## Exam Number:

## Department of Mechanical Engineering Michigan State University Thermodynamics Ph.D. Qualifying Examination August 2004

## **Instructions:**

- Four Questions
- Open Book, Open Notes
- All Problems Carry Equal Weight

## **Examination Prepared By**

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1. A saturated air-water vapor mixture at  $20 \, \text{C}$  and  $100 \, \text{kPa}$  is contained in a closed  $5 \, \text{m}^3$  tank in equilibrium with  $1 \, \text{kg}$  of water. The tank is then heated to  $80 \, \text{C}$ . Is there any liquid water in the tank?

- 2. Air is contained in a cylinder fitted with a frictionless piston. Initially the cylinder contains 500L of air at 150 kPa, 20 C, which is also the temperature of the surroundings. The air is then compressed reversibly in a polytropic process until the final pressure is 600 kPa at which point the temperature is 120 C. Determine:
  - The polytropic exponent
  - The final volume of air
  - The work done on the air and the heat transfer for the process
  - The net change in entropy for the process.

- 3. A spark ignites a mixture of methane gas  $(CH_4)$  and air  $(O_2 + 3.76N_2)$  according to the stoichiometric reaction  $CH_4 + 2(O_2 + 3.76N_2) \rightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O + 7.52N_2$ . For a volume  $\Delta V$  of gas with radius  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm and initially at 300K  $(\rho = 1.1 \text{ kg/m}^3)$  calculate:
  - The flame temperature.
  - The heat released to the gas in the volume  $\Delta V$ : use  $\Delta h_C = 50,000 \text{ kJ/kgCH}_4$  as the overall heat release for this reaction. Note that  $\Delta h_C$  is written per kg of the fuel.
  - The heating rate, given that the heat release occurs in  $10^{-2}$  sec.

4. A volume  $\Delta V$  of gas (radius  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm) undergoes chemical reaction, and releases 1.5 J. Write the first law of thermodynamics. Assume the gas is air, and calculate the change in temperature it undergoes. If this process occurs over  $10^{-2}$  seconds, calculate the rate of temperature rise  $\Delta T/\Delta t$ . Calculate, if possible, the contribution of the work rate  $\dot{W}$ .