

2.2 Ammonia–Water(Tillner-Roth and Friend)

Thermodynamic properties are evaluated by the formulation of Tillner-Roth et al. [1]. This uses the water equation of state by Pruss et al. [2] and ammonia equation of state by Tillner-Roth et al. [3]. No provision is made for transport properties at this moment.

Notice

This program has some problems in high pressure region. The calculation in the region may not terminate successfully from time to time.

2.2.1 Temperature Scale

International temperature scale 1990 (ITS-1990)

2.2.2 The Names of Substance, Library File and Single Shot Program

Substance:	Ammonia-Water Mixture
First Component:	Ammonia
Second Component:	Water
Library File for UNIX:	libjawmx2.a
Library File for DOS,Windows95/NT:	JAWMX2.LIB
Single Shot Program for UNIX:	awmx2-ss
Single Shot Program for DOS,Windows95/NT:	AWMX2-SS.EXE

2.2.3 Important Constants and Others

Table IV-2.2-1 Molecular Formula,Relative Molecular Mass and Gas Constant

	Molecular Formula	Relative Molecular Mass	Gas Constant
Ammonia	NH ₃	17.03026kg/kmol	488.189×10 ³ J/(kg·K)
Water	H ₂ O	18.015268kg/kmol	461.5189×10 ³ J/(kg·K)

Table IV-2.2-2 Critical Constant

	Critical temperature	Critical pressure	Critical specific volume
Ammonia	405.40K	11.36×10 ⁶ Pa	75.7×10 ⁻³ m ³ /kmol
	132.25°C	113.6bar	4.44×10 ⁻³ m ³ /kg
Water	647.096K	22.064×10 ⁶ Pa	55.9×10 ⁻³ m ³ /kmol
	373.946°C	220.64bar	3.11×10 ⁻³ m ³ /kg

Table IV-2.2-3 Reference State Specified by KSTAN

KSTAN	Values of enthalpy (or internal energy) and entropy at the reference state
0	Comforms to reference[1] For saturated liquid at the triple-point temperature of both pure components , 273.16 K for water and 195.495 K for ammonia , the internal energy and entropy have been set as : u=0 and s=0
1	Enthalpy and entropy of saturated liquid of pure ammonia at 273.15K 200kJ/kg and 1kJ/(kg·K), respectively Enthalpy and entropy of saturated liquid of pure water at 273.15K 200kJ/kg and 1kJ/(kg·K), respectively
others	The same with when KSTAN=0

2.2.4 Formula

No correction has been made to the original formulations.

2.2.5 Valid Range

$$0.01[\text{bar}] < p < 400[\text{bar}]$$

$$200[\text{K}] < T < 620[\text{K}]$$

2.2.6 Example of User's PROGRAM UNIT

Sample Program 1

example1.for :

```

c -----
c   This program calculates temperature at bubble
c   points (p=10[bar]) from z=0.0 to 1.0 [kg NH3/kg]
c   at every 0.1 [kg NH3/kg] interval.
c -----

REAL T,P,Z,H,S
INTEGER I,J

CALL KPAMES(1,1)
CALL STNKAS(1,1)

c -----
c   bubble point pressure using
c   subtb.
C -----

P=10.0
DO 10 I=0,10
    Z=FLOAT(I)*0.1
    CALL SUBTB(J,T,P,Z,V,H,S)
    WRITE(*,*) Z,T
10 CONTINUE
STOP
END

C
c -----
c Results
c -----
c 0.000000E+00 179.877300
c 1.000000E-01 149.922400
c 2.000000E-01 125.212800
c 3.000000E-01 101.825800
c 4.000000E-01 80.509940
c 5.000000E-01 62.563330
c 6.000000E-01 48.753480
c 7.000000E-01 39.080770
c 8.000000E-01 32.721220
c 9.000000E-01 28.394670
c 1.000000 24.894940

```

Sample Program 2

example2.for :

```

c -----
c   This program calculates the properties in
c   saturated state at 5.0[bar], T=300[K]
c -----

```

```

REAL T,P,X,Y,VL,VV,HL,HV,SL,SV
INTEGER J

c -----
c      T=[K], P=[Pa]
c      standard state=(bibliography [1])
c      unit of quantity=[kmol]
c -----

CALL KPAMES(0,1)
CALL STNKAS(0,0)

c -----
c      Properties in saturated state
c -----
P=5.0E5
T=300.0
CALL SUBXY(J,T,P,X,Y,VL,VV,HL,HV,SL,SV)
IF(J.NE.0) THEN
  WRITE(*,*) 'ERROR IN SUBXY J=',J
ELSE
  HL=HL*1.0E-6
  HV=HV*1.0E-6
  SL=SL*1.0E-3
  SV=SV*1.0E-3
  WRITE(*,*) ' X[kmol NH3/kmol]=',X, ' Y[kmol NH3/kmol]=',Y
  WRITE(*,*) ' VL[M^3/kmol]      =',VL,' VV[M^3/kmol]      =',VV
  WRITE(*,*) ' HL[MJ/kmol]       =',HL,' HV[MJ/kmol]       =',HV
  WRITE(*,*) ' SL[MJ/(kmol.K)]   =',SL,' SV[MJ/(kmol.K)]   =',SV
ENDIF
STOP
END

C
c -----
c Results
c -----
c X[kmol NH3/kmol]= 6.012722E-01 Y[kmol NH3/kmol]= 9.987947E-01
c VL[M^3/kmol] = 2.212924E-02 VV[M^3/kmol] = 4.723189
c HL[MJ/kmol] = 1.458077 HV[MJ/kmol] = 28.437260
c SL[MJ/(kmol.K)] = 18.430890 SV[MJ/(kmol.K)] = 106.415300

```

2.2.7 Sample Output of Single Shot Program

```

=====
| Single Shot Program for Ammonia-Water Mixture, |
| an Application Program by M-PROPATH Ver.11.1 |
| Thermophysical Properties of Ammonia-Water Mixtures |
|-----|
| ## First Menu ## |
| No.                Current |
| 1 --> Go to Second Menu |
| 2 --> Read Help |
| 3 --> Set Logfile      [OFF] |
| 0 --> Quit |
|-----|
Input No.
2

This is help for this program (AWMX-SS2.EXE)
Nomenclature
==== First Character ====
H : Enthalpy
P : Pressure

```

S : Entropy
 T : Temperature
 V : Volume
 X : Ammonia Composition of Liquid
 Y : Ammonia Composition of Vapor
 Z : Total Composition of Ammonia

==== Second Character ====

B : Bubble Point
 D : Dew Point
 L : Liquid
 V : Vapor

----- Hit RETURN Key -----

```

=====
|   Single Shot Program for Ammonia-Water Mixture,
|   an Application Program by M-PROPATH Ver.11.1
|   Thermophysical Properties of Ammonia-Water Mixtures
|-----|

```

```

|   ## First Menu ##
|   No.                Current
|   1 --> Go to Second Menu
|   2 --> Read Help
|   3 --> Set Logfile      [OFF]
|   0 --> Quit
=====

```

Input No.

3

1: Logfile ON
 2: Logfile OFF

Input No.

1

Input Filename
 AWMIX.LOG

```

=====
|   Single Shot Program for Ammonia-Water Mixture,
|   an Application Program by M-PROPATH Ver.11.1
|   Thermophysical Properties of Ammonia-Water Mixtures
|-----|

```

```

|   ## First Menu ##
|   No.                Current
|   1 --> Go to Second Menu
|   2 --> Read Help
|   3 --> Set Logfile      [ON] SAMPLE.LOG
|   0 --> Quit
=====

```

Input No.

1

```

=====
|   ## Second Menu ##
|   <Single and Two Phase States>
|   No.  Input                Output
|   1 --(P,T,Z)-->  H  HL HV S  SL SV V  VL VV X  Y  QUALITY
|   2 --(P,Z,H)-->  T      HL HV S  SL SV V  VL VV X  Y  QUALITY
|   3 --(P,Z,S)-->  T  H  HL HV  SL SV V  VL VV X  Y  QUALITY
|   4 --(P,Z,V)-->  T  H  HL HV S  SL SV   VL VV X  Y  QUALITY
|-----|
|   <Two Phase State>
|   5 --(P,Z)---->  X=Z : TB HB SB VB   Y=Z : TD HD SD VD
|   6 --(T,Z)---->  X=Z : PB HB SB VB   Y=Z : PD HD SD VD
|   7 --(P,T)---->  Coexisting Phases: X  Y  HL HV SL SV VL VV
|-----|
|   8 -----> Fundamental Constants
|   9 -----> Conversion of Composition and Relative
|               Molcular Mass of Mixture
|  10 -----> Change System of Unit, and Standard Values of
|               Enthalpy and Entropy
|  99 -----> Return to First Menu
|   0 -----> Quit
=====

```

Input No.

10

```
=====
No.                current
=====
```

```
1 --> Pressure and Temperature [bar, C]
2 --> Amount of Substance      [kmol]
3 --> Standard Values of h and s [2]
0 --> Return to Second Menu
=====
```

Input No.

1

```
=====
No. <Pressure> <Temperature>
=====
```

```
1 --> Pa      K
2 --> bar     C
3 --> bar     K
4 --> Pa      C
=====
```

Input No.

2

```
=====
No.                current
=====
```

```
1 --> Pressure and Temperature [ bar, C]
2 --> Amount of Substance      [kmol]
3 --> Standard Values of h and s [2]
0 --> Return to Second Menu
=====
```

Input No.

2

```
=====
No.  Amount of Substance
=====
```

```
1 --> kmol
2 --> kg
=====
```

Input No.

2

```
=====
No.                current
=====
```

```
1 --> Pressure and Temperature [ bar, C]
2 --> Amount of Substance      [ kg ]
3 --> Standard Values of h and s [2]
0 --> Return to Second Menu
=====
```

Input No.

3

```
=====
No.  Standard States and Values of h and s
=====
```

```
1 --> As defined in :
      Reiner Tillner-Roth and Daniel G. Friend
      A Helmholtz Free Energy Formulation of
      the Thermodynamic Properties of the
      Mixtures {Water + Ammonia}, Journal of
      Physical and Chemical Reference Data,
      27-1,(1996),pp63-96
2 --> Convention of International Institute of
      Refrigeration(IIR):
      h=200[kJ/kg], s=1.0[kJ/(kg*K)]
      Saturated Pure Liquids at 0[C]
=====
```

Input No.

1

```

=====
No.                current
=====
1 --> Pressure and Temperature  [ bar, C]
2 --> Amount of Substance      [ kg ]
3 --> Standard Values of h and s [1] T-Roth & Friend
0 --> Return to Second Menu
=====
Input No.
0
=====
| ## Second Menu ##          |
| contents not shown        |
|=====
Input No.
9
=====
Conversion of Composition and Relative Molecular Mass of Mixture
=====
1: [kmol/kmol] --> [kg/kg]      and Relative Molecular Mass of Mixture
2: [kg/kg]      --> [kmol/kmol] and Relative Molecular Mass of Mixture
0: Return to Second Menu
Input No.
1
Input Z[kmol/kmol]
0.5
Z = .50000000[kmol/kmol]
Z = .48594670[kg/kg]
Relative Molecular Mass of Mixture = 17.52276000[kg/kmol]
Relative Molecular Mass of Ammonia = 17.03026000[kg/kmol]
Relative Molecular Mass of Water = 18.01527000[kg/kmol]

1: [kmol/kmol] --> [kg/kg]      and Relative Molecular Mass of Mixture
2: [kg/kg]      --> [kmol/kmol] and Relative Molecular Mass of Mixture
0: Return to Second Menu
Input No.
2
Input Z[kg/kg]
0.5
Z = .50000000[kg/kg]
Z = .51405330[kmol/kmol]
Relative Molecular Mass of Mixture = 17.50892000[kg/kmol]
Relative Molecular Mass of Ammonia = 17.03026000[kg/kmol]
Relative Molecular Mass of Water = 18.01527000[kg/kmol]

1: [kmol/kmol] --> [kg/kg]      and Relative Molecular Mass of Mixture
2: [kg/kg]      --> [kmol/kmol] and Relative Molecular Mass of Mixture
0: Return to Second Menu
Input No.
0
=====
| ## Second Menu ##          |
| contents not shown        |
|=====
Input No.
8
=====
Fundamental Constants
=====
<Constants>          <Ammonia>          <Water>
Relative Molecular Mass 17.03026000      18.01527000 [kg/kmol]
Gas Constants          488.18900000      461.51890000 [J/(kg*K)]
Critical Temperature   405.40000000      647.09600000 [K]
                       132.25000000      373.94600000 [C]
Critical Pressure      113.60000000      220.64000000 [bar]

```

```
Critical Volume      .75690050E-01  .55948040E-01  [m**3/kmol]
                    .44444450E-02  .31055900E-02  [m**3/kg]
```

```
----- Hit RETURN Key -----
```

```
=====
| ## Second Menu ## |
| contents not shown |
=====
```

```
Input No.
```

```
1
```

```
=====
(P,T,Z) --> H, S, V, QUALITY
            X, HL, SL, VL
            Y, HV, SV, VV
=====
```

```
Input P[bar]          (P=0 : Second Menu)
```

```
1
```

```
Input T[C]
```

```
200
```

```
Input Z[kg/kg]
```

```
0.5
```

```
T =      200.00000000[C]          P =      1.00000000[bar]
Z =      .50000000[kg/kg]        H =      2481.23400000[kJ/kg]
S =      8.30849400[kJ/(kg.K)]    V =      .22386150E+01[m**3/kg]
```

```
Vapor Region
```

```
Input P[bar]          (P=0 : Second Menu)
```

```
1
```

```
Input T[C]
```

```
50.0
```

```
Input Z[kg/kg]
```

```
0.5
```

```
T =      50.00000000[C]          P =      1.00000000[bar]
Z =      .50000000[kg/kg]        H =      875.56820000[kJ/kg]
S =      3.75734900[kJ/(kg.K)]    V =      .68341210E+00[m**3/kg]
X =      .18624860[kg/kg]        Y =      .90054950[kg/kg]
HL =     130.32380000[kJ/kg]      HV =     1826.98200000[kJ/kg]
SL =     912.73970000[J/(kg.K)]   SV =      7.38890700[kJ/(kg.K)]
VL =     .10951560E-02[m**3/kg]   VV =     .15544890E+01[m**3/kg]
QUALITY = .43924260[kg/kg]
```

```
Input P[bar]          (P=0 : Second Menu)
```

```
0
```

```
=====
| ## Second Menu ## |
| contents not shown |
=====
```

```
Input No.
```

```
2
```

```
=====
(P,Z,H) --> T, S, V, QUALITY
            X, HL, SL, VL
            Y, HV, SV, VV
=====
```

```
Input P[bar]          (P=0 : Second Menu)
```

```
1
```

```
Input Z[kg/kg]
```

```
0.5
```

```
Input H[kJ/kg]
```

```
2500.
```

```
T =      208.52500000[C]          P =      1.00000000[bar]
Z =      .50000000[kg/kg]        H =      2500.00000000[kJ/kg]
S =      8.34784100[kJ/(kg.K)]    V =      .22795030E+01[m**3/kg]
```

```
Vapor Region
```

```
Input P[bar]          (P=0 : Second Menu)
```

```
0
```

```
=====
| ## Second Menu ## |
=====
```

```

contents not shown
=====
Input No.
3
=====
(P,Z,S) --> T, H, V, QUALITY
           X, HL, SL, VL
           Y, HV, SV, VV
=====
Input P[bar]          (P=0 : Second Menu)
1
Input Z[kg/kg]
0.5
Input S[k/(kg*K)]
0.3
T =      -11.38488000[C]          P =      1.00000000[bar]
Z =       .50000000[kg/kg]        H =     -133.57350000[kJ/kg]
S =      300.00000000[J/(kg*K)]   V =     .11689280E-02[m**3/kg]
Liquid Region

Input P[bar]          (P=0 : Second Menu)
0
=====
| ## Second Menu ##
| contents not shown
|
=====
Input No.
4
=====
(P,Z,V) --> T, H, S, QUALITY
           X, HL, SL, VL
           Y, HV, SV, VV
=====
Input P[bar]          (P=0 : Second Menu)
1.0
Input Z[kg/kg]
0.5
Input V[m**3/kg]
2.
T =      150.39830000[C]          P =      1.00000000[bar]
Z =       .50000000[kg/kg]        H =     2373.50700000[kJ/kg]
S =      8.06802600[kJ/(kg*K)]   V =     .20000000E+01[m**3/kg]
Vapor Region

Input P[bar]          (P=0 : Second Menu)
0
=====
| ## Second Menu ##
| contents not shown
|
=====
Input No.
5
=====
(P,Z) --> X=Z : TB, HB, SB, VB
           Y=Z : TD, HD, SD, VD
=====
Input P[bar]          (P=0 : Second Menu)
1.0
Input Z[kg/kg]
0.5
P =       5.00000000[bar]          Z =       .50000000[kg/kg]
TB =     38.31616000[C]            TD =     128.34460000[C]
HB =     93.85913000[kJ/kg]        HD =    2303.77000000[kJ/kg]
SB =     1.09321100[kJ/(kg*K)]    SD =     7.14666800[kJ/(kg*K)]
VB =     .12341500E-02[m**3/kg]    VD =     .36748830E+00[m**3/kg]

Input P[bar]          (P=0 : Second Menu)
0

```



```

=====
| ## Second Menu ##
| contents not shown
=====
Input No.
6

=====
(T,Z) --> X=Z : PB, HB, SB, VB
          Y=Z : PD, HD, SD, VD
=====
Input Z[kg/kg] (Z < 0 : Second Menu)
0.5
Input T[K]
80.0
T =      80.00000000[C]          Z =      .50000000[kg/kg]
PB =     15.33406000[bar]        PD =     .92550240[bar]
HB =     293.33660000[kJ/kg]     HD =    2224.19800000[kJ/kg]
SB =     1.69010100[kJ/(kg*K)]   SD =     7.71905800[kJ/(kg*K)]
VB =     .13032530E-02[m**3/kg]  VD =     .17920140E+01[m**3/kg]

Input Z[kg/kg] (Z < 0 : Second Menu)
-1

=====
| ## Second Menu ##
| contents not shown
=====
Input No.
7

=====
(P,T) --> Coexisting Phases
          X, HL, SL, VL
          Y, HV, SV, VV
=====
Input P[bar] (P=0 : Second Menu)
1.0
Input T[C]
50.
T =     50.00000000[C]          P =     1.00000000[bar]
X =     .18624860[kg/kg]        Y =     .90054950[kg/kg]
HL =    130.32380000[kJ/kg]     HV =    1826.98200000[kJ/kg]
SL =    912.73970000[J/(kg*K)]  SV =     7.38890700[kJ/(kg*K)]
VL =    .10951560E-02[m**3/kg]  VV =    .15544890E+01[m**3/kg]

Input P[bar] (P=0 : Second Menu)
0

=====
| ## Second Menu ##
| contents not shown
=====
Input No.
0

**** See You Again ! ****
Stop - Program terminated.

```

References

- [1] R. Tillner-Roth and D. G. Friend, Helmholtz free energy formulation of the thermodynamic properties of the mixture { water+ammonia }, Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data,27-1,(1996),pp63-96
- [2] A. Pruss und W. Wagner, Eine neue Fundamental-gleichung fuer das fluide Zustandsgebiet von Wasser fuer Temperaturen von der Schmelzlinie bis zu 1273 K bei Druucken bis zu 1000MPa, Fortschr.-Ber. VDI 6,No.(320) (VDI verlag Duesseldorf)(1995)
- [3] R. Tillner-Roth, Harms-Watzenberg und H. D. Bachr, Eine neue Fundamentalgleichung fuer Ammoniak,

Proc. 20th DKV-Tagung Heidelberg, Germany, volII,167(1993)