淡江大學九十二學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系別:航空太空工程學系

科目:熱

准带项目请打「〇」否则打「x 」 簡單型計算機

計算應用題

- (20/100)In an aircraft engine, compressed air at 3 bar and 450 K enters a combustion chamber in which heat is added at constant pressure to the air by the combustion of a fuel. Ais is thus heated to a temperature of 1250 K. It then enters a turbine with a negligible velocity. It expands in the turbine until its temperature falls to 1000 K. The velocity of air leaving the turbine is 50 m/s. Air then enters a convergent divergent nozzle wherein it expands until its temperature drops to 800 K. Flow through both turbine and nozzle may be considered as reversible adiabatic. Determine: $(C_{p0} = 1.0035 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K})$
 - (1). Heat added in the combustion chamber per kg of air.
 - (2). Work done in the turbine per kg of air.
 - (3). Velocity of air leaving the nozzle.
 - (4). Pressure of air leaving the turbine, and at exit from the nozzle.

2. (10/100)Consider

- (1). Air enters a diffuser at 1 bar, 60°C. It leaves at 2.8 bar with a negligible velocity. It is designed for an efficiency of 80 per cent in terms of pressures. Determine the initial velocity, and the temperature of air leaving diffuser. $(C_{p0} = 1.0035 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K})$
- (2). What would be the required initial velocity in the case of a reversible adiabatic diffuser?
- 3. (20/100) A Carnot steam cycle operates between a source temperature of 311.06 °C (boiler pressure 10 MPa) and a sink temperature of 32.88 °C (condenser pressure 5 kPa). Determine the ratio of net work to turbine work and th thermal efficiency of the cycle when all processes are reversible.

| Temp(°C) | Press(kPa) | hr(kJ/kg) | hr _e (kJ/kg) | h _e (kJ/kg) | s(kJ/kgK) | se(kJ/kgK) | s_(kJ/kgK) |
|----------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 30 | 4.246 | 125.79 | 2430.5 | 2556.3 | 0.4369 | 8,0164 | 8.4533 |
| 35 | 5.628 | 146.68 | 2418.6 | 2565.3 | 0.5053 | 7.8478 | 8.3531 |
| Temp(°C) | Press(MPa) | h _f (kJ/kg) | he(kJ/kg) | h _e (kJ/kg) | s(kJ/kgK) | sn-(kJ/kgK) | s _e (kJ/kgK) |
| 310 | 9.856 | 1401.3 | 1326 | 2727.3 | 3.3493 | 2.2737 | 5.623 |
| 315 | 10.547 | 1431.3 | 1283.5 | 2714.5 | 3.3982 | 2.1821 | 5.5804 |

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二、簡答題: (50/100)

- (1). What is the significance of the area under a line on a T-s plane?
- (2) . Why does a ramjet not have a turbine?
- (3) What is an isentropic efficiency?
- (4) . How is heat different from work?
- (5) . What is entropy production? What is entropy flow with heat?
- (6) . Why do we need a "second law" of thermodynamics?
- (7) . What is the difference between a control mass and a control volume?
- (8). What happens when a saturated liquid is heated at constant volume?
- (9) . How can we tell if a gas behaves like a perfect gas?
- (10). Why is heat not a property?