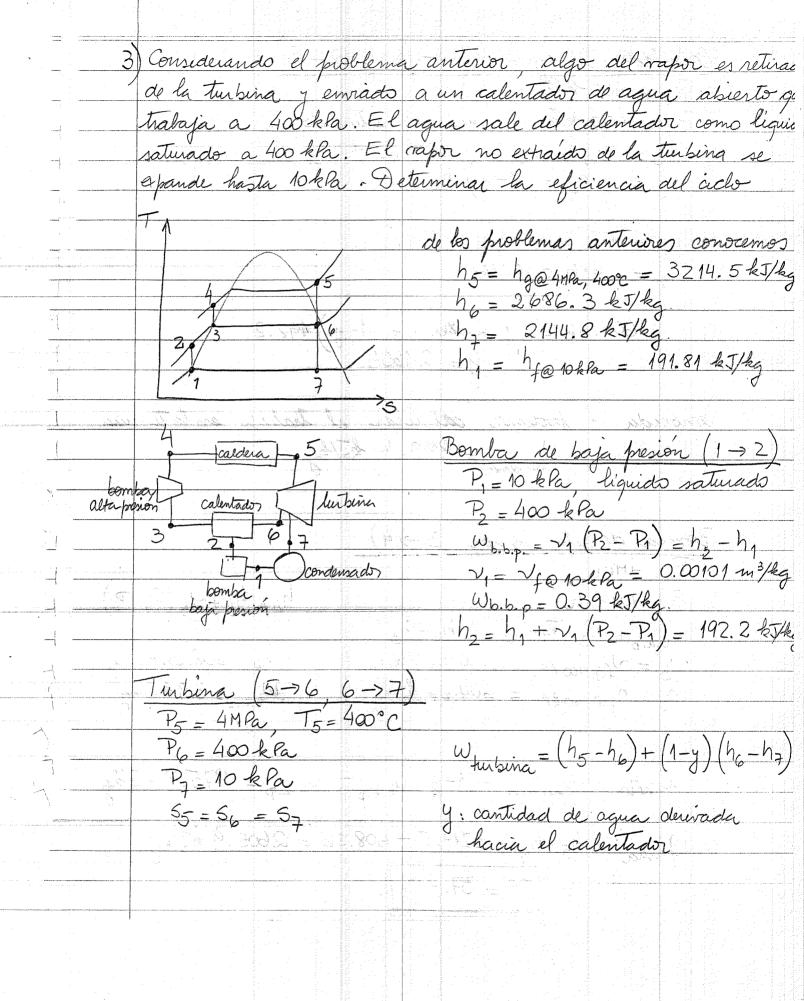


2	En el problema anterior després de la expansión en la turbir
	hasta 400 kPa el major es recalentado a 400°C y luego espand
'a ' '	En el problema anterior después de la expansión en la turbis hasta 400 kPa el major es recalentado a 400°C y luego expand do hasta 10 kPa
£	
	35 Turbina alta presión (3->4)
	P2 = 4MPa T3 = 400°C
	$P_{3} = 4 \text{MPa} T_{3} = 400^{\circ}\text{C}$ $P_{4} = 400 \text{ kPa}$ $P_{5} = \frac{4 \text{MPa}}{400^{\circ}\text{C}} = \frac{3214.5 \text{ kJ/kg}}{500^{\circ}\text{C}} = \frac{3214.5 \text{ kJ/kg}}{6.7714 \text{ kJ/kg}} \text{ K}$ $P_{5} = \frac{5 \text{ge} 4 \text{mPa}}{6.7714 \text{ kJ/kg}} \text{ K}$
eograpio in Principal de successo proceso Albaco de Carlo (1991 - 1991 -	$h_2 = h_{a0} 4me_{a} 4me_{a} = 3214.5 \text{ kJ/kg}$
	53 = 5ge 4nla, 400°C = 6.77 14 kJ/kg K
va Julia	$U_{+a.p.} = h_3 - h_4$
Land Address Land Address Address Address Annual Address Address Annual Address Address Address Address Annual Address Add	0.53 = 54 = 5 + 24 + 24 + 24 + 24 + 24 + 24 + 24 +
* L	
	usando (1) calculamos χ_4 y reemplayandolo en (2) calculamos
¥ : :	ha in the second of the second
	$6.7714 = 1.7765 + \kappa_4 5.1191 \implies \kappa_4 = 0.9757$
	$h_4 = 604.66 + 0.9757 \times 2133, 4 = 2686.3 \text{ kJ/kg}.$
<i>A</i> 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	
Tracky of the Control	Turbina baja presión (5 >6)
	Turbina baja prision (5 -> 6) P5 = 400 kPa, T5 - 400°C
d.	$P_6 = 10 k Pa$
	$h_5 = h_9 @ 400 kla, 400 % = 3273.9 kJ/kg$
The state of the s	5= 6g@400 kla, 400°C = 7.9003 kJ/kgK
	$\omega_{+.b.p.} = h_5 - h_6$
	$6_{r} = 5_{6}$
0	56 = 5f@ 10km + x6 5fg@ 10km = 0.6492 + x67.4996 = 7.9003
	h6 = h5@ 10 kPa + 26 hfg@ 10 kPa - 191.81 + 0.9619 x 2392.1 =
	o two type was
And the second s	$de O = 0.9669$, $h_6 = 2504.7 kJ/kg$

$$\begin{array}{c} \omega_{\text{turbinas}} = \omega_{\text{t.a.p.}} + \omega_{\text{t.b.p.}} = \left(h_3 - h_4\right) + \left(h_5 - h_6\right) \\ \omega_{\text{turbinas}} = \left(3214.5 - 2686.3\right) + \left(3273.9 - 2504.7\right) \\ \omega_{\text{turbinas}} = 1297.4 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ \overline{Bemba} \quad \left(1 \rightarrow 2\right) \\ \overline{P_1} = 10 \text{ kPa} \quad \text{liquids saturads} \\ \overline{P_2} = 4MPa \\ h_1 = h_{f0} + 00 \text{ kPa} = 191.81 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ S_1 = S_{f0} + 00 \text{ kPa} = 0.6492 \text{ kJ/kg} \text{ K} \\ \omega_{\text{t.e.}} = h_2 - h_1 = v_1 \left(P_2 - P_1\right) \\ S_2 = S_1 \\ v_4 = v_{f0} + 00 \text{ kPa} = 0.00101 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \\ h_2 = h_1 + v_1 \left(P_2 - P_1\right) = 191.81 + 0.00101 \text{ k} \left(4000 - 10\right) \\ h_2 = 195.81 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ \overline{Caldera} \quad \left(2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5\right) \\ \text{estados} \quad \left(2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5\right) \\ \text{estados} \quad \left(3214.5 - 195.81\right) + \left(15 - h_4\right) \\ = \left(3214.5 - 195.81\right) + \left(15 - h_4\right) \\ = \left(3214.5 - 195.81\right) + \left(3273.9 - 2686.3\right) = 3606.3 \\ \overline{V} = \frac{W_1 \text{ kbo}}{9 \text{ curban}} = \frac{3696.3}{3606.3} \\ \end{array}$$



	Calentador de	aeue i	$(6 \rightarrow 3 2 \rightarrow 3)$
	P2 = 400 kf	a =	
	P3 = 400 kf		líguido saturado
	h3 = hf@400	-kPay =	= (604.66 hJ/hg)
entranta de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya d	$\frac{\eta_3 = y h_6}{}$	+ (1-	y/h_z
jan got	h ₂ = 192.2	kT/ka	
	$h_6 = 2686.$	3 kJ/	lkg
		livo-in	
	604.66	= 4	2686.3 + (1-y) 192.2
		To the second	2686.3 + (1-y) 192.2 $y = 0.1654$
immirim mooniingang o	140		
About Marie Consumer	a a),	calcular el trabajo en la turbina = 980.14 kJ/kg
Sandalanas San		turbina	
	diamental comments	allika dama	The second secon
<u> </u>	Bomba de alta	presie	$n (3 \rightarrow 4)$
And the second s	P4 = 4MPa P3 = 400 kPa		h. h 21 (2 2)
Adde part	$W_{b,a,p} = V_3 (P_2)$	1-P3).	$h_{4} = h_{3} + v_{3} (P_{4} - P_{3})$ $= h_{4} - h_{2}$
	v3 = 2 fo 400 kt	_{w = 0} .	.001084 m3/kg h4 = 608.56kJ/kg
al Arriero, delegación de escapación de escapación de escapación de escapación de escapación de escapación de	h3 = hf@400-kp	a = 6	04.66 kJ/kg Wb.a.p = 3.9 kJ/kg
			HARATE FOR SINGLE
gram i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	$(u)_1 + (u)_1$		(1-4)41 - 41 8-9759 BTH-
1.87	Wheto = When	bina -	(1-y) Wb.b.p - Wb.a.p = 975.9 kT/kg
	Commence of the State of the St	Makada ara	
	gentia = 45-1		
	Jentra = 45-1	h ₄ = 3	3214.5 - 608.56 = 2605.9 kJ/kg.
	Jentia = 45-	h ₄ = 3	
	9entra = 15-	h ₄ = 3	3214.5 - 608.56 = 2605.9 kJ/kg.
	9entra = 45-	h ₄ = 3	3214.5 - 608.56 = 2605.9 kJ/kg.

4)	la planta de potencia.	de los problemas anteriore	s bero en
	su lorma basica y	con turbina y bomba -	no ideales
or st	n = 86% 1 2	do los problemas anteriore con turbina y bomba - bomba = 80%	
1	/hubina / /	bomba	
		A La Such Carle	
	Turbina (5→6)		
	P= 3.84Pa T=3	80%	
Andrewson supporterments of permittant and the manufacture of the second	P6 = 10 kPa	7 tubena = Want	uic = <u>h5-h1</u>
	Whusing = h5-h6	h5-	h65 h5-h6
<u> </u>	55=565 = 5g@3.8MP	, 380°C = 6.7235 kJ/kgK	
\$ 75% days	15 = ng@3.8npw. 380°C =	3169.1 kJ/kg	
<u> </u>	563 = 5f@ 10kpa + 2	65 5fg@ 10kPa => 265 = C). 8098
	h ₆₅ = 191.8 + 0.8098	65 5fg@ 10kPa => 265 = C 2392.8 = 2129.5 kJ/kg	
	The state of the s	A cologic of Stephanic Application of Cological Cologica	
	Verbina = /furbina (h5-h6s) = 894.1 hJ/hg.	
/			
25	\mathcal{D}_{α}		
	Bomba (1→2)	11200	
	Py = 10 kPa , Ty =	71 - hac	_h.
	$P_2 = 5 M Pa$	$\frac{1}{bomba} = \frac{125}{b}$	<u> </u>
	$\frac{\omega_{bomba} = h_2 - h_1}{6}$	1, 2	
1	$\frac{y_{2s} = y_1}{h} - y_1 P_2 -$	$(P_{\lambda}) \rightarrow (A_{\lambda}, A_{\lambda} - \lambda_{\lambda})$	$(P_2 - P_1)$
,,,,,,,	$\frac{1}{25}$	bomba = 1	1. ,
	V1= Vf@10kPa, 42°C.	41 , -6.34	bT/l.
7		bomba	~/ Kg
Tables of the second se	Wrob = W1111 - a	bomber = 887.8 & J/kg	
	MAN COMMON		

