

Goal: Want to generate 1000 MW (1×10^6 kJ/s) of Electricity.

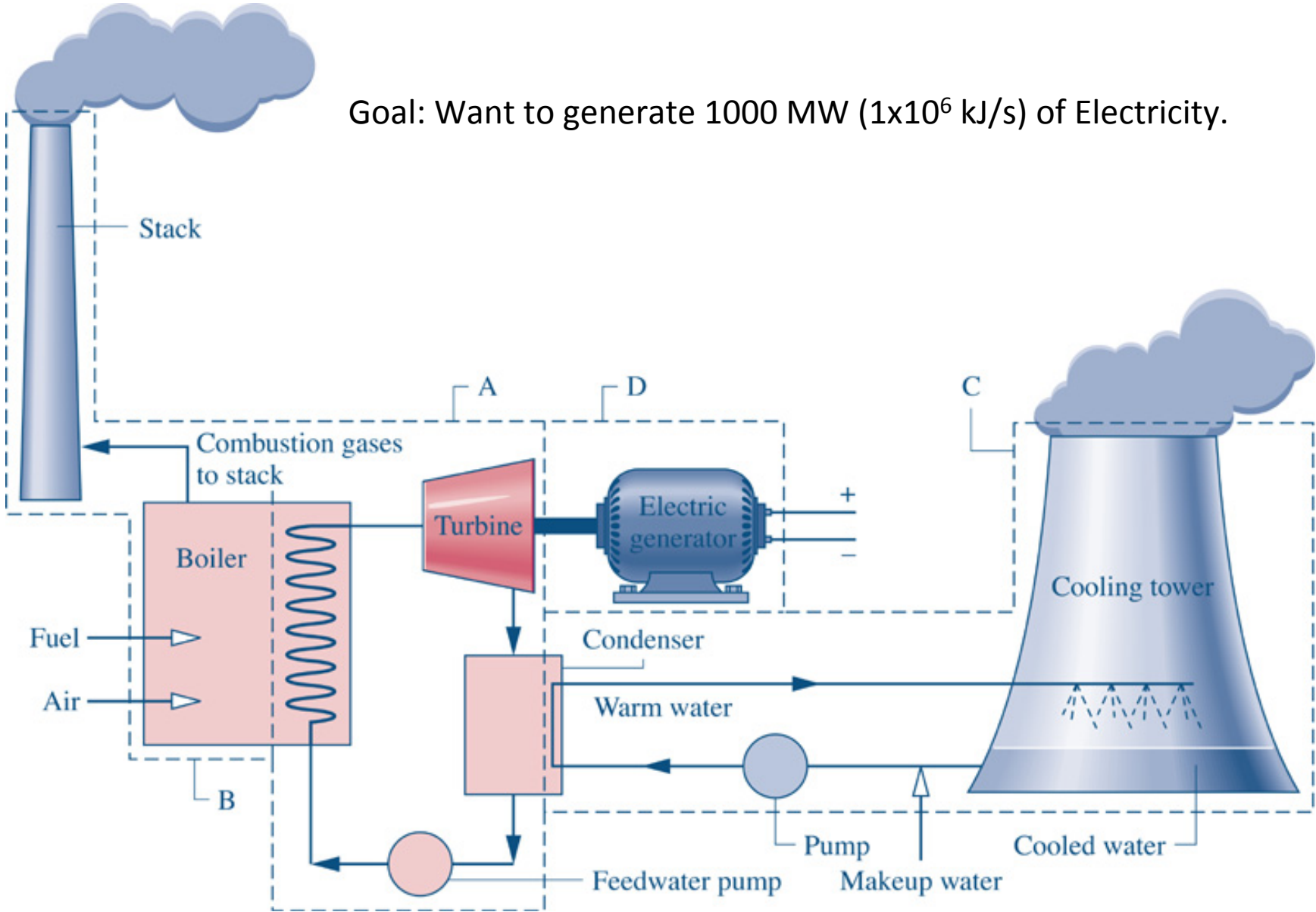
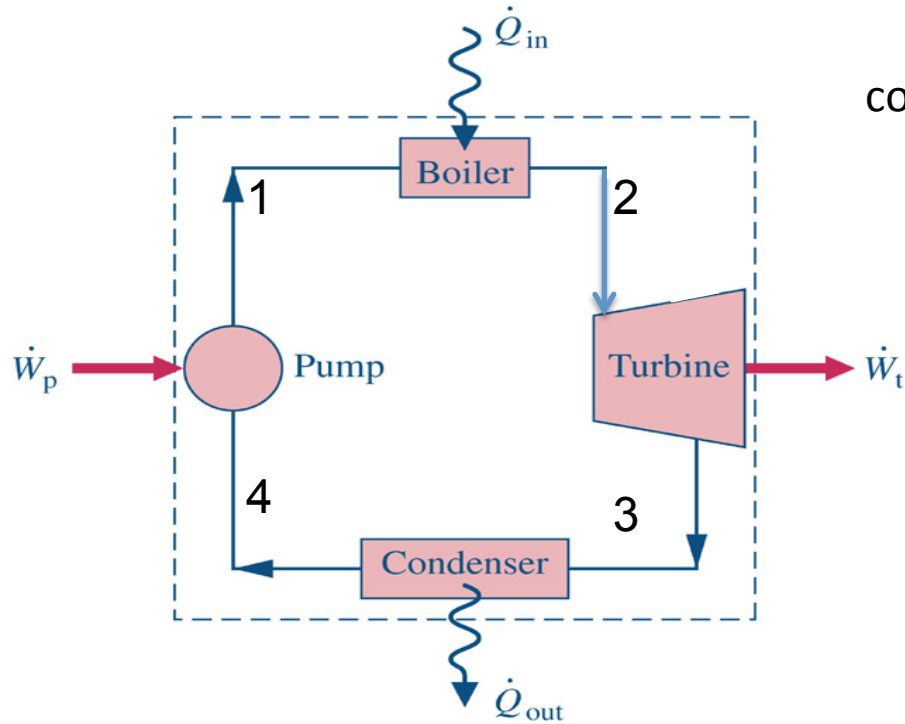


Fig08_01

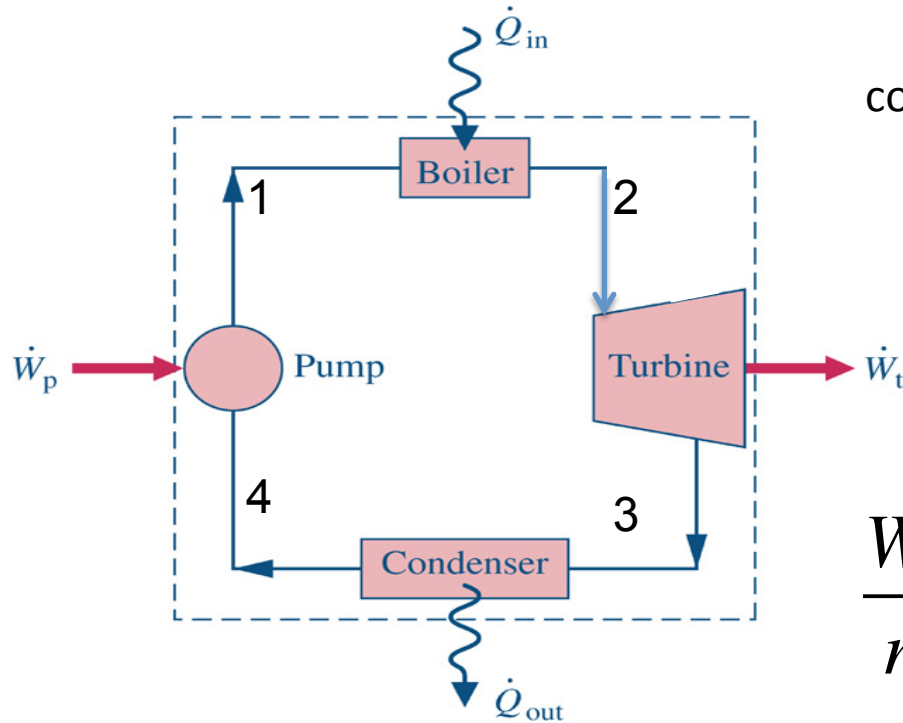


Consider a system similar to what the components that we've just analyzed in class.

Assume ideal conditions initially

Look up state 2 properties

	P (bar)	T (deg. C)	v m ³ /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/(kgK)	x
1							
2	40	478					
3	.6						.92
4							



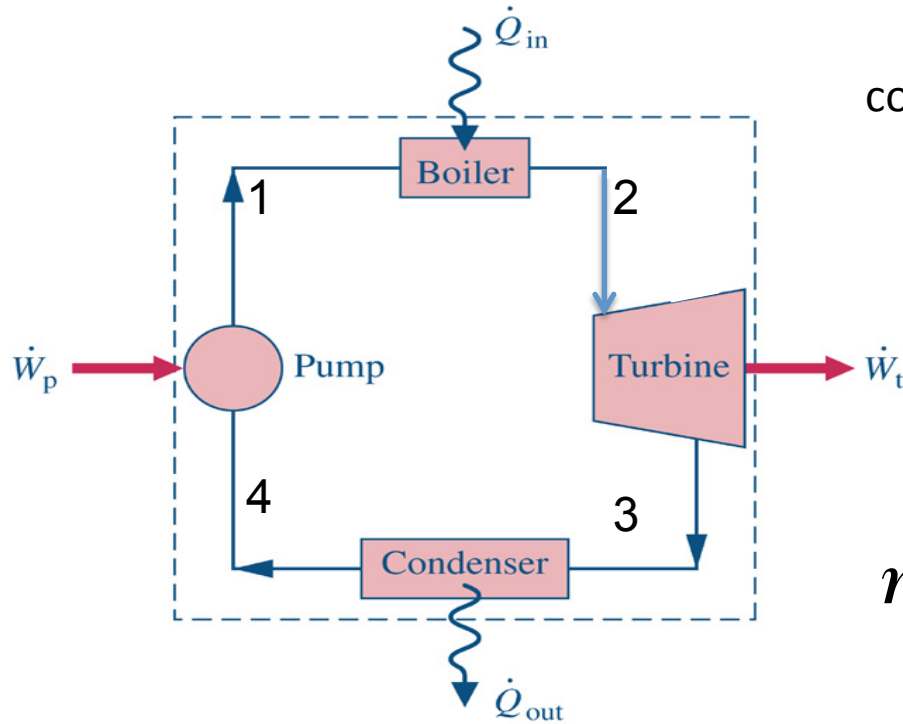
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Look up state properties

$$\frac{\dot{W}_P}{\dot{m}} = v(P_1 - P_4) \text{ Work Added}$$

	P (bar)	T (deg. C)	v m ³ /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/(kgK)	x
1	40	86.91	.0010338	355.84	363.93	1.1565	Liq
2	40	478	.083603	3060.16	3394.63	7.0219	SH
3	.6	85.94	2.51352	2319.22	2469.97	7.0211	.92
4	.6	85.94	.0010331	359.79	359.86	1.1453	0



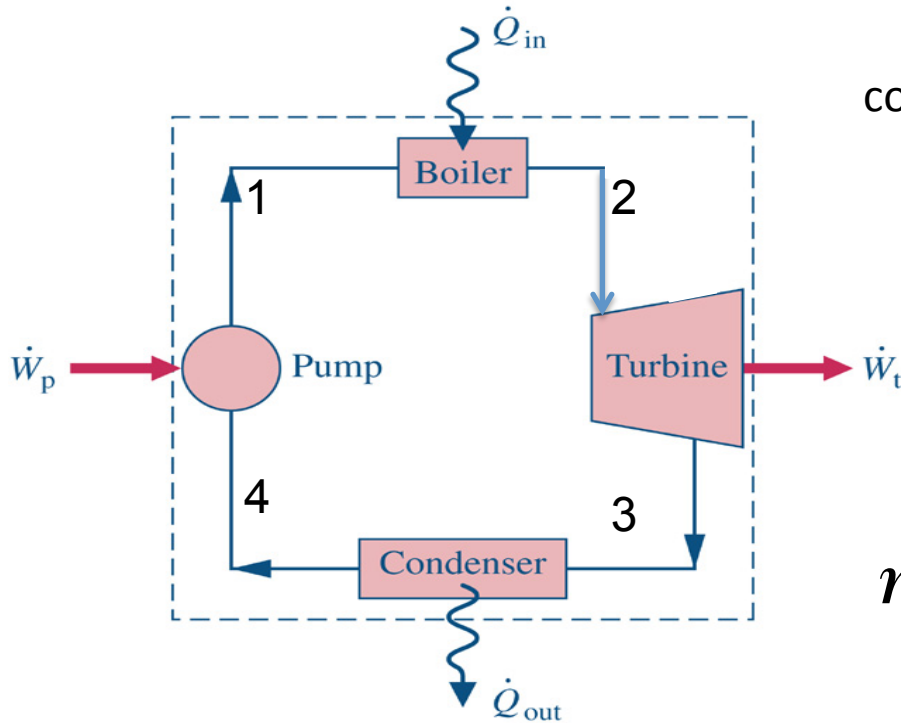
Consider a system similar to what the components that we've just analyzed in class.

How to address actual conditions?

- A) Measure/observe any two independent state properties and look up the rest.
- B) Use reasonable efficiency estimates for each device

$$\eta_P = \frac{\dot{W}_{P\text{-Ideal}}}{\dot{W}_{P\text{-Actual}}} \quad \eta_T = \frac{\dot{W}_{T\text{-Actual}}}{\dot{W}_{T\text{-Ideal}}}$$

	P (bar)	T (deg. C)	v m ³ /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/(kgK)	x
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$$\eta_T = 0.90$$

$$\eta_P = 0.95$$

	P (bar)	T (deg. C)	v m ³ /kg	u kJ/kg	h kJ/kg	s kJ/(kgK)	x
1	40	87.5			364.15		
2	40	478	.083603	3060.16	3394.63	7.0219	SH
3	.6	85.94	2.6228	2404.41	2562.44	7.27653	.96
4	.6	85.94	.0010331	359.79	359.86	1.1453	0

Performance ?

$$\eta = \frac{\dot{W}_{Net}}{\dot{Q}_{In}} = \frac{\dot{Q}_{In} - \dot{Q}_{out}}{\dot{Q}_{In}} \quad \eta_{Ideal} = \frac{(3394.63 - 2469.97) - (363.93 - 359.86)}{(3394.63 - 363.93)} = \frac{920.6}{3030.7} = 30.38\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{\dot{W}_{Net}}{\dot{Q}_{In}} = \frac{\dot{Q}_{In} - \dot{Q}_{out}}{\dot{Q}_{In}} \quad \eta_{Actual} = \frac{(3394.63 - 2562.44) - (364.15 - 359.86)}{(3394.63 - 364.15)} = \frac{827.9}{3030.5} = 27.32\%$$

$$\eta_{Max} = 1 - \frac{T_C}{T_H} = 1 - \frac{87.5 + 273.15}{478 + 273.15} = 1 - .48 = 52\%$$

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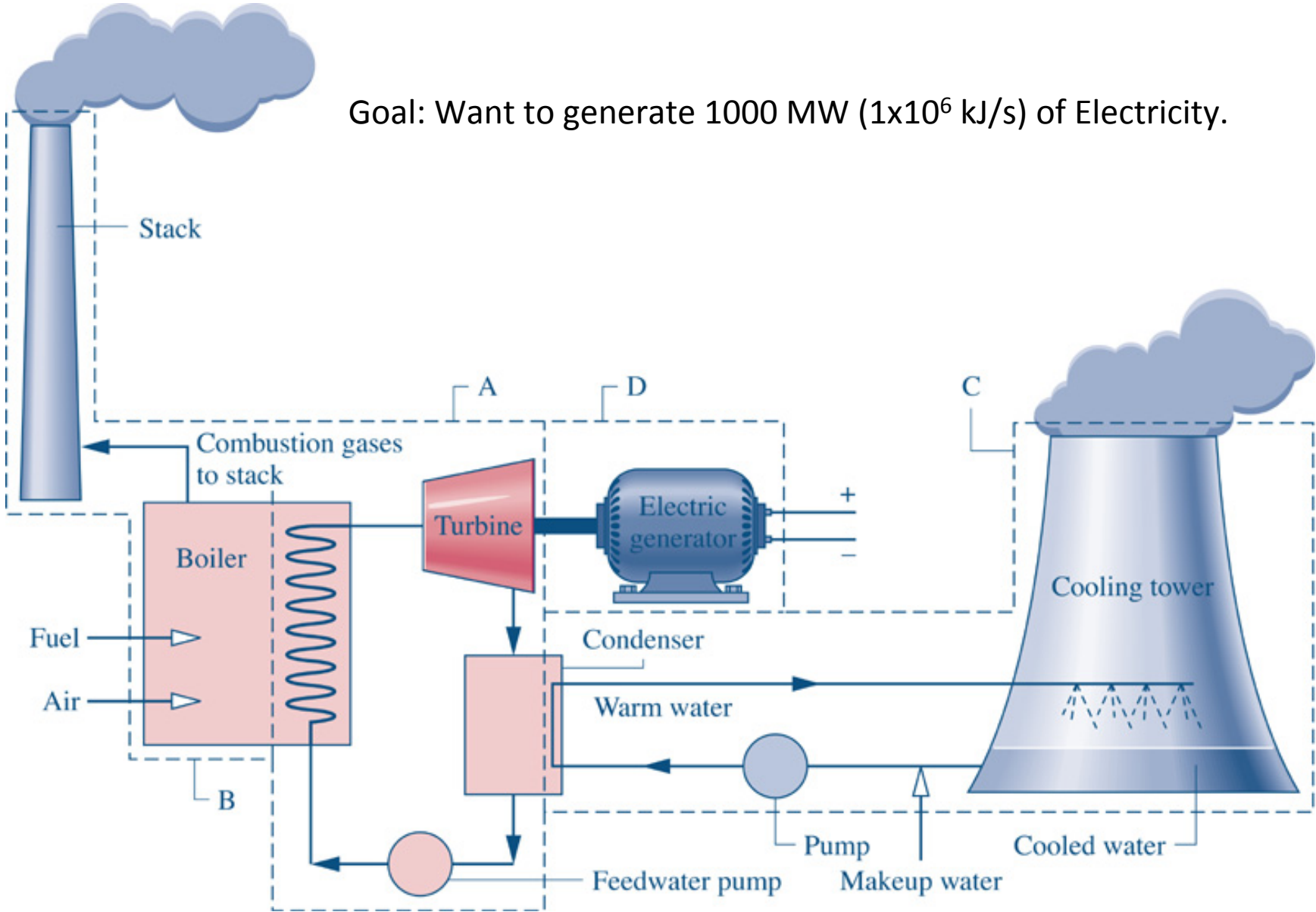


Fig08_01

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What are the CO₂ and other emissions?

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- 1.) Given state variables, determine Ideal and Actual performances
- 2.) Determine the mass flow rate for 1000 MW generation

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$$\dot{W}_{1000MW} = \dot{m} \frac{kg}{s} w \frac{kJ}{kg} = \dot{m} \frac{kg}{s} 827.9 \frac{kJ}{kg}$$

$$\frac{\dot{W}_{1000MW} \frac{kJ}{s}}{w \frac{kJ}{kg}} = \dot{m} \frac{kg}{s} = \frac{1 \times 10^6 \frac{kJ}{s}}{827.9 \frac{kJ}{kg}} = 1,208 \frac{kg}{s}$$

How much fuel is required to run a 1000 MW power plant?
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$$\dot{Q}_{In-Total} = \dot{m} \frac{kg}{s} \dot{Q}_{In} \frac{kJ}{kg} = 1,208 \frac{kg}{s} 3030.5 \frac{kJ}{kg} = 3.661 \times 10^6 \text{ kJ Energy}$$

How much fuel is required to run a 1000 MW power plant?
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What about Boiler efficiency? Say 85% efficient implies:

$$\dot{Q}_{In-Fuel} = \frac{\dot{Q}_{In-Total}}{\textit{Efficiency}} = \frac{3.661 \times 10^6}{.85} \text{ kJ/s } = 4.306 \times 10^6 \text{ kJ/s } \textit{Fuel Energy}$$

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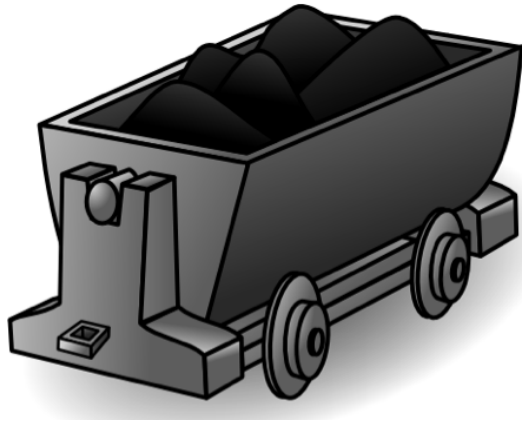
Assume Coal (the dominant fuel source) is used with a heating value of 5,500 kJ/kg coal.

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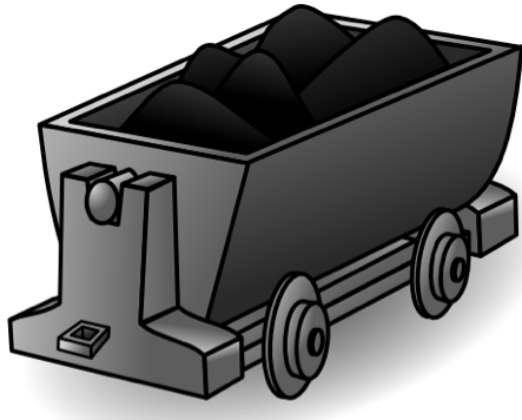
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$$\dot{m}_{Coal} = \dot{Q}_{In-Fuel} = \frac{4.306 \times 10^6 \frac{kJ}{s} \text{ Fuel Energy}}{5,500 \frac{kJ}{kg}} = 783 \frac{kg}{s} \text{ Fuel} = 67.65 \times 10^6 \frac{kg}{day}$$



A coal train car has a carry capacity of
Approximately 100,000 kg/car

$$\text{train cars} = \dot{Q}_{\text{In-Fuel}} = \frac{\dot{m}_{\text{Coal per day}}}{m_{\text{Coal per car}}} = \frac{67.65 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{day}}}{100,000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{car}}} = 677 \frac{\text{train cars}}{\text{day}}$$



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In 1999 the average train could pull 70 coal cars. Consequently, about 10 train deliveries per day are required to run the power plant!

