

Niveau : L3ENG

Durée : 01H30

Calculatrice autorisée- Pas de documents sauf les tables Thermodynamiques.

Mise en garde : **Attention !** Aucune communication entre les candidats **ne sera tolérée.**

Exercice 01 :

Du propylène C_3H_6 est brûlé avec 50 % d'air en excès. La combustion est complète et la pression totale est de 105 kPa. Déterminez :

1. Le rapport air-combustible ;
2. La température à laquelle la vapeur d'eau dans les produits commence à se condenser.

Exercice 02 :

Soit une turbine à gaz stationnaire fonctionnant selon le cycle de Brayton idéal (Figure 01). L'air s'engage dans le compresseur à 95 kPa et à 290 K, et il entre dans la turbine à 760 kPa et à 1100 K. La puissance thermique fournie à l'air est de 35000 kJ/s. Déterminez la puissance nette produite par la turbine à gaz :

1. En supposant que les chaleurs massiques sont constantes et estimées à 300 K.
2. En prenant en compte la variation des chaleurs massiques en fonction de la température.

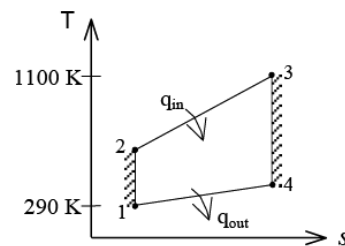


Figure 01. Diagramme T-s de Brayton

« Les jours se suivent et ne se ressemblent pas »

Pr H.Madani

Contrôle de Conversion d'énergie

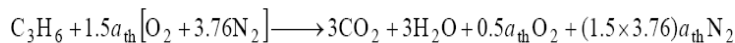
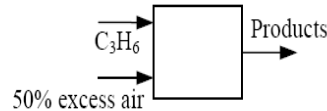
Exercice 01:

Propylene is burned with 50 percent excess air during a combustion process. The AF ratio and the temperature at which the water vapor in the products will start condensing are to be determined.

Assumptions 1 Combustion is complete. 2 The combustion products contain CO₂, H₂O, O₂, and N₂ only. 3 Combustion gases are ideal gases.

Properties The molar masses of C, H₂, and air are 12 kg/kmol, 2 kg/kmol, and 29 kg/kmol, respectively (Table A-1).

Analysis (a) The combustion equation in this case can be written as



where a_{th} is the stoichiometric coefficient for air. It is determined from

$$O_2 \text{ balance: } 1.5a_{th} = 3 + 1.5 + 0.5a_{th} \longrightarrow a_{th} = 4.5$$

$$\text{Substituting, } C_3H_6 + 6.75[O_2 + 3.76N_2] \longrightarrow 3CO_2 + 3H_2O + 2.25O_2 + 25.38N_2$$

The air-fuel ratio is determined by taking the ratio of the mass of the air to the mass of the fuel,

$$AF = \frac{m_{air}}{m_{fuel}} = \frac{(6.75 \times 4.76 \text{ kmol})(29 \text{ kg/kmol})}{(3 \text{ kmol})(12 \text{ kg/kmol}) + (3 \text{ kmol})(2 \text{ kg/kmol})} = \mathbf{22.2 \text{ kg air/kg fuel}}$$

(b) The dew-point temperature of a gas-vapor mixture is the saturation temperature of the water vapor in the product gases corresponding to its partial pressure. That is,

$$P_v = \left(\frac{N_v}{N_{prod}} \right) P_{prod} = \left(\frac{3 \text{ kmol}}{33.63 \text{ kmol}} \right) (105 \text{ kPa}) = 9.367 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{Thus, } T_{dp} = T_{sat@9.367 \text{ kPa}} = \mathbf{44.5^\circ C}$$

Exercice 02 :

A stationary gas-turbine power plant operates on a simple ideal Brayton cycle with air as the working fluid. The power delivered by this plant is to be determined assuming constant and variable specific heats.

Assumptions 1 Steady operating conditions exist. 2 The air-standard assumptions are applicable. 3 Kinetic and potential energy changes are negligible. 4 Air is an ideal gas.

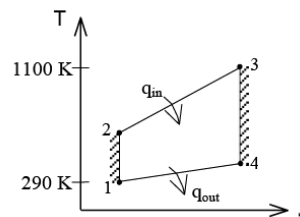
Analysis (a) Assuming constant specific heats,

$$T_{2s} = T_1 \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{(k-1)/k} = (290 \text{ K})(8)^{0.4/1.4} = 525.3 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{4s} = T_3 \left(\frac{P_4}{P_3} \right)^{(k-1)/k} = (1100 \text{ K}) \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)^{0.4/1.4} = 607.2 \text{ K}$$

$$\eta_{th} = 1 - \frac{q_{out}}{q_{in}} = 1 - \frac{c_p(T_4 - T_1)}{c_p(T_3 - T_2)} = 1 - \frac{T_4 - T_1}{T_3 - T_2} = 1 - \frac{607.2 - 290}{1100 - 525.3} = 0.448$$

$$\dot{W}_{net,out} = \eta_{th} \dot{Q}_{in} = (0.448)(35,000 \text{ kW}) = \mathbf{15,680 \text{ kW}}$$



Contrôle de Conversion d'énergie

(b) Assuming variable specific heats (Table A-17),

$$T_1 = 290 \text{ K} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{l} h_1 = 290.16 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ P_{r_1} = 1.2311 \end{array}$$

$$P_{r_2} = \frac{P_2}{P_1} P_{r_1} = (8)(1.2311) = 9.8488 \longrightarrow h_2 = 526.12 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$T_3 = 1100 \text{ K} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{l} h_3 = 1161.07 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ P_{r_3} = 167.1 \end{array}$$

$$P_{r_4} = \frac{P_4}{P_3} P_{r_3} = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)(167.1) = 20.89 \longrightarrow h_4 = 651.37 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\eta_{\text{th}} = 1 - \frac{q_{\text{out}}}{q_{\text{in}}} = 1 - \frac{h_4 - h_1}{h_3 - h_2} = 1 - \frac{651.37 - 290.16}{1161.07 - 526.11} = 0.431$$

$$\dot{W}_{\text{net,out}} = \eta_T \dot{Q}_{\text{in}} = (0.431)(35,000 \text{ kW}) = \mathbf{15,085 \text{ kW}}$$