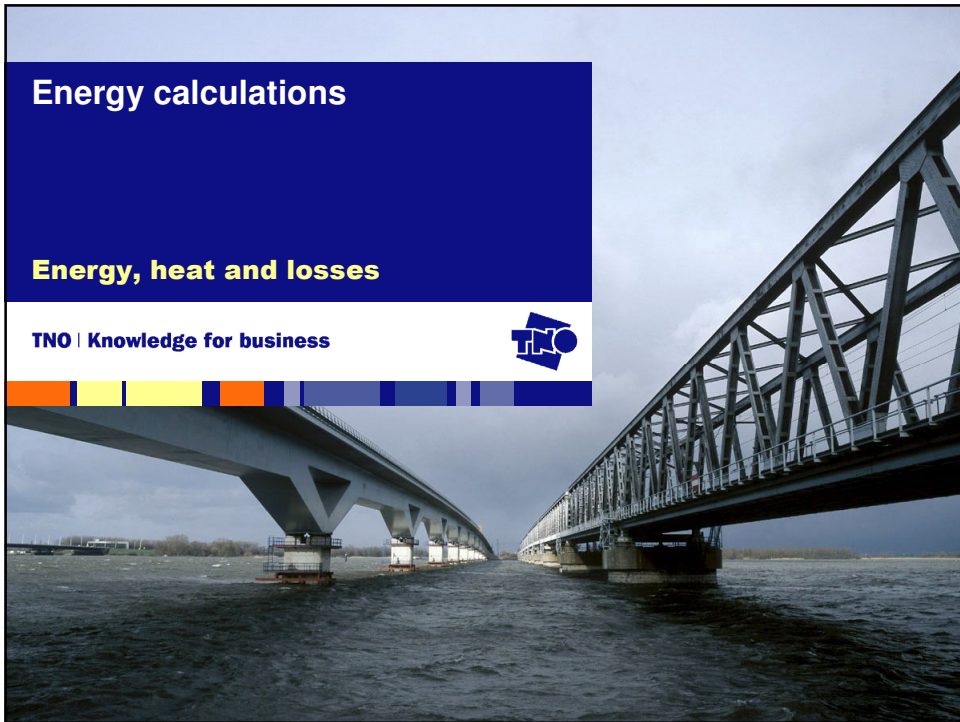


## Energy calculations

### Energy, heat and losses

TNO | Knowledge for business



## Heat

- Heat
- Temperature
- Mass
- Volume
- Combustion
- Evaporation



## Energy can not be lost

- Only conversion from one type into another
- Work is the amount of energy transferred by a force
- Ability to work decreases in a conversion
  
- Energy balance (what goes in, what goes out, losses)
- Mass balance (fuel, air, flue gas, ash)
  
- Losses: radiation, conduction, heat content flue gas

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## Heat content

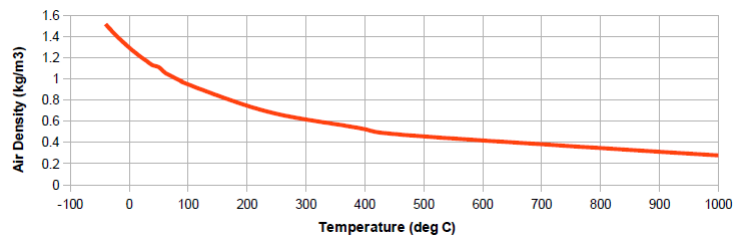
- S.I. unit: Joule (other units: meter, second, °C)
- BTU = 1054–1060 Joule (1055)
  
- **Heat:  $m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$**   
  
( $m$ : mass,  $C_p$ : Specific heat,  $\Delta T$ : temperature difference)
  
- The specific heat is the amount of heat per unit mass required to raise the temperature by one degree Celsius.

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## Specific heat (mass-specific heat capacity )

- water : 4.2 J/g (so to raise 1 litre from 20 to 90 °C needs 294 kJ)
- air: 1 J/g
- wood: 1.2 – 2.3 J/g
- steam: 2 J/g (at 100 °C)
- 1 m<sup>3</sup> air equals 1 kg



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## Fuel

Type	Unit	Cost \$/Unit	Cost \$/MJoule	Uses
Electricity	1Kwh = 3.6 MJ	0.20	0.055	appliances, motors
Gasoline	1 litre	2.00	0.0625	transportation
Natural Gas	m <sup>3</sup> = 31.56 MJ	0.35	0.011	heating
AA battery	1 battery = 1200 mAh, 1,2V = 5184 Joule	1	193	portable electronics
Milky Way candy bar	1 bar = 1 MJ	0.60	0.60	food

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## Energy content

Type	Unit	Energy (MJ)
Wood	kg	18
Natural gas	m <sup>3</sup>	31.65
Oil	litre	38.5
Oil	kg	42.4
Electricity	kWh	3.6
Coal	kg	35
Steam	kg	2.7
Boiling water	litre	0.34

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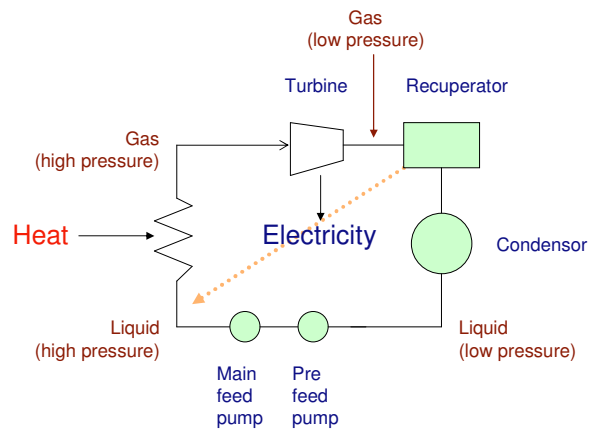
## Flue gas

- 1 m<sup>3</sup> natural gas needs about 10 m<sup>3</sup> air  
(Stoichiometric Combustion)
- So for every m<sup>3</sup> natural gas we produce 11 m<sup>3</sup> flue gas
- Heat loss: ( $\Delta T$ : 180-30):  $11 \cdot 1 \cdot 150 = 1650$  kJ
  
- More air, more loss

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## Tri-o-gen



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## Tri-o-gen

System specifications:

- Working fluid: Toluene
- Heat source inlet temperature:  $> 350\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Heat source:  $450 - 900\text{ kW}_{\text{th}}$
- Cooling: Water  $350-700\text{ kW}_{\text{th}}$
- Power range:  $60 - 165\text{ kW}_e$
- Cooling temperatures  $35 \rightarrow 55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

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## Questions

- What is the boiling point of toluene?
- How much water do we need to cool?

