



Program: B.Sc.Engg.(M)/DTE(1 Year)
Semester: 3rd/1st

Group: A (Morning)
Date: 03 October 2023

ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY (IUT)
ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION (OIC)
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERING

Mid-Semester Examination

Course Number: ME 4305

Course Title: Basic Thermodynamics

Winter Semester: 2022-23

Full Marks: 75

Time: 1.5 Hours

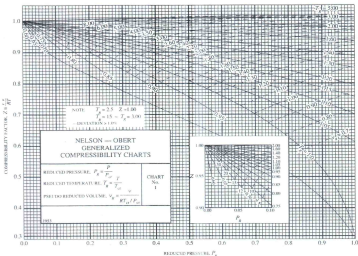
There are 3 (three) questions. Answer **all the** questions. The symbols have their usual meanings. Marks of each question and corresponding CO and PO are written in the brackets. Assume the reasonable values if required.

1. (a) An insulated piston-cylinder device contains 5 L of saturated liquid water at a constant pressure of 175 kPa. Water is stirred by a paddle wheel while, a current of 8 A flows for 45 min through a resistor placed in the water. If one-half of the liquid is evaporated during this constant pressure process and the paddle-wheel work amounts to 400 kJ, compute the voltage of the source. Also, show the process on a $P - v$ diagram with respect to saturation lines. (10) (CO2) (PO2)
- (b) An oil pump is drawing 44 kW of electric power while pumping oil with $\rho = 860 \text{ kg/m}^3$ at a rate of $0.1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. The inlet and outlet diameters of the pipe are 8 cm and 12 cm, respectively. If the pressure rise of oil in the pump is measured to be 500 kPa and the motor efficiency is 90 percent, compute the mechanical efficiency of the pump. (10) (CO2) (PO2)
2. (a) Ethylene is heated at constant pressure from 5 MPa and 20°C to 200°C . Using the compressibility chart, determine the change in the ethylene's specific volume as a result of this heating. (10) (CO2) (PO2)
- (b) A piston-cylinder device contains 0.6 kg of steam at 200°C and 0.5 MPa. Steam is cooled at constant pressure until one-half of the mass condenses.
 - (a) Show the process on a $T - v$ diagram. (10) (CO2) (PO2)
 - (b) Find the final temperature.
 - (c) Calculate the volume change.
3. (a) "The deviation of a gas from ideal-gas behavior is greatest in the vicinity of the critical point" – justify the statement using either compressibility chart or $T - v$ diagram. (07) (CO1) (PO1)
- (b) Distinguish between critical point and triple point. (03) (CO1) (PO1)

- (c) Show the $P - v$ diagrams for the substances contracting and expanding on freezing indicating the distinct zones corresponding to all three phases of matter. (07)
(CO1)
(PO1)
- (d) A person exited a well-insulated room after turning the fan on. He returned after a while and entered the room, which was airtight when the door was closed. Is he going to feel any change in the temperature of the room? Justify. (03)
(CO1)
(PO1)
- (e) Differentiate between organized and disorganized form of energy in terms of utility with example. (04)
(CO1)
(PO1)
- (f) Explain Zeroth law of thermodynamics. How can this law be used for measuring temperature? (04)
(CO1)
(PO1)
- (g) Is work a path function? Justify in favor of your answer with neat sketch of process diagram. (04)
(CO1)
(PO1)
- (h) Define the followings: (03)
i. Isolated System (CO1)
ii. State Postulate (PO1)
iii. Sensible Energy (03)
(CO1)
(PO1)

Nelson–Obert generalized compressibility chart

(a) Low pressures, $0 < P_r < 1.0$



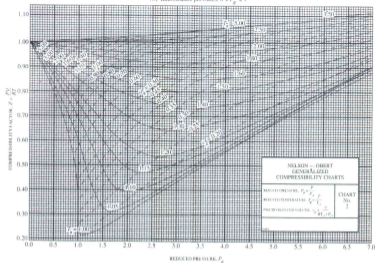


TABLE A-5

Saturated water—Pressure table

Press., P kPa	Sat. temp., T_{sat} °C	Specific volume, m ³ /kg		Internal energy, kJ/kg		Enthalpy, kJ/kg			Entropy, kJ/kg K			
		Sat. liquid, v_f	Sat. vapor, v_g	Sat. liquid, u_f	Evap., u_{fg}	Sat. vapor, u_g	Sat. liquid, h_f	Evap., h_{fg}	Sat. vapor, h_g	Sat. liquid, s_f	Evap., s_{fg}	Sat. vapor, s_g
175	116.04	0.001057	1.0037	486.82	2037.7	2524.5	487.01	2213.1	2700.2	1.4850	5.6865	7.1716
200	120.21	0.001061	0.88578	504.50	2024.6	2529.1	504.71	2201.6	2706.3	1.5302	5.5968	7.1270
225	123.97	0.001064	0.79329	520.47	2012.7	2533.2	520.71	2191.0	2711.7	1.5706	5.5171	7.0877
250	127.41	0.001067	0.71873	535.08	2001.8	2536.8	535.35	2181.2	2716.5	1.6072	5.4453	7.0525
275	130.58	0.001070	0.65732	548.57	1991.6	2540.1	548.86	2172.0	2720.9	1.6408	5.3800	7.0207
300	133.52	0.001073	0.60582	561.11	1982.1	2543.2	561.43	2163.5	2724.9	1.6717	5.3200	6.9917
325	136.27	0.001076	0.56199	572.84	1973.1	2545.9	573.19	2155.4	2728.6	1.7005	5.2645	6.9650
350	138.86	0.001079	0.52422	583.89	1964.6	2548.5	584.26	2147.7	2732.0	1.7274	5.2128	6.9402
375	141.30	0.001081	0.49133	594.32	1956.6	2550.9	594.73	2140.4	2735.1	1.7526	5.1645	6.9171
400	143.61	0.001084	0.46242	604.22	1948.9	2553.1	604.66	2133.4	2738.1	1.7765	5.1191	6.8955
450	147.90	0.001088	0.41392	622.65	1934.5	2557.1	623.14	2120.3	2743.4	1.8205	5.0356	6.8561
500	151.83	0.001093	0.37483	639.54	1921.2	2560.7	640.09	2108.0	2748.1	1.8604	4.9603	6.8207
550	155.46	0.001097	0.34261	655.16	1908.8	2563.9	655.77	2096.6	2752.4	1.8970	4.8916	6.7886
600	158.83	0.001101	0.31560	669.72	1897.1	2566.8	670.38	2085.8	2756.2	1.9308	4.8285	6.7593
650	161.98	0.001104	0.29260	683.37	1886.1	2569.4	684.08	2075.5	2759.6	1.9623	4.7699	6.7322

TABLE A-6

Superheated water

T °C	$P = 0.50 \text{ MPa (151.83}^\circ\text{C)}$				$P = 0.60 \text{ MPa (158.83}^\circ\text{C)}$				$P = 0.80 \text{ MPa (170.41}^\circ\text{C)}$			
	v m ³ /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/kg·K	v m ³ /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/kg·K	v m ³ /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/kg·K
Sat.	0.37483	2560.7	2748.1	6.8207	0.31560	2566.8	2756.2	6.7593	0.24035	2576.0	2768.3	6.6616
200	0.42503	2643.3	2855.8	7.0610	0.35212	2639.4	2850.6	6.9683	0.26088	2631.1	2839.8	6.8177
250	0.47443	2723.8	2961.0	7.2725	0.39390	2721.2	2957.6	7.1833	0.29321	2715.9	2950.4	7.0402
300	0.52261	2803.3	3064.6	7.4614	0.43442	2801.4	3062.0	7.3740	0.32416	2797.5	3056.9	7.2345
350	0.57015	2883.0	3168.1	7.6346	0.47428	2881.6	3166.1	7.5481	0.35442	2878.6	3162.2	7.4107
400	0.61731	2963.7	3272.4	7.7956	0.51374	2962.5	3270.8	7.7097	0.38429	2960.2	3267.7	7.5735
500	0.71095	3129.0	3484.5	8.0893	0.59200	3128.2	3483.4	8.0041	0.44332	3126.6	3481.3	7.8692
600	0.80409	3300.4	3702.5	8.3544	0.66976	3299.8	3701.7	8.2695	0.50186	3298.7	3700.1	8.1354
700	0.89696	3478.6	3927.0	8.5978	0.74725	3478.1	3926.4	8.5132	0.56011	3477.2	3925.3	8.3794
800	0.98966	3663.6	4158.4	8.8240	0.82457	3663.2	4157.9	8.7395	0.61820	3662.5	4157.0	8.6061
900	1.08227	3855.4	4396.6	9.0362	0.90179	3855.1	4396.2	8.9518	0.67619	3854.5	4395.5	8.8185
1000	1.17480	4054.0	4641.4	9.2364	0.97893	4053.8	4641.1	9.1521	0.73411	4053.3	4640.5	9.0189
1100	1.26728	4259.0	4892.6	9.4263	1.05603	4258.8	4892.4	9.3420	0.79197	4258.3	4891.9	9.2090
1200	1.35972	4470.0	5149.8	9.6071	1.13309	4469.8	5149.6	9.5229	0.84980	4469.4	5149.3	9.3898
1300	1.45214	4686.6	5412.6	9.7797	1.21012	4686.4	5412.5	9.6955	0.90761	4686.1	5412.2	9.5625

TABLE A-1

Molar mass, gas constant, and critical-point properties

Substance	Formula	Molar mass, M kg/kmol	Gas constant, R kJ/kg·K*	Critical-point properties		
				Temperature, K	Pressure, MPa	Volume, m ³ /kmol
Air	—	28.97	0.2870	132.5	3.77	0.0883
Ammonia	NH ₃	17.03	0.4882	405.5	11.28	0.0724
Argon	Ar	39.948	0.2081	151	4.86	0.0749
Benzene	C ₆ H ₆	78.115	0.1064	562	4.92	0.2603
Bromine	Br ₂	159.808	0.0520	584	10.34	0.1355
n-Butane	C ₄ H ₁₀	58.124	0.1430	425.2	3.80	0.2547
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂	44.01	0.1889	304.2	7.39	0.0943
Carbon monoxide	CO	28.011	0.2968	133	3.50	0.0930
Carbon tetrachloride	CCl ₄	153.82	0.05405	556.4	4.56	0.2759
Chlorine	Cl ₂	70.906	0.1173	417	7.71	0.1242
Chloroform	CHCl ₃	119.38	0.06964	536.6	5.47	0.2403
Dichlorodifluoromethane (R-12)	CCl ₂ F ₂	120.91	0.06876	384.7	4.01	0.2179
Dichlorofluoromethane (R-21)	CHCl ₂ F	102.92	0.08078	451.7	5.17	0.1973
Ethane	C ₂ H ₆	30.070	0.2765	305.5	4.48	0.1480
Ethyl alcohol	C ₂ H ₅ OH	46.07	0.1805	516	6.38	0.1673
Ethylene	C ₂ H ₄	28.054	0.2964	282.4	5.12	0.1242
Helium	He	4.003	2.0769	5.3	0.23	0.0578
n-Hexane	C ₆ H ₁₄	86.179	0.09647	507.9	3.03	0.3677
Hydrogen (normal)	H ₂	2.016	4.1240	33.3	1.30	0.0649
Krypton	Kr	83.80	0.09921	209.4	5.50	0.0924
Methane	CH ₄	16.043	0.5182	191.1	4.64	0.0993
Methyl alcohol	CH ₃ OH	32.042	0.2595	513.2	7.95	0.1180
Methyl chloride	CH ₂ Cl	50.488	0.1547	416.3	6.68	0.1430
Neon	Ne	20.183	0.4119	44.5	2.73	0.0417
Nitrogen	N ₂	28.013	0.2968	126.2	3.39	0.0899
Nitrous oxide	N ₂ O	44.013	0.1889	309.7	7.27	0.0961
Oxygen	O ₂	31.999	0.2598	154.8	5.08	0.0780
Propane	C ₃ H ₈	44.097	0.1885	370	4.26	0.1998
Propylene	C ₃ H ₆	42.081	0.1976	365	4.62	0.1810
Sulfur dioxide	SO ₂	64.063	0.1298	430.7	7.88	0.1217
Tetrafluoroethane (R-134a)	CF ₂ CH ₂ F	102.03	0.08149	374.2	4.059	0.1993
Trichlorofluoromethane (R-11)	CCl ₃ F	137.37	0.06052	471.2	4.38	0.2478
Water	H ₂ O	18.015	0.4615	647.1	22.06	0.0560
Xenon	Xe	131.30	0.05332	289.8	5.88	0.1186

*The unit kJ/kg·K is equivalent to mPa·m³/kg·K. The gas constant is calculated from $R = R_u/M$, where $R_u = 8.31447$ kJ/kmol·K and M is the molar mass.