Ch. 7 Energy Balances

- 1. Forms of Energy
 - a. Internal, Potential, and Kinetic energy
 - b. Heat and Work (Sign convention for both of these)
- 2. Closed system energy balance
 - a. Significance of " Δ " (final minus initial)
 - b. Simplification of energy balance for closed systems
 - c. Work term for closed systems (PV work)
- 3. Open system energy balance
 - a. Significance of " Δ " (out minus in)
 - b. Definition and use of enthalpy
 - c. Shaft work
 - d. Application to problems
- 4. Steam tables
 - a. Saturated conditions (Tables B.3, B.5, B.6, first column in B.7)
 - b. Non-saturated conditions (Table B.7)
- 5. Mechanical Energy Balance
 - a. Bernoulli's equation

Ch. 8 Energy Balances (Non-Reactive Systems)

1. Enthalpy is a state function (path independent)

2.
$$\dot{Q} = \sum_{out} \dot{n}_i \hat{H}_i - \sum_{in} \dot{n}_i \hat{H}_i$$

- 3. Inlet-Outlet Enthalpy Table
- 4. Heat Capacities (Table B.2)
- 5. Phase Change (Heat of melting, vaporization) (All columns in Table B.1)
- 6. Special cases (adiabatic, isobaric, isochoric, isentropic)
- 7. P-H diagrams (steam, refrigerants), cycles
- 8. Psychrometric chart (Air-water at 1 atm)
 - a. Definitions (wet bulb temperature, humid volume, absolute vs. relative humidity, dew point, etc.)
 - b. Application to problems (use of dry air balance)
- 9. Skipped -- Heats of Mixing

Ch. 9 Energy Balances (Reactive Systems)

- 1. Heat of Reaction, Heat of Formation, Heat of Combustion
- 2. Energy Balances
 - a. Path Method: Use ΔH_r method (follow path from reactants to 25°C, then ΔH_r at 25°C, then products up to final temperature)
 - b. In&Out Table: Use $\Delta \hat{H}_i = \Delta \hat{H}_{f,i}^0 + \int_{25^{\circ}C}^T C_{p,i} dT$ and construct table of inlet and outlet enthalpies (but ΔH_r not formally used)
- 3. Applications
 - a. Combustion
 - b. Adiabatic flame temperature

Ch. 10 Transient Material Balances

- 1. General balance equation
- 2. Applications to both overall mass/moles and/or species (we will not cover energy here)

Competency Expectations

- Students will be able to calculate the work of pumps, turbines, and/or compressors.
- Students will be able to set up and solve steady state energy balances (1st law of thermodynamics) for closed and open systems.
- Students will be able to set up and solve transient mass balances.
- Students will understand and be able to apply the concepts of heat capacity, latent heat, heat of reaction, heat of combustion, and heat of formation.
- Students will be able to calculate internal energy & enthalpy at system conditions assuming ideal behavior.

Things to write on your 8.5 x11 sheet (both sides):

- Energy balance for open and closed systems
- How to get U from H or ΔU from ΔH
- General balance (accumulation = in out ...)
- Mechanical Energy equation and Bernoulli's equation
- Definition of heat capacity
- Calculation of specific enthalpy from heat of formation and enthalpy
- Calculation of C_v from C_p
- $\dot{m} = \rho A v = \rho \dot{V}$
- Path method for energy balance (using ΔH_{rxn})
- Out-In table method for energy balance
- High vs. low heating value
- Transient material balance equations