Useful Work & Exergy Concepts

Dr. Md. Zahurul Haq, *Ph.D., CEA, FBSME, FIEB*

Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET)
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

zahurul@me.buet.ac.bd
http://zahurul.buet.ac.bd/

ME 6101: Classical Thermodynamics

`http://zahurul.buet.ac.bd/ME6101/`

Energy: Quantity & Quality

- Energy has both quantity and quality.
- *Quality of energy* is its potential to produce useful work.
- **First Law of Thermodynamics:**
  energy is conserved in all (non-nuclear) processes.
- **Second Law of Thermodynamics:**
  the quality of energy is reduced in all real processes.

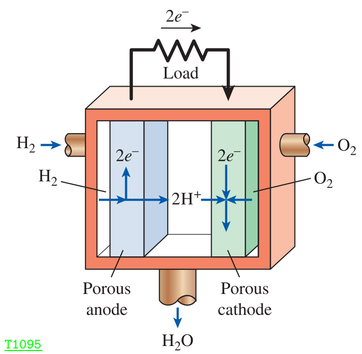
⇒ During transformation and transfer, energy is both conserved and degraded.

- Exergy (availability) provides a direct relationship between the thermodynamic state of a system and its capability to do useful work.

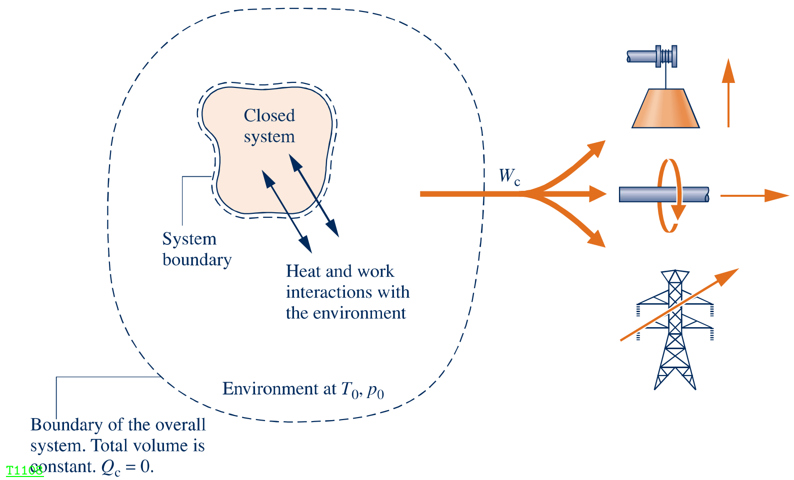
Datum Condition & Useful Work

Standard atmosphere:
$P_0 = 101.325$ kPa, $T_0 = 298.15$ K

Species	RH = 60%	RH=100%
N_2	0.7662	0.7564
O_2	0.2055	0.2029
CO_2	0.0003	0.0003
H_2O	0.0188	0.0313
Other	0.0092	0.0091

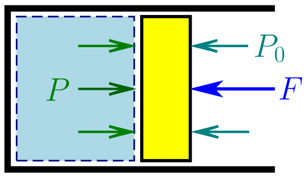


When the pressure, temperature, composition, velocity, or elevation of a system is different from the environment, there is an opportunity to develop work.

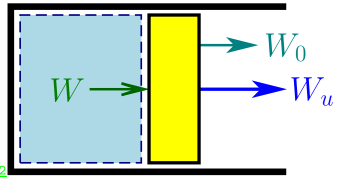


Overall system of system and environment used to evaluate exergy.

Useful Work (W_u) & Datum State (T_0, P_0)



T345



T1052

Datum state: $P_0 = 101.325$ kPa, $T_0 = 298.15$ K

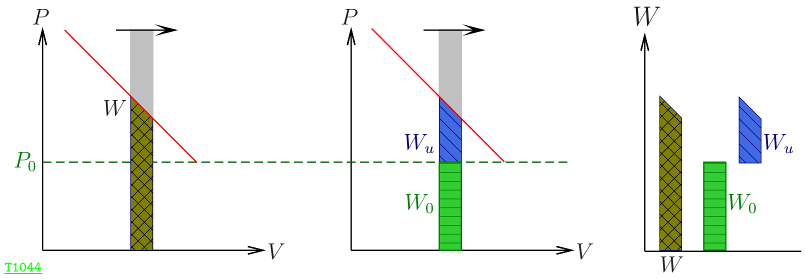
- If $P \approx P_0 \Rightarrow W = \int_1^2 PdV = P_0\Delta V \neq 0$; But $W_u = 0$.
- $\delta W_u = \vec{F}.d\vec{x} = (P - P_0)Adx = (P - P_0)dV = \delta W - P_0dV$

$\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\delta W_u = \delta W - P_0dV = \delta W - \delta W_0 \quad \Rightarrow W_u = W - W_0}$

- As a closed system expands, some work needs to be done to push the atmospheric air out of the way (and, vice versa) $\rightsquigarrow W_0$.

Useful Work: Expansion & $P > P_0$

$$\boxed{W_u = W - W_0}$$

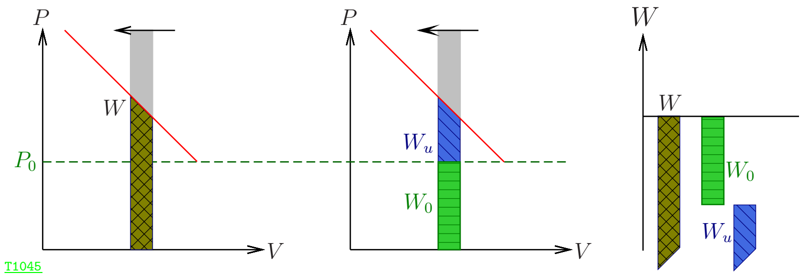


T1044

Useful work is produced during expansion, if $P > P_0$.

Useful Work: Compression & $P > P_0$

$$\boxed{W_u = W - W_0}$$

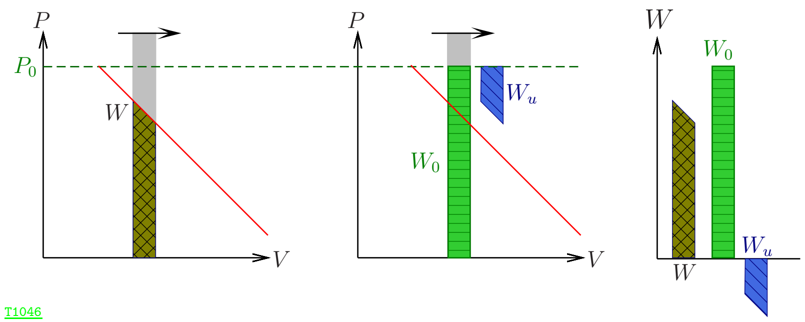


T1045

Useful work must be supplied during compression, if $P > P_0$.

Useful Work: Expansion & $P < P_0$

$$\boxed{W_u = W - W_0}$$

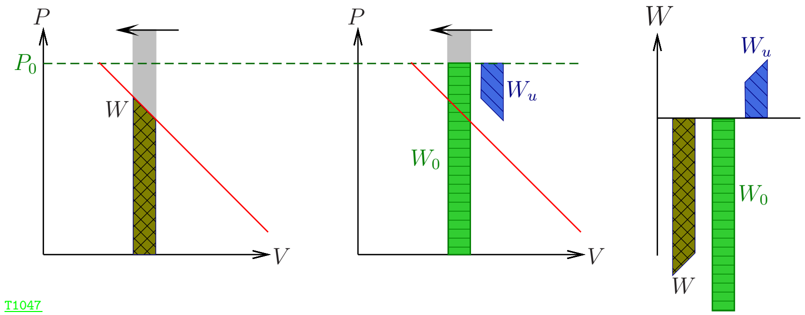


T1046

Useful work must be supplied during expansion, if $P < P_0$.

Useful Work: Compression & $P < P_0$

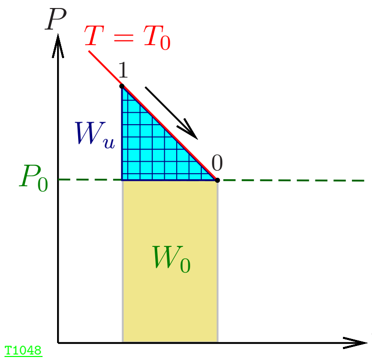
$$W_u = W - W_0$$



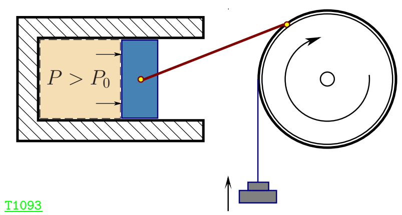
T1047

Useful work is produced during compression, if $P < P_0$.

Case I: $P > P_0$, $T = T_0$



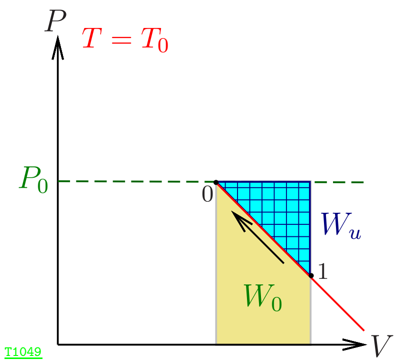
T1048



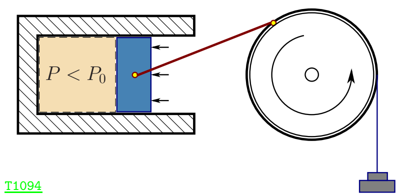
T1093

Case I: Isothermal expansion to P_0 to produce useful work.

Case II: $P < P_0$, $T = T_0$



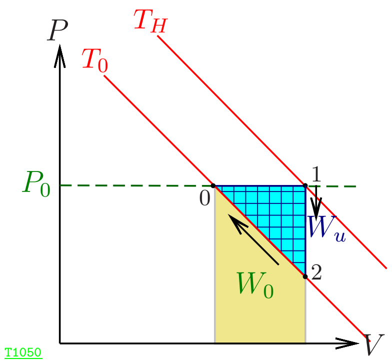
T1049



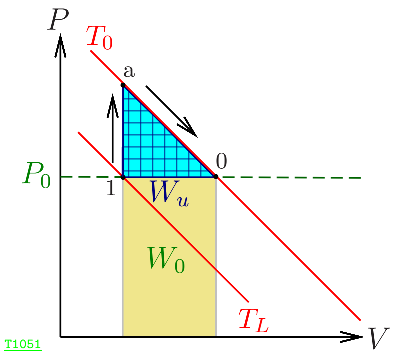
T1094

Case II: Isothermal compression to P_0 to produce useful work.

Case III: $P = P_0$, $T = T_H$, Case IV: $P = P_0$, $T = T_L$



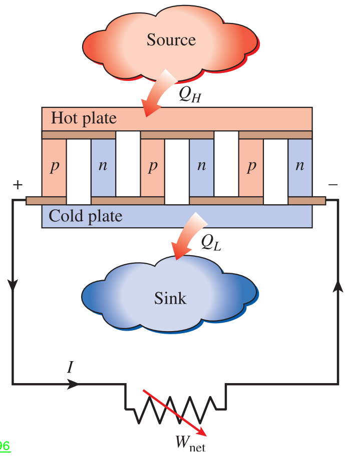
T1050



T1051

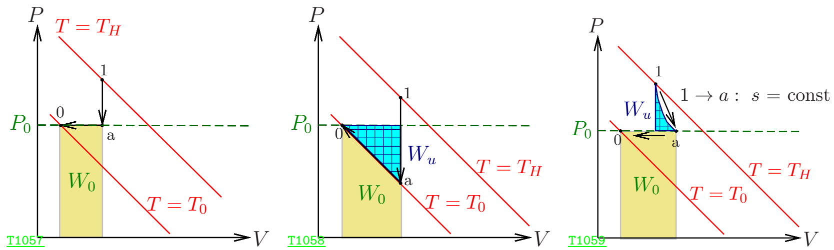
Case III: system could be cooled to T_0 at constant volume, and then compressed isothermally to produce useful work.

Case IV: system could absorb heat to T_0 at constant volume, and then expand isothermally to produce useful work.



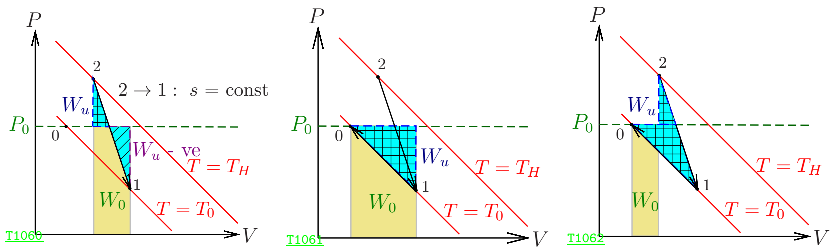
Useful work could be produced by utilizing temperature deviation from the environment.

Example: W_u depends on path



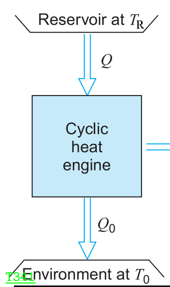
$W_u = 0$ $W_u = +ve$ $W_u = +ve$

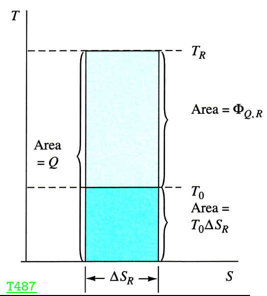
Example: Net W_u

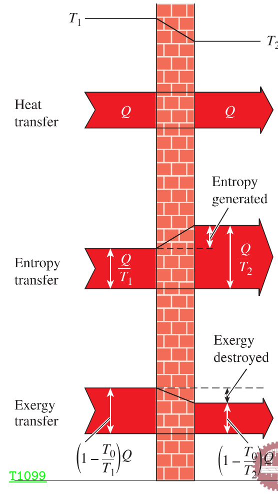


$2 \to 1$ $1 \to 0$ $2 \to 1 \to 0$: *net* W_u

Exergy of Heat Transfer (Φ_Q)



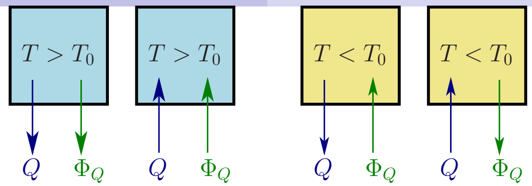




$$\Phi_Q \equiv W_{rev,HE} = Q\left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_R}\right)$$

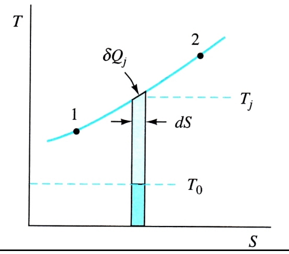
$$\Phi_Q = \sum_{j=0}^{n} Q_j \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_j}\right)$$

$$I_Q = \Phi_{Q,1} - \Phi_{Q,2} = T_0 Q \left[\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1}\right] = T_0 \sigma_Q$$

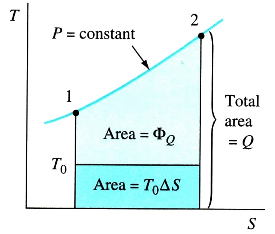


T1110

Directions of Q and Φ_Q in relation to T and T_0



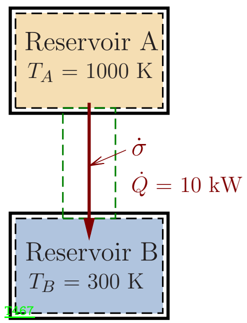
T484



T485

$$\Phi_Q = \int_1^2 \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_j}\right) \delta Q_j$$

Example:Heat Transfer ▷ Estimate (a) entropy production (b) entropy change (c) loss in work potential, (d) exergy transfers, (e) irreversibility.



(a) $\dot{\sigma}_Q = \frac{\dot{Q}}{T_A T_B}(T_A - T_B) = 0.023$ kW/K

(b) $\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{dS_A}{dt} + \cancel{\frac{dS_Q}{dt}}^{\,0} + \frac{dS_B}{dt}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dS_A}{dt} = -\frac{Q_{A,out}}{T_A} = -10/1000 = -0.01$ kW/K

$\Rightarrow \frac{dS_B}{dt} = \frac{Q_{B,in}}{T_B} = +10/300 = 0.033$ kW/K

$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dt} = -0.01 + 0.033 = 0.023$ kW/K

$\Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dt} = \dot{\sigma}_Q = 0.023$ kW/K

(c) $\dot{W}_{loss,Q} = T_0 \dot{\sigma}_Q = 300(0.023) = 7.0$ kW

(d) $\Phi_{Q,1000} = 10\left(1 - \frac{300}{1000}\right) = 7.0$ kW, $\Phi_{Q,300} = 0$

(e) $I_Q = \Phi_{Q,1000} - \Phi_{Q,300} = 7.0$ kW

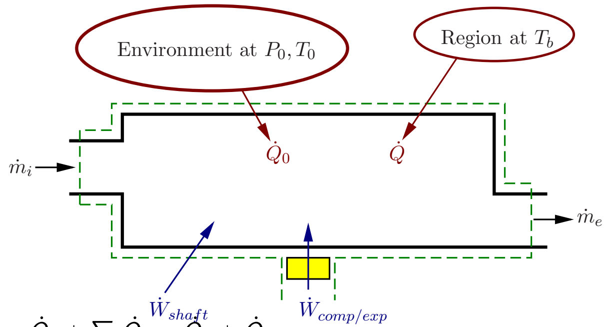
Work & Entropy Production

① $\frac{dE_{cv}}{dt} = \dot{Q}_{cv} - \dot{W}_{cv} + \sum_i \dot{m}_i \left[h + \frac{\mathbb{V}^2}{2} + gz\right]_i - \sum_e \dot{m}_e \left[h + \frac{\mathbb{V}^2}{2} + gz\right]_e$

② $\frac{dS_{cv}}{dt} = \sum \frac{\dot{Q}_j}{T_j} + \sum_i (\dot{m}s)_i - \sum_e (\dot{m}s)_e + \dot{\sigma}_{cv}$

- $\dot{W}_{cv} \equiv$ rate of all possible forms of work transfer.
- $\delta W_u \equiv \delta W_{cv} - \delta W_0 = \delta W_{cv} - P_0 dV \longrightarrow \dot{W}_{cv} = \dot{W}_u + P_0 \frac{dV_{cv}}{dt}$
- ① - ② $\times T_0$: to make the equations dimensionally consistent.

$$\dot{W}_u = \left[\dot{Q}_{cv} - T_0 \sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{\dot{Q}_j}{T_j}\right] - \frac{d}{dt}[E + P_0 V - T_0 S]_{cv} - T_0 \dot{\sigma}_{cv}$$
$$+ \sum_i \dot{m}_i \left[h + \frac{\mathbb{V}^2}{2} + gz - T_0 s\right]_i - \sum_e \dot{m}_e \left[h + \frac{\mathbb{V}^2}{2} + gz - T_0 s\right]_e$$



T338

- $\dot{Q}_{cv} = \dot{Q}_0 + \sum \dot{Q}_j = \dot{Q}_0 + \dot{Q}$
- $\sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{\dot{Q}_j}{T_j} = \frac{\dot{Q}_0}{T_0} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\dot{Q}_j}{T_j} \simeq \frac{\dot{Q}_0}{T_0} + \frac{\dot{Q}}{T_b}$: $T_b \equiv$ av. boundary temp.

$$\dot{W}_u = \dot{Q}\left[1 - \frac{T_0}{T_b}\right] - \frac{d}{dt}[E + P_0 V - T_0 S]_{cv} - T_0 \dot{\sigma}_{cv}$$
$$+ \sum_i \dot{m}_i \left[h + \frac{\mathbb{V}^2}{2} + gz - T_0 s\right]_i - \sum_e \dot{m}_e \left[h + \frac{\mathbb{V}^2}{2} + gz - T_0 s\right]_e$$

Exergy of Closed System ($\dot{m}_i = \dot{m}_e = 0$)

For CM system: $\dot{W}_{u,rev} = \dot{Q}\left[1 - \frac{T_0}{T_b}\right] - \frac{d}{dt}\left[E + P_0V - T_0S\right]_{cm}$

$\Rightarrow \delta W_{u,rev} = \delta Q\left[1 - \frac{T_0}{T_b}\right] - d\left[E + P_0V - T_0S\right]_{cm}$

If system exchanges heat solely with environment at T_0:

- $\delta W_{u,rev} = -d\left[E + P_0V - T_0S\right]_{cm} = -d\left[U + P_0V - T_0S\right]_{cm} = -dA$
- $\boxed{A \equiv U + P_0V - T_0S}$ $\Phi \equiv$ availability of closed system.
- For a CM system, from a given state to dead state (P_0, T_0):

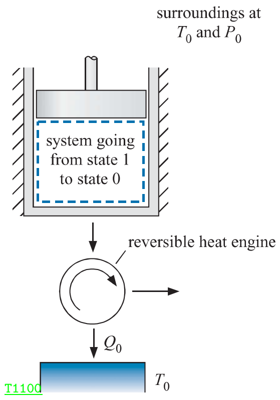
$\Rightarrow$ $W_{u,rev} = -(A_0 - A) = A - A_0$

$$\boxed{\Phi \equiv W_{u,rev,out} = A - A_0}$$

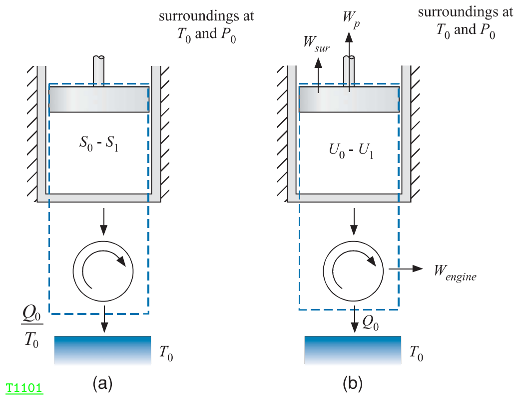
$$\boxed{① \rightarrow ②:\ W_{u,rev,1\rightarrow 2} = -(A_2 - A_1) = -(\Delta U + P_0\Delta V - T_0\Delta S) = -\Delta\Phi}$$

$$\boxed{\phi \equiv \frac{\Phi}{m} \equiv (u - u_0) + P_0(v - v_0) - T_0(s - s_0) = a - a_o}$$

$$\boxed{w_{u,rev,1\rightarrow 2} = -\Delta\phi = (\phi_1 - \phi_2)}$$



Extracting maximum W_u



(a) Entropy balance, (b) Energy balance

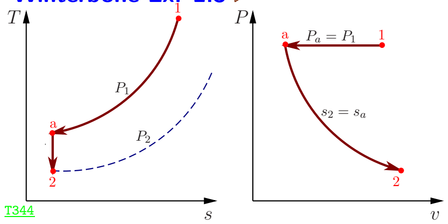
- **(Thermo-mechanical/physical) Exergy of a CM system** in a given state is defined as the maximum work output that might be obtained from a system-environment combination as the system proceeds from a given equilibrium state to the **restricted dead state** by a process where any heat-transfer occurs only with the environment.
- At **restricted dead state** the control mass is in thermal and mechanical equilibrium with the environment, but not necessarily in chemical equilibrium with it.
- The difference between the composition of the control mass at restricted dead state and that of the environment can be exploited (by permitting to mix with the environment or enter into chemical reaction with the environmental components) to obtain additional work. The maximum work obtainable in this way is the **chemical exergy**.
- Total exergy is the sum of physical exergy and chemical exergy.

Example: Exergy of Air

- $\phi = (u - u_0) + P_0(v - v_0) - T_0(s - s_0)$
- $u - u_0 = c_v(T - T_0)$
- $v = \frac{RT}{P}$
- $s - s_0 = c_V \ln\left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right) + R\ln\left(\frac{v}{v_0}\right) = c_P \ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right) - R\ln\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)$
- Environment: $T_0 = 298.15$ K, $P_0 = 101.325$ kPa.
  - ▷ Air at 298.15 K & 101.325 kPa: $\phi = 0$ kJ/kg
  - ▷ Air at 298.15 K & 50 kPa: $\phi = 27.4$ kJ/kg
  - ▷ Air at 298.15 K & 200 kPa: $\phi = 16.0$ kJ/kg
  - ▷ Air at 200 K & 101.325 kPa: $\phi = 20.8$ kJ/kg
  - ▷ Air at 400 K & 101.325 kPa: $\phi = 14.4$ kJ/kg

When the pressure, temperature, composition, velocity, or elevation of a system is different from the environment, there is an opportunity to develop work.

Winterbone Ex. 2.3 ▷



- $P_1 = 200$ kPa, $T_1 = 550$ K
- $P_2 = P_0 = 100$ kPa, $T_2 = T_0 = 300$ K

$\Rightarrow$ $T_a = T_2 \left[\frac{P_a}{P_2}\right]^{(k-1)/k} = 366$ K

- $v = RT/P \Rightarrow v_1 = 0.7896$, $v_a = 0.5248$ & $v_2 = 0.861$ m^3/kg
- $w_{sys}|_{1\to a} = \int_1^a Pdv = P_1(v_a - v_1) = -52.96$ kJ/kg
- $w_{surr}|_{1\to a} = \int_1^a P_0 dv = P_0(v_a - v_1) = -26.46$ kJ/kg
- $w_u|_{1\to a} = w_{sys}|_{1\to a} - w_{surr}|_{1\to a} = -26.46$ kJ/kg
- $w_{sys}|_{a\to 2} = \int_a^2 Pdv = \frac{R}{1-k}(T_2 - T_a) = +47.14$ kJ/kg
- $w_{surr}|_{a\to 2} = \int_a^2 P_0 dv = P_0(v_2 - v_a) = +33.63$ kJ/kg
- $w_u|_{a\to 2} = w_{sys}|_{a\to 2} - w_{surr}|_{a\to 2} = +13.51$ kJ/kg

- $w_u|_{1\to 2} = w_u|_{1\to a} + w_u|_{a\to 2} = -12.95$ kJ/kg
- $1 \to a$: temperature is decreased from 550 K to 365.7 K and heat transfer to surroundings occurs. It can be used to produce useful work by reversible heat engine.
  - $\delta w_R = -\eta_R \delta q = -(1 - T_0/T)\delta q$
  - $w_R|_{1\to a} = -\int_1^a (1 - T_0/T)\delta q = -C_p \int_1^a (1 - T_0/T)dT = +62.18$ kJ/kg
  - $w_R|_{a\to 2} = 0$ kJ/kg as no heat transfer occurs.
  - $w_R|_{1\to 2} = w_R|_{1\to a} + w_R|_{a\to 2} = +62.18$ kJ/kg
- $w_{u,max}|_{1\to 2} = w_u|_{1\to 2} + w_R|_{1\to 2} = +49.23$ kJ/kg◀
- **Exergy approach:**
  $w_{u,max}|_{1\to 2} = -\Delta\phi = -[(u_2 - u_1) + P_0(v_2 - v_1) - T_0(s_2 - s_1)]$
  - $u_2 - u_1 = c_v(T_2 - T_1) = -179.5$ kJ/kg
  - $P_0(v_2 - v_1) = 7.14$ kJ/kg
  - $T_0(s_2 - s_1) = T_0 \left\{ c_P \ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right) - R \ln\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)\right\} = -123.7$ kJ/kg
  - $w_{u,max}|_{1\to 2} = +49.28$ kJ/kg◀

Exergy Balance of a CM System

- $\delta W_u = \delta Q \left[1 - \frac{T_0}{T_b}\right] - d\left[E + P_0 V - T_0 S\right]_{cv} - T_0 \delta\sigma_{cm}$

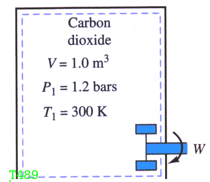
$$W_u = \int_1^2 \left[1 - \frac{T_0}{T_b}\right]\delta Q - [\Delta U + P_0 \Delta V - T_0 \Delta S] - T_0 \sigma_{cm} = \Phi_Q - \Delta\Phi - I_{cm}$$

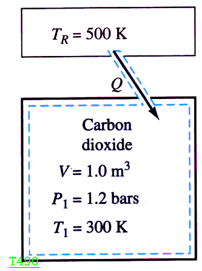
$$\boxed{\Delta\Phi = \Phi_Q - W_u - I_{cm}}$$

$\Delta\Phi$	= exergy change of a CM system
Φ_Q	= exergy transfer with heat transfer into system
W_u	= exergy transfer with useful work out of system
$I_{cm} \equiv T_0\sigma_{cm}$	= exergy destruction within CM

- $W_{u,rev} = W_u |_{I_{cm}=0} = \Phi_Q - \Delta\Phi :\Rrightarrow \boxed{I_{cm} = W_{u,rev} - W_u}$
- Heat transfer region $:\Rrightarrow \boxed{I_Q = \Phi_{Q,in} - \Phi_{Q,out}}$ $\because \Delta\Phi = W_u = 0$
- For isolated system $:\Rrightarrow \boxed{\Delta\Phi = -I_{cm} \longmapsto \Delta\Phi \leqslant 0}$

Wark(1999), Ex. 9.5: ▷ Temperature is increased to 400 K using (a) using a paddle wheel (b) using heat transfer from a source at 500 K. Irreversibility = ?





- $R = R_u/M = 188.9$ J/kg-K, $m = \frac{P_1 V_1}{RT_1} = 2.12$ kg
- $\Phi \equiv (u - u_0) + P_0(v - v_0) - T_0(s - s_0)$
- $\Delta\Phi = \Phi_Q - W_u - I_{cm}$
- **(a):** $W_u = W_{12} = m(u_2 - u_1) =$ -149.1 kJ
- $\Phi_Q = 0.0$: no heat transfer
- $\Delta\Phi = 20.4$ kJ/kg $\Rrightarrow I_{cm} = 128.7$ kJ ◀
- **(b):** $T_b = T_R = 500$ K, $Q_{12} = m(u_2 - u_1) = 149.1$ kJ
- $W_u = W_{12} = 0.0$
- $\Phi_Q = Q_{12}(1.0 - T_0/T_b) = 59.6$ kJ
- $\Delta\Phi = 20.4$ kJ/kg $\Rrightarrow I_{cm} = 39.2$ kJ ◀

Exergy of CV System

$$\dot{W}_u = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \dot{Q}_j \left[1 - \frac{T_0}{T_j}\right] - \frac{d}{dt}[E + P_0 V - T_0 S]_{cv} - T_0 \dot{\sigma}_{cv}$$
$$+ \sum_i \dot{m}_i \left[h + \frac{\mathbb{V}^2}{2} + gz - T_0 s\right]_i - \sum_e \dot{m}_e \left[h + \frac{\mathbb{V}^2}{2} + gz - T_0 s\right]_e$$

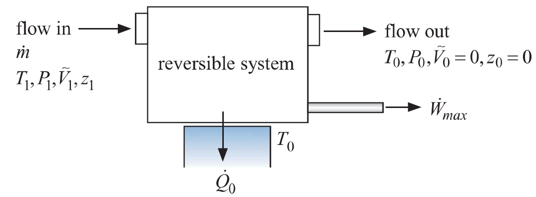
- For SSSF process: $\frac{d}{dt}[E + P_0 V - T_0 S]_{cv} = 0$ & $P_0 \Delta V = 0$.

$\Rightarrow$ $\dot{W}_u = \dot{W}_{sf}$ & $\dot{W}_{sf,rev} = \dot{W}_{sf} + T_0 \dot{\sigma}_{cv}$

- **Flow exergy (ψ)** of a fluid in steady flow is defined as the maximum work output that can be obtained as the fluid is changed reversibly from the given state to a dead state in a process where any heat transfer occurs solely with the environment.

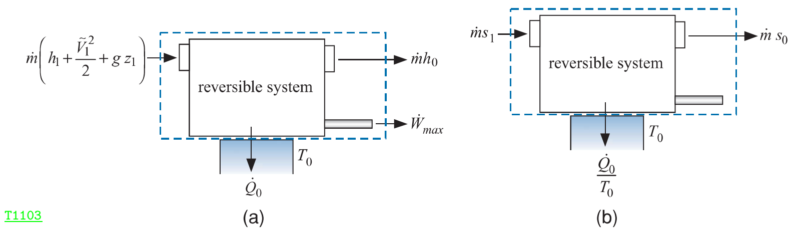
$\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\psi \equiv w_{u,rev} \equiv (h - h_0) - T_0(s - s_0) + \frac{\mathbb{V}^2}{2} + gz}$

$\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\dot{W}_{sf,rev} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \dot{Q}_j \left[1 - \frac{T_0}{T_j}\right] + \sum_i \dot{m}_i \psi_i - \sum_e \dot{m}_e \psi_e}$



T1102

Extracting maximum useful work



T1103

(a) Energy balance, (b) Entropy balance

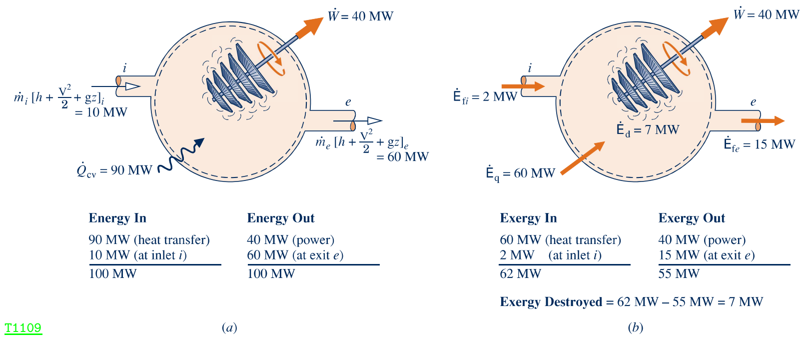
Exergy Balance of a CV System: SSSF Process

$$\dot{W}_{u,act} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \dot{Q}_j \left[1 - \frac{T_0}{T_j}\right] - \frac{d}{dt}[E + P_0 V - T_0 S]_{cv} - T_0 \dot{\sigma}_{cv}$$
$$+ \sum_i \dot{m}_i \left[h + \frac{\mathbb{V}^2}{2} + gz - T_0 s\right]_i - \sum_e \dot{m}_e \left[h + \frac{\mathbb{V}^2}{2} + gz - T_0 s\right]_e$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\dot{W}_{u,act} = \Phi_Q - 0 - \dot{I}_{cv} + \sum_i \dot{m}_i \psi_i - \sum_e \dot{m}_e \psi_e$

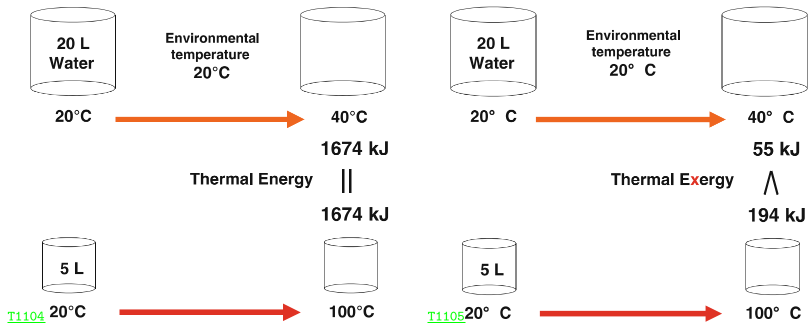
$\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\Delta(\dot{m}\psi) = \sum_e \dot{m}_e \psi_e - \sum_i \dot{m}_i \psi_i = \dot{\Phi}_Q - \dot{W}_{u,act} - \dot{I}_{cv}}$

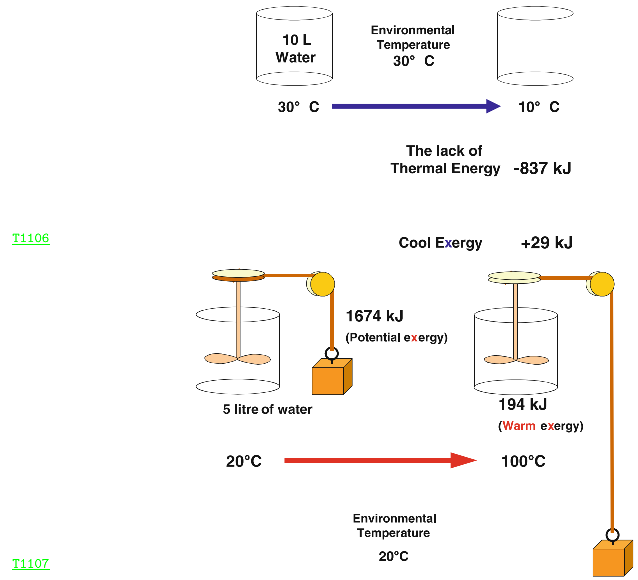
$\Delta(\dot{m}\psi)$: Net exergy outflux rate with mass flow.
$\dot{\Phi}_Q$: Net exergy transfer rate with heat transfer into CV.
$\dot{W}_{u,act}$: Net exergy transfer rate with work out of CV.
$\dot{I}_{cv}$: Net exergy destruction rate within CV.



T1109

Comparing energy and exergy for a control volume at steady state. (a) Energy analysis. (b) Exergy analysis.





Characteristics of Exergy

- Exergy is the maximum work that can be extracted from a combined system and the environment.
- At datum state, both system and the environment posses energy, but the exergy is zero.
- Exergy is never negative.
- Exergy is a measure of deviation from the state of the system from that of the environment. The greater the deviation, the higher the value of exergy.
- Exergy is destroyed by irreversibilities.