

**Course Name:** Environment and Energy

**Responsible for the Course:**

Professor Elizabeth Almeida Duarte (DQAA)  
 Professor Olívio Patrício (DER)

**Other Teachers:**

Professor Francisco Avillez (DEASR)  
 Professor João Santos Pereira (DEF)

**Pre-requisites:** General Chemistry, Biochemistry and Physics

**Degree:** Environmental Engineering / 5<sup>th</sup> Semester

**Weekly timetable estimated and type of classes:** Theoretical – 2 hours; Theoretical-Practical – 2 x 1,5 hours; Seminar – 1 hour

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Teachers</b>
1. Integration of renewal energies towards the environmental impact minimization in domestic, agriculture and industrial activities.	1 <sup>st</sup> week	<i>Elizabeth de Almeida Duarte (DQAA)</i>
2. Renewable energies 2.1 Solar Photovoltaic 2.2 Solar thermo-active 2.3 Passive solar - building 2.4 Biofuels 2.4.1 Vegetable oils and its derivates 2.4.2 Alcohols and its derivates 2.4.3 Biogas production from domestics wastewater treatment sludge, urban organic waste, agriculture and animal production waste, landfields. Integrated solutions 2.4.4 Hydrogen 2.5 Eolic 2.6 Geothermic 2.7 Waves 2.8 Hydric 2.9 Hydrogen fuel cells	2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> weeks	<i>Elizabeth de Almeida Duarte (DQAA)</i> <i>Olívio Patrício (DER)</i>
3. Fundamentals of Thermodynamics applied to the production/conversion of energy. 3.1. Basic Concepts of Thermodynamics - An Engineering Approach. 3.2 Gas Power Cycles. 3.2.1. Basic Considerations in the Analysis of Power Cycles. 3.2.2. The Carnot Cycle and its Value in Engineering. 3.2.3. Air–Standard Assumptions. 3.2.4. A Brief Overview of Reciprocating Engines. 3.2.5. Otto and Diesel Cycles.	4 <sup>th</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> weeks	<i>Elizabeth de Almeida Duarte (DQAA)</i> <i>Olívio Patrício (DER)</i>

<p>3.2.6. Stirling and Ericsson Cycles.</p> <p>3.2.7. Brayton Cycle – The Ideal Cycle for Gas – Turbine Engines.</p> <p>3.2.8. The Brayton – Cycle with Regeneration.</p> <p>3.2.9 The Brayton – Cycle with Intercooling, Reheating, and Regeneration.</p> <p>3.3. Vapour and Combined Power Cycles.</p> <p>3.3.1 The Carnot Vapour Cycle.</p> <p>3.2.3. Rankine Cycle,</p> <p>3.2.4. The Ideal Reheat Cycle.</p> <p>3.2.5. The Ideal Regenerative Cycle.</p> <p>3.2.6. Cogeneration.</p> <p>3.2.7. Binary Vapour Cycles.</p> <p>3.4. Refrigeration Cycles.</p> <p>3.5 Cooling cycles</p>		
<p>4. Technologies for the production/conversion of primary energies</p> <p>4.1 Combustion</p> <p>4.2 Gasification</p> <p>4.3 Pyrolyse</p> <p>4.4 Biochemistry</p>	8 <sup>th</sup> and 9 <sup>th</sup> weeks	<i>Elizabeth de Almeida Duarte (DQAA)</i> <i>Olívio Patrício (DER)</i>
<p>5. Technologies for the production/conversion of secondary energies</p> <p>5.1 Vapour engines; vapour turbines, Stirling engine</p> <p>5.2 Internal combustion engines, micro turbines, gas turbines; fuel cells.</p>	10 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> weeks	<i>Olívio Patrício (DER)</i>
<p>6. Balance of energy production vs consumption: energy production environmental impacts Environmental economical costs and benefits.</p>	13 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> weeks	<i>Francisco Avillez (DEASR)</i> <i>João Santos Pereira (DEF)</i>
Practical lessons	14	