# AA103 Homework 1 - Review of thermodynamics 

Cantwell Spring 2020-21
Due April 6, 2021

## Suggested reading - AA210 Course notes Chapter 2

## Problem 1

In the figure below five moles of Helium gas are contained in Volume A at State 1. Volume B is at vacuum. A small leak is opened between Volumes A and B. The gas in A expands slowly while the jet of gas from the leak fills $B$ until the pressures in volumes $A$ and $B$ are equal. At the moment the pressures equalize, the leak is sealed. The volumes and the wall between them are adiabatic. The two volumes are equal. The molar specific heat, $C_{p}$, is constant.


Figure 1: Slow transfer of gas from volume A to volume B.

1) Use the first law of thermodynamics to relate the internal energy of the gas in Volume A at State $A_{1}$ to the internal energy of the gas in volumes A and B at states $A_{2}$ and $B_{2}$ respectively.
2) Relate the pressure and temperature in Volume $A$ at state 2 to the initial pressure and temperature in Volume A at state 1.
3) Determine $T_{A_{2}}, T_{B_{2}}, n_{A_{2}}, n_{B_{2}}$ and $P_{A_{2}}$.
4) Determine the dimensionless entropy change of the system $\left(S_{2}-S_{1}\right) /\left(n C_{p}\right)$ where $n$ is the total number of moles of gas in the system.

## Problem 2

In Problem 1, suppose the barrier between volumes A and B is removed completely. What is the final pressure, temperature and entropy of the gas in the combined volume A plus B ?

## Problem 3

Consider the nearly isentropic flow of an ideal gas across a low pressure fan such as an aircraft propeller. Assume that the pressure change $\Delta P$ is small. Show that the corresponding temperature change is

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{\Delta T}{T_{0}}=\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma} \frac{\Delta P}{P_{0}} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $T_{0}$ and $P_{0}$ are the undisturbed values ahead of the fan.

## Problem 4

Mars has an atmosphere that is about 96 \% Carbon Dioxide at a temperature of about 200 K . Determine the scale height of the atmosphere and compare it with Earth. The pressure at the surface of Mars is only about 1000 Pa. Entry, descent and landing of spacecraft on Mars is considered to be in some ways more difficult than on Earth. Why do you think this is?

