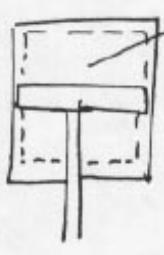


10.213 Problem #2

Solution

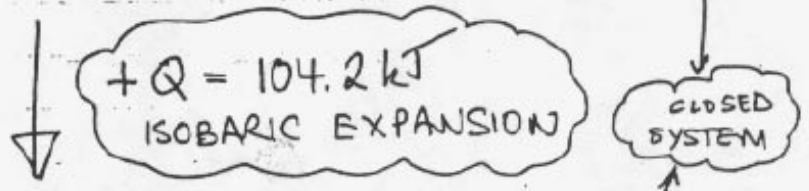
condition ①



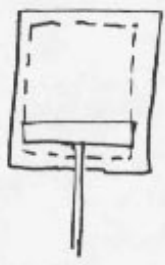
1 kg Argon  
300 K = T<sub>1</sub>  
1 bar = P<sub>1</sub>

V<sub>1</sub><sup>t</sup> = 0.624 m<sup>3</sup>  
T<sub>1</sub> = 300 K  
P<sub>1</sub> = 1 bar

} 1 kg Ar



condition ②



V<sub>2</sub><sup>t</sup> = 1.041 m<sup>3</sup>  
T<sub>2</sub> = 500 K  
P<sub>2</sub> = 1 bar

} 1 kg Ar

Now, in general:  
for a reversible process

W = - ∫<sub>V<sub>1</sub></sub><sup>V<sub>2</sub></sup> P<sub>op</sub> dV<sup>t</sup> (S+VN 1.3)

P<sub>op</sub> = P<sub>system</sub> = P

W<sub>rev</sub> = - ∫<sub>V<sub>1</sub></sub><sup>V<sub>2</sub></sup> P dV<sup>t</sup>

so,  
for constant P,

W<sub>rev</sub> = - P ∫<sub>V<sub>1</sub></sub><sup>V<sub>2</sub></sup> dV<sup>t</sup> — ①

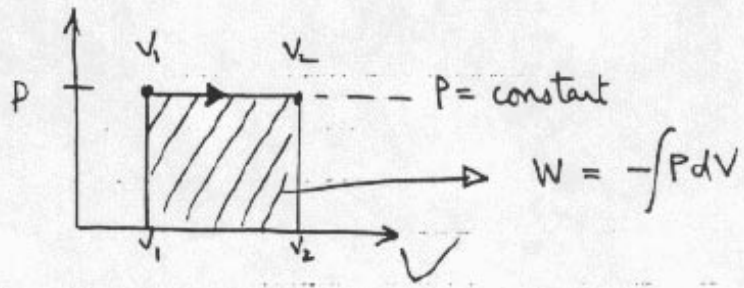
(a) from ①,

W<sub>rev</sub> = - P ∫<sub>V<sub>1</sub></sub><sup>V<sub>2</sub></sup> dV<sup>t</sup>  
= - P ΔV<sup>t</sup>

= (-1 bar)(1.041 - 0.624) m<sup>3</sup> (  $\frac{10^5 \text{ Pa}}{1 \text{ bar}}$  )

= -41,700 J

W<sub>rev</sub> = -41.7 kJ →



(b) Work =  $-41.7 \text{ kJ} < 0$

Because work is done by system on surroundings during expansion.

(c) First Law:

$$\Delta U^t = Q + W \quad \text{(S+VN 2.3)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta U^t &= (104.2 \text{ kJ}) + (-41.7 \text{ kJ}) \\ &= \underline{\underline{+62.5 \text{ kJ}}} \end{aligned}$$

(d) From definition of  $H$ ,

$$H^t = U^t + PV^t \quad \text{(S+VN 2.5)}$$

so,

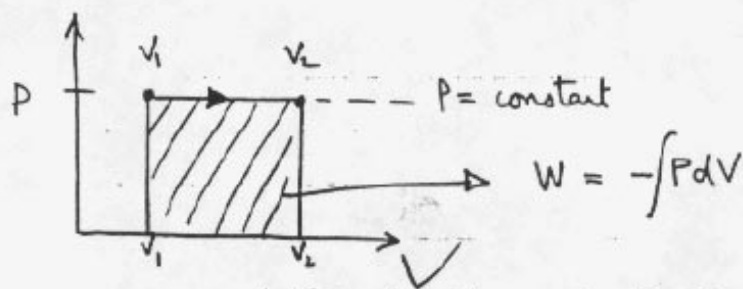
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H^t &= \Delta U^t + \Delta(PV^t) \quad \text{(S+VN 2.7)} \\ &= \Delta U^t + P\Delta V^t + V^t\Delta P \\ &= \Delta U^t + (-W) \quad (= 0 \text{ for const. } P) \\ &= (+62.5 \text{ kJ}) - (-41.7 \text{ kJ}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Delta H^t = \underline{\underline{104.2 \text{ kJ}}}$$

(note:  $\Delta H^t = Q$  for isobaric process + reversible)

(1)

$$\Delta H = \Delta H^t/n$$



(b) Work =  $-41.7 \text{ kJ} < 0$

Because work is done by system on surroundings during expansion.

(c) First Law:

$$\Delta U^t = Q + W$$

(S+VN 2.3)

$$\Delta U^t = (104.2 \text{ kJ}) + (-41.7 \text{ kJ}) = \underline{\underline{+62.5 \text{ kJ}}}$$

(d) From definition of H,

$$H^t = U^t + PV^t$$

(S+VN 2.5)

so,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H^t &= \Delta U^t + \Delta(PV^t) \quad (\text{S+VN 2.7}) \\ &= \Delta U^t + P\Delta V^t + V^t\Delta P \\ &= \Delta U^t + (-W) \quad (\downarrow \Delta P = 0 \text{ for const. } P) \\ &= (+62.5 \text{ kJ}) - (-41.7 \text{ kJ}) \end{aligned}$$