



ديبلوم تطبيقات التحكم الأوتوماتيكي فى نظم القوى الميكانيكية

MEP 599 Diploma Design Project-Summer Term 2016/2017 – September 2017

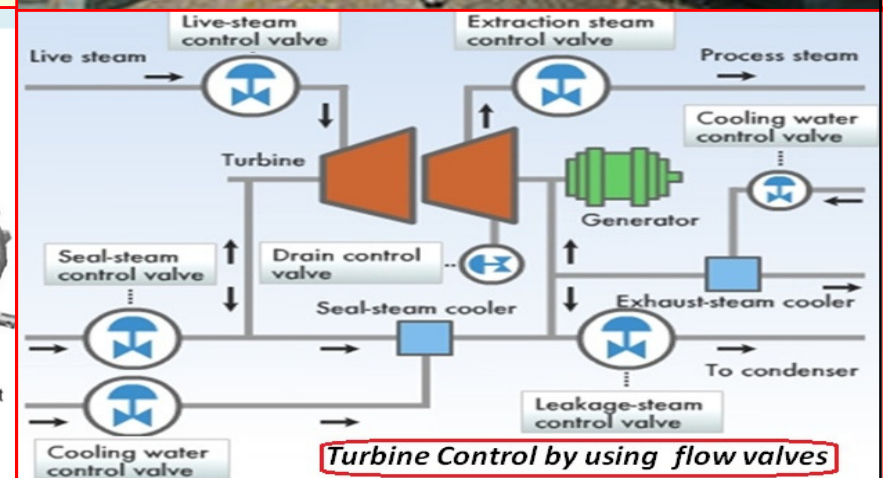
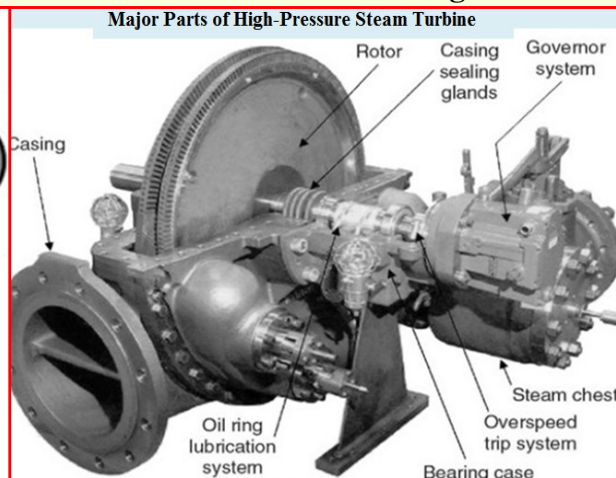
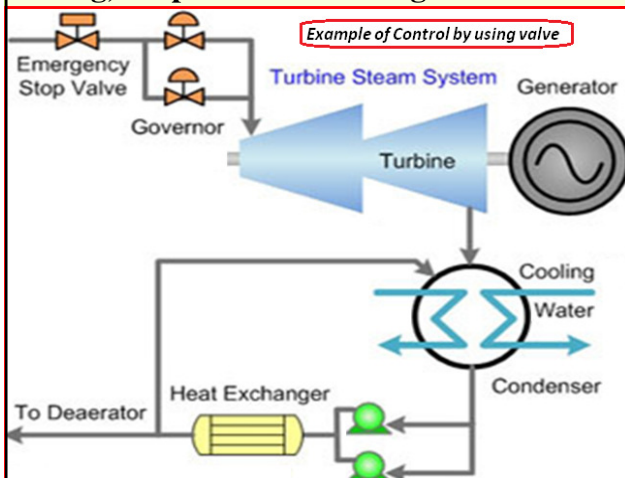
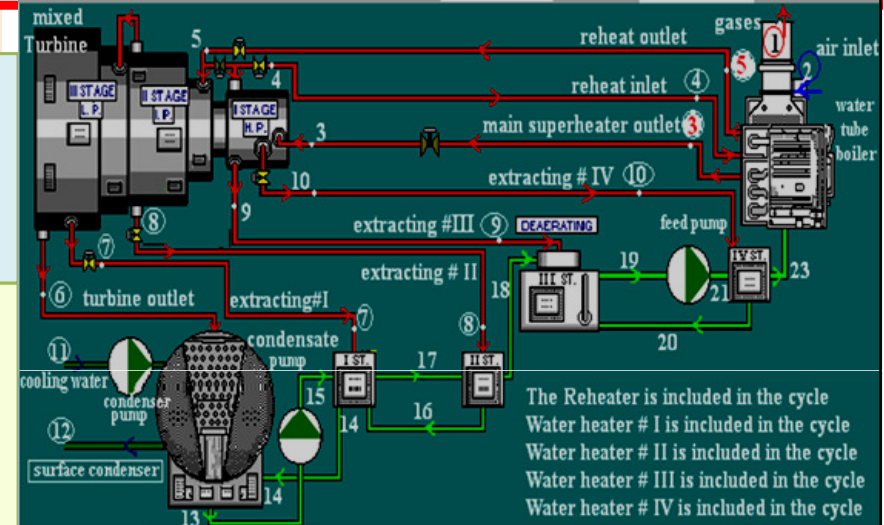
Simulation of steam turbine with thermal balance calculations

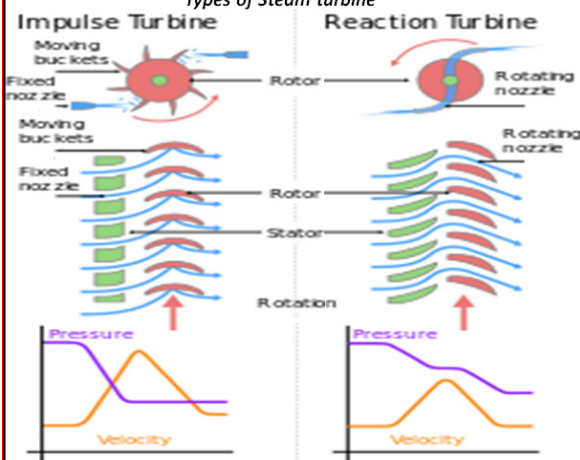
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Abstract: Steam turbine control systems are designed to operate a turbine in safe & reliable manner. Many considerations are taken choosing a controller for steam turbine. Many benefits are realized choosing proper control system, whether it is a mechanical, electrical or PLC. This project is an interactive investigation, virtual PC simulation and flow visualization of important concepts of practical automatic control & real thermo-fluid processes in an Industrial, multistage Steam Turbine Unit in a Rankin Cycle Power Plant of maximum output of 30MW. The objectives are to use Control Virtual Lab to examine details of a steam turbine control system & review the fundamentals of speed control methods. As shown, steam turbine unit include one high-pressure part & 2 low-pressure parts. Steam may be extracted or not-extracted from 3 parts for 3-feed water heat exchangers & de-aerating unit. Plant also includes: industrial 120 ton/hr at 120 bar water-tube boiler & water-cooled 6000 m³/hr vacuum condenser with cooling-water pump & many flow control valves. Pressure & temperature gauges show various values at all critical points of the plant. Simulation includes boiler, turbine, condenser, & electric alternator controls. The simulation includes critical control alarms, I/O signals, operation & instrumentation parameter-boards, diagnostic tools, error-report filling, help/trouble-shooting and Thermal Balance Calculations and Plotting tools.





An impulse turbine has fixed nozzles that orient the steam flow into high speed jets

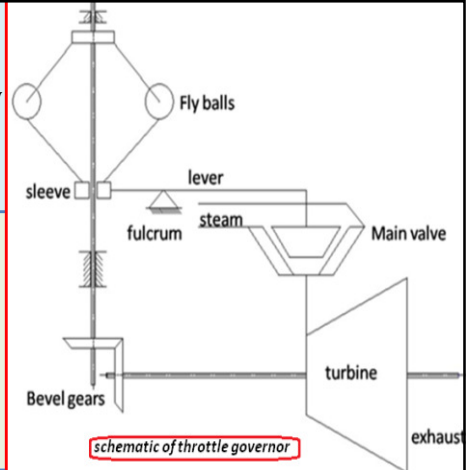


A selection of impulse turbine blades

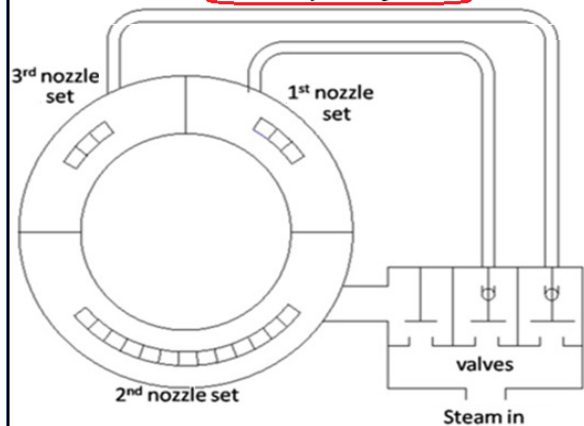
In reaction turbine, rotor blades themselves are arranged to form convergent nozzles. Steam is directed onto rotor by fixed vanes of the stator.

Turbine governing: is a procedure of controlling steam flow rate so as to maintain a constant speed. Flow rate is monitored and controlled by interposing flow control valves between boiler & turbine inlet.

In throttle governing, pressure of steam is reduced at turbine entry, thereby decreasing availability of energy. Here, the steam is passed through restricted passage thereby reducing its pressure across the governing valve.



schematic of nozzle governor

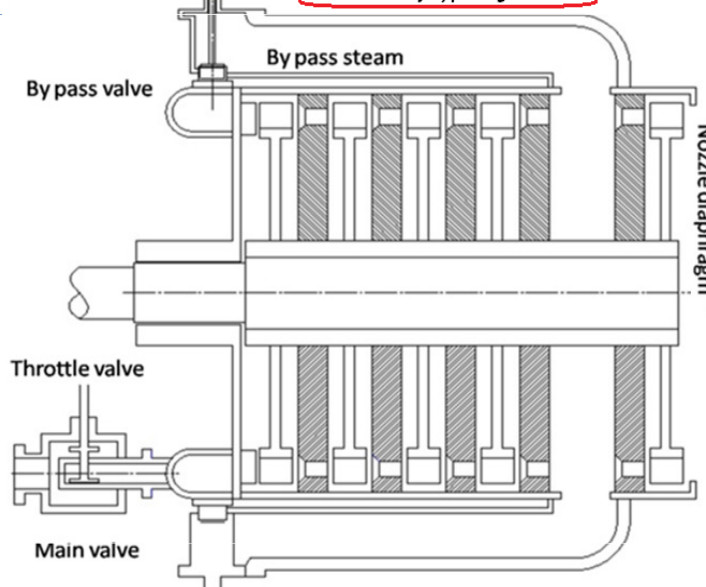


Nozzle governing: Steam flow rate is regulated by opening & shutting of sets of nozzles rather than regulating its pressure. Here, groups of 2, 3 or more nozzles form a set and each set is controlled by a separate flow inlet valve.

Simulation of Steam Turbine Control System: Steam turbine control systems are designed with today's technology to operate a turbine in safe and reliable manner. There are many considerations to be taken when choosing a controller for steam turbine applications.

Two categories of steam turbine controls: Turbine safety systems are intended to eliminate/minimize possibility of damage to machine or the hazard to operators. The process systems control the operation of the steam turbine, so as to follow the load in a stable and efficient manner

schematic of bypass governor



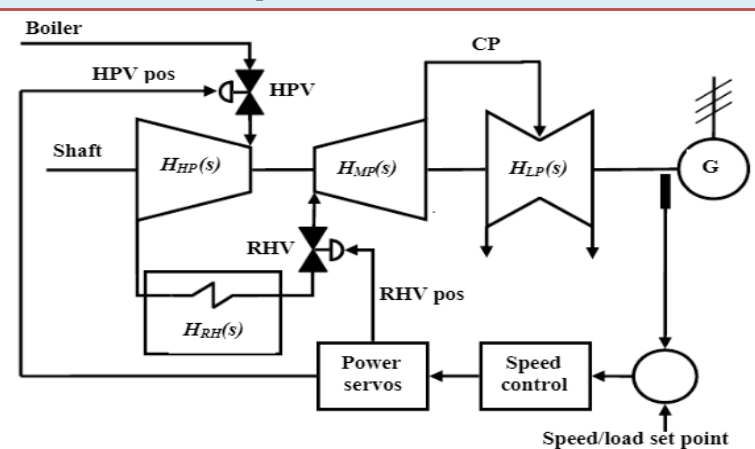
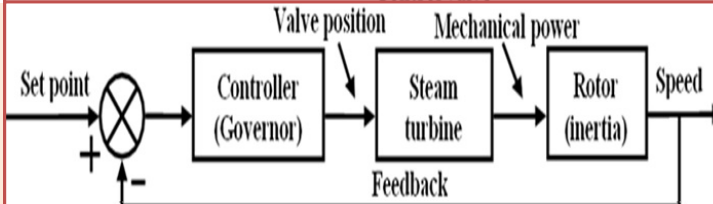
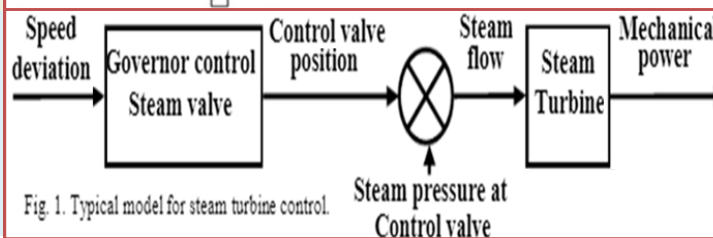
By pass governing: Occasionally turbine is overloaded for short durations. During such operation, the bypass valves are opened and fresh steam is introduced into the later stages of the turbine. This generates more energy to satisfy the increased load

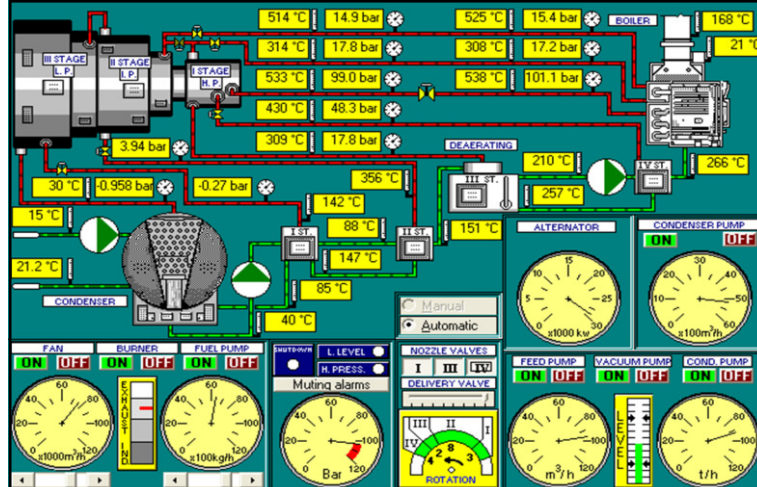
Combination governing employs usage of any two of the above mentioned methods of governing. Generally bypass and nozzle governing are used simultaneously to match the load on turbine.

Emergency governing:

every steam turbine is also provided with emergency governors which come into action under the following condition:

- When the mechanical speed of shaft increases beyond 110%.
- Balancing of the turbine is disturbed.
- Failure of the lubrication system.
- Vacuum in the condenser is quite less or supply of coolant to the condenser is inadequate.





THW-02 Steam Plant

File Commands Options Student name Info

Restart program Diagnostic page 1. Exclude I Feed Heater

Exit program Heat balance 2. Exclude II Feed Heater

Report 3. Exclude IV Feed Heater

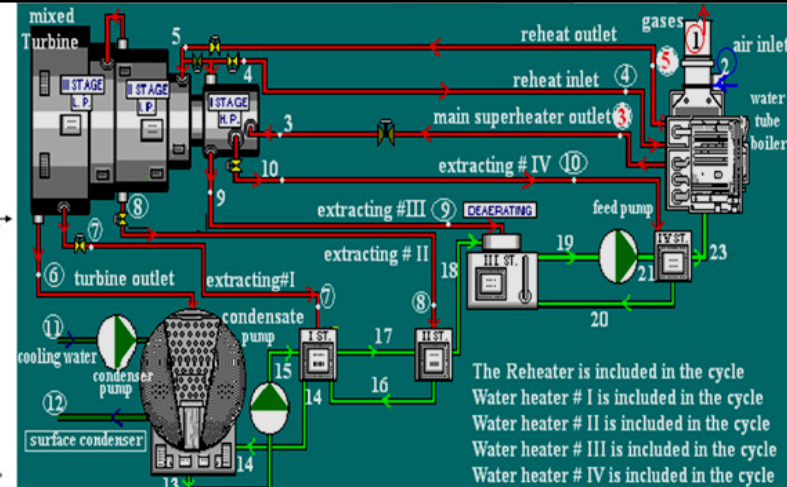
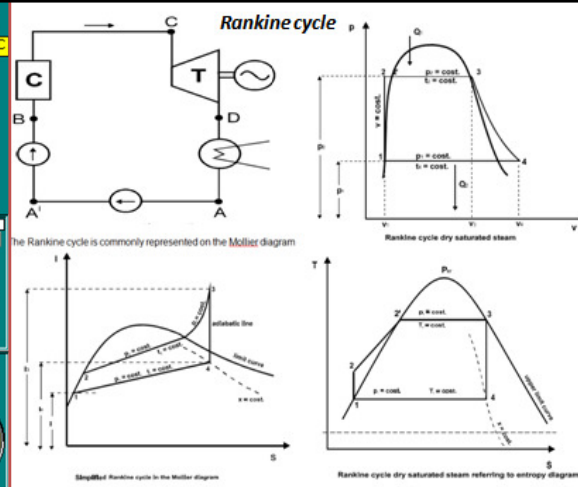
4. Exclude Reheater

Student name

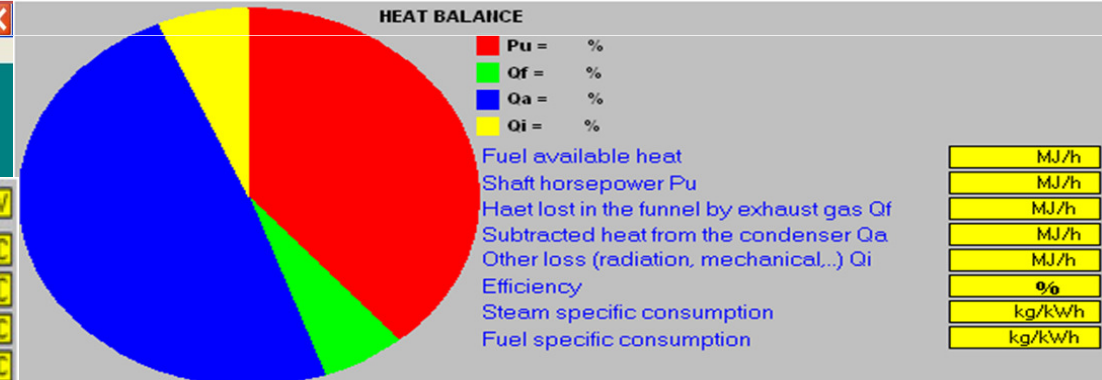
Confirm

Logo Help

Boiler pressure	3 bar	Electric power	kW
Outlet Superheater pressure	3 bar	Outlet Superheater temperature	3 °C
Inlet High Pressure Turbine pressure	3 bar	Inlet High Pressure Turbine temperature	3 °C
Outlet High Pressure Turbine pressure	9 bar	Outlet High Pressure Turbine temperature	9 °C
Turbine Inlet Reheater pressure	5 bar	Turbine Inlet Reheater temperature	5 °C
Turbine Outlet Reheater pressure	4 bar	Turbine Outlet Reheater temperature	4 °C
Inlet Intermediate Pressure Turbine pressure	5 bar	Inlet Intermediate Pressure Turbine temperature	5 °C
Inlet Condenser pressure	6 bar	Inlet Condenser temperature	6 °C
Inlet I Stage steam pressure	7 bar	Inlet I Stage steam temperature	7 °C
Inlet II Stage steam pressure	8 bar	Inlet II Stage steam temperature	8 °C
Inlet III Stage steam pressure	9 bar	Inlet III Stage steam temperature	9 °C
Inlet IV Stage steam pressure	10 bar	Inlet IV Stage steam temperature	10 °C
Steam delivery	3 t/h	Water vapor ratio	
I Bleeding delivery	7 t/h	II Bleeding delivery	8 t/h
II Bleeding delivery	8 t/h	III Bleeding delivery	9 t/h
III Bleeding delivery	9 t/h	IV Bleeding delivery	10 t/h
IV Bleeding delivery	10 t/h	Exhaust temperature	1 °C
Air temperature	2 °C	Fuel delivery	kg/h
Air delivery	2 m³/h	Condenser cooling water delivery	11 m³/h
Feed water delivery	23 m³/h	Outlet Condenser cooling water temperature	12 °C
Inlet Condenser cooling water temperature	11 °C	Inlet Condenser condensate temperature	11 °C
Inlet I Stage feed water temperature	15 °C	Inlet I Stage condensate temperature	16 °C
Inlet II Stage feed water temperature	17 °C	Inlet II Stage condensate temperature	20 °C
Inlet III Stage feed water temperature	18 °C	Feed water temperature	23 °C
Inlet IV Stage feed water temperature	21 °C		



The Reheater is included in the cycle
 Water heater # I is included in the cycle
 Water heater # II is included in the cycle
 Water heater # III is included in the cycle
 Water heater # IV is included in the cycle



4. Using the steam chart/tables, get all the enthalpies of the cycle points. Sketch all the cycle points on the Mollier diagram to obtain the line representing the expansion in the high-pressure turbine, the line representing the expansion in the medium-low pressure turbine (as on the next figure). Also plot the various regeneration processes in the water heaters # I, II, III, and IV (as below).

