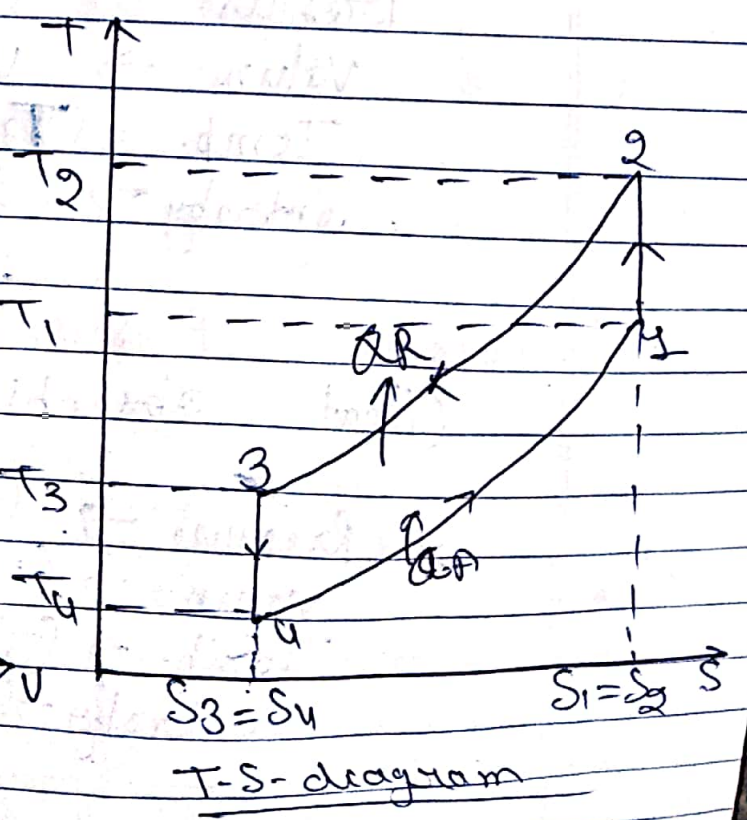
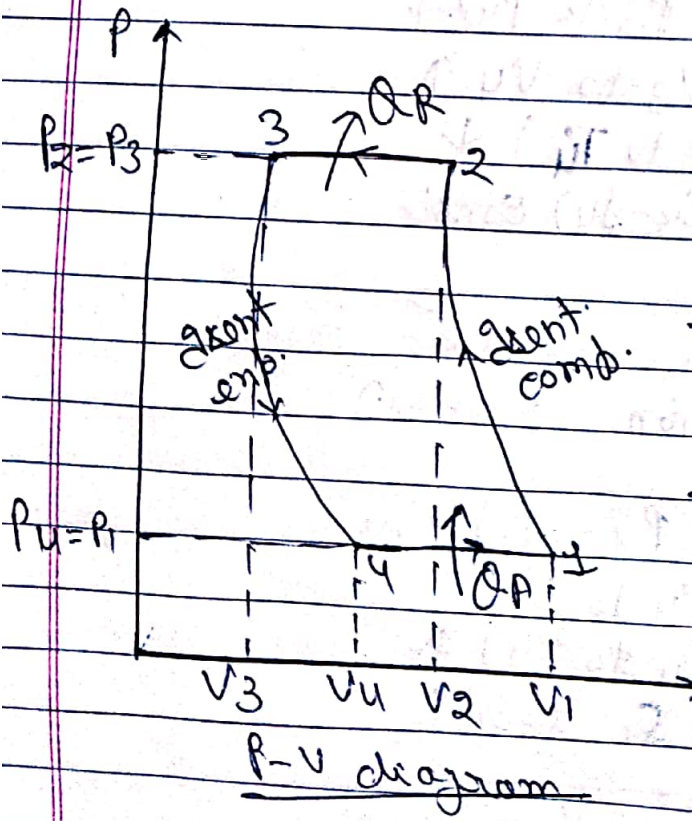
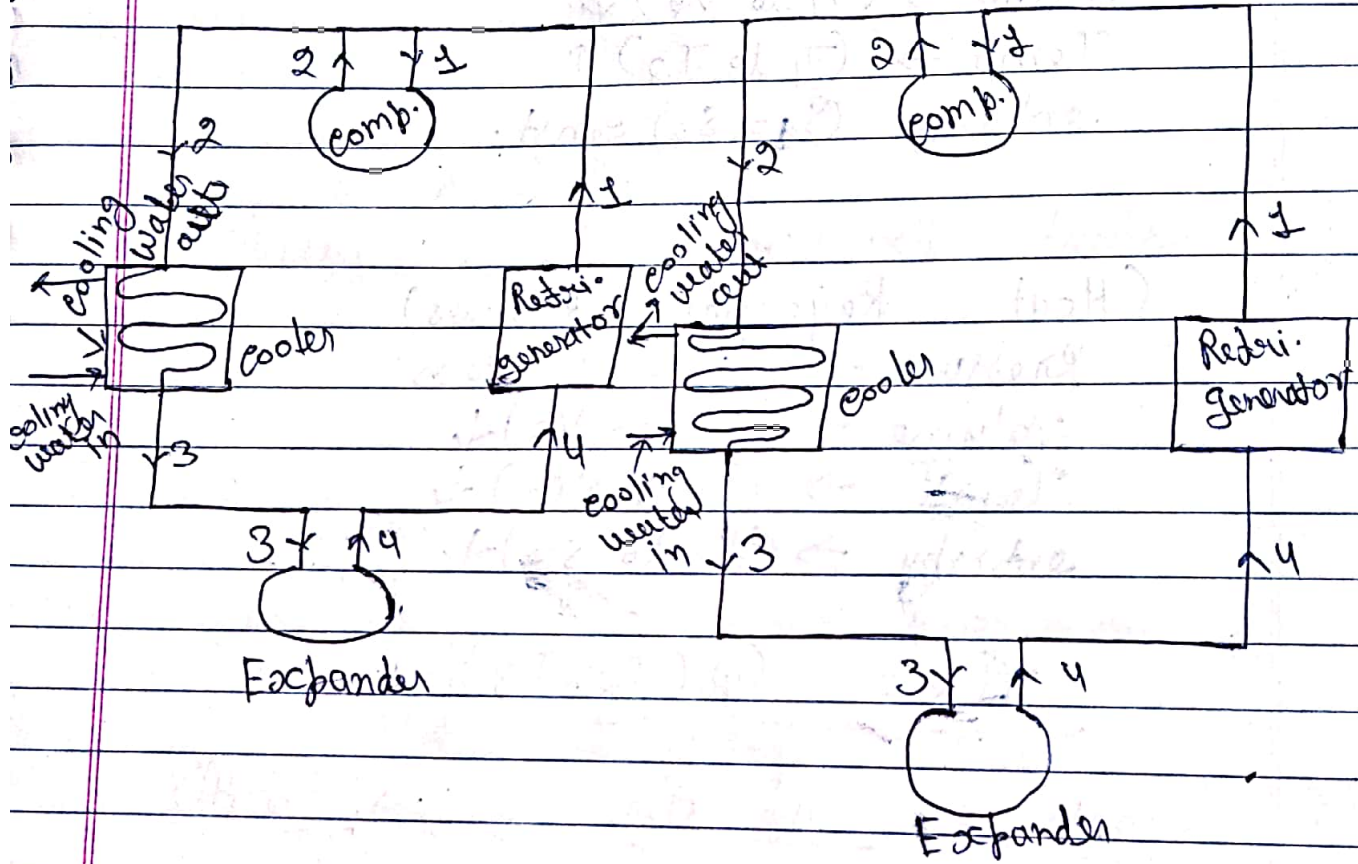


Answer



a7 Isentropic compression process (1-2):  
Pressure  $\rightarrow (P_1 \text{ to } P_2) \uparrow$   
Volume  $\rightarrow (V_1 \text{ to } V_2) \downarrow$   
Temp  $\rightarrow (T_1 \text{ to } T_2) \uparrow$   
entropy  $(S_1 = S_2)$  const.

b7 constant pressure cooling process (2-3)  
(Heat Rejection process)  
Pressure  $\rightarrow (P_2 = P_3)$  const.  
Volume  $\rightarrow (V_2 \text{ to } V_3) \downarrow$   
Temp  $\rightarrow (T_2 \text{ to } T_3) \downarrow$   
entropy  $\rightarrow (S_2 \text{ to } S_3) \downarrow$   
$$Q_R = C_p (T_2 - T_3)$$

c7 Isentropic expansion process (3-4):  
Pressure  $\rightarrow (P_3 \text{ to } P_4) \downarrow$   
Volume  $\rightarrow V_3 \text{ to } V_4 \uparrow$   
Temp.  $\rightarrow (T_3 \text{ to } T_4) \downarrow$   
entropy  $\rightarrow (S_3 = S_4)$  const.

d7 constant pressure heating process (4-1):  
(Heat absorption process)  
Pressure  $\rightarrow (P_4 = P_1)$  const.  
Volume  $\rightarrow (V_4 \text{ to } V_1) \uparrow$   
Temp.  $\rightarrow (T_4 \text{ to } T_1) \uparrow$   
entropy  $\rightarrow (S_4 \text{ to } S_1) \uparrow$   
$$Q_A = C_p (T_1 - T_4)$$



work done / kg of air =  $Q_R - Q_A$

$$GOP = \frac{Q_A}{W} = \frac{Q_A}{Q_R - Q_A}$$

$$= \frac{C_p (T_1 - T_4)}{C_p (T_2 - T_3) - C_p (T_1 - T_4)}$$

$$GOP = \frac{T_4 \left( \frac{T_1}{T_4} - 1 \right)}{T_3 \left( \frac{T_2}{T_3} - 1 \right) - T_4 \left( \frac{T_1}{T_4} - 1 \right)} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

char. during isentropic compression (1-2)

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}$$

isent. expansion 3-4

$$\frac{T_3}{T_4} = \left( \frac{P_3}{P_4} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}$$

$$\{P_2 = P_3\} \text{ and } \{P_1 = P_4\}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{T_3}{T_4} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{T_2}{T_3} = \frac{T_1}{T_4}}$$

from eqn (1) then we have.

$$GOP = \frac{T_4 \left( \frac{T_2}{T_3} - 1 \right)}{T_3 \left( \frac{T_2}{T_3} - 1 \right) - T_4 \left( \frac{T_2}{T_3} - 1 \right)}$$



$$\text{COP} = \frac{T_4 \left( \frac{T_2}{T_3} - 1 \right)}{\left( T_3 - T_4 \right) \left( \frac{T_2}{T_3} - 1 \right)} = \frac{T_4}{T_3 - T_4}$$

$$\text{COP} = \frac{T_4}{T_3 - T_4}$$

$$\text{COP} = \frac{T_4}{T_4 \left( \frac{T_3}{T_4} - 1 \right)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\left( \frac{T_3}{T_4} - 1 \right)}$$

$$\text{COP} = \frac{1}{\left( \frac{P_3}{P_4} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} - 1}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{where} \\ \frac{P_3}{P_4} = \gamma_p \end{array} \right\}$

$$\text{COP} = \frac{1}{(\gamma_p)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} - 1}$$

$$\text{COP} = \frac{1}{(\gamma_p)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} - 1}$$

Sometimes, compression and expansion take place according to the law  $\{Pv^\gamma = \text{constant}\}$