? (7 marks)
- (e) What are the final temperature and pressure of Subsystem B? (6 marks)



2. Three main components namely compressor, heat exchanger and throttling device are shown in Figure 2. At first, saturated R134a vapour with a mass flow rate of 0.3 kg/s and 240 kPa enters the compressor at point 1 and leaves at point 2 at 60 °C and 1600 kPa. The heat loss to the surroundings from the compressor is 3 kW. Next, the working R134a fluid directly goes to the heat exchanger, where R134a is cooled by water flow. The water is not mixed with R134a in the heat exchanger. The refrigerant R134a leaves from the heat exchanger (point 3) at the pressure of 1600 kPa under the saturated liquid condition. Finally R134a is throttled to 240 kPa (point 4). The cooling water enters the heat exchanger (point 5) at 25 °C and leaves at 35 °C (point 6). The specific heat capacity of liquid water is considered 4.18 kJ/kg.K. The change in the kinetic and potential energy in the process can be neglected. The pressure drop and heat loss at the connection between main components are negligible. All state points are shown in Figure 2.

- (a) Calculate the power input to the compressor. (6 marks)
- (b) Calculate the heat loss from the heat exchanger. (5 marks)
- (c) Calculate the quality of R134a fluid at the outlet of the throttling device. (5 marks)
- (d) Calculate the mass flow rates of both liquid and vapour phases at state point 4. (5 marks)
- (e) Calculate the mass flow rate of cooling water at point 5. (4 marks)

Note: Figure 2 appears on page 3.

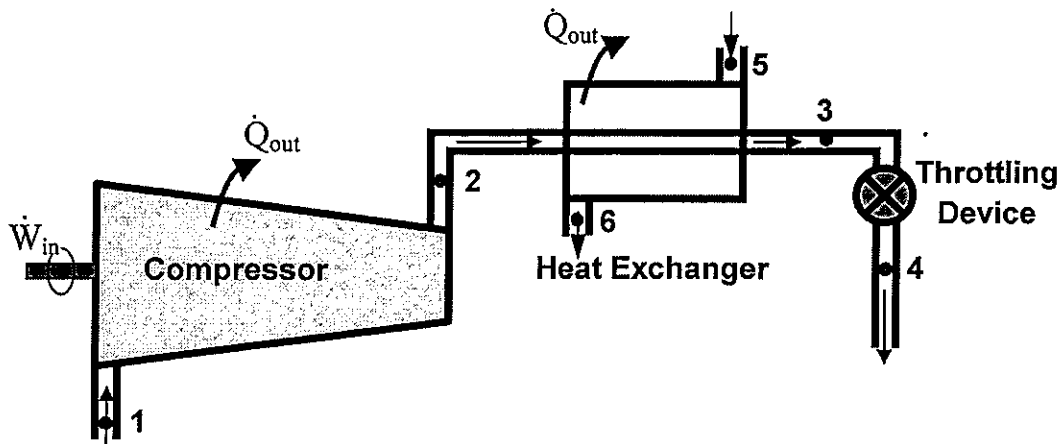


Figure 2

- 3 (a) A tank of width W (dimension into paper), shown in Figure 3, has a gate connected to the tank through the hinge at the top. The gate comprises of a half cylinder and a rectangular plate, which separates the tank into two compartments. The left compartment is open to the air at atmospheric pressure P_{atm} and filled with water. The density of water is ρ , and the initial water level is H . The right compartment is initially filled with compressed air of gauge pressure P_0 ($P_0 > 0$). A torque T is applied at the hinge to keep the gate shut at all times. Due to a small leak at the bottom of the gate, the water leaks to the right compartment.

When the water level drops by height h , determine:

- (i) The air gauge pressure P_{air} . (3 marks)

In terms of P_{air} and h , determine:

- (ii) The total horizontal force on the gate F_H , (3 marks)
 (iii) The distance y (location of the force F_H), (3 marks)
 (iv) The total vertical force on the gate F_V , (3 marks)
 (v) Eventually the water level will reach the equilibrium such that there is no leak and torque, $T = 0$. Assuming at this equilibrium state, the water level at the left compartment is $H - h_{\text{eq}}$, set up the equation for h_{eq} . You are not required to solve it.

(3 marks)

Note: Question 3 continues on page 4
 Figure 3 appears on page 4.

You may assume:

1. The mass of the gate and the dimension of the leak can be neglected.
2. The flow rate through the leak is extremely small, so the process at any instant is quasi-steady.
3. The air remains trapped within the right compartment and behaves ideal gas with constant temperature.

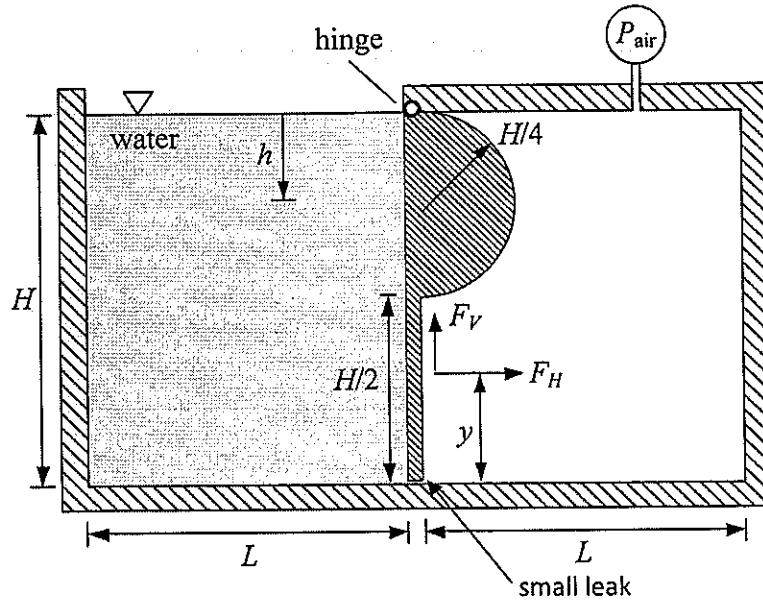


Figure 3

(b) A 2-m long (dimension into paper) barge with the cross-sectional dimension as shown in Figure 4 is floating on water of density 1000 kg/m^3 . The density of this homogeneous barge is 300 kg/m^3 .

- (i) Determine the height y measured from the water surface to the bottom surface of the barge. (2 marks)
- (ii) Is this configuration stable? Please provide necessary calculations to justify your answer. (3 marks)

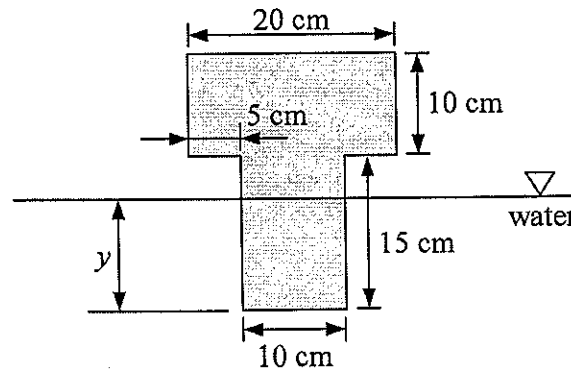


Figure 4

Note: Question 3 continues on page 5.

- (c) A rectangular tank with negligible width (dimension in the y direction) is fully filled with water of density ρ is shown in Figure 5. The tank is fully sealed (except at point O , which is exposed to the atmosphere) and rotates at a constant angular speed ω about the axis parallel to the z axis passing through point O . Determine the gauge pressure at the point A (left bottom corner as shown in Figure 5) in terms of the given variables.

(5 marks)

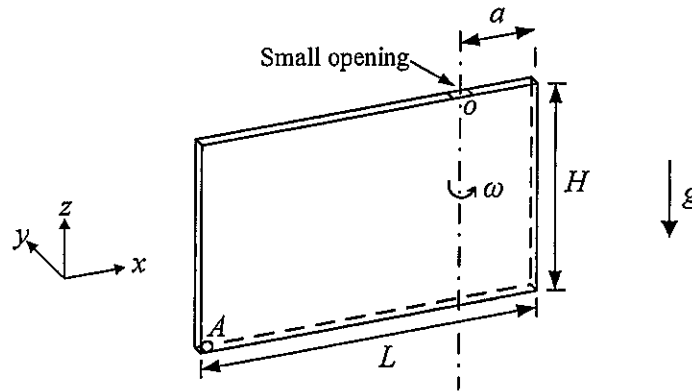


Figure 5

- 4 (a) Water of density ρ flows in a pipe of varying diameter and exits to the atmosphere as shown in Figure 6. The flow is assumed to be steady and ideal. The velocity across the cross section area is uniform. The gauge pressure at point A is P_A .

(i) Determine the velocities V_2 and V_3 in terms of V_1 . (4 marks)

(ii) Draw the relevant streamlines and determine the volumetric flowrate in terms of only the following variables: P_A , D_1 , ρ , and the pitot static tube reading h_2 . (8 marks)

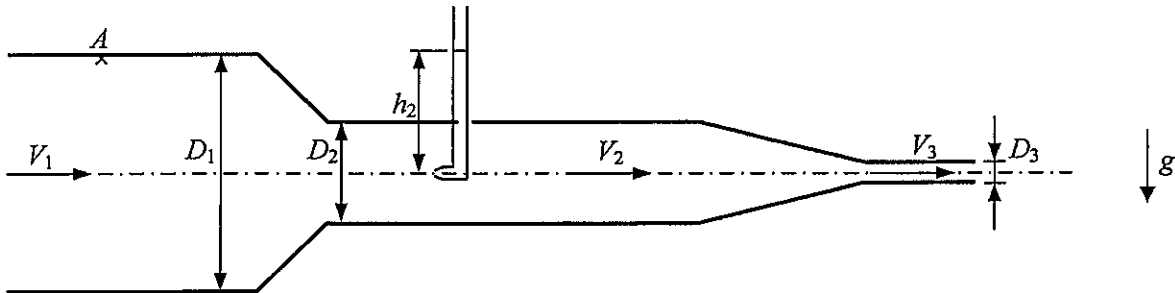


Figure 6

Note: Question 4 continues on page 6.

- (b) An experiment setup shown in Figure 7 is performed in the zero-gravity space station to inflate a balloon. The experiment is conducted by first pumping the air of density ρ_{air} into a tank of diameter D which is initially filled with water of height H_1 , while keeping the valve closed. The absolute pressure of the compressed air (P_{air}) at this stage is P_0 . An empty balloon is then connected to the pipe and the valve is opened. The water flows through the pipe and fills the balloon. The water density is ρ_w . The pressure in the balloon P_b depends on the volume of the balloon V given by $P_b = C - V$. At the steady state, the astronaut finds that the water level in the tank drops by the height of h and the volume of the balloon is V_f .

If $V = V_f [1 - e^{(-t/\tau)}]$, where τ is a constant,

- (i) determine the time taken to inflate the balloon to a volume of $0.5 V_f$. (2 marks)
- (ii) determine the mass influx to the balloon. (4 marks)
- (iii) determine the final volume of the balloon is V_f in terms of h and solve for h in terms of P_0, H_2, D and C . (7 marks)

You may assume the air is an ideal gas.

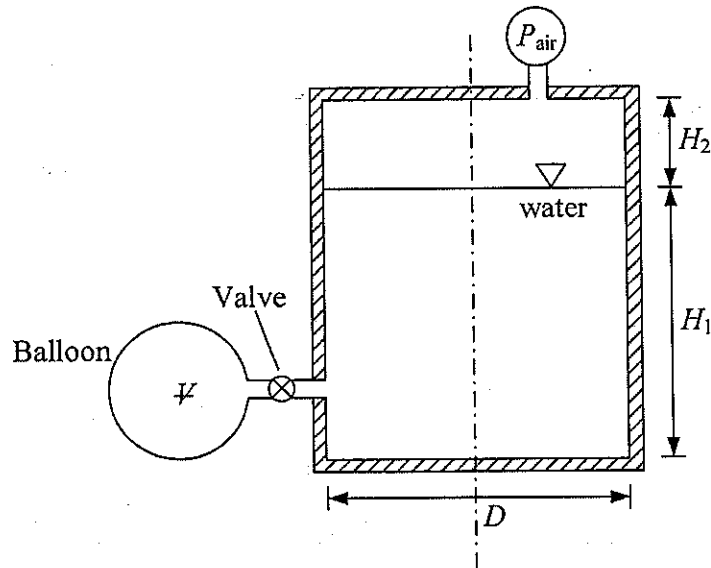


Figure 7

APPENDIX

Table 1- Pressure Table for R134a

Saturated refrigerant-134a—Pressure table

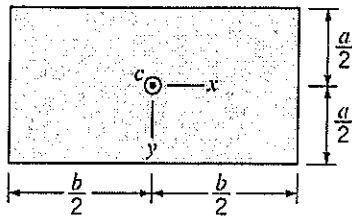
Press., P kPa	Sat. temp., T_{sat} °C	Specific volume, m^3/kg		Internal energy, kJ/kg			Enthalpy, kJ/kg			Entropy, kJ/kg · K		
		Sat. liquid, v_f	Sat. vapor, v_g	Sat. liquid, u_f	Evap., u_{fg}	Sat. vapor, u_g	Sat. liquid, h_f	Evap., h_{fg}	Sat. vapor, h_g	Sat. liquid, s_f	Evap., s_{fg}	Sat. vapor, s_g
60	-36.95	0.0007098	0.31121	3.798	205.32	209.12	3.841	223.95	227.79	0.01634	0.94807	0.96441
70	-33.87	0.0007144	0.26929	7.680	203.20	210.88	7.730	222.00	229.73	0.03267	0.92775	0.96042
80	-31.13	0.0007185	0.23753	11.15	201.30	212.46	11.21	220.25	231.46	0.04711	0.90999	0.95710
90	-28.65	0.0007223	0.21263	14.31	199.57	213.88	14.37	218.65	233.02	0.06008	0.89419	0.95427
100	-26.37	0.0007259	0.19254	17.21	197.98	215.19	17.28	217.16	234.44	0.07188	0.87995	0.95183
120	-22.32	0.0007324	0.16212	22.40	195.11	217.51	22.49	214.48	236.97	0.09275	0.85503	0.94779
140	-18.77	0.0007383	0.14014	26.98	192.57	219.54	27.08	212.08	239.16	0.11087	0.83368	0.94456
160	-15.60	0.0007437	0.12348	31.09	190.27	221.35	31.21	209.90	241.11	0.12693	0.81496	0.94190
180	-12.73	0.0007487	0.11041	34.83	188.16	222.99	34.97	207.90	242.86	0.14139	0.79826	0.93965
200	-10.09	0.0007533	0.099867	38.28	186.21	224.48	38.43	206.03	244.46	0.15457	0.78316	0.93773
240	-5.38	0.0007620	0.083897	44.48	182.67	227.14	44.66	202.62	247.28	0.17794	0.75664	0.93458
280	-1.25	0.0007699	0.072352	49.97	179.50	229.46	50.18	199.54	249.72	0.19829	0.73381	0.93210
320	2.46	0.0007772	0.063604	54.92	176.61	231.52	55.16	196.71	251.88	0.21637	0.71369	0.93006
360	5.82	0.0007841	0.056738	59.44	173.94	233.38	59.72	194.08	253.81	0.23270	0.69566	0.92836
400	8.91	0.0007907	0.051201	63.62	171.45	235.07	63.94	191.62	255.55	0.24761	0.67929	0.92691
450	12.46	0.0007985	0.045619	68.45	168.54	237.00	68.81	188.71	257.53	0.26465	0.66069	0.92535
500	15.71	0.0008059	0.041118	72.93	165.82	238.75	73.33	185.98	259.30	0.28023	0.64377	0.92400
550	18.73	0.0008130	0.037408	77.10	163.25	240.35	77.54	183.38	260.92	0.29461	0.62821	0.92282
600	21.55	0.0008199	0.034295	81.02	160.81	241.83	81.51	180.90	262.40	0.30799	0.61378	0.92177
650	24.20	0.0008266	0.031646	84.72	158.48	243.20	85.26	178.51	263.77	0.32051	0.60030	0.92081
700	26.69	0.0008331	0.029361	88.24	156.24	244.48	88.82	176.21	265.03	0.33230	0.58763	0.91994
750	29.06	0.0008395	0.027371	91.59	154.08	245.67	92.22	173.98	266.20	0.34345	0.57567	0.91912
800	31.31	0.0008458	0.025621	94.79	152.00	246.79	95.47	171.82	267.29	0.35404	0.56431	0.91835
850	33.45	0.0008520	0.024069	97.87	149.98	247.85	98.60	169.71	268.31	0.36413	0.55349	0.91762
900	35.51	0.0008580	0.022683	100.83	148.01	248.85	101.61	167.66	269.26	0.37377	0.54315	0.91692
950	37.48	0.0008641	0.021438	103.69	146.10	249.79	104.51	165.64	270.15	0.38301	0.53323	0.91624
1000	39.37	0.0008700	0.020313	106.45	144.23	250.68	107.32	163.67	270.99	0.39189	0.52368	0.91558
1200	46.29	0.0008934	0.016715	116.70	137.11	253.81	117.77	156.10	273.87	0.42441	0.48863	0.91303
1400	52.40	0.0009166	0.014107	125.94	130.43	256.37	127.22	148.90	276.12	0.45315	0.45734	0.91050
1600	57.88	0.0009400	0.012123	134.43	124.04	258.47	135.93	141.93	277.86	0.47911	0.42873	0.90784
1800	62.87	0.0009639	0.010559	142.33	117.83	260.17	144.07	135.11	279.17	0.50294	0.40204	0.90498
2000	67.45	0.0009886	0.009288	149.78	111.73	261.51	151.76	128.33	280.09	0.52509	0.37675	0.90184
2500	77.54	0.0010566	0.006936	166.99	96.47	263.45	169.63	111.16	280.79	0.57531	0.31695	0.89226
3000	86.16	0.0011406	0.005275	183.04	80.22	263.26	186.46	92.63	279.09	0.62118	0.25776	0.87894

Table 2- Superheated vapour Table for R134a

Superheated refrigerant-134a (Continued)

<i>T</i> °C	<i>v</i> m ³ /kg	<i>u</i> kJ/kg	<i>h</i> kJ/kg	<i>s</i> kJ/kg · K	<i>v</i> m ³ /kg	<i>u</i> kJ/kg	<i>h</i> kJ/kg	<i>s</i> kJ/kg · K	<i>v</i> m ³ /kg	<i>u</i> kJ/kg	<i>h</i> kJ/kg	<i>s</i> kJ/kg · K
P = 0.50 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = 15.71°C)				P = 0.60 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = 21.55°C)				P = 0.70 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = 26.69°C)				
Sat.	0.041118	238.75	259.30	0.9240	0.034295	241.83	262.40	0.9218	0.029361	244.48	265.03	0.9199
20	0.042115	242.40	263.46	0.9383					0.029966	247.48	268.45	0.9313
30	0.044338	250.84	273.01	0.9703	0.035984	249.22	270.81	0.9499	0.031696	256.39	278.57	0.9641
40	0.046456	259.26	282.48	1.0011	0.037865	257.86	280.58	0.9816	0.033322	265.20	288.53	0.9954
50	0.048499	267.72	291.96	1.0309	0.039659	266.48	290.28	1.0121	0.034875	274.01	298.42	1.0256
60	0.050485	276.25	301.50	1.0599	0.041389	275.15	299.98	1.0417	0.036373	282.87	308.33	1.0549
70	0.052427	284.89	311.10	1.0883	0.043069	283.89	309.73	1.0705	0.037829	291.80	318.28	1.0835
80	0.054331	293.64	320.80	1.1162	0.044710	292.73	319.55	1.0987	0.039250	300.82	328.29	1.1114
90	0.056205	302.51	330.61	1.1436	0.046318	301.67	329.46	1.1264	0.040642	309.95	338.40	1.1389
100	0.058053	311.50	340.53	1.1705	0.047900	310.73	339.47	1.1536	0.042010	319.19	348.60	1.1658
110	0.059880	320.63	350.57	1.1971	0.049458	319.91	349.59	1.1803	0.043358	328.55	358.90	1.1924
120	0.061687	329.89	360.73	1.2233	0.050997	329.23	359.82	1.2067	0.044688	338.04	369.32	1.2186
130	0.063479	339.29	371.03	1.2491	0.052519	338.67	370.18	1.2327	0.046004	347.66	379.86	1.2444
140	0.065256	348.83	381.46	1.2747	0.054027	348.25	380.66	1.2584	0.047306	357.41	390.52	1.2699
150	0.067021	358.51	392.02	1.2999	0.055522	357.96	391.27	1.2838	0.048597	367.29	401.31	1.2951
160	0.068775	368.33	402.72	1.3249	0.057006	367.81	402.01	1.3088				
P = 0.80 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = 31.31°C)				P = 0.90 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = 35.51°C)				P = 1.00 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = 39.37°C)				
Sat.	0.025621	246.79	267.29	0.9183	0.022683	248.85	269.26	0.9169	0.020313	250.68	270.99	0.9156
40	0.027035	254.82	276.45	0.9480	0.023375	253.13	274.17	0.9327	0.020406	251.30	271.71	0.9179
50	0.028547	263.86	286.69	0.9802	0.024809	262.44	284.77	0.9660	0.021796	260.94	282.74	0.9525
60	0.029973	272.83	296.81	1.0110	0.026146	271.60	295.13	0.9976	0.023068	270.32	293.38	0.9850
70	0.031340	281.81	306.88	1.0408	0.027413	280.72	305.39	1.0280	0.024261	279.59	303.85	1.0160
80	0.032659	290.84	316.97	1.0698	0.028630	289.86	315.63	1.0574	0.025398	288.86	314.25	1.0458
90	0.033941	299.95	327.10	1.0981	0.029806	299.06	325.89	1.0860	0.026492	298.15	324.64	1.0748
100	0.035193	309.15	337.30	1.1258	0.030951	308.34	336.19	1.1140	0.027552	307.51	335.06	1.1031
110	0.036420	318.45	347.59	1.1530	0.032068	317.70	346.56	1.1414	0.028584	316.94	345.53	1.1308
120	0.037625	327.87	357.97	1.1798	0.033164	327.18	357.02	1.1684	0.029592	326.47	356.06	1.1580
130	0.038813	337.40	368.45	1.2061	0.034241	336.76	367.58	1.1949	0.030581	336.11	366.69	1.1846
140	0.039985	347.06	379.05	1.2321	0.035302	346.46	378.23	1.2210	0.031554	345.85	377.40	1.2109
150	0.041143	356.85	389.76	1.2577	0.036349	356.28	389.00	1.2467	0.032512	355.71	388.22	1.2368
160	0.042290	366.76	400.59	1.2830	0.037384	366.23	399.88	1.2721	0.033457	365.70	399.15	1.2623
170	0.043427	376.81	411.55	1.3080	0.038408	376.31	410.88	1.2972	0.034392	375.81	410.20	1.2875
180	0.044554	386.99	422.64	1.3327	0.039423	386.52	422.00	1.3221	0.035317	386.04	421.36	1.3124
P = 1.20 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = 46.29°C)				P = 1.40 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = 52.40°C)				P = 1.60 MPa (<i>T</i> _{sat} = 57.88°C)				
Sat.	0.016715	253.81	273.87	0.9130	0.014107	256.37	276.12	0.9105	0.012123	258.47	277.86	0.9078
50	0.017201	257.63	278.27	0.9267					0.012372	260.89	280.69	0.9163
60	0.018404	267.56	289.64	0.9614	0.015005	264.46	285.47	0.9389	0.013430	271.76	293.25	0.9535
70	0.019502	277.21	300.61	0.9938	0.016060	274.62	297.10	0.9733	0.014362	282.09	305.07	0.9875
80	0.020529	286.75	311.39	1.0248	0.017023	284.51	308.34	1.0056	0.015215	292.17	316.52	1.0194
90	0.021506	296.26	322.07	1.0546	0.017923	294.28	319.37	1.0364	0.016014	302.14	327.76	1.0500
100	0.022442	305.80	332.73	1.0836	0.018778	304.01	330.30	1.0661	0.016773	312.07	338.91	1.0795
110	0.023348	315.38	343.40	1.1118	0.019597	313.76	341.19	1.0949	0.017500	322.02	350.02	1.1081
120	0.024228	325.03	354.11	1.1394	0.020388	323.55	352.09	1.1230	0.018201	332.00	361.12	1.1360
130	0.025086	334.77	364.88	1.1664	0.021155	333.41	363.02	1.1504	0.018882	342.05	372.26	1.1632
140	0.025927	344.61	375.72	1.1930	0.021904	343.34	374.01	1.1773	0.019545	352.17	383.44	1.1900
150	0.026753	354.56	386.66	1.2192	0.022636	353.37	385.07	1.2038	0.020194	362.38	394.69	1.2163
160	0.027566	364.61	397.69	1.2449	0.023355	363.51	396.20	1.2298	0.020830	372.69	406.02	1.2421
170	0.028367	374.78	408.82	1.2703	0.024061	373.75	407.43	1.2554	0.021456	383.11	417.44	1.2676
180	0.029158	385.08	420.07	1.2954	0.024757	384.10	418.76	1.2807				

Table 3: Formulas for second moment of area and centroid



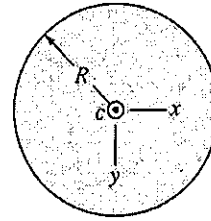
(a) Rectangle

$$A = ba$$

$$I_{xx} = \frac{1}{12} ba^3$$

$$I_{yy} = \frac{1}{12} ab^3$$

$$I_{xy} = 0$$

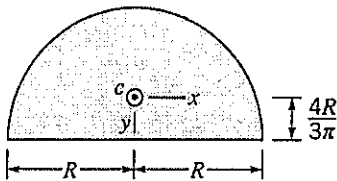


(b) Circle

$$A = \pi R^2$$

$$I_{xx} = I_{yy} = \frac{\pi R^4}{4}$$

$$I_{xy} = 0$$



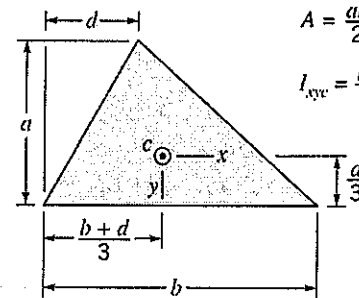
(c) Semicircle

$$A = \frac{\pi R^2}{2}$$

$$I_{xx} = 0.1098R^4$$

$$I_{yy} = 0.3927R^4$$

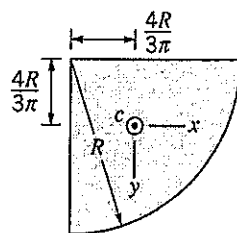
$$I_{xy} = 0$$



(d) Triangle

$$A = \frac{ab}{2} \quad I_{xx} = \frac{ba^3}{36}$$

$$I_{yy} = \frac{ba^2}{72}(b-2d)$$



(e) Quarter circle

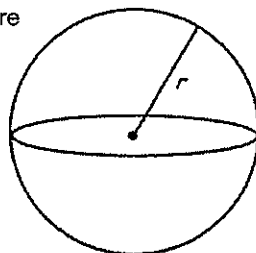
$$A = \frac{\pi R^2}{4}$$

$$I_{xx} = I_{yy} = 0.05488R^4$$

$$I_{xy} = -0.01647R^4$$

Table 4: Formula for volume

sphere



Volume $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

END OF PAPER

MA2003 17/18 SEM 1

1. a) At $P = 320 \text{ kPa}$, $x = 0.80$

$$T = T_{\text{sat}@320 \text{ kPa}} = 2.46^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= V_{f@320 \text{ kPa}} + 0.80 V_{fg@320 \text{ kPa}} \\ &= 0.0007772 + 0.80 (0.063604 - 0.0007772) \\ &= 0.051039 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$m = \frac{V}{v} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-3}}{0.051039} = 0.05881 \text{ kg}$$

b) At Final State, $P = 500 \text{ kPa}$ At 320 kPa , $V_g = 0.063604 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ Δx when subsystem A is saturated vapour

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{0.063604 \times 0.058779 - 3 \times 10^{-3}}{40 \times 10^{-2} \times 10^{-2}} \\ &= 0.18464 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta F = k \Delta x = \Delta P A$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{A}{k} \Delta P$$

 Δx when subsystem A changes from saturated vapour to final state

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{40 \times 10^{-2} \times 10^{-2}}{7.5} (500 - 320) \\ &= 0.096 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Total distance travelled by piston from initial to final state

$$= 0.18464 + 0.096$$

$$= 0.281 \text{ m}$$

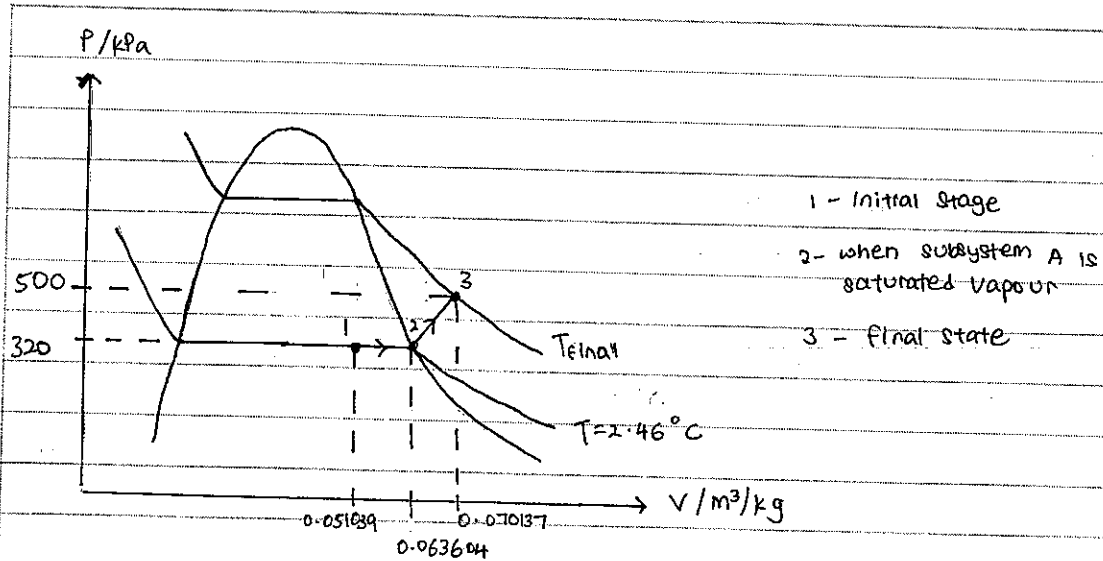
$$c) V_{\text{final}} = 0.063604 + \frac{0.096 \times 40 \times 10^{-2} \times 10^{-2}}{0.058779} = 0.070137 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

At 500 kPa , $V_{\text{final}} > V_{g@500 \text{ kPa}} \Rightarrow$ superheated vapour

Work done by subsystem A

$$\begin{aligned} &= 320 \times 0.058779 (0.063604 - 0.051039) + \frac{320 + 500}{2} \times 0.058779 (0.070137 - 0.063604) \\ &= 0.394 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

(P-V diagram next page)



$$d) Q - W = m (u_{final} - u_{initial})$$

$$u_{initial} = u_f @ 320\text{kPa} + 0.80 u_g @ 320\text{kPa}$$

$$= 54.92 + 0.80 \times 176.61$$

$$= 196.208 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

At 500kPa, $v_{final} = 0.070137 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} > v_g @ 500\text{kPa} \Rightarrow$ superheated vapour

$$T = \frac{0.070137 - 0.068775}{0.068775 - 0.067021} (160 - 150) + 160 = 167.77^\circ\text{C}$$

$$u_{final} = \frac{0.070137 - 0.068775}{0.068775 - 0.067021} (368.33 - 358.57) + 368.33 = 375.955 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - 0.394 = 0.058779 (375.955 - 196.208)$$

$$Q = 10.96 \text{ kJ}$$

$$e) P_v = MRT$$

$$(100 + 101.325) \times V = 0.05 \times 0.287 \times (33 + 273)$$

$$V = 0.021811 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P_1 V_1^{1.4} = P_2 V_2^{1.4} \text{ under adiabatic conditions}$$

$$(100 + 101.325) (0.021811)^{1.4} = P_2 (0.021811 - 0.281 \times 40 \times 10^{-6})^{1.4}$$

$$P_2 = 216.78 \text{ kPa absolute} \Rightarrow \text{Gauge } P_2 = 115.46 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T = \frac{P V}{R m} = \frac{216.78 \times (0.021811 - 0.281 \times 40 \times 10^{-6})}{0.287 \times 0.05}$$

$$= 312.54 \text{ K} = 39.54^\circ\text{C}$$

$$2. a) \sum \dot{m}_{in} = \sum \dot{m}_{out} \Rightarrow \dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m} = 0.3 \text{ kg/s}$$

At 240 kPa, R134a is in saturated vapour state

$$h_1 = h_g @ 240 \text{ kPa} = 247.28 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

At $P = 1600 \text{ kPa}$, $T = 50^\circ\text{C} > T_{sat} @ 1600 \text{ kPa} \Rightarrow$ Superheated vapour

$$h_2 = 280.69 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{in} - \dot{Q}_{out} + \dot{w}_{in} - \dot{w}_{out} = \dot{m} (h_2 - h_1 + \frac{V_2^2}{2} - \frac{V_1^2}{2} + g(z_2 - z_1))$$

$$-\dot{Q}_{out} + \dot{w}_{in} = \dot{m} (h_2 - h_1)$$

$$-3 + \dot{w}_{in} = 0.3 (280.69 - 247.28)$$

$$\dot{w}_{in} = 13.023 \text{ kW}$$

$$b) \text{ At } P = 1600 \text{ kPa}, h_3 = h_e @ 1600 \text{ kPa} = 135.93 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_3 = \dot{m} = 0.3 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\dot{w} = 0$$

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m} (h_3 - h_2) \quad \text{assuming KE and PE changes are neglected}$$

$$= 0.3 (135.93 - 280.69)$$

$$= -43.428 \text{ kW}$$

Heat loss from heat exchanger is 43.428 kW

$$c) \dot{w} = 0, \dot{Q} = 0$$

$$\Delta KE = 0, \Delta PE = 0$$

$$\therefore h_3 = h_4 = 135.93 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

At 240 kPa, $h_4 = h_f @ 240 \text{ kPa} + x h_{fg} @ 240 \text{ kPa}$

$$135.93 = 44.66 + x (202.62)$$

$$x = 0.450$$

$$d) \dot{m} = 0.3 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\text{Mass flow rate of vapour} = x \dot{m} = 0.450 \times 0.3 = 0.135 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\text{Mass flow rate of liquid} = 0.3 - 0.135 = 0.165 \text{ kg/s}$$

e) Heat loss from heat exchanger = heat gained by water = 43.428 kW

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m} c (T_6 - T_5)$$

$$43.428 = \dot{m} \times 4.18 \times (35 - 25)$$

$$\dot{m} = 1.04 \text{ kg/s}$$

3. a) (i) Initial absolute pressure = $P_0 + P_{atm}$

$$\text{Initial volume } V_i = \left[LH - \frac{1}{2}\pi \left(\frac{H}{2}\right)^2 \right] \omega$$

$$\text{Final volume } V_f = \left[LH - \frac{1}{2}\pi \left(\frac{H}{2}\right)^2 - Lh \right] \omega$$

At constant temperature, $P_i V_i = P_f V_f$

$$(P_0 + P_{atm}) \left(LH - \frac{\pi H^2}{32} \right) \omega = P_f \left(LH - \frac{\pi H^2}{32} - Lh \right) \omega$$

$$P_{air} P_f = (P_0 + P_{atm}) \frac{LH - \frac{\pi H^2}{32}}{LH - Lh - \frac{\pi H^2}{32}}$$

$$P_{air} = (P_0 + P_{atm}) \frac{LH - \frac{\pi H^2}{32}}{LH - Lh - \frac{\pi H^2}{32}} - P_{atm}$$

$$(ii) F_{H, w, left} = \rho g h c A = \rho g \left(\frac{H-h}{2} \right) \left(\frac{H-h}{2} \right) \omega$$

$$= \rho g \left(\frac{H-h}{2} \right)^2 \omega$$

$$F_{H, air, right} = P_{air} H \omega$$

$$F_{H, w, right} = \rho g h c A = \rho g \left(\frac{h}{2} \right) \left(\frac{h}{2} \right) \omega$$

$$= \frac{\rho g h^2 \omega}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow F_H = \frac{\rho g (H-h)^2 \omega}{4} - P_{air} H \omega - \frac{\rho g h^2 \omega}{4}$$

$$(iii) \gamma_w F_{w, left} + \gamma_{air} F_{air} + \gamma_w F_{w, right} = \gamma_H F_H$$

$$\frac{\rho g (H-h)^2 \omega}{4} \left(\frac{H-h}{3} \right) - P_{air} H \omega \left(\frac{H}{2} \right) - \frac{\rho g h^2 \omega}{4} \left(\frac{h}{3} \right) = \gamma_H F_H$$

$$\frac{\rho g (H-h)^3 \omega}{12} - \frac{P_{air} H^2 \omega}{2} - \frac{\rho g h^3 \omega}{12} = \gamma_H F_H$$

$$\gamma_H = \frac{\frac{1}{12} [\rho g (H-h)^3 \omega - 6 P_{air} H^2 \omega - \rho g h^3 \omega]}{\frac{1}{4} [\rho g (H-h)^2 \omega - 4 P_{air} H \omega - \rho g h^2 \omega]}$$

$$= \frac{\rho g (H-h)^3 - 6 P_{air} H^2 - \rho g h^3}{3 \rho g (H-h)^2 - 12 P_{air} H - 3 \rho g h^2}$$

$$(iv) F_{v, air} = 0$$

$$F_{v, w, left} = 0$$

$$F_{v, w, right} = 0 \text{ assuming } h \leq \frac{H}{2}$$

$$F_v = 0$$

$$(v) T = 0$$

$$\rho g \left(\frac{H - h_{eq}}{2} \right)^2 \omega \left(H - \frac{H-h}{3} \right) = P_{air} H \omega \left(\frac{H}{2} \right) + \frac{\rho g h_{eq}^2 \omega}{4} \left(H - \frac{h_{eq}}{3} \right)$$

$$\rho g \left(\frac{H - h_{eq}}{2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{2H+h}{3} \right) = P_{air} \frac{P_{air} H^2}{2} + \frac{\rho g h_{eq}^3}{4} \left(H - \frac{h_{eq}}{3} \right)$$

b) (i) $F_w = F_b$

$$\rho_b \phi V_b = \rho_w \phi V_{\text{displaced}}$$

$$300(0.2 \times 0.1 + 0.1 \times 0.15)(2) = 1000(0.14)(2)$$

$$y = 0.105 \text{ m}$$

(ii) $\overline{GM} = \frac{I_o}{V} - \overline{CG}$

Taking reference from bottom surface,

$$OC = \frac{0.105}{2} = 0.0525 \text{ m}$$



$$y_1 A_1 + y_2 A_2 = OG_1 A_{\text{total}}$$

$$\frac{0.15}{2} \times 0.10 \times 0.15 + 0.2 \times 0.1 \times 0.2 = OG_1 (0.10 \times 0.15 + 0.1 \times 0.2)$$

$$OG_1 = 0.14643 \text{ m}$$

$$CG_1 = OG_1 - OC = 0.09393 \text{ m}$$

$$\overline{GM} = \frac{I_o}{V_{\text{displaced}}} - \overline{CG_1}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{12} \times 2 \times 0.1^3}{0.1 \times 0.105 \times 2} - 0.09393$$

$$= -0.086 < 0$$

The configuration is not stable

c) $dp = \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} = \rho r \omega^2, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\rho(g + a_z)$$

$$a_z = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\rho g$$

$$dp = \rho r \omega^2 dr - \rho g dz$$

$$\int dp = \int \rho r \omega^2 dr - \int \rho g dz$$

$$P_A - P_0 = \frac{\rho \omega^2 r_A^2}{2} - \frac{\rho \omega^2 r_0^2}{2} - \rho g (z_A - z_0)$$

Taking 0 as reference point,

$$(\text{gauge}) P_0 = 0, \quad r_0 = 0, \quad z_0 = 0$$

$$P_A = \frac{\rho \omega^2 r_A^2}{2} - \rho g z_A$$

$$r_A = L - a, \quad z_A = -H$$

$$\therefore P_A = \frac{\rho \omega^2 (L - a)^2}{2} + \rho g H$$

4. a) (i) Steady flow $\Rightarrow \dot{M}_1 = \dot{M}_2 = \dot{M}_3$

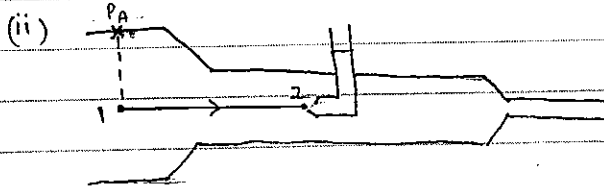
Since density is constant, $\dot{Q}_1 = \dot{Q}_2 = \dot{Q}_3$

$$V_1 \pi \left(\frac{D_1^2}{4} \right) = V_2 \pi \left(\frac{D_2^2}{4} \right)$$

$$V_2 = \left(\frac{D_1}{D_2} \right)^2 V_1$$

$$V_1 \pi \left(\frac{D_1^2}{4} \right) = V_3 \pi \left(\frac{D_3^2}{4} \right)$$

$$V_3 = \left(\frac{D_1}{D_3} \right)^2 V_1$$



$$\frac{P_1}{\rho g} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + z_1 = \frac{P_2}{\rho g} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + z_2$$

$$z_1 = z_2, \quad V_2 = 0$$

$$P_1 = P_A + \rho g \left(\frac{D_1}{2} \right), \quad P_2 = \rho g h_2$$

$$\frac{P_A}{\rho g} + \frac{D_1}{2} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} = h_2$$

$$\frac{V_1^2}{2g} = h_2 - \frac{P_A}{\rho g} - \frac{D_1}{2}$$

$$V_1 = \sqrt{2g h_2 - \frac{2P_A}{\rho} - g D_1}$$

$$Q = V_1 \pi \left(\frac{D_1^2}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi D_1^2}{4} \sqrt{2g h_2 - \frac{2P_A}{\rho} - g D_1}$$

b) (i) $\psi = \psi_f [1 - e^{(-t/\tau)}]$

When $\psi = 0.5 \psi_f$,

$$0.5 \psi_f = \psi_f [1 - e^{(-t/\tau)}]$$

$$1 - e^{(-t/\tau)} = 0.5$$

$$e^{-t/\tau} = 0.5$$

$$-\frac{t}{\tau} = \ln 0.5$$

$$t = -\tau \ln 0.5$$

(ii) $\psi = \psi_f [1 - e^{(-t/\tau)}] = \psi_f - \psi_f e^{(-t/\tau)}$

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = -\psi_f e^{(-t/\tau)} \left(-\frac{1}{\tau} \right) = \frac{\psi_f}{\tau} e^{(-t/\tau)}$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = \frac{\rho \omega \psi_f}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$(iii) V_f = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} h$$

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho g} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + z_1 = \frac{P_2}{\rho g} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + z_2$$

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho} + \frac{V_1^2}{2} + gz_1 = \frac{P_2}{\rho} + \frac{V_2^2}{2} + gz_2$$

Since $g = 0$,

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho} + \frac{V_1^2}{2} = \frac{P_2}{\rho} + \frac{V_2^2}{2}$$

$$V_1 = 0, V_2 = 0 \Rightarrow P_1 = P_2 = P_b = C V_f$$

$$\text{Initial } P_{air} = P_0$$

$$\text{Initial } V_{air} = \frac{\pi D^2 H_2}{4}$$

$$\text{Final } P_{air} = P_b = C V_f$$

$$\text{Final } V_{air} = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} (H_2 + h)$$

Assuming temperature is constant,

$$P_0 V_0 = P_f V_f$$

$$\frac{\pi D^2 H_2 P_0}{4} = \frac{C V_f \pi D^2}{4} (H_2 + h)$$

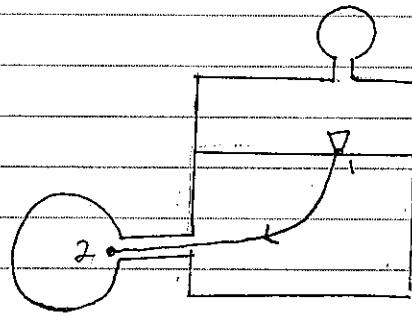
$$V_f = \frac{H_2 P_0}{C(H_2 + h)}$$

$$\frac{\pi D^2}{4} h = \frac{H_2 P_0}{C(H_2 + h)}$$

$$h(H_2 + h) = \frac{4 H_2 P_0}{\pi D^2 C}$$

$$h^2 + H_2 h - \frac{4 H_2 P_0}{\pi D^2 C} = 0$$

$$h = \frac{-H_2 \pm \sqrt{H_2^2 + \frac{16 H_2 P_0}{\pi D^2 C}}}{2}$$



<p>DISCLAIMER: <i>The solutions are done by students who scored A or above in this subject. MAE Club and Campus supplies are not liable or responsible for any errors in the contents of these solutions. Students are advised to take the solutions as a guide rather than absolute answers to exam paper.</i></p> <p><i>Should there be any mistake identified, please proceed to the Facebook link encoded in the QR code to feedback or submit correct answers. The link is: http://bit.ly/2IW2C32</i></p>

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION 2017-2018
MA2003 – INTRODUCTION TO THERMO-FLUIDS

April/May 2018

Time allowed: 2½ hours

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper contains **FOUR (4)** questions and comprises **TWELVE (12)** pages.
2. Answer **ALL FOUR** questions.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. This is a **CLOSED-BOOK** examination.
5. Relevant Thermodynamics tables and formulas for second moment of inertia are provided in the Appendix (pages 6 to 12).

-
1. 2 kg of air (assumed to be an ideal gas with $R = 0.287 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$ and constant c_v of $0.718 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$) is contained in a piston-cylinder-spring-stopper configuration as shown in Figure 1. The air is initially at a pressure of 100 kPa and temperature of 300 K. Heat is slowly added to the air and, under the compressive force of the spring, its pressure increases to 200 kPa when the piston just touches the stopper, where its volume will be 1.5 times the initial volume. Heat addition is continued until the final pressure of the air is 300 kPa.

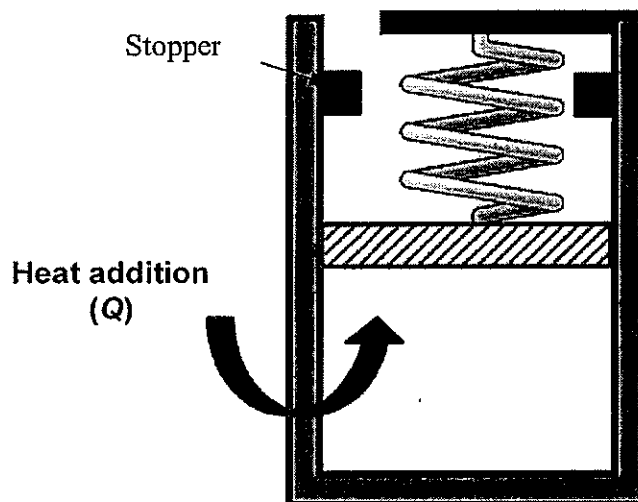


Figure 1

Note: Question 1 continues on page 2.

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- (a) Draw a P-V diagram to show clearly the processes that the air undergoes from initial state, to intermediate state (when the piston first touches the stopper), and then to the final state. (5 marks)
- (b) What is the intermediate and final temperature of the air? (4 marks)
- (c) What is the total heat added to reach the final state of the air? (6 marks)
- (d) If the same amount of heat is added to 2 kg of water in a separate, simple piston-cylinder device (i.e. no spring, no stopper) at 100 kPa and 30°C, what will be the final pressure, temperature and phase of the water? What will be the work done? (7 marks)
- (e) Without performing any calculations, describe what would happen if the same amount of heat is added to 2 kg of R-134a in a separate, simple piston-cylinder device at 100 kPa and 30°C. Include description of the expected initial and final phase of the R-134a. (3 marks)
2. The steam turbine shown in Figure 2 is used for co-generation of power and heat. Steam enters the turbine at 20 bar and 500°C, with a flow rate of 20 kg/s. Power is generated as the steam flows through the blades of the turbine. In the original design, half of the steam flow is extracted for heating purposes at 10 bar and 300°C. The rest exits the turbine at 50°C and quality of 80%. Change in potential and kinetic energy may be neglected.
- (a) Draw a P-v diagram indicating clearly the three known states of the steam as it enters and exits the turbine. (5 marks)
- (b) Assuming no heat losses within the turbine, what is the power output of the turbine? (10 marks)
- (c) If the extracted steam is used in a heat exchanger to provide heating after which it becomes saturated liquid water at 10 bar, how much heat does the extracted steam provide? What is the ratio of power to heat output of the cogeneration plant? (5 marks)
- (d) If the same amount of steam is extracted at a higher pressure and temperature of 16 bar and 400°C, and turbine exit condition remains unchanged, what will be the new power to heat output ratio of the cogeneration turbine? (5 marks)

Note: Figure 2 appears on page 3.

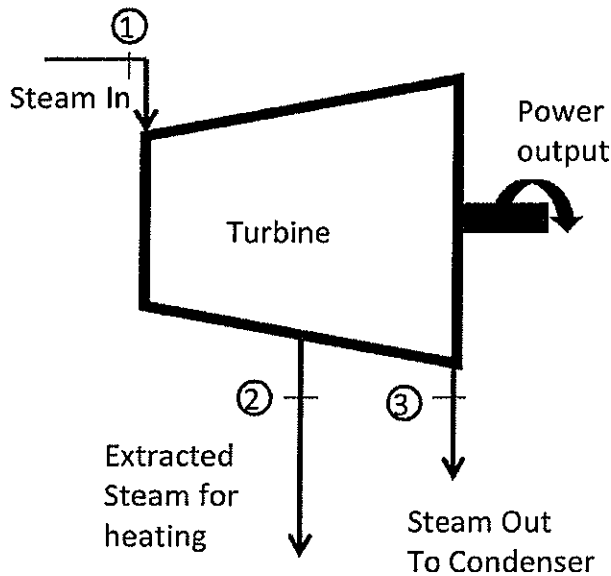


Figure 2

- 3 (a) Water flows steadily with negligible viscous effects through the pipe shown in Figure 3. It is known that the 5-cm diameter section of thin-walled tubing will collapse if the pressure within it becomes 50 kPa below atmospheric pressure. Determine the maximum value that h can have without causing collapse of the tubing.

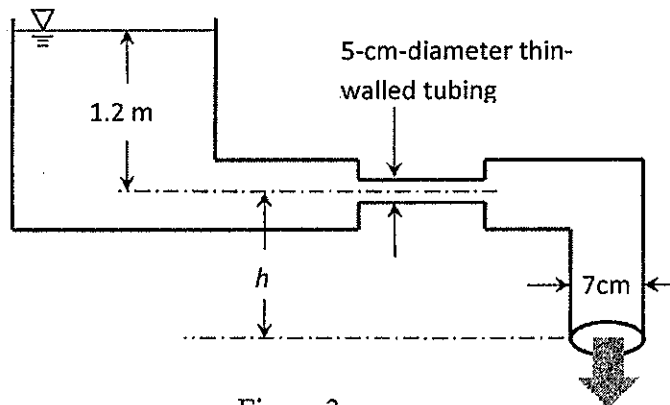


Figure 3

(10 marks)

- (b) A 40-ton, 5-m-diameter hemispherical dome on a level surface is filled with water, as shown in Figure 4. Engineer Joe claims that he can lift this dome by attaching a long tube to the top and filling it with water. Determine the required height of water in the tube to lift the dome, if his claim works. Assume the total weight of the tube and the water in the tube is negligibly small compared with the weight of the dome. Hints: 1 ton = 1000 kg. The volume of a sphere is $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Note: Figure 4 appears on page 4.

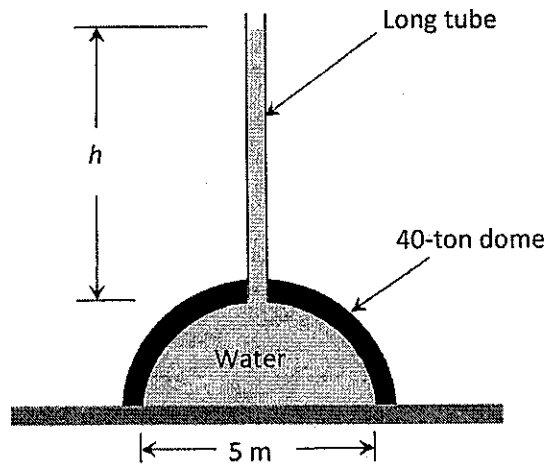


Figure 4

(15 marks)

- 4 (a) Consider a water tank as shown in Figure 5. The width (the direction into the paper) of the tank is 5 m. Initially the tank is half full. Then the circular pipe on the top starts to feed in the water with a volume flow rate of $15 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. At the same time, the tank starts to discharge the water from the bottom with a trapezoid-shaped velocity distribution shown in the figure. The maximum velocity around the central region of the tank is $v_{max} = 0.3 \text{ m/s}$. The leaking is estimated to be 0.5 kg/s . Is the water inside the tank increasing or decreasing? If it is increasing, how long will the tank get filled; and if it is decreasing, how long will the tank become empty?

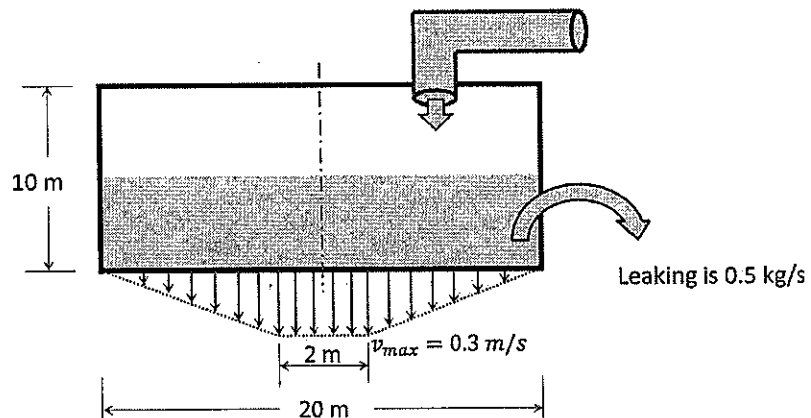


Figure 5

(15 marks)

Note: Question 4 continues on page 5.

- (b) A container full of a special liquid is to be transported by a cargo ship. There is a small vent at the upper-left corner of the container to expose the liquid to the atmosphere but the liquid remains trapped in the container. The vapor pressure of the liquid is 30 kPa. What is the horizontal acceleration (both direction and magnitude) that will cause the liquid to vaporize inside the container? The density of the fluid is $1.43 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$. The atmospheric pressure is 101.3 kPa.

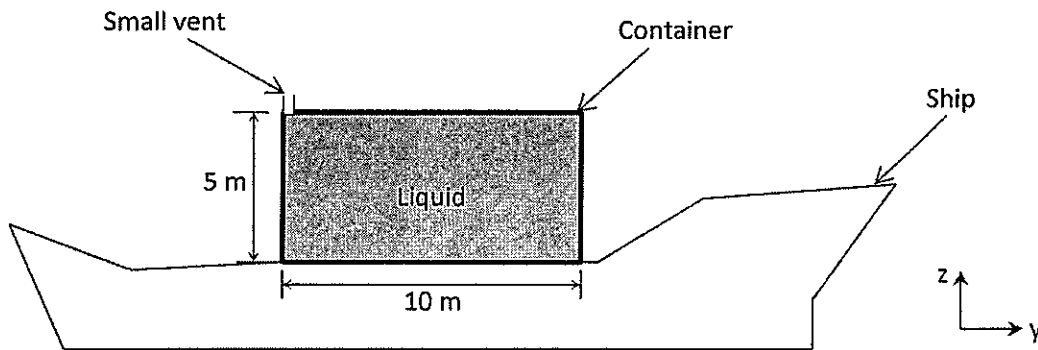


Figure 6

(10 marks)

APPENDIX

Table 1: Saturated Water – Temperature Table

Saturated water—Temperature table

Temp., T °C	Sat. press., P_{sat} kPa	Specific volume, m^3/kg		Internal energy, kJ/kg			Enthalpy, kJ/kg			Entropy, $\text{kJ}/\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}$		
		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
0.01	0.6117	0.001000	206.00	0.000	2374.9	2374.9	0.001	2500.9	2500.9	0.0000	9.1556	9.1556
5	0.8725	0.001000	147.03	21.019	2360.8	2381.8	21.020	2489.1	2510.1	0.0763	8.9487	9.0249
10	1.2281	0.001000	106.32	42.020	2346.6	2388.7	42.022	2477.2	2519.2	0.1511	8.7488	8.8999
15	1.7057	0.001001	77.885	62.980	2332.5	2395.5	62.982	2465.4	2528.3	0.2245	8.5559	8.7803
20	2.3392	0.001002	57.762	83.913	2318.4	2402.3	83.915	2453.5	2537.4	0.2965	8.3696	8.6661
25	3.1698	0.001003	43.340	104.83	2304.3	2409.1	104.83	2441.7	2546.5	0.3672	8.1895	8.5567
30	4.2469	0.001004	32.879	125.73	2290.2	2415.9	125.74	2429.8	2555.6	0.4368	8.0152	8.4520
35	5.6291	0.001006	25.205	146.63	2276.0	2422.7	146.64	2417.9	2564.6	0.5051	7.8466	8.3517
40	7.3851	0.001008	19.515	167.53	2261.9	2429.4	167.53	2406.0	2573.5	0.5724	7.6832	8.2556
45	9.5953	0.001010	15.251	188.43	2247.7	2436.1	188.44	2394.0	2582.4	0.6386	7.5247	8.1633
50	12.352	0.001012	12.026	209.33	2233.4	2442.7	209.34	2382.0	2591.3	0.7038	7.3710	8.0748
55	15.763	0.001015	9.5639	230.24	2219.1	2449.3	230.26	2369.8	2600.1	0.7680	7.2218	7.9898
60	19.947	0.001017	7.6670	251.16	2204.7	2455.9	251.18	2357.7	2608.8	0.8313	7.0769	7.9082
65	25.043	0.001020	6.1935	272.09	2190.3	2462.4	272.12	2345.4	2617.5	0.8937	6.9360	7.8296
70	31.202	0.001023	5.0396	293.04	2175.8	2468.9	293.07	2333.0	2626.1	0.9551	6.7989	7.7540
75	38.597	0.001026	4.1291	313.99	2161.3	2475.3	314.03	2320.6	2634.6	1.0158	6.6655	7.6812
80	47.416	0.001029	3.4053	334.97	2146.6	2481.6	335.02	2308.0	2643.0	1.0756	6.5355	7.6111
85	57.868	0.001032	2.8261	355.96	2131.9	2487.8	356.02	2295.3	2651.4	1.1346	6.4089	7.5435
90	70.183	0.001036	2.3593	376.97	2117.0	2494.0	377.04	2282.5	2659.6	1.1929	6.2853	7.4782
95	84.609	0.001040	1.9808	398.00	2102.0	2500.1	398.09	2269.6	2667.6	1.2504	6.1647	7.4151
100	101.42	0.001043	1.6720	419.06	2087.0	2506.0	419.17	2256.4	2675.6	1.3072	6.0470	7.3542
105	120.90	0.001047	1.4186	440.15	2071.8	2511.9	440.28	2243.1	2683.4	1.3634	5.9319	7.2952
110	143.38	0.001052	1.2094	461.27	2056.4	2517.7	461.42	2229.7	2691.1	1.4188	5.8193	7.2382
115	169.18	0.001056	1.0360	482.42	2040.9	2523.3	482.59	2216.0	2698.6	1.4737	5.7092	7.1829
120	198.67	0.001060	0.89133	503.60	2025.3	2528.9	503.81	2202.1	2706.0	1.5279	5.6013	7.1292
125	232.23	0.001065	0.77012	524.83	2009.5	2534.3	525.07	2188.1	2713.1	1.5816	5.4956	7.0771
130	270.28	0.001070	0.66808	546.10	1993.4	2539.5	546.38	2173.7	2720.1	1.6346	5.3919	7.0265
135	313.22	0.001075	0.58179	567.41	1977.3	2544.7	567.75	2159.1	2726.9	1.6872	5.2901	6.9773
140	361.53	0.001080	0.50850	588.77	1960.9	2549.6	589.16	2144.3	2733.5	1.7392	5.1901	6.9294
145	415.68	0.001085	0.44600	610.19	1944.2	2554.4	610.64	2129.2	2739.8	1.7908	5.0919	6.8827
150	476.16	0.001091	0.39248	631.66	1927.4	2559.1	632.18	2113.8	2745.9	1.8418	4.9953	6.8371
155	543.49	0.001096	0.34648	653.19	1910.3	2563.5	653.79	2098.0	2751.8	1.8924	4.9002	6.7927
160	618.23	0.001102	0.30680	674.79	1893.0	2567.8	675.47	2082.0	2757.5	1.9426	4.8066	6.7492
165	700.93	0.001108	0.27244	696.46	1875.4	2571.9	697.24	2065.6	2762.8	1.9923	4.7143	6.7067
170	792.18	0.001114	0.24260	718.20	1857.5	2575.7	719.08	2048.8	2767.9	2.0417	4.6233	6.6650
175	892.60	0.001121	0.21659	740.02	1839.4	2579.4	741.02	2031.7	2772.7	2.0906	4.5335	6.6242
180	1002.8	0.001127	0.19384	761.92	1820.9	2582.8	763.05	2014.2	2777.2	2.1392	4.4448	6.5841
185	1123.5	0.001134	0.17390	783.91	1802.1	2586.0	785.19	1996.2	2781.4	2.1875	4.3572	6.5447
190	1255.2	0.001141	0.15636	806.00	1783.0	2589.0	807.43	1977.9	2785.3	2.2355	4.2705	6.5059
195	1398.8	0.001149	0.14089	828.18	1763.6	2591.7	829.78	1959.0	2788.8	2.2831	4.1847	6.4678
200	1554.9	0.001157	0.12721	850.46	1743.7	2594.2	852.26	1939.8	2792.0	2.3305	4.0997	6.4302

Saturated water—Temperature table (Continued)

Temp., <i>T</i> °C	Sat. press., <i>P</i> _{sat} kPa	Specific volume, m ³ /kg		Internal energy, kJ/kg			Enthalpy, kJ/kg			Entropy, kJ/kg · K		
		Sat. liquid, <i>v</i> _l	Sat. vapor, <i>v</i> _g	Sat. liquid, <i>u</i> _l	Evap., <i>u</i> _{lg}	Sat. vapor, <i>u</i> _g	Sat. liquid, <i>h</i> _l	Evap., <i>h</i> _{lg}	Sat. vapor, <i>h</i> _g	Sat. liquid, <i>s</i> _l	Evap., <i>s</i> _{lg}	Sat. vapor, <i>s</i> _g
205	1724.3	0.001164	0.11508	872.86	1723.5	2596.4	874.87	1920.0	2794.8	2.3776	4.0154	6.3930
210	1907.7	0.001173	0.10429	895.38	1702.9	2598.3	897.61	1899.7	2797.3	2.4245	3.9318	6.3563
215	2105.9	0.001181	0.094680	918.02	1681.9	2599.9	920.50	1878.8	2799.3	2.4712	3.8489	6.3200
220	2319.6	0.001190	0.086094	940.79	1660.5	2601.3	943.55	1857.4	2801.0	2.5176	3.7664	6.2840
225	2549.7	0.001199	0.078405	963.70	1638.6	2602.3	966.76	1835.4	2802.2	2.5639	3.6844	6.2483
230	2797.1	0.001209	0.071505	986.76	1616.1	2602.9	990.14	1812.8	2802.9	2.6100	3.6028	6.2128
235	3062.6	0.001219	0.065300	1010.0	1593.2	2603.2	1013.7	1789.5	2803.2	2.6560	3.5216	6.1775
240	3347.0	0.001229	0.059707	1033.4	1569.8	2603.1	1037.5	1765.5	2803.0	2.7018	3.4405	6.1424
245	3651.2	0.001240	0.054656	1056.9	1545.7	2602.7	1061.5	1740.8	2802.2	2.7476	3.3596	6.1072
250	3976.2	0.001252	0.050085	1080.7	1521.1	2601.8	1085.7	1715.3	2801.0	2.7933	3.2788	6.0721
255	4322.9	0.001263	0.045941	1104.7	1495.8	2600.5	1110.1	1689.0	2799.1	2.8390	3.1979	6.0369
260	4692.3	0.001276	0.042175	1128.8	1469.9	2598.7	1134.8	1661.8	2796.6	2.8847	3.1169	6.0017
265	5085.3	0.001289	0.038748	1153.3	1443.2	2596.5	1159.8	1633.7	2793.5	2.9304	3.0358	5.9662
270	5503.0	0.001303	0.035622	1177.9	1415.7	2593.7	1185.1	1604.6	2789.7	2.9762	2.9542	5.9305
275	5946.4	0.001317	0.032767	1202.9	1387.4	2590.3	1210.7	1574.5	2785.2	3.0221	2.8723	5.8944
280	6416.6	0.001333	0.030153	1228.2	1358.2	2586.4	1236.7	1543.2	2779.9	3.0681	2.7898	5.8579
285	6914.6	0.001349	0.027756	1253.7	1328.1	2581.8	1263.1	1510.7	2773.7	3.1144	2.7066	5.8210
290	7441.8	0.001366	0.025554	1279.7	1296.9	2576.5	1289.8	1476.9	2766.7	3.1608	2.6225	5.7834
295	7999.0	0.001384	0.023528	1306.0	1264.5	2570.5	1317.1	1441.6	2758.7	3.2076	2.5374	5.7450
300	8587.9	0.001404	0.021659	1332.7	1230.9	2563.6	1344.8	1404.8	2749.6	3.2548	2.4511	5.7059
305	9209.4	0.001425	0.019932	1360.0	1195.9	2555.8	1373.1	1366.3	2739.4	3.3024	2.3633	5.6657
310	9865.0	0.001447	0.018333	1387.7	1159.3	2547.1	1402.0	1325.9	2727.9	3.3506	2.2737	5.6243
315	10556	0.001472	0.016849	1416.1	1121.1	2537.2	1431.6	1283.4	2715.0	3.3994	2.1821	5.5816
320	11284	0.001499	0.015470	1445.1	1080.9	2526.0	1462.0	1238.5	2700.6	3.4491	2.0881	5.5372
325	12051	0.001528	0.014183	1475.0	1038.5	2513.4	1493.4	1191.0	2684.3	3.4998	1.9911	5.4908
330	12858	0.001560	0.012979	1505.7	993.5	2499.2	1525.8	1140.3	2666.0	3.5516	1.8906	5.4422
335	13707	0.001597	0.011848	1537.5	945.5	2483.0	1559.4	1086.0	2645.4	3.6050	1.7857	5.3907
340	14601	0.001638	0.010783	1570.7	893.8	2464.5	1594.6	1027.4	2622.0	3.6602	1.6756	5.3358
345	15541	0.001685	0.009772	1605.5	837.7	2443.2	1631.7	963.4	2595.1	3.7179	1.5585	5.2765
350	16529	0.001741	0.008806	1642.4	775.9	2418.3	1671.2	892.7	2563.9	3.7788	1.4326	5.2114
355	17570	0.001808	0.007872	1682.2	706.4	2388.6	1714.0	812.9	2526.9	3.8442	1.2942	5.1384
360	18666	0.001895	0.006950	1726.2	625.7	2351.9	1761.5	720.1	2481.6	3.9165	1.1373	5.0537
365	19822	0.002015	0.006009	1777.2	526.4	2303.6	1817.2	605.5	2422.7	4.0004	0.9489	4.9493
370	21044	0.002217	0.004953	1844.5	385.6	2230.1	1891.2	443.1	2334.3	4.1119	0.6890	4.8009
373.95	22064	0.003106	0.003106	2015.7	0	2015.7	2084.3	0	2084.3	4.4070	0	4.4070

Table 2: Saturated Water – Pressure Table

Saturated water—Pressure table

Press., <i>P</i> kPa	Sat. temp., <i>T</i> _{sat} °C	Specific volume, m ³ /kg		Internal energy, kJ/kg			Enthalpy, kJ/kg			Entropy, kJ/kg · K		
		Sat. liquid, <i>v</i> _f	Sat. vapor, <i>v</i> _g	Sat. liquid, <i>u</i> _f	Evap., <i>u</i> _{fg}	Sat. vapor, <i>u</i> _g	Sat. liquid, <i>h</i> _f	Evap., <i>h</i> _{fg}	Sat. vapor, <i>h</i> _g	Sat. liquid, <i>s</i> _f	Evap., <i>s</i> _{fg}	Sat. vapor, <i>s</i> _g
1.0	6.97	0.001000	129.19	29.302	2355.2	2384.5	29.303	2484.4	2513.7	0.1059	8.8690	8.9749
1.5	13.02	0.001001	87.964	54.686	2338.1	2392.8	54.688	2470.1	2524.7	0.1956	8.6314	8.8270
2.0	17.50	0.001001	66.990	73.431	2325.5	2398.9	73.433	2459.5	2532.9	0.2606	8.4621	8.7227
2.5	21.08	0.001002	54.242	88.422	2315.4	2403.8	88.424	2451.0	2539.4	0.3118	8.3302	8.6421
3.0	24.08	0.001003	45.654	100.98	2306.9	2407.9	100.98	2443.9	2544.8	0.3543	8.2222	8.5765
4.0	28.96	0.001004	34.791	121.39	2293.1	2414.5	121.39	2432.3	2553.7	0.4224	8.0510	8.4734
5.0	32.87	0.001005	28.185	137.75	2282.1	2419.8	137.75	2423.0	2560.7	0.4762	7.9176	8.3938
7.5	40.29	0.001008	19.233	168.74	2261.1	2429.8	168.75	2405.3	2574.0	0.5763	7.6738	8.2501
10	45.81	0.001010	14.670	191.79	2245.4	2437.2	191.81	2392.1	2583.9	0.6492	7.4996	8.1488
15	53.97	0.001014	10.020	225.93	2222.1	2448.0	225.94	2372.3	2598.3	0.7549	7.2522	8.0071
20	60.06	0.001017	7.6481	251.40	2204.6	2456.0	251.42	2357.5	2608.9	0.8320	7.0752	7.9073
25	64.96	0.001020	6.2034	271.93	2190.4	2462.4	271.96	2345.5	2617.5	0.8932	6.9370	7.8302
30	69.09	0.001022	5.2287	289.24	2178.5	2467.7	289.27	2335.3	2624.6	0.9441	6.8234	7.7675
40	75.86	0.001026	3.9933	317.58	2158.8	2476.3	317.62	2318.4	2636.1	1.0261	6.6430	7.6691
50	81.32	0.001030	3.2403	340.49	2142.7	2483.2	340.54	2304.7	2645.2	1.0912	6.5019	7.5931
75	91.76	0.001037	2.2172	384.36	2111.8	2496.1	384.44	2278.0	2662.4	1.2132	6.2426	7.4558
100	99.61	0.001043	1.6941	417.40	2088.2	2505.6	417.51	2257.5	2675.0	1.3028	6.0562	7.3589
101.325	99.97	0.001043	1.6734	418.95	2087.0	2506.0	419.06	2256.5	2675.6	1.3069	6.0476	7.3545
125	105.97	0.001048	1.3750	444.23	2068.8	2513.0	444.36	2240.6	2684.9	1.3741	5.9100	7.2841
150	111.35	0.001053	1.1594	466.97	2052.3	2519.2	467.13	2226.0	2693.1	1.4337	5.7894	7.2231
175	116.04	0.001057	1.0037	486.82	2037.7	2524.5	487.01	2213.1	2700.2	1.4850	5.6865	7.1716
200	120.21	0.001061	0.88578	504.50	2024.6	2529.1	504.71	2201.6	2706.3	1.5302	5.5968	7.1270
225	123.97	0.001064	0.79329	520.47	2012.7	2533.2	520.71	2191.0	2711.7	1.5706	5.5171	7.0877
250	127.41	0.001067	0.71873	535.08	2001.8	2536.8	535.35	2181.2	2716.5	1.6072	5.4453	7.0525
275	130.58	0.001070	0.65732	548.57	1991.6	2540.1	548.86	2172.0	2720.9	1.6408	5.3800	7.0207
300	133.52	0.001073	0.60582	561.11	1982.1	2543.2	561.43	2163.5	2724.9	1.6717	5.3200	6.9917
325	136.27	0.001076	0.56199	572.84	1973.1	2545.9	573.19	2155.4	2728.6	1.7005	5.2645	6.9650
350	138.86	0.001079	0.52422	583.89	1964.6	2548.5	584.26	2147.7	2732.0	1.7274	5.2128	6.9402
375	141.30	0.001081	0.49133	594.32	1956.6	2550.9	594.73	2140.4	2735.1	1.7526	5.1645	6.9171
400	143.61	0.001084	0.46242	604.22	1948.9	2553.1	604.66	2133.4	2738.1	1.7765	5.1191	6.8955
450	147.90	0.001088	0.41392	622.65	1934.5	2557.1	623.14	2120.3	2743.4	1.8205	5.0356	6.8561
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
550	155.46	0.001097	0.34261	655.16	1908.8	2563.9	655.77	2096.6	2752.4	1.8970	4.8916	6.7886
600	158.83	0.001101	0.31560	669.72	1897.1	2566.8	670.38	2085.8	2756.2	1.9308	4.8285	6.7593
650	161.98	0.001104	0.29260	683.37	1886.1	2569.4	684.08	2075.5	2759.6	1.9623	4.7699	6.7322
700	164.95	0.001108	0.27278	696.23	1875.6	2571.8	697.00	2065.8	2762.8	1.9918	4.7153	6.7071
750	167.75	0.001111	0.25552	708.40	1865.6	2574.0	709.24	2056.4	2765.7	2.0195	4.6642	6.6837

Saturated water—Pressure table (Continued)

Press., <i>P</i> kPa	Sat. temp., <i>T</i> _{sat} °C	Specific volume, m ³ /kg		Internal energy, kJ/kg			Enthalpy, kJ/kg			Entropy, kJ/kg · K		
		Sat. liquid, <i>v</i> _f	Sat. vapor, <i>v</i> _g	Sat. liquid, <i>u</i> _f	Evap., <i>u</i> _{fg}	Sat. vapor, <i>u</i> _g	Sat. liquid, <i>h</i> _f	Evap., <i>h</i> _{fg}	Sat. vapor, <i>h</i> _g	Sat. liquid, <i>s</i> _f	Evap., <i>s</i> _{fg}	Sat. vapor, <i>s</i> _g
800	170.41	0.001115	0.24035	719.97	1856.1	2576.0	720.87	2047.5	2768.3	2.0457	4.6160	6.6616
850	172.94	0.001118	0.22690	731.00	1846.9	2577.9	731.95	2038.8	2770.8	2.0705	4.5705	6.6409
900	175.35	0.001121	0.21489	741.55	1838.1	2579.6	742.56	2030.5	2773.0	2.0941	4.5273	6.6213
950	177.66	0.001124	0.20411	751.67	1829.6	2581.3	752.74	2022.4	2775.2	2.1166	4.4862	6.6027
1000	179.88	0.001127	0.19436	761.39	1821.4	2582.8	762.51	2014.6	2777.1	2.1381	4.4470	6.5850
1100	184.06	0.001133	0.17745	779.78	1805.7	2585.5	781.03	1999.6	2780.7	2.1785	4.3735	6.5520
1200	187.96	0.001138	0.16326	796.96	1790.9	2587.8	798.33	1985.4	2783.8	2.2159	4.3058	6.5217
1300	191.60	0.001144	0.15119	813.10	1776.8	2589.9	814.59	1971.9	2786.5	2.2508	4.2428	6.4936
1400	195.04	0.001149	0.14078	828.35	1763.4	2591.8	829.96	1958.9	2788.9	2.2835	4.1840	6.4675
1500	198.29	0.001154	0.13171	842.82	1750.6	2593.4	844.55	1946.4	2791.0	2.3143	4.1287	6.4430
1750	205.72	0.001166	0.11344	876.12	1720.6	2596.7	878.16	1917.1	2795.2	2.3844	4.0033	6.3877
2000	212.38	0.001177	0.099587	906.12	1693.0	2599.1	908.47	1889.8	2798.3	2.4467	3.8923	6.3390
2250	218.41	0.001187	0.088717	933.54	1667.3	2600.9	936.21	1864.3	2800.5	2.5029	3.7926	6.2954
2500	223.95	0.001197	0.079952	958.87	1643.2	2602.1	961.87	1840.1	2801.9	2.5542	3.7016	6.2558
3000	233.85	0.001217	0.066667	1004.6	1598.5	2603.2	1008.3	1794.9	2803.2	2.6454	3.5402	6.1856
3500	242.56	0.001235	0.057061	1045.4	1557.6	2603.0	1049.7	1753.0	2802.7	2.7253	3.3991	6.1244
4000	250.35	0.001252	0.049779	1082.4	1519.3	2601.7	1087.4	1713.5	2800.8	2.7966	3.2731	6.0696
5000	263.94	0.001286	0.039448	1148.1	1448.9	2597.0	1154.5	1639.7	2794.2	2.9207	3.0530	5.9737
6000	275.59	0.001319	0.032449	1205.8	1384.1	2589.9	1213.8	1570.9	2784.6	3.0275	2.8627	5.8902
7000	285.83	0.001352	0.027378	1258.0	1323.0	2581.0	1267.5	1505.2	2772.6	3.1220	2.6927	5.8148
8000	295.01	0.001384	0.023525	1306.0	1264.5	2570.5	1317.1	1441.6	2758.7	3.2077	2.5373	5.7450
9000	303.35	0.001418	0.020489	1350.9	1207.6	2558.5	1363.7	1379.3	2742.9	3.2866	2.3925	5.6791
10,000	311.00	0.001452	0.018028	1393.3	1151.8	2545.2	1407.8	1317.6	2725.5	3.3603	2.2556	5.6159
11,000	318.08	0.001488	0.015988	1433.9	1096.6	2530.4	1450.2	1256.1	2706.3	3.4299	2.1245	5.5544
12,000	324.68	0.001526	0.014264	1473.0	1041.3	2514.3	1491.3	1194.1	2685.4	3.4964	1.9975	5.4939
13,000	330.85	0.001566	0.012781	1511.0	985.5	2496.6	1531.4	1131.3	2662.7	3.5606	1.8730	5.4336
14,000	336.67	0.001610	0.011487	1548.4	928.7	2477.1	1571.0	1067.0	2637.9	3.6232	1.7497	5.3728
15,000	342.16	0.001657	0.010341	1585.5	870.3	2455.7	1610.3	1000.5	2610.8	3.6848	1.6261	5.3108
16,000	347.36	0.001710	0.009312	1622.6	809.4	2432.0	1649.9	931.1	2581.0	3.7461	1.5005	5.2466
17,000	352.29	0.001770	0.008374	1660.2	745.1	2405.4	1690.3	857.4	2547.7	3.8082	1.3709	5.1791
18,000	356.99	0.001840	0.007504	1699.1	675.9	2375.0	1732.2	777.8	2510.0	3.8720	1.2343	5.1064
19,000	361.47	0.001926	0.006677	1740.3	598.9	2339.2	1776.8	689.2	2466.0	3.9396	1.0860	5.0256
20,000	365.75	0.002038	0.005862	1785.8	509.0	2294.8	1826.6	585.5	2412.1	4.0146	0.9164	4.9310
21,000	369.83	0.002207	0.004994	1841.6	391.9	2233.5	1888.0	450.4	2338.4	4.1071	0.7005	4.8076
22,000	373.71	0.002703	0.003644	1951.7	140.8	2092.4	2011.1	161.5	2172.6	4.2942	0.2496	4.5439
22,064	373.95	0.003106	0.003106	2015.7	0	2015.7	2084.3	0	2084.3	4.4070	0	4.4070

Table 3: Superheated Water Properties

Superheated water

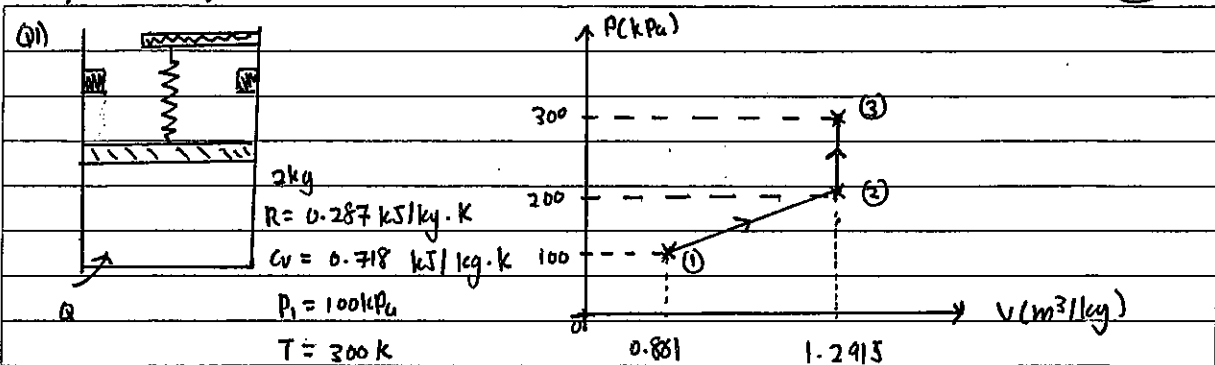
<i>T</i> °C	<i>v</i> m ³ /kg	<i>u</i> kJ/kg	<i>h</i> kJ/kg	<i>s</i> kJ/kg · K	<i>v</i> m ³ /kg	<i>u</i> kJ/kg	<i>h</i> kJ/kg	<i>s</i> kJ/kg · K	<i>v</i> m ³ /kg	<i>u</i> kJ/kg	<i>h</i> kJ/kg	<i>s</i> kJ/kg · K
P = 0.01 MPa (45.81°C)*				P = 0.05 MPa (81.32°C)				P = 0.10 MPa (99.61°C)				
Sat.†	14.670	2437.2	2583.9	8.1488	3.2403	2483.2	2645.2	7.5931	1.6941	2505.6	2675.0	7.3589
50	14.867	2443.3	2592.0	8.1741								
100	17.196	2515.5	2687.5	8.4489	3.4187	2511.5	2682.4	7.6953	1.6959	2506.2	2675.8	7.3611
150	19.513	2587.9	2783.0	8.6893	3.8897	2585.7	2780.2	7.9413	1.9367	2582.9	2776.6	7.6148
200	21.826	2661.4	2879.6	8.9049	4.3562	2660.0	2877.8	8.1592	2.1724	2658.2	2875.5	7.8356
250	24.136	2736.1	2977.5	9.1015	4.8206	2735.1	2976.2	8.3568	2.4062	2733.9	2974.5	8.0346
300	26.446	2812.3	3076.7	9.2827	5.2841	2811.6	3075.8	8.5387	2.6389	2810.7	3074.5	8.2172
400	31.063	2969.3	3280.0	9.6094	6.2094	2968.9	3279.3	8.8659	3.1027	2968.3	3278.6	8.5452
500	35.680	3132.9	3489.7	9.8998	7.1338	3132.6	3489.3	9.1566	3.5655	3132.2	3488.7	8.8362
600	40.296	3303.3	3706.3	10.1631	8.0577	3303.1	3706.0	9.4201	4.0279	3302.8	3705.6	9.0999
700	44.911	3480.8	3929.9	10.4056	8.9813	3480.6	3929.7	9.6626	4.4900	3480.4	3929.4	9.3424
800	49.527	3665.4	4160.6	10.6312	9.9047	3665.2	4160.4	9.8883	4.9519	3665.0	4160.2	9.5682
900	54.143	3856.9	4398.3	10.8429	10.8280	3856.8	4398.2	10.1000	5.4137	3856.7	4398.0	9.7800
1000	58.758	4055.3	4642.8	11.0429	11.7513	4055.2	4642.7	10.3000	5.8755	4055.0	4642.6	9.9800
1100	63.373	4260.0	4893.8	11.2326	12.6745	4259.9	4893.7	10.4897	6.3372	4259.8	4893.6	10.1698
1200	67.989	4470.9	5150.8	11.4132	13.5977	4470.8	5150.7	10.6704	6.7988	4470.7	5150.6	10.3504
1300	72.604	4687.4	5413.4	11.5857	14.5209	4687.3	5413.3	10.8429	7.2605	4687.2	5413.3	10.5229
P = 0.20 MPa (120.21°C)				P = 0.30 MPa (133.52°C)				P = 0.40 MPa (143.61°C)				
Sat.	0.88578	2529.1	2706.3	7.1270	0.60582	2543.2	2724.9	6.9917	0.46242	2553.1	2738.1	6.8955
150	0.95986	2577.1	2769.1	7.2810	0.63402	2571.0	2761.2	7.0792	0.47088	2564.4	2752.8	6.9306
200	1.08049	2654.6	2870.7	7.5081	0.71643	2651.0	2865.9	7.3132	0.53434	2647.2	2860.9	7.1723
250	1.19890	2731.4	2971.2	7.7100	0.79645	2728.9	2967.9	7.5180	0.59520	2726.4	2964.5	7.3804
300	1.31623	2808.8	3072.1	7.8941	0.87535	2807.0	3069.6	7.7037	0.65489	2805.1	3067.1	7.5677
400	1.54934	2967.2	3277.0	8.2236	1.03155	2966.0	3275.5	8.0347	0.77265	2964.9	3273.9	7.9003
500	1.78142	3131.4	3487.7	8.5153	1.18672	3130.6	3486.6	8.3271	0.88936	3129.8	3485.5	8.1933
600	2.01302	3302.2	3704.8	8.7793	1.34139	3301.6	3704.0	8.5915	1.00558	3301.0	3703.3	8.4580
700	2.24434	3479.9	3928.8	9.0221	1.49580	3479.5	3928.2	8.8345	1.12152	3479.0	3927.6	8.7012
800	2.47550	3664.7	4159.8	9.2479	1.65004	3664.3	4159.3	9.0605	1.23730	3663.9	4158.9	8.9274
900	2.70656	3856.3	4397.7	9.4598	1.80417	3856.0	4397.3	9.2725	1.35298	3855.7	4396.9	9.1394
1000	2.93756	4054.8	4642.3	9.6599	1.95824	4054.5	4642.0	9.4726	1.46859	4054.3	4641.7	9.3396
1100	3.16848	4259.6	4893.3	9.8497	2.11226	4259.4	4893.1	9.6624	1.58414	4259.2	4892.9	9.5295
1200	3.39938	4470.5	5150.4	10.0304	2.26624	4470.3	5150.2	9.8431	1.69966	4470.2	5150.0	9.7102
1300	3.63026	4687.1	5413.1	10.2029	2.42019	4686.9	5413.0	10.0157	1.81516	4686.7	5412.8	9.8828
P = 0.50 MPa (151.83°C)				P = 0.60 MPa (158.83°C)				P = 0.80 MPa (170.41°C)				
Sat.	0.37483	2560.7	2748.1	6.8207	0.31560	2566.8	2756.2	6.7593	0.24035	2576.0	2768.3	6.6616
200	0.42503	2643.3	2855.8	7.0610	0.35212	2639.4	2850.6	6.9683	0.26088	2631.1	2839.8	6.8177
250	0.47443	2723.8	2961.0	7.2725	0.39390	2721.2	2957.6	7.1833	0.29321	2715.9	2950.4	7.0402
300	0.52261	2803.3	3064.6	7.4614	0.43442	2801.4	3062.0	7.3740	0.32416	2797.5	3056.9	7.2345
350	0.57015	2883.0	3168.1	7.6346	0.47428	2881.6	3166.1	7.5481	0.35442	2878.6	3162.2	7.4107
400	0.61731	2963.7	3272.4	7.7956	0.51374	2962.5	3270.8	7.7097	0.38429	2960.2	3267.7	7.5735
500	0.71095	3129.0	3484.5	8.0893	0.59200	3128.2	3483.4	8.0041	0.44332	3126.6	3481.3	7.8692
600	0.80409	3300.4	3702.5	8.3544	0.66976	3299.8	3701.7	8.2695	0.50186	3298.7	3700.1	8.1354
700	0.89696	3478.6	3927.0	8.5978	0.74725	3478.1	3926.4	8.5132	0.56011	3477.2	3925.3	8.3794
800	0.98966	3663.6	4158.4	8.8240	0.82457	3663.2	4157.9	8.7395	0.61820	3662.5	4157.0	8.6061
900	1.08227	3855.4	4396.6	9.0362	0.90179	3855.1	4396.2	8.9518	0.67619	3854.5	4395.5	8.8185
1000	1.17480	4054.0	4641.4	9.2364	0.97893	4053.8	4641.1	9.1521	0.73411	4053.3	4640.5	9.0189
1100	1.26728	4259.0	4892.6	9.4263	1.05603	4258.8	4892.4	9.3420	0.79197	4258.3	4891.9	9.2090
1200	1.35972	4470.0	5149.8	9.6071	1.13309	4469.8	5149.6	9.5229	0.84980	4469.4	5149.3	9.3898
1300	1.45214	4686.6	5412.6	9.7797	1.21012	4686.4	5412.5	9.6955	0.90761	4686.1	5412.2	9.5625

Superheated water (Continued)

<i>T</i> °C	<i>v</i> m ³ /kg	<i>u</i> kJ/kg	<i>h</i> kJ/kg	<i>s</i> kJ/kg · K	<i>v</i> m ³ /kg	<i>u</i> kJ/kg	<i>h</i> kJ/kg	<i>s</i> kJ/kg · K	<i>v</i> m ³ /kg	<i>u</i> kJ/kg	<i>h</i> kJ/kg	<i>s</i> kJ/kg · K
<i>P</i> = 1.00 MPa (179.88°C)				<i>P</i> = 1.20 MPa (187.96°C)				<i>P</i> = 1.40 MPa (195.04°C)				
Sat.	0.19437	2582.8	2777.1	6.5850	0.16326	2587.8	2783.8	6.5217	0.14078	2591.8	2788.9	6.4675
200	0.20602	2622.3	2828.3	6.6956	0.16934	2612.9	2816.1	6.5909	0.14303	2602.7	2803.0	6.4975
250	0.23275	2710.4	2943.1	6.9265	0.19241	2704.7	2935.6	6.8313	0.16356	2698.9	2927.9	6.7488
300	0.25799	2793.7	3051.6	7.1246	0.21386	2789.7	3046.3	7.0335	0.18233	2785.7	3040.9	6.9553
350	0.28250	2875.7	3158.2	7.3029	0.23455	2872.7	3154.2	7.2139	0.20029	2869.7	3150.1	7.1379
400	0.30661	2957.9	3264.5	7.4670	0.25482	2955.5	3261.3	7.3793	0.21782	2953.1	3258.1	7.3046
500	0.35411	3125.0	3479.1	7.7642	0.29464	3123.4	3477.0	7.6779	0.25216	3121.8	3474.8	7.6047
600	0.40111	3297.5	3698.6	8.0311	0.33395	3296.3	3697.0	7.9456	0.28597	3295.1	3695.5	7.8730
700	0.44783	3476.3	3924.1	8.2755	0.37297	3475.3	3922.9	8.1904	0.31951	3474.4	3921.7	8.1183
800	0.49438	3661.7	4156.1	8.5024	0.41184	3661.0	4155.2	8.4176	0.35288	3660.3	4154.3	8.3458
900	0.54083	3853.9	4394.8	8.7150	0.45059	3853.3	4394.0	8.6303	0.38614	3852.7	4393.3	8.5587
1000	0.58721	4052.7	4640.0	8.9155	0.48928	4052.2	4639.4	8.8310	0.41933	4051.7	4638.8	8.7595
1100	0.63354	4257.9	4891.4	9.1057	0.52792	4257.5	4891.0	9.0212	0.45247	4257.0	4890.5	8.9497
1200	0.67983	4469.0	5148.9	9.2866	0.56652	4468.7	5148.5	9.2022	0.48558	4468.3	5148.1	9.1308
1300	0.72610	4685.8	5411.9	9.4593	0.60509	4685.5	5411.6	9.3750	0.51866	4685.1	5411.3	9.3036
<i>P</i> = 1.60 MPa (201.37°C)				<i>P</i> = 1.80 MPa (207.11°C)				<i>P</i> = 2.00 MPa (212.38°C)				
Sat.	0.12374	2594.8	2792.8	6.4200	0.11037	2597.3	2795.9	6.3775	0.09959	2599.1	2798.3	6.3390
225	0.13293	2645.1	2857.8	6.5537	0.11678	2637.0	2847.2	6.4825	0.10381	2628.5	2836.1	6.4160
250	0.14190	2692.9	2919.9	6.6753	0.12502	2686.7	2911.7	6.6088	0.11150	2680.3	2903.3	6.5475
300	0.15866	2781.6	3035.4	6.8864	0.14025	2777.4	3029.9	6.8246	0.12551	2773.2	3024.2	6.7684
350	0.17459	2866.6	3146.0	7.0713	0.15460	2863.6	3141.9	7.0120	0.13860	2860.5	3137.7	6.9583
400	0.19007	2950.8	3254.9	7.2394	0.16849	2948.3	3251.6	7.1814	0.15122	2945.9	3248.4	7.1292
500	0.22029	3120.1	3472.6	7.5410	0.19551	3118.5	3470.4	7.4845	0.17568	3116.9	3468.3	7.4337
600	0.24999	3293.9	3693.9	7.8101	0.22200	3292.7	3692.3	7.7543	0.19962	3291.5	3690.7	7.7043
700	0.27941	3473.5	3920.5	8.0558	0.24822	3472.6	3919.4	8.0005	0.22326	3471.7	3918.2	7.9509
800	0.30865	3659.5	4153.4	8.2834	0.27426	3658.8	4152.4	8.2284	0.24674	3658.0	4151.5	8.1791
900	0.33780	3852.1	4392.6	8.4965	0.30020	3851.5	4391.9	8.4417	0.27012	3850.9	4391.1	8.3925
1000	0.36687	4051.2	4638.2	8.6974	0.32606	4050.7	4637.6	8.6427	0.29342	4050.2	4637.1	8.5936
1100	0.39589	4256.6	4890.0	8.8878	0.35188	4256.2	4889.6	8.8331	0.31667	4255.7	4889.1	8.7842
1200	0.42488	4467.9	5147.7	9.0689	0.37766	4467.6	5147.3	9.0143	0.33989	4467.2	5147.0	8.9654
1300	0.45383	4684.8	5410.9	9.2418	0.40341	4684.5	5410.6	9.1872	0.36308	4684.2	5410.3	9.1384
<i>P</i> = 2.50 MPa (223.95°C)				<i>P</i> = 3.00 MPa (233.85°C)				<i>P</i> = 3.50 MPa (242.56°C)				
Sat.	0.07995	2602.1	2801.9	6.2558	0.06667	2603.2	2803.2	6.1856	0.05706	2603.0	2802.7	6.1244
225	0.08026	2604.8	2805.5	6.2629								
250	0.08705	2663.3	2880.9	6.4107	0.07063	2644.7	2856.5	6.2893	0.05876	2624.0	2829.7	6.1764
300	0.09894	2762.2	3009.6	6.6459	0.08118	2750.8	2994.3	6.5412	0.06845	2738.8	2978.4	6.4484
350	0.10979	2852.5	3127.0	6.8424	0.09056	2844.4	3116.1	6.7450	0.07680	2836.0	3104.9	6.6601
400	0.12012	2939.8	3240.1	7.0170	0.09938	2933.6	3231.7	6.9235	0.08456	2927.2	3223.2	6.8428
450	0.13015	3026.2	3351.6	7.1768	0.10789	3021.2	3344.9	7.0856	0.09198	3016.1	3338.1	7.0074
500	0.13999	3112.8	3462.8	7.3254	0.11620	3108.6	3457.2	7.2359	0.09919	3104.5	3451.7	7.1593
600	0.15931	3288.5	3686.8	7.5979	0.13245	3285.5	3682.8	7.5103	0.11325	3282.5	3678.9	7.4357
700	0.17835	3469.3	3915.2	7.8455	0.14841	3467.0	3912.2	7.7590	0.12702	3464.7	3909.3	7.6855
800	0.19722	3656.2	4149.2	8.0744	0.16420	3654.3	4146.9	7.9885	0.14061	3652.5	4144.6	7.9156
900	0.21597	3849.4	4389.3	8.2882	0.17988	3847.9	4387.5	8.2028	0.15410	3846.4	4385.7	8.1304
1000	0.23466	4049.0	4635.6	8.4897	0.19549	4047.7	4634.2	8.4045	0.16751	4046.4	4632.7	8.3324
1100	0.25330	4254.7	4887.9	8.6804	0.21105	4253.6	4886.7	8.5955	0.18087	4252.5	4885.6	8.5236
1200	0.27190	4466.3	5146.0	8.8618	0.22658	4465.3	5145.1	8.7771	0.19420	4464.4	5144.1	8.7053
1300	0.29048	4683.4	5409.5	9.0349	0.24207	4682.6	5408.8	8.9502	0.20750	4681.8	5408.0	8.8786

April/May 2018

(1)



state (2) state (3)
 $P_2 = 200 \text{ kPa}$ $v_3 = v_2$
 $v_2 = 1.5v_1$ $P_3 = 300 \text{ kPa}$

(b) $pV = nRT$ $V_1 = \frac{pV}{m} = \frac{1.722}{2} = 0.861 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$pV = m R_m T$ $v_2 = v_3 = \frac{2.583}{2} = 1.2915 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$
 $v_2 = \frac{m R_m T}{p}$
 $\therefore v_1 = \frac{2(0.287)(300)}{100} = 1.722 \text{ m}^3$ $\therefore T = \frac{pV}{m R_m}$
 $v_2 = 1.5v_1 = 2.583 \text{ m}^3$ Hence at intermediate state, $T_2 = \frac{(200)(2.583)}{2(0.287)} = 900 \text{ K}$
 $= v_3$ final temperature, $T_3 = \frac{300(2.583)}{2(0.287)} = 1350 \text{ K}$

(c) W for expansion = Area under curve
 $= 2(1.2915 - 0.861) \left(\frac{200 + 100}{2} \right)$
 $= 129.15 \text{ kJ}$

Q to raise $T = C_v(m)(\Delta T)$
 $= 0.718(2)(1350 - 300)$
 $= 1507.8 \text{ kJ}$

\therefore Total heat to reach final state = work to expand against atmosphere + spring
 $+ Q$ to raise T
 $= 129.15 + 1507.8$
 $= 1636.95 \text{ kJ}$




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(d)

	100 kPa 30°C at 30°C, $u_1 = 125.73 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $v_1 = v_f = 0.001004 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ } compressed liquid.
	as piston is free moving, it expands at constant pressure at 100 kPa.
Q	at 100 kPa, $v_f = 0.001043 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $v_g = 1.6441 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $u_f = 417.40 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $u_g = 2505.6 \text{ kJ/kg}$
STATE (2)	
mass fraction, x	
$P_2 = 100 \text{ kPa}$	
∴ Work done against atmosphere = $p \Delta V$	
	$= 100(2)(V_2 - V_1)$ $= 200(0.001043 + x(1.6441 - 0.001043) - 0.001004)$ $= 200(3.4 \times 10^{-5} + 1.643057x)$
$\Delta U = U_2 - U_1$	
	$= 2(417.40 + x(2505.6 - 417.40)) - 125.73$ $= 2(241.67 + 2088.2x)$
∴ total Q = $p \Delta V + \Delta U$	
	$1636.95 = 200(3.4 \times 10^{-5} + 1.643057x) + 2(241.67 + 2088.2x)$ $1636.95 = 0.0078 + 338.6114x + 583.34 + 4176.4x$ $x = 0.23335$
∴ Work done = $200(3.4 \times 10^{-5} + 1.643057(0.23335))$	
	$= 79.024 \text{ kJ} \approx 79.0 \text{ kJ}$ (+ve as expansion)
as $x = 0.233 \Rightarrow$ final state in saturated liquid-vapour mixture.	
∴ $P_2 = 100 \text{ kPa}$ $T_2 = 99.61^\circ\text{C}$	

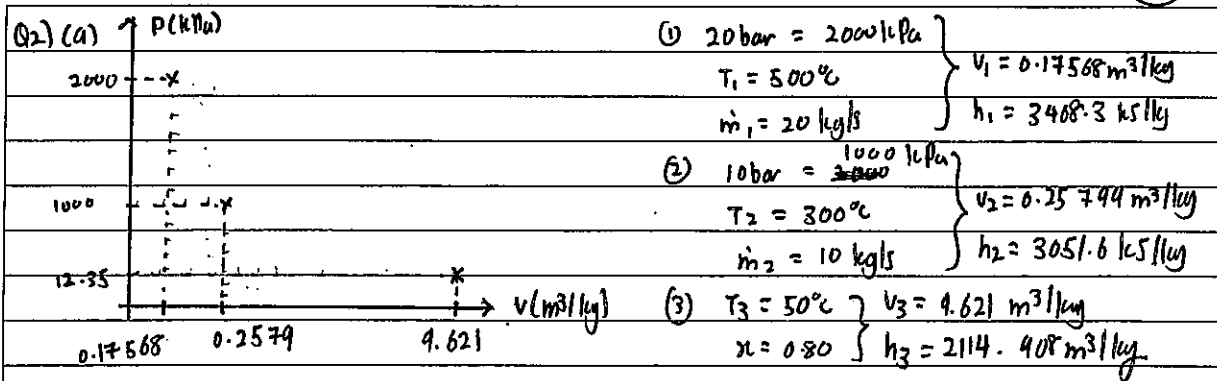
(e) When same amount of heat is added to 2kg of R-134a at 100 kPa and 30°C, the heat will cause the piston to expand at constant ~~same~~ pressure against atmosphere, as will result in a increase in internal energy, u .
 at 100 kPa, $T_{sat} = -26.37^\circ\text{C}$. Hence, as $T > T_{sat}$, initial state of R-134a would be \neq saturated vapour. We would thus also expect final state to be in superheated vapour region.



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(2)



$$(b) \dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m} (\Delta h + \Delta KE + \Delta PE)$$

assuming no heat loss and no change in KE and PE,

$$-\dot{W} = \dot{m} (\Delta h)$$

$$\dot{W} = -\sum \dot{m} (\Delta h)$$

$$= - [10(3051.6) + (10)(2114.408) - 20(3468.3)]$$

$$= 17700 \text{ W}$$

$$\approx 17.7 \text{ kW}$$

the \dot{W} indicates output, \therefore power output = 17.7 kW

(c) saturated liquid at 10 bar $\Rightarrow P_4 = 1000 \text{ kPa}$

$$x = 0$$

$$h_f = h_g = 762.51 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m} (\Delta h + \Delta KE + \Delta PE)$$

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m} \Delta h$$

$$= 10(762.51 - 3051.6)$$

$$= -22840 \text{ J (-ve is heat loss)}$$

$$\therefore \text{Total heat provided} = 22.4 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{ratio} = \frac{17.7}{22.84} \times 100\%$$

$$= 77.32 \approx 77.3\%$$

(d) now, (1) $P_2 = 1600 \text{ kPa}$
 $T_2 = 400^\circ\text{C}$

$$h = 3254.4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

\therefore power output, $\dot{W} = \sum \dot{m} \Delta h$

$$= - [10(3254.4) + 10(2114.408) - 20(3468.3)]$$

$$= 15.667 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{heat output} = 10(762.51 - 3254.4) = -24.423 \text{ kJ}$$

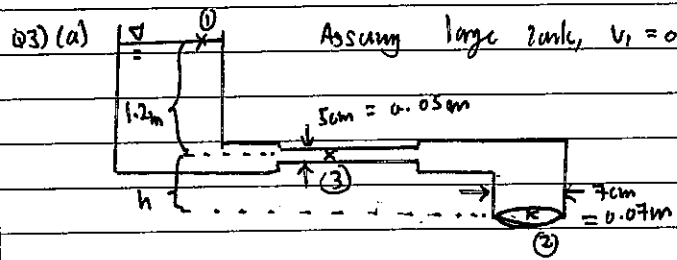
$$\therefore \text{ratio} = (15.667) / (24.423) \times 100\% = 62.863$$

$$\approx 62.8\%$$



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$$P_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 + \rho g h_1 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 + \rho g h_2$$

By uniform flow mass,

$$\rho g (1.2 + h) = \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2$$

$$A_2 v_2 = A_3 v_3$$

$$2g(1.2 + h) = v_2^2$$

$$\pi \left(\frac{D_2}{2}\right)^2 v_2 = \pi \left(\frac{D_3}{2}\right)^2 v_3$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{2g(1.2 + h)}$$

$$D_2^2 v_2 = D_3^2 v_3$$

$$v_3 = v_2 \left(\frac{D_2}{D_3}\right)^2 = \sqrt{2g(1.2 + h)} \left(\frac{D_2}{D_3}\right)^2$$

relating point 2 and 3,

$$P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 + \rho g h_2 = P_3 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_3^2 + \rho g h_3$$

$$(P_2 - P_3) + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho v_3^2 + \rho g h$$

$$50 \times 10^3 + \frac{1}{2}(1000)(\sqrt{2g(1.2 + h)})^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1000) \left[\sqrt{2g(1.2 + h)} \left(\frac{0.07}{0.05}\right)^2 \right]^2 + \frac{1000}{2}(9.81)h$$

$$50 \times 10^3 + 500(19.62(1.2 + h)) = 500[19.62(1.2 + h)(3.8416)] + 4905h$$

$$50 \times 10^3 + 9810(1.2 + h) - 37686(1.2 + h) - 4905h = 0$$

$$\text{Solving for } h, \quad h = 0.434123$$

$$\approx 0.434 \text{ m}$$

(b) 40 ton = 40 000 kg

upthrust will be due to volume of displaced fluid.

$$\therefore \sum F_y = 0$$

$$U - W = 0$$

$$W = U$$

$$40 \text{ 000}(9.81) = \rho g V$$

$$40 \text{ 000}(9.81) = 1000(9.81) \left(\pi(0.5)^2(h + 2.5) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\pi(2.5)^3 \right)$$

$$40 = 0.25\pi(h + 2.5) - 32.7244$$

$$h + 2.5 = 3.7038$$

$$h = 1.2038$$

$$\approx 1.20 \text{ m}$$



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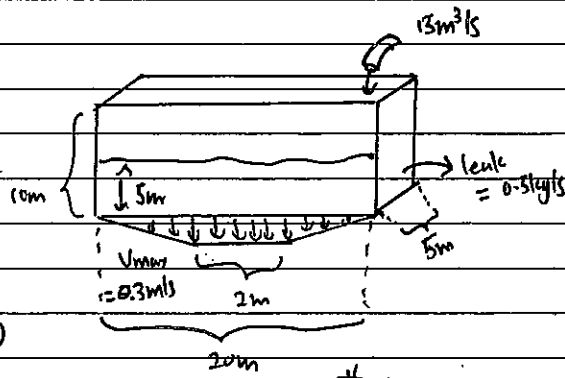
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(3)

Q4) (a)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{CV} \rho dV + \int_{CS} \rho V \cdot n dA = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{CV} \rho dV + \int_{in} \rho (-V_{in}) dA + \int_{out} \rho (V_{out}) dA + 0.5 = 0$$



Hence,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{CV} \rho dV = \int_{in} \rho V_{in} dA - \int_{out} \rho V_{out} dA - 0.5 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Average } V_{out(Avg)} = \frac{2 \times 0.3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 0.3}{20}$$

$$V_{water} = 20 \times 5 \times 5 = 500 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 0.165 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence from (1), } \frac{d}{dt} \int_{CV} \rho dV &= \int_{in} \rho V_{in} dA - \int_{out} \rho V_{out(Avg)} dA - 0.5 \\ &= -\rho V_{in} A - \rho V_{out(Avg)} A - 0.5 \\ &= 1000(18) - 1000(0.165)(20 \times 5) - 0.5 \\ &= -1500.5 \text{ kg/s} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, water in tank is decreasing.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{CV} \rho dV = -1500.5$$

$$1000 \int_{500}^0 dV = \int_0^t -1500.5 dt$$

$$1000(-500) = -1500.5t$$

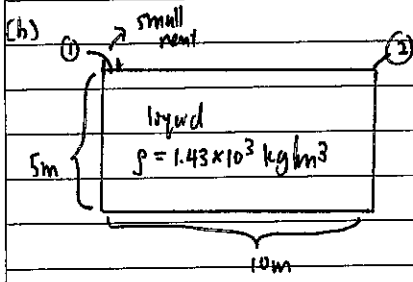
$$t = 333.222$$

$$\approx 333 \text{ s}$$



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(h)  $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = -\rho a_x$ $\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = -\rho a_y$ $\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\rho(g + a_z)$

$\therefore \partial p = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \partial x + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \partial y + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \partial z$

$\partial p = -\rho a_y \partial y - \rho(g + a_z) \partial z$

$= -\rho a_y \partial y - \rho g \partial z$ (w/ $a_z = 0$)

As liquid is trapped it will not be able to shift within the container. Hence, for liquid to vaporize, it will need to drop from Patm to 30kPa. Hence, the location to vaporize first will need to have the lowest ~~initial~~ initial pressure.

Thus top right corner will vaporize first, as pressure at bottom is higher due to mass of liquid, while top left will always be Patm.

Hence, from $\partial p = -\rho a_y \partial y - \rho g \partial z$, taking (0) as reference.

$$P_1 - P_2 = -\rho a_y (y_1 - y_2) - \rho g (z_1 - z_2)$$

$$(101.3 - 30) \times 10^3 = -\rho a_y (0 - 10) - 0$$

$$71300 = -1.43 \times 10^3 (-10) a_y$$

$$a_y = 4.98601$$

$\approx \underline{4.99 \text{ m/s}^2}$ (rightwards as we define positive y in right)



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NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATION 2018-2019

MA2003 – INTRODUCTION TO THERMO-FLUIDS

November/December 2018

Time allowed: 2½ hours

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper contains **FOUR (4)** questions and comprises **ELEVEN (11)** pages including **SIX (6)** pages of Appendices.
2. Answer **ALL FOUR** questions.
3. This is a **CLOSED-BOOK** examination.
4. Marks for each question are as indicated.
5. Relevant Thermodynamics tables and formulas for second moment of inertia are provided in the Appendix (pages 6 to 11).

1. The pressurized tank as shown in Figure 1 consists of two subsystems A and B. The tank is completely insulated. The cylindrical shaped subsystem A is a piston-cylinder-spring-stopper arrangement and initially contains 0.1 m^3 of liquid – vapour mixture with a quality of 70 percent at the pressure of 1000 kPa. The frictionless piston is free to move and has a cross-sectional area of 0.2 m^2 . The semi-sphere-shaped subsystem B is filled with 2 kg of air at the pressure and temperature of 1000 kPa and 450 K, respectively. There is a partition between subsystems A and B. Air and water cannot pass through the partition. In the subsystem A, the heavy piston sits on the stopper and a spring with the spring constant of 200 kN/m is attached on the piston from the top of the cylinder (Fig. 1). The subsystem A is now brought in thermal contact with a heat source of Q . The piston does not move initially even though the Q amount of heat is applied to the subsystem A. When the pressure of the subsystem A reaches 1500 kPa, the piston moves up and compresses the spring. The final pressure of subsystem A is found to be 2000 kPa. $1/4$ of total heat Q is transferred from subsystem A to subsystem B through the partition. You may assume air as ideal gas. For air, the ideal gas constant (R) and the specific heat at constant volume (c_v) are given as 0.287 kJ/kg.K and 0.721 kJ/kg.K.

- (a) Calculate the initial temperature and mass of water-vapour mixture at subsystem A. (3 marks)
- (b) Calculate the distance travelled by the piston from initial to final state. (3 marks)

Note: Question 1 continues on page 2.
Figure 1 appears on page 2.

MA2003

- (c) Calculate the work done by subsystem A up to its final state. Show the process in P-v diagram (8 marks)
- (d) Calculate the amount of heat, Q , to the system. What is the final temperature of subsystem A? (8 marks)
- (e) What are the final temperature and pressure of subsystem B? (8 marks)

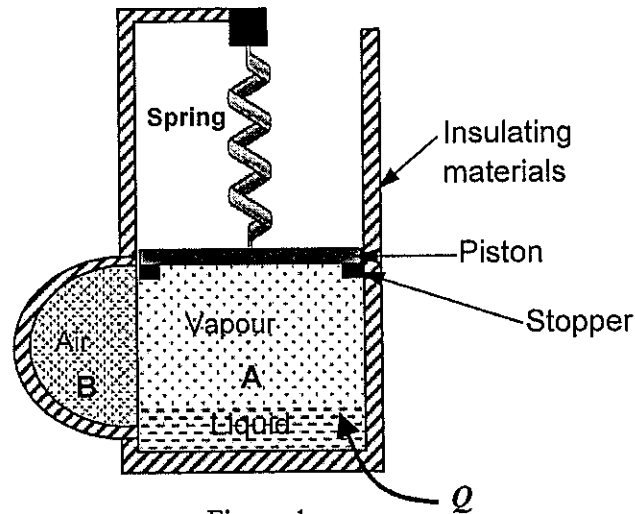


Figure 1

2. In a steam power plant, the steam is generated from the Boiler, and a throttling valve is used to control the flow of steam to the turbine as shown schematically in Figure 2. At first, the steam enters into the throttling valve with pressure and temperature of 6 MPa and 500 °C, respectively (point 1), and leaves at the pressure of 3 MPa (point 2). The heat loss from the throttling valve is negligible. Next, the steam directly goes to the adiabatic steam turbine, where the steam expands up to the final pressure of 100 kPa under saturated vapour conditions (point 3). The kinetic and potential energy changes throughout the process are negligible. The pressure drops and heat loss at the connection between main components are also negligible. All state points are shown in Figure 2.

- (a) Calculate the temperature at state point 2. (5 marks)
- (b) Calculate the amount of power generated by the turbine in terms of kJ/kg. (5 marks)
- (c) If the flow velocities at the inlet and outlet of the turbine are same, determine the required ratio of pipe cross-sectional area between the outlet and the inlet of the turbine (A_o/A_i). (5 marks)
- (d) Show the state points on T-v diagram. (5 marks)

Note: Figure 2 appears on page 3.

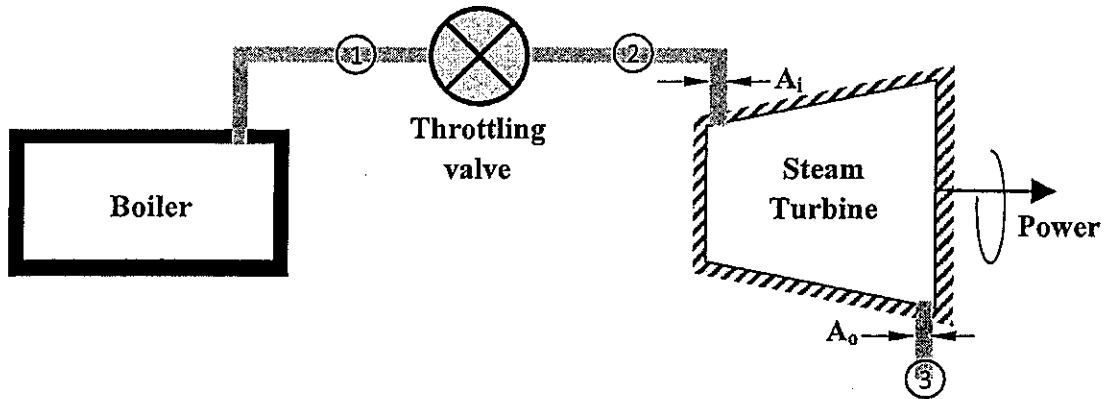


Figure 2

3. A 1-m-wide (dimension into paper) tank is fully filled with water of density ρ up to the small opening at the top right surface exposed to the atmosphere as shown in Figure 3.
- (a) Assume that the tank is at rest. In terms of the given parameters, determine:
- (i) The magnitude and location of the total horizontal force, F_H and h , exerted by the water on the surface AB, and (5 marks)
 - (ii) The magnitude and location of the total vertical force, F_V and l , exerted by the water on the surface AB. (5 marks)
- (b) Assume that the tank now moves horizontally at a constant acceleration a_x . In terms of the given parameters, determine:
- (i) Pressures at A and B (gauge), (2 marks)
 - (ii) The total horizontal and vertical forces F_H and F_V on surface AB. (6 marks)

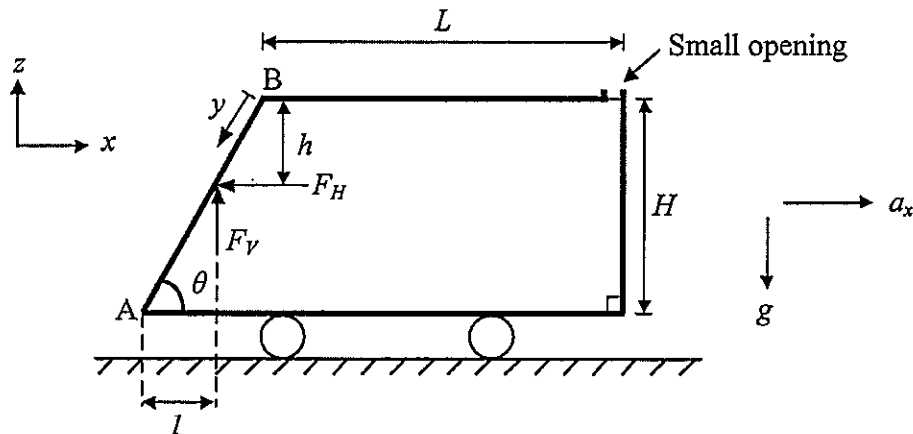


Figure 3

Note: Question 3 continues on page 4

- (c) A block with density ρ_b and dimensions shown in Figure 4 is partially submerged in a fluid of density ρ_w .
- (i) Determine the height H in terms of the given parameters (3 marks)
 - (ii) Determine the ratio of ρ_b/ρ_w in order to obtain a stable configuration. Please provide necessary calculations to justify your answer. (4 marks)

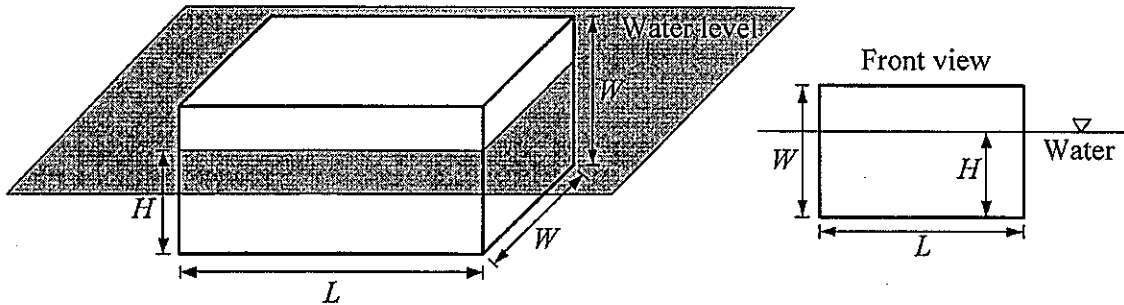


Figure 4

4 (a) Water of density ρ is flowing through 2 channels as shown in Figure 5 (left). A triangular wedge is placed between the two channels such that the water from the top and bottom channels do not mix. The triangular compartment above the wedge connected to the top channel through a small opening is fully filled with water at rest. The channels and wedge all have rectangular cross section area with width of (dimension into paper) 1 m. The flow is assumed to be steady and ideal. The velocity across the section area is uniform. The net vertical force exerted by the water on the wedge is zero.

- (i) Determine the velocity V_3 in terms of V_1 , L_1 , and L_3 . (2 marks)
- (ii) Determine the gauge pressure at the bottom surface of the wedge in terms of V_1 , L_1 , L_3 , ρ , and g . (3 marks)
- (iii) Determine the velocity V_4 in terms of V_1 , L_1 , L_2 , L_3 , L_4 , H , and g . (8 marks)

Please draw your streamlines and show your working clearly in your answer book.

Note: Question 4 continues on page 5.
Figure 5 appears on page 5.

The system is used to water the plant as shown in Figure 5 (right). The total mass of the water in flowerpot is defined as M . While the channels continuously infuse water into the flowerpot, the plant absorbs the water at the rate $\dot{m}_p = C_0 - C_1 e^{-M/\tau}$ and the water inside the flowerpot evaporates at the rate $\dot{m}_v = C_2 M$. At time $t = 0$, the soil in the flowerpot contains water of mass M_0 . The water starts to leak out from the small opening when the mass of the water inside flowerpot reaches M_1 ($M_1 > M_0$). Note that C_0, C_1, C_2 and τ are constants.

- (b) In terms of V_3, V_4 , and the given parameters,
- (i) determine the time taken for the mass in the flowerpot from $t = 0$ to reach M_1 , (4 marks)
 - (ii) if the system reaches a steady state at $M = M_2$, where $M_2 > M_1$, determine \dot{m}_e , (4 marks)
 - (iii) if the channels stop providing water at the point where $M = M_2$, determine the total time taken for the mass in the flowerpot to reach $0.1 M_0$. You may assume \dot{m}_e is a constant when $M > M_1$. (4 marks)

Wherever applicable, you are not required to solve the integrals. Please leave your solutions in integral form with the integration limits clearly written.

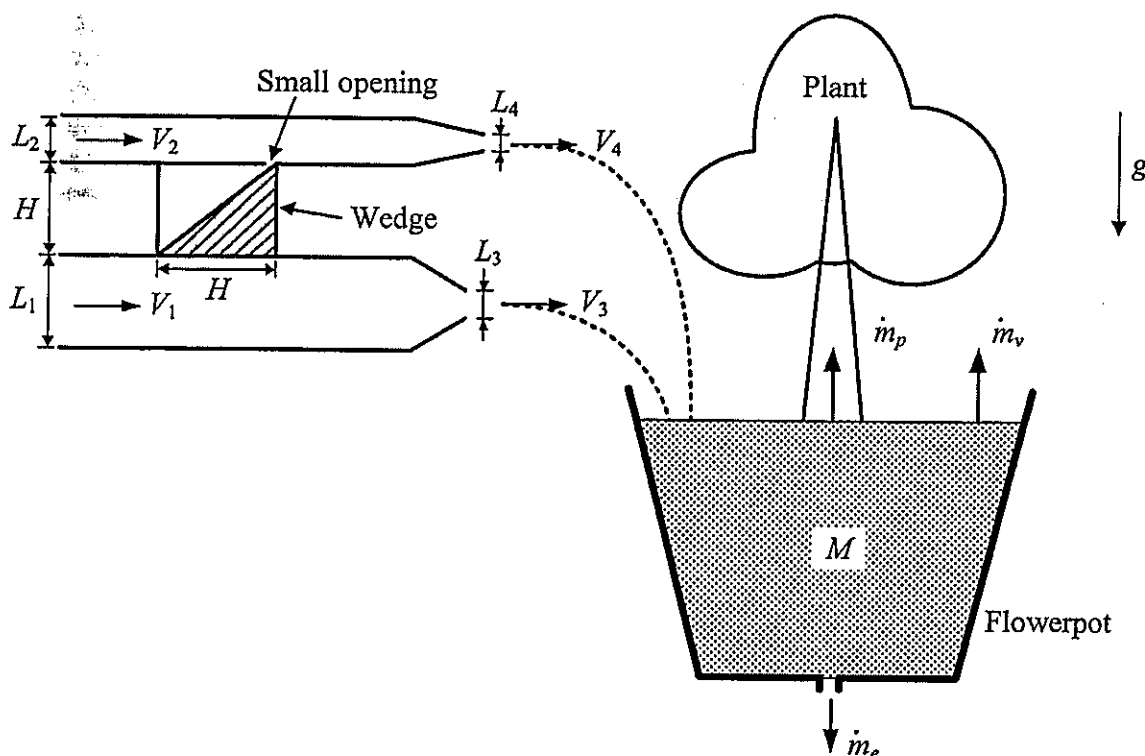


Figure 5

APPENDIX

Table 1- Pressure Table for water

Saturated water—Pressure table

Press., P kPa	Sat. temp., T _{sat} °C	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
1.0	6.97	0.001000	129.19	29.302	2355.2	2384.5	29.303	2484.4	2513.7	0.1059	8.8690	8.9749
1.5	13.02	0.001001	87.964	54.686	2338.1	2392.8	54.688	2470.1	2524.7	0.1956	8.6314	8.8270
2.0	17.50	0.001001	66.990	73.431	2325.5	2398.9	73.433	2459.5	2532.9	0.2606	8.4621	8.7227
2.5	21.08	0.001002	54.242	88.422	2315.4	2403.8	88.424	2451.0	2539.4	0.3118	8.3302	8.6421
3.0	24.08	0.001003	45.654	100.98	2306.9	2407.9	100.98	2443.9	2544.8	0.3543	8.2222	8.5765
4.0	28.96	0.001004	34.791	121.39	2293.1	2414.5	121.39	2432.3	2553.7	0.4224	8.0510	8.4734
5.0	32.87	0.001005	28.185	137.75	2282.1	2419.8	137.75	2423.0	2560.7	0.4762	7.9176	8.3938
7.5	40.29	0.001008	19.233	168.74	2261.1	2429.8	168.75	2405.3	2574.0	0.5763	7.6738	8.2501
10	45.81	0.001010	14.670	191.79	2245.4	2437.2	191.81	2392.1	2583.9	0.6492	7.4996	8.1488
15	53.97	0.001014	10.020	225.93	2222.1	2448.0	225.94	2372.3	2598.3	0.7549	7.2522	8.0071
20	60.06	0.001017	7.6481	251.40	2204.6	2456.0	251.42	2357.5	2608.9	0.8320	7.0752	7.9073
25	64.96	0.001020	6.2034	271.93	2190.4	2462.4	271.96	2345.5	2617.5	0.8932	6.9370	7.8302
30	69.09	0.001022	5.2287	289.24	2178.5	2467.7	289.27	2335.3	2624.6	0.9441	6.8234	7.7675
40	75.86	0.001026	3.9933	317.58	2158.8	2476.3	317.62	2318.4	2636.1	1.0261	6.6430	7.6691
50	81.32	0.001030	3.2403	340.49	2142.7	2483.2	340.54	2304.7	2645.2	1.0912	6.5019	7.5931
75	91.76	0.001037	2.2172	384.36	2111.8	2496.1	384.44	2278.0	2662.4	1.2132	6.2426	7.4558
100	99.61	0.001043	1.6941	417.40	2088.2	2505.6	417.51	2257.5	2675.0	1.3028	6.0562	7.3589
101.325	99.97	0.001043	1.6734	418.95	2087.0	2506.0	419.06	2256.5	2675.6	1.3069	6.0476	7.3545
125	105.97	0.001048	1.3750	444.23	2068.8	2513.0	444.36	2240.6	2684.9	1.3741	5.9100	7.2841
150	111.35	0.001053	1.1594	466.97	2052.3	2519.2	467.13	2226.0	2693.1	1.4337	5.7894	7.2231
175	116.04	0.001057	1.0037	486.82	2037.7	2524.5	487.01	2213.1	2700.2	1.4850	5.6865	7.1716
200	120.21	0.001061	0.88578	504.50	2024.6	2529.1	504.71	2201.6	2706.3	1.5302	5.5968	7.1270
225	123.97	0.001064	0.79329	520.47	2012.7	2533.2	520.71	2191.0	2711.7	1.5706	5.5171	7.0877
250	127.41	0.001067	0.71873	535.08	2001.8	2536.8	535.35	2181.2	2716.5	1.6072	5.4453	7.0525
275	130.58	0.001070	0.65732	548.57	1991.6	2540.1	548.86	2172.0	2720.9	1.6408	5.3800	7.0207
300	133.52	0.001073	0.60582	561.11	1982.1	2543.2	561.43	2163.5	2724.9	1.6717	5.3200	6.9917
325	136.27	0.001076	0.56199	572.84	1973.1	2545.9	573.19	2155.4	2728.6	1.7005	5.2645	6.9650
350	138.86	0.001079	0.52422	583.89	1964.6	2548.5	584.26	2147.7	2732.0	1.7274	5.2128	6.9402
375	141.30	0.001081	0.49133	594.32	1956.6	2550.9	594.73	2140.4	2735.1	1.7526	5.1645	6.9171
400	143.61	0.001084	0.46242	604.22	1948.9	2553.1	604.66	2133.4	2738.1	1.7765	5.1191	6.8955
450	147.90	0.001088	0.41392	622.65	1934.5	2557.1	623.14	2120.3	2743.4	1.8205	5.0356	6.8561
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
550	155.46	0.001097	0.34261	655.16	1908.8	2563.9	655.77	2096.6	2752.4	1.8970	4.8916	6.7886
600	158.83	0.001101	0.31560	669.72	1897.1	2566.8	670.38	2085.8	2756.2	1.9308	4.8285	6.7593
650	161.98	0.001104	0.29260	683.37	1886.1	2569.4	684.08	2075.5	2759.6	1.9623	4.7699	6.7322
700	164.95	0.001108	0.27278	696.23	1875.6	2571.8	697.00	2065.8	2762.8	1.9918	4.7153	6.7071
750	167.75	0.001111	0.25552	708.40	1865.6	2574.0	709.24	2056.4	2765.7	2.0195	4.6642	6.6837

Saturated water—Pressure table (Continued)

Press., P kPa	Sat. temp., T _{sat} °C	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
800	170.41	0.001115	0.24035	719.97	1856.1	2576.0	720.87	2047.5	2768.3	2.0457	4.6160	6.6616
850	172.94	0.001118	0.22690	731.00	1846.9	2577.9	731.95	2038.8	2770.8	2.0705	4.5705	6.6409
900	175.35	0.001121	0.21489	741.55	1838.1	2579.6	742.56	2030.5	2773.0	2.0941	4.5273	6.6213
950	177.66	0.001124	0.20411	751.67	1829.6	2581.3	752.74	2022.4	2775.2	2.1166	4.4862	6.6027
1000	179.88	0.001127	0.19436	761.39	1821.4	2582.8	762.51	2014.6	2777.1	2.1381	4.4470	6.5850
1100	184.06	0.001133	0.17745	779.78	1805.7	2585.5	781.03	1999.6	2780.7	2.1785	4.3735	6.5520
1200	187.96	0.001138	0.16326	796.96	1790.9	2587.8	798.33	1985.4	2783.8	2.2159	4.3058	6.5217
1300	191.60	0.001144	0.15119	813.10	1776.8	2589.9	814.59	1971.9	2786.5	2.2508	4.2428	6.4936
1400	195.04	0.001149	0.14078	828.35	1763.4	2591.8	829.96	1958.9	2788.9	2.2835	4.1840	6.4675
1500	198.29	0.001154	0.13171	842.82	1750.6	2593.4	844.55	1946.4	2791.0	2.3143	4.1287	6.4430
1750	205.72	0.001166	0.11344	876.12	1720.6	2596.7	878.16	1917.1	2795.2	2.3844	4.0033	6.3877
2000	212.38	0.001177	0.099587	906.12	1693.0	2599.1	908.47	1889.8	2798.3	2.4467	3.8923	6.3390
2250	218.41	0.001187	0.088717	933.54	1667.3	2600.9	936.21	1864.3	2800.5	2.5029	3.7926	6.2954
2500	223.95	0.001197	0.079952	958.87	1643.2	2602.1	961.87	1840.1	2801.9	2.5542	3.7016	6.2558
3000	233.85	0.001217	0.066667	1004.6	1598.5	2603.2	1008.3	1794.9	2803.2	2.6454	3.5402	6.1856
3500	242.56	0.001235	0.057061	1045.4	1557.6	2603.0	1049.7	1753.0	2802.7	2.7253	3.3991	6.1244
4000	250.35	0.001252	0.049779	1082.4	1519.3	2601.7	1087.4	1713.5	2800.8	2.7966	3.2731	6.0696
5000	263.94	0.001286	0.039448	1148.1	1448.9	2597.0	1154.5	1639.7	2794.2	2.9207	3.0530	5.9737
6000	275.59	0.001319	0.032449	1205.8	1384.1	2589.9	1213.8	1570.9	2784.6	3.0275	2.8627	5.8902
7000	285.83	0.001352	0.027378	1258.0	1323.0	2581.0	1267.5	1505.2	2772.6	3.1220	2.6927	5.8148
8000	295.01	0.001384	0.023525	1306.0	1264.5	2570.5	1317.1	1441.6	2758.7	3.2077	2.5373	5.7450
9000	303.35	0.001418	0.020489	1350.9	1207.6	2558.5	1363.7	1379.3	2742.9	3.2866	2.3925	5.6791
10,000	311.00	0.001452	0.018028	1393.3	1151.8	2545.2	1407.8	1317.6	2725.5	3.3603	2.2556	5.6159
11,000	318.08	0.001488	0.015988	1433.9	1096.6	2530.4	1450.2	1256.1	2706.3	3.4299	2.1245	5.5544
12,000	324.68	0.001526	0.014264	1473.0	1041.3	2514.3	1491.3	1194.1	2685.4	3.4964	1.9975	5.4939
13,000	330.85	0.001566	0.012781	1511.0	985.5	2496.6	1531.4	1131.3	2662.7	3.5606	1.8730	5.4336
14,000	336.67	0.001610	0.011487	1548.4	928.7	2477.1	1571.0	1067.0	2637.9	3.6232	1.7497	5.3728
15,000	342.16	0.001657	0.010341	1585.5	870.3	2455.7	1610.3	1000.5	2610.8	3.6848	1.6261	5.3108
16,000	347.36	0.001710	0.009312	1622.6	809.4	2432.0	1649.9	931.1	2581.0	3.7461	1.5005	5.2466
17,000	352.29	0.001770	0.008374	1660.2	745.1	2405.4	1690.3	857.4	2547.7	3.8082	1.3709	5.1791
18,000	356.99	0.001840	0.007504	1699.1	675.9	2376.0	1732.2	777.8	2510.0	3.8720	1.2343	5.1064
19,000	361.47	0.001926	0.006677	1740.3	598.9	2339.2	1776.8	689.2	2466.0	3.9396	1.0860	5.0256
20,000	365.75	0.002038	0.005862	1785.8	509.0	2294.8	1826.6	585.5	2412.1	4.0146	0.9164	4.9310
21,000	369.83	0.002207	0.004994	1841.6	391.9	2233.5	1888.0	450.4	2338.4	4.1071	0.7005	4.8076
22,000	373.71	0.002703	0.003644	1951.7	140.8	2092.4	2011.1	161.5	2172.6	4.2942	0.2496	4.5439
22,064	373.95	0.003106	0.003106	2015.7	0	2015.7	2084.3	0	2084.3	4.4070	0	4.4070

Table 2- Superheated vapour Table for water

Superheated water (Continued)

T °C	v m ³ /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/kg · K	v m ³ /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/kg · K	v m ³ /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/kg · K
P = 1.00 MPa (179.88°C)				P = 1.20 MPa (187.96°C)				P = 1.40 MPa (195.04°C)				
Sat.	0.19437	2582.8	2777.1	6.5850	0.16326	2587.8	2783.8	6.5217	0.14078	2591.8	2788.9	6.4675
200	0.20602	2622.3	2828.3	6.6956	0.16934	2612.9	2816.1	6.5909	0.14303	2602.7	2803.0	6.4975
250	0.23275	2710.4	2943.1	6.9265	0.19241	2704.7	2935.6	6.8313	0.16356	2698.9	2927.9	6.7488
300	0.25799	2793.7	3051.6	7.1246	0.21386	2789.7	3046.3	7.0335	0.18233	2785.7	3040.9	6.9553
350	0.28250	2875.7	3158.2	7.3029	0.23455	2872.7	3154.2	7.2139	0.20029	2869.7	3150.1	7.1379
400	0.30661	2957.9	3264.5	7.4670	0.25482	2955.5	3261.3	7.3793	0.21782	2953.1	3258.1	7.3046
500	0.35411	3125.0	3479.1	7.7642	0.29464	3123.4	3477.0	7.6779	0.25216	3121.8	3474.8	7.6047
600	0.40111	3297.5	3698.6	8.0311	0.33395	3296.3	3697.0	7.9456	0.28597	3295.1	3695.5	7.8730
700	0.44783	3476.3	3924.1	8.2755	0.37297	3475.3	3922.9	8.1904	0.31951	3474.4	3921.7	8.1183
800	0.49438	3661.7	4156.1	8.5024	0.41184	3661.0	4155.2	8.4176	0.35288	3660.3	4154.3	8.3458
900	0.54083	3853.9	4394.8	8.7150	0.45059	3853.3	4394.0	8.6303	0.38614	3852.7	4393.3	8.5587
1000	0.58721	4052.7	4640.0	8.9155	0.48928	4052.2	4639.4	8.8310	0.41933	4051.7	4638.8	8.7595
1100	0.63354	4257.9	4891.4	9.1057	0.52792	4257.5	4891.0	9.0212	0.45247	4257.0	4890.5	8.9497
1200	0.67983	4469.0	5148.9	9.2866	0.56652	4468.7	5148.5	9.2022	0.48558	4468.3	5148.1	9.1308
1300	0.72610	4685.8	5411.9	9.4593	0.60509	4685.5	5411.6	9.3750	0.51866	4685.1	5411.3	9.3036
P = 1.60 MPa (201.37°C)				P = 1.80 MPa (207.11°C)				P = 2.00 MPa (212.38°C)				
Sat.	0.12374	2594.8	2792.8	6.4200	0.11037	2597.3	2795.9	6.3775	0.09959	2599.1	2798.3	6.3390
225	0.13293	2645.1	2857.8	6.5537	0.11678	2637.0	2847.2	6.4825	0.10381	2628.5	2836.1	6.4160
250	0.14190	2692.9	2919.9	6.6753	0.12502	2686.7	2911.7	6.6088	0.11150	2680.3	2903.3	6.5475
300	0.15866	2781.6	3035.4	6.8864	0.14025	2777.4	3029.9	6.8246	0.12551	2773.2	3024.2	6.7684
350	0.17459	2866.6	3146.0	7.0713	0.15460	2863.6	3141.9	7.0120	0.13860	2860.5	3137.7	6.9583
400	0.19007	2950.8	3254.9	7.2394	0.16849	2948.3	3251.6	7.1814	0.15122	2945.9	3248.4	7.1292
500	0.22029	3120.1	3472.6	7.5410	0.19551	3118.5	3470.4	7.4845	0.17568	3116.9	3468.3	7.4337
600	0.24999	3293.9	3693.9	7.8101	0.22200	3292.7	3692.3	7.7543	0.19962	3291.5	3690.7	7.7043
700	0.27941	3473.5	3920.5	8.0558	0.24822	3472.6	3919.4	8.0005	0.22326	3471.7	3918.2	7.9509
800	0.30865	3659.5	4153.4	8.2834	0.27426	3658.8	4152.4	8.2284	0.24674	3658.0	4151.5	8.1791
900	0.33780	3852.1	4392.6	8.4965	0.30020	3851.5	4391.9	8.4417	0.27012	3850.9	4391.1	8.3925
1000	0.36687	4051.2	4638.2	8.6974	0.32606	4050.7	4637.6	8.6427	0.29342	4050.2	4637.1	8.5936
1100	0.39589	4256.6	4890.0	8.8878	0.35188	4256.2	4889.6	8.8331	0.31667	4255.7	4889.1	8.7842
1200	0.42488	4467.9	5147.7	9.0689	0.37766	4467.6	5147.3	9.0143	0.33989	4467.2	5147.0	8.9654
1300	0.45383	4684.8	5410.9	9.2418	0.40341	4684.5	5410.6	9.1872	0.36308	4684.2	5410.3	9.1384
P = 2.50 MPa (223.95°C)				P = 3.00 MPa (233.85°C)				P = 3.50 MPa (242.56°C)				
Sat.	0.07995	2602.1	2801.9	6.2558	0.06667	2603.2	2803.2	6.1856	0.05706	2603.0	2802.7	6.1244
225	0.08026	2604.8	2805.5	6.2629								
250	0.08705	2663.3	2880.9	6.4107	0.07063	2644.7	2856.5	6.2893	0.05876	2624.0	2829.7	6.1764
300	0.09894	2762.2	3009.6	6.6459	0.08118	2750.8	2994.3	6.5412	0.06845	2738.8	2978.4	6.4484
350	0.10979	2852.5	3127.0	6.8424	0.09056	2844.4	3116.1	6.7450	0.07680	2836.0	3104.9	6.6601
400	0.12012	2939.8	3240.1	7.0170	0.09938	2933.6	3231.7	6.9235	0.08456	2927.2	3223.2	6.8428
450	0.13015	3026.2	3351.6	7.1768	0.10789	3021.2	3344.9	7.0856	0.09198	3016.1	3338.1	7.0074
500	0.13999	3112.8	3462.8	7.3254	0.11620	3108.6	3457.2	7.2359	0.09919	3104.5	3451.7	7.1593
600	0.15931	3288.5	3686.8	7.5979	0.13245	3285.5	3682.8	7.5103	0.11325	3282.5	3678.9	7.4357
700	0.17835	3469.3	3915.2	7.8455	0.14841	3467.0	3912.2	7.7590	0.12702	3464.7	3909.3	7.6855
800	0.19722	3656.2	4149.2	8.0744	0.16420	3654.3	4146.9	7.9885	0.14061	3652.5	4144.6	7.9156
900	0.21597	3849.4	4389.3	8.2882	0.17988	3847.9	4387.5	8.2028	0.15410	3846.4	4385.7	8.1304
1000	0.23466	4049.0	4635.6	8.4897	0.19549	4047.7	4634.2	8.4045	0.16751	4046.4	4632.7	8.3324
1100	0.25330	4254.7	4887.9	8.6804	0.21105	4253.6	4886.7	8.5955	0.18087	4252.5	4885.6	8.5236
1200	0.27190	4466.3	5146.0	8.8618	0.22658	4465.3	5145.1	8.7771	0.19420	4464.4	5144.1	8.7053
1300	0.29048	4683.4	5409.5	9.0349	0.24207	4682.6	5408.8	8.9502	0.20750	4681.8	5408.0	8.8786

Superheated water (Continued)

T °C	v m ³ /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/kg · K	v m ³ /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/kg · K	v m ³ /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/kg · K
P = 4.0 MPa (250.35°C)				P = 4.5 MPa (257.44°C)				P = 5.0 MPa (263.94°C)				
Sat.	0.04978	2601.7	2800.8	6.0696	0.04406	2599.7	2798.0	6.0198	0.03945	2597.0	2794.2	5.9737
275	0.05461	2668.9	2887.3	6.2312	0.04733	2651.4	2864.4	6.1429	0.04144	2632.3	2839.5	6.0571
300	0.05887	2726.2	2961.7	6.3639	0.05138	2713.0	2944.2	6.2854	0.04535	2699.0	2925.7	6.2111
350	0.06647	2827.4	3093.3	6.5843	0.05842	2818.6	3081.5	6.5153	0.05197	2809.5	3069.3	6.4516
400	0.07343	2920.8	3214.5	6.7714	0.06477	2914.2	3205.7	6.7071	0.05784	2907.5	3196.7	6.6483
450	0.08004	3011.0	3331.2	6.9386	0.07076	3005.8	3324.2	6.8770	0.06332	3000.6	3317.2	6.8210
500	0.08644	3100.3	3446.0	7.0922	0.07652	3096.0	3440.4	7.0323	0.06858	3091.8	3434.7	6.9781
600	0.09886	3279.4	3674.9	7.3706	0.08766	3276.4	3670.9	7.3127	0.07870	3273.3	3666.9	7.2605
700	0.11098	3462.4	3906.3	7.6214	0.09850	3460.0	3903.3	7.5647	0.08852	3457.7	3900.3	7.5136
800	0.12292	3650.6	4142.3	7.8523	0.10916	3648.8	4140.0	7.7962	0.09816	3646.9	4137.7	7.7458
900	0.13476	3844.8	4383.9	8.0675	0.11972	3843.3	4382.1	8.0118	0.10769	3841.8	4380.2	7.9619
1000	0.14653	4045.1	4631.2	8.2698	0.13020	4043.9	4629.8	8.2144	0.11715	4042.6	4628.3	8.1648
1100	0.15824	4251.4	4884.4	8.4612	0.14064	4250.4	4883.2	8.4060	0.12655	4249.3	4882.1	8.3566
1200	0.16992	4463.5	5143.2	8.6430	0.15103	4462.6	5142.2	8.5880	0.13592	4461.6	5141.3	8.5388
1300	0.18157	4680.9	5407.2	8.8164	0.16140	4680.1	5406.5	8.7616	0.14527	4679.3	5405.7	8.7124
P = 6.0 MPa (275.59°C)				P = 7.0 MPa (285.83°C)				P = 8.0 MPa (295.01°C)				
Sat.	0.03245	2589.9	2784.6	5.8902	0.027378	2581.0	2772.6	5.8148	0.023525	2570.5	2758.7	5.7450
300	0.03619	2668.4	2885.6	6.0703	0.029492	2633.5	2839.9	5.9337	0.024279	2592.3	2786.5	5.7937
350	0.04225	2790.4	3043.9	6.3357	0.035262	2770.1	3016.9	6.2305	0.029975	2748.3	2988.1	6.1321
400	0.04742	2893.7	3178.3	6.5432	0.039958	2879.5	3159.2	6.4502	0.034344	2864.6	3139.4	6.3658
450	0.05217	2989.9	3302.9	6.7219	0.044187	2979.0	3288.3	6.6353	0.038194	2967.8	3273.3	6.5579
500	0.05667	3083.1	3423.1	6.8826	0.048157	3074.3	3411.4	6.8000	0.041767	3065.4	3399.5	6.7266
550	0.06102	3175.2	3541.3	7.0308	0.051966	3167.9	3531.6	6.9507	0.045172	3160.5	3521.8	6.8800
600	0.06527	3267.2	3658.8	7.1693	0.055665	3261.0	3650.6	7.0910	0.048463	3254.7	3642.4	7.0221
700	0.07355	3453.0	3894.3	7.4247	0.062850	3448.3	3888.3	7.3487	0.054829	3443.6	3882.2	7.2822
800	0.08165	3643.2	4133.1	7.6582	0.069856	3639.5	4128.5	7.5836	0.061011	3635.7	4123.8	7.5185
900	0.08964	3838.8	4376.6	7.8751	0.076750	3835.7	4373.0	7.8014	0.067082	3832.7	4369.3	7.7372
1000	0.09756	4040.1	4625.4	8.0786	0.083571	4037.5	4622.5	8.0055	0.073079	4035.0	4619.6	7.9419
1100	0.10543	4247.1	4879.7	8.2709	0.090341	4245.0	4877.4	8.1982	0.079025	4242.8	4875.0	8.1350
1200	0.11326	4459.8	5139.4	8.4534	0.097075	4457.9	5137.4	8.3810	0.084934	4456.1	5135.5	8.3181
1300	0.12107	4677.7	5404.1	8.6273	0.103781	4676.1	5402.6	8.5551	0.090817	4674.5	5401.0	8.4925
P = 9.0 MPa (303.35°C)				P = 10.0 MPa (311.00°C)				P = 12.5 MPa (327.81°C)				
Sat.	0.020489	2558.5	2742.9	5.6791	0.018028	2545.2	2725.5	5.6159	0.013496	2505.6	2674.3	5.4638
325	0.023284	2647.6	2857.1	5.8738	0.019877	2611.6	2810.3	5.7596				
350	0.025816	2725.0	2957.3	6.0380	0.022440	2699.6	2924.0	5.9460	0.016138	2624.9	2826.6	5.7130
400	0.029960	2849.2	3118.8	6.2876	0.026436	2833.1	3097.5	6.2141	0.020030	2789.6	3040.0	6.0433
450	0.033524	2956.3	3258.0	6.4872	0.029782	2944.5	3242.4	6.4219	0.023019	2913.7	3201.5	6.2749
500	0.036793	3056.3	3387.4	6.6603	0.032811	3047.0	3375.1	6.5995	0.025630	3023.2	3343.6	6.4651
550	0.039885	3153.0	3512.0	6.8164	0.035655	3145.4	3502.0	6.7585	0.028033	3126.1	3476.5	6.6317
600	0.042861	3248.4	3634.1	6.9605	0.038378	3242.0	3625.8	6.9045	0.030306	3225.8	3604.6	6.7828
650	0.045755	3343.4	3755.2	7.0954	0.041018	3338.0	3748.1	7.0408	0.032491	3324.1	3730.2	6.9227
700	0.048589	3438.8	3876.1	7.2229	0.043597	3434.0	3870.0	7.1693	0.034612	3422.0	3854.6	7.0540
800	0.054132	3632.0	4119.2	7.4606	0.048629	3628.2	4114.5	7.4085	0.038724	3618.8	4102.8	7.2967
900	0.059562	3829.6	4365.7	7.6802	0.053547	3826.5	4362.0	7.6290	0.042720	3818.9	4352.9	7.5195
1000	0.064919	4032.4	4616.7	7.8855	0.058391	4029.9	4613.8	7.8349	0.046641	4023.5	4606.5	7.7269
1100	0.070224	4240.7	4872.7	8.0791	0.063183	4238.5	4870.3	8.0289	0.050510	4233.1	4864.5	7.9220
1200	0.075492	4454.2	5133.6	8.2625	0.067938	4452.4	5131.7	8.2126	0.054342	4447.7	5127.0	8.1065
1300	0.080733	4672.9	5399.5	8.4371	0.072667	4671.3	5398.0	8.3874	0.058147	4667.3	5394.1	8.2819

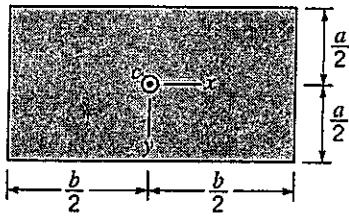
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Table 3: Ideal gas properties of air

Ideal-gas properties of air

T K	h kJ/kg	P_r	u kJ/kg	v_r	s° kJ/kg · K	T K	h kJ/kg	P_r	u kJ/kg	v_r	s° kJ/kg · K
200	199.97	0.3363	142.56	1707.0	1.29559	580	586.04	14.38	419.55	115.7	2.37348
210	209.97	0.3987	149.69	1512.0	1.34444	590	596.52	15.31	427.15	110.6	2.39140
220	219.97	0.4690	156.82	1346.0	1.39105	600	607.02	16.28	434.78	105.8	2.40902
230	230.02	0.5477	164.00	1205.0	1.43557	610	617.53	17.30	442.42	101.2	2.42644
240	240.02	0.6355	171.13	1084.0	1.47824	620	628.07	18.36	450.09	96.92	2.44356
250	250.05	0.7329	178.28	979.0	1.51917	630	638.63	19.84	457.78	92.84	2.46048
260	260.09	0.8405	185.45	887.8	1.55848	640	649.22	20.64	465.50	88.99	2.47716
270	270.11	0.9590	192.60	808.0	1.59634	650	659.84	21.86	473.25	85.34	2.49364
280	280.13	1.0889	199.75	738.0	1.63279	660	670.47	23.13	481.01	81.89	2.50985
285	285.14	1.1584	203.33	706.1	1.65055	670	681.14	24.46	488.81	78.61	2.52589
290	290.16	1.2311	206.91	676.1	1.66802	680	691.82	25.85	496.62	75.50	2.54175
295	295.17	1.3068	210.49	647.9	1.68515	690	702.52	27.29	504.45	72.56	2.55731
298	298.18	1.3543	212.64	631.9	1.69528	700	713.27	28.80	512.33	69.76	2.57277
300	300.19	1.3860	214.07	621.2	1.70203	710	724.04	30.38	520.23	67.07	2.58810
305	305.22	1.4686	217.67	596.0	1.71865	720	734.82	32.02	528.14	64.53	2.60319
310	310.24	1.5546	221.25	572.3	1.73498	730	745.62	33.72	536.07	62.13	2.61803
315	315.27	1.6442	224.85	549.8	1.75106	740	756.44	35.50	544.02	59.82	2.63280
320	320.29	1.7375	228.42	528.6	1.76690	750	767.29	37.35	551.99	57.63	2.64737
325	325.31	1.8345	232.02	508.4	1.78249	760	778.18	39.27	560.01	55.54	2.66176
330	330.34	1.9352	235.61	489.4	1.79783	780	800.03	43.35	576.12	51.64	2.69013
340	340.42	2.149	242.82	454.1	1.82790	800	821.95	47.75	592.30	48.08	2.71787
350	350.49	2.379	250.02	422.2	1.85708	820	843.98	52.59	608.59	44.84	2.74504
360	360.58	2.626	257.24	393.4	1.88543	840	866.08	57.60	624.95	41.85	2.77170
370	370.67	2.892	264.46	367.2	1.91313	860	888.27	63.09	641.40	39.12	2.79783
380	380.77	3.176	271.69	343.4	1.94001	880	910.56	68.98	657.95	36.61	2.82344
390	390.88	3.481	278.93	321.5	1.96633	900	932.93	75.29	674.58	34.31	2.84856
400	400.98	3.806	286.16	301.6	1.99194	920	955.38	82.05	691.28	32.18	2.87324
410	411.12	4.153	293.43	283.3	2.01699	940	977.92	89.28	708.08	30.22	2.89748
420	421.26	4.522	300.69	266.6	2.04142	960	1000.55	97.00	725.02	28.40	2.92128
430	431.43	4.915	307.99	251.1	2.06533	980	1023.25	105.2	741.98	26.73	2.94468
440	441.61	5.332	315.30	236.8	2.08870	1000	1046.04	114.0	758.94	25.17	2.96770
450	451.80	5.775	322.62	223.6	2.11161	1020	1068.89	123.4	776.10	23.72	2.99034
460	462.02	6.245	329.97	211.4	2.13407	1040	1091.85	133.3	793.36	23.29	3.01260
470	472.24	6.742	337.32	200.1	2.15604	1060	1114.86	143.9	810.62	21.14	3.03449
480	482.49	7.268	344.70	189.5	2.17760	1080	1137.89	155.2	827.88	19.98	3.05608
490	492.74	7.824	352.08	179.7	2.19876	1100	1161.07	167.1	845.33	18.896	3.07732
500	503.02	8.411	359.49	170.6	2.21952	1120	1184.28	179.7	862.79	17.886	3.09825
510	513.32	9.031	366.92	162.1	2.23993	1140	1207.57	193.1	880.35	16.946	3.11883
520	523.63	9.684	374.36	154.1	2.25997	1160	1230.92	207.2	897.91	16.064	3.13916
530	533.98	10.37	381.84	146.7	2.27967	1180	1254.34	222.2	915.57	15.241	3.15916
540	544.35	11.10	389.34	139.7	2.29906	1200	1277.79	238.0	933.33	14.470	3.17888
550	555.74	11.86	396.86	133.1	2.31809	1220	1301.31	254.7	951.09	13.747	3.19834
560	565.17	12.66	404.42	127.0	2.33685	1240	1324.93	272.3	968.95	13.069	3.21751
570	575.59	13.50	411.97	121.2	2.35531						

Table 4: Formulas for second moment of area and centroid



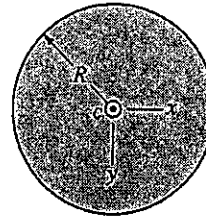
(a) Rectangle

$$A = ba$$

$$I_{xx} = \frac{1}{12} ba^3$$

$$I_{yy} = \frac{1}{12} ab^3$$

$$I_{xy} = 0$$

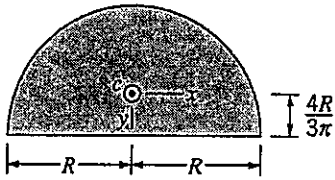


(b) Circle

$$A = \pi R^2$$

$$I_{xx} = I_{yy} = \frac{\pi R^4}{4}$$

$$I_{xy} = 0$$



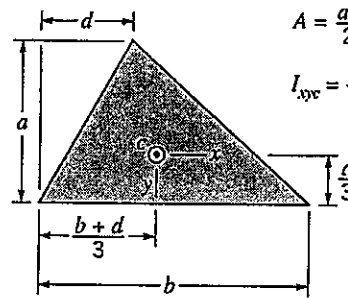
(c) Semicircle

$$A = \frac{\pi R^2}{2}$$

$$I_{xx} = 0.1098R^4$$

$$I_{yy} = 0.3927R^4$$

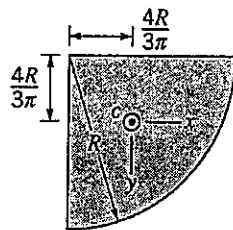
$$I_{xy} = 0$$



(d) Triangle

$$A = \frac{ab}{2} \quad I_{xx} = \frac{ba^3}{36}$$

$$I_{yy} = \frac{ba^2}{72}(b - 2d)$$



(e) Quarter circle

$$A = \frac{\pi R^2}{4}$$

$$I_{xx} = I_{yy} = 0.05488R^4$$

$$I_{xy} = -0.01647R^4$$

END OF PAPER

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The text also mentions that proper record-keeping is essential for identifying and correcting errors in a timely manner.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and misstatements. It highlights that a strong internal control system is necessary to ensure that all transactions are properly authorized, recorded, and reviewed. The text also notes that internal controls should be designed to be cost-effective and to provide a reasonable level of assurance.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of segregation of duties. It explains that this principle is essential for preventing fraud and for ensuring that no single individual has control over all aspects of a transaction. The text also mentions that segregation of duties should be implemented in a way that is practical and efficient.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of regular reconciliations. It explains that reconciling accounts and statements is a key component of the accounting process and is essential for ensuring that the financial statements are accurate and complete. The text also notes that reconciliations should be performed on a regular basis and should be reviewed by a supervisor.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining up-to-date records. It explains that records should be kept for a sufficient period of time to allow for a complete audit and to provide a clear history of all transactions. The text also mentions that records should be stored in a secure and accessible location.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The text also mentions that proper record-keeping is essential for identifying and correcting errors in a timely manner.

7. The seventh part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and misstatements. It highlights that a strong internal control system is necessary to ensure that all transactions are properly authorized, recorded, and reviewed. The text also notes that internal controls should be designed to be cost-effective and to provide a reasonable level of assurance.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of segregation of duties. It explains that this principle is essential for preventing fraud and for ensuring that no single individual has control over all aspects of a transaction. The text also mentions that segregation of duties should be implemented in a way that is practical and efficient.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of regular reconciliations. It explains that reconciling accounts and statements is a key component of the accounting process and is essential for ensuring that the financial statements are accurate and complete. The text also notes that reconciliations should be performed on a regular basis and should be reviewed by a supervisor.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining up-to-date records. It explains that records should be kept for a sufficient period of time to allow for a complete audit and to provide a clear history of all transactions. The text also mentions that records should be stored in a secure and accessible location.

MA2003 18/19 Sem 1

a) Initial temperature of mixture at subsystem A
 = Saturation temperature at 1000 kPa
 = 179.88°C

$$x = 0.70$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.70 = \frac{v - v_f}{v_g - v_f}, \quad v_f = 0.001127 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad v_g = 0.19436 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 0.13639 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\text{mass of mixture} = \frac{\text{volume of mixture}}{v} = \frac{0.1}{0.13639} \text{ kg} = 0.73320 \text{ kg}$$

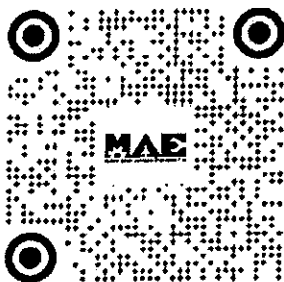
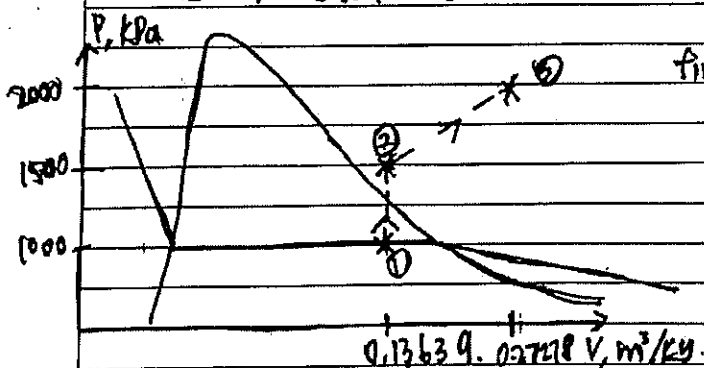
b) Force exerted by spring = $(2000 - 1500) \times 10^3 \times 0.2 \text{ N}$
 at final state = $1 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$
 = kx

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \times 10^5}{200 \times 10^3} = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

(c) work done by subsystem A up to final state

$$= \underbrace{(1500 \times 10^3)(0.2)(0.5)}_{\text{work done by A against weight of piston and atmospheric pressure}} \text{ J} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(200 \times 10^3)(0.5)^2}_{\text{work done by A against spring}} \text{ J}$$

$$= 1.75 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$$



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P(1)

$$A) \quad v_{\text{final}} = 0.27276 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$P_{\text{final}} = 2000 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{By interpolation, } T_{\text{final}} = 911.42^\circ \text{C}$$

$$u_{\text{final}} = 3873.65 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$u_{\text{initial}} = [0.7(1821.4) + 761.39] \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 2036.37 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta u = 1837.30 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{change in internal energy of A} = 1837.30 \times 0.73320 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 1347.10 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{heat supplied to A} = \text{increase in internal energy of A} + \text{work done by A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} Q = 1347.10 \text{ kJ} + 1.75 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$$

$$= 1.52 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$$

$$Q = 2.03 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$$

$$e) \quad \frac{1}{4} Q = 0.50737 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{increase in temperature of B} = \frac{0.50737 \times 10^6}{(721)(2)} \text{ K}$$

$$= 351.85 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{final temperature of B} = (450 + 351.85) \text{ K}$$

$$= 801.85 \text{ K}$$

$$Pv = R_m T$$

$$v = \frac{(287)(450)}{(1000 \times 10^3)} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} = 0.12915 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$P_{\text{final}} = \frac{(287)(801.85)}{0.12915} \text{ Pa} = 1792 \text{ kPa}$$



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2. a) since heat loss from throttling valve is negligible and work done by valve is zero, $h_{initial}$ and h_{final} across the valve are the same.

From table, h @ 6 MPa and $500^\circ\text{C} = 3423.1 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $= h$ at state 2

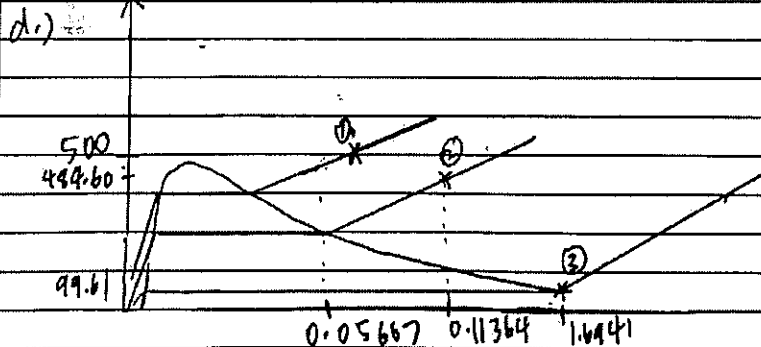
By interpolation, @ 3 MPa and $h = 3423.1 \text{ kJ/kg}$,
 $T = 484.60 \text{ K}$.

b) h at state 3 = 2675.0 kJ/kg (@ 100 kPa and saturated vapor conditions)

\Rightarrow power generated by turbine = $(3423.1 - 2675.0) \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $= 748.1 \text{ kJ/kg}$

c) By conservation of mass, $\rho_0 A_0 V_0 = \rho_1 A_1 V_1$
 $\rho_0 A_0 = \rho_1 A_1$ $\because V_0 = V_1$
 $\rho_0 = \frac{1}{V_3} = \frac{1}{1.6941} \text{ kg/m}^3$ $\rho_1 = \frac{1}{V_2} = \frac{1}{0.11364} \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $= 0.59028 \text{ kg/m}^3$ $= 8.7997 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$$\frac{A_0}{A_1} = \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_0} = \frac{8.7997}{0.59028} = 14.908$$



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P(2)

$$3. a) \text{ average pressure} = \rho g \left(\frac{H}{2}\right)$$

$$F_H = \rho g \left(\frac{H}{2}\right) (H) (1) \\ = \frac{\rho g H^2}{2}$$

$$\text{location of total horizontal force, } h \\ = \frac{2}{3} H$$

$$ii) F_v = \frac{1}{2} (H) \left(\frac{H}{\tan \theta}\right) (1) (\rho) (g) \\ = \frac{\rho g H^2}{2 \tan \theta}$$

$$l = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{H}{\tan \theta}\right) = \frac{H}{3 \tan \theta}$$

$$b) dp = -\rho a_x dx - \rho g dz$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = -\rho a_x (x_1 - x_2) - \rho g (z_1 - z_2)$$

Let point 2 be the position where the small opening is located

$$\Rightarrow P_1 = -\rho a_x \left(-L - \frac{H}{\tan \theta}\right) - \rho g (-H) \\ = \rho a_x \left(L + \frac{H}{\tan \theta}\right) + \rho g H$$

$$P_2 - P_1 = -\rho a_x (x_2 - x_1) - \rho g (z_2 - z_1)$$

$$P_2 = -\rho a_x (-L) = \rho a_x L$$

ii) average pressure acting on surface AB is at the midpoint of AB.

Let the midpoint be M.

$$P_M = -\rho a_x (x_M - x_2) - \rho g (z_M - z_2) \\ = -\rho a_x \left(-L - \frac{H}{2 \tan \theta}\right) - \rho g \left(\frac{H}{2}\right) \\ = \rho a_x \left(L + \frac{H}{2 \tan \theta}\right) + \rho g \left(\frac{H}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total force acting on AB} = \left[\rho a_x \left(L + \frac{H}{2 \tan \theta}\right) + \rho g \left(\frac{H}{2}\right)\right] \left[\frac{H}{\tan \theta}\right] (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total horizontal force } F_H = \sin \theta \left[\rho a_x \left(L + \frac{H}{2 \tan \theta}\right) + \rho g \left(\frac{H}{2}\right)\right] \left[\frac{H}{\tan \theta}\right] \\ \text{Total vertical force } F_v = \cos \theta \left[\rho a_x \left(L + \frac{H}{2 \tan \theta}\right) + \rho g \left(\frac{H}{2}\right)\right] \left[\frac{H}{\tan \theta}\right]$$



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c.) i) Since block is floating, weight of block = weight of displaced fluid.

$$\Rightarrow (w^2L)(\rho_b)(g) = (wLH)(\rho_w)(g)$$

$$H = \frac{w^2L\rho_b}{wL\rho_w} = w \left(\frac{\rho_b}{\rho_w} \right)$$

ii) For configuration to be stable, $\overline{IGM} = \frac{I_0}{V} - \overline{CG} > 0$

$$\overline{CG} = \frac{w}{2} - \frac{H}{2}$$

$$V = LHW$$

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{12} (L)(w)^3 \quad (\text{assume that } L > w)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{12} (L)(w)^3}{LHW} - \left(\frac{w}{2} - \frac{H}{2} \right) > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \frac{w^2}{H} - \frac{w}{2} + \frac{H}{2} > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \frac{w^2}{w \left(\frac{\rho_b}{\rho_w} \right)} - \frac{w}{2} + \frac{w}{2} \left(\frac{\rho_b}{\rho_w} \right) > 0$$

$$\frac{w}{12} \left(\frac{\rho_w}{\rho_b} \right) - \frac{w}{2} + \frac{w}{2} \left(\frac{\rho_b}{\rho_w} \right) > 0$$

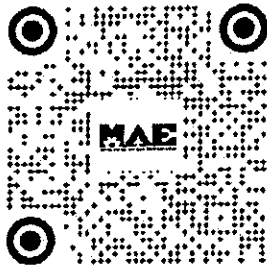
Let $\frac{\rho_b}{\rho_w}$ be k .

$$\frac{w}{12} \left(\frac{1}{k} \right) - \frac{w}{2} + \frac{w}{2} (k) > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{k} - 6 + 6k > 0$$

$$\text{solving, } k < 0.21132 \text{ or } k > 0.78867$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{\rho_b}{\rho_w} < 0.21132 \text{ or } \frac{\rho_b}{\rho_w} > 0.78867$$



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P(3)

4a) i) using conservation of mass,
 $(L_1)(1)(\rho)(V_1) = (L_3)(1)(\rho)(V_3)$.

$$V_3 = (V_1)\left(\frac{L_1}{L_3}\right)$$

ii) using Bernoulli's eqn and letting the bottom surface of wedge be point S,

$$P_s + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_s^2 + \rho g z_s = P_3 + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_3^2 + \rho g z_3.$$

$$\Rightarrow P_s + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_1^2 + \rho g(z_s - z_3) = \frac{1}{2}\rho V_3^2 \quad (P_3 = \text{atmospheric pressure})$$

$$P_s + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_1^2 + \rho g\left(\frac{L_1}{L_3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\rho V_3^2$$

$$P_s = \frac{1}{2}\rho V_3^2 - \frac{1}{2}\rho V_1^2 - \rho g\left(\frac{L_1}{L_3}\right)$$

(gauge)

$$= \frac{1}{2}\rho(V_1)^2\left(\frac{L_1}{L_3}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\rho V_1^2 - \rho g\left(\frac{L_1}{L_3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\rho(V_1)^2\left[\left(\frac{L_1}{L_3}\right)^2 - 1\right] - \rho g\left(\frac{L_1}{L_3}\right)$$

iii) using Bernoulli's equation,

$$P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_2^2 + \rho g z_2 = P_4 + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_4^2 + \rho g z_4$$

$$P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho V_4^2 \quad \because z_2 = z_4, P_4 = \text{atmospheric pressure}$$

By conservation of mass, $V_2 = V_4\left(\frac{L_4}{L_2}\right)$.

$$\Rightarrow P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho(V_4)^2\left(\frac{L_4}{L_2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho(V_4)^2$$

Let small opening be point O.

$$P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_2^2 + \rho g z_2 = P_0 + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_0^2 + \rho g z_0$$

$$P_0 = P_2 + \rho g\left(\frac{L_2}{L_0}\right), \quad \because V_2 = V_0, z_2 - z_0 = \frac{L_2}{L_0}$$

Average pressure exerted on wedge by water in triangular compartment
 $= P_0 + \left(\frac{H}{3}\right)(\rho)g$

\Rightarrow downwards vertical force exerted on wedge by water in triangular compartment
 $= [P_0 + \left(\frac{H}{3}\right)(\rho)g][H][L]$



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upwards vertical force exerted on wedge by water in bottom channel

$$= (P_s)(H)(L)$$

Since net vertical force on wedge is zero,

$$\rightarrow [P_0 + \left(\frac{H}{2}\right)(\rho)g]H = (P_s)(H)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_0 = P_s - \frac{H}{2}g\rho$$

$$P_2 = P_0 - \rho g \left(\frac{L_2}{2}\right)$$

$$\because P_2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho(v_4)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\rho g \left(\frac{L_2}{2}\right)$$

$$P_0 - \rho g \left(\frac{L_2}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\rho(v_4)^2 - \left(\frac{L_2}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho(v_4)^2$$

$$P_0 - \rho g \left(\frac{L_2}{2}\right) = (v_4)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\rho\right) \left[1 - \left(\frac{L_2}{L_1}\right)^2\right]$$

$$v_4 = \sqrt{\frac{P_0 - \rho g \left(\frac{L_2}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\rho\right) \left[1 - \left(\frac{L_2}{L_1}\right)^2\right]}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{P_s - \frac{H}{2}g\rho - \rho g \left(\frac{L_2}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\rho\right) \left[1 - \left(\frac{L_2}{L_1}\right)^2\right]}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}\rho(v_4)^2 \left[\left(\frac{L_1}{L_2}\right)^2 - 1 \right] - \rho g \left(\frac{L_2}{2}\right) - \frac{H}{2}g\rho - \rho g \left(\frac{L_2}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\rho\right) \left[1 - \left(\frac{L_2}{L_1}\right)^2\right]}$$



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P(4)

$$= \int \frac{(V_1)^2 \left[\left(\frac{L_1}{L_2} \right)^2 - 1 \right] - g L_1 - H g - g L_2}{1 - \left(\frac{L_1}{L_2} \right)^2}$$

(please draw the streamlines yourself)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) i)} \quad \dot{M} &= (V_4)(L_4)(\rho) + (V_3)(L_3)(\rho) - \dot{m}_p - \dot{m}_v \\ &= \rho(V_4 L_4 + V_3 L_3) - (c_0 + c_1 e^{-\frac{M}{M_0}} - c_2 M) \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho(V_4 L_4 + V_3 L_3) - (c_0 + c_1 e^{-\frac{M}{M_0}} - c_2 M) \frac{dM}{dt} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{time taken, } T = \int_{M_0}^{M_1} \frac{1}{\rho(V_4 L_4 + V_3 L_3) - (c_0 + c_1 e^{-\frac{M}{M_0}} - c_2 M)} dM$$

ii) at steady state, $\frac{dM}{dt} = 0$ i.e. rate of inflow = rate of outflow

$$\Rightarrow \rho(V_4 L_4 + V_3 L_3) = (c_0 - c_1 e^{-\frac{M_2}{M_0}} + c_2 M_2) + \dot{m}_e$$

$$\dot{m}_e = \rho(V_4 L_4 + V_3 L_3) - (c_0 + c_1 e^{-\frac{M_2}{M_0}} - c_2 M_2)$$

iii) Time taken for mass to reach $0.1 M_0$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{M_2}^{M_1} \frac{1}{\rho(V_4 L_4 + V_3 L_3) - (c_0 + c_1 e^{-\frac{M}{M_0}} - c_2 M)} dM \\ &\quad + \int_{M_1}^{0.1 M_0} \frac{1}{\rho(V_4 L_4 + V_3 L_3) - (c_0 + c_1 e^{-\frac{M}{M_0}} - c_2 M)} dM \end{aligned}$$



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NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION 2018-2019

MA2003 – INTRODUCTION TO THERMO-FLUIDS

April/May 2019

Time allowed: 2½ hours

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper contains **FOUR (4)** questions and comprises **SIX (6)** pages including **ONE (1)** page of appendix.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. Marks for each question are as indicated.
4. This is a **CLOSED-BOOK** examination.

1. A frictionless piston-cylinder device contains 0.01 kg saturated liquid-vapor mixture of water at 125 kPa. The piston has a mass of 80 kg and a diameter of 200 mm. The position of the piston at the initial state is shown in Figure 1. Heat is then added to the system and the piston goes up until the piston pushes the stopper with 3.9252 kN of force. The local atmospheric pressure is 100 kPa. Determine:

- (a) the quality of the liquid-vapor mixture and the volume of water in liquid phase at the initial state; (10 marks)
- (b) the phase of the final state and the final temperature; (10 marks)
- (c) the work done when the system changes from the initial state to the final state and the heat added. (10 marks)

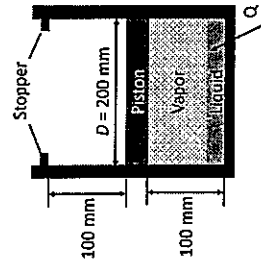


Figure 1

2. Air at 22°C and 50 kPa steadily enters a nozzle whose inlet area is 0.4 m² with a velocity of 200 m/s. The air leaves the nozzle with a velocity of 400 m/s while losing heat at a rate of 10 kW, as shown in Figure 2. The gas constant of air is $R = 0.287$ kJ/kg·K. Determine:

- (a) the specific volume and mass flow rate of the air entering the nozzle; (8 marks)
- (b) the specific enthalpy and temperature of the air leaving the nozzle. (12 marks)

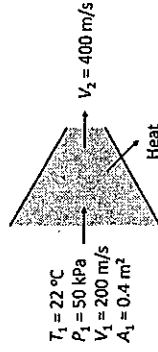


Figure 2

MA2003

- 3 (a) A tank with an attached manometer contains oil (SG=0.85) at 20°C. The atmospheric pressure is 115 kPa. There is a stopcock located 1.25 m from the surface of the oil in the manometer. The stopcock is closed, trapping the air in the manometer, and oil is added to the tank to the level of the stopcock. Find the increase in elevation of the oil in the manometer assuming the air in the manometer is compressed isothermally. (5 marks)

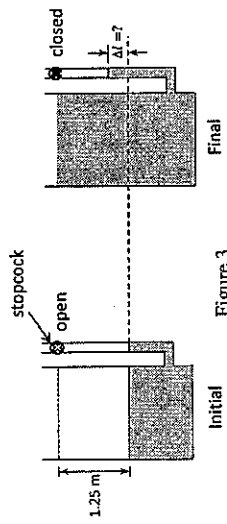


Figure 3

- (b) A system of oil and water is given below. The water is discharged to the standard atmosphere. Neglecting the losses, for what nozzle diameter D will cavitation occur? Atmospheric pressure is 101.3 kPa (abs), and the water vapor pressure is 2 kPa (abs). Figure is not drawn to scale. (10 marks)

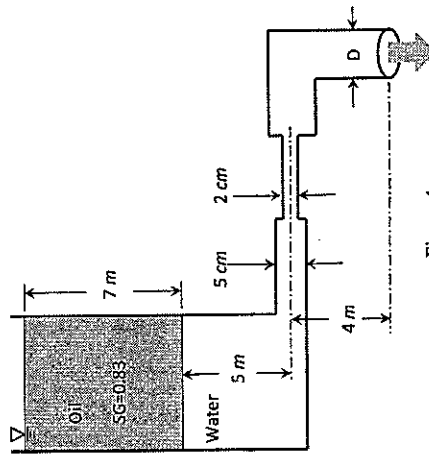


Figure 4

Note: Question 3 continues on page 4.

MA2003

- (c) The tank of water in the following figure is full and open to the atmosphere at point A. If it is accelerated to the right, for what acceleration will the pressure at point B be (1) zero gage and (2) zero absolute? Assume no spilling out. Atmospheric pressure is 101.3 kPa. (10 marks)

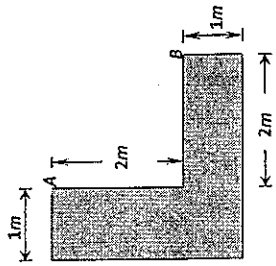


Figure 5

- 4 (a) Determine force P needed to just start opening the 5-m wide gate. Force P is perpendicular to the gate and is located at the end of the gate. The seawater has a specific weight of 10.3 kN/m³. (10 marks)

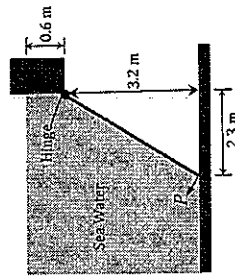


Figure 6

Note: Question 4 continues on page 5.

MA2003

- (b) Consider the following figure as a model for the steady flow through the showerhead. Assume water enters via section 1 at 20 kg/min . The average velocity at section 2 is 0.02 m/s . The showerhead contains 50 holes of 2-mm diameter. The diameter of the showerhead is 14 cm. Assuming the shower flow is uniform, what is the exit velocity from the showerhead holes?

(15 marks)

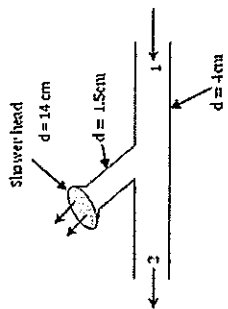


Figure 7

$$1a) v = \frac{\pi (0.2)^2 \times 0.1}{4 \times 0.01} = 0.31415 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$x = \frac{0.31415 - 0.001048}{1.3750 - 0.001048} = 0.2278$$

$$x = 22.78\%$$

$$\text{Volume of water} = (1 - 0.2278)(0.001048)(0.01) \\ = 0.0000080917 \text{ m}^3$$

$$1b) P = F = \frac{3 \times 3.9252 \times 1000 + 80 \times 9.81}{0.031415} = 149928 \text{ Pa} = 150 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{Final } v = \text{Initial } v \times 2 \text{ since volume just doubled} \\ = 0.31415 \times 2 \\ = 0.6283 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

Since v between v_f and v_g at 150 kPa from table,

state is liquid vapour mixture

$$x = \frac{0.6283 - 0.001053}{1.1594 - 0.001053} = 0.5415$$

$T = 111.35^\circ\text{C}$ state is liquid vapour mixture with 54.15% quality.

1c) From initial state to just touching is constant pressure process.

\therefore use change in enthalpy

$$x \text{ when just touch stopper} = \frac{0.6283 - 0.001048}{1.3750 - 0.001048} = 0.45653$$

$$m(h_2 - h_1) = \dot{Q}_{in}$$

$$0.01(0.45653 - 0.2278)(2240.6)(1000) = 5124 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{Work done} = -125000(0.31415) = -39267.5 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{Work done} = \frac{125000 \times \pi \times 0.2^2}{4} = 3926 \text{ J}$$



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From touching stopper to increase pressure to 150kPa,
constant volume, use internal energy.

$$m(u_2 - u_1) = Q_{in} \quad W = 0$$

$$0.01 (0.5415(2052.3) + 466.97 - 444.23 - 0.45653(2068.8)) \times 1000$$

$$= 1895.91 \text{ J}$$

$$Q_{in} = 1895.91 + 5124$$

$$= 7019.91 \text{ J}$$

2a) $Pv = R_m T$

$$v = \frac{287(22+273)}{50000}$$

$$= 1.6933 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{200 \times 0.4}{1.6933}$$

$$= 47.24 \text{ kg/s}$$

2b) Assume $W = 0$ Assume steady state and steady flow conditions

Assume GPE = 0

$$\dot{m}_{in} = \dot{m}_{out}$$

$$-10000 = \dot{m} \left(h_{out} - h_{in} + \frac{V_{out}^2}{2} - \frac{V_{in}^2}{2} \right)$$

Find h_{in} from table: 295.17×1000

$$\frac{-10000}{47.24} = h_{out} - 295170 + \frac{400^2}{2} - \frac{200^2}{2}$$

$$h_{out} = 234958 \text{ J/kg}$$

From table this value between 230 and 240

Linear interpolation

$$T = \frac{234958 - 230.02 \times 1000}{(240.02 - 230.02 \times 1000)} + 230 = 234.938 \text{ K}$$



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3a) $PV = nRT$ Since isothermic, T is constant and nRT is constant.Therefore, $P \propto \frac{1}{V}$

On the other hand volume is proportional to height of the small tube since diameter constant

$$V \propto \frac{1.25 - \Delta h}{1.25}$$

Combining these 2

$$P \propto \frac{1.25}{1.25 - \Delta h} \quad \text{the more } \Delta h \text{ the higher } P$$

$$0.85(1000)(9.81)(1.25) + 115000 = 115000 \left(\frac{1.25}{1.25 - \Delta h} \right) + \Delta h(0.85)(1000)(9.81)$$

$$156778 - 25423\Delta h = 115000(1.25) + \Delta h 10423.125 - (\Delta h)^2 8338.5$$

Solving for Δh :

$$\Delta h = 0.096 \text{ m or } 16.194 \text{ m (Rejected)}$$

3b)

$$P \text{ at point 1} = 0.83(7)(1000)(9.81)$$

$$(\text{gage}) = 56996.1 \text{ Pa}$$

Assume v at point 1 = 0

Since 5cm and 2cm are same height,

cavitation will happen at 2cm area because v there will be higher so pressure will be lower than at 5cm area.

Use Bernoulli at 1 and D

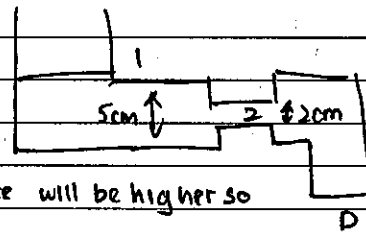
$$\frac{56996.1}{1000(9.81)} + 0 + 0 = 0 + \frac{v_D^2}{2g} + 0$$

$$v_D^2 = 17.046 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

Since volume flow rate must be constant throughout as water won't accumulate at certain areas,

$$\frac{17.046 \times D^2 \times \pi}{4} = \frac{v_1^2 \times \pi \times (0.02)^2}{4}$$

$$v_1 = 42615 D^2$$



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Using Bernoulli at 1 and 2, now use absolute as there are pressures below atmospheric

$$56996.1 + 101300 + 0 + 5 = \frac{2000}{1000(9.81)} + \frac{(42615D^2)^2}{9.81 \times 2}$$

Solving for D

$$410.9622 = (42615D^2)^2$$

$$D = 0.0218 \text{ m}$$

3c) $\int dp = -\int \rho a_y dy - \int \rho g dz$

(1) Putting everything about A below and B on top for integration

$$\int_0^0 dp = -\int_0^2 1000 a_y - \int_0^{-2} 1000(9.81)$$

$$0 = -2000 a_y + 2000(9.81)$$

$$a_y = 9.81 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

(2) For second part, since B is zero absolute, we can just

put B as -101300 and A is 0 instead of re-integrating

$$\int_0^{-101300} dp \leftarrow \text{since it is just the difference, so just replace 0 with -101300}$$

$$-101300 = -2000 a_y + 2000(9.81)$$

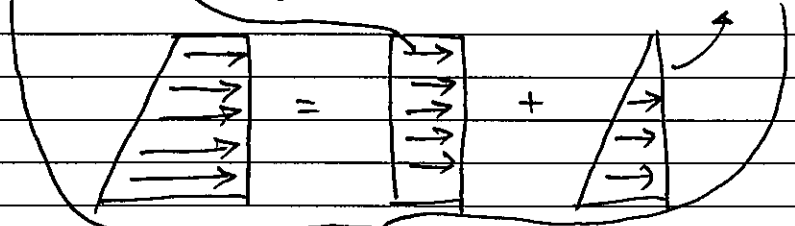
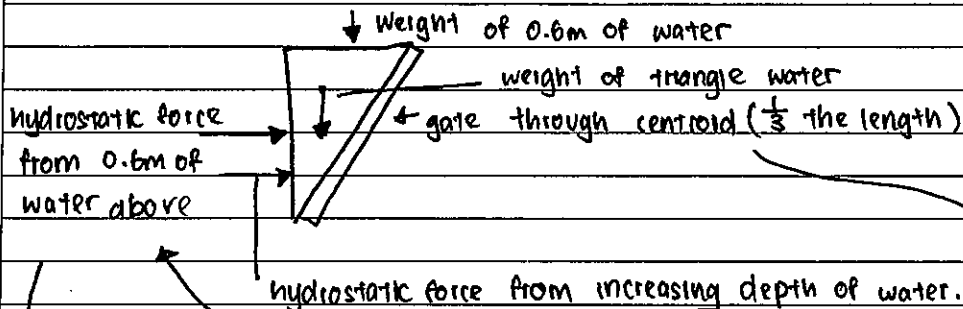
$$a_y = 51.631 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$



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4a) Setting up control volume



Moment from all these forces = Moment from P

$$\frac{P(2.3)}{5} = 2 \cdot 2(10300)(3.2) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + 0.6(10300)(1.6) + \frac{2.3(3.2)(10300)(2.3)(2)}{3} + 0.6(2.3 \times 10300)(2.3)$$

← weight of 0.6m of water

Just put thickness here
Instead of every term
Solve for P,

$P = 111087N$

4b) Volume of water in = Volume of water out

Water in = $20 \text{ kg/min} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ kg/s} = 0.0003333 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Water out from 2 = $0.02 \times \frac{0.04^2}{4} \times \pi = 0.000025132 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Water out from shower = $0.0003333 - 0.000025132$

$V \times 50 \times \frac{0.002^2}{4} \times \pi = 0.0003333 - 0.000025132$

$V = 1.9618 \text{ ms}^{-1}$



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