R-134a

(P = 1 MPa)

 T_3 , x_3

6-80 Two streams of refrigerant-134a are mixed in a chamber. If the cold stream enters at twice the rate of the hot stream, the temperature and quality (if saturated) of the exit stream are to be determined.

Assumptions 1 This is a steady-flow process since there is no change with time. 2 Kinetic and potential energy changes are negligible. 3 There are no work interactions. 4 The device is adiabatic and thus heat transfer is negligible.

Properties From R-134a tables (Tables A-11 through A-13),

$$h_1 \cong h_{f@.12^{\circ}C} = 68.18 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

 $h_2 = h_{@.1 \text{ MPa. } 60^{\circ}C} = 293.38 \text{ kJ/kg}$

Analysis We take the mixing chamber as the system, which is a control volume since mass crosses the boundary. The mass and energy balances for this steady-flow system can be expressed in the rate form as Mass balance:

$$\dot{m}_{\rm in} - \dot{m}_{\rm out} = \Delta \dot{m}_{\rm system}^{70 \text{ (steady)}} = 0$$

$$\dot{m}_{\rm in} = \dot{m}_{\rm out}$$

$$\dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2 = \dot{m}_3 = 3\dot{m}_2 \text{ since } \dot{m}_1 = 2\dot{m}_2$$

Energy balance:

$$\dot{E}_{\rm in} = \dot{E}_{\rm out}$$

$$\dot{m}_1 h_1 + \dot{m}_2 h_2 = \dot{m}_3 h_3 \quad (\text{since } \dot{Q} = \dot{W} = \Delta \text{ke } \cong \Delta \text{pe } \cong 0)$$

Combining the two gives $2\dot{m}_2h_1 + \dot{m}_2h_2 = 3\dot{m}_2h_3$ or $h_3 = (2h_1 + h_2)/3$

Substituting,

$$h_3 = (2 \times 68.18 + 293.38)/3 = 143.25 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

At 1 MPa, $h_f = 107.32$ kJ/kg and $h_g = 270.99$ kJ/kg. Thus the exit stream is a saturated mixture since $h_f < h_3 < h_g$. Therefore,

$$T_3 = T_{\text{sat } @.1 \text{ MPa}} = 39.37^{\circ}\text{C}$$

and

$$x_3 = \frac{h_3 - h_f}{h_{fo}} = \frac{143.25 - 107.32}{163.67} =$$
0.220