



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore-35
An Autonomous Institution



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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

ENGINEERING THERMODYNAMICS

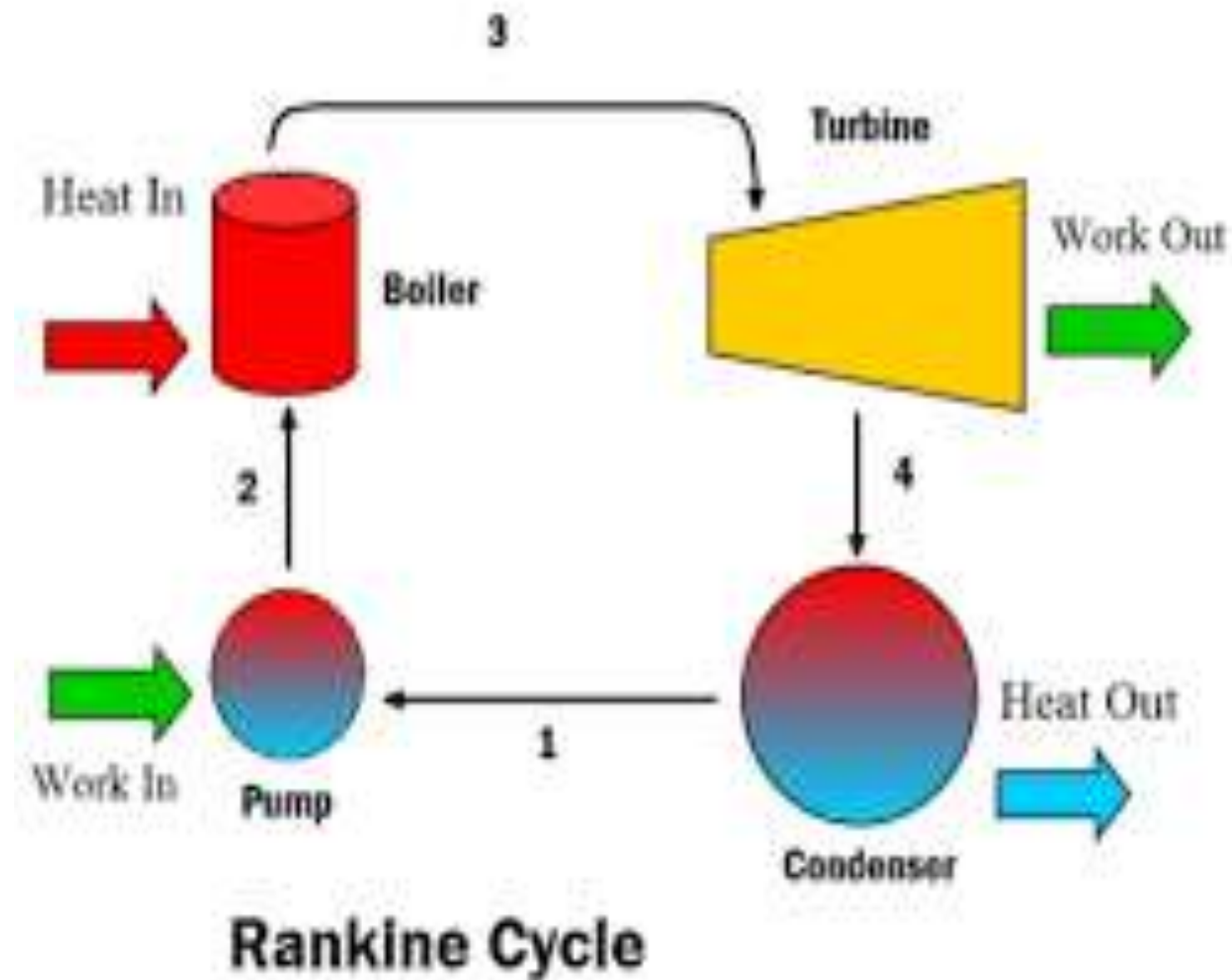
UNIT 4 – STEAM POWER CYCLES

TOPIC – ACTUAL RANKINE CYCLES

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Rankine cycle



The heat given as input(**boiler**) and Work (**turbine**) as output by using water as working fluid

Source : <https://energyeducation.ca/>



Difference between Ideal and Actual Rankine cycle

Ideal Cycle

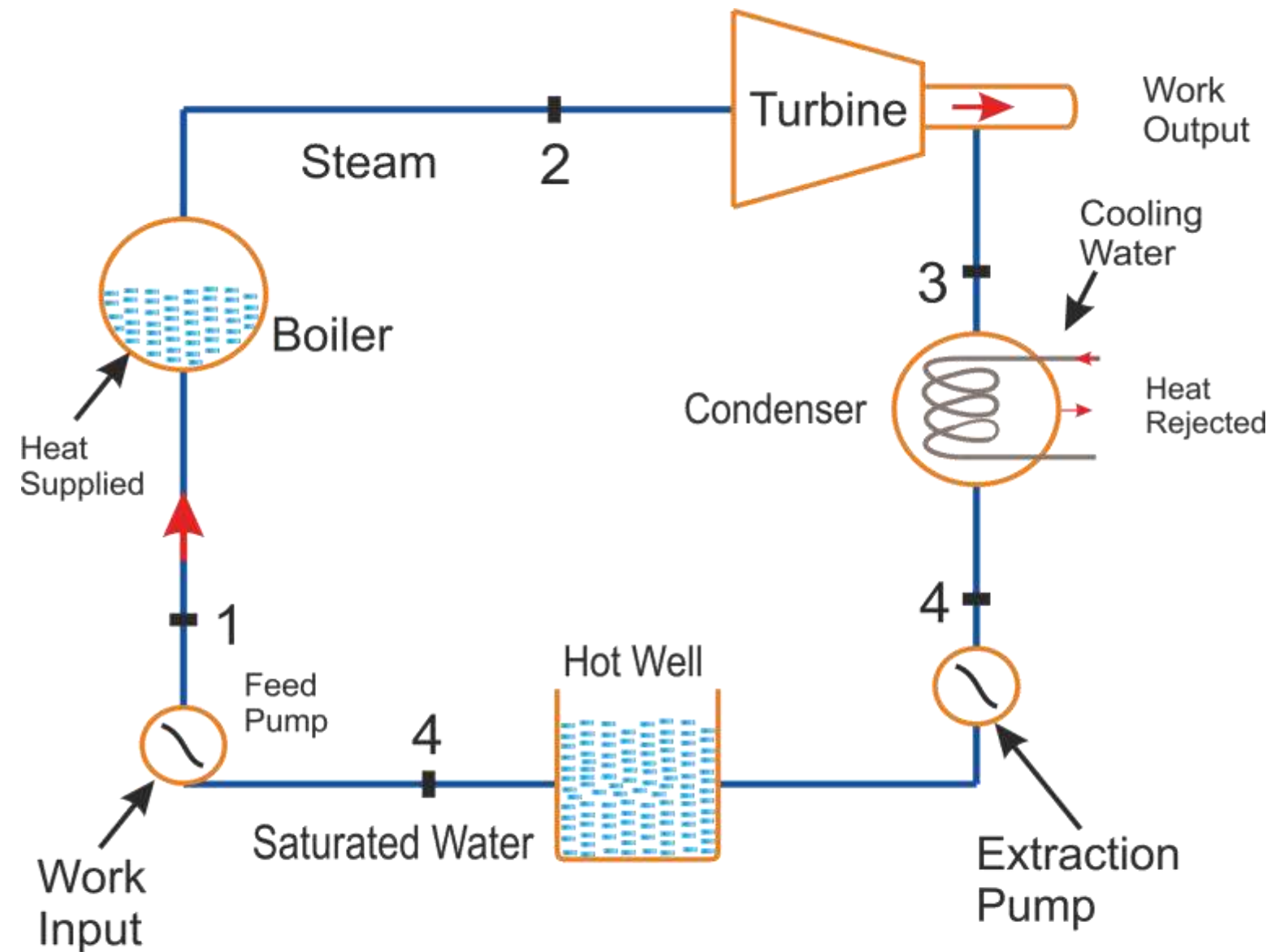
- All processes are ideal
- No heat leakage(Adiabatic)
- No frictional effects

Actual cycle

- Heat leakage and friction effects are encountered
- Due to Irreversibility

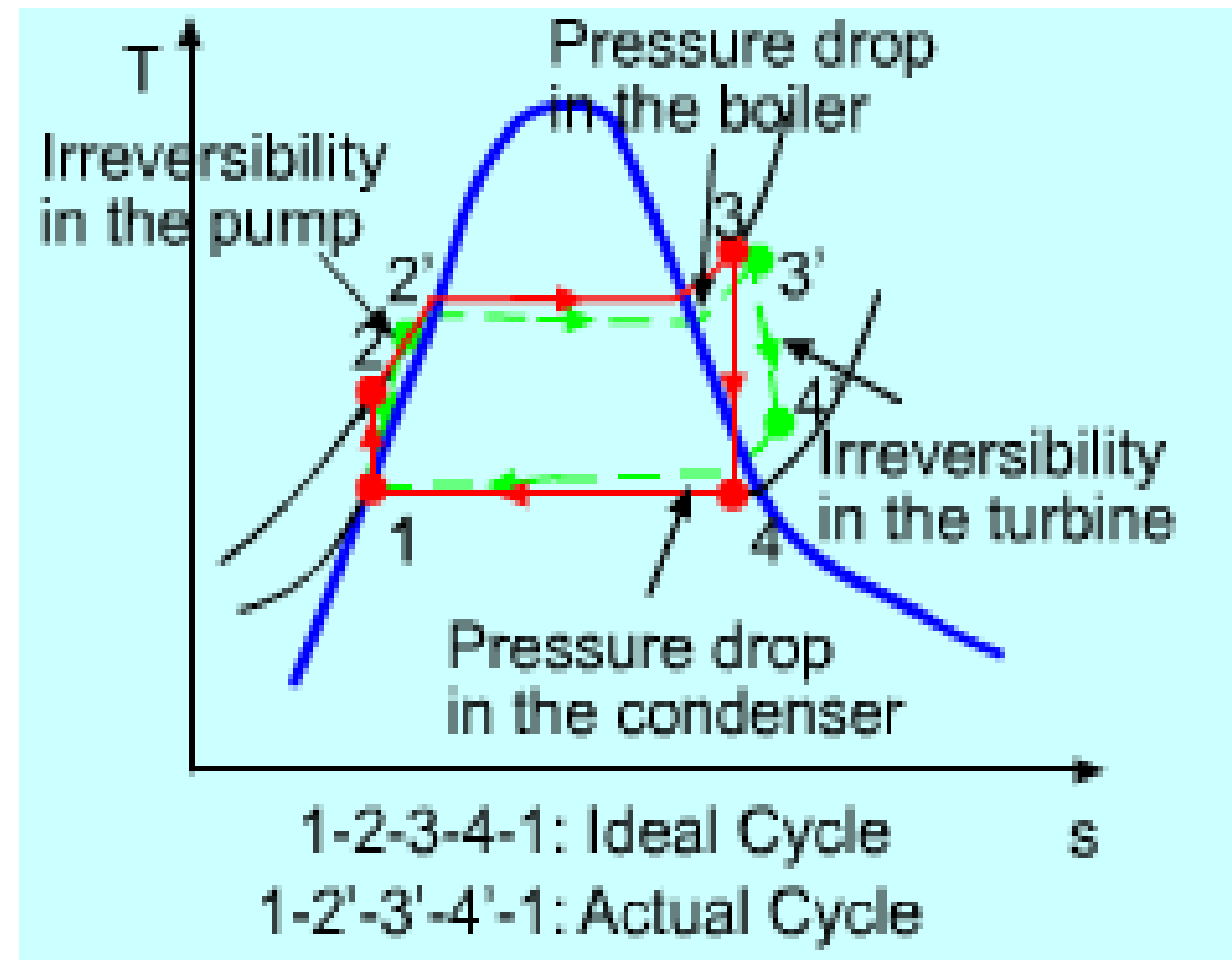


Schematic diagram Actual Rankine cycle



MechanicalTutorial.Com

Source : mechanicaltutorial.com



Source : <http://www.ecourses.ou.edu/>



Schematic diagram Actual Rankine cycle

- ❑ The steam(**turbine**) is flowing through the condenser and gets condensed
- ❑ The condensate is fed back to the boiler using (**pump**)
- ❑ The condensate (**water**) undergoes the polytropic process due to irreversibility (**friction and heat**)
- ❑ Consequently the **overall thermal efficiency** of the plant decreases



Assessment -1

1. In steam power plant, maximum heat rejection occurs at
 - a) Turbine
 - b) Condenser
 - c) Boiler
 - d) Pump
2. The heat is supplied in Rankine cycle in the following process
 - a) Constant Temperature
 - b) Constant Pressure
 - c) Constant Volume
 - d) Constant Entropy





Assessment -1(Contd..)

3. In Rankine cycle, the work output by the turbine is given by

- a) Change in internal energy
- b) Change in enthalpy
- c) Change in entropy
- d) Change in temperature

4. When compared to Ideal cycle, the efficiency of Actual cycle gives _____ efficiency

- a) More
- b) Less
- c) Same
- d) 100%





Processes Involved in Actual Rankine cycle



- ❑ Process 1-2 Polytropic compression (due to Irreversibility friction and heat in Pump)
- ❑ Process 2-3 Constant pressure heat addition (Boiler)
- ❑ Process 3-4 Polytropic expansion (due to Irreversibility friction and heat in Turbine)
- ❑ Process 4-1 Constant Pressure heat rejection (Condenser)

- ❑ Consequently the overall thermal efficiency of the plant decreases due to irreversibility effects



Estimation of Actual Rankine cycle

Turbine work can be calculated as $W_T = (h_3 - h_4')$

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

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

Efficiency of Actual Rankine cycle $\eta = (W_T - W_p) / Q_{in}$



Applications

Rankine cycle

Applications

Steam power plants

Nuclear power plants

Combined cycle power plants

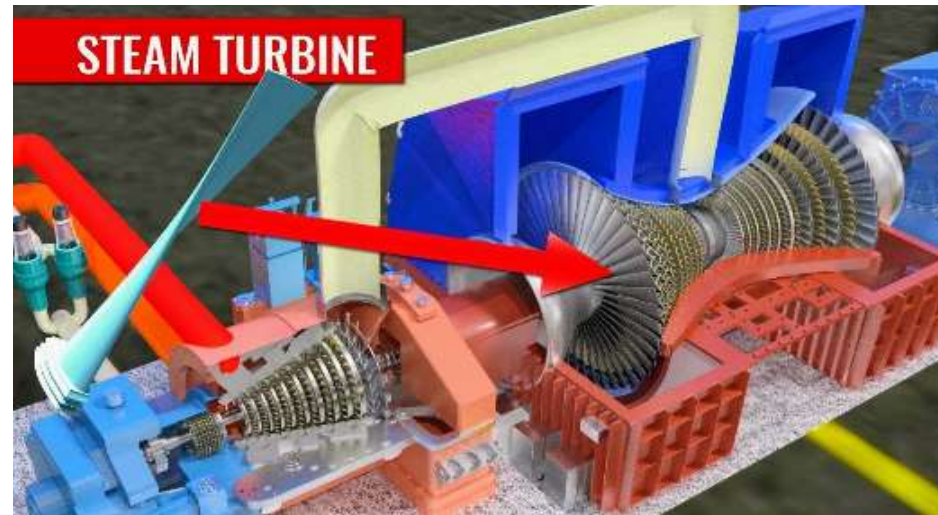
Binary cycle power plants

MHD power plants

Waste Heat Recovery boilers



Disadvantages



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

- Decreases the turbine work because of heat loss

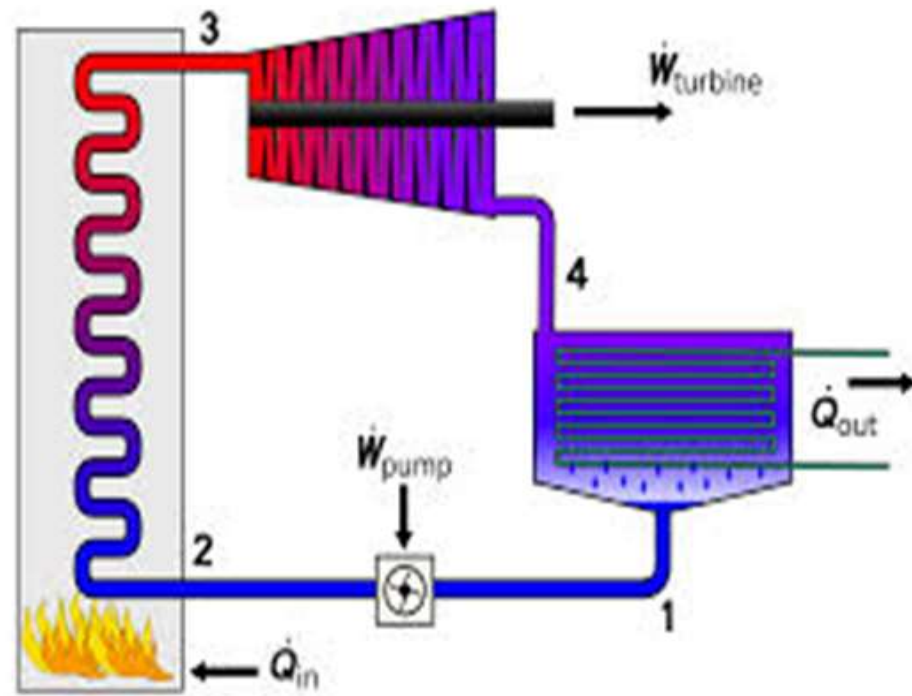


Source : <https://www.pumpsandsystems.com/>

- Increases the pumping power



Disadvantages



- Decreases overall thermal efficiency

[_Source : en.Wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org)



Assessment -2(Problem)

1. In an Actual Rankine cycle, the steam at inlet to turbine is saturated at a pressure of 20 bar super heated at 300°C. The exhaust pressure is 0.07 bar and isentropic efficiency of turbine and pump are 85% each. Determine
 - a) Turbine work
 - b) Compressor work
 - c) Actual Efficiency





Assessment -2

2. In steam power plant, maximum Work obtained at

- a) Turbine
- b) Condenser
- c) Boiler
- d) Pump

3. Name the process in which the heat is rejected in Rankine cycle

- a) Isothermal
- b) Isobaric
- c) Isochoric
- d) Isentropic





References

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Thank You