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Modelling and Verification of Once-Through Subcritical Heat Recovery Steam Generator

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Key Words : Heat Recovery Steam Generator(HRSG), Once-Through Boiler

Abstract

The once-through heat recovery steam generator is ideally matched to very high temperature and pressure, well into the supercritical range. Moreover this type of boiler is structurally simpler than drum type boiler. In drum type boiler, each tube play a well-defined role: water preheating, vaporization, superheating. Empirical equations are available to predict the average heat transfer coefficient for each regime. For once-through heat recovery steam generator, this is no more the case and mathematical models have to be adapted to account for the disappearance of drum type economizer, boiler, superheater. General equations have to be used for each tube of boiler, and actual heat transfer condition in each tube has to be identified.

		U	kW/m ² K
A	m ²	v	m ³ /kg
d	m	x	
h	kW/m ² K	μ	Ns/ m ²
L	m		kg/m ³
• m	kg/m ² s	,	
Nu	Nusselt	,,	
P			
P	mbar	f	/
Pr	Prandtl	g	가
q	kW	i	
Re	Reynold	o	
Rf	m ² K /kW		
SL	m		1.
SLN			
ST	m		
T		1.1	가

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Fig.2 2 가

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1.2

start-up
가

2000

process

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2.

2.1

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Fig. 1

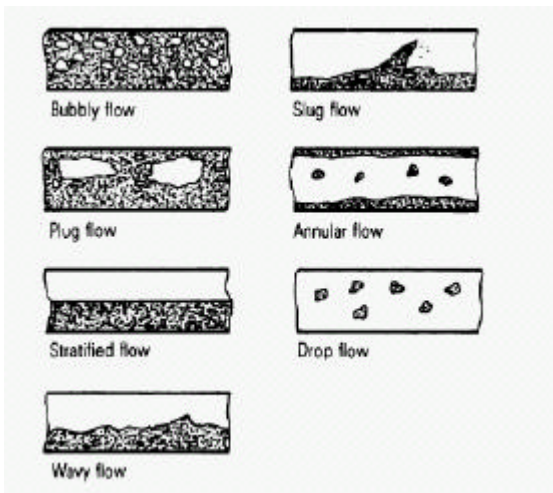


Fig. 1 Flow Pattern in Horizontal Tube

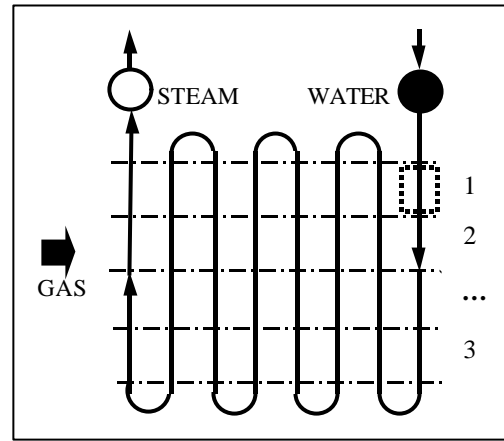


Fig.2 Thermal Calculation Model

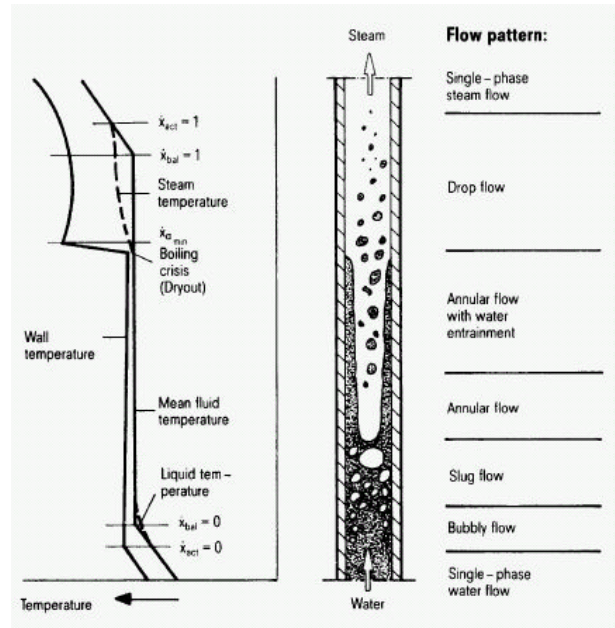


Fig.3 Heat Transfer Mechanism

2.2

Fig.3

2

(subcooled boiling)

(saturation boiling)

(film boiling)

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가

ESCOA⁽³⁾가

가

가

2.2.3

2.2.1 /

$$\frac{1}{U} = \left(\frac{1}{h_o} + R_{fo} \right) \frac{1}{h_o} + \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + R_{fi} \right) \frac{A_o}{A_i} + \frac{\ln(d_i / d_o)}{2pkL}$$

1)

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$$Q = UA\Delta T_{LMTD}$$

Dittus-Boelter

$$Nu = 0.023 \cdot Re^{0.8} \cdot Pr^{1/3}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{(T_{gi} - T_{fo}) - (T_{go} - T_{fi})}{\ln(T_{gi} - T_{fo}) / (T_{go} - T_{fi})}$$

2) 2

2.3

2

2.3.1. /

2

1)

Jens-Lottes⁽¹⁾

$$T_{wall} - T_{sat} = 0.79 \cdot q^{0.25} \cdot e^{-p/62}$$

$$\Delta P = f \cdot \frac{l}{d_i} \cdot \frac{\dot{m}^2}{2 \cdot r}$$

Groeneveld⁽²⁾

2) 2

가

$$Nu = 7.75 \cdot 10^{-4} \left[Re \left(x + \frac{v'}{v''} (1-x) \right) \right]^{0.902} \cdot Pr^{1.47}$$

$$\cdot Y^{-1.57} \cdot \left(\frac{q}{3.15459} \right)^{0.112}$$

$$Re = \frac{\dot{m} \cdot d_i}{m''}$$

, Thom⁽⁴⁾

$$\Delta P_f = f \cdot \frac{l}{d_i} \cdot \frac{\dot{m}^2}{2 \cdot r_f} \cdot R_3$$

$$\Delta P_{acc} = \frac{\dot{m}^2}{r_f} \cdot R_2$$

$$Y = 1 - 0.1 \left(\frac{v''}{v'} - 1 \right)^{0.4} (1-x)^{0.4}$$

$$\Delta P_g = r_f \cdot g \cdot H \cdot R_4$$

2.2.2 가

2.3.2 가

가

ESCOA

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3.

3.1

Fig. 4

Blower
 가
 () : Counter flow
 : (HP, High pressure stage)
 (IP, Intermediate pressure stage)
 2
 Separator / Evaporator
 가 / 가
 2 50
 가 5
 Table 1
 - Superheater (SH): Start-up separator live steam line
 - Reheater (RH): Cold reheat line hot reheat line
 - Evaporator (EV) & economizer (EC): Feed water (FW)가 economiser, start-up separator

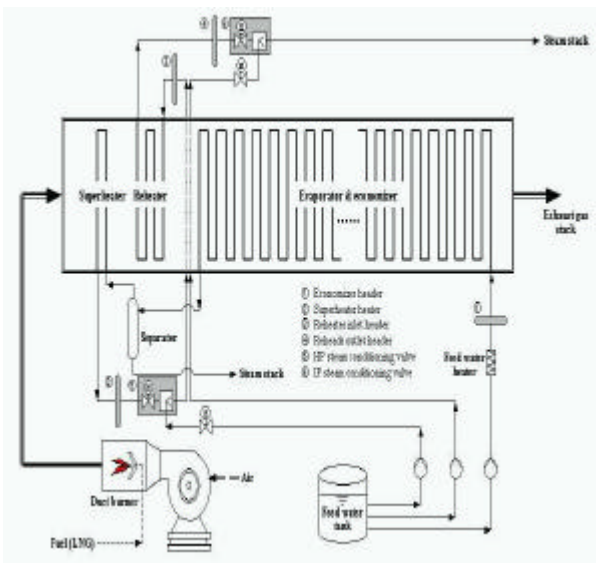


Fig. 4 Test Facility Configuration

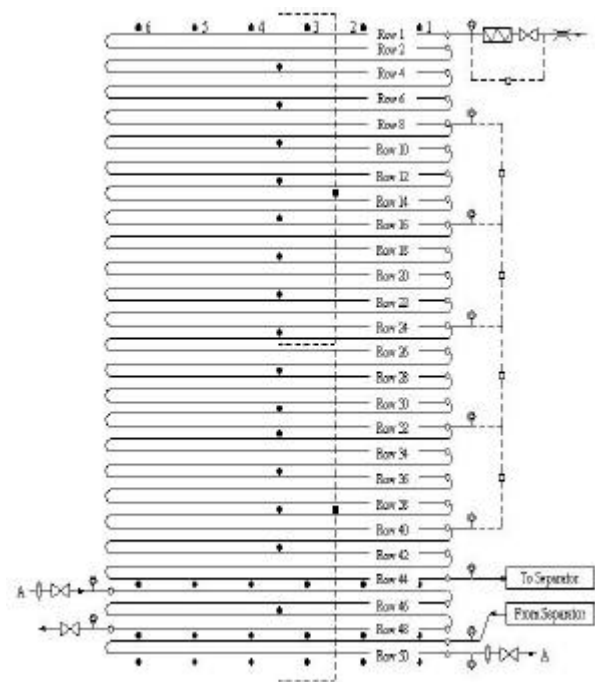
Table 1 Specification of Heat Transfer Surface

Type (Fin Type)	Solid Fin Tube
Tube Material	A213 T91
Tube Size (O.D x Thick.)	25.4 mm x 3.6 mm
Fin Material	409SS
Fin Size (Height x Thick.)	10 mm x 1.0 mm
Finning Gap (Fin Density)	5.08 mm (6 fin/inch)

3.2

/ 가

Fig. 5



○	: K type thermocouple (water/steam)
●	: K type thermocouple (flue gas)
⊙	: Pressure transmitter (water/steam)
□	: Differential pressure transmitter (water/steam)
■	: Differential pressure transmitter (flue gas)
	: Orifice flowmeter (steam)
~	: Mass flowmeter (water)

Fig. 5 Measuring Points

3.2.1

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3.2.2

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1.6mm sheathed K-type thermowell
 . 가
 type 가 3.2mm sheathed K-thermowell / 가

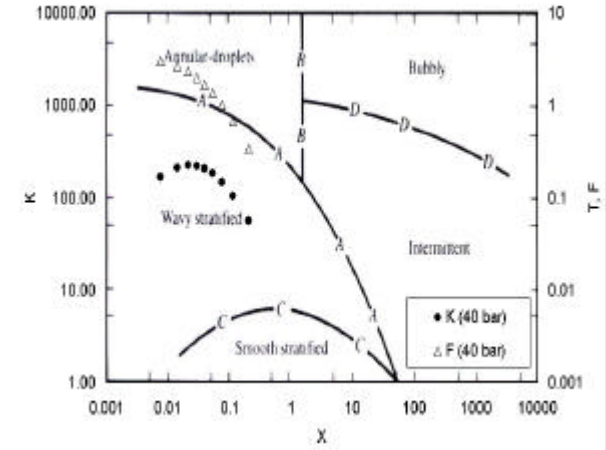
Taitel Dukler⁽⁵⁾, Table 2

가 curve C, F 가 curve A (Annular flow)

3.2.3

coriolis

Superheater reheater flow nozzle type reheater outlet header 가



$$K = \left[\frac{\bar{n}_v j_v^2 j_i}{(\bar{n}_i - \bar{n}_v) g_i} \right]^{1/2} \quad F = j_v \left[\frac{v}{(1 - v) D g} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$X = \left[\frac{(dp/dz)_i^{SP}}{(dp/dz)_v^{SP}} \right]^{1/2}$$

가 Fig. 4 blower

3.3

2

Table

Table 2 Boundary Conditions

FG_in Temp.		491.5	491.5	491.4
FG Flowrate	kg/s	2.602	2.596	2.603
FW Temp.		90.9	91.2	91.4
FW Flowrate	kg/s	0.230	0.240	0.250
SH Press. (abs)	Bar	40.1	41.2	42.1
RH Press.	bar	21.2	21.7	22.5
RH Flowrate	kg/s	0.256	0.265	0.273
RH_in Temp.		293.2	293.1	292.8

4.

4.1

3.3 Table2

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Fig. 6 ~ Fig. 9

Taitel and Dukler Flow Map

Fig. 6

2

Fig. 6 Taitel and Dukler Flow Map

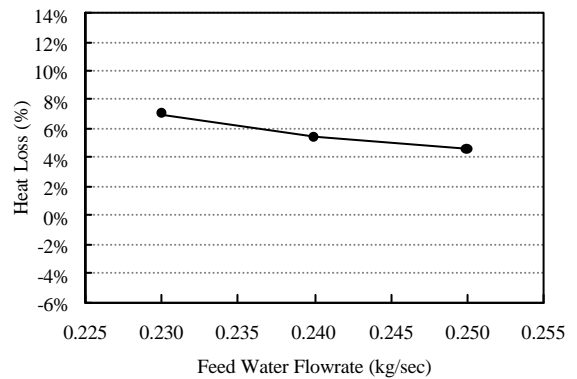


Fig. 7 Heat Absorption & Temperature Evolution Through out the Heating Surface

T-L

Fig. 7

가 / 가 가 가 가 가

evaporator & economizer

가 . evaporator
가
separator
가

Heat Loss

Fig. 8 가 4.5% ~ 7.0%

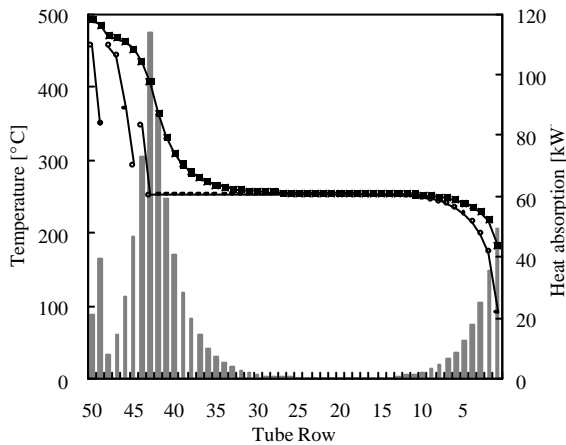


Fig. 8 Convection and Radiation Loss

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Fig. 9 가

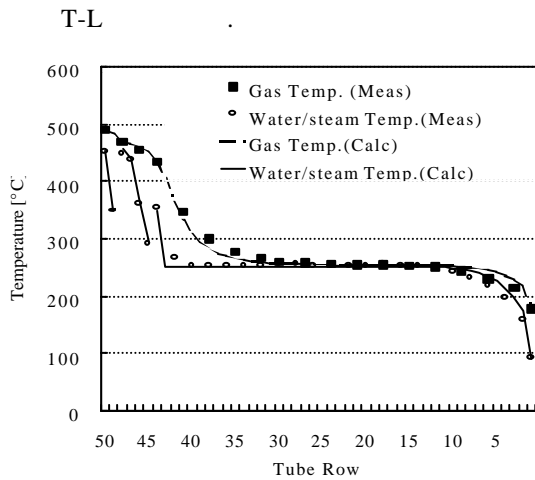


Fig. 9 The Comparison between Calculation Result and Test Result

Fig. 9 3

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160bar

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