

Thermodynamics:

Equation Sheets:

Chap 1: number of moles

$$n = \frac{m}{M} \quad \bar{v} = \frac{v}{M}$$

Temperature Conversions:

$$R = 1.8 K \quad F = R - 459.67 \quad C = K - 273.15 \quad F = 1.8 C + 32$$

Chap 2: Energy balance of closed system

Energy Rate balance of close system

$$\Delta U + \Delta KE + \Delta PE = Q - W$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \dot{Q} - \dot{W}$$

Work due to action of a force

Work due to compression of a fluid

$$W = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{V}$$

$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV$$

Kinetic Energy

Gravitational Potential Energy

$$KE = \frac{1}{2} m V^2$$

$$PE = m g z$$

Energy Balance: Power Cycle

Power Cycle Efficiency

$$W_{cycle} = Q_{in} - Q_{out}$$

$$\eta = \frac{W_{cycle}}{Q_{in}}$$

Energy balance: Ref and Heat Pump

Refrigeration COP

Heat Pump COP

$$W_{cycle} + Q_{in} = Q_{out}$$

$$\beta = \frac{Q_{in}}{W_{cycle}}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{Q_{out}}{W_{cycle}}$$

Chap 3: Quality

Polytropic Process

$$x = \frac{m_{vapor}}{m_{liquid} + m_{vapor}}$$

$$v = v_f + x(v_g - v_f)$$

$$u = u_f + x(u_g - u_f)$$

$$h = h_f + x(h_g - h_f)$$

$$p V^N = \text{constant}$$

Ideal Gas Model:

$$p v = R T$$

or

$$p V = m R T$$

or

$$p V = n \bar{R} T$$

$$\Delta U = m \int c_v dT \approx m c_v \Delta T$$

$$\Delta H = m \int c_p dT \approx m c_p \Delta T$$

$$c_p = c_v + R$$

$$c_p = \frac{kR}{k-1}$$

$$c_v = \frac{R}{k-1}$$

Compressibility Model:

$$Z = \frac{p \bar{v}}{RT} = \frac{p v}{RT} \quad p_R = \frac{p}{p_c} \quad T_R = \frac{T}{T_c} \quad v'_R = \frac{\bar{v}}{RT_c / p_c}$$

Chap 4: Continuity Equation:

$$\dot{m} = \frac{A V}{v} = \frac{\dot{V}}{v}$$

Mass balance for CV:

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \sum_i \dot{m}_i - \sum_e \dot{m}_e$$

Energy Balance for CV

$$\frac{dE_{cv}}{dt} = \dot{Q}_{cv} - \dot{W}_{cv} + \sum_i \dot{m}_i \left(h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} + g z_i \right) - \sum_e \dot{m}_e \left(h_e + \frac{V_e^2}{2} + g z_e \right)$$

Simplified Nozzle/Diffuser model:

$$0 = \left(h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2} \right) - \left(h_e + \frac{V_e^2}{2} \right)$$

Simplified Turbine model:

$$0 = -\dot{W}_{cv} + \dot{m} (h_i - h_e)$$

Simplified Compressor/Pump model

$$0 = -\dot{W}_{cv} + \dot{m} (h_i - h_e)$$

Simplified Throttling model

$$0 = h_i - h_e$$

Simplified Heat Exchanger model

$$0 = \sum_i \dot{m}_i - \sum_e \dot{m}_e \quad 0 = \sum_i \dot{m}_i h_i - \sum_e \dot{m}_e h_e$$

Chap 5: 2nd Law Efficiency

$$\eta_{\max} = 1 - \frac{T_C}{T_H}$$

2nd Law COP

$$\beta_{\max} = \frac{T_C}{T_H - T_C} \quad \gamma_{\max} = \frac{T_H}{T_H - T_C}$$

Clausius Inequality:

$$\oint \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_b = -\sigma_{\text{cycle}}$$

Chap 6: Closed System Entropy Balance

$$S_2 - S_1 = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{\delta Q}{T} \right)_b + \sigma_{\text{cycle}}$$

Closed System Entropy Rate Balance

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \sum \frac{\dot{Q}}{T} + \dot{\sigma}$$

Control Volume Entropy Balance

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \sum \frac{\dot{Q}}{T} + \sum \dot{m}_i s_i - \sum \dot{m}_e s_e + \dot{\sigma}$$

Isentropic Efficiencies:

Turbine

$$\eta_{turbine} = \frac{\dot{W}_{cv} / \dot{m}}{(\dot{W}_{cv} / \dot{m})_s} = \frac{h_1 - h_2}{h_1 - h_{2s}}$$

Nozzle

$$\eta_{nozzle} = \frac{V_2^2 / 2}{(V_2^2 / 2)_s}$$

Compressor/Pump

$$\eta_{compress} = \frac{(-\dot{W}_{cv} / \dot{m})_s}{-\dot{W}_{cv} / \dot{m}} = \frac{h_{2s} - h_1}{h_2 - h_1}$$

Ideal Gas Model Relations:

$$s(T_2, v_2) - s(T_1, v_1) = c_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

$$s(T_2, p_2) - s(T_1, p_1) = c_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1}$$

or

$$s(T_2, p_2) - s(T_1, p_1) = s^o(T_2) - s^o(T_1) - R \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1}$$

Isentropic Ideal Gas relationships (when $s_1 = s_2$)

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{(k-1)/k}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)^{k-1}$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)^k$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{p_{r2}}{p_{r1}}$$

$$\frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{v_{r2}}{v_{r1}}$$
