

## Equations

$$\text{function } \Delta P_a \left( \dot{Q}, \rho_v, \mu_v, A_v, d_v, l_a, h_{lv}, Re \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{If } Re < 2300 \text{ then} \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta P_a = \frac{32 \cdot \mu_v \cdot \dot{Q} \cdot l_a}{\rho_v \cdot A_v \cdot h_{lv} \cdot d_v^2} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{else} \quad (4)$$

$$\Delta P_a = \left( \frac{0.3164}{Re^{0.25}} \right) \cdot \frac{\dot{Q}^2 \cdot l_a}{2 \cdot \rho_v \cdot A_v^2 \cdot h_{lv}^2 \cdot d_v} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{endif} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{end} \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Subprogram Caloduc} \left( \text{PipeMat}\$, \text{Fluid}\$, \text{ORCFluid}\$, d_i, d_o, L_e, L_c, L_a, u_f, \dot{M}_f, \rho_f, T_{in,f}, P_f, P_{atm}, T_{ev,wf}, h_{f,c} : \dot{Q}_c \right)$$

Rayons

$$r_o = D_o/2 \quad (9)$$

$$r_i = D_i/2 \quad (10)$$

### 1. Evaporateur

#### 1.1 Conduction paroi

$$T_{p,e} = \frac{T_{we,in} + T_{we,out}}{2} \quad (11)$$

$$\lambda_e = k(\text{PipeMat}\$, T = T_{p,e}) \quad (12)$$

#### 1.2 Evaporation (h<sub>e</sub>)

Imura correlation

$$h_e = 0.32 \cdot \left( \frac{\rho_{l,e}^{0.65} \cdot k_{l,e}^{0.3} \cdot C_{pl,e}^{0.7} \cdot g\#^{0.2} \cdot q_e^{0.4}}{\rho_{v,e}^{0.25} \cdot h_{lv,e}^{0.4} \cdot \mu_{l,e}^{0.1}} \right) \cdot (P_{sat,e}/P_{atm})^{0.3} \quad (13)$$

$$q_e = \frac{\dot{Q}_e}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot L_e \cdot r_i} \quad (14)$$

$$T_{sat,e} = T_{sat}(\text{Fluid}\$, P = P_{sat,e}) \quad (15)$$

$$\rho_{l,e} = \rho(\text{Fluid}\$, P = P_{sat,e}, X = 0) \quad (16)$$

$$k_{l,e} = k(\text{Fluid}\$, P = P_{sat,e}, X = 0) \quad (17)$$

$$c_{pl,e} = c_p(\text{Fluid}\$, P = P_{sat,e}, X = 0) \quad (18)$$

$$\rho_{v,e} = \rho(\text{Fluid}\$, P = P_{sat,e}, X = 1) \quad (19)$$

$$h_{lv,e} = h(\text{Fluid}\$, P = P_{sat,e}, X = 1) - h(\text{Fluid}\$, P = P_{sat,e}, X = 0) \quad (20)$$

$$\mu_{l,e} = \mu(\text{Fluid}\$, P = P_{sat,e}, X = 0) \quad (21)$$

$$\mu_{v,e} = \mu(\text{Fluid}\$, P = P_{sat,e}, X = 1) \quad (22)$$

### 1.3 Convection et Rayonnement fumées ( $h_f$ )

#### Convection

#### Rayonnement idéal

$$h_{f,r} = \sigma \cdot \frac{(T_{in,f} + 273.15)^4 - (T_{we,out} + 273.15)^4}{T_{in,f} - T_{we,out}} \quad (23)$$

#### Somme

$$h_f = h_{f,r} + h_{f,c} \quad (24)$$

### 1.4 Global

$$\dot{Q}_e = \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot L_e \cdot \lambda_e}{\ln(r_o/r_i)} \cdot (T_{we,out} - T_{we,in}) \quad (25)$$

$$\dot{Q}_e = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot L_e \cdot r_i \cdot h_e \cdot (T_{we,in} - T_{sat,e}) \quad (26)$$

$$\dot{Q}_e = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot L_e \cdot r_o \cdot h_f \cdot (T_{in,f} - T_{we,out}) \quad (27)$$

$$\dot{M}_v = \dot{Q}_e / h_{lv,e} \quad (28)$$

## 2 Pertes de charge vapeur

#### VDI

$$A_v = 0.9 \cdot (\pi \cdot r_i^2) \quad (29)$$

$$A_v = \pi \cdot \frac{d_v^2}{4} \quad (30)$$

$$Re_a = \frac{\dot{Q}_e \cdot d_v}{\mu_{v,c} \cdot A_v \cdot h_{lv,c}} \quad (31)$$

$$\Delta P_a = \Delta P_a(\dot{Q}_c, \rho_{v,c}, \mu_{v,c}, A_v, d_v, l_a, h_{lv,c}, Re_a) \quad (32)$$

$$Re_{r,c} = \frac{\dot{Q}_c \cdot d_v / 2}{\mu_{v,c} \cdot A_c \cdot h_{lv,c}} \quad (33)$$

$$A_c = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot L_c \cdot r_i \quad (34)$$

$$\Delta P_c = \frac{\Delta P_a(\dot{Q}_c, \rho_{v,c}, \mu_{v,c}, A_v, d_v, l_c, h_{lv,c}, Re_a)}{2} \quad (35)$$

$$Re_{r,e} = \frac{\dot{Q}_e \cdot d_v / 2}{\mu_{v,e} \cdot A_e \cdot h_{lv,e}} \quad (36)$$

$$A_e = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot L_e \cdot r_i \quad (37)$$

$$\Delta P_e = \frac{\Delta P_a \left( \dot{Q}_e, \rho_{v,e}, \mu_{v,e}, A_v, d_v, l_e, h_{lv,e}, Re_a \right)}{2} \quad (38)$$

$$\Delta P_{ev,cd} = \frac{\Delta P_a + \Delta P_c + \Delta P_e}{100000} \quad (39)$$

$$P_{sat,c} = P_{sat,e} - \Delta P_{ev,cd} \quad (40)$$

### 3. Condenseur

#### 3.1 Conduction paroi

$$T_{p,c} = \frac{T_{wc,in} + T_{wc,out}}{2} \quad (41)$$

$$\lambda_c = k \left( PipeMat$, T = \frac{T_{wc,in} + T_{wc,out}}{2} \right) \quad (42)$$

#### 3.2 Condensation

Rohsenow, Wen and Guo correlation

$$h_N = 0.943 \cdot k_{l,c} / L_c \cdot \left( \frac{L_c^3 \cdot \rho_{l,c} \cdot (\rho_{l,c} - \rho_{v,c}) \cdot g \#}{\mu_{l,c} \cdot k_{l,c} \cdot (T_{sat,c} - T_{wc,in})} \cdot (h_{lv,c} + 0.68 \cdot cp_{l,c} \cdot (T_{sat,c} - T_{wc,in})) \right)^{0.25} \quad (43)$$

$$P_{sat,c} = P_{sat} (Fluid$, T = T_{sat,c}) \quad (44)$$

$$k_{l,c} = k (Fluid$, P = P_{sat,c}, X = 0) \quad (45)$$

$$h_{lv,c} = h (Fluid$, P = P_{sat,c}, X = 1) - h (Fluid$, P = P_{sat,c}, X = 0) \quad (46)$$

$$cp_{l,c} = c_p (Fluid$, P = P_{sat,c}, X = 0) \quad (47)$$

$$\mu_{l,c} = \mu (Fluid$, P = P_{sat,c}, X = 0) \quad (48)$$

$$\mu_{v,c} = \mu (Fluid$, P = P_{sat,c}, X = 1) \quad (49)$$

$$\rho_{v,c} = \rho (Fluid$, P = P_{sat,c}, X = 1) \quad (50)$$

$$\rho_{l,c} = \rho (Fluid$, P = P_{sat,c}, X = 0) \quad (51)$$

$$h_c = 1.51 \cdot h_N \cdot (P_{sat,c} / P_{crit})^{0.15} \quad (52)$$

$$P_{crit} = P_{crit} (Water) \quad (53)$$

#### 3.3 ORC évaporateur

Cooper

$$h_{wf} = 55 \cdot MM_{wf}^{-0.5} \cdot q_c^{0.67} \cdot p_{r,wf}^{0.12} \cdot (-\log 10(p_{r,wf}))^{-0.55} \quad (54)$$

$$p_{r,wf} = \frac{P_{ev,wf}}{P_{crit} (ORCFluid$)} \quad (55)$$

$$MM_{wf} = MW (ORCFluid$) \quad (56)$$

$$P_{ev,wf} = P_{sat} (ORCFluid$, T = T_{ev,wf}) \quad (57)$$

### 3.4 Global

$$\dot{Q}_c = \dot{Q}_e \quad (58)$$

$$\dot{Q}_c = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot L_c \cdot r_o \cdot h_{wf} \cdot (T_{wc,out} - T_{ev,wf}) \quad (59)$$

$$\dot{Q}_c = \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot L_c \cdot \lambda_c}{\ln(r_o/r_i)} \cdot (T_{wc,in} - T_{wc,out}) \quad (60)$$

$$\dot{Q}_c = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot L_c \cdot r_i \cdot h_c \cdot (T_{sat,c} - T_{wc,in}) \quad (61)$$

$$q_c = \frac{\dot{Q}_c}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot L_c \cdot r_i} \quad (62)$$

## 4 Limites de fonctionnement

### 4.1 Limite d'entraînement

Habituellement la plus contraignante dans le cas d'un thermosyphon diphasique

$$\dot{Q}_{limit,ent} = 3.2 \cdot h_{lv,e} \cdot A_v \cdot \left( \rho_{v,e}^{-0.25} + \rho_{l,e}^{-0.25} \right)^{-2} \cdot (\sigma_{eau} \cdot g \cdot (\rho_{l,e} - \rho_{v,e}))^{0.25} \quad (63)$$

$$\sigma_{eau} = \gamma(Water, T = T_{sat,e}) \quad (64)$$

### 4.2 Limite d'ébullition

$$\dot{Q}_{limit,ebu} = (\pi \cdot d_v \cdot l_e) \cdot 0.149 \cdot \rho_{v,e} \cdot h_{lv,e} \cdot \left( \frac{\sigma_{eau} \cdot (\rho_{l,e} - \rho_{v,e}) \cdot g}{\rho_{v,e}^2} \right)^{0.25} \quad (65)$$

### 4.3 Limite sonique

$$\dot{Q}_{limit,son} = 0.474 \cdot A_v \cdot h_{lv,e} \cdot \left( \rho_{v,e} \cdot P_{sat,e} \cdot \left| 100000 \frac{\text{Pa}}{\text{bar}} \right| \right)^{0.5} \quad (66)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{cal} = \dot{Q}_c \quad (67)$$

$$\text{end} \quad (68)$$

## 1. Inputs et paramètres

### 1.1 Caractéristiques géométriques

$$A_f = 11.56 \text{ [m}^2\text{]} \quad \text{Aire du conduit de fumée} \quad (69)$$

### 1.2 Matériau et fluide

$$PipeMat\$ = 'Carbon\_steel' \quad (70)$$

$$Fluid\$ = 'Water' \quad (71)$$

### 1.3 Fluides secondaires

Point de fonctionnement du 11/09/2014 à 15:34:31

$$\rho_{f,N} = 1.242 \text{ [kg/m}^3\text{]} \quad (72)$$

$$ORCFluid\$ = 'n-pentane' \quad (73)$$

### 1.4 Constantes

$$P_{atm} = 1 \text{ [bar]} \quad (74)$$

### 1.5 Echangeur caloduc

\$Constant nbr\_cal#=160

\$Constant nbr\_rangee#=20

$$nbr_{total,cal} = nbr_{cal\#} \quad (75)$$

$$nbr_{rangee,cal} = nbr_{rangee\#} \quad (76)$$

$$nbr_{ligne,cal} = nbr_{cal\#}/nbr_{rangee\#} \quad (77)$$

$$D_{ech} = 3.4 \text{ [m]} \quad (78)$$

## 1.6 ORC

### 2 Echange thermique caloduc

Coefficient de convection moyen

call *ExternalFlow,Inline,Bank* ('Air' ,  $T_{in,f}$ ,  $T_{out,f}$ ,  $T_{we,moy}$ , 1,  $u_{f,1}$ ,  $nbr_{cal\#}/nbr_{rangee\#}$ ,  $D_o$ ,  $S_T$ ,  $S_L : h_{f,c}$ ,  $\Delta p_f$ ,  $Nusselt_f$

Discretisation spatiale

$$T_{f,1} = T_{in,f} \quad (80)$$

$$\text{duplicate } i = 1, nbr_{cal\#}/nbr_{rangee\#} \quad (81)$$

call *Caloduc* (*PipeMat*\$, *Fluid*\$, *ORCFluid*\$,  $d_i$ ,  $d_o$ ,  $L_e$ ,  $L_c$ ,  $L_a$ ,  $u_{f,i}$ ,  $\dot{M}_f$ ,  $\rho_{f,i}$ ,  $T_{f,i}$ ,  $P_f$ ,  $P_{atm}$ ,  $T_{ev,wf}$ ,  $h_{f,c} : \dot{Q}_{cal,i}$ ,

$$\rho_{f,i} = \rho_{f,N} \cdot \frac{273.15}{T_{f,i} + 273.15} \quad (83)$$

$$u_{f,i} = \frac{\dot{M}_f}{\rho_{f,i} \cdot A_f} \quad (84)$$

$$cp_{f,i} = 1300 \text{ [J/kg.K]} \quad (85)$$

$$T_{f,i+1} = T_{f,i} - \dot{Q}_{cal,i} \cdot \frac{nbr_{rangee\#}}{\dot{M}_f \cdot cp_{f,i}} \quad (86)$$

$$\text{end} \quad (87)$$

Valeurs globales

$$T_{out,f} = T_{f,nbr_{cal\#}/nbr_{rangee\#}+1} \quad (88)$$

$$T_{we,moy} = \frac{\text{Sum}(T_{we,out,i} \cdot nbr_{rangee\#}, i = 1, nbr_{cal\#}/nbr_{rangee\#})}{nbr_{cal\#}} \quad (89)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{total} = \text{Sum}(\dot{Q}_{cal,i} \cdot nbr_{rangee\#}, i = 1, nbr_{cal\#}/nbr_{rangee\#}) \quad (90)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{total,limit,ent} = \text{Sum}(\dot{Q}_{limit,ent,i} \cdot nbr_{rangee\#}, i = 1, nbr_{cal\#}/nbr_{rangee\#}) \quad (91)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{moy} = \dot{Q}_{total}/nbr_{cal\#} \quad (92)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{max} = \dot{Q}_{cal,1} \quad (93)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{min} = \dot{Q}_{cal,nbr_{cal\#}/nbr_{rangee\#}} \quad (94)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{limit,ent,max} = \dot{Q}_{limit,ent,1} \quad (95)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{limit,ent,min} = \dot{Q}_{limit,ent,nbr,cal\#}/nbr,range\# \quad (96)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{limit,ent,moy} = \dot{Q}_{total,limit,ent}/nbr_{cal\#} \quad (97)$$

### 3 Performance ORC

$$\dot{Q}_{ev} = \dot{Q}_{total} \quad (98)$$

$$P_{ev} = P_{sat}(ORCFluid$,  $\mathbf{T} = T_{ev,wf}$ ) \quad (99)$$

$$P_{cd} = P_{sat}(ORCFluid$,  $\mathbf{T} = T_{cd}$ ) \quad (100)$$

$$h_{in,tur} = h(ORCFluid$,  $\mathbf{P} = P_{ev}$ ,  $\mathbf{X} = 1$ ) \quad (101)$$

$$s_{in,tur} = s(ORCFluid$,  $\mathbf{P} = P_{ev}$ ,  $\mathbf{X} = 1$ ) \quad (102)$$

$$h_{out,s,tur} = h(ORCFluid$,  $\mathbf{s} = s_{in,tur}$ ,  $\mathbf{P} = P_{cd}$ ) \quad (103)$$

$$w_{s,tur} = h_{in,tur} - h_{out,s,tur} \quad (104)$$

$$w_{tur} = w_{s,tur} \cdot \epsilon_{s,tur} \quad (105)$$

$$h_{out,tur} = h_{in,tur} - w_{tur} \quad (106)$$

$$T_{out,tur} = T(ORCFluid$,  $\mathbf{P} = P_{cd}$ ,  $\mathbf{h} = h_{out,tur}$ ) \quad (107)$$

$$h_{out,cd} = h(ORCFluid$,  $\mathbf{P} = P_{cd}$ ,  $\mathbf{X} = 0$ ) \quad (108)$$

$$s_{out,cd} = s(ORCFluid$,  $\mathbf{P} = P_{cd}$ ,  $\mathbf{X} = 0$ ) \quad (109)$$

$$h_{out,s,pp} = h(ORCFluid$,  $\mathbf{P} = P_{ev}$ ,  $\mathbf{s} = s_{out,cd}$ ) \quad (110)$$

$$w_{s,pp} = h_{out,s,pp} - h_{out,cd} \quad (111)$$

$$w_{pp} = w_{s,pp}/\epsilon_{s,pp} \quad (112)$$

$$h_{out,pp} = h_{out,cd} + w_{pp} \quad (113)$$

$$T_{out,pp} = T(ORCFluid$,  $\mathbf{P} = P_{ev}$ ,  $\mathbf{h} = h_{out,pp}$ ) \quad (114)$$

$$cp_{out,tur} = c_p(ORCFluid$,  $\mathbf{P} = P_{cd}$ ,  $\mathbf{h} = h_{out,tur}$ ) \quad (115)$$

$$cp_{out,pp} = c_p(ORCFluid$,  $\mathbf{P} = P_{ev}$ ,  $\mathbf{h} = h_{out,pp}$ ) \quad (116)$$

$$\dot{C}_{min} = Min\left(\dot{M}_r \cdot cp_{out,tur}, \dot{M}_r \cdot cp_{out,pp}\right) \quad (117)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{rec} = \dot{C}_{min} \cdot \epsilon_{rec} \cdot (T_{out,tur} - T_{out,pp}) \quad (118)$$

$$T_{out,rec,fr} = T_{out,pp} + \frac{\dot{Q}_{rec}}{\dot{M}_r \cdot cp_{out,pp}} \quad (119)$$

$$T_{out,rec,ch} = T_{out,tur} - \frac{\dot{Q}_{rec}}{\dot{M}_r \cdot cp_{out,tur}} \quad (120)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{total} + \dot{Q}_{rec} = \dot{M}_r \cdot (h_{in,tur} - h_{out,pp}) \quad (121)$$

$$\dot{W}_{pp} = \dot{M}_r \cdot (h_{out,pp} - h_{out,cd}) \quad (122)$$

$$\dot{W}_{tur} = \dot{M}_r \cdot (h_{in,tur} - h_{out,tur}) \quad (123)$$

$$\dot{W}_{net} = \dot{W}_{tur} - \dot{W}_{pp} \quad (124)$$

$$\eta_{gross,ORC} = \dot{W}_{tur} / \dot{Q}_{total} \quad (125)$$

$$\eta_{net,ORC} = \dot{W}_{net} / \dot{Q}_{total} \quad (126)$$

## 7 Pertes de charges conduit fumées

$$L_{ech} = (S_L + d_o) \cdot nbr_{cal\#} / nbr_{range\#} \quad \text{Encombrement dans le sens de l'écoulement} \quad (127)$$

$$S_T = \frac{D_{ech}}{nbr_{range\#} + 1} \quad (128)$$

$$\Delta P = 100000 \cdot \Delta P_f \quad (129)$$

## Stack effect

