

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left\{ U + M \left( \frac{v^2}{2} + \psi \right) \right\} = \sum_{k=1}^K \dot{M}_k \left( \hat{U} + \frac{v^2}{2} + \psi \right)_k + \dot{Q} + \dot{W}_s - \rho \frac{dV}{dt} + \sum_{k=1}^K \dot{M}_k (p \hat{V})_k$$

$\underbrace{\dot{W}_s - \rho \frac{dV}{dt}}_W \quad \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^K \dot{M}_k (p \hat{V})_k}_{\text{crossed out}}$

Note: we can have equivalent energy balance for Molar basis

<u>Mass</u>	<u>Molar</u>
$\dot{M} \left( \frac{v^2}{2} + \psi \right)$	$\dot{N}_m \left( \frac{v^2}{2} + \psi \right)$
$\dot{M}_k \left( \hat{U} + \frac{v^2}{2} + \psi \right)_k$	$\dot{N}_k \left( \underline{H} + m \left( \frac{v^2}{2} + \psi \right) \right)_k$
$M \hat{U}$	$N \underline{U}$

Thus for  $\rightarrow$  differential form energy  
balances

$$\left[ u + M \left( \frac{v^2}{2} + \psi \right) \right]_{t_2} - \left[ u + M \left( \frac{v^2}{2} + \psi \right) \right]_{t_1} =$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^K \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \dot{M}_k \left( \hat{h} + \frac{v^2}{2} + \psi \right)_k dt + \underline{Q} + \underline{W}$$

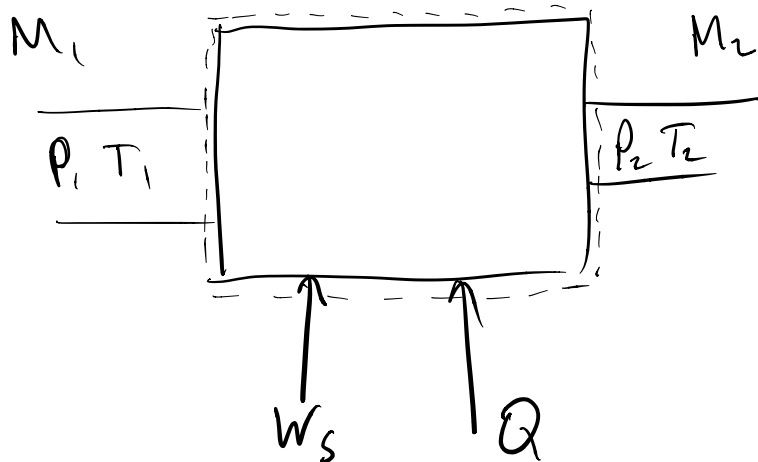
$$Q = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \dot{Q} dt \quad W = W_s - \int_{V(t_1)}^{V(t_2)} P dV$$

$$W_s = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \dot{W}_s dt$$

$$\int_{V(t_1)}^{V(t_2)} P dV = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} P \frac{dV}{dt} dt$$

For BME's — LUAD

For ABE's → Compressor



Do open system analysis →

- 1) Mass balance
- 2) Energy balance

To show that

$$Q + W_s = (\hat{H}_2 - \hat{H}_1) \Delta M$$

where  $\Delta M$  is flow in a  
small time interval.  $t$  to  $t + \Delta t$

1) Take system as compressor

Mass balance on compressor itself,

$$M(t + \Delta t) - M(t) = \int_t^{t+\Delta t} \dot{M}_1 dt + \int_t^{t+\Delta t} \dot{M}_2 dt = 0$$

lets choose  $\Delta t$  so  $\dot{M}_1 \sim \text{constant}$   
 $\dot{M}_2 \sim \text{constant}$ .

$$\dot{M}_1 \Delta t + \dot{M}_2 \Delta t = \Delta M_1 + \Delta M_2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\Delta M_1 = -\Delta M_2 \equiv \Delta M}$$

Energy Balance

$$\left[ u + M \left( \frac{v^2}{2} + \psi \right) \right]_{t_2} - \left[ u + M \left( \frac{v^2}{2} + \psi \right) \right]_{t_1} =$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{streams}} \sum_{k=1}^K \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \dot{M}_k \left( \hat{h} + \frac{v^2}{2} + \psi \right)_k dt + \underline{Q} + \underline{W}$$

$W_s$

1) Steady-flow - Red  $= 0$

2)  $W = W_s - \int_{v(t_1)}^{v(t_2)} P dv \rightarrow$  system boundaries fixed  
Blue

3) kinetic; potential  $= 0$  green

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \dot{M}_1(\hat{H}_1) dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \dot{M}_2(\hat{H}_2) dt + Q + W_s$$

$\hat{H}_1$  is not  
changing in time

$\hat{H}_2$  is not  
changing in  
time

$$0 = \hat{H}_1 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \dot{M}_1 dt + \hat{H}_2 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \dot{M}_2 dt + Q + W_s$$

→ sub in

mass

balance

$$0 = \Delta M_1 \hat{H}_1 + \Delta M_2 \hat{H}_2 + Q + W_s$$

$$\Delta M_1 = -\Delta M_2 \equiv \Delta M$$

$$0 = \Delta M (\hat{H}_1 - \hat{H}_2) + Q + W_s$$

$$\Delta M (\hat{H}_2 - \hat{H}_1) = Q + W_s$$