EXPERIMENTAL DETERMINATION OF THE P-v-T RELATIONSHIP FOR VAPORS OF FREON 21

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The properties of freon 21 make it a very promising working medium for water-freon power plants. Unfortunately, data on the P-v-T relationship required in thermodynamical calculations are sparse, and usually cover a range of fairly low pressures (up to 6 bar) [1].

In this paper we present a systematic investigation of this relationship for vapors of freon 21, carried out by the method of constant-volume ballast-free piezometer in a temperature range of $293-473^{\circ}$ K and pressures from 1.5 to 68.5 bar.

The experimental equipment is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 1. The piezometer 1 is made of 1Cr18Ni9Ti stainless steel and at 293° K has a volume (including the supply pipe 10 up to the hot value 2) of 420.44 ± 0.07 cm³. Its 25-mm-thick walls ensure that the variation of this volume at maximum pressure (100 bar) does not exceed 0.005%. A membrane zero-pressure indicator 3 of the electric contact type is fitted in the upper part of the piezometer. It consists of a flat 1Cr18Ni9Ti stainless steel membrane of thickness $\delta = 0.1$ mm and 50 mm diameter held between two thick perforated disks of which the upper one is flat, while the lower is shaped to suit the approximately 10.4 mm deflection of the membrane within the limits of its elastic strain. Silver contacts, carefully polished to ensure reliable observations of the instant of closing and opening of the electrical circuit 12, are soldered at the center of the membrane and to the tip of the contact rod (15). Current in the contact detector circuit does not exceed $1 \mu A$. An M-136 microammeter 13 is used as the indicator. Nitrogen supplied from the cylinder (11) is used for pressure equalization, with the pressure measured by piston-type manometers MP-60 and MP-600 of accuracy class of 0.02 and 0.05, respectively. These manometers 5 and 6 are connected to the nitrogen supply line via the oil separator 14. The MP-60 manometer was calibrated at the Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments. The zero position of the membrane pressure equalization indicator was set by opening valves 16 and 2 and filling the piezometer with nitrogen. After equalization of pressure in spaces A and B, the adjustable contact rod was brought to touch the membrane contact. Movement of the micrometer light spot from its zero position indicates the closing of contacts.



Fig. 1

Sensitivity of the membrane zero-indicator is 1 mm water. The drift of "zero" in the investigated range of temperatures and pressures did not exceed 10 mm water. The zero position was checked after each set of observations along a quasi isochor, and its variation did not exceed 10 mm water. Pressure readings were corrected for height of oil in the separator and for barometric pressure. The latter was read on an MD-49A barometer with an accuracy within 1 mm Hg.

The piezometer with its supply tube and hot value is placed in a liquid-filled thermostat 4 of 24 l volume fitted

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Table 1. Dependence of the Specific Volume $v(m^3/kg)$ of Freon 21 on Temperature of T (° K) and Pressure P(bar)

with a platinum resistance thermometer 8, a main 18, and a controllable heater 19. The thermostat is filled with Zh-5 liquid ethylpolysiloxane.

The temperature control system comprises a platinum resistance thermometer branched on the arm of the balanced bridge 20, a photocompensated amplifier 21 (F116/2), and a recording potentiometer (22) (PSR1-01). The bridge is tuned for temperature by means of the adjustable resistance (23) (R33). This layout had ensured prolonged maintenance of constant temperature within 0.02° K.



The temperature of the thermostat was measured by a master $10-\Omega$ platinum resistance thermometer (7), which together with the PMS-48 potentiometer and the $10-\Omega$ R-321 master coil was supplied as a set by VNIIFTRI (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Physicotechnical and Radiotechnical Measurements).

The piezometer was first evacuated to a pressure of 10^{-2} mm Hg by means of the vacuum pump 24 (VN-2MG), and then filled with the investigated medium by means of the thermocompressor 25. Temperature and pressure were measured under stabilized conditions up and down the temperature range.

Table 2. Dependence of the Specific Volume v_s " (m³/kg) and Pressure P_s (bar) on Temperature T (° K) along the Saturation Line of Freon 21

T	P _s	v _s "·10 ³	Т	P _s	v s" · 10 ³	Т	P _{\$}	v _s "·10ª
293.74 298.26 305.28 313.87 319.00 323.92	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.564\\ 1.841\\ 2.327\\ 3.045\\ 3.547\\ 4.072 \end{array} $	99.23 76.80 66.60 58.20	347.19 354.42 362.36 370.34 376.30 384.15	$\begin{array}{r} 7.467 \\ 8.862 \\ 10.602 \\ 12.542 \\ 14.238 \\ 16.614 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 32.33\\ 27.23\\ 22.84\\ 19.20\\ 16.77\\ 14.32 \end{array}$	413.97 422.09 427.55 433.84 439.75 442.68	28.634 32.763 35.805 39.535 43.307 45.267	$\begin{array}{r} 7.571 \\ 6.319 \\ 5.555 \\ 4.754 \\ 4.033 \\ 3.618 \end{array}$
328.53 332.88 339.58	4.634 5.203 6.194	51.64 38.90	$391.04 \\ 399.27 \\ 405.50$	18.977 22.104 24.682	12.35 10.37 9.084	445.64 449.17	47.364 50.051	3.234

The quantity of medium in the piezometer was determined by weighing on a VLA-200M analytical balance the detachable small cylinder (9) into which the medium was pumped on completion of an experiment. Prior to transfer the cylinder was pumped down to a vacuum and cooled to the temperature of liquid nitrogen. Residual pressure in the piezometer was determined by a master vacuum gauge 17 after freezing, and usually did not exceed 0.01 bar. In calculating the specific volume of freon corrections were made for thermal expansion of the piezometer [2] and for the residual freon left in it after freezing (by the equation of a perfect gas).

The equipment was twice checked by experiments with water, and the results coincided with the data tabulated in [3] within 0.1% with regard to pressure in the saturation region, and with respect to the specific volume in the superheated steam region within 0.02%.

Purity of the investigated freon 21 was determined by the chromatographic method. The amount of contaminants was 0.194% by mass (0.19% of water and 0.04% of nonvolatile matter). The results of experimental determination of the P-v-T relationship in vapors of freon 21 are given in Table 1. To check the reproducibility of results of experiments and, also, the thermal stability of the investigated freon at elevated temperatures, the majority of the quasi isochors were taken up and down the temperature range.

The scatter of pressure points along all of the 26 isochors did not exceed 0.15%. Parameters along the saturation curve were measured in the course of four sets of experiments, one of which was made up and down the range at different fillings.

The maximum scatter of experimental pressure values along the saturation curve did not exceed 0.4%. Parameters of saturated vapors of freon 21 obtained by graphical averaging of data from four sets of experiments are given in Table 2. A pressure drop in the vicinity of the saturation line when approaching it from the superheated vapor side was observed, as noted in [4]. This is shown in Fig. 2 where P_s is the saturation curve and $P_{v=const}$ is the quasi-isochore. The temperature band in which this phenomenon was observed was usually 1-3.5° C wide.

This phenomenon, observed in experiments with freon and with water, is probably caused by vapor adsorption along the piezometer walls.

The values of specific volume (v_s) along the saturation line given in Table 2 were obtained by extrapolation.

In the region of superheated vapor the results of the present investigation coincide with the data of [1] to within 0.4% with respect to specific volume and to within 0.5% with respect to pressure.

Along the saturation line the discrepancy as regards pressure reaches 0.4-0.6%, and 1.5-2.5% as regards the specific volume. This possibly could have been explained by a difference in the purity of freon. Unfortunately, the degree of purity is not indicated in [1].

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