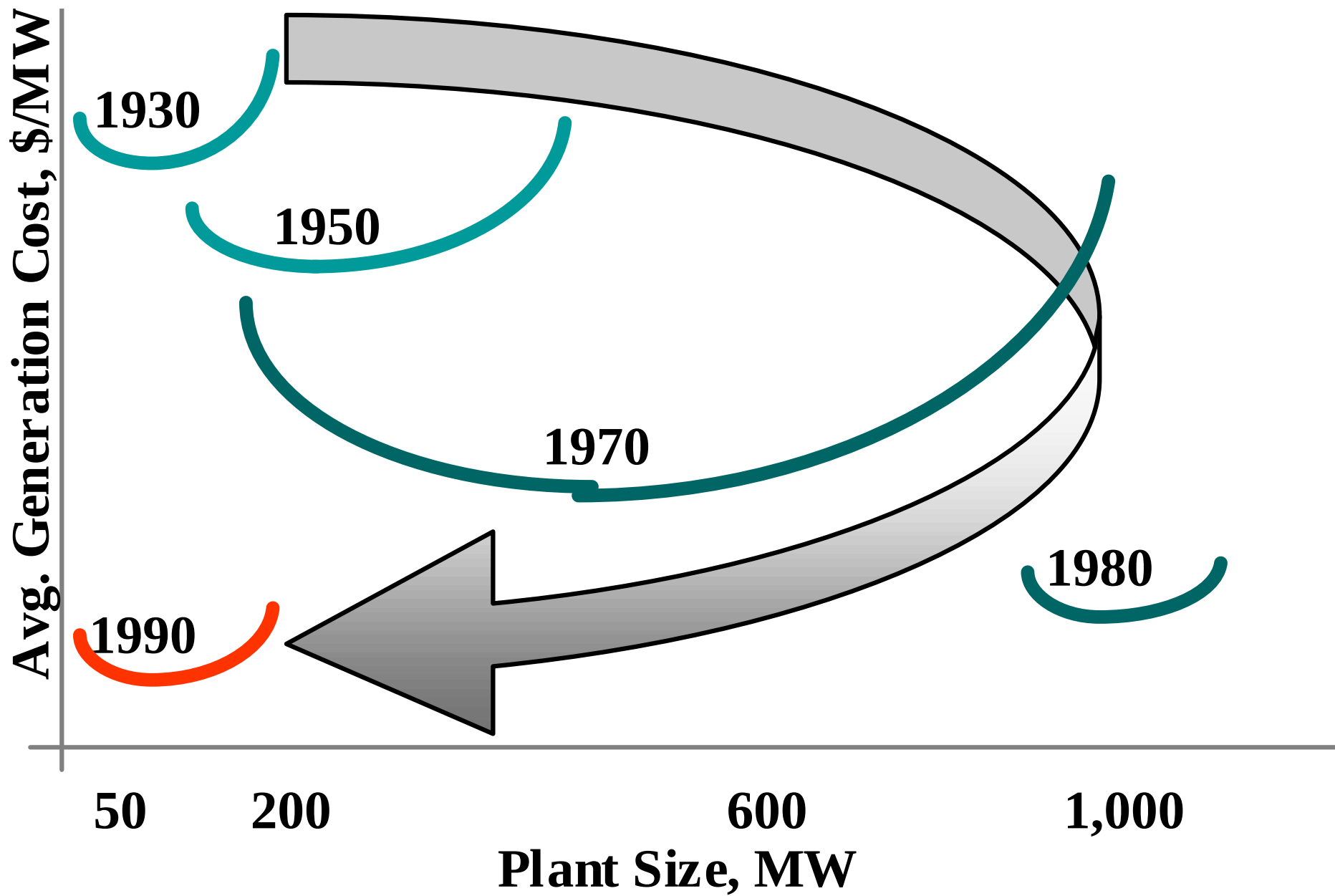




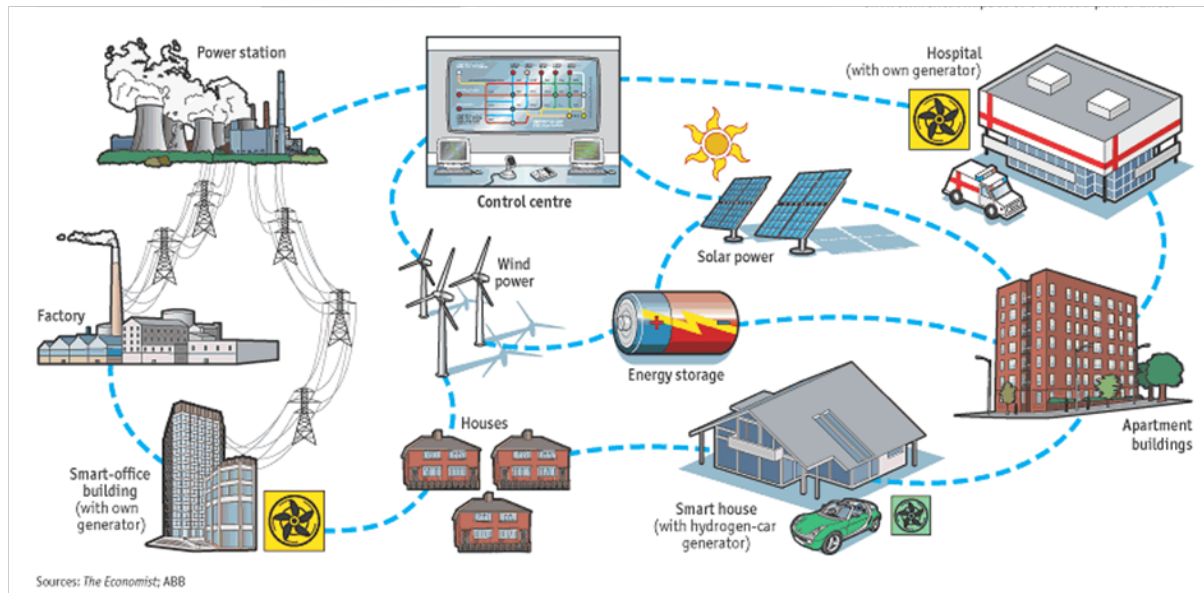
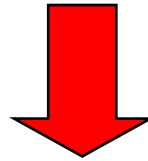
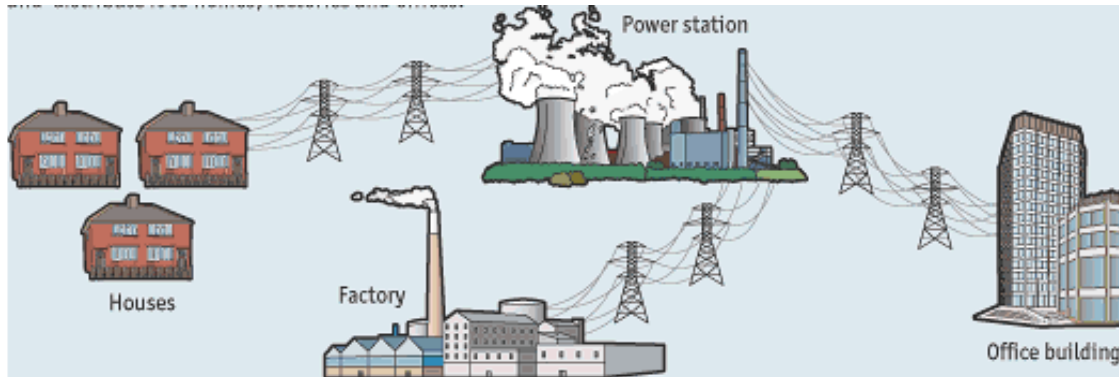
FUNDAMENTOS DA GERAÇÃO DISTRIBUIDA

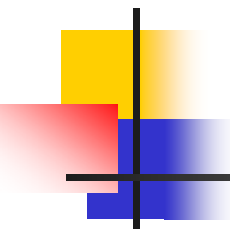
Prof. Electo Eduardo Silva Lora
electo@unifei.edu.br





O retorno às ideias de Edison – Segurança e confiabilidade no fornecimento de energia.





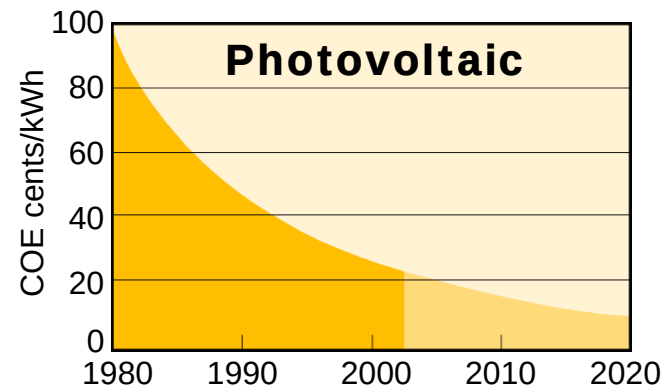
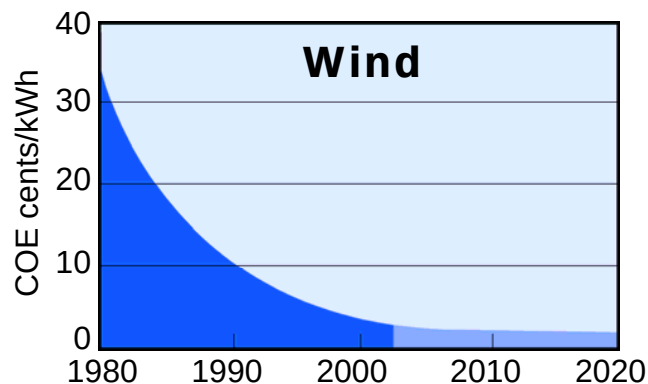
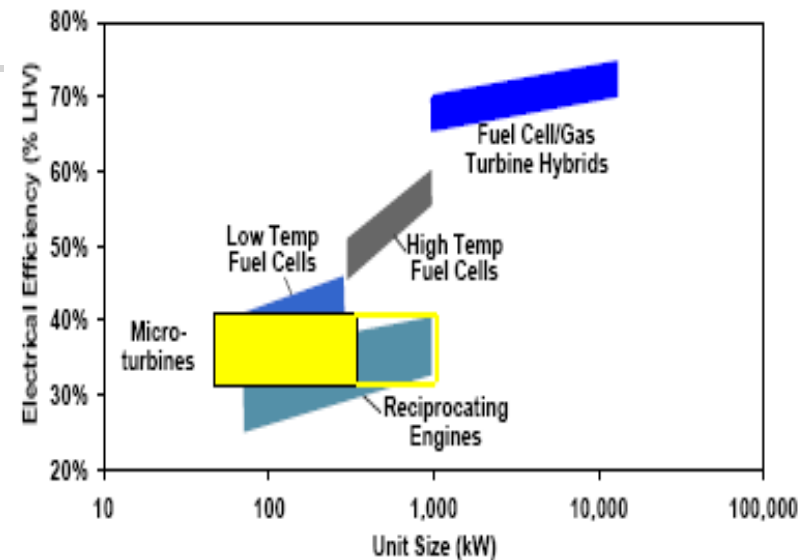
Geração distribuída

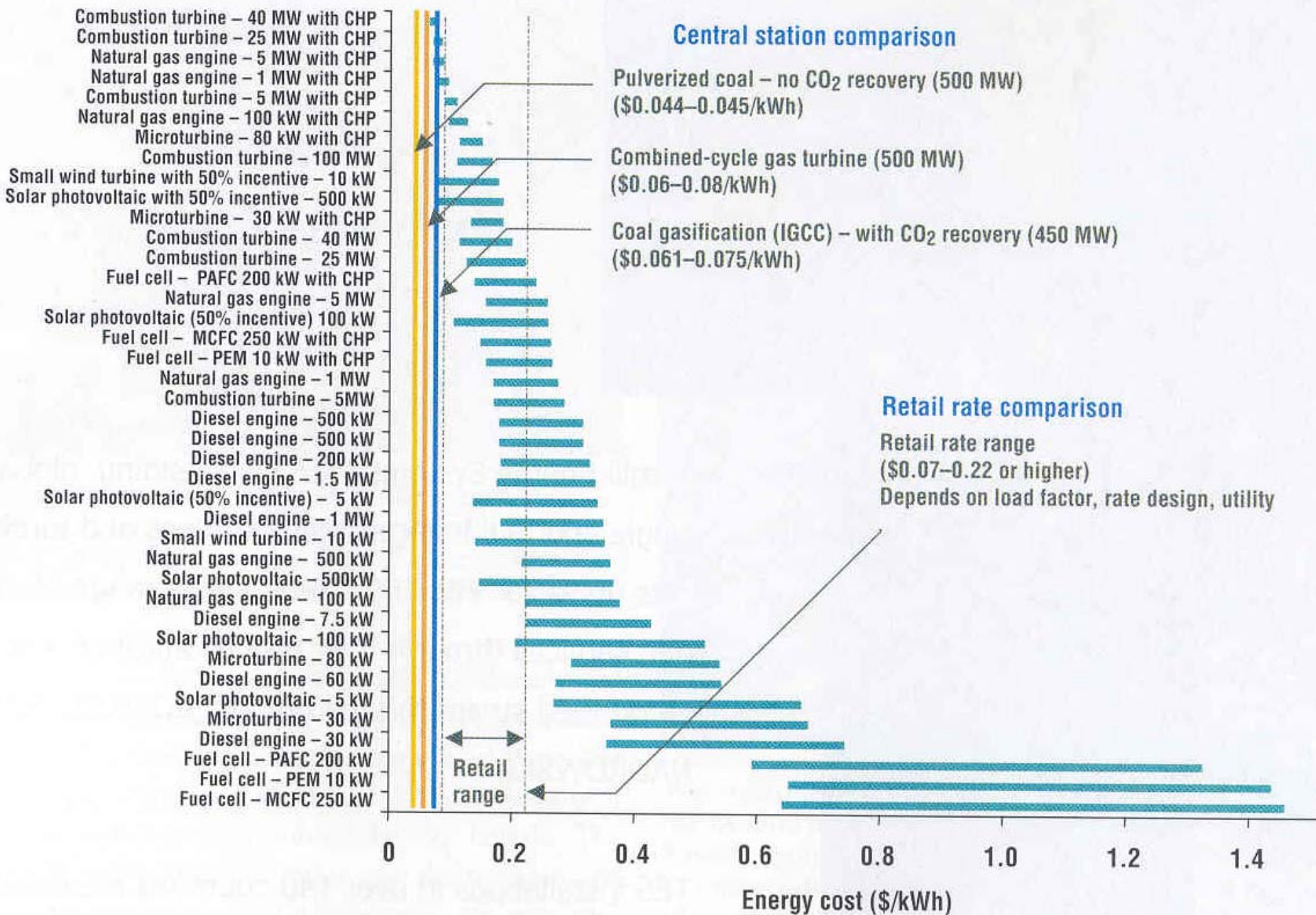
Conceito:

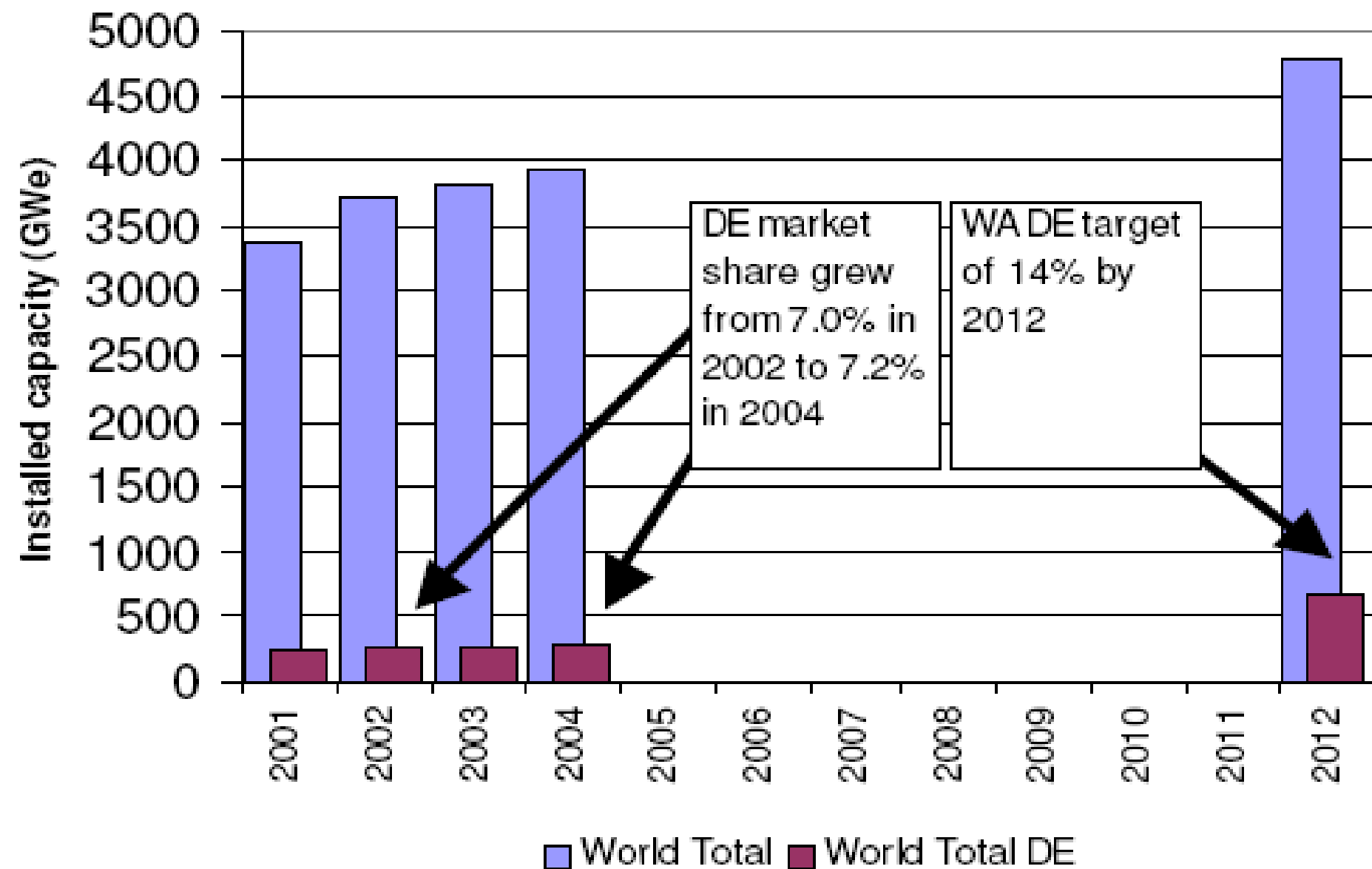
Geração de eletricidade em pequena escala conectada (ou não) na rede de distribuição perto dos centros de carga ou, no próprio local do consumidor.

Seleção dos acionadores primários

Generator	Range	Approx. Cost	Ton/kW
Gas Turbine	> 1 MW	\$500 /kW	.60
IC Engine	.1 to 3 MW	\$500 /kW	.35
Microturbine	< .4 MW	\$1,000 /kW	.35
Fuel Cell	> .25 MW	\$3,700 /kW	.16



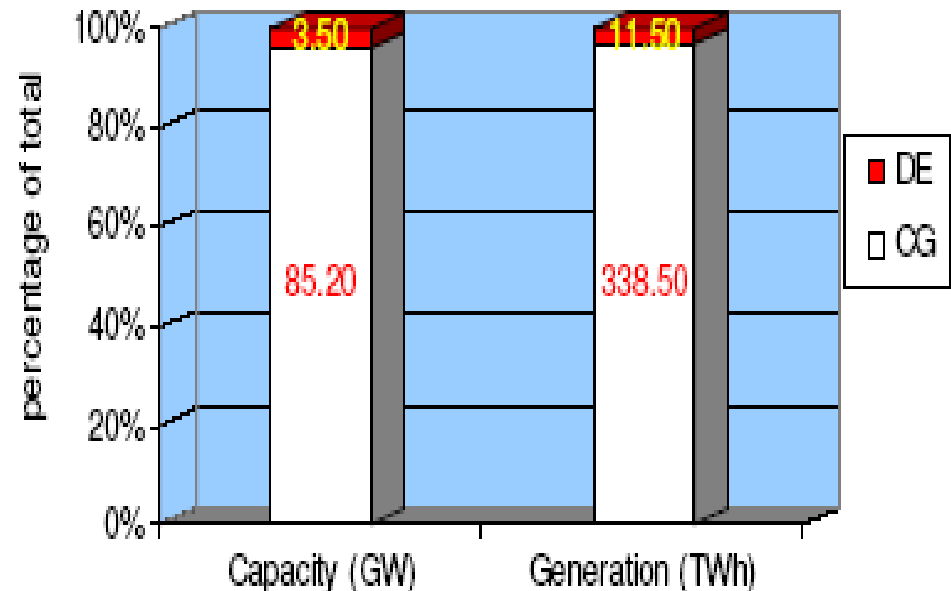


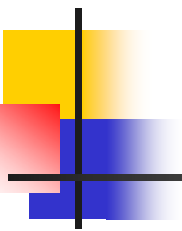


No Brasil (2004)

Eletricidade total gerada	350 TWh
Capacidade instalada	88,7 GWe
Eletricidade gerada GD	11,5 TWh
Capacidade Instalada GD	3,5 GWe
% Geração total	3,3 %
% Capacidade instalada	3,9 %

Brazil Capacity and Generation for CG and DE





■ Forças motrizes

- Nova legislação
- Risco hídrico
- Aumento da demanda de energia de qualidade
- Potencial para CDM
- Necessidade de novas plantas geradoras
- Necessidade do aumento de eficiência (cogeração)

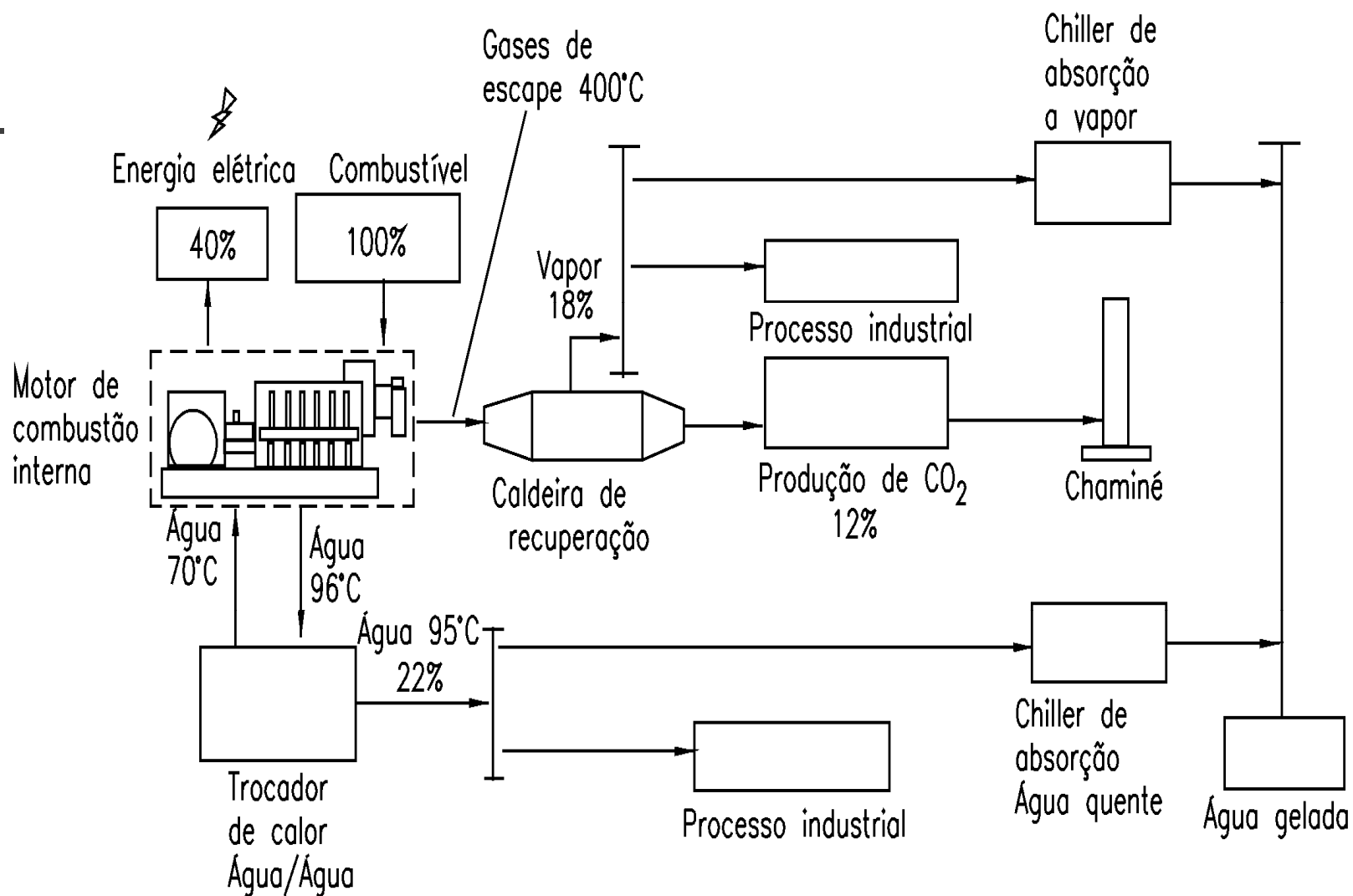
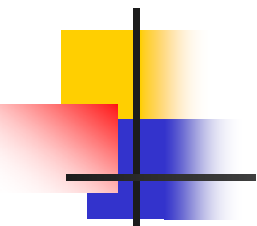
■ Barreiras

- O preço do combustível acompanha o internacional
- Cultura hídrica centralizada
- Pobre infra-estrutura para o gás
- Necessidade de novas regras de interconexão
- Incentivo à venda de excedentes

Estado-da-arte dos motores de combustão interna



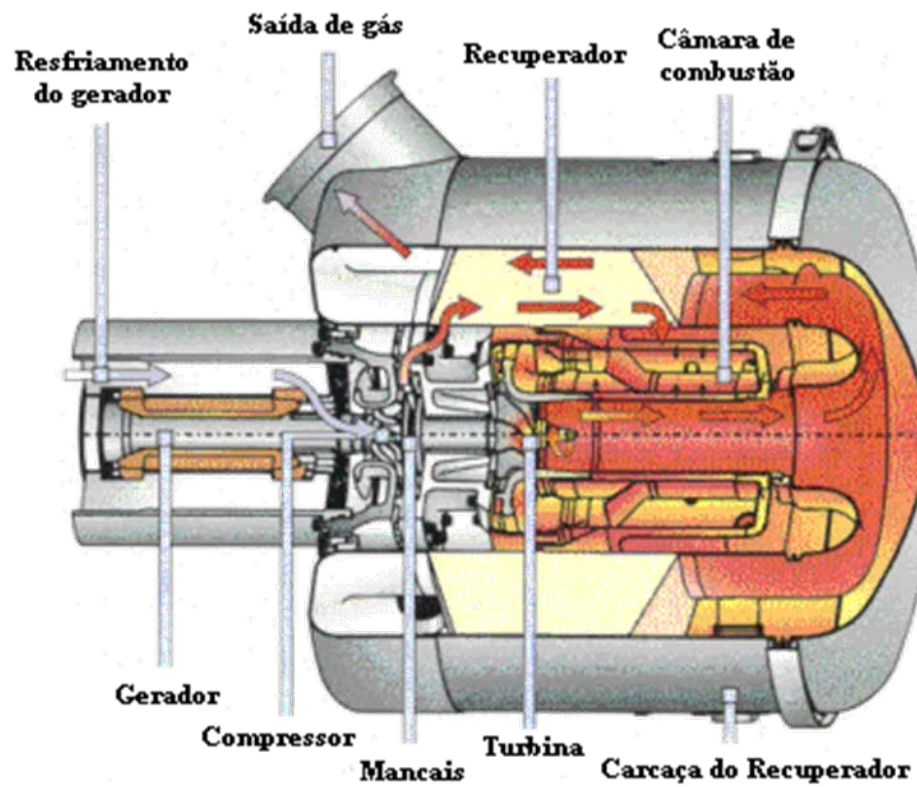
Disponível comercialmente	Sim
Faixa de capacidades	5 kW a 30 MW ou maiores
Combustíveis	Gás natural, óleo diesel, gás de aterro sanitário, etc.
Eficiência	25 a 45%
Emissões de poluentes	Pode necessitar de controle das emissões para NO _x e CO
Outras características	Adequação aos sistemas de cogeração (a eficiência pode ultrapassar 80%)
'Status' comercial	Produto amplamente disponível



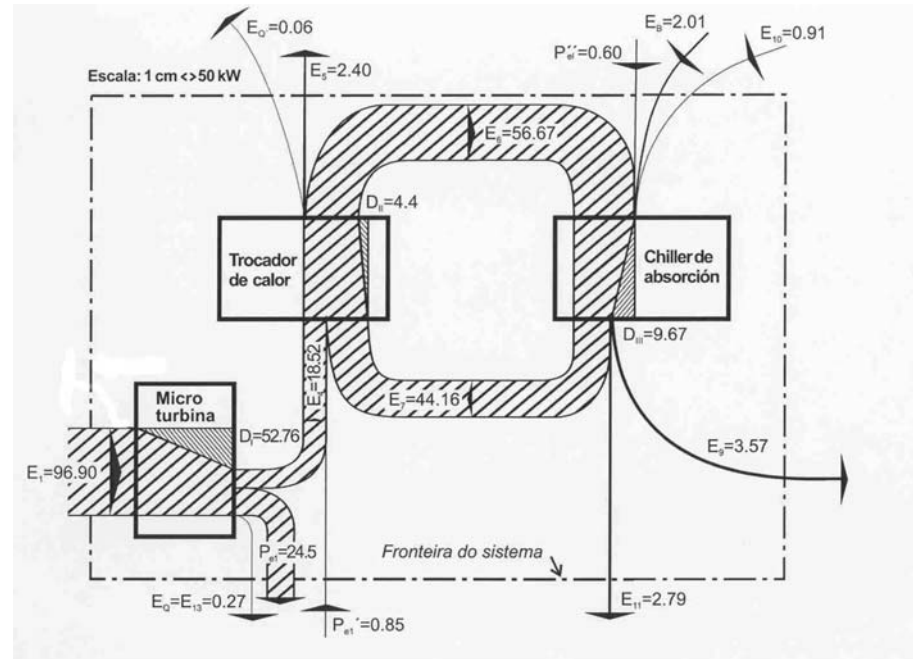
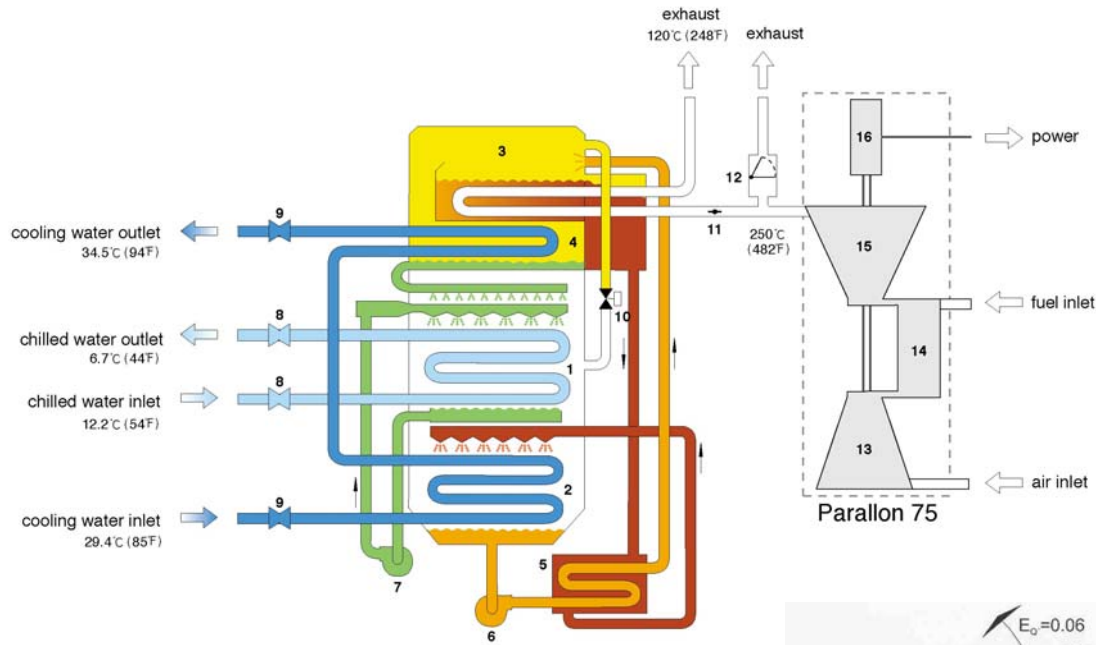


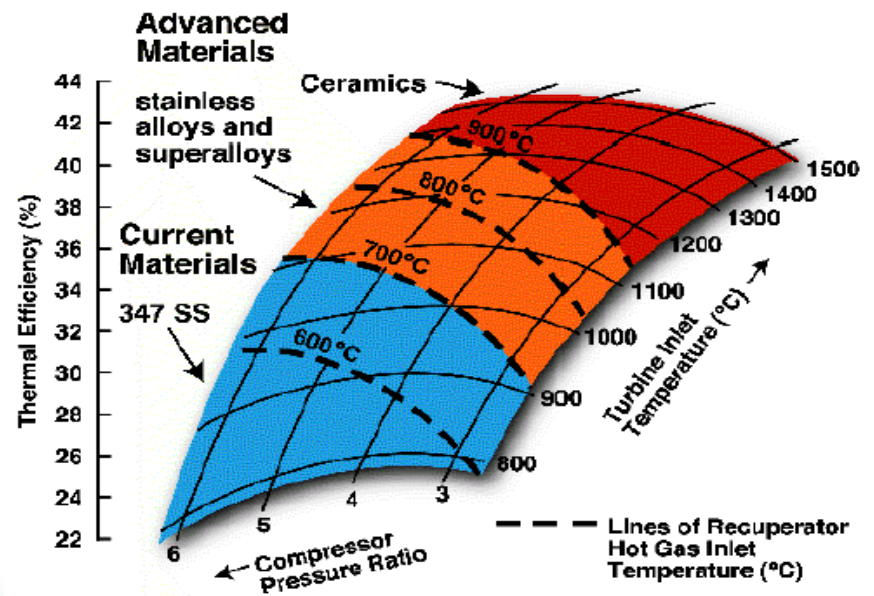
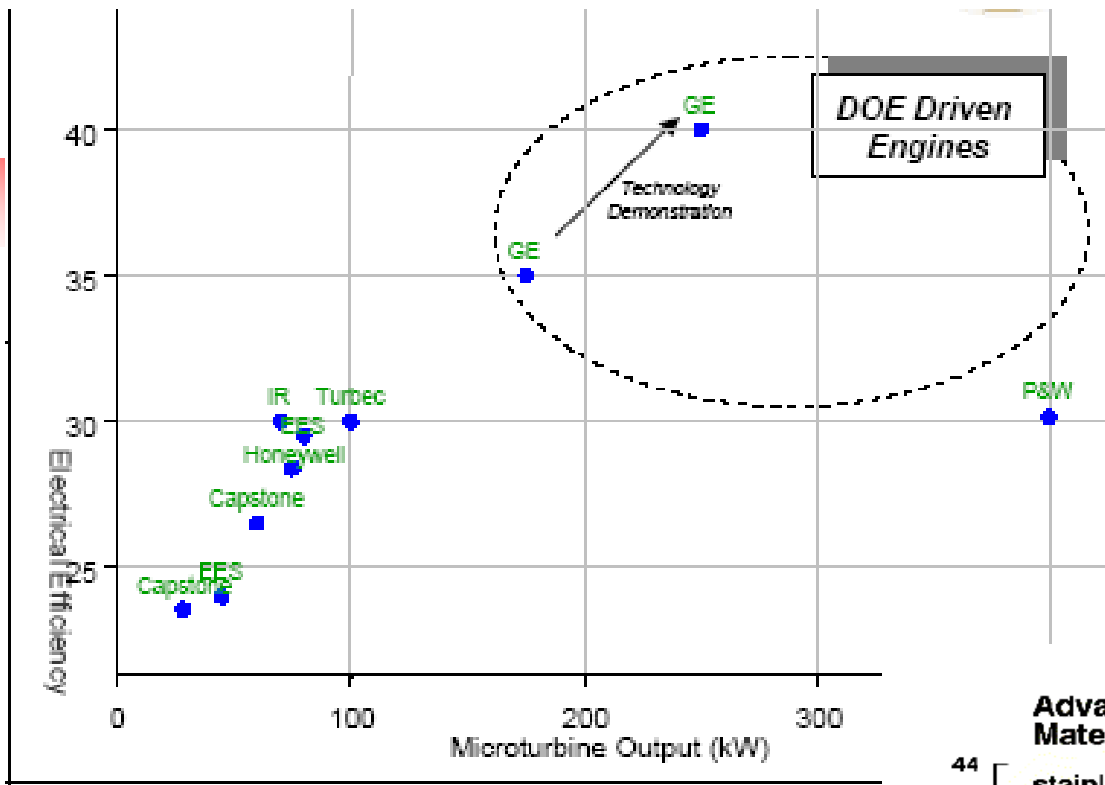
Estado-da-arte das microturbinas a gás

Microturbinas	
Disponibilidade comercial	Sim (Limitada)
Faixa de capacidade	25 a 500 kW
Combustíveis empregados	Gás natural, GLP (ou propano), hidrogênio, Diesel, etc.
Eficiência	20 a 30% (com recuperador de calor)
Emissões de poluentes	Baixa (<9-50 ppm) NO _x
Outras características	Cogeração (água entre 50 e 80 °C - com recuperador)
'Status' comercial	Produção de pequenos volumes, novos protótipos comerciais



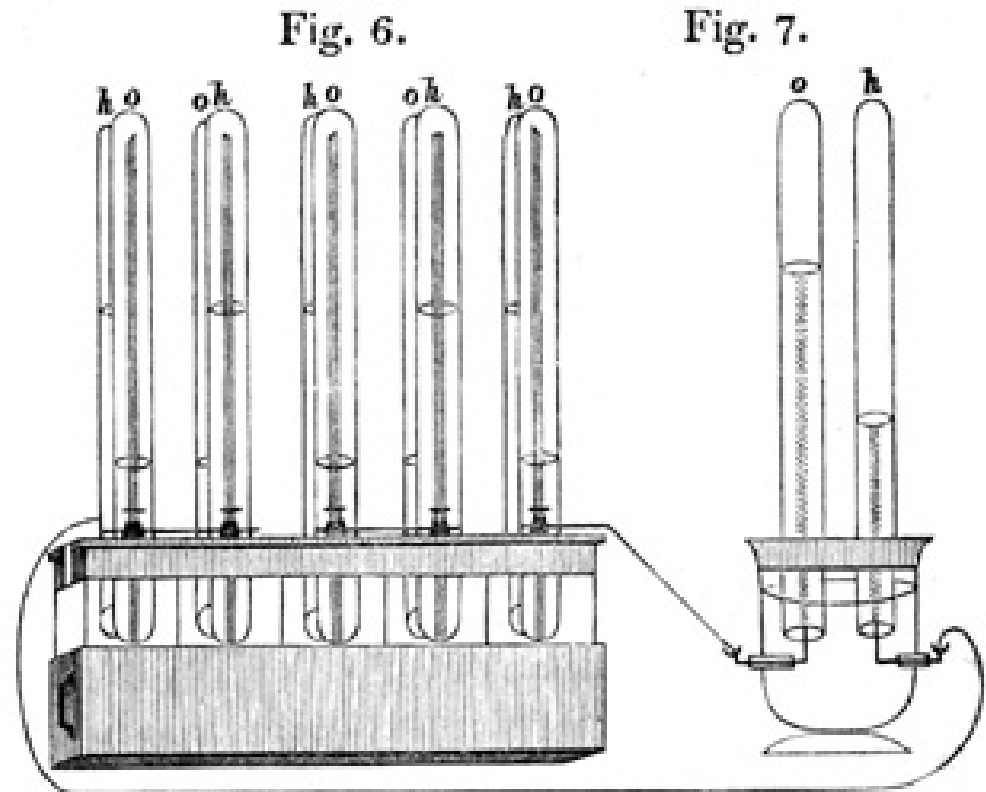
Single Stage Lo-Temp Exhaust Fired





CÉLULAS A COMBUSTÍVEL

William Robert Grove (1811 -1896), used a platinum electrode immersed in nitric acid and a zinc electrode in zinc sulfate to generate about 12 amps of current at about 1.8 volts.



	PAFC	SOFC	MCFC	PEMFC
Disponível Comercialmente	Sim	Não	Não	Não
Capacidades	100-200 kW	1kW - 10 MW	250 kW - 10 MW	3-250 kW
Combustível	Gás Natural, Biogás, propano.	Gás Natural, Hidrogênio, óleo combustível.	Gás Natural, Hidrogênio	Gás Natural, Hidrogênio, propano, diesel.
Eficiência	36-42%	45-60%	45-55%	30-40%
Emissões	Praticamente zero	Praticamente zero	Praticamente zero	Praticamente zero
Cogeração	Água quente	Água quente e vapor de baixa e alta pressão	Água quente e vapor de baixa e alta pressão	Água a 80°C
Produção Comercial	Algumas já estão disponíveis	2004	2004	2003/2004

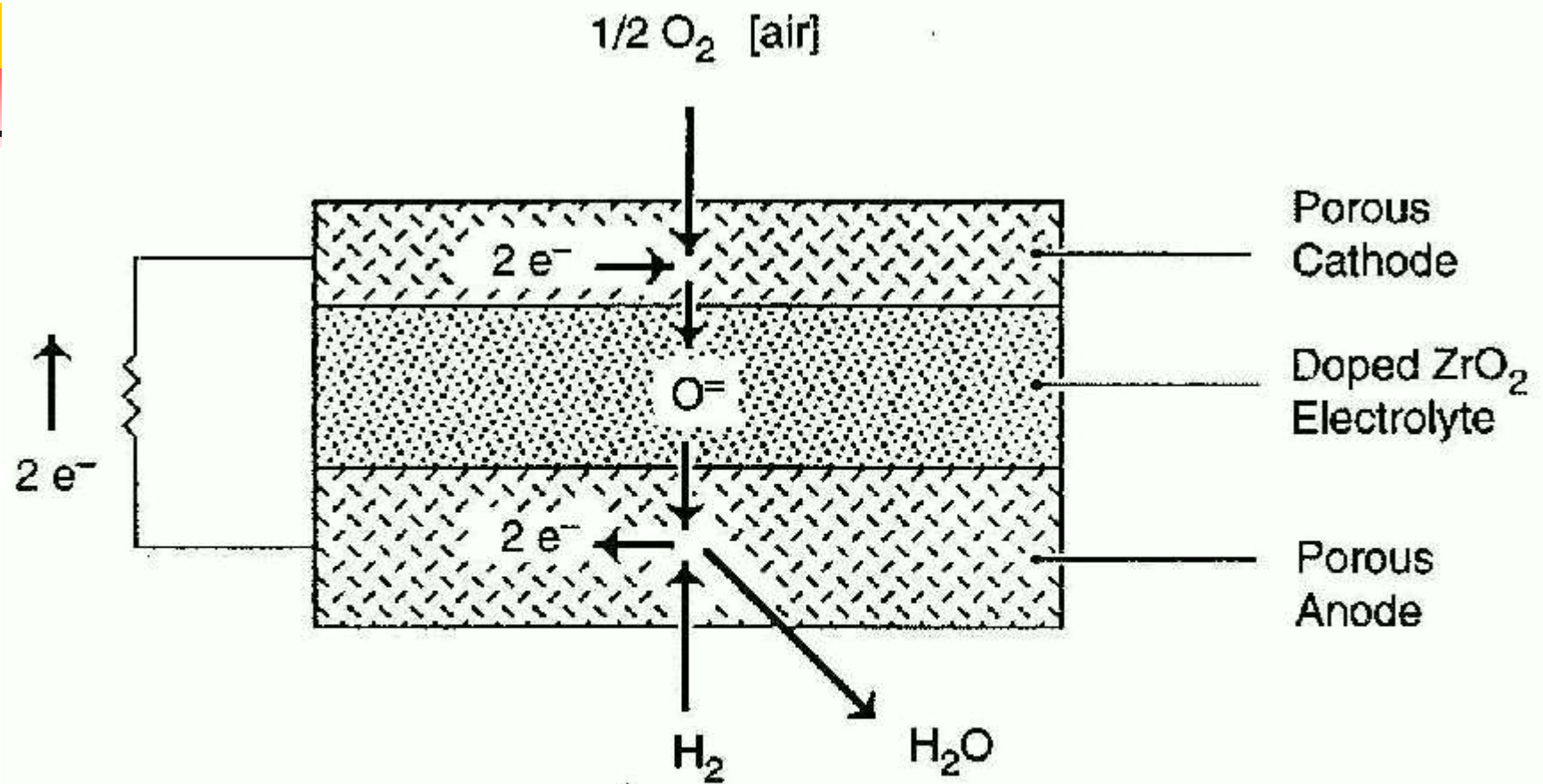
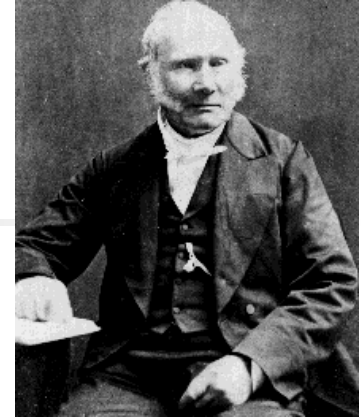
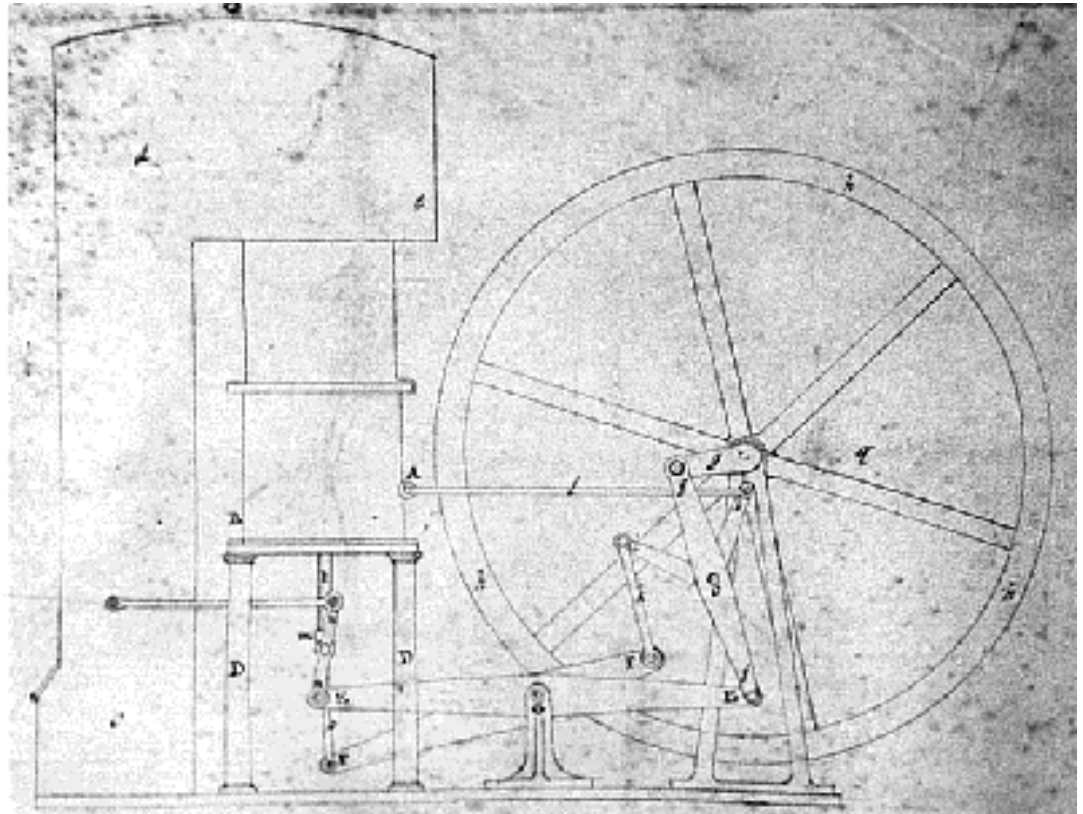


Figure 3.14 Operation principles of a solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC) (Source: ref. [17])

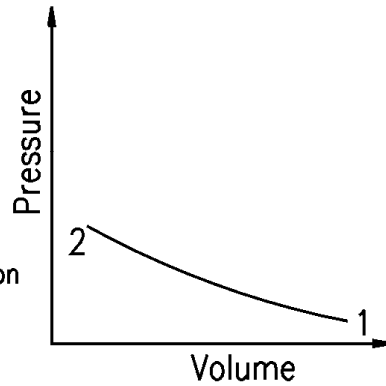
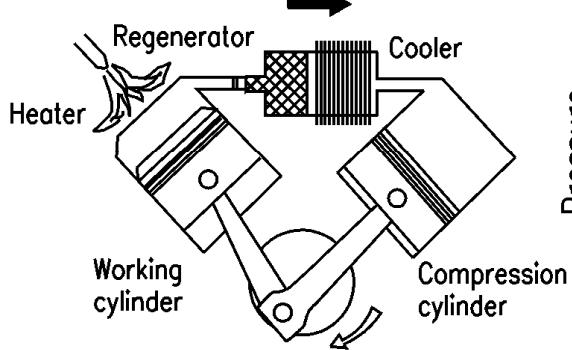
MOTORES STIRLING



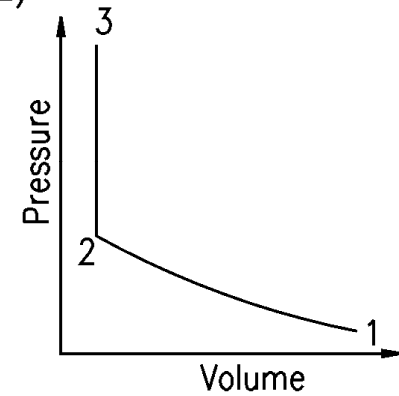
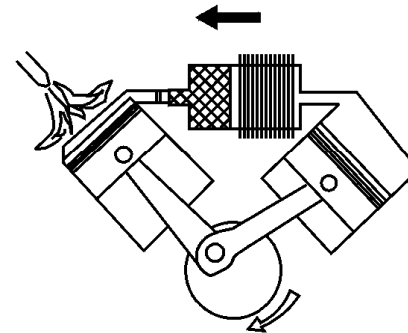
- O motor Stirling é um motor de combustão externa alternativo, desenvolvido por Robert Stirling em 1817.



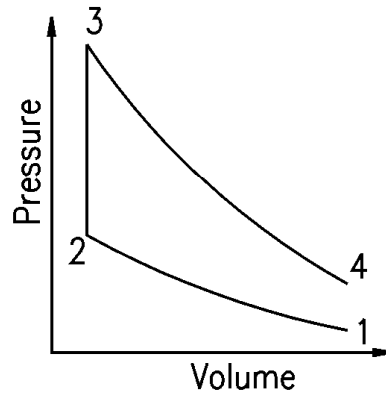
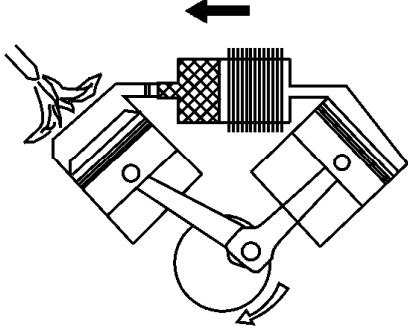
Isothermal compression (1)



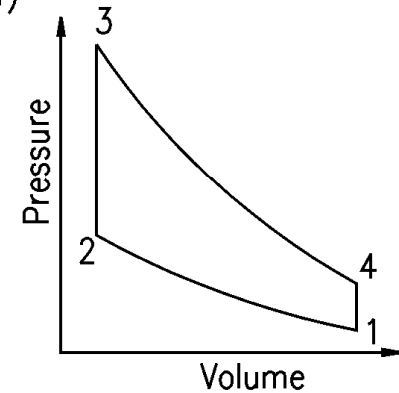
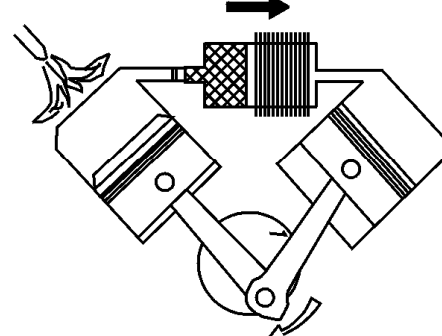
Constant volume heating (2)



Isothermal expansion (3)



Constant volume cooling (4)



Características dos motores Stirling

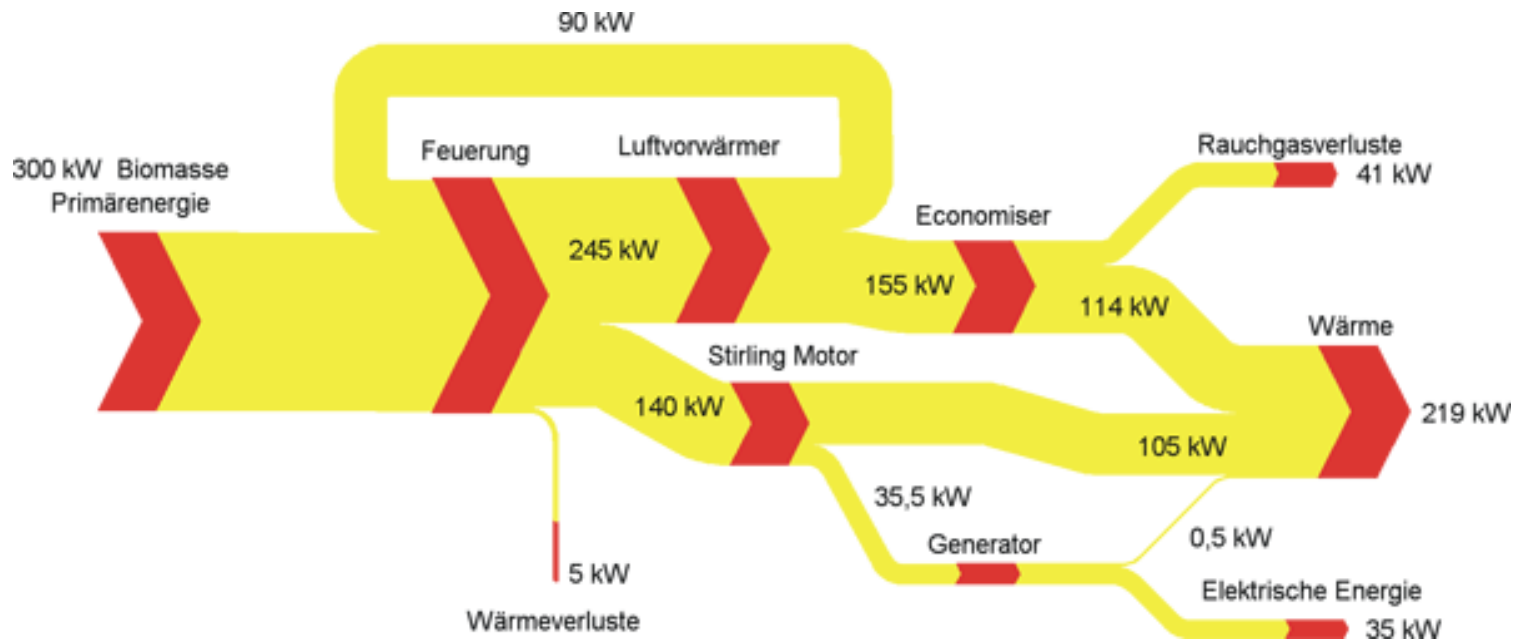
Estado da arte	Não comercial
Capacidade	1-75 kW
Combustível	Preferencialmente gás natural, mas com grande flexibilidade
Eficiência	12-20% (Prognóstico 30%)
Emissões	Potencial de emissões muito baixo
Situação comercial	Comercialmente disponível para 2002-2005
Outras características	Alguns modelos são projetados para cogeração

Tecnologia Stirling Solar



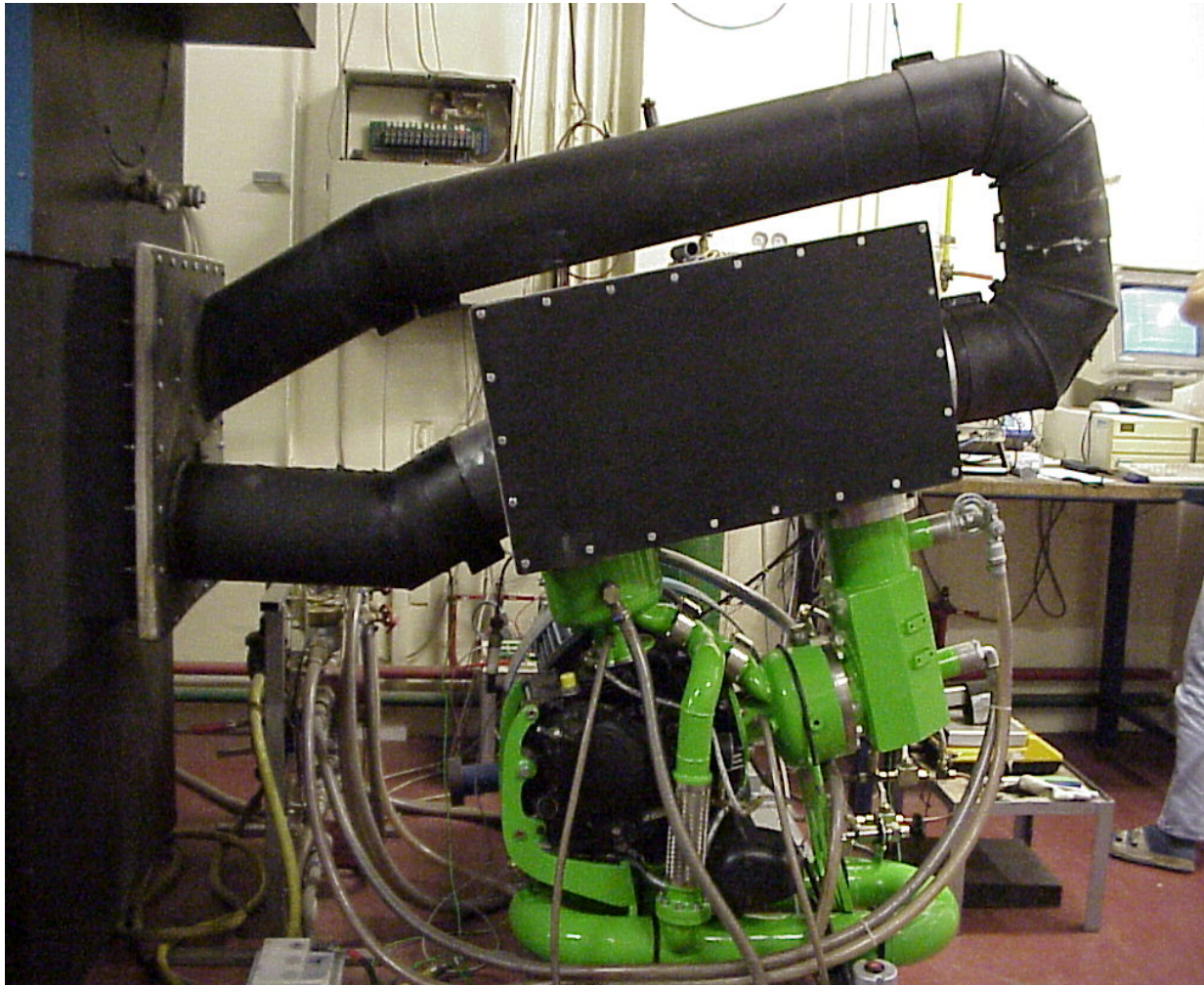


BIOS BIOENERGIESYSTEME / DTU AUSTRIA

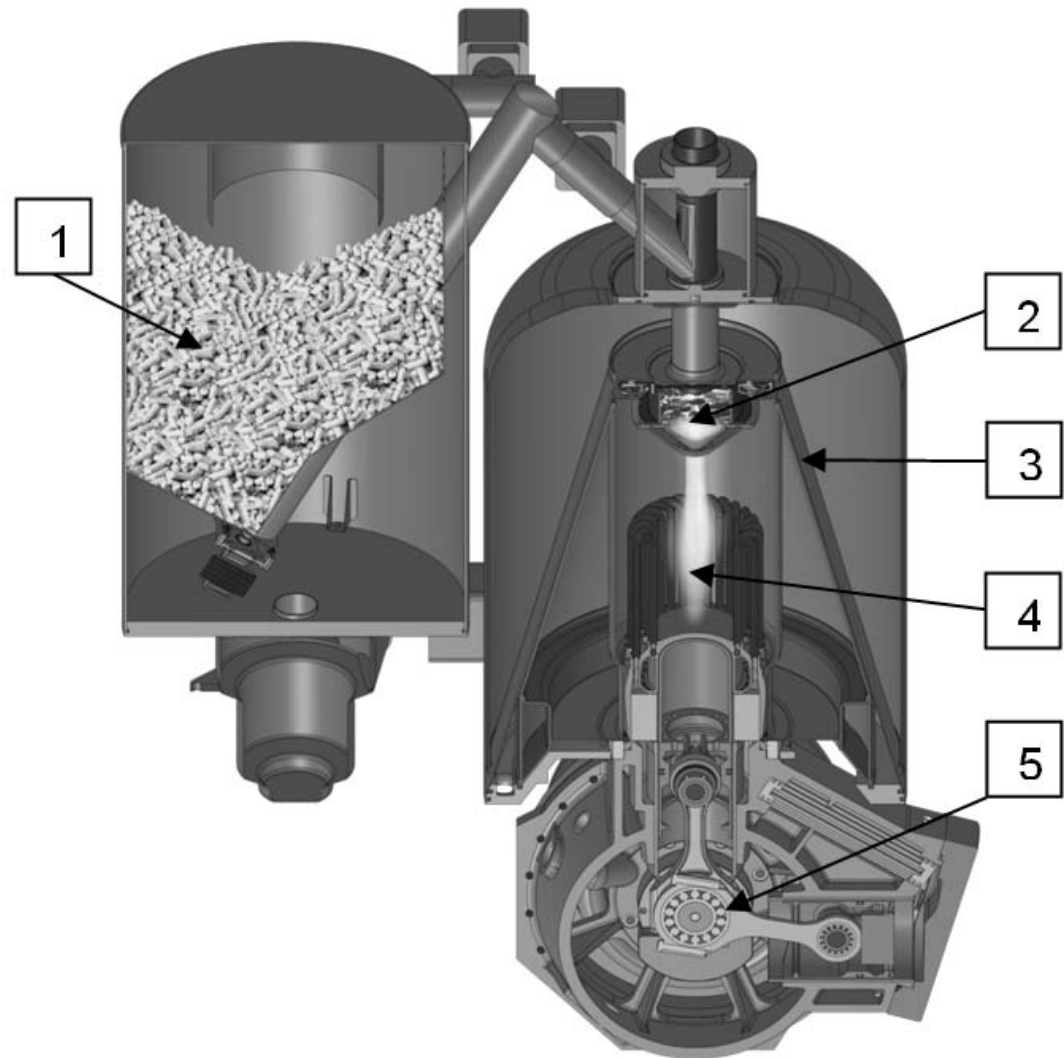


JOANNEUM RESEARCH

AUSTRIA



SUNPOWER

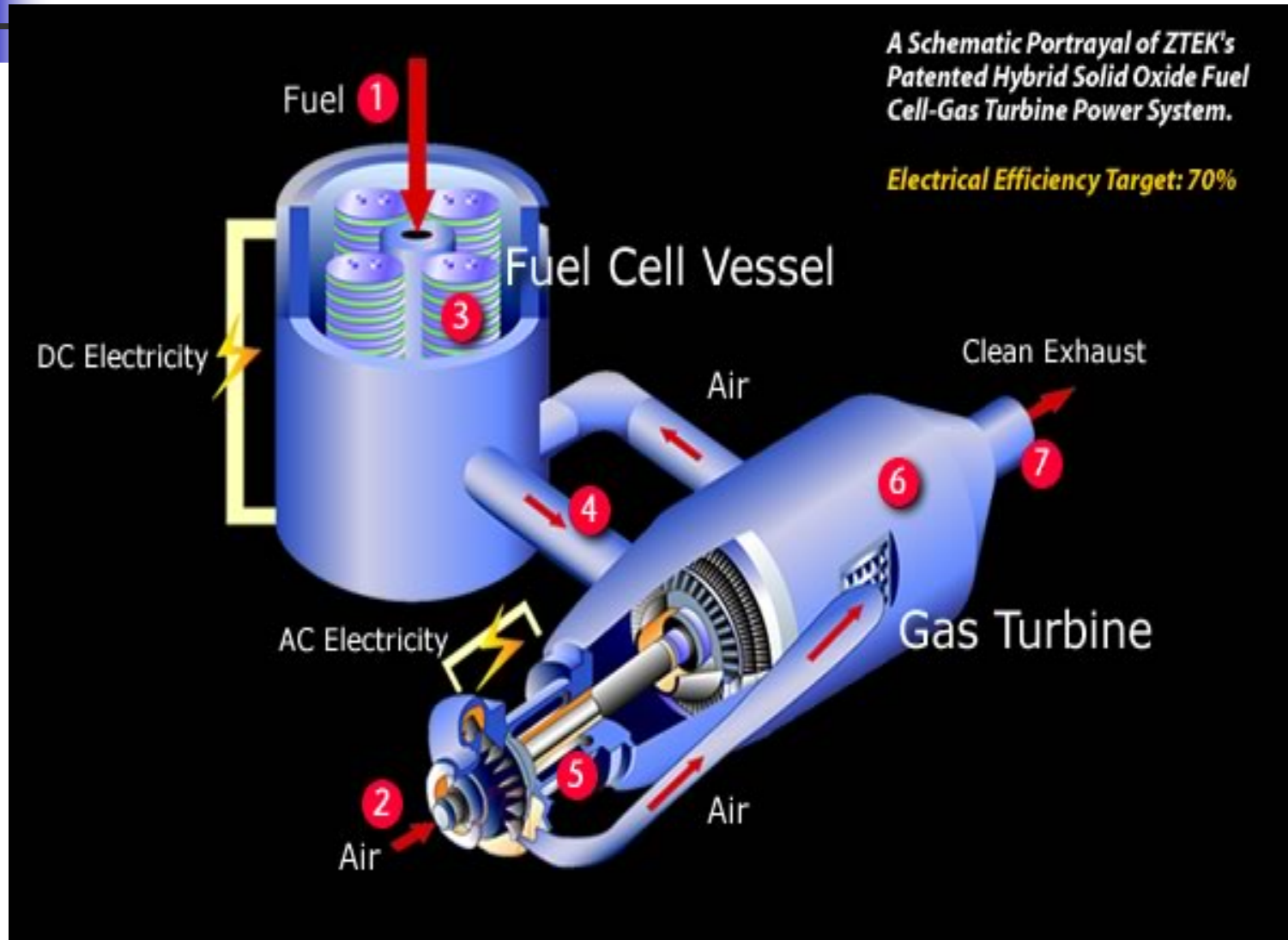


Legenda:

1. Silo de biomassa
2. Pirolizador
3. Recuperador de calor
4. Trocador de calor
5. Motor Stirling

Figura 3-27. Módulo gerador de 3kW para biomassa da Sunmachine (Schlappa, 2006).

SISTEMAS HÍBRIDOS



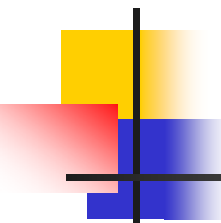


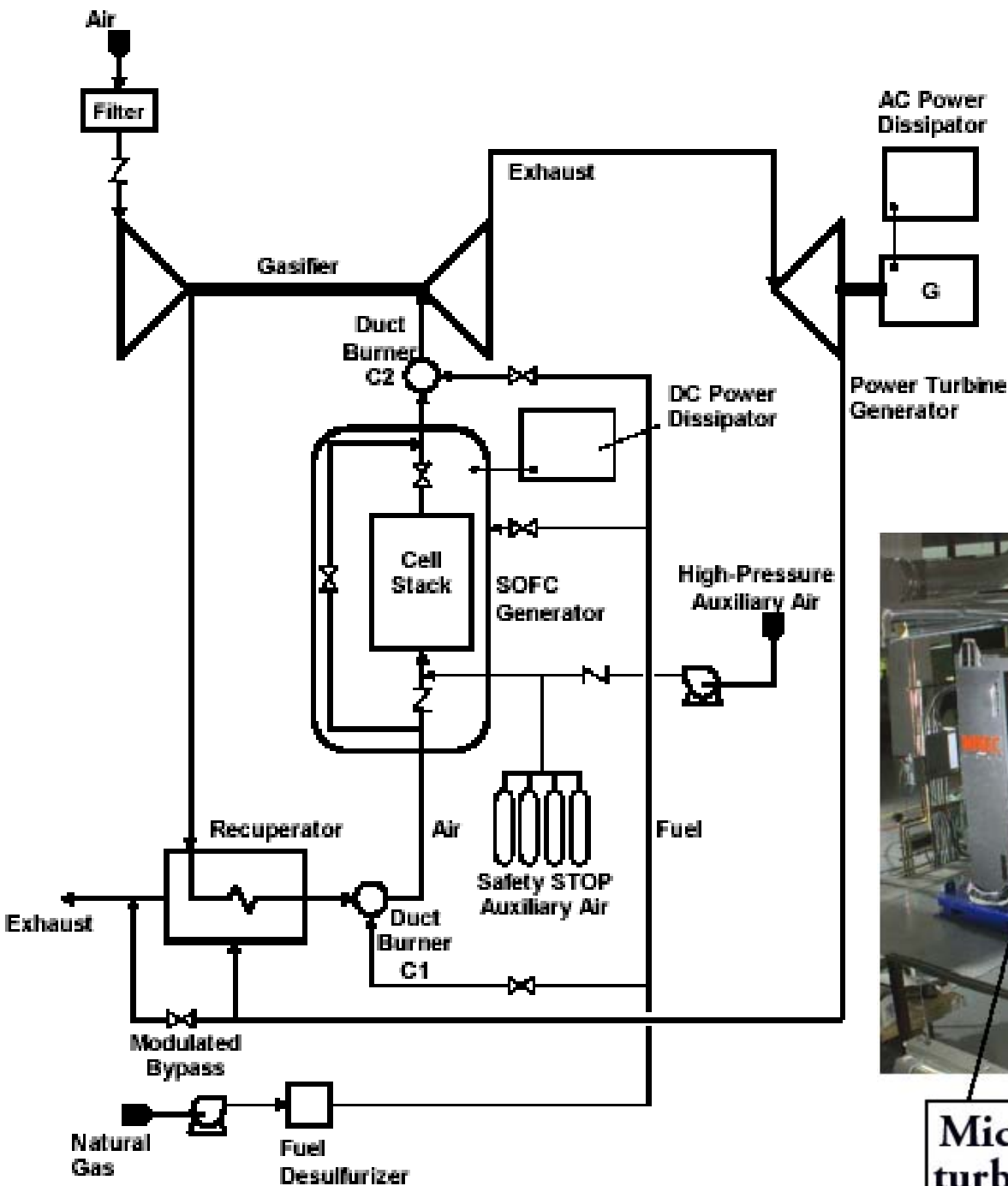
Tabela 20- Dados de desempenho do sistema híbrido SCE de 220 kW (Forbes e Veyo, 2000)

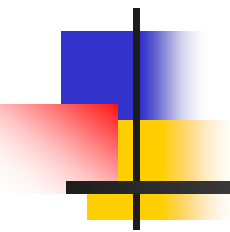
⊕

SCE Híbrid System	
Relação de pressão	2,9:1
Vazão de ar na entrada do compressor	0,6 kg/s
Temperatura na entrada da turbina	1050 K (777 °C)
Potência SOFC	176 kW (CA)
Potência microturbina	47 kW (CA)
Eficiência	57% (PCS)



Ciclo do sistema de 220 kWe PSOFC/GT





BIOMASSA

Perspectivas Futuras

MTG com queima externa de biomassa



Éficiência elétrica 15%

Eficiência de cogeração: 85 %

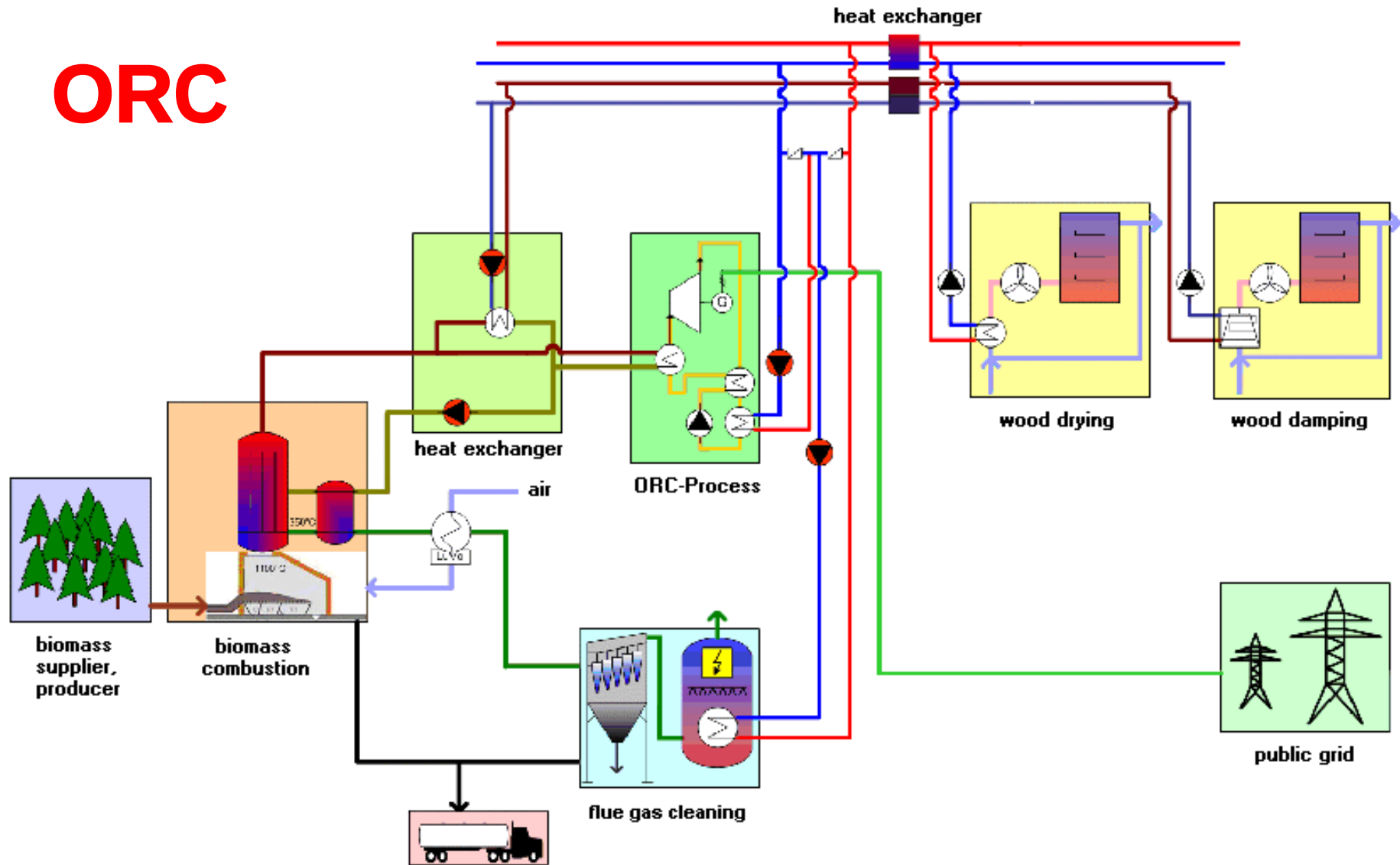
Horas de operação: 4000

BOWMAN TG50 50 KWe

20-30 KWe em operação

CICLO ORGANICO RANKINE: 0,4-2,0 MW

ORC



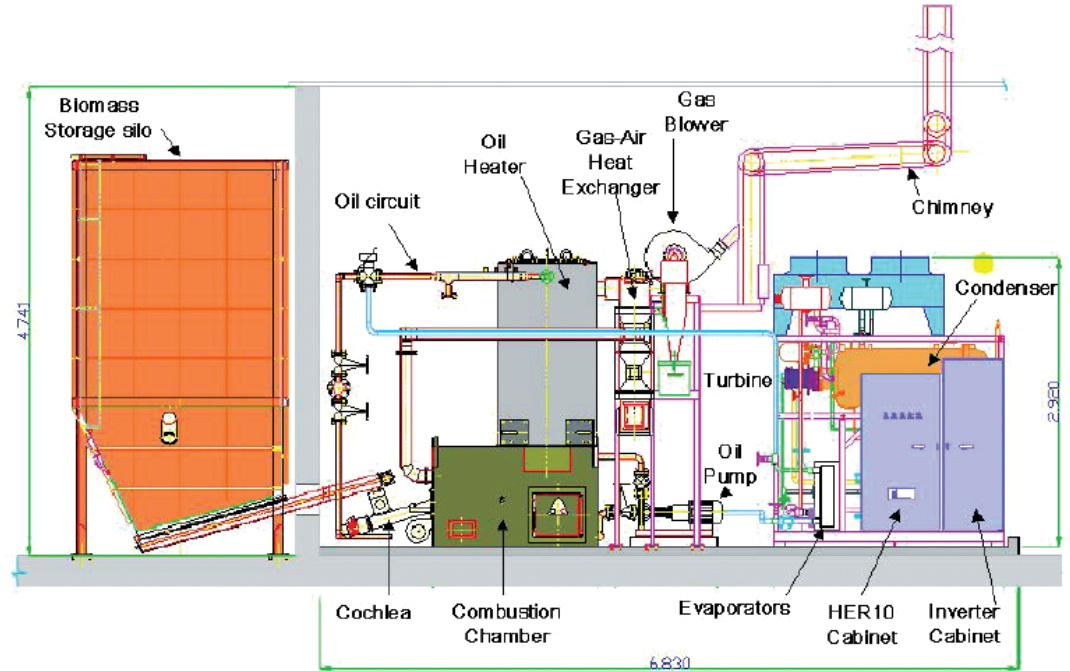
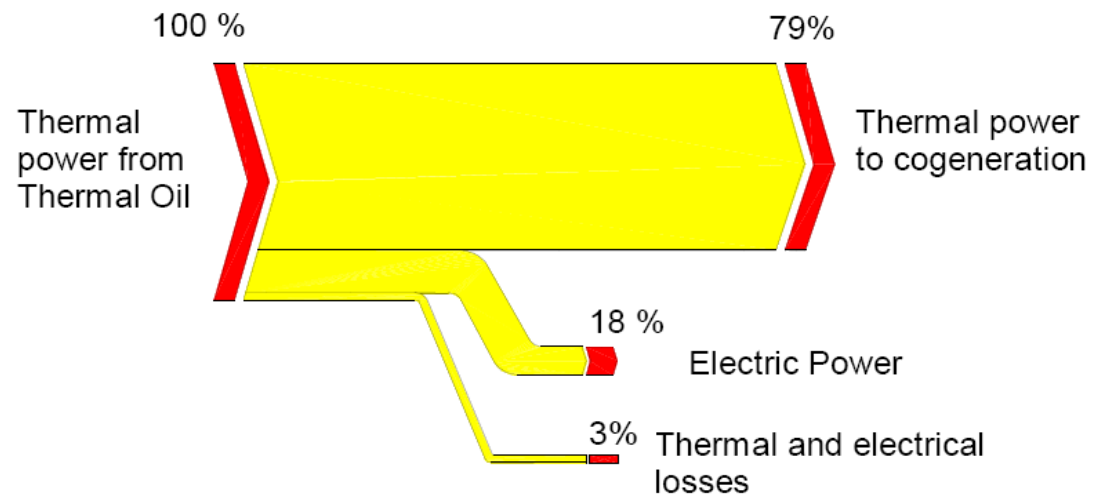


Fig. 1: The lay out of the SBTG installed at CESI



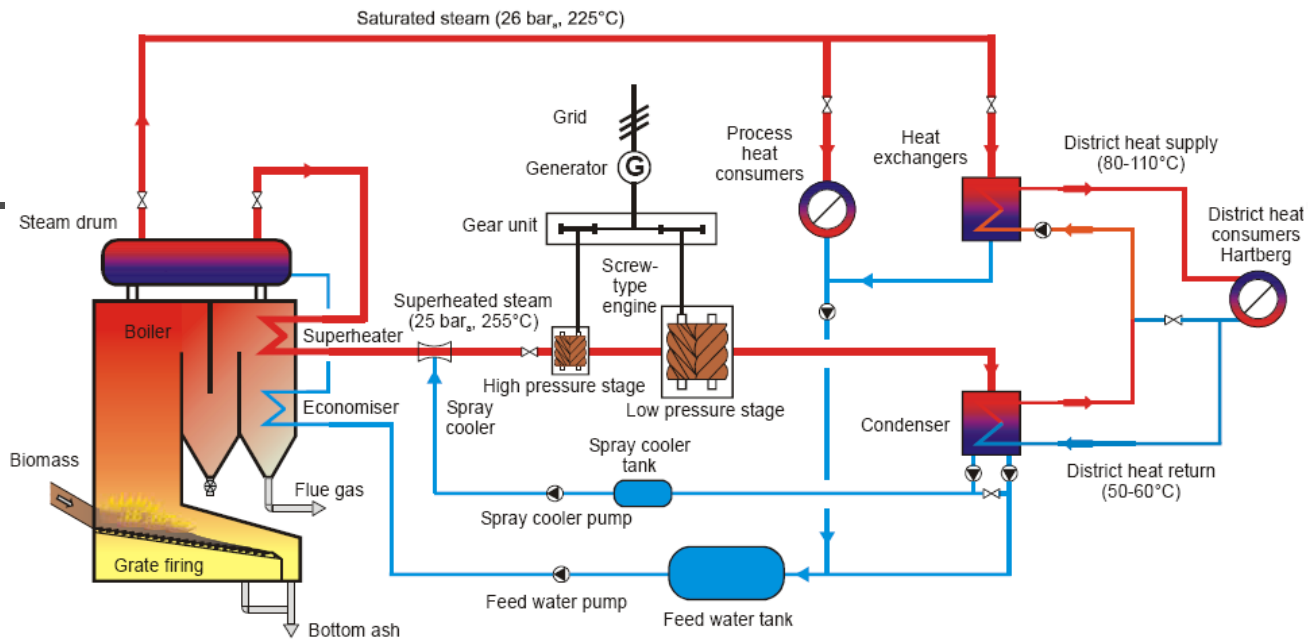


Figure 1: Process flow diagram of the biomass CHP plant Hartberg

Ciclo a
vapor com
motor
tipo rosca
sem-fim

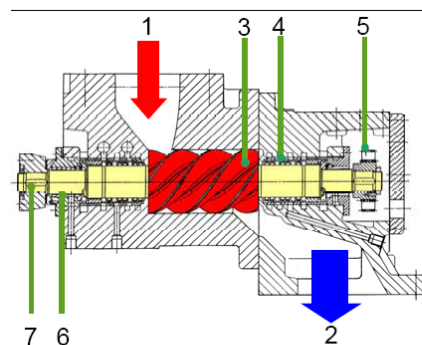


Figure 4: Section drawing of a screw-type engine (1...live steam inlet, 2...exhaust steam outlet, 3...male rotor, 4...shaft seal, 5...synchronisation gearwheels, 6...friction type bearing, 7...output shaft)

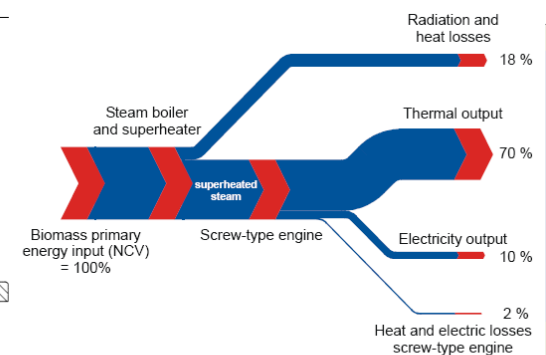
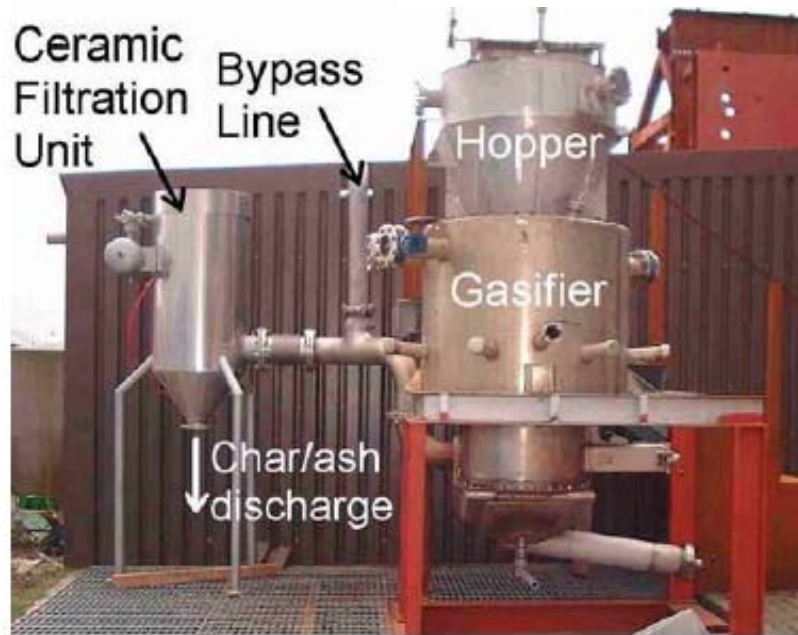
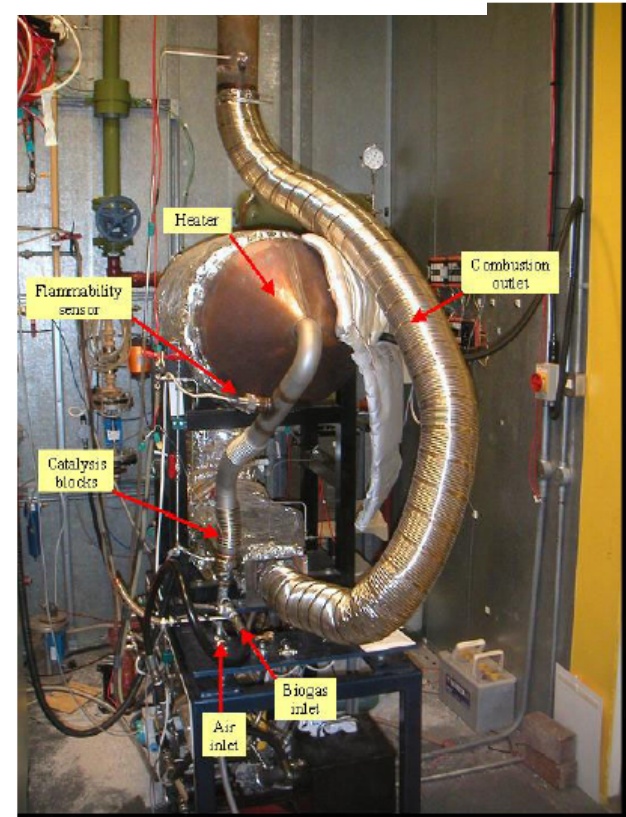


Figure 5: Energy flow chart of the biomass CHP plant in Hartberg

GASEIFICADOR / MTG



Photograph 1. Gasifier and Test filtration unit without feed conveyor addition of char/ash bin)

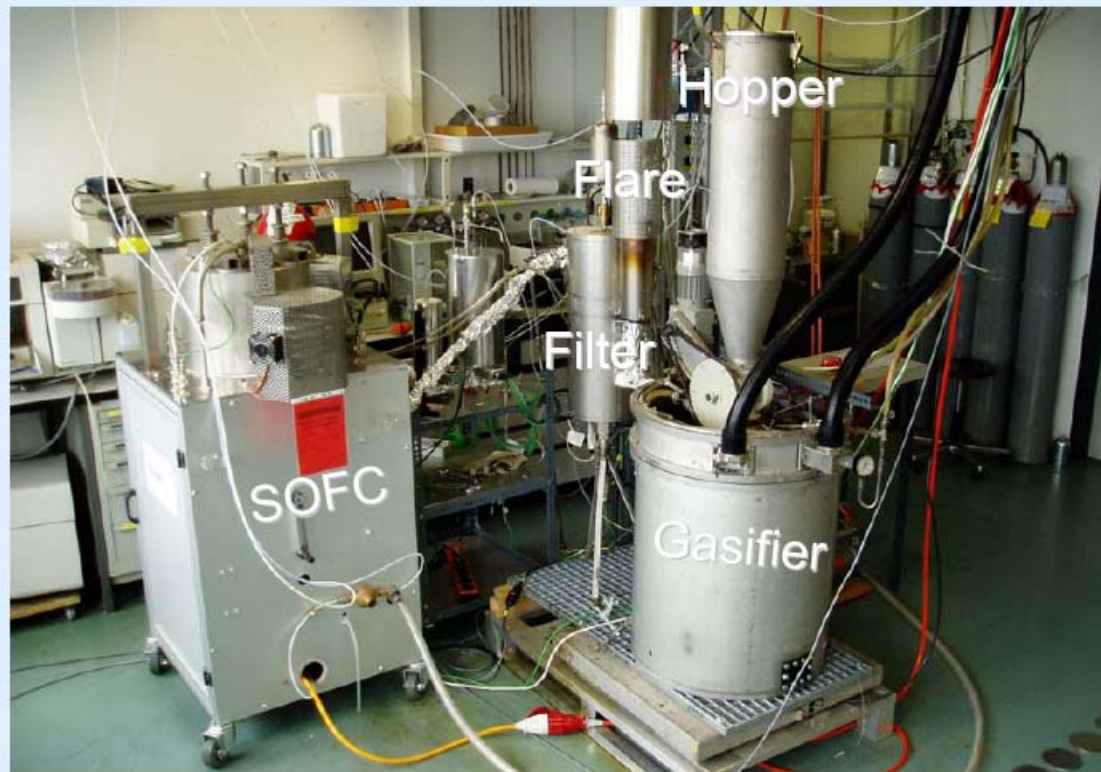


Photograph 4. Advantica Catalytic test rig



Photograph 3. Gas compressor model HV07

GASEIFICADOR / SOFC



Tested successfully for more than 100 hours

Experimental setup

- ☐ Lab scale up-draft gasifier
- ☐ Ceramic particle filter
- ☐ Jet stream pump
- ☐ 60W- SOFC short stack

Results

- ☐ Non-stop experiments up to 16 h
- ☐ Gas analysis of producer gas with up to 150 g/m_n^3 tar load
- ☐ Normal deactivation

Source: F. P. Nagel, M. Künstle, S. Biollaz, "Link-Up of a Solid Oxide Fuel Cell with a Wood Gasifier", Proceedings of 14th European Biomass Conference, pp. 746-748, Paris, France, 17th-21st October 2005

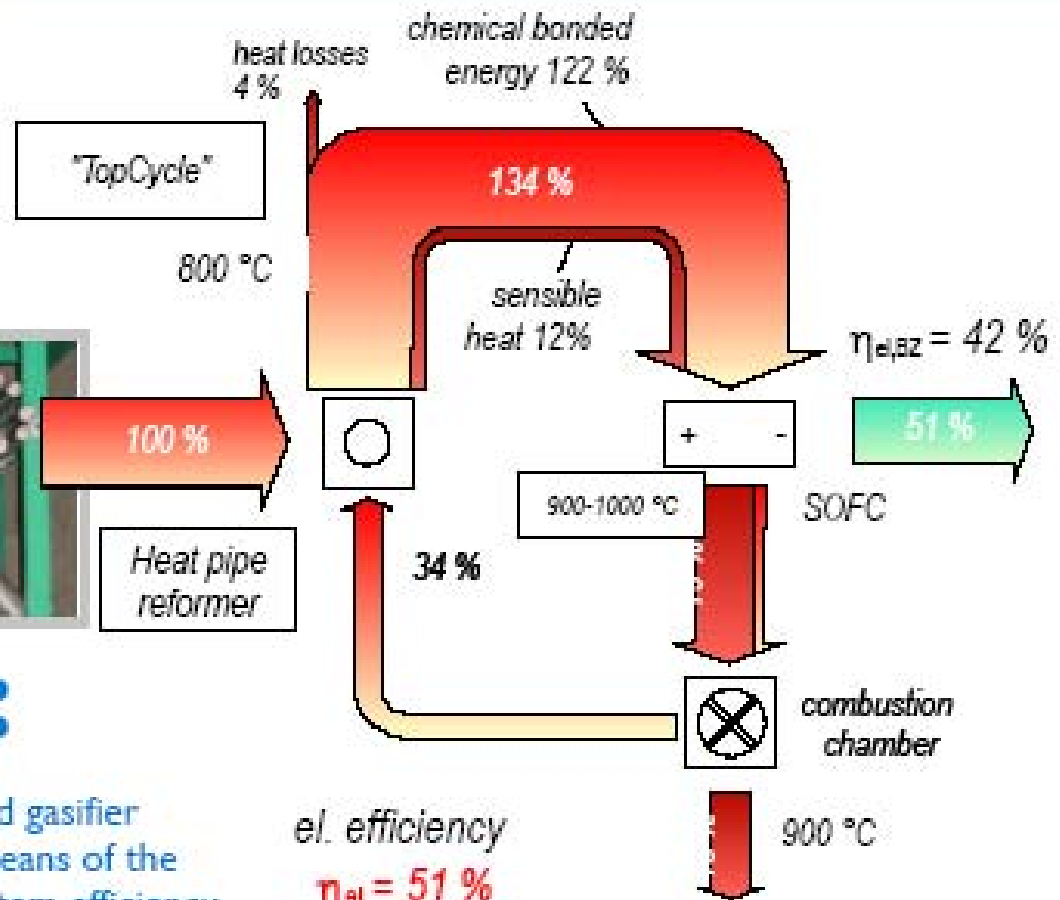
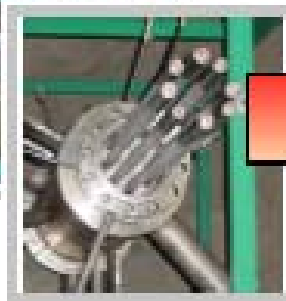
Economics

Thermodynamics

SOFC cooling

Biocellus

Conclusion



Solution:

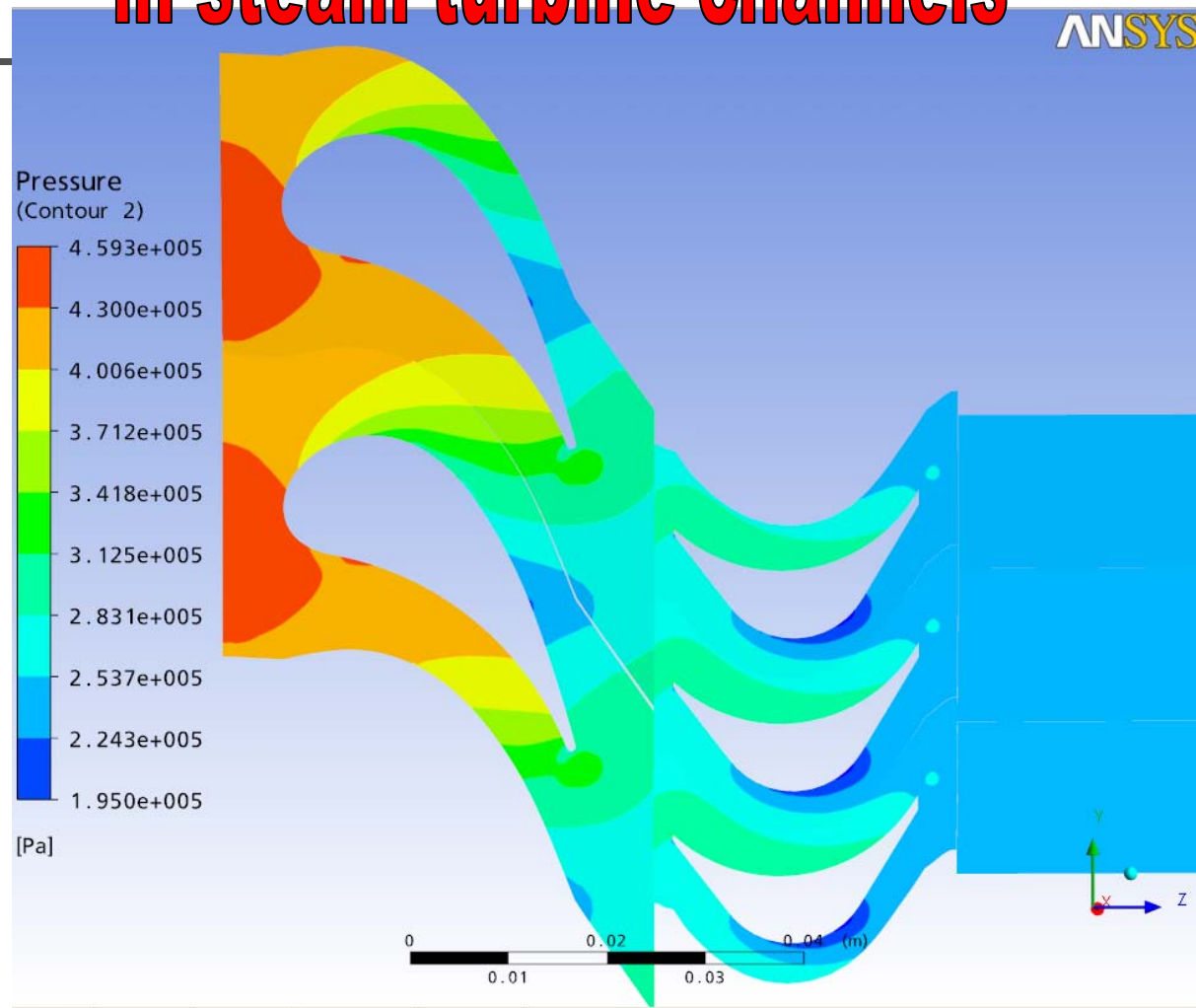
- heating of an indirectly heated gasifier (**Heatpipe reformer**) by means of the SOFCs exhaust increases system efficiency significantly

PROJETOS EM ANDAMENTO NO NEST

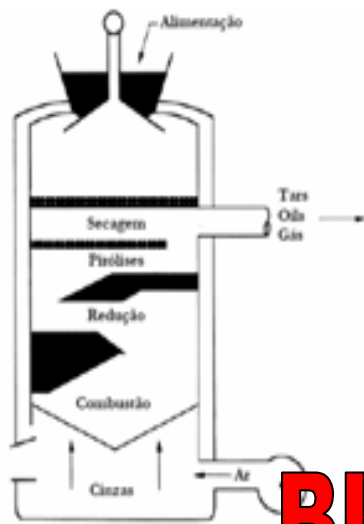


- Modulo Gaseificador/MCI de 10 kWe.
- Modulo fornalha/Stirling 10 kWe.
- Microturbina a gás 600 kWe.
- Projeto ISBUC BIG/GT de 3 MWe.
- Testes de MTG operando com biodiesel (soja, mamona e dendê) e etanol.
- Análise do ciclo de vida do biodiesel.

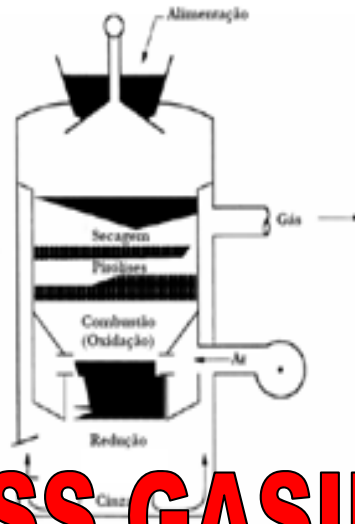
CFX simulation of processes in steam turbine channels



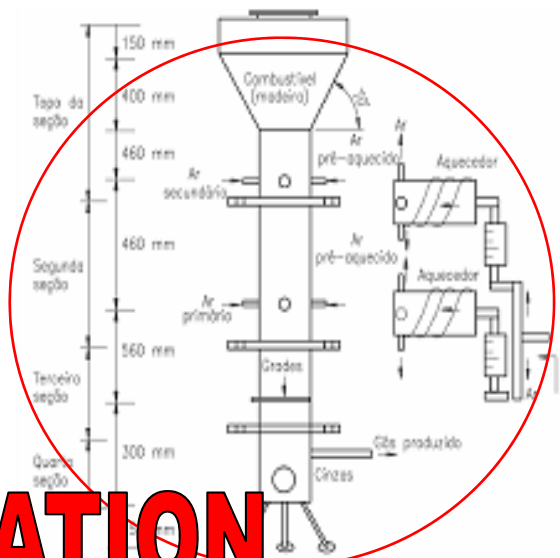
Distribuição de **pressão** ao longo do canal.



a)

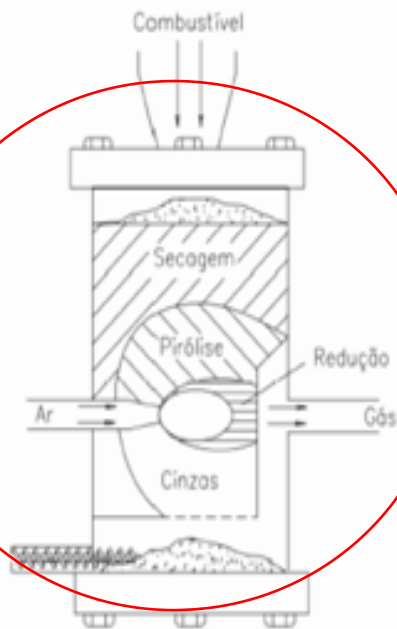


b)

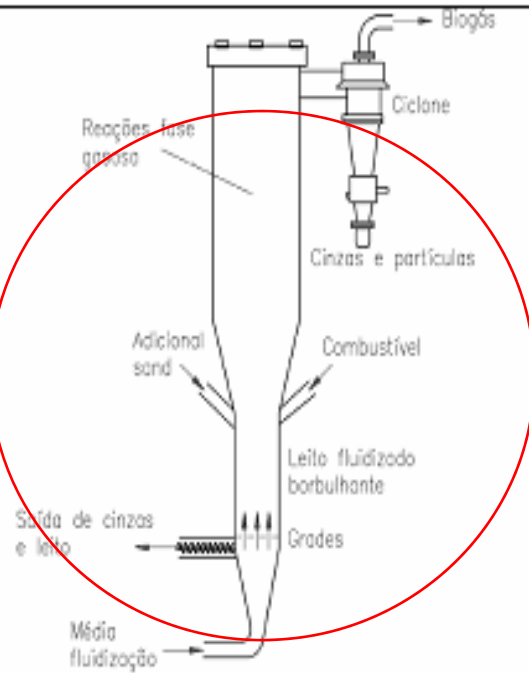


c)

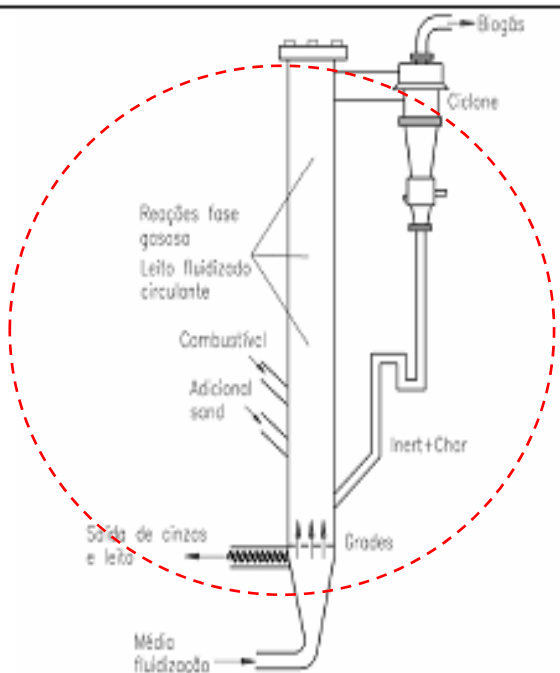
BIOMASS GASIFICATION



d)

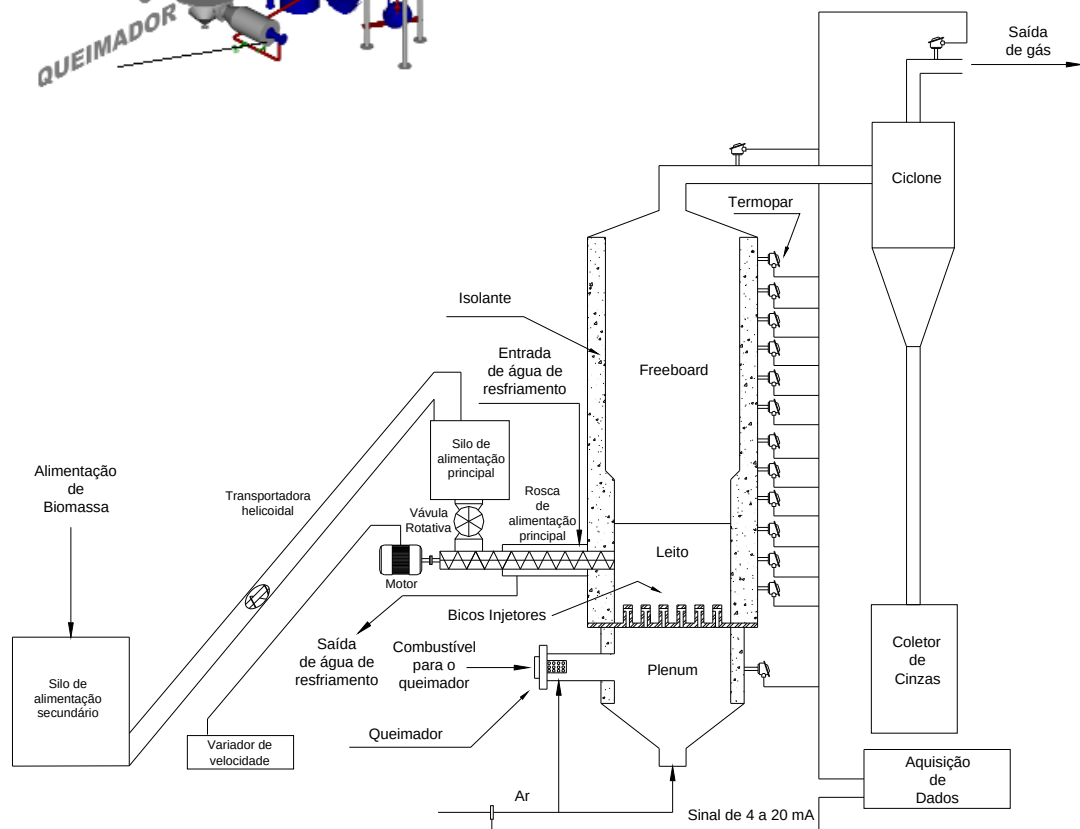
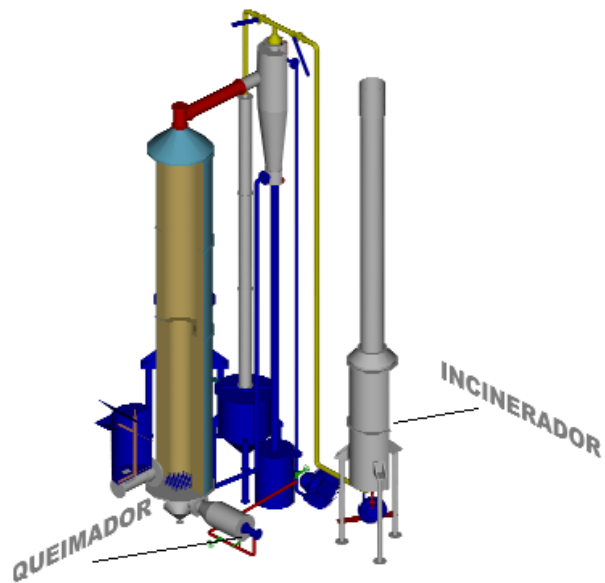


e)

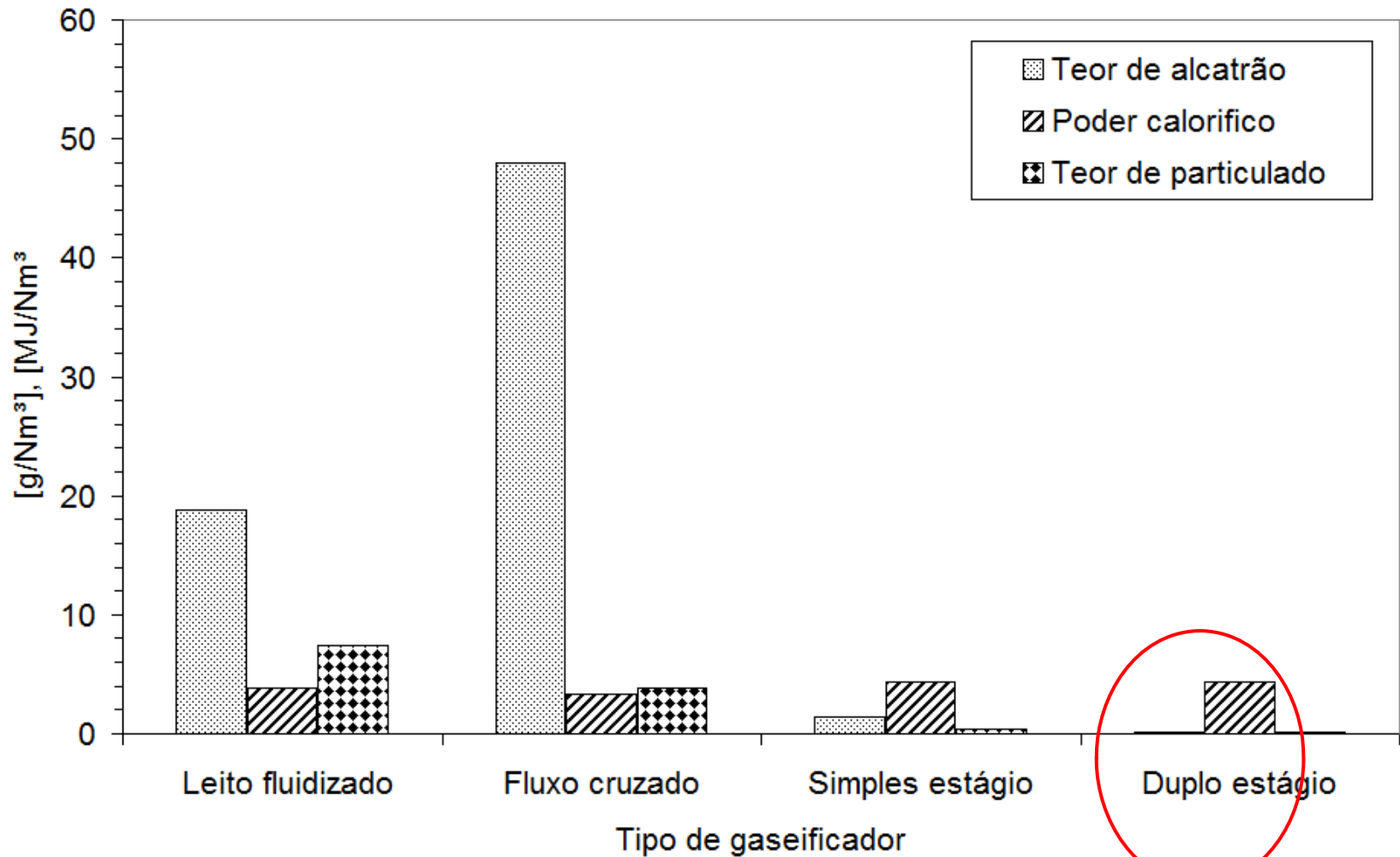


f)

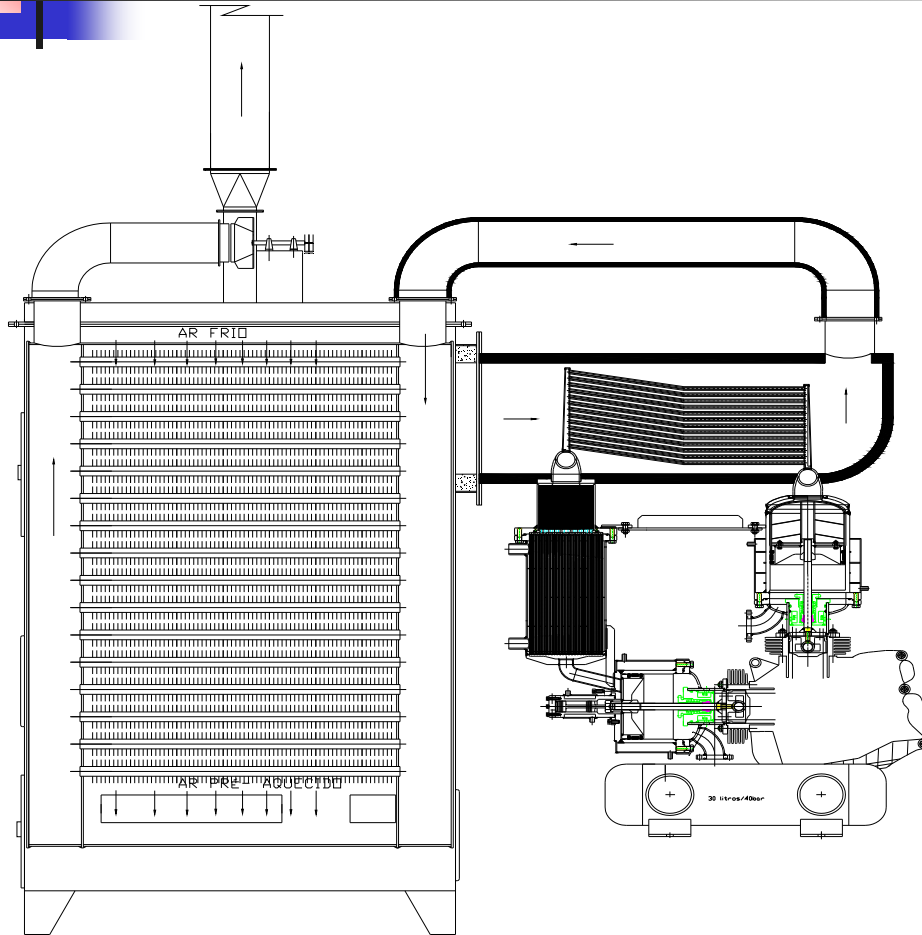
Esquema do Sistema de Gaseificação

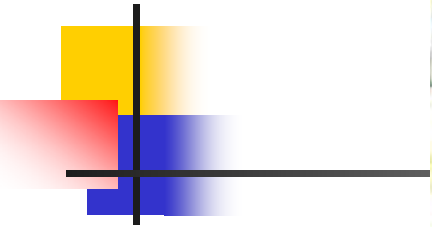


Tests results

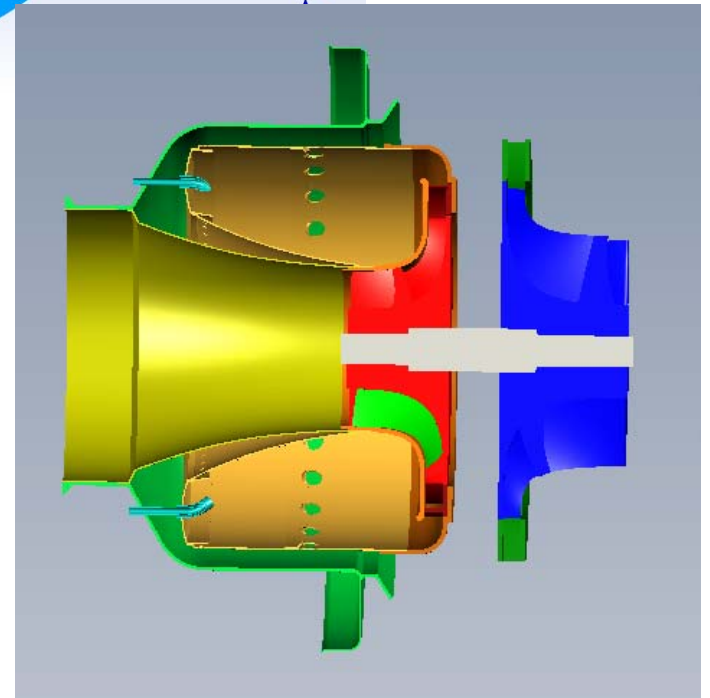
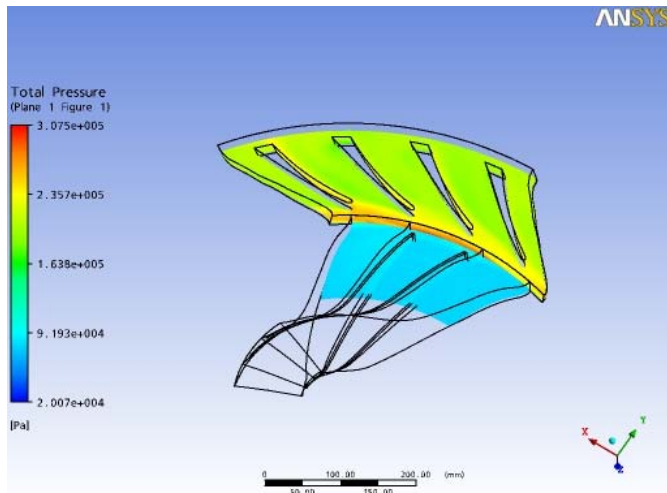
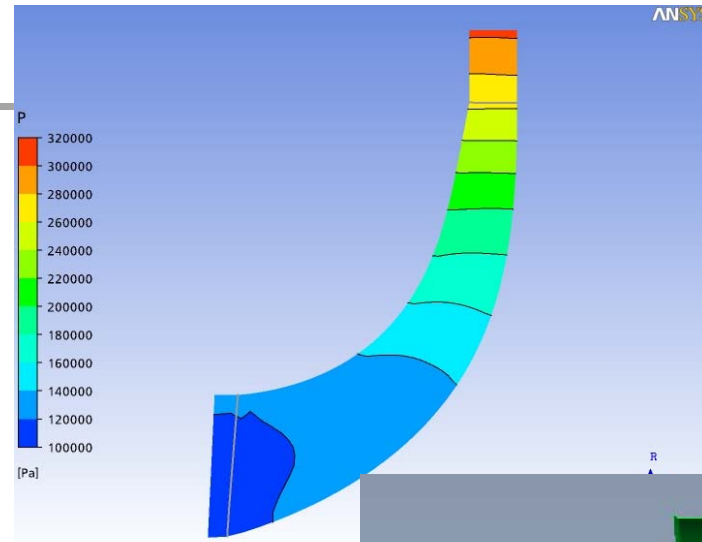
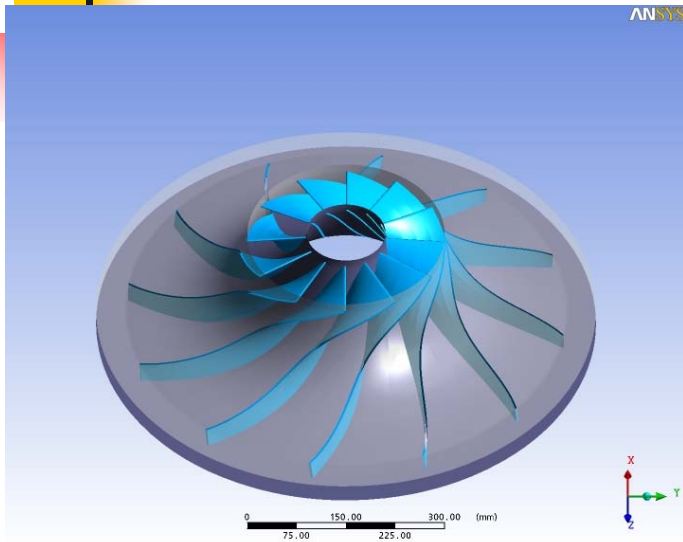


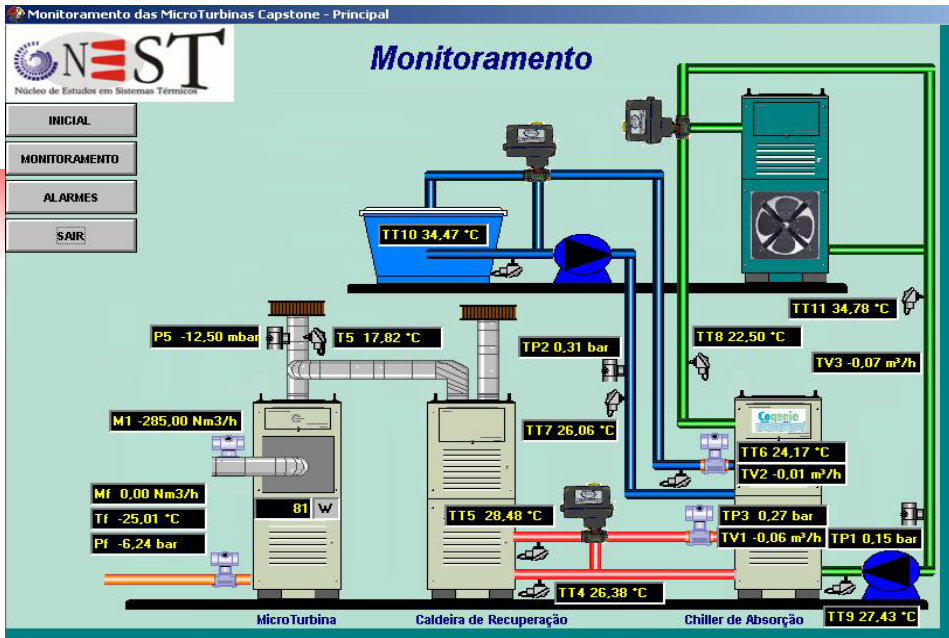
BIOMASS STIRLING AMAZON





NEST 600 Gas turbine

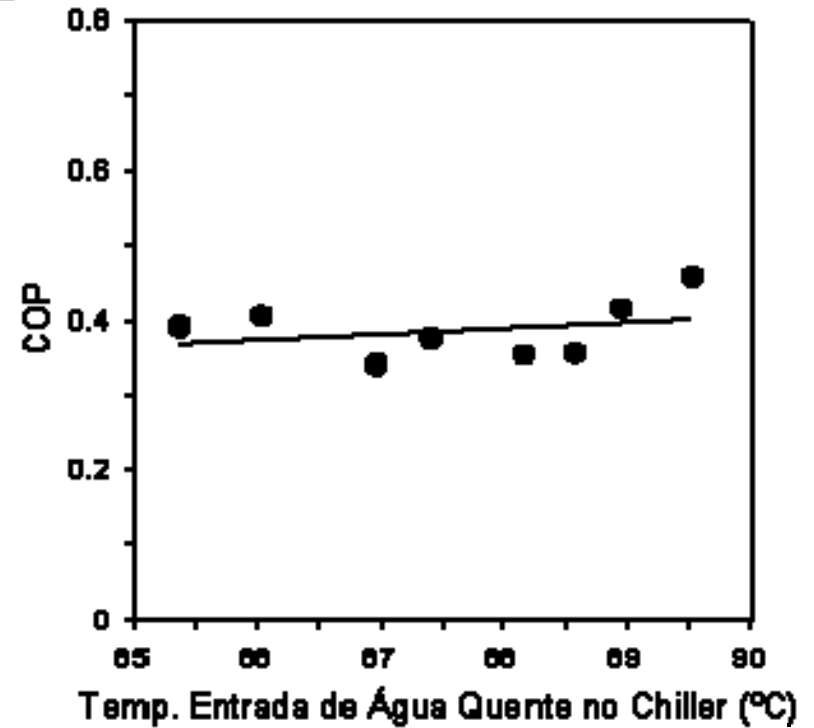
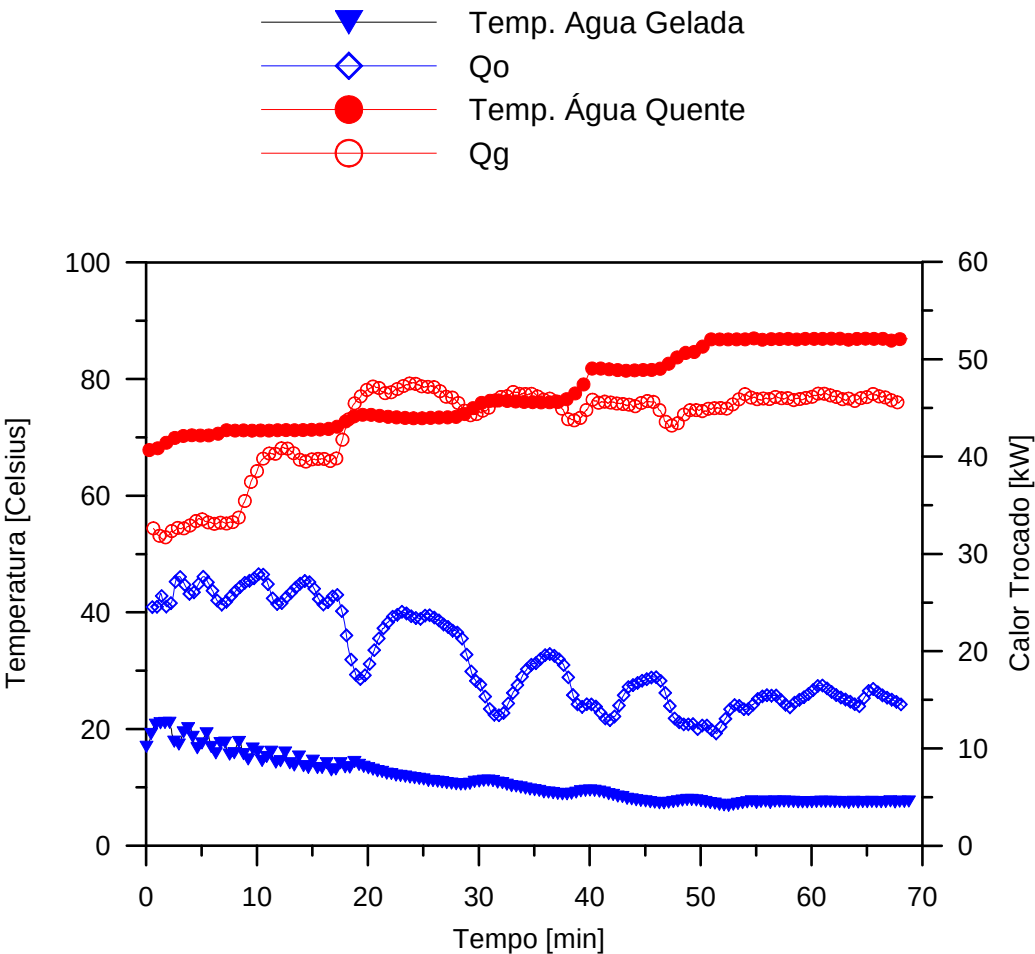




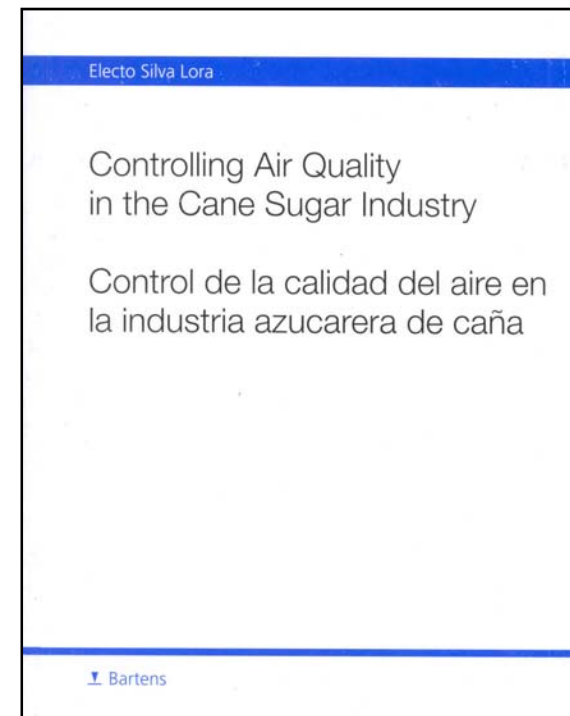
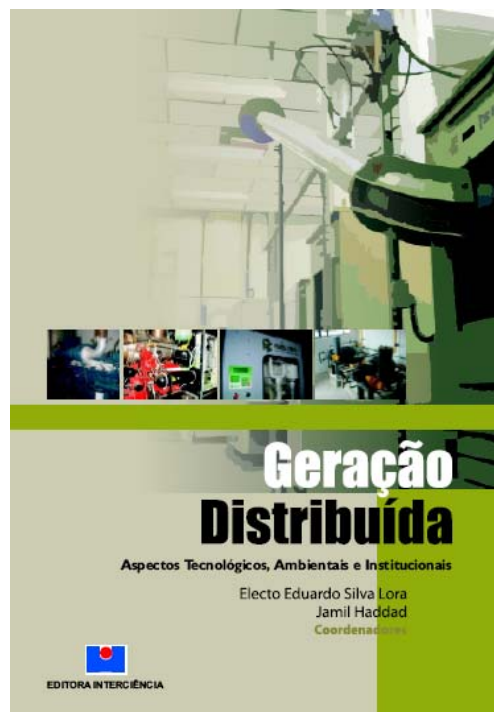
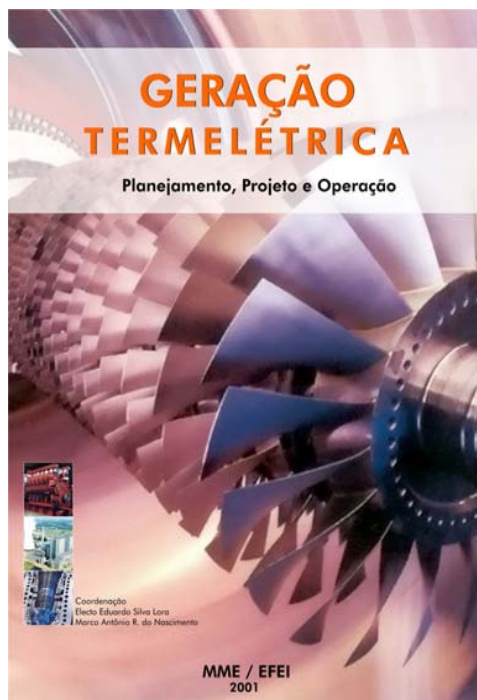
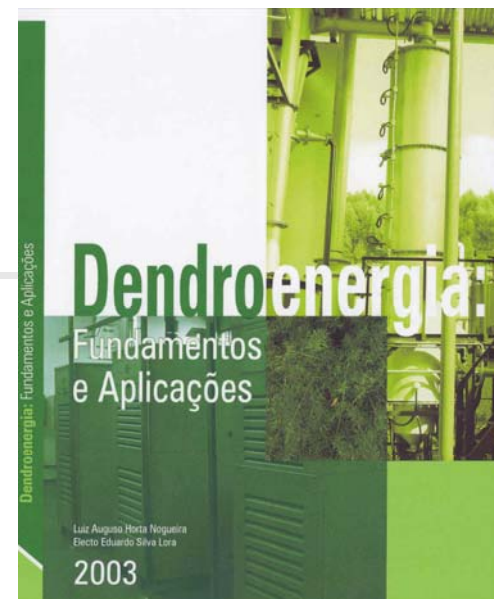
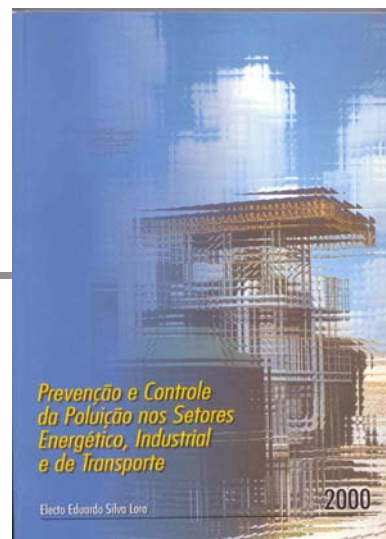
COGENERATION SYSTEM MGT/ABSORPTION CHILLER



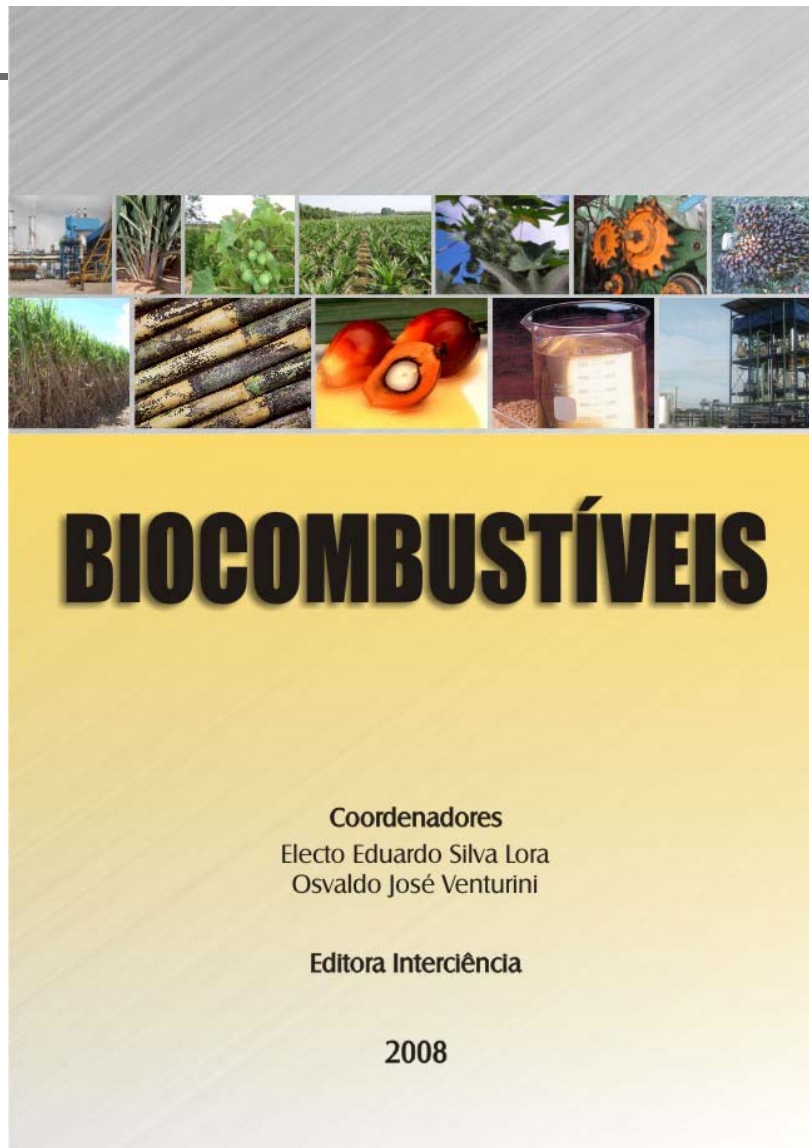
Análise dos Dados Experimentais



PUBLICAÇÕES DO NEST



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A scenic view of a city, likely Belo Horizonte, Brazil, with mountains in the background and a church in the foreground. The text "Obrigado!" is overlaid in the upper center.

Obrigado!

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