## CH2356 Energy Engineering

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# Energy - Units and Conversions 

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## Contents

- Energy, Power
- Units and conversions


## Power and Energy

- Energy $=$ Power $\times$ Time
- Energy (E) is the ability to do work.
- Power $(P)$ is the rate at which work is performed.
- Analogies: Energy is a measurable quantity like distance. Power is a rate like speed.


## Units Conversions

$1 \mathrm{lb}=0.454 \mathrm{~kg}$
1 US gallon = 3.79 litre
1 barrel of oil ( 1 bbl ) $=42$ US gallon $=159$ litre

## Multiples

| Prefix | Abbreviation | Scientific <br> Notation | *Number |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Kilo | k | $10^{3}$ | Thousand |
| Mega | M | $10^{6}$ | Million |
| Giga | G | $10^{9}$ | Billion |
| Tera | T | $10^{12}$ | Trillion |
| Peta | P | $10^{15}$ | Quadrillion |
| Exa | E | $10^{18}$ | Quintillion |

* The system used in the U.S. is not the same as that used in other countries (like Great Britain, France, and Germany). In these other countries, a billion (bi meaning two) has twice as many zeros as a million, and a trillion (tri meaning three) has three times as many zeros as a million, etc. But the scientific community seems to use the American system.


## Energy Units

- Calorie, Joule, BTU, Fuel equivalent, watt-hour
- $1 \mathrm{cal}=4.184 \mathrm{~J}$
- 1 BTU = 1055 J
- 1 unit of electricity $=1 \mathrm{kWh}$
- The tonne of oil equivalent (toe) is a unit of energy: the amount of energy released by burning one tonne of crude oil, equals 42.6 GJ


## Magnitudes of Energy

| Energy content of fuels | $\mathrm{MJ} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Hydrogen | 114.0 |
| Gasolines | $44.0-45.0$ |
| Crude oils | $42.0-44.0$ |
| Natural gas | $33.0-37.0$ |
| Anthracite | $29.0-31.0$ |
| Bituminous coal | $22.0-26.0$ |
| Lignites | $12.0-20.0$ |
| Air-dried wood | $14.0-16.0$ |
| Cereal straws | $12.0-15.0$ |

## Power Units

- W, kW, MW, GW, hp, ton of refrigeration
- $1 \mathrm{hp}=740 \mathrm{~W}$
- 1 ton of refrigeration $=50 \mathrm{kcal} / \mathrm{min}=1200 \mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{h}$
- Watt $=$ volt $x$ ampere
$=$ volt x ampere x power factor


## Magnitudes of Power

Kitchen appliances ..... : 50-500 WPassenger cars: 50-100 kWWind turbine: 0.2-1 MW
Large steam andwater driven turbo turbines : 500-800 MW
Modern fossil-fuel based
thermal power plant : 1000 MW

## Power and Energy

- Many people violate the definitions of power and energy. Some people do it publicly, thereby misleading unfortunate readers.



## Units Conversion - example problem

- If you turn on 4 light bulbs, each rated at 40 W , how long can they be on before you reach 1 kWh ?

4 bulbs $\times 40 \mathrm{~W} /$ bulb $=160 \mathrm{~W}$
$E=P \times t=>t=E / P=1 \mathrm{kWh} / 150 \mathrm{~W}=1 \mathrm{kWh} / 0.16 \mathrm{~W}=6.25 \mathbf{h}$

## Units Conversion - exercise problems

1. In 2004, for the World-wide generation of 16,074 terawatt hours of electricity, 3.7 billion tons of oil equivalent was used. Calculate the efficiency of thermal energy conversion to electricity. ( 1 toe $=42 \mathrm{GJ}$ )
2. In 2006, India had 144 GW of installed electric capacity and generated 703 billion kWh . Whät is the percent capacity utilization of electric power stations?
