

工學碩士 學位論文

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關 基礎 研究

**A Fundamental Study on the Prediction of Exhaust Gas
Waste Heat for Diesel Engines**

指導教授 崔 在 星

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韓國海洋大學校 大學院

機 關 工 學 科

金 鍾 璇

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裴 鍾 旭 (印)

趙 權 回 (印)

崔 在 星 (印)

1999 年 12 月 15 日

韓 國 海 洋 大 學 校 大 學 院

機 關 工 學 科

金 鍾 璇

Abstract

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Abstract

Our country which has little natural resources has been faced with serious problem of gradually increasing energy cost with additional environmental pollution, and of balancing the supply of gas/electric power during winter/summer season, due to the cost rise and increasing consumption of fossil fuel. And according to increase of population and development of industries in addition to the decrease of water supply due to the pollution, the solution of water demand also became serious problem.

Therefore, Korea and Japan which don't have a lot of natural resources are studying the method raising engine thermal efficiency and total efficiency using waste heat of plants at the same time. Waste heat, is mentioned above, can be defined as heat which is generated in a process but then dumped to the environment even though it could still be reused for some useful and economic purpose. There are several methods using waste heat and representative methods are as follow;

The cogeneration system can be defined as system which produces secondary energy of heat and electric power by being based on one energy(that is heat). It can be generated the electric power by driving, and generate heat by way of recovering the waste heat of exhaust gas and engine cooling water for diesel engines or gas turbines. In case of best condition for heat and electric power load , overall thermal efficiency can be raised to 75 85 percents.

In the ship, economizer is equipped to the stack, the heat of exhaust gas passing to the environment is recovered and the steam generated in the

process of recovering is used as fuel oil heating and general use for on board, or for driving turbo generator.

Especially, the islands separated from land are suffered from water supply because the underground water resources is lack. These facts seem to increase gradually. These islands have a self-generator, diesel engine is used a the prime mover. In the energy use aspect, fresh water generator plants that can supply water by using self-generator is useful.

In this paper, the exhaust gas temperature of diesel engine and quantity of waste heat recovery were investigated and the predictions of performance of waste heat recovery systems were studied. Comparisons were commanced between predicted results and measured results of data from a couple of 2-stroke cycle main diesel engines and another couple of 4-stroke cycle dynamo engines which are equipped on board the two training ships (M/V Hanbada & Hannara).

Three methods were adapted to predict exhaust gas temperature at T/C outlet ie. utilizing heat quantity ratio of exhaust gas, sabathe cycle analysis and SNAME's equation. As a result the authors found that the calculated values from the first method and second method were approximated fairly well between one another, but not between that from the third method. And further the authors assured that the waste heat quantity of exhaust gas was mostly affected by the temperature and the mass flow rate of exhaust gas.

BHP	:	(brake horse power)	[ps]
c_p	:	(specific heat at constant pressure)	[kcal/kg.° K]
c_v	:	(specific heat at constant volume)	[kcal/kg.° K]
G_a	:	(mass of air)	[kg/hr]
G_{ex}	:	가	[kg/hr]
G_f	:	(mass of fuel)	[kg/hr]
H_l	:	(lower calorific value)	[kcal/kg]
L_o	:	(amount of theoretical air)	[kg/kg]
p	:	(pressure)	[kg/cm ²]
Q_f	:		[kcal/kg]
Q_v	:		[kcal/kg]
Q_p	:		[kcal/kg]
R	:	가 (gas constants)	[kgm/kg.° K]
R_g	:	가 가	[kgm/kg.° K]
sfc or SFC	:	(specific fuel consumption)	[g/hp.hr]
T	:	(temperature)	[K]
V_h	:	(stroke volume)	[m ³]
V_c	:	(clearance volume)	[m ³]
	:	(explosion ratio)	
	or :	(cut-off ratio)	

- : (compression ratio) ($= \frac{V_h + V_s}{V_c}$)
- c : (charging efficiency)
- e : (net thermal efficiency)
- s : (scavenging efficiency)
- v : (volumetric efficiency)
- : (specific heat ratio)
- : (excess air rate)
- : 가

1

1970 2

, 가
가 , ,
/ 가 /
가
가 ,
가 ,
가

가 . ()
,
가 가 ,

(cogeneration system) 가

(/) 2

. 가 가
, ,
75 85 %

.[1]

가 , .[7]

40 % 가 가

가 , 가 30 %

가 . 가 300 400 , 가

400 500 .[8]

2 (,)

2 2 4 2

가 가 ,

, SNAME

가 ,

2 가

가

, Fig. 2.1

. Fig. 2.1

41% , (23%), 가 (34%)
 . , 11%, 가
 13% 65% . ,
 가
 . , 가 가

. Table

2.1 가

Table 2.1 An example of temperature of exhaust gas

Type of engine	Exhaust gas temperature
Low speed 2- cycle (Exhaust port type)	300
Low speed 2- cycle (Exhaust valve type)	340
Medium speed 4- cycle	400
Gas turbine	400 500

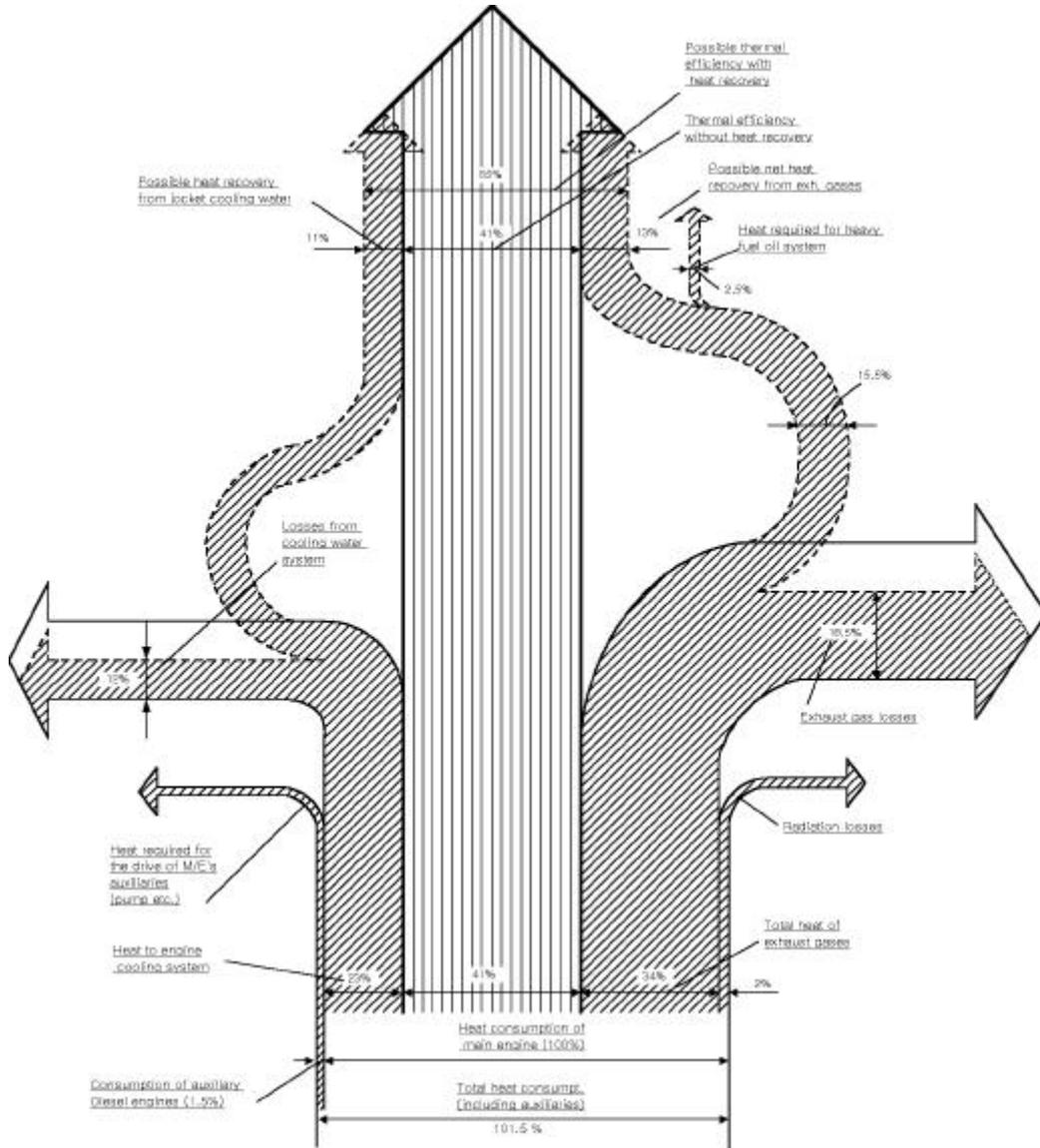


Fig. 2.1 Typical heat balance for a diesel engine (sulzer RND engine)

2.1

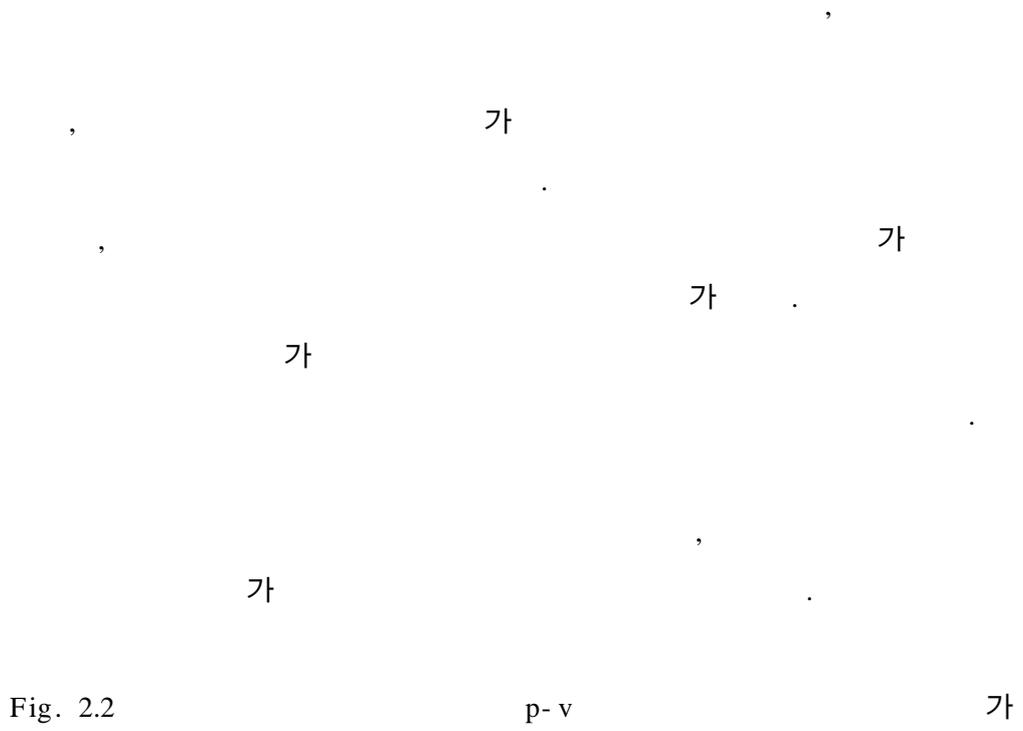


Fig. 2.2

p-v

가

- A - B :
- B - C :
- C - Z : (Q_v)
- Z - D : (Q_p)
- D - E :
- E - B : Q_{out}

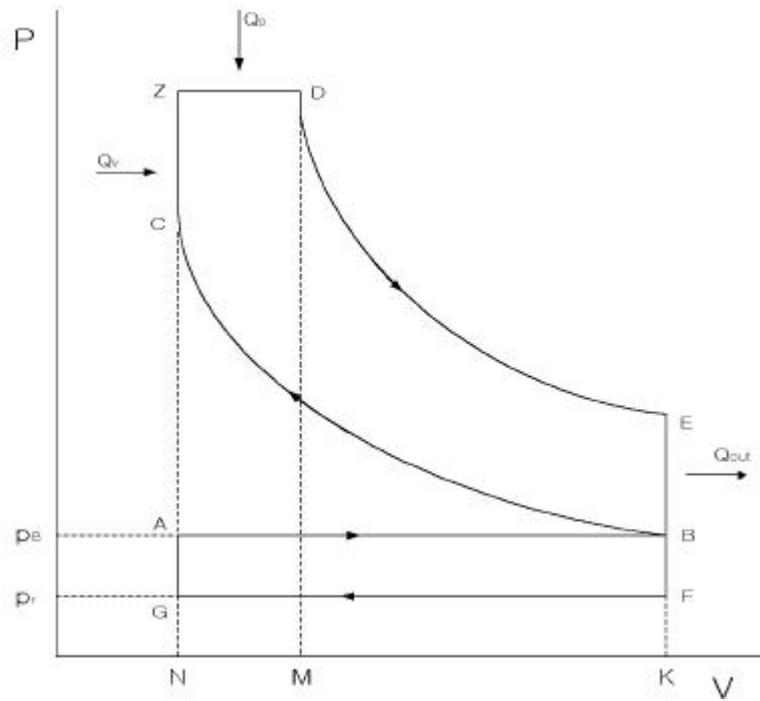


Fig. 2.2 Sabathe cycle (p- v diagram)

가 .

(1) (p_B, T_B)

p_B 가

가

T_B t_s 가 .

, 가

T_B

$$T_B = \frac{280 + t_s}{1 - 0.628 \left(\frac{p_r}{p_B} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)} \quad (2.1)$$

$$T_B = T_s - T_r(1 - \dots)$$

, p_r : T_s : (K)

: t_s : ()

T_r : 가 (K) s :

(2) (p_C, T_C)

, p_C T_C .

$$p_C = p_B \quad (2.2)$$

$$T_C = T_B - 1$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & p_Z/p_C \quad , \\
 & = \frac{p_Z}{p_C} = \frac{(G_a + G_r + G_{fv})}{(G_a + G_r)} \frac{R_g}{R} \frac{T_Z}{T_C} = \left[1 + \frac{1}{nL_{\min} Z_r} \left(\frac{G_{fv}}{G_f} \right) \right] \frac{R_g}{R} \frac{T_Z}{T_C} \\
 & \hspace{15em} (2.4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$, Z_r = 1 + (G_r/G_a) \quad .$$

R , R_g 가 가 가 가 가 가

가 가 R 29.27 kgm/kg. K , 가 가
 R_g 29.23 kgm/kg. K .

$$(4) \hspace{15em} (p_D , T_D)$$

Z D Q_p kcal/kg ,

$$Q_p = \frac{H_l G_{fp}}{G_a + G_f + G_r} = \frac{H_l}{1 + L_o \left(1 + \frac{G_r}{G_a} \right)} \left(\frac{G_{fp}}{G_f} \right) (\text{kcal/kg}) \quad (2.5)$$

$$p_C V_C = (G_a + G_r) R T_C$$

$$p_D V_D = (G_a + G_r + G_{fp}) R_g T_D$$

$$p_Z = p_C = p_D$$

$$= \frac{V_D}{V_C} = \frac{(G_a + G_r + G_{fp})}{(G_a + G_r)} \frac{R_g}{R} \frac{T_D}{T_C} = \left[1 + \frac{1}{L_o Z_r} \right] \frac{R_g}{R} \frac{T_D}{T_C} \quad (2.6)$$

, V_D .

$$(5) \quad (p_E, T_E)$$

D - E ,

$$T_E = T_D \left(\frac{v_D}{v_E} \right)^{k-1} = T_D \left(\frac{v_D}{v_E} \right)^k$$

$$p_E = p_D \left(\frac{v_D}{v_E} \right)^k = p_D \left(\frac{v_D}{v_E} \right)^k = p_B^k \quad (2.7)$$

p_e , 가 가

, .

$$p_e = p_E \left(\frac{v_E}{v_e} \right)^k$$

$$v_e = v_E \left(\frac{p_E}{p_e} \right)^{1/k} \quad (2.8)$$

$$T_{ex} = T_E \left(\frac{v_E}{v_e} \right)^{k-1} = T_E \left(\frac{V_h}{v_e} \right)^{k-1} = T_E \left(\frac{p_e}{p_E} \right)^{k-1/k} \quad (2.9)$$

T_{ex}

가 T_{ex}

가

E_o 가 E_{ex}
 , E_{ex}/E_o
 0.25 0.3 가

$$T_{ex} - T_a = \frac{Q_f}{c_{p_g} \cdot G_{ex}} \quad (2.10)$$

Q_f : (= (kcal/kg) × (kg/hr))
 :
 G_{ex} : (kg/hr)
 c_{p_g} : 가 (kcal/kg.K)

, (2.10) 가
 , MCR 가 가 , MCR
 가 0 .

$$\theta = \frac{c_{p_g} \cdot G_{ex0}(T_{ex0} - T_a)}{Q_{f0}} \quad (2.11)$$

θ_0 : MCR 가
 T_{ex0} : MCR (K)
 Q_{f0} : MCR (kcal/hr)

G_{ex0} : MCR (kg/hr)

가 ,
가

가

가 , MCR

가 e

$$e = \frac{1 - e_0}{1 - e_0} \quad (2.12)$$

, e_0 : MCR

, e

가 e (2.10)

가

$$T_{ex} - T_a = \frac{e \cdot Q_f}{c_{p_s} \cdot G_{ex}} \quad (2.13)$$

2.2.2

가

2.1

가

가

가 가

. Fig. 2.3

p- v

D- E0

D- E

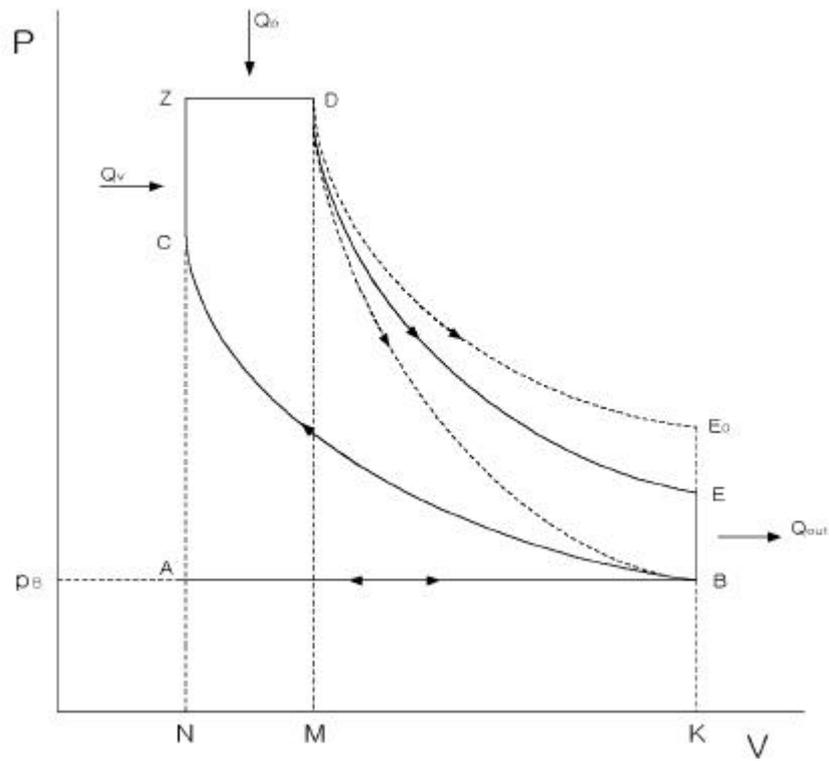


Fig. 2.3 Sabathe cycle

Fig. 2.3

DE0

DE0

DE0

T

D

E

[9]

$$= C_0 + C_1 T + C_2 T^2 + C_3 / \quad (2.14)$$

$$, \quad C_0 = 1.437 \quad C_1 = -1.318 \times 10^{-4} \quad C_2 = 3.132 \times 10^{-8} \quad C_3 = -4.82 \times 10^{-2}$$

DE0

T_D

T_{E_0}

P_{E0}

$$P_{E0} = P_1 \times \quad (2.15)$$

P_e

P_{E0}

P'_E 가

$$P'_E = \frac{P_e + P_{E0}}{2} \quad (2.16)$$

2.1

P_Z

P'_E

가

$$m = \frac{\log(p_z/p'_E)}{\log(\quad)} \quad (2.17)$$

,
 , 가
 m

$$n = \frac{+ m}{b} \quad (2.18)$$

, b 2 가
 (2.18) n E

$$T_E = T_D \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} \right)^{n-1} \quad (2.19)$$

(2.19) T_E p_e
 가 , T_{ex}

$$T_{ex} = T_E \left(\frac{p_e}{p_E} \right)^{-1/} \quad (2.20)$$

(2.20) 가 T_{ex}

, 가 $T_{T/Cex}$.

$$T_{T/Cex} = T_{ex} [1 - \eta_t \cdot T_{ex} + \eta_t \cdot T_{ex} (P_0/p_e)^{-1/\gamma}] \quad (2.21)$$

, η_t :

P_0 :

: 가

2.2.3 SNAME

가 가 .

, 가

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, . 가

가

가 , 가

, SNAME(Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers,

1975) .

$$T_{ex} = T_a + \frac{(H_l \times SFC - A) \times M}{SFC \times c_p \times (R + 1)} \quad (2.22)$$

, T_a :

H_l :

SFC :

c_p : 가

R : (MCR = 45, 50% MCR = 55)

M : (= 0.55, = 0.57)

A : (SI = 20, = 2544)

SNAME (2.22)

가

, 가 .

2.3

2.3.1

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{G_a \text{ (kg/hr)}}{L_o \cdot G_f \text{ (kg/hr)}} \\
 & = \frac{G_a}{L_o \cdot G_f}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore G_f = \frac{G_a}{L_o} \text{ (kg/hr)} \quad (2.23)$$

L_o : 1kg
 (: 14.2 kg/kg, : 13.9 kg/kg)

G_f (kg/hr)
 1/ .
 , ,
 , .
 가 가 G_f 가 가
 가 가 가 .
 가 가 가 가 .
 , .

가 가
 $= 1$ $= \infty$

2.3.2

G_p (kg/hr), P_b P_t
 가 (overlap) 가
 G_{sca} (kg/hr), G_{top} (kg/hr)
 G_{sca} (kg/hr), P_t/P_b
 가 10 %
 가
 G_p (kg/hr) (volumetric efficiency) v
 (charging efficiency) c

$$G_p = \frac{V_h \cdot n}{i} \cdot b \cdot v \quad (\text{kg/hr}) \quad (2.24)$$

, V_h : (m³)

n : (rpm)

b : (kg/m³)

v : (4)

(2)

i : (2 = 1, 4 = 2)

, G_{top} (kg/hr)

$$G_{top} = \frac{G_p}{12} \quad (\text{kg/hr}) \quad (2.25)$$

, (12 20) .

, G_a (kg/hr)

$$G_a = G_p + G_{top}$$

$$= \left(\frac{+1}{12} \right) \times G_p \quad (\text{kg/hr}) \quad (2.26)$$

specific fuel consumption) (sfc,

, G_f .

$$G_f = sfc \times BHP \quad (\text{kg/hr}) \quad (2.27)$$

, 가 G_{ex} G_a G_f

$$G_{ex} = G_a + G_f \quad (\text{kg/hr}) \quad (2.28)$$

3 가

3.1

가
(,) 2 M/E G/E
Table 3.1 Table 3.2
Table 3.1 MCR
,
, 20
, 2 M/E G/E Fig.
3.1, 3.2, 3.3 3.4
Fig. 3.1 Fig. 3.2 , M/E M/E
,
,
, 75%
,
(straight edge type) , VIT (variable injection
timing type) . VIT 가
가 85% MCR
,
가 , M/E

가 M/E 가 가 ,
 .
 가 M/E M/E
 . M/E
 가 가 가
 , M/E 25% MCR 가
 . 가
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 . 가
 .
 Fig. 3.3 3.4 G/E . G/E
 G/E 가 G/E ,
 G/E 가 G/E

Table 3.1 Specifications of M/E for Training Ships

Item	M/V Hanbada	M/V Hannara
Type	Uniflow - scavenging 2 cycle Trunk piston type	Uniflow - scavenging 2cycle Cross head type
Model	6UET 45/75C	6L35MC
No. of cylinder	6	6
Cyl. bore × stroke, mm	450 × 750	350 × 1050
B.H.P.(M.C.R)	3,800	4,000
RPM (M.C.R.)	230	200
Mean piston speed, m/s	5.75	7.0
Max. press., kg/cm ²	85	133
Mean effect. press., kg/cm ²	10.39	14.9
Specific fuel consumption, g/hp.hr	158.5	133.3
Year of production	1975	1992
Firing order	1- 5- 3- 4- 2- 6	1- 5- 3- 4- 2- 6

Table 3.2 Specifications of G/E for Training Ships

Item	M/V Hanbada	M/V Hannara
Type	4 cycle Exhaust gas turb- ocharged DI system	4 cycle Exhaust gas turb- ocharged DI system
Model	6ML- HTS	5T 23LH- 4E
No. of cylinder	6	5
Cyl. bore × stroke, mm	200 × 240	225 × 300
B.H.P.(M.C.R)	420	725
RPM (M.C.R.)	720	720
Mean piston speed, m/s	5.76	7.2
Max. press., kg/cm ²	82	117
Mean effect. press., kg/cm ²		15.2
Specific fuel consumption, g/hp.hr	172.4	147
Year of production	1975	1992
Firing order	1- 5- 3- 6- 2- 4	1- 4- 3- 2- 5

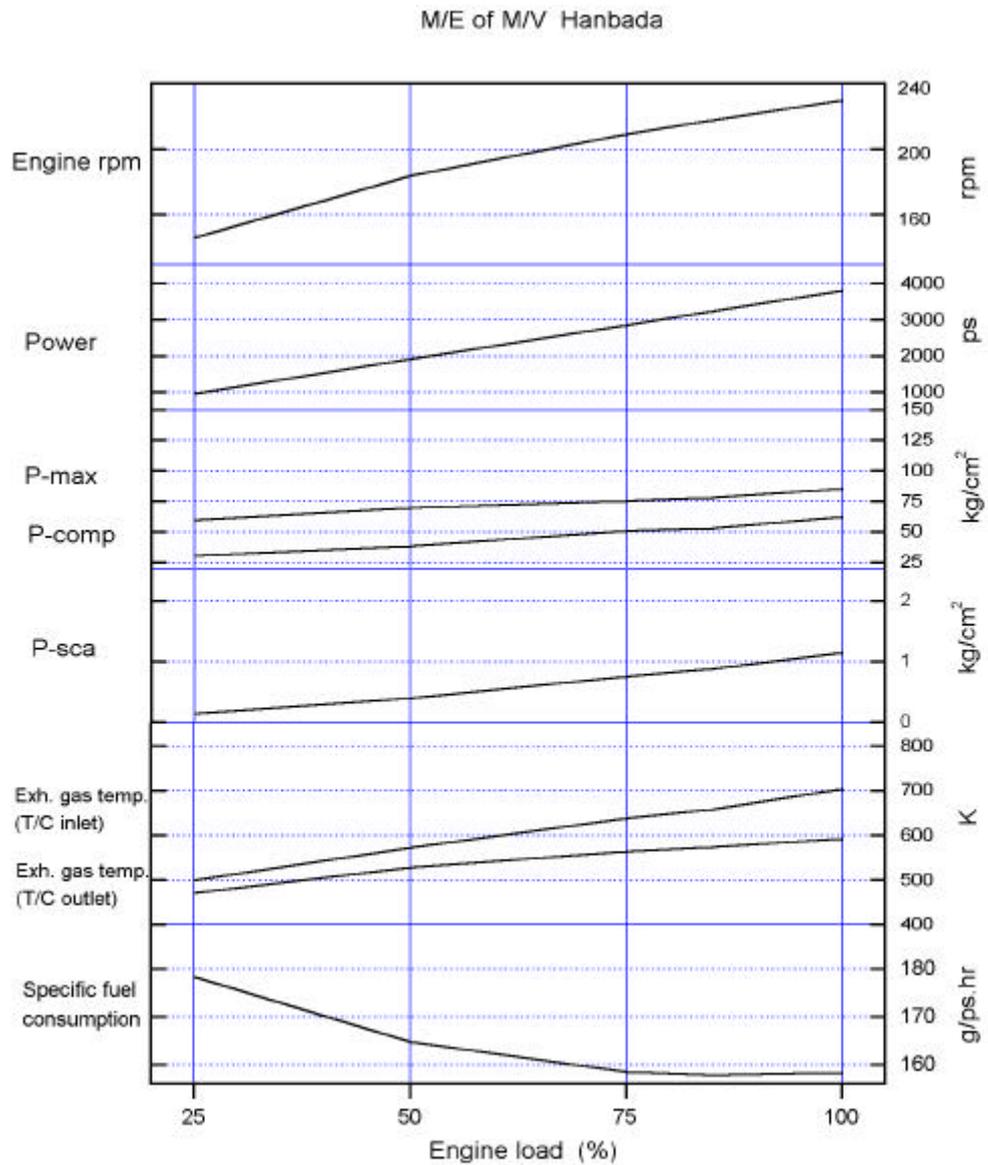


Fig. 3.1 Performance curves for M/E of M/V Hanbada

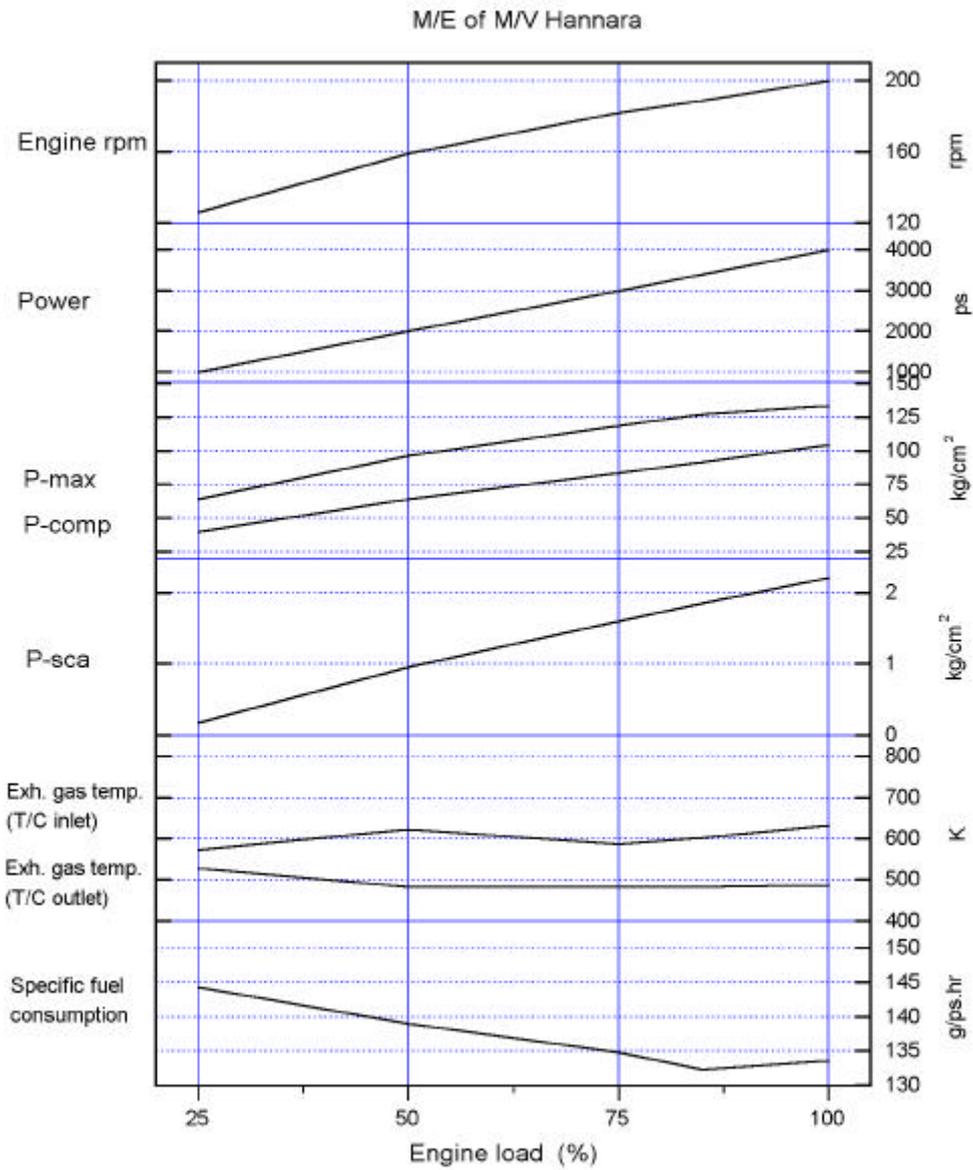


Fig. 3.2 Performace curves for M/E of M/V Hannara

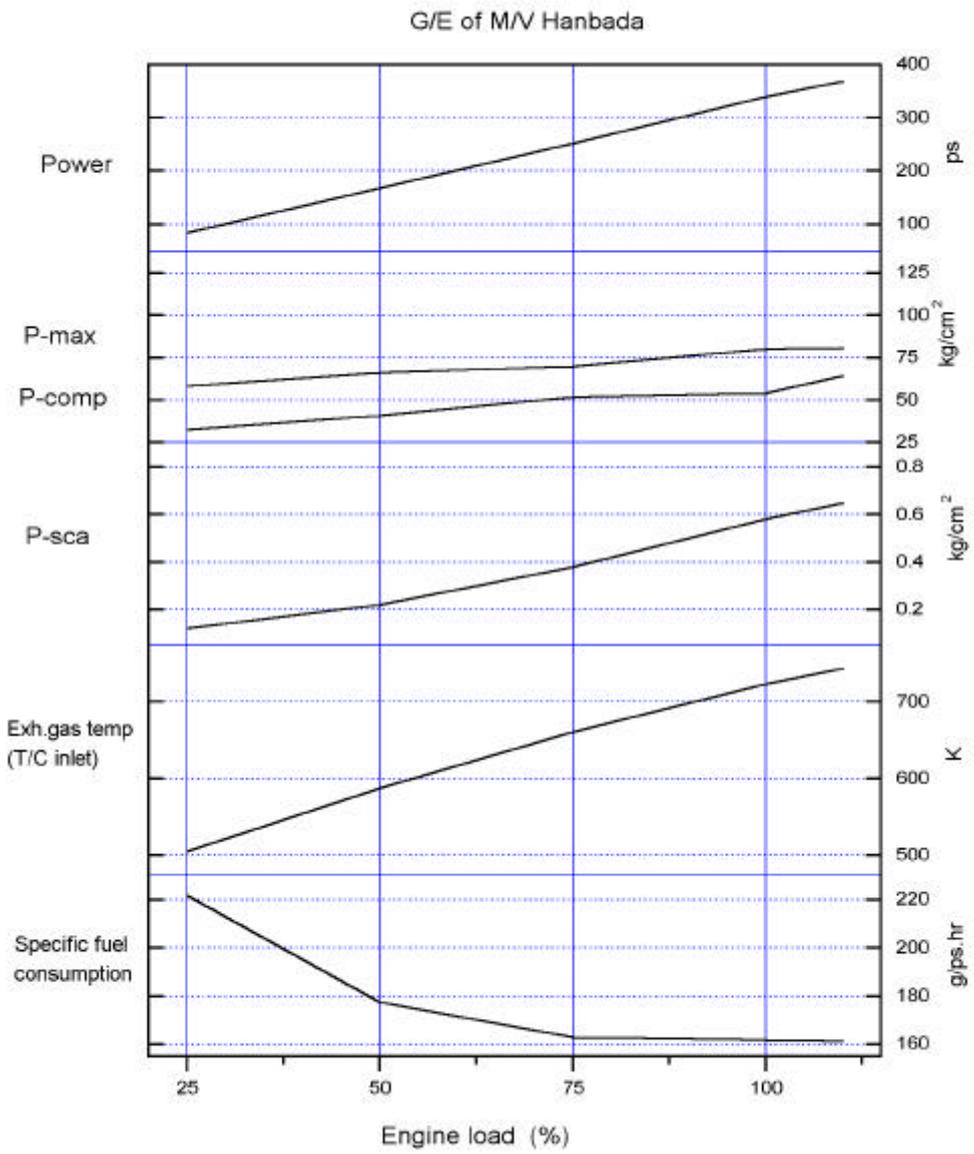


Fig. 3.3 Performance curves for G/E of M/V Hanbada

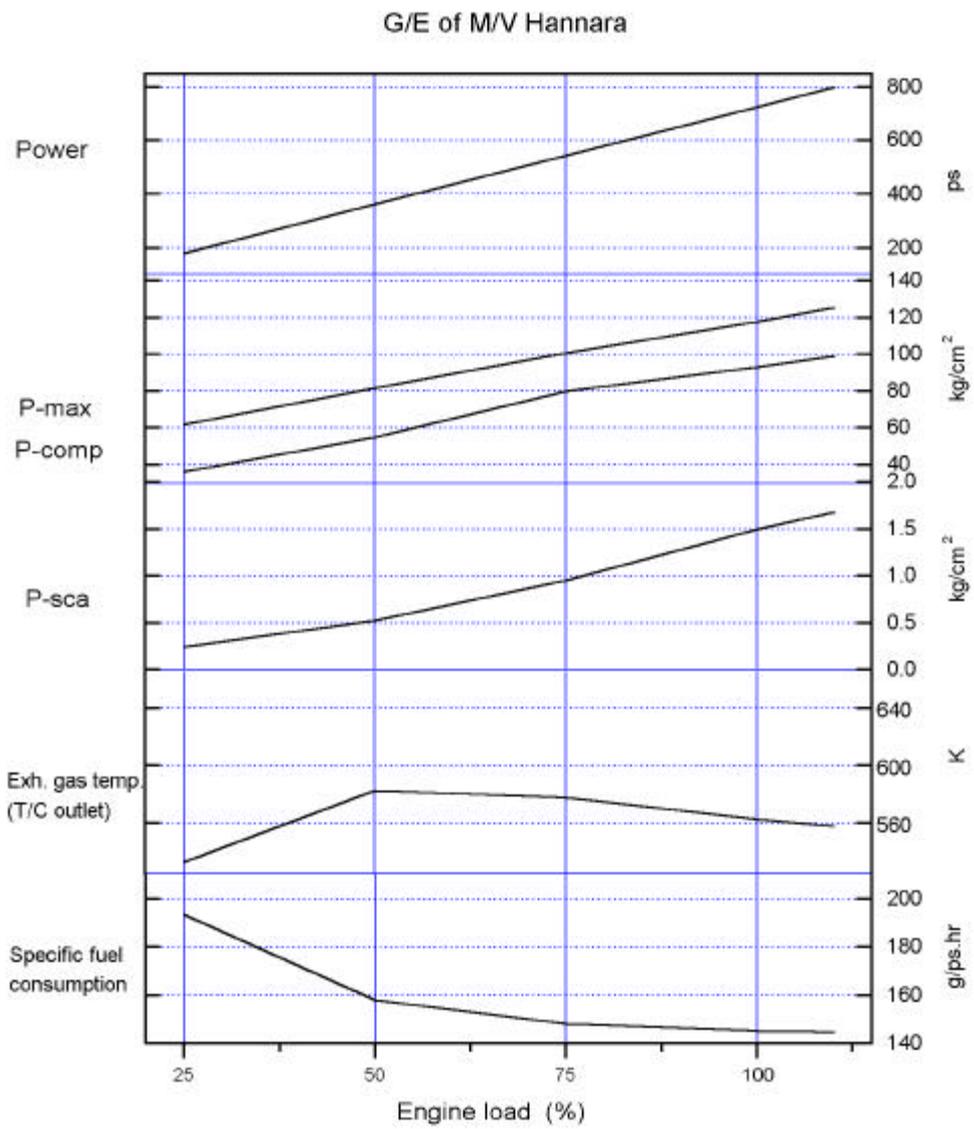


Fig. 3.4 Performance curves for G/E of M/V Hannara

3.2 가

2.2 가 ,
SNAME 가
.
가 가 SNAME
가 .

3.2.1 가

가
Fig. 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 3.8 .
가
가 , p_e
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가 . p_e
 p_e
가 .
Fig. 3.5 Fig. 3.6 M/E, M/E
가 , 가

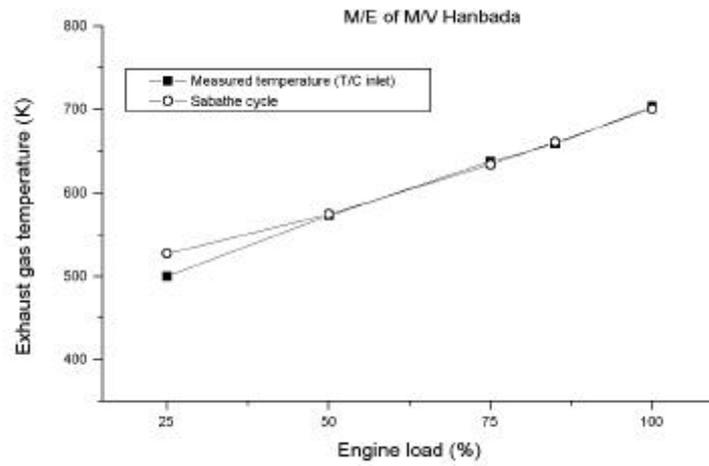


Fig. 3.5 Exhaust gas temperature (T/C inlet side) of M/E of M/V Hanbada by engine load

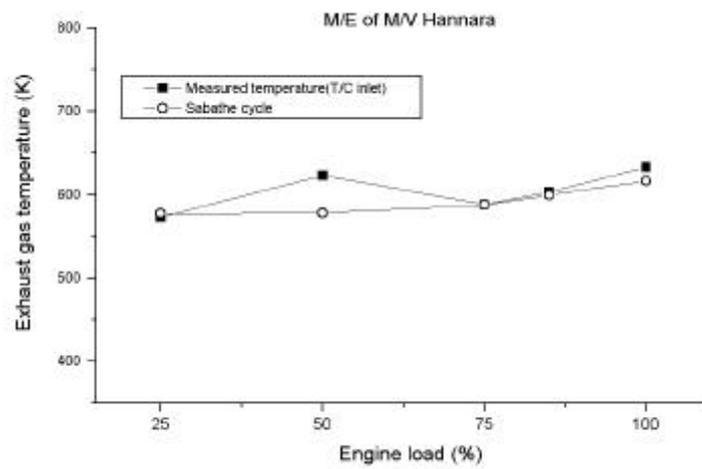


Fig. 3.6 Exhaust gas temperature (T/C inlet side) of M/E of M/V Hannara by engine load

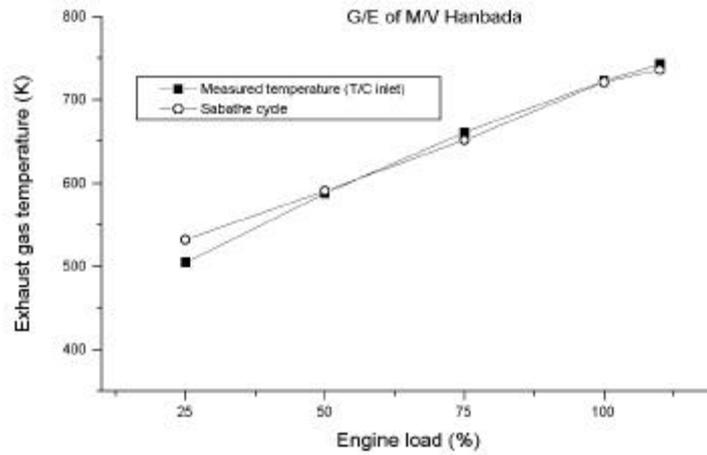


Fig. 3.7 Exhaust gas temperature (T/C inlet side) of G/E of M/V Hanbada by engine load

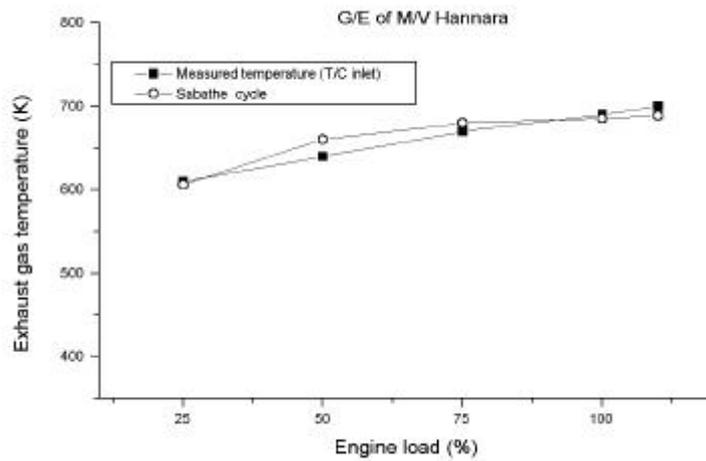


Fig. 3.8 Exhaust gas temperature (T/C inlet side) of G/E of M/V Hannara by engine load

3.2.2

가

,
 , SNAME
 .
 가 MCR ,
 ,

가 , 가 ,
 가 가 . ,

$$T_{ex} - T_a = \frac{e \cdot Q_f}{c_{p_g} \cdot G_{ex}}$$

SNAME ,
 가 85% MCR
 가 , SNAME
 MCR 50% MCR .
 , 가
 (turbochrger)

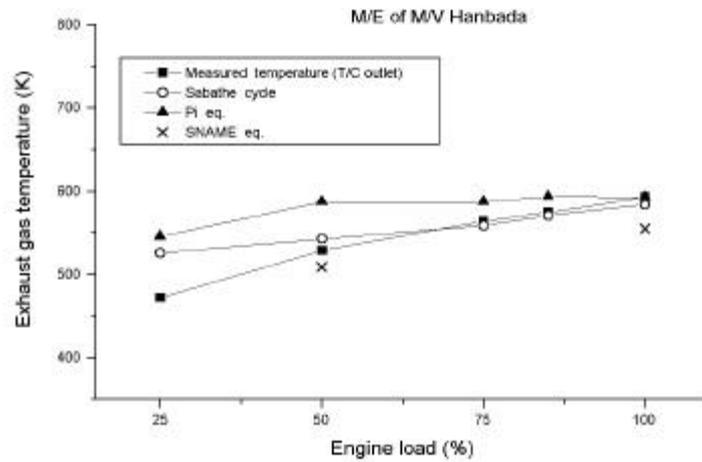


Fig. 3.9 Exhaust gas temperature (T/C outlet side) of M/E of M/V Hanbada by engine load

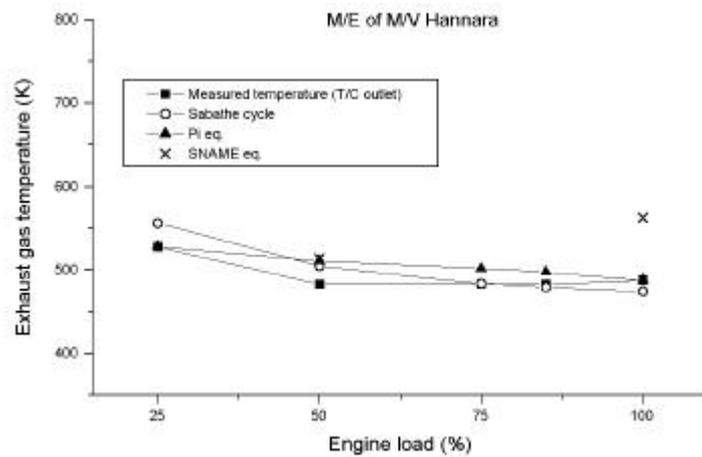


Fig. 3.10 Exhaust gas temperature (T/C outlet side) of M/E of M/V Hannara by engine load

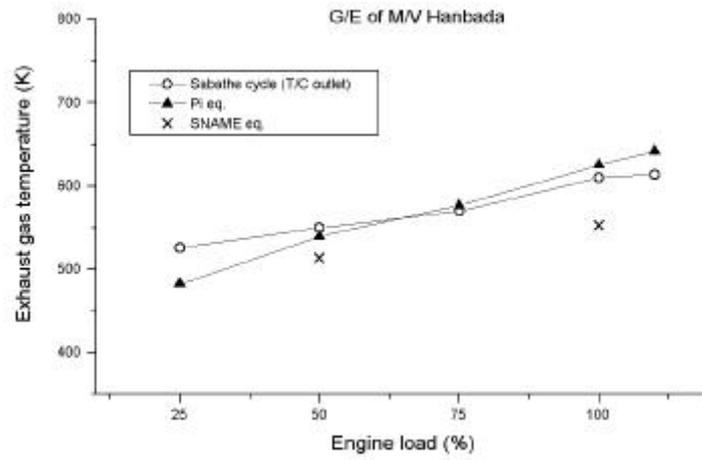


Fig. 3.11 Exhaust gas temperature (T/C outlet side) of G/E of M/V Hanbada by engine load

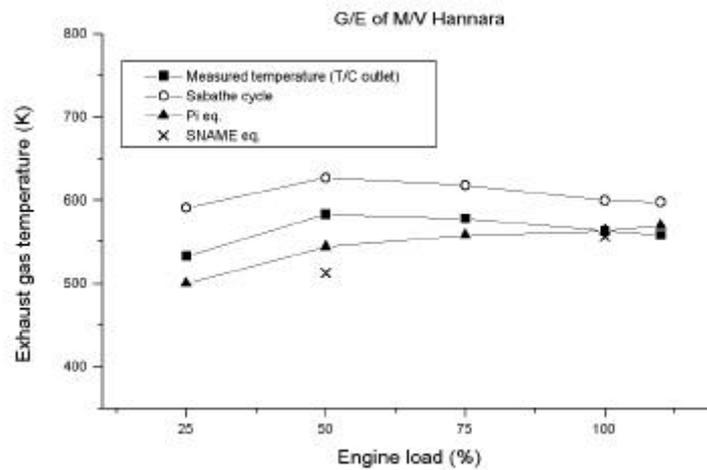


Fig. 3.12 Exhaust gas temperature (T/C outlet side) of G/E of M/V Hannara by engine load

3.3 가

2.3

가

G_{ex} (kg/hr)

G_a (kg/hr)

G_f (kg/hr)

$$G_{ex} = G_a + G_f \quad (\text{kg/hr})$$

G_a (kg/hr)

가

4

(volumetric efficiency) η_v , 2

(scavenging efficiency) η_s

$$G_a = \left(\frac{\eta_s}{\eta_v} + 1 \right) \times G_p$$

$$G_p = V_h \cdot n \cdot \rho_a \cdot \eta_v$$

가

G_{ex} (kg/hr)

Fig. 3.13

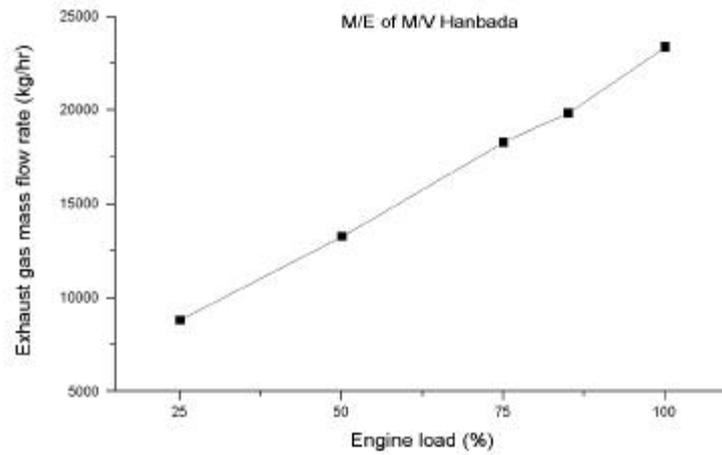


Fig. 3.13 Exhaust gas mass flow rate of M/E of M/V Hanbada by engine load

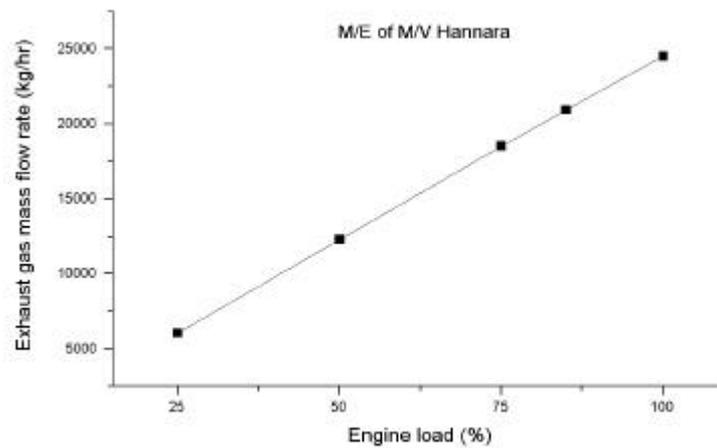


Fig. 3.14 Exhaust gas mass flow rate of M/E of M/V Hannara by engine load

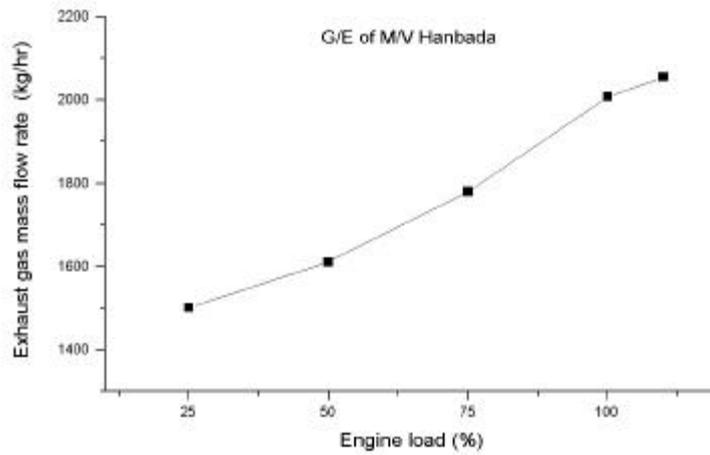


Fig. 3.15 Exhaust gas mass flow rate of G/E of M/V Hanbada by engine load

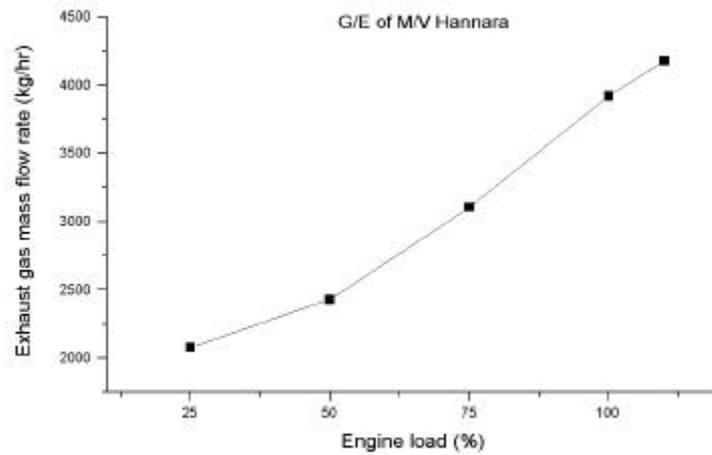


Fig. 3.16 Exhaust gas mass flow rate of G/E of M/V Hannara by engine load

4

4.1

4.1.1

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가

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가

가 가

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가

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(1)

가

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(2)

가

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Q

$$Q = G \cdot c_p \cdot T = A \cdot U \cdot T \quad (4.1)$$

, A : (m²)

U : (kcal/m²hr.K)

T_{lm}

$$T_{lm} = \frac{|T_1 - t_2| - |T_2 - t_1|}{\ln [(T_1 - t_2)/(T_2 - t_1)]} \quad (4.2)$$

, T_1, T_2 : A .
 t_1, t_2 : B .

F_t T .

$$T = F_t \cdot T_{lm} \quad (4.3)$$

(4.3) T U 가 (4.1)

A

가

h_i .

$$h_i = \frac{j_H \cdot k}{D_i} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^a \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^b \quad (4.4)$$

h_o .

$$h_o = F_{fh} \cdot j_h \cdot (c \cdot G) \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^a \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^b \left(\frac{\dot{}}{X} \right) \cdot F_g \quad (4.5)$$

Table 4.1

Table 4.1 Fouling factors of heat exchanger

Temperature of heating fluid	Below 115		Above 115	
Temperature of water	Below 50		Above 50	
Velocity of water	Below 0.9 m/s	Above 0.9 m/s	Below 0.9 m/s	Above 0.9 m/s
Evaporated water	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Sea water	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
Treated water	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.004

(thermal conductivity)

k_w

Table 4.2

Table 4.2 Thermal conductivity of heat exchanger pipe

Material	Thermal conductivity (kcal/m.hr.)
Copper	320 (at 20)
Steel	58 (at 100)

U_1

$$\frac{1}{U_1} = \frac{1}{h_o} + r_o + \frac{b}{k_w} \left(\frac{D_o}{D_m} \right) + r_i \frac{D_o}{D_i} + \frac{1}{h_i} \frac{D_o}{D_i} \quad (4.6)$$

(4.1) 가 U (4.6) U_1

Fig. 4.1, 4.2, 4.3

Fig. 4.1 가 가 가

Fig. 4.2 가 () , ()

Fig. 4.3 가 ,

4.1.3 가

가 , (, 가)
 2 . 가
 , 가 Q kcal/hr
 .

$$Q = G_{ex} \cdot c_p \cdot T \quad (4.7)$$

, G_{ex} 가 (kg/hr), c_p 가 (kcal/kg.K),
 T 가 . , $T = T_i - T_o$.
 가 T_o 가 가
 (450 K)
 가 ,

$$Q_{re} = G_{ex} \cdot c_p \cdot (T_i - 450) \quad (4.8)$$

Fig. 4.4 4.7 가 Q_{re} .
 가 3 가
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 가 가 Q_{re} .
 가 Q_{re} 가
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 , 가 Q_{re} 가
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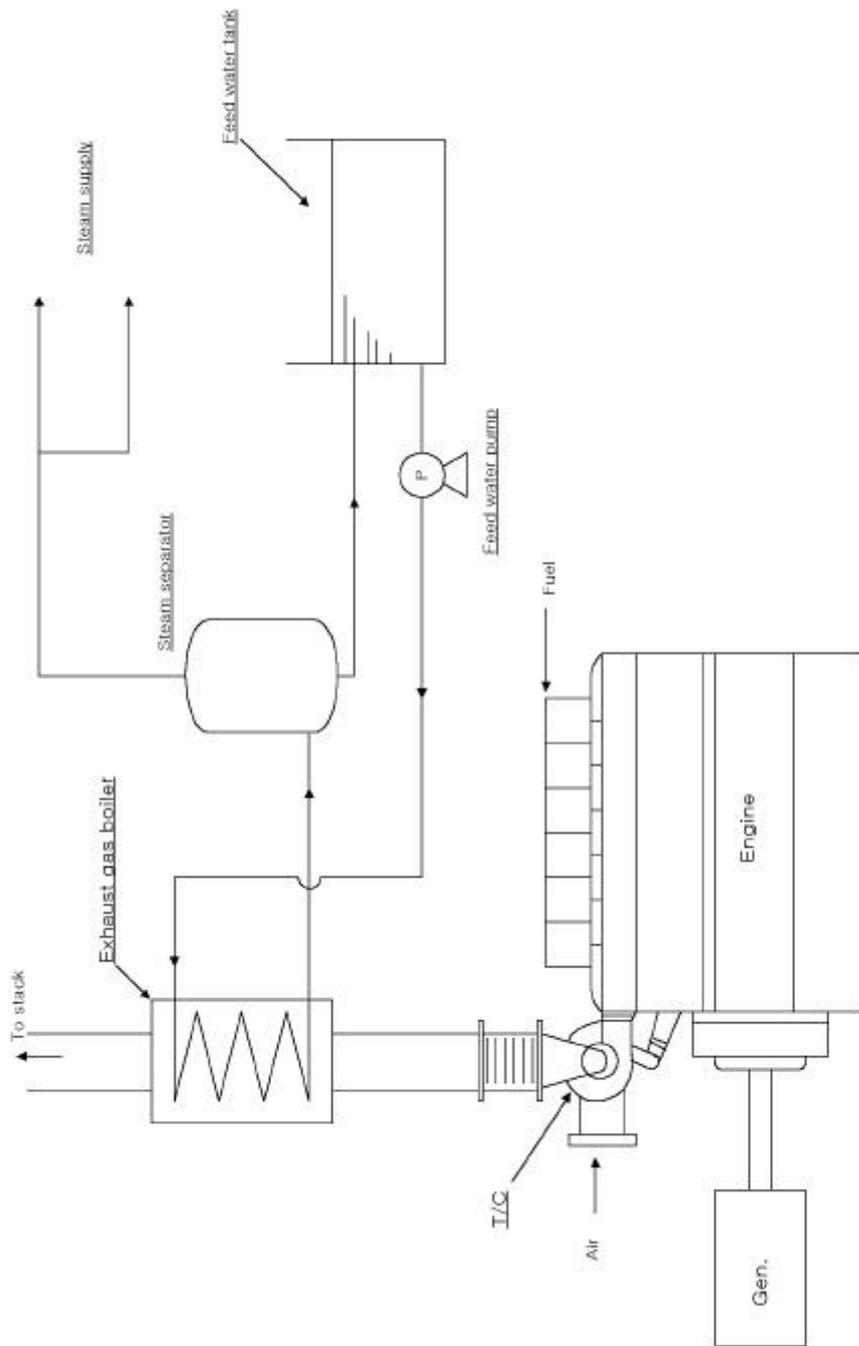


Fig. 4.1 Schematic diagram of steam generator

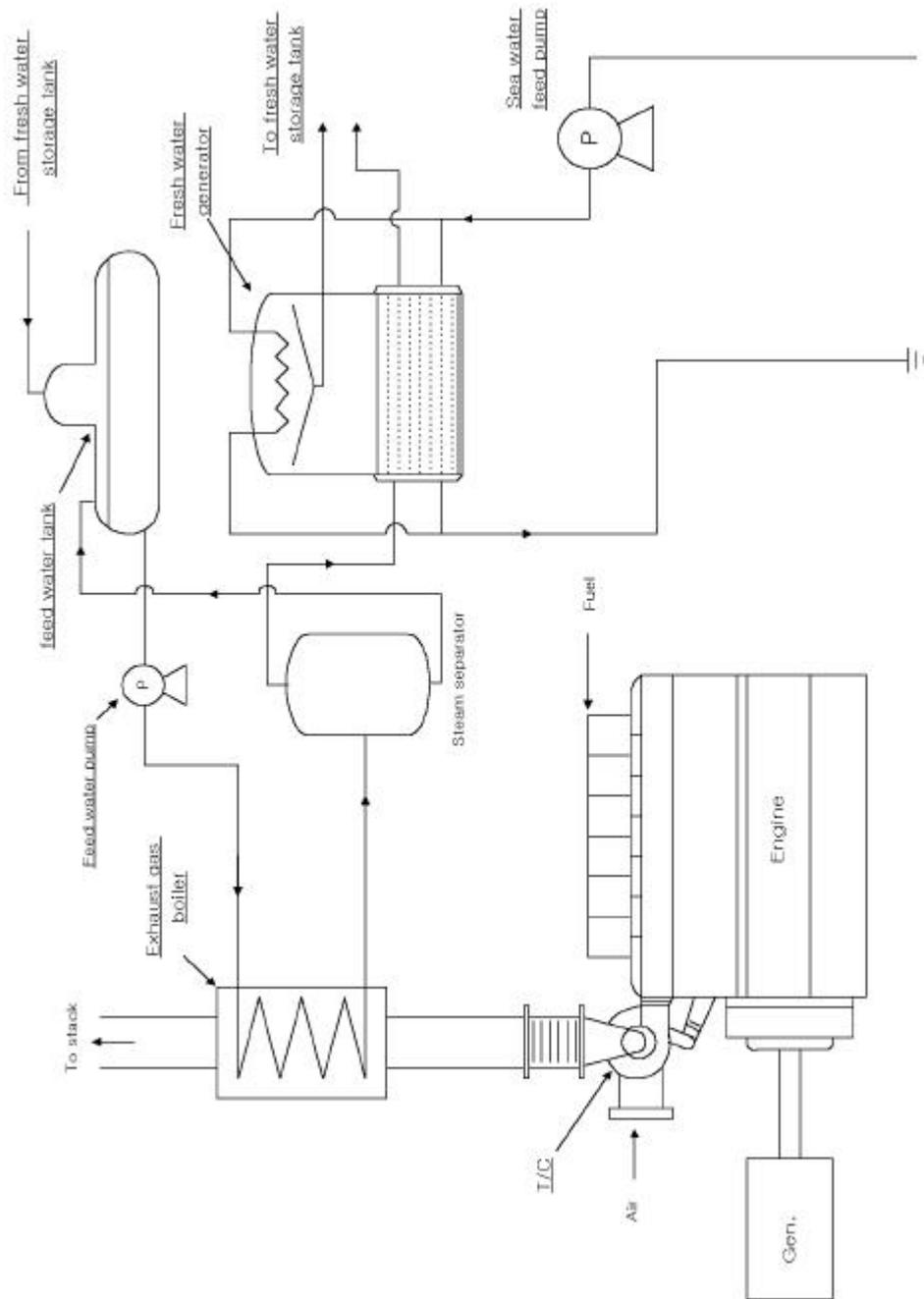


Fig. 4.2 Schematic diagram of fresh water generator

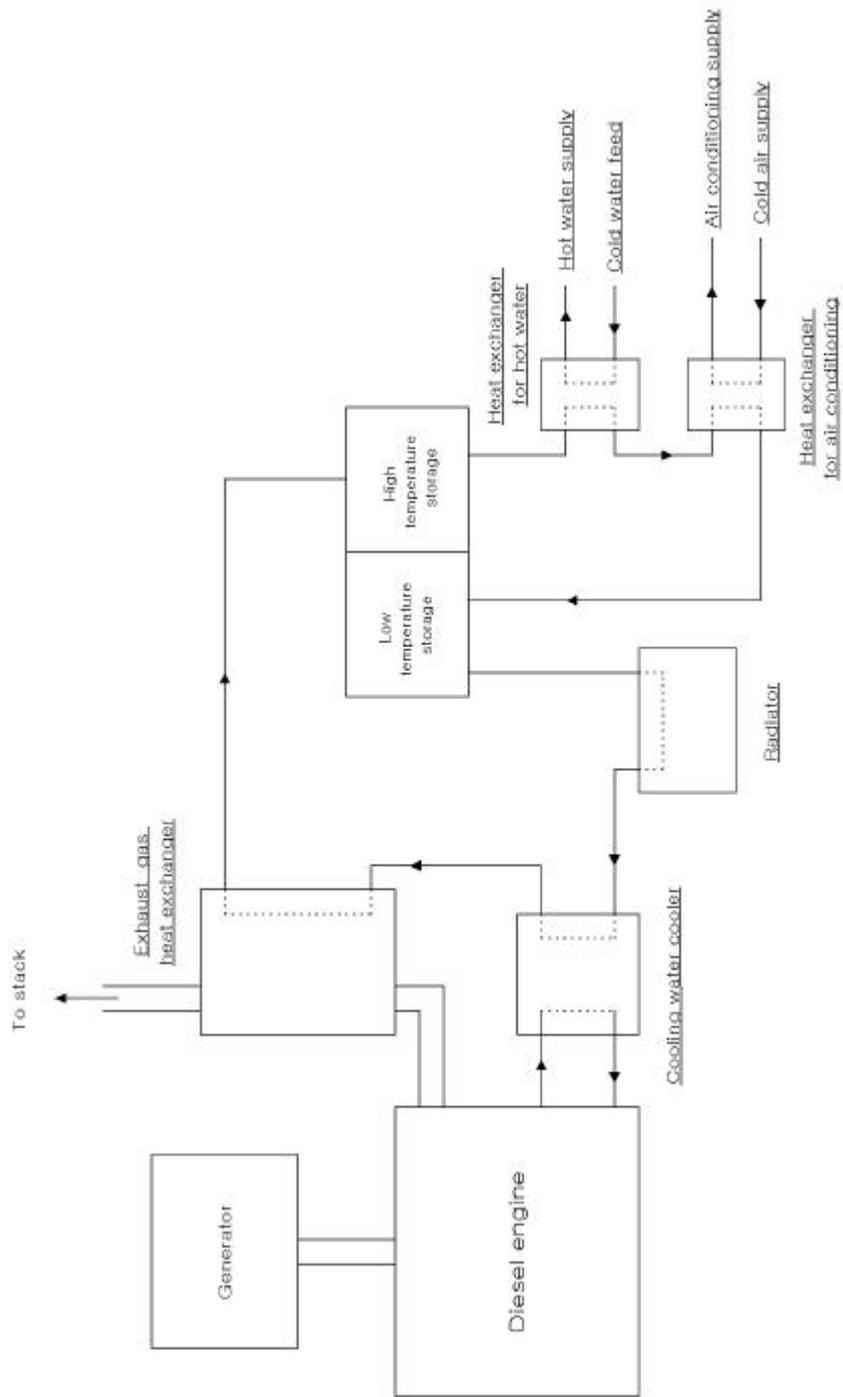


Fig. 4.3 Schematic diagram of hot water generator

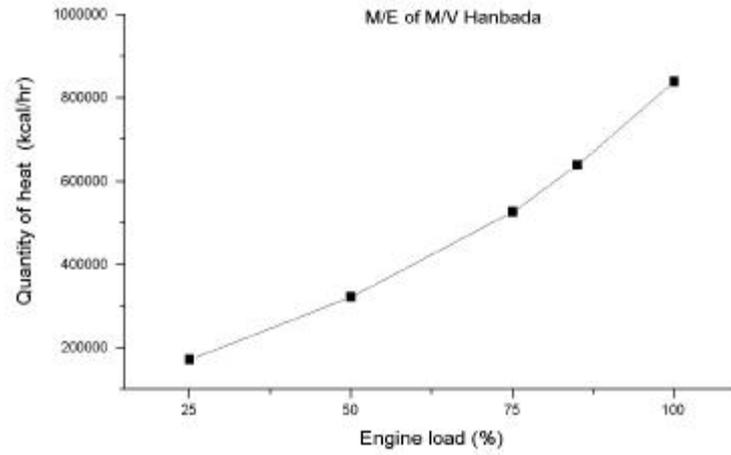


Fig. 4.4 Maximum recoverable heat quantities of M/E of M/V Hanbada by engine load

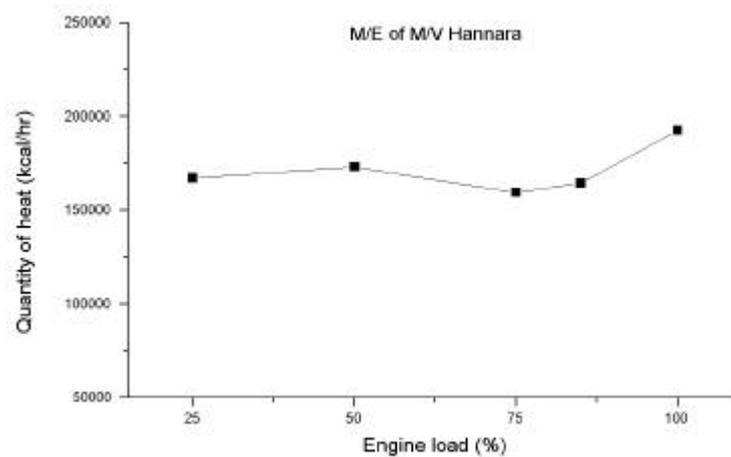


Fig. 4.5 Maximum recoverable heat quantities of M/E of M/V Hannara by engine load

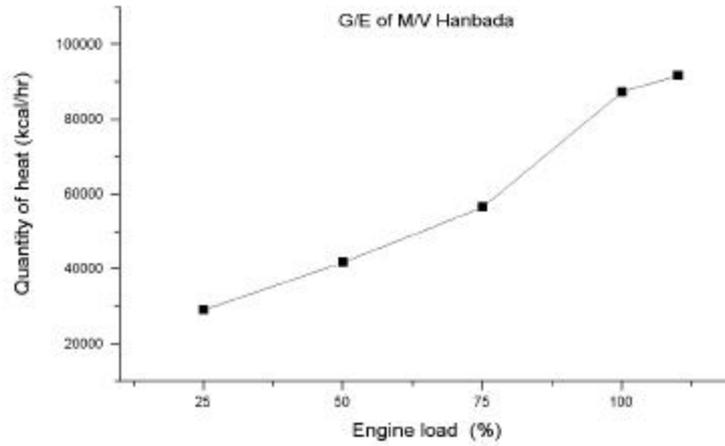


Fig. 4.6 Maximum recoverable heat quantities of G/E of M/V Hanbada by engine load

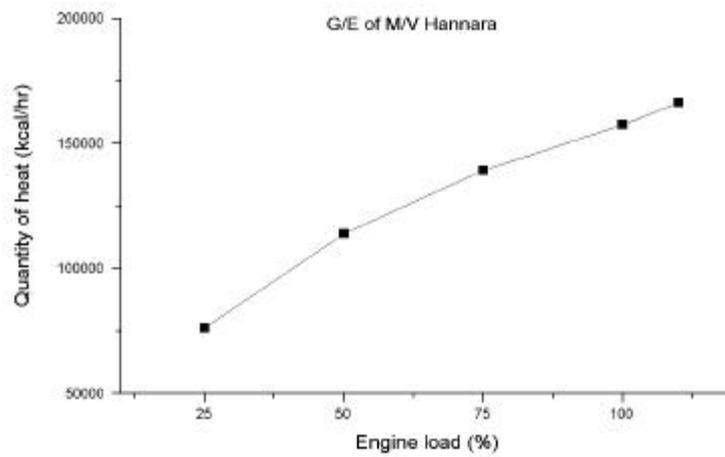


Fig. 4.7 Maximum recoverable heat quantities of G/E of M/V Hannara by engine load

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4.2.1

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Fig. 4.8

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$$Q_{re} = G \cdot c_{p_l} \cdot T_1 + G \cdot h_{fg} \quad (4.9)$$

, c_{p_l} :

T_1 :

가 가
 , 가

$$G = \frac{Q_{re}}{c_{p1} \cdot T_{1+} h_{fg}} \quad (4.10)$$

h_{fg} kcal/kg Table
 4.3 . Fig. 4.9 4.12
 100% 가
 가 가
 M/E G/E
 M/E
 가

Table 4.3 Evaporation heat of saturated water and seawater

Item	h_{fg} (kcal/kg)
Saturated water	539 (at 100 °C)
Seawater	574 (at 40 °C)

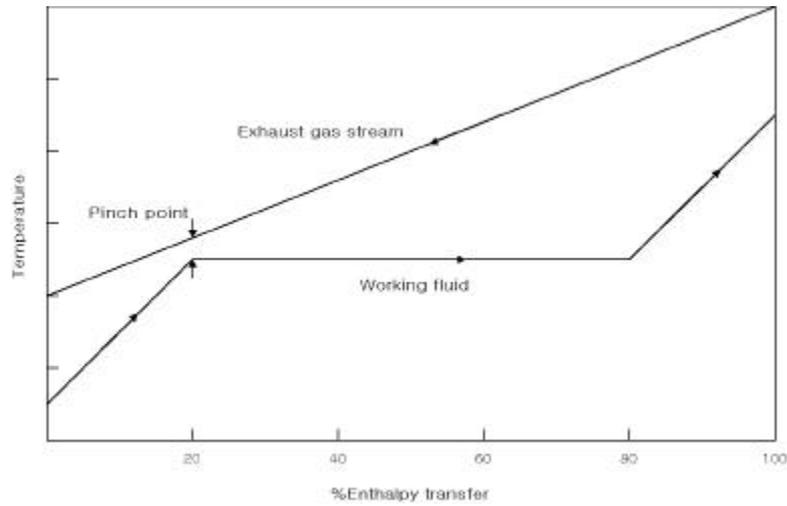


Fig. 4.8 Temperature difference between the waste heat stream and the working fluid with high enthalpy of evaporation

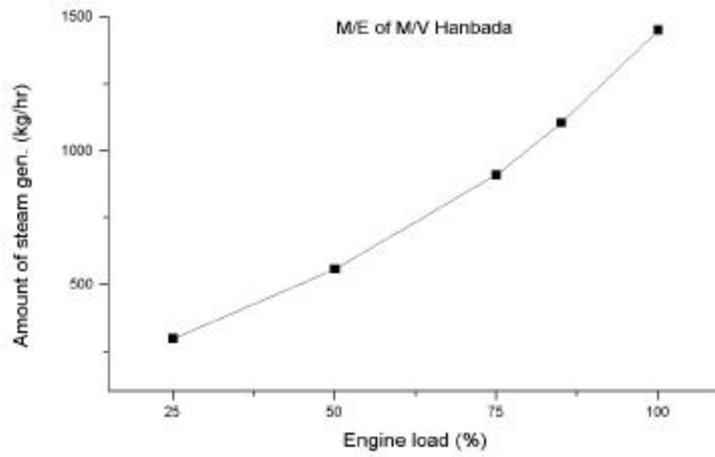


Fig. 4.9 Steam generation amount of M/E of M/V Hanbada by engine load

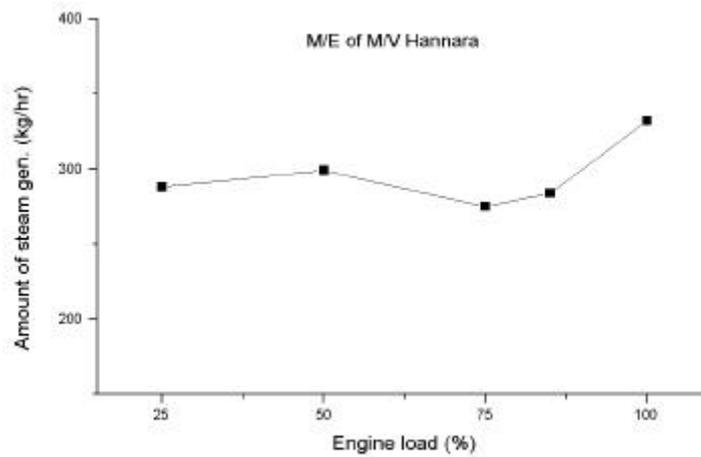


Fig. 4.10 Steam generation amount of M/E of M/V Hannara by engine load

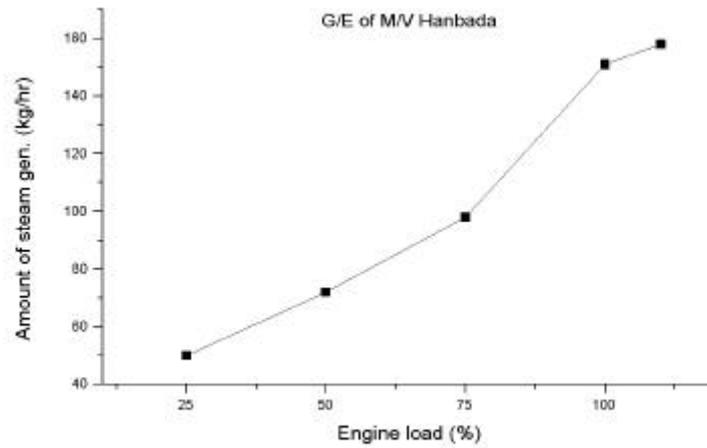


Fig. 4.11 Steam generation amount of G/E of M/V Hanbada by engine load

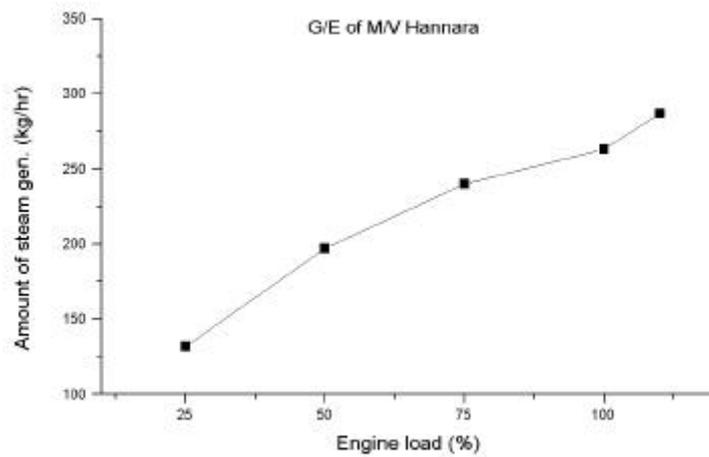


Fig. 4.12 Steam generation amount of G/E of M/V Hannara by engine load

4.2.2

Fig. 4.13 . , 가
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$$Q_{re} = G \cdot c_{p_i} \cdot T_1 + G \cdot h_{fg} \quad (4.11)$$

$$G = \frac{Q_{re}}{c_{p_i} \cdot T_1 + h_{fg}} \quad (4.12)$$

, c_{p_i} :

T_1 :

Fig. 4.14 4.17 .

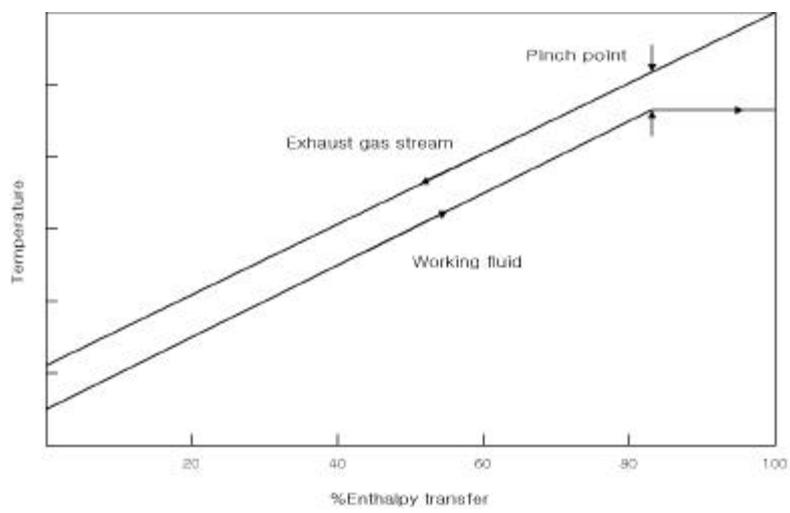


Fig. 4.13 Temperature difference between the waste heat stream and the working fluid with high enthalpy of evaporation

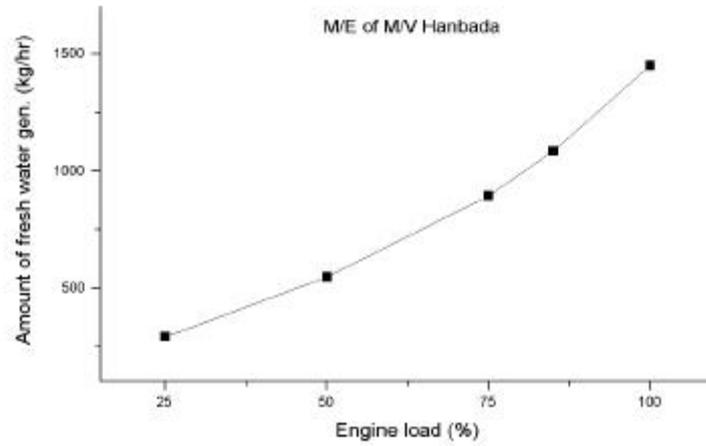


Fig. 4.14 Fresh water generation amount of M/E of M/V Hanbada by engine load

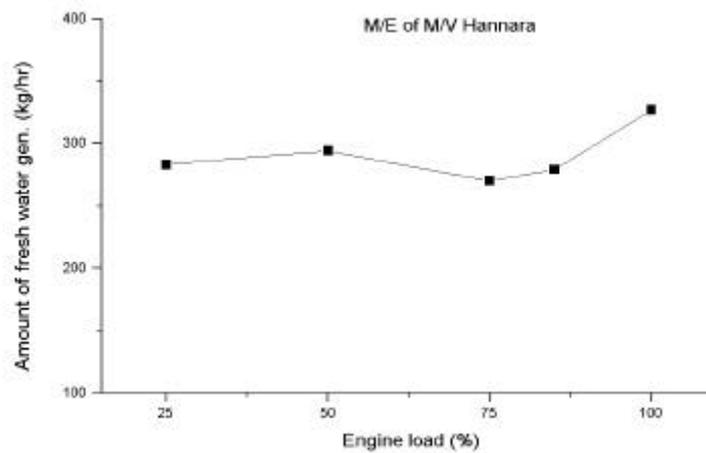


Fig. 4.15 Fresh water generation amount of M/E of M/V Hannara by engine load

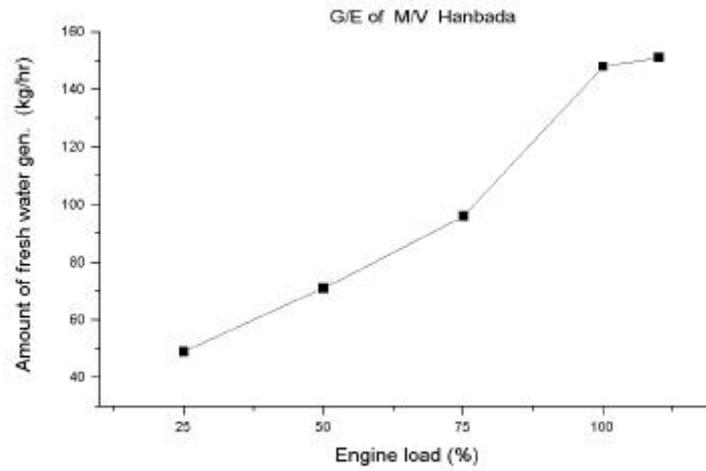


Fig. 4.16 Fresh water generation amount of G/E of M/V Hanbada by engine load

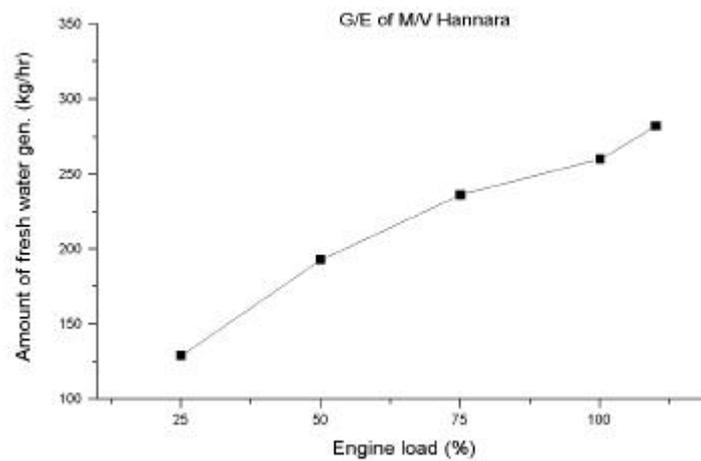


Fig. 4.17 Fresh water generation amount of G/E of M/V Hannara by engine load

4.2.3

Fig. 4.18

100

$$Q_{re} = G_{hw} \cdot c_p \cdot T \quad (4.13)$$

가 가 Q_{re}

G_{hw}

Fig. 4.19 4.22

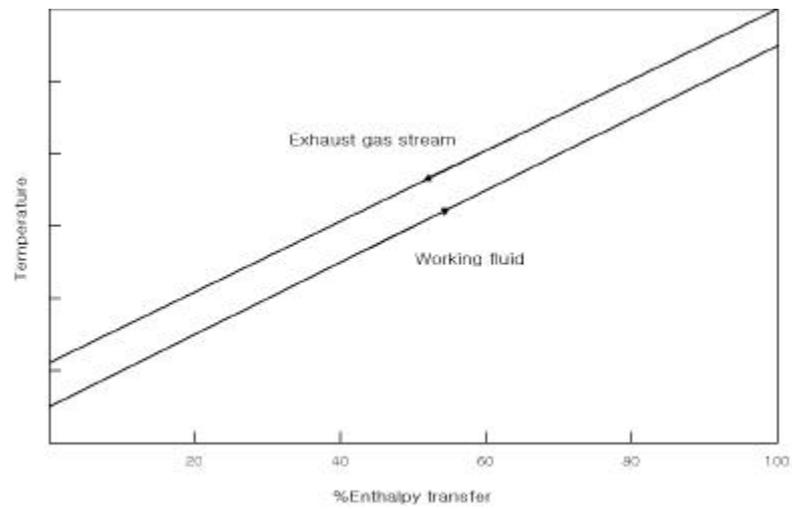


Fig. 4.18 Exchanged heat of hot water generator

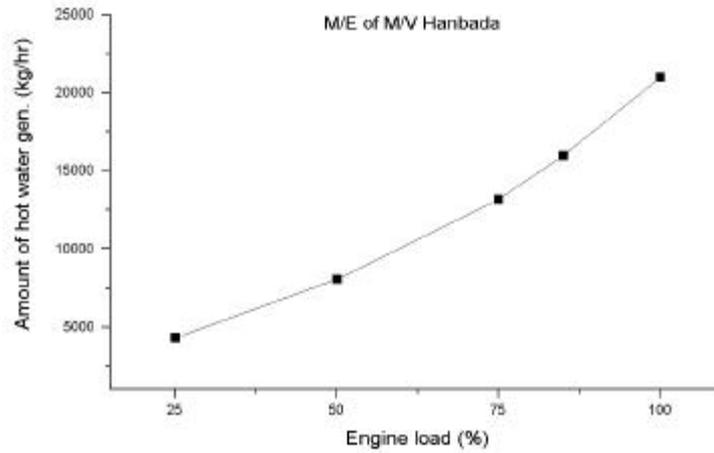


Fig. 4.19 Hot water generation amount of M/E of M/V Hanbada by engine load

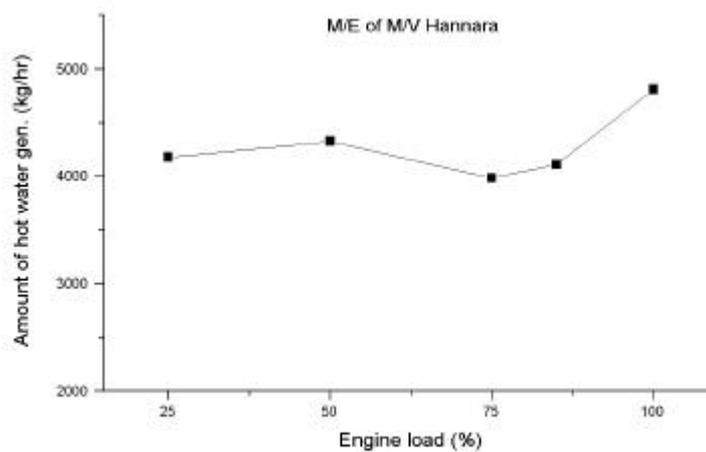


Fig. 4.20 Hot water generation amount of M/E of M/V Hannara by engine load

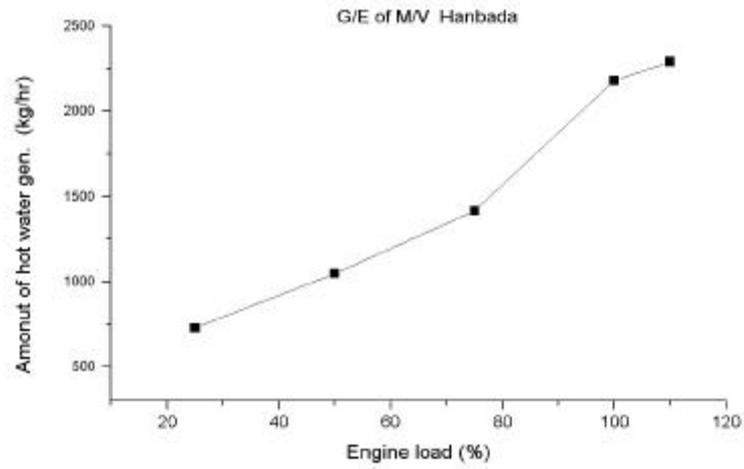


Fig. 4.21 Hot water generation amount of G/E of M/V Hanbada by engine load

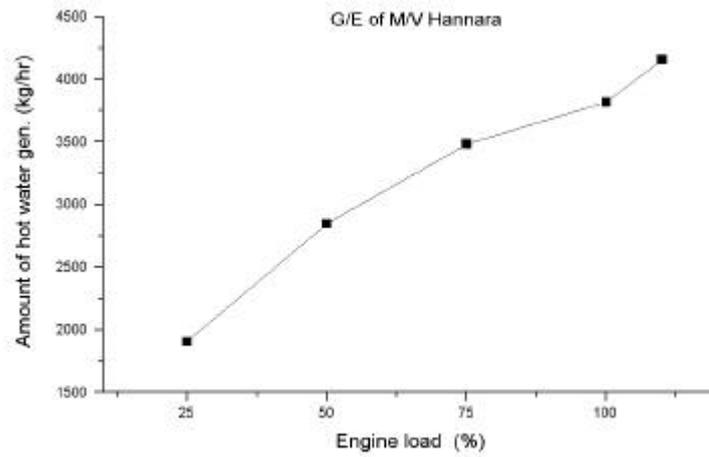


Fig. 4.22 Hot water generation amount of G/E of M/V Hannara by engine load

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