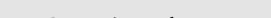
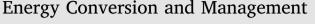
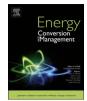
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Off-design performance analysis of a combined cooling and power system driven by low-grade heat source



Yang Du^a, Pengfei Han^b, Xiongchao Qiang^a, Muting Hao^c, Ying Long^a, Pan Zhao^a, Yiping Dai^{a,*}

^a Institute of Turbomachinery, School of Energy and Power Engineering, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710049, China

^b Henan Electric Power Survey & Design Institute, Zhengzhou, Henan 450007, China

^c Oxford Thermofluids Institute, Department of Engineering Science, University of Oxford, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PJ, UK

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ABSTRACT

The combined cooling and power (CCP) system integrating the organic Rankine cycle with the ejector refrigeration cycle is a modern solution for low-grade geothermal water. This paper conducts a quantitative analysis of the off-design performance of a CCP system based on a specially designed combination of a radial inflow turbine, an ejector and plate heat exchangers. The CCP system operating at a vapor split ratio of 0.5 is studied, and a novel preliminary design and off-design simulation process are presented. The sliding pressure operation strategy is used to achieve good off-design performance. The results indicate that the CCP system produces 153.76 kW cooling and has a cooling to net power ratio of 1.58 at the design point. The increasing geothermal water mass flow rate ratio could lower thermal efficiency, exergy efficiency and cooling to net power ratio. Higher geothermal water inlet temperature results in lower thermal efficiency. Among the geothermal water inlet temperature, the saturated condensing temperature and the evaporator saturated temperature, the net power is affected mostly by the saturated condensing temperature while the cooling and thermal efficiency are mostly influenced by the evaporator saturated temperature.

1. Introduction

In the industrial production and daily life, power and cooling are in great demand. The combined power and cooling (CCP) system has higher energy conversion efficiency than that of a separated power and cooling system. Most of the conventional power and cooling cogeneration systems are driven by fossil energy. With the escalating concerns of primary energy shortage and pollutant emission, it is necessary to use low-grade thermal energy such as geothermal resource, solar energy, and industrial waste heats. The CCP system for low-grade heat source has attracted increasing attention in recent years.

Goswami et al. [1] constructed a cogeneration system using ammonia-water (called Goswami cycle). They combined a Rankine cycle with an absorption refrigeration cycle. The thermodynamic performance of the Goswami cycle was analyzed [2,3]. However, the cooling output of the Goswami cycle was relatively small because only the sensible heat was transferred when the turbine exhaust flowed through the cooler.

In order to have a stronger cooling effect, a phase change of working fluid in the cooler is needed. Some researchers combined a Kalina cycle with an absorption refrigeration cycle to produce power and cooling simultaneously [4–10]. Wang et al. [11] developed a new CCP system by integrating the Kalina cycle with the absorption refrigeration cycle. The turbine exhaust passed through a separator for purer ammonia vapor. Then the purer ammonia vapor was guided into an evaporator to produce cooling. In order to generate refrigeration, Cao et al. [12] introduced an ammonia-water absorption refrigeration cycle to absorb the poor ammonia-water heat from a Kalina cycle. Kumar et al. [13] established a CCP system by coupling the Kalina cycle with the absorption refrigeration cycle. The results showed that the proposed system could produce 15 kW cooling and 2 kW net power when the ammonia-water vapor split ratio was 0.5.

In addition, various types of the CCP systems driven by low-grade heat source were also investigated. The ejector refrigeration cycle has been widely studied theoretically and experimentally [14–19]. Due to the advantages of low operating and maintenance cost, a large number of researchers investigated the combined power and ejector refrigeration system. Ghaebi et al. [20] proposed a combined power and ejector refrigeration system based on the Kalina cycle, in which the turbine exhaust could entrain the low pressure secondary flow from the evaporator. Barkhordarian et al. [21] developed a new power and cooling cogeneration system by combining a Kalina cycle and an ejector

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^{*} Corresponding author.

E-mail address: ypdai@mail.xjtu.edu.cn (Y. Dai).

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Nomenclature		ω	angular velocity (rad/s)
		ζ	ejector entrainment ratio
а	sonic velocity (m/s)	ΔP	pressure drop (kPa)
b	blade height (mm)	ΔT_{lmtd}	log mean temperature difference (°C)
Во	boiling number		
с	absolute velocity (m/s)	Subscript	ts
cd	channel distance (mm)		
D	hydraulic diameter (m)	01,02,03,04 state point in the radial inflow turbine	
Ε	exergy (kW)		5,6,7,8 state point of working fluid
F	area (m ²)	с	back
G	mass velocity (kg/m ² s)	се	constant area region exit of ejector
h	enthalpy (J/kg)	cold	cold
Н	head (m)	con	condenser
J	convection heat transfer coefficient (W/m ² K)	cr	critical
Κ	loss efficient	de	diffuser exit of ejector
L	loss (J/kg)	des	design
т	mass flow rate (kg/s)	eq	equivalent
Μ	loss model multiplier	eva	evaporator
Ма	Mach number	ex	exergy
n	incidence angle (°)	f	friction
Ν	rotational speed (rpm)	gas	gas
N_s	specific speed	gw	geothermal water
Nu	Nusselt number	hot	hot
Р	pressure (kPa)	hub	hub
Pl	plate length (m)	i	incidence
Pr	Prandtl number	in	inlet
Pt	plate thickness (mm)	is	isentropic
Pw	plate width (m)	liq	liquid
q	volumetric flow rate (m ³ /s)	т	mean
Q	heat transfer rate (kW)	mi	location where two streams of ejector finish mixing
r	radius (mm)	min	minimum
Re	Reynolds number	ne	nozzle exit of ejector
S	entropy (J/kgK)	net	net
Т	temperature (°C)	opt	optimum
и	circus velocity (m/s)	out	outlet
U	overall heat transfer coefficient (W/m ² K)	р	ejector primary flow
U/C_0	velocity ratio	ра	passage
w	relative velocity (m/s)	pum	pump
W	power (kW)	r	radial component
X	vapor quality	rotor	rotor
Ζ	blades number	S	ejector secondary flow
		stator	stator
Greek le	etters	sh	shock location
		t	ejector nozzle throat
α	absolute fluid velocity angle (°)	th	thermal
β	relative fluid velocity angle (°)	tur	turbine
χ	cooling/net power ratio	tip	tip
δ	clearance (m)	и	tangential component
η	efficiency	vap	vapor generator
θ	chevron angle (°)	wall	plate wall
λ	thermal conductivity (W/m K)	у	location where two streams of ejector begin to mix
ρ	density (kg/m ³)	Z	axial component
μ	viscosity (N s/m ²)		

refrigeration cycle. This novel cogeneration system could generate refrigeration at two temperature levels.

Most of the previous CCP systems used ammonia-water as working fluid. However, ammonia-water was toxic and dangerous. Therefore, a combination of an organic Rankine cycle and an ejector refrigeration cycle using environmentally friendly organic working fluid has become the interest of a large number of researchers. Wang et al. [22] established a novel CCP system based on an organic Rankine cycle and an ejector refrigeration cycle. An extraction turbine was added between the vapor generator and the ejector. They found that the exergy destruction mostly occurred in vapor generator, ejector and turbine. Dai et al. [23] optimized the thermodynamic parameters of a new combined power and ejector refrigeration system using R245fa. The maximum exergy efficiency of their system was 27.10% under the studied conditions. Zheng et al. [24,25] integrated an organic Rankine cycle with an ejector refrigeration cycle to produce power and cooling. The results revealed that the expansion ratio across turbine could influence the ratio of power to cooling. Xia et al. [26] recommended a novel CCP system including an organic Rankine cycle and an ejector refrigeration cycle to utilize the waste heats from the internal combustion engine. Download English Version:

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