

# Engineering Software

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# Product Line

**Engineering Software** has developed a new Windows based product line that quickly, easily and reliably calculates thermodynamic and transport properties of gaseous, liquid and solid species, contains coefficients for the calculation of physical properties -- the user has the capability to use the coefficients to carry out independent engineering calculations involving physical properties of various species, steam approximations for both saturated and superheated areas, analyzes power cycles, power cycle components/processes and compressible flow.

# Benefits

The **Engineering Software** product line should prove to be a good tool for those who are involved at various levels with design, operation and management of energy conversion systems. It should provide the user with the opportunity to more quickly, easily and effectively do his/her work, explore more options, save time and give more confidence in carrying out engineering calculations.

# Physical Properties

Physical Properties: Temperature - Pressure

### Physical Properties - Input

Species

Tmin [K]  Tmax [K]

Temperature [K]

Pressure [atm]

### Physical Properties - Results

Species

	SI Units	US Customary Units
Temperature	<input type="text" value="298.00"/> [K]	<input type="text" value="76.73"/> [F]
Pressure	<input type="text" value="1.00"/> [atm]	<input type="text" value="14.70"/> [psia]
Density	<input type="text" value=""/> [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	<input type="text" value=""/> [lbm/ft <sup>3</sup> ]
Specific Enthalpy	<input type="text" value="-0.141"/> [kJ/kg]	<input type="text" value="-0.061"/> [Btu/lbm]
Internal Specific Energy	<input type="text" value="-91.969"/> [kJ/kg]	<input type="text" value="-39.540"/> [Btu/lbm]
Gibbs Free Specific Energy	<input type="text" value="-312.847"/> [kJ/kg]	<input type="text" value="-134.500"/> [Btu/lbm]
Specific Entropy	<input type="text" value="1.049"/> [kJ/kg*K]	<input type="text" value="0.251"/> [Btu/lbm*R]
Molecular Weight	<input type="text" value="26.982"/> [kg/kmol]	<input type="text" value="26.982"/> [lbm/lbmol]
Gas Constant	<input type="text" value="0.308"/> [kJ/kg*K]	<input type="text" value="0.074"/> [Btu/lbm*R]
Specific Heat (Cp)	<input type="text" value="0.900"/> [kJ/kg*K]	<input type="text" value="0.215"/> [Btu/lbm*R]
Kappa	<input type="text" value=""/> [1]	<input type="text" value=""/> [1]

Physical properties of available species are provided for assigned two state values such as: temperature and pressure, enthalpy and pressure and entropy and pressure. Physical properties are given in both U.S. Customary and International Units.

# Steam Approximations

Steam Approximations: Superheated Area

## Steam Approximations - Input (Superheated Area)

Temperature [F]

Pressure [psia]

## Steam Approximations - Results (Superheated Area)

	SI Units	US Customary Units
Temperature	<input type="text" value="93.33"/> [C]	<input type="text" value="200.00"/> [F]
Pressure	<input type="text" value="0.68"/> [atm]	<input type="text" value="10.00"/> [psia]
Specific Volume	<input type="text" value="2.425"/> [m <sup>3</sup> /kg]	<input type="text" value="38.850"/> [ft <sup>3</sup> /lbm]
Internal Specific Energy	<input type="text" value="2,499.8"/> [kJ/kg]	<input type="text" value="1,074.7"/> [Btu/lbm]
Specific Enthalpy	<input type="text" value="2,667.0"/> [kJ/kg]	<input type="text" value="1,146.6"/> [Btu/lbm]
Specific Entropy	<input type="text" value="7.5055"/> [kJ/kg*K]	<input type="text" value="1.7927"/> [Btu/lbm*R]

Provides steam approximations, steam table calculations are available for both saturated and superheated areas.

# Power Cycle Analysis

Power Cycles: Brayton: Power (Ideal)

## Brayton Cycle - Power (Ideal)

Working Fluid

Compressor Inlet Temperature [K]  Compressor Inlet Pressure [atm]

Turbine Inlet Temperature [K]  Turbine Inlet Pressure [atm]

Working Fluid Mass Flow Rate [kg/s]  Fuel HHV [Btu/lbm]

Power Output [kW]  Cycle Efficiency [%]

Fuel Mass Flow Rate [kg/s]  Heat Rate [Btu/kWhr]

Provides analysis of a few power cycles (Carnot, Brayton, Rankine, Otto, Diesel, Magnetohydrodynamics and Fuel Cell).

# Power Cycle Components/Processes

Power Cycle Components: Combustion: Coal/Oil

**Reactants**

Fuel - Coal/Oil			Oxidant			
Composition			Composition			
	MW	Weight		MW	Weight	Mole
C	12	<input type="text" value="0.780"/>	N	28	<input type="text" value="0.766"/>	<input type="text" value="0.789"/>
H	2	<input type="text" value="0.050"/>	O	32	<input type="text" value="0.233"/>	<input type="text" value="0.210"/>
S	32	<input type="text" value="0.030"/>	Total	<input type="text" value="1.00"/>	<input type="text" value="1.00"/>	
N	28	<input type="text" value="0.040"/>	Stoichiometric Oxidant to Fuel Ratio [ ]		<input type="text" value="10.477"/>	
O	32	<input type="text" value="0.080"/>	Exit		<input type="button" value="Normalize"/> <input type="button" value="Normalize"/>	
W	18	<input type="text" value="0.020"/>	Fuel Temperature [K]		<input type="text" value="298.0"/>	
Total	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>		Fuel Specific Enthalpy [kJ/kg]		<input type="text" value="-317.8"/>	
HHV [Btu/lbm]	<input type="text" value="14,162"/>		Oxidant Temperature [K]		<input type="text" value="298.0"/>	
<input type="button" value="Normalize"/>			Oxidant Specific Enthalpy [kJ/kg]		<input type="text" value="-0.2"/>	
Stoichiometry [ ] (1 or > 1)			Reactants Specific Enthalpy [kJ/kg]		<input type="text" value="-27.8"/>	
<input type="text" value="1.000"/>			Products Specific Enthalpy [kJ/kg]		<input type="text" value="-27.8"/>	
			Combustion Efficiency [ ]		<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	

**Combustion Products**

		Oxidant to Fuel Ratio [ ] <input type="text" value="10.477"/>			
	MW	Weight	Mole	Specific Enthalpy [kJ/kg]	
CO2	44	<input type="text" value="0.250"/>	<input type="text" value="0.171"/>	<input type="text" value="-6,179.0"/>	
H2O	18	<input type="text" value="0.041"/>	<input type="text" value="0.068"/>	<input type="text" value="-7,952.0"/>	
SO2	64	<input type="text" value="0.005"/>	<input type="text" value="0.002"/>	<input type="text" value="-2,756.6"/>	
N2	28	<input type="text" value="0.703"/>	<input type="text" value="0.756"/>	<input type="text" value="2,647.6"/>	
O2	32	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	
Total	<input type="text" value="30.1"/>	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	<input type="text" value="-27.9"/>	
		Flame Temperature [K]		<input type="text" value="2,495"/>	

Record: 1 of 1    No Filter    Search

Provides analysis of power cycle components/processes (compression, combustion, expansion, heat transfer and mixing).

# Compressible Flow

Compressible Flow: Thrust (Real)

## Thrust (Real)

Working Fluid	<input type="text" value="Air"/>		
Stagnation Temperature [K]	<input type="text" value="1,500.0"/>	Stagnation Pressure [atm]	<input type="text" value="10.00"/>
Velocity [m/s]	<input type="text" value="500.0"/>	Ambient Pressure [atm]	<input type="text" value="1.00"/>
Working Fluid Mass Flow Rate [kg/s]	<input type="text" value="1.0"/>	Thrust Efficiency [1]	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>
Ideal Static Temperature [K]	<input type="text" value="1,375.5"/>	Static Pressure [atm]	<input type="text" value="7.38"/>
Ideal Mach Number [1]	<input type="text" value="0.67"/>	Thrust [N]	<input type="text" value="1,181.9"/>
Static Temperature [K]	<input type="text" value="1,375.5"/>	Velocity [m/s]	<input type="text" value="500.0"/>
Mach Number [1]	<input type="text" value="0.67"/>		

Record: 1 of 1 | No Filter | Search

Provides analysis of compressible flow (velocity of sound, Mach number, stagnation and static properties, nozzle, diffuser, normal shock and thrust).



# Claim Sheet

**Engineering Software** product line allows quick and reliable calculation of thermodynamic and transport properties of gaseous, liquid and solid species, contains coefficients for the calculation of physical properties, steam approximations for both saturated and superheated areas, provides analyses of power cycles, power cycle components/processes and compressible flow.

The aforementioned engineering calculations are valid under the following assumptions:

## **Thermodynamic and Transport Properties**

Single species consideration

Ideal gas approach is used ( $pv=RT$ )

Specific heat is not constant

Coefficients describing thermodynamic and transport properties were obtained from the NASA Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field in Cleveland, OH -- such coefficients conform with the standard reference temperature of 298.15 K (77 F) and the JANAF Tables

## **Power Cycles**

Single species consideration -- fuel mass flow rate ignored and its impact on the properties of the working fluid

Basic equations hold (continuity, momentum and energy equations)

Specific heat is constant

## **Power Cycle Components/Processes**

Single species consideration

Basic equations hold (continuity, momentum and energy equations)

Specific heat is constant

## **Compressible Flow**

Single species consideration

Basic equations hold (continuity, momentum and energy equations)

Specific heat is constant

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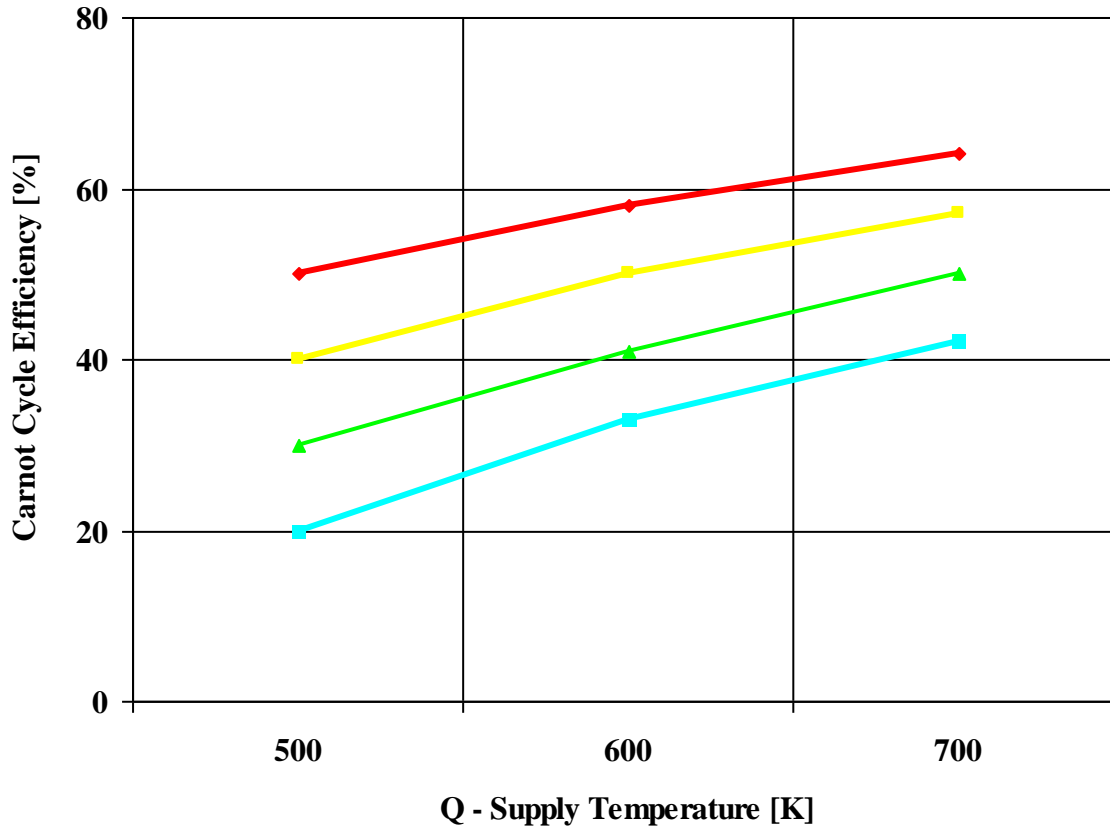
E-Mail: [info@engineering-4e.com](mailto:info@engineering-4e.com)

<http://www.engineering-4e.com>

# Engineering Plots

Here are some of the basic engineering plots related to energy conversion systems -- the engineering plots have been generated by the **Engineering Software** product line.

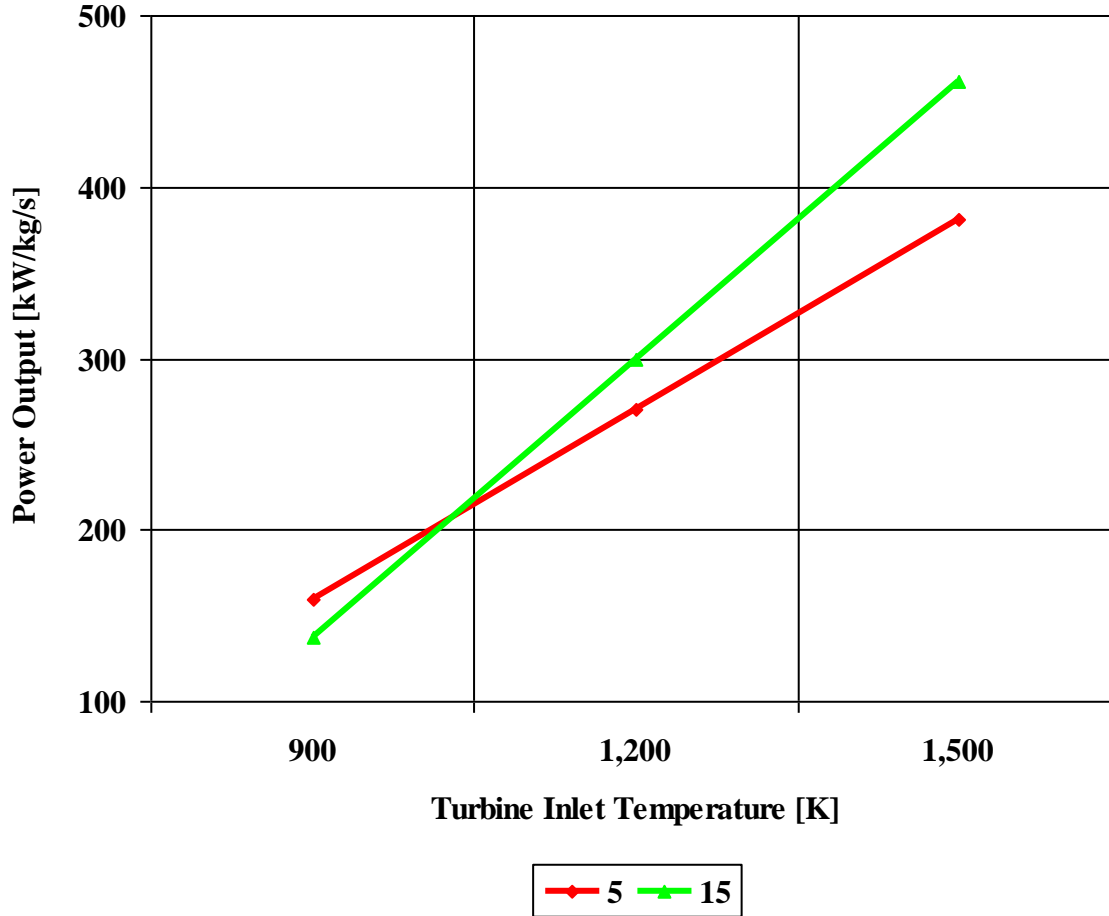
# Carnot Cycle Efficiency



—◆— 250 —■— 300 —▲— 350 —■— 400

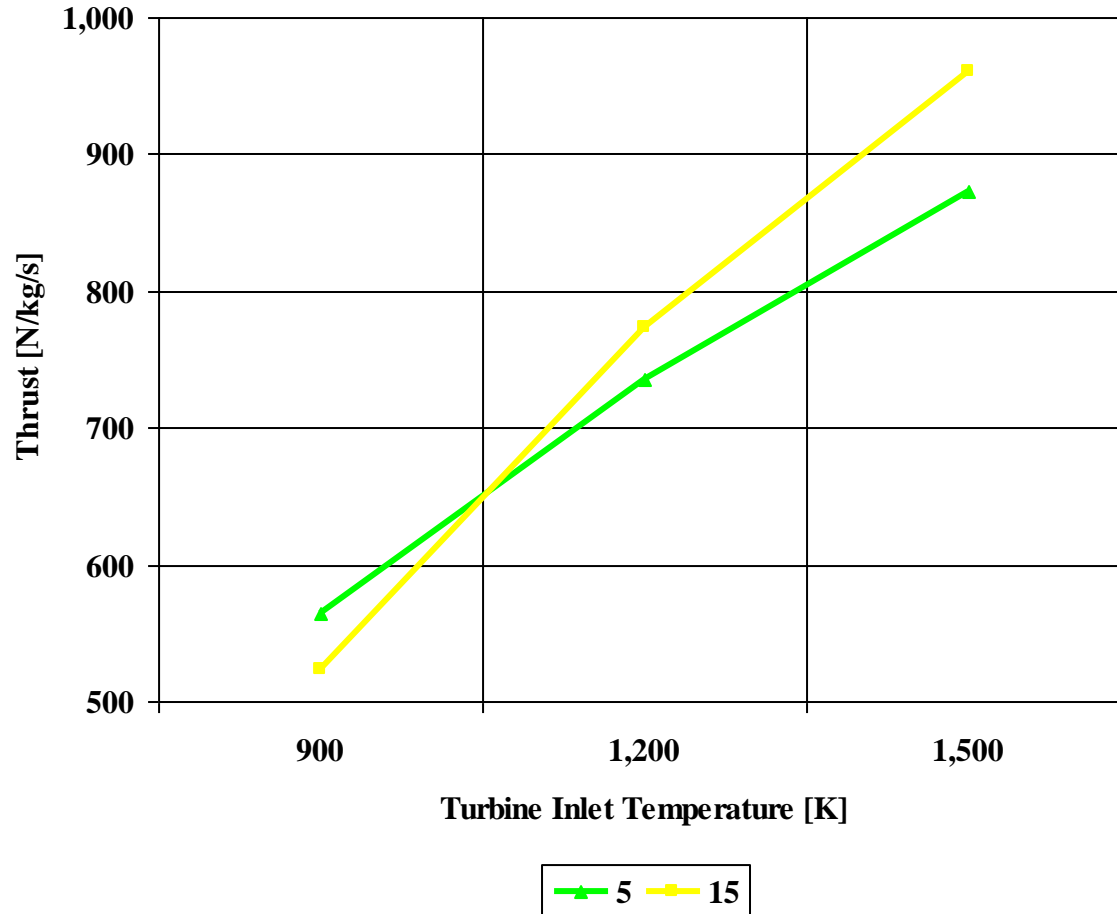
Q - Reject Temperature

# Brayton Cycle (Power)



Compression Ratio ( $P_2/P_1$ ) [ ]  
Working Fluid: Air  
Isentropic Compression and Expansion

## Brayton Cycle (Propulsion)

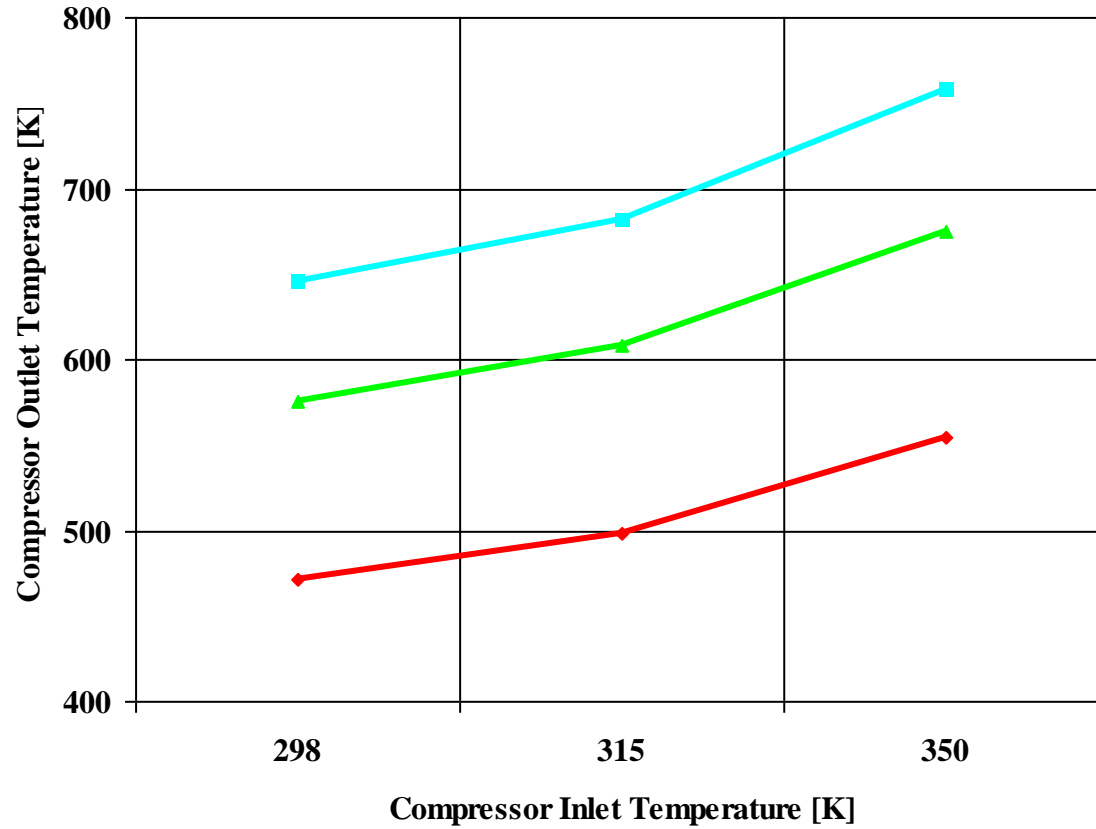


Compression Ratio ( $P_2/P_1$ ) [/]

Working Fluid: Air

Isentropic Compression and Expansion

# Compression



—◆— 5 —▲— 10 —■— 15

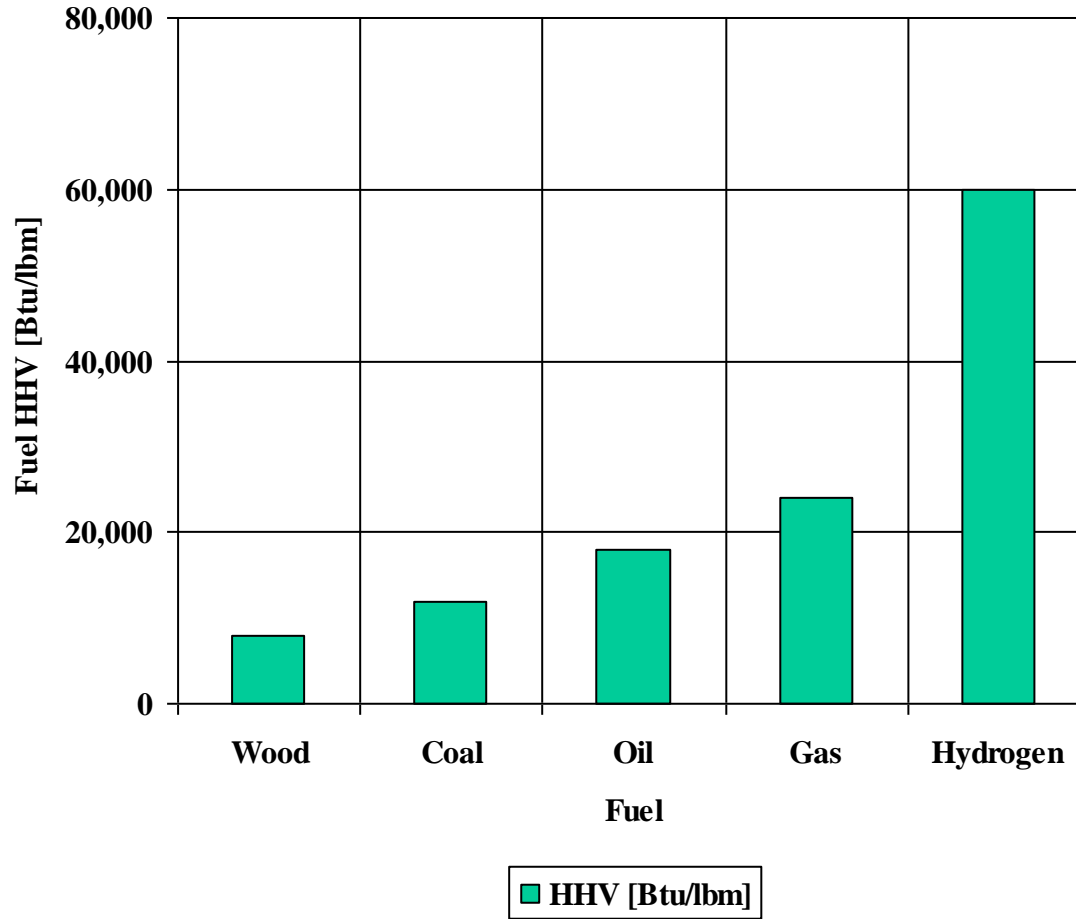
Compression Ratio ( $P_2/P_1$ ) [/]

Working Fluid: Air

Isentropic Compression



## Fuel HHV



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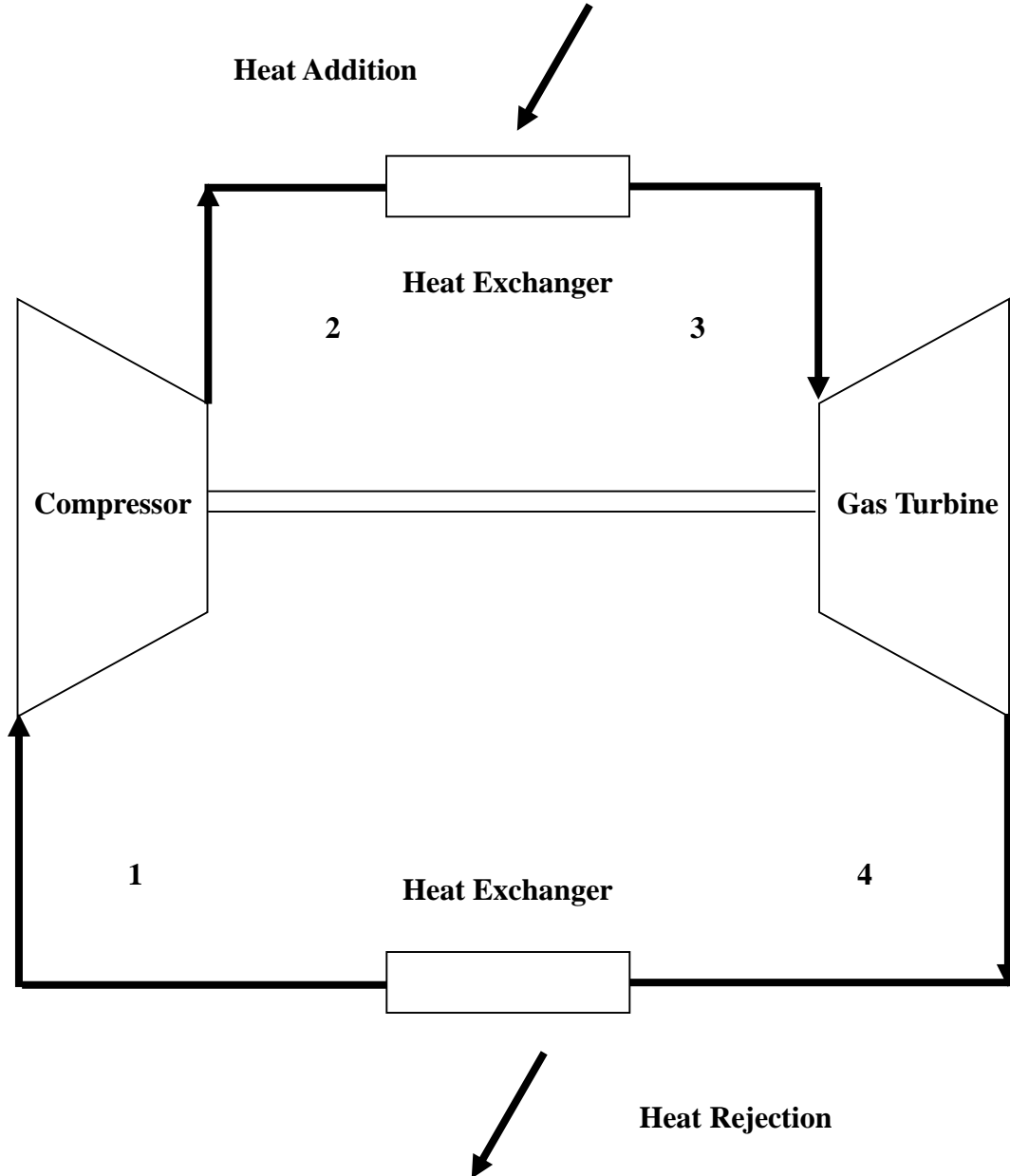
E-Mail: [info@engineering-4e.com](mailto:info@engineering-4e.com)

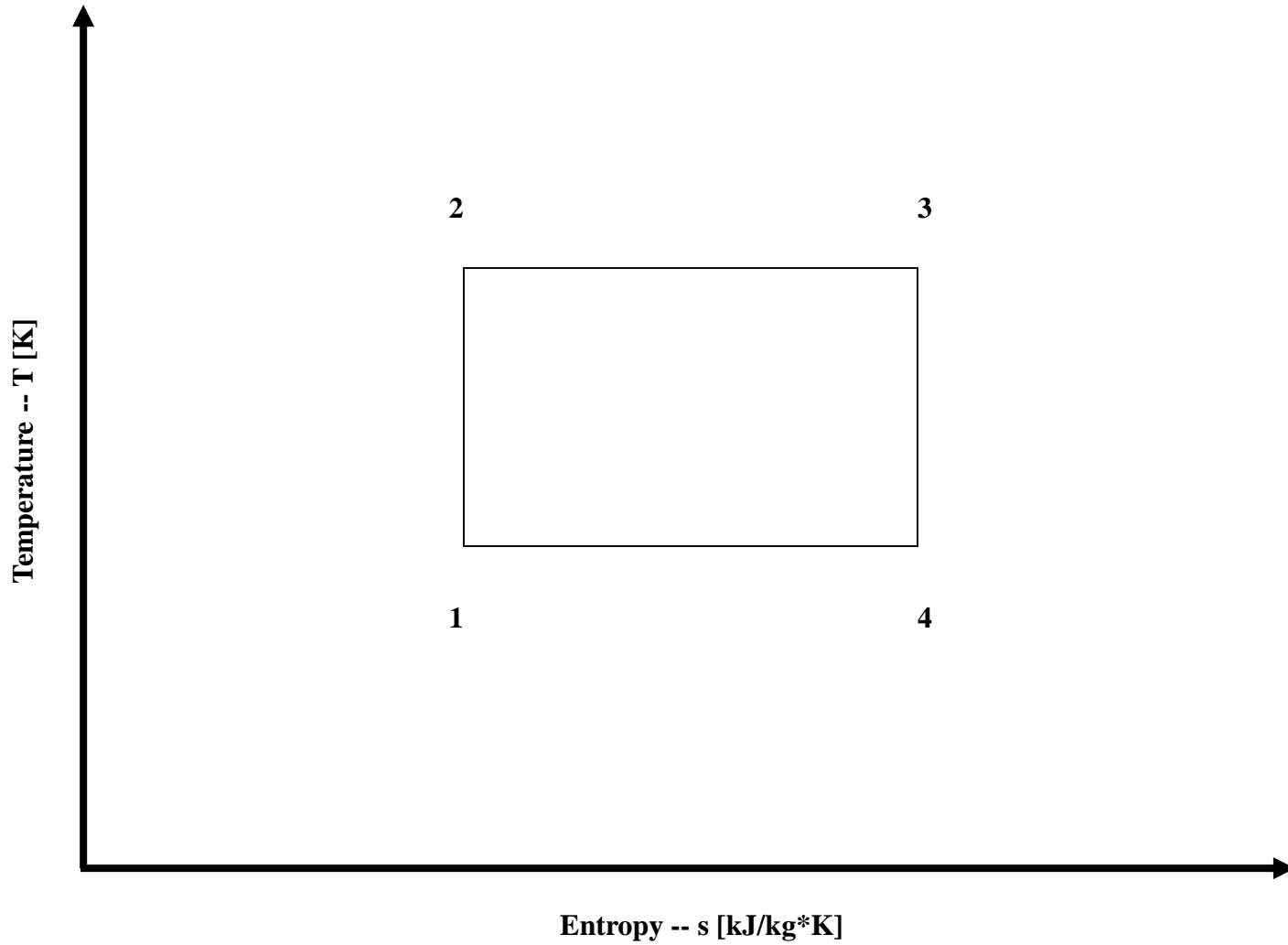
<http://www.engineering-4e.com>

# Carnot Cycle Analysis

Here are some of the basic Carnot Cycle plots.

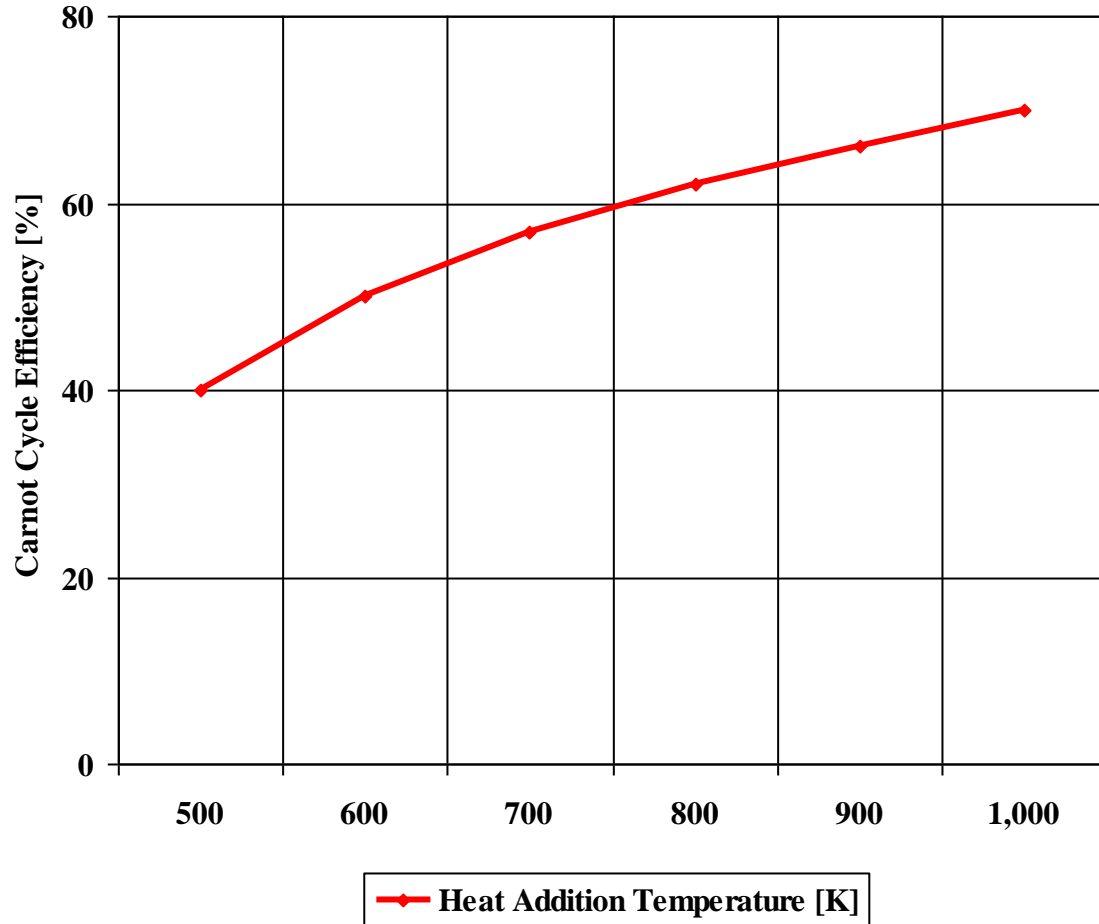
# Carnot Cycle Schematic Layout





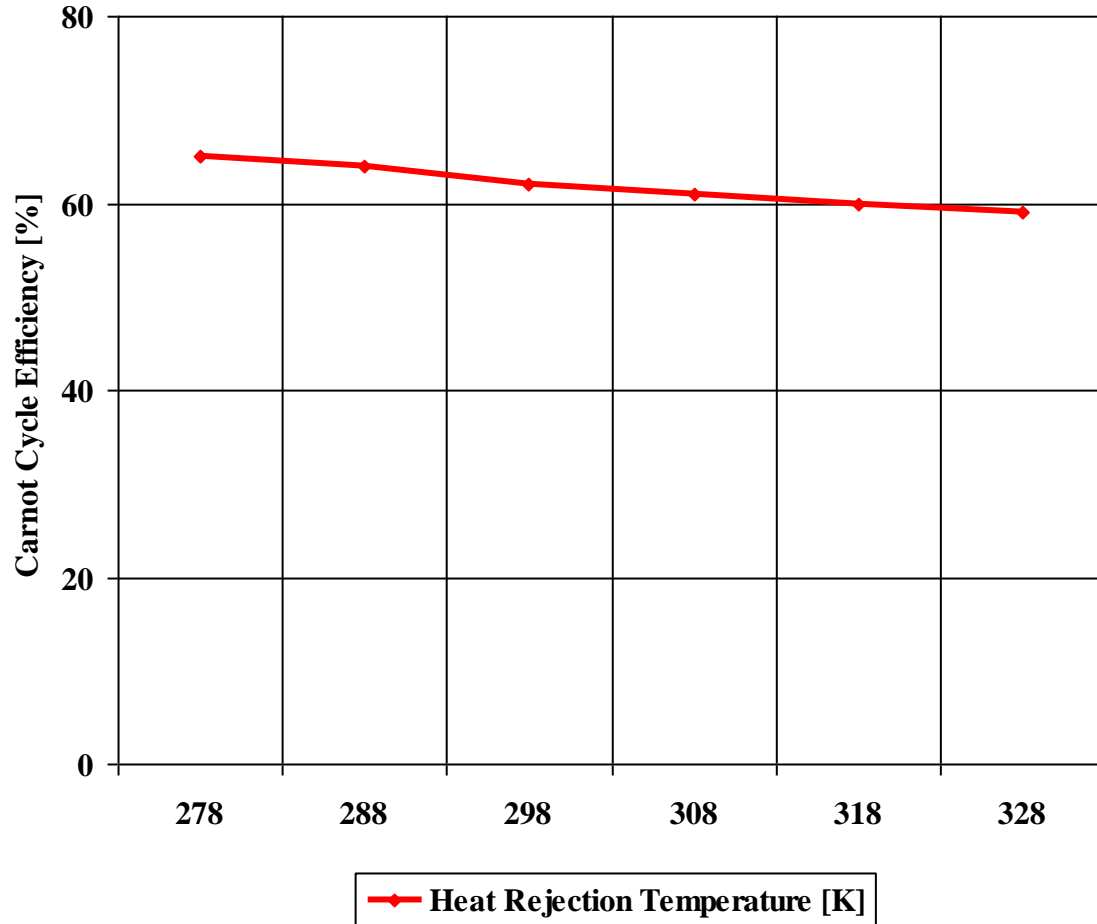
**Carnot Cycle T - s Diagram**

# Carnot Cycle Efficiency



Compressor Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

# Carnot Cycle Efficiency



Turbine Inlet Temperature: 800 [K]



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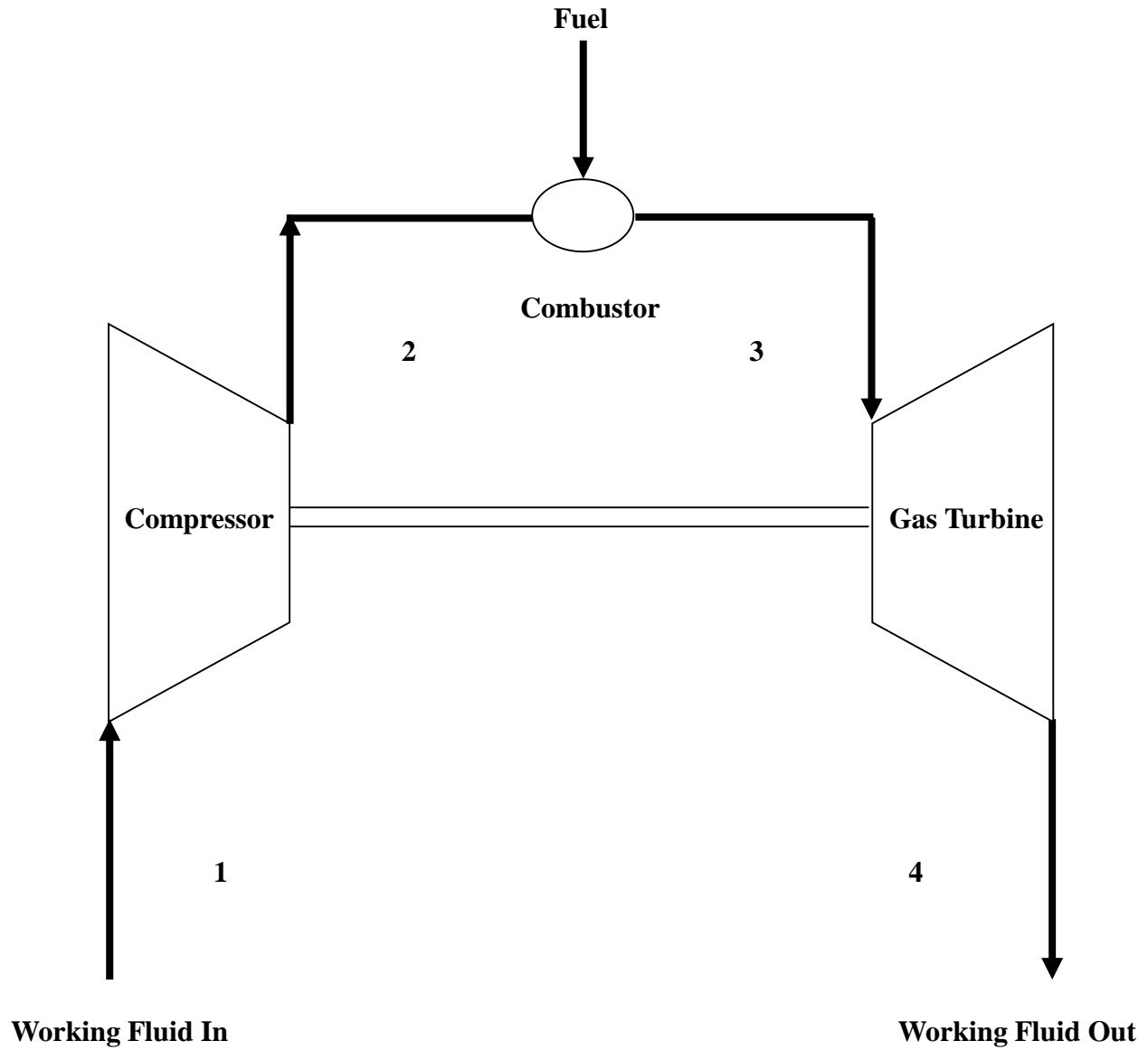
Phone: (301) 919-9670

E-Mail: [info@engineering-4e.com](mailto:info@engineering-4e.com)

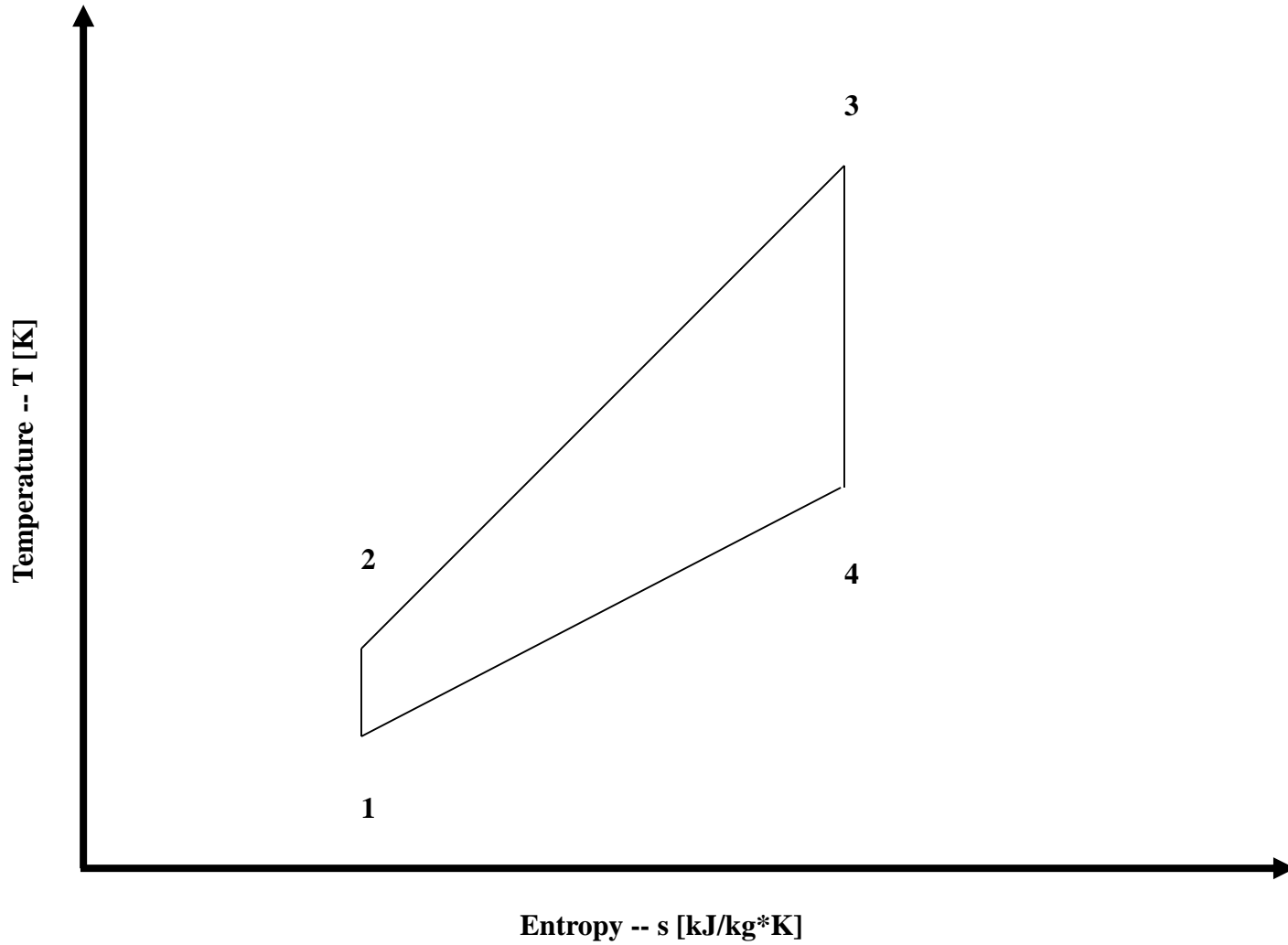
<http://www.engineering-4e.com>

# Brayton Cycle (Gas Turbine) Analysis

Here are some of the basic Brayton Cycle (Gas Turbine) plots for power and propulsion applications.

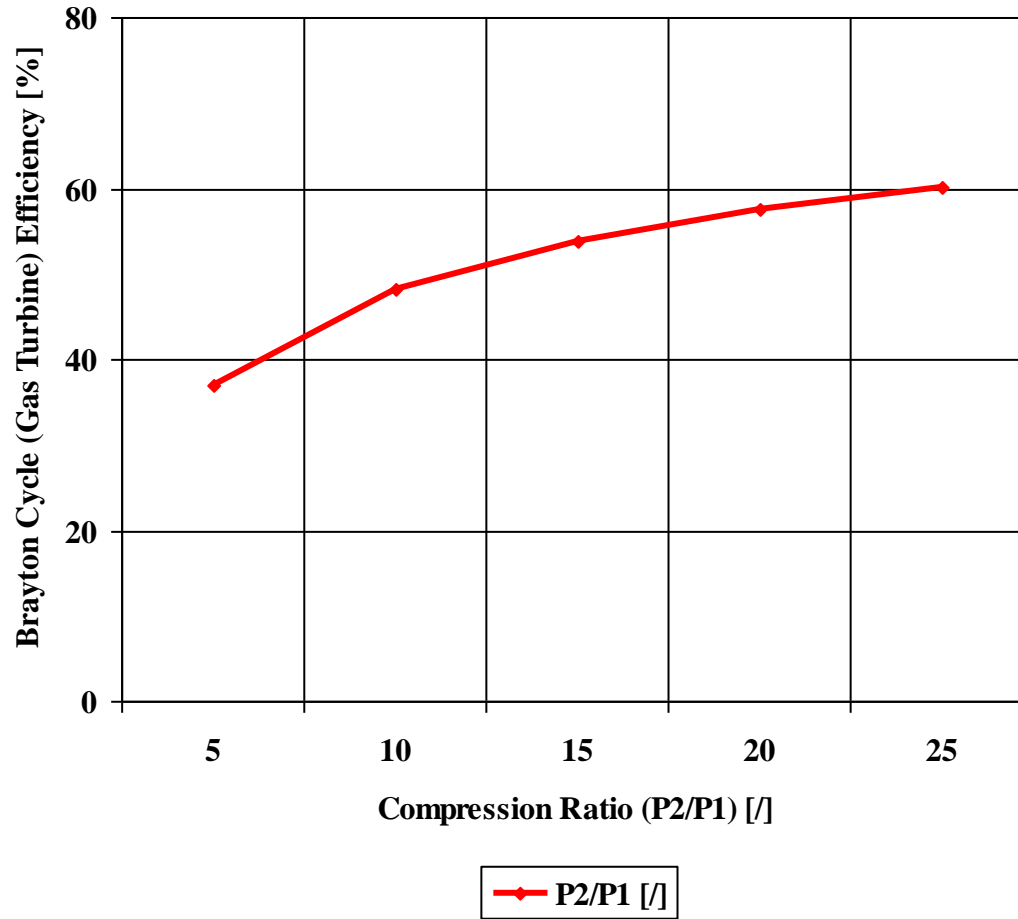


**Brayton Cycle (Gas Turbine) Schematic Layout**

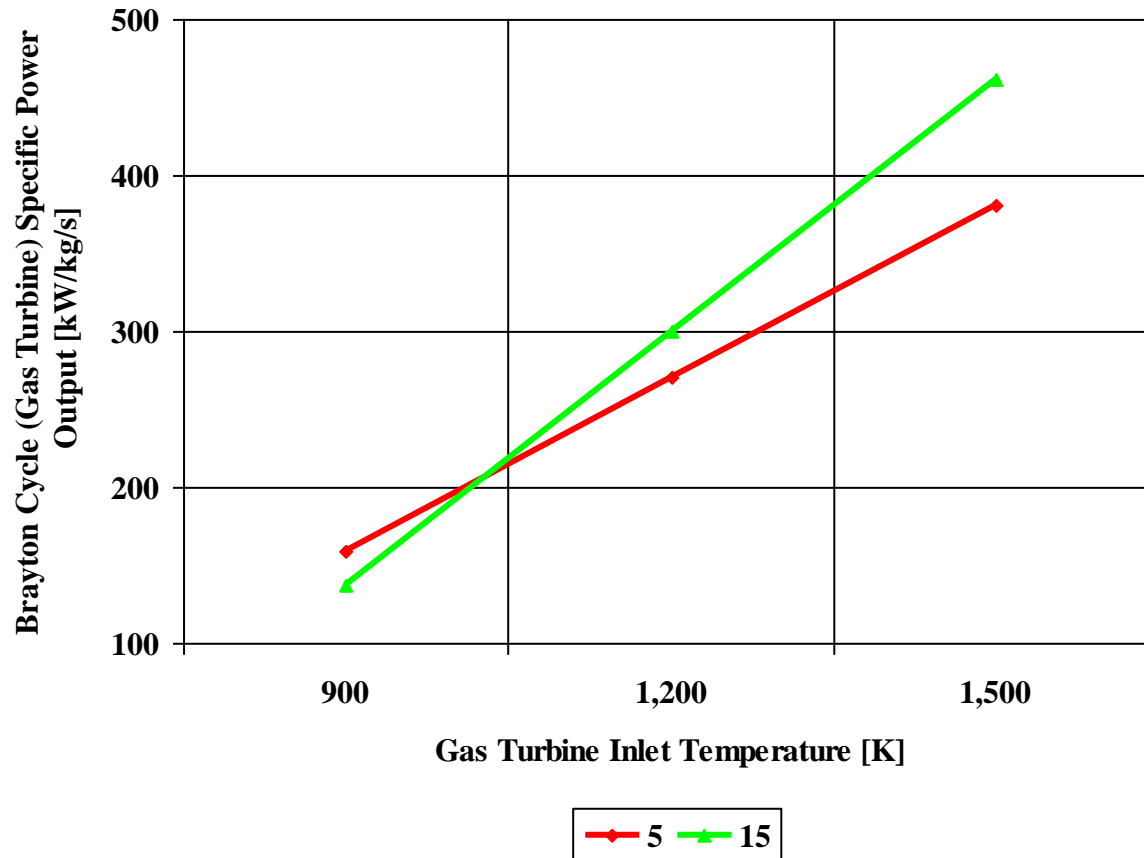


**Brayton Cycle (Gas Turbine)  $T - s$  Diagram**

## Brayton Cycle (Gas Turbine) Efficiency

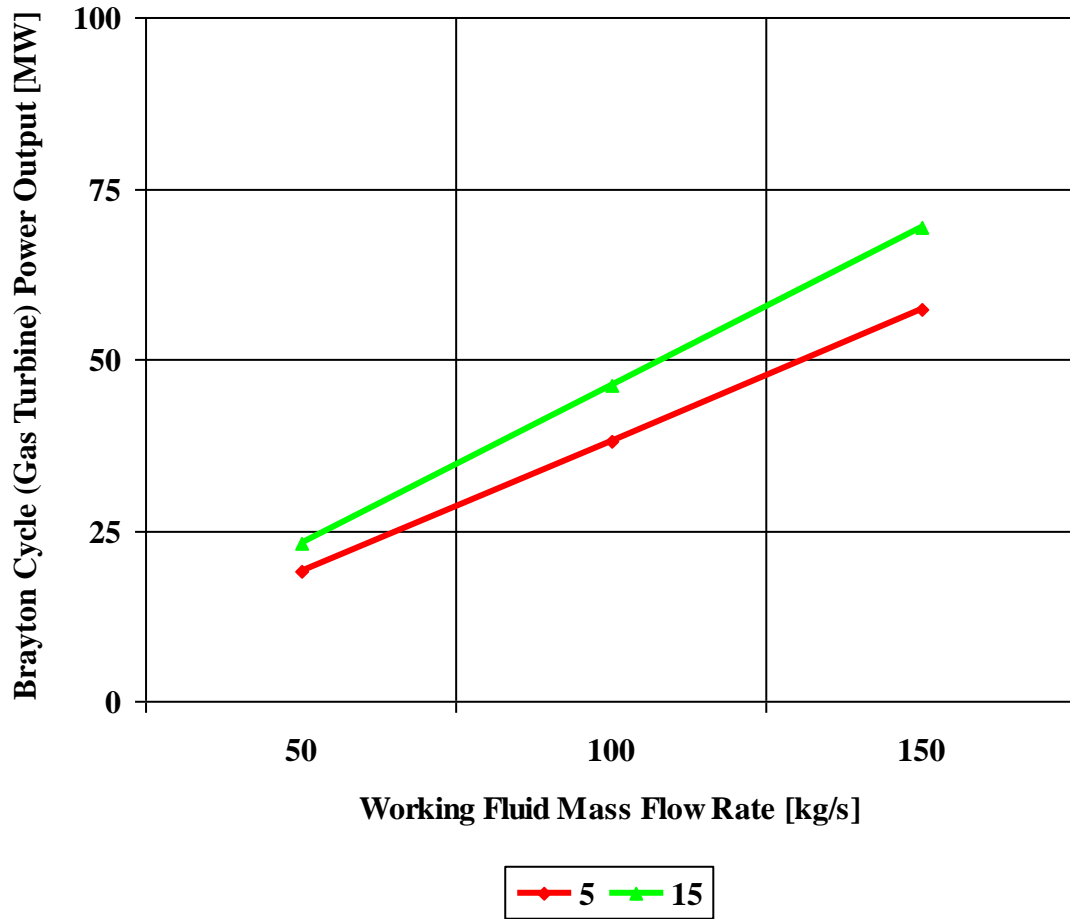


## Brayton Cycle (Gas Turbine) Specific Power Output



Compression Ratio ( $P_2/P_1$ ) [/  
Working Fluid: Air  
Compressor Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

# Brayton Cycle (Gas Turbine) Power Output

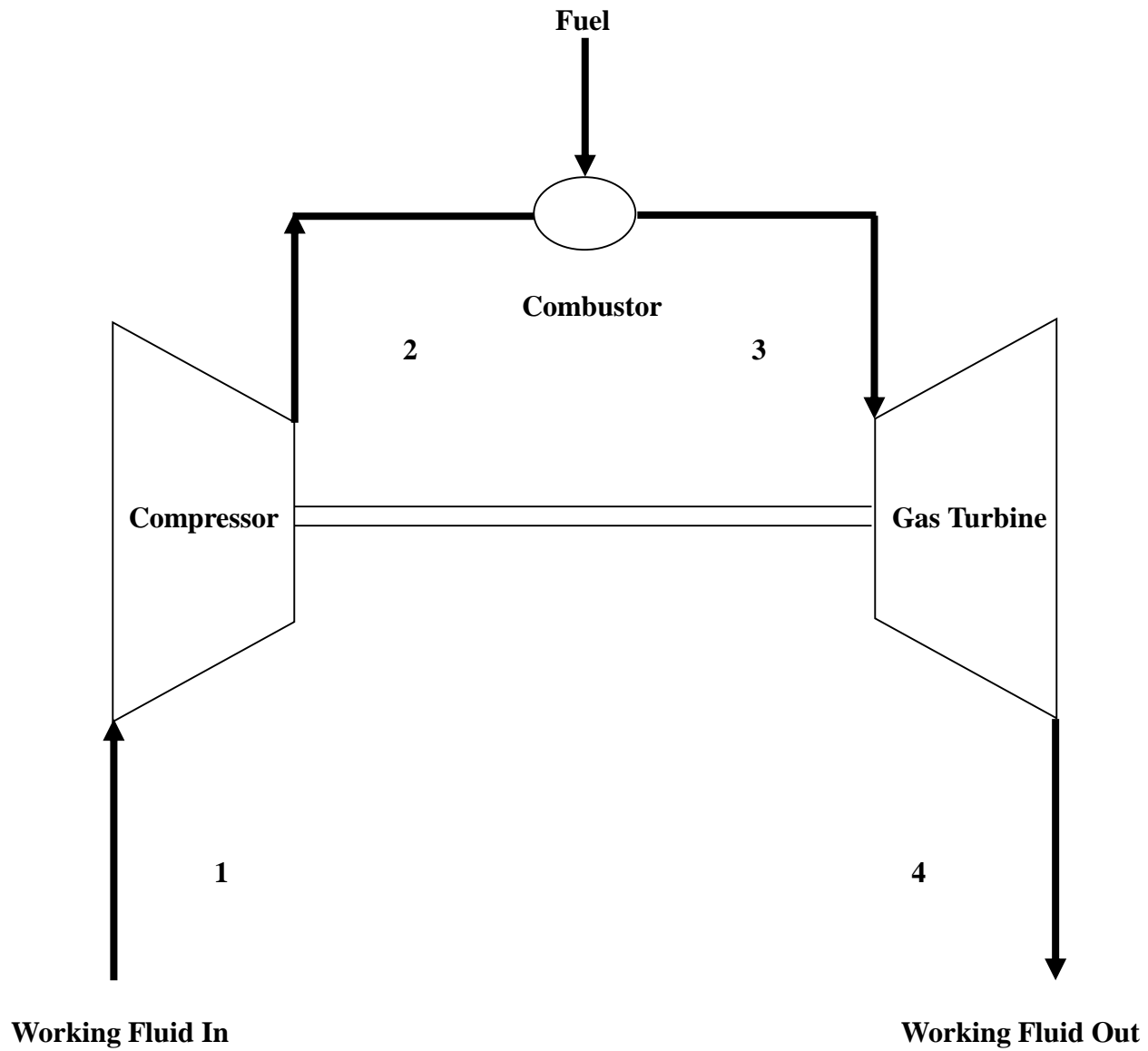


Compression Ratio ( $P_2/P_1$ ) [/]

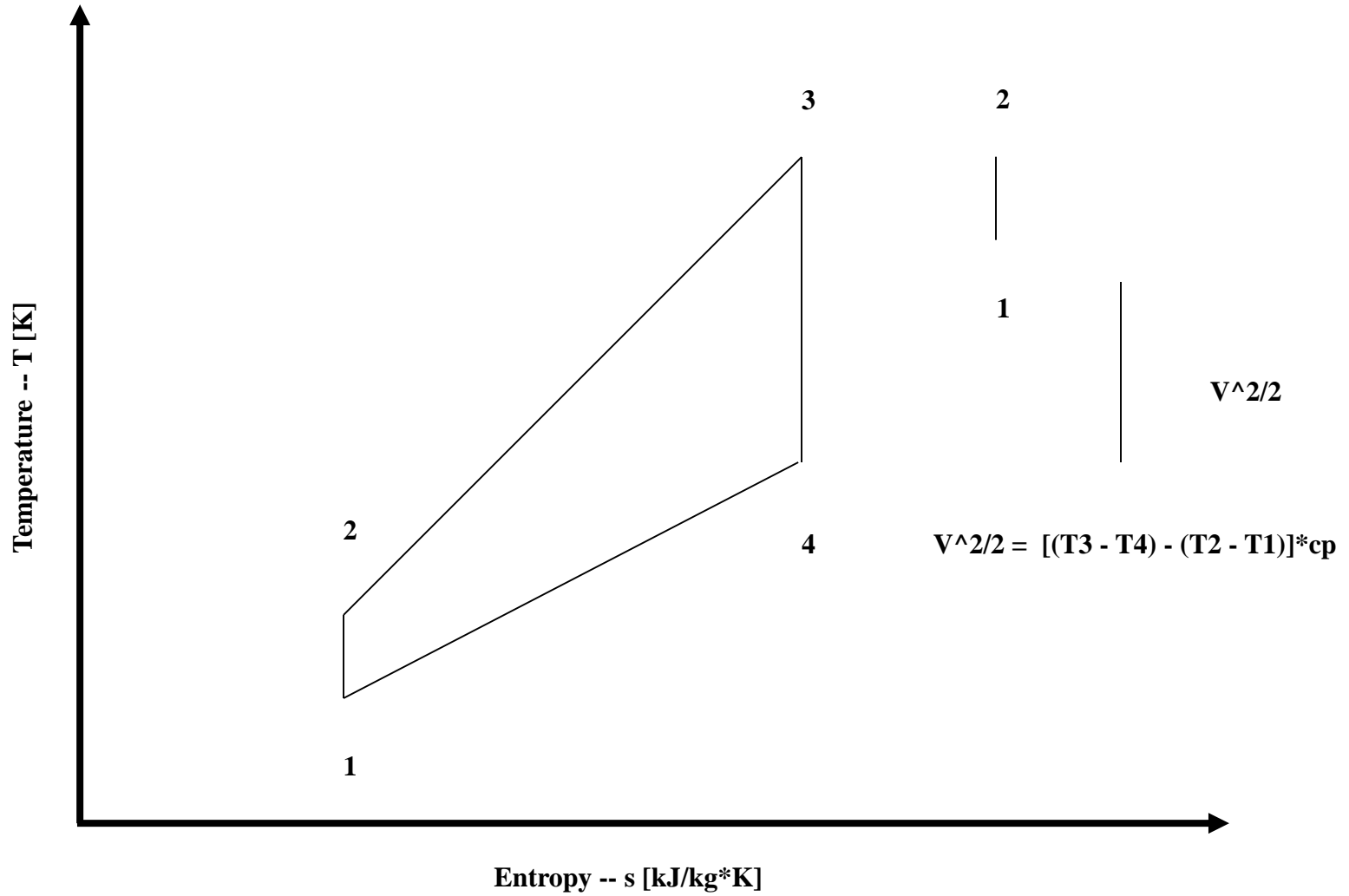
Working Fluid: Air

Compressor Inlet Temperature: 298 [K] -- Gas Turbine Inlet Temperature: 1,500 [K]



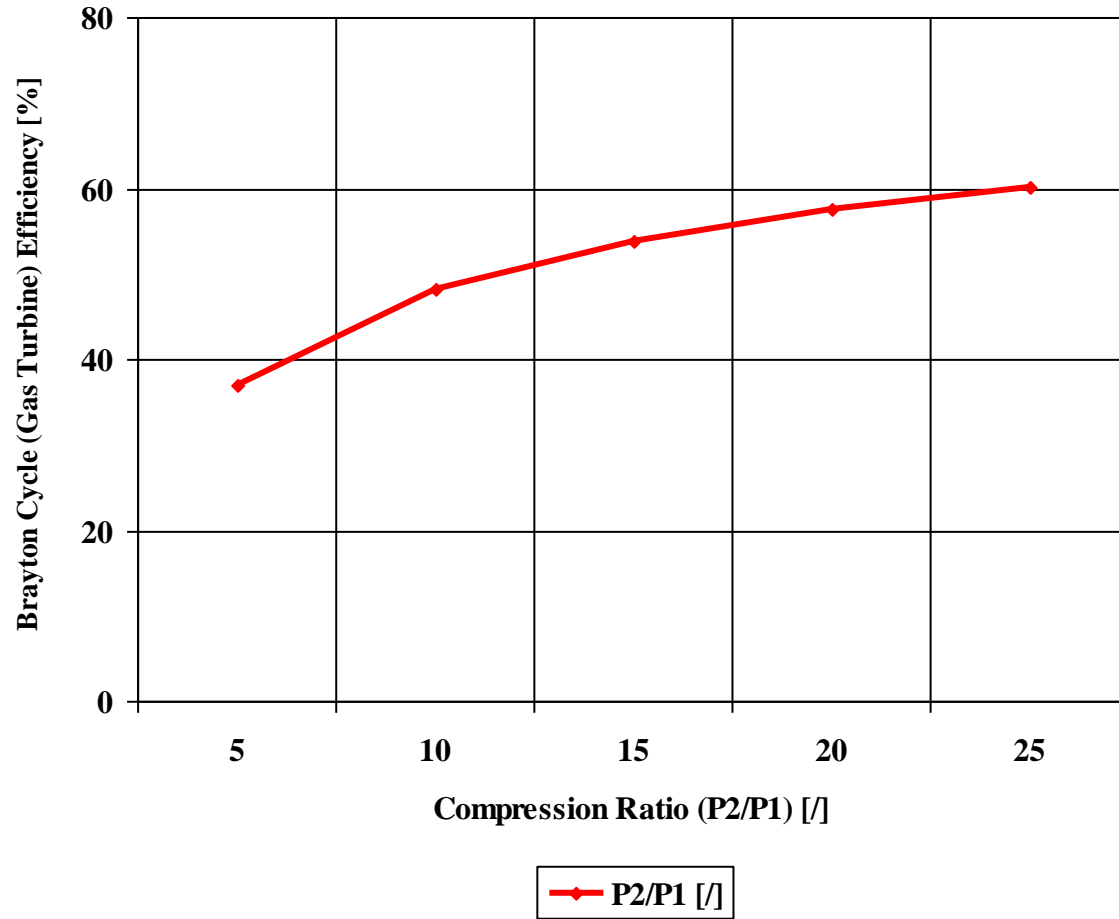


**Brayton Cycle (Gas Turbine) Schematic Layout**

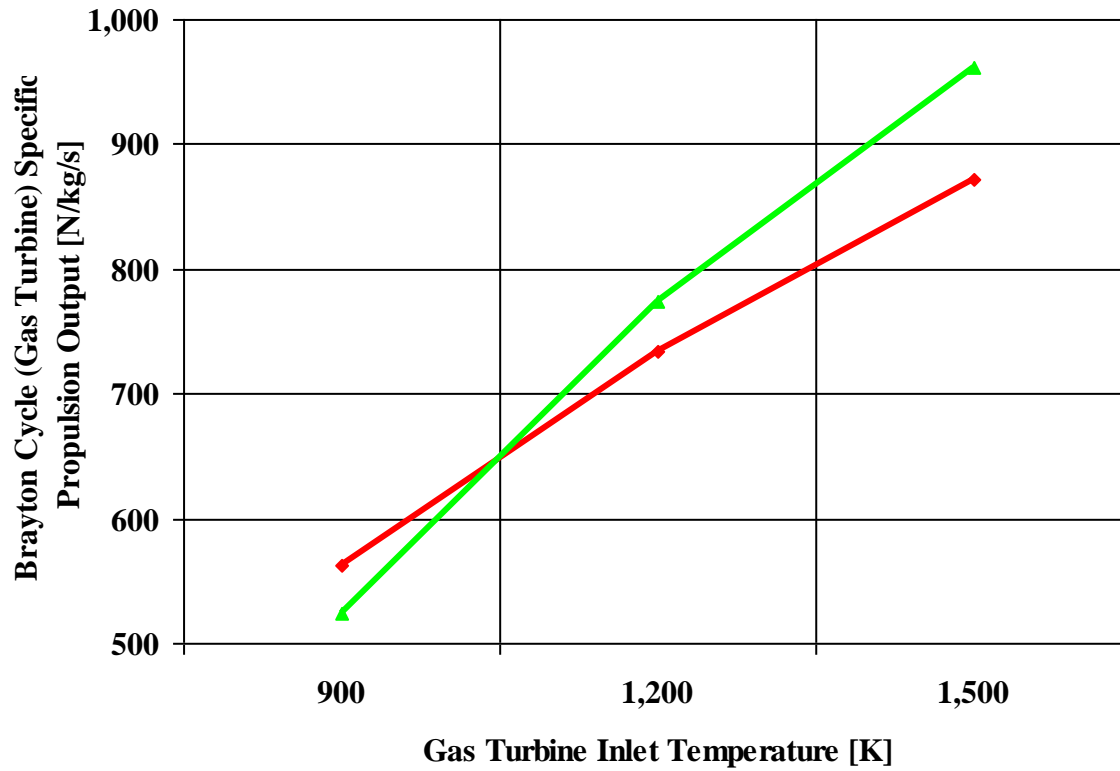


**Brayton Cycle (Gas Turbine) T - s Diagram**

## Brayton Cycle (Gas Turbine) Efficiency



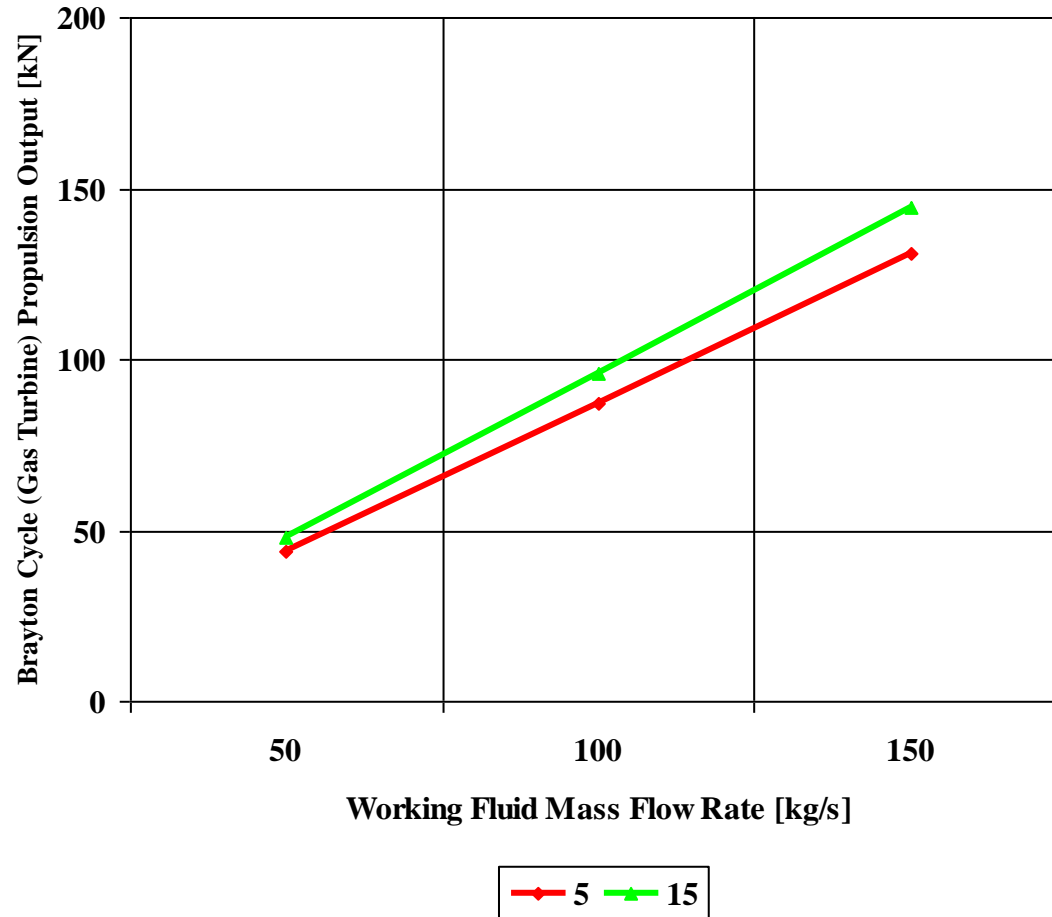
## Brayton Cycle (Gas Turbine) Specific Propulsion Output



—◆— 5 —▲— 15

Compression Ratio ( $P_2/P_1$ ) [/  
Working Fluid: Air  
Compressor Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

## Brayton Cycle (Gas Turbine) Propulsion Output



Compression Ratio ( $P_2/P_1$ ) [/]

Working Fluid: Air

Compressor Inlet Temperature: 298 [K] -- Gas Turbine Inlet Temperature: 1,500 [K]

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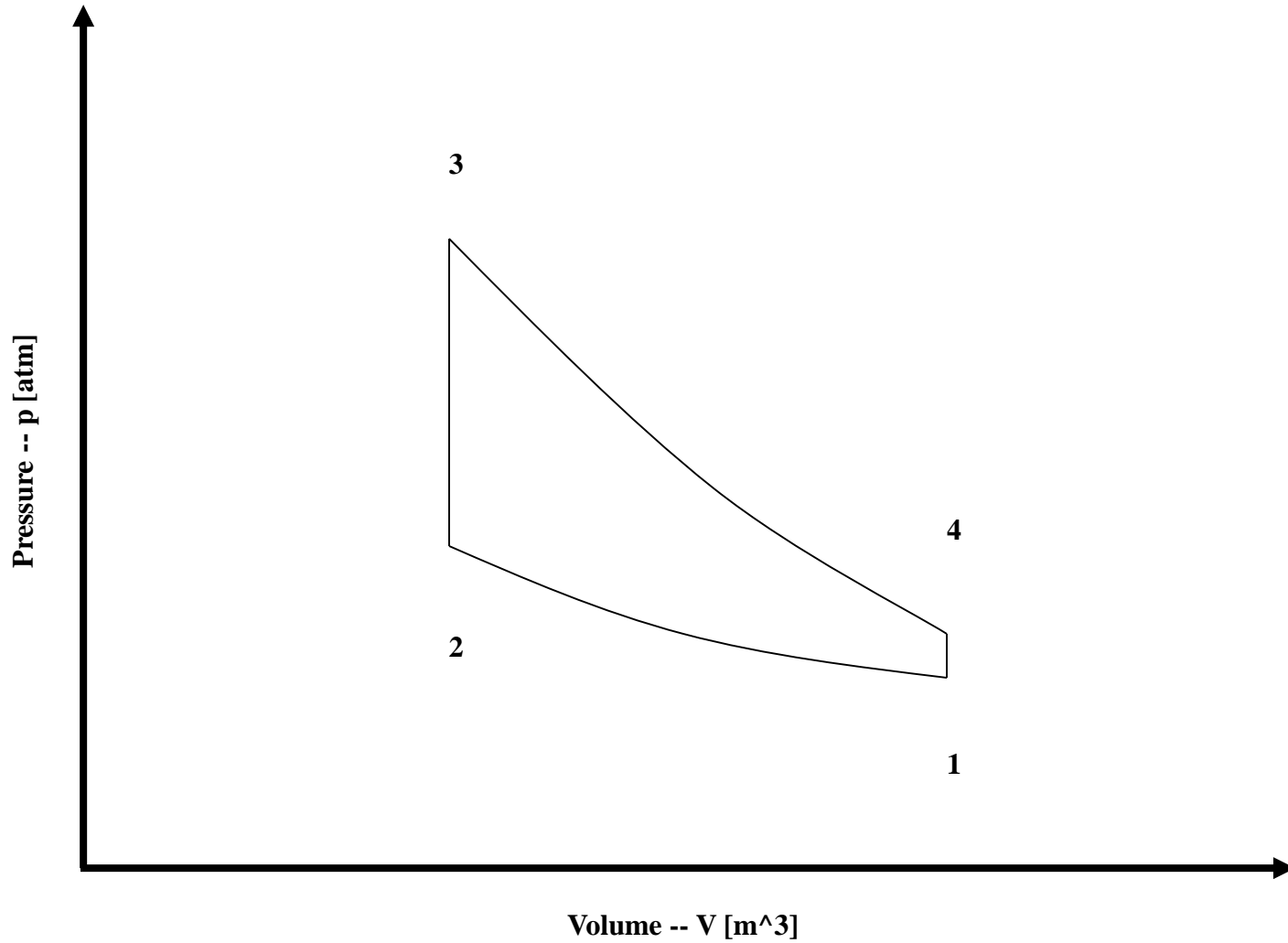
E-Mail: [info@engineering-4e.com](mailto:info@engineering-4e.com)

<http://www.engineering-4e.com>

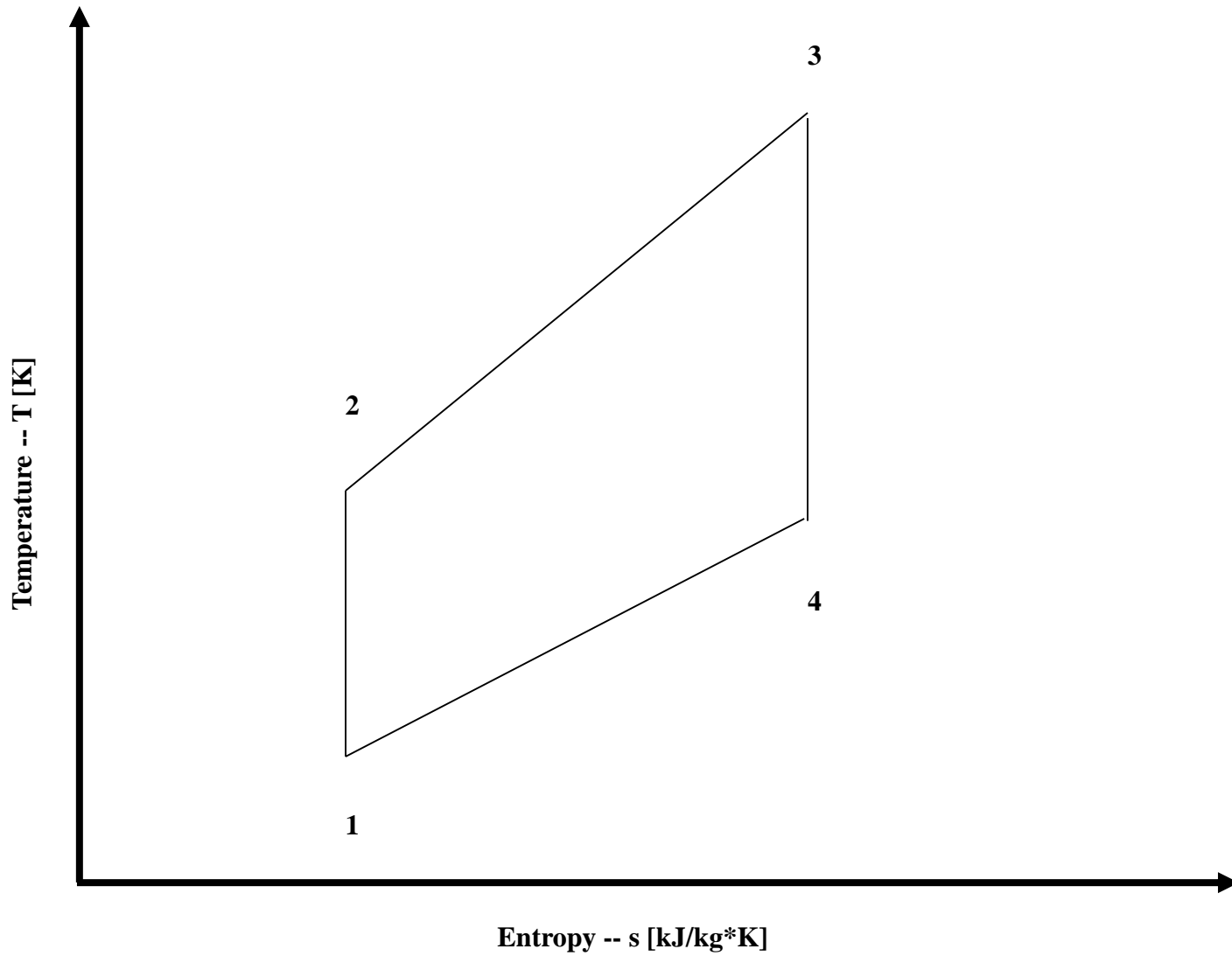
# Otto Cycle Analysis

Here are some of the basic Otto Cycle plots.



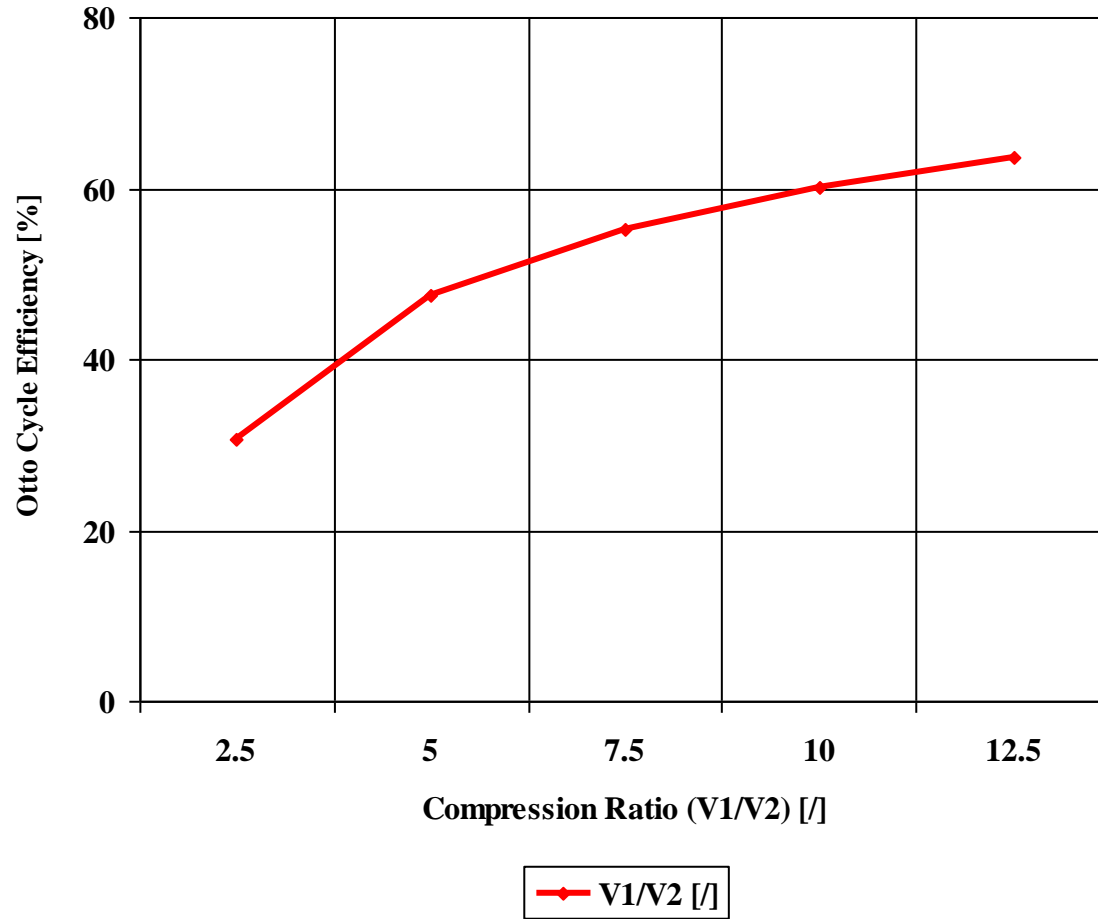


**Otto Cycle p - V Diagram**



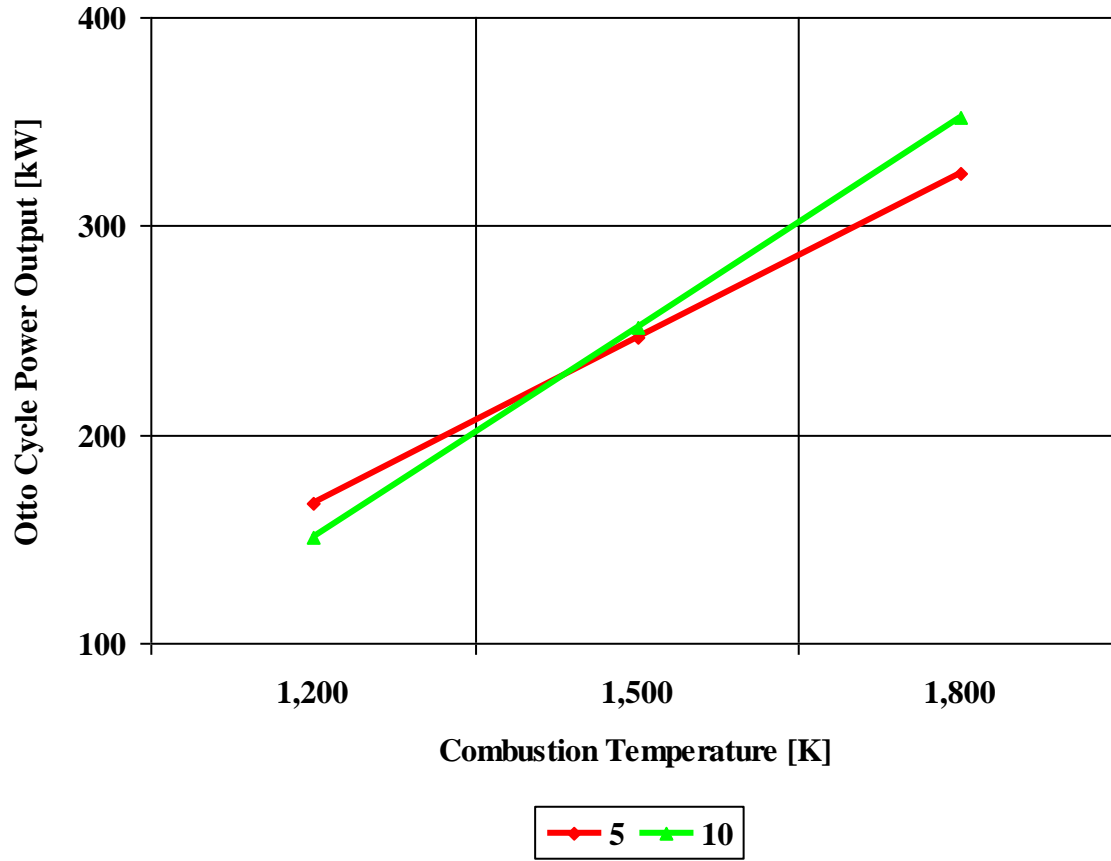
**Otto Cycle T - s Diagram**

## Otto Cycle Efficiency



Working Fluid: Air

# Otto Cycle Power Output



Compression Ratio ( $V_1/V_2$ ) [/]

Working Fluid: Air

Ambient Temperature: 298 [K] -- Number of Revolutions: 60 [1/s]

For a Given Geometry of a Four Cylinder and Four Stroke Otto Engine

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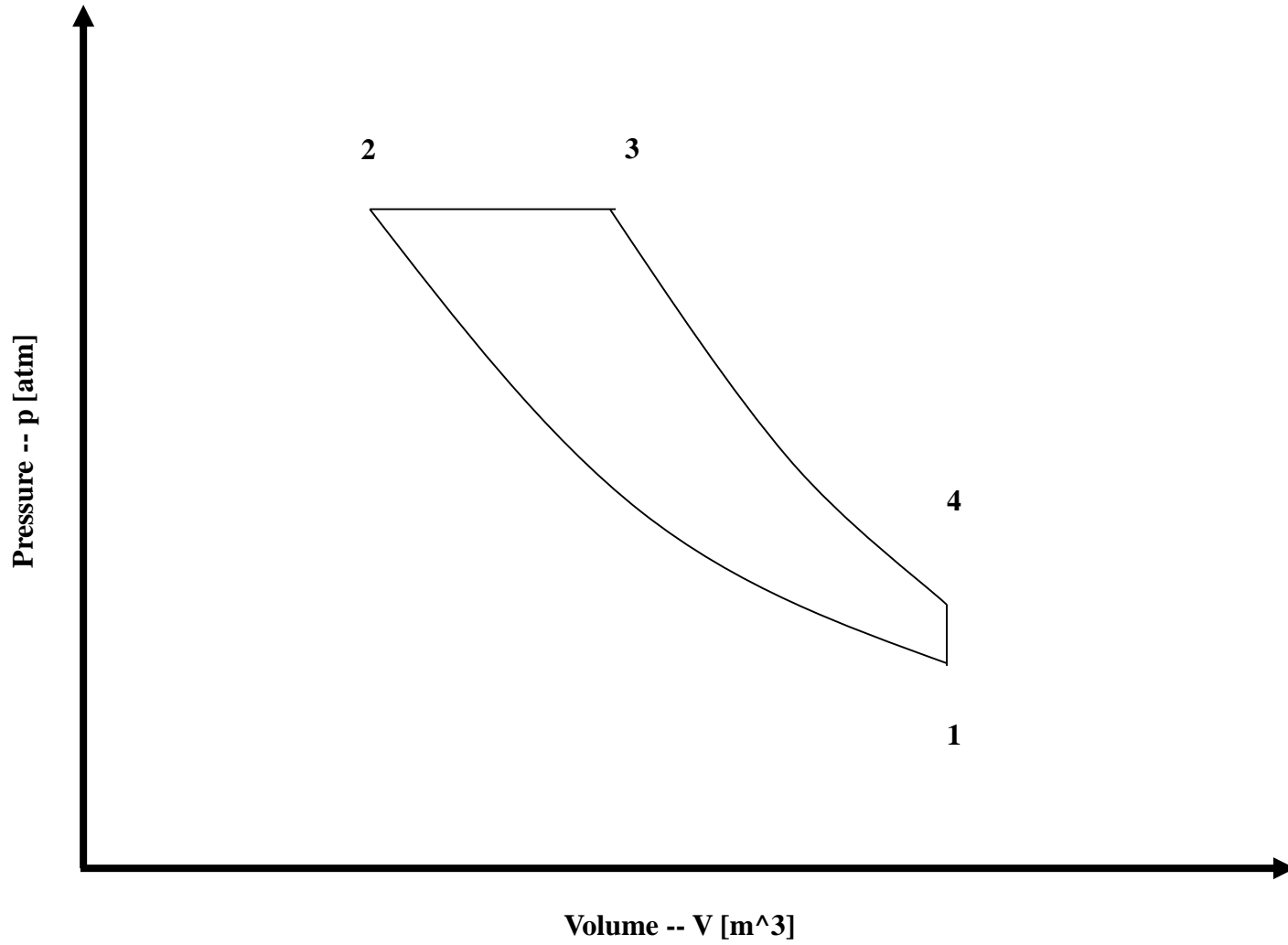
Phone: (301) 919-9670

E-Mail: [info@engineering-4e.com](mailto:info@engineering-4e.com)

<http://www.engineering-4e.com>

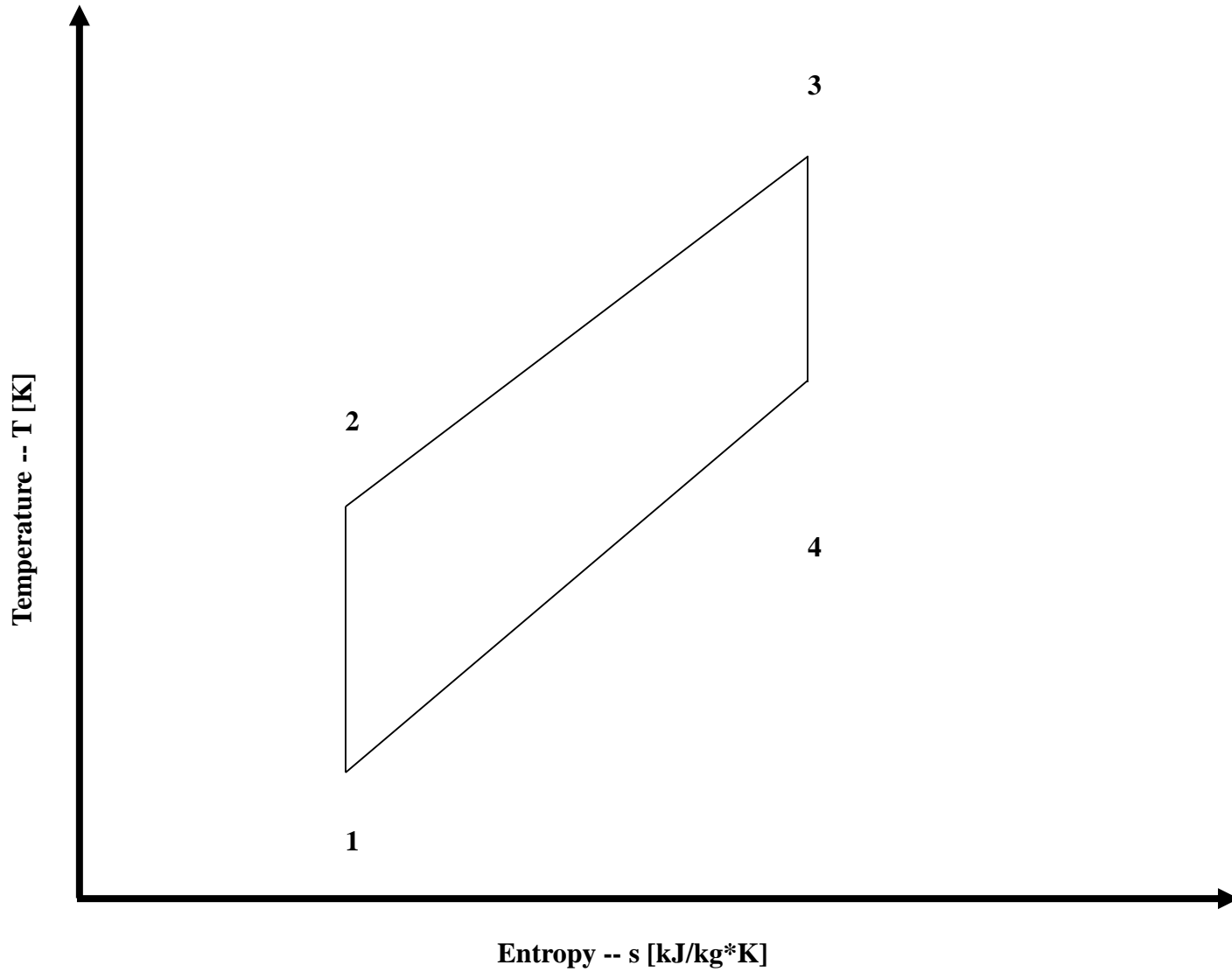
# Diesel Cycle Analysis

Here are some of the basic Diesel Cycle plots.



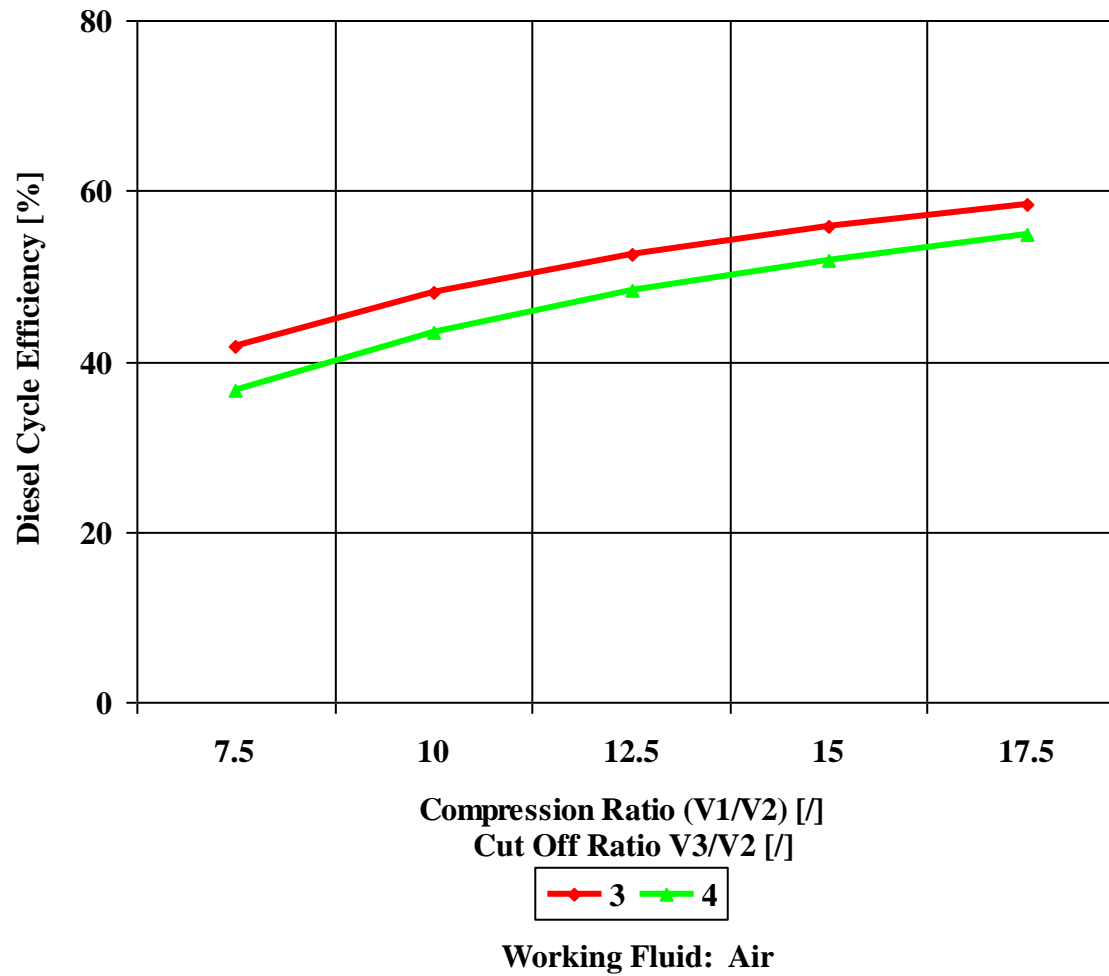
**Diesel Cycle p - V Diagram**



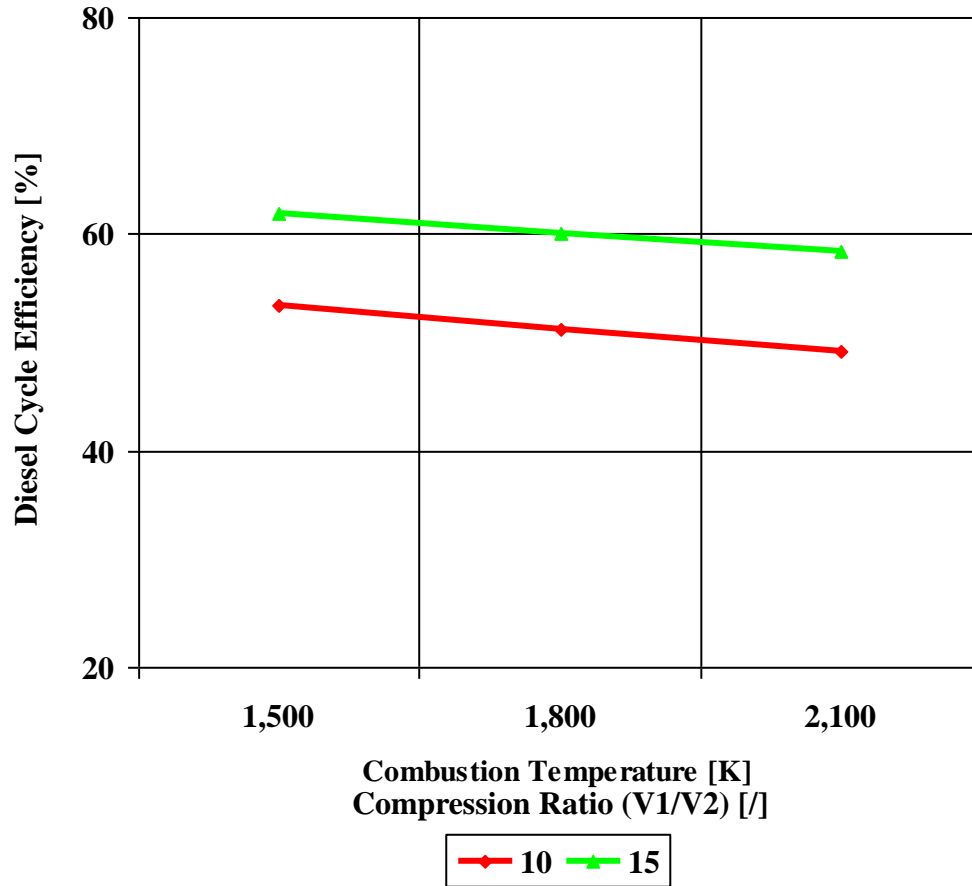


**Diesel Cycle  $T - s$  Diagram**

## Diesel Cycle Efficiency

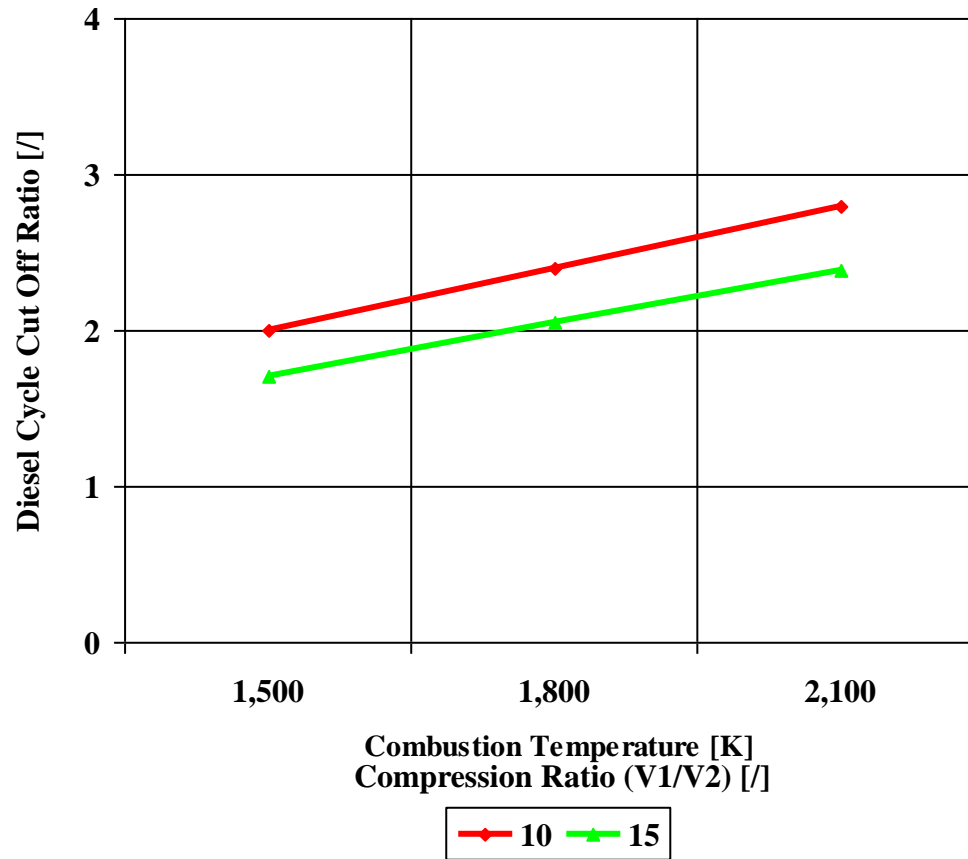


# Diesel Cycle Efficiency

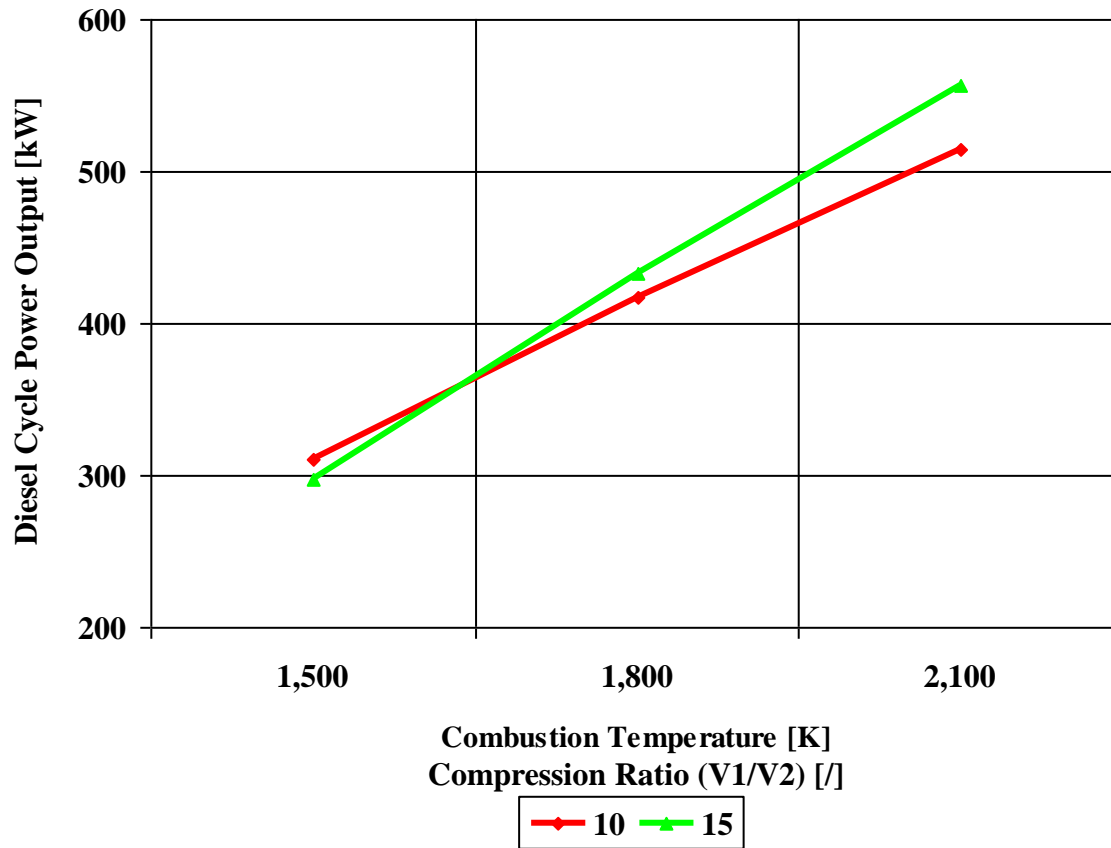


Ambient Temperature: 298 [K]

## Diesel Cycle Cut Off Ratio



## Diesel Cycle Power Output



Working Fluid: Air

Air Ambient Temperature: 298 [K] -- Number of Revolutions: 60 [1/s]  
For a Given Geometry of a Four Cylinder and Four Stroke Diesel Engine

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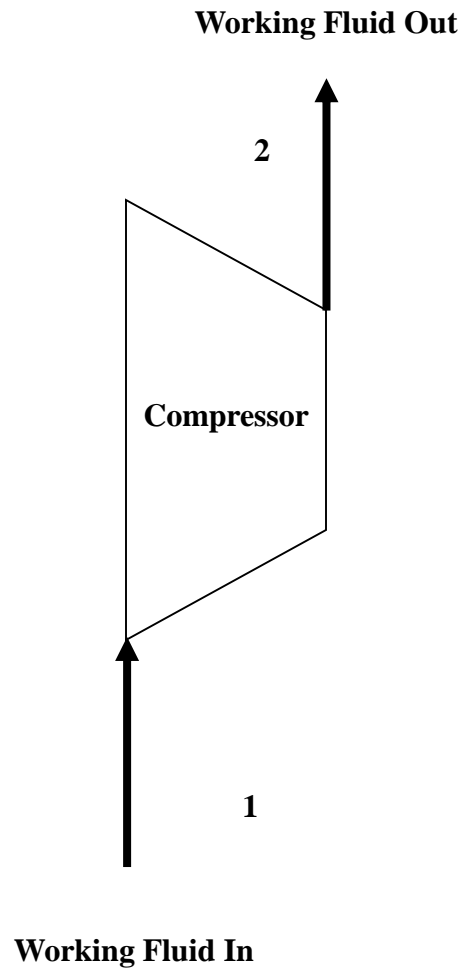
E-Mail: [info@engineering-4e.com](mailto:info@engineering-4e.com)

<http://www.engineering-4e.com>

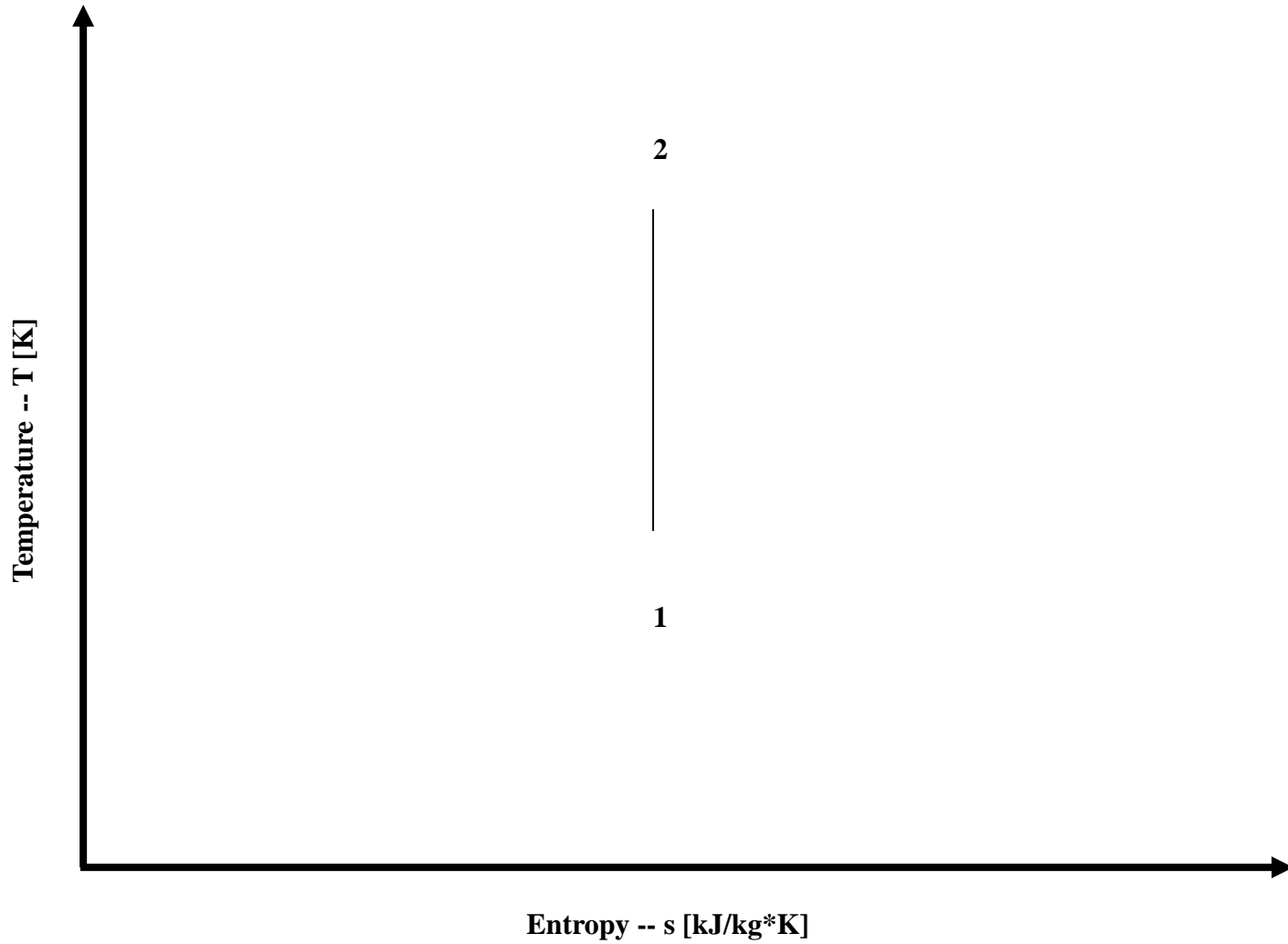
# Compression

Here are some of the basic isentropic compression plots.



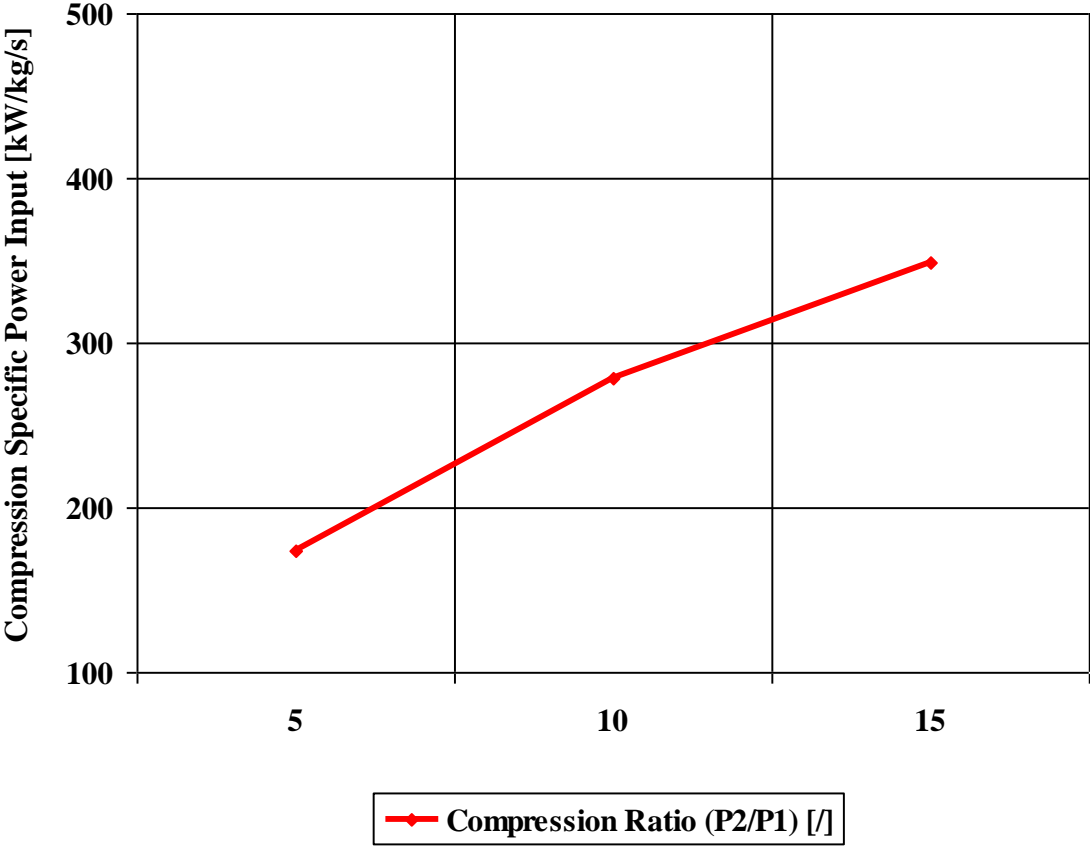


**Compression Schematic Layout**



**Compression T - s Diagram**

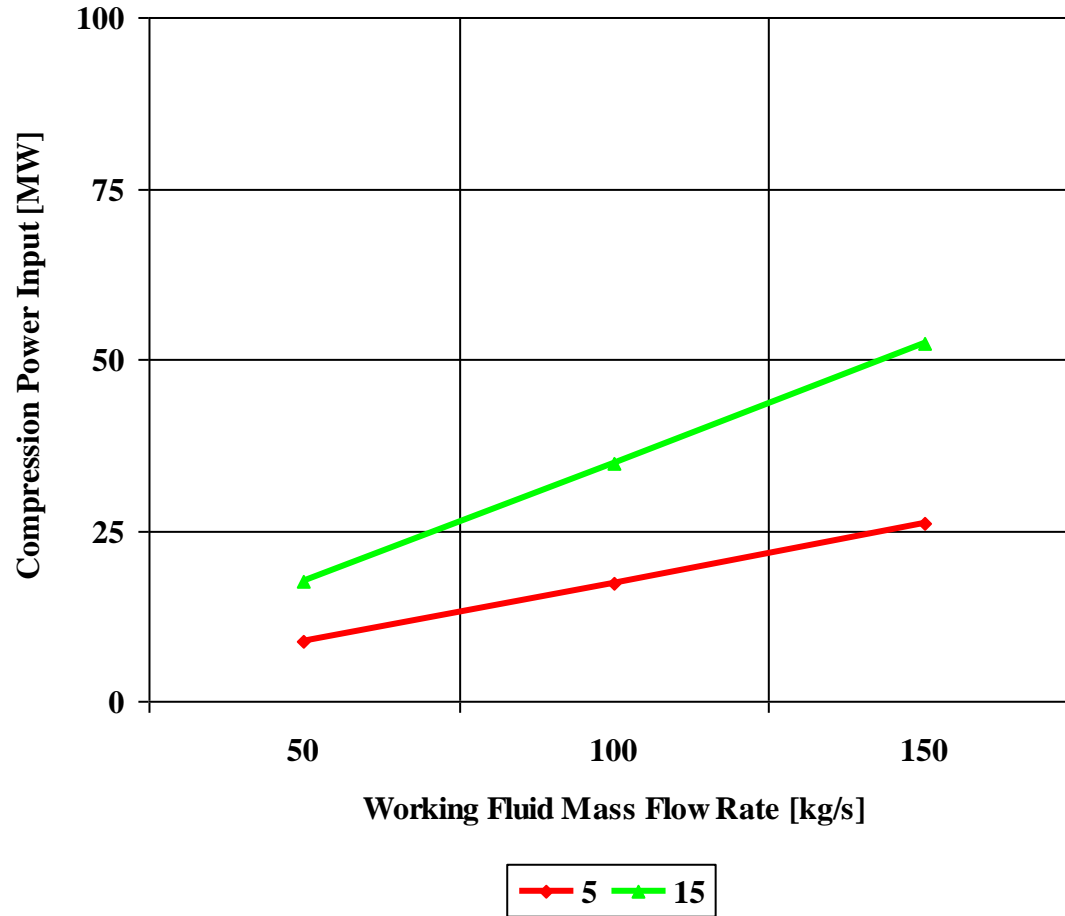
# Compression Specific Power Input



Working Fluid: Air

Compressor Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

# Compression Power Input



Compression Ratio ( $P_2/P_1$ ) [/  
Working Fluid: Air  
Compressor Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

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# Combustion

Here are some of the basic combustion information and plots when considering carbon, hydrogen and sulfur as the fuel and air as the oxidant.

# **Combustion Assumptions**

- Fuel Temperature 298 [K]**
- Oxidant Temperature 298 [K]**
- Stoichiometric Combustion**
- No Heat Losses**



## Fuel Composition -- Carbon

Element	Weight [kg/kg]
C	1.00
H	0.00
S	0.00
N	0.00
O	0.00
W	0.00

## Oxidant (Air) Composition

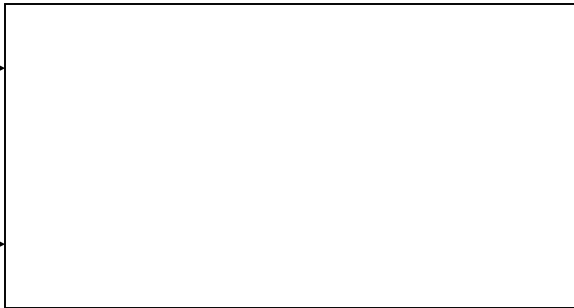
Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
<b>N</b>	<b>0.767</b>	<b>0.790</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.210</b>

# Combustion Schematic Layout

**Fuel -- Carbon**



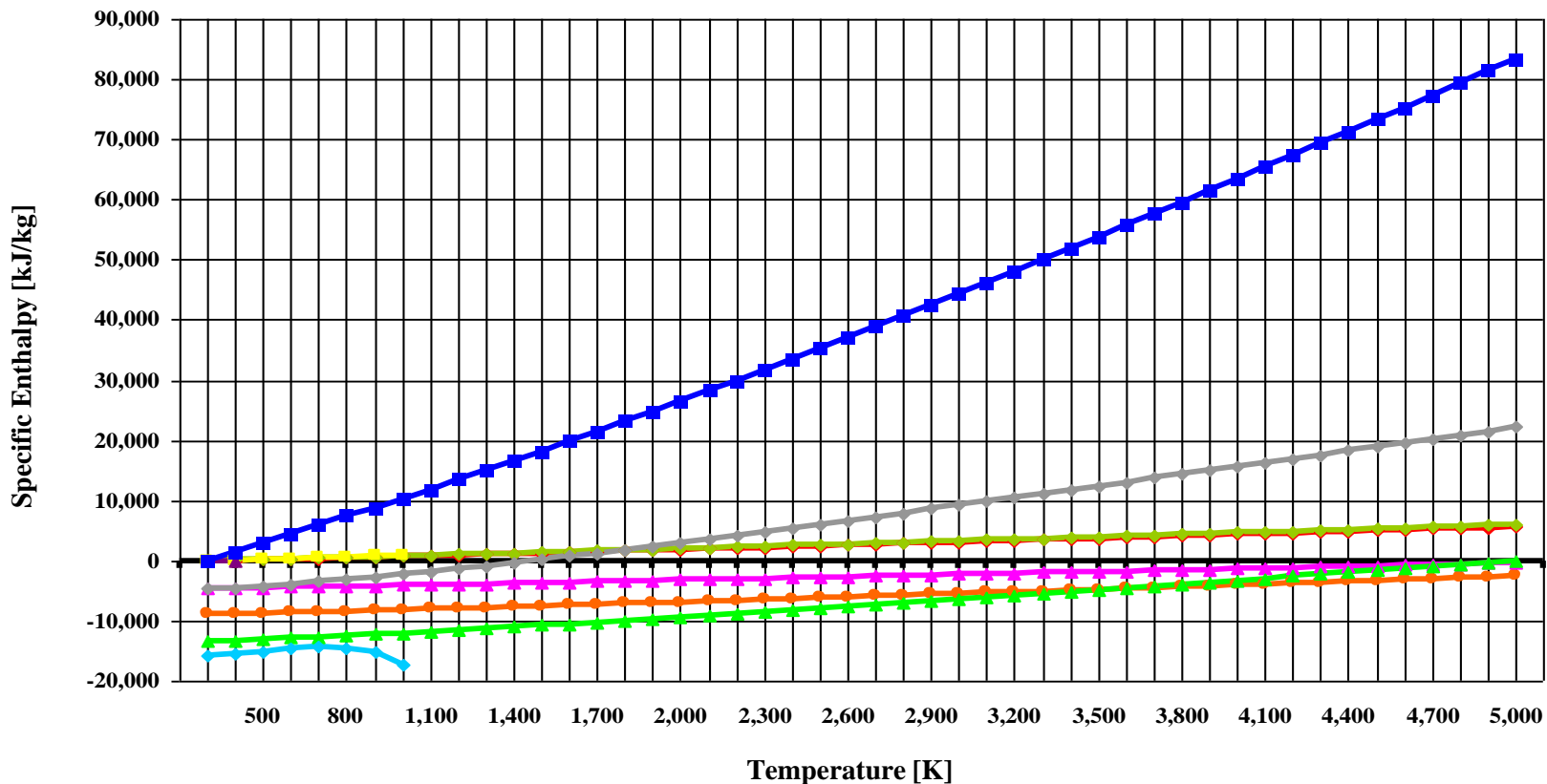
**Oxidant -- Air**

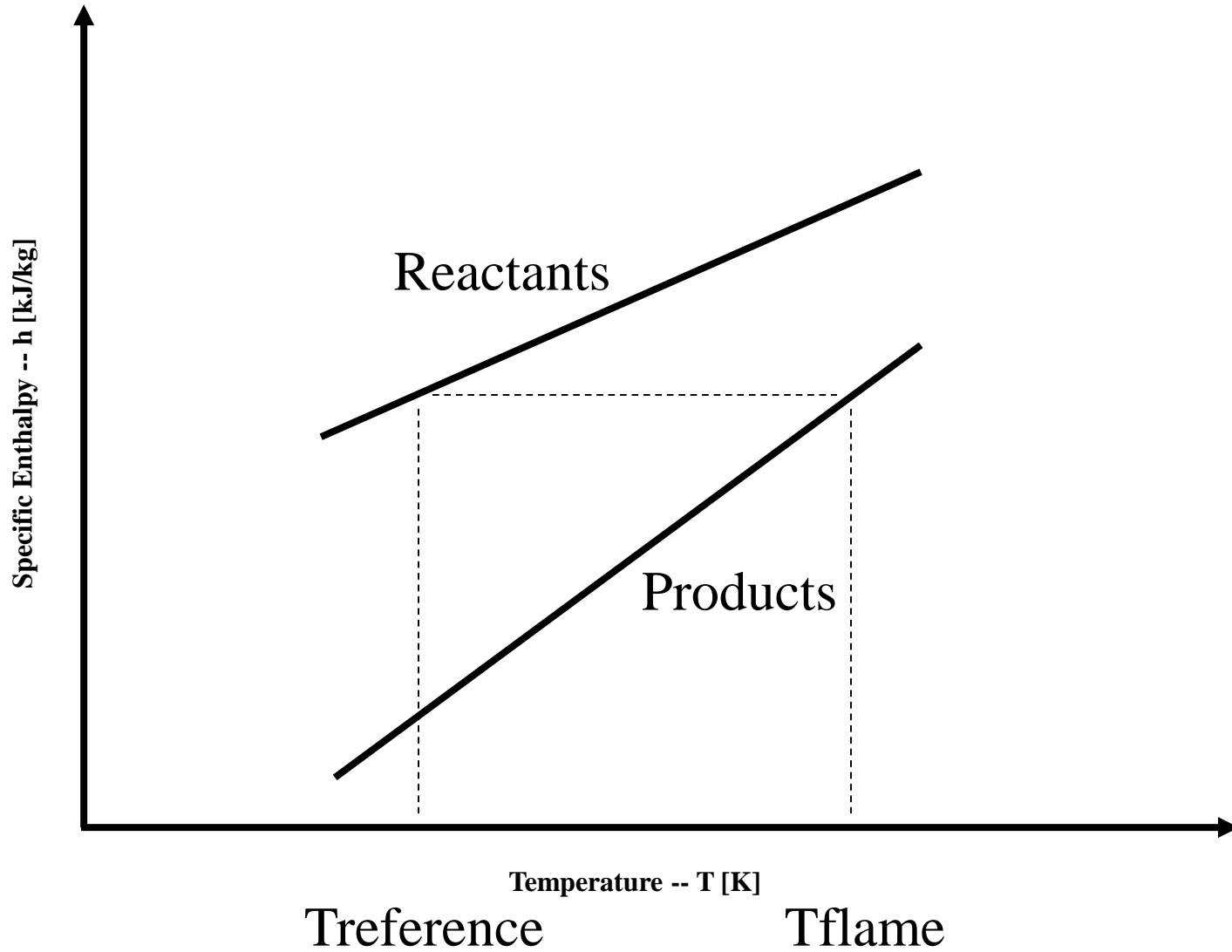


**Combustion Products**



# Specific Enthalpy vs Temperature





**Combustion  $h - T$  Diagram**

## Combustion Products Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.295	0.210
H <sub>2</sub> O	0.000	0.000
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000
N <sub>2</sub>	0.705	0.790
O <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000

# **Combustion Values**

**Flame Temperature**

**2,460 [K]**

**Oxidant To Fuel Ratio**

**11.444 [/]**

## Fuel Composition -- Hydrogen

Element	Weight [kg/kg]
C	0.00
H	1.00
S	0.00
N	0.00
O	0.00
W	0.00



## Oxidant (Air) Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
<b>N</b>	<b>0.767</b>	<b>0.790</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.210</b>

# Combustion Schematic Layout

Fuel -- Hydrogen



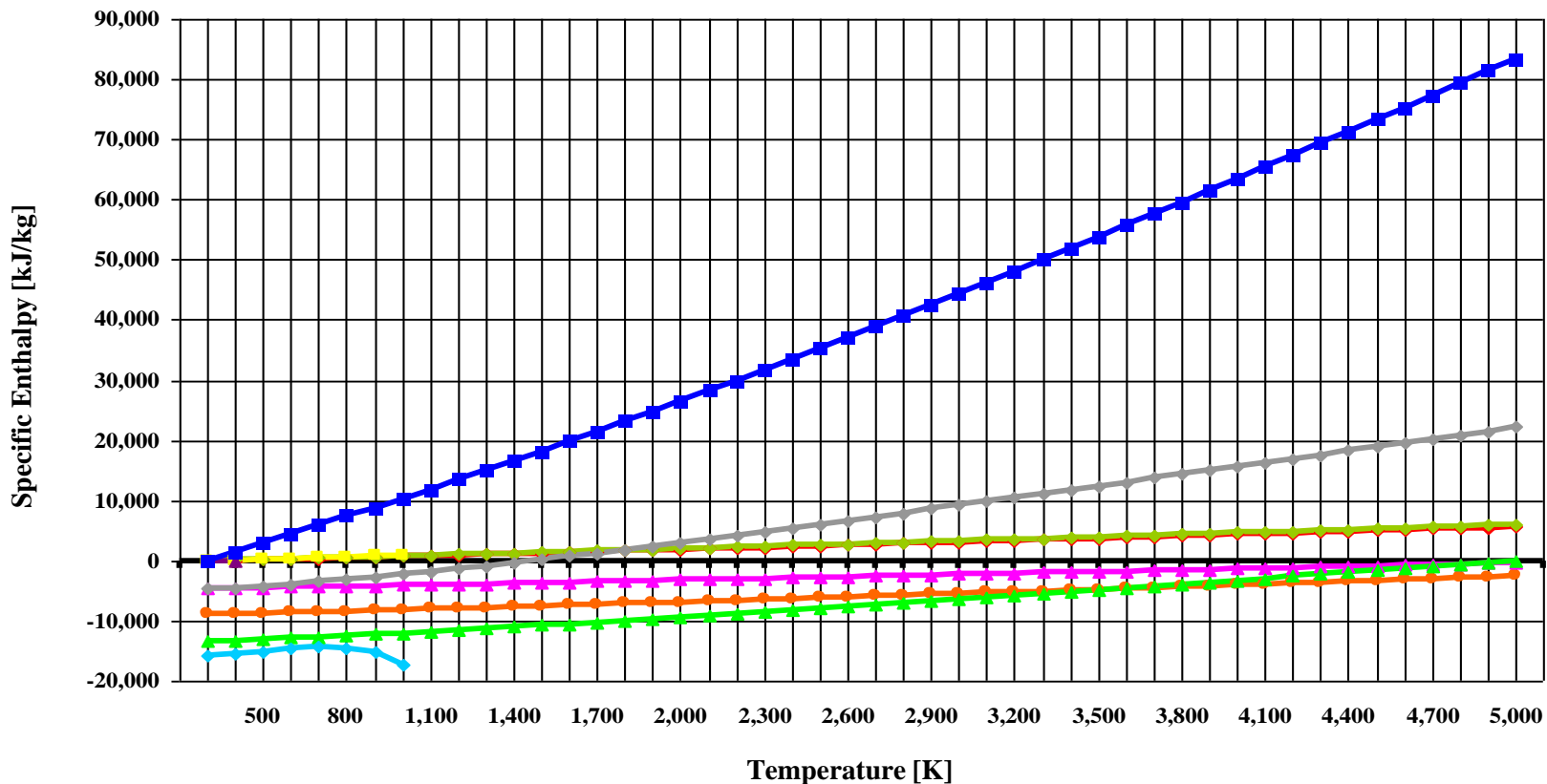
Oxidant -- Air

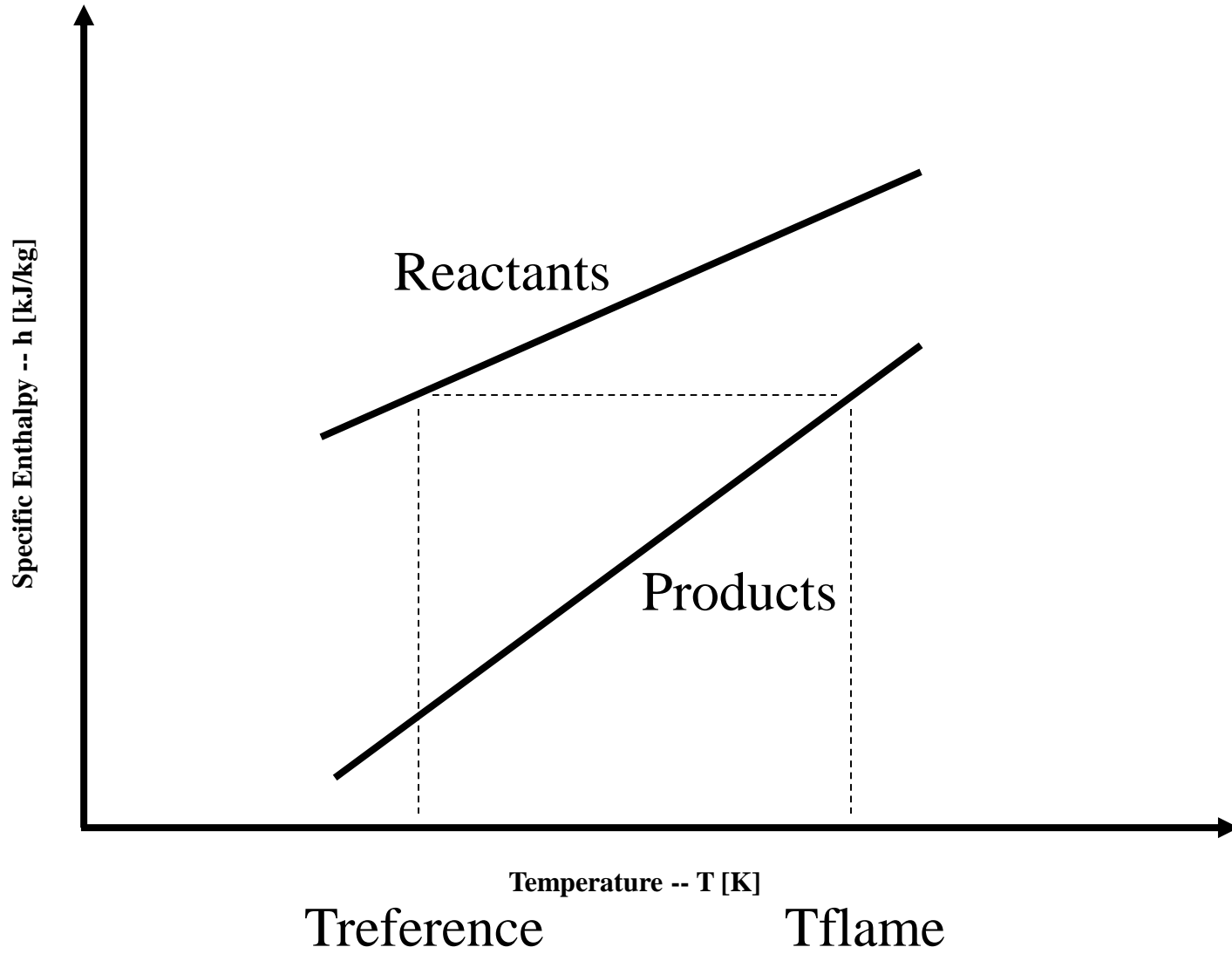


Combustion Products



# Specific Enthalpy vs Temperature





Combustion  $h - T$  Diagram

## Combustion Products Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000
H <sub>2</sub> O	0.255	0.347
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000
N <sub>2</sub>	0.745	0.653
O <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000

# **Combustion Values**

**Flame Temperature**

**2,525 [K]**

**Oxidant To Fuel Ratio**

**34.333 [/]**

## Fuel Composition -- Sulfur

Element	Weight [kg/kg]
C	0.00
H	0.00
S	1.00
N	0.00
O	0.00
W	0.00

## Oxidant (Air) Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
<b>N</b>	<b>0.767</b>	<b>0.790</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.210</b>



# Combustion Schematic Layout

**Fuel -- Sulfur**



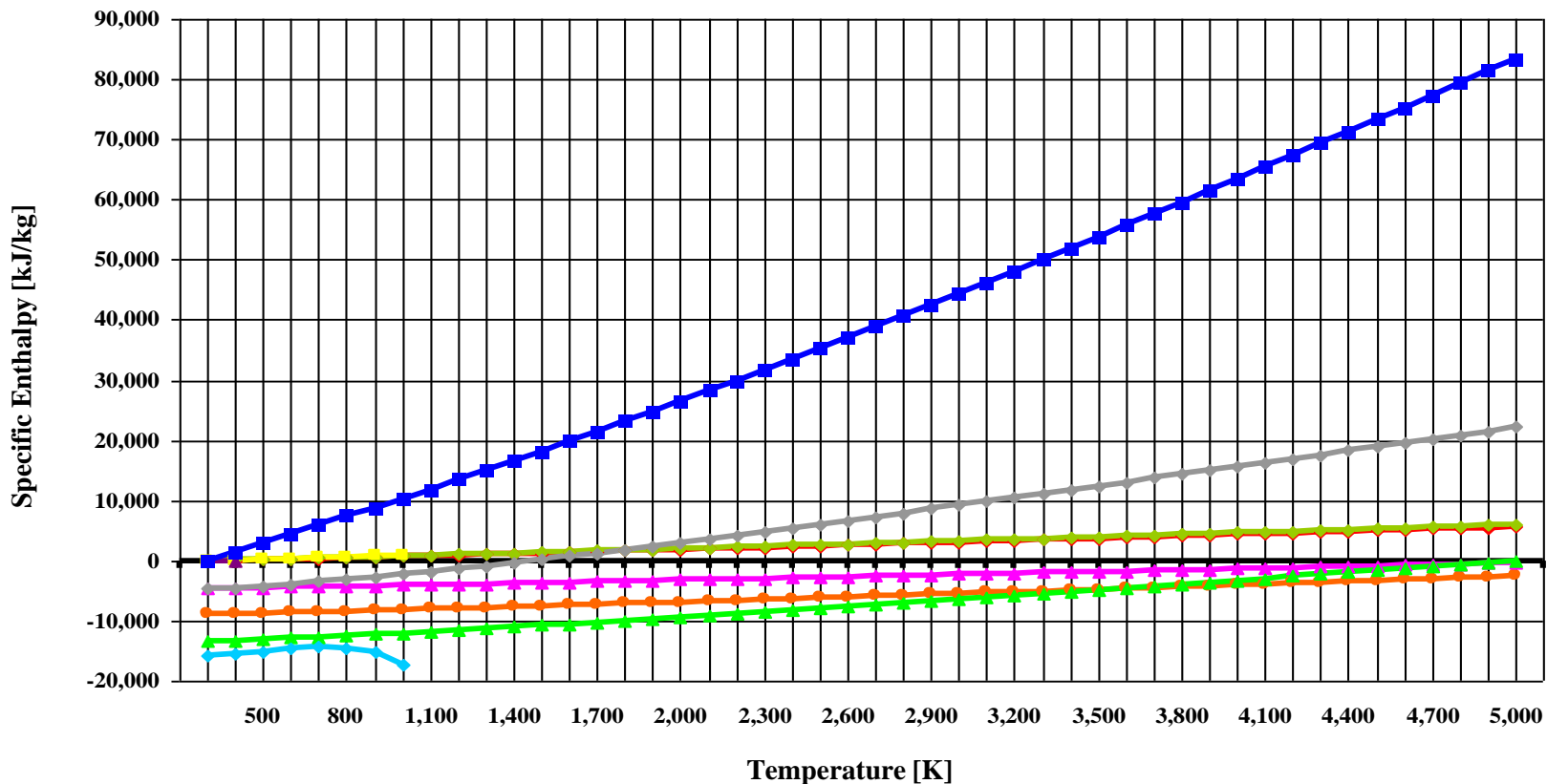
**Oxidant -- Air**

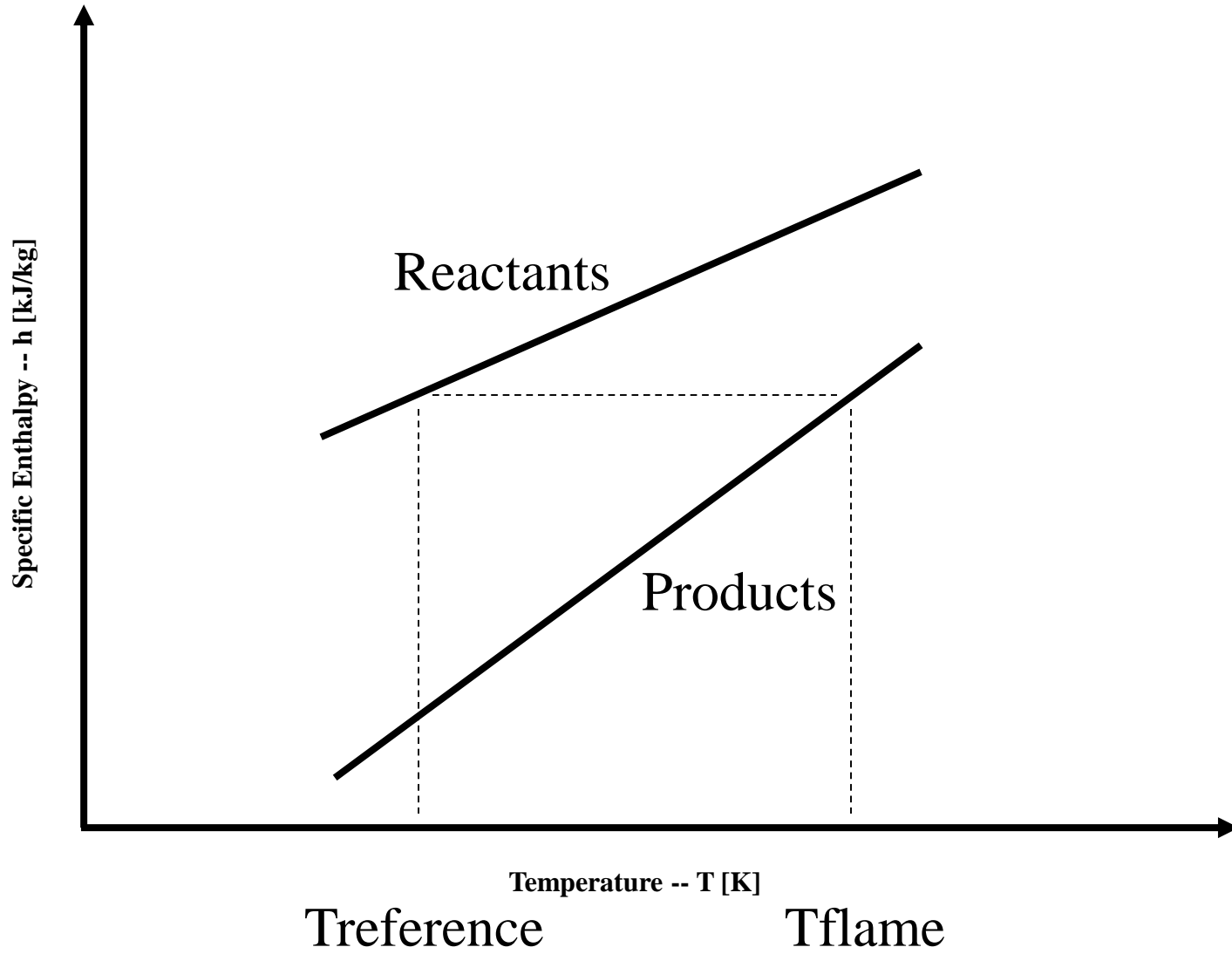


**Combustion Products**



# Specific Enthalpy vs Temperature





**Combustion  $h - T$  Diagram**

## Combustion Products Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
CO <sub>2</sub>	0 . 000	0 . 000
H <sub>2</sub> O	0 . 000	0 . 000
SO <sub>2</sub>	0 . 378	0 . 210
N <sub>2</sub>	0 . 622	0 . 790
O <sub>2</sub>	0 . 000	0 . 000

# **Combustion Values**

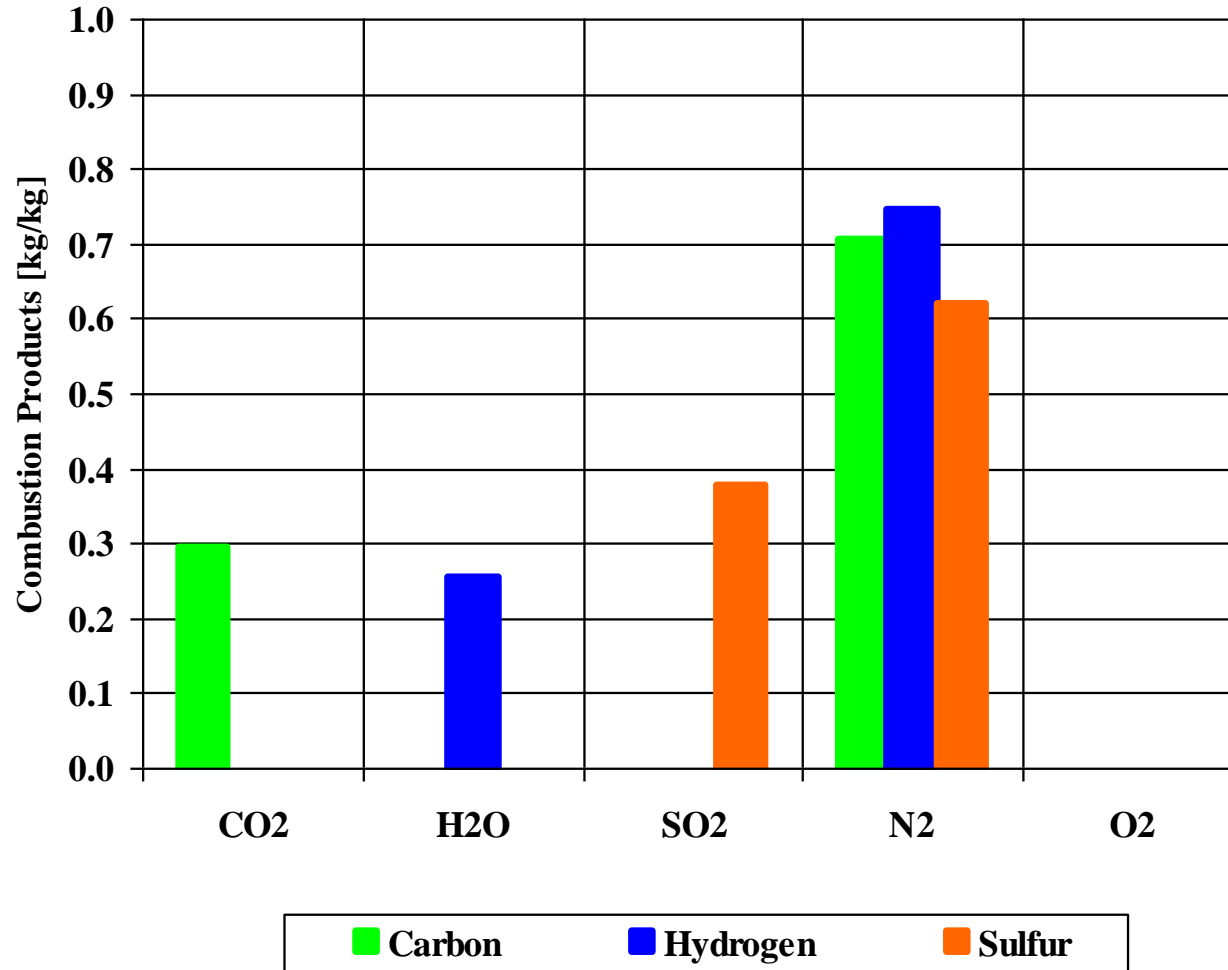
**Flame Temperature**

**1,972 [K]**

**Oxidant To Fuel Ratio**

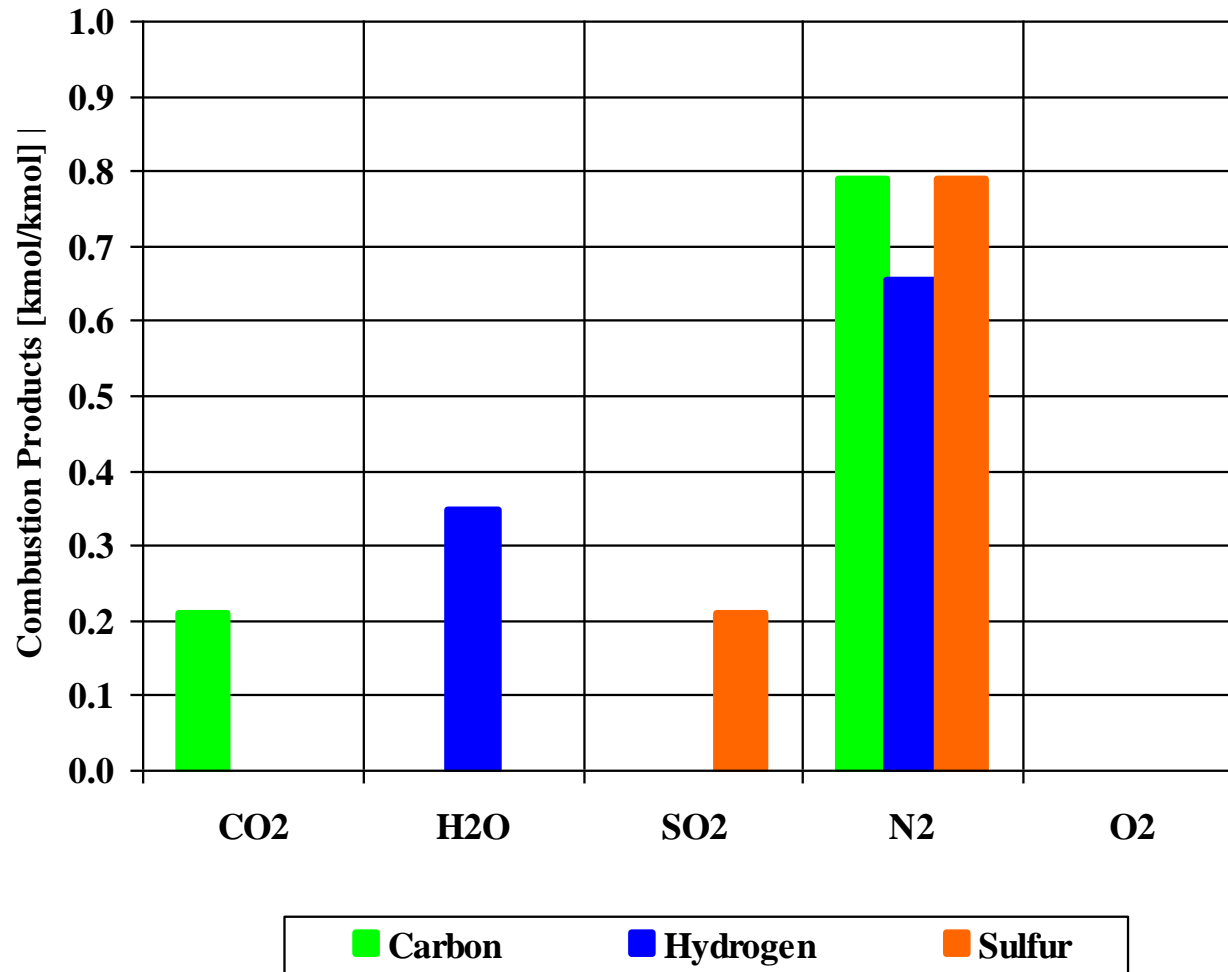
**4.292 [/]**

## Combustion Products -- Weight Basis



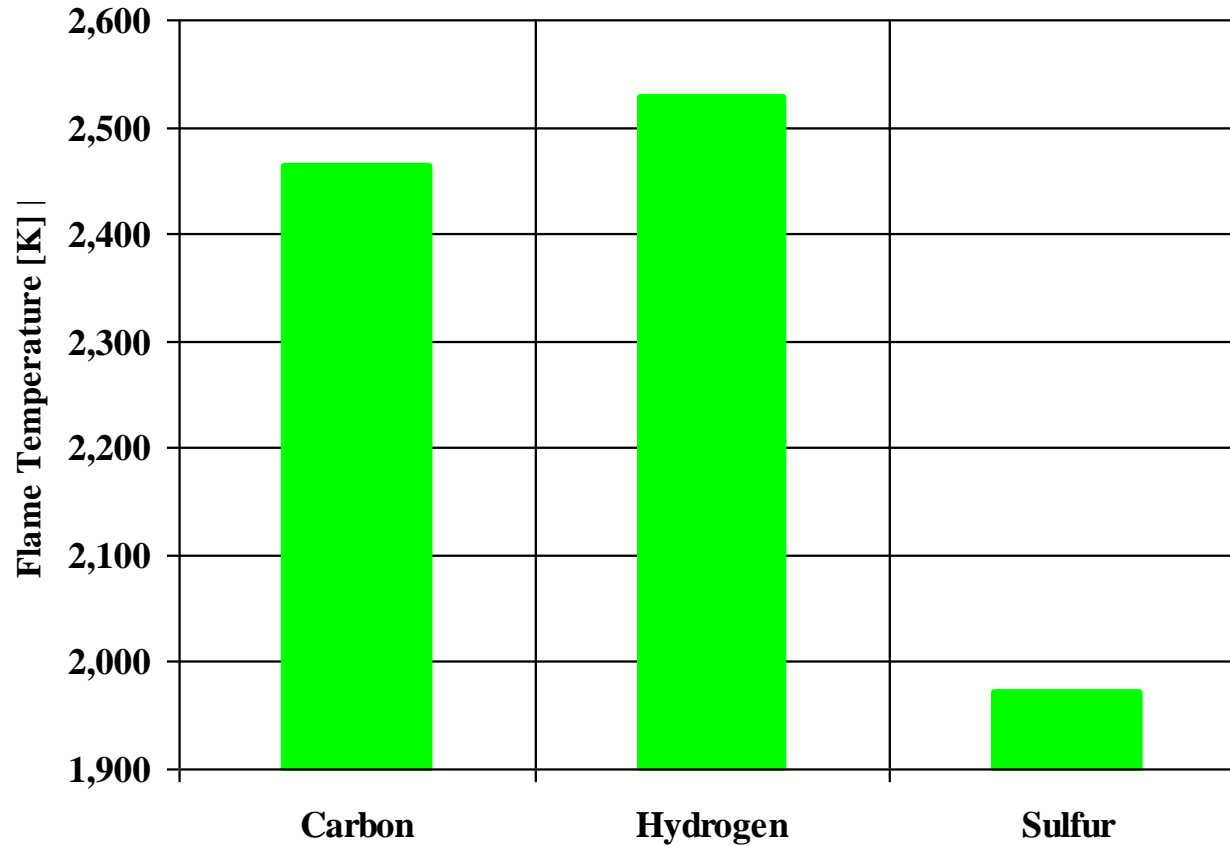
Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

## Combustion Products -- Mole Basis



Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

# Combustion Products Flame Temperature

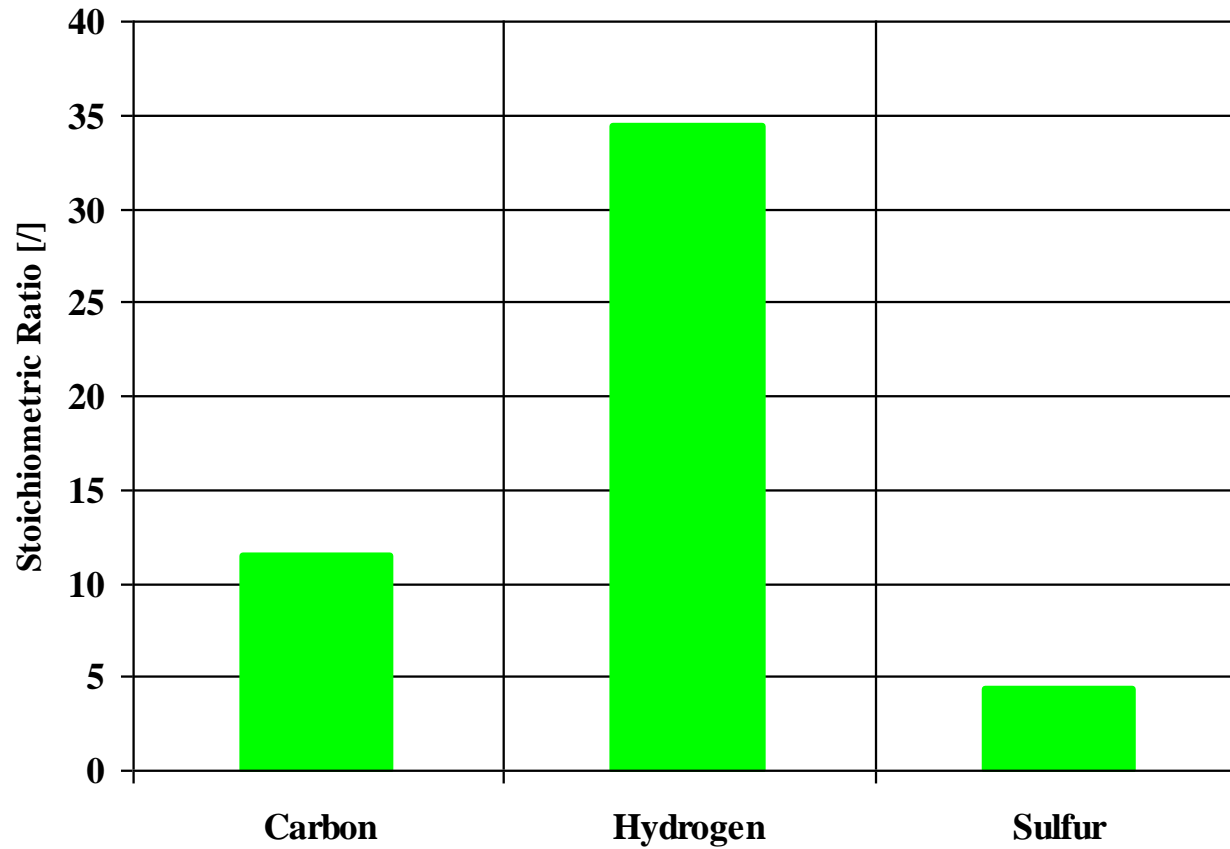


■ Flame Temperature [K]

Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]



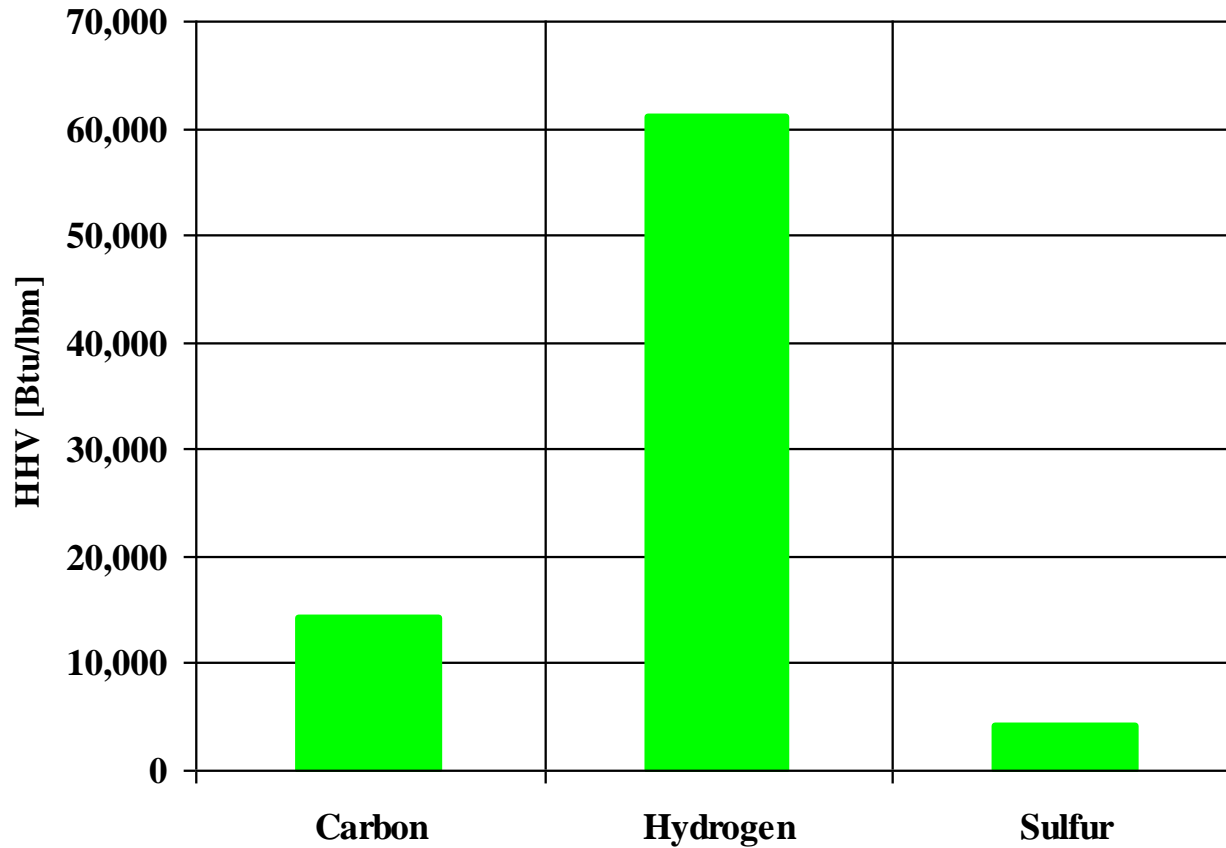
# Combustion Stoichiometric Ratio



■ Stoichiometric Ratio (Oxidant to Fuel) [l]

Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

# Higher Heating Value (HHV)



■ HHV [Btu/lbm]

Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

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# Combustion Analysis

Here are some of the basic combustion information and plots when considering coal and oil as the fuel and air as the oxidant.

# **Combustion Assumptions**

- Fuel Temperature 298 [K]**
- Oxidant Temperature 298 [K]**
- Stoichiometric Combustion**
- No Heat Losses**

# Fuel (Coal) Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]
<b>C</b>	<b>0.78</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>0.05</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>0.03</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>0.08</b>
<b>W</b>	<b>0.02</b>

## Oxidant (Air) Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
<b>N</b>	<b>0.767</b>	<b>0.790</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.210</b>



# Combustion Schematic Layout

**Fuel -- Coal**



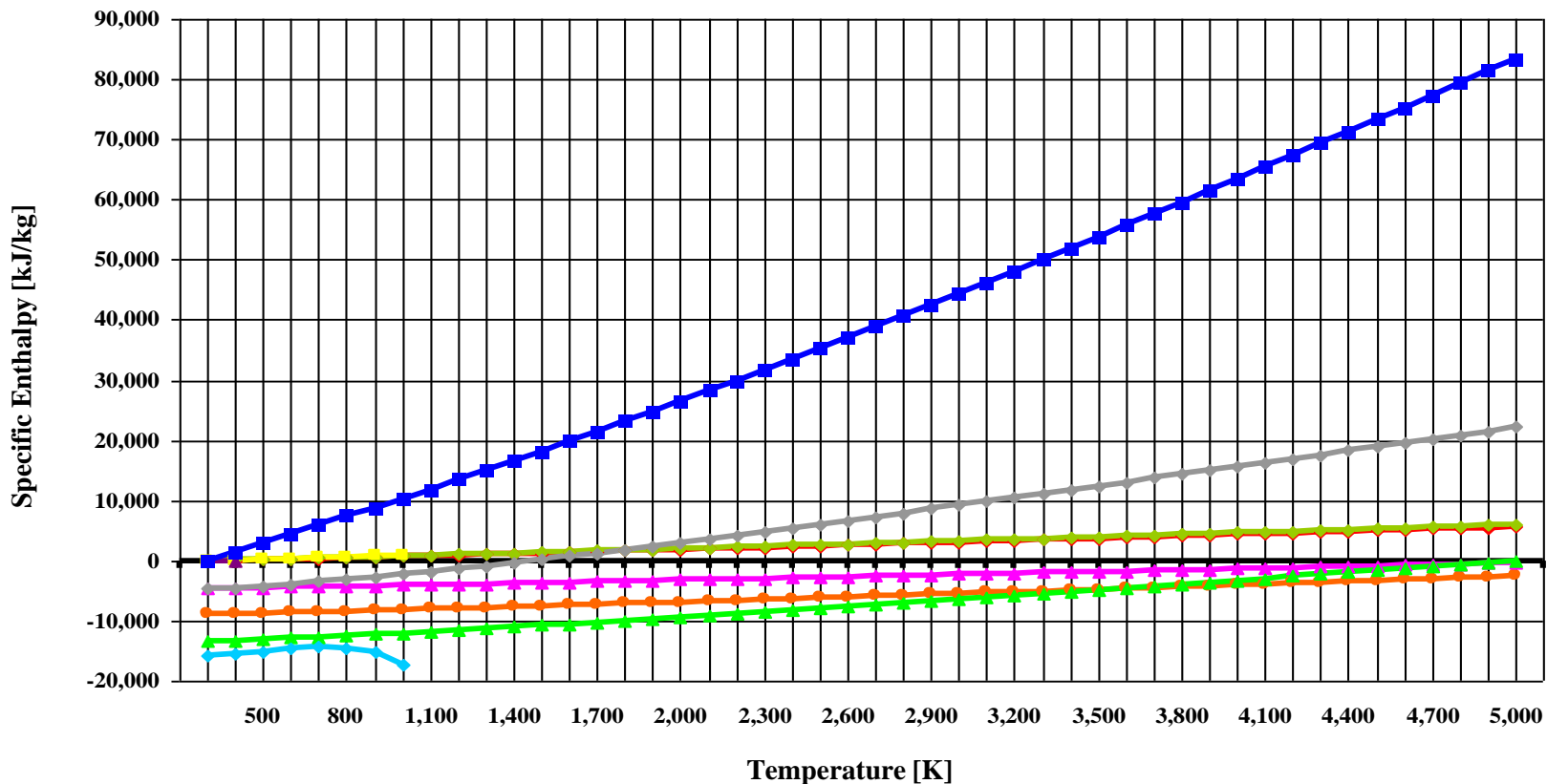
**Oxidant -- Air**

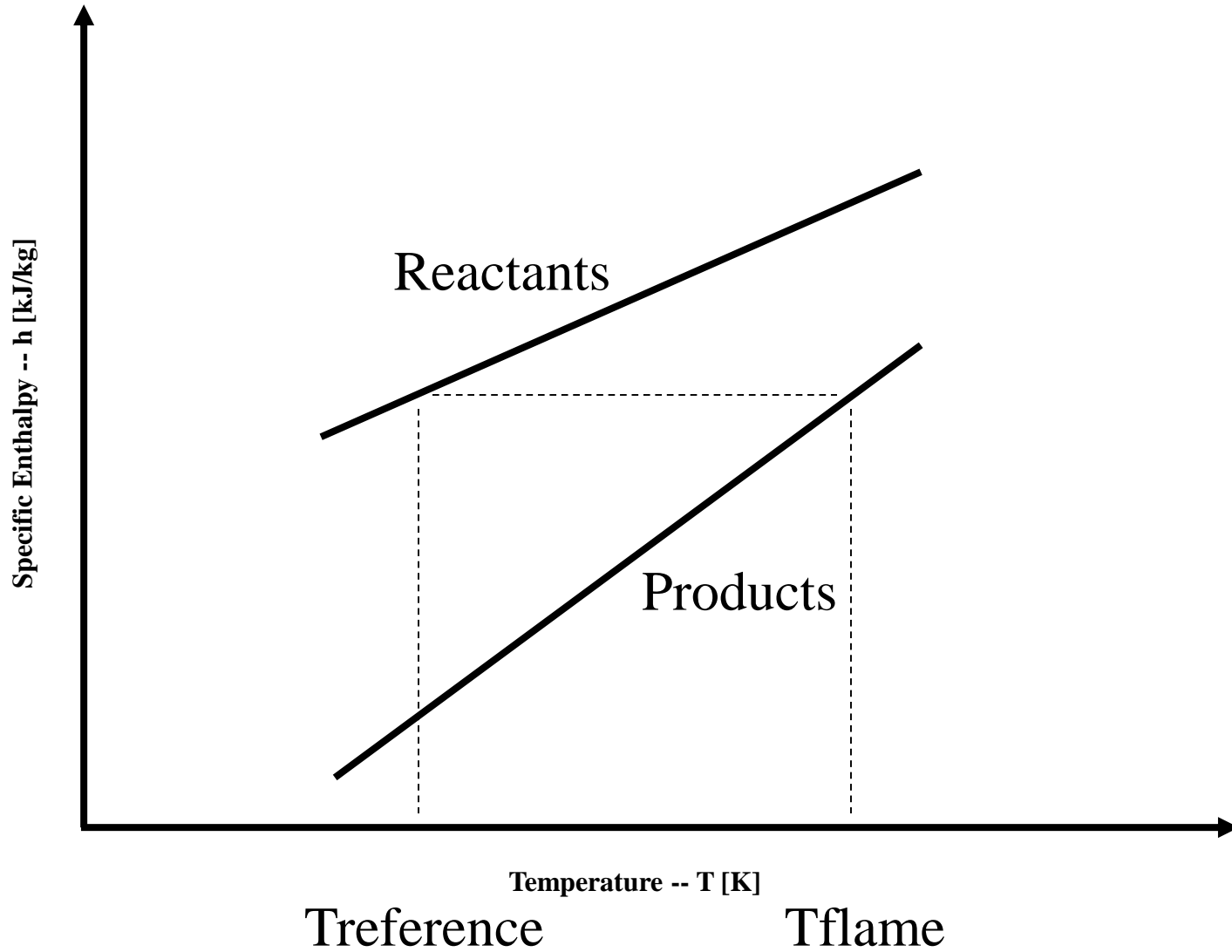


**Combustion Products**



# Specific Enthalpy vs Temperature





**Combustion  $h - T$  Diagram**

## Combustion Products Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.249	0.170
H <sub>2</sub> O	0.041	0.068
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.005	0.002
N <sub>2</sub>	0.705	0.759
O <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000

# **Combustion Values**

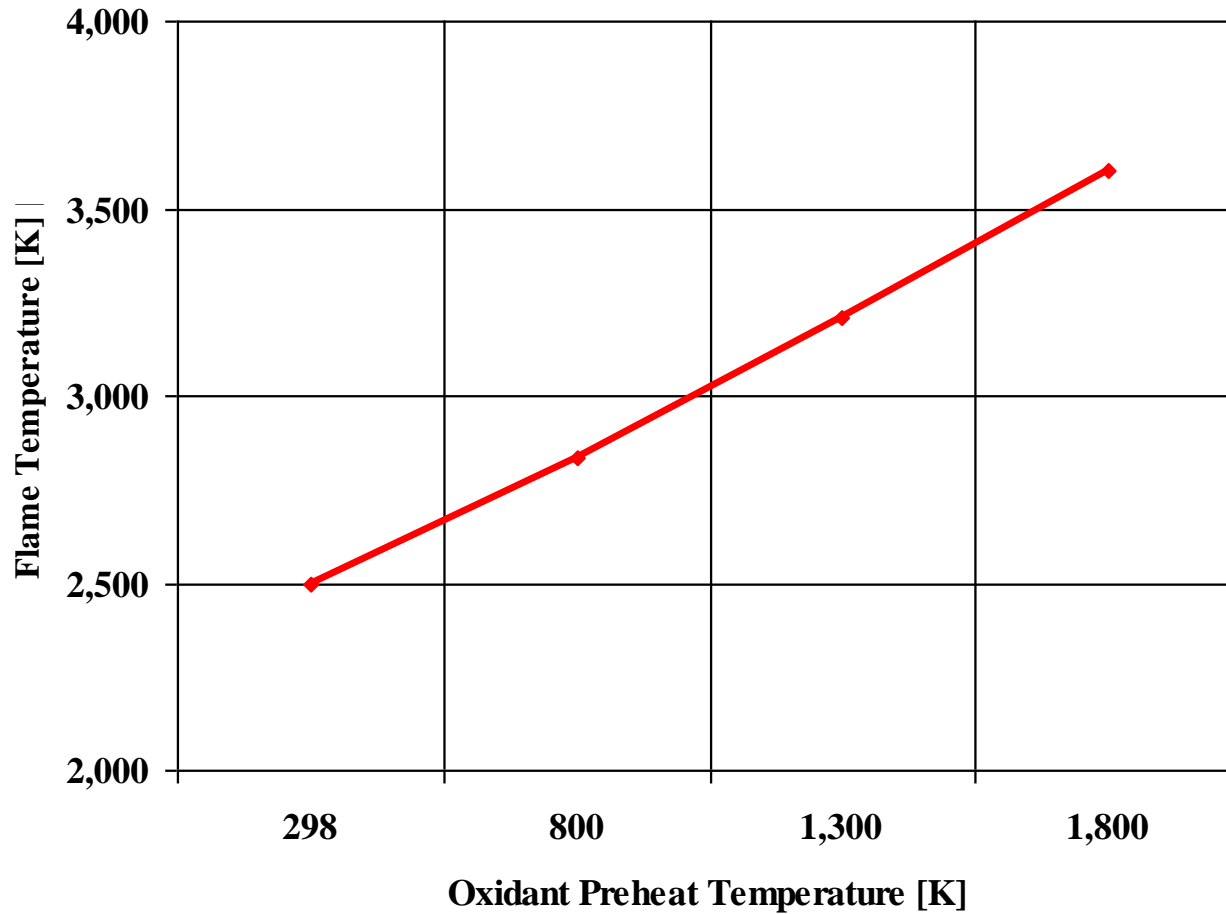
**Flame Temperature**

**2,484 [K]**

**Oxidant To Fuel Ratio**

**10.487 [/]**

# Combustion Products Flame Temperature (Coal as Fuel)



—◆— Flame Temperature [K]

Fuel Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

# Fuel (Oil) Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]
<b>C</b>	<b>0 . 8 6</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>0 . 1 4</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>0 . 0 0</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>0 . 0 0</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>0 . 0 0</b>
<b>W</b>	<b>0 . 0 0</b>

## Oxidant (Air) Composition

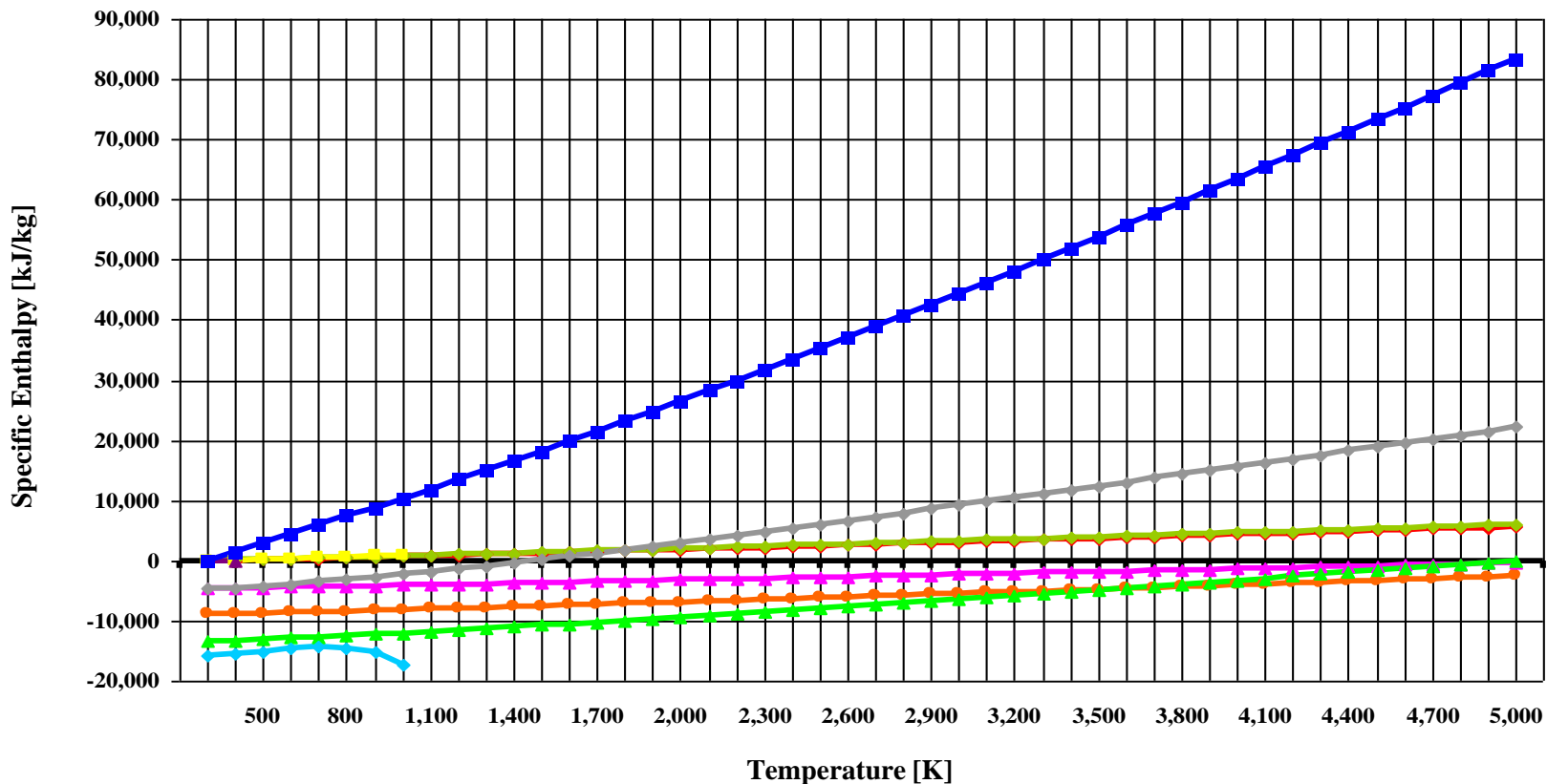
Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
<b>N</b>	<b>0.767</b>	<b>0.790</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.210</b>

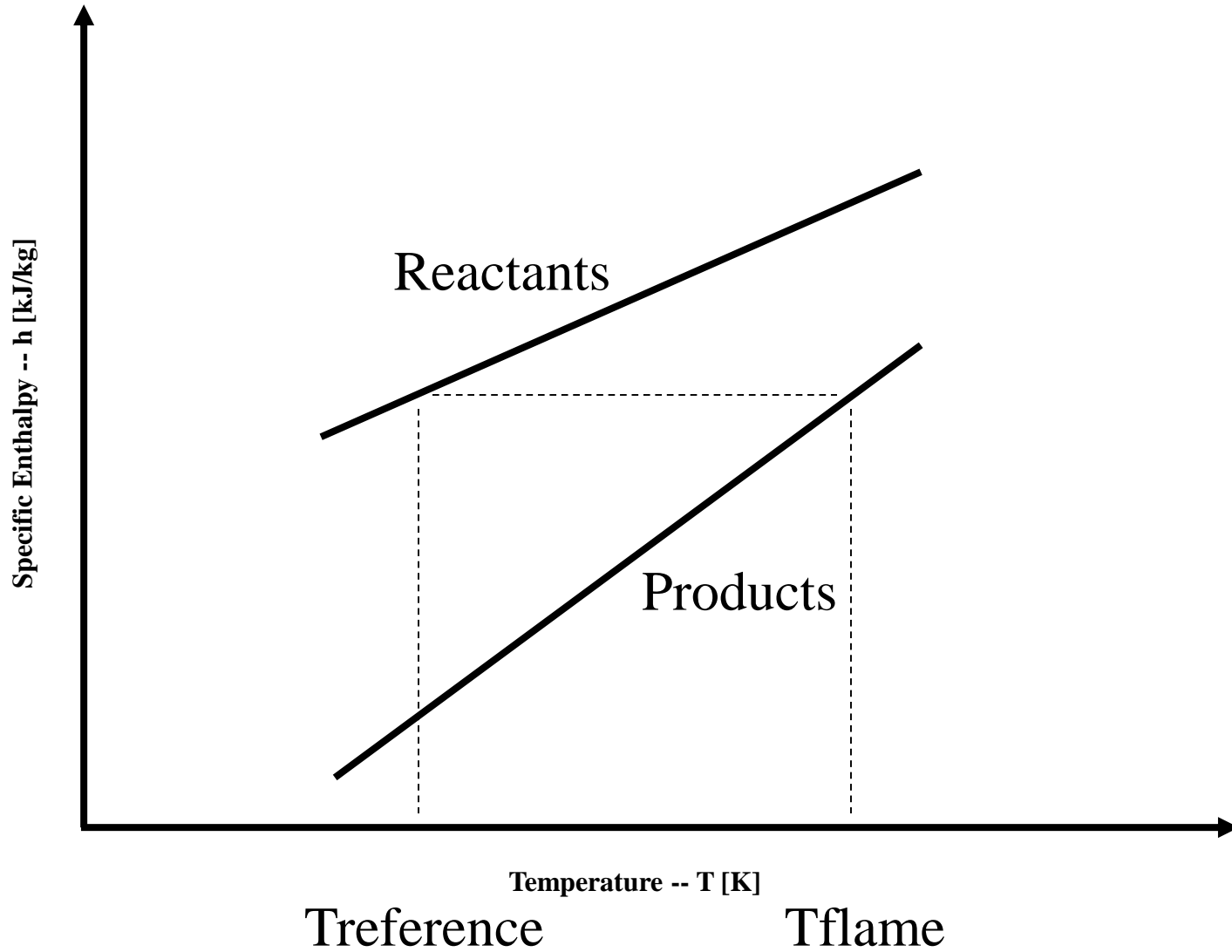


# Combustion Schematic Layout



# Specific Enthalpy vs Temperature





**Combustion  $h - T$  Diagram**

## Combustion Products Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.202	0.132
H <sub>2</sub> O	0.080	0.129
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000
N <sub>2</sub>	0.718	0.739
O <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000

# **Combustion Values**

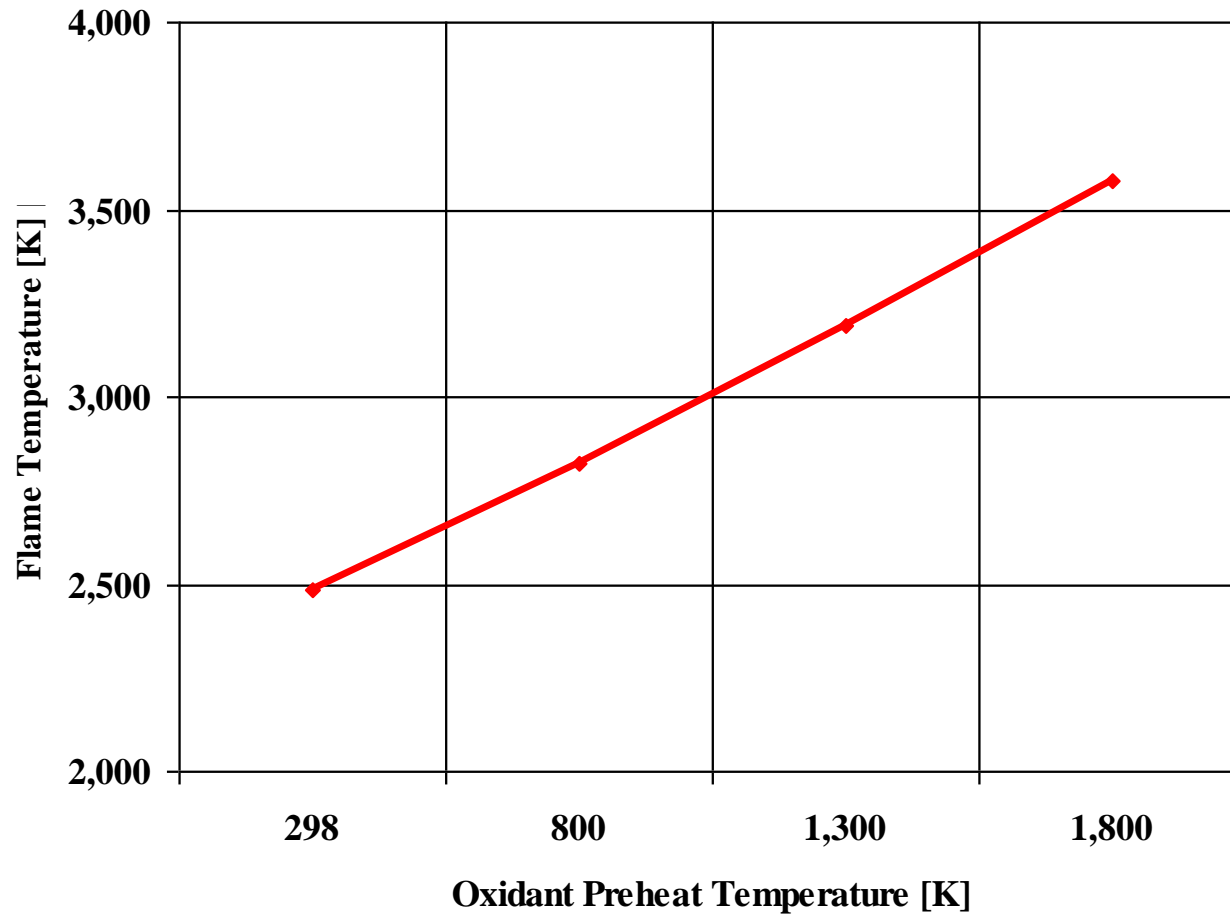
**Flame Temperature**

**2,484 [K]**

**Oxidant To Fuel Ratio**

**14.649 [/]**

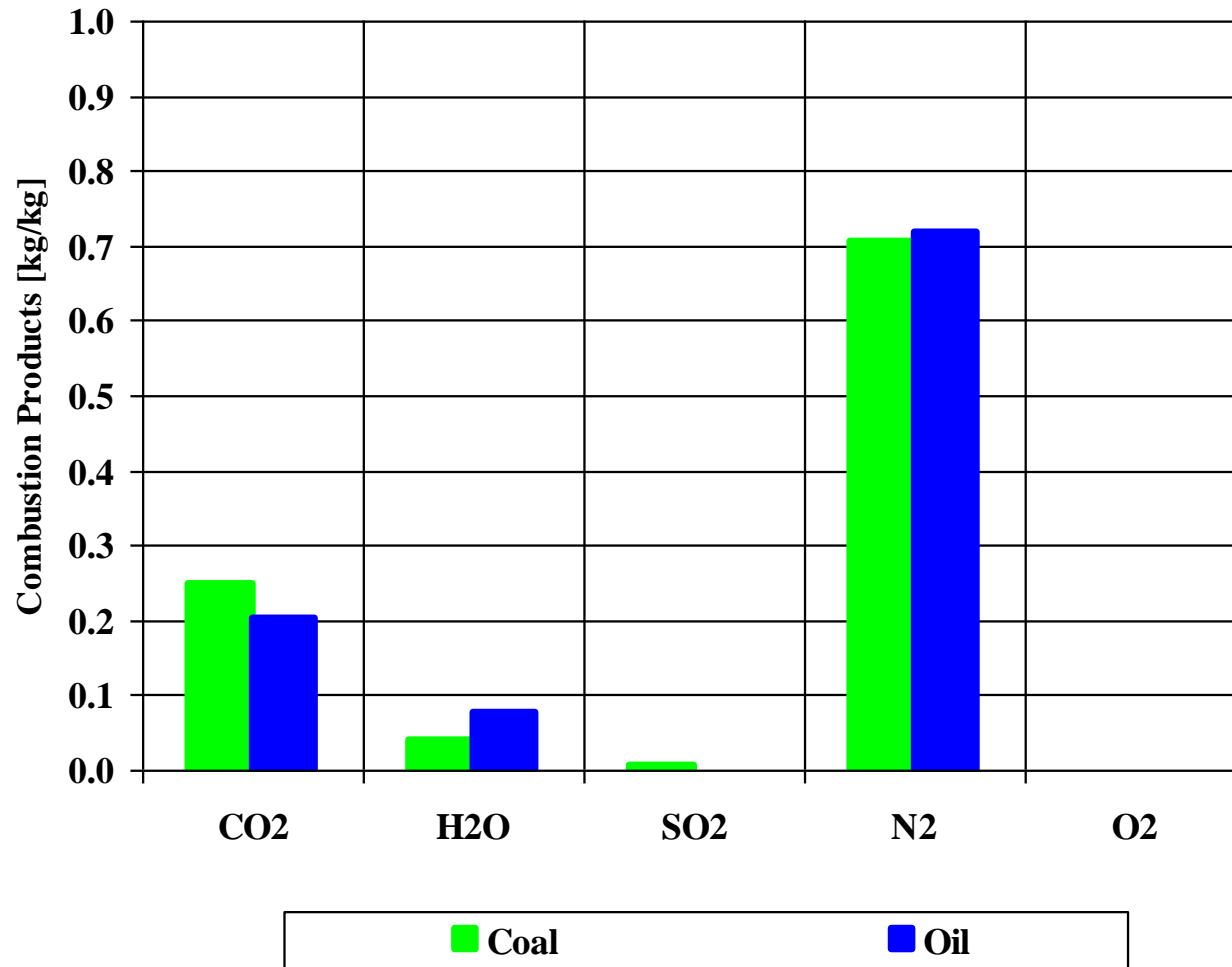
# Combustion Products Flame Temperature (Oil as Fuel)



—◆— Flame Temperature [K]

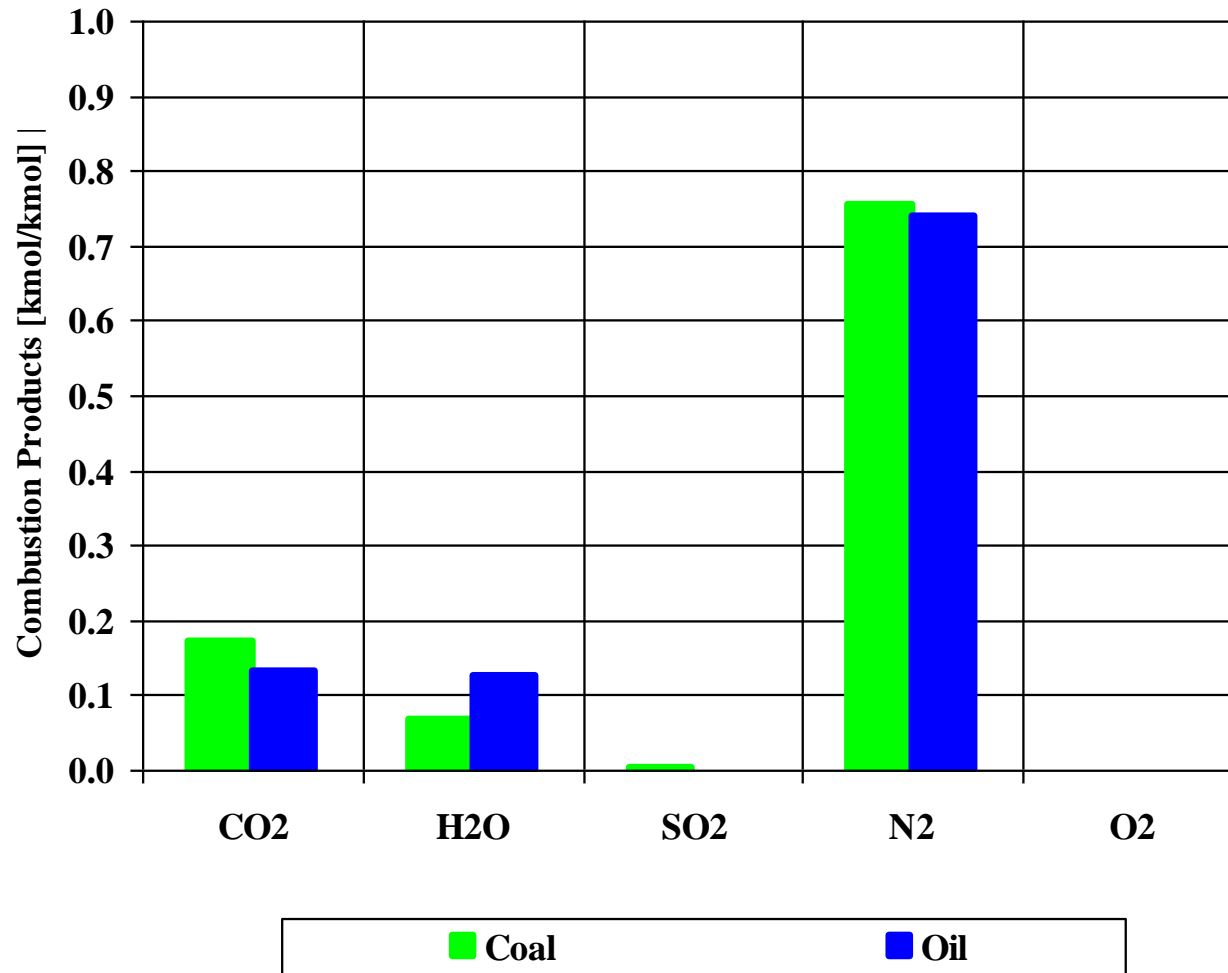
Fuel Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

## Combustion Products -- Weight Basis



Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

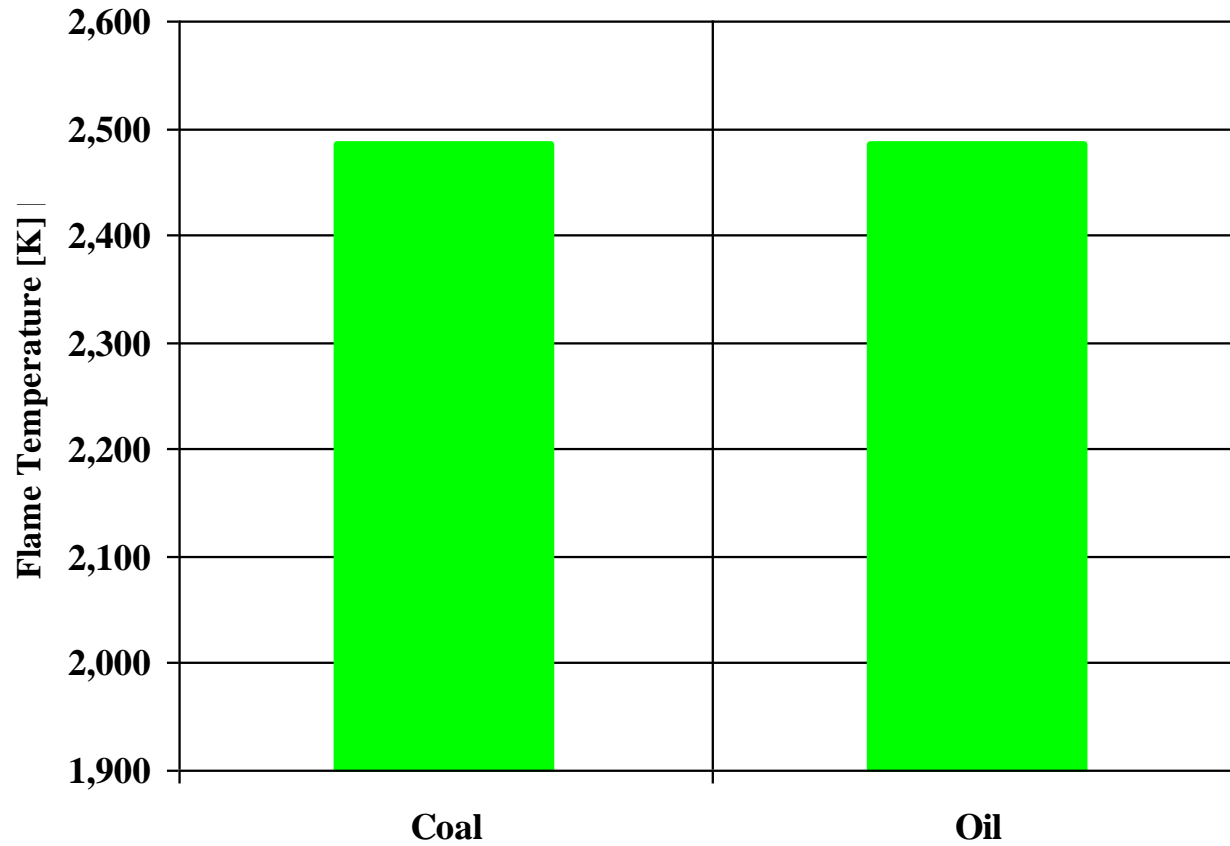
## Combustion Products -- Mole Basis



Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]



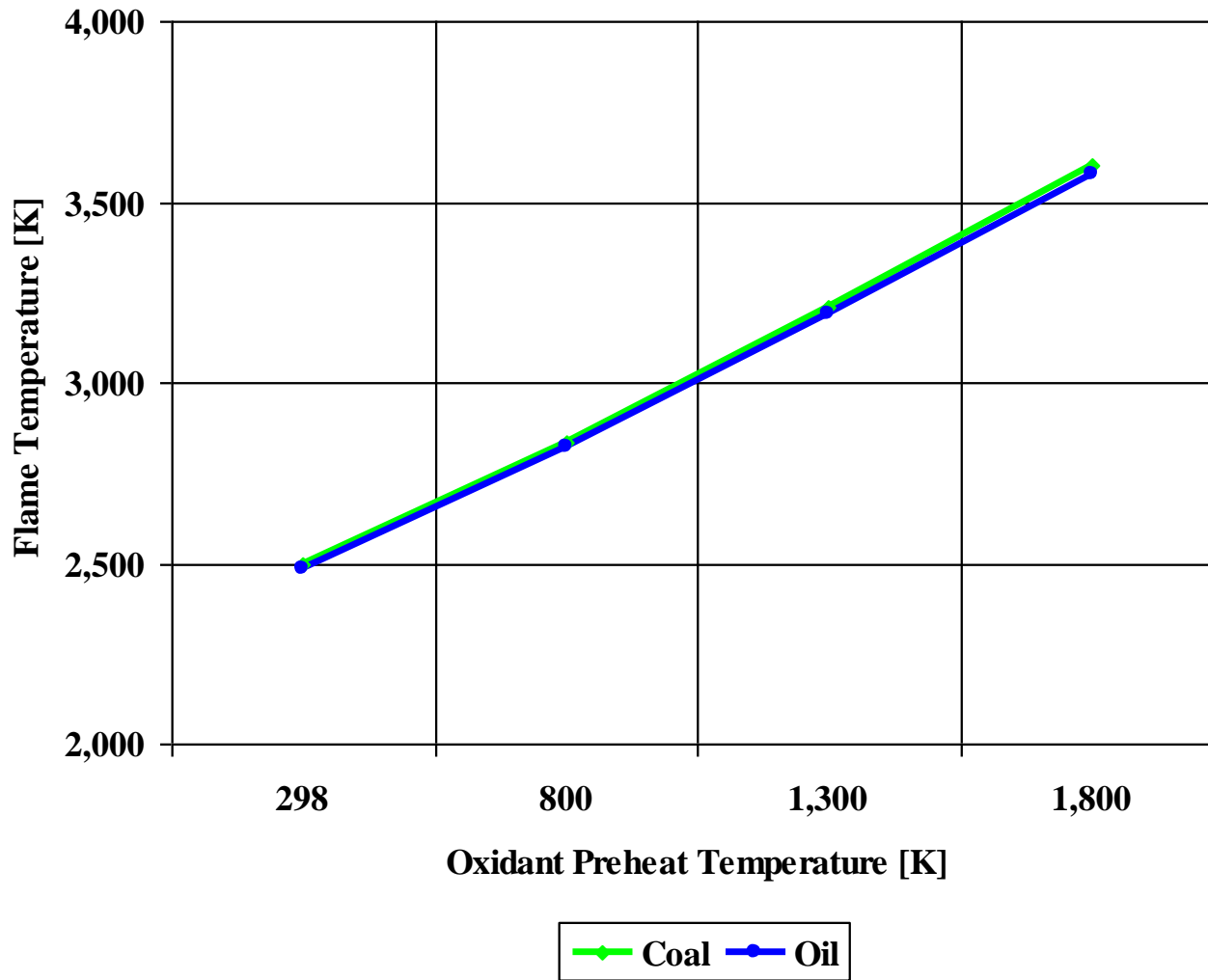
# Combustion Products Flame Temperature



■ Flame Temperature [K]

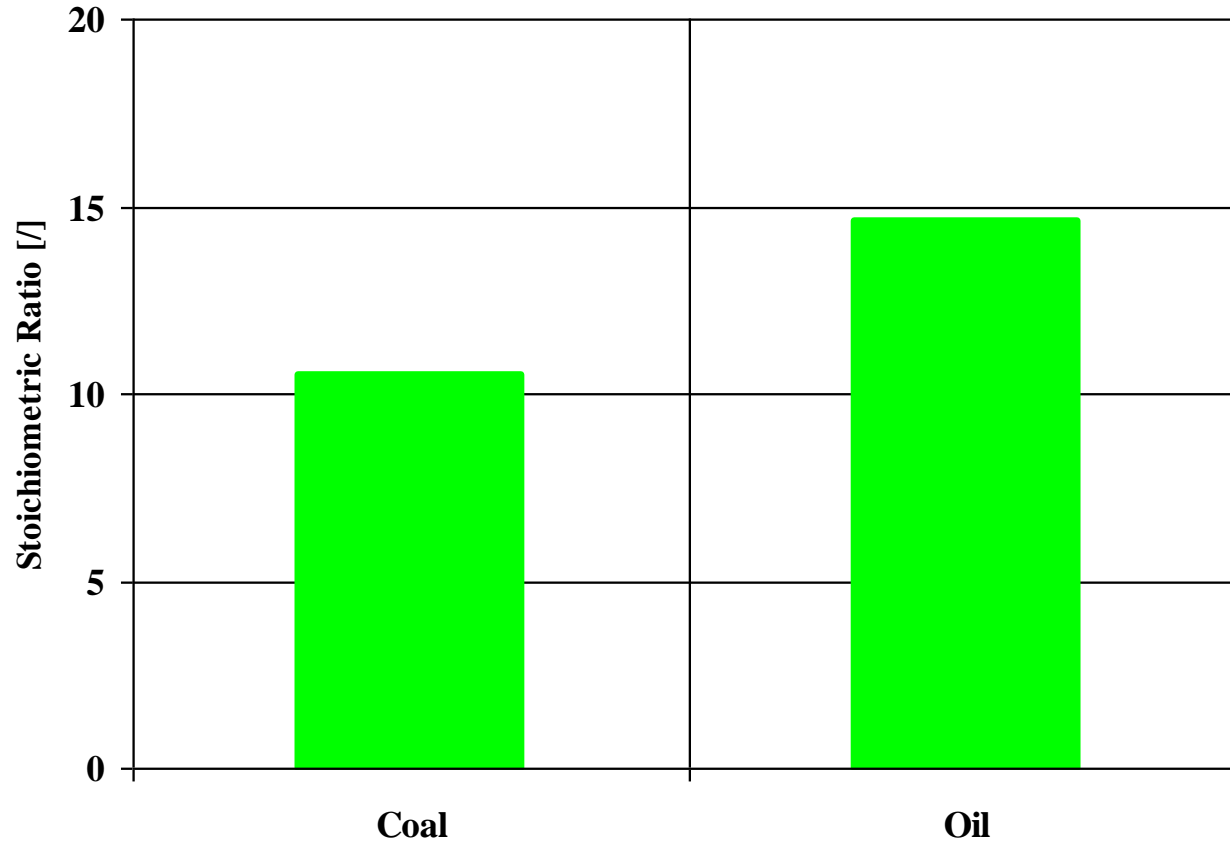
Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

# Combustion Products Flame Temperature (Coal and Oil as Fuel)



Fuel Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

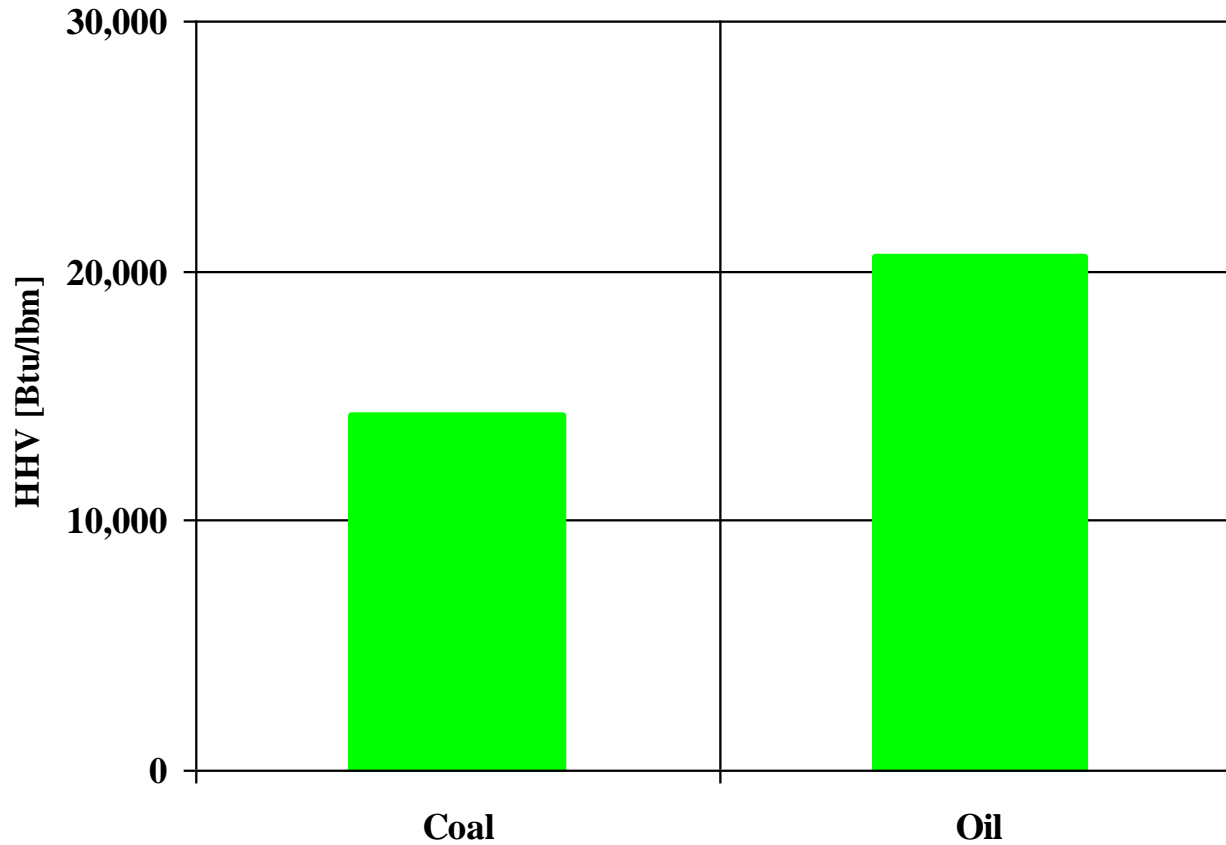
# Combustion Stoichiometric Ratio



■ Stoichiometric Ratio (Oxidant to Fuel) [l]

Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

# Higher Heating Value (HHV)



■ HHV [Btu/lbm]

Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

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# Combustion Analysis

Here are some of the basic combustion information and plots when considering gas (methane) as the fuel and air as the oxidant.

# **Combustion Assumptions**

- Fuel Temperature 298 [K]**
- Oxidant Temperature 298 [K]**
- Stoichiometric Combustion**
- No Heat Losses**



## Fuel (Gas -- Methane) Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
$\text{CH}_4$	1.00	1.00

## Oxidant (Air) Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
<b>N</b>	<b>0.767</b>	<b>0.790</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.210</b>

# Combustion Schematic Layout

Fuel -- Gas (Methane)



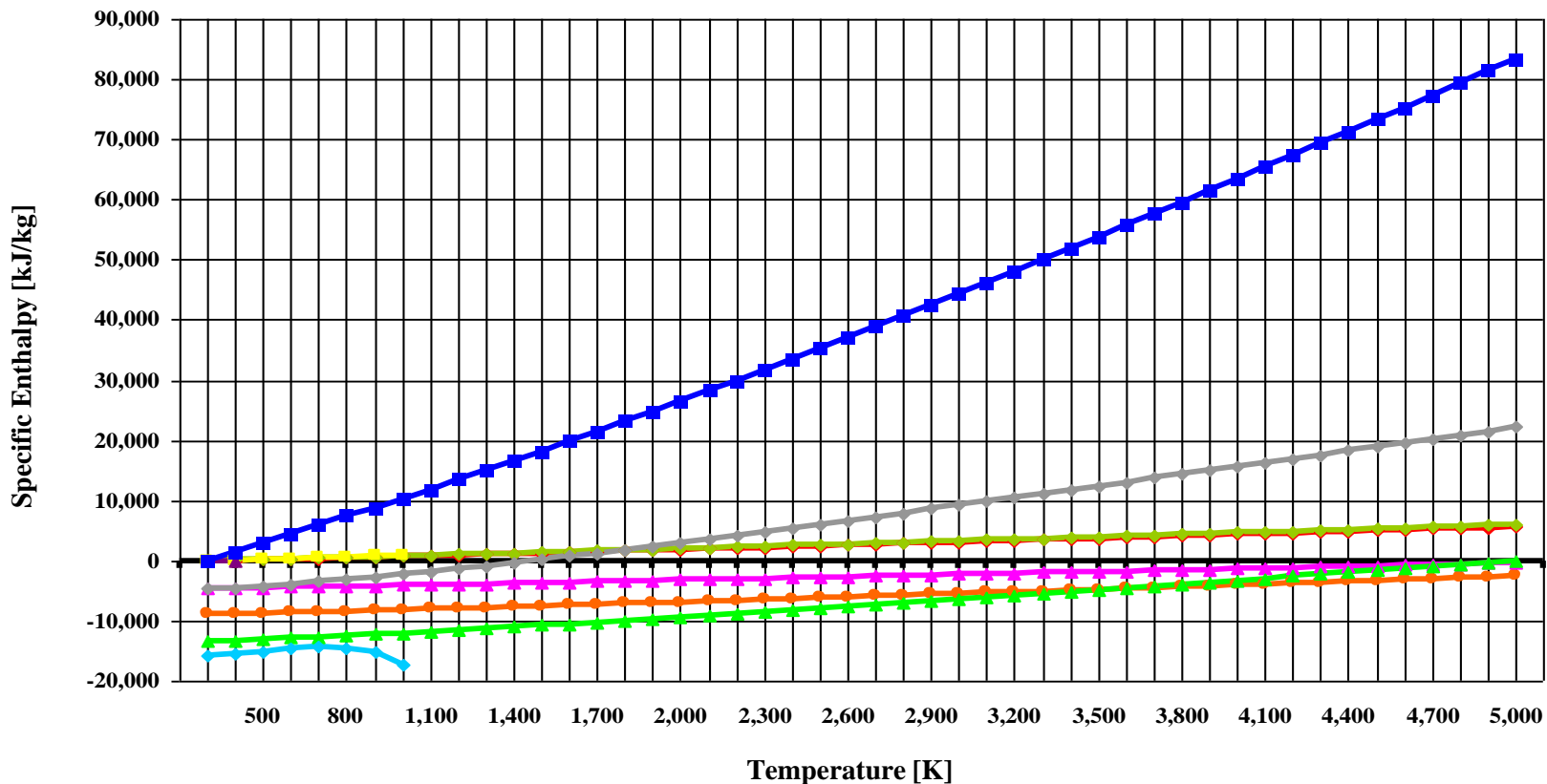
Oxidant -- Air

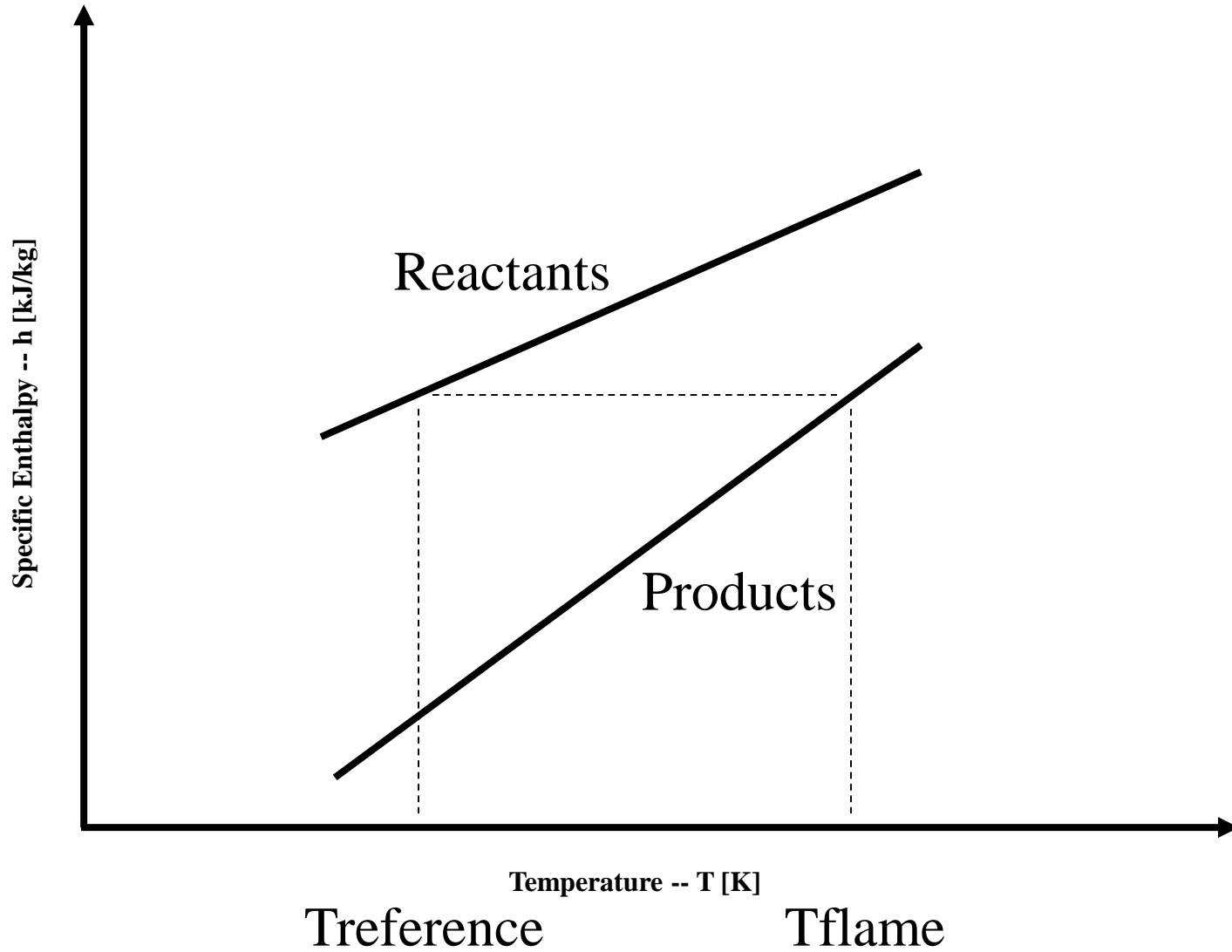


Combustion Products



# Specific Enthalpy vs Temperature





**Combustion  $h - T$  Diagram**

## Combustion Products Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.151	0.095
H <sub>2</sub> O	0.124	0.190
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000
N <sub>2</sub>	0.725	0.715
O <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000

# **Combustion Values**

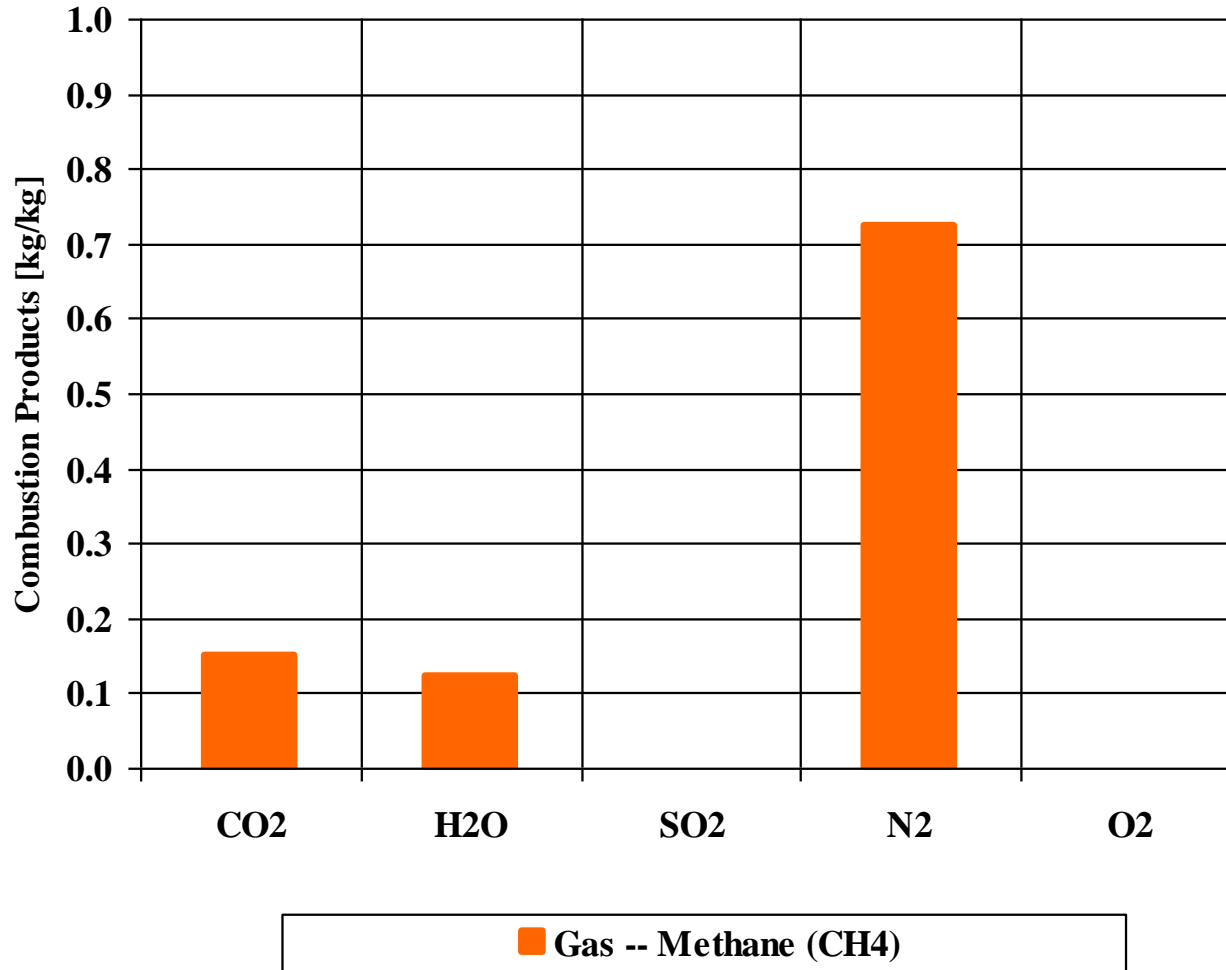
**Flame Temperature**

**2,327 [K]**

**Oxidant To Fuel Ratio**

**17.167 [/]**

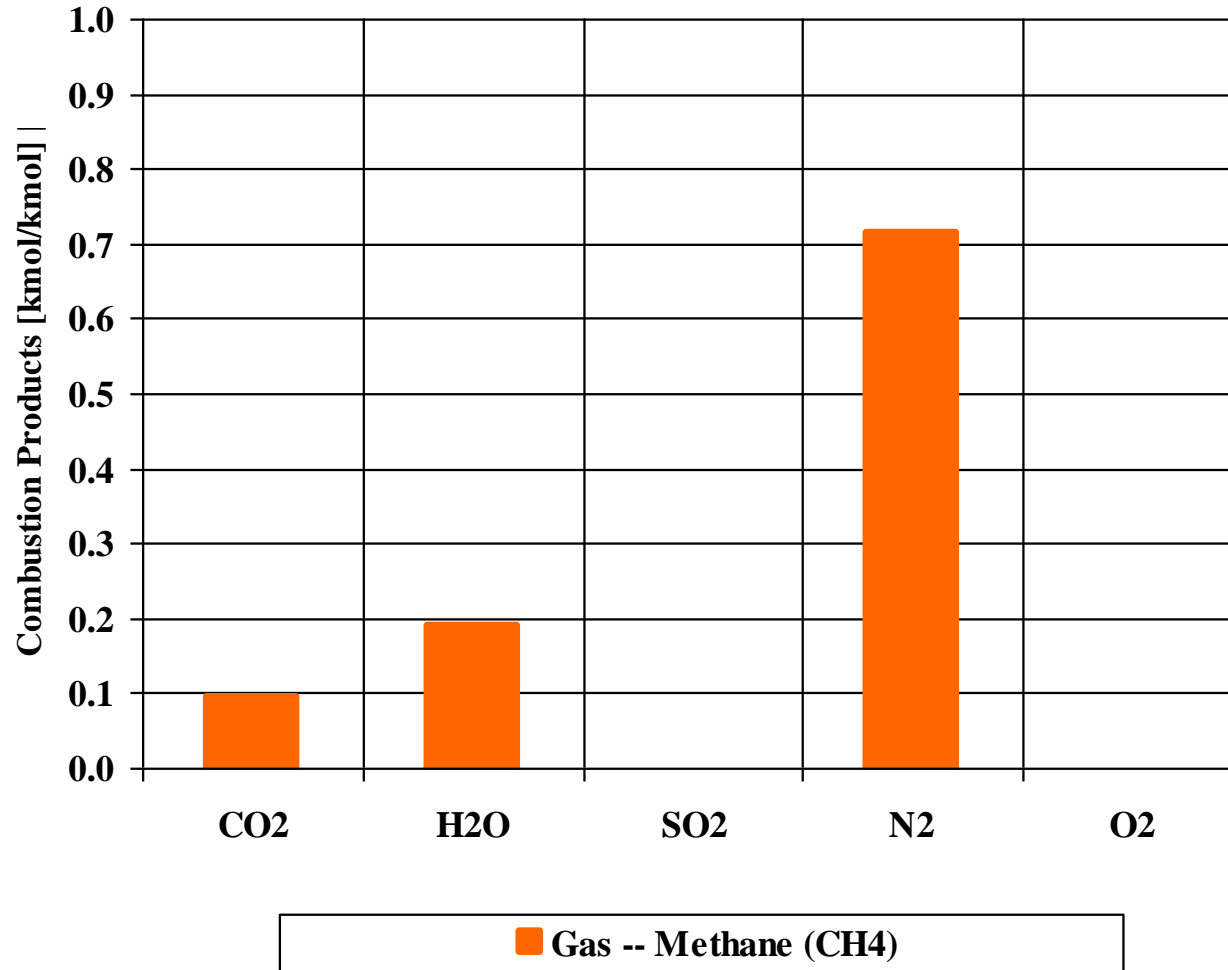
## Combustion Products -- Weight Basis



Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

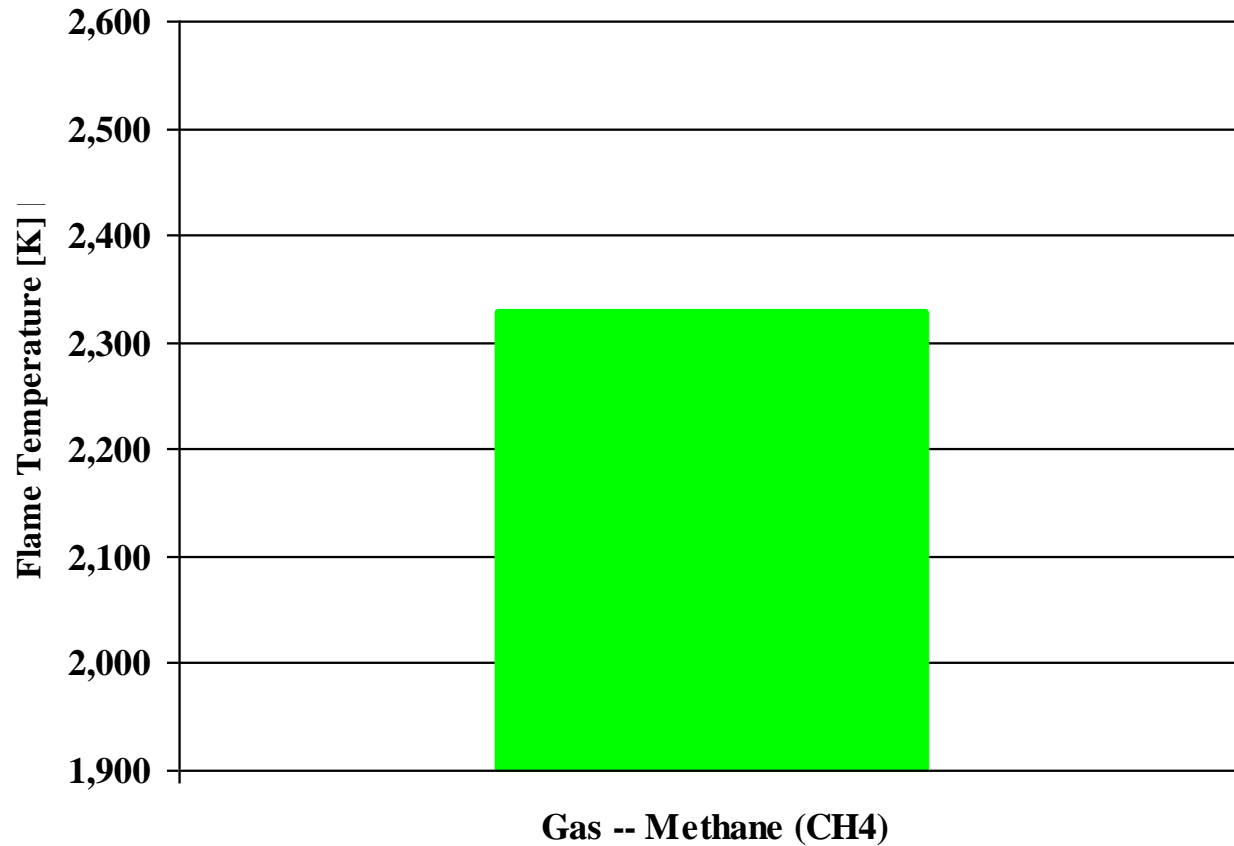


## Combustion Products -- Mole Basis



Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

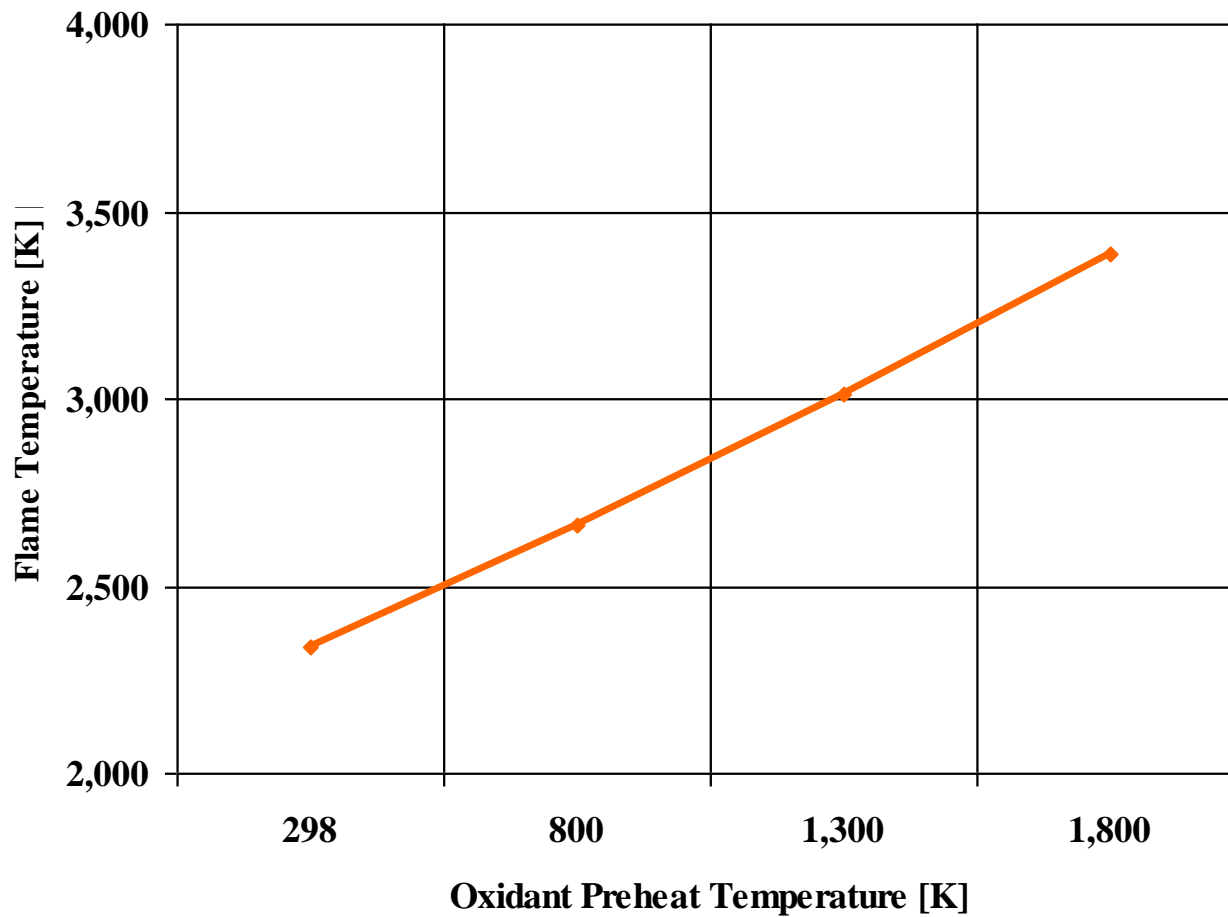
# Combustion Products Flame Temperature



■ Flame Temperature [K]

Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

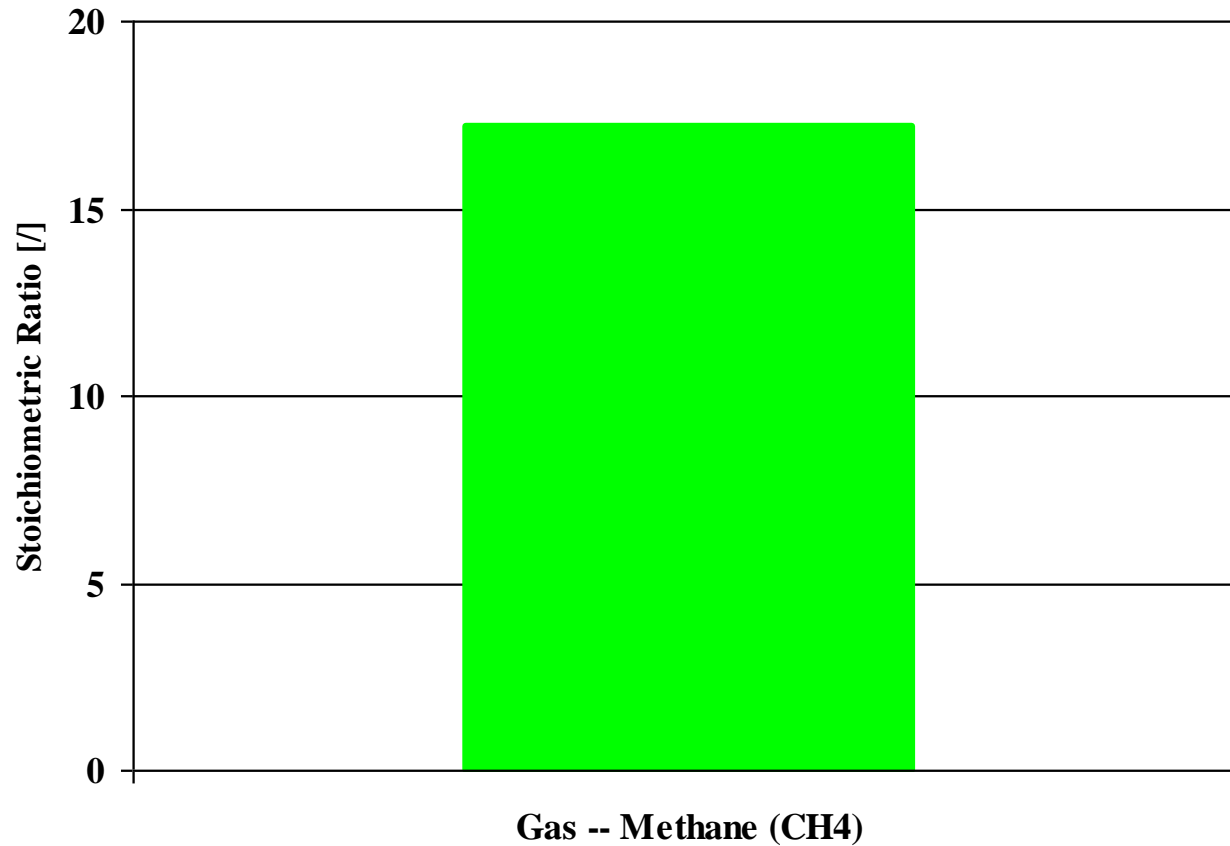
# Combustion Products Flame Temperature (Gas as Fuel)



—◆— Flame Temperature [K]

Fuel Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

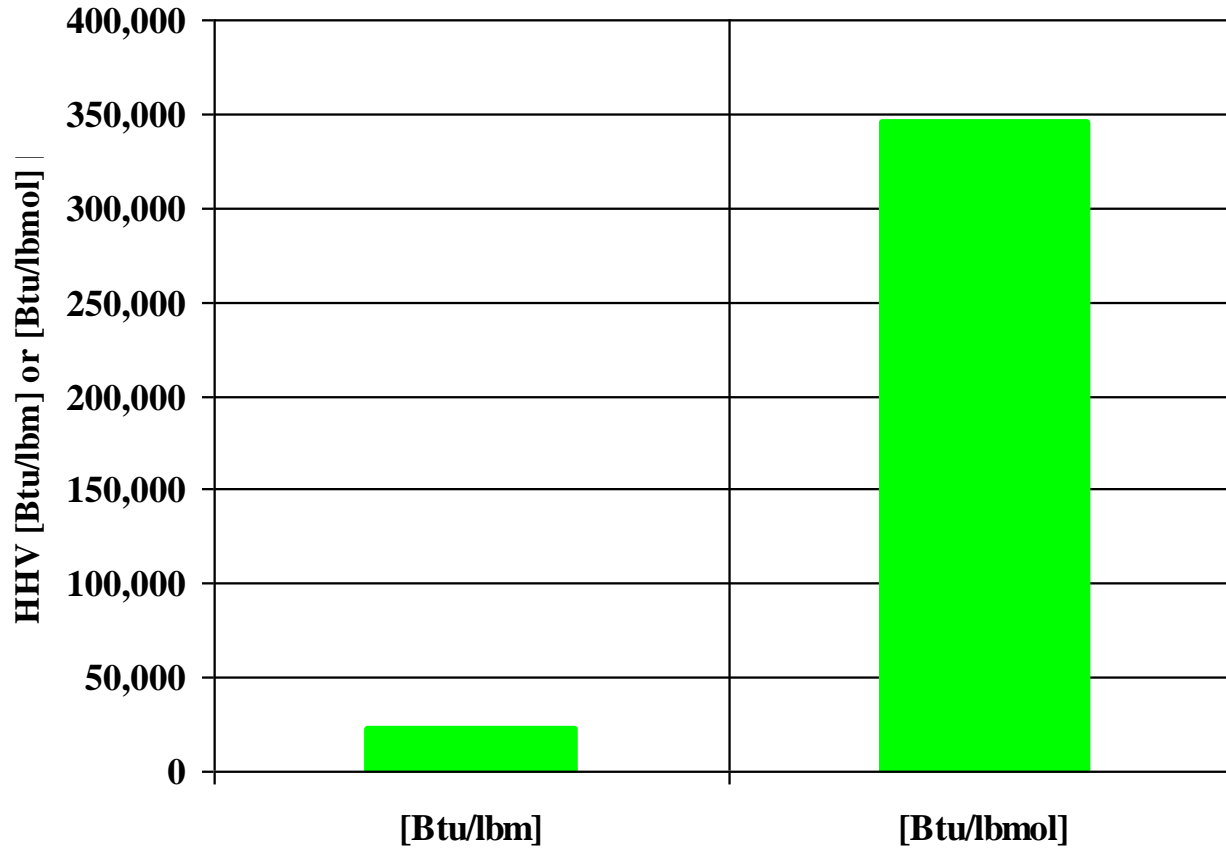
# Combustion Stoichiometric Ratio



■ Stoichiometric Ratio (Oxidant to Fuel) [l]

Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

# Higher Heating Value (HHV)



■ HHV [Btu/lbm] or [Btu/lbmol]

Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

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# Combustion Analysis

Here are some of the basic combustion information and plots when considering coal, oil and gas (methane) as the fuel and air as the oxidant.



# **Combustion Assumptions**

- Fuel Temperature 298 [K]**
- Oxidant Temperature 298 [K]**
- Stoichiometric Combustion**
- No Heat Losses**

# Fuel (Coal) Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]
<b>C</b>	<b>0.78</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>0.05</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>0.03</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>0.08</b>
<b>W</b>	<b>0.02</b>

## Oxidant (Air) Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
<b>N</b>	<b>0.767</b>	<b>0.790</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.210</b>

# Combustion Schematic Layout

**Fuel -- Coal**



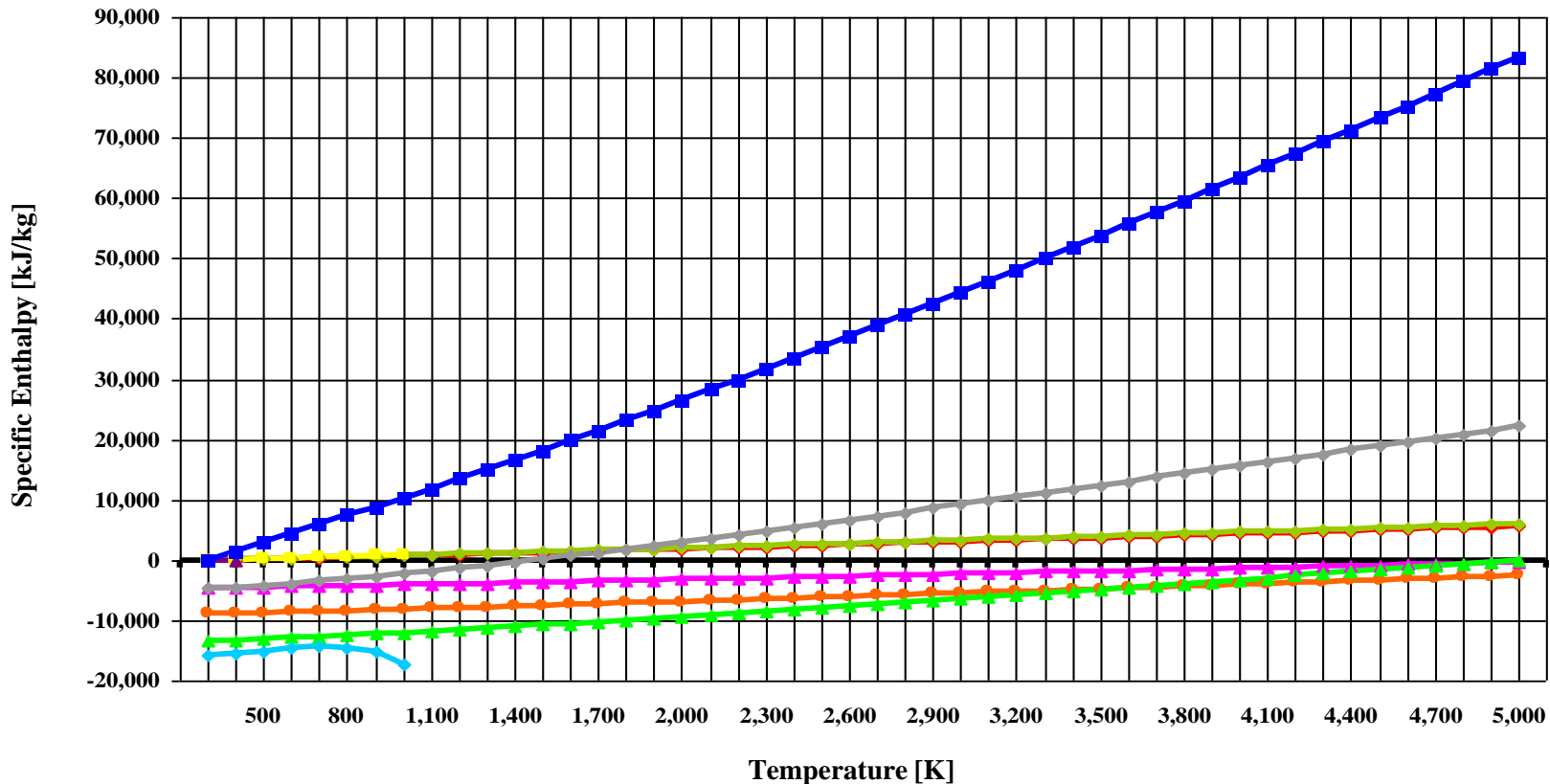
**Oxidant -- Air**

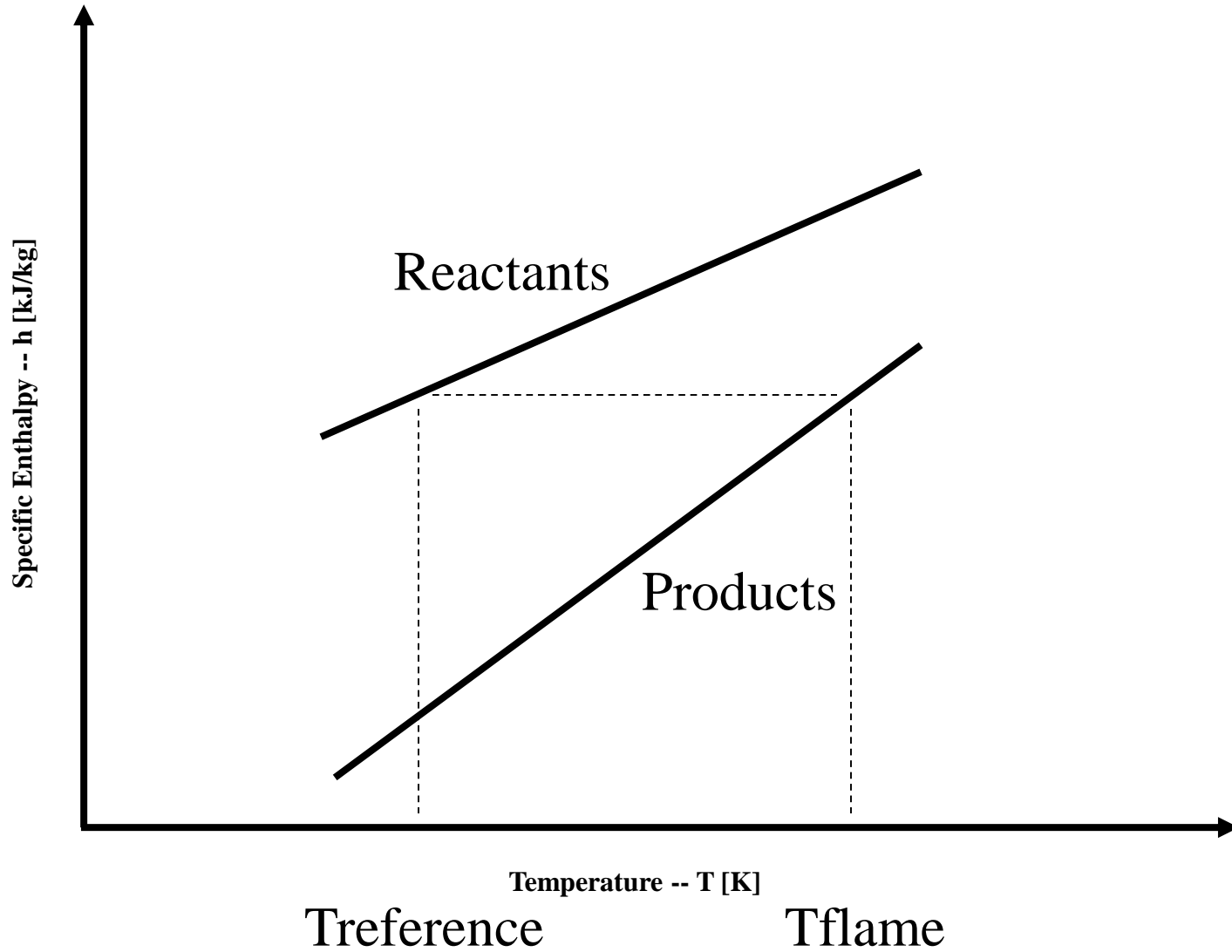


**Combustion Products**



# Specific Enthalpy vs Temperature





**Combustion  $h - T$  Diagram**

## Combustion Products Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.249	0.170
H <sub>2</sub> O	0.041	0.068
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.005	0.002
N <sub>2</sub>	0.705	0.759
O <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000

# **Combustion Values**

**Flame Temperature**

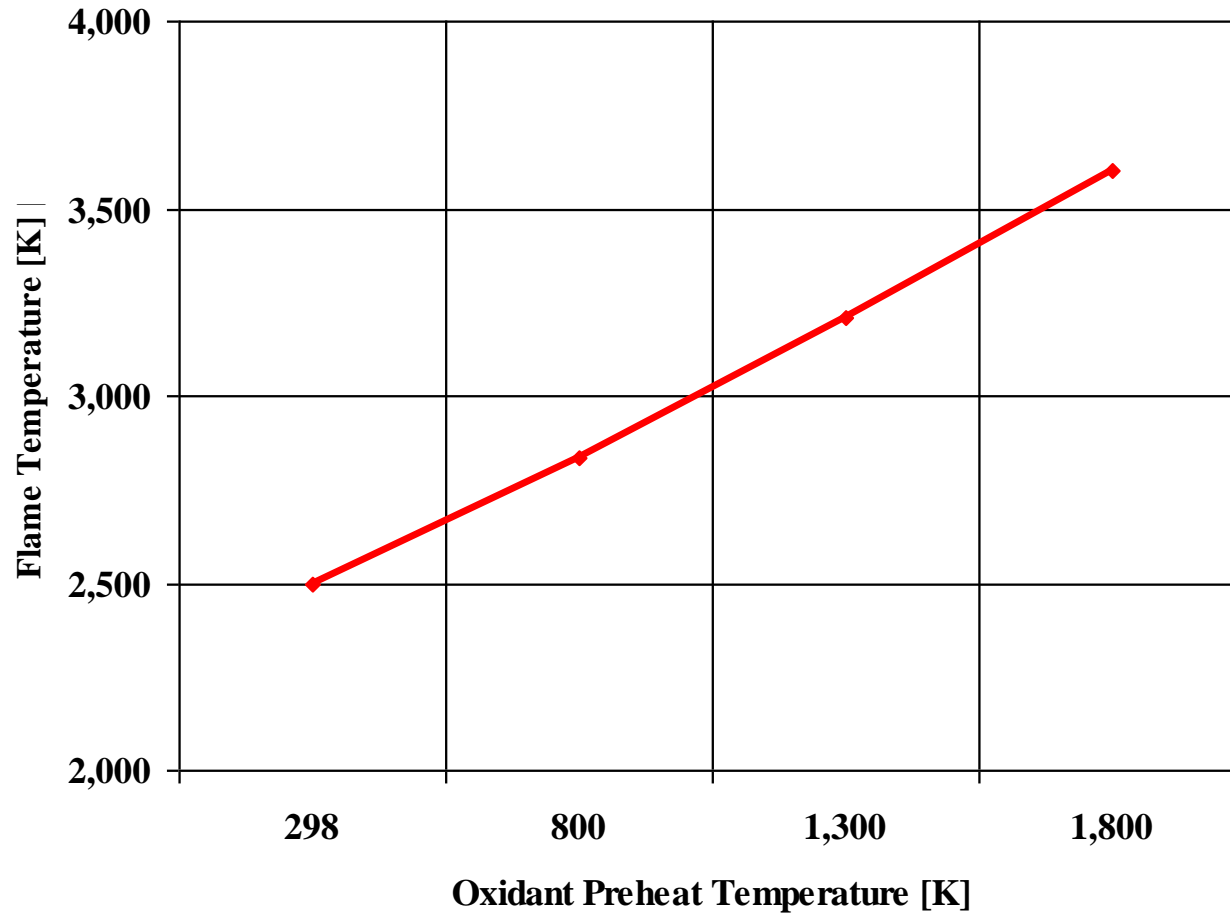
**2,484 [K]**

**Oxidant To Fuel Ratio**

**10.487 [/]**



# Combustion Products Flame Temperature (Coal as Fuel)



—◆— Flame Temperature [K]

Fuel Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

# Fuel (Oil) Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]
<b>C</b>	<b>0 . 86</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>0 . 14</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>0 . 00</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>0 . 00</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>0 . 00</b>
<b>W</b>	<b>0 . 00</b>

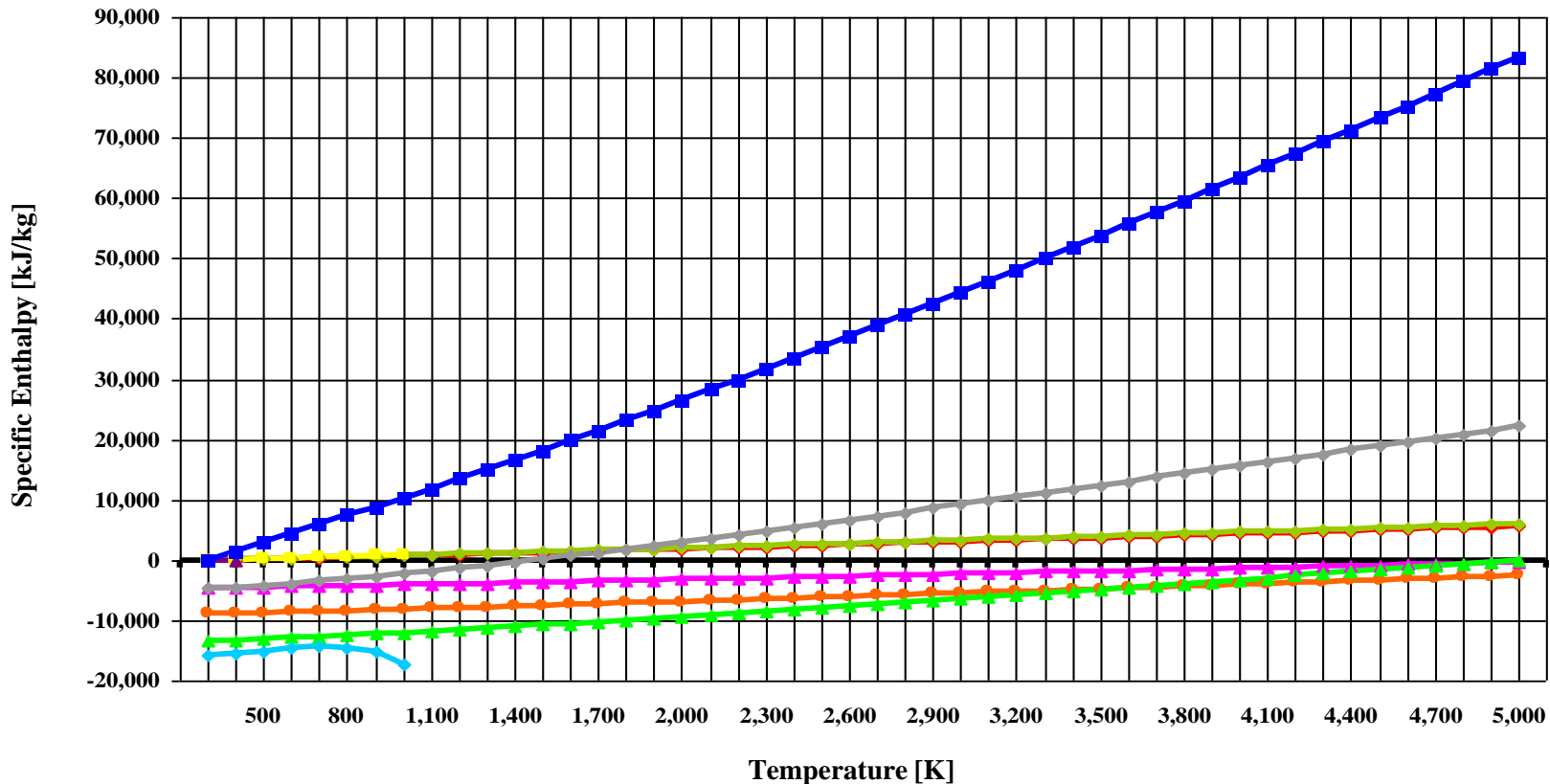
## Oxidant (Air) Composition

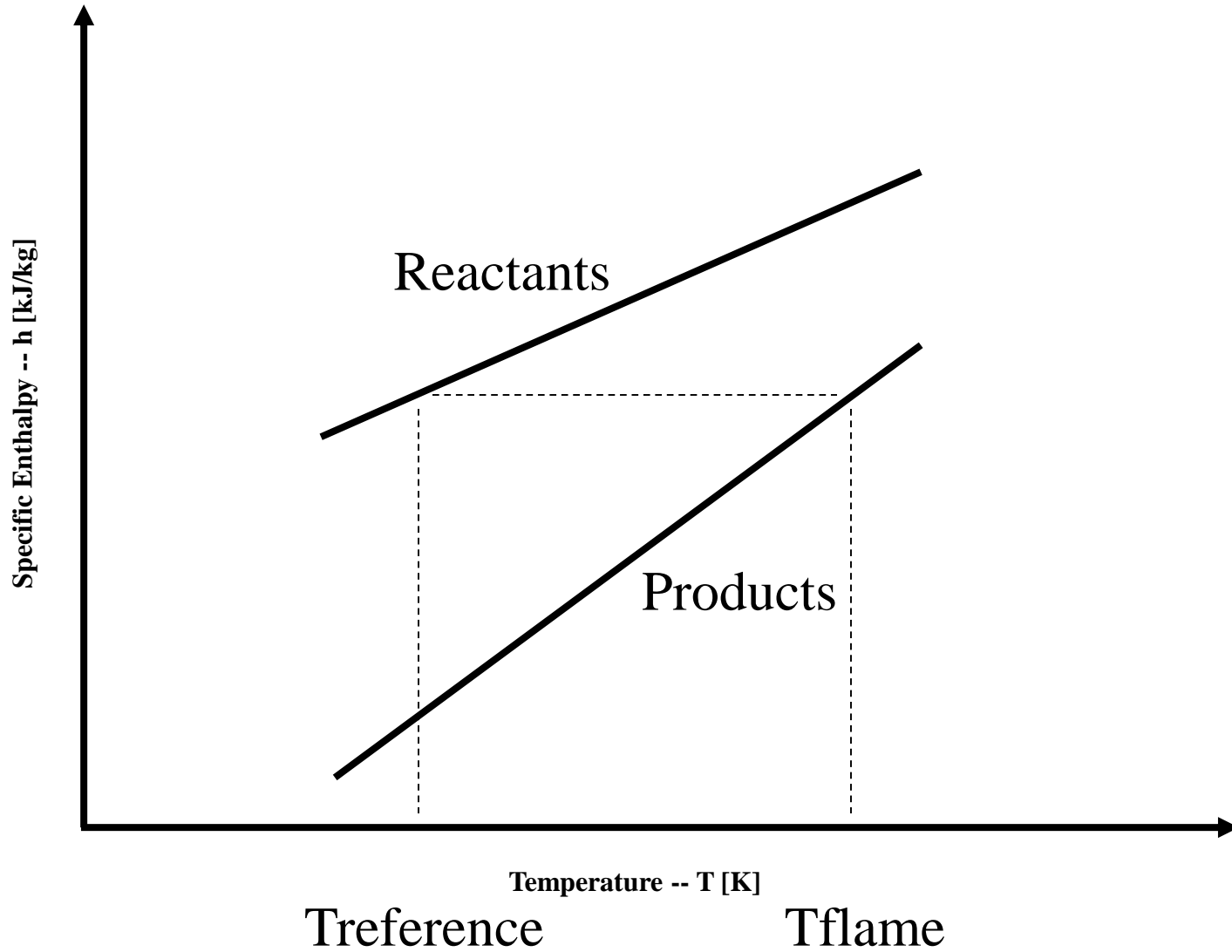
Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
<b>N</b>	<b>0.767</b>	<b>0.790</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.210</b>

# Combustion Schematic Layout



# Specific Enthalpy vs Temperature





**Combustion  $h - T$  Diagram**

## Combustion Products Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.202	0.132
H <sub>2</sub> O	0.080	0.129
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000
N <sub>2</sub>	0.718	0.739
O <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000

# **Combustion Values**

**Flame Temperature**

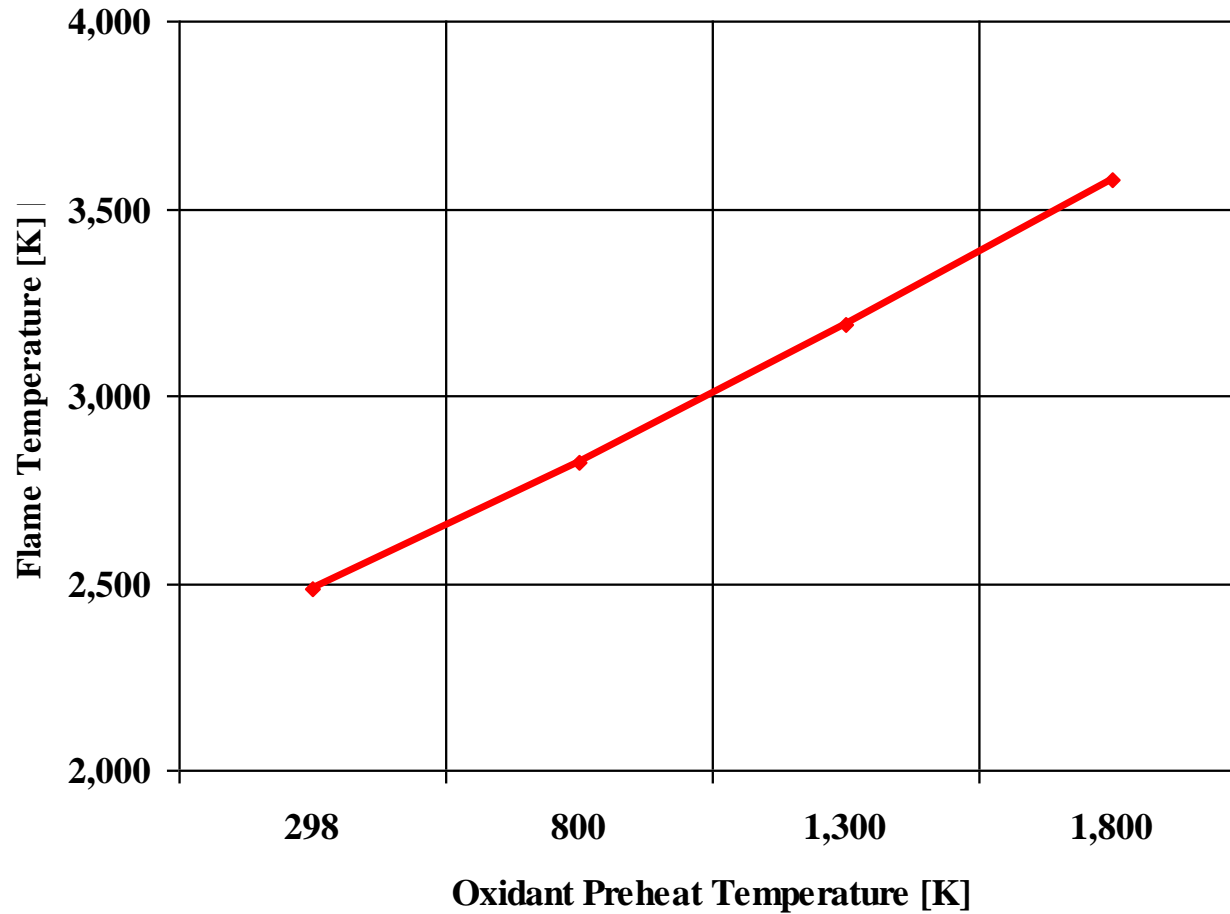
**2,484 [K]**

**Oxidant To Fuel Ratio**

**14.649 [/]**



# Combustion Products Flame Temperature (Oil as Fuel)



—◆— Flame Temperature [K]

Fuel Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

## Fuel (Gas -- Methane) Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
$\text{CH}_4$	1.00	1.00

## Oxidant (Air) Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
<b>N</b>	<b>0.767</b>	<b>0.790</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.210</b>

# Combustion Schematic Layout

**Fuel -- Gas (Methane)**



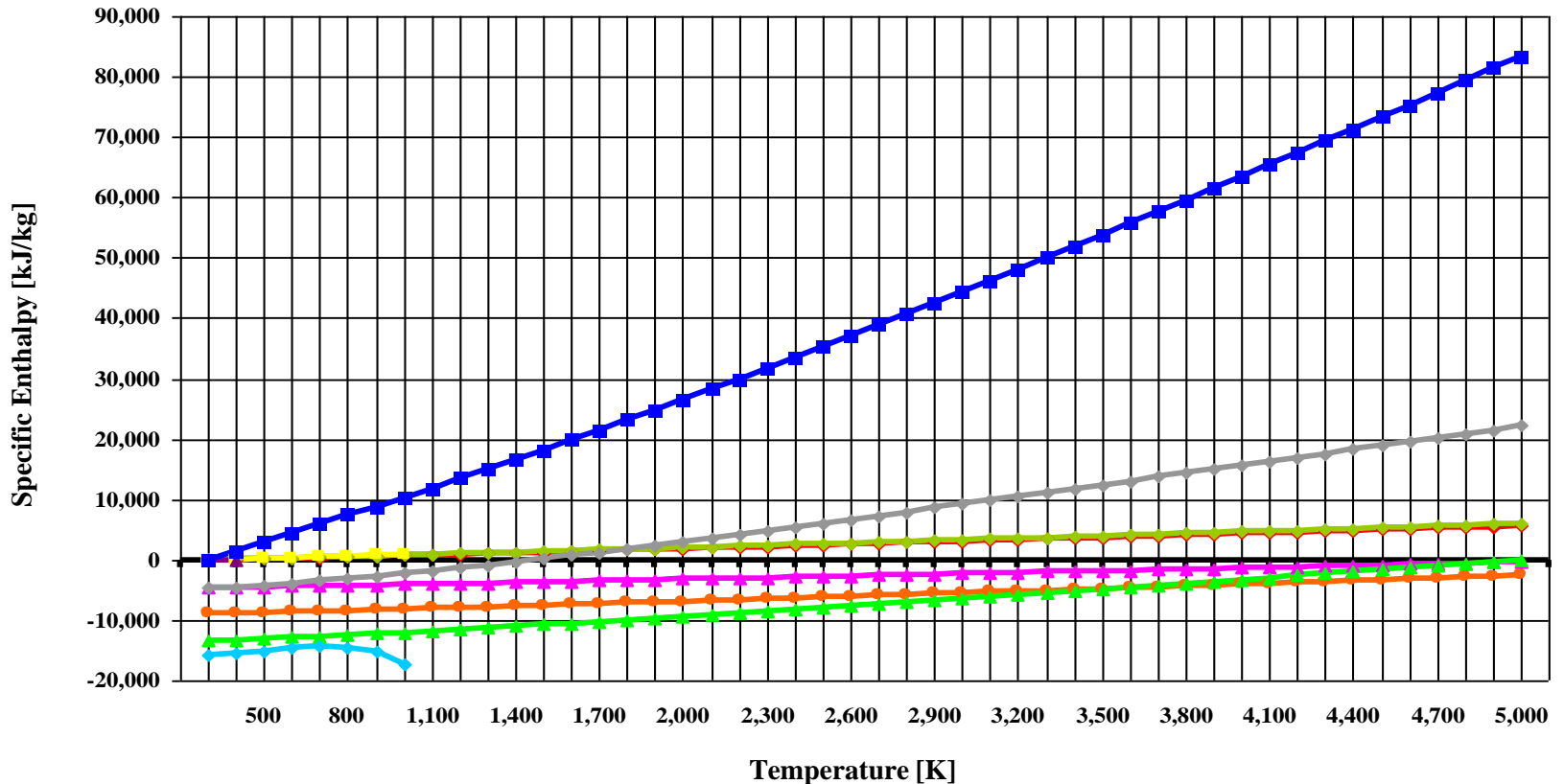
**Oxidant -- Air**

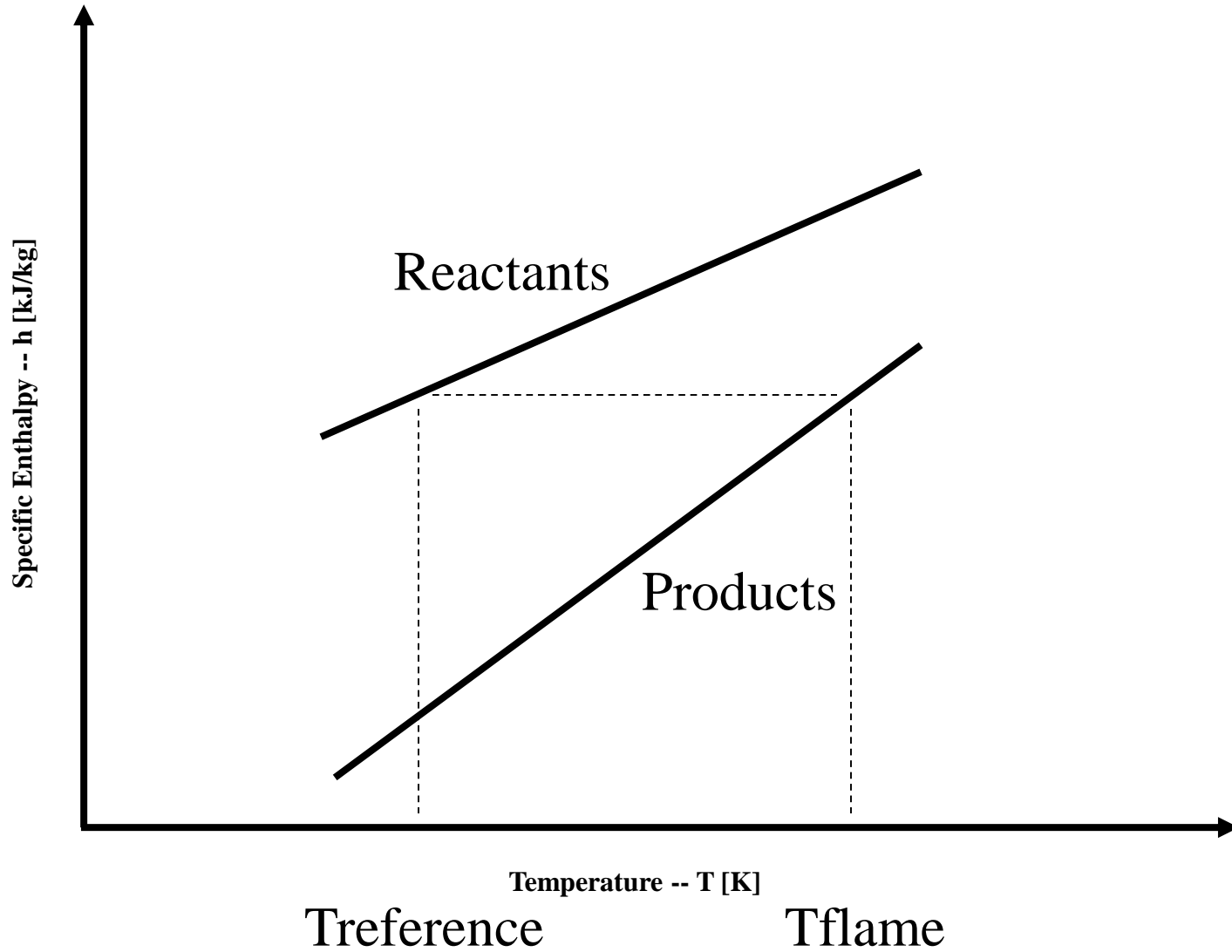


**Combustion Products**



# Specific Enthalpy vs Temperature





**Combustion  $h - T$  Diagram**

## Combustion Products Composition

Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.151	0.095
H <sub>2</sub> O	0.124	0.190
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000
N <sub>2</sub>	0.725	0.715
O <sub>2</sub>	0.000	0.000

# **Combustion Values**

**Flame Temperature**

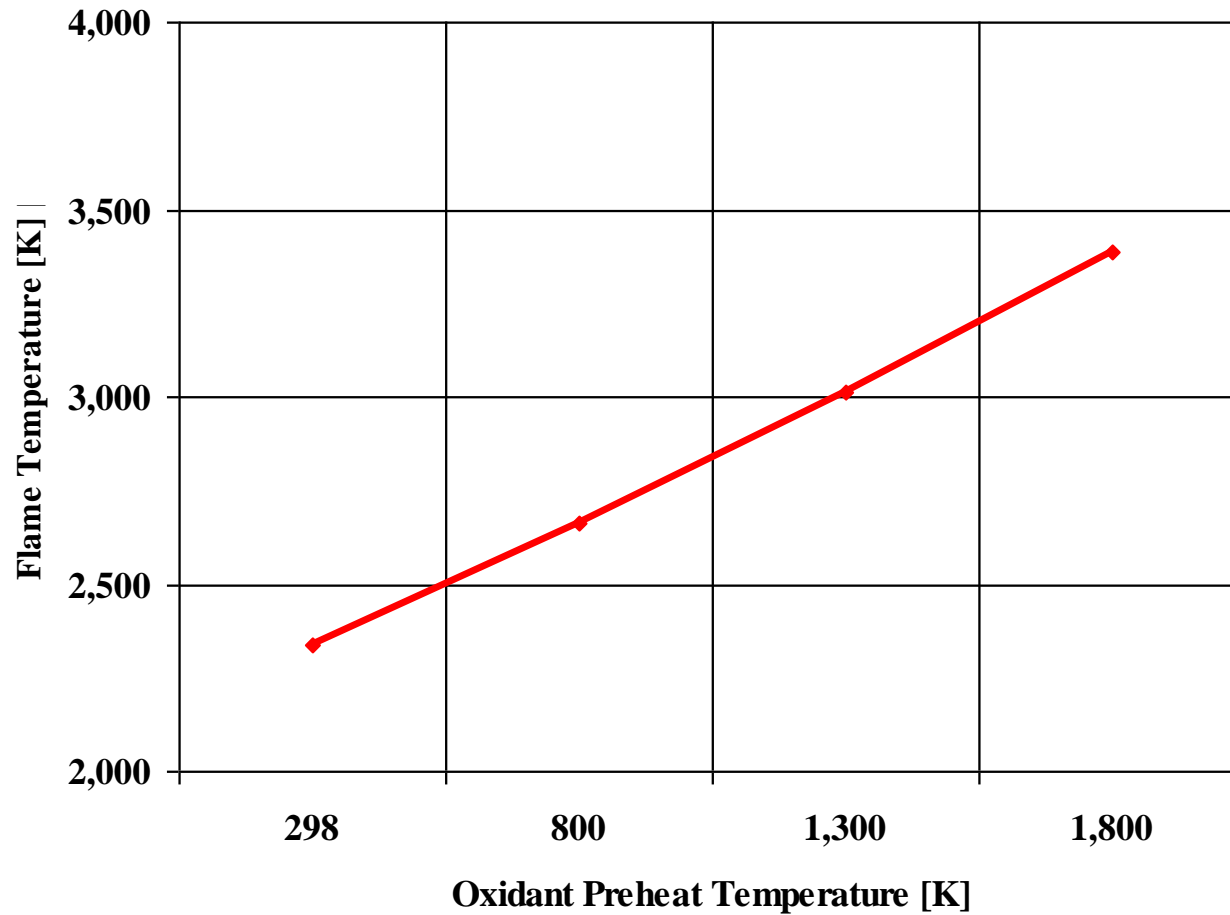
**2,327 [K]**

**Oxidant To Fuel Ratio**

**17.167 [/]**



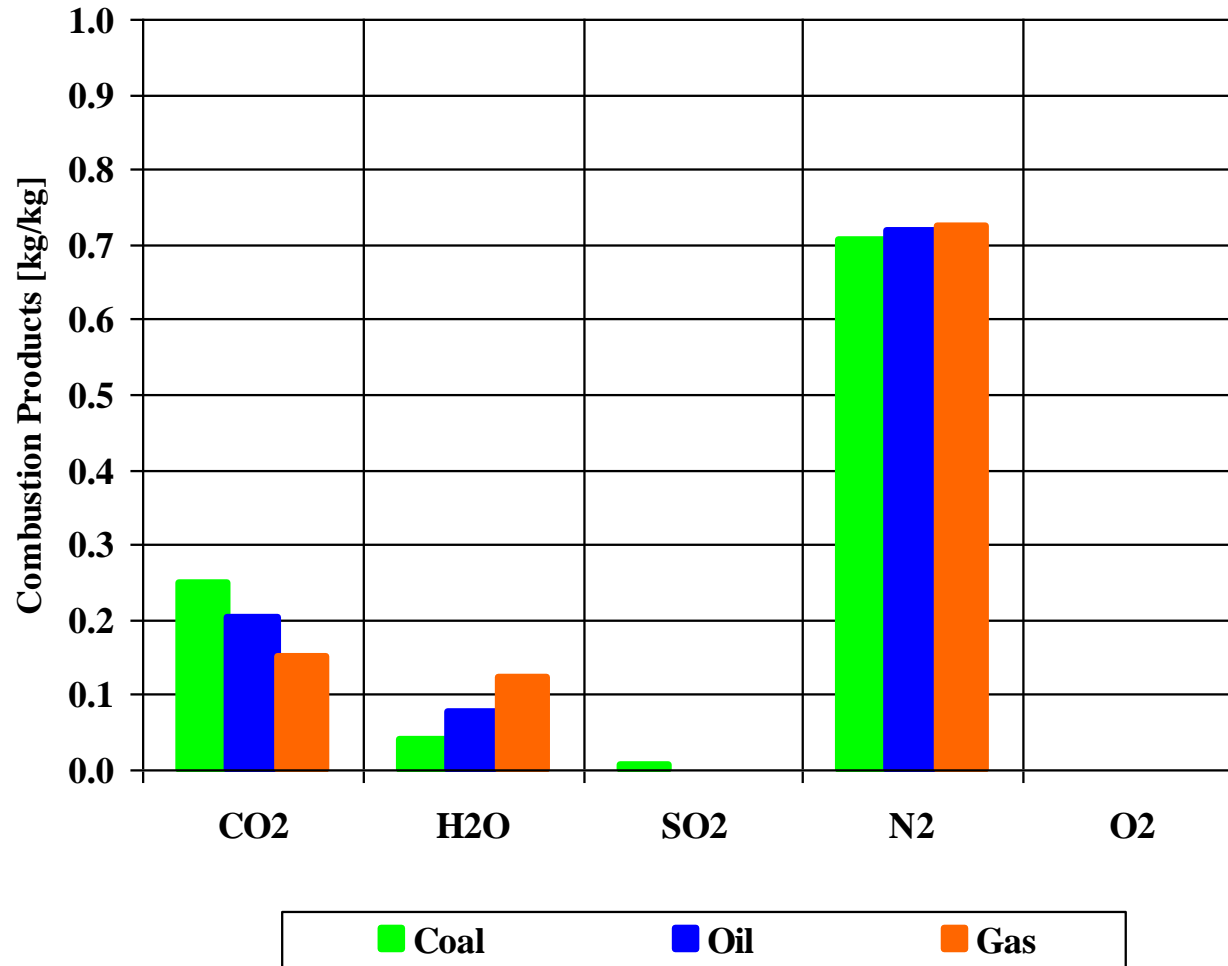
# Combustion Products Flame Temperature (Gas as Fuel)



—◆— Flame Temperature [K]

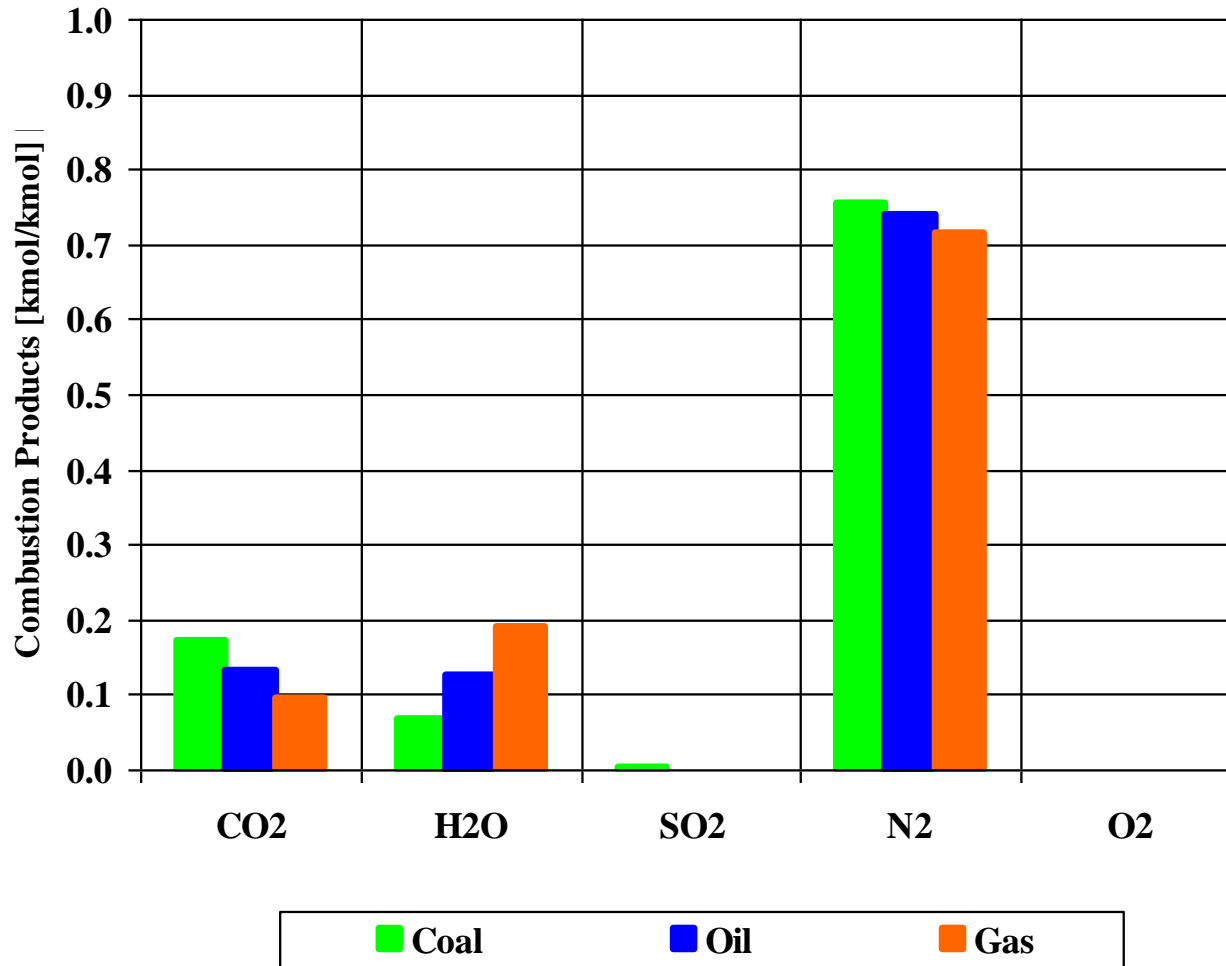
Fuel Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

## Combustion Products -- Weight Basis



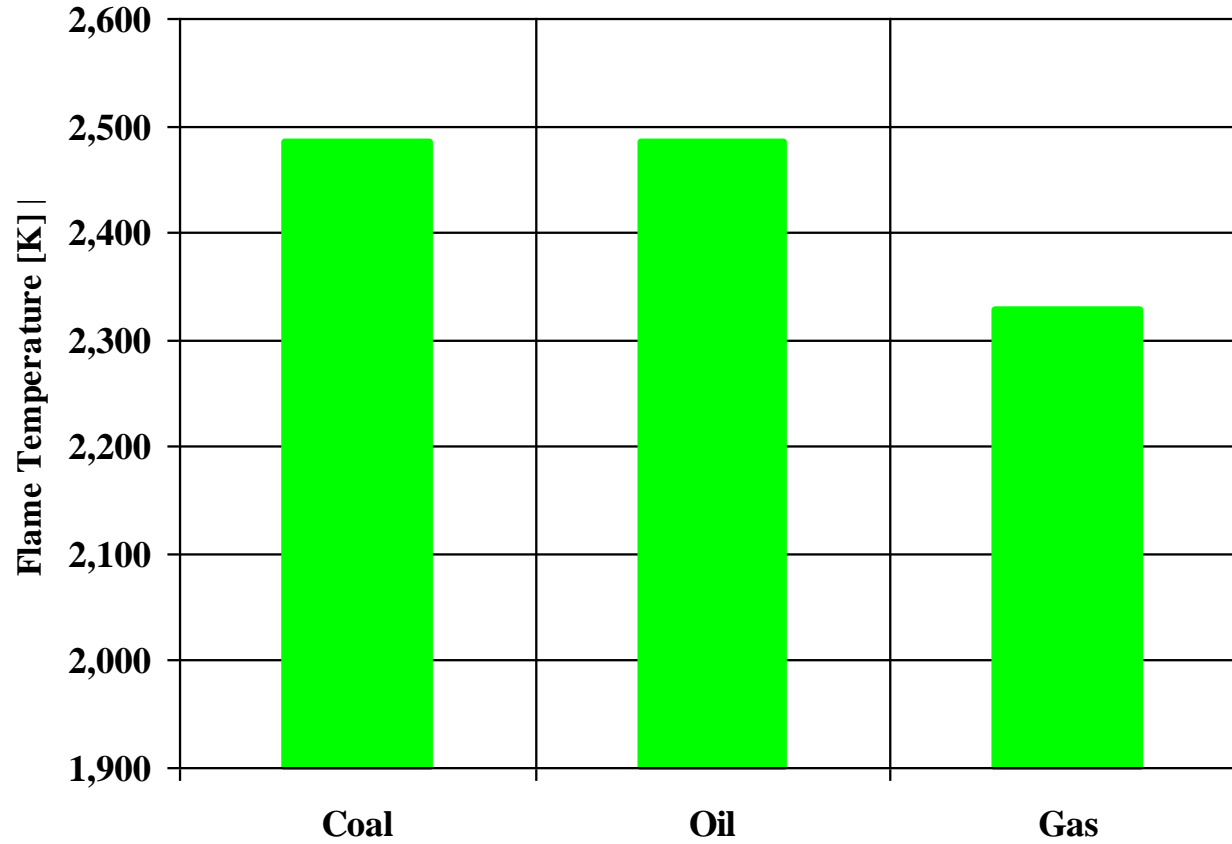
Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

## Combustion Products -- Mole Basis



Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

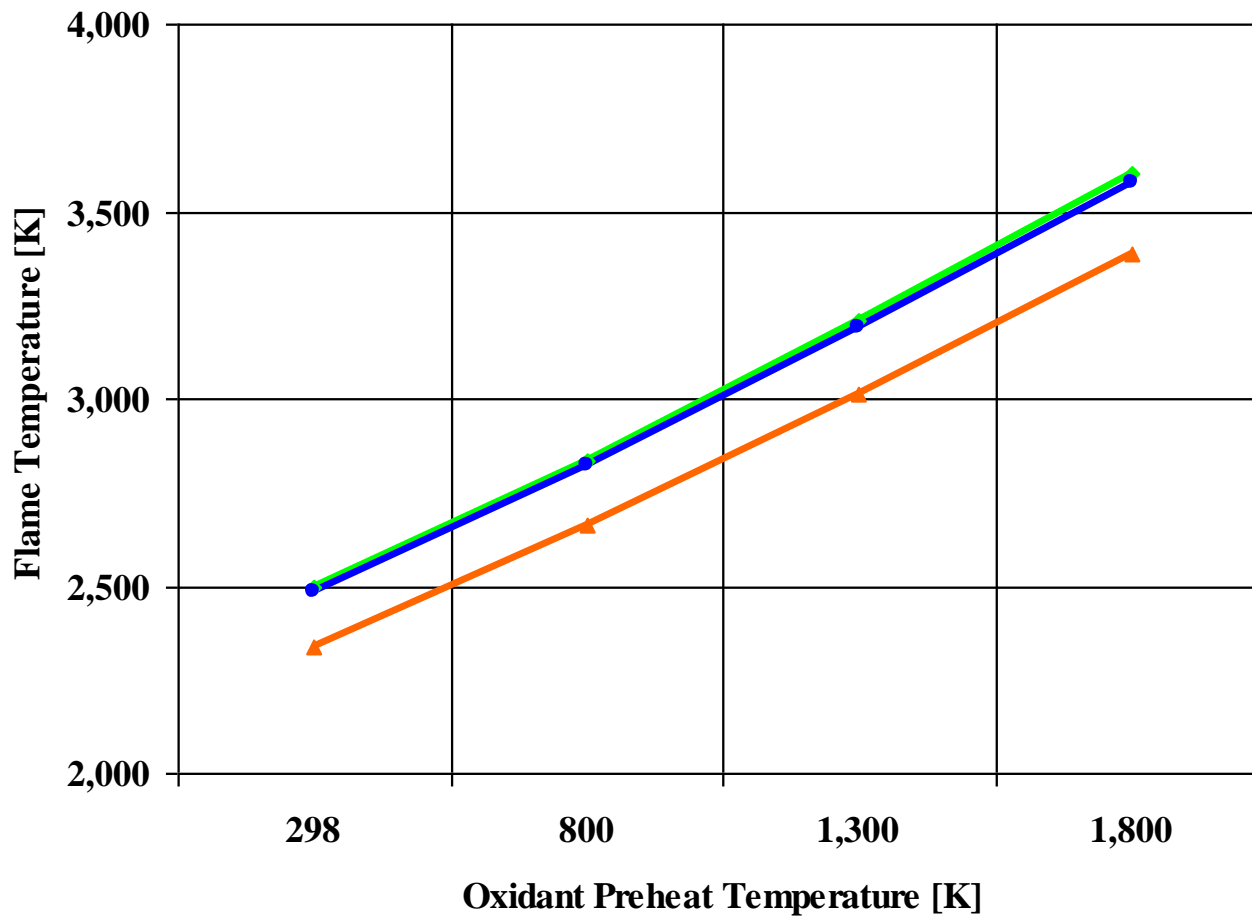
# Combustion Products Flame Temperature



■ Flame Temperature [K]

Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

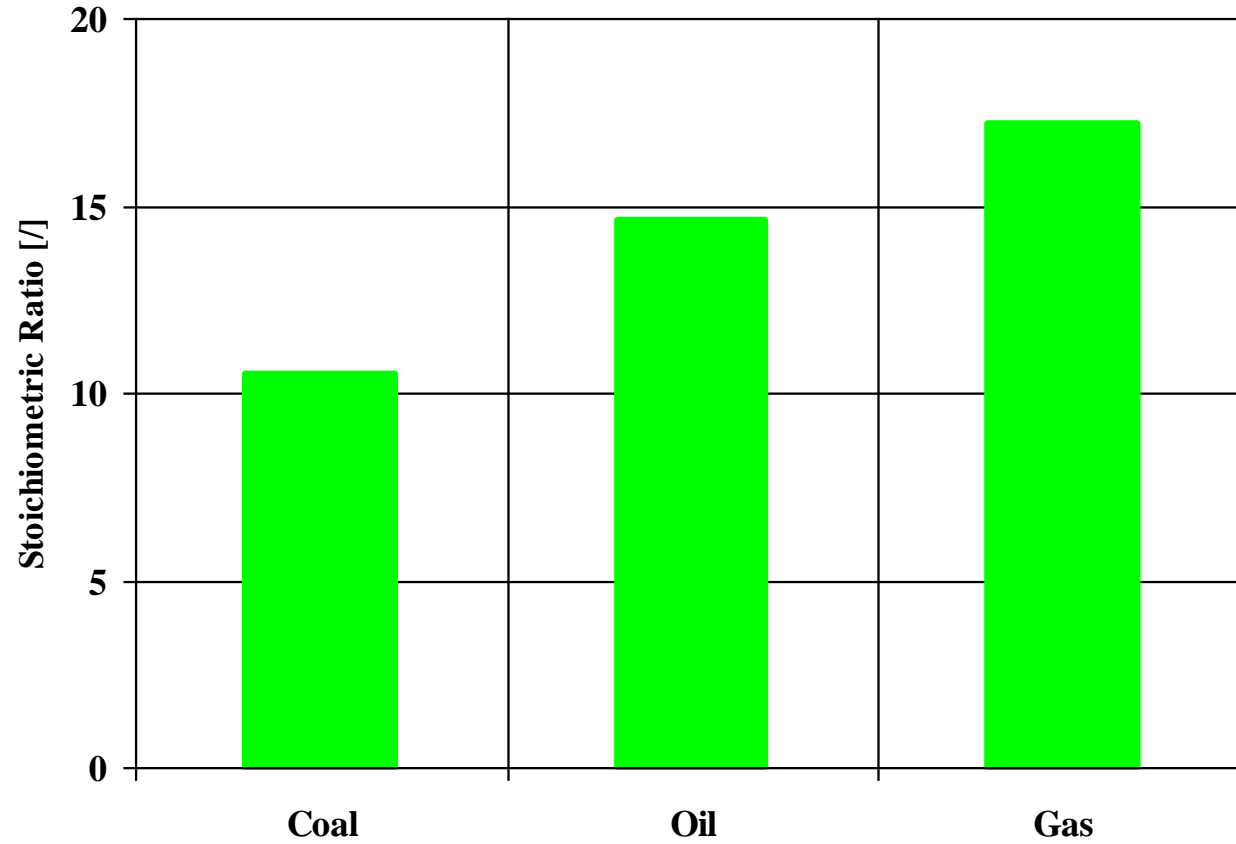
# Combustion Products Flame Temperature (Coal, Oil and Gas as Fuel)



◆ Coal ● Oil ▲ Gas

Fuel Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

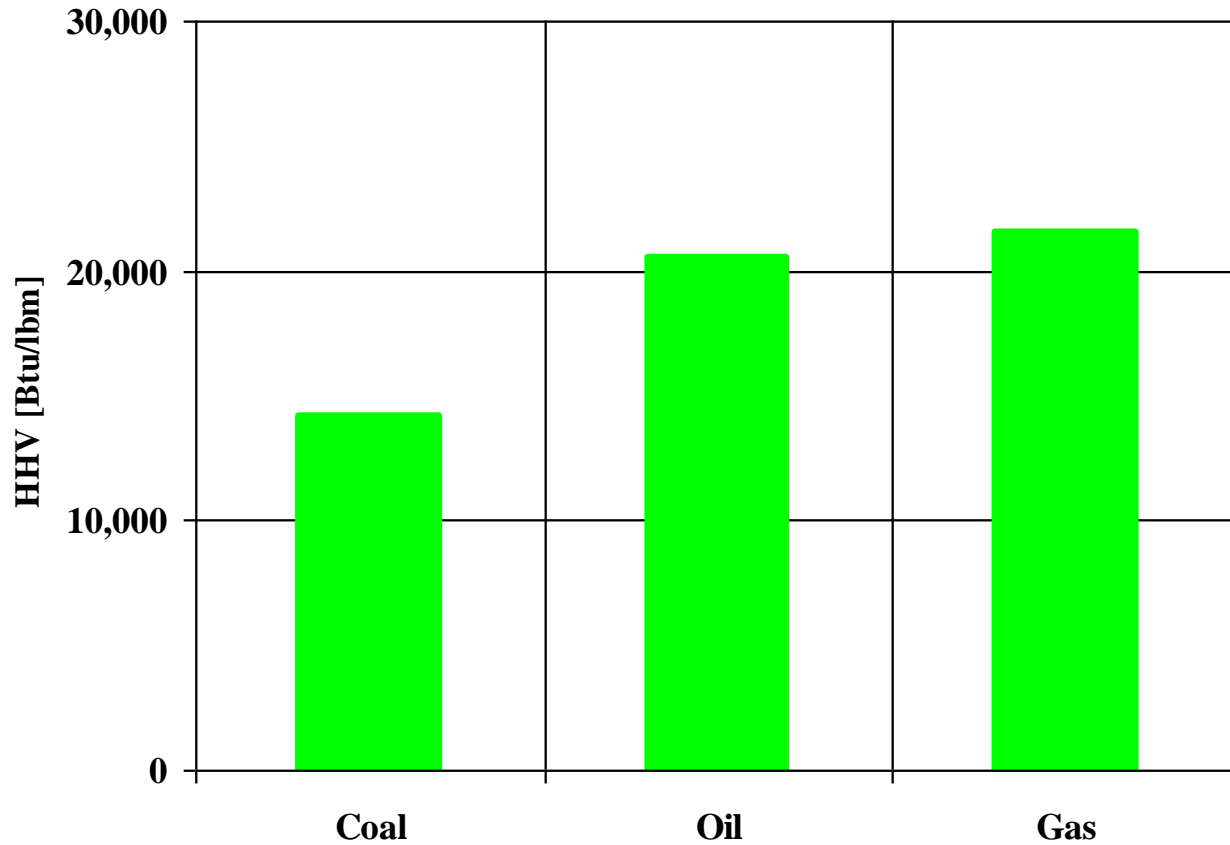
# Combustion Stoichiometric Ratio



■ Stoichiometric Ratio (Oxidant to Fuel) [l]

Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

# Higher Heating Value (HHV)



■ HHV [Btu/lbm]

Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

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# Combustion Analysis

Here are some of the basic combustion information and plots when considering carbon, hydrogen, sulfur, coal, oil and gas as the fuel and air as the oxidant.

# **Combustion Assumptions**

- Fuel Temperature 298 [K]**
- Oxidant Temperature 298 [K]**
- Stoichiometric Combustion**
- No Heat Losses**

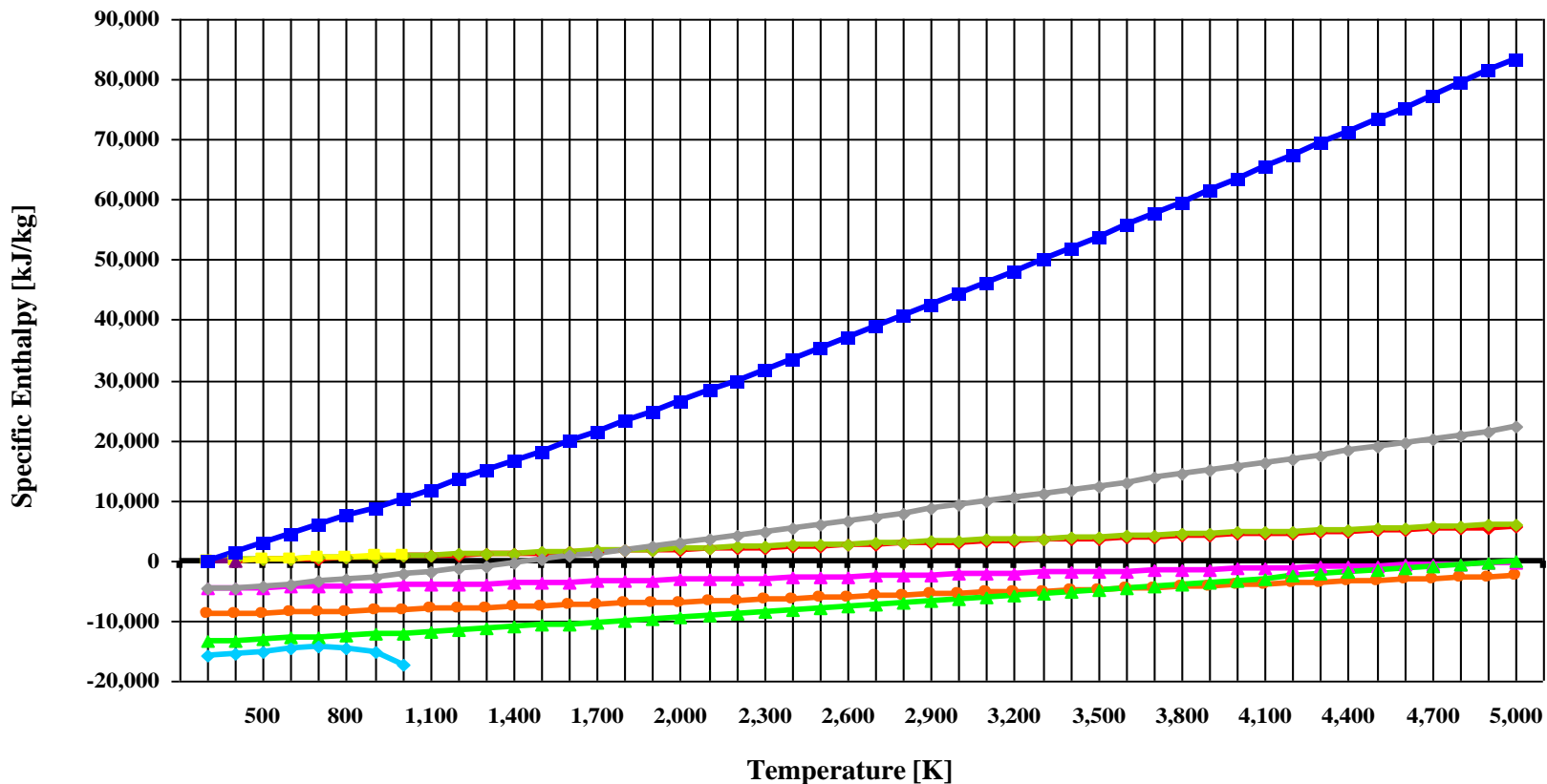
## Oxidant (Air) Composition

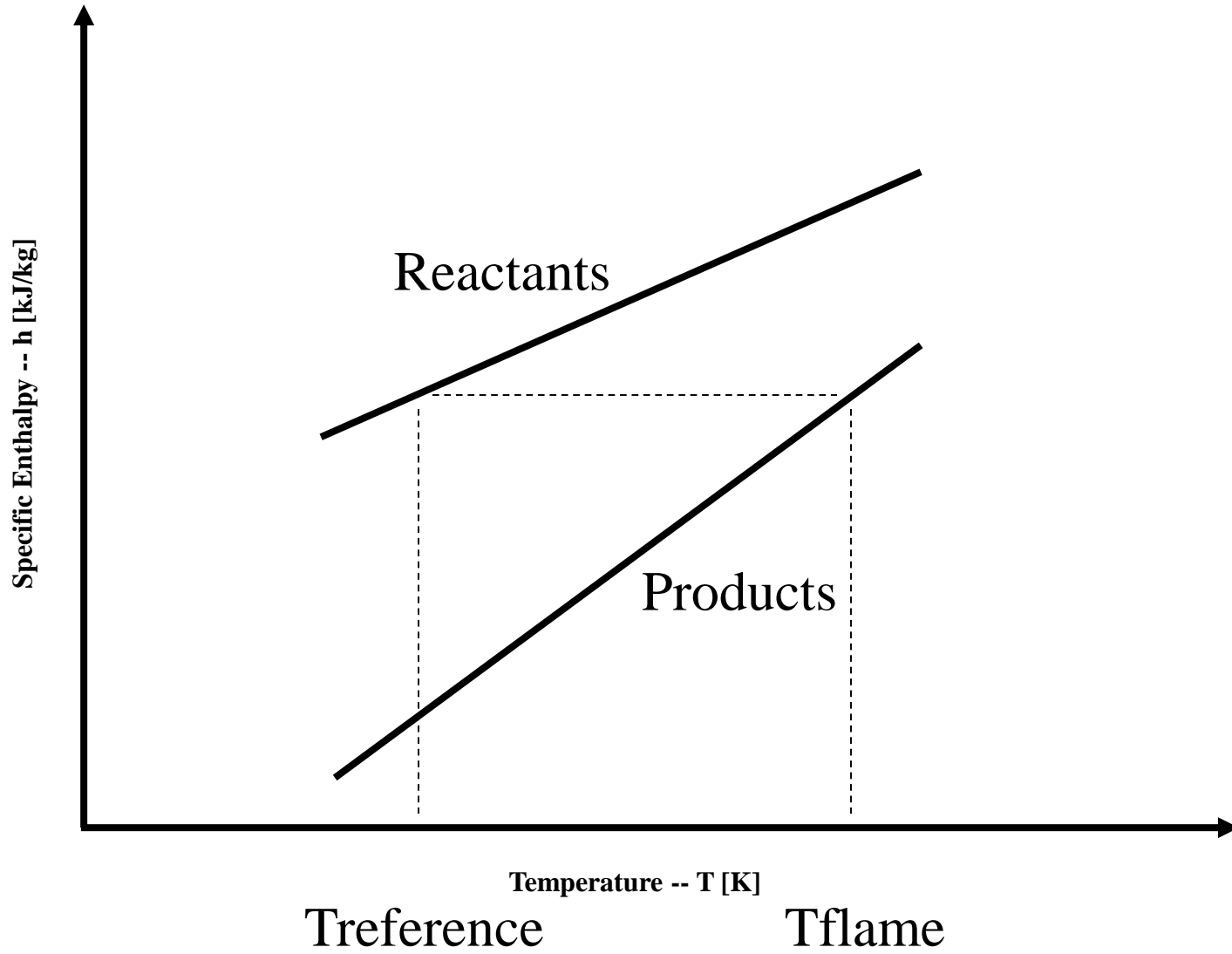
Element	Weight [kg/kg]	Mole [kmol/kmol]
<b>N</b>	<b>0.767</b>	<b>0.790</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.210</b>

# Combustion Schematic Layout



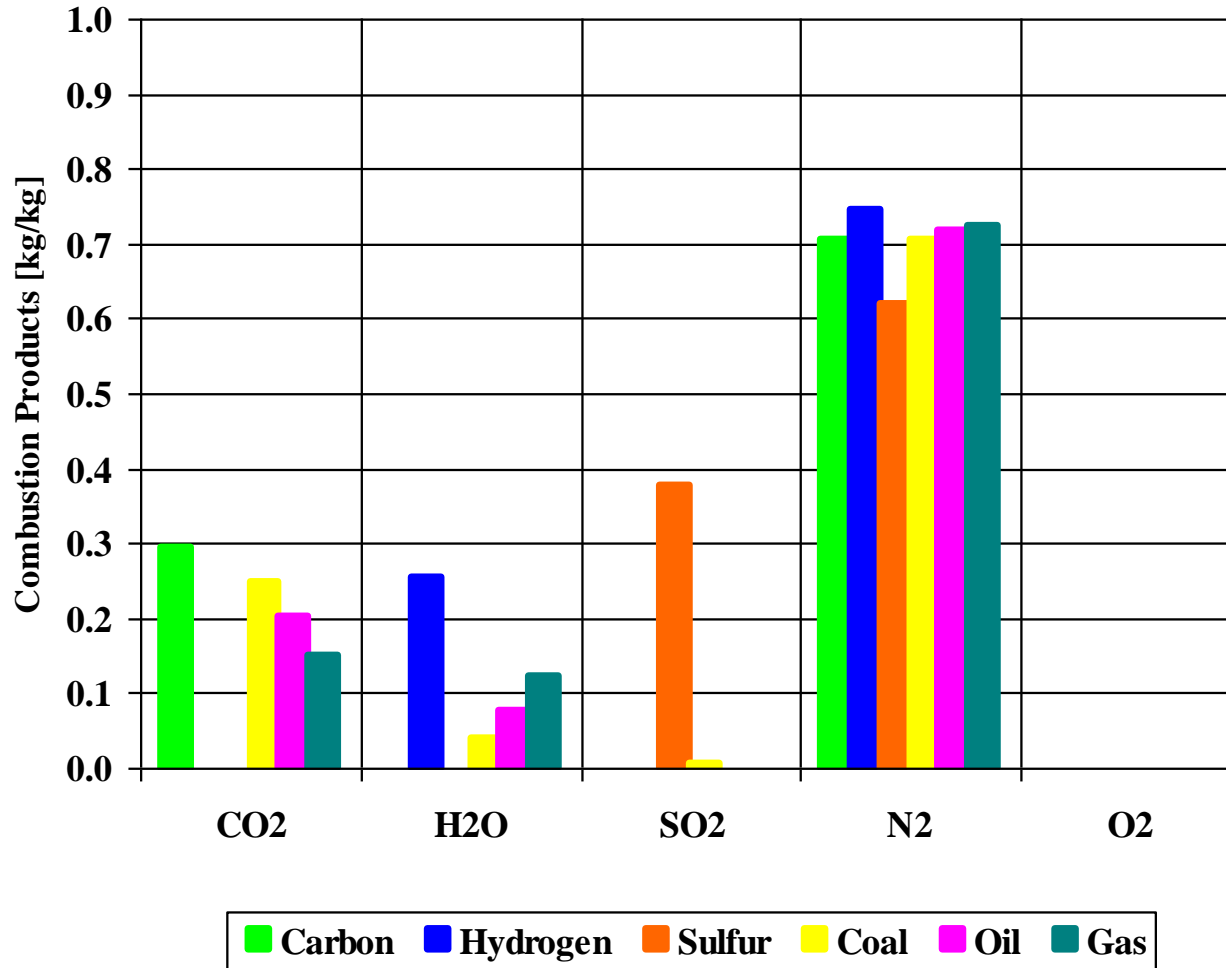
# Specific Enthalpy vs Temperature





Combustion  $h - T$  Diagram

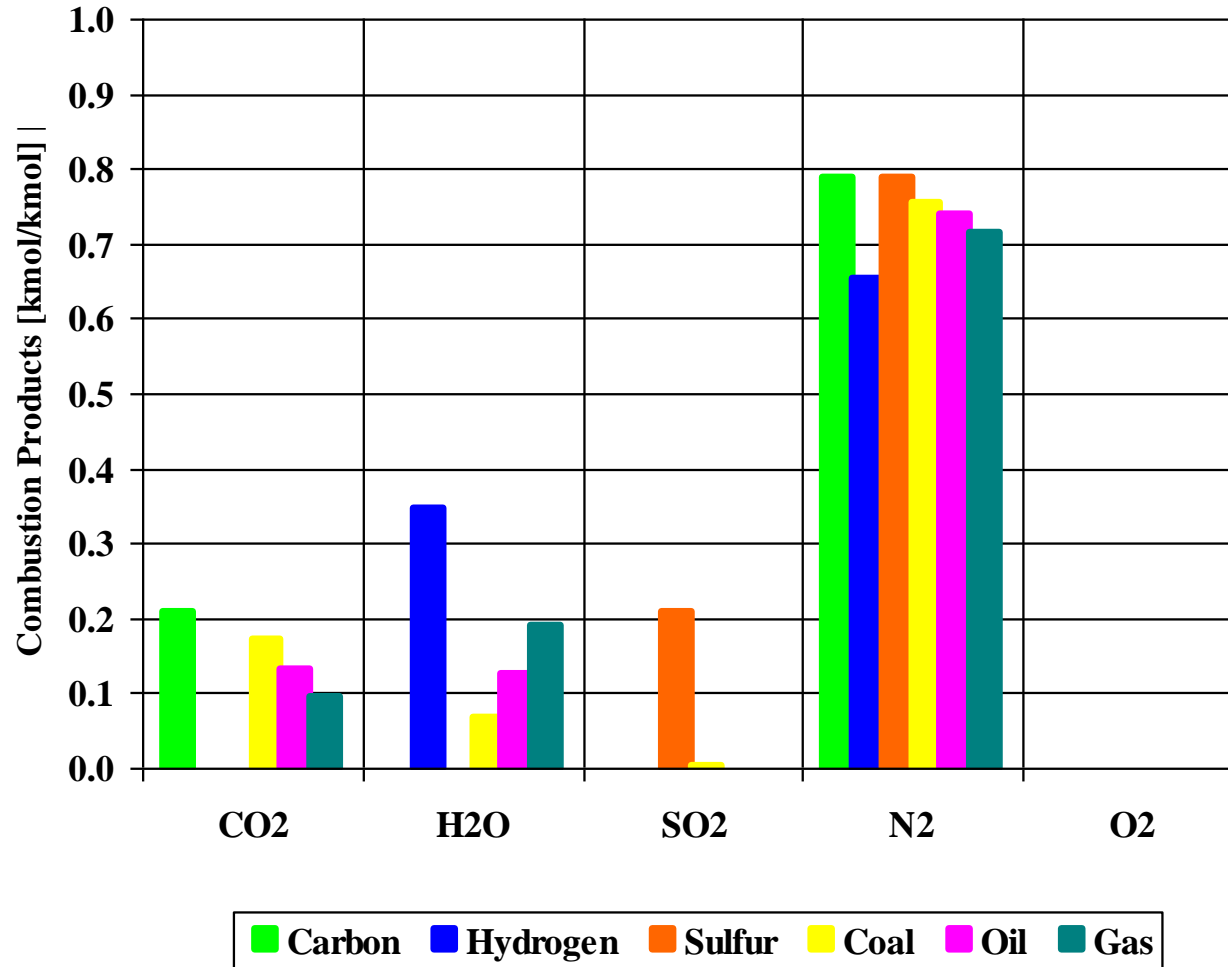
# Combustion Products -- Weight Basis



Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

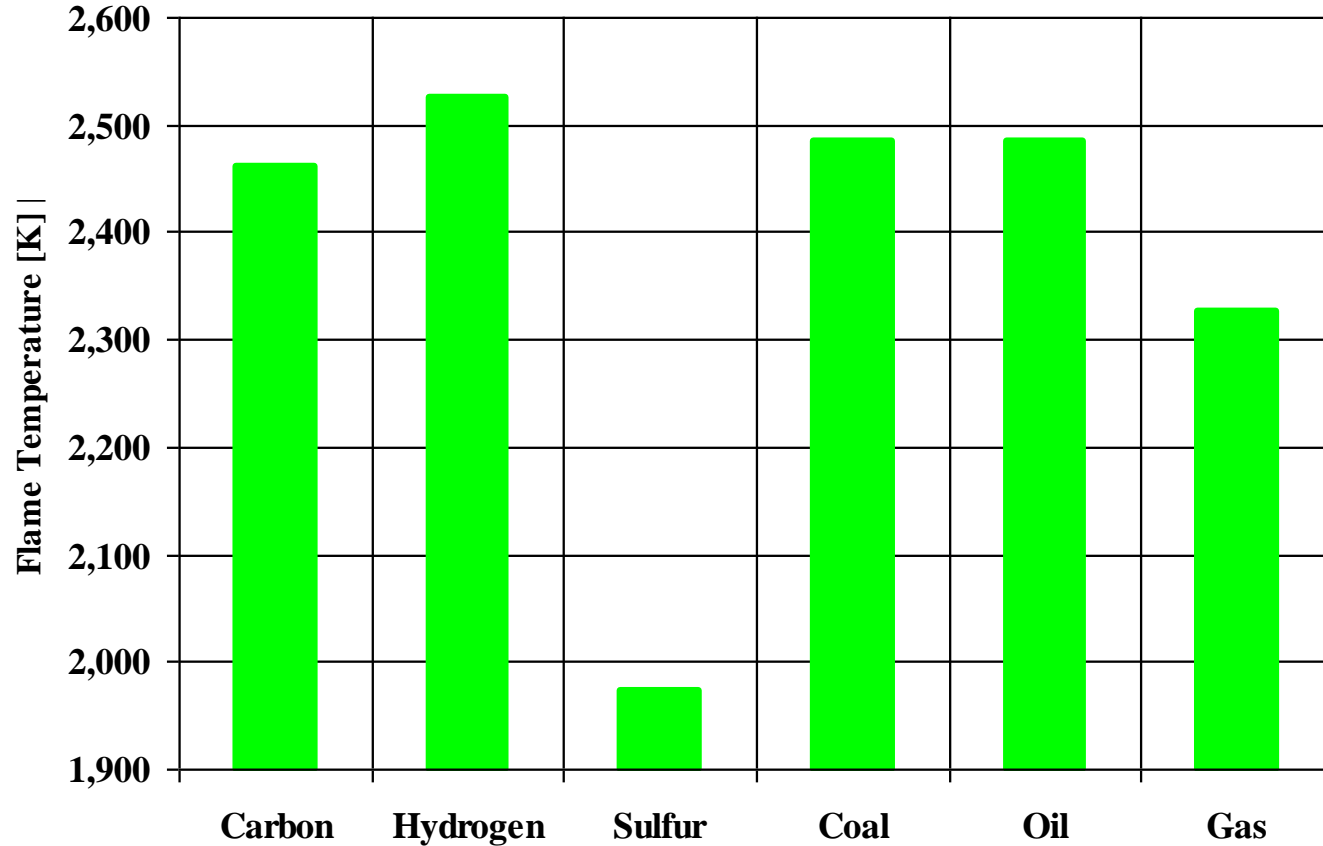


# Combustion Products -- Mole Basis



Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

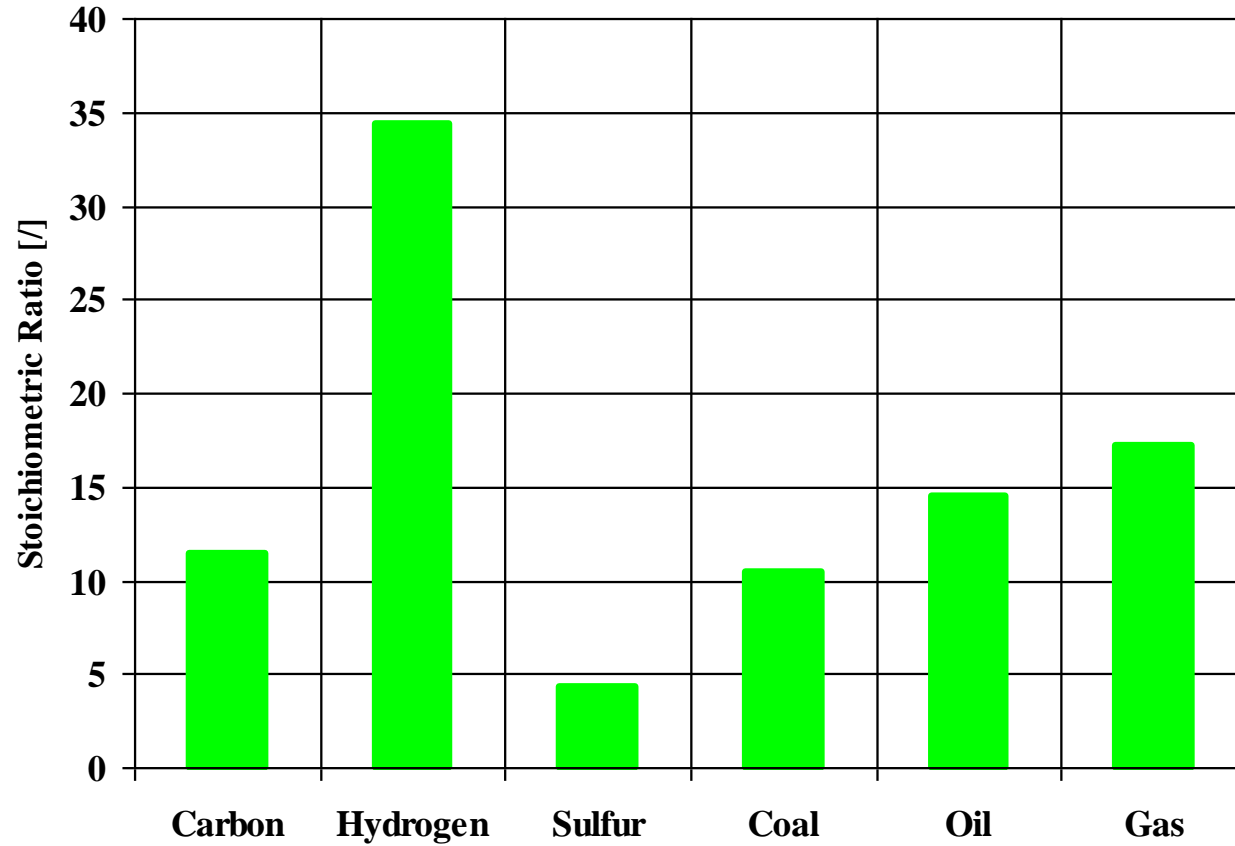
# Combustion Products Flame Temperature



■ Flame Temperature [K]

Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

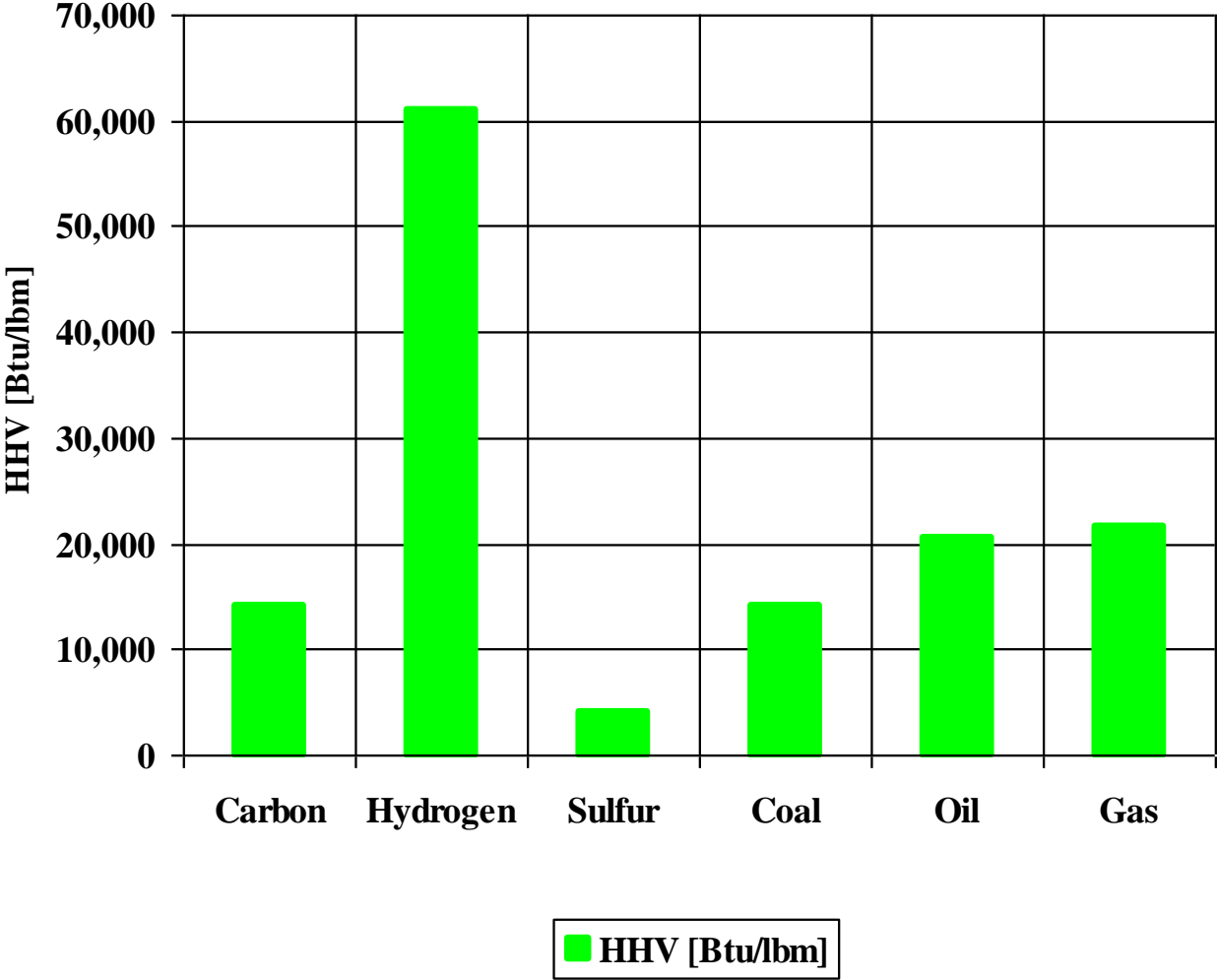
# Combustion Stoichiometric Ratio



■ Stoichiometric Ratio (Oxidant to Fuel) [l]

Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

# Higher Heating Value (HHV)



Fuel and Oxidant Inlet Temperature: 298 [K]

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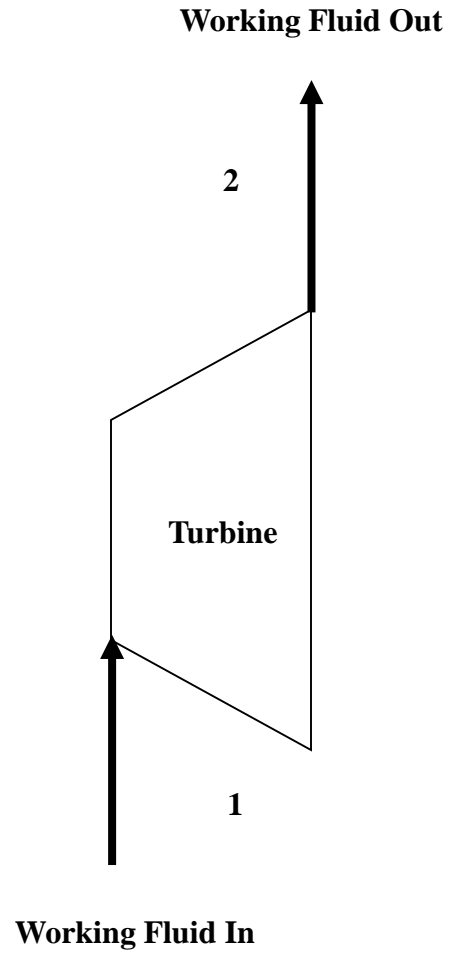
Phone: (301) 919-9670

E-Mail: [info@engineering-4e.com](mailto:info@engineering-4e.com)

<http://www.engineering-4e.com>

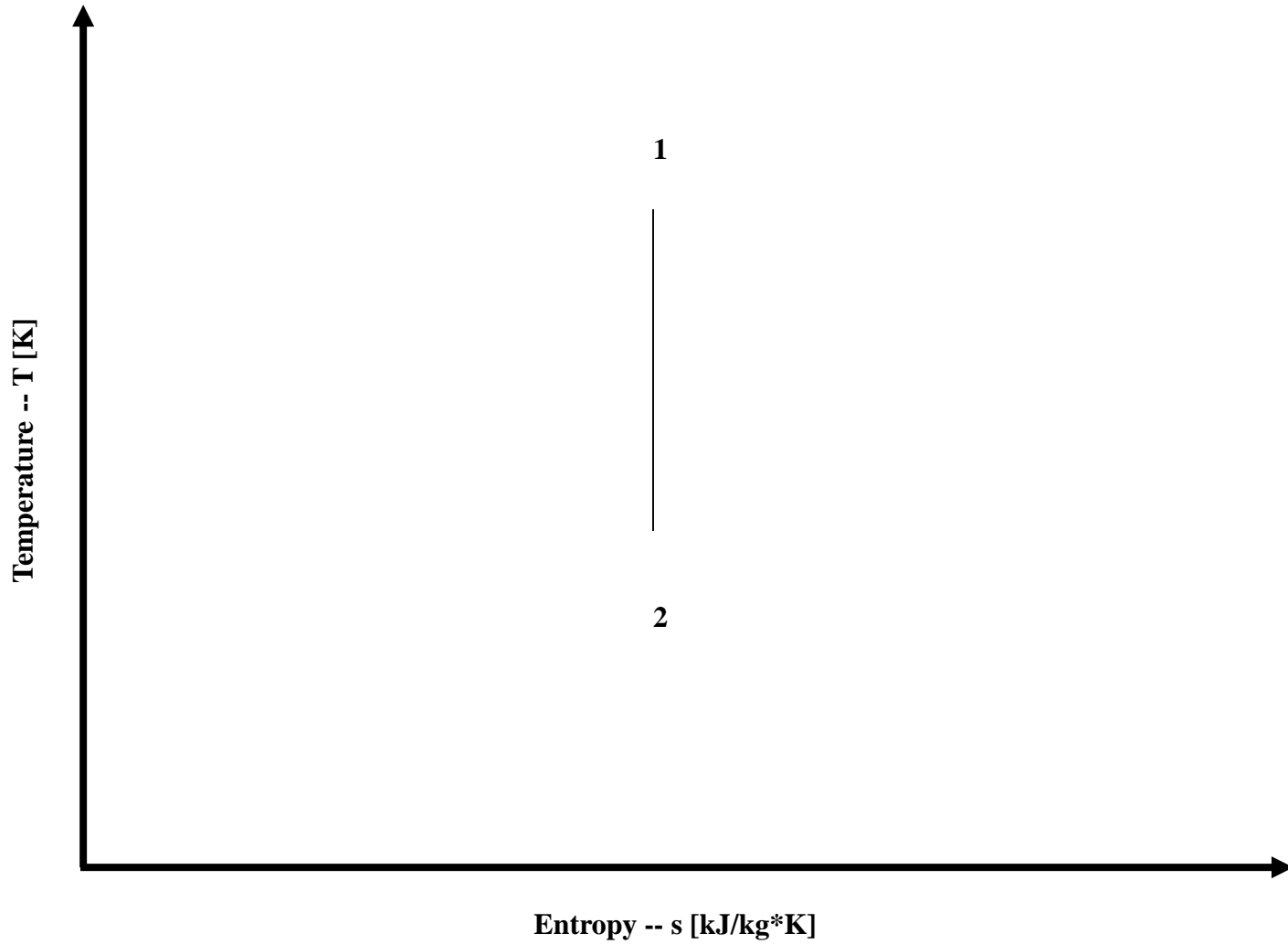
# Expansion

Here are some of the basic isentropic expansion plots.



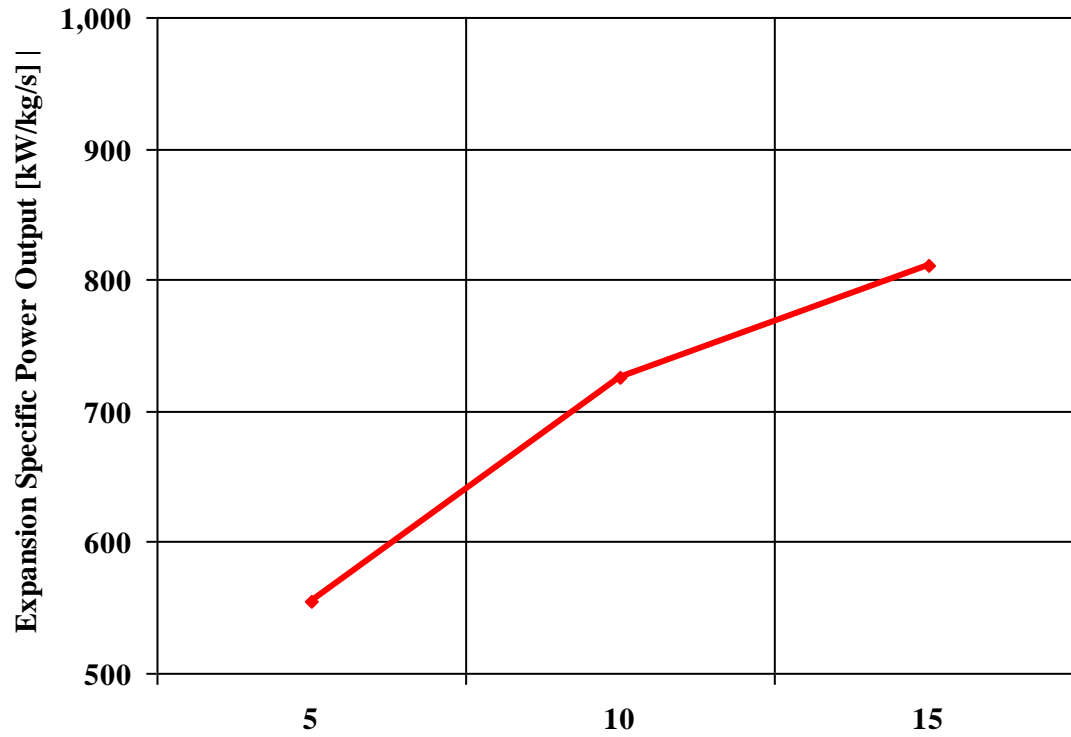
**Expansion Schematic Layout**





**Expansion T - s Diagram**

### Expansion Specific Power Output

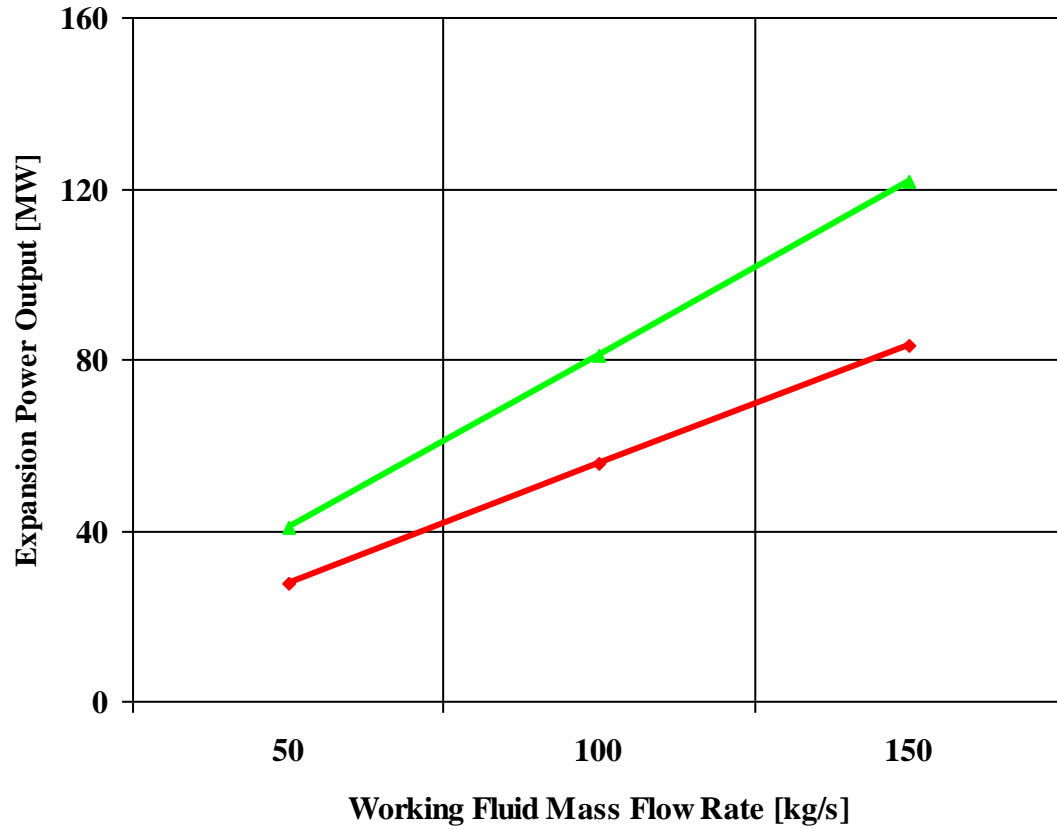


—◆— Expansion Ratio (P1/P2) [1]

Working Fluid: Air

Turbine Inlet Temperature: 1,500 [K]

## Expansion Power Output



—◆— 5 —▲— 15

Expansion Ratio (P1/P2) [/]

Working Fluid: Air

Turbine Inlet Temperature: 1,500 [K]

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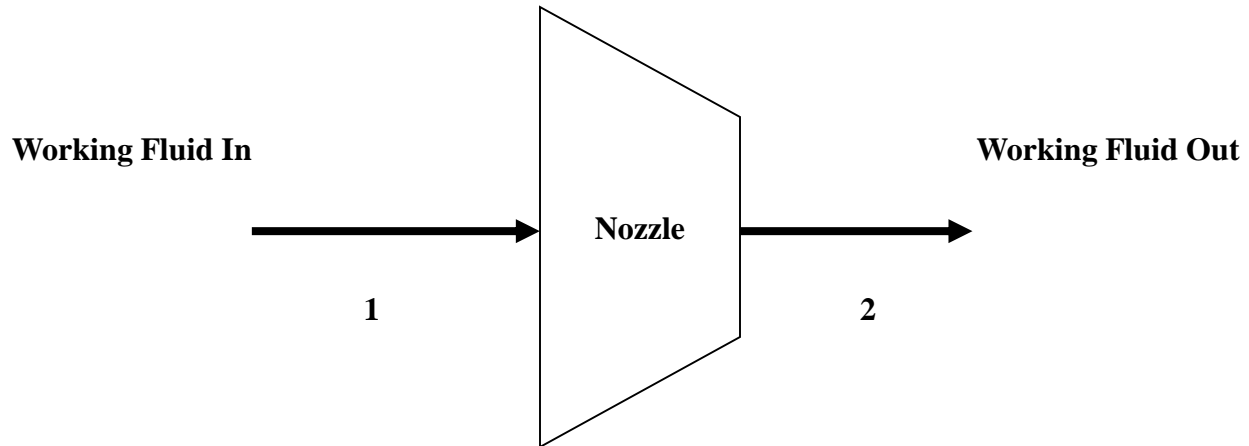
Phone: (301) 919-9670

E-Mail: [info@engineering-4e.com](mailto:info@engineering-4e.com)

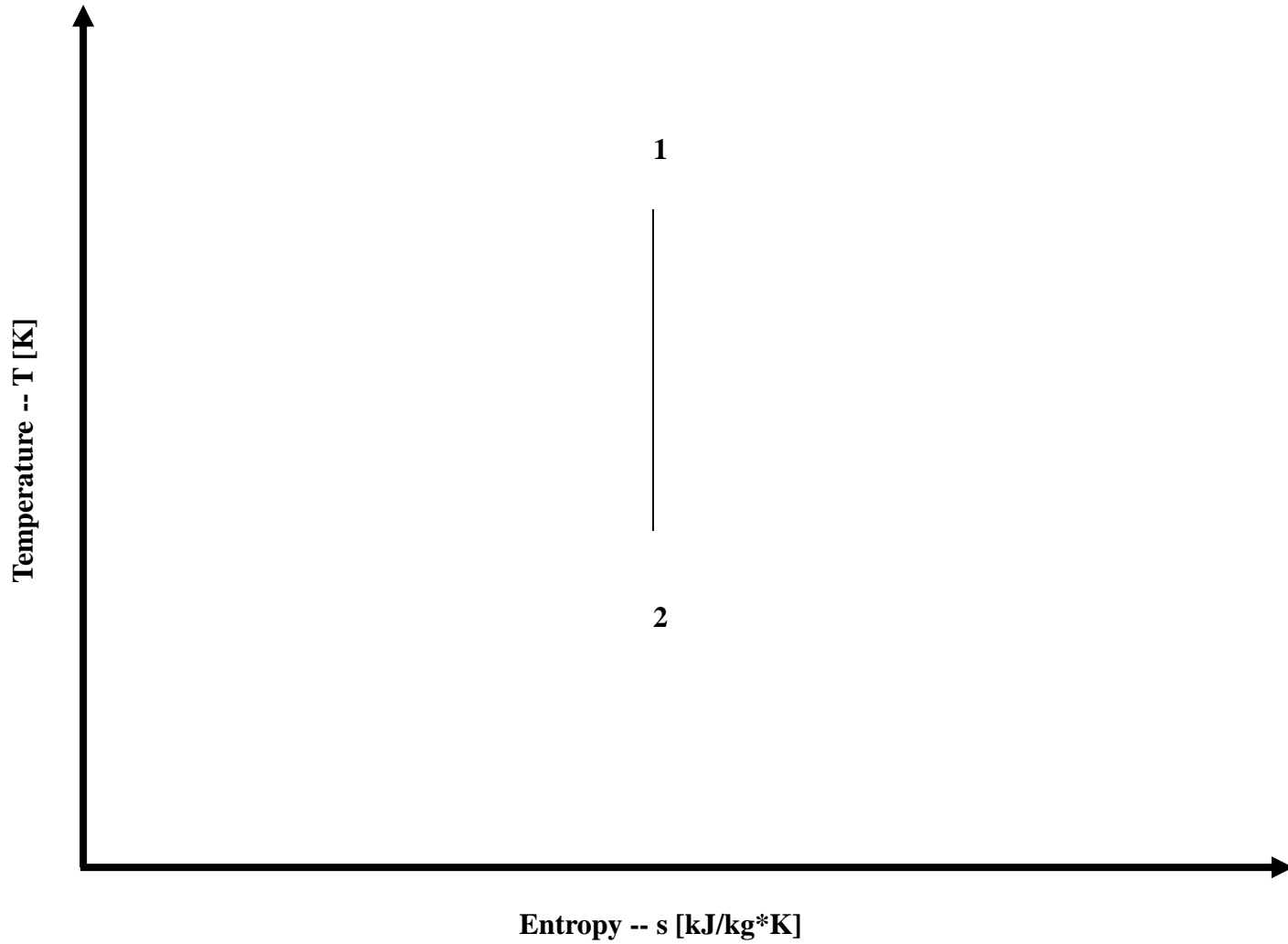
<http://www.engineering-4e.com>

# Nozzle

Here are some of the basic sonic and subsonic isentropic nozzle plots.



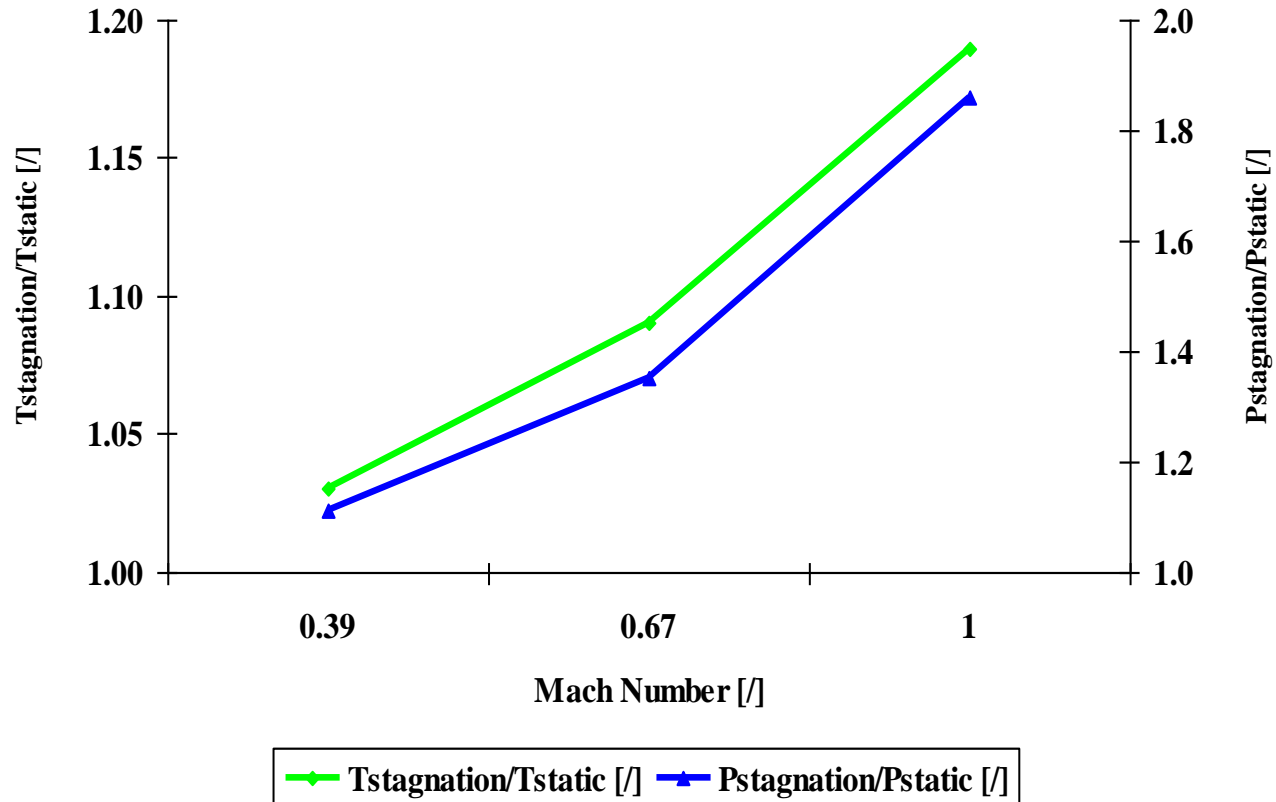
**Nozzle Schematic Layout**



**Nozzle T - s Diagram**



## Nozzle Performance



Working Fluid: Air

Nozzle Inlet Stagnation Conditions -- Temperature: 1,500 [K] and Pressure: 10 [atm]

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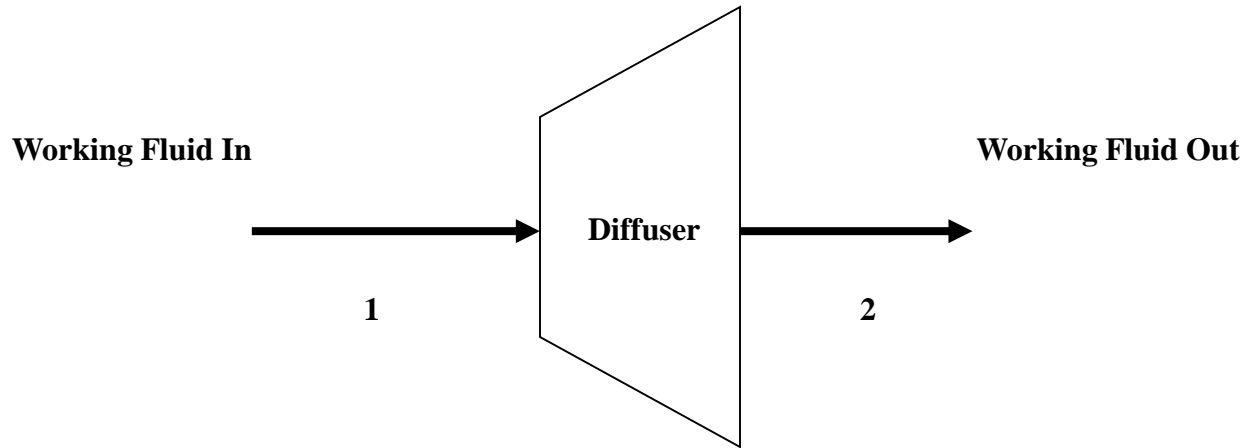
Phone: (301) 919-9670

E-Mail: [info@engineering-4e.com](mailto:info@engineering-4e.com)

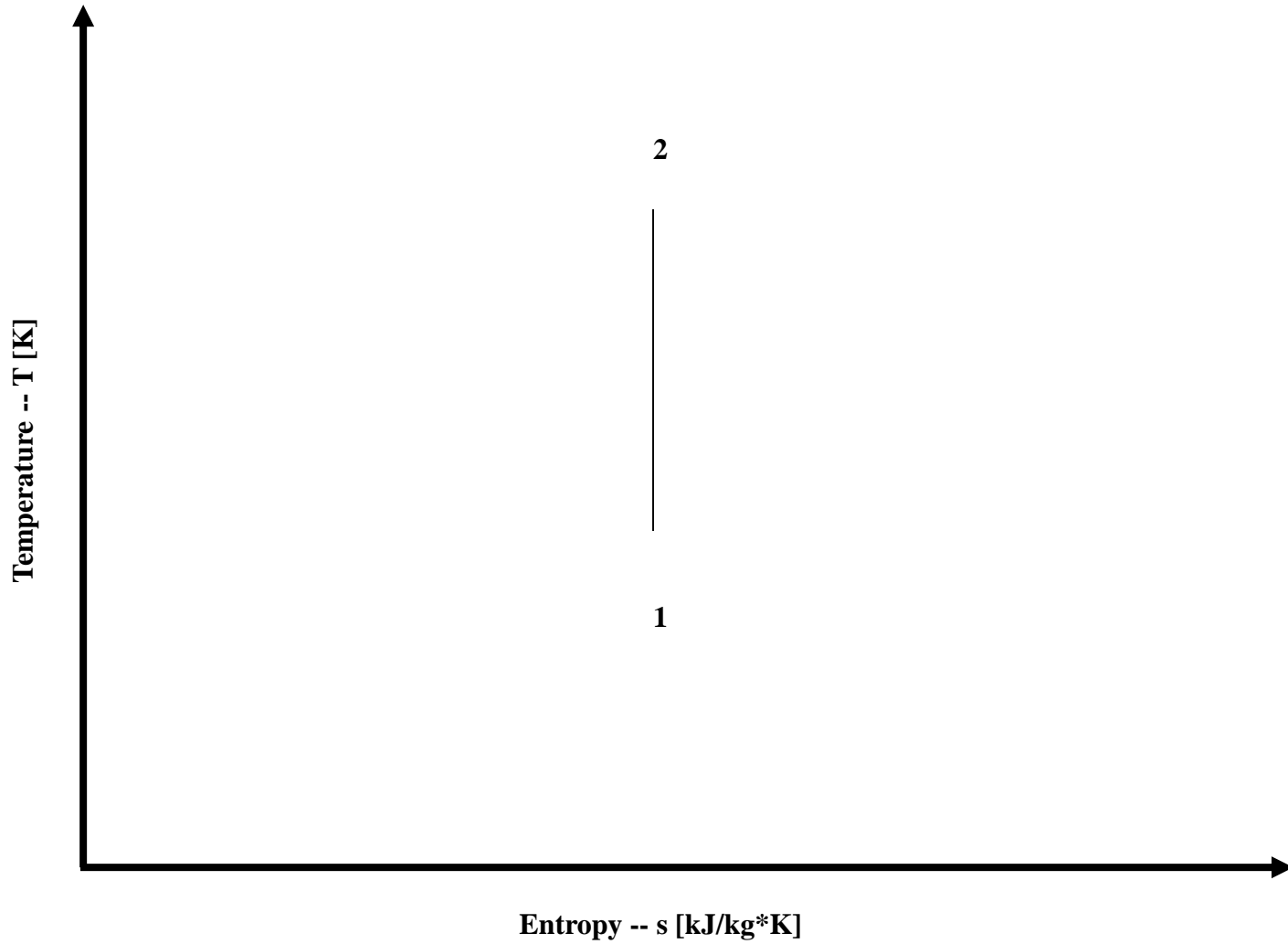
<http://www.engineering-4e.com>

# Diffuser

Here are some of the basic subsonic isentropic diffuser plots.

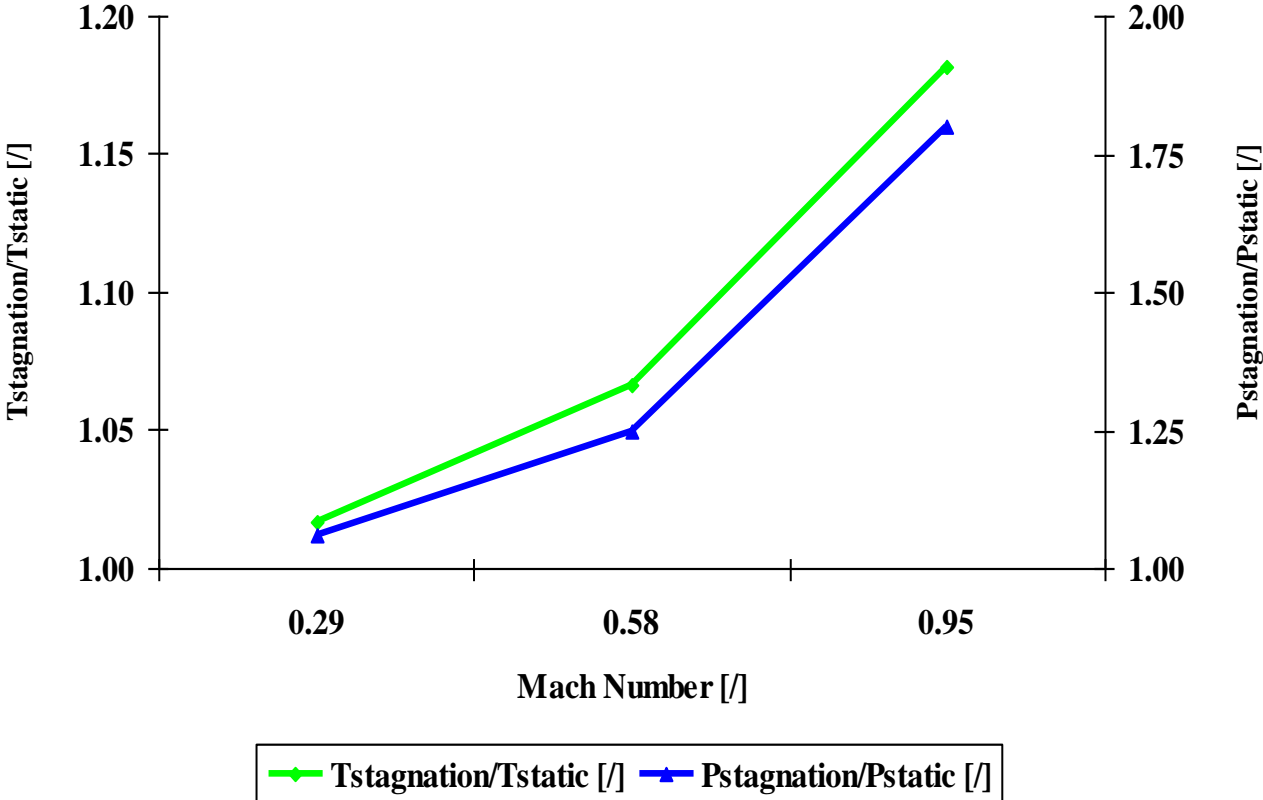


**Diffuser Schematic Layout**



**Diffuser T - s Diagram**

# Diffuser Performance



Working Fluid: Air

Diffuser Inlet Static Conditions -- Temperature: 298 [K] and Pressure: 1 [atm]

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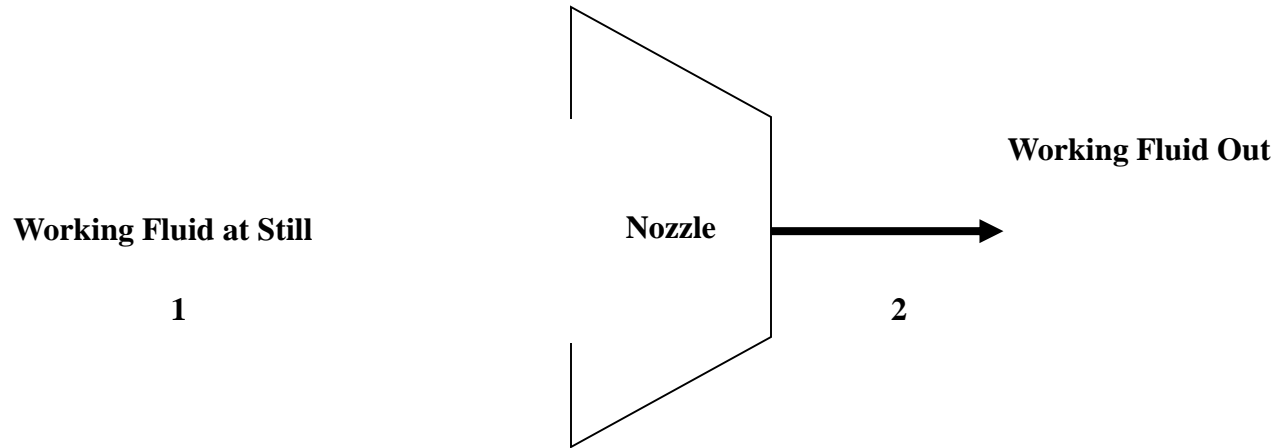
Phone: (301) 919-9670

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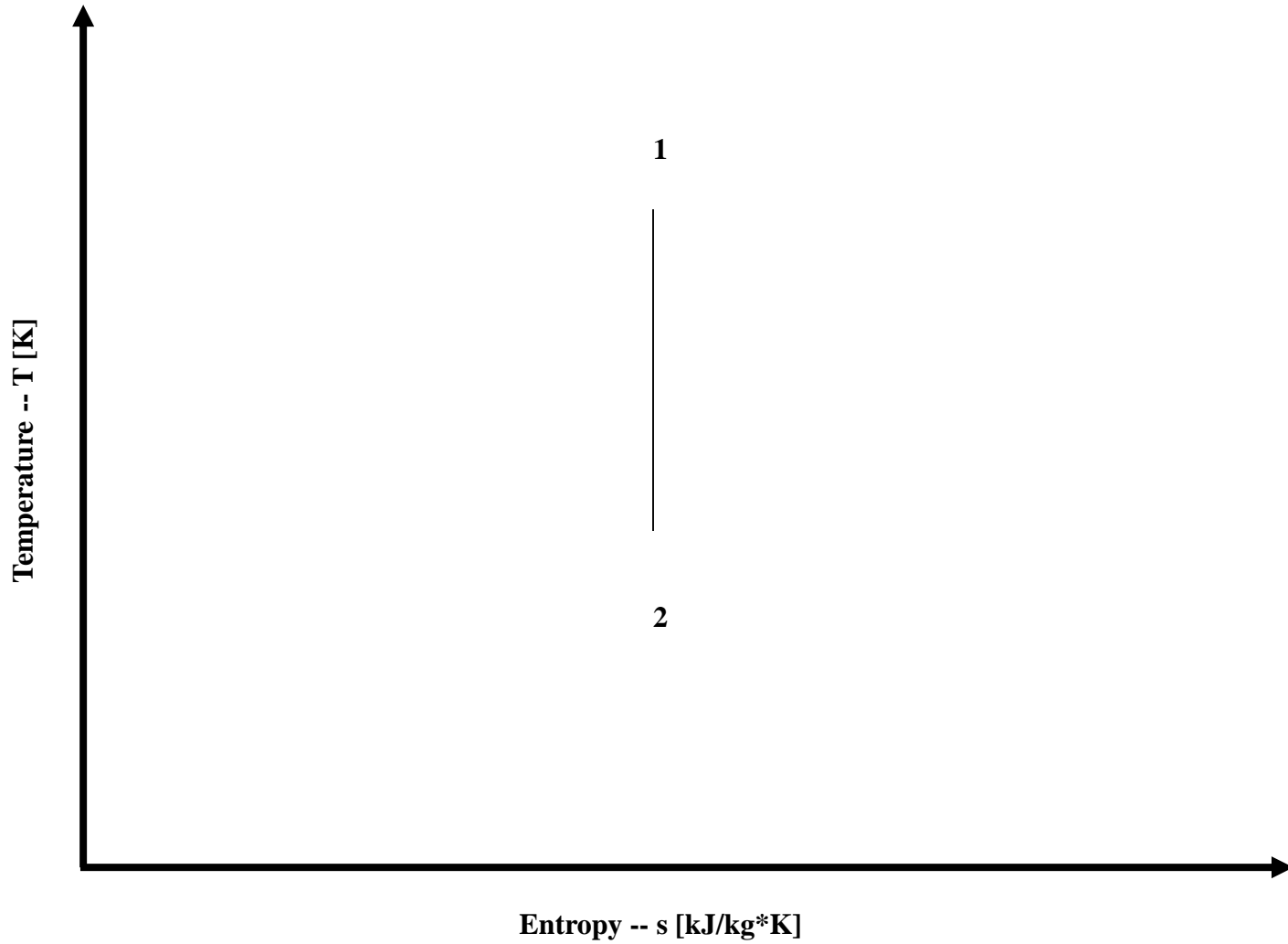
<http://www.engineering-4e.com>

# Thrust

Here are some of the basic subsonic isentropic thrust plots.

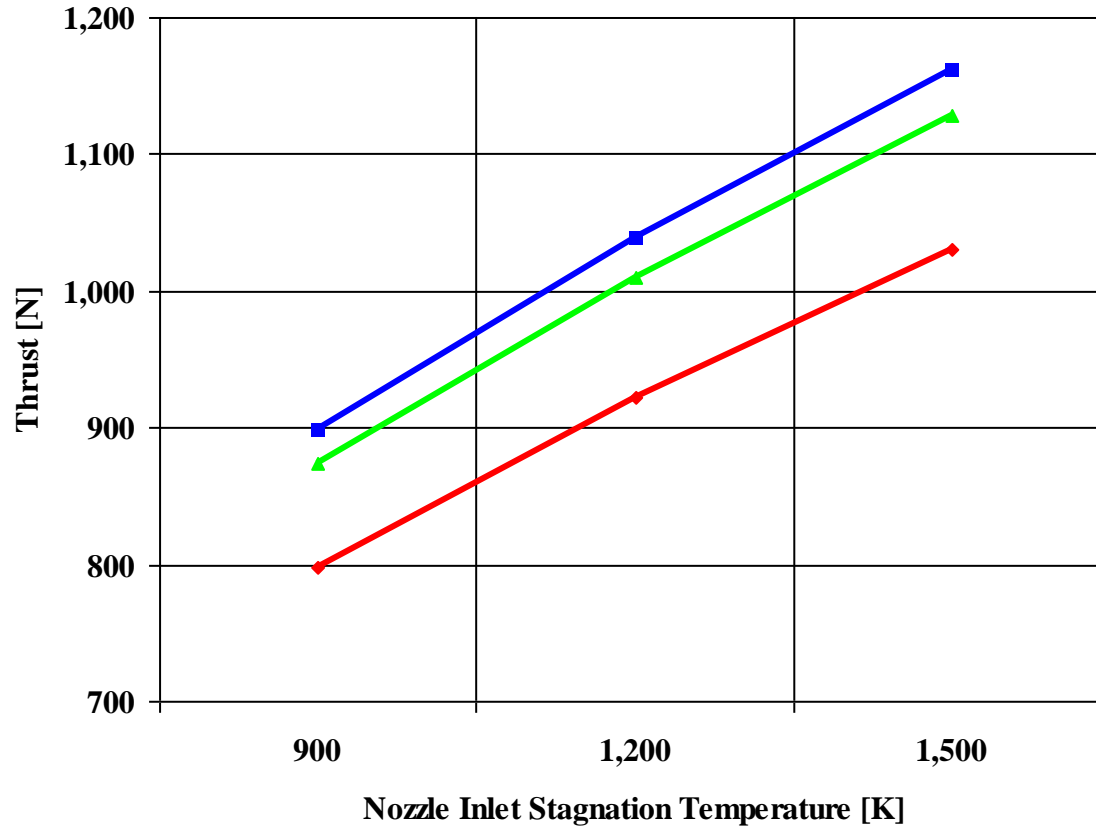


**Thrust Schematic Layout**



**Thrust T - s Diagram**

# Thrust



—◆— 5 —▲— 10 —■— 15

Nozzle Inlet Stagnation Pressure [atm]

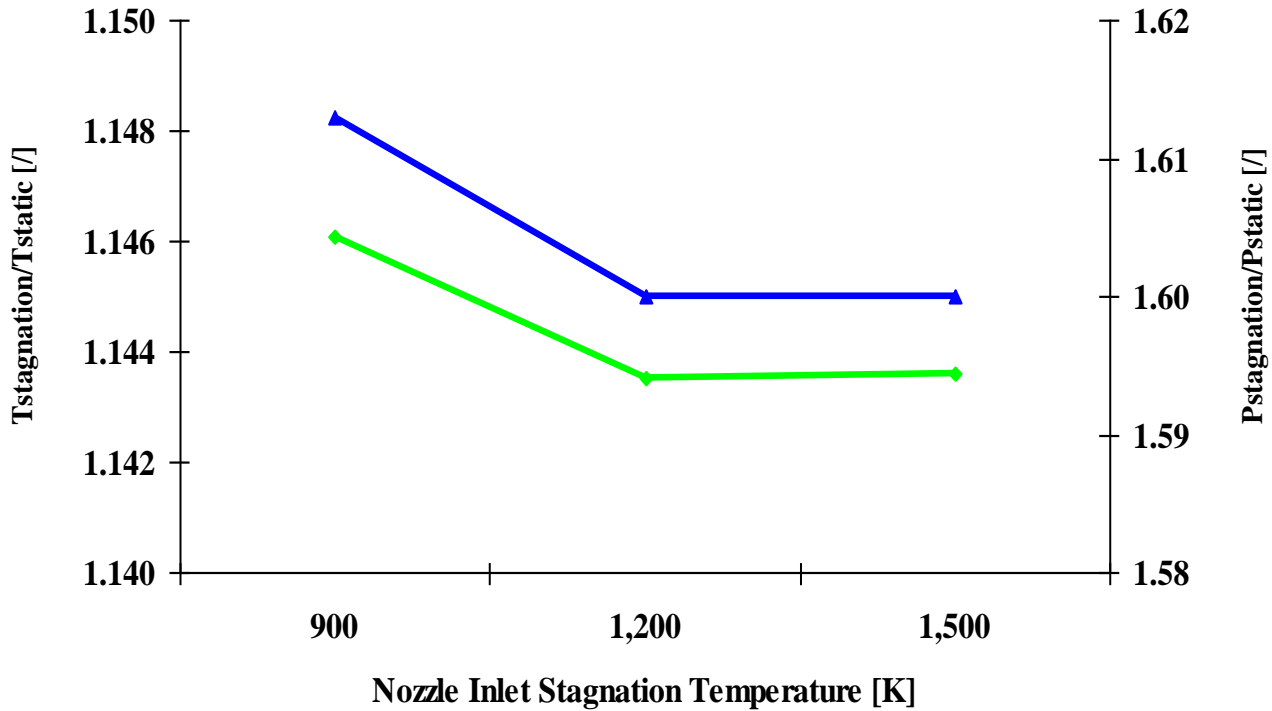
Working Fluid: Air

Working Fluid Mass Flow Rate: 1 [kg/s]

Nozzle Outlet Static Conditions -- Mach Number: 0.85 [/]

Ambient Conditions -- Pressure: 1 [atm]

## Nozzle -- Thrust Performance



◆  $T_{stagnation}/T_{static}$  [ / ]    ▲  $P_{stagnation}/P_{static}$  [ / ]

Working Fluid: Air

Nozzle Inlet Stagnation Conditions: Pressure 10 [atm]

Nozzle Outlet Static Conditions -- Mach Number: 0.85 [ / ]

Ambient Conditions -- Pressure: 1 [atm]

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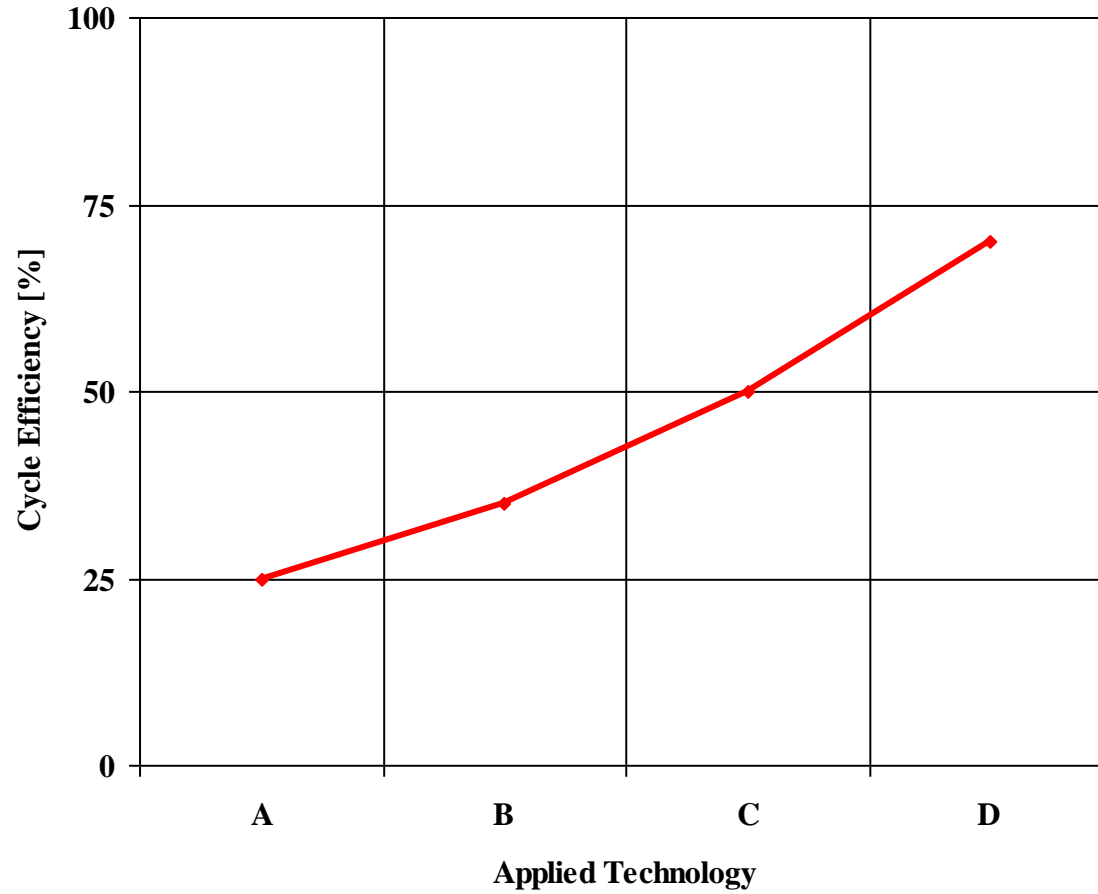
<http://www.engineering-4e.com>



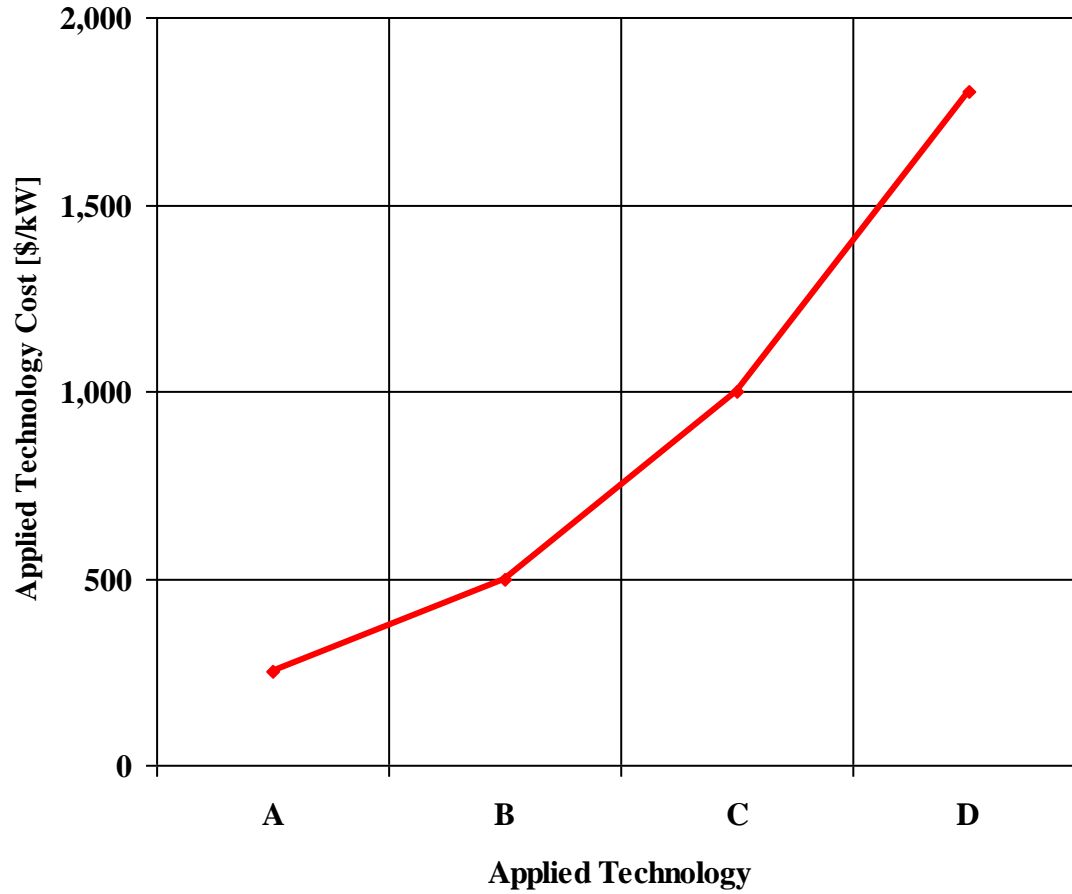
# Energy Conversion Costs

Here are some of the basic engineering costs related to energy conversion systems -- the engineering costs have been generated by the **Engineering Software** product line.

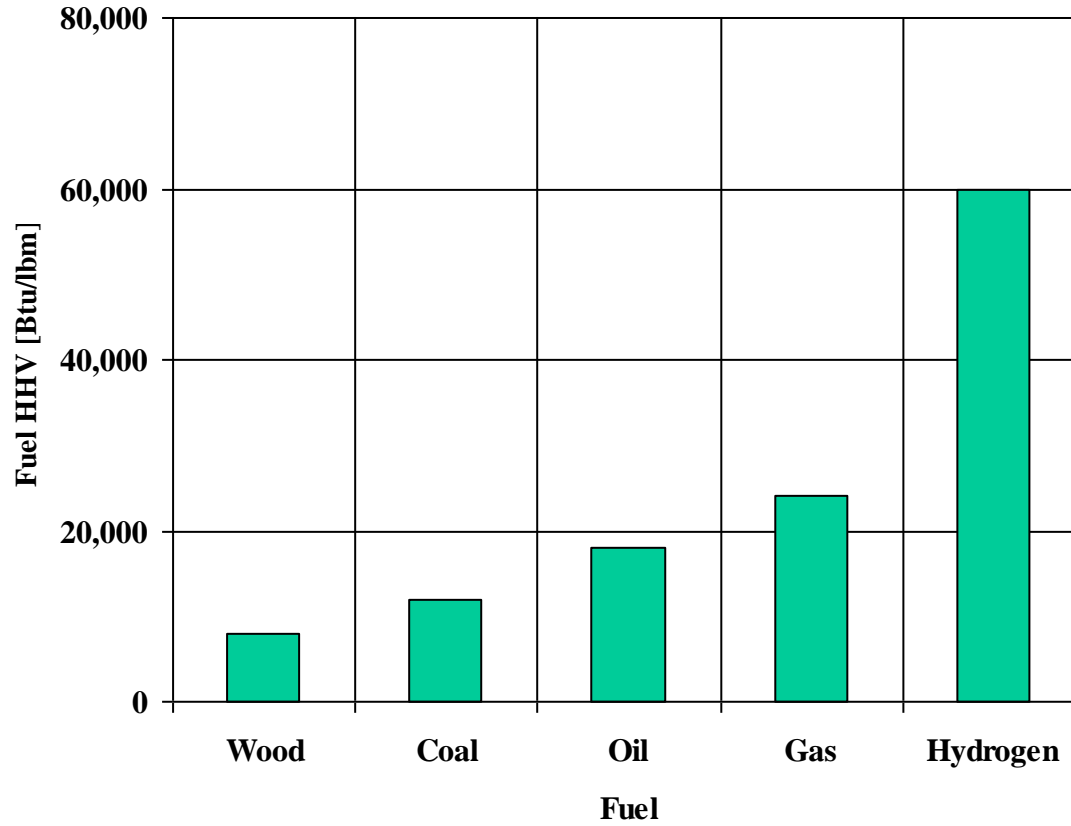
# Cycle Efficiency



# Applied Technology Cost



## Fuel HHV



■ HHV [Btu/lbm]

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# Basic Engineering Equations

Here are some of the basic engineering equations related to the conservation of mass, momentum and energy and energy conversion systems.

# Basic Conservation Equations

Continuity Equation

$$\dot{m} = \rho v A \text{ [kg/s]}$$

Momentum Equation

$$F = (\dot{m} v + pA)_{\text{out} - \text{in}} \text{ [N]}$$

Energy Equation

$$Q - W = ((h + v^2/2 + gh)\dot{m})_{\text{out} - \text{in}} \text{ [kW]}$$



# Energy Conversion Systems Equations

State Equation for Ideal Gas

$$pv = RT \text{ [kJ/kg]}$$

Perfect Gas

$$c_p = \text{constant [kJ/kg}^*\text{K]}$$

Kappa

$$\chi = c_p/c_v \text{ []}$$

# Energy Conversion Systems Equations

Isentropic Compression

$$T_2/T_1 = (p_2/p_1)^{(\chi-1)/\chi} \quad [/]$$

$$T_2/T_1 = (V_1/V_2)^{(\chi-1)} \quad [/]$$

$$p_2/p_1 = (V_1/V_2)^\chi \quad [/]$$

# Energy Conversion Systems Equations

Flame Temperature [K]

$$h_{\text{reactants}} = h_{\text{products}} \text{ [kJ/kg]}$$

# Energy Conversion Systems Equations

Isentropic Expansion

$$T_1/T_2 = (p_1/p_2)^{(\chi-1)/\chi} [/]$$

$$T_1/T_2 = (V_2/V_1)^{(\chi-1)} [/]$$

$$p_1/p_2 = (V_2/V_1)^\chi [/]$$

# Energy Conversion Systems Equations

Sonic Velocity

$$v_s = (\chi RT)^{1/2} \text{ [m/s]}$$

Mach Number

$$M = v/v_s \text{ [/]}$$

Thrust

$$\text{Thrust} = \dot{m}v + (p - p_{\text{atm}})A \text{ [N]}$$

# Energy Conversion Systems Equations

## Isentropic Flow

$$T_t/T = (1 + M^2(\chi - 1)/2) [/]$$

$$p_t/p = (1 + M^2(\chi - 1)/2)^{\chi/(\chi-1)} [/]$$

$$h_t = (h + v^2/2) [\text{kJ/kg}]$$

$$T_t = (T + v^2/(2c_p)) [\text{K}]$$

# Energy Conversion Systems Equations

Cycle Efficiency

$$\eta = W_{\text{net}}/Q \text{ [/]}$$

Heat Rate

$$\text{HR} = (1/\eta)3,412 \text{ [Btu/kWhr]}$$

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