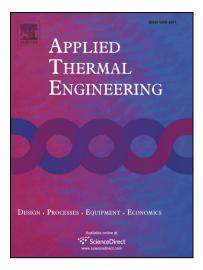
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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Energy and Exergy Analyses of a Mass-fired Boiler for a Proposed Waste-to-Energy Power Plant in Tehran

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8 Abstract

Thermodynamic analysis of a municipal solid waste-to-energy boiler was thoroughly conducted. For ç this purpose, mass, energy, and exergy balance equations were formed over the entire boiler and its 10 components. This study aimed to report the first and second law efficiencies to identify the main 11 sources of irreversibility within the boiler. Three districts of Tehran mega city were selected, and the 12 fictive molecule $C_{26.75} H_{3.58} O_{15.79} N_{1.08} S_{0.11}$ was obtained from the average chemical composition 13 of the aggregated waste. Moreover, the zonal method was applied to design the furnace, following 14 by a simpler approach to design heat recovery steam generator. The energy and exergy analysis 15 was then performed for all components and the entire boiler, followed by a sensitivity analysis 16 on the blow-down water ratio effects. Results indicated that the irreversibility in furnace, with 17 $52,617.3 \text{ kJ s}^{-1}$, was the main source of the exergy destruction. In addition, the overall energetic 18 and exergetic efficiency of the studied boiler were reported as 78.7 and 16.0 %, respectively. 19

It appears that as a consequence of relatively small lower heating value of the utilized waste and considering the heat loss due to the bottom ash and blow-down water, a considerable reduction in the boiler efficiency occurred.

23 Keywords:

Blow-down Water, Energy and Exergy Analysis, Mass-fired Boiler, Municipal Solid Waste, Zonal
Method.

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25 Methou.

26 Nomenclature

27 Acronym

- 28 HRSG Heat Recovery Steam Generator
- ²⁹ LHV Lower Heating Value, $kJ kg^{-1}$
- 30 MSW Municipal Solid Waste
- 31 WtE Waste-to-Energy

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Greek Symbol

- \triangle used for a change in any parameter
- η_I energy efficiency, %
- η_{II} exergy efficiency,%
- σ Stefan Boltzmann constant, W m⁻²K⁻⁴

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