

技術系専門試験問題演習講座 記述 熱力学・熱機関

2019年 国家総合職 2次記述 No.16

(熱力学・熱機関)

(3)

(3)(a)(i)

$$M_{\text{He}} = 4 \text{ kg/kmol} \Rightarrow 1 \text{ kmol} = 4 \text{ kg}$$

$$0.25 \text{ kmol} \leq 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$n_{\text{He}} = \frac{m_{\text{He}}}{M_{\text{He}}} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ kmol} //$$

$$n_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{m_{\text{O}_2}}{M_{\text{O}_2}} = \frac{2}{32} = \frac{1}{16} \text{ kmol} //$$

$$n_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{m_{\text{N}_2}}{M_{\text{O}_2}} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ kmol} //$$

$$n = n_{\text{He}} + n_{\text{O}_2} + n_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{9}{16} \text{ kmol} //$$

(ii)

$$X_{\text{He}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{9}{16}} = \frac{4}{9} //$$

$$X_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{1}{9} //$$

$$X_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{1}{9} //$$

(iii)

$$m = m_{\text{He}} + m_{\text{O}_2} + m_{\text{N}_2} = 10 \text{ kg}$$

$$\therefore M = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{160}{9} \text{ kg/kmol} //$$

(iv)

$$R = 8.31 \text{ [kJ/(kmol}\cdot\text{K)]}$$

↓

$$R \text{ [J/(kg}\cdot\text{K)]} \times 1 \text{ kg} = \frac{9}{160} \text{ kmol } \text{[kJ}\cdot\text{K]} //$$

$$R = 8.31 \times 10^3 \times \frac{9}{160} = 467.4 \text{ [J/(kg}\cdot\text{K)]} //$$

$$8.31 \text{ [kJ/(kmol}\cdot\text{K)]} = \frac{8.31 \times 10^3}{160} \text{ [J/(kg}\cdot\text{K)]} //$$

(v) 混合気体の状態方程式

$$p_1 V_1 = nRT_1$$

$$1 \times 10^2 \times \overset{\text{Pa}}{V_1} = 10 \times 467.4 \times 300$$

$$V_1 = 14.0 \text{ [m}^3\text{]}$$

⑨ $p_1 V_1 = nRT_1$

$$1 \times 10^2 \times V_1 = \frac{9}{16} \times 8.31 \times 300$$

$$V_1 = 14.0 \text{ m}^3 //$$

(b)

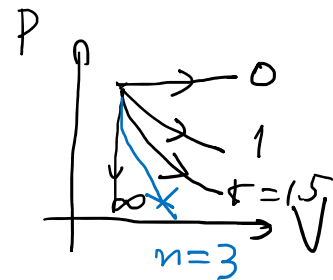
$$pV^n = \text{一定}$$

$n=0$ 定圧

$n=1$ 等温

$n=\infty$ 断熱

$n \rightarrow \infty$ 定積



(i)

$$pV^n = \text{一定} \Rightarrow TV^{n-1} = \text{一定}$$

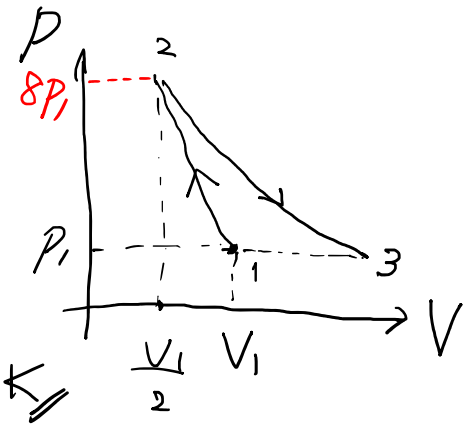
$1 \rightarrow 2$

$$T_1 V_1^2 = T_2 \left(\frac{V_1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\therefore T_2 = 4T_1 = 1.2 \times 10^3 \text{ K} //$$

圧力は,

$$p_1 V_1^3 = p_2 \left(\frac{V_1}{2}\right)^3 \Rightarrow p_2 = 8p_1$$



(ii)

$$2 \rightarrow 3 \text{ is } \text{adiabatic}$$

$$8p_1 \left(\frac{V_1}{2}\right)^{1.5} = p_1 V_3^{1.5}$$

$$\therefore 64 \left(\frac{V_1}{2}\right)^3 = 8V_1^3 = (2V_1)^3 = V_3^3$$

$$\therefore V_3 = 2V_1 // \\ = 28.0 \text{ m}^3 //$$

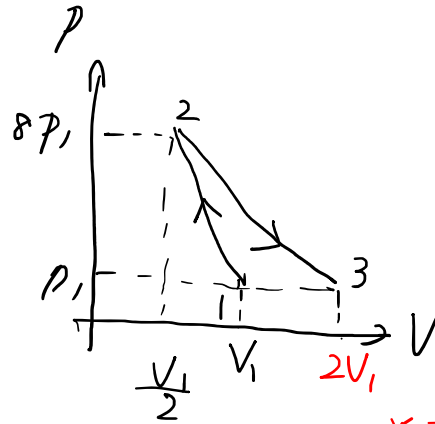
(iii)

ポリトロパ変化の仕事

$$W = \frac{p_1 V_1 - p_2 V_2}{n+1}$$

断熱変化

$$W = \frac{p_1 V_1 - p_2 V_2}{\gamma - 1}$$



ポリトロパ (断熱) $\rightarrow C_n=3$

$$W_{13} = W_{12} + W_{23} \\ = \frac{p_1 V_1 - 8p_1 \frac{V_1}{2}}{2} + \frac{8p_1 \frac{V_1}{2} - p_1 2V_1}{0.5} \\ = -\frac{3}{2} p_1 V_1 + 4 p_1 V_1 \\ = \frac{5}{2} p_1 V_1 = 1.40 \times 10^6 \text{ J} //$$

$$\textcircled{a} W = \int_1^2 p dV = C \int_1^2 V^{-n} dV \\ = C \left[\frac{V^{1-n}}{1-n} \right]_1^2 = \frac{C V_1^{1-n} - C V_2^{1-n}}{n-1}$$

$pV^n = C$ $p_1 V_1^n$ $p_2 V_2^n$

(iv) (1) 4ト12へのQ

(2) 1→3のQ

熱力学I $\Delta U = Q - W$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore Q_{13} = Q_{12} &= W_{12} + \Delta U_{12} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2}p_1V_1 \end{aligned}$$

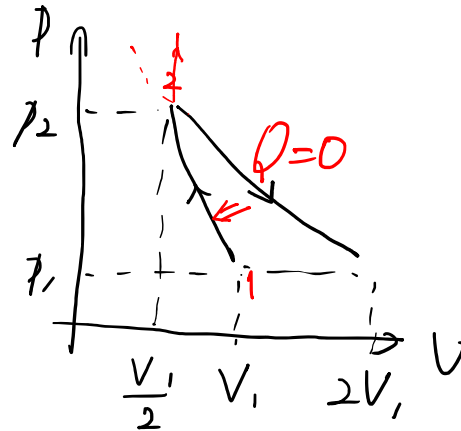
$$\Delta U = nC_{v,m}\Delta T = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}nR\Delta T & (\text{単原子}) \\ \frac{5}{2}nR\Delta T & (\text{2原子}) \end{cases}$$

単 $n = n_{He} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ kmol}$

二 $n = n_{O_2} + n_{N_2} = \frac{5}{16} \text{ kmol}$

($\Delta T_{12} = 1200 - 300 = 900$)

∴ $\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \times R \times 900 + \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{5}{16} \times R \times 900$
 $= \left(\frac{3}{8} + \frac{25}{32}\right) \times 900R$



$$= \frac{37}{32} \times 900 \times 8.31 = 8647 \text{ kJ}$$

$$W_{12} = -\frac{3}{2}p_1V_1$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \times 1 \times 10^2 \times 14 = -2100 \text{ kJ}$$

∴

$$Q_{13} = 6547 \text{ kJ}$$

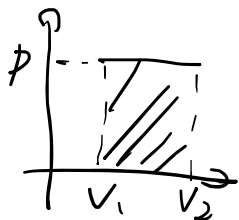
$$= 6.55 \times 10^6 \text{ J} //$$

(v) 定压变化过程

$$\Delta U = n c_v \Delta T$$

$$Q = n c_p \Delta T$$

$$W = p(V_2 - V_1) \\ = p \Delta V \\ = n R \Delta T$$



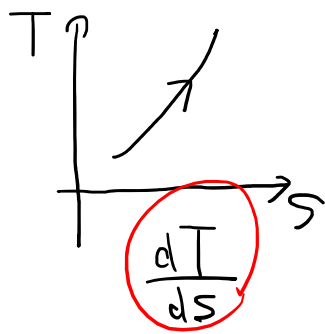
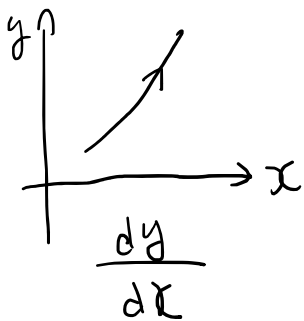
$$pV = nRT \\ \Downarrow \\ p \Delta V = nR \Delta T$$

热力学 I

$$\Delta U = Q - W$$

$$c_v = c_p - R$$

(vi)



$$dQ = c dT$$

$$ds = \frac{dQ}{T}$$

$$= c \frac{dT}{T}$$

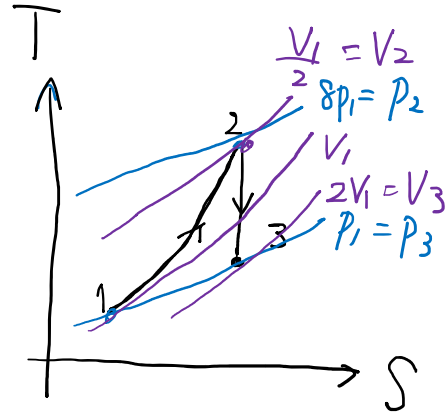
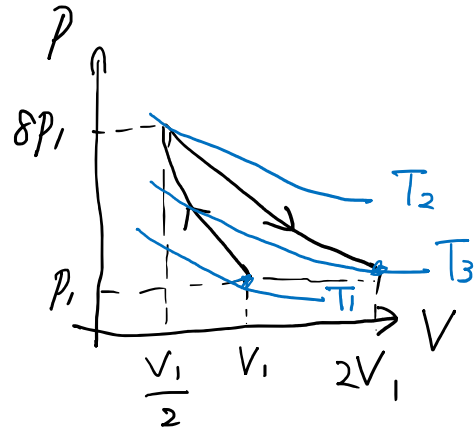
$$\therefore \frac{dT}{dS} = \frac{T}{c} > 0 \quad c_p - c_v > 0$$

$$c_p > c_v \quad (v \neq 1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{T}{c_v} > \frac{T}{c_p}$$

热力学 I

(vii)



$$dS = \frac{dQ}{T} > 0 \text{ (吸热)}$$