

LIST OF TABLES

Tables	Page
Table 3.1: Assumed values of parameters	85
Table 3.2: Assumed values of parameters used for CT side pumping power calculation	91
Table 3.3 Validation of results obtained from the computer code written for simulating a reheat steam power cycle with those of Ref. [11] at same operating conditions (Pump and turbine isentropic efficiency=90%)	93
Table 3.4 Validation of results obtained from simulation of the single effect water-LiBr VARS with those of Ref. [7] at same operating conditions (Evaporator heat load $\dot{Q}_E=3.5112$ kW, $T_G=90^\circ\text{C}$, $T_E=7^\circ\text{C}$, $T_A=40^\circ\text{C}$ and $T_C=40^\circ\text{C}$, SHE efficiency = 80%)	93
Table 3.5 Variation of performance parameters of the water-LiBr VARS with evaporator cooling capacity	98
Table 3.6 Variation of performance parameters of the water-LiBr VARS with generator temperature	101
Table 3.7 Variation of performance parameters of the water-LiBr VARS with condenser temperature	103
Table 3.8 Variation of performance parameters of the water-LiBr VARS with evaporator temperature	105
Table 3.9 Variation of performance parameters of the water-LiBr VARS with absorber temperature	106
Table 3.10 Sensitivity of COP and net power with respect to change in VARS operating temperatures, fuel flow rate and boiler pressure (%)	108
Table 3.11 Comparison of results between the combined power-VARS and the power cycle without VARS	112
Table 3.12 Comparison of results between the ST based power cycle (without VARS) and the power cycle without CWH	112
Table 4.1 System performance and component irreversibility variation with fuel flow rate	126
Table 4.2 System performance and component irreversibility variation with boiler pressure	129

Table 4.3 System performance and component irreversibility variation with evaporator cooling capacity	131
Table 4.4 System performance and component irreversibility variation with VARS generator temperature	134
Table 4.5 System performance and component irreversibility variation with VARS condenser temperature	136
Table 4.6 System performance and component irreversibility variation with VARS evaporator temperature	139
Table 4.7 System performance and component irreversibility variation with VARS absorber temperature	141
Table 5.1 Assumed values of parameters	154
Table 5.2 Comparison of performance of the CS with VARS and VCRS at various cooling loads	161
Table 5.3 Comparison of component irreversibility of the CS with VARS and VCRS at various cooling loads	162
Table 5.4 Performance comparison of the CS with VARS and VCRS as bottoming cycles ($T_E = 5^\circ\text{C}$ and $\dot{Q}_E = 14000 \text{ kW}$)	165
Table 5.5 Comparison of component irreversibility of the CS with VARS and VCRS as bottoming cycles ($T_E = 5^\circ\text{C}$ and $\dot{Q}_E = 14000 \text{ kW}$)	166
Table 6.1 Operating parameters of the ST based power cycle	174
Table 6.2 Operating parameters of the double effect water–LiBr ARS	175
Table 6.3 Comparison of present results with those of Gomri and Hakimi [13] and Farshi et al. [3] for the double effect series configuration	180
Table 6.4 Comparison of component heat loads, SP power and COP of present study with those of Gomri and Hakimi [13] and Farshi et al. [3] at $T_C = T_A = 35^\circ\text{C}$, $T_E = 4^\circ\text{C}$, $T_{HPG} = 130^\circ\text{C}$, $T_{LPG} = 80^\circ\text{C}$, 70% SHE-I and SHE-II efficiencies and 95 % SP efficiency for the double effect series configuration	180

Table 6.5 Performance of the combined power and double effect water–LiBr ARS at various HPG temperatures	182
Table 6.6 Components’ irreversibility of the combined power and double effect water–LiBr ARS at various HPG temperatures	184
Table 6.7 Comparison of the double effect ARS ($T_{HPG} = 120^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{fg,HPGi} = 130^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{fg,HPGo} = 123.61^{\circ}\text{C}$) integrated CS with and single effect ARS ($T_G = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{fg,Gi} = 130^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{fg,Go} = 118.85^{\circ}\text{C}$) integrated CS	187
Table 6.8 Comparison of components’ irreversibility of the double effect ARS integrated CS with single effect ARS integrated CS	189

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures	Page
Fig. 1.1 ST based cogeneration systems (back pressure type)	4
Fig. 1.2 ST based cogeneration systems (extraction type)	4
Fig. 1.3 GT based cogeneration system	6
Fig. 1.4 ICE based cogeneration system	7
Fig. 1.5 Engine exhaust driven absorption refrigeration system	8
Fig. 1.6 MGT based cogeneration system	9
Fig. 1.7 Combined SOFC-GT-ORC hybrid power system	11
Fig. 1.8 A typical RRVPC	12
Fig. 1.9 Single effect VARS	15
Fig. 1.10 Double effect VARS (series configuration)	15
Fig. 1.11 Double effect VARS (parallel configuration)	16
Fig. 1.12 Double effect VARS (reverse parallel configuration)	16
Fig. 1.13 Ejector refrigeration system	18
Fig. 1.14 Thermoelectric refrigerator	19
Fig. 1.15 A typical binary mixture based CPC cycle	20
Fig. 3.1 Schematic of the combined RRVPC and single effect H ₂ O-LiBr VARS	82
Fig. 3.2 Rankine cycle T-s diagram	84
Fig. 3.3 Effect of boiler pressure on (a) power and SGR (b) efficiency of the topping ST cycle	95
Fig. 3.4 Effect of fuel mass flow rate on (a) power, SGR and (b) efficiency of the topping ST cycle	97
Fig. 3.5 Effect of VARS evaporator CL on (a) power, steam extraction rate (SER) and (b) efficiency of the topping ST cycle	98
Fig. 3.6 Effect of VARS generator temperature on (a) power, SER and (b) efficiency of the topping ST cycle	99
Fig. 3.7 Effect of VARS condenser temperature on (a) power, SER and (b) efficiency of the topping ST cycle	102

Fig. 3.8 Effect of VARS evaporator temperature on (a) power, SER and (b) efficiency of the topping ST cycle	104
Fig. 3.9 Effect of VARS absorber temperature on (a) power, SER and (b) efficiency of the topping ST cycle	106
Fig. 4.1 Total system irreversibility variation with fuel flow rate at $P_b=150$ bar, evaporator cooling capacity= 4000 TOR, $T_G=80^\circ\text{C}$, $T_C=35^\circ\text{C}$, $T_E=10^\circ\text{C}$, $T_A=35^\circ\text{C}$ and SHE=75%.	127
Fig. 4.2 Total system irreversibility variation with boiler pressure at $\dot{m}_f = 20$ kg/s, evaporator cooling capacity= 4000 TOR, $T_G=80^\circ\text{C}$, $T_C=35^\circ\text{C}$, $T_E=10^\circ\text{C}$, $T_A=35^\circ\text{C}$ and SHE=75%.	128
Fig. 4.3 Total system irreversibility variation with evaporator cooling capacity at $P_b=150$ bar, $\dot{m}_f = 20$ kg/s, $T_G=80^\circ\text{C}$, $T_C=35^\circ\text{C}$, $T_E=10^\circ\text{C}$, $T_A=35^\circ\text{C}$ and SHE=75%.	132
Fig. 4.4 Total system irreversibility variation with T_G at $P_b=150$ bar, $\dot{m}_f = 20$ kg/s, evaporator cooling capacity= 4000 TOR, $T_C=35^\circ\text{C}$, $T_E=10^\circ\text{C}$, $T_A=35^\circ\text{C}$ and SHE=75%.	133
Fig. 4.5 Total system irreversibility variation with T_C at $P_b=150$ bar, $\dot{m}_f = 20$ kg/s, evaporator cooling capacity= 4000 TOR, $T_G=80^\circ\text{C}$, $T_E=10^\circ\text{C}$, $T_A=35^\circ\text{C}$ and SHE=75%.	136
Fig. 4.6 Total system irreversibility variation with T_E at $P_b=150$ bar, $\dot{m}_f = 20$ kg/s, evaporator cooling capacity= 4000 TOR, $T_G=80^\circ\text{C}$, $T_C=35^\circ\text{C}$, $T_A=35^\circ\text{C}$ and SHE=75%.	138
Fig. 4.7 Total system irreversibility variation with T_A at $P_b=150$ bar, $\dot{m}_f = 20$ kg/s, evaporator cooling capacity= 4000 TOR, $T_G=80^\circ\text{C}$, $T_C=35^\circ\text{C}$, $T_E=10^\circ\text{C}$ and SHE=75%.	142
Fig. 4.8(a) Irreversibility distribution among the topping cycle components at $P_b=150$ bar, $\dot{m}_f = 20$ kg/s, evaporator cooling capacity= 4000 TOR, $T_G=80^\circ\text{C}$, $T_C=35^\circ\text{C}$, $T_E=10^\circ\text{C}$,	

$T_A=35^\circ\text{C}$ and SHE=75%.	143
Fig. 4.8(b) Irreversibility distribution among the major VARS components at $P_b=150$ bar, $\dot{m}_f = 20$ kg/s, evaporator cooling capacity= 4000 TOR, $T_G=80^\circ\text{C}$, $T_C=35^\circ\text{C}$, $T_E=10^\circ\text{C}$, $T_A=35^\circ\text{C}$ and SHE=75%	144
Fig. 5.1 Schematic of the combined RRVPC and VCRS	152
Fig. 5.2 T-s diagram of the power cycle corresponding to Fig.5.1	152
Fig. 5.3 Total system irreversibility variation of the VAR and VCR based CS with evaporator CL	163
Fig. 6.1 Layout of combined vapor power cycle and double effect water-LiBr ARS	172
Fig. 6.2 Layout of combined vapor power cycle and single effect water-LiBr ARS	173
Fig. 6.3 Variation of total irreversibility of the combined power and cooling system with HPG temperature	186

Nomenclature

C_p	Specific heat (kJ/kgK)
D	Pipe diameter (m)
\dot{E}	Energy loss rate (kW)
\dot{E}_x	Exergy rate (kW)
ex	Specific exergy (kJ/kg)
EU_F	Effective utilization factor
f	Friction factor
h	Specific enthalpy (kJ/kg)
h^0	Specific enthalpy at the reference state (kJ/kg)
i	Irreversibility rate (kW)
LHV	Lower heating value (kJ/kg)
M	Molecular weight (kg/kmol)
\dot{m}	Mass flow rate (kg/s)
N	No of feed water heater, Nitrogen
n	Molar coefficients of products and reactants (kmol/100 kg of fuel)
p	Pressure (bar)
p_0	Reference pressure (bar)
\dot{Q}	Heat load rate (kW)
R	Universal gas constant (8.314 kJ/kmol.K)
Re	Reynolds number
s	Specific entropy (kJ/kgK)
s^0	Specific entropy at the reference state (kJ/kgK)
t	Temperature (°C)
T	Temperature (K)
T_0	Reference temperature (K)
W	Specific work (kJ/kg)
\dot{W}	Power (kW)
X	Concentration (kg LiBr/kg solution)
y	Mole fraction

Y Mass fraction

Greek Letters

ε Pipe roughness height (m)

ρ Density (kg/m^3)

ν Kinematic viscosity (m^2/s)

ω Specific humidity (kg of water vapor/kg of dry air)

η_s Isentropic efficiency (%)

η_I Energy efficiency (%)

η_{II} Exergy efficiency (%)

η_{SP} Solution pump efficiency (%)

Subscripts

a Air

A Absorber

AC Air conditioning

BFP Boiler feed pump

C VARS condenser

ch Chemical

COP Coefficient of performance

COMP Compressor

CS Combined system

CT Cooling tower

CTP Cooling tower pump

CWH Closed water heater

db Dry bulb

E Evaporator

ExV Expansion valve

f Fuel or saturated liquid water

fg Flue gas

G Generator

HPG	High pressure generator
<i>i</i>	Inlet
LPG	Low pressure generator
MC	Mixing chamber
<i>o</i>	Outlet
OWH	Open water heater
PCC	Power cycle condenser
<i>r</i>	Refrigerant
RS	Refrigeration system
RSC	Refrigeration system condenser
<i>s</i>	Isentropic/steam
SHE	Solution heat exchanger
SP	Solution pump
<i>ss</i>	Strong solution
<i>ST</i>	Steam turbine
<i>tm</i>	Thermo-mechanical
<i>w</i>	Water, water vapor
<i>ws</i>	Weak solution

Abbreviations

AC	Air conditioning
AEHRS	Absorption–ejector hybrid refrigeration system
AFR	Air flow rate (kg/s)
AFC	Alkaline fuel cell
ANN	Artificial neural network
ARS	Absorption refrigeration system
BCHP	Building cooling, heating and power
BFP	Boiler feed pump
BP	Boiler pressure (bar)
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CHP	Combined heat and power
CL	Cooling load
COP	Coefficient of performance
CPC	Combined power and cooling
CT	Cooling tower
CTP	Cooling tower pump
CS	Combined system
CWH	Closed water heater
DBT	Dry bulb temperature
DMFC	Direct methanol fuel cell
EAC	Equivalent annual cost
ERS	Ejector refrigeration system
ExV	Expansion valve
EUF	Energy utilization factor
FC	Fuel cell
FFR	Fuel flow rate (kg/s)
FWH	Feed water heater
GCRS	Gas cycle refrigeration system
GWP	Global warming potential
GT	Gas turbine
HAT	Humid air turbine

HC	Hydro carbon
HCFC	Hydro fluorocarbon
HP	High pressure
HPG	High pressure generator
HRSG	Heat recovery steam generator
ICE	Internal combustion engine
LP	Low pressure
LPG	Low pressure generator
MC	Mixing chamber
MCFC	Molten carbonate fuel cell
MGT	Micro gas turbine
ODP	Ozone depletion potential
ORC	Organic Rankine cycle
OWH	Open water heater
PC	Power cycle
PCC	Power cycle condenser
PCFC	Protonic ceramic fuel cell
PEMFC	Proton exchange membrane fuel cell
PER	Primary energy ratio
PMFC	Phosphoric acid fuel cell
PWV	Present worth value
RH	Relative humidity(%)
RRVPC	Reheat regenerative vapour power cycle
RS	Refrigeration system
RSC	Refrigeration system condenser
SAFC	Sulfuric acid fuel cell
SER	Steam extraction rate (kg/s)
SFEE	Steady flow energy equation
SGR	Steam generation rate (kg/s)
SHE	Solution heat exchanger
SOFC	Solid oxide fuel cell
SP	Solution pump

STIG	Steam injected gas turbine
STIT	Steam turbine inlet temperature (°C)
ST	Steam turbine
TIT	Turbine inlet temperature (°C)
TOR	Tones of refrigeration
TTD	Terminal temperature difference (°C)
VARs	Vapour absorption refrigeration system
VCRS	Vapour compression refrigeration system
VMETS	Variable mass energy transformation and storage
VPC	Vapour power cycle