

ME 322 – Mechanical Engineering Thermodynamics (Exam 1)

Spring 2023

Please read the following statement:

Article II, Section 1 of the University of Idaho Student Code of Conduct states,

Cheating on classroom or outside assignments, examinations, or tests is a violation of this code. Plagiarism, falsification of academic records, and the acquisition or use of test materials without faculty authorization are considered forms of academic dishonesty and, as such, are violations of this code. Because academic honesty and integrity are core values at a university, the faculty finds that even one incident of academic dishonesty seriously and critically endangers the essential operation of the university and may merit expulsion.

Passing on exam information to someone who has not taken the exam constitutes cheating on an examination. Such action is a violation of the University of Idaho Student Code of Conduct.

I have read and understand the above statement.

Signature

Date

Printed Name (25 points)

Exam Score

EXAM INSTRUCTIONS – PLEASE READ THIS CAREFULLY

You will have 50 minutes to complete this exam. This time limit will be strictly enforced. This is a **CLOSED TEXTBOOK** exam. The only resources allowed are a hand-held calculator and the course textbook supplement cited below,

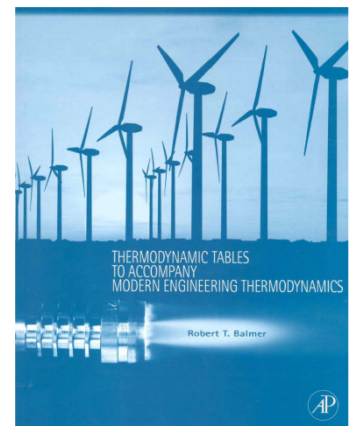
Balmer, R.T., "Thermodynamic Tables to Accompany Modern Engineering Thermodynamics, Elsevier Inc., Burlington, MA, 2011.

You may use the blank pages in the booklet to write anything you desire **IN YOUR OWN HANDWRITING**. Absolutely no cutting and pasting into the supplement is allowed, with the exception the table on how to find the thermodynamic phase.

You may use a hand-held calculator during the exam, but no other electronics may be used (computers, cell phones, iPhones, iPods, iPads, music players, etc.).

Show all of your work in the space provided on the exam. Partial credit cannot be awarded if the work is not shown.

There are a total of 100 points on this exam—5 points per problem, plus 25 'name' points.



CONVERSION FACTORS

Length	Energy
1 m = 3.2808 ft = 39.37 in = 10^2 cm = 10^{10} Å	1 J = 1 N·m = 1 kg·m ² /s ² = 9.479 × 10 ⁻⁴ Btu
1 cm = 0.0328 ft = 0.394 in = 10 ⁻² m = 10 ⁸ Å	1 kJ = 1000 J = 0.9479 Btu = 238.9 cal
1 mm = 10 ⁻³ m = 10 ⁻¹ cm	1 Btu = 1055.0 J = 1.055 kJ = 778.16 ft·lbf = 252 cal
1 km = 1000 m = 0.6215 miles = 3281 ft	1 cal = 4.186 J = 3.968 × 10 ⁻³ Btu
1 in = 2.540 cm = 0.0254 m	1 Cal (in food value) = 1 kcal = 4186 J = 3.968 Btu
1 ft = 12 in = 0.3048 m	1 erg = 1 dyne·cm = 1 g·cm ² /s ² = 10 ⁻⁷ J
1 mile = 5280 ft = 1609.36 m = 1.609 km	1 eV = 1.602 × 10 ⁻¹⁹ J

Area	Power
1 m ² = 10 ⁴ cm ² = 10.76 ft ² = 1550 in ²	1 W = 1 J/s = 1 kg·m ² /s ³ = 3.412 Btu/h = 1.3405 × 10 ⁻³ hp
1 ft ² = 144 in ² = 0.0929 m ² = 929.05 cm ²	1 kW = 1000 W = 3412 Btu/h = 737.3 ft·lbf/s = 1.3405 hp
1 cm ² = 10 ⁻⁴ m ² = 1.0764 × 10 ⁻³ ft ² = 0.155 in ²	1 Btu/h = 0.293 W = 0.2161 ft·lbf/s = 3.9293 × 10 ⁻⁴ hp
1 in ² = 6.944 × 10 ⁻³ ft ² = 6.4516 × 10 ⁻⁴ m ² = 6.4516 cm ²	1 hp = 550 ft·lbf/s = 33000 ft·lbf/min = 2545 Btu/h = 746 W
Volume	Pressure
1 m ³ = 35.313 ft ³ = 6.1023 × 10 ⁴ in ³ = 1000 L = 264.171 gal	1 Pa = 1 N/m ² = 1 kg/(m·s ²) = 1.4504 × 10 ⁻⁴ lbf/in ²
1 L = 10 ⁻³ m ³ = 0.0353 ft ³ = 61.03 in ³ = 0.2642 gal	1 lbf/in ² = 6894.76 Pa = 0.068 atm = 2.036 in Hg
1 gal = 231 in ³ = 0.13368 ft ³ = 3.785 × 10 ⁻³ m ³	1 atm = 14.696 lbf/in ² = 1.01325 × 10 ⁵ Pa
1 ft ³ = 1728 in ³ = 28.3168 L = 0.02832 m ³ = 7.4805 gal	= 101.325 kPa = 760 mm Hg
1 in ³ = 16.387 cm ³ = 1.6387 × 10 ⁻⁵ m ³ = 4.329 × 10 ⁻³ gal	1 bar = 10 ⁵ Pa = 0.987 atm = 14.504 lbf/in ²
Mass	1 dyne/cm ² = 0.1 Pa = 10 ⁻⁶ bar = 145.04 × 10 ⁻⁷ lbf/in ²
1 kg = 1000 g = 2.2046 lbm = 0.0685 slug	1 in Hg = 3376.8 Pa = 0.491 lbf/in ²
1 lbm = 453.6 g = 0.4536 kg = 3.108 × 10 ⁻² slug	1 in H ₂ O = 248.8 Pa = 0.0361 lbf/in ²
1 slug = 32.174 lbm = 1.459 × 10 ⁴ g = 14.594 kg	
Force	
1 N = 10 ⁵ dyne = 1 kg·m/s ² = 0.225 lbf	
1 lbf = 4.448 N = 32.174 poundals	
1 poundal = 0.138 N = 3.108 × 10 ⁻² lbf	

MISCELLANEOUS UNIT CONVERSIONS

Specific Heat Units	Density
1 Btu/(lbm·°F) = 1 Btu/(lbm·R)	1 lbm/ft ³ = 16.0187 kg/m ³
1 kJ/(kg·K) = 0.23884 Btu/(lbm·R) = 185.8 ft·lbf/(lbm·R)	1 kg/m ³ = 0.062427 lbm/ft ³ = 10 ⁻³ g/cm ³
1 Btu/(lbm·R) = 778.16 ft·lbf/(lbm·R) = 4.186 kJ/(kg·K)	1 g/cm ³ = 1 kg/L = 62.4 lbm/ft ³ = 10 ³ kg/m ³
Energy Density Units	Viscosity
1 kJ/kg = 1000 m ² /s ² = 0.4299 Btu/lbm	1 Pa·s = 1 N·s/m ² = 1 kg/(m·s) = 10 poise
1 Btu/lbm = 2.326 kJ/kg = 2326 m ² /s ²	1 poise = 1 dyne·s/cm ² = 1 g/(cm·s) = 0.1 Pa·s
Energy Flux	1 poise = 2.09 × 10 ⁻³ lbf·s/ft ² = 6.72 × 10 ⁻² lbm/(ft·s)
1 W/m ² = 0.317 Btu/(h·ft ²)	1 centipoise = 0.01 poise = 10 ⁻³ Pa·s
1 Btu/(h·ft ²) = 3.154 W/m ²	1 lbf·s/ft ² = 1 slug/(ft·s) = 47.9 Pa·s = 479 poise
Heat Transfer Coefficient	1 stoke = 1 cm ² /s = 10 ⁻⁴ m ² /s = 1.076 × 10 ⁻³ ft ² /s
1 W/(m ² ·K) = 0.1761 Btu/(h·ft ² ·R)	1 centistoke = 0.01 stoke = 10 ⁻⁶ m ² /s = 1.076 × 10 ⁻⁵ ft ² /s
1 Btu/(h·ft ² ·R) = 5.679 W/(m ² ·K)	1 m ² /s = 10 ⁴ stoke = 10 ⁶ centistoke = 10.76 ft ² /s
Thermal Conductivity	
1 W/(m·K) = 0.5778 Btu/(h·ft·R)	
1 Btu/(h·ft·R) = 1.731 W/(m·K)	
Temperature	
$T(^{\circ}\text{F}) = \frac{9}{5} T(^{\circ}\text{C}) + 32 = T(\text{R}) - 459.67$	
$T(^{\circ}\text{C}) = \frac{5}{9} [T(^{\circ}\text{F}) - 32] = T(\text{K}) - 273.15$	
$T(\text{R}) = \frac{9}{5} T(\text{K}) = (1.8)T(\text{K}) = T(^{\circ}\text{F}) + 459.67$	
$T(\text{K}) = \frac{5}{9} T(\text{R}) = T(\text{R})/1.8 = T(^{\circ}\text{C}) + 273.15$	
	$g_c = 32.174 \frac{\text{lbm} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{sec}^2}$

COMMON MOLAR MASSES: C=12; H=1; O=16; N=14

1 ton (refrigeration) = 12,000 Btu/hr