

1. Consider the combined cycle power plant shown in Figure 1. This power plant uses natural gas as a fuel and it has two pressure levels at the steam/water circuit. Some information of the properties of water at different pressures is given in Table 1. The following are some additional parameters of the plant:

- Boiler (flumes chamber) efficiency  $\eta_C = 91\%$
- High pressure steam turbine internal efficiency  $\eta_{HP} = 86\%$
- Low pressure steam turbine internal efficiency  $\eta_{LP} = 88\%$
- Turbines mechanical efficiency  $\eta_m = 97\%$
- Electrical generators efficiency  $\eta_g = 98\%$
- LHV of  $38000 \text{ kJ/m}^3$

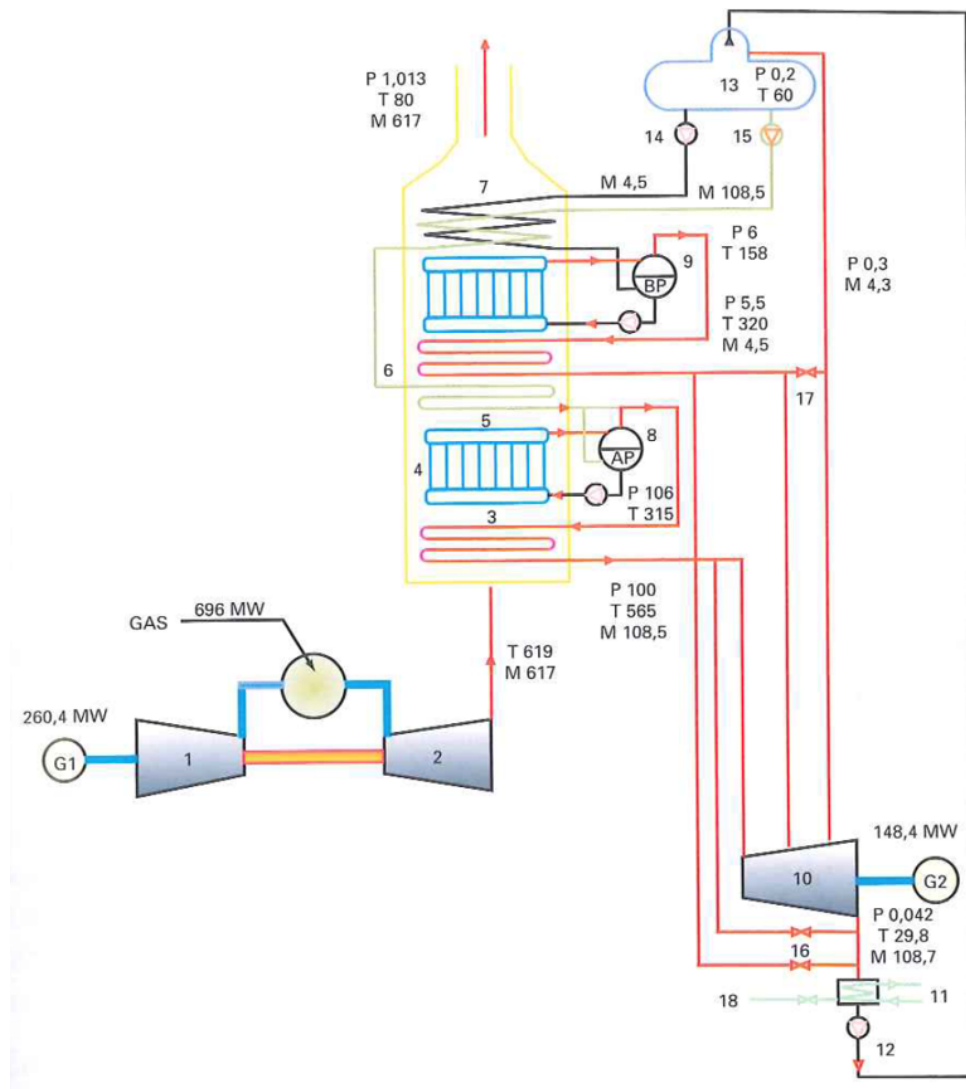


Figure 1: Scheme of the combined cycle power plant. The values shown are in: P(bar), T(C) and M(kg/s)

Table 1: Steam and liquid properties at different pressures

Pressure (bar)	Liquid Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	Steam Enthalpy (kJ/kg)
0.042	124.9	2555.2
0.2	251.4	2608.9
0.3	289.3	2624.6
5.5	655.8	2752.3
100	1408.1	2725.5

Answer the following questions:

- (a) (4 points) What is the global efficiency of the power plant?
  - (b) (5 points) What is the efficiency of the Bryton cycle?
  - (c) (8 points) What is the efficiency of the water/steam cycle?
  - (d) (8 points) Draw approximately the T-S diagram. You can draw separately the gas and the water diagrams (consider that valves 16 and 17 are permanently closed).
  - (e) (5 points) Calculate the power dissipated at the condenser, considering that there are no thermal losses in the circuit.
  - (f) (5 points) what is the enthalpy at the entrance of the condenser?
  - (g) (5 points) What is the quality of the water at this point?
2. Consider a Pressurized water reactor working at nominal conditions with the control rods slightly inserted in the reactor (20 out of 270 steps).
- (a) (4 points) What is the reactivity of the reactor at this moment?

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

- (b) (6 points) While chatting in the control room one operator sits on the console and inserts the control rods 50 additional steps. Orientatively, draw in Figure 2 the possible evolution of the reactivity in the reactor. In a couple of lines explain what happens.

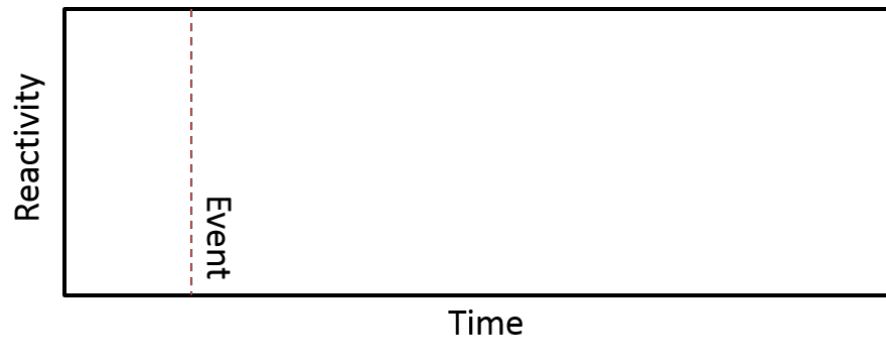


Figure 2: Draw the evolution of the power

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3. (10 points) Determine the average electrical power generated by a nuclear power plant during a cycle in which the average fuel burnup was 16400 MWd / tU, the overall efficiency of the power plant was 34.0%, the cycle duration was 400 days and the total mass of uranium 79 tones. Answer below!

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Consider a remote island with a population of 400000 people. the power system is composed of 25 wind turbines, 1 million solar photo-voltaic panels, a concentrating solar thermal plant (CSP) and a combined cycle power plant (CCPP). The characteristics of each system are as follows:

- The wind turbines are a GAMESA R-132 model and have the power curve shown in Figure 3
- The photo-voltaic panels are a Siemens design with a peak power of 110 W and a useful surface of  $0.82m^2$ .
- The CSP plant has a solar field collecting area of  $10^6m^2$ , the efficiency of the solar field considering the optical plus the thermal losses is in average (62%). The fluid circulating through the solar field is molten salt (cp is  $2.319 \text{ kJ/kg/K}$ ). The temperatures of the hot and cold tank are 665 and 563 K. The efficiency of the rankine cycle is 38%. The maximum and minimum power at which the CSP plant can work are 150 and 100 MW.
- The CCPP has a nominal power of 150 MW.

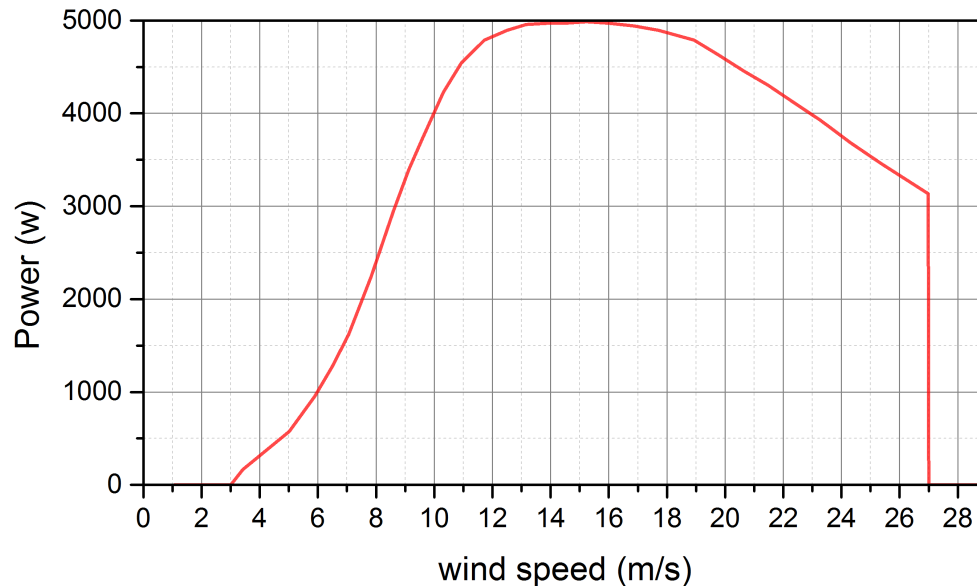


Figure 3: Power curve of the GAMESA R-132 Wind turbine

During the last hour, the wind at the wind farm was blowing at 22 m/s and the sun radiation at the solar stations was  $733W/m^2$ . The demand per capita was 0.69 kWh.

- (25 points) Calculate the power produced by each technology in order to satisfy the demand. Keep in mind that the objective is to minimize fuel consumption and  $CO_2$  emissions (separate clearly each calculation and explain the logic of your decisions)
- (15 points) Provide the variation of the hot tank fluid in the CSP plant in kilograms.