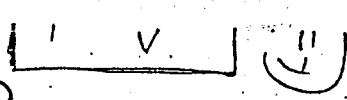


2750



m → kütle, V → hacim

MAK 3/2

TERMO I

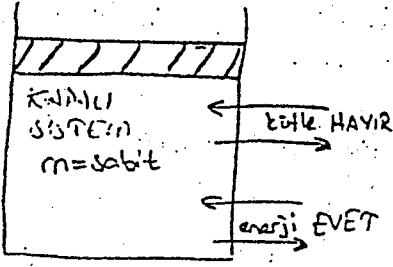
MAK 3/2

67

TERMO

P. Gungör

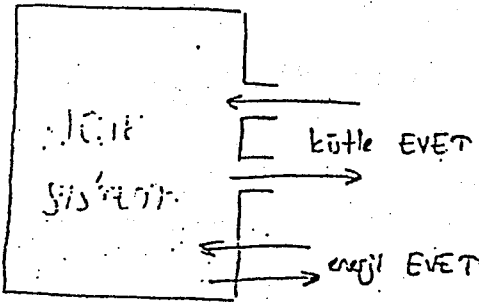
- Kapalı ve Açık Sistemler -



Kapalı sistemde kütle (m) sabittir. Yani kapalı sistemde kütle giriz veya çıkıı olmaz. Ancak enerji giriz veya çıkıı olabilir.

Kapalı sistem ⇒ m = sabit

TERMO SÖZÜMLER



Açık sistem kütle giriz veya çıkıı olur. Yani kapalı sistemden farklı kütle sabit değildir.

KESKİM

- Enerjinin Birimliği -

Sistemin birim kütleli esas alarak tanımlanan enerjiye "sistemin özgül enerjisi" denir ve "e" ile gösterilir.



$$e = \frac{E}{m} \quad [kJ/kg]$$

KE → Kinetik Enerji

$$KE = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \quad [kJ]$$

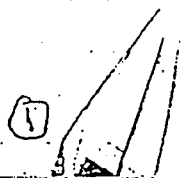
$$ke = \frac{1}{2} v^2 \quad [kJ/kg]$$

m'e (kütle) bilince indisler küçülüyor.

PE → Potansiyel Enerji

$$PE = mgz \quad [kJ]$$

$$pe = gz \quad [kJ/kg]$$



$E \rightarrow$ Sistemin toplam enerjisi

$KE \rightarrow$ Kinetik Enerji

$PE \rightarrow$ Potansiyel Enerji

$U \rightarrow$ Sistemin İa Enerjisi

$$E = U + KE + PE \Rightarrow E = U + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + m g z \quad [kJ]$$

$$e = U + ke + pe \Rightarrow e = U + \frac{1}{2} v^2 + g z \quad [kJ/kg]$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{1}{\nu}$$

$\nu \rightarrow$ özgül hacim $[m^3/kg]$

Özgül hacim, yoğunluğun tersidir. Yani $\nu = \frac{1}{\rho}$

$$\nu = \frac{V}{m} \quad \rho = \frac{m}{V} \Rightarrow \nu = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

- BASINÇ -

$$P_{g\ddot{a}}sterge = P_{mutlak} - P_{atm} \quad (P_{atm}'den daha büyük basınçlar için)$$

$$P_{vakum} = P_{atm} - P_{mutlak} \quad (P_{atm}'den daha küçük basınçlar için)$$

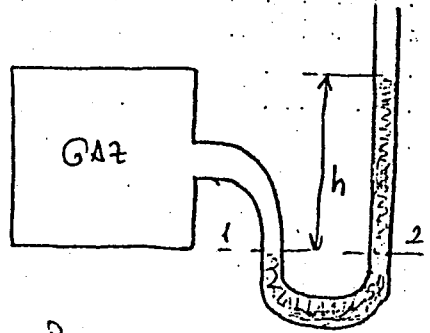
Mutlak Basınç \rightarrow Bir noktadaki gerçek basıncıdır.

örnek 1-3 =

$$P_{mutlak} = P_{atm} - P_{vakum} \Rightarrow P_{mutlak} = 101 - 40$$

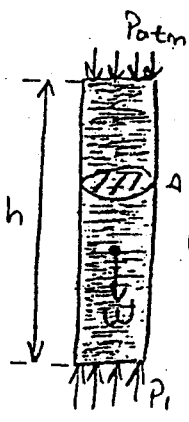
$$\Rightarrow P_{mutlak} = 61 \text{ kPa}$$

- Manometre -



1 ve 2 noktalarında basınç eşittir.

$$P_1 = P_2$$



$$AP_1 = AP_{atm} + W$$

$$W = mg = \rho Vg = \rho Ahg$$

$$P_1 = P_{atm} + \rho gh \quad [kPa]$$

$$P_1 = P_{atm} + \rho gh$$

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_{atm} = \rho gh \quad [kPa]$$

Örnek 1-4 =

$$\rho_s = \frac{\rho}{\rho_{H_2O}} \Rightarrow 0,85 = \frac{\rho}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} \Rightarrow \rho = 850 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$P = P_{atm} + \rho gh \Rightarrow P = 96 \text{ kPa} + (850 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9,807 \text{ m/s}^2)(0,55 \text{ m}) \cdot \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 100,6 \text{ kPa}$$

$$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ kPa} = 1000 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ kPa} = 1000 \text{ N/m}^2$$



$$\rho_s = \frac{\rho}{\rho_{H_2O}}$$

$\rho_s \rightarrow$ özgül ağırlık

$\rho \rightarrow$ yoğunluk

$\rho_{H_2O} \rightarrow 4^\circ\text{C}$ sıcaklıkta suyun yoğunluğu

$$\rho_{H_2O} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_s = \frac{\rho}{\rho_{H_2O}}$$

$$\rho_s = \frac{\rho}{\rho_{H_2O}}$$

$$\rho_s = \frac{\rho}{\rho_{H_2O}}$$

$$\rho_{H_2O} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

- Barometre -

$$P_{atm} = \rho g h$$

Barometre $\rho \rightarrow$ cıvının yořunluđu

$$0^{\circ}\text{C sıcaklıkta } \rho_{Hg} = \underline{\underline{13595 \text{ kg/m}^3}}$$

Örnek 1-5 =

$$P_{atm} = \rho g h \Rightarrow P_{atm} = (13570 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9,7 \text{ m/s}^2)(0,24 \text{ m}) \left(\frac{1 \text{ N}}{1 \text{ kg m/s}^2} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right)$$
$$\Rightarrow P_{atm} = 97,41 \text{ kPa}$$

Örnek 1-6 =

$$a) P = P_{atm} + P_{silindir} \Rightarrow P = (0,97 \times 100 \text{ kPa}) + \frac{(60 \text{ kg})(9,8 \text{ m/s}^2)}{(0,04 \text{ m}^2)} \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right)$$
$$\Rightarrow P = 97 \text{ kPa} + 14,7 \text{ kPa} \Rightarrow P = 111,7 \text{ kPa}$$

$$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ kPa} = 1000 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$\rho_s = \frac{\rho}{\rho_{H_2O}}$$

$$\rho_{H_2O} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$P = P_{atm} + \rho g h$$

$$P = P_{atm} + \rho g h$$

$$P = P_{atm} + \rho g h$$

$$P = P_{atm} + \rho g h$$

$$P = P_{atm} + \rho g h$$

$$P = P_{atm} + \rho g h$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 760 \text{ mm Hg} \\ 755 \text{ mm Hg} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 101,325 \text{ kPa} \\ \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$x = 100,65 \text{ kPa}$$

3

$$1-7) \rho_{H_2O} = \frac{m_{H_2O}}{V_{H_2O}} \Rightarrow 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 = \frac{m_{H_2O}}{0,2 \text{ m}^3} \Rightarrow m_{H_2O} = 200 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Sigma W = W_{\text{kap}} + W_{H_2O} \Rightarrow \Sigma W = (5 \text{ kg} \times 9,807 \text{ m/s}^2) + (200 \text{ kg} \times 9,807 \text{ m/s}^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma W = 2010 \text{ N} \quad \downarrow \text{ kg m/s}^2 = \text{N}$$

$$1-8) \rho_{HAVA} = \frac{m_{HAVA}}{V_{HAVA}} \Rightarrow m_{HAVA} = (1,16 \text{ kg/m}^3)(288 \text{ m}^3) \Rightarrow m_{HAVA} = 334,1 \text{ kg}$$

$$1-32) P_{\text{vakum}} = P_{\text{atm}} - P_{\text{mutlak}} \Rightarrow P_{\text{mutlak}} = \rho g h - P_{\text{vakum}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\text{mutlak}} = (13550 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9,807 \text{ m/s}^2)(0,75 \text{ m}) \left(\frac{\downarrow \text{N}}{1 \text{ kg m/s}^2} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ bar}}{100000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right) - 300 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\text{mutlak}} = 70,6 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_{\text{atm}} = \rho g h \quad (\text{barometre de silindris ise}) \quad P_{\text{atm}} = \rho_{Hg} g h$$

$$1-31) P_{\text{gösterge}} = P_{\text{mutlak}} - P_{\text{atm}}$$

$$P_{\text{mutlak}} = P_g + \rho_{Hg} g h$$

$$P_{\text{mutlak}} = (3,5 \text{ bar}) + (13550 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9,807 \text{ m/s}^2)(0,75 \text{ m}) \left(\frac{\downarrow \text{N}}{1 \text{ kg m/s}^2} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ bar}}{10^5 \text{ N/m}^2} \right)$$

$$P_{\text{mutlak}} = 3,5 + 1 = 4,5 \text{ bar}$$

$$1-33) 0,78 \text{ bar} = 0,93 \text{ bar} - (1,20 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9,7 \text{ m/s}^2) h \left(\frac{\downarrow \text{N}}{1 \text{ kg m/s}^2} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ bar}}{10^5 \text{ N/m}^2} \right)$$

$$0,15 \text{ bar} = \frac{11,64}{10^5} h \Rightarrow h = 1289 \text{ m}$$

$$1-34) 75 \text{ mm Hg} = 100,67 \text{ kPa} \quad (100,65 - 97,325) \text{ kPa} = (1,16 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9,807 \text{ m/s}^2) h \left(\frac{1 \text{ Pa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right)$$

$$730 \text{ mm Hg} = 97,325 \text{ kPa} \quad h = 287 \text{ m}$$

$$1-35) \rho_s = \frac{\rho}{\rho_{H_2O}} \Rightarrow \rho = 1,03 \times (1000 \text{ kg/m}^3) \Rightarrow \rho = 1030 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$P = P_{\text{atm}} + \rho g h \Rightarrow P = 101 \text{ kPa} + (1030 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9,807 \text{ m/s}^2)(30 \text{ m}) \left(\frac{\downarrow \text{N}}{1 \text{ kg m/s}^2} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ Pa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 404 \text{ kPa}$$

5

$$F_{NET} = 60 + 39,2 = 99,2 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{NET} = 60 + 39,2 \Rightarrow F_{NET} = 99,2 \text{ N} \quad P_{piston} = \frac{99,2 \text{ N}}{35 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2} \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right) = P_{piston} = 28,4 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_{GAZ} = P_{ATM} + P_{piston} = P_{GAZ} = 95 \text{ kPa} + 28,4 \text{ kPa} \\ = P_{GAZ} = 123,4 \text{ kPa}$$

* * Burada yay pistonu yukaraya doğru çekmişdir. Aksi takdirde pistonu aşağıya doğru 60 N'lık bir kuvvetle çekilir.

$$1-35) a) 80 \text{ kPa} = (13600 \text{ kg/m}^3) (9,807 \text{ m/s}^2) h \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right) = 1 \text{ h} = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$b) 80 \text{ kPa} = (1000 \text{ kg/m}^3) (9,807 \text{ m/s}^2) h \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right) = 1 \text{ h} = 8,15 \text{ m}$$

$$1-39) P_{mutlak} = P_{atm} + \rho g h$$

$$P_{mutlak} = 98 \text{ kPa} + (850 \text{ kg/m}^3) (9,807 \text{ m/s}^2) (0,015 \text{ m}) \left(\frac{1 \text{ N}}{1 \text{ kg m/s}^2} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right)$$

$$P_{mutlak} = 101,95 \text{ kPa}$$



$P_{gisterge} \rightarrow$ Mutlak basınca ile yerel atmosfer basıncı arasındaki farklıdır.

Manometrelerde $P_{gisterge} = \rho g h$

Manometrelerde

$$P_{mutlak} = P_{atm} + \rho g h$$

$$\rho g h = \frac{P_{mutlak} - P_{atm}}{P_{gisterge}}$$

$$P_{gisterge} = \rho g h$$

1-43) a) Atmosfer basıncının üstündedir.

$$b) P_{mutlak} = P_{ATM} + \rho g h \Rightarrow P_{mutlak} = 102 \text{ kPa} + (13600 \text{ kg/m}^3) (9,807 \text{ m/s}^2) (0,015 \text{ m}) \left(\frac{1 \text{ N}}{1 \text{ kg m/s}^2} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right) \\ = 1 P_{mutlak} = 102 \text{ kPa}$$

4

$$1-40) V_{\text{balon}} = \frac{1}{6} \pi D^3 = V_{\text{balon}} = \frac{1}{6} \pi 10^3 = V_{\text{balon}} = 523,6 \text{ m}^3$$

$$F_b = \rho_{\text{air}} g V_{\text{balon}} \Rightarrow F_b = 1,216 \times 9,807 \times 523,6 = F_b = 6196,5 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{HE} = \frac{m_{HE}}{V_0} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{7} \cdot 1,16 = \frac{m_{HE}}{523,6} \Rightarrow m_{HE} = 86,8 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 65,05 \\ \hline 708,16 \end{array}$$

851

851

$$1-50) \rho_s = \frac{\rho_{\text{air}}}{\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} \Rightarrow 0,85 = \frac{\rho_{\text{air}}}{1000} \Rightarrow \rho_{\text{air}} = 850 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$P_{\text{alt}} = (1000 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9,807 \text{ m/s}^2)(5 \text{ m}) \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right) + (850 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9,807 \text{ m/s}^2)(10 \text{ m}) \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right)$$

$$P_{\text{alt}} = 132,4 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_{\text{ust}} = (850 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9,807 \text{ m/s}^2)(5 \text{ m}) \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right) \Rightarrow P_{\text{ust}} = 41,7 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\Delta P = P_{\text{alt}} - P_{\text{ust}} \Rightarrow \Delta P = 132,4 - 41,7 \Rightarrow \Delta P = 90,7 \text{ kPa}$$

$$1-53) P_{\text{gas}} = P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{ristan}} \Rightarrow 500 \text{ kPa} = 100 \text{ kPa} + \frac{m \cdot (9,807 \text{ m/s}^2)}{30 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2} \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ m}^3}{1 \text{ kg m}^3} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 400 = \frac{9,807 \text{ m/s}^2}{3} \Rightarrow m = 122 \text{ kg}$$

$$1-54) 100 \text{ kPa} = \frac{m \cdot 9,807}{4 \times 10^{-6}} \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000} \right) \Rightarrow m = 0,0408 \text{ kg} = \underline{\underline{40,8 \text{ g}}}$$

$$1-55) P_{\text{su}} = P_{\text{atm}} + \rho_{\text{su}} g h \Rightarrow 115 \text{ kPa} = 92 \text{ kPa} + (1000 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9,807 \text{ m/s}^2) h \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ kg m/s}^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 23 = 9,807 h$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 2,35 \text{ m}$$

$$1-51) 760 \text{ mmHg} \quad 101,325 \text{ kPa}$$

$$760 \text{ mmHg} \quad 101,325 \text{ kPa}$$

$$753 \text{ mmHg} \quad \times$$

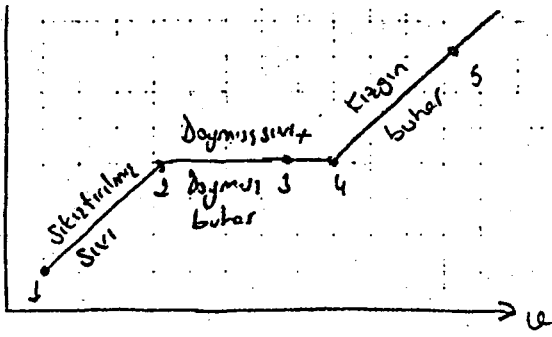
$$690 \text{ mmHg} \quad \times$$

$$x = 100,4 \text{ kPa}$$

$$x = 92 \text{ kPa}$$

$$(100,4 - 92) \text{ kPa} = (1,20 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9,8 \text{ m/s}^2) h \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right) \Rightarrow h = \underline{\underline{716 \text{ m}}}$$

7



Sıkıştırılmış Sıvı
Doymuş Sıvı
Doymuş buhar
Kızgın buhar

Doymuş buhar
Kızgın buhar

Sıkıştırılmış Sıvı
Doymuş Sıvı
Doymuş buhar
Kızgın buhar

Sıkıştırılmış Sıvı, Doymuş buhar, Kızgın buhar

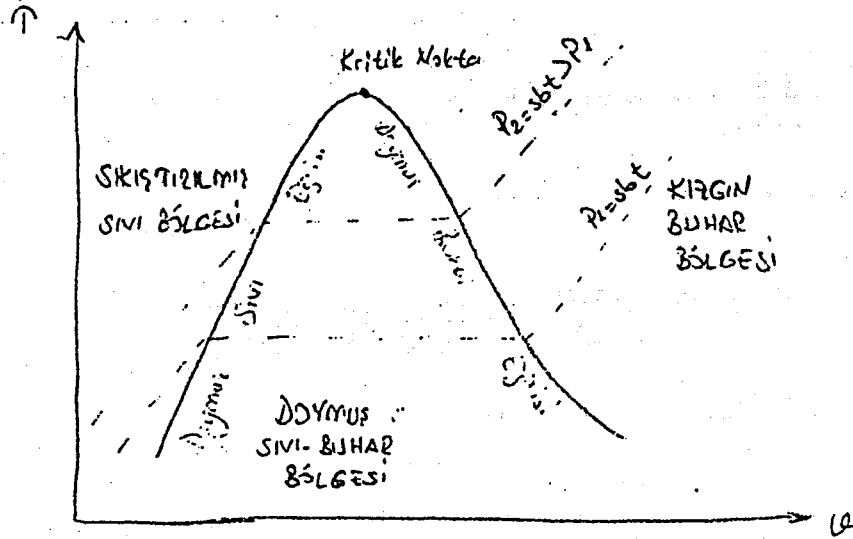
Sıkıştırılmış Sıvı, Doymuş buhar, Kızgın buhar

Sıkıştırılmış Sıvı, Doymuş Sıvı, Doymuş buhar, Kızgın buhar

= $P-u$ Diyagramı =

Kritik Nokta = Doymuş sıvıyla doymuş buhar hallerinin aynı olduğu haldir.

T_c → Kritik sıcaklık, P_c → kritik basıncı, u_c → kritik özgül hacim



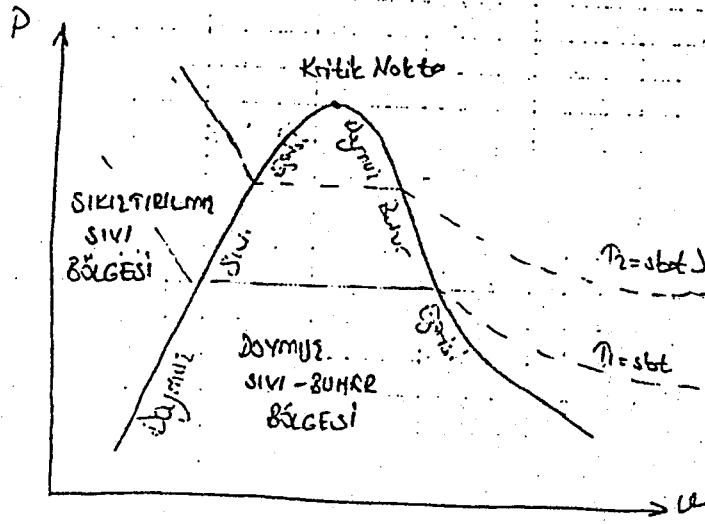
Sıkıştırılmış Sıvı Bölgesi, Doymuş Sıvı Eğrisinin solunda yer alır.

Kızgın buhar Bölgesi, Doymuş buhar Eğrisinin sağında yer alır.

Her iki basın dengede olduğu yer ise Doymuş Sıvı-Buhar Bölgesidir.

5

= P-u Diyagramı =



a	y
b	x
c	z

$$\frac{a-b}{a-c} = \frac{y-x}{y-z}$$

Kritik Buhar Bölgesi

- Entalpi -



$H = U + PV$	[kJ]
$h = U + P u$	[kJ/kg]

H → Entalpi

h → Birim kütle için entalpi

U → İç Enerji

u → " " " için enerji

- Doymuş Sıvı ve Doymuş Buhar Halleri -

u_f = Doymuş sıvının özgül hacmi

$$u_{fg} = u_g - u_f$$

$$u_{fg} = u_g - u_f$$

u_g = Doymuş buharın özgül hacmi

u_{fg} = u_g ile u_f 'nin farkı ($u_{fg} = u_g - u_f$)

Örnek 2-1 =

Kap içerisinde 90°C sıcaklıkta 50 kg doymuş sıvı su bulunuyor olup, bir süre sonra 90°C 'de aynı banyo olacaktır.

$$P = P_{\text{doymuş}, 90^\circ\text{C}} = 70,14 \text{ kPa}$$

$$u_{\text{kap}} = u_{f, 90^\circ\text{C}} = 0,001036 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$u = \frac{V}{m} \Rightarrow V = 0,001036 \times 50 \Rightarrow V = 0,0518 \text{ m}^3$$

Örnek 2-2 =

$$P = P_{\text{doyma, sat Pa}} = 81,33 \text{ °C}$$

$$v_{g, \text{sat Pa}} = 3,240 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$v_g = \frac{V}{m} \Rightarrow 3,240 = \frac{2}{m} \Rightarrow m = \underline{\underline{0,6193 \text{ kg}}}$$

Örnek 2-3 =

$$a) v_{fg} = v_g - v_f \Rightarrow v_{fg} = 1,6940 - 0,001043 \Rightarrow v_{fg} = 1,6930 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\Delta V = m v_{fg} \Rightarrow \Delta V = (0,2 \text{ kg})(1,6930 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}) \Rightarrow \Delta V = 0,3386 \text{ m}^3$$

$$b) h_{fg, 0,100 \text{ MPa}} = 2258 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m h_{fg} = (0,2 \text{ kg})(2258 \text{ kJ/kg}) = 451,6 \text{ kJ}$$

$$u = u_f + x u_{fg}$$

$$u = u_f + x u_{fg}$$

$$x = \frac{u - u_f}{u_{fg}}$$

$$x = \frac{u - u_f}{u_{fg}}$$

Bir maddenin birim kütlesini sabit basınçta buharlaştırmak için gerekli enerji, o basınçta

iki buharlaşma entalpisi dir.

$h_{fg} \rightarrow$ buharlaşma entalpisi [kJ/kg]

- Doymuş Sıvı - Buhar Karışımı -

$$x = \frac{m_{\text{buhar}}}{m_{\text{toplam}}}$$

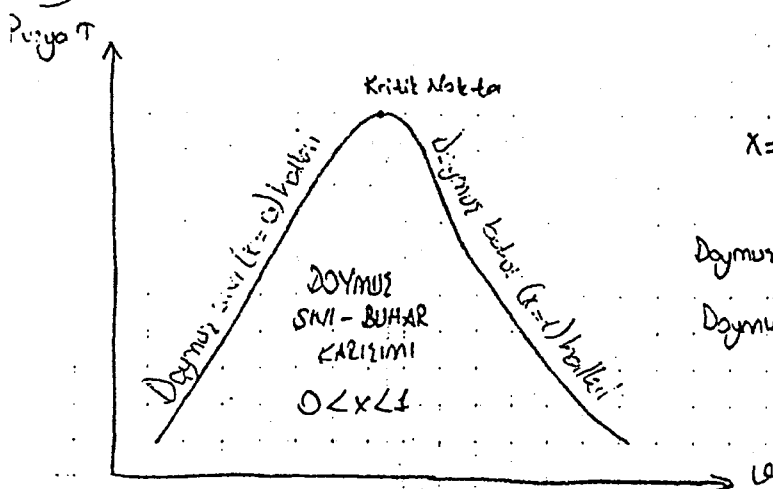
$$m_{\text{toplam}} = m_f + m_g$$

$$x = \frac{m_g}{m_f + m_g}$$

$x \rightarrow$ Kuruluk derecesi $0 < x < 1$

Doymuş sıvı halindeki bir sistemin kuruluk derecesi sıfırdır.

Doymuş buhar " " " " " " 1'dir.



$$x = \frac{m_g}{m_f + m_g}$$

Doymuş sıvı halindeki bir sistemin kuruluk derecesi sıfır

Doymuş buhar " " " " " " 1'dir.



$$v = v_f + x v_{fg} \quad [m^3/kg]$$

$$x = \frac{v - v_f}{v_{fg}}$$

$$u = u_f + x u_{fg}$$

$$h = h_f + x h_{fg}$$

$$v = v_f + x v_{fg}$$

$$u = u_f + x u_{fg}$$

$$h = h_f + x h_{fg}$$

6

Örnek 2-4 =

$$a) x = \frac{m_g}{m_f + m_g} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{1+8} \Rightarrow x = 0,2$$

Bu karışımın %20'si buhar, %80'i sudur. Bu nedenle doymuş sıvı - buhar karışımıdır. Bu nedenle bu karışım doymuş bir karışımıdır.

$$P = P_{\text{doymuş}}, 80^\circ\text{C} = 70,14 \text{ kPa}$$

$$b) V = V_f + V_g \Rightarrow V = m u_f + m u_g \Rightarrow V = (8 \text{ kg})(0,004) + (2 \text{ kg})(2,361) \\ \Rightarrow V = 4,73 \text{ m}^3$$

Doymuş sıvı

Doymuş buhar

Doymuş sıvı - buhar karışımı \rightarrow Doymuş bir karışımıdır.

ii) $v =$

$$v = v_f + x v_{fg} \Rightarrow v = 0,01 \text{ kg/m}^3 + (0,2)(2,361 - 0,004) \\ \Rightarrow v = 0,473 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$V = m v \Rightarrow V = 10 \times 0,473 \Rightarrow V = 4,73 \text{ m}^3$$

Örnek 2-5 =

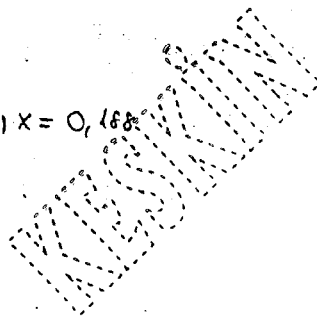
$$a) v = \frac{V}{m} \Rightarrow v = \frac{0,020}{4} = 0,005 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$v_{f, 1,6 \text{ bar}} = 0,0006876 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad v_{g, 1,6 \text{ bar}} = 0,1031 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$v_f < v < v_g$ olduğundan soğutucu akışkan -12 doymuş sıvı - buhar karışımıdır.

$$T_{\text{doymuş}, 1,6 \text{ bar}} = -18,43^\circ\text{C}$$

$$b) x = \frac{v - v_f}{v_{fg}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{0,005 - 0,0007}{0,1031 - 0,0007} \Rightarrow x = 0,038$$



$$c) h = h_f + x h_{fg} = h = 19,18 + 0,188 \times 160,23$$

$$= h = 49,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$d) x = \frac{m_g}{m_t} = 0,188 = \frac{m_g}{4} \Rightarrow m_g = 0,752 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_g = m_g v_g = 0,752 \times (0,1031) = V_g = 0,0775 \text{ m}^3$$

11 Bir atışkanın doymuş sıvı, doymuş buhar veya doymuş sıvı-buhar karışımı olduğunu bazı parametreleri karşılaştırarak buluruz.

Bu parametreler $\rightarrow v, h, u, s, \dots$

$$v_f < v < v_g$$

veya

$$v_f < v < v_g, h_f < h < h_g, u_f < u < u_g$$

$$h_f < h < h_g \Rightarrow \text{Karışım doymuş sıvı-buhar karışımıdır.}$$

veya

$$v_f < v < v_g$$

$$v = v_f + x v_{fg}$$

$$x = \frac{m_g}{m_t}$$

$$x = \frac{m_g}{m_t}$$

$$v = v_f + x v_{fg}, h = h_f + x h_{fg}, u = u_f + x u_{fg}$$

$$x = \frac{m_g}{m_f + m_g}$$

$m_g \rightarrow$ Doymuş buharın kütlesi

$m_f \rightarrow$ " sıvının "

- Kılgın Buhar -

Kılgın Buhar Bölgesi tek fazlı bir bölgedir. Yani sadece buhar fazı vardır.

Basınç (verilen bir sıcaklık T 'de $P < P_{doyma}$)

Sıcaklık (verilen bir basınç P 'de $T > T_{doyma}$)

Özgül hacim (verilen bir sıcaklık T veya basınç P 'de $v > v_g$)

Entalpi (" " " " " " " $h > h_g$)

İç Enerji (" " " " " " " $u > u_g$)

$P < P_{doyma}$

$T > T_{doyma}$

$v > v_g$

$h > h_g$

$u > u_g$

Kılgın buhar

Örnek 2-b =

$P_{\text{döğyma}, \text{isoterm}} = 133,55^{\circ}\text{C}$

\uparrow \rightarrow $T_{\text{döğyma}}$ olduğundan sıvı hal için buhar bslgesindedir.

$u = 2650,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$

Örnek 2-a =

$h_{g, 0,1 \text{ MPa}} = 2748,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$h > h_g$ olduğundan hal için buhar bslgesindedir.

200°C	2855,4 kJ/kg	} $x = 216,4^{\circ}\text{C}$
x	2830 kJ/kg	
250°C	2860,7 kJ/kg	

$u > u_g$
 $h > h_g$
 $u > u_g$
 $P < P_{\text{döğyma}}$
 $\uparrow > T_{\text{döğyma}}$

\Rightarrow hal için buhar bslgesindedir.

- Sıkıştırılmış Sıvı -

Sıkıştırılmış sıvı özelliklerini döğüm sıvı özelliklerine eşit olmak gerekir. Böylece sıkıştırılmış sıvı için

$u \cong u_{f, \tau}$

$h \cong h_{f, \tau}$ yapabiliriz.

$u \cong h_{f, \tau}$

$h \cong h_{f, \tau} + u_f (P - P_{\text{döğyma}})$



$P > P_{\text{döğyma}}$

$\uparrow < P_{\text{döğyma}}$

$u < u_f$

$h < h_f$

$u < u_f$

\Rightarrow hal sıkıştırılmış sıvı bslgesindedir.

Örnek 2-8 =

a) $T_{\text{doymur}, 5 \text{ MPa}} = 263,99 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$T < T_{\text{doymur}}$ olduğundan hal sıkıştırılmış sıvı bslgesindedir.

$u_{\text{src}} = 333,72 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$u \approx u_{f,T}$

$u \approx u_{f,T}$

$u \approx u_{f,T}$

b) $u \approx u_{f,100^\circ\text{C}} \approx 334,86 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$h \approx h_{f,T}$

$h \approx h_{f,T}$

$h \approx h_{f,T}$

$u \approx u_{f,T}$

$u \approx u_{f,T}$

$u \approx u_{f,T}$

$h \approx h_{f,T} \quad h \approx h_{f,T}$

$u \approx u_{f,T} \quad u \approx u_{f,T}$

$u \approx u_{f,T}$

TABLO A-4 → Doymur su - sıcaklık tablosu

f → Doymur sıvı

TABLO A-5 → Doymur su - basınç tablosu

g → Doymur buhar

TABLO A-6 → Kılgın su buharı

u_f → Doymur sıvının özgül hacmi

TABLO A-7 → Sıkıştırılmış sıvı su

u_g → " buhar " "

Örnek 2-9 =

f → Doymur sıvı

f → Doymur sıvı

g → Doymur buhar

g → " buhar

a) Doymur sıvı - buhar berrimidir.

$T_{\text{doymur}, 120 \text{ kPa}} = 120,23 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$u_{f,120 \text{ kPa}} = 504,49 \text{ kJ/kg}$, $u_{fg} = 2075 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$u = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u = (504,49 \text{ kJ/kg}) + (0,6)(2075 \text{ kJ/kg}) \Rightarrow u = 1719,49 \text{ kJ/kg}$

b) $P_{\text{doymur}, 125^\circ\text{C}} = 232,1 \text{ kPa}$

$u_{f,125^\circ\text{C}} = 524,74 \text{ kJ/kg}$, $u_{g,125^\circ\text{C}} = 2534,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$, $u = 1600 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$u_f < u < u_g$ olduğundan doymur sıvı - buhar berrimidir.

$u = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow 1600 = 524,74 + x \cdot 2009,9 \Rightarrow x = 0,535$

c) ~~Doymur sıvı - buhar berrimidir~~

$u_{f,1 \text{ MPa}} = 761,68 \text{ kJ/kg}$, $u_{g,1 \text{ MPa}} = 2583,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$, $u = 2950 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$u > u_g$ olduğundan hal kılgın buhar bslgesindedir.

350	2835,2	⇒ $T = 395,6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
400	2857,3	
x	2950	

d) $P_{doyma, 25^{\circ}C} = 38, 56 \text{ kPa}$

P > P_{doyma} olduğundan hal sıkıştırılmış sıvı bölgesindedir.

$U \cong U_{f, 25^{\circ}C} = 313, 90 \text{ kJ/kg}$

e) Hbl, doymuş sıvıdır ($x=0$)

$T_{doyma, 87, 5 \text{ kPa}} = 172, 86^{\circ}C$ $U = U_{f, 87, 5 \text{ kPa}} \Rightarrow U = 731, 27 \text{ kJ/kg}$



Hal, sıkıştırılmış sıvı bölgesinde olabilir.

Hal, doymuş sıvı olabilir.

Hal, doymuş buhar "

Hal, doymuş sıvı - buhar bölgesinde olabilir.

Hal, kızgın buhar bölgesinde olabilir.

$u_f < u < u_g$
 $h_f < h < h_g$
 $u_f < u < u_g$

\Rightarrow Hal, DOYMUS SIVI - BUHAR KARISIMI BÖLGESİNDEDİR
Bu bölgede sıcaklık $\rightarrow T_{doyma}$, basınç $\rightarrow P_{doyma}$
 $u = u_f + x u_{fg}$, $h = h_f + x h_{fg}$, $u = u_f + x u_{fg}$

$P < P_{doyma}$
 $T > T_{doyma}$
 $u > u_g$
 $h > h_g$
 $u > u_g$

\Rightarrow Hal, KIZGIN BUHAR BÖLGESİNDEDİR.
Bu bölgede sıcaklık ve basınç artık birbirinden ayrılmıştır. Bu bölgede sıcaklık veya basınç T_{doyma} ve P_{doyma} olmayabilir.

Yani hermen sıcaklık verilirse hermen P_{doyma} 'yi arama acenti TABLO 6'ya bakıcaks.

P > P_{doyma}
 $T < T_{doyma}$
 $u < u_f$
 $h < h_f$
 $u < u_f$

\Rightarrow HAL, SIKIŞTIRILMIŞ SIVI BÖLGESİNDEDİR
 $u \cong u_{f,T}$, $h \cong h_{f,T}$, $u \cong u_{f,T}$

$u_f < u < u_g$ olduğundan hal doymuş sıvı - buhar karışımı bulunmaktadır.

?

$P = P_{\text{doymuş}, 150^\circ\text{C}} = \underline{\underline{12,349 \text{ kPa}}}$

400 mPa
9,00 kPa
140°C

b) $P_{\text{doymuş}, 200 \text{ kPa}} = \underline{\underline{120,23^\circ\text{C}}}$ $u = u_g = \underline{\underline{2529,5 \text{ kJ/kg}}}$

c) $P_{\text{doymuş}, 400 \text{ kPa}} = \underline{\underline{143,63^\circ\text{C}}}$ $T = 250^\circ\text{C}$ $u \cong u_{f,T}$

$T > T_{\text{doymuş}}$ olduğundan hal, kişin buhar bulunmaktadır. $h \cong h_{f,T}$

$u = \underline{\underline{2726,1 \text{ kJ/kg}}}$ $f \rightarrow$ Doymuş sıvı $u \cong u_{f,T}$

$g \rightarrow$ Buhar

$u \cong u_{f,T}$

d) $P_{\text{doymuş}, 0,6 \text{ mPa}} = \underline{\underline{158,85^\circ\text{C}}}$ $T = 110^\circ\text{C}$

$T < T_{\text{doymuş}}$ olduğundan hal, sıkıştırılmış sıvı bulunmaktadır. $f \rightarrow$ Doymuş sıvı

$g \rightarrow$ " "

$u \cong u_{f,110^\circ\text{C}} = \underline{\underline{461,14 \text{ kJ/kg}}}$

$T < T_{\text{doymuş}}$

2-26) a) $u_{f,135^\circ\text{C}} = 546,02 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $u_{g,135^\circ\text{C}} = 2539,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $u = 2300 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$u_f < u < u_g$ olduğundan hal, doymuş sıvı - buhar karışımı bulunmaktadır.

$P = P_{\text{doymuş}, 135^\circ\text{C}} = \underline{\underline{270,1 \text{ kPa}}}$

500 kPa ba
 $P_{\text{doymuş}} = 1$

b) Doymuş sıvı olduğu için sıcaklık doymuş sıcaklığı, iç enerji de u_f 'dir.

$T = T_{\text{doymuş}, 600 \text{ kPa}} = \underline{\underline{158,85^\circ\text{C}}}$ $u_{f,600 \text{ kPa}} = \underline{\underline{669,93 \text{ kJ/kg}}}$

c) $P_{\text{doymuş}, 500 \text{ kPa}} = \underline{\underline{151,86^\circ\text{C}}}$ $T = 400^\circ\text{C}$

$x = \frac{m_g}{m_t}$

$T > T_{\text{doymuş}}$ olduğundan hal kişin buhar bulunmaktadır.

$x = \frac{m_g}{m_f + m_g}$

$u = \underline{\underline{2963,2 \text{ kJ/kg}}}$

$m_t = m_f + m_g$

d) $P_{\text{doymuş}, 700 \text{ kPa}} = \underline{\underline{164,97^\circ\text{C}}}$ $T = 80^\circ\text{C}$

$T < T_{\text{doymuş}}$ olduğundan hal, sıkıştırılmış sıvı bulunmaktadır.

$x = \frac{m_g}{m_f + m_g}$

$u \cong u_{f,80^\circ\text{C}} = \underline{\underline{376,85 \text{ kJ/kg}}}$

$x = \frac{m_g}{m_f + m_g}$

$x = \frac{m_g}{m_f + m_g}$

$x = \frac{m_g}{m_f + m_g}$

$x = \frac{m_g}{m_f + m_g}$

9

2-27) a) $x = 0,4$ olduğundan hal, doymuş sıvı - buhar karışımı bşleşimindedir.

$T = T_{doymuş, 1325 Pa} = 136,30^\circ C$ $h_f, 1325 Pa = 573,25 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $h_{fg, 1325 Pa} = 2155,8 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$h = h_f + x h_{fg} \Rightarrow h = 573,25 + 0,4 \times 2155,8 = h = 1435,57 \text{ kJ/kg}$

b) $h_f, 1160^\circ C = 675,55 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $h_{fg, 1160^\circ C} = 2082,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $h = 1682 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$h_f < h < h_{fg}$ olduğundan hal, doymuş sıvı - buhar karışımı bşleşimindedir.

$P = P_{doymuş, 1160^\circ C} = 617,8 \text{ kPa}$

$h = h_f + x h_{fg} \Rightarrow 1682 = 675,55 + x \cdot 2082,6 \Rightarrow x = 0,483$

c) $x = 0$ olduğu için doymuş sıvıdır.

$T = T_{doymuş, 580 kPa} = 177,69^\circ C$ $h = h_f, 580 kPa = 753,02 \text{ kJ/kg}$

d) $T_2 = T_{doymuş, 500 kPa} = 151,86^\circ C$ $T_f = 80^\circ C$

$T < T_{doymuş}$ olduğundan hal, sıktırılmış sıvı bşleşimindedir.

$h = h_f, 80^\circ C = 334,81 \text{ kJ/kg}$

e) $h_f, 800 kPa = 721,11 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $h_{fg, 800 kPa} = 2769,4 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $h = 3161,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$h > h_{fg}$ olduğundan hal, taşın buhar bşleşimindedir.

$T = 350^\circ C$



Verilen bir basınçta saf maddenin kaynamaya başladığı sıcaklık doymuş sıcaklığı ($T_{doymuş}$) olarak bilinir.

Verilen bir sıcaklıkta saf maddenin kaynamaya başladığı basınç doymuş basıncı ($P_{doymuş}$) olarak tanımlanır.

2-28) a) $P_{\text{Polymar, } -10^{\circ}\text{C}} = 219,12 \text{ kPa}$

$P > P_{\text{Polymar}}$ olduğundan hal, sıkıştırılmış sıvı bölgededir.

$v \approx v_f, -10^{\circ}\text{C} = 0,0007000 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

b) $v_f, 120^{\circ}\text{C} = 0,0007525 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $v_g, 120^{\circ}\text{C} = 0,03078 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $v = 0,022 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$v_f < v < v_g$ olduğundan hal, doymuş sıvı-buhar bölgesindedir.

$P = P_{\text{Polymar, } 120^{\circ}\text{C}} = 567,29 \text{ kPa}$

c) $P = P_{\text{Polymar, } 320 \text{ kPa}} = 1,1^{\circ}\text{C}$ $v = v_g, 320 \text{ kPa} = 0,05351 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

d) $P_{\text{Polymar, } 600 \text{ kPa}} = 22^{\circ}\text{C}$ $P = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$

$P > P_{\text{Polymar}}$ olduğundan hal, kızgın buhar bölgededir.

$v_{100^{\circ}\text{C, } 600 \text{ kPa}} = 0,04032 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

0,0834

2-33) 1000 m	96,3°C
1610 m	x °C
2000 m	93,2°C

$$\frac{1000-1610}{1000-2000} = \frac{96,3-x}{96,3-93,2} \Rightarrow \frac{610}{1000} = \frac{96,3-x}{3,1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1891 = 96300 - 1000x$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 94,4^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

II. Yıl

75 kPa	91,78°C
83,4 kPa	x °C
105 kPa	89,63

$$\frac{75-83,4}{75-100} = \frac{91,78-x}{91,78-89,63} \Rightarrow \frac{-8,4}{-25} = \frac{91,78-x}{2,15}$$

$$\Rightarrow 167,84 = 21x - 2254,7$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 84,4^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

10

$$2-35) A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = A = \frac{\pi 0,2^2}{4} \Rightarrow A = 0,0314 \text{ m}^2$$

$$P = P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{kapak}} \Rightarrow P = 100 \text{ kPa} + \frac{4 \times 9,807}{0,0314} \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right) \Rightarrow P = 102,25 \text{ kPa}$$

100 kPa 89,63 °C

102,25 kPa x °C

125 kPa 105,89 °C

$$\frac{100 - 102,25}{100 - 125} = \frac{89,63 - x}{89,63 - 105,89}$$

$$\frac{-2,25}{-25} = \frac{89,63 - x}{-6,36} \Rightarrow 14,31 = 25x - 2480,75$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 100,20 \text{ °C}$$

$$2-36) P = P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{piston}} \Rightarrow P = 100 \text{ kPa} + \frac{20 \times 9,807}{100 \times 10^{-4}} \left(\frac{1 \text{ kPa}}{1000 \text{ N/m}^2} \right) \Rightarrow P = 119,614 \text{ kPa}$$

100 kPa 89,63 °C

119,614 kPa x °C

125 kPa 105,89 °C

$$\frac{100 - 119,614}{100 - 125} = \frac{89,63 - x}{89,63 - 105,89}$$

$$\frac{-19,614}{-25} = \frac{89,63 - x}{-6,36} \Rightarrow 124,745 = 25x - 2480,75$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 104,62 \text{ °C}$$

$$2-37) u = \frac{V}{m} \Rightarrow u = \frac{2,5}{5} = u = 0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

Kap sabit hacimli olduğundan $u_1 = u_2 = u_3 = 0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

5 kg dğymuz su-buz karışımı buluyor dediyne göre bize sorulan sıcaklık değme sıcaklığı (T_{duyma}) dir. Kap sabit hacimli $u_1 = u_2 = u_3 = 0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $u_g = 0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

0,4463 145 °C

0,5 m³/kg x °C

0,5089 140 °C

$$\frac{0,4463 - 0,5}{0,4463 - 0,5089} = \frac{145 - x}{145 - 140}$$

$$\frac{-0,0537}{-0,0626} = \frac{145 - x}{5} \Rightarrow -0,2665 = 0,0626x - 9,077$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 140,7 \text{ °C}$$

75 °C önemli değil

$$2-38) P_{\text{dajma, 0 m Pa}} = 37,37^\circ \quad T = 80^\circ\text{C}$$

\rightarrow Təzyqi olduğundan atışın kətin bəkar təşkilindədir.

$$u = 0,02407 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad V = u m = 1 V = 0,02407 \times 2 = 1 V = 0,04814 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{---}) U = mu = 1 U = 2 \times 212,37 = 1 U = 424,74 \text{ kJ}$$

$$b) u = \frac{V}{m} = 1 u = \frac{0,15}{10} = 1 u = 0,015 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$u_{f, -20^\circ\text{C}} = 0,0006827 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u_{g, -20^\circ\text{C}} = 0,10885 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$u_f < u < u_g$ olduğundan atışın -20 dərəcə sül - bəkar bənzərini təşkil edə bilər.

$$a) P = P_{\text{dajma, } -20^\circ\text{C}} = 150,93 \text{ kPa}$$

$$b) u = u_f + x u_{fg} = 1 0,015 = 0,00068 + x (0,10885 - 0,00068) \\ = 1 0,015 = 0,00068 + 0,10817x = 1 x = 0,1456$$

$$U = u_f + x u_{fg} = 1 U = 17,72 + 0,1456 (162,31 - 17,72) = 1 U = 83,65 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$U = mu = 1 U = 10 \times 83,65 = 1 U = 836,5 \text{ kJ}$$

$$c) x = \frac{m_g}{m_f} = 1 0,1456 = \frac{m_g}{10} = 1 m_g = 1,456 \text{ kg} \quad m_f = 5,44 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_f = m_f u_f = 1 V_f = 5,44 \times 0,0006827 = 1 V_f = 0,00373 \text{ m}^3$$

$u_f + u_g \neq u$. bu təpinti yanlışdır. Ancaq kənd kütlələri ilə cərsəstək gəlir

$$m_f u_f + m_g u_g = V$$

$$V_f = m_f u_f$$

$$V_g = m_g u_g$$

$$V_f + V_g = V$$

$$V_f = m_f u_f$$

$$V_g = m_g u_g$$

$$V_f = 5,44 \times 0,0006827 = 1 V_f = 0,00373 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_f = m_f u_f$$

$$V_g = m_g u_g$$



$$V_f = m_f u_f$$

$$V_g = m_g u_g$$

$$V_f = m_f u_f$$

$$V_g = m_g u_g$$

$$V_f = m_f u_f$$

$$V_g = m_g u_g$$

$$V_f = m_f u_f$$

$$V_g = m_g u_g$$

$$V_f = m_f u_f$$

$$V_g = m_g u_g$$



4) a) $T_{\text{doyma, 800 kPa}} = 170,43^\circ\text{C}$

b) $V_f = 0,1 \text{ m}^3$, $V_g = 0,9 \text{ m}^3$

$u_{f, 800 \text{ kPa}} = 0,001115 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$, $u_{g, 800 \text{ kPa}} = 0,2404 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$V_f = m_f u_f \Rightarrow 0,1 = m_f \times 0,001115 \Rightarrow m_f = 89,68 \text{ kg}$

$V_g = m_g u_g \Rightarrow 0,9 = m_g \times 0,2404 \Rightarrow m_g = 37,4 \text{ kg}$

$\Rightarrow m_T = m_f + m_g \Rightarrow m_T = 127,08 \text{ kg}$

c) $T = 350^\circ\text{C}$

$\Rightarrow T_{\text{doyma}}$ olduğundan kızgın buhar bölgesindedir. $P = 800 \text{ kPa}$

$u = 0,3544 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ (TABLO A-6)

$V = m u \Rightarrow V = 0,3544 \times 127,08 \Rightarrow V = 45,04 \text{ m}^3$



$u, u_f, u_g, h, h_f, h_g, \dots$ vb değerler sabit değerlerdir. Bu değerleri tablodan bulup problemlerde kullanabiliriz. Bunlar sabit değerlerdir. Çünkü birim kütle başına değeri sabit değerlerdir.

$V, V_f, V_g, H, H_f, H_g, \dots$ vb. değerler her problemde farklı olabilir. Çünkü bu değerler kütleye göre değişir. Her kütle için farklı değerler ortaya çıkar.

$V_f = m_f u_f$

$u_f + u_g \neq u$

$V_g = m_g u_g$

$m_f u_f + m_g u_g = m_T u$

$V = m_T u$

$V_f + V_g = V$

$V_f + V_g = V$



$$2-42) a) u_f = 0,2579 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u_1 = u_2 = u$$

$$u_{f,150^\circ\text{C}} = 0,001081 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u_{g,150^\circ\text{C}} = 0,3928 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$u_f < u < u_g$ olduğundan 150°C 'de doymuş sıvı-buhar karışımı bölgesindedir.

Doymuş sıvı-buhar karışımı bölgesinde olduğundan bize verilen basınç, doyma basıncı (P_{doyma})'dır.

$$P = P_{\text{doyma},150^\circ\text{C}} = 475,8 \text{ kPa}$$

$$c) u = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,2579 = 0,0010 + x(0,3928 - 0,0010)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0,656$$

$$c) h = h_f + x h_{fg} \Rightarrow h = 632,20 + 0,656 \times 2114,3 = h = 2010,18 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$2-43) a) V = 0,05 \text{ m}^3$$

$P_{\text{doyma},300\text{kPa}} = 133,55^\circ\text{C}$ $25^\circ\text{C} < 133,55^\circ\text{C}$ olduğundan sıkıştırılmış sıvı bölgesindedir.

$$u \cong u_{f,25^\circ\text{C}} = 0,001003 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$V = m_s u \Rightarrow 0,05 = m_s \times 0,001003 \Rightarrow m_{su} = 49,85 \text{ kg}$$

b) $V \rightarrow$ sabit değil. Günlü pistonlu bir kap olarak basınç sabit.

Su tamamen buharlaştıktan sonra artık kızgın buhar bölgesindedir.

$$u_{g,300\text{kPa}} = 0,6058 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$P = 300\text{kPa} \quad T = 133,55^\circ\text{C}$$

$$u = 0,6058 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$c) \Delta V = m_v (h_2 - h_1) \Rightarrow \Delta V = 49,85 (2725,3 - 104,69)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta V = 130627 \text{ kJ}$$

2-44) $T_r = 374,14 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ $v_2 = v_{top} = v_f = v_g = 0,003155 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

(12)

$v_2 = v_1 = v_{top}$

$V = m_f v_{top} \Rightarrow 0,5 = m_f \times 0,003155$
 $\Rightarrow m_f = 158,48 \text{ kg}$

$v_{f,100^\circ\text{C}} = 0,001044 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $v_{g,100^\circ\text{C}} = 1,6728 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$v = v_f + x v_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,003155 = 0,001044 + x(1,6728 - 0,001044)$
 $\Rightarrow x = 0,001263$

$x = \frac{m_g}{m_r} \Rightarrow 0,001263 = \frac{m_g}{158,48} \Rightarrow m_g = 0,2 \text{ kg}$ $m_f = 158,48 - 0,2 = m_f = 158,28 \text{ kg}$

$V_f = m_f v_f \Rightarrow V_f = 158,28 \times 0,001044 \Rightarrow V_f = 0,165 \text{ m}^3$

2-46) $v_{f,200^\circ\text{C}} = 0,0006862 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $v_{g,200^\circ\text{C}} = 0,08354 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$V_f = V_r \frac{10}{100} \Rightarrow V_f = 0,05 \text{ m}^3$ $V_g = 0,45 \text{ m}^3$

$v_f = \frac{V_f}{m} \Rightarrow 0,0006862 = \frac{0,05}{m_f} \Rightarrow m_f = 72,86 \text{ kg}$ $0,08354 = \frac{0,45}{m_g} \Rightarrow m_g = 5,38 \text{ kg}$

$m_r = m_f + m_g \Rightarrow m_r = 72,86 + 5,38 \Rightarrow m_r = 78,24 \text{ kg}$

$x = \frac{m_g}{m_r} \Rightarrow x = \frac{5,38}{78,24} \Rightarrow x = 0,0687$

2-47) b) $T_{\text{dagma,1m}^3} = 173,81 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ $\rightarrow T_{\text{dagma}}$ bergantung ke hal kawat su buhar, kawat inderetir.

$v_1 = 0,2579 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $V_1 = v_1 m \Rightarrow V_1 = 0,2579 \times 0,8 \Rightarrow V_1 = 0,206 \text{ m}^3$

$T_2 = T_{\text{dagma,1m}^3} = 173,81 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

c) $v_{f,1m^3} = 0,001127 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $v_{g,1m^3} = 0,19444 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$V_f = 0,4 \times 0,001127 \Rightarrow V_f = 4,508 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$ $V_g = 0,4 \times 0,19444 \Rightarrow V_g = 0,0778 \text{ m}^3$

$v_2 = v_f + x v_{fg} \Rightarrow v_2 = 0,001127 + 0,5 \times 0,19444 \Rightarrow v_2 = 0,098347 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$\Delta V = V_2 - V_1 \Rightarrow \Delta V = 0,098347 - 0,206 \Rightarrow \Delta V = -0,1077 \text{ m}^3$

$$2-48) \rho_{1,100^\circ\text{C}} = 0,001127 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\rho_{2,180^\circ\text{C}} = 0,13405 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$1,40 \text{ MPa} \quad 0,18228 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$x \text{ MPa} \quad 0,19517 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$1,20 \text{ MPa} \quad 0,2108 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\frac{1,40 - x}{1,40 - 1,20} = \frac{0,18228 - 0,19517}{0,18228 - 0,2108}$$

$$\frac{1,40 - x}{0,2} = \frac{-0,01289}{-0,03152}$$

$$0,03152x - 0,04412 = -2,578 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$x = 1,318 \text{ MPa}$$

$$x = 1,318 \text{ MPa}$$

= Mükemmel (ideal) Gaz Hal Denklemi =

$$p_0 = R T$$



Mükemmel Gaz Hal Denklemi

$$R = \frac{R_0}{M}$$

$$m = M n$$

$$V = m \mu \Rightarrow PV = m R T$$

$$m R = (M n) R = n R_0 \Rightarrow PV = n R_0 T$$

$$\frac{p_1 V_1}{n_1} = \frac{p_2 V_2}{n_2}$$



İdeal Gazda basıncı artırık, sıcaklık yavaşlar.

Örnek 2-10 =

$$V = 4 \text{ m} \times 7 \text{ m} \times 6 \text{ m} \Rightarrow V = 120 \text{ m}^3$$

$$PV = m R T \Rightarrow 100 \text{ kPa} \times 120 \text{ m}^3 = m \times 0,2870 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{m}^3/\text{kg} \cdot \text{K} \times 298 \text{ K}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 140,3 \text{ kg}$$

- Sıkıştırılabilir Gazları -

Z → Sıkıştırılabilir Gazları



$$Z = \frac{Pv}{RT} \Rightarrow Pv = ZRT$$

$$Z = \frac{v_{gerçek}}{v_{mükemmel}}$$

$\rho_R \rightarrow$ İndirgenmiş Yoğunluk, $P_R \rightarrow$ İndirgenmiş Basınç

$$P_R = \frac{P}{P_{cr}}, \quad \rho_R = \frac{\rho}{\rho_{cr}}$$

Örnek 2-11)

a) $R = 0,0688 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^3 / (\text{kg} \cdot \text{K})$

$P_{cr} = 4,01 \text{ MPa}$

$T_{cr} = 384,7 \text{ K}$

Ö) $T_{buzlu}, 1 \text{ MPa} = 41,64 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ \rightarrow Tabiiya olduğundan hal katışın buhar bulmaktadır.

$v_{1 \text{ MPa}, 55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}} = 0,01837 \text{ m}^3 / \text{kg}$

b) $Pv = RT \Rightarrow 1000 v = 0,0688 \times 323 = 1 v = 0,02222 \text{ m}^3 / \text{kg}$

c) $P_R = \frac{P}{P_{cr}} \Rightarrow P_R = \frac{1 \text{ MPa}}{4,01 \text{ MPa}} \Rightarrow P_R = 0,249$
 $\rho_R = \frac{\rho}{\rho_{cr}} \Rightarrow \rho_R = \frac{323}{384,7} \Rightarrow \rho_R = 0,840$ } $Z = 0,83$

$Z = \frac{v}{v_{mükemmel}} \Rightarrow v = 0,83 \times (0,02222) = 1 v = 0,1844 \text{ m}^3 / \text{kg}$



$$v_R = \frac{v_{gerçek}}{\rho_{cr} / P_{cr}}$$

$v_R \rightarrow$ İndirgenmiş özgül hacim

Örnek 2-12)

$$a) \left. \begin{array}{l} T = 350^\circ\text{C} \\ \rho = 0,03524 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array} \right\} P = 7 \text{ MPa}$$

$$b) R = 0,4615 \text{ kPa}\cdot\text{m}^3/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}) \quad P_{cr} = 22,09 \text{ MPa} \quad T_{cr} = 647,3 \text{ K}$$

$$P_u = RT \Rightarrow P \times 0,03524 = 0,4615 \times 623 \Rightarrow P = 8158,8 \text{ kPa}$$

$$c) u_r = \frac{u_{gerçek}}{R T_{cr} / P_{cr}} \Rightarrow u_r = \frac{0,03524 \times 22090}{647,3 \times 0,4615} \Rightarrow u_r = 2,9075$$

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_{cr}} \Rightarrow T_r = \frac{623}{647,3} \Rightarrow T_r = 0,962 \quad P_r = 0,31$$

$$P_r = \frac{P}{P_{cr}} \Rightarrow 0,31 = \frac{P}{22090} \Rightarrow P = 6847,9 \text{ kPa}$$



$u_r \rightarrow$ sanki indirgenmiş özgül hacimdir. P_{cr} ve T_{cr} yerine P_{cr} ve u_r veya T_{cr} ve u_r verildiği zaman Z yerine kullanılır.

$$2-52) V = \frac{1}{6} \pi D^3 = 1V = \frac{1}{6} \pi 6^3 = 1V = 113,09 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Helium için } R = 2,0769 \text{ kPa}\cdot\text{m}^3/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{K})$$

$$PV = mRT \Rightarrow 200 \times 113,09 = m \times 2,0769 \times 293 \Rightarrow m = 37,15 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_{He} = 4,003 \text{ kg/kmol} \quad m = Mn \Rightarrow n = \frac{m}{M} \Rightarrow n = \frac{37,15}{4,003} \Rightarrow n = 9,28 \text{ kmol}$$

$$P_s V_s = m_s R T_s$$

$$P_s \times 3,21 = 10,65 \times 0,287 \times 293 \Rightarrow P_s = 254,1 \text{ kPa}$$

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2-53) Pmutlak = P_{atm} + P_{gasek} → Pmutlak = 100 + 210 = 310 kPa

$\frac{P_1 V_1}{n} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{310 \times 0,025}{298} = \frac{P_2 \times 0,025}{323} \Rightarrow P_2 = 336 \text{ kPa}$

$P_1 V_1 = n_1 R T_1 \Rightarrow 310 \times 0,025 = n_1 \times 0,287 \times 298 \Rightarrow n_1 = 0,0806 \text{ kg}$

$P_2 V_2 = n_2 R T_2 \Rightarrow 310 \times 0,025 = n_2 \times 0,287 \times 323 \Rightarrow n_2 = 0,0836 \text{ kg}$

$\Delta m = 0,0836 - 0,0806 = \Delta m = 0,007 \text{ kg}$

2-54) Pmutlak = P_{atm} + P_{gss} → Pmutlak = 98 + 150 = Pmutlak = 248 kPa

Pmutlak = P_{atm} + P_{gster} → Pmut = 98 + 100 = Pmut = 198 kPa

$P_1 V_1 = n_1 R T_1 \Rightarrow 248 \times 0,015 = n_1 \times 0,287 \times 303 \Rightarrow n_1 = 0,04278 \text{ kg}$

$P_2 V_2 = n_2 R T_2 \Rightarrow 198 \times 0,015 = n_2 \times 0,287 \times 303 \Rightarrow n_2 = 0,05140 \text{ kg}$

$\Delta m = n_2 - n_1 \Rightarrow \Delta m = 0,05140 - 0,04278 \Rightarrow \Delta m = 0,00862 \text{ kg}$

1 m³ 1000 L
500 = 125 = 4 m³

2-55) P_m = P_{atm} + P_g → P_m = 97 + 500 = P_m = 597 kPa

$PV = nRT \Rightarrow 597 \times 1,2 = n \times 0,2598 \times 297 \Rightarrow n = 9,284 \text{ kg}$

2-56) $\frac{P_1 V}{P_2 V} = \frac{n_1 R T_1}{n_2 R T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{150 \times V}{250 \times V} = \frac{10 \times 293}{n_2 \times 303} \Rightarrow n_2 = 16,12 \text{ kg}$

$\Delta m = (n_2 - n_1) \Rightarrow \Delta m = 16,12 - 10$

$\Rightarrow \Delta m = 6,12 \text{ kg}$

2-57) $PV = nRT \Rightarrow P \times 0,8 = 10 \times 0,287 \times 298 \Rightarrow P = 1069,1 \text{ kPa}$

$P = P_{atm} + P_{gss} \Rightarrow 1069,1 = 97 + P_{gss} \Rightarrow P_{gss} = 972,1 \text{ kPa}$

2-58) $PV = nRT \Rightarrow 200 \times V = 5 \times 0,287 \times 308 \Rightarrow V = 2,22 \text{ m}^3$

$PV = nRT \Rightarrow 500 \times 1 = n \times 0,287 \times 298 \Rightarrow n = 5,85 \text{ kg}$

$\frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{n_1 R T_1}{n_2 R T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{500 \times 1}{P_2 \times 3,21} = \frac{5,85 \times 298}{10,85 \times 293} \Rightarrow P_2 = 284,1 \text{ kPa}$

$PV = nRT$

$P \times 3,21 = 10,85 \times 0,287 \times 293$

$\frac{200 \times 2,21}{P_2 \times 3,21} = \frac{5 \times 298}{10,85 \times 293} \Rightarrow P_2 = 284,1 \text{ kPa}$

$P = 284,1 \text{ kPa}$

$$2-62) a) P_1 v = R T \Rightarrow 100000 v = 0,4615 \times 673 \Rightarrow v = 0,03106 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$b) P_2 = \frac{P}{P_{cr}} \Rightarrow P_2 = \frac{10}{27,03} \Rightarrow P_2 = 0,452$$

$$T_2 = \frac{T}{T_{cr}} \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{673}{647,3} \Rightarrow T_2 = 1,04$$

$$z = 0,84$$

$$z = \frac{v}{v_{ms}} \Rightarrow 0,84 = \frac{v}{0,03106} \Rightarrow v = 0,02609 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$c) v_{1,2 \text{ MPa}, 140^\circ\text{C}} = 0,02641 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\% H = \frac{|0,02641 - 0,03106|}{0,02641} \Rightarrow \% H = \underline{\underline{17,6}}$$

$$\% H = \frac{|0,02641 - 0,02609|}{0,02641} = \underline{\underline{1,2}}$$

$$2-63) a) P_1 v = R T \Rightarrow 14000 v = 0,0688 \times 413 \Rightarrow v = 0,020286 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$b) P_2 = \frac{P}{P_{cr}} \Rightarrow P_2 = \frac{1,4}{4,01} \Rightarrow P_2 = 0,35$$

$$T_2 = \frac{T}{T_{cr}} \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{413}{384,7} \Rightarrow T_2 = 1,0735$$

$$z = 0,87$$

WASKIN

$$z = \frac{v}{v_{ms}} \Rightarrow v = 0,87 \times 0,020286 \Rightarrow v = 0,017657 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$c) T_{\text{dajma}}, 1,4 \text{ MPa} = 56,08^\circ\text{C} \quad T = 140^\circ\text{C} \quad \Rightarrow T_{\text{dajma}} \text{ olduğundan hal kizim buhar bslgesin de dir.}$$

$$v_{140^\circ\text{C}, 1,4 \text{ MPa}} = 0,01832 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\% H = \frac{|0,01832 - 0,020286|}{0,01832} \Rightarrow \% H = \underline{\underline{10,7}}$$

$$\% H = \frac{|0,01832 - 0,017657|}{0,01832} \Rightarrow \% H = \underline{\underline{3,6}}$$

2-64) a) $Pu = RT \Rightarrow 10000u = 0,2388 \times 450 \Rightarrow u = 0,004452 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

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$\%H = \frac{|0,002388 - 0,004452|}{0,002388} \Rightarrow \%H = \underline{\underline{\%86,4}}$

b) $P_2 = \frac{P}{P_{r2}} \Rightarrow P_2 = \frac{10}{3,39} \Rightarrow P_2 = 2,95$

$T_2 = \frac{T}{T_{r2}} \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{150}{126,2} \Rightarrow T_2 = 1,18$

$z = 0,54$

$z = \frac{u}{u_{m0}} \Rightarrow u = 0,54 \times 0,004452 \Rightarrow u = \underline{\underline{0,002404 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}}}$

$\%H = \frac{|0,002388 - 0,002404|}{0,002388} \Rightarrow \%H = \underline{\underline{\%0,7}}$

2-65) a) $Pu = RT \Rightarrow 1600u = 0,4615 \times 498 \Rightarrow u = 0,1436 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

b) $P_2 = \frac{P}{P_{r2}} \Rightarrow P_2 = \frac{1,6}{22,09} \Rightarrow P_2 = 0,0724$

$T_2 = \frac{T}{T_{r2}} \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{498}{647,3} \Rightarrow T_2 = 0,769$

$z = 0,93$

$u = 0,93 \times 0,1436 \Rightarrow u = 0,1335 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

c) $u_{1,6 \text{ MPa}, 225^\circ\text{C}} = 0,13287 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

2-67) a) $u = \frac{V}{m} \Rightarrow u = 0,014 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$Pu = RT \Rightarrow P \times 0,014 = 0,0688 \times 383 \Rightarrow P = 1,882 \text{ MPa}$

b) $T_2 = \frac{T}{T_{r2}} \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{383}{384,7} \Rightarrow T_2 = 0,995$

$u_{r2} = \frac{u_{gesamt}}{R T_{r2} / P_{r2}} \Rightarrow u_{r2} = \frac{0,014 \times 4010}{0,0688 \times 384,7} \Rightarrow u_{r2} = 2,121$

$P_2 = 1,3$

$P_2 = \frac{P}{P_{r2}} \Rightarrow 1,3 = \frac{P}{4,01} \Rightarrow P = 1,604 \text{ MPa}$

$$2-70) P \cdot v = R \cdot T = 0,5000 \cdot 350 = 0,175 \text{ kJ/kg} = 0,175 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P_2 &= \frac{P}{P_{ce}} = \frac{5}{7,89} \Rightarrow P_2 = 0,634 \\ T_2 &= \frac{T}{T_{ce}} = \frac{350}{304,2} \Rightarrow T_2 = 1,15 \end{aligned} \right\} z = 0,84$$

$$v = 0,175 \cdot 0,84 = v = 0,147 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\% H = \frac{|0,147 - 0,175|}{0,147} = \% H = \% 19$$

$$2-75) P = P_{\text{dayma}, 120^\circ\text{C}} = 108,53 \text{ kPa}$$

$$2-79) v = 0,04 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$T_{\text{dayma}, 100 \text{ kPa}} = 8,15^\circ\text{C}$$

$$8^\circ\text{C} \quad 0,39815 \text{ MPa}$$

$$8,15^\circ\text{C} \quad x \text{ MPa}$$

$$12^\circ\text{C} \quad 0,44862 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 8 - 8,15 &= \frac{0,39815 - x}{0,39815 - 0,44862} \\ 8 - 12 &= \frac{0,39815 - x}{-0,05047} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{-0,15}{-4} = \frac{0,39815 - x}{-0,05047} \Rightarrow 7,7205 \times 10^{-3} = -1,7926 + 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0,4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$2-80) V = 0,024 \text{ m}^3 \quad v = \frac{0,024}{2} = v = 0,012 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$v = v_f + x v_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,012 = 0,0010 + x(12,03 - 0,0010)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1,58 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$x = \frac{m_s}{m_T} = 1,58 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{m_s}{2} \Rightarrow m_s = 3,16 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$v_{\text{tr}} = 0,003155 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$m = \frac{0,04}{0,003155} = m = 12,71 \text{ kg}$$

TAMAMEN BUHAR

2-81) $u_{400C, 0,1 mPa} = 0,02283 m^3/kg$ $V_1 = 10 \times 0,02283 = V_1 = 0,2283 m^3$

$u_{400C} = 187,81 kJ/kg$ $U_1 = 10 \times 187,81 = U_1 = 1878,1 kJ$

$u \cong u_{f, 20C} = 0,0007525 m^3/kg$ $V_2 = 10 \times 0,0007525 = V_2 = 0,007525 m^3$

$u \cong u_{f, 20C} = 54,44 kJ/kg$ $U_2 = 10 \times 54,44 = U_2 = 544,4 kJ$

b) $\Delta V = V_2 - V_1 \Rightarrow \Delta V = 0,007525 - 0,2283 \Rightarrow \Delta V = -0,2208 m^3$

c) $\Delta U = U_2 - U_1 \Rightarrow \Delta U = 544,4 - 1878,1 \Rightarrow \Delta U = -1333,7 kJ$

$u_f \rightarrow$ Doymus Sivi

$u_g \rightarrow$ Doymus Buhar

2-82) $P_1 V_1 = m_1 R T_1 \Rightarrow 600 \times 0,5 = m_1 \times 4,124 \times 293 \Rightarrow m_1 = 0,248 kg$

$P_2 V_2 = m_2 R T_2 \Rightarrow 150 \times 0,5 = m_2 \times 4,124 \times 303 \Rightarrow m_2 = 0,06 kg$

$P_3 V_3 = m_3 R T_3 \Rightarrow P_3 \times 1 = 0,308 \times 4,124 \times 288 \Rightarrow P_3 = 365,81 kPa$

$u_f \rightarrow$ Doymus Sivi

$u_g \rightarrow$ Doymus buhar

2-83) $P_1 V_1 = m_1 R T_1 \Rightarrow 800 \times 20 = m_1 \times 0,2968 \times 288 \Rightarrow m_1 = 180,9 kg$

$P_2 V_2 = m_2 R T_2 \Rightarrow 600 \times 20 = m_2 \times 0,2968 \times 293 \Rightarrow m_2 = 138 kg$

$\Delta m = m_1 - m_2 \Rightarrow \Delta m = 180,9 - 138 \Rightarrow \Delta m = 42,9 kg$

$u_f \rightarrow$ Doymus sivi

$u_g \rightarrow$ Doymus buhar

2-54) a) $P u = 2T \Rightarrow P \times 0,02 = 0,4615 \times 673 \Rightarrow P = 15529 kPa$

b) $\frac{P}{P_{ce}} = \frac{T}{T_{ce}} \Rightarrow \frac{P}{647,3} = \frac{673}{647,3} \Rightarrow P = 669,98$

$u_R = \frac{u_{gerçek}}{R T_{ce} / P_{ce}} \Rightarrow u_R = \frac{0,02}{\frac{0,4615 \times 647,3}{22,03}} \Rightarrow u_R = 0,0148$

$P_R = 569,98$

$u_f \rightarrow$ Doymus sivi

$u_g \rightarrow$ Doymus buhar

c) $P_{400C, 0,02 m^3/kg} = 12600 kPa$

2-85) $u_{f, 800 kPa} = 0,0007802 m^3/kg$ $m = \frac{V}{u} \Rightarrow m = \frac{0,01}{0,0007802} \Rightarrow m = 12,8 kg$

$T_{0,100 kPa} = -12,53 C$ $T_2 = 25 C$

$P_2 > P_d$ olduğundan II. hal eğri buhar bölgesindedir.

$u_f \rightarrow$ Doymus sivi

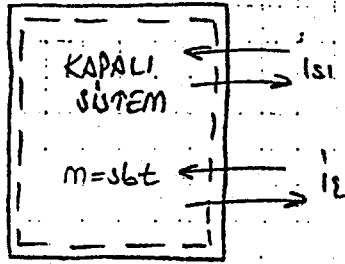
$u_g \rightarrow$ Doymus buhar

20°C	0,0964 m ³ /kg
25°C	x
30°C	0,1022 m ³ /kg

$\frac{-5}{-10} = \frac{0,0964 - x}{-3,8 \times 10^{-3}} \Rightarrow 10x - 0,964 = 0,019$
 $\Rightarrow x = 0,0983 m^3$

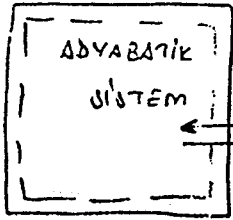
$V = m u \Rightarrow V = 12,8 \times 0,0983 \Rightarrow V = 1,25 m^3$

- TERMODİNAMİKİN 1. YASASI = KAPALI SİSTEMLER -



Kapalı sistemlerde m (kitle) sabittir. Kütle değişimi olmaz. Ancak ısı ve iş değişimi yaşanır.

- ISI -



* Adyabatik sistemlerde ısı geçişi olmaz.

$$Q \rightarrow \text{kJ}$$

$$q = \frac{Q}{m} \quad (\text{kJ/kg})$$

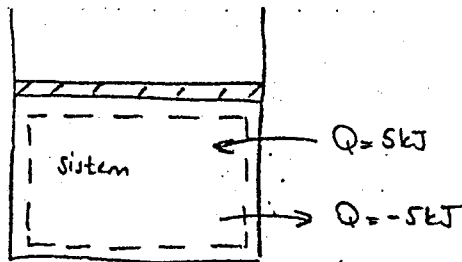
\dot{Q} → Birim zamanda geçen ısı

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{dQ}{dt} \quad (\text{kJ/s veya kW})$$

$$\dot{Q} \rightarrow \text{kJ/s veya kW}$$

$$Q = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \dot{Q} dt \quad (\text{kJ})$$

$$q \rightarrow \text{kJ/kg}$$



Sisteme giren ısı pozitif harettir. Çıkan ısı ise negatif harettir.

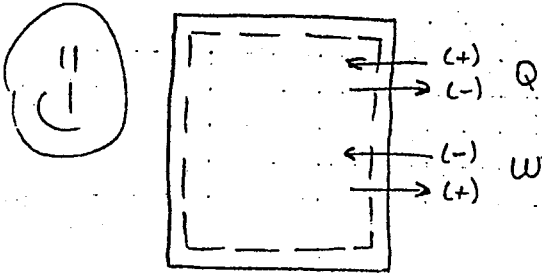
- Is -

$W \rightarrow iz \text{ (kJ)}$

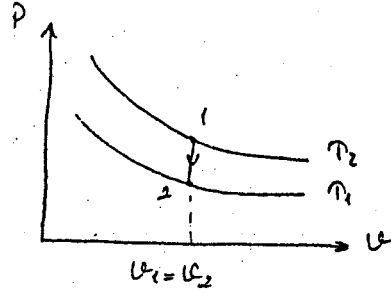
* Birim zamanda yapılan iş gücü diye tanımlanır.

$w = \frac{W}{m} \text{ (kJ/kg)}$

$W \rightarrow \text{güç} \text{ (kJ/s veya kW)}$



1) İzotör (sabit hacim)
 $V = \text{sabit} \Rightarrow dV = 0$
 $W_s = \int P dV = 0$

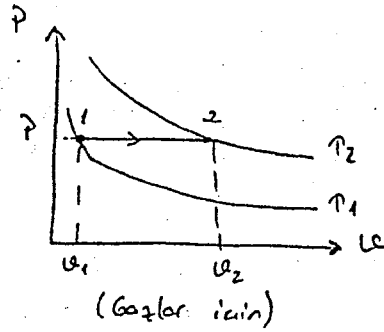


2) İzobar (sabit basınç)

$P = \text{sabit}$

$W_s = \int P dV \Rightarrow W_s = P(V_2 - V_1)$

$\Rightarrow W_s = P \cdot m(u_2 - u_1)$



(Gazlar için)

P-v grafiği altında kalan alan bize iş verir.

3) İzoterm (sabit sıcaklık)

$P = \text{sabit}$

Gazlar için

$W_s = \int P dV$

$PV = mRT$

$= \int mRT \frac{dV}{V}$

$= mRT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$

$= m V_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$

$= mRT \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2}$

$= mRT \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2}$

$W_s = P_1 V_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$



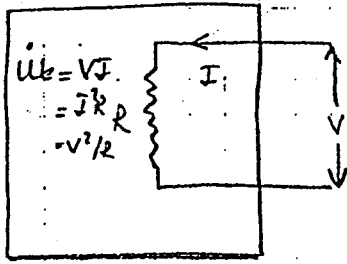
P-v grafiğinin altında kalan alan bize iş verir.



İsı geçişi, sıcaklık farkından kaynaklanır.

İsı geçişi sıcaklık farkından kaynaklanır.

- Elektrik İzi -



$$W_e = VI \text{ (kJ)}$$

$$W_e = VI \text{ (kW)}$$

$$W_e = VI = I^2 R = V^2/R$$

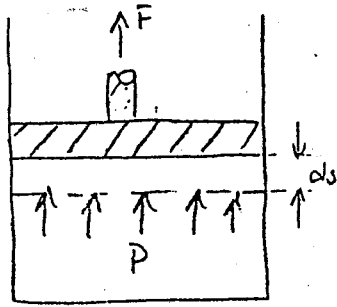
$$W_e = \int_1^2 VI dt = W_e = VI \Delta t \text{ (kJ)}$$

- mekanik İzi -

$$W = F \cdot s \text{ (kJ)}$$

$$W = \int_1^2 F \cdot s \text{ (kJ)}$$

a) Hareketli Sınır İzi



$$\delta W_s = F ds = P A ds = P dV$$

P → mutlak basınç (işareti daima +)

dV → genişleme (hacim artışı) sırasında (+), sıkıştırma (hacim azalması) sırasında (-) işaretlidir.



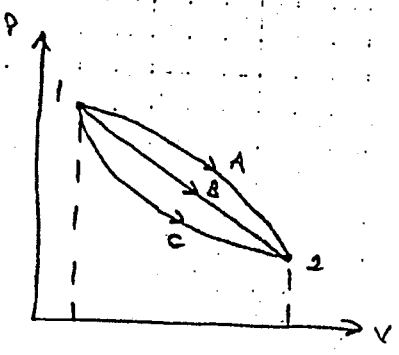
Sınır İzi, hacim artışı sırasında pozitif (+), hacim azalması sırasında negatif (-) olacaktır.

$$W_s = \int_1^2 P dV \text{ (kJ)}$$

11
☺

P-V diyagramında hal değişimi eğrisi altında kalan alan bize yapılan işi verir.

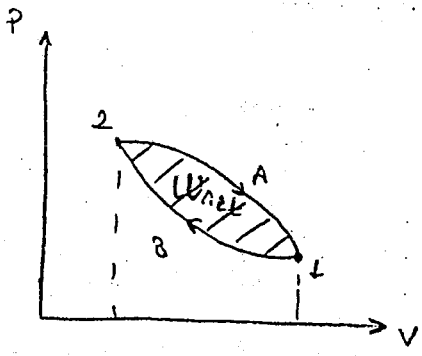
18



$$W_A > W_B > W_C$$

11
☺

Pistonlu kaplarda pistonun kütlesi ve atmosfer basıncı değişmedikçe taban içindeki gazın sıcaklığı da değişmez.



$$P = \text{sbt} \Rightarrow W = \int_1^2 P dV$$

$$\Rightarrow W = P(V_2 - V_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow W = P \cdot m(u_2 - u_1)$$

Örnek 3-8 =

$$u_1 = u_{400K, 1.502} = 0,4708 \text{ m}^2/\text{kg}$$

$$u_2 = u_{432K, 1.502} = 0,5342 \text{ m}^2/\text{kg}$$

$$W = P \cdot m(u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow W = 400 \times 5(0,5342 - 0,4708) \Rightarrow W = 126,8 \text{ kJ}$$

Örnek 3-9 =

$$W_s = P_1 V_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Rightarrow W_s = 100 \times 0,4 \ln \frac{0,1}{0,4} \Rightarrow W_s = -55,45 \text{ kJ}$$

- Ağırlık işi -

$$W_g = mg(z_2 - z_1)$$

11
☺

Sistem aşağı doğru hareket ediyorsa iş pozitif (+), yukarı doğru hareket ediyorsa negatif (-) dir.

- Volume [s] -

$$W_i = \frac{1}{2} m (V_2^2 - V_1^2)$$

- Mil [s] -

$$x = \frac{\Delta V}{A} = 1 \times \dots$$

$\tau \rightarrow$ Torque (bending moment)

$$\tau = Fr$$

$$s = (2\pi r)n$$

$n \rightarrow$ deuri

$$W_{mil} = F s = W_{mil} = \frac{\tau}{r} 2\pi r n = W_{mil} = 2\pi r n \cdot \tau \quad (\text{kJ})$$

$$\dot{W}_{mil} = 2\pi \dot{n} \tau \quad (\text{kW})$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta V}{A}$$

Örnek 3-12 =

$$W_{mil} = 2\pi \dot{n} \tau = \dot{W}_{mil} = 2\pi \cdot 4000 \cdot \frac{1}{60} \cdot 2000 \cdot \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{W}_{mil} = 83,7 \text{ kW}$$

$$\bar{F} = kx \Rightarrow \bar{F} = 30 \text{ kN}$$

$$\bar{P} = \frac{\bar{F}}{A} \Rightarrow \bar{P} = 120 \text{ kPa}$$

$$120 + 200 = 320 \text{ kPa}$$

Örnek 3-13 =

$$a) V_2 = 2V_1 \Rightarrow V_2 = 2 \times 0,05 = 0,1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta V}{A} \Rightarrow x = \frac{(0,1 - 0,05)}{0,25} = 1 \text{ k} = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{F} = kx \Rightarrow \bar{F} = 150 \times 0,2 = 30 \text{ kN}$$

$$200 + 120 = 320 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\bar{P} = \frac{\bar{F}}{A} \Rightarrow \bar{P} = \frac{30}{0,25} = 120 \text{ kPa}$$

$$b) W_g = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_g = 200(0,1 - 0,05) + \frac{1}{2} 150(0,2^2 - 0^2)$$

$$W_g = 43 \text{ kJ}$$

$$c) W_{gaj} = \frac{1}{2} k(x_2^2 - x_1^2) \Rightarrow W_{gaj} = \frac{1}{2} 150(0,2^2 - 0^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow W_{gaj} = 3 \text{ kJ}$$

= TERMODİNAMİNİN BİRİNCİ YASASI =

$$Q = \Delta E = W_2 = \Delta E$$

$$Q = Q_{\text{net}} = \Delta E$$

(9)



$$W = 0 \Rightarrow Q = \Delta E$$

$$Q = 0 \Rightarrow -W = \Delta E$$

Sisteme veya sistemden
ısı veya iş olarak
net enerji geçişi

Sistemin
toplam enerjisindeki
net artış veya azalış

veya

$$Q - W = \Delta E$$

$$Q - W_s - W_{\text{diğer}} = \Delta E$$

$$Q - W = \Delta U + \Delta KE + \Delta PE$$

$$\Delta E = \Delta U + \Delta KE + \Delta PE$$

$$Q - W = \Delta U$$

$$Q - W = U_2 - U_1$$

Örnek 3-14 = $Q - W = \Delta U \Rightarrow Q - W = U_2 - U_1$

$$\Rightarrow -500 - (-100) = U_2 - 800 \Rightarrow U_2 = 400 \text{ kJ}$$



Hareketsiz kapalı sistemlerin kinetik ve potansiyel enerjilerindeki değişim sıfırdır.

$$Q - W = \Delta E \Rightarrow Q - W = \Delta U + \overset{\circ}{\Delta PE} + \overset{\circ}{\Delta KE}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q - W = \Delta U$$

$$\Rightarrow Q - W = U_2 - U_1$$

Örnek Problem 1 =

$$u_{20^\circ\text{C}, 100\text{kPa}} = 0,4249 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u = 2642,9 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad u_2 = u_1 = 0,4249 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$V = m u \Rightarrow 0,1 = m \times 0,4249 \Rightarrow m = 0,235 \text{ kg}$$

$$u_{15^\circ\text{C}} = 0,001012 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u_{3,5^\circ\text{C}} = 12,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u = 0,4249 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$u = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,4249 = 0,001 + x(12,03 - 0,001) \\ \Rightarrow x = 0,0352$$

$$u = u_f + x u_{fg}$$

$$u = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u = 209,32 + 0,0352(2443,7 - 209,32) \\ \Rightarrow u = 288 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W = m(u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow Q - 0 = 0,235(288 - 2642,9) \Rightarrow Q = -553,4 \text{ kJ}$$

$$P_{15^\circ\text{C}} = 12,049 \text{ kPa}$$

Örnek 3-15 =

$$u_{g, 100\text{kPa}} = 0,6058 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad V = u \cdot m = V \Rightarrow 0,6058 \times 0,025 = V \Rightarrow V = 0,0151 \text{ m}^3$$

$$h_1 = h_{g, 100\text{kPa}} = 2725,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$W_c = V \Delta P \Rightarrow W_c = 120 \times 0,12 \times 300 \Rightarrow W_c = 7,2 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q - W = m(h_2 - h_1) \Rightarrow -0,7 - (-7,2) = 0,025(h_2 - 2725,3) \\ \Rightarrow h_2 = 2865,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$P = 300 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_2 = 200^\circ\text{C}$$

$$h_2 = 2865,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Örnek 3-16)

a) $P_{dayma, 0,8\text{MPa}} = 32,74^\circ\text{C}$

$T = 60^\circ\text{C}$

→ P_{dayma} olduğundan 1. Hal. Kızgın buhar bulgesciklidir.

1. Hal =

$u_1 = u_{0,8\text{MPa}} = 0,02525 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$V = m u \Rightarrow m = \frac{0,1}{0,02525} = m = 3,96 \text{ kg}$

b) $u_2 = u_1 = 0,02525 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$u_{f, 5^\circ\text{C}} = 0,0007078 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$u_{g, 5^\circ\text{C}} = 0,06486 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$u_f < u_2 < u_g$ olduğundan 2. Hal doymuş sıvı - buhar bulgesciklidir.

$u = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,02525 = 0,0007078 + x (0,06486 - 0,0007078)$
 $\Rightarrow x = 0,382$

$P_{dayma, 5^\circ\text{C}} = P = 260,96 \text{ kPa}$

$Q - W = m(u_2 - u_1)$

$u = s b t \Rightarrow u_2 = u_1 = 0,02525 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$u_2 = u_f + x u_{fg} = 0,02525$

c) $u_1 = 200,52 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$u_{f, 5^\circ\text{C}} = 31,27 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$u_{g, 5^\circ\text{C}} = 168,42 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$u_2 = u_f + x u_{fg} \dots u_2 = ?$

$u_2 = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u_2 = 31,27 + 0,382 (168,42 - 31,27) \Rightarrow u_2 = 83,66 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$Q - W = m(u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow Q - 0 = 3,96 \cdot (83,66 - 200,52) \Rightarrow Q = -462,8 \text{ kJ}$

Örnek 3-17 =

a) $u_1 = u_{f, 12^\circ\text{C}} = 0,001003 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$V = m u \Rightarrow V = 5 \times 0,001003 \Rightarrow V = 0,005 \text{ m}^3$

$V_T = 2V \Rightarrow V_T = 0,01 \text{ m}^3$

b) $u_2 = 0,002007 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $u_{f, 12^\circ\text{C}} = 0,001003 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $u_{g, 12^\circ\text{C}} = 43,36 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$u_f < u_2 < u_g$ olduğundan 2. Hal doymuş sıvı buhar bulgesciklidir.

$P_2 = P_{dayma, 12^\circ\text{C}} \Rightarrow P_2 = 3,169 \text{ kPa}$

$$c) u_2 = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,022 = 0,0010 + x(43,36 - 0,001)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0,00023$$

$$u_2 = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u_2 = 104,88 + 0,00023(2304,9 - 104,88)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_2 = 104,93 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$u_2 = 104,93 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad u_1 = 104,88 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W = m(u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow Q - 0 = 5(104,93 - 104,88)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \underline{\underline{0,25 \text{ kJ}}}$$

$$3-35) u_1 = u_{g,200 \text{ kPa}} = 0,8857 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$T_{d,200 \text{ kPa}} = 120,23 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$T_2 = 300 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ \uparrow $T_{d,300 \text{ kPa}}$ olduğundan 2. Hal için buhar bulgusizdir.

$$u_2 = 1,3162 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$P = sbt \Rightarrow W = P \cdot m(u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow W = 200 \times 5(1,3162 - 0,8857) \Rightarrow W = \underline{\underline{430,5 \text{ kJ}}}$$

$$3-36) V_1 = 0,2 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P = P_{d,800 \text{ kPa}} = 321,74 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$u_1 = u_{f,800 \text{ kPa}} = 0,0007802 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$m = \frac{0,2}{0,0007802} = 256,34 \text{ kg}$$

\uparrow $T_{d,300 \text{ kPa}}$ olduğundan 2. Hal için buhar bulgusizdir.

$$u_2 = 0,02407 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$P = sbt \Rightarrow W = P m(u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow W = 800 \times 256,34(0,02407 - 0,00078)$$

$$\Rightarrow W = \underline{\underline{4775 \text{ kJ}}}$$

Politropik Hal Değişimi

$$P V^n = C \quad P = C V^{-n}$$

$$W_s = \frac{P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1}{1-n} = \frac{mR(T_2 - T_1)}{1-n} \quad n \neq 1$$

$$3-37) u_1 = u_{\text{udara, rata}} = 0,5226 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

(2)

$$m_p = 5,6 \text{ kg}, m_g = 2,4 \text{ kg} \quad x = \frac{m_g}{m_T} = x = \frac{2,4}{8} = x = 0,3$$

$$u_{f, \text{rata}} = 0,001003 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u_{g, \text{rata}} = 0,3749 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad P = \text{sbt}$$

$$u_2 = u_f + x u_g = u_2 = 0,0010 + 0,3(0,3749 - 0,0010)$$

$$= u_2 = 0,11317 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$P = \text{sbt} \Rightarrow W = P \cdot m (u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow W = 500 \times 8 \times (0,11317 - 0,5226)$$

$$\Rightarrow W = -1637,72 \text{ kJ}$$

Q - W

$\Sigma E_3 - \Sigma E_1 = 0$

$$3-38) W = mRT \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2} \Rightarrow W = 1,2 \times 0,2870 \times 285 \times \ln \frac{150}{600}$$

$$\Rightarrow W = -136,1 \text{ kJ}$$

Sifatlik Sabit ise simir isi yukarıdaki denklem ile bulunur.

$$3-39) PV = mRT \Rightarrow 150 \times 0,2 = m \times 0,2868 \times 300 \Rightarrow m = 0,337 \text{ kg}$$

$$W_s = mRT \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2} \Rightarrow W_s = 0,337 \times 0,2868 \times 300 \times \ln \frac{150}{800} \Rightarrow W_s = -50,23 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{II. Yol: } P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2 \Rightarrow 150 \times 0,2 = 800 \times V_2 \Rightarrow V_2 = 0,0375 \text{ m}^3$$

$$W_s = P_1 V_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Rightarrow W_s = 150 \times 0,2 \ln \frac{0,0375}{0,2} \Rightarrow W_s = -50,23 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3-42) W_s = \frac{P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1}{1-n} \Rightarrow W_s = \frac{150 \times 0,2 - 150 \times 0,03}{1-1,3} \Rightarrow W_s = -85 \text{ kJ}$$

Genl. 3

$$3-43) W_s = \frac{mR(T_2 - T_1)}{1-n} \Rightarrow W_s = \frac{2 \times 0,2868(360 - 300)}{1-1,4} \Rightarrow W_s = -89 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3-45) P = \alpha V^{-2} \Rightarrow P_1 = 8 \times 0,3^{-2} \Rightarrow P_1 = 88,88 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P = \alpha V^{-2} \Rightarrow P_2 = 8 \times 0,1^{-2} \Rightarrow P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P = \alpha V^{-2} \Rightarrow P = \alpha \frac{1}{V^2} \Rightarrow PV^2 = \alpha \rightarrow \text{sabit} \quad n = 2$$

$$W_s = \frac{P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1}{1-n} \Rightarrow W_s = \frac{800 \times 0,1 - 88,88 \times 0,3}{1-2} \Rightarrow W_s = -53,3 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3-46) a) v_1 = 1 \text{ m} \quad v_2 = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta V}{A} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1-1}{0,8} \Rightarrow x = 1,25 \text{ m}$$

$$F = kx \Rightarrow F = 200 \times 1,25 \Rightarrow F = 250 \text{ kN} \quad P = \frac{F}{A} \Rightarrow P = \frac{250}{0,8} \Rightarrow P = 312,5 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_s = P_1 + P_2 \Rightarrow P_s = 100 + 312,5 \Rightarrow P_s = 412,5 \text{ kPa}$$

$$b) W_T = W_1 + W_2 \Rightarrow W_T = 100(2-1) + \frac{1}{2} 200(1,25^2 - 0^2) \Rightarrow W_T = 256,25 \text{ kJ}$$

$$c) W_{\text{gay}} = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 \Rightarrow W_{\text{gay}} = \frac{1}{2} 200(1,25^2 - 0^2) \Rightarrow W_{\text{gay}} = 256,25 \text{ kJ}$$



$$W_s = P(v_2 - v_1) \text{ veya } W_s = P \cdot m(v_2 - v_1)$$

$$\ominus W = Pm(v_2 - v_1)$$

P , kabın içindeki gazın basıncı

$$3-47) a) T_{\text{buzunun erime}} = 111,37^\circ \text{C}$$

$T < T_{\text{buzunun erime}}$ sıcaklığı su katmanında

$$v_1 = v_{1,25^\circ \text{C}} = 0,001003 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$V_1 = 50 \times 0,001003 \Rightarrow V_1 = 0,05 \text{ m}^3$$

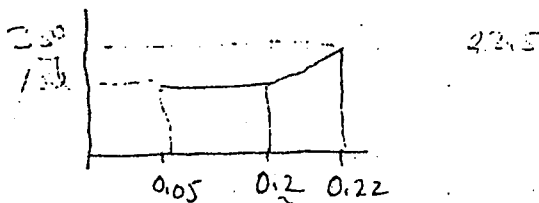
$$x = \frac{\Delta V}{A} \Rightarrow 0,2 = \frac{V_2 - 0,2}{0,1} \Rightarrow V_2 = 0,22 \text{ m}^3$$

$$F = kx \Rightarrow F = 100 \times 0,2 \Rightarrow F = 20 \text{ N}$$

$$P = \frac{F}{A} \Rightarrow P = \frac{20}{0,1} \Rightarrow P = 200 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_s = P_1 + P_2 \Rightarrow P_s = 150 + 200 \Rightarrow P_s = 350 \text{ kPa}$$

$$b) W_T = W_s + W_g \Rightarrow W_T = 150(0,22 - 0,05) + \frac{1}{2} 100(0,2^2 - 0^2) \Rightarrow W_T = 27,5 \text{ kJ}$$



$$3-48) a) P = P_{s1, -10^\circ\text{C}} = 219,12 \text{ kPa}$$

$$x = \frac{m_g}{m_T} = 1 \cdot x = \frac{1}{10} = 0,2$$

(22)

$$u = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u = 0,00070 + 0,2 (0,07665 - 0,00070)$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 0,01589 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad V_1 = 10 \cdot 0,01589 = 1 \cdot V_1 = 0,159 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_2 = 0,4 \text{ m}^3$$

$$u_2 = 0,04 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$u_f < u < u_g$ olduğundan 2. hal çeymiş sıvı-buhar karışımıdır.

II. hal de her I. hal gibi çeymiş sıvı buhar karışımıdır. Bu nedenle sıcaklık her iki halde de -10°C 'dir.

$$b) W = P(V_2 - V_1) \Rightarrow W = 219,12 (0,4 - 0,159) \Rightarrow \boxed{W = 52,6 \text{ kJ}}$$

1) İzokor (sbt hacim)

$$V = \text{sbt} \Rightarrow W_s = \int P dV = 0 \quad (V = \text{sbt} \Rightarrow dV = 0)$$

Hacim sabit ise sınır işi sıfırdır. ($V = \text{sbt} \Rightarrow W_s = 0$)

2) İzobar (sbt basınç)

$$P = \text{sbt} \Rightarrow W_s = \int P dV \Rightarrow W_s = P(V_2 - V_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow W_s = P \cdot m(u_2 - u_1)$$

3) İztoterm (sbt sıcaklık)

$$W_s = mR T \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}, \quad W_s = mR T \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2}, \quad W_s = P_1 V_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

= TERMODİNAMİNİN BİRİNCİ YASASI =

$$Q - W = \Delta E$$

$$\Delta E = \Delta U + \cancel{\Delta KE} + \cancel{\Delta PE}$$

$$Q - W = \Delta U$$

$$Q - W_{\text{net}} - W_s = \Delta E$$

$$P = \text{sbt} \Rightarrow Q - W_s = H_2 - H_1$$

$$h = u + RT$$

$$h = u + RT$$

$$h = u + RT$$

$$h = u + RT$$

$$h = u + RT$$

$$h = u + RT$$

$$\Delta U = m(u_2 - u_1)$$

- Özgül Isılar -

$C_v \rightarrow$ Sabit hacimde özgül ısı, $C_p \rightarrow$ Sabit basınçta özgül ısı

$$C_v = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right)_v$$

$$C_p = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T} \right)_p$$

$$\Delta U = m(u_2 - u_1)$$

$$\Delta u = m(u_2 - u_1)$$

- Mükemmel Gazların İç Enerji, Entalpi ve Özgül Isıları - $\Delta u = C_{v,ort} (T_2 - T_1)$

$u = u(T)$, $h = h(T)$, $C_u = C_u(T)$, $C_p = C_p(T)$

$$h = u + RT \quad \Delta u = u_2 - u_1 = \int_1^2 C_v dT \quad \Delta h = h_2 - h_1 = \int_1^2 C_p dT$$

$$\Delta u = u_2 - u_1 = \int_1^2 C_v dT$$

$$\Delta h = h_2 - h_1 = \int_1^2 C_p dT$$

$$Q - W = \Delta u$$

$$\Delta u \quad u_2 - u_1 = C_{v,ort} (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta h \quad h_2 - h_1 = C_{p,ort} (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$Q - W = \Delta u$$

- Mükemmel Gazlar için Özgül Isı Bağıntıları -

$$h = u + RT \Rightarrow dh = du + R dT$$

ΔU için

ΔU için C_v

$$C_p = C_u + R \rightarrow \text{Mükemmel Gazlar için}$$

ΔH için C_p

$$C_p = C_u + R$$

$\bar{C}_p = \bar{C}_u + R_u \rightarrow$ Özgül ısılar mol ağına göre verilmişse

Örnek 3-18 =

$$\Delta H = W_s + \Delta U$$

23

a) $u_{1,300K} = 214,07 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $u_{2,600K} = 434,78 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $\Delta u = u_2 - u_1 = 220,71 \text{ kJ/kg}$

b) $\bar{C}_p(T) = a + bT + cT^2 + dT^3$

$u_2 - u_1 = \int C_v (T_2 - T_1)$ $W_s + \Delta U = \Delta H$

$\bar{C}_p = \bar{C}_v + R_u \Rightarrow \bar{C}_v = \bar{C}_p - R_u$

$h_2 - h_1 = \int C_p (T_2 - T_1)$ $W_s + \Delta U = \Delta H$

$u_2 - u_1 = C_{v,ort} (T_2 - T_1)$ Basına sabit ise

$W_s + \Delta U = \Delta H$ Sabit basınçta

$W_s = P(V_2 - V_1)$
 $W = Pm(u_2 - u_1)$

$W_s + \Delta U = \Delta H$

c) $C_{v,ort} = C_{v,400K} = 0,733 \text{ kJ/(kg.K)}$

$W_s + \Delta U = \Delta H$

$\Delta u = C_{v,ort} (T_2 - T_1) = 0,733 (600 - 300) \Rightarrow \Delta u = 219,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$W_s + \Delta U = \Delta H$

Örnek 3-19 =

$W = P(V_2 - V_1)$
 $W = Pm(u_2 - u_1)$

$W = P(V_2 - V_1)$ $W = Pm(u_2 - u_1)$
 $W_s + \Delta H = \Delta H$

a) $W = W \Delta t \Rightarrow W = -0,22 \times 0,15 \times 3600 \Rightarrow W = -36 \text{ kJ}$

$Q - W = \Delta U \Rightarrow Q - W = m C_{v,ort} (T_2 - T_1) \Rightarrow 0 - (-36) = 4 \times 3,1156 (T_2 - 27)$

$\Rightarrow T_2 = 38,6^\circ \text{C}$

$\Delta H = W_s + \Delta U$

c) $\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{350}{300} = \frac{P_2}{311,6} \Rightarrow P_2 = 363,53 \text{ kPa}$

$\Delta H = W_s + \Delta U$

$\Delta H = W_s + \Delta U$ $\Delta H = W_s + \Delta U$

3-20) $W_e = VI \Delta t \Rightarrow W_e = 120 \times 2 \times 5 \times 60 \frac{1}{1000} \Rightarrow W_e = -72 \text{ kJ}$

Örnek 3-21

$W_s = P(V_2 - V_1) = Pm(u_2 - u_1)$

a) $\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{150 \times 0,4}{300} = \frac{370 \times 0,8}{T_2} \Rightarrow T_2 = 1400 \text{ K}$

$P = \text{sbt} \Rightarrow W_s + \Delta U = \Delta H$

$P = \text{sbt} \Rightarrow W_s + \Delta U = \Delta H$

b) $W = P(V_2 - V_1) \Rightarrow W = 370 (0,8 - 0,4) \Rightarrow W = 140 \text{ kJ}$

c) $P_1 V_1 = m R T_1 \Rightarrow m = 0,697 \text{ kg}$

$u_{1,300K} = 214,07 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$u_{371400K} = 1123,52 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$Q - W = m(u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow Q = 766,9 \text{ kJ}$

KESKIN COPY
Başarılar Diler.

$$3-67) Q - W = \Delta E \Rightarrow (50 - 8) - 5 = \Delta E = 37 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3-72) a) Q_{net} = W_{net} \Rightarrow Q_2 + 40 = 45 - 60 \Rightarrow Q_2 = -25 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3-73) V_1 = 0,02 \text{ m}^3 \quad u_1 = 2728,7 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad v_1 = v_2 = v = 0,7964 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$v_{f, 200 \text{ kPa}} = 0,001043 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad v_{g, 200 \text{ kPa}} = 1,6940 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$v_f < v < v_g$ olduğundan bu buhar sıvı buhar karışımıdır.

$$v = v_f + x v_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,7964 = 0,0010 + x(1,6940 - 0,0010) \Rightarrow x = 0,47$$

$$u_2 = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u_2 = 417,36 + 0,47 \times 2088,7 = u_2 = 1399,05 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W = m(u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow Q - 0 = 0,025(1399,05 - 2728,7) \Rightarrow Q = -33,4 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3-74) a) v = v_f + x v_{fg} \Rightarrow v = 0,0006862 + 0,4(0,08354 - 0,0006842)$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 0,033 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$V = m v \Rightarrow m = \frac{0,5}{0,033} \Rightarrow m = \underline{\underline{15,15 \text{ kg}}}$$

$$b) u_1 = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u_1 = 241,43 + 0,4(165,36 - 241,43) \Rightarrow u_1 = 80,8 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$v_{f, 800 \text{ kPa}} = 0,0007802 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad v_{g, 800 \text{ kPa}} = 0,02188 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$v > v_g$ olduğundan kızgın buhar bulunmaktadır.

$$u_{g, 800 \text{ kPa}} = 251,39 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W = m(u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow Q - 0 = 15,15(251,39 - 80,8) \Rightarrow Q = 2584,43 \text{ kJ}$$

3-75) a) $T_1 = T_{d, \text{sat}} = 32,74 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ $T_2 = -12,53 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

b) $0,0007802 + x(0,02188 - 0,0007802) = 0,0006862 + x(0,08354 - 0,0006862)$ 24

$9,4 \times 10^{-5} = 0,061754x \Rightarrow x = 1,52 \times 10^{-3}$

$u = 0,0006862 + 1,52 \times 10^{-3}(0,08354 - 0,0006862) = 1,52 \times 10^{-3}$ Bu sorunun cevabı ve çözümlü olarak

80. sorudan sonra

3-76) $u = u_f + xu_{fg} = 1,52 \times 10^{-3} = 0,001043 + 0,25(1,6840 - 0,001043)$

$\Rightarrow u = 0,42425 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

0,4140 2557,6

0,4242 x

0,4625 2553,6

$$\frac{0,4140 - 0,4242}{0,4140 - 0,4625} = \frac{2557,6 - x}{2557,6 - 2553,6} \Rightarrow \frac{-0,0102}{-0,0485} = \frac{2557,6 - x}{4}$$

$\Rightarrow -0,0408 = 0,0485x - 104,19$

$\Rightarrow x = 2150,70 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$u_1 = u_f + xu_{fg} \Rightarrow u_1 = 417,36 + 0,25 \times 2088,7$

$\Rightarrow u_1 = 939,535 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$\sum E_g - \sum E_a = m(u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow 110 \times 8 \times \Delta t \times \frac{1}{1000} = 5(2150,70 - 939,535)$

$\Rightarrow \Delta t = 1,91 \text{ saat}$

3-77) $u_1 = u_f, 60^\circ\text{C} = 0,001017 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$V_1 = m u_1 \Rightarrow V_1 = 2,5 \times 0,001017$

$\Rightarrow V_1 = 2,54 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$

$V_2 = 2V_1 \Rightarrow V_2 = 0,005 \text{ m}^3$

$u = 0,002 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$u_{f, 10 \text{ kPa}} = 0,001010 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$u_{g, 10 \text{ kPa}} = 14,67 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$u_f < u < u_g$ olduğundan buymuz sıvı buhar karışımı bölgesindedir.

$T = T_{d, 10 \text{ kPa}} = 45,81 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

3-75) $P_{d, 800kPa} = 32,74^\circ C$... $P_1 = 60^\circ C$... $P_1 > P_d$ olduğundan 1. hal için buhar basıncı $P_{d, 800kPa}$ olacaktır.

$v_1 = 0,02525 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$... $h_1 = 220,72 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$P_2 = 20^\circ C$... $P < P_d$ olduğundan 2. hal için buhar basıncı P_2 olacaktır.

$v_2 = v_{f, 20^\circ C} = 0,0007525 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$... $h_2 = h_{f, 20^\circ C} = 54,87 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$Q - W_D = m(h_2 - h_1) \Rightarrow Q - 0 = 5(54,87 - 220,72)$

$\Rightarrow Q = -829,25 \text{ kJ}$

$V_1 = v_1 m$

$m = \frac{V_1}{v_1}$

3-79) $V_1 = m v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{0,08}{0,2} = v_1 = 0,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$v_{f, 800kPa} = 0,001115 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$... $v_{g, 800kPa} = 0,2404 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$v_1 > v_g$ olduğundan 1. hal için buhar basıncı P_1 olacaktır.

$0,3843 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$... $3267,1 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$0,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$... x

$0,4433 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$... $3480,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$\frac{0,3843 - 0,4}{0,3843 - 0,4433} = \frac{3267,1 - x}{3267,1 - 3480,6}$

$\frac{-0,0157}{-0,059} = \frac{3267,1 - x}{-213,5}$

$3,35 = 0,059x - 152,75 \Rightarrow x = 3323,72 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$Q - W_D = m(h_2 - h_1) = 180 - 0 = 0,2(h_2 - 3323,72) \Rightarrow h_2 = 4223,72 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$800^\circ C$... $4155,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$x^\circ C$... $4223,72 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$900^\circ C$... $4383,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$\frac{800 - x}{800 - 900} = \frac{4155,6 - 4223,72}{4155,6 - 4383,7}$

$\frac{800 - x}{-100} = \frac{-68,12}{-228,1} \Rightarrow 238,1x - 190480 = 6812$

$\Rightarrow x = 828,6^\circ C$

$v_1 = 0,02525$... $v_1 = 200,72$

$v_2 = 0,0007525$... $v_2 = 54,44$

$Q - 800 \times 5(0,0007525 - 0,02525) = 5(54,44 - 200,72)$

$Q + 98 = -730,4 \Rightarrow Q = -828,4 \text{ kJ}$

$$3-80) V_1 = 0,005 \text{ m}^3 \quad v_1 = v_{f,15^\circ\text{Pa}} = 0,001053 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad m = 4,74 \text{ kg} \quad h_1 = h_{f,15^\circ\text{Pa}} = 467,11 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

(25)

$$h_2 = h_f + x h_{fg} = h_2 = 467,11 + 0,5 \times 2226,5$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2 = 1580,36 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum \dot{E}_g - \sum \dot{E}_a = \dot{H} \Rightarrow 300 + 8V \times 2700 \times \frac{1}{1000} = 4,74(1580,36 - 467,11)$$

$$\Rightarrow 300 + 21,6V = 5276,80 \Rightarrow V = \underline{\underline{230,9V}}$$

3-81) a) $T_{d,1 \text{ mPa}} = 179,91^\circ\text{C} \quad T_1 = 35^\circ\text{C} \quad T_2 > T_d$ old. J. hal kizgin buhar kesginde dir.

$$v_1 = 0,2825 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad m = \frac{V}{v} = m = \frac{1,5}{0,2825} = m = 5,3 \text{ kg} //$$

b) $T_2 = T_d = 179,91^\circ\text{C}$

c) $h_1 = 3157,7 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad h_2 = 2778,1 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$$Q - W_D = m(h_2 - h_1) = Q - 0 = 5,3(2778,1 - 3157,7)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \underline{\underline{-2011,88 \text{ kJ}}}$$

$$v_1 = 0,2825 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$v_2 = 0,19444 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$u_1 = 2875,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$u_2 = 2583,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W_S = m(u_2 - u_1) = Q - 1000 \times 5,3(0,19444 - 0,2825) = 5,3(2583,6 - 2875,2)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q =$$

$$Q = 466,718 = -1745,482$$

3-82) $\rho_{\text{air}} = 1,20, 23^\circ\text{C}$ $T_1 = 200^\circ\text{C}$ $P_1 > P_2$ oldiyandan $\rho_1 > \rho_2$ kuzin bular bsl.

$v_1 = 1,0803 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $m = \frac{0,5}{1,0803} \Rightarrow m = 0,462 \text{ kg}$

$P_{\text{top}} = P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{gaj}} = 500 = 200 + P_{\text{gaj}}$ Fluix
 $\Rightarrow P_{\text{gaj}} = 300 \text{ kPa}$

3-83) $v_1 = v_{g, 200\text{kPa}} = 0,8857 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $m = \frac{0,5}{0,8857} \Rightarrow m = 0,564 \text{ kg}$

$V_2 = 2V_1 \Rightarrow V_2 = 1 \text{ m}^3$

a) $v_2 = 1,7714 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $v_2 > v_g$ oldiyandan kuzin bular bsl/soyuk dir.

$P_2 = 300 \text{ kPa}$

1,6499 800°C

1,7714 $x^\circ\text{C}$

1,8041 800°C

$\frac{1,6499 - 1,7714}{1,6499 - 1,8041} = \frac{800 - x}{800 - 800}$

$\frac{-0,1215}{-0,1542} = \frac{800 - x}{-100} \Rightarrow 12,15 = 0,1542x \Rightarrow 123,36$

$\Rightarrow x = 878,0^\circ\text{C}$

b) $W = P(V_2 - V_1) \Rightarrow W = 300(1 - 0,5) \Rightarrow W = 150 \text{ kJ}$

c) $u_1 = 2529,5 \text{ kJ/kg}$

800°C $3662,8 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$878,9^\circ\text{C}$ $x \text{ kJ/kg}$

800°C $3854,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$\frac{-78,9}{-100} = \frac{3662,8 - x}{-181,3}$

$15093,57 = 100x - 366280$

$x = 3813,83 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$Q = 300(1 - 0,5) = 0,564(3813,83 - 2529,5) \Rightarrow Q = 875 \text{ kJ}$

$P_2 = 300 \text{ kPa}$

$P_2 = 300 \text{ kPa}$

$P_2 = 300 \text{ kPa}$

$P_2 = 300 \text{ kPa}$

$P_2 = 300 \text{ kPa}$

$W = P(V_2 - V_1)$

$W = 300(1 - 0,5) = 150 \text{ kJ}$

3-84) a) $v_{f, 200kPa} = 0,001061 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $V_1 = 3 \times 0,001061 = 1 V_1 = 3,183 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$

(26)

$V_2 = 0,06 \text{ m}^3$ $v_2 = 0,02 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $P_2 = 400kPa$

$v_{f, 400kPa} = 0,001084 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $v_{g, 400kPa} = 0,4625 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$v_f < v_2 < v_g$ old. 2. hal islat buhar bulgusindedir.

$v = v_f + x v_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,02 = 0,001084 + x(0,4625 - 0,001084)$

$\Rightarrow x = 0,04$

$x = \frac{m_g}{m} \Rightarrow 0,04 = \frac{m_g}{3} \Rightarrow m_g = 0,12 \text{ kg}$ $m_f = 3 - 0,12 = 2,88 \text{ kg}$

b) $T_2 = T_{g, 400kPa} = 143,63^\circ\text{C}$

c) $W_3 = P(V_2 - V_1) \Rightarrow W_3 = 400 \times (0,06 - 3,183 \times 10^{-3}) \Rightarrow W_3 = 22,72 \text{ kJ}$

$u_1 = 504,48 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$u_2 = 604,31 + 0,04 \times 1940,3 \Rightarrow u_2 = 682,28 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$Q - W_3 = m(u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow Q - 22,72 = 3(682,28 - 504,48) \Rightarrow Q = 556,1 \text{ kJ}$

3-85) $v_A = v_f + x v_{fg} \Rightarrow v_A = 0,0010 + 0,8(0,4625 - 0,0010)$

$\Rightarrow v_A = 0,37 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$u = 604,31 + 0,8 \times 1849,3 \Rightarrow u = 2163,75$

$m_A = \frac{0,2}{0,37} \Rightarrow m_A = 0,54 \text{ kg}$

$T_{d, 200kPa} = 120,23^\circ\text{C}$

$T = 25^\circ\text{C} > T_d$ oldugundan 2. hal islat buhar bulgusindedir.

$v_B = 1,1988 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$m_B = \frac{0,5}{1,1988} \Rightarrow m_B = 0,417 \text{ kg}$

$V_T = 0,2 + 0,5 = 0,7 \text{ m}^3$

$m_T = m_A + m_B \Rightarrow m_T = 0,54 + 0,417 = 0,957 \text{ kg}$

$v_T = 0,731 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

old. son hal ulak buhar bulgusindedir.

$0,731 = 0,0010 + x(1,1988 - 0,0010) \Rightarrow x = 0,0168$

$u_{son} = 104,88 + 0,0168 \times 2304,9 \Rightarrow u_{son} = 143,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$Q - W = m(u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow Q - 0 = 0,54(143,6 - 2163,75) + 0,417(143,6 - 2231,2)$

$\Rightarrow Q = -2170 \text{ kJ}$

3-75) a) $V_1 = V_2 = V = 0,6 \text{ m}^3$

$u = u_g, 200 \text{ kPa} = 0,02188 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $m = \frac{V}{u} = m' = \frac{0,6}{0,02188} \Rightarrow m = 27,42 \text{ kg}$

$u_f, 1200 \text{ kPa} = 0,0006862 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $u_g, 1200 \text{ kPa} = 0,08354 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$u_f < u < u_g \Rightarrow$ I. hal. islat buhar b'leşiminde $T_2 = T_{d, 1200 \text{ kPa}} = -12,53^\circ \text{C}$

b) $u = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,02188 = 0,0006862 + x(0,08354 - 0,0006862)$
 $\Rightarrow x = 0,255$

$x = \frac{m_g}{m_T} = 0,255 = \frac{m_g}{27,42} \Rightarrow m_g = 0,7 \text{ kg}$ $m_f = 27,42 - 0,7 = m = 20,42 \text{ kg}$

c) $u_1 = u_g, 200 \text{ kPa} = 183,13 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$u_2 = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u_2 = 24,43 + 0,255(165,36 - 24,43)$
 $\Rightarrow u_2 = 60,36 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$Q - W_s = m(u_2 - u_1) = Q - 0 = 27,42(60,36 - 183,13)$
 $\Rightarrow Q = -3360 \text{ kJ}$

3-94) a) $\bar{h}_1 = 17,563 \text{ kJ/kmol}$

$\bar{h}_2 = 30,129 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$\Delta \bar{h} = \bar{h}_2 - \bar{h}_1 = \Delta \bar{h} = 30,129 - 17,563 \Rightarrow \Delta \bar{h} = 12,566 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$\Delta u = \frac{\Delta \bar{h}}{M}$
 $\Delta h = \frac{\Delta \bar{h}}{M}$

$\Delta h = \frac{\Delta \bar{h}}{M} \Rightarrow \Delta h = \frac{12,566}{28,013} \times 100 \Rightarrow \Delta h = 448,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$P = \text{stat} \Rightarrow \Delta H = W_s + \Delta U$

b) - - - - -

c) $T_{\text{ort}} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} \Rightarrow T_{\text{ort}} = 800 \text{ K}$ $C_{p, \text{ort}} = 1,121 \text{ kJ/(kg} \cdot \text{K)}$

$\Delta h = C_{p, \text{ort}}(T_2 - T_1) \Rightarrow \Delta h = 1,121 \times (1000 - 600) \Rightarrow \Delta h = 448,4 \text{ kJ/kg}$

d) $C_p = 1,039 \text{ kJ/(kg} \cdot \text{K)}$

$\Delta h = C_p(T_2 - T_1) \Rightarrow \Delta h = 1,039(1000 - 600) \Rightarrow \Delta h = 415,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$$3-95) a) \bar{h}_1 = 14,770 \text{ kJ/kmol} \quad \bar{h}_2 = 24,523 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\Delta \bar{h} = \bar{h}_2 - \bar{h}_1 = \Delta \bar{h} = 24,523 - 14,770 = \Delta \bar{h} = 9,753 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

(22)

$$\Delta h = \frac{\Delta \bar{h}}{M} \Rightarrow \Delta h = \frac{9,753}{31,089} \times 1000 \Rightarrow \Delta h = 304,8 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$c) T_{ort} = \frac{500 + 800}{2} = 650 \text{ K} \quad C_{p,ort} = 1,017 \text{ kJ/(kg.K)}$$

$$\Delta h = C_{p,ort} (T_2 - T_1) \Rightarrow \Delta h = 1,017 \times (800 - 500) \Rightarrow \Delta h = 305,1 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$d) C_p = 0,918 \text{ kJ/(kg.K)} \quad \Delta h = C_p (T_2 - T_1) \Rightarrow \Delta h = 0,918 \times (800 - 500) \Rightarrow \Delta h = 275,4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$3-96) a) \bar{u}_1 = 8,100 \text{ kJ/kmol} \quad \bar{u}_2 = 20,839 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\Delta \bar{u} = \bar{u}_2 - \bar{u}_1 \Rightarrow \Delta \bar{u} = 12,739 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\Delta u = \frac{\Delta \bar{u}}{M} \Rightarrow \Delta u = \frac{12,739}{2,016} \times 1000 \Rightarrow \Delta u = 6318,94 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$c) T_{ort} = \frac{400 + 1000}{2} = 700 \text{ K} \quad C_{u,ort} = 10,480 \text{ kJ/(kg.K)}$$

$$\Delta u = C_{u,ort} (T_2 - T_1) \Rightarrow \Delta u = 10,480 (1000 - 400) \Rightarrow \Delta u = 6288 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$d) C_u = 10,183 \text{ kJ/(kg.K)} \quad \Delta u = 10,183 (1000 - 400) \Rightarrow \Delta u = 6109,8 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$3-98) a) P_1 V_1 = m R T_1 \Rightarrow 200 \times V_1 = 10 \times 0,2870 \times 300 \Rightarrow V_1 = 4,305 \text{ m}^3$$

$$b) T_1 = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{200 \times V_1}{300} = \frac{400 \times V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow T_2 = 600 \text{ K}$$

Acaibo, u'yu mu kullanca-e jdk. sa h'i mi? Burada, u'yu kullar. Çunku basma sabit deñil. h'i, sadece basma sabit ise kullar.

$$u_{1,300K} = 214,07 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$u_{2,600K} = 434,78 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_q = \Delta E \Rightarrow Q = m(u_2 - u_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = 10(434,78 - 214,07)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = 2207,1 \text{ kJ}$$

(28)

$$3-102) P_1 V_1 = m R T_1 \Rightarrow 100 \times 144 = m \times 0,2870 \times 288$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 174,21 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q - W = m C_v (T_2 - T_1) \Rightarrow 0 - (-0,15 \times 36000) = 174,21 \times 0,718 (T_2 - 288)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5400 = 125,08 T_2 - 36023,84 \Rightarrow T_2 = 331,2 \text{ K}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_2 = 58,2^\circ \text{C}$$

$$3-103) P_1 V_1 = m R T_1 \Rightarrow 100 \times 0,3 = m \times 0,2598 \times 300$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 0,385 \text{ kg}$$

$$\bar{U}_{1,300\text{K}} = 6,242 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{100 \text{ V}}{300} = \frac{150 \text{ V}}{T_2} \Rightarrow T_2 = 450 \text{ K}$$

$$\bar{U}_{2,450\text{K}} = 9,487 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$Q - W = \Delta U \Rightarrow -2 - W = 0,385 \times \frac{1000}{31,533} (9,487 - 6,242)$$

$$\Rightarrow W = -40,94 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3-106) P_1 V_1 = m R T_1 \Rightarrow 400 \times 0,1 = m \times 0,2870 \times 288$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 0,467 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q - W_D = \Delta H \Rightarrow 0 - (-15) = m C_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta H = m C_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 15 = 0,467 \times 5,1926 (T_2 - 288)$$

$$\Rightarrow 15 = 2,42 T_2 - 721,16 \Rightarrow T_2 = 304,2 \text{ K} \Rightarrow T_2 = 31,2^\circ \text{C}$$

$$3-107) P_1 V_1 = m R T_1 \Rightarrow 1000 \times 0,8 = m \times 0,2968 \times 600$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 4,347 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q - W_D = \Delta H \Rightarrow Q - 0 = 4,347 \times \frac{1000}{28,013} (10,180 - 17,563)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = -355,01 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3-105) V_1 = V_2 = V = \text{isot}$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{100 V}{288} = \frac{500 V}{T_2} \Rightarrow T_2 = 1440 K$$

$$Q - W_s = \Delta U \Rightarrow Q - W_s = m C_v (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q - 0 = 0,5 \times 3,1156 (1440 - 288)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = 1857 \text{ kJ}$$

Piston V_1 hacminde 100 kPa basınçta durdurulmuş hizada duruyor. Pistonun hareket etmesi için 500 kPa basınç olması ve bir T_2 sıcaklığı olması gerekir. Bu halde iken $V_1 = V_2 = V$

$$3-108) Q - W_b = \Delta H \Rightarrow Q - W_b = m C_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow -60 - W_b = 15 \times 1,005 (77 - 25)$$

$$\Rightarrow -60 - W_b = 783,9 \Rightarrow W_b = -844 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\dot{W} = \frac{W}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \dot{W} = \frac{844}{3600} \Rightarrow \dot{W} = 0,234 \text{ kW}$$

$$3-109) P_1 V_1 = m R T_1 \Rightarrow 200 \times 0,3 = m \times 0,1889 \times 300$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 3,06 \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{P \times 0,3}{300} = \frac{P \times 0,6}{T_2} \Rightarrow T_2 = 600 K$$

$$Q - W_b = \Delta H \Rightarrow Q - V I \Delta t = m (h_2 - h_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 - (110 I \times 600 \times \frac{1}{1000}) = 3,06 \times \frac{1000}{44,01} (22,280 - 9,431)$$

$$\Rightarrow 66 I = 309,47 \Rightarrow I = 4,7 A$$

$$3-111) Q - W = \Delta U$$

$$\Delta U = m C_v (T_2 - T_1) \Rightarrow \Delta U = 0 \quad (T_1 = T_2 = T = \text{isot})$$

$$Q - W = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{W} = \dot{Q} \Rightarrow \dot{W} = \frac{8000}{3600} \Rightarrow \dot{W} = 2,22 \text{ kW}$$

$$3-112) P_1 = P_2 = \text{sbt} \Rightarrow \Delta U = 0$$

$$Q - W_3 = \Delta U \Rightarrow Q = W_3 \Rightarrow W_3 = 40 \text{ kJ}$$

(29)

$$3-113) P_1 = P_2 = \text{sbt} \Rightarrow \Delta U = 0$$

$$Q - W_3 = \Delta U \Rightarrow Q = W$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = 15 - 3 \Rightarrow Q = 12 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3-114) P_1 V_1 = n R T_1 \Rightarrow 200 \times V_1 = 3 \times 0,2870 \times 300$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 = 4,29 \text{ m}^3 \quad V_2 = 2V_1 \Rightarrow V_2 = 8,58 \text{ m}^3$$

$$W_3 = P(V_2 - V_1) \Rightarrow W_3 = 400(8,58 - 4,29)$$

$$\Rightarrow W_3 = 1716 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{n} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{200 \times 4,29}{300} = \frac{400 \times 8,58}{n_2} \Rightarrow P_2 = 1200 \text{ K}$$

$$u_1 = u_{300\text{K}} = 214,07 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$u_2 = u_{1200\text{K}} = 933,33 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W_3 = \Delta U \Rightarrow Q - 1716 = 3(933,33 - 214,07) \Rightarrow Q = 2674 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3-115) P_1 V_1 = n R T_1 \Rightarrow 200 V_1 = 3 \times 0,2870 \times 300$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 = 4,29 \text{ m}^3 \quad V_2 = 2V_1 \Rightarrow V_2 = 8,58 \text{ m}^3 \quad P_1 = P_2$$

$$W_3 = P(V_2 - V_1) \Rightarrow W_3 = 200(8,58 - 4,29) \Rightarrow W_3 = 858 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{n} = \frac{P_3 V_3}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{200 \times 4,29}{300} = \frac{400 \times 8,58}{n_3} \Rightarrow P_3 = 1200 \text{ K}$$

$$u_1 = u_{300\text{K}} = 214,07 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$u_3 = u_{1200\text{K}} = 933,33 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W_3 = \Delta U \Rightarrow Q - W_{12} - W_{23} = m(u_3 - u_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q - 858 - 0 = 3(933,33 - 214,07)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = 2416 \text{ kJ}$$

$W_{23} = 0$ 'dir. Çünkü burada hacim sabittir. Sadece basınç ve sıcaklık artıyor.

$$W_3 = P(V_2 - V_1) \leftarrow (V_2 = V_1 = \text{sbt})$$

$$W_3 = 0$$

$$3-11e) \frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} = \frac{400 \times 0,4}{30} = \frac{200 \times V_2}{30}$$

$$= V_2 = 0,8 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P_1 = P_2 = P_3 = \Delta U = m C_v (T_2 - T_1) = 0$$

$$Q - W_s = \Delta U = 0, \quad Q = W_s = Q = P(V_2 - V_1) = 0 = 200(0,8 - 0,4)$$

$$= Q = 80 \text{ kJ}$$

= Katı ve sıvıların İçi Enerji, Entalpi ve Özgül Isıları =

Katı ve sıvılar için,

$$C_p = C_v = C$$

$$\Delta U = u_2 - u_1 = \int_1^2 C(T) dT \quad (\text{kJ/kg}) \quad \Delta U \cong C_{ave} (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$h_2 - h_1 = (u_2 - u_1) + v(P_2 - P_1) \quad (v_1 = v_2 = v)$$

$$\Delta h = \Delta u + v \Delta P$$

$P_2 = P_1 = P = \text{sbt}$ yani $\Delta P = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta u = 0$ olur.

$$h_2 - h_1 = v(P_2 - P_1)$$

“
”
Eğer 2 hali sıkıştırılmış sıvı, 1 hali de aynı sıcaklıkta doymuş sıvı hali olarak alınır, verilen bir basınç P ve sıcaklık T 'de sıkıştırılmış sıvının entalpisini

$$h_{@P,T} \cong h_{f@T} + v_{f@T} (P - P_{doyma})$$

Übnet 3-22 =

$$\overset{\circ}{Q} - \overset{\circ}{W} = \overset{\circ}{\Delta U} \Rightarrow \overset{\circ}{\Delta U} = 0$$

30

$$\Delta U_{\text{St}} = \Delta U_{\text{Fe}} + \Delta U_{\text{SW}} = 0 \Rightarrow [mC(T_2 - T_1)]_{\text{Fe}} + [mC(T_2 - T_1)]_{\text{SW}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [50 \times 0,450 (T_2 - 80)] + [500 \times 4,184 (T_2 - 25)] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_2 = 25,6^\circ\text{C}$$

Übnet 3-23 = a) 100°C
 15 MPa

$$\Rightarrow h = h_f = 430,28 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{b) } h_{f, 100^\circ\text{C}} = 419,04 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{c) } h_{@P,T} = h_{f@T} + v_f (P - P_{\text{sat}}) \Rightarrow h_{@P,T} = 419,04 + 0,001 (15000 - 101,37) \\ \Rightarrow h_{@P,T} = 433,94 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$3-117) \rho = \frac{m}{V} \Rightarrow m = \rho V \Rightarrow m = 1000 \times 0,04 \Rightarrow m = 40 \text{ kg}$$

$$\overset{\circ}{Q} - \overset{\circ}{W} = \overset{\circ}{\Delta U} \Rightarrow \overset{\circ}{\Delta U} = 0$$

$$\Delta U_{\text{St}} = \Delta U_{\text{Al}} + \Delta U_{\text{SW}} \Rightarrow 0 = [m \times C (T_2 - T_1)]_{\text{Al}} + [m \times C (T_2 - T_1)]_{\text{SW}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = m \times 0,890 (30 - 60) + 40 \times 4,184 (30 - 25)$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 31 \text{ kg}$$

$$3-118) \overset{\circ}{Q} = 0 \quad \overset{\circ}{W}_s = 0$$

$$\overset{\circ}{Q} - \overset{\circ}{W}_s = \overset{\circ}{\Delta U} \Rightarrow \overset{\circ}{\Delta U} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = [m \times C (T_2 - T_1)]_{\text{Cu}} + [m \times C (T_2 - T_1)]_{\text{SW}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 \times 0,386 (T_2 - 70) + 80 \times 4,184 (T_2 - 25) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 19,3 T_2 - 1371 + 334,72 T_2 - 8368 = 0 \Rightarrow T_2 = 27,45^\circ\text{C}$$

50

$$3-120) \rho_{\text{Lu}} = \frac{m_{\text{Lu}}}{V_{\text{Lu}}} \Rightarrow m_{\text{Lu}} = 1000 \times 0,08 = 80 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma E_g - \Sigma E_c &= \Delta U \Rightarrow 0,2 \times 1500 = m \times 0,450(27-0) + 80 \times 4,184(27-20) \\ &\Rightarrow 300 = -28,35m + 2343,04 \Rightarrow m = 72,1 \text{ kg} // \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3-121) \Sigma E_g - \Sigma E_c &= \Delta U \Rightarrow 0 - 600 = 50 \times 0,386(T_2-70) + 20 \times 0,450(T_2-80) + 150 \times 4,184(T_2-20) \\ &\Rightarrow -600 = 19,3T_2 - 1351 + 9T_2 - 720 + 627,6T_2 - 12552 \\ &\Rightarrow T_2 = 21,38^\circ \text{C} // \end{aligned}$$

$$3-138) PV = mRT \Rightarrow 100 \times 140 = m \times 0,2870 \times 283 \Rightarrow m = 172,36 \text{ kg}$$

$$u = 1,0803 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad m = \frac{0,015}{1,0803} \Rightarrow m = 0,0138 \text{ kg} \quad u_1 = 2654,4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

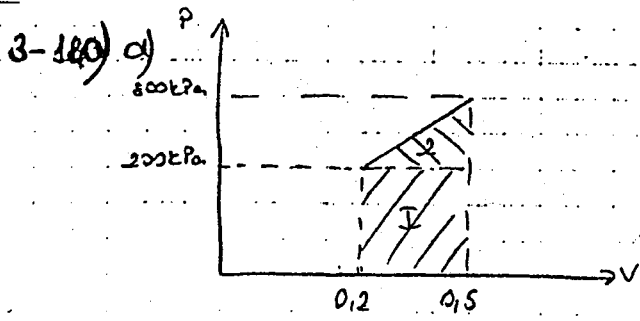
$$u_{f,100^\circ\text{C}} = 0,001043 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u_{g,100^\circ\text{C}} = 1,6940 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$u_f < u < u_g$ \Rightarrow 2. hal islok buhar bsgesinde dir.

$$\begin{aligned} u &= u_f + x u_{fg} = 1,0803 = 0,0010 + x(1,6940 - 0,0010) \\ &\Rightarrow x = 0,637 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_2 &= u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u_2 = 419,36 + 0,637 \times 2088,7 \\ &\Rightarrow u_2 = 1747,86 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q - W &= \Delta U_{\text{Lu}} \Rightarrow Q - W = m(u_2 - u_1) + m C_u (T_2 - T_1) \\ &\Rightarrow 0,12 \times 1800 = 0,0138(1747,86 - 2654,4) + 172,36 \times 0,718(T_2 - 283) \\ &\Rightarrow 216 = -12,51 + 123,75 T_2 - 35021,25 \\ &\Rightarrow T_2 = 284,84 \text{ K} \\ &\Rightarrow T_2 = 11,85^\circ \text{C} // \end{aligned}$$



$$W_{II} = W_{dashed} = \frac{(800+200) \times 0,3}{2}$$

$$= W_{II} = 150 \text{ kJ}$$

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b) $W_{I,II} = W_{dashed} = W_{I,II} = \frac{(800-200) \times 0,3}{2}$

$$= W_{I,II} = 90 \text{ kJ}$$

3-141) $x = \frac{m_g}{m_T} = x = \frac{3}{5} = x = 0,6$

$$u = u_f + x u_{fg} = u = 0,0010 + 0,6 \times (1,6940 - 0,0010)$$

$$= u = 1,0168 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad V_i = m u_i = V_i = 5 \times 1,0168 = V_i = 5,084 \text{ m}^3$$

$$p = p_{d,1000Pa} = 80,63 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_2 = 6,1 \text{ m}^3 \quad u_2 = \frac{V_2}{m} = u_2 = \frac{6,1}{5} = u_2 = 1,22 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$u_{f,1000Pa} = 0,001061 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u_{g,1000Pa} = 0,8857 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$u_2 > u_g$ d.h. 2. hat keppin kitar kstgesindedir.

250 °C	1,1088 m ³ /kg
x °C	1,22 m ³ /kg
300 °C	1,3162 m ³ /kg

$$\frac{250-x}{-50} = \frac{-0,0212}{0,1174} \Rightarrow 29,35 - 0,1174x = 1,06$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 240,97 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$p_2 = 240,97 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

b) $m_s = 0$

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{6} \pi D^3 = 3,58 \text{ m}^3 \quad V_2 = 8V_1 = 1 \cdot V_2 = 28,64 \text{ m}^3$$

936 kJ

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{\pi_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{\pi_2} \Rightarrow \frac{200 \times 3,58}{500} = \frac{50 \times 28,64}{\pi_2} \Rightarrow \pi_2 = 1000 \text{ K}$$

$$\pi_2 = 1587$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = 1,587$$

$$u_{1,500\text{K}} = 359,48 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad u_{2,1000\text{K}} = 758,94 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$W = m(u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow W = 5(758,94 - 359,48)$$

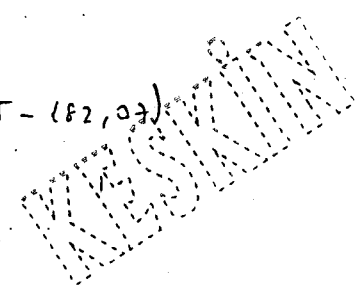
$$3-143) \quad \vartheta_1 = \vartheta_{g,200\text{kPa}} = 0,08354 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad h_1 = h_{g,200\text{kPa}} = 182,07 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\pi_{D,200\text{kPa}} = -12,53^\circ\text{C} \quad \pi_2 = 70^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow \pi_2 > \pi_1 \Rightarrow \text{L. Eigen L\u00f6ser L\u00f6ses!}$$

60°C	227,50 kJ/kg	}	$\frac{-10}{-20} = \frac{227,50 - x}{-13,13} \Rightarrow 131,9 = 20x - 4558$ $\Rightarrow x = 234,495 \text{ kJ/kg}$
70°C	x		
80°C	241,03 kJ/kg		

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_a = \Delta U \Rightarrow 250 + 110 \text{ J} \times 360 \times \frac{1}{1000} = 12(234,495 - 182,07)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 9,57 \text{ A}$$



$$3-144) \quad a) \quad x = 0,25$$

$$\vartheta = \vartheta_f + x \vartheta_{fg} \Rightarrow \vartheta = 0,0006862 + 0,25(0,08354 - 0,0006862)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vartheta = 0,0214 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$V = m \vartheta \Rightarrow V = 0,2 \times 0,0214 \Rightarrow V = 4,28 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \quad 0,00428$$

$$b) \quad \vartheta_2 = \vartheta_{g,200\text{kPa}} = 0,08354 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$W = P m (\vartheta_2 - \vartheta_1) \Rightarrow W = 200 \times 0,2 (0,08354 - 0,0214)$$

$$\Rightarrow W = 2,4856 \text{ kJ}$$

$$u_1 = u_f + x u_{fg} = u_1 = 24,43 + 0,25(165,36 - 24,43)$$

$$= u_1 = 59,66 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad u_2 = u_{g,200 \text{ kPa}} = 165,36 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

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$$Q - W = m(u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow Q - 2,4856 = 0,2(165,36 - 59,66)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = 23,62 \text{ kJ}$$

$$3-145) \quad u_1 = u_{g,150 \text{ kPa}} = 0,3749 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad m = \frac{0,4}{0,3749} = m = 1,067 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_1 = T_{d,150 \text{ kPa}} = 151,86 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$u_2 = u_{g,300 \text{ kPa}} = 0,6058 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$Q - W = m c_v (T_2 - T_1) \Rightarrow 0 - 200(0,6058 - 0,3749) = 1,067 \times 1,4108 (T_2 - 151,86)$$

$$\Rightarrow -46,18 = 1,50 T_2 - 228,6 \Rightarrow T_2 = 121,61 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$3-146) \quad \frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{150 \times 0,5}{293} = \frac{400 \times V_2}{413} \Rightarrow V_2 = 0,264 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P_1 V_1^\gamma = P_2 V_2^\gamma \Rightarrow 150 \times 0,5^\gamma = 400 \times 0,264^\gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{0,5}{0,264} \right)^\gamma = \frac{400}{150}$$

$$12 c_v \text{ kJ}$$

$$12 c_v \text{ kJ}$$

$$P(V_2 - V_1)$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{150 \times 0,5}{293} = \frac{400 \times V_2}{413}$$

$$\frac{V_1}{10} = \frac{V_2}{25}$$

$$V_2 = 2,5 V_1$$

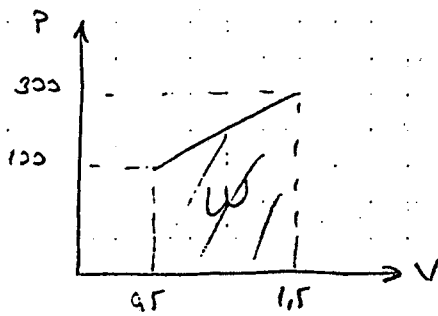
$$3-149) a) P_1 V_1 = m R T_1 = 100 \times 0,7 = m \times 2,0769 \times 298$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 0,08 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_2 = 300 \text{ kPa} \quad V_2 = 1,5 \text{ m}^3$$

$$W = W_A = \frac{(100 + 300)(1,5 - 0,7)}{2} = W = 200 \text{ kJ}$$

$$0,02$$



$$b) \frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{100 \times 0,7}{298} = \frac{300 \times 1,5}{T_2} \Rightarrow T_2 = 2682 \text{ K}$$

$$Q - W = \Delta U \Rightarrow Q - 200 = m C_v (T_2 - T_1) \Rightarrow Q - 200 = 0,08 \times 3,1156 (2682 - 298)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = 784,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$3-153) P V = m R T = 1000 \times 20 = m \times 0,2870 \times 298$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 141,735 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q = 0 \quad W = 0 \Rightarrow Q - W = \Delta U \Rightarrow \Delta U = 0$$

$$141,735 \times 0,718 (T_2 - 22) + 1000 \times 4,184 (T_2 - 80) = 0$$

$$101,765 T_2 - 22 \times 38,83 + 4184 T_2 - 334720 = 0 \Rightarrow T_2 = 78,6^\circ \text{C} //$$

$$3-154) Q - W = \Delta U \Rightarrow - \frac{10000}{3600} \times 24 \times 3600 = 1000 \times 4,184 (20 - T_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow -240000 = 83680 - 4184 T_1 \Rightarrow T_1 = 77,36^\circ \text{C} //$$

3-155) $P_1 V_1 = m R T \Rightarrow 500 \times 1 = m \times 0,2968 \times 353$

$\Rightarrow m_{N_2} = 4,77 \text{ kg}$

$P V = m R T \Rightarrow 500 \times 1 = m \times 2,0769 \times 288$

$\Rightarrow m_{He} = 0,807 \text{ kg}$

$Q - W = \Delta U \Rightarrow \Delta U = 0 \Rightarrow 4,77 \times 0,743 (T_2 - 80) + 0,807 \times 3,1156 (T_2 - 25) = 0$

$\Rightarrow 3,54 T_2 - 283,52 + 2,51 T_2 - 62,85 = 0$

$\Rightarrow T_2 = 57,25^\circ C$

3-156) $Q - W = \Delta U \Rightarrow \Delta U = 0 \Rightarrow 4,77 \times 0,743 (T_2 - 80) + 0,807 \times 3,1156 (T_2 - 15) + 5 \times 0,386 (T_2 - 52,5) = 0$

$\Rightarrow 3,54 T_2 - 283,52 + 2,51 T_2 - 62,85 + 1,93 T_2 - 101,325 = 0$

$\Rightarrow T_2 = 56,1^\circ C$

22,84

3-160) $m_{su} = \rho_{su} \times V_{su} \Rightarrow m_{su} = 1000 \times 0,001 = m_{su} = 1 \text{ kg}$

$Q - W = \Delta U \Rightarrow \Delta U = 0 \Rightarrow 1 \times 4,184 (T_2 - 3) + 68 \times 3,6 (T_2 - 38) = 0$

$\Rightarrow 4,184 T_2 - 12,552 + 244,8 T_2 - 9302,4 = 0$

$\Rightarrow T_2 = 37,41^\circ C$

$38 - 37,41 = 0,59^\circ C$ difer

3-161) $Q - W = \Delta U = 0 \Rightarrow [m c (T_2 - T_1)]_{su} + [m c (T_2 - T_1)]_{buz} = 0$

$\Rightarrow 0,2 \times 4,184 (5 - 20) + m \times 22,84 (5 - 0) = 0$

$\Rightarrow -12,552 + 114,2 m = 0 \Rightarrow m = 0,110 \text{ kg}$

b) $0,2 \times 4,184 (5 - 20) + m \times (22,84) (5 - (-8)) = 0$

$-12,552 + 206,82 m = 0 \Rightarrow m = 0,042 \text{ kg}$

c) $0,2 \times 4,184 (5 - 20) + m \times 4,184 (5 - 0) = 0 \Rightarrow -12,552 + 20,92 m = 0$

$\Rightarrow m = 0,6 \text{ kg}$

$$3-162) Q - W = \Delta U = 0 \Rightarrow 1000 \times 4,184 (T_2 - 20) + 80 \times 27,84 (T_2 + 5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4184 T_2 - 83680 + 1827,2 T_2 + 9136 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_2 = 12,4^\circ \text{C}$$

$$3-163) u = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u = 0,0010 + 0,2 (1,6729 - 0,0010)$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 0,335 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$m = \frac{0,01}{0,335} \Rightarrow m = 0,03 \text{ kg}$$

$$u_{f,110^\circ\text{C}} = 0,001046 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad m_2 = \frac{0,01}{0,001046} \Rightarrow m_2 = 9,578 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = m_1 + m_{\text{buz}} \Rightarrow 9,578 = 0,03 + m_{\text{buz}} \Rightarrow m_{\text{buz}} = 9,548 \text{ kg}$$

$$3-164) P = \frac{F}{A} \Rightarrow 100 = \frac{F_{\text{max}}}{0,1} \Rightarrow F_{\text{max}} = 10 \text{ kN} //$$

$$u_1 = u_{g,110^\circ\text{C}} = 1,6940 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad m = \frac{0,05}{1,6940} \Rightarrow m = 0,0295 \text{ kg}$$

$$u_{f,35^\circ\text{C}} = 0,001004 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u_{g,35^\circ\text{C}} = 32,89 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$u_f < u < u_g$ o'ldiginin 2. hal islat kutur b'lg'ine d'r.

$$u = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow 1,6940 = 0,0010 + x (32,89 - 0,0010)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0,05$$

$$u_1 = u_{g,110^\circ\text{C}} = 2506,1 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$u_2 = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u_2 = 125,78 + 0,05 \times 2290,8$$

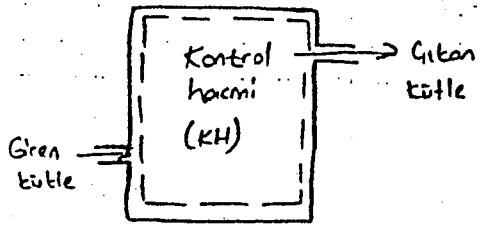
$$\Rightarrow u_2 = 240,32 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W = m (u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow Q - 0 = 0,0295 (240,32 - 2506,1)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = -66,84 \text{ kJ} //$$

- TERMODİNAMİĞİN I. YASASI = KONTROL HACİMLERİ -

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- Kütle korunumu ilkesi -

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{KH'ne giren} \\ \text{toplam kütle} \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{KH'den çıkan} \\ \text{toplam kütle} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{KH içinde} \\ \text{toplam kütle} \\ \text{değişimi} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\sum m_g - \sum m_c = \Delta m_{ku}}$$

- Kütle Debisi ve Hacimsel Debi -

$\dot{m} \rightarrow$ Kütle debisi

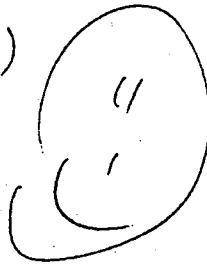
$$d\dot{m} = \rho v_n dA$$

$$\boxed{\dot{m} = \rho v_{ort} A} \quad (\text{kg/s})$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{v}$$

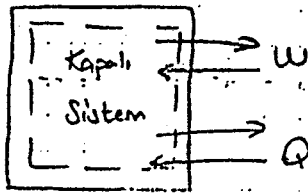
$\dot{V} \rightarrow$ Hacimsel Debi

$$\dot{V} = \int_A v_n dA = \boxed{\dot{V} = v_{ort} A} \quad (\text{m}^3/\text{s})$$



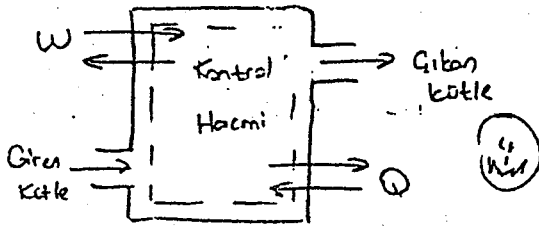
$$\boxed{\dot{m} = \rho \dot{V} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = \frac{\dot{V}}{v}}$$

- Enerjinin korunumu ilkesi -



Kapalı sistem için

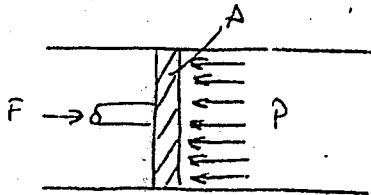
$$Q - W = \Delta E$$



$$\left(\text{Sınırları işlevi olarak geçen toplam enerji} \right) + \left(KH'ye giren kütlelerin toplam enerjisi \right) - \left(KH'den çıkan kütlelerin toplam enerjisi \right) = \left(KH'nin net enerji değişimi \right)$$

$$Q - W + \sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{KH}$$

- Akış İzi -



$$F = PA$$

$$W_{AKI} = FL \Rightarrow W_{AKI} = PAL \Rightarrow W_{AKI} = PV \quad (KJ)$$

$$(V = AL)$$

$$W_{AKI} = P_0 V \quad (KJ/kg)$$

- Akışkanın Toplam Enerjisi -

$$e = u + ke + pe \Rightarrow e = u + \frac{v^2}{2} + gz \quad (KJ/kg)$$

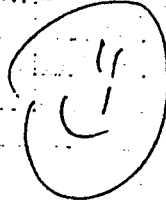
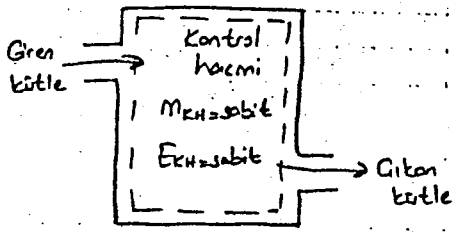
Bir kontrol hacmine giren veya çıkan akışkan, yukarıda belirtildiği gibi fazladan bir enerjiye, akış enerjisine ($P_0 v$) sahiptir. Bu nedenle, akış olan bir ortamda, akışkanın birim kütleinin toplam enerjisi (Θ)

$$\Theta = P_0 v + e = P_0 v + (u + ke + pe) \quad (KJ/kg)$$

$$u + P_0 v = h$$

$$\Theta = h + ke + pe \quad (KJ/kg)$$

- SÜREKLİ AKIŞLI AKIK SİSTEM -



Kontrol hacmi içinde yapın ve ya geçen bir süre zamanla değişmez. Böylece kontrol hacminin kütlesi (m) hacmi (V) ve toplam enerjisi (E) sürekli akışlı akık sistemde sabittir. Bunun bir sonucu olarak sürekli akışlı akık sistemler içi sıfırdır. Çünkü V_{KH} sabittir. Ayrıca, kontrol hacmine giren toplam kütle ve enerji, kontrol hacminden çıkan toplam kütle ve enerji eşittir. Çünkü m_{KH} ve E_{KH} sabittir.



$\sum m_g = \sum m_a$ Çünkü $m_{KH} = \text{sabit}$ tir.

$\sum E_g = \sum E_a$ Çünkü $E_{KH} = \text{sabit}$ tir.

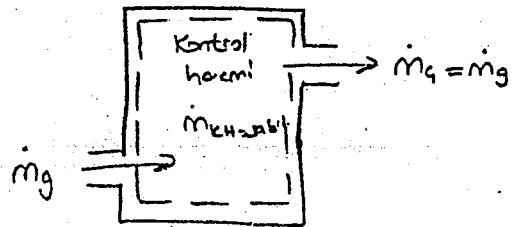
Ayrıca $V_{KH} = \text{sabit}$ tir.

- Kütlenin korunumu -

$\left(\begin{matrix} \text{Birim zamanda} \\ \text{KH'ye giren} \\ \text{toplam kütle} \end{matrix} \right) = \left(\begin{matrix} \text{Birim zamanda} \\ \text{KH'den çıkan} \\ \text{toplam kütle} \end{matrix} \right)$



$\sum \dot{m}_g = \sum \dot{m}_a$ (kg/s)



$m_{KH} = \text{sbt}$ $\dot{m}_{KH} = \text{sbt}$

$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2$

$\rho_1 U_1 A_1 = \rho_2 U_2 A_2$

$\frac{1}{\rho_1} \rho_1 U_1 A_1 = \frac{1}{\rho_2} \rho_2 U_2 A_2$

$\dot{m} = \rho U A$

$\dot{V} = U A$

$\dot{m} = \rho U A$

- Enerjinin korunumu -

$$E_{KH} = \text{sabit} \rightarrow \Delta E_{KH} = 0$$

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \sum \dot{m}_a \Theta_a - \sum \dot{m}_g \Theta_g \quad (\Theta = h + ke + pe)$$

$$\dot{\Theta} - \dot{W} = \sum \dot{m}_a \left(h_a + \frac{V_a^2}{2} + g z_a \right) - \sum \dot{m}_g \left(h_g + \frac{V_g^2}{2} + g z_g \right) \quad (\text{kW}) \quad \text{VEYA}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_a = \Delta E_{sb} = 0$$

$$Q_g + W_g + m \Theta_g - Q_a - W_a - m \Theta_a = 0$$

(Tek giriş ve çıkışlı sistemler için)
 $m_1 = m_2 = m$

$\dot{m} = \dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 \rightarrow$ Tek giriş ve çıkışlı sistemler için

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m} \left[h_2 - h_1 + \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2} + g(z_2 - z_1) \right] \quad (\text{kW}) \quad \text{veya}$$

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m} (\Delta h + \Delta ke + \Delta pe) \quad (\text{kW})$$

$$q = \frac{\dot{Q}}{\dot{m}} \quad , \quad w = \frac{\dot{W}}{\dot{m}}$$

Mükemmel gazlar için entalpi yaklaşım olarak

$$\Delta h = C_{p,ort} (T_2 - T_1)$$

Löleler \rightarrow basıncı düşürüp ısı arttırır

Yayılcılar \rightarrow basıncı arttırıp ısı düşürür.

4-14) a) $P_0 u_1 = R T_1 = 300 u_1 = 0,2870 \times 473 \Rightarrow u_1 = 0,452 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$\dot{m} = \frac{1}{u_1} U_1 A_1 \Rightarrow \dot{m} = \frac{1}{0,452} 30 \times 0,008 \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 0,5304 \text{ kg/s}$

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b) $h_1 = h_{f, 473 \text{ K}} = 475,315 \text{ kJ/kg}$

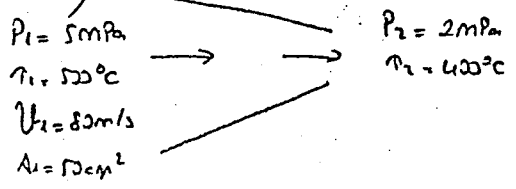
$q - \dot{w} = \Delta h + \Delta ke + \Delta pe \Rightarrow 0 = h_2 - 475,315 + \frac{180^2 - 30^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000}$
 $\Rightarrow h_2 = 459,565 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$P_2 = 100 \text{ kPa}$
 $h_2 = 459,565 \text{ kJ/kg}$ } $T_2 = 457,6 \text{ K} \Rightarrow T_2 = 184,6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

c) $P_2 u_2 = R T_2 = 100 u_2 = 0,2870 \times 457,6 \Rightarrow u_2 = 1,313 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$\dot{m} = \frac{1}{u_2} U_2 A_2 \Rightarrow 0,5304 = \frac{1}{1,313} 180 \times A_2 \Rightarrow A_2 = 38,7 \text{ cm}^2$

4-15)



a) $T_{2,5 \text{ MPa}} = 263,98 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_1 > T_2$. Olatijunatun I. hal kizgin buhar kizginidir.

$P_1 = 5 \text{ MPa}$
 $T_1 = 500 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ } $\Rightarrow h_1 = 3433,8 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $u_1 = 0,06857 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$P_2 = 2 \text{ MPa}$
 $T_2 = 400 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ } $\Rightarrow h_2 = 3247,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $u_2 = 0,15120 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$\dot{m} = \frac{1}{u_1} U_1 A_1 \Rightarrow \dot{m} = \frac{1}{0,06857} \times 80 \times 0,005 \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 5,833 \text{ kg/s}$

b) $\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m} (\Delta h + \Delta ke + \Delta pe)$ ($\dot{W} = \Delta pe = 0$)

$-90 = 5,833 \left(3247,6 - 3433,8 + \frac{U_2^2 - 80^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \right)$

$-90 = -1086,10 - \frac{U_2^2 - 80^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \Rightarrow U_2 = 1413,72 \text{ m/s}$

$\dot{m} = \frac{1}{u_2} U_2 A_2 \Rightarrow 5,833 = \frac{1}{0,15120} \times 1413,72 \times A_2 \Rightarrow A_2 = 6,238 \text{ cm}^2$

$$4-16) a) P_1 v_1 = R T_1 = 1000 v_1 = 0,1889 \times 773$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = 0,146 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{1}{v_1} v_1 A_1 = \frac{6000}{3600} = \frac{1}{0,146} \times v_1 \times 0,004 \Rightarrow v_1 = 60,8 \text{ m/s} //$$

$$b) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 773 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} \bar{h}_1 = \bar{h}_{773} = 30,797 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$q - w = \Delta h + \Delta ke + \Delta pe \quad (q = w = \Delta pe = 0)$$

$$0 = 44,01 (h_2 - 30,797) + \frac{45^2 - 60,8^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$0 = 44,01 h_2 - 1355,508 + 99,40 = h_2 = 28,54 \text{ kJ/mol} //$$

$$4-17) c) P_1 v_1 = R T_1 = 300 v_1 = 0,2870 \times 350$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = 0,334 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$h_1 = h_{350\text{K}} = 350,49 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$q - w = \Delta h + \Delta ke + \Delta pe \quad (w = pe = 0)$$

$$-3,2 = h_2 - 350,49 + \frac{320^2 - 55^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$-3,2 = h_2 - 350,49 + 49,95 = h_2 = 297,34 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_2 = 297,34 \text{ kJ/kg} \Rightarrow T_2 = 24,2^\circ \text{C} //$$

$$b) P_2 v_2 = R T_2 = 100 v_2 = 0,2870 \times 297,2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = 0,852 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v_1} v_1 A_1 = \frac{1}{v_2} v_2 A_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{0,334} 50 \times 0,01 = \frac{1}{0,852} 320 \times A_2 \Rightarrow A_2 = 39,7 \text{ cm}^2 //$$

4-18) $P_1 = 700 \text{ kPa} = 27,65^\circ\text{C}$: $T_1 = 100^\circ\text{C} > T_2$ old. I. hal kızgın buhar bslgesi.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 700 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 100^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} h_1 = 250,33 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ v_1 = 0,03413 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 300 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 30^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} h_2 = 207,12 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ v_2 = 0,06573 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array}$$

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a) $q - w = \Delta h + \Delta ke + \Delta pe$ ($q = w = \Delta pe = 0$)

$$0 = 207,12 - 250,33 + \frac{v_2^2 - 20^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \Rightarrow 43,21 = \frac{v_2^2 - 20^2}{2000} \Rightarrow v_2 = 294,65 \text{ m/s}$$

b) $\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v_1} v_1 A_1 = \frac{1}{v_2} v_2 A_2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{0,03413} 20 A_1 = \frac{1}{0,06573} 294,65 A_2 \Rightarrow 20 \times 0,06573 \times A_1 = 294,65 \times 0,03413 \times A_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{294,65 \times 0,03413}{20 \times 0,06573} \Rightarrow \frac{A_1}{A_2} = 7,66$$

4-19) $P_1 = 3 \text{ MPa}$ } $h_1 = 3230,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $T_1 = 400^\circ\text{C}$ } $v_1 = 0,09936 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{sis} = 0$ ($q = w = \Delta pe = 0$)

$$h_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} - h_2 - \frac{v_2^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} = 0$$

$$3230,9 + \frac{40^2}{2000} = h_2 + \frac{300^2}{2000} \Rightarrow h_2 + 45 = 3231,7$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2 = 3186,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$h_f, 2,5 \text{ MPa} = 862,11 \text{ kJ/kg}$: $h_g, 2,5 \text{ MPa} = 2803,1 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$h_2 > h_g$ olduğundan II. hal kızgın buhar bslgesindedir.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 2,5 \text{ MPa} \\ h_2 = 3186,7 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} T_2 = \underline{\underline{376,725^\circ\text{C}}} \\ v_2 = 0,11528 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array}$$

$$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_1} \rho_1 u_1 A_1 = \frac{1}{\rho_2} \rho_2 u_2 A_2 \Rightarrow \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{\rho_2 u_2}{\rho_1 u_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{0,099336 \times 300}{0,11528 \times 40} = 6,464 //$$

$$4-20) a) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 600 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 500 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} h_1 = h_{500} = 503,02 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_a = \Delta E_{\text{sis}} = 0 \quad (q = w = \Delta p_e = 0)$$

$$h_1 + \frac{u_1^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} - h_2 - \frac{u_2^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} = 0$$

$$503,02 + \frac{110^2}{2000} = h_2 + \frac{380^2}{2000} \Rightarrow 503,02 + 7,2 = h_2 + 72,2$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2 = 438,02 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_2 = 438,02 \text{ kJ/kg} \Rightarrow T_2 = 436,5 \text{ K} //$$

$$b) P_1 v_1 = R T_1 \Rightarrow 600 v_1 = 0,2870 \times 500$$
$$\Rightarrow v_1 = 0,239 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{0,239} 120 \text{ A} = \frac{1}{v_2} 380 \text{ A} \Rightarrow v_2 = 0,378$$

$$P_2 v_2 = R T_2 \Rightarrow P_2 \times 0,378 = 0,2870 \times 436,5$$
$$\Rightarrow P_2 = 331,416 \text{ kPa} //$$

$$4-21) a) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 80 \text{ kPa} \\ \pi_1 = 400 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_1 = h_{400 \text{ K}} = 400,98 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

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$$\sum E_g - \sum E_c - \Delta E_{s1s} = 0 \Rightarrow (q = w = \Delta p_e) = 0$$

$$h_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} = h_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$400,98 + \frac{230^2}{2000} = h_2 + \frac{50^2}{2000} \Rightarrow 400,98 + 26,45 = h_2 + 0,45$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2 = 426,98 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 100 \text{ kPa} \\ h_2 = 426,98 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \pi_2 = 425,6 \text{ K}$$

$$b) P_2 v_2 = R \pi_2 \Rightarrow 100 v_2 = 0,2870 \times 425,6$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = 1,221 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{1}{v_2} v_2 A_2 \Rightarrow \frac{6000}{3600} = \frac{1}{1,221} 30 A_2 \Rightarrow A_2 = 678,33 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$4-22) a) P_1 v_1 = R \pi_1 \Rightarrow 80 v_1 = 0,2870 \times 265$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = 0,950 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 80 \text{ kPa} \\ \pi_1 = -8^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} h_1 = 265,1 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_c - \Delta E_{s1s} = 0 \quad (q = w = \Delta p_e = 0)$$

$$h_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2} \Rightarrow 265,1 + \frac{200^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} = h_2 + \frac{0^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2 = 285,1 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 95 \text{ kPa} \\ h_2 = 285,1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \pi_2 = 284,96 \text{ K}$$

$$b) P_2 v_2 = R \pi_2 \Rightarrow 95 v_2 = 0,2870 \times 284,96 \Rightarrow v_2 = 0,860 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\frac{1}{0,950} 200 \cancel{\text{A}} = \frac{1}{0,860} v_2 5 \cancel{\text{A}} \Rightarrow v_2 = 36,21 \text{ m/s}$$

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$$(4-23) \text{ a) } \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 800 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 300 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_1 = h_{300} = 300,19 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_2 = h_{315} = 315,27 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

AYDAN

$$\sum \dot{E}_g - \sum \dot{E}_a = \Delta \dot{E}_{sis} = 0 \quad (\dot{W} = \Delta \dot{P}E = 0)$$

$$\dot{m} \left(h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} \right) = \dot{m} \left(h_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2} \right) + \dot{Q}$$

$$2,5 \left(300,19 + \frac{220^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \right) = 2,5 \left(315,27 + \frac{V_2^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \right) + 18$$

$$810,975 = 788,175 + \frac{2,5 V_2^2}{2000} + 18 \Rightarrow \frac{2,5 V_2^2}{2000} = 4,8$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = 62 \text{ m/s} //$$

$$\text{b) } \dot{m} = \frac{1}{V_2} V_2 A_2 = 2,5 = \frac{1}{V_2} \times 62 \times 0,04$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = 0,992 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$P_2 V = R T_2 = P_2 \times 0,992 = 0,2870 \times 315 \Rightarrow P_2 = 91,1 \text{ kPa} //$$

$$(4-24) \text{ a) } \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 600 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 280 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \bar{h}_1 = 8,141 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 85 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 295 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \bar{h}_2 = 8,580 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\sum \dot{E}_g - \sum \dot{E}_a = \Delta \dot{E}_{sis} = 0 \quad (\dot{q} = \dot{w} = \Delta \dot{p}e = 0)$$

$$h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{h}_2 - \bar{h}_1}{M} = \frac{V_1^2}{2} - \frac{V_2^2}{2}$$

$$1000 : \frac{8,580 - 8,141}{28,013} = \frac{200^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} - \frac{V_2^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$\Rightarrow 15,67 = 20 - \frac{V_2^2}{2000}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = 93,06 \text{ m/s} //$$

$$b) P_1 v_1 = R T_1 = 160 v_1 = 0,2868 \times 280 \\ \Rightarrow v_1 = 1,385 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$P_2 v_2 = R T_2 \Rightarrow 85 v_2 = 0,2868 \times 295 \\ \Rightarrow v_2 = 1,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\frac{1}{v_1} v_1 A_1 = \frac{1}{v_2} v_2 A_2 \Rightarrow \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{v_1 v_2}{v_2 v_1} \Rightarrow \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{1,385 \times 0,06}{1,000 \times 200} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{A_1}{A_2} = 0,625 //$$

$$4-25) a) v_{g, 700 \text{ kPa}} = 0,02501 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad h_{g, 700 \text{ kPa}} = 198,74 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 40^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} v_2 = 0,02283 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ h_2 = 206,07 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array}$$

$$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v_1} v_1 A_1 = \frac{1}{v_2} v_2 A_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{0,02501} 140 A_1 = \frac{1}{0,02283} v_2 1,8 A_2 \\ \Rightarrow v_2 = 71 \text{ m/s} //$$

$$b) \sum E_g - \sum E_c = \sum E_s = 0 \quad (\dot{w} = \Delta p_e = 0)$$

$$\dot{m} \left(h_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2} \right) = \dot{m} \left(h_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2} \right) + 3$$

$$3 + \dot{m} \left(198,74 + \frac{140^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \right) = \dot{m} \left(206,07 + \frac{71^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \right)$$

$$3 + 208,54 \dot{m} = 208,59 \dot{m} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 59,4 \text{ kg/s} //$$

$$4-32) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 10 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 410^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} h_1 = 3240,9 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ v_1 = 0,02975 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array}$$

$$h_2 = 191,83 + 0,92 \times 2392,8 \Rightarrow h_2 = 2393,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$c) \Delta k_e = \frac{v_1^2 - v_2^2}{2} = \frac{50^2 - 80^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \Rightarrow \Delta k_e = -1,95 \text{ kJ/kg} //$$

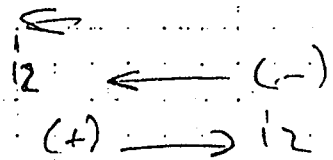
$$b) \sum E_g - \sum E_a = \sum E_{vis} = 0 \quad (\dot{Q} = \Delta p_e = 0)$$

$$\dot{m} \left(h_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2} \right) + \dot{W} = \dot{m} \left(h_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2} \right)$$

$$12 \left(3240,9 + \frac{80^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \right) + \dot{W} = 12 \left(2393,2 + \frac{50^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \right)$$

$$38929,2 + \dot{W} = 28733,4 \Rightarrow \dot{W} = 10195,8 \text{ kW}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{W} = 10,1958 \text{ MW} //$$



$$c) \dot{m} = \frac{1}{v_1} v_1 A_1 = 12 = \frac{1}{0,02975} 80 A_1 = 1 A_1 = 0,00446 \text{ m}^2 //$$

$$4-33) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 10 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 420^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} h_1 = 3086,5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_2 = h_f + x h_{fg} \Rightarrow h_2 = 251,40 + 0,80 \times 2378,3 \Rightarrow h_2 = 2373,87 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_a = \Delta U_{vis} = 0 \quad (\dot{Q} = \Delta KE = \Delta PE = 0)$$

$$\dot{m} h_1 - \dot{W} - \dot{m} h_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 3086,5 \dot{m} - 5000 = 2373,87 \dot{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{m} = 6,919 \text{ kg/s} //$$

$$4-34) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 8 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 450^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_1 = 3272,0 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_2 = h_{g, 30 \text{ kPa}} = 2627,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_a = \Delta E_{\text{system}} = 0 \quad (\Delta KE = \Delta PE = 0)$$

$$\dot{m} h_1 - \dot{m} h_2 - \dot{W}_a - \dot{Q}_a = 0$$

$$\frac{25000}{3600} (3272 - 2627,3) - 4000 = \dot{Q}_a \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_a = 491 \text{ kW} //$$

II. Teil

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

$$\dot{Q} - 4000 = \frac{25000}{3600} (2627,3 - 3272) \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = -491 \text{ kW} //$$

$$4-35) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 10 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 500^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_1 = 3373,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{st} = 0$$

$$\dot{m} h_1 - \dot{m} h_2 - 2000 = 0 \Rightarrow 3 \times 3373,9 - 3 h_2 - 2000 = 0 \Rightarrow h_2 = 2707,03 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{f, 20 \text{ kPa}} = 251,40 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad h_{g, 20 \text{ kPa}} = 2609,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$h_2 > h_g$ - oluğundan II hal kızgın buhar kısımlindedir.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 20 \text{ kPa} \\ h_2 = 2707,03 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow T_2 = 110,8^\circ \text{C}$$

$$4-36) P_1 v_1 = R T_1 \Rightarrow 1000 v_1 = 0,2081 \times 723 \quad \dot{m} = \frac{1}{0,167} 80 \times 0,006 = \dot{m} = 2,87 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = 0,167 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m} (\Delta h + \Delta ke + \Delta pe)$$

$$-250 = 2,87 \left[0,5203 (T_2 - 450) + \frac{110^2 - 80^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \right]$$

$$-250 = 1,493 T_2 - 671,96 + 23,1035 \Rightarrow T_2 = 267^\circ \text{C}$$

Gaslar için

$$\Delta h = C_p (T_2 - T_1) \quad \text{veya} \quad \Delta H = m C_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta u = C_v (T_2 - T_1) \quad \text{veya} \quad \Delta U = m C_v (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$4-37) a) P_1 v_1 = R T_1 \Rightarrow 1000 v_1 = 0,2870 \times 773$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = 0,224 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{1}{v_1} v_1 A_1 = \dot{m} = \frac{1}{0,224} 120 \times 0,008 = \dot{m} = 4,344 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$b) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 773 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_1 = 792,3825 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 150 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 423 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_2 = 424,311 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$0 - \dot{W} = 4,344(624,311 - 782,3825) + 4,344 \frac{25^2 - 125^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$-\dot{W} = -1598,90 + 104,47$$

$$\dot{W} = 1494,43 \text{ kW} //$$

4-35) $v_1 = v_{g, 125^\circ\text{C}} = 0,10885 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $h_1 = h_{g, 125^\circ\text{C}} = 178,74 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$P_2 = 0,7 \text{ MPa}$ } $h_2 = 229,095 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $v_2 = 0,030615 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$T_2 = 70^\circ\text{C}$

a) $\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{th} = 0$ ($\dot{Q} = \Delta KE = \Delta PE = 0$)

$$\dot{W} + \dot{m}h_1 - \dot{m}h_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{W} = \dot{m}(h_2 - h_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{W} = 1,2(229,095 - 178,74)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{W} = 60,426 \text{ kW} //$$

b) $\dot{m} = \frac{1}{v_1} v_1 A_1$

$$V = v_1 A_1 \Rightarrow 1,2 = \frac{1}{0,10885} V$$

$$\Rightarrow V = 0,13062 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} //$$

4-39) $P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa}$ } $h_1 = 298,182 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa}$ } $h_2 = 628,07 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$T_1 = 298 \text{ K}$ } $T_2 = 620 \text{ K}$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{th} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1500}{60} + 250 + \dot{m} \times 298,182 - \dot{m} \times 628,07 - \dot{m} \frac{80^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} = 0$$

$$-25 + 250 + 298,182\dot{m} - 628,07\dot{m} - 4,05\dot{m} = 0$$

$$333,93\dot{m} = 225 \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 0,680 \text{ kg/s} //$$

4-40) $P_1 u_1 = R T_1 \Rightarrow 100 u_1 = 0,287 \times 295$

$\Rightarrow u_1 = 0,846 \text{ kg/s}$

42

a) $\dot{m} = \frac{1}{v} VA \quad \dot{V} = VA \Rightarrow \dot{m} = \frac{1}{0,846} \times \frac{150}{60} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 2,95 \text{ kg/s}$

b) $P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa}$
 $T_1 = 295 \text{ K}$ } $\Rightarrow h_1 = 295,17 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $q = \frac{\dot{Q}}{\dot{m}} \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = 16 \times 2,95 = 47,2 \text{ kJ/s}$

$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m}(h_2 - h_1) \quad (\Delta ke = \Delta pe = 0)$

$-47,2 - (-500) = 2,95(h_2 - 295,17) \Rightarrow 452,8 = 2,95h_2 - 870,75$

$\Rightarrow h_2 = 448,66 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa}$
 $h_2 = 448,66 \text{ kJ/kg}$ } $\Rightarrow T_2 = 447 \text{ K} = 174^\circ \text{C}$

4-41) $q = \frac{\dot{Q}}{\dot{m}} \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = q \cdot \dot{m} \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = 20 \times \frac{90}{60} \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = 30 \text{ kJ/s}$

$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m}(\Delta h + \Delta ke + \Delta pe) \quad (\Delta ke = \Delta pe = 0)$

$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m} c_p (T_2 - T_1) \Rightarrow -30 - \dot{W} = 1,5 \times 5,1926 (430 - 310)$

$\Rightarrow -30 - \dot{W} = 934,668 \Rightarrow \dot{W} = -964,668 \text{ kW}$

4-42) a) $P_1 u_1 = R T_1 \Rightarrow 100 u_1 = 0,1889 \times 300 \Rightarrow u_1 = 0,5667 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

$\dot{m} = \frac{1}{v_1} V_1 A_1 \Rightarrow \dot{V} = v_1 A_1 \Rightarrow 0,5 = \frac{1}{0,5667} \dot{V} \Rightarrow \dot{V} = 0,28 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

b) $P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa}$
 $T_1 = 300 \text{ K}$ } $\Rightarrow \bar{h}_1 = 9,431 \text{ kJ/kmol}$ $P_2 = 600 \text{ kPa}$
 $T_2 = 450 \text{ K}$ } $\Rightarrow \bar{h}_2 = 15,483 \text{ kJ/kmol}$

$\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{\text{system}} = 0 \quad (\dot{Q} = \Delta EK = \Delta EP = 0)$

$\dot{W} = \dot{m} (15,483 - 9,431) \cdot \frac{1}{M} \times 1000$

$\dot{W} = 0,5 \times 6,052 \cdot \frac{1}{44,01} \times 1000 \Rightarrow \dot{W} = 68,8 \text{ kW}$

Kısıtlı Vana

1

Kısıtlı vana bir giriş ve bir çıkış ise,

$$h_2 = h_1 \text{ olduğundan } \Delta h = 0$$

4

$$u_1 + P_1 v_1 = u_2 + P_2 v_2$$

VEYA İç Enerji + Akış Enerjisi = Sabit

1

Eğer akışkan bir mükemmel gaz ise, mükemmel bir gaz için $h = h(T)$ olduğundan kısıtlı vana işlemi sırasında mükemmel bir gazın sıcaklığı sabit olur.

Örnek 4-5 = $v_1 = v_2, 0,1 \text{ mPa} = 0,0007802 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $u = u_f = 66,68 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$$h_1 = h_f, 0,1 \text{ mPa} = 67,30 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_f, 0,12 \text{ mPa} = 12,66 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad h_{fg}, 0,12 \text{ mPa} = 163,48 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_1 = h_2 \Rightarrow 67,30 = 12,66 + x \cdot 163,48 \Rightarrow x = 0,334$$

$$T_1 = T_f, 0,1 \text{ mPa} = 32,74 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_2 = T_f, 0,12 \text{ mPa} = -25,74 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1 \Rightarrow \Delta T = -25,74 - 32,74 = -58,48 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} //$$

4-47) $h_{f, 300kPa} = h_1 = 67,30 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $h_{f, 100kPa} = 16,09 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $h_{g, 100kPa} = 237,87 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$h_2 = h_1 = h_2 = 67,30 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $h_f < h_2 < h_g$ old. II. durum sıvı-buhar karışımıdır.

43

$T_1 = T_{d, 300kPa} = 32,74 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_2 = T_{d, 100kPa} = -21,91 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $\Delta T = T_2 - T_1 = \Delta T = -21,91 - 32,74$

$= \Delta T = -54,65 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$67,30 = 16,09 + x \cdot 164,78 \Rightarrow x = 0,316$

$v_2 = 0,0006828 + 0,316 \cdot (0,1168 - 0,0006828) \Rightarrow v_2 = 0,0375 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

4-48) $T_{d, 300kPa} = 32,74 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_1 = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} < T_d$ old. sıkıştırılmış sıvı halindedir.

$h_1 = h_{f, 25^\circ\text{C}} = 59,705 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $h_{f, -25^\circ\text{C}} = 17,82 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $h_{g, -25^\circ\text{C}} = 178,74 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$h_2 = h_1 = 59,705 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $h_f < h_2 < h_g$ old. II. hal sıvı-buhar karışımıdır.

$P_2 = P_{d, -25^\circ\text{C}} = 151 \text{ kPa}$ $59,705 = 17,82 + x \cdot 160,92 \Rightarrow x = 0,260$

$v_2 = 17,72 + 0,260 (162,31 - 17,72) \Rightarrow v_2 = 55,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $h_f \rightarrow v_f (P_2 = P_{d, 25^\circ\text{C}})$

4-49) $P_1 = 8 \text{ MPa}$ } $\Rightarrow h_1 = 3398,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $T_1 = 500 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$h_2 = h_1 = 3398,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $h_{f, 6MPa} = 1213,35 \text{ kJ/kg}$ $h_{g, 6MPa} = 2784,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$h_2 > h_g$ old. II. hal kızgın buhar halindedir.

$P_2 = 6 \text{ MPa}$ } $\Rightarrow T_2 = 480,1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $h_2 = 3398,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$

4-50) Hava mükemmel bir gaz olduğundan $h = h(T)$ ve $h = sbt$ yani $\Delta h = 0$ olduğundan sıcaklık da sabit kalır.

$T_2 = T_1 = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

- Karışma Odaları -

Örnek 4-6

$$\sum \dot{m}_g = \sum \dot{m}_c$$

$$\dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_3$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{cv} = 0 \quad (\dot{Q} = \dot{W} = \Delta PE = \Delta KE = 0)$$

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

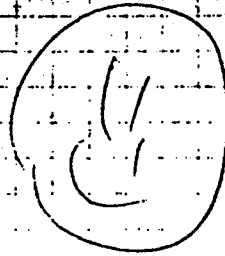
$$\dot{m}_1 h_1 + \dot{m}_2 h_2 = (\dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2) h_3$$

$$h_1 = h_f 63^\circ\text{C} = 251,13 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_2 = h_f 10^\circ\text{C} = 42,01 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_3 = h_{f,52^\circ\text{C}} = 167,57 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\dot{m}_1 \times 251,13 + \dot{m}_2 \times 42,01 = (\dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2) \times 167,57 \Rightarrow \frac{\dot{m}_1}{\dot{m}_2} = 1,5 //$$



Karışma Odalarında

$$\sum \dot{m}_g = \sum \dot{m}_c$$

Karışma odalarında her iki akışkan da son sıcaklıkları da eşittir.

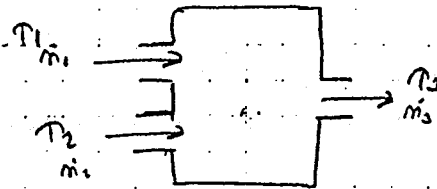
$$T_{1,152^\circ\text{C}} = 111,37^\circ\text{C}$$

$T_{1,2}, T_3 < T_{1,152^\circ\text{C}}$ olduğundan sıkıştırılma sürtünmesi

bu iki sınırdadır.

son sıcaklığıdır.

Her iki sınırda son sıcaklık T_3 'dür.



- Isı Depolendiriciler -

Örnek 4-7

$$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_{SA}$$

$$\dot{m}_3 = \dot{m}_4 = \dot{m}_{SU}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_{SA} = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_{1,SA} = 70^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_1 = 225,32 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_{SA} = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_{3,SA} = 35^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_3 = h_f 35^\circ\text{C} = 69,49 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{cv} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{m}_{SA} h_1 + \dot{m}_{SU} h_3 = \dot{m}_{SA} h_2 + \dot{m}_{SU} h_4$$

$$0,1 \times 225,32 + 62,99 \dot{m}_{SU} = 0,1 \times 69,49 + 104,89 \dot{m}_{SU}$$

$$\dot{m}_{SU} = 22,3 \text{ kg/dak} //$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_{SU} = 300 \text{ kPa} \\ T_{1,SU} = 15^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_2 = h_f 115^\circ\text{C} = 62,99 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_{SU} = 300 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 25^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_4 = h_f 125^\circ\text{C} = 104,89 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

b) $\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{cv} = 0$

$$\dot{m}_{SA} h_1 = \dot{m}_{SA} h_2 + \dot{Q} \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = 6 (225,32 - 69,49) = \dot{Q} = 934,4 \text{ kJ/dak}$$

II. k) $\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{cv} = 0$

$$\dot{m}_{SU} h_3 + \dot{Q} = \dot{m}_{SU} h_4 \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = \dot{m}_{SU} (104,89 - 62,99) = \dot{Q} = 934,4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$4-56) \left. \begin{array}{l} P = 800 \text{ kPa} \\ T = 50^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_1 = h_{f, 50^\circ \text{C}} = 209,83 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P = 800 \text{ kPa} \\ T = 200^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_2 = 2839,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_3 = h_{f, 300 \text{ kPa}} = 721,11 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum \dot{m}_g = \sum \dot{m}_a \Rightarrow \dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_3$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_a = \Delta E_{\text{sub}} = 0 \quad (\dot{Q} = \dot{W} = \Delta k_e + \Delta p_e = 0)$$

$$\dot{m}_1 h_1 + \dot{m}_2 h_2 = (\dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2) h_3$$

$$209,83 \dot{m}_1 + 2839,3 \dot{m}_2 = 721,11 \dot{m}_1 + 721,11 \dot{m}_2 \Rightarrow 511,78 \dot{m}_1 = 2118,19 \dot{m}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\dot{m}_1}{\dot{m}_2} = \frac{2118,19}{511,78} = 4,14 //$$

$$4-57) \left. \begin{array}{l} P = 300 \text{ kPa} \\ T = 25^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_1 = h_{f, 25^\circ \text{C}} = 104,89 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_2 = h_{g, 300 \text{ kPa}} = 2725,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum \dot{m}_g = \sum \dot{m}_a \Rightarrow \dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_3 \Rightarrow \dot{m} + \dot{m} = \dot{m}_3 \Rightarrow \dot{m}_3 = 2\dot{m}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_a = \Delta E_{\text{sub}} = 0$$

$$\dot{m}_1 h_1 + \dot{m}_2 h_2 = \dot{m}_3 h_3 \Rightarrow 104,89 \dot{m} + 2725,3 \dot{m} = 2\dot{m} h_3 \Rightarrow h_3 = 1415,095 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$P_3 = P_{d, 300 \text{ kPa}} = 133,55^\circ \text{C} //$$

$$h_3 = h_f + x h_{fg} \Rightarrow 1415,095 = 561,47 + x \cdot 2163,8$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0,3945 //$$

$$4-58) \quad P_1 = P_2 = P_3 = 1 \text{ MPa} \quad T_1 = T_2 = T_3 = 41,64^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 42^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_1 = h_{f,42^\circ\text{C}} = 47,26 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_2 = 60^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_2 = 217,97 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

(45)

$$\sum \dot{m}_g = \sum \dot{m}_c$$

$$\dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_3 \Rightarrow 2\dot{m} + \dot{m} = \dot{m}_3 \Rightarrow \dot{m}_3 = 3\dot{m}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{\text{sis}} = 0 \quad (\dot{Q} = \dot{W} = \Delta p_e = \Delta p_c = 0)$$

$$\dot{m}_1 h_1 + \dot{m}_2 h_2 = \dot{m}_3 h_3 \Rightarrow 2\dot{m} \times 47,26 + \dot{m} \times 217,97 = 3\dot{m} h_3$$

$$\Rightarrow h_3 = 104,163 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$P_3 = P_2 = P_1 = 1 \text{ MPa} \quad T_3 = 41,64^\circ\text{C}$$

$$104,163 = 76,26 + x \cdot 127,50 \Rightarrow x = 0,218$$

$$4-59) \quad \dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_{\text{sa}}$$

$$\dot{m}_3 = \dot{m}_4 = \dot{m}_{\text{hawa}}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 80^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_1 = 232,01 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$P_3 = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_3 = 30^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_3 = h_{f,30^\circ\text{C}} = 64,59 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_4 - h_2 = C_p(T_2 - T_1)$$

$$h_4 - h_2 = 1,005 \times (60 - 27)$$

$$h_4 - h_2 = 33,165 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$P_0 = R T_0 = 100 \text{ kPa} = 0,287 \times 300$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 0,861 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{1}{v} \dot{V} = \dot{m} = \frac{1}{0,861} \times 800 = 929,152 \text{ kg/dak}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{\text{sis}} = 0 \quad (\dot{Q} = \dot{W} = \Delta p_e = \Delta p_c = 0)$$

$$\dot{m}_{\text{sa}} h_1 + \dot{m}_{\text{hawa}} h_2 = \dot{m}_{\text{sa}} h_3 + \dot{m}_{\text{hawa}} h_4$$

$$\dot{m}_{\text{sa}} (232,01 - 64,59) = 929,152 \times 33,165 \Rightarrow \dot{m}_{\text{sa}} = 183,1 \text{ kg/dak}$$

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$$L=60) P_1 = 2 \text{ bar} \Rightarrow 100 \text{ kg} = 0,287 \times 300 \quad \dot{m}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{1}{0,861} \quad (2) \Rightarrow \dot{m}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 13,937 \text{ kg/dak}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = 0,861 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 100 \text{ kPa} \\ T = 300 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_{\text{H}_2\text{O},1} = 300,19 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{\text{H}_2,1} = 16,09 + 0,3 \times 161,78$$

$$h_{\text{H}_2,1} = 64,624 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{\text{H}_2,2} = h_{g,100 \text{ kPa}} = 177,84 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{\text{sis}} = 0 \quad (\dot{Q} = \dot{W} = \Delta p_e = \Delta k_e = 0)$$

$$\dot{m}_{\text{H}_2} h_1 + \dot{m}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} h_3 = \dot{m}_{\text{H}_2} h_2 + \dot{m}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} h_4$$

$$13,937 \times 300,19 + 2 \times 64,624 = 13,937 h_2 + 2 \times 177,84$$

$$4183,748 = 13,937 h_2 + 226,432 \Rightarrow h_2 = 283,943 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P = 100 \text{ kPa} \\ h_2 = 283,943 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow T_2 = 283,80 \text{ K} = 10,8^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{\text{sis}} = 0 \quad (\dot{W} = \Delta k_e = \Delta p_e = 0)$$

$$\dot{m}_{\text{H}_2} h_1 = \dot{m}_{\text{H}_2} h_2 + \dot{Q}$$

$$13,937 \times 300,19 = 13,937 \times 283,943 + \dot{Q} \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = 226,5 \text{ kJ/dak}$$

$$4-61) P_{1,100 \text{ kPa}} = 32,174^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 800 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 70^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_{1,1,5A} = 227,915 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{2,1,5A} = h_{f,800 \text{ kPa}} = 67,30 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{1,1,5U} = h_{f,11^\circ \text{C}} = 62,99 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad h_{2,1,5U} = h_{f,35^\circ \text{C}} = 125,79 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{\text{sis}} = 0 \quad (\dot{Q} = \dot{W} = \Delta p_e = \Delta k_e = 0)$$

$$\dot{m}_{1,5A} h_{1,1,5A} + \dot{m}_{1,5U} h_{1,1,5U} = \dot{m}_{1,5A} h_{2,1,5A} + \dot{m}_{1,5U} h_{2,1,5U}$$

$$8 \times 227,915 + \dot{m}_{1,5U} \times 62,99 = 8 \times 67,30 + \dot{m}_{1,5U} \times 125,79 \Rightarrow \dot{m}_{1,5U} = 20,46 \text{ kg/dak}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4-62) P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 200^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_{1744 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 2870,5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 5160 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 100^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$4-63) h_1 = 251,40 + 0,95 \times 2358,3 \Rightarrow h_1 = 2491,785 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_2 = h_{f, 20 \text{ kPa}} = 251,40 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{s,u} = 0 \quad (\dot{W} = \Delta ke = \Delta pe = 0)$$

$$\dot{m} h_1 = \dot{m} h_2 + \dot{Q} \Rightarrow \frac{20000}{60} (2491,785 - 251,40) = \dot{Q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{Q} = 746795 \text{ kJ/dak}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m} c_p (T_2 - T_1) \Rightarrow 746795 = \dot{m} 4,184 \times 10 \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 17848,82 \text{ kg/dak}$$

- Boru ve Kanallarda Akış -

* Δpe , gazlarda ihmal edilebilir. Ancak sıvılarda ihmal edilemez.

Örnek 4-5 =

$$\begin{aligned} P_{u2} &= R T_2 = 100 \text{ kPa} = 0,2870 \times 290 \\ &\Rightarrow v_{u2} = 0,802 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{1}{v} \frac{150}{60} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = \frac{1}{0,832} \cdot 2,5 = \dot{m} = 3 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 290 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} h_1 = 290,16 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{s,u} = 0$$

$$15 + 3 \times 290,16 = 0,4 + 3 \times h_2$$

$$h_2 = 295,09 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 290 \text{ K} \quad 290,16 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ \times \\ 295 \text{ K} \quad 295,17 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array} \right\} T_2 = 295 \text{ K} = 22^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\text{Unit 4-8} = \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad \dot{m} = \rho \dot{V} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 1000 \times (0,015) = 15 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 \Rightarrow \dot{m}_1 = \rho_1 A_1 v_1 \Rightarrow 15 = 1000 \times \frac{0,01^2}{4} \times v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 = 1,8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\dot{m}_1 = \rho_2 A_2 v_2 \Rightarrow 15 = 1000 \times \frac{0,01^2}{4} \times v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = 0,85 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m} (\Delta h + \Delta k_{pe} + \Delta k_{ke}) \Rightarrow 0 - \dot{W} = 15 \left(0 + \frac{0,85^2 - 1,8^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} + 9,807 (65) \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{W} = -9,54 \text{ kW}$$

$$4-64) a) P_1 v_1 = P_2 v_2 \Rightarrow 88 v_1 = 0,2870 \times 288 \Rightarrow v_1 = 0,843 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m} (\Delta h + \Delta k_{pe} + \Delta k_{ke}) \Rightarrow -\frac{200}{60} + 0,2 - \dot{W} = \frac{50}{60} (1,005 (25 - 15))$$

$$\Rightarrow -3,33 + 0,2 - \dot{W} = 8,375 \Rightarrow \dot{W} = -11,505 \text{ kW}$$

$$b) \dot{W} = \dot{m} c_p \Delta T \Rightarrow 11,505 = 1,005 \times \frac{50}{60} \Delta T \Rightarrow \Delta T = 13,73^\circ \text{C}$$

$$4-65) \dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m} (\Delta h + \Delta k_{pe} + \Delta k_{ke}) \Rightarrow -0,4 + 0,3 - \dot{W} = 0,6 \times 1,005 \times 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{W} = 3,12 \text{ kW}$$

$$4-66) a) P_1 v_1 = P_2 v_2 \Rightarrow 100 v_1 = 0,2870 \times 285 \Rightarrow v_1 = 0,846 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$P_2 v_2 = P_2 v_2 \Rightarrow 100 v_2 = 0,2870 \times 320 \Rightarrow v_2 = 0,918 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$4-6a) \dot{Q} = \dot{m} c_p (T_2 - T_1) \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = 2 \times 1,005 \times (-1) \\ \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = -2,01 \text{ kW}$$

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$$4-6b) a) V = U \cdot A = \frac{12}{60} = U \cdot \frac{\pi \times 0,2^2}{4} \Rightarrow U = 6,37 \text{ m/s}$$

$$b) p_1 v_1 = R T_1 \Rightarrow 105 v_1 = 0,287 \times 285 \Rightarrow v_1 = 0,78 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m}_1 = \frac{1}{v_1} \dot{V}_1 \Rightarrow \dot{m}_1 = \frac{1}{0,78} \times 0,2 \Rightarrow \dot{m}_1 = 0,256 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_s = \Delta E_{\text{sto}} = 0 \quad (\Delta p_e = \Delta p_a = 0)$$

$$2 = 0,256 \times 1,005 (T_2 - 12) \Rightarrow 2 = 0,256 \times 1,005 T_2 - 3,08$$

$$\Rightarrow T_2 = 19,74 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} //$$

$$4-6c) \dot{Q} = \dot{m} 4,184 \times (20 - 15) \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 0,0304 \text{ kg/s} //$$

$$4-7a) \dot{Q} = \dot{m} (\Delta h_1 + \Delta h_2 + \Delta p_e) \Rightarrow -(-15) = \dot{m} \times 0,807 \times 240 \times \frac{1}{1000} \\ \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 6,373 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$4-7b) p_{2, \text{impa}} = 179,81 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$p_1 = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 250 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

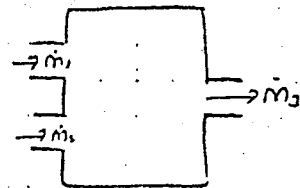
$$v_1 = 0,2327 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m}_1 = \frac{1}{0,2327} \times 2 \times \frac{\pi \times 0,11^2}{4} \Rightarrow \dot{m}_1 = 0,0872 \text{ kg/s} //$$

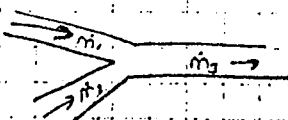
$$b) p_2 = 800 \text{ kPa}$$

$$T_2 = 280 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$v_2 = 0,2608 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$



$$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 \Rightarrow 0,0872 = \frac{1}{0,2608} \frac{\pi \times 0,11^2}{4} \times U_2 \Rightarrow U_2 = 3,23 \text{ m/s}$$



$$\sum \dot{m}_g = \sum \dot{m}_e$$

$$\sum \dot{m}_g = \sum \dot{m}_e$$

$$\dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_3$$

$$\sum \dot{m}_g = \sum \dot{m}_e$$

$$\sum \dot{m}_g = \sum \dot{m}_e$$

$$\sum \dot{m}_g = \sum \dot{m}_e \quad \dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_3$$

$$\dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_3$$

$$\dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_3$$

$$-Q + \dot{m}h_1 + \dot{m} \frac{v_1^2}{2} = \dot{m}h_2 + \dot{m} \frac{v_2^2}{2}$$

$$0,0872 \times 2942,6 - 0,0872 \times 2830,3 = 0,0872 \times \frac{3,23^2 - 2^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} + Q_G$$

$$10,04 = 3,126 \times 10^{-4} + Q_G \rightarrow Q_G = 10,04 \text{ kW} //$$

$$4-72) \sum E_g - \sum E_L - \Delta E_{D_s} = 0 \quad (\dot{Q} = \Delta E_c = 0)$$

$$S = \dot{m} \left(4,184 \times 0,05 + 0,807 \times 2^2 \times \frac{1}{1000} \right) = \dot{m} = 11 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$4-73) \dot{m} = \rho V = \dot{m} = 1000 \times \frac{4,5}{60} \rightarrow \dot{m} = 25 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m} (\Delta h + \Delta p_e + \Delta E_c) \quad (\dot{Q} = \Delta h = \Delta E_c = 0) \quad p = \text{const} \rightarrow \Delta h = 0$$

$$-\dot{W} = 25 \times 0,807 \times 50 \times \frac{1}{1000} \Rightarrow \dot{W} = -12,25 \text{ kW} //$$

= ZAMANA DEĞİŞİM AÇIK SİSTEMLER =

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- Kütlenin korunumu -

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{K.H'ne } \Delta t \text{ zaman} \\ \text{aralığında giren} \\ \text{toplam kütlesi} \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{K.H'ne } \Delta t \text{ zaman} \\ \text{aralığında çıkan} \\ \text{toplam kütlesi} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{K.H'den } \Delta t \\ \text{aralığında olan} \\ \text{net kütlesi değişimi} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum m_g - \sum m_c &= \Delta m_{KH} \\ \sum m_g - \sum m_c &= (m_2 - m_1)_{KH} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum m_g - \sum m_c &= \Delta m_{KH} \\ \sum m_g - \sum m_c &= (m_1 - m_2)_{KH} \end{aligned}$$

g → giriz veya giriz hali

c → çıkar veya çıkar hali

1 → Kontrol hacminin ilk hali

2 → " " son hali

- Enerjinin korunumu -

$$Q - W + \sum \dot{E}_g - \sum \dot{E}_c = \Delta E_{KH} \quad (\text{kJ/kg})$$

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} + \sum \dot{E}_g - \sum \dot{E}_c = \frac{dE_{KH}}{dt}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{sb}$$

- Düzgün Akırlı Döneli Akıt Sistem -

$$Q - W = \sum m_c \left(h_c + \frac{v_c^2}{2} + gz_c \right) - \sum m_g \left(h_g + \frac{v_g^2}{2} + gz_g \right) + (m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1)_{KH}$$

Kinetik ve potansiyel enerjiler ihmal edilirse

$$Q - W = \sum m_c h_c - \sum m_g h_g + (m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1)_{KH}$$

Ornek 4-10 =

$$m_1 = 0$$

$$\sum m_1 g_1 - \sum m_2 g_2 = (m_2 - m_1) c_H \rightarrow m_1 g_1 = m_2 g_2$$

$$m_2 = 0$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 = 300^\circ\text{C}$$

$$u_g = 0,2528 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$u_g = 2793,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_g = 3051,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$u_2 = 3051,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$T_2 = 456,2^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q - W = \sum m_1 h_1 - \sum m_2 h_2 + (m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1)$$

$$m_1 h_1 = m_2 u_2 \Rightarrow u_2 = 3051,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$4-11) P_{mut} = P_{giz} + P_{atm} \Rightarrow P_{mut} = 75 + 100 \Rightarrow P_{mut} = 175 \text{ kPa}$$

$$v_1 = 0,006 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$u_{f,175 \text{ kPa}} = 0,001057 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$u_{g,175 \text{ kPa}} = 1,0036 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$u_p < u_1 < u_g$ olduğundan I. hal sıvı buhar karışımıdır.

$$u_1 = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,006 = 0,0010 + x(1,0036 - 0,0010) \Rightarrow x = 0,005$$

$$u_1 = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u_1 = 497 \text{ kJ/kg}$$



İstatistik tabii olarak alınan buhar entalpiyi belirli basınçta oluşan buhar entalpiye.

$$h_g = h_{g,175 \text{ kPa}} = 2700,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum m_1 g_1 - \sum m_2 g_2 = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow 0 - m_2 = m_2 - 1 \Rightarrow m_2 = 1 - m_2$$

$$Q - W = \sum m_1 h_1 - \sum m_2 h_2 + (m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1)$$

II. halde bir miktar u var. II. halde sıvı buhar

$$u_2 = 0,0010 - x_2(1,004 - 0,001) \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{u_2 - 0,001}{1,004 - 0,001}$$

Örnekte 12 =

$$a) \sum m_p - \sum m_s = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow 0 - m_0 = m_2 - m_1 \\ \Rightarrow m_0 = m_1 - m_2$$

(19)

$$P_1 V_1 = m_1 R T_1 \Rightarrow 300 \times 1 = m_1 \times 0,2870 \times 300 \Rightarrow m_1 = 3,484 \text{ kg}$$

$P_2 V_2 = m_2 R T_2$

$$4-80) \sum m_p - \sum m_s = (m_2 - m_1) \Rightarrow m_p - 0 = m_2 - 0 \\ \Rightarrow m_p = m_2$$

$$P V = m R T \Rightarrow 100 \times 0,005 = m \times 0,2870 \times 290$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 0,006 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_p = 0,006 \text{ kg} \quad m_2 = 0,006 \text{ kg}$$

$$h_p = 290,16 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad u_2 = 206,31 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W = m_1 h_1 - m_2 h_2 + (m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1)$$

$$Q - 0 = 0 - 0,006 \times 290,16 + 0,006 \times 206,31 \Rightarrow Q = -0,5 \text{ kJ}$$

$$4-81) \sum m_p - \sum m_s = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow m_p - 0 = m_2 - 0 \Rightarrow m_p = m_2$$

$$h_p = 290,16 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$(4-82) a) p_1 V_1 = m_1 R T_1 \Rightarrow 100 \times 2 = m_1 \times 0,2870 \times 295 \Rightarrow m_1 = 2,36 \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{p_1 V_1}{p_2 V_2} = \frac{m_1 R T_1}{m_2 R T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{100}{600} = \frac{2,36}{m_2} \cdot \frac{295}{350} \Rightarrow m_2 = 11,93 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sum m_g - \sum m_k = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow m_g - 0 = 11,93 - 2,36 \Rightarrow m_g = 9,58 \text{ kg} //$$

$$b) Q - W = m_1 h_1 - m_1 h_g + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$Q - 0 = 0 - 9,58 \times 295,17 + 11,93 \times 250,02 - 2,36 \times 210,49$$

$$Q = -2827,73 + 2982,74 - 496,75 \Rightarrow Q = -341,74 \text{ kJ} //$$

$$(4-83) a) u_1 = 0,00072 + 0,60(0,04340 - 0,00072) \Rightarrow u_1 = 0,0263 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{V_1}{u_1} \Rightarrow m_1 = \frac{0,2}{0,0263} \Rightarrow m_1 = 7,6 \text{ kg}$$

$$u_1 = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u_1 = 43,21 + 0,6 \times (193,63 - 43,21)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 = 121,462 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T = 120^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} h_g = 262,25 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

II. hal dryn-uze beheldir.

$$u_2 = u_g \text{ sat. } p_2 = 0,02188 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$u_2 = u_g \text{ sat. } p_2 = 183,13 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$T_3 = T_d \text{ sat. } p_3 = 32,74^\circ\text{C} //$$

$$b) V_1 = V_2 \Rightarrow V_2 = 0,12 \text{ m}^3$$

$$m_2 = \frac{V_2}{u_2} \Rightarrow m_2 = \frac{0,12}{0,02188} \Rightarrow m_2 = 9,14 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sum m_g - \sum m_k = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow m_g - 0 = 9,14 - 7,6 \Rightarrow m_g = 1,54 \text{ kg} //$$

$$c) Q - W = \sum m_c h_c - \sum m_p h_p + (m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1)$$

$$Q - 0 = 0 - 1,54 \times 262,25 + 3,14 \times 183,13 - 7,6 \times 121,462$$

$$Q = 346,832 \text{ kJ} //$$

(50)

$$a) u_1 = u_{g, 110^\circ\text{C}} = 0,8919 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$u_1 = u_{g, 110^\circ\text{C}} = 2529,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$P = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T = 300^\circ\text{C}$$

$$h_g = 3051,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{V_1}{u_1} = m_1 = \frac{0,1}{0,8919} = m_1 = 0,112 \text{ kg}$$

4,71

$$d) P_2 = P_2 110^\circ\text{C} = 188,53 \text{ kPa}$$

$$b) u_2 = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u_2 = 0,0010 + 0,5(0,8919 - 0,0010)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_2 = 0,446 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$143754,23 + 283,24$$

$$143754,27 + 283,24$$

$$m_2 = \frac{V_2}{u_2} = m_2 = \frac{0,1}{0,446} = m_2 = 0,224 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sum m_p - \sum m_c = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow m_p - 0 = 0,224 - 0,112 \Rightarrow m_p = 0,112 \text{ kg} //$$

$$c) u_2 = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u_2 = 503,50 + 0,5 \times 2025,8 \Rightarrow u_2 = 1516,4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W = \sum m_c h_c - \sum m_p h_p + (m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1)$$

$$Q - 0 = 0 - 0,112 \times 3051,2 + 0,224 \times 1516,4 - 0,112 \times 2529,3$$

$$Q = -285,34 \text{ kJ} //$$

$$m_p - m_c = m_2 - m_1$$

$$m_p - 0 = m_2 = 0,224$$

$$4-55) P_1 V_1 = m_1 R T_1 = 100 \times 65 = m_1 \times \frac{277,31}{4,003 \times 298}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = 55 \text{ kg} \quad 7,95 \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{P_1}{V_1} = \frac{P_2}{V_2} \Rightarrow \frac{100}{65} = \frac{150}{V_2} \Rightarrow V_2 = 97,5 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P V = m g R T \Rightarrow 150 \times (97,5 - 65) = m_2 \times 4,003 \times 298$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 = \frac{P_2 V}{R T_2} = m_2 = \frac{150(97,5 - 65)}{(277,31) R_2}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{5277,31}{R_2} \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{5277,31}{R_2} - 7,95$$

$$W_b = \frac{P_1 + P_2}{2} (V_2 - V_1) = W_b = \frac{100 + 150}{2} (97,5 - 65) \Rightarrow W_b = 4262,5 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q - W = \sum m_i h_i - \sum m_j h_j + (m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1) \Rightarrow -W_b = -m_2 h_g + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$\Rightarrow W_b = m_2 C_p T_g - m_2 C_v T_2 + m_1 C_v T_1$$

$$4-56) P_1 = 500 \text{ kPa} \quad T_1 = 200^\circ\text{C}$$

$$u_1 = 0,4249 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u_1 = 2642,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{V_1}{u_1} \Rightarrow m_1 = \frac{0,01}{0,4249} = m_1 = 0,0235 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_g = 1 \text{ MPa} \quad T_g = 315^\circ\text{C}$$

$$u_g = 0,2825 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad h_g = 3177,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_g = m_2 - m_1$$

$$m_g = m_2 - 0,0235$$

$$Q - W = \sum m_i h_i - \sum m_j h_j + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1 \Rightarrow -W_b = -m_g h_g + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$-W_b = -(m_2 - m_1) h_g + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$W_b = P(V_2 - V_1) = 5 \text{ kJ}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{V}{u_2} \Rightarrow m_2 = \frac{0,01}{0,4249} = 0,0235$$

$$m_2 = \frac{V}{u_2} = \frac{0,02}{u_2}$$

$$-5 = -\left(\frac{0,02}{u_2} - 0,0235\right) 3177,7 + \frac{0,02}{u_2} u_2 - 0,0235 \times 2642,9$$

$$P_2 = 262,6^\circ \quad u_2 = 0,4865$$

$$m_2 = \frac{V_2}{u_2} = \frac{0,02}{0,4865} = 0,0411$$

$$4-87) a) \rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 133,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} //$$

(5)

$$b) \sum E_g - \sum E_c = \Delta E_{\text{ca}}$$

$$m_g h_g - W_s - m_c h_c = m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$m_g - m_c = m_2 - m_1 = m_p = m_2 - m_1$$

$$m_g h_g - m_c h_c = m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1 + W_s$$

$$h_1 = h_f + x h_{fg} = h_u = 561,47 + 0,8 \times 2163,8$$

$$m_g h_g - m_c h_c = m_2 h_2 - m_1 h_1$$

$$\Rightarrow h_1 = 2292,51 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$(m_2 - m_1) h_g = m_2 h_2 - m_1 h_1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_g = 0,5 \text{ MPa} \\ P_g = 350^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} h_g = 3167,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa} \\ \text{dry saturated} \end{array} \right\} h_2 = h_{g, 800 \text{ kPa}} = 2725,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$(m_2 - 10) \times 3167,7 = m_2 \times 2725,3 - 10 \times 2292,51$$

$$3167,7 m_2 - 31677 = 2725,3 m_2 - 22925,1 \Rightarrow 87,518 = 442,4 m_2$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 = 19,78 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_g = m_2 - m_1 = m_p = 9,78 \text{ kg}$$

$$4-88) a) u_1 = u_{g, 1 \text{ MPa}} = 186,32 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$v_1 = v_{g, 1 \text{ MPa}} = 0,01744 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_g = 1,2 \text{ MPa} \\ P_g = 350^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} h_g = 64,59 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$u_2 = 83,22 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$v_g = 0,0007739 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$u_2 = 0,0008237 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{V_1}{v_1} = m_1 = \frac{0,1}{0,01744} \Rightarrow m_1 = 5,734 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{V_2}{v_2} = m_2 = \frac{0,1}{0,0008237}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 = 121,4 \text{ kg} //$$

$$m_g - m_c = m_2 - m_1$$

$$m_g - 0 = 121,4 - 5,734 \Rightarrow m_g = 115,7 \text{ kg}$$

$$b) Q - W = \sum m_c h_c - \sum m_g h_g + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$Q - 0 = 0 - 115,7 \times 64,59 + 121,4 \times 83,22 - 5,734 \times 186,32$$

$$Q = 1564 \text{ kJ} //$$

$$4-89) T_1 = 200^\circ$$

Dajmur

$$u_1 = u_{f, 200^\circ C} = 850,65 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$v_1 = v_{f, 200^\circ C} = 0,001157 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{V_1}{v_1} = m_1 = \frac{0,3}{0,001157}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = 259,3 \text{ kg}$$



Çıkan suyun özellikleri, kap içerisinde bulunan suyun özellikleriyle aynıdır.

$$T_2 = 200^\circ C$$

Dajmur Sivi

$$h_2 = h_{f, 200^\circ C} = 852,45 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_2 = 129,65 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = 129,65 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{V_2}{m_2} = v_2 = \frac{0,3}{129,65} = v_2 = 0,002314 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$V_2 = 0,3 \text{ m}^3$$

$$T_2 = 200^\circ C \Rightarrow v_f = 0,001157 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$v_g = 0,12736 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$v_f < v_2 < v_g$ olduğundan ıslak buhar.

$$v_2 = v_f + x v_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,002314 = 0,001157 + x(0,12736 - 0,001157) \Rightarrow x = 0,00917$$

$$u_2 = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u_2 = 850,65 + 0,00917 \times 1744,7 \Rightarrow u_2 = 866,65 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W = \sum m_i h_i - \sum m_j h_j + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$Q = 129,65 \times 852,45 + 129,65 \times 866,65 - 259,3 \times 850,65 \Rightarrow Q = 2308 \text{ kJ}$$

$$4-90) m_1 = \frac{V_f}{v_f} + \frac{V_g}{v_g} \Rightarrow m_1 = \frac{0,04}{0,0007802} + \frac{0,06}{0,02188} \Rightarrow m_1 = 54 \text{ kg}$$

$$h_2 = h_{f, 180^\circ C} = 67,30 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{V_1}{m_1} = v_1 = \frac{0,1}{54} \Rightarrow v_1 = 0,00185 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$0,00185 = 0,0007802 + x(0,02188 - 0,0007802)$$

$$x = 0,05$$

$$u_1 = 66,68 + 0,05 \times (183,13 - 66,68) \Rightarrow u_1 = 72,5025 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$u_2 = u_{g, 180^\circ C} = 183,13 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{0,1}{0,02188} \Rightarrow m_2 = 4,57 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_g - m_c = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow 0 - m_c = 4,57 - 54 \Rightarrow m_c = 49,43 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q - W = \sum m_i h_i - \sum m_j h_j + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$Q = 49,43 \times 67,30 + 4,57 \times 183,13 - 54 \times 72,5025 \Rightarrow Q = 2441,2 \text{ kJ}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{V_1}{v_1} = \frac{V_3}{v_3} \Rightarrow m_1 = \frac{0,03}{0,007332} = \frac{0,07}{0,02188} \Rightarrow m_1 = 4,65 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_g = \frac{V_g}{v_g} = m_p = \frac{0,07}{0,02188} \Rightarrow m_p = 3,2 \text{ kg} \quad x = \frac{3,2}{4,65} \Rightarrow x = 0,0768$$

(52)

$$u_1 = 66,68 + 0,0768(183,13 - 66,68) \Rightarrow u_1 = 75,62 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_a = h_{g \text{ exa}} = 200,63 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad m_2 = \frac{0,1}{0,02188} \Rightarrow m_2 = 4,57 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_g - m_a = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow 0 - m_a = 4,57 - 4,65 \Rightarrow m_a = 37,08 \text{ kg} \quad u_2 = u_{g \text{ exa}} = 183,13 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W = \sum m_a h_a - \sum m_p h_p + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$Q = 37,08 \times 200,63 + 4,57 \times 183,13 - 4,65 \times 75,62 \Rightarrow Q = 5126,7 \text{ kJ} //$$

$$4-92) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 2 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 300^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} v_1 = 0,12547 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ u_1 = 2772,6 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array} \quad h_1 = 3023,5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{V_1}{v_1} \Rightarrow m_1 = \frac{0,2}{0,12547} \Rightarrow m_1 = 1,594 \text{ kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 2 \text{ MPa} \\ T_2 = 500^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} v_2 = 0,17568 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ u_2 = 3116,2 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array} \quad h_2 = 3467,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{V_2}{v_2} \Rightarrow m_2 = \frac{0,2}{0,17568} \Rightarrow m_2 = 1,138 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_g - m_a = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow 0 - m_a = 1,138 - 1,594 \Rightarrow m_a = 0,456 \text{ kg}$$

$$h_a = \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} \Rightarrow h_a = \frac{3023,5 + 3467,6}{2} \Rightarrow h_a = 3245,55 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W = \sum m_a h_a - \sum m_p h_p + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$Q - 0 = 0,456 \times 3245,55 + 1,138 \times 3116,2 - 1,594 \times 2772,6$$

$$Q = 606,7 \text{ kJ} //$$

$$4-93) m_1 = \frac{V_f}{u_f} + \frac{V_g}{u_g} = m_1 = \frac{0,002}{0,001077} + \frac{0,002}{1,0036} = m_1 = 4,89 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_g = \frac{V_g}{u_g} = m_g = \frac{0,002}{1,0036} = m_g = 0,00189 \text{ kg} \quad x = \frac{0,00189}{1,89} = x = 0,00105$$

$$u_1 = 486,80 + 0,00105 \times 2038,1 = u_1 = 488,04 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_g = h_{g,14720} = 2700,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$u_2 = u_f + x_2 u_{fg} = u_2 = 0,001077 + x_2 (1,0036 - 0,001077)$$

$$u_2 = u_f + x_2 u_{fg} = u_2 = 486,80 + x_2 \cdot 2038,1$$

$$4-94) P_1 V_1 = m_1 R T_1 = 2000 \times 0,08 = m_1 \times 2,0769 \times 353$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = 0,218 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_1 = 0,109 \text{ kg} \quad m_2 = 0,108 \text{ kg}$$

$$h_a = \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2}$$

$$h_a = \frac{C_p T_1 + C_p T_2}{2}$$

$$Q - W = \sum m_i h_i - \sum m_j h_j + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$0 = 0,109 (816,5 + \frac{5,1926 T_2}{2}) + 0,109 \times 3,1156 T_2 - 0,218 \times 3,1156 \times 353 \quad h_a = \frac{5,1926 \times 353 + 5,1926 T_2}{2}$$

$$0 = 88,8985 + 0,282 T_2 + 0,34 T_2 - 239,75 = 1 T_2 = 225 \text{ K} //$$

$$(4-95) P_1 V_1 = m_1 R T_1 \Rightarrow 500 \times 5 = m_1 \times 0,2870 \times 325$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = 26,8 \text{ kg}$$

(53)

$$u_{1,325K} = 232,02 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$P_2 V_2 = m_2 R T_2 \Rightarrow 200 \times 5 = m_2 \times 0,2870 \times 325$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 = 10,72 \text{ kg}$$

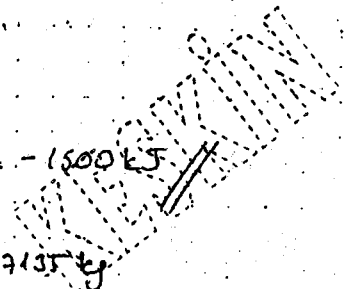
$$m_p - m_e = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow 0 - m_c = 10,72 - 26,8 \Rightarrow m_c = 16,08 \text{ kg}$$

$$u_{2,325K} = 232,02 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_c = h_{325K} = 325,31 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W = \sum m_c h_c - \sum m_p h_p + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$Q - W = 16,08 \times 325,31 + 10,72 \times 232,02 - 26,8 \times 232,02 \Rightarrow W = -1500 \text{ kJ}$$



$$(4-96) a) P_1 V_1 = m_1 R T_1 \Rightarrow 300 \times 0,2 = m_1 \times 0,2870 \times 293 \Rightarrow m_1 = 0,7135 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_2 V_2 = m_2 R T_2 \Rightarrow 300 \times 0,1 = m_2 \times 0,2870 \times 293 \Rightarrow m_2 = 0,357 \text{ kg}$$

$$b) Q - W_s = \sum m_c h_c - \sum m_p h_p + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1 \Rightarrow Q = m_c h_c - m_p h_p + m_2 h_2 - m_1 h_1$$

$$h_c = h_2 = h_1 \quad (T = \text{sabit})$$

$$m_1 = 2m_c = 2m_2$$

$$\} Q = 0 //$$

$$(4-98) P_1 = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

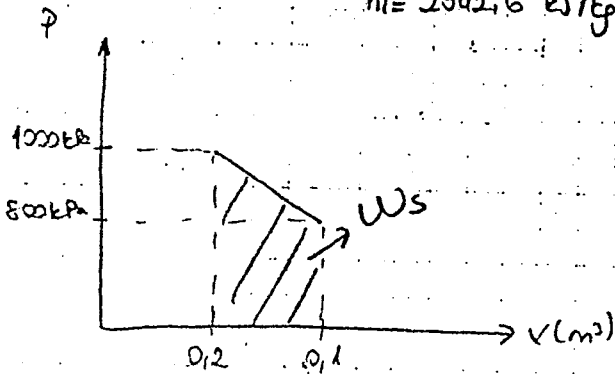
$$T_1 = 250^\circ\text{C}$$

$$v_1 = 0,2327 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$u_1 = 2709,8 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_1 = 2942,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = 1 m_1 = \frac{0,2}{0,2327} = 1 m_1 = 0,86 \text{ kg}$$



$$W_s = - \frac{(1000 + 800)(0,2 - 0,1)}{2} \Rightarrow W_s = -90 \text{ kJ}$$

$P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa}$
 Dajmur bhar
 $u_2 = 0,2404 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$
 $u_2 = 49800 \text{ Pa} = 2576,8 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $h_2 = 2769,1 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $m_2 = \frac{V_2}{u_2} = m_1 = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3}{0,2404} = m_1 = 0,415 \text{ kg}$

b) $m_g - m_a = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow 0 - m_a = 0,415 - 0,86 \Rightarrow m_a = 0,445 \text{ kg}$

$h_a = \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} \Rightarrow h_a = \frac{2942,6 + 2769,1}{2} \Rightarrow h_a = 2855,85 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$Q - W = \sum m_a h_a - \sum m_g h_g + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1 = Q - (-90) = 0,445 \times 2855,85 + 0,415 \times 2576,8 - 0,86 \times 2709,6$
 $\Rightarrow Q = -80 \text{ kJ/kg} //$

4-39) a) $P_1 = 300 \text{ kPa}$
 $T_1 = 250^\circ\text{C}$
 $u_1 = 0,7964 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$
 $u_1 = 2728,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $m_1 = \frac{V_1}{u_1} \Rightarrow m_1 = \frac{0,3}{0,7964} = m_1 = 0,376 \text{ kg}$

$P_2 = 300 \text{ kPa}$
 $T_2 = 250^\circ\text{C}$
 $u_2 = 0,7864 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$
 $u_2 = 2728,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $m_2 = \frac{V_2}{u_2} \Rightarrow m_2 = \frac{0,1}{0,7864} = m_2 = 0,127 \text{ kg}$

$m_g - m_a = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow 0 - m_a = 0,127 - 0,376 \Rightarrow m_a = 0,251 \text{ kg} //$

b) $Q - W_s = \sum m_a h_a - \sum m_g h_g + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$
 $Q - 300(0,1 - 0,3) = 0,251 \times 2967,6 + 0,127 \times 2728,7 - 0,376 \times 2728,7 \Rightarrow Q = 0 //$

4-101) $P_1 = 88 \text{ kPa}$
 $T_1 = 295 \text{ K}$
 $h_1 = 295,17 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa}$
 $T_2 = 550 \text{ K}$
 $h_2 = 554,74 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$P_3 = 12,5 \text{ MPa}$
 $T_3 = 500^\circ\text{C}$
 $h_3 = 3341,8 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $P_4 = 10 \text{ kPa}$
 $x = 0,92$
 islat bhar
 $h_4 = 191,83 + 0,92 \times 2382,8$
 $h_4 = 2393,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$\sum E_g - \sum E_a = \Delta E_{sk} = 0$

$25 \times 295,17 + 25 \times 3341,8 + W = 25 \times 554,74 + 25 \times 2393,2 \Rightarrow W = 17225,75 \text{ kW} //$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (4=100) \text{ a) } \left. \begin{array}{l} p_1 = 10 \text{ mPa} \\ p_1 = 550^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} v_1 = 0,03564 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ h_1 = h_g = 3500,9 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array} \\
 & \text{kein buhar}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$h_{f, 27^\circ\text{Pa}} = 271,83 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad h_{fg, 27^\circ\text{Pa}} = 2346,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_2 = h_f + x h_{fg} & \Rightarrow h_2 = 271,83 + 0,95 \times 2346,3 \\
 & \Rightarrow h_2 = 2500,915 \text{ kJ/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{1}{v_1} V_1 A_1 \Rightarrow \dot{m} = \frac{1}{0,03564} \cdot 60 \cdot 150 \cdot 10^{-4} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 25,25 \text{ kg/s} //$$

$$\text{b) } v_2 = 0,001020 + 0,95(6,204 - 0,001020) \Rightarrow v_2 = 5,89 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 & \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v_1} V_1 A_1 = \frac{1}{v_2} V_2 A_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{0,03564} \cdot 60 \cdot 150 \cdot 10^{-4} = \frac{1}{5,89} V_2 \cdot 1400 \cdot 10^{-4} \\
 & \Rightarrow v_2 = 1062,4 \text{ m/s} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c) } \dot{Q} = \frac{\dot{Q}}{\dot{m}} \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = 30 \times 25,25 = 757,5 \text{ kW}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_a = \Delta E_{kin} = 0 \quad (\Delta p_e = 0)$$

$$\dot{m} h_1 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{m} v_1^2 = \dot{m} h_2 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{m} v_2^2 + \dot{Q} + \dot{W}$$

$$25,25 \times 3500,9 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25,25 \times 60^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1000} = 25,25 \times 2500,915 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25,25 \times 1062,4^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1000} + 757,5 + \dot{W}$$

$$88397,725 + 45,45 = 63148,10375 + 14249,75 + 757,5 + \dot{W}$$

$$\dot{W} = 10287,82 \text{ kW} //$$

$$4-104) \left. \begin{array}{l} a) P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = -20^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{sıkıştırılmış su} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} h_1 = h_{f, -20^\circ\text{C}} = 17,82 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ v_1 = v_{f, -20^\circ\text{C}} = 0,0006855 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{\dot{V}}{v} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = \frac{3}{0,0006855} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 4376,36 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$b) \sum E_g - \sum E_k = \Delta E_{s,u} = 0 \quad (\dot{Q} = \Delta k_e = \Delta p_e = 0)$$

$$\dot{W} + \dot{m}h_1 = \dot{m}h_2 \Rightarrow 15 + 4376,36 \times 17,82 = 4376,36 h_2$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2 = 17,82 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{f, 100 \text{ kPa}} = 67,30 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad h_2 < h_f \text{ olduğundan sıkıştırılmış su}$$

$$T_2 = -20^\circ\text{C} //$$

$$4-105) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 1 \text{ mbar} \\ T_1 = 557 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} h_1 = 554,74 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_3 = 140 \text{ kPa} \\ T_3 = 800 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} h_3 = 821,95 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_4 = 130 \text{ kPa} \\ T_4 = 600 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} h_4 = 607,02 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$c) \sum E_g - \sum E_k = \Delta E_{s,u} = 0 \quad (\dot{W} = \Delta k_e = \Delta p_e = 0)$$

$$\dot{Q} + \dot{m}h_1 = \dot{m}h_2 \Rightarrow 3200 + \frac{800}{60} \cdot 554,74 = \frac{800}{60} h_2 \Rightarrow h_2 = 784,74 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 760^\circ\text{C} \quad 778,18 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ x \quad 784,74 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ 780 \text{ K} \quad 800,03 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array} \right\} T_2 = 775 \text{ K} //$$

$$b) \sum E_g - \sum E_k = \Delta E_{s,u} = 0 \quad (\dot{W} = \Delta k_e = \Delta p_e = 0)$$

$$\dot{m}h_3 = \dot{Q} + \dot{m}h_4 \Rightarrow 821,95\dot{m} = 3200 + 607,02\dot{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{m} = 14,9 \text{ kg/s} //$$

$$4-106) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 200^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} h_1 = 2827,9 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ \text{symmetrisch} \end{array} \right\} h_2 = h_{f,1 \text{ MPa}} = 762,81 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

(55)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_3 = 2,5 \text{ MPa} \\ T_3 = 80^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} h_3 = h_{f,80^\circ\text{C}} = 209,33 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_a = \Delta E_{\text{kin}} = 0 \quad (Q = W = \Delta E_p = 0)$$

$$\dot{m}_1 h_1 + \dot{m}_2 h_2 = (\dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2) h_4 \Rightarrow$$

$$4-107) q - w = \Delta h + \cancel{\Delta e} + \cancel{\Delta p_e}$$

$$q - w = c_p \Delta T \Rightarrow (30 + 0,25 - 7,5) \Delta t = 4005 \times 10 \Rightarrow$$

$$4-108) b) \dot{V} = v_{ort} \cdot A \Rightarrow \frac{0,03}{60} = v_{ort} \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot 0,01^2}{4} \Rightarrow v_{ort} = 0,25 \text{ m/s} //$$

$$a) \dot{m} = \rho v_{ort} \cdot A \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 1000 \times 0,25 \times \frac{\pi \cdot 0,01^2}{4} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 0,196 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\sum E_g - \sum E_u = \Delta E_{st} = 0 \quad (\dot{Q} = \Delta h_e = \Delta p_e = 0)$$

$$\dot{W} + \dot{m} h_1 = \dot{m} h_2 \Rightarrow \dot{W} = \dot{m} h_2 - \dot{m} h_1$$

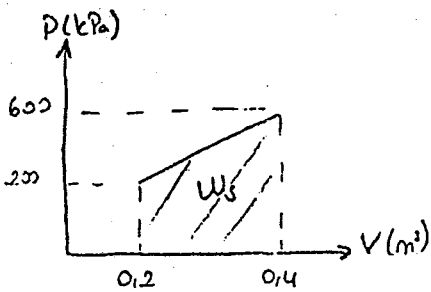
$$\Rightarrow \dot{W} = \dot{m} \Delta h \Rightarrow \dot{W} = \dot{m} c_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{W} = 0,196 \times 4,184 (50 - 15) \Rightarrow \dot{W} = 7,175 \text{ kW} //$$

$$4-109) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 295 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u_1 = 210,49 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ P_1 u_1 = R T_1 \Rightarrow 200 u_1 = 0,2870 \times 295 \\ \Rightarrow u_1 = 0,42 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{array}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{V_1}{u_1} = m_2 = \frac{0,2}{0,42} = m_2 = 0,476 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_g - m_2 = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow m_g = m_2 = 0,476$$



$$W_s = \frac{(200 + 600)(0,4 - 0,2)}{2} = W_s = 80 \text{ kJ}$$

$$P_g V_g = m_g R T_g \Rightarrow 800 \times 0,2 = m_g \times 0,2870 \times 295 \Rightarrow m_g = 1,88 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_g = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow m_g =$$

$$4-110) \left. \begin{array}{l} p_1 = 500 \text{ kPa} \\ \pi_1 = 400 \text{ K} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u_1 = 286,16 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ h_1 = 400,98 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array}$$

$$p_1 V = m_1 R T_1$$

$$500 \times 10000 = m_1 \times 0,2870 \times 400$$

$$m_1 = 43554 \text{ kg}$$

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$$4-112) \left. \begin{array}{l} p_1 = 0,1 \text{ MPa} \\ \pi_1 = 150^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{Kizgin buhar} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u_1 = 3,9364 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ h_1 = 2776,4 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \pi_2 = 120^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{dizgin buhar} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u_2 = 0,8919 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ h_2 = 2706,3 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{array}$$

$$a) \dot{m} = \frac{1}{u_2} V_2 A_2 \Rightarrow \dot{m} = \frac{1}{0,8919} 50 \times 0,08 = \dot{m} = 4,48 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$b) \sum E_g - \sum E_q = \Delta E_{sb} = 0 \quad (\dot{W} = \Delta p_e = 0)$$

$$\dot{m} h_1 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{m} V_1^2 = \dot{Q} + \dot{m} h_2 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{m} V_2^2$$

$$4,48 \times 2776,4 + \frac{1}{2} 4,48 \times 150^2 \frac{1}{1000} = \dot{Q} + 4,48 \times 2706,3 + \frac{1}{2} 4,48 \times 50^2 \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$12438,272 + 72,576 = \dot{Q} + 12124,224 + 5,6 \Rightarrow \dot{Q} = 381,024 \text{ kW} //$$

$$c) \dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{u_1} V_1 A_1 = \frac{1}{u_2} V_2 A_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3,9364} 150 A_1 = \frac{1}{0,8919} 50 \times 0,08 \Rightarrow A_1 = 0,048 \text{ m}^2 //$$

$$0,005 = 0,0010 + x (0,8857 - 0,0010)$$

$$4-113) V_f = 0,001 \text{ m}^3 \quad U_g = 0,004 \text{ m}^3$$

$$u_f = 0,0010 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u_g = 0,8857 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{V_f}{u_f} + \frac{V_g}{u_g}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{0,001}{0,0010} + \frac{0,004}{0,8857} \Rightarrow m_1 = 1 + 4,5 \times 10^{-3} \\ \Rightarrow m_1 = 1,0045 \text{ kg}$$

$$x = \frac{4,17r1}{1,02} \Rightarrow x = 4,148 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$u_1 = 504,49 + 4,148 \times 10^{-3} \times 2025 \Rightarrow u_1 = 513,562 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$u_2 = 2529,5 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad v_2 = 0,8857 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad m_2 = \frac{0,004}{0,8857} \Rightarrow m_2 = 5,64 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$m_p - m_a = m_2 - (m_1) \Rightarrow 0 - m_a = 5,64 \times 10^{-3} - 1,0045 \Rightarrow m_a = 0,998 \text{ kg}$$

$$h_a = 2706,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q - W = \sum m a h = - \sum m_p h_p + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$0,4 \Delta t = 0,998 \times 2706,7 + 5,64 \times 10^{-3} \times 2529,5 - 1,0045 \times 513,562 \Rightarrow \Delta t = 1,52 \text{ s}$$

$$4-114) a) P_1 V_1 = m_1 R T_1 \Rightarrow 150 \times 25 = m_1 \times 2,77713 \times 293 \Rightarrow m_1 = 4,162 \text{ kg}$$

$$P = a + bV \Rightarrow 150 = -100 + 25b \Rightarrow b = 10$$

$$P_2 = -100 + 10V_2 \Rightarrow 100 = -100 + 10V_2 \Rightarrow V_2 = 20 \text{ m}^3 //$$

$$P_2 V_2 = m_2 R T_2$$

$$100 \times 20 = m_2 \times 2,77713 T_2$$

$$m_2 = \frac{721,68}{T_2}$$

$$m_p = m_a = m_2 - m_1 \Rightarrow m_a = 4,162 - \frac{721,68}{T_2}$$

$$W_b = \frac{P_1 + P_2}{2} (V_2 - V_1) \Rightarrow W_b = \frac{150 + 100}{2} (20 - 25) \Rightarrow W_b = -625 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q - W_b = \sum m a h_a - \sum m_p h_p + m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1$$

$$0 + 625 = \left(4,162 - \frac{721,68}{T_2} \right) \times 5,1926 \times 293 + \frac{721,68}{T_2} \times 3,1156 T_2 - 4,162 \times 3,1156 \times 293$$

$$625 = 7029 - \frac{1097986,9}{T_2} + 2248,46 - 4217,46$$

$$\frac{1097986,9}{T_2} = 4431 \Rightarrow T_2 = 247,5 \text{ K} //$$

$$b) m_a = 4,162 - \frac{721,68}{247,5} \Rightarrow m_a = 1,704 \text{ kg}$$

= CARNOT İLKELERİ = 5.7

1) Aynı ısı enerjisi depoları arasında çalışan tersinmez bir ısı makinesiyle tersinir bir ısı makinesi karşılaştırıldığı zaman, tersinmez ısı makinesinin verimi her zaman, tersinir ısı makinesinin veriminden daha az olur.

2) Aynı ısı enerjisi depoları arasında çalışan tüm tersinir ısı makinelerinin verimleri eşittir.



Tersinir bir makinenin aldığı ve verdiği ısılar ısı enerjisi depolarının sıcaklıkları arasında şu ilişki vardır

$$\left(\frac{Q_H}{Q_L} \right)_{tr} = \frac{T_H}{T_L}$$

= CARNOT ISI MAKİNASI =

$$\eta_{th} = 1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}$$

$$\eta_{th,ir} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}$$



Tersinir ısı makinelerinin ve Carnot ısı makinesinin ısı verimi

$\eta_{th} < \eta_{th,ir}$ ← Tersinmez ısı makinesi

$\eta_{th} = \eta_{th,ir}$ ← Tersinir ısı "

$\eta_{th} > \eta_{th,ir}$ ← Olamaz



Örnek 5-5 =

a) $\eta_{th,ir} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H} \Rightarrow \eta_{th,ir} = 1 - \frac{(30+273)}{(652+273)} = 0,672$

b) $\left(\frac{Q_H}{Q_L} \right)_{tr} = \frac{T_H}{T_L} \Rightarrow \frac{500}{Q_{L,tr}} = \frac{(652+273)}{(30+273)} \Rightarrow Q_{L,tr} = 163,8 \text{ kJ} //$

= CARNOT SOĞUTMA MAKİNASI İVE ISI POMPASI =

$$\text{COP}_{\text{sm, tr}} = \frac{1}{T_H/T_C - 1}$$

$$\text{COP}_{\text{p, tr}} = \frac{1}{1 - T_C/T_H}$$



$\text{COP}_{\text{sm}} < \text{COP}_{\text{sm, tr}}$ ← Tersinmez soğutma makinesi

$\text{COP}_{\text{sm}} = \text{COP}_{\text{sm, tr}}$ ← Tersinir soğutma makinesi

$\text{COP}_{\text{sm}} > \text{COP}_{\text{sm, tr}}$ ← Olanaksız

örk 5-6 B

$$\text{COP}_{\text{sm, tr}} = \frac{1}{T_H/T_C - 1} \Rightarrow \text{COP}_{\text{sm, tr}} = \frac{1}{\frac{297}{275} - 1} \Rightarrow \text{COP}_{\text{sm, tr}} = 12,5$$

$\text{COP}_{\text{sm}} = 13,5 > \text{COP}_{\text{sm, tr}} = 12,5$ olduğundan olanaksızdır.

örk 5-7 B

$$\left(\frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\dot{Q}_L}\right)_{\text{tr}} = \frac{T_H}{T_C} \Rightarrow \frac{37,5}{\dot{Q}_L} = \frac{294}{268} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_L = 34,18 \text{ kW}$$

$$W_{\text{netgiren}} = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L \Rightarrow W_{\text{netgiren}} = 37,5 - 34,18 = 3,32 \text{ kW} //$$

- Isı Makinesi -

$$W_{\text{net, çıkan}} = W_{\text{çıkan}} - W_{\text{giren}} \quad (EJ)$$



$$W_{\text{net, çıkan}} = Q_{\text{giren}} - Q_{\text{çıkan}} \quad (EJ)$$



- Isıl Verim -

$\eta_{th} \rightarrow$ Isıl Verim

$$\text{Isıl verim} = \frac{\text{Çıkan net iş}}{\text{giren ısı enerjisi}}$$

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{W_{\text{net, çıkan}}}{Q_{\text{giren}}}$$

$$W_{\text{net, çıkan}} = Q_{\text{giren}} - Q_{\text{çıkan}}$$

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{W_{\text{net, çıkan}}}{Q_{\text{giren}}}$$

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{Q_{\text{giren}} - Q_{\text{çıkan}}}{Q_{\text{giren}}} \Rightarrow \eta_{th} = 1 - \frac{Q_{\text{çıkan}}}{Q_{\text{giren}}}$$

$T_H \rightarrow$ Yüksek sıcaklıkta ısı enerjisi deposu

$T_L \rightarrow$ Düşük " " " " "

$$W_{\text{net, çıkan}} = Q_{\text{giren}} - Q_{\text{çıkan}} \Rightarrow W_{\text{net, çıkan}} = Q_H - Q_L$$



$$\eta_{th} = \frac{W_{\text{net, çıkan}}}{Q_{\text{giren}}} \Rightarrow \eta_{th} = \frac{Q_H - Q_L}{Q_H}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_{th} = 1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}$$



$Q_H \rightarrow Q_{\text{giren}}$

$Q_L \rightarrow Q_{\text{çıkan}}$

$$W_{\text{net, çıkan}} = Q_{\text{giren}} - Q_{\text{çıkan}}$$

$$W_{\text{net, çıkan}} = Q_H - Q_L$$

$$\eta_{th} = 1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}$$

örk 5-1 =

$$\dot{W}_{\text{net, çıkan}} = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{\text{net, çıkan}} = 80 - 50 = 30 \text{ MW} //$$

$$\eta_{\text{th}} = 1 - \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{Q}_H} \Rightarrow \eta_{\text{th}} = 1 - \frac{50}{80} \Rightarrow \eta_{\text{th}} = 0,375 //$$

örk 5-2 =

$$\eta_{\text{th}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{net, çıkan}}}{\dot{Q}_H} \Rightarrow 0,25 = \frac{50}{\dot{Q}_H} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_H = 200 \text{ kJ/s}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{200 \text{ kJ/s}}{44000 \text{ kJ/kg}} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 0,00455 \text{ kg/s}$$

Etkinlik kat sayısı -

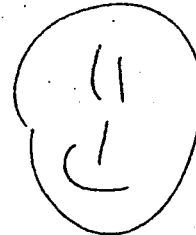
Ötme Makinesi için;

$\text{OP}_{\text{sm}} \leftarrow$ Bir soğutma makinesinin verimi, etkinlik kat sayısı

Soğutma makinesinin amacı, soğutulan ortamdaki ısı çekmektir.

\hookrightarrow Soğutulan ortamdaki çekilen ısı

$$\text{OP}_{\text{sm}} = \frac{\text{Elde edilmek istenen enerji}}{\text{Harcanması gereken enerji}} \Rightarrow \text{COP}_{\text{sm}} = \frac{Q_L}{W_{\text{net, girilen}}}$$



$$W_{\text{net, girilen}} = Q_H - Q_L \Rightarrow \text{COP}_{\text{sm}} = \frac{Q_L}{Q_H - Q_L} \Rightarrow \text{COP}_{\text{sm}} = \frac{1}{\frac{Q_H}{Q_L} - 1}$$

isi Pompaları için;

$$\text{OP}_{\text{ip}} = \frac{Q_H}{W_{\text{net, girilen}}}$$

$$W_{\text{net, girilen}} = Q_H - Q_L$$

$$\text{OP}_{\text{ip}} = \frac{Q_H}{Q_H - Q_L} \Rightarrow \text{COP}_{\text{ip}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}}$$

$$\text{COP}_{\text{ip}} = \text{COP}_{\text{sm}} + 1$$



$$i-27) \eta_{th} = \frac{\dot{W}_{net,aitan}}{\dot{Q}_H} \Rightarrow 0,28 = \frac{80}{\dot{Q}_H} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_H = 321,42 \text{ kJ/s}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{321,42}{44000} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 7,305 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/s} //$$

$$i-28) \dot{m} = 16,67 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$16,67 = \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{30000} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_H = 500 \text{ MW}$$

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{\dot{W}_{net,aitan}}{\dot{Q}_H}$$

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{150}{500} \Rightarrow \eta_{th} = 0,3 \text{ } \%30 //$$

$$-29) \dot{V} = 5,56 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho \dot{V} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 4,44 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/s}$$

$$4,44 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{44000} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_H = 195,56 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{\dot{W}_{net,aitan}}{\dot{Q}_H}$$

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{60}{195,56} \Rightarrow \eta_{th} = \%30,7 //$$

$$-30) \eta_{th} = \frac{\dot{W}_{net,aitan}}{\dot{Q}_H} \Rightarrow 0,03 = \frac{100}{\dot{Q}_H} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_H = 3333,33 \text{ kW} = 1,2 \times 10^7 \text{ kJ/h} //$$

) Güneş, santele göre daha yüksek sıcaklıktaki bir ısı enerjisi depolanır.

$$-41) a) \text{COP}_{sm} = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{W}_{net,giren}} \Rightarrow 1,8 = \frac{1,5}{\dot{W}_{net,giren}} \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{net,giren} = 0,83 \text{ kW} //$$

$$\dot{W}_{net,giren} = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L \Rightarrow 0,83 = \dot{Q}_H - 1,5 \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_H = 2,33 \text{ kJ/s} \approx 140 \text{ kJ/dakika} //$$

$$-42) a) \text{COP}_{sm} = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{W}_{net,giren}} \Rightarrow \text{COP}_{sm} = \frac{12,5}{6} \Rightarrow \text{COP}_{sm} = 2,08 //$$

$$\dot{W}_{net,giren} = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L \Rightarrow 6 = \dot{Q}_H - 12,5 \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_H = 18,5 \text{ kJ/s} = 1110 \text{ kJ/dakika} //$$

$$-43) \text{COP}_{sm} = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{W}_{net,giren}} \Rightarrow 2,5 = \frac{4800}{\dot{W}_{net,giren}} \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{net,giren} = 1920 \text{ kJ/h} = 0,533 \text{ kW} //$$

$$5-44) \dot{m} = 3,34 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/s}$$

$$3,34 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{384} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_L = 1,28 \text{ kW}$$

$$COP_{sm} = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{W}_{net,igren}} \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{net,igren} = \frac{1,28}{2,4} = 0,534 \text{ kW} \quad 60$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{W}_{net,igren} = 0,534 \text{ kW} //$$

$$5-45) \dot{Q}_L = m c \Delta T \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_L = 50 \times 4,2 \times (20-8) \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_L = 2520 \text{ kJ}$$

$$COP_{sm} = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{W}_{net,igren}} \Rightarrow 2,15 = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{0,145} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_L = 1,125 \text{ kJ/s}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{Q}_L} \Rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{2520}{1,125} \Rightarrow \Delta t = 2240 \text{ s} //$$

$$5-46) \dot{Q}_L = m c \Delta T \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_L = 800 \times 1 \times (32-20) \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_L = 9600 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{Q}_L} \Rightarrow 900 = \frac{9600}{\dot{Q}_L} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_L = 10,67 \text{ kW}$$

$$COP_{sm} = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{W}_{net,igren}} \Rightarrow 2,5 = \frac{10,67}{\dot{W}_{net,igren}} \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{net,igren} = 4,268 \text{ kW} //$$

$$5-49) 1200 \text{ kWh} \times 8,5 \frac{\text{para}}{\text{kWh}} = 10200 \text{ para}$$

$$5-50) a) COP_{IP} = \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\dot{W}_{net,igren}} \Rightarrow 1,8 = \frac{20,83}{\dot{W}_{net,igren}} \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{net,igren} = 11,6 \text{ kW} //$$

$$b) \dot{W}_{net,igren} = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L \Rightarrow 11,6 = 20,83 - \dot{Q}_L \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_L = 33333 \text{ kJ/h} //$$

$$-51) \dot{Q}_{it} = 3 \times 15000 \frac{1}{3600} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_H = 12,5 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{COP}_{IP} = \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\dot{W}_{net, girer}} \Rightarrow 3,5 = \frac{12,5}{\dot{W}_{net, girer}} \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{net, girer} = 3,57 \text{ kW} //$$

$$-52) \dot{Q}_H = 60000 - 4000 \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_H = 56000 \text{ kJ/h} = 15,56 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{COP}_{IP} = \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\dot{W}_{net, girer}} \Rightarrow 2,5 = \frac{15,56}{\dot{W}_{net, girer}} \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{net, girer} = 6,22 \text{ kW} //$$

Isı geçişinin her zaman sıcaklığın azaldığı yönde olduğu bilinen bir gerçektir. Bazı bir deyişle, ısı geçişi yüksek sıcaklıktaki ortamdaki düşük sıcaklıktaki ortama olur. Bu doğal bir olgudur, kendiliğinden gerçekleşir. Bu olgunun tersi kendiliğinden gerçekleşmez.

Yüksek sıcaklıktaki bir ortamdaki düşük sıcaklıktaki bir ortama ısı geçişi ancak dışarıya makine kullanımı ile olanaklıdır.

- TERSİNİR ve TERSİNMEZ HAL DEĞİŞİMLERİ =

tersinir Hal Değişimi, bir yönde gerçekleştikten sonra ters yönde de gerçekleşebilir. Bu ancak net ısı geçişi ve net iş ise mümkündür.

Net ısı geçişi ve net iş sıfır ise hal değişimi tersinirdir.

Isı geçişi sıcak ortamdaki soğuk ortama doğrudur. Bunun tersi ancak dışarıya makine kullanımı ve ısı pompası ile olabilir.

$$5-71) a) \eta_{th,ir} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H} = 1 - \frac{300}{1000} = 1 - \frac{300}{1000} = \eta_{th,ir} = 0,7 \text{ veya } \%70 //$$

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$$b) \dot{Q}_H = 800/60 = 13,33 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta_{th,ir} = \frac{\dot{W}_{net,giren}}{\dot{Q}_H} = 0,7 = \frac{\dot{W}_{net,giren}}{13,33} \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{net,giren} = 9,33 \text{ kW} //$$

$$5-72) a) \left(\frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\dot{Q}_L} \right)_{tr} = \frac{T_H}{T_L} = 1 - \frac{500}{200} = \frac{T_H}{200} \Rightarrow T_H = 725 \text{ K} //$$

$$b) \eta_{th,ir} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H} \Rightarrow \eta_{th,ir} = 1 - \frac{200}{725} = 1 - \frac{200}{725} = \eta_{th,ir} = 0,6 //$$

$$5-73) \left(\frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\dot{Q}_L} \right)_{tr} = \frac{T_H}{T_L} = 1 - \frac{20}{200} = \frac{823}{200} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_L = 7,24 \text{ kW}$$

$$\dot{W}_{net,giren} = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L = 1 \dot{W}_{net,giren} = 20 - 7,24 = 1 \dot{W}_{net,giren} = 12,76 \text{ kW} //$$

$$5-74) \eta_{th,ir} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H} \Rightarrow 0,55 = 1 - \frac{288}{T_H} \Rightarrow T_H = 640 \text{ K} //$$

$$\left(\frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\dot{Q}_L} \right)_{tr} = \frac{T_H}{T_L} = 1 - \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{13,33} = \frac{640}{288} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_H = 29,62 \text{ kW}$$

$$\dot{W}_{net} = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{net,giren} = 29,62 - 13,33 = 1 \dot{W}_{net,giren} = 16,3 \text{ kW} //$$

$$5-76) \eta_{th,ir} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H} = 1 - \frac{200}{418} = 1 - \frac{200}{418} = \eta_{th,ir} = \%29,4 //$$

$$5-77) \eta_{th} = \frac{\dot{W}_{net,giren}}{\dot{Q}_H} = 1 - \frac{250}{800} \Rightarrow \eta_{th} = 0,3125$$

$$\eta_{th,ir} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H} \Rightarrow \eta_{th,ir} = 1 - \frac{300}{400} = 1 - \frac{300}{400} = \eta_{th,ir} = 0,25$$

$\eta_{th} = 0,3125 > \eta_{th,ir} = 0,25$ olduğundan olansız.

$$78) \eta_{th} = \frac{\dot{W}_{net,akt}}{\dot{Q}_H} \Rightarrow \eta_{th} = \frac{180}{320} = 0,5625$$

$$\eta_{th,r} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H} \Rightarrow \eta_{th,r} = 1 - \frac{300}{500} \Rightarrow \eta_{th,r} = 0,4$$

$\eta = 0,5625 > \eta_{th,r} = 0,4$ olduğundan olasıdır.

$$85) \dot{W}_{net,akt} = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L$$

$$\left(\frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\dot{Q}_L} \right)_{tr} = \frac{T_H}{T_L} \Rightarrow \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\dot{Q}_L} = \frac{298}{276}$$

$$2 = 298k - 276k \Rightarrow k = 0,09$$

$$\dot{Q}_L = 276 \times 0,09 \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_L = 25,09 \text{ kW} //$$

$$86) \left(\frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\dot{Q}_L} \right)_{tr} = \frac{T_H}{T_L} \Rightarrow \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{5} = \frac{298}{265} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_H = 5,623 \text{ kW}$$

$$\dot{W}_{net} = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{net} = 5,623 - 5 \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{net} = 0,623 \text{ kW} //$$

$$87) \left(\frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\dot{Q}_L} \right)_{tr} = \frac{T_H}{T_L} \Rightarrow \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{12,5} = \frac{308}{293} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_H = 13,14 \text{ kW}$$

$$\dot{W}_{net,giren} = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{net,giren} = 13,14 - 12,5 \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{net,giren} = 0,64 \text{ kW} //$$

$$88) \left(\frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\dot{Q}_L} \right)_{tr} = \frac{T_H}{T_L} \Rightarrow \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\dot{Q}_L} = \frac{308}{293}$$

$$\dot{W}_{net,giren} = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L \Rightarrow 5 = 308k - 293k \Rightarrow k = 0,33$$

$$L = 293 \times 0,33 \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_L = 97,67 \text{ kW} //$$

$$9) b) COP_{m,fr} = \frac{L}{\dot{Q}_H/T_H - 1} \Rightarrow 4,5 = \frac{1}{\frac{293}{T_H} - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{1341}{T_H} - 4,5 = 1 \Rightarrow T_H = 243,8 \text{ K} = -29,2^\circ \text{C} //$$

$$COP_{m,fr} = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{W}_{net,giren}} \Rightarrow 4,5 = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{0,5} \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_L = 2,25 \text{ kJ/dakika} //$$

6. KONUNUN ÇÖZÜMLERİ

6.3) a) $\Delta S = \frac{Q_H}{T_H} - \frac{Q_L}{T_L}$
 $= \frac{700}{1100} - \frac{500}{310}$
 $= -0,476 \text{ kJ/K}$

b) $\eta_{th} = 1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}$ $\eta_{th,r} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}$
 $= 1 - \frac{500}{700}$ $= 1 - \frac{310}{1100}$
 $= 0,285 //$ $= 0,717 //$

6.4) $\dot{W}_{net} = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L \Rightarrow 8 = 20,83 - \dot{Q}_L$
 $\dot{Q}_L = 12,83 \text{ kW}$

$\Delta S = \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{T_H} - \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{T_L} \Rightarrow \Delta S = \frac{20,83}{1300} - \frac{12,83}{270}$
 $= -0,0282 //$

6.6) $\dot{W}_{net} = \dot{Q}_H - \dot{Q}_L$
 $8 = 20,83 - \dot{Q}_L$ $\dot{Q}_L = 12,83 \text{ kW}$

$\Delta S = \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{T_H} - \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{T_L} \Rightarrow \Delta S = \frac{20,83}{295} - \frac{12,83}{271} \Rightarrow \Delta S = 0,0235 //$

6.4) c) $\Delta S_{sistem} = 0$ (mükemmel gazın sıcaklığı sabit kalıyor $S_2 = S_1$)

b) $\Delta S_{cevre} = \frac{Q_{cevre}}{T_{cevre}}$

$Q - W = \Delta U \Rightarrow Q - W = m \cdot C_v \cdot \Delta T$
 $Q - (-200) = 0$ $Q = -200 \text{ kJ}$ (sistemin ısı)

$\Delta S_{cevre} = \frac{200}{298} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{cevre} = 0,671 \text{ kJ/K}$

Sistemden ısı çıkıyorsa çevreye ısı girer. Yani sistem (-) ne $Q_{cevre} (+)$ olur. Bunun tersi de doğrudur.

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

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

$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m} C_p \cdot \Delta T$ ($T_{sistem} = \text{sabit}$)

$\dot{Q}_{sistem} - (-8) = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{Q}_{sistem} = -8 \text{ kW}$

$\Delta S_{sistem} = \frac{\dot{Q}_{sistem}}{T_{sistem}} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{sistem} = \frac{-8}{278} = -0,0288 \text{ kW/K}$

$\Delta S_{cevre} = \frac{\dot{Q}_{cevre}}{T_{cevre}} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{cevre} = \frac{8}{287} = 0,0283 \text{ kW/K}$

$$6.43) \left. \begin{array}{l} P = 200 \text{ kPa} \\ \text{Dörtmüsu} \end{array} \right\} T_{\text{sis}} = T_{d,200\text{k}} = 102,83^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{sis}} = \frac{Q_{\text{sis}}}{T_{\text{sis}}} = \frac{450}{393,83} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{sis}} = 1,144 \text{ kJ/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{cevre}} = \frac{Q_{\text{cevre}}}{T_{\text{cevre}}} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{cevre}} = \frac{-450}{773} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{cevre}} = -0,582 \text{ kJ/K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S_{\text{top}} &= \Delta S_{\text{sis}} + \Delta S_{\text{cevre}} \\ &= 1,144 - 0,582 \\ &= 0,562 \text{ kJ/K} \quad \text{Tersinmez //} \end{aligned}$$

$$6.44) a) \Delta S_{\text{sis}} = \frac{Q_{\text{sis}}}{T_{\text{sis}}} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{sis}} = \frac{900}{673} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{sis}} = 1,34 \text{ kJ/K}$$

$$b) \Delta S_{\text{cevre}} = \frac{Q_{\text{cevre}}}{T_{\text{cevre}}} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{cevre}} = \frac{-900}{673} = -1,34 \text{ kJ/K}$$

$$c) \Delta S_{\text{top}} = 0$$

$$6.45) a) \Delta S_{\text{cevre}} = \frac{Q_{\text{cevre}}}{T_{\text{cevre}}} \Rightarrow 0,6 = \frac{Q_{\text{cevre}}}{303} \quad Q_{\text{cevre}} = 181,8 \text{ kJ}$$

$$b) \Delta S_{\text{cevre}} = 0,6 \text{ kJ/K}$$

$$c) \Delta S_{\text{top}} = 0$$

$$6.46) a) T_{d,200\text{k}/1} = T_{\text{system}} = T_{Z,cevre} = -12,53^\circ\text{C} \dots$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{sis}} = \frac{Q_{\text{sis}}}{T_{\text{sis}}} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{sis}} = \frac{120}{269,47} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{sis}} = 0,446 \text{ kJ/K}$$

$$b) \Delta S_{\text{cevre}} = \frac{Q_{\text{cevre}}}{T_{\text{cevre}}} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{cevre}} = \frac{-120}{268} = -0,447 \text{ kJ/K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \Delta S_{\text{top}} &= \Delta S_{\text{sis}} + \Delta S_{\text{cevre}} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{top}} = 0,446 - 0,447 \\ &= 0,019 \text{ kJ/K} \end{aligned}$$

$$6.51) \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 200^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{su buhar.} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u = 1,0803 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ s_1 = 7,5066 \text{ kJ/(kgK)} \end{array}$$

$$T_2 = 50^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow u_f = 0,001029 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u_{\text{g}} = 3,407 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$u_f < u_2 < u_{\text{g}} \quad \text{old. H. hol u lok buhar.}$$

$$u = u_f + x u_{\text{g}} \Rightarrow 1,0803 = 0,001029 + x(3,407 - 0,001029) \quad x = 0,317$$

$$s_2 = s_f + x s_{\text{g}} \quad s_2 = 1,0753 + 0,317 \times 6,5169 \quad s_2 = 3,1475 \text{ kJ/(kgK)}$$

$$m = \frac{V}{\rho} \Rightarrow m = \frac{0,02}{1,0803} \Rightarrow m = 0,0185 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Delta S = m(s_2 - s_1) \Rightarrow \Delta S = 0,0185(3,1575 - 7,5066) = -0,0806 \text{ kJ/K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6.52 \quad P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\ x_1 = 0,4 \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\ x_1 = 0,4 \end{aligned}} \right\} \begin{aligned} u_1 &= u_f + x u_{fg} \\ u_1 &= 0,0006862 + 0,4(0,08355 - 0,0006862) \\ u_1 &= 0,03382 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$m = \frac{V}{\rho} \Rightarrow m = \frac{0,5}{0,03382} \Rightarrow m = 14,78 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_2 = 400 \text{ kPa} \Rightarrow u_f = 0,0007299 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u_g = 0,04321 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$u_f < u_2 < u_g$ olduğundan islok buhar.

$$u_2 = u_f + x_2 u_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,03382 = 0,0007299 + x_2(0,04321 - 0,0007299) \Rightarrow x_2 = 0,778$$

$$s_1 = s_f + x s_{fg} \Rightarrow s_1 = 0,0992 + 0,4(0,7035 - 0,0992) \Rightarrow s_1 = 0,3509 \text{ kJ/(kgK)}$$

$$u_1 = u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u_1 = 25,43 + 0,4(165,36 - 25,43) \Rightarrow u_1 = 80,8 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$s_2 = s_f + x_2 s_{fg} \Rightarrow s_2 = 0,1691 + 0,778(0,6928 - 0,1691) \Rightarrow s_2 = 0,5765 \text{ kJ/(kgK)}$$

$$u_2 = u_f + x_2 u_{fg} \Rightarrow u_2 = 43,35 + 0,778(173,69 - 43,35) \Rightarrow u_2 = 155,75 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta S = (s_2 - s_1)m \Rightarrow \Delta S = 14,78(0,5765 - 0,3509) \Rightarrow \Delta S = 3,4835 \text{ kJ/K} //$$

$$b) \Delta S_{kay} = \frac{Q_{kay}}{T_{kay}} \quad Q - W = \Delta U$$
$$Q - Q = 14,78(155,75 - 80,8) = 955,181 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta S_{kay} = \frac{-955,181}{308} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{kay} = -3,076 \text{ kJ/K} //$$

$$c) \Delta S_{top} = 3,4835 - 3,076 \Rightarrow \Delta S_{top} = 0,4075 \text{ kJ/K} //$$

$$6.53) \quad P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa} \left. \vphantom{P_1 = 100 \text{ kPa}} \right\} \begin{aligned} u_1 &= u_f + x u_{fg} \Rightarrow u = 0,001043 + 0,25(1,6940 - 0,001043) \\ &= 0,4242 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$s_1 = s_f + x s_{fg} \Rightarrow s_1 = 1,5042 + 0,25 \times 6,0568 = 2,8169 \text{ kJ/(kgK)}$$

$$s_2 = 6,8647 \text{ kJ/(kgK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S &= m(s_2 - s_1) \\ &= 2(6,8647 - 2,8169) \\ &= 8,0958 \text{ kJ/K} // \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6.54) \quad & \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 300 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 60^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u_1 = 0,001017 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ s_1 = 0,8312 \text{ kJ/kgK} \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} V = m \cdot u \\ = 1,5 \times 0,001017 \\ = 1,5255 \times 10^{-3} \\ V_2 = 2V_1 \Rightarrow V_2 = 3,051 \times 10^{-3} \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_2 &= 0,002034 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\
 P_2 &= 15 \text{ kPa} \quad u_f = 0,001014 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad u_g = 10,02 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\
 u_2 &= u_f + x_2 u_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,002034 = 0,001014 + x_2 (10,02 - 0,001014) \quad x_2 = 0,000101 \\
 s_2 &= s_f + x_2 s_{fg} \Rightarrow s_2 = 0,3559 + 0,000101 \times 7,2536 \\
 & \quad s_2 = 0,3556 \text{ kJ/kgK}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta S &= m(s_2 - s_1) \\
 &= 1,5(0,3556 - 0,8312) \\
 &= -0,7134 \text{ kJ/K} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6.55) \quad & \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 0,8 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 50^\circ \text{C} \\ \text{kipin buhur} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u_1 = 0,02507 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ h_1 = 213,45 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ s_1 = 0,7253 \text{ kJ/kgK} \end{array} & \left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 0,8 \text{ MPa} \\ T_2 = 25^\circ \text{C} \\ \text{dikondensasi} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} h_2 = 58,73 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ s_2 = 0,2207 \text{ kJ/kgK} \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta S &= m(s_2 - s_1) \Rightarrow \Delta S = 5(0,2207 - 0,7253) \\
 &= -2,523 \text{ kJ/K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q - W_s &= \Delta U \Rightarrow Q = \Delta H \\
 Q &= m(h_2 - h_1) \Rightarrow Q = 5(58,73 - 213,45) = -773,6 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{sewa}} = \frac{Q_{\text{sewa}}}{T_{\text{sewa}}} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{sewa}} = \frac{773,6}{293} = 2,64 \text{ kJ/K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta S_{\text{top}} &= -2,523 + 2,64 \\
 &= 0,117 \text{ kJ/K} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6.56) \quad & \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 150 \text{ kPa} \\ V_1 = 0,05 \text{ m}^3 \\ \text{domes silia} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u_1 = 0,001053 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ h_1 = 467,11 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ s_1 = 1,4336 \text{ kJ/kgK} \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} m = \frac{V}{u} \Rightarrow m = \frac{0,05}{0,001053} \\ m = 4,748 \text{ kg} \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q - W_s - W_D &= \Delta U \Rightarrow Q - W_{\text{dipin}} = \Delta H \\
 0 - (-2200) &= 4,748(h_2 - 467,11) \quad h_2 = 930,46 \text{ kJ/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P = 150 \text{ kPa} \Rightarrow h_f = 467,11 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad h_g = 2693,6 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_f < h_2 < h_g \quad \text{oldyand II. hal 11. lok buhur}$$

$$h_2 = h_f + x_2 h_{fg} \Rightarrow 930,46 = 467,11 + x_2 2226,5 \quad x_2 = 0,208$$

$$s_2 = s_f + x_2 s_{fg} \Rightarrow s_2 = 1,4336 + 0,208 \times 5,7897 \quad s_2 = 2,6378 \text{ kJ/(kgK)}$$

6.57) a) $P_1 = 0,8 \text{ MPa}$ } $u_1 = 0,02168 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ $U_1 = 113,13$
 doymuş buhar } $s_1 = 0,6845 \text{ kJ/kgK}$

$P_2 = 0,4 \text{ MPa}$ } $s_f = 0,1691$ $T = T_d = 6,15^\circ\text{C}$
 $s_2 = s_1 = 0,6845$ } $s_g = 0,6928$

b) $s_2 = s_f + x s_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,6845 = 0,1691 + x(0,6928 - 0,1691)$
 $x_2 = 0,984$

$m = \frac{0,01}{0,02168} = 0,457 \text{ kg}$

$U_2 = U_f + x_2 U_{fg} \Rightarrow U_2 = 43,35 + 0,98(173,69 - 43,35)$
 $= 171,6$

$Q - W = \Delta U \Rightarrow 0 - W_s = 0,457(171,6 - 193,13)$
 $= 5,27 \text{ kJ} //$

6.58) $P_1 = 150 \text{ kPa}$ } $u_1 = 0,1168$ $s_1 = 0,7102$
 doymuş buhar } $h_1 = 177,84$

$P_2 = 700 \text{ kPa}$ } $h_2 = 206,15$
 $s_2 = s_1 = 0,7102$

$\dot{m} = \frac{\dot{V}}{v} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = \frac{0,033}{0,1168} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 0,285$

$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m}(\Delta H + \Delta KE + \Delta PE)$ $0 - \dot{W} = 0,285(206,15 - 177,84)$
 $\dot{W} = -8,06 \text{ kW} //$

6.59) $P_1 = 5 \text{ MPa}$ } $h_1 = 3195,7$ $P_2 = 200 \text{ kPa}$ } $s_f = 1,5301$
 $T_1 = 400^\circ\text{C}$ } $s_1 = 6,6459$ $s_2 = s_1 = 6,6459$ } $s_g = 7,1271$
 kızgın buhar

$s_2 = s_f + x_2 s_{fg} \Rightarrow 6,6459 = 1,5301 + x_2 5,5970$ $x_2 = 0,914$

$h_2 = h_f + x_2 h_{fg} \Rightarrow h_2 = 504,70 + 0,914 \cdot 2201,9$ $h_2 = 2517,23$

$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = h_2 - h_1 \Rightarrow 0 - \dot{W} = 2517,23 - 3195,7$
 $\dot{W} = 678,5 \text{ kJ/kg} //$

$$6.60) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 300 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 150^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} v_1 = 0,6339 \\ v_1 = 2570,9 \\ s_1 = 7,0778 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa} \\ s_2 = s_1 = 7,0778 \end{array} \right\} v_2 = 2774,245 \text{ l/kg}$$

$$m = \frac{0,05}{0,6339} \Rightarrow m = 0,0788 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q - W_s = \Delta U \Rightarrow 0 - W_s = 0,0788 (2774,245 - 2570,9)$$

$$W_s = 16,03 \text{ kJ//}$$

$$6.61) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} T_1 = 200^\circ \text{C} \\ \text{downward water} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} v_1 = 2595,8 \\ h_1 = 2793,2 \\ s_1 = 6,4323 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 200^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} v_2 = 2630,6 \\ h_2 = 2839,3 \end{array}$$

$$Q - W_s = \Delta U \Rightarrow Q = 0,5 (2839,3 - 2793,2)$$

$$= 23,05 \text{ kJ//}$$

$$Q - W_s = \Delta U \Rightarrow 23,05 - W_s = 0,5 (2630,6 - 2595,8)$$

$$W_s = 5,5 \text{ kJ//}$$

$$6.62) \quad a) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 10 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 50^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} v_1 = 14,869 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ T_2 = 50^\circ \text{C} \\ \text{downward water} \end{array} \left. \right\} v_2 = 12,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\frac{1}{14,869} \cdot 250 \cdot A_1 = \frac{1}{12,03} \cdot 40 \cdot 0,4$$

$$A_1 = 0,079 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{1}{14,869} \cdot 25 \cdot 0,079 \Rightarrow \dot{m} = 1,33 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$b) \quad \dot{Q} - \dot{W} = \dot{m} (\Delta h + \Delta ke + \Delta pe) \quad \dot{Q} = 1,33 (2592,1 - 2592,6) + 1,33 (40^2 - 250^2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$\dot{Q} = -0,665 - 40,4955$$

$$= -41,1635$$

$$\Delta S = \dot{m} (s_2 - s_1) \Rightarrow \Delta S = 1,33 (8,0763 - 8,1749)$$

$$= -0,1311 \text{ kW/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{scure}} = \frac{41,1635}{298} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{scure}} = 0,1381 \text{ kW/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{top}} = -0,1311 + 0,1381 \quad \Delta S_{\text{top}} = 0,007 \text{ kW/K}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 6.6D) \quad P_1 = 8 \text{ MPa} \\
 T_1 = 450^\circ\text{C} \\
 \text{Isiyin wkr}
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} P_1 = 8 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 450^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{Isiyin wkr} \end{array}} \right\}
 \begin{array}{l}
 h_1 = 3272 \\
 s_1 = 6,5551
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 P_2 = 50 \text{ kPa} \\
 \text{dry air wkr}
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} P_2 = 50 \text{ kPa} \\ \text{dry air wkr} \end{array}} \right\}
 \begin{array}{l}
 h_2 = 2645,9 \\
 s_2 = 7,5939
 \end{array}$$

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

$$\dot{Q} - 4000 = 6,94 (2645,9 - 3272)$$

$$\dot{Q} = -347,917 \text{ kW}$$

$$\Delta S = \dot{m} (s_2 - s_1) \Rightarrow \Delta S = 6,94 (7,5939 - 6,5551) = 7,2092 \text{ kW/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{cevre}} = \frac{347,917}{298} \Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{cevre}} = 1,1675 \text{ kW/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{top}} = 7,2092 + 1,1675 = 8,38 \text{ kW/K}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 6.6J) \quad P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\
 T_1 = 20^\circ\text{C}
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} P_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\ T_1 = 20^\circ\text{C} \end{array}} \right\}
 \begin{array}{l}
 h_1 = 83,96 \\
 s_1 = 0,2966
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 P_3 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\
 T_3 = 60^\circ\text{C}
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} P_3 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\ T_3 = 60^\circ\text{C} \end{array}} \right\}
 \begin{array}{l}
 h_3 = 251,13 \\
 s_3 = 0,8312
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 P_2 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\
 T_2 = 300^\circ\text{C}
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} P_2 = 200 \text{ kPa} \\ T_2 = 300^\circ\text{C} \end{array}} \right\}
 \begin{array}{l}
 h_2 = 3071,8 \\
 s_2 = 7,8926
 \end{array}$$

$$\sum E_p - \sum E_q = \Delta E_{\text{sis}} = 0 \quad (\Delta KE = \Delta PE = W = 0)$$

$$2,5 \times 83,96 + \dot{m}_2 \cdot 3071,8 = 10 + (\dot{m}_2 + 2,5) \cdot 251,13$$

$$\dot{m}_2 = 0,152 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$b) \quad \Delta S = \frac{10}{298} \Rightarrow \Delta S = 0,03355 \text{ kW/K}$$

$$\dot{S}_{\text{örelim}} = 2,652 \times 0,8312 - (2,5 \times 0,2966 + 0,152 \times 7,8926) + 0,03355$$

$$\dot{S}_{\text{örelim}} = 2,2043 - 1,9411 + 0,03355$$

$$\dot{S}_{\text{örelim}} = 0,297 \text{ kW/K}$$

$$6.66) \quad a) \quad T_1 = 20^\circ\text{C} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{doymuş su} \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} U_1 = 0,001857 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ U_1 = 850,65 \end{array} \quad S_1 = 2,3309$$

$$m_1 = \frac{V_1}{u_1} \Rightarrow m_1 = \frac{0,4}{0,001857} \Rightarrow m_1 = 345,72 \quad m_g = 172,86 \quad m_2 = 172,86$$

Vana deposunun altında olduğu için doymuş suu okur
 $h_g = h_{f,200^\circ\text{C}} = 832,45 \quad S_g = 2,3309$

$$U_2 = \frac{V_2}{m_2} \Rightarrow U_2 = \frac{0,4}{172,86} \Rightarrow U_2 = 0,002314 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$U_f = 0,001157 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad U_g = 0,12736$$

$U_f < U_2 < U_g$ olduğundan II. hal sıvı buhar

$$U_2 = U_f + x_2 U_{fg} \Rightarrow 0,002314 = 0,001157 + x_2 (0,12736 - 0,001157) \\ x_2 = 0,00916$$

$$U_2 = U_f + x_2 U_{fg} \Rightarrow U_2 = 850,65 + 0,00916 \times 1744,7 \\ = 866,63$$

$$S_2 = S_f + x_2 S_{fg} \Rightarrow S_2 = 2,3309 + 0,00916 \times 4,1014 \\ = 2,3684$$

$$Q - W = \sum m_g h_g - \sum m_p h_p + m_2 U_2 - m_1 U_1$$

$$Q = 172,86 \times 832,45 + 172,86 \times 866,63 - 345,72 \times 850,65 \\ = 3073,45 \text{ kJ} //$$

$$b) \quad \Delta S_{\text{top}} = 172,86 \times 2,3309 + 172,86 \times 2,3684 - 345,72 \times 2,3309 + \frac{-3073,45}{528}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{top}} = 0,6056 \text{ kJ/K} //$$

$$6.69) \quad Q - W = \Delta U + \Delta \left(\frac{U}{T} \right) + \Delta \left(\frac{U}{T} \right)$$

$$Q - W = \Delta U \Rightarrow Q - W = m_{su} c \Delta T + m_b c \Delta T \quad m_b = p v_{su} = 1000 \times 0,11$$

$$0 = 120 \times 4,187 (T_2 - 25) + 50 \times 0,316 (T_2 - 20) = 120$$

$$T_2 = 27^\circ\text{C} //$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{top}} = m_b c_b \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + m_{su} c_{su} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$= 50 \times 0,386 \cdot \ln \frac{300}{353} + 120 \cdot 4,187 \cdot \ln \frac{300}{299}$$

$$= 0,218 \text{ kJ/K}$$

$$6.71) a) Q - W = \Delta U_{sis}$$

$$Q - W = m_{Al} c_{Al} \Delta T + m_{Fe} c_{Fe} \Delta T$$

$$0 = 20 \times 0,9 (T_2 - 200) + 20 \times 0,45 (T_2 - 100)$$

$$T_2 = 166,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{Top}} = 20 \cdot 0,9 \ln \frac{444,5}{473} + 20 \cdot 0,45 \ln \frac{444,5}{373}$$

$$= -1,25 + 1,515$$

$$= 0,275 \text{ kJ/K //}$$

$$6.71) b) Q - W = \Delta U$$

$$Q = m_{Fe} \cdot c_{Fe} \cdot \Delta T + m_{Cu} \cdot c_{Cu} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 50 \cdot 0,45 (15 - 80) + 20 \cdot 0,386 (15 - 80)$$

$$= -1964,3 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta S = 50 \cdot 0,45 \ln \frac{288}{353} + 20 \cdot 0,386 \ln \frac{288}{353} + \frac{1964,3}{288}$$

$$= -4,58 - 1,57 + 6,82$$

$$= 0,67 \text{ kJ/K}$$

$$6.83) \frac{p_1 v_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2 v_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{100 \times 0,1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2 \times 0,1}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{120}{100}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{0,1}{0,9} \Rightarrow v_1 = 0,111 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad v_1 = v_2$$

$$s_2 - s_1 = m \left(c_{u, \text{air}} + \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R \cdot \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right) \Rightarrow s_2 - s_1 = \left(0,657 \ln \frac{120}{100} + 0,1859 \ln 1 \right) \times 0,1$$

$$= 0,108 \text{ kJ/k //}$$

$$6.85) p_1 v_1^{1,3} = p_2 v_2^{1,3} \Rightarrow \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)^{1,3} \Rightarrow \frac{p_2}{120} = 2^{1,3} \quad p_2 = 295,47 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)^{0,4} \Rightarrow \frac{T_2}{300} = 2^{0,4} \quad T_2 = 369,3 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta S = m \left(c_{p, \text{air}} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)$$

$$\Delta S = 1,2 \left(1,042 \ln \frac{369,3}{300} - 0,2968 \ln \frac{295,47}{120} \right)$$

$$\Delta S = 1,2 (0,216 - 0,267) \quad \Delta S = -0,0612 \text{ kJ/k //}$$

$$6.88) \ a) \ T_1 = 290 \text{ K} \rightarrow s_1^0 = 1,66802 \text{ kJ/(kgK)}$$

$$T_2 = 450 \text{ K} \rightarrow s_2^0 = 2,08870 \text{ kJ/(kgK)}$$

$$\Delta s' = \dot{m} (s_2' - s_1^0 - R \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1})$$

$$\Delta s' = 0,0267 (2,08870 - 1,66802 - 0,287 \ln \frac{600}{200})$$

$$= 0,0267 \times (-0,09355)$$

$$= -0,0025 \text{ kW/K //}$$

$$b) \ Q - W = \dot{m} (\Delta h + \Delta \overset{0}{K}E + \Delta \overset{0}{P}E)$$

$$Q - (-5) = 0,0267 (441,61 - 290,16)$$

$$Q = -0,956 \text{ kW}$$

$$\Delta s_{\text{cevie}} = \frac{0,956}{290} = 0,0033 \text{ kW/K}$$

$$c) \ \Delta s_{\text{top}} = -0,0025 + 0,0033$$

$$= 0,0008 \text{ kW/K //}$$

$$6.91) \ a) \ \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}} \Rightarrow \frac{T_2}{303} = \left(\frac{500}{100} \right)^{0,4} \quad T_2 = 576,8 \text{ K}$$

$$q - w = \Delta U \Rightarrow 0 - w = C_v \Delta T$$

$$-w = 3,1156 (576,8 - 300)$$

$$= -862,4 \text{ kJ/kg //}$$

$$b) \ q - w = \Delta H \Rightarrow 0 - w = C_p \Delta T$$

$$-w = 5,1926 (576,8 - 300)$$

$$w = -1437,3 \text{ kW/kg}$$

$$6.92) \ \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}} \Rightarrow \frac{T_2}{303} = \left(\frac{152}{450} \right)^{0,4} \quad T_2 = 145,2 \text{ K}$$

$$\frac{p_1 V_1}{p_2 V_2} = \frac{m_1 R T_1}{m_2 R T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{450}{150} = \frac{4 \times 303}{m_2 \times 142,15} \quad m_2 = 2,1 \text{ kg}$$

6.100) $w_{tr} = \dot{m} \left(- \int u dp - g \int z - \frac{v^2}{2} \right)$
 $-10 = -5 \times 0,001 (P_2 - 100)$
 $P_2 = 2100 \text{ kPa}$

6.101) $P_1 = 120 \text{ kPa}$ } $h_1 = 176,15$
 dormus buhar } $s_1 = 0,7133$

$P_2 = 800 \text{ kPa}$ } $h_2 = 209,63$
 $s_2 = s_1 \Rightarrow s_2 = 0,7133$

$w_{tr} = - \int u dp = - \int dh = h_1 - h_2$
 $w_{tr} = 176,15 - 209,63$
 $= -33,48 \text{ kJ/kg}$

109) a) $P_1 = 8 \text{ MPa}$ } $h_1 = 3064,3$
 $T_1 = 500^\circ\text{C}$ } $s_1 = 6,7240$

$P_2 = 30 \text{ kPa}$ } 1 blok buhar
 $s_2 = s_1 = 6,7240$ } $6,7240 = 0,9439 + x_{2s} \cdot 6,6247$
 $x_{2s} = 0,856$

$h_{2s} = 289,23 + 0,856 \times 2336,1$
 $h_{2s} = 2265,57$

$0,9 = \frac{3064,3 - h_2}{3064,3 - 2265,57}$ } $h_2 = 2345,45$ 1 blok buhar } $T_2 = T_d = 69,1^\circ\text{C}$

113) a) $P_1 = 120 \text{ kPa}$ } $h_1 = 176,15$ } $u_1 = 0,1740$
 dormus buhar } $s_1 = 0,7133$

$P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa}$ } $h_{2s} = 213,85$
 $s_2 = s_1 = 0,7133$

$\eta_k = \frac{h_{2s} - h_1}{h_2 - h_1} \Rightarrow 0,8 = \frac{213,85 - 176,15}{h_2 - 176,15}$ } $h_2 = 223,65$

$P_2 = 1 \text{ MPa}$ } $T_2 = 67,1^\circ\text{C}$ } $\dot{m} = \frac{\dot{V}}{u_1} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = \frac{0,3/60}{0,1740} = 0,371 \text{ kg/s}$
 $h_2 = 223,265$

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{w} = \eta (h_2 - h_1)$$

$$0 - \dot{w} = 0,37 (223,265 - 176,14)$$

$$\dot{w} = -1,75 \text{ kW} //$$

$$6.119) a) \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{p_{r2}}{p_{r1}} \rightarrow \frac{85}{260} = \frac{p_{r2}}{12,74} \quad p_2 = 43,34 \rightarrow T_{2s} = 765,25 \text{ K}$$

$$h_{2s} = 783,91$$

$$\dot{q}_s - \dot{w}_s = \Delta H_s + \Delta K_e$$

$$0 = (783,91 - 1068,85) + \frac{u_{2s}^2 - 0}{2000}$$

$$u_{2s} = 759$$

KESKİN COPY
Bazarlar Diler.