

Hybrid Geothermal-Solar Power Plant

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Background & Description:

Renewable energy sources (such as solar, geothermal, wind, hydro, and biomass) are limitless and environmentally benign. In this simulation, a hybrid cycle of solar-geothermal power production is simulated. The geothermal fluid source (pure water) is assumed to be 150 °C water with 10 bar pressure (Figure 1). This part is coupled with a Rankin cycle using a heat exchanger, which is working at close to 150 °C with R143a fluid. In the solar cycle (Figure 2), therminol VP1, which is a mixture of 73.5% diphenyl oxide and 26.5% biphenyl, is used as the heat transfer fluid. This cycle is working at 395 °C and is coupled with another Rankin cycle, with a heat exchanger, which uses steam as the operating fluid to produce power. To couple solar and geothermal power production together, the geothermal unit is used as a fluid transfer medium [1].

The following formulas (from Solutia Inc.) are taken into consideration to override the properties of DWSIM for calculating the properties of Therminol VP1. These are the following equations: liquid density and heat capacity, and vapor density and heat capacity, respectively.

$$\begin{aligned}\rho^L &= -0.90797T + 7.8116 \times 10^{-4}T^2 - 2.367 \times 10^{-6}T^3 + 1083.25 \\ C_p^L &= 2.414 \times 10^{-3}T + 5.9591 \times 10^{-6}T^2 - 2.9879 \times 10^{-8}T^3 + 4.4172 \times 10^{-11}T^4 + 1.498 \\ \rho^V &= -0.0303917T + 4.34615 \times 10^{-4}T^2 - 2.41006 \times 10^{-6}T^3 + 5.33458 \times 10^{-9}T^4 + 0.092709 \\ C_p^V &= 3.703 \times 10^{-3}T - 3.0274 \times 10^{-6}T^2 + 2.9324 \times 10^{-9}T^3 + 0.92709\end{aligned}$$

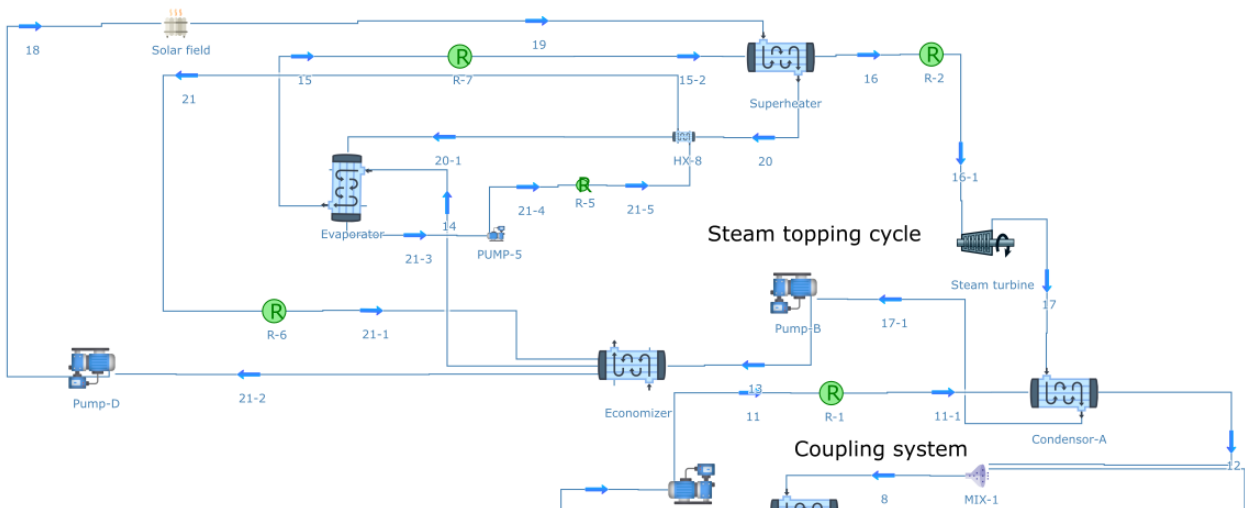


Figure 1: Solar part of the hybrid power plant

