

10-97E A geothermal power plant operating on the simple Rankine cycle using an organic fluid as the working fluid is considered. The exit temperature of the geothermal water from the vaporizer, the rate of heat rejection from the working fluid in the condenser, the mass flow rate of geothermal water at the preheater, and the thermal efficiency of the Level I cycle of this plant are to be determined.

Assumptions 1 Steady operating conditions exist. 2 Kinetic and potential energy changes are negligible.

Analysis (a) The exit temperature of geothermal water from the vaporizer is determined from the steady-flow energy balance on the geothermal water (brine),

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{Q}_{\text{brine}} &= \dot{m}_{\text{brine}} c_p (T_2 - T_1) \\ -22,790,000 \text{ Btu/h} &= (384,286 \text{ lbm/h})(1.03 \text{ Btu/lbm} \cdot ^\circ\text{F})(T_2 - 325^\circ\text{F}) \\ T_2 &= \mathbf{267.4^\circ\text{F}}\end{aligned}$$

(b) The rate of heat rejection from the working fluid to the air in the condenser is determined from the steady-flow energy balance on air,

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{Q}_{\text{air}} &= \dot{m}_{\text{air}} c_p (T_9 - T_8) \\ &= (4,195,100 \text{ lbm/h})(0.24 \text{ Btu/lbm} \cdot ^\circ\text{F})(84.5 - 55^\circ\text{F}) \\ &= \mathbf{29.7 \text{ MBtu/h}}\end{aligned}$$

(c) The mass flow rate of geothermal water at the preheater is determined from the steady-flow energy balance on the geothermal water,

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{Q}_{\text{geo}} &= \dot{m}_{\text{geo}} c_p (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{in}}) \\ -11,140,000 \text{ Btu/h} &= \dot{m}_{\text{geo}} (1.03 \text{ Btu/lbm} \cdot ^\circ\text{F})(154.0 - 211.8^\circ\text{F}) \\ \dot{m}_{\text{geo}} &= \mathbf{187,120 \text{ lbm/h}}\end{aligned}$$

(d) The rate of heat input is

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{Q}_{\text{in}} &= \dot{Q}_{\text{vaporizer}} + \dot{Q}_{\text{reheater}} = 22,790,000 + 11,140,000 \\ &= 33,930,000 \text{ Btu/h}\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\dot{W}_{\text{net}} = 1271 - 200 = 1071 \text{ kW}$$

Then,

$$\eta_{\text{th}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{net}}}{\dot{Q}_{\text{in}}} = \frac{1071 \text{ kW}}{33,930,000 \text{ Btu/h}} \left(\frac{3412.14 \text{ Btu}}{1 \text{ kWh}} \right) = \mathbf{10.8\%}$$