Physics 100 Study Guide Prof. Menningen

<u>Final Exam part I</u>

- 17. Biomass: From Plants to Garbage.
 - A. Introduction
 - B. Biomass Conversion
 - C. Food, Fuel, Famine
 - D. Municipal Solid Waste
 - E. Wood Combustion
 - F. Summary
- 18. Tapping the Earth's Heat: Geothermal Energy.
 - A. Introduction
 - B. Origin and Nature of Geothermal Energy
 - C. Hydrothermal Systems
 - D. Geothermal Exploration and Resources
 - E. Low-Temperature Geothermal Resources
 - F. Environmental Impacts
 - G. Summary

- 16. Future Energy Alternatives: Fusion.
 - A. Potential for Fusion Power
 - B. Energy from the Stars: The Fusion Process
 - C. Conditions for Fusion
 - D. Magnetic Confinement Fusion Reactors
 - E. Laser-Induced Fusion
 - F. Cold Fusion
 - G. Summary and Outlook for Fusion

You should be familiar with the following equations that will appear on the exam:

Mechanical Energy

Work W = F dif force and distance are along the same direction

 $KE = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

 $W = \Delta KE$

GPE = m g h $g = 10 m/s^2$

ME = GPE + KE

 $ME_{before} = ME_{after}$ for a system with no unbalanced forces besides gravity.

Power = Work/time = J/s = Watt

Thermal Energy

 $T(\mathbf{K}) = T(^{\circ}\mathbf{C}) + 273$ Heat = $Q = m c \Delta T$ 1 cal = 4.19 J First law: $\Delta E = Q_{to} + W_{on} = \Delta(\mathbf{K}E + \mathbf{P}E + \mathbf{T}E)$ Thermal conduction $\frac{Q}{t} = \frac{A \Delta T}{R}$ Heat engines: $e = \frac{W}{Q_{H}}$ actual, $1 - \frac{T_{C}}{T_{H}} \max Q_{H} = Q_{C} + W$ Thermal Energy (cont'd)

Heat = $Q = m c \Delta T mass$, specific heat, Temperature

Solar $Q = I \varepsilon A$ Insolation, efficiency, collector Area

Heat pump
$$\text{COP} = \frac{Q_{\text{H}}}{W}$$

Wind Energy

 $P = (2.83 \times 10^{-4}) D^2 v^3$ kW rotor **D**iameter (m), wind velocity (m/s)

Electrical Energy

 $\Delta V = IR \quad V \text{ volts}, I \text{ current (A)}, R \text{ resistance } (\Omega)$

$$P = VI = I^2 R = V^2/R$$
 power (Watts)

transformers
$$\frac{V_s}{V_p} = \frac{N_s}{N_p}$$
 and $P_s = P_p$ (ideal)

 $1 \text{ kWh} = 3.6 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$

<u>Nuclear Energy</u> $E = mc^2$ Energy, mass, $c^2 = 9.0 \times 10^{16} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$

Radioactive Decay

$$\frac{N}{N_0} = e^{-\lambda t} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$$
 Number of nuclei, $x = \#$ half-lives
half-life $\tau_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$, where $\lambda =$ decay constant