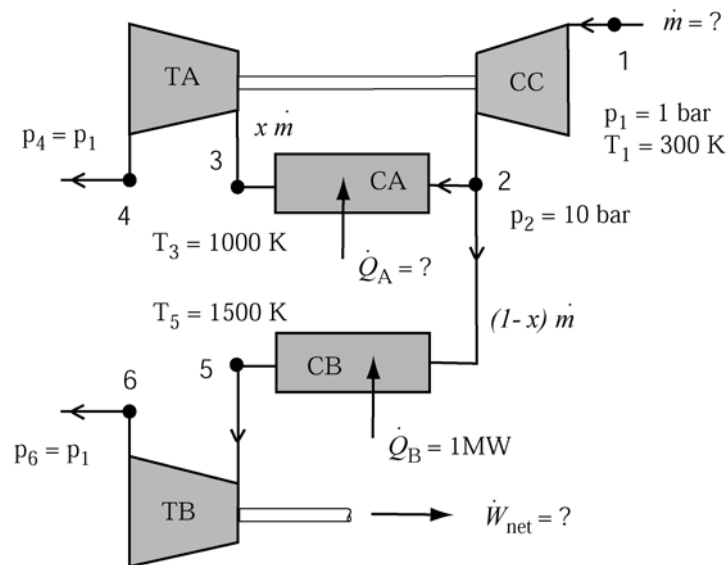


Consider the gas-turbine arrangement shown below. The unit consists of two turbines TA and TB, two combustors CA and CB, and a single compressor CC. Turbine TA drives compressor CC to furnish all air required. At the exit of the compressor CC the flow is split where a fraction of the flow  $x$  flows into combustor CA and  $1-x$  flows into combustor CB which receives heat in the amount of  $\dot{Q}_B = 1$  MW. The turbine inlet temperatures are  $T_3=1000$  K and  $T_5=1500$  K respectively. Turbine TB delivers a net cycle power of  $\dot{W}_{net}$ . The compressor inlet state is at ambient conditions  $p_1= 1$  bar,  $T_1=300$  K and the compressor exit pressure is  $p_2 = 10$  bar. Both turbines exhaust to ambient pressure,  $p_4= p_6= p_1= 1$  bar. There is no pressure drop in the combustors. Assume that the working fluid is air with  $\gamma = 1.4$  and  $R = 287$  J/kgK and that kinetic and potential energy effects can be neglected.



- Sketch the cycle in a  $p$ - $v$  diagram and label all states.
- What is the compressor exit temperature  $T_2$ ?
- How much heat per unit mass flow is transferred to combustor CA,  $q_A = \dot{Q}_A / (x\dot{m})$ ?
- What is the exit temperature  $T_4$  of turbine TA?
- What is the mass flow fraction  $x$  through turbine TA?
- What is the exit temperature  $T_6$  of turbine TB?
- What is the mass flow  $\dot{m}$  through the compressor?
- Find the net cycle power  $\dot{W}_{net}$ .
- Determine the thermal efficiency for the entire unit.

