

Thermodynamics: An Engineering Approach
Seventh Edition in SI Units
Yunus A. Cengel, Michael A. Boles
McGraw-Hill, 2011

Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION AND BASIC
CONCEPTS

Objectives

- Identify the unique vocabulary associated with thermodynamics through the precise definition of basic concepts to form a sound foundation for the development of the principles of thermodynamics.
- Review the metric SI and the English unit systems.
- Explain the basic concepts of thermodynamics such as system, state, state postulate, equilibrium, process, and cycle.
- Review concepts of temperature, temperature scales, pressure, and absolute and gage pressure.
- Introduce an intuitive systematic problem-solving technique.

THERMODYNAMICS AND ENERGY

- **Thermodynamics:** The science of *energy*.
- **Energy:** The ability to cause changes.
- The name *thermodynamics* stems from the Greek words *therme* (heat) and *dynamis* (power).
- **Conservation of energy principle:** During an interaction, energy can change from one form to another but the total amount of energy remains constant.
- Energy cannot be created or destroyed.
- **The first law of thermodynamics:** An expression of the conservation of energy principle.
- The first law asserts that *energy* is a thermodynamic property.

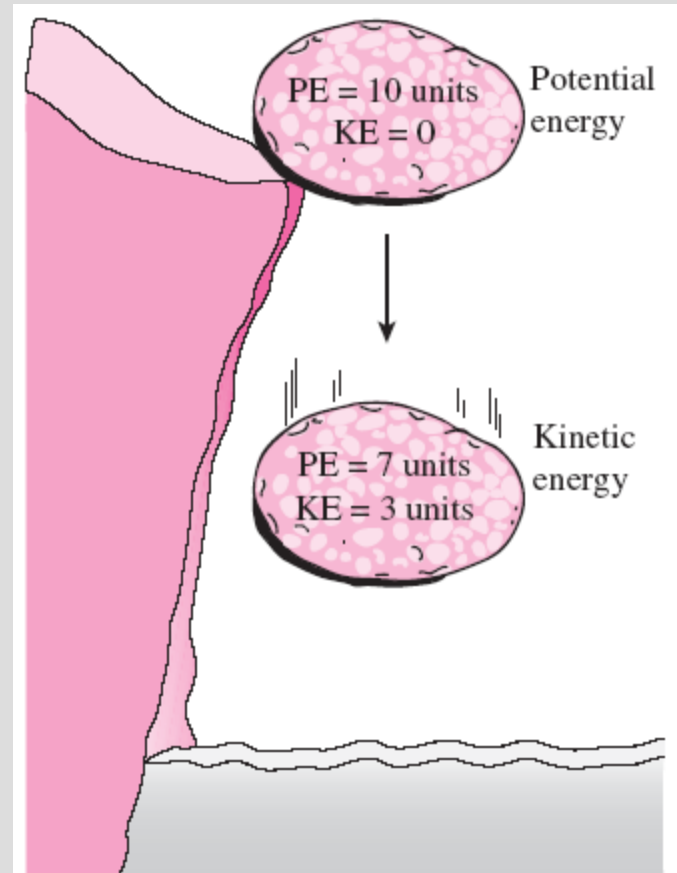


FIGURE 1-1

Energy cannot be created or destroyed; it can only change forms (the first law).

- **The second law of thermodynamics:** It asserts that energy has *quality* as well as *quantity*, and actual processes occur in the direction of decreasing quality of energy.
- **Classical thermodynamics:** A *macroscopic approach* to the study of thermodynamics that does not require a knowledge of the behavior of individual particles.
- It provides a direct and easy way to the solution of engineering problems and it is used in this text.
- **Statistical thermodynamics:** A *microscopic approach*, based on the average behavior of large groups of individual particles.
- It is used in this text only in the supporting role.

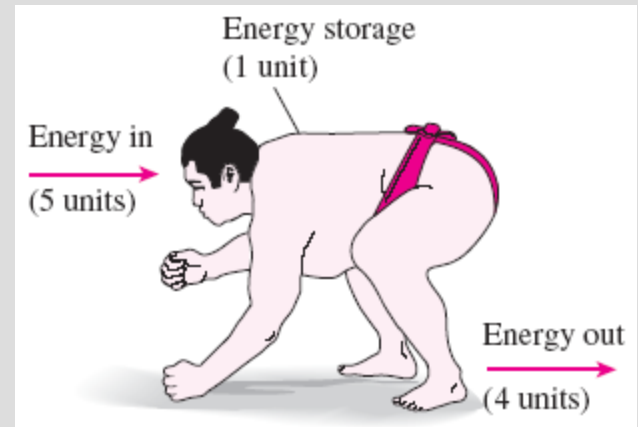


FIGURE 1-2
Conservation of energy principle for the human body.

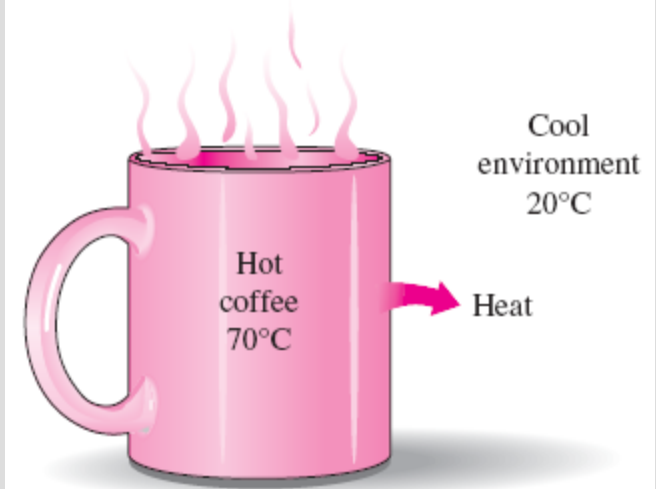


FIGURE 1-3
Heat flows in the direction of decreasing temperature.

Application Areas of Thermodynamics

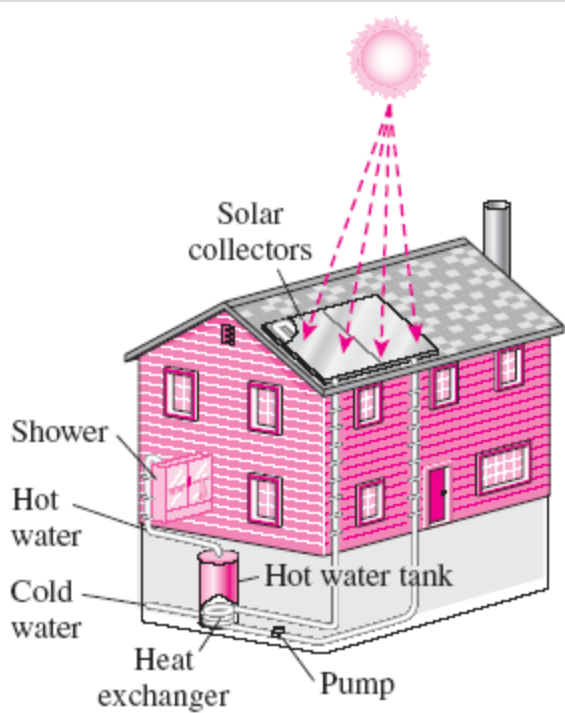


FIGURE 1-4

The design of many engineering systems, such as this solar hot water system, involves thermodynamics.



Refrigeration systems



Boats



Aircraft and spacecraft



Power plants

All activities in nature involve some interaction between energy and matter; thus, it is hard to imagine an area that does not relate to thermodynamics in some manner.



Human body



Cars



Wind turbines



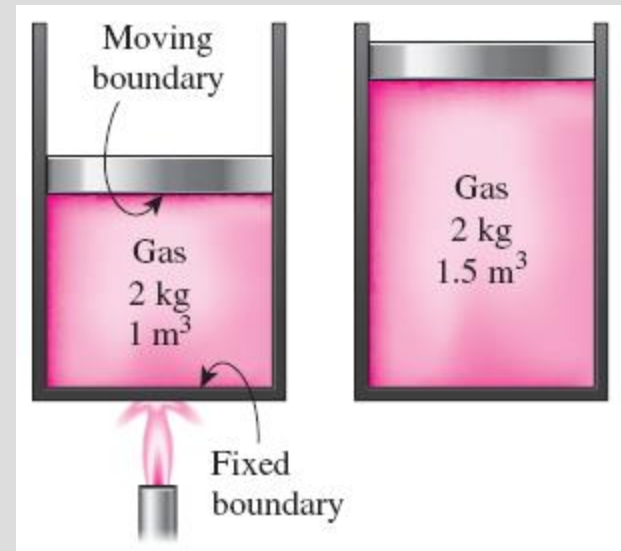
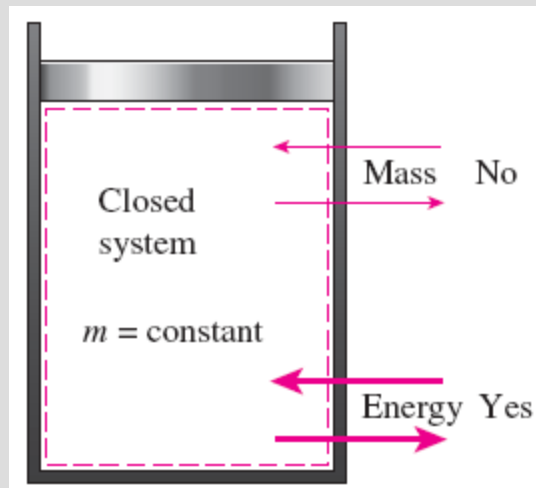
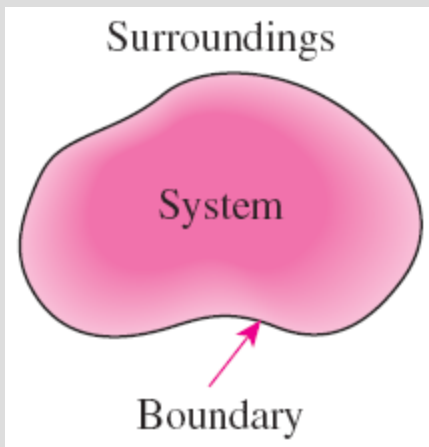
Air conditioning systems



Industrial applications

SYSTEMS AND CONTROL VOLUMES

- **System:** A quantity of matter or a region in space chosen for study.
- **Surroundings:** The mass or region outside the system
- **Boundary:** The real or imaginary surface that separates the system from its surroundings.
- The boundary of a system can be *fixed* or *movable*.
- Systems may be considered to be *closed* or *open*.
- **Closed system (Control mass):** A fixed amount of mass, and no mass can cross its boundary



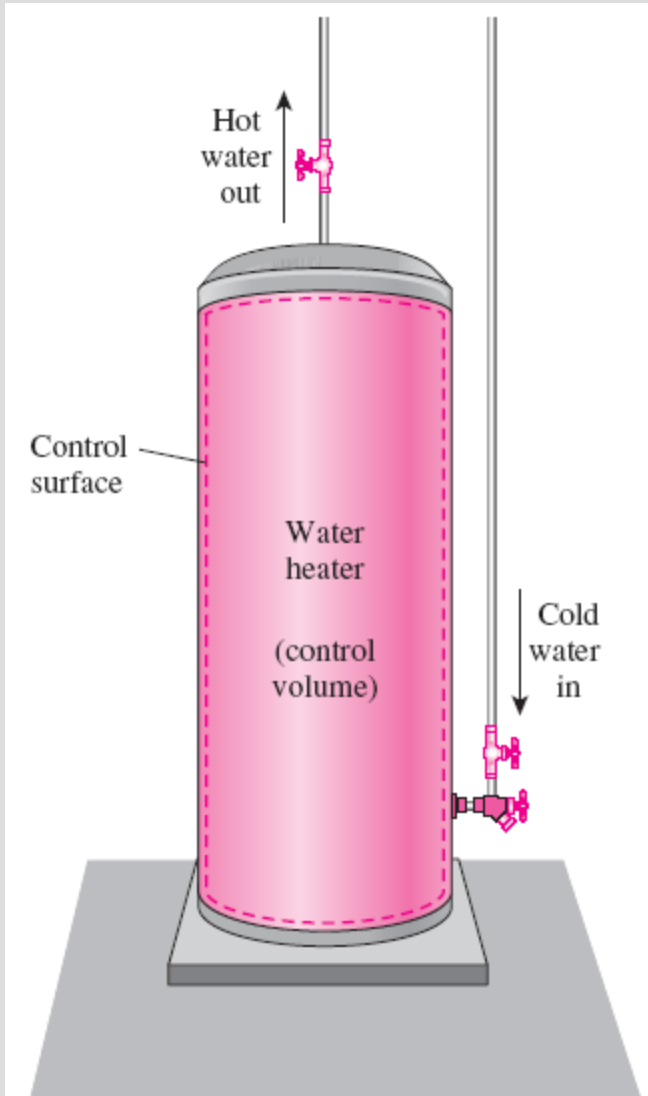
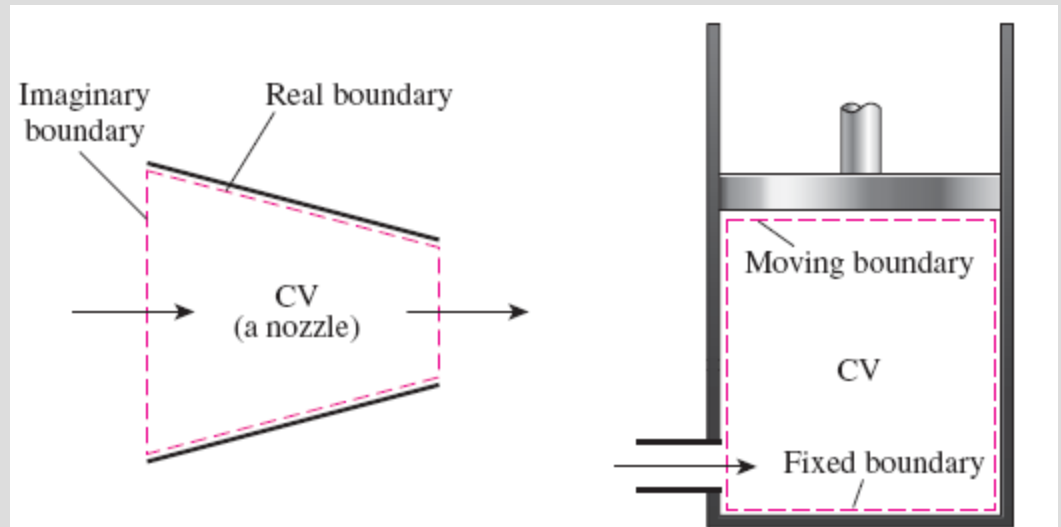


FIGURE 1-23

An open system (a control volume) with one inlet and one exit.

- **Open system (control volume):** A properly selected region in space.
- It usually encloses a device that involves mass flow such as a compressor, turbine, or nozzle.
- Both mass and energy can cross the boundary of a control volume.
- **Control surface:** The boundaries of a control volume. It can be real or imaginary.



(a) A control volume with real and imaginary boundaries

(b) A control volume with fixed and moving boundaries

FIGURE 1-22

A control volume can involve fixed, moving, real, and imaginary boundaries.

PROPERTIES OF A SYSTEM

- **Property:** Any characteristic of a system.
- Some familiar properties are pressure P , temperature T , volume V , and mass m .
- Properties are considered to be either *intensive* or *extensive*.
- **Intensive properties:** Those that are independent of the mass of a system, such as temperature, pressure, and density.
- **Extensive properties:** Those whose values depend on the size—or extent—of the system.
- **Specific properties:** Extensive properties per unit mass.

$$(v = V/m) \quad (e = E/m)$$

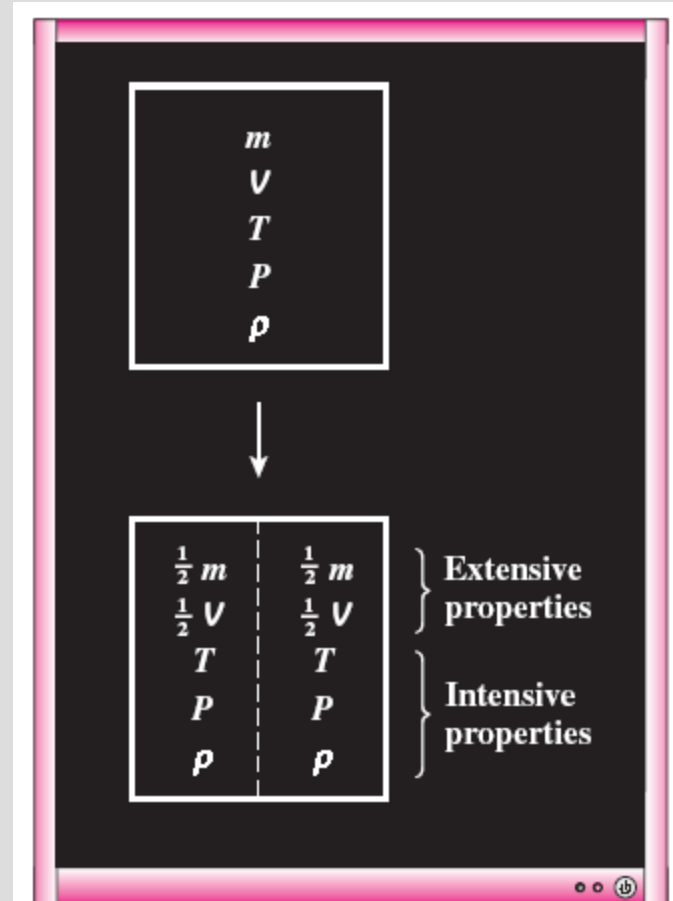


FIGURE 1-24

Criterion to differentiate intensive and extensive properties.

DENSITY AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY

Density

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} \quad (\text{kg/m}^3)$$

Specific volume

$$\nu = \frac{V}{m} = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

Specific gravity: The ratio of the density of a substance to the density of some standard substance at a specified temperature (usually water at 4°C).

$$SG = \frac{\rho}{\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

Specific weight: The weight of a unit volume of a substance.

$$\gamma_s = \rho g \quad (\text{N/m}^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 12 \text{ m}^3 \\ m &= 3 \text{ kg} \\ \downarrow \\ \rho &= 0.25 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \nu &= \frac{1}{\rho} = 4 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

Density is mass per unit volume;
specific volume is volume per unit mass.

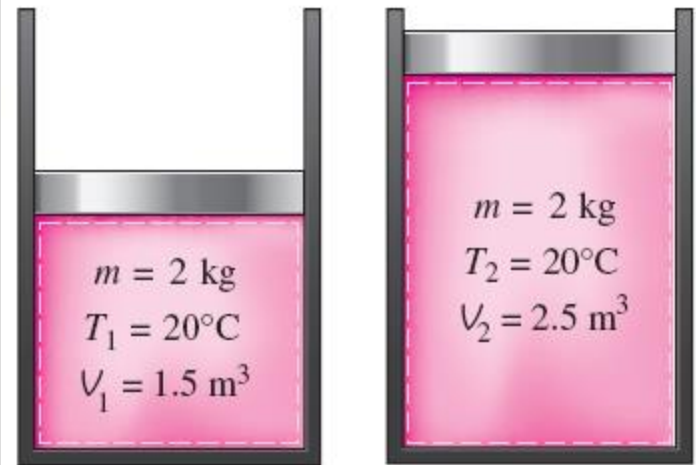
TABLE 1-3

Specific gravities of some substances at 0°C

Substance	SG
Water	1.0
Blood	1.05
Seawater	1.025
Gasoline	0.7
Ethyl alcohol	0.79
Mercury	13.6
Wood	0.3–0.9
Gold	19.2
Bones	1.7–2.0
Ice	0.92
Air (at 1 atm)	0.0013

STATE AND EQUILIBRIUM

- Thermodynamics deals with *equilibrium* states.
- **Equilibrium:** A state of balance.
- In an equilibrium state there are no unbalanced potentials (or driving forces) within the system.
- **Thermal equilibrium:** If the temperature is the same throughout the entire system.
- **Mechanical equilibrium:** If there is no change in pressure at any point of the system with time.
- **Phase equilibrium:** If a system involves two phases and when the mass of each phase reaches an equilibrium level and stays there.
- **Chemical equilibrium:** If the chemical composition of a system does not change with time, that is, no chemical reactions occur.

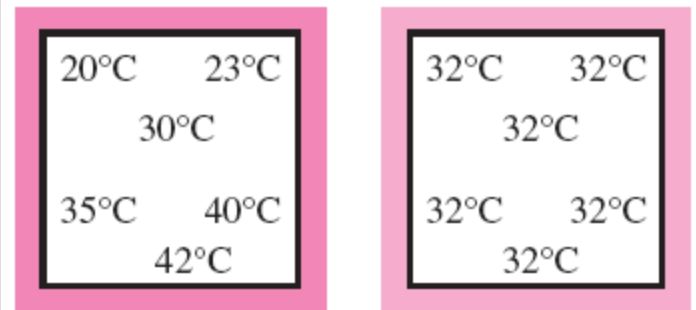


(a) State 1

(b) State 2

FIGURE 1–27

A system at two different states.



(a) Before

(b) After

FIGURE 1–28

A closed system reaching thermal equilibrium.

The State Postulate

- The number of properties required to fix the state of a system is given by the **state postulate**:
 - ✓ *The state of a simple compressible system is completely specified by two independent, intensive properties.*
- **Simple compressible system**: If a system involves no electrical, magnetic, gravitational, motion, and surface tension effects.



The state of nitrogen is fixed by two independent, intensive properties.

PROCESSES AND CYCLES

Process: Any change that a system undergoes from one equilibrium state to another.

Path: The series of states through which a system passes during a process.

To describe a process completely, one should specify the initial and final states, as well as the path it follows, and the interactions with the surroundings.

Quasistatic or quasi-equilibrium process: When a process proceeds in such a manner that the system remains infinitesimally close to an equilibrium state at all times.

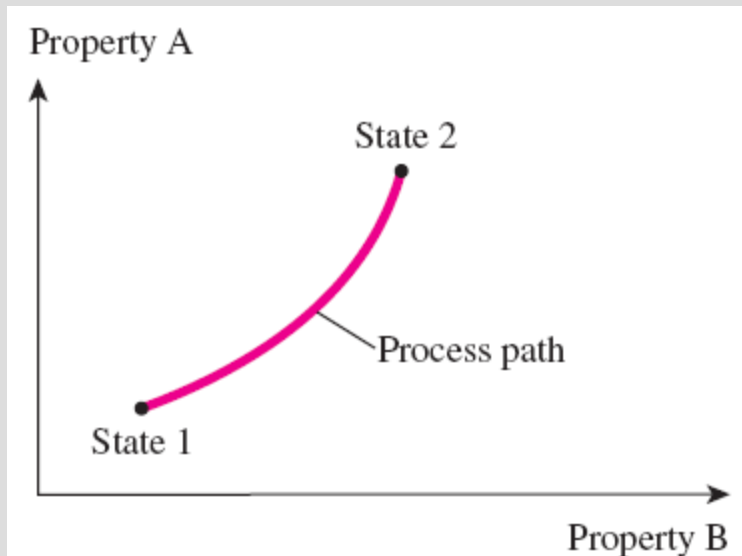
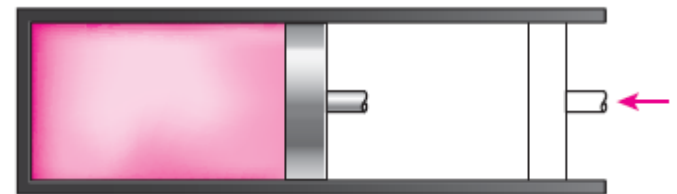


FIGURE 1-30

A process between states 1 and 2 and the process path.



(a) Slow compression
(quasi-equilibrium)



(b) Very fast compression
(nonquasi-equilibrium)

FIGURE 1-31

Quasi-equilibrium and nonquasi-equilibrium compression processes.

- Process diagrams plotted by employing thermodynamic properties as coordinates are very useful in visualizing the processes.
- Some common properties that are used as coordinates are temperature T , pressure P , and volume V (or specific volume v).
- The prefix *iso-* is often used to designate a process for which a particular property remains constant.
- **Isothermal process:** A process during which the temperature T remains constant.
- **Isobaric process:** A process during which the pressure P remains constant.
- **Isochoric (or isometric) process:** A process during which the specific volume v remains constant.
- **Cycle:** A process during which the initial and final states are identical.

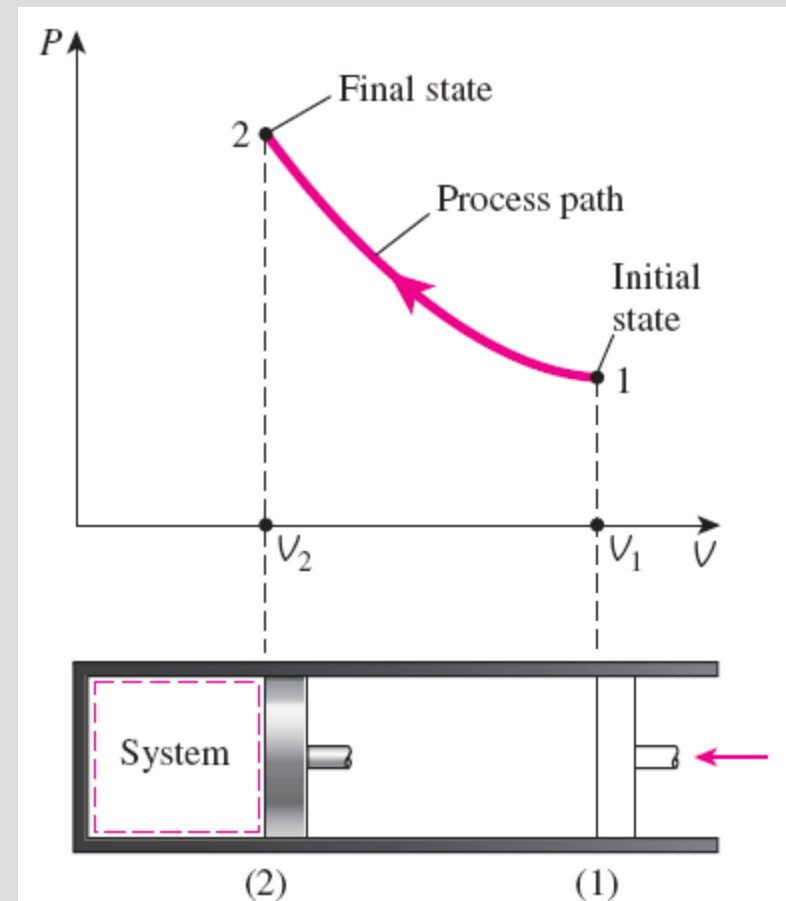


FIGURE 1–32

The P - V diagram of a compression process.

The Steady-Flow Process

- The term *steady* implies *no change with time*. The opposite of steady is *unsteady*, or *transient*.
- A large number of engineering devices operate for long periods of time under the same conditions, and they are classified as *steady-flow devices*.
- **Steady-flow process:** A process during which a fluid flows through a control volume steadily.
- Steady-flow conditions can be closely approximated by devices that are intended for continuous operation such as turbines, pumps, boilers, condensers, and heat exchangers or power plants or refrigeration systems.

During a steady-flow process, fluid properties within the control volume may change with position but not with time.

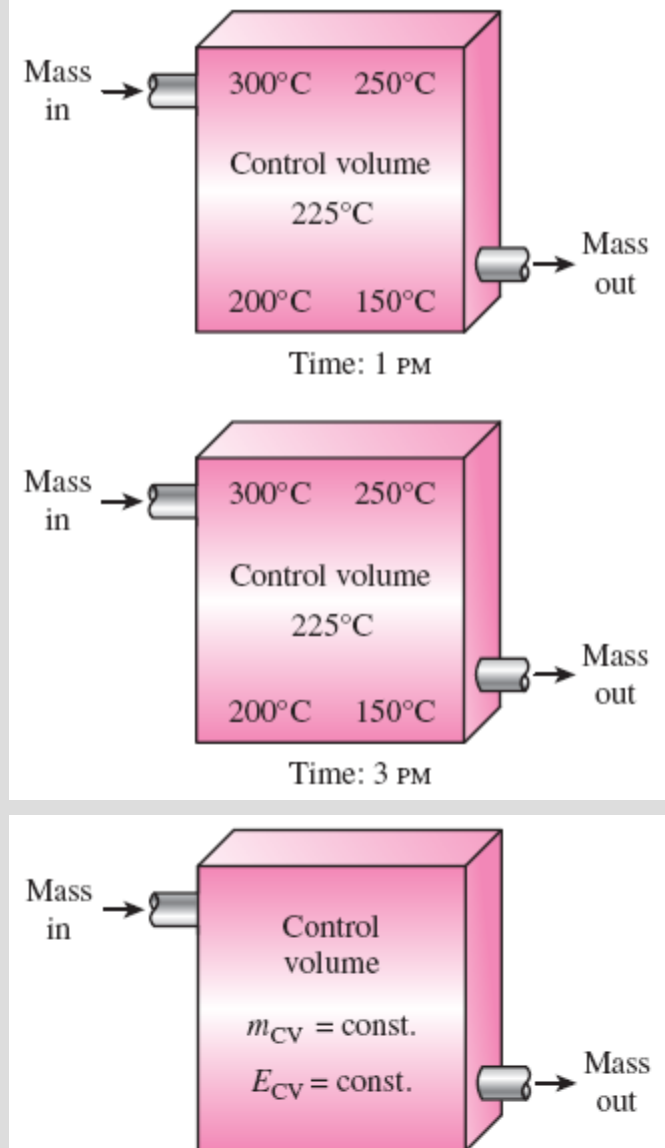


FIGURE 1-34

Under steady-flow conditions, the mass and energy contents of a control volume remain constant.

TEMPERATURE AND THE ZEROETH LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

- **The zeroth law of thermodynamics:** If two bodies are in thermal equilibrium with a third body, they are also in thermal equilibrium with each other.
- By replacing the third body with a thermometer, the zeroth law can be restated as *two bodies are in thermal equilibrium if both have the same temperature reading even if they are not in contact*.

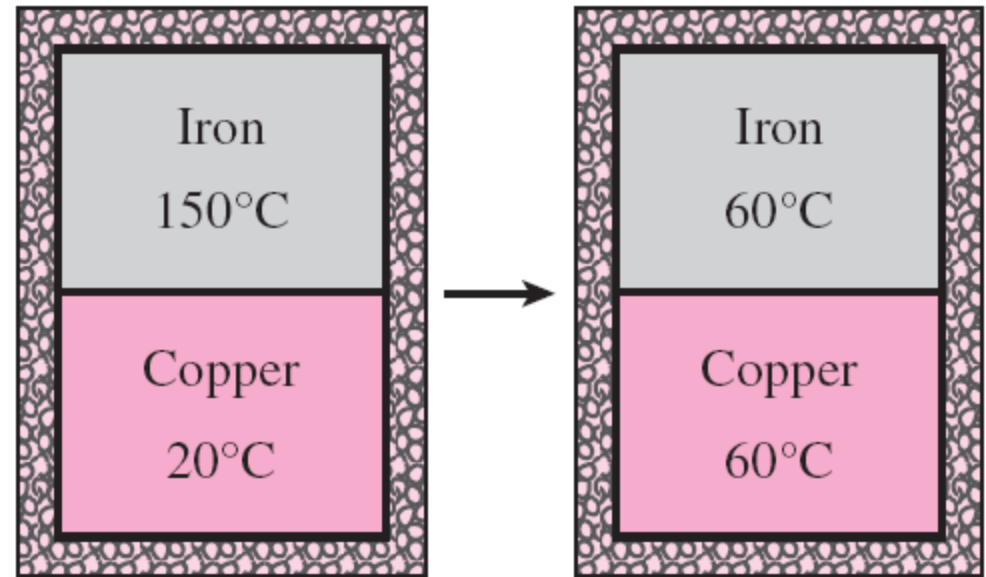


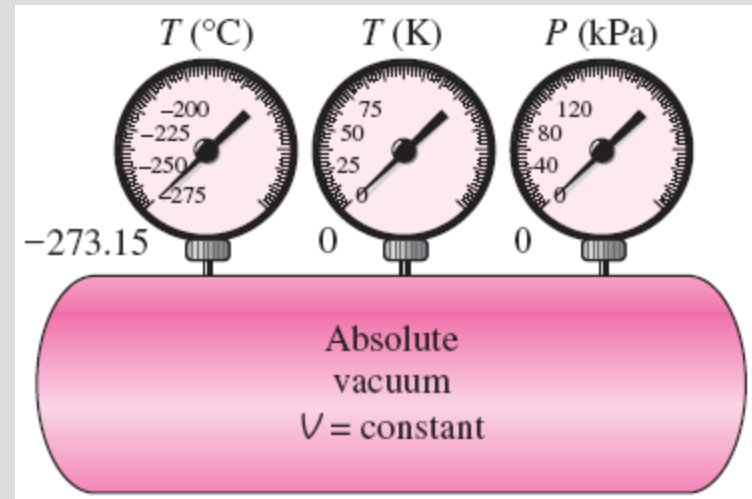
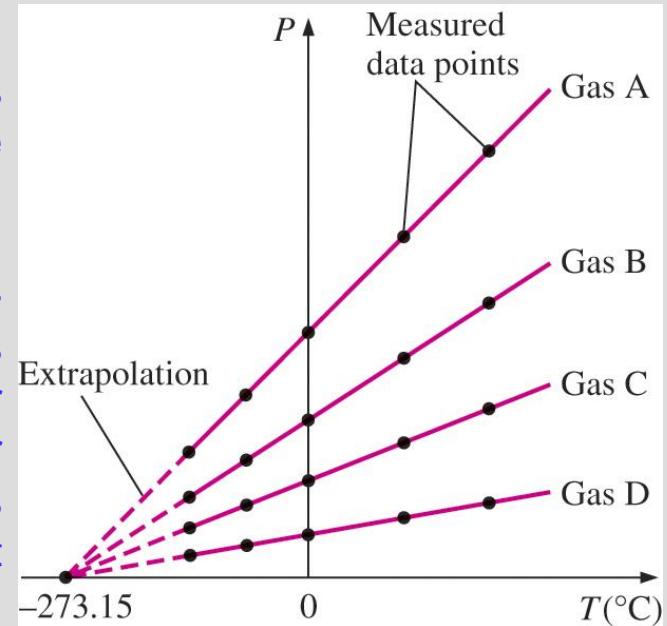
FIGURE 1–35

Two bodies reaching thermal equilibrium after being brought into contact in an isolated enclosure.

Temperature Scales

- All temperature scales are based on some easily reproducible states such as the freezing and boiling points of water: the *ice point* and the *steam point*.
- **Ice point:** A mixture of ice and water that is in equilibrium with air saturated with vapor at 1 atm pressure (0°C or 32°F).
- **Steam point:** A mixture of liquid water and water vapor (with no air) in equilibrium at 1 atm pressure (100°C or 212°F).
- **Celsius scale:** in SI unit system
- **Fahrenheit scale:** in English unit system
- **Thermodynamic temperature scale:** A temperature scale that is independent of the properties of any substance.
- **Kelvin scale** (SI) **Rankine scale** (E)
- A temperature scale nearly identical to the Kelvin scale is the **ideal-gas temperature scale**. The temperatures on this scale are measured using a **constant-volume gas thermometer**.

P versus T plots of the experimental data obtained from a constant-volume gas thermometer using four different gases at different (but low) pressures.



A constant-volume gas thermometer would read -273.15°C at absolute zero pressure. 25

$$T(\text{K}) = T(^{\circ}\text{C}) + 273.15$$

$$T(\text{R}) = T(^{\circ}\text{F}) + 459.67$$

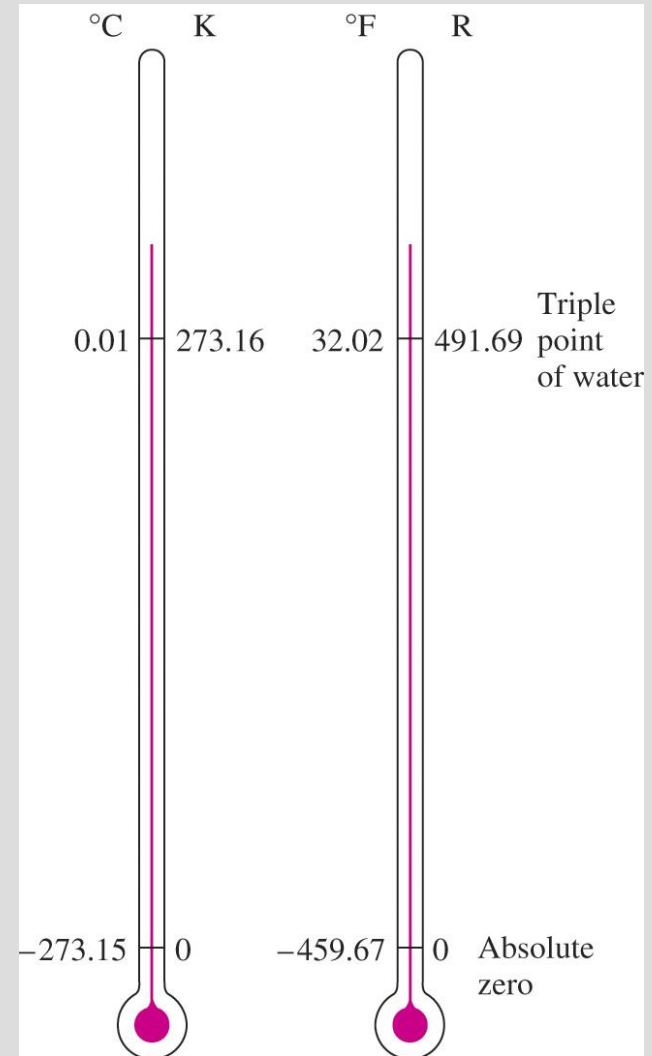
$$T(\text{R}) = 1.8T(\text{K})$$

$$T(^{\circ}\text{F}) = 1.8T(^{\circ}\text{C}) + 32$$

$$\Delta T(\text{K}) = \Delta T(^{\circ}\text{C})$$

$$\Delta T(\text{R}) = \Delta T(^{\circ}\text{F})$$

Comparison of
temperature
scales.



1 K

1 °C

1.8 R

1.8 °F

Comparison of
magnitudes of
various
temperature
units.

- The reference temperature in the original Kelvin scale was the *ice point*, 273.15 K, which is the temperature at which water freezes (or ice melts).
- The reference point was changed to a much more precisely reproducible point, the *triple point* of water (the state at which all three phases of water coexist in equilibrium), which is assigned the value 273.16 K.

PRESSURE

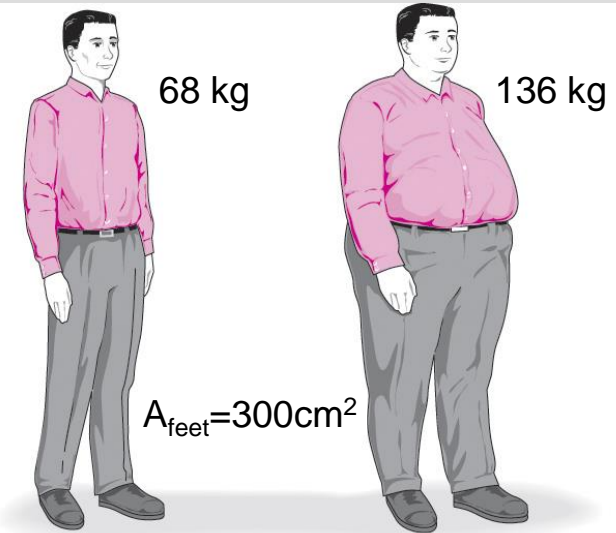
Pressure: A normal force exerted by a fluid per unit area

$$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 0.1 \text{ MPa} = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 101,325 \text{ Pa} = 101.325 \text{ kPa} = 1.01325 \text{ bars}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ kgf/cm}^2 &= 9.807 \text{ N/cm}^2 = 9.807 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}^2 = 9.807 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa} \\ &= 0.9807 \text{ bar} \\ &= 0.9679 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \quad \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ & 0.23 \text{ kgf/cm}^2 \quad 0.46 \text{ kgf/cm}^2 \\ & P = 68/300 = 0.23 \text{ kgf/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

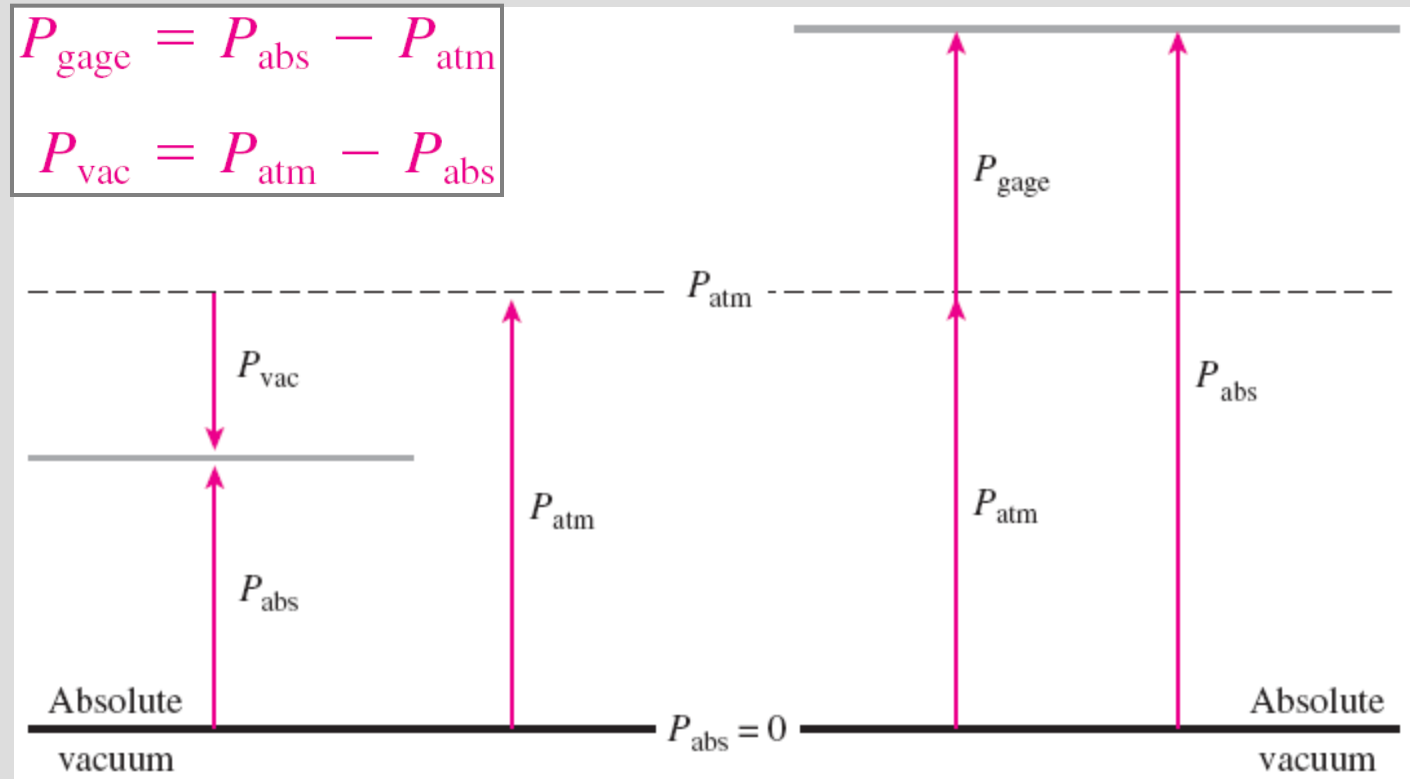
The normal stress (or “pressure”) on the feet of a chubby person is much greater than on the feet of a slim person.



Some basic pressure gages.

- **Absolute pressure:** The actual pressure at a given position. It is measured relative to absolute vacuum (i.e., absolute zero pressure).
- **Gage pressure:** The difference between the absolute pressure and the local atmospheric pressure. Most pressure-measuring devices are calibrated to read zero in the atmosphere, and so they indicate gage pressure.
- **Vacuum pressures:** Pressures below atmospheric pressure.

Throughout this text, the pressure P will denote **absolute pressure** unless specified otherwise.



The Manometer

It is commonly used to measure small and moderate pressure differences. A manometer contains one or more fluids such as mercury, water, alcohol, or oil.

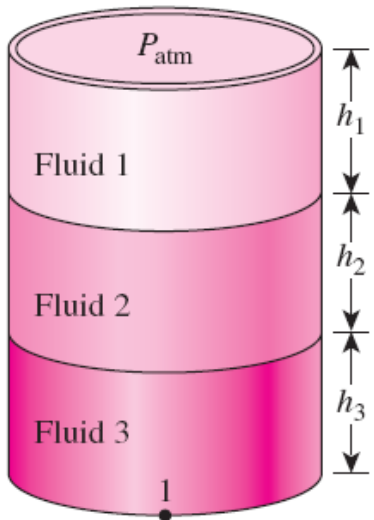
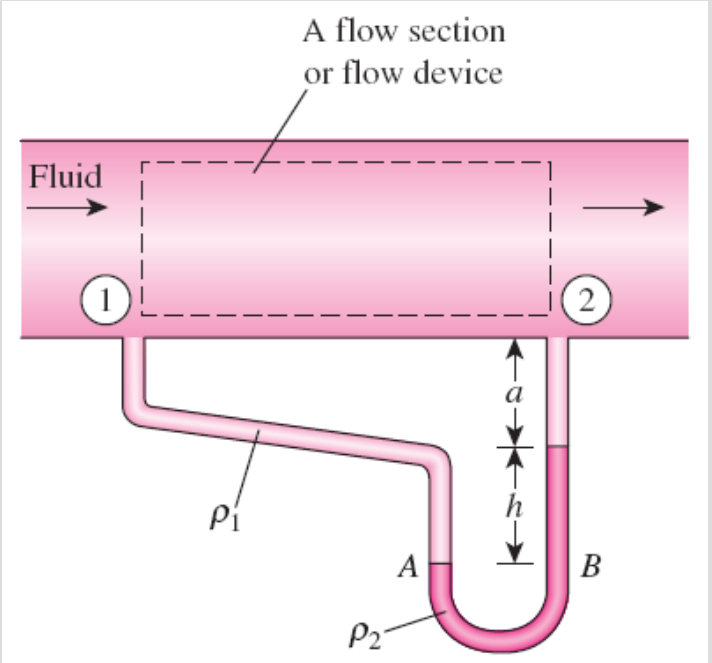


FIGURE 1-51

In stacked-up fluid layers, the pressure change across a fluid layer of density ρ and height h is ρgh .

$$P_{\text{atm}} + \rho_1 g h_1 + \rho_2 g h_2 + \rho_3 g h_3 = P_1$$

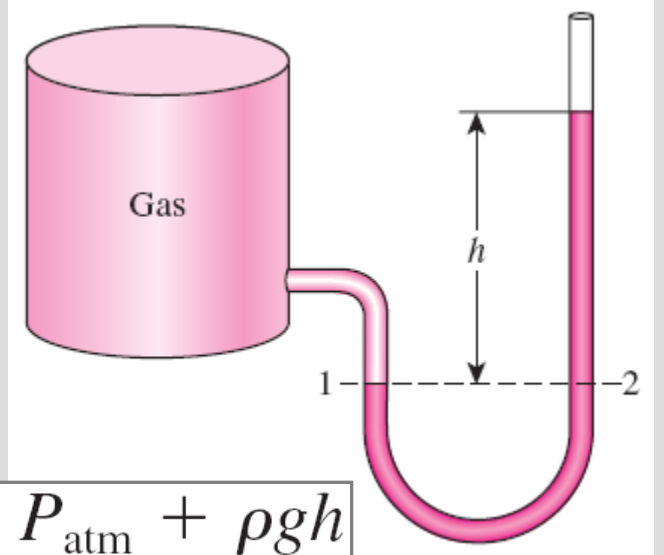
Measuring the pressure drop across a flow section or a flow device by a differential manometer.



$$P_1 + \rho_1 g (a + h) - \rho_2 g h - \rho_1 g a = P_2$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = (\rho_2 - \rho_1) g h$$

The basic manometer.



$$P_2 = P_{\text{atm}} + \rho g h$$

THE BAROMETER AND ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

- Atmospheric pressure is measured by a device called a **barometer**; thus, the atmospheric pressure is often referred to as the **barometric pressure**.
- A frequently used pressure unit is the **standard atmosphere**, which is defined as the pressure produced by a column of mercury 760 mm in height at 0°C ($\rho_{\text{Hg}} = 13,595 \text{ kg/m}^3$) under standard gravitational acceleration ($g = 9.807 \text{ m/s}^2$).

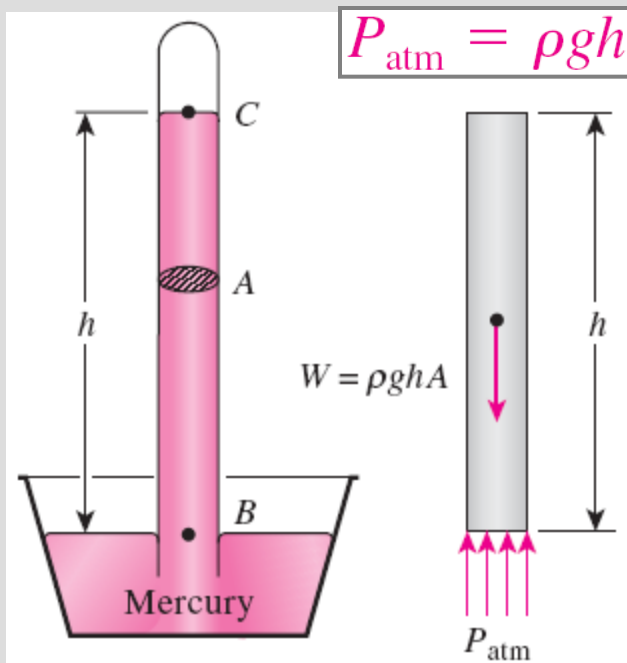
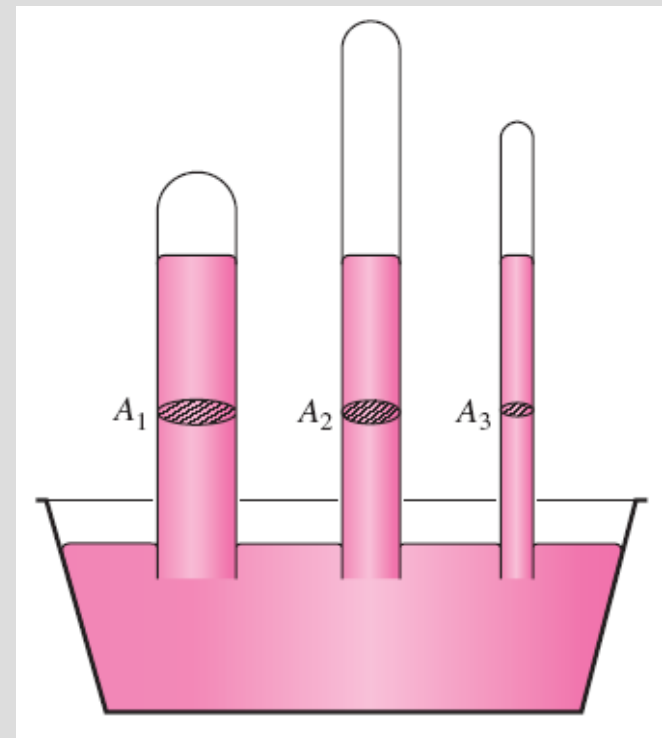


FIGURE 1-55
The basic barometer.

The length or the cross-sectional area of the tube has no effect on the height of the fluid column of a barometer, provided that the tube diameter is large enough to avoid surface tension (capillary) effects.



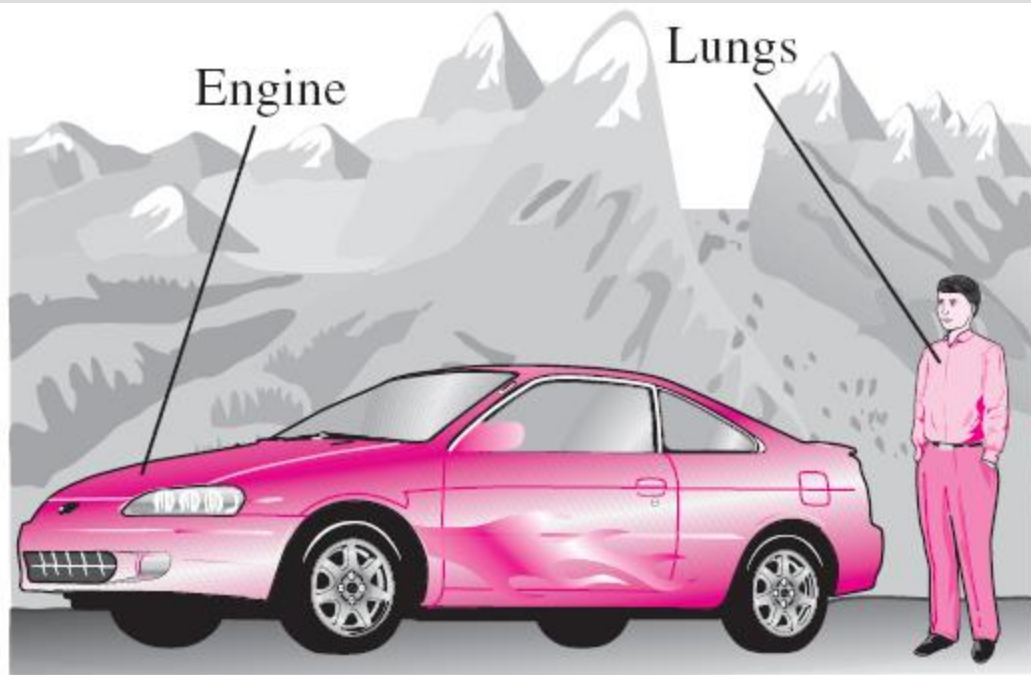


FIGURE 1-57

At high altitudes, a car engine generates less power and a person gets less oxygen because of the lower density of air.

PROBLEM-SOLVING TECHNIQUE

- Step 1: Problem Statement
- Step 2: Schematic
- Step 3: Assumptions and Approximations
- Step 4: Physical Laws
- Step 5: Properties
- Step 6: Calculations
- Step 7: Reasoning, Verification, and Discussion

EES (Engineering Equation Solver) (Pronounced as ease):

EES is a program that solves systems of linear or nonlinear algebraic or differential equations numerically. It has a large library of built-in thermodynamic property functions as well as mathematical functions. Unlike some software packages, EES does not solve engineering problems; it only solves the equations supplied by the user.

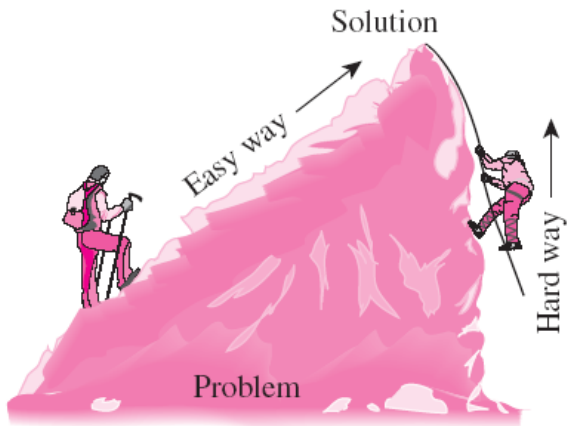


FIGURE 1-61

A step-by-step approach can greatly simplify problem solving.

<input type="radio"/>	Given: Air temperature in Denver
<input type="radio"/>	To be found: Density of air
	Missing information: Atmospheric pressure
<input type="radio"/>	Assumption #1: Take $P = 1$ atm (Inappropriate. Ignores effect of altitude. Will cause more than 15% error.)
	Assumption #2: Take $P = 0.83$ atm (Appropriate. Ignores only minor effects such as weather.)
<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	

FIGURE 1-62

The assumptions made while solving an engineering problem must be reasonable and justifiable.



FIGURE 1-65

An excellent word-processing program does not make a person a good writer; it simply makes a good writer a more efficient writer.

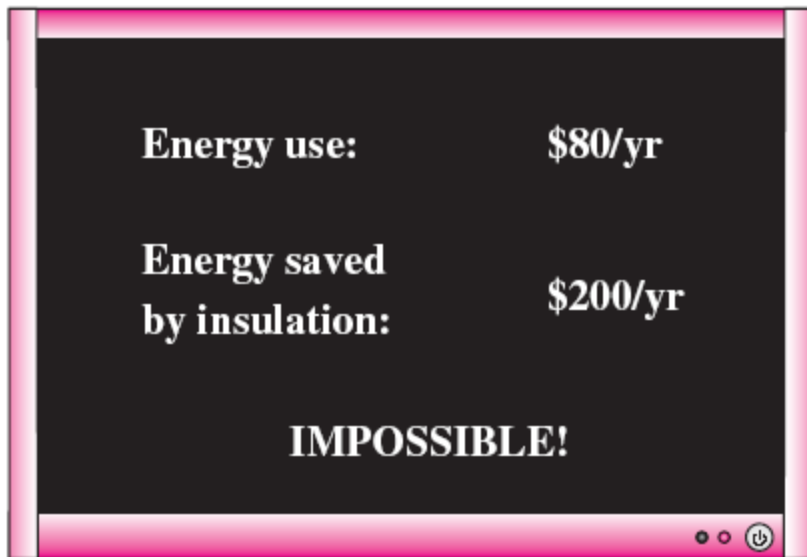


FIGURE 1-63

The results obtained from an engineering analysis must be checked for reasonableness.



FIGURE 1-64

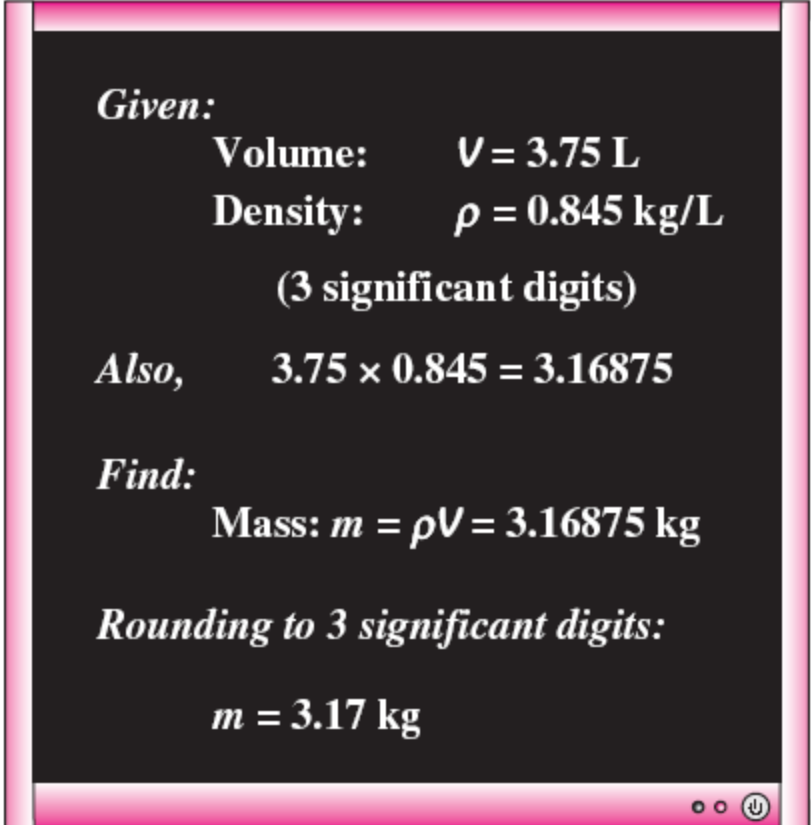
Neatness and organization are highly valued by employers.

A Remark on Significant Digits

In engineering calculations, the information given is not known to more than a certain number of significant digits, usually three digits.

Consequently, the results obtained cannot possibly be accurate to more significant digits.

Reporting results in more significant digits implies greater accuracy than exists, and it should be avoided.



Given:
Volume: $V = 3.75 \text{ L}$
Density: $\rho = 0.845 \text{ kg/L}$
(3 significant digits)

Also, $3.75 \times 0.845 = 3.16875$

Find:
Mass: $m = \rho V = 3.16875 \text{ kg}$

Rounding to 3 significant digits:
 $m = 3.17 \text{ kg}$

FIGURE 1-67

A result with more significant digits than that of given data falsely implies more accuracy.

Summary

- Thermodynamics and energy
 - ✓ Application areas of thermodynamics
- Importance of dimensions and units
 - ✓ Some SI and English units, Dimensional homogeneity, Unity conversion ratios
- Systems and control volumes
- Properties of a system
 - ✓ Continuum
- Density and specific gravity
- State and equilibrium
 - ✓ The state postulate
- Processes and cycles
 - ✓ The steady-flow process
- Temperature and the zeroth law of thermodynamics
 - ✓ Temperature scales
 - ✓ ITS-90
- Pressure
 - ✓ Variation of pressure with depth
- The manometer
 - ✓ Other pressure measurement devices
- The barometer and atmospheric pressure
- Problem solving technique