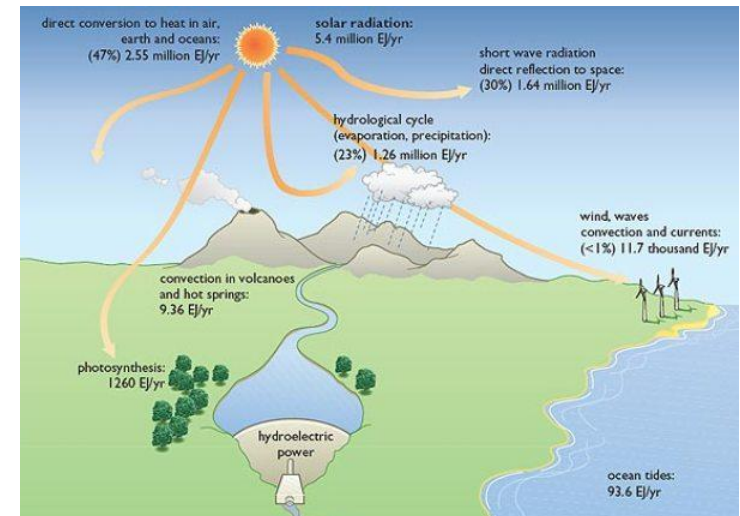


AVANCES EN ENERGIAS RENOVABLES



Prueba Contundente del Calentamiento Global



Obrigado !

Siglo
XVIII

1900

1950

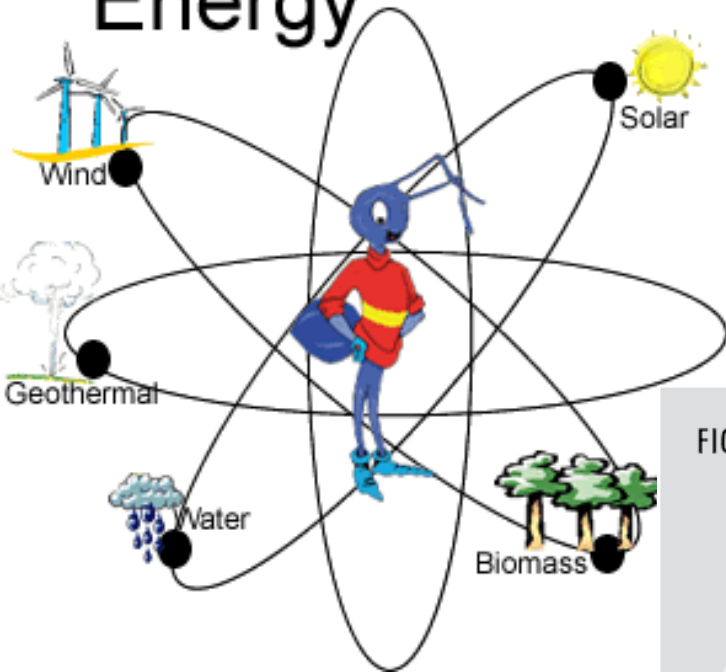
1970

1980

1990

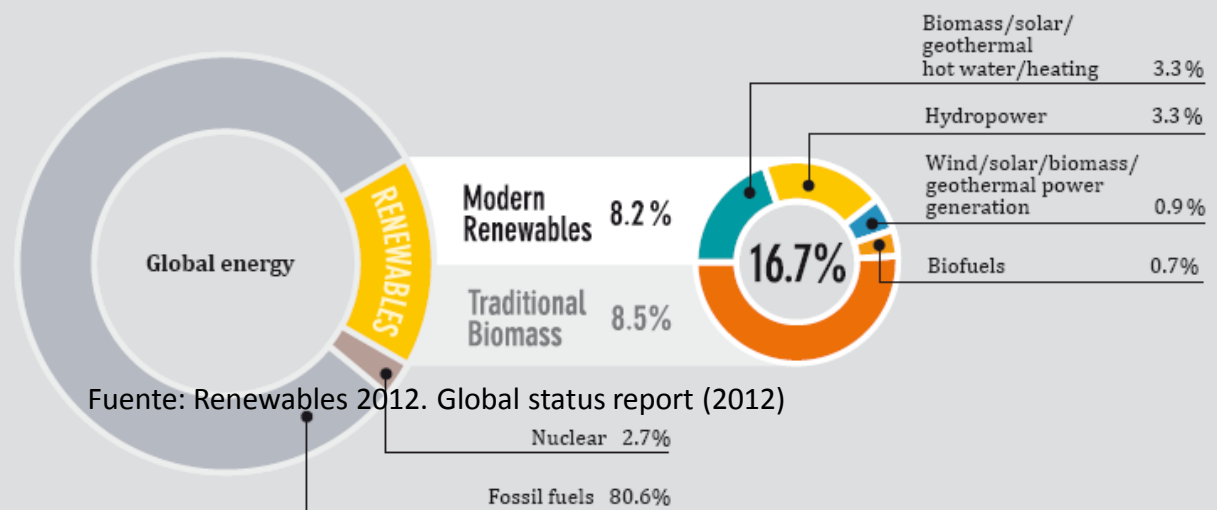
2010

Renewable Energy



QUANTA ENERGIA RENOVÁVEL CONSUMIMOS HOJE??

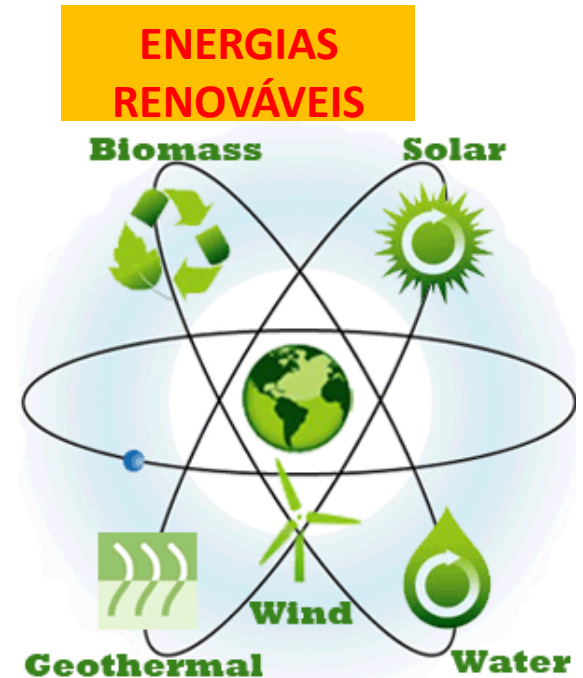
FIGURE 1. RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE OF GLOBAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION, 2010



Fuente: Renewables 2012. Global status report (2012)

ASPECTOS GENERALES

Las renovables podrán cubrir el 80% de la energía en 2050, según la ONU



El Grupo Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre Cambio Climático (IPCC, siglas en inglés) afirmó hoy en Abu Dabi que las energías renovables podrán satisfacer el 80% de las **necesidades globales** hacia el 2050 si se desarrollan más.

Esa es una de las conclusiones del informe 164 del IPCC, el **panel intergubernamental sobre cambio climático de la ONU**, que fue anunciado en una rueda de prensa después de que concluyera en los Emiratos la 11ª sesión del grupo de trabajo III sobre mitigación.

El director general de la Agencia Internacional de Energías Renovables (IRENA), Adnan Amin, señaló que, "según el informe, el desarrollo del sector de la energía renovable es **inevitable**, ya que desempeña un papel clave en el futuro para todo el mundo".

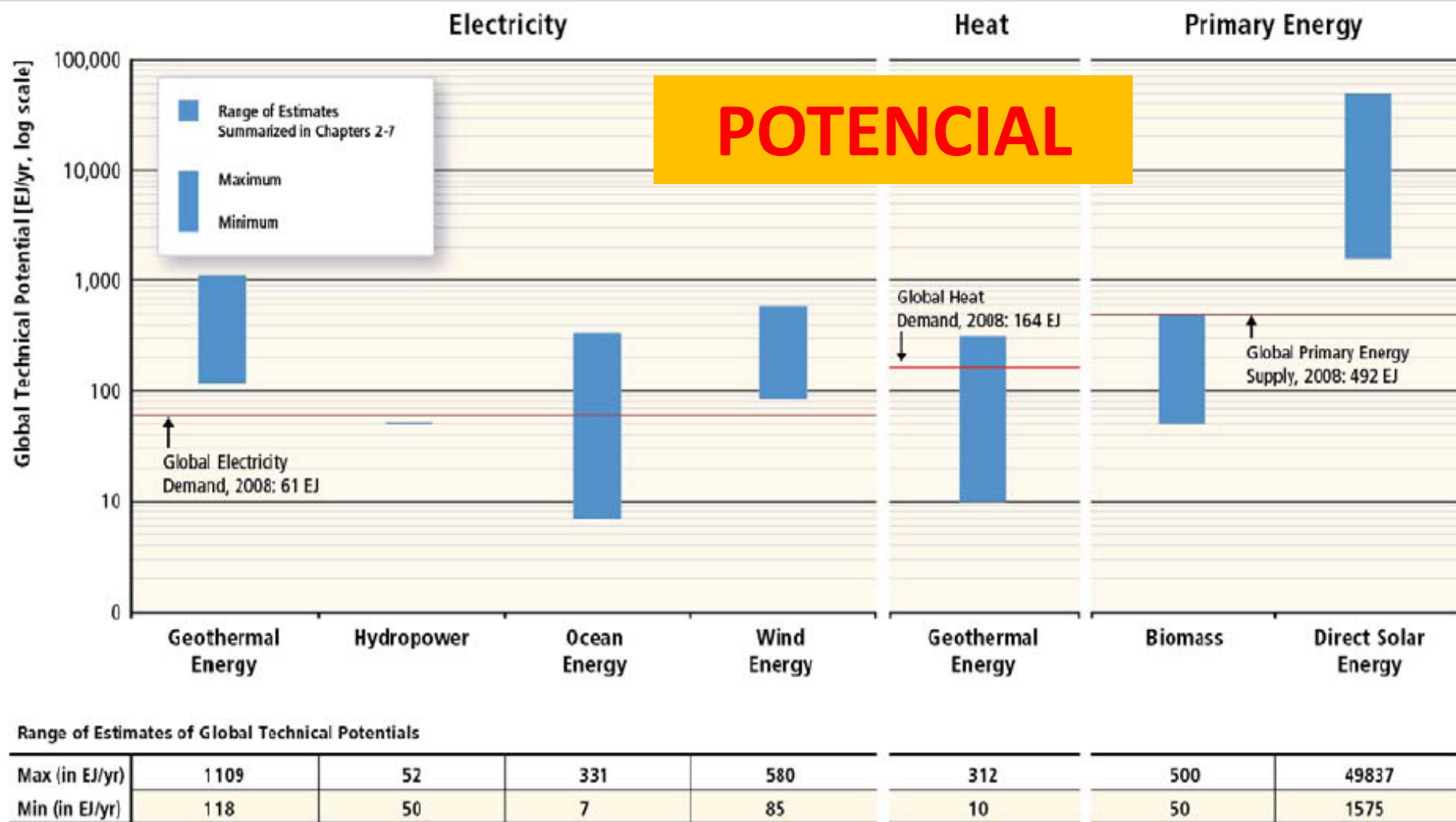
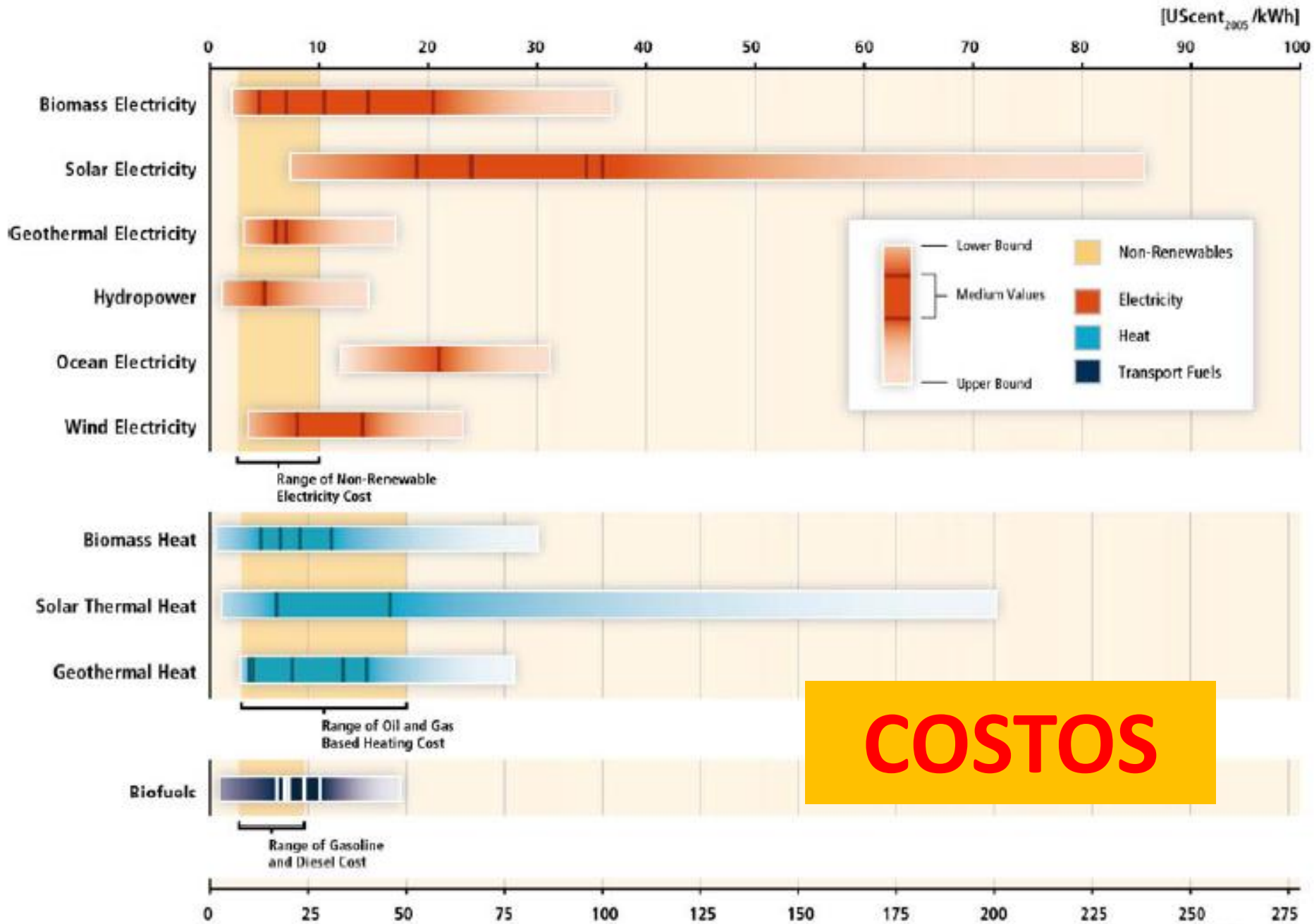


Figure SPM.4 | Ranges of global technical potentials of renewable energy sources derive from studies presented in Chapters 2 through 7. Biomass and solar are shown as primary energy due to their multiple uses; note that the figure is presented in logarithmic scale due to the wide range of assessed data [Figure 1.17, 1.2.3].

Estado de desarrollo de las diferentes fuentes renovables de energía

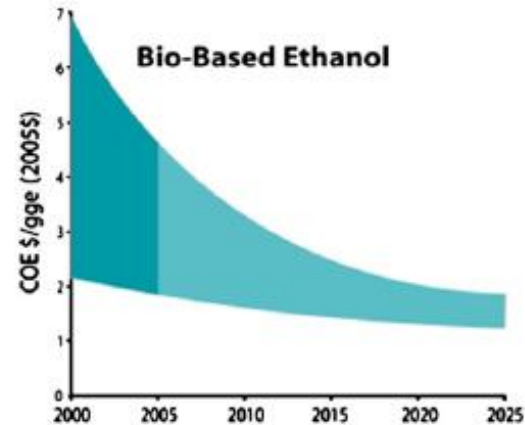
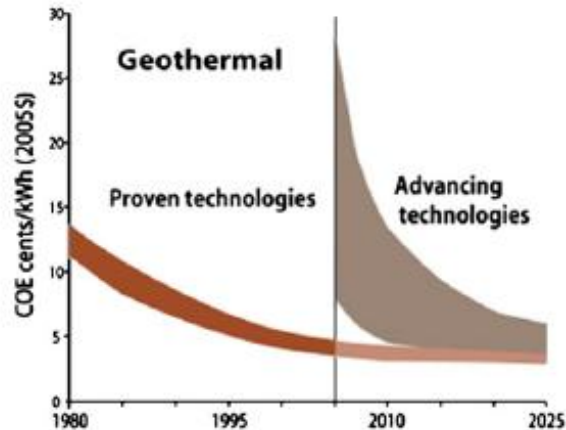
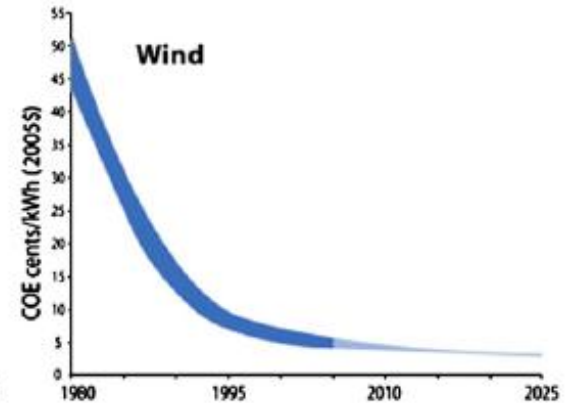
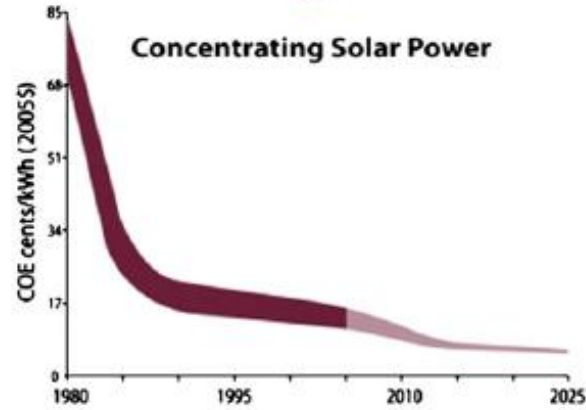
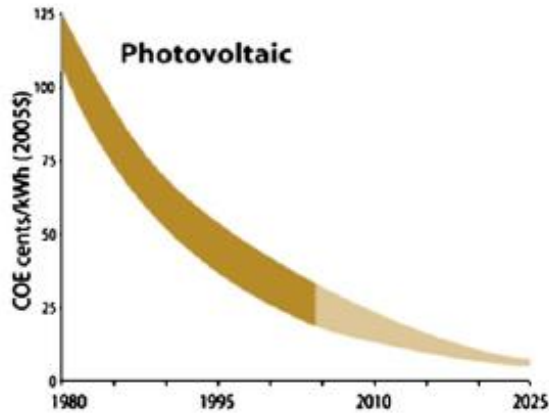
Technology	Sector	Demonstration	Commercialisation		
			Inception	Take-off	Consolidation
Biomass	Electricity and heat	Thermal gasification		Anerobic digestion	Cofiring Modern boilers and stoves
	Transport	Advanced biofuels		Conventional biofuels	
Geothermal		Enhanced geothermal		Conventional geothermal	
Hydro					Hydro
Marine		Wave Tidal and stream			
Solar	Heat	Solar cooling			Solar water heaters
	Electricity	PV - 3rd generation CSP tower CSP trough		PV cristalline and thin-film	
Wind			Offshore wind	Onshore wind	



Curvas de aprendizaje

Renewable Energy Cost Trends

Levelized cost of energy in constant 2005\$¹



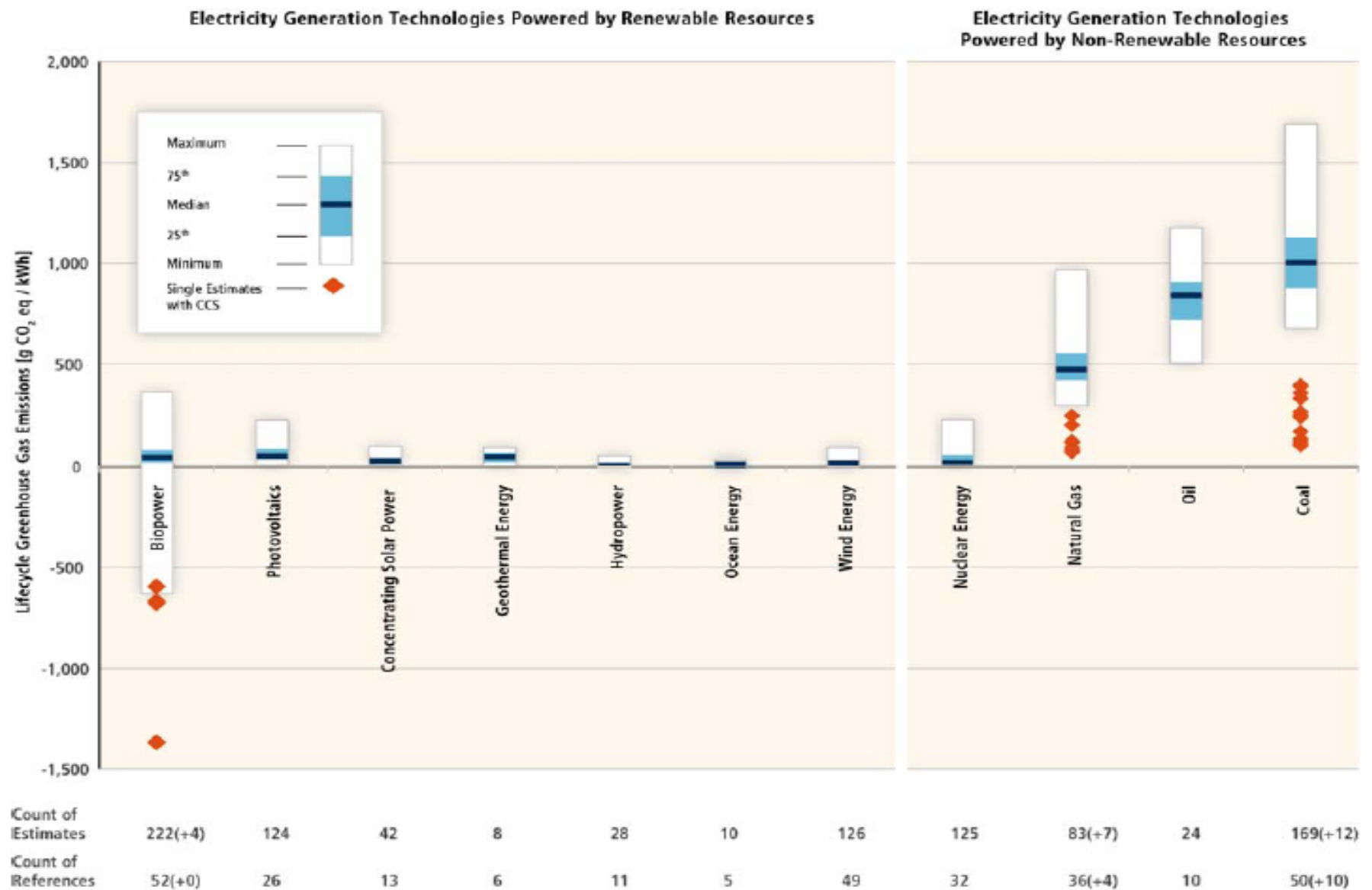


Figure SPM.8. | Estimates of lifecycle GHG emissions (g CO₂-eq / kWh) for broad categories of electricity generation technologies, plus some technologies integrated with CCS. Land-use related net changes in carbon stocks (mainly applicable to biopower and hydropower from reservoirs) and land management impacts are excluded; negative estimates¹⁰ for biopower are based on

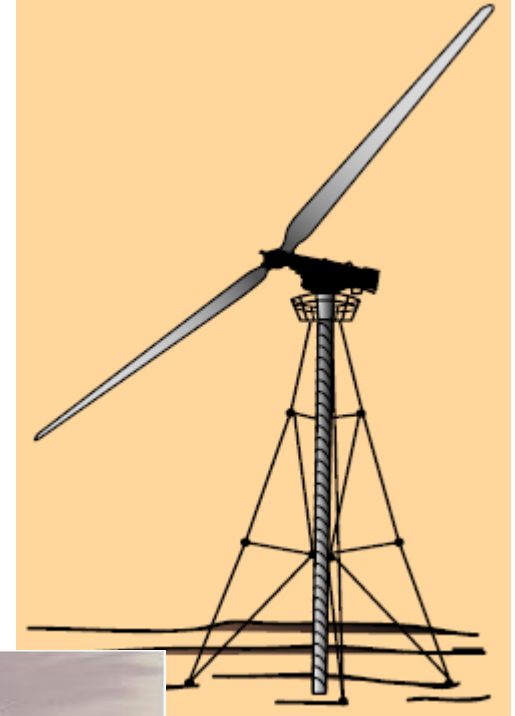
Prof. Dr. Electo Silva Lora

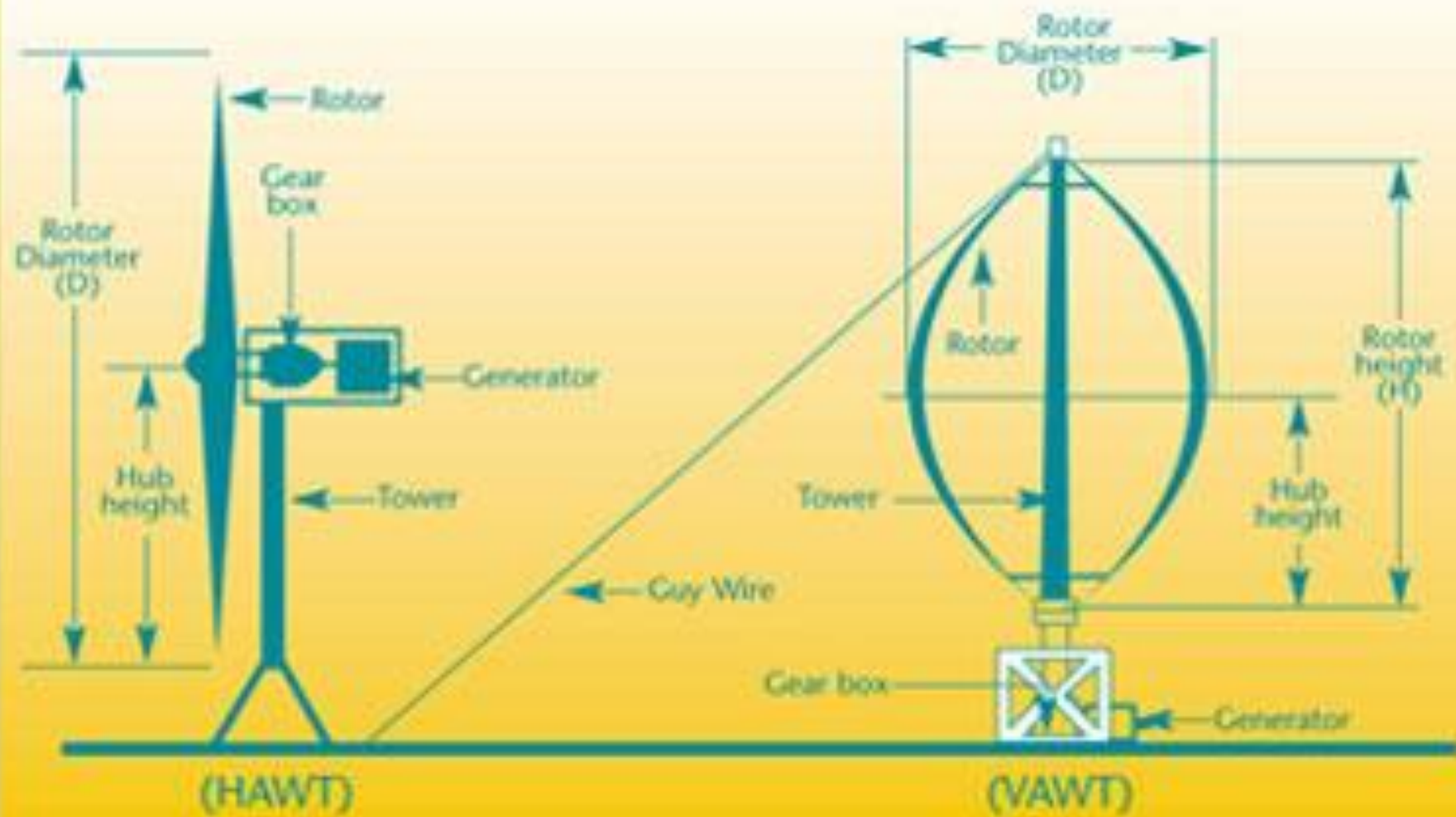
ENERGIA EÓLICA



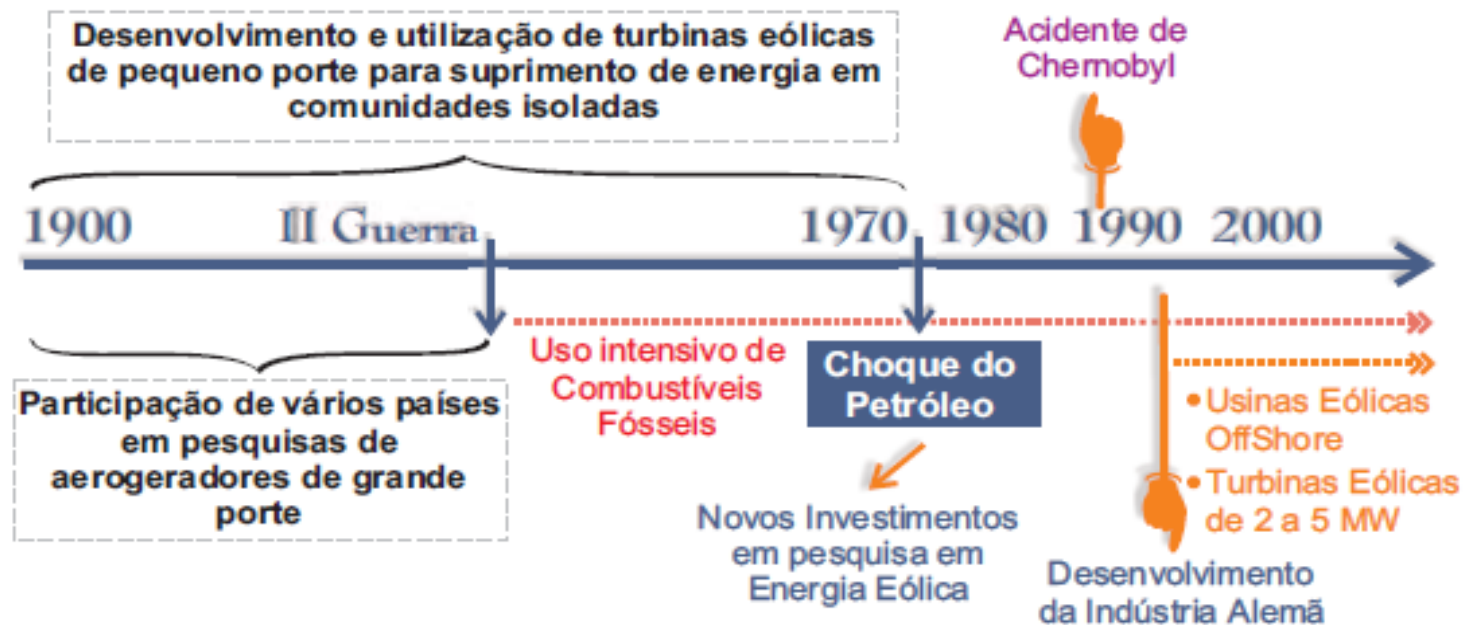
HISTORICO DA ENERGIA EOLICA

A energia eólica tem sido aproveitada desde a antiguidade para mover os barcos impulsionados por velas ou para fazer funcionar a engrenagem de moinhos, ao mover as suas pás. Nos moinhos de vento a energia eólica era transformada em energia mecânica, utilizada na moagem de grãos ou para bombear água.



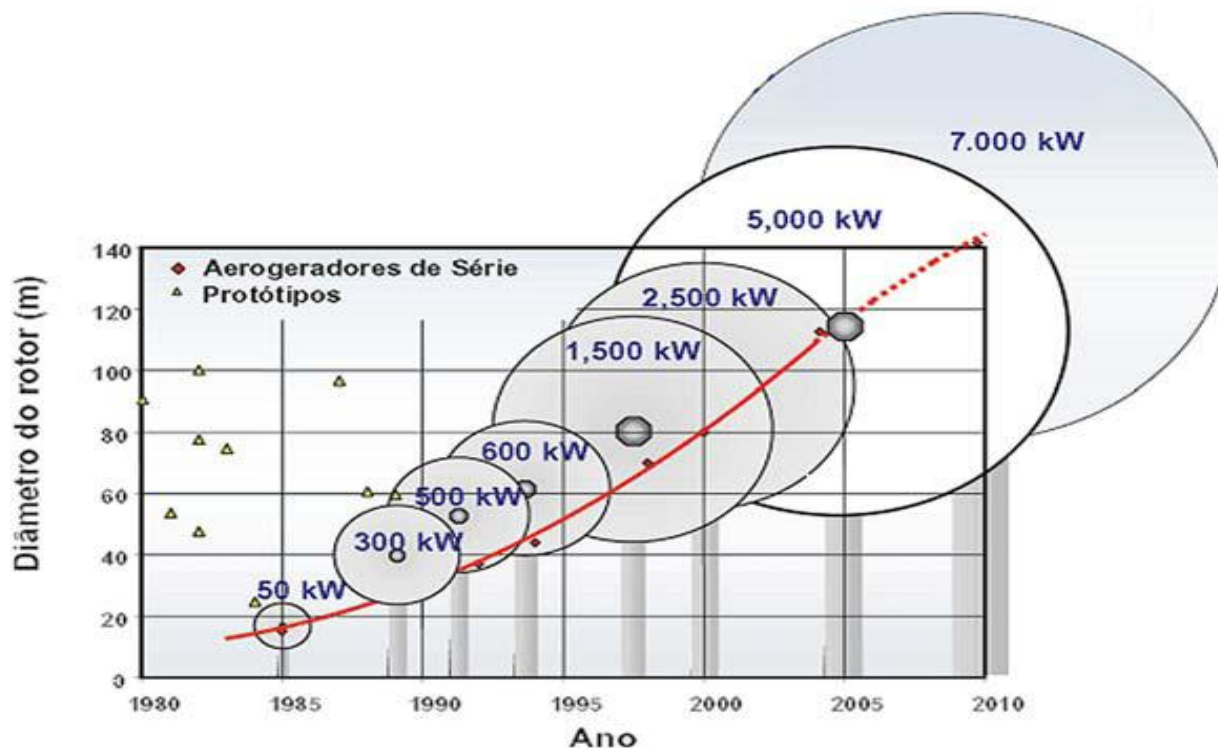


PRINCIPAIS MARCOS DO DESENVOLVIMENTO DA ENERGIA EÓLICA NO SÉCULO XX



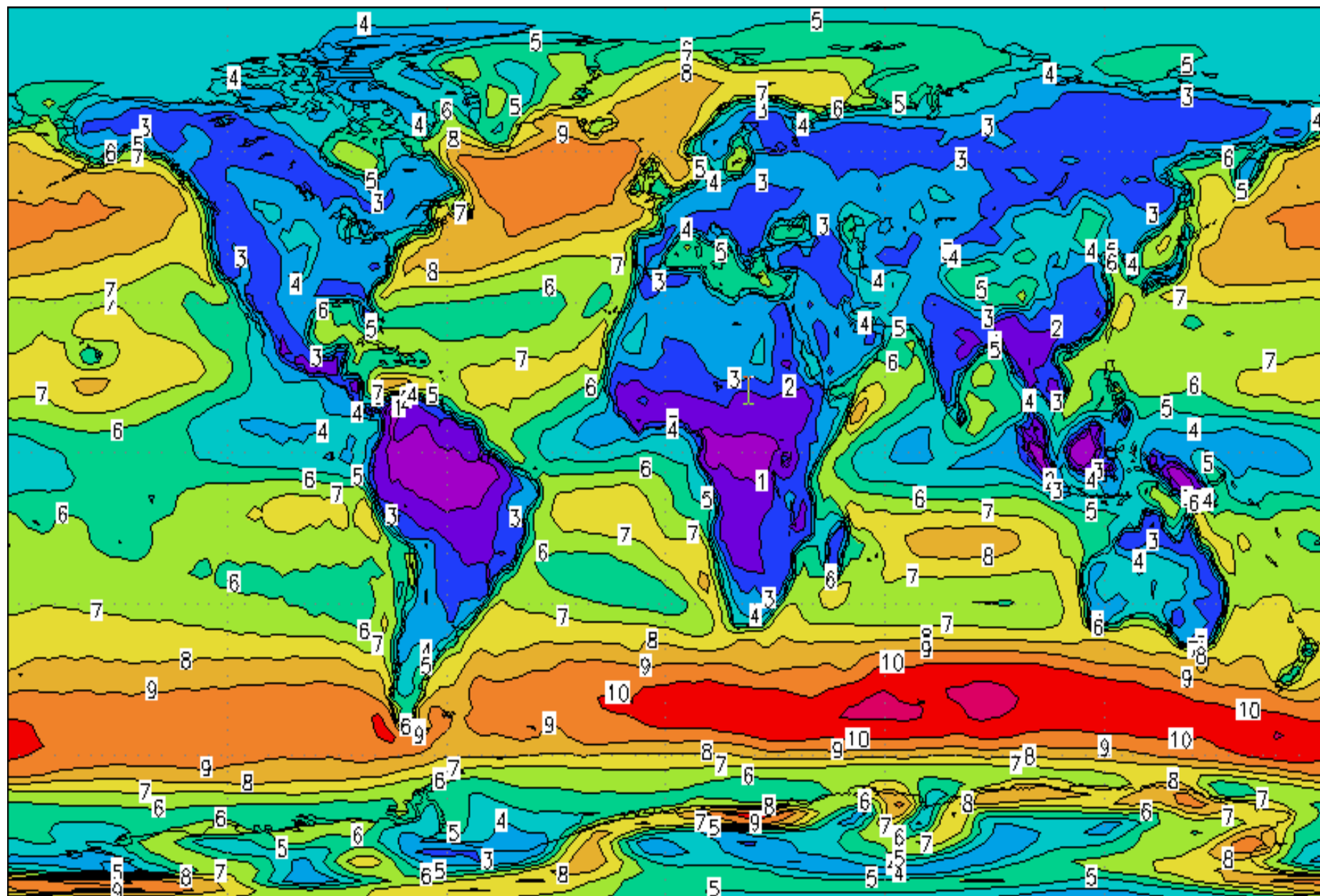
(Fonte: Dutra, 2001)

A EVOLUÇÃO COMERCIAL DE AEROGERADORES DE GRANDE PORTE



Evolução dos aerogeradores desde 1985 até 2005

(Fonte: DEWI, 2.005)







Wind Speed Distribution

Rayleigh Distribution

$$f(V) = \frac{2V}{c^2} \exp\left[-\left(\frac{V}{c}\right)^2\right]$$

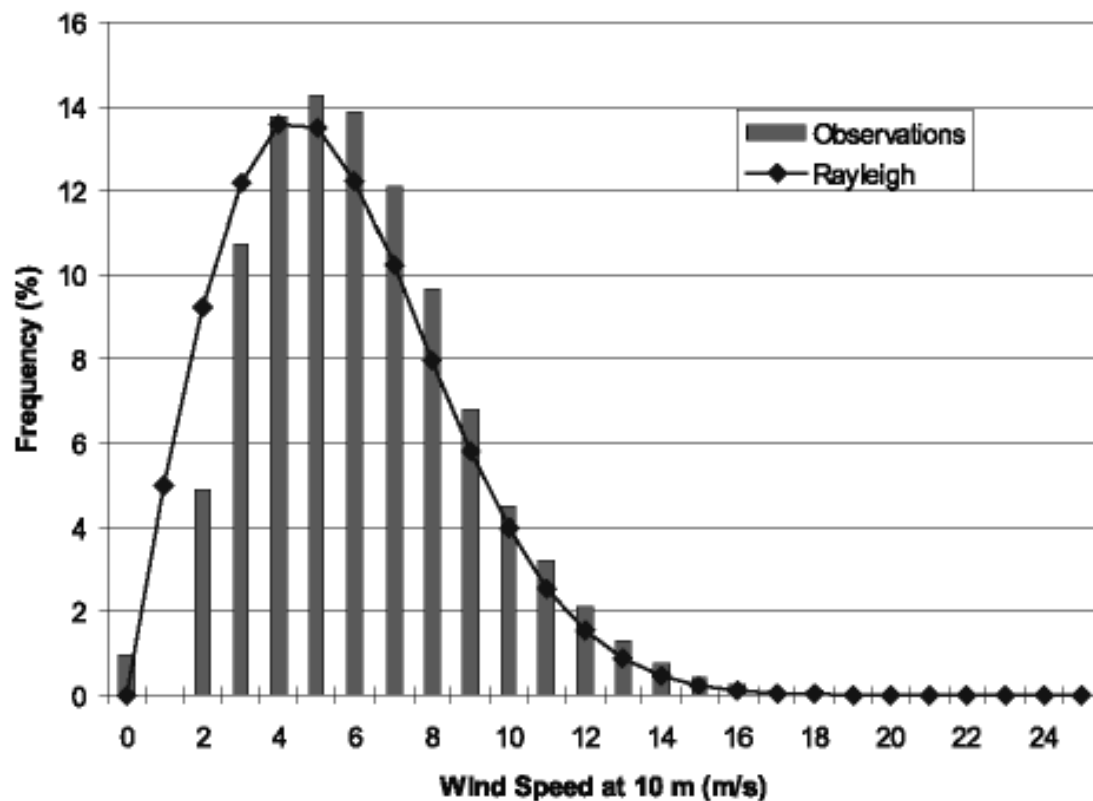
$$c = \frac{2\bar{V}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

Weibull Distribution

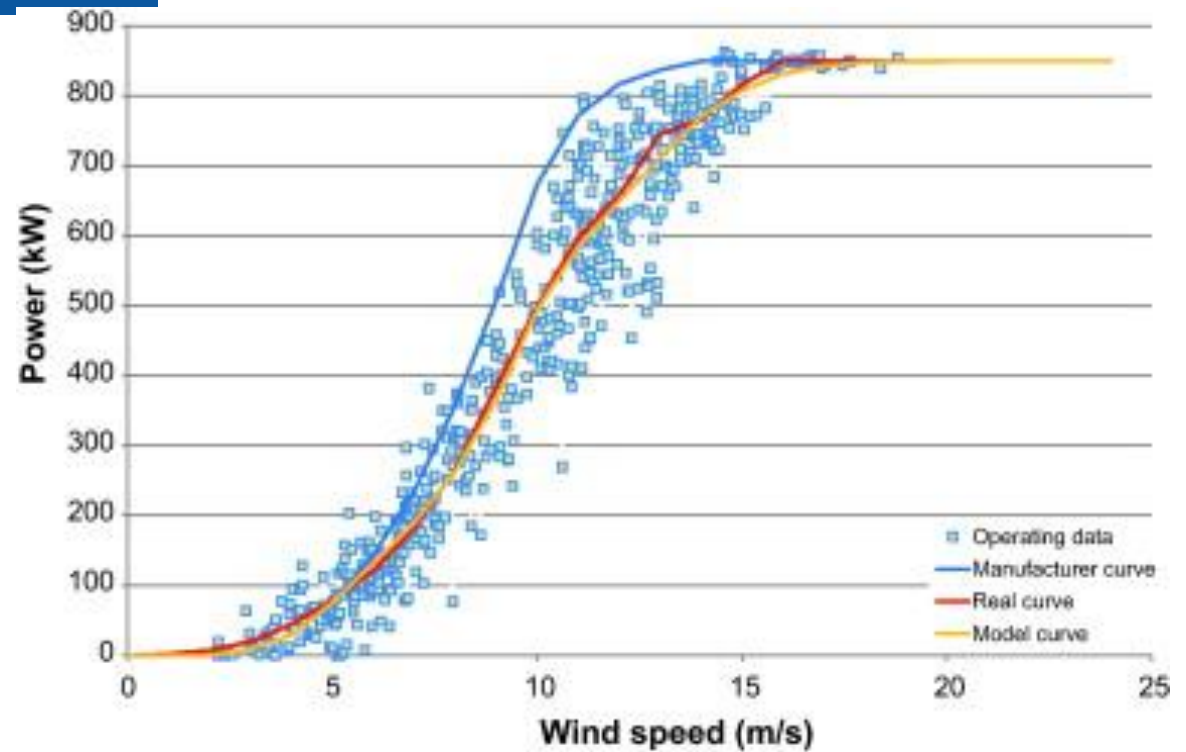
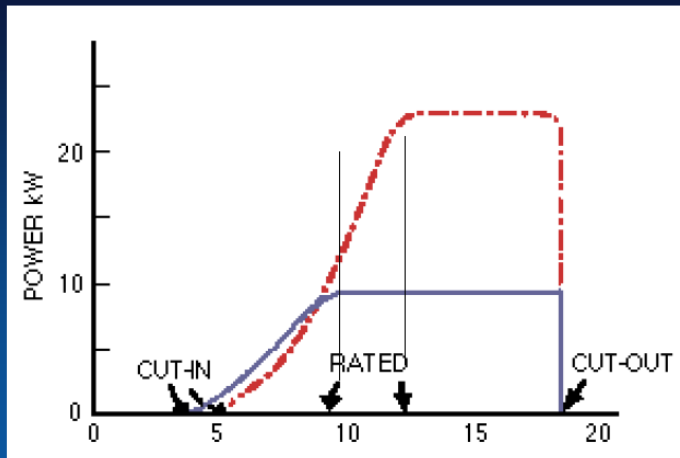
$$f(V) = \frac{k}{c} \left(\frac{V}{c}\right)^{k-1} \exp\left[-\left(\frac{V}{c}\right)^k\right]$$

c is the scale factor and k is the shape parameter and V is the wind speed.

Sandberg (CA) - Year 2000

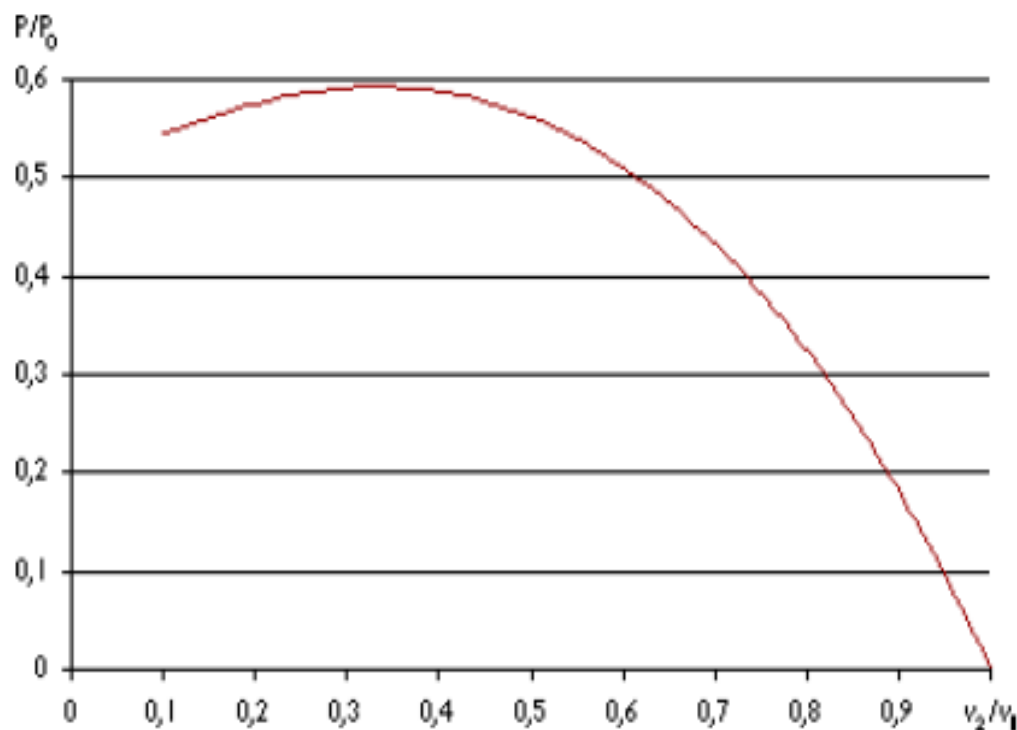


WTG Power Curve





Betz's Law



© 1999 Søren Krohn

$$P/P_0 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \beta^2)(1 + \beta)$$

$$\frac{d(P/P_0)}{d(V_2/V_1)} = \frac{d(P/P_0)}{d\beta} = -\frac{1}{2}(3\beta^2 + 2\beta - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right)_{\max} = \frac{16}{27} = 0.593$$

Betz's Law

- Maximum theoretical efficiency of a rotor is 59.3%.
- Sometimes called 'Betz efficiency'
- How close are modern wind turbine to this Betz limit?
 - Around 80% of the limit, 45-50%

See how cool
that is?



Overall Efficiency

Assume that rotor blades has 45% efficiency and gearbox and generator has 2/3 efficiency

Average
power in the
wind (W/m^2)



Power extracted
from the wind
(W/m^2), depending
turbine blade
(rotor) efficiency



Electrical power
output (W/m^2),
depending on the
gearbox and
generator efficiency

$$P_w = \frac{1}{2} \rho A v^3$$

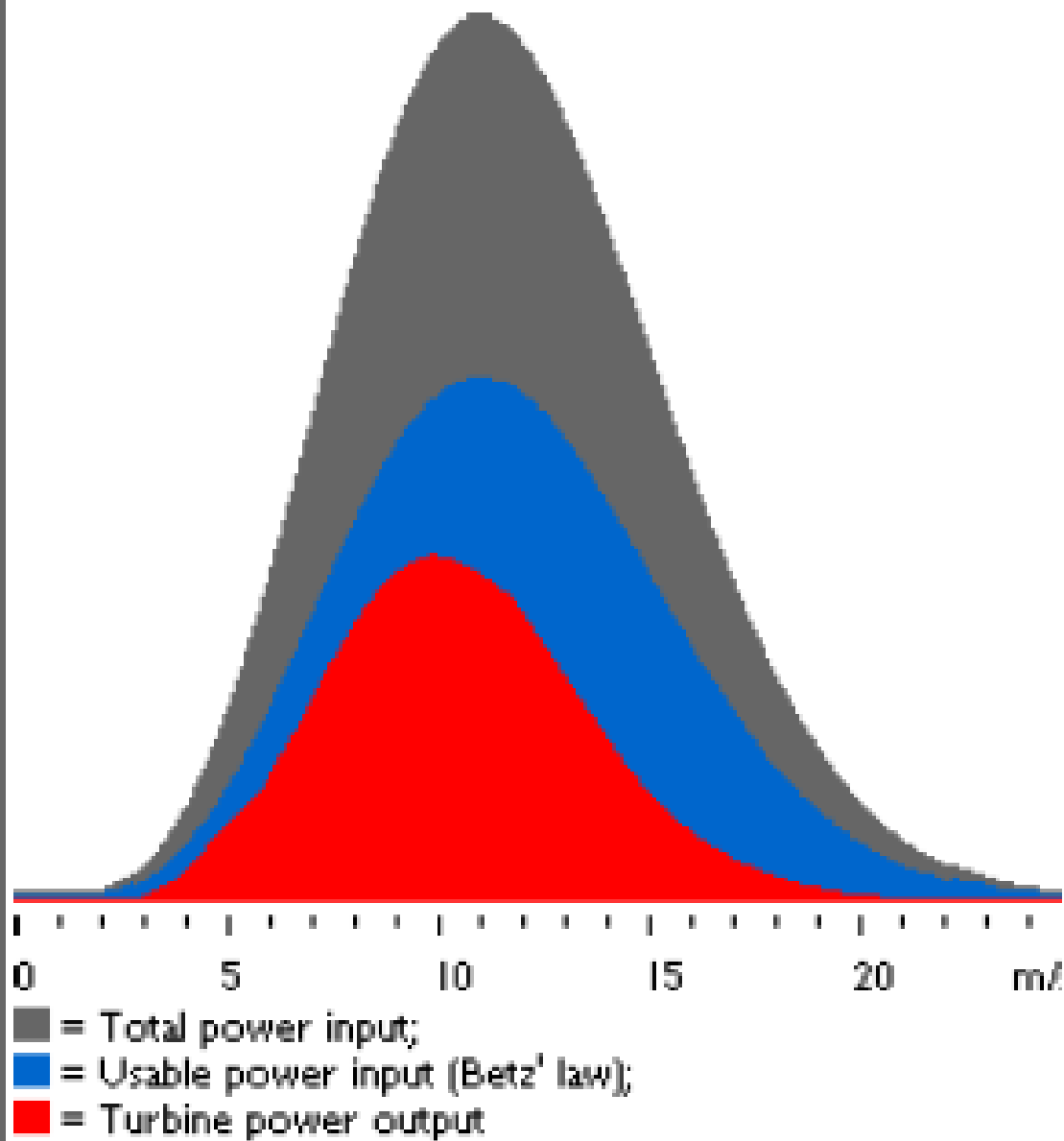
100%

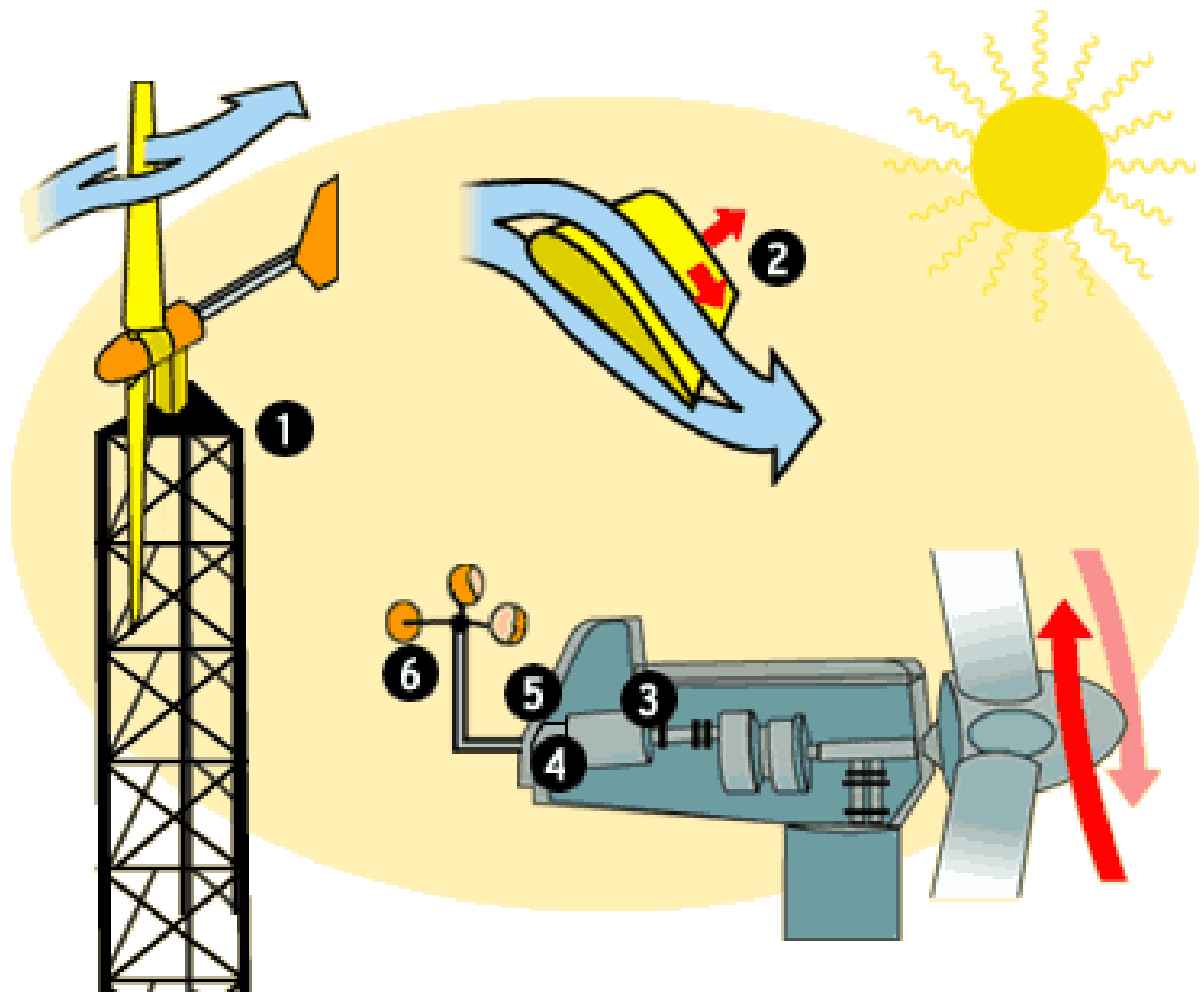
$$P_b = \frac{1}{2} \rho A v^3 \cdot C_p$$

45%

**Overall efficiency
= 30%!!**

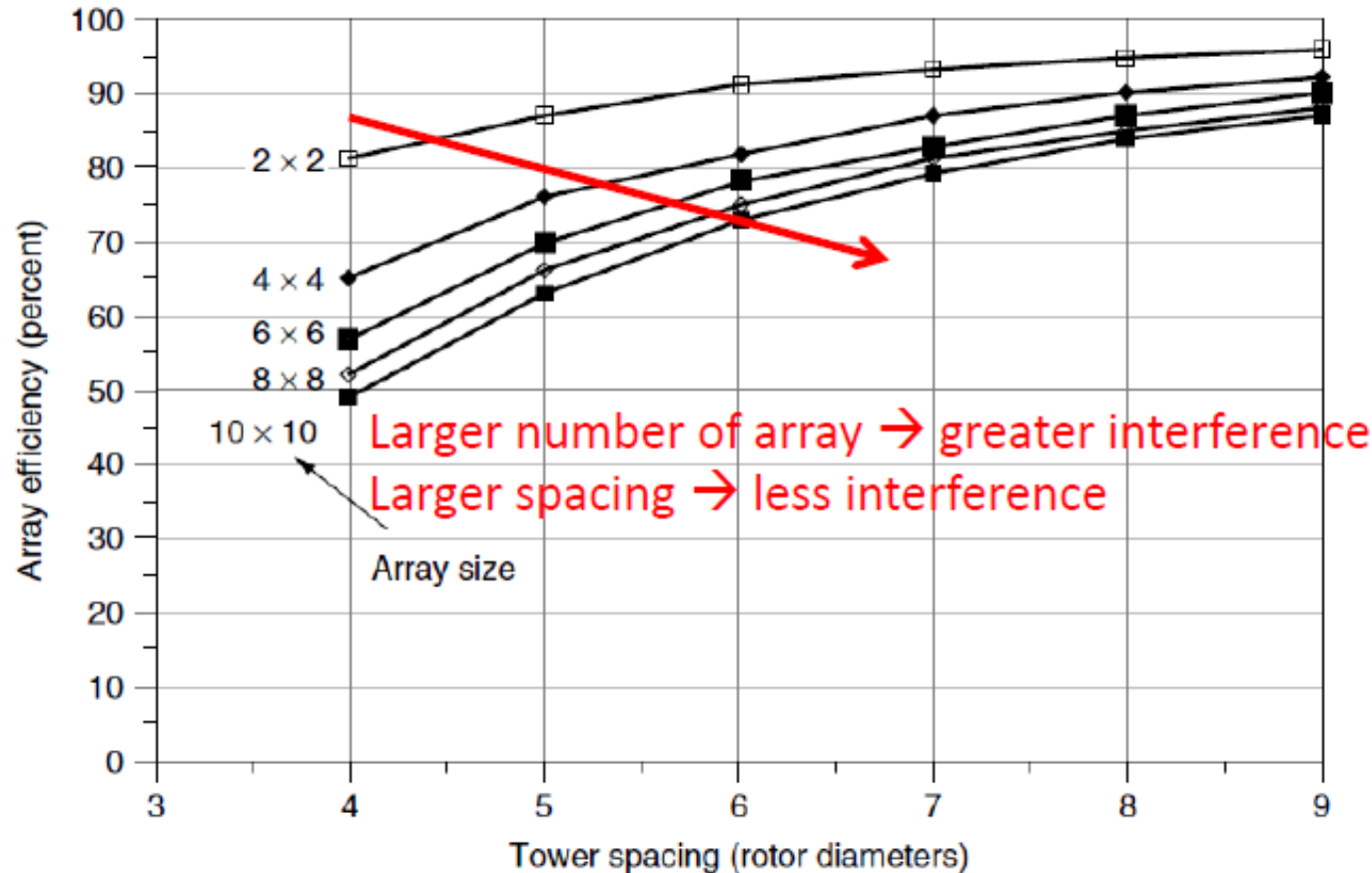
Power Output



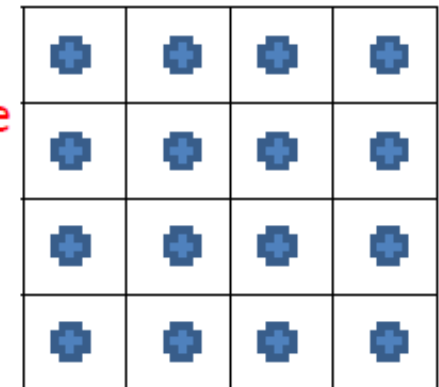




Tower Spacing Study



2 x 2 square array

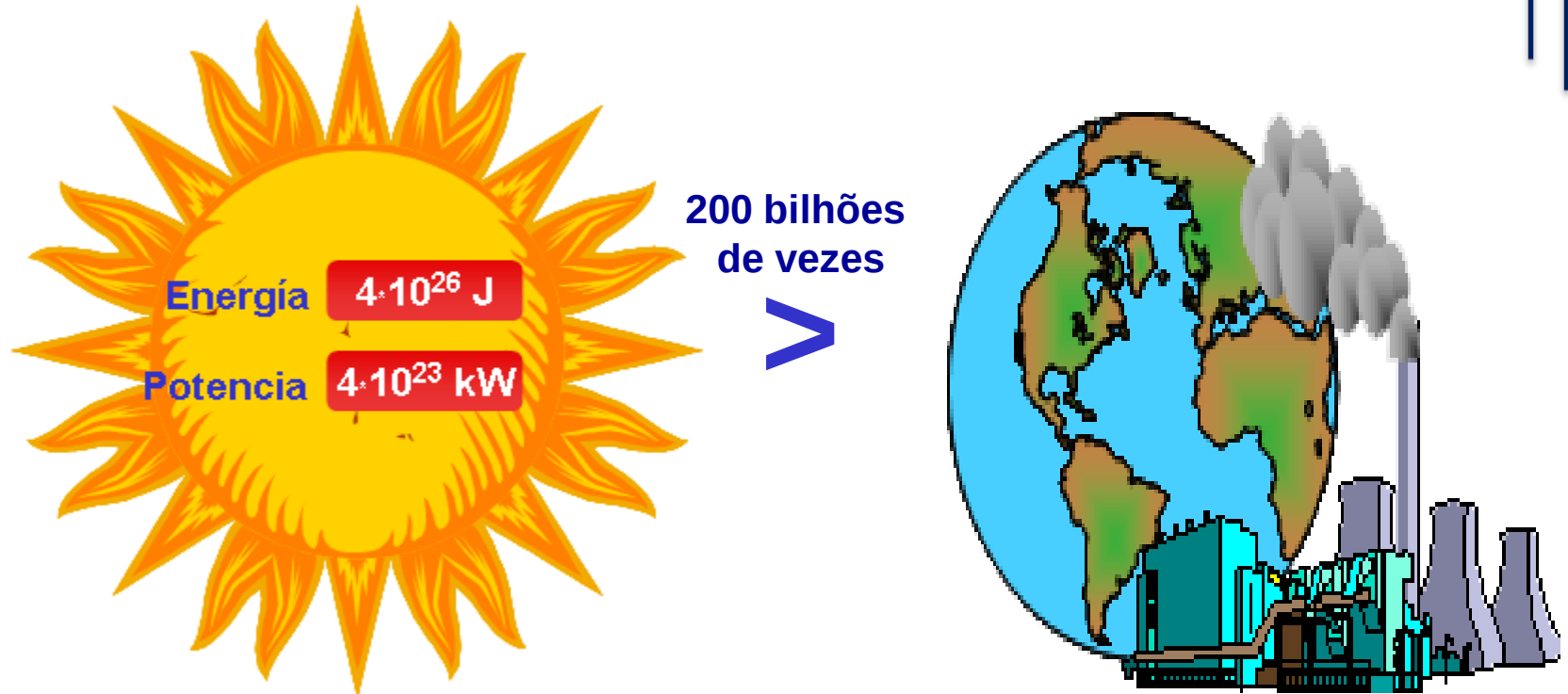


4 x 4 square array

$$\text{Array efficiency} = \frac{\text{Predicted output}}{\text{Output with no interference}}$$



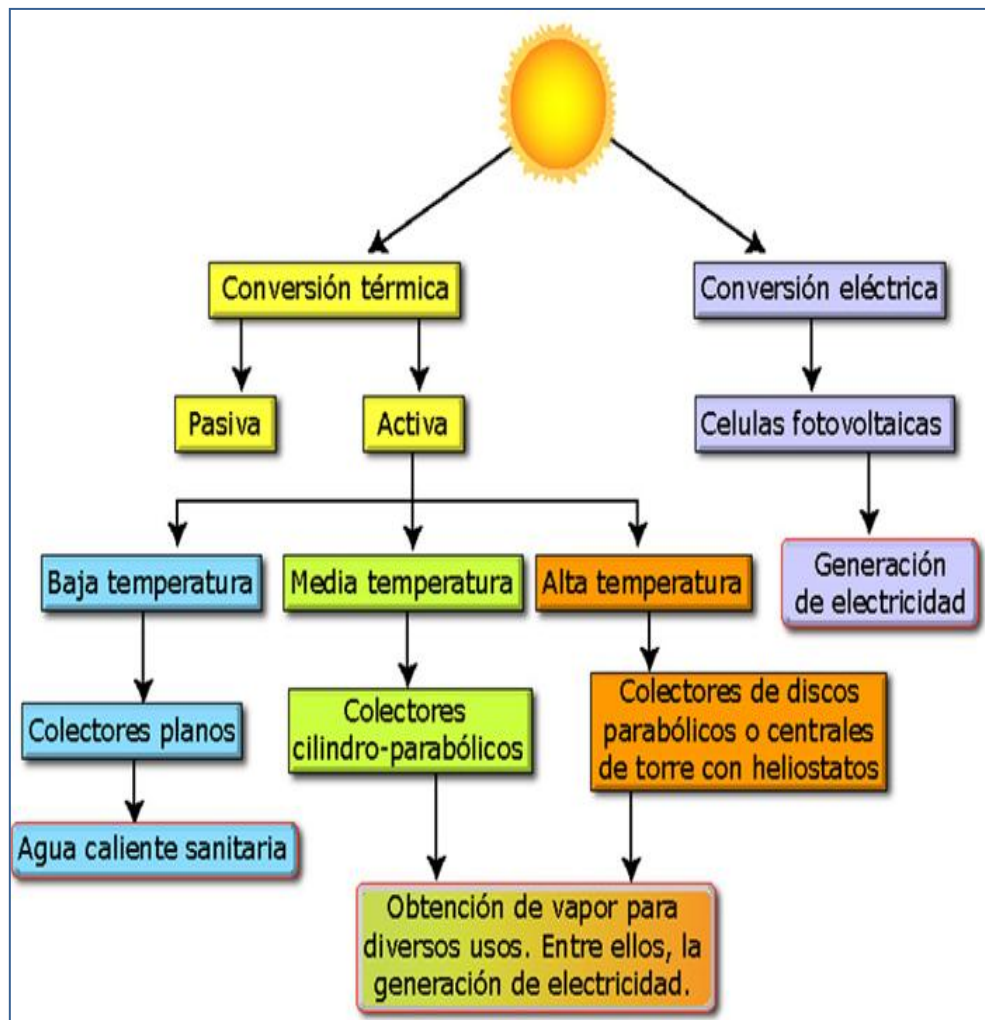
Energia solar

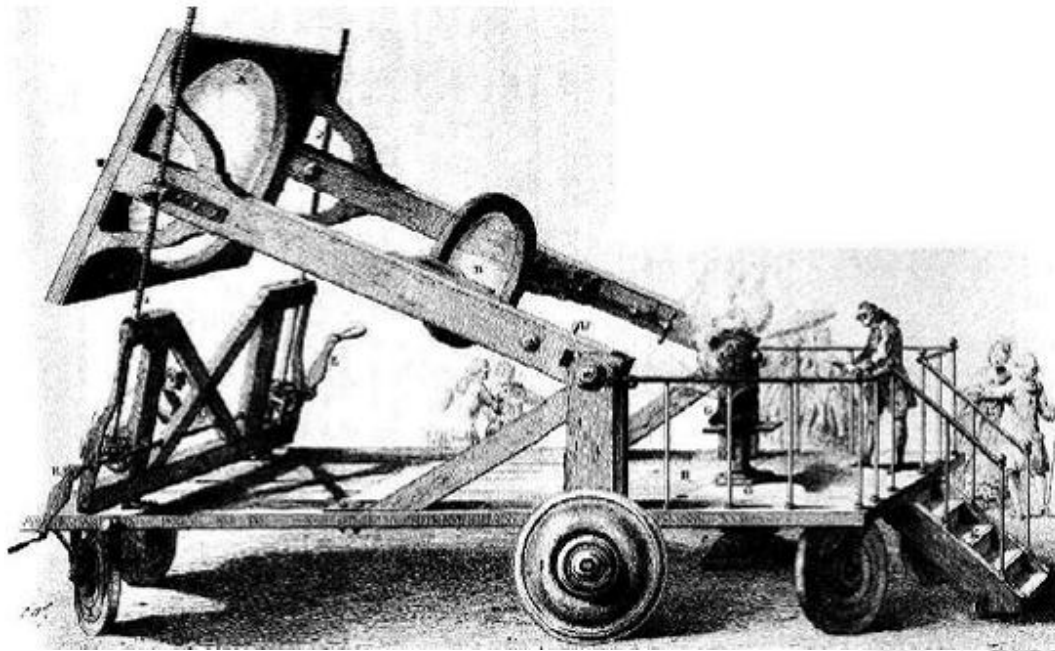


A energia da irradiação solar absorvida pela terra em um ano, equivale a 15 vezes a energia armazenada em todas as reservas de combustíveis fósseis no mundo.

Aplicações solares e tipos de conversão

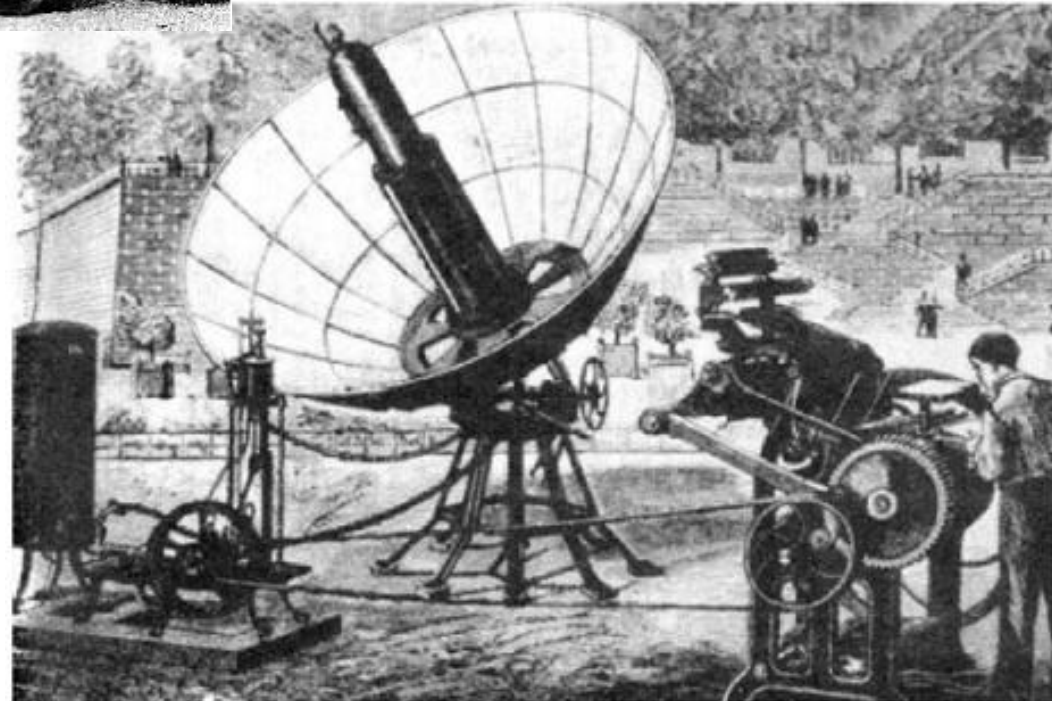
- Secagem de grãos
- Refrigeração
- Bioenergia
- Aquecimento de fluidos
- Geração de energia
- ACS



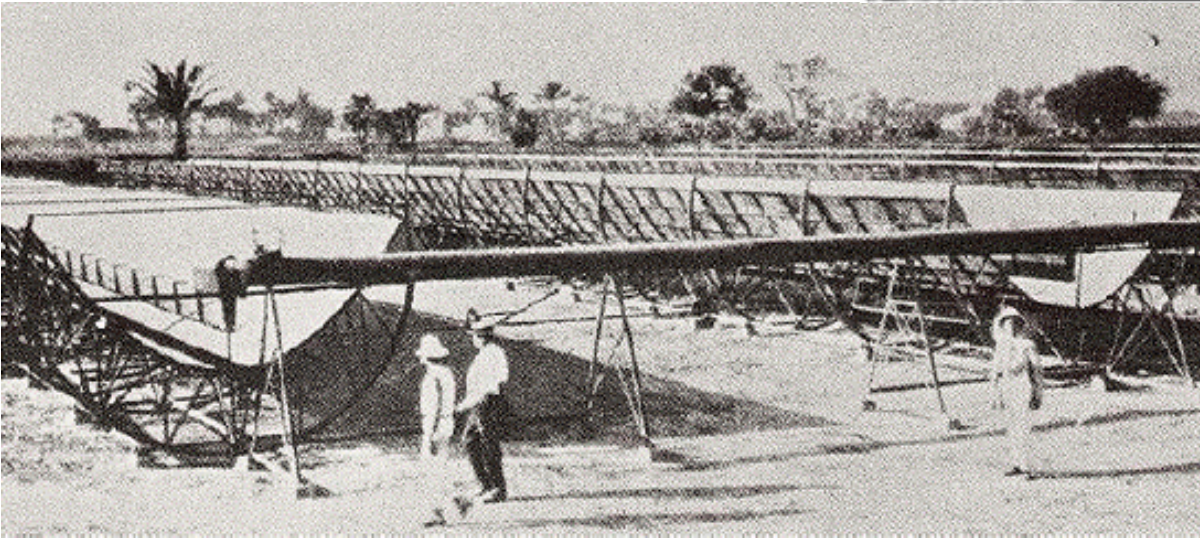
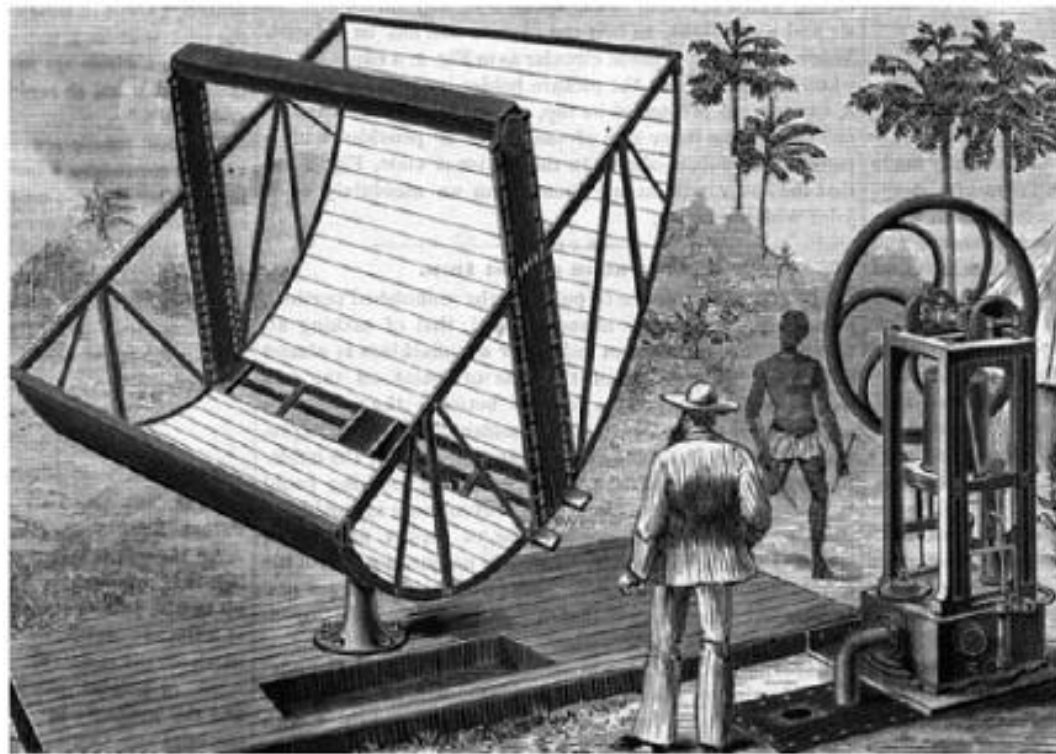


Uma das primeiras aplicações em larga escala foi a fornalha solar desenvolvida por Lavoisier em 1774. Esta fornalha possuía uma lente de 1,32 m e outra secundária de 0,2 m e foi capaz de atingir temperaturas de 1.750°C

As primeiras máquinas a vapor movidas à energia solar teriam sido construídas por Augusto Mouchot de 1864 a 1878 na Europa e norte da África. uma impressora movida à energia solar feita em 1882 e imprimia 500 cópias por hora, mas foi considerada pelo governo francês cara demais para ser fabricada em larga escala

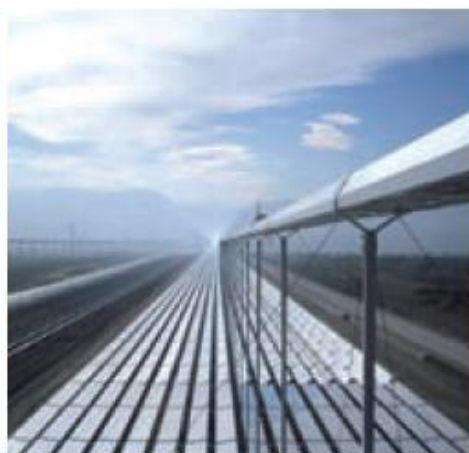


Em 1912, Frank Shuman e Charles Vernon Boys construíram uma planta de bombeamento de água próximo ao Rio Nilo, no Egito (na época a maior do mundo), o campo solar da planta ocupava cerca de 1.200 m², era composta por cilindros parabólicos de 62 m de comprimento e 4,5 m de largura, a água era aquecida até virar vapor diretamente nos receptores e operava uma bomba com vazão máxima de 22,7 m³ de água por minuto.

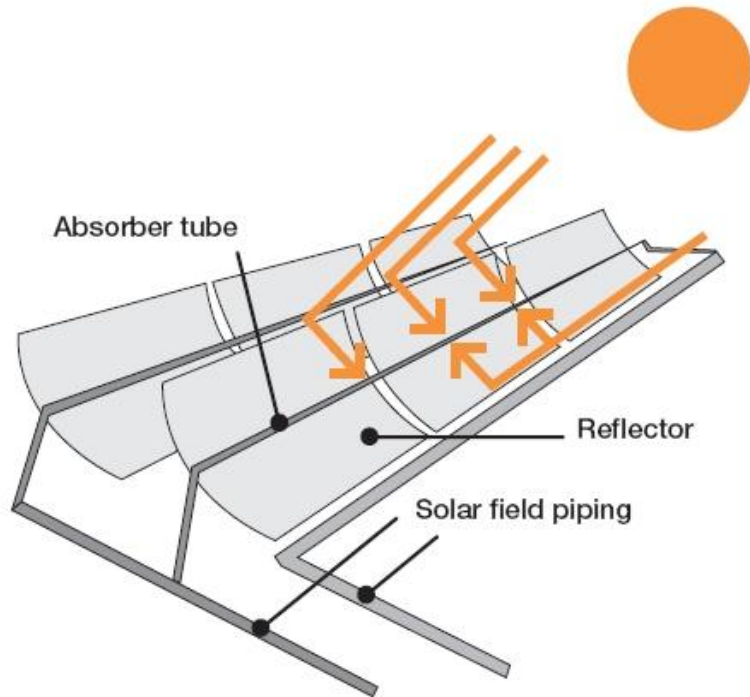


Capitão John Ericsson, construiu o primeiro motor a vapor movido diretamente à energia solar. O Capitão construiu ao todo oito sistemas de aquecimento direto de água ou ar como fluidos de trabalho em cilindros-parabólicos

Movimento	Tipo de Coletor	Tipo de Absorvedor	Razão de Concentração*	Faixa indicativa de temperatura (°C)
Estacionário	Coletor de Placa Plana	Plano	1	30–80
	Coletor de Tubo de Vácuo	Plano	1	50–200
	Coletor Parabólico Composto	Tubular	1–5	60–240
Rastreamento em 1 eixo	Refletor Linear de Fresnel	Tubular	10–40	60–250
	Coletor de Calha Parabólico	Tubular	15–45	60–300
	Coletor de Calha Cilíndrica	Tubular	10–50	60–300
Rastreamento em dois eixos	Refletor de Prato Parabólico	Pontual	100–1000	100–500
	Coletor de Campo Helióstato	Pontual	100–1500	150–2000



5.2.1 - Solar Térmico- Heliotérmicas Cilindro Parabólico



Concepção básica da tecnologia de cilindros parabólicos



Nevada Solar One, 64 MW (construção).



**Solar Electric Generation Station – SEGS
354 MW (9 unidades), Deserto de Mojave, USA
0,65 km²/100MW, 2300 a 2900 kWh/m².ano**

REVISÃO BIBLIOGRÁFICA

TIPOLOGIAS DOS SISTEMAS DISH/STIRLING



Advanco Vanguard 25 kWe



CPG 25kWe

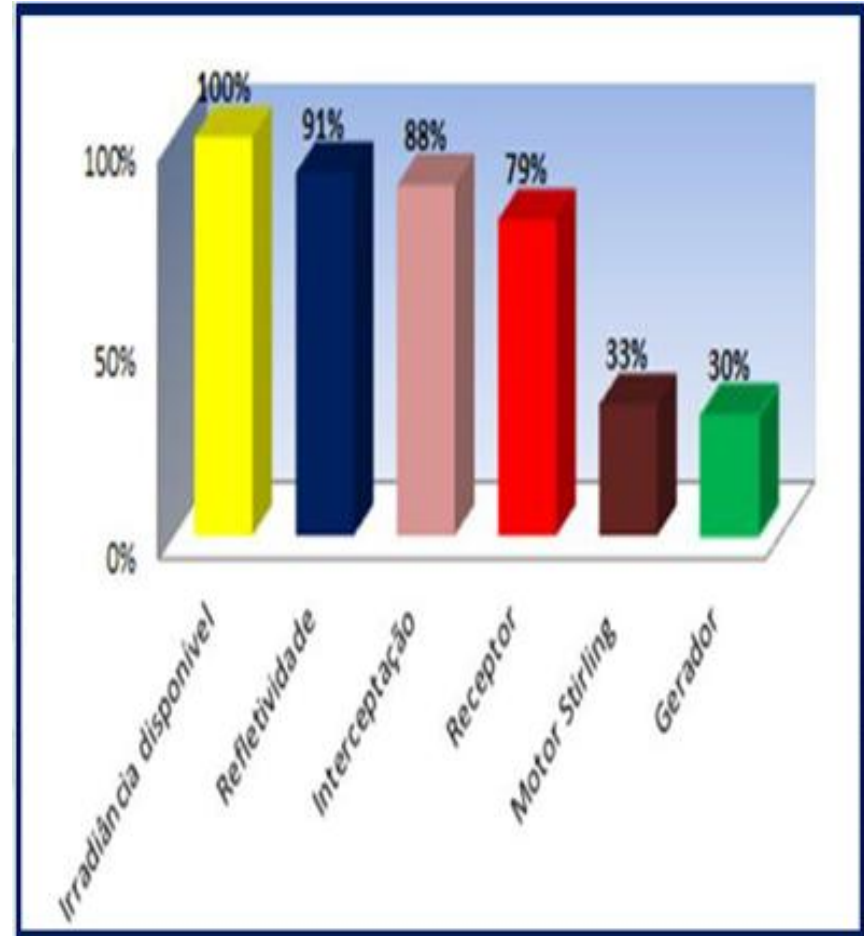
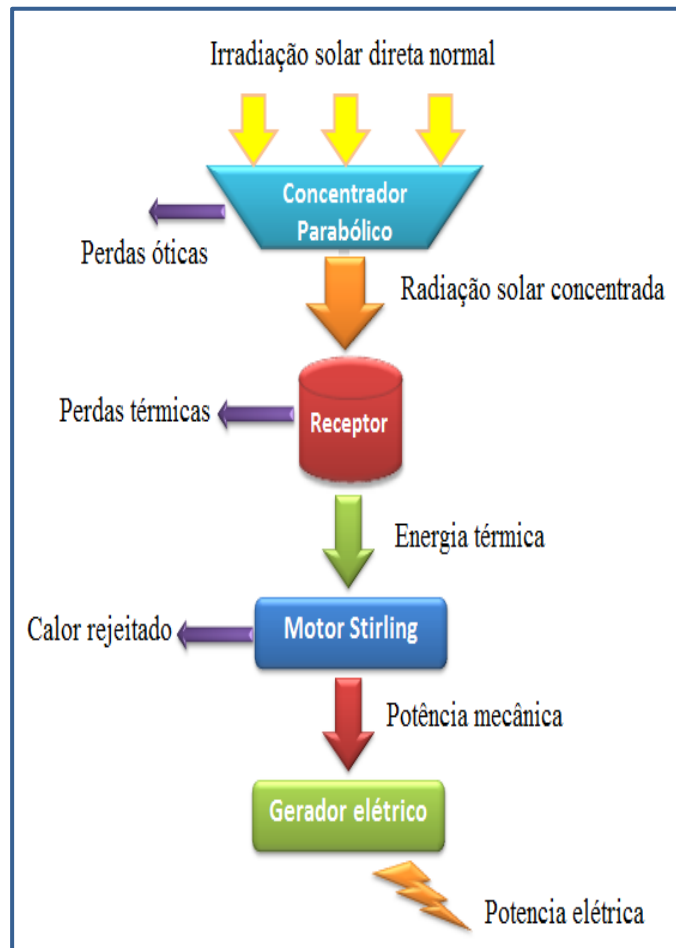


SAIC 22kWe

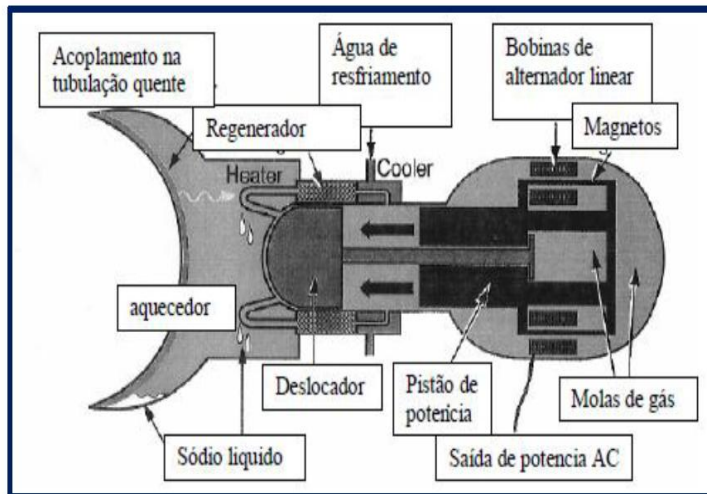
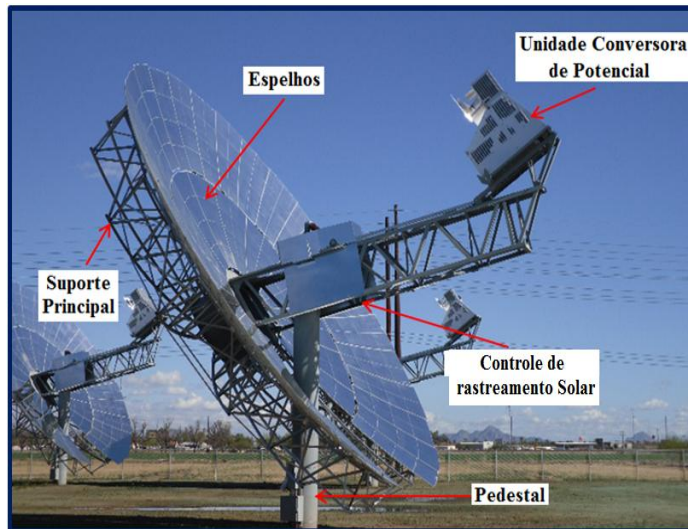


MDAC/SES 25 kWe

Descrição do comportamento do sistema Dish/Stirling



DESCRIÇÃO DOS SISTEMAS DISH/STIRLING



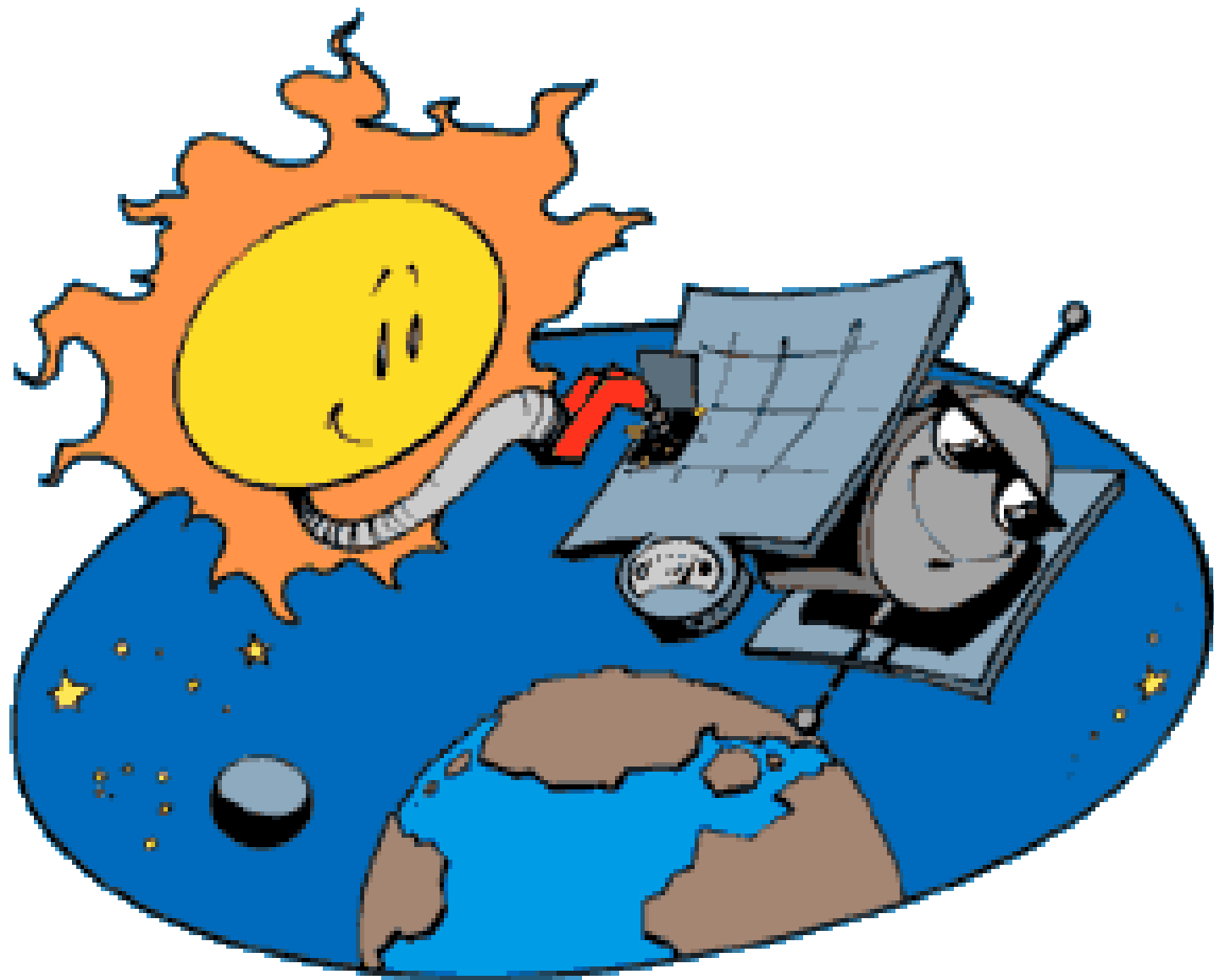
Sistemas Térmicos para a utilização de energia solar

Tabela 2.3 Comparação de tecnologias solares térmicas (Kaltschmitt et al., 2007)

	Receptor central	Prato parabólico	Cilindro parabólico
Aplicação	Centrais ligadas à rede "Geração Centralizada".	Aplicações autônomas ou pequenos sistemas de geração distribuída.	Centrais ligadas à rede "Geração Centralizada".
Situação	Experiência operacional dos primeiros protótipos.	Experiência operacional dos primeiros protótipos.	Comercialmente disponível-mais de 10.000 milhões de kWh de experiência operacional. Os custos de investimento e de operação comercialmente comprovada.
Vantagens	Alta eficiência e fator de alta capacidade. Operação híbrida possível	Alta eficiência de conversão. Operação híbrida possível	Operação híbrida possível
Desvantagens	Alto investimento	Altos custos de investimento	O uso de óleos como meios de transferência de calor, restringe as temperaturas de operação (400 °C) Grandes áreas de instalação e da água
Potência	10-200MW	5- 25 kW	30-320 MW
Temperatura de operação	565-1000 °C	750-900 °C	390 °C
Eficiência máxima	23%	29-31%	20%
Risco tecnológico	Médio	Alto	Baixo
Armazenamento	Armazenamento em altas temperaturas	Baterias	Baixo

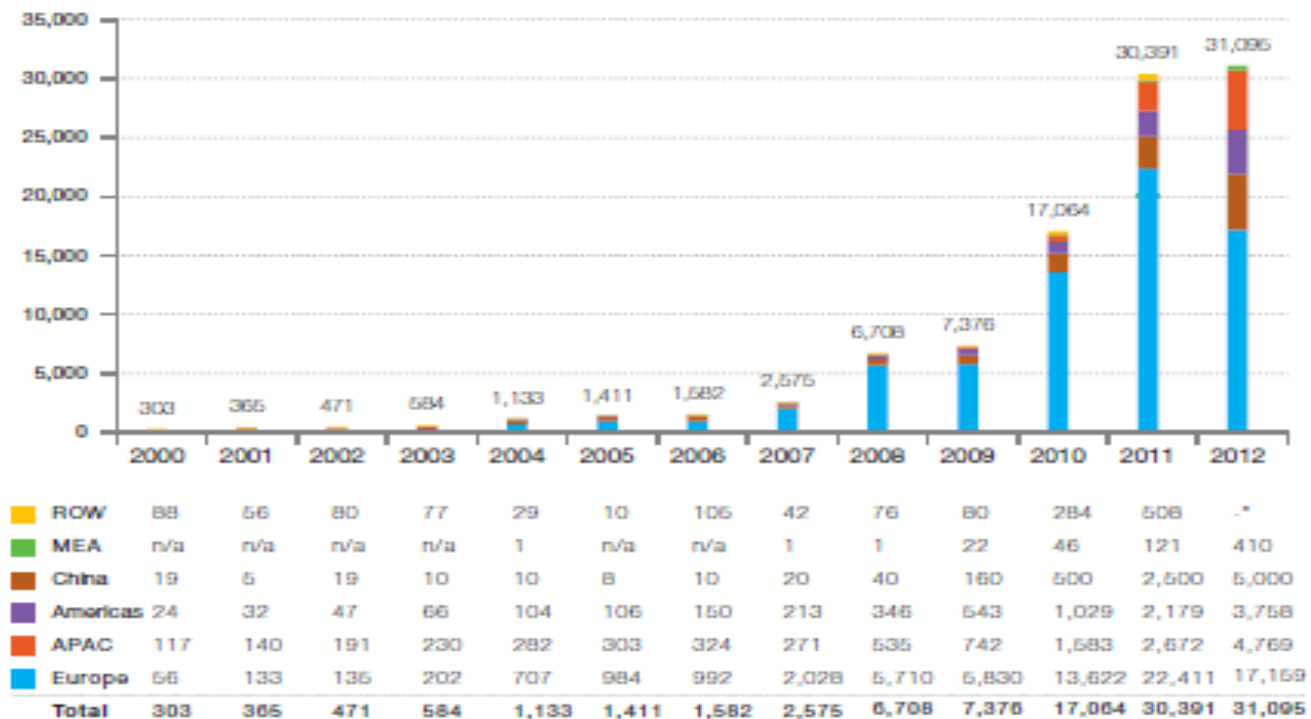
SOLAR FOTOVOLTAICA





Energia Fotovoltaica Instalada

Evolução da instalação global anual 2000-2012 (MW)

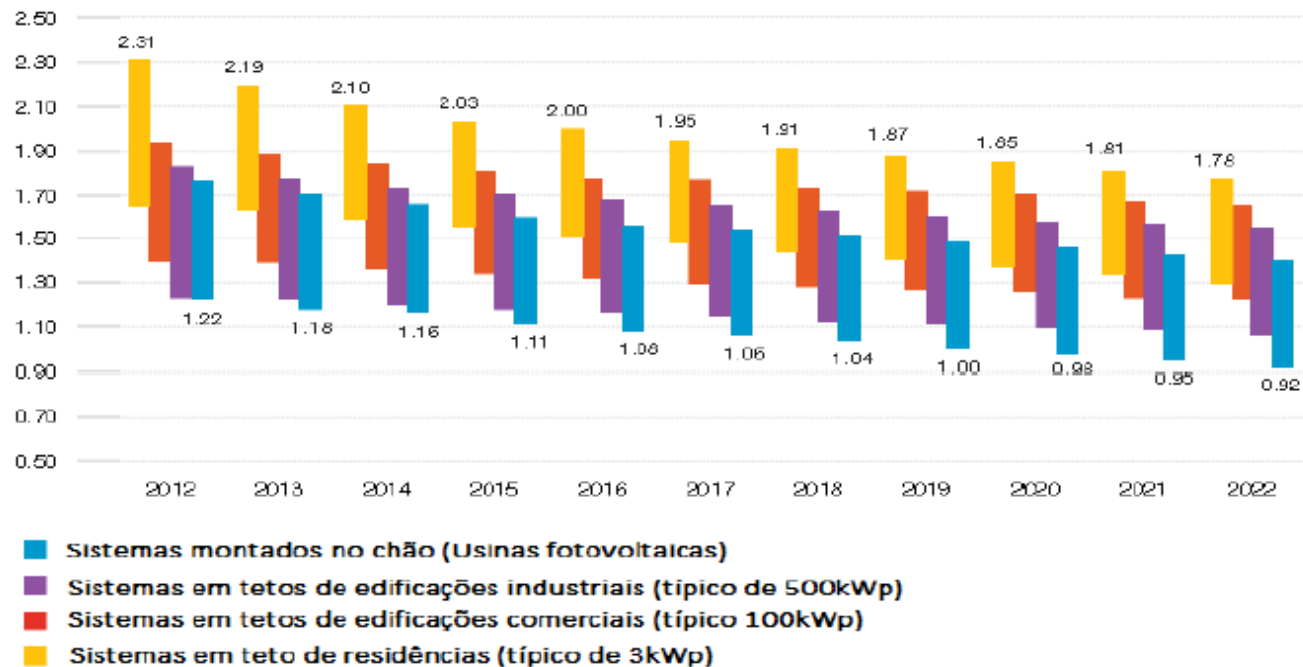


* From 2012 onwards, these figures are directly integrated into those of the relevant regions.

Fonte: EPIA, 2013

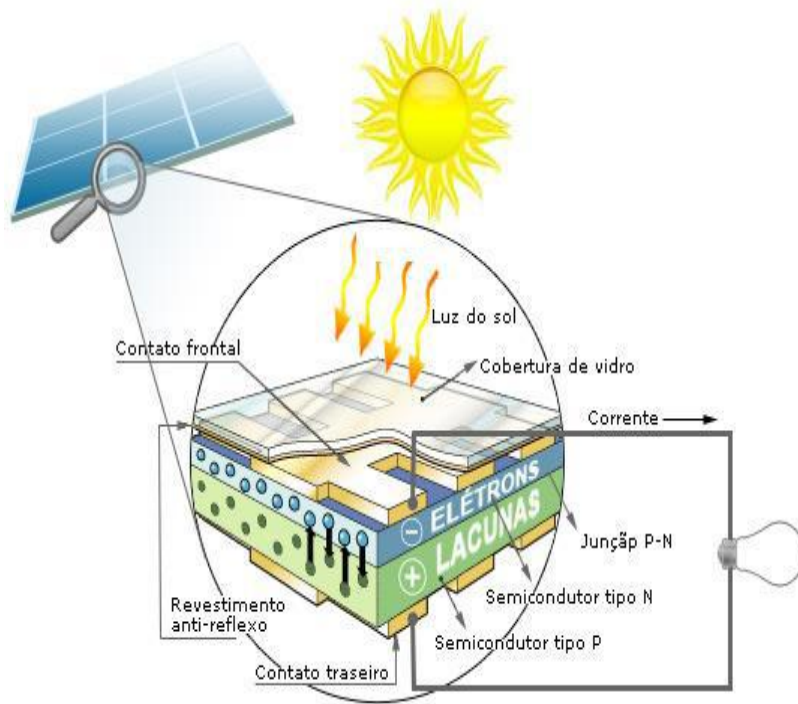
Mercado de Sistemas Fotovoltaicos

Evolução dos preços de sistemas fotovoltaicos (Euros/Wp)



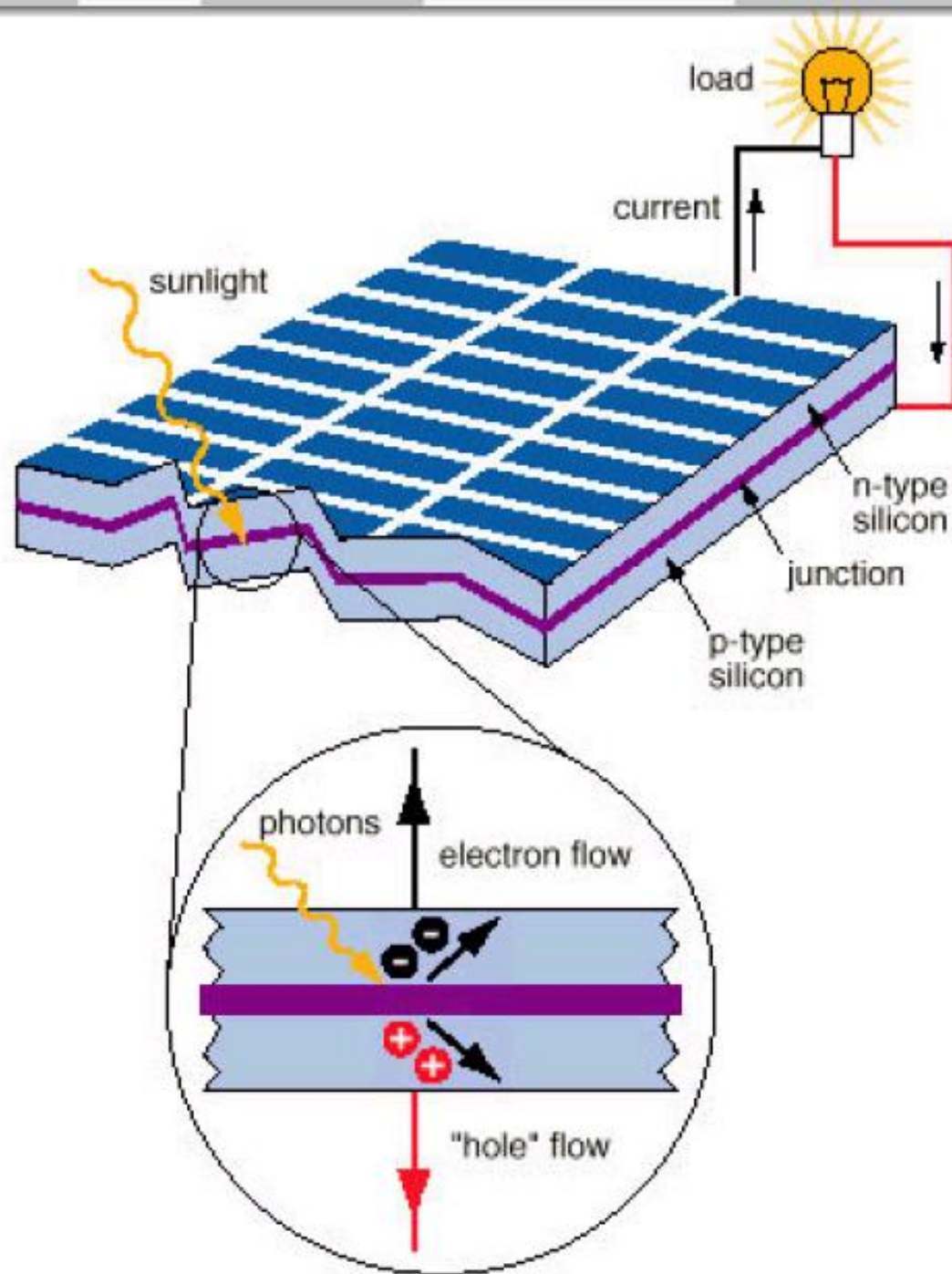
fonte: EPIA 2012

CÉLULA FOTOVOLTAICA



As células fotovoltaicas convertem radiação solar diretamente em energia elétrica CC.

O princípio de funcionamento da célula fotovoltaica que é baseado no fenômeno denominado efeito fotovoltaico



TIPOS DE CÉLULAS

❖ Primeira geração:

Células de Silício cristalino(c-Si) representam 85-90% do mercado global hoje e são divididos em : i) monocristalino (sc-Si) e ii) multi-cristalino ou poli-cristalino (mc-Si).

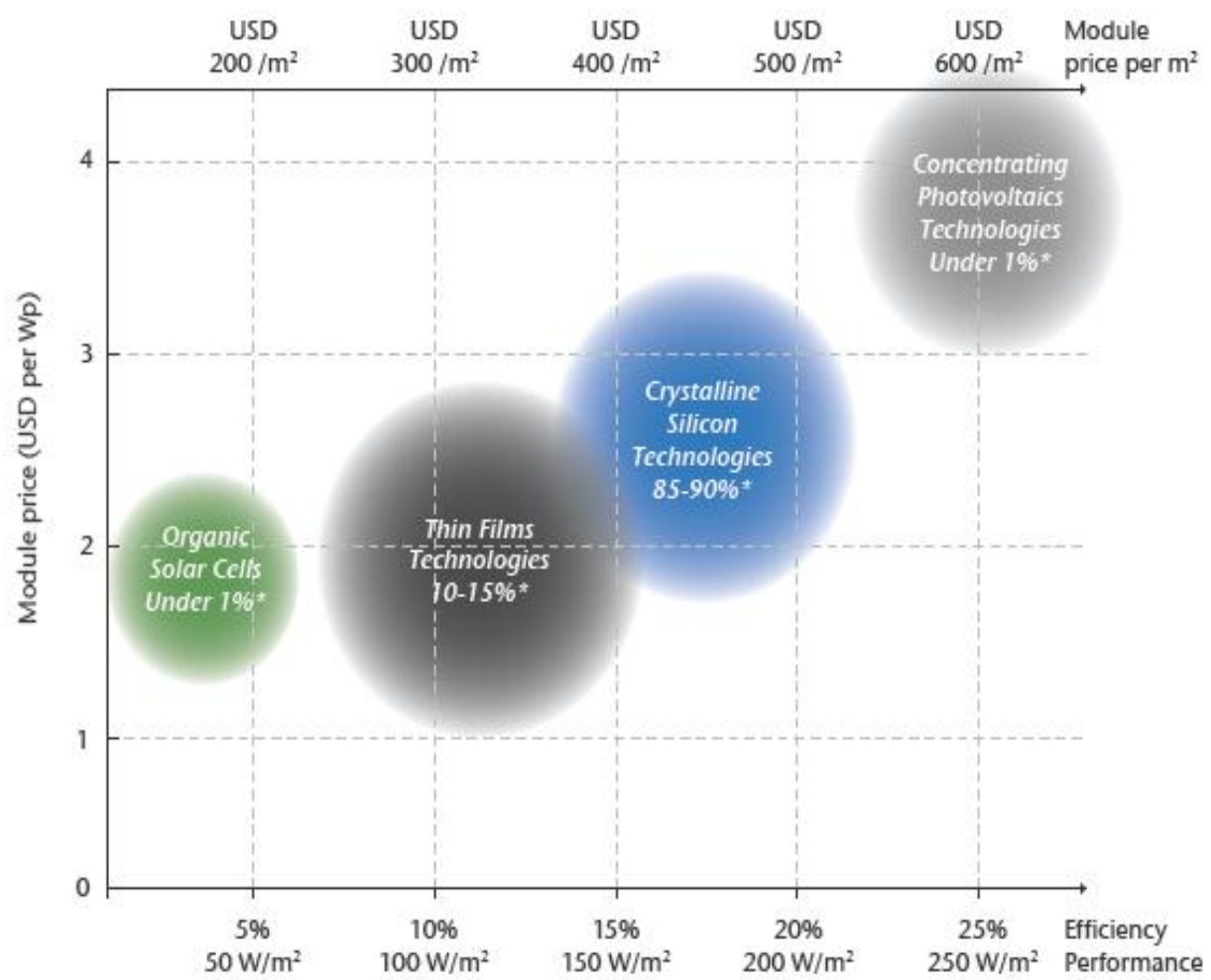
❖ Segunda geração:

Filmes finos constituem atualmente cerca de 10% a 15% dos módulos solares existentes. Eles são divididos em: i) Silício amorfo (a-Si); ii) Telureto de Cádmio (CdTe); e iii) Copper-Indium-Diselenide (CIS) e Copper-Indium-Gallium-Diselenide (CIGS).

❖ Terceira geração:

Essas células podem ser fabricadas com materiais orgânicos (ex. óleo de buriti, polímeros, corantes fotosensíveis); com nanopartículas de TiO₂ (dióxido de titânio) ou ZnO₂ (dióxido de zinco) com e sem nanotubos de carbono; com nanotubos de carbono decorados com CdS (sulfeto de cádmio).

Figure 1: Current performance and price of different PV module technologies*



* percentage share of 2008 market

Best Research-Cell Efficiencies

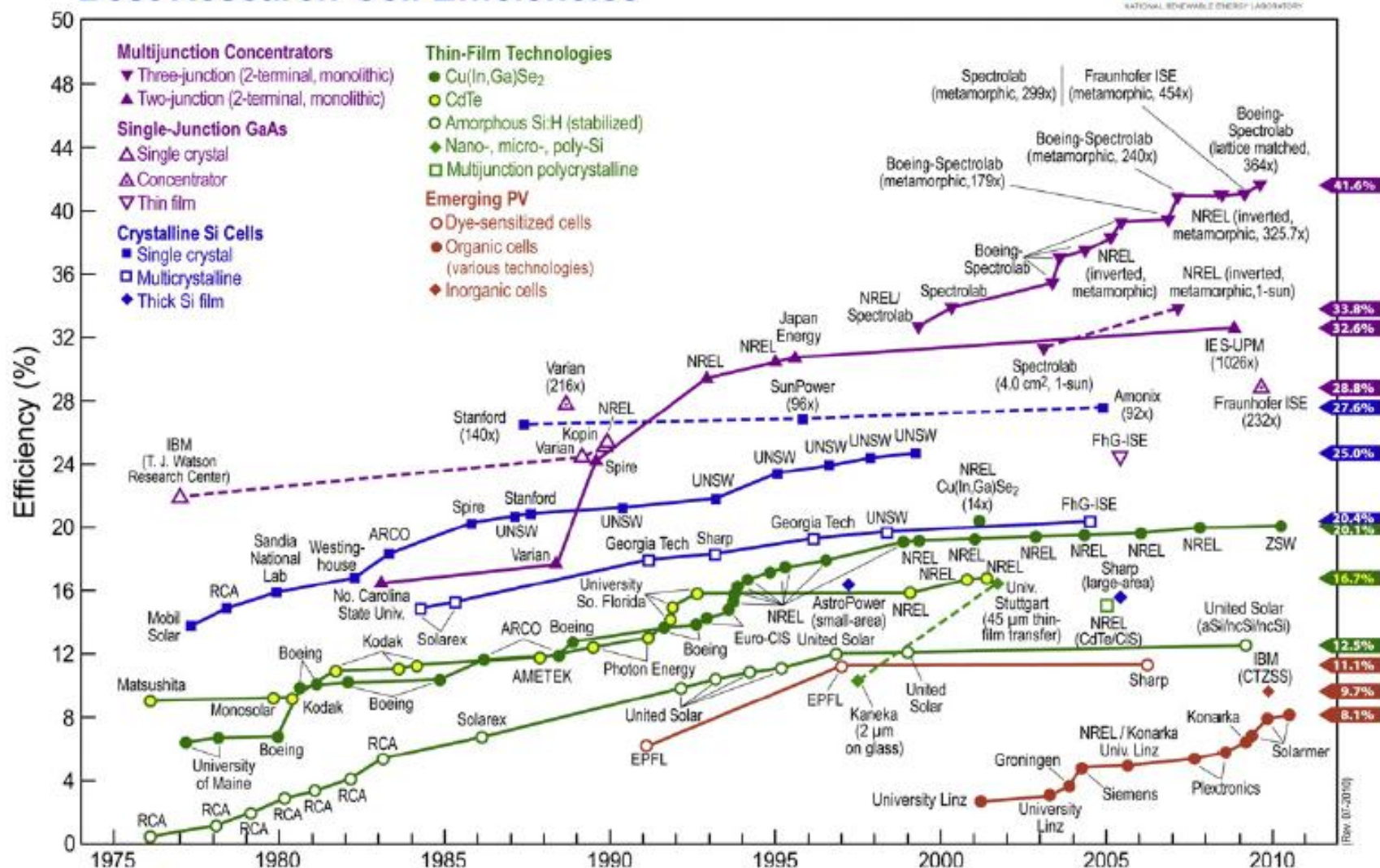


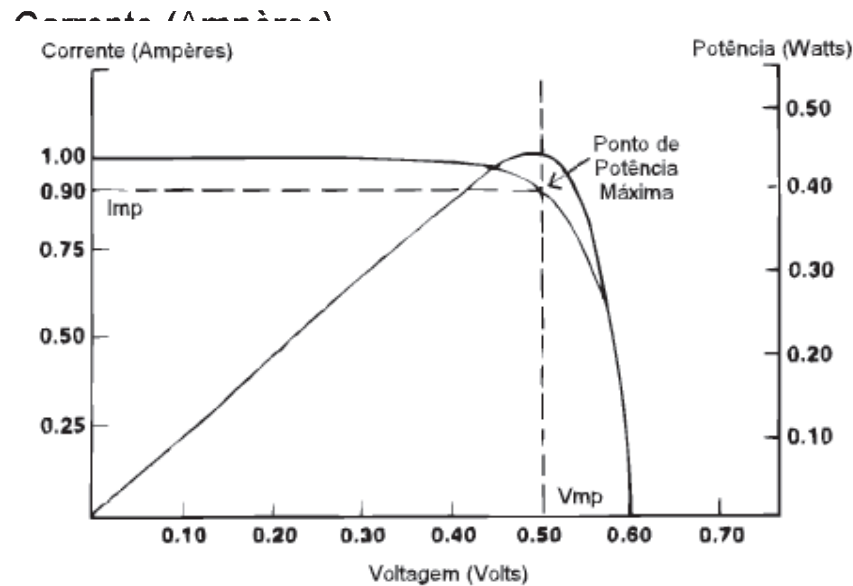
Fig. 6. PV cell efficiency. Source: Kurtz (2009).

Módulo Solar –Rendimentos e Áreas

Área necessária para os diferentes tipos de células

Material das células	Rendimento do módulo	Área necessária para 1 kWp
Monocristalino	11-16%	7-9 m ² 
Policristalino (EFG)	10-14%	8-9 m ² 
Policristalino	8-10%	9-11 m ² 
Película fina: Cobre (CIS)	6-8%	11-13m ² 
Película fina: SI amorfo	4-7%	16-20 m ² 

Curva Característica I-V



Parâmetros de potência máxima.

(Fonte: "Photovoltaic System Design - Course Manual")

1
'0

Curva típica de potência versus tensão para a célula de silício monocristalino.
 Curva característica I-V típica de uma célula de silício monocristalino, normalizada pela corrente de curto-circuito.
 (Fonte: "Photovoltaic System Design - Course Manual")
 (Fonte: "Photovoltaic System Design - Course Manual")



**Centrales de
generacion
fotovoltaica**



Usinas Fotovoltaicas no Mundo

	Country	Name	Capacity (MW)	Owner	Module type	Grid connection
1.		Perovo	100	Activ Solar	c-Si	2011
2.		Samia	92*	Enbridge	CdTe	2010
3.		Montalto di Castro	84	Sunpower	c-Si	2011
4.		Finsterwalde I, II & III	83	Q-Cells	c-Si	2010
5.		Ohotnikovo	80	Activ Solar	c-Si	2011
6.		Senftenberg II&III	78	Juwi Solar	c-Si	2011
7.		Lieberose	71	Juwi Solar	CdTe	2009-11
8.		Rovigo	70	First Reserve	c-Si	2010
9.		Olmedilla de Alarcón	60	Nobesol Levante	c-Si	2008
10.		Boulder City (Copper Mountain)	55*	Sempra Generation	CdTe	2010

**QUAL É A NOSA
CONTRIBUIÇÃO
DESDE O NEST ?**

ENERGIA SOLAR TERMICA:

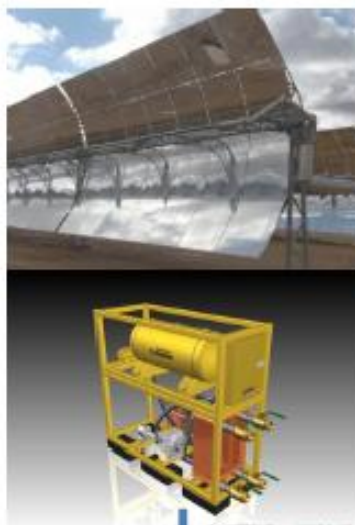
ORC

**Solar dish Sistemas
híbridos**

**Stirling +
coletor solar
parabólico**



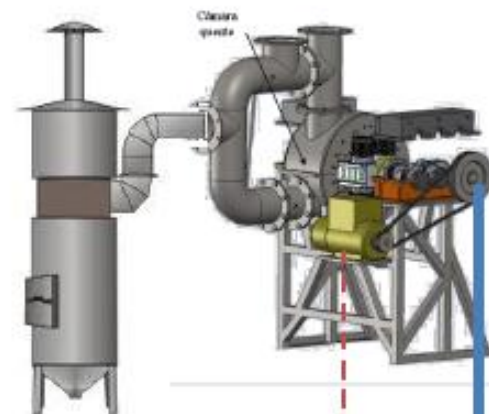
**Sistema ORC +
coletor solar
cilíndrico**



**Gaseificador
+ MCI**



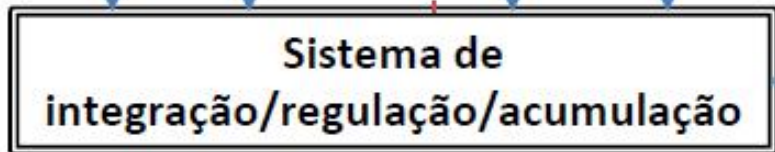
**Fornalha + Stirling
Rotativo**



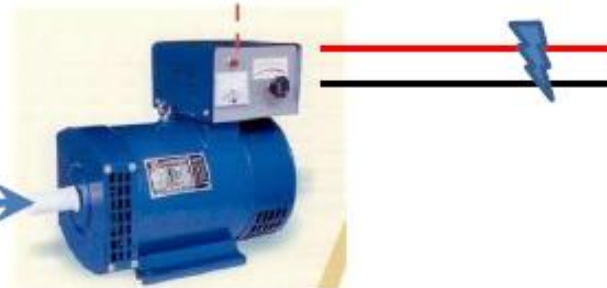
**Bancada de
medição /
comutação**

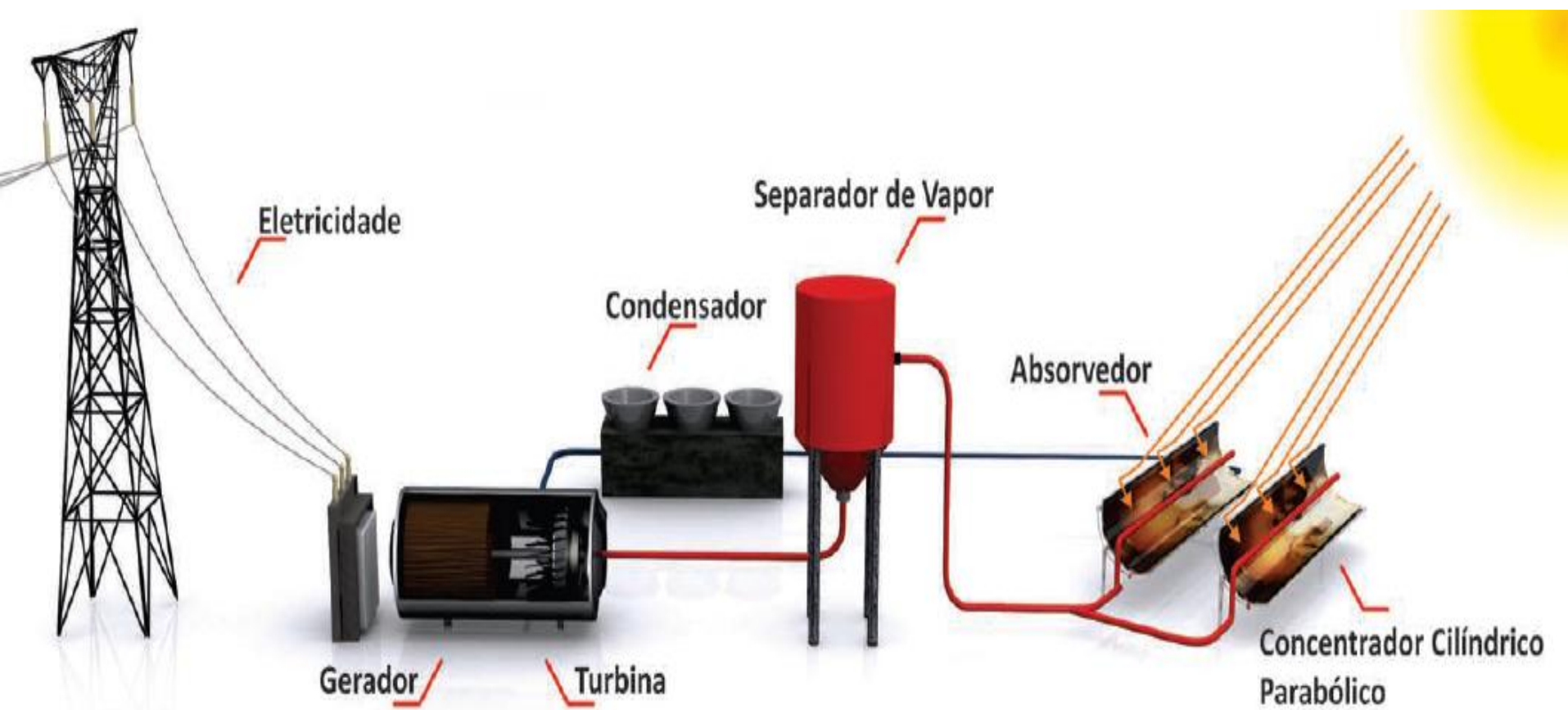


**Sistema de
integração/regulação/acumulação**



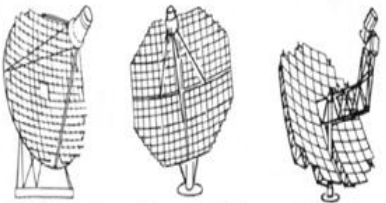
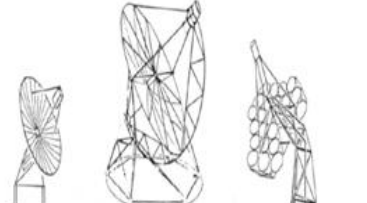
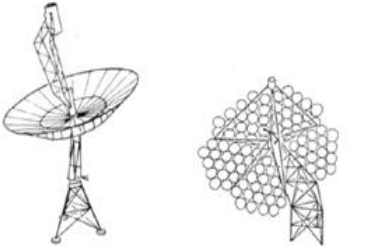
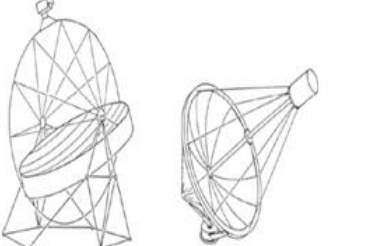
Gerador Síncrono 15 kVA





Dish Stirling

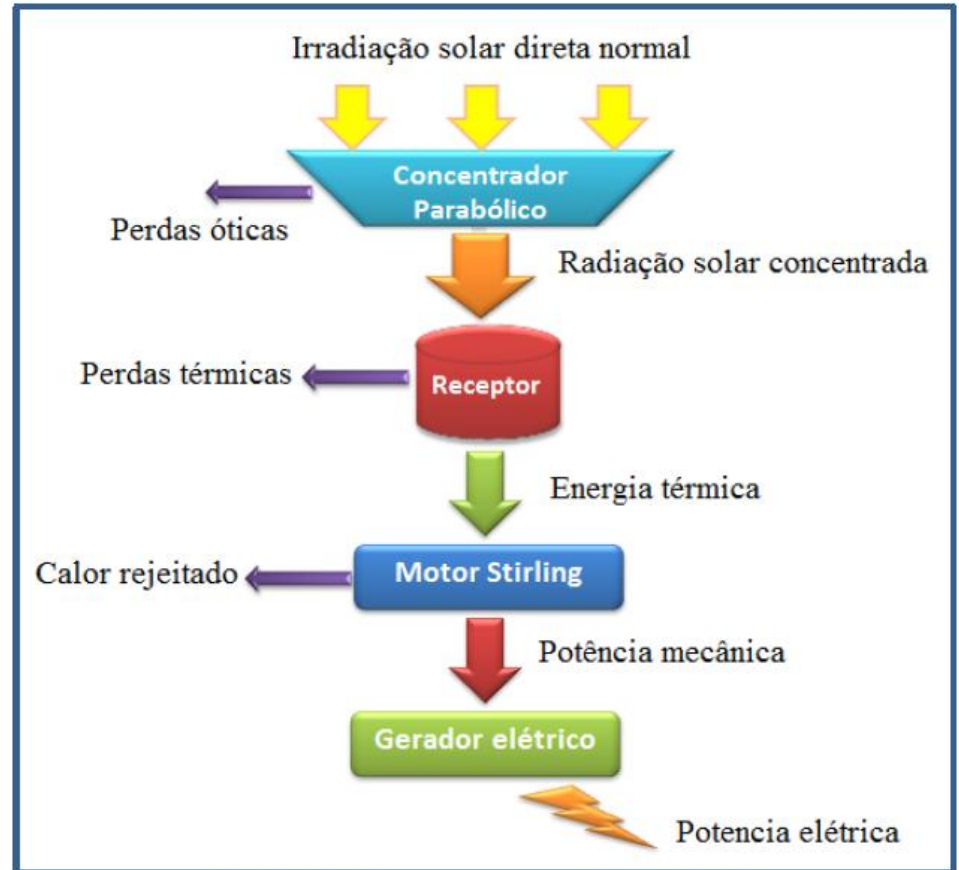
Tecnologias dos sistemas Prato/Stirling

TECNOLOGIA VIDRO METAL	TECNOLOGIA DE PELÍCULA ALUMINIZADO
 TBC (1977) φ 11m, C = 3000 Vanguard (1980) φ 11m, C = 2800 MDAC (1984) φ 11m, C = 2400	 SKI (1980) φ 7m, C = 250 GE (future) φ 12m, C = 1000 LaJet (1986) φ 7,4m, C = 800
TECNOLOGIA PRATA-POLÍMERO / PRATA-AÇO	TECNOLOGIA DE PELÍCULA MEMBRANA DE TENSÃO
 Acurex (future) φ 15m, C = 1100 LaJet (future) φ 15m, C = 700	 SBP (1983) φ 17m, C = 600 SKI (future) φ 15m,

Elementos do Sistema solar Dish/Stirling



Modelo do Sistema Dish Stirling



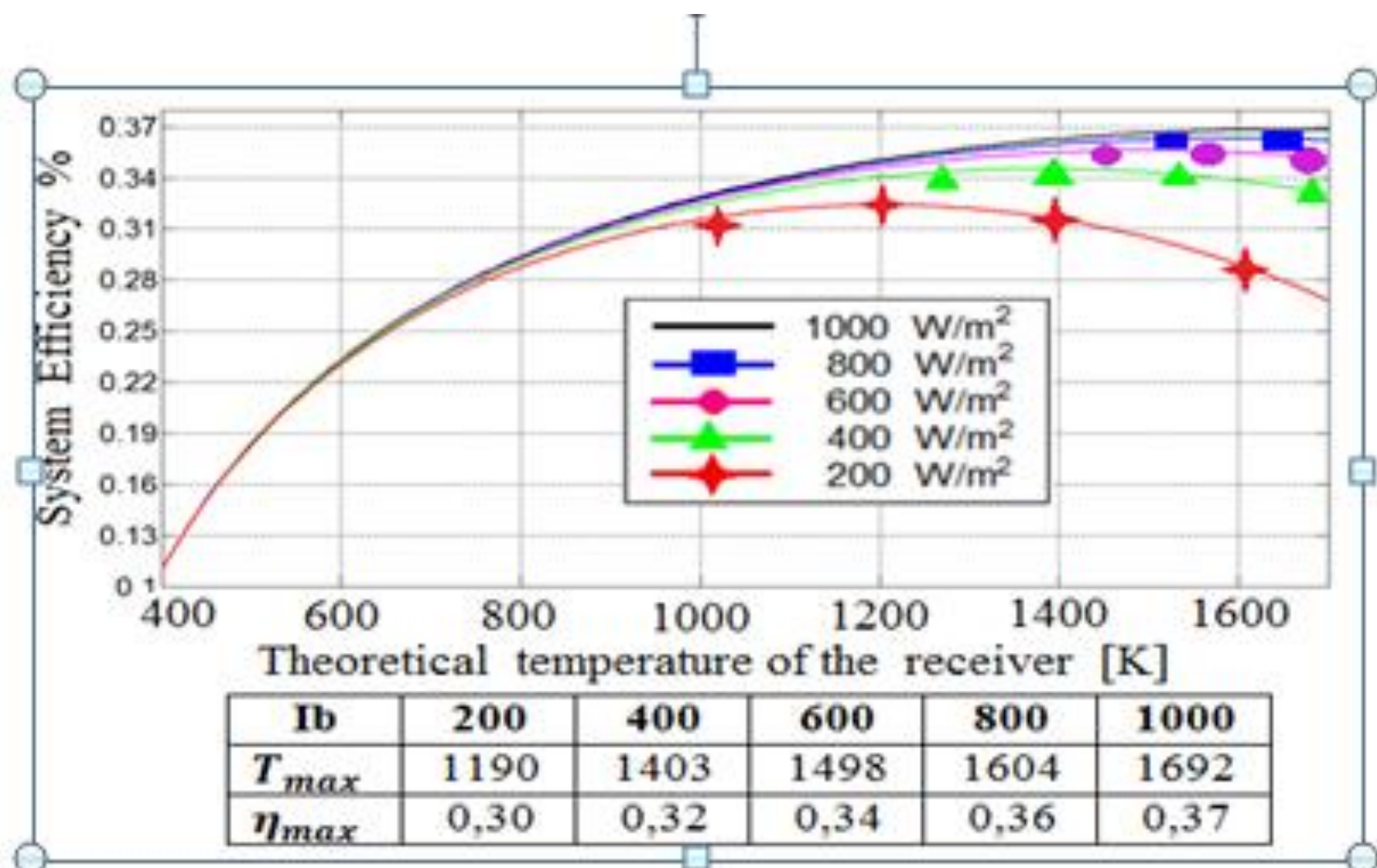


Fig. 13: Total system efficiency

Solar radiation characteristics at Itajubá, W/m²

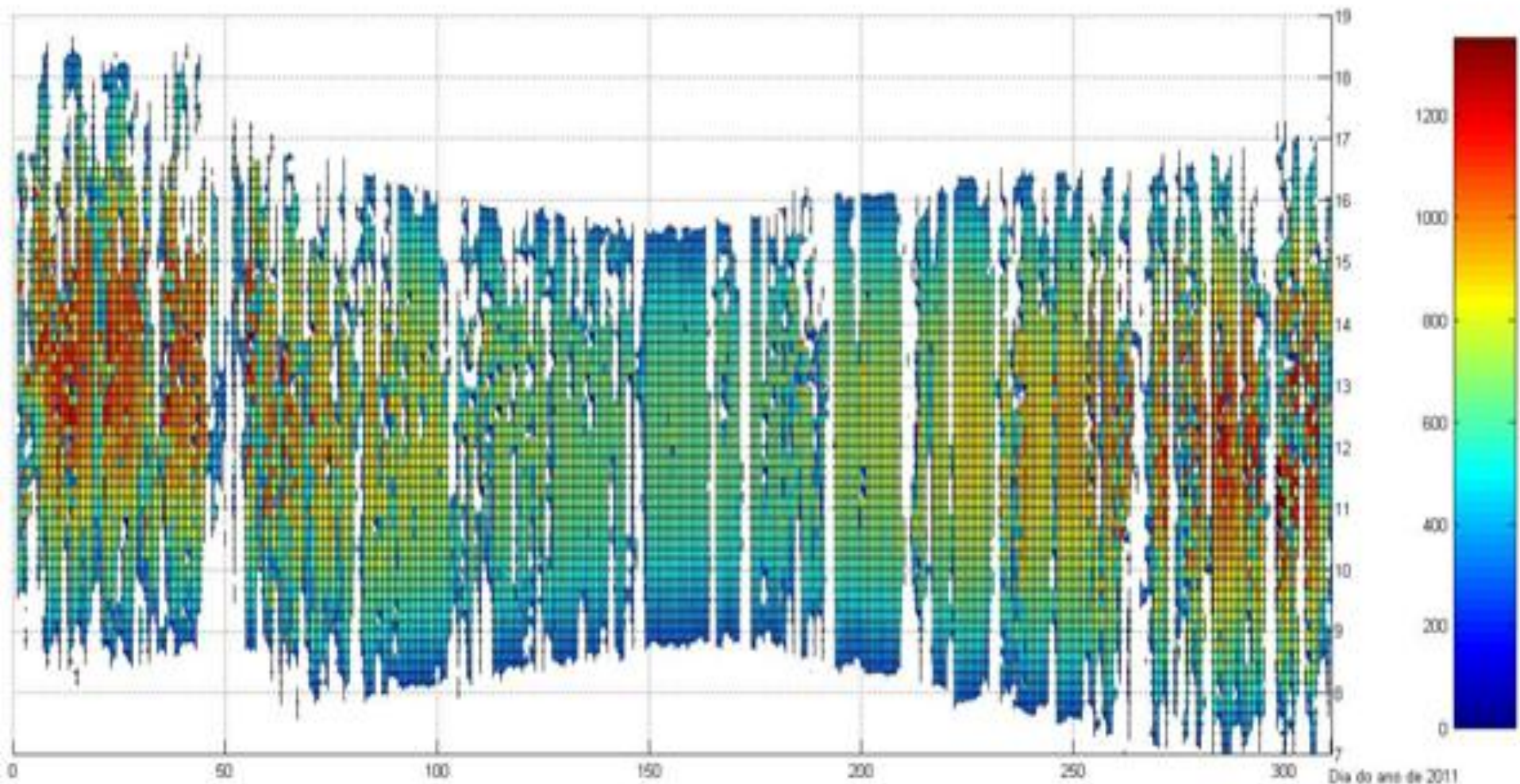
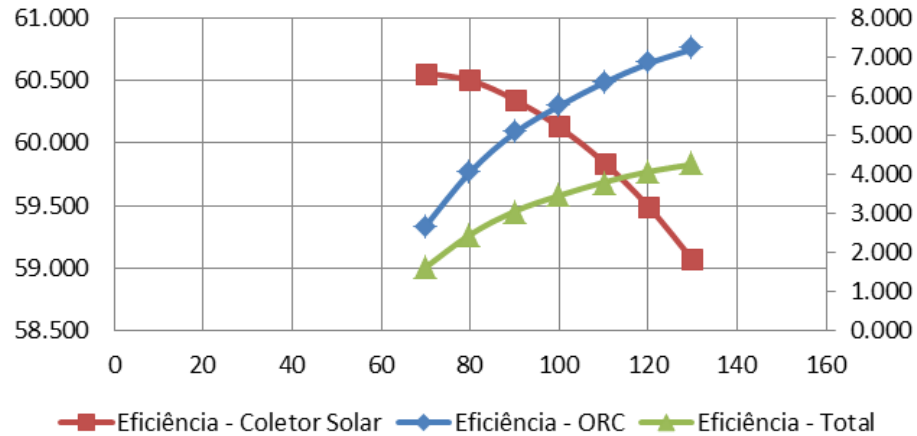


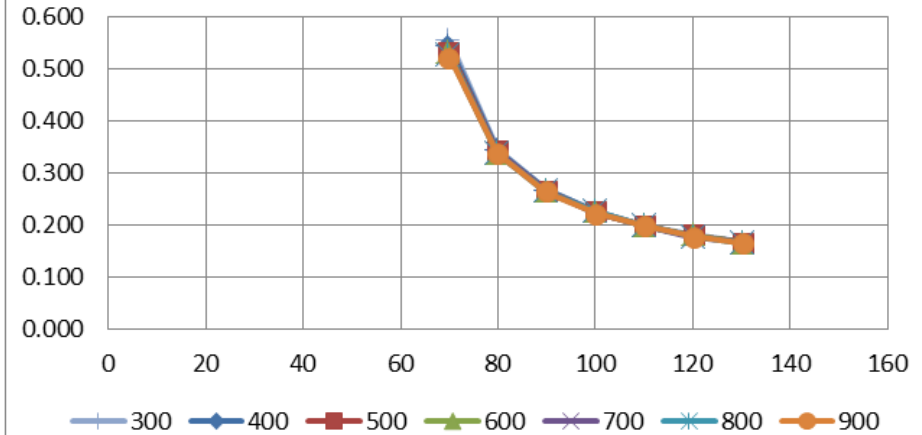
Figura 6. Radiação Solar Direta Anual em Itajubá, para o ano de 2011.

Resultados da Modelagem

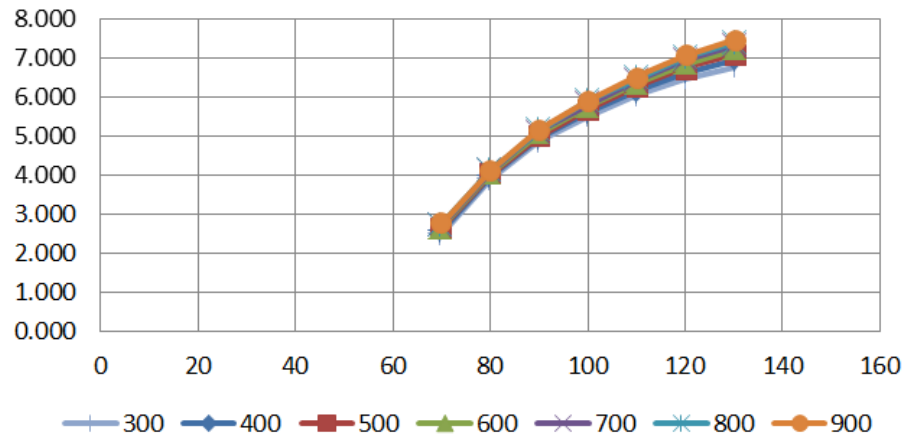
R245fa - 600 W/m²



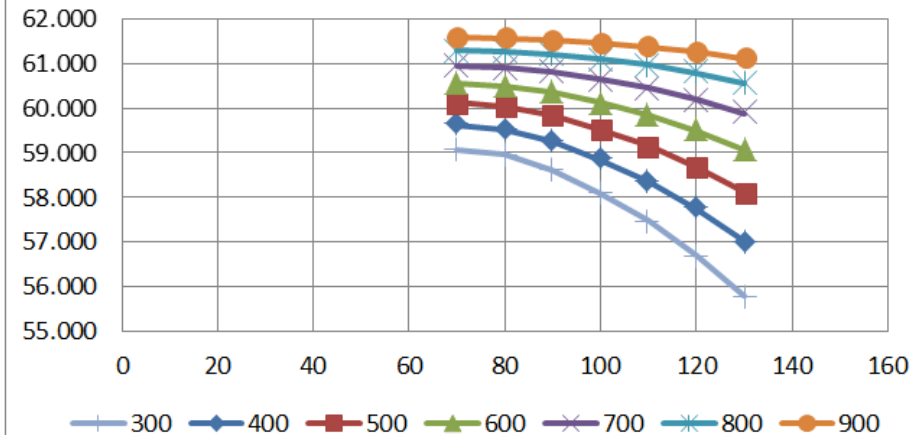
Fluxo de Massa - Turbina - R245fa



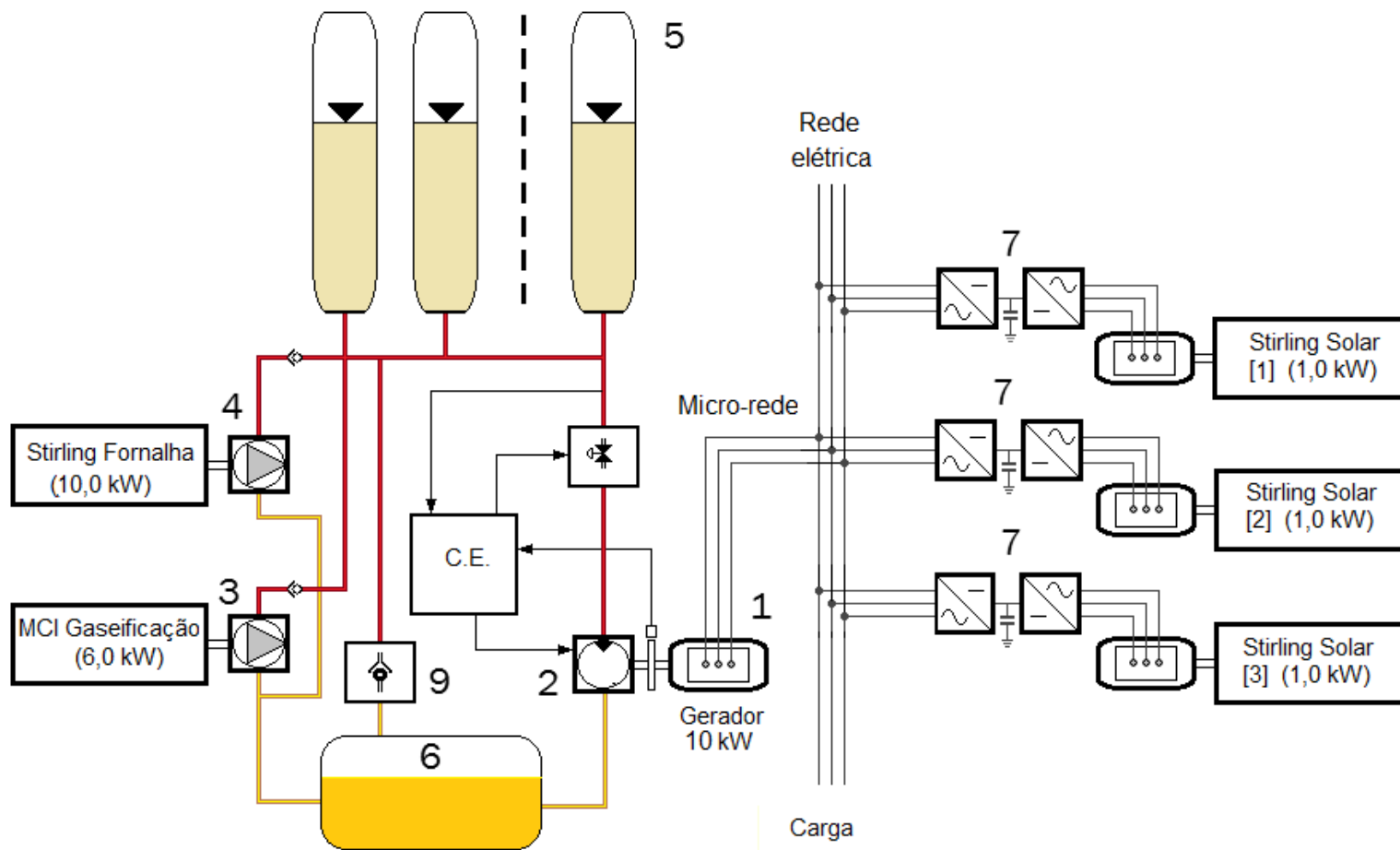
Eficiência - ORC - R245fa



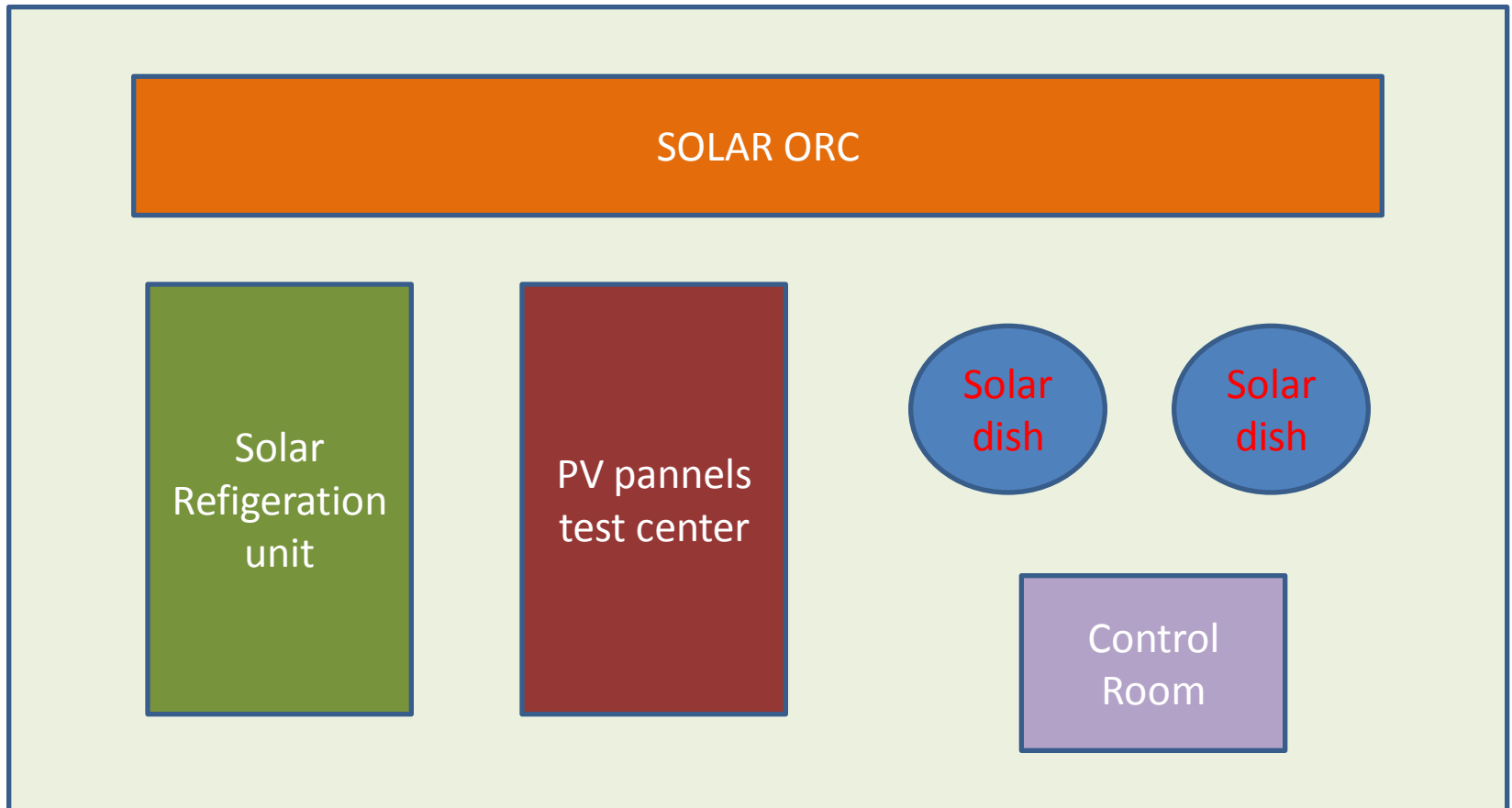
Eficiência - Coletor Solar - R245fa



Acoplamento do sistema de integração hidráulico com equipamentos com saída de potência elétrica (Variante 4)



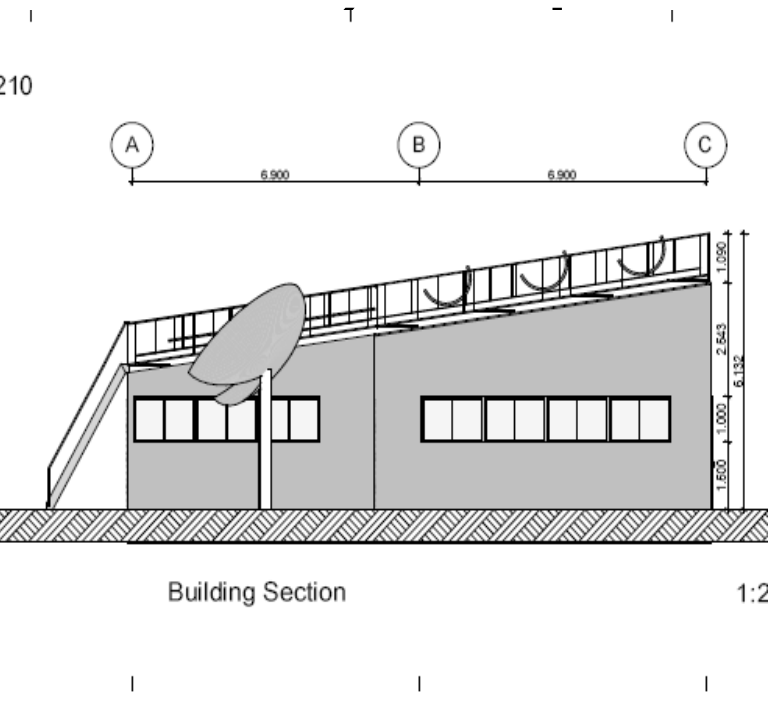
Solar Thermal and Photovoltaic Laboratory – 500 m²







VARIANTES CONSIDERADAS (elementos no telhado)



VARIANTES CONSIDERADAS

(Equipamentos no nível do solo)

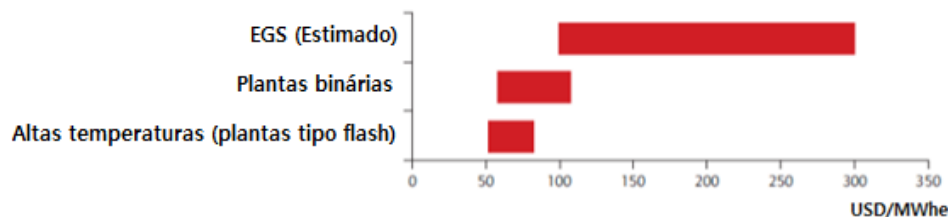




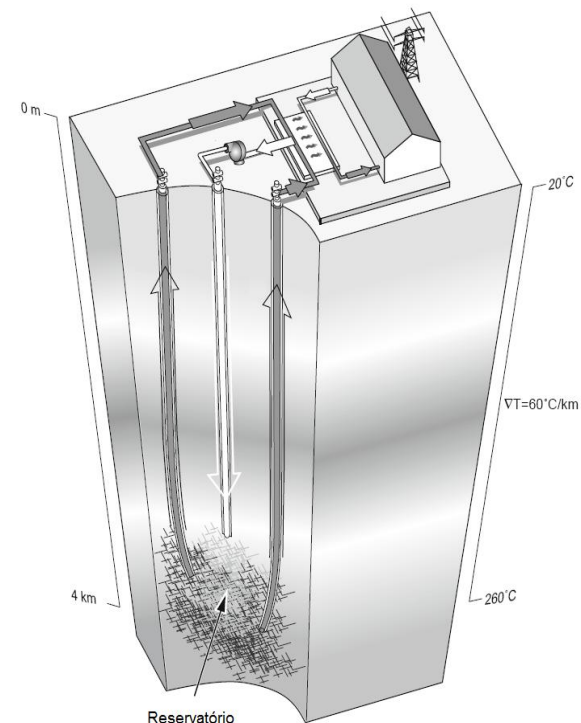
ENERGIA GEOTÉRMICA:

**Modelagem e avaliação
termodinâmica de
sistemas HDR com ciclos
ORC e Kalina**

- Em 2011, 20 projetos EGS estavam em desenvolvimento ou em discussão em vários países da União Europeia, (IEA, 2011).
- O maior projeto EGS no mundo, uma planta de demonstração de 25 MWe, está sob desenvolvimento na Bacia Cooper na Austrália.



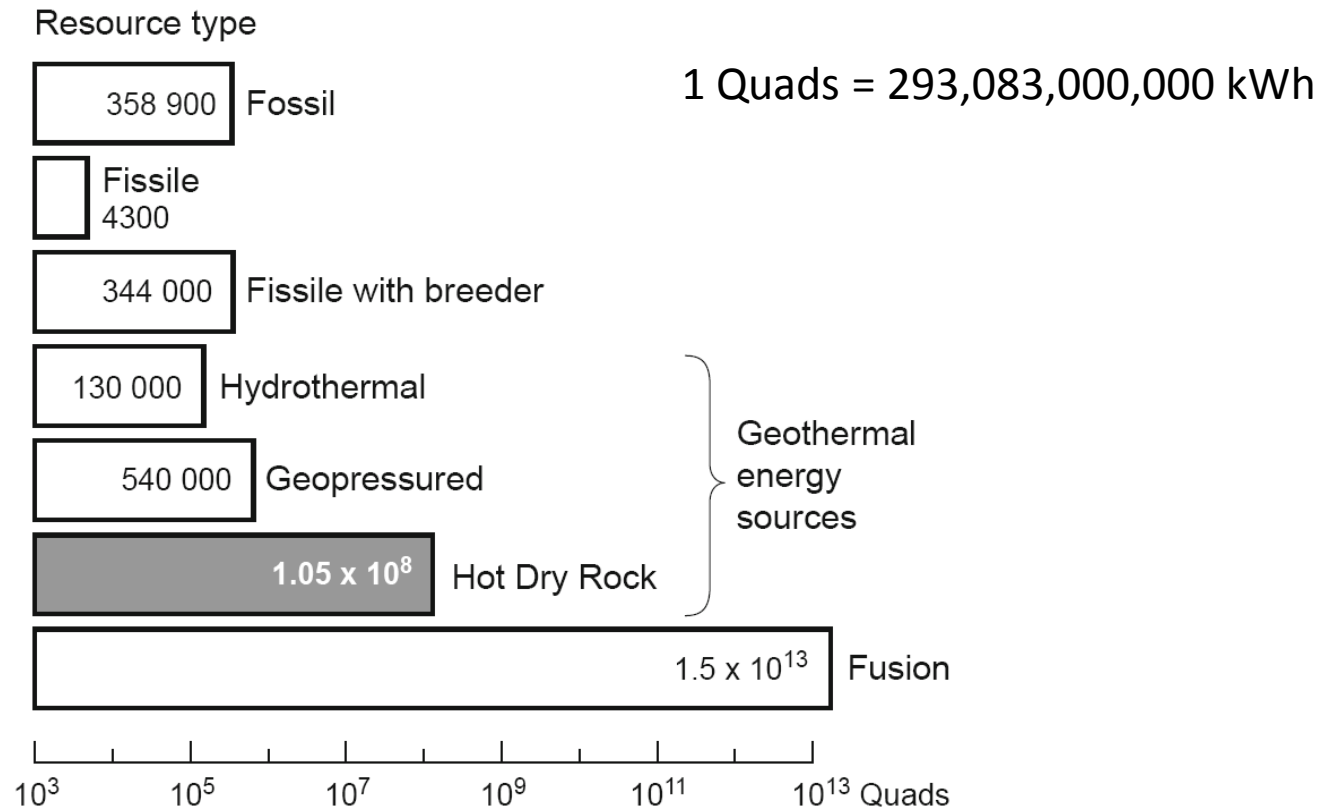
Custos de produção de eletricidade a partir de fontes geotérmicas, (IEA, 2011)



Esquema de um EGS, (Brown, et al., 2012)

Reservatórios de vapor de água e de água quente é apenas uma pequena parte do recurso geotérmico.

Disponibilidade do recurso



Estimativa do potencial mundial de diferentes recursos energéticos (Brown et al., 2012).

A produção global de energia primária em 2004 foi de 446 quad

A Quad is a unit of energy equal to 10 15 BTU, or 1.06×10^{18} Joule in SI units.

Atualmente existem no mundo apenas poucas plantas geotérmicas do tipo HDR:

- Planta piloto em Soultz na França, (3.8 MW, 5000m).
- Planta comercial em Landau, Alemanha, (2.9MW, 3000m).
- Planta comercial em Ischem, Alemanha, (~ 4MW, 3500m).
- Planta comercial em Interhaching, Alemanha, (~ 3MW, 3300m)

THE SOULTZ POWER PLANT



Fotografia da central geotérmica HDR em Soultz (Genter, 2012).

ARTIGO APPLIED THERMAL ENGINEERING 2013

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Exergetic and economic comparison of ORC and Kalina cycle for low temperature enhanced geothermal system in Brazil



Carlos Eymel Campos Rodríguez ^{a,*}, José Carlos Escobar Palacio ^a, Osvaldo J. Venturini ^a,
Electo E. Silva Lora ^a, Vladimir Melián Cobas ^a, Daniel Marques dos Santos ^b, Fábio R. Lofrano Dotto ^c,
Vernei Gialluca ^d

^a Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UNIFERJ), Mechanical Engineering Institute – IEM, Excellence Group in Thermal Power and Distributed Generation (NEST), Minas Gerais, Brazil

^b AES Tietê, Baurão, São Paulo, Brazil

^c FAPESP, Pesquisa, Desenvolvimento e Consultoria, Brazil

^d Geração Serviços e Comércio LTDA, Brazil

HIGHLIGHTS

- The aim of this paper is to compare both cycles (ORC and Kalina).
- Kalina cycle offer 18% more net power than ORC and require 37% less mass flow rate.
- It was obtained 17.8% lower levelized electricity costs for Kalina cycle over the ORC.

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Ammonia–water mixture

Energy

Levelized electricity cost

ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the thermodynamic analysis, of both the first and second law of thermodynamic of two different technologies (ORC and Kalina cycle) for power production through an enhanced geothermal system (EGS). In order to find a better performance of both thermal cycles it were evaluated 15 different working fluids for ORC and three different composition of the ammonia–water mixture for the Kalina cycle. In this work, the Aspen-HYSYS software was used to simulate both thermal cycles and to calculate the thermodynamic properties based on Peng–Robinson Stryjek–Vera (PRSV) Equation of State (EoS). At the end the two cycles was compared using an economic analysis with the fluid that offers the best performance for each thermal cycle which are R-290 for ORC and for Kalina cycle a composition of the mixture of 84% of ammonia mass fraction and 16% of water mass fraction. For this conditions the Kalina cycle produce 18% more net power than the ORC. A levelized electricity costs of 0.22 €/kWh was reached for ORC and 0.18 €/kWh for Kalina cycle. Finally a sensitivity analysis of the EGS LCOE was carried out for a few economic parameters to determinate how is the variation of LCOE for a % change from the base case.

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1. Introduction

World energy demand is expected to continue to increase in a foreseen future. In order to minimize the negative impact on environment caused by utilization of fossil energy resources, more efficient energy conversion processes and the use of “clean energy” are necessary. The electrical power demand is also expected to increase. The fact that most of our energy supply comes from carbon-based

sources, increase the concentration of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. In addition, the emissions of methane, nitrous oxide, and other halocarbons increase too.

Geothermal energy is based on the heat from the Earth. It's clean and sustainable. Resources of geothermal energy range from the shallow ground to hot water and hot rock found a few miles beneath the Earth's surface, and down even deeper to the extremely high temperatures of molten rock called magma. The Earth's geothermal resources are theoretically more than enough to supply humanity's energy needs [1,2].

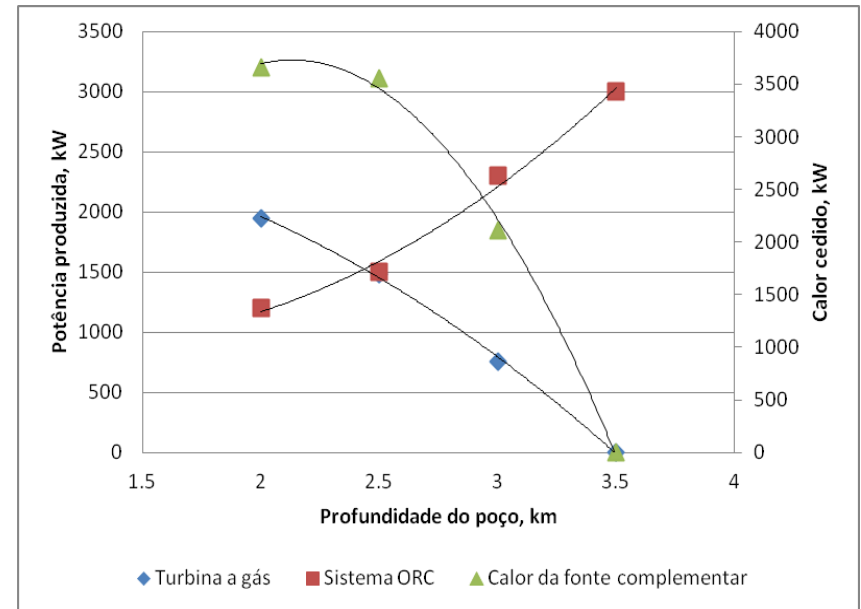
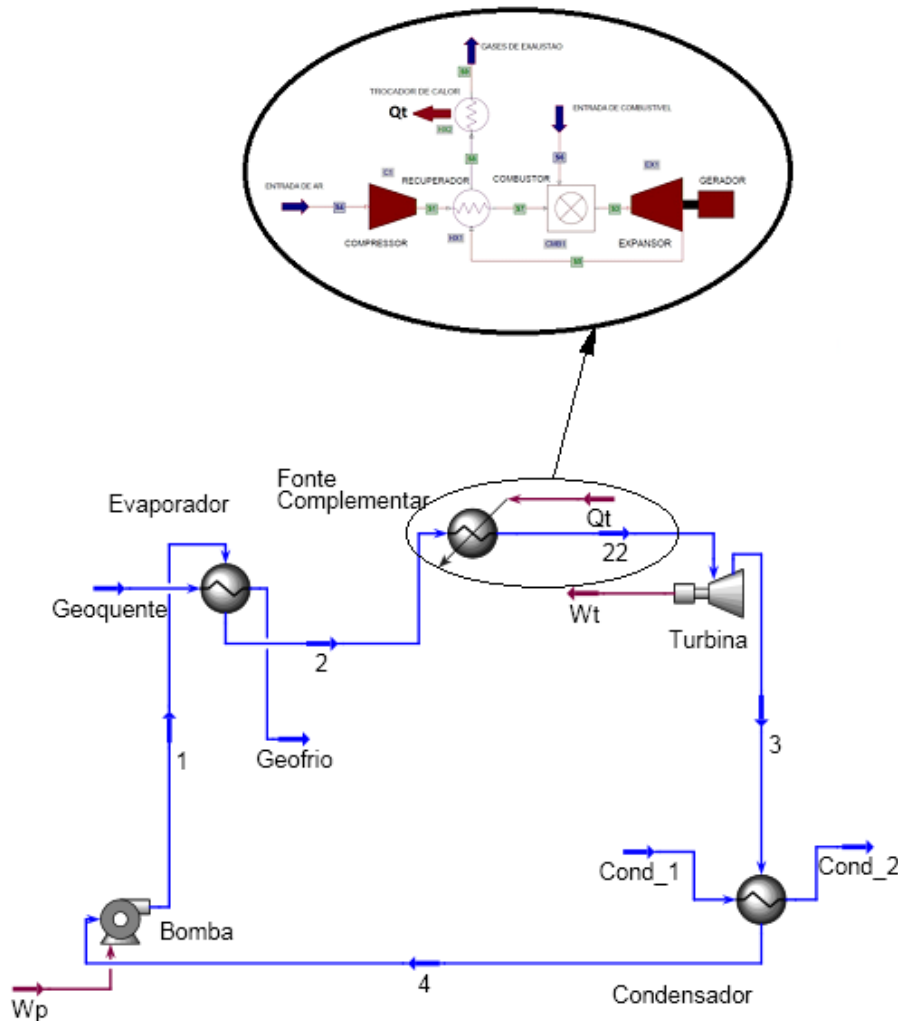
The Brazilian energetic matrix is based mainly in renewable sources (about 80% hydro and 6% biomass and wind). The application of the geothermal heat in Brazil is limited to its direct use only. The various applications of direct use are: 0.9 MWt and

Rodríguez, C. E. C., Palacios, J. C. E., Sotomonte, C. A. R., Venturini, O. J. ; Lora, E. E. S., Cobas, V. M., Santos, D. M., Dotto, F. R. L., Gialluca, V. Exergetic and economic comparison of ORC and Kalina cycle for low temperature enhanced geothermal system in Brazil. Applied Thermal Engineering, v. 52, p. 109–119, 2013.

* Corresponding author.

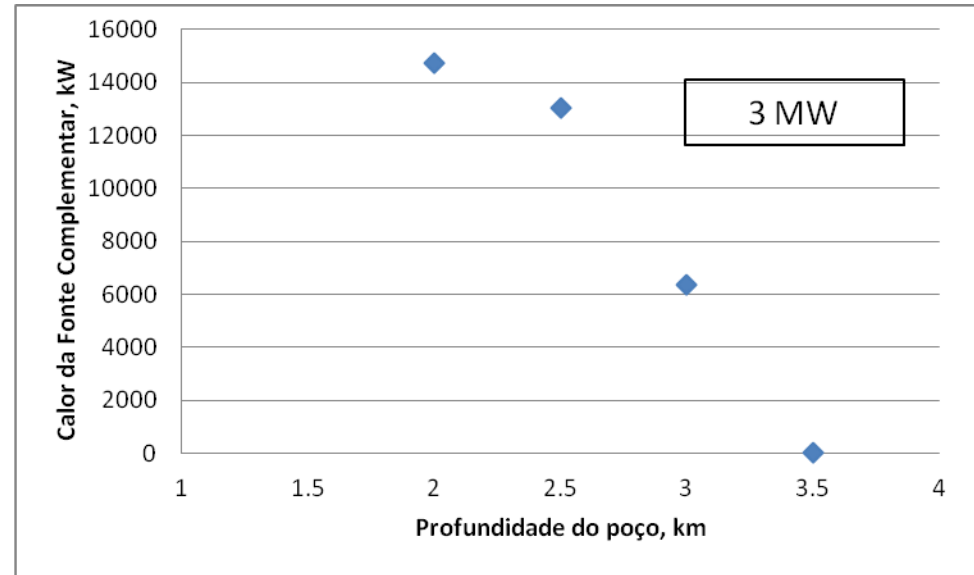
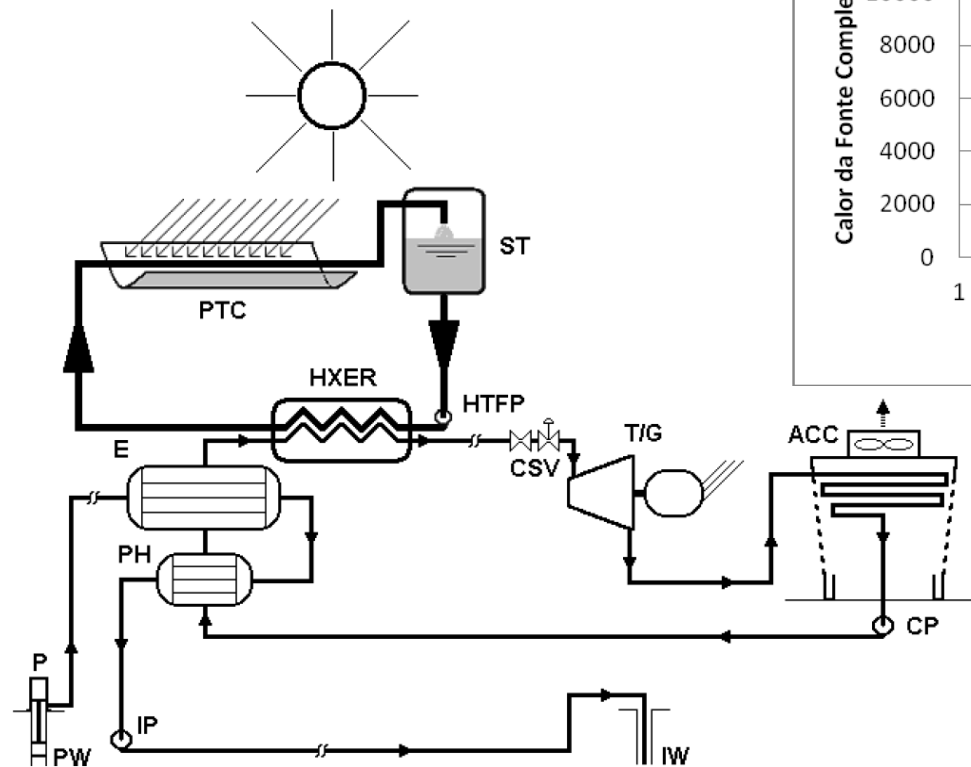
E-mail addresses: eymelcampos@ufpr.br (C.E. Campos Rodríguez), osvaldo@ufpr.br (O.J. Venturini), electo@ufpr.br (E.E. Silva Lora), vladimir@ufpr.br (V.M. Cobas), daniel@ufpr.br (D.M. Santos), fabio@ufpr.br (F.R.L. Dotto), vernei@ufpr.br (V. Gialluca).

Configuração 1 (Sistema híbrido gás natural / Energia Geotérmica)

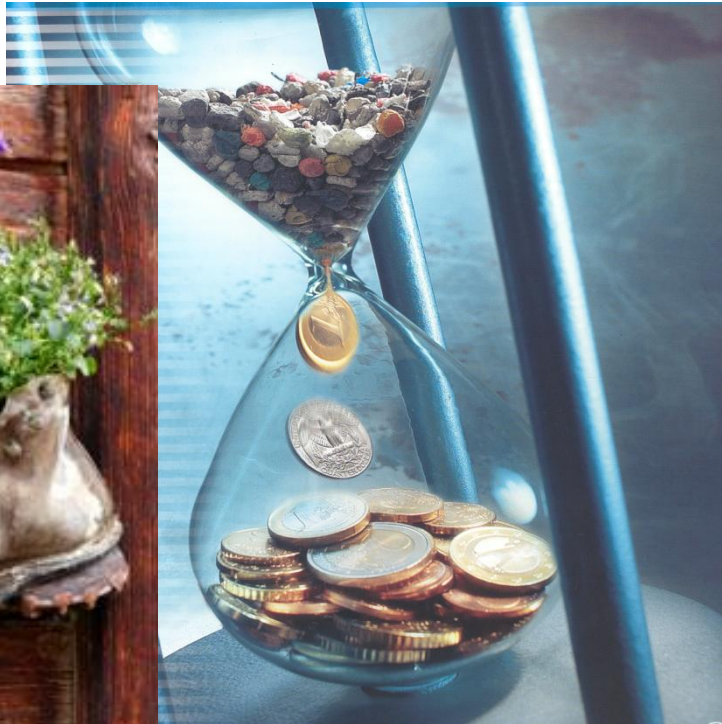


Gradientes de temperatura no Ceará e Rio Grande do Norte e na Bacia de Taubaté (45 °C/km). Foram simulados quatro cenários aumentando a profundidade do poço de 2 km até 3.5 km, a vazão de água injetada no poço é de 80 kg/s e o fluido de trabalho utilizado no ORC é o isobutano.

Configuração 2 (Sistema híbrido solar / Energia geotérmica)



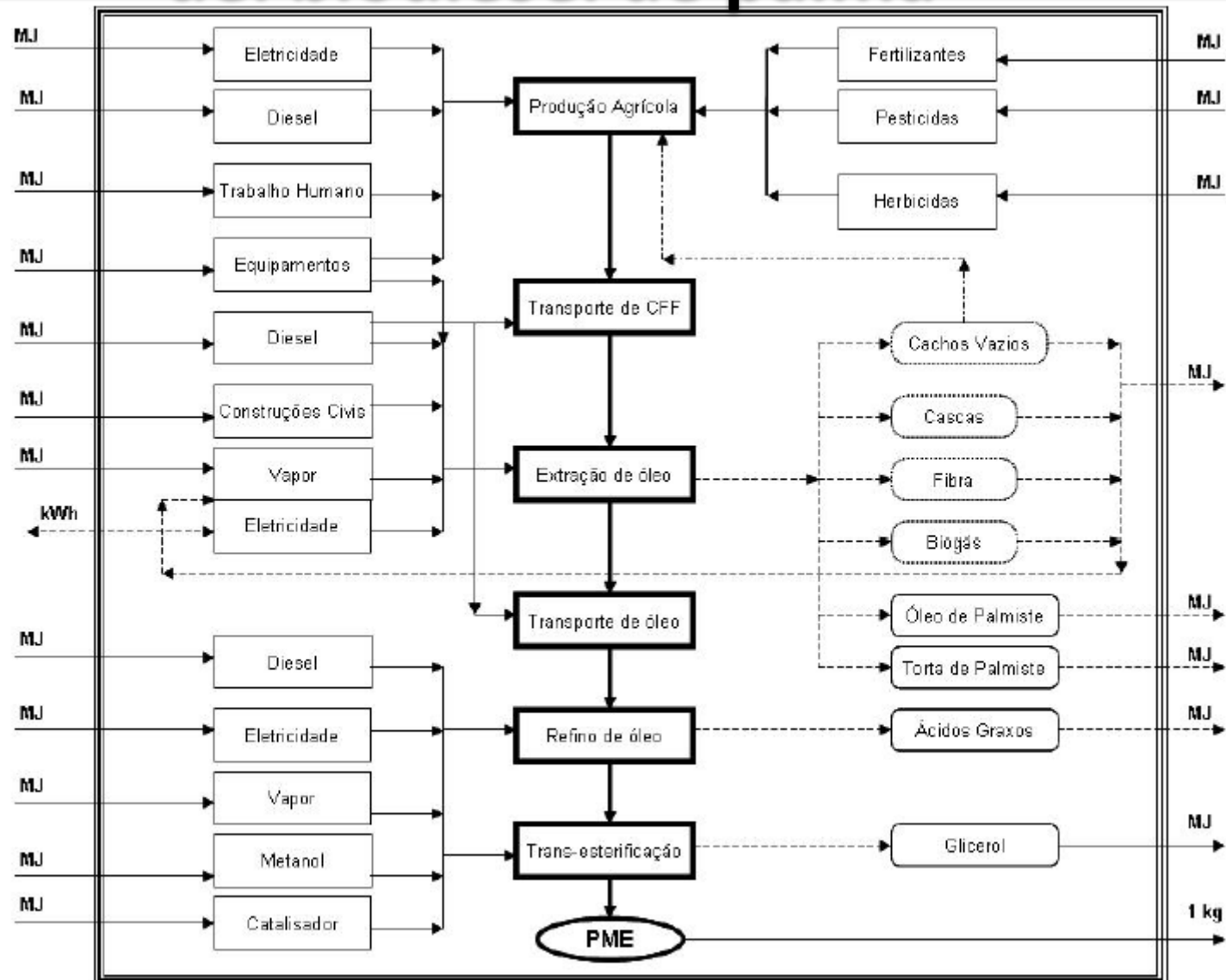
ACV DE BIOCOMBUSTÍVEIS E RESÍDUOS



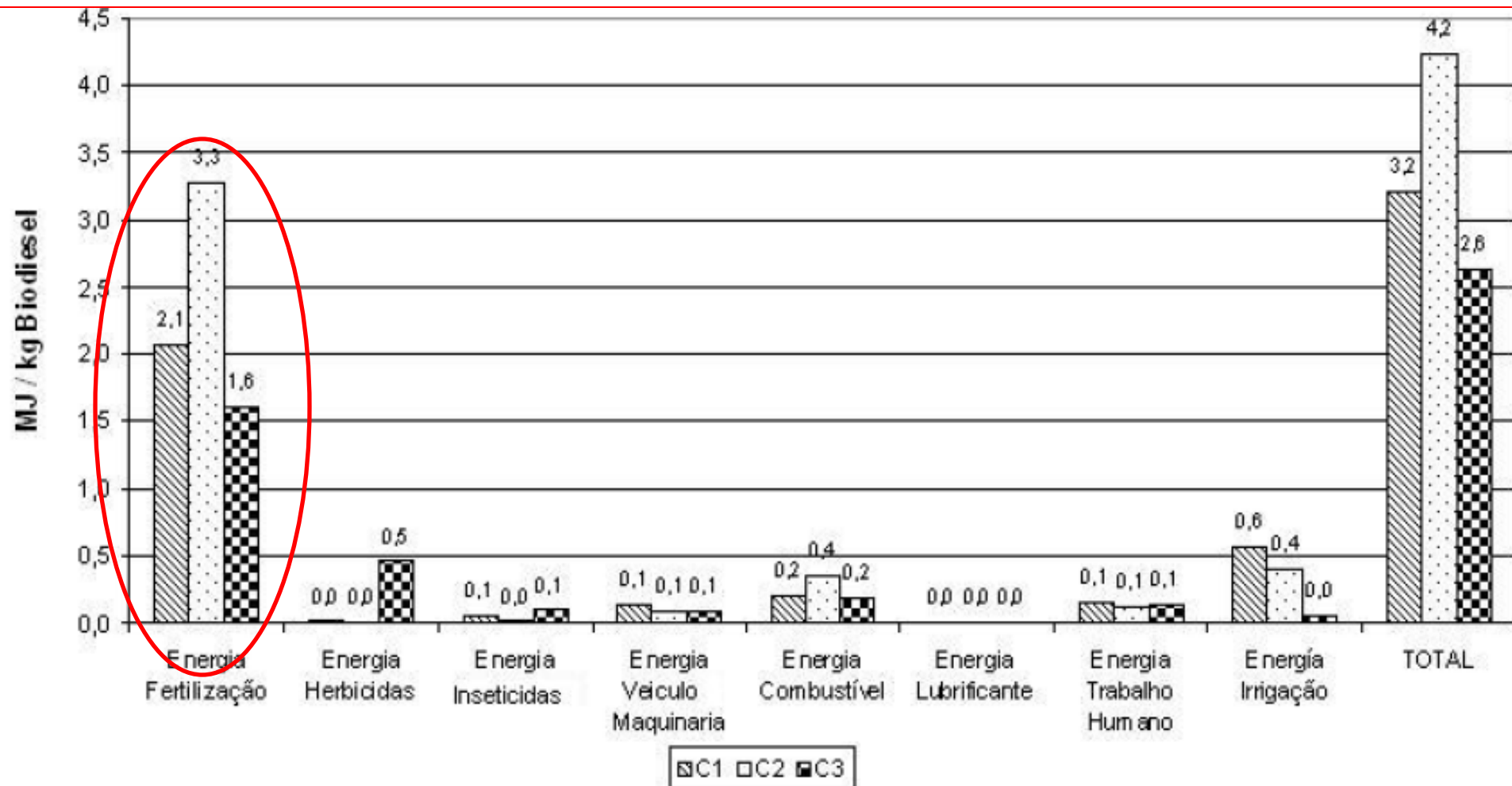
ETAPA AGRÍCOLA



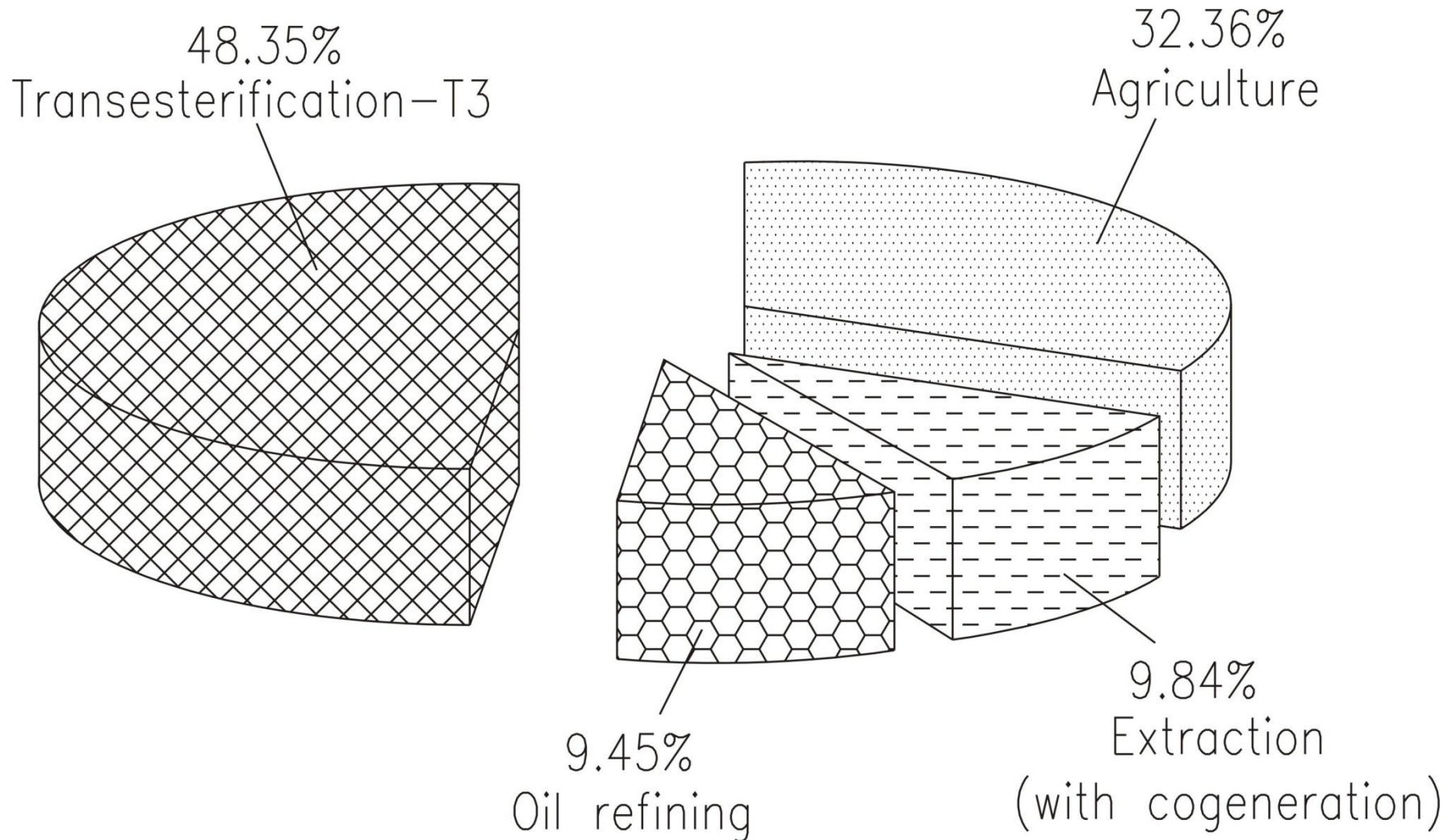
Esquema del inventario de ciclo de vida del biodiesel de palma



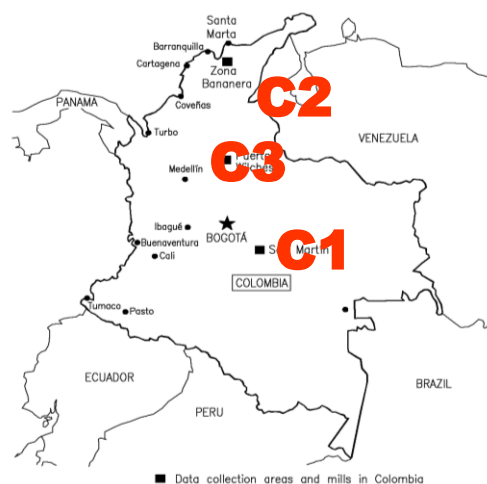
INPUTS DE ENERGIA NA ETAPA AGRÍCOLA



PARTICIPATION OF LC STAGES IN TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION



RELAÇÃO OUTPUT/INPUT (renovavel/fossil)



INPUT, [MJ / kg Biodiesel]	C1	C2	C3
Agrícola	3,2069	4,2376	2,6326
Extração – incluindo cogeração (biomassa)	1,0629	1,2721	0,7279
Refinação do óleo	0,9804	0,9804	0,9804
Transesterificação – T1, <i>Borken et. al. (2006)</i>	5,7608	5,7608	5,7608
Transesterificação – T2, Ácidos graxos.	20,5472	20,5472	20,5472
Transesterificação – T3, <i>Lurgi (2007)</i>	5,0194	5,0194	5,0194
Total Input, usando T1	11,0110	12,2509	10,1017
Total Input, usando T2	25,7974	27,0373	24,8881
Total Input, usando T3	10,2696	11,5095	9,3603
Total Input, com aporte de Cachos vazios e usando T3	9,9621	11,2020	9,0528
OUTPUT, [MJ / kg Biodiesel]	C1	C2	C3
Fibra, (10% excedente)	0,8572	0,7246	0,6656
Cascas, (29% excedente)	2,7913	2,6483	1,8517
Biogás	0,0552	0,0552	0,0552
Torta Palmiste	2,5406	2,3863	2,4658
Óleo de palmiste	6,0063	5,6416	5,8296
Glicerina	2,0938	2,0938	2,0938
Ácidos graxos	1,2766	1,2766	1,2766
Biodiesel	39,60	39,60	39,60
Total Output	55,2210	54,4264	53,8383
O / I (Sem aporte dos Cachos vazios), usando T3	5,3771	4,7288	5,7518
O / I (Com aporte dos Cachos vazios), usando T3	5,5431	4,8586	5,9471



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Technical note

The energy balance in the Palm Oil-Derived Methyl Ester (PME) life cycle for the cases in Brazil and Colombia

Edgar Eduardo Yáñez Angarita^{a,*}, Electro Eduardo Silva Lora^b,
Rosélis Ester da Costa^b, Ednildo Andrade Torres^c

^a Oil Palm Research Center – CENIPALMA Cll 20A # 43 A 50, Piso 4, Bogotá D.C., Colombia

^b Federal University of Itajubá/Excellence Group in Thermal and Distributed Generation NEST (IEM/UNIFEI), Brazil

^c Bahia Federal University – UFBA, Brazil

Comparação da relação Output/Input para o Biodiesel obtido por diferentes oleaginosas

Biodiesel	Output/Input	Referências
RME (Europa)	1,7	<i>ITC, (2000)</i>
Soja (EUA)	3,2 – 3,4	<i>Sheehan, (1998)</i>
Girassol e RME (Europa)	2,4 – 5,2	<i>Janulis, (2003)</i>
Mamona (Brasil)	2 – 2,9	<i>Neto, et. al.(2004)</i>
Biodiesel de óleo de Palma	4,86 – 5,95	<i>Este estudo</i>

MUCHAS GRACIAS

electo@unifei.edu.br

