



**Hochschule
Zittau/Görlitz**

UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

**Faculty of
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**

**Department of
TECHNICAL THERMODYNAMICS**

Property Library for Ammonia-Water Mixtures

**FluidLAB
with LibAmWa
for MATLAB®**

Prof. Hans-Joachim Kretzschmar

Dr. Ines Stoecker

Matthias Kunick

Property Software for Ammonia-Water Mixtures

FluidLAB LibAmWa

for MATLAB[®]

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© Zittau/Goerlitz University of Applied Sciences, Germany
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
Department of Technical Thermodynamics
Professor Hans-Joachim Kretzschmar
Dr. Ines Stoecker
Phone: +49-3583-61-1846 or -1881
Fax: +49-3583-61-1846
E-mail: hj.kretzschmar@hs-zigr.de
Internet: www.thermodynamics-zittau.de

0 Package Contents

Zip file for 32-bit MATLAB®

The following zip file is delivered for your computer running a 32-bit version of MATLAB®.

"CD_FluidLAB_LibAmWa.zip"

Including the following files:

FluidLAB_LibAmWa_Setup.exe	- Installation program for the FluidLAB Add-On for use in MATLAB®
LibAmWa.dll	- Dynamic Link Library for ammonia-water mixtures for use in MATLAB®
FluidLAB_LibAmWa_Docu_Eng.pdf	- User's Guide

1 Property Functions

Functional Dependence	Function Name	Call in Fortran	Property or Function	Unit
$a = f(p, t, \xi)$	a_ptxi_AmWa	APTxiAMWA(P,T,XI)	Thermal diffusivity	m^2/s
$a' = f(p, t, \xi')$	al_ptxil_AmWa	ALPTxiLAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Thermal diffusivity of saturated liquid	m^2/s
$a' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	al_ptxiv_AmWa	ALPTxiVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Thermal diffusivity of saturated liquid	m^2/s
$a'' = f(p, t, \xi')$	av_ptxil_AmWa	AVPTxiLAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Thermal diffusivity of saturated vapor	m^2/s
$a'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	av_ptxiv_AmWa	AVPTxiVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Thermal diffusivity of saturated vapor	m^2/s
$c_p = f(p, t, \xi)$	cp_ptxi_AmWa	CPPTxiAMWA(P,T,XI)	Specific isobaric heat capacity	$\text{kJ}/(\text{kg K})$
$c'_p = f(p, t, \xi')$	cpl_ptxil_AmWa	CPLPTxiLAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Specific isobaric heat capacity of saturated liquid	$\text{kJ}/(\text{kg K})$
$c'_p = f(p, t, \xi'')$	cpl_ptxiv_AmWa	CPLPTxiVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Specific isobaric heat capacity of saturated liquid	$\text{kJ}/(\text{kg K})$
$c''_p = f(p, t, \xi')$	cpv_ptxil_AmWa	CPVPTxiLAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Specific isobaric heat capacity of saturated vapor	$\text{kJ}/(\text{kg K})$
$c''_p = f(p, t, \xi'')$	cpv_ptxiv_AmWa	CPVPTxiVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Specific isobaric heat capacity of saturated vapor	$\text{kJ}/(\text{kg K})$
$c_v = f(p, t, \xi)$	cv_ptxi_AmWa	CVPTxiAMWA(P,T,XI)	Specific isochoric heat capacity	$\text{kJ}/(\text{kg K})$
$c'_v = f(p, t, \xi')$	cvl_ptxil_AmWa	CVLPTxiLAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Specific isochoric heat capacity of saturated liquid	$\text{kJ}/(\text{kg K})$
$c'_v = f(p, t, \xi'')$	cvl_ptxiv_AmWa	CVLPTxiVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Specific isochoric heat capacity of saturated liquid	$\text{kJ}/(\text{kg K})$
$c''_v = f(p, t, \xi')$	cvv_ptxil_AmWa	CVVPTxiLAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Specific isochoric heat capacity of saturated vapor	$\text{kJ}/(\text{kg K})$
$c''_v = f(p, t, \xi'')$	cvv_ptxiv_AmWa	CVVPTxiVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Specific isochoric heat capacity of saturated vapor	$\text{kJ}/(\text{kg K})$
$D_g = f(p, t, \xi_v)$	Dg_ptxiv_AmWa	DGPTxiVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Diffusion coefficient vapor mixture	m^2/s
$D_l = f(t, \xi_l)$	DI_txil_AmWa	DLTxiLAMWA(P,XIL)	Diffusion coefficient in liquid mixture	m^2/s
$h = f(p, t, \xi)$	h_ptxi_AmWa	HPTxiAMWA(P,T,XI)	Specific enthalpy	kJ/kg
$h' = f(p, t, \xi')$	hl_ptxil_AmWa	HLPTxiLAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Specific enthalpy of saturated liquid	kJ/kg

Functional Dependence	Function Name	Call in Fortran	Property or Function	Unit
$h' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	hl_ptxiv_AmWa	HLPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Specific enthalpy of saturated liquid	kJ/kg
$h'' = f(p, t, \xi')$	hv_ptxil_AmWa	HVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Specific enthalpy of saturated vapor	kJ/kg
$h'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	hv_ptxiv_AmWa	HVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Specific enthalpy of saturated vapor	kJ/kg
$p = f(h, s, \xi)$	p_hsxi_AmWa	PHSXIAMWA(H,S,XI)	Backward function: Pressure from enthalpy, entropy, and NH ₃ mass fraction	kg/kg
$p = f(t, \xi, x_\delta)$	p_tixid_AmWa	PTXIXDAMWA(T,XI,XD)	Pressure from temperature, NH ₃ mass fraction, and vapor fraction	bar
$p_s = f(t, \xi')$	ps_txil_AmWa	PSTXILAMWA(T,XIL)	Vapor pressure	bar
$p_s = f(t, \xi'')$	ps_txiv_AmWa	PSTXIVAMWA(T,XIV)	Vapor pressure	bar
$Pr = f(p, t, \xi)$	Pr_ptxi_AmWa	PRPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)	Prandtl-Number	-
$Pr' = f(p, t, \xi')$	PrI_ptxil_AmWa	PRLPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Prandtl-Number of saturated liquid	-
$Pr' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	PrI_ptxiv_AmWa	PRLPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Prandtl-Number of saturated liquid	-
$Pr'' = f(p, t, \xi')$	Prv_ptxil_AmWa	PRVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Prandtl-Number of saturated vapor	-
$Pr'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	Prv_ptxiv_AmWa	PRVPTXIAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Prandtl-Number of saturated vapor	-
$\text{region} = f(p, h, \xi)$	region_phxi_AmWa	REGPHXIAMWA(P,H,XI)	Phase region from pressure, enthalpy, and NH ₃ mass fraction	-
$\text{region} = f(p, s, \xi)$	region_psexi_AmWa	REGPSXIAMWA(P,S,XI)	Phase region from pressure, entropy, and NH ₃ mass fraction	-
$\text{region} = f(p, t, \xi)$	region_ptxi_AmWa	REGPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)	Phase region from pressure, temperature, and NH ₃ mass fraction	-
$\text{region} = f(h, s, \xi)$	region_hsxi_AmWa	REGHSXIAMWA(H,S,XI)	Phase region from enthalpy, entropy, and NH ₃ mass fraction	-
$s = f(p, t, \xi)$	s_ptxi_AmWa	SPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)	Specific entropy	kJ/(kg K)
$s' = f(p, t, \xi')$	sl_ptxil_AmWa	SLPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Specific entropy of saturated liquid	kJ/(kg K)
$s' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	sl_ptxiv_AmWa	SLPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Specific entropy of saturated liquid	kJ/(kg K)
$s'' = f(p, t, \xi')$	sv_ptxil_AmWa	SVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Specific entropy of saturated vapor	kJ/(kg K)
$s'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	sv_ptxiv_AmWa	SVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Specific entropy of saturated vapor	kJ/(kg K)
$\sigma_l = f(t, \xi')$	sigmaI_txil_AmWa	SIGMALTXILAMWA(T,XIL)	Surface tension of saturated liquid	mN/m

Functional Dependence	Function Name	Call in Fortran	Property or Function	Unit
$t = f(p, h, \xi)$	t_phxi_AmWa	TPHXIAMWA(P,H,XI)	Backward function: Temperature from pressure, enthalpy, and NH ₃ mass fraction	°C
$t = f(p, s, \xi)$	t_psxi_AmWa	TPSXIAMWA(P,S,XI)	Backward function: Temperature from pressure, entropy, and NH ₃ mass fraction	°C
$t = f(p, \xi, x_\delta)$	t_pxixd_AmWa	TPXIXDAMWA(P,XI,XD)	Temperature from pressure, NH ₃ mass fraction, and vapor fraction	°C
$t_s = f(p, \xi')$	ts_pxil_AmWa	TSPXILAMWA(P,XIL)	Saturation temperature	°C
$t_s = f(p, \xi'')$	ts_pxiv_AmWa	TSPXIVAMWA(P,XIV)	Saturation temperature	°C
$v = f(p, t, \xi)$	v_ptxi_AmWa	VPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)	Specific volume	m ³ /kg
$v' = f(p, t, \xi')$	vl_ptxil_AmWa	VLPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Specific volume of saturated liquid	m ³ /kg
$v' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	vl_ptxiv_AmWa	VLPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Specific volume of saturated liquid	m ³ /kg
$v'' = f(p, t, \xi')$	vv_ptxil_AmWa	VVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Specific volume of saturated vapor	m ³ /kg
$v'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	vv_ptxiv_AmWa	VVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Specific volume of saturated vapor	m ³ /kg
$w = f(p, t, \xi)$	w_ptxi_AmWa	WPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)	Speed of sound	m/s
$w' = f(p, t, \xi')$	wl_ptxil_AmWa	WLPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Speed of sound of saturated liquid	m/s
$w' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	wl_ptxiv_AmWa	WLPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Speed of sound of saturated liquid	m/s
$w'' = f(p, t, \xi')$	wv_ptxil_AmWa	WVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Speed of sound of saturated vapor	m/s
$w'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	wv_ptxiv_AmWa	WVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Speed of sound of saturated vapor	m/s
$\eta = f(p, t, \xi)$	eta_ptxi_AmWa	ETAPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)	Dynamic viscosity	Pa s
$\eta' = f(p, t, \xi')$	etal_ptxil_AmWa	ETALPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Dynamic viscosity of saturated liquid	Pa s
$\eta' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	etal_ptxiv_AmWa	ETALPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Dynamic viscosity of saturated liquid	Pa s
$\eta'' = f(p, t, \xi')$	etav_ptxil_AmWa	ETAVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Dynamic viscosity of saturated vapor	Pa s
$\eta'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	etav_ptxiv_AmWa	ETAVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Dynamic viscosity of saturated vapor	Pa s
$\lambda = f(p, t, \xi)$	lambda_ptxi_AmWa	LAMBDAPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)	Therm. conductivity	W/(m K)

Functional Dependence	Function Name	Call in Fortran	Property or Function	Unit
$\lambda' = f(p, t, \xi')$	lambdal_ptxil_AmWa	LAMBDALPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Therm. conductivity of saturated liquid	W/(m K)
$\lambda' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	lambdal_ptxiv_AmWa	LAMBDALPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Therm. conductivity of saturated liquid	W/(m K)
$\lambda'' = f(p, t, \xi')$	lambdav_ptxil_AmWa	LAMBDAVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Therm. conductivity of saturated vapor	W/(m K)
$\lambda'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	lambdav_ptxiv_AmWa	LAMBDAVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Therm. conductivity of saturated vapor	W/(m K)
$\nu = f(p, t, \xi)$	nue_ptxi_AmWa	NUEPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)	Kinematic viscosity	m ² /s
$\nu' = f(p, t, \xi')$	nuel_ptxil_AmWa	NUELPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Kinematic viscosity of saturated liquid	m ² /s
$\nu' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	nuel_ptxiv_AmWa	NUELPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Kinematic viscosity of saturated liquid	m ² /s
$\nu'' = f(p, t, \xi')$	nuev_ptxil_AmWa	NUEVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	Kinematic viscosity of saturated vapor	m ² /s
$\nu'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	nuev_ptxiv_AmWa	NUEVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	Kinematic viscosity of saturated vapor	m ² /s
$x_\delta = f(p, t, \xi)$	xd_ptxi_AmWa	XDPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)	Vapor fraction from pressure, temperature and NH ₃ mass fraction	kg/kg
$x_\delta = f(h, s, \xi)$	xd_hsxi_AmWa	XDHSXIAMWA(H,S,XI)	Backward function: Vapor fraction from enthalpy, entropy, and NH ₃ mass fraction	kg/kg
$\xi' = f(p, t, \xi'')$	xil_ptxiv_AmWa	XILPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)	NH ₃ mass fraction of saturated liquid	kg/kg
$\xi'' = f(p, t, \xi')$	xiv_ptxil_AmWa	XIVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)	NH ₃ mass fraction of saturated vapor	kg/kg

Units:

- t in °C
- p in bar
- ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms which are valid in the entire range of validity.

For the functions of saturated liquid (...^l) and saturated vapor (...^v) it is adequate to enter two parameters:

- either p and t ,
- or t and ξ' resp. t and ξ'' ,
- or p and ξ' resp. p and ξ'' .

Enter -1000 for the value which is not given. If p , t , and ξ' or p , t , and ξ'' are entered the program considers the parameters to match, i.e., to represent the p - t saturation curve. If this is not true the function value to be calculated results in -1000.

Range of validity

Temperature ranges	from $t_{tr}(\xi)$ up to $2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$, with: $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655$ °C, $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01$ °C
Pressure ranges	from 0.1 bar up to 400 bar
Composition ranges	from 0.0 up to 1.0 (kg NH ₃)/(kg mixture)

Reference state

Water:	triple point for saturated liquid $h_{H_2O} = 0.000611783$ kJ/kg and $s_{H_2O} = 0.0$ kJ/(kg K) at $p_{tr} = 0.00611657$ bar and $t_{tr} = 0.01$ °C
Ammonia:	triple point for saturated liquid $h_{NH_3} = 2.333$ kJ/kg and $s_{NH_3} = 0.0$ kJ/(kg K) at $p_{tr} = 0.060912$ bar and $t_{tr} = -77.655$ °C

Note:

If the calculated function results in -1000, the values entered represent a state point beyond the range of validity of LibAmWa. For further information on each function and its range of validity see Chapter 3. The same information may also be accessed via the online help pages.

2 Application of FluidLAB in MATLAB

The FluidLAB Add-In has been developed to calculate thermodynamic properties in MATLAB® more conveniently. Within MATLAB®, it enables the direct call of functions relating to water/lithium bromide from the LibAmWa property library.

2.1 Installing FluidLAB LibAmWa

Installing FluidLAB including LibAmWa for 32-bit MATLAB®

This section describes the installation of FluidLAB LibAmWa for a 32-bit version of MATLAB®.

Before you begin, it is best to close any Windows® applications, since Windows® may need to be rebooted during the installation process.

After you have downloaded and extracted the zip-file "CD_FluidLAB_LibAmWa.zip", you will see the folder

CD_FluidLAB_LibAmWa

in your Windows Explorer®, Norton Commander® or another similar program you are using.

Open this folder by double-clicking on it.

In this folder you will see the following files:

FluidLAB_LibAmWa_Docu_Eng.pdf

FluidLAB_LibAmWa_Setup.exe

LibAmWa.dll.

In order to run the installation of FluidLAB including, the LibAmWa property library, double-click on the file

FluidLAB_LibAmWa_Setup.exe.

Installation may start with a window noting that all Windows® programs should be closed. When this is the case, the installation can be continued. Click the "Next >" button.

In the following dialog box, "Destination Location", the default path offered automatically for the installation of FluidLAB is

C:\Program Files\FuildLAB\LibAmWa (for English version of Windows)

C:\Programme\FuildLAB\LibAmWa (for German version of Windows).

By clicking the "Browse..." button, you can change the installation directory before installation (see Figure 2.1).

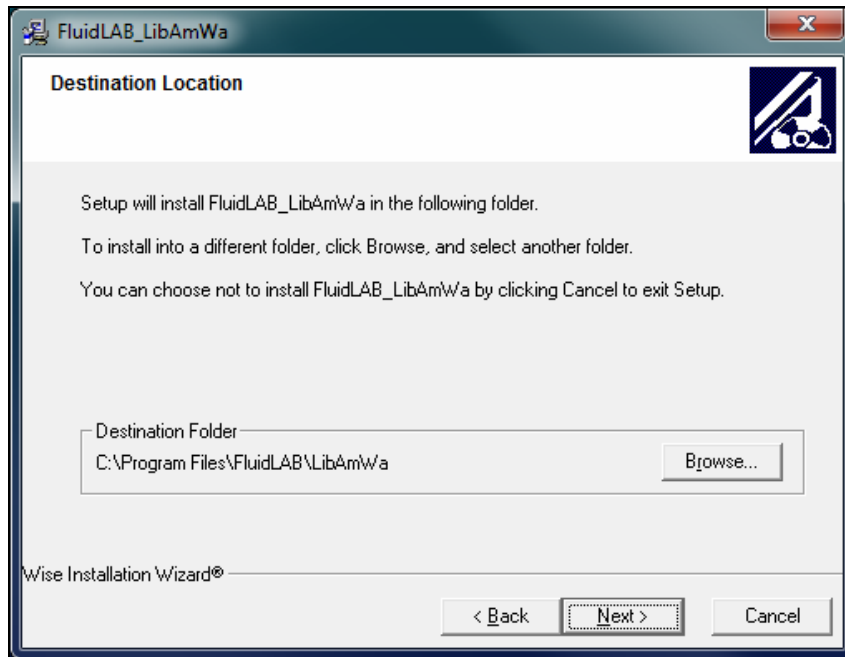


Figure 2.1: Dialog window "Destination Location"

If you wish to change directories, click the "Browse..." button and select your desired directory. The instructions in this documentation refer to the stated default directory. Leave this window by clicking the "Next >" button.

The dialog window "Start Installation" appears. Click the "Next >" button to continue installation. The FluidLAB files are now being copied into the created directory on your hard drive. Click the "Finish >" button in the following window to complete installation.

The installation program has copied the following files for LibAmWa into the directory

"C:\Program Files\FluidLAB\LibAmWa"	(for English version of Windows):
"C:\Programme\FluidLAB\LibAmWa"	(for German version of Windows):

advapi32.dll	LC.dll
Dformd.dll	msvcp60.dll
Dforrt.dll	msvcrt.dll
INSTALL.LOG	Unwise.exe
LibAmWa.dll	Unwise.ini

Now, you have to overwrite the file "LibAmWa.dll" in your FluidLAB directory with the file of the same name provided in your CD folder with FluidLAB.

To do this, open the CD folder in "My Computer" and click on the file "LibAmWa.dll" in order to highlight it.

Then click on the "Edit" menu in your Explorer and select "Copy".

Now, open your FluidLAB directory (the standard being

C:\Program Files\FluidLAB\LibAmWa	(for English version of Windows)
C:\Programme\FluidLAB\LibAmWa	(for German version of Windows)

and insert the file "LibAmWa.dll" by clicking the "Edit" menu in your Explorer and then select "Paste". Answer the question whether you want to replace the file by clicking the "Yes" button. Now, you have overwritten the file "LibAmWa.dll" successfully and the property functions are available in MATLAB®.

The installation program has copied the following function files for LibAmWa into the directory

"C:\Program Files\FluidLAB\LibAmWa" (for English version of Windows)

"C:\Programme\FluidLAB\LibAmWa" (for German version of Windows):

- MATLAB®-Interface-Program for calculable functions

a_ptxi_AmWa	sv_ptxil_AmWa
al_ptxil_AmWa	sv_ptxiv_AmWa
al_ptxiv_AmWa	sigmal_txil_AmWa
av_ptxil_AmWa	t_phxi_AmWa
av_ptxiv_AmWa	t_psexi_AmWa
cp_ptxi_AmWa	t_pxixd_AmWa
cpl_ptxil_AmWa	ts_pxil_AmWa
cpl_ptxiv_AmWa	ts_pxiv_AmWa
cpv_ptxil_AmWa	v_ptxi_AmWa
cpv_ptxiv_AmWa	vl_ptxil_AmWa
cv_ptxi_AmWa	vl_ptxiv_AmWa
cvl_ptxil_AmWa	vv_ptxil_AmWa
cvl_ptxiv_AmWa	vv_ptxiv_AmWa
cvv_ptxil_AmWa	w_ptxi_AmWa
cvv_ptxiv_AmWa	wl_ptxil_AmWa
Dg_ptxiv_AmWa	wl_ptxiv_AmWa
DI_txil_AmWa	wv_ptxil_AmWa
h_ptxi_AmWa	wv_ptxiv_AmWa
hl_ptxil_AmWa	eta_ptxi_AmWa
hl_ptxiv_AmWa	etal_ptxil_AmWa
hv_ptxil_AmWa	etal_ptxiv_AmWa
hv_ptxiv_AmWa	etav_ptxil_AmWa
p_hsxi_AmWa	etav_ptxiv_AmWa
p_txixd_AmWa	lambda_ptxi_AmWa
ps_txil_AmWa	lambdal_ptxil_AmWa
ps_txiv_AmWa	lambdal_ptxiv_AmWa
Pr_ptxi_AmWa	lambdav_ptxil_AmWa
Prl_ptxil_AmWa	lambdav_ptxiv_AmWa
Prl_ptxiv_AmWa	nue_ptxi_AmWa
Prv_ptxil_AmWa	nuel_ptxil_AmWa
Prv_ptxiv_AmWa	nuel_ptxiv_AmWa
region_phxi_AmWa	nuev_ptxil_AmWa
region_psexi_AmWa	nuev_ptxiv_AmWa
region_ptxi_AmWa	xd_ptxi_AmWa

region_hsx_i_AmWa

xd_ptxi_AmWa

s_ptxi_AmWa

xd_hsx_i_AmWa

sl_ptxil_AmWa

xil_ptxiv_AmWa

sl_ptxiv_AmWa

xiv_ptxil_AmWa

Please note that the file extension of the function files is *.mexw32

2.2 Licensing the LibAmWa Property Library

The licensing procedure has to be carried out when a FluidLAB prompt message appears in MATLAB®. In this case, you will see the "License Information" window for LibAmWa (see figure below).

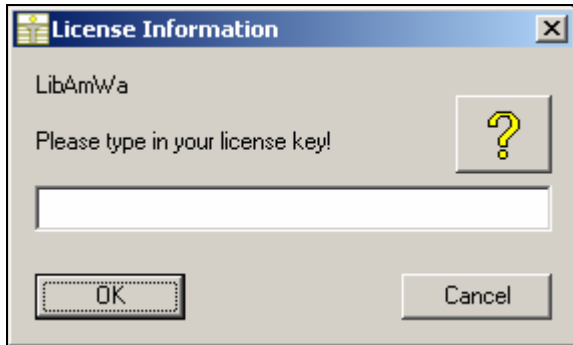


Figure 2.2: "License Information" window

Here you will have to type in the license key which you have obtained from the Zittau/Goerlitz University of Applied Sciences. You can find contact information on the "Content" page of this User's Guide or by clicking the yellow question mark in the "License Information" window. Then the following window will appear:

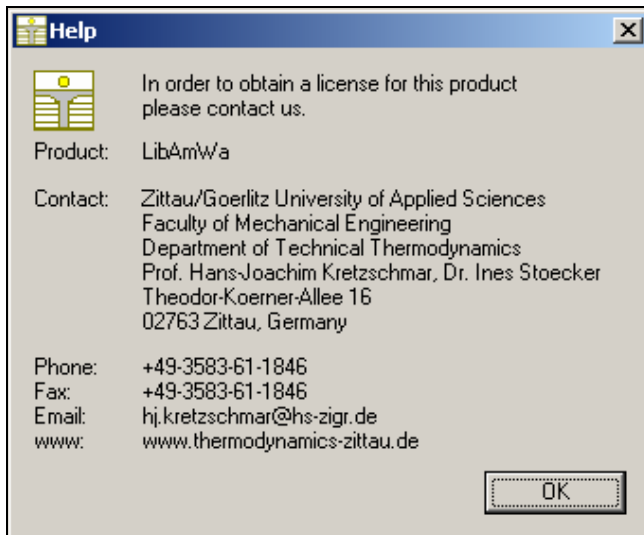


Figure 2.3: "Help" window

If you do not enter a valid license it is still possible to use MATLAB® by clicking "Cancel". In this case, the LibAmWa property library will display the result "-11111111" for every calculation.

The "License Information" window will appear every time you use FluidLAB LibAmWa unless you uninstall FluidLAB according to the description in section 2.6 of this User's Guide.

Should you not wish to license the LibAmWa property library, you have to delete the file
LibAmWa.dll

in the installation folder of FluidLAB (the standard being

C:\Program Files\FluidLAB\LibAmWa (for English version of Windows)

C:\Programme\FluidLAB\LibAmWa (for German version of Windows))

using an appropriate program such as Windows Explorer® or Norton Commander®.

2.3 Example: Calculation of the Specific Enthalpy $h = f(p, t, \zeta)$ in an M-File

Now we will calculate, step by step, the specific enthalpy h as a function of pressure p , temperature t and mass fraction ζ for ammonia-water mixtures using FluidLAB.

Please carry out the following instructions:

- Start Windows Explorer®, Total Commander®, My Computer® or another file manager program.
The following description refers to Windows Explorer®
- Your Windows Explorer® should be set to "Details" for easier viewing. Click the "Views" button and select "Details."
- Switch into the program directory of FluidLAB in which you will find the folder "\LibAmWa"; it is generally saved under:

"C:\Program Files\FluidLAB" (for English version of Windows)
 "C:\Programme\FluidLAB" (for German version of Windows)
- Create the folder "\LibAmWa_Example" by clicking on "File" in the Explorer® menu, then "New" in the menu which appears and afterwards selecting "Folder". Name the new folder "\LibAmWa_Example".
- You will now see the following window:

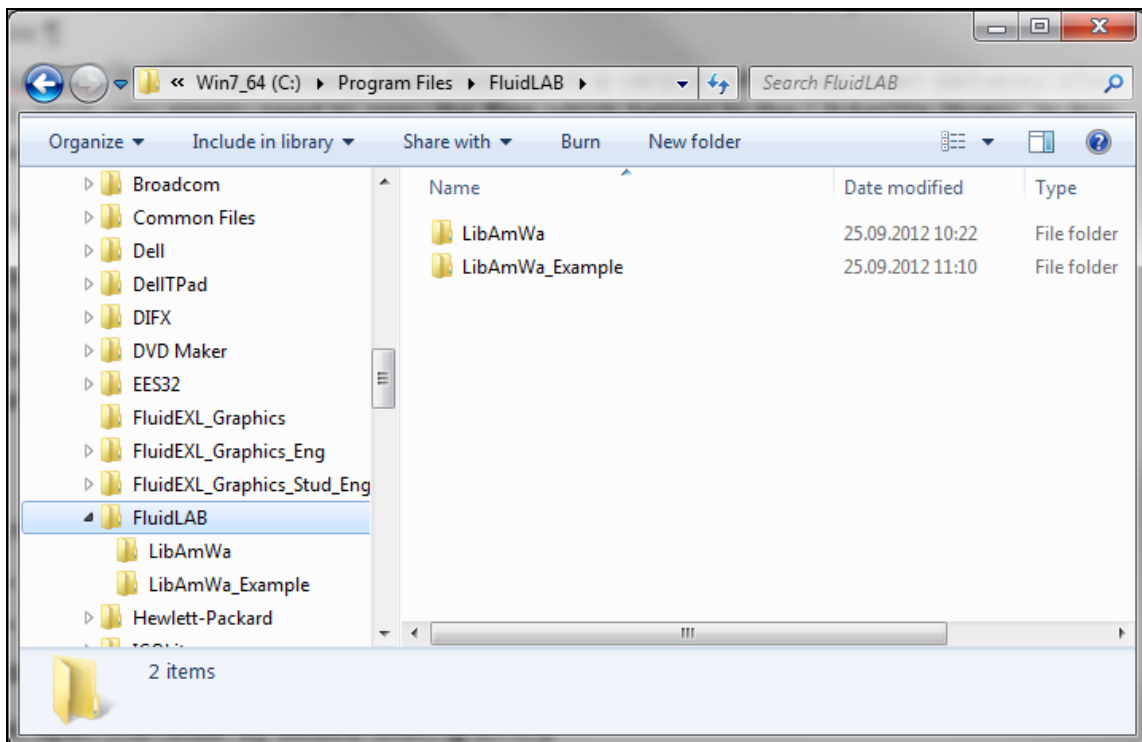


Figure 2.4: Folder "FluidLAB"

- Switch into the directory "\LibAmWa" within "\FluidLAB", in the standard being

"C:\Program Files\FluidLAB\LibAmWa" (for English version of Windows)
 "C:\Programme\FluidLAB\LibAmWa" (for German version of Windows).
- You will see the following window:

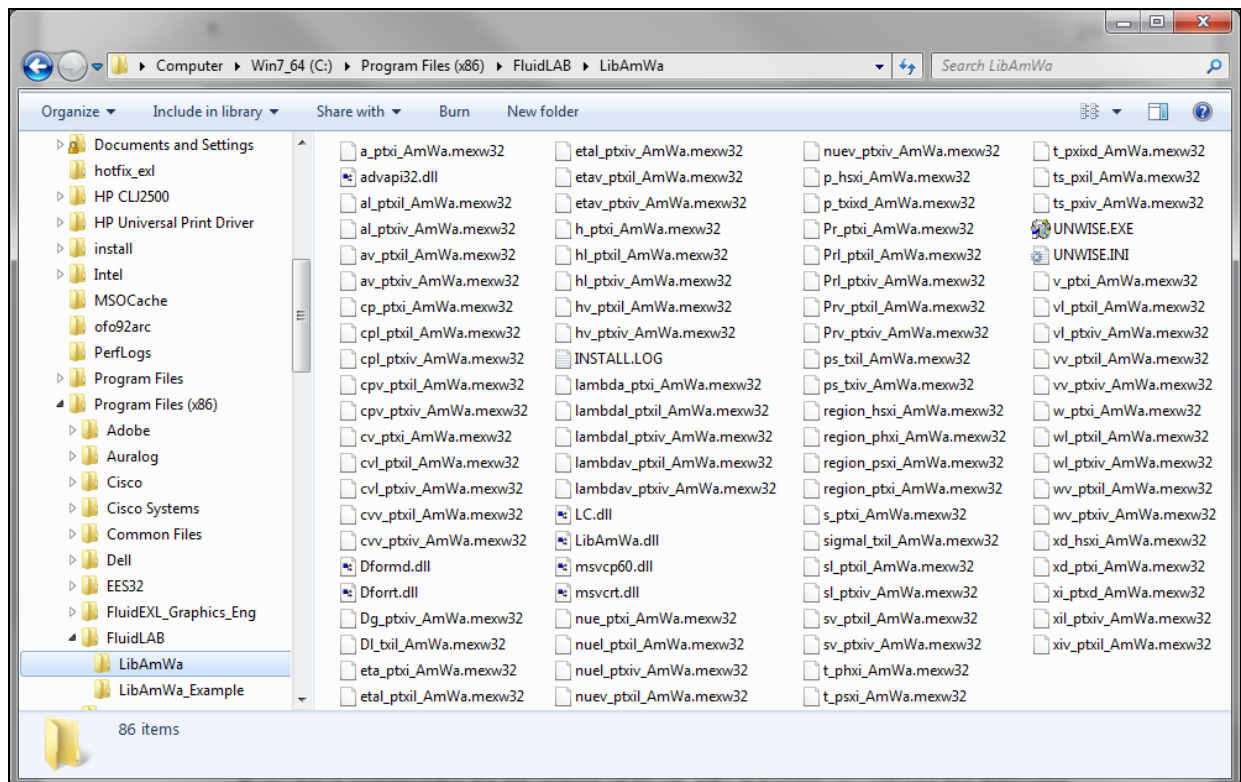


Figure 2.5: Contents of the folder "LibAmWa"

You will now have to copy the following files into the directory

"C:\Program Files\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example" (for English version of Windows)

"C:\Programme\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example" (for German version of Windows)

in order to calculate the functions $h = f(p, t, \xi)$ and $h' = f(p, t, \xi')$.

- The following files are needed:
 - "advapi32.dll"
 - "Dformd.dll"
 - "Dforrt.dll"
 - "h_ptxi_AmWa.mexw32"
 - "hl_ptxil_AmWa.mexw32"
 - "LC.dll"
 - "LibAmWa.dll"
 - "msvc60.dll"
 - "msvcrt.dll"
- Click the file "h_ptxi_AmWa.mexw32", then click "Edit" in the upper menu bar and select "Copy".
- Switch into the directory
 - "C:\Program Files\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example" (for English version of Windows)
 - "C:\Programme\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example" (for German version of Windows),
 click "Edit" and select "Paste".
- Repeat these steps in order to copy the other files listed above. You may also select all

the above-named files and then copy them as a group (press the Control button to enable multiple markings).

- You will see the following window:

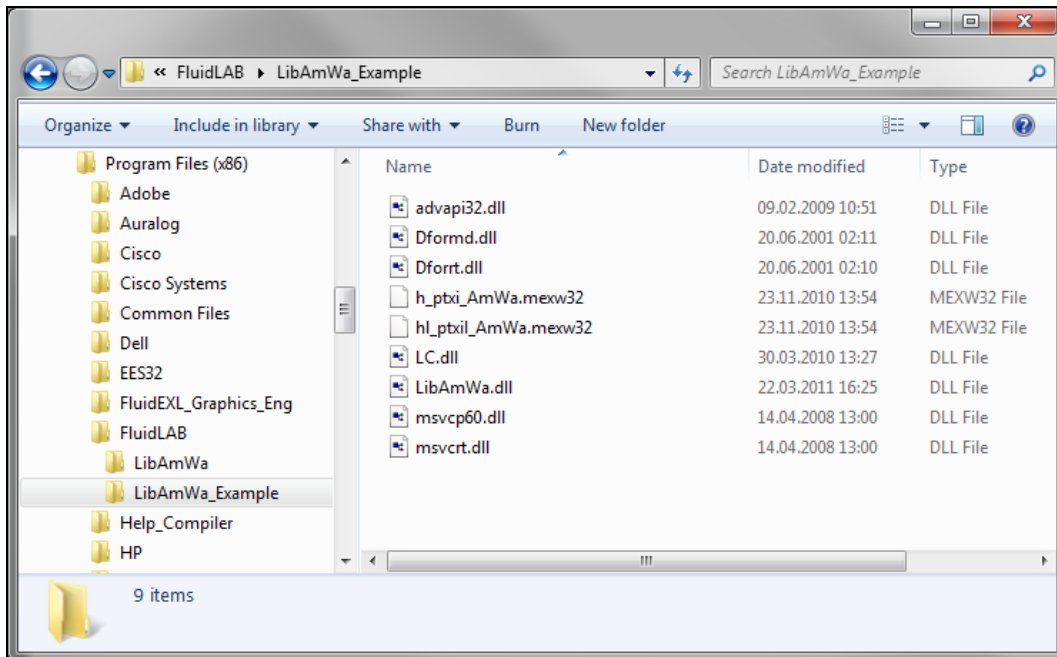


Figure 2.6: Contents of the folder "LibAmWa_Example" (32-bit version)

- Start MATLAB® (if you have not started it already).
- Click the button marked in the next figure in order to open the folder "LibAmWa_Example" in the "Current Directory" window.

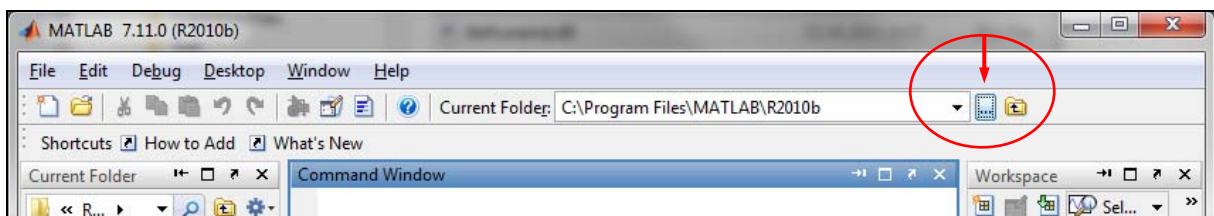


Figure 2.7: Selection of the working directory

- Find and select the directory
 "C:\Program Files\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example" (for English version of Windows)
 "C:\Programme\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example" (for German version of Windows)
 in the menu which appears (see the following figure).

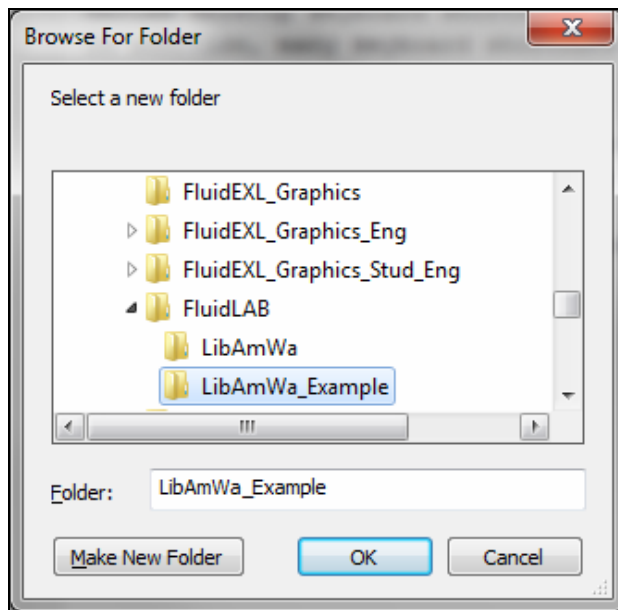


Figure 2.8: Choosing the "LibAmWa_Example" folder

- Confirm your selection by clicking the "OK" button.
- First of all you need to create an M-File in MATLAB®. Within MATLAB® click "File", then select "New" and afterwards click "M-File" in MATLAB 2006 or earlier versions or click "Script" in MATLAB 2010.
- If the "Editor" window appears as a separate window, you can embed it into MATLAB® by clicking the insertion arrow (see next figure) in order to obtain a better view.



Figure 2.9: Embedding the "Editor" window

- In the figure below you will see the "Editor - Untitled" window.

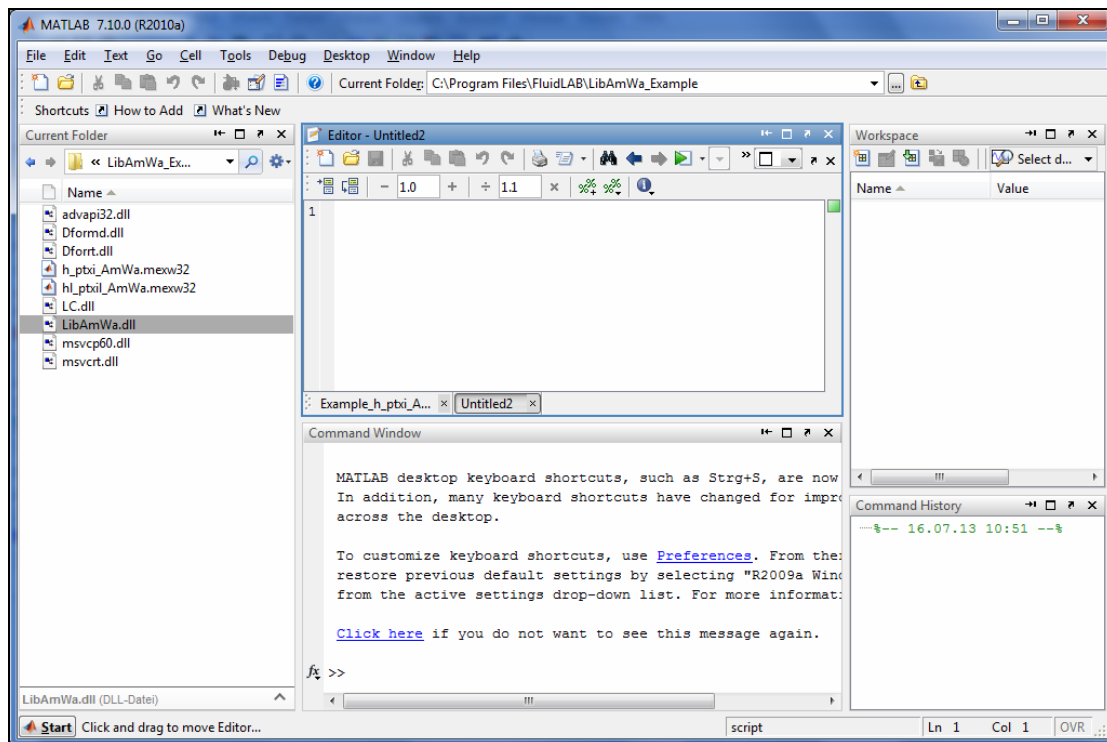


Figure 2.10: Embedded "Editor" window

- Now type the following lines in the "Editor - Untitled" window:

Text to be written:	Explanation:
<code>% h_ptxi_AmWa.m</code>	file name as comment
<code>%%</code>	paragraph separation
<code>p=10; % pressure in bar</code>	declaration of the variables pressure, temperature and mass fraction NH_3
<code>t=130; % temperature in °C</code>	
<code>xi=0.5; % mass fraction in kgNH_3/kg</code>	
<code>%%</code>	paragraph separation
<code>h=h_ptxi_AmWa(p, t, xi)</code>	function call
<code>%%</code>	paragraph separation

- Remarks:

- The program interprets the first line which starts with " %" to be a data description in "Current Directory"
- Paragraph separations which are mandatory are being realised through " %%". By this, declaration of variables and calculation instructions are also being separated.
- The words which are printed in green, start with "%" and stand behind the variables are comments. In fact they are not necessary but they are reasonable for your overview and comprehensibility.
- You have to leave out the semicolons behind the numerical values if you wish to see the result for h and the input parameters as well.

The values of the function parameters in their corresponding units stand for:

- First operand: Value for $p = 10$ bar
(Range of validity: $p = 0.1$ bar ... 400 bar)
- Second operand: Value for $t = 130$ °C

(Range of validity: $t = t_r(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$)

- Third operand: Value for $\xi = 0.5$

(Range of validity: $\xi = 0.0 \text{ kg NH}_3/\text{kg} \dots 1.0 \text{ kg NH}_3/\text{kg}$)

- Save the "M-File" by clicking the "File" button and then click "Save As..."
- The menu "Save file as:" appears; In this menu, the folder name "LibAmWa_Example" must be displayed in the "Save in:" field
- Next to "File name" you have to type in "Example_h_ptxi_AmWa.m" and afterwards click the "Save" button.

Note.

The name of the example file has to be different in comparison to the name of the used function. For example, the file could not be named "h_ptxi_AmWa.m" in this case. Otherwise an error message will appear during the calculation.

- You will now see the following window:

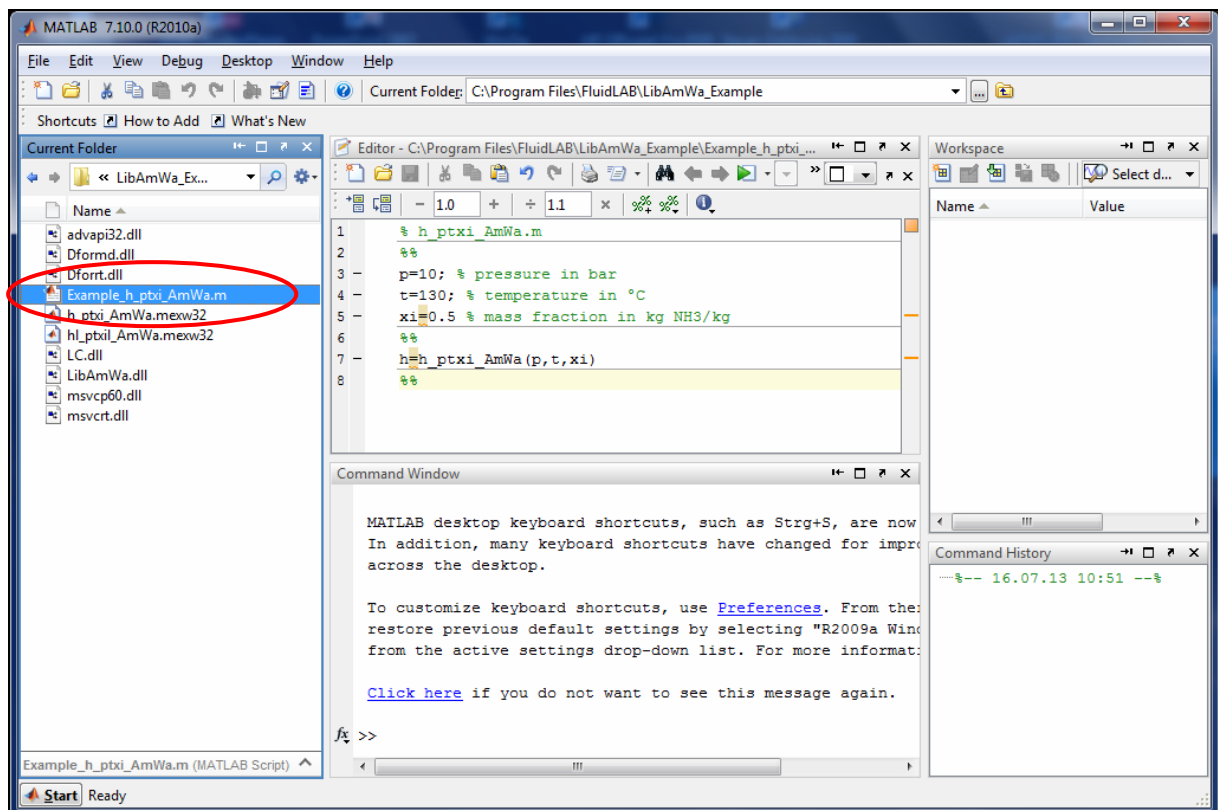


Figure 2.11: "Example_h_ptxi_AmWa.m" M-file

- Within the "Current Folder" window the file "Example_h_ptxi_AmWa.m" appears.
- Right-click on this file and select "Run" in the menu which appears (see next figure).

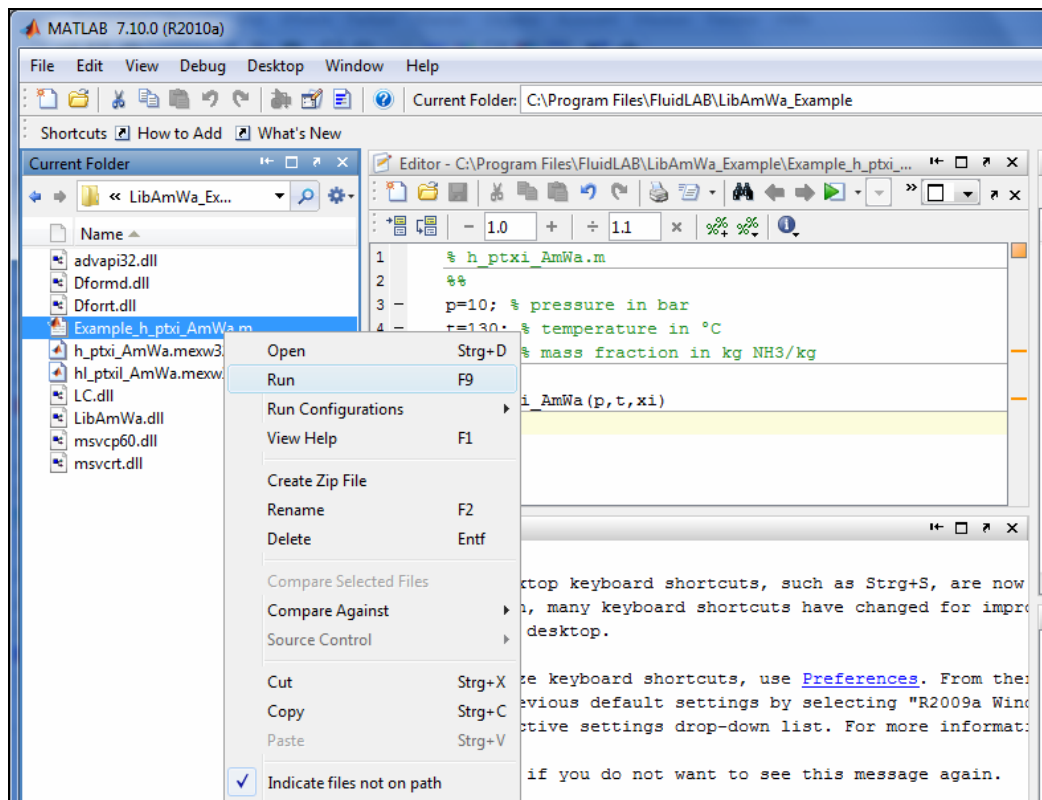


Figure 2.12: Running the "Example_h_ptxi_AmWa.m" M-file

- You will see the following window:

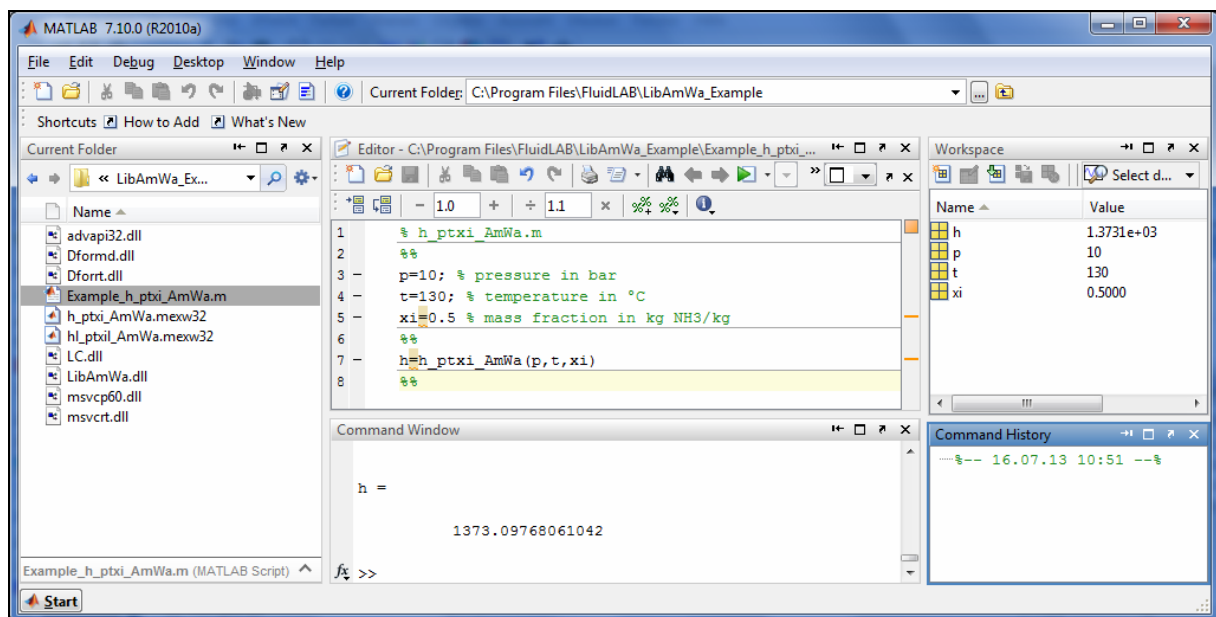


Figure 2.13: MATLAB® with calculated result

The result for h appears in the "Command Window".

⇒ The result in our sample calculation here is: " $h = 1373.09768$ ". The corresponding unit is kJ/kg (see table of the property functions in Chapter 1).

To be able to calculate other values, you have to copy the associated mexw32 files as well because MATLAB® can only access functions that are located in the "Current Directory"

window. The example calculated can be found in the directory

C:\Program Files\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example" (for English version of Windows)

C:\Programme\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example" (for German version of Windows),

and you may use it as a basis for further calculations using FluidLAB.

Hint!

If the input values are located outside the range of validity of LibAmWa, the calculation of the chosen function to be calculated function results in -1000. You can find more exact details on every function and its corresponding range of validity in the enclosed program documentation in Chapter 3.

2.4 Example: Calculation of the Specific Enthalpy $h = f(p, t, \xi)$ in Command Window

- Please follow the instructions from page 2/8 to 2/11.
- Start MATLAB® (if you have not started it already).
- Click the button marked in the following figure in order to open the folder "LibAmWa_Example" in the window "Current Directory".

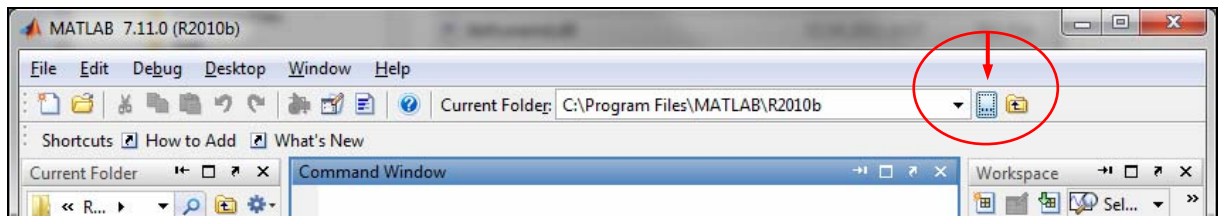


Figure 2.14: Selection of the working directory

- Find and select the directory
 "C:\Program Files\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example" (for English version of Windows)
 "C:\Programme\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example" (for German version of Windows)

in the menu that appears (see figure below).

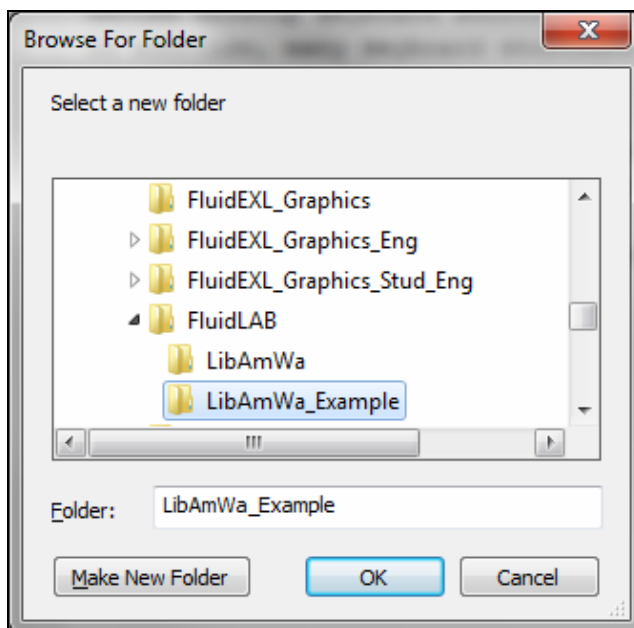


Figure 2.15: Choosing the "LibAmWa_Example" folder

- Confirm your selection by clicking the "OK" button.

- You will see the following window:

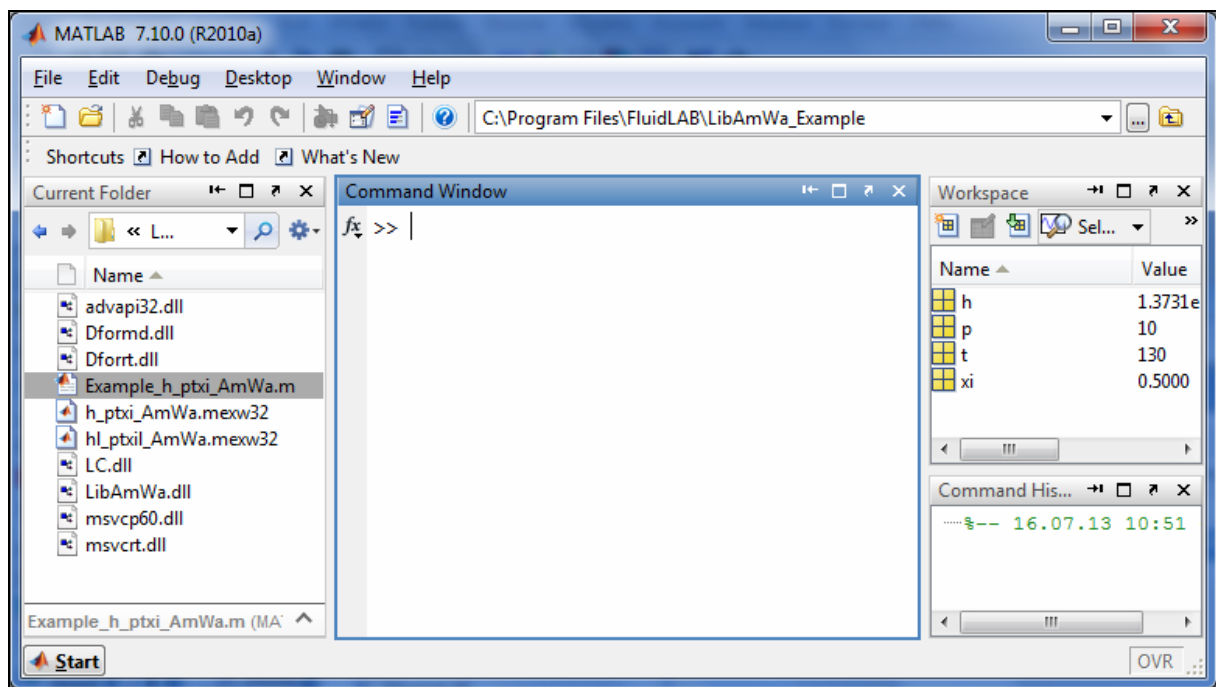


Figure 2.16: MATLAB® with necessary files

Corresponding to the table of property functions in Chapter 1 you have to call up the function "h_ptxi_AmWa" as follows for calculating $h=f(p,t,\xi)$:

- Write "**h=h_ptxi_AmWa(10,130,0.5)**" within the "Command Window".

The values of the function parameters in their corresponding units stand for:

- **First operand: Value for $p = 10$ bar**
(Range of validity: $p = 0.1 \text{ bar} \dots 400 \text{ bar}$)
- **Second operand: Value for $t = 130$ °C**
(Range of validity: $t = t_r(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$)
- **Third operand: Value for $\xi = 0.5$**
(Range of validity: $\xi = 0.0 \text{ kg NH}_3/\text{kg} \dots 1.0 \text{ kg NH}_3/\text{kg}$)
- Confirm your entry by pressing the "ENTER" button.
- You will see the following window:

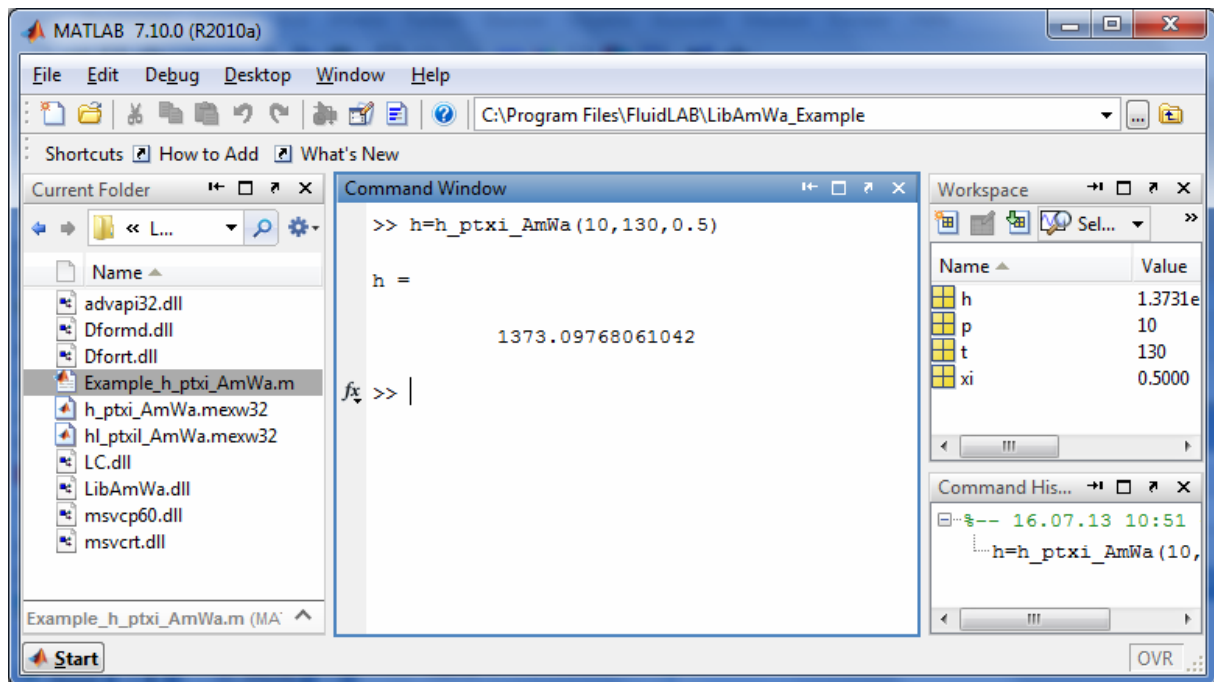


Figure 2.17: MATLAB® with calculated result

In the "Command Window" you will see the result " $h = 1373.09768$ ". The corresponding unit is kJ/kg (see table of the property functions in chapter 1).

To be able to calculate other values, you will have to copy the respective mexw32 files into the working directory as well, because MATLAB® can only access functions that are located in the "Current Directory" window. The example calculated can be found in the directory

`C:\Program Files\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example` (for English version of Windows)
`C:\Programme\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example` (for German version of Windows),

and you may use it as a basis for further calculations using FluidLAB.

Note:

If the input values are located outside the range of validity, the result for the chosen function to be calculated results in -1000. You can find more exact details on every function and its corresponding range of validity in the enclosed program documentation in Chapter 3.

2.5 Example: Calculation of the Specific Enthalpy $h^l = f(p_s, t_s, \zeta^l)$ in an M-File

- Please follow the instructions from page 2/7 to 2/10.
- Start MATLAB® (if you have not started it already).
- Click the button marked in the following figure in order to open the folder "LibAmWa_Example" in the window "Current Directory".

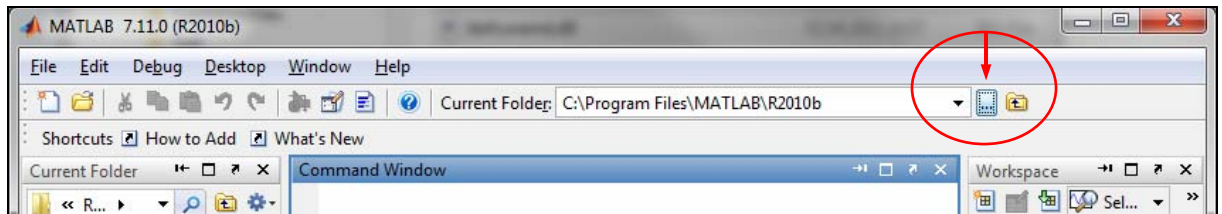


Figure 2.18: Selection of the working directory

- Find and select the directory
 "C:\Program Files\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example" (for English version of Windows)
 "C:\Programme\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example" (for German version of Windows)
 in the menu which appears (see the following figure).

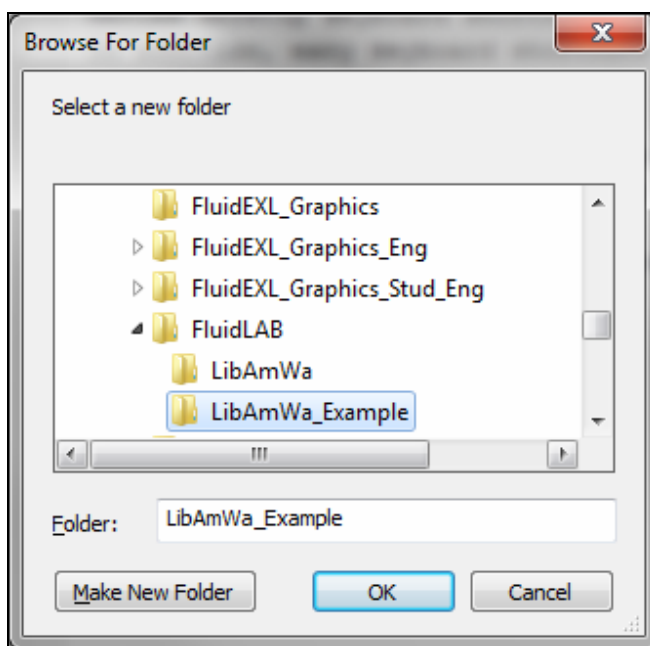


Figure 2.19: Choosing the "LibAmWa_Example" folder

- Confirm your selection by clicking the "OK" button.

- First of all you need to create an M-File in MATLAB®. Within MATLAB® click "File", then select "New" and afterwards click "M-File" in MATLAB 2006 or earlier versions or click "Script" in MATLAB 2010.
- If the "Editor" window appears as a separate window, you can embed it into MATLAB® by clicking the insertion arrow (see next figure) in order to obtain a better view.

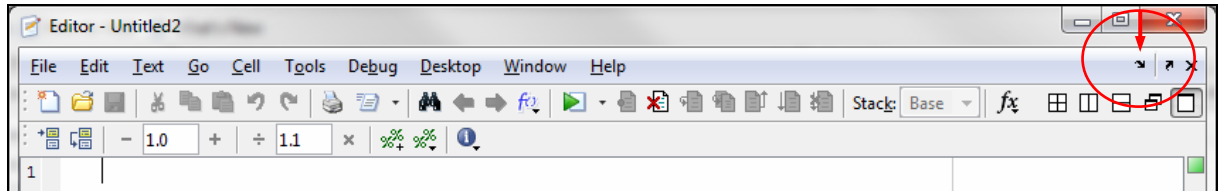


Figure 2.29: Embedding the "Editor" window

- In the figure below you will see the "Editor - Untitled" window.

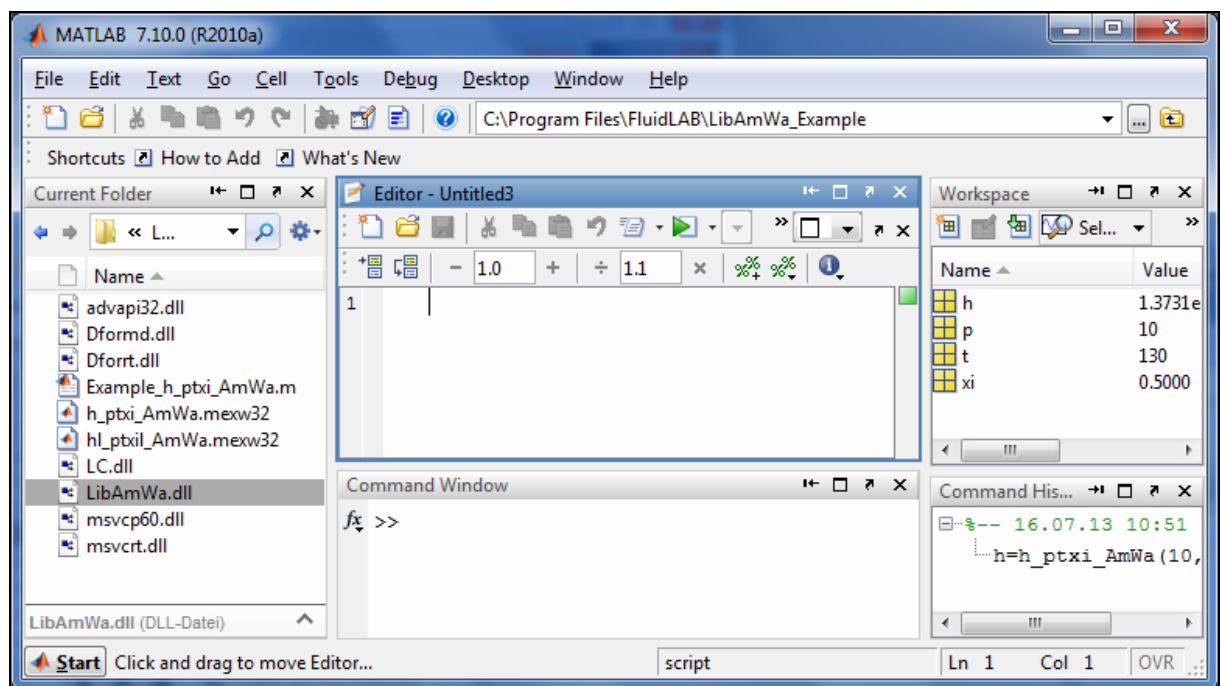


Figure 2.21: Embedded "Editor" window

- Now type the following lines in the "Editor - Untitled" window:

Text to be written:	Explanation:
<code>% hl_ptxil_AmWa.m</code>	file name as comment
<code>%%</code>	paragraph separation
<code>p=10; % vapor pressure in bar</code>	declaration of the variables
<code>t=-1000; % saturation temperature in °C</code>	vapor pressure, saturation
<code>xil=0.5; % mass fraction saturated liquid in kg NH₃/kg</code>	temperature and mass fraction NH ₃ of saturated liquid
<code>%%</code>	paragraph separation
<code>hl=hl_ptxil_AmWa(p,t,xil)</code>	function call
<code>%%</code>	paragraph separation

- Remarks:

- The program interprets the first line, starting with "%," to be a data description in "Current Directory."
- Paragraph separations which are mandatory are marked with "%%". This also serves to separate the declaration of variables and calculation instructions.
- The words which are printed in green, start with "%" and come after the variables are comments. They are not in fact absolutely necessary, but they are very helpful for your overview and to make the process more easily understood.
- Omit the semicolons after the numerical values if you wish to see the result for h^l and the input parameters.

The values of the function parameters in their corresponding units stand for:

- First operand: Value for $p = 10$ bar
(Range of validity: $p = 0.1$ bar ... 400 bar)
- Second operand: Value for $t = -1000$

For the calculation of the specific enthalpy for the boiling liquid h^l it is adequate to determine only two parameters, i.e., either t and ξ^l , or p and ξ^l , or p and t . Enter the value -1000 for the missing parameter. If p , t , and ξ^l are entered, the program considers all parameters to be appropriate, i.e., to meet the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true the property calculated with the selected function results in -1000.

Possible input variants: $h^l = f(-1, t_s, \xi^l)$
 $h^l = f(p_s, -1, \xi^l)$
 $h^l = f(p_s, t_s, -1)$
 $h^l = f(p_s, t_s, \xi^l)$

(Range of validity: $t = t_r(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$)

- Third operand: Value for $\xi^l = 0.5$ kg NH₃/kg
(Range of validity: $\xi^l = 0.0$ kg NH₃/kg ... 1.0 kg NH₃/kg)

- Save the "M-File" by clicking the "File" button and then click "Save As..."
- The menu "Save file as:" appears; In this menu, the folder name "LibAmWa_Example" must be displayed in the "Save in:" field.
- Next to "File name" you have to type in "Example_hl_ptxil_AmWa.m" and afterwards click the "Save" button.

Note.

The name of the example file has to be different in comparison to the name of the used function. For example, the file could not be named "hl_ptxil_AmWa.m" in this case. Otherwise an error message will appear during the calculation.

- You will see the following window:

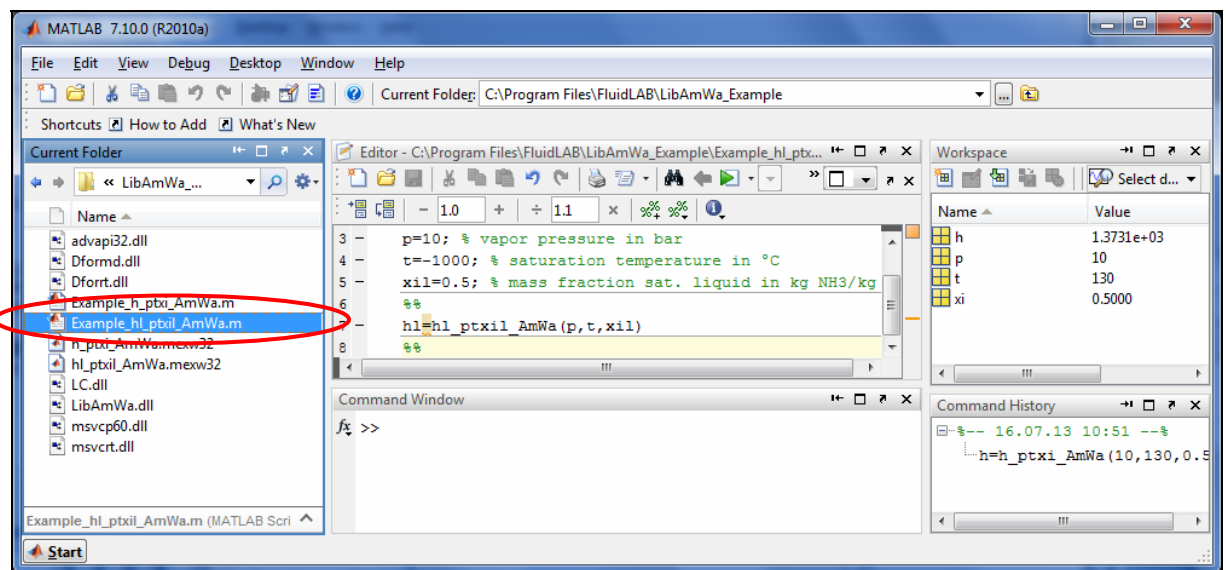


Figure 2.22: "Example_hl_ptxil_AmWa.m" M-file

- Within the "Current Directory" window, the file "Example_hl_ptxil_AmWa.m" appears.
- Right-click on this file and select "Run" in the menu which appears (see next image).

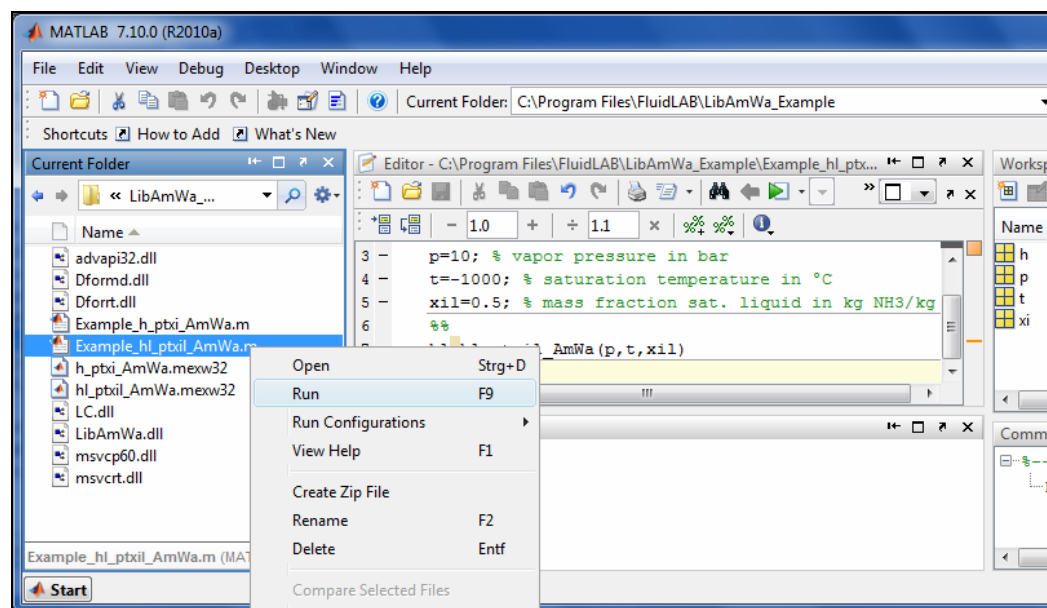


Figure 2.23: Running the "Example_hl_ptxil_AmWa.m" M-file

- You will see the following window:

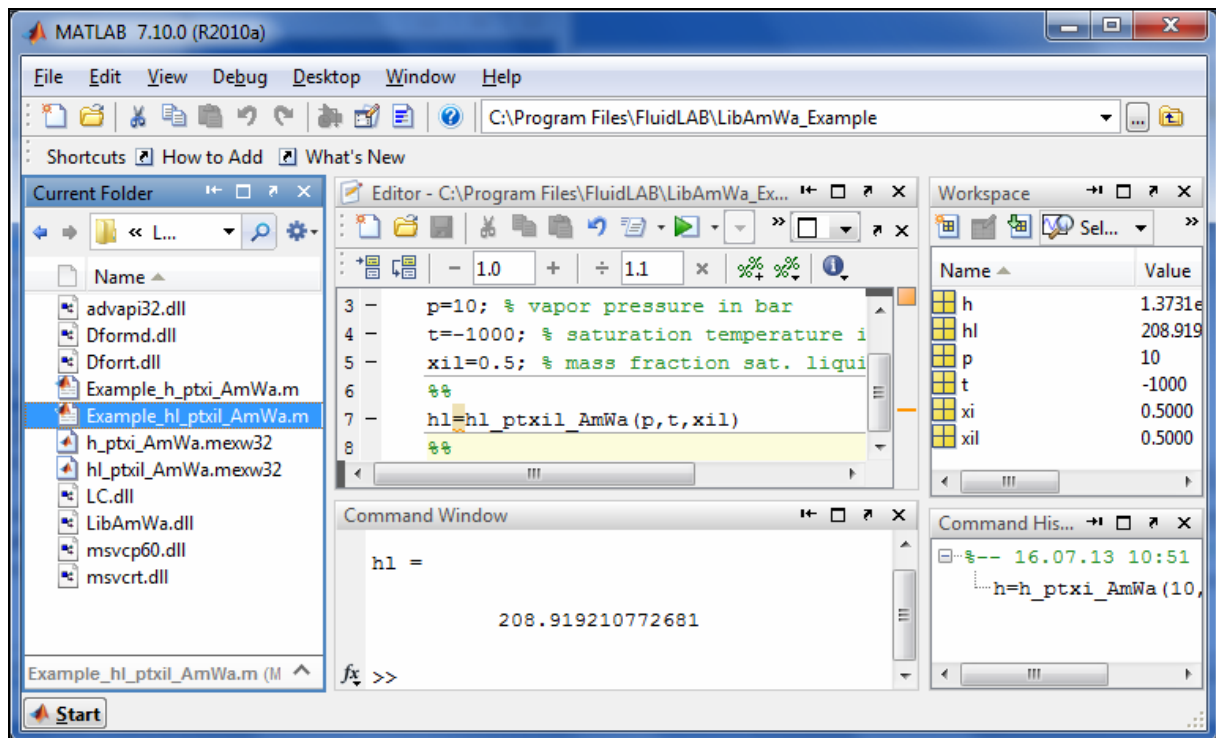


Figure 2.24: MATLAB® with calculated result

In the "Command Window" you will see the result "hl = 208.91921". The corresponding unit is kJ/kg (see table of the property functions in Chapter 1).

To be able to calculate other values, you have to copy the associated mexw32 files as well because MATLAB® can only access functions that are located in the "Current Directory" window. The example calculated can be found in the directory

C:\Program Files\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example" (for English version of Windows)
 C:\Programme\FluidLAB\LibAmWa_Example" (for German version of Windows),

and you may use it as a basis for further calculations using FluidLAB.

Note:

If the input values are located outside the range of validity of LibAmWa, the calculation of the chosen function to be calculated results in -1000. You can find more exact details on every function and its corresponding range of validity in the enclosed program documentation in Chapter 3.

2.6 Removing FluidLAB LibAmWa

To remove FluidLAB LibAmWa from your hard drive in Windows[®], click "Start" in the Windows[®] task bar, select "Settings" and click "Control Panel".

Now double-click on "Add or Remove Programs". In the list box of the "Add or Remove Programs" window that appears select "FluidLAB LibAmWa" by clicking on it and click the "Change/Remove" button.

In the following dialog box click "Automatic" and then click the "Next >" button.

Confirm the following menu "Perform Uninstall" by clicking the "Finish" button.

Finally, close the "Add or Remove Programs" and "Control Panel" windows.

Now, FluidLAB has been removed.

If there is no library other than LibAmWa installed, the directory "FluidLAB" will be removed as well.

3. Program Documentation

Thermal Diffusivity $a = f(p, t, \xi)$

Function Name: **a_ptxi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION APTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)**
for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XI**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

APTXIAMWA or **a_ptxi_AmWa** - Thermal diffusivity a in m²/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **APTXIAMWA = -1000** or **a_ptxi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or

$\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

Thermal Diffusivity $a' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **al_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION ALPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

ALPTXILAMWA or **al_ptxil_AmWa** - Thermal diffusivity of saturated liquid a' in m² / s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi')$... $t_c(\xi')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **ALPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **al_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

Thermal Diffusivity $a' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **al_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION ALPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

ALPTXIVAMWA or **al_ptxiv_AmWa** - Thermal diffusivity of saturated liquid a' in m² / s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **ALPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **al_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi'')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or

$\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

Thermal Diffusivity $a'' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **av_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION AVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

AVPTXILAMWA or **av_ptxil_AmWa** - Thermal diffusivity of saturated vapor a'' in m²/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi')$... $t_c(\xi')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **AVPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **av_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

Thermal Diffusivity $a'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **av_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION AVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

AVPTXIVAMWA or **av_ptxiv_AmWa** - Thermal diffusivity of saturated vapor a'' in m²/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **AVPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **av_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi'')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or

$\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

Specific Isobaric Heat Capacity $c_p = f(p, t, \xi)$

Function Name: **cp_ptxi_AmWa**
 Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION CPPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XI**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar
T - Temperature t in °C
XI - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

CPPTXIAMWA or **cp_ptxi_AmWa** - Specific isobaric heat capacity c_p in kJ/(kg K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$
 NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$ H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
 $t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$ $t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar
 Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **CPPTXIAMWA = -1000** or **cp_ptxi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or

$\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

State points in the wet steam region are located between saturated liquid and saturated vapor.

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Isobaric Heat Capacity of Saturated Liquid $c'_p = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **cpl_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION CPLPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
T - Temperature t in °C
XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

CPLPTXILAMWA or **cpl_ptxil_AmWa** - Specific isobaric heat capacity of saturated liquid c'_p in kJ/(kg K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific isobaric heat capacity of saturated liquid it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ' , or p and ξ' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

$$c'_p = f(-1000, t, \xi')$$

$$c'_p = f(p, -1000, \xi')$$

$$c'_p = f(p, t, -1000)$$

$$c'_p = f(p, t, \xi')$$
Results for wrong input values

The result **CPLPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **cpl_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400 \text{ bar}$ or $p < 0.1 \text{ bar}$ or
 $t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or $t > t_c(\xi')$
 $\xi' > 1.0 \text{ kg/kg}$ or $\xi' < 0.0 \text{ kg/kg}$

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Isobaric Heat Capacity of Saturated Vapor $c_p'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **cpv_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION CPVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XIV** - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ'' in (kg NH₃) / (kg mixture)

Output value

CPVPTXIVAMWA or **cpv_ptxiv_AmWa** - Specific isobaric heat capacity of saturated vapor c_p'' in kJ/(kg K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃) / (kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific isobaric heat capacity of saturated vapor it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ'' , or p and ξ'' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ'' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

- $c_p'' = f(-1000, t, \xi'')$
- $c_p'' = f(p, -1000, \xi'')$
- $c_p'' = f(p, t, -1000)$
- $c_p'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **CPVPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **cpv_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or
 $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or $t > t_c(\xi'')$
 $\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Isobaric Heat Capacity $c_v = f(p, t, \xi)$

Function Name: **cv_ptxi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION CVPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XI**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

CVPTXIAMWA or **cv_ptxi_AmWa** - Specific isochoric heat capacity c_v in kJ/(kg K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **CVPTXIAMWA = -1000** or **cv_ptxi_AmWa = -1000** for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or

$\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

State points in the wet steam region are located between saturated liquid and saturated vapor.

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Isochoric Heat Capacity of Saturated Liquid $c'_v = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **cvl_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION CVLPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XIL** - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃) / (kg mixture)

Output value

CVLPTXILAMWA or **cvl_ptxil_AmWa** - Specific isochoric heat capacity of saturated liquid c'_v in kJ / (kg K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃) / (kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific isochoric heat capacity of saturated liquid it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ' , or p and ξ' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

- $c'_v = f(-1000, t, \xi')$
- $c'_v = f(p, -1000, \xi')$
- $c'_v = f(p, t, -1000)$
- $c'_v = f(p, t, \xi')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **CVLPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **cvl_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or
 $t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or $t > t_c(\xi')$
 $\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Isochoric Heat Capacity of Saturated Liquid $c'_v = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **cvl_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION CVLPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XIV** - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

CVLPTXIVAMWA or **cvl_ptxiv_AmWa** - Specific isochoric heat capacity of saturated liquid c'_v in kJ / (kg K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific isochoric heat capacity of saturated liquid it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ'' , or p and ξ'' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ'' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

- $c'_v = f(-1000, t, \xi'')$
- $c'_v = f(p, -1000, \xi'')$
- $c'_v = f(p, t, -1000)$
- $c'_v = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **CVLPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **cvl_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or
 $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or $t > t_c(\xi'')$
 $\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Isochoric Heat Capacity of Saturated Vapor $c_v'' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **cvv_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION CVVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XIL** - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃) / (kg mixture)

Output value

CVVPTXILAMWA or **cvv_ptxil_AmWa** - Specific isochoric heat capacity of saturated vapor c_v'' in kJ/(kg K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃) / (kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific isochoric heat capacity of saturated vapor it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ' , or p and ξ' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

- $c_v'' = f(-1000, t, \xi')$
- $c_v'' = f(p, -1000, \xi')$
- $c_v'' = f(p, t, -1000)$
- $c_v'' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **CVVPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **cvv_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or
 $t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or $t > t_c(\xi')$
 $\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Isochoric Heat Capacity of Saturated Vapor $c_v'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **cvv_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION CVVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XIV** - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

CVVPTXIVAMWA or **cvv_ptxiv_AmWa** - Specific isochoric heat capacity of saturated vapor c_v'' in kJ/(kg K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific isochoric heat capacity of saturated vapor it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ'' , or p and ξ'' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ'' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

- $c_v'' = f(-1000, t, \xi'')$
- $c_v'' = f(p, -1000, \xi'')$
- $c_v'' = f(p, t, -1000)$
- $c_v'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **CVVPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **cvv_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or
 $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or $t > t_c(\xi'')$
 $\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Diffusion Coefficient in Liquid Mixture $D_l = f(t, \xi_l)$

Function Name: **DI_txil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION DLTXILAMWA(T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 T,XIL**

Input values

T - Temperature t in °C

XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated steam ξ_l in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

DLTXILAMWA or **DI_txil_AmWa** - Diffusion coefficient in liquid mixture D_l in m²/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi_l) \dots t_c(\xi_l)$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Results for wrong input values

The result **DLTXILAMWA = -1000** or **DI_txil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$t < t_{tr}(\xi_l)$ or $t > t_c(\xi_l)$

$\xi_l > 1.0 \text{ kg/kg}$ or $\xi_l < 0.0 \text{ kg/kg}$

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [11]

Dynamic Viscosity $\eta' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **etal_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION ETALPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃) / (kg mixture)

Output value

ETALPTXILAMWA or **etal_ptxil_AmWa** - Dynamic viscosity of saturated liquid η' in Pa s

Range of validity

Temperature range:

from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃) / (kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **ETALPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **etal_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9]

Dynamic Viscosity $\eta' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **etal_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION ETALPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

ETALPTXIVAMWA or **etal_ptxiv_AmWa** - Dynamic viscosity of saturated liquid η' in Pa s

Range of validity

Temperature range:

from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **ETALPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **etal_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi'')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or

$\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9]

Dynamic Viscosity $\eta'' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **etav_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION ETAVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

ETAVPTXILAMWA or **etav_ptxil_AmWa** - Dynamic viscosity of saturated vapor η'' in Pa s

Range of validity

Temperature range:

from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **ETAVPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **etav_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9]

Dynamic Viscosity $\eta'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **etav_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION ETAVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

ETAVPTXIVAMWA or **etav_ptxiv_AmWa** - Dynamic viscosity of saturated vapor η'' in Pa s

Range of validity

Temperature range:

from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **ETAVPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **etav_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi'')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or

$\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9]

Specific Enthalpy $h = f(p, t, \xi)$

Function Name: **h_ptxi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION HPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XI**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

HPTXIAMWA or **h_ptxi_AmWa** - Specific enthalpy h in kJ/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the sub-programs.

Results for wrong input values

The result **HPTXIAMWA = -1000** or **h_ptxi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or
 $t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or
 $\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Enthalpy of Saturated Liquid $h' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **hl_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION HLPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
T - Temperature t in °C
XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

HLPTXILAMWA or **hl_ptxil_AmWa** - Specific enthalpy of saturated liquid h' in kJ/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar
 Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific enthalpy of saturated liquid it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ' , or p and ξ' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Possible input types: $h' = f(-1000, t, \xi')$
 $h' = f(p, -1000, \xi')$
 $h' = f(p, t, -1000)$
 $h' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **HLPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **hl_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or $t > t_c(\xi')$

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Enthalpy of Saturated Liquid $h' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **hl_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION HLPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
T - Temperature t in °C
XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

HLPTXIVAMWA or **hl_ptxiv_AmWa** - Specific enthalpy of saturated liquid h' in kJ/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar
 Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific enthalpy of saturated liquid it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ'' , or p and ξ'' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ'' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Possible input types: $h' = f(-1000, t, \xi'')$
 $h' = f(p, -1000, \xi'')$
 $h' = f(p, t, -1000)$
 $h' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **HLPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **hl_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or
 $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or $t > t_c(\xi'')$
 $\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Enthalpy of Saturated Vapor $h'' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **hv_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION HVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XIL** - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

HVPTXILAMWA or **hv_ptxil_AmWa** - Specific enthalpy of saturated vapor h'' in kJ/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific enthalpy of saturated vapor it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ' , or p and ξ' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Possible input types:

- $h'' = f(-1000, t, \xi')$
- $h'' = f(p, -1000, \xi')$
- $h'' = f(p, t, -1000)$
- $h'' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **HVPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **hv_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or $t > t_c(\xi')$

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Enthalpy of Saturated Vapor $h'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **hv_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION HVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
T - Temperature t in °C
XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

HVPTXIVAMWA or **hv_ptxiv_AmWa** - Specific enthalpy of saturated vapor h'' in kJ/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar
 Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific enthalpy of saturated vapor it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ'' , or p and ξ'' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ'' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Possible input types: $h'' = f(-1000, t, \xi'')$
 $h'' = f(p, -1000, \xi'')$
 $h'' = f(p, t, -1000)$
 $h'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **HVPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **hv_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or $t > t_c(\xi'')$

$\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Thermal Conductivity $\lambda = f(p, t, \xi)$

Function Name: **lambda_ptxi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION LAMBDAPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XI**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

LAMBDAPTXIAMWA or **lambda_ptxi_AmWa** - Thermal conductivity λ in W/(m K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **LAMBDAPTXIAMWA = -1000** or **lambda_ptxi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or
 $t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or
 $\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9]

Thermal Conductivity $\lambda' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **lambdal_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION LAMBDALPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

LAMBDALPTXILAMWA or **lambdal_ptxil_AmWa** - Thermal conductivity of saturated liquid λ' in W/(m K)

Range of validity

Temperature range:

from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **LAMBDALPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **lambdal_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9]

Thermal Conductivity $\lambda' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **lambdal_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION LAMBDALPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

LAMBDALPTXIVAMWA or **lambdal_ptxiv_AmWa** - Thermal conductivity of saturated liquid λ' in W/(m K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **LAMBDALPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **lambdal_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi'')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or

$\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9]

Thermal Conductivity $\lambda'' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **lambdav_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION LAMBDAPTILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

LAMBDAPTILAMWA or **lambdav_ptxil_AmWa** - Thermal conductivity of saturated vapor λ'' in W/(m K)

Range of validity

Temperature range:

from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **LAMBDAPTILAMWA = -1000** or **lambdav_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9]

Thermal Conductivity $\lambda'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **lambdav_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION LAMBDAPTIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

LAMBDAPTIVAMWA or **lambdav_ptxiv_AmWa** - Thermal conductivity of saturated vapor λ'' in W/(m K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **LAMBDAPTIVAMWA = -1000** or **lambdav_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi'')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or

$\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9]

Kinematic Viscosity $\nu = f(p, t, \xi)$

Function Name: **nue_ptxi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION NUEPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XI**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

NUEPTXIAMWA or **nue_ptxi_AmWa** - Kinematic viscosity ν in m²/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **NUEPTXIAMWA = -1000** or **nue_ptxi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400 \text{ bar}$ or $p < 0.1 \text{ bar}$ or
 $t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or
 $\xi > 1.0 \text{ kg/kg}$ or $\xi < 0.0 \text{ kg/kg}$

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

Kinematic Viscosity $\nu' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **nuel_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION NUELPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

NUELPTXILAMWA or **nuel_ptxil_AmWa** - Kinematic viscosity of saturated liquid ν' in m²/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **NUELPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **nuel_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

Kinematic Viscosity $\nu' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **nuel_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION NUELPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated steam ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

NUELPTXIVAMWA or **nuel_ptxiv_AmWa** - Kinematic viscosity of saturated liquid ν' in m²/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **NUELPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **nuel_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi'')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or

$\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

Kinematic Viscosity $\nu'' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **nuev_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION NUEVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

NUEVPTXILAMWA or **nuev_ptxil_AmWa** - Kinematic viscosity of saturated vapor ν'' in m²/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi')$... $t_c(\xi')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **NUEVPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **nuev_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

Kinematic Viscosity $\nu'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **nuev_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION NUEVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated steam ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

NUELPTXIVAMWA or **nuel_ptxiv_AmWa** - Kinematic viscosity of saturated vapor ν'' in m²/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH₃: $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O: $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **NUEVPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **nuev_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi'')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or

$\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

Vapor Pressure $p_s = f(t, \xi')$

Function Name: **ps_txil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION PS_TXIL_AMWA(T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 T,XIL**

Input values

T - Temperature t in °C

XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

PS_TXIL_AMWA or **ps_txil_AmWa** - Vapor pressure p_s in bar

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Results for wrong input values

The result **PS_TXIL_AMWA = -1000** or **ps_txil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$t > t_c(\xi')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or

$\xi' > 1.0 \text{ kg/kg}$ or $\xi' < 0.0 \text{ kg/kg}$

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Vapor Pressure $p_s = f(t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **ps_txiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION PS_TXIV_AMWA(T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 T,XIV**

Input values

T - Temperature t in °C

XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated steam ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

PS_TXIV_AMWA or **ps_txiv_AmWa** - Vapor pressure p_s in bar

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Results for wrong input values

The result **PS_TXIV_AMWA = -1000** or **ps_txiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$t > t_c(\xi'')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or

$\xi'' > 1.0 \text{ kg/kg}$ or $\xi'' < 0.0 \text{ kg/kg}$

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Backward Function: Pressure $p = f(h, s, \xi)$

Function Name: **p_hsxi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION PHSXIAMWA(H,S,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 H,S,XI**

Input values

- H** - Enthalpy h in kJ/kg
- S** - Entropy s in kJ/(kg K)
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

PHSXIAMWA or **p_hsxi_AmWa** - Pressure p in bar

Range of validity

For the range of enthalpy and entropy, see ranges of validity for temperature, pressure, and composition:

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the sub-programs.

Results for wrong input values

The result **PHSXIAMWA = -1000** or **p_hsxi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

The value of the enthalpy, entropy or composition entered is located outside the range of validity:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or

$\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Backward Function: Pressure $p = f(t, \xi, x_\delta)$

Function Name: **p_txixd_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION PTXIXDAMWA(T,XI,XD)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 T,XI,XD**

Input values

T - Temperature t in °C

XI - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

XD - Vapor fraction x_δ in kg/kg

Output value

PTXIXDAMWA or **p_txixd_AmWa** - Pressure p in bar

Range of validity

Pressure range: $p_{tr}(\xi) \leq p \leq p_c(\xi)$

Temperature range: $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \leq t \leq t_c(\xi)$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Vapor fraction range: $0.0 \leq x_\delta \leq 1.0$ kg/kg

Details on wet steam

In the single-phase region the calculation results in -1.

Results for wrong input values

The result **PTXIXDAMWA = -1000** or **p_txixd_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > p_{tr}(\xi)$ or $p < p_c(\xi)$ or

$t > t(p, \xi'' = \xi)$ or $t < t(p, \xi' = \xi)$ or

$\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

PRANDTL-Number $Pr = f(p, t, \xi)$

Function Name: **Pr_ptxi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION PRPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XI**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

PRPTXIAMWA or **Pr_ptxi_AmWa** - Prandtl-Number Pr

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **PRPTXIAMWA = -1000** or **Pr_ptxi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

- $p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or
- $t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or
- $\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

PRANDTL-Number $Pr' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **Prl_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION PRLPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

PRLPTXILAMWA or **Prl_ptxil_AmWa** – Prandtl – Number Pr'' of saturated liquid

Range of validity

Temperature range:

from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **PRLPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **Prl_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

PRANDTL-Number $Pr' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **Prl_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION PRLPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

PRLPTXIVAMWA or **Prl_ptxiv_AmWa** – Prandtl – Number Pr' of saturated liquid

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **PRLPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **Prl_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi'')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or

$\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

PRANDTL-Number $Pr'' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **Prv_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION PRVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

PRVPTXILAMWA or **Prv_ptxil_AmWa** – Prandtl – Number Pr'' of saturated vapor

Range of validity

Temperature range:

from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **PRVPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **Prv_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

PRANDTL-Number $Pr'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **Prv_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION PRVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

PRVPTXIVAMWA or **Prv_ptxiv_AmWa** – Prandtl – Number Pr'' of saturated vapor

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **PRVPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **Prv_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > t_c(\xi'')$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or

$\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

Phase Region Region = $f(p, t, \xi)$

Function Name: **region_ptxi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION REGPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XI**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

REGPTXIAMWA or **region_ptxi_AmWa** - Phase region

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on the function

This function determines the phase region at hand. The output values are defined as follows:

- 1 - supercooled liquid
- 2 - two-phase region
- 3 - gas phase

If the value for the state point is located outside the range of validity the output value is -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **REGPTXIAMWA = -1000** or **region_ptxi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

- $p > 400 \text{ bar}$ or $p < 0.1 \text{ bar}$ or
- $t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or
- $\xi > 1.0 \text{ kg/kg}$ or $\xi < 0.0 \text{ kg/kg}$

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Phase Region Region = $f(p, h, \xi)$

Function Name: **region_phxi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION REGPHXIAMWA(P,H,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,H,XI**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- H** - Enthalpy h in kJ/kg
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

REGPHXIAMWA or **region_phxi_AmWa** - Phase region

Range of validity

For the range of the enthalpy, see ranges of validity for temperature, pressure, and composition:

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on the function

This function determines the phase region at hand. The output values are defined as follows:

- 1 - supercooled liquid
- 2 - two-phase region
- 3 - gas phase

If the value for the state point is located outside the range of validity the output value is -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **REGPHXIAMWA = -1000** or **region_phxi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

The enthalpy is located outside the range of validity if:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or

$\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Phase Region Region = $f(p, s, \xi)$

Function Name: **region_psgi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value:
for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 FUNCTION REGPSXIAMWA(P,S,XI)**
REAL*8 P,S,XI

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- S** - Entropy s in kJ/(kg K)
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

REGPSXIAMWA or **region_psgi_AmWa** - Phase region

Range of validity

For the range of the entropy, see ranges of validity for temperature, pressure, and composition:

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on the function

This function determines the phase region at hand. The output values are defined as follows:

- 1 - supercooled liquid
- 2 - two-phase region
- 3 - gas phase

If the value for the state point is located outside the range of validity the output value is -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **REGPSXIAMWA = -1000** or **region_psgi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

The entropy is located outside the range of validity if:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or

$\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Phase Region Region = $f(h,s,\xi)$

Function Name: **region_hsx_i_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION REGHSXIAMWA(H,S,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 H,S,XI**

Input values

- H** - Enthalpy h in kJ/kg
- S** - Entropy s in kJ/(kg K)
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

REGHSXIAMWA or **region_hsx_i_AmWa** - Phase region

Range of validity

For the range of enthalpy and entropy, see the ranges of validity of temperature, pressure, and composition:

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on the function

This function determines the phase region at hand. The output values are defined as follows:

- 1 - supercooled liquid
- 2 - two-phase region
- 3 - gas phase

If the value for the state point is located outside the range of validity the output value is -1000.

Results for wrong input values

The result **REGHSXIAMWA = -1000** or **region_hsx_i_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

Enthalpy, entropy, or composition are located outside the range of validity if:

$p > 400 \text{ bar}$ or $p < 0.1 \text{ bar}$ or
 $t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or
 $\xi > 1.0 \text{ kg/kg}$ or $\xi < 0.0 \text{ kg/kg}$

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Entropy $s = f(p, t, \xi)$

Function Name: **s_ptxi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION SPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XI**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

SPTXIAMWA or **s_ptxi_AmWa** - Specific entropy s in kJ/(kg K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the sub-programs.

Results for wrong input values

The result **SPTXIAMWA = -1000** or **s_ptxi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

- $p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or
- $t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or
- $\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Entropy of Saturated Liquid $s' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **sl_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION SLPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XIL** - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

SLPTXILAMWA or **sl_ptxil_AmWa** - Specific entropy of saturated liquid s' in kJ/(kg K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific entropy of saturated liquid it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ' , or p and ξ' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

- $s' = f(-1000, t, \xi')$
- $s' = f(p, -1000, \xi')$
- $s' = f(p, t, -1000)$
- $s' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **SLPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **sl_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or $t > t_c(\xi')$

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Entropy of Saturated Liquid $s' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **sl_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION SLPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
T - Temperature t in °C
XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

SLPTXIVAMWA or **sl_ptxiv_AmWa** - Specific entropy of saturated liquid s' in kJ/(kg K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: $\text{von } t = t_{\text{tr}}(\xi'') \dots t_{\text{c}}(\xi'')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{\text{tr,NH}_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{\text{tr,H}_2\text{O}} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{\text{c,NH}_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{\text{c,H}_2\text{O}} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar
 Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific entropy of saturated liquid it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ'' , or p and ξ'' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ'' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

$$s' = f(-1000, t, \xi'')$$

$$s' = f(p, -1000, \xi'')$$

$$s' = f(p, t, -1000)$$

$$s' = f(p, t, \xi'')$$

Results for wrong input values

The result **SLPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **sl_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400 \text{ bar}$ or $p < 0.1 \text{ bar}$ or

$t < t_{\text{tr}}(\xi'')$ or $t > t_{\text{c}}(\xi'')$

$\xi'' > 1.0 \text{ kg/kg}$ or $\xi'' < 0.0 \text{ kg/kg}$

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Entropy of Saturated Vapor $s'' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **sv_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION SVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
T - Temperature t in °C
XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of boiling liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

SVPTXILAMWA or **sv_ptxil_AmWa** - Specific entropy of saturated vapor s'' in kJ/(kg K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific entropy of saturated vapor it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ' , or p and ξ' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

$$s'' = f(-1000, t, \xi')$$

$$s'' = f(p, -1000, \xi')$$

$$s'' = f(p, t, -1000)$$

$$s'' = f(p, t, \xi')$$
Results for wrong input values

The result **SVPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **sv_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or $t > t_c(\xi')$

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Entropy of Saturated Vapor $s'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **sv_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION SVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
T - Temperature t in °C
XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

SVPTXIVAMWA or **sv_ptxiv_AmWa** - Specific entropy of saturated vapor s'' in kJ/(kg K)

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar
 Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific entropy of saturated vapor it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ'' , or p and ξ'' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ'' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

$$s'' = f(-1000, t, \xi'')$$

$$s'' = f(p, -1000, \xi'')$$

$$s'' = f(p, t, -1000)$$

$$s'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$$

Results for wrong input values

The result **SVPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **sv_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or $t > t_c(\xi')$

$\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Surface Tension of Saturated Liquid $\sigma_l = f(t, \xi')$

Function Name: **signal_txil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION SIGMALTXILAMWA(T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 T,XIL**

Input values

T - Temperature t in °C

XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

SIGMALTXILAMWA or **signal_ptxil_AmWa** - Surface tension of sat. liquid σ_l in mN/m

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$
 $t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$

H₂O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
 $t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Results for wrong input values

The result **SIGMALTXILAMWA = -1000** or **signal_txil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or $t > t_c(\xi')$

$\xi' > 1.0 \text{ kg/kg}$ or $\xi' < 0.0 \text{ kg/kg}$

References: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5]

Saturation Temperature $t_s = f(p, \xi')$

Function Name: **ts_pxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION TS_PXIL_AMWA(P,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,XIL**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

XIL - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

TS_PXIL_AMWA or **ts_pxil_AmWa** - Saturation temperature t_s in °C

Range of validity

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to $p_c(\xi')$

NH₃ : $p_{c,NH_3} = 113.33\text{bar}$ H₂O : $p_{c,H_2O} = 220.64\text{ bar}$

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Results for wrong input values

The result **TS_PXIL_AMWA = -1000** or **ts_pxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > p_c(\xi')$ or $p < 0.1\text{ bar}$ or

$\xi' > 1.0\text{ kg/kg}$ or $\xi' < 0.0\text{ kg/kg}$

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Saturation Temperature $t_s = f(p, \xi'')$

Function Name: **ts_pxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION TS_PXIV_AMWA(P,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,XIV**

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

TS_PXIV_AMWA or **ts_pxiv_AmWa** - Saturation temperature t_s in °C

Range of validity

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to $p_c(\xi'')$

NH₃: $p_{c,NH_3} = 113.33 \text{ bar}$ H₂O: $p_{c,H_2O} = 220.64 \text{ bar}$

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Results for wrong input values

The result **TS_PXIV_AMWA = -1000** or **ts_pxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > p_c(\xi'')$ or $p < 0.1 \text{ bar}$ or

$\xi'' > 1.0 \text{ kg/kg}$ or $\xi'' < 0.0 \text{ kg/kg}$

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Backward Function: Temperature $t = f(p, h, \xi)$

Function Name: **t_phxi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION TPHXIAMWA(P,H,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,H,XI**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- H** - Enthalpy h in kJ/kg
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

TPHXIAMWA or **t_phxi_AmWa** - Temperature t in °C

Range of validity

For the range of the enthalpy, see ranges of validity for temperature, pressure, and composition:

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the sub-programs.

Results for wrong input values

The result **TPHXIAMWA = -1000** or **t_phxi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

The enthalpy is located outside the range of validity if:

- $p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or
- $t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or
- $\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Backward Function: Temperature $t = f(p, s, \xi)$

Function Name: **t_pssi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION TPSXIAMWA(P,S,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,S,XI**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- S** - Entropy s in kJ/(kg K)
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

TPSXIAMWA or **t_pssi_AmWa** - Temperature t in °C

Range of validity

For the range of the entropy, see ranges of validity for temperature, pressure, and composition:

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the sub-programs.

Results for wrong input values

The result **TPSXIAMWA = -1000** or **t_pssi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

The entropy is located outside the range of validity if:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or

$\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Backward Function: Temperature $t = f(p, \xi, x_\delta)$

Function Name: **t_pxixd_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION TPXIXDAMWA(P,XI,XD)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,XI,XD**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
XI - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)
XD - Vapor fraction x_δ in kg/kg

Output value

TPXIXDAMWA or **t_pxixd_AmWa** - Temperature t in °C

Range of validity

Temperature range: $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \leq t \leq t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: $p_{tr}(\xi) \leq p \leq p_c(\xi)$

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Vapor fraction range: $0.0 \leq x_\delta \leq 1.0$ kg/kg

Details on wet steam

In the single-phase region the calculation results in -1.

Results for wrong input values

The result **TPXIXDAMWA = -1000** or **t_pxixd_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > p_{tr}(\xi)$ or $p < p_c(\xi)$ or
 $t > t(p, \xi'' = \xi)$ or $t < t(p, \xi' = \xi)$ or
 $\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Volume $v = f(p, t, \xi)$

Function Name: **v_ptxi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION VPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XI**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

VPTXIAMWA or **v_ptxi_AmWa** - Specific volume v in m³/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the sub-programs.

Results for wrong input values

The result **VPTXIAMWA = -1000** or **v_ptxi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or
 $t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or
 $\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Volume of Saturated Vapor $v'' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **vv_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION VVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XIL** - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

VVPTXILAMWA or **vv_ptxil_AmWa** - Specific volume of saturated vapor v'' in m³/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH ₃ : $t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific volume of saturated vapor it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ' , or p and ξ' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

- $v'' = f(-1000, t, \xi')$
- $v'' = f(p, -1000, \xi')$
- $v'' = f(p, t, -1000)$
- $v'' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **VVPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **vv_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or $t > t_c(\xi')$

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Specific Volume of Saturated Vapor $v'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **vv_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION VVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XIV** - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

VVPTXIVAMWA or **vv_ptxiv_AmWa** - Specific volume of saturated vapor v'' in m³/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the specific volume of saturated vapor it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ'' , or p and ξ'' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ'' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

- $v'' = f(-1000, t, \xi'')$
- $v'' = f(p, -1000, \xi'')$
- $v'' = f(p, t, -1000)$
- $v'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **VVPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **vv_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or $t > t_c(\xi'')$

$\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Speed of Sound $w = f(p, t, \xi)$

Function Name: **w_ptxi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION WPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XI**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

WPTXIAMWA or **w_ptxi_AmWa** - Speed of sound w in m/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr, NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr, H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c, NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c, H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on wet steam

Only saturated liquid and saturated vapor are calculated in the wet steam region. For the wet steam region in-between the calculation results in -1000

Results for wrong input values

The result **WPTXIAMWA = -1000** or **w_ptxi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

- $p > 400 \text{ bar}$ or $p < 0.1 \text{ bar}$ or
- $t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or
- $\xi > 1.0 \text{ kg/kg}$ or $\xi < 0.0 \text{ kg/kg}$

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Speed of Sound of Saturated Liquid $w' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **wl_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION WLPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
T - Temperature t in °C
XIL - Ammonia mass fraction in saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

WLPTXILAMWA or **wl_ptxil_AmWa** - Speed of sound of saturated liquid w' in m/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar
 Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the speed of sound of saturated liquid it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ' , or p and ξ' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

- $w' = f(-1000, t, \xi')$
- $w' = f(p, -1000, \xi')$
- $w' = f(p, t, -1000)$
- $w' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **WLPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **wl_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or $t > t_c(\xi')$

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Speed of Sound of Saturated Liquid $w' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **wl_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION WLPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
T - Temperature t in °C
XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

WLPTXIVAMWA or **wl_ptxiv_AmWa** - Speed of sound of saturated liquid w' in m/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar
 Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the speed of sound of saturated liquid it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ'' , or p and ξ'' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ'' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

- $w' = f(-1000, t, \xi'')$
- $w' = f(p, -1000, \xi'')$
- $w' = f(p, t, -1000)$
- $w' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **WLPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **wl_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or $t > t_c(\xi'')$

$\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Speed of Sound of Saturated Vapor $w'' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Function Name: **wv_ptxil_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION WVPTXILAMWA(P,T,XIL)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIL**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XIL** - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated liquid ξ' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

WVPTXILAMWA or **wv_ptxil_AmWa** - Speed of sound of saturated vapor w'' in m/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi') \dots t_c(\xi')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the speed of sound of saturated vapor it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ' , or p and ξ' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible:

- $w'' = f(-1000, t, \xi')$
- $w'' = f(p, -1000, \xi')$
- $w'' = f(p, t, -1000)$
- $w'' = f(p, t, \xi')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **WVPTXILAMWA = -1000** or **wv_ptxil_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or

$t < t_{tr}(\xi')$ or $t > t_c(\xi')$

$\xi' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Speed of Sound of Saturated Vapor $w'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Function Name: **wv_ptxiv_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION WVPTXIVAMWA(P,T,XIV)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XIV**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
T - Temperature t in °C
XIV - Ammonia mass fraction of saturated vapor ξ'' in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

WVPTXIVAMWA or **wv_ptxiv_AmWa** - Speed of sound of saturated vapor w'' in m/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi'') \dots t_c(\xi'')$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar
 Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on input types

For the calculation of the speed of sound of saturated vapor it is adequate to enter two parameters (either t and ξ'' , or p and ξ'' , or p and t). Enter -1000 for the missing value. If p , t , and ξ'' are entered, the program considers all parameters to match, i.e., to represent the vapor-pressure curve. If this is not true, the property to be calculated of the selected function results in -1000.

Input types possible: $w'' = f(-1000, t, \xi'')$
 $w'' = f(p, -1000, \xi'')$
 $w'' = f(p, t, -1000)$
 $w'' = f(p, t, \xi'')$

Results for wrong input values

The result **WVPTXIVAMWA = -1000** or **wv_ptxiv_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or
 $t < t_{tr}(\xi'')$ or $t > t_c(\xi'')$
 $\xi'' > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi'' < 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Vapor Fraction $x_\delta = f(p, t, \xi)$

Function Name: **xd_ptxi_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION XDPTXIAMWA(P,T,XI)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XI**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XI** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Output value

XDPTXIAMWA or **xd_ptxi_AmWa** - Vapor fraction x_δ in kg/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O :	$t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar

Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

Details on the single-phase region

In the single-phase region the calculation results in -1.

Results for wrong input values

The result **XDPTXIAMWA = -1000** or **xd_ptxi_AmWa = -1000** is valid for the following input values:

$p > 400$ bar or $p < 0.1$ bar or
 $t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$ or $t < t_{tr}(\xi)$ or
 $\xi > 1.0$ kg/kg or $\xi \leq 0.0$ kg/kg

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION XDHSXIAMWA(H,S,XI)**
for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 H,S,XI**

H - Enthalpy h in kJ/kg
S - Entropy s in kJ/(kg K)
XI - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

XDHSXIAMWA or **xd_hsxi_AmWa** - Vapor fraction x_δ in kg/kg

Temperature range: from $t = t_{tr}(\xi) \dots 2 \cdot t_c(\xi)$

NH_3 :	$t_{tr,\text{NH}_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H_2O :	$t_{tr,\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
	$t_{c,\text{NH}_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$		$t_{c,\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$

Pressure range: from 0.1 bar to 400 bar
Composition range: from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH₃)/(kg mixture)

In the single-phase region the calculation results in -1.

$$p > 400 \text{ bar} \text{ or } p < 0.1 \text{ bar} \text{ or}$$

$$t > 2 \cdot t_c(\xi) \text{ or } t < t_{tr}(\xi) \text{ or}$$

$$\xi > 1.0 \text{ kg/kg} \text{ or } \xi < 0.0 \text{ kg/kg}$$

Zittau/Goerlitz University of Applied Sciences, Department of Technical Thermodynamics, Professor H.-J. Kretzschmar, Dr. I. Stoecker

Ammonia Mass Fraction $\xi = f(p, t, x_\delta)$

Function Name: **xi_ptxd_AmWa**

Subprogram with function value: **REAL*8 FUNCTION XIPTXDAMWA(P,T,XD)**
 for the call out of Fortran **REAL*8 P,T,XD**

Input values

- P** - Pressure p in bar
- T** - Temperature t in °C
- XD** - Vapor fraction x_δ in kg/kg

Output value

XIPTXDAMWA or **xi_ptxd_AmWa** - Ammonia mass fraction ξ in (kg NH₃)/kg

Range of validity

Pressure range:	$p_{tr}(\xi) \leq p \leq p_c(\xi)$		
Temperature range:	$t = t_{tr}(\xi) \leq t \leq t_c(\xi)$		
	NH ₃ :	$t_{tr,NH_3} = -77.655^\circ\text{C}$	H ₂ O : $t_{tr,H_2O} = 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
		$t_{c,NH_3} = 132.25^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{c,H_2O} = 373.946^\circ\text{C}$
Composition range:	from 0.0 to 1.0 (kg NH ₃)/(kg mixture)		
Vapor fraction range:	$0.0 \leq x_\delta \leq 1.0 \text{ kg/kg}$		

Details on input types

In the single-phase region the calculation results in -1.

Results for wrong input values

The result **XIPTXDAMWA = -1000** or **xi_ptxd_AmWa = -1000** is valid for values which range from:

- $p > p_{tr}(\xi)$ or $p < p_c(\xi)$
- $t > t(p, \xi'' = \xi)$ or $t < t(p, \xi' = \xi)$
- $\xi'' > 1.0 \text{ kg/kg}$ or $\xi'' < 0.0 \text{ kg/kg}$

References: [1], [2], [3], [4]



4. Property Libraries for Calculating Heat Cycles, Boilers, Turbines, and Refrigerators

Water and Steam

Library LibIF97

- Industrial Formulation IAPWS-IF97 (Revision 2007)
- Supplementary Standards
 - IAPWS-IF97-S01
 - IAPWS-IF97-S03rev
 - IAPWS-IF97-S04
 - IAPWS-IF97-S05
- IAPWS Revised Advisory Note No. 3 on Thermodynamic Derivatives (2008)

Humid Combustion Gas Mixtures

Library LibHuGas

- Model: Ideal mixture of the real fluids:
- CO₂ - Span and Wagner O₂ - Schmidt and Wagner
H₂O - IAPWS-95 Ar - Tegeler et al.
N₂ - Span et al.
- and of the ideal gases:
- SO₂, CO, Ne (Scientific Formulation of Bucker et al.)
- Consideration of:
- Dissociation from VDI 4670 and Poynting effect

Humid Air

Library LibHuAir

- Model: Ideal mixture of the real fluids:
- Dry Air from Lemmon et al.
 - Steam, water and ice from IAPWS-IF97 and IAPWS-06
- Consideration of:
- Condensation and freezing of steam
 - Dissociation from the VDI 4670
 - Poynting effect from ASHRAE RP-1485

Carbon Dioxide including Dry Ice

Library LibCO2

Formulation of Span and Wagner (1994)

Seawater

Library LibSeaWa

IAPWS Formulation 2008 of Feistel and IAPWS-IF97

Ice

Library LibICE

Ice from IAPWS-06, Melting and sublimation pressures from IAPWS-08, Water from IAPWS-IF97, Steam from IAPWS-95 and -IF97

Ideal Gas Mixtures

Library LibIdGasMix

- Model: Ideal mixture of the ideal gases:
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Ar | NO | He | Propylene |
| Ne | H ₂ O | F ₂ | Propane |
| N ₂ | SO ₂ | NH ₃ | Iso-Butane |
| O ₂ | H ₂ | Methane | n-Butane |
| CO | H ₂ S | Ethane | Benzene |
| CO ₂ | OH | Ethylene | Methanol |
| Air | | | |

Consideration of:

- Dissociation from the VDI Guideline 4670

Library LibIDGAS

Model: Ideal gas mixture from VDI Guideline 4670

Consideration of:

- Dissociation from the VDI Guideline 4670

Dry Air including Liquid Air

Library LibRealAir

Formulation of Lemmon et al. (2000)

Nitrogen

Library LibN2

Formulation of Span et al. (2000)

Hydrogen

Library LibH2

Formulation of Leachman et al. (2007)

Refrigerants

Ammonia

Library LibNH3

Formulation of Tillner-Roth (1995)

R134a

Library LibR134a

Formulation of Tillner-Roth and Baehr (1994)

Iso-Butane

Library LibButane_Iso

Formulation of Bucker et al. (2003)

n-Butane

Library LibButane_n

Formulation of Bucker et al. (2003)

Mixtures for Absorption Processes

Ammonia/Water Mixtures

Library LibAmWa

IAPWS Guideline 2001 of Tillner-Roth and Friend (1998)

Helmholtz energy equation for the mixing term (also useable for calculating Kalina Cycle)

Water/Lithium Bromide Mixtures

Library LibWaLi

Formulation of Kim and Infante Ferreira (2004)

Gibbs energy equation for the mixing term

Liquid Coolants

Liquid Secondary Refrigerants

Library LibSecRef

Liquid solutions of water with

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| C ₂ H ₆ O ₂ | Ethylene glycol |
| C ₃ H ₈ O ₂ | Propylene glycol |
| C ₂ H ₅ OH | Ethyl alcohol |
| CH ₃ OH | Methyl alcohol |
| C ₃ H ₈ O ₃ | Glycerol |
| K ₂ CO ₃ | Potassium carbonate |
| CaCl ₂ | Calcium chloride |
| MgCl ₂ | Magnesium chloride |
| NaCl | Sodium chloride |
| C ₂ H ₃ KO ₂ | Potassium acetate |

Formulation of the International Institute of Refrigeration (1997)

Siloxanes as ORC Working Fluids

Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane $C_8H_{24}O_4Si_4$ **Library LibD4**

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane $C_{10}H_{30}O_5Si_5$ **Library LibD5**

Tetradecamethylhexasiloxane $C_{14}H_{42}O_6Si_6$ **Library LibMD4M**

Hexamethyldisiloxane $C_6H_{18}OSi_2$ **Library LibMM**

Formulation of Colonna et al. (2006)

Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane $C_{12}H_{36}O_6Si_6$ **Library LibD6**

Decamethyltetrasiloxane $C_{10}H_{30}O_3Si_4$ **Library LibMD2M**

Dodecamethylpentasiloxane $C_{12}H_{36}O_4Si_5$ **Library LibMD3M**

Octamethyltrisiloxane $C_8H_{24}O_2Si_3$ **Library LibMDM**

Formulation of Colonna et al. (2008)

Propane

Library LibPropane

Formulation of Lemmon et al. (2007)

Methanol

Library LibCH3OH

Formulation of de Reuck and Craven (1993)

Ethanol

Library LibC2H5OH

Formulation of Schroeder et al. (2012)

Helium

Library LibHe

Formulation of Arp et al. (1998)

Hydrocarbons

Decane $C_{10}H_{22}$ **Library LibC10H22**

Isopentane C_5H_{12} **Library LibC5H12_ISO**

Neopentane C_5H_{12} **Library LibC5H12_NEO**

Isohexane C_6H_{14} **Library LibC5H14**

Toluene C_7H_8 **Library LibC7H8**

Formulation of Lemmon and Span (2006)

Further Fluids

Carbon monoxide CO **Library LibCO**

Carbonyl sulfide COS **Library LibCOS**

Hydrogen sulfide H_2S **Library LibH2S**

Dinitrogen monoxide N_2O **Library LibN2O**

Sulfur dioxide SO_2 **Library LibSO2**

Acetone C_3H_6O **Library LibC3H6O**

Formulation of Lemmon and Span (2006)

For more information please contact:

Zittau/Goerlitz University of Applied Sciences
Department of Technical Thermodynamics
Professor Hans-Joachim Kretzschmar
Dr. Ines Stoecker

Theodor-Koerner-Allee 16
02763 Zittau, Germany

Internet: www.thermodynamics-zittau.de

E-mail: hj.kretzschmar@hs-zigr.de

Phone: +49-3583-61-1846

Fax.: +49-3583-61-1846

The following thermodynamic and transport properties can be calculated^a:

Thermodynamic Properties

- Vapor pressure p_s
- Saturation temperature T_s
- Density ρ
- Specific volume v
- Enthalpy h
- Internal energy u
- Entropy s
- Exergy e
- Isobaric heat capacity c_p
- Isochoric heat capacity c_v
- Isentropic exponent κ
- Speed of sound w
- Surface tension σ

Transport Properties

- Dynamic viscosity η
- Kinematic viscosity ν
- Thermal conductivity λ
- Prandtl-number Pr

Backward Functions

- $T, v, s(p, h)$
- $T, v, h(p, s)$
- $p, T, v(h, s)$
- $p, T(v, h)$
- $p, T(v, u)$

Thermodynamic Derivatives

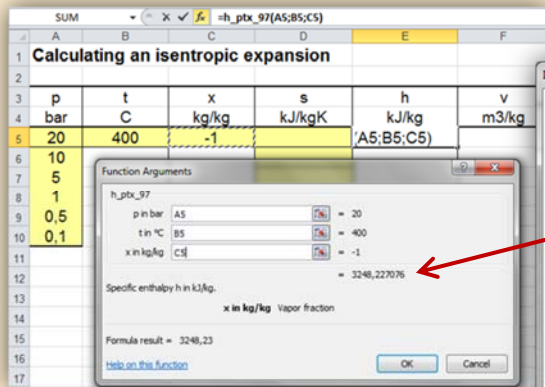
- Partial derivatives can be calculated.

^a Not all of these property functions are available in all property libraries.



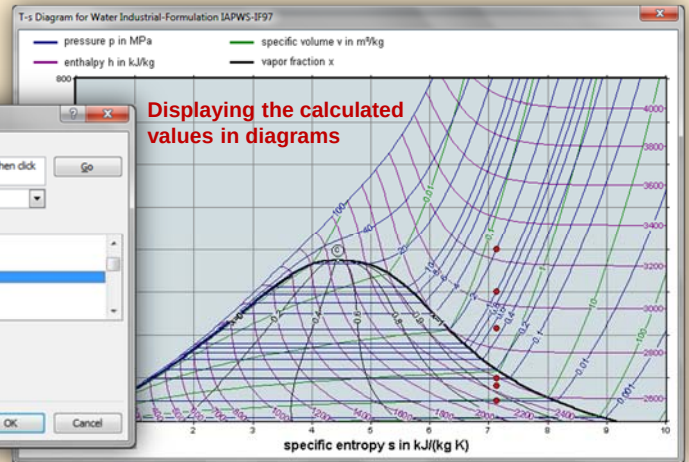
Property Software for Calculating Heat Cycles, Boilers, Turbines, and Refrigerators

Add-In FluidEXL^{Graphics} for Excel[®]



Choosing a property library and a function

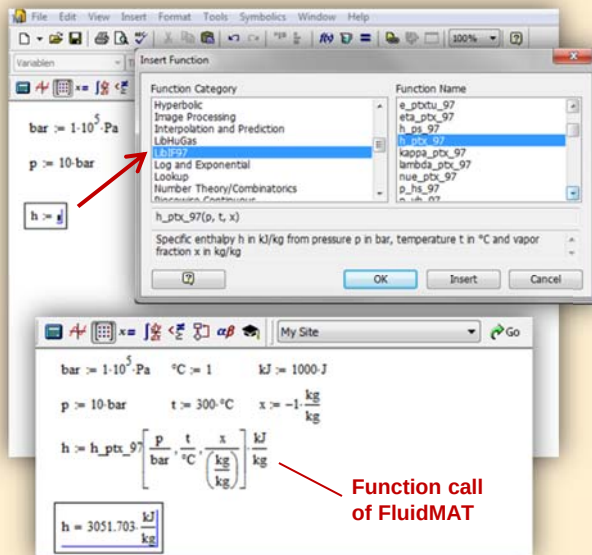
Displaying the calculated values in diagrams



Menu for the input of given property values

Add-In FluidMAT for Mathcad[®]

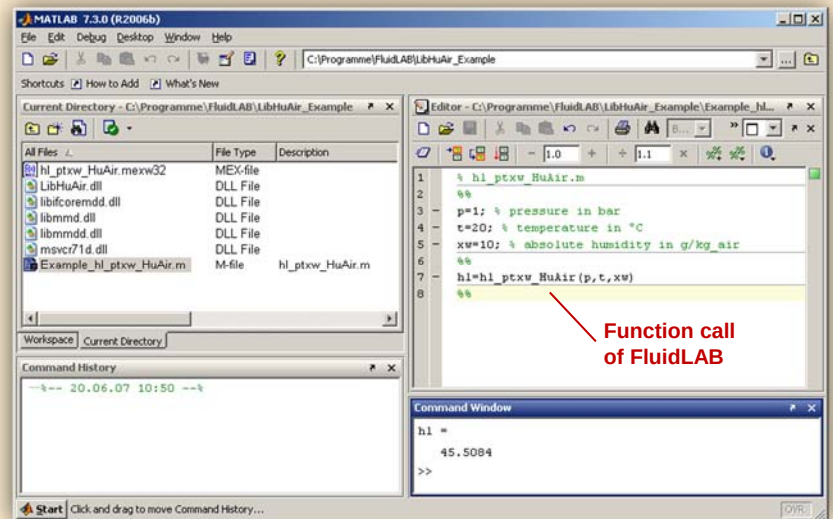
The property libraries can be used in Mathcad[®].



Function call of FluidMAT

Add-In FluidLAB for MATLAB[®]

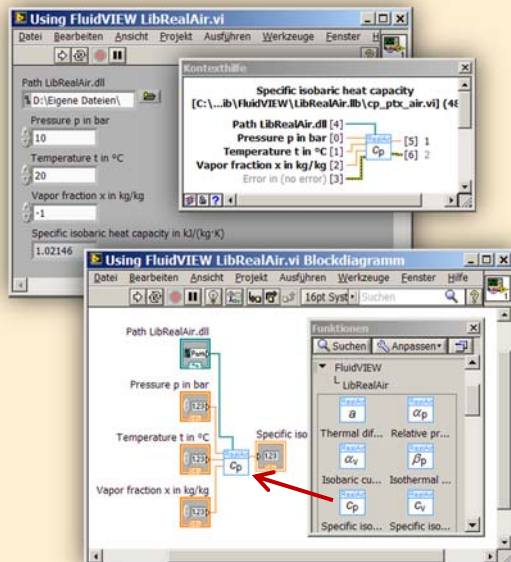
Using the Add-In FluidLAB the property functions can be called in MATLAB[®].



Function call of FluidLAB

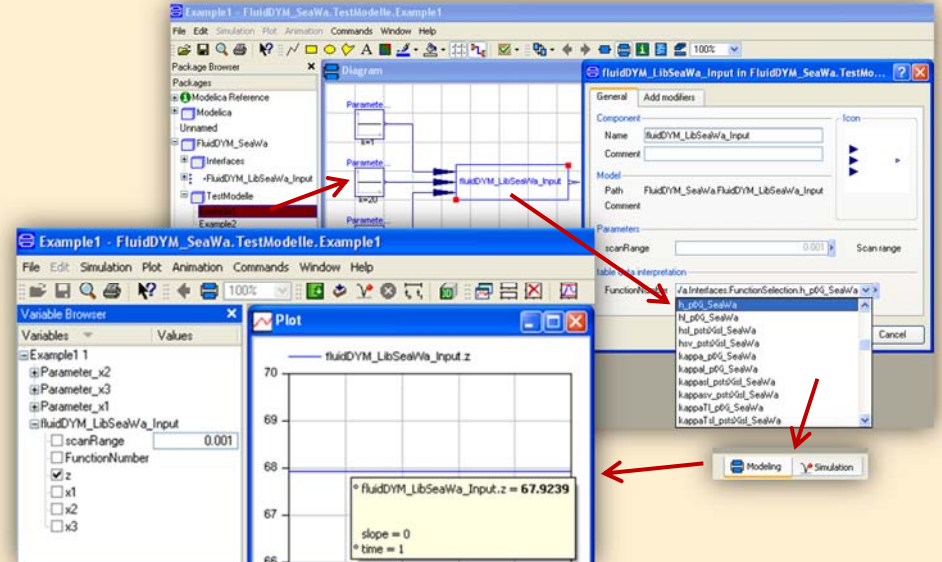
Add-On FluidVIEW for LabVIEW[®]

The property functions can be calculated in LabVIEW[®].

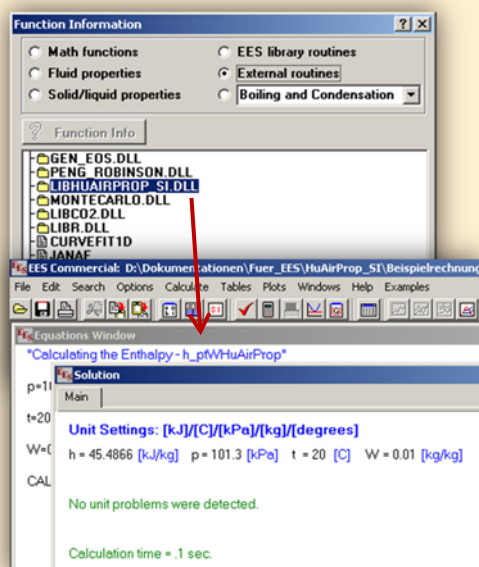


Add-In FluidDYM for DYMOLA[®] (Modelica) and SimulationX[®]

The property functions can be called in DYMOLA[®] and SimulationX[®].



Add-In FluidEES for Engineering Equation Solver®



App International Steam Tables for iPhone, iPad, iPod touch, Android smart phones and tablets



Online Property Calculator at www.thermodynamics-zittau.de

Zittau's Fluid Property Calculator

Fluid:

Function:

Unit System:

Enter given values: [Range of validity](#)

Pressure p: bar

Temperature t: °C

Vapor fraction x: kg/kg

Calculate / Recalculate

Result:

Specific enthalpy h = 3097.38 kJ/kg

For further information on property libraries available for EXCEL®, MATLAB®, Mathcad®, Engineering Equation Solver®, DYMOLA® (Modelica), SimulationX®, and LabView® click [here](#)

An App for calculating steam properties on iPhone, iPad, and iPod touch can be found [here](#)

PDF with the description

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Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
Department of Technical Thermodynamics
Prof. Hans-Joachim Kretzschmar
Dr. Ines Stoecker
Programmer: Joachim Posselt

Tel.: +49-3583-61-1846 or -1881
Fax: +49-3583-61-1845
E-mail: info@thermodynamics-zittau.de
www.thermodynamics-zittau.de
www.thermodynamic-property-libraries.com
www.international-steam-tables.com
www.thermodynamic-formelsammlung.de

Property Software for Pocket Calculators

FluidCasio



fx 9750 G II

CFX 9850
fx-GG20CFX 9860 G
Graph 85ALGEBRA
FX 2.0

FluidHP



HP 48



HP 49

FluidTI

TI Nspire CX CAS
TI Nspire CASTI 83
TI 84
TI 89

TI Voyage 200



TI 92

For more information please contact:

Zittau/Goerlitz University of Applied Sciences
Department of Technical Thermodynamics
Professor Hans-Joachim Kretzschmar
Dr. Ines Stoecker
Theodor-Koerner-Allee 16
02763 Zittau, Germany

E-mail: hj.kretzschmar@hs-zigr.de
Internet: www.thermodynamics-zittau.de
Phone: +49-3583-61-1846
Fax: +49-3583-61-1846

The following thermodynamic and transport properties^a can be calculated in Excel®, MATLAB®, Mathcad®, Engineering Equation Solver® EES, DYMOLA® (Modelica), SimulationX®, and LabVIEW®:

Thermodynamic Properties

- Vapor pressure p_s
- Saturation temperature T_s
- Density ρ
- Specific volume v
- Enthalpy h
- Internal energy u
- Entropy s
- Exergy e
- Isobaric heat capacity c_p
- Isochoric heat capacity c_v
- Isentropic exponent κ
- Speed of sound w
- Surface tension σ

Transport Properties

- Dynamic viscosity η
- Kinematic viscosity ν
- Thermal conductivity λ
- Prandtl-number Pr

Backward Functions

- $T, v, s(p, h)$
- $T, v, h(p, s)$
- $p, T, v(h, s)$
- $p, T(v, h)$
- $p, T(v, u)$

Thermodynamic Derivatives

- Partial derivatives can be calculated.

^a Not all of these property functions are available in all property libraries.

5. References

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Zustandsgrößen von Wasser und Wasserdampf.
Springer-Verlag, Berlin (1998)
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NH₃ + H₂O, and NH₃ + CH₃OH Liquid Mixtures.
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6. Satisfied Customers

Date: 10/2011

The following companies and institutions use the property libraries

- FluidEXL^{Graphics} for Excel[®]
- FluidLAB for MATLAB[®]
- FluidMAT for Mathcad[®]
- FluidEES for Engineering Equation Solver[®] EES
- FluidDYM for Dymola[®] (Modelica)
- FluidVIEW for LabVIEW[®]:

2011

Lopez, Munguia, Spain	10/2011
University of KwaZulu-Natal, Westville, South Africa	10/2011
Voith, Heidenheim	09/2011
SpgBe Montreal, Canada	09/2011
SPG TECH, Montreuil Cedex, France	09/2011
Voith, Heidenheim-Mergelstetten	09/2011
MTU Aero Engines, Munich	08/2011
MIBRAG, Zeitz	08/2011
RWE, Essen	07/2011
Fels, Elingerode	07/2011
Weihenstephan University of Applied Sciences	07/2011, 09/2011, 10/2011
Forschungszentrum Juelich	07/2011
RWTH Aachen University	07/2011, 08/2011
INNEO Solutions, Ellwangen	06/2011
Caliqua, Basel, Switzerland	06/2011
Technical University of Freiberg	06/2011
Fichtner IT Consulting, Stuttgart	05/2011, 06/2011, 08/2011
Salzgitter Flachstahl, Salzgitter	05/2011
Helbling Beratung & Bauplanung, Zurich, Switzerland	05/2011
INEOS, Cologne	04/2011
Enseleit Consulting Engineers, Siebigerode	04/2011
Witt Consulting Engineers, Stade	03/2011

Helbling, Zurich, Switzerland	03/2011
MAN Diesel, Copenhagen, Denmark	03/2011
AGO, Kulmbach	03/2011
University of Duisburg	03/2011, 06/2011
CCP, Marburg	03/2011
BASF, Ludwigshafen	02/2011
ALSTOM Power, Baden, Switzerland	02/2011
Universität der Bundeswehr, Munich	02/2011
Calorifer, Elgg, Switzerland	01/2011
STRABAG, Vienna, Austria	01/2011
TUEV Sued, Munich	01/2011
ILK Dresden	01/2011
Technical University of Dresden	01/2011, 05/2011, 06/2011, 08/2011

2010

Umweltinstitut Neumarkt	12/2010
YIT Austria, Vienna, Austria	12/2010
MCI Innsbruck, Austria	12/2010
University of Stuttgart	12/2010
HS Cooler, Wittenburg	12/2010
Visteon, Novi Jicin, Czech Republic	12/2010
CompuWave, Brunntal	12/2010
Stadtwerke Leipzig	12/2010
MCI Innsbruck, Austria	12/2010
EVONIK Energy Services, Zwingenberg	12/2010
Caliqua, Basel, Switzerland	11/2010
Shanghai New Energy Resources Science & Technology, China	11/2010
Energieversorgung Halle	11/2010
Hochschule für Technik Stuttgart, University of Applied Sciences	11/2010
Steinmueller, Berlin	11/2010
Amberg-Weiden University of Applied Sciences	11/2010
AREVA NP, Erlangen	10/2010
MAN Diesel, Augsburg	10/2010
KRONES, Neutraubling	10/2010
Vaillant, Remscheid	10/2010

PC Ware, Leipzig	10/2010
Schubert Consulting Engineers, Weißenberg	10/2010
Fraunhofer Institut UMSICHT, Oberhausen	10/2010
Behringer Consulting Engineers, Tagmersheim	09/2010
Saacke, Bremen	09/2010
WEBASTO, Neubrandenburg	09/2010
Concordia University, Montreal, Canada	09/2010
Compañía Eléctrica de Sochagota, Bogota, Colombia	08/2010
Hannover University of Applied Sciences	08/2010
ERGION, Mannheim	07/2010
Fichtner IT Consulting, Stuttgart	07/2010
TF Design, Matieland, South Africa	07/2010
MCE, Berlin	07/2010, 12/2010
IPM, Zittau/Goerlitz University of Applied Sciences	06/2010
TUEV Sued, Dresden	06/2010
RWE IT, Essen	06/2010
Glen Dimplex, Kulmbach	05/2010, 07/2010 10/2010
Hot Rock, Karlsruhe	05/2010
Darmstadt University of Applied Sciences	05/2010
Voith, Heidenheim	04/2010
CombTec, Zittau	04/2010
University of Glasgow, Great Britain	04/2010
Universitaet der Bundeswehr, Munich	04/2010
Technical University of Hamburg-Harburg	04/2010
Vattenfall Europe, Berlin	04/2010
HUBER Consulting Engineers, Berching	04/2010
VER, Dresden	04/2010
CCP, Marburg	03/2010
Offenburg University of Applied Sciences	03/2010
Technical University of Berlin	03/2010
NIST Boulder CO, USA	03/2010
Technical University of Dresden	02/2010
Siemens Energy, Nuremberg	02/2010
Augsburg University of Applied Sciences	02/2010

ALSTOM Power, Baden, Switzerland	02/2010, 05/2010
MIT Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge MA, USA	02/2010
Wieland Werke, Ulm	01/2010
Siemens Energy, Goerlitz	01/2010, 12/2010
Technical University of Freiberg	01/2010
ILK, Dresden	01/2010, 12/2010
Fischer-Uhrig Consulting Engineers, Berlin	01/2010

2009

ALSTOM Power, Baden, Schweiz	01/2009, 03/2009, 05/2009
Nordostschweizerische Kraftwerke AG, Doettingen, Switzerland	02/2009
RWE, Neurath	02/2009
Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus	02/2009
Hamburg University of Applied Sciences	02/2009
Kehrein, Moers	03/2009
EPP Software, Marburg	03/2009
Bernd Münstermann, Telgte	03/2009
Suedzucker, Zeitz	03/2009
CPP, Marburg	03/2009
Gelsenkirchen University of Applied Sciences	04/2009
Regensburg University of Applied Sciences	05/2009
Gatley & Associates, Atlanta, USA	05/2009
BOSCH, Stuttgart	06/2009, 07/2009
Dr. Nickolay, Consulting Engineers, Gommersheim	06/2009
Ferrostal Power, Saarlouis	06/2009
BHR Bilfinger, Essen	06/2009
Intraserv, Wiesbaden	06/2009
Lausitz University of Applied Sciences, Senftenberg	06/2009
Nuernberg University of Applied Sciences	06/2009
Technical University of Berlin	06/2009
Fraunhofer Institut UMSICHT, Oberhausen	07/2009
Bischoff, Aurich	07/2009
Fichtner IT Consulting, Stuttgart	07/2009
Techsoft, Linz, Austria	08/2009
DLR, Stuttgart	08/2009

Wienstrom, Vienna, Austria	08/2009
RWTH Aachen University	09/2009
Vattenfall, Hamburg	10/2009
AIC, Chemnitz	10/2009
Midiplan, Bietigheim-Bissingen	11/2009
Institute of Air Handling and Refrigeration ILK, Dresden	11/2009
FZD, Rossendorf	11/2009
Techgroup, Ratingen	11/2009
Robert Sack, Heidelberg	11/2009
EC, Heidelberg	11/2009
MCI, Innsbruck, Austria	12/2009
Saacke, Bremen	12/2009
ENERKO, Aldenhoven	12/2009

2008

Pink, Langenwang	01/2008
Fischer-Uhrig, Berlin	01/2008
University of Karlsruhe	01/2008
MAAG, Kuesnacht, Switzerland	02/2008
M&M Turbine Technology, Bielefeld	02/2008
Lentjes, Ratingen	03/2008
Siemens Power Generation, Goerlitz	04/2008
Evonik, Zwingenberg (general EBSILON program license)	04/2008
WEBASTO, Neubrandenburg	04/2008
CFC Solutions, Munich	04/2008
RWE IT, Essen	04/2008
Rerum Cognitio, Zwickau	04/2008, 05/2008
ARUP, Berlin	05/2008
Research Center, Karlsruhe	07/2008
AWECO, Neukirch	07/2008
Technical University of Dresden, Professorship of Building Services	07/2008
Technical University of Cottbus, Chair in Power Plant Engineering	07/2008, 10/2008
Ingersoll-Rand, Unicov, Czech Republic	08/2008
Technip Benelux BV, Zoetermeer, Netherlands	08/2008
Fennovoima Oy, Helsinki, Finland	08/2008

Fichtner Consulting & IT, Stuttgart	09/2008
PEU, Espenhain	09/2008
Poyry, Dresden	09/2008
WINGAS, Kassel	09/2008
TUEV Sued, Dresden	10/2008
Technical University of Dresden, Professorship of Thermic Energy Machines and Plants	10/2008, 11/2008
AWTEC, Zurich, Switzerland	11/2008
Siemens Power Generation, Erlangen	12/2008

2007

Audi, Ingolstadt	02/2007
ANO Abfallbehandlung Nord, Bremen	02/2007
TUEV NORD SysTec, Hamburg	02/2007
VER, Dresden	02/2007
Technical University of Dresden, Chair in Jet Propulsion Systems	02/2007
Redacom, Nidau, Switzerland	02/2007
Universität der Bundeswehr, Munich	02/2007
Maxxtec, Sinsheim	03/2007
University of Rostock, Chair in Technical Thermodynamics	03/2007
AGO, Kulmbach	03/2007
University of Stuttgart, Chair in Aviation Propulsions	03/2007
Siemens Power Generation, Duisburg	03/2007
ENTHAL Haustechnik, Rees	05/2007
AWECO, Neukirch	05/2007
ALSTOM, Rugby, Great Britain	06/2007
SAAS, Possendorf	06/2007
Grenzebach BSH, Bad Hersfeld	06/2007
Reichel Engineering, Haan	06/2007
Technical University of Cottbus, Chair in Power Plant Engineering	06/2007
Voith Paper Air Systems, Bayreuth	06/2007
Egger Holzwerkstoffe, Wismar	06/2007
Tissue Europe Technologie, Mannheim	06/2007
Dometic, Siegen	07/2007
RWTH Aachen University, Institute for Electrophysics	09/2007
National Energy Technology Laboratory, Pittsburg, USA	10/2007

Energieversorgung Halle	10/2007
AL-KO, Jettingen	10/2007
Grenzebach BSH, Bad Hersfeld	10/2007
Wiesbaden University of Applied Sciences, Department of Engineering Sciences	10/2007
Endress+Hauser Messtechnik, Hannover	11/2007
Munich University of Applied Sciences, Department of Mechanical Engineering	11/2007
Rerum Cognitio, Zwickau	12/2007
Siemens Power Generation, Erlangen	11/2007
University of Rostock, Chair in Technical Thermodynamics	11/2007, 12/2007

2006

STORA ENSO Sachsen, Eilenburg	01/2006
Technical University of Munich, Chair in Energy Systems	01/2006
NUTEC Engineering, Bisikon, Switzerland	01/2006, 04/2006
Conwel eco, Bochov, Czech Republic	01/2006
Offenburg University of Applied Sciences	01/2006
KOCH Transporttechnik, Wadgassen	01/2006
BEG Bremerhavener Entsorgungsgesellschaft	02/2006
Deggendorf University of Applied Sciences, Department of Mechanical Engineering and Mechatronics	02/2006
University of Stuttgart, Department of Thermal Fluid Flow Engines	02/2006
Technical University of Munich, Chair in Apparatus and Plant Engineering	02/2006
Energietechnik Leipzig (company license),	02/2006
Siemens Power Generation, Erlangen	02/2006, 03/2006
RWE Power, Essen	03/2006
WAETAS, Pobershau	04/2006
Siemens Power Generation, Goerlitz	04/2006
Technical University of Braunschweig, Department of Thermodynamics	04/2006
EnviCon & Plant Engineering, Nuremberg	04/2006
Brassel Engineering, Dresden	05/2006
University of Halle-Merseburg, Department of USET Merseburg incorporated society	05/2006
Technical University of Dresden, Professorship of Thermic Energy Machines and Plants	05/2006

Fichtner Consulting & IT Stuttgart (company licenses and distribution)	05/2006
Suedzucker, Ochsenfurt	06/2006
M&M Turbine Technology, Bielefeld	06/2006
Feistel Engineering, Volkach	07/2006
ThyssenKrupp Marine Systems, Kiel	07/2006
Caliqua, Basel, Switzerland (company license)	09/2006
Atlas-Stord, Rodovre, Denmark	09/2006
Konstanz University of Applied Sciences, Course of Studies Construction and Development	10/2006
Siemens Power Generation, Duisburg	10/2006
Hannover University of Applied Sciences, Department of Mechanical Engineering	10/2006
Siemens Power Generation, Berlin	11/2006
Zikesch Armaturentechnik, Essen	11/2006
Wismar University of Applied Sciences, Seafaring Department	11/2006
BASF, Schwarzheide	12/2006
Enertech Energie und Technik, Radebeul	12/2006

2005

TUEV Nord, Hannover	01/2005
J.H.K Plant Engineering and Service, Bremerhaven	01/2005
Electrowatt-EKONO, Zurich, Switzerland	01/2005
FCIT, Stuttgart	01/2005
Energietechnik Leipzig (company license)	02/2005, 04/2005, 07/2005
eta Energieberatung, Pfaffenhofen	02/2005
FZR Forschungszentrum, Rossendorf/Dresden	04/2005
University of Saarbruecken	04/2005
Technical University of Dresden Professorship of Thermic Energy Machines and Plants	04/2005
Grenzebach BSH, Bad Hersfeld	04/2005
TUEV Nord, Hamburg	04/2005
Technical University of Dresden, Waste Management	05/2005
Siemens Power Generation, Goerlitz	05/2005
Duesseldorf University of Applied Sciences, Department of Mechanical Engineering and Process Engineering	05/2005

Redacom, Nidau, Switzerland	06/2005
Dumas Verfahrenstechnik, Hofheim	06/2005
Alensys Engineering, Erkner	07/2005
Stadtwerke Leipzig	07/2005
SaarEnergie, Saarbruecken	07/2005
ALSTOM ITC, Rugby, Great Britain	08/2005
Technical University of Cottbus, Chair in Power Plant Engineering	08/2005
Vattenfall Europe, Berlin (group license)	08/2005
Technical University of Berlin	10/2005
Basel University of Applied Sciences, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Switzerland	10/2005
Midiplan, Bietigheim-Bissingen	11/2005
Technical University of Freiberg, Chair in Hydrogeology	11/2005
STORA ENSO Sachsen, Eilenburg	12/2005
Energieversorgung Halle (company license)	12/2005
KEMA IEV, Dresden	12/2005

2004

Vattenfall Europe (group license)	01/2004
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University of Stuttgart, Institute of Thermodynamics and Heat Engineering	02/2004
MAN B&W Diesel A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark	02/2004
Siemens AG Power Generation, Erlangen	02/2004
Ulm University of Applied Sciences	03/2004
Visteon, Kerpen	03/2004, 10/2004
Technical University of Dresden, Professorship of Thermic Energy Machines and Plants	04/2004
Rerum Cognitio, Zwickau	04/2004
University of Saarbruecken	04/2004
Grenzebach BSH, Bad Hersfeld	04/2004
SOFBID Zwingenberg (general EBSILON program license)	04/2004
EnBW Energy Solutions, Stuttgart	05/2004
HEW-Kraftwerk, Tiefstack	06/2004
h s energieanlagen, Freising	07/2004
FCIT, Stuttgart	08/2004
Physikalisch Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), Braunschweig	08/2004
Mainova Frankfurt	08/2004

Rietschle Energieplaner, Winterthur, Switzerland	08/2004
MAN Turbo Machines, Oberhausen	09/2004
TUEV Sued, Dresden	10/2004
STEAG Kraftwerk, Herne	10/2004, 12/2004
University of Weimar	10/2004
energeticals (e-concept), Munich	11/2004
SorTech, Halle	11/2004
Enertech EUT, Radebeul (company license)	11/2004
Munich University of Applied Sciences	12/2004
STORA ENSO Sachsen, Eilenburg	12/2004
Technical University of Cottbus, Chair in Power Plant Engineering	12/2004
Freudenberg Service, Weinheim	12/2004

2003

Paper Factory, Utzenstorf, Switzerland	01/2003
MAB Plant Engineering, Vienna, Austria	01/2003
Wulff Energy Systems, Husum	01/2003
Technip Benelux BV, Zoetermeer, Netherlands	01/2003
ALSTOM Power, Baden, Switzerland	01/2003, 07/2003
VER, Dresden	02/2003
Rietschle Energieplaner, Winterthur, Switzerland	02/2003
DLR, Leupholdhausen	04/2003
Emden University of Applied Sciences, Department of Technology	05/2003
Pettersson+Ahrends, Ober-Moerlen	05/2003
SOFBID ,Zwingenberg (general EBSILON program license)	05/2003
Ingenieurbuero Ostendorf, Gummersbach	05/2003
TUEV Nord, Hamburg	06/2003
Muenstermann GmbH, Telgte-Westbevern	06/2003
University of Cali, Colombia	07/2003
Atlas-Stord, Rodovre, Denmark	08/2003
ENERKO, Aldenhoven	08/2003
STEAG RKB, Leuna	08/2003
eta Energieberatung, Pfaffenhofen	08/2003
exergie, Dresden	09/2003
AWTEC, Zurich, Switzerland	09/2003
Energie, Timelkam, Austria	09/2003

Electrowatt-EKONO, Zurich, Switzerland	09/2003
LG, Annaberg-Buchholz	10/2003
FZR Forschungszentrum, Rossendorf/Dresden	10/2003
EnviCon & Plant Engineering, Nuremberg	11/2003
Visteon, Kerpen	11/2003
VEO Vulkan Energiewirtschaft Oderbruecke, Eisenhuettenstadt	11/2003
Stadtwerke Hannover	11/2003
SaarEnergie, Saarbruecken	11/2003
Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft, Munich	12/2003
Erfurt University of Applied Sciences, Department of Supply Engineering	12/2003
SorTech, Freiburg	12/2003
Mainova, Frankfurt	12/2003
Energieversorgung Halle	12/2003

2002

Hamilton Medical AG, Rhaezuens, Switzerland	01/2002
Bochum University of Applied Sciences, Department of Thermo- and Fluid Dynamics	01/2002
SAAS, Possendorf/Dresden	02/2002
Siemens, Karlsruhe (general license for the WinIS information system)	02/2002
FZR Forschungszentrum, Rossendorf/Dresden	03/2002
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SoftSolutions, Muehlhausen (company license)	05/2002
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PCK Raffinerie, Schwedt (group license)	07/2002
Fischer-Uhrig Engineering, Berlin	08/2002
Fichtner Consulting & IT, Stuttgart (company licenses and distribution)	08/2002
Stadtwerke Duisburg	08/2002

Stadtwerke Hannover	09/2002
Siemens Power Generation, Goerlitz	10/2002
Energieversorgung Halle (company license)	10/2002
Bayer, Leverkusen	11/2002
Dillinger Huette, Dillingen	11/2002
G.U.N.T. Geraetebau, Barsbuettel (general license and training test benches)	12/2002
VEAG, Berlin (group license)	12/2002

2001

ALSTOM Power, Baden, Switzerland	01/2001, 06/2001, 12/2001
KW2 B. V., Amersfoot, Netherlands	01/2001, 11/2001
Eco Design, Saitamaken, Japan	01/2001
M&M Turbine Technology, Bielefeld	01/2001, 09/2001
MVV Energie, Mannheim	02/2001
Technical University of Dresden, Department of Power Machinery and Plants	02/2001
PREUSSAG NOELL, Wuerzburg	03/2001
Fichtner Consulting & IT Stuttgart (company licenses and distribution)	04/2001
Muenstermann GmbH, Telgte-Westbevern	05/2001
SaarEnergie, Saarbruecken	05/2001
Siemens, Karlsruhe (general license for the WinIS information system)	08/2001
Neusiedler AG, Ulmerfeld, Austria	09/2001
h s energieanlagen, Freising	09/2001
Electrowatt-EKONO, Zurich, Switzerland	09/2001
IPM Zittau/Goerlitz University of Applied Sciences (general license)	10/2001
eta Energieberatung, Pfaffenhofen	11/2001
ALSTOM Power Baden, Switzerland	12/2001
VEAG, Berlin (group license)	12/2001

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SOFBID, Zwingenberg (general EBSILON program license)	01/2000
AG KKK - PGW Turbo, Leipzig	01/2000
PREUSSAG NOELL, Wuerzburg	01/2000
M&M Turbine Technology, Bielefeld	01/2000

IBR Engineering Reis, Nittendorf-Undorf	02/2000
GK, Hannover	03/2000
KRUPP-UHDE, Dortmund (company license)	03/2000
UMAG W. UDE, Husum	03/2000
VEAG, Berlin (group license)	03/2000
Thinius Engineering, Erkrath	04/2000
SaarEnergie, Saarbruecken	05/2000, 08/2000
DVO Data Processing Service, Oberhausen	05/2000
RWTH Aachen University	06/2000
VAUP Process Automation, Landau	08/2000
Knuerr-Lommatec, Lommatzsch	09/2000
AVACON, Helmstedt	10/2000
Compania Electrica, Bogota, Colombia	10/2000
G.U.N.T. Geraetebau, Barsbuettel (general license for training test benches)	11/2000
Steinhaus Informationssysteme, Datteln (general license for process data software)	12/2000

1999

Bayernwerk, Munich	01/1999
DREWAG, Dresden (company license)	02/1999
KEMA IEV, Dresden	03/1999
Regensburg University of Applied Sciences	04/1999
Fichtner Consulting & IT, Stuttgart (company licenses and distribution)	07/1999
Technical University of Cottbus, Chair in Power Plant Engineering	07/1999
Technical University of Graz, Department of Thermal Engineering, Austria	11/1999
Ostendorf Engineering, Gummersbach	12/1999

1998

Technical University of Cottbus, Chair in Power Plant Engineering	05/1998
Fichtner Consulting & IT (CADIS information systems) Stuttgart (general KPRO program license)	05/1998
M&M Turbine Technology Bielefeld	06/1998
B+H Software Engineering Stuttgart	08/1998
Alfa Engineering, Switzerland	09/1998
VEAG Berlin (group license)	09/1998
NUTEC Engineering, Bisikon, Switzerland	10/1998

SCA Hygiene Products, Munich	10/1998
RWE Energie, Neurath	10/1998
Wilhelmshaven University of Applied Sciences	10/1998
BASF, Ludwigshafen (group license)	11/1998
Energieversorgung, Offenbach	11/1998

1997

Gerb, Dresden	06/1997
Siemens Power Generation, Goerlitz	07/1997