

Department of Mechanical Engineering

One Week Faculty Development Program (FDP) (18th to 22nd November 2019)

Simulation, Maintenance and Pollution Aspects of Thermal Power Plants Organized by

Department of Mechanical Engineering in association with Synergem

The Objective of conducting this faculty development program (FDP) on **"Simulation, Maintenance and Pollution Aspects of Thermal Power Plants"** aims at providing an opportunity to exchange the knowledge among faculty, research scholars and industry. It imparts the knowledge in the areas of simulation of power plants and environmental issues relating to power plant industries. It's a unique program designed with industry experts and academicians.

The program includes key note lectures by eminent industry experts/academicians, training on 210 MW power plant simulator and also industrial visit is arranged to the nearest power plant to get the awareness on practical exposure to power plant industry.

At the end of the program the participants are expected to understand simulation of power plants. The objectives of the program are

- 1: Identify the energy sources in Thermal Power Plants
- 2: Analyze the simulation softwares in Power Plants.
- 3: Synthesize the pollution aspects in Power Plants.



Inauguration of One Week Faculty Development Program on "Simulation, Maintenance and Pollution Aspects of Thermal Power Plants"



Objective of conducting One Week Faculty Development Program on "Simulation, Maintenance and Pollution Aspects of Thermal Power Plants"





Chief Guest and Principal speech on One Week Faculty Development Program on "Simulation, Maintenance and Pollution Aspects of Thermal Power Plants"

Day 1



Day 1: Simulation aspects of Power Plant Cycles by Dr.P.Ravindra Kumar

Modeling of energy systems has been increasing in thermal power plant cycles. In particular the dynamic behavior is critical when operating the systems closer to the limits (either of the process, the materials, the emissions or the economics, etc.). This enforces strong requirements on both the models and their numerical solution with respect to both accuracy and efficiency. Now it is proposed to provide some of the software's on simulation of energy systems, from mathematical modeling, over numerical methods to implementation techniques. This work presents a survey of available, commercial and university simulators, a few important aspects of the implementation of the energy system, simulators and Dynamic Network Analysis (DNA).



Day 1: Modified Rankine Cycle and its Analysis by G.Vijay Kumar

Rankine cycle is a mechanical cycle which is used to convert the pressure energy of steam into mechanical energy using turbines. In a Rankine cycle the components used are the turbine, condenser, pump and the boiler. The water is heated up in the boiler and converted to super-heated steam and sent to the turbine. The exhaust from the turbine is converted to liquid in the condenser and is pumped back to the boiler for heating up again. A modified Rankine cycle is used to increase the efficiency of the same Rankine cycle by either reheat or using regenerative cycle. In the reheat cycle the exhaust from the high pressure turbine i.e., the first stage turbine is reheated using a re heater and sent back to the low pressure turbine i.e. the second stage turbine. This in turn increases the efficiency of the cycle. In a regenerative cycle the exhaust from the second enser is heated to an optimum level by a part of super-heated steam that has been separated before entering the turbine. Due to the re-generation process less heat has to be applied to the boiler as a result the efficiency of the cycle increases.





Industrial waste heat is the energy that is generated in industrial processes which is not put into any practical use and is lost, wasted and dumped into the environment. Recovering the waste heat can be conducted through various waste heat recovery technologies to provide valuable energy sources and reduce the overall energy consumption. In this FDP a comprehensive review is made of waste heat recovery methodologies and state of the art technologies used for industrial processes. By considering the heat recovery opportunities for energy optimization in the steel and iron, food, and ceramic industries, a revision of the current practices and procedures is assessed. The research is reviewed on the operation and performance of the commonly used technologies such as recuperators, regenerators, including furnace regenerators and rotary regenerators or heat wheels, passive air preheaters, regenerative and recuperative burners, plate heat exchangers and economisers and units such as waste heat boilers and run around coil (RAC). Techniques are considered such as direct contact condensation recovery, indirect contact condensation recovery, heat pipe systems, that recover and exchange waste heat with potential energy content. Furthermore, the uses of new emerging technologies for direct heat to power conversion such as thermoelectric technique with respect to their advantages and disadvantages is evaluated and described.



Day 2

Day 2: Probabilistic Residual life Assessment of Circular Pipes Carrying High Temperature Fluids in Power Plants by Dr.Y.Appala Naidu.

The present study focuses on the development of finite element based methodology for obtaining the stress distributions in thick cylindrical pipe that carry high temperature fluids. The material properties and loading are assumed to be random variables. Thermal stresses that are generated along radial, axial and tangential directions are computed using analytical expressions. In general, accurately predicting the thermal stresses generating on structural components like thick pipe due to pressure and temperature change is very difficult. In order to circumvent such an issue, the probability theory and mathematical statics have been applied to many engineering problems. A 2-D finite element code is developed in MATLAB and the deterministic solution is compared with Abaqus solutions. Analytical results are validated with the ABAQUS software and finite element modeling using MATLAB and a good match is obtained among them. Probabilistic finite element formulation is done by using MATLAB. The deterministic finite element method for a defined problem can be transformed to a probabilistic approach by considering some of the inputs to be random variables. Monte Carlo simulation methodology is used to study the probabilistic characteristics of thermal stresses. The present methodology is used for estimating the probabilistic distributions of thermal stresses against the variations arising due to material properties and load. The values of stresses that are obtained from the variation of elastic modulus

are found to be low as compared to the case where the load alone is varying. The probability of failure of the pipe structure is predicted against the variations in internal pressure and thermal gradient. These finite element framework developments are useful for the life estimation of piping structures in high temperature applications and subsequently quantifying the uncertainties in loading and material properties.

Matlab Practice Session:

Demonstrate the some problems related to mathematical expressions, solving differential equation sand Integrals and also showing how to plot 2D and 3D plots using Matlab commands. Illustrated some problems on distribution of random variables by conducting Monte Carlo simulations



Day 3



Day 3: V K Sinha, Ex Director NPTI, Nagpur. 38 + years' experience in Power plants and 28 years' work experience in National Power Training Institute (NPTI) as Director Explained the evaluation of captive to Subcritical, Supercritical and Ultrasupercritial Power Plants and also focused on Boiler Dynamics. Computer based training (CBT) on Boiler drum internals of superheater, reheater and desuperheaters has explained.





Inauguration of Centre of Excellence with Synergem (Energy, Automotive and Design Training Institute)





Day 4: Pollution aspects of Thermal Power Plants by Dr.V.DhanaRaju

There are several pollutants emitted into the air from a coal power plant. These include Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) and Ozone (O₃). Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), Lead and Non-Methane Hydrocarbons are also released. Water used for washing coal, if directly let into water bodies, will contaminate them. Fly ash from these plants will pollute the soil when it sets down on land. Air emission from these plants that contain pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds and other metals like mercury, affects health.

There are four types of environment impacts based on the nature and features of the impacts:

• **Direct impact**- e.g. Impact of untreated wastewater from the power plant discharged into a river or stream impacting marine life.

• Indirect impact - e.g. SO_2 from power plant deposited as SO_4 on the soil affects farming.

• **Cumulative impact** - e.g. Combined impact of all emissions of existing and upcoming projects in a region

• **Induced impact** - e.g. Impact of change in land use patterns and population in the area because of the plant on the existing natural resources like water, air.



Day 4: Operation and Maintenance of Combined Cycle Power Plants by S.Anand, G.M (Operations and Maintenance) Lanco Industrial Plant, Kondapally



Day 4: Ch.Ravi Kishore - Manager (Chemistry & Environment)

S.Anand, discussed on Operation and Maintenance issues of combined cycle power plant phase 1 of capacity 120 MW.**Ch.Ravi Kishore** has focused his lecture on Chemistry of Demineralization of feed water and Environment aspects of combined cycle power plants. He also compared the pollutant formations with thermal and combined cycle power plants.



Day 4:Participants Industrial visit to LancoKondapalli Power Station, Kondapalli Industrial Development, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India





Day 5: G.Vijay Kumar, Future NDT Training Institute & Consultancy, Power Plant Metallurgy and Welding, Application of NDT in Power Plants, Practical session on NDT in power plant Industries



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రవీంద్రకుమార్, ఇతర కళాశాలలనుండి విచ్చేసిన అధ్యాపకులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

మెలవరం. నవంజర్ 18 (ద్రభ మ్యాప్) : స్థానికల లక్కిరెడ్డి బాలెరెడ్డి ఇంజనీరింగ్ కళాశాలలో మెకానికల్ విభాగంలో అధ్యాపకుల అభివృద్ధికి శెక్షణ తరగతులను (ప్రారంభించారు. సోమవారం కళాశాలలో సిమ్మూలేషన్, మెయింటినెన్స్ అండ్ సోల్యుషన్స్ యాస్పెక్ట్ ఆప్ థర్మల్ పవర్ ప్లాంట్ అనే అంశంపై జరిగే వారం రోజుల శిక్షణను సినర్జమ్ సీఈమో జి.విజయ్ కుమార్ ముఖ్యఅభిదిగా హాజరమై (ప్రారంభించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా ఆయన మాట్లాడుతూ ధర్మల్ విద్యుర్ కేంద్రాలు, వాటి విశిషర్త, పదేళ్ళముందు, పదేళ్ళఅనంతరం వచ్చిన మార్సులు గురింల అధ్యాపకులకు వివరించారు. (పిన్సిపాల్ డార్టర్ కె.అప్పారావు మాట్లాడుతూ అధ్యాపకులకు వివరించారు. (పిన్సిపాల్ డార్టర్ కె.అప్పారావు మాట్లాడుతూ అధ్యాపకులు విదారించారు. (పిన్సిపాల్ డార్టర్ కె.అప్పారావు మాట్లాడుతూ అధ్యాపకులు విదారించారు. (పిన్సిపార్ డార్టర్ కె.అప్పారావు మాట్లాడురూ అధ్యాపకులు విదారించిరులది శిక్షణ తరగుతలకు హాజరుకావడం వల్ల అనేక కొత్త విషయాలను వారు నెర్చుకోవడంతో పాటు విద్యార్థులకు భోదించేటక్చుడు ఎంతోనులువగా ఉంటుదని అన్నారు.

అధ్యాపకులు శిక్షణ తరగతులకు హాటరై బోధన నైపుణ్యాన్ని పెంపాందించుకోవాలని కోరారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో డాక్టర్ పి.రవీంద్రకుమార్, ఆకారమిక్ డీన్ డాక్టర్ ఈవీ కృష్ణారావు, అధ్యాపకులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

అభివృద్ధిపై శిక్షణ ప్రారంభం

(80 \$ 278 al)

పైలవరం, నవంబర్ 18. స్థానిక ఎల్బీఆర్సీఈలోని మెకానికల్ విభాగంలో సోమవారం అధ్యాపకులకు అభివృద్ధిపై శిక్షణ ప్రారంభమైంది. సిమ్యులేషన్ మెయింటెనెన్సీ అండ్ పొల్యూషన్ యాక్సెస్ యాస్పెక్ట్స్ ఆఫ్ థర్మల్ చవర్ ప్రెంట్స్ అనే అంశంపై వారంరోజులు ఈ శిక్షణ ఉంటుందని దిన్నిపాల్ 3 అప్రా రావ్ర తెరిపారు. సిన్మామ్ సీఈఓ విజయకుమార్ ముఖ్యఅతిధిగా హాజరై ధర్మల్ విద్యుత్ కేంద్రాలు, వాటి విశిష్టత పదేళ్ల ముందు, తర్వాత వాటిలో వచ్చిన మార్పుల గురించి వివరించారు. ద్రిన్సిపార్ అప్పారావ మాట్లాడుతూ ఇక్కడ నేర్పుకున్న అంకాలను అధ్యాపకులు విద్యార్థులకు నూతన ఒరవడిలో బోధించా లన్నారు. విభాగాధిపతి పిల్చిరెడ్డి, కోఆర్డినేటర్ రవీంద్రకుమార్, డీన్ వీ కృష్యా రావ, తదిళరులు పాల్యొన్నారు.



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SALas Dept.of Mechanical Engineering LAKIREDDY BALI REDDY COLLEGE OF ENG MYLAVARAM - 521 230, Kishna Dt, A.P.