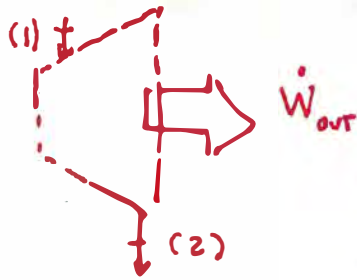
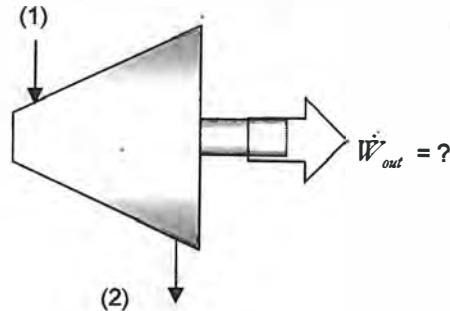


EXAMPLE: Steam turbine

1.25 kg/s of steam flows through a steady state turbine. The steam enters at 1 MPa and 300°C, and leaves at 100 kPa. If the process is adiabatic and reversible, find the power delivered by the turbine in kW.



C o E

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\cancel{E}_{sys}) = \cancel{\dot{Q}} + \dot{W}_{in} + \dot{m}(h_1 + \dots) - \dot{m}(h_2 + \dots)$$

$$\dot{W}_{in} = \dot{m}(h_2 - h_1)$$

$$\dot{W}_{out} = \dot{m}(h_1 - h_2)$$

PROPERTIES

$$h_1 = h(T_1, P_1) = \dots = 3051.2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_2 = h(? , P_2) = ? \quad (1) \quad \text{ONLY ONE PROPERTY @ 2!}$$

? WHAT TO DO?

S-ACCT'ING

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\cancel{S}_{sys}) = \sum \frac{\cancel{\dot{Q}}}{T_b} + \dot{m}(\Delta_1) - \dot{m}(\Delta_2) + \cancel{\dot{S}_{gen}}$$

$$\Delta_2 = \Delta_1 \quad (1) \text{ BECOMES } h_2 = h(P_2, \Delta_2 = \Delta_1)$$

BACK TO PROPERTIES

$$\Delta_1 = \Delta(T_1, P_1) = \dots = 7.1229 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$\Delta_2 = 7.1229 \quad \Delta_f < \Delta_2 < \Delta_g \quad @ \quad P = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

$$= (1 - x_2)\Delta_f + x_2\Delta_g$$

$$= (1 - x_2)(1.3026) + x_2(7.3594) \Rightarrow x_2 = 0.961$$

$$\begin{aligned}h_2 &= (1-x_2)h_f + x_2h_g \\ &= (1-0.961)(417.26) + (0.961)(2675.5) \\ &= 2587.3 \text{ kJ/kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{W}_{out} &= (1.25 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}})(3051.2 - 2587.3) \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= \boxed{580 \text{ kW}}\end{aligned}$$