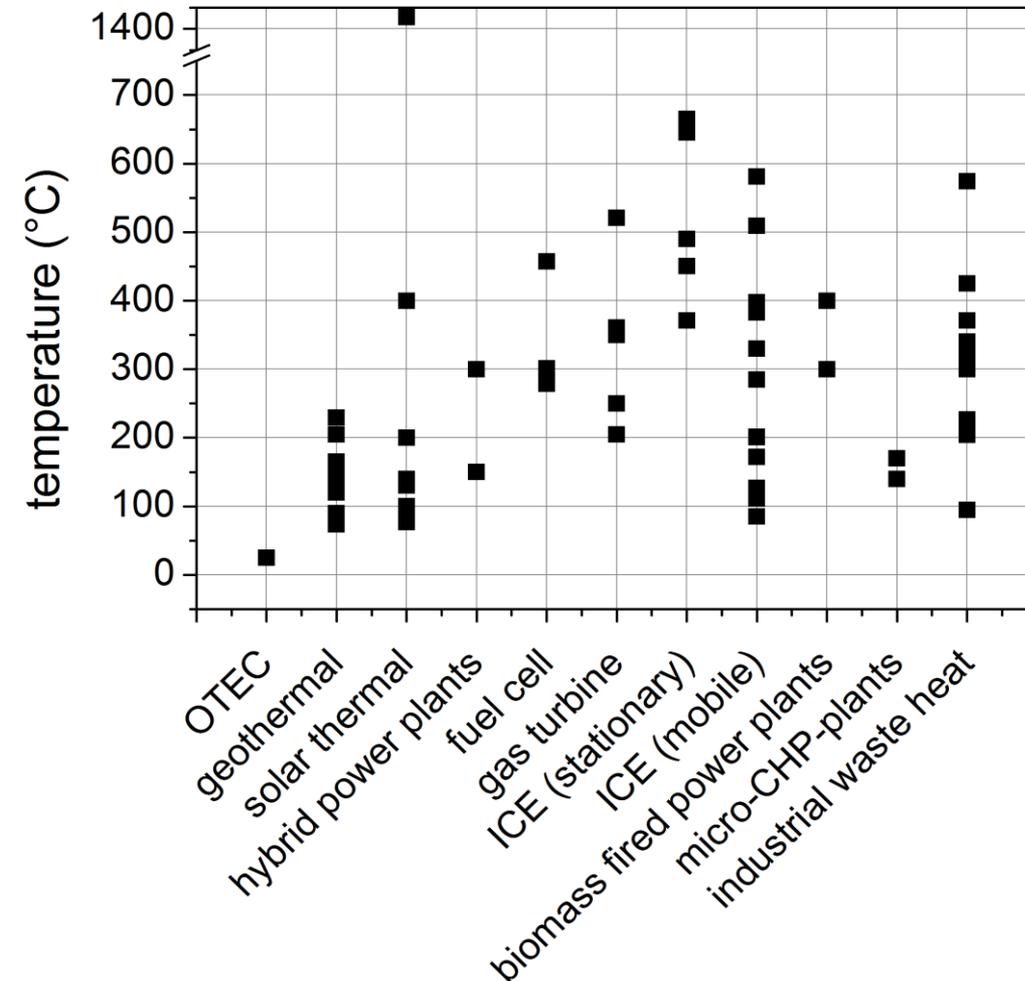


Iterative Approach for the Design of an Organic Rankine Cycle

4th International Seminar on ORC Power Systems, 13-15 Sep. 2017, Milano

Sebastian Kuboth, Marc Neubert, Markus Preißinger and Dieter Brüggemann

Organic Rankine Cycle application areas



ORC is a well-known technology for:

- Geothermal power generation
- Biomass fired power plants

Problems of other areas of application:

Wide range of boundary conditions
(temperature and heat load of the heat source/sink)

ORC design instruments

Simulation model

- Simulation tool Aspen Plus® Release 8.8
- Stationary simulation
- Detection of optimum system operation

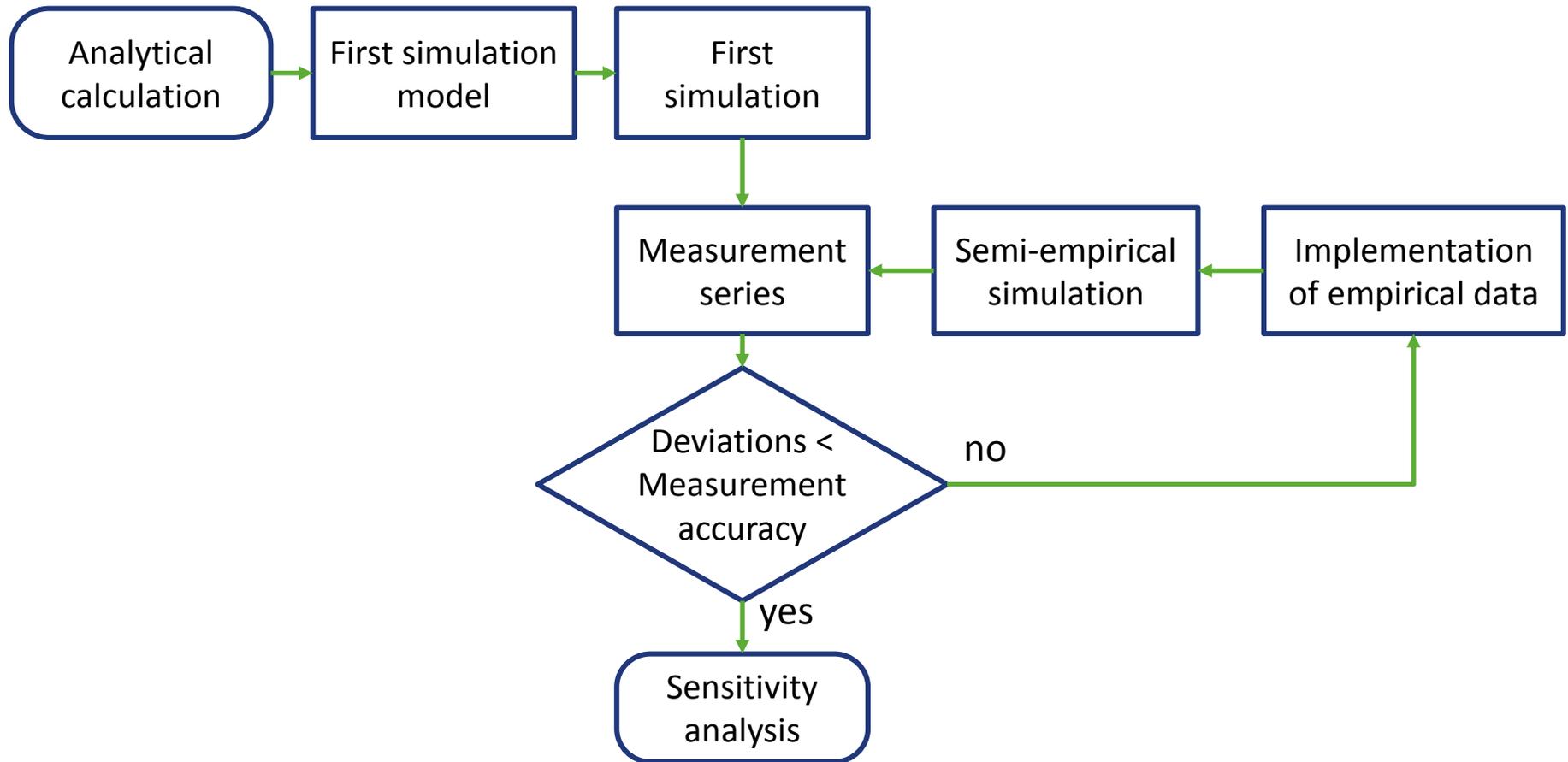
Small-scale test rig

- Thermal oil heated and cooled by water
- 1 kW nominal power, working fluid R365mfc
- Scroll expander and gear pump
- Brazed plate heat exchanger including an internal recuperator

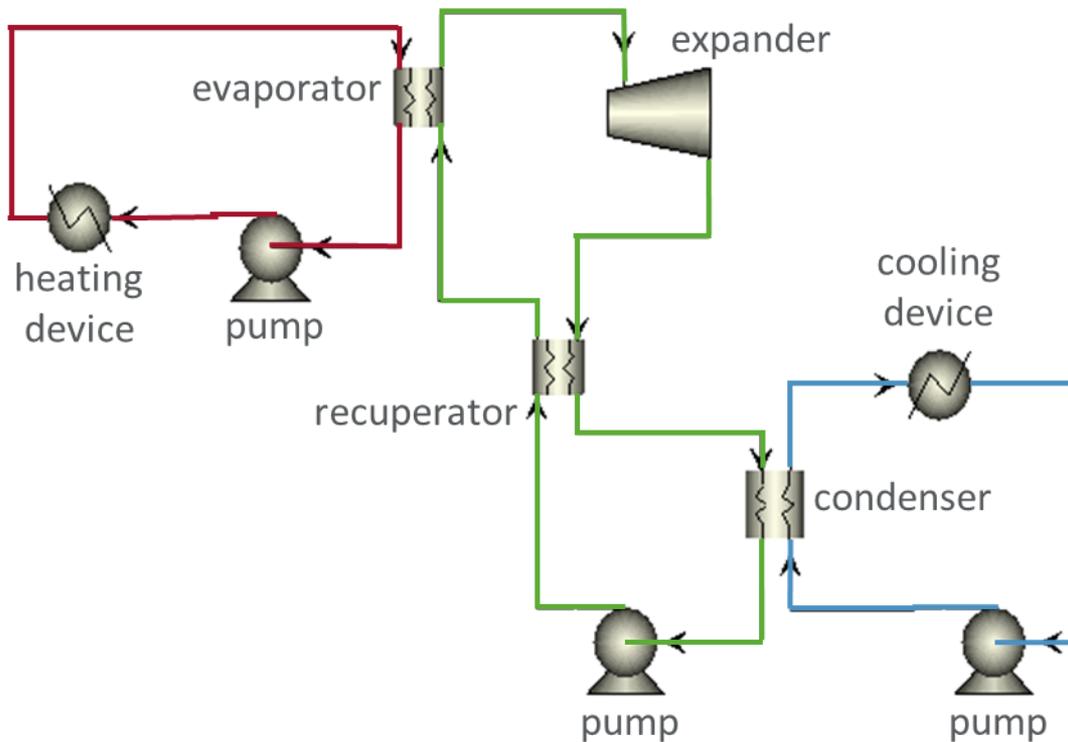
Iterative optimization

- Repetitive comparison of simulation and test rig data
- Improvement of simulation accuracy by empirical test rig data
- Sensitivity analysis

Iterative design approach



Simulation model

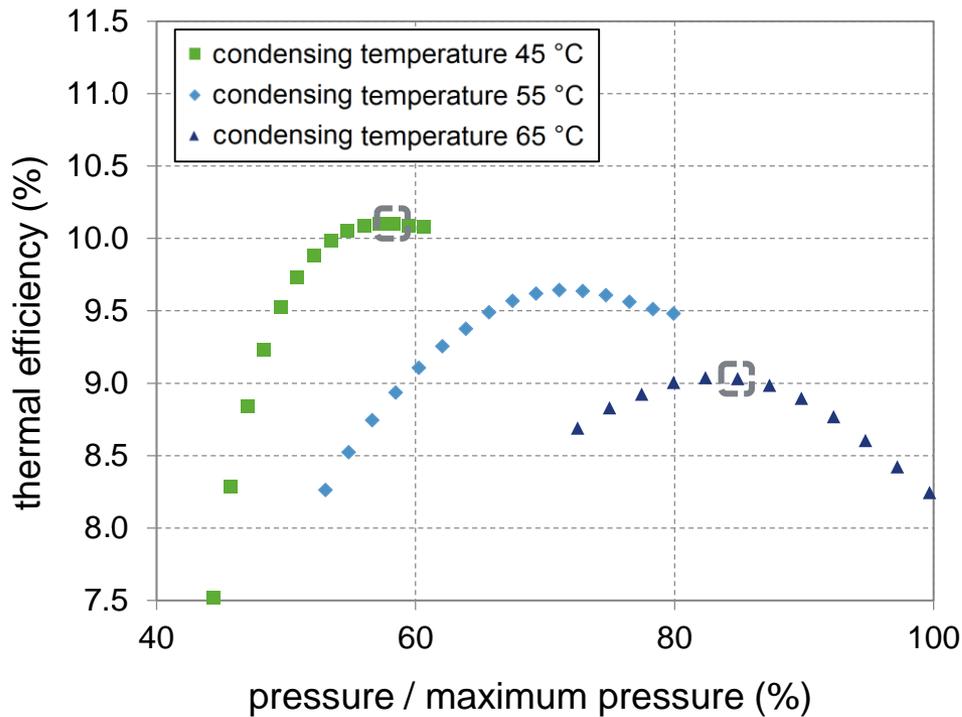


Boundary conditions:

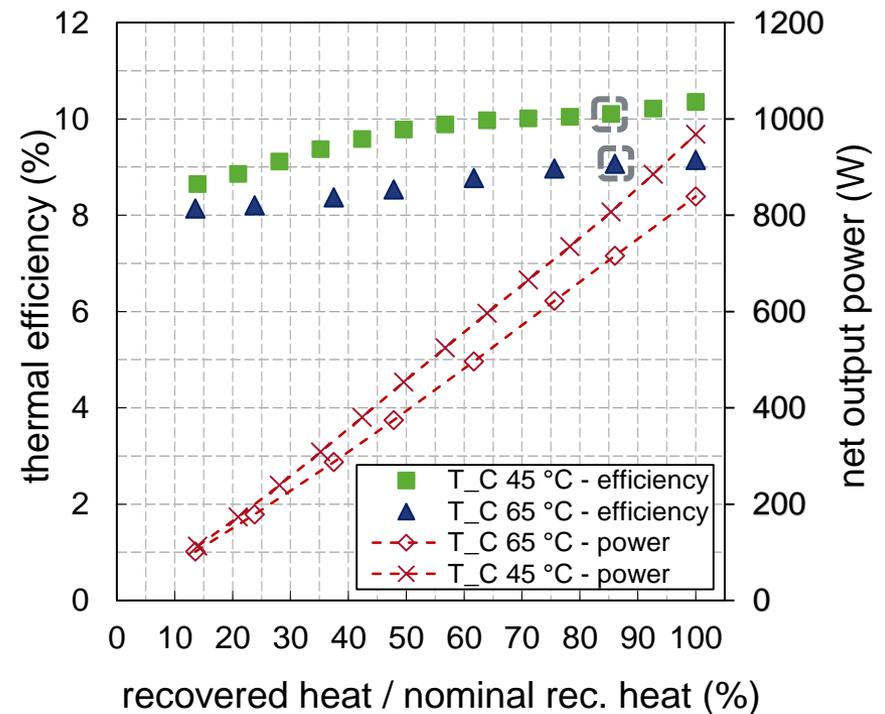
| Parameter | Set value |
|--|-----------|
| Evaporator thermal oil inlet temperature | 200 °C |
| Condenser pinch | 5 K |
| Subcooling (at the pump inlet) | 10 K |
| Recuperator pinch | 18.77 K |

First simulation – results

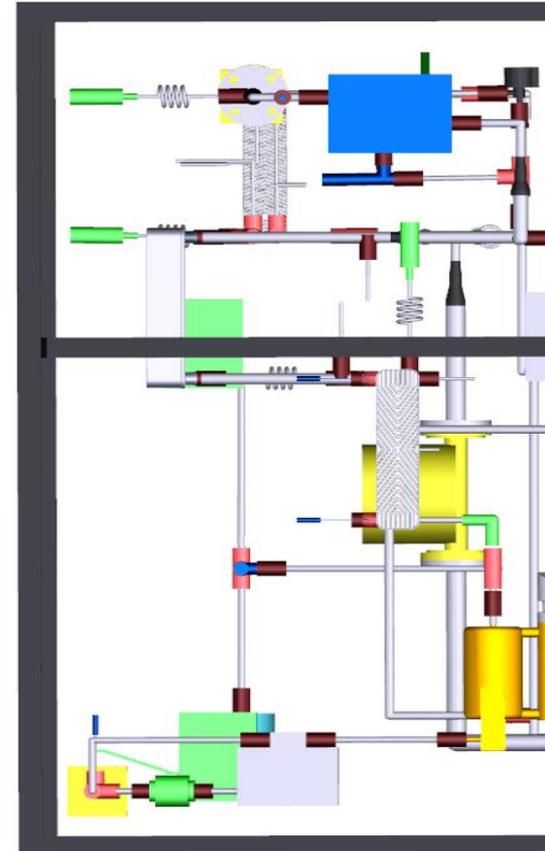
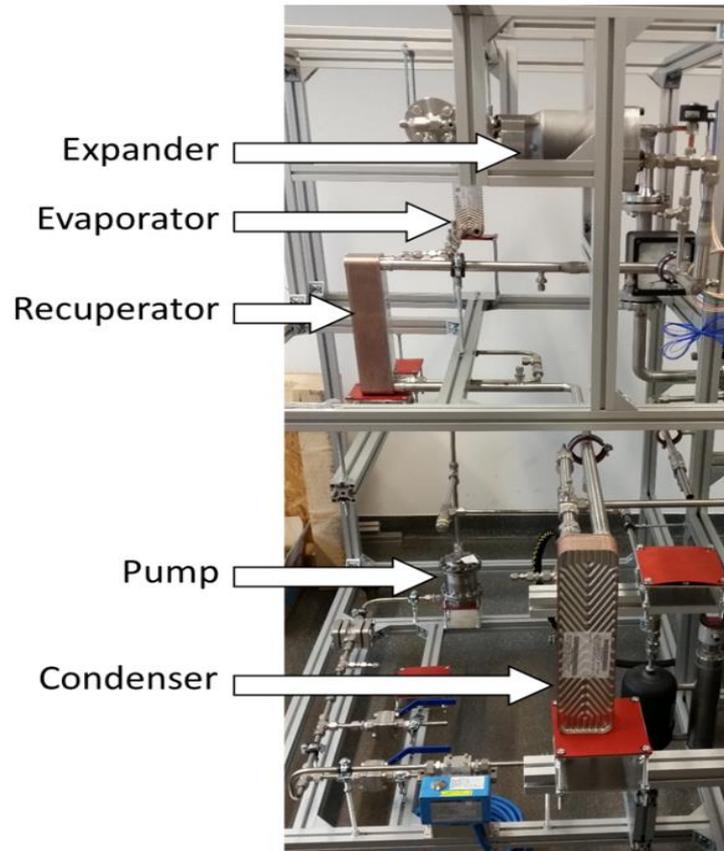
Sensitivity analysis



System performance curves



Test rig (I)

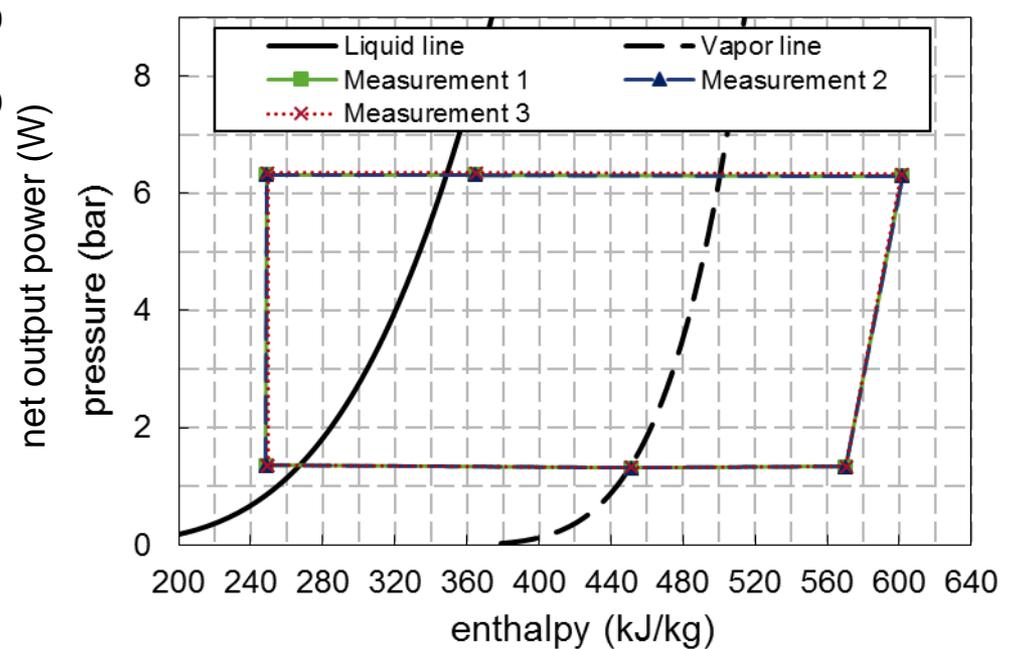
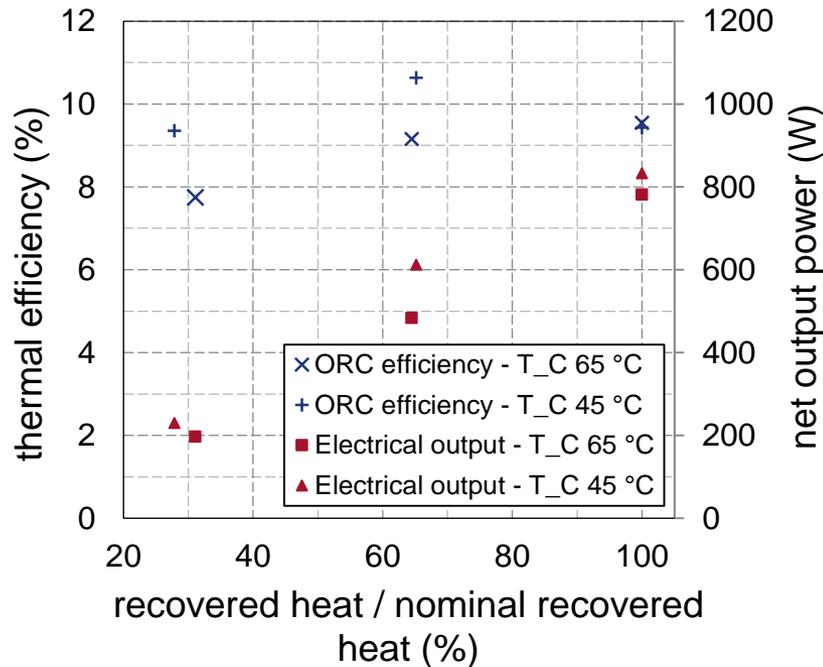


Test rig (II)



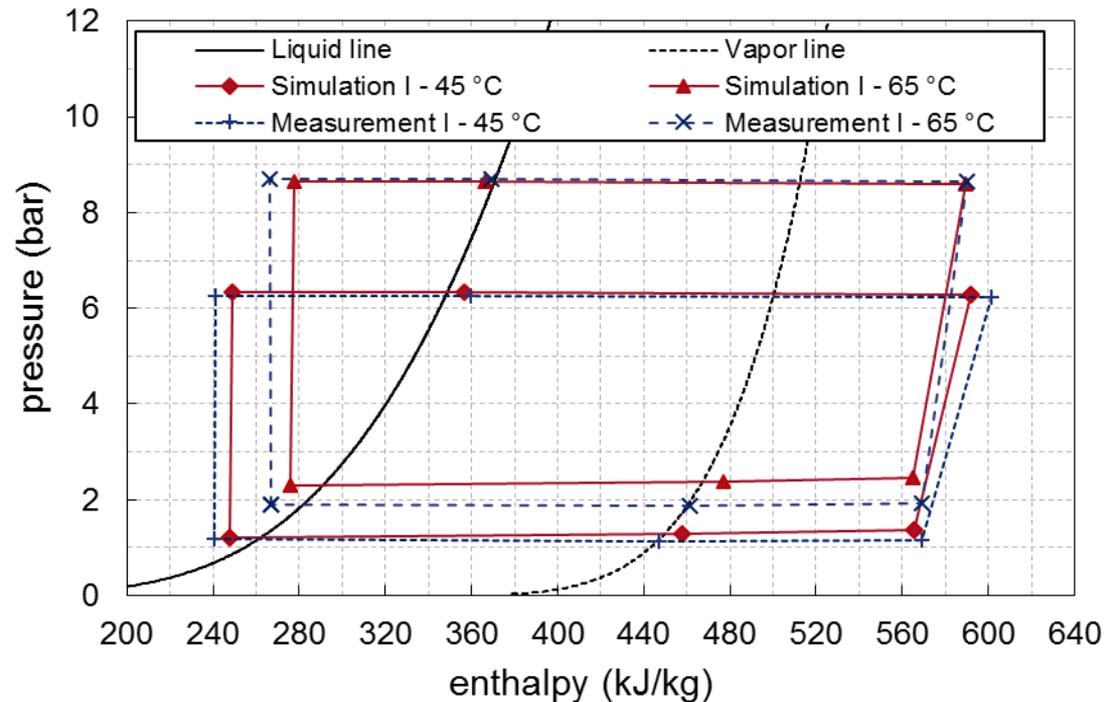
Test rig measurements

- Examination of nine different simulation points:
 - partial and full load (about 30 %, 65 % and 100 %)
 - condensing temperatures of about 45 °C, 55 °C and 65 °C
- Measurements of 15 minutes with stationary conditions and subsequent averaging



Comparison of measurement and simulation

- Moderate compliance between simulation and measurement
- Discrepancy of:
 - Condensing temperature/pressure
 - Subcooling
 - Evaporator transferred heat
 - Regenerator transferred heat
 - Condenser transferred heat
 - Expander isentropic efficiency at high rotational speed

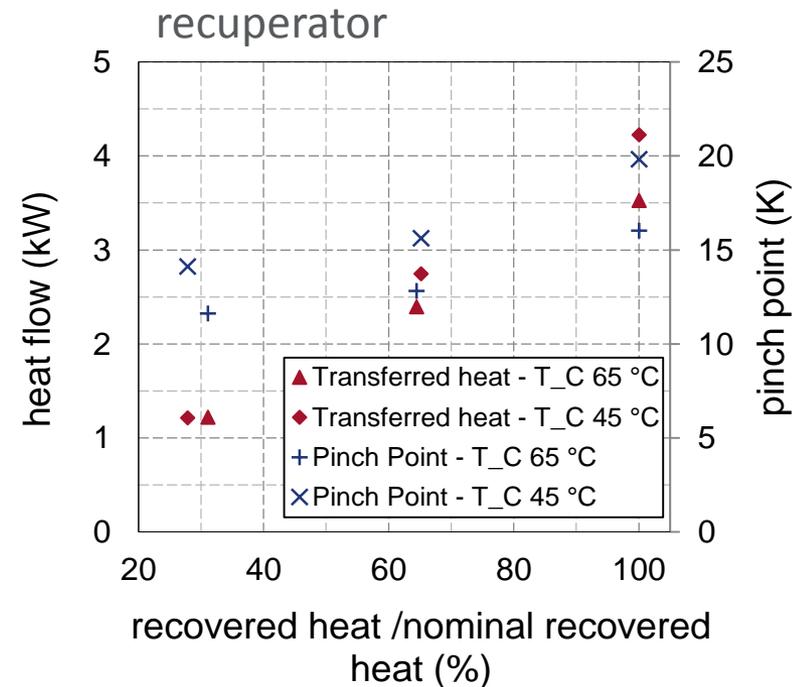


Implementation of measurement data into the simulation model

Empirical correlations were implemented into the simulation model:

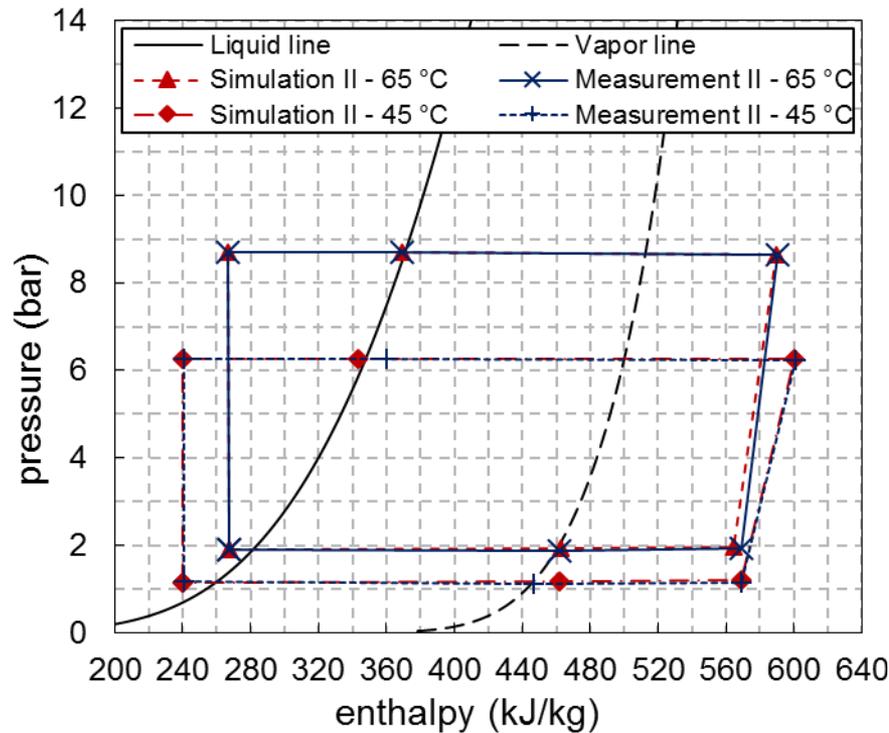
- Subcooling
- Condenser pinch point
 - ➔ Condensing pressure
- Recuperator transferred heat
- Evaporator transferred heat
- Heat and pressure losses

Expander isentropic efficiency was not adapted due to insufficient data.

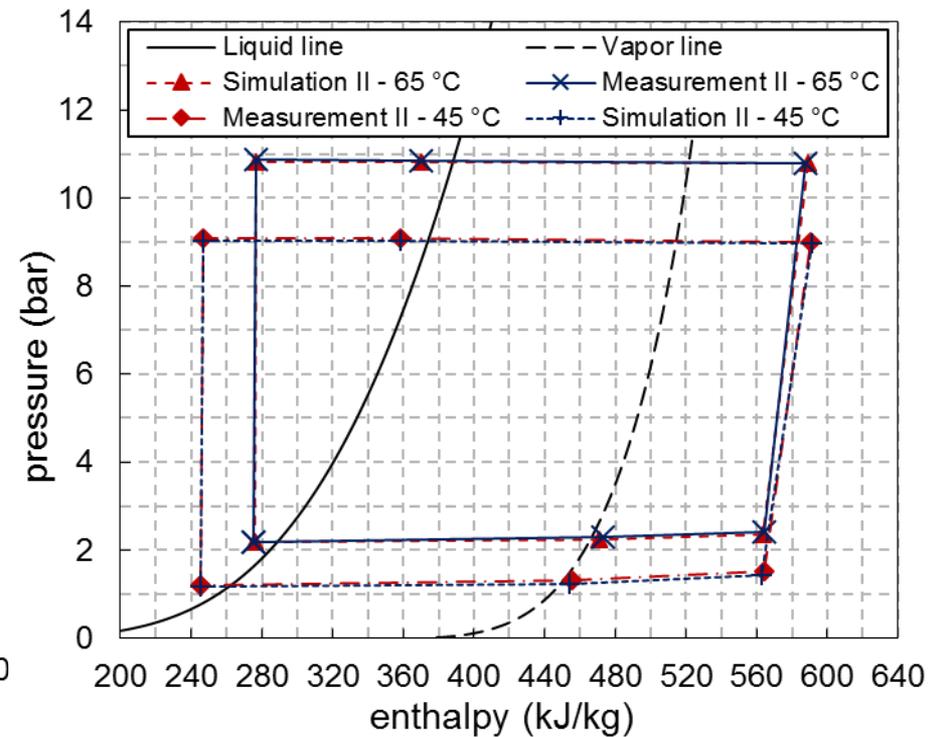


Comparison of new measurement and adopted simulation

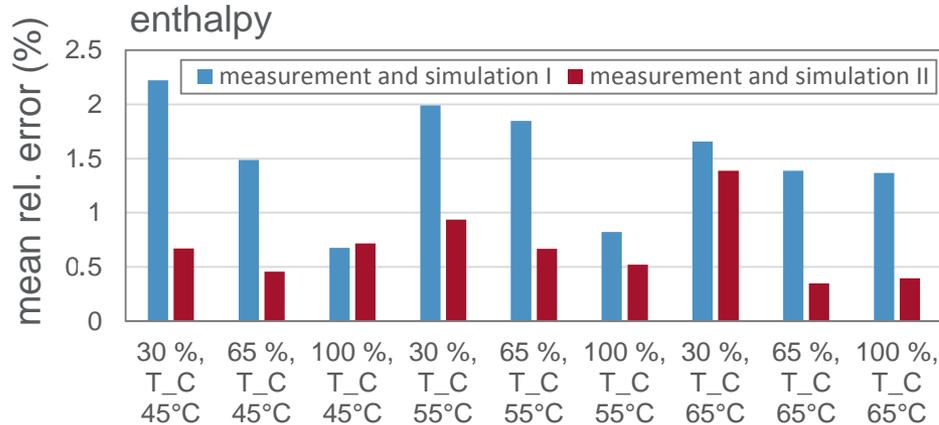
30 % partial load



full load

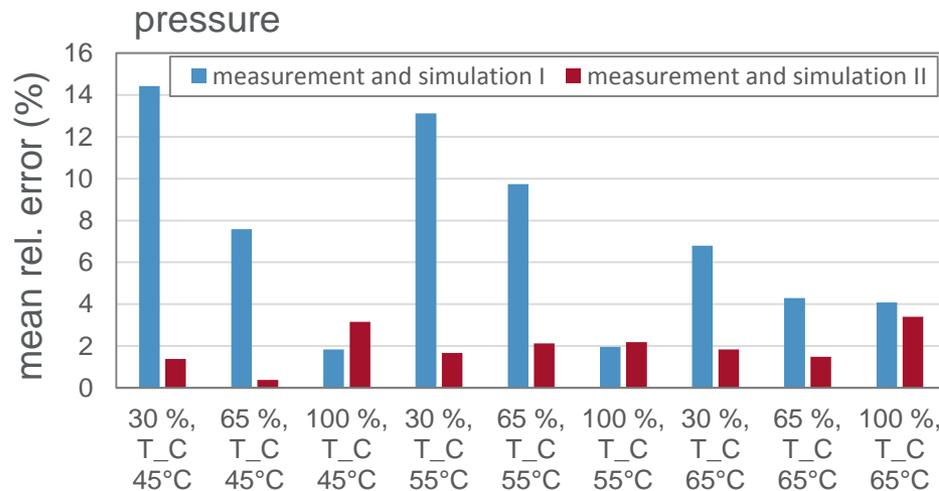


Measurement accuracy assessment and comparison



Average deviation I: 1.50 %

New average deviation (II): 0.68 %



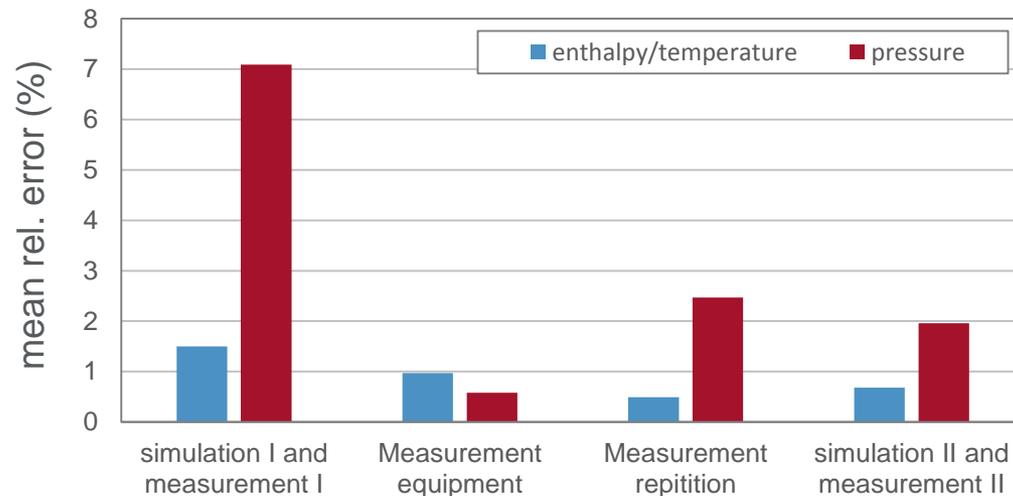
Average deviation I: 7.09 %

New average deviation (II): 1.96 %

Measurement accuracy assessment and comparison

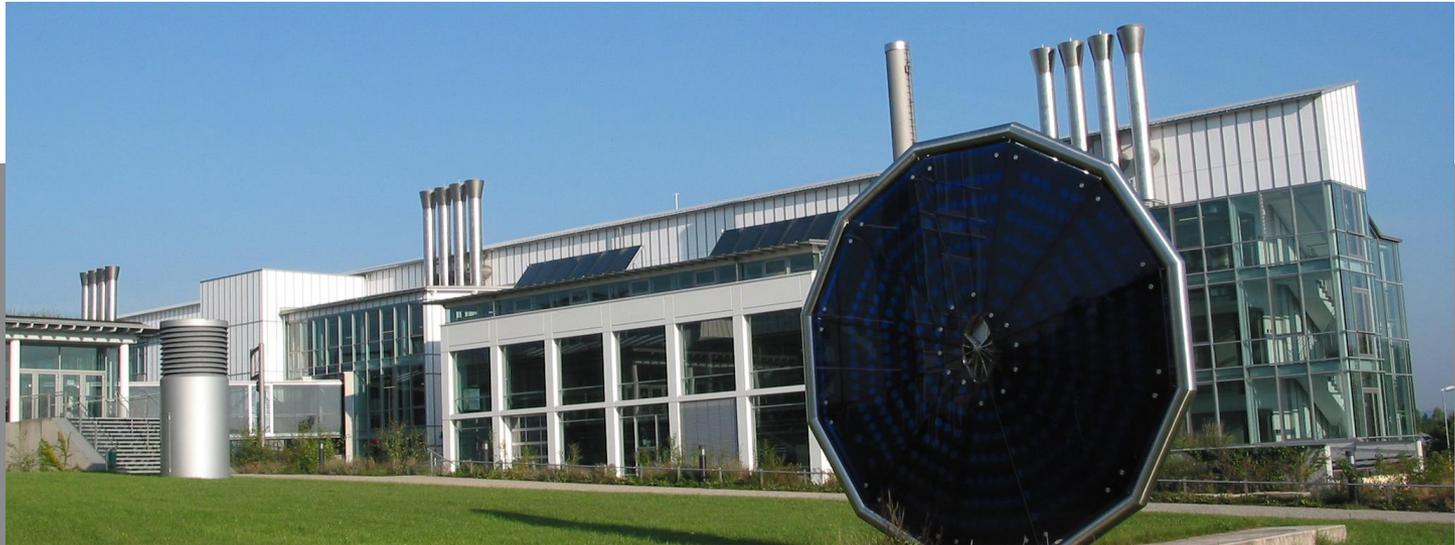
- Mean relative deviation of measurement and simulation:
enthalpy $\rightarrow \pm 0.68 \%$, pressure $\rightarrow \pm 1.96 \%$
- Mean relative error of measurement equipment:
temperature $\rightarrow \pm 0.97 \%$, pressure $\rightarrow \pm 0.58 \%$
- Mean relative error of measurement repetition:
enthalpy $\rightarrow \pm 0.49 \%$, pressure $\rightarrow \pm 2.47 \%$

Deviations <
Measurement
accuracy



Summary

- An iterative approach for the design of an ORC was demonstrated.
- A steady state simulation model was developed and sensitivity analysis were carried out.
- A test rig was built to reproduce the simulation results.
- Simulation accuracy can be highly improved by implementing experimental results of the overall system in the simulation tool.
- The average mean deviation of measurement and simulation could be reduced from 4.3 % to 1.3 % by a single implementation of measurement data.



Thank you

www.zet.uni-bayreuth.de

Sebastian Kuboth, Marc Neubert, Markus Preißinger and Dieter Brüggemann