

Gas	Symbool	Molaire massa M	Soortelijke massa ρ bij 0°C en 1,01325 bara	Specifieke gasconstante R_s	c_p en c_v bij 20°C, 1 bara		$k = \frac{c_p}{c_v}$
					c_p	c_v	
		kg/kmol	kg/m ³	J/(kg·K)	kJ/(kg·K)	kJ/(kg·K)	
Helium	He	4,002	0,178	2079	5,274	3,181	1,66
Argon	Ar	39,95	1,782	208,5	0,532	0,322	1,66
Lucht	-	(28,95)	1,293	287,0	1,005	0,716	1,402
Zuurstof	O ₂	32,00	1,429	259,9	0,913	0,653	1,400
Stikstof	N ₂	28,02	1,251	296,7	1,047	0,746	1,400
Waterstof	H ₂	2,016	0,0899	4125,0	14,266	10,130	1,407
Koolmonoxide	CO	28,00	1,250	297,0	1,047	0,754	1,40
Kooldioxide	CO ₂	44,00	1,977	189,0	0,837	0,653	1,30
Methaan	CH ₄	16,03	0,717	518,8	2,225	1,700	1,31
Ammoniak	NH ₃	17,03	0,771	488,3	2,219	1,680	1,32
Freon 12	CF ₂ Cl ₂	120,92	--	68,7	0,532	0,465	1,148

$$\frac{p \cdot V}{T} = \text{constant}$$

$$\frac{p \cdot V}{T} = m \cdot R_s$$

$$p_1 \cdot V_1^n = p_2 \cdot V_2^n \quad \frac{p_1}{p_2} = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^{\frac{n}{1-n}} \quad \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^n = \frac{p_2}{p_1} \quad \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{n-1}$$

Isobaar $n=0$ $c=c_p$

Isochoor $n=\infty$ $c=c_v$

Isotherm $n=1$ $c=\infty$

Isentroop $n=k$ $c=0$

$$k = \frac{c_p}{c_v}$$

$$R_s = c_p - c_v$$

$$M \cdot R_s = R_a \quad m \cdot R_s = n \cdot R_a \quad n=\text{aantal mol}$$

$$R_a = 8315 \text{ J}/(\text{kmol} \cdot \text{K})$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{v} \left[\text{kg} / \text{m}^3 \right]$$

$$1 \text{ W} = 1 \text{ J} / \text{s} = 1 \text{ Nm} / \text{s}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m} \cdot c_v \cdot \Delta T \quad \text{bij constant volume}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m} \cdot c_p \cdot \Delta T \quad \text{bij constante druk}$$

Bij het gesloten systeem geldt:

$$Q = \Delta U + W$$

Bij het open systeem geldt:

$$Q = \Delta H + W \quad \text{indien snelheid en hoogteverschillen verwaarloosbaar klein zijn.}$$

Normaal conditie: $t_0 = 0^\circ\text{C}$ $p_0 = 1,01325 \text{ bara}$

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isobaar: $n=0$, $c=c_p$

$$W_{1-2} = p \cdot (V_2 - V_1) = m \cdot R_s \cdot (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$Q_{1-2} = m \cdot c_p \cdot (T_2 - T_1) = \frac{k}{k-1} \cdot p \cdot (V_2 - V_1)$$

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isochoor: $n=\infty$, $c=c_v$

$$W_{1-2} = 0$$

$$Q_{1-2} = m \cdot c_v \cdot (T_2 - T_1) = \frac{V}{k-1} \cdot (p_2 - p_1)$$

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isotherm: $n=1$, $c=\infty$

$$Q_{1-2} = W_{1-2} = m \cdot R_s \cdot T \cdot \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = p \cdot V \cdot \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

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isentrop: $n=k$, $c=0$

$$Q_{1-2} = 0$$

$$W_{1-2} = \frac{-1}{k-1} \cdot (p_2 \cdot V_2 - p_1 \cdot V_1) = \frac{-m \cdot R}{k-1} \cdot (T_2 - T_1) = -m \cdot c_v \cdot (T_2 - T_1)$$

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Voor een ideaal gas geldt:

$$\Delta U = m \cdot c_v \cdot (T_2 - T_1) = \frac{1}{k-1} \cdot (p_2 \cdot V_2 - p_1 \cdot V_1)$$

$$\Delta H = m \cdot c_p \cdot (T_2 - T_1) = \frac{k}{k-1} \cdot (p_2 \cdot V_2 - p_1 \cdot V_1)$$

$$k = \frac{1}{\Sigma \frac{1}{\alpha} + \Sigma \frac{\delta}{\lambda}}$$

$$\dot{Q} = k \cdot A \cdot \Delta T_{gem}$$

$$\Delta T_{gem} = \frac{\Delta T_{max} - \Delta T_{min}}{\ln \frac{\Delta T_{max}}{\Delta T_{min}}}$$

$$\Delta t = q \cdot \left\{ \Sigma \frac{1}{\alpha} + \Sigma \frac{\delta}{\lambda} \right\}$$

$$\eta_{Carnot} = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2}$$

$$\eta_{Otto} = 1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{k-1}} \quad \text{of:} \quad \eta_{Otto} = 1 - \frac{(T_4 - T_1)}{(T_3 - T_2)}$$

$$\eta_{klassiek\ diesel} = 1 - \frac{\nu^k - 1}{k \cdot \varepsilon^{k-1} \cdot (\nu - 1)} \quad \text{Of:} \quad \eta_{Klassiek\ diesel} = 1 - \frac{T_4 - T_1}{\kappa \cdot (T_3 - T_2)}$$

$$\eta_{modern\ diesel} = 1 - \frac{T_5 - T_1}{(T_3 - T_2) + k \cdot (T_4 - T_3)}$$

$$\eta_{gasturbine} = 1 - \frac{T_D - T_A}{T_C - T_B}$$

$$\eta_{stirling} = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2}$$

$$V_w = V_0 \cdot \frac{T_0 + t_w}{T_0} \cdot \frac{p_0}{p_w}$$

$$\rho_w = \rho_0 \cdot \frac{T_0}{T_0 + t_w} \cdot \frac{p_w}{p_0}$$

$$W_s = \frac{-n}{n-1} \cdot (p_2 \cdot V_2 - p_1 \cdot V_1)$$

$$W_s = n \cdot W_e$$

$$\Delta s = m \cdot c \cdot \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$c = \frac{n \cdot c_v - k \cdot c_v}{n-1} = \frac{n \cdot c_v - c_p}{n-1}$$

$$n = \frac{c - c_p}{c - c_v}$$

$$Q = A \cdot \lambda \cdot \left(\frac{t_1 - t_2}{d} \right)$$

$$\Delta h = \Delta u + W$$

$$\eta_{\text{Thermisch}} = \left(\frac{W}{Q_{\text{toe}}} \right)$$

Bij een isentroop proces wordt de n meestal geschreven als k.

$$F = m \cdot g$$

$$F = m \cdot a$$