

**UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA**

**Peperiksaan Semester Kedua  
Sidang Akademik 2002/2003**

*Second Semester Examination  
2002/2003 Academic Session*

**Februari/Mac 2003**

*February/March 2003*

**ESA 242/3 – Termodinamik**

*(Thermodynamics)*

**Masa : [3 Jam]**

*Time : [3 hours]*

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**ARAHAN KEPADA CALON :**

*INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES:*

1. Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **(12) DUA BELAS** mukasurat bercetak termasuk lampiran dan **(6) ENAM** soalan.  
*Please ensure that this paper contains **(12) TWELVE** printed pages including attachment and **(6) SIX** questions .*
2. Anda dikehendaki menjawab **(5) LIMA** soalan.  
*Please answer **(5) FIVE** questions .*
3. Agihan markah bagi setiap soalan diberikan di sut sebelah kanan.  
*The mark allocated for each question is shown on the right hand side.*
4. Soalan boleh dijawab dalam Bahasa Inggeris kecuali satu soalan mestilah dijawab dalam Bahasa Melayu  
*The questions can be answered in English but one question must be answered in Bahasa Melayu.*
5. Mesin kira bukan yang boleh diprogram boleh digunakan.  
*Non programmable calculator can be used.*

1. Terangkan istilah-istilah termodinamik yang berikut:  
*Explain the following thermodynamics terms:*

- |     |  |                  |
|-----|--|------------------|
| (a) | sistem<br><i>system</i>  | (2 markah/marks) |
| (b) | sistem terbuka<br><i>open system</i>                             | (2 markah/marks) |
| (c) | sistem tertutup<br><i>closed system</i>                          | (2 markah/marks) |
| (d) | sifat sifat termodinamik<br><i>thermodynamics properties</i>     | (2 markah/marks) |
| (e) | kitar termodinamik<br><i>thermodynamics cycles</i>               | (2 markah/marks) |
| (f) | fasa<br><i>phase</i>   | (2 markah/marks) |
| (g) | zat murni<br><i>pure substance</i>                               | (2 markah/marks) |
| (h) | hukum pertama termodinamik<br><i>first law of thermodynamics</i> | (3 markah/marks) |
| (i) | hukum kedua termodinamik<br><i>second law of thermodynamics</i>  | (3 markah/marks) |

2. (a) Dengan menganggapkan bahawa gas bagi suatu sistem tertutup adalah bersifat unggul, tunjukkan bahawa bagi satu proses isothermal dari hukum pertama termodinamik, kerja yang dilakukan  $W$  adalah sama dengan jumlah haba  $Q$  iaitu:

$$Q = m RT \ln \left( \frac{P_1}{P_2} \right)$$

*Using assumption of ideal gas for a closed system show that for isothermal process from the first law of thermodynamics one the work  $W$  is equal heat  $Q$ , namely :*

$$Q = m RT \ln \left( \frac{P_1}{P_2} \right)$$

**(5 markah/marks)**

- (b) Sama seperti soalan di atas, bagi proses setekanan tunjukkan bahawa  
*As above for isobaric process shows that*

$$Q = H_2 - H_1$$

**(5 markah/marks)**

- (c) Manakala bagi proses isipadu malar, tunjukkan bahawa  
*While for a constant volume process shows that*

$$Q = m C_v [T_2 - T_1]$$

**(5 markah/marks)**

- (d) Bagi satu proses adiabatik yang terjadi, perhubungan diantara suhu dan tekanan adalah sebagai:  
*For an adiabatic process one will get a temperature – pressure relationship as*

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left[ \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right]^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}$$

**(5 markah/marks)**

dengan

where :

- Q : haba / *heat*  
 W : kerja / *work*  
 P : tekanan / *pressure*  
 T : suhu / *temperature*  
 R : gas semesta malar / *universal gas constant*  
 H : entalpi / *enthalpy*  
 V : isipadu / *volume*  
 m : jisim / *mass*  
 C<sub>v</sub> : pekali haba pada isipadu malar / *coefficient heat at constant volume*  
 γ : nisbah / *ratio*  $\frac{C_p}{C_v}$

3. (a) Terangkan apakah sifat kitar Carnot  
*Explain what the feature of Carnot Cycle*

(4 markah/marks)

- (b) Dalam kitar Otto pada udara piawai, keadaan permulaan bagi kebolehmpatan lejang adalah dengan tekanan 100 Kpa dan suhu 15<sup>0</sup> C . Tekanan di akhir kebolehmpatan lejang adalah 800 Kpa dan suhu puncak kitar itu ialah 1400<sup>0</sup> C .

*In an air standard Otto cycle, the conditions at the beginning for the compression stroke are with pressure and temperature respectively : 100 kPa and 15 °C. The pressure at the end of the compression stroke is 800 kPa. The peak temperature in the cycle is 1400 °C.*

- (i) Lakar dan labelkan gambarajah P-V dan T-S kitar ini;

*Sketch and label the ideal P-V and T-S diagrams.*

(4 markah/marks)

- (ii) Tentukan suhu dan tekanan di akhir setiap proses.

*Determine the temperature and pressure at the end of each process.*

(2 markah/marks)

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- (iii) Tentukan kecekapan haba.

*Determine the thermal efficiency.*

**(2 markah/marks)**

- (iv) Tentukan nisbah kebolehmpatan

*Determine the compression ratio.*

**(2 markah/marks)**

- (v) Berapakah jumlah haba yang ditambahkan per kg?.

*What is the heat added per kg?*

**(2 markah/marks)**

- (vi) Berapakah jumlah haba yang di buang per kg?.

*What is the heat rejected per kg?*

**(2 markah/marks)**

- (vii) Berapakah jumlah kerja bersih yang dihasilkan per kg?.

*What is the net work output per kg?*

**(2 markah/marks)**

- 4 (a) Terangkan apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan kitar Rankine  
*Describes what it is means by Rankine Cycle*  
**(5 markah/marks)**
- (b) Terangkan apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan kitar Otto  
*Describe what it is means by Otto cycles*  
**(5 markah/marks)**
- (c) Terangkan apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan kitar Diesel  
*Describe what it is means by Diesel Cycles*  
**(5 markah/marks)**
- (d) Terangkan mekanisma kerja yang berlaku pada peti sejuk  
*Describe the mechanism work of refrigerator*  
**(5 markah/marks)**

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5. (a) Terangkan apakah yang di maksudkan dengan kitar *Power Gas*

*Describe what is means by Gas Power Cycles*

**(4 markah/marks)**

- (b) Terangkan apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan kitar Bryton

*Describe what is means by Brayton Cycles*

**(4 markah/marks)**

- (c) Suatu mesin haba yang menggunakan kitar udara Bryton piawai ke pemampat dengan tekanan 100Kpa dan suhu 35 °C. Nisbah pemampat adalah 6.5 dan suhu udara keluar adalah 1000<sup>0</sup> C.

*In an air standard Brayton cycle, air enters the compressor at 100 kPa and 35 °C. The pressure ratio is 6.5. The temperature into the turbine is 1000 °C.*

- (i) Lakar dan labelkan gambarajah P-V dan T-S, kitar ini .

*Sketch and label the ideal P-V and T-S diagrams.*

**(3 markah/marks)**

- (ii) Kiralah kerja yang dihasilkan oleh turbin per kg.

*Calculate the work output of the turbine per kg.*

**(3 markah/marks)**

- (iii) Berapakah banyaknya pertambahan haba  $Q_{in}$ ?

*How much heat addition  $Q_{in}$ ?*

**(3 markah/marks)**

- (iv) Apakah kecekapan haba?.

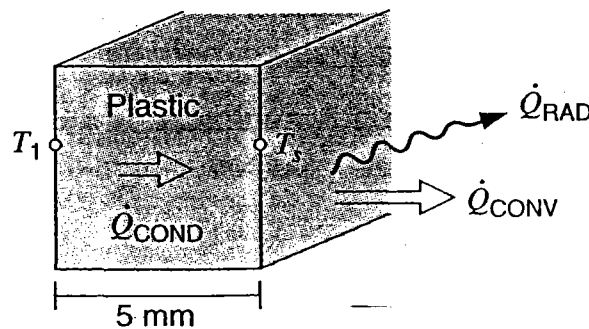
*What is the thermal efficiency?.*

**(3 markah/marks)**

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6. (a) Pemindahan haba mantap yang terjadi pada tuangan plastik yang tebalnya 5mm , pemalar kuasa transistor ,  $k = 0.35 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m K}}$ , dengan suhu  $T_1$  di bahagian sebelah kiri dan luasnya ialah  $4 \text{ cm}^2$  seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam rajah 6.1. dibawah. Suhu disebelah kanan ialah  $T_s = 85^\circ \text{C}$ , pendahan suhu cecair  $25^\circ \text{C}$  dengan pekali pemindahan haba berolak,  $h = 25 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}}$  dan permukaannya mempunyai keberpancaran 0.9.

*Steady heat transfer take places through a 5 mm thick plastic casting ,  $k = 0.35 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m K}}$  of a power transistor with surface temperature  $T_1$  on the left side and an area of  $4 \text{ cm}^2$  as shown in Fig. 6.1 below. The right hand side has temperature  $T_s = 85^\circ \text{C}$  exposed to fluid at  $25^\circ \text{C}$  with convective heat transfer coefficient of  $h = 25 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}}$  and the surface has an emissivity of 0.9.*



**Rajah/ Figure 6.1**



- (i) Bagi perubahan suhu secara linear dalam tuangan plastik, dapatkan olakan dan sinaran kadar pemindahan dalam cecair dan suhu  $T_1$ .

*For a linear temperature variation in the plastics casing find the convection and radiation heat transfer rate in the fluid and the necessary  $T_1$*

**(6 markah/marks)**

- (ii) Kiralah rintangan haba yang berlaku disebabkan oleh:

- (a) keberaliran;  
 (b) keberolakan; dan  
 (c) rintangan sinaran..

*Calculate thermal resistance due to:*

- (a) *conductivity;*  
 (b) *convective; and*  
 (c) *radiation resistance.*

**(9 markah/marks)**

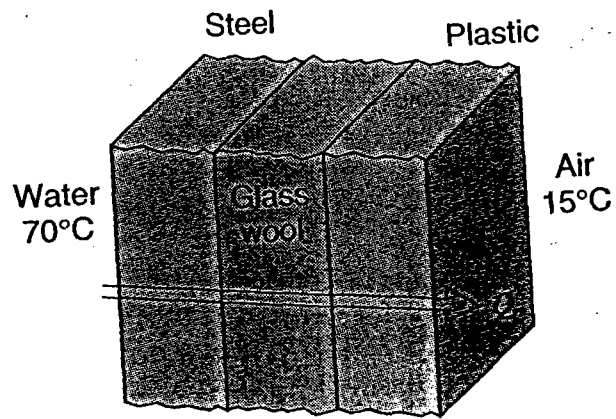
- (b) Pertimbangkan dinding dasar tangki air komposit dengan keluasan  $2 \text{ m}^2$  dan mempunyai suhu  $70^\circ \text{ C}$ . Dinding tangki ini mempunyai besi setebal 2mm yang disalut dengan benang bulu kaca setebal 8sm dan selonsong plastik setebal 5 mm seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 6.2. Keberaliran haba bagi selonsong plastik adalah  $k = 0.2 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m K}}$ . Olakan dengan udara luar pada  $15^\circ \text{ C}$  dengan pekali pemindahan haba ialah  $h = 10 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{ K}}$ . Tentukan pemindahan haba yang hilang dari air melalui dasar tangki air tersebut.

*Consider  $2 \text{ m}^2$  of plane composite walls forming the bottom in a  $70^\circ \text{ C}$  hot water tank. The walls have 2 mm of steel insulated with 8 cm of glass wool covered by plastics casing 5 mm thick as shown in Fig. below 6.2.*

*The thermal conductivity of the plastics is  $k = 0.2 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m K}}$ . Convection to the outside ambient air at  $15^\circ \text{ C}$  with a heat transfer coefficient  $h = 10 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{ K}}$ . Find the heat transfer loss from the water through the bottom of the tank.*

**(5 markah/marks)**

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Rajah/ Figure 6.2

Lampiran/Appendix

Data sea level

$$P_0 = 1.013 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}; \quad T_0 = 288.3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}; \quad \rho_0 = 1.225 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}; \quad \mu = 1.789 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m sec}}$$

$$\gamma = 1.4 \quad R = 287 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg } ^\circ\text{K}}; \quad c_p = 1004 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg } ^\circ\text{K}}; \quad c_v = 778 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg } ^\circ\text{K}}$$

Work done :

isobaric process ( constant pressure )  $W = P(V_2 - V_1)$

isothermal process  $W = RT \ln \left( \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)$

adiabatic process  $W = K \left\{ \frac{V_2^{1-\gamma} - V_1^{1-\gamma}}{1-\gamma} \right\}; \quad K = PV^\gamma = \text{constant}$

isovolume process  $W = 0$

efficiency :

carnot efficiency  $\eta = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_H}$

otto efficiency  $\eta = 1 - \frac{1}{r^{\gamma-1}}; \quad r : \text{compressor ratio}$

diesel efficiency  $\eta = 1 - \frac{1}{r^{\gamma-1}} \left( \frac{r_c^\gamma - 1}{\gamma(r_c - 1)} \right);$

 $r : \text{compressor ratio}; \quad r_c : \text{cut off ratio}$ 

Bryton cycle  $\eta = 1 - \frac{1}{r^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}}; \quad r : \text{compressor pressure ratio}$

Stirling efficiency  $\eta = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_H}$

Flow Properties relation ship in the process

(1)  $\rightarrow$  (2) constant pressure process  $\rightarrow$ 

$P_1 = P_2; \quad \frac{P}{V} = RT \implies T_1 = \frac{P}{RV_1}; \quad T_2 = \frac{P}{RV_2} \implies Q_{in} = C_p(T_2 - T_1)$

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(1)  $\rightarrow$  (2) constant volume process  $\rightarrow$ 

$$V_1 = V_2 ; \frac{P}{V} = RT \implies T_1 = \frac{P_1}{RV_1} ; T_2 = \frac{P_2}{RV_2} \implies Q_{in} = C_v(T_2 - T_1) ; W = 0$$

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(1)  $\rightarrow$  (2) constant temperature process  $\rightarrow$ 

$$T_1 = T_2 ; \frac{P}{V} = RT \implies V_1 = \frac{P_1}{RT_1} ; V_2 = \frac{P_2}{RT_2} \implies Q_{in} = 0 ; W = RT \ln \left( \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)$$

(1)  $\rightarrow$  (2) adiabatic/isentropic process  $\rightarrow$ 

$$\frac{P}{V^\gamma} = \text{Constant} \implies V_1 = \frac{P_1}{RT_1} ; \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} ; \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \implies ;$$

$$W = K \left\{ \frac{V_2^{1-\gamma} - V_1^{1-\gamma}}{1-\gamma} \right\} ; K = PV^\gamma = \text{constant}$$

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