



TLV delivers products and services to keep your steam system in optimum condition, overcoming challenges together with customers for safe and reliable operation, energy saving and productivity improvements Products for use in steam, air, and water applicationsSee more Surveys and management programs for optimizing your steam-using plantSee more Contact your local TLV representative mail Free monthly email magazine on steam systems, energy efficiency, product selection, and more. Sign Up Here Absolute pressure Boiling point Specific enthalpy of steam (total heat) Latent heat of vaporization Specific heat Dynamic viscosity bar °C m3/kg kg/m3 kj/kg Kcal/kg kj/kg Kc $2433.10\ 581.14\ 1.8736\ 0.000010\ 0.05\ 32.90\ 28.194\ 0.035\ 137.77\ 32.91\ 2561.59\ 611.83\ 2423.82\ 578.92\ 1.8774\ 0.000010\ 0.07\ 39.02\ 20.531\ 0.049\ 163.38\ 39.02\ 2572.62\ 614.46\ 2409.24\ 575.44\ 1.8840\ 0.000010\ 0.08\ 41.53\ 18.105\ 0.055\ 173.87\ 41.53\ 2577.11$ 615.53 2403.25 574.01 1.8871 0.000010 0.09 43.79 16.204 0.062 183.28 43.78 2581.14 616.49 2397.85 572.72 1.8899 0.000010 0.1 45.83 14.675 0.068 191.84 45.82 2584.78 617.36 2392.94 571.54 1.8927 0.000010 0.2 60.09 7.650 0.131 251.46 60.06 2609.86 623.35 2358.40 563.30 1.9156 0.000011 0.3 69.13 5.229 0.191 289.31 69.10 2625.43 $627.07\ 2336.13\ 557.97\ 1.9343\ 0.000011\ 0.4\ 75.89\ 3.993\ 0.250\ 317.65\ 75.87\ 2636.88\ 629.81\ 2319.23\ 553.94\ 1.9506\ 0.000011\ 0.5\ 81.35\ 3.240\ 0.309\ 340.57\ 81.34\ 2645.99\ 631.98\ 2305.42\ 550.64\ 1.9654\ 0.000012\ 0.6\ 85.95\ 2.732\ 0.366\ 359.93\ 85.97\ 2653.57\ 633.79\ 2293.64\ 547.83\ 1.9790\ 0.000012\ 0.7\ 89.96\ 2.365\ 0.423\ 376.77\ 89.99\ 2660.07\ 635.35$ 2250.76 537.59 2.0373 0.000012 1.2 104.81 1.428 0.700 439.36 104.94 2683.44 640.93 2244.08 535.99 2.0476 0.000012 1.3 107.13 1.325 0.755 449.19 107.29 2686.98 641.77 2237.79 534.49 2.0576 0.000013 1.4 109.32 1.236 0.809 458.42 109.49 2690.28 642.56 2231.86 533.07 2.0673 0.000013 1.5 111.37 1.159 0.863 467.13 111.57 2693.36 643.30 2226.23 531.73 2.0768 0.000013 1.5 111.37 1.159 0.863 467.13 111.57 2693.36 643.30 2226.23 531.73 2.0768 0.000013 1.6 113.32 1.091 0.916 475.38 113.54 2696.25 643.99 2220.87 530.45 2.0860 0.000013 1.7 115.17 1.031 0.970 483.22 115.42 2698.97 644.64 2215.75 529.22 2.0950 0.000013 1.8 116.93 0.977 1.023 490.70 117.20 2701.54 645.25 2210.84 528.05 2.1037 0.000013 1.9 118.62 0.929 1.076 497.85 118.91 2703.98 645.83 2206.13 526.92 2.1124 0.000013 2.2 123.27 0.810 1.235 517.63 123.63 2710.60 647.42 2192.98 523.78 2.1372 0.000013 2.4 126.09 0.746 1.340 529.64 126.50 2714.55 648.36 2184.91 521.86 2.1531 0.000013 2.6 128.73 0.693 1.444 540.88 129.19 2718.17 649.22 2177.30 520.04 2.1685 0.000013 2.8 131.20 0.646 1.548 551.45 131.71 2721.54 650.03 2170.08 518.32 2.1835 0.000013 3 133.54 0.606 1.651 561.44 134.10 2724.66 650.77 2163.22 516.68 2.1981 0.000013 3.5 138.87 0.524 1.908 584.28 139.55 2731.63 652.44 2147.35 512.89 2.2331 0.000014 4 143.63 0.462 2.163 604.68 144.43 2737.63 653.87 2132.95 509.45 2.2664 0.000014 4.5 147.92 0.414 2.417 623.17 148.84 2742.88 655.13 2119.71 506.29 2.2983 0.000014 5 151.85 0.375 2.669 640.12 152.89 2747.54 656.24 2107.42 503.35 2.3289 0.000014 5.5 155.47 0.342 2.920 655.81 156.64 $2751.70\ 657.23\ 2095.90\ 500.60\ 2.3585\ 0.000014\ 6\ 158.84\ 0.315\ 3.170\ 670.43\ 160.13\ 2755.46\ 658.13\ 2085.03\ 498.00\ 2.3873\ 0.000014\ 6.5\ 161.99\ 0.292\ 3.419\ 684.14\ 163.40\ 2758.87\ 658.94\ 2074.73\ 495.54\ 2.4152\ 0.000014\ 6.5\ 161.99\ 0.292\ 3.419\ 684.14\ 163.40\ 2758.87\ 658.94\ 2074.73\ 495.54\ 2.4152\ 0.000014\ 6.5\ 161.99\ 0.292\ 3.419\ 684.14\ 163.40\ 2758.87\ 658.94\ 2074.73\ 495.54\ 2.4152\ 0.000014\ 6.5\ 161.99\ 0.292\ 3.419\ 684.14\ 163.40\ 2758.87\ 658.94\ 2074.73\ 495.54\ 2.4152\ 0.000014\ 6.5\ 161.99\ 0.292\ 3.419\ 684.14\ 163.40\ 2758.87\ 658.94\ 2074.73\ 495.54\ 2.4152\ 0.000014\ 6.5\ 161.99\ 0.292\ 3.419\ 684.14\ 163.40\ 2758.87\ 658.94\ 2074.73\ 495.54\ 2.4152\ 0.000014\ 6.5\ 161.99\ 0.292\ 3.419\ 684.14\ 163.40\ 2758.87\ 658.94\ 2074.73\ 495.54\ 2.4152\ 0.000014\ 6.5\ 161.99\ 0.292\ 3.419\ 684.14\ 163.40\ 2758.87\ 658.94\ 2074.73\ 495.54\ 2.4152\ 0.000014\ 6.5\ 161.99\ 0.292\ 3.419\ 659.69\ 2064.92\ 493.20\ 2.424\ 0.000015\ 7.5\ 167.76\ 0.255\ 3.915\ 709.30\ 169.41$ 163.40\ 2758.87\ 658.94\ 2074.73\ 495.54\ 2.4152\ 0.000014\ 6.5\ 161.99\ 0.292\ 3.419\ 659.69\ 2064.92\ 493.20\ 2.4424\ 0.000015\ 7.5\ 167.76\ 0.255\ 3.915\ 709.30\ 169.41 2764.84 660.37 2055.53 490.96 2.4690 0.000015 8 170.42 0.240 4.162 720.94 172.19 2767.46 661.00 2046.53 488.80 2.4951 0.000015 9.5 177.67 0.204 4.901 752.82 179.81 2774.22 662.61 2021.40 482.80 2.5702 0.000015 10 179.88 0.194 5.147 762.60 182.14 2776.16 663.07 2013.56 480.93 2.5944 0.000015 11 184.06 0.177 5.638 781.11 186.57 2779.66 663.91 1998.55 477.35 2.6418 0.000015 12 187.96 0.163 6.127 798.42 190.70 2782.73 664.64 1984.31 473.94 2.6878 0.000015 13 191.60 0.151 6.617 814.68 194.58 2785.42 665.29 1970.73 470.70 2.7327 0.000015 14 195.04 0.141 7.106 830.05 198.26 2787.79 665.85 1957.73 467.60 2.7767 0.000016 15 198.28 0.132 7.596 844.64 201.74 2789.88 666.35 1945.24 464.61 2.8197 0.000016 16 201.37 0.124 8.085 858.54 205.06 2791.73 666.79 1933.19 461.74 2.8620 0.000016 17 204.30 0.117 8.575 871.82 208.23 2793.37 667.18 1921.55 458.95 2.9036 0.000016 18 207.11 0.110 9.065 884.55 211.27 2794.81 667.53 1910.27 456.26 2.9445 0.000016 19 209.79 0.105 9.556 896.78 214.19 2796.09 667.83 1899.31 453.64 2.9849 0.000016 20 212.37 0.100 10.047 908.56 217.01 2797.21 668.10 1888.65 451.10 3.0248 0.000016 21 214.85 0.095 10.539 919.93 219.72 2798.18 668.33 1878.25 448.61 3.0643 0.000016 22 217.24 0.091 11.032 930.92 222.35 2799.03 668.54 1868.11 446.19 3.1034 0.000016 24 221.78 0.083 12.020 951.90 227.36 2800.39 668.86 1848.49 441.50 3.1805 0.000017 25 223.94 0.080 12.515 961.93 229.75 2800.91 668.99 1838.98 439.23 3.2187 0.000017 26 226.03 0.077 13.012 971.69 232.08 2801.35 669.09 1829.66 437.01 3.2567 0.000017 27 228.06 0.074 13.509 981.19 234.35 2801.69 669.17 1820.50 434.82 3.2944 0.000017 28 230.04 0.071 14.008 990.46 236.57 2801.96 669.24 1811.50 432.67 3.3320 0.000017 29 231.96 0.069 14.508 999.50 238.73 2802.15 669.28 1802.65 430.56 3.3695 0.000017 30 233.84 0.067 15.009 1008.33 240.84 2802.27 669.31 1793.94 428.48 3.4069 0.000017 Toggle Menu Materials Design Processes Units Formulas Math Saturated steam properties - in bar Saturated steam properties - in bar Saturated steam properties of steam at varying pressures and temperatures: For full table with Entropy - rotate the screen! Properties of Saturated Steam - SI Units Absolute pressure (kPa, kN/m2)Evaporation Temperature (oC)Specific Enthalpy of Steam - s - (kJ/kgK) Liquid - hl - (kJ/kg)Evaporation - he - (kJ/kg)Steam - hs - (kJ/kg) 0.8 3.8 160 0.00626 15.8 2493 2509 9.058 2.0 17.5 67.0 0.0149 73.5 2460 2534 8.725 5.0 32.9 28.2 0.0354 137.8 2424 2562 8.396 10.0 45.8 14.7 0.0682 191.8 2393 2585 8.151 20.0 60.1 7.65 0.131 251.5 2358 2610 7.909 28 67.5 5.58 0.179 282.7 2340 2623 7.793 35 72.7 4.53 0.221 304.3 2327 2632 7.717 45 78.7 3.58 0.279 329.6 2312 2642 7.631 55 83.7 2.96 0.338 350.6 2299 2650 7.562 65 88.0 2.53 0.395 368.6 2288 2657 7.506 75 91.8 2.22 0.450 384.5 2279 2663 7.457 85 95.2 1.97 0.507 398.6 2270 2668 7.415 95 98.2 1.78 0.563 411.5 2262 2673 7.377 100 99.6 1.69 0.590 417.5 2258 2675 7.360 101.331) 100 1.67 0.598 419.1 2257 2676 7.355 110 102.3 1.55 0.646 428.8 2251 2680 7.328 130 107.1 1.33 0.755 449.2 2238 2687 7.271 150 111.4 1.16 0.863 467.1 2226 2698 7.223 170 115.2 1.03 0.970 483.2 2216 2699 7.181 190 118.6 0.929 1.08 497.8 2206 2704 7.144 220 123.3 0.810 1.23 517.6 2193 2711 7.095 260 128.7 0.693 1.44 540.9 2177 2718 7.039 280 131.2 0.646 1.55 551.4 2170 2722 7.014 320 135.8 0.570 1.75 570.9 2157 2728 6.969 360 139.9 0.510 1.96 588.5 2144 2733 6.930 400 143.1 0.462 2.16 604.7 2133 2738 6.894 440 147.1 0.423 2.36 619.6 2122 2742 6.862 480 150.3 0.389 2.57 633.5 2112 2746 6.833 500 151.8 0.375 2.67 640.1 2107 2748 6.819 550 155.5 0.342 2.92 655.8 2096 2752 6.787 600 158.8 0.315 3.175 670.4 2085 2756 6.758 650 162.0 0.292 3.425 684.1 2075 2759 6.730 700 165.0 0.273 3.66 697.1 2065 2762 6.705 750 167.8 0.255 3.915 709.3 2056 2765 6.682 800 170.4 0.240 4.16 720.9 2047 2768 6.660 850 172.9 0.229 4.41 732.0 2038 2770 6.639 900 175.4 0.215 4.65 742.6 2030 2772 6.619 950 177.7 0.204 4.90 752.8 2021 2774 6.601 1000 179.9 0.194 5.15 762.6 2014 2776 6.583 1050 182.0 0.186 5.39 772 2006 2778 6.566 1150 186.0 0.170 5.89 790 1991 2781 6.534 1250 189.8 0.157 6.38 807 1977 2784 6.505 1300 191.6 0.151 6.62 815 1971 2785 6.491 1500 198.3 0.132 7.59 845 1945 2790 6.441 1600 201.4 0.124 8.03 859 1933 2792 6.418 1800 207.1 0.110 9.07 885 1910 2795 6.375 2000 212.4 0.0995 10.01 909 1889 2797 6.337 2100 214.9 0.0945 10.54 920 1878 2798 6.319 2300 219.6 0.0868 11.52 942 1858 2800 6.285 2400 221.8 0.0832 12.02 952 1849 2800 6.269 2600 226.0 0.0769 13.01 972 1830 2801 6.239 2700 228.1 0.0740 13.52 981 1821 2802 6.224 2900 232.0 0.0689 14.52 1000 1803 2802 6.197 3000 233.8 0.0666 15.00 1008 1794 2802 6.184 3200 237.4 0.0624 16.02 1025 1779 2802 6.158 3400 240.9 0.0587 17.04 1042 1760 2802 6.134 3600 244.2 0.0554 18.06 1058 1744 2802 6.112 3800 247.3 0.0524 19.08 1073 1728 2801 6.090 4000 250.3 0.0497 20.09 1087 1713 2800 6.069 Vacuum steam is the general term used for saturated steam at temperatures below 100°C. 1) Atmospheric pressure Absolute Pressure = Gauge Pressure + Atmospheric Pressure - 0 bar gauge or absolute 101.33 kN/m2 - water boils at 100 oC. 419 kJ of energy is required to heat 1 kg of water from 0 oC to the saturation temperature 100 oC. Therefore, at 0 bar gauge (absolute 101.33 kN/m2) and 100 oC - the specific enthalpy of water is 419 kJ/kg. Another 2257 kJ of energy is required to evaporate the 1 kg of water at 100 oC. Therefore, at 0 bar gauge (absolute 101.33 kN/m2) - the specific enthalpy of evaporation is 2257 kJ/kg. The total specific enthalpy of the steam (or heat required to evaporate water to steam) at atmospheric pressure and 100 oC can be summarized as: $hs = 419 + 2257 = 2676 kJ/kg^2 = 2676 (kJ/kg) / 3600 (s/h) = 0.74 kWh/kg$ (1 hour = 3600 seconds, 1 kW = 1 kJ/s) Example - Boiling Water at 170 oC and 7 bar Steam at atmospheric pressure is of limited practical use since it can not be conveyed by its own pressure along a steam pipe to the points of consumption. At 7 bar gauge than needed for water at atmospheric pressure. From the table a value of 720.9 kJ is needed to raise 1 kg of water from 0 oC to the saturation temperature 170 oC. The heat energy (enthalpy of evaporation) needed at 7 bar gauge to evaporate the water to steam is actually less than the heat energy required at atmospheric pressure. The specific enthalpy of evaporation decrease with steam pressure increase. The evaporation heat is 2047 kJ/kg according the table. Note! Because the specific volume of steam decreases with increasing pressure, the amount of heat energy transferred in the same volume actually increases with steam pressure. In other words the same pipe may transfer more energy with high pressure steam than with low pressure steam. Arithmetic Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - and Logarithmic Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperature Difference - LMTD - formulas with examples - Online Mean Temperatur Heat transfer when steam condensates. Evaporation of water from a water surface - like a swimming pool or an open tank - depends on water temperature, air temp considerable amount of energy is lost Steam table with sensible, latent and total heat, and specific volume at different gauge pressures and temperatures. Steam is a compressible gas where pipe line mass flow capacity depends on steam pressure. Online calculator, figures and tables showing specific heat of liquid water at constant volume or constant pressure at temperatures from 0 to 360 °C (32-700 °F) - SI and Imperial units. Steam consumption and condensate generation when heating liquid or gas flows Calculate the stress in steam boiler shells caused by steam pressure. Steam consumption rates for typical steam heated consumers in industries like bakeries, breweries, paper factories etc. Basic steam thermodynamics - entropy diagram. Calculate steam heated air systems. Steam systems carries heat through pipes from the boiler to consumers as heat exchangers, process equipment etc. Calculate pressure drops in steam distribution pipe lines. Steam trap selection guide - Float & Thermostatic, Inverted Bucket, Bimetal Thermostatic, Impulse and Thermodynamic Disc steam traps. A back pressure in a condensate systems will reduce steam trap capacity The entropy of steam superheated to temperatures above saturation points. Saturated Steam Table with properties like boiling point, specific volume, density, specific enthalpy, atent heat of vaporization. An introduction to vapor and steam. Vapor pressure and specific weight of water at temperatures ranging 32 to 212 oF - Imperial Units. Online calculator, figures and tables showing Specific Volume of water at temperatures ranging from 0-370 °C and 32 - 700 °F - Imperial and IS Units. Enthalpy-entrop diagram for water and steam. Wet steam, dryness fraction and enthalpy. Introduction and definition of steam quality and dryness fraction including calculating wet steam and specific volume. Sensible, latent and total heat in evaporated water - steam - at different gauge pressures and boiling temperatures. Saturated Steam - Properties vs. Pressure - psi Gauge Pressure (psig)Temperature (oF)Specific Volume Saturated Vapor (ft3/lb)Enthalpy Saturated Vapor (ft 51.3 147 990 1137 10(Inches Mercury Vacuum) 192 39.4 160 982 1142 5(Inches Mercury Vacuum) 203 31.8 171 976 1147 0 1) 212 26.8 180 970 1150 1 215 25.2 183 968 1151 2 219 23.5 187 966 1153 3 222 22.3 190 964 1154 4 224 21.4 192 962 1154 5 227 20.1 195 960 1155 6 230 19.4 198 959 1157 7 232 18.7 200 957 1157 8 233 18.4 201 956 1157 9 237 17.1 205 954 1159 10 239 16.5 207 953 1160 12 244 15.3 212 949 1161 14 248 14.3 216 947 1163 16 252 13.4 220 944 1164 18 256 12.6 224 941 1165 20 259 11.9 227 939 1166 22 262 11.3 230 937 1167 24 265 10.8 233 934 1167 26 268 10.3 236 933 1169 28 271 9.85 239 930 1169 30 274 9.46 243 929 1172 32 277 9.1 246 927 1173 20 971 1167 24 265 10.8 233 934 1167 26 268 10.3 236 933 1169 28 271 9.85 239 930 1169 30 274 9.46 243 929 1172 32 277 9.1 246 927 1173 20 971 1167 24 265 10.8 233 934 1167 26 268 10.3 236 933 1169 28 271 9.85 239 930 1169 30 274 9.46 243 929 1172 32 277 9.1 246 927 1173 20 971 1167 24 265 10.8 233 934 1167 26 268 10.3 236 933 1169 28 271 9.85 239 930 1169 30 274 9.46 243 929 1172 32 277 9.1 246 927 1173 20 971 1167 24 265 10.8 233 934 1167 26 268 10.3 236 933 1169 28 271 9.85 239 930 1169 28 271 9.85 239 9.85 23 34 279 8.75 248 925 1173 36 282 8.42 251 923 1174 38 284 8.08 253 922 1175 40 286 7.82 256 920 1176 42 289 7.57 258 918 1176 44 291 7.31 260 917 1177 46 293 7.14 262 915 1177 48 295 6.94 264 914 1178 50 298 6.68 267 912 1179 55 300 6.27 271 909 1180 60 307 5.84 277 906 1183 65 312 5.49 282 901 1183 70 316 5.18 286 898 1184 75 320 4 91 290 895 1185 80 324 4 67 294 891 1185 85 328 4 44 298 889 1187 90 331 4 24 302 886 1188 95 335 4 05 305 883 1188 100 338 3 89 309 880 1189 105 341 3 74 312 878 1190 110 344 3 59 316 875 1191 115 347 3 46 319 873 1192 120 350 3 34 322 871 1193 125 353 3 23 325 868 1193 130 356 3 12 328 866 1194 135 358 3 02 330 864 1194 140 361 2.92 333 861 1194 145 363 2.84 336 859 1195 150 366 2.74 339 857 1196 155 368 2.68 341 855 1196 160 371 2.6 344 853 1197 175 377 2.41 351 847 1198 180 380 2.35 353 845 1198 185 382 2.29 355 843 1198 190 384 2.24 358 841 1199 195 386 2.19 360 839 1199 200 388 2.14 362 837 1199 205 390 2.09 364 836 1200 210 392 2.05 366 834 1200 215 394 2 368 832 1200 220 396 1.96 370 830 1200 225 397 1.92 372 828 1200 230 399 1.89 374 827 1201 235 401 1.85 376 825 1201 240 403 1.81 378 823 1201 245 404 1.78 380 822 1202 250 406 1.75 382 820 1202 255 408 1.72 383 819 1202 260 409 1.69 385 817 1202 265 411 1.66 387 815 1202 270 413 1.63 389 814 1203 275 414 1.6 391 812 1203 280 416 1.57 392 811 1203 285 417 1.55 394 809 1203 290 421 1.47 398 805 1203 305 423 1.45 400 803 1203 310 425 1.43 402 802 1204 315 426 1.41 404 800 1204 320 427 1.38 405 799 1204 325 429 1.36 407 797 1204 330 430 1.34 408 796 1204 335 432 1.33 410 794 1204 340 433 1.31 411 793 1204 345 434 1.29 413 791 1204 355 437 1.26 416 789 1205 365 440 1.22 419 786 1205 370 441 1.2 420 785 1205 375 442 1.19 421 784 1205 380 443 1.18 422 783 1205 385 445 1.16 424 781 0.44 544 647 1191 1250 574 0.34 580 600 1180 1500 597 0.27 610 557 1167 1750 618 0.22 642 509 1151 2000 636 0.19 672 462 1134 2250 654 0.16 701 413 1114 2500 669 0.13 733 358 1091 2750 683 0.11 764 295 1059 3000 696 0.08 804 213 1017 3206.22) 705.40 - - - 1) Atmospheric pressure is used for the table except for 2) 2) Critical Point At 3206.2 psia and 705.40 oF the vapor and liquid are indistinguishable. No change of state occurs when pressure increases above the critical point it is not possible keep the water and steam apart. 1 psi (lbf/in2) = 6894.8 Pa (N/m2) = 0.06895 bar Properties of Saturated Steam - SI Units Note! Gauge Pressure = Absolute Pressure - Atmospheric Pressure NTP - Normal Temperatures below 100°C. Example - Boiling Water at 212 oF and 0 psig At atmospheric pressure - 0 psig - water boils at 212 oF. 180 Btu/lb of energy is required to heat 1 lb of water at 212 oF. Therefore, at 0 psig and 212 oF to evaporate the 1 lb of water at 212 oF. steam at 212 oF. Therefore, at 0 psig - the specific enthalpy of evaporation is 970 Btu/lb. The total specific enthalpy of the steam (or heat required to evaporate water to steam) at atmospheric pressure and 212 oF can be summarized to hs = (180 Btu/lb) + (970 Btu/lb) = 1150 Btu/lb Calculate flash steam generation in condensate pipe lines. Heat transfer when steam condensates. Evaporation of water from a water surface - like a swimming pool or an open tank - depends on water temperature, air amount of energy is lost Tutorial to the basic physics behind flash steam generated. Amount of flash steam is generated. When condensate leaves the steam traps - flash steam is generated. Amount of flash steam is generated at different pressures - kN/m2. Water can be heated by injecting steam. Latent heat is the heat when at change in moisture content - the temperature of the air is not changed. Saturated Steam table with sensible, latent and total heat, and specific volume at different gauge pressures and temperatures. Steam table with sensible, latent and total heat, and specific volume at different gauge pressures and temperatures. table with sensible, latent and total heat, and specific volume at different gauge pressures and temperatures. Steam is a compressible gas where the capacity of steam at pressure ranging 1 - 10000 psia. Vapor and steam enthalpy, specific enthalpy of saturated liquid, saturated vapor and superheated vapor. Calculate the stress in steam boiler shells caused by steam pressure. Basic steam thermodynamics - entropy diagram. Calculate steam heated air systems. Steam systems carries heat through pipes from the boiler to consumers as heat exchangers, process equipment etc. An introduction to the basic design of steam heating systems. Calculate pressure drops in steam distribution pipe lines. Steam traps and pressure drop diagrams - imperial and metric units. Steam traps. The definition of STP - Standard Temperature and Pressure and NTP - Normal Temperature and Pressure. Enthalpy of steam superheated to temperatures above it's boiling point. Saturated Steam Table with properties like boiling point, specific enthalpy, specific enthalpy, specific heat and latent heat of vapor and steam. and entropy of liquid water as function of temperatures ranging 32 to 212 oF - Imperial Units. Online calculator, figures and tables showing Specific Volume of water at temperatures ranging from 0-370 °C and 32 - 700 °F - Imperial and IS Units. Thermal properties of water, including density, specific heat capacity, thermal conductivity, and thermal expansion at different temperatures. Enthalpy-entropy diagram for water and steam, dryness fraction including calculating wet steam enthalpy and specific volume. This post presents a set of handy short formulas for direct calculation of saturated steam densities and enthalpies (heat contents) and compressibility factors with as input the operating pressure and temperature. This set of three formulas covers a wide range of saturated steam conditions yet yield accurate results. The calculations can be quickly performed on a held hand calculator or conveniently entered in an excel spreadsheet. This short post is divided in three parts. Part I three handy formulas for density, enthalpy and compressibility factor for saturated steam. Graphical representations are given to demonstrate their calculation results. Part II a numerical example of using these equations. Part Please note these formulas are shown in 'excel' style notation: using for multiplication the symbol '*' and for raising to the power ' ^ '. The Density of saturated Steam III the basis for these three short equations. A pdf version of this post is given at he end of this post. Part I Three handy formulas for saturated steam. formula. Dst = 216.49 * P / (Zst * (t + 273)) In which 'Dst' = density of saturated steam in kg/m3; and 'P' = the absolute steam pressure in Bar; and 't' = the temperature in degrees Celsius. The overall average percentage error is 0.10 %. The Enthalpy of saturated Steam formula. Hst = 1975 + 1.914 * Zst * (t + 273) In which equation the symbol 'Hst' stands for the Enthalpy of saturated steam in kJ/kg; the symbol 't' for the temperature in degrees Celsius; and 'Zst' for the compressibility factor at pressure 'P' and temperature 't'. This handy equation is valid for temperatures ranging from 10 to 350 degrees Celsius and having results with an overall-average- percentage-error of 0.10 %. The Compressibility Factor 'Zst' of saturated steam formula. Zst = 1- 0.024 * P^0.654 / (220-P)^0.08 In this equation is valid for a steam pressure range of 0.012 to 165 Bar absolute, with corresponding saturation temperature range of 10 to 360 degrees Celsius. It's predictions have an overall average percentage error of 0.10 %. Calculation Results shown in the following Graph (blue diamonds) and compared with data from the Steam Tables (purple squares). Click on the graph to enlarge: In the next Graph the calculation results of the handy short formula for Enthalpy of saturated steam is shown as blue diamonds and compared with data from the Steam Tables (purple squares). following Graphs the Compressibility factor 'Zst' for saturated steam is graphed (blue diamonds) as calculated with the handy short formula and compared with the Z factors obtained by back calculation from Steam Tables data (purple squares). Click on Graph to enlarge: The next Graph shows the same 'Zst' factor data and now plotted against a logarithmic scale with pressure as the variable: Interesting is the last graph of 'Zst' where again the calculated compressibility factor results are graphed and now plotted against the corresponding saturation temperature (click to enlarge): Part II A numerical example. A steam header carries Medium Pressure steam at a pressure level of 33.5 Bar absolute (!) A connected pipeline takes the steam through a de-superheating station with controlled condensate injection to arrive at a saturation temperature of 240 degrees Celsius. What are the density and the heat content (enthalpy) of this steam ? First calculate the compressibility factor of the steam under these conditions: Zst = 1-0.024 * $(33.5)^{0.654} / (220-33.5)^{0.0843} = 16.77 \text{ kg/m3}$; The tabulated value is 16.74 kg/m3 = 16.77 kg/m3; The tab a) Density. The origin of the density formula in Part I is derived straightforwardly from the Universal Gas Law. For an amount of 'n' kilomol of a real gas in a volume of 'V' m3 at a pressure of 'P' kN/m2 Hst = 2801.7 kI/kg: The Steam Tables value is 2803 kJ/kg. Part III Basis for these three short formulas. and at an absolute temperature of 'T' degrees Kelvin 'The Universal Gas Law' reads: P * V = n * Z * R * T in which 'Z' is the compressibility factor and 'R' is the Universal Gas Constant equal to 8.3145 with units of kJoule /kmol/oK. At this point let us do a quick check of the consistency of the units used here. kN/m2 * m3 = kmol * kJoule /kmol/oK oK Note that 1 kN/m2 = 1 kPascal and 100 kPa = 1 Bar absolute and also note that 1 Joule = 1 Nm. The molar density 'D' can be expressed (in units of kmol/m3) as: n/V = Dmol = P / (Z * R * T) kg/m3 if 'P' expressed in units of 'Bar' absolute Applying to Steam get : Dst = P * 100 * 18 / (Z * 8.3145 * T) or Dst = 216.49 * P / (Z * T) if 'P' in Bar and 'T' in degrees Kelvin. b) Enthalpy. Mentioned in an earlier post l found that the enthalpy of saturated Steam can be calculated from a very simple formula (see discussion the earlier post l found that the enthalpy. Mentioned in an earlier post I found that the enthalpy of saturated Steam can be calculated from a very simple formula (see discussion the earlier post l found that the enthalpy. Mentioned in an earlier post I found that the enthalpy of saturated Steam can be calculated from a very simple formula (see discussion the earlier post l found that the enthalpy of saturated Steam can be calculated from a very simple formula (see discussion the earlier post l found that the enthalpy of saturated Steam can be calculated from a very simple formula (see discussion the earlier post l found that the enthalpy of saturated Steam can be calculated from a very simple formula (see discussion the earlier post l found that the enthalpy of saturated Steam can be calculated from a very simple formula (see discussion the earlier post l found that the enthalpy of saturated Steam can be calculated from a very simple formula (see discussion the earlier post l found that the enthalpy of saturated Steam can be calculated from a very simple formula (see discussion the earlier post l found that the enthalpy of saturated Steam can be calculated from a very simple formula (see discussion the earlier post l found that the enthalpy of saturated Steam can be calculated from a very simple formula (see discussion the earlier post l found that the enthalpy of saturated Steam can be calculated from a very simple formula (see discussion the earlier post l found that the enthalpy of saturated Steam can be calculated from a very simple formula (see discussion the earlier post l found that the enthalpy of saturated Steam can be calculated from a very simple formula (see discussion the earlier post l found that the enthalpy of saturate + 4*Z*R*T in which the symbol 'H' stands for he molar enthalpy and 'Uo' is a constant in kJ/kmol. If ZRT is substituted with P*V except for the factor '4' can be interpreted as a type of average, constant specific heat capacity of water vapor etc (see earlier post). Now it is a fact that water vapor over the entire range of 273 to 647 oK the specific heat capacity of steam is changing only about 6%, viz. from 1.85 to 2.05 kJ/kg/oK When expressed on a mass basis instead of molar basis the equation reads: Hst= Uo +4 * R / MW * Z * R * T kJ/kg Hst = 1975 + 1.914 * Zst * (t + 273) kJ/kg c) Compressibility Factor. I have found that under saturation conditions a vapor's compressibility factor can be represented by the following general form: (1-Z) / (1-Zc) = A * Pr^n / (1-Pr)^m In which 'Zc' is the critical compressibility factor, 'Pr' the reduced saturation pressure and 'A' is a constant and 'n' are exponents for a given substance. For example in the post dated October 30, 2014 for pure Methane ('C1') I have shown that this equation takes the following particular form : Zsat, C1 = 1 - (1-0.2856) * 0.666 * Pr^0.666 / (1-Pr)^0.088 This correlation reproduces the measured saturated vapor compressibility factor of Methane accurately with an overall average relative percentage error of: 0.1% over the pressure range of 0.22 to 42.4 Bar absolute, and it's corresponding saturation temperature range of -177 deg to -85.2 degrees Celsius, covering the entire saturated steam we get: Zst = 1 - (1-0.229) * 0.687 * Pr^0.654 / (1-Pr)^0.08 that with Pc = 220 Bar absolute simplifies to: Zst = 1-0.024 * P^0.654 / (220-P)^0.08 A pdf version of this post is found here This post presents a set of self blogpost of 15 Jan 2019 version -3 break out the pdf version of the use of these three equations is found here This post presents a set of self blogpost of 15 Jan 2019 version -3 break out the pdf version -3 break out the pdf version Please if you have any questions or comments let us here these. Uncategorized and tagged compressibility factor of saturated steam density, graph of saturated steam formula, enthalpy of saturated steam formula, graph of saturated steam density, graph of saturated steam formula, enthalpy of saturated steam density, graph of saturated steam density, graph of saturated steam density calculation, saturated steam density, graph of saturated steam density, graph of saturated steam formula, graph of saturated steam density, graph of saturated steam formula, short formula densities compared steam tables, short formula for enthalpy of saturated steam, short formula for saturated steam density, Steam Tables, universal gas law. Bookmark the permalink. We hope, this article, Density of Steam - Specific Volume of Steam, helps you. If so, give us a like in the sidebar. Main purpose of this website is to help the public to learn some interesting and important information about radiation and dosimeters. Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You must distribute appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. BerylliumAlkaline earth metalAluminiumPost-transition metalsCalciumAlkaline earth metalsCandiumTransition metalsChromiumTransition metalsChromiumTrans metalsPalladiumTransition metalsIndiumPost-transition metalsBariumAlkaline earth metalsBismuthPost-transition metalsPoloniumPost-transition metalsBismuthPost-transition metalsPoloniumPost-transition metalsPoloniumPos metalRutherfordiumTransition metalSeaborgiumTransition metal Steam burns are more dangerous than water burns because more heat is transferred due to the additional release of latent heat of condensation. To vaporize a liquid, energy as heat must be transferred due to the substance in order to break the intermolecular bonds so that the substance becomes gaseous. In the case of pure substances, the temperature remains constant until the liquid has completely vaporization of a certain therefore does not result in an increase in temperature, since it is used to break the intermolecular bonds. The heat added during vaporization of a certain amount of liquid is also referred to as heat of vaporization or, more generally, as latent heat. Figure: Supply of heat of vaporization during condensation during vaporization and dissipation of heat of vaporization during vaporiz compare this amount of heat with the heating of water from 20 °C to 100 °C, only 336 kJ is required. Thus, more than 6 times as much heat is needed for vaporization cannot simply have disappeared due to the conservation of energy. Rather, this enormous amount of energy is stored as internal energy in the gas phase. Water needs a multiple of the amount of heat for vaporization compared to heating up to boiling temperature! During condensation, i.e. when gaseous water liquefies on a cold object, the previously absorbed latent heat is released again. The emitted heat from the substance is absorbed by the cooler object. The (internal) energy of the water decreases and the intermolecular bonds can form again, resulting in the liquid state. In the case of condensation, which is also a form of latent heat. The amount of heat of condensation, one also speaks of heat of condensation, which is also a form again, resulting in the liquid state. In the case of condensation, which is also a form of latent heat. vaporization in the form of heat of vaporization (latent heat) is released during condensation in the form of heat of condensation (latent heat)! Figure: Energy flow diagram of vaporization and condensation This understanding now also explains why steam burns are generally much more painful and dangerous than water burns. If the relatively cool skin comes into contact with water vapor (steam), the water condenses there and heat of condensation is released and transferred to the skin. As already explained, due to the large amount of latent heat involved, there is a huge amount of thermal energy transferred to our skin than in contact with liquid water, although the temperature is the same in both cases (100 °C). Figure: Heat of condensation released during condensation released during condensation! Note that the human perception of warm or cold is not based on temperatures, but on heat flows (transferred heat per unit time). Thus, although the temperatures are identical at 100 °C in both cases, condensation results in a much larger heat flow. This greater heat flow. This greater heat flow not only causes a psychologically warmer perception, but also leads physically to more dangerous burns. More information on the perception of warm and cold can be found in the article Why does metal feel colder than wood. Toggle Menu Materials Design Processes Units Formulas Math All of the properties of steam are interrelated. From any one known value you can determine any of others. These relationships are all displayed on a table called the Properties of Saturated Steam, or simply, the Steam the ste 307 degrees F, the table tells you that you need to pressurize the system to 60 psig. If you have a 15-psi steam supply, the tables tell you that you have 945 Btu/lb. of heat energy available to do work. Properties of Saturated Steam (Abstracted from Keenan and Keyes, THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF STEAM, by permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.) Download Steam Tables in PDF format (473 k) GUAGE PRESSURE (PSIG) ABSOLUTE PRESSURE (PSIA) STEAM (EU FT/LB) 29.743 0.08854 32.00 0.00 1075.8 1075.8 0.096022 3306.00 29.515 0.2 53.14 21.21 1063.8 1085.0 0.016027 1526.00 27.886 1.0 101.74 69.70 1036.3 1106.0 0.016136 333.60 19.742 5.0 162.24 130.13 1001.0 1131.1 0.016407 73.52 9.562 10.0 193.21 161.17 982.1 1143.3 0.016590 38.42 7.536 11.0 197.75 165.73 979.3 1145.0 0.016620 35.14 5.490 12.0 201.96 169.96 976.6 $1146.6\ 0.016647\ 32.40\ 3.454\ 13.0\ 205.88\ 173.91\ 974.2\ 1148.1\ 0.016674\ 30.06\ 1.418\ 14.0\ 209.56\ 177.61\ 971.9\ 1149.5\ 0.016699\ 28.04\ 0.0\ 14.696\ 24.75\ 2.3\ 17.0\ 219.44\ 187.56\ 965.5\ 1153.1\ 0.016768\ 23.39\ 5.3\ 20.0\ 227.96\ 196.16\ 960.1\ 1156.3\ 0.016830$ 20.09 10.3 25.0 240.07 208.42 952.1 1160.6 0.016922 16.30 15.3 30.0 250.33 218.82 945.3 1164.1 0.017004 13.75 20.3 35.0 259.28 227.91 939.2 1167.1 0.017078 11.90 25.3 40.0 267.25 236.03 933.7 1169.7 0.017146 10.50 30.3 45.0 274.44 243.36 928.6 1172.0 0.017209 9.40 40.3 55.0 287.07 256.30 919.6 1175.9 0.017325 7.79 50.3 65.0 297.97 $267.50\ 911.6\ 1179.1\ 0.017429\ 6.66\ 60.3\ 75.0\ 307.60\ 277.43\ 904.5\ 1181.9\ 0.017524\ 5.82\ 70.3\ 85.0\ 316.25\ 286.39\ 897.8\ 1184.2\ 0.017613\ 5.17\ 80.3\ 95.0\ 324.12\ 294.56\ 891.7\ 1186.2\ 0.017696\ 4.65\ 90.3\ 105.0\ 331.36\ 302.10\ 886.0\ 1188.1\ 0.017775\ 4.23\ 100.0\ 114.7\ 337.90\ 308.80\ 880.0\ 1188.8\ 0.017850\ 3.88\ 110.3\ 125.0\ 344.33\ 315.68\ 875.4\ 1191.1$ $0.017922\ 3.59\ 120.3\ 135.0\ 350.21\ 321.85\ 870.6\ 1192.4\ 0.017991\ 3.33\ 125.3\ 140.0\ 353.02\ 324.82\ 868.2\ 1193.0\ 0.018024\ 3.22\ 130.3\ 145.0\ 355.76\ 327.70\ 865.8\ 1193.5\ 0.018057\ 3.11\ 140.3\ 155.0\ 365.99\ 338.53\ 857.1\ 1195.6\ 0.018183\ 2.75\ 160.3\ 175.0\ 370.75\ 343.57\ 852.8\ 1196.5\ 0.018244\ 2.60$ $180.3\ 195.0\ 379.67\ 353.10\ 844.9\ 1198.0\ 0.018360\ 2.34\ 200.3\ 215.0\ 387.89\ 361.91\ 837.4\ 1199.3\ 0.018470\ 2.13\ 225.3\ 240.0\ 397.37\ 372.12\ 828.5\ 1200.6\ 0.018602\ 1.92\ 250.3\ 265.0\ 406.11\ 381.60\ 820.1\ 1201.7\ 0.018728\ 1.74\ 300.0\ 417.33\ 393.84\ 809.0\ 1202.8\ 0.018896\ 1.54\ 400.0\ 444.59\ 424.00\ 780.5\ 1204.5\ 0.019340\ 1.16\ 450.0\ 456.28\ 437.20\ 767.40\ 100.0\ 10$ 1204.6 0.019547 1.03 Related Resources: thermodynamics Thermodynamics and Heat Transfer Saturated Steam Tables - Imperial Units Saturated steam is reduced in temperature (while its pressure) it will condense to produce water droplets, even if it is still considerably above the boiling point of 100 °C at standard pressure psi Temp deg C Temp deg C Temp deg K Water (hf) Btu/lb Evap'n (hfg) Btu/lb Steam (hg) Btu/lb Sp. Vol Dry Sat cu.ft/lb absolute 15 179 81.7 354.8 147 991 1138 51.41 10 192 88.9 362.0 160 983 1143 39.4 5 203 95.0 368.2 171 976 1147 31.8 psig 0 212 100.0 373.2 180 971 1151 26.8 1 215 101.7 374.8 183 969 1152 25.2 3 221 105.0 378.2 190 964 1154 22.5 5 227 108.3 381.5 196 961 1156 20.1 7 232 111.1 384.3 201 958 1158 18.4 9 237 113.9 387.0 206 954 1160 17 11 24.5 101.7 374.8 183 969 1152 25.2 3 221 105.0 378.2 190 964 1154 22.5 5 227 108.3 381.5 196 961 1156 20.1 7 232 111.1 384.3 201 958 1158 18.4 9 237 113.9 387.0 206 954 1160 17 11 24.5 101.7 374.8 183 969 1152 25.2 3 221 105.0 378.2 190 964 1154 22.5 5 227 108.3 381.5 196 961 1156 20.1 7 232 111.1 384.3 201 958 1158 18.4 9 237 113.9 387.0 206 954 1160 17 11 24.5 100.0 373.2 180 971 1151 26.8 1 215 101.7 374.8 183 969 1152 25.2 3 221 105.0 378.2 190 964 1154 22.5 5 227 108.3 381.5 196 961 1156 20.1 7 232 111.1 384.3 201 958 1158 18.4 9 237 113.9 387.0 206 954 1160 17 11 24.5 100.0 373.2 180 971 1151 26.8 1 215 101.7 374.8 183 969 1152 25.2 3 221 105.0 378.2 190 964 1154 22.5 5 227 108.3 381.5 196 961 1156 20.1 7 232 111.1 384.3 201 958 1158 18.4 9 237 113.9 387.0 206 954 1160 17 11 24.5 100.0 373.2 180 971 1151 26.8 1 215 101.7 374.8 183 969 1152 25.2 3 221 105.0 378.2 190 964 1154 22.5 5 227 108.3 381.5 196 961 1156 20.1 7 232 111.1 384.3 201 958 1158 18.4 9 237 113.9 387.0 206 954 1160 17 11 24.5 100.0 373.2 180 971 1151 26.8 1 215 101.7 374.8 183 969 1152 25.2 3 221 105.0 378.2 190 964 1154 22.5 5 227 108.3 381.5 196 961 1156 20.1 7 232 111.1 384.3 201 958 1158 18.4 9 237 113.9 387.0 206 954 1160 17 11 24.5 100.0 373.2 180 971 1151 26.8 1 215 101.7 374.8 183 969 1152 25.2 3 221 105.0 378.2 190 964 1154 22.5 5 227 108.3 381.5 196 961 1156 20.1 7 232 110.1 374.8 183 969 1152 25.2 3 221 105.0 378.2 190 964 1154 22.5 5 5 227 108.3 381.5 196 961 1156 20.1 7 232 111.1 384.3 201 958 1158 18.4 9 237 113.9 387.0 206 954 1160 17 11 24.5 100.5 $133.9\ 407.0\ 242\ 931\ 1172\ 9.7\ 31\ 275\ 135.0\ 408.2\ 244\ 929\ 1173\ 9.3\ 33\ 278\ 136.7\ 409.8\ 247\ 927\ 1174\ 8.9\ 35\ 281\ 138.3\ 411.5\ 250\ 925\ 1175\ 8.6\ 37\ 283\ 139.4\ 412.6\ 252\ 923\ 1175\ 8.25\ 39\ 286\ 141.1\ 414.3\ 255\ 921\ 1176\ 7.95\ 41\ 288\ 142.2\ 415.4\ 257\ 920\ 1177\ 7.7\ 43\ 290\ 143.3\ 416.5\ 260\ 918\ 1177\ 7.44\ 45\ 292\ 144.4\ 417.6\ 262\ 916\ 1178\ 7.21\ 47\ 295\ 925\ 1175\ 8.6\ 37\ 283\ 139.4\ 412.6\ 252\ 923\ 1175\ 8.25\ 921\ 1176\ 7.95\ 41\ 288\ 142.2\ 415.4\ 257\ 920\ 1177\ 7.7\ 43\ 290\ 143.3\ 416.5\ 260\ 918\ 1177\ 7.44\ 45\ 292\ 144.4\ 417.6\ 262\ 916\ 1178\ 7.21\ 47\ 295\ 925\ 1175\ 8.5\ 39\ 286\ 141.1\ 414.3\ 255\ 921\ 1176\ 7.95\ 41\ 288\ 142.2\ 415.4\ 257\ 920\ 1177\ 7.7\ 43\ 290\ 143.3\ 416.5\ 260\ 918\ 1177\ 7.44\ 45\ 292\ 144.4\ 417.6\ 262\ 916\ 1178\ 7.21\ 47\ 295\ 925\ 1175\ 8.5\ 921\ 1176\ 7.95\ 41\ 288\ 142.2\ 415.4\ 257\ 920\ 1177\ 7.7\ 43\ 290\ 143.3\ 416.5\ 260\ 918\ 1177\ 7.44\ 45\ 292\ 144.4\ 417.6\ 262\ 916\ 1178\ 7.21\ 47\ 295\ 920\ 1175\ 8.5\ 1176\ 1$ 146.1 419.3 264 915 1179 6.99 49 297 147.2 420.4 266 913 1179 6.78 51 299 148.3 421.5 268 912 1180 6.6 53 300 148.9 422.0 270 910 1181 6.4 55 303 150.6 423.7 272 909 1181 6.23 60 308 153.3 426.5 278 905 1183 5.84 65 312 155.6 428.7 282 902 1184 5.5 70 316 157.8 430.9 287 898 1185 5.19 75 320 160.0 433.2 290 896 1186 4.91 80 324 $162.2\ 435.4\ 295\ 892\ 1187\ 4.67\ 85\ 327\ 163.9\ 437.0\ 298\ 890\ 1188\ 4.45\ 90\ 331\ 166.1\ 439.3\ 302\ 887\ 1189\ 4.24\ 95\ 335\ 168.3\ 441.5\ 305\ 884\ 1189\ 4.26\ 5316\ 876\ 1192\ 3.59\ 115\ 347\ 175.0\ 448.2\ 319\ 874\ 1193\ 3.46\ 120\ 350\ 176.7\ 449.8\ 322\ 872\ 1193\ 3.34$ 125 353 178.3 451.5 325 869 1194 3.23 130 356 180.0 453.2 328 867 1195 3.12 135 358 181.1 454.3 330 865 1195 3.02 140 361 182.8 455.9 333 862 1196 2.84 150 366 185.6 458.7 339 858 1197 2.76 155 368 186.7 459.8 341 856 1197 2.68 160 371 188.3 461.5 344 854 1198 2.61 165 373 189.4 462.6 346 852 1198 2.54 170 375 190.6 463.7 348 850 1198 2.47 175 377 191.7 464.8 351 848 1199 2.41 180 380 193.3 466.5 353 846 1199 2.35 185 382 194.4 467.6 355 844 1199 2.29 190 384 195.6 468.7 358 842 1200 2.24 195 386 196.7 469.8 360 840 1200 2.19 200 388 197.8 470.9 362 838 1200 2.14 205 390 198.9 472.0 364 837 1201 2.09 210 392 200.0 473.2 366 835 1201 2.04 215 394 201.1 474.3 368 833 1201 2 220 395 201.7 474.8 370 831 1201 1.96 225 397 202.8 475.9 372 830 1202 1.85 245 404 206.7 479.8 380 822 1202 1.78 255 408 208.9 482.0 383 819 1203 1.71 265 411 210.6 483.7 387 816 1203 1.71 265 41 water droplets in with the steam. Unless a superheater is used, this will cause the steam supply to become partially wet (wet steam) from the added liquid. The steam dryness fraction is used to quantify the amount of water within steam. If steam contains 10% water by mass, it's said to be 90% dry, or have a dryness fraction of 0.9. Steam dryness is important because it has a direct effect on the total amount of transferable energy contained within the steam (usually just latent heat), which affects heating efficiency and quality. For example, saturated steam (100% dry) contains 100% of the latent heat available at that pressure. Saturated water, which has no latent heat and therefore 0% dryness, will only contain sensible heat. Steam Dryness = 100% - [% Entrained Water] (by mass) Steam tables contain values such as enthalpy (h), specific volume (v), entropy (s), etc. for saturated steam (100% dry) and for saturated water (0% dryness), but typically not for wet steam. These can be calculated by simply considering the ratio of steam to water, as described in the equations below: Specific Volume (ν) of Wet Steam $\nu = X \cdot \nu q + (1 - X) \cdot \nu f$ where: X = Dryness (% / 100) hf = Specific Volume of Saturated Water hfg = Specific Volume of Satu Enthalpy of Saturated Steam - Specific Entropy of Saturated Water Specific Entropy of Saturated Water sfg = Specif be because the dryness percentage is a factor of the 100% condition. Since steam dryness has a significant effect on all these values, to enable greater heating efficiency it is crucial to supply steam that is as close to being 100% dry as possible. The Relationship Between Steam Dryness and Enthalpy As the amount of water in steam increases, the latent heat decreases, providing less heat to transfer from the steam to lose some of its latent heat and revert back to water, thereby decreasing steam dryness. Water Droplets Entrained in Steam Proper measures should be taken to discharge all condensate within steam piping, including water droplets entrained within the flow of steam. Since wet steam not only affects heat transfer efficiency, but can also cause erosion of piping and critical equipment such as turbine blades, it is highly recommended to take preventative measures such as using a steam separator to remove the entrained condensate and by following the advice written in these articles: Can steam dryness rise above 100%? It might seem unlikely, but actually it can. When steam is created by adding heat above the saturated steam threshold. The added heat raises the steam's temperature higher than its saturation point, allowing the amount of superheat to be easily determined by simply measuring its temperature. Go to TLV's Superheated Steam Table