

Thermodynamics of Energy Conversion and Storage

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EXERCISES 12

1) Compare the heat released by the radioactive decays with the heat capacity and the heat flow for 1 km³ of rock 3000 m below the surface.

Heat produced approx. $2 \cdot 10^{-12}$ W/kg, density is approx. 2500 kg/m³
 $P = 5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ W/m³

Heat capacity is approx. 1 kJ·kg⁻¹·K⁻¹, density is approx. 2500 kg·m⁻³, $\Delta T = 100$ K
 $Q = 250'000$ kJ·m⁻³ = 69 kWh·m⁻³

Heat conductivity approx. $\lambda = 2$ W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹
 $P = \lambda \cdot V \cdot A^{-1} \cdot \Delta T = 2$ W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹ · 1 km³ · (1 km²)⁻¹ · 100 K = 200 W

2) Calculate the volume necessary in order to cover the energy demand of a person with geothermal heat.

Energy demand per capita is approx. 5 kW
 $V = 5000$ W / $5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ W/m³ = 10^{12} m³ = 1000 km³
Therefore, the location for geothermal heat extraction has to be selected carefully.

3) Calculate the primary energy use per capita in Iceland and compare with Switzerland. .

260 PJ/year
300'000 people in Iceland
 $260 \cdot 10^{15}$ Ws/year
27.4 kW/capita in Iceland, 5 kW/capita in Switzerland

4) Calculate the kinetic energy in the system moon-earth and compare with the global energy demand.

$m_{\text{moon}} = 7.34767309 \cdot 10^{22}$ kg, distance(earth-moon) = 384400 km, the moon goes around the earth in 27.3 days.
 $W = 1/2 \cdot m \cdot v^2 = 0.5 \cdot 7.34767309 \cdot 10^{22}$ kg · $(384.4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m} \cdot 4 \cdot \pi)^2 = 8.572 \cdot 10^{41}$ J = $2.38 \cdot 10^{35}$ kWh
Global energy demand: 18 TW · 365d/a · 24h/d = $1.576 \cdot 10^{14}$ kWh·a⁻¹
The kinetic energy of the moon covers the world energy demand for approx. 10^{21} years.

5) How much is the amount of biomass production increased, if the light intensity and the CO₂ concentration is optimized.

$18 \cdot 24 \cdot 365$ TWh/year / 100 kWh/m²/year = $1.6 \cdot 10^{12}$ m² = $1.6 \cdot 10^6$ km²

We are approximately now at around 0.04 vol% CO₂. Then if you optimize the lux as well as the concentration you reach a plato as shown on Slide 51.