

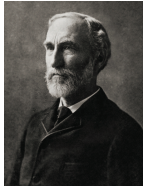
**NAME:**

AME 20231, Thermodynamics

Examination 1

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“Suppose the body to change its state, the points associated with the states through which the body passes will form a line, which we may call the *path* of the body.”  
*Transactions of the Connecticut Academy, II.*, pp. 309-342, April-May 1873.

Josiah Willard Gibbs, b. 11 February 1839, d. 28 April 1903  
Happy 181st Birthday, Prof. Gibbs!

- (10) A box with  $V = 1 \text{ m}^3$  contains an ideal gas at  $P = 1 \text{ Pa}$  and  $T = 100 \text{ K}$ . Determine the number of moles in the box.
- (10) A two-phase liquid-vapor mixture of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  at  $v = 0.013 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$  and  $T = 100^\circ\text{C}$  is heated isochorically until it is a single phase. Determine the final temperature and pressure of the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Determine if the final state is solid, liquid, or gas. Sketch the process in the  $T - v$  plane.
- (20)  $\text{N}_2$  is at  $P = 2121 \text{ kPa}$ ,  $T = 140 \text{ K}$ .
  - Find  $v$  with the ideal gas law.
  - Find  $v$  with the superheated nitrogen tables.
  - Find  $v$  with the compressibility chart, Fig. D.1.
  - Give an accurate sketch of the actual state of the  $\text{N}_2$  in the  $P - v$ ,  $T - v$ , and  $P - T$  planes. The state should be properly placed relative to the vapor domes and critical points, which should also be part of the sketch.
- (30) An ideal gas of mass  $m$  and gas constant  $R$  at pressure  $P_1$  and temperature  $T_1$  is compressed in an isochoric process until  $T_2 = 2T_1$ . The gas is isothermally expanded back to  $P_3 = P_1$ . The gas then undergoes an isobaric process to return to  $P_1$  and  $T_1$ .
  - Find  $P_2$  in terms of  $P_1$ ,  $T_1$ ,  $m$ , and  $R$ .
  - Find the work of each process in the cycle,  ${}_1W_2$ ,  ${}_2W_3$ , and  ${}_3W_1$  and  $W_{\text{cycle}}$  in terms of  $P_1$ ,  $T_1$ ,  $m$ , and  $R$ .
  - Sketch the cycle in the  $P - v$  plane.
- (30) A fixed mass,  $m = 10 \text{ kg}$ , of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is initially at  $P = 100 \text{ kPa}$ ,  $x = 0.4$ . It undergoes a two-step process. The first step is an isobaric heating until  $T = 200^\circ\text{C}$ . The second step is an isothermal compression until  $P = 500 \text{ kPa}$ .
  - Find  $v$  at the end of the isobaric heating.
  - Find the total work in the two-step process.
  - Sketch the two-step process, including the vapor domes and saturation lines, in the  $T - v$ ,  $P - v$ , and  $P - T$  planes.