**Title:** Heat recovery from Diesel engines A thermodynamic comparison between Kalina and ORC cycles

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From the abstract: For the two Diesel engines used in this study the mass flow rate of the exhaust stream was 35kg/s and the heat at the outlet was 346oC.

It was calculated that for relatively simple layouts, the power produced from a Kalina cycle and an ORC cycle was 1615 kW and 1603 kW respectively.

“Although the obtained useful powers are actually equal in value, the Kalina cycle requires a very high maximum pressure in order to obtain high thermodynamic performances. So, the adoption of Kalina cycle, at least for low power level and medium-high temperature thermal sources, seems not to be justified because the gain in performance with respect to a properly optimized ORC is very small and must be obtained with a complicated plant scheme, large surface heat exchangers and particular high pressure resistant and no-corrosion materials.”

Further, more in-depth comparison of the two types of cycle is discussed in the paper, and the conclusion is as stated in the abstract.