

25



KIBABII UNIVERSITY

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER
MAIN EXAMINATIONS**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF
B.SC RENEWABLE ENERGY AND BIOFUELS TECHNOLOGY**

COURSE CODE: REN 221

COURSE TITLE: THERMODYNAMICS I

DURATION: 2 HOURS

DATE: 9/05/2022

TIME: 2:00PM-4:00PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- (i) Answer **Question 1 (Compulsory)** and any other **TWO** questions
- (ii) All symbols have their usual meaning
- (iii) Use steam tables provided

This paper consists of 3 printed pages. Please Turn Over



KIBU observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

QUESTION ONE (Compulsory) – 30 Marks

- a) Derive the Steady Flow Energy Equation from first principles. **(5 Marks)**
- b) Determine the following properties of steam at a pressure of 90 bar and a temperature of 400°C :
- i) Specific volume. **(3 Marks)**
 - ii) Enthalpy **(2 Marks)**
 - iii) Entropy **(2 Marks)**
 - iv) Internal energy. **(4 Marks)**
- c) Given steam at 0.7MPa with an enthalpy of 2.6MJ/kg, determine the:
- (i) Dryness fraction. **(6 Marks)**
 - (ii) Specific volume. **(2 Marks)**
 - (iii) Internal energy. **(2 Marks)**
- d) Give any two implications of the Second Law of Thermodynamics. **(4 Marks)**

QUESTION TWO - 20 MARKS

Steam at a pressure of 1.28 MN/m^2 enters a turbine with a velocity of 26 m/s and a specific volume of $0.14 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$. After a steady flow through the turbine, the steam leaves at a pressure of 38 kN/m^2 , a velocity of 80 m/s, and a specific volume of $4 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$. The internal energy of steam leaving the turbine is 260 kJ/kg less than that of the steam entering the turbine. Heat is lost to the surroundings at a rate of 0.3 kJ/s. The steam flow is 0.4 kg/s.

Calculate the:

- a) Power developed by the turbine **(14 Marks)**
- b) Inlet and Outlet cross-sectional areas **(6 Marks)**

QUESTION THREE – 20 MARKS

- a) Show from first principles that the heat flow in a polytropic process is given by:

$$Q = \left(\frac{\gamma - n}{\gamma - 1} \right) W$$

(10 Marks)

- b) Carbon dioxide at 1 bar is compressed reversibly until the pressure is 6 bar according to the law $PV^{1.4} = \text{constant}$. The initial specific volume is $0.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$.

Calculate the:

- (i) Final temperature

(4 Marks)

- (ii) Work done on the gas

(1 Mark)

- (iii) Heat flow to or from the cylinder walls

(5 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR (20 Marks)

A fluid at $6 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}^2$, occupying a volume of 0.3 m^3 is compressed reversibly to a pressure of $0.24 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$ according to a law $pv^n = \text{constant}$. The fluid is then heated reversibly at a constant volume until the pressure is $38 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}^2$ and a specific volume of $0.3 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$. The fluid is expanded reversibly according to the law $pv^2 = \text{constant}$ to the initial state.

- a) Show the process on a p-v diagram.

(3 Marks)

- b) Calculate the mass of the fluid.

(5 Marks)

- c) Determine the value of n in the first process.

(5 Marks)

- d) Calculate the net work done on or by fluid cycle.

(7 Marks)