

ΘΕΜΑ 5 (Ιούλιος 2016)

①

Ψύξη

Συντελεστής Λειτουργίας

$$\text{COP}_R = \frac{Q_L}{W_{\text{net},in}} = \frac{\dot{Q}_L}{\dot{W}_{\text{net},in}}$$

↗ επιθυμητή
έξοδος

↘ απαιτούμενη
είσοδος

$$W_{\text{net},in} = Q_H - Q_L$$

Αντίθετη Θερμότητα

$$\text{COP}_{HP} = \frac{Q_H}{W_{\text{net},in}} = \frac{\dot{Q}_H}{\dot{W}_{\text{net},in}}$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{net},in} = 430 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{COP}_R = 2.4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Q}_L &= (\text{COP}_R) \dot{W}_{\text{net}} = 2.4 \times 430 \text{ W} = 1032 \text{ W} \\ &= 1032 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} = 1.032 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} \quad \text{Ρυθμός γένεσης} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = m C_p \Delta T$$

$$\Delta T = (15 - 6)^\circ\text{C} = 9^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_p = 4.2 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{m}{V} \Rightarrow m = \rho V \\ V &= 40 \text{ lt} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} m &= 1.0 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{lt}} \cdot 40 \text{ lt} \\ m &= 40 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = 40 \text{ kg} \times 4.2 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}} \times 9^\circ\text{C} = 1512 \text{ kJ} \quad (2)$$

Τόσα πρέπει
να αφαιρεθούν από
τα μπουκάλια

$$\Delta t = \frac{Q}{\dot{Q}_L} = \frac{1512 \text{ kJ}}{1.032 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}}} = 1465 \text{ s} \stackrel{(\div 60)}{=} 24.4 \text{ min}$$

ΘΕΜΑ 3 (ΣΕΠΤ. 2015)

$$\dot{W} = 200 \text{ W} = 200 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}}$$

$$V = 50 \text{ m}^3$$

$$T_1 = 28^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta t = 5 \text{ h}$$

$$T_2 = ;$$

$$W = \dot{W} \Delta t = 200 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} \times 5 \times 3600 \text{ s} = 3600 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Q = m c_p \Delta T \\ \Delta T = 28 - T_2 \\ \rho = \frac{m}{V} \Rightarrow m = \rho V \end{array} \right\} Q = \rho V c_p (28 - T_2) = 3600 \text{ kJ}$$

$$(T_2)$$

ΘΕΜΑ 4 (Ιούλιος 2016)

(3)

$$\dot{V} = 10 \text{ lt/hr} = 10 \frac{10^{-3} \text{ m}^3}{3600 \text{ s}} = 2.778 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\dot{W} = 25 \text{ kW}$$

$$\Theta. \Delta. = 50000 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\rho = 0.8 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3} = 0.8 \frac{10^{-3} \text{ kg}}{(10^{-2} \text{ m})^3} = 800 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

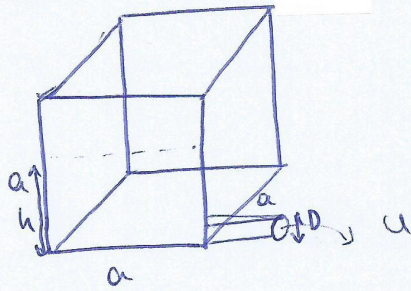
$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{\dot{m}}{\dot{V}} \Rightarrow \dot{m} = \rho \dot{V} = 800 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 2.778 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$\dot{m} = 2.22 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{\text{in}} = \dot{m} \times (\Theta. \Delta.) = 2.22 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \times 50000 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{\text{in}} = 111.11 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} = 111.11 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta_{\text{th}} = \frac{\dot{W}}{\dot{Q}_{\text{in}}} = \frac{25 \text{ kW}}{111.11 \text{ kW}} = 0.225 \text{ ή } 22.5\%$$



$$\dot{m} = \frac{dm}{dt}$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho u A_{\text{out}} = \rho (2gh)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{\pi D^2}{4} = \frac{\rho \pi D^2 \sqrt{2g}}{4} (h^{1/2})$$

$$m = \rho V = \rho a^2 \cdot h \quad 0 \leq h \leq a$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{d(\rho a^2 h)}{dt} = \rho a^2 \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{\rho \pi D^2 \sqrt{2g}}{4} h^{1/2}$$

$$\int_0^t dt = \int_0^a \frac{4a^2 dh}{\pi D^2 \sqrt{2g} h^{1/2}} = \frac{4a^2}{\pi D^2 \sqrt{2g}} \int_0^a \frac{dh}{h^{1/2}}$$

$$t = \frac{4a^2}{\pi D^2 \sqrt{2g}} \left[\frac{h^{-1/2+1}}{-1/2+1} \right]_0^a$$

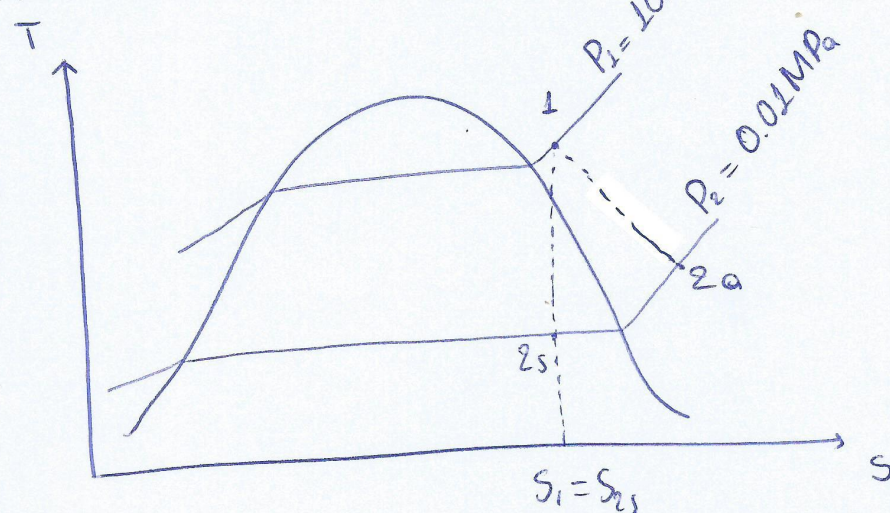
$$t = \frac{4a^2}{\pi D^2 \sqrt{2g}} \cdot \frac{h^{1/2}}{1/2} = \frac{8a^2 \sqrt{a}}{\pi D^2 \sqrt{2g}} \Rightarrow t = 1437.2 \text{ s}$$

$$a = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 2 \text{ cm} = 0.02 \text{ m}$$

$$g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$$

ΘΕΜΑ 4 (Ιαν. 2015)



$$\eta_T = \frac{h_1 - h_{2a}}{h_1 - h_{2s}}$$

$$\eta_T = 0.8$$

1 → 2s
Ισεντροπική

1 → 2a
Πραγματική

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 10 \text{ MPa} \\ T_1 = 600^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Υπερθ.} \\ \text{Νερού} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} h_1 = 3625 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ s_1 = 6.90 \text{ kJ/kgK} \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_{2s} = 0.01 \text{ MPa} = 10 \text{ kPa} \\ s_{2s} = s_1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} s_{2s} = s_f + x_{2s} s_{fg} \\ x_{2s} = \frac{s_{2s} - s_f}{s_{fg}} \end{array}$$

$$s_f = s_f @ 10 \text{ kPa} = 0.65 \text{ kJ/kgK}$$

$$s_{fg} = s_{fg} @ 10 \text{ kPa} = (s_g - s_f) @ 10 \text{ kPa} = (8.15 - 0.65) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kgK}}$$

$$s_{fg} = 7.5 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kgK}}$$

$$x_{2s} = \frac{6.9 - 0.65}{7.5} \Rightarrow x_{2s} = 0.83$$

$$h_{2s} = h_f + x_{2s} h_{fg}$$

$$h_f = h_f @ 10 \text{ kPa} = 191.8 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{fg} = (h_g - h_f) @ 10 \text{ kPa} = 2392.1 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{2s} = 2177.243 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$U_T = \frac{h_1 - h_{2a}}{h_1 - h_{2s}} \Rightarrow U_T (h_1 - h_{2s}) = h_1 - h_{2a} \quad (6)$$

$$h_{2a} = h_1 - U_T (h_1 - h_{2s}) = 2423.36 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Ενεργειακό ισογύριο

$$\dot{m} = \frac{110 \text{ kg}}{\text{min}} = \frac{110}{60} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\dot{m} = 1.83 \text{ kg/s}$$

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

$$\dot{m} h_1 = \dot{m} h_{2a} + \dot{W}_{out} \Rightarrow \dot{W}_{out} = 2199 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{\dot{W}_{out}}{\dot{m} h_1} = 0.33 \quad \text{ή} \quad 33\%$$