

3-21 Complete this table for H₂O:

	$T, ^\circ\text{C}$	P, kPa	$u, \text{kJ/kg}$	Phase description
①	143.61	400	1450	Sat. liq. vap. mix.
②	220			Saturated vapor
③	190	2500		
④		4000	3040	

Part ①

Go to Table A-5, and check u_f & u_g at 400 kPa

$$u_f = 604.22 \text{ kJ/kg}, u_g = 2553.1 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Since u given is $> u_f$ and $< u_g$

$$u_f < u < u_g \rightarrow \text{Saturated liquid vapor mixture}$$

Since the water is saturated, $T = T_{\text{sat}}$

→ Go to Table A-5 and find T_{sat} at 400 kPa → $T_{\text{sat}} = 143.61^\circ\text{C}$

$$x = \frac{u - u_f}{u_{fg}} = \frac{1450 - 604.22}{1948.9} =$$

3-21 Complete this table for H₂O:

	$T, ^\circ\text{C}$	P, kPa	$u, \text{kJ/kg}$	Phase description
①	143.61	400	1450	Sat. liq. vap. mix.
②	220	2319.6	2601.3	Saturated vapor
③	190	2500		
④		4000	3040	

Part ②

Since the water is saturated vapor,
 $u = u_g$ and $P = P_{\text{sat}}$

Go to Table A-4 and find u_g and P_{sat} at 220°C :

$$u_g = 2601.3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$P_{\text{sat}} = 2319.6 \text{ kPa}$$

Since the water is saturated vapor,
the quality is automatically = 1

3-21 Complete this table for H₂O:

	$T, ^\circ\text{C}$	P, kPa	$u, \text{kJ/kg}$	Phase description
①	143.61	400	1450	Sat. liq. vap. mix.
②	220	2319.6	2601.3	Saturated vapor
③	190	2500	806	comp. liq.
④		4000	3040	

Part (3)

We need to identify the phase:

Go to Table A-5 and find T_{sat} at 2500 kPa

$$T_{\text{sat}} = 223.95^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} T \\ \uparrow \\ 190^\circ\text{C} \end{array} < T_{\text{sat}} \longrightarrow \text{compressed liquid}$$

Go to Table A-7 to find u at $P = 2500$ kPa

$P = 2500$ kPa is not available in Table A-7

In this case, we need to use the approximation

$$u \approx u_f @ 190^\circ\text{C} \longrightarrow \text{Go to Table A-4}$$

$$u \approx 806 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

3-21 Complete this table for H₂O:

	T, °C	P, kPa	u, kJ/kg	Phase description
①	143.61	400	1450	Sat. liq. vap. mix.
②	220	2319.6	2601.3	Saturated vapor
③	190	2500		
④		4000	3040	superheated vapor

Part (4)

Go to Table A-5 and find u_f & u_g at 4000 kPa:

$$u_f = 1082.4 \text{ kJ/kg}, \quad u_g = 2601.7 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Since $u > u_g \rightarrow$ superheated vapor

Go to Table A-6, and find $u = 3040 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$

This value is not available

\rightarrow we need to interpolate

<u>T</u>	<u>u</u>
450	3011
T	3040
500	3100.3

$$\frac{T - 450}{500 - 450} = \frac{3040 - 3011}{3100.3 - 3011}$$

$$T = \checkmark$$

