

Major Project
Dissertation on
“THERMODYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF A MODIFIED
RANKINE CYCLE USED FOR POWER GENERATION”

Submitted to Delhi Technological University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the
award of Degree of

Master of Technology

In

Thermal Engineering

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2K13/THE/20

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CERTIFICATE

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Date:-_____

This is to certify that report entitled “**THERMODYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF A MODIFIED RANKINE CYCLE USED FOR POWER GENERATION**” by **ROHIT SINGH** is in partial fulfillment for the award of Degree of **Master of Technology (M.Tech)** in **Thermal Engineering** at **Delhi Technological University**. This work was completed under my supervision and guidance. He has completed his work with utmost sincerity and diligence. The work embodied in this project has not been submitted for the award of any other degree to the best of my knowledge.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to God for giving me ideas and strengths to make my dreams true and accomplish this thesis.

To achieve success in any work, guidance plays an important role. It makes us put right amount of energy in the right direction and at right time to obtain the desired result. Express my sincere gratitude to my guide, **MR. NAUSHAD. A. ANSARI**, Asst. Professor, Mechanical Engineering Department for giving valuable guidance during the course of this work, for his ever encouraging and timely moral support. His enormous knowledge always helped me unconditionally to solve various problems.

I am greatly thankful to **DR. R. S. MISHRA**, Professor and Head, Mechanical Engineering Department, Delhi Technological University, for his encouragement and inspiration for execution of the this work. I express my feelings of thanks to the entire faculty and staff, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Delhi Technological University, and Delhi for their help, inspiration and moral support, which went a long way in the successful completion of my report work.

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ABSTRACT

In this study the modified Organic Rankine Cycle focuses the performances of IHE (Internal Heat Exchanger) in ORC (Organic Rankine Cycle) systems. Although previous studies hold multitudinous opinions, this study gives clear statements of IHE in both subcritical and supercritical ORC systems by setting a new model taking pressure drop in loops and pinch point into consideration. Commonly used working fluids R123 and R600 are chosen for subcritical and supercritical cases separately. The temperature of the heat source applied is 200 °C and the mass flow rate of it is 1 kg/s. The analysis is accomplished by the software Engineering Equation Solver (EES). A modified method of calculating maximum heat exchange in IHE is given when modelling a supercritical cycle, because of the momentarily changing specific heat near the critical point. Besides, a new approach is put forward to calculate the outlet temperature of the heat source and find the location of pinch point in supercritical cases. The results provide that IHE is beneficial to a subcritical case, but it improves system performance only in part of the low pressure stage in a supercritical case. Moreover, after the temperature T_{ad} is taken into account, it is found that IHE is able to enlarge the maximum system net output in a subcritical case. And in a supercritical case, the original evaporation pressure which does not conform to the rule $T_{h,out} > T_{ad}$ is available now. It is revealed that the utilization of IHE will strengthen the applicability of the system. In subcritical cycle, it is observed that power output is not affected by IHE and maximum power obtained is 11.3 KW at an evaporator pressure of 1374 KPa and the thermal efficiency is 40.15% at $P_{evap} = 2350$ KPa. In supercritical cycle, the maximum power output is 11.55 KW at an evaporator pressure of 5080 KPa and an thermal efficiency of 45% .

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NOMENCLATURE

dP_{cf}	Total resistance at condenser cooling water side, kPa
ε	Heat exchanger effectiveness
dP_{rf}	flow resistance in the working fluid circulation loop, kPa
e	specific flow exergy, kJ/kg
\dot{E}_d	exergy destruction rate, Kw
h	specific enthalpy, kJ/kg
\dot{m}	mass flow rate, kg/s
P	Pressure, kPa
s	specific entropy, kJ/(kg K)
T	temperature, $^{\circ}\text{C}$
v	specific volume, m ³ /kg
\dot{W}	power output, kJ/s
w	specific power, kJ/kg
η_{cpump}	overall efficiency of the cooling cycle pump
η_{ex}	exergy efficiency
η_P	overall efficiency of the working fluid pump
$\eta_{P,i}$	isentropic compression efficiency of the working fluid compression efficiency of the working fluid pump
$\eta_{P,m}$	mechanical efficiency of the working fluid pump
η_{th}	thermal efficiency
$\eta_{T,i}$	internal efficiency of the expander
$\eta_{T,m}$	mechanical efficiency of the expander

Subscripts :

0	Environment
1-22	state points of the cycle
ad	acid dew point
bp	boiling point
C	cold stream
cpump	cooling cycle pump
cond	Condensation
Cr	Critical
evap	Evaporation
Fp	fusing point
H	hot stream
IHE	internal heat exchanger
In	flow into the system
out	flow out of the system
P	Pump
pp	pinch point
r	working fluid
sub	Subcooling
sup	Superheating
T	Expander

