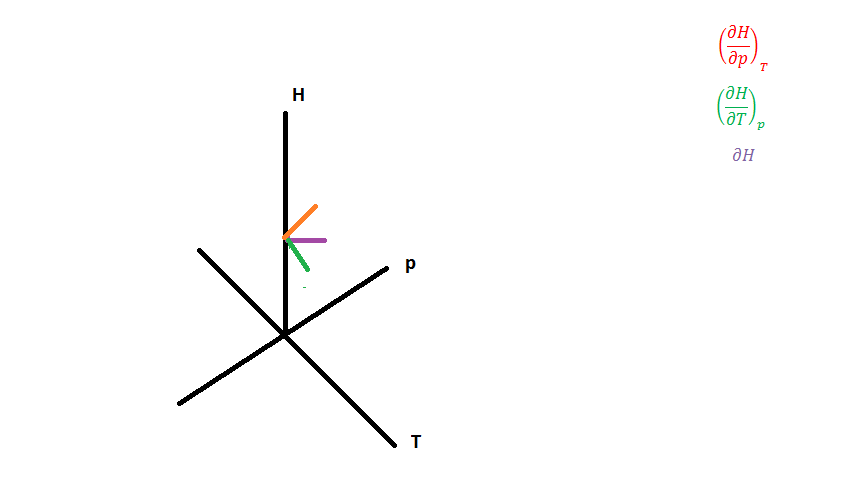
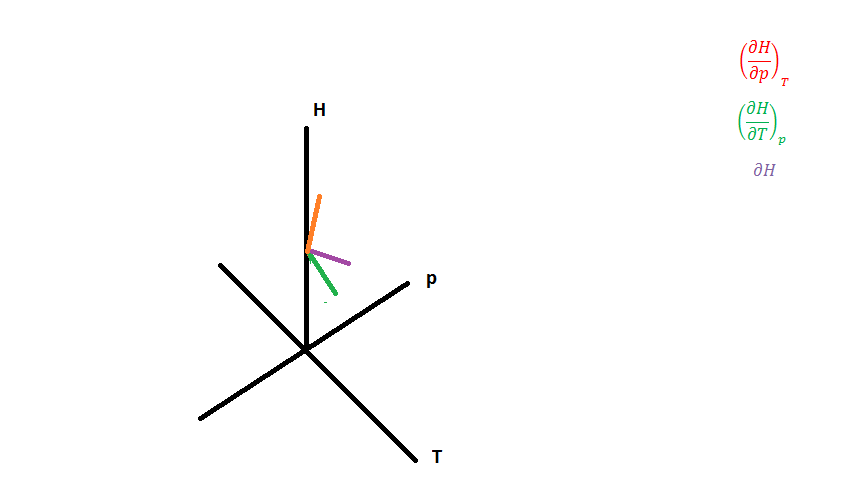


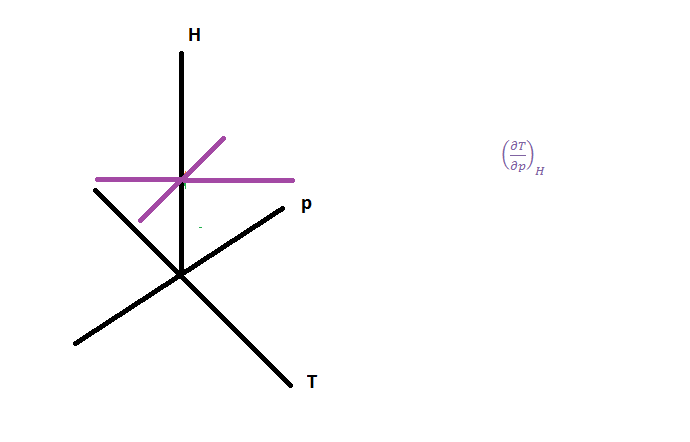
In the derivation I don’t get why they can assume that dH=0. After they have assumed that dH=0 in justification 2.2 I get that

Which I can illustrate like this





And since we are in dH=0 we must be in the p,T-plane that is since H is constant we get :



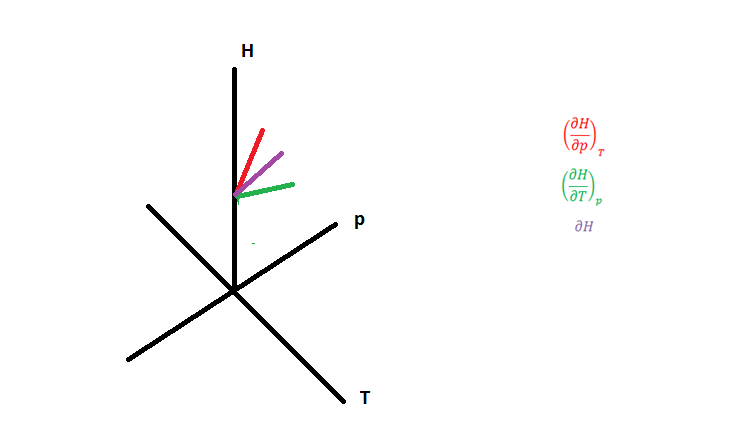
What I don’t get is why we can use

For

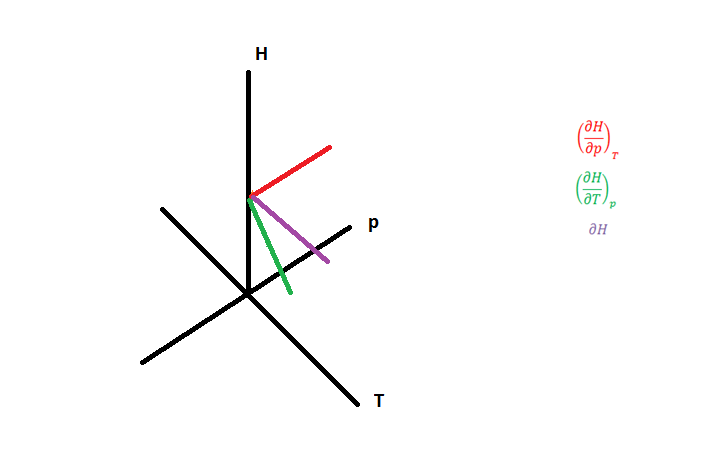
You use a condition that says that

So that dH=0. But for you can not have

For example:



Or:



How can one use dH=0 as constrain and then afterwards use

In



I would like an explanation of why we always must have

When clearly the second last graph I made had positive slope for

for Hpw does this add up in the joule Thompson equation?

This is just an example for what I don’t think add up. In general I think it does not add to demand

Can you explain how this works by illustrating in a graph? And in general just provide an explanation in addition as well?