



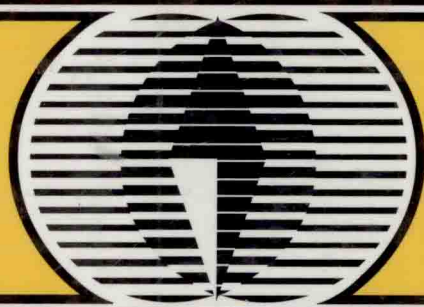
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B.G. Kyle

Chemical and Process Thermodynamics

Third Edition

**Prentice Hall International Series
in the Physical and Chemical
Engineering Sciences**



Chemical and Process

Thermodynamics

Third Edition

B. G. Kyle

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*T*his edition represents an attempt to produce a thermodynamics text suitable for the age of the personal computer. Steps toward this goal include providing a variety of computing resources on the companion CD-ROM, rewriting several sections, supplying many worked examples and student problems requiring the use of these resources, and adding Chapter 17 dealing with modeling of thermodynamic systems. The CD-ROM contains (a) spreadsheets and executable programs for specific applications, (b) POLYMATH, a general purpose numerical analysis program, (c) EQUATIONS OF STATE, a graphics program with tutorials illustrating various concepts with three-dimensional *PVT* plots, and (d) spreadsheet solutions to several worked examples in the text. A complete listing and brief description of these resources can be found in Appendix E.

Chapter 9, Principles of Phase Equilibrium, has been reorganized to include calculation of phase equilibrium via an equation of state as this topic is now an integral part of the thermodynamics of phase equilibrium. This change carries over into Chapter 10, Applied Phase Equilibrium, where the determination of the Peng-Robinson interaction parameter from VLE data parallels the determination of Wilson parameters from VLE data and both processes are viewed from the perspective of information processing. Executable programs are provided for these tasks.

Chapter 11, Additional Topics in Phase Equilibrium, has been augmented by the inclusion of executable programs for the determination the Peng-Robinson interaction parameter from solid-gas equilibrium data and for the calculation of solid-gas equilibrium from the Peng-Robinson equation. There is also an executable program using the UNIFAC method for estimating activity coefficients.

Chapter 13, Complex Chemical Equilibrium, has been rewritten in an attempt to clarify the phase rule as applied to chemically reacting systems and to accommodate the use of POLYMATH for solving the non-linear equations arising from free energy minimization.

Chapter 17, Thermodynamics and Models, presents the philosophy of modeling engineering systems and illustrates this with several realistic examples. Also, the technique of combining the UNIFAC model with the Peng-Robinson model for the prediction of phase equilibria is presented and illustrated with an example.

While there is an increased emphasis on computing, the major objective of this edition, as well as that of the two previous editions, is to expose and explain the rationale of thermodynamics. My philosophical stance toward computing in the curriculum is that it should never be an end in itself but should free students of burdensome and tedious calculations so that they can use this savings in time and attention to focus on fundamentals and be able to tackle larger and more complex problems. I also believe that students should understand what a particular program does and not regard it simply as a magic black box. Accordingly, while I have attempted to make the executable programs user-friendly, they are not written for a passive user but require the student's input and decisions.

The companion CD-ROM also contains auxiliary text: a multichaptered essay on entropy which presents the microscopic view of entropy, examines the connection between entropy and information, and discusses some of the paradoxes associated with entropy.

When applied to a thermodynamics course, the term *advanced* usually has the connotation of increased breadth or complexity of application and greater depth of understanding rather than a higher level of required mathematical skills. Consistent with this view, the book should also be suitable for a graduate level course. Many of the chapters contain topics that could be omitted in an undergraduate course but included in a graduate course. These topics are placed toward the end of the chapters and are marked with an asterisk in the Contents. It is intended that the omission of these topics not affect the orderly development of topics in subsequent chapters. Actually, few if any of these topics are beyond the reach of an undergraduate, and perhaps it is more appropriate to regard them as optional material, allowing flexibility in course design.

The underlying theme that permits the unification of what otherwise would be disparate topics resides in the following definition. *Thermodynamics is an approach to processing, evaluating, and extending experimentally gained information about systems capable of existing in equilibrium states.* While acknowledging the inadequacy of this definition, I believe that it has pedagogical value because it suggests that the subject should be presented and viewed from an experimental perspective. Indeed, this is especially true when it is recognized that the application of thermodynamics often involves the use of variables which are inherently abstract and therefore difficult to conceptualize. Students can hardly be expected to understand these applications if they lack the basic understanding of the phenomenon or system under study. This understanding should include how, and with what difficulty, the experimentally measured variables are determined. Equally, one can be comfortable with abstract thermodynamic variables only after their evaluation has been tied to experimentally determined quantities. A distinguishing feature of this book is the development of this experimental perspective.

In keeping with the experimental perspective, thermodynamic functions are not introduced until the need for them has been established or at least suggested. Hopefully, this allows the functions to be viewed as tools needed to accomplish a specific objective and not simply meaningless, abstract, and arbitrarily defined functions. This approach has led to an unorthodox development of phase equilibrium wherein partial molar properties are not introduced until the fourth of a four-chapter sequence. Thus the treatment of many common topics and a delineation of the rationale for the thermodynamic approach can occur before the student is encumbered with yet another type of function.

S.I. units are used extensively but not exclusively. For some time to come, engineers will find pressure gauges calibrated in psi, thermometers in °F, and physical property data reported in various units. They therefore should be able to work in any system of units. Additionally, in the major applications of thermodynamics—phase equilibrium and chemical equilibrium—S.I. units offer little computational advantage. In fact, because the standard state remains one atmosphere, their use in the treatment of chemical equilibrium can often cause confusion or error. For this reason, fugacities are always expressed in atmospheres in Chapters 12 and 13.

I thank my colleague, Shoyi Jiang, who read parts of the manuscript and made valuable suggestions. I also thank my colleagues Richard G. Akins and Larry A. Glasgow, who rendered invaluable help and advice with the computing phase of the work. I am grateful to Dr. Y. L. Huang for his work in the development phase of the software on the companion CD-ROM. I also thank Professor Michael Cutlip who has been very helpful regarding the use of POLYMATH. Mr. Harvey Wilson provided a special version of his Shareware steam tables, WASP, for inclusion on the CD-ROM, but unfortunately was unable to accept the rather Draconian terms of the publisher's software-use agreement. I am grateful for his efforts and regret that his work could not be included. I am deeply indebted to Professor Kenneth Jolls for the special version of EQUATIONS OF STATE and for his heroic effort in perfecting some rather crude tutorials that I devised. Finally, I especially appreciate the efforts of Nancy Vesta, my copy editor, who skillfully surmounted some rather primitive technology and whose glad grace and good cheer made an otherwise tiresome task bearable.

*B. G. Kyle
Manhattan, Kansas*

Notation

Latin Symbols

A	Area	E	Total energy, extensive
A	Helmholtz free energy, extensive	e	Total energy, intensive
A, B, C	Empirical constants	E	Work equivalent, extensive
A	Surface Area	e	Work equivalent, intensive
a, b, c	Empirical constants	E_K	Kinetic energy, extensive
A_i	A chemical specie	E_p	Potential energy, extensive
a_i	Activity of component i	F	Feed rate
a_{12}, a_{21}	Parameters in Wilson equation	F	Force
B	Second virial coefficient		Generalized force
B	Availability, extensive		Degrees of freedom
b	Availability, intensive	f	Friction factor
b_l	Number of atomic weights of element l in the system	f	Fugacity
C	Number of components	f_i	Fraction liquefied
c	Sonic velocity	G	Fugacity of component i
C_p	Constant-pressure heat capacity, extensive	G	Gibbs free energy, extensive
c_p	Constant-pressure heat capacity, intensive	g	Mass flux
C_v	Constant-volume heat capacity, extensive	g	Gibbs free energy, intensive
C_v	Constant-volume heat capacity, intensive	g	Acceleration of gravity
\bar{c}_p	Mean heat capacity	G_{12}, G_{21}	Parameters in Wilson equation
D	Diameter	ΔG^f	Free energy of formation
		H	Enthalpy, extensive
		h	Enthalpy, intensive
		H	Magnetic field strength
		ΔH^f	Heat of formation
		Δh^*	Enthalpy of departure
		Δh_s	Integral heat of solution
		I	Magnetization intensity
		I	Ionic strength

K	Equilibrium constant	V	Vapor rate
K_i	Equilibrium ratio	V	Volume, extensive
k_i	Henry's law constant	v	Volume, intensive
k'_i	Henry's law constant based on molality	\mathbf{v}	Velocity
L	Liquid rate	W	Work
L	Length	\mathbf{W}	Total work (work + equivalent work of heat exchanges) in an open system
l	Displacement or distance	\mathbf{w}	Total work in a closed system
L_m	Latent heat of melting	W_e	Electrical work
M	Any extensive property	W_f	Fluid work
m	Any intensive property	W_s	Shaft work
m	Mass	w_s	Shaft work per unit of flowing fluid
m	Molality	W'	Net, or useful, work
\mathbf{M}	Mach number	W^E	Equivalent work of heat
\dot{m}	Mass flow rate	X^l	The l th element
m_i	Molality of component i	X_i	Solid mol fraction of component i
N	Number of chemical species	x_i	Liquid mol fraction of component i
n	Number of mols	y_i	Vapor mol fraction of component i
P	Pressure	Z	Compressibility factor
P°	Vapor pressure	z	Elevation
p_i	Partial pressure of component i in a mixture	z	Electrical charge
Q	Heat flow	z_i	Mol fraction of compound i in feed stream
\mathbf{Q}	Thermodynamic function for a mixture		
q	Heat flow per unit of flowing fluid		
R	Gas law constant		
R	Number of independent chemical reactions		
\mathbf{R}	Reaction matrix		
r	Generalized displacement		
S	Number of stoichiometric constraints		
S	Entropy, extensive		
s	Entropy, intensive		
ΔS^*	Entropy departure		
T	Absolute temperature		
t	Empirical temperature		
T_m	Melting temperature		
T_0	Temperature of the medium		
U	Internal energy, extensive		
u	Internal energy, intensive		

Greek Symbols

α	Relative volatility
α	Extent of reaction
β	Formula coefficient matrix
β_{ij}	Specie formula coefficient
γ	Heat capacity ratio
γ_i	Activity coefficient of component i
Γ_i	Activity coefficient of component i in a solid solution
δ	Solubility parameter
η	Efficiency, general, but always based on second law

θ	Tentative absolute temperature
θ	Ideal-gas temperature
θ	Freezing point depression
λ	Lagrangian multiplier
μ_i	Chemical potential of component i
ν_i	Stoichiometric coefficient
π	Number of phases
π	Lagrangian multiplier
ρ	Density
ρ	Rank of formula coefficient matrix
ρ	Lagrangian multiplier
σ	Created entropy
σ	Surface tension
ϕ_i	Fugacity coefficient of component i
φ_i	Volume fraction
ω	Acentric factor

Operators

δ	Denotes a virtual variation
Δ	Finite change in a state property
d	Infinitesimal change or total differential operator
∂	Partial differential operator
\int	Integral operator
\oint	Integral operator for closed path
\ln	Natural logarithm operator (base e)
\log	Common logarithm operator (base 10)
Π	Cumulative product operator
Σ	Cumulative summation operator

Special Notation

$\hat{}$ (as in \hat{f}_i)	Denotes property of a component in a mixture
$\bar{}$ (as in \bar{H}_i)	Denotes partial molar property

Subscripts

A, B, C, \dots	Denotes system states or species in a mixture
c	Critical property
P	Constant pressure
r	Reduced property
s	Saturated phase
V	Constant volume
0	Reference state, initial state or dead state
1, 2, 3, \dots	Denotes system states or species in a mixture
\pm	Denotes a mean ion property

Superscripts

e	With operator Δ denotes excess property change upon mixing
i	With operator Δ denotes property change on forming an ideal solution
L, S, V, α, β	Phase identification
$'$	The prime designates the ideal-gas state or a liquid phase
$''$	The double prime designates a liquid phase
\circ	Standard state. With operator Δ denotes a standard property change
$*$ or \square	Hypothetical pure component state extrapolated from infinite dilution behavior

CONTENTS

Preface	xiii
Notation	xvii
1 Introduction	1
1-1 <i>The Anatomy of Thermodynamics</i>	1
1-2 <i>The Terminology of Thermodynamics</i>	4
1-3 <i>The Variables and Quantities of Thermodynamics</i>	5
1-4 <i>Equilibrium and the Equilibrium State</i>	11
1-5 <i>The Phase Rule</i>	12
1-6 <i>The Reversible Process</i>	13
2 The First Law of Thermodynamics	15
2-1 <i>The First Law and Internal Energy</i>	15
2-2 <i>The Enthalpy</i>	21
2-3 <i>The Heat Capacity</i>	25
2-4 <i>The First Law for Open Systems</i>	26
<i>Problems</i>	35
3 The Behavior of Fluids	41
3-1 <i>The PVT Behavior of Fluids</i>	42
3-2 <i>Equations of State</i>	44
3-3 <i>The Ideal Gas</i>	48
3-4 <i>The Compressibility Factor</i>	55
3-5 <i>Generalized Equations of State</i>	56
<i>Problems</i>	64

4 The Second Law of Thermodynamics	69
4-1 <i>Heat Engines and the Carnot Cycle</i>	70
4-2 <i>The Ideal-Gas Carnot Cycle</i>	71
4-3 <i>The Absolute Temperature Scale</i>	74
4-4 <i>The Entropy Function</i>	76
4-5 <i>Entropy and the Spontaneity of Natural Processes</i>	78
4-6 <i>Calculation of Entropy Changes</i>	79
4-7 <i>Open Systems</i>	87
4-8 <i>Applications of the Second Law</i>	88
4-9 <i>The Microscopic View of Entropy</i>	95
4-10 <i>The Third Law of Thermodynamics</i>	97
<i>Problems</i>	98
5 The Thermodynamic Network	103
5-1 <i>The Free Energy Functions</i>	104
5-2 <i>The Clausius Inequality and the Fundamental Equation</i>	104
5-3 <i>The Thermodynamic Network</i>	106
5-4 <i>Measurable Quantities</i>	108
5-5 <i>Calculation of H and S as Functions of P and T</i>	109
5-6 <i>Property Estimation from Corresponding States</i>	114
5-7 <i>Property Estimation Via Generalized Equations of State</i>	118
5-8* <i>The Method of Jacobians</i>	124
5-9* <i>The Generality of the Thermodynamic Method</i>	132
<i>Problems</i>	138
6 Heat Effects	141
6-1 <i>The Computational Path</i>	142
6-2 <i>Heat Effects Due to Change of Temperature</i>	143
6-3 <i>Heat Effects Due to Change of Pressure</i>	146
6-4 <i>Heat Effects Due to Change of Phase</i>	146
6-5 <i>Mixing Heat Effects</i>	147
6-6 <i>Enthalpy-Concentration Diagrams</i>	153
6-7 <i>Chemical Heat Effects</i>	158
6-8 <i>Heats of Formation in Solution</i>	165
6-9 <i>Applied Thermochemistry</i>	168
<i>Problems</i>	181
7 Equilibrium and Stability	189

7-1	<i>Criteria of Equilibrium</i>	190
7-2	<i>The Chemical Potential</i>	192
7-3	<i>Application of the Equilibrium Criteria</i>	195
7-4	<i>The Essence of Thermodynamics</i>	198
7-5*	<i>Stability</i>	200
7-6*	<i>Constraints, Equilibrium, and Virtual Variations</i>	206
	<i>Problems</i>	207
8	Thermodynamics of Pure Substances	209
8-1	<i>The Phase Diagram</i>	209
8-2	<i>The Clapeyron Equation</i>	212
8-3	<i>Solid-Liquid Equilibrium</i>	215
8-4	<i>Solid-Vapor and Liquid-Vapor Equilibrium</i>	217
8-5	<i>Presentation of Thermodynamic Property Data</i>	218
	<i>Problems</i>	225
9	Principles of Phase Equilibrium	231
9-1	<i>Presentation of Vapor-Liquid Equilibrium Data</i>	232
9-2	<i>Determination of Vapor-Liquid Equilibrium Data</i>	236
9-3	<i>The Thermodynamic Basis for the Phase Rule</i>	238
9-4	<i>The Fugacity</i>	239
9-5	<i>Determination of Fugacities of Pure Substances</i>	241
9-6	<i>Determination of Fugacities in Mixtures</i>	250
9-7	<i>Ideal Systems</i>	253
9-8	<i>The Activity Coefficient</i>	262
9-9	<i>Experimental Determination of Activity Coefficients</i>	266
9-10	<i>Henry's Law</i>	270
9-11	<i>Activity Coefficient Equations</i>	271
9-12	<i>Phase Equilibrium Via an Equation of State</i>	282
9-13	<i>The Thermodynamic Approach to Phase Equilibrium</i>	291
	<i>Problems</i>	294
10	Applied Phase Equilibrium	301
10-1	<i>The Consummate Thermodynamic Correlation of Vapor-Liquid Equilibrium</i>	305
10-2	<i>Constant-Pressure VLE Data</i>	311
10-3	<i>Total Pressure Data</i>	317
10-4	<i>Azeotropes</i>	319
10-5	<i>Thermodynamic Consistency Tests</i>	324

10-6	Multicomponent Vapor-Liquid Equilibrium	329
10-7	Phase Behavior in Partially Miscible Systems	332
10-8	Liquid-Liquid Equilibrium	338
10-9*	Ternary Liquid-Liquid Equilibrium	342
10-10	Estimates from Fragmentary Data	344
10-11	Recapitulation	351
	Problems	354
11	Additional Topics in Phase Equilibrium	367
11-1	Partial Molar Properties	367
11-2	Experimental Determination of Mixture and Partial Molar Properties	370
11-3	Mixture Properties for Ideal Solutions	376
11-4*	Activity Coefficients Based on Henry's Law	378
11-5*	The Solubility of Gases in Liquids	382
11-6*	Solid-Liquid Equilibria	386
11-7*	Solid-Supercritical Fluid Equilibrium	402
11-8*	Prediction of Solution Behavior	404
	Problems	412
12	Chemical Equilibrium	425
12-1	Generalized Stoichiometry	427
12-2	The Condition of Equilibrium for a Chemical Reaction	429
12-3	Standard States and ΔG°	432
12-4	Temperature Dependence of the Equilibrium Constant	436
12-5	Experimental Determination of Thermochemical Data	438
12-6	Other Free Energy Functions	446
12-7	Homogeneous Gas-Phase Reactions	448
12-8	Heterogeneous Chemical Equilibrium	454
12-9	Reactions in Solution	460
12-10*	Reactions in Aqueous Solution	470
12-11*	Electrolyte Solutions	478
12-12*	Coupled Reactions	497
	Problems	503
13	Complex Chemical Equilibrium	521
13-1	The Phase Rule for Reacting Systems	522
13-2*	Analyzing Complex Chemical Equilibrium Problems	540
13-3*	Formulating Complex Chemical Equilibrium Problems	549
13-4*	The CHO System and Carbon Deposition Boundaries	563

<i>13-5* The Si-Cl-H System and Silicon Deposition Boundaries</i>	571
<i>Problems</i>	573

14 Thermodynamic Analysis of Processes **581**

<i>14-1 Work and Free Energy Functions</i>	581
<i>14-2 The Availability</i>	583
<i>14-3 Mixing and Separation Processes</i>	592
<i>14-4* Heat Exchange</i>	599
<i>14-5 Systems Involving Chemical Transformations</i>	606
<i>Problems</i>	624

15 Physicomechanical Processes **631**

<i>15-1 Compression and Expansion of Gases</i>	632
<i>15-2 The Joule-Thomson Expansion</i>	635
<i>15-3 Liquefaction of Gases</i>	637
<i>15-4 Refrigeration</i>	646
<i>15-5 Heat Pumps</i>	653
<i>15-6 Power Generation</i>	654
<i>15-7 Cogeneration of Steam and Power</i>	659
<i>Problems</i>	663

16 Compressible Fluid Flow **669**

<i>16-1 The Basic Equations of Fluid Mechanics</i>	670
<i>16-2 Sonic Velocity</i>	673
<i>16-3 Isentropic Flow</i>	675
<i>16-4 Isentropic Flow Through Nozzles</i>	677
<i>16-5 Nonisentropic Flow</i>	681
<i>Problems</i>	685

17 Thermodynamics and Models **689**

<i>17-1* Standard Models</i>	690
<i>17-2* Ad Hoc Models</i>	695
<i>17-3* Evaluation of Models</i>	711
<i>Problems</i>	713

Appendixes **721**

<i>Table A-1 Critical Constants of Selected Substances</i>	720
<i>Figure A-1 Equilibrium Constants for Selected Reactions</i>	721
<i>Table B-1 Molar Heat Capacities of Gases at Zero Pressure</i>	723
<i>Table C-1 Thermodynamic Properties of Saturated Steam</i>	725
<i>Table C-2 Thermodynamic Properties of Superheated Steam</i>	728
<i>Organic Compounds</i>	733
<i>Table D-2 Enthalpies and Free Energies of Formation of Selected Inorganic Compounds</i>	735
<i>Table D-3 Free Energies of Formation of Selected Ions in the Aqueous State</i>	737
<i>Appendix E Inventory of Computing Resources</i>	738
<i>Appendix F Properties of Determinants</i>	743
<i>Index</i>	745

Introduction

1-1 THE ANATOMY OF THERMODYNAMICS

Before committing a great deal of time and effort to the study of a subject, it is reasonable to ask the following two questions: What is it? What is it good for? Regarding thermodynamics, the second question is more easily answered, but an answer to the first is essential to an understanding of the subject. Although it is doubtful that many experts or scholars would agree on a simple and precise definition of thermodynamics, necessity demands that a definition be attempted. However, this is best accomplished after the applications of thermodynamics have been discussed.

Applications of Thermodynamics. There are two major applications of thermodynamics, both of which are important to chemical engineers:

1. The calculation of heat and work effects associated with processes, as well as the calculation of the maximum work obtainable from a process or the minimum work required to drive a process
2. The establishment of relationships among the variables describing systems at equilibrium

The first application is suggested by the name *thermodynamics*, which implies heat in motion. Most of these calculations can be made by the direct implementation of the first and second laws. Examples are calculating the work of compressing a gas, performing an energy balance on an entire process or a process unit, determining the minimum work of separating a mixture of ethanol and water, or evaluating the efficiency of an ammonia synthesis plant.

The application of thermodynamics to a particular system results in the definition of useful properties and the establishment of a network of relationships among the properties and other variables such as pressure, temperature, volume, and mol fraction. Actually, application 1 would not be possible unless a means existed for evaluating the necessary thermodynamic property changes required in implementing the first and second laws. These property changes are calculated from experimentally determined data via the established network of relationships. Additionally, the network of relationships among the variables of a system allows the calculation of values of variables that are either unknown or difficult to determine experimentally from variables that are either available or easier to measure. For example, the heat of vaporizing a liquid can be calculated from measurements of the vapor pressure at several temperatures and the densities of the liquid and vapor phases, the heat of mixing two liquids can be determined by measuring the equilibrium pressure and compositions of coexisting liquid and vapor phases at several temperatures, and the maximum conversion obtainable in a chemical reaction at any temperature can be calculated from calorimetric measurements performed on the individual substances participating in the reaction.

The Nature of Thermodynamics. The laws of thermodynamics have an empirical or experimental basis, and in the delineation of its applications the reliance upon experimental measurement stands out. Thus, thermodynamics might be broadly defined as a means of extending our experimentally gained knowledge of a system or as a framework for viewing and correlating the behavior of the system. To understand thermodynamics, it is essential to keep an experimental perspective, for if we do not have a physical appreciation for the system or phenomenon studied, the methods of thermodynamics will have little meaning. We should always ask the following questions: How is this particular variable measured? How, and from what type of data, is a particular property calculated?

Often it is easy to miss the intimate experimental dependence of thermodynamics if we are concerned only with the direct applications of the first and second laws. Here the required thermodynamic property changes are usually obtained from a convenient tabulation (e.g., steam tables), or we calculate property changes for a simple substance such as an ideal, monatomic gas with $c_p = 5/2R$. In any event we seldom question the origin of our data and thereby remove thermodynamics from its experimental context, rendering it a lifeless and meaningless set of equations.