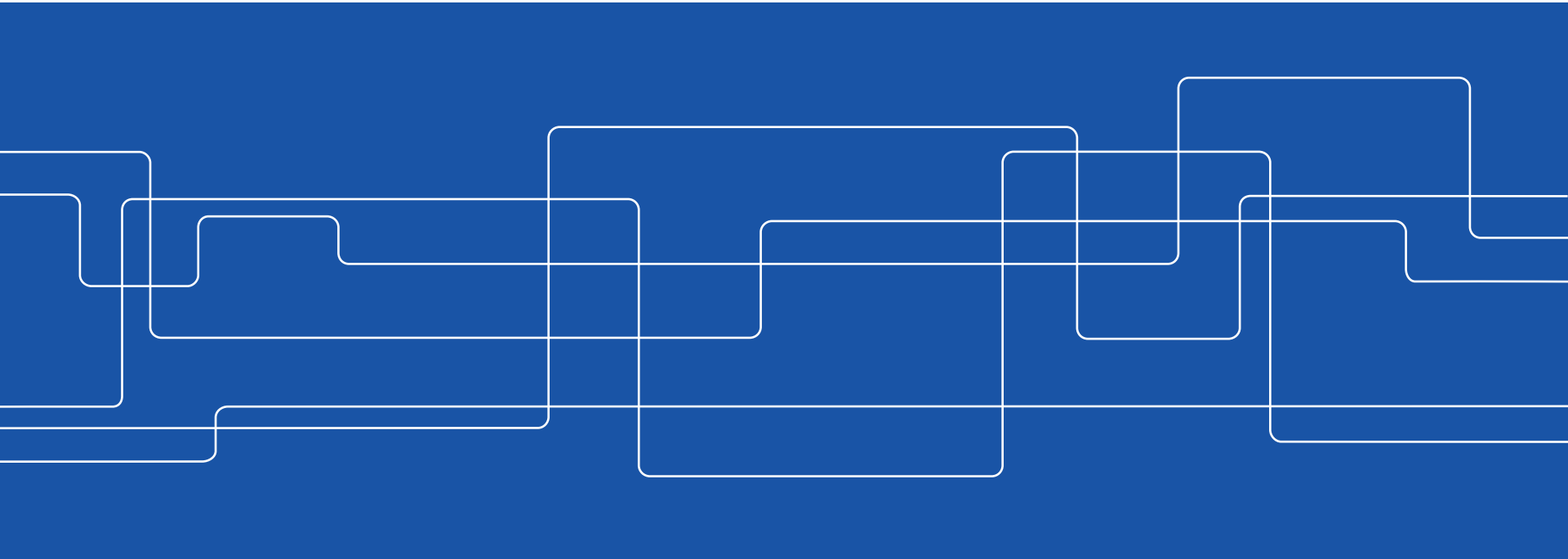




# ON HIGH LEVEL EVALUATION AND COMPARISON OF ORC POWER GENERATORS

ASME ORC 2015, Brussels

Paper ID: 25 Henrik Öhman, Per Lundqvist





# Content

1. Lack of proper terms of merit
2. Utilization: A scale for performance comparison
3. Integrated Local Carnot Efficiency: A reversible reference
4. Fraction of Carnot vs. Utilization: Proposal
5. Normative References: How can we use them?



# Inadequate terms of merit?

- Room for "over-optimistic" or "under-ethical" market players
- Unrealistic customer expectations
- Investors find "plenty of reasons to wait"
- Customers "do not understand"

⇒ Entry barriers to the market

**No matter if technology is mature if communication is immature!**



# Criteria for useful terms of merit

- Cannot violate theory
- Explainable and acceptable to practitioners
- Free of bias from relevant boundary variations
- Show "primary good" in a dimensionless manner



# Conventional terms of merit for ORC power generators

Carnot efficiency  $\eta_c = 1 - T_2/T_1$

Irrelevant

Thermal efficiency  $\eta_{th} = \dot{W}/\dot{Q}_1$

Biased

Exergy efficiency  $\eta_{ex} = \dot{W}/[\dot{m}_1 \cdot (e_{1,entry} - e_{1,exit})]$

Ambiguous

Exergy efficiency  $\eta_{ex} = \dot{W}/[\dot{m}_1 \cdot (e_{1,entry} - e_{1,exit}) + \dot{m}_2 \cdot (e_{2,entry} - e_{2,exit})]$

Iteration

Non-intuitive



# Dimensionless scale, Utilization

Chosen limit for use of first law potential

$$\psi_U = \dot{Q}_1 / \dot{Q}_{CA}$$

where

$$\dot{Q}_{CA} = \dot{m}_1 \cdot C_{p1} \cdot (T_{1,entry} - T_{CA}) = \frac{(T_{1,entry} - T_{CA})}{\alpha_1}$$

Common exit temperature of source and sink assuming a reversible power process => Curzon-Ahlborn temperature



# Integrated Local Carnot Efficiency => *reversibly available thermal efficiency*

Max Power Cycle:

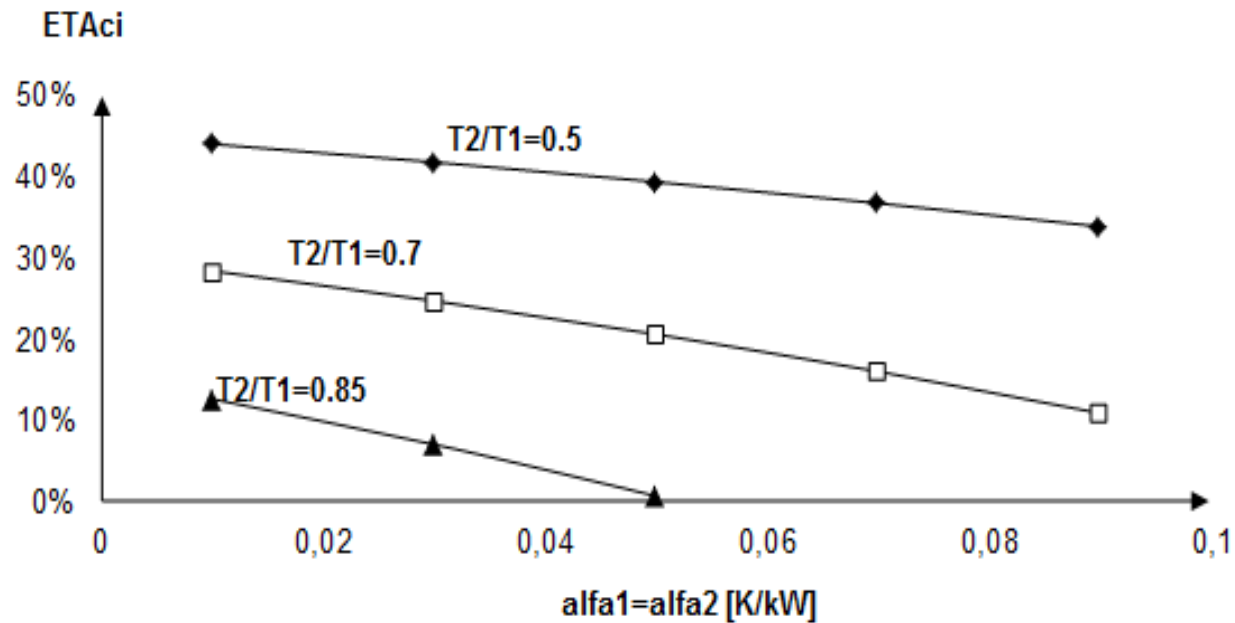
*Reformulated from (Ibrahim & Klein 1996)*

$$\dot{W} = \int_0^{\dot{Q}_1} \left( 1 - \frac{T_{2,l}}{T_{1,l}} \right) \cdot d\dot{Q}_1$$

Numerical solution using local Carnot cycles *Öhman & Lundqvist 2013*

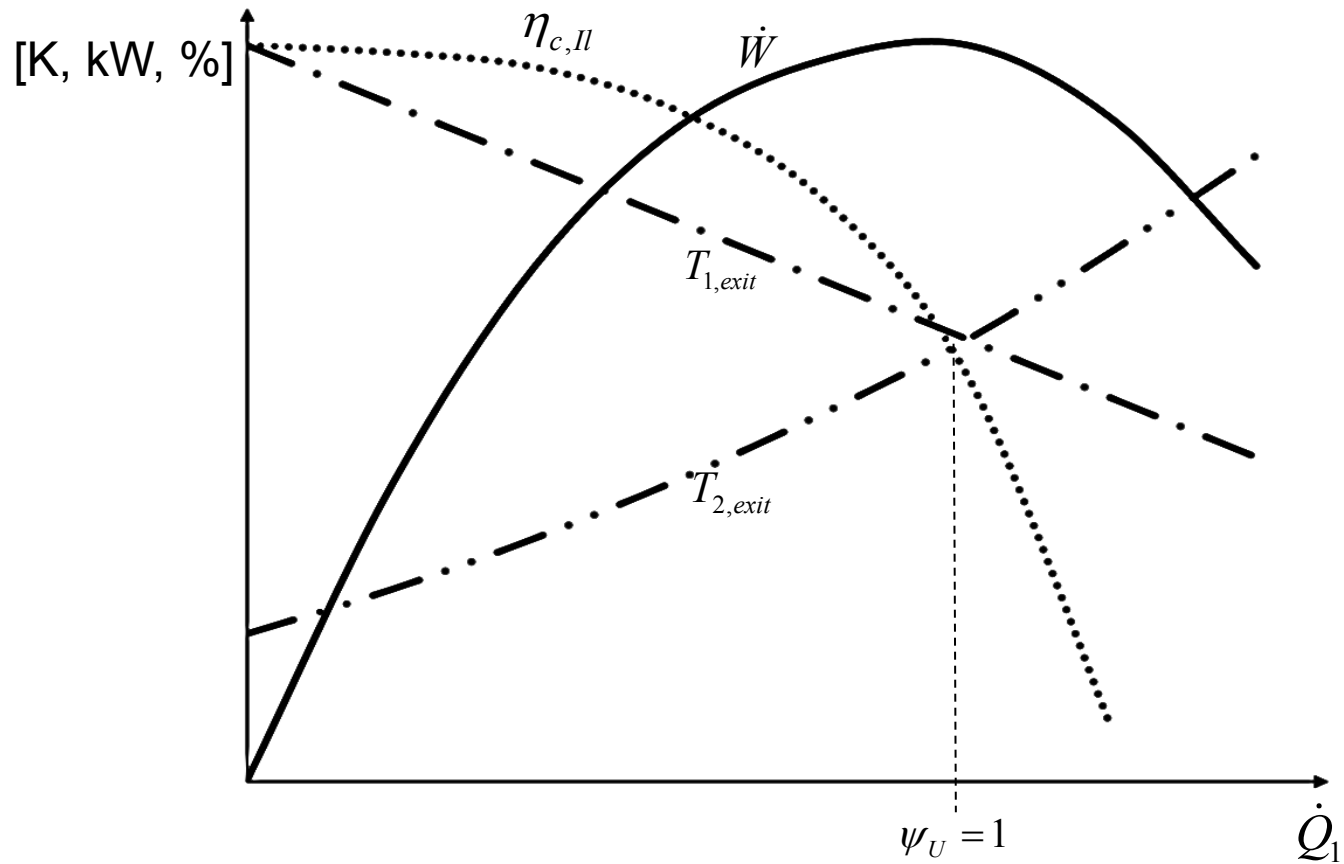
$$\eta_{c,ll} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \left( 1 - \frac{T_{2,l}}{T_{1,l}} \right)$$

# Reversible sensitivity to "finiteness"





# Schematic relationships, reversible



# Fraction Of Carnot

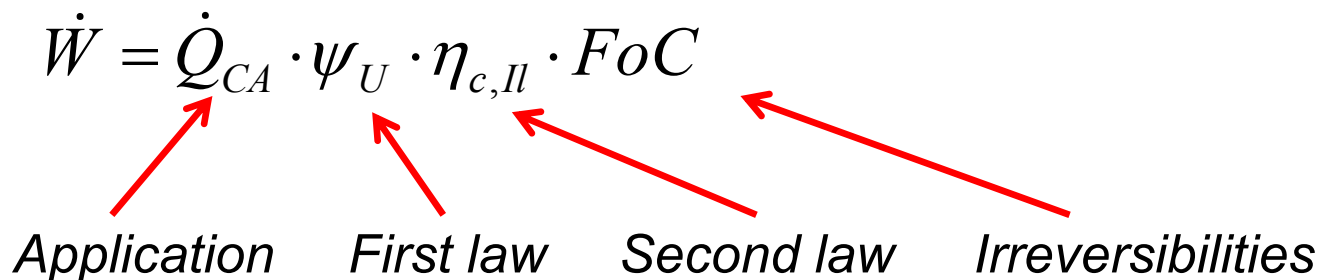
Compilation of all irreversibilities of a power generator

$$FoC(\psi_U) = \frac{\eta_{th}(\psi_U)}{\eta_{c,II}(\psi_U)}$$

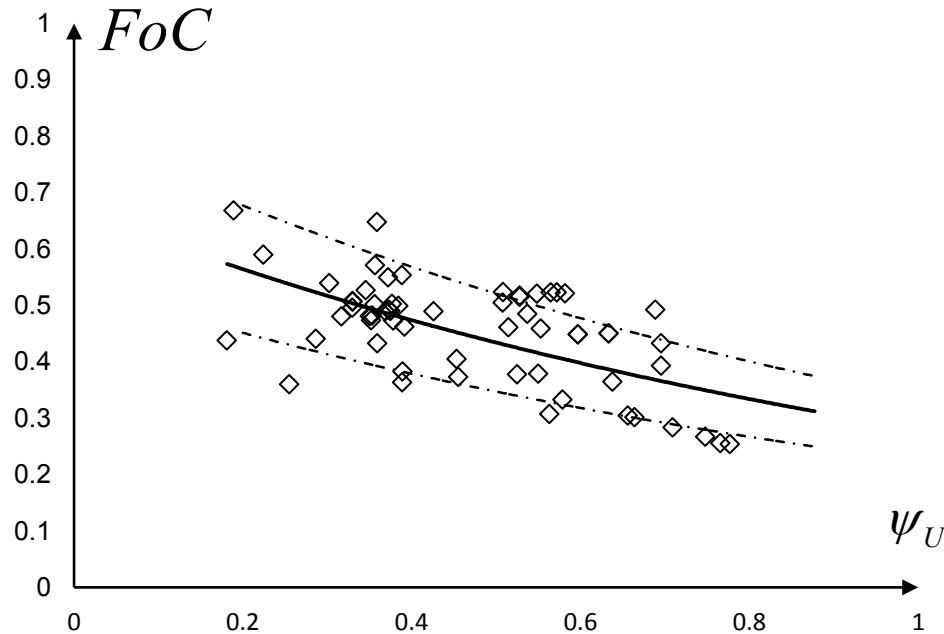
thus net output power is

$$\dot{W} = \dot{Q}_{CA} \cdot \psi_U \cdot \eta_{c,II} \cdot FoC$$

*Application*      *First law*      *Second law*      *Irreversibilities*

The diagram shows the equation  $\dot{W} = \dot{Q}_{CA} \cdot \psi_U \cdot \eta_{c,II} \cdot FoC$  with four red arrows pointing from labels below to terms in the equation. The label 'Application' points to  $\dot{Q}_{CA}$ , 'First law' points to  $\psi_U$ , 'Second law' points to  $\eta_{c,II}$ , and 'Irreversibilities' points to  $FoC$ .

# Normative Reference, empirical non-biased



## Real unit performance + marketing data

Nominal power range: 0.2kW to 5MW

Source temperature range: 300°C to 61.5°C

Different cycles and fluids



# Conclusions

ORC industry and academy needs improved terms of merit

Semi-empirical data can provide such terms of merit

We propose *FoC* based on  $\eta_{c,II}$  as term of merit for efficiency of ORC power generators

We propose development of non-biased Normative References for more effective regulation and technological advancement



# Future work

Increase reference database with measured data

Introduce Non-biased Normative References to regulatory bodies

Sub-divide Normative References to application niches for improved accuracy



# Thank you!

Please send your makro-data on real ORC units to:

Henrik Öhman, Per Lundqvist  
henrik@hohman.se