ThermoFluidProperties

Property Library for the Industrial Formulation IAPWS-IF97 for Water and Steam

FluidEES with LibIF97 for Engineering Equation Solver®

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Software for the Calculation of the Properties of Industrial Formulation IAPWS-IF97 for Water and Steam

FluidEES
LibIF97

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0 Package Contents

Zip-file "CD_FluidEES_LibIF97.zip" includes the following files:

FluidEES_LibIF97_Setup.exe	- Self-extracting and self-installing program
LibIF97.dll	- DLL with functions of the LibIF97 library
FluidEES_LibIF97_Docu.pdf	- User's Guide
LibIF97.chm	- Help file for the LibIF97 property library

1. Program Functions

1.1 Range of Validity

The International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam IAPWS issued the

"Release on the IAPWS Industrial Formulation 1997
for the Thermodynamic Properties of Water and Steam IAPWS-IF97"

in September 1997 [1], [2], [3]. It will be abbreviated as IAPWS-IF97. This new industrial standard must be applied worldwide in acceptance and guarantees calculations of facilities and plants working with water or steam. The IAPWS-IF97 Formulation replaces the former Industrial Formulation IFC-67 [12].

Figure 1.1 shows the entire range of validity for the equation set of the new Industrial Formulation IAPWS-IF97. It includes temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C at pressures from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar and temperatures to 2000 °C for pressures to 500 bar.

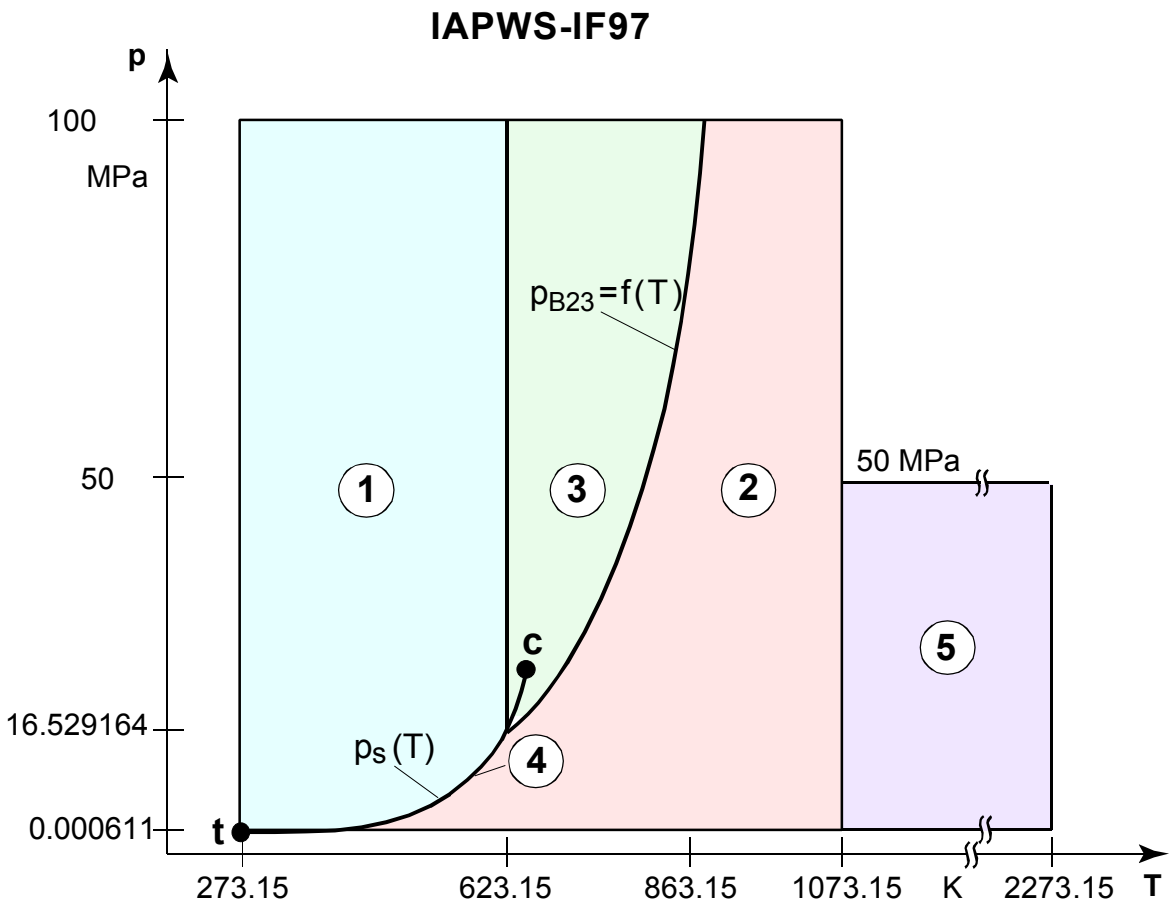

Figure 1.1 Entire Range of Validity of the IF97

The range of validity is divided into five calculation regions. Each of the calculation regions contains its own equations of state. They are described in detail in the official Release of the IAPWS [1] and in the publications by *Wagner et al.* [2] and [3].

The sub-programs of the LibIF97 DLL and the functions of the Add-In FluidEXL*Graphics* for Excel are listed in the following section.

All sub-programs and functions can be applied in the entire range of validity of the IF97. The call of the necessary equation of state for each calculation region will be realized within the program.

1.2 Functions

Functional Dependence	Function Name	Call as Function from DLL LibIF97	Call from DLL LibIF97, Result as Parameter	Property or Function	Unit of the Result
$a = f(p,t,x)$	a_ptx_97	= APTX97(P,T,X)	= C_APTX97(A,P,T,X)	Thermal diffusivity	m^2/s
$\alpha_p = f(p,t,x)$	alphap_ptx_97	= ALPHAPPTX97(P,T,X)	=C_ALPHAPPTX97 (ALPHAP,P,T,X)	Relative pressure coefficient	K^{-1}
$\alpha_v = f(p,t,x)$	alphav_ptx_97	= ALPHAVPTX97(P,T,X)	=C_ALPHAVPTX97 (ALPHAV,P,T,X)	Isobaric cubic expansion coefficient	K^{-1}
$b = f(p)$	b_p_97	= BP97(P)	=C_BP97 (B,P)	Laplace coefficient	m
$b = f(t)$	b_t_97	= BT97(T)	=C_BT97 (B,T)	Laplace coefficient	m
$\beta_p = f(p,t,x)$	betap_ptx_97	= BETAPPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_BETAPPTX97 (BETAP,P,T,X)	Isothermal stress coefficient	kg/m^3
$c_p = f(p,t,x)$	cp_ptx_97	= CPPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_CPPTX97(CP,P,T,X)	Specific isobaric heat capacity	$kJ/(kg \cdot K)$
$c_v = f(p,t,x)$	cv_ptx_97	= CVPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_CVPTX97(CV,P,T,X)	Specific isochoric heat capacity	$kJ/(kg \cdot K)$
$\delta_T = f(p,t,x)$	deltat_ptx_97	= DELTATPTX97 (P,T,X)	= C_DELTATPTX97 (DELTAT,P,T,X)	Isothermal throttling coefficient	$kJ/(kg \cdot kPa^{-1})$
$\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial p}\right)_T = f(p,t,x)$	dv_dp_T_ptx_97	= DVDPT97(P,T,X)	= C_DVDPT97(DVP,P,T,X)	Differential quotient $\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial p}\right)_T (p,t,x)$	$m^3/(kg \cdot kPa)$
$\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_p = f(p,t,x)$	dv_dT_p_ptx_97	= DVDTP97(P,T,X)	= C_DVDTP97(DVT,P,T,X)	Differential quotient $\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_p (p,t,x)$	$m^3/(kg \cdot K)$
$e = f(p,t,x,t_U)$	e_ptx_tu_97	= EPTXTU97(P,T,X,TU)	= C_EPTXTU97(E;P,T,X,TU)	Specific exergy	kJ/kg
$\varepsilon = f(p,t,x)$	epsilon_ptx_97	= EPSPTX97 (P,T,X)	= C_EPSPTX97(EPS,P,T,X)	Dielectric constant	-
$\eta = f(p,t,x)$	eta_ptx_97	= ETAPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_ETAPTX97(ETA,P,T,X)	Dynamic viscosity	$Pa \cdot s = kg/(m \cdot s)$
$f = f(p,t,x)$	f_ptx_97	= FPTX97 (P,T,X)	= C_FPTX97(F,P,T,X)	Specific Helmholtz energy	kJ/kg
$f^* = f(p,t,x)$	fug_ptx_97	= FUGPTX97 (P,T,X)	= C_FUGPTX97(FUG,P,T,X)	Fugacity	bar
$g = f(p,t,x)$	g_ptx_97	= GPTX97 (P,T,X)	= C_GPTX97(G,P,T,X)	Specific Gibbs energy	kJ/kg
$h = f(p,s)$	h_ps_97	= HPS97(P,S)	= C_HPS97(HPS,P,S)	Backward function: Specific enthalpy from pressure and entropy	kJ/kg

h = f(p,t,x)	h_ptx_97	= HPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_HPTX97(H,P,T,X)	Specific enthalpy	kJ/kg
Functional Dependence	**Function Name**	**Call as Function from DLL LibIF97**	**Call from DLL LibIF97, Result as Parameter**	**Property or Function**	**Unit of the Result**
κ = f(p,t,x)	kappa_ptx_97	= KAPPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_KAPPTX97(KAP,P,T,X)	Isentropic exponent	-
κ_T = f(p,t,x)	kappat_ptx_97	= KAPPATPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_KAPPATPTX97 (KAPPAT,P,T,X)	Isothermal compressibility	kPa^{-1}
λ = f(p,t,x)	lambda_ptx_97	= LAMPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_LAMPTX97(LAM,P,T,X)	Heat conductivity	W/(m · K)
μ = f(p,t,x)	my_ptx_97	= MYPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_ MYPTX97(MY,P,T,X)	Joule-Thomson coefficient	$K\ kPa^{-1}$
n = f(p,t,x,wl)	n_ptxwl_97	= NPTXWL97(P,T,X,WL)	= C_NPTXWL97(N,P,T,X,WL)	Refractive index	-
ν = f(p,t,x)	ny_ptx_97	= NYPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_NYPTX97(NUE,P,T,X)	Kinematic viscosity	m^2/s
p = f(h,s)	p_hs_97	= PHS97(H,S)	= C_PHS97(PHS,H,S)	Backward function: Pressure from enthalpy and entropy	bar
p = f(v,h)	p_vh_97	= PVH97(H,S)	= C_PVH97(PHS,H,S)	Backward function: Pressure from volume and enthalpy	bar
p = f(v,u)	p_vu_97	= PVU97(H,S)	= C_PVU97(PHS,H,S)	Backward function: Pressure from volume and internal energy	bar
Pr = f(p,t,x)	Pr_ptx_97	= PRPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_PRPTX97(PR,P,T,X)	*Prandtl*-number	-
p_s = f(t)	ps_t_97	= PST97(T)	= C_PST97(PS,T)	Vapor pressure	bar
ρ = f(p,t,x)	rho_ptx_97	= RHOPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_RHOPTX97(RHO,P,T,X)	Density	kg/m^3
s = f(p,h)	s_ph_97	= SPH97(P,H)	= C_SPH97(SPH,P,H)	Backward function: Specific entropy from pressure and enthalpy	kJ/(kg · K)
s = f(p,t,x)	s_ptx_97	= SPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_SPTX97(S,P,T,X)	Specific entropy	kJ/(kg · K)
σ = f(p)	sigma_p_97	= SIGMAP97(P)	= C_SIGMAP97(SIG,P)	Surface tension from pressure	mN/m = mPa · m
σ = f(t)	sigma_t_97	= SIGMAT97(T)	= C_SIGMAT97(SIG,T)	Surface tension from temperature	mN/m = mPa · m
t = f(h,s)	t_hs_97	= THS97(H,S)	= C_THS97(THS,H,S)	Backward function: Temperature from enthalpy and entropy	°C

$t = f(p,h)$	t_ph_97	= TPH97(P,H)	= C_TPH97(TPH,P,H)	Backward function: Temperature from pressure and enthalpy	°C
$t = f(p,s)$	t_ps_97	= TPS97(P,S)	= C_TPS97(TPS,P,S)	Backward function: Temperature from pressure and entropy	°C
Functional Dependence	**Function Name**	**Call as Function from DLL LibIF97**	**Call from DLL LibIF97, Result as Parameter**	**Property or Function**	**Unit of the Result**
$t = f(v,h)$	t_vh_97	= TVH97(P,H)	= C_TVH97(TPH,P,H)	Backward function: Temperature from volume and enthalpy	°C
$t = f(v,u)$	t_vu_97	= TVU97(P,H)	= C_TVU97(TPH,P,H)	Backward function: Temperature from volume and internal energy	°C
$t_s = f(p)$	ts_p_97	= TSP97(P)	= C_TSP97(TS,P)	Saturation temperature	°C
$u = f(p,t,x)$	u_ptx_97	= UPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_UPTX97(U,P,T,X)	Specific internal energy	kJ/kg
$v = f(p,h)$	v_ph_97	= VPH97(P,S)	= C_VPH97(VPS,P,S)	Backward function: Specific volume from pressure and enthalpy	m^3/kg
$v = f(p,s)$	v_ps_97	= VPS97(P,S)	= C_VPS97(VPS,P,S)	Backward function: Specific volume from pressure and entropy	m^3/kg
$v = f(p,t,x)$	v_ptx_97	= VPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_VPTX97(V,P,T,X)	Specific volume	m^3/kg
$w = f(p,t,x)$	w_ptx_97	= WPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_WPTX97(W,P,T,X)	Isentropic speed of sound	m/s
$x = f(h,s)$	x_hs_97	= XHS97(H,S)	= C_XHS97(XHS,H,S)	Backward function: Vapor fraction from enthalpy and entropy	kg/kg
$x = f(p,h)$	x_ph_97	= XPH97(P,H)	= C_XPH97(XPH,P,H)	Backward function: Vapor fraction from pressure and enthalpy	kg/kg
$x = f(p,s)$	x_ps_97	= XPS97(P,S)	= C_XPS97(XPS,P,S)	Backward function: Vapor fraction from pressure and entropy	kg/kg
$x = f(v,h)$	x_vh_97	= XVH97(P,H)	= C_XVH97(XPH,P,H)	Backward function: Vapor fraction from volume and enthalpy	kg/kg
$x = f(v,u)$	x_vu_97	= XVU97(P,H)	= C_XVU97(XPH,P,H)	Backward function: Vapor fraction from volume and internal energy	kg/kg
$z = f(p,t,x)$	z_ptx_97	= ZPTX97(P,T,X)	= C_ZPTX97(Z,P,T,X)	Compression factor	-

Units: t in °C
p in bar
x in kg saturated steam/kg wet steam

Range of validity of IAPWS-IF97

Temperature:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C for pressures less than 500 bar
	Exception to 900°C for the functions for a, η, λ, v, Pr

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

Single-phase region

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

Wet-steam region

If the state point to be calculated is located in the wet steam region, a value for x between 0 and 1 (x = 0 for saturated liquid, x = 1 for saturated steam) must be entered. In this case, the backward functions result in the appropriate value between 0 and 1 for x. When calculating wet steam either the given value for t and p = -1 or the given value for p and t = -1 and in both cases the value for x between 0 and 1 must be entered.

If p and t and x are entered as given values, the program considers p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve. If this is not the case the calculation for the property of the chosen function results in –1.

(Wet steam region of the IAPWS-IF97: t_t = 0 °C ... t_c = 373.946 °C
p_t = 0.00611 bar ... p_c = 220.64 bar (c – critical point))

Note.

If the calculation results in –1, the values entered represent a state point beyond the range of validity of IAPWS-IF97. For further information on each function and its range of validity see Chapter 4. The same information may also be accessed via the online help pages.

2. Add-In FluidEES for Engineering Equation Solver®

The FluidEES Add-In has been developed to conveniently calculate thermodynamic properties in the Engineering Equation Solver® (EES). Within EES®, it enables the direct call of functions relating water and steam from the LibIF97 property library.

2.1 Installing FluidEES including LibIF97

In this section, the installation of FluidEES LibIF97 is described.

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

After you have downloaded and extracted the zip-file "CD_FluidEES_LibIF97_Eng.zip", you will see the folder

CD_FluidEES_LibIF97_Eng

in your Windows Explorer®, Norton Commander® or other similar program you are using.
Now, open this folder by double-clicking on it.

Within this folder you will see the following three files:

FluidEES_LibIF97_Docu_Eng.pdf
FluidEES_LibIF97_Setup.exe
LibIF97.dll.

In order to run the installation of FluidEES including the LibIF97 property library, first double-click the file

FluidEES_LibIF97_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" (see figure below), the default path where Engineering Equation Solver has been installed will be shown (the standard location is:

C:\Program Files\EES32\Userlib\LibIF97 (for English version of Windows)
C:\Programme\EES32\Userlib\LibIF97 (for German version of Windows)).

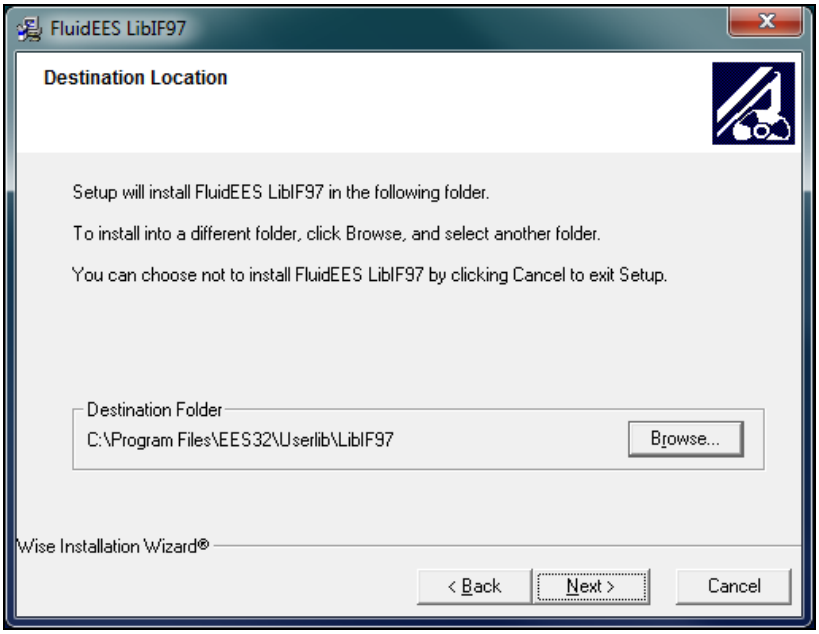

Figure 2.1: "Destination Location"

Click on "Next >" in the window "Destination Location."
Click on the "Next >" button in the "Start Installation" window.
The FluidEES files are now being copied into the "\LibIF97" folder on your hard drive.
Click the "Finish >" button in the next window to complete installation.
The installation program has copied the following files into the directory

"C:\Program Files\EES32\Userlib\LibIF97" (for English version of Windows)
"C:\Programme\EES32\Userlib\LibIF97" (for German version of Windows):

advapi32.dll	- Dynamic link library for use in Windows® programs
Dformd.dll	- Dynamic link library for use in Windows® programs
Dforrt.dll	- Dynamic link library for use in Windows® programs
INSTALL.LOG	- Log file
LC.dll	- Dynamic link library for use in Windows® programs
LibIF97.ctx	- Interface including property functions of LibIF97 for EES®
LibIF97.dll	- Dynamic link library with property functions of LibIF97
LibIF97.chm	- Help file of the LibIF97 property library
msvcp60.dll	- Dynamic link library for use in Windows® programs
msvcrt.dll	- Dynamic link library for use in Windows® programs
UNWISE.EXE	- File to remove the LibIF97 library
UNWISE.INI	- File to remove the LibIF97 library

Now, you have to overwrite the files

LibIF97.dll
LibIF97.chm

in your Engineering Equation Solver directory with the file of the same name provided in your CD folder with FluidEES LibIF97.

To do this, open the CD folder in "My Computer" and click on the file "LibIF97.dll" in order to highlight it.

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

Now, open your EES directory (the standard being

"C:\Program Files\EES32\Userlib\LibIF97" (for English version of Windows)
"C:\Programme\EES32\Userlib\LibIF97" (for German version of Windows):

and insert the files "LibIF97.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.

Please, proceed in the same way to copy the "LibIF97.chm" file.

Now, you have overwritten the file "LibIF97.dll" successfully.

You can now select the LibIF97 property functions from within Engineering Equation Solver®.

2.2 The FluidEES Help System

As mentioned earlier, FluidEES also provides detailed online help functions.

Information on individual property functions may be accessed via the following steps:

- Click "Options" in the EES menu bar and select "Function Info".
- The "Function Information" window will appear. Select "External routines" and double-click on the entry "LIBIF97.DLL".
- A list with calculable functions of the "LibIF97" library appears.
- Find and select the desired function, e.g. "h_ptx_97" and click the

button above.

If the "LibIF97.chm" function help cannot be found, confirm the question whether you want to look for it yourself with "Yes." Select the "LibIF97.chm" file in the installation menu of FluidEES in the window which is opened, the standard being

"C:\Program Files\EES32\Userlib\LibIF97" (for English version of Windows)
"C:\Programme\EES32\Userlib\LibIF97" (for German version of Windows)

and click "Yes" in order to complete the search.

Licensing the LibIF97 Property Library

The licensing procedure must be carried out when Engineering Equation Solver® starts up and a FluidEES prompt message appears. In this case, you will see the "License Information" window for LibIF97 (see figure below).

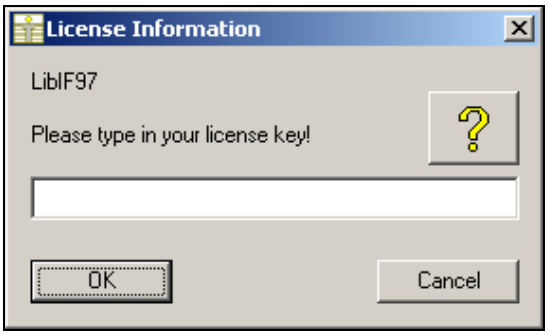

Figure 2.11: "License Information" window

Here you are asked to type in the license key which you have obtained from the Zittau/Goerlitz University of Applied Sciences. If you do not have this, or have any questions, you will 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:

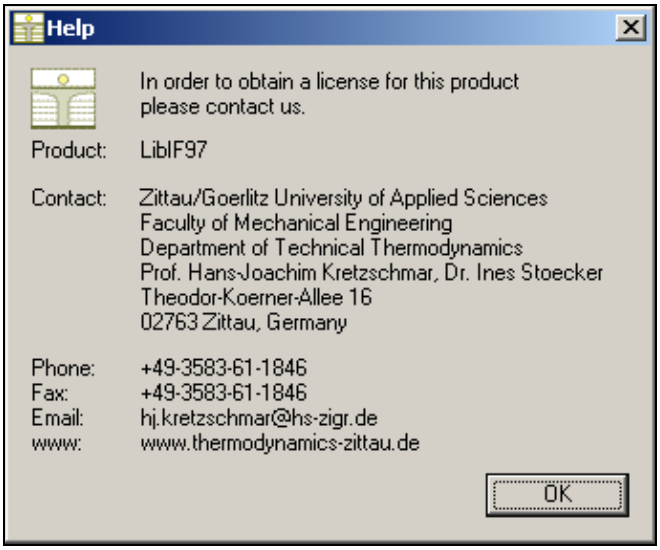

Figure 2.12: "Help" window

If you do not enter a valid license it is still possible to start EES® by clicking "Cancel". In this case, the LibIF97 property library will display the result "–11111111" for every calculation.

The "License Information" window will appear every time you use FluidEES LibIF97 until you enter a license code to complete registration. If you decide not to use FluidEES LibIF97, you can uninstall the program following the instructions given in section 2.5 of this User's Guide.

With this procedure the LibIF97 property library has been licensed.

2.3 Example: Calculation of the Specific Enthalpy *h* = f(*p*,*t*,*x*)

Now we will calculate, step by step, the specific enthalpy *h* as a function of pressure of *p*, temperature *t*, and vapor fraction *x* using FluidEES with LibIF97 in the Engineering Equation Solver®:

How to perform a calculation with FluidEES:

- Start Engineering Equation Solver® (EES).
- The LibIF97 library, if installed, is loaded by the program automatically.
- We recommend preparing an EES® sheet, as shown in Figure 2.13.
  Note: The units of *p*, *t*, and *x* must correspond to those in Chapter 1.

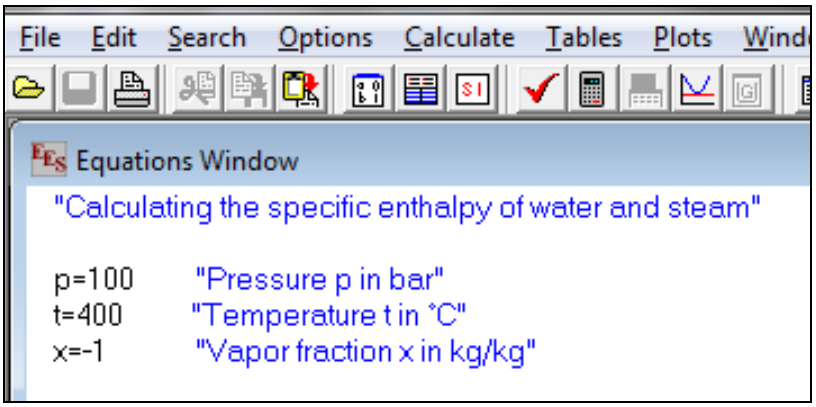

Figure 2.13: Preparing an EES® sheet for the calculation

- The function parameters values stand for:
  - First operand: Total pressure *p* = 1 bar
    (Range of validity of the IF97: p = 0.00611 ... 1000 bar
    p = 0.00611 ... 100 bar for high temperature region)
  - Second operand: Temperature *t* = 100°C
    (Range of validity of the IF97: t = 0 ... 800 °C
    high temperature region up to 2000 °C)
  - Third operand: x = -1

  Since the wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms, the following fixed details on the vapor fraction *x* are to be considered when the value for *x* is entered:

  Single-phase region

  If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.
  Here the backward functions will also result in x = –1.

  Wet-steam region

  When calculating wet steam, a value between 0 and 1 (x = 0 for saturated liquid, x = 1 for saturated steam) must be entered. In this case, the backward functions result in the appropriate value between 0 and 1 for *x*. It is adequate to enter either the given value for *t* and p = –1, or the given value for *p* and t = –1, plus the value for *x* between 0 and 1. When p and t and x are entered as given values, the program will consider *p* and *t* to be appropriate to

represent the saturation-pressure curve. If it is not the case the calculation for the property of the chosen function to be calculated results in –1.

Wet steam region of the IAPWS-IF97:

t_t = 0 °C ... t_c = 373.946 °C
p_t = 0.00611 bar ... p_c = 220.64 bar (c – critical point)

- Confirm your entry by pressing the "ENTER" key.

Note:
EES® adapts to the language that is set in the "Regional and Language Options," which can be found in the "Control Panel." If you run Engineering Equation Solver® on an English version of Windows®, the standard decimal separator will be a dot. If your computer is set to German, for example, the expected decimal separator will be a comma. In this case enter a comma in the values instead of a dot. To separate the input values of the different gases in a vector use a semicolon. You can find additional information on this issue by clicking on "Help" in the EES® menu bar and then select "Help Index". Click on "Search" in the window which appears, type "decimal separator" and press the "ENTER" key.

- For calculating $h = f(p,t,x)$, call up the function "h_ptx_97" of the property library LibIF97 as follows:
- Click on "Options" in the EES® menu bar and select "Function Info".
- The "Function Information" window will appear. Select "External routines" and you will see the screen shown here in Figure 2.14.

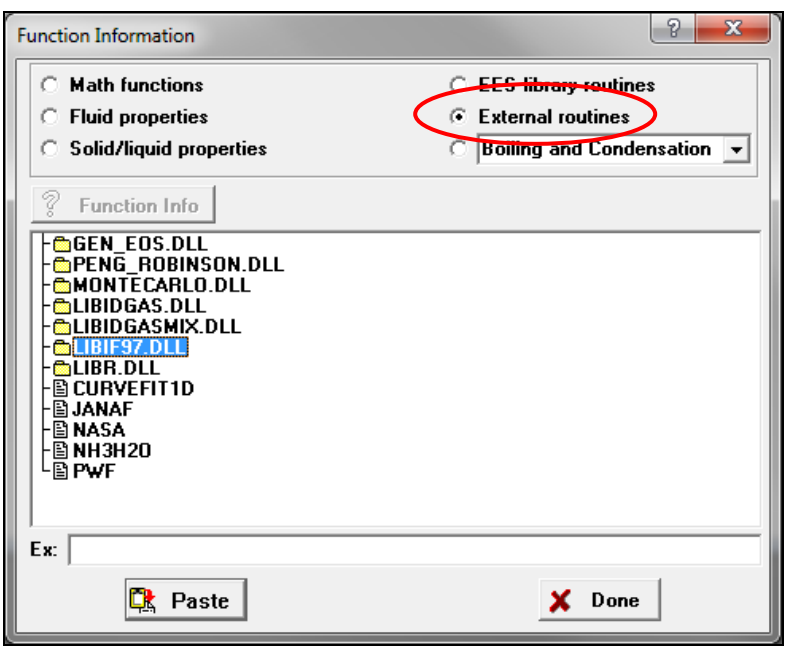

Figure 2.14: "Function Information" window offering different libraries (routines)

- Double-click on the entry "LIBIF97.DLL".
- A list with calculable functions of the "LibIF97" library appears.
- Find and select the desired function, here "h_ptx_97" (see Figure 2.15), and click the "Paste" button below.

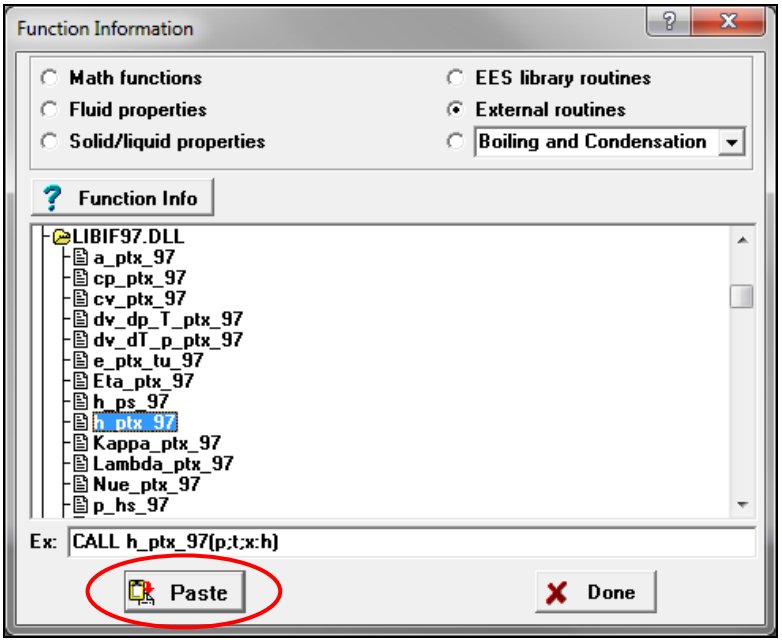

Figure 2.15: Selecting the "h_ptx_97" function

- The selected function will be copied and appears in the "Equations Window" (see Fig. 2.16).

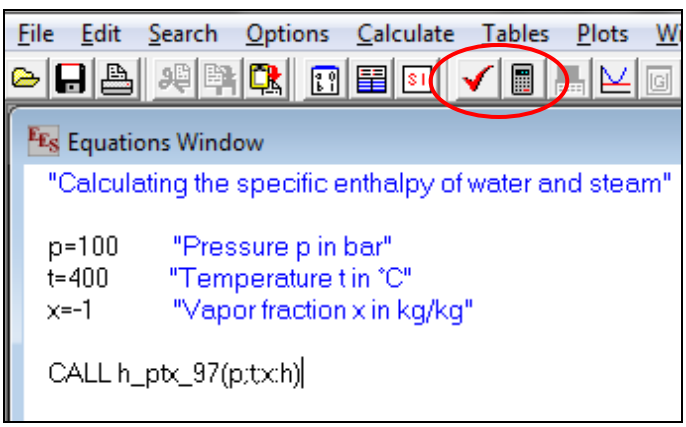

Figure 2.16: "Equations Window" with the call of the property function

- Now, you can check the syntax of the instructions in the "Equations Window" by clicking the symbol in the upper menu bar of EES®. The program tests whether or not the syntax is correct (e.g. dots as decimal separators versus commas). Confirm the "Information" window which appears by clicking the "OK" button.
- Then click the symbol in the upper menu bar of EES® to start the calculation.
- Soon you will see the "Calculations Completed" window. Leave this window by clicking the "Continue" button.
- The result for the specific enthalpy *h* appears in the "Solution" window (see Figure 2.17).

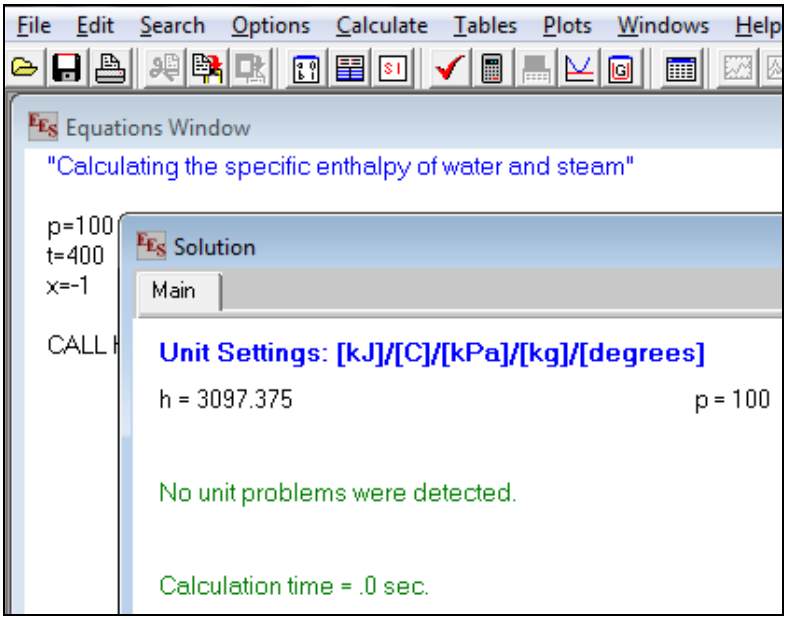

Figure 2.17: "Solution" window showing the result

The calculation of $h = f(p,t,x)$ has thus been carried out.

⇒ The result in our sample calculation here is: "h = 3097.375". The corresponding unit is kJ/kg (see table of the property functions in Chapter 1).

For further property functions calculable in FluidEES see the function table in Chapter 1.

2.4 Removing FluidEES including LibIF97

In order to remove the property library LibIF97 from your hard drive in Windows®, click "Start" in the lower task bar, then "Settings" and "Control Panel."

Afterwards double-click on "Add or Remove Programs."

In the list box of the "Add or Remove Programs" menu which appears, select "FluidEES LibIF97" by clicking on it and click the "Change/Remove" button.

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

Then confirm the menu "Perform Uninstall" by clicking the "Finish" button.

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

"FluidEES LibIF97" has now been removed.

3. Program Documentation

Thermal Diffusivity *a* = f(*p*,*t*,*x*)

Function Name:	**a_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION APTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_APTX97(A,P,T,X)** REAL*8 A,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

T - Temperature *t* in °C

X - Vapor fraction *x* in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

APTX97, **A** or **a_ptx_97** - Thermal diffusivity $a = \frac{\lambda}{\rho \cdot c_p} = \frac{\lambda \cdot v}{c_p}$ in m^2/s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from 0 °C to 900 °C

Pressure range: from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction *x* are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for *x*-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for *t* <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for *p* <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for *x* (x = 0 or x = 1). If *p* <u>and</u> *t* <u>and</u> *x* are entered as given values, the program will consider *p* and *t* to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **APTX97, A = –1** or **a_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 900 °C or t < 0 °C
Saturation lines:	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or
(x = 0 or x = 1)	at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

References:

Internal calculation from ρ or v and c_p [1], [2], [3] and λ [6]

Relative Pressure Coefficient α_p = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**alphap_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION ALPHAPPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_ALPHAPPTX97 (ALPHAP,P,T,X)** REAL*8 ALPHAP,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

ALPHAPPTX97, **ALPHAP** or **alphap_ptx_97** - Relative pressure coefficient α_p in K^{-1}

Range of validity

Temperature range: from 0 °C to 800 °C

Pressure range: from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C

Pressure ranges from p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **ALPHAPPTX97, ALPHAP = –1** or **alphap_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 800 °C or t < 0 °C
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

References:

Internal calculation from ρ or v and c_p [1], [2], [3] and λ [6]

Isobaric Cubic Expansion Coefficient α_V = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**alphav_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION ALPHAVPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_ ALPHAVPTX97 (ALPHAV,P,T,X)** REAL*8 ALPHAV,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

ALPHAVPTX97, **ALPHAV** or **alphav_ptx_97** - Isobaric cubic expansioncoefficient α_V in K^{-1}

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **ALPHAVPTX97, ALPHAV = –1** or **alphav_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Laplace Coefficient b = f(*p*)

Function Name:	**b_p_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION BP97(P)** REAL*8 P
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_ BP97 (B,P)** REAL*8 B,P

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

Result

BPTX97, **B** or **b_pt_97** - Laplace coefficient *b* in m

Range of validity

Pressure ranges from p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar

Results for wrong input values

Result **BP97, B = –1** or **b_p_97 = –1** for input values:

Saturation lines: at $p > 220.64$ bar or $p < 0.00611$ bar

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

Laplace Coefficient b = f(*t*)

Function Name:	**b_t_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION BT97(T)** REAL*8 T
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_ BT97 (B,T)** REAL*8 B,T

Input values

T - Temperature *t* in °C

Result

BPTX97, **B** or **b_pt_97** - Laplace coefficient *b* in m

Range of validity

Temperature ranges from t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C

Results for wrong input values

Result **BT97, B = –1** or **b_t_97 = –1** for input values:

Saturation lines: t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C

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

Isothermal Stress Coefficient β_p = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**betap_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION BETAPPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_ BETAPPTX97 (BETAP,P,T,X)** REAL*8 BETAP,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

BETAPPTX97, **BETAP** or **betap_ptx_97** - Isothermal stress coefficient β_p in kg/m³

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **BETAPPTX97, BETAP = –1** or **betap_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Specific Isobaric Heat Capacity c_p = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**cp_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION CPPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_CPPTX97(CP,P,T,X)** REAL*8 CP,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

CPPTX97, **CP** or **cp_ptx_97** - Specific isobaric heat capacity c_p in kJ/kg K

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **CPPTX97, CP = –1** or **cp_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Specific Isochoric Heat Capacity c_V = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**cv_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION CVPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_CVPTX97(CV,P,T,X)** REAL*8 CV,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

CVPTX97, **CV** or **cv_ptx_97** - Specific isochoric heat capacity c_V in kJ/kg K

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **CVPTX97, CV = –1** or **cv_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Isothermal Throttling Coefficient δ_T = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**deltat_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION DELTATPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_DELTATPTX97 (DELTAT,P,T,X)** REAL*8 DELTAT,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

DELTATPTX97, **DELTAT** or **deltat_ptx_97** - Isothermal throttling coefficient δ_T in kJ kg^{-1} kPa^{-1}

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **DELTATPTX97, DELTAT = –1** or **deltat_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Differential Quotient $\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial p}\right)_T = f(p,t,x)$

Function Name:	**dv_dp_T_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION DVDPT97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_DVDPT97(DVDPT,P,T,X)** REAL*8 DVDPT,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

T - Temperature *t* in °C

X - Vapor fraction *x* in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

DVDPT97 - Differential quotient $\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial p}\right)_T$ in $m^3 \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot kPa^{-1}$

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction *x* are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for *x*-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for *t* <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for *p* <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for *x* (x = 0 or x = 1). If *p* <u>and</u> *t* <u>and</u> *x* are entered as given values, the program will consider *p* and *t* to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **dv_dp_T_ptx_97** or **DVDPT97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (*x* = –1)	*p* > 1000 bar or *p* < 0.00611 bar or *t* > 2000 °C or *t* < 0 °C or *t* > 800 °C at *p* > 500 bar
Saturation lines: (*x* = 0 or *x* = 1)	at *p* = –1 and *t* > 373.946 °C or *t* < 0 °C or at *t* = –1 and *p* > 220.64 bar or *p* < 0.00611 bar or at *p* > 220.64 bar or *p* < 0.00611 bar and *t* > 373.946 °C or *t* < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Differential Quotient $\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_p = f(p,t,x)$

Function Name:	**dv_dT_p_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION DVDTP97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_DVDTP97(DVDTP,P,T,X)** REAL*8 DVDTP,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

T - Temperature *t* in °C

X - Vapor fraction *x* in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

DVDTP97 - Differential quotient $\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_p$ in $m^3 \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction *x* are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for *x*-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for *t* <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for *p* <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for *x* (x = 0 or x = 1). If *p* <u>and</u> *t* <u>and</u> *x* are entered as given values, the program will consider *p* and *t* to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **dv_dT_p_ptx_97** or **DVDTP97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Specific Exergy $e = f(p,t,x,t_u)$

Function Name:	**e_ptx_tu_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION EPTXTU97(P,T,X,TU)** REAL*8 P,T,X,TU
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_EPTXTU97(E,P,T,X,TU)** REAL*8 E,P,T,X,TU

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

TU - Environment temperature t_U in °C

Result

EPTXTU97, E or **e_ptx_tu_97** - Specific exergy (of the enthalpy) e in kJ/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located in the wet steam region, a value for x between 0 and 1 (x = 0 for saturated liquid, x = 1 for saturated steam) must be entered.

When calculating wet steam either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1 or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1 and in both cases the value for x between 0 and 1 must be entered.

If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program considers p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Wet steam region of the IAPWS-IF97: t_t = 0 °C ... t_c = 373.946 °C
p_t = 0.00611 bar ... p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **EPTXTU97, E = –1** or **e_ptx_tu_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Wet steam region: ($0 \le x \le 1$)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Dielectric Constant ε = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**epsilon_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION EPSPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_ EPSPTX97 (BETAP,P,T,X)** REAL*8 EPS,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

EPSPTX97, **EPS** or **epsilon_ptx_97** - Dielectric constant ε

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **EPSPTX97, EPS = –1** or **epsilon_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Specific Helmholtz Energy f = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**f_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION FPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_ FPTX97 (F,P,T,X)** REAL*8 F,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

FPTX97, **F** or **f_ptx_97** - Specific Helmholtz energy f in kJ/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **FPTX97, F = –1** or **f_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: ($0 \le x \le 1$)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Fugacity f^* = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**fug_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION FUGPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_ FUGPTX97 (FUG,P,T,X)** REAL*8 DELTAT,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

FUGPTX97, **FUG** or **fug_ptx_97** - Fugacity f^* in bar

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **FUGPTX97, FUG = –1** or **fug_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: ($0 \le x \le 1$)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Specific Gibbs Energy g = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**g_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION GPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_ GPTX97 (G,P,T,X)** REAL*8 G,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

GPTX97, **G** or **g_ptx_97** - Specific Gibbs energy g in kJ/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **GPTX97, G = –1** or **g_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: ($0 \le x \le 1$)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Dynamic Viscosity η = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**Eta_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION ETAPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_ETAPTX97(ETA,P,T,X)** REAL*8 ETA,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

ETAPTX97, **ETA** or **eta_ptx_97** - Dynamic viscosity η in Pa s

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 900 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **ETAPTX97, ETA = –1** or **eta_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 900 °C or t < 0 °C
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

References:

[7], internal calculation from ρ or v [1], [2], [3]

Backward Function: Specific Enthalpy *h* = f(*p*,*s*)

Function Name:	**h_ps_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION HPS97(P,S)** REAL*8 P,S
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_HPS97(H,P,S)** REAL*8 H,P,S

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

S - Specific entropy *s* in kJ/kg K

Result

HPS97, H or **h_ps_97** - Specific enthalpy *h* in kJ/kg

Range of validity

Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
Entropy range:	according to temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C
High temperature region:	to 500 bar and to entropy regarding 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *p* and *s* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. Afterwards the calculation of *h* in the appropriate region will be carried out.

Wet steam region: Pressure ranges from p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar

Results for wrong input values

Result **HPS97, H = –1** or **h_ps_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region:	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at internal calculation result t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Wet steam region:	p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at internal calculation result t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C

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

Specific Enthalpy *h* = f(*p*,*t*,*x*)

Function Name:	**h_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION HPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_HPTX97(H,P,T,X)** REAL*8 H,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

T - Temperature *t* in °C

X - Vapor fraction *x* in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

HPTX97, H or **h_ptx_97** - Specific enthalpy *h* in kJ/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction *x* are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located in the wet steam region, a value for *x* between 0 and 1 (x = 0 for saturated liquid, x = 1 for saturated steam) must be entered.

When calculating wet steam either the given value for *t* <u>and</u> p = -1 or the given value for *p* <u>and</u> t = -1 and in both cases the value for *x* between 0 and 1 must be entered.

If *p* <u>and</u> *t* <u>and</u> *x* are entered as given values, the program considers *p* and *t* to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Wet steam region of the IAPWS-IF97: t_t = 0 °C ... t_c = 373.946 °C
p_t = 0.00611 bar ... p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **HPTX97, H = –1** or **h_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Wet steam region: (0 ≤ x ≤ 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Isentropic Exponent κ = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**Kappa_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION KAPPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_KAPPTX97(KAPPA,P,T,X)** REAL*8 KAPPA,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar
T - Temperature t in °C
X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

KAPPTX97, **KAPPA** or **kappa_ptx_97** - Isentropic exponent $\kappa = -\frac{v}{p}\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_s = \frac{w^2}{p \cdot v}$

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **KAPPTX97, KAPPA = –1** or **kappa_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Isothermal Compressibility κ_T = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**kappat_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION KAPPATPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_ KAPPATPTX97 (KAPPAT,P,T,X)** REAL*8 KAPPAT,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

KAPPATPTX97, **KAPPAT** or **kappat_ptx_97** - Isothermal compressibility κ_T in kPa^{-1}

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **KAPPATPTX97, KAPPAT = –1** or **kappat_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Thermal Conductivity λ = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**Lambda_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION LAMPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_LAMPTX97(LAM,P,T,X)** REAL*8 LAM,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

LAMPTX97, **LAM** or **lambda_ptx_97** - Thermal conductivity λ in W/m·K

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 900 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **LAMPTX97, LAM = –1** or **lambda_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 900 °C or t < 0 °C
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

References:

[6], Internal calculation from ρ or v [1], [2], [3]

Joule-Thomson Coefficient μ = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**my_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION MYPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_MYPTX97 (MY,P,T,X)** REAL*8 MY,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

MYPTX97, **MY** or **my_ptx_97** - Joule-Thomson coefficient μ in K kPa^{-1}

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **MYPTX97, MY = –1** or **my_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Refractive Index n = f(p,t,x,wl)

Function Name:	**n_ptxwl_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION NPTXWL97(P,T,X,WL)** REAL*8 P,T,X,WL
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_ NPTXWL97 (N,P,T,X,WL)** REAL*8 N,P,T,X,WL

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

NPTXWL97, **N** or **n_ptxwl_97** - Refractive index n

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar
Wavelength region:	from 0.2 µm to 1.1 µm

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **NPTXWL97, N = –1** or **n_ptxwl_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Kinematic Viscosity ν = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**Ny_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION NYPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_NYPTX97(NY,P,T,X)** REAL*8 NY,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

NYPTX97, **NY** or **ny_ptx_97** - Kinematic viscosity $\nu = \frac{\eta}{\rho} = \eta \cdot v$ in m^2 / s

Range of validity

Temperature range: from 0 °C to 900 °C

Pressure range: from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C

Pressure ranges from p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **NYPTX97, NY = –1** or **ny_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 900 °C or t < 0 °C
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

References:

Internal calculation from η [7] and ρ or v [1], [2], [3]

Backward Function: Pressure *p* = f(*h*,*s*)

Function Name:	**p_hs_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION PHS97(H,S)** REAL*8 H,S
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_PHS97(P,H,S)** REAL*8 P,H,S

Input values

H - Specific enthalpy *h* in kJ/kg

S - Specific entropy *s* in kJ/kg K

Result

PHS97, p or **p_hs_97** - Pressure *p* in bar

Range of validity

Enthalpy range and entropy range according to pressures from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar and Temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C

High temperature region: according to pressures to 500 bar and temperatures to 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *h* and *s* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. Afterwards the calculation of *p* in the appropriate region will be carried out.

Results for wrong input values

Result **PHS97, P = –1** or **p_hs_97 = –1** for input values:

$s < -0.009$ kJ/kg K
$h < h(0.00611\text{ bar}, x)$ at $h'(0.00611\text{ bar}) < h < h''(0.00611\text{ bar})$

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

Backward Function: Pressure *p* = f(*v*,*h*)

Function Name:	**p_vh_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION PVH97(V,H)** REAL*8 V,H
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_PVH97(P,H)** REAL*8 P,V,H

Input values

V - Specific volume *v* in m^3/kg

H - Specific enthalpy *h* in kJ/kg

Result

PVH97, p or **p_vh_97** - Pressure *p* in bar

Range of validity

Enthalpy range and entropy range: according to pressures from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar and Temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C

High temperature region: according to pressures to 500 bar and temperatures to 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *v* and *h* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. Afterwards the calculation of *p* in the appropriate region will be carried out.

Results for wrong input values

Result **PVH97, P = –1** or **p_vh_97 = –1** for input values:

$v < 0.0009$ m^3/kg

$h < h(0.00611\ \text{bar}, x)$ at $h'(0.00611\ \text{bar}) < h < h''(0.00611\ \text{bar})$

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

Backward Function: Pressure *p* = f(*v*,*u*)

Function Name:	**p_vu_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION PVU97(V,U)** REAL*8 V,U
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_VU97(P,V,U)** REAL*8 P,V,U

Input values

V - Specific volume *h* in kJ/kg

U - Specific internal energy *u* in kJ/kg

Result

PVU97, p or **p_vu_97** - Pressure *p* in bar

Range of validity

Enthalpy range and entropy range: according to pressures from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar and temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C

High temperature region: according to pressures to 500 bar and temperatures to 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *v* and *u* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. Afterwards the calculation of *p* in the appropriate region will be carried out.

Results for wrong input values

Result **PVU97, P = –1** or **p_vu_97 = –1** for input values:

$v < 0.0009\ m^3/kg$

$u < u(0.00611\ bar, x)$ at $u'(0.00611\ bar) < u < u''(0.00611\ bar)$

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

Prandtl-Number *Pr* = f(*p*,*t*,*x*)

Function Name:	**Pr_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION PRPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_PRPTX97(PR,P,T,X)** REAL*8 PR,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

T - Temperature *t* in °C

X - Vapor fraction *x* in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

PRPTX97, **Pr** or **Pr_ptx_97** - Prandtl-number $Pr = \frac{\nu}{a} = \frac{\eta \cdot c_p}{\lambda}$

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 900 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction *x* are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for *x*-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for *t* <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for *p* <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for *x* (x = 0 or x = 1). If *p* <u>and</u> *t* <u>and</u> *x* are entered as given values, the program will consider *p* and *t* to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **PRPTX97, Pr = –1** or **Pr_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 900 °C or t < 0 °C
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

References:

Internal calculation of η [7], [6], and ρ or v and c_p [1], [2], [3]

Vapor Pressure p_s = f(t)

Function Name:	**ps_t_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION PST97(T)** REAL*8 T
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_PST97(PS,T)** REAL*8 PS,T

Input values

T - Temperature t in °C

Result

PST97, **PS** or **ps_t_97** - Vapor pressure p_s in bar

Range of validity

from t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C

Results for wrong input values

Result **PST97, PS = –1** or **ps_t_97 = –1** for input values:
t < 0 °C or t > 373.946 °C

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

Density ρ = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**Rho_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION RHOPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_RHOPTX97(RHO,P,T,X)** REAL*8 RHO,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

RHOPTX97, **RHO** or **rho_ptx_97** - Density $\rho = \frac{1}{v}$ in kg/m^3

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located in the wet steam region, a value for x between 0 and 1 (x = 0 for saturated liquid, x = 1 for saturated steam) must be entered.

When calculating wet steam either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1 or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1 and in both cases the value for x between 0 and 1 must be entered.

If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program considers p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Wet steam region of the IAPWS-IF97: t_t = 0 °C ... t_c = 373.946 °C
p_t = 0.00611 bar ... p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **RHOPTX97, RHO = –1** or **rho_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Wet steam region: ($0 \le x \le 1$)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Backward Function: Specific Entropy *s* = f(*p*,*h*)

Function Name:	**s_ph_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION SPH97(P,H)** REAL*8 P,H
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_SPH97(S,P,H)** REAL*8 S,P,H

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

H - Specific enthalpy *h* in kJ/kg

Result

SPH97, S or **s_ph_97** - Specific entropy *s* in kJ/kg K

Range of validity

Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
Enthalpy range:	according temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C
High temperature region:	to 500 bar and to enthalpy regarding 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *p* and *h* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. Afterwards the calculation of *s* in the appropriate region will be carried out.

Wet steam region: Pressure ranges from p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar

Results for wrong input values

Result **SPH97, S = –1** or **s_ph_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region:	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at internal calculation result t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Wet steam region:	p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at internal calculation result t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C

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

Specific Entropy *s* = f(*p*,*t*,*x*)

Function Name:	**s_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION SPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_SPTX97(S,P,T,X)** REAL*8 S,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

T - Temperature *t* in °C

X - Vapor fraction *x* in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

SPTX97, S or **s_ptx_97** - Specific entropy *s* in kJ/kg K

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction *x* are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located in the wet steam region, a value for *x* between 0 and 1 (x = 0 for saturated liquid, x = 1 for saturated steam) must be entered.

When calculating wet steam either the given value for *t* <u>and</u> p = -1 or the given value for *p* <u>and</u> t = -1 and in both cases the value for *x* between 0 and 1 must be entered.

If *p* <u>and</u> *t* <u>and</u> *x* are entered as given values, the program considers *p* and *t* to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Wet steam region of the IAPWS-IF97: t_t = 0 °C ... t_c = 373.946 °C
p_t = 0.00611 bar ... p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **SPTX97, S = –1** or **s_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Wet steam region: ($0 \le x \le 1$)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Surface Tension σ = f(p)

Function Name:	**Sigma_p_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION SIGMAP97(P)** REAL*8 P
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_SIGMAP97(SIGMA,P)** REAL*8 SIGMA,P

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

Result

SIGMAP97, **SIGMA** or **sigma_p_97** - Surface tension σ in mN/m = mPa·m

Range of validity

from p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar

Results for wrong input values

Result **SIGMAP97, SIGMA = –1** or **sigma_p_97 = –1** for input values:

p < 0.00611 bar or p > 220.64 bar

References:

[8], internal calculation with t_s = f(p) [1], [2], [3]

Surface Tension σ = f(t)

Function Name:	**Sigma_t_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION SIGMAT97(T)** REAL*8 T
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_SIGMAT97(SIGMA,T)** REAL*8 SIGMA,T

Input values

T - Temperature t in °C

Result

SIGMAT97, **SIGMA** or **sigma_t_97** - Surface tension σ in mN/m = mPa · m

Range of validity

from t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C

Results for wrong input values

Result **SIGMAT97, SIGMA = –1** or **sigma_t_97 = –1** for input values:
t < 0 °C or t > 373.946 °C

References: [8]

Backward Function: Temperature *t* = f(*h*,*s*)

Function Name:	**t_hs_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION THS97(H,S)** REAL*8 H,S
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_THS97(T,H,S)** REAL*8 T,H,S

Input values

H - Specific enthalpy *h* in kJ/kg

S - Specific entropy *s* in kJ/kg K

Result

THS97, T or **t_hs_97** - Temperature *t* in °C

Range of validity

Enthalpy range and entropy range: according to pressures from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar and temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C

High temperature region: according to pressures to 500 bar and temperatures to 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *h* and *s* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. Afterwards the calculation of *t* in the appropriate region will be carried out.

Results for wrong input values

Result **THS97, T = –1** or **t_hs_97 = –1** for input values:

$s < -0.009$ kJ/kg K

$h < h(0.00611\text{ bar}, x)$ at $h'(0.00611\text{ bar}) < h < h''(0.00611\text{ bar})$

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

#K$+ Backward Function: Temperature *t* = f(*p*,*h*)

Function Name:	**t_ph_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION TPH97(P,H)** REAL*8 P,H
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_TPH97(T,P,H)** REAL*8 T,P,H

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

H - Specific enthalpy *h* in kJ/kg

Result

TPH97, T or **t_ph_97** - Temperature *t* in °C

Range of validity

Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
Enthalpy range:	according temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C
High temperature region:	to 500 bar and to enthalpy regarding 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *p* and *h* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. Afterwards the calculation of *t* in the appropriate region will be carried out.

Wet steam region: Pressure ranges from p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar

Results for wrong input values

Result **TPH97, T = –1** or **t_ph_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region:	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at internal calculation result t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Wet steam region:	p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at internal calculation result t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C

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

FUNC_97_200
K Backward function: Temperature t = f(p,h)
$ Backward function: Temperature, t = f(p,h)
+ SUCH:200

Backward Function: Temperature *t* = f(*p*,*s*)

Function Name:	**t_ps_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION TPS97(P,S)** REAL*8 P,S
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_TPS97(T,P,S)** REAL*8 T,P,S

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

S - Specific entropy *s* in kJ/kg K

Result

TPS97, T or **t_ps_97** - Temperature *t* in °C

Range of validity

Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
Entropy range:	according temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C
High temperature region:	to 500 bar and to entropy regarding 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *p* and *s* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. Afterwards the calculation of *t* in the appropriate region will be carried out.

Wet steam region: Pressure ranges from p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar

Results for wrong input values

Result **TPS97, T = –1** or **t_ps_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region:	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at internal calculation result t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Wet steam region:	p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at internal calculation result t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C

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

[#K$+] Backward Function: Temperature *t* = f(*v*,*h*)

Function Name:	**t_vh_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION TVH97(V,H)** REAL*8 V,H
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_TVH97(T,V,H)** REAL*8 T,V,H

Input values

V - Specific volume *v* in m^3/kg

H - Specific enthalpy *h* in kJ/kg

Result

TVH97, T or **t_vh_97** - Temperature *t* in °C

Range of validity

Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
Enthalpy range:	according temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C
High temperature region:	to 500 bar and to enthalpy regarding 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *v* and *h* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. Afterwards the calculation of *t* in the appropriate region will be carried out.

Wet steam region: Pressure ranges from p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar

Results for wrong input values

Result **TVH97, T = –1** or **t_vh_97 = –1** for input values:

$v < 0.0009$ m^3/kg

$h < h(0.00611\ \text{bar}, x)$ at $h'(0.00611\ \text{bar}) < h < h''(0.00611\ \text{bar})$

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

[#] FUNC_97_212
[K] Backward function: Temperature t = f(v,h)
[$] Backward function: Temperature, t = f(v,h)
[+] SUCH:212

[#K$+] Backward Function: Temperature *t* = f(*v*,*u*)

Function Name:	**t_vu_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION TVU97(V,U)** REAL*8 V,U
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_TVU97(T,V,U)** REAL*8 T,V,U

Input values

V - Specific volume v in m^3/kg

U - Specific internal energy u in kJ/kg

Result

TVU97, T or **t_vu_97** - Temperature t in °C

Range of validity

Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
Enthalpy range:	according temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C
High temperature region:	to 500 bar and to enthalpy regarding 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of v and u the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. Afterwards the calculation of t in the appropriate region will be carried out.

Wet steam region: Pressure ranges from p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar

Results for wrong input values

Result **TVU97, T = –1** or **t_vu_97 = –1** for input values:

v < 0.0009 m^3/kg
u < u(0.00611 bar, x) at u'(0.00611 bar) < u < u''(0.00611 bar)

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

[#] FUNC_97_214
[K] Backward function: Temperature t = f(v,u)
[$] Backward function: Temperature, t = f(v,u)
[+] SUCH:214

Saturation Temperature t_s = f(p)

Function Name:	**ts_p_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION TSP97(P)** REAL*8 P
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_TSP97(TS,P)** REAL*8 TS,P

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

Result

TSP97, **T** or **ts_p_97** - Saturation temperature t_s in °C

Range of validity

from p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar

Results for wrong input values

Result **TSP97, T = –1** or **ts_p_97 = –1** for input values:
p < 0.00611 bar or p > 220.64 bar

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

Specific Internal Energy *u* = f(*p*,*t*,*x*)

Function Name:	**u_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION UPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_UPTX97(U,P,T,X)** REAL*8 U,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

T - Temperature *t* in °C

X - Vapor fraction *x* in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

UPTX97, U or **u_ptx_97** - Specific internal energy *u* in kJ/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction *x* are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located in the wet steam region, a value for *x* between 0 and 1 (x = 0 for saturated liquid, x = 1 for saturated steam) must be entered.

When calculating wet steam either the given value for *t* <u>and</u> p = -1 or the given value for *p* <u>and</u> t = -1 and in both cases the value for *x* between 0 and 1 must be entered.

If *p* <u>and</u> *t* <u>and</u> *x* are entered as given values, the program considers *p* and *t* to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Wet steam region of the IAPWS-IF97: t_t = 0 °C ... t_c = 373.946 °C
p_t = 0.00611 bar ... p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **UPTX97, U = –1** or **u_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Wet steam region: ($0 \le x \le 1$)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Backward Function: Specific Volume v = f(p,h)

Function Name:	**v_ph_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION VPH97(P,H)** REAL*8 P,H
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_VPH97(V,P,H)** REAL*8 V,P,H

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

H - Specific enthalpy h in kJ/kg

Result

VPH97, **V** or **v_ph_97** - Specific volume v in m^3/kg

Range of validity

Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
Enthalpy range:	according to temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C
High temperature region:	to 500 bar and to enthalpy regarding 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of p and h the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. Afterwards the calculation of v in the appropriate region will be carried out.

Wet steam region: Pressure ranges from p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar

Results for wrong input values

Result **VPH97, V = –1** or **v_ph_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region:	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at internal calculation result t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Wet steam region:	p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at internal calculation result t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C

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

Backward Function: Specific Volume *v* = f(*p*,*s*)

Function Name:	**v_ps_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION VPS97(P,S)** REAL*8 P,S
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_VPS97(V,P,S)** REAL*8 V,P,S

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

S - Specific entropy *s* in kJ/kg K

Result

VPS97, **V** or **v_ps_97** - Specific volume *v* in m^3/kg

Range of validity

Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
Entropy range:	according to temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C
High temperature region:	to 500 bar and to entropy regarding 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *p* and *s* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. Afterwards the calculation of *v* in the appropriate region will be carried out.

Wet steam region: Pressure ranges from p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar

Results for wrong input values

Result **VPS97, V = –1** or **v_ps_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region:	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at internal calculation result t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Wet steam region:	p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at internal calculation result t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C

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

Specific Volume v = f(p,t,x)

Function Name:	**v_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION VPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_VPTX97(V,P,T,X)** REAL*8 V,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

VPTX97, **V** or **v_ptx_97** - Specific volume v in m^3/kg

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located in the wet steam region, a value for x between 0 and 1 (x = 0 for saturated liquid, x = 1 for saturated steam) must be entered.

When calculating wet steam either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1 or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1 and in both cases the value for x between 0 and 1 must be entered.

If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program considers p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Wet steam region of the IAPWS-IF97: t_t = 0 °C ... t_c = 373.946 °C
p_t = 0.00611 bar ... p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **VPTX97, V = –1** or **v_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Wet steam region: ($0 \le x \le 1$)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Isentropic Speed of Sound $w = f(p,t,x)$

Function Name:	**w_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION WPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_WPTX97(W,P,T,X)** REAL*8 W,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure p in bar

T - Temperature t in °C

X - Vapor fraction x in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

WPTX97, W or **w_ptx_97** - Isentropic speed of sound w in m/s

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction x are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for x-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for t <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for p <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for x (x = 0 or x = 1). If p <u>and</u> t <u>and</u> x are entered as given values, the program will consider p and t to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **WPTX97, W = –1** or **w_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

Backward Function: Vapor Fraction *x* = f(*h*,*s*)

Function Name:	**x_hs_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION XHS97(H,S)** REAL*8 H,S
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_XHS97(X,H,S)** REAL*8 X,H,S

Input values

H - Specific enthalpy *h* in kJ/kg

S - Specific entropy *s* in kJ/kg K

Result

XHS97, X or **x_hs_97** - Vapor fraction *x* in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Range of validity

Enthalpy range and entropy range according to pressures from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar and Temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C

High temperature region: according pressures to 500 bar and temperatures to 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *h* and *s* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. When calculating wet steam the value for x between 0 and 1 is calculated (0 for saturated liquid, 1 for saturated steam). If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region the result x = - 1 will be returned.

Results for wrong input values

Result **XHS97, X = –1** or **x_hs_97 = –1** for input values:

$s < -0.009$ kJ/kg K

$h < h(0.00611\text{ bar}, x)$ at $h'(0.00611\text{ bar}) < h < h''(0.00611\text{ bar})$

if the state point is located in the single phase region

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

Backward Function: Vapor Fraction *x* = f(*p*,*h*)

Function Name:	**x_ph_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION XPH97(P,H)** REAL*8 P,H
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_XPH97(X,P,H)** REAL*8 X,P,H

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

H - Specific enthalpy *h* in kJ/kg

Result

XPH97, X or **x_ph_97** - Vapor fraction *x* in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Range of validity

Pressure range: from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar

Enthalpy range: according to pressures from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar and
Temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C

High temperature region: according pressures to 500 bar and temperatures to 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *p* and *h* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. When calculating wet steam the value for x between 0 and 1 is calculated (0 for saturated liquid, 1 for saturated steam). If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region the result x = - 1 will be returned.

Results for wrong input values

Result **XPH97, X = –1** or **x_ph_97 = –1** for input values:

if the state point is located in the single phase region

$p > 220.64$ bar or $p < 0.00611$ bar

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

Backward Function: Vapor Fraction *x* = f(*v*,*h*)

Function Name:	**x_vh_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION XVH97(V,H)** REAL*8 V,H
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_XVH97(X,V,H)** REAL*8 X,V,H

Input values

V - Specific volume *v* in m^3/kg

H - Specific enthalpy *h* in kJ/kg

Result

XVH97, X or **x_vh_97** - Vapor fraction *x* in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Range of validity

Enthalpy range: according to pressures from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar and temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C

High temperature region: according to pressures to 500 bar and temperatures to 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *v*and *h* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. When calculating wet steam the value for x between 0 and 1 is calculated (0 for saturated liquid, 1 for saturated steam). If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region the result x = - 1 will be returned.

Results for wrong input values

Result **XVH97, X = –1** or **x_vh_97 = –1** for input values:

if the state point is located in the single phase region

$p > 220.64$ bar or $p < 0.00611$ bar

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

Backward Function: Vapor Fraction *x* = f(*v*,*u*)

Function Name:	**x_vu_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION XVU97(V,U)** REAL*8 V,U
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_XVU97(X,V,U)** REAL*8 X,V,U

Input values

V - Specific volume *v* in m^3/kg

U - Specific internal energy *u* in kJ/kg

Result

XVU97, X or **x_vu_97** - Vapor fraction *x* in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Range of validity

Enthalpy range: according to pressures from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar and temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C

High temperature region: according to pressures to 500 bar and temperatures to 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *v* and *u* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. When calculating wet steam the value for x between 0 and 1 is calculated (0 for saturated liquid, 1 for saturated steam). If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region the result x = - 1 will be returned.

Results for wrong input values

Result **XVU97, X = –1** or **x_vu_97 = –1** for input values:

if the state point is located in the single phase region

$p > 220.64$ bar or $p < 0.00611$ bar

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

Backward Function: Vapor Fraction *x* = f(*p*,*s*)

Function Name:	**x_ps_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION XPS97(P,S)** REAL*8 P,S
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_XPS97(X,P,S)** REAL*8 X,P,S

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

S - Specific entropy *s* in kJ/kg K

Result

XPS97, X or **x_ps_97** - Vapor fraction *x* in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Range of validity

Pressure range: from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar

Entropy range: according to pressures from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar and temperatures from 0 °C to 800 °C

High temperature region: according pressures to 500 bar and temperatures to 2000 °C

Details on the calculation of wet steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically. This means that from the given values of *p* and *s* the function will determine whether the state point to be calculated is located within the single-phase region (liquid or steam) or the wet steam region. When calculating wet steam the value for x between 0 and 1 is calculated (0 for saturated liquid, 1 for saturated steam). If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region the result x = - 1 will be returned.

Results for wrong input values

Result **XPS97, X = –1** or **x_ps_97 = –1** for input values:

if the state point is located in the single phase region

$p > 220.64$ bar or $p < 0.00611$ bar

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

Compression Factor $z = f(p,t,x)$

Function Name:	**z_ptx_97**
Sub-program with function value: for call from Fortran	**REAL*8 FUNCTION ZPTX97(P,T,X)** REAL*8 P,T,X
Sub-program with parameter: for call from DLL	**INTEGER*4 FUNCTION C_ ZPTX97 (Z,P,T,X)** REAL*8 Z,P,T,X

Input values

P - Pressure *p* in bar

T - Temperature *t* in °C

X - Vapor fraction *x* in (kg saturated steam)/(kg wet steam)

Result

ZPTX97, **Z** or **z_ptx_97** - Compression factor *z*

Range of validity

Temperature range:	from 0 °C to 800 °C
Pressure range:	from 0.00611 bar to 1000 bar
High temperature region:	to 2000 °C at pressures to 500 bar

Details on the vapor fraction *x* and on the calculation of saturated liquid and saturated steam

The wet steam region is calculated automatically by the subprograms. For this purpose the following fixed details on the vapor fraction *x* are to be considered:

If the state point to be calculated is located in the single-phase region (liquid or superheated steam) x = –1 must be entered as a pro-forma value.

If the state point to be calculated is located on the saturated liquid line, x = 0 must be entered. When calculating saturated steam (saturated vapor line) x = 1 must be entered.
The calculation for *x*-values between 0 and 1 is not possible.

When calculating saturated liquid or saturated steam, it is adequate to enter either the given value for *t* <u>and</u> p = -1, or the given value for *p* <u>and</u> t = -1, plus the value for *x* (x = 0 or x = 1). If *p* <u>and</u> *t* <u>and</u> *x* are entered as given values, the program will consider *p* and *t* to be appropriate to represent the vapor pressure curve.

(Saturated liquid and saturated vapor line:

Temperature ranges from	t_t = 0 °C to t_c = 373.946 °C
Pressure ranges from	p_t = 0.00611 bar to p_c = 220.64 bar)

Results for wrong input values

Result **ZPTX97, Z = –1** or **z_ptx_97 = –1** for input values:

Single phase region: (x = –1)	p > 1000 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or t > 2000 °C or t < 0 °C or t > 800 °C at p > 500 bar
Saturation lines: (x = 0 or x = 1)	at p = –1 and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C or at t = –1 and p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar or at p > 220.64 bar or p < 0.00611 bar and t > 373.946 °C or t < 0 °C at $\lvert t-t_s(p)\rvert$ > 0.1 K

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

KCE ThermoFluidProperties

KCE-ThermoFluidProperties
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Hochschule Zittau/Görlitz
UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

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, -S03rev, -S04, and -S05
- IAPWS Revised Advisory Note No. 3 on Thermo-dynamic Derivatives (2008)

Library LibIF97_META

- Industrial Formulation IAPWS-IF97 (Revision 2007) for metastable steam

Humid Combustion Gas Mixtures

Library LibHuGas

Model: Ideal mixture of the real fluids:

CO_2 - Span, Wagner H_2O - IAPWS-95
O_2 - Schmidt, Wagner N_2 - Span et al.
Ar - Tegeler et al.

and of the ideal gases:
SO_2, CO, Ne
(Scientific Formulation of Bücker et al.)

Consideration of:

- Dissociation from VDI 4670
- 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 VDI 4670
- Poynting effect from ASHRAE RP-1485

Extremely Fast Property Calculations

Spline-Based Table Look-up Method (SBTL)

Library LibSBTL_IF97
Library LibSBTL_95
Library LibSBTL_HuAir

For steam, water, humid air, carbon dioxide and other fluids and mixtures according IAPWS Guideline 2015 for Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD), real-time and non-stationary simulations

Carbon Dioxide Including Dry Ice

Library LibCO2

Formulation of Span and Wagner (1996)

Seawater

Library LibSeaWa

IAPWS Industrial Formulation 2013

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_2O	F_2	Propane
N_2	SO_2	NH_3	Iso-Butane
O_2	H_2	Methane	n-Butane
CO	H_2S	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

Humid Air

Library ASHRAE LibHuAirProp

Model: Virial equation from ASHRAE Report RP-1485 for real mixture of the real fluids:
- Dry air
- Steam

Consideration of:

- Enhancement of the partial saturation pressure of water vapor at elevated total pressures

www.ashrae.org/bookstore

Dry Air Including Liquid Air

Library LibRealAir

Formulation of Lemmon et al. (2000)

Refrigerants

Ammonia

Library LibNH3

Formulation of Tillner-Roth et al. (1993)

R134a

Library LibR134a

Formulation of Tillner-Roth and Baehr (1994)

Iso-Butane

Library LibButane_Iso

Formulation of Bücker and Wagner (2006)

n-Butane

Library LibButane_n

Formulation of Bücker and Wagner (2006)

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 the 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

$C_2H_6O_2$	Ethylene glycol
$C_3H_8O_2$	Propylene glycol
C_2H_5OH	Ethanol
CH_3OH	Methanol
$C_3H_8O_3$	Glycerol
K_2CO_3	Potassium carbonate
$CaCl_2$	Calcium chloride
$MgCl_2$	Magnesium chloride
NaCl	Sodium chloride
$C_2H_3KO_2$	Potassium acetate
$CHKO_2$	Potassium formate
LiCl	Lithium chloride
NH_3	Ammonia

Formulation of the International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR 2010)

Ethanol

Library LibC2H5OH

Formulation of
Schroeder et al. (2014)

Methanol

Library LibCH3OH

Formulation of
de Reuck and Craven (1993)

Propane

Library LibPropane

Formulation of
Lemmon et al. (2009)

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 $C_{14}H_{42}O_5Si_6$ **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)

Nitrogen and Oxygen

Libraries LibN2 and LibO2

Formulations of Span et al. (2000)
and Schmidt and Wagner (1985)

Hydrogen

Library LibH2

Formulation of
Leachman et al. (2009)

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 LibC6H14**

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**

Nitrous oxide N_2O **Library LibN2O**

Sulfur dioxide SO_2 **Library LibSO2**

Acetone C_3H_6O **Library LibC3H6O**

Formulation of Lemmon and Span (2006)

KCE ThermoFluidProperties

For more information please contact:

KCE-ThermoFluidProperties UG & Co. KG
Prof. Dr. Hans-Joachim Kretzschmar
Wallotstr. 3
01307 Dresden, Germany

Internet: www.thermofluidprop.com
Email: info@thermofluidprop.com
Phone: +49-351-27597860
Mobile: +49-172-7914607
Fax: +49-3222-1095810

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
- Thermal diffusivity a

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 used in process modeling can be calculated.

[a] Not all of these property functions are available in all property libraries.

www.thermofluidprop.com

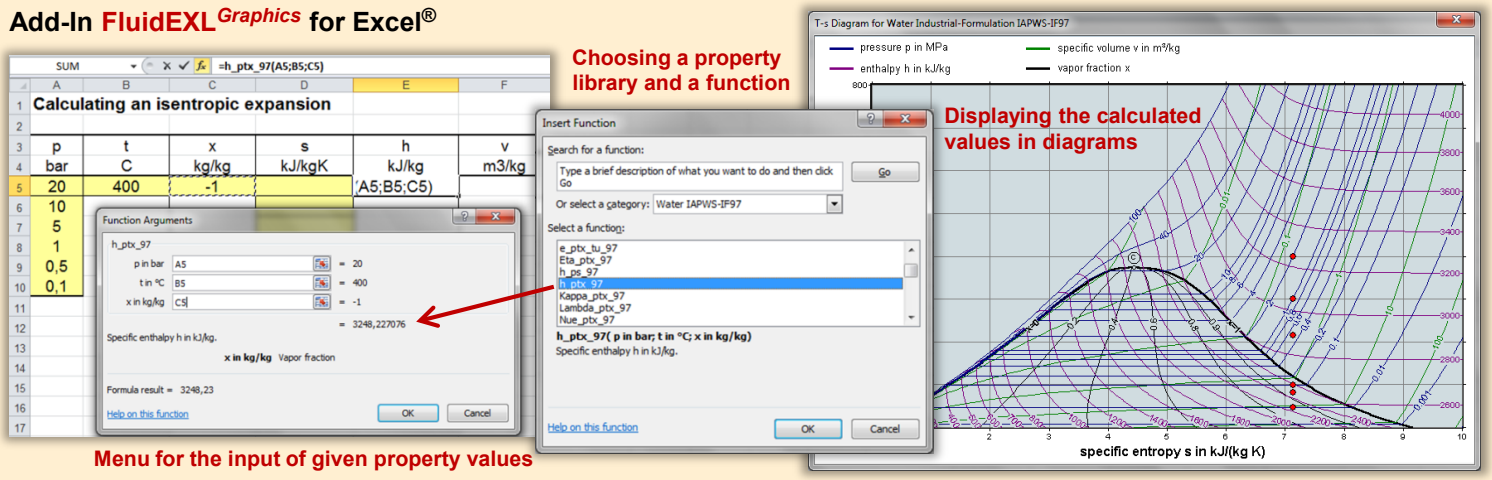
KCE-ThermoFluidProperties
www.thermofluidprop.com

KCE ThermoFluidProperties

Hochschule Zittau/Görlitz
UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

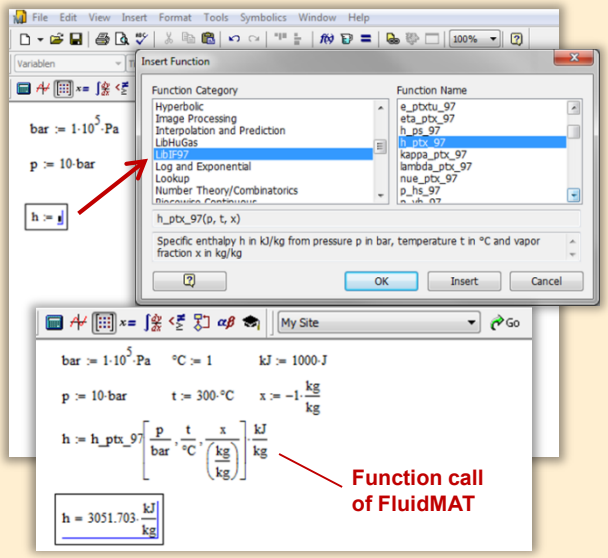
Property Software for Calculating Heat Cycles, Boilers, Turbines and Refrigerators

Add-In FluidEXL*Graphics* for Excel®



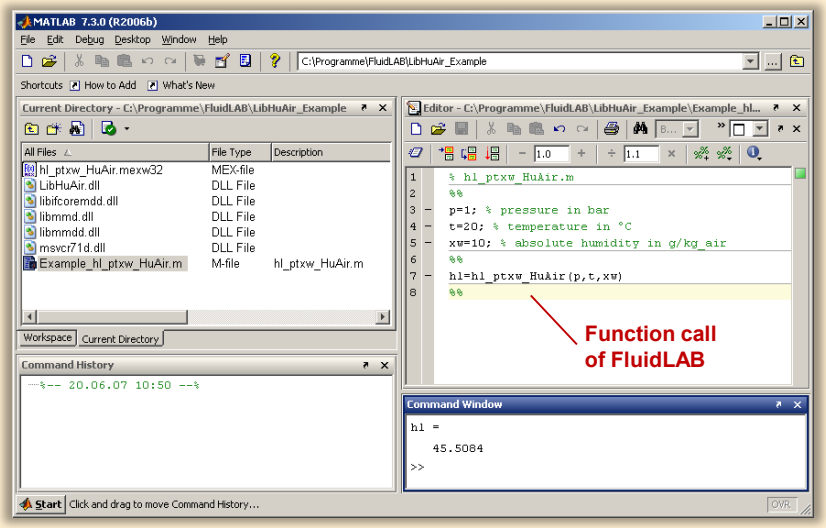
Add-On FluidMAT for Mathcad®
Add-On FluidPRIME for Mathcad Prime®

The property libraries can be used in Mathcad® and Mathcad Prime®.



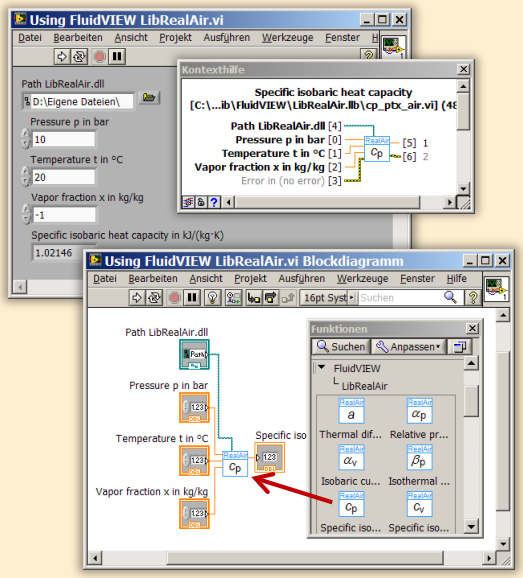
Add-On FluidLAB for MATLAB® and SIMULINK®

Using the Add-In FluidLAB the property functions can be called in MATLAB® and SIMULINK®.



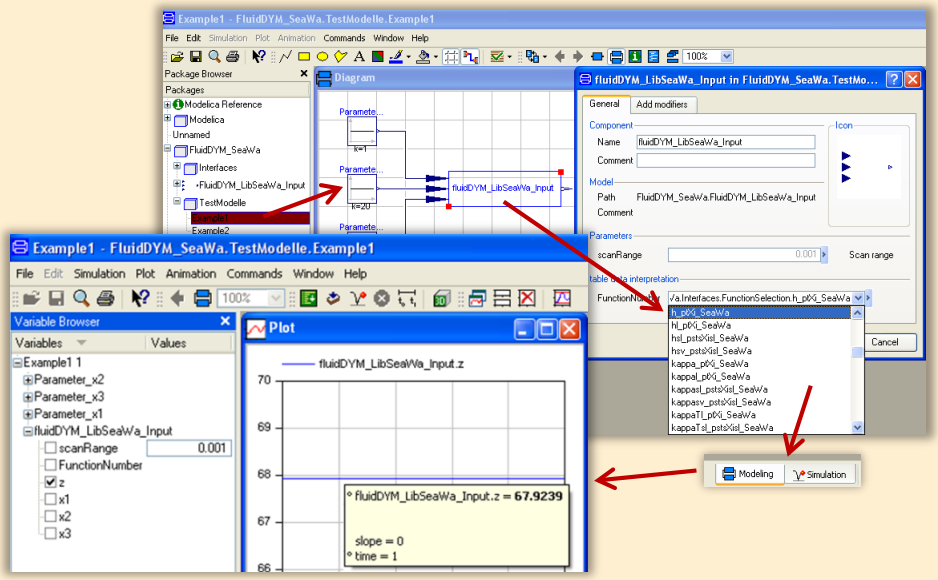
Add-On FluidVIEW for LabVIEW™

The property functions can be calculated in LabVIEW™.

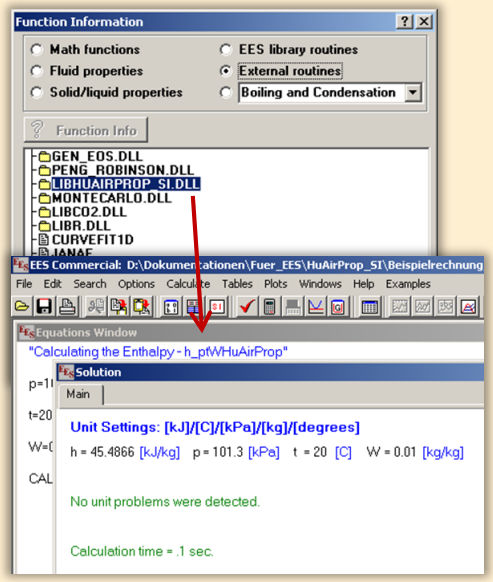


Add-On FluidDYM for DYMOLA® (Modelica) and SimulationX®

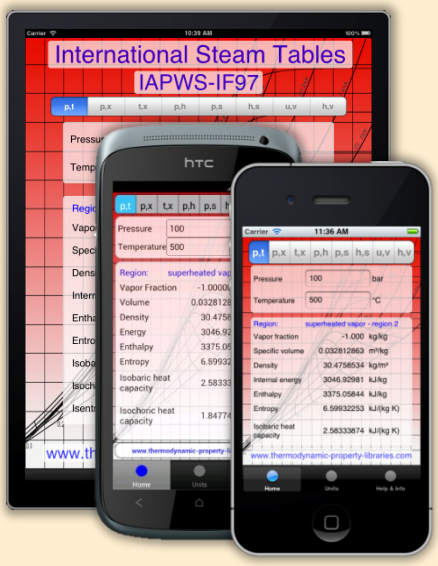
The property functions can be called in DYMOLA® and SimulationX®.



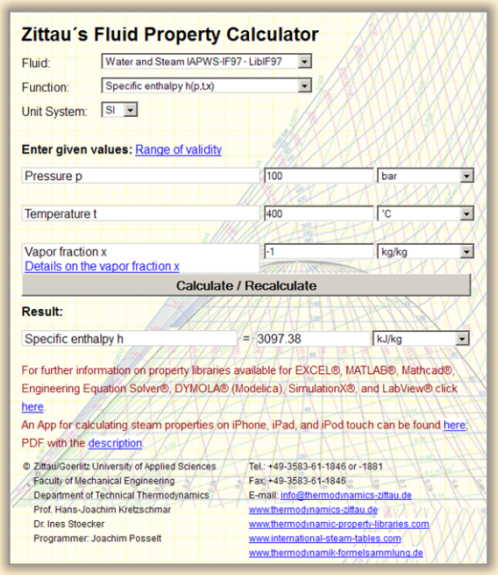
Add-On FluidEES for Engineering Equation Solver®



App International Steam Tables for iPhone, iPad, iPod touch, Android Smartphones and Tablets



Online Property Calculator at www.thermofluidprop.com



Property Software for Pocket Calculators

FluidCasio

fx 9750 G II | CFX 9850 fx-GG20 | CFX 9860 G Graph 85 | ALGEBRA FX 2.0

FluidHP

HP 48 | HP 49

FluidTI

TI Nspire CX CAS
TI Nspire CAS

TI 83
TI 84
TI 89

TI Voyage 200

TI 92

For more information please contact:

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Phone: +49-351-27597860
Mobile: +49-172-7914607
Fax: +49-3222-1095810

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
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- Surface tension σ

Transport Properties

- Dynamic viscosity η
- Kinematic viscosity ν
- Thermal conductivity λ
- Prandtl number Pr
- Thermal diffusivity a

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 used in process modeling can be calculated.

[a] Not all of these property functions are available in all property libraries.

www.thermofluidprop.com

5. References

[1] Release on the IAPWS Industrial Formulation 1997 for the Thermodynamic Properties of Water and Steam IAPWS-IF97.
Available at the IAPWS website http://www.iapws.org

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[5] Kretzschmar, H.-J.:
Mollier h-s Diagram.
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[7] Release on the IAPWS Formulation 2008 for the Viscosity of Ordinary Water Substance. Available at the IAPWS website http://www.iapws.org

[8] Release on Surface Tension of Ordinary Water Substance 1994.
Available at the IAPWS website http://www.iapws.org

[9] Supplementary Release on Backward Equations for Specific Volume as a Function of Pressure and Temperature v(p,T) for Region 3 of the IAPWS Industrial Formulation 1997 for the Thermodynamic Properties of Water and Steam 2005. Available at the IAPWS website http://www.iapws.org

[10] Supplementary Release on Backward Equations p(h,s) for Region 3, Equations as a Function of h and s for the Region Boundaries, and an Equation $T_{sat}(h,s)$ for Region 4 of the IAPWS Industrial Formulation 1997 for the Thermodynamic Properties of Water and Steam 2004. Available at the IAPWS website http://www.iapws.org

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[16] VDI-Wärmeatlas, 7. Auflage.
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Springer-Verlag, Berlin (1989)

[18] VDI-Richtlinie 4670
Thermodynamische Stoffwerte von feuchter Luft und Verbrennungsgasen.
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Thermodynamic Properties of Air and Mixtures of Nitrogen, Argon and Oxygen from 60 to 2000 K at Pressures to 2000 MPa.
J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 29 (2000) No 2, pp. 331-385

[20] Lemmon, E. W.; Jacobsen, R. T:
Transport Properties of Air.
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Formulations for the Thermodynamic Properties of Saturated Phases of H_2O from 173.15 K to 473.15 K.
Report No. 2793 (RP-216), National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. (1983)

6. Satisfied Customers

Date: 07/2019

The following companies and institutions use the property libraries:

- FluidEXL*Graphics* for Excel®
- FluidLAB for MATLAB® and Simulink
- FluidMAT for Mathcad®
- FluidPRIME for Mathcad Prime®
- FluidEES for Engineering Equation Solver® EES
- FluidDYM for Dymola® (Modelica) and SimulationX®
- FluidVIEW for LabVIEW™
- DLLs for Windows™
- Shared Objects for Linux®.

2019

WARNICA, Waterloo, Canada	07/2019
MIBRAG, Zeitz	06/2019
Pöyry, Zürich, Switzerland	06/2019
RWTH Aachen, Inst. Strahlantriebe und Turbomaschinen	06/2019
Midiplan, Bietigheim-Bissingen	06/2019
GKS Schweinfurt	06/2019
HS Zittau/Görlitz, Wirtschaftswissenschaften und Wirtschaftsingenieurwesen	06/2019
ILK Dresden	06/2019
HZDR Helmholtz Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf	06/2019
TH Köln, TGA	05/2019
IB Knittel, Braunschweig	05/2019
Norsk Energi, Oslo, Norway	05/2019
STEAG Essen	05/2019
Stora Enso, Eilenburg	05/2019
IB Lücke, Paderborn	05/2019
Haarslev, Sonderso, Denmark	05/2019
MAN Augsburg	05/2019
Wieland Werke, Ulm	04/2019
Fels-Werke, Elbingerode	04/2019
Univ. Luxembourg Luxembourg	04/2019
BTU Cottbus, Power Engineering	03/2009
Eins-Energie Sachsen, Schwarzenberg	03/2019
TU Dresden, Kälte- und Kryotechnik	03/2019
ITER, St. Paul Lez Durance Cedex, France	03/2019
Fraunhofer UMSICHT, Oberhausen	03/2019
Comparex Leipzig for Spedition Thiele HEMMERSBACH	03/2019
Rückert NaturGas, Lauf/Pegnitz	03/2019
BASF, Basel, Switzerland	02/2019
Stadtwerke Leipzig	02/2019

Maerz Ofenbau Zürich, Switzerland	02/2019
Hanon Systems Germany, Kerpen	02/2019
Thermofin, Heinsdorfergrund	01/2019
BSH Berlin	01/2019

2018

Jaguar Energy, Guatemala	12/2018
WEBASTO, Gilching	12/2018
Smurfit Kappa, Oosterhout, Netherlands	12/2018
Univ. BW München	12/2018
RAIV, Liberec for VALEO, Prague, Czech Republic	11/2018
VPC Group Vetschau	11/2018
SEITZ, Wetzikon, Switzerland	11/2018
MVV, Mannheim	10/2018
IB Troche	10/2018
KANIS Turbinen, Nürnberg	10/2018
TH Ingolstadt, Institut für neue Energiesysteme	10/2018
IB Kristl & Seibt, Graz, Austria	09/2018
INEOS, Köln	09/2018
IB Lücke, Paderborn	09/2018
Südzucker, Ochsenfurt	08/2018
K&K Turbinenservice, Bielefeld	07/2018
OTH Regensburg, Elektrotechnik	07/2018
Comparex Leipzig for LEAG, Berlin	06/2018
Münstermann, Telgte	05/2018
TH Nürnberg, Verfahrenstechnik	05/2018
Universität Madrid, Madrid, Spanien	05/2018
HS Zittau/Görlitz, Wirtschaftswissenschaften und Wirtschaftsingenieurwesen	05/2018
HS Niederrhein, Krefeld	05/2018
Wilhelm-Büchner HS, Pfungstadt	03/2018
GRS, Köln	03/2018
WIB, Dennheritz	03/2018
RONAL AG, Härklingen, Schweiz	02/2018
Ingenieurbüro Leipert, Riegelsberg	02/2018
AIXPROCESS, Aachen	02/2018
KRONES, Neutraubling	02/2018
Doosan Lentjes, Ratingen	01/2018

2017

Compact Kältetechnik, Dresden	12/2017
Endress + Hauser Messtechnik GmbH +Co. KG, Hannover	12/2017
TH Mittelhessen, Gießen	11/2017
Haarslev Industries, Søndersø, Denmark	11/2017
Hochschule Zittau/Görlitz, Fachgebiet Energiesystemtechnik	11/2017
ATESTEO, Alsdorf	10/2017
Wijbenga, PC Geldermalsen, Netherlands	10/2017
Fels-Werke GmbH, Elbingerode	10/2017

KIT Karlsruhe, Institute für Neutronenphysik und Reaktortechnik	09/2017
Air-Consult, Jena	09/2017
Papierfabrik Koehler, Oberkirch	09/2017
ZWILAG, Würenlingen, Switzerland	09/2017
TLK-Thermo Universität Braunschweig, Braunschweig	08/2017
Fichtner IT Consulting AG, Stuttgart	07/2017
Hochschule Ansbach, Ansbach	06/2017
RONAL, Härkingen, Switzerland	06/2017
BORSIG Service, Berlin	06/2017
BOGE Kompressoren, Bielefeld	06/2017
STEAG Energy Services, Zwingenberg	06/2017
CES clean energy solutions, Wien, Austria	04/2017
Princeton University, Princeton, USA	04/2017
B2P Bio-to-Power, Wadersloh	04/2017
TU Dresden, Institute for Energy Engineering, Dresden	04/2017
SAINT-GOBAIN, Vaujours, France	03/2017
TU Bergakademie Freiberg, Chair of Thermodynamics, Freiberg	03/2017
SCHMIDT + PARTNER, Therwil, Switzerland	03/2017
KAESER Kompressoren, Gera	03/2017
F&R, Praha, Czech Republic	03/2017
ULT Umwelt-Lufttechnik, Löbau	02/2017
JS Energie & Beratung, Erding	02/2017
Kelvion Brazed PHE, Nobitz-Wilchwitz	02/2017
MTU Aero Engines, München	02/2017
Hochschule Zittau/Görlitz, IPM	01/2017
CombTec ProCE, Zittau	01/2017
SHELL Deutschland Oil, Wesseling	01/2017
MARTEC Education Center, Frederikshaven, Denmark	01/2017
SynErgy Thermal Management, Krefeld	01/2017

2016

BOGE Druckluftsysteme, Bielefeld	12/2016
BFT Planung, Aachen	11/2016
Midiplan, Bietigheim-Bissingen	11/2016
BBE Barnich IB	11/2016
Wenisch IB,	11/2016
INL, Idaho Falls	11/2016
TU Kältetechnik, Dresden	11/2016
Kopf SynGas, Sulz	11/2016
INTVEN, Bellevne (USA)	11/2016
DREWAG Dresden, Dresden	10/2016
AGO AG Energie+Anlagen, Kulmbach	10/2016
Universität Stuttgart, ITW, Stuttgart	09/2016
Pöyry Deutschland GmbH, Dresden	09/2016
Siemens AG, Erlangen	09/2016
BASF über Fichtner IT Consulting AG	09/2016
B+B Engineering GmbH, Magdeburg	09/2016
Wilhelm Büchner Hochschule, Pfungstadt	08/2016

Webasto Thermo & Comfort SE, Gliching	08/2016
TU Dresden, Dresden	08/2016
Endress+Hauser Messtechnik GmbH+Co. KG, Hannover	08/2016
D + B Kältetechnik, Althausen	07/2016
Fichtner IT Consulting AG, Stuttgart	07/2016
AB Electrolux, Krakow, Poland	07/2016
ENEXIO Germany GmbH, Herne	07/2016
VPC GmbH, Vetschau/Spreewald	07/2016
INWAT, Lodz, Poland	07/2016
E.ON SE, Düsseldorf	07/2016
Planungsbüro Waidhas GmbH, Chemnitz	07/2016
EEB Enerko, Aldershoven	07/2016
IHEBA Naturenergie GmbH & Co. KG, Pfaffenhofen	07/2016
SSP Kälteplaner AG, Wolfertschwenden	07/2016
EEB ENERKO Energiewirtschaftliche Beratung GmbH, Berlin	07/2016
BOGE Kompressoren Otto BOGE GmbH & Co KG, Bielefeld	06/2016
Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Madrid, Spain	04/2016
INWAT, Lodzi, Poland	04/2016
Planungsbüro WAIDHAS GmbH, Chemnitz	04/2016
STEAG Energy Services GmbH, Laszlo Küppers, Zwingenberg	03/2016
WULFF & UMAG Energy Solutions GmbH, Husum	03/2016
FH Bielefeld, Bielefeld	03/2016
EWT Eckert Wassertechnik GmbH, Celle	03/2016
ILK Institut für Luft- und Kältetechnik GmbH, Dresden	02/2016, 06/2016
IEV KEMA - DNV GV – Energie, Dresden	02/2016
Allborg University, Department of Energie, Aalborg, Denmark	02/2016
G.A.M. Heat GmbH, Gräfenhainichen	02/2016
Institut für Luft- und Kältetechnik, Dresden	02/2016, 05/2016, 06/2016
Bosch, Stuttgart	02/2016
INL Idaho National Laboratory, Idaho, USA	11/2016, 01/2016
Friedl ID, Wien, Austria	01/2016
Technical University of Dresden, Dresden	01/2016

2015

EES Enerko, Aachen	12/2015
Ruldolf IB, Strau, Austria	12/2015
Allborg University, Department of Energie, Aalborg, Denmark	12/2015
University of Lyubljana, Slovenia	12/2015
Steinbrecht IB, Berlin	11/2015
Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Madrid, Spain	11/2015
STEAK, Essen	11/2015
Bosch, Lohmar	10/2015
Team Turbo Machines, Rouen, France	09/2015
BTC – Business Technology Consulting AG, Oldenburg	07/2015
KIT Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen	07/2015
ILK, Dresden	07/2015
Schniewindt GmbH & Co. KG, Neuenwalde	08/2015

2014

PROJEKTPLAN, Dohna	04/2014
Technical University of Vienna, Austria	04/2014
MTU Aero Engines AG, Munich	04/2014
GKS, Schweinfurt	03/2014
Technical University of Nuremberg	03/2014
EP-E, Niederstetten	03/2014
Rückert NatUrgas GmbH, Lauf	03/2014
YESS-World, South Korea	03/2014
ZAB, Dessau	02/2014
KIT-TVT, Karlsruhe	02/2014
Stadtwerke Neuburg	02/2014
COMPAREX, Leipzig for RWE Essen	02/2014
Technical University of Prague, Czech Republic	02/2014
HS Augsburg	02/2014
Envi-con, Nuremberg	01/2014
DLR, Stuttgart	01/2014
Doosan Lentjes, Ratingen	01/2014
Technical University of Berlin	01/2014
Technical University of Munich	01/2014
Technical University of Braunschweig	01/2014
M&M Turbinentechnik, Bielefeld	01/2014

2013

TRANTER-GmbH, Artern	12/2013
SATAKE, Shanghai, China	12/2013
VOITH, Kunshan, China	12/2013
ULT, Löbau	12/2013
MAN, Copenhagen, Dänemark	11/2013
DREWAG, Dresden	11/2013
Haarslev Industries, Herlev, Dänemark	11/2013
STEAG, Herne	11/2013, 12/2013
Ingersoll-Rand, Oberhausen	11/2013
Wilhelm-Büchner HS, Darmstadt	10/2013
IAV, Chemnitz	10/2013
Technical University of Regensburg	10/2013
PD-Energy, Bitterfeld	09/2013
Thermofin, Heinsdorfergrund	09/2013
SHI, New Jersey, USA	09/2013
M&M Turbinentechnik, Bielefeld	08/2013
BEG-BHV, Bremerhaven	08/2013
TIG-Group, Husum	08/2013
COMPAREX, Leipzig for RWE Essen	08/2013, 11/2013 12/2013
University of Budapest, Hungary	08/2013
Siemens, Frankenthal	08/2013, 10/2013

	11/2013
VGB, Essen	07/2013, 11/2013
Brunner Energieberatung, Zurich, Switzerland	07/2013
Technical University of Deggendorf	07/2013
University of Maryland, USA	07/2013, 08/2013
University of Princeton, USA	07/2013
NIST, Boulder, USA	06/2013
IGUS GmbH, Dresden	06/2013
BHR Bilfinger, Essen	06/2013
SÜDSALZ, Bad Friedrichshall	06/2013, 12/2013
Technician School of Berlin	05/2013
KIER, Gajeong-ro, Südkorea	05/2013
Schwing/Stetter GmbH, Memmingen	05/2013
Vattenfall, Berlin	05/2013
AUTARK, Kleinmachnow	05/2013
STEAG, Zwingenberg	05/2013
Hochtief, Düsseldorf	05/2013
University of Stuttgart	04/2013
Technical University -Bundeswehr, Munich	04/2013
Rerum Cognitio Forschungszentrum, Frankfurt	04/2013
Kältetechnik Dresen + Bremen, Alfhausen	04/2013
University Auckland, New Zealand	04/2013
MASDAR Institut, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	03/2013
Simpelkamp, Dresden	02/2013
VEO, Eisenhüttenstadt	02/2013
ENTEC, Auerbach	02/2013
Caterpillar, Kiel	02/2013
Technical University of Wismar	02/2013
Technical University of Dusseldorf	02/2013
ILK, Dresden	01/2013, 08/2013
Fichtner IT, Stuttgart	01/2013, 11/2013
Schnepf Ingeniuerbüro, Nagold	01/2013
Schütz Engineering, Wadgassen	01/2013
Endress & Hauser, Reinach, Switzerland	01/2013
Oschatz GmbH, Essen	01/2013
frischli Milchwerke, Rehburg-Loccum	01/2013

2012

Voith, Bayreuth	12/2012
Technical University of Munich	12/2012
Dillinger Huette	12/2012
University of Stuttgart	11/2012
Siemens, Muehlheim	11/2012
Sennheiser, Hannover	11/2012
Oschatz GmbH, Essen	10/2012
Fichtner IT, Stuttgart	10/2012, 11/2012
Helbling Technik AG, Zurich, Switzerland	10/2012
University of Duisburg	10/2012

Rerum Cognitio Forschungszentrum, Frankfurt	09/2012
Pöyry Deutschland GmbH, Dresden	08/2012
Extracciones, Guatemala	08/2012
RWE, Essen	08/2012
Weghaus Consulting Engineers, Wuerzburg	08/2012
GKS, Schweinfurt	07/2012
COMPAREX, Leipzig for RWE Essen	07/2012
GEA, Nobitz	07/2012
Meyer Werft, Papenburg	07/2012
STEAG, Herne	07/2012
GRS, Cologne	06/2012
Fichtner IT Consult, Chennai, India	06/2012
Siemens, Freiburg	06/2012
Nikon Research of America, Belmont, USA	06/2012
Niederrhein University of Applied Sciences, Krefeld	06/2012
STEAG, Zwingenberg	06/2012
Mainova, Frankfurt on Main via Fichtner IT Consult	05/2012
Endress & Hauser	05/2012
PEU, Espenheim	05/2012
Luzern University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland	05/2012
BASF, Ludwigshafen (general license) via Fichtner IT Consult	05/2012
SPX Balcke-Dürr, Ratingen	05/2012, 07/2012
Gruber-Schmidt, Wien, Austria	04/2012
Vattenfall, Berlin	04/2012
ALSTOM, Baden	04/2012
SKW, Piesteritz	04/2012
TERA Ingegneria, Trento, Italy	04/2012
Siemens, Erlangen	04/2012, 05/2012
LAWI Power, Dresden	04/2012
Stadtwerke Leipzig	04/2012
SEITZ, Wetzikon, Switzerland	03/2012, 07/2012
M & M, Bielefeld	03/2012
Sennheiser, Wedemark	03/2012
SPG, Montreuil Cedex, France	02/2012
German Destilation, Sprendlingen	02/2012
Lopez, Munguia, Spain	02/2012
Endress & Hauser, Hannover	02/2012
Palo Alto Research Center, USA	02/2012
WIPAK, Walsrode	02/2012
Freudenberg, Weinheim	01/2012
Fichtner, Stuttgart	01/2012
airinotec, Bayreuth	01/2012, 07/2012
University Auckland, New Zealand	01/2012
VPC, Vetschau	01/2012
Franken Guss, Kitzingen	01/2012

2011

XRG-Simulation, Hamburg	12/2011
Smurfit Kappa PPT, AX Roermond, Netherlands	12/2011
AWTEC, Zurich, Switzerland	12/2011
eins-energie, Bad Elster	12/2011
BeNow, Rodenbach	11/2011
Luzern University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland	11/2011
GMVA, Oberhausen	11/2011
CCI, Karlsruhe	10/2011
W.-Büchner University of Applied Sciences, Pfungstadt	10/2011
PLANAIR, La Sagne, Switzerland	10/2011
LAWI, Dresden	10/2011
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,	02/2006

Department of Thermal Fluid Flow Engines	
Technical University of Munich,	02/2006
Chair in Apparatus and Plant Engineering	
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,	04/2006
Department of Thermodynamics	
EnviCon & Plant Engineering, Nuremberg	04/2006
Brassel Engineering, Dresden	05/2006
University of Halle-Merseburg,	05/2006
Department of USET Merseburg incorporated society	
Technical University of Dresden,	05/2006
Professorship of Thermic Energy Machines and Plants	
Fichtner Consulting & IT Stuttgart	05/2006
(company licenses and distribution)	
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,	10/2006
Course of Studies Construction and Development	
Siemens Power Generation, Duisburg	10/2006
Hannover University of Applied Sciences,	10/2006
Department of Mechanical Engineering	
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	04/2005
Professorship of Thermic Energy Machines and Plants	
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,	05/2005
Department of Mechanical Engineering and Process Engineering	
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,	10/2005
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Switzerland	
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
TUEV Nord, Hamburg	01/2004
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
Petterssson+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	02/2002
(general license for the WinIS information system)	
FZR Forschungszentrum, Rossendorf/Dresden	03/2002
CompAir, Simmern	03/2002
GKS Gemeinschaftskraftwerk, Schweinfurt	04/2002
ALSTOM Power Baden, Switzerland (group licenses)	05/2002
InfraServ, Gendorf	05/2002
SoftSolutions, Muehlhausen (company license)	05/2002
DREWAG, Dresden (company license)	05/2002
SOFBID, Zwingenberg	06/2002
(general EBSILON program license)	
Kleemann Engineering, Dresden	06/2002
Caliqua, Basel, Switzerland (company license)	07/2002
PCK Raffinerie, Schwedt (group license)	07/2002
Fischer-Uhrig Engineering, Berlin	08/2002
Fichtner Consulting & IT, Stuttgart	08/2002
(company licenses and distribution)	
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	12/2002
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