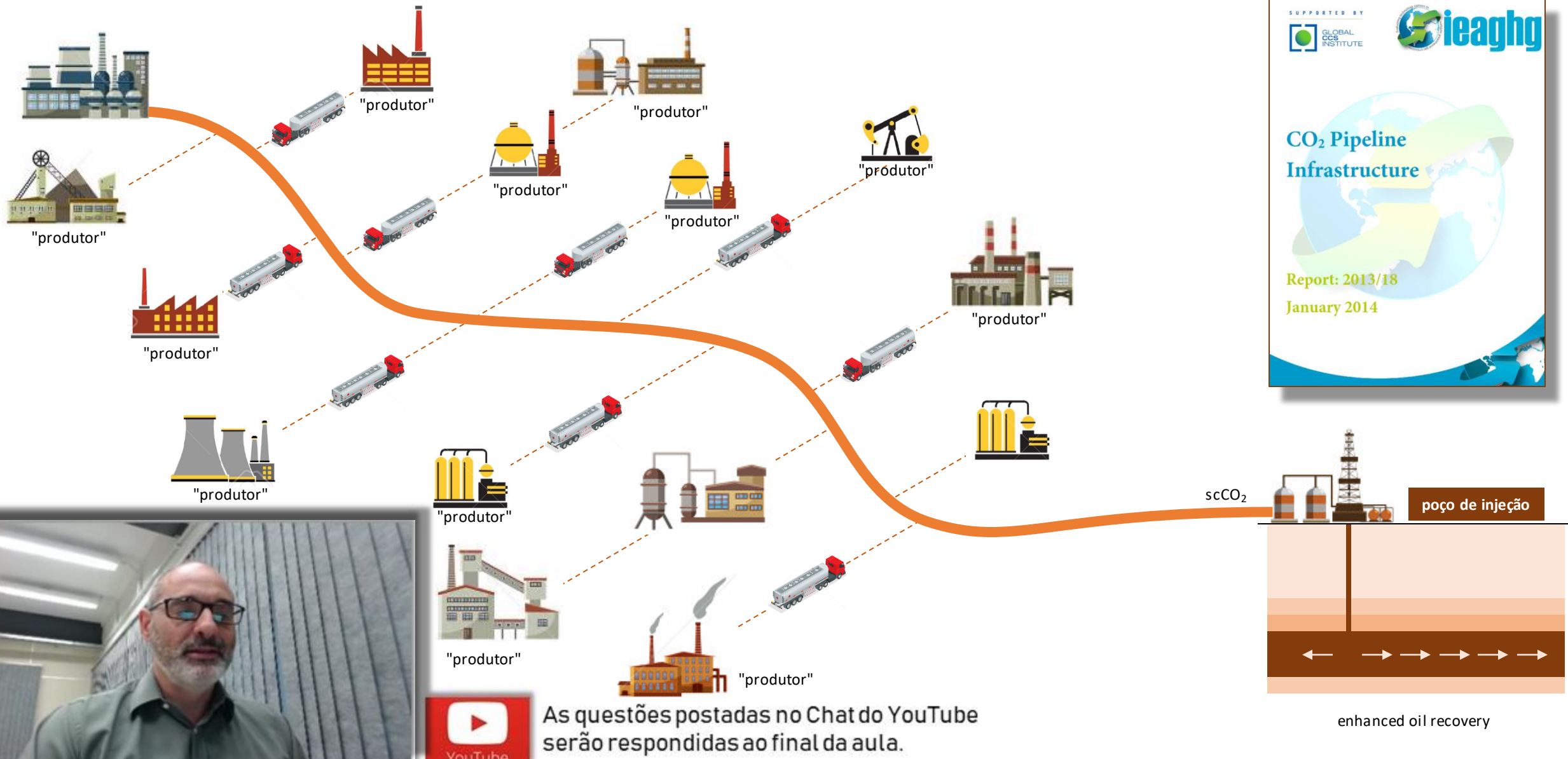


Exergy Analysis of a Biomass Power Plant Integrated to a Supercritical CO₂ Production System

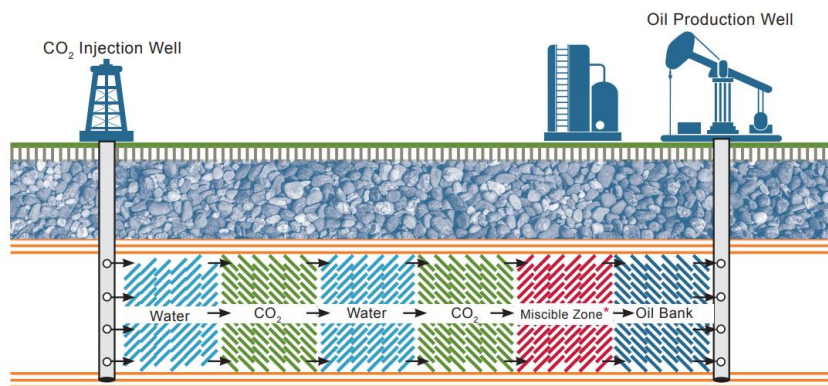
Prof. Paulo Seleglim Jr.
Universidade de São Paulo



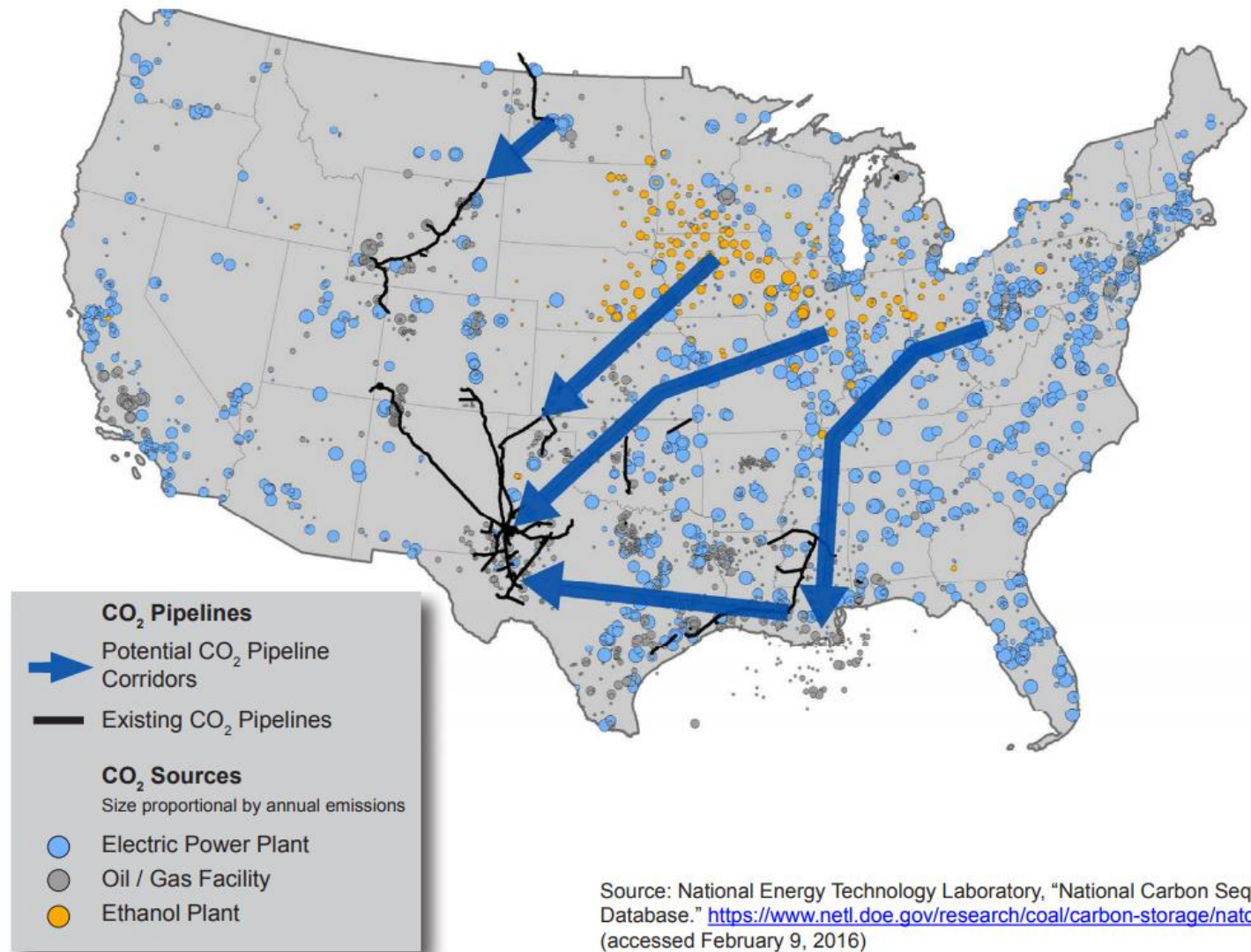
Carbon capture, transportation and geological storage



21st Century Energy Infrastructure: Policy Recommendations for Development of American CO₂ Pipeline Networks



*Miscible Zone = Injected CO₂ encounters trapped oil → CO₂ and oil mix → Oil expands and moves towards producing well



Source: National Energy Technology Laboratory, "National Carbon Sequestration Database." <https://www.netl.doe.gov/research/coal/carbon-storage/natcarb-atlas> (accessed February 9, 2016)



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Prepared by the State CO₂-EOR Deployment Work Group

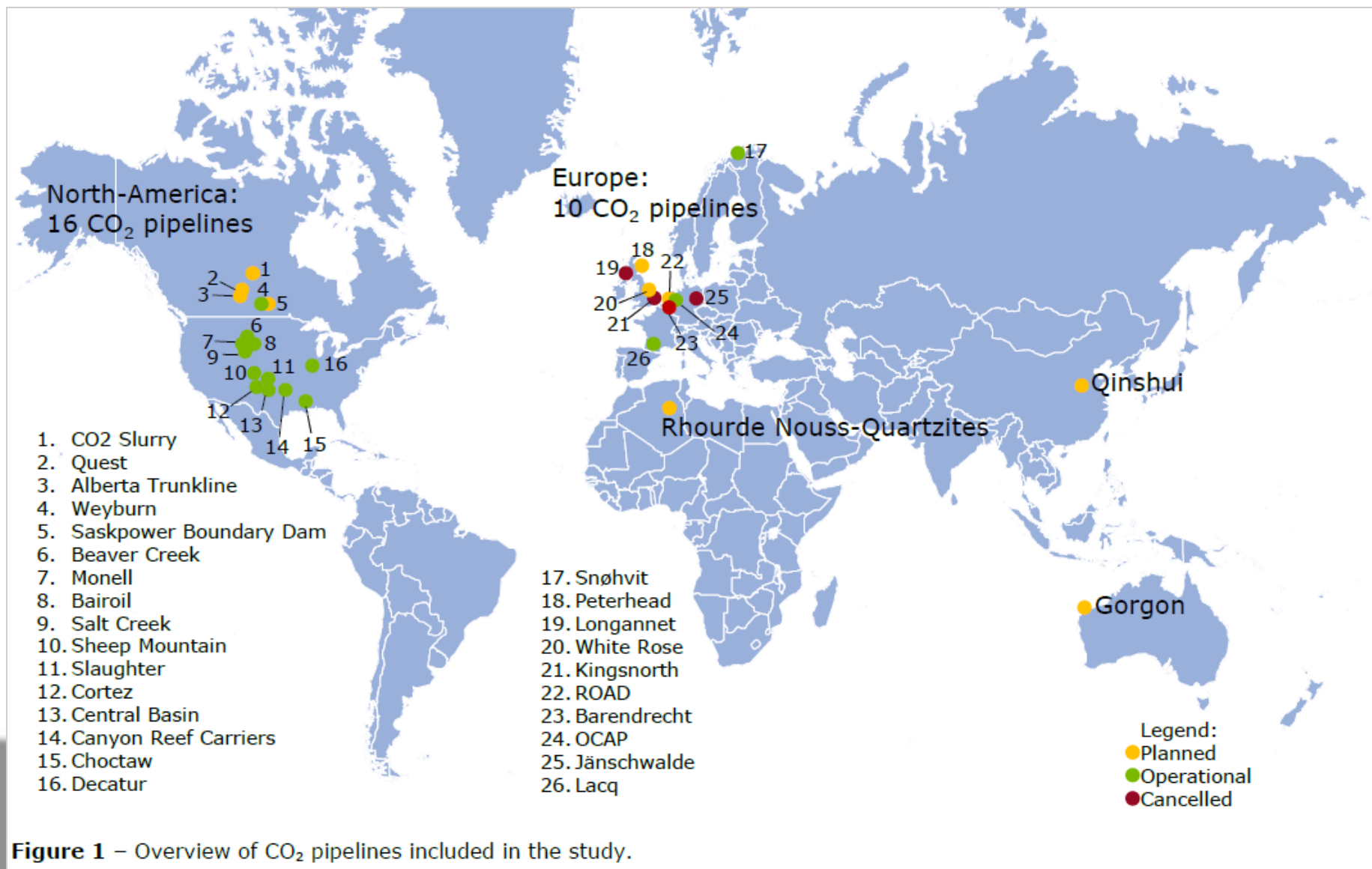


Figure 1 – Overview of CO₂ pipelines included in the study.



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How to transform GHG emitting industrial units to producers of scCO₂ for geological storage ?

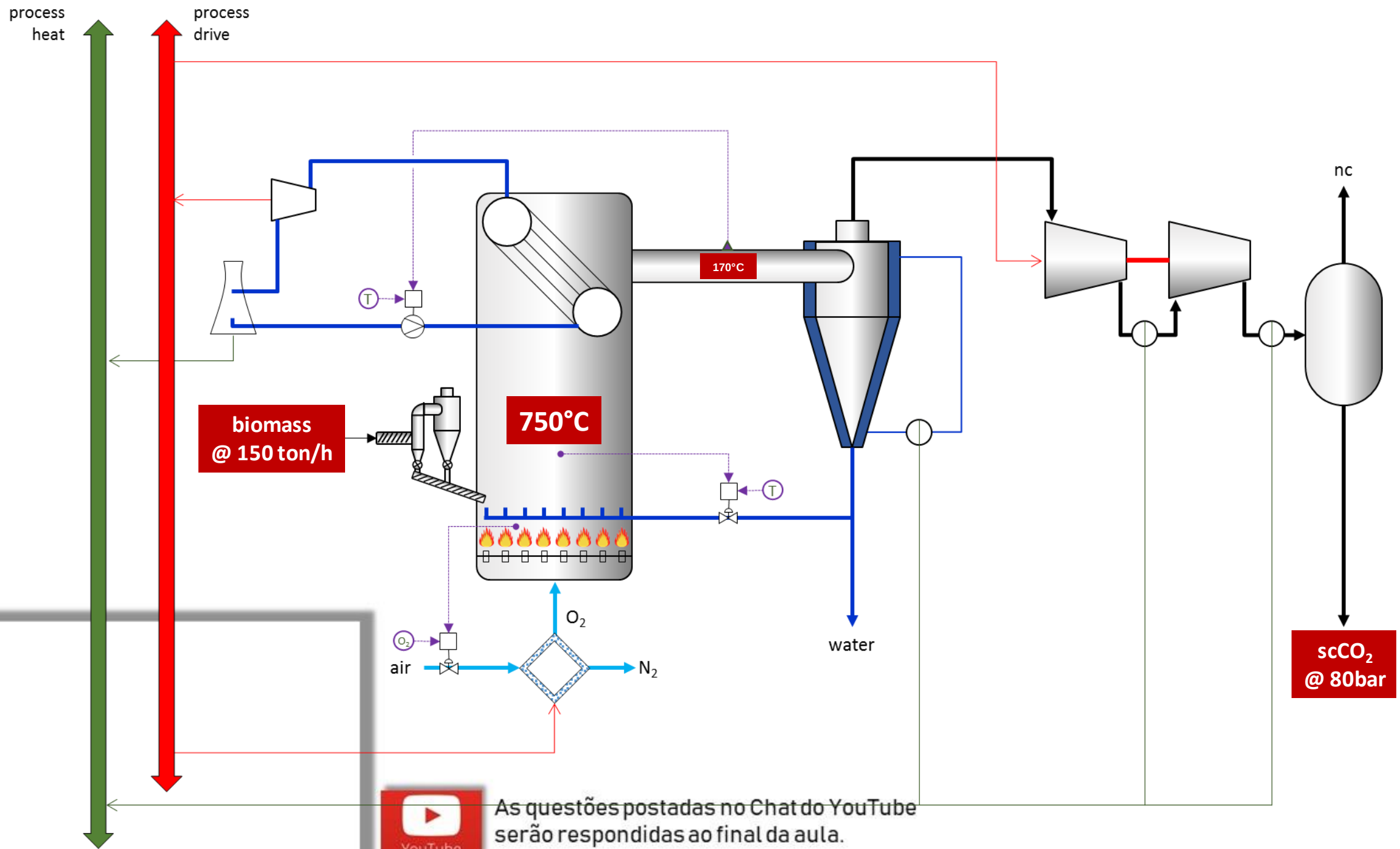


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Exergy Analysis: fuel to exergy + CO₂ carrier



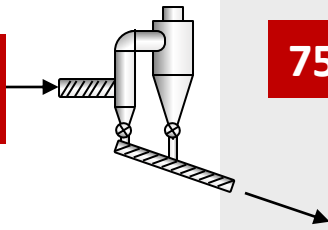
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Fuel = $C_4H_{10}O_4$
@40% humidity

biomass
@ 150 ton/h



750°C

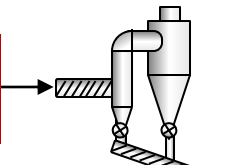


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$$e_F^{ch} = 2193 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} \cdot \left(122.12 \cdot \frac{\text{kg}}{10^{+3} \text{mol}} \right)^{-1} = 17.958 \frac{\text{MJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

Fuel = C₄H₁₀O₄
@40% humidity

biomass
@ 150 ton/h



$$\dot{E}_F = 17.958 \frac{\text{MJ}}{\text{kg}} \cdot 150 \frac{10^3 \text{kg}}{3600 \text{s}} \cdot 60\% = \dots$$

$$\dot{E}_F = 448.95 \text{ MW}$$

Table A.4.2 Enthalpy and exergy of formation for organic substances at reference state ($T_0 = 298.15 \text{ K}$, $P_0 = 101.325 \text{ kPa}$)

Chemical formula	Nome	State	Molar mass kg/kmol	Enthalpy of formation [kJ/mol]	Exergy of formation [kJ/mol]
C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₄	Erythrite	s	122.1219	1874.7	2193.0
C ₄ H ₆ O ₄	Succinic acid	s	118.09002	1356.9	1609.4
C ₄ H ₄ O ₄	Malonic acid	s	116.07408	1271.3	1495.7
C ₄ H ₄ O ₄	Fumaric acid	s	116.07408	1249.1	1471.5
C ₆ H ₆ O	Phenol	s	94.11412	2925.9	3128.5
C ₆ H ₁₄ O ₆	Dulcitol	s	182.17488	2729.6	3196.3
C ₆ H ₁₄ O ₆	Mannitol	s	182.17488	2739.6	3204.8
C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	α-D-Galactose	s	180.15894	2529.6	2928.8
C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	L-Sorbose	s	180.15894	2544.6	2939.0
C ₇ H ₆ O ₂	Benzoic acid	s	122.12467	3097.2	3343.5
C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	Hydroxybenzoic acid	s	138.12407	2888.1	3151.2
C ₈ H ₄ O ₃	Phthalic acid anhydride	s	148.11928	3173.8	3434.8
C ₈ H ₆ O ₄	Phthalic acid	s	166.13462	3094.3	3412.6

Thermodynamic Properties of Plant Biomass Components. Heat Capacity, Combustion Energy, and Gasification Equilibria of Lignin

Por: Voitkevich, Olga V.; Kabo, Gennady J.; Blokhin, Andrey V.; et al.

JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING DATA Volume: 57 Edição: 7 Páginas: 1903-1909 Publicado: JUL 2012



Texto integral do editor

Visualizar resumo

Thermodynamic Properties of Plant Biomass Components. Heat Capacity, Combustion Energy, and Gasification Equilibria of Cellulose

Por: Blokhin, Andrey V.; Voitkevich, Olga V.; Kabo, Gennady J.; et al.

JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING DATA Volume: 56 Edição: 9 Páginas: 3523-3531 Publicado: SEP 2011



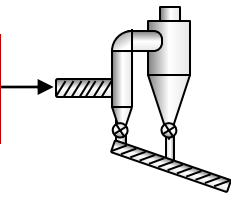
Texto integral do editor

Visualizar resumo

$$e_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^{\text{ch}} = 45 \frac{\text{kJ}}{10^{+3} \text{mol}} \cdot \left(18.02 \cdot \frac{\text{kg}}{10^{+3} \text{mol}} \right)^{-1} = 2.497 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

Fuel = $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$
@40% humidity

biomass
@ 150 ton/h



$$\dot{E}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 2.497 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \cdot 150 \frac{10^3 \text{kg}}{3600 \text{s}} \cdot 40\% = \dots$$

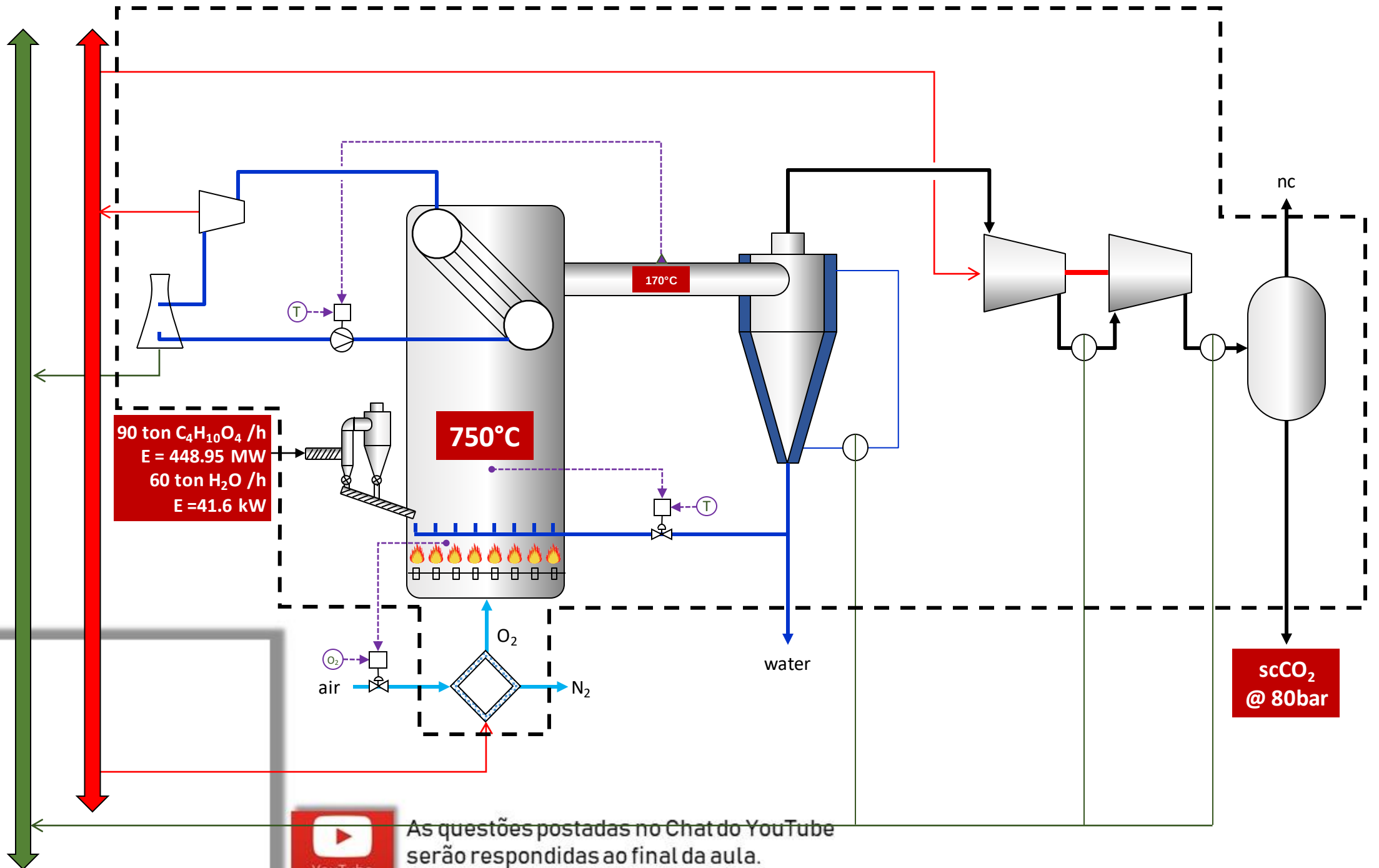
$$\dot{E}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 41.62 \text{ kW}$$

TABLE A-26 Standard Molar Chemical Exergy, $\bar{e}^{\text{ch}}$ (kJ/kmol), of Selected Substances at 298 K and p_0

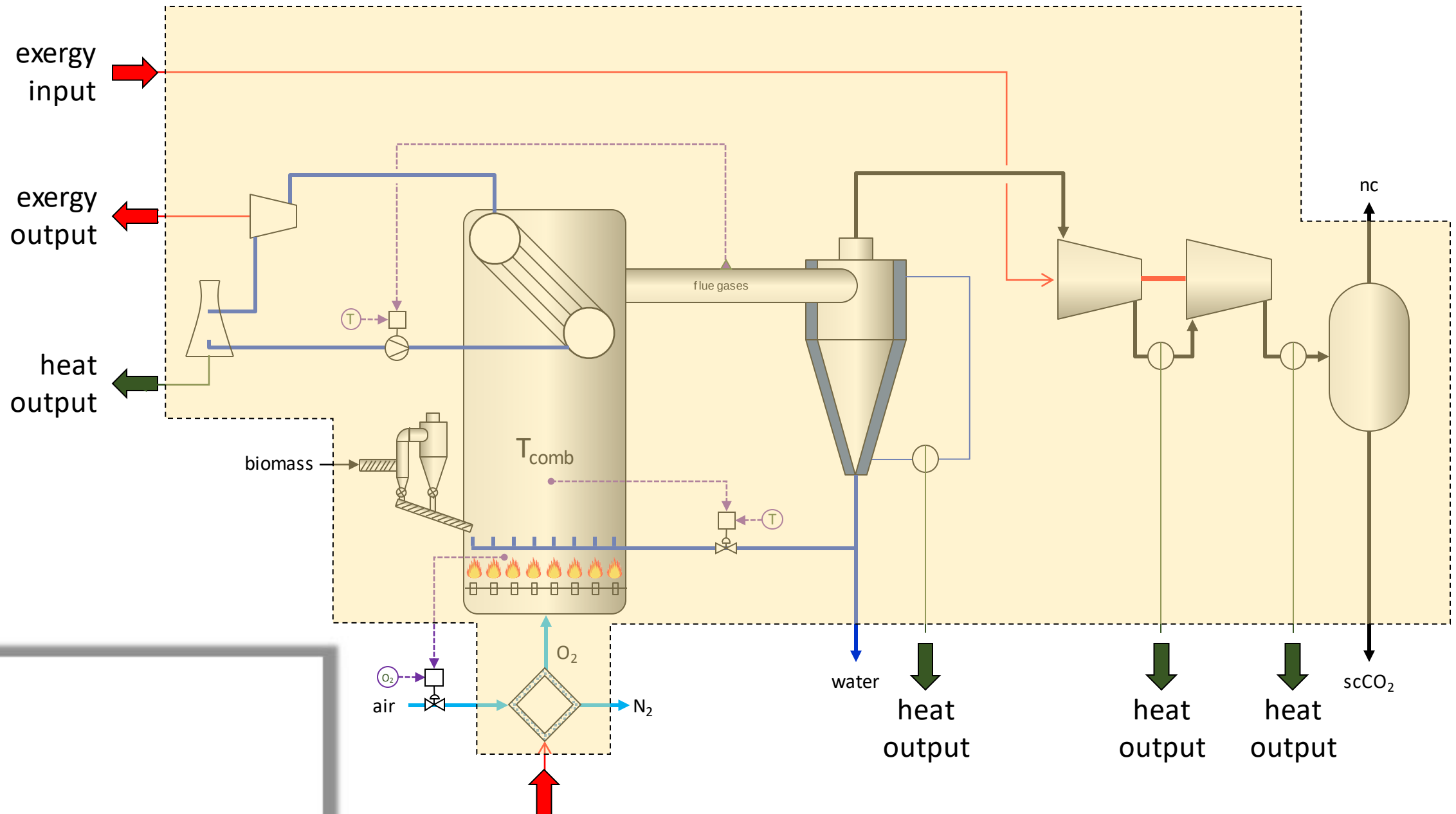
Substance	Formula	Model I ^a	Model II ^b
Nitrogen	$\text{N}_2(\text{g})$	640	720
Oxygen	$\text{O}_2(\text{g})$	3,950	3,970
Carbon dioxide	$\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	14,175	19,870
Water	$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	8,635	9,500
Water	$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	45	900
Carbon (graphite)	$\text{C}(\text{s})$	404,590	410,260
Hydrogen	$\text{H}_2(\text{g})$	235,250	236,100
Sulfur	$\text{S}(\text{s})$	598,160	609,600
Carbon monoxide	$\text{CO}(\text{g})$	269,410	275,100
Sulfur dioxide	$\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$	301,940	313,400



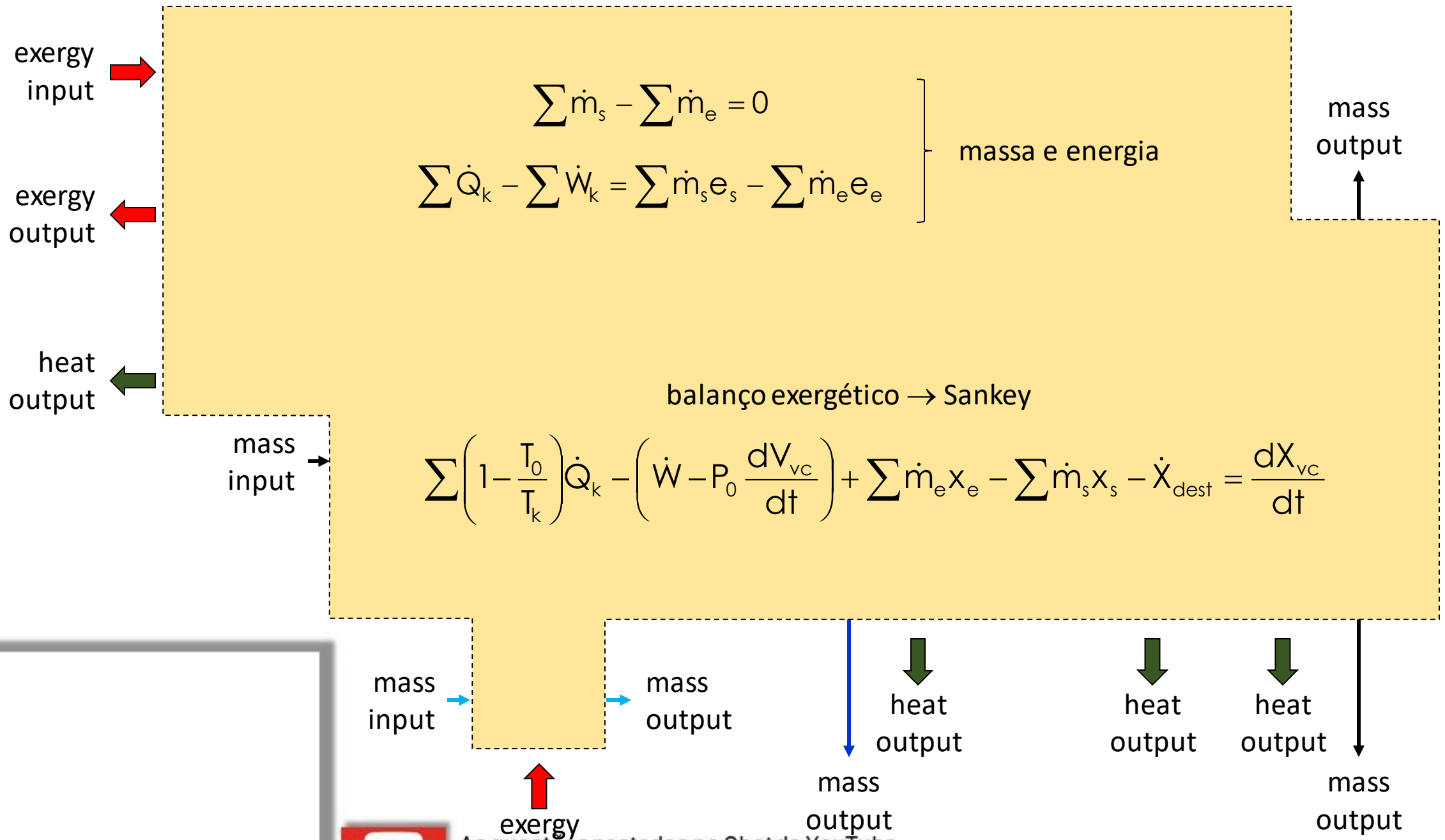
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serão respondidas ao final da aula.



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube
serão respondidas ao final da aula.



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube
serão respondidas ao final da aula.

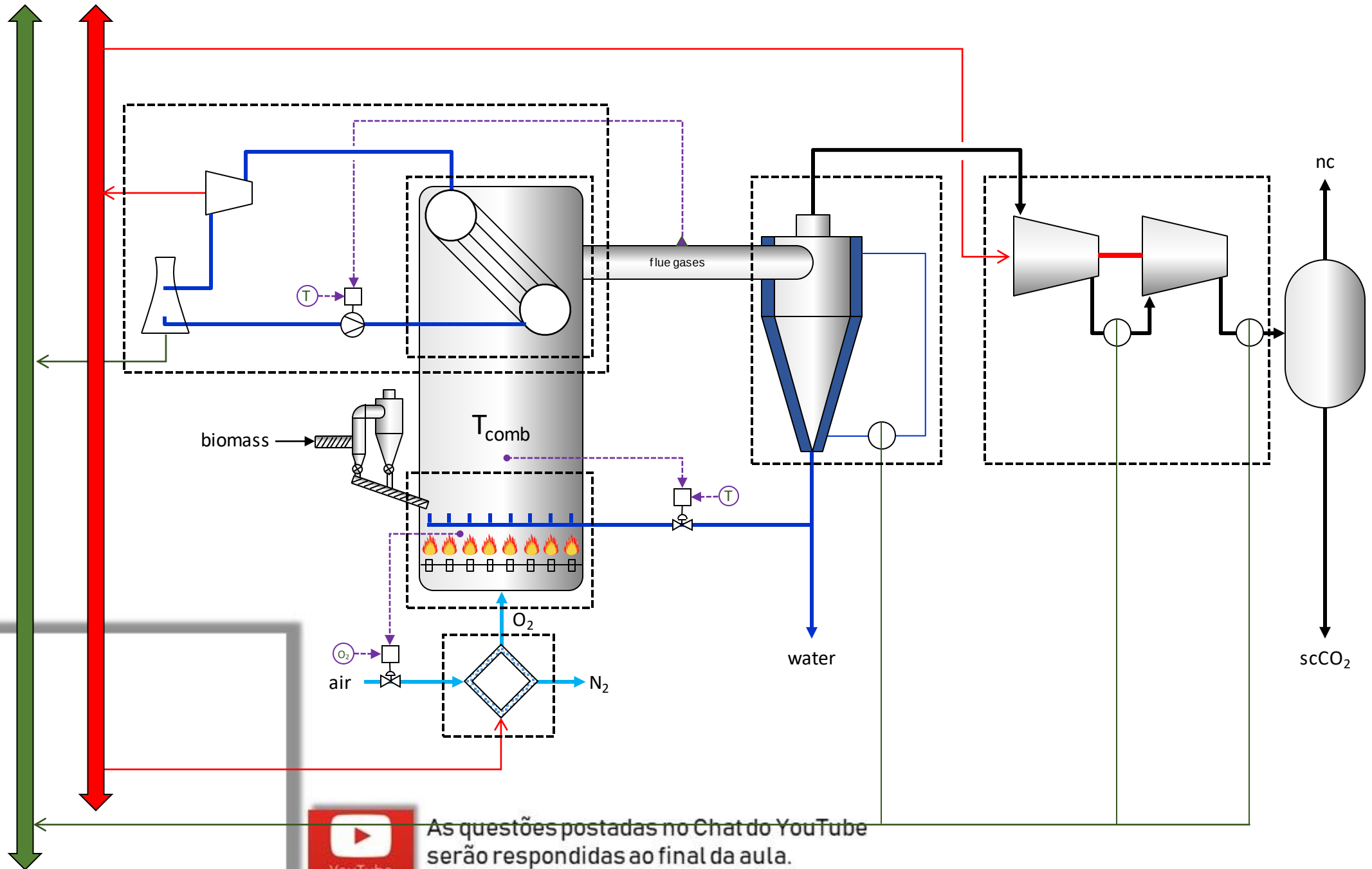


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Thermodynamic Analysis...

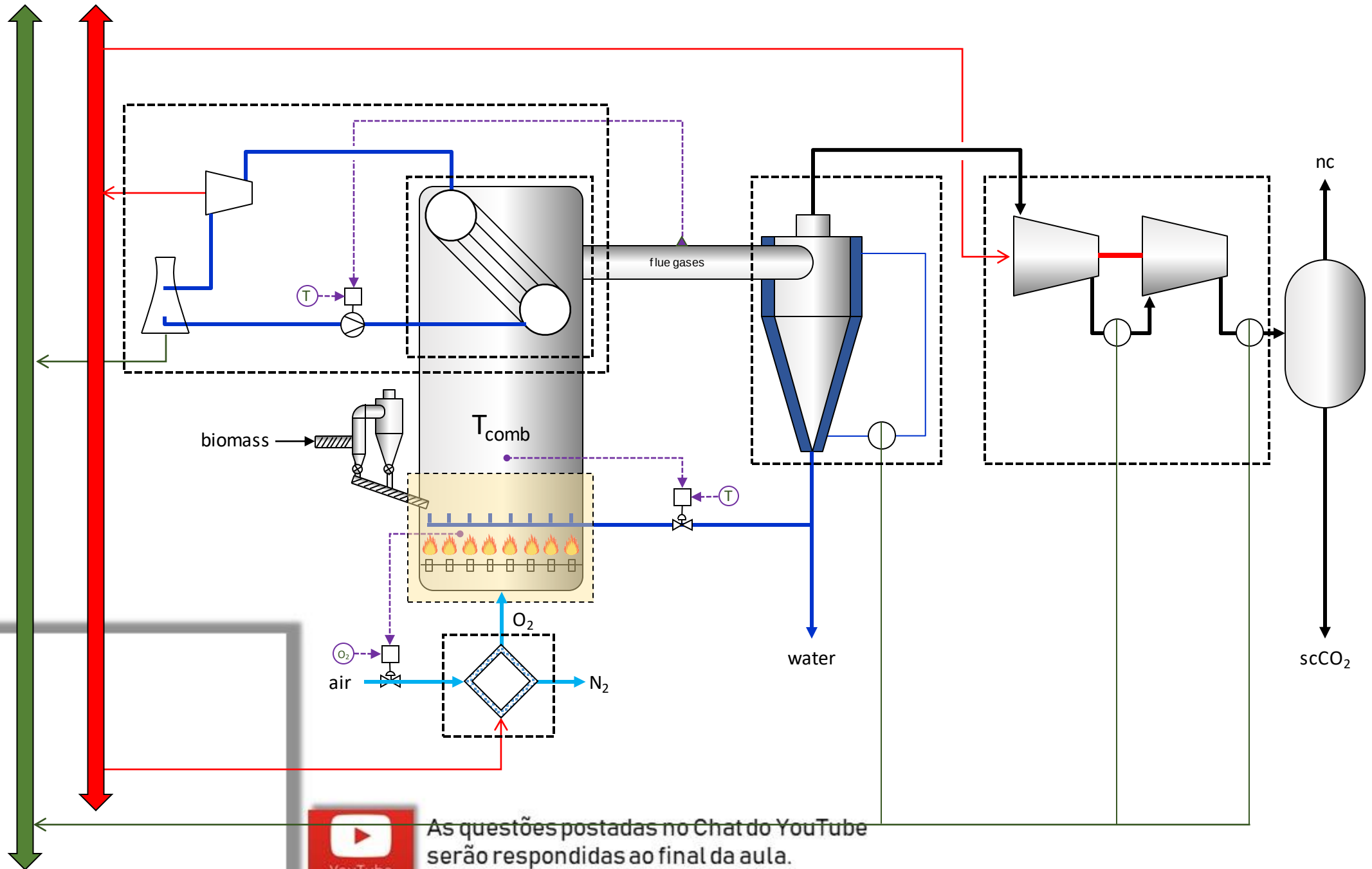


As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube
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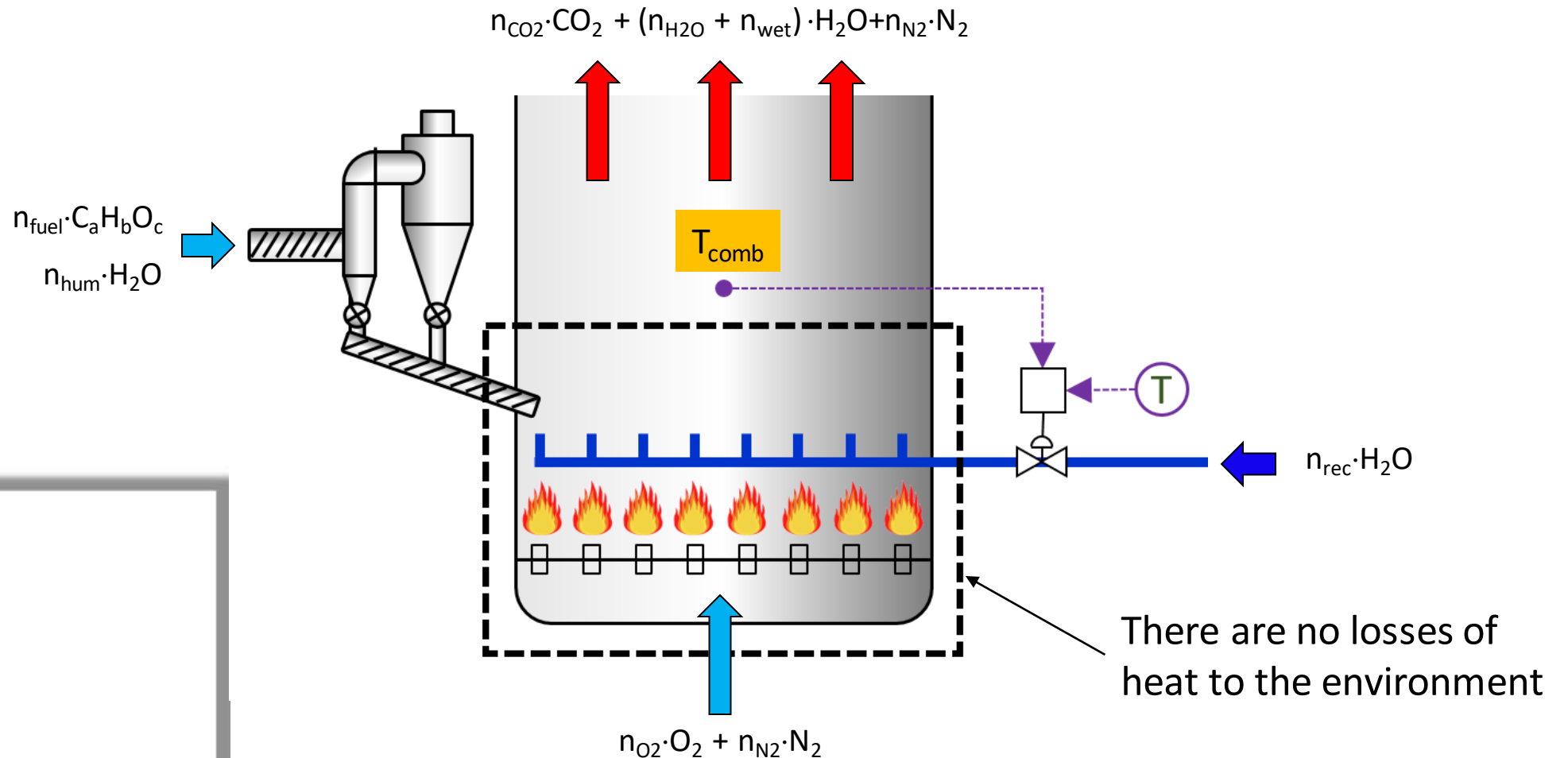
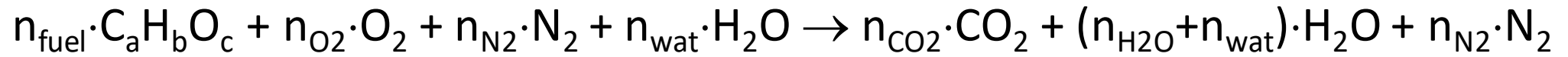


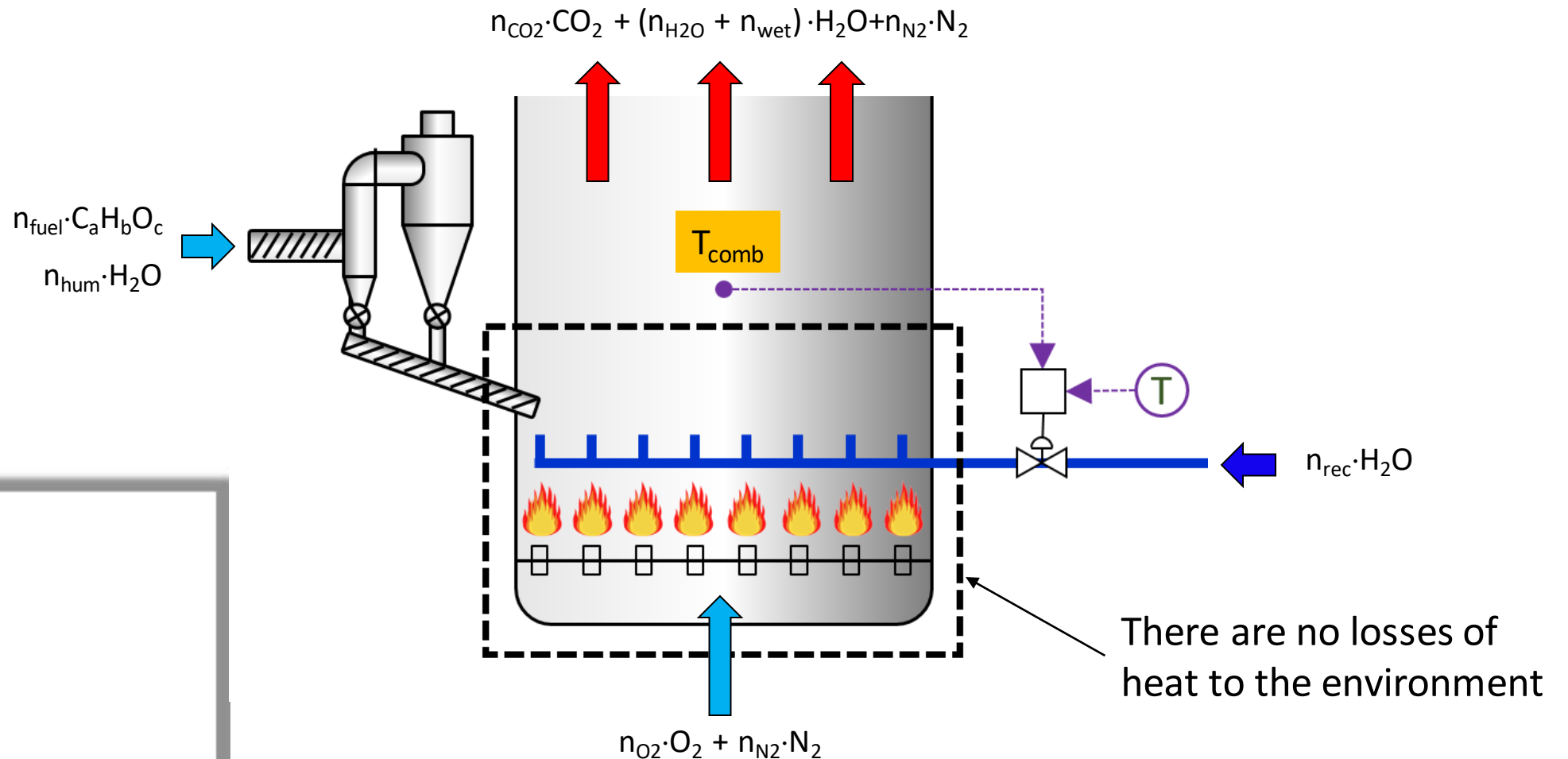
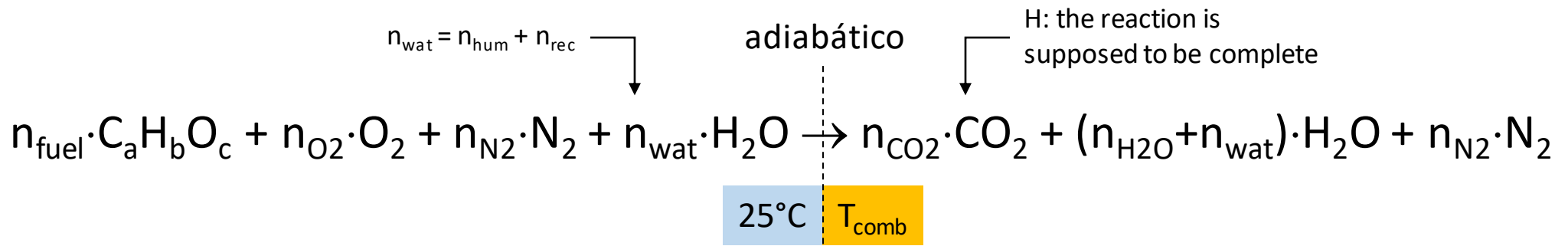
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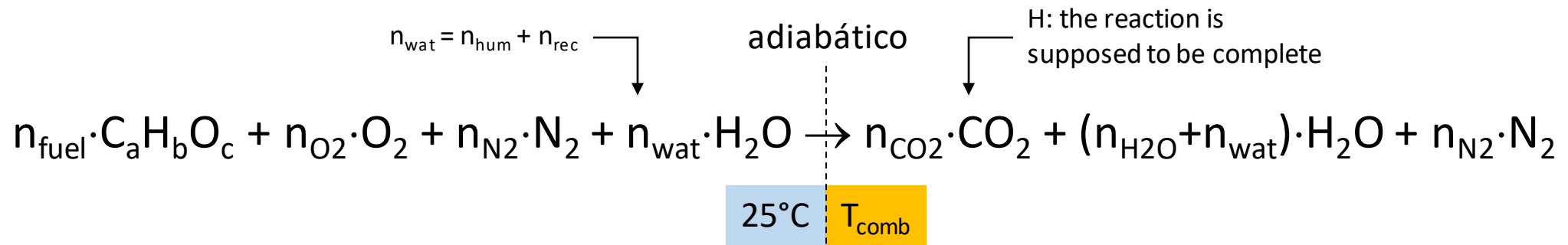
Biomass Combustion Analysis



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Obs: Reaction Stoichiometry

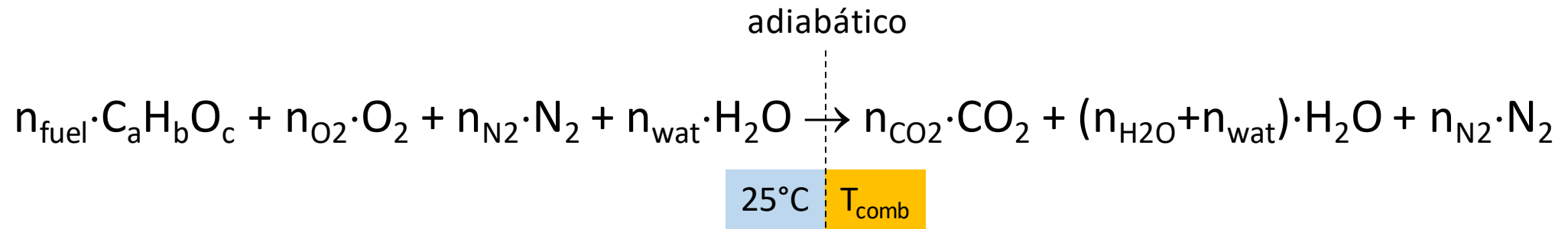
$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 a \cdot n_{\text{fuel}} = 1 \cdot n_{\text{CO}_2} & \Rightarrow & n_{\text{CO}_2} = a \cdot n_{\text{fuel}} \\
 b \cdot n_{\text{fuel}} = 2 \cdot n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} & & n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = b \cdot n_{\text{fuel}} / 2 \\
 c \cdot n_{\text{fuel}} + 2 \cdot n_{\text{O}_2} = 2 \cdot n_{\text{CO}_2} + 1 \cdot n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} & & n_{\text{O}_2} = n_{\text{fuel}} \cdot (a + b/4 - c/2)
 \end{array}$$

Obs: biomass humidity

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 n_{\text{wat}} = n_{\text{rec}} + n_{\text{hum}} & \Rightarrow & n_{\text{hum}} = w_{\text{fuel}} \cdot n_{\text{fuel}} \\
 & & n_{\text{rec}} = \text{recirculated water...}
 \end{array}$$



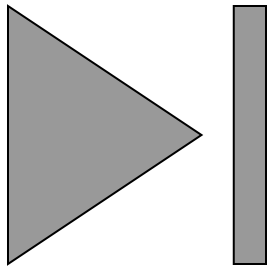
As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube serão respondidas ao final da aula.



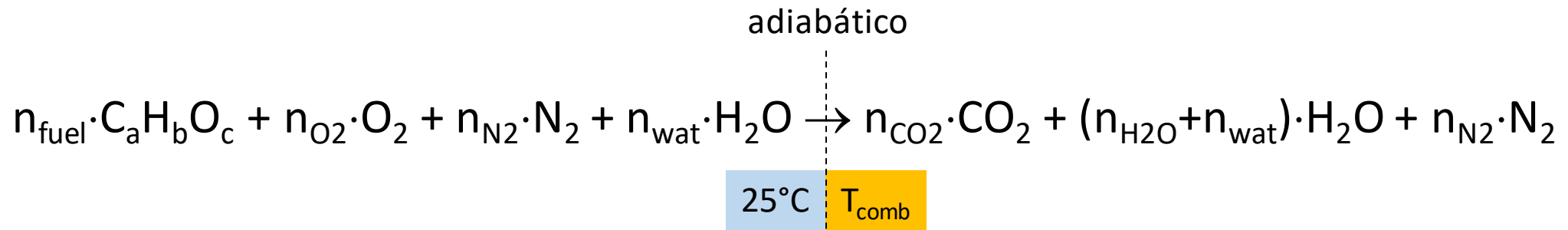
~~Q~~ - ~~W~~ = $\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) - \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$

adiabático W=0

$$\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) = \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$



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serão respondidas ao final da aula.



adiabático $W=0$

$$\cancel{Q} - \cancel{W} = \sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) - \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$

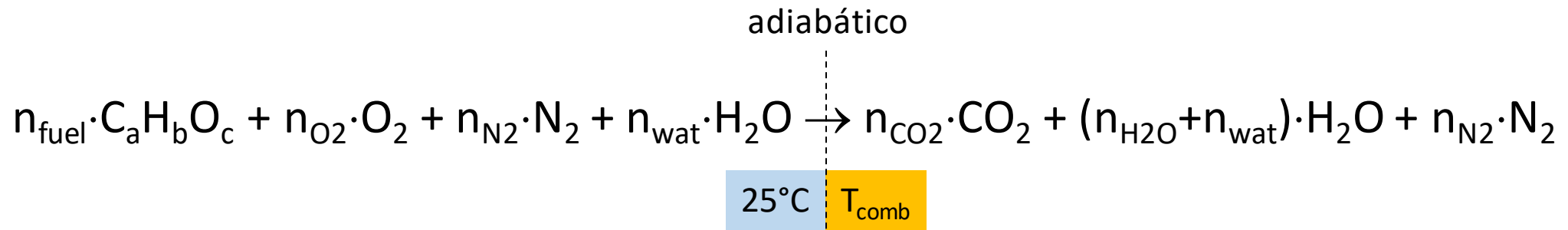
The generated thermal energy is fully absorbed by the combustion products, which raises T_{comb}

$$\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) = \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$

Enthalpies of different substances may have different reference states ($h=0$) and, therefore, it is necessary to normalize them.



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube serão respondidas ao final da aula.



adiabático ~~Q~~ - ~~W~~ = $\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) - \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$

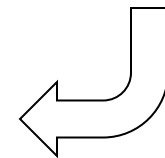
W=0

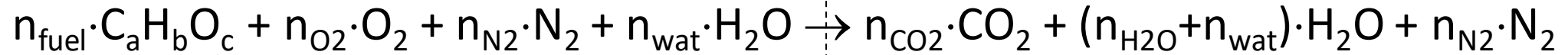
The generated thermal energy is fully absorbed by the combustion products, which raises T_{comb}

$$\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) = \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$

Enthalpies of different substances may have different reference states (h=0) and, therefore, it is necessary to normalize them.

$$h(P, T) = \underbrace{h^0(P^0, T^0)}_{\text{entalpia de formação}} + \underbrace{\left[h^0(P, T) - h^0(P^0, T^0) \right]}_{\text{entalpias em um referencial arbitrário}}$$



$\Delta H_{\text{reação}}$ 

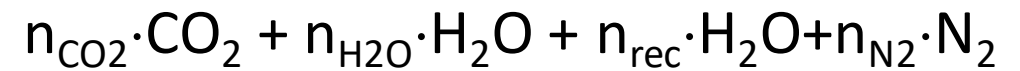
25°C 25°C

Hess Law

↪ ≡ ↻


 $\Delta H_{\text{sensível}}$

$$\Delta H_{\text{reação}} = \Delta H_{\text{sensível}}$$

 T_{comb} 

$$h(P, T) = h^0(P^0, T^0) + \left[h^\theta(P, T) - h^\theta(P^0, T^0) \right]$$

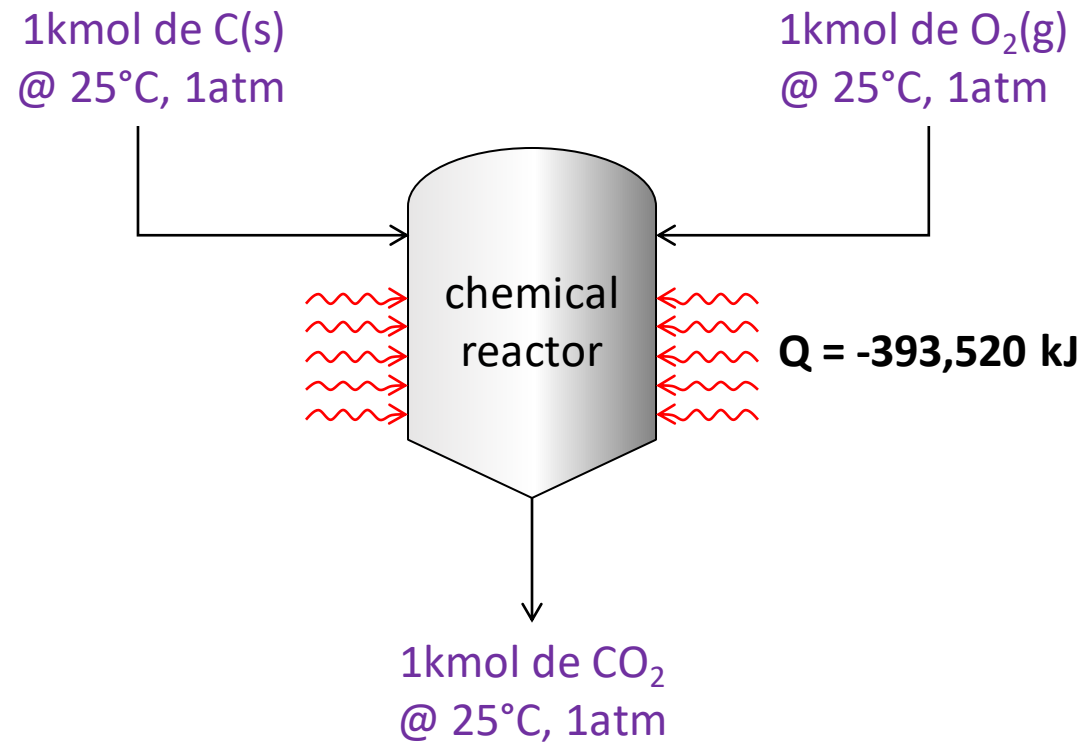
entalpia de
formação

entalpias em um
referencial arbitrário

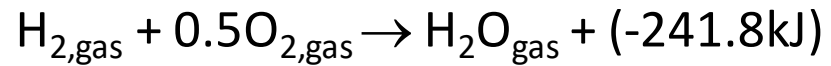
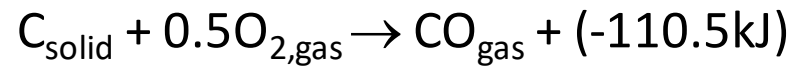
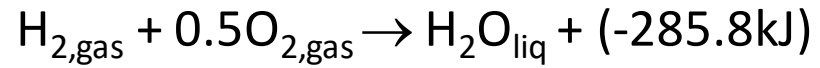


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Enthalpy of formation of a substance is the heat absorbed during its formation reaction from the corresponding constituent elements, products and reagents being at a reference state "0" (25°C, 1bar)

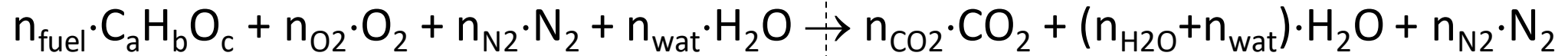


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Species	Phase	Chemical formula	ΔH_f° (kJ/mol)
Water	Liquid	H ₂ O	-285.8
Carbon	Gas	C	716.67
Carbon dioxide	Gas	CO ₂	-393.509
Carbon disulfide	Gas	CS ₂	116.7
Carbon monoxide	Gas	CO	-110.525
Hydrogen	Gas	H ₂	0
Water	Gas	H ₂ O	-241.818
Hydrogen cyanide	Gas	HCN	130.5
Hydrogen chloride	Gas	HCl	-92.30
Hydrogen fluoride	Gas	HF	-273.3
Hydrogen iodide	Gas	HI	26.5
Iodine	Gas	I ₂	62.438
Ammonia	Gas	NH ₃	-45.90
Nitrogen dioxide	Gas	NO ₂	33.2
Nitrous oxide	Gas	N ₂ O	82.05
Nitric oxide	Gas	NO	90.29

adiabático



25°C | T_{comb}

$$\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) = \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$

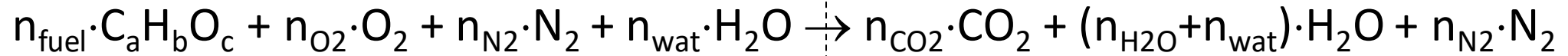
$$n_{\text{fuel}} h_{\text{fuel}}|_{25^\circ} + n_{O_2} h_{O_2}(P_{O_2}^{\text{reag}}, 25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{N_2} h_{N_2}(P_{N_2}^{\text{reag}}, 25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{wat}} \cdot h_{H_2O}|_{25^\circ\text{C}} = \dots$$

$$\dots = n_{CO_2} h_{CO_2}(P_{CO_2}^{\text{prod}}, T_{\text{comb}}) + (n_{H_2O} + n_{\text{wat}}) \cdot h_{H_2O}(P_{H_2O}^{\text{prod}}, T_{\text{comb}}) + n_{N_2} h_{N_2}(P_{N_2}^{\text{prod}}, T_{\text{comb}})$$



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube
serão respondidas ao final da aula.

adiabático



25°C T_{comb}

$$\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) = \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$

$$n_{\text{fuel}} h_{\text{fuel}}|_{25^\circ} + n_{O_2} h_{O_2}(P_{O_2}^{\text{reag}}, 25^\circ C) + n_{N_2} h_{N_2}(P_{N_2}^{\text{reag}}, 25^\circ C) + n_{\text{wat}} \cdot h_{H_2O}|_{25^\circ C} = \dots$$

↑
solid
↑
gas
↑
gas
↑
liquid

$$\dots = n_{CO_2} h_{CO_2}(P_{CO_2}^{\text{prod}}, T_{\text{comb}}) + (n_{H_2O} + n_{\text{wat}}) \cdot h_{H_2O}(P_{H_2O}^{\text{prod}}, T_{\text{comb}}) + n_{N_2} h_{N_2}(P_{N_2}^{\text{prod}}, T_{\text{comb}})$$

↑
gas
↑
gas
↑
gas
↑
gas

➡ $P = [P_{O_2} + P_{N_2} + P_{H_2O}]_{\text{reag}} = [P_{CO_2} + P_{H_2O} + P_{N_2}]_{\text{prod}}$



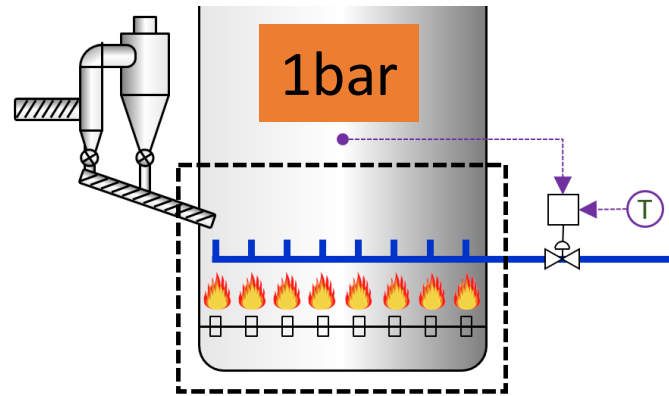
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$$n_{\text{fuel}} h_{\text{fuel}}|_{25^\circ} + n_{\text{O}_2} h_{\text{O}_2}(P_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{reag}}, 25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{N}_2} h_{\text{N}_2}(P_{\text{N}_2}^{\text{reag}}, 25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{wat}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}|_{25^\circ\text{C}} = \dots$$

$$\dots = n_{\text{CO}_2} h_{\text{CO}_2}(P_{\text{CO}_2}^{\text{prod}}, T_{\text{comb}}) + (n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + n_{\text{wat}}) \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^{\text{prod}}, T_{\text{comb}}) + n_{\text{N}_2} h_{\text{N}_2}(P_{\text{N}_2}^{\text{prod}}, T_{\text{comb}})$$

$$P_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{N}_2}}{n_{\text{O}_2} + n_{\text{N}_2}} \cdot P$$

$$P_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{O}_2}}{n_{\text{O}_2} + n_{\text{N}_2}} \cdot P$$



$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{CO}_2}}{n_{\text{CO}_2} + n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + n_{\text{wat}} + n_{\text{N}_2}} \cdot P$$

$$P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + n_{\text{wat}}}{n_{\text{CO}_2} + n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + n_{\text{wat}} + n_{\text{N}_2}} \cdot P$$

$$P_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{N}_2}}{n_{\text{CO}_2} + n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + n_{\text{wat}} + n_{\text{N}_2}} \cdot P$$

$$n_{\text{fuel}} h_{\text{fuel}}|_{25^\circ} + n_{\text{O}_2} h_{\text{O}_2}(P_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{reag}}, 25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{N}_2} h_{\text{N}_2}(P_{\text{N}_2}^{\text{reag}}, 25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{wat}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}|_{25^\circ\text{C}} = \dots$$

$$= n_{\text{CO}_2} h_{\text{CO}_2}[P_{\text{CO}_2}^{\text{prod}}(n_{\text{wat}}), T_{\text{comb}}] + (n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + n_{\text{wat}}) \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}[P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^{\text{prod}}(n_{\text{wat}}), T_{\text{comb}}] + n_{\text{N}_2} h_{\text{N}_2}[P_{\text{N}_2}^{\text{prod}}(n_{\text{wat}}), T_{\text{comb}}]$$



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However...

... for an ideal gas enthalpy is strongly dependent on temperature and is weakly influenced by pressure.



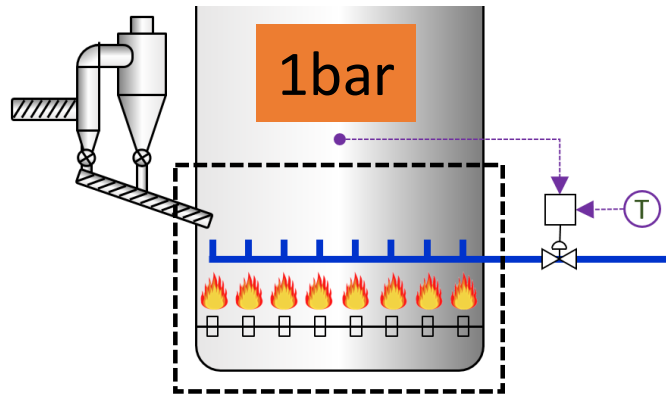
As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube
serão respondidas ao final da aula.

$$n_{\text{fuel}} h_{\text{fuel}}|_{25^\circ} + n_{\text{O}_2} h_{\text{O}_2}(P_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{reag}}, 25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{N}_2} h_{\text{N}_2}(P_{\text{N}_2}^{\text{reag}}, 25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{wat}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}|_{25^\circ\text{C}} = \dots$$

$$\dots = n_{\text{CO}_2} h_{\text{CO}_2}(P_{\text{CO}_2}^{\text{prod}}, T_{\text{comb}}) + (n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + n_{\text{wat}}) \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^{\text{prod}}, T_{\text{comb}}) + n_{\text{N}_2} h_{\text{N}_2}(P_{\text{N}_2}^{\text{prod}}, T_{\text{comb}})$$

$$P_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{N}_2}}{n_{\text{O}_2} + n_{\text{N}_2}} \cdot P$$

$$P_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{O}_2}}{n_{\text{O}_2} + n_{\text{N}_2}} \cdot P$$



$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{CO}_2}}{n_{\text{CO}_2} + n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + n_{\text{wat}} + n_{\text{N}_2}} \cdot P$$

$$P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + n_{\text{wat}}}{n_{\text{CO}_2} + n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + n_{\text{wat}} + n_{\text{N}_2}} \cdot P$$

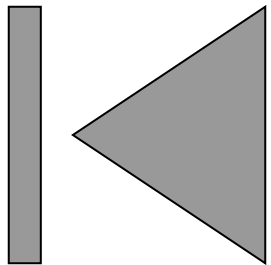
$$P_{\text{N}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{N}_2}}{n_{\text{CO}_2} + n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + n_{\text{wat}} + n_{\text{N}_2}} \cdot P$$

enthalpy of CO ₂ in kJ/kg		pressure (bar)							
temperature (°C)		2	1,8	1,6	1,4	1,2	1	0,8	0,6
	200	667,9	667,9	668,0	668,1	668,2	668,2	668,3	668,4
	180	648,0	648,1	648,2	648,3	648,4	648,4	648,5	648,7
	160	628,5	628,6	628,7	628,8	628,8	628,9	629,0	629,2
	140	609,3	609,3	609,4	609,5	609,6	609,7	609,8	610,0
	120	590,3	590,4	590,5	590,6	590,7	590,8	590,9	591,1
	100	571,7	571,8	571,9	572,0	572,2	572,3	572,4	572,6
	80	553,4	553,6	553,7	553,8	553,9	554,1	554,2	554,5
	60	535,5	535,6	535,8	535,9	536,1	536,2	536,4	536,6
	40	517,9	518,1	518,2	518,4	518,6	518,7	518,9	519,2

$$h(P, T) \cong C_p(T) \cdot (T - T_{\text{ref}}), \quad \forall P$$

$$h(P, T) \cong \bar{C}_p \cdot (T - T_{\text{ref}}), \quad \forall P$$

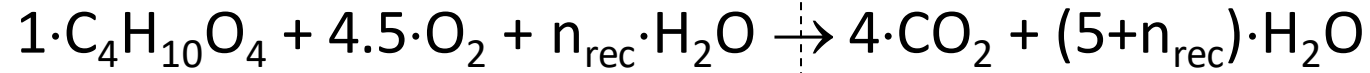
Calculations for $C_4H_{10}O_4$ @ 0% humidity



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube
serão respondidas ao final da aula.

adiabático @ 1bar

$$n_{\text{wat}} = \cancel{n_{\text{hum}}} + n_{\text{rec}}$$



25°C | T_{comb}

$$\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) = \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$

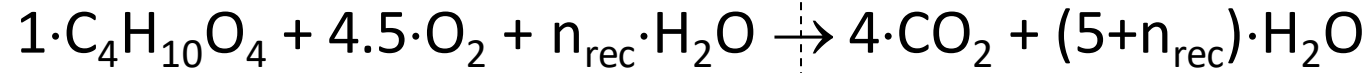
$$1 \cdot h_{\text{fuel}}|_{25^\circ} + 4.5 \cdot h_{\text{O}_2}(25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(25^\circ\text{C}) = 4 \cdot h_{\text{CO}_2}(T_{\text{comb}}) + 5 \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}})$$



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube
serão respondidas ao final da aula.

$$n_{\text{wat}} = n_{\text{hum}} + n_{\text{rec}}$$

adiabático @ 1bar



25°C | T_{comb}

$$\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) = \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$

$$1 \cdot h_{\text{fuel}}|_{25^\circ} + 4.5 \cdot h_{\text{O}_2}(25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(25^\circ\text{C}) = 4 \cdot h_{\text{CO}_2}(T_{\text{comb}}) + 5 \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}})$$

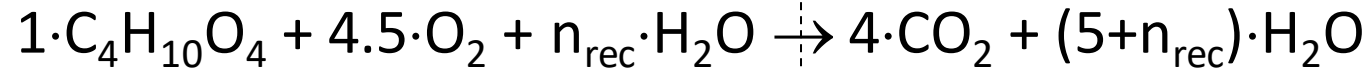
$$\rightarrow h_{\text{fuel}} = h_{\text{fuel}}^0|_{25^\circ\text{C}} + \Delta h_{\text{sensible}}|_{25^\circ\text{C}} \rightarrow h_{\text{fuel}} = -1874.4 \text{ kJ/mol}|_{25^\circ\text{C}}$$



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube serão respondidas ao final da aula.

$$n_{\text{wat}} = n_{\text{hum}} + n_{\text{rec}}$$

adiabático @ 1bar



25°C | T_{comb}

$$\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) = \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$

$$1 \cdot h_{\text{fuel}}|_{25^\circ} + 4.5 \cdot h_{\text{O}_2}(25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(25^\circ\text{C}) = 4 \cdot h_{\text{CO}_2}(T_{\text{comb}}) + 5 \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}})$$

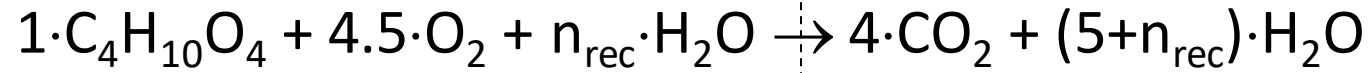
$$h_{\text{fuel}} = h_{\text{fuel}}^0|_{25^\circ\text{C}} + \cancel{\Delta h_{\text{sensible}}|_{25^\circ\text{C}}} \rightarrow h_{\text{fuel}} = -1874.4 \text{ kJ/mol}|_{25^\circ\text{C}}$$



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube serão respondidas ao final da aula.

adiabático @ 1bar

$$n_{\text{wat}} = \cancel{n_{\text{hum}}} + n_{\text{rec}}$$



25°C | T_{comb}

$$\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) = \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$

$$1 \cdot h_{\text{fuel}}|_{25^\circ} + 4.5 \cdot h_{\text{O}_2}(25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(25^\circ\text{C}) = 4 \cdot h_{\text{CO}_2}(T_{\text{comb}}) + 5 \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}})$$

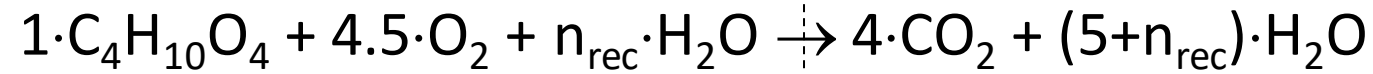
$$\rightarrow h_{\text{O}_2} = h_{\text{O}_2}^0|_{25^\circ\text{C}} + \cancel{\Delta h_{\text{sensible}}|_{25^\circ\text{C}}} \rightarrow h_{\text{O}_2} = 0$$



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube
serão respondidas ao final da aula.

$$n_{\text{wat}} = n_{\text{hum}} + n_{\text{rec}}$$

adiabático @ 1bar



25°C | T_{comb}

$$\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) = \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$

$$1 \cdot h_{\text{fuel}}|_{25^\circ} + 4.5 \cdot h_{\text{O}_2}(25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(25^\circ\text{C}) = 4 \cdot h_{\text{CO}_2}(T_{\text{comb}}) + 5 \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}})$$

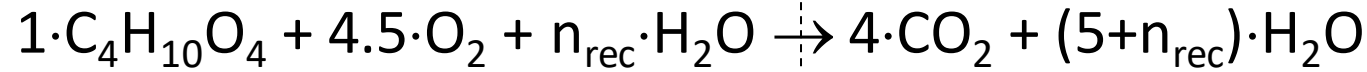
$$\rightarrow h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^0|_{25^\circ\text{C}} + \Delta h_{\text{sensible}}|_{25^\circ\text{C}} \rightarrow h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = -285.8 \text{ kJ/mol}|_{25^\circ\text{C}}$$



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube serão respondidas ao final da aula.

$$n_{\text{wat}} = n_{\text{hum}} + n_{\text{rec}}$$

adiabático @ 1bar



25°C T_{comb}

$$\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) = \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$

$$1 \cdot h_{\text{fuel}}|_{25^\circ} + 4.5 \cdot h_{\text{O}_2}(25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(25^\circ\text{C}) = 4 \cdot h_{\text{CO}_2}(T_{\text{comb}}) + 5 \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}})$$

$$\rightarrow h_{\text{CO}_2} = h_{\text{CO}_2}^0|_{25^\circ\text{C}} + \Delta h_{\text{sensible}}|_{25^\circ\text{C}}^{T_{\text{comb}}} \rightarrow h_{\text{CO}_2} = \left[-393.5|_{25^\circ\text{C}} + C_p(T_{\text{comb}}) \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot (T_{\text{comb}} - 25) \right] \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$C_p(T) = 0.0123 \cdot T + 43.738$$

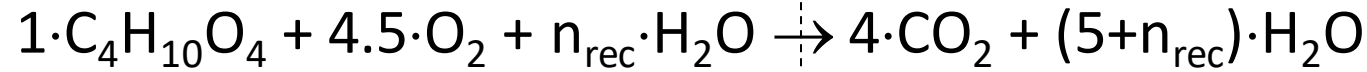
0.5 – 0.8 bar / 200 – 1400 °C



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube serão respondidas ao final da aula.

adiabático @ 1bar

$$n_{\text{wat}} = n_{\text{hum}} + n_{\text{rec}}$$



25°C | T_{comb}

$$\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) = \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$

$$1 \cdot h_{\text{fuel}}|_{25^\circ} + 4.5 \cdot h_{\text{O}_2}(25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(25^\circ\text{C}) = 4 \cdot h_{\text{CO}_2}(T_{\text{comb}}) + 5 \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}})$$

$$\rightarrow h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^0|_{25^\circ\text{C}} + \Delta h_{\text{sensible}}|_{25^\circ\text{C}}^{T_{\text{comb}}} \rightarrow h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \left[-241.8|_{25^\circ\text{C}} + C_P(T_{\text{comb}}) \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot (T_{\text{comb}} - 25) \right] \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$C_P(T) = 0.0115 \cdot T + 32.907$$

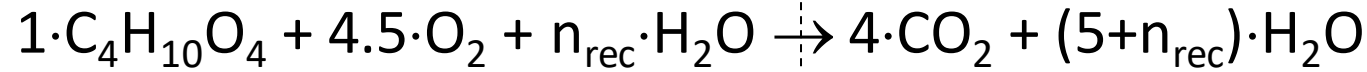
0.5 – 0.8 bar / 200 – 1400 °C



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube
serão respondidas ao final da aula.

$$n_{\text{wat}} = n_{\text{hum}} + n_{\text{rec}}$$

adiabático @ 1bar



25°C | T_{comb}

$$\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) = \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$

$$1 \cdot h_{\text{fuel}}|_{25^\circ} + 4.5 \cdot h_{\text{O}_2}(25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(25^\circ\text{C}) = 4 \cdot h_{\text{CO}_2}(T_{\text{comb}}) + 5 \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}})$$

$$\rightarrow h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^0|_{25^\circ\text{C}} + \Delta h_{\text{lat}}|_{1\text{bar}} + \Delta h_{\text{sensible}}|_{25^\circ\text{C}}^{T_{\text{comb}}} \rightarrow h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \left[-241.8|_{25^\circ\text{C}} + 40.6686 + C_P(T_{\text{comb}}) \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot (T_{\text{comb}} - 25) \right] \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$C_P(T) = 0.0115 \cdot T + 32.907$$

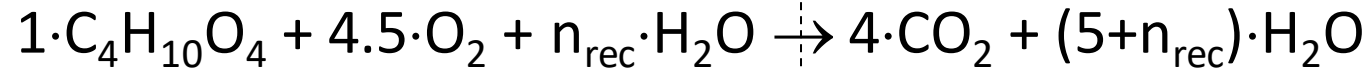
0.5 – 0.8 bar / 200 – 1400 °C



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube serão respondidas ao final da aula.

$$n_{\text{wat}} = n_{\text{hum}} + n_{\text{rec}}$$

adiabático @ 1bar



25°C | T_{comb}

$$\sum_{\text{prod}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k) = \sum_{\text{reag}} n_k h_k(P_k, T_k)$$

$$1 \cdot h_{\text{fuel}}|_{25^\circ} + 4.5 \cdot h_{\text{O}_2}(25^\circ\text{C}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(25^\circ\text{C}) = 4 \cdot h_{\text{CO}_2}(T_{\text{comb}}) + 5 \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}}) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(T_{\text{comb}})$$

$$\rightarrow 1 \cdot (-1874.4) + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot (-285.8) = 4 \cdot [-393.5 + (0.0123 \cdot T_{\text{comb}} + 43.738) \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot (T_{\text{comb}} - 25)] + \dots$$

$$\dots + (5 + n_{\text{rec}}) \cdot [-241.8 + (0.0115 \cdot T_{\text{comb}} + 32.907) \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot (T_{\text{comb}} - 25)] + n_{\text{rec}} \cdot (+40.6686)$$

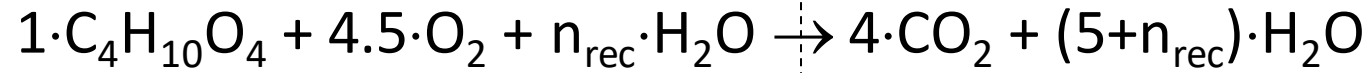
$$n_{\text{rec}} = \frac{1.83417 \cdot 10^9 - 6.73639 \cdot 10^5 \cdot T_{\text{comb}} - 2.134 \cdot 10^2 \cdot T_{\text{comb}}^2}{1.676918 \cdot 10^8 + 6.5239 \cdot 10^4 \cdot T_{\text{comb}} + 23 \cdot T_{\text{comb}}^2}$$



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube serão respondidas ao final da aula.

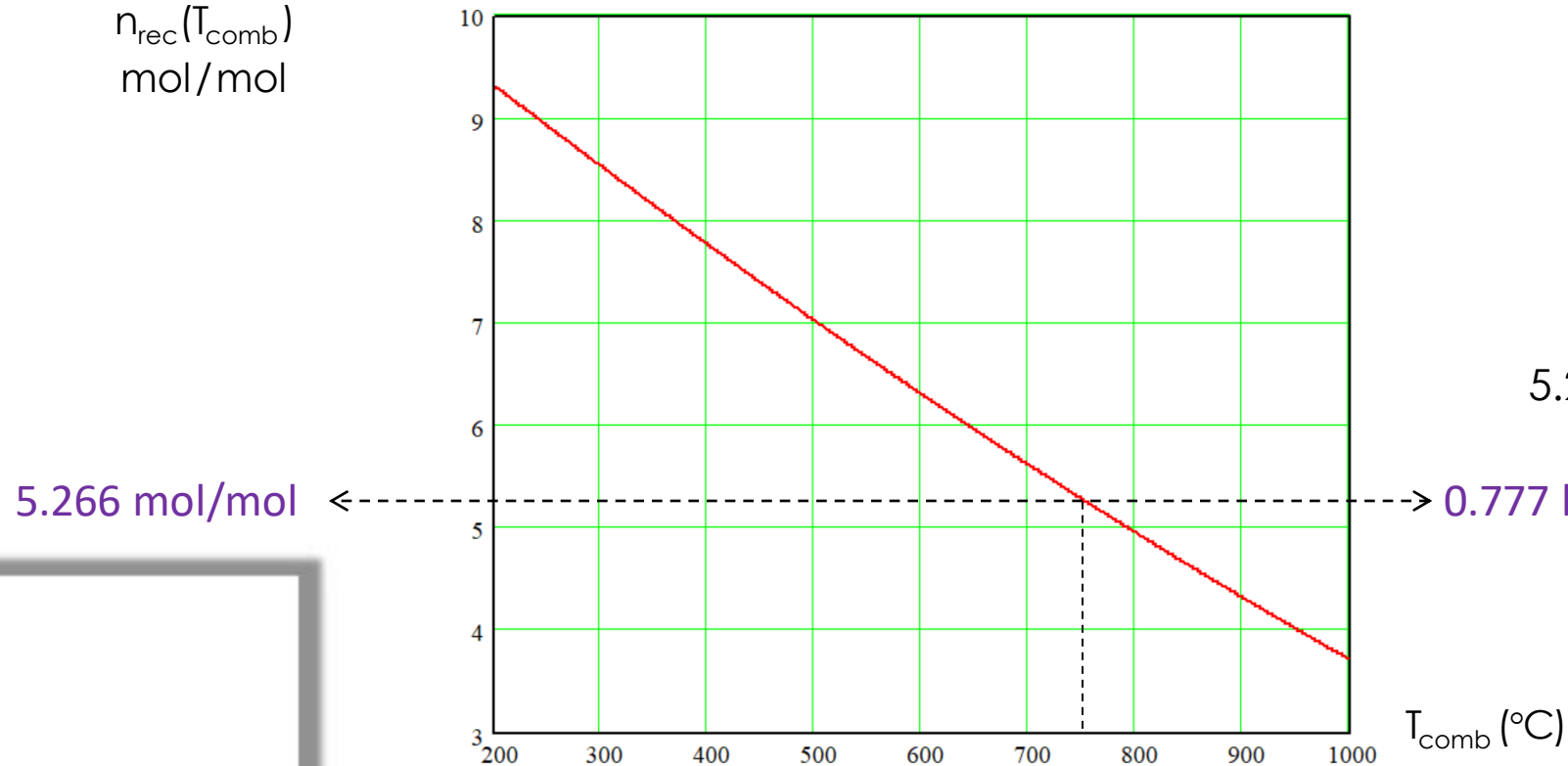
$$n_{\text{wat}} = n_{\text{hum}} + n_{\text{rec}}$$

adiabático @ 1bar



25°C T_{comb}

$n_{\text{rec}}(T_{\text{comb}})$
mol/mol



$$5.266 \cdot \frac{18.02}{122.12} = 0.777$$

5.266 mol/mol

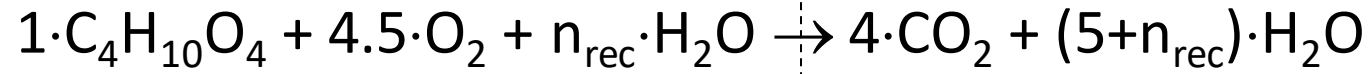
0.777 kg de H_2O / kg de $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube
serão respondidas ao final da aula.

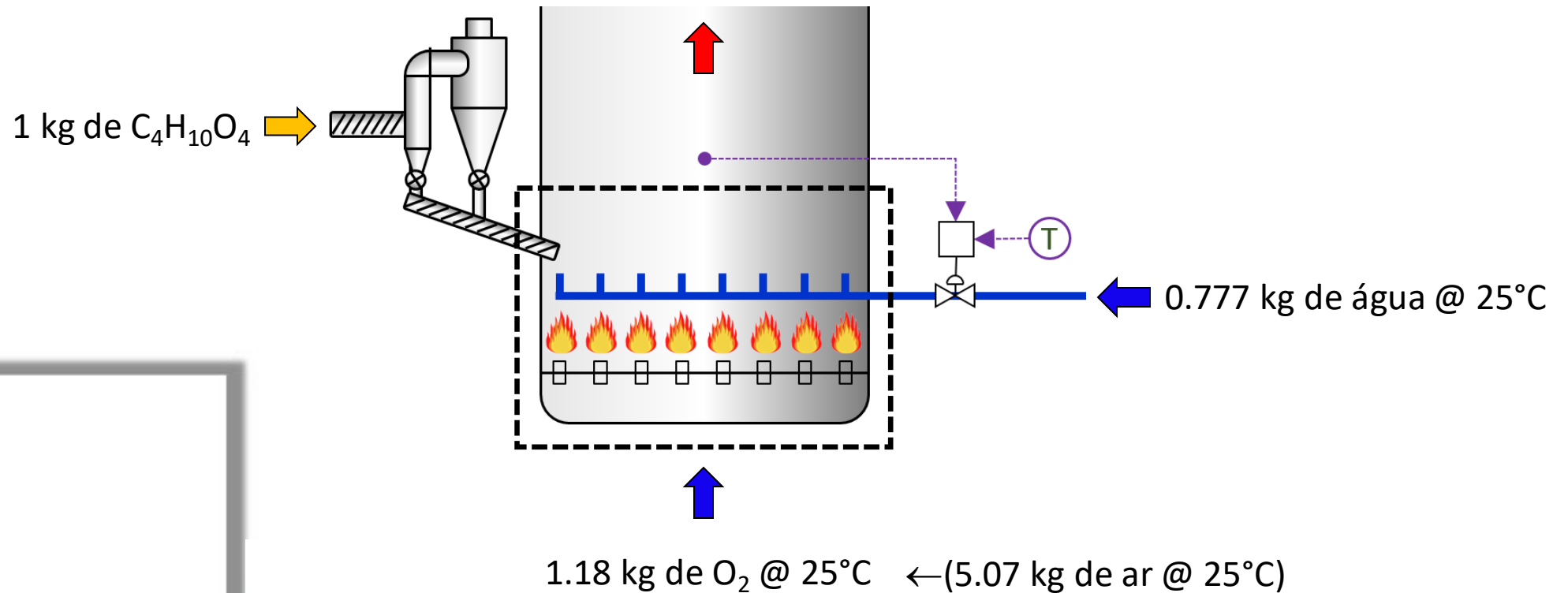
adiabático @ 1bar

5.266

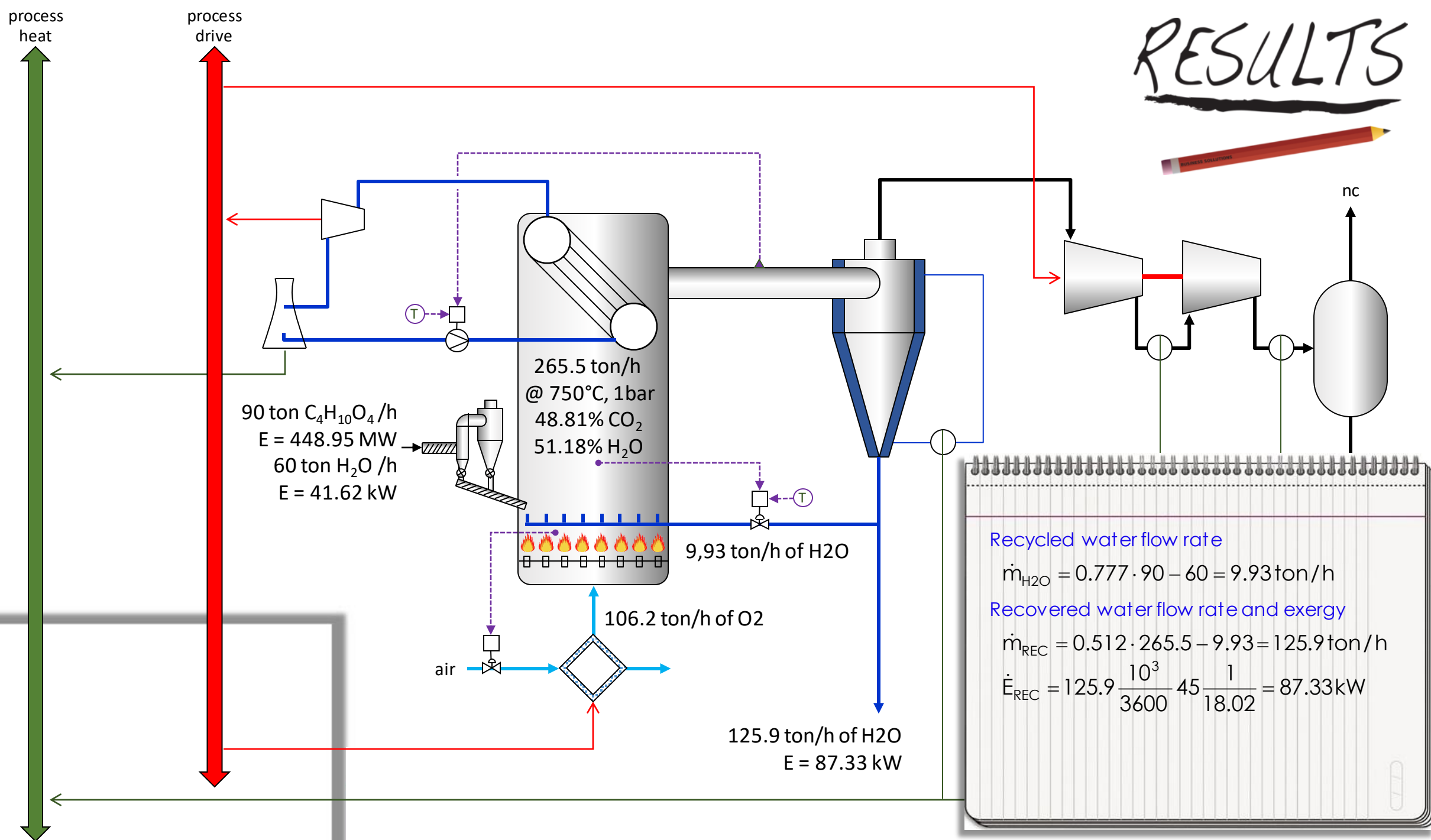


25°C 750°C

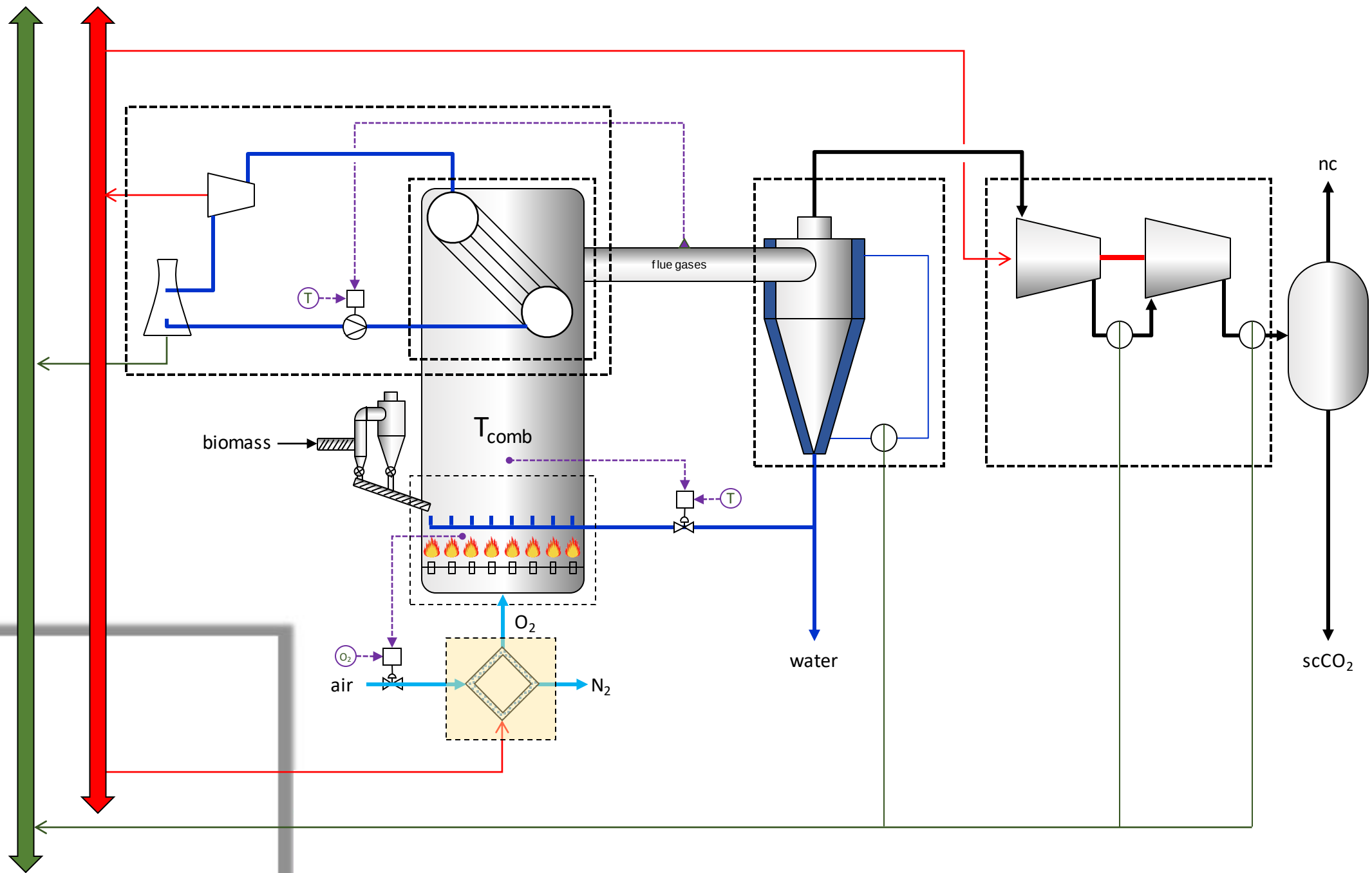
1.51 kg H₂O @ 750°C (51.18%)
1.44 kg de CO₂ @ 750°C (48.82%)

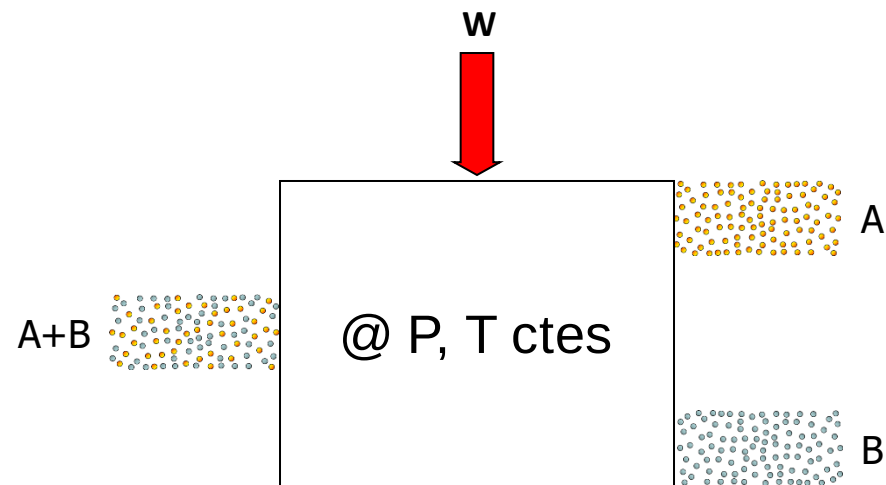
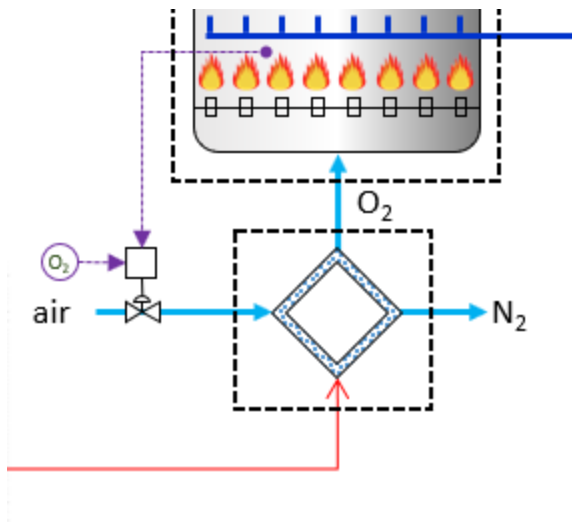


RESULTS



Oxygen Separation Process





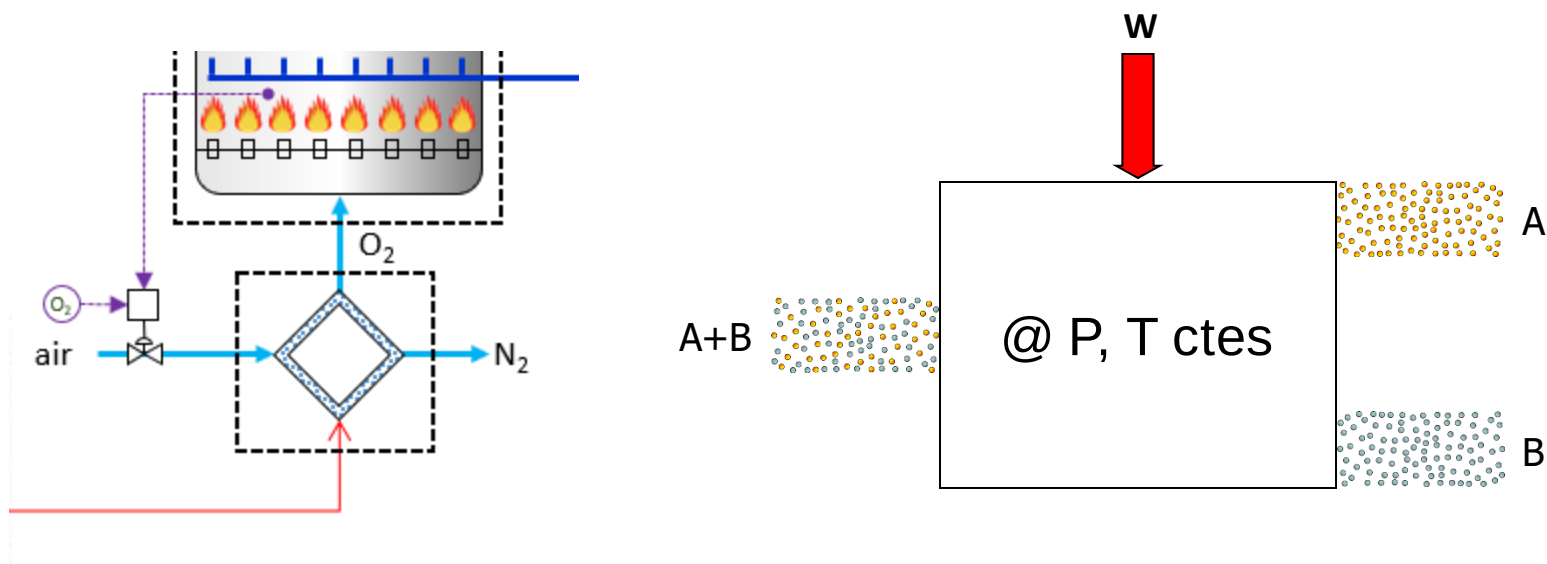
$$\sum_k \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_k} \right) \dot{Q}_k - \left(\dot{W} - P_0 \frac{dV_{vc}}{dt} \right) + \sum_{\text{entra}} \dot{m}_k x_k - \sum_{\text{saída}} \dot{m}_k x_k - \dot{X}_{\text{dest}} = \frac{dX_{vc}}{dt}$$

Obs: by convention $W > 0$
= going out of the cv

Obs: by convention $Q > 0$
= going into the cv



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube
serão respondidas ao final da aula.

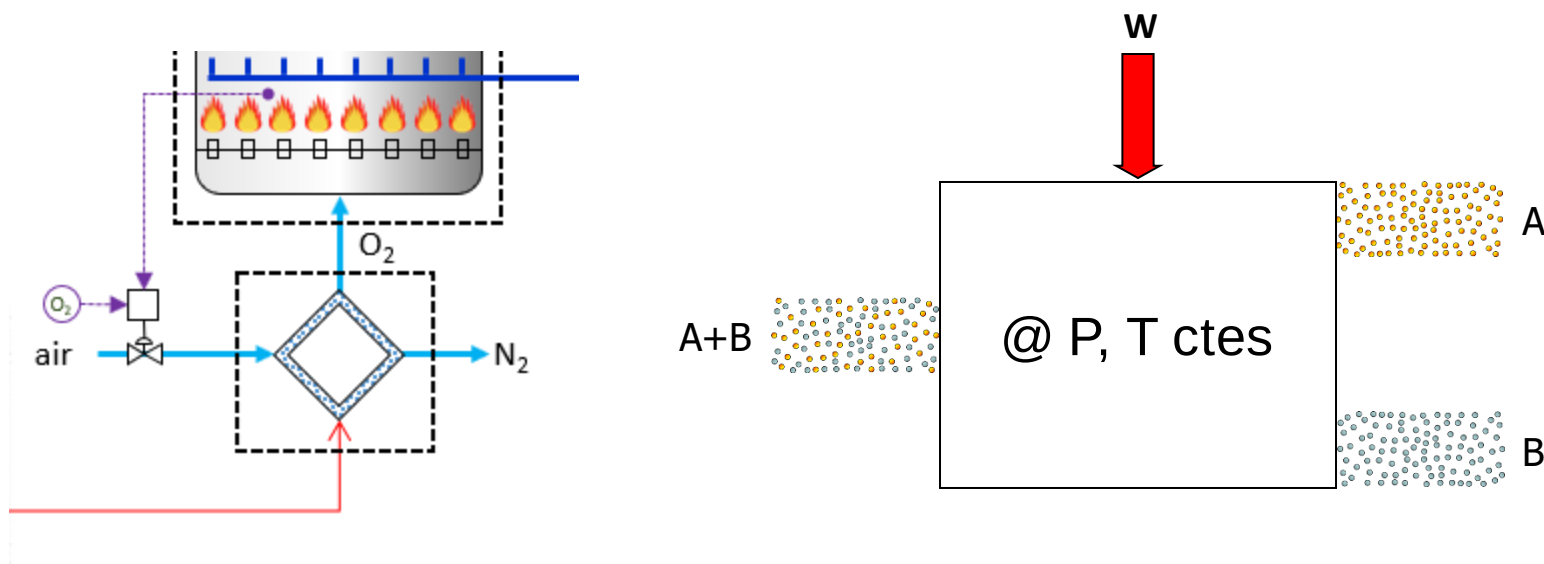


$$\sum_k \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_k} \right) \dot{Q}_k - \left(\dot{W} - P_0 \frac{dV_{vc}}{dt} \right) + \sum_{\text{entra}} \dot{m}_k x_k - \sum_{\text{saída}} \dot{m}_k x_k - \dot{X}_{\text{dest}} = \frac{dX_{vc}}{dt}$$

adiabatic process
permanent regime
permanent regime



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube serão respondidas ao final da aula.



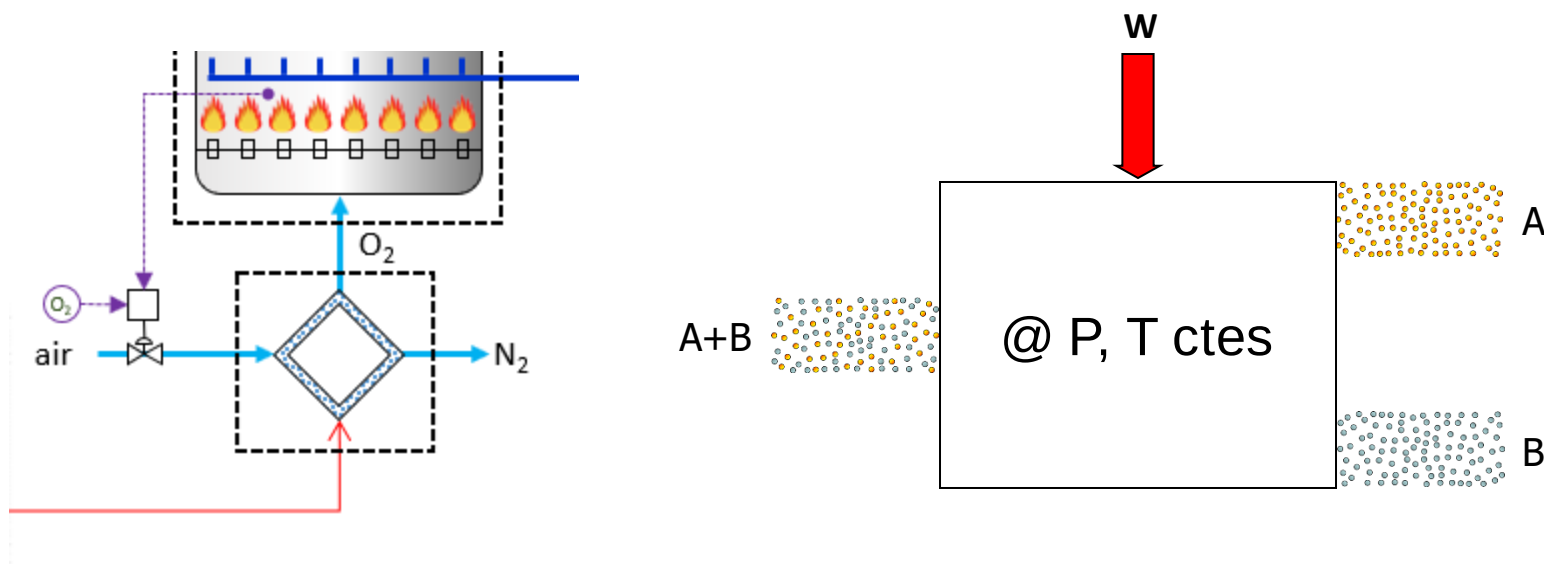
$$\sum_k \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_k} \right) \dot{Q}_k - \left(\dot{W} - P_0 \frac{dV_{vc}}{dt} \right) + \sum_{\text{entra}} \dot{m}_k x_k - \sum_{\text{saída}} \dot{m}_k x_k - \dot{X}_{\text{dest}} = \frac{dX_{vc}}{dt}$$

adiabatic process
minimum separation work
permanent regime
absence of irreversibilities
permanent regime

$$\dot{W} = \sum_{\text{entra}} \dot{m}_k x_k - \sum_{\text{saída}} \dot{m}_k x_k$$



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube serão respondidas ao final da aula.



$$\sum_k \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_k} \right) \dot{Q}_k - \left(\dot{W} - P_0 \frac{dV_{vc}}{dt} \right) + \sum_{\text{entra}} \dot{m}_k x_k - \sum_{\text{saída}} \dot{m}_k x_k - \dot{X}_{\text{dest}} = \frac{dX_{vc}}{dt}$$

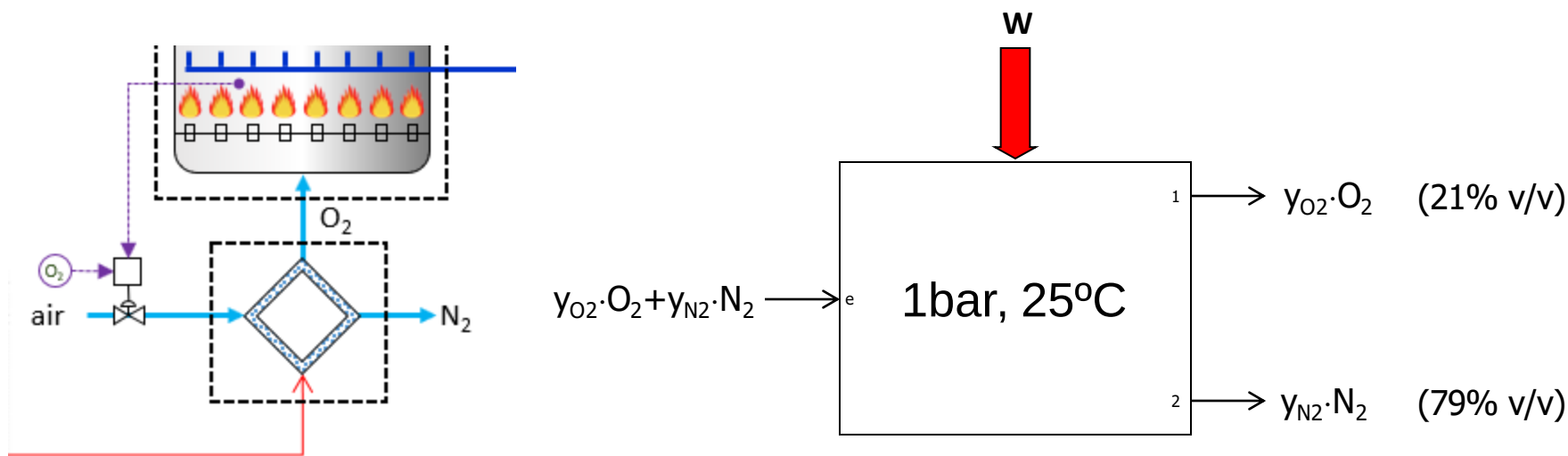
~~adiabatic process~~ ~~minimum separation work~~ ~~permanent regime~~ ~~absence of irreversibilities~~ ~~permanent regime~~

$$\dot{W} = \sum_{\text{entra}} \dot{m}_k x_k - \sum_{\text{saída}} \dot{m}_k x_k$$

$$x = (h - h_0) - T_0(s - s_0) + ep + ec + eq$$

T=cte; gases ideais

Exergy associated to the process of reduction of the level of disorder...



$$\dot{W} = \sum_{\text{entra}} \dot{m}_k x_k - \sum_{\text{saída}} \dot{m}_k x_k$$

$$\dot{W} = (\dot{m}_{O_2} x_{O_2} + \dot{m}_{N_2} x_{N_2})_e - [(\dot{m}_{O_2} x_{O_2})_1 + (\dot{m}_{N_2} x_{N_2})_2]$$

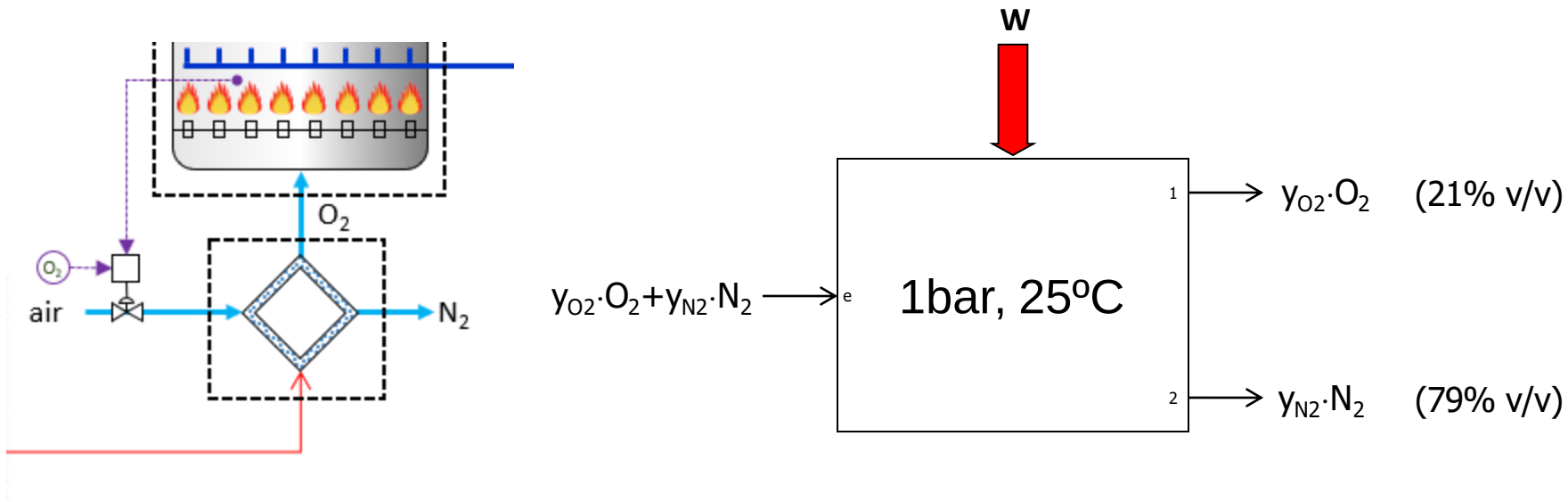
$$\dot{W} = \dot{m}_{O_2} \cdot (x_{O_2,e} - x_{O_2,1}) + \dot{m}_{N_2} \cdot (x_{N_2,e} - x_{N_2,2})$$

$$\dot{W} = \dot{m}_{O_2} T_0 \cdot (s_{O_2,1} - s_{O_2,e}) + \dot{m}_{N_2} T_0 \cdot (s_{N_2,2} - s_{N_2,e})$$

$h's = \text{cte}$



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube serão respondidas ao final da aula.



$$\frac{\dot{W}}{\dot{m}_{\text{ar}}} = T_0 \cdot \left[\frac{\dot{m}_{\text{O}_2}}{\dot{m}_{\text{ar}}} (s_{\text{O}_2,1} - s_{\text{O}_2,e}) + \frac{\dot{m}_{\text{N}_2}}{\dot{m}_{\text{ar}}} (s_{\text{N}_2,2} - s_{\text{N}_2,e}) \right]$$

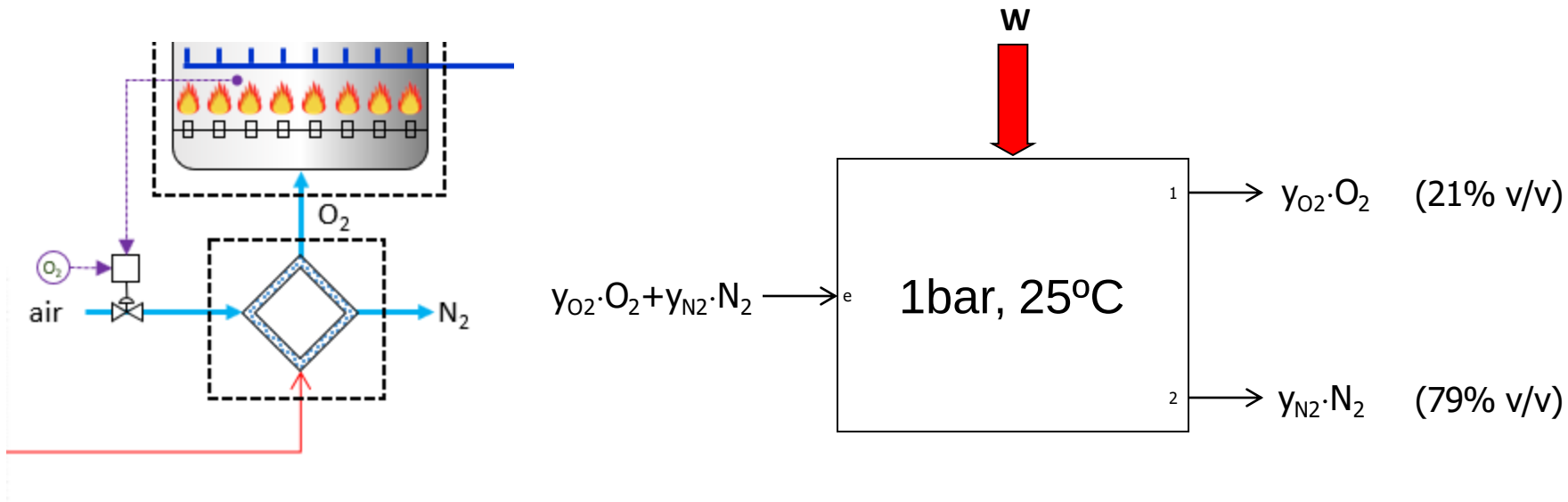
specific work → $w = T_0 \cdot \left[y_{\text{O}_2} (s_{\text{O}_2,1} - s_{\text{O}_2,e}) + y_{\text{N}_2} (s_{\text{N}_2,2} - s_{\text{N}_2,e}) \right]$



$$w = T_0 \cdot \underbrace{\left[y_{\text{O}_2} \cdot \Delta s_{\text{O}_2} + y_{\text{N}_2} \cdot \Delta s_{\text{N}_2} \right]}$$

Exergy necessary for the disorder level reduction process (separation)...

THE TOTAL ENTROPY REDUCES DUE TO THE SEPARATION PROCESS !



$$W = \int_1^2 P \cdot dV = \int_1^2 \frac{nRT}{V} \cdot dv$$

$$W = nRT \cdot \ln(V_2 / V_1)$$

$$W = nRT \cdot \ln(P_1 / P_2)$$



$$W = nRT \cdot \ln(y)$$

$$Q - W = \Delta U = 0$$

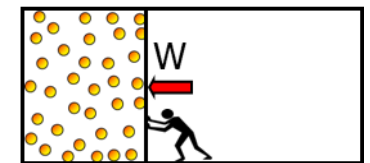
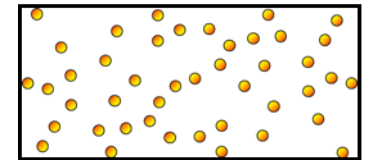
$$\Delta S = \frac{Q}{T} = \frac{W}{T}$$

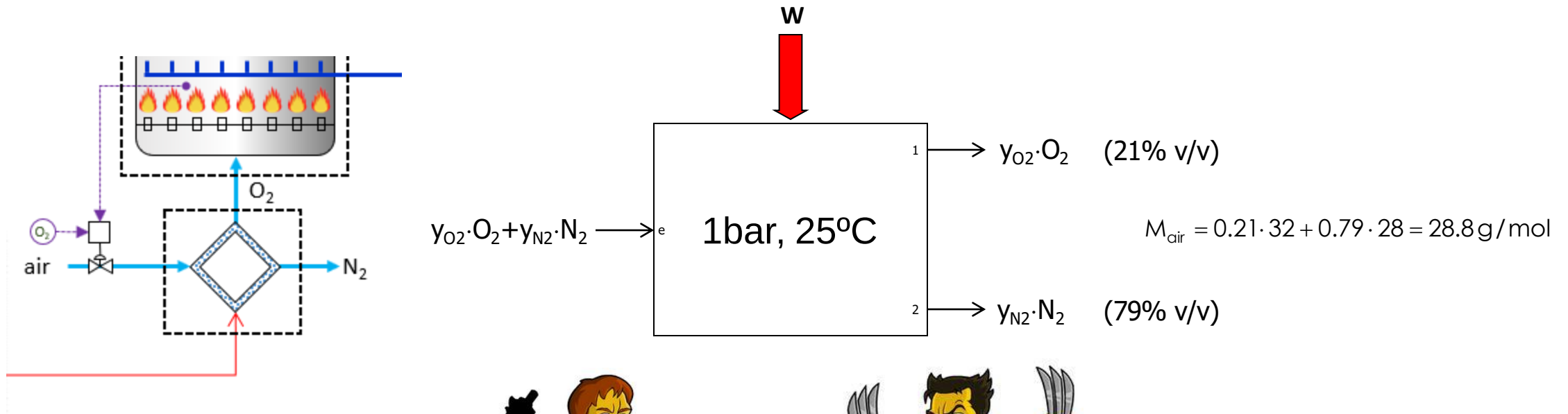
$$\Delta S = nR \cdot \ln(y)$$

$$\Delta S = R \cdot \sum_k n_k \cdot \ln(y_k) \rightarrow \Delta s = R \cdot \sum_k y_k \cdot \ln(y_k)$$



$T = \text{cte}$





$$\Delta s = R \cdot \sum_k y_k \cdot \ln(y_k)$$



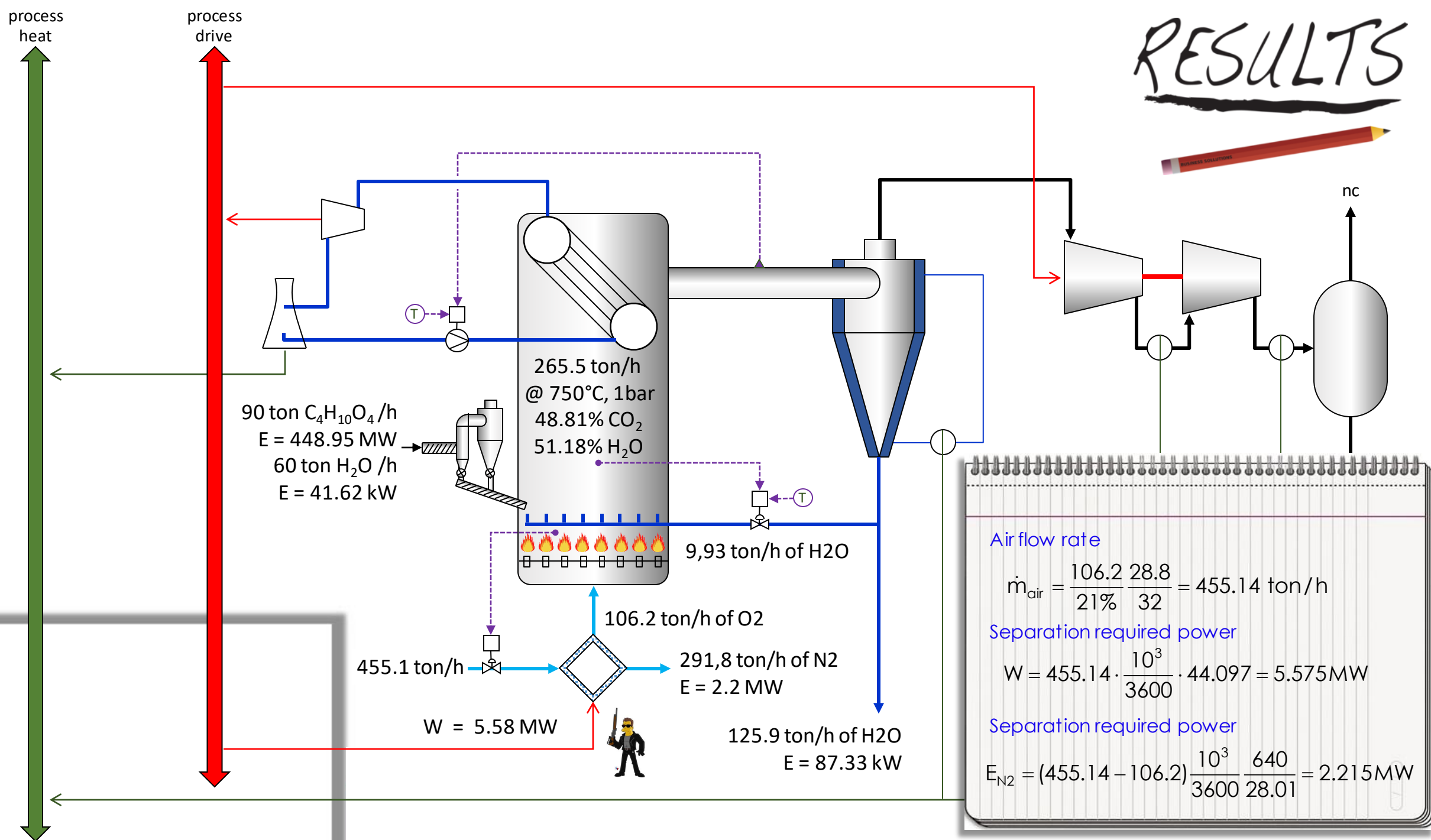
$$w = T_0 \cdot [y_{\text{O}_2} \cdot \Delta s_{\text{O}_2} + y_{\text{N}_2} \cdot \Delta s_{\text{N}_2}]$$

$$\rightarrow w = RT_0 \cdot [y_{\text{O}_2} \cdot \ln(y_{\text{O}_2}) + y_{\text{N}_2} \cdot \ln(y_{\text{N}_2})]$$

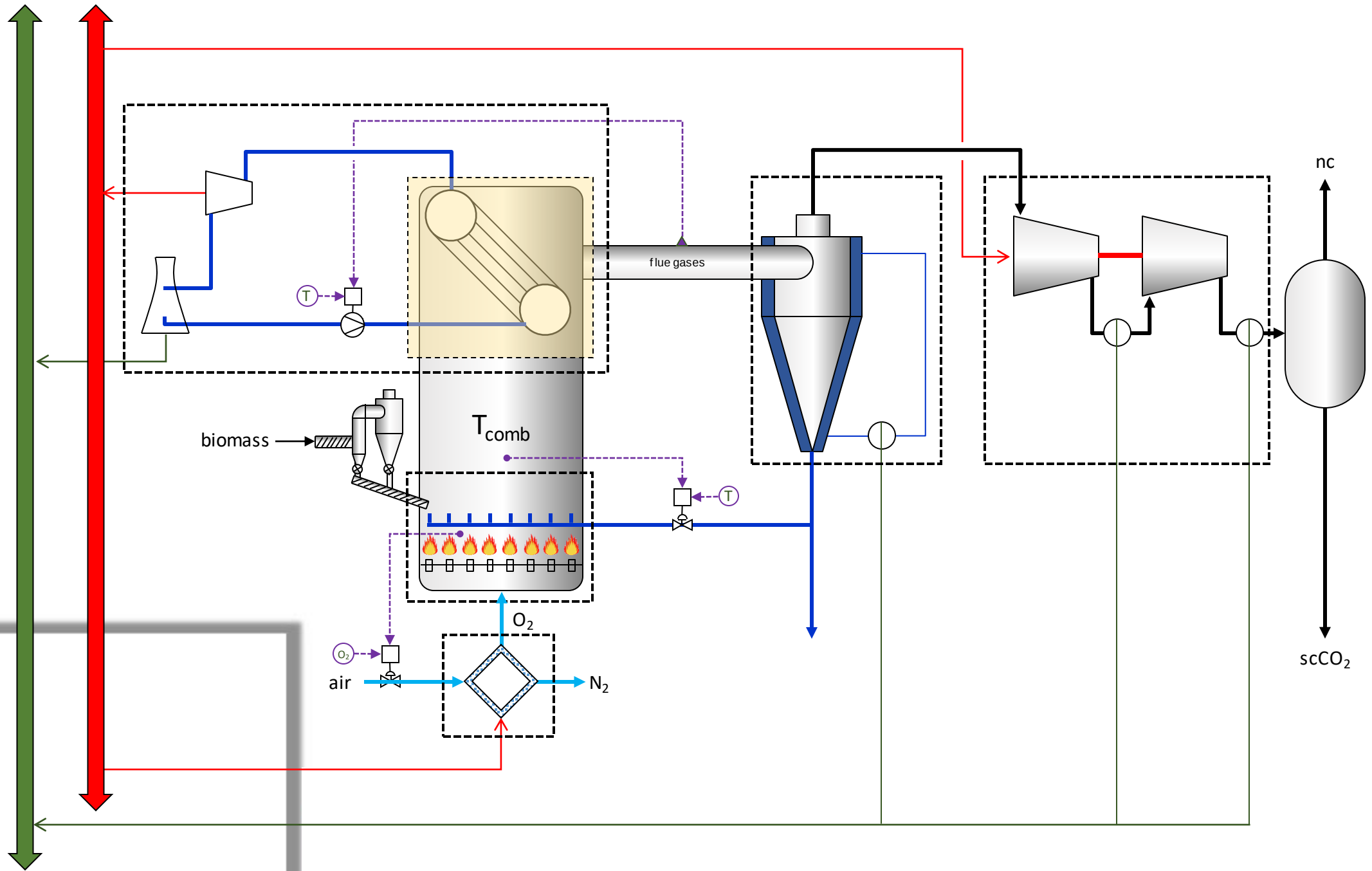
$$\rightarrow w = RT_0 \cdot \sum_k y_k \cdot \ln(y_k)$$

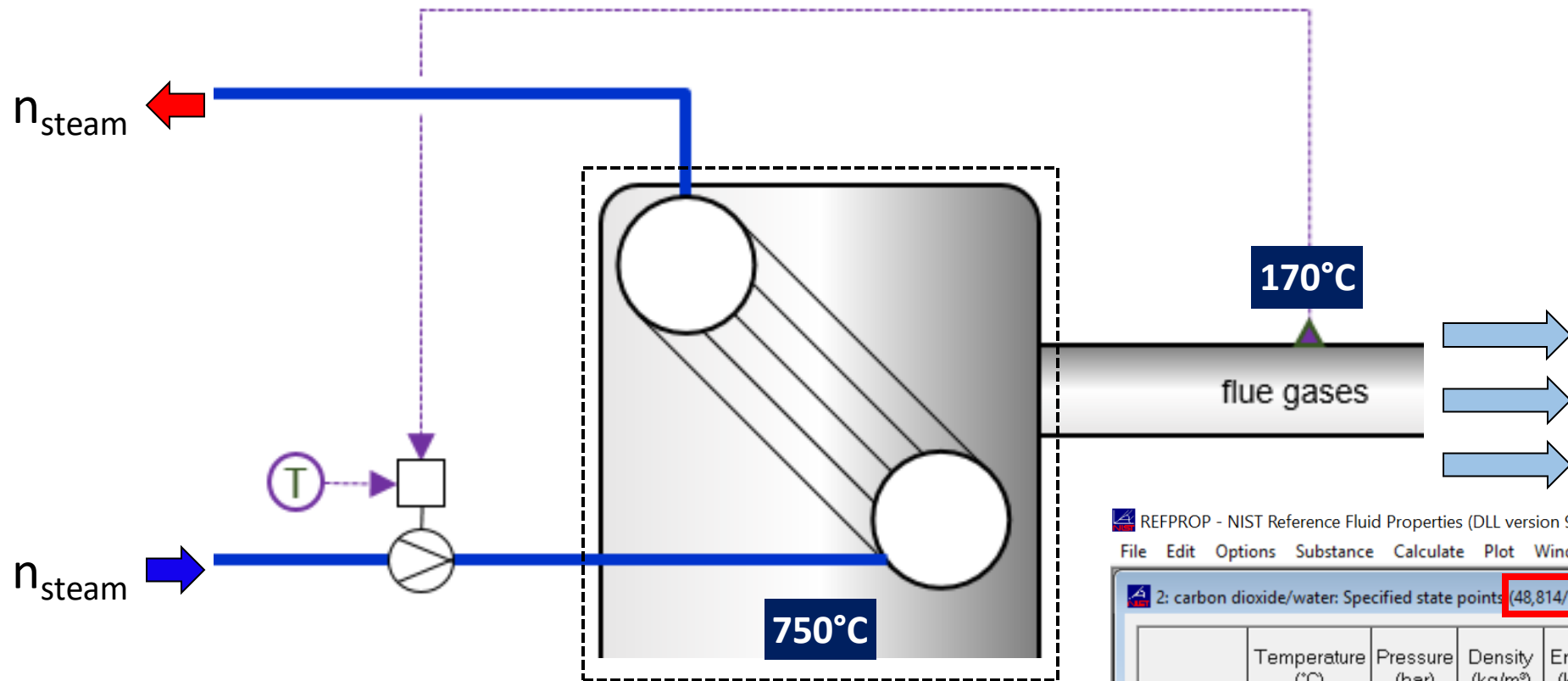


RESULTS



Heat transfer at the boiler tubes...





265.5 ton/h

flue gases @ T_{comb}

1.51 kg H_2O / kg de $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$

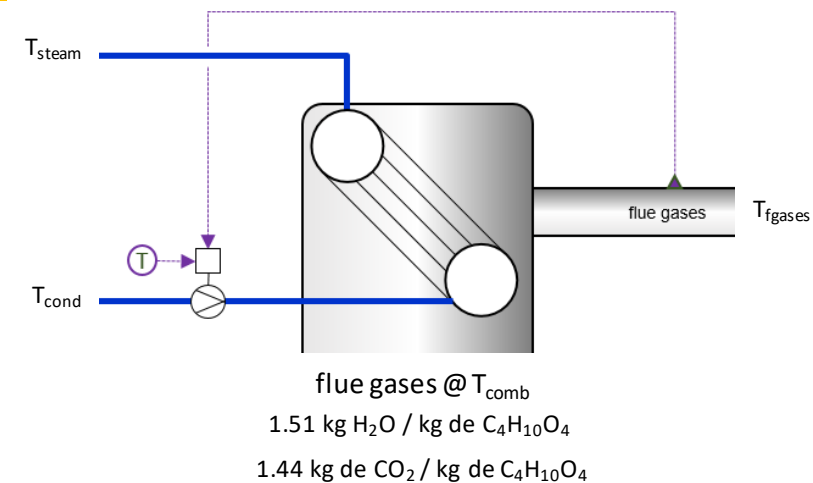
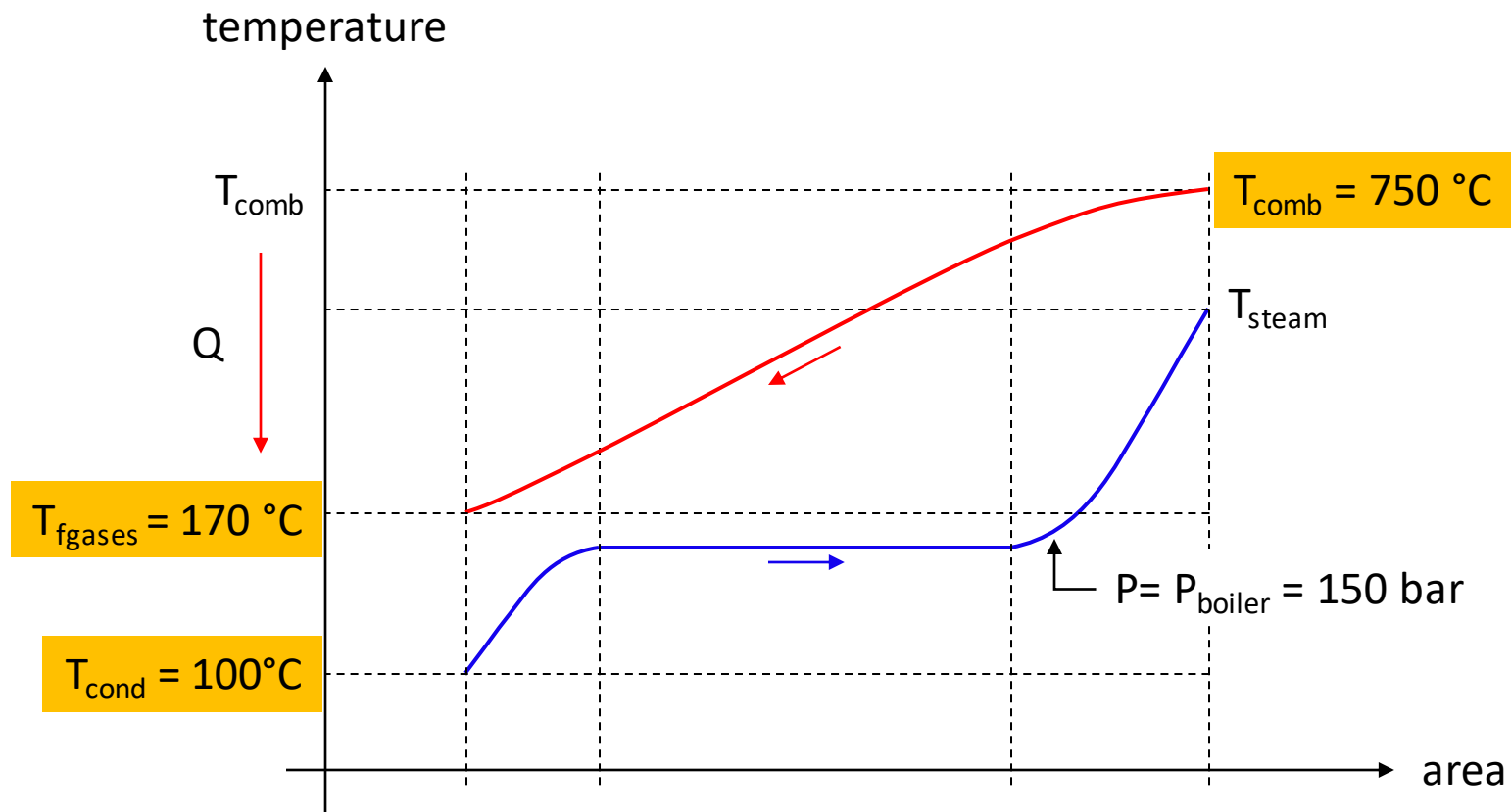
1.44 kg de CO_2 / kg de $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$

REFPROP - NIST Reference Fluid Properties (DLL version 9,1)

File Edit Options Substance Calculate Plot Window Help Cautions

2: carbon dioxide/water: Specified state points (48,814/51,186)

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Entropy (kJ/kg-K)	Cp (kJ/kg-K)
1	800,00	1,0000	0,28372	2791,7	7,0894	1,8111
2	750,00	1,0000	0,29759	2701,8	7,0036	1,7870
3	700,00	1,0000	0,31290	2613,1	6,9147	1,7623
4	650,00	1,0000	0,32986	2525,6	6,8224	1,7370
5	600,00	1,0000	0,34878	2439,4	6,7264	1,7111
6	550,00	1,0000	0,37000	2354,5	6,6263	1,6847
7	500,00	1,0000	0,39397	2270,9	6,5215	1,6578
8	450,00	1,0000	0,42128	2188,7	6,4116	1,6304
9	400,00	1,0000	0,45267	2107,9	6,2958	1,6026
10	350,00	1,0000	0,48915	2028,4	6,1732	1,5744
11	300,00	1,0000	0,53205	1950,4	6,0427	1,5460
12	250,00	1,0000	0,58329	1873,9	5,9029	1,5175
13	200,00	1,0000	0,64559	1798,7	5,7519	1,4899
14						



Balanços de
energia para
um trocador
de calor...

$$Q = n_{\text{fgases}} \cdot \Delta h_{\text{fgases}}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = n_{\text{steam}} \cdot \Delta h_{\text{steam}}$$

$$Q = UA \cdot \Delta T_{\text{In}}$$

c.gases

265.5 ton/h

750°C

170°C

$$Q = n_{fg} \cdot [h_{fg}(P, T_{comb}) - h_{fg}(P, T_{fgases})]$$

$$Q = \frac{265.5 \cdot 10^3}{3600} \cdot [2701.8 - 1754.2] \rightarrow Q = 69.89 \text{ MW}$$

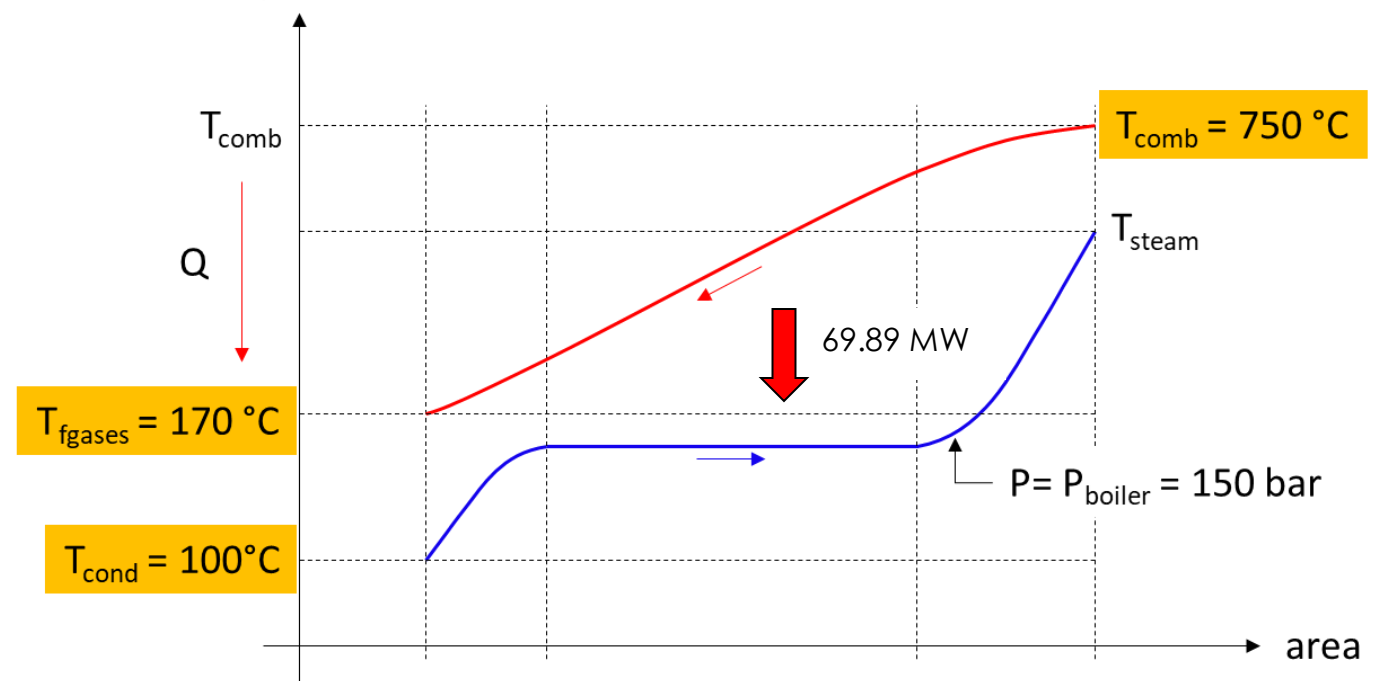
REFPROP - NIST Reference Fluid Properties (DLL version 9,1)

File Edit Options Substance Calculate Plot Window Help Cautions

3: carbon dioxide/water: Specified state points (48,814/51,186)

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Entropy (kJ/kg-K)	Cp (kJ/kg-K)
1	750.00	1.0000	0.29759	2701.8	7.0036	1.7870
2	170.00	1.0000	0.68992	1754.2	5.6548	1.4745
3						

temperature



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69.89 MW

750°C

100°C

steam

$$Q = n_{\text{ste}} \cdot [h_{\text{ste}}(P, T_{\text{steam}}) - h_{\text{ste}}(P, T_{\text{cond}})]$$

$$69.89 \cdot 10^3 = n_{\text{ste}} \cdot [3965.2 - 430.39]$$

$$n_{\text{ste}} = 19.777 \text{ kg/s}$$

REFPROP (water) - NIST Reference Fluid Properties (DLL version 9,1)

File Edit Options Substance Calculate Plot Window Help Cautions

5: water: Specified state points

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Entropy (kJ/kg-K)	Cp (kJ/kg-K)	Quality (kg/kg)
1	750,00	150,00	32,906	3965,2	7,0836	2,5174	Superheated
2	100,00	150,00	965,20	430,39	1,2958	4,1828	Subcooled
3							

temperature

 T_{comb}

Q

 $T_{\text{fgases}} = 170^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{cond}} = 100^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{comb}} = 750^\circ\text{C}$ T_{steam} max η

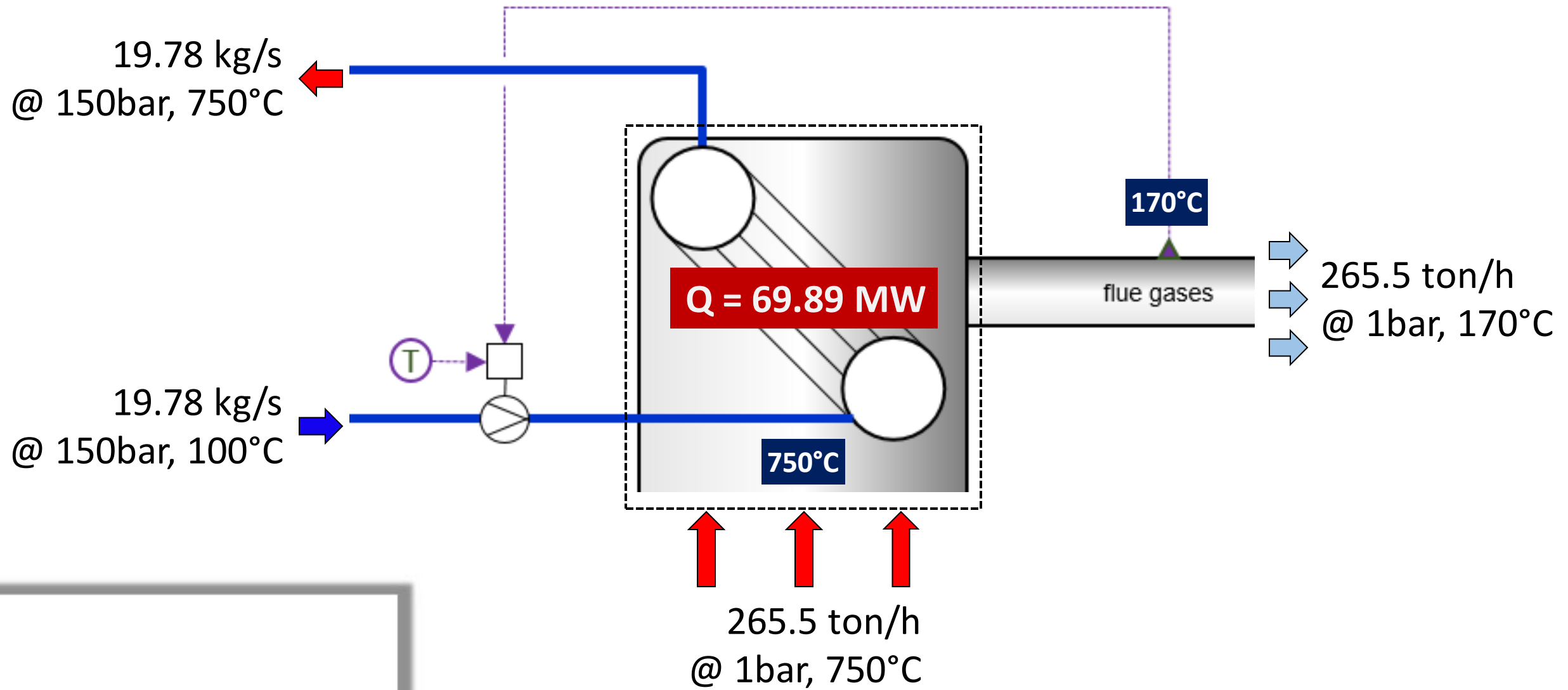
69.89 MW

 $P = P_{\text{boiler}} = 150 \text{ bar}$

area

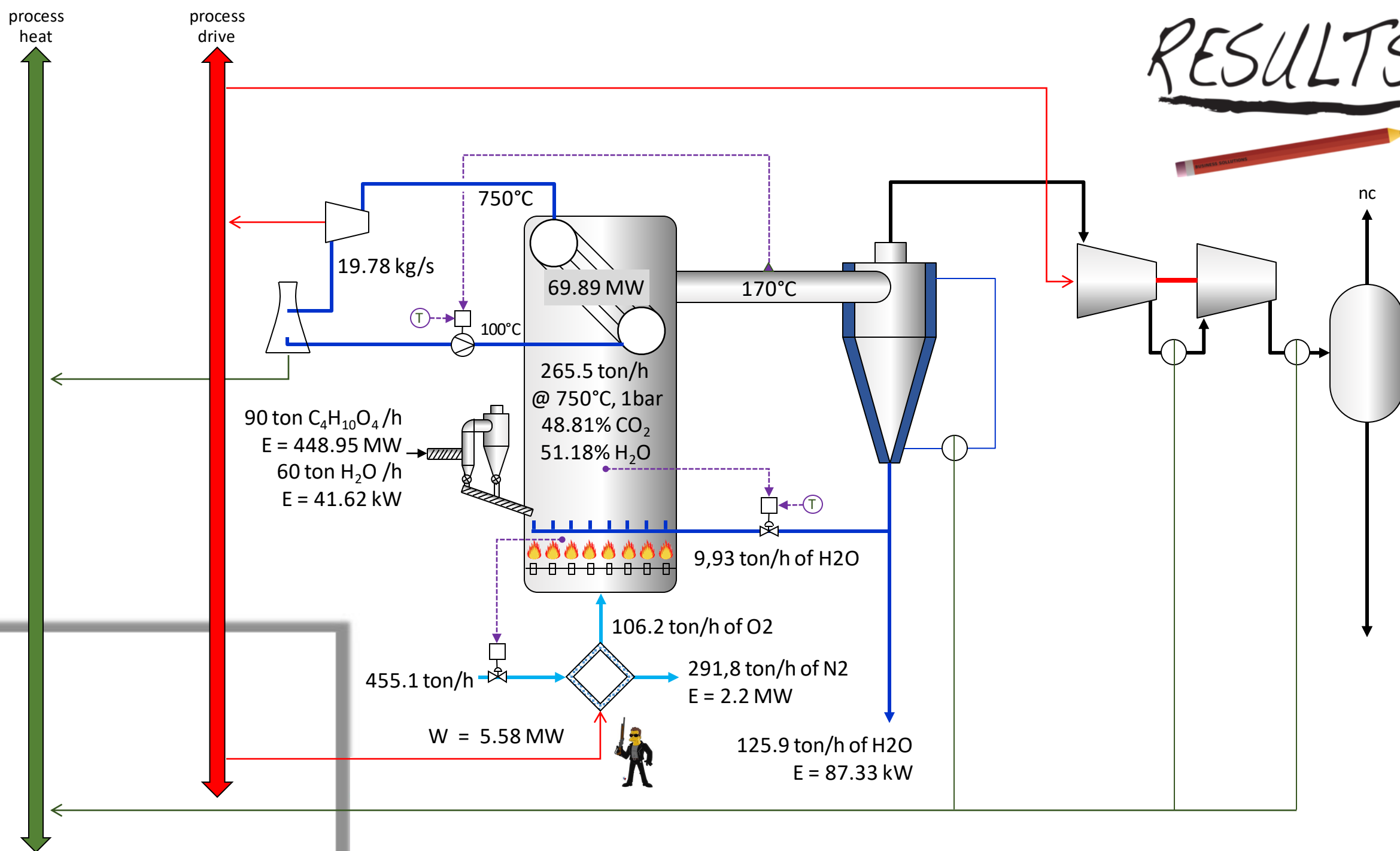
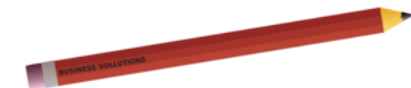


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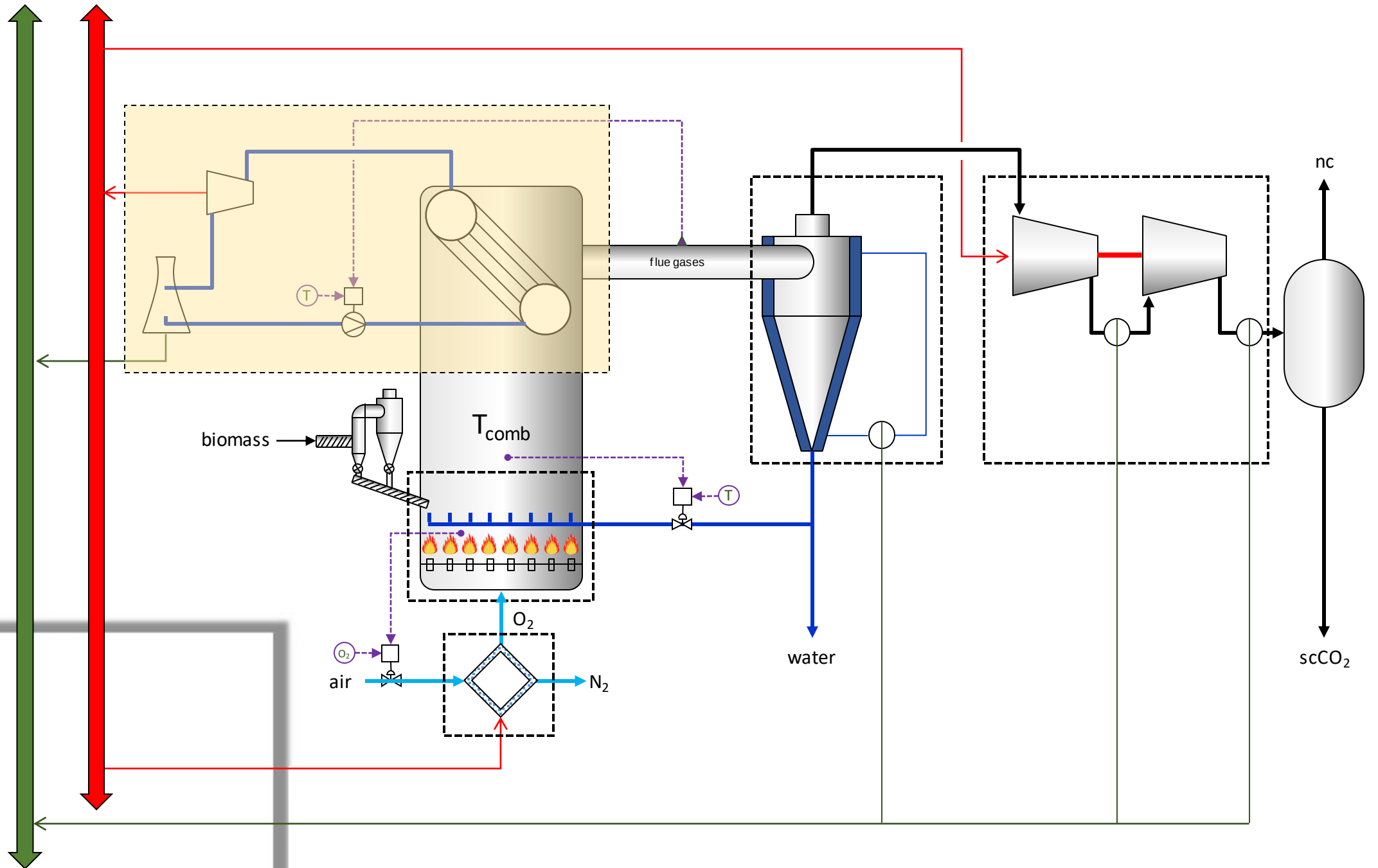


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RESULTS



Steam Power Cycle...

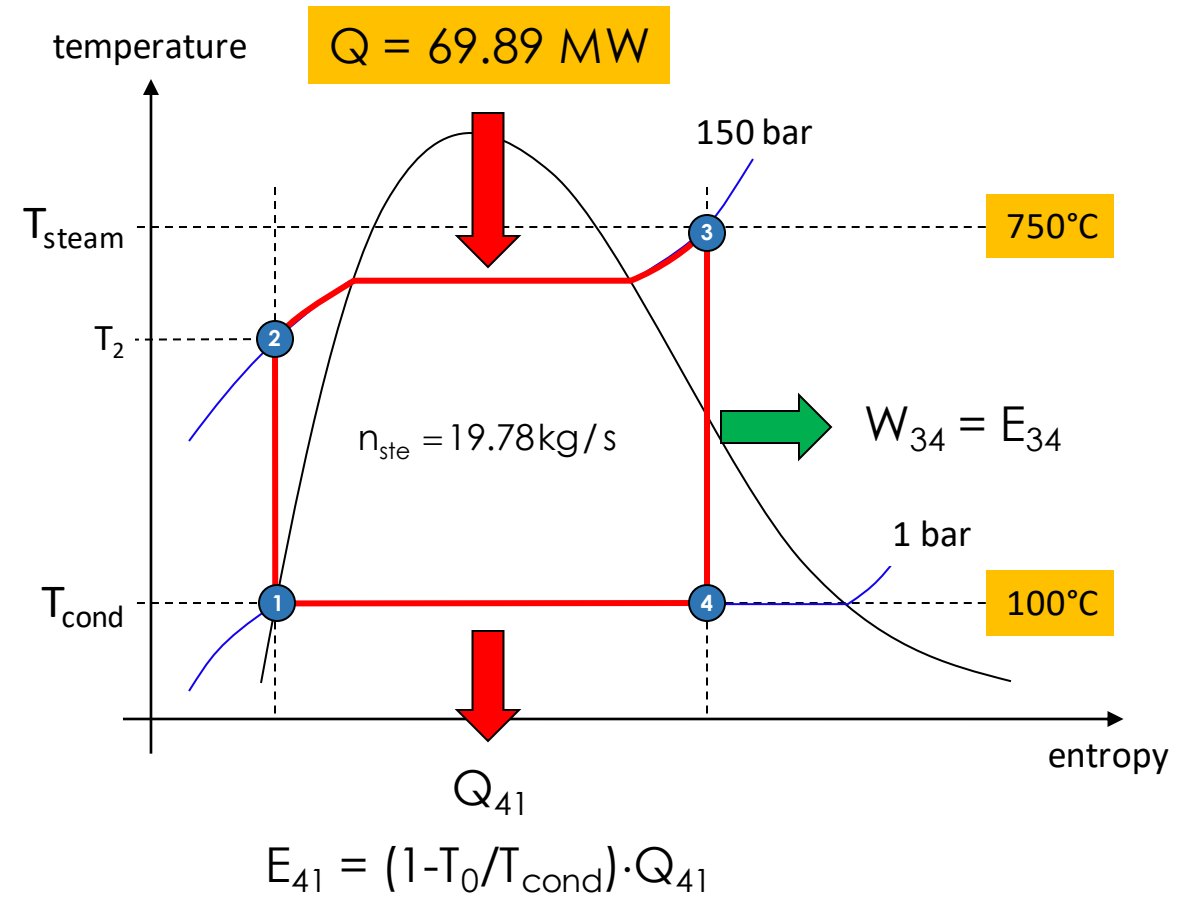


Water temperature x entropy diagram

6: water: Specified state points

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Entropy (kJ/kg-K)	Cp (kJ/kg-K)	Quality (kg/kg)
1	100,00	1,0142	958,35	419,17	1,3072	4,2157	Subcooled
2	101,02	150,00	964,48	434,66	1,3072	4,1838	Subcooled
3	750,00	150,00	32,906	3965,2	7,0836	2,5174	Superheated
4	100,00	1,0142	0,62618	2574,6	7,0836	Undefined	0,95526
5							

Rankine cycle without reheating



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Water temperature x entropy diagram

6: water: Specified state points

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Entropy (kJ/kg-K)	Cp (kJ/kg-K)	Quality (kg/kg)
1	100,00	1,0142	958,35	419,17	1,3072	4,2157	Subcooled
2	101,02	150,00	964,48	434,66	1,3072	4,1838	Subcooled
3	750,00	150,00	32,906	3965,2	7,0836	2,5174	Superheated
4	100,00	1,0142	0,62618	2574,6	7,0836	Undefined	0,95526
5							

$$\eta_{1^{\circ}\text{Lei}} = \frac{27.51 - 0.306}{69.89} = 38.9\%$$

$$W_{12} = n_{\text{ste}} \cdot [h_1 - h_2]$$

$$W_{12} = 19.78 \cdot [419.17 - 434.66] = -306.39 \text{ kW}$$

$$Q_{23} = n_{\text{ste}} \cdot [h_3 - h_2]$$

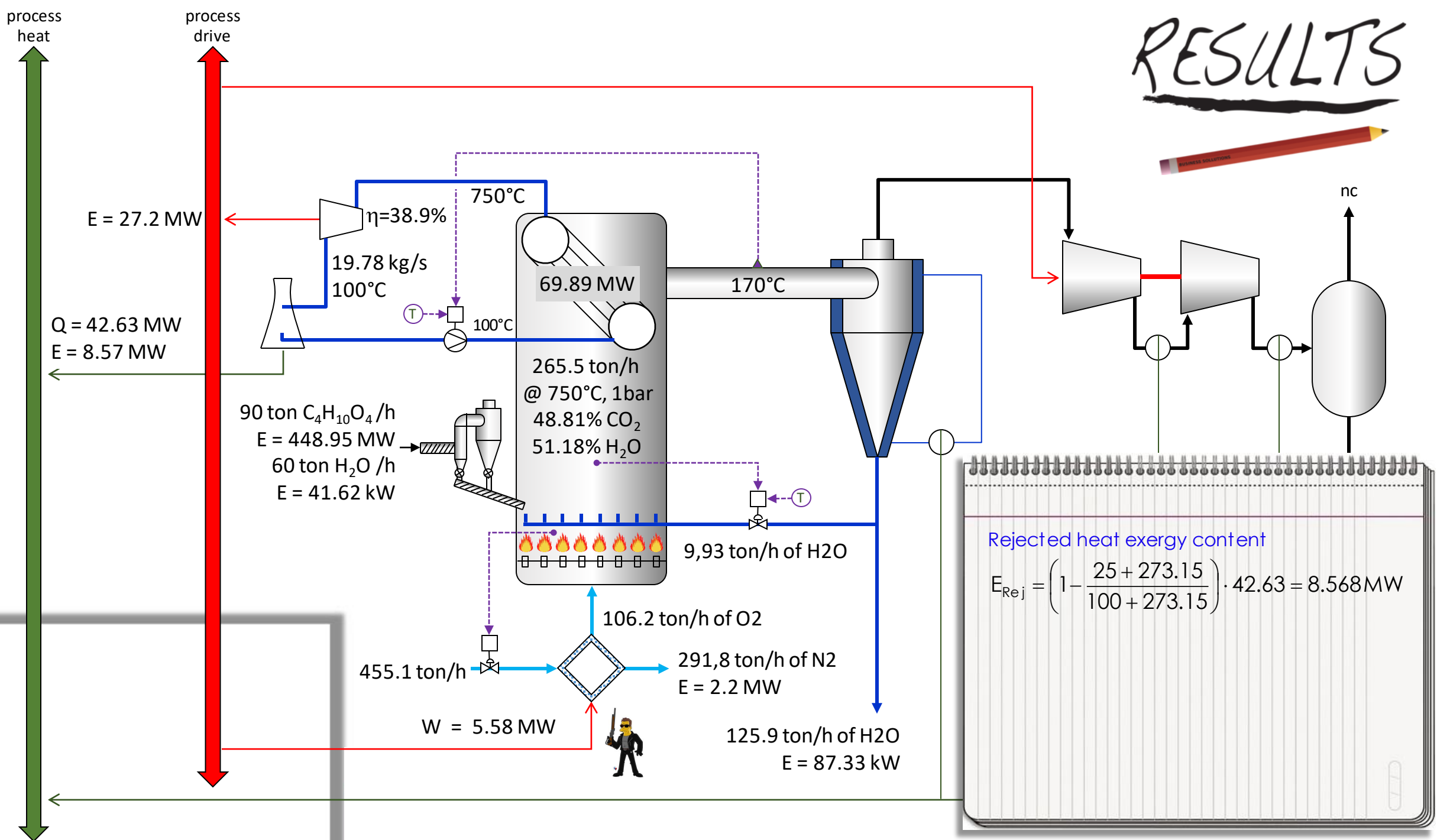
$$Q_{23} = 19.78 \cdot [3965.2 - 434.66] = 69.83 \text{ MW}$$

$$W_{34} = n_{\text{ste}} \cdot [h_3 - h_4]$$

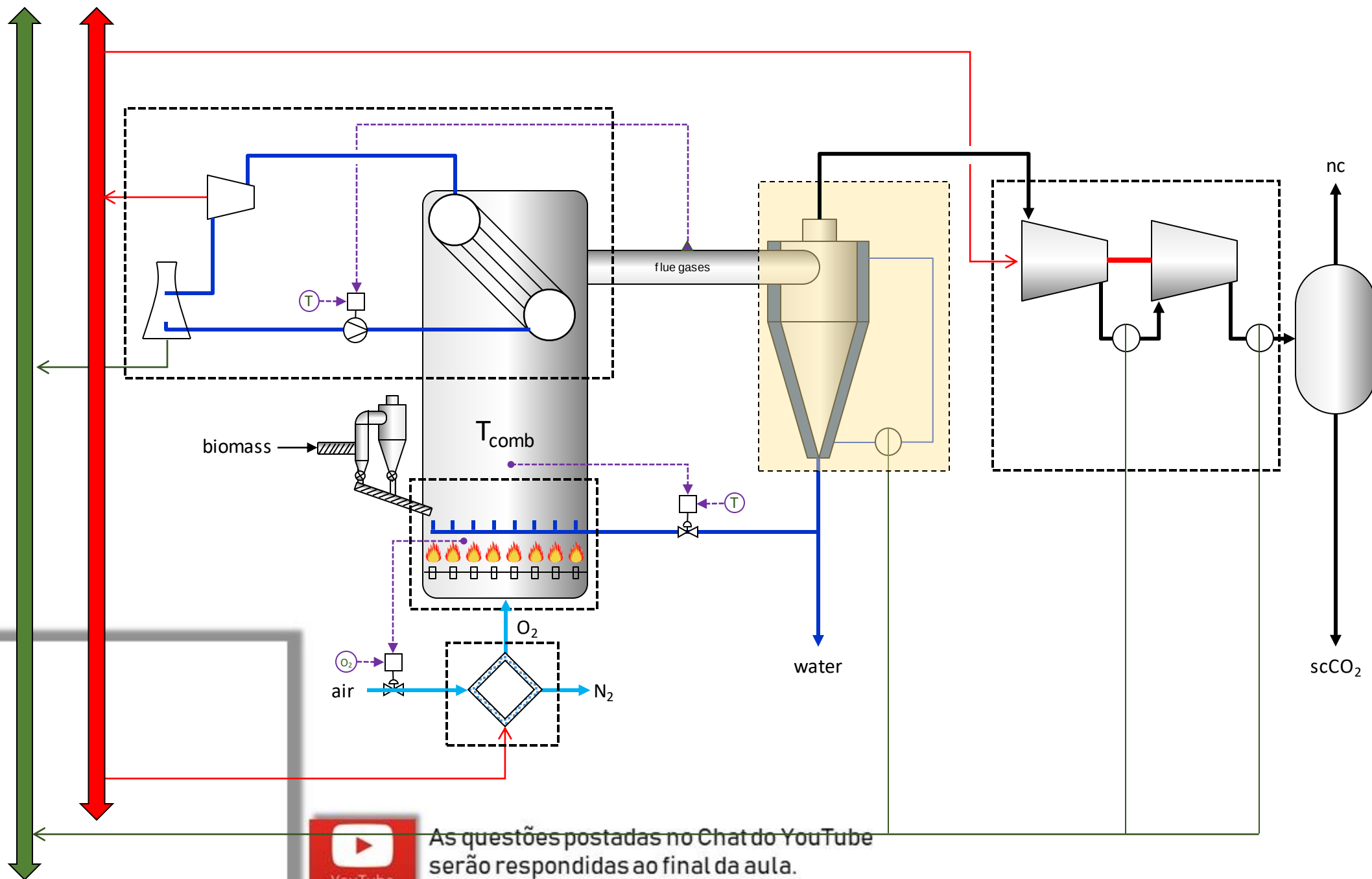
$$W_{34} = 19.78 \cdot [3965.2 - 2574.6] = 27.51 \text{ MW}$$

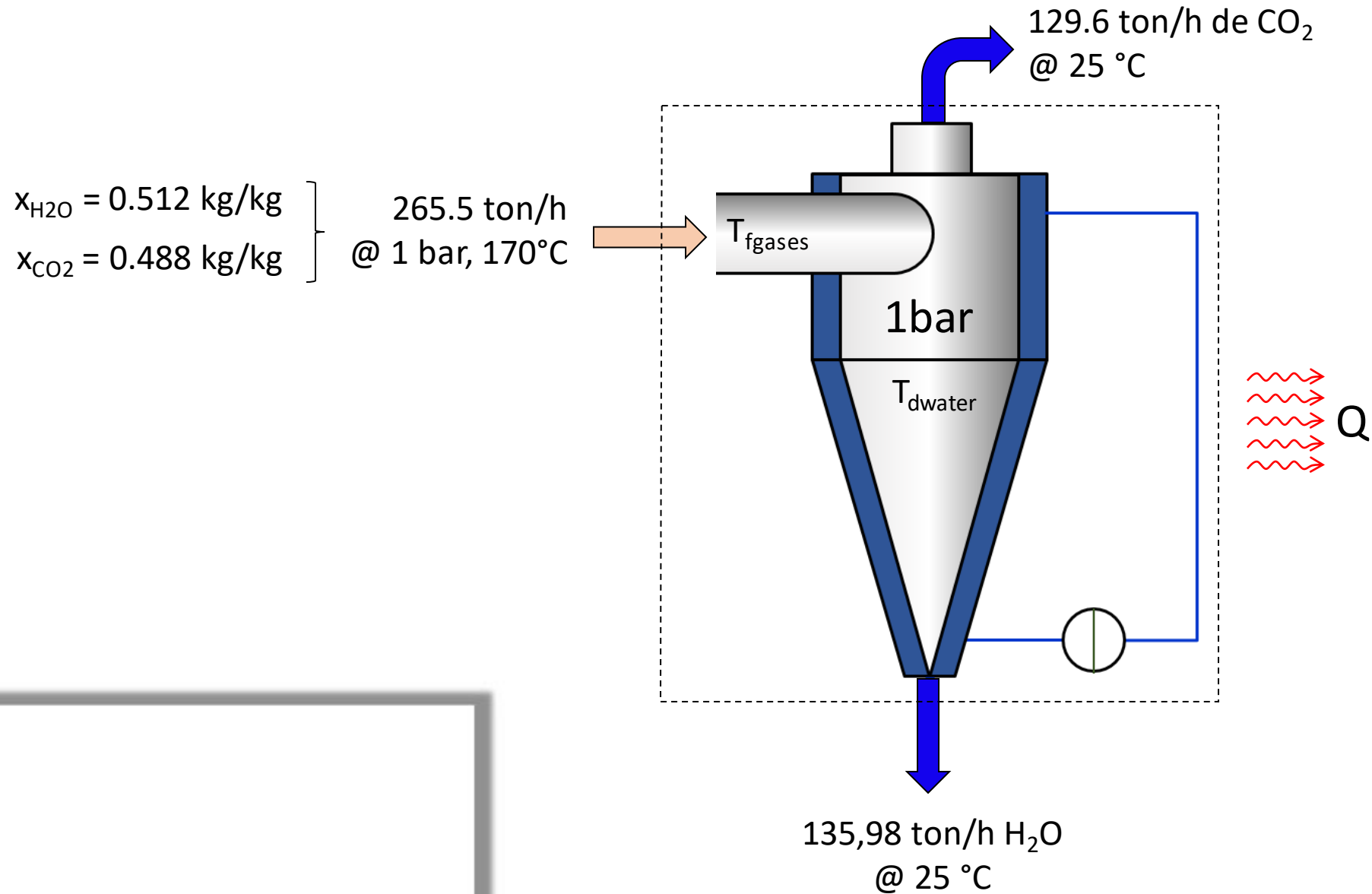
$$Q_{41} = n_{\text{ste}} \cdot [h_1 - h_4]$$

$$Q_{41} = 19.78 \cdot [419.17 - 2574.6] = -42.63 \text{ MW}$$



Dewatering cyclone...

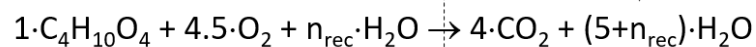




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adiabático @ 1bar

5.3



25°C 750°C

$$x_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.512 \text{ kg/kg}$$

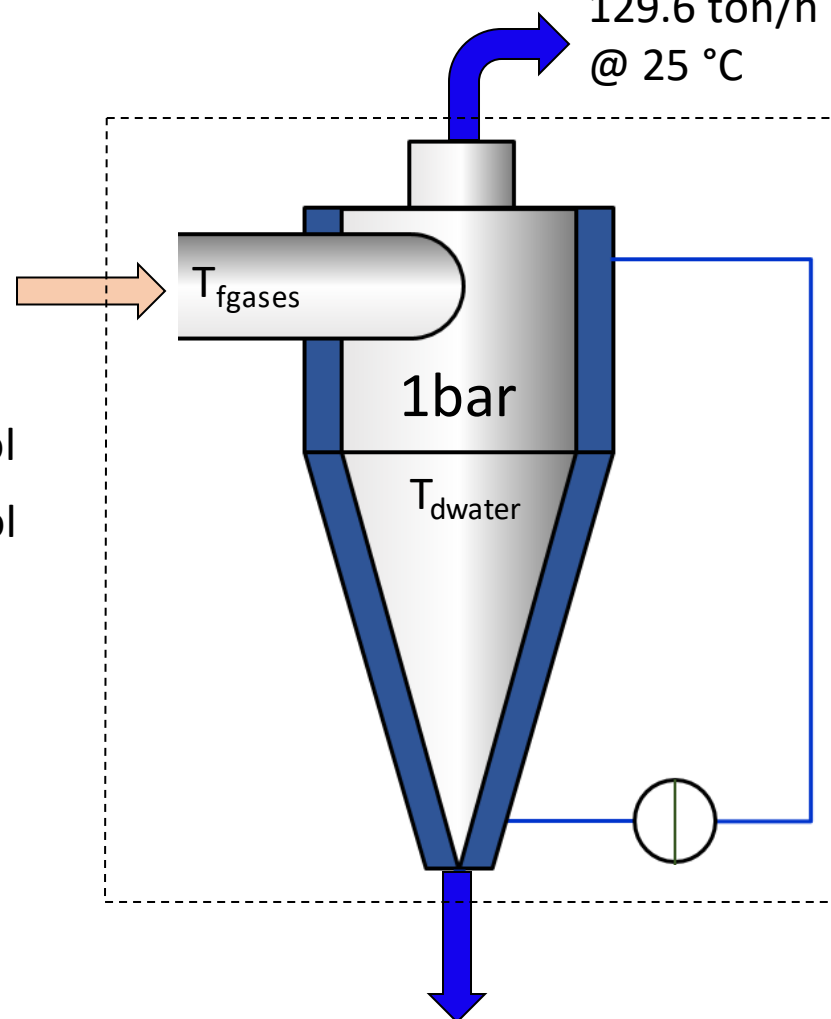
$$x_{\text{CO}_2} = 0.488 \text{ kg/kg}$$

265.5 ton/h
@ 1 bar, 170°C

$$\begin{cases} x_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.7203 \text{ mol/mol} \\ x_{\text{CO}_2} = 0.2797 \text{ mol/mol} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.7203 \text{ bar} \\ P_{\text{CO}_2} = 0.2797 \text{ bar} \end{cases}$$

129.6 ton/h de CO_2
@ 25 °C



2: carbon dioxide: Specified state points

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Entropy (kJ/kg-K)	Quality (kg/kg)	Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)
1	170.00	0.27970	0.33420	638.93	3.3418	Superheated	212.57
2	25.000	0.27970	0.49725	506.52	2.9816	Superheated	187.56
3							



$$Q = Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + Q_{\text{CO}_2}$$

3: water: Specified state points

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Entropy (kJ/kg-K)	Quality (kg/kg)	Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)
1	170.00	0.72030	0.35391	2817.9	7.8605	Superheated	637.52
2	25.000	0.27970	997.01	104.85	0.36722	Subcooled	158.63
3							



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$$Q_{\text{CO}_2} = n_{\text{CO}_2} \cdot \Delta h_{\text{CO}_2}$$

$$Q_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{129.6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kg}}{3600 \text{ s}} \cdot (506.52 - 638.93) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = -4.767 \text{ kW}$$

$$Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \cdot \Delta h_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{135.98 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kg}}{3600 \text{ s}} \cdot (2817.9 - 104.85) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} = -102.48 \text{ kW}$$

2: carbon dioxide: Specified state points

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Entropy (kJ/kg-K)	Quality (kg/kg)	Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)
1	170.00	0.27970	0.33420	638.93	3.3418	Superheated	212.57
2	25.000	0.27970	0.49725	506.52	2.9816	Superheated	187.56
3							


 $Q = -107.25 \text{ kW}$

3: water: Specified state points

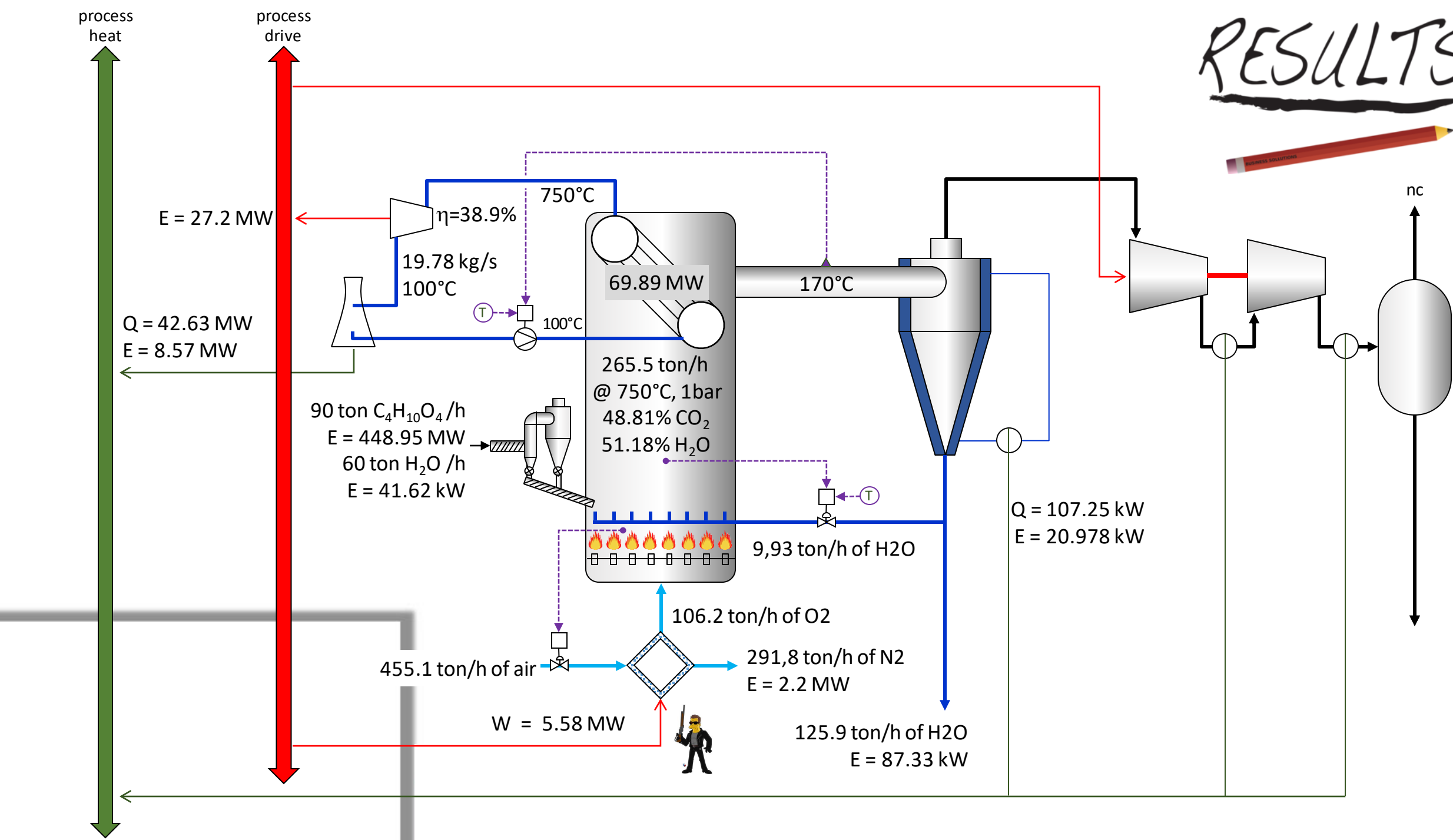
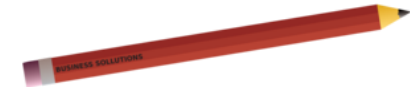
	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Entropy (kJ/kg-K)	Quality (kg/kg)	Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)
1	170.00	0.72030	0.35391	2817.9	7.8605	Superheated	637.52
2	25.000	0.27970	997.01	104.85	0.36722	Subcooled	158.63
3							

$$E_Q = 107.25 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{25 + 275.15}{(170 + 25)/2 + 273.15} \right) = 20.978 \text{ kW}$$

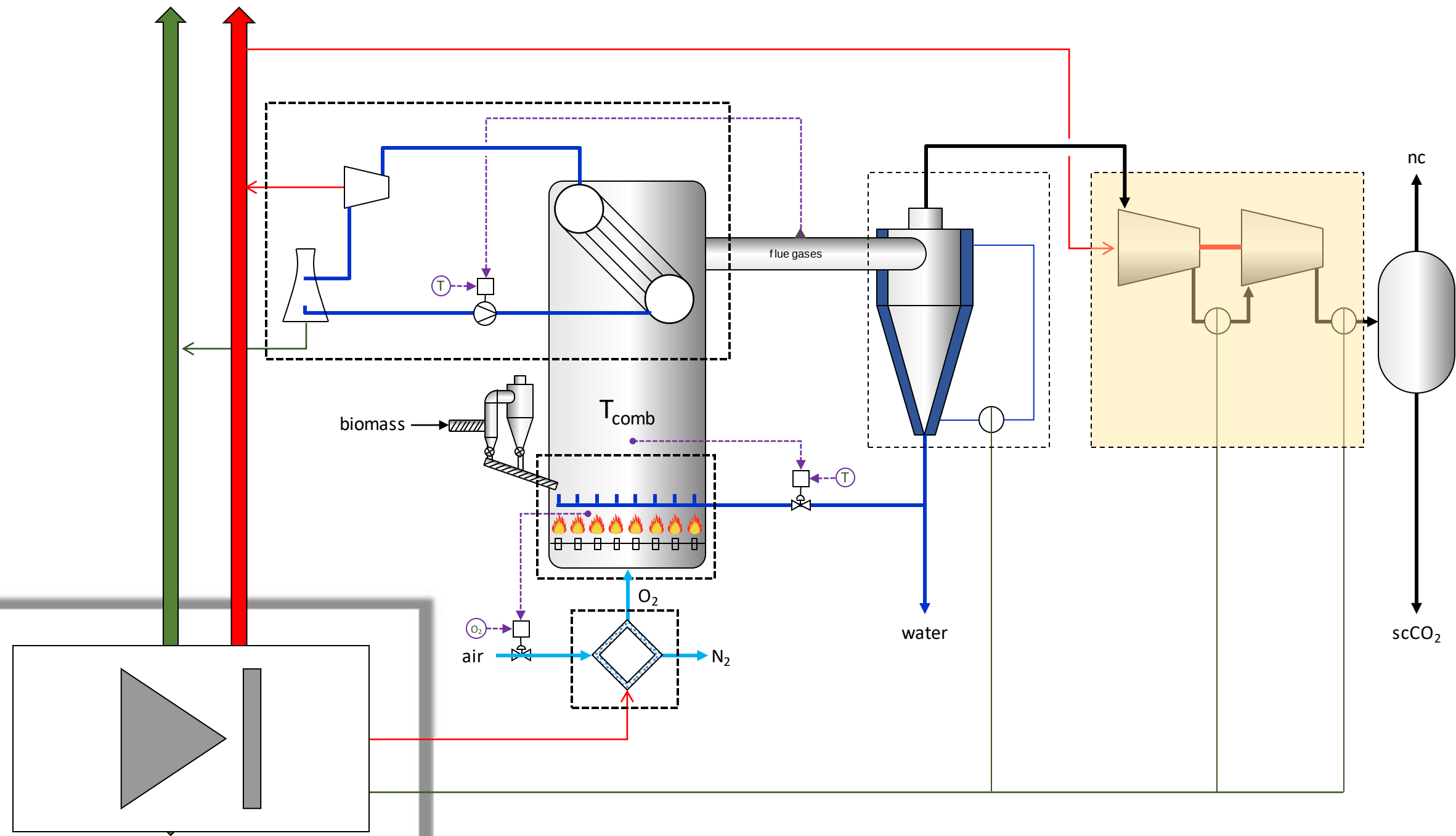


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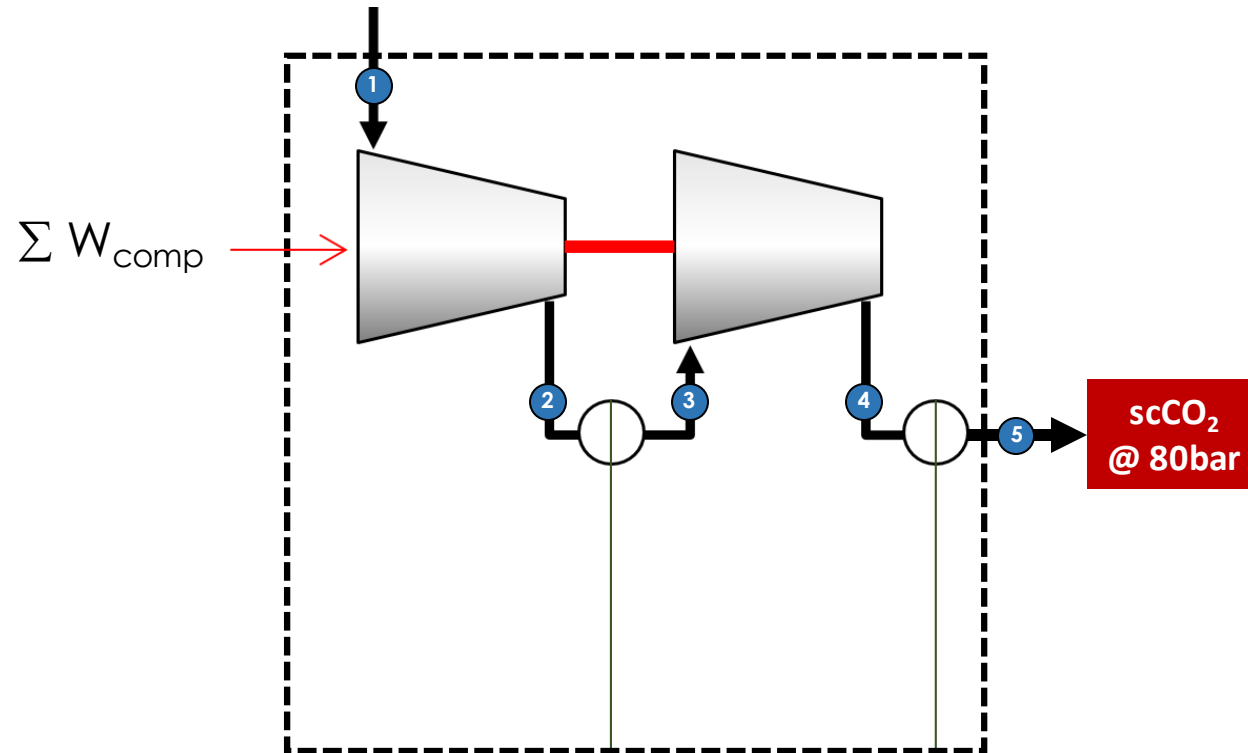
RESULTS



CO₂ compression to scCO₂...



129.6 ton/h de CO₂
@ 0.232 bar, 25 °C



carbon dioxide - CO2 (CAS# 124-38-9)

Molar mass	Triple pt. temp.	Normal subl. pt.	Gas phase dipole at NBP
44,01 kg/kmol	-56,558 °C	-78,464 °C	0, debye

Critical Point			Acentric factor
Temperature	Pressure	Density	
30,978 °C	73,773 bar	467,6 kg/m³	0,22394

Range of applicability			
Minimum temp.	Maximum temp.	Maximum pressure	Maximum density
-56,558 °C	1726,9 °C	8000, bar	1638,9 kg/m³

NIST Rec: VS1 - pure fluid viscosity model of Fenghour et al. (1998)

LITERATURE REFERENCE
Fenghour, A., Wakeham, W.A., Vesovic, V.,
"The Viscosity of Carbon Dioxide,"
J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data, 27:31-44, 1998.

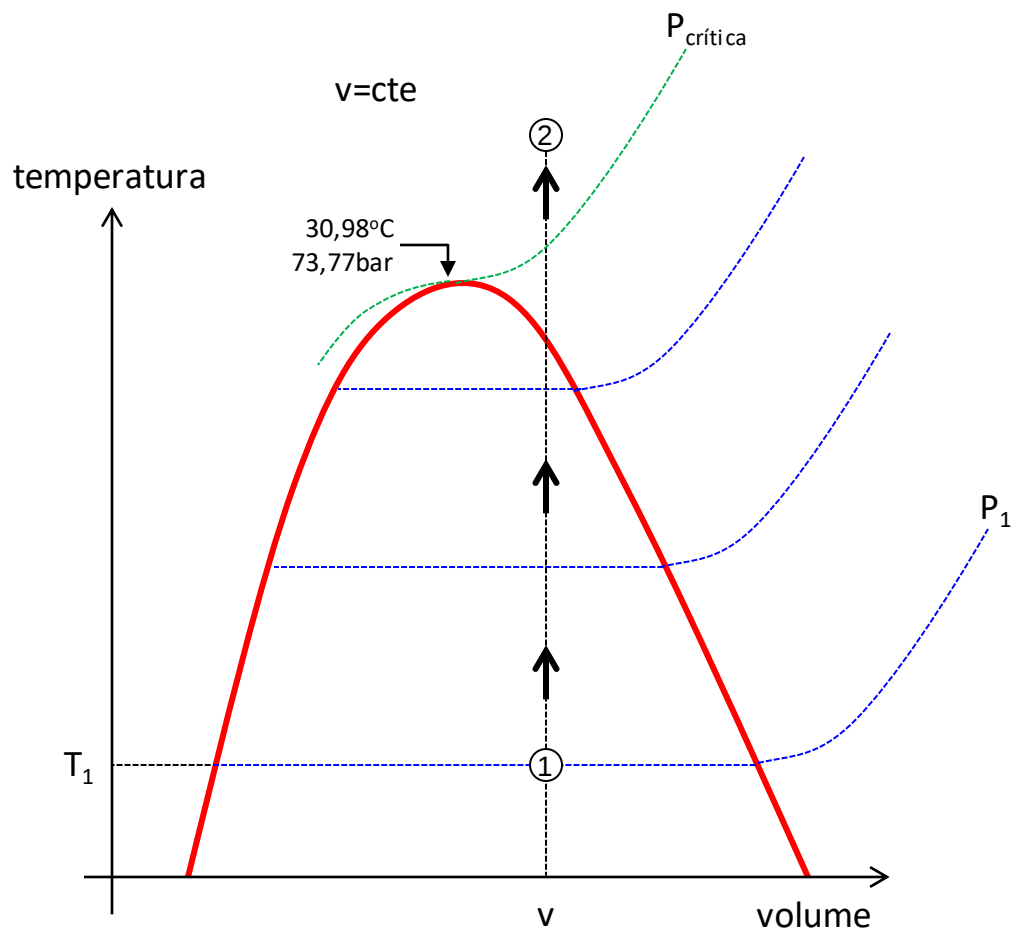
The uncertainty in viscosity ranges from 0.3% in the dilute gas near room temperature to 5% at the highest pressures.

Equation of State Viscosity Thermal Conductivity
Surface tension Melting Line Sublimation Line

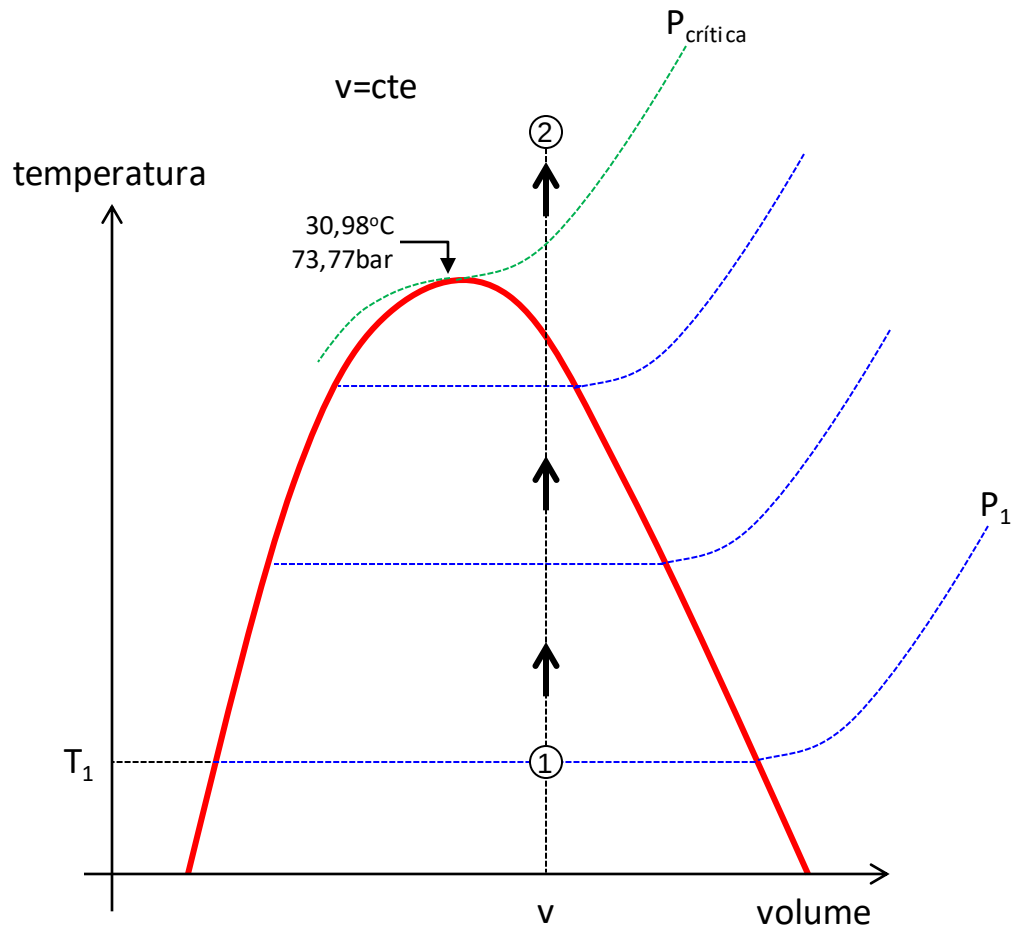
OK Cancel Print Copy Copy All



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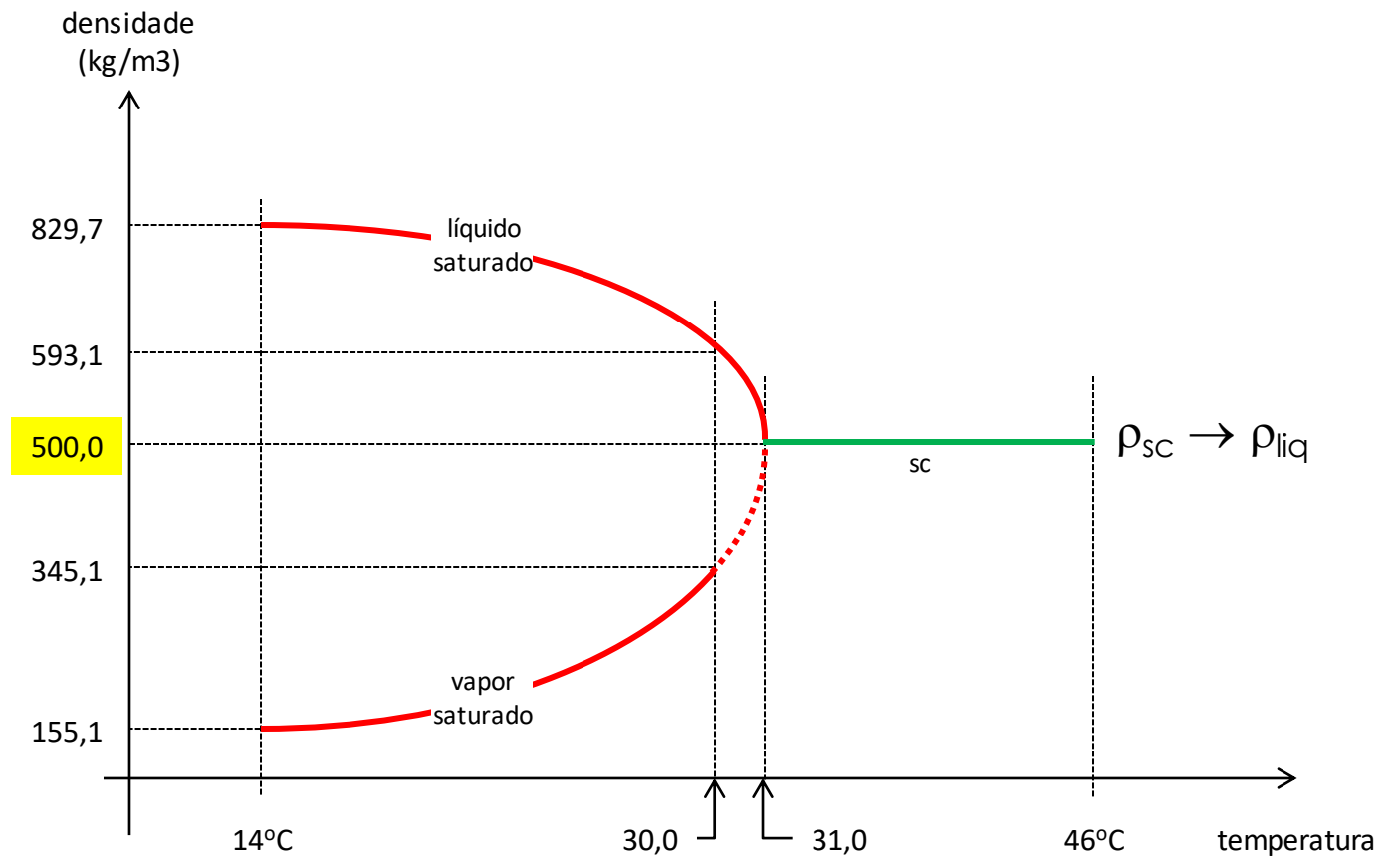
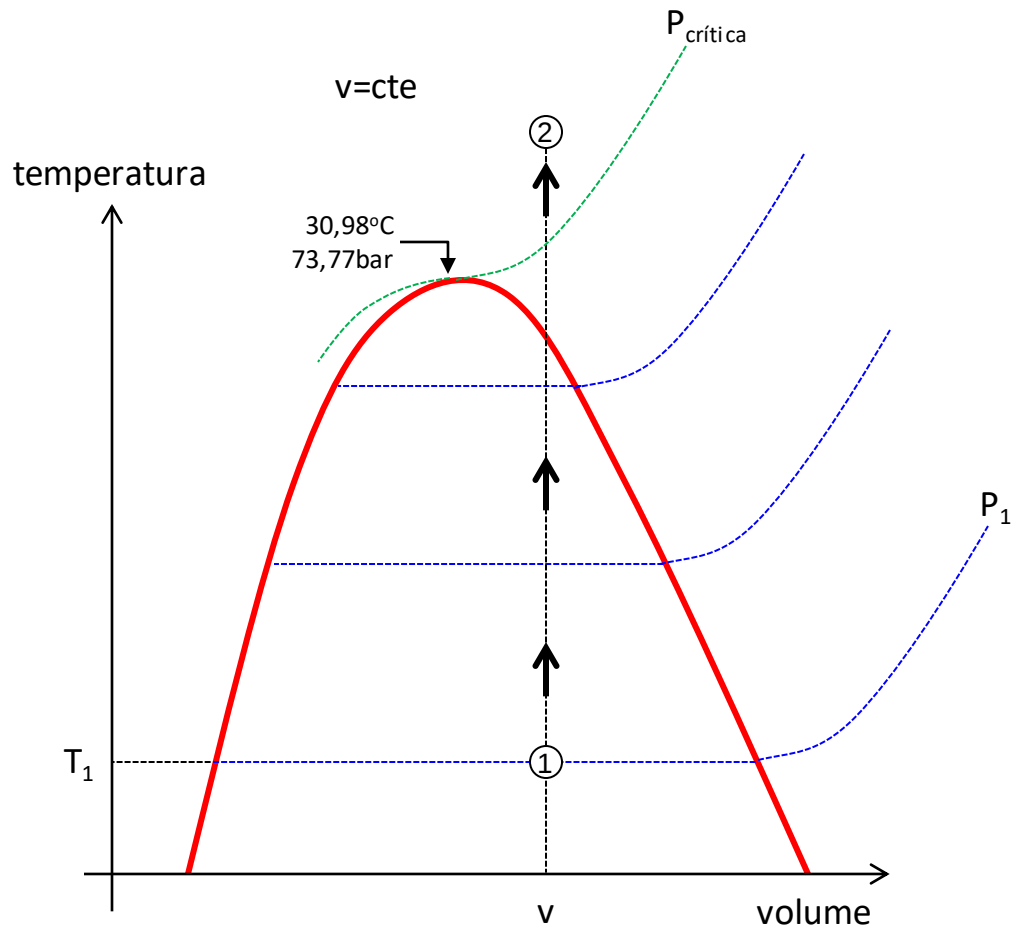
$$v = \mu / \rho$$

1: carbon dioxide: V/L sat. T=20, to 30, °C

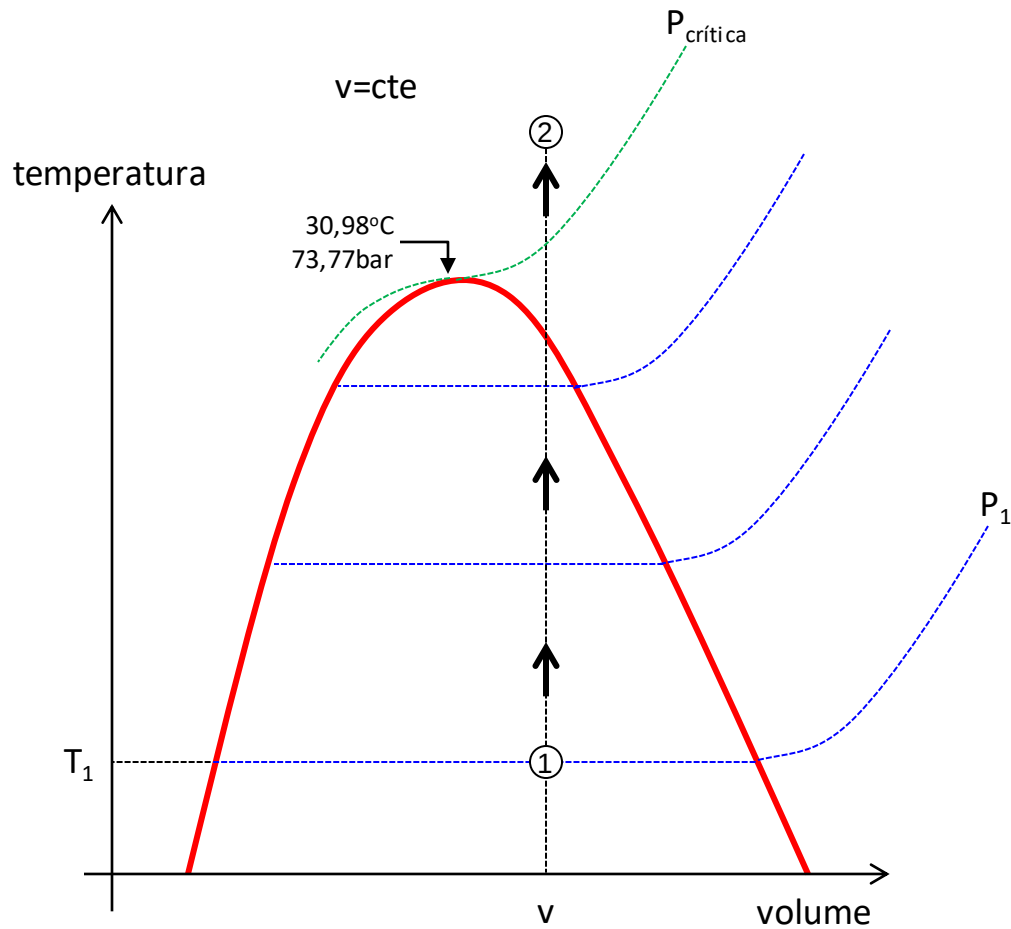
	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Liquid Density (kg/m³)	Vapor Density (kg/m³)	Liquid Viscosity (μPa·s)	Vapor Viscosity (μPa·s)	Liquid Kin. Viscosity (cm²/s)	Vapor Kin. Viscosity (cm²/s)	Liquid Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)	Vapor Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)
1	20,000	57,291	773,39	194,20	66,148	18,187	0,00085530	0,00093653	212,62	210,03
2	21,000	58,648	762,40	202,32	64,427	18,501	0,00084505	0,00091446	212,75	210,76
3	22,000	60,031	750,77	211,08	62,670	18,847	0,00083474	0,00089284	212,89	211,46
4	23,000	61,440	738,36	220,62	60,865	19,231	0,00082432	0,00087166	213,05	212,15
5	24,000	62,877	725,02	231,10	58,998	19,663	0,00081374	0,00085086	213,23	212,80
6	25,000	64,342	710,50	242,73	57,048	20,157	0,00080292	0,00083040	213,43	213,43
7	26,000	65,837	694,46	255,86	54,984	20,731	0,00079175	0,00081024	213,65	214,02
8	27,000	67,361	676,36	271,01	52,761	21,417	0,00078007	0,00079027	213,89	214,57
9	28,000	68,918	655,28	289,11	50,302	22,272	0,00076764	0,00077037	214,17	215,08
10	29,000	70,509	629,36	312,03	47,450	23,411	0,00075395	0,00075027	214,49	215,53
11	30,000	72,137	593,31	345,10	43,768	25,170	0,00073769	0,00072936	214,88	215,88



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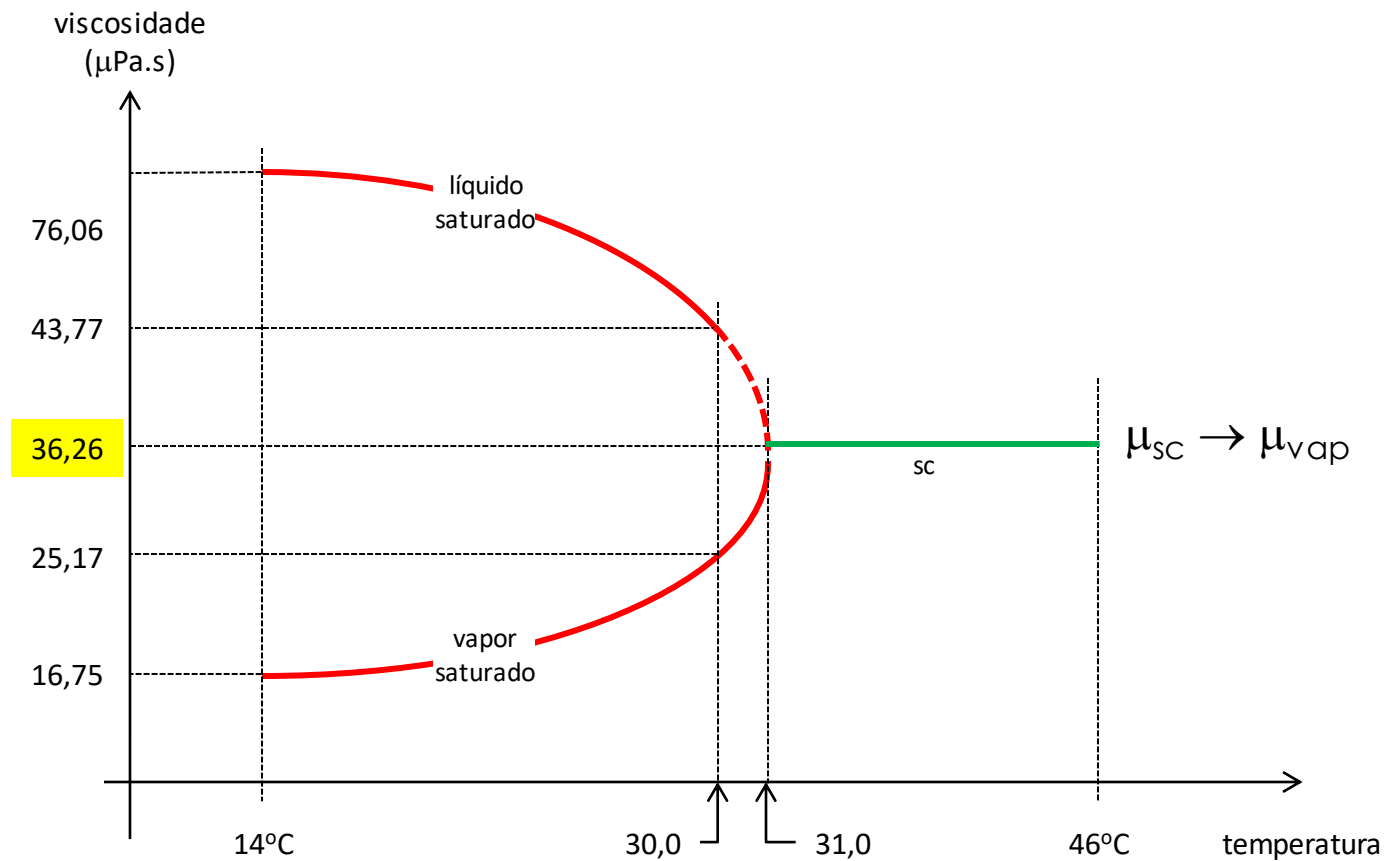
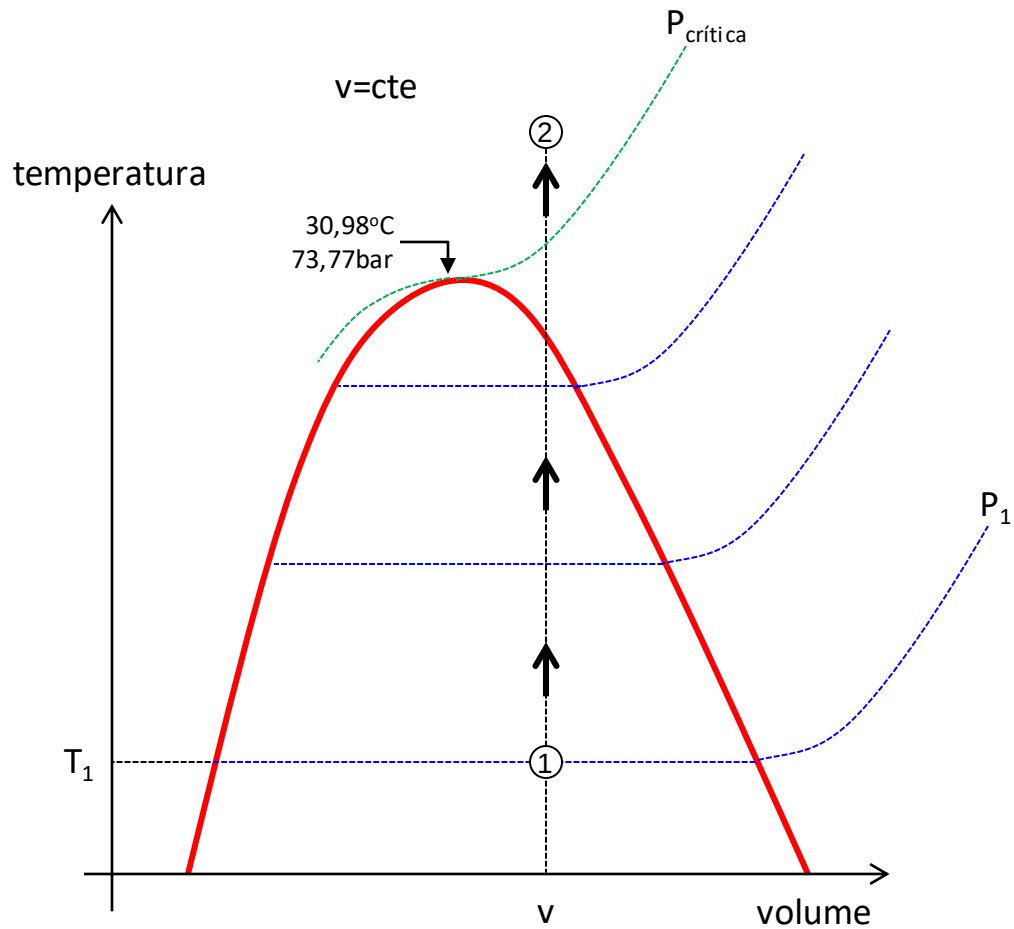
$$v = \mu / \rho$$

1: carbon dioxide: V/L sat. T=20, to 30, °C

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Liquid Density (kg/m³)	Vapor Density (kg/m³)	Liquid Viscosity (μPa·s)	Vapor Viscosity (μPa·s)	Liquid Kin. Viscosity (cm²/s)	Vapor Kin. Viscosity (cm²/s)	Liquid Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)	Vapor Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)
1	20,000	57,291	773,39	194,20	66,148	18,187	0,00085530	0,00093653	212,62	210,03
2	21,000	58,648	762,40	202,32	64,427	18,501	0,00084505	0,00091446	212,75	210,76
3	22,000	60,031	750,77	211,08	62,670	18,847	0,00083474	0,00089284	212,89	211,46
4	23,000	61,440	738,36	220,62	60,865	19,231	0,00082432	0,00087166	213,05	212,15
5	24,000	62,877	725,02	231,10	58,998	19,663	0,00081374	0,00085086	213,23	212,80
6	25,000	64,342	710,50	242,73	57,048	20,157	0,00080292	0,00083040	213,43	213,43
7	26,000	65,837	694,46	255,86	54,984	20,731	0,00079175	0,00081024	213,65	214,02
8	27,000	67,361	676,36	271,01	52,761	21,417	0,00078007	0,00079027	213,89	214,57
9	28,000	68,918	655,28	289,11	50,302	22,272	0,00076764	0,00077037	214,17	215,08
10	29,000	70,509	629,36	312,03	47,450	23,411	0,00075395	0,00075027	214,49	215,53
11	30,000	72,137	593,31	345,10	43,768	25,170	0,00073769	0,00072936	214,88	215,88

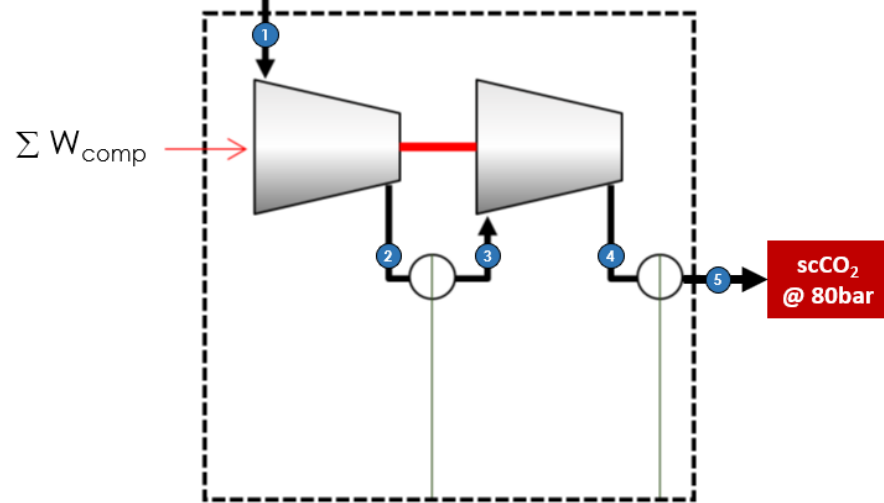


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serão respondidas ao final da aula.



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \rho_{sc} \rightarrow \rho_{liq} \\ \mu_{sc} \rightarrow \mu_{vap} \end{array} \right\} v = \mu / \rho \rightarrow 0$$

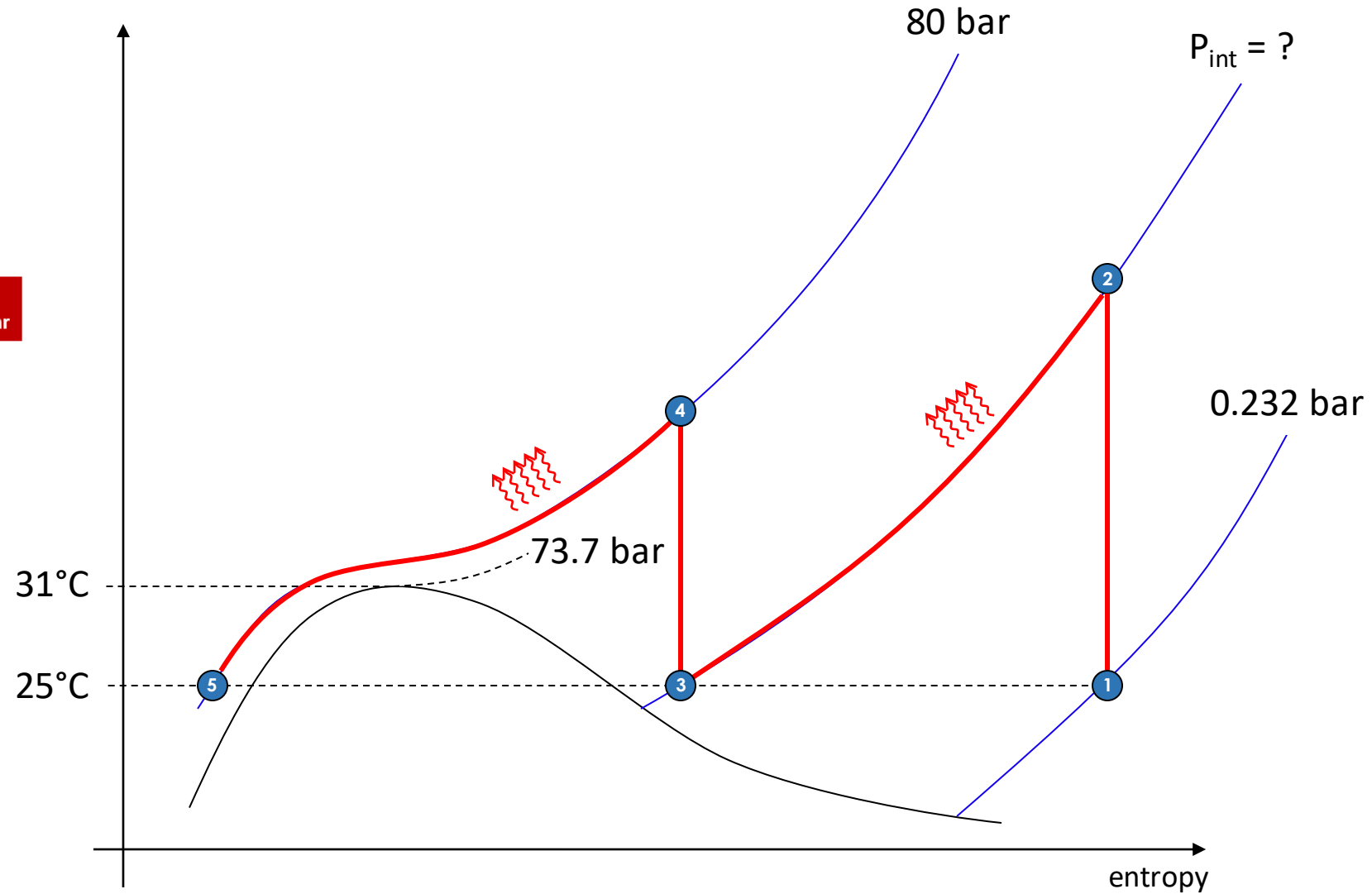
129.6 ton/h de CO₂
@ 0.232 bar, 25 °C



$$\Sigma W_{\text{comp}} = W_{12} + W_{34}$$

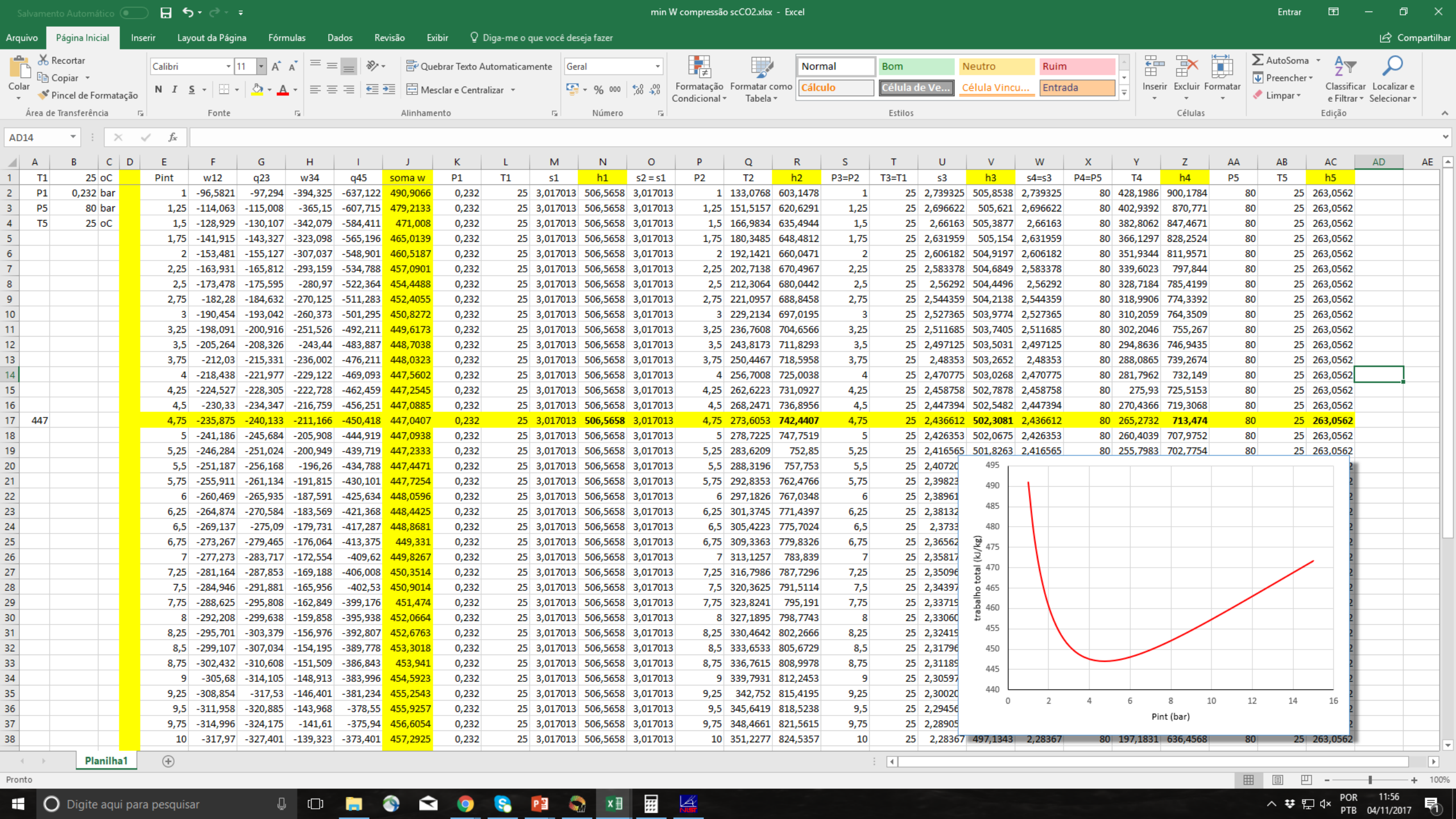
$$\Sigma W_{\text{comp}} = f(P_{\text{int}})$$

temperature

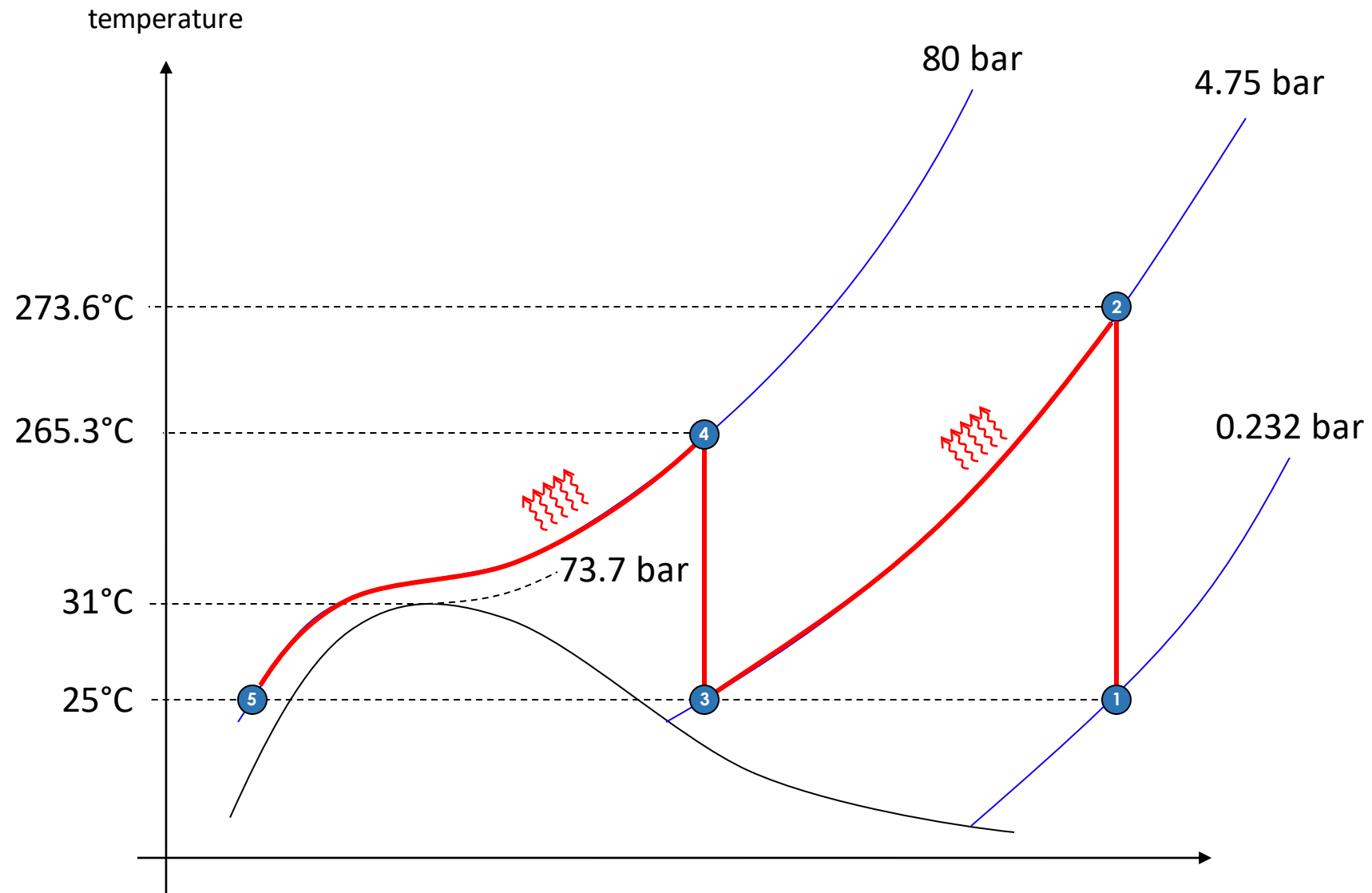


$$\text{minimize } \Sigma W_{\text{comp}} = f(P_{\text{int}})$$

constrained to $(P_1, T_1), (T_3 = 70^\circ\text{C}) \dots$

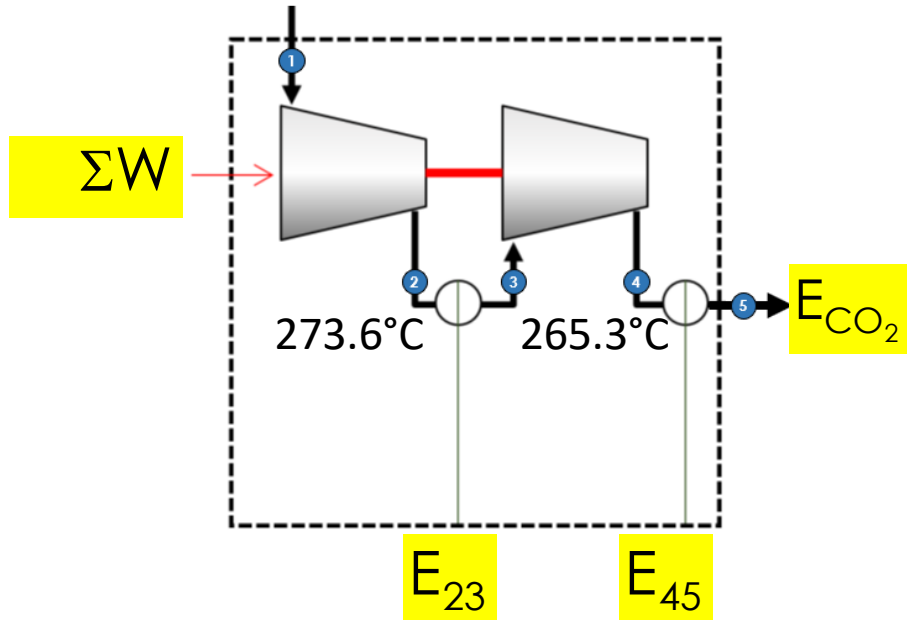


$$\begin{aligned}
 h_1 &= 506.57 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 h_2 &= 742.44 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 h_3 &= 502.31 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 h_4 &= 713.47 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 h_5 &= 263.06 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 w_{12} &= -235.87 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 q_{23} &= -240.13 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 w_{34} &= -211.16 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 q_{45} &= -450.41 \text{ kJ/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$



minimize $\Sigma W_{\text{comp}} = f(P_{\text{int}})$
 constrained to $(P_1, T_1), (T_3 = 70^\circ\text{C}) \dots$

129.6 ton/h de CO₂
@ 0.232 bar, 25 °C



$$w_{12} = -235.87 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

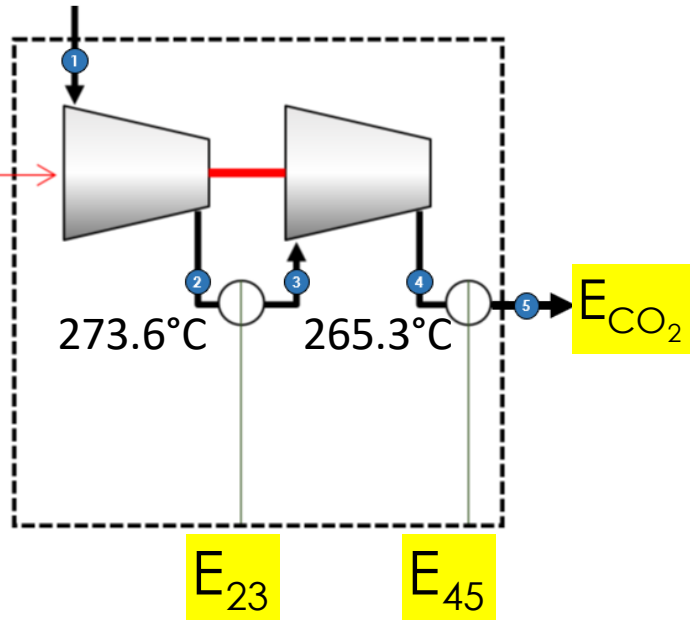
$$q_{23} = -240.13 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$w_{34} = -211.16 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$q_{45} = -450.41 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

129.6 ton/h de CO₂
@ 0.232 bar, 25 °C

16.09 MW



$$W_{12} = \frac{129.6 \cdot 10^3}{3600} \cdot 235.87 = 8.491 \text{ MW}$$

$$Q_{23} = \frac{129.6 \cdot 10^3}{3600} \cdot 240.13 = 8.645 \text{ MW}$$

$$W_{34} = \frac{129.6 \cdot 10^3}{3600} \cdot 211.16 = 7.602 \text{ MW}$$

$$Q_{45} = \frac{129.6 \cdot 10^3}{3600} \cdot 450.41 = 16.21 \text{ MW}$$

$$w_{12} = -235.87 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

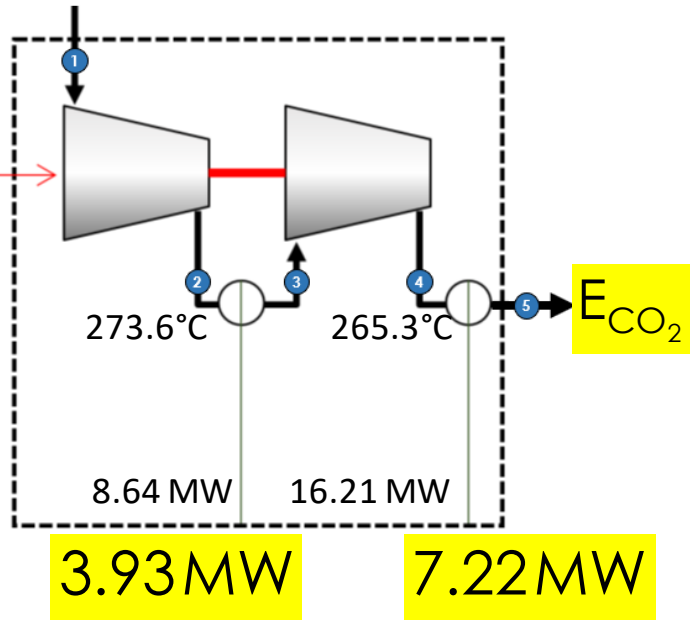
$$q_{23} = -240.13 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$w_{34} = -211.16 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$q_{45} = -450.41 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

129.6 ton/h de CO₂
@ 0.232 bar, 25 °C

16.09 MW



$$E_{23} = \left(1 - \frac{25 + 273.15}{(273.6 + 25)/2 + 273.15} \right) \cdot 8.64$$

$$E_{23} = 3.928 \text{ MW}$$

$$E_{45} = \left(1 - \frac{25 + 273.15}{(265.3 + 25)/2 + 273.15} \right) \cdot 16.21$$

$$E_{45} = 7.218 \text{ MW}$$

$$w_{12} = -235.87 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

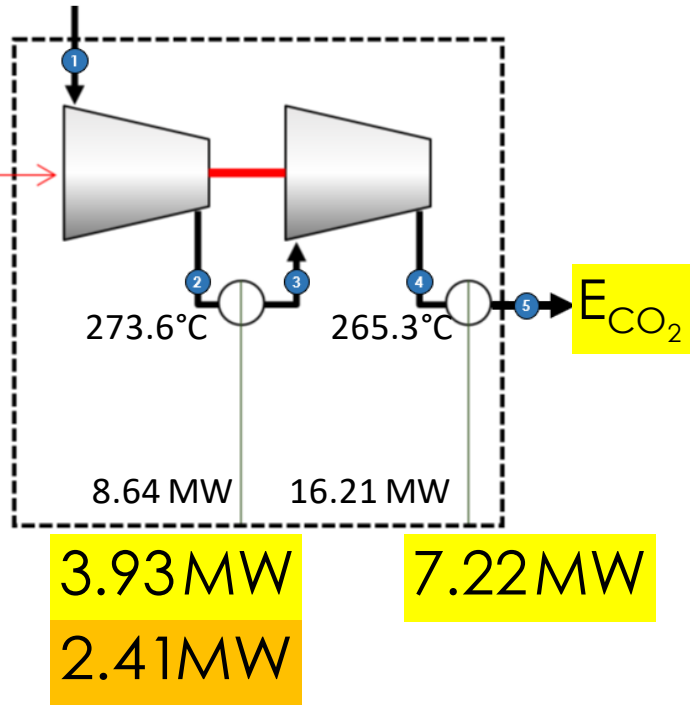
$$q_{23} = -240.13 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$w_{34} = -211.16 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$q_{45} = -450.41 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

129.6 ton/h de CO₂
@ 0.232 bar, 25 °C

16.09 MW



$$C_p(T) = 0.0007 \cdot T + 0.8623$$

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Cp (kJ/kg·K)
1	300,00	4,7500	4,3942	770,33	1,0643
2	250,00	4,7500	4,8195	717,84	1,0348
3	200,00	4,7500	5,3376	666,89	1,0028
4	150,00	4,7500	5,9835	617,60	0,96824
5	100,00	4,7500	6,8133	570,10	0,93150
6	50,000	4,7500	7,9249	524,46	0,89459
7	25,000	4,7500	8,6399	502,31	0,87797
8					

$$de_{23} = \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T}\right) \cdot \delta Q = \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T}\right) \cdot C_p(T) \cdot dT$$

$$e_{23} = \int_{T_2}^{T_3} \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T}\right) \cdot C_p(T) \cdot dT$$

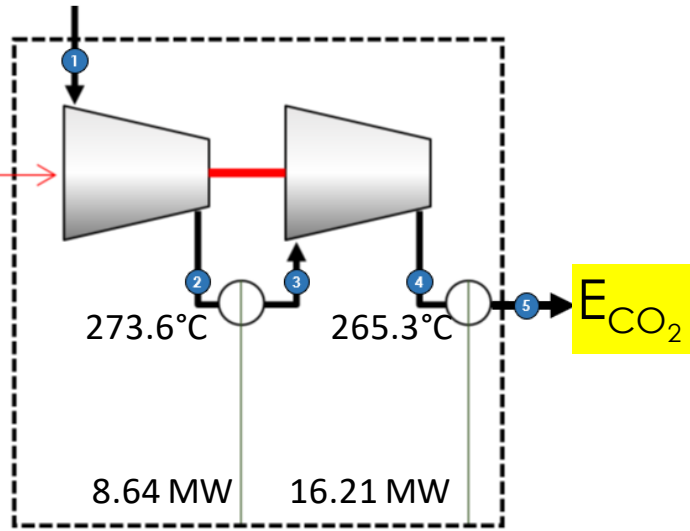
$$e_{23} = \int_{25}^{273.15} \left(1 - \frac{25 + 273.15}{T + 273.15}\right) \cdot (0.0007 \cdot T + 0.8623) \cdot dT$$

$$e_{23} = 67.133 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$E_{23} = \frac{129.6 \cdot 10^3}{3600} 67.133 = 2.417 \text{ MW}$$

129.6 ton/h de CO₂
@ 0.232 bar, 25 °C

16.09 MW



3.93 MW

2.41 MW

7.22 MW

$$C_p(T) = 2.0024 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot T^4 - 1.7633 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot T^3 + \dots$$

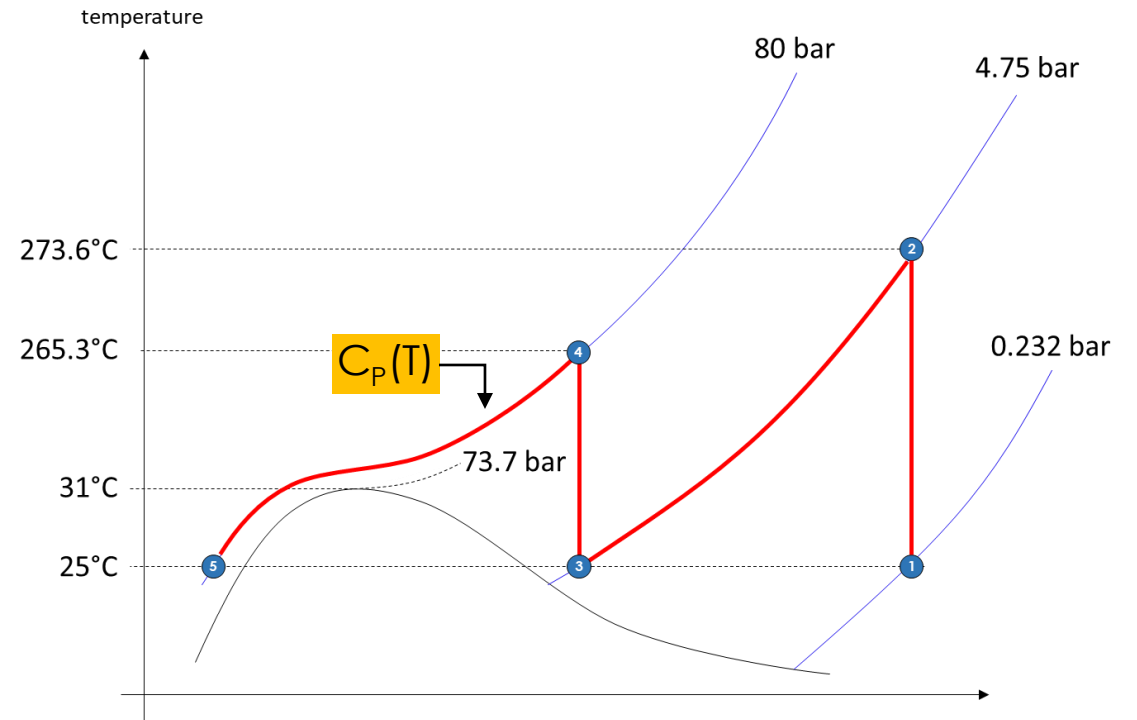
$$\dots + 5.6896 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot T^2 - 7.9742 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot T + 5.2385$$

5: carbon dioxide: Specified state points

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Cp (kJ/kg-K)
1	300,00	4,7500	4,3942	770,33	1,0643
2	250,00	4,7500	4,8195	717,84	1,0348
3	200,00	4,7500	5,3376	666,89	1,0028
4	150,00	4,7500	5,9835	617,60	0,96824
5	100,00	4,7500	6,8133	570,10	0,93150
6	50,000	4,7500	7,9249	524,46	0,89459
7	25,000	4,7500	8,6399	502,31	0,87797
8					

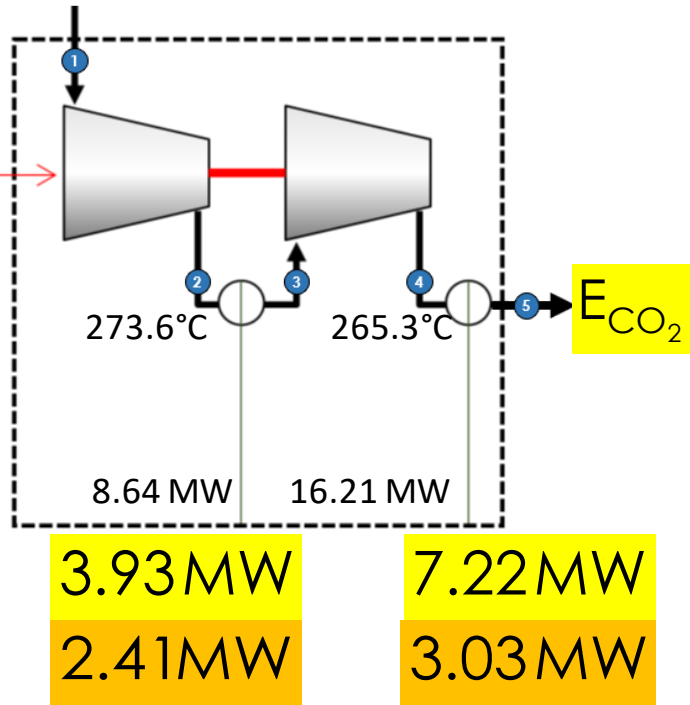
$$de_{45} = \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T}\right) \cdot \delta Q = \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T}\right) \cdot C_p(T) \cdot dT$$

$$de_{45} = \int_{T_4}^{T_5} \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T}\right) \cdot C_p(T) \cdot dT$$



129.6 ton/h de CO₂
@ 0.232 bar, 25 °C

16.09 MW



$$C_p(T) = 2.0024 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot T^4 - 1.7633 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot T^3 + \dots$$

$$\dots + 5.6896 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot T^2 - 7.9742 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot T + 5.2385$$

$$de_{45} = \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T}\right) \cdot \delta Q = \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T}\right) \cdot C_p(T) \cdot dT$$

$$de_{45} = \int_{T_4}^{T_5} \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T}\right) \cdot C_p(T) \cdot dT$$

$$e_{23} = \int_{25}^{265.3} \left(1 - \frac{25 + 273.15}{T + 273.15}\right) \cdot (2.0024 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot T^4 + \dots$$

$$\dots - 1.7633 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot T^3 + 5.6896 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot T^2 - 7.9742 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot T + \dots$$

$$\dots + 5.2385) \cdot dT$$

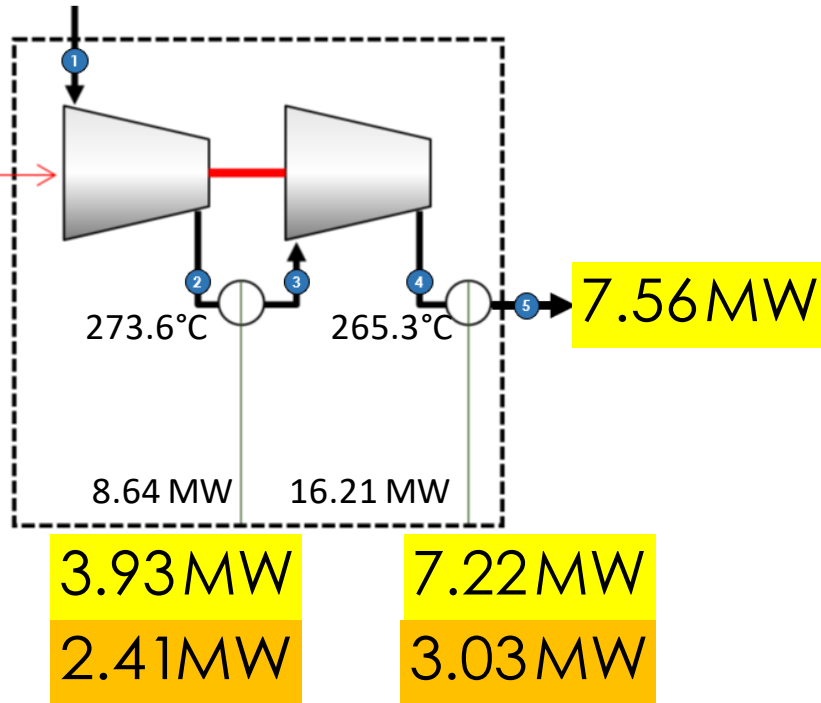
$$e_{23} = 84.167 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$E_{23} = \frac{129.6 \cdot 10^3}{3600} \cdot 84.167 = 3.03 \text{ MW}$$

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Cp (kJ/kg·K)
1	300,00	4,7500	4,3942	770,33	1,0643
2	250,00	4,7500	4,8195	717,84	1,0348
3	200,00	4,7500	5,3376	666,89	1,0028
4	150,00	4,7500	5,9835	617,60	0,96824
5	100,00	4,7500	6,8133	570,10	0,93150
6	50,000	4,7500	7,9249	524,46	0,89459
7	25,000	4,7500	8,6399	502,31	0,87797
8					

129.6 ton/h de CO₂
@ 0.232 bar, 25 °C

16.09 MW



$$e_{\text{CO}_2} \big|_{25^\circ\text{C } 80\text{bar}} = 215.52 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

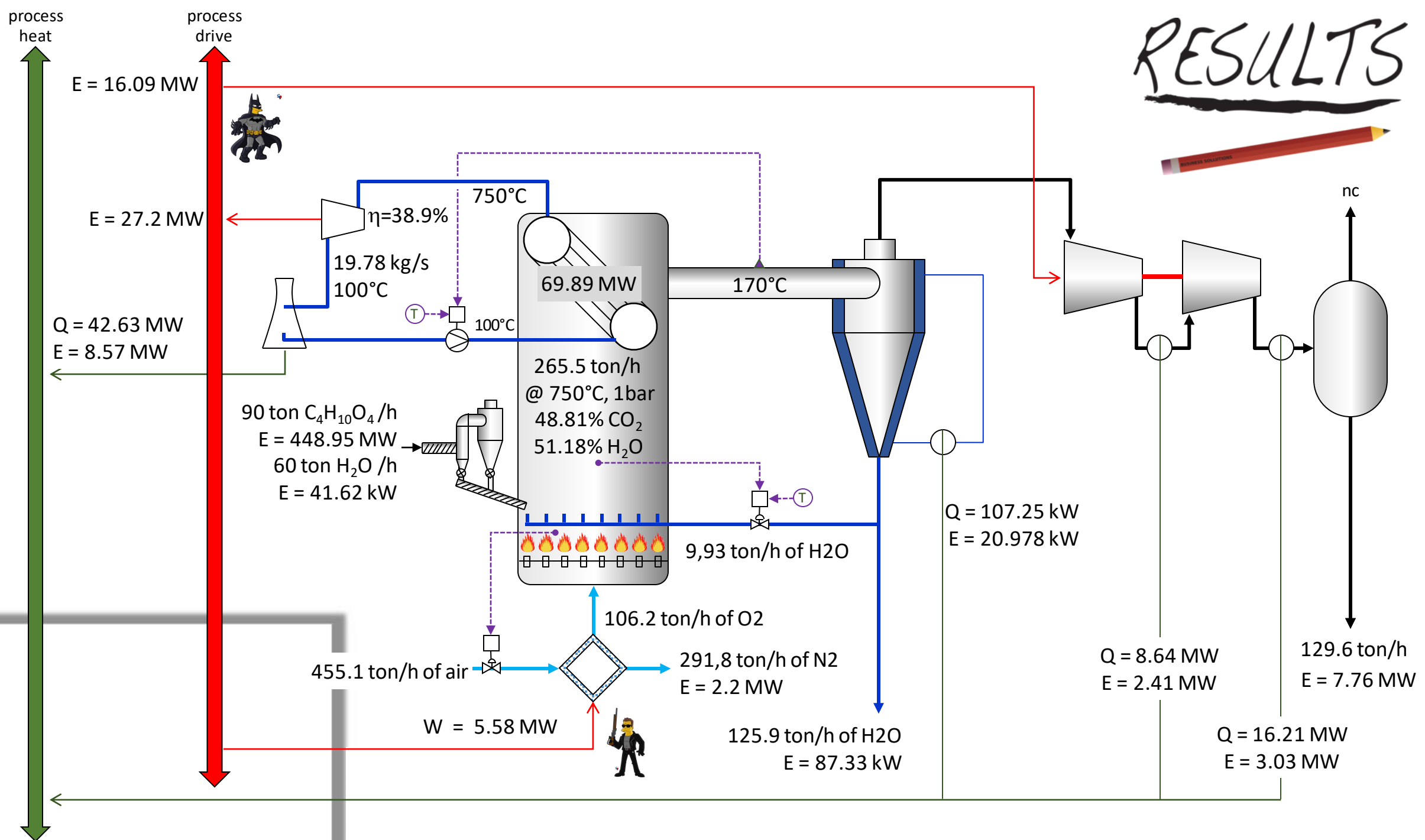
$$E_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{129.6 \cdot 10^3}{3600} 215.52 = \dots$$

$$E_{\text{CO}_2} = 7.759 \text{ MW}$$

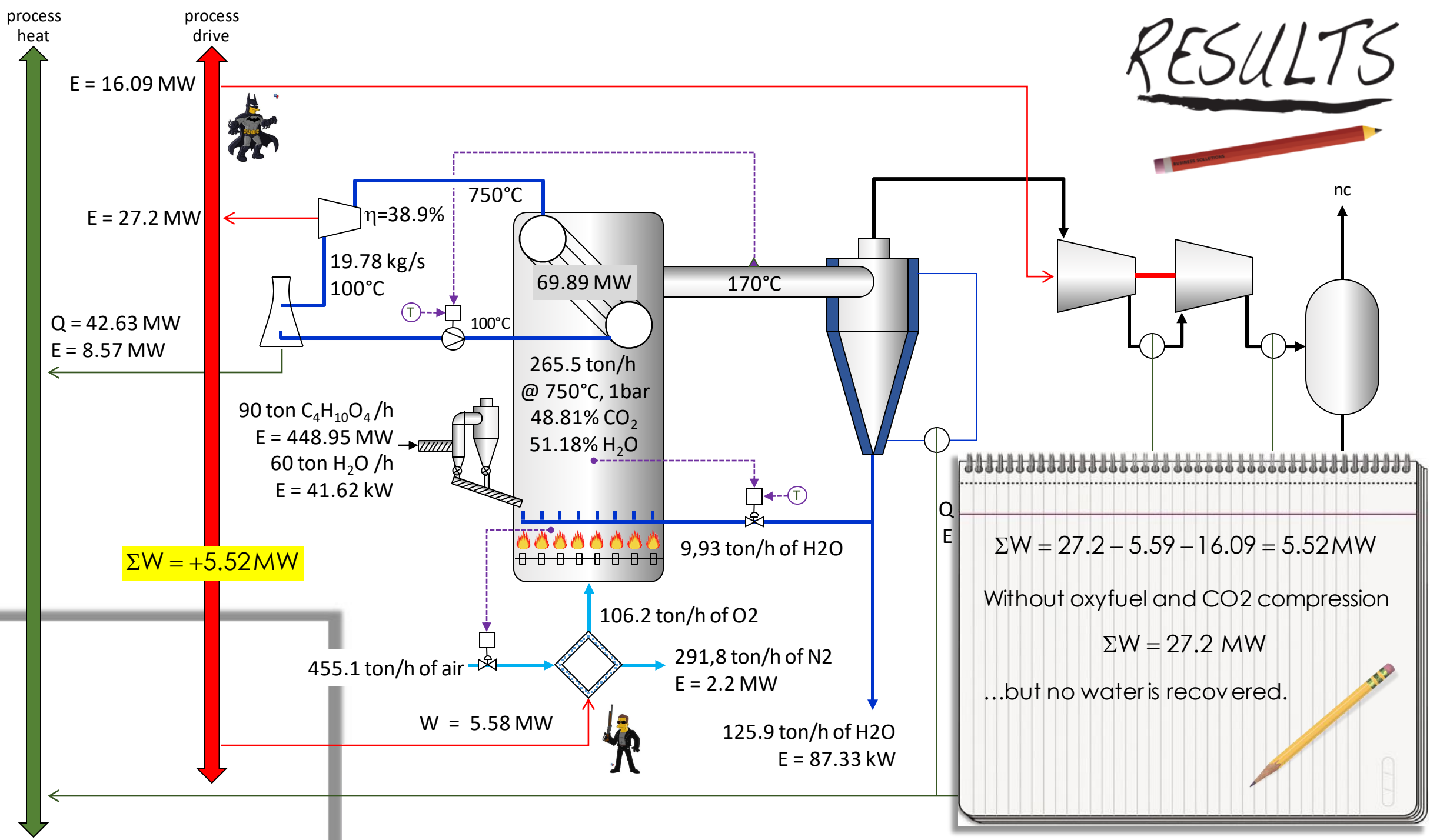


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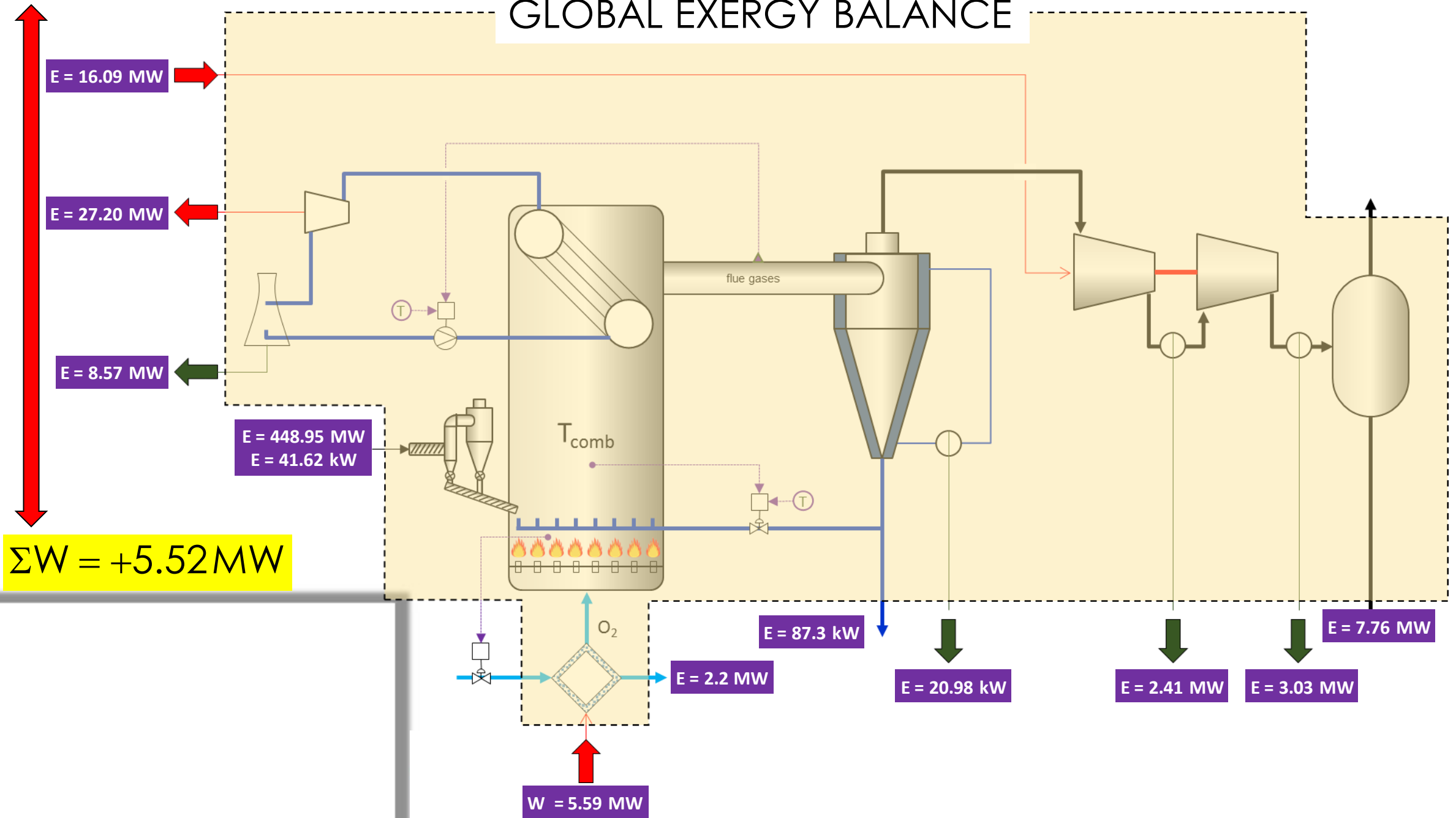
RESULTS



Results and analysis...



GLOBAL EXERGY BALANCE



GLOBAL EXERGY BALANCE

$$\sum \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_k} \right) \dot{Q}_k - \left(\dot{W} - P_0 \frac{dV_{vc}}{dt} \right) + \sum \dot{m}_e x_e - \sum \dot{m}_s x_s - \dot{X}_{dest} = \frac{dX_{vc}}{dt}$$

$$\dot{X}_{dest} = 16.09 - 27.20 - 8.57 + 448.95 + 0.0416 + 5.59 - 2.2 - 0.0873 - 0.02098 - 2.41 - 3.03 - 7.76$$

$$\dot{X}_{dest} = 419.393 \text{ MW}$$

$$\eta = \frac{5.52 + 17.09}{448.95} = 5.04\%$$

$$\eta_{exergy} = 1 - \frac{419.393}{448.95 + 0.04162} = 6.59\%$$

E = 448.95 MW
E = 41.62 kW

$\Sigma W = +5.52 \text{ MW}$

W = 5.59 MW

E = 2.2 MW

E = 87.3 kW

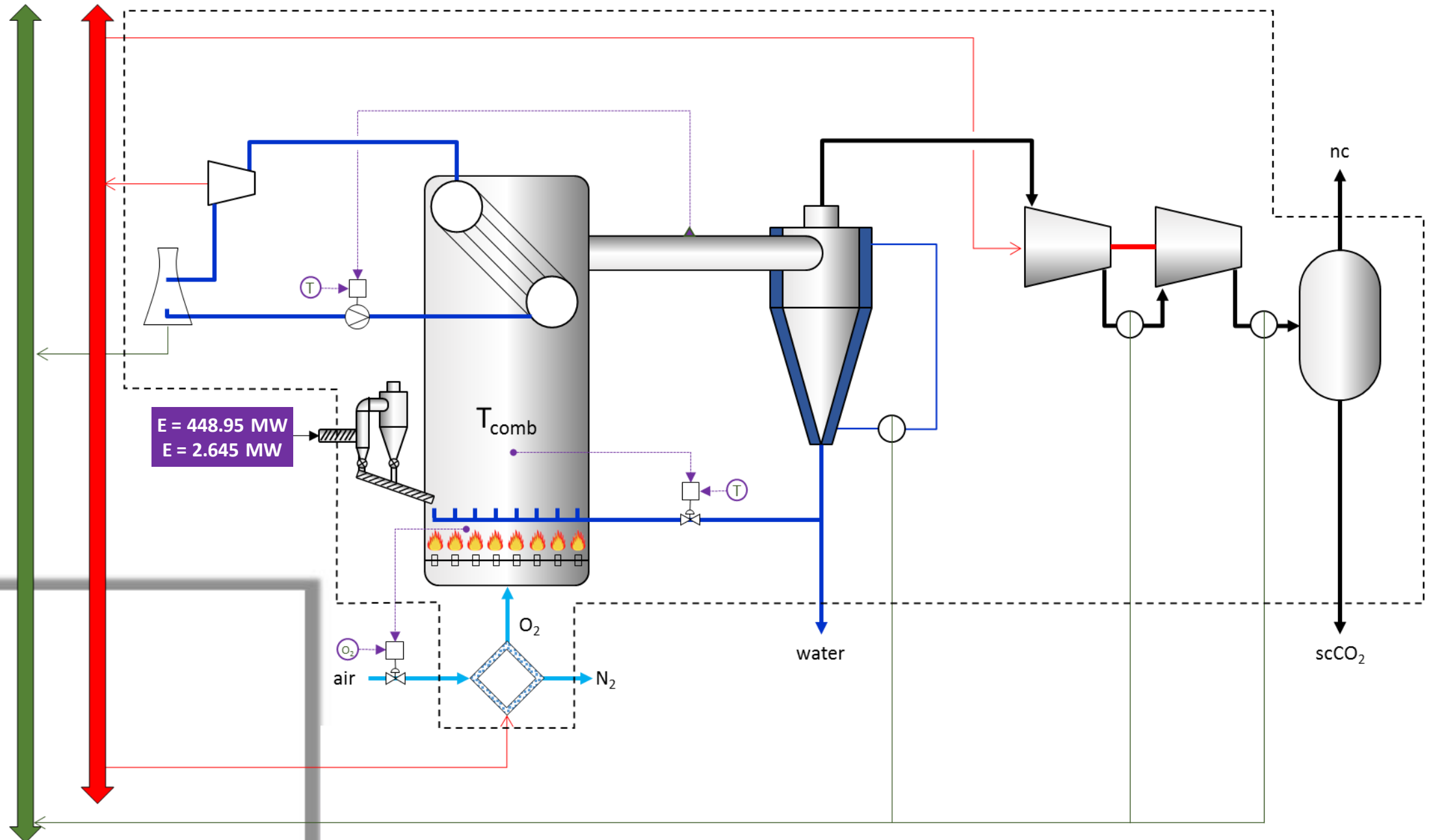
E = 20.98 kW

E = 2.41 MW

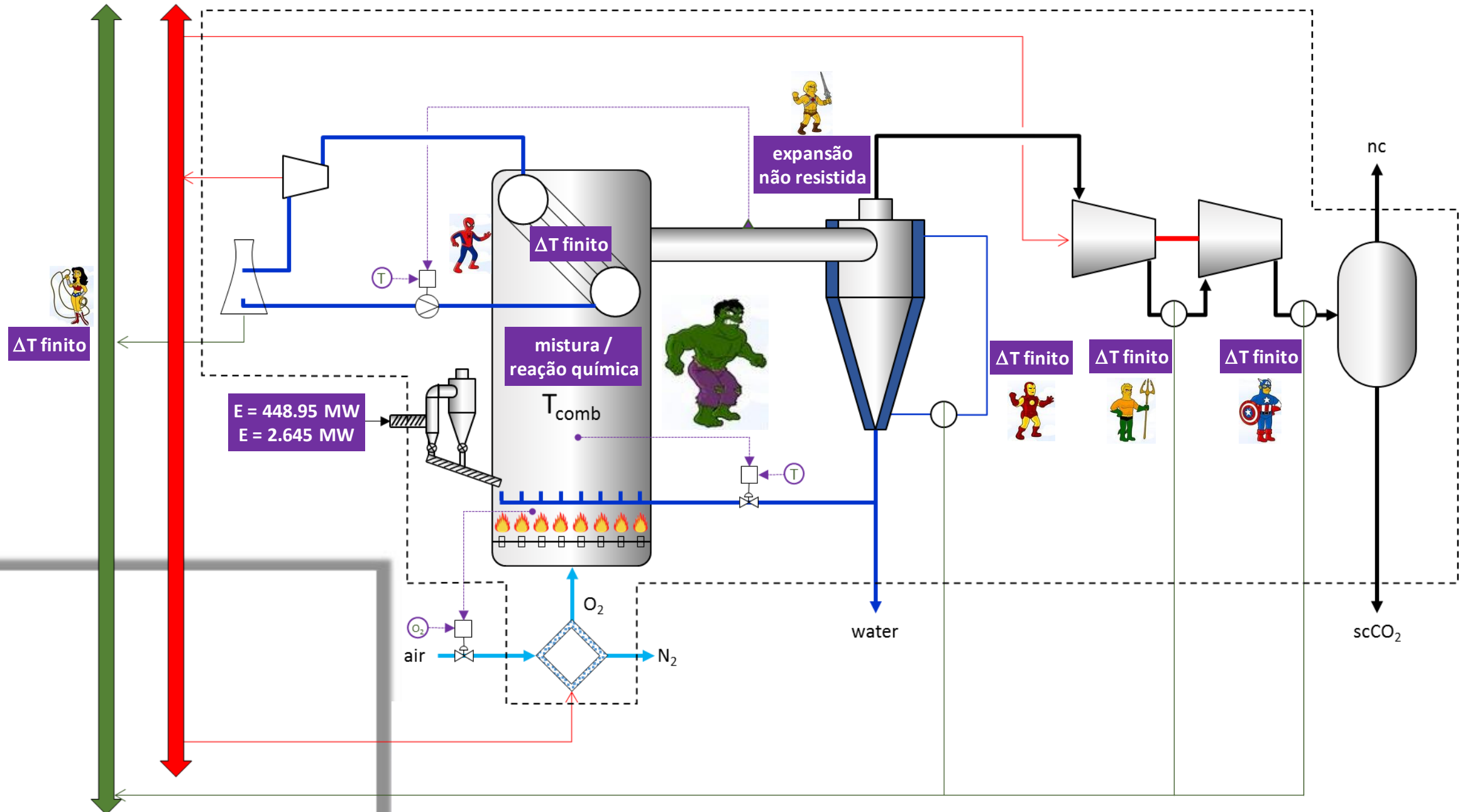
E = 3.03 MW

E = 7.76 MW

Sources of exergy destruction / Design optimization



Sources of exergy destruction / Design optimization

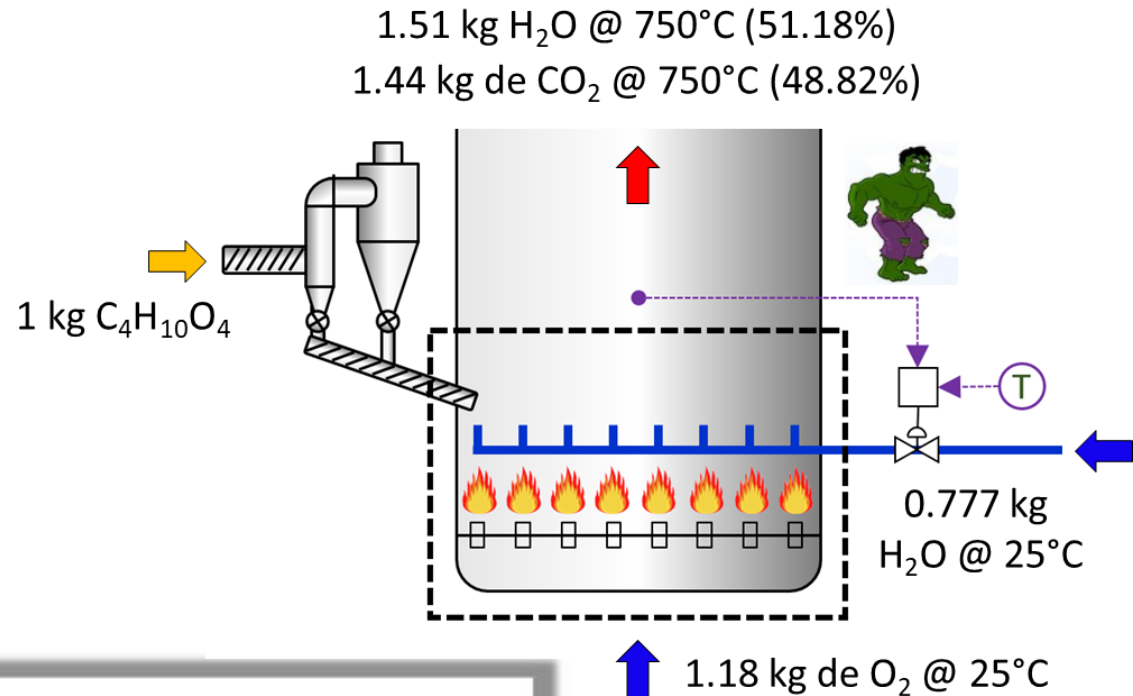


Combustion chamber exergy analysis...



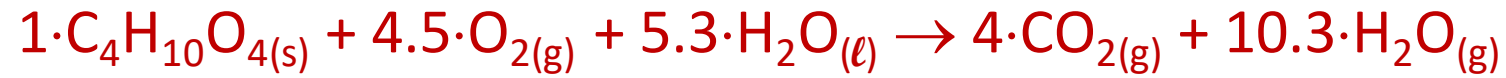
TABLE A-26 Standard Molar Chemical Exergy, $\bar{e}^{\text{ch}}$ (kJ/kmol), of Selected Substances at 298 K and p_0

Substance	Formula	Model I ^a	Model II ^b
Nitrogen	N ₂ (g)	640	720
Oxygen	O ₂ (g)	3,950	3,970
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂ (g)	14,175	19,870
Water	H ₂ O(g)	8,635	9,500
Water	H ₂ O(l)	45	900
Carbon (graphite)	C(s)	404,590	410,260
Hydrogen	H ₂ (g)	235,250	236,100
Sulfur	S(s)	598,160	609,600
Carbon monoxide	CO(g)	269,410	275,100
Sulfur dioxide	SO ₂ (g)	301,940	313,400
Nitrogen monoxide	NO(g)	88,850	88,900
Nitrogen dioxide	NO ₂ (g)	55,565	55,600
Hydrogen sulfide	H ₂ S(g)	799,890	812,000
Ammonia	NH ₃ (g)	336,685	337,900
Methane	CH ₄ (g)	824,350	831,650
Ethane	C ₂ H ₆ (g)	1,482,035	1,495,840
Methyl alcohol	CH ₃ OH(g)	715,070	722,300
Methyl alcohol	CH ₃ OH(l)	710,745	718,000
Ethyl alcohol	C ₂ H ₅ OH(g)	1,348,330	1,363,900
Ethyl alcohol	C ₂ H ₅ OH(l)	1,342,085	1,357,700



$$x_{\text{dest}} = [1 \cdot e_{\text{F}} + 4.5 \cdot e_{\text{O}_2} + 5.3 \cdot e_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}]_{@25^\circ\text{C}} - [4 \cdot e_{\text{CO}_2} + 10.3 \cdot e_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}]_{@750^\circ\text{C}}$$

Combustion chamber exergy analysis...



$$e_F = e_F^{\text{th}} \Big|_{25^\circ\text{C}, 1\text{bar}} + e_F^{\text{ch}} = 0 + 2193 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$e_{\text{O}_2} = e_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{th}} \Big|_{25^\circ\text{C}, 1\text{bar}} + e_{\text{O}_2}^{\text{ch}} = 0 + 3.950 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

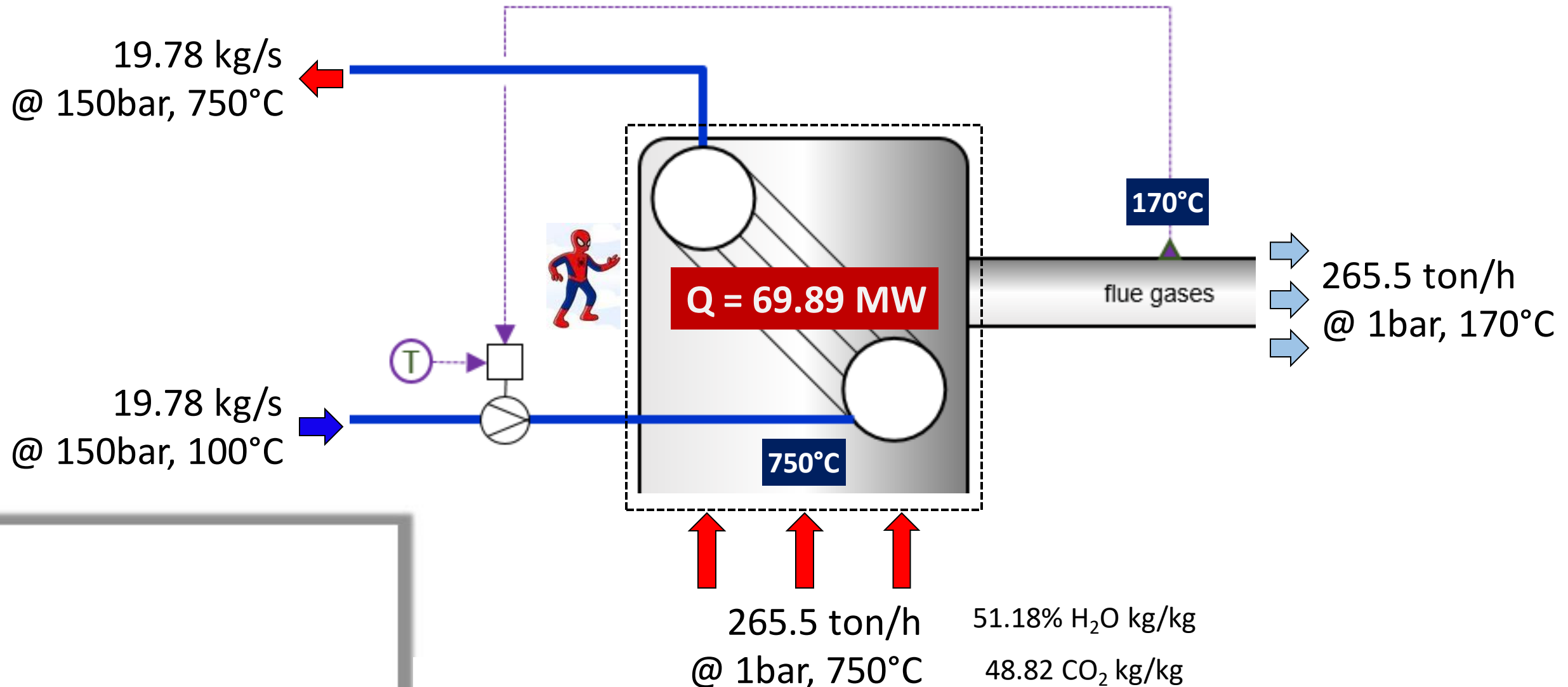
$$e_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = e_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^{\text{th}} \Big|_{25^\circ\text{C}, 1\text{bar}} + e_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^{\text{ch}} = 0 + 0.045 = 0.045 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$e_{\text{CO}_2} = e_{\text{CO}_2}^{\text{th}} \Big|_{750^\circ\text{C}, 0.28\text{bar}} + e_{\text{CO}_2}^{\text{ch}} = 14.598 + 14.175 = 28.773 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

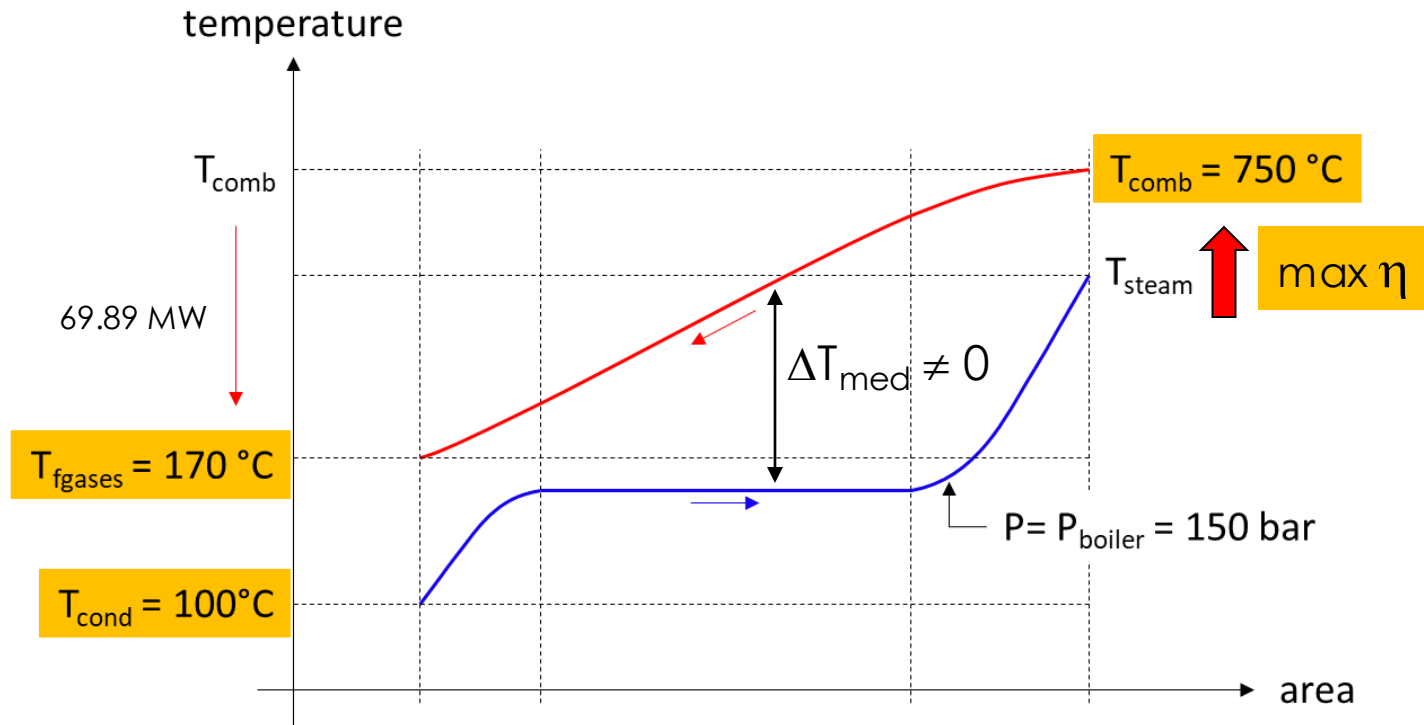
$$e_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = e_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^{\text{th}} \Big|_{750^\circ\text{C}, 0.72\text{bar}} + e_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^{\text{ch}} = 21.33 + 0.045 = 21.375 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$x_{\text{dest}} = 1876 \text{ kJ/mol} \rightarrow \eta = 1 - 1876/2193 = 14.5\%$$

Boiler heat exchangers exergy analysis...

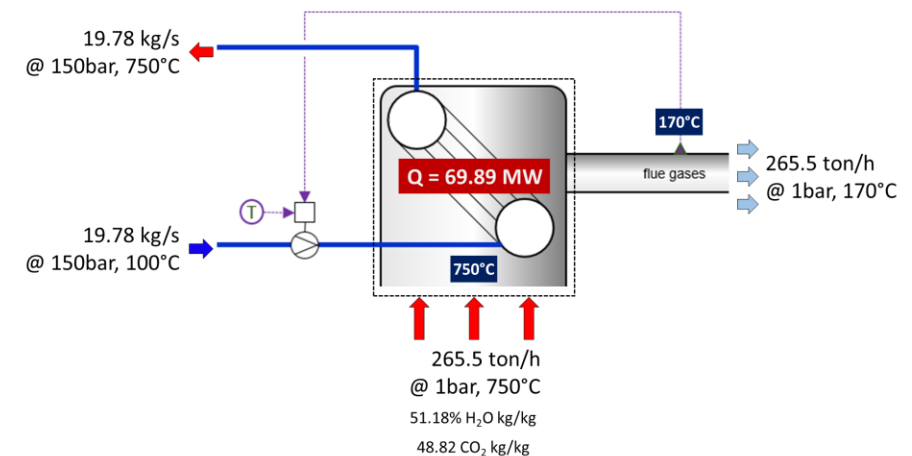


Sources of exergy destruction / Design optimization



Sources of irreversibilities:

- **Heat transfer at finite ΔT**
- Internal friction
- Non resisted expansion / compression
- Mixing of different substances
- Spontaneous chemical reaction
- Passage of electric current through a resistor
- Inelastic deformation of a solid body
- Shock waves in transonic flows



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$$\sum \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_k} \right) \dot{Q}_k - \left(\dot{W} - P_0 \frac{dV_{vc}}{dt} \right) + \sum \dot{m}_e x_e - \sum \dot{m}_s x_s - \dot{X}_{dest} = \frac{dX_{vc}}{dt}$$

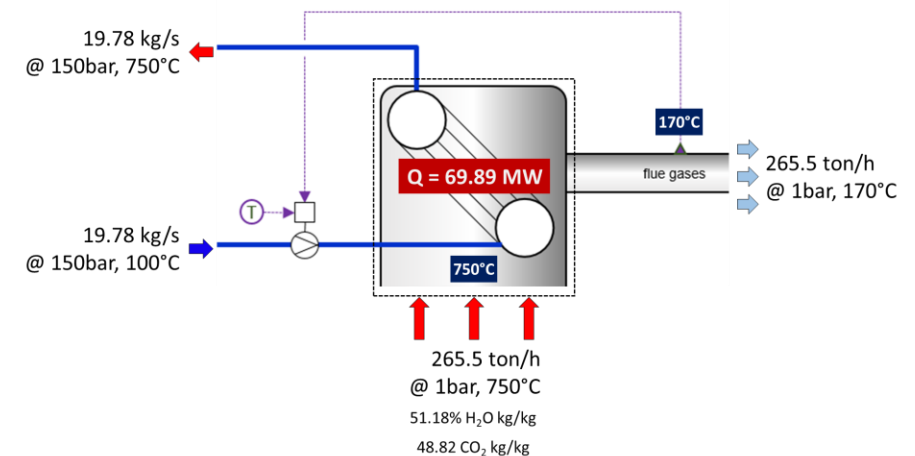
$$\dot{X}_{dest} = m_{steam} \Delta x_{steam} + m_{fgases} \Delta x_{fgases}$$

12: carbon dioxide/water: Specified state points (48,82/51,18)

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Quality (kg/kg)	Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)
1	750,00	1,0000	0,29761	2701,6	Superheated	1033,6
2	170,00	1,0000	0,68996	1754,1	Superheated	488,11
3						

11: water: Specified state points

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Quality (kg/kg)	Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)
1	100,00	150,00	965,20	430,39	Subcooled	207,31
2	750,00	150,00	32,906	3965,2	Superheated	2016,5
3						



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube
serão respondidas ao final da aula.

$$\sum \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_k} \right) \dot{Q}_k - \left(\dot{W} - P_0 \frac{dV_{vc}}{dt} \right) + \sum \dot{m}_e x_e - \sum \dot{m}_s x_s - \dot{X}_{dest} = \frac{dX_{vc}}{dt}$$

$$\dot{X}_{dest} = \dot{m}_{steam} \Delta x_{steam} + \dot{m}_{fgases} \Delta x_{fgases}$$

$$\dot{X}_{dest} = 19.78 \cdot (207.31 - 2016.5) + 265.5 \cdot 10^3 / 3600 \cdot (1033.6 - 488.1)$$

11: water: Specified state points

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Quality (kg/kg)	Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)
1	100.00	150.00	965.20	430.39	Subcooled	207.31
2	750.00	150.00	32.906	3965.2	Superheated	2016.5
3						

12: carbon dioxide/water: Specified state points (48,82/51,18)

	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Density (kg/m³)	Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Quality (kg/kg)	Flow Exergy (kJ/kg)
1	750.00	1.0000	0.29761	2701.6	Superheated	1033.6
2	170.00	1.0000	0.68996	1754.1	Superheated	488.11
3						

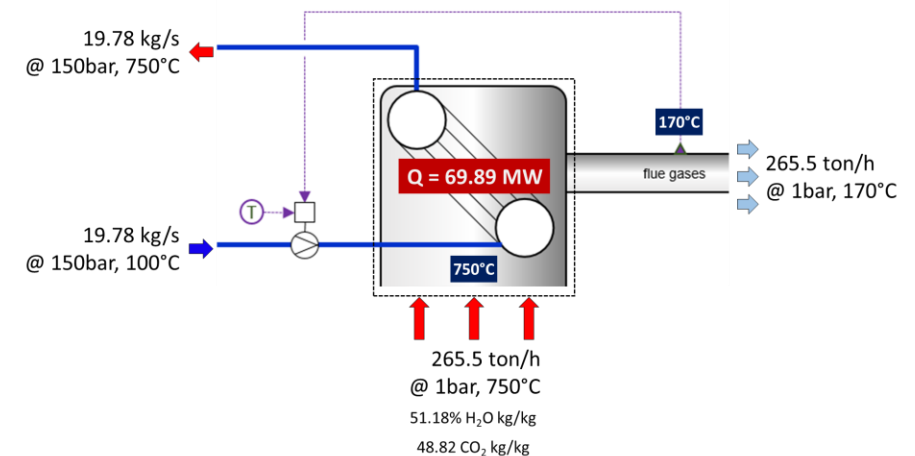
$$\dot{X}_{dest} = -35.79 \text{ MW} + 40.23 \text{ MW}$$

absorvida
pelo vapor

cedida pelos gases
de combustão

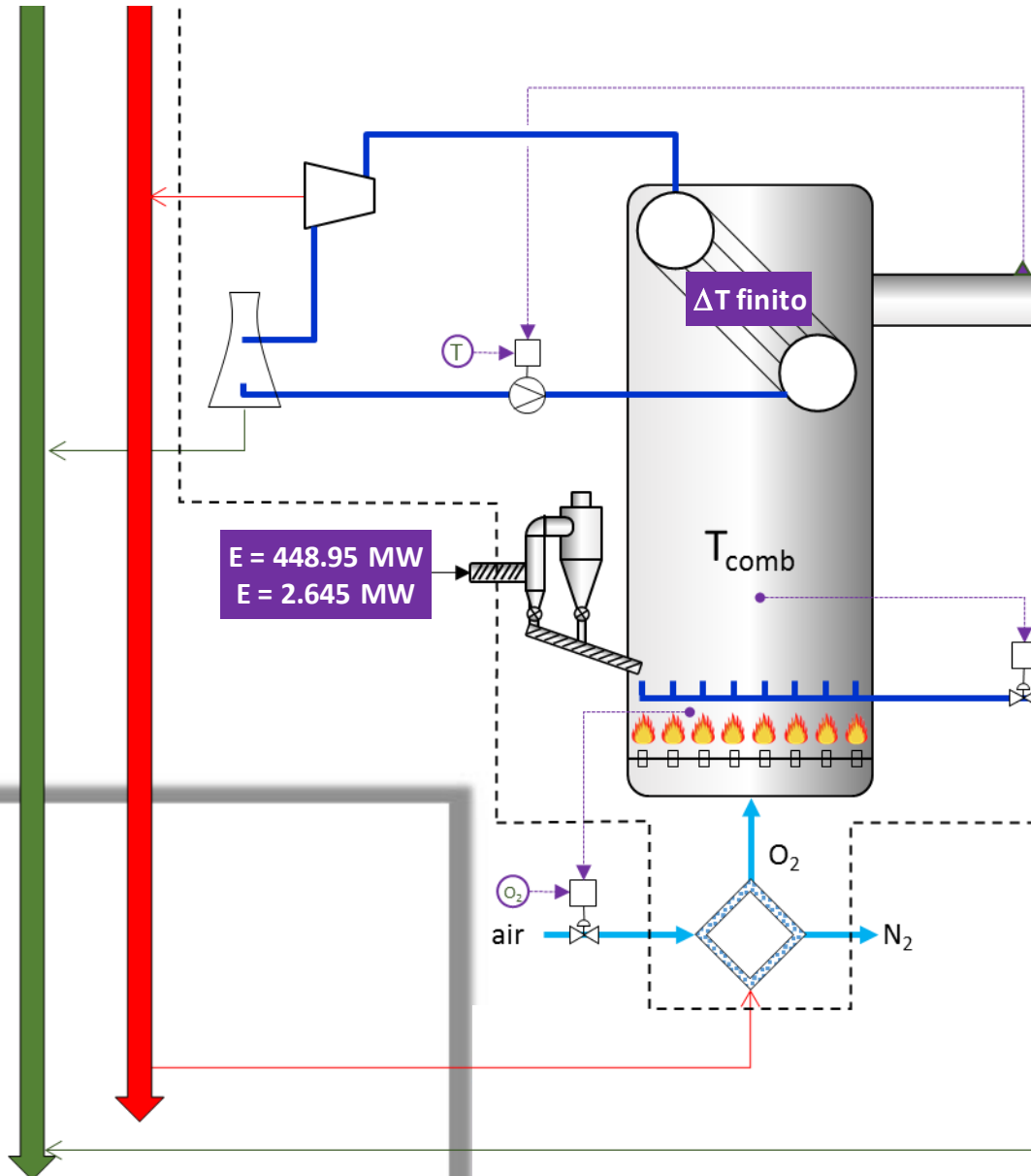
$$\dot{X}_{dest} = 4.44 \text{ MW}$$

$$\eta = 1 - 4.44 / 40.23 = 89\%$$

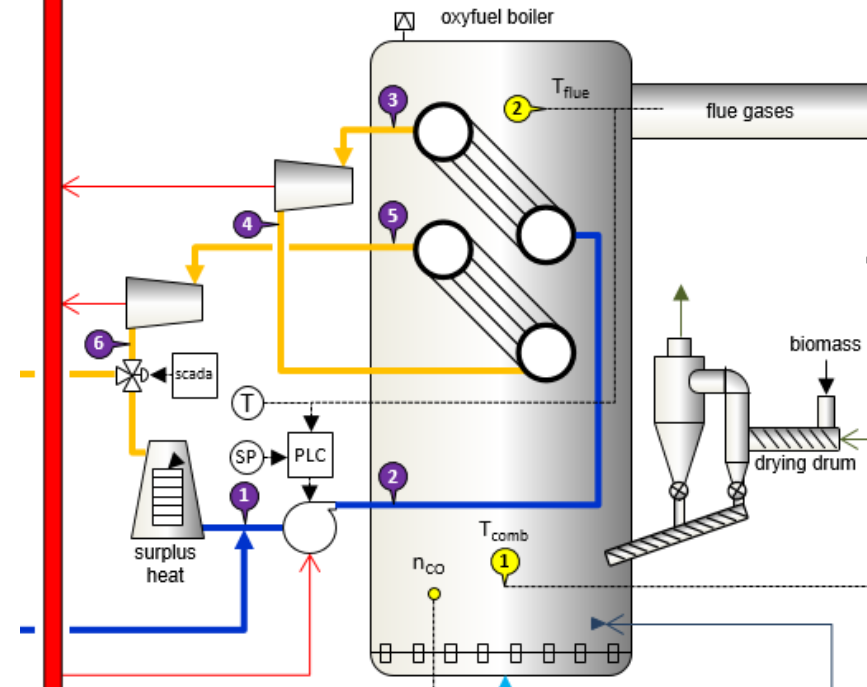


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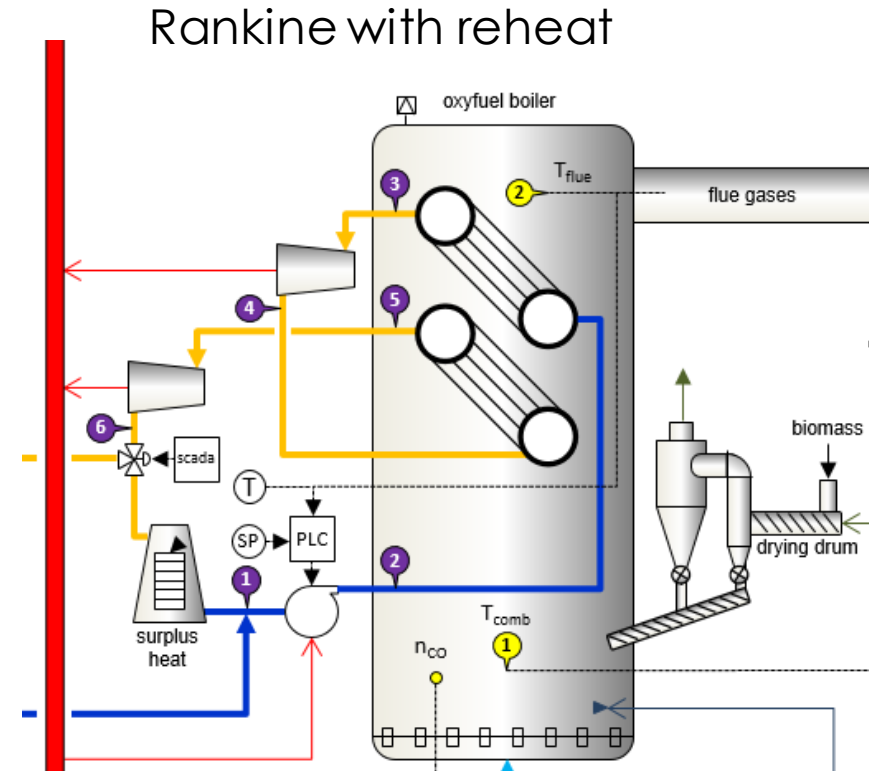
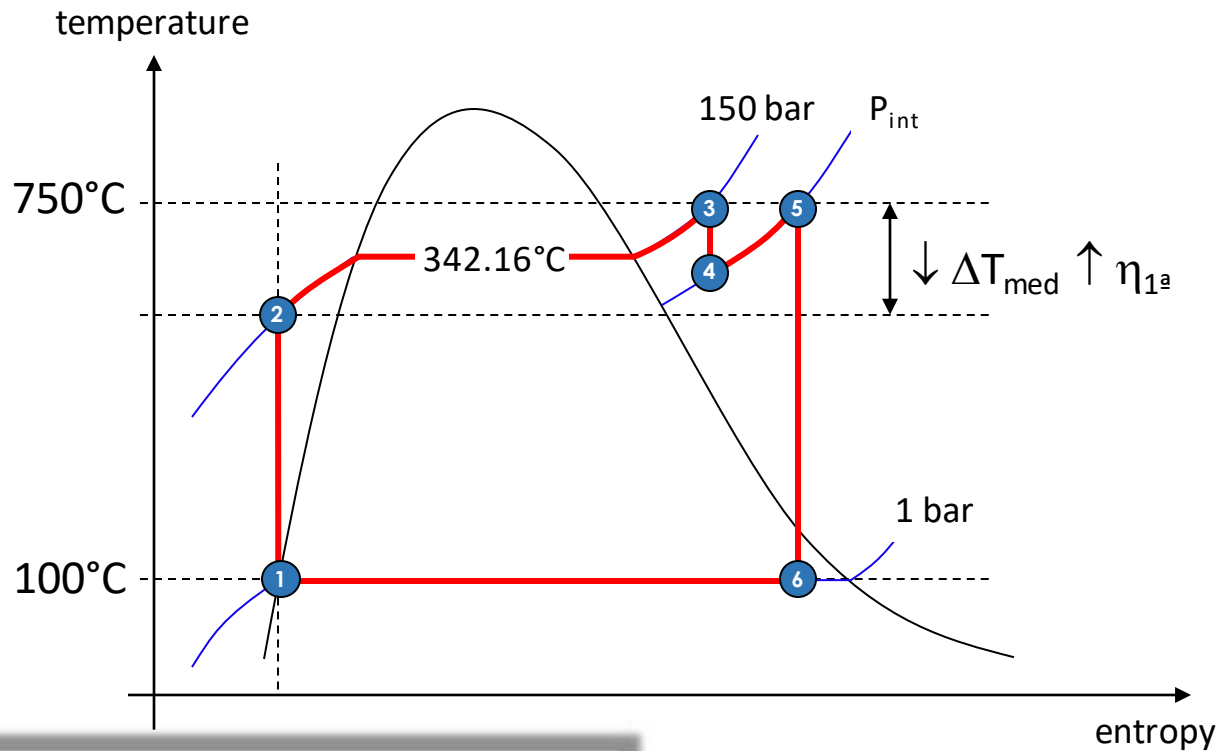
Design Optimization Possibilities



Rankine with reheat



Design Optimization Possibilities



Obs.: CAPEX $\uparrow$



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube
serão respondidas ao final da aula.

It is technically possible to capture atmospheric CO₂ and transform it to scCO₂ suitable for geological storage:

Sun Powered CCS Machines...



As questões postadas no Chat do YouTube serão respondidas ao final da aula.



