

Important Basic Relationship of Thermodynamics Formulas PDF



Formulas
Examples
with Units

List of 22 Important Basic Relationship of Thermodynamics Formulas

1) Absolute Pressure given Absolute Temperature Formula

Formula

$$P_{\text{abs}} = \rho_{\text{gas}} \cdot R_{\text{specific}} \cdot T_{\text{Abs}}$$

Example with Units

$$53688.516 \text{ Pa} = 1.02 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 287 \text{ J/kg}^{\circ}\text{K} \cdot 183.4 \text{ K}$$

Evaluate Formula

2) Absolute Temperature given Absolute Pressure Formula

Formula

$$T_{\text{Abs}} = \frac{P_{\text{abs}}}{\rho_{\text{gas}} \cdot R_{\text{specific}}}$$

Example with Units

$$183.3999 \text{ K} = \frac{53688.5 \text{ Pa}}{1.02 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 287 \text{ J/kg}^{\circ}\text{K}}$$

Evaluate Formula

3) Change in Internal Energy given Total Heat Supplied to Gas Formula

Formula

$$\Delta U = H - w$$

Example with Units

$$9400 \text{ J} = 39.4 \text{ kJ} - 30 \text{ kJ}$$

Evaluate Formula

4) Constant for External Work Done in Adiabatic process Introducing Pressure Formula

Formula

$$C = \left(\left(\frac{1}{w} \right) \cdot (P_1 \cdot v_1 - P_2 \cdot v_2) \right) + 1$$

Example with Units

$$0.5227 = \left(\left(\frac{1}{30 \text{ kJ}} \right) \cdot (2.5 \text{ Bar} \cdot 1.64 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} - 5.2 \text{ Bar} \cdot 0.816 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}) \right) + 1$$

Evaluate Formula

5) Continuity Equation for Compressible Fluids Formula

Formula

$$A = \rho_f \cdot A_{\text{cs}} \cdot V_{\text{Avg}}$$

Example with Units

$$991516.5 = 997 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 13 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 76.5 \text{ m/s}$$

Evaluate Formula

6) External Work Done by Gas given Total Heat Supplied Formula

Formula

$$w = H - \Delta U$$

Example with Units

$$30 \text{ kJ} = 39.4 \text{ kJ} - 9400 \text{ J}$$

Evaluate Formula



7) External Work Done by Gas in Adiabatic Process Introducing Pressure Formula

Formula

$$w = \left(\frac{1}{\gamma - 1} \right) \cdot (P_1 \cdot v_1 - P_2 \cdot v_2)$$

Evaluate Formula 

Example with Units

$$28.64 \text{ kJ} = \left(\frac{1}{0.5 - 1} \right) \cdot (2.5 \text{ Bar} \cdot 1.64 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} - 5.2 \text{ Bar} \cdot 0.816 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg})$$

8) Gas Constant given Absolute Pressure Formula

Formula

$$R_{\text{specific}} = \frac{P_{\text{abs}}}{\rho_{\text{gas}} \cdot T_{\text{Abs}}}$$

Example with Units

$$286.9999 \text{ J/kg}^{\circ}\text{K} = \frac{53688.5 \text{ Pa}}{1.02 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 183.4 \text{ K}}$$

Evaluate Formula 

9) Kinetic Energy given Total Energy in Compressible Fluids Formula

Formula

$$KE = E_{\text{(Total)}} - (PE + E_p + E_m)$$

Example with Units

$$75 \text{ J} = 279 \text{ J} - (4 \text{ J} + 50 \text{ J} + 150 \text{ J})$$

Evaluate Formula 

10) Mass Density given Absolute Pressure Formula

Formula

$$\rho_{\text{gas}} = \frac{P_{\text{abs}}}{R_{\text{specific}} \cdot T_{\text{Abs}}}$$

Example with Units

$$1.02 \text{ kg/m}^3 = \frac{53688.5 \text{ Pa}}{287 \text{ J/kg}^{\circ}\text{K} \cdot 183.4 \text{ K}}$$

Evaluate Formula 

11) Molecular Energy given Total Energy in Compressible Fluids Formula

Formula

$$E_m = E_{\text{(Total)}} - (KE + PE + E_p)$$

Example with Units

$$150 \text{ J} = 279 \text{ J} - (75 \text{ J} + 4 \text{ J} + 50 \text{ J})$$

Evaluate Formula 

12) Potential Energy given Total Energy in Compressible Fluids Formula

Formula

$$PE = E_{\text{(Total)}} - (KE + E_p + E_m)$$

Example with Units

$$4 \text{ J} = 279 \text{ J} - (75 \text{ J} + 50 \text{ J} + 150 \text{ J})$$

Evaluate Formula 

13) Pressure Energy given Total Energy in Compressible Fluids Formula

Formula

$$E_p = E_{\text{(Total)}} - (KE + PE + E_m)$$

Example with Units

$$50 \text{ J} = 279 \text{ J} - (75 \text{ J} + 4 \text{ J} + 150 \text{ J})$$

Evaluate Formula 



14) Pressure for External Work Done by Gas in Adiabatic Process Introducing Pressure Formula

Formula

$$P_2 = - \frac{(w \cdot (C - 1)) - (P_1 \cdot v_1)}{v_2}$$

Evaluate Formula 

Example with Units

$$5.2083 \text{ Bar} = - \frac{(30 \text{ kJ} \cdot (0.5 - 1)) - (2.5 \text{ Bar} \cdot 1.64 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg})}{0.816 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}}$$

15) Pressure given Constant Formula

Formula

$$P_c = \frac{R_a}{v}$$

Example with Units

$$0.0497 \text{ Pa} = \frac{5.47 \text{e-}1 \text{ J/kg}^* \text{K}}{11 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}}$$

Evaluate Formula 

16) Specific Volume for External Work Done in Adiabatic Process Introducing Pressure Formula

Formula

$$v_1 = \frac{(w \cdot (C - 1)) + (P_2 \cdot v_2)}{P_1}$$

Evaluate Formula 

Example with Units

$$1.6373 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} = \frac{(30 \text{ kJ} \cdot (0.5 - 1)) + (5.2 \text{ Bar} \cdot 0.816 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg})}{2.5 \text{ Bar}}$$

17) Total Energy in Compressible Fluids Formula

Formula

$$E_{(\text{Total})} = KE + PE + E_p + E_m$$

Example with Units

$$279 \text{ J} = 75 \text{ J} + 4 \text{ J} + 50 \text{ J} + 150 \text{ J}$$

Evaluate Formula 

18) Total Heat Supplied to Gas Formula

Formula

$$H = \Delta U + w$$

Example with Units

$$39.4 \text{ kJ} = 9400 \text{ J} + 30 \text{ kJ}$$

Evaluate Formula 

19) Boyle's law Formulas

19.1) Boyle's Law According to Adiabatic Process Formula

Formula

$$R_a = p_c \cdot (v^c)$$

Example with Units

$$198.9975 \text{ J/kg}^* \text{K} = 60 \text{ Pa} \cdot (11 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}^{0.5})$$

Evaluate Formula 



19.2) Boyle's Law According to Isothermal Process Formula

Formula

$$R_a = p_c \cdot v$$

Example with Units

$$660 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{K} = 60 \text{ Pa} \cdot 11 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

Evaluate Formula 

19.3) Boyle's Law given Mass Density Formula

Formula

$$R_a = \frac{p_c}{\rho_f^c}$$

Example with Units

$$1.9002 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{K} = \frac{60 \text{ Pa}}{997 \text{ kg/m}^3^{0.5}}$$

Evaluate Formula 

19.4) Boyle's Law given Weight Density in Adiabatic Process Formula

Formula

$$R_a = \frac{p_c}{\omega^c}$$

Example with Units

$$0.2683 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{K} = \frac{60 \text{ Pa}}{0.05 \text{ g/mm}^3^{0.5}}$$










Evaluate Formula 




Variables used in list of Basic Relationship of Thermodynamics Formulas above

- **A** Constant A1
- **A_{CS}** Cross-Sectional Area of Flow Channel (Square Meter)
- **C** Heat Capacity Ratio
- **E_(Total)** Total Energy in Compressible Fluids (Joule)
- **E_m** Molecular Energy (Joule)
- **E_p** Pressure Energy (Joule)
- **H** Total Heat (Kilojoule)
- **KE** Kinetic Energy (Joule)
- **P₁** Pressure 1 (Bar)
- **P₂** Pressure 2 (Bar)
- **P_{abs}** Absolute Pressure by Fluid Density (Pascal)
- **p_c** Pressure of Compressible Flow (Pascal)
- **PE** Potential Energy (Joule)
- **R_a** Gas Constant a (Joule per Kilogram K)
- **R_{specific}** Ideal Gas Constant (Joule per Kilogram K)
- **T_{Abs}** Absolute Temperature of Compressible Fluid (Kelvin)
- **v** Specific Volume (Cubic Meter per Kilogram)
- **v₁** Specific Volume for Point 1 (Cubic Meter per Kilogram)
- **v₂** Specific Volume for Point 2 (Cubic Meter per Kilogram)
- **V_{Avg}** Average Velocity (Meter per Second)
- **w** Work Done (Kilojoule)
- **ΔU** Change in Internal Energy (Joule)
- **p_f** Mass Density of Fluid (Kilogram per Cubic Meter)
- **p_{gas}** Mass Density of Gas (Kilogram per Cubic Meter)
- **ω** Weight Density (Gram per Cubic Millimeter)







Constants, Functions, Measurements used in list of Basic Relationship of Thermodynamics Formulas above

- **Measurement: Temperature** in Kelvin (K)
Temperature Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Area** in Square Meter (m²)
Area Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Pressure** in Pascal (Pa), Bar (Bar)
Pressure Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Speed** in Meter per Second (m/s)
Speed Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Energy** in Joule (J), Kilojoule (KJ)
Energy Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Mass Concentration** in Kilogram per Cubic Meter (kg/m³)
Mass Concentration Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Density** in Gram per Cubic Millimeter (g/mm³)
Density Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Specific Volume** in Cubic Meter per Kilogram (m³/kg)
Specific Volume Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Specific Entropy** in Joule per Kilogram K (J/kg*K)
Specific Entropy Unit Conversion 



- **Important Basic Relationship of Thermodynamics Formulas** 

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