19.5.4 Rate of net income

The rate of net income which is the ratio of net income to the fixed assets in operation of the project is as follows:

> - For the first 10 years after completion of the project: 27.91 million R.O./3,707.18 million R.O. = 0.75%

> - For the whole service life of 20 years: 279.57 million R.O./4,481.89 million R.O. = 6.2%

19.5.5 Conclusion

There is no universal criteria on the rate of net income, but examples in some industrial countries and developing countries show that the rate of net income in the public utilities is generally ranged from around 2% to 4.4%.

Therefore, the rate of net income of 6.2% for the whole service life means that the Barka project, as far as it is operated under the new tariffs proposed on the cost basis, is very feasible from financial viewpoint.

Table 19.1 Procurement of funds and repayment schedule

(Electric power and desalination)

			nds procurem nstruction c			<u></u>		Repayment	schedule			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		(00	not action c			Foreign	currency		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Local e	urrency	
No.	Year	Foreign currency	Local currency	Total	Interest	Principal	Total	Out- standing balance	Interest	Principal	Total	Out- standing balance
	1986	25.75	5.19	30.94	(0.88)				(0.21)			
	1987	88.79	23.18	111.97	(5.12)				(1.35)		· .	
	1988	99.90	14.71	114.61	(12.00)				(2.85)			
	1989	76.06	5.55	81.61	(18.43)				(3.67)			
	1990	22.22	3.20	25.42	(22.01)				(4.01)			
	1991	7.52	1.90	9.42	(23.10)			320.24	(4.20)			53.73
1	1992				23.38	12.45	35.83	307.79	4.30	3.71	8.01	50.02
2	1993	· ·			22.47	13.36	35.83	294.43	4.00	4.01	8.01	46.01
3	1994				21.49	14.34	35.83	280.09	3.68	4.33	8.01	41.68
4	1995				20.45	15.38	35.83	264.71	3.33	4.68	8.01	37.00
5	1996				19.32	16.51	35.83	248.20	2.96	5.05	8.01	31.95
6	1997				18.12	17.71	35.83	230.49	2,56	5.45	8.01	26.50
7	1998				16.83	19.00	35.83	211.49	2.12	5.89	8.01	20.61
8	1999				15.44	20.39	35.83	191.10	1.65	6.36	8,01	14.25
9	2000				13.95	21.88	35.83	169.22	1.14	6.87	8.01	7.38
10	1				12.35	23.48	35.83	145.74	0.60	7.38	7.98	. O
11	2				10.64	25.19	35.83	120.55				
12	3				8.80	27.03	35.83	93.52				· .
13	4				6.83	29.00	35.83	64.52				
14	5				4.71	31.12	35.83	33.40				
15	• 6				2.41	33.40	35.81	0				
	Tota1	320.24	53.73	373.97	217.19	320.24	537.43		26.34	53.73	80.07	

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Note: Figures in parentheses are interest during construction.

(Million R.O.)

Remarks

Capital recovery factor:

- Foreign currency (interest rate of 7.3% and repayment period of 15 years):

0.11188

- Local currency (interest rate of 8% and repayment period of 10 years):

0.14903

Details of operating revenues Table 19.2 (Electric power and desalination)

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(Million R.	\sim
\sim IMILIION R.	. (]

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	1		Electric power	······		(Mil Desalination	lion R.O.
		Energy				Unit	<u> </u>
No.	Year	sold	Unit price	Revenues	Water sold	price	Revenues
-		(GWh) (A)	(Baizas/kWh) (B)	(A)x(B) x 0.8	(1,000 m3) (A)'	(Baizas/m3) (B)'	(A)'x(B) x0.9
	1988	415	28.0	9.30	-		+
	1989	1,380	н	30.91	21,106	598	11.36
	1990	2,333	11	52.26	24,603	II	13.24
1	1991	4,078	11	91.35	30,686	11	16.52
2	1992	4,209	tr	94.28	34,563	11	18.60
3	1993	4,339	TT	97.19	38,442	17	20.69
4	1994	4,469	ar .	100.11	42,319	. 11	22.78
5	1995	4,601	11	103.06	44,676	11	24.04
6	1996	4,601	12	103.06	44,676	11	24.04
7	1997	4,601	11	103.06	44,676	u .	24.04
8	1998	4,601	n	103.06	44,676	fi .	24.04
9	1999	4,601	18	103.06	44,676	11	24.04
10	2000	4,601	18	103.06	44,676	11	24.04
11	1	4,601	31	103.06	44,676	11	24.04
12	2	4,601	11	103.06	44,676	Ŧi	24.04
13	- 3	4,601	TR	103.06	44,676	, IT	24.04
14	4	4,601	11	103.06	44,676	11	24.04
15	5	4,601	Ŧ	103.06	44,676	11	24.04
16	6	4,601	f 11	103.06	44,676	11	24.04
17	7	4,601	, D	103.06	44,676	11	24.04
18	8	4,601	11	103.06	44,676	11	24.04
19	9	4,601	n	103.06	44,676	11	24.04
20	2010	4,601	11	103.06	44,676	If	24.04
	Total	94,839	28.0	2,124.36	906,535	598	487.83

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Table 19.3 Details of operating expenses

(Electric power and desalination)

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				·			**** ********************************		·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				111ion R.O.)
[Elect	ric power s	sector			·	Desalinati	on sector		·		Fixed asse	ts account	
No.	Year	Operation and	Adminis- tration	Fuel cost	Depreci-	Total	Steam	Power	Chemicals	Personnel Adminis-	Depreci-	Total	Fixed asse	ts account		assets
		mainte- nance	cost		ation		cost	cost	cost	tration Materials	ation		Yearly	Accumu- lated	Book Value	Outstanding balance
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·										(A)	(B)	(B)-(A)
1						· · ·										
1	1988	2.47	0.33	6.20	4.13	13.13	. –	- ·		 .	-	-	4.13	4.13	82.59	78.46
1	1989	4,94	0.66	20.60	8.26	34.46	2.40	1.12	1.10	0.78	3.54	8.94	11.80	15.93	235.91	219.98
Į	1990	790	1.06	29.40	13.22	51.58	4.40	1.30	1.30	1.25	4.95	13.20	18.17	34.10	363.29	329.19
[1	1991	9.88	1.32	49.40	16.52	77.12	6.70	1.62	1.60	1.56	7.07	18.55	23.59	57.69	471.80	414.11
2	1992	9.88	1.32	49.50	16.52	77.22	7.50	1.83	1.80	1.56	7.07	19.76	23.59	81.28		390.52
3	1993	9.88	1.32	49.60	16.52	77.32	8.30	2.03	2.00	1.56	7.07	20.96	23.59	104.87		366.93
4	1994	9.88	1.32	49.60	16.52	77.32	9.20	2.24	2.20	1.56	7.07	22.27	23.59	128.46		343.34
5	1995	9.88	1.32	50.00	16.52	77.72	9.70	2.36	2.30	1.56	7.07	22.99	23.59	152.05		319.75
6	1996	9.88	1.32	50.00	16.52	77.72	9.70	2.36	2.30	1.56	7.07	22.99	23.59	175.64	,	296.16
7	1997	9.88	1.32	50.00	16.52	77.72	9.70	2.36	2.30	1.56	7.07	22.99	23.59	199.23		272.57 248.98
8	1998	9.88	1.32	50.00	16.52	77.72	9.70	2.36	2.30	1.56	7.07	22.99	23.59	222.82		225.39
9	1999	9.88	1.32	50.00	16.52	77.72	9.70	2.36	2.30	1.56	7.07	22.99	23.59	246.41		223.39
10	2000	9.88	1.32	50.00	16.52	77.72	9.70	2.36	2.30	1.56	7.07	22.99	23.59	270.00		178.21
11		9.88	1.32	50.00	16.52	77.72	9.70	2.36	2.30	1.56	7.07	22,99	23.59	293.59 317.18		154.62
12	2	9.88	1.32	50.00	16.52	77.72	9.70	2.36	2.30	1.56	7.07	22.99	23.59	340.77		131.03
13	3	9.88	1.32	50.00	16.52	77.72	9.70	2.36	2.30	1.56	7.07	22,99	23.59	364.36		107.44
14	4	9.88	1.32	50.00	16.52	77.72	9.70	2.36	2.30 2.30	1.56 1.56	7.07 7.07	22.99 22.99	23.59	387.95		83.85
15	5	9.88	1.32	50.00	16.52	77.72	9,70	2.36	2.30	1.56	7.07	22.99	23.59	411.54		60.26
16	6	9.88	1.32	50.00	16.52	77.72	9.70	2.36	2.30	1.56	7.07	22.99	23.59	435.13		36.67
17	7	9.88	1.32	50.00	16.52	77.72	9.70			1.56	1	22.99	19.46	454.59		17.21
18	8	9.88	1.32	50.00	12.39	73.59	9.70	2.36	2.30 2.30	1.56	7.07 3.53	19.45	19.40	466.38		5.42
19	9	9.88	1.32	50.00	8.26	69.46	9.70	2.30	2.30	1.56	2.18	19.45	5.42	471.80		0
20	2010	9.88	1.32	50.00	3.24	64.44	9.70	2.30	2.30	1.00	2.10	10.10	3+42	471.00		
ł	Tota1	212.91	28.45	1,054.30	330.34	1,626.00	193.70	47.90	46.80	33.23	141.46	463.09	471.80	-		4,481.89

Note: Annual disbursement of fixed assets is as follows:

			(Mil1	ion R.O.)
	1988	1989	1990	1991
Power Desalination	82.59 -	165.17 70.74	264.27 99.02	330.34 141.46
Total	82.59	235.91	363.29	471.80

(Million R.O.)

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Table 19.4 Profit and loss statement

(Electric power and desalination)

		T			1			T				11ion R.O.
		Oper	ating reven	ues	Ope	erating expe	nses	Operating		ancial expen	ises	Net
No.	Year	Power	Desalina- tion	Total	Power	Desalina- tion	Total	income	Foreign currency	Local currency	Total	income
	1988	9.30	-	9.30	13.13	-	13.13	-3.83	•		· .	-3.83
	1989	30.91	11.36	42.27	34.46	8.94	43.40	-1.13				-1.13
	1990	52.26	13.24	65.50	51.58	13.20	64.78	0.72				0.72
1	1991	91.35	16.52	107.87	77.12	18.55	95.67	12.20				12.20
2	1992	94.28	18.60	112.88	77.22	19.76	96.98	15.90	23.38	4.30	27.68	-11.78
3	1993	97.19	20.69	117.88	77.32	20.96	98.28	19.60	22.47	4.00	26.47	-6.87
4	1994	100.11	22.78	122.89	77.32	22.27	99.59	23.30	21.49	3.68	25.17	-1.87
5	1995	103.06	24.04	127.10	77.72	22.99	100.71	26.39	20.45	3.33	23.78	2.61
6	1996	103.06	24.04	127.10	77.72	22.99	100.71	26.39	19.32	2.96	22.28	4.11
7	1997	103.06	24.04	127.10	77.72	22.99	100.71	26.39	18.12	2.56	20.68	5.71
8	1998	103.06	24.04	127.10	77.72	22.99	100.71	26.39	16.83	2.12	18.95	7.44
9	1999	103.06	24.04	127.10	77.72	22.99	100.71	26.39	15.44	1.65	17.09	9.30
10	2000	103.06	24.04	127.10	77.72	22.99	100.71	26.39	13.95	1.14	15.09	11.30
11	1	103.06	24.04	127.10	77.72	22.99	100.71	26.39	12.35	0.60	12.95	13.44
12	2	103.06	24.04	127.10	77.72	22.99	100.71	26.39	10.64		10.64	15.75
13	3	103.06	24.04	127.10	77.72	22.99	100.71	26.39	8.80		8.80	17.59
14	4	103.06	24.04	127.10	77.72	22.99	100.71	26.39	6.83		6.83	19.56
15	5	103.06	24.04	127.10	77.72	22.99	100.71	26.39	4.71		4.71	21.68
16	6	103.06	24.04	127.10	77.72	22.99	100.71	26.39	2.41		2.41	23.98
17	7	103.06	24.04	127.10	77.72	22.99	100.71	26.39				26.39
18	8	103.06	24.04	127.10	73.59	22.99	96.58	30.52				30.52
19	9	103.06	24.04	127.10	69.46	19.45	88.91	38.19				38.19
20	2010	103.06	24.04	127.10	64.44	18.10	82.54	44.56				44.56
	Tota1	2,124.36	487.83	2,612.19	1,626.00	463.09	2,089.09	523.10	217.19	26.34	243.53	279.57

Table 19.5 Cash flow sheet

(Electric power and desalination)

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	<u> </u>		Cash i	nflou	·····	Γ	Cae	h outflow		د چربی ۲۵۵۰ مست داد ادر م <u>ربع و برمی مسا</u> لب اسرام میرو		11ion R.O.) Lance
		Ī	Cash J		1		Repayment o		Interest	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Dai	
No.	Year	Funds procure- ment	Net income	Depreci- ation	Total	Construc- tion	Foreign currency	Local currency	during construc- tion	Total	Yearly	Accumu- lated
	1986	30.94			30.94	30.94			1.09	32.03	-1.09	-1.09
	1987	111.97			111.97	111.97			6.47	118.44	-6.47	-7.56
	1988	114.61	-3.83	4.13	114.91	114.61]	14.85	129.46	-14.55	-22.11
	1989	81.61	-1.13	11.80	92.28	81.61			22.10	103.71	-11.43	-33.54
	1990	25.42	0.72	18.17	44.31	25.42			26.02	51.44	-7.13	-40.67
1	1991	9.42	12.20	23.59	45.21	9.42			27.30	36.72	8.49	-32.18
2	1992		-11.78	23.59	11.81		12.45	3.71		16.16	-4.35	-36.53
3	1993		-6.87	23.59	16.72		13.36	4.01		17.37	-0.65	-37.18
4	1994		1.87	23.59	21.72		14.34	4.33		18.67	3.05	-34.13
5	1995		2.61	23.59	26.20	1	15.38	4.68		20.06	6.14	-27.99
6	1996		4.11	23.59	27.70		16.51	5.05		21.56	6.14	-21.85
7	1997		5.71	23.59	29.30	{	17.71	5.45		23.16	6.14	-15.71
8	1998	•	7.44	23.59	31.03		19.00	5.89		24.89	6.14	-9.57
9	1999		9.30	23.59	32.89		20.39	6.36		26.75	6.14	-3.43
10	2000		11.30	23.59	34.89		21.88	6.87		28.75	6.14	2.71
11	1		13.44	23.59	37.03	Į	23.48	7.38		30.86	6.17	8.88
12	2		15.75	23.59	39.34		25.19			25.19	14.15	23.03
13	3		17.59	23.59	41.18		27.03	·	-	27.03	14.15	37.18
14	4		19.56	23.59	43.15		29.00			29.00	14.15	51.33
15	5		21.68	23.59	45.27		31.12			31.12	14.15	65.48
16	6		23.98	23.59	47.57	(· · .	33.40			33.40	14.17	79.65
17	7		26.39	23.59	49.98						49.98	129.63
18	8		30.52	19.46	49.98	[49.98	179.61
19	9		38.19	11.79	49.98						49.98	229.59
20	10		44.56	5.42	49.98						49.98	279.57
	Total	373.97	279.57	471.80	1,125.34	373.97	320.24	53.73	97.83	845.77	279.57	

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ANNEX 1

RESULTS

OF

SEA WATER QUALITY

AND

SEA BOTTOM SOIL ANALYSIS

Sam Samp1	pling Station		(8)		(1)
	Date		Fel	b. 6		Feb. 3
Sampling Depth	[;] m	1.0	3.0	5.0	8.0	3.5
Temperature		24.3	24.2	24.1	24.1	·
Turbidity		2.2	1.4	1.4	2.1	0.5
pH		8.13	8.17	8.1.	8.17	8.1.
Electric Conductivity	m S	56.0	56.1	56.0	56.2	55.5
Acid Consumption (Alkalinity)	mgCaCO ₃ /1	116	116	116	116	116
Total Hardness	mgCaCO ₃ /1	6,740	6,760	6,760	6.770	6.710
Suspended Matter(SS)	mg/1	1.8	1.2	0.8	2.0	(0.5
TDS(110°C)	mg/1	39,600	39,600	39,700	39,700	39,400
TDS (480°C)	mg/1	35.600	35,500	35,700	35,500	35,200
CODyn	mg/1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
СОДон	mg/l	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
TOC	mgC/1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
Cl	X.	20.44	20.42	20.50	20.50	20.36
S04	mg/l	2.940	2, 920	2,950	2,950	2.930
NH 4-N	µg-at/1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.9
NO2-N	µg-at/l	(0.05	. 0.06	(0.05	(0.05	0.06
NO3-N	µg-at/l	0.07	< 0.05	0.06	0.07	0.13
t-N	µg-at/l	16.7	15.6	15.8	14.5	16.1
PO ₄ -P	µg-at/l	0.53	0.56	0.63	0.64	0.83
T-P	µg-at/1	1.10	1.08	1.16	1.19	1.14
Si04-Si	µg-at/1	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.7	4.2
Na	ng/1	10,700	11.700	12.300	12,400,	12.100
Ca	mg/l	433	431	425	423	425
Mg	mg/1	1,370	1,380	1,380	1,390	1,370

Table 1 Result of Sea-Water Quality Analysis (1)

Note: Number of sampling station above shows in Fig. 6.4.

Sam Samp1	pling_Station	,	5		2
	Date nit		Feb. 3		Feb, 3
Sampling Depth	ţn.	1.0	3.0	5.0	1.5
Temperature	Ċ	24.4	24.3	24.2	
Turbidity		< 0.5	(0.5	< 0.5	0.9
рĦ		8.1 ₈	8.1s	8.17	8.1s
Electric Conductivity	mS	55.8	55.4	55.9	55.8
Acid Consumption (Alkalinity)	mgCaCO ₃ /1	116	116	116	116
Total Hardness	mgCaCO ₃ /1	6.730	6,720	6,740 .	6,740
Suspended Matter(SS)	mg/l	(0,5	< 0.5	0.6	0.6
TDS(110°C)	mg/1	39,200	39,400	39,300	39,200
TDS(480°C)	mg/l	35,200	35,100	35,200	35,200
CODMn	mg/l	0,9	0.6	0.9	0.9
СОДон	mg/l	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
TOC	mgC/1	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0
C1	%0	20.36	20.37	20.35	20.42
SO4	mg/l	2,930	2,930	2,930	2,940
NHN	µg-at/l	2.5	2.9	4.3	2.7
NOz-N	µg-at/l	0.06	0.06	0.06	(0.05
NO3-N	µg-at/l	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.06
T-N	#g-at/1	13.4	13.6	16.7	16.1
PO4-P	µg-at/1	0,63	0.70	0.82	0.63
T-P	µg-at/1	1.07	1.08	1.21	1.12
Si04-Si	µg-at/l	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.6
Na	mg/l	10,700	10,500	10,500	10,500
Ca	mg/1	421	423	427	421
Ng	mg/l	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380

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Table 1 Result of Sea-Water Quality Analysis (2)

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	Sampl Samplin	ing_Station		4	8	1
I	tem Uni	Date	Feb, 3	Feb. 3	Feb. 3	Feb, 3
	Appearance		Shell in Sand	Sand	Shell in Sand	Shell in Sand
	0dor		Non	Non	Non	Non
Co	lor Specification		Dark Olive Gray	Dark Green Gray	Olive Black	Olive Black
Wa	ter Contain Ratio	Wet	21.4	24.6	20.9	17.2
	Ignition Loss	Drý	7.4	7.3	5.8	3.7
	COD	Dry	1.2	0.3	2.1	1.8
0	Free Sulfide	Dry	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0,02
Sulf	Total Sulfide	Dry	< 0.02	(0.02	< 0.02	. 0.04
S	pecific gravity		2.82	2.79	2.77	2.79
	Conglomerate 2.0mm 以上	%	0.5	0.5	5.5	19.0
Structure	Co Sand 2.0 ~0.42mm	%	0.5	5.5	27.5	64.0
Soil Stru	Fine Sand 0.42~0.074mm	%	94.0	70.5	55.5	13.0
Size and :	Silt 0.074 ∼0.005mm	%	E A	20.5	9.5	4.0
	Clay,Colloidal Matter 0.005mm and less	%	5.0	3.0	2.0	4.0
0 6	60%	G am	0.120	0.105	0.30	, 1.15
e Size bution	30%	am .	0.092	0.080	0.110	0.58
Particle S Distribut	10%	idim.	0.078	0.044	0.067	0.22
Par Di	50%	010	0.110	0.095	0.21	0.90
Unif	ormity Coefficient		1.5	2.4	4.5	5.2
Curn	ature Coefficient		0.9	1.4	0.6	1.3

Table 2 Result of Sea Bottom Soil Analysis

Note: Number of sampling station above shows in Fig. 6.4.

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ANNEX 2

NATURAL CONDITION

2.1 RECORDED CLIMATE SUMMARY

2.2 GHUBRAH POWER STATION SEA WATER TEMPERATURE

ANNEX 2.1

2.1 RECORDED CLIMATE SUMMARY

Observer : Directorate General of Meteorology, Ministry of Communication Station : Mina Quboos Buoy No. 1 Lat. 23°41'N, Long. 58°33'E Period : March 1983 - October 1983, 8 months January 1984 - April 1984, 4 months

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н Хоца	Sea	TTN	20.0	10:00	30.0	30:0	1	1	1		1	30.0	30.0	1		29.3		1		1	Ĩ.	1	1	1	1	1	1.	ī	<u> </u>	26.4	26.6	 	- 	29.3		1	126.4
) <u>soon</u>	12	1	132.0	32.0	32.8	32.9	133.3	i	1.	-	•	31.0	32.3	3.5	1	1 : 1	1		31.0	1	i		. 1	. 1	1	T	1	972-	27.6	26.9	26.3	' 	•	20°. 1		T	126.3
нгиа дапоос (BUOY HO. 1.) 1111 X 1983	A.I. I'T casperature	Nî.	31.4	5,15	31.8	32.0	31.7	31.6	30.2	30.0		30.4	1.12	30.0	29.6	28.5	27.9	29.8	29.8	30.3	29.8	2.02	28-9	129-	29-0	27.5	27.2	77	- 52 -	- 26.5	52	-	 -	29.5		1	125.3
	Airte	Muz	12 5	32.5	33.6	34.6	34.2	32.9	31.0	31.0		31.5	33.6	8: 10	20.3	29.3	30.5	133.1	32.5	1.7	2	مالال	<u>-1</u>	9-12	2-12	- 28 - 7	0	28.1	28.5	22.1	22.1		•				127.1
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ALL	=) prax	70	10	00		00		8 	80		10.4	0.4	0		0	0.0		0	0.4		0	0.5	-10-4-	7	0.6		X	
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[†] OMAN Meteoro surfation MARY	II Mean	тах	0,3	20	000	0.5	0.4	0.2			ĪĪ		0.9	0.0		0.3	0,4		0.4	6.9	9.0	0.4	0.3	6.0	0.3	0.4	2.3	X	
SULTANATE OF OMAN SULTANATE OF OMAN ectorate General of Meleorol Ministry of Communication CLIMATE SUMMANY	peed ktu)	Max.	<u>11205</u>	30520	29019	29008	22511	71060	بمليك	28220	èni		11000	01090	26012	29015	29015	1000	3001	- 51015	28217	30515	30511	-22512-	27513	$\sqrt{1}$	27025	X	
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	Dumte	mlm	100	001	001	100		100	100	001	100	001	69	25	100	100	100		001	54	100	92	100	6	86	95	100	52	
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	7	N. L	26.0		23.9	22.5	25.2	26.8	26.3		25.4	22.8 28 5	29.0	29-6-	29.6	27 6	22.7		22.8	29.0	29.2	29.8	30.0	- م مد	30.0	27.5	30.0	23.9 8	
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5 TATION MONTH	7	5	- ~	-			~ =	• •	2	= =	= A2	1	2 ≥	-	= ≏	ି ମ	7	1		14	" "	7			~	z	¥	Σ	ł

SEE	SEPTENDER 198	1983		j					CLIN	CLINIATE SU	SUMIMARY	·	;		•	Ц Ч	LONG: 58	58 ['] 33'E		,	
Les 1	AIrTemperature (Ģ	Sea	Temp (C	c)	Rel.	umid1ty(%	(%) (X)	Wind (Dir	Wind (Dir./speed kts)		Mean (Me	(Meters)	II SI	Sig (II)	H max	E-I	Sis	£4	ne an	а 1
Mex	Min.	1	NET	, ei M	Mcan	max	nim	mean	Prev.	.xeld	· ×	mln	mean	nax	خضص و	nay Int		mear	ШаХ	min	nea:
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34.3.		32.3	0.0C	30.0		100	62	80	22005	2 7 5 0 8	0.2		0.2	0.3	<u> </u>	0.50	0.4 11.5	1.6	21.9	7.0	12.17
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30.3	29.4	29.2	ممد	29.8	29.9	991	997	001	22002	21262	ل د م ا	- ح م		7	-	0 9 0	<u>5 7.0</u>			<u> </u>	7
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28.8	4	28-6-	ممد	28.9	<u> </u>			100		25510	2.0	- 5-0-	70	0	-	<u></u>	<u>.</u>		0 0		2
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1) () L	6	30.5	30.0	0.00			87	95	2,2008	J0020	٢.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	103	0 8.0	2.8 2.0	5 6.5	21.4	5.0	11.0
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2.2 GHUBRAH POWER STATION

SEA WATER TEMPERATURE

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	1984		1983
MONTH, DATE	S.W. TEMPERATURE (°C)	MONTH, DATE	S.W. TEMPERATURE (°C)
1. 4	23.7	1982.12.27	22.3
1.12	23.8	1.9	23.3
1.18	23.5	1.12	23.0
2.4	22.2	1.19	22.9
2.MIDDLE	23.6	1.25	22.4
2.25	22.5	2.5	21.6
3.5	24.4	4.15	25.0
3.11	24.0	4.MIDDLE	25.5
3.18	25.5	4.END	27.5
3.END	25.5	5.19	30.0
4.3	27.0	6.5	32.4
4.18	28.2	7.4	33.5
5.11	29.0	7.12	31.4
5.END	30.5	7.19	31.0
6.7	32.1	7.26	24.1
6.20	33.7	8.4	21.5
6.25	32.2	8.11	22.3
7.5	30.5	8.18	26.5
7.17	27.2	8.27	27.0
8.14	27	9.5	27.0
8.26	28.4	10.18	30.0
2.END	23.6	10.END	29.0
		11.MIDDLE	27.0
		11.MIDDLE	26.8

Ghubrah Power Station Sea Water Temperature - 1/2

	1982		1981
MONTH, DATE	S.W. TEMPERATURE (°C)	MONTH, DATE	S.W. TEMPERATURE (°C)
2.2	23.3	1980.12.26	23.4
4.17	28.3	2.25	22.6
4.26	28.7	4.25	28.5
5.5	28.5	7.18	30.5
5.10	30.4	7.28	32.0
5.18	30.3	9.5	29.4
6.26	32.2		
7.17	32.5		
7.28	27.5		
8.4	31.2		
8.11	31.3		
8.20	30.2		
8,28	27.6		
9.3	27.3		
9.11	30.5		
9.17	30.4		
9.25	30.6		
12.11	23.4		
12.19	23.8		

Ghubrah Power Station Sea Water Temperature - 2/2

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ANNEX 3

REVERSE OSMOSIS PROCESS

FOR

POWER AND DESALINATION COMPLEX PLANT

IN

THE SULTANATE OF OMAN

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1. OUTLINE OF REVERSE OSMOSIS PROCESS

(1) · Principle

In general, it is said that a membrane, which allows water to pass through and retards the passage of dissolved ions and molecules, is a semipermeable membrane. A tank is devided into two parts with this semipermeable membrane. And pure water and aqueous solution, which contains ions and molecules are fed into each side of the tank respectively. This produces a force to eliminate the concentration difference, thus allowing the pure water to permeate into the aqueous solution through the semipermeable membrane (osmosis phenomenon). This flow continues until the pressure difference between two sides developed by the above permeation reaches the pressure (force) produced by the concentration difference. This pressure difference is called "osmotic pressure". If a pressure higher than the osmotic pressure is applied to the aqueous solution side in the above system, the flow is from the aqueous solution to the pure water which is in the opposit direction to the osmosis phenomenon.

This is called reverse osmosis.

(2) Features of Reverse Osmosis (RO) Process

RO process has following advantages.

a) Less energy consumption

Because of non-phase-change property, which is shown above, RO is less energy consumption process.

b) Cheaper construction cost

- c) Smaller required space and shorter construction period
- d) Easier operation and shorter start up time

(3) Application of RO Process

The process such as Evaporation, RO, electrodialysis (ED) and freezing are applied for a process to produce potable water from sea water and brackish water. And each rough market share in land based desalination plant is 76% for evaporation, 20% for RO, 4% for ED.

And in the view point of raw water source, evaporation process is mainly applied for sea water desalination and RO/ED process are mainly applied for brackish water desalination.

There are easily understood with the differences in principles between evaporation and RO, and the most effective application, which can realize the features of RO process, is for a desalination of brackish water which contains salt between 2000 and 5000 ppm.

However, recently, RO process has been rated as a competitive process against evaporation, because RO membrane, which has high salt rejection and high permeability, and which can realize the single stage desalination from sea water, has been developed and been operated more than five years.

Especially in countries difficult to get cheap energy source and in single purpose desalination plant, RO process has been adopted widely.

These can be clearly understood with the event that the RO process occupied 6 plants among 8 of more than 1 MGD desalination plants contracted in 1984.

2. PLANT DESCRIPTION

(1) Plant Specification

System	:	Single stage desalination by RO
Production capacity	:	180,000 m ³ /day
Nos. of Unit	:	15,000 $m^3/day \times 12$ Units
Quality of product water	:	WHO Guideline

Water balance	;	Sea water intake	540,000 m ³ /day
	:	RO module feed	515,000 m ³ /day
	:	Product water	$180,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$
	:	Brine & waste	360,000 m ³ /day
RO module	:	for Single stage se	ea water desalination
Module operating condition	:	Raw sea water TDS	39,600 ppm
	:	Operating pressure	
	:	Recovery ratio	35%
	:	Feed FI	4 and less
			n of Fouling Index and
•			very small solids &
		· · · ·	e feed water in RO pro-
		cess.)	p
	:	Feed pH	6 - 6.5
•	:	Feed Chlorine	1.0 mg/1 and less
	:	Feed temperature	22 - 35 °C
		*	· · ·
Electric power supplied	:	38,700 kW	
Required overall space		48,000 m ² (160 m x	200 m)
Required Overall space	:	48,000 lu- (100 m x	500 m/
Building	:	11,950 m ²	· ·
for RO operation	:	5,000 m ² (50 m x 10	
for Pump station	:	1,350 m ² (30 m x 45	
for Waste water treatm.	:	250 m^2 (10 m x 25	
for Substation	:	400 m2 (20 m x 20	
for Office	:	500 m2 (20 m x 25	
for Warehouse & work shop	:	$1,200 \text{ m}^2 (30 \text{ m x } 40)$) m)
Organization			
		. · ·	
Plant manager	:	1	
Administration section	:	9	
Operating section	:	48	
Maintenance section	:	26	
Total	:	84 persons	

A3 - 3

Construction period

Annual operating days

Plant life

(2) System Configuration

Pretreatment section

RO section

Post treatment section Membrane cleaning section

Chemical dosing section

Waste water treatment section

: 24 months (excluding design and engineering period) : 330 days

20 years

:

Coagulation & sedimentation basin Gravity dual media filter 48 filters (8 filters x 6 units)

Safety cartridge filter High press. pump & power recovery turbine RO module (12 units)

Lime dosing unit

Ferric chloride dosing unit

Sulfuric acid dosing unit (Sodium hypochloride will be dosed in the sea water intake section)

Polyelectrolyte dosing unit (for waste water treatment)

Coagulation clarifier Thickener Dewatering Decanter

(3) Process Description

a) Pretreatment section

Raw sea water is transferred to flocculation basin after dosage of ferric chloride. In the basin, the flock of ferric hydroxide is formed, and colloidal and suspended solids in raw sea water will be caught in the flock. And flocculated sea water is introduced into gravity dual media filter, and filtrated completely and then stored in filtered water basin. Each dual media filter will be backwashed once a day using raw sea water and scouring air, and backwash waste water is transferred to waste water treatment section.

And chlorine to prevent the growth of microorganisms in raw sea water is expected being doesd in raw sea water intake section, and the residual chlorine concentration at the inlet of pretreatment section will be expected to remain in the level of 1 through 2 mg/1.

b) RO Section

Filtered sea water, which is stored in filtered water basin, is transferred by booster pump to the suction side of high pressure pump after it is polished by safety cartridge filter.

In the piping just before the filter, sulfuric acid is dosed in order to control automatically the pH value of raw sea water between 6 and 6.5.

Polished raw sea water is pressurized by high pressure pump in the level between 60 and 65 kg/cm² and fed to RO module after the feed flow rate is controlled in the predetermined level.

In RO module, raw sea water is separated into desalinated water (product water) and concentrated sea water. The concentrated sea water, which still has residual pressure of 58 through 63 kg/cm², is transferred into power recovery turbine and the energy contained in it is recovered. After that, concentrated sea water is discharged together with the effluent of waste water treatment section.

c) Post treatment section

Slaked lime is doesed to product desalinated water from RO section in order to control the pH value and to add minerals for it, because the value of pH and minerals of product water is in relatively low level.

d) Membrane cleaning section

RO membrane is cleaned once per 6 months in maximum using citric acid and aqueous ammonia. e) Waste water treatment section

Backwash waste water from pretreatment section is stored in backwash waste basin in order to uniform the concentration of suspended solids in it, and then transferred to coagulation clarifier.

In the clarifier, anionic polyelectrolyte is dosed and suspended solids concentration of over flow is reduced to less than 20 ppm.

After that, over flow of clarifier is discharged together with concentrated sea water from RO section.

Sludge drain of clarifier is transferred to thickener in order to concentrate the sludge and then transferred to dewatering decanter. In the piping, cationic polyelectrolyte is dosed in order to improve efficiency of dewatering in decanter.

And over flow and filtrated water from decanter is returned to coagulation clarifier.

(4) Materials for Major Part

RO process has a feature of non-phase-change, which can be understood with principles of the process, and all part of the plant can be operated under the normal temperature. Therefore, it is not necessary in RO process to apply high grade materials like titanium or copper-nickel alloy, which is applied to the high temperature part of evaporation process.

Materials to be applied for RO process are as follows.

Equipment (Contact to sea water) : 316 SS/CS + rubber lining

Equipment (Contact to fresh water): 304 SS or C.I.

Piping (Contact to sea water)

[Large size / High pressure]	: CS + PE lining (Sch.80)
[Large size / Low pressure]	: CS + PE lining or FRP
[Small size / High pressure]	: 316 SS
[Small size / Low pressure]	: FRP

Piping (Contact to fresh water) : FRP

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(5) Chemicals list

Ferric chloride	;	37% sol.	[Coagulant for pretreatment]
Sulfuric acid	:	98% sol.	[pH control]
Slaked lime	:	100% powd.	[Post treatment]
Polyelectrolyte (A)	:	100% powd.	[Coagulant for waste treatment]
Polyelectrolyte (C)	`:	100% powd.	[Coagulant for waste treatment]
Citric acid	;	100% powd.	[Membrane cleaning]
Aqueous ammonia	:	25% sol.	[Membrane cleaning]
Formalin	:	40% sol.	[Membrane preservation]

(6) Maintenance Items

Following periodical maintenance items shall be considered.

a) Daily items

Patrol and visual check for equipment Check for chemicals quantity

b) Monthly items

Replacement of cartridge filter elements Replenishment of chemicals

c) Annual items

Replacement of spare parts and overhaul for equipment Membrane cleaning and replacement

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3. CONSTRUCTION COST

[Overall construction cost] : 95.760 MRO

(Items)	
CIF	47.606 MRO
Erection	10.944 MRO
Civil & Building	37.210 MRO

4. OPERATING COST

[Overall operating cost] : 0.1557 RO/m³ product

	(Items)	(Consumption)	(Unit price)	(Operating cost)
(1)	Electricity	4.27 kWh/m ³	@0.020 RO/kWh	0.0854 RO/m ³
(2)	Chemicals			0.0393 RO/m ³
	Ferric chloride	33.2 g/m ³	@0.182 RO/kg	0.0060
	Sulfuric acid	171.4 g/m ³	@0.176 RO/kg	0.0302
	Slaked lime	26.0 g/m ³	@0.0715 RO/kg	0.0019
	Polyelectrolyte	0.266 g/m ³	@0.266 RO/kg	0.0001
	Citric acid	1.21 g/m ³	@0.847 RO/kg	0.0010
-	Aq. Ammonia	0.364 g/m ³	@0.364 RO/kg	0.0001
(3)	Cartridge filter	0.0066 pcs/m^3	@1.5 RO/pc	0.0099 RO/m ³
(4)	RO membrane	 		0.0211 RO/m ³
				0.1577 00/~3

Total

0.1577 RO/m³

ANNEX 4

CALCULATION FOR

AIR POLLUTION IN ENVIRONMENT PROBLEM

	Type-A So 1%	Chimney 80 m	L	
1.	Fuel Consumption Basic Specification	Abbreviati	on/Unit	Applying value of this project
1.	Output at Generator end	Ро	MW	120
2.	Power plant thermal efficiency	Чр	%	25
3.	Fuel combustion ratio	ರ	%	100
4.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700
	Calculation Form			
0	Fuel consumption	Fo	т/н	
	Fo = $\frac{Po \times 860 \times \frac{d}{100}}{\frac{q_{4}p}{100} \times \text{Hh'}}$	· · · · ·		38.6 T/H
2.	Combustion Gas Volume		•	•••
	Basic Specification			•
1.	Hydrogen	ho '	%	12.5
2.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kca1/kg	10,700
3.	0 ₂ content in flue gas	02	%	4.0
	Calculation Form		×	
• •	Low heat value of Fuel H1'	н1 '	kca1/kg	
· · · .	H1' = Hh' - 6 (9 x ho')			10,025
o	Excess air ratio m	a	→	
	$m = \frac{21}{21 - 0_2}$	·		1.24
٥	Combustion Gas Volume		•	
	. Theorethical air volume	Ao*	Nm ³ /kg-fu	e1
	Ao' = $0.85 \times H1' \times 10^{-3} + 2.0$. .		
	. Theorethical combustion gas volume	Go'	Nm ³ /kg-fu	el
	$Go' = 1.11 \times H1' \times 10^{-3}$			11.13

Calculation for Air Pollution in Environment Problem

		a		
		G	-	
	at Wet gas condition	G'w		
	$G^{\dagger}W = GO^{\dagger} + (m-1)AO^{\dagger}$	·		13.65
	at Dry gas condition	G'd		
	$G'd = Gw' - \frac{0.224}{18} (9 \times ho + W')$		n an an Arth	12.25
				· · ·
3.	Flue Gas Volume at Boiler End	QЪ	Nm ³ /H	
	at wet condition			
	$QwB = (Fo \times G'w) \times 10^3$	QwB	Nm ³ /H	527x10 ³
	at dry condition		• •	1 - E.
	$QdB = (Io \times G'd) \times 10^3$	QdB	Nm ³ /H	473x10 ³
4.	Effective Height of Chimney		•	
•	(apply equation of Bosanquet)			
	Basic Condition			
1.	Flue gas volume	QwB	Nm ³ /H	527x10 ³
2.	Ambient temperature	ta	°C	30
3.	Flue gas temperature	tg	°C	135
4.	Diameter of Chimney	D	W	2.16
5.	Wind velocity	U	m/s	6
6.	Temperature reducing rate	$d\theta/dz$	°C/m	0.0033
7.	Design height of chimney	Но	m	80
	Calculation of effective chimney height			
٠	exhaust gas volume	Qt	m ³ /s	162
	$= \frac{QwBx (273 + ta)}{3,600 \times 273}$			
٠	exhaust gas velocity at chimney nozzle	Vg	m/s	60
	$= \underline{Qw \times (273 + tg)}_{3,600 \times 273 \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2}$			

• Raising height of flue gas by flue gas energy (momentum)

$$= \frac{4.77}{1 + \frac{0.43 \times U}{Vg}} \times \frac{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{U}$$
$$= \frac{0.795 \sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{1 + \frac{2.58}{Vg}}$$

 Raising height of flue gas by temperature difference between flue gas and ambient

= 6.37 x g x $\frac{Qt (tg - ta)}{U^3 (273 + ta)}$ x (LnJ² + $\frac{2}{J}$ - 2)

Hm

Ht

He

WL.

TĤ

m

47

56.3

14.4

165

= 1.91 x
$$10^{-3}$$
 x Qt (tg-ta) x (2.3 logJ + $\frac{1}{J}$ - 1)

$$J = \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{Qt \ x \ Vg}} \ x \ 0.43 \sqrt{\frac{(273 + to)}{g(d\theta/dz)}}$$
$$- 0.28 \ \frac{Vg \ (273 + ta)}{g \ (tg - ta)} + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}} (1,498 - \frac{312 \times Vg}{tg - ta}) + 1$$

. Effective height of chimney

= Ho + 0.65 (Hm + Ht)

5. Calculation of air polutant

Basic Specification

Fo т/н 38.6 1. Fuel consumption % 2. Sulphur component 1.0 So Nm³/H 473×10^3 3. Flue gas volume at dry state QdB 165 4. Effective height of chimney He m 5. 0_2 content in flue gas 02 % 4.0 Calculation of $SO_{\mathbf{X}}$ emission $^{\circ}$ SO_x volume at boiler end q' Nm³/H 270.2 = 7 (Fo x So) $^{\circ}$ SO_x density at chimney nozzle 570 qc ppm

$$= \frac{q'}{QdB} \times 10^6$$

- 6. Maximum $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbf{X}}$ Landing Density and Distance
- 6-1 Maximum SO_x landing density (apply equation of Sutton)

$$= 1.72 \times \frac{q'}{Hc^2}$$

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6-2 Maximum SO_x landing distance (apply equation of Sutton)

= 20.8 x He^{1.143} x 10^{-3}

Cmax ppm 0.017

Xmax km 7.1

A4--4

. 20

	carculation for All Pollution in Environment Problem						
	Type-A So 1% Chimney 100 m						
1.	Fuel Consumption Basic Specification	Abbreviati	on/Unit	Applying value of this project			
1.	Output at Generator end	Po	· MW	120			
	Power plant thermal efficiency	γp	%	25			
· · ·	Fuel combustion ratio	d i	%	100			
4.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700			
	Calculation Form		• •				
o	Fuel consumption	Fo	T/H				
	Po x 860 x $\frac{\partial}{100}$			38.6 T/H			
	$F_0 = \frac{P_0 \times 860 \times \frac{\Delta}{100}}{\frac{\gamma P}{100} \times Hh'}$			· · ·			
2.	Combustion Gas Volume			··· .'			
	Basic Specification			. •			
1.	Hydrogen	ho'	%	12.5			
2.	High heat value of fuel	Hh '	kcal/kg	10,700			
3.	0 ₂ content in flue gas	0 ₂	%	4.0			
	Calculation Form		*				
o	Low heat value of Fuel H1'	H1'	kcal/kg	· .			
	H1' = Hh' - 6 (9 x ho')			10,025			
0	Excess air ratio m	. m	 .				
	$m = \frac{21}{21 - 0_2}$			1.24			
· 0	Combustion Gas Volume						
	. Theorethical air volume	Ao'	Nm ³ /kg-fu	e1			
	Ao' = $0.85 \times H1' \times 10^{-3} + 2.0$	· •					
	. Theorethical combustion gas volume	Go'	Nm ³ /kg-fu	e1			
	$Go' = 1.11 \times H1' \times 10^{-3}$			11.13			

Calculation for Air Pollution in Environment Problem

	• Actual combustion gas volume	G		
	at Wet gas condition	G'w		
	G'w = Go' + (m-1)Ao'			13.65
	at Dry gas condition	G'd		
	$G'd = Gw' - \frac{0.224}{18} (9 \times ho + W')$		a de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición d Este de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición	12.25
3.	Flue Gas Volume at Boiler End	Qb	Nm ³ /H	
	at wet condition			- -
	$QwB = (Fo \times G'w) \times 10^3$	QwB	Nm ³ /H	527x10 ³
	at dry condition			
	$QdB = (Io \times G'd) \times 10^3$	QdB	Nm ³ /H	473x10 ³
4.	Effective Height of Chimney			
	(apply equation of Bosanquet)			· .
	Basic Condition		•	
1.	Flue gas volume	QwB	Nm ³ /H	527x10 ³
2.	Àmbient temperature	ta	°C	30
, 3.	Flue gas temperature	tg	°C	135
4.	Diameter of Chimney	D	m	2.16
5.	Wind velocity	U	m/s	6
6.	Temperature reducing rate	d <i>θ</i> /dz	°C/m	0.0033
7.	Design height of chimney	Но	D.	100
	Calculation of effective chimney height			
٠	exhaust gas volume	Qt	m ³ /s	162
	$= \frac{QwBx (273 + ta)}{3,600 \times 273}$		· .	
•	exhaust gas velocity at chimney nozzle	Vg	m/s	60
	$= \underline{Qw \times (273 + tg)}_{3 - 600 \times 273 \times \frac{\pi}{10} p^2}$			

 $3,600 \times 273 \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2$

. Raising height of flue gas by flue gas energy (momentum)

$$= \frac{4.77}{1 + \frac{0.43 \times U}{Vg}} \times \frac{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{U}$$
$$= \frac{0.795 \sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{1 + \frac{2.58}{Vg}}$$

. Raising height of flue gas by temperature difference between flue gas and ambient

$$= 6.37 \times g \times \frac{Qt (tg - ta)}{U^3 (273 + ta)} \times (LnJ^2 + \frac{2}{J} - 2)$$

$$= 1.91 \times 10^{-3} \times Qt (tg-ta) \times (2.3 \log J + \frac{1}{J} - 1)$$
56.3

Hm

Ηt

He

m

m

m

75

14.4

185

$$J = \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{Qt \ x \ Vg}} \ x \ 0.43 \sqrt{\frac{(273 + to)}{g(d\theta/dz)}}$$
$$- 0.28 \ \frac{Vg \ (273 + ta)}{g \ (tg - ta)} + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}} (1,498 - \frac{312 \times Vg}{tg - ta}) + 1$$

Effective height of chimney
= Ho + 0.65 (Hm + Ht)

5. Calculation of air polutant

Basic Specification

1. Fuel consumption	Fo	T/H	38.6
2. Sulphur component	So	%	1.0
3. Flue gas volume at dry state	QdB	Nm ³ /H	473x10 ³
4. Effective height of chimney	Не	m .	185
5. O ₂ content in flue gas	0 ₂	%	4.0
Calculation of SO _x emission			
° SO _x volume at boiler end	q'	Nm ³ /H	270.2
= 7 (Fo x So)			
° SO _x density at chimney nozzle	qc	ppm	570

$$=\frac{q'}{QdB} \times 10^6$$

6. Maximum $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbf{X}}$ Landing Density and Distance

6-1 Maximum SO_x landing density (apply equation of Sutton)

$$= 1.72 \times \frac{q'}{Hc^2}$$

6-2 Maximum SO_x landing distance (apply equation of Sutton) Cmax ppm 0.014 Xmax km 8.1

 $= 20.8 \times \text{He}^{1.143} \times 10^{-3}$

Calculation for Air Pollution in Environment Problem

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Type-A So 1% Chimney 120 m

1.	Fuel Consumption			A
	Basic Specification	Abbreviati		Applying value of this project
1.	Output at Generator end	Po	MW	120
2.	Power plant thermal efficiency	ųp	%	25
3.	Fuel combustion ratio	д.	%	100
4.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700
	Calculation Form		,	
o	Fuel consumption	Fo	т/н	
	$Fo = \frac{Po \times 860 \times \frac{\Delta}{100}}{\frac{4}{100} \times Hh'}$	н 		38.6 T/H
2.	Combustion Gas Volume			•••
	Basic Specification			
1.	Hydrogen	ho'	%	12.5
2.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700
3.	0 ₂ content in flue gas	02	%	4.0
	Calculation Form		an grande gr Maria	
•	Low heat value of Fuel H1'	H1 '	kcal/kg	
	$H1' = Hh' - 6 (9 \times hb)$			10,025
0	Excess air ratio m	, D	-	
	$m = \frac{21}{21 - 0_2}$			1.24
0	Combustion Gas Volume			
	. Theorethical air volume	Ao'	Nm ³ /kg-fue	1
	Ao' = $0.85 \times H1' \times 10^{-3} + 2.0$,		
	. Theorethical combustion gas volume	Go ¹	Nm ³ /kg-fue	1
	$Go' = 1.11 \times H1' \times 10^{-3}$			11.13

÷.,	• Actual combustion gas volume	G		
	at Wet gas condition	G'w		
	G'w = Go' + (m-1)Ao'			13.65
	at Dry gas condition	G'd		
	$G'd = Gw' - \frac{0.224}{18} (9 \times ho + W')$			12.25
3.	Flue Gas Volume at Boiler End	QЪ	Nm ³ /H	
	at wet condition		÷.	
	$QwB = (Fo \times G^{\dagger}w) \times 10^3$	QwB	Nm ³ /H	527x10 ³
	at dry condition			
	$QdB = (Io \times G'd) \times 10^3$	QdB	Nm ³ /H	473x10 ³
4.	Effective Height of Chimney			· · ·
4.	•			
	(apply equation of Bosanquet)		· · · · · .	1. S. S.
	Basic Condition			
1.	Flue gas volume	QwB	Nm ³ /H	527x10 ³
2.	Ambient temperature	ta	°C	30
3.	Flue gas temperature	tg	°C	135
4.	Diameter of Chimney	D	Щ	2.16
5.	Wind velocity	U	m/s	6
6.	Temperature reducing rate	d <i>θ</i> /dz	°C/m	0.0033
7.	Design height of chimney	Но	m	120
	Calculation of effective chimney height			
	exhaust gas volume	Qt .	m ³ /s	162
	$= \frac{Qw \times (273 + ta)}{3,600 \times 273}$			
•	exhaust gas velocity at chimney nozzle	٧g	m/s	60
	= QwBx (273 + tg) 3,600 x 273 x $\frac{\pi}{4} D^2$			

· · ·

. Raising height of flue gas by flue gas energy (momentum)

Hm

Ht

He

m

m

m

75

56.3

14.4

205

$$= \frac{4.77}{1 + \frac{0.43 \times U}{Vg}} \times \frac{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{U}$$
$$= \frac{0.795 \sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{1 + \frac{2.58}{Vg}}$$

. Raising height of flue gas by temperature difference between flue gas and ambient

 $= 6.37 \text{ x g x} \frac{\text{Qt } (\text{tg} - \text{ta})}{\text{U}^3 (273 + \text{ta})} \text{ x } (\text{LnJ}^2 + \frac{2}{\text{J}} - 2)$

= 1.91 x 10⁻³ x Qt (tg-ta) x (2.3 logJ +
$$\frac{1}{J}$$
 - 1)

 $J = \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{Qt \ x \ Vg}} \ x \ 0.43 \sqrt{\frac{(273 + to)}{g(d\theta/dz)}}$ $- 0.28 \ \frac{Vg \ (273 + ta)}{g \ (tg - ta)} + 1$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}} (1,498 - \frac{312 \times Vg}{tg - ta}) + 1$$

Effective height of chimney
Ho + 0.65 (Hm + Ht)

5. Calculation of air polutant

Basic Specification

- T/H 38.6 1. Fuel consumption Fo % 2. Sulphur component So 1.0 Nm^3/H 473x10³ 3. Flue gas volume at dry state QdB 205 4. Effective height of chimney He щ 5. 0₂ content in flue gas % 4.0 02 Calculation of SO_x emission Nm³/H $^{\circ}$ SO_x volume at boiler end 270.2 q' = 7 (Fo x So) ° SO_x density at chimney nozzle 570 qc ppm
 - $=\frac{q'}{QdB} \times 10^6$

6. Maximum SO_X Landing Density and Distance

6-1 Maximum SO_X landing density (apply equation of Sutton)

$$= 1.72 \times \frac{q'}{Hc^2}$$

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6-2 Maximum SO_x landing distance (apply equation of Sutton)

 $= 20.8 \times \text{He}^{1.143} \times 10^{-3}$

Cmax	ppm	0.011
		. <u>.</u>

Xmax	km	9.1

	Calculation for Air Pollutio		<u></u>	- 103
	<u>Type-F So 1% (</u>	Chimney 80	<u>n</u>	
1.	Fuel Consumption Basic Specification	Abbreviat	ion/Unit	Applying value of this project
1.	Output at Generator end	Po	MW	60
2.	Power plant thermal efficiency	Чр	%	19
3.	Fuel combustion ratio	d	%	100
4.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kca1/kg	10,700
	Calculation Form			
0	Fuel consumption	Fo	т/н	
	$F_0 = \frac{P_0 \times 860 \times \frac{\partial}{100}}{\frac{\psi_P}{100} \times Hh'}$		- - -	25.4 T/H
2.	Combustion Gas Volume			
	Basic Specification			
1.	Hydrogen	ho'	%	12.5
2.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700
3.	0 ₂ content in flue gas	02	%	4.0
	Calculation Form			
0	Low heat value of Fuel H1'	H1'	kcal/kg	
	$H1' = Hh' - 6 (9 \times ho')$. · · ·	10,025
o	Excess air ratio m	m		
	$m = \frac{21}{21 - 0_2}$			1.24
o	Combustion Gas Volume			
	. Theorethical air volume	Ao'	Nm ³ /kg-fu	21
	Ao' = 0.85 x H1' x 10^{-3} + 2.0			
	. Theorethical combustion gas volume	Go †	Nm ³ /kg-fu	e1
	$Go' = 1.11 \times H1' \times 10^{-3}$			11.13

Calculation for Air Pollution in Environment Problem

	• • •			
•	. Actual combustion gas volume	G		
	at Wet gas condition .	G'W		
	G'w = Go' + (m-1)Ao'			13.65
	at Dry gas condition	G'd		
	$G'd = Gw' - \frac{0.224}{18} (9 \times ho + W')$			12.25
			· · · · · · ·	
3.	Flue Gas Volume at Boiler End	Qb	Nm ³ /H	. · · · · .
	at wet condition			
	$QwB = (Fo \times G'w) \times 10^3$	QwB	Nm ³ /H	347x10 ³
	at dry condition			C
	$QdB = (Io \times G'd) \times 10^3$	QdB	Nm ³ /H	311×10 ³
4.	Effective Height of Chimney			··· ·
	(apply equation of Bosanquet)			
	Basic Condition			· · · ·
1.	Flue gas volume	QwB	Nm ³ /H	347x10 ³
2.	Amblent temperature	ta	°C	30
3.	Flue gas temperature	tg	°C	135
4.	Diameter of Chimney	D	m	2.16
5.	Wind velocity	U	m/s	6
6.	Temperature reducing rate	dØ/dz	°C/m	0.0033
7.	Design height of chimney	Ho	m	80
	Calculation of effective chimney height			
•	exhaust gas volume	Qt	m ³ /s	107
·	$= \frac{Qw_{Bx} (273 + ta)}{3,600 \times 273}$			
•	exhaust gas velocity at chimney nozzle	Vg	m/s	39
	$= Qw \times (273 + tg)$			

.

3,600 x 273 x $\frac{\pi}{4}$ D²

. Raising height of flue gas by flue gas energy (momentum)

$$= \frac{4.77}{1 + \frac{0.43 \times U}{Vg}} \times \frac{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{U}$$

= $\frac{0.795 \sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{1 + \frac{2.58}{Vg}}$

• Raising height of flue gas by temperature difference between flue gas and ambient

 $= 6.37 \times g \times \frac{Qt (tg - ta)}{U^3 (273 + ta)} \times (LnJ^2 + \frac{2}{J} - 2)$

Hm

Ήt

He

m

m

m

= 1.91 x 10⁻³ x Qt (tg-ta) x (2.3 logJ +
$$\frac{1}{J}$$
 - 1)

$$J = \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{Qt \ x \ Vg}} \ x \ 0.43 \sqrt{\frac{(273 + to)}{g(d\theta/dz)}}$$
$$- 0.28 \ \frac{Vg \ (273 + ta)}{g \ (tg - ta)} + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}} (1,498 - \frac{312 \times Vg}{tg - ta}) + 1$$

Effective height of chimney
= Ho + 0.65 (Hm + Ht)

5. Calculation of air polutant

Basic Specification

T/H 25.4 1. Fuel consumption Fo % 2. Sulphur component So 1.0 Nm³/H 311x10³ 3. Flue gas volume at dry state QdB 141 4. Effective height of chimney He m 5. 0_2 content in flue gas 02 % 4.0 Calculation of $SO_{\mathbf{X}}$ emission Nm³/H $^{\circ}$ SO_x volume at boiler end q' 177.8 = 7 (Fo x So) $^{\circ}$ SO_x density at chimney nozzle 570 · qc ppm

$$=\frac{q'}{QdB} \times 10^6$$

48

46.1

22.4

141

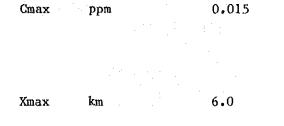
6. Maximum SO_{X} Landing Density and Distance

6-1 Maximum SO_x landing density (apply equation of Sutton)

$$= 1.72 \times \frac{q'}{Hc^2}$$

6-2 Maximum SO_x landing distance (apply equation of Sutton)

$$= 20.8 \times \text{He}^{1.143} \times 10^{-3}$$



	Types F So 1% (<u>em</u>
	Type-F So 1% C	nituney 100 m	•	
1.	Fuel Consumption			Applying value
	Basic Specification	Abbreviatio	n/Unit	of this project
1.	Output at Generator end	Ро	MW	60
2.	Power plant thermal efficiency	ур	%	19
3.	Fuel combustion ratio	d i	%	100
4.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kca1/kg	10,700
	Calculation Form		:	
0	Fuel consumption	Fo	т/н	
	$F_{0} = \frac{P_{0} \times 860 \times \frac{Q}{100}}{\frac{Q_{P}}{100} \times Hh'}$			25.4 T/H
	$\frac{40}{100}$ x Hh'			• .
2.	Combustion Gas Volume			
	Basic Specification			
1.	Hydrogen	ho '	oy 10	12.5
2.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kca1/kg	10,700
3.	0 ₂ content in flue gas	02	%	4.0
	Calculation Form			
0	Low heat value of Fuel H1'	H1'	kca1/kg	
	$H1' = Hh' - 6 (9 \times h\delta)$			10,025
۰	Excess air ratio m	. n		
	$m = \frac{21}{21 - 0_2}$			1.24
0	Combustion Gas Volume		•	
	. Theorethical air volume	Ao '	Nm ³ /kg-fue	1
	Ao' = $0.85 \times H1' \times 10^{-3} + 2.0$,		· ·
	. Theorethical combustion gas volume	Go'	Nm ³ /kg-fue	21
	$Go' = 1.11 \times H1' \times 10^{-3}$			11.13

Calculation for Air Pollution in Environment Problem

•

				1
	. Actual combustion gas volume	G	• • • • • • • • • • •	
	at Wet gas condition	G'w		• •
	G'w = Go' + (m-1)Ao'			13.65
·	at Dry gas condition	G'd		
	$G'd = Gw' - \frac{0.224}{18} (9 \times ho + W')$	 		12.25
3.	Flue Gas Volume at Boiler End	QЪ	Nm ³ /H	
	at wet condition		and the second second	e george de la composition de la composition de la composition de la composition de la composition de la compos
	$QwB = (Fo \times G'w) \times 10^3$	QwB	Nm ³ /H	347x10 ³
	at dry condition			
	$QdB = (Io \times G'd) \times 10^3$	QdB	Nm ³ /H	311x10 ³
4.	Effective Height of Chimney	·		
	(apply equation of Bosanquet)			
	Basic Condition			
1.	Flue gas volume	QwB	Nm ³ /H	347x10 ³
2.	Ambient temperature	ta	°C	30
3.	Flue gas temperature	tg	°C	135
4.	Diameter of Chimney	D	m	2.16
5.	Wind velocity	U	m/s	6
6.	Temperature reducing rate	d0/dz	°C/m	0.0033
7,	Design height of chimney	Ho	ш	100
	Calculation of effective chimney height			
•	exhaust gas volume	Qt	m ³ /s	107
	$= \frac{Qw_{Bx} (273 + ta)}{3,600 \times 273}$			• •
•	exhaust gas velocity at chimney nozzle	Vg	m/s	39
	$= \frac{Qw \times (273 + tg)}{3,600 \times 273 \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2}$		·• .	

- Raising height of flue gas by flue gas energy (momentum)
 - $= \frac{4.77}{1 + \frac{0.43 \times U}{Vg}} \times \frac{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{U}$ $= \frac{0.795 \sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{1 + \frac{2.58}{Vg}}$
- Raising height of flue gas by temperature difference between flue gas and ambient
 - $= 6.37 \text{ x g x} \frac{\text{Qt (tg ta)}}{\text{U}^3 (273 + ta)} \text{ x (LnJ}^2 + \frac{2}{\text{J}} 2)$ 46.1

Hm

Ht

He

m

m

т

48

22.4

161

= 1.91 x
$$10^{-3}$$
 x Qt (tg-ta) x (2.3 logJ + $\frac{1}{J}$ - 1)

 $J = \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}} \times 0.43 \sqrt{\frac{(273 + to)}{g(d\theta/dz)}} - 0.28 \frac{Vg (273 + ta)}{g (tg - ta)} + 1$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}} (1,498 - \frac{312 \times Vg}{tg - ta}) + 1$$

Effective height of chimney
= Ho + 0.65 (Hm + Ht)

5. Calculation of air polutant

Basic Specification

т/н 25.4 1. Fuel consumption Fo % 2. Sulphur component So 1.0 Nm³/H 311x10³ 3. Flue gas volume at dry state QdB 4. Effective height of chimney 161 He m 4.0 5. 02 content in flue gas 02 % Calculation of SO_x emission Nm^3/H ° SO_x volume at boiler end 177.8 ٩' = 7 (Fo x So) ° SO_x density at chimney nozzle 570 qc ррш

$$= \frac{q'}{QdB} \times 10^6$$

6. Maximum $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbf{X}}$ Landing Density and Distance

6-1 Maximum SO_x landing density (apply equation of Sutton)

 $= 1.72 \times \frac{q'}{Hc^2}$

6-2 Maximum SO_x landing distance (apply equation of Sutton)

= $20.8 \times \text{He}^{1.143} \times 10^{-3}$

Cmax	ppm	0.012
4.1 1		
Xmax	km	6.9

	Calculation for Air Pollution	in Environ	ment Proble	em				
	Type-F So 1% Chimney 120 m							
1.	Fuel Consumption							
	Basic Specification	Abbreviatio		Applying value of this project				
1.	Output at Generator end	Ро	MW	60				
2.	Power plant thermal efficiency	ųр	8	19				
3.	Fuel combustion ratio	β .	%	100				
4.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700				
	Calculation Form							
o	Fuel consumption	Fo	Т/Н					
·	$Fo = \frac{Po \times 860 \times \frac{Q}{100}}{\frac{4}{100} \times Hh^{\dagger}}$			25.4 T/H				
	100							
2.	Combustion Gas Volume							
	Basic Specification							
1.	Hydrogen	ho '	%	12.5				
2.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700				
3.	0 ₂ content in flue gas	0 ₂	%	4.0				
	Calculation Form		• · · ·					
0	Low heat value of Fuel H1'	H1'	kcal/kg					
	H1' = Hh' - 6 (9 x ho')			10,025				
0	Excess air ratio m	m						
	$m = \frac{21}{21 - 0_2}$	• ·		1.24				
o	Combustion Gas Volume							
	. Theorethical air volume	Aoʻ	Nm ³ /kg-fue	1				
	Ao' = $0.85 \times H1' \times 10^{-3} + 2.0$		· · · ·					
	• Theorethical combustion gas volume	Got	Nm ³ /kg-fue	1				
	$Go' = 1.11 \times H1' \times 10^{-3}$			11.13				
				•				

Calculation for Air Pollution in Environment Problem

	• Actual combustion gas volume	G .		
	at Wet gas condition	G'w		· · · · · ·
	G'w = Go' + (m-1)Ao'			13.65
	at Dry gas condition	G'd	an an an an an an an an an an an an an a	
	$G'd = Gw' - \frac{0.224}{18} (9 \times ho + W')$			12.25
	18	an the		·
3.	Flue Gas Volume at Boiler End	Qb	Nm ³ /H	
	at wet condition		: · · ·	
	$QwB = (Fo x G'w) x 10^3$	QwB	Nm ³ /H	347x10 ³
	at dry condition	•	•	
	$QdB = (Io \times G'd) \times 10^3$	QdB	Nm ³ /H	311x10 ³
			• • • • • • • • •	
4	Effective Height of Chimney	· •		•
	(apply equation of Bosanquet)		·	
	Basic Condition			
1.	Flue gas volume	QwB	Nm ³ /H	347x10 ³
2.	Ambient temperature	ta	°C	30
3.	Flue gas temperature	tg	°C	135
4.	Diameter of Chimney	D	m	2.16
5.	Wind velocity	U	m/s	6
6.	Temperature reducing rate	d <i>θ</i> /dz	°C/m	0.0033
7.	Design height of chimney	Но	m	120
	Calculation of effective chimney height			
•	exhaust gas volume	Qt	m ³ /s	107
	$= \frac{Qw \times (273 + ta)}{3,600 \times 273}$		4 4 1 ⁴ 1	
٠	exhaust gas velocity at chimney nozzle	Vg	m/s	39
	= QwBx (273 + tg) 3,600 x 273 x $\frac{\pi}{4} D^2$			
	2 600 272 19 54			

- . Raising height of flue gas by flue gas energy (momentum)
 - $= \frac{4.77}{1 + \frac{0.43 \times U}{V_{\infty}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{U}$ $= \frac{0.795 \sqrt{\text{Qt x Vg}}}{1 + \frac{2.58}{\text{Vg}}}$

. Raising height of flue gas by temperature difference between flue gas and ambient

= 6.37 x g x $\frac{Qt (tg - ta)}{U^3 (273 + ta)}$ x $(LnJ^2 + \frac{2}{J} - 2)$

= 1.91 x
$$10^{-3}$$
 x Qt (tg-ta) x (2.3 logJ + $\frac{1}{J}$ - 1)

 $J = \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{Qt \ x \ Vg}} \ x \quad 0.43 \sqrt{\frac{(273 \ + \ to)}{g(d\theta/dz)}}$ $-0.28 \frac{\text{Vg}(273 + \text{ta})}{\text{g}(\text{tg} - \text{ta})} + 1$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{Qt \ x \ Vg}} (1,498 - \frac{312 \ x \ Vg}{tg - ta}) + 1$$

. Effective height of chimney = Ho + 0.65 (Hm + Ht)

- Calculation of air polutant 5. **Basic Specification**
- 1. Fuel consumption 2. Sulphur component
- 3. Flue gas volume at dry state
- 4. Effective height of chimney
- 5. 0_2 content in flue gas Calculation of SO_x emission
- ° SO_x volume at boiler end = 7 (Fo x So)
- ° SO_x density at chimney nozzle

$$= \frac{q'}{QdB} \times 10^6$$

He

Fo

So

QdB

He

02

q'

qc

Ηt

m

Hm

48

46.1

m

T/H

 Nm^3/H

Nm³/H

ppm

%

m

%

181

25.4

1.0

 311×10^{3}

4.0

177.8

570

181

6. Maximum $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbf{X}}$ Landing Density and Distance

6-1 Maximum SO_x landing density (apply equation of Sutton)

$$= 1.72 \times \frac{q^{1}}{Hc^{2}}$$

.

6-2 Maximum SO_x landing distance (apply equation of Sutton)

 $= 20.8 \times \text{He}^{1.143} \times 10^{-3}$

Cmax ppm 0.009 Xmax km 7.9

	Calculation for Air Pollutio	n in Enviro	onment Proble	m				
	Type-A So 1.6% Chimney 80 m							
1.	Fuel Consumption Basic Specification	Abbreviati		pplying value of this project				
1.	Output at Generator end	Ро	MW	120				
2.	Power plant thermal efficiency	Чp	%	25				
3.	Fuel combustion ratio	d	%	100				
4.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kca1/kg	10,700				
	Calculation Form							
0	Fuel consumption	Fo	т/н	: .				
	$Fo = \frac{Po \times 860 \times \frac{cA}{100}}{\frac{\gamma P}{100} \times Hh'}$			38.6 T/H				
	$\frac{4P}{100} \times Hh'$		· . :					
2.	Combustion Gas Volume							
2. •	Basic Specification			•				
•			¢/	10 5				
1.	Hydrogen	ho †	%	. 12.5				
2.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kca1/kg	10,700				
3.	O ₂ content in flue gas	02	%	4.0				
	Calculation Form							
o	Low heat value of Fuel H1'	H1'	kcal/kg					
	$H1' = Hh' - 6 (9 \times h6)$			10,025				
٥	Excess air ratio m	, n	***					
	$m = \frac{21}{21 - 0_2}$	· .		1.24				
. 0	Combustion Gas Volume							
	. Theorethical air volume	Ao '	Nm ³ /kg-fuel	L .				
	$Ao' = 0.85 \times H1' \times 10^{-3} + 2.0$		•					
	. Theorethical combustion gas volume	Go'	Nm ³ /kg-fue]	L				
	$Go' = 1.11 \times H1' \times 10^{-3}$			11.13				
				•				

Calculation for Air Pollution in Environment Problem

A4-25

	• Actual combustion gas volume	G		
	at Wet gas condition	G'W		
	G'w = Go' + (m-1)Ao'			13.65
	at Dry gas condition	G'd		
	$G'd = Gw' - \frac{0.224}{18} (9 \times ho + W')$		$(x,y) \in [0,\infty,\infty)$	12.25
	18	·· .		
3.	Flue Gas Volume at Boiler End	Qb	Nm ³ /H	and Anna an an Airtean
	at wet condition			
	$QwB = (Fo \times G'w) \times 10^3$	QwB '	Nm ³ /H	527×10 ³
	at dry condition			
	$QdB = (Io \times G'd) \times 10^3$	QdB	Nm ³ /H	473x10 ³
•	Effective Height of Chimney			
	(apply equation of Bosanquet)			· · · · ·
	Basic Condition			
1.	Flue gas volume	QwB	Nm ³ /H	527x10 ³
2.	Ambient temperature	ta	°C	30
3.	Flue gas temperature	tg	°C	135
4.	Diameter of Chimney	D	Ш.	2.16
5.	Wind velocity	U	m/s	6
6.	Temperature reducing rate	d∂/dz	°C/m	0.0033
7.	Design height of chimney	Но	m	80
	Calculation of effective chimney height			- 、 -
•	exhaust gas volume	Qt	m ³ /s	162
	$= \frac{0 \text{wBx} (273 + \text{ta})}{3,600 \times 273}$			
•	exhaust gas velocity at chimney nozzle	Vg	m/s	60
	$= Qw \times (273 + tg)$ 3,600 x 273 x $\frac{\pi}{4}$ D ²			• •
	Υ 			• :

A4-26

. Raising height of flue gas by flue gas energy (momentum)

$$= \frac{4.77}{1 + \frac{0.43 \times U}{Vg}} \times \frac{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{U}$$
$$= \frac{0.795 \sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{1 + \frac{2.58}{Vg}}$$

. Raising height of flue gas by temperature difference between flue gas and ambient

 $= 6.37 \text{ x g x} \frac{\text{Qt } (\text{tg - ta})}{\text{U}^3 (273 + \text{ta})} \text{ x } (\text{LnJ}^2 + \frac{2}{\text{J}} - 2)$ 56.3

Hm

Ηt

He

m

m

m

= 1.91 x
$$10^{-3}$$
 x Qt (tg-ta) x (2.3 $\log J + \frac{2}{J} - 1$)

$$J = \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}} \times 0.43 \sqrt{\frac{(273 + to)}{g(d\theta/dz)}} - 0.28 \frac{Vg (273 + ta)}{g (tg - ta)} + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}} (1,498 - \frac{312 \times Vg}{tg - ta}) + 1$$

. Effective height of chimney = Ho + 0.65 (Hm + Ht)

5. Calculation of air polutant

Basic Specification

1. Fuel consumption T/H 38.6 Fo % 1.6 2. Sulphur component So Nm³/H 473×10^3 3. Flue gas volume at dry state QdB 4. Effective height of chimney He m 165 4.0 5. 0_2 content in flue gas 02 % Calculation of SO_{X} emission Nm^3/H ° SO_x volume at boiler end q' 432.3 = 7 (Fo x So) 914 ° SO_x density at chimney nozzle ppm qc

$$= \frac{\mathbf{q'}}{\mathbf{QdB}} \times 10^6$$

A4-27

75

14.4

165

6. Maximum $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbf{X}}$ Landing Density and Distance

6-1 Maximum SO_x landing density (apply equation of Sutton)

$$= 1.72 \times \frac{q'}{H_0^2}$$

6-2 Maximum SO_x landing distance (apply equation of Sutton)

	•	
Xmax	km	7.1
	•	

0.027

.

ppm

Cmax

 $= 20.8 \times \text{He}^{1.143} \times 10^{-3}$

туре-	-A 50 1.0	% Chimney 10	<u> </u>	
• Fuel Consumption Basic Specification		<u>Abbreviat</u> :		Applying value of this project
l. Output at Generator end		Ро	MW	120
2. Power plant thermal efficient	ncy	2p	%	25
3. Fuel combustion ratio	х _а .	d	%	100
4. High heat value of fuel		Hh '	kca1/kg	10,700
Calculation Form			. *	
° Fuel consumption		Fo	T/H	
$Fo = \frac{Po \times 860 \times \frac{c}{100}}{\frac{\psi p}{100} \times Hh'}$		·	•	38.6 T/
Combustion Gas Volume				••
Basic Specification		÷ .	•	•
l. Hydrogen		ho'	%	12.5
2. High heat value of fuel		Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700
3. O ₂ content in flue gas		02	. %	4.0
Calculation Form				
° Low heat value of Fuel H1'		H1'	kcal/kg	
$H1' = Hh' - 6 (9 \times ho')$				10,025
° Excess air ratio m		Ð	-	
$m = \frac{21}{21 - 0_2}$				1.24
° Combustion Gas Volume				
. Theorethical air volume		Ao '	Nm ³ /kg-fue	1
Ao' = 0.85 x H1' x 10^{-3} +	2.0			
. Theorethical combustion ga	as volume	Goʻ	Nm ³ /kg-fue	1
$Go' = 1.11 \times H1' \times 10^{-3}$				11.13

Calculation for Air Pollution in Environment Problem

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A4-29

·				
. Act	ual combustion gas volume	Ģ		ant an an
at We	t gas condition	G'W		• •
Gʻw	u = Go' + (m-1)Ao'			13.65
at Dr	y gas condition	G'd		
G'd	$= Gw' - \frac{0.224}{18} (9 \times ho + W')$		an aga ata	12.25
			<u>~</u>	
. Flue	Gas Volume at Boiler End	QЪ	Nm^3/H	$\delta_{1}=\delta_{2}\delta_{1}+\delta_{1}\delta_{2}\delta_{2}+\delta_{2}\delta_{3}\delta_{3}$
at we	t condition			
QwB =	(Fo x G'w) x 10 ³	QwB	Nm ³ /H	527x10 ³
at dr	y condition	• .	· .	
QdB =	· (Io x G'd) x 10 ³	QđB	Nm ³ /H	473x10 ³
. Effec	tive Height of Chimney			
(appl	y equation of Bosanquet)			
Basic	Condition			• •
1. Flue	gas volume	QwB	Nm ³ /H	527x10 ³
2. Ambie	nt temperature	ta	°C	30
3. Flue	gas temperature	tg	°C	135
4. Diame	ter of Chimney	D	m	2.16
5. Wind	velocity	U	m/s	6
6. Tempe	rature reducing rate	dθ/dz	°C/m	0.0033
7. Desig	n height of chimney	Но	M	100
Calcu	lation of effective chimney height	<u>.</u>		
. exhau	st gas volume	Qt	m ³ /s	162
$=\frac{Qw}{3}$	x (273 + ta) ,600 x 273			e Northean an Araba
• exhau	st gas velocity at chimney nozzle	Vg	m/s	60
≕ <u>Q</u> w વ	$\frac{Bx (273 + tg)}{600 \times 273 \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2}$			
З,	000 x 2/3 x 4 D		· ·	·

. Raising height of flue gas by flue gas energy (momentum)

$$= \frac{\frac{4.77}{1 + \frac{0.43 \times U}{Vg}} \times \frac{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{U}}{\frac{0.795 \sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{1 + \frac{2.58}{Vg}}}$$

. Raising height of flue gas by temperature difference between flue gas and ambient

 $= 6.37 \times g \times \frac{Qt (tg - ta)}{U^3 (273 + ta)} \times (LnJ^2 + \frac{2}{J} - 2)$ = 1.91 x 10⁻³ x Qt (tg-ta) x (2.3 logJ + $\frac{1}{J}$ - 1)

Hm

Ηt

He

Fo

So

QdB

He

02

q'

qc

m

T/H

Nm³/H

 Mm^3/H

ррш

%

m

%

m

75

56.3

14.4

185

38.6

1:6

 473×10^{3}

4.0

432.3

914

185

 $J = \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}} \times 0.43 \sqrt{\frac{(273 + to)}{g(d\theta/dz)}}$ - 0.28 $\frac{Vg (273 + ta)}{g (tg - ta)} + 1$ = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}} (1,498 - \frac{312 \times Vg}{tg - ta}) + 1$

. Effective height of chimney = Ho + 0.65 (Hm + Ht)

- Calculation of air polutant
 Basic Specification
 - 1. Fuel consumption
- 2. Sulphur component
- 3. Flue gas volume at dry state
- 4. Effective height of chimney
- 5. O₂ content in flue gas Calculation of SO_x emission
 - ° SO_X volume at boiler end = 7 (Fo x So)
 - ° SO_x density at chimney nozzle

$$=\frac{q'}{QdB} \times 10^6$$

6. Maximum $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbf{X}}$ Landing Density and Distance

6-1 Maximum SO_X landing density (apply equation of Sutton)

$$= 1.72 \times \frac{q^{1}}{Hc^{2}}$$

6-2 Maximum SO_x landing distance (apply equation of Sutton)

Xmax	km	 8.1

0.022

ppm

Cmax

= 20.8 x He^{1.143} x 10⁻³

			em
Type-A So 1.6%	Chimney 1	<u>20 m</u>	
• Fuel Consumption			Applying value
Basic Specification	Abbreviat	ion/Unit	of this project
1. Output at Generator end	Ро	MW	120
2. Power plant thermal efficiency	ųр	%	25
3. Fuel combustion ratio	d ·	%	100
4. High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700
Calculation Form			
° Fuel consumption	Fo	т/н	
Fo = $\frac{Po \times 860 \times \frac{Q}{100}}{\frac{UP}{100} \times Hh'}$			38.6 T/H
• Combustion Gas Volume			
Basic Specification			•
1. Hydrogen	ho '	%	12.5
2. High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700
3. 0 ₂ content in flue gas	02	%	4.0
Calculation Form			
° Low heat value of Fuel Hl'	H1 '	kcal/kg	
$H1' = Hh' - 6 (9 \times ho)$		•	10,025
° Excess air ratio m	. m	—	
$m = \frac{21}{21 - 0_2}$			1.24
° Combustion Gas Volume		. *.	
. Theorethical air volume	Ao'	Nm ³ /kg-fue	21
Ao' = $0.85 \times H1' \times 10^{-3} + 2.0$		•	
. Theorethical combustion gas volume	Go'	Nm ³ /kg-fue	21
$Go' = 1.11 \times H1' \times 10^{-3}$			11.13

Calculation for Air Pollution in Environment Problem

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A4-33

·	• Actual combustion gas volume	G		
	at Wet gas condition	G'w		
	G'w = Go' + (m-1)Ao'		$(1, \dots, p)$	13.65
	at Dry gas condition	G'd		
	$G'd = Gw' - \frac{0.224}{18} (9 \times ho + W')$			12.25
	10			
3.	Flue Gas Volume at Boiler End	QЪ	Nm ³ /H	
	at wet condition			
	$QwB = (Fo \times G'w) \times 10^3$	QwB	Nm ³ /H	527x10 ³
	at dry condition	•		
	$QdB = (Io \times G'd) \times 10^3$	QđB	Nm ³ /H	473x10 ³
4.	Effective Height of Chimney		· · ·	
	(apply equation of Bosanquet)			
	Basic Condition			
1.	Flue gas volume	QwB	Nm ³ /H	527×10 ³
2.	Ambient temperature	ta	°C	30
3.	Flue gas temperature	tg	°C	135
4.	Diameter of Chimney	D ·	m	2.16
5.	Wind velocity	U	m/s	6
6.	Temperature reducing rate	d <i>θ</i> /dz	°C/m	0.0033
7.	Design height of chimney	Но	m	120
	Calculation of effective chimney height			
•	exhaust gas volume	Qt	m ³ /s	162
·	$= \frac{0 \text{w x } (273 + \text{ta})}{3,600 \text{ x } 273}$		-	
•	exhaust gas velocity at chimney nozzle	Vg	m/s	60
	$= \frac{QWBx (273 + tg)}{3,600 \times 273 \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2}$			•

• Raising height of flue gas by flue gas energy (momentum)

$$= \frac{\frac{4.77}{1 + \frac{0.43 \times U}{Vg}} \times \frac{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{U}}{\frac{0.795 \sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{1 + \frac{2.58}{Vg}}}$$

• Raising height of flue gas by temperature difference between flue gas and ambient

= 6.37 x g x $\frac{Qt (tg - ta)}{U^3 (273 + ta)}$ x $(LnJ^2 + \frac{2}{J} - 2)$ = 1.91 x 10⁻³ x Qt (tg-ta) x (2.3 logJ + $\frac{1}{J} - 1$)

$$J = \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{Qt \ x \ Vg}} \ x \ 0.43 \sqrt{\frac{(273 + to)}{g(d\theta/dz)}}$$
$$- 0.28 \ \frac{Vg}{g} \ (273 + ta)}{g \ (tg - ta)} + 1$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{Qt \ x \ Vg}} \ (1,498 - \frac{312 \ x \ Vg}{tg - ta}) + 1$$

• Effective height of chimney = Ho + 0.65 (Hm + Ht)

5. Calculation of air polutant

Basic Specification

1. Fuel consumption	Fo	т/н	38.6
2. Sulphur component	So	%	1.6
3. Flue gas volume at dry state	QdB	Nm ³ /H	473x10 ³
4. Effective height of chimney	Не	m	205
5.0 ₂ content in flue gas	0 ₂	%	4.0
Calculation of SO _x emission			
° SO _x volume at boiler end	q'	Nm ³ /H	432.3
= 7 (Fo x So)			
° SO _x density at chimney nozzle	qc	ррт	914

 $= \frac{q'}{QdB} \times 10^6$

Hm

Ht

He

m

m

m

-75

56.3

14.4

- 205

6. Maximum $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbf{X}}$ Landing Density and Distance

- 6-1 Maximum SO_x landing density (apply equation of Sutton)
 - $= 1.72 \times \frac{q'}{Hc^2}$
- 6-2 Maximum SO_x landing distance (apply equation of Sutton)

Xmax km 9.1

ppm

Cmax

0.018

= 20.8 x $He^{1.143}$ x 10^{-3}

Calculation for Air Pollution in Environment Problem

Type-F So 1.6% Chimney 80 m

1.	Fuel Consumption			
I	Basic Specification	Abbreviatio	on/Unit	Applying value of this project
1.	Output at Generator end	Ро	MW	60
2.	Power plant thermal efficiency	Чр	%	19
3.	Fuel combustion ratio	d	%	100
4.	High heat value of fuel	Kh'	kcal/kg	10,700
	Calculation Form			· .
o	Fuel consumption	Fo	т/н	н
	$Fo = \frac{Po \times 860 \times \frac{O}{100}}{\frac{\gamma P}{100} \times Hh'}$			25.4 T/H
2.	Combustion Gas Volume			
	Basic Specification			
1.	Hydrogen	ho'	%	12.5
2.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700
3.	0 ₂ content in flue gas	0 ₂	%	4.0
	Calculation Form			
o	Low heat value of Fuel H1'	Hl'	kcal/kg	
	H1' = Hh' - 6 (9 x ho')			10,025
0	Excess air ratio m	. m		
	$m = \frac{21}{21 - 0_2}$			1.24
0	Combustion Gas Volume		. · · ·	
	. Theorethical air volume	Ao'	Nm ³ /kg-fu	e1
	Ao' = $0.85 \times H1' \times 10^{-3} + 2.0$		<u>.</u>	
	. Theorethical combustion gas volume	Go'	Nm ³ /kg-fu	e1
	$Go' = 1.11 \times H1' \times 10^{-3}$			11.13

A4-37

•	. Actual combustion gas volume	G		
	at Wet gas condition	G'w		
	G'w = Go' + (m-1)Ao'			13.65
	at Dry gas condition	G'd		
	$G'd = Gw' - \frac{0.224}{18} (9 \times ho + W')$		·	12.25
	18		the second second second	
3.	Flue Gas Volume at Boiler End	QЪ	Nm ³ /H	
	at wet condition			• •
	$QwB = (Fo \times G'w) \times 10^3$	QwB	Nm ³ /H	347x10 ³
	at dry condition			
	$QdB = (Io \times G'd) \times 10^3$	QdB	Nm ³ /H	311x10 ³
4.	Effective Height of Chimney		· <u>-</u> · .	
	(apply equation of Bosanquet)			
	Basic Condition		•• • • •	
1.	Flue gas volume	QwB	Nm ³ /H	347x10 ³
2.	Ambient temperature	ta	°C	30
3.	Flue gas temperature	tg	°C	135
4.	Diameter of Chimney	D	m	2.16
5.	Wind velocity	U	m/s	6
6,	Temperature reducing rate	dθ/dz	°C/m	0.0033
7.	Design height of chimney	Но	m	80
	Calculation of effective chimney height			
•	exhaust gas volume	Qt	m ³ /s	107
	$= \frac{Qw \times (273 + ta)}{3,600 \times 273}$. : .
•	exhaust gas velocity at chimney nozzle	Vg	m/s	39
	$= Qw_{BX} (273 + tg)$			

 $\frac{QWBx (2/3 + tg)}{3,600 \times 273 \times \frac{\pi}{4} p^2}$

• Raising height of flue gas by flue gas energy (momentum)

$$= \frac{\frac{4.77}{1 + \frac{0.43 \times U}{Vg}} \times \frac{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{U}}{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{2.58}{Vg}}}$$

. Raising height of flue gas by temperature difference between flue gas and ambient

= 6.37 x g x $\frac{Qt (tg - ta)}{U^3 (273 + ta)}$ x $(LnJ^2 + \frac{2}{J} - 2)$

Hm

- Ht

He

m

m

m

= 1.91 x 10⁻³ x Qt (tg-ta) x (2.3 logJ +
$$\frac{1}{J}$$
 - 1)

$$J = \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{Qt \ x \ Vg}} \ x \ 0.43 \sqrt{\frac{(273 + to)}{g(d\theta/dz)}}$$
$$- 0.28 \ \frac{Vg \ (273 + ta)}{g \ (tg - ta)} + 1$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}} (1,498 - \frac{312 \times Vg}{tg - ta}) + 1$$

Effective height of chimney
= Ho + 0.65 (Hm + Ht)

5. Calculation of air polutant

Basic Specification

- T/H 1. Fuel consumption Fo 25.4 2. Sulphur component % 1.6 So Nm³/H 473×10^{3} 3. Flue gas volume at dry state QdB 4. Effective height of chimney 141 He m % 4.0 5. 02 content in flue gas 02 Calculation of SO_X emission ° $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbf{X}}$ volume at boiler end Nm³/H d, 284.5 = 7 (Fo x So) $^{\circ}$ SO_x density at chimney nozzle 601 qc ppm
 - $=\frac{q'}{0dB} \times 10^6$

48

46.1

.

22.4

141

6. Maximum $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbf{X}}$ Landing Density and Distance

6-1 Maximum SO_x landing density (apply equation of Sutton)

= 1.72 x
$$\frac{q'}{Hc^2}$$

÷

6-2 Maximum SO_x landing distance (apply equation of Sutton)

 $= 20.8 \times \text{He}^{1.143} \times 10^{-3}$

		: -	
Xmax	km		6.0
		а ^л А	

ppm

Cmax

0.025

	Type-F So 1.6%	Chimney 1	<u>00 m</u>	· · ·
1.	Fuel Consumption		:	Applying value
`	Basic Specification	Abbreviat		of this project
1.	Output at Generator end	Ро	MW	60
2.	Power plant thermal efficiency	Чр	- %	19
.3.	Fuel combustion ratio	d,	%	100
4.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700
	Calculation Form		. •	
0	Fuel consumption	Fo	т/н	
	$Fo = \frac{Po \times 860 \times \frac{2}{100}}{\frac{2}{100} \times Hh'}$			25.4 Т/Н
	$\frac{100}{100}$ x Hn			
2.	Combustion Gas Volume		· ·	
	Basic Specification			
1.	Hydrogen	ho'	%	12.5
2.	High heat value of fuel	Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700
3.	O ₂ content in flue gas	02	%	4.0
	Calculation Form			
o	Low heat value of Fuel H1'	H1 '	kcal/kg	
	H1' = Hh' - 6 (9 x ho')			10,025
o	Excess air ratio m	. m	- .	
	$m = \frac{21}{21 - 0_2}$. .	•	1.24
· 0	Combustion Gas Volume	·		
	. Theorethical air volume	Ao'	Nm ³ /kg-fue	21
	Ao' = $0.85 \times H1' \times 10^{-3} + 2.0$		•	
	. Theorethical combustion gas volume	Go '	Nm ³ /kg-fue	21
	Go' = 1.11 x H1' x 10^{-3}			11.13

Calculation for Air Pollution in Environment Problem

•	. Actual combustion gas volume	G		
	at Wet gas condition	G'W		
	G'w = Go' + (m-1)Ao'			13.65
	at Dry gas condition	G'd	e e s	
	$G'd = Gw' - \frac{0.224}{18} (9 \times ho + W')$			12.25
	10		· · · · ·	
3.	Flue Gas Volume at Boiler End	Qb	Nm ³ /H	
	at wet condition		•	
	$QwB = (Fo \times G'w) \times 10^3$	QwB	Nm ³ /H	347x10 ³
	at dry condition	•		
	$QdB = (Io \times G'd) \times 10^3$	QdB	Nm ³ /H	311x10 ³
4.	Effective Height of Chimney			
	(apply equation of Bosanquet)			
	Basic Condition			
1.	Flue gas volume	QwB	Nm ³ /H	347x10 ³
2.	Ambient temperature	ta	°C	30
3.	Flue gas temperature	tg	°C	135
4.	Diameter of Chimney	D	m	2.16
5.	Wind velocity	U	m/s	6
6.	Temperature reducing rate	d <i>θ</i> /dz	°C/m	0.0033
7.	Design height of chimney	Но	n	100
	Calculation of effective chimney height			
•	exhaust gas volume	Qt	m ³ /s	107
	$= \frac{Q_{W} \times (273 + ta)}{3,600 \times 273}$			
•	exhaust gas velocity at chimney nozzle	Vg	m/s	39
	$= \frac{Qw \times (273 + tg)}{3,600 \times 273 \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2}$			

• Raising height of flue gas by flue gas energy (momentum)

$$= \frac{4.77}{1 + \frac{0.43 \times U}{Vg}} \times \frac{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{U}$$

= $\frac{0.795\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{1 + \frac{2.58}{Vg}}$

. Raising height of flue gas by temperature difference between flue gas and ambient

= 6.37 x g x
$$\frac{Qt (tg - ta)}{U^3 (273 + ta)}$$
 x (LnJ² + $\frac{2}{J}$ - 2)

= 1.91 x
$$10^{-3}$$
 x Qt (tg-ta) x (2.3 logJ + $\frac{1}{J}$ - 1)

$$J = \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}} \times 0.43 \sqrt{\frac{(273 + to)}{g(d\theta/dz)}} - 0.28 \frac{Vg (273 + ta)}{g (tg - ta)} + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}} (1,498 - \frac{312 \times Vg}{tg - ta}) + 1$$

. Effective height of chimney He m
= Ho + 0.65 (Hm + Ht)

5. Calculation of air polutant

Basic Specification

.

1. Fuel consumption	Fo	т/н	25.4
2. Sulphur component	So	%	1.6
3. Flue gas volume at dry state	QdB	Nm ³ /H	473x10 ³
4. Effective height of chimney	Не	Ш	161
5. O ₂ content in flue gas	⁰ 2	%	4.0
Calculation of SO _x emission			
° SO _x volume at boiler end	d i	Nm ³ /H	284.5
= 7 (Fo x So)	•.		
° SO _x density at chimney nozzle	qc	ppm	601

$$=\frac{q'}{QdB} \times 10^6$$

Hm

Ήt

m

щ

48

22.4

161

46.1

6. Maximum $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbf{X}}$ Landing Density and Distance

6-1 Maximum SO_x landing density (apply equation of Sutton)

$$= 1.72 \times \frac{q^{*}}{Hc^2}$$

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6-2 Maximum SO_x landing distance (apply equation of Sutton)

Xmax	km	6.9

ppm

0.019

Cmax

 $= 20.8 \times \text{He}^{1.143} \times 10^{-3}$

	Type-F So 1.6%	Chim	ney 12	<u>0 m</u>	
1.	Fuel Consumption Basic Specification	Abbr	eviati	on/Unit	Applying value of this project
1.	Output at Generator end	400 4 -34-66-68	Po	MW	60
		÷ •		%	
	Power plant thermal efficiency		l p		19
	Fuel combustion ratio		d	%	100
4.	High heat value of fuel		Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700
	Calculation Form				·
٥	Fuel consumption		Fo	т/н	•
	$F_{0} = \frac{P_{0} \times 860 \times \frac{\Delta}{100}}{\frac{q_{P}}{100} \times \text{Hh'}}$				25.4 Т/Н
2.	Combustion Gas Volume Basic Specification				
1.	Hydrogen		ho'	%	.12.5
2.	High heat value of fuel		Hh'	kcal/kg	10,700
3.	O ₂ content in flue gas		0 ₂	%	4.0
	Calculation Form				
0	Low heat value of Fuel H1'		H1'	kca1/kg	•
	$H1' = Hh' - 6 (9 \times ho')$				10,025
٥	Excess air ratio m		, M	_	
	$m = \frac{21}{21 - 0_2}$		· .	· .	1.24
· ò	Combustion Gas Volume				
	. Theorethical air volume		Ao '	Nm ³ /kg-fue	e1
	Ao' = $0.85 \times H1' \times 10^{-3} + 2.0$				· · ·
	. Theorethical combustion gas volume		Goʻ	Nm ³ /kg-fue	e1
	$Go' = 1.11 \times H1' \times 10^{-3}$				11.13

Calculation for Air Pollution in Environment Problem

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A4-45

			,		
	. Actual combustion gas volume	G	1 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 -		
	at Wet gas condition	.G'w			
	G'w = Go' + (m-1)Ao'	· . ·	÷	÷ .	13.65
	at Dry gas condition	Gʻd			
	$G'd = Gw' - \frac{0.224}{18} (9 \times ho + W')$		•		12.25
~	Blass Ose Walsons at Dadlen Wal	Ob	Nm ³ /H		
3.	Flue Gas Volume at Boiler End	Qb	мш~/ н «		
	at wet condition		3 /		
	$QwB = (Fo \times G'w) \times 10^3$	QwB	Nm ³ /H		347x10 ³
	at dry condition		2		·. 3
	$QdB = (Io \times G'd) \times 10^3$	QdB	Nm ³ /H		311x10 ³
4.	Effective Height of Chimney		·.		
	(apply equation of Bosanquet)				
	Basic Condition				• • •
1.	Flue gas volume	QwB	Nm ³ /H		347x10 ³
2.	Ambient temperature	ta	°C		30
3.	Flue gas temperature	tg	°C		135
4.	Diameter of Chimney	D	m		2.16
5.	Wind velocity	U	m/s		6
6.	Temperature reducing rate	d <i>θ</i> /dz	°C/m		0.0033
7.	Design height of chimney	Но	m		120
	Calculation of effective chimney height				
•	exhaust gas volume	Qt	m ³ /s	•	107
	$= \frac{Qw \times (273 + ta)}{3,600 \times 273}$			÷	
٠	exhaust gas velocity at chimney nozzle	٧g	m/s		39
	$= \underline{Qw \times (273 + tg)}_{3,600 \times 273 \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2}$				

- . Raising height of flue gas by flue gas energy (momentum)
 - $= \frac{4.77}{1 + \frac{0.43 \times U}{Vg}} \times \frac{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{U}$ $= \frac{0.795 \sqrt{Qt \times Vg}}{1 + \frac{2.58}{Vg}}$
- . Raising height of flue gas by temperature difference between flue gas and ambient
 - $= 6.37 \text{ x g x } \frac{\text{Qt } (\text{tg } \text{ta})}{\text{U}^3 (273 + \text{ta})} \text{ x } (\text{LnJ}^2 + \frac{2}{\text{J}} 2)$ 46.1

Hm

Ht

He

m

m

m

48

22.4

181

= 1.91 x
$$10^{-3}$$
 x Qt (tg-ta) x (2.3 logJ + $\frac{1}{J}$ - 1)

 $J = \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{Qt \ x \ Vg}} \ x \ 0.43 \sqrt{\frac{(273 + to)}{g(d\theta/dz)}}$ $- 0.28 \ \frac{Vg \ (273 + ta)}{g \ (tg - ta)} + 1$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{Qt \times Vg}} (1,498 - \frac{312 \times Vg}{tg - ta}) + 1$$

Effective height of chimney
= Ho + 0.65 (Hm + Ht)

5. Calculation of air polutant

Basic Specification

1. Fuel consumption Fo T/H 25.4 2. Sulphur component So % 1.6 Nm^3/H 473x10³ 3. Flue gas volume at dry state QdB 4. Effective height of chimney 181 He W 5. O_2 content in flue gas % 4.0 02 Calculation of SO_X emission Nm³/H ° SO_x volume at boiler end q' 284.5 = 7 (Fo x So) ° SO_x density at chimney nozzle 601 ppm qc

$$= \frac{q'}{QdB} \times 10^6$$

6. Maximum $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbf{X}}$ Landing Density and Distance

6-1 Maximum SO_x landing density (apply equation of Sutton)

$$= 1.72 \times \frac{q'}{Hc^2}$$

6-2 Maximum SO_x landing distance (apply equation of Sutton) Xmax km 7.9

 \mathbf{ppm}

0.015

Cmax

$= 20.8 \times \text{He}^{1.143} \times 10^{-3}$

ANNEX 5

STUDY ON FUELS

APPLICABLE TO GAS TURBINES

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ANNEX 5 Study on Fuels Applicable to Gas Turbines

Generally, gas fuel and liquid fuel are used for gas turbines. Also, either single type fuel or multi-fuel is used. In this section, impacts of three types of fuel - gas fuel, distillate fuel and heavy oil fuel - on equipment design and fuel changeover on load condition were studied.

condition.

Gas Turbine - Application of multi fuel

Case - one

- (1) Fuel
- (2) Type of combustion chamber
- (3) Operation mode

Case - two

(1) Fuel

(2) Type of combustion chamber

(3) Operation mode

Distillate - Heavy oil are available Respective type at proven design Fuel changeover are available on load condition.

Distillate - Gas are available

Respective type at proven design

Fuel changeover available on load

Case - three

 Fuel
 Gas - Heavy oil are available.
 Type of combustion chamber
 Operation mode
 Fuel changeover are available on load condition.

Case - four

(1)	Fuel	Gas - Distillate - Heavy oil are
		available
(2)	Type of combustion chamber	Respective type peculiar design
(3)	Operation mode	Fuel changeover are available on
		load condition.

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ANNEX 6

OPERATION OF POWER

STATIONS AT LIGHT LOAD

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Operation of Power Stations at Light Load

When the Barka P.S. (740 MW) goes into operation in 1989, the output of the MEW power stations will increase from 1,008 MW to 1,748 MW and the number of generators from 30 to 40. These generators must be operated in a highly reliable way coping with fluctuations of the network demands in the season and hourly. Studies were made on the operating methods of the generators to satisfy the power and water demands of the MEW's Capital area and Batinah coast area and to minimize the frequency drop even if a generator should fail and drop out of the system. The investigation period is for 1988 - 1992 and two stages in every year, June (peak demand) and February (lowest demand).

The preconditions for the investigation were set as follows:

- In April 1989, the Capital area and Batinah coast power systems will make an unified system.
- (2) Capital area and Batinah coast area should maintain their own supply and demand balance by each area in principle.
 - (3) For the Barka P.S., No.1 and No.2 generators are scheduled to go into operation in July 1988, and the peak demand in June 1988 will be covered by the power generated through the trial operation of these generators.
 - (4) As a rule, the output of the single generator will be limited to less than 10% of the total demand. But the generator output of the Rusail P.S. and Barka P.S. will be decreased to 40 MW (about 50% of the rating).
 - (5) At the time of low-load, the load share by the large-capacity generators will be minimized as much as possible. However, each power station should have at least one generator connected to the system.
 - (6) The generators provided with the desalination plant should be operated in accordance with the water demand.

- (7) The supply and demand adjustment should be made by these method in principle:
 - When the generator output of the Rusail and Barka Power Stations is limited to 40 MW at the time of low-load, the supply and demand adjustment should be made by Ghuborah's 27.5 MW and 17.5 MW units.
 - 2) In such a demand scale where the generator output of Rusail and Barka can be more than 40 MW, balance in the supply and demand should be made by Rusail's generators.
 - 3) The gas turbine generators of 30 MW or more in summer and 10 MW or more in winter should be operated governor-free.

Table 1 and Table 2 respectively show the maximum demand (June) and the minimum demand (February) of each power station.

Table 3 shows the generator output at each power station to satisfy the demands described in Table 1 and Table 2. If each power station is carried out the operation as shown in Table 3, the conditions for water demand can be satisfied as well as the conditions for electric power demand.

The output of each generator shown in Table 3 is just one example. It is therefore necessary to make further consideration on 1) performance of generator, 2) operation expenses, and 3) system conditions (regulation of voltage, loss of electric power-transmission, and distribution of demands).

If the maximum output generator should trip at the minimum demand, the frequency will decrease to 47.52 Hz in 1989. After that time, the frequency drop will be gradually decreased in the inverse proportion to the demand's increase. Decreasing value of frequency after 1993 can be maintained within 1.5 Hz, a tolerance limitation value of continuous operation.

At the off-peak period from 1989 to 1992, frequency can not be maintained within a tolerance limitation (48.5 Hz) only by controlling the output per generator. Therefore, a partial load shedding by a frequency relay has to be carried out to maintain a supply - demand balance of the system.

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Table 1 Demand Forecast at Each Substation in June

• •																	(MW).
Year				Peak Lo	ad (100	%)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · · ·	Min	imum Loa	ad (53.5	%)			Remarks
Substations	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Remarks
Al Falaj	84	- 94	105	114	122	129	136	143	45	50	56	61	65	69	73	77	
Wadi Khabir	84	94	105	114	122	129	136	143	45	50	56	61	65 /	69	73	77	
Wadi Adai	83	94	104	114	121	129	135	143	44	50	56	61	65	69	72	77	
Qaboos	76	81	95	110	120	131	136	141	41	43	51	59	64	70	- 73	75	
Khuwair	50	65	85	105	120	131	136	141	27	35	45	56	64	70	73	75	
Ghubrah	89	96	103	110	115	120	125	130	. 48	51	55	59	62	64	67	70	
Air Port Heights	40	80	95	110	117	124	132	141	21	43	51	59	63	66	71	75	
Rusaíl	187	191	196	203	211	220	228	237	100	102	105	109	113	118	122	127	
Seeb Palace	48	50	53	56	59	62	65	69	26	27	28	30	32	33	35	37	
Barka	40	46	50	55	61	68	76	84	21	. 25	27	29	33	36	41	45	
Musanna	17	19	22	25	29	33	38	44	9	10	12	13	16	18	20	24	
Rustaq	21	24	27	32	36	42	48	55	11	13	14	17	19	22	26	29	
Suwaiq	21	24	28	32	37	42	49	56	11	- 13	15	17	20	22	26	. 30	
Khabourah	13	16	18	,20	24	27	31	36	7	9	10	11	13	14	17	19	
Saham	23	27	32	37	43	49	56	65	12	14	17	20	23	26	30	35	
Sohar	30	37	44	50	57	66	76	87	16	20	24	27	30	35	41	47	
Shinas	8	10	11	13	15	17	20	23	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	
Copper Mine	17	17	17	- 17	17	17	17	17	9	9	9	9	9	. 9	9	9	-
Buraimi	56	66	75	83	95	106	116	131	30	35	40	44	51	57	62	70	
Ibri	44	52	61	68	78	87	96	109	24	28	33	36	. 42	47	51	58	
Capital Area	840	958	1,068	1,180	1,270	1,360	1,440	1,527	449	512	571	631	681	726	772	818	(Including Musanna, Rustaq
Batinah Area	. 191	225	258	288	329	369	412	468	102	120	139	154	176	197	221	250	Suwaiq)
Grand Total	1,031	1,183	1,326	1,468	1,599	1,729	1,852	1,995	551	632	710	785	857	923	993	1,068	

(MW).

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Year	• •	<u></u>]	Peak Loa	ad (32.8	8%)					Mini	imum Loa	id (16.	5%)	
Substations	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Al Falaj	28	31	34	37	40	42	45	47	14	16	17	19	20	21	23
Wadi Khabir	28	31	34	37	40	42	45	47	14	16	17	19	20	21	22
Wadi Adai	27	31	34	37	40	42	44	47	14	15	17 ·	19	20	21	22
Qaboos	25	27	31	36	39	43	45	46	12	13	16	18	20	22	22
Khuwair	16	21	28	34	39	43	45	46	8	11	14	17	20	22	22
Ghubrah	29	31	34	36	38	40	41	43	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Air Port Heights	13	26	31	36	38	41	43	46	7	13	16	18	19	20	22
Rusail	61	63	64	67	69	72	75	78	31	31	32	33	. 35	36	38
Seeb Palace	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	. 7	8	9	9	10	10	11
Barka	13	15	16	18	20	22	25	28	7	8	8	9	10	11	13
Musanna	5	6	7	. 8	10	11	12	14	3	3	4	4	5	5	6
Rustaq	7	8	9	11	12	14	16	18	4	4	5	5	. 6	7	8
Suwaiq	7	8	9	11	12	14	16	18	4	4	5	5	6	7	8
Khabourah	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	2	3	3	3	4	4	5
Saham	7	9	10	12	14	16	18	21	• 4	4`	5	6	7	8	9
Sohar	10	12	14	16	19	22	25	29	- 5	6	7	8	9	11	13
Shinas	3	3	4	4	5	6.	. 7	8	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
Copper Mine	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Buraimi	18	22	25	27	31	35	38	43	9	11	12	14	16	17	19
Ibri	14	17	20	22	26	29	31	36	7	9	10	11	13	14	16
Capital Area	275	<u>314</u> (319)	348	386	416	446	473	501	140	158 (161)	177	193	210	223	238
Batinah Area	62	(319) 74 (69)	85	94	109	123	135	155	31	38 (35)	42	47	54	60	68
Grand Total	337		433	480	525	569	608	656	171	196	219	240	264	283	306

Table 2 Demand Forecast at Each Substation in February

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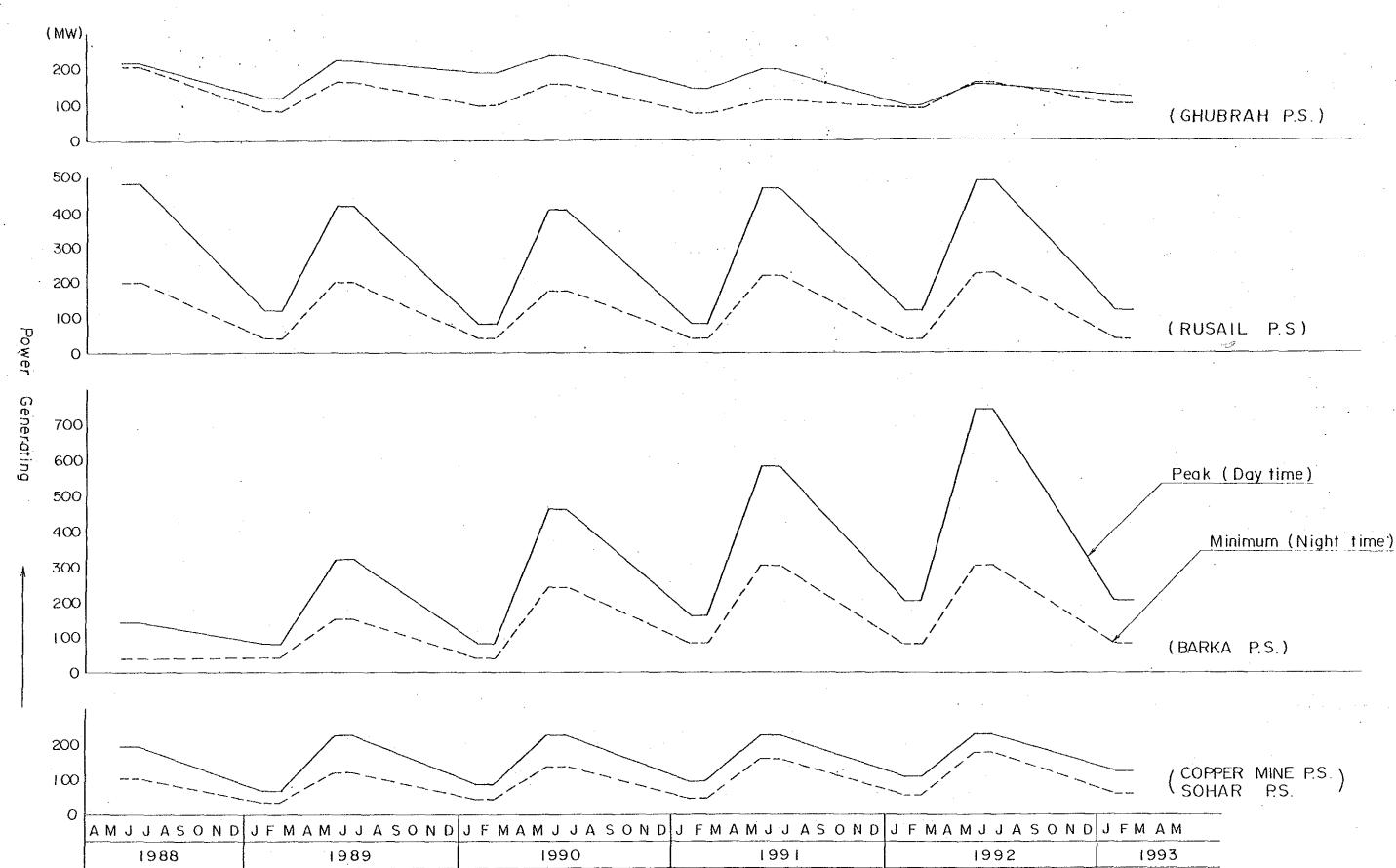
(MW)

-	
1995	Remarks
24	
24	
23	
23	
23	
21	
23	
39	
11	
14	
7	
9	
9	
6	
11	
14	
4	
3	
22	
18	(Including
250	Musanna, Rustaq, Suwalq)
78	(): Khabourah
328	

						Table 3	LOMG	er Gener	ation F	rogram												(WW)	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		hand	1988	Jun,	1989	Feb.	1989	Jun.	1990	Feb.	1990	Jun.	1991	Feb.	1991	Jun.	1992	Feb.	1992	Jun.	1993	Feb.	
P.S.	(Car	oital)	Peak	Min.	Peak	Min.	Peak	Min.	Peak	Min.	Peak	Min.	Peak	Min.	Peak	Min.	Peak	Min.	Peak	Min.	Peak	Min.	Remarks
			840	449	319	161	958	512	348	177	1,068	571	386 -	193	1,180	631	416	210	1,270	681	446	223	
GHUBRAH (285 MW)	1 Steam 1 Gas 2 " 3 " 4 " 5 " 6 " 7 " 8 "	50 MW 17.5	50 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	50 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	40 17 17	40 17	50 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	50 17 17 17 17 17	40 17 17 17 17 17 17	40 17 17	50 17 17 17 17 17 17 *17 *16	50 17 17 17	40 17 17 17 17 17	40 17	50 17 17 17 17 17 17 10 10	50 17 17	40 17 17	40 17 17	50 17 17 17	50 17 17 17	40 17 17	40 17	Except ste 7.5 MW x 3 * to Batin
	9 " 1 Gas 2 " Total	27.5	27 24 220	20 20 209	27 18 119	24 81	27 27 223	27 162	27 19 188	23 97	27 27 239	27 27 155	21 146	16 73	27 199	27 111	22 96	16 <u>90</u>	27 *24 152	27 27 155	27 25 126	27 19 103	
RUSAIL (498 MW)	1 Gas 2 " 3 " 4 " 5 " 6 "	83 MW " " "	80 80 80 80 80 80 480	40 40 40 40 40 200	40 40 40	40	83 83 83 83 83 83 415	50 50 50 50 50	40 40 80	40 40	83 83 83 83 70 402	60 60 56 176	40 40 80	40 40	83 83 83 83 69 *63 464	60 60 60 40 220	40 40 40 120	40	83 83 83 83 83 67 482	60 60 46 226	40 40 40	40	
	Total 1 Gas 2 "	80 M₩ 	70 70 70	40	40 40	40	80 80 80 80	50 50 50	40 40	40	80 80 80	60 60	40 40		80 80 80	60	40 40		80 80 80	60 60	40 40		
BARKA (740 MW)	4 " 5 " 1 Steam	 80					80				80 80	60		·	80 80	60		·	80 *80 80 80		40		-
	2 1 " 2 " 3 "	60 "									60	60	40 40	40 40	60 60 60	60 60 60	40 40	40 40	60 60 60	60 60 60	40 40	40 40	
	Total		140	40	80	40	320	150	80	40	460	240	160	80	580	300	200	80	740	300	200	80	
Demand	(Batinah)		191	102	69	35	225	120	85	42	258	139	94	47	288	154	109	54	329	176	123	60	
COPPER MINE (165 MW)	1 Gas 2 " 3 " 1 " 2 "	17 MW " 27	17 17 13 27 27	17 25 ·	17 12 20	10 10	17 17 17 27 27	15 15	25		17 17 17 27 27	17 17 27 18	17 17		17 17 17 27 27	10 27 27	11 11 27		17 17 17 27 27	17 17 27 27	17 23 23	-	
	1 "	30	30	30			30 30	30	30	21	30 30		30	23	30 30	30	30	2.7	30 30	28	30	30	
SOHAR (60 MW)	1 Gas 2 " Total	30 MW "	30 30 191	30 · 102	20 69	15 35	30 30 225	30 30 120	30 85	21 42	30 30 225	30 30 139	30 94	24 47	30 30 225	30 30 154	30 109	27 54	30 30 225	30 30 176	30 123	30 60	
Frequency [Drop (HZ)	Largest ge unit drops 120 MW dro in June			49.11 47.33	48.75		<u>.</u>	49.21 48.10		48.17	49.37 49.10		49.17		49.43 49 [.] 18		49.24	48.48		49.30 48.60	49.30	48.59	reference
T	60 MW drop in Februar				48.12	46.27			48.61	47.26			48.75	47.50			48.86	47.73			48.95	47.88	1.01.00

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Fig. 1 POWER GENERATION PROGRAM





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