

K No 40

ရေကြောင်းပညာ သိပ္ပံကျောင်း



စာမည် Kyauk Nanying E-154

ဆိုင်နံ C.E. 13

စာအုပ် Heat and Heat Engines ④

စာမျက်နှာ (၁၂၀)

CHAPTER 14

Combustion (oxidation)

Combustion is a chemical reaction in which a substance reacts with oxygen to form a new substance. It is an exothermic process, meaning it releases heat. For example, the combustion of wood produces ash and carbon dioxide.

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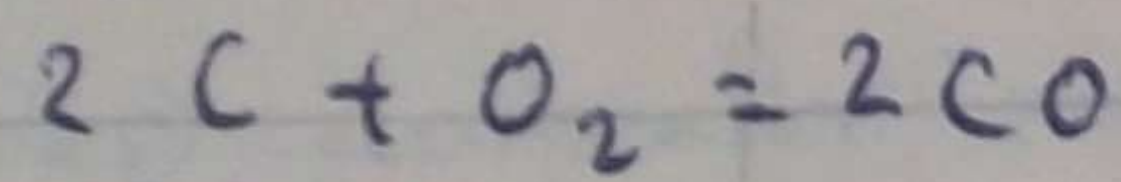
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மய்யம் நஃ டிஃமர் டி ஃஃஃ டி ஃஃஃ டி ஃஃஃ

(The burning of carbon to carbon monoxide)

மஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ



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$$2 \times 12 + 16 \times 2 = 2(12 + 16)$$

$$24 + 32 = 56$$

$$1 + 1\frac{1}{3} = 2\frac{1}{3}$$

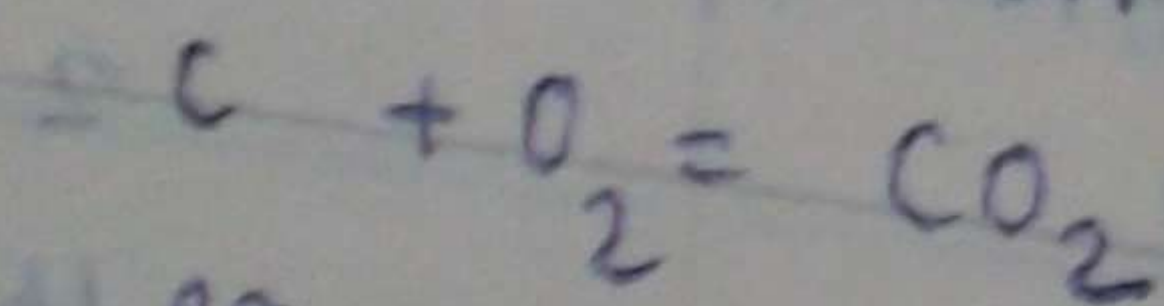
$$2\frac{1}{3} = 2\frac{1}{3}$$

Carbon 1 kg ஃஃஃ oxygen $1\frac{1}{3}$ kg ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ CO $2\frac{1}{3}$ kg ஃஃஃ

மய்யம் நஃ டிஃமர் டி ஃஃஃ டி ஃஃஃ டி ஃஃஃ

(The burning of carbon to carbon dioxide)

மஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ



ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ

$$12 + 16 \times 2 = 12 + 32$$

$$12 + 32 = 44$$

$$1 + 2\frac{2}{3} = 3\frac{2}{3}$$

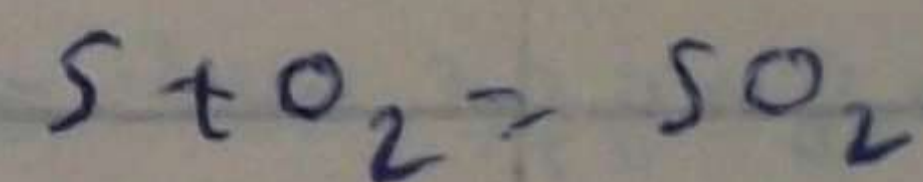
Carbon 1 kg ஃஃஃ oxygen $2\frac{2}{3}$ kg ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ

Carbon dioxide $3\frac{2}{3}$ kg ஃஃஃ

மய்யம் நஃ டிஃமர் டி ஃஃஃ டி ஃஃஃ டி ஃஃஃ

(The burning of sulphur to sulphur dioxide)

மஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ



$$32 + 2 \times 16 = 32 + 32$$

$$32 + 32 = 64$$

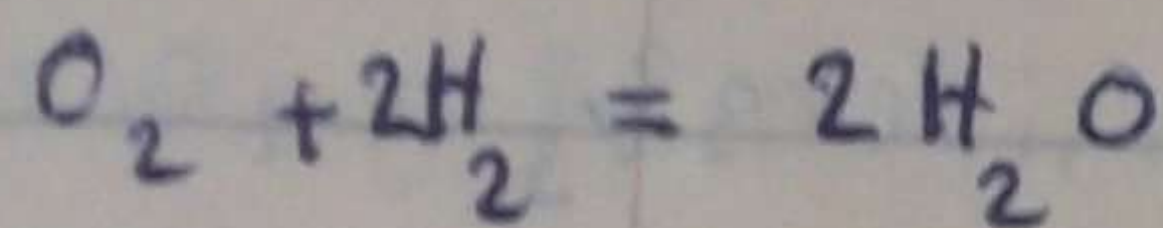
$$1 + 1 = 2$$

Sulphur 1 kg ஃஃஃ oxygen 1 kg ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ ஃஃஃ

Sulphur dioxide 2 kg ஃஃஃ

Hydrogen & O₂ (16g: 64g) 2:1 ratio
 The burning of hydrogen to water (steam)

Hydrogen 1 kg & oxygen 8 kg



16x2 + 2[1x2] = 2[1x2 + 16]

$$32 + 4 = 36$$

$$8 + 1 = 9$$

Hydrogen 1 kg & oxygen 8 kg

mass of oxygen required combustion of 1 kg of fuel

Answer

C = amount of Carbon

H = " Hydrogen "

O = " oxygen "

S = " Sulphur "

$$m_{O_2} = 2 \frac{2}{3} C$$

Hydrogen 1 kg

$$H = 8 H$$

$$S = 2 \frac{2}{3} C + 8 H + O + S$$

oxygen

1 kg of fuel

$$2 \frac{2}{3} C + 8 H + O + S$$

M₀

Ex 1

Carbon 84%, Hydrogen 13%,
 Oxygen 2%, Sulphur 1%

Data

$$C = 0.84 \text{ kg}$$

$$H = 0.13 \text{ kg}$$

$$O = 0.02 \text{ kg}$$

$$S = 0.01 \text{ kg}$$

Reqd:

$$m_0 = ? \text{ kg}$$

211 Mass of Excess Air m_e

... oxygen ... Nitrogen ...
 ... Nitrogen ... oxygen ...
 ... oxygen ... Nitrogen ...
 ... Nitrogen ... oxygen ...
 ... Nitrogen ... oxygen ...

Nitrogen ... (dibutent) ...
 ... Nitrogen ...
 ... Nitrogen ...
 ... Nitrogen ...
 ... Nitrogen ...
 ... Nitrogen ...
 ... Nitrogen ...
 ... Nitrogen ...
 ... Nitrogen ...
 ... Nitrogen ...
 $2C + O_2 = 2CO$

... mass ...

① ...

② ...

... 33.7 MJ ...

... 10.1 MJ ...
 ... (33.7 - 10.1 = 23.6) MJ ...

... $m_e = 0.78 m_a$, $m_{a+e} = 1.78 m_a$...
 Natural Draught

... $m_e = 0.5 m_a$, $m_{a+e} = 1.5 m_a$...
 Force Draught

144 (2) 444 J 2.2 5000000 50%. 2.2 5000000 = 2.2: 2.2 5000000

Data

$$m_a = 14.21 \text{ ug}$$

$$M_{ate} = 1.5 m_a$$

Reqd:

$$M_{ate} = ? \text{ ug}$$

Working

$$M_{ate} = \frac{160}{100} \times 14.21$$

$$= 21.31 \text{ ug} //$$

(a) Heat carried accuracy by flue gases

Heat carried accuracy by flue gases

2.2 5000000

$$M_{ate} = \frac{160}{100} \times 14.21$$

$$C_p = \text{specific heat capacity}$$

$$t_1 = \text{blower temperature}$$

$$t_2 = \text{chimney temperature}$$

$$\text{Mass of flue gases} = m_a + M_{ate}$$

$$= (1 + M_{ate}) \text{ ug}$$

$$Q_f = (1 + M_{ate}) C_p (t_2 - t_1)$$

(b) calorific value of fuel

calorie (small) and Calorie (big)

Thermal value (small) and Heat value (big)

Heat value (small) and Thermal value (big)

Calorific value of fuel

Calorific value of fuel

Calorific value of fuel

Calorific value of fuel

24.5% of the total weight of the sample is water. The rest is dry matter. The dry matter is composed of organic matter and inorganic matter. The organic matter is further divided into carbohydrates, proteins, and fats. The inorganic matter consists of minerals and vitamins.

Higher calorific value (gross calorific value) is the amount of heat released when a unit mass of a substance is completely burnt in oxygen. It includes the heat of condensation of water vapor.

Lower calorific value (net calorific value) is the amount of heat released when a unit mass of a substance is completely burnt in oxygen, but the water vapor is not condensed. It is lower than the gross calorific value.

(20) Method of determining the calorific value

Calculation method

Experimental method

The calorific value of a substance can be determined by the following methods:

| Element | Calorific value (MJ/kg) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hydrogen | 144 |
| Carbon (to carbon dioxide) | 337 |
| Carbon (to carbon monoxide) | 10.1 |
| Sulphur | 9.3 |

9 වගන්තිය: බ්ලැන්ඩ් බ්ලැන්ඩ් 85.5% carbon 14.4% Hydrogen
 0.1% sulphur ගබඩා 11 ගබඩා 1 kg තුළ 300.6 g (2% of 300.6)
 bar, 74.1% 15°C දී 1 bar දී 1 kg තුළ 11.6% $R = 0.287 \text{ kJ/kgK}$

Data

- C = 0.855
- H = 0.144
- S = 0.01
- P = 1 bar = 100 kN/m²
- T = 15 + 273 = 288 K
- R = 0.287 kJ/kgK

Reqd:

Working

$$V = ? \text{ m}^3/\text{kg of Fuel}$$

$$M_a = \frac{100}{23} (2 \frac{2}{3} C + 8H + O)$$

$$= \frac{100}{23} (2 \frac{2}{3} \times 0.855 + 8 \times 0.144 + 0.01)$$

$$= \frac{100}{23} \times 3.433$$

$$= 14.93 \text{ kg/kg Fuel}$$

$$PV = mRT$$

$$V = \frac{mRT}{P}$$

$$= \frac{14.93 \times 0.287 \times 288}{100}$$

$$= 12.34 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg of Fuel}$$

10 වගන්තිය: බ්ලැන්ඩ් බ්ලැන්ඩ් 86.1% carbon, 12.5% Hydrogen, 0.4% oxygen දී 1% sulphur ගබඩා 11 ගබඩා 1 kg තුළ 40% දී 300.6 g (2% of 300.6) 400 kg/hr දී 11.6% $R = 0.287 \text{ kJ/kgK}$

(1) තනි පිටු දී 300.6 g (2% of 300.6) $m_{\text{air}} = 14.93 \text{ kg/kg fuel}$

(2) තනි පිටු දී 300.6 g (2% of 300.6) $m_{\text{air}} = 14.93 \text{ kg/kg fuel}$

18°C දී 1.005 kJ/kgK C_p 180°C දී 1.005 kJ/kgK C_p

Data

- C = 0.861
- H = 0.125
- O = 0.004
- S = 0.01
- m_e = 0.4
- m_{air} = 14.93
- C_p = 1.005
- t₁ = 18°C
- t₂ = 180°C

Reqd: (i) $m_{a+e} = ? \text{ ug/hr}$

$Q = ? \text{ ug/hr}$

working (i) $m_a = \frac{100}{23} (2 \frac{2}{3} (C + 8H + O + S))$
 $= \frac{100}{23} (2 \frac{2}{3} (0.861 + 8 \times 0.125 + 0.004 + 0.01))$

$= \frac{100}{23} (3.303)$

$= 14.38 \text{ ug/us of Fuel}$

$m_{a+e} = 1.4 \times 14.38 \times 400 \text{ ug/hr}$

$= 8036 \text{ ug/hr}$

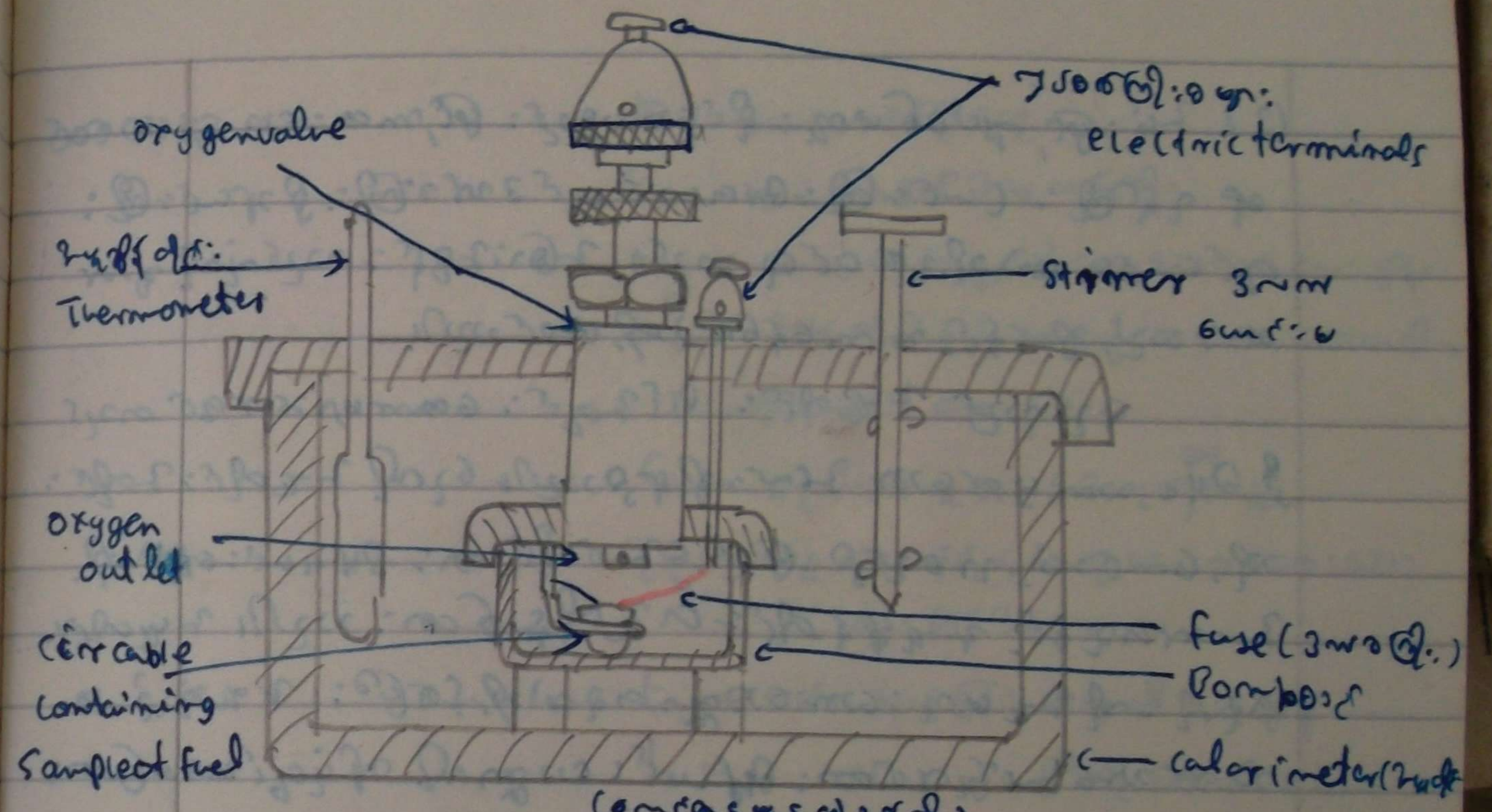
(ii)

$Q = m c_p (t_2 - t_1)$

$= 8036 \times 1.008 (130 - 18)$

$= 904200 \text{ J/hr}$

$= 404.2 \text{ mJ/hr}$ //



Comprehensive description of the bomb calorimeter setup and its function. The diagram illustrates the components used to measure the heat of combustion of a fuel sample. The fuel is placed in a bomb, which is surrounded by a water jacket. The heat released during combustion is transferred to the water, and the temperature change is measured by a thermometer. The calorimeter is used to determine the heat of combustion of the fuel sample.

- (1) Comprehension of the diagram and its parts.
- (2) The diagram shows the bomb calorimeter setup used to measure the heat of combustion of a fuel sample.

(3) M_f = mass of dry soil = M_s
 C_v = $\frac{m_w}{m_f} \times 100$
 m_w = mass of water
 m_c = mass of soil particles
 C_w = specific heat of water
 C_c = specific heat of soil particles
 t_1 = initial temperature
 t_2 = final temperature
 $M_f (C_v) = m_w C_w (t_2 - t_1) + m_c C_c (t_2 - t_1)$
 $C_v = \frac{(m_w + m_c C_c) C_w (t_2 - t_1)}{M_f}$

$M_f = \text{mass of soil}$
 $C_v = \text{specific heat of soil}$
 $m_w = \text{mass of water}$
 $m_c = \text{mass of soil particles}$
 $C_w = \text{specific heat of water}$
 $C_c = \text{specific heat of soil particles}$
 $t_1 = \text{initial temperature}$
 $t_2 = \text{final temperature}$
 $M_f (C_v) = m_w C_w (t_2 - t_1) + m_c C_c (t_2 - t_1)$
 $C_v = \frac{(m_w + m_c C_c) C_w (t_2 - t_1)}{M_f}$

$M_f (C_v) = m_w C_w (t_2 - t_1) + m_c C_c (t_2 - t_1)$
 $C_v = \frac{(m_w + m_c C_c) C_w (t_2 - t_1)}{M_f}$
 $C_v = \frac{(m_w + m_c C_c) C_w (t_2 - t_1)}{M_f}$

1) Calculate the calorific value of a fuel containing 85% carbon, 12% hydrogen and 3% oxygen. The calorific value of carbon is 33.7 MJ/kg, of hydrogen is 144 MJ/kg and of oxygen is 8.08 MJ/kg.

Soln
 $C = 0.85 \text{ kg}$
 $H = 0.12 \text{ kg}$
 $O = 0.03 \text{ kg}$
 $M_{air} = 1.5 M_f$
 $t_1 = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $t_2 = 280^\circ\text{C}$

Reqd
 (a) C_{cv}
 (b) M_{air}
 (c) $\frac{Q_{cal}}{C_v}$

Working

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_a &= \frac{100}{23} (2 \frac{2}{3} C + 8H - 0.15) \\
 &= \frac{100}{23} (2 \frac{2}{3} \times 0.85 + 8 \times 0.12 - 0) \\
 &= \frac{100}{23} (3.297) \\
 &= 14.29 \text{ kg/kg of fuel}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{air} &= 1.5 M_f \\
 &= 1.5 \times 14.29 \\
 &= 21.44 \text{ kg/kg of fuel}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (i) \quad C_v &= 33.7 C + 144 (H - \frac{O}{8}) \\
 &= 33.7 \times 0.85 + 144 (0.12 - \frac{0.03}{8}) \\
 &= 28.64 + 16.32 - 0.36 \\
 &= 44.6 \text{ MJ/kg of fuel}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{cal} &= (1 + M_{air}) C_p (t_2 - t_1) \\
 &= (1 + 21.44) \times 1.005 \times (280 - 25) \\
 &= 5614 \text{ kJ/kg of fuel}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{Q_{cal}}{C_v} &= \frac{5614}{44.6} \\
 &= 0.1195 \\
 &= 11.95\%
 \end{aligned}$$

12. A mixture of water and ice is cooled from 18°C to 3.3°C. The mass of water is 1.8 g and the mass of ice is 0.75 g. The specific heat capacity of water is 4.2 J/g°C. Calculate the latent heat of fusion of ice.

Data

$m_f = 0.75 \text{ g} = 0.75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$
 $m_w = 1.8 \text{ g}$
 $m_c c_c = 470 \text{ g} = 0.47 \text{ kg}$
 $t_2 - t_1 = 3.3^\circ \text{C}$
 $c_w = 4.2 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ \text{C}$

Reqd:

$$c_v = ?$$

$$c_v = \frac{(m_w + m_c c_c) c_w (t_2 - t_1)}{m_f}$$

$$= \frac{(1.8 + 0.47) 4.2 (3.3)}{0.75 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 41.94 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$= 4.194 \text{ MJ/kg}$$

3.1. (19)
3.1. (19) (Refrigeration)

Refrigeration is the process of removing heat from a space or substance to lower its temperature. It is a thermodynamic cycle that transfers heat from a low-temperature reservoir to a high-temperature reservoir.

3.1. (19) (Types of Refrigeration)

- 1. Vapour Compression System
- 2. Absorption System

The vapour compression system is the most common type of refrigeration system. It consists of four main components: a compressor, a condenser, an expansion valve, and an evaporator. The cycle is driven by a compressor that circulates the refrigerant through the other three components.

1. Expansion valve (Refrigerating agent) used to reduce the pressure of the refrigerant. It is used to reduce the pressure of the refrigerant. It is used to reduce the pressure of the refrigerant.

Working cycle

The working cycle of a refrigerating system consists of four processes: compression, condensation, expansion, and evaporation. The refrigerant circulates through these processes in a closed loop.

The refrigerant circulates through the system. It is used to reduce the pressure of the refrigerant. It is used to reduce the pressure of the refrigerant.

Expansion valve

The expansion valve is used to reduce the pressure of the refrigerant. It is used to reduce the pressure of the refrigerant.

Expansion valve

The expansion valve is used to reduce the pressure of the refrigerant. It is used to reduce the pressure of the refrigerant.

along u your name
3FP2
P.6.T.2

45678910

Handwritten notes in Tamil script, starting with a title and several lines of text.

12345678

Handwritten notes in Tamil script, continuing from the previous page.

987654321

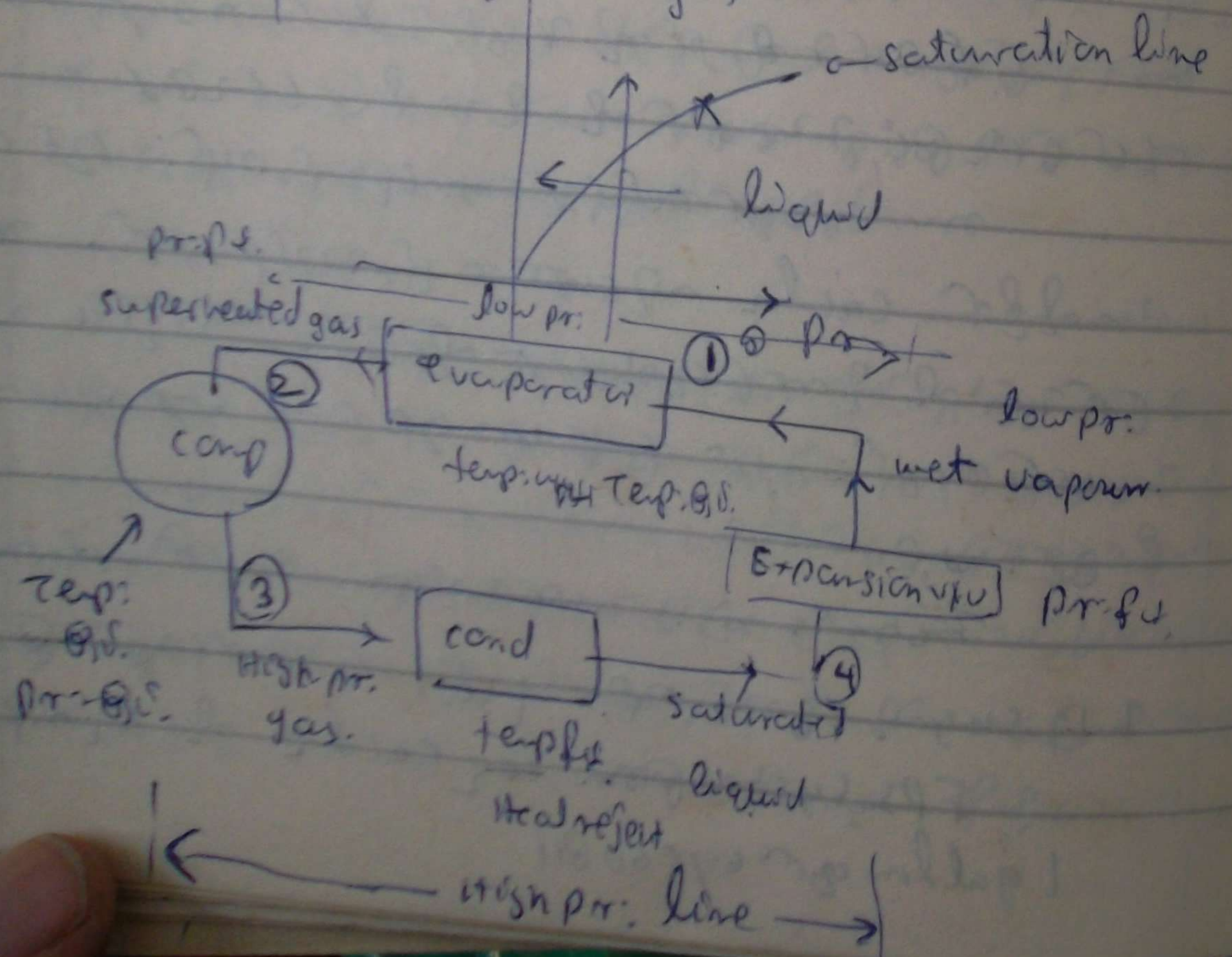
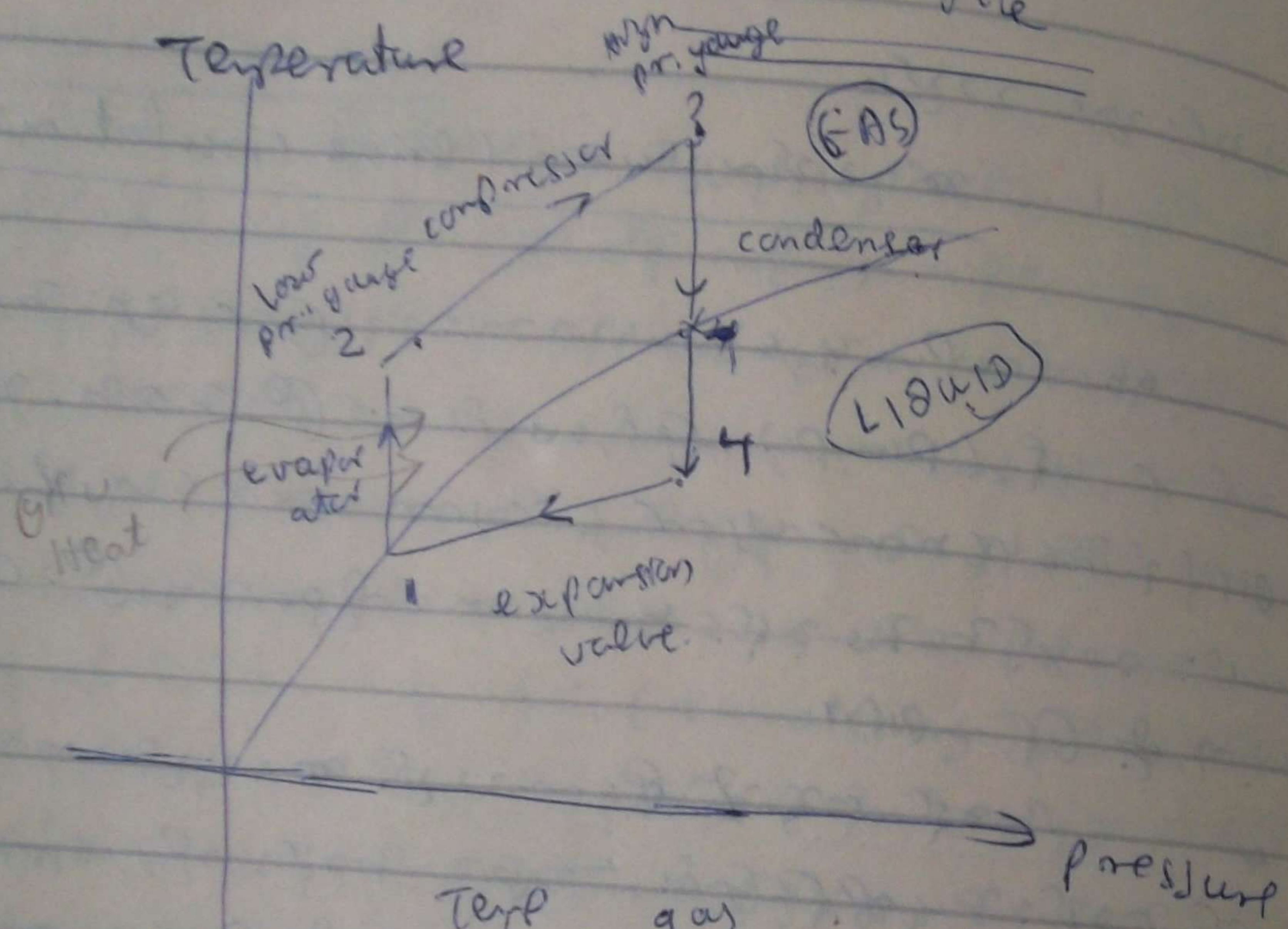
செயல்முறை (Brine circulation)

Handwritten notes in Tamil script, describing a process or method.

Handwritten notes in Tamil script, continuing the description.

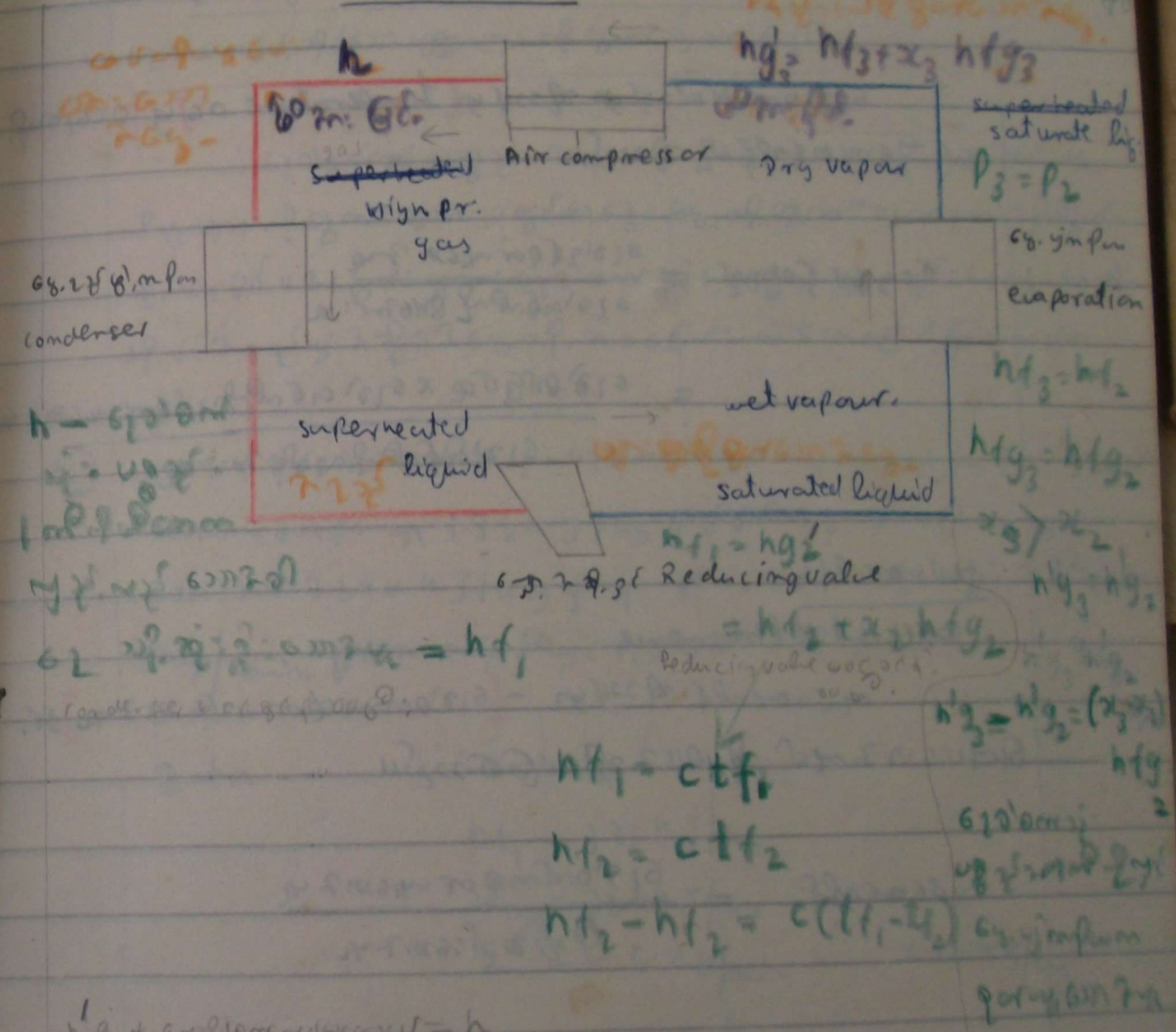
100 க்கு 1 லிட்டர்
FPS system 200 க்கு 1 லிட்டர்
1 gallon or more

Refrigeration cycle



CHAPTER 15

Refrigeration



$h'_{g3} + c_p(t_{g3} - t_{g2}) = h$
 $h = c_p(t_{g3} - t_{g2}) + h'_{g2}$
 $h'_{g3} + (x_3 - x_2)h'_{g2} = h'_{g3}$

Capacity of Refrigerant

Temperature of []
 =

$$= \frac{\text{Heat extracted by machine}}{\text{Work supplied}}$$

Coefficient of Performance

Heat extracted by machine - []
 =

$$= \frac{\text{Heat extracted by machine}}{\text{Work supplied}}$$

Coefficient of Performance = $\frac{\text{Heat extracted by machine}}{\text{Work supplied}}$

Capacity of Refrigerant

Temperature of []
 =

- ①

Data

$$h_1 = 135 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h'_3 = 320 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m = 5 \text{ kg/min} = 60 \text{ kg/hr}$$

Reqd: $m(h'_3 - h_2) = \text{kJ/hr}$

Working $h'_2 = h_1 = 135 \text{ kJ/kg}$

4) A room of height 2.5 m, length 20 m, and width 10 m contains air at 20°C. The room is cooled by a refrigerator. The room is cooled from 20°C to 10°C. The room is cooled by a refrigerator. The room is cooled from 20°C to 10°C. The room is cooled by a refrigerator. The room is cooled from 20°C to 10°C.

$Q_{12} = 4.2 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$
 $Q_{23} = 204 \text{ kJ/kg}$
 $Q_{34} = 335 \text{ kJ/kg}$

Data
 $z_2 = 20$
 $z_3 = 10$

$h_{f2} - h_{f3} = 290.7 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$C_w = 4.2 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$

$Q_2 = 204 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$t_w = 5^\circ\text{C}$

$t_w = 14^\circ\text{C}$

$m = 0.5 \text{ kg/s}$

Reqd:

(i) $h'_{f0} - h'_{g2} = ? \text{ kJ/kg}$

(ii) $m = ? \text{ tonne/day}$

Working

$h'_{f0} - h'_{g2} = h'_{g3} - h'_{g2}$
 $h'_{f0} - h'_{g2} = (z_3 - z_2) h_{f2}$

Refrigerating effect = $(h_{f3} + x_3 h_{f3}) - (h_{f2} + x_2 h_{f2})$
 $= (z_3 - z_2) h_{f2}$
 $= (10 - 20) \times 204.7$
 $= 186.1 \text{ kJ/kg} //$

$Q_{12} = m C_w (t_w - 0) + h_{f2} + m_1 (0 - t_1)$
 $Q_{12} = m C_w (t_w - 0) + h_{f2} + m_1 (0 - t_1)$

$= 1 \times 4.2 (14 - 0) + 335 + 1 \times 204 (0 - 5)$
 $= 58.8 + 335 + 102$
 $= 495.8 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$$Q_{12} = m(h'g_3 - h'g_2)$$

$$= m(h'g_3 - h'g_2)$$

$$= 0.5 \times 186.1$$

$m \times 404$

$$m = \frac{0.5 \times 186.1}{404}$$

$$= 0.23034 \text{ J/s}$$

$$= \frac{0.2303 \times 3600 \times 24}{1000}$$

$$= 19.9 \text{ tonne/day}$$

404 J/s

$$335 \text{ J/kg} \Rightarrow 144 \text{ Btu/lb.}$$

log Btu/sec

log Btu/sec

$$392997 \text{ Btu/hr} = m(h'g_3 - h'g_2)$$

Def: (2)

Def: (2) Def: (2) Def: (2)

Ic Engines - Elementary

Def: (2) Def: (2) Def: (2)

relation between (RPS) and (working stroke/s)

| Def | Def: (2) Def: (2) | Def | Def | Def |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 2 | (Internal combustion Engine) | single action | two stroke 4 stroke | $N = n$ $N = n/2$ |
| | | (Double action) | two stroke 4 stroke | $N = 2n$ $N = n$ |
| 1 | Steam Engine | | | $N = 2$ $N = 2n$ |

①
 6.25 mm diameter
 390 mm² area
 200 mm length
 150 mm diameter
 200 mm length
 5.5 mm diameter
 1125 mm length
 586 N/mm² stress

Date

$n = 4$
 $\pi = 5.5 \text{ mm} \times \frac{1}{5} \text{ (No. of working strokes)}$
 $\alpha = 390 \text{ mm}^2$
 $\lambda = 200 \text{ mm}$
 $\delta = \frac{1}{0.8} \text{ mm/bar}$
 $D = 150 \text{ mm} = 0.15 \text{ m}$
 $L = 200 \text{ mm} = 0.2 \text{ m}$

Ques:

$I_p = ?$

working

$\bar{p} = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} = \frac{390}{20} \text{ mm}$

$$P = \frac{\bar{p}}{\delta}$$

$$= \frac{390}{70} \times \frac{1}{0.8}$$

$$= 0.4458 \text{ bar}$$

$$= 445.8 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$I_p = \text{PLANK}$

$$= 445.8 \times 0.2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times 0.15^2 \right) \frac{5.5}{2} \times 4$$

$$= 1782 \text{ Nmm}$$

②
 250 mm diameter
 1125 mm length
 586 N/mm² stress
 750 mm diameter
 1.125 m length
 586 N/mm² stress

Ques

$n = 8$

$D = 750 \text{ mm} = 0.75 \text{ m}$
 $L = 1125 \text{ mm} = 1.125 \text{ m}$
 $P = 586 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$$N = \frac{110}{2 \times 60} \text{ wSPs}$$

$$\eta_{\text{mech}} = 0.86$$

Reqd:

$$IP = ?$$

$$BP = ?$$

working

$$\begin{aligned} IP &= PLANH \\ &= 586 \times 1.126 \times \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times 0.075^2\right) \times \frac{110}{2 \times 60} \times 8 \\ &= 2136 \text{ wSP} // \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta_{\text{mech}} = \frac{BP}{IP}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BP &= \eta_{\text{mech}} \times IP \\ &= 0.86 \times 2136 \\ &= 1838 \text{ wSP} \end{aligned}$$

gordmf

$$1 \text{ HP} = 746 \text{ watt}$$

$$1 \text{ wSP} = 1034 \text{ HP}$$

Brake Power and Mechanical Efficiency

Indicated power (IP) is the power developed in the cylinder of the engine. It is the power which is available at the crankshaft before any losses. It is the power which is available at the crankshaft before any losses. It is the power which is available at the crankshaft before any losses.

Losses in the engine include:

- Frictional power (FP) - power lost due to friction between the piston rings and the cylinder wall, between the piston and the piston pin, and between the crankshaft and the main bearings.
- Power lost due to the connecting rod bearings.
- Power lost due to the crankshaft bearings.
- Power lost due to the flywheel bearings.
- Power lost due to the oil pump.
- Power lost due to the water pump.
- Power lost due to the cooling fan.
- Power lost due to the accessories.

$$IP = BP + FP$$

Indicated Power = Brake Power + Frictional Power

$$IP = BP + FP$$

$$\eta_{\text{mech}} = \frac{BP}{IP}$$

$$\eta_{\text{mech}} = \frac{BP}{IP}$$

Data

$$\frac{m_t}{m_b} = \frac{7.5}{6}$$

$$\frac{L_b}{L_t} = \frac{m_t}{m_b}$$

$$L_t + L_b = 2430 \text{ mm} = 2.43 \text{ m}$$

$$k = 6$$

$$D = 625 \text{ mm} = 0.625 \text{ m}$$

$$p = 6.5 \text{ bar} = 6.5 \times 10^2 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$n = 1.75 \text{ rev/rev}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{mech}} = 0.9$$

Reqd

$$L_t = ? \text{ mm}$$

$$L_b = ? \text{ mm}$$

$$I_p = ? \text{ kW}$$

$$B_p = ? \text{ kW}$$

working

$$\frac{L_b}{L_t} = \frac{m_t}{m_b}$$

$$\frac{L_b}{L_t} = \frac{m_t}{m_b}$$

$$\frac{L_b}{L_t} + 1 = \frac{7.5}{6} + 1$$

$$\frac{L_b + L_t}{L_t} = \frac{7.5 + 6}{6}$$

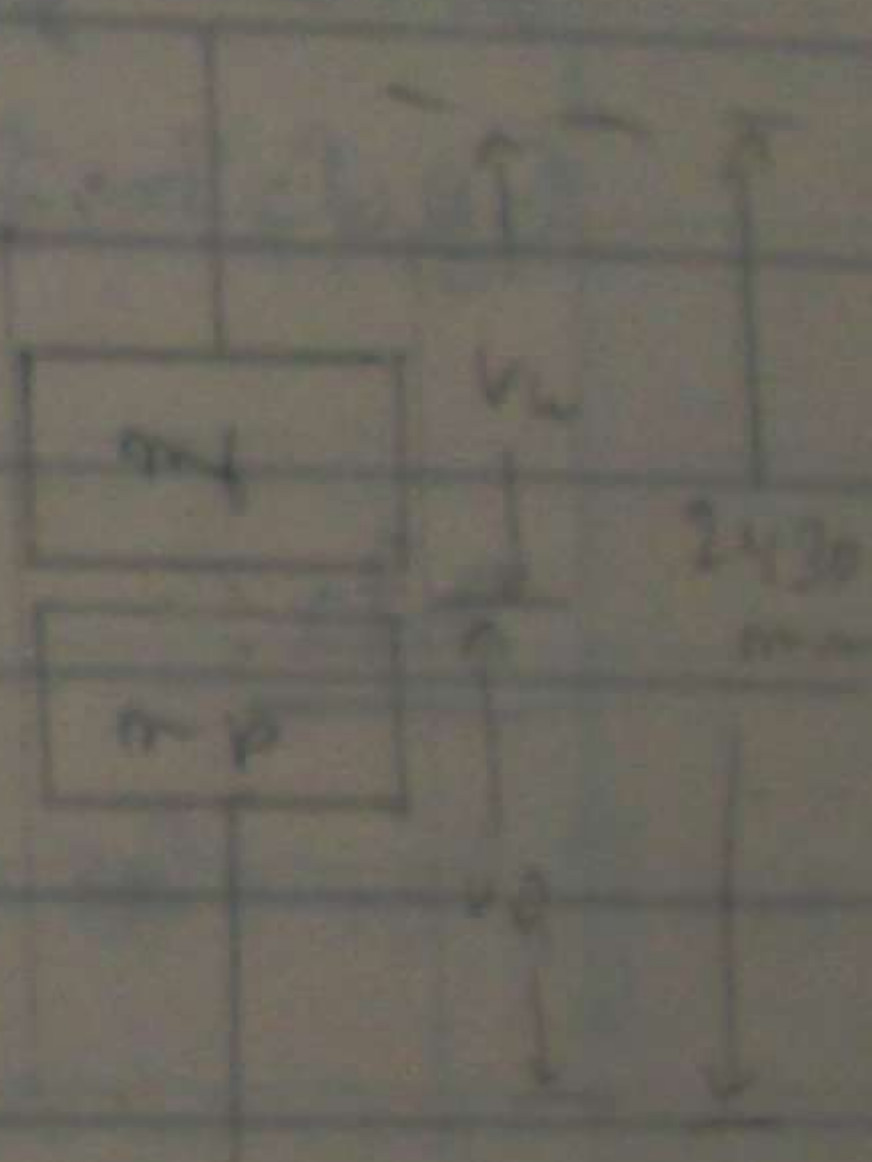
$$\frac{2430}{L_t} = \frac{13.6}{6}$$

$$L_t = \frac{6}{13.6} \times 2430 \\ = 1026 \text{ mm} //$$

$$L_b = 2430 - L_t \\ = 2430 - 1026 \\ = 1350 \text{ mm} //$$

$$I_p = \text{PLANK} \\ = (6.5 \times 10^2) (2.43) \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times 0.625^2 \right) \\ \times (1.75) \times 6 \\ = 3089 //$$

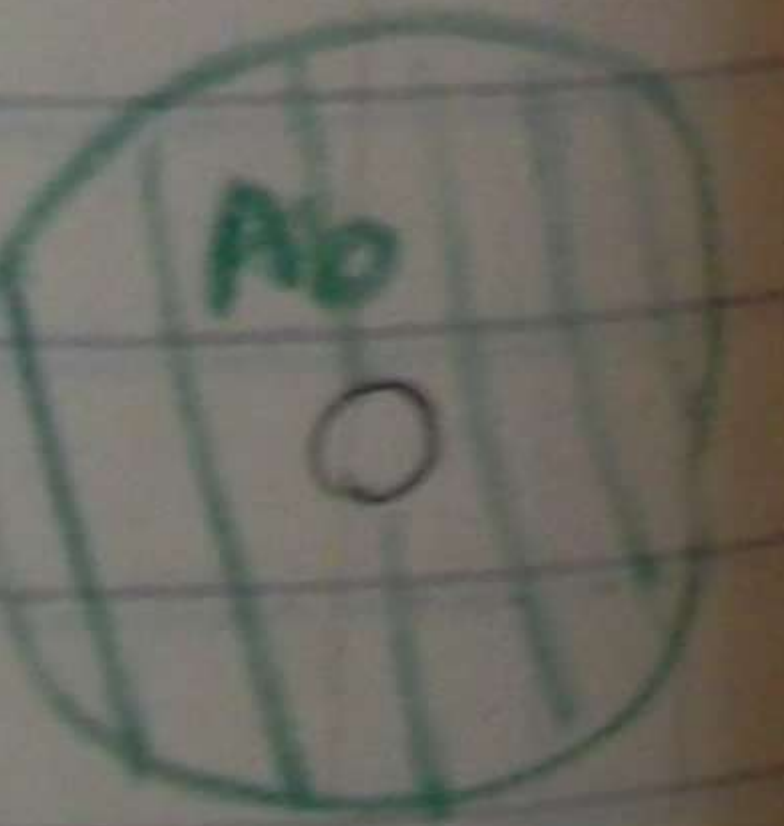
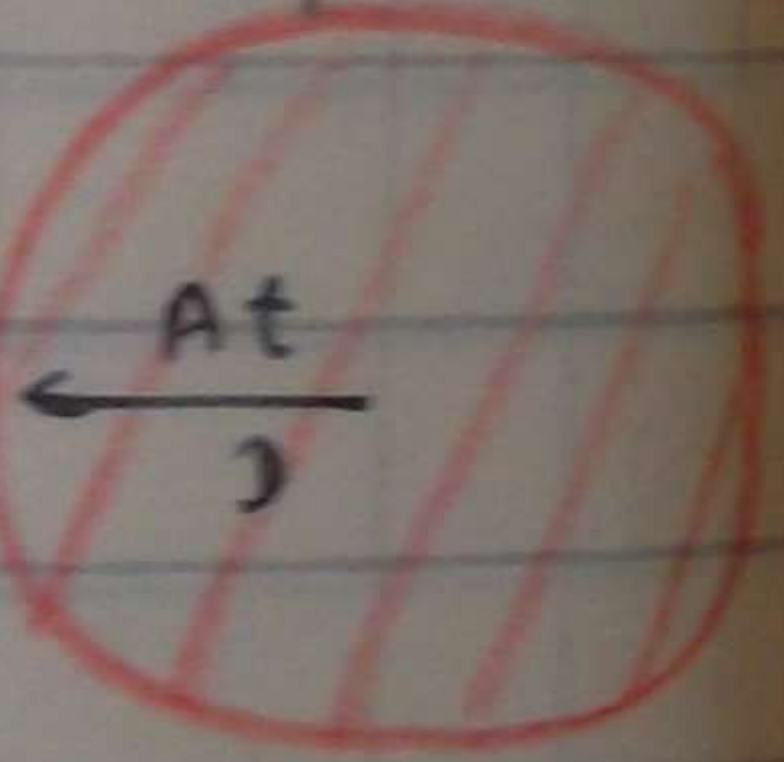
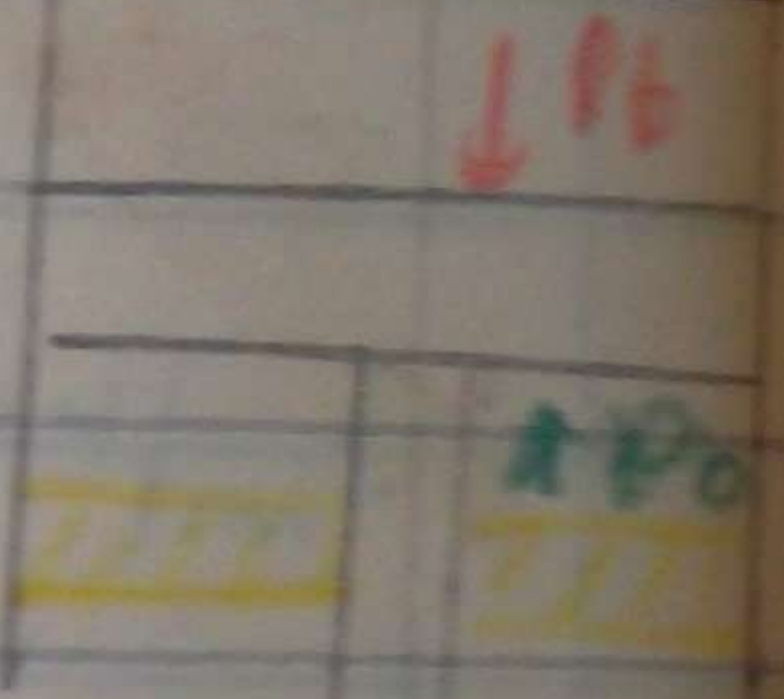
$$B_p = \sigma_{\text{mech}} \times I_p \\ = 0.9 \times 3089 \\ = 2780 \text{ kW} //$$



5. 8 cylinders arranged in two rows of 4 cylinders each. The cylinders are arranged in two rows of 4 cylinders each. The cylinders are arranged in two rows of 4 cylinders each. The cylinders are arranged in two rows of 4 cylinders each.

Data:

- $n = 8$
- $D = 700 \text{ mm} = 0.7 \text{ m}$
- $L = 1350 \text{ mm} = 1.35 \text{ m}$
- $d = 250 \text{ mm} = 0.25 \text{ m}$
- $n = 18 \text{ rev./sec}$
- $P_f = 5.8 \text{ bar} = 580 \text{ kN/m}^2$
- $P_b = 4.9 \text{ bar} = 490 \text{ kN/m}^2$



Find:

$i_{P_f} = ?$

$i_{P_b} = ?$

$I_p = ?$

$B_p = ?$

Working

$$i_{P_f} = PL A_t N$$

$$= 580 \times 1.35 \times \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times 0.7^2 \right) \times 18$$

$$= 542.4 \text{ kW} //$$

$$i_{P_b} = PL A_b N$$

$$= 490 \times 1.35 \times \left[\frac{\pi}{4} (0.7^2 - 0.25^2) \right] \times 18$$

$$= 399.7 \text{ kW} //$$

$$I_p = (i_{P_f} + i_{P_b}) \times n$$

$$= [542.4 + 399.7] \times 8$$

$$= 7537 \text{ kW} //$$

$$B_p = \eta_{\text{mech}} \times I_p$$

$$= 0.8 \times 7537$$

$$= 6030 \text{ kW} //$$

To find the Brake Horse Power

Let F = force applied
 R = radius of drum
 T = torque
 n = number of revolutions

$$F = \text{force applied}$$

$$R = \text{radius of drum}$$

$$T = \text{torque}$$

$$n = \text{number of revolutions}$$

$$\text{Work done} = F \times 2\pi R \times n$$

$$\text{Work done} = F \times 2\pi R$$

$$\text{Work done} = F \times 2\pi R \times n$$

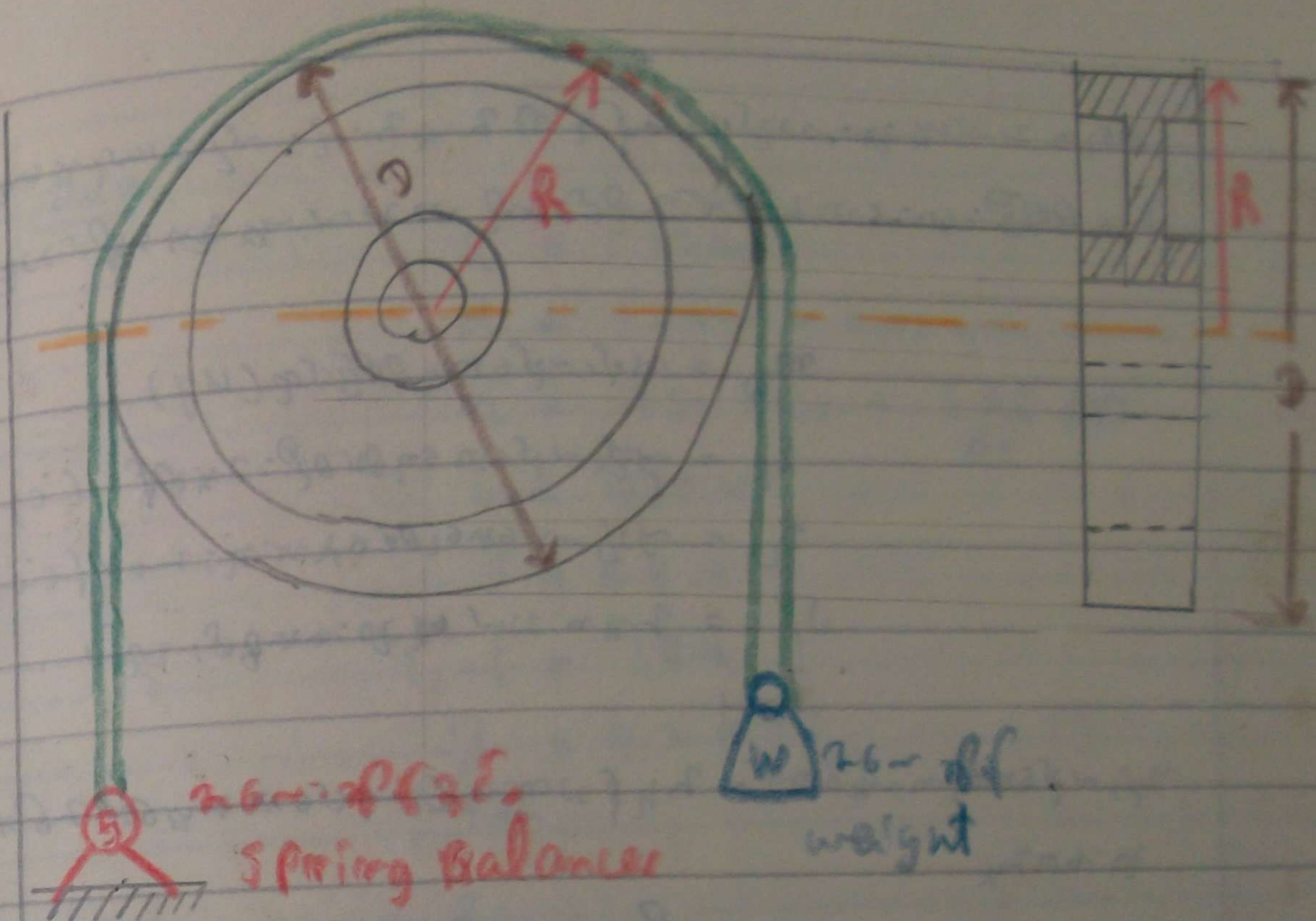
Power

$$BP = 2\pi F R n$$

$$F = T$$

$$BP = 2\pi T n$$

$$BP = 2\pi T n$$



Spring Balance

Weight

Let w = weight
 S = spring balance reading
 $F = w - S$

$$F = w - S$$

$$BP = 2\pi (w - S) R n$$

Let n = number of revolutions
 R = radius of drum
 T = torque
 $BP = 2\pi T n$

11. Find the mass of the material removed in 180 turns.

$$m_w = \text{mass of material removed (kg)}$$

$$t_1 = \text{initial diameter (m)}$$

$$t_2 = \text{final diameter (m)}$$

$$\int_{turns} = \text{number of turns}$$

∴ $m_w = \rho \times \pi \times (t_1^2 - t_2^2) \times \int_{turns}$

$$= \int_{turns} \times (\text{mass per turn})$$

6. Find the mass of the material removed in 180 turns.
 Given: $D_0 = 1.22 \text{ m}$, $d = 24 \text{ mm} = 0.024 \text{ m}$, $n = 250 \text{ rpm} = \frac{250}{60} \text{ rps}$, $W = 480 \text{ N}$, $S = 84 \text{ N}$, $t_2 - t_1 = 180$, $\int_{turns} = 4.2 \text{ mJ/turn}$

Data

$$D_0 = 1.22 \text{ m}$$

$$d = 24 \text{ mm} = 0.024 \text{ m}$$

$$n = 250 \text{ rpm} = \frac{250}{60} \text{ rps}$$

$$W = 480 \text{ N}$$

$$S = 84 \text{ N}$$

$$t_2 - t_1 = 180$$

$$\int_{turns} = 4.2 \text{ mJ/turn}$$

Reqd:

$$\rho = ?$$

$$W_w = ?$$

Working

$$R = \frac{D_0 + d}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1.22 + 0.024}{2}$$

$$= 0.622$$

$$\rho = 2\pi(W - S) R n$$

$$= 2 \times 3.14 (480 - 84) \times 0.622 \times \frac{250}{60}$$

$$= 6449$$

$$= 6.449 \text{ m}$$

$$m_w (t_2 - t_1) = \int_{t_{turn}} (w \times 5.6 \times 10^3)$$

$$m_w (4.2) \times 18 = 0.9 (6443.6 \times 10^3)$$

$$m_w = 276.4 \text{ ug/w}$$

$$w = 276.4 \text{ litre/w}$$

The temperature of the water (Hydraulics) is measured by
 Dynamometer of the water. The flow of the water is measured
 by the flow meter. The flow rate is measured by the flow meter.
 $\frac{W \times \text{rev/s}}{300}$ The power is $P = W \times \text{rev/s}$
 The power is measured by the dynamometer. The power is
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 The power is measured by the dynamometer. The power is
 measured by the dynamometer. The power is measured by the
 dynamometer. The power is measured by the dynamometer.

Data:

$$BP(\text{watt}) = \frac{W \times \text{rev/s}}{300}$$

$$m =$$

$$w = 180 \text{ N}$$

$$m_w = 1218 \text{ ug/w}$$

$$t_1 = 16.4^\circ \text{C}$$

$$t_2 = 36.9^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\int_{t_{turn}} = ?$$

Reqd:

$$\int_{t_{turn}} = ?$$

Working

$$BP = \frac{W \times \text{rev/s}}{300}$$

$$= \frac{W \times 50}{300}$$

$$= 30 \text{ w}$$

$$\text{The flow rate of water} = 30 \text{ w} \times 30.6 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$= 30 \times 30.6 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$l_1 = 24.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$l_2 = 22.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$l_3 = 20.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$l_4 = 18.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$f = 490 \text{ Hz}$$

$$v = 340 \text{ m/s}$$

$$l_1 = \frac{v}{2f} = \frac{340}{2 \cdot 490} = 0.345 \text{ m}$$

$$l_2 = \frac{v}{2f} = \frac{340}{2 \cdot 490} = 0.345 \text{ m}$$

$$l_3 = \frac{v}{2f} = \frac{340}{2 \cdot 490} = 0.345 \text{ m}$$

$$l_4 = \frac{v}{2f} = \frac{340}{2 \cdot 490} = 0.345 \text{ m}$$

$$l_1 = 0.345 \text{ m}$$

$$l_2 = 0.345 \text{ m}$$

$$l_3 = 0.345 \text{ m}$$

Handwritten notes in Indonesian, possibly describing wave properties or experimental setup. The text is partially obscured by a diagonal line.

Handwritten notes in Indonesian at the top of the right page.

gala

$$m = 24.5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$T = 193.8 \text{ N-m}$$

$$l = 170.3 \text{ m-m}$$

$$l_2 = 130.3 \text{ m-m}$$

$$l_3 = 120.3 \text{ m-m}$$

$$l_4 = 120.3 \text{ m-m}$$

$$l_5 = 120.3 \text{ m-m}$$

Lead

$$k = 0.7$$

$$l = 11.2$$

$$l_{max} = 2$$

Longing

$$0 = 1.4$$

$$= 2.8 \text{ Tm}$$

$$= 2.2 \text{ Tm}$$

$$= 158.9 \text{ Tm}$$

$$= 0.1639 \text{ Tm}$$

$$= 24.34 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B-1 &= 0.1539T \\
 &= 0.1539 \times 130.8 \text{ kW} \\
 &= 20.19 \text{ kW}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B-2 &= 0.1539T-2 \\
 &= 0.1539 \times 130.2 \\
 &= 20.04 \text{ kW}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B-3 &= 0.1539 \times (T-3) \\
 &= 0.1539 \times (129.9) \\
 &= 20.00 \text{ kW}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B-4 &= 0.1539T_4 \\
 &= 0.1539 \times 131 \\
 &= 20.18 \text{ kW}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 i_1 &= B - (B-1) \\
 &= 29.84 - 20.13 \\
 &= 9.71
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 i_2 &= B - (B-2) \\
 &= 29.84 - 20.04 = 9.8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 i_3 &= B - (B-3) \\
 &= 29.84 - 20.0 \\
 &= 9.84
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 i_4 &= B - B_4 \\
 &= 29.84 - 20.13 \\
 &= 9.71
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E_L = 39.01 \text{ kW}$$

$$\sum_{\text{mech}} = \frac{29.84}{34.01}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0.87641 \\
 &= 87.64 \% \quad //
 \end{aligned}$$

*
*

Specific fuel consumption

Specific fuel consumption is the mass of fuel consumed per unit of power produced per unit of time. It is usually expressed in kg/kWh or g/kWh. The lower the specific fuel consumption, the more efficient the engine is.

$$= 13.27 \text{ MJ/kg of fuel}$$

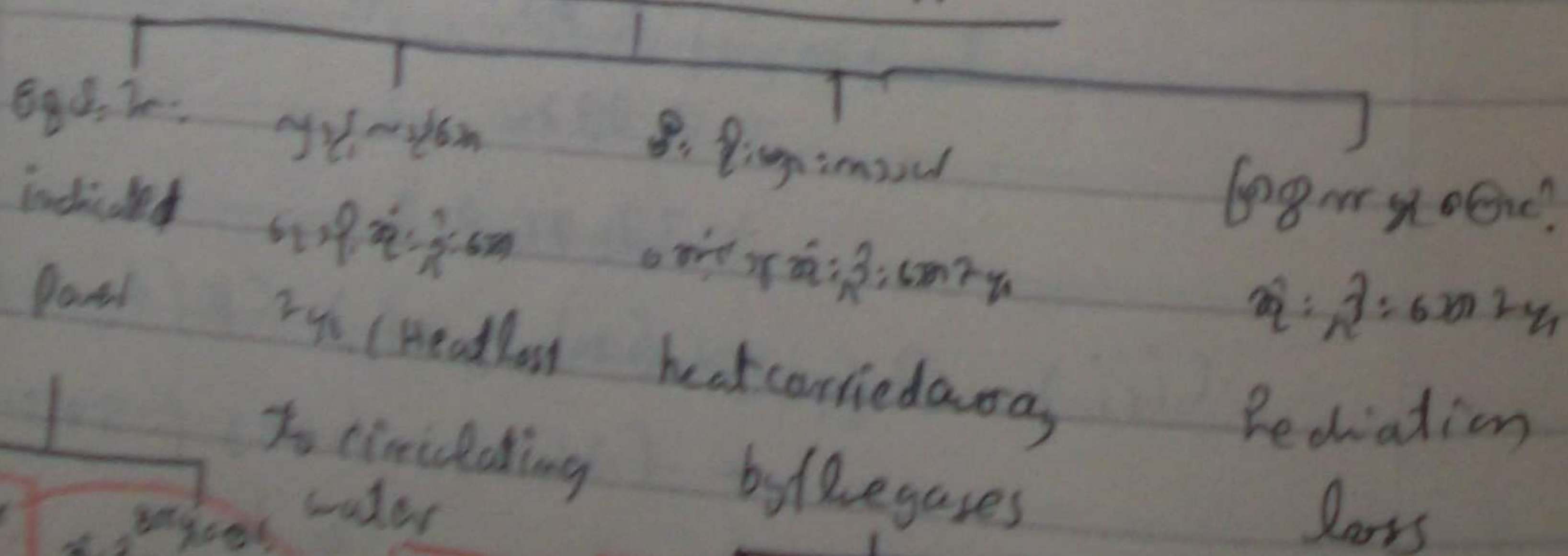
$$\frac{Q_{f1}}{CV} = \frac{13.27}{43.5}$$

$$= 0.3052$$

$$= 30.52\%$$

Reqd. (Heat Balance Sheet)

Heat supplied (Heat supplied)



10. 27 tonne of coal is burnt in a boiler. The calorific value of coal is 4960 kcal/kg. The boiler efficiency is 31.2%. The heat supplied to the boiler is 27 tonne of coal. The heat carried away by the gases is 30.8% of the heat supplied. The heat lost to the surroundings is 27 tonne of coal. The heat lost to the circulating water is 27 tonne of coal. The heat lost to the surroundings is 27 tonne of coal.

Data

$$m_f = 27 \text{ tonne/day} = \frac{27 \times 10^3}{24} \text{ kg/hr}$$

$$I_p = 4960 \text{ kcal}$$

$$I_p = 4060 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\frac{Q_{cw} + h}{CV} = 31.2\%$$

$$\frac{Q_{f1}}{CV} = 30.8\%$$

Reqd.

$$Q_{ith} = ?$$

$$Q_{mech} = ?$$

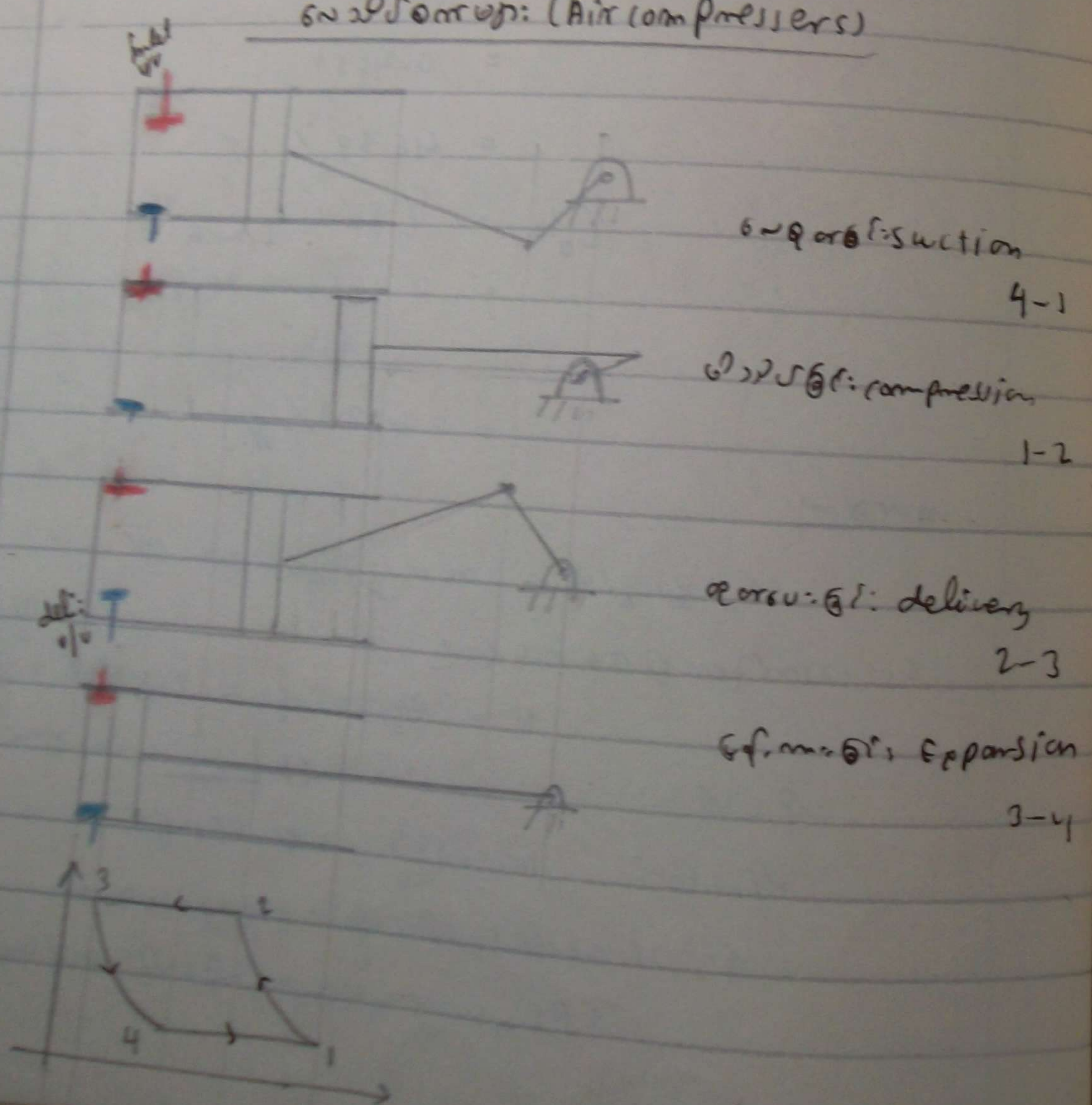
$$Q_o = ?$$

$$m_f = ? \text{ kg/hr}$$

$$CV = ?$$

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3105: (P)
වැයු සම්පීඩකය: (Air compressors)



Working cycle
 4-1 වැයු සිසිලනය (Suction)
 වැයු සිසිලනය (Suction) වලදී, වැයු පිටතට ගොස්, පිස්ටන් උඩට ගොස්, වැයු සිසිලනය වේ.

1-2 වැයු සම්පීඩනය (Compression)
 වැයු සම්පීඩනය (Compression) වලදී, පිස්ටන් උඩට ගොස්, වැයු සම්පීඩනය වේ.

2-3 වැයු පිටවීම (Delivery)
 වැයු පිටවීම (Delivery) වලදී, පිස්ටන් උඩට ගොස්, වැයු පිටතට ගොස්.

3-4 වැයු ප්‍රසාරණය (Expansion)
 වැයු ප්‍රසාරණය (Expansion) වලදී, පිස්ටන් උඩට ගොස්, වැයු ප්‍රසාරණය වේ.

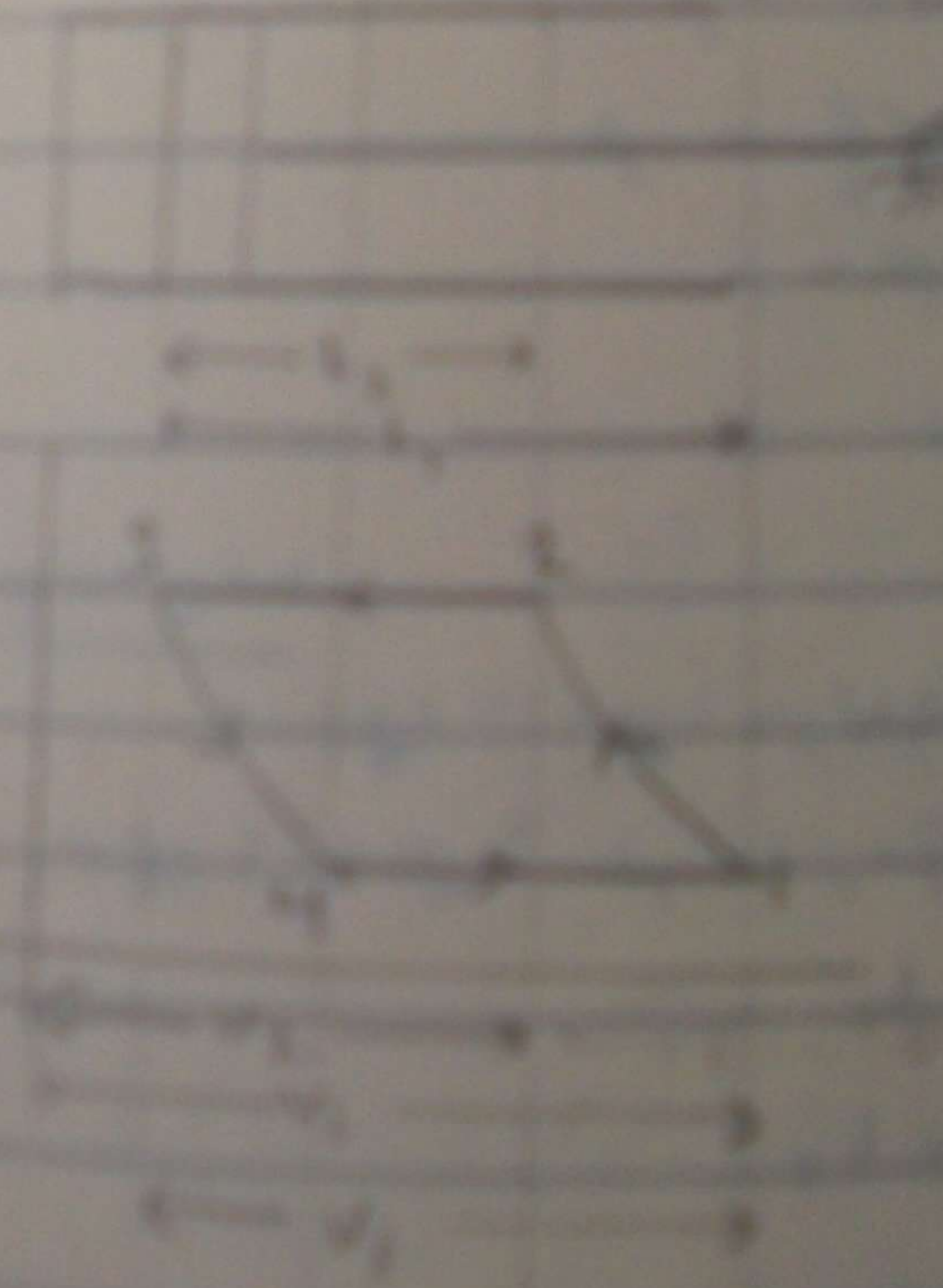
වැයු සම්පීඩනයේ නියමය (Law of compression)
 වැයු සම්පීඩනයේ නියමය (Law of compression) පිළිබඳව විස්තරයක් ඇත. $P_1 V_1^n = P_2 V_2^n$ වැනි සමීකරණයන් භාවිතයෙන් වැයු සම්පීඩනයේ නියමය පෙන්වා දිය හැක.

1) A pipe of diameter 250 mm is laid on a slope of 1 in 100. The discharge is 200 l/s. Find the length of the pipe if the head loss is 10 m.

- Given
 $D = 250 \text{ mm}$
 $L_1 = 100 \text{ m}$
 $Q = 200 \text{ l/s} = 0.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
 $f_1 = 0.016$
 $f_2 = 0.012$
 $h_f = 10 \text{ m}$
 $h_{f2} = 0$

Length
working
 $L_1 = L_2 = ?$
 $Q = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 V$
 $= \frac{\pi}{4} (0.25)^2 V$
 $= 0.039 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
 $V = 0.195 \text{ m/s}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_1 V_1^2 &= f_2 V_2^2 \\
 \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^2 &= \frac{f_2}{f_1} \\
 \left(\frac{L_2}{L_1}\right)^5 &= \frac{f_1}{f_2} \\
 \frac{L_2}{L_1} &= \left(\frac{f_1}{f_2}\right)^{1/5} \\
 L_2 &= L_1 \left(\frac{f_1}{f_2}\right)^{1/5} \\
 &= 100 \left(\frac{0.016}{0.012}\right)^{1/5} \\
 &= 117.8 \text{ m} \\
 L_1 - L_2 &= 100 - 117.8 \\
 &= -17.8 \text{ m} //
 \end{aligned}$$



② လေသည် ၈၀ mm ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ နံရိုး ၁၆၀ mm
 ရှိသော ဝန်ထုပ်ထွင်းပိတ်ဆို့စက်တွင် ၁၅ ငီ. ဖိလပ်
 ဖိလပ်ရှိပြီး Piston သည် ၁၂၀ mm ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ
 ဝန်ထုပ်ထွင်းပိတ်ဆို့စက်တွင် ၅ ငီ. ဖိလပ်
 ရှိသည်။ $PV^{1.3} = c$ ဖြစ်သည်။ ထိုစက်၏ လေထုထွက် (cc) (cm³)
 ကို ရှာပါ။

Data

- $D = 80 \text{ mm}$
- $L_1 = 160 \text{ mm}$
- $P_1 = 1 \text{ bar}$
- $P_2 = 5 \text{ bar}$
- $L_1 - L_2 = 120 \text{ mm}$
- $PV^{1.3} = c$

Reqd:

$V_c = ? \text{ (cc)}$

Working

$L_1 = L_s + L_c$
 $= 160 + L_c$

$L_2 = L_1 - 120$
 $= 160 - 120$
 $= 40 + L_c \text{ mm}$

$P_1 V_1^n = P_2 V_2^n$

$\left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^n = \frac{P_2}{P_1}$

$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$

$\frac{160 + L_c}{40 + L_c} = (5/1)^{\frac{1}{1.3}}$

$160 + L_c = 3.449(40 + L_c)$
 $= 137.96 + 3.449 L_c$

$2.449 L_c = 22.04$

$L_c = 0.9 \text{ cm}$

$V_c = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 L_c$
 $= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 8^2 \times 0.9$
 $= 45.24 \text{ cc} //$

မှတ်ချက်

မှတ်ချက် (၁) တွင် V_c ကို ရှာဖွေရာတွင် $L_1 - L_2$ ကို အသုံးပြုသည်။
 မှတ်ချက် (၂) တွင် $L_1 - L_2$ ကို ရှာဖွေရာတွင် V_c ကို အသုံးပြုသည်။

3. A gas of volume 566 litres is at a pressure of 40 atmospheres and a temperature of 26°C. It is expanded to a volume of 1.293 m³ at a pressure of 1 atmosphere. Find the mass of the gas.

Data
 $V = 566 \text{ litres} = 0.566 \text{ m}^3$
 $P = 40 \text{ atmospheres} = 40 \text{ bar}$
 $T = 26 + 273 = 299 \text{ K}$
 $P_0 = 1 \text{ bar}$
 $T_0 = 273 \text{ K}$

Reqd:

$m = ?$

Working:

$$\frac{PV}{T} = \frac{P_0 V_0}{T_0}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{PV}{T} \times \frac{T_0}{P_0}$$

$$= \frac{40 \times 0.566 \times 273}{299 \times 1}$$

$$m = P_0 V_0$$

$$= 1.293 \times \frac{40 \times 0.566 \times 273}{299 \times 1}$$

$$= 2673 \text{ kg}$$

4. A gas of mass 0.9 kg is at a pressure of 10 atmospheres and a temperature of 24°C. It is expanded to a volume of 0.7734 m³ at a pressure of 1 atmosphere. Find the initial volume of the gas.

- (i) Initial volume of the gas
- (ii) Initial temperature of the gas
- (iii) Initial pressure of the gas

Given: $m = 0.9 \text{ kg}$, $P_2 = 10 \text{ atm}$, $T_2 = 24 + 273 = 297 \text{ K}$, $V_2 = 0.7734 \text{ m}^3$

Data:

$m = 0.9 \text{ kg/min}$
 $P_1 = 1 \text{ atm}$
 $T_1 = 24 + 273 = 297 \text{ K}$
 $P_2 = 10 \text{ atm}$
 $PV^{1.2} = C$
 $P_0 = 1 \text{ atm}$
 $T_0 = 273 \text{ K}$
 $V_{g_0} = 0.7734 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

Reqd:

- (i) $V_1 = ? \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$
- (ii) $T_2 = ? \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$
- (iii) $t = ? \text{ s}$

Working

(i)

$$\frac{P_0 V_0}{T_0} = \frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1}$$

$$V_1 = V_0 \times \frac{P_0}{P_1} \times \frac{T_1}{T_0}$$

$$V_1 = V_0 \times 1 \times \frac{293}{273}$$

$$= \frac{293}{273} \text{ m}^3 V_{g0} \left(V_{g0} = \frac{V_0}{m} \right)$$

$$= \frac{293}{273} \times 0.9 \times 0.7734$$

$$= 0.757 \text{ m}^3 //$$

(ii)

$$P_1 V_1^m = P_2 V_2^m$$

$$\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)^m = \frac{P_1}{P_2}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2} \right)^{1/m}$$

$$V_2 = V_1 \times \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2} \right)^{1/m}$$

$$= 0.7571 \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)^{1/1.2}$$

$$= 0.1111 \text{ m}^3$$

(iii)

$$T_2 = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{m-1}{m}} \times T_1$$

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

$$= 293 \left[\frac{10}{1} \right]^{\frac{1.2-1}{1.2}}$$

$$= 436 \text{ K}$$

$$t_2 = T_2 - 273$$

$$= 436 - 273$$

$$= 163^\circ \text{C} //$$

5. 0.424 m³ of air at 1 bar and 1230 cm³ is compressed to 10 bar and 1230 cm³. Calculate the work done in compression. Assume the compression to be polytropic with index n = 1.2.

Data

$$m = 0.424 \text{ m}^3 = 42.4 \text{ litres}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ bar}$$

$$V_2 = V_3 = 1230 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (cc)}$$

$$P_3 = P_2 = 8 \text{ bar}$$

Reqd:

(i) $V_2 - V_c = ?$ (litre/stroke)

(ii) $V_2' - V_c = ?$ (litre/stroke)

Working

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 42.4}{8}$$

$$= 5.3 \text{ litre}$$

$$V_2 - V_c = 5.3 - 1.23$$

$$= 4.07 \text{ litre}$$

(ii) $V_2' - V_c = ?$

$$P_1 V_1^\gamma = P_2 V_2'^\gamma$$

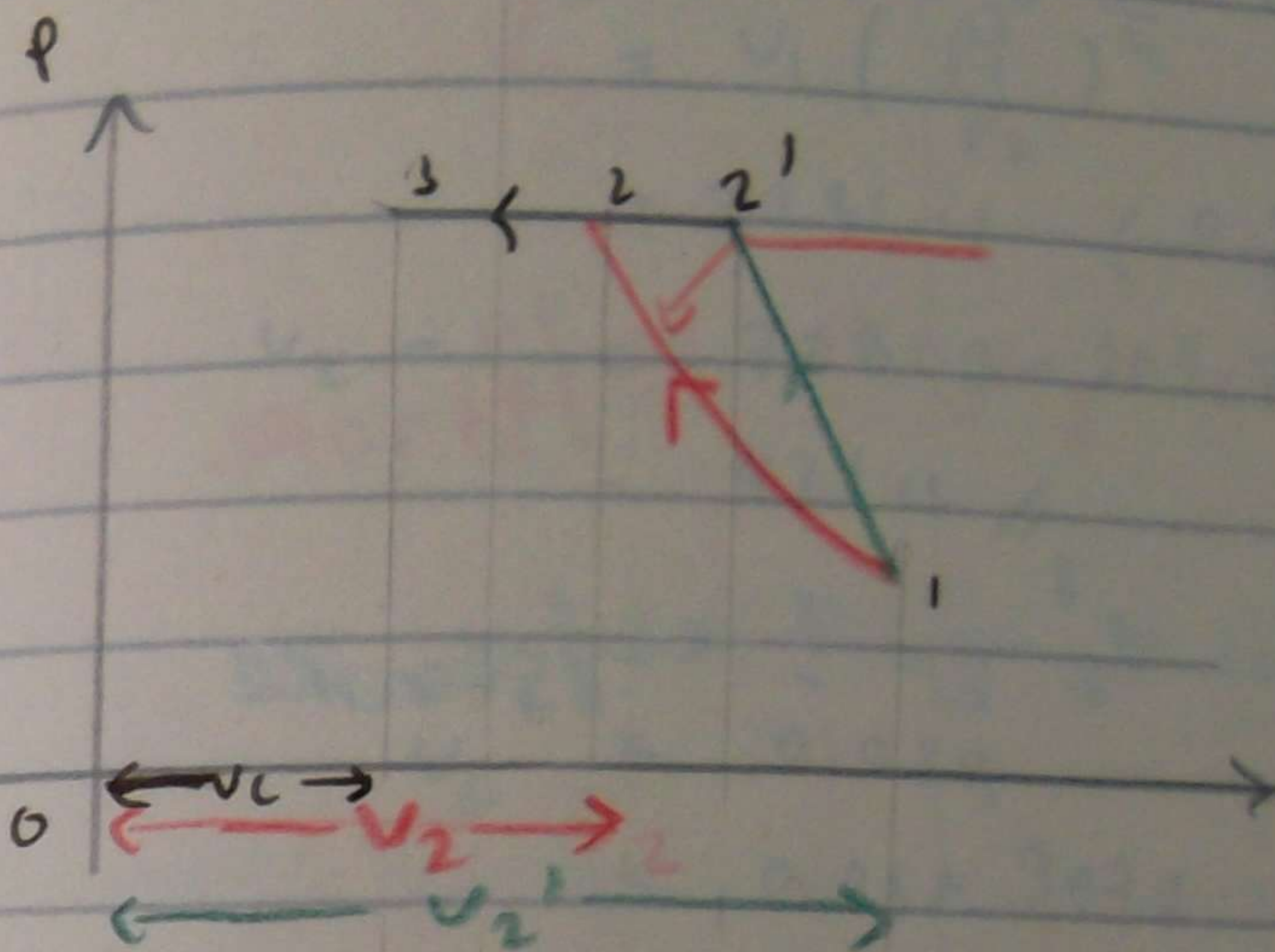
$$V_2' = V_1 \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}$$

$$= 42.3 \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)^{\frac{1}{1.4}}$$

$$= 9.601 \text{ litre}$$

$$V_2' - V_c = 9.601 - 1.23$$

$$= 8.371 \text{ litres}$$



ഒരു ഡബിൾ അക്ടിംഗ് സിസ്റ്റത്തിൽ 140 mm റാഡിയസിലുള്ള പിസ്റ്റൻ
 നീളം 200 mm ന്റെ സിലിണ്ടറിലെ 0.98 bar ഗേജ് പ്രഷർ ഉള്ള വായു
 7 bar പ്രഷർ വരെ സമീപിക്കുന്നു. $PV^{1.28} = \text{constant}$ എന്ന സമവാക്യം
 നൽകുന്നു. $V_c = 1.23 \text{ cm}^3$ ആണെന്ന് കരുതുക. താഴെ പറയുന്നവയെ
 കണ്ടെത്തുക: (i) സിസ്റ്റത്തിന്റെ സെൽ റെസിഡൻസ് റേഷ്യോ, (ii) സിസ്റ്റത്തിന്റെ
 സെൽ റെസിഡൻസ് റേഷ്യോ

Data

$$D = 140 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_s = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$P_1 = 0.98 \text{ bar}$$

$$P_2 = 7 \text{ bar}$$

$$(i) V_c = 0.1 V_s$$

$$(ii) V_c = 0.05 V_s$$

Reqd:

$$(i) V_2 - V_c = ? \text{ cc/stroke}$$

$$(ii) V_2' - V_c' = ? \text{ cc/stroke}$$

Working

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 L_s \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 14^2 \times 20 \\ &= 3078 \text{ cc} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_c = 0.1 V_s$$

$$= 0.1 \times 3078$$

$$= 307.8 \text{ cc}$$

$$V_1 = V_c + V_s$$

$$= 307.8 + 3078$$

$$= 3385.9 \text{ cc}$$

∴

$$P_1 V_1^m = P_2 V_2^m$$

$$V_2 = V_1 \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= 3385.9 \left(\frac{0.98}{7} \right)^{\frac{1}{1.28}}$$

$$V_2 - V_c = 728.8 - 307.8$$

$$= 421 \text{ cc} //$$

(ii)

$$V_c' = 0.05 V_s$$

$$= 0.05 \times 3078$$

$$= 153.9 \text{ cc}$$

$$V_1' = V_c' + V_s$$

$$= 153.9 + 3078$$

$$= 3231.9 \text{ cc}$$

$$V_2' = V_1' \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= 3231.9 \left(\frac{0.98}{7} \right)^{\frac{1}{1.28}}$$

$$= 695.6 \text{ cc}$$

$$V_2' - V_c' = 695.6 - 153.9$$

$$= 541.7 \text{ cc} //$$

7. ပေးသောအချက်များကို ပြန်လည်စစ်ဆေးရန် 380mm နှင့် 260mm
 အရွယ်အစားရှိသည့် ပိုက် ၂ ခုကို ညီညွတ်စွာ အသုံးပြုရန် အတွက်
 ၀.၉၉ bar ရှိသည့် ပိုက် ပိုက်ပေးရန် အတွက် 260mm
 အရွယ်အစားရှိသည့် ပိုက် ပိုက်ပေးရန် အတွက် 4 bar
 ရှိသည့် ပိုက် ပိုက်ပေးရန် အတွက် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

Data

- $L_1 = 380 \text{ mm}$
- $V_c = 0.07 v_s$
- $P_1 = 0.99 \text{ bar}$
- $L_1 - L_2 = 260 \text{ mm}$
- $P_2 = P_3 = 4 \text{ bar}$
- $\rho_1 = \rho_2 = \rho_3 = \rho$

Reqd:

$n = ?$

working

$$V_c = 0.07 v_s$$

$$L_c = 0.07 L_s$$

$$= 0.07 \times 380$$

$$= 26.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_1 = L_c + L_s$$

$$= 26.6 + 380$$

$$= 406.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_2 = L_1 - 260$$

$$= 406.6 - 260$$

$$= 146.6 \text{ mm}$$

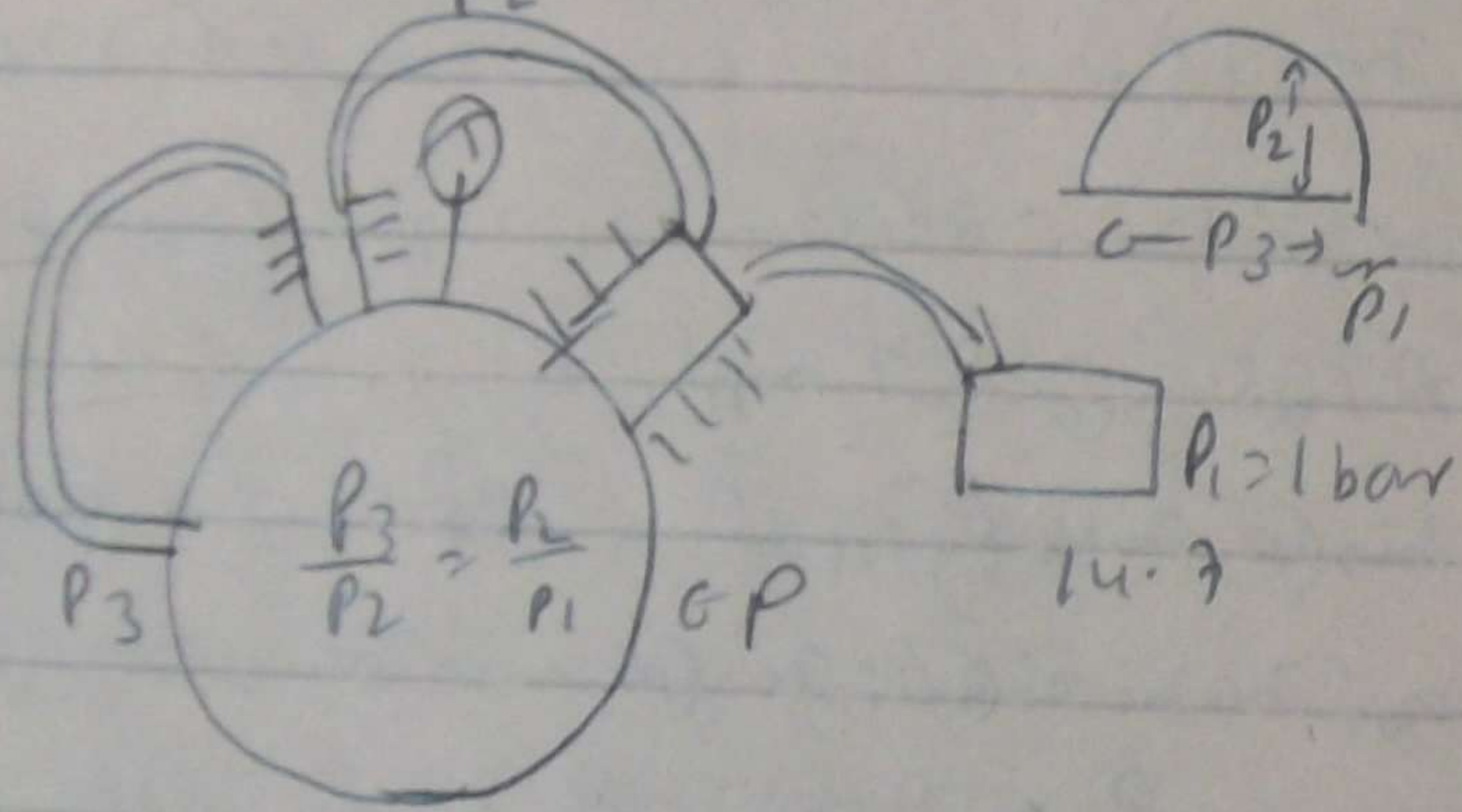
$$P_1 V_1^n = P_2 V_2^n$$

$$\left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^n = \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$\left(\frac{L_2}{L_1}\right)^n = \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

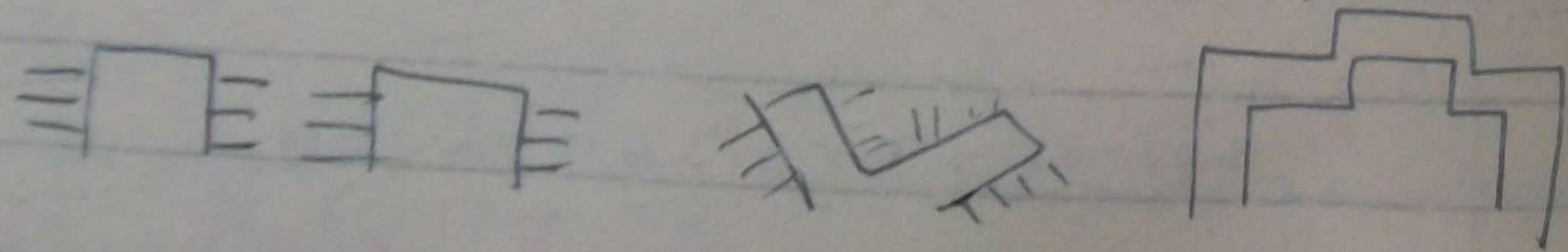
$$\left(\frac{146.6}{406.6}\right)^n = \frac{4.09}{0.99}$$

1) $P_1 > P_2 > P_3$ (Parallel)
 2) $P_1 > P_2 > P_3$ (V Type)
 3) $P_1 > P_2 > P_3$ (Tandem)



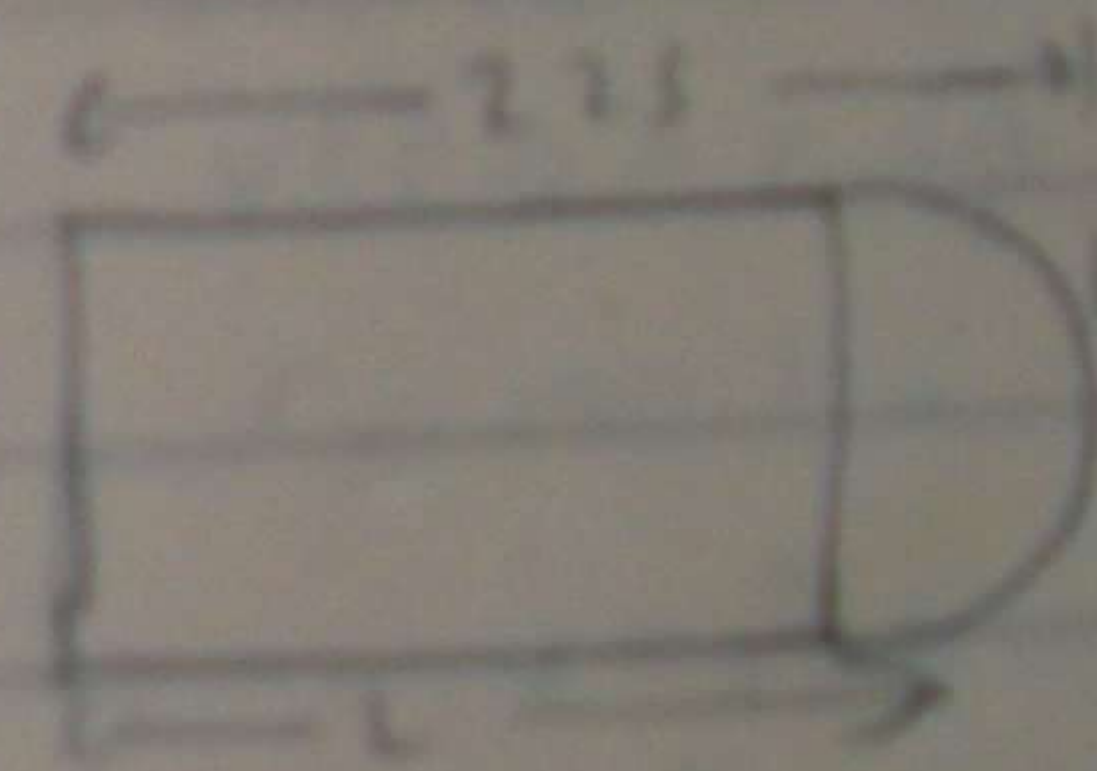
1) $P_1 > P_2 > P_3$ (Parallel)
 2) $P_1 > P_2 > P_3$ (V Type)
 3) $P_1 > P_2 > P_3$ (Tandem)

Parallel or V Type or Tandem



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Time} &= \frac{V_1 - V_2}{v} \\
 &= \frac{0.01 \times 22 - 22}{0.01} \\
 &= \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

9) A pipe of diameter 30 mm, length 2.2 m, is connected to a reservoir of water at a pressure of 1 bar. The pipe is closed at the other end. The water level in the pipe is 40 cm above the center of the pipe. The pipe is suddenly opened at the other end. Find the time taken for the water to flow out of the pipe.



Soln.

- $D_1 = 30 \text{ mm}$
- $D_2 = 230 \text{ mm}$
- $L_1 = 2.2 \text{ m}$
- $n = 110 \text{ rpm}$
- $p_1 = 1 \text{ bar}$
- $\eta = 0.9$
- $p_2 = 40 + 1 = 41 \text{ bar}$
- $d = 450 \text{ mm} = 0.45 \text{ m}$
- $l = 2.2 \text{ m}$

Reqd:

time = ?

Working

$$\text{Cm. of air in Balloon} = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 L + \frac{\pi}{6} d^3$$

or

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} d^2 \left(\frac{L}{2} + \frac{d}{3} \right)$$

$$\text{Cm. of air in Balloon} = \frac{\pi}{2} \times 0.45^2 \left(\frac{1.8}{2} + \frac{0.45}{3} \right)$$
$$= 0.334 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Cm. of air in Balloon} = 3 \times 0.334$$

$$= 1.002 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{P_1}$$

$$= \frac{41 \times 100 \text{ L}}{1}$$

$$= 41.082 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Cm. of air in Balloon} = V_1 - V_2$$

or

$$= 41.082 - 1.002$$

$$= 40.08 \text{ m}^3$$

Reqd:

$$\text{Cm. of air in Balloon} = \frac{\pi}{4} (d_1^2 - d_2^2) L$$

or

$$= 0.9 \times \frac{\pi}{4} [0.11^2 - 0.06^2] \times 100$$

$$= 1.293 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{4008}{1.293}$$

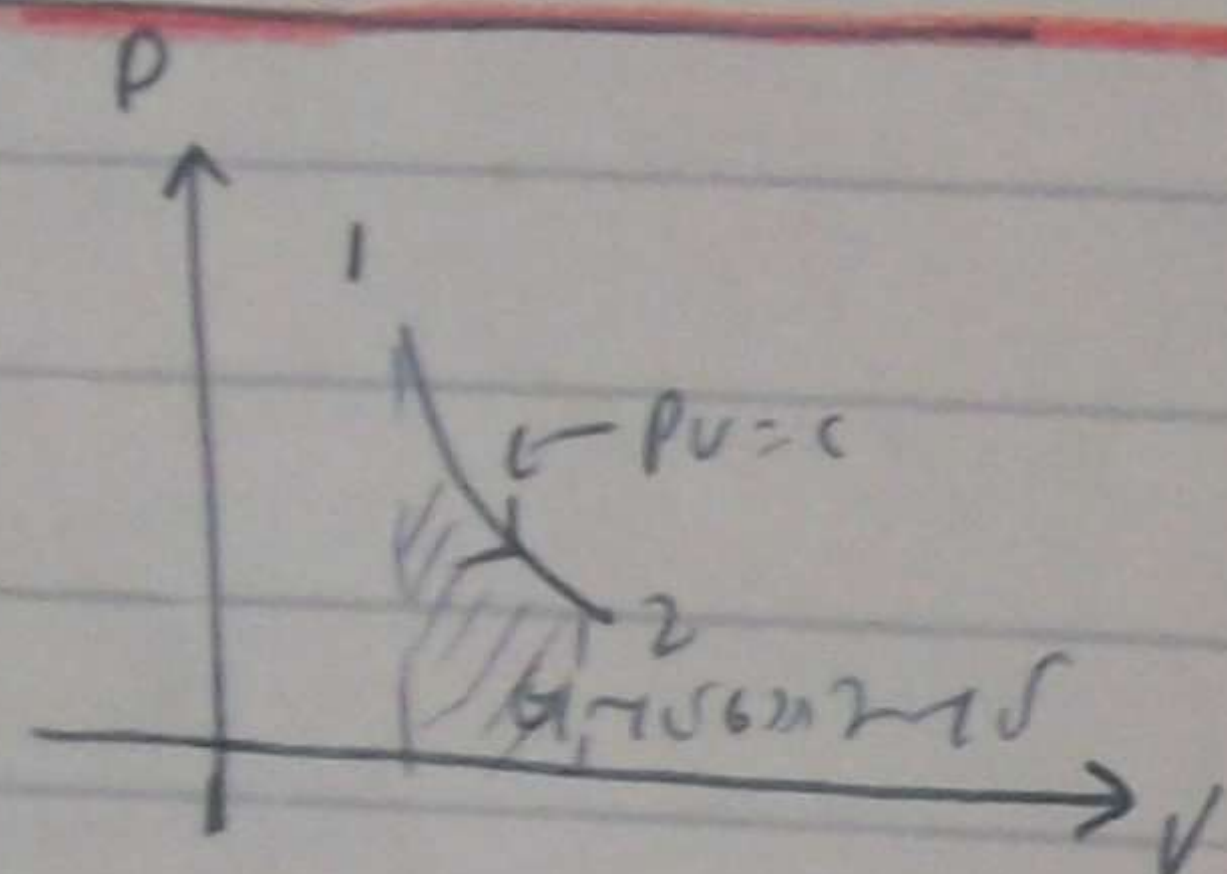
$$= 31 \text{ min} //$$

Ref: (22)
ENTROPY

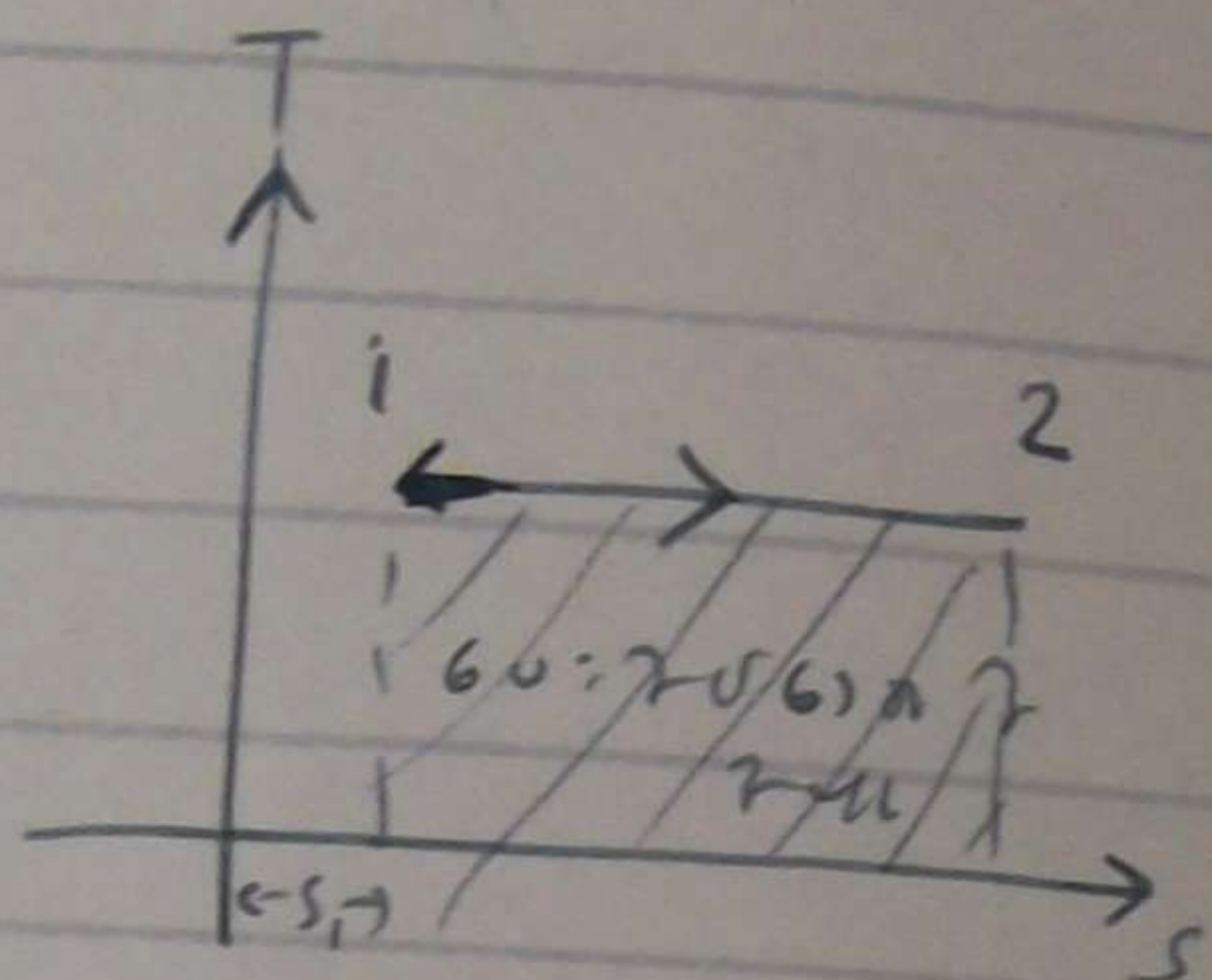
Entropy for gases

Derivation of entropy change for isothermal expansion:

(a) Isothermal



P diagram



Ts diagram

$$Q = T(s_2 - s_1)$$

$$Q = m R T \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1} = R T \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

(for 1 kg of gas)

$$T(s_2 - s_1) = R T \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

$$s_2 - s_1 = R \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

Derivation of entropy change for adiabatic expansion:

Data

$$\gamma = \frac{v_2}{v_1} = 5$$

$$R = 0.3 \text{ kJ/kgK}$$

Reqd:

$$s_2 - s_1 = ?$$

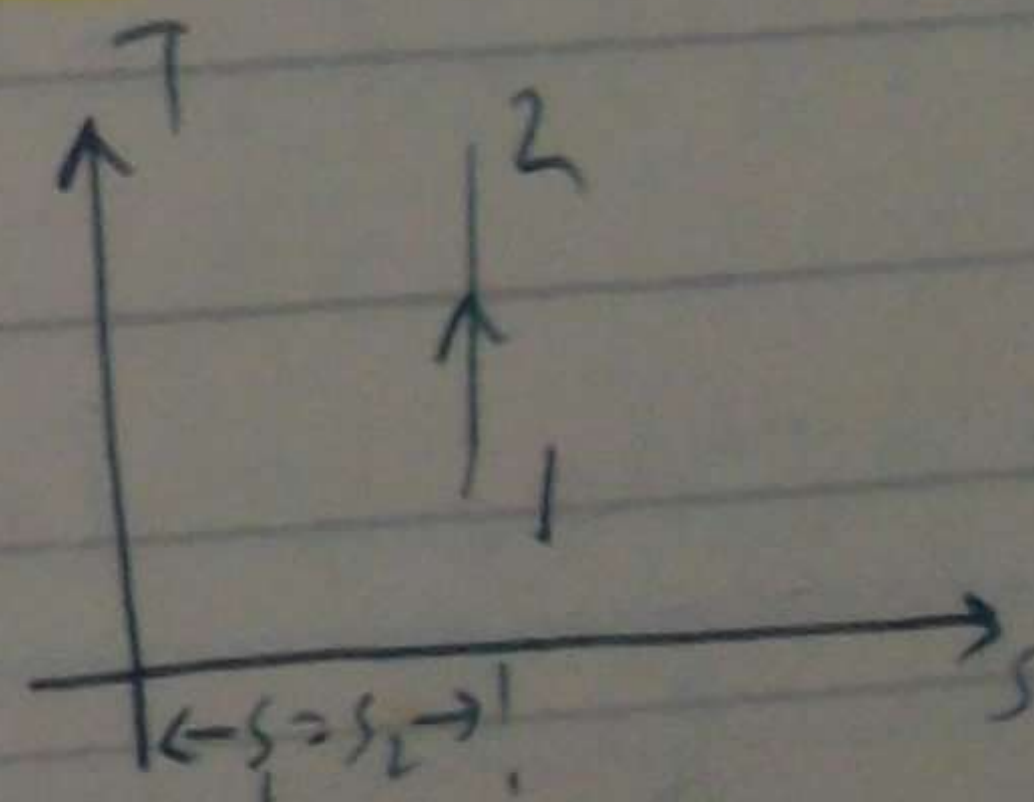
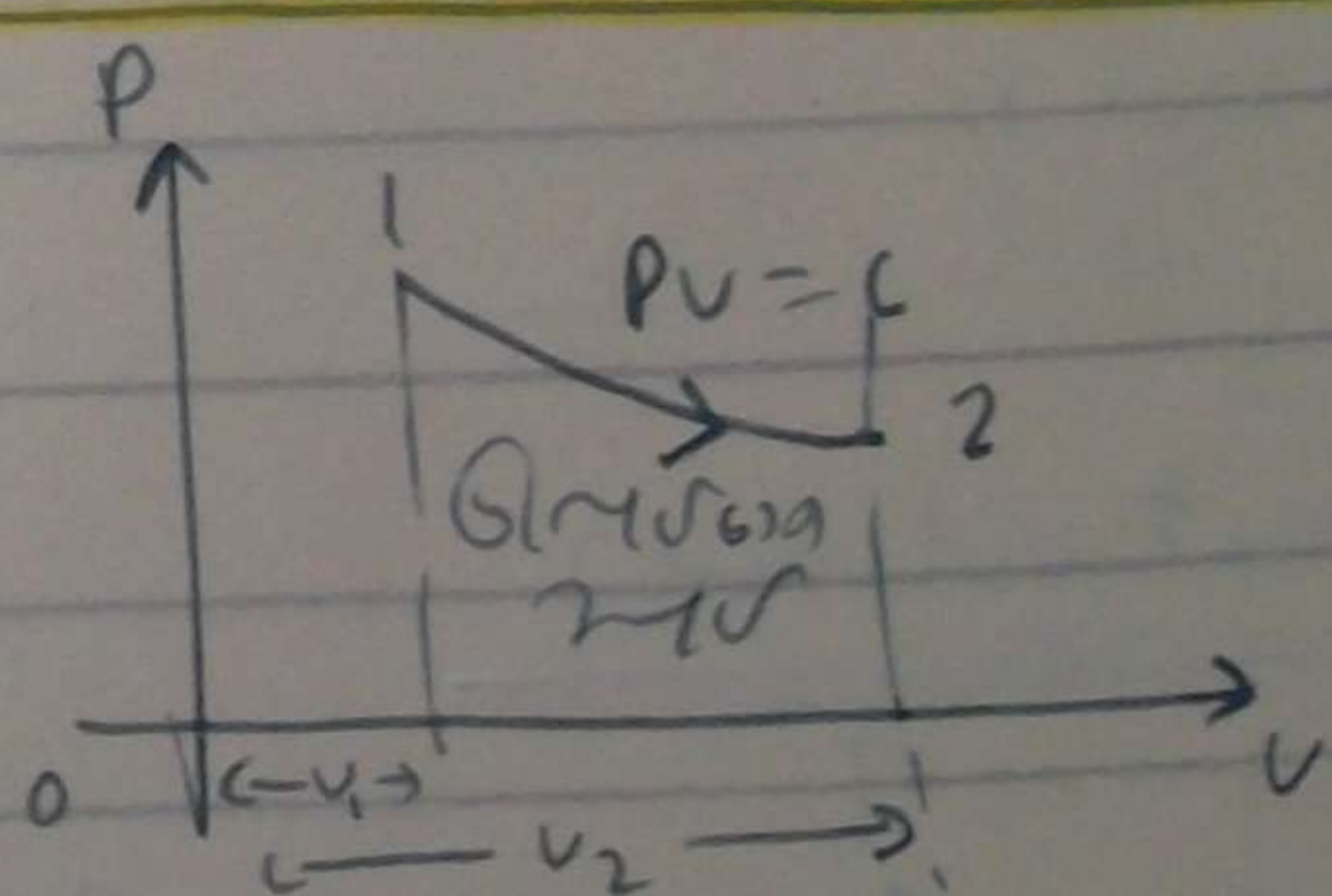
working

$$s_2 - s_1 = R \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

$$= 0.3 \ln 5$$

$$= 0.4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

(b) Adiabatic



Entropy change for adiabatic process is zero.

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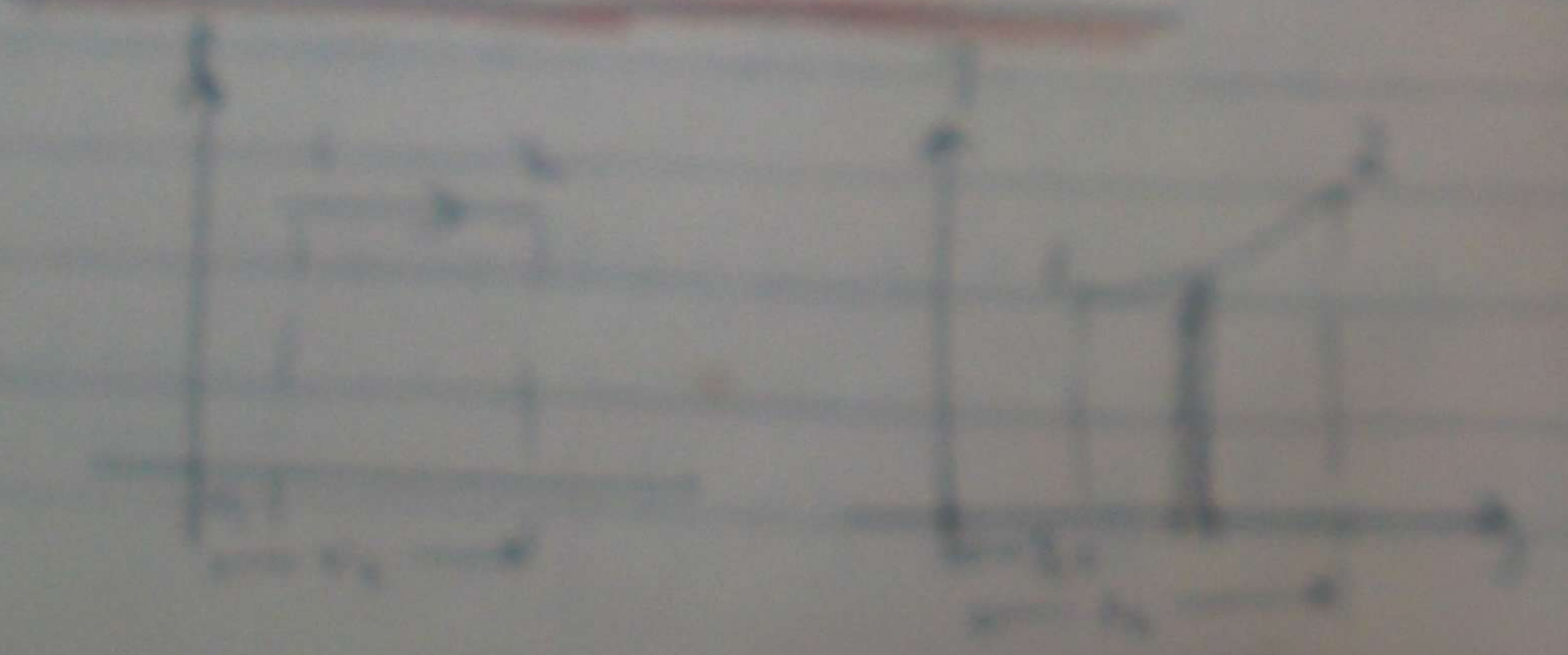
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Handwritten section header



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1 kg of air at 300°C and 400°C. $C_v = 0.7 \text{ kJ/kgK}$

Data

$$T_1 = 300 + 273 = 573 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 400 + 273 = 673 \text{ K}$$

$$C_v = 0.7 \text{ kJ/kgK}$$

Reqd:

$$s_2 - s_1 = ? \text{ kJ/kgK}$$

working

$$s_2 - s_1 = C_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$s_2 - s_1 = (\quad) \text{ kJ/kgK}$$

$$s_2 - s_1 = C_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$\therefore s_2 - s_1 = C_v \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

1 kg of air at 300°C and 400°C. $C_v = 0.7 \text{ kJ/kgK}$

Data = $P_1 = 1 \text{ bar}$

$$P_2 = 0.8 \text{ bar}$$

$$V_2 = V_1$$

Reqd:

$$s_2 - s_1 = ?$$

$$s_2 - s_1 = ?$$

working

$$s_2 - s_1 = C_v \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

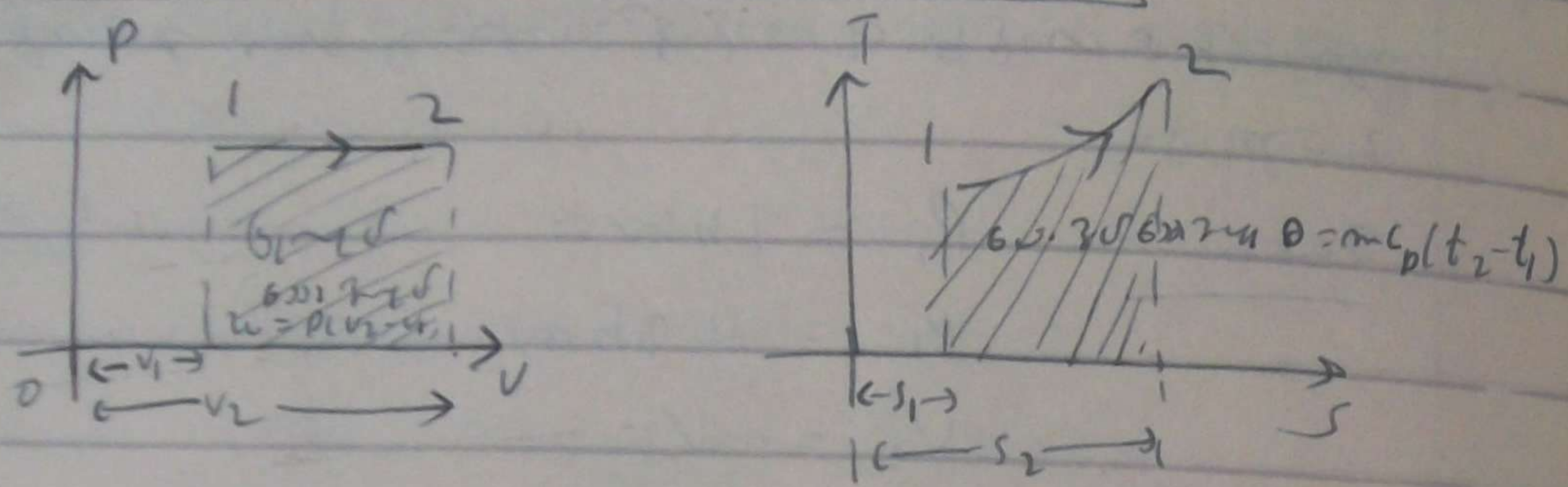
$$= 0.718 \ln \frac{0.8}{1}$$

$$= 0.718 (-\ln 1.25)$$

$$= 0.718 (-0.223)$$

$$= -0.1602 \text{ kJ/kgK}$$

(4) အပူပေးခြင်း: 2 ယူဗု: ၆၀: (constant pressure)



အပူပေးခြင်း ယူဗု: ၆၀: $\delta s = \frac{\delta Q}{T}$

$$\delta Q = T \delta s$$

$$\delta Q = c_p \delta T$$

$$c_p \delta T = T \delta s$$

$$\delta s = \frac{c_p \delta T}{T}$$

$$\int_{s_1}^{s_2} \delta s = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{c_p \delta T}{T}$$

$$[s]_{s_1}^{s_2} = c_p \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{dT}{T}$$

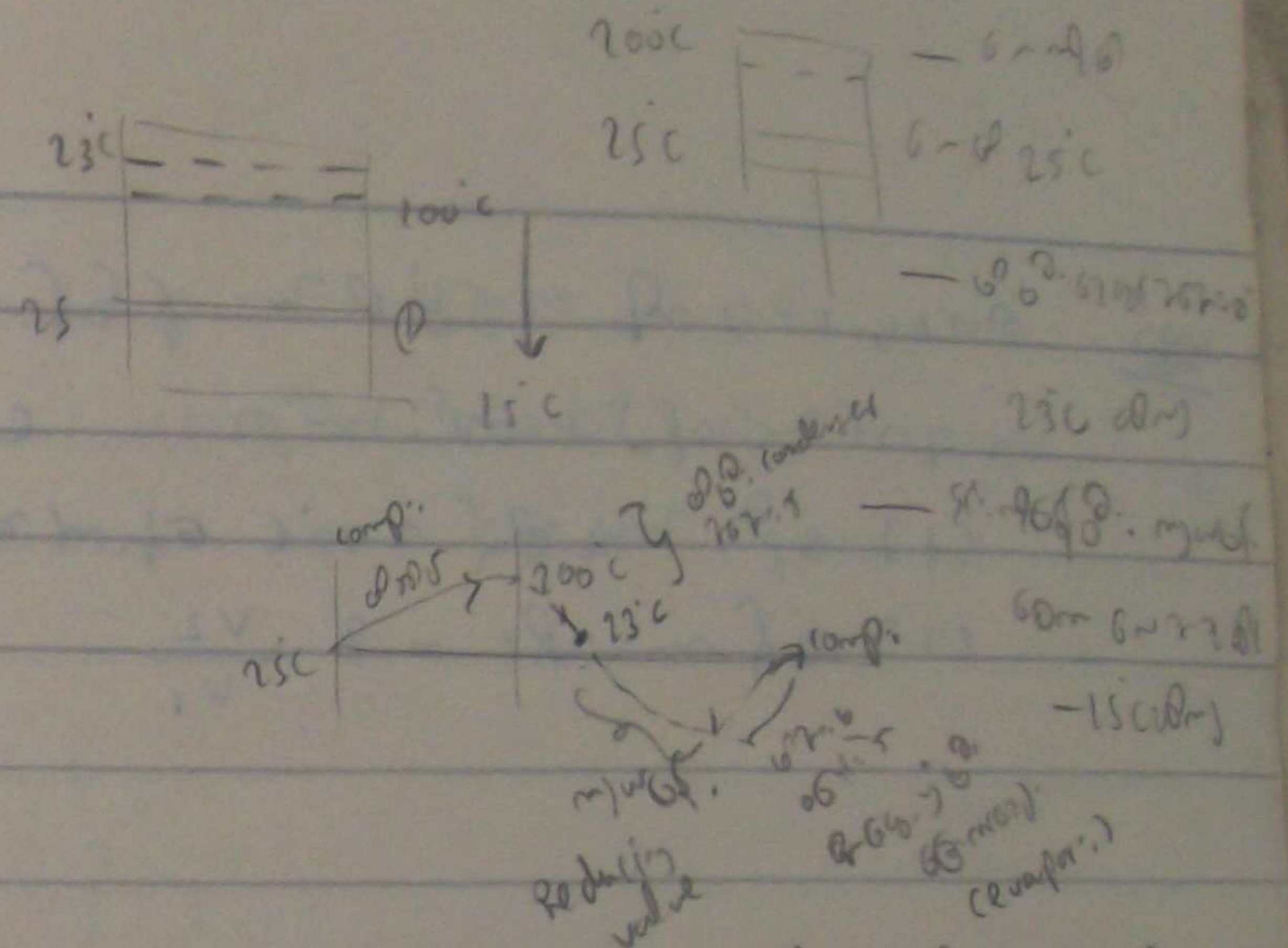
$$= c_p [\ln T]_{T_1}^{T_2}$$

$$= c_p [\ln T_2 - \ln T_1]$$

$$s_2 - s_1 = c_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

အပူပေးခြင်း = $\frac{p_1 v_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2 v_2}{T_2}$ $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{v_2}{v_1} \Rightarrow s_2 - s_1 = c_p \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$

(I)



closed system

(II)

