

CAE 208 Thermal-Fluids Engineering I

MMAE 320: Thermodynamics

Fall 2022

October 11, 2022

Energy analysis of closed systems (III)

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Announcements

- For the first midterm exam:
 - I posted the pages that I will provide during the exam (i.e., tables, equations). Are there any equations that you would like to see?
 - The exam is closed book close notes during the class time
 - The exam is on October 13 in person (next lecture)
 - If you miss the exam, there is no make up exam given the fact the best two out of three will count
 - Please come a few minutes early

Announcements

ASCE, ASHRAE, CMAA, EWB,
ITRC, SEAIOI, & SEES PRESENT



ASCE
ILLINOIS TECH

8TH ANNUAL CAEE CAREER FAIR



**MAKE
CONNECTIONS!**



SCAN HERE TO
REGISTER



T U E S D A Y

18TH

OCTOBER 2022

Herman Hall Expo
2pm - 5pm

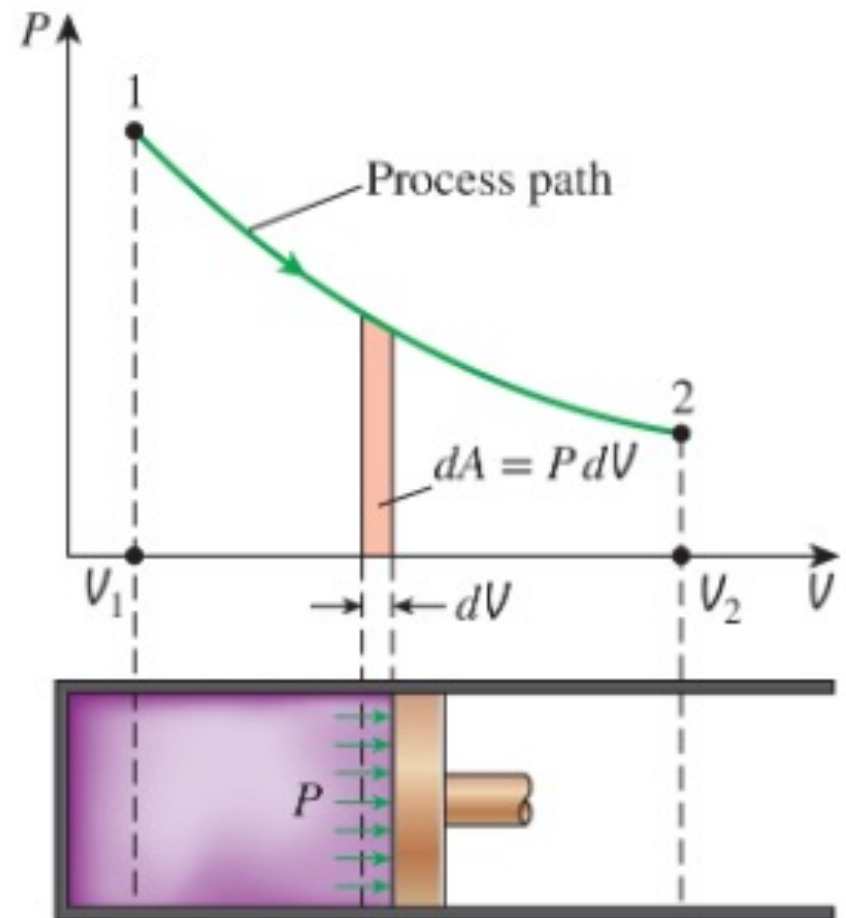
RECAP

Recap

- For a quasi-equilibrium expansion process, we can write:

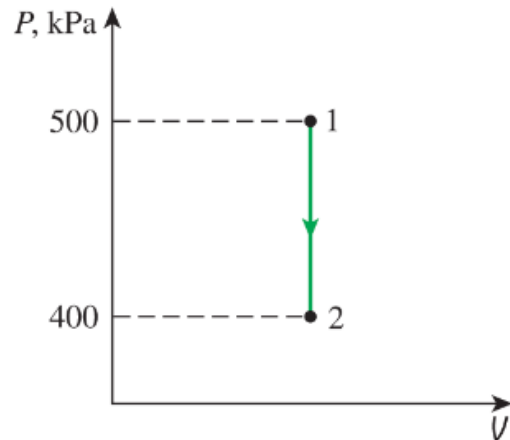
$$\text{Area} = A = \int_1^2 dA = \int_1^2 P dV$$

$$W_b = \int_1^2 P_i dV$$

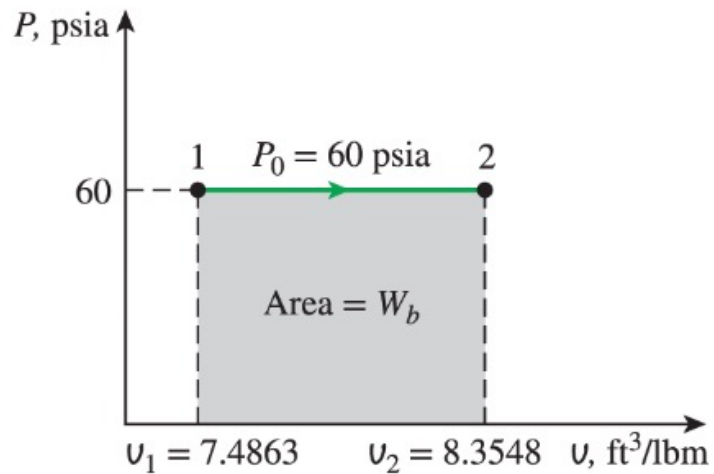


Recap

- Constant Volume



- Constant Pressure



Recap

- Moving boundary work under different processes

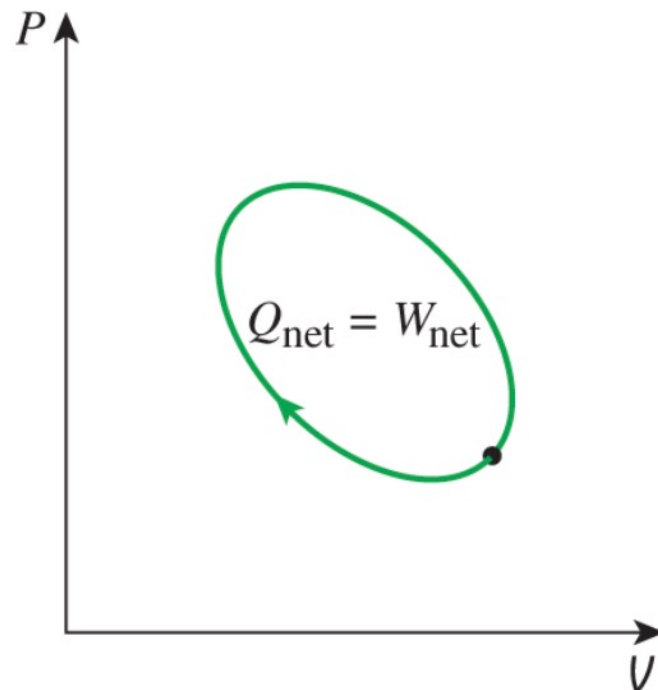
Process	Moving boundary work
Constant volume	0
Constant pressure	$P_0(V_2 - V_1)$
Isothermal	$P_1 V_1 \times \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$ $P_1 V_1 \times \ln\left(\frac{P_1}{P_2}\right)$ $mRT_o \times \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$
Polytropic	$\frac{P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1}{1 - n}$ $\frac{mR(T_2 - T_1)}{1 - n}$

Recap

- For a closed system undergoing a cycle, the initial and final states are identical:

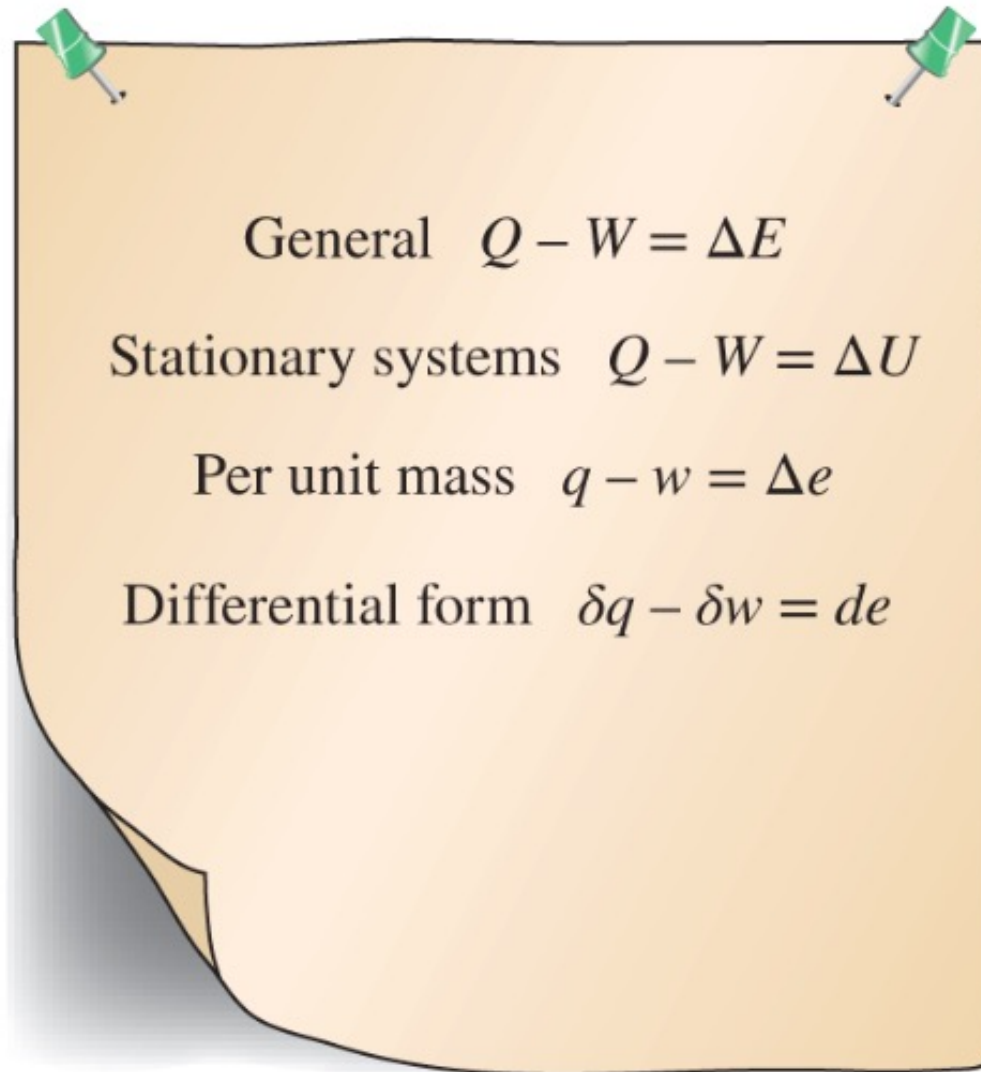
$$\Delta E = E_{in} - E_{out} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad E_{in} = E_{out}$$

$$W_{net,out} = Q_{net,in} \quad \rightarrow \quad \dot{W}_{net,out} = \dot{Q}_{net,in}$$



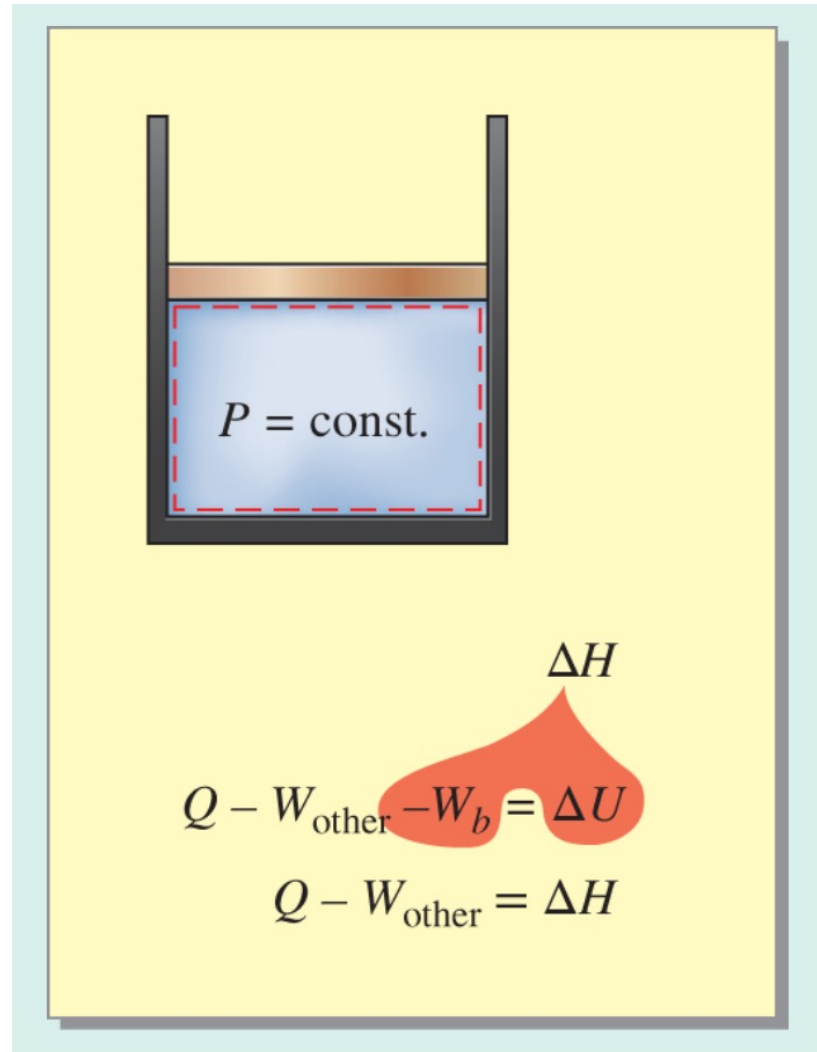
Recap

- We can write:



Recap

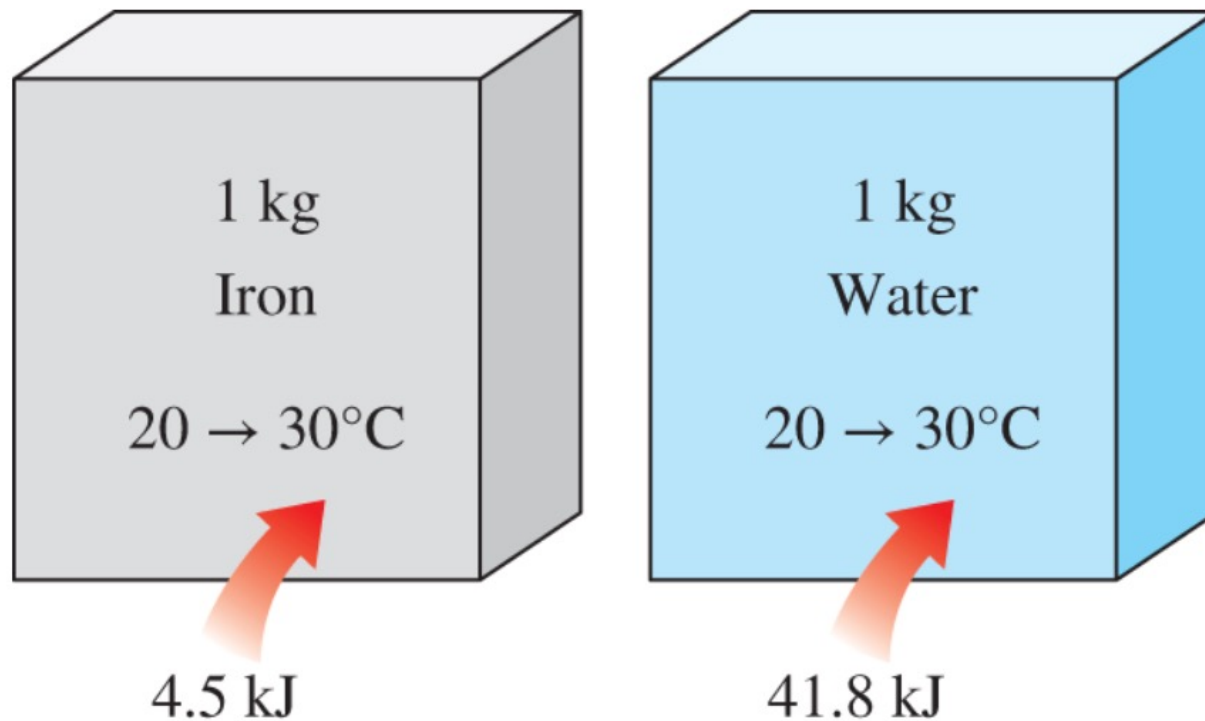
- For a constant pressure process with constant mass, we have:



SPECIFIC HEATS

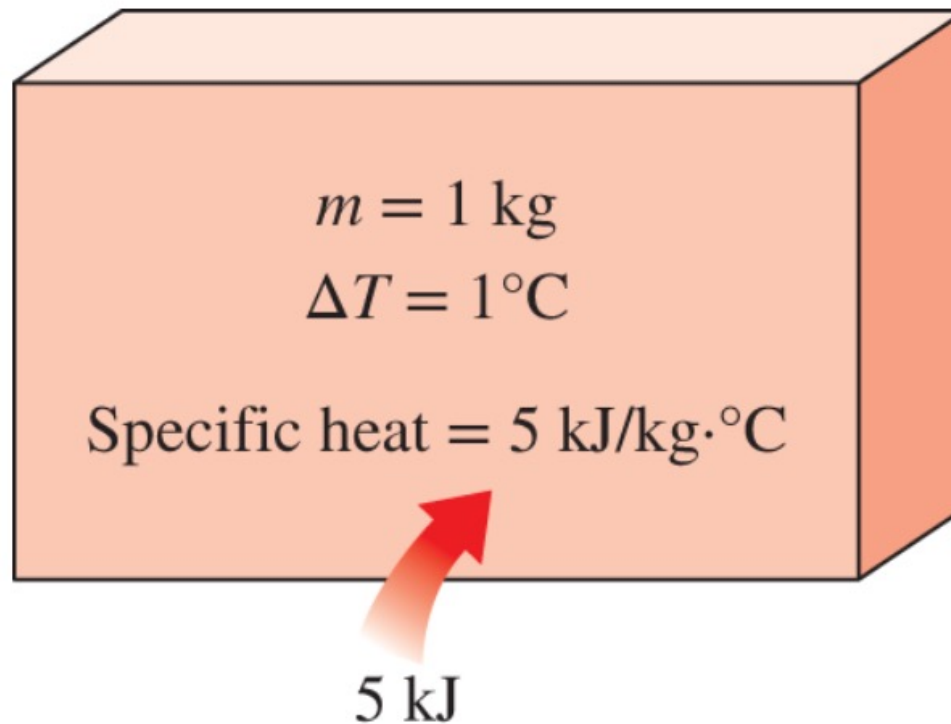
Specific Heats

- How much heat do we need to add to increase temperature of 1 kg iron vs water for 10 °C?



Specific Heats

- Specific heat is defined as the energy required to raise temperature of a unit mass of substance by one degree

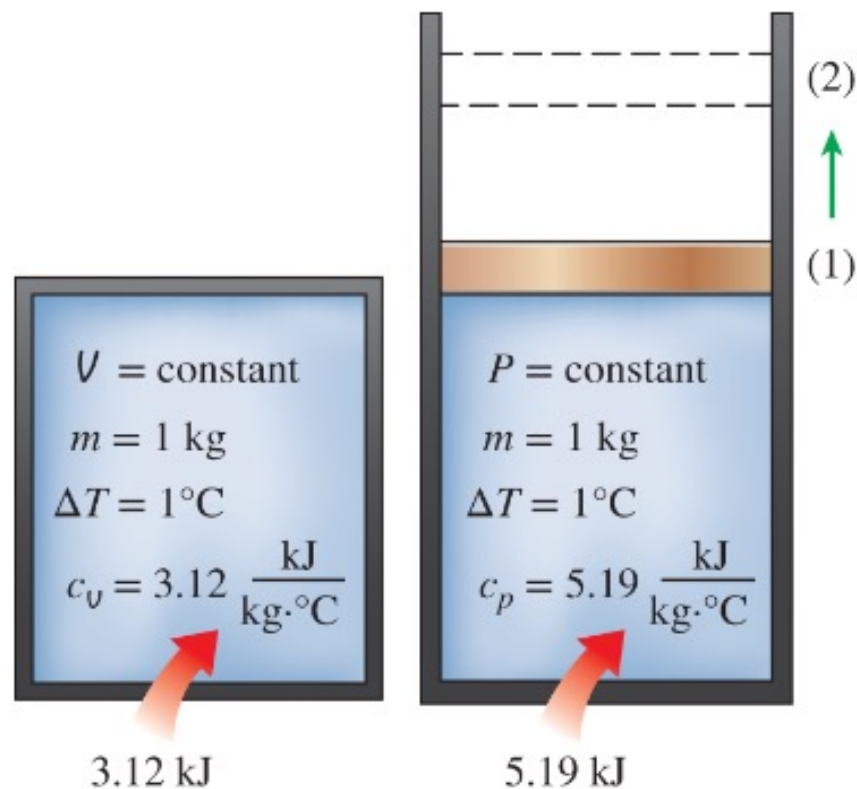


Specific Heats

- Specific heat is defined as the energy required to raise temperature of a unit mass of substance by one degree
 - ❑ Specific heat at constant volume (c_v)
 - ❑ Specific heat at constant pressure (c_p)

Specific Heats

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 - ❑ Specific heat at constant volume (c_v)
 - ❑ Specific heat at constant pressure (c_p)



Specific Heats

- Let's start from the fixed mass in a stationary closed system that undergoes a constant volume process

$$\delta e_{in} - \delta e_{out} = du$$

$$c_v dT = du$$

$$c_v = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right)_v$$

Specific Heats

- Similarly, we can write the following for a constant pressure process:

$$c_p = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T} \right)_p$$

Specific Heats

$$c_v = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right)_v$$

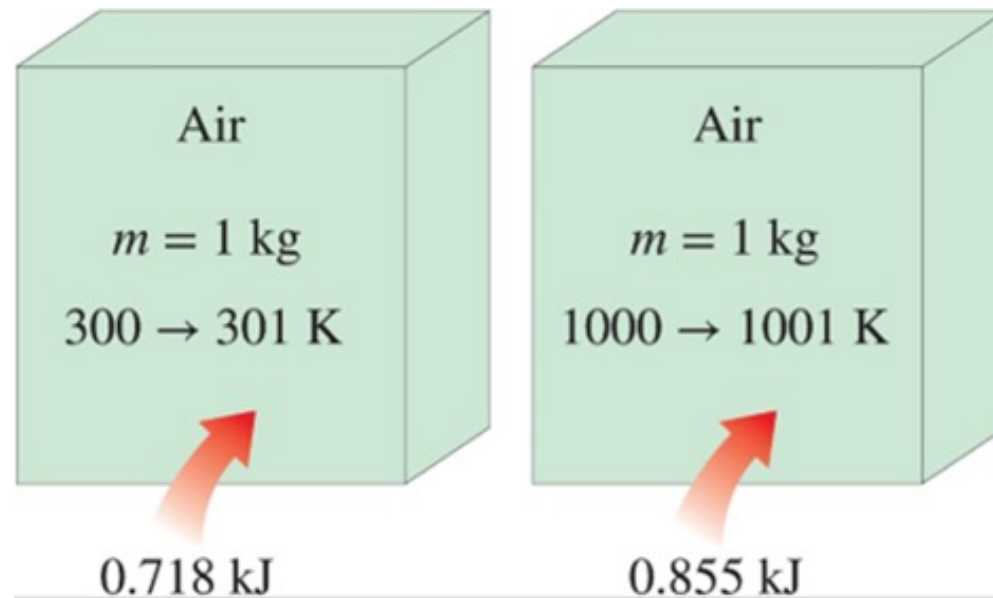
= the change in internal energy
with temperature at
constant volume

$$c_p = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T} \right)_p$$

= the change in enthalpy with
temperature at constant
pressure

Specific Heats

- c_p and c_v are defined based on properties. They must be properties too
- The energy required to raise the temperature of a substance by one degree is different at different temperatures and pressures



Specific Heats

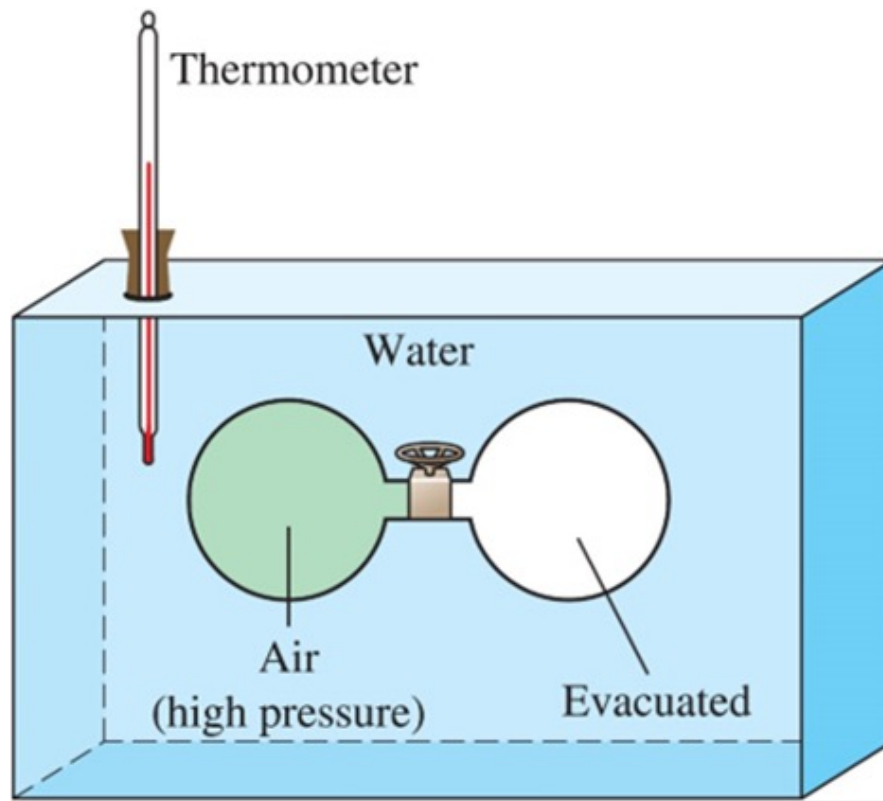
- A common unit for specific heats is $\frac{kJ}{kg-\text{°C}}$ or $\frac{kJ}{kg-K}$ (why?)
- We can write them in the molar basis too $\frac{kJ}{kmol-\text{°C}}$ or $\frac{kJ}{kmol-K}$ for \bar{c}_p and \bar{c}_v

INTERNAL ENERGY, ENTHALPY, AND SPECIFIC HEATS OF IDEAL GASES

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- It has demonstrated mathematically and experimentally that internal energy is a function of temperature:

$$u = u(T)$$



Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

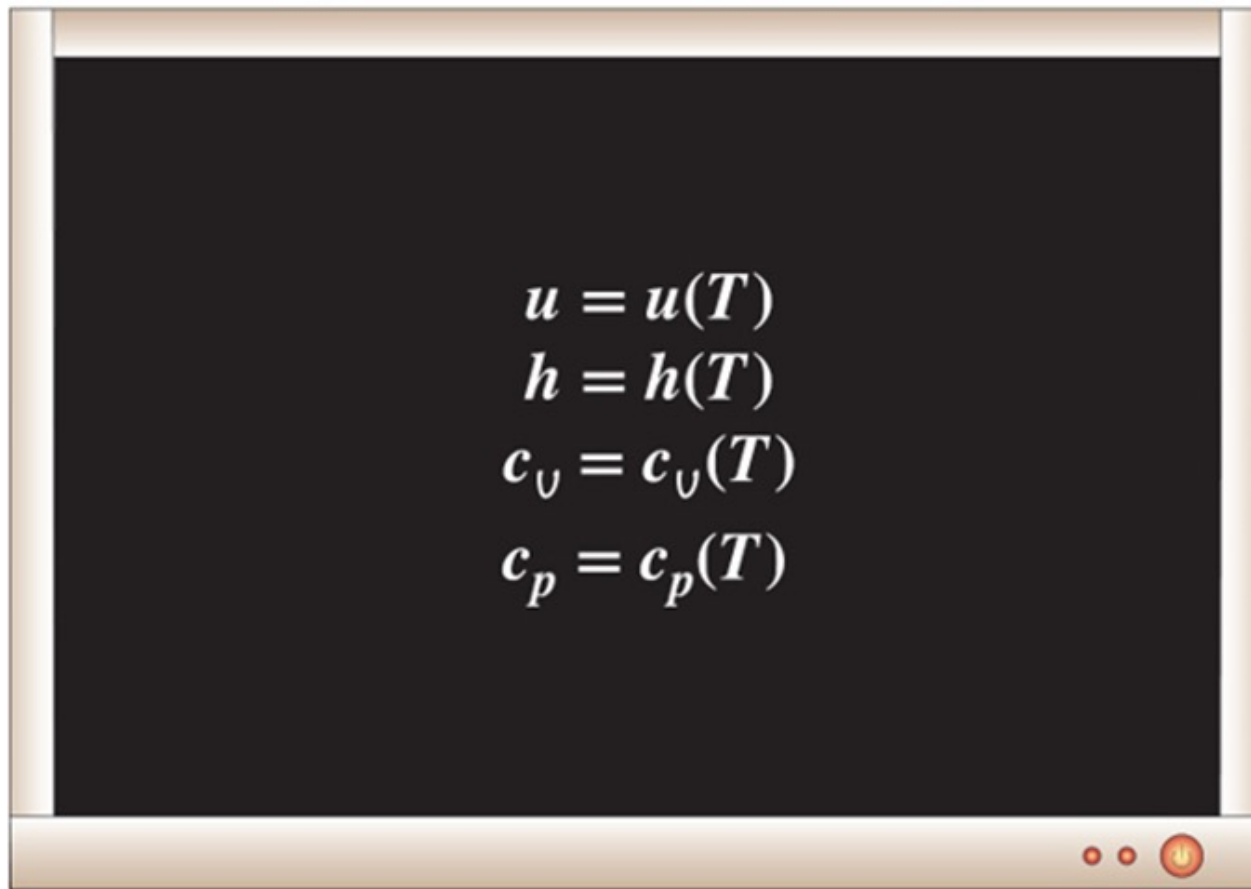
- Using the definition of enthalpy and the equation of state of an ideal gas, we have:

$$u = u(T)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} h = u + Pv \\ Pv = RT \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow h = u + RT \rightarrow h = h(T)$$

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- We have:



A blackboard with a light-colored border and a small window control bar at the bottom right. The blackboard contains the following equations:

$$u = u(T)$$
$$h = h(T)$$
$$c_v = c_v(T)$$
$$c_p = c_p(T)$$

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- The change in internal energy or enthalpy for an ideal gas during a process from state 1 to state 2 is determined by integrating these equations

$$\Delta u = u_2 - u_1 = \int_1^2 c_v (T) dt$$

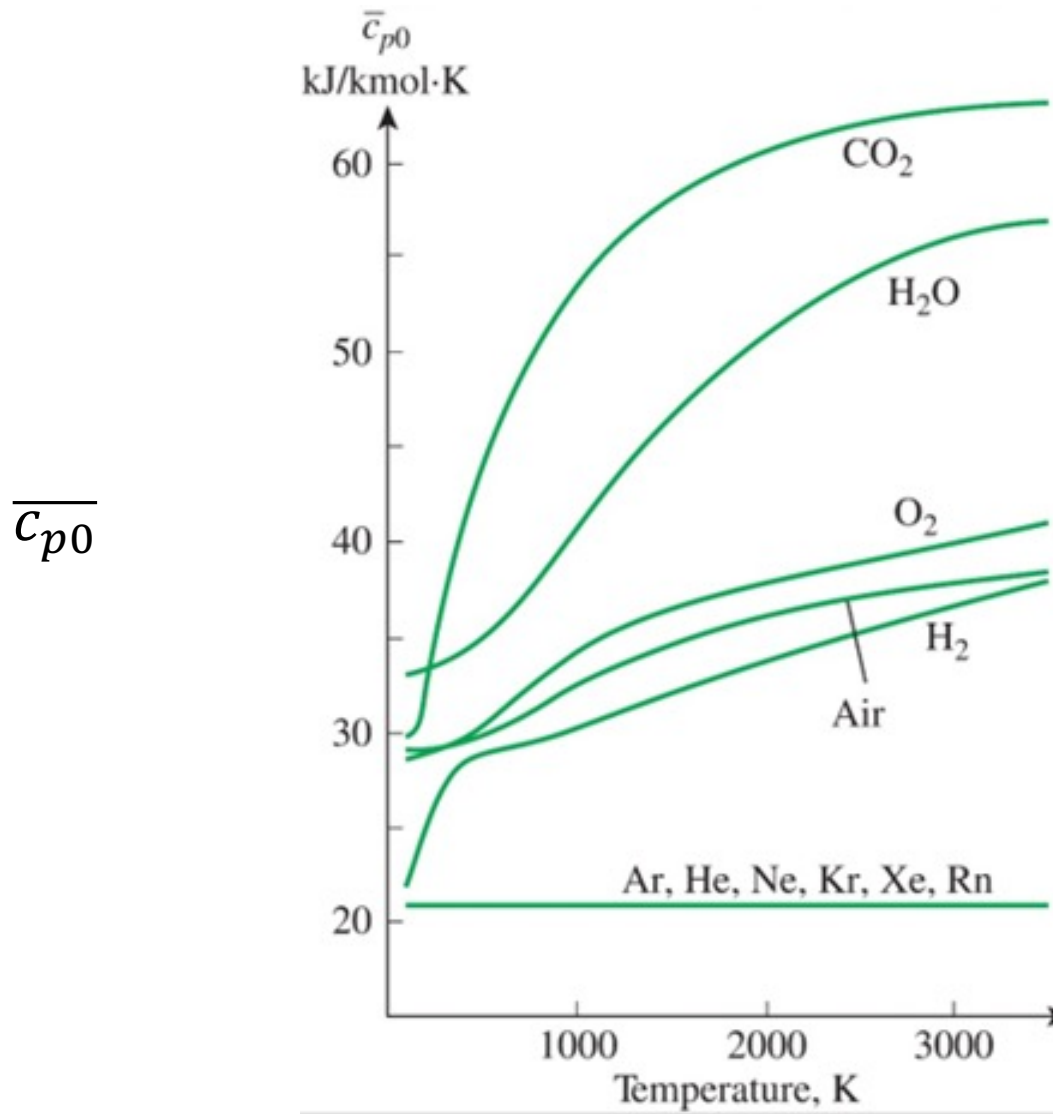
$$\Delta h = h_2 - h_1 = \int_1^2 c_p (T) dt$$

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- At low pressures, all real gases approach ideal-gas behavior, and therefore their specific heats depend on temperature only
- The specific heats of real gases at low pressures are called ideal-gas specific heats, or zero-pressure specific heats, and are often denoted c_{p0} and c_{v0}

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- Ideal gas constant pressure specific heats for some gases:



Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- Table A-2c

APPENDIX 1

PROPERTY TABLES AND CHARTS (SI UNITS)

- [TABLE A-1](#) Molar mass, gas constant, and critical-point properties 852
- [TABLE A-2](#) Ideal-gas specific heats of various common gases 853
- [TABLE A-3](#) Properties of common liquids, solids, and foods 856
- [TABLE A-4](#) Saturated water—Temperature table 858
- [TABLE A-5](#) Saturated water—Pressure table 860

(c) As a function of temperature

$$\bar{c}_p = a + bT + cT^2 + dT^3$$

(T in K, c_p in kJ/kmol · K)

Substance	Formula	a	b	c	d	Temperature range, K
Nitrogen	N ₂	28.90	-0.1571×10^{-2}	0.8081×10^{-5}	-2.873×10^{-9}	273
Oxygen	O ₂	25.48	1.520×10^{-2}	-0.7155×10^{-5}	1.312×10^{-9}	273
Air	—	28.11	0.1967×10^{-2}	0.4802×10^{-5}	-1.966×10^{-9}	273

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- u and h data for a number of gases have been tabulated
- These tables are obtained by choosing an arbitrary reference point and performing the integrations by treating state 1 as the reference state

Air		
T, K	$u, kJ/kg$	$h, kJ/kg$
0	0	0
·	·	·
·	·	·
300	214.07	300.19
310	221.25	310.24
·	·	·
·	·	·

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- We can use the tables:

TABLE A–21

Ideal-gas properties of air

T K	h kJ/kg	P_r	u kJ/kg	v_r	s° kJ/kg · K	T K	h kJ/kg	P_r	u kJ/kg	v_r	s° kJ/kg · K
200	199.97	0.3363	142.56	1707.0	1.29559	580	586.04	14.38	419.55	115.7	2.37348
210	209.97	0.3987	149.69	1512.0	1.34444	590	596.52	15.31	427.15	110.6	2.39140
220	219.97	0.4690	156.82	1346.0	1.39105	600	607.02	16.28	434.78	105.8	2.40902
230	230.02	0.5477	164.00	1205.0	1.43557	610	617.53	17.30	442.42	101.2	2.42644
240	240.02	0.6355	171.13	1084.0	1.47824	620	628.07	18.36	450.09	96.92	2.44356
250	250.05	0.7329	178.28	979.0	1.51917	630	638.63	19.84	457.78	92.84	2.46048
260	260.09	0.8405	185.45	887.8	1.55848	640	649.22	20.64	465.50	88.99	2.47716
270	270.11	0.9590	192.60	808.0	1.59634	650	659.84	21.86	473.25	85.34	2.49364
280	280.13	1.0889	199.75	738.0	1.63279	660	670.47	23.13	481.01	81.89	2.50985
285	285.14	1.1584	203.33	706.1	1.65055	670	681.14	24.46	488.81	78.61	2.52589

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

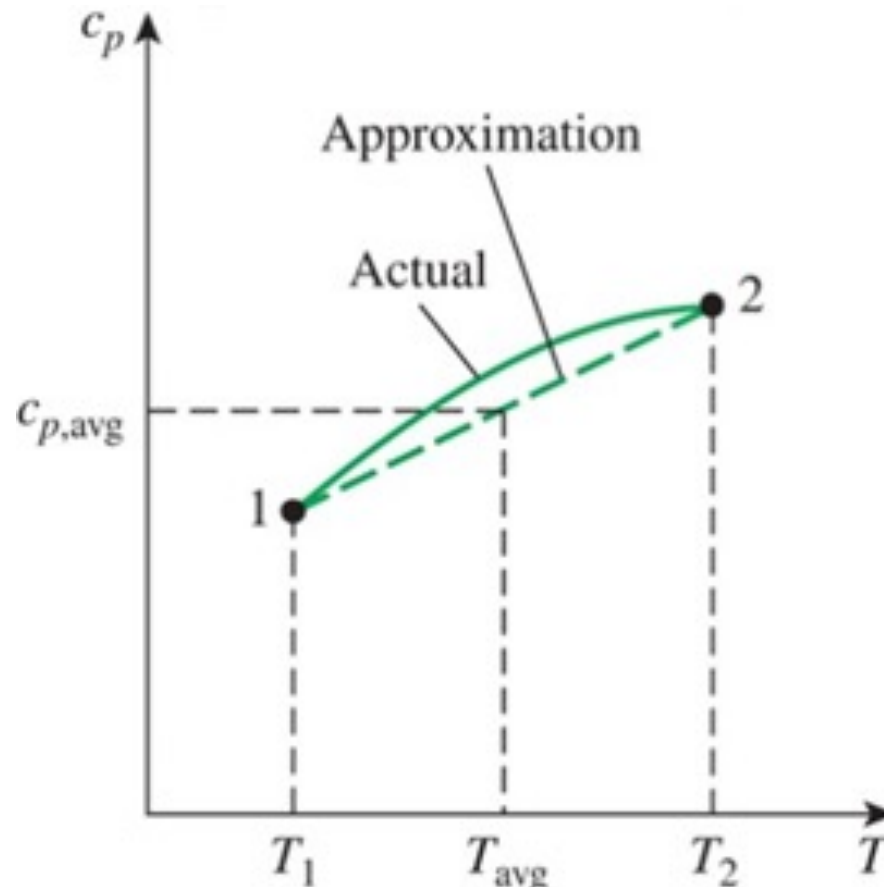
- Internal energy and enthalpy change when specific heat is taken constant at an average value

$$u_2 - u_1 = c_{v,avg}(T_2 - T_1)$$

$$h_2 - h_1 = c_{p,avg}(T_2 - T_1)$$

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- For small temperature intervals, the specific heats may be assumed to vary linearly with temperature



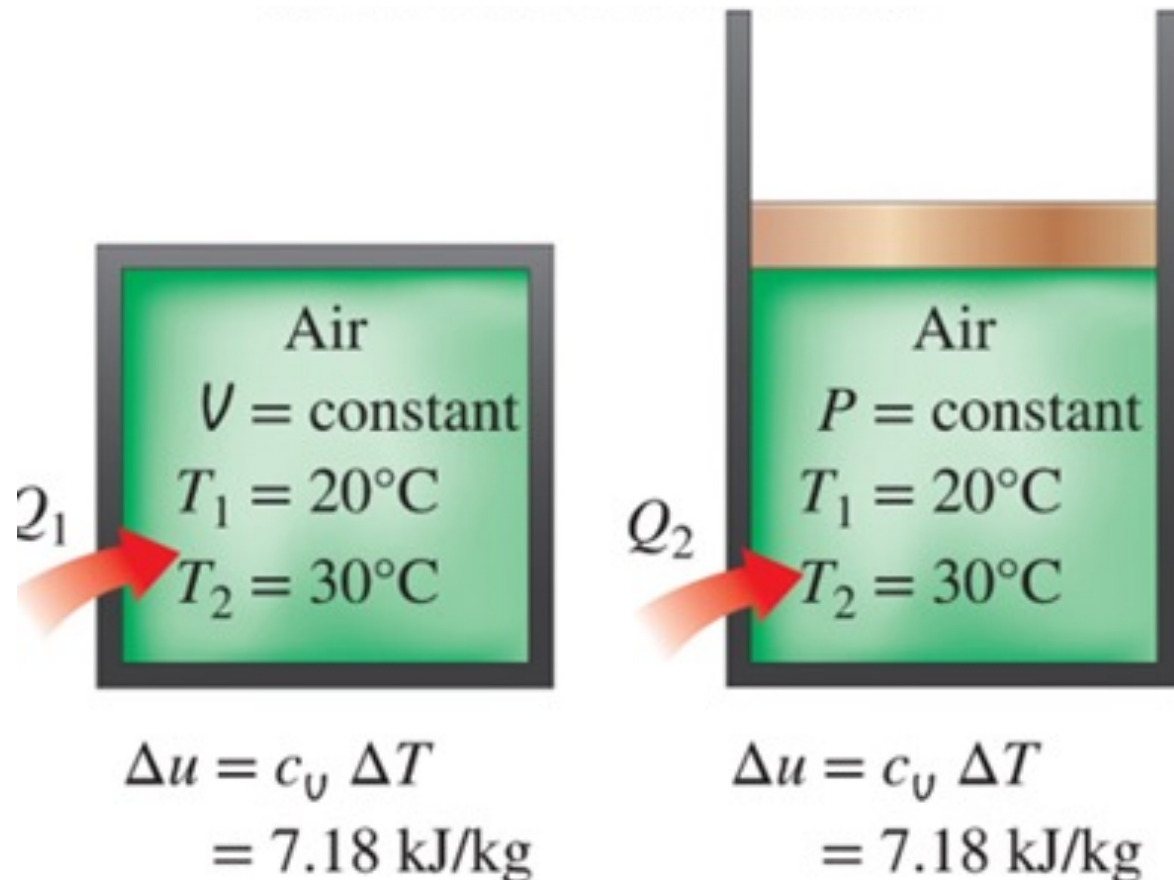
Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- Interpolation:

<i>(b)</i> At various temperatures							
Temperature, K	c_p kJ/kg · K	c_v kJ/kg · K	k	c_p kJ/kg · K	c_v kJ/kg · K	k	c_p kJ/kg · K
	<i>Air</i>			<i>Carbon dioxide, CO₂</i>			<i>Carb</i>
250	1.003	0.716	1.401	0.791	0.602	1.314	1.039
300	1.005	0.718	1.400	0.846	0.657	1.288	1.040
350	1.008	0.721	1.398	0.895	0.706	1.268	1.043
400	1.013	0.726	1.395	0.939	0.750	1.252	1.047
450	1.020	0.733	1.391	0.978	0.790	1.239	1.054
500	1.029	0.742	1.387	1.014	0.825	1.229	1.063

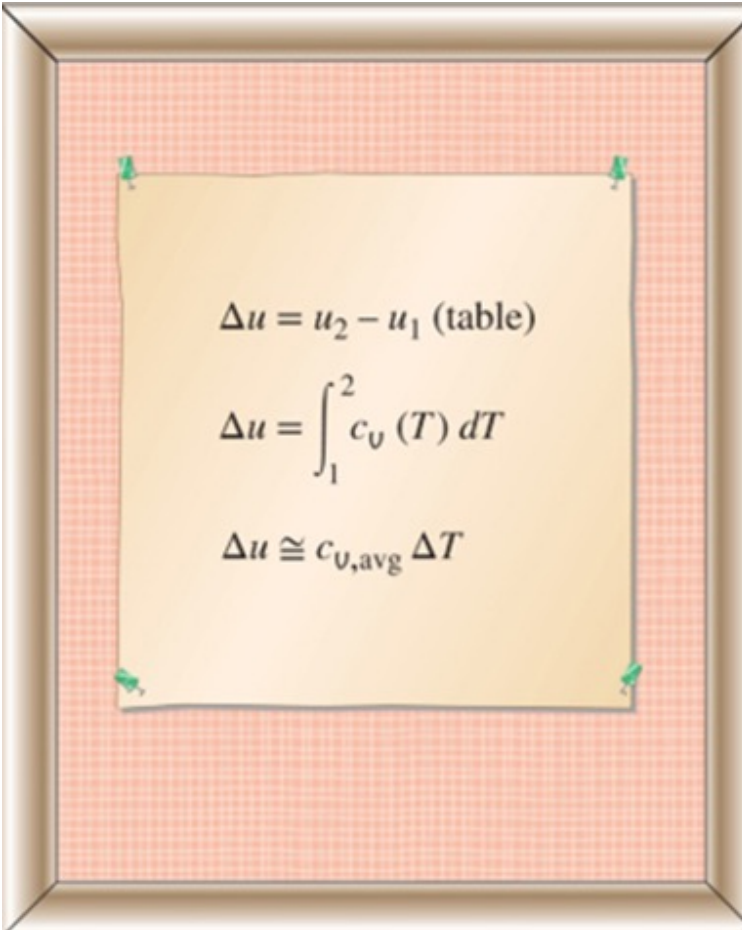
Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- The relation $\Delta u = c_v \Delta T$ is valid for any kind of process, constant-volume or not



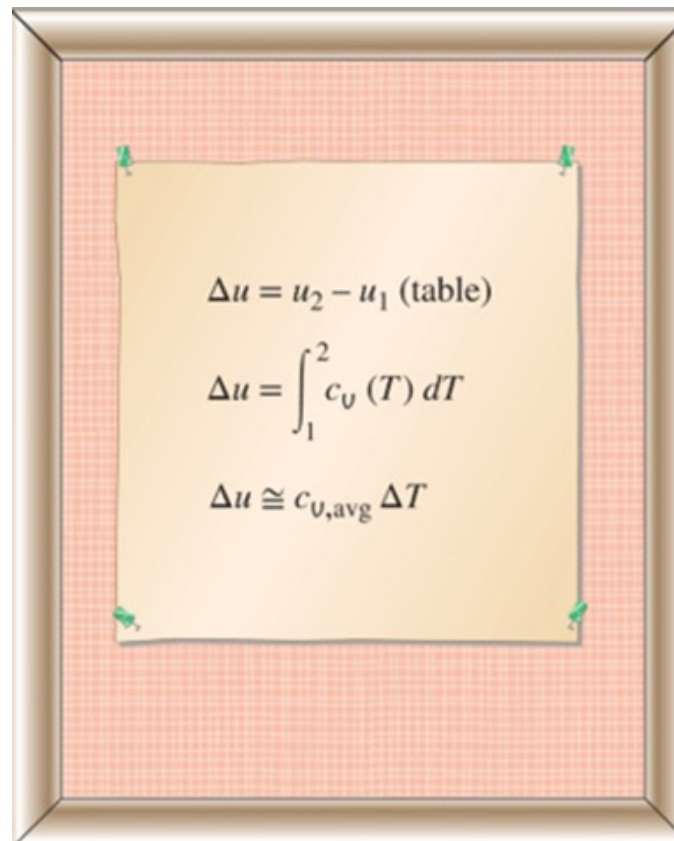
Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- Three ways to calculate Δh and Δu :
 1. By using the tabulated u and h data. This is the easiest and most accurate way when tables are readily available


$$\Delta u = u_2 - u_1 \text{ (table)}$$
$$\Delta u = \int_1^2 c_v(T) dT$$
$$\Delta u \cong c_{v,\text{avg}} \Delta T$$

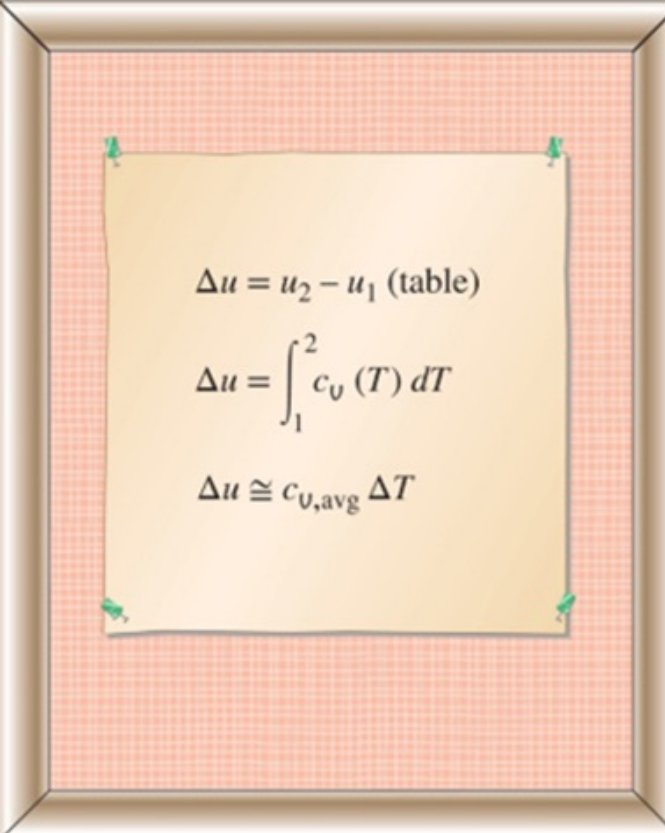
Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- Three ways to calculate Δh and Δu :
 1. By using the h or u values from the tables (Table A-2a) as a function of temperature and performing the subtraction. This is very convenient for hand calculations but quite undesirable for computerized calculations. The results obtained are very accurate.
 2. By using the c_v or c_p relations (Table A-2c) as a function of temperature and performing the integrations. This is very inconvenient for hand calculations but quite desirable for computerized calculations. The results obtained are very accurate.


$$\Delta u = u_2 - u_1 \text{ (table)}$$
$$\Delta u = \int_1^2 c_v(T) dT$$
$$\Delta u \cong c_{v,\text{avg}} \Delta T$$

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- Three ways to calculate Δh and Δu :
 3. By using average specific heats. This is very simple and certainly very convenient when property tables are not available. The results obtained are reasonably accurate if the temperature interval is not very large


$$\Delta u = u_2 - u_1 \text{ (table)}$$
$$\Delta u = \int_1^2 c_v(T) dT$$
$$\Delta u \cong c_{v,\text{avg}} \Delta T$$

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- We have:

$$h = u + RT$$

$$dh = du + RdT$$

$$dh = c_p dT$$

$$du = c_v dT$$

$$c_p dT = c_v dT + RdT$$

$$c_p - c_v = R$$

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Ideal Gases

- Specific heat ratio (k):
 - ❑ For monatomic (e.g., Helium) gases the value is 1.667
 - ❑ For many diatomic gases, including air, the value is 1.4

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

CLASS ACTIVITY

Class Activity

- Air at 300 K and 200 kPa is heated at constant pressure to 600 K. Determine the change in internal energy of air per unit mass from
 - a) Data from the air table (Table A-21)
 - b) The functional form of the specific heat (Table A-2c)
 - c) The average specific heat value (Table A-2b)

Class Activity

- Solution (a):

TABLE A-21
Ideal-gas properties of air

T K	h kJ/kg	P_r	u kJ/kg	v_r	s° kJ/kg · K	T K	h kJ/kg	P_r	u kJ/kg	v_r	s° kJ/kg · K
200	199.97	0.3363	142.56	1707.0	1.29559	580	586.04	14.38	419.55	115.7	2.37348
210	209.97	0.3987	149.69	1512.0	1.34444	590	596.52	15.31	427.15	110.6	2.39140
220	219.97	0.4690	156.82	1346.0	1.39105	600	607.02	16.28	434.78	105.8	2.40902
230	230.02	0.5477	164.00	1205.0	1.43557	610	617.53	17.30	442.42	101.2	2.42644
240	240.02	0.6355	171.13	1084.0	1.47824	620	628.07	18.36	450.09	96.92	2.44356
250	250.05	0.7329	178.28	979.0	1.51917	630	638.63	19.84	457.78	92.84	2.46048
260	260.09	0.8405	185.45	887.8	1.55848	640	649.22	20.64	465.50	88.99	2.47716
270	270.11	0.9590	192.60	808.0	1.59634	650	659.84	21.86	473.25	85.34	2.49364
280	280.13	1.0889	199.75	738.0	1.63279	660	670.47	23.13	481.01	81.89	2.50985
285	285.14	1.1584	203.33	706.1	1.65055	670	681.14	24.46	488.81	78.61	2.52589
290	290.16	1.2311	206.91	676.1	1.66802	680	691.82	25.85	496.62	75.50	2.54175
295	295.17	1.3068	210.49	647.9	1.68515	690	702.52	27.29	504.45	72.56	2.55731
298	298.18	1.3543	212.64	631.9	1.69528	700	713.27	28.80	512.33	69.76	2.57277
300	300.19	1.3860	214.07	621.2	1.70203	710	724.04	30.38	520.23	67.07	2.58810

$$\Delta u = u_2 - u_1 = 434.78 - 214.07 = 220.71 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

Class Activity

- Solution (b): Table 2A-c

(c) As a function of temperature

$$\bar{c}_p = a + bT + cT^2 + dT^3$$

(T in K, c_p in kJ/kmol · K)

Substance	Formula	a	b	c	d	T
Nitrogen	N ₂	28.90	-0.1571×10^{-2}	0.8081×10^{-5}	-2.873×10^{-9}	
Oxygen	O ₂	25.48	1.520×10^{-2}	-0.7155×10^{-5}	1.312×10^{-9}	
Air	–	28.11	0.1967×10^{-2}	0.4802×10^{-5}	-1.966×10^{-9}	
Hydrogen	H ₂	29.11	-0.1916×10^{-2}	0.4003×10^{-5}	-0.8704×10^{-9}	

$$\bar{c}_p = a + bT + cT^2 + dT^3$$

$$\bar{c}_v = \bar{c}_p - R_u = a + bT + cT^2 + dT^3$$

Class Activity

- Solution (b): Table 2A-c

$$\bar{c}_p = a + bT + cT^2 + dT^3$$

$$\bar{c}_v = \bar{c}_p - R_u = a + bT + cT^2 + dT^3$$

$$\Delta\bar{u} = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \bar{c}_v(T) dT = \bar{c}_p - R_u = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} [(a - R_u) + bT + cT^2 + dT^3] dT$$

$$\Delta\bar{u} = 6447 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kmol}}$$

Class Activity

- Solution (b): Table A-1

$$\Delta \bar{u} = 6447 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kmol}}$$

TABLE A-1			
Molar mass, gas constant, and critical-point properties			
Substance	Formula	Molar mass, M kg/kmol	Gas constant, R kJ/kg · K*
Air	—	28.97	0.2870
Ammonia	NH ₃	17.03	0.4882
Argon	Ar	39.948	0.2081
Benzene	C ₆ H ₆	78.115	0.1064

$$\Delta u = \frac{\Delta \bar{u}}{M} = \frac{6447 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kmol}}}{28.97 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}}} = 222.5 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

Class Activity

- Solution (c): Table A-2b

$$\text{Average Temp} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

$$c_{v,avg} = c_{v,450\text{ K}} = 0.7333 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$\Delta u = \left(0.7333 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \right) (600 - 300) = 220 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

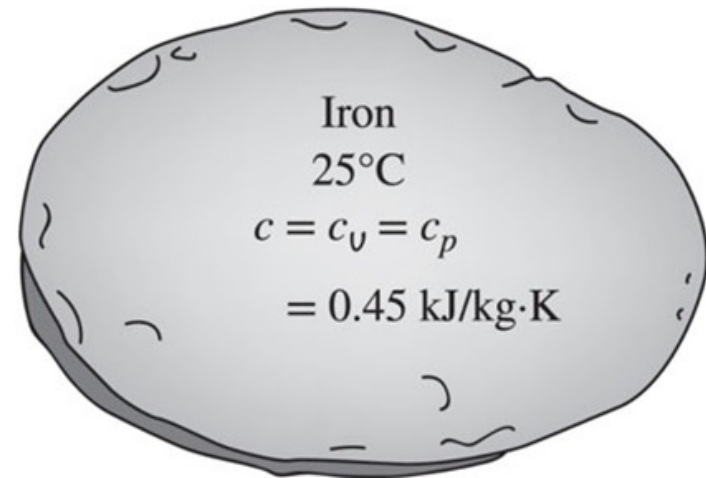
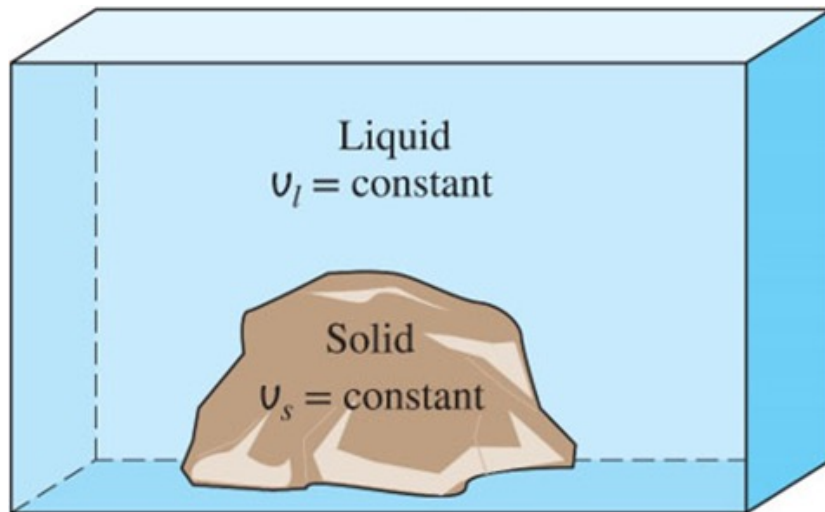
(b) At various temperatures

Temperature, K	c_p kJ/kg · K	c_v kJ/kg · K	k
<i>Air</i>			
250	1.003	0.716	1.401
300	1.005	0.718	1.400
350	1.008	0.721	1.398
400	1.013	0.726	1.395
450	1.020	0.733	1.391
500	1.029	0.742	1.387
550	1.040	0.753	1.381
600	1.051	0.764	1.376
650	1.063	0.776	1.370
700	1.075	0.788	1.364
750	1.087	0.800	1.359
800	1.099	0.812	1.354
900	1.121	0.834	1.344
1000	1.142	0.855	1.336

INTERNAL ENERGY, ENTHALPY, AND SPECIFIC HEATS OF SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Solids/Liquids

- Incompressible substance is a substance whose specific volume (or density) is constant.
- Solids and liquids are incompressible substances.



$$c_p = c_v = c$$

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Solids/Liquids

- Internal energy changes:

$$du = c_v dT = c(T) dt$$

$$\Delta u = u_2 - u_1 = \int_1^2 c(T) dt$$

$$\Delta u \cong c_{avg} (T_2 - T_1)$$

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Solids/Liquids

- Enthalpy changes:

$$h = u + PV$$

$$dh = du + dP \times V + P \times dV$$

$$\Delta h \cong \Delta u + V \times \Delta P \sim c_{avg} \times \Delta T + v \times \Delta P$$

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Solids/Liquids

- We can say:
 - For solids

$$\Delta h = \Delta u + V \times \Delta P \cong c_{avg} \times \Delta T + v \times \Delta P \cong c_{avg} \times \Delta T$$

- For liquids (constant pressure process such as heaters):

$$h = \Delta u \cong c_{avg} \times \Delta T$$

- For liquids (constant temperature process such as pumps):

$$h = v \times \Delta P$$

Internal/Energy/Enthalpy/Heats of Solids/Liquids

- The enthalpy of a compressed liquid:

$$h_{@P,T} \cong h_{f@T} + v_{f@T}(P - P_{sat @T})$$

$$h_{@P,T} \cong h_{f@T}$$