the industry standard

power engineering
TRAINING SYSTEMS

Handbook of Formulae and Physical Constants

For The Use Of Students And Examination Candidates

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Approved by the Interprovincial Power Engineering Curriculum Committee and the Provincial Chief Inspectors' Association's Committee for the standardization of Power Engineer's Examinations n Canada.

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Names in the Metric System

VALUE	EXPONENT	SYMBOL	PREFIX
1 000 000 000 000	10^{12}	T	tera
1 000 000 000	10^{9}	G	giga
1 000 000	10^{6}	M	mega
1 000	10^{3}	k	kilo
100	10^{2}	h	hecto
10	10^{1}	da	deca
0.1	10^{-1}	d	deci
0.01	10^{-2}	c	centi
0.001	10^{-3}	m	milli
0.000 001	10^{-6}	μ	micro
0.000 000 001	10^{-9}	n	nano
0.000 000 000 001	10^{-12}	p	pico

Conversion Chart for Metric Units

To Convert

	To Milli-	To Centi-	To Deci-	To Metre, Gram, Litre	To Deca-	To Hecto-	To Kilo-
Kilo-	x 10^{6}	x 10^{5}	x 10^{4}	x 10^{3}	x 10^{2}	x 10^{1}	
Hecto-	x 10^{5}	x 10^{4}	x 10^{3}	x 10^{2}	x 10^{1}		x 10^{-1}
Deca-	x 10^{4}	x 10^{3}	x 10^{2}	x 10^{1}		x 10^{-1}	x 10^{-2}
Metre, Gram, Litre	x 10^{3}	x 10^{2}	x 10^{1}		x 10^{-1}	x 10^{-2}	x 10^{-3}
Deci-	x 10^{2}	x 10^{1}		x 10^{-1}	x 10^{-2}	x 10^{-3}	x 10^{-4}
Centi-	x 10^{1}		x 10^{-1}	x 10^{-2}	x 10^{-3}	x 10^{-4}	x 10^{-5}
Milli-		x 10^{-1}	x 10^{-2}	x 10^{-3}	x 10^{-4}	x 10^{-5}	x 10^{-6}

BASIC UNITS

SI	IMPERIAL
DISTANCE	
1 metre (1 m) = 10 decimetres (10 dm)	12 in. = 1 ft
= 100 centimetres (100 cm)	3 ft = 1 yd
= 1000 millimetres (1000 mm)	5280 ft = 1 mile
	1760 yd = 1 mile
1 decametre (1 dam) = 10 m	
1 hectometre (1 hm) = 100 m	
1 kilometre (1 km) = 1000 m	

Conversions:

1 in. = 25.4 mm
1 ft = 30.48 cm
1 mile = 1.61 km
1 yd = 0.914 m
1 m = 3.28 ft

Area

SI	IMPERIAL
1 sq metre (1 m^2) = 10 000 cm^2	1 ft^2 = 144 $in.^2$
= 1 000 000 mm^2	1 yd^2 = 9 ft^2
	1 sq mile = 640 acre = 1 section
1 sq hectometre (1 hm^2) = 10 000 m^2	
= 1 hectare (1 ha)	
1 sq km (1 km^2) = 1 000 000 m^2	

Conversions:

1 $in.^2$ = 6.45 cm^2 = 645 mm^2
1 m^2 = 10.8 ft^2
1 acre = 0.405 ha
1 sq mile = 2.59 km^2

SI	IMPERIAL

Volume

SI			Imperial		
1 m^3	=	1 000 000 cm^3	1 ft^3	=	1728 in.^{3}
	=	1 x 10^9 mm^3	1 yd^3	=	27 ft^3
1 dm^3	=	1 litre	1(liquid) U.S. gallon	=	231 in.^{3}
1 litre	=	1000 cm^3		=	4 (liquid) quarts
1 mL	=	1 cm^3	1 U.S. barrel (bbl)	=	42 U.S. gal.
1 m^3	=	1000 litres	1 imperial gallon	=	1.2 U.S. gal.

Conversions:

1 in.^{3}	=	16.4 cm^3
1 m^3	=	35.3 ft^3
1 litre	=	61 in.^{3}
1 U.S.gal	=	3.78 litres
1 U.S. bbl	=	159 litres
1 litre/s	=	15.9 U.S. gal/min

Mass and Weight

SI			Imperial		
1 kilogram (1 kg)	=	1000 grams	2000 lb	=	1 ton (short)
1000 kg	=	1 tonne	1 long ton	=	2240 lb

Conversions:

1 kg (on Earth) results in a weight of 2.2 lb

Density

SI:

$$\text{mass density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} \quad \left(\frac{kg}{m^3}\right)$$

Imperial:

$$\text{weight density} = \frac{\text{weight}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{w}{V} \quad \left(\frac{lb}{ft^3}\right)$$

Conversions:

(on Earth) a mass density of $1 \ \frac{kg}{m^3}$ results in a weight density of $0.0623 \ \frac{lb}{ft^3}$

SI	Imperial
RELATIVE DENSITY In SI R.D. is a comparison of mass density to a standard. For solids and liquids the standard is fresh water.	In Imperial the corresponding quantity is **specific gravity**; for solids and liquids a comparison of weight density to that of water.

Conversions:

In both systems the same numbers hold for R.D. as for S.G. since these are equivalent ratios.

RELATIVE DENSITY (SPECIFIC GRAVITY) OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES

Water (fresh)	1.00	Mica	2.9
Water (sea average)	1.03	Nickel	8.6
Aluminum	2.56	Oil (linseed)	0.94
Antimony	6.70	Oil (olive)	0.92
Bismuth	9.80	Oil (petroleum)	0.76-0.86
Brass	8.40	Oil (turpentine)	0.87
Brick	2.1	Paraffin	0.86
Calcium	1.58	Platinum	21.5
Carbon (diamond)	3.4	Sand (dry)	1.42
Carbon (graphite)	2.3	Silicon	2.6
Carbon (charcoal)	1.8	Silver	10.57
Chromium	6.5	Slate	2.1-2.8
Clay	1.9	Sodium	0.97
Coal	1.36-1.4	Steel (mild)	7.87
Cobalt	8.6	Sulphur	2.07
Copper	8.77	Tin	7.3
Cork	0.24	Tungsten	19.1
Glass (crown)	2.5	Wood (ash)	0.75
Glass (flint)	3.5	Wood (beech)	0.7-0.8
Gold	19.3	Wood (ebony)	1.1-1.2
Iron (cast)	7.21	Wood (elm)	0.66
Iron (wrought)	7.78	Wood (lignum-vitae)	1.3
Lead	11.4	Wood (oak)	0.7-1.0
Magnesium	1.74	Wood (pine)	0.56
Manganese	8.0	Wood (teak)	0.8
Mercury	13.6	Zinc	7.0

Greek Alphabet

Alpha	α	Iota	ι	Rho	ρ
Beta	β	Kappa	κ	Sigma	Σ, σ
Gamma	γ	Lambda	λ	Tau	τ
Delta	Δ	Mu	μ	Upsilon	υ
Epsilon	ε	Nu	ν	Phi	Φ, ϕ
Zeta	ζ	Xi	ξ	Kai	χ
Eta	η	Omicron	Ο	Psi	ψ
Theta	θ	Pi	π	Omega	Ω, ω

MATHEMATICAL FORMULAE

Algebra

1. Expansion Formulae

$$(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

$$(x - y)^2 = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x - y)\ (x + y)$$

$$(x + y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$$

$$x^3 + y^3 = (x + y)\ (x^2 - xy + y^2)$$

$$(x - y)^3 = x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 - y^3$$

$$x^3 - y^3 = (x - y)\ (x^2 + xy + y^2)$$

2. Quadratic Equation

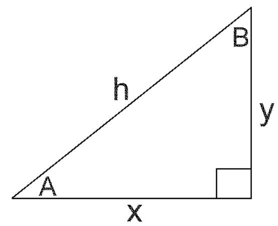
If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$,

Then $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Trigonometry

1. Basic Ratios

$$\text{Sin } A = \frac{y}{h}, \qquad \cos A = \frac{x}{h}, \qquad \tan A = \frac{y}{x}$$



2. Pythagoras' Law

$$x^2 + y^2 = h^2$$

3. Trigonometric Function Values

Sin is positive from 0° to 90° and positive from 90° to 180°

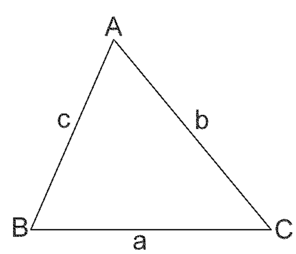
Cos is positive from 0° to 90° and negative from 90° to 180°

Tan is positive from 0° to 90° and negative from 90° to 180°

4. Solution of Triangles

a. Sine Law

$$\frac{a}{\text{Sin } A} = \frac{b}{\text{Sin } B} = \frac{c}{\text{Sin } C}$$



b. Cosine Law

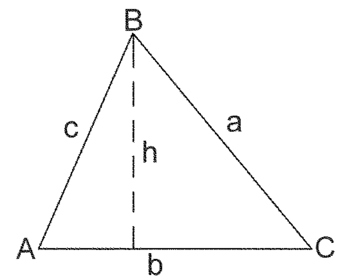
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2\,ab \text{ Cos } C$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2\,bc \text{ Cos } A$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2\,ac \text{ Cos } B$$

Geometry

1. Areas of Triangles



a. All Triangles

$$\text{Area} = \frac{\text{base x perpendicular height}}{2}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{bc \text{ Sin } A}{2} = \frac{ab \text{ Sin } C}{2} = \frac{ac \text{ Sin } B}{2}$$

and,

$$\text{Area} = \sqrt{s\,(s - a)\,(s - b)\,(s - c)}$$

where, s is half the sum of the sides, or $s = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$

b. Equilateral Triangles

Area = 0.433 x side^2

2. Circumference of a Circle

$C = \pi d$

3. Area of a Circle

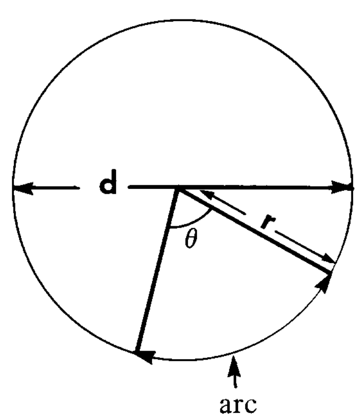
$$A = \pi r^2 = \frac{\text{circumference x r}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 = 0.7854 d^2$$

4. Area of a Sector of a Circle

$$A = \frac{\text{arc x r}}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{\theta°}{360} \text{ x } \pi\, r^2 \qquad (\theta = \text{angle in degrees})$$

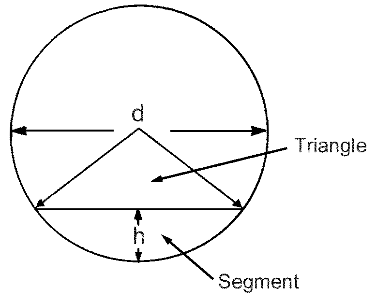
$$A = \frac{\theta° r^2}{2} \qquad (\theta = \text{angle in radians})$$



5. Area of a Segment of a Circle

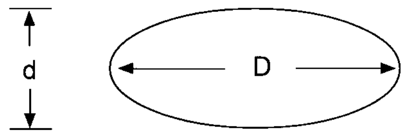
A = area of sector – area of triangle

Also approximate area = $\frac{4}{3}h^2\sqrt{\frac{d}{h} - 0.608}$



6. Ellipse

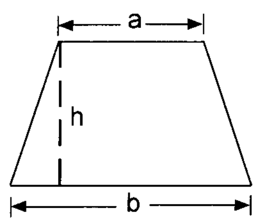
$A = \frac{\pi}{4}Dd$



Approx. circumference = $\pi\frac{(D + d)}{2}$

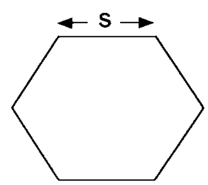
7. Area of Trapezoid

$A = \left(\frac{a + b}{2}\right)h$



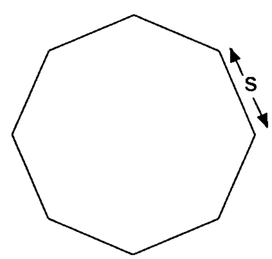
8. Area of Hexagon

$A = 2.6s^2$ where s is the length of one side



9. Area of Octagon

$A = 4.83s^2$ where s is the length of one side

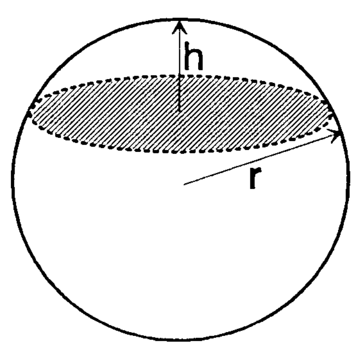


10. Sphere

Total surface area $A = 4\pi r^2$

Surface area of segment $A_s = \pi dh$

Volume $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$



Volume of segment

$V_s = \frac{\pi h^2}{3}(3r - h)$

$V_s = \frac{\pi h}{6}(h^2 + 3a^2)$ where a = radius of segment base

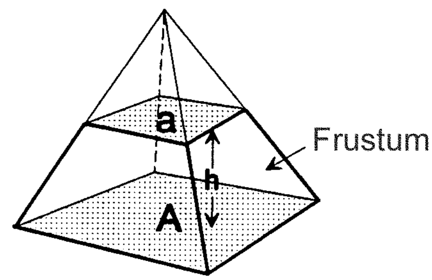
11. Volume of a Cylinder

$V = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 L$ where L is cylinder length

12. Pyramid

Volume

$V = \frac{1}{3}$ base area x perpendicular height

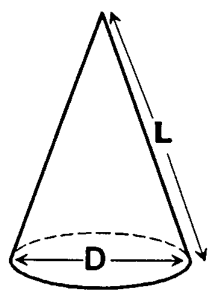


Volume of frustum

$V_F = \frac{h}{3}(A + a + \sqrt{Aa})$ where h is the perpendicular height, A and a are areas as shown

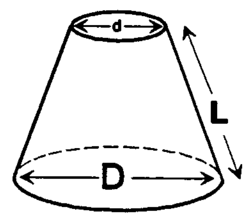
13. Cone

Area of curved surface of cone:



$A = \frac{\pi DL}{2}$

Area of curved surface of frustum



$A_F = \frac{\pi (D + d)L}{2}$

Volume of cone:

$V = \frac{\text{base area} \times \text{perpendicular height}}{3}$

Volume of frustum:

$V_F = \frac{\text{perpendicular height} \times \pi (R^2 + r^2 + Rr)}{3}$

APPLIED MECHANICS

Scalar - a property described by a magnitude only

Vector - a property described by a magnitude and a direction

Velocity - vector property equal to $\frac{\text{displacement}}{\text{time}}$

The magnitude of velocity may be referred to as **speed**

In SI the basic unit is $\frac{m}{s}$, in Imperial $\frac{ft}{s}$

Other common units are $\frac{km}{h}$, $\frac{mi}{h}$

Conversions: $1\frac{m}{s} = 3.28\frac{ft}{s}$

$$1\frac{km}{h} = 0.621\frac{mi}{h}$$

Speed of sound in dry air is 331 $\frac{m}{s}$ at 0°C and increases by about 0.61 $\frac{m}{s}$ for each °C rise

Speed of light in vacuum equals $3 \times 10^8 \frac{m}{s}$

Acceleration - vector property equal to $\frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time}}$

In SI the basic unit is $\frac{m}{s^2}$, in Imperial $\frac{ft}{s^2}$

Conversion: $1\frac{m}{s^2} = 3.28\frac{ft}{s^2}$

Acceleration due to gravity, symbol "g", is 9.81 $\frac{m}{s^2}$ or 32.2 $\frac{ft}{s^2}$

LINEAR VELOCITY AND ACCELERATION

u initial velocity
v final velocity
t elapsed time
s displacement
a acceleration

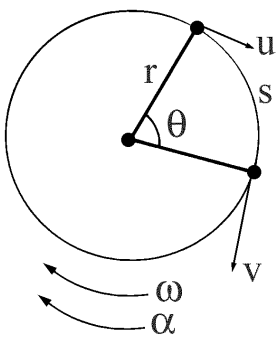
$$v = u + at$$

$$s = \left(\frac{v + u}{2}\right)t$$

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2\,as$$

Angular Velocity and Acceleration



θ angular displacement (radians)
ω angular velocity (radians/s); ω_1 = initial, ω_2 = final
α angular acceleration (radians/s^2)

$$\omega_2 = \omega_1 + \alpha t$$

$$\theta = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} \times t$$

$$\theta = \omega_1 t + \tfrac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\omega_2^2 = \omega_1^2 + 2 \alpha \theta$$

linear displacement, $s = r\,\theta$
linear velocity, $v = r\,\omega$
linear, or tangential acceleration, $a_T = r\,\alpha$

Tangential, Centripetal and Total Acceleration

Tangential acceleration a_T is due to angular acceleration α

$$a_T = r\alpha$$

Centripetal (Centrifugal) acceleration a_c is due to change in direction only

$$a_c = v^2/r = r\,\omega^2$$

Total acceleration, a, of a rotating point experiencing angular acceleration is the vector sum of a_T and a_c

$$a = a_T + a_c$$

FORCE

Vector quantity, a push or pull which changes the shape and/or motion of an object

In SI the unit of force is the newton, N, defined as a $\frac{\text{kg m}}{\text{s}^2}$

In Imperial the unit of force is the pound lb

Conversion: 9.81 N = 2.2 lb

Weight

The gravitational force of attraction between a mass, m, and the mass of the Earth

In SI weight can be calculated from

$$\text{Weight} = F = mg, \quad \text{where } g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$$

In Imperial, the mass of an object (rarely used), in slugs, can be calculated from the known weight in pounds

$$m = \frac{\text{Weight}}{g} \qquad g = 32.2\frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}^2}$$

Newton's Second Law of Motion

An unbalanced force F will cause an object of mass m to accelerate a, according to:

$F = ma$ (Imperial $F = \frac{w}{g} a$, where w is weight)

Torque Equation

$T = I\,\alpha$ where T is the acceleration torque in Nm, I is the moment of inertia in kg m^2 and α is the angular acceleration in radians/s^2

Momentum

Vector quantity, symbol p,

$p = mv$ (Imperial $p = \frac{w}{g}$ v, where w is weight)

in SI unit is $\frac{kg\ m}{s}$

Work

Scalar quantity, equal to the (vector) product of a force and the displacement of an object. In simple systems, where W is work, F force and s distance

$W = F\,s$

In SI the unit of work is the joule, J, or kilojoule, kJ

1 J = 1 Nm

In Imperial the unit of work is the ft-lb

Energy

Energy is the ability to do work, the units are the same as for work; J, kJ, and ft-lb

Kinetic Energy

Energy due to motion

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

In Imperial this is usually expressed as $E_k = \frac{w}{2g}v^2$ where w is weight

Kinetic Energy of Rotation

$$E_R = \frac{1}{2}mk^2\omega^2$$ where k is radius of gyration, ω is angular velocity in rad/s

or

$$E_R = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$$ where $I = mk^2$ is the moment of inertia

CENTRIPETAL (CENTRIFUGAL) FORCE

$$F_C = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$ where r is the radius

or

$$F_C = m\,\omega^2\,r$$ where ω is angular velocity in rad/s

Potential Energy

Energy due to position in a force field, such as gravity

$$E_p = m\,g\,h$$

In Imperial this is usually expressed $E_p = w\,h$ where w is weight, and h is height above some specified datum

Thermal Energy

In SI the common units of thermal energy are J, and kJ, (and kJ/kg for specific quantities)

In Imperial, the units of thermal energy are British Thermal Units (Btu)

Conversions: 1 Btu = 1055 J
1 Btu = 778 ft-lb

Electrical Energy

In SI the units of electrical energy are J, kJ and kilowatt hours kWh. In Imperial, the unit of electrical energy is the kWh

Conversions: 1 kWh = 3600 kJ
1 kWh = 3412 Btu = 2.66×10^6 ft-lb

Power

A scalar quantity, equal to the rate of doing work

In SI the unit is the Watt W (or kW)

$$1\ \text{W} = 1\frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}}$$

In Imperial, the units are:

Mechanical Power - $\frac{\text{ft}-\text{lb}}{\text{s}}$, horsepower h.p.

Thermal Power - $\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{s}}$

Electrical Power - W, kW, or h.p.

Conversions: 746 W = 1 h.p.

$1\ \text{h.p.} = 550\ \frac{\text{ft}-\text{lb}}{\text{s}}$

$1\ \text{kW} = 0.948\ \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{s}}$

Pressure

A vector quantity, force per unit area

In SI the basic units of pressure are pascals Pa and kPa

$$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$

In Imperial, the basic unit is the pound per square inch, psi

Atmospheric Pressure

At sea level atmospheric pressure equals 101.3 kPa or 14.7 psi

Pressure Conversions

1 psi = 6.895 kPa

Pressure may be expressed in standard units, or in units of static fluid head, in both SI and Imperial systems

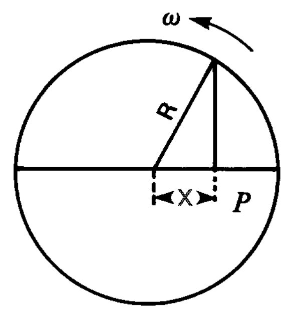
Common equivalencies are:

1 kPa = 0.294 in. mercury = 7.5 mm mercury
1 kPa = 4.02 in. water = 102 mm water
1 psi = 2.03 in. mercury = 51.7 mm mercury
1 psi = 27.7 in. water = 703 mm water
1 m H_2O = 9.81 kPa

Other pressure unit conversions:

1 bar = 14.5 psi = 100 kPa
1 kg/cm^2 = 98.1 kPa = 14.2 psi = 0.981 bar
1 atmosphere (atm) = 101.3 kPa = 14.7 psi

Simple Harmonic Motion



Velocity of P = $\omega\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}\ \frac{m}{s}$

Acceleration of P = ω^2 x m/s^2

The period or time of a complete oscillation = $\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ seconds

General formula for the period of S.H.M.

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\text{displacement}}{\text{acceleration}}}$$

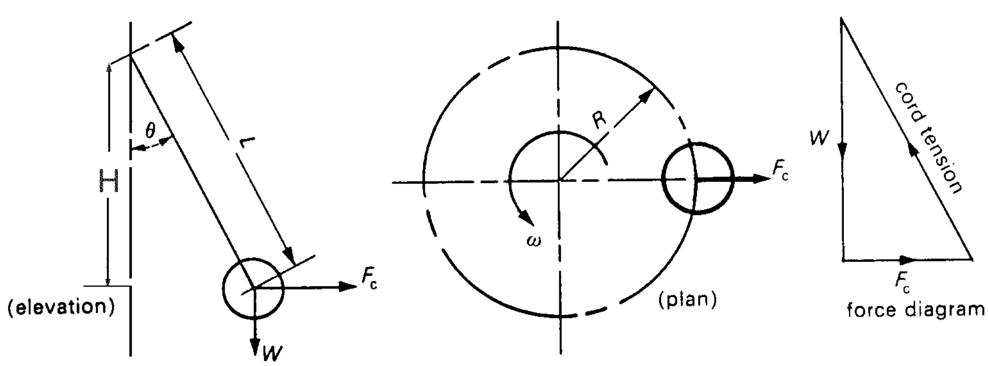
Simple Pendulum

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

T = period or time in seconds for a double swing

L = length in metres

The Conical Pendulum



R/H = tan θ= F_c/W = ω^2 R/g

Lifting Machines

W = load lifted, F = force applied

$$M.A. = \frac{\text{load}}{\text{effort}} = \frac{W}{F}$$

$$V.R.\ (\text{velocity ratio}) = \frac{\text{effort distance}}{\text{load distance}}$$

$$\eta = \text{efficiency} = \frac{M.A.}{V.R.}$$

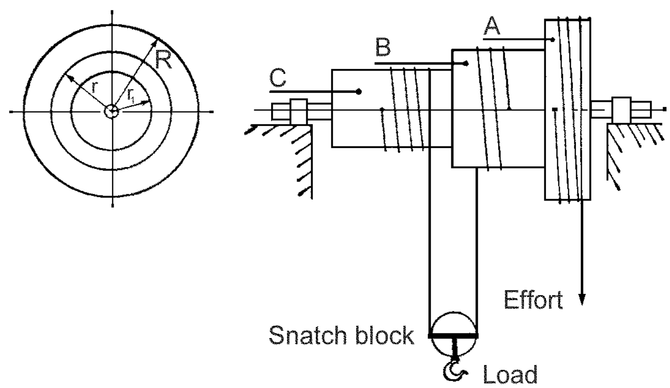
1. Lifting Blocks

V.R. = number of rope strands supporting the load block

2. Wheel & Differential Axle

$$\text{Velocity ratio} = \frac{2\pi R}{\frac{2\pi(r - r_1)}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2R}{r - r_1}\ \underline{2\ R}$$



Or, using diameters instead of radii,

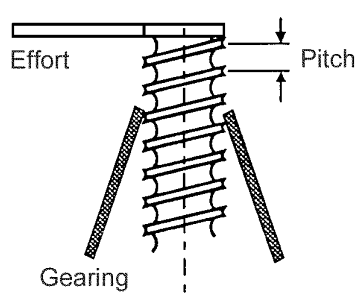
$$\text{Velocity ratio} = \frac{2D}{(d - d_1)}$$

3. Inclined Plane

$$V.R. = \frac{\text{length}}{\text{height}}$$

4. Screw Jack

$$V.R. = \frac{\text{circumference of leverage}}{\text{pitch of thread}}$$



Indicated Power

I.P. = P_m A L N where I.P. is power in W, P_m is mean or "average" effective pressure in Pa, A is piston area in m^2, L is length of stroke in m and N is number of power strokes per second

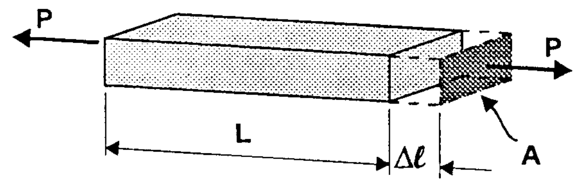
Brake Power

B.P. = Tω where B.P. is brake power in W, T is torque in Nm and ω is angular velocity in radian/second

STRESS, STRAIN and MODULUS OF ELASTICITY

$$\text{Direct stress} = \frac{\text{load}}{\text{area}} = \frac{P}{A}$$

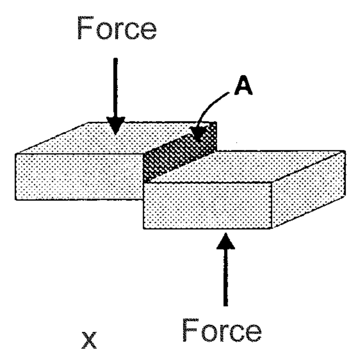
$$\text{Direct strain} = \frac{\text{extension}}{\text{original length}} = \frac{\Delta\ell}{L}$$



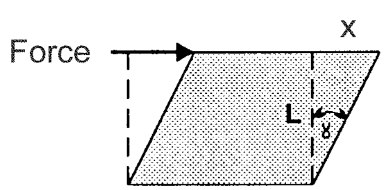
Modulus of elasticity

$$E = \frac{\text{direct stress}}{\text{direct strain}} = \frac{P/A}{\Delta\ell / L} = \frac{PL}{A\Delta\ell}$$

$$\text{Shear stress } \tau = \frac{\text{force}}{\text{area under shear}}$$



$$\text{Shear strain} = \frac{x}{L}$$



Modulus of rigidity

$$G = \frac{\text{shear stress}}{\text{shear strain}}$$

General Torsion Equation (Shafts of circular cross-section)

$$\frac{T}{J} = \frac{\tau}{r} = \frac{G\,\theta}{L}$$

1. For Solid Shaft

$$J = \frac{\pi}{2} r^4 = \frac{\pi d^4}{32}$$

2. For Hollow Shaft

$$J = \frac{\pi}{2}(r_1^4 - r_2^4)$$

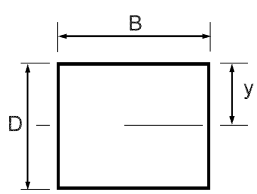
$$= \frac{\pi}{32}(d_1^4 - d_2^4)$$

T = torque or twisting moment in newton metres
J = polar second moment of area of cross-section about shaft axis.
τ = shear stress at outer fibres in pascals
r = radius of shaft in metres
G = modulus of rigidity in pascals
θ = angle of twist in radians
L = length of shaft in metres
d = diameter of shaft in metres

Relationship Between Bending Stress and External Bending Moment

$$\frac{M}{I} = \frac{\sigma}{y} = \frac{E}{R}$$

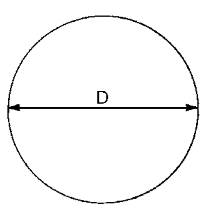
1. For Rectangle



$$I = \frac{BD^3}{12}$$

M = external bending moment in newton metres
I = second moment of area in m^4
σ = bending stress at outer fibres in pascals
y = distance from centroid to outer fibres in metres
E = modulus of elasticity in pascals
R = radius of currative in metres

2. For Solid Shaft



$$I = \frac{\pi D^4}{64}$$

THERMODYNAMICS

Temperature Scales

$$°C = \frac{5}{9}(°F - 32) \qquad °F = \frac{9}{5}°C + 32$$

°R = °F + 460 (R Rankine)   K = °C + 273 (K Kelvin)

Sensible Heat Equation

$$Q = mc\Delta T$$

m is mass
c is specific heat
ΔT is temperature change

Latent Heat

Latent heat of fusion of ice	=	335 kJ/kg
Latent heat of steam from and at 100°C	=	2257 kJ/kg
1 tonne of refrigeration	=	335 000 kJ/day
	=	233 kJ/min

Gas Laws

1. Boyle's Law

When gas temperature is constant

$$PV = \text{constant or}$$

$$P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$$

where P is absolute pressure and V is volume

2. Charles' Law

When gas pressure is constant, $\frac{V}{T} = \text{constant}$

or $\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$, where V is volume and T is absolute temperature

3. **Gay-Lussac's Law**

When gas volume is constant, $\frac{P}{T}$ = constant

Or $\frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2}$, where P is absolute pressure and T is absolute temperature

4. **General Gas Law**

$$\frac{P_1V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2V_2}{T_2} = \text{constant}$$

P V = m R T where P = absolute pressure (kPa)
V = volume (m^3)
T = absolute temp (K)
m = mass (kg)
R = characteristic constant (kJ/kgK)

Also

$PV = nR_oT$ where P = absolute pressure (kPa)
V = volume (m^3)
T = absolute temperature K
N = the number of kmoles of gas
R_o = the universal gas constant 8.314 kJ/kmol/K

SPECIFIC HEATS OF GASES

GAS	Specific Heat at Constant Pressure kJ/kgK or kJ/kg ^oC	Specific Heat at Constant Volume kJ/kgK or kJ/kg ^oC	Ratio of Specific Heats $\gamma = c_p / c_v$
Air	1.005	0.718	1.40
Ammonia	2.060	1.561	1.32
Carbon Dioxide	0.825	0.630	1.31
Carbon Monoxide	1.051	0.751	1.40
Helium	5.234	3.153	1.66
Hydrogen	14.235	10.096	1.41
Hydrogen Sulphide	1.105	0.85	1.30
Methane	2.177	1.675	1.30
Nitrogen	1.043	0.745	1.40
Oxygen	0.913	0.652	1.40
Sulphur Dioxide	0.632	0.451	1.40

Efficiency of Heat Engines

Carnot Cycle $\eta = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$ where T_1 and T_2 are absolute temperatures of heat source and sink

Air Standard Efficiencies

1. **Spark Ignition Gas and Oil Engines (Constant Volume Cycle or Otto Cycle)**

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{1}{r_v^{(\gamma - 1)}} \quad \text{where } r_V = \text{compression ratio} = \frac{\text{cylinder volume}}{\text{clearance volume}}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\text{specific heat (constant pressure)}}{\text{specific heat (constant volume)}}$$

2. **Diesel Cycle**

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{(R^{\gamma} - 1)}{r_v^{\gamma - 1}\, \gamma(R - 1)}$$

where r = ratio of compression

R = ratio of cut-off volume to clearance volume

3. **High Speed Diesel (Dual-Combustion) Cycle**

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{k\beta^{\gamma} - 1}{r_v^{\gamma - 1}\left[(k - 1) + \gamma k(\beta - 1)\right]}$$

where $r_v = \frac{\text{cylinder volume}}{\text{clearance volume}}$

$$k = \frac{\text{absolute pressue at end of constant V heating (combustion)}}{\text{absolute pressue at beginning of constant V combustion}}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\text{volume at end of constant P heating (combustion)}}{\text{clearance volume}}$$

4. **Gas Turbines (Constant Pressure or Brayton Cycle)**

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{1}{r_p^{\left(\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}\right)}}$$

where r_p = pressure ratio = $\dfrac{\text{compressor discharge pressure}}{\text{compressor intake pressure}}$

THERMODYNAMIC EQUATIONS FOR PERFECT GASES (Non_Flow Processes)

Name of Process	Value of n	$P-V-T$ Relationships			Heat Added ${}_1Q_2$ kJ	Work Done ${}_1W_2$ kJ	Change In Internal Energy $U_2 - U_1$ kJ	Change In Enthalpy $H_2 - H_1$ kJ	Change In Entropy $S_2 - S_1$ kJ/K
		$P-V$	$T-P$	$T-V$					
Constant Volume V = Const.	∞	——	$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{P_1}{P_2}$	——	$mc_v(T_2 - T_1)$	0	$mc_v(T_2 - T_1)$	$mc_p(T_2 - T_1)$	$mc_v \log_e \frac{T_2}{T_1}$
Constant Pressure P = Const.	0	——	——	$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{V_1}{V_2}$	$mc_p(T_2 - T_1)$	$P(V_2 - V_1)$	$mc_v(T_2 - T_1)$	$mc_p(T_2 - T_1)$	$mc_p \log_e \frac{T_2}{T_1}$
Isothermal T = Const.	1	$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{V_2}{V_1}$	——	——	$mRT \log_e \frac{P_1}{P_2}$	$mRT \log_e \frac{P_1}{P_2}$	0	0	$mR \log_e \frac{P_1}{P_2}$
Isentropic* S = Const.	γ	$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{\gamma}$	$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}$	$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{\gamma-1}$	0	$mc_v(T_1 - T_2)$	$mc_v(T_2 - T_1)$	$mc_p(T_2 - T_1)$	0
Polytropic PV^n = Const.	n	$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{n}$	$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}$	$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{n-1}$	$mc_n(T_2 - T_1)$	$\frac{mR}{n-1}(T_1 - T_2)$	$mc_v(T_2 - T_1)$	$mc_p(T_2 - T_1)$	$mc_n \log_e \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

*Can be used for reversible adiabatic processes

c_v = Specific heat at constant volume, kJ/kgK
c_p = Specific heat at constant pressure, kJ/kgK
c_n = Specific heat for a polytropic process = $c_v \left(\frac{\gamma - n}{1 - n}\right)$ kJ/kgK
H = Enthalpy, kJ
γ = Isentropic exponent, c_p/c_v
n = Polytropic exponent
P = Pressure, kPa

R = Gas content, kJ/kgK
S = Entropy, kJ/K
T = Absolute temperature, K = 273 + °C
U = Internal energy, kJ
V = Volume, m^3
m = Mass of gas, kg

Heat Transfer by Conduction

$$Q = \frac{\lambda A t \Delta T}{d}$$

where Q = heat transferred in joules

λ = thermal conductivity or coeficient of heat transfer in $\frac{J \times m}{m^2 \times s \times °C}$ or $\frac{W}{m \times °C}$

A = area in m^2

t = time in seconds

ΔT = temperature difference between surfaces in °C

d = thickness of layer in m

COEFFICIENTS OF THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

Material	**Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity W/m °C**
Air	0.025
Aluminum	206
Brass	104
Brick	0.6
Concrete	0.85
Copper	380
Cork	0.043
Felt	0.038
Glass	1.0
Glass, fibre	0.04
Iron, cast	70
Plastic, cellular	0.04
Steel	60
Wood	0.15
Wallboard, paper	0.076

Thermal Expansion of Solids

Increase in length = $L\,\alpha\,(T_2 - T_1)$

where L = original length

α = coefficient of linear expansion

$(T_2 - T_1)$ = rise in temperature

Increase in volume = $V\,\beta\,(T_2 - T_1)$

Where V = original volume

β = coefficient of volumetric expansion

$(T_2 - T_1)$ = rise in temperature

coefficient of volumetric expansion = coefficient of linear expansion x 3

$$\beta = 3\alpha$$

SPECIFIC HEAT and LINEAR EXPANSION OF SOLIDS

Solid	Mean Specific Heat between 0^oC and 100^oC kJ/kgK or kJ/kg ^oC	Coefficient of Linear Expansion between 0^oC and 100^oC (Multiply by 10^{-6})	Solid	Mean Specific Heat between 0^oC and 100^oC kJ/kgK or kJ/kg ^oC	Coefficient of Linear Expansion between 0^oC and 100^oC (Multiply by 10^{-6})
Aluminum	0.909	23.8	Iron (cast)	0.544	10.4
Antimony	0.209	17.5	Iron (wrought)	0.465	12.0
Bismuth	0.125	12.4	Lead	0.131	29.0
Brass	0.383	18.4	Nickel	0.452	13.0
Carbon	0.795	7.9	Platinum	0.134	8.6
Cobalt	0.402	12.3	Silicon	0.741	7.8
Copper	0.388	16.5	Silver	0.235	19.5
Glass	0.896	9.0	Steel (mild)	0.494	12.0
Gold	0.130	14.2	Tin	0.230	26.7
Ice (between -20^oC and 0^oC)	2.135	50.4	Zinc	0.389	16.5

SPECIFIC HEAT and VOLUME EXPANSION FOR LIQUIDS

Liquid	Specific Heat (at 20° C) kJ/kgK or kJ/kg° C	Coefficient of Volume Expansion (Multiply by 10^{-4})	Liquid	Specific Heat (at 20°) kJ/kgK or kJ/kg° C	Coefficient of Volume Expansion (Multiply by 10^{-4})
Alcohol (ethyl)	2.470	11.0	Olive Oil	1.633	
Ammonia	0.473		Petroleum	2.135	
Benzine	1.738	12.4	Gasoline	2.093	12.0
Carbon Dioxide	3.643	1.82	Turpentine	1.800	9.4
Mercury	0.139	1.80	Water	4.183	3.7

Chemical Heating Value of a Fuel

$$\text{Chemical Heating Value MJ per kg of fuel} = 33.7\ C + 144\left(H_2 - \frac{O_2}{8}\right) + 9.3\ S$$

C is the mass of carbon per kg of fuel
H_2 is the mass of hydrogen per kg of fuel
O_2 is the mass of oxygen per kg of fuel
S is the mass of sulphur per kg of fuel

Theoretical Air Required to Burn Fuel

$$\text{Air (kg per kg of fuel)} = \left[\frac{8}{3}C + 8\left(H_2 - \frac{O_2}{8}\right) + S\right]\frac{100}{23}$$

Air Supplied from Analysis of Flue Gases

$$\text{Air in kg per kg of fuel} = \frac{N_2}{33\ (CO_2 + CO)} \times C$$

C is the percentage of carbon in fuel by mass
N_2 is the percentage of nitrogen in flue gas by volume
CO_2 is the percentage of carbon dioxide in flue gas by volume
CO is the percentage of carbon monoxide in flue gas by volume

Boiler Formulae

$$\text{Equivalent evaporation} = \frac{\dot{m}_s\ (h_1 - h_2)}{2257\ \text{kJ/kg}}$$

$$\text{Factor of evaporation} = \frac{(h_1 - h_2)}{2257\ \text{kJ/kg}}$$

$$\text{Boiler efficiency} = \frac{\dot{m}_s\ (h_1 - h_2)}{\dot{m}_f\ \text{x calorific value of fuel}}$$

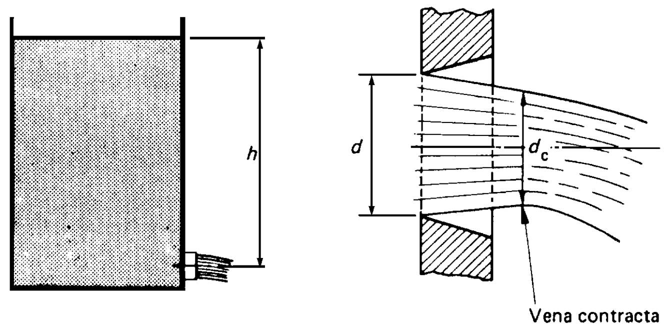
where $\dot{m}_s$ = mass flow rate of steam
h_1 = enthalpy of steam produced in boiler
h_2 = enthalpy of feedwater to boiler
$\dot{m}_f$ = mass flow rate of fuel

FLUID MECHANICS

Discharge from an Orifice

Let A = cross-sectional area of the orifice = $(\pi/4)d^2$
and A_c = cross-sectional area of the jet at the vena conrtacta = $((\pi/4)\, d_c^2$
then A_c = C_cA
or C_c = $\frac{A_c}{A} = \left(\frac{d_c}{d}\right)^2$

where C_c is the coefficient of contraction



At the vena contracta, the volumetric flow rate Q of the fluid is given by

$$Q = \text{area of the jet at the vena contracta} \times \text{actual velocity}$$
$$= A_c v$$
$$\text{or } Q = C_c A C_v \sqrt{2gh}$$

The coefficients of contraction and velocity are combined to give the coefficient of discharge, C_d

$$\text{i.e. } C_d = C_c C_v$$
$$\text{and } Q = C_d A \sqrt{2gh}$$

Typically, values for C_d vary between 0.6 and 0.65

Circular orifice: $Q = 0.62\, A \sqrt{2gh}$

Where Q = flow (m^3/s) A = area (m^2) h = head (m)

Rectangular notch: $Q = 0.62\, (B \times H)\, \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2gh}$

Where B = breadth (m) H = head (m above sill)

Triangular Right Angled Notch: $Q = 2.635\, H^{5/2}$

Where H = head (m above sill)

Bernoulli's Theory

$$H = h + \frac{P}{w} + \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

H = total head (metres)
h = height above datum level (metres)
P = pressure (N/m^2 or Pa)
w = force of gravity on 1 m^3 of fluid (N)
v = velocity of water (metres per second)

Loss of Head in Pipes Due to Friction

$$\text{Loss of head in metres} = f\frac{L}{d}\,\frac{v^2}{2g}$$

L = length in metres
d = diameter in metres
v = velocity of flow in metres per second
f = constant value of 0.01 in large pipes to 0.02 in small pipes

> **Note:** This equation is expressed in some textbooks as
> $\text{Loss} = 4f\frac{L}{d}\,\frac{v^2}{2g}$ where the f values range from 0.0025 to 0.005

Actual Pipe Dimensions

Schedule 40 (SI Units)

Nominal Pipe Size (in)	Outside Diameter (mm)	Inside Diameter (mm)	Wall Thickness (mm)	Flow Area (m^2)
$\frac{1}{8}$	10.3	6.8	1.73	3.660×10^{-5}
$\frac{1}{4}$	13.7	9.2	2.24	6.717×10^{-5}
$\frac{3}{8}$	17.1	12.5	2.31	1.236×10^{-4}
$\frac{1}{2}$	21.3	15.8	2.77	1.960×10^{-4}
$\frac{3}{4}$	26.7	20.9	2.87	3.437×10^{-4}
1	33.4	26.6	3.38	5.574×10^{-4}
$1\frac{1}{4}$	42.2	35.1	3.56	9.653×10^{-4}
$1\frac{1}{2}$	48.3	40.9	3.68	1.314×10^{-3}
2	60.3	52.5	3.91	2.168×10^{-3}
$2\frac{1}{2}$	73.0	62.7	5.16	3.090×10^{-3}
3	88.9	77.9	5.49	4.768×10^{-3}
$3\frac{1}{2}$	101.6	90.1	5.74	6.381×10^{-3}
4	114.3	102.3	6.02	8.213×10^{-3}
5	141.3	128.2	6.55	1.291×10^{-2}
6	168.3	154.1	7.11	1.864×10^{-2}
8	219.1	202.7	8.18	3.226×10^{-2}
10	273.1	254.5	9.27	5.090×10^{-2}
12	323.9	303.2	10.31	7.219×10^{-2}
14	355.6	333.4	11.10	8.729×10^{-2}
16	406.4	381.0	12.70	0.1140
18	457.2	428.7	14.27	0.1443
20	508.0	477.9	15.06	0.1794
24	609.6	574.7	17.45	0.2594

ELECTRICITY

Ohm's Law

$$I = \frac{E}{R}$$

or $$E = IR$$

where I = current (amperes)
E = electromotive force (volts)
R = resistance (ohms)

Conductor Resistivity

$$R = \rho \frac{L}{a}$$

where ρ = specific resistance (or resistivity) (ohm metres, Ω·m)
L = length (metres)
a = area of cross-section (square metres)

Temperature correction

$$R_t = R_o (1 + \alpha t)$$

where R_o = resistance at 0ºC (Ω)
R_t = resistance at tºC (Ω)
α = temperature coefficient which has an average value for copper of 0.004 28 (Ω/ΩºC)

$$R_2 = R_1 \frac{(1 + \alpha t_2)}{(1 + \alpha t_1)}$$

where R_1 = resistance at t_1 (Ω)
R_2 = resistance at t_2 (Ω)

α Values	Ω/ΩºC
copper	0.00428
platinum	0.00385
nickel	0.00672
tungsten	0.0045
aluminum	0.0040

Dynamo Formulae

Average e.m.f. generated in each conductor = $\frac{2\Phi NpZ}{60c}$

where Z = total number of armature conductors
c = number of parallel paths through winding between positive and negative brushes
where $c = 2$ (wave winding), $c = 2p$ (lap winding)
Φ = useful flux per pole (webers), entering or leaving the armature
p = number of pairs of poles
N = speed (revolutions per minute)

Generator Terminal volts = $E_G - I_aR_a$

Motor Terminal volts = $E_B + I_aR_a$

where E_G = generated e.m.f.
E_B = generated back e.m.f.
I_a = armature current
R_a = armature resistance

Alternating Current

R.M.S. value of sine curve = 0.707 maximum value
Mean value of sine curve = 0.637 maximum value
Form factor of sinusoidal = $\frac{\text{R.M.S. value}}{\text{Mean value}} = \frac{0.707}{0.637} = 1.11$

Frequency of alternator = $\frac{pN}{60}$ cycles per second

Where p = number of pairs of poles
N = rotational speed in r/min

Slip of Induction Motor

$$\frac{\text{Slip speed of field - speed of rotor}}{\text{Speed of field}} \text{ x } 100$$

Inductive Reactance

Reactance of AC circuit (X) = $2\pi fL$ ohms

where L = inductance of circuit (henries)

$$\text{Inductance of an iron cored solenoid} = \frac{1.256T^2\mu A}{L \text{ x } 10^8} \text{ henries}$$

where T = turns on coil
μ = magnetic permeablility of core
A = area of core (square centimetres)
L = length (centimetres)

Capacitance Reactance

$$\text{Capacitance reactance of AC circuit} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} \text{ ohms}$$

where C = capacitance (farads)

$$\text{Total reactance} = \left(2\pi fL - \frac{1}{2\pi fC}\right) \text{ohms}$$

$$\text{Impedence (Z)} = \sqrt{(\text{resistance})^2 + (\text{reactance})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi fL - \frac{1}{2\pi fC})^2} \text{ ohms}$$

Current in AC Circuit

$$\text{Current} = \frac{\text{impressed volts}}{\text{impedance}}$$

Power Factor

$$\text{p.f.} = \frac{\text{true watts}}{\text{volts x amperes}}$$

also p.f. = cos Φ, where Φ is the angle of lag or lead

Three Phase Alternators

Star connected

Line voltage = $\sqrt{3}$ x phase voltage

Line current = phase current

Delta connected

Line voltage = phase voltage

Line current = $\sqrt{3}$ x phase current

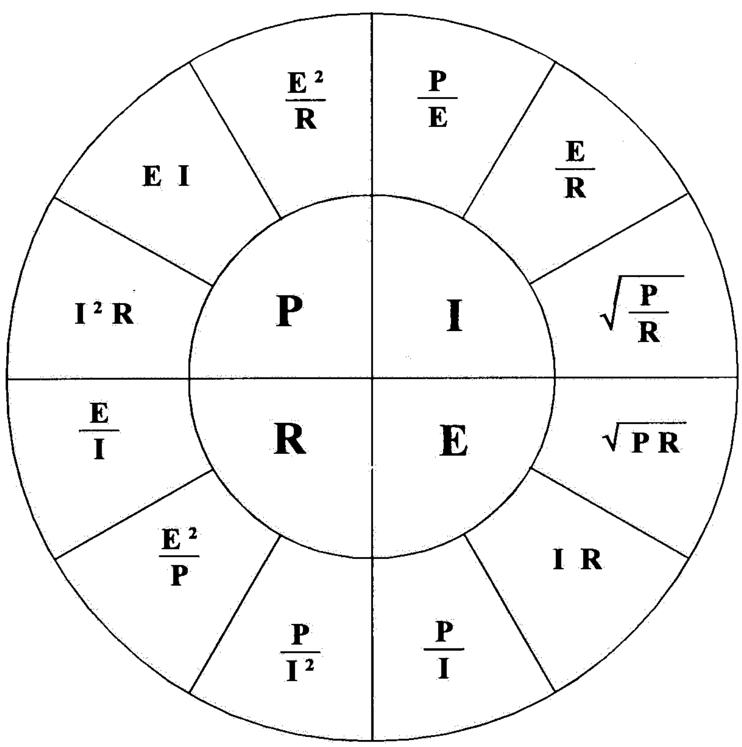
Three phase power

$P = \sqrt{3}\ E_L I_L \cos \Phi$

E_L = line voltage

I_L = line current

cos Φ = power factor



PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

Group	1 IA	2 IIA	3 IIIB	4 IVB	5 VB	6 VIB	7 VIIB	8 VIIIB	9 VIIIB	10 VIIIB	11 IB	12 IIB	13 IIIA	14 IVA	15 VA	16 VIA	17 VIIA	18 VIIIA
	1 H 1.008	Alkaline Earth ↓ Metals															Halogens 4.003 ↓	2 He
	3 Li 6.941	4 Be 9.012											5 B 10.81	6 C 12.01	7 N 14.01	8 O 16.00	9 F 19.00	10 Ne 20.18
	11 Na 22.99	12 Mg 24.31					Transition Metals						13 Al 26.98	14 Si 28.09	15 P 30.97	16 S 32.07	17 Cl 35.45	18 Ar 39.95
Alkali Metals	19 K 39.10	20 Ca 40.08	21 Sc 44.96	22 Ti 47.88	23 V 50.94	24 Cr 52.00	25 Mn 54.94	26 Fe 55.85	27 Co 58.93	28 Ni 58.69	29 Cu 63.55	30 Zn 65.38	31 Ga 69.72	32 Ge 72.59	33 As 74.92	34 Se 78.96	35 Br 79.90	36 Kr 83.80
	37 Rb 85.47	38 Sr 87.62	39 Y 88.91	40 Zr 91.22	41 Nb 92.91	42 Mo 95.94	43 Tc (98)	44 Ru 101.1	45 Rh 102.9	46 Pd 106.4	47 Ag 107.9	48 Cd 112.4	49 In 114.8	50 Sn 118.7	51 Sb 121.8	52 Te 127.6	53 I 126.9	54 Xe 131.3
	55 Cs 132.9	56 Ba 137.3	57 La* 138.9	72 Hf 178.5	73 Ta 180.9	74 W 183.9	75 Re 186.2	76 Os 190.2	77 Ir 192.2	78 Pt 195.1	79 Au 197.0	80 Hg 200.6	81 Ti 204.4	82 Pb 207.2	83 Bi 209.0	84 Po (209)	85 At (210)	86 Rn (222)
	87 Fr (223)	88 Ra 226	89 Ac# (227)	104 Unq	105 Unp	106 Unh	107 Uns	108 Uno	109 Une							metals	↔	nonmetals
				*Lanthanides	58 Ce 140.1	59 Pr 140.9	60 Nd 144.2	61 Pm (145)	62 Sm 150.4	63 Eu 152.0	64 Gd 157.3	65 Tb 158.9	66 Dy 162.5	67 Ho 164.9	68 Er 167.3	69 Tm 168.9	70 Yb 173.0	71 Lu 175.0
				# Actinides	90 Th 232.0	91 Pa (231)	92 U 238.0	93 Np (237)	94 Pu (244)	95 Am (243)	96 Cm (247)	97 Bk (247)	98 Cf (251)	99 Es (252)	100 Fm (257)	101 Md (258)	102 No (259)	103 Lr (260)

Noble Gases

ION NAMES AND FORMULAE

MONATOMIC

Ag^{+}	silver ion
Al^{3+}	aluminum ion
Au^{+} and Au^{2+}	gold ion
Be^{2+}	beryllium ion
Ca^{2+}	calcium ion
Co^{2+} and Co^{3+}	cobalt ion
Cr^{2+} and Cr^{3+}	chromium ion
Cu^{+} and Cu^{2+}	copper ion
Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+}	iron ion
K^{+}	potassium ion
Li^{+}	lithium ion
Mg^{2+}	magnesium ion
Na^{+}	sodium ion
Zn^{2+}	zinc ion

POLYATOMIC

BO_3^{3-}	borate ion
$C_2H_3O_2^{-}$	acetate ion
ClO^{-}	hypochlorite ion
ClO_2^{-}	chlorite ion
ClO_3^{-}	chlorate ion
ClO_4^{-}	perchlorate ion
CN^{-}	cyanide ion
CO_3^{2-}	carbonate ion
$C_2O_4^{2-}$	oxalate ion
CrO_4^{2-}	chromate ion
$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$	dichromate ion
HCO_3^{-}	hydrogen carbonate or bicarbonate ion
H_3O^{+}	hydronium ion
HPO_4^{2-}	hydrogen phosphate ion
$H_2PO_4^{-}$	dihydrogen phosphate ion
HSO_3^{-}	hydrogen sulphite or bisulphite ion
HSO_4^{-}	hydrogen sulphate or bisulphate ion
MnO_4^{-}	permanganate ion
N_3^{-}	azide ion
NH_4^{+}	ammonium ion
NO_2^{-}	nitrite ion
NO_3^{-}	nitrate ion
O_2^{2-}	peroxide ion
OCN^{-}	cyanate ion
OH^{-}	hydroxide ion
PO_3^{3-}	phosphite ion
PO_4^{3-}	phosphate ion
SCN^{-}	thiocyanate ion
SO_3^{2-}	sulphite ion
SO_4^{2-}	sulphate ion
$S_2O_3^{2-}$	thiosulphate ion

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