

6-51 Air is compressed at a rate of 10 L/s by a compressor. The work required per unit mass and the power required are to be determined.

Assumptions **1** This is a steady-flow process since there is no change with time. **2** Kinetic and potential energy changes are negligible. **3** Air is an ideal gas with constant specific heats.

Properties The constant pressure specific heat of air at the average temperature of $(20+300)/2=160^\circ\text{C}=433\text{ K}$ is $c_p = 1.018\text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$ (Table A-2b). The gas constant of air is $R = 0.287\text{ kPa}\cdot\text{m}^3/\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}$ (Table A-1).

Analysis (a) There is only one inlet and one exit, and thus $\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}$. We take the compressor as the system, which is a control volume since mass crosses the boundary. The energy balance for this steady-flow system can be expressed in the rate form as

$$\underbrace{\dot{E}_{\text{in}} - \dot{E}_{\text{out}}}_{\text{Rate of net energy transfer by heat, work, and mass}} = \underbrace{\Delta\dot{E}_{\text{system}}}_{\text{Rate of change in internal, kinetic, potential, etc. energies}} \stackrel{\text{no (steady)}}{=} 0$$

$$\dot{E}_{\text{in}} = \dot{E}_{\text{out}}$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{in}} + \dot{m}h_1 = \dot{m}h_2 \quad (\text{since } \Delta\text{ke} \cong \Delta\text{pe} \cong 0)$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{in}} = \dot{m}(h_2 - h_1) = \dot{m}c_p(T_2 - T_1)$$

Thus,

$$w_{\text{in}} = c_p(T_2 - T_1) = (1.018\text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K})(300 - 20)\text{K} = \mathbf{285.0\text{ kJ/kg}}$$

(b) The specific volume of air at the inlet and the mass flow rate are

$$\nu_1 = \frac{RT_1}{P_1} = \frac{(0.287\text{ kPa}\cdot\text{m}^3/\text{kg}\cdot\text{K})(20 + 273\text{ K})}{120\text{ kPa}} = 0.7008\text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\nu_1} = \frac{0.010\text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0.7008\text{ m}^3/\text{kg}} = 0.01427\text{ kg/s}$$

Then the power input is determined from the energy balance equation to be

$$\dot{W}_{\text{in}} = \dot{m}c_p(T_2 - T_1) = (0.01427\text{ kg/s})(1.018\text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K})(300 - 20)\text{K} = \mathbf{4.068\text{ kW}}$$

