Next Generation Integrated Simulation Platform to Cover All Engineering Phases of CO₂ Power Cycle



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1. Objectives

Actual and practical utilization of CO₂ Power Cycle requires completing all of the engineering steps indicated in Fig.1 based not only on steady-state but also dynamic simulation incorporating detailed mechanical information and control strategy. Conventional approaches require multiple software platforms and tedious manual integration procedures. A new single integrated simulation platform can serve all of the engineering phases with highly accurate, reliable and robust simulation capability, to save significant time and cost all through the plant life cycle.

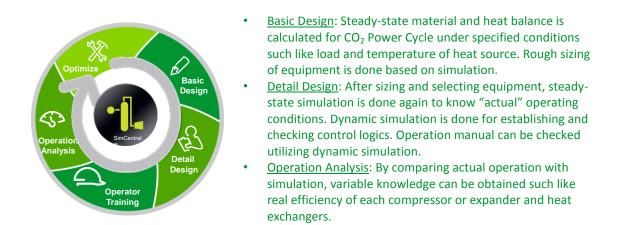


Fig.1 Usage of process simulators in expected Engineering steps for CO₂ Power Cycle

2. Measure to Achieve Objectives

Establish a novel and integrated simulation platform utilizing the modern ease of use, multiple simulation modes, and custom modeling. Equip the platform with highly accurate Wager Equation of State (EOS) for CO₂.

3. Introducing SimCentral®

3-1 Platform

A new Simulation Platform was established using a newly-devised mathematical framework for solving huge sets of non-linear simultaneous equations based on multi-core CPU technology.

The platform has feature of multi-user collaboration of which concept is indicated in Fig.2.



- Shared Simulation Repository
- Multi-client
- Cloud-ready

Fig.2 Concept of multi-user collaboration

3-2 Incorporation of Wagner EOS

Wagner EOS¹⁾ was incorporated into the platform to predict density, enthalpy, entropy and saturation line of CO₂. The simulation results were validated by checking exact matching with standalone calculation of GERG-2008 EOS on REFPROP²⁾.

3-2 Modeling of CO₂ Power Cycle

We successfully conducted steady state simulation to optimize the process configuration for a CO_2 recompression cycle studied by McClung et.al.³⁾ which had two compressors and a turbine as shown in Fig.3.

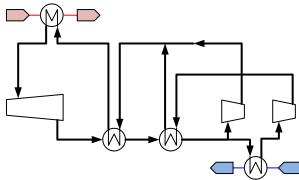


Fig.3 Simplified Process Flow Diagram of CO₂ Power Cycle process

Utilizing the equation solver, the circulating rate of CO₂ was readily determined in consistent "degree of freedom".

The simulation converted to dynamic simulation as shown in Fig.4, incorporating mechanical data such as response time of actuator and shaft inertia of the compressors and the turbine.

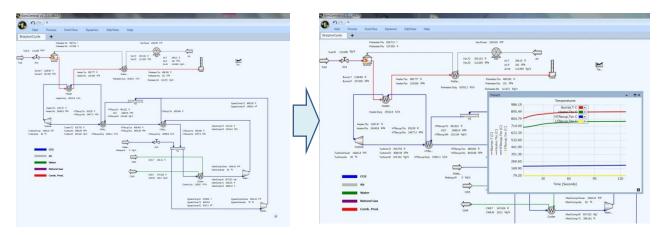


Fig.4 Snapshots of CO₂ Power Cycle Simulation

4. Conclusions

This work has established a single and integrated simulation platform which is rigorous, accurate, robust, and fast; and it can be applied to all the engineering phases of CO_2 Power Cycle.

Literature Cited

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