



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore-35
An Autonomous Institution



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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

ENGINEERING THERMODYNAMICS

UNIT 4 – STEAM POWER CYCLES

TOPIC – RANKINE WITH REHEAT CYCLE

K.Prakash,
ASP/ Mechanical Engg.,
SNS College of Technology,
Coimbatore - 35

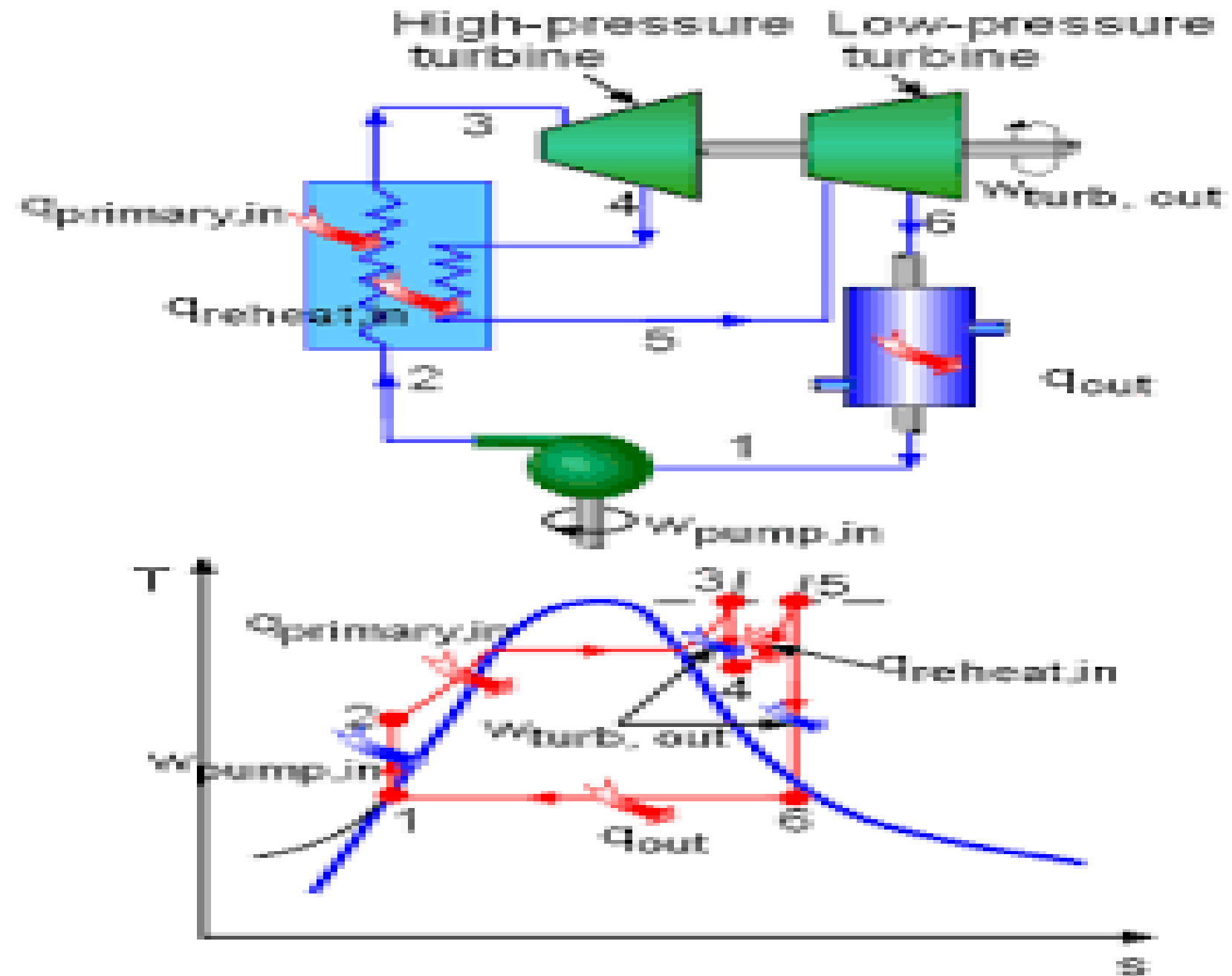


Why Reheat cycle?

- In order to limit the **dryness fraction to 0.85**
- To avoid **corrosion** at turbine blades
- To increase the turbine work so as to increase the **thermal efficiency**



Introduction



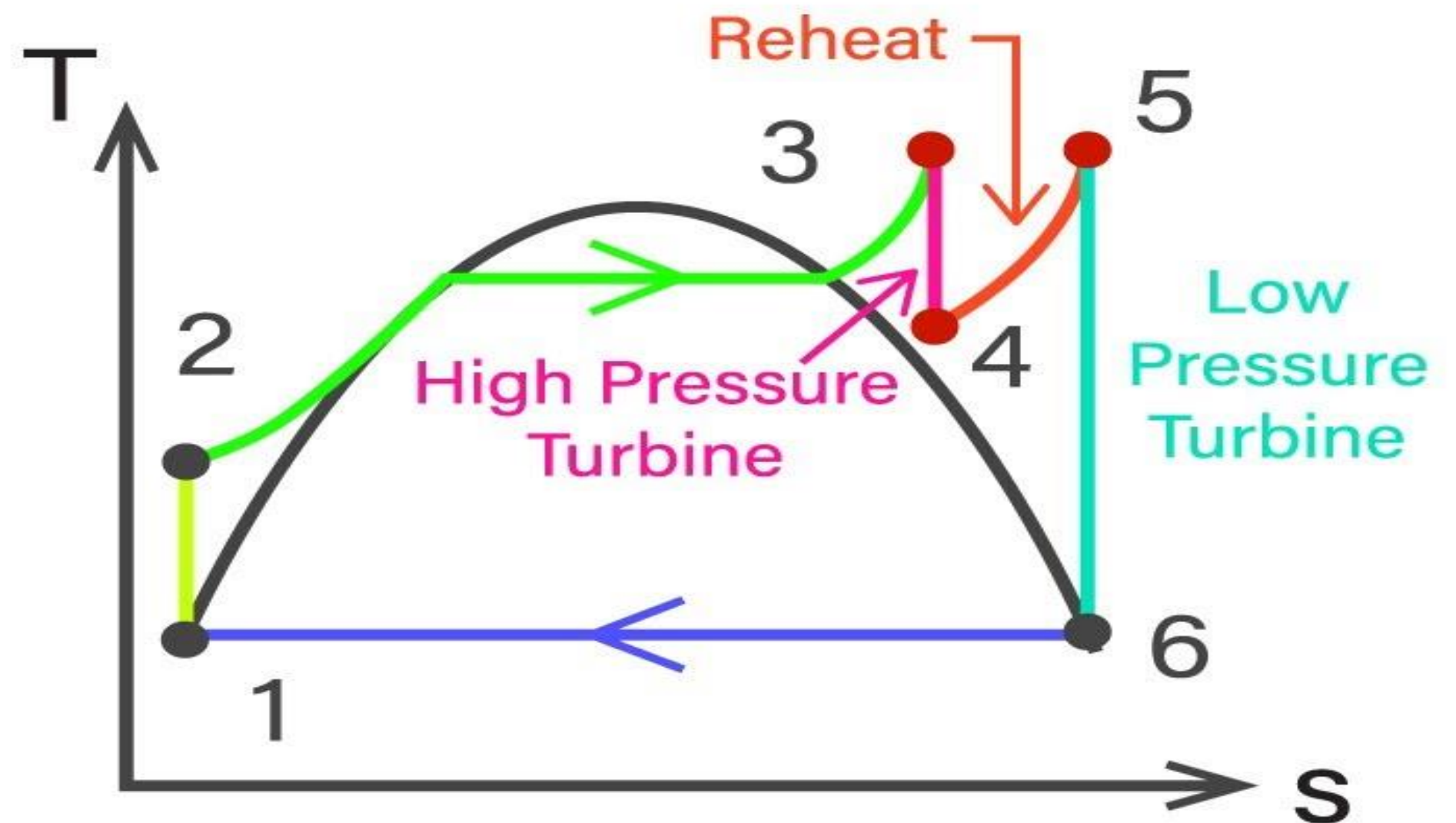
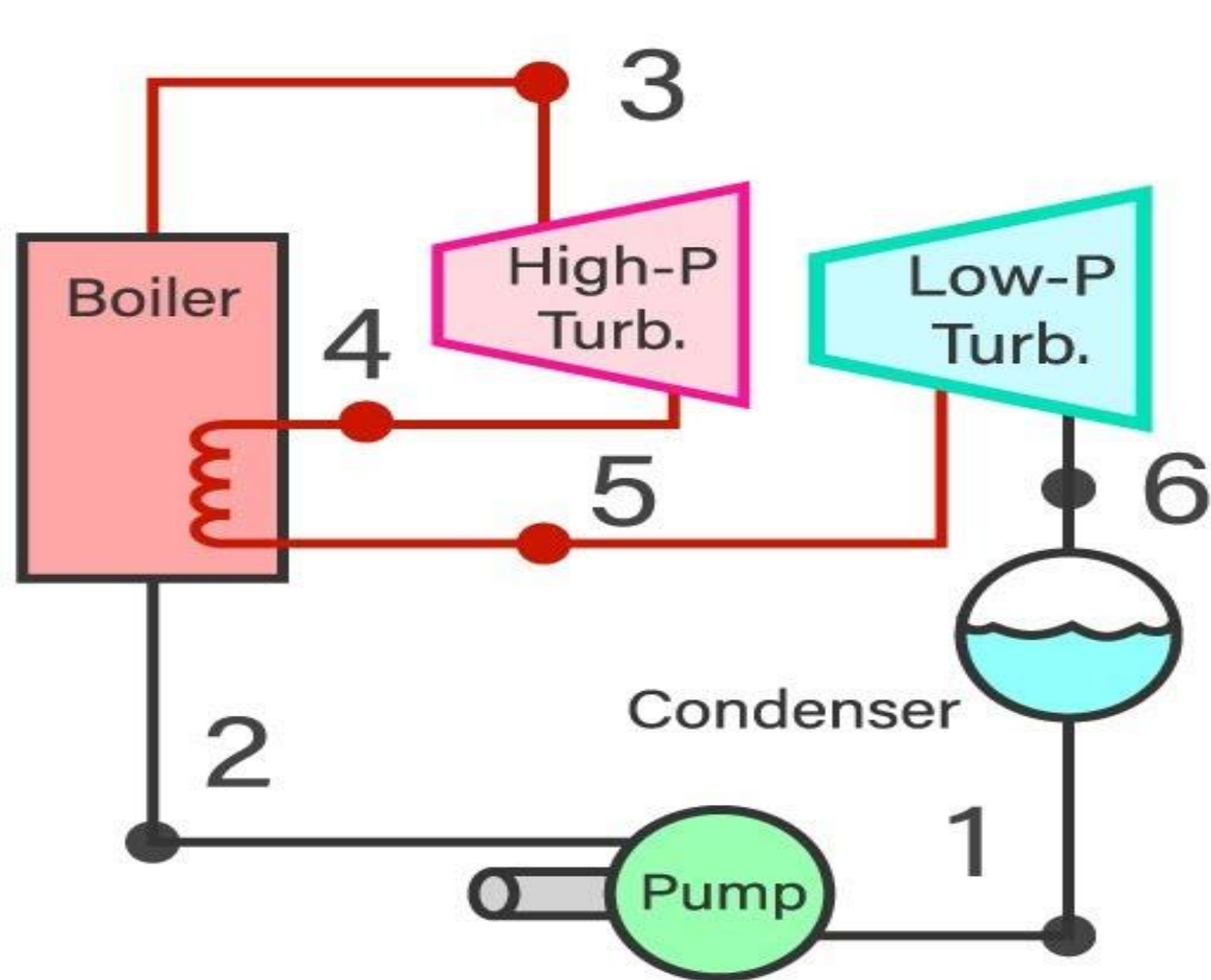
In order to limit the quality of the steam to 0.85 at turbine exhaust, Reheat cycle to be adopted

Source: ecourses.ou.edu



Schematic diagram

RANKINE CYCLE AND REHEAT



Source : <https://tinyurl.com/yb7zpom>



Processes involved



- Process 1-2 Isentropic compression [**Pump**]
- Process 2-3 Constant pressure heat addition [**Boiler**]
- Process 3-4 Isentropic expansion [**HP turbine**]
- Process 4-5 Constant pressure heat addition **Boiler(Reheat)**
- Process 5-6 Isentropic expansion [**LP turbine**]



Assessment -1

1. Specify the steam quality to be maintained at turbine exhaust?
 - a) 20%
 - b) 40%
 - c) 65%
 - d) 85%
2. Identify the process involved in HP and LP turbines
 - a) Isothermal Process
 - b) Isentropic expansion process
 - c) Isentropic compression process
 - d) Constant pressure heat rejection process





Working principle

- ❑ The water being converted (**Superheated in Boiler**) passes through the **Turbine**
- ❑ Turbine Work $(W_T)_{HP}$ is obtained in (**HP turbine**)
- ❑ The steam from **HP turbine** is fed back to Boiler(**Reheater**)
- ❑ Steam from Reheater is sent to LP turbine where Turbine Work $(W_T)_{LP}$ is obtained



Working principle (Contd..)

- The turbine work can be obtained both LP and HP Turbine
- Dryness fraction [**Turbine exhaust**] is improved when reheat is applied
- It increases **thermal efficiency**



Estimation of Thermal Efficiency

Turbine work can be calculated as $W_T = (h_3 - h_4) + (h_5 - h_6)$

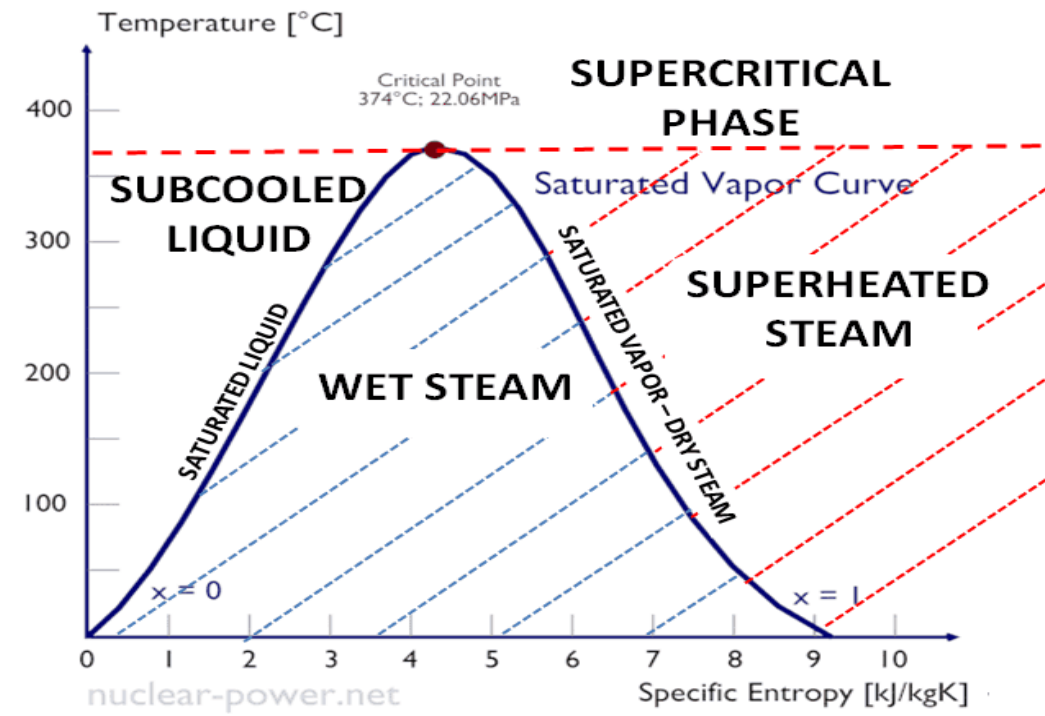
Compressor work can be calculated as $W_p = (h_2 - h_1)$

Heat input can be estimated as $Q_{in} = (h_3 - h_2) + (h_5 - h_4)$

Thermal Efficiency $\eta = (W_T - W_p) / Q_{in}$



Advantages



- Improves the **dryness fraction** at the turbine exit

Source : <https://www.thermal-engineering.org/>

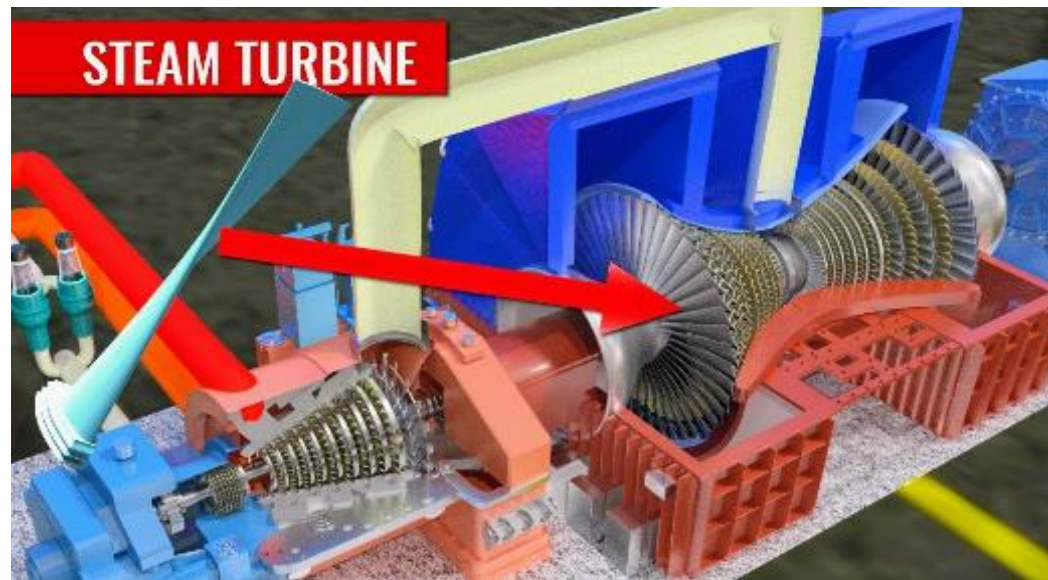


- Avoids the **corrosion problem** at the turbine blades

Source : <https://tinyurl.com/y7ef2sl9>



Advantages(Contd..)



- Improves **turbine work**

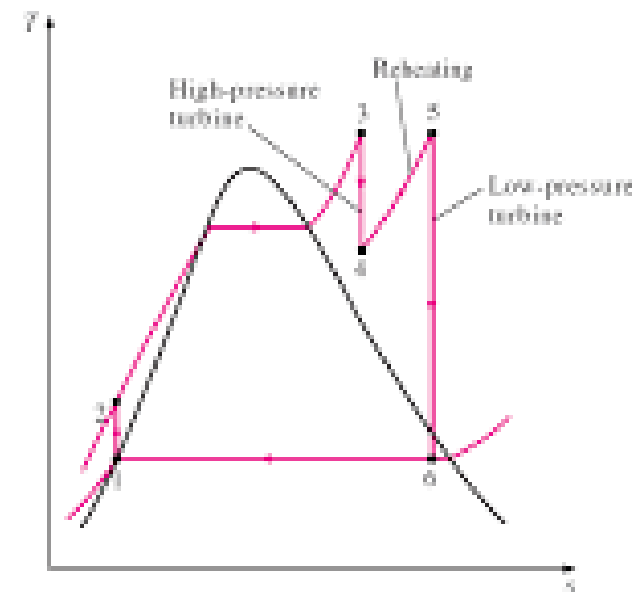
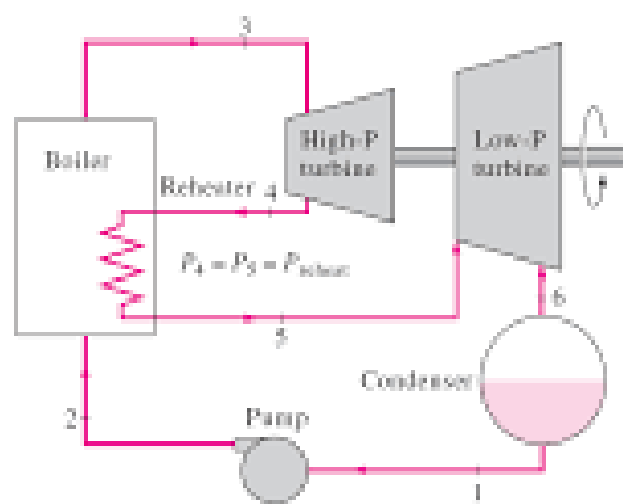
Source : <https://tinyurl.com/y9sqlssk>



- Increases **thermal efficiency**

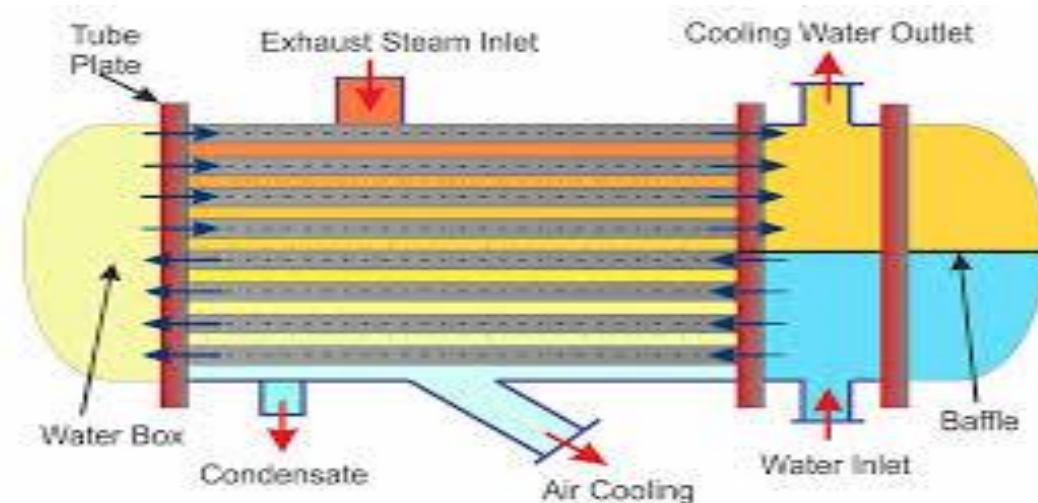
Source : <https://learnthermo.com>

Disadvantages



- High Initial cost due to inclusion of reheater

Source : <https://staff.emu.edu.tr>



- Increases **size of the plant (condenser)**

Source : watco-group.co



Assessment -2(Problem)

1. A reheat cycle operating between 30 bar and 0.04 bar has a superheat and reheat temperature of 450°C . The first expansion takes place till the steam is dry saturated and then reheat is given. Neglecting feed pump work and Estimate
 - i) Turbine Work
 - ii) Ideal Rankine with Reheat cycle efficiency.





Assessment -2

2. If the quality of the steam lies below 85%, _____ kind of problem occurs on turbine blades

- a) Corrosion
- b) Erosion
- c) Creep
- d) Elongation

3. Identify the process involved in pump

- a) Isothermal process
- b) Isentropic expansion process
- c) Isentropic compression process
- d) Constant pressure heat rejection process





References



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Thank You