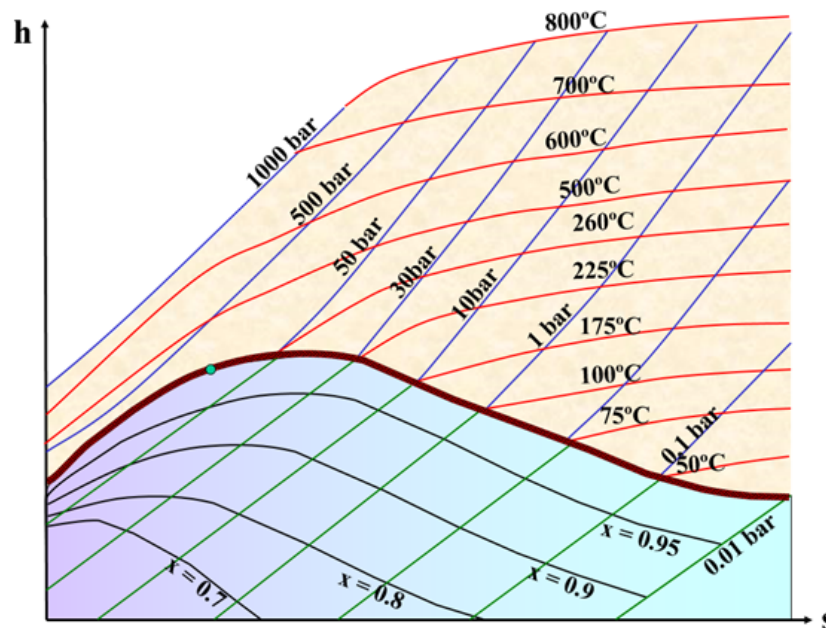


## Exercise 1

R1233zd(E) is an HFO (hydro-fluoro-olefin) that is used as a replacement for R-123 in centrifugal chillers offering better capacity and efficiency similar to R-123. It is used in low-pressure centrifugal chillers, which are most often used to cool large buildings. Obtain the thermodynamic variables for the saturation states at  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and in states of compressed liquid at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $101325\text{ Pa}$  and superheated steam at  $120^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $101325\text{ Pa}$ . Obtain all the thermodynamic diagrams.



### Thermophysical Properties of Chemicals & Hydrocarbons: Thermodynamic Process



THERMOPROCESS is a simulator of thermodynamic processes in general, which makes use of correlations and the principles of Thermodynamics to generate robust algorithms for the prediction of thermodynamic and transport properties of the most common substances used in engineering, with modules that solve basic problems of Thermodynamics applied to engineering, in closed and open systems. This program is a powerful tool in the accomplishment of these tasks. It is an easy-to-use software package that covers the resolution of practically all problems in the field of Applied Thermodynamics.

**HFO** 
  
 Synonyms

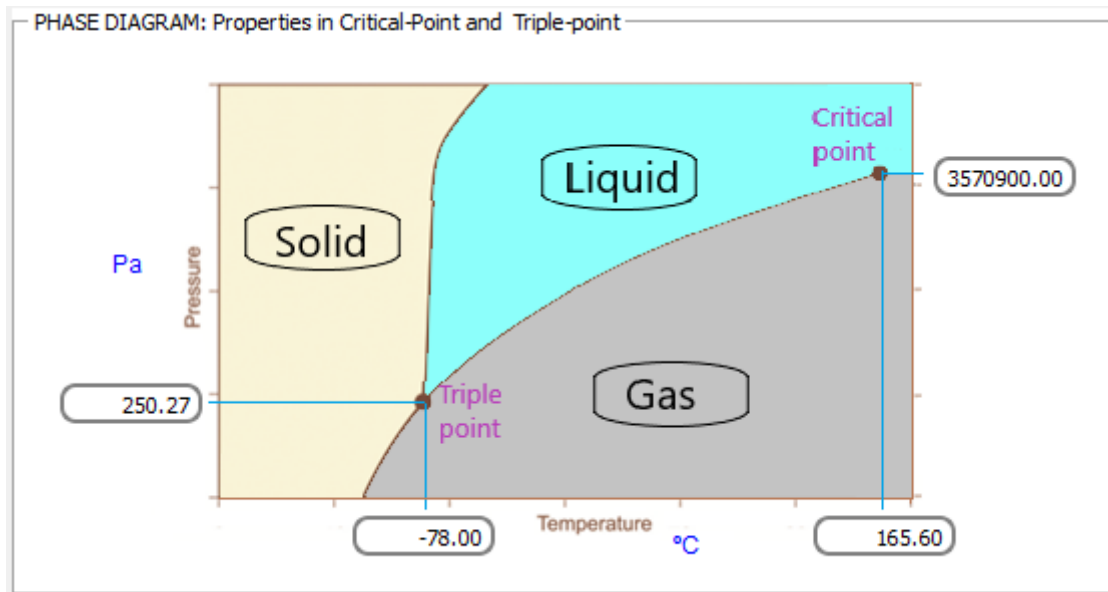
Molecular Weight  kg/kmol
   
 CAS Number

### Information & Application

R1233zd(E) is a HFO. It is suitable for new industrial and building air conditioning installations in which chilled water or intermediate fluids are used in high power systems equipped with centrifugal compressors (with 1 or more stages) in which R-123 has been replaced and in new installations designed for said fluid. This refrigerant can be also used for foam blowing applications. ODP=0, GWP low (1 to 4.5) and non-flammable.

Dead state
   
 Pressure  Pa
   
 Temperature  °C
   
 Internal energy  kJ/kg
   
 Enthalpy  kJ/kg
   
 Entropy  kJ/kg

**Gas Constant**  kJ/kgK
   
**Accentric Factor** 
  
 Specific Gravity (20°C)



	<i>Critical-point</i>	<i>Triple-point</i>
Density	478.92 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1488.79 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Specific volume	0.00209 m <sup>3</sup> /kg	0.00067 m <sup>3</sup> /kg
Internal energy	227.47 kJ/kg	-118.18 kJ/kg
Enthalpy	234.93 kJ/kg	-118.16 kJ/kg
Entropy	0.62337 kJ/kg °C	-0.49202 kJ/kg °C
Compressibility factor	0.2667	0.0000

Start data **Two-phase (properties)** Single-phase (properties) Process/Cycle Gas Mixture (properties)

Saturation

Pressure

Pa

Temperature

°C

Thermodynamic Properties	Saturated liquid	Saturated vapor	Units
Temperature	-40	-40	°C
Pressure	5552.53	5552.53	Pa
Density	1408.8	0.375648	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Specific volume	0.000709823	2.66206	m <sup>3</sup> /kg
Internal energy	-71.4461	139.029	kJ/kg
Enthalpy	-71.4422	153.811	kJ/kg
Entropy	-0.273156	0.692972	kJ/kg K
Exergy	14.5847	-48.2136	kJ/kg
Gibbs function	-7.75579	-7.75579	kJ/kg
Compressibility factor	0.000265334	0.995087	
Surface tension	0.0224839	0.0224839	N/m

Thermal Transport Properties	Saturated liquid	Saturated vapor	Units
Thermal conductivity	0.102653	0.00840638	W/mK
Dynamic viscosity	0.000848755	8.58144e-06	kg/m s
Kinematic viscosity	6.02466e-07	2.28443e-05	m <sup>2</sup> /s
Isobaric specific heat	1.22156	0.721547	kJ/kgK
Isochoric specific heat	0.656219	0.656219	kJ/kgK
Thermal difussivity	5.96498e-08	3.10144e-05	m <sup>2</sup> /s
Prandtl number	10.1	0.736573	[-]

Saturated Mixture (Liquid+Vapor): Thermodynamic and Thermal Transport Properties

Known Property

Quality ▼

- Quality
- Density
- Specific Volume
- Internal Energy
- Enthalpy
- Entropy

Known Property

Quality ▼

%

Quality  %

**Enthalpy of vaporization**

kJ/kg

Thermodynamic Properties	Value	Units
<b>Temperature</b>	-40	°C
<b>Pressure</b>	5552.53	Pa
<b>Density</b>	0.536579	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Specific volume</b>	1.86366	m <sup>3</sup> /kg
<b>Internal energy</b>	75.8867	kJ/kg
<b>Enthalpy</b>	86.2347	kJ/kg
<b>Entropy</b>	0.403133	kJ/kg K
<b>Exergy</b>	-29.3741	kJ/kg
<b>Gibbs function</b>	-7.75579	kJ/kg
<b>Compressibility factor</b>	0.696641	[--]
<b>Surface tension</b>	0.0224839	N/m

Thermal Transport Properties	Value	Units
<b>Thermal conductivity</b>	0.0366804	W/mK
<b>Dynamic viscosity</b>	0.000260634	kg/m s
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	1.61718e-05	m <sup>2</sup> /s
<b>Isobaric specific heat</b>	0.87155	kJ/kgK
<b>Isochoric specific heat</b>	0.656219	kJ/kgK
<b>Thermal diffusivity</b>	2.17279e-05	m <sup>2</sup> /s
<b>Prandtl number</b>	3.54562	

Start data  
  Two-phase (properties)  
  **Single-phase (properties)**  
  Process/Cycle  
  Gas Mixture (properties)

**INPUT DATA**

Pressure    Pa

Temperature    °C

Density    kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Specific Volume    m<sup>3</sup>/kg

Specific Enthalpy    kJ/kg

Specific Entropy    kJ/kg

**Phase of the substance**   Liquid

Thermodynamic Properties	Value	Units
<b>Temperature</b>	-20	°C
<b>Pressure</b>	101325	Pa
<b>Density</b>	1365.9	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Specific volume</b>	0.000732119	m <sup>3</sup> /kg
<b>Internal energy</b>	-47.0676	kJ/kg
<b>Enthalpy</b>	-46.9934	kJ/kg
<b>Entropy</b>	-0.172832	kJ/kg K
<b>Exergy</b>	9.12196	kJ/kg
<b>Gibbs function</b>	-3.24085	kJ/kg
<b>Compressibility factor</b>	0.00459947	
<b>Surface tension</b>	0.0198596	N/m

Thermal Transport Properties	Value	Units
<b>Thermal conductivity</b>	0.0955975	W/mK
<b>Dynamic viscosity</b>	0.000600435	kg/m s
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	4.3959e-07	m <sup>2</sup> /s
<b>Isobaric specific heat</b>	1.22016	kJ/kgK
<b>Isochoric specific heat</b>	0.878454	kJ/kgK
<b>Thermal difussivity</b>	5.73604e-08	m <sup>2</sup> /s
<b>Prandtl number</b>	7.66365	[--]

**INPUT DATA**

Pressure  Pa

Temperature  °C

Density  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Specific Volume  m<sup>3</sup>/kg


Specific Enthalpy  kJ/kg

Specific Entropy  kJ/kg

**Phase of the substance** Gas T < T<sub>c</sub>

Thermodynamic Properties	Value	Units
<b>Temperature</b>	120	°C
<b>Pressure</b>	101325	Pa
<b>Density</b>	4.10602	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Specific volume</b>	0.243545	m <sup>3</sup> /kg
<b>Internal energy</b>	259.315	kJ/kg
<b>Enthalpy</b>	283.992	kJ/kg
<b>Entropy</b>	0.930279	kJ/kg K
<b>Exergy</b>	11.2143	kJ/kg
<b>Gibbs function</b>	-81.7476	kJ/kg
<b>Compressibility factor</b>	0.9852	
<b>Surface tension</b>	0.0034454	N/m

Thermal Transport Properties	Value	Units
<b>Thermal conductivity</b>	0.0183186	W/mK
<b>Dynamic viscosity</b>	1.46626e-05	kg/m s
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	3.57099e-06	m <sup>2</sup> /s
<b>Isobaric specific heat</b>	0.930478	kJ/kgK
<b>Isochoric specific heat</b>	0.861956	kJ/kgK
<b>Thermal diffusivity</b>	4.79475e-06	m <sup>2</sup> /s
<b>Prandtl number</b>	0.744771	[--]

 Diagram Adjust
?
×

**Reset**

Print diagram

Save

Fill cycle  
 Point last

Vertical Orientation

Add state

Delete state

Max/Min (Y)

Max/Min (X)

**Diagram**

T-v

h-v

P-s

e-T

s-v

P-v

P-h

T-s

e-h

P-T

T-h

h-s

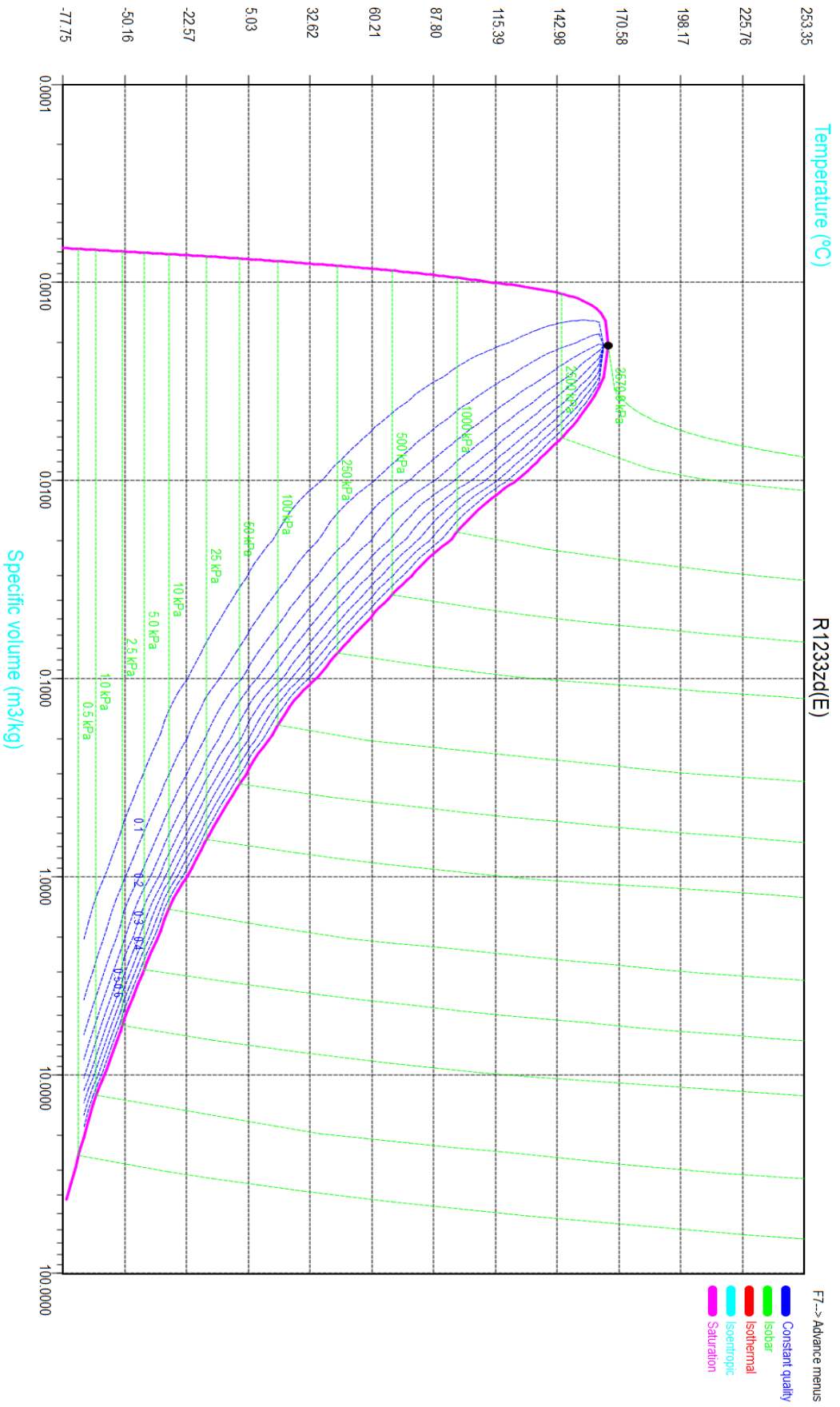
e-s

To hide

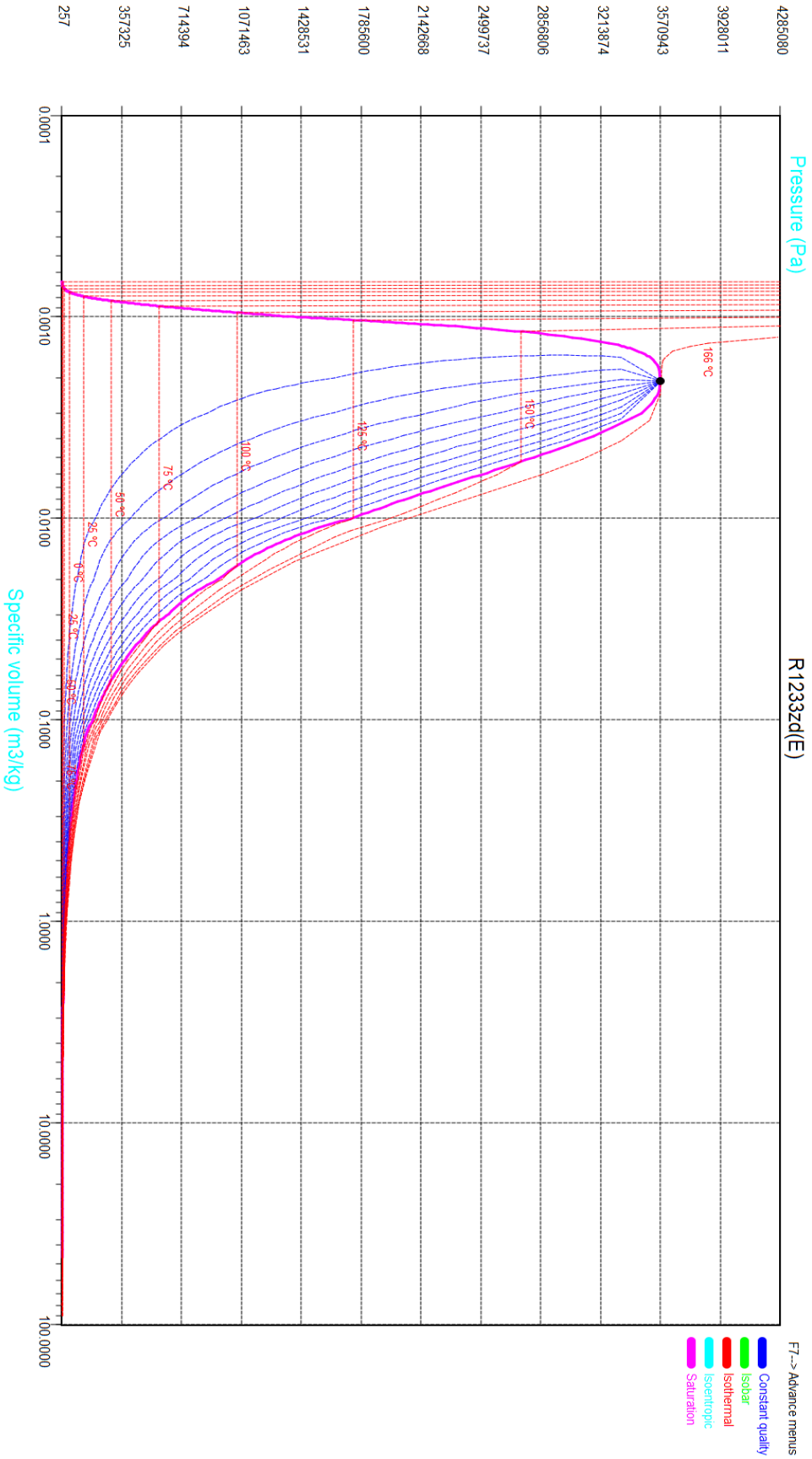
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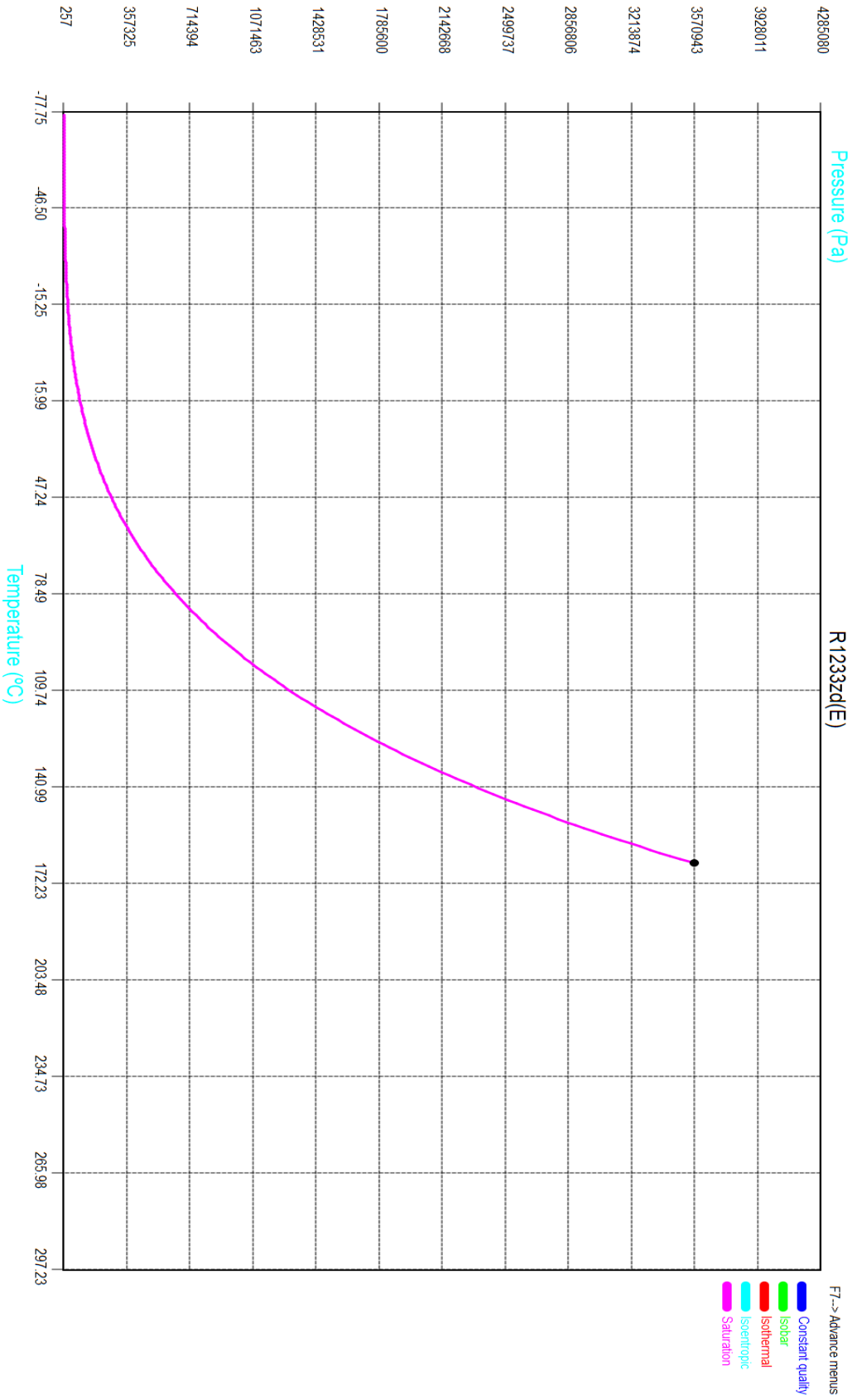
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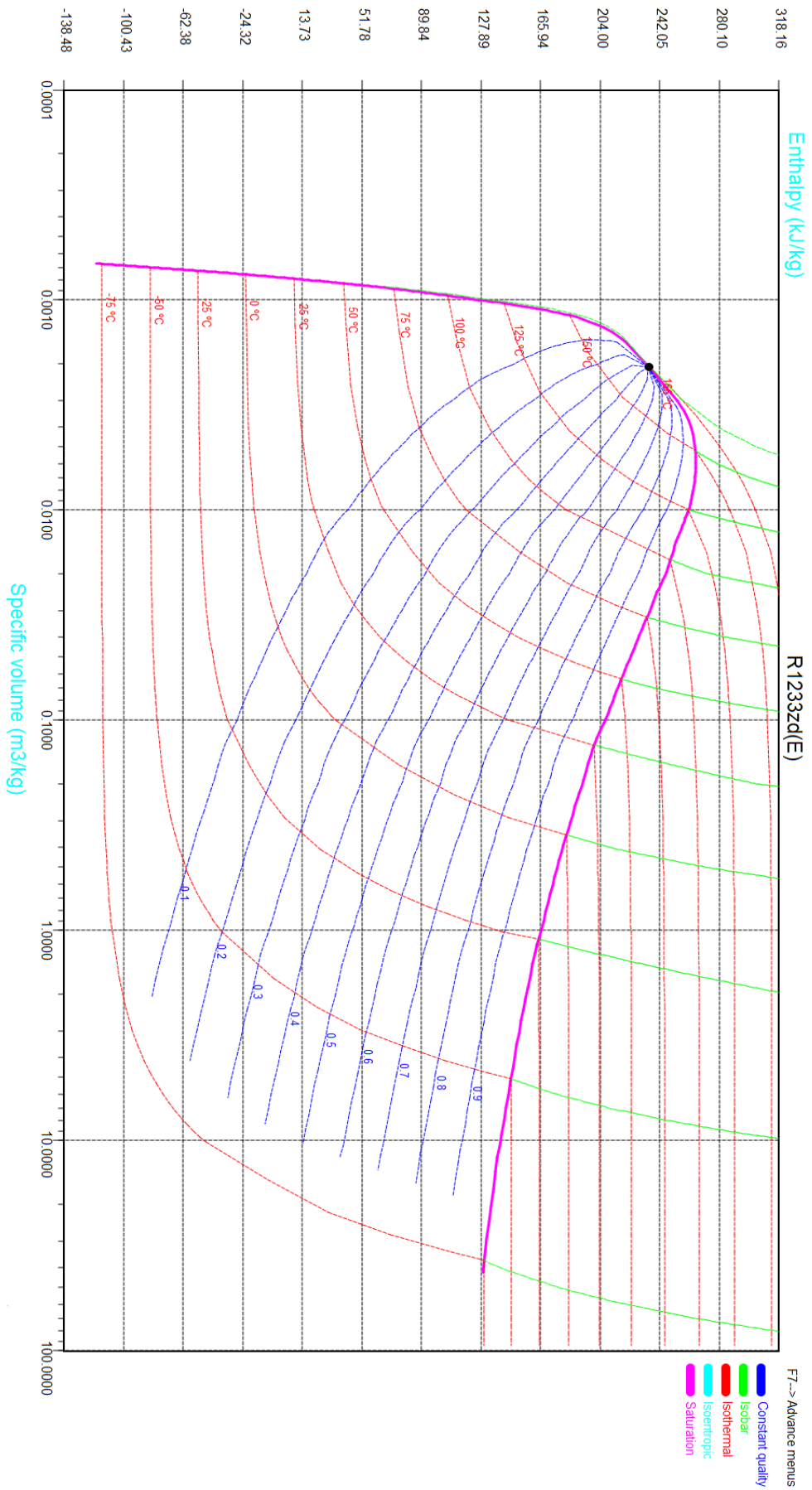
It is useful to plot the changes in the state of a substance during a thermodynamic process. On the following figures it shows the types of plots that are used to describe changes of state. It is possible to perform a series of processes, in which the state is changed during each process, but the gas eventually returns to its original state. Such a series of processes is called a cycle and forms the basis for understanding engines.

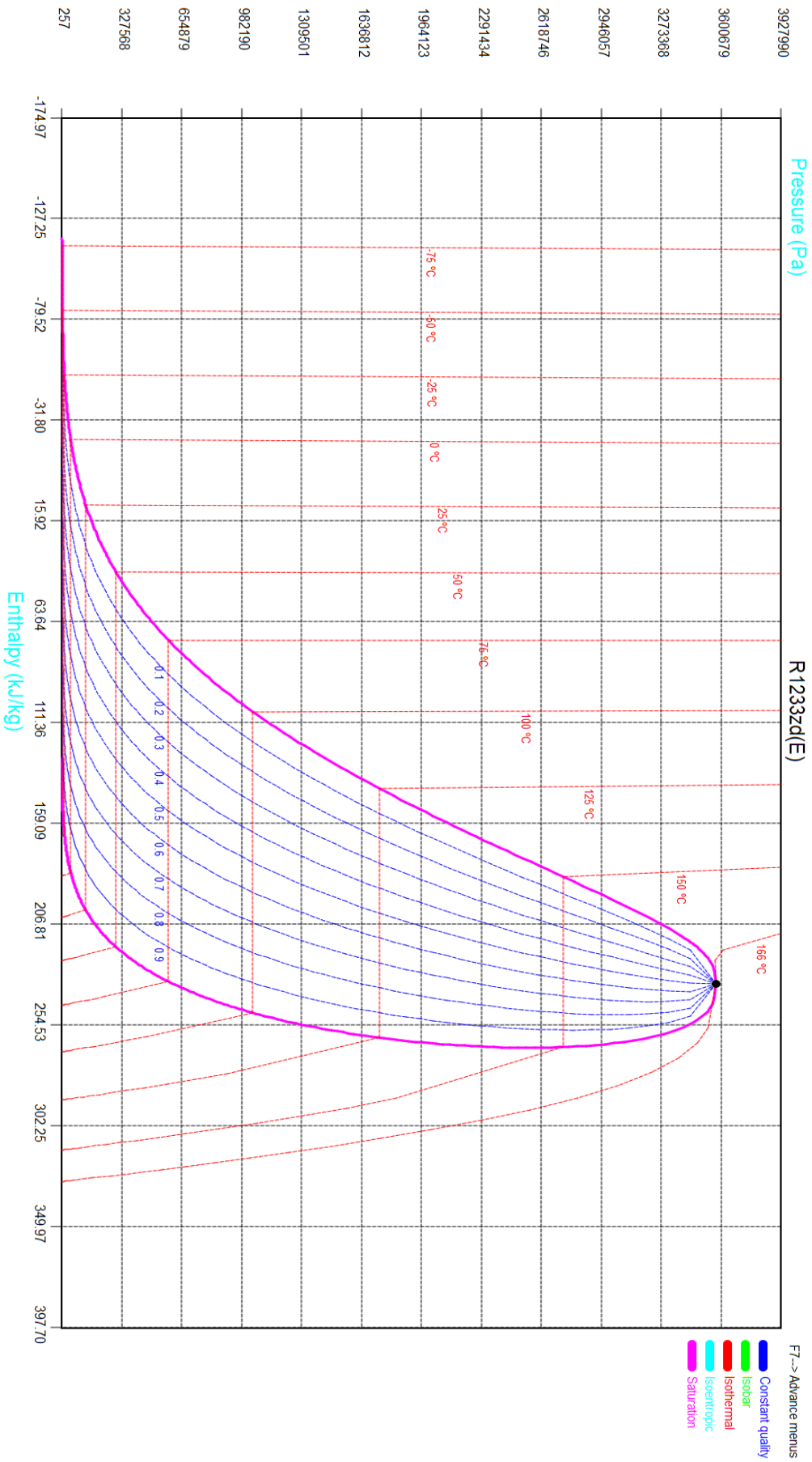


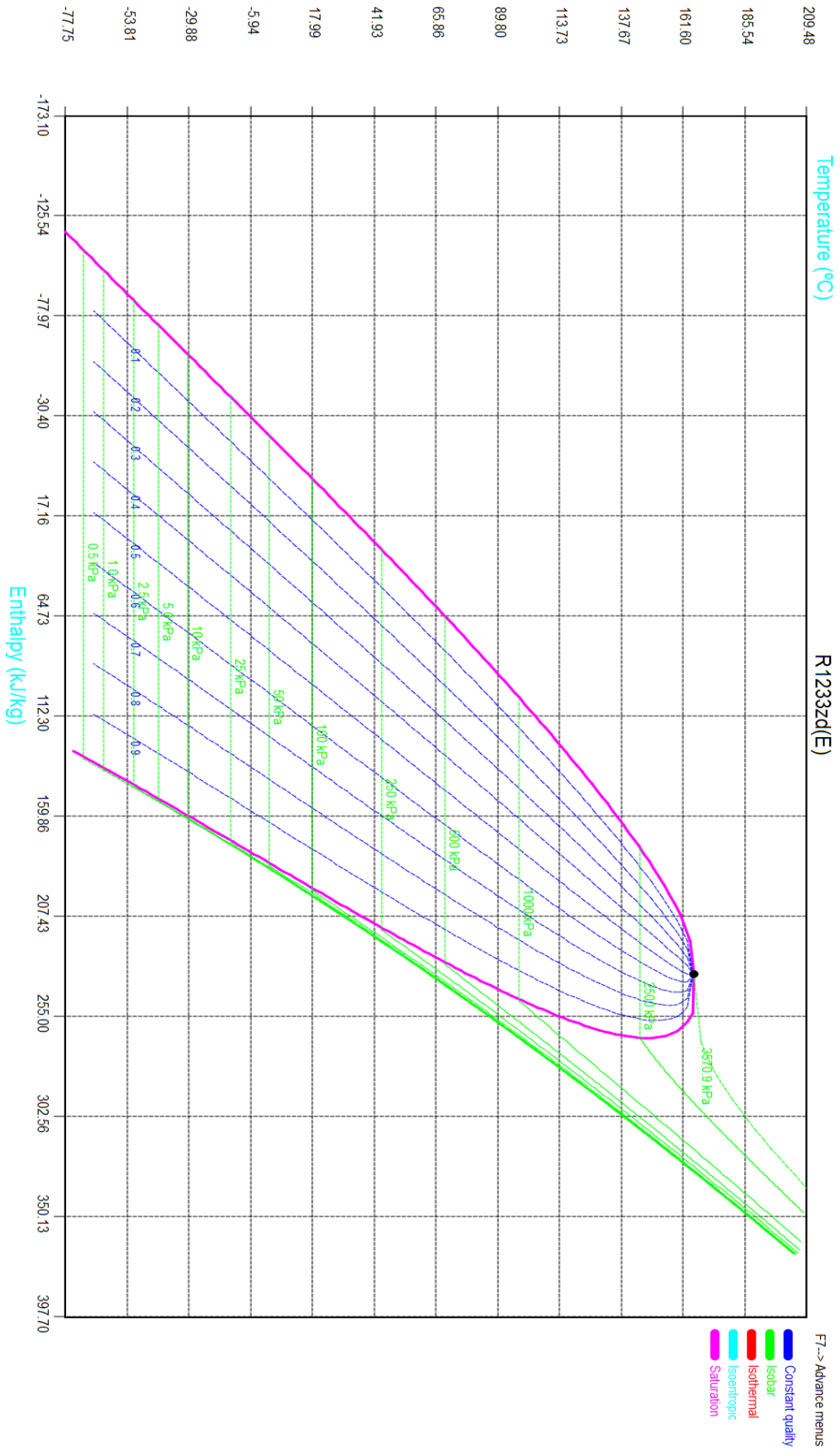


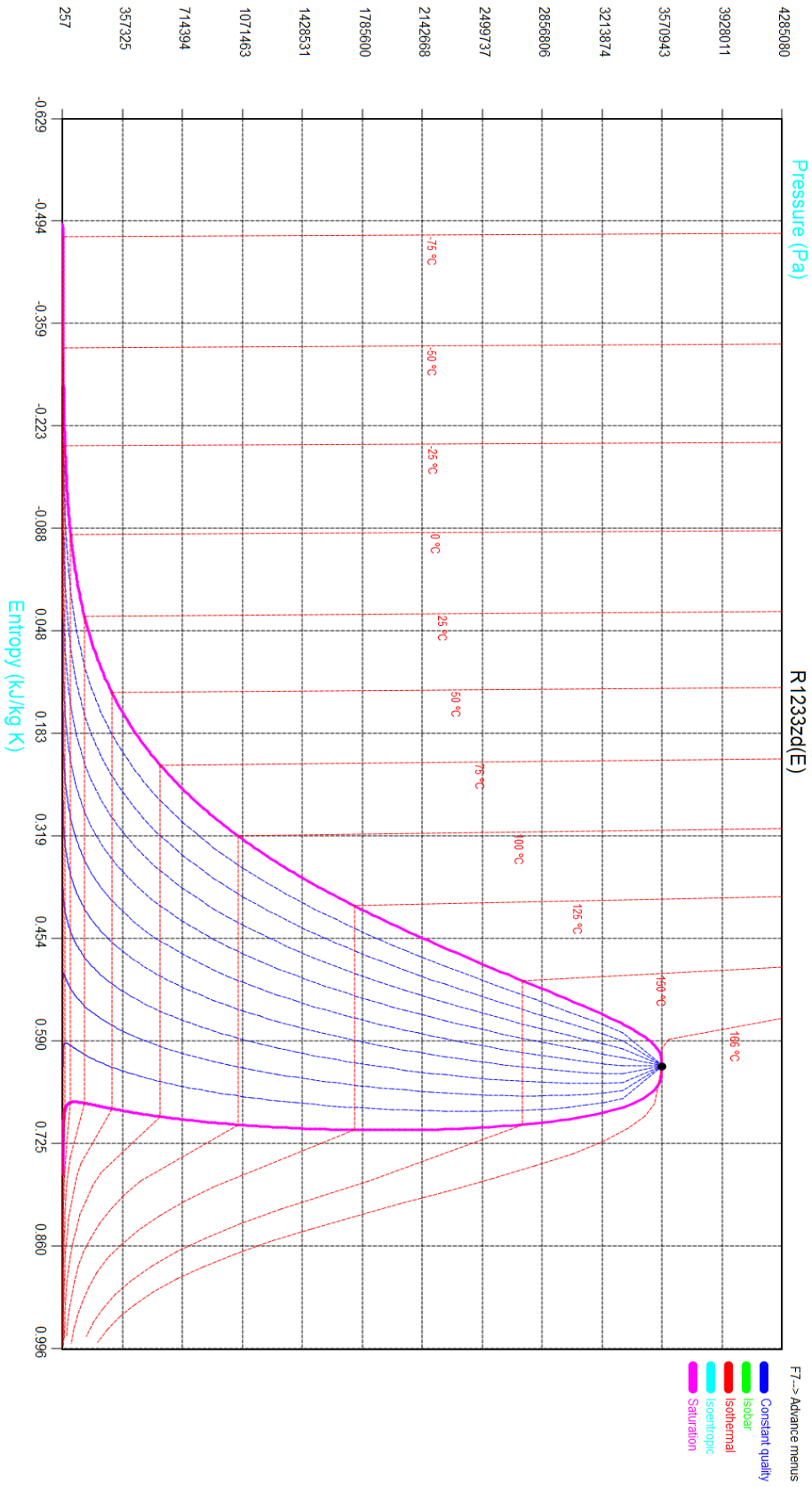












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