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9 Abstract: In this paper, a complete mathematical model is developed to carry out the thermodynamic analysis and 10 comparison for different direct-heated S-CO₂ Brayton cycles (simple, pre-compression, recompression, partial-cooling, and 11 intercooling) integrated into a solar power tower (SPT) system. Based on the model, the effect of turbine inlet temperature 12 (TIT) on the thermodynamic performances of the receiver, the thermal energy storage unit, the S-CO₂ power cycle blocks 13 and the integrated SPT systems is investigated respectively for these cycles. Additionally, a comparison of cycle efficiencies 14 and overall integrated SPT system efficiencies is performed for five S-CO₂ cycles at a series of total recuperator 15 conductance (UA_{total}) values. The results reveal that the TIT exhibits a parabolic effect on the overall efficiencies for each 16 S-CO₂ cycle, and the intercooling S-CO₂ cycle achieves the highest overall efficiencies followed by the recompression, the 17 partial-cooling, the pre-compression, and the simple cycles at different TIT values. Furthermore, the partial-cooling cycle 18 possesses the highest overall specific work at each TIT and offers higher overall efficiencies than the recompression cycle at 19 a constant TIT (650 °C) as the UAtotal is rather low, having the potential to reduce the costs of integrated SPT systems with 20 limited UA_{total} values.

21 Keywords: Direct-heated S-CO₂ Brayton cycles; Solar power tower; Complete mathematical model; Thermodynamic 22 analysis; Performance comparison

23 1. Introduction

24 The global environmental crisis resulted from the excessive fossil fuel combustion has become an urgent issue for 25 years [1-3]. Solar energy is a clean and bountiful renewable energy resource which offers a solution to the serious Download English Version:

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