

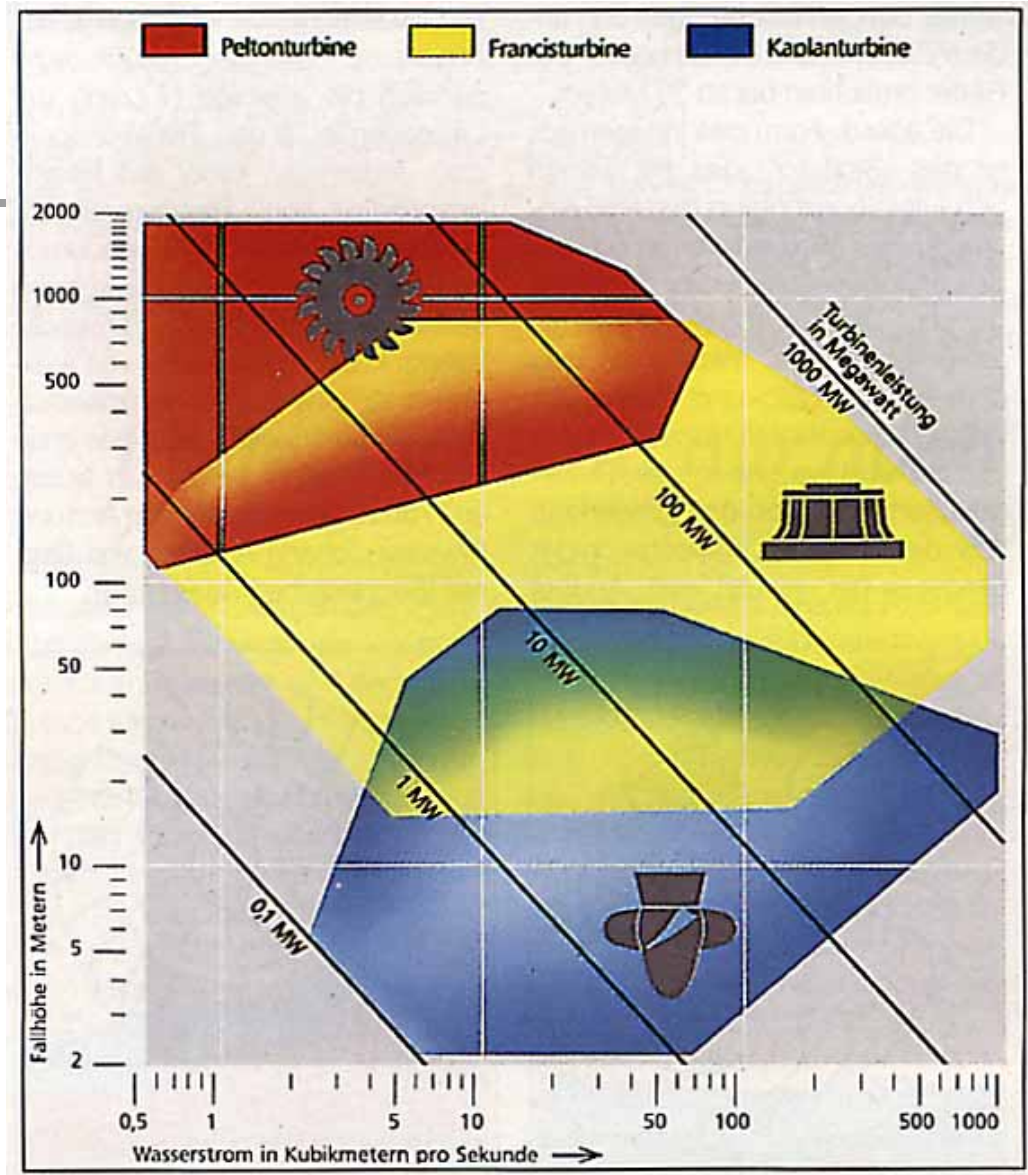


ENERGETIKA

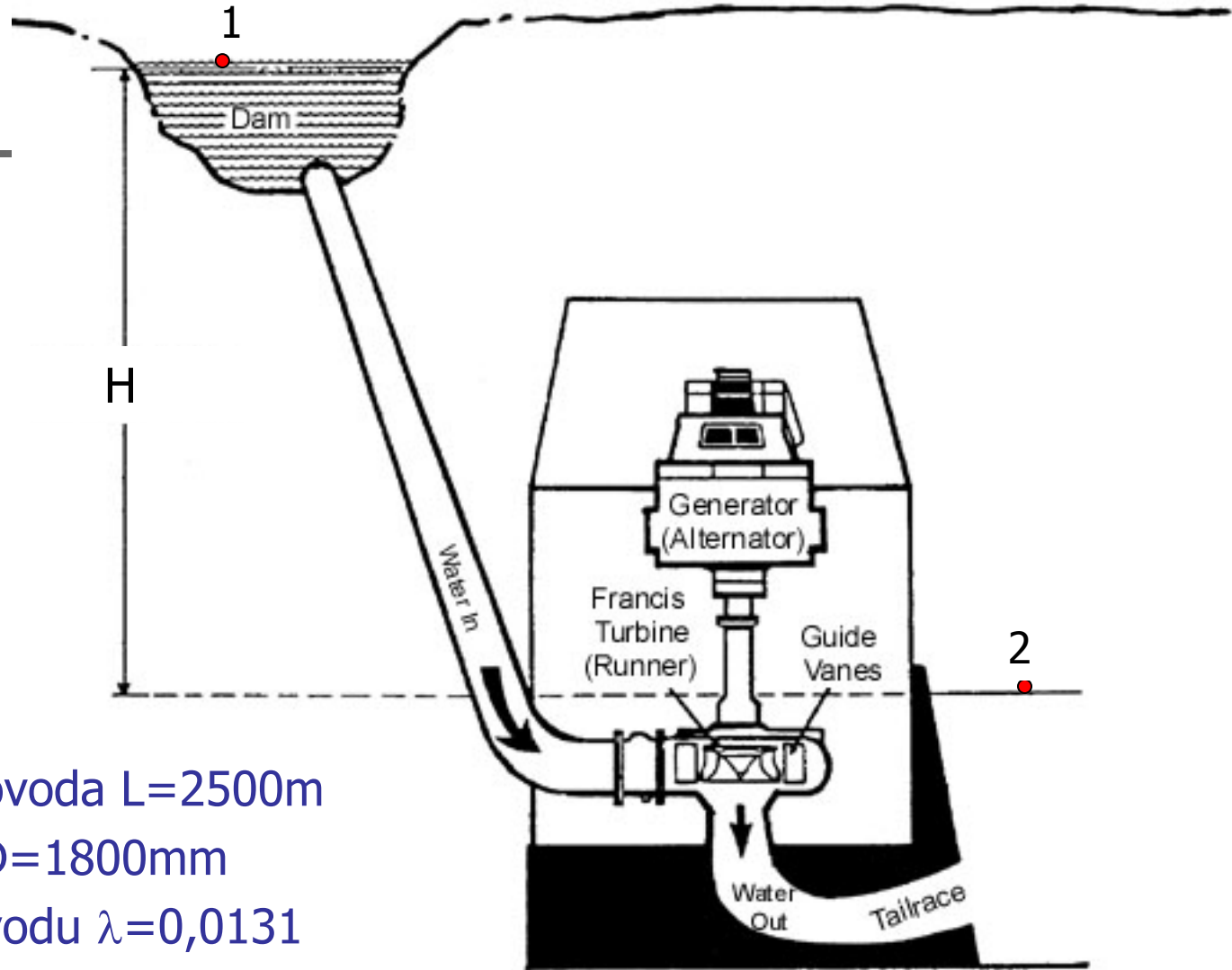
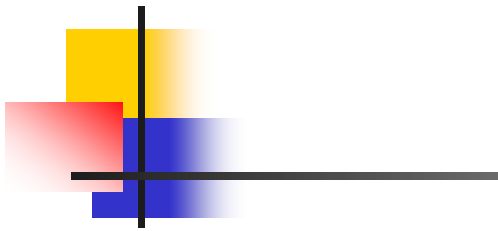
Studij: Kemijsko inženjerstvo (V semestar)

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Odabir vrste turbine
ovisno o visini i protoku



Shema hidroenergetskog postrojenja s Francis turbinom



$H=250\text{m}$

$Q=7,5\text{m}^3/\text{s}$

ukupna duljina cjevovoda $L=2500\text{m}$

promjer cjevovoda $D=1800\text{mm}$

koef. trenja u cjevovodu $\lambda=0,0131$

Kako ćemo izračunati snagu turbine?

Postavljanjem modificirane Bernoullijeve jednadžbe između 1. i 2.

$$\frac{p_1}{\rho \cdot g} + \frac{v_1^2}{2 \cdot g} + z_1 - h_t = \frac{p_2}{\rho \cdot g} + \frac{v_2^2}{2 \cdot g} + z_2 + \sum h_f + \sum h_{fm}$$

$$\sum h_f = \lambda \cdot \frac{L}{D} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g}$$

Linijski gubici

$$\sum h_{fm} = \sum_i K_i \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g}$$

Lokalni gubici

- vrijedi $p_1=p_2=p_a$
- $z_1=H, z_2=0$
- $v_1=v_2=0$
- $K_{uk}=15$

$$H - h_t = \sum h_f + \sum h_{fm}$$

$$h_t = H - \lambda \cdot \frac{L}{D} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g} - K_{uk} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g}$$

$$v = \frac{4 \cdot Q}{D^2 \cdot \pi} = 2,95 \text{ m/s}$$

$$h_t = 235,3 \text{ m}$$

$$P_t = \rho \cdot g \cdot Q \cdot h_t = 17,3 \text{ MW}$$

Godišnja proizvodnja el. energije uz $\tau=8760$ sati

$$P_t \cdot \tau = 17,3 \text{ MW} \cdot 8760 \text{ h} = 151,5 \text{ GWh}$$


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Godišnja proizvedena količina el. energije ako elektrana radi 8760h

izraženo u GWh:

$$17,3\text{W} \cdot 10^6 \text{W} \cdot 7800\text{h} = 151548 \cdot 10^6 \text{kWh} = 151,5\text{GWh}$$

izraženo u tonama ekvivalentne nafte tEn:

$$1(\text{tEn}) = 11630 \text{ kWh} = 41,868 \text{ GJ} \Rightarrow \frac{151548 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kWh}}{11630 \text{ kWh}} = 13,0 \cdot 10^6 \text{ tEn}$$

izraženo u tonama ekvivalentnog ugljena tEu:

$$1(\text{tEu}) = 8141 \text{ kWh} = 41,868 \text{ GJ} \Rightarrow \frac{151548 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kWh}}{8141 \text{ kWh}} = 18,6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ tEu}$$

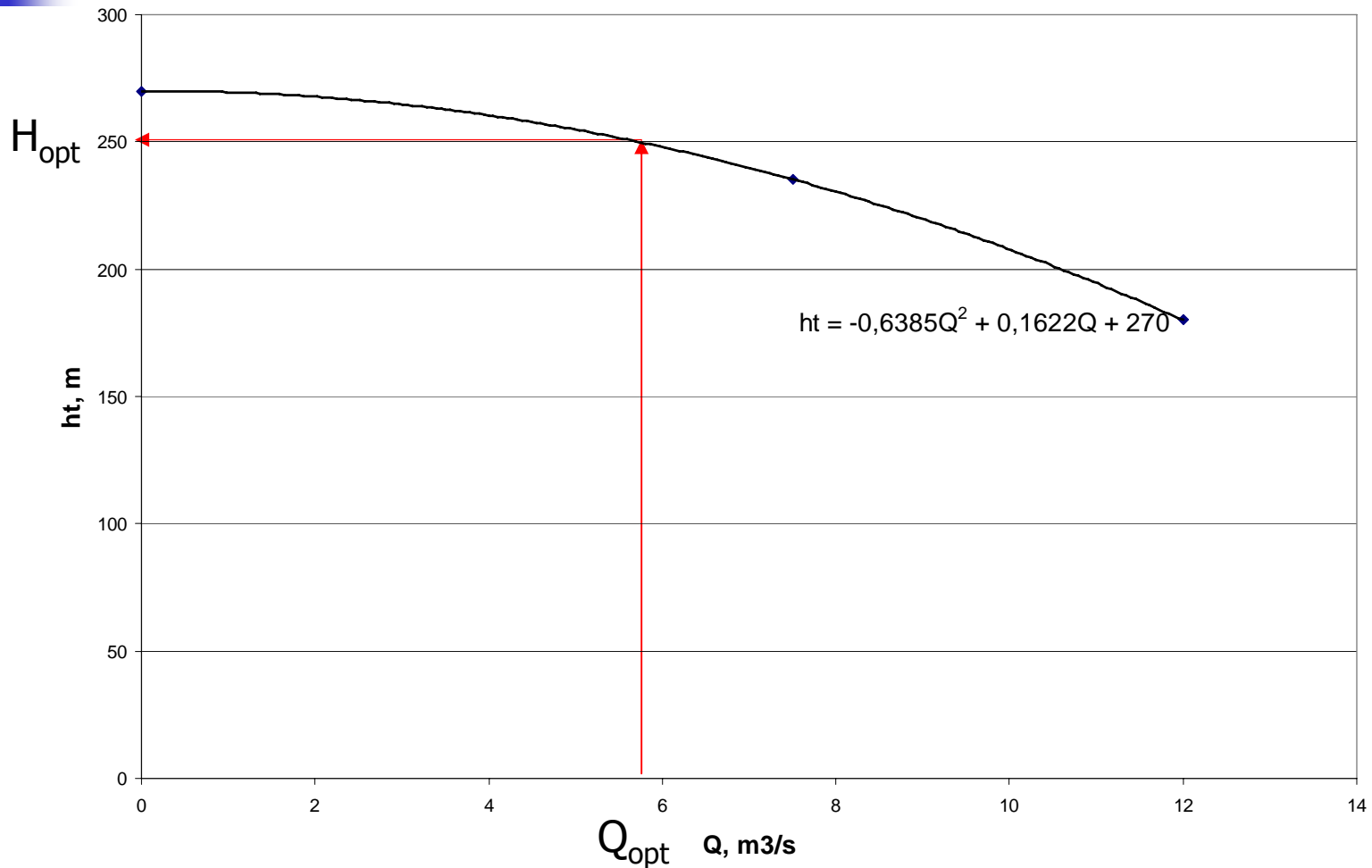
izraženo u kJ:

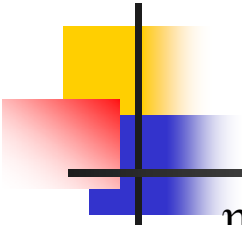
$$1\text{kWh} = 3600\text{kJ} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 151548 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kWh} \cdot 3600 = 5,5 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ kJ} = 5,5 \cdot 10^8 \text{ GJ} = 550\text{TJ}$$

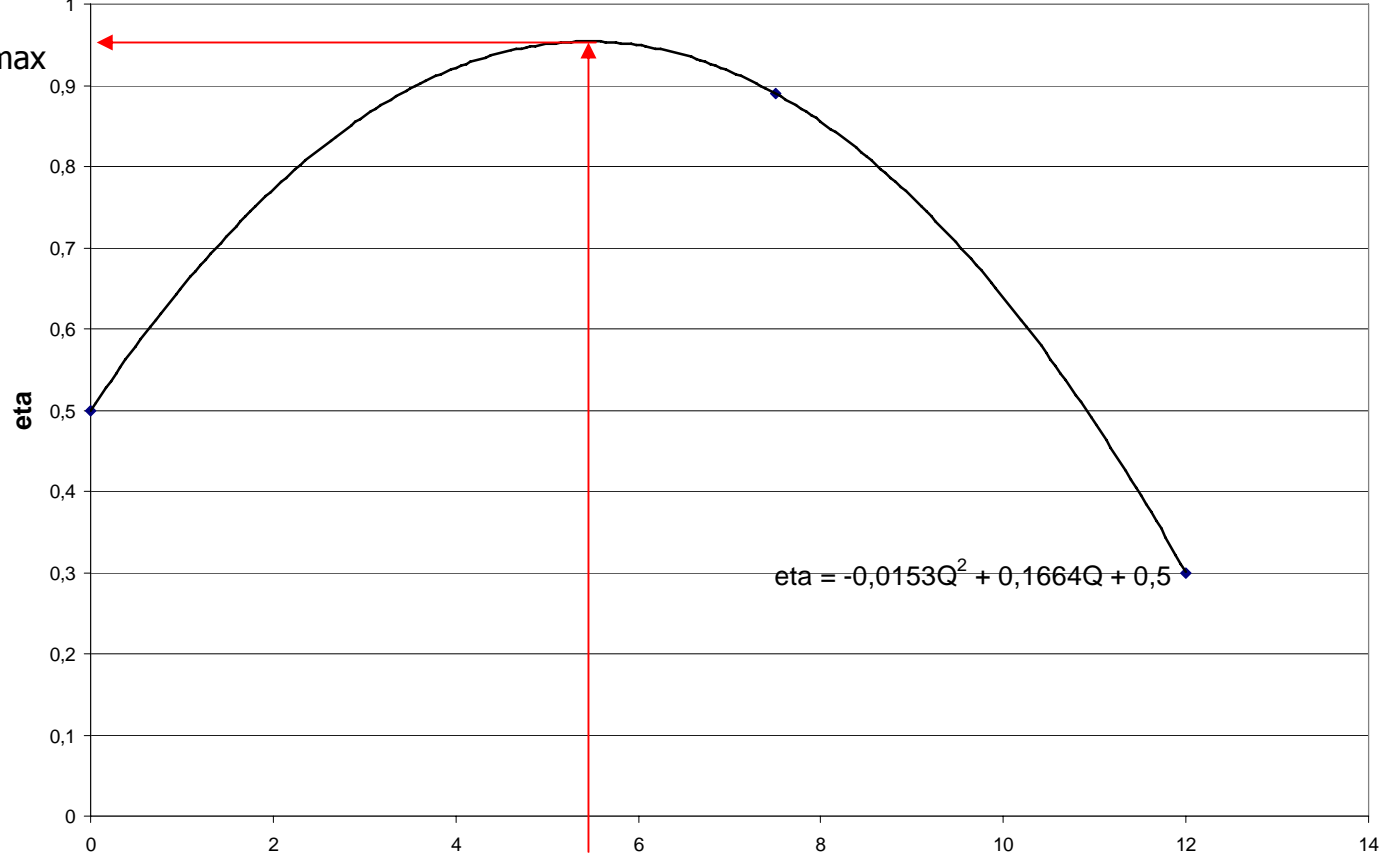
Turbina može raditi u određenom rasponu protoka. Taj rad se opisuje odgovarajućim karakteristikama

Za zadanu karakteristiku turbine potrebno je izračunati optimalni protok, maksimalni stupanj iskorištenja i neto pad turbine u optimalnoj točki.





η_{\max}



$\eta = -0,0153Q^2 + 0,1664Q + 0,5$

Q_{opt}

Q, m3/s

eta



Uvjet ekstrema (maksimuma) iz matematike:

$$\frac{d\eta}{dQ} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dQ} (-0,0153Q^2 + 0,1664Q + 0,5) = 0 \Rightarrow Q_{\text{opt}} = 5,44 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$$

Uvrštavanjem ovog protoka u zadane karakteristike dobivaju se ostale tražene veličine:

$$\eta_{t\text{max}} = 0,952 \quad H_{\text{opt}} = 252,0\text{m}$$

Stupanj iskorištenja turbine definiran je kao omjer dobivene (mehaničke) i uložene snage (hidrauličke) snage:

$$\eta_t = \frac{P}{\rho \cdot g \cdot h_t \cdot Q}$$

Za optimalnu točku snaga P je : $P_{\text{opt}} = 13,45\text{MW}$