

Kretzschmar, H.-J.; Weidner, M.; Stoecker, I.

EU Project AA-CAES

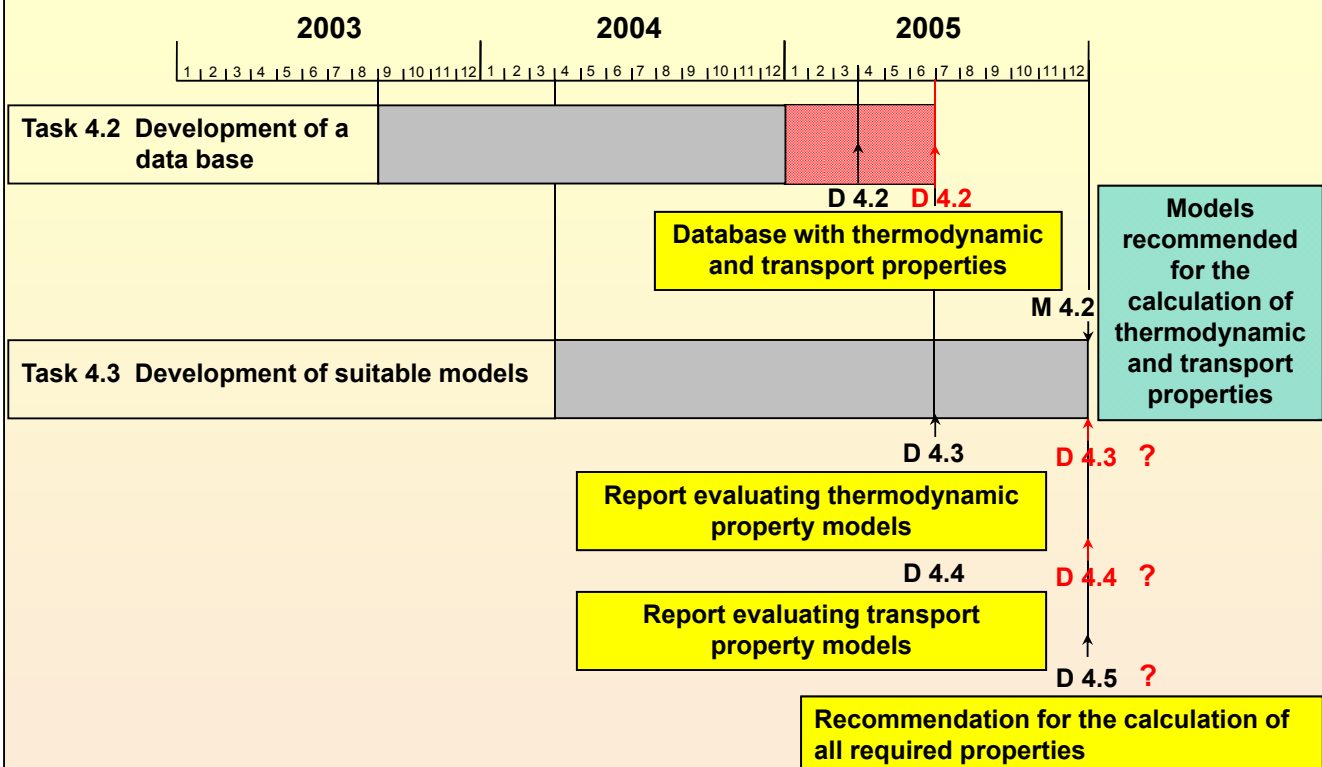
Work Package 4: Thermophysical Properties

Contributions to:

- Task 4.2:** Development of a data base
- Task 4.3:** Identification / development of suitable models, exploitation of the results

Lisbon, April 29, 2005

Time schedule of the tasks 4.2 and 4.3



Task 4.2: Development of a data base

1 Purchase of the server in March, 2003

2 Installation of the Secure FTP-system in April, 2003

3 Installation of the property data base in MS-Excel

- sheet "Overview"
- sheet "Data Points"

4 Access of the property data base to AA-CAES participants in June, 2003

5 Collection of data and algorithms from the literature

- Data sets from Eric Lemmon, NIST Boulder
- Data base LIDOS from Wolfgang Wagner, Ruhr-University of Bochum
- Literature inquiry of PTB Braunschweig
- Literature at NIST in Boulder
- Literature and articles from Jinyue Yan, University of Stockholm

total: 188 articles

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But, only 7 articles contain experimental data for humid air

- $\Psi_{\text{H}_2\text{O},s}$ Hyland 1973, 1975 
- $f_{\text{H}_2\text{O},s}$ Wylie 1996 
- p - ρ - T Japas 1985 
- B Wylie 1996 
- C Wylie 1996 
- η Kestin 1964, Hochrainer 1966
- λ Gruess 1928

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6 Collection of data from the AA-CAES experimental groups

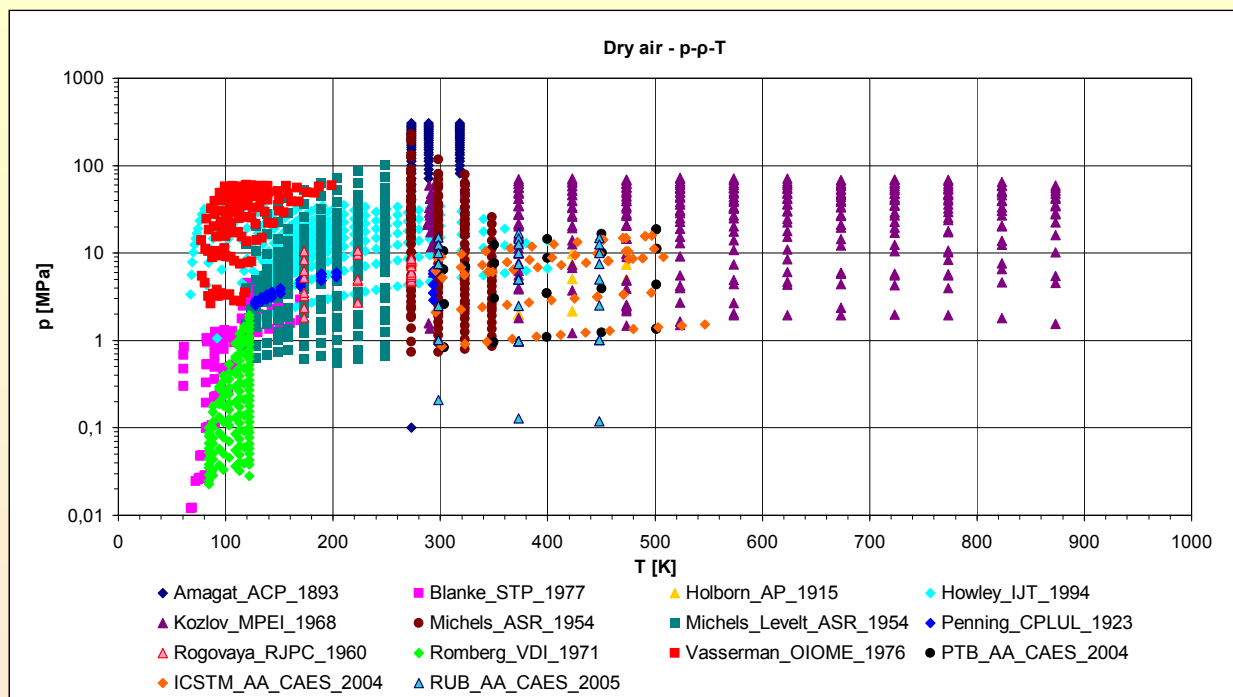
- Formatted files for transferring the data were distributed in February 2004
- ppT-data of dry air were received from PTB, ICSTM and RUB
- Speed of sound data of dry air were received from ICSTM
- Viscosity data of dry air were received from RUB

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p - p - T data of Dry Air

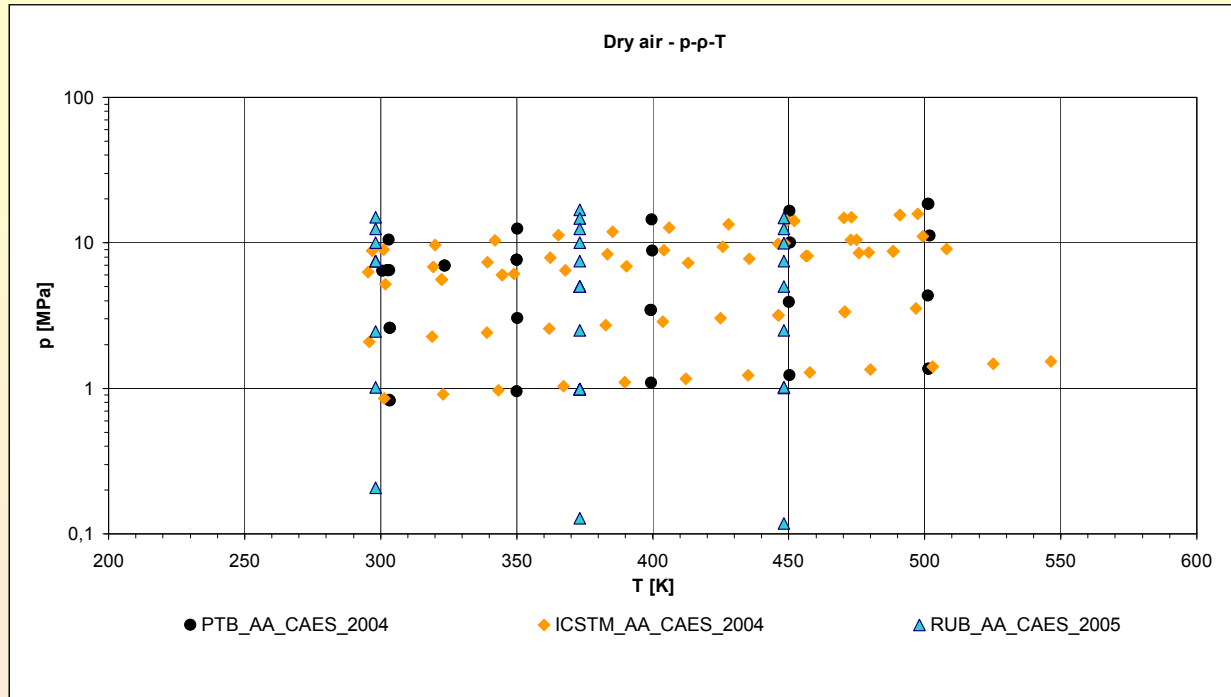


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p - ρ - T data of Dry Air from AA-CAES experimental groups

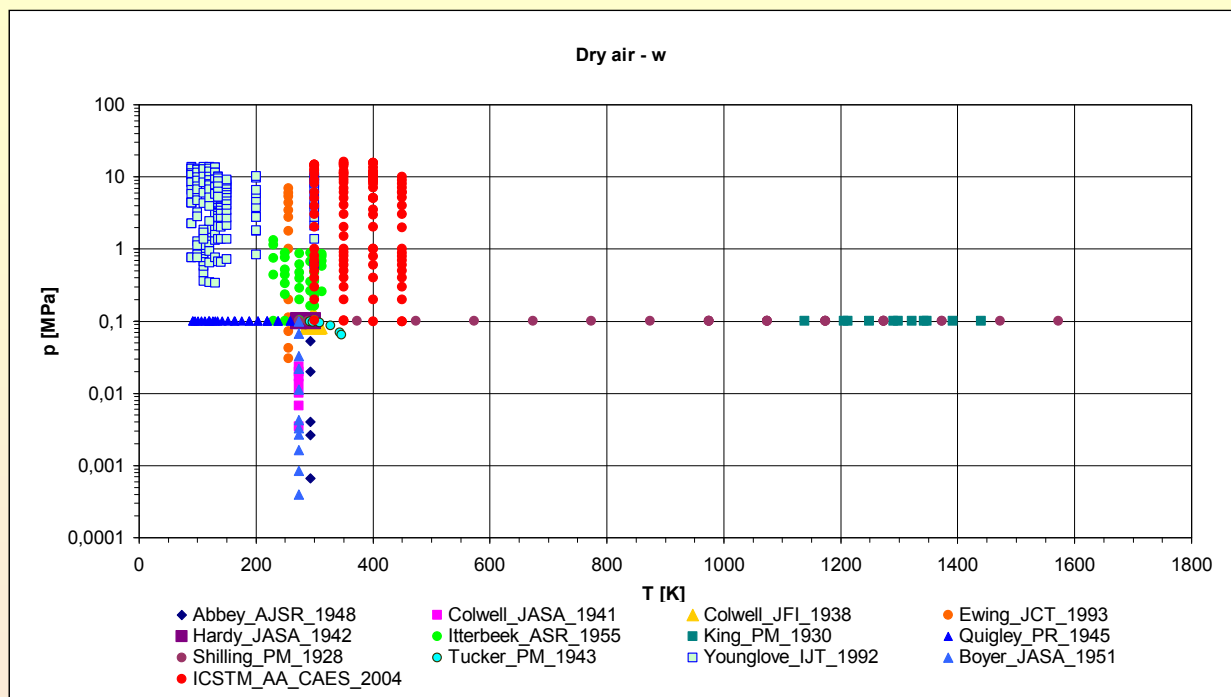


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Speed of sound data of Dry Air

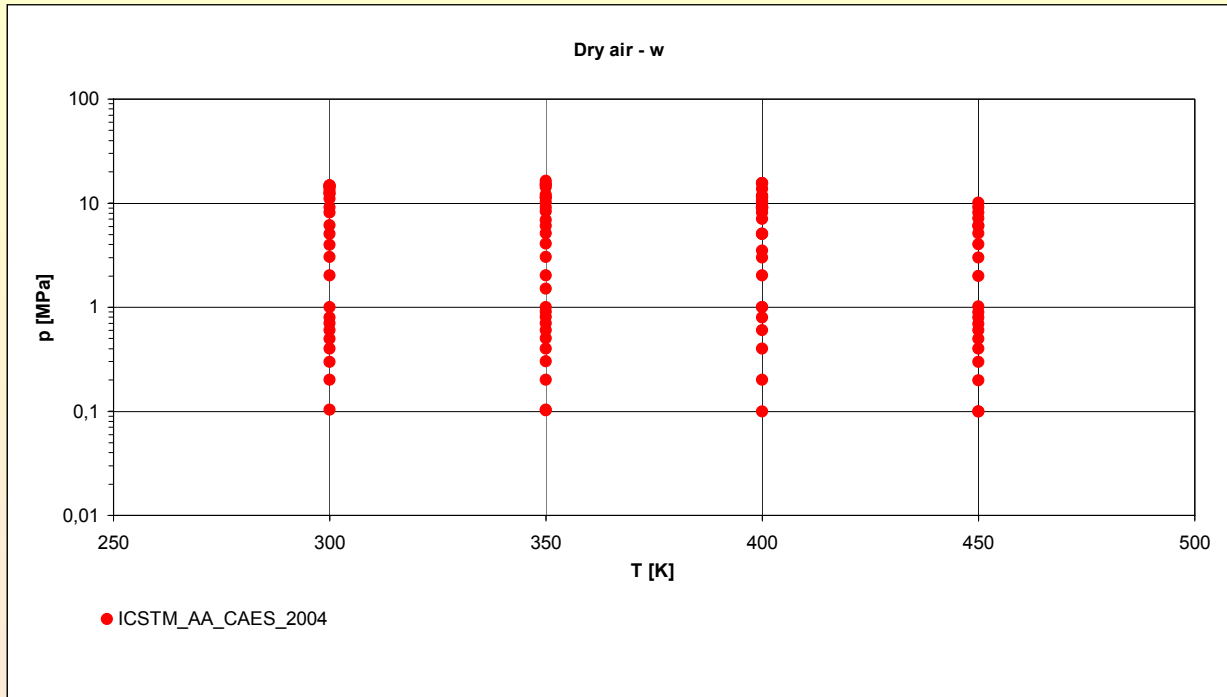


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Speed of sound data of Dry Air from AA-CAES experimental groups



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Property data base – Final tasks

- Collecting experimental data from the AA-CAES project groups
- D 4.2 “Database with thermodynamic and transport properties”
(month 30)
 - Preparation of the report by the end of June 2005
 - Draft report – Revisions after receiving further experimental data will be necessary

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Task 4.3: Identification/development of suitable models, exploitation of the results

Thermodynamic Properties



Comparing existing property models with data from literature and new experimental data



Evaluating different property models



Recommendation of suitable models for the calculation of thermodynamic properties



Assumption for the development of a new standard for calculating thermodynamic properties of humid air



Existing algorithms for thermodynamic properties of humid air

Property library

- Algorithms for ambient pressure

Harris (1971)	20°C
Wong (1985)	from 0°C to 30°C
Cramer (1993)	from 0°C to 30°C
Melling (1997)	from 100°C to 200°C

- Ideal mixture of ideal gases

VDI-Guideline 4670 (2003)

LibIDGAS

- Ideal mixture of real fluids

Kretzschmar, Kleemann, Seibt (2002-2005)
Ideal mixture of the real fluids N₂, O₂, Ar, and steam
up to 3000°C and 1000 bar

LibHuGas

Kretzschmar, Hellriegel, Weidner (2001-2005)
Ideal mixture of the real fluids dry air and steam
up to 3000°C and 1000 bar

LibHuAir



Property library

- Real mixture of real fluids

- Hyland and Wexler (1973, 1975, 1983)
Virial equations of state for mixture
from 0°C to 200°C and from 0 bar to 50 bar
- Carotenuto (1996)
Algorithms of Hyland 1983
from 0°C to 200°C and from 0 bar to 50 bar
- Nelson (2001)
Improved virial equation of state of Hyland 1983
from 200°C to 320°C and from 1 bar to 50 bar
- Rabinovich and Beketov (1995)
Virial equation of state for mixture
from -73,15°C to 126,85°C and up to 100 bar
- Wylie (1996)
Enhancement factor from poynting
from 0°C to 100°C and 1 bar to 150 bar
- Yan and Ji (2003)
Modified Redlich-Kwong equation of state for mixture

MoistAirTab
(in preparation)

(in preparation)

(in preparation)

- Multi fluid model

- Wagner (2005)
Fundamental equation for natural gas



Comparisons with experimental data – current state

Library LibHuAir

- Model of ideal mixture of the real fluids
dry air from Lemmon et al. (2000)
steam from IAPWS-IF97 (1997)
- Poynting correction for saturation pressure of steam
- Dissociation from VDI-4760

Library LibHuGas

- Model of ideal mixture of the real fluids
N₂ from Span et al. (2000)
O₂ from Schmidt and Wagner (1987)
Ar from Tegeler et al. (1999)
Steam from IAPWS-95 (1995)
- Poynting correction for saturation pressure of steam
- Dissociation from VDI-4760



Program MoistAirTab

- Virial equation for the mixture of Hyland and Wexler (1983)
- Using enhancement factor for saturation pressure of steam

Program Refprop 7.0 (for dry air)

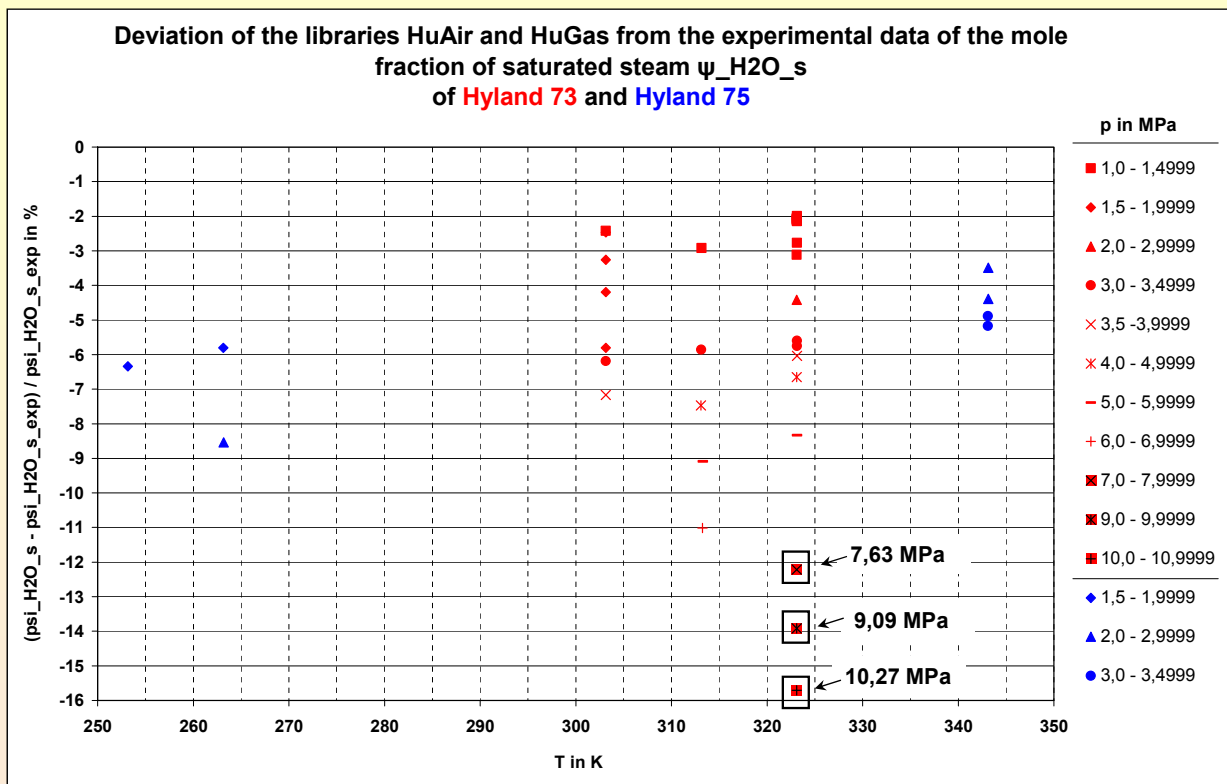
- Fundamental equation for the mixture dry air of Lemmon et al. (2000)
 - Refprop_pure
- Multifluid mixing model of the components N_2 , O_2 , and Ar of Lemmon et al. (2000)
 - Refprop_mix



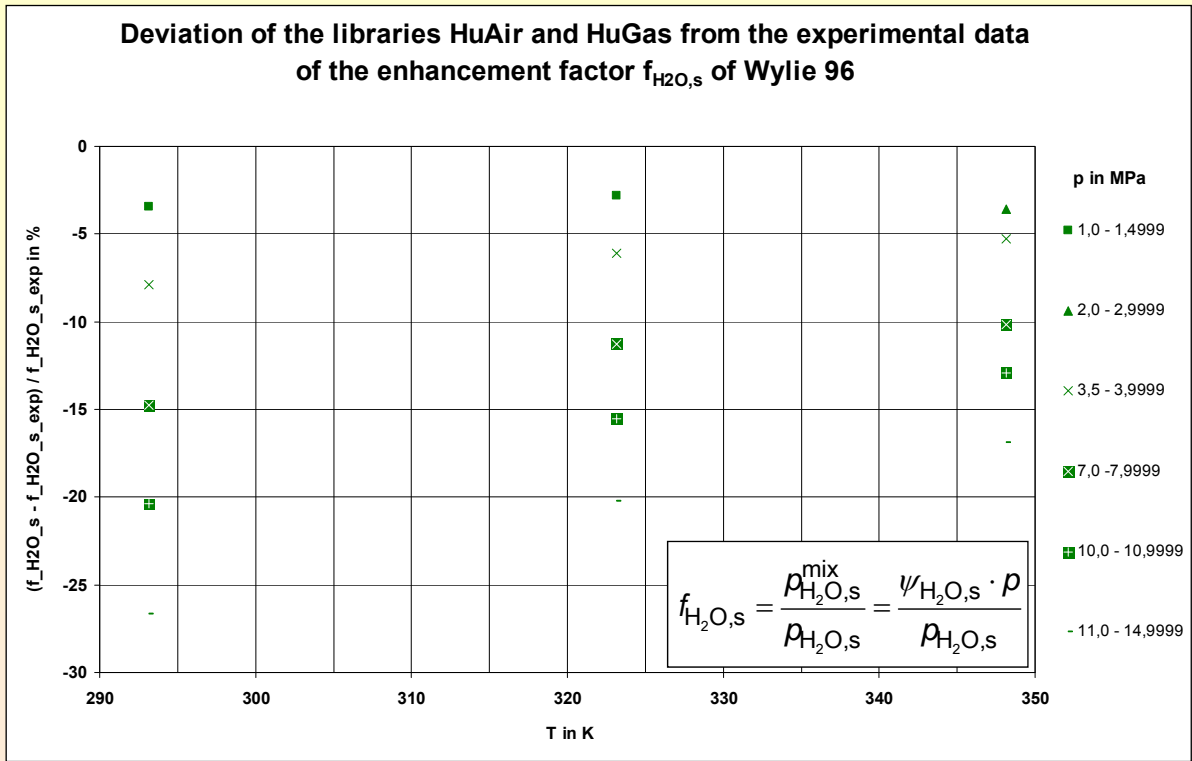
$\psi_{H_2O,s}$ of Humid Air

Poynting

Mole fraction



$f_{H_2O,s}$ of Humid Air

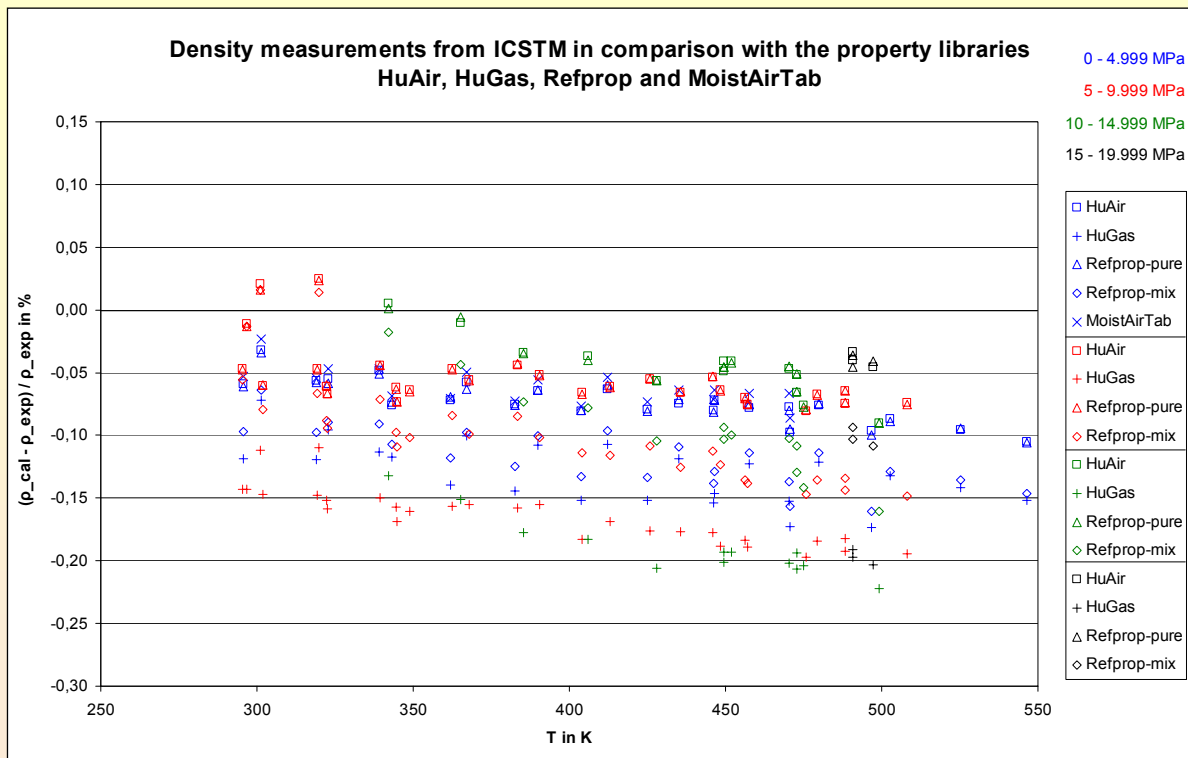


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ρ of Dry Air - ICSTM

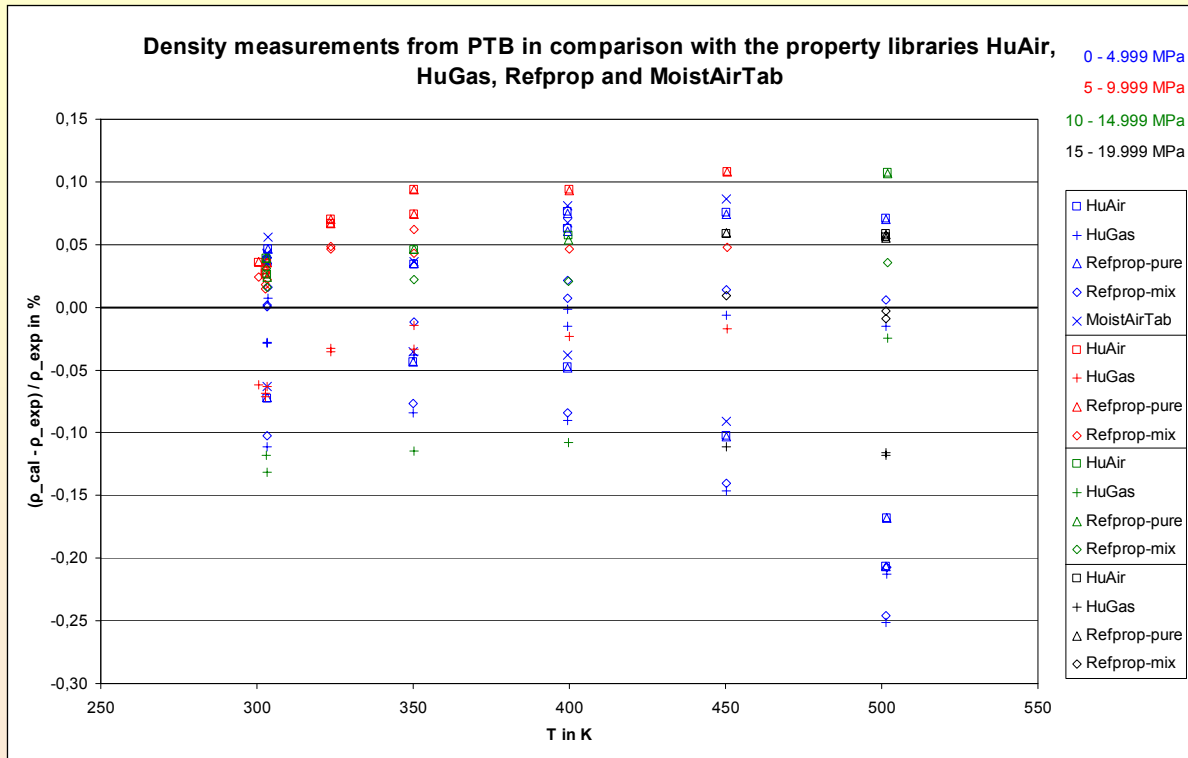


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ρ of Dry Air - PTB

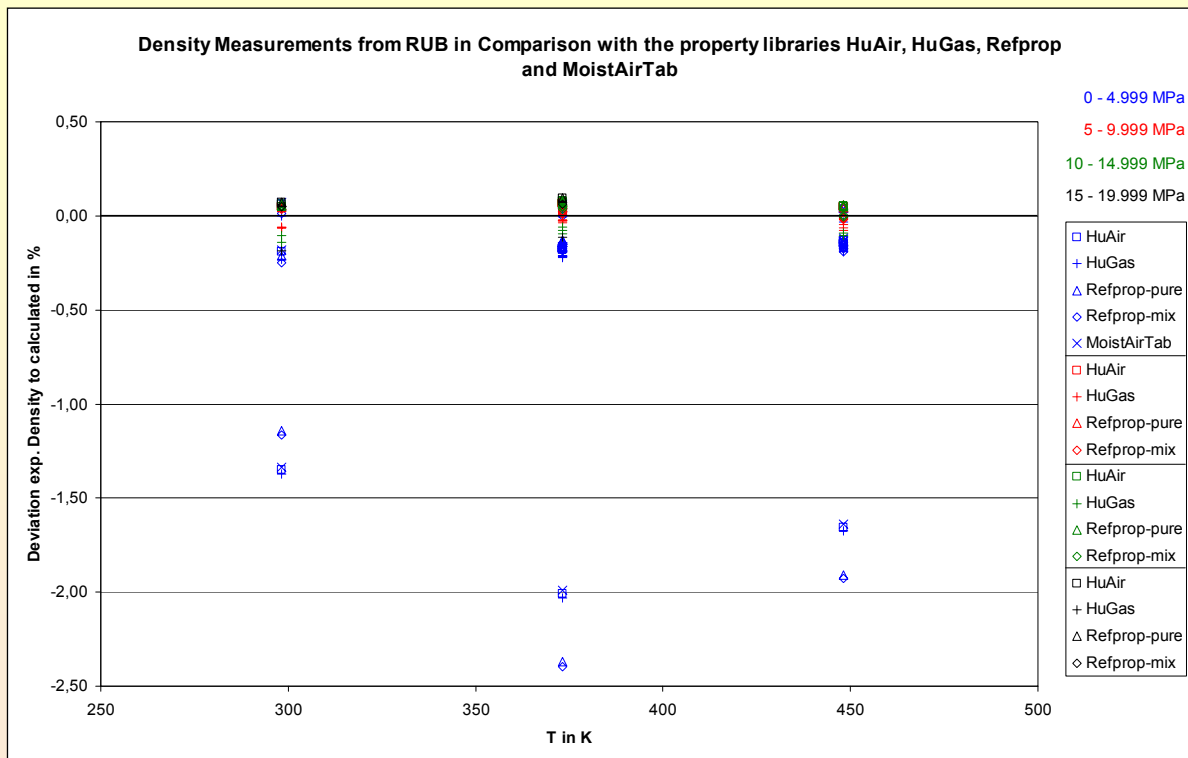


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ρ of Dry Air - RUB

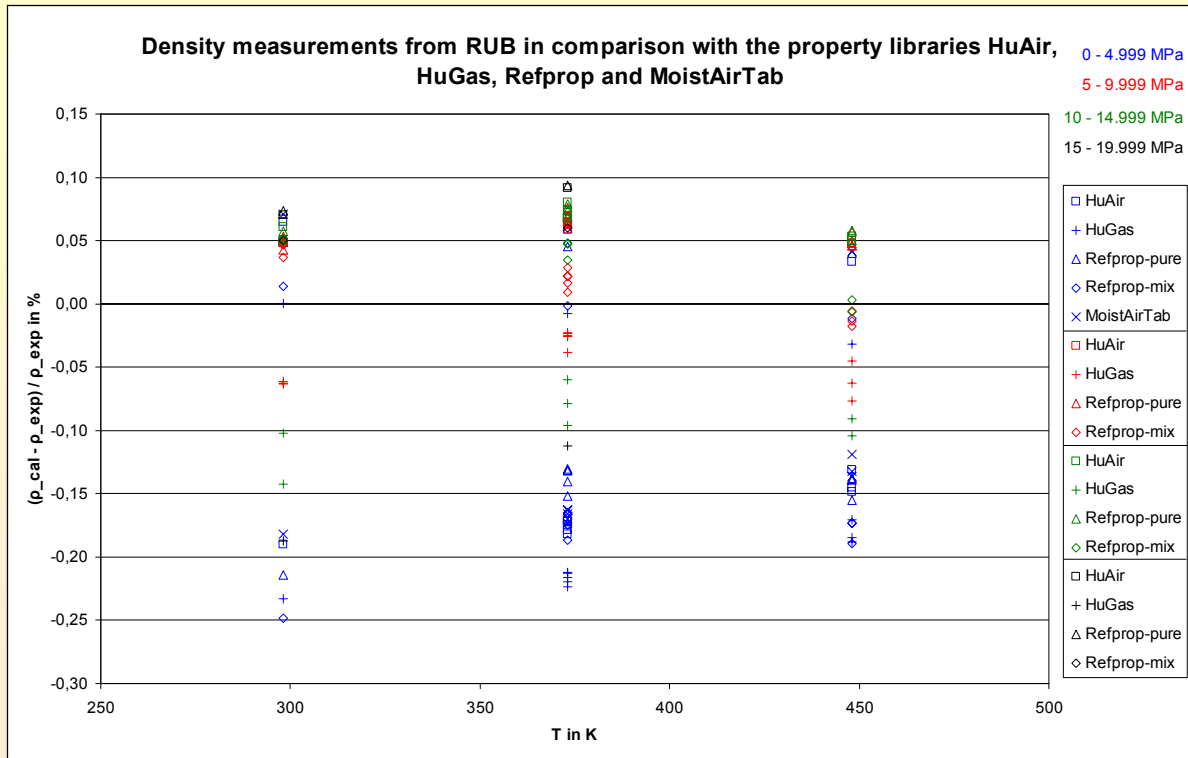


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ρ of Dry Air – RUB (selected)

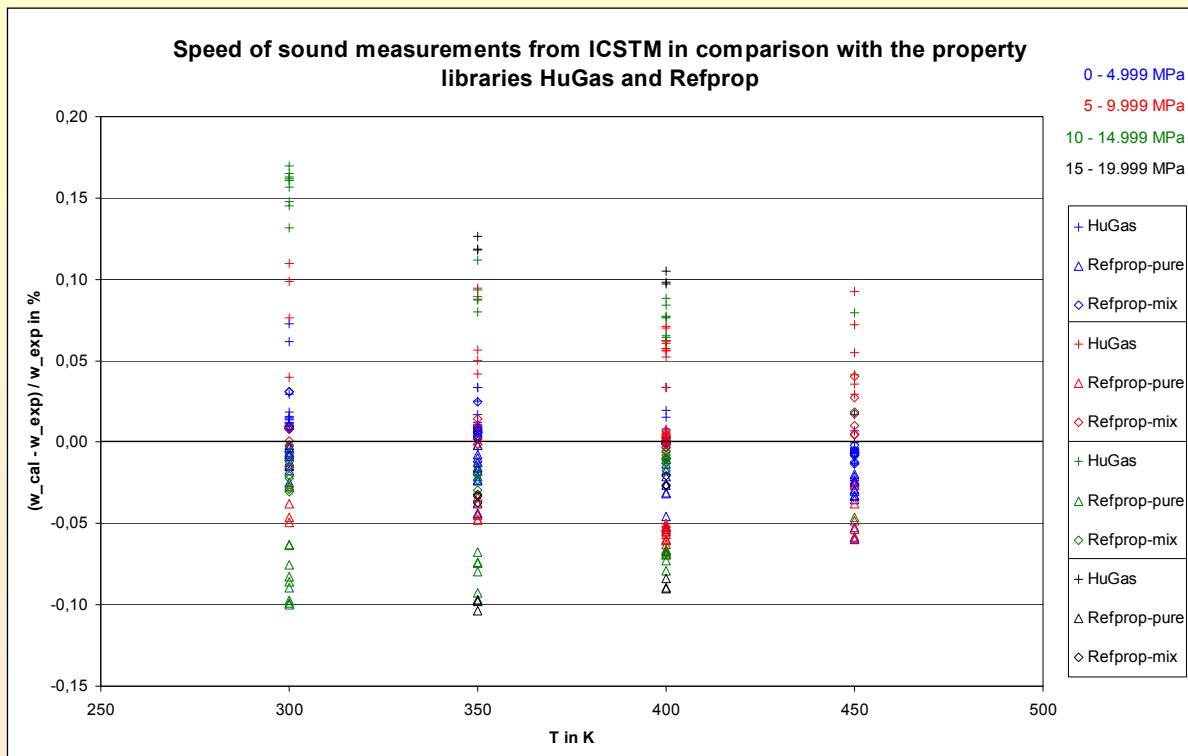


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w of Dry Air – ICSTM



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Conclusions

- Poynting correction for saturation pressure of steam is too weak

→ Models of Hyland and Wexler, Rabinovich and Beketov, and Yan will be investigated

- Model: ideal mixture of the real fluids dry air and steam is suitable for calculating thermodynamic properties of dry air

- Investigations of the different models for humid air can be performed after receiving experimental data of humid air



Thermodynamic property models – Further Tasks

- Inclusion of speed of sound and isentropic exponent in the library LibHuAir

- Comparison of different models for calculating the saturation pressure of steam in humid air under pressure

- Hyland and Wexler (1983)
- Rabinovich and Beketov (1995)
- Yan and Ji (2003 – 2005)

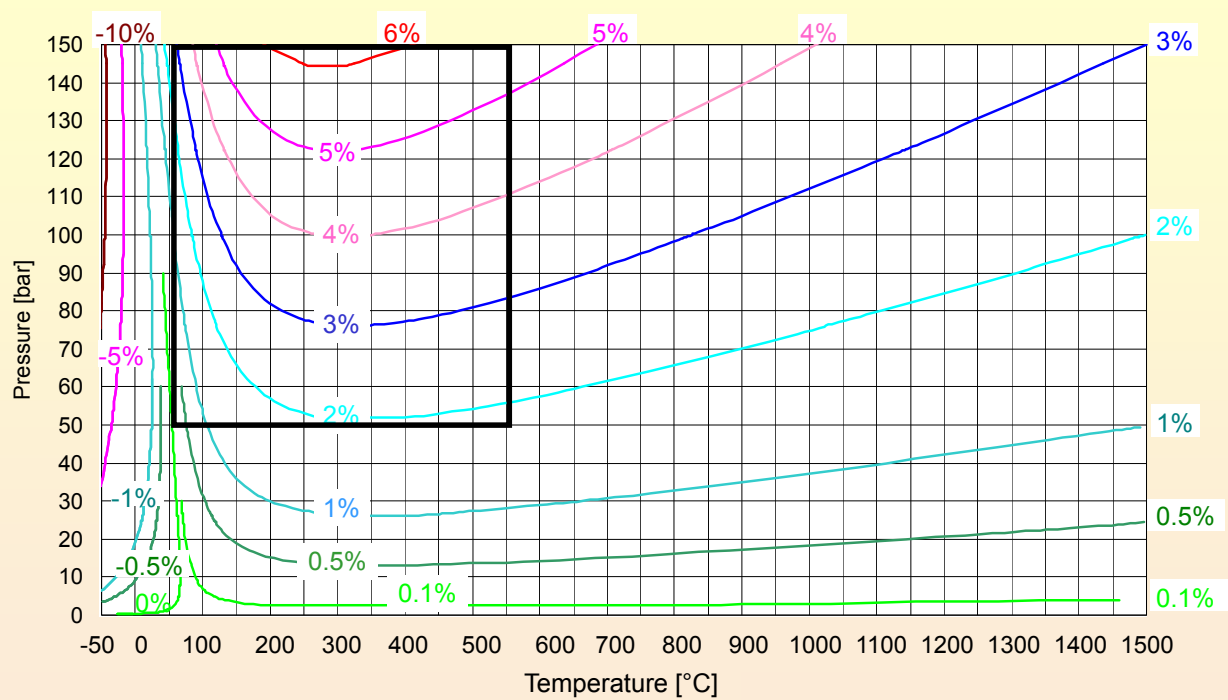
- Further comparison calculations for humid air after receiving new experimental data

- Comparison calculations using the multi fluid model of Wagner

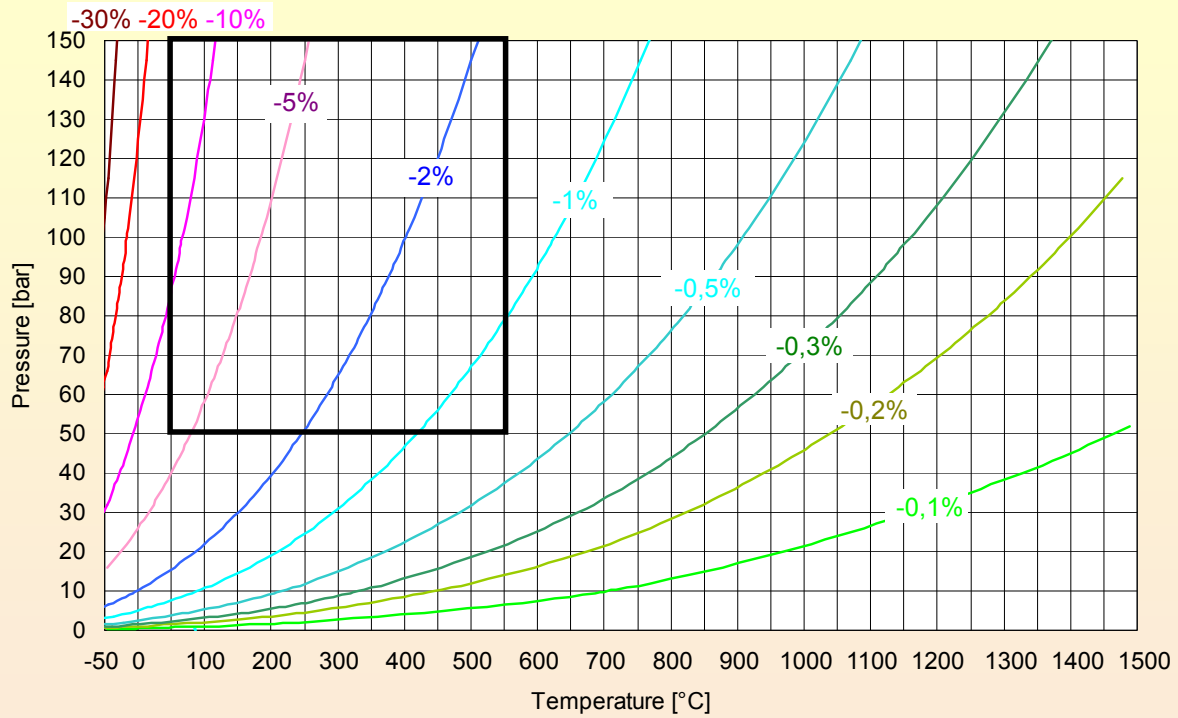
- Preparation of a property library for humid air including the most accurate algorithms



Real gas behavior of the density ρ of dry air



Real gas behavior of the isobaric heat capacity c_p of dry air

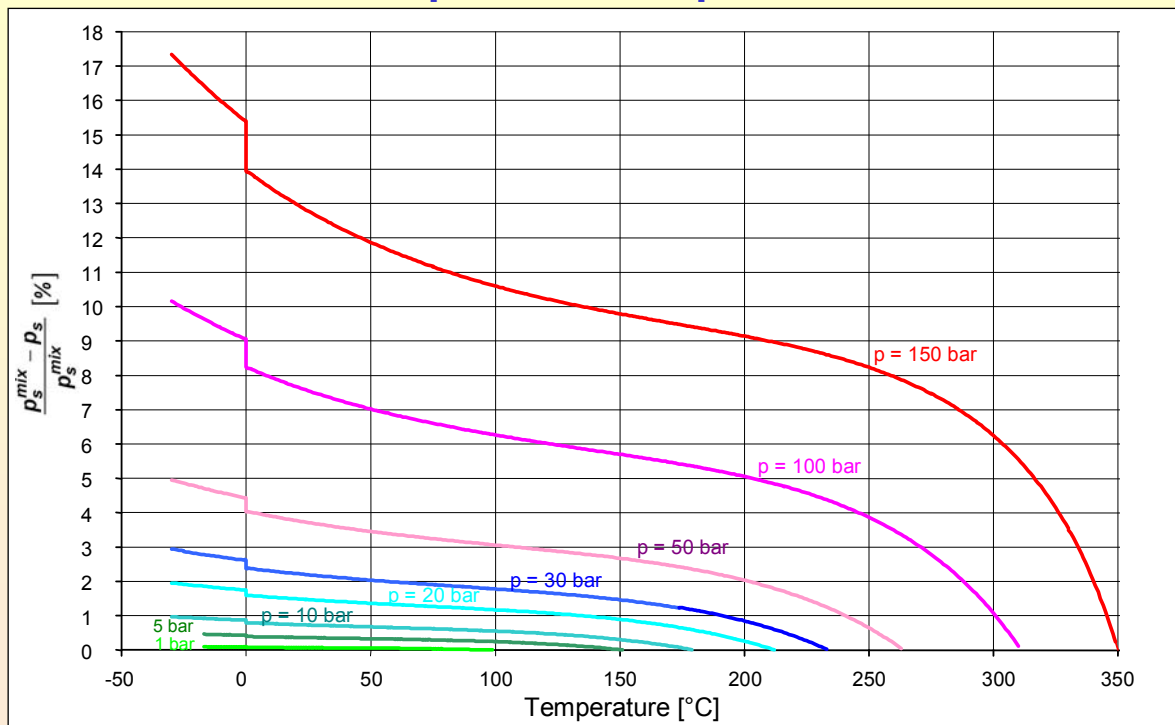


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Increase of saturation pressure of steam in gas atmosphere under pressure

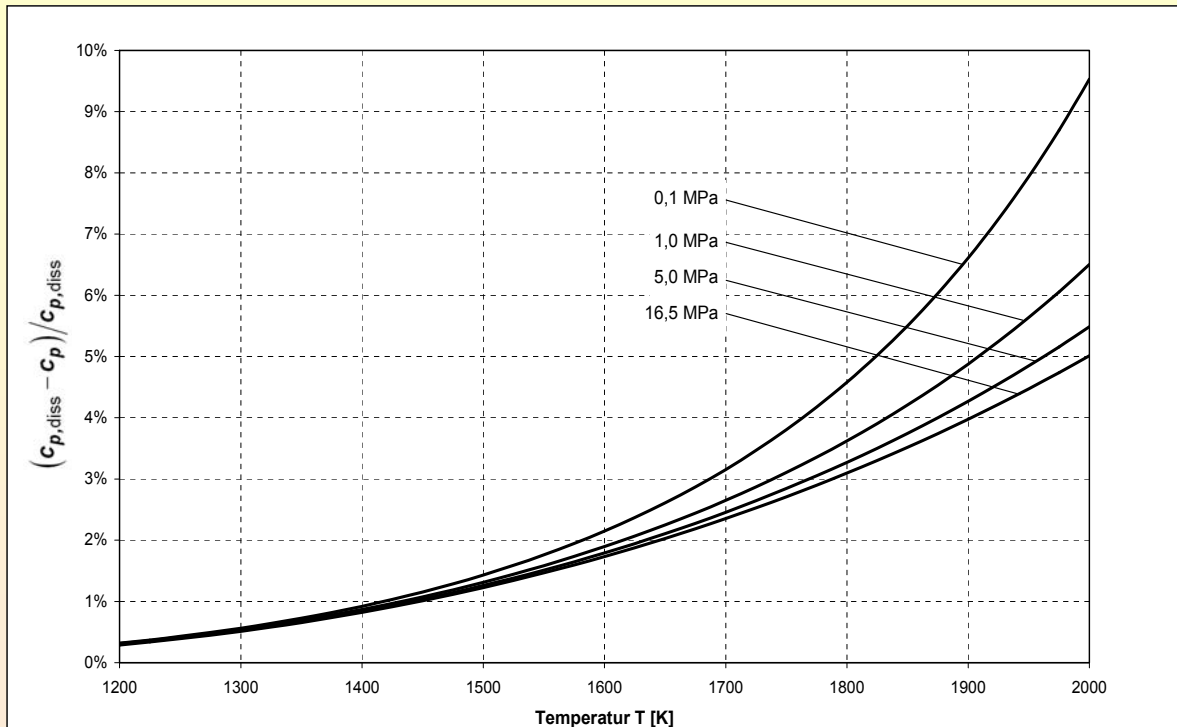


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Influence of Dissociation: Example Dry Air

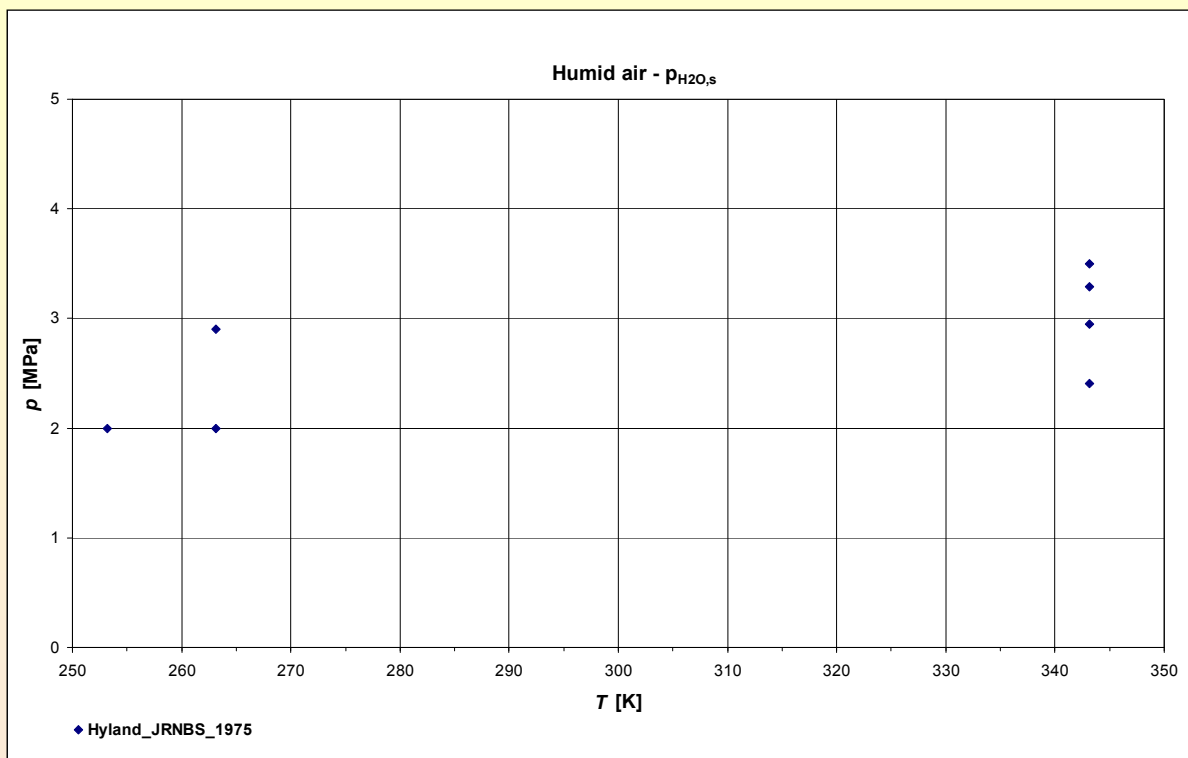


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Saturation pressure of water $p_{H_2O,s}$

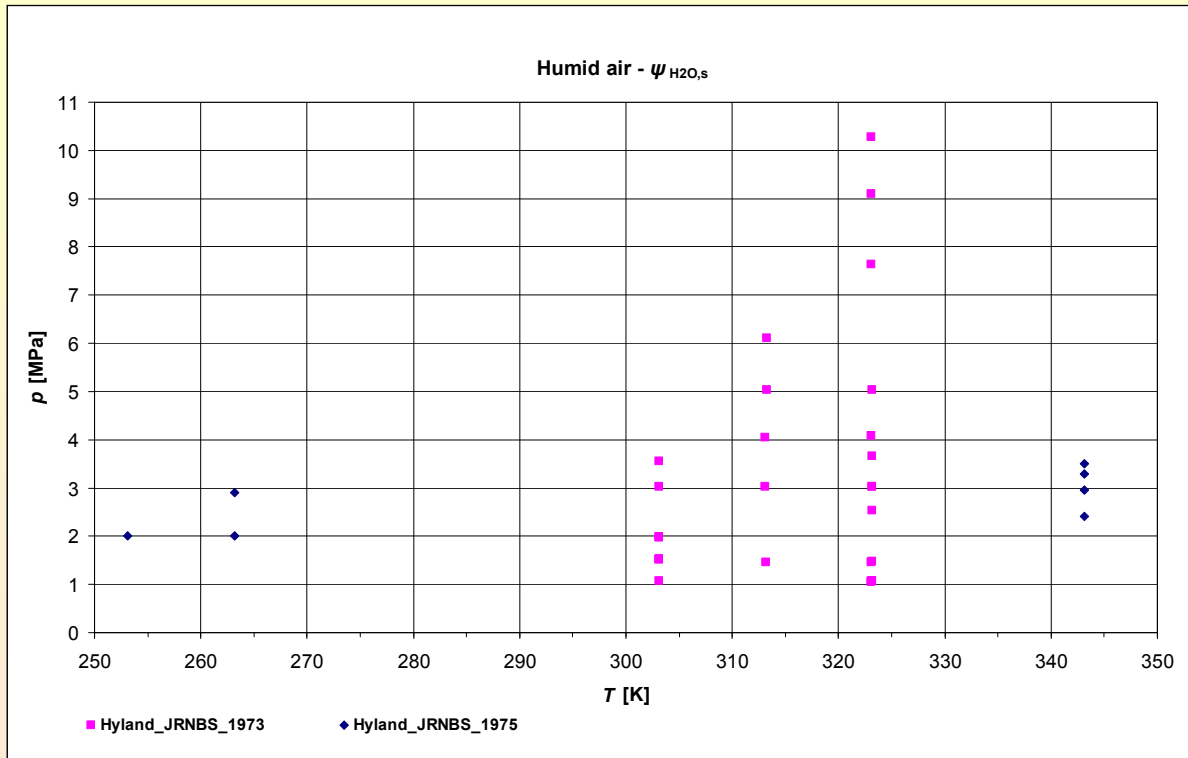


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Mole fraction of saturated steam $\psi_{H_2O, s}$

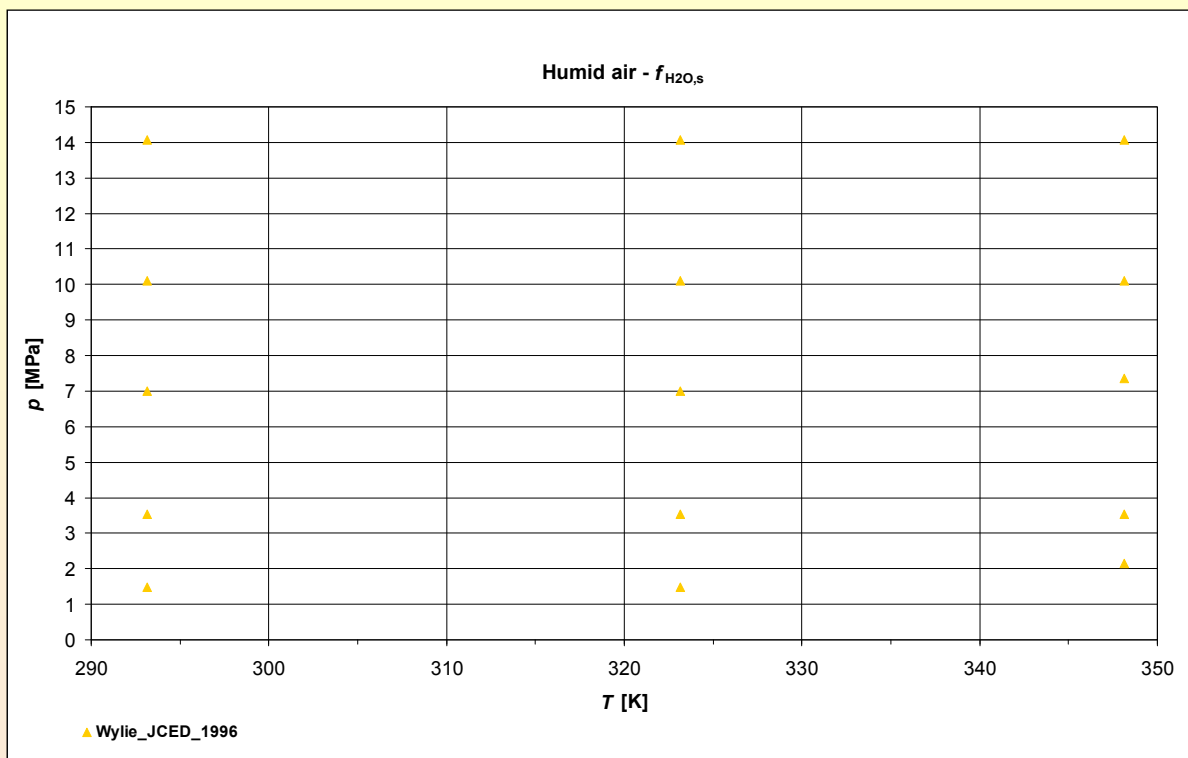


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Enhancement factor $f_{H_2O, s}$

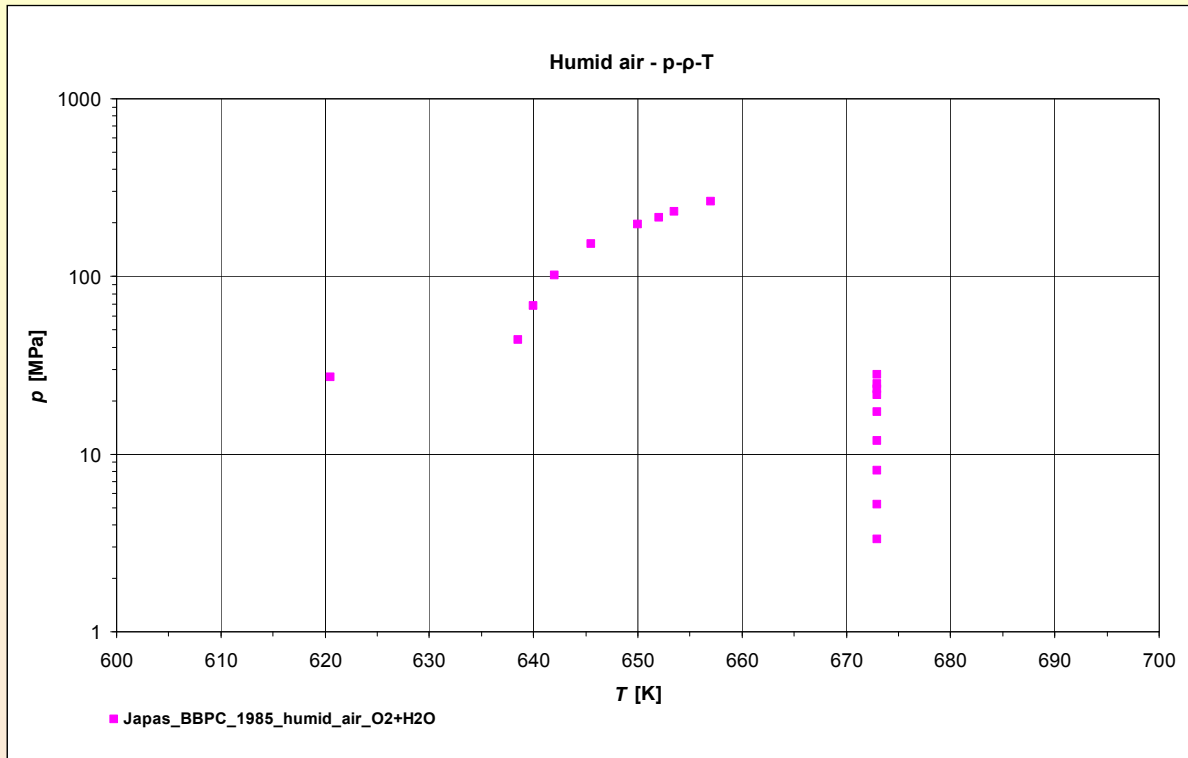


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p - p - T

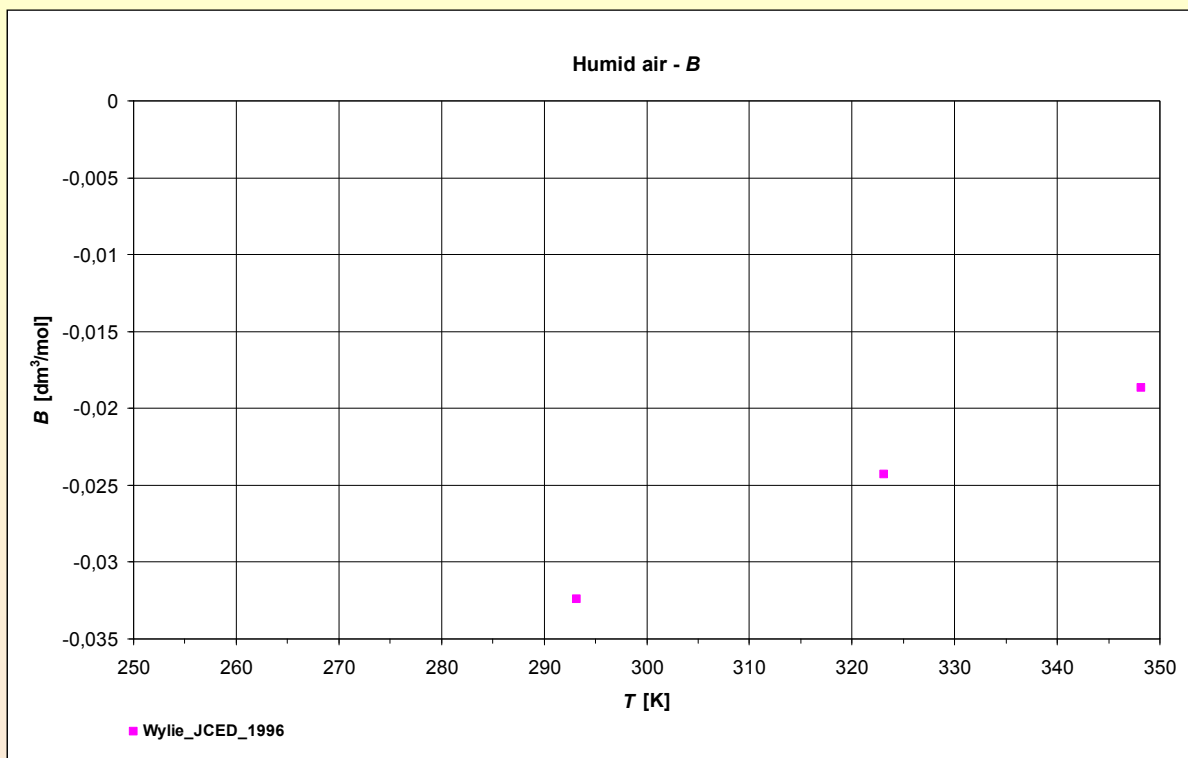


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Second virial coefficient B

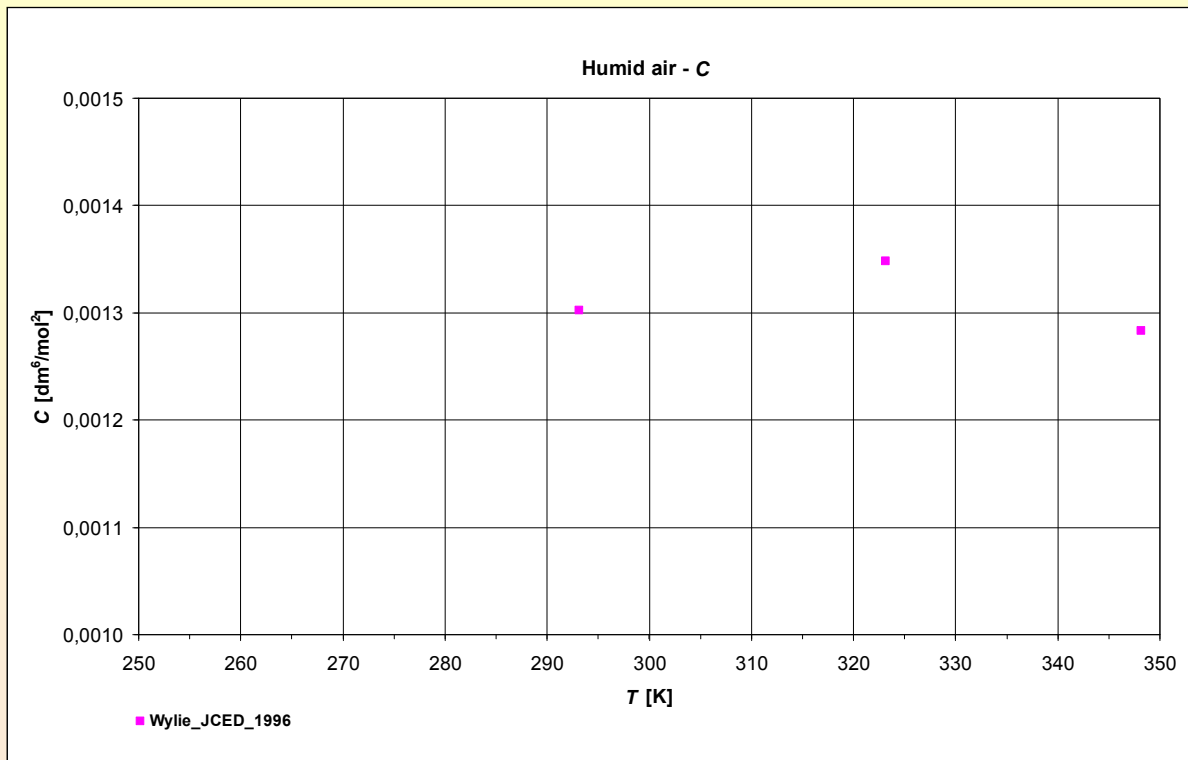


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Third virial coefficient C

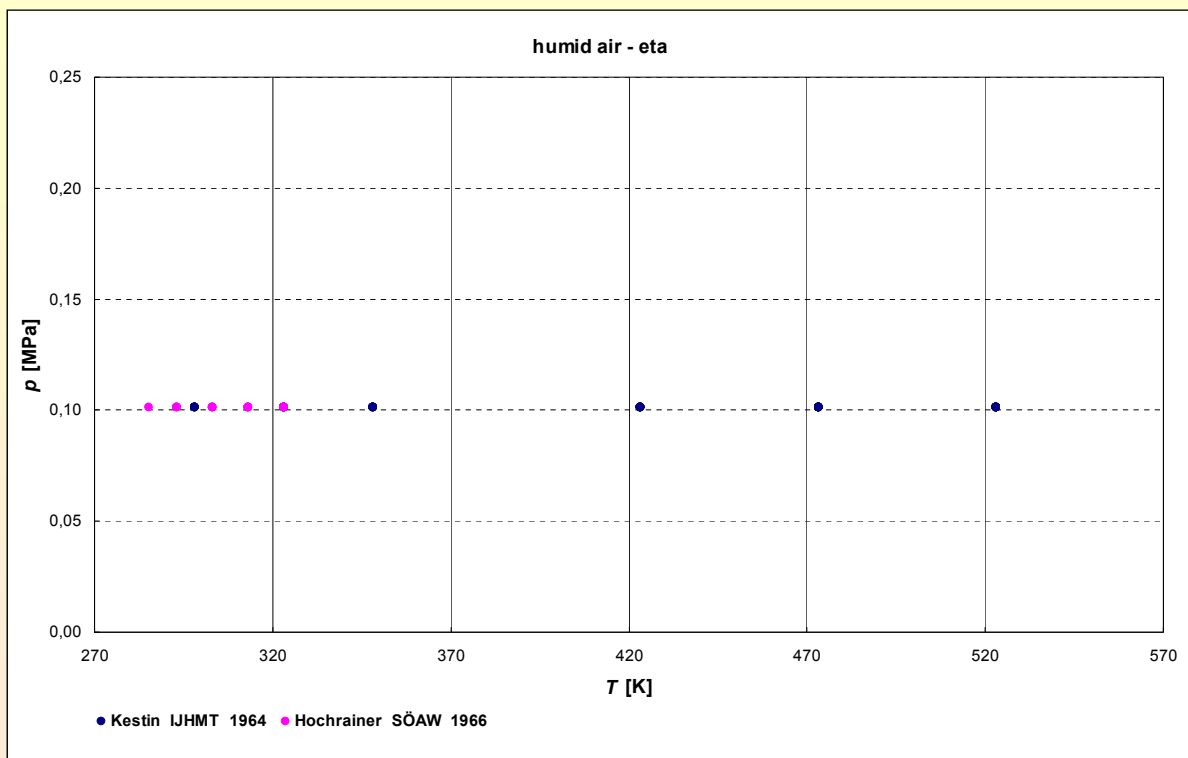


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Viscosity η

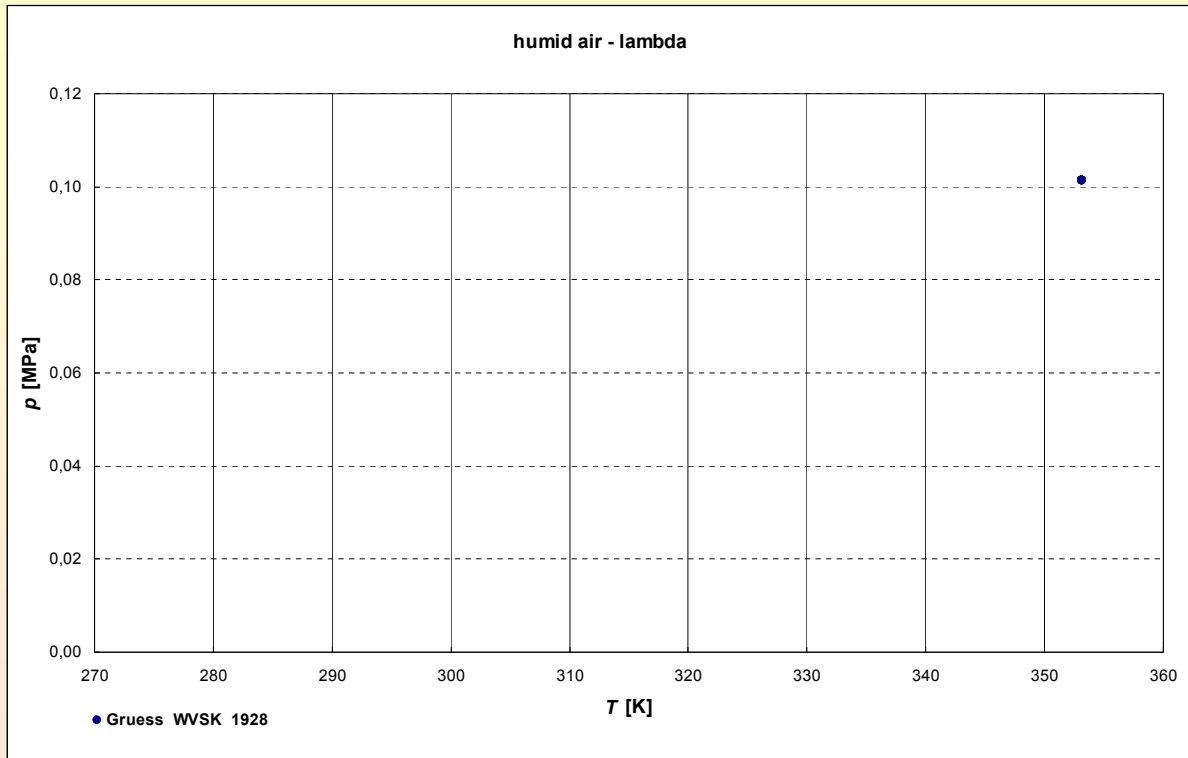


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Thermal conductivity λ



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