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### Lecture Slides By Mehmet Kanoglu

4 11–1 INTRODUCTION Fluid flow over solid bodies frequentlyoccurs in practice, and it is responsiblefor numerous physical phenomena such as •the drag forceacting on automobiles,power lines, trees, and

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2 A 1 : 46.6 scale model of an Arleigh Burke classU.S. Navy fleet destroyer being tested in the 100-m long towing tank at the University oflowa.

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2 Steady swimming of the jellyfish Aurelia aurita.Fluorescent dye placed directly upstream of theanimal is drawn underneath the bell as the bodyrelaxes and forms vortex rings below the animalas the

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3 THE REVERSED CARNOT CYCLE Both COPs increase as the difference between the two temperatures decreases, that is, as T L rises or T H falls. The reversed Carnot cycle is the most efficient refrig. cycle operating between T L and T H

**CHAPTER 11 REFRIGERATION CYCLES - KSU**

h =h(T ) since water vapor is an ideal gas For water. h. g = 2500.9 kJ/kg at 0°C . c. p,avg = 1.82 kJ/kg · °C at 10 to 50°C range

**Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS**

5 The velocity distribution (and thus flow) in open channels is, in general, three-dimensional. Since the average velocity varies only with streamwise distance x, V is a one-dimensionalvariable.

**Chapter 13 OPEN-CHANNEL FLOW - KOCW**

Energy balance when sign convention is used:(i.e., heat input and work output are positive; heat output and work input are negative).. Various forms of the first-law relation for closed systems when sign convention is used. The first law cannot be proven mathematically, but no process in nature is known to have violated the first law, and this should be taken as sufficient proof.

**Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS**

4 A system delivers the maximum possible work as it undergoes a reversible process from the specified initial state to the state of its environment, that is, the dead state. This represents the

useful work potential of the system at the specified state and is called exergy. Exergy represents the upper limit on the amount of work a device can deliver without

**CHAPTER 8 EXERGY - KSU**

The ideal cycles are internally reversible, but, unlike the Carnot cycle, theyare not necessarily externally reversible. Therefore, the thermal efficiency of an ideal cycle, in general, isless than that of a totally reversible cycle operating between

**Chapter 9 GAS POWER CYCLES - Universiti Tenaga Nasional**

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**Thermodynamics Chapter 1 (Introduction)**

Objectives. Evaluate the performance of gas power cycles for which the working fluid remains a gas throughout the entire cycle. Analyze vapor power cycles in which the working fluid is alternately vaporized and condensed.

**Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS**

INTRODUCTION. If we take the entire room—including the air and the refrigerator (or fan)—as the system, which is an adiabatic closed system since the room is well-sealed and well-insulated, the only energy interaction involved is the electrical energy crossing the system boundary and entering the room.

**Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS**

THERMAL ENERGY RESERVOIRS. A hypothetical body with a relatively large . thermal energy capacity (mass x specific heat) that can supply or absorb finite amounts of heat without undergoing

any change in temperature is called a

**Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS**

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**Docfoc.com-Chapter 10 VAPOR AND COMBINED POWER CYCLES ...**

CONSERVATION OF MASS. Conservation of mass: Mass, like energy, is a conserved property, and it cannot be created or destroyed during a process. Closed systems

**Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS**

Lecture slides by Mehmet Kanoglu, Fluid Mechanics: Fundamentals and Applications 3rd Edition Yunus A. Cengel, John M. Cimbala McGraw-Hill, 2014 3. Frank P. Incropera, Theodore l. Bergman, Adrienne S. Lavine, and David P Dewitt, fundamental of Heat and Mass Transfer, 7th edition 4.

**Uppload chap 5 convection heat trasnfer**

The ideal cycles are internally reversible, but, unlike the Carnot cycle, theyare not necessarily externally reversible.. Therefore, the thermal efficiency of an ideal cycle, in general, isless than that of a totally reversible cycle operating between the sametemperature limits.

**Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS**

Isentropic stagnation state:When the stagnation process is reversible as well as adiabatic (i.e., isentropic). The stagnation processes are often approximated to be isentropic, and the isentropic stagnation properties are simply referred to as stagnation properties.

**Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS**

SPECIFIC ENERGY The specific energy reaches a minimum value Es, minat some intermediate point, called the critical point, characterized by the critical depth yc and critical velocity Vc. The minimum specific energy is also called the critical energy.

**Specific Energy Hydraulic Jump - redac.eng.usm.my**

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