

AREN 2110: Property Review topics

A. Basic Concepts

1. Properties

- a. Intensive and extensive properties
- b. Independent properties
- c. Measurement of pressure and temperature, absolute and relative scales
- d. State postulate for simple compressible systems: two independent intensive properties define all others (fix system state)
- e. Pure substances: uniform molecular composition
- f. Phases and phase mixtures
 - i. Saturated liquid (add heat \rightarrow vapor formation; remove heat T decreases)
 - ii. Saturated vapor (remove heat \rightarrow condensation; add heat T increases)
 - iii. Quality, x , is mass fraction vapor: $0 < x < 1$
- g. Property diagrams: P-v and T-v
- h. Point functions: $\Delta T = T_2 - T_1$, $\Delta u = u_2 - u_1$, etc.

2. Systems

- a. Open and closed
- b. State – defined by properties

3. Processes

- a. Quasi-equilibrium
- b. Isobaric
- c. Isothermal
- d. Isochoric
- e. Work and heat are path dependent

4. Property relations: to find other properties when two independent properties are known

- a. Internal energy and enthalpy
- b. Specific heat
- c. Energy of ideal gases
- d. Energy of incompressible liquids and solids
- e. Energy of water and refrigerant – liquid vapor mixture and superheated vapor

5. Work

a. Boundary work

Some Useful Formulas

General:

$$V = m \cdot v = m / \rho$$

$$H = m \cdot h$$

$$U = m \cdot u$$

$$\Delta V = m \cdot (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$\Delta H = m \cdot (h_2 - h_1)$$

$$\Delta U = m \cdot (u_2 - u_1)$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1$$

Property Relations for Ideal gases

$$PV = mRT$$

$$Pv = RT$$

$$P = \rho RT$$

$$PV = N\bar{R}T$$

$$R = \bar{R}/MW$$

Where T = absolute T (K) and P = absolute P

$$(h_2 - h_1) = c_p \cdot (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$(u_2 - u_1) = c_v \cdot (T_2 - T_1)$$

Where $c_p = c_v + R$

Values in for c_p and c_v in Tables A-2a, b, c

Property Relations for Ideal Liquids and Solids

For small values of ΔP :

$$(u_2 - u_1) = (h_2 - h_1) = c_p \cdot (T_2 - T_1)$$

Values for c_p in Table A-3

For small values of ΔT ($\Delta u \sim 0$) (pumps)

$$(h_2 - h_1) = v\Delta P = v \cdot (P_2 - P_1)$$

Property Tables for water and R-134a: liquid-vapor and superheated vapor
 A-4 and A-5 for saturated water liquid-vapor, A-6 for superheated steam
 A-11 and A-12 for saturated R-134a liquid-vapor, A-13 for superheated vapor
DO NOT USE SPECIFIC HEAT FORMULAS FOR THESE SUBSTANCES

MIXTURES: P and T are not independent. Need additional property

Quality = $x = m_g/m_T = (y - y_f)/(y_g - y_f)$ where y is an intensive property: v, u, h

OR given x , the property, y , of a saturated mixture can be calculated by

$$y = x(y_g - y_f) + y_f$$

using table values for y_g and y_f at the given P_{sat} or T_{sat}

SUPERHEATED VAPOR: P and T are independent properties for single phase material and can be used to find other intensive properties.

BOUNDARY WORK

Sign convention: Positive for work done by system on surroundings
 Negative for work done on system by surroundings

$$W_B = \int P dV$$

Isobaric boundary work = $P(V_2 - V_1) = P \cdot m \cdot (v_2 - v_1)$ (kJ)

Isothermal boundary work, ideal gas only = $P_1 V_1 \cdot \ln(V_2/V_1) = P_2 V_2 \cdot \ln(V_2/V_1)$
 $= mRT \cdot \ln(V_2/V_1)$ (kJ)

Isochoric boundary work = 0 since $dV = 0$

Polytropic process ($PV^n = C$) boundary work

General polytropic boundary work = $(P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1)/(1-n)$ $n \neq 1$

Ideal gas polytropic boundary work = $mR(T_2 - T_1)/(1-n)$ $n \neq 1$