

# X STEAM FOR MATLAB

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We take no responsibilities for any errors in the code or damage thereby.

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## Conclusion

X Steam for Matlab is a implementation of the IAPWS IF97 standard formulation. It provides accurate data for water and steam and mixtures of water and steam properties from 0 - 1000 bar and from 0 - 2000 deg C. It is programmed as a matlab .m file. XSteam are also available for MS Excel or OpenOffice at [www.x-eng.com](http://www.x-eng.com).

The initial units of XSteam are SI units as denoted in this document. All functions however call unit conversion functions so the units can be easily changed. A text file with unit conversion functions for English units are enclosed with the file.

### Calling syntax: XSteam('fun',In1,[In2])

XSteam take 2 or 3 arguments. The first argument must always be the steam table function you want to use. The other arguments are the inputs to that function.

- Example: XSteam('h\_pt',1,20) Returns the enthalpy of water at 1 bar and 20 degC
- Example: XSteam('TSat\_p',1) Returns the saturation temperature of water at 1 bar.

For a list of valid Steam Table functions se section 3 or the XSteam macros for MS Excel.

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## 1

### INTRODUCTION

X Steam for matlab is a implementation of the IAPWS IF97 standard formulation. It provides accurate thermo hydraulic data for water and steam and mixtures of water and steam in the region:

- $0^{\circ}\text{C} < \text{temperature} < 2000^{\circ}\text{C}$  for  
 $0.00611 \text{ bar a} < \text{pressure} < 100 \text{ bar a}$
- $0^{\circ}\text{C} < \text{temperature} < 1000^{\circ}\text{C}$  for  
 $0.00611 \text{ bar a} < \text{pressure} < 1000 \text{ bar a}$

For accuracy and further information on IAPWS IF97 formulation, se homepage of the international association for properties of water and steam ([www.iapws.org](http://www.iapws.org)).

## 2

### USING THE MATLAB IMPLEMENTATION

X Steam are available both for matlab and for MS excel. The MS Excel version can be useful also for matlab users to get valid calling functions.

The XSteam code are used in the following way:

- **Out=XSteam('function name',In1,In2)**

Function name are the name on the XSteam function and In1 and In2 are the inputs to that function. The results are returned (in this case to Out).

Example: **XSteam('rho\_pT',1,200)** returns the density at 1 bar and 200°C.

Valid XSteam functions are listed in section 3. The notations used in XSteam are listed in the table bellow with the currently implemented.

Notation	Quantity	Unit
T	Temperature	°C
p	Pressure	bar
h	Enthalpy	kJ/kg
v	Specific volume	m <sup>3</sup> /kg
rho	Density	kg/ m <sup>3</sup>
s	Specific entropy	kJ/(kg °C)
u	Specific internal energy	kJ/kg
Cp	Specific isobaric heat capacity	kJ/(kg °C)
Cv	Specific isochoric heat capacity	kJ/(kg °C)
w	Speed of sound	m/s
my	Viscosity	Pa s
tc	Thermal Conductivity	W/(m °C)
st	Surface Tension	N/m
x	Vapour fraction (0-1)	-
vx	Vapour Volume Fraction (0-1)	-

### 3 XSTEAM CALLING FUNCTIONS

#### 3.1 Temperature

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>Tsat_p</b>	p		Saturation temperature
<b>T_ph</b>	p	H	Temperture as a function of pressure and enthalpy
<b>T_ps</b>	p	S	Temperture as a function of pressure and entropy
<b>T_hs</b>	h	S	Temperture as a function of enthalpy and entropy

#### 3.2 Pressure

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>psat_T</b>	T		Saturation pressure
<b>p_hs</b>	h	s	Pressure as a function of h and s.
<b>p_hrho</b>	h	rho	Pressure as a function of h and rho (density). Very unaccurate for solid water region since it's almost incompressible!

#### 3.3 Enthalpy

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>hV_p</b>	p		Saturated vapour enthalpy
<b>hL_p</b>	p		Saturated liquid enthalpy
<b>hV_T</b>	T		Saturated vapour enthalpy
<b>hL_T</b>	T		Saturated liquid enthalpy
<b>h_pT</b>	p	T	Entalpy as a function of pressure and temperature.
<b>h_ps</b>	p	s	Entalpy as a function of pressure and entropy.
<b>h_px</b>	p	x	Entalpy as a function of pressure and vapour fraction
<b>h_Tx</b>	T	X	Entalpy as a function of temperature and vapour fraction
<b>h_prho</b>	p	rho	Entalpy as a function of pressure and density. Observe for low temperatures (liquid) this equation has 2 solutions. (Not valid!!)

#### 3.4 Specific volume

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>vV_p</b>	p		Saturated vapour volume
<b>vL_p</b>	p		Saturated liquid volume
<b>vV_T</b>	T		Saturated vapour volume
<b>vL_T</b>	T		Saturated liquid volume
<b>v_pT</b>	p	T	Specific volume as a function of pressure and temperature.
<b>v_ph</b>	p	h	Specific volume as a function of pressure and enthalpy
<b>v_ps</b>	p	s	Specific volume as a function of pressure and entropy.

#### 3.5 Density

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>rhoV_p</b>	p		Saturated vapour density
<b>rhoL_p</b>	p		Saturated liquid density
<b>rhoV_T</b>	T		Saturated vapour density
<b>rhoL_T</b>	T		Saturated liquid density
<b>rho_pT</b>	p	T	Density as a function of pressure and temperature.
<b>rho_ph</b>	p	h	Density as a function of pressure and enthalpy
<b>rho_ps</b>	p	s	Density as a function of pressure and entropy.

#### 3.6 Specific entropy

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>sV_p</b>	p		Saturated vapour entropy
<b>sL_p</b>	p		Saturated liquid entropy
<b>sV_T</b>	T		Saturated vapour entropy
<b>sL_T</b>	T		Saturated liquid entropy
<b>s_pT</b>	p	T	Specific entropy as a function of pressure and temperature (Returns saturated vapour entalpy if mixture.)
<b>s_ph</b>	p	h	Specific entropy as a function of pressure and enthalpy

### 3.7 Specific internal energy

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>uV_p</b>	p		Saturated vapour internal energy
<b>uL_p</b>	p		Saturated liquid internal energy
<b>uV_T</b>	T		Saturated vapour internal energy
<b>uL_T</b>	T		Saturated liquid internal energy
<b>u_pT</b>	p	T	Specific internal energy as a function of pressure and temperature.
<b>u_ph</b>	p	h	Specific internal energy as a function of pressure and enthalpy
<b>u_ps</b>	p	s	Specific internal energy as a function of pressure and entropy.

### 3.8 Specific isobaric heat capacity

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>CpV_p</b>	p		Saturated vapour heat capacity
<b>CpL_p</b>	p		Saturated liquid heat capacity
<b>CpV_T</b>	T		Saturated vapour heat capacity
<b>CpL_T</b>	T		Saturated liquid heat capacity
<b>Cp_pT</b>	p	T	Specific isobaric heat capacity as a function of pressure and temperature.
<b>Cp_ph</b>	p	h	Specific isobaric heat capacity as a function of pressure and enthalpy
<b>Cp_ps</b>	p	s	Specific isobaric heat capacity as a function of pressure and entropy.

### 3.9 Specific isochoric heat capacity

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>CvV_p</b>	p		Saturated vapour isochoric heat capacity
<b>CvL_p</b>	p		Saturated liquid isochoric heat capacity
<b>CvV_T</b>	T		Saturated vapour isochoric heat capacity
<b>CvL_T</b>	T		Saturated liquid isochoric heat capacity
<b>Cv_pT</b>	p	T	Specific isochoric heat capacity as a function of pressure and temperature.
<b>Cv_ph</b>	p	h	Specific isochoric heat capacity as a function of pressure and enthalpy
<b>Cv_ps</b>	p	s	Specific isochoric heat capacity as a function of pressure and entropy.

### 3.10 Speed of sound

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>wV_p</b>	p		Saturated vapour speed of sound
<b>wL_p</b>	p		Saturated liquid speed of sound
<b>wV_T</b>	T		Saturated vapour speed of sound
<b>wL_T</b>	T		Saturated liquid speed of sound
<b>w_pT</b>	p	T	Speed of sound as a function of pressure and temperature.
<b>w_ph</b>	p	h	Speed of sound as a function of pressure and enthalpy
<b>w_ps</b>	p	s	Speed of sound as a function of pressure and entropy.

### 3.11 Viscosity

Viscosity is not part of IAPWS Steam IF97. Equations from "Revised Release on the IAPWS Formulation 1985 for the Viscosity of Ordinary Water Substance", 2003 are used.

Viscosity in the mixed region (4) is interpolated according to the density. This is not true since it will be two phases.

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>my_pT</b>	p	T	Viscosity as a function of pressure and temperature.
<b>my_ph</b>	p	h	Viscosity as a function of pressure and enthalpy
<b>my_ps</b>	p	s	Viscosity as a function of pressure and entropy.

### 3.12 Thermal Conductivity

Revised release on the IAPS Formulation 1985 for the Thermal Conductivity of ordinary water substance (IAPWS 1998)

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>tcL_p</b>	p		Saturated vapour thermal conductivity
<b>tcV_p</b>	p		Saturated liquid thermal conductivity
<b>tcL_T</b>	T		Saturated vapour thermal conductivity
<b>tcV_T</b>	T		Saturated liquid thermal conductivity
<b>tc_pT</b>	p	T	Thermal conductivity as a function of pressure and temperature.
<b>tc_ph</b>	p	h	Thermal conductivity as a function of pressure and enthalpy
<b>tc_hs</b>	h	s	Thermal conductivity as a function of enthalpy and entropy

### 3.13 Surface Tension

IAPWS Release on Surface Tension of Ordinary Water Substance, September 1994

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>st_T</b>	T		Surface tension for two phase water/steam as a function of T
<b>st_p</b>	p		Surface tension for two phase water/steam as a function of T

### 3.14 Vapour fraction

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>x_ph</b>	p	h	Surface tension for two phase water/steam as a function of T
<b>x_ps</b>	p	s	Surface tension for two phase water/steam as a function of T

### 3.15 Vapour Volume Fraction

Observe that vapour volume fraction is very sensitive. Vapour volume is about 1000 times greater than liquid volume and therefore vapour volume fraction gets close to the accuracy of IAPWS IF-97

Function	In1	In2	Out
<b>vx_ph</b>	p	h	Vapour volume fraction as a function of pressure and enthalpy
<b>vx_ps</b>	p	s	Vapour volume fraction as a function of pressure and entropy.