

THERMODYNAMICA 2
(WB1224)

20 januari 2011
14.00 - 17.00 u.

AANWIJZINGEN

Het tentamen bestaat uit drie open vragen op 9 bladzijden. In totaal zijn er 40 punten te verdienen, 10 voor opgave 1, 15 voor opgave 2 en 15 voor opgave 3.

Het tentamen is een **GESLOTEN BOEK** tentamen. Dit betekent dat tijdens het tentamen uitsluitend het uitgereikte formuleblad mag worden geraadpleegd. Gebruik van aantekeningen of andere hulpmiddelen (zoals een eigen formuleblad) is *niet* toegestaan. Gebruik van een (niet programmeerbaar) rekenapparaat is wel toegestaan.

Elke opgave moet op een afzonderlijk blad worden ingeleverd.

Zorg er voor dat het ingeleverde werk (elk blad afzonderlijk) is voorzien van naam en studienummer.

Geef bij het beantwoorden van de vragen zo duidelijk mogelijk aan hoe het antwoord is verkregen: laat zien welke relaties zijn gebruikt en waar deze relaties op zijn gebaseerd.

Vermeld bij de uitkomsten de eenheden en kijk of de gevonden waarden realistisch zijn. Zo niet, geef aan waarom.

OPGAVE 1

Het verband tussen druk (p) en molair volume (v) van gasvormig tricyclo-octaan (C_8H_{12}) wordt gegeven door

$$p = \frac{X}{v}(1 + Bp)$$

Bij 273.15K is de waarde van B : 0.219 bar^{-1} .

Bij 323.15K is de waarde van B : 0.111 bar^{-1} .

Hierin is X een getal dat alleen van de temperatuur afhangt. NB $1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$.

- Leg uit dat $X=RT$
- Bereken op grond van deze gegevens de waarde van $\ln(f/p)$ bij 1 bar van gasvormig C_8H_{12} bij 273.15K en 323.15K. (NB: f =fugaciteit, p =druk).
- Uit de temperatuursafhankelijkheid van $\ln(f/p)$ bij constante druk volgt een thermodynamische grootte. Welke is dat? Leid het desbetreffende verband af. NB de waarde van deze grootte wordt dus NIET gevraagd.

OPGAVE 2

Het verband tussen druk p , volume V en temperatuur T van n mol gasvormig argon kan worden beschreven met de toestandsvergelijking van van der Waals

$$\left(p + \frac{n^2 a}{V^2}\right)(V - nb) = nRT$$

Hierin zijn a en b (positieve) constanten. Beschouw het volgende proces: 1 mol argon bevindt zich in een volume V_1 bij temperatuur T . Bij constante temperatuur wordt het volume *reversibel* vergroot tot $V_2=2V_1$.

- Leidt af dat de volgende vergelijking geldt voor elke materiaal:

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} = -p + T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N}$$

Hint: beschouw de definitie $A=U-TS$ en neem de partiële afgeleide naar V .

- Laat zien dat de verandering in inwendige energie U van bovengenoemd proces gelijk is aan

$$\Delta U = \frac{a}{2V_1}$$

- Wat het antwoord bij onderdeel (b) anders geweest indien het proces niet reversibel zou zijn? Licht uw antwoord toe in maximaal 15 woorden.
- Is de warmtecapaciteit bij constant volume in toestand 1 van het bovengenoemde proces gelijk aan die in toestand 2? Licht uw antwoord toe en leid de gebruikte vergelijking af.

OPGAVE 3

Given the configuration for a geothermal power plant based on the organic Rankine cycle (ORC) as in figure 1 and the following data:

Working fluid

R245fa

Boiler pressure

$P_{\text{boiler}} = 9 \text{ bar}$

Turbine inlet temperature

$T_{\text{in,turb}} = 90 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Condensation pressure

$P_{\text{cond}} = 1.40 \text{ bar}$

Condensate is saturated.

Isentropic efficiency of the turbine

$\eta_{s,\text{turb}} = 0.80$

Isentropic efficiency of the main pump

$\eta_{s,\text{pump}} = 0.40$

Mass flow of geothermal water

$\dot{M} = \dot{M}_7 = 22.5 \text{ kg/s}$

Extraction temperature - geothermal reservoir

$T_7 = 109 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Injection temperature - geothermal reservoir

$T_8 = 82 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Temperature of cooling water

$T_5 = 15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Temperature of cooling water rejection

$T_6 = 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Environment for exergy calculations

$T_0 = 10 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $P_0 = 1.013 \text{ bar}$

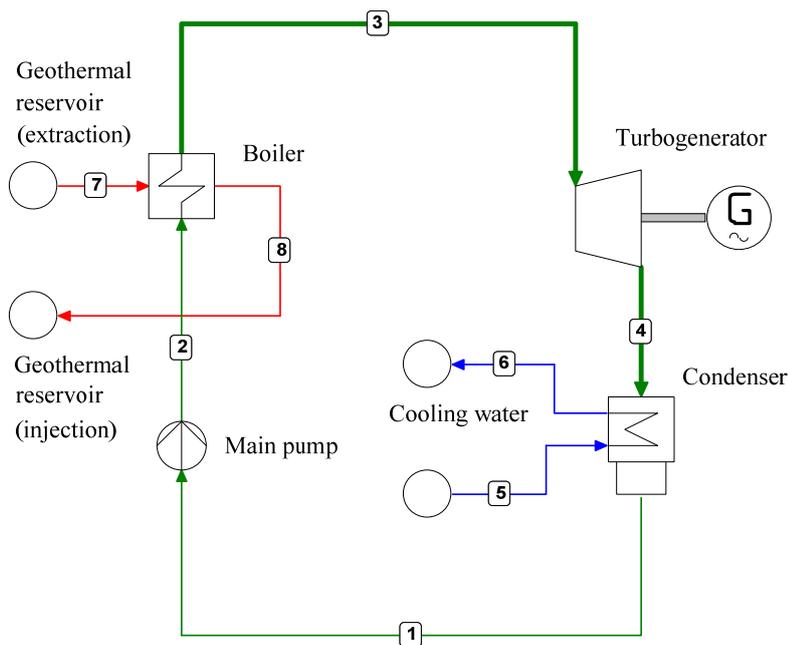


Figure 1: process flow diagram of the geothermal power plant

Answer the following questions:

- (a) Make a table of the values of P , T , h , s related to the state points of the thermodynamic cycle (1, 2, 3, 4). Use the property values provided in table 1 for liquid and vapor states (the values are not ordered: use the provided T - s diagram in figure 2 to identify the property values corresponding to the desired state). Also use the property values for saturated states in table 2.
- (b) For each state point, write down the equations that can be applied to obtain the property values identifying the thermodynamic state. Make a sketch of the thermodynamic cycle in a T - s diagram. See also figure 2. For example, for the compression outlet one can write:

P_{out} : its value is given

$$h_{out} = h_{in} + (h_{out,s} - h_{in}) / \eta_{s, comp} \quad (\text{definition of isentropic efficiency})$$

$$h_{out,s} = h_{out,s}(P_{out}, s = s_{in}) \quad (\text{thermodynamic model})$$

$$s_{out} = s_{out}(P_{out}, h_{out}) \quad (\text{thermodynamic model})$$

$$w_{comp} = h_{out} - h_{in} \quad (\text{energy balance per unit mass flow})$$

- (c) Calculate the values of the thermal efficiency (I-law efficiency) of the system, the net mechanical power output, the thermal power input to the boiler and the thermal power output discharged by the condenser.
- (d) Calculate the value of the exergy losses occurring in the boiler, condenser, main pump and turbine and identify the component featuring the highest exergy loss. Write down the exergy balances used to obtain the values of the exergy losses.

Table 1: Property values for liquid and vapor states

| Fluid | \dot{M} [kg/s] | P [bar] | T [°C] | h [kJ/kg] | s [kJ/kg.K] |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| R245fa | 10.613 | 1.4 | 48.80 | 18.92 | 0.0426 |
| R245fa | 10.613 | 9 | 24.13 | -193.83 | -0.6739 |
| R245fa | 10.613 | 9 | 90 | 47.19 | 0.0204 |
| Water | 108.56 | 1.013 | 15 | 63.08 | 0.2245 |
| Water | 108.56 | 1.013 | 20 | 84.01 | 0.2965 |
| Water | 22.5 | 6 | 109 | 457.47 | 1.4072 |
| Water | 22.5 | 6 | 82 | 343.78 | 1.0987 |

Table 2: Properties for saturated states of R245fa

| Pressure | Temp. | Specific volume | | Internal Energy | | Enthalpy | | Entropy | |
|----------|--------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Liquid m3/kg | Vapor m3/kg | Liquid kJ/kg | Vapor kJ/kg | Liquid kJ/kg | Vapor kJ/kg | Liquid kJ/kg.K | Vapor kJ/kg.K |
| bar | °C | | | | | | | | |
| P | T | v_L | v_V | u_L | u_V | h_L | h_V | s_L | s_V |
| 0.2 | -20.38 | 0.0006756 | 0.776 | -248.42 | -53.0 | -248.40 | -37.5 | -0.8703 | -0.0360 |
| 0.4 | -6.67 | 0.0006899 | 0.406 | -232.26 | -43.3 | -232.23 | -27.1 | -0.8081 | -0.0382 |
| 0.6 | 2.21 | 0.0007002 | 0.278 | -221.54 | -36.9 | -221.50 | -20.2 | -0.7685 | -0.0376 |
| 0.8 | 8.94 | 0.0007086 | 0.212 | -213.27 | -32.0 | -213.21 | -15.0 | -0.7388 | -0.0363 |
| 1 | 14.44 | 0.0007160 | 0.172 | -206.42 | -28.0 | -206.35 | -10.8 | -0.7148 | -0.0347 |
| 1.2 | 19.12 | 0.0007226 | 0.145 | -200.53 | -24.5 | -200.44 | -7.1 | -0.6945 | -0.0330 |
| 1.4 | 23.22 | 0.0007287 | 0.125 | -195.31 | -21.5 | -195.21 | -3.9 | -0.6767 | -0.0313 |
| 1.6 | 26.88 | 0.0007343 | 0.110 | -190.61 | -18.7 | -190.49 | -1.1 | -0.6610 | -0.0296 |
| 1.8 | 30.19 | 0.0007397 | 0.099 | -186.32 | -16.3 | -186.19 | 1.5 | -0.6467 | -0.0280 |
| 2 | 33.23 | 0.0007448 | 0.089 | -182.35 | -14.0 | -182.20 | 3.9 | -0.6337 | -0.0264 |
| 2.2 | 36.04 | 0.0007496 | 0.082 | -178.66 | -11.9 | -178.50 | 6.0 | -0.6217 | -0.0249 |
| 2.4 | 38.65 | 0.0007543 | 0.075 | -175.20 | -9.9 | -175.02 | 8.1 | -0.6106 | -0.0234 |
| 2.6 | 41.10 | 0.0007589 | 0.069 | -171.93 | -8.1 | -171.74 | 9.9 | -0.6001 | -0.0220 |
| 2.8 | 43.41 | 0.0007633 | 0.065 | -168.84 | -6.4 | -168.63 | 11.7 | -0.5903 | -0.0206 |
| 3 | 45.60 | 0.0007676 | 0.060 | -165.90 | -4.8 | -165.67 | 13.4 | -0.5811 | -0.0193 |
| 4 | 55.08 | 0.0007877 | 0.046 | -152.91 | 2.3 | -152.59 | 20.6 | -0.5409 | -0.0133 |
| 5 | 62.88 | 0.0008063 | 0.037 | -141.97 | 8.1 | -141.57 | 26.4 | -0.5079 | -0.0081 |
| 6 | 69.56 | 0.0008241 | 0.031 | -132.39 | 13.0 | -131.90 | 31.3 | -0.4797 | -0.0035 |
| 7 | 75.43 | 0.0008414 | 0.026 | -123.80 | 17.2 | -123.21 | 35.5 | -0.4548 | 0.0005 |
| 8 | 80.70 | 0.0008584 | 0.023 | -115.96 | 21.0 | -115.27 | 39.2 | -0.4324 | 0.0040 |
| 9 | 85.49 | 0.0008753 | 0.020 | -108.70 | 24.3 | -107.91 | 42.4 | -0.4120 | 0.0072 |
| 10 | 89.89 | 0.0008922 | 0.018 | -101.92 | 27.4 | -101.02 | 45.3 | -0.3932 | 0.0100 |
| 15 | 107.91 | 0.0009802 | 0.011 | -72.77 | 39.1 | -71.30 | 56.2 | -0.3145 | 0.0200 |
| 20 | 121.82 | 0.0010815 | 0.008 | -48.28 | 46.8 | -46.12 | 62.7 | -0.2510 | 0.0246 |
| 25 | 133.29 | 0.0012096 | 0.006 | -25.96 | 51.4 | -22.94 | 66.0 | -0.1946 | 0.0242 |
| 30 | 143.13 | 0.0013940 | 0.004 | -3.98 | 52.8 | 0.21 | 65.7 | -0.1399 | 0.0175 |
| 36.4 | 154.05 | 0.0022649 | 0.002 | 38.09 | 38.1 | 46.34 | 46.3 | -0.0333 | -0.0333 |

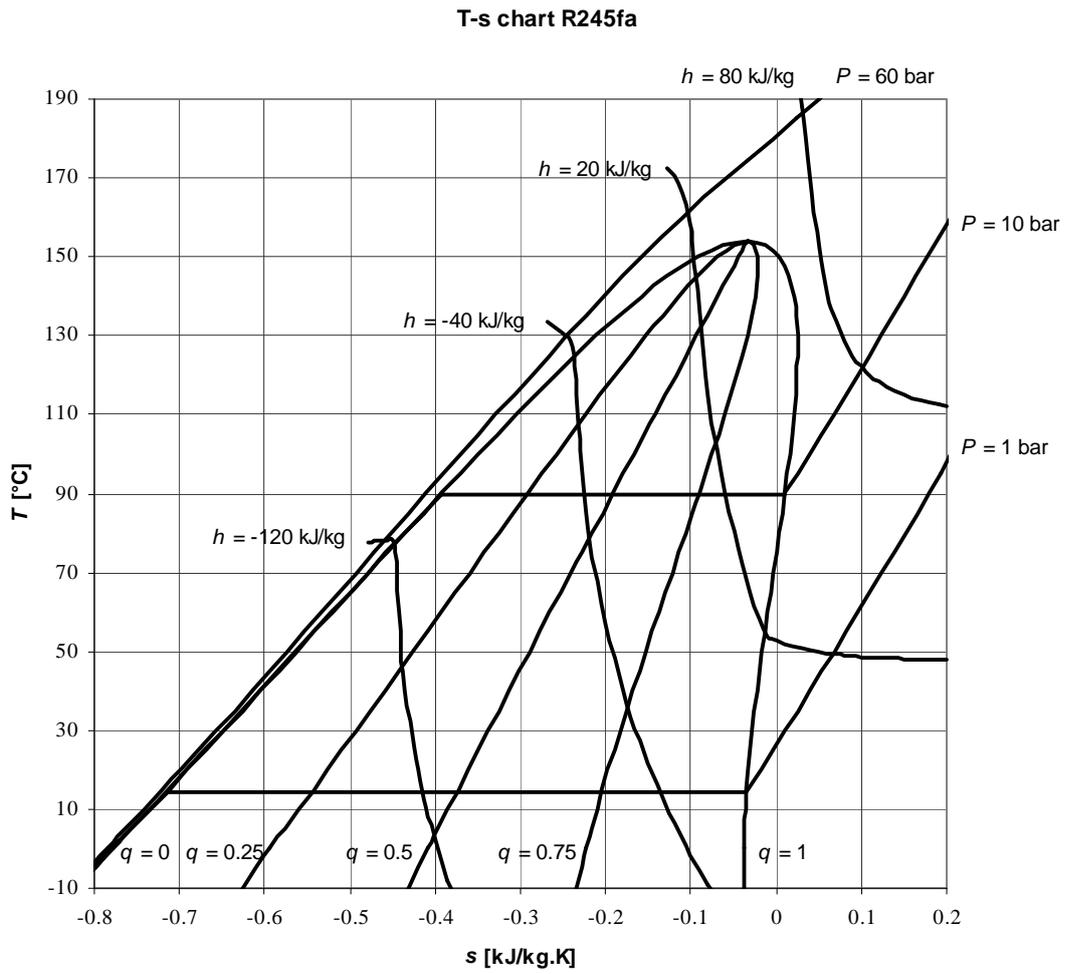


Figure 2: T-s diagram for R245fa.

Formuleblad Thermodynamica 2

Ideale Gaswet $pV = nRT$ en dus $pv = RT$

Constantes $R = 8.314472 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $N_{AV} = 6.02214 \cdot 10^{23}$ moleculen/mol

1^{ste} HW gesloten systeem $dU = \delta Q - \delta W$

Reversibele arbeid $W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV$

1^{ste} HW open systeem $\frac{dE_{CV}}{dt} = \dot{Q}_{CV} - \dot{W}_{CV} - \dot{m}_2 \left(h_2 + \frac{c_2^2}{2} + gz_2 \right) + \dot{m}_1 \left(h_1 + \frac{c_1^2}{2} + gz_1 \right)$. Hierin wordt de uitgaande stroom aangeduid met "2" en de ingaande stroom met "1".

2^{de} HW gesloten systeem $dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T} + \delta S$ met $\delta S \geq 0$

2^{de} HW open systeem $\frac{dS_{CV}}{dt} = \frac{\dot{Q}_{CV}}{T^{trans}} - \dot{m}_2 s_2 + \dot{m}_1 s_1 + \dot{\sigma}_{CV}$ met $\dot{\sigma}_{CV} \geq 0$ waarbij het warmtetransport plaatsvindt bij temperatuur T^{trans}

Thermodynamische potentialen $H = U + pV$ $A = F = U - TS$ $G = U - TS + pV$

Veranderingen van U, H, F, G

$$dU = TdS - pdV + \mu dN \quad dH = TdS + Vdp + \mu dN$$

$$dF = -SdT - pdV + \mu dN \quad dG = -SdT + Vdp + \mu dN$$

Partiële afgeleiden voor $f(x,y)$

$$df = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_y dx + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)_x dy = M dx + N dy \quad \text{dus} \quad M = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_y \quad \text{en} \quad N = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)_x$$

Maxwell relatie voor $f(x,y)$

$$\text{Indien } df = M dx + N dy \text{ dan } \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \right)_x = \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right)_y \quad \text{oftewel} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)_x \right]_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_y \right]_x$$

Integreren

$$f(x_2, y_1) = f(x_1, y_1) + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_y dx$$

Min 1 regel

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_y \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x = -1$$

Definitie warmtecapaciteit

$$C_v = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_{V,N} = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_{V,N} \quad \text{en} \quad C_p = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_{P,N} = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_{P,N}$$

Departure Gibbs energy

$$\ln \frac{f}{p} = \ln \varphi = \frac{\mu - \mu^{IG}}{RT} = \int_0^p \frac{Z(p) - 1}{p} dp$$

Clapeyron equation

$$\left(\frac{dp}{dT} \right)_{sat} = \frac{s_g - s_f}{v_g - v_f} = \frac{h_g - h_f}{T(v_g - v_f)}$$

Clausius-Clapeyron equation

$$\left(\frac{d \ln P}{dT} \right)_{sat} = \frac{h_g - h_f}{RT^2}$$

Carnot efficiency

$$\eta_{Carnot} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}$$

Thermal power cycle efficiency (I-law efficiency)

$$\eta_{th} = \frac{\dot{W}_{net}}{\dot{Q}_{in}}$$

Isentropic process for an ideal gas

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^\gamma = \left(\frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)^{\gamma-1} \quad \text{met} \quad \gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$$

Isentropic efficiencies for compression and expansion

$$\eta_{is,exp} = \frac{h_1 - h_2}{h_1 - h_{2,is}}, \quad \eta_{is,compr} = \frac{h_{2,is} - h_1}{h_2 - h_1}$$

COP (coefficient of performance)

$$COP_{cooling} = \frac{Q_C}{Q_H - Q_C} = \frac{T_C}{T_H - T_C}, \quad COP_{heating} = \frac{Q_H}{Q_H - Q_C} = \frac{T_H}{T_H - T_C}$$

Exergy: specific flow exergy and balances

$$ex_f = h - h_0 + \frac{v^2}{2} + gz - T_0(s - s_0)$$

$$\frac{dEx}{dt} = \dot{E}x_{f,1} - \dot{E}x_{f,2} + (h_0 - T_0s_0)(\dot{M}_1 - \dot{M}_2) + \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_b}\right)\dot{Q} + \dot{W} + \dot{E}x_d$$

$$\dot{M}(ex_{f,1} - ex_{f,2}) = -\left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_b}\right)\dot{Q} + \dot{W} + \dot{E}x_d$$

Opgave 1

a) als $p \rightarrow 0$ gedrengt elk gas zich als een ideaal gas $\Rightarrow z = \frac{PV}{nRT} \rightarrow 1$; dus $X = RT$

$$b) \ln \frac{f}{p} = \int_0^p \frac{z-1}{p} dp = Bp$$

$$\text{dus } \ln \frac{f}{p} = 0.219 \text{ (273,15 K)} \\ = 0.111 \text{ (323,15 K)} \quad \left. \vphantom{\ln \frac{f}{p}} \right\} 1 \text{ bar}$$

$$c) \ln \frac{f}{p} = \frac{\mu - \mu^{16}}{RT} = \frac{g - g^{16}}{RT}$$

$$g = h - TS \Rightarrow g/T = h/T - S$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial g/T}{\partial T} \right)_p = -\frac{h}{T^2} + \frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T} \right)_p - \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_p = -\frac{h}{T^2}$$

\Rightarrow uit $\left(\frac{\partial \ln \frac{f}{p}}{\partial T} \right)_p$ volgt dus $h - h^{16}$ = entalpie departuur

Opgave 2

$$a) A = U - TS$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} - T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N}$$

$$-p = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} - T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} = -p + T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N}$$

$$b) \text{vdW gas } p = \frac{nRT}{v-nb} - \frac{n^2 a}{v^2}$$

$$n = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N} = \frac{nR}{v-nb} \quad \text{inveer} \quad \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} = -p + T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 a}{v^2}$$
$$\Delta U = \int_{V_1}^{2V_1} dV \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} = \int_{V_1}^{2V_1} dV \frac{a}{v^2} = a \left[\frac{-1}{v} \right]_{V_1}^{2V_1}$$

$$= a \left[\frac{-1}{2V_1} + \frac{1}{V_1} \right] = \frac{a}{2V_1}$$

c) nee, want U is een toestandsfunctie,

d) ① en ② verschillen alleen in volume en niet in temperatuur.

Bevraagd wordt: $\left(\frac{\partial C_V}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N}$

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{\partial C_V}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial V} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N}\right)_{T,N} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N}\right)_{V,N} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left[-p + T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N} \right] \\ &= -\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N} + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N} + T \left(\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial T^2}\right)_{V,N} = T \left(\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial T^2}\right)_{V,N}\end{aligned}$$

vdW gas: $p = \frac{nRT}{V-nb} - \frac{n^2 a}{V^2}$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N} = \frac{nR}{V-b} \quad ; \quad \left(\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial T^2}\right)_{V,N} = 0$$

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③

Opgave 3

a) Only states 1, 2, 3, 4 are asked for. States 2, 3 and 4 can be obtained from Table 1 with input P^{sat} , state 1 can be found in Table 2, because the condensate saturated.

| State | \dot{M} [kg/s] | P [bar] | T [°C] | h [kJ/kg] | s [kJ/kg.K] |
|-------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | 10.613 | 1.4 | 23.22 | -195.21 | -0.6767 |
| 2 | 10.613 | 9 | 24.13 | -193.83 | -0.6739 |
| 3 | 10.613 | 9 | 90 | 47.19 | 0.0204 |
| 4 | 10.613 | 1.4 | 48.80 | 18.92 | 0.0426 |

b) State 1: pump inlet

$$P_1 = 1.4 \text{ bar}$$

$$\text{Saturated condensate: } T_1 = T(P_1, q=0) \quad (\text{thermodynamic model})$$

$$h_1 = h(P_1, T_1) \quad (\text{thermodynamic model})$$

$$s_1 = s(P_1, T_1) \quad (\text{thermodynamic model})$$

State 2: pump outlet / boiler inlet

$$P_{\text{out}} = P_2 = 9 \text{ bar}$$

$$h_{2,s} = h(P_2, s_{2,s} = s_1) \quad (\text{thermodynamic model})$$

$$h_2 = h_1 + (h_{2,s} - h_1) / \eta_{s,\text{pump}} \quad (\text{definition isentropic efficiency})$$

$$T_2 = T(P_2, h_2) \quad (\text{thermodynamic model})$$

$$s_2 = s(P_2, h_2) \quad (\text{thermodynamic model})$$

State 3: boiler outlet / turbine inlet

$$P_3 = 9 \text{ bar}$$

$$T_3 = 90 \text{ °C}$$

$$h_3 = h(P_3, T_3) \quad (\text{thermodynamic model})$$

$$s_3 = s(P_3, T_3) \quad (\text{thermodynamic model})$$

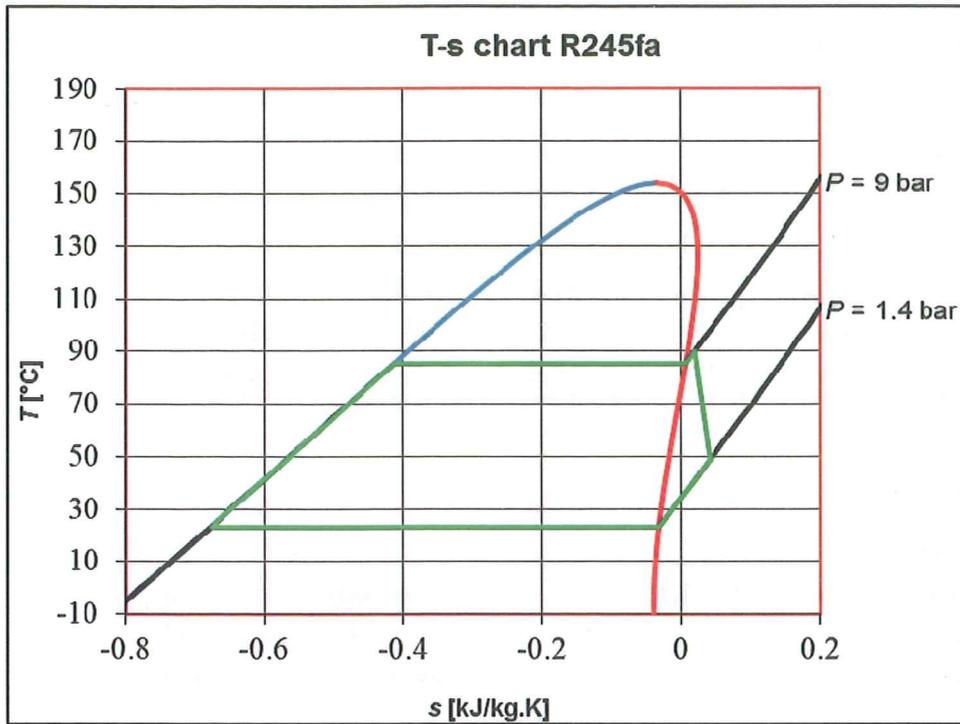
State 4: turbine outlet

$$P_4 = 1.4 \text{ bar}$$

$$h_{4,s} = h(P_4, s_{4,s} = s_3) \quad (\text{thermodynamic model})$$

$$h_4 = h_3 - (h_3 - h_{4,s}) \times \eta_{s,\text{turbine}} \quad (\text{definition isentropic efficiency})$$

$$s_4 = s(P_4, T_4) \quad (\text{thermodynamic model})$$



c) Net mechanical output:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W'_{\text{net}} &= W'_{\text{turb}} - W'_{\text{pump}} \\
 &= M'(h_4 - h_3) - M'(h_2 - h_1) \\
 &= 10.613 (47.19 - 18.92) - 10.613 (-193.84 - -195.21) \\
 &= 300.0 - 14.5 \\
 &= 285.5 \text{ kW}
 \end{aligned}$$

Thermal power input:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q'_{\text{boiler}} &= M'(h_3 - h_2) \\
 &= 10.613 (47.19 - -193.84) \\
 &= 2558 \text{ kW}
 \end{aligned}$$

Thermal power output discharged by the condenser

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q'_{\text{cond}} &= M(h_4 - h_1) \\
 &= 10.613 (18.92 - -191.25) \\
 &= 2273 \text{ kW}
 \end{aligned}$$

Thermal efficiency:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \eta_l &= \text{rate energy obtained} / \text{rate energy provided} \times 100\% \\
 &= W'_{\text{net}} / Q'_{\text{boiler}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 285.5 / 2558 \times 100\% \\
 &= 11.2 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

d)

| State | \dot{M} [kg/s] | P [bar] | T [°C] | h [kJ/kg] | s [kJ/kg.K] |
|-------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 5 | 108.56 | 1.013 | 15 | 63.08 | 0.2245 |
| 6 | 108.56 | 1.013 | 20 | 84.01 | 0.2965 |
| 7 | 22.5 | 6 | 109 | 457.47 | 1.4072 |
| 8 | 22.5 | 6 | 82 | 343.78 | 1.0987 |

Pump: $Ex'_d = W'_{\text{pump}} - M' (e_{f2} - e_{f1})$
 $= W'_{\text{pump}} - M' \{h_2 - h_1 - T_0(s_2 - s_1)\}$
 $= 14.5 - 10.613 \{-193.83 - -195.21 - (10 + 273.15) (-0.6739 - -0.6767)\}$
 $= 14.5 - 6.2$
 $= 12.3 \text{ kW}$

($W'_{\text{pump}} = 14.5 \text{ kW}$, see 1d)

Boiler: $Ex'_d = M'_2 (e_{f2} - e_{f3}) + M'_7 (e_{f7} - e_{f8})$
 $= M'_2 \{h_2 - h_3 - T_0(s_2 - s_3)\} + M'_7 \{h_7 - h_8 - T_0(s_7 - s_8)\}$
 $= 10.613 \{-193.83 - 47.19 - (10 + 273.15) (-0.6739 - 0.0204)\} +$
 $22.5 \{457.47 - 343.78 - (10 + 273.15) (1.4072 - 1.0987)\}$
 $= -471.5 + 592.6$
 $= 121.1 \text{ kW}$

Turbine: $Ex'_d = M'_2 (e_{f3} - e_{f4}) - W'_{\text{turb}}$
 $= M'_2 \{h_3 - h_4 - T_0(s_3 - s_4)\} - W'_{\text{turb}}$
 $= 10.613 \{47.19 - 18.92 - (10 + 273.15) (0.0204 - 0.0426)\} - 300.0$
 $= 366.7 - 300.0$
 $= 66.7 \text{ kW}$

($W'_{\text{turb}} = 300.0 \text{ kW}$, see 1d)

Condenser: $Ex'_d = M'_2 (e_{f4} - e_{f1}) + M'_5 (e_{f5} - e_{f6})$
 $= M'_2 \{h_4 - h_1 - T_0(s_4 - s_1)\} + M'_5 \{h_5 - h_6 - T_0(s_5 - s_6)\}$
 $= 10.613 \{18.92 - -195.21 - (10 + 273.15) (0.0426 - -0.6767)\} +$
 $108.56 \{63.08 - 84.01 - (10 + 273.15) (0.2245 - 0.2965)\}$
 $= 111.0 - 59.0$
 $= 52.0 \text{ kW}$

The **boiler** features the highest exergy loss.

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