

Institute of Fluid Flow Machinery, Polish Academy of Sciences
Centre of Mechanics of Machines
Department of Turbine Dynamics and Diagnostics



Badania i rozwój mikroturbin energetycznych

Research and development of microturbines

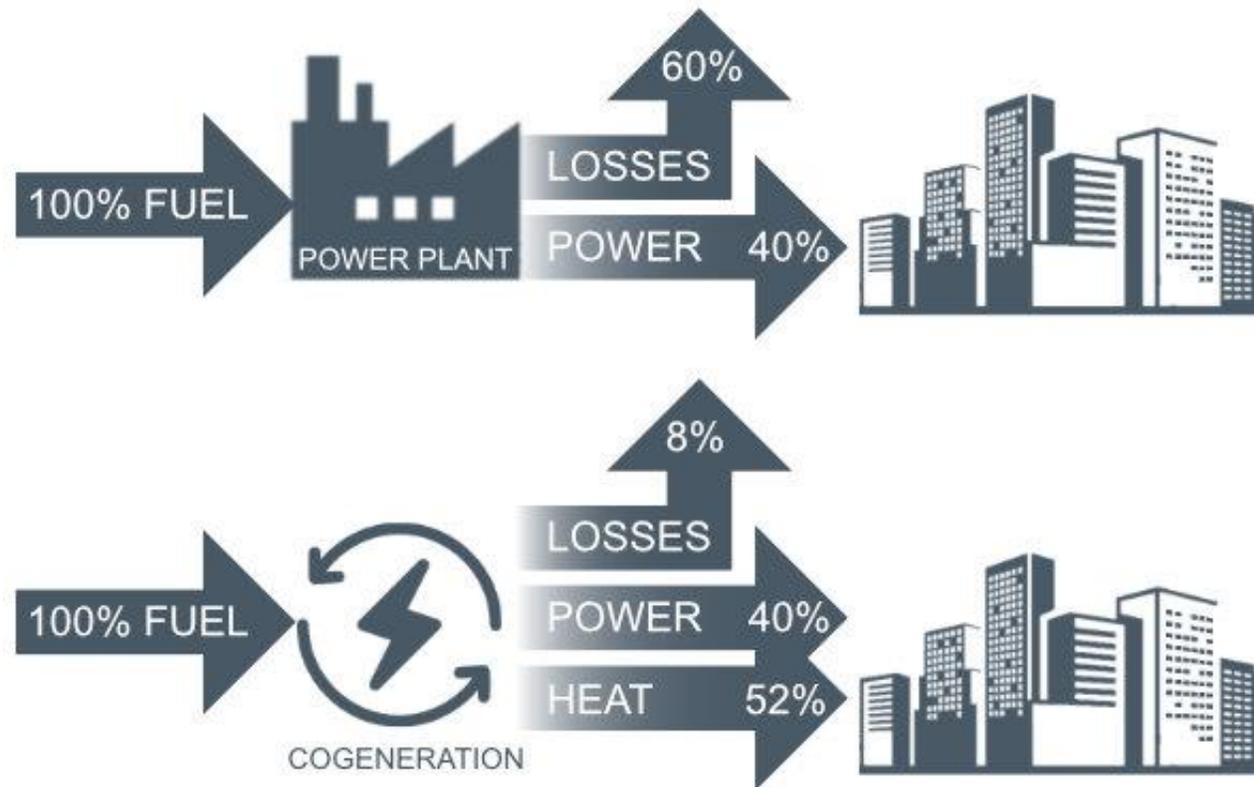
Grzegorz Żywica, Assoc. Prof., PhD.



Content of presentation

- Introduction
 - Combined heat and power (CHP) system
 - Microturbines
- ORC technology
 - Microturbine with a capacity of 1 kW
 - Microturbine with a capacity of 3 kW
 - Microturbine with a capacity of 10 kW
- Gas microturbines
- Conclusions

Cogeneration efficiency (combined heat and power system)



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Advantages:

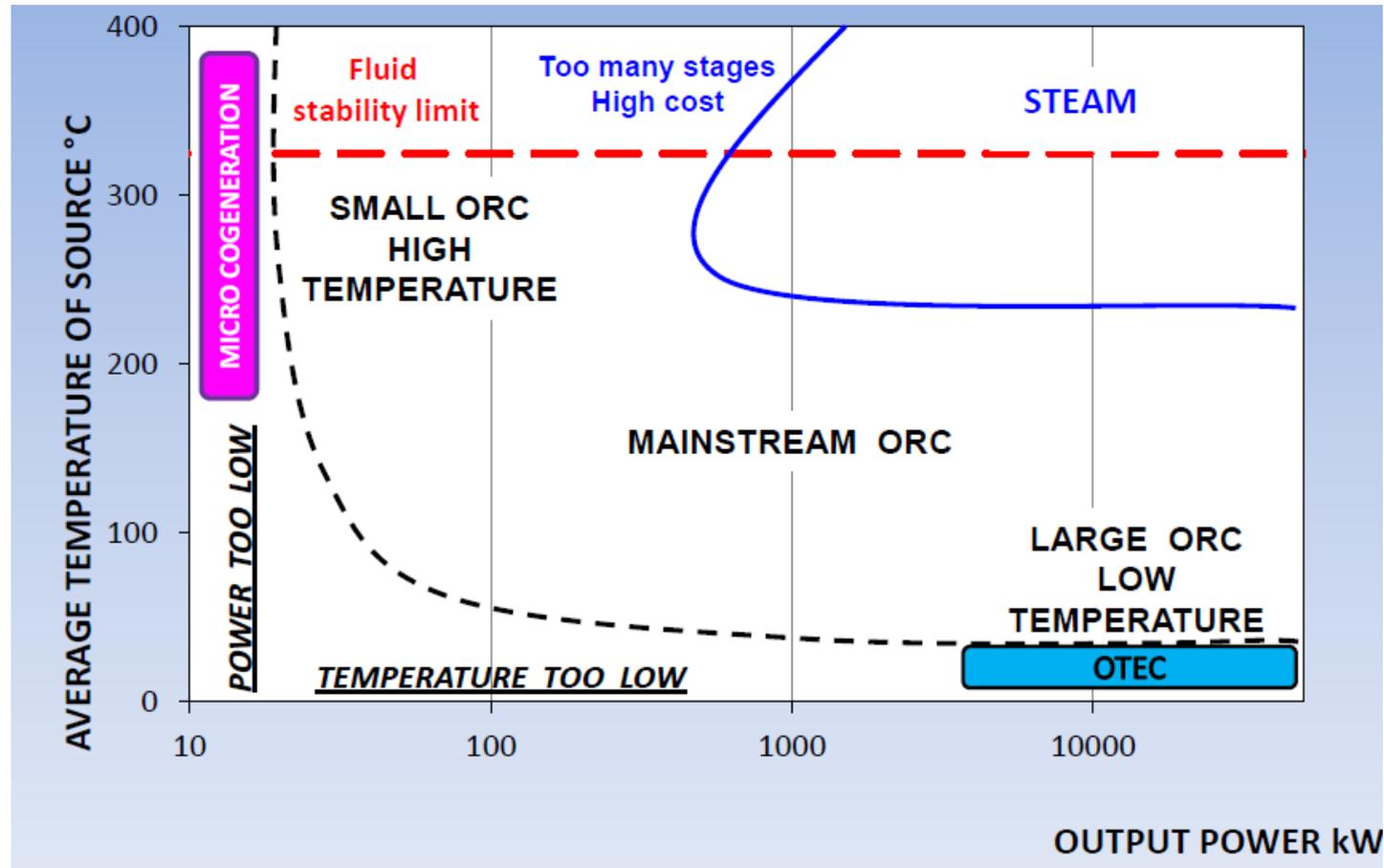
- Output power can be tailored to user's needs
- Use of locally available energy sources (e.g. biomass or gas)
- High efficiency
- Power network load reduction
- No transmission losses
- Minimum impact on the environment

Disadvantages:

- High investment costs
- Constant heat demand is required

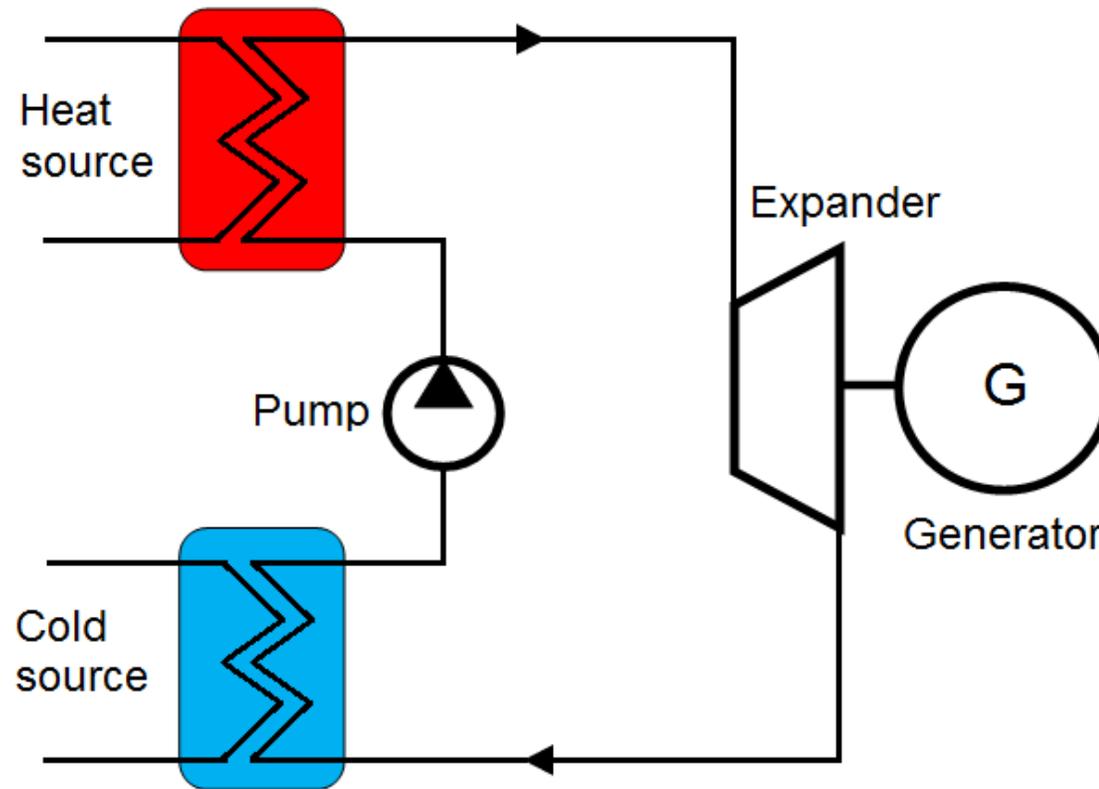
Basics of an ORC technology

Typical power and temperature ranges of ORC systems



Basics of an ORC technology

Simplified organic Rankine cycle system



Expansion devices used in ORC systems

Screw expander



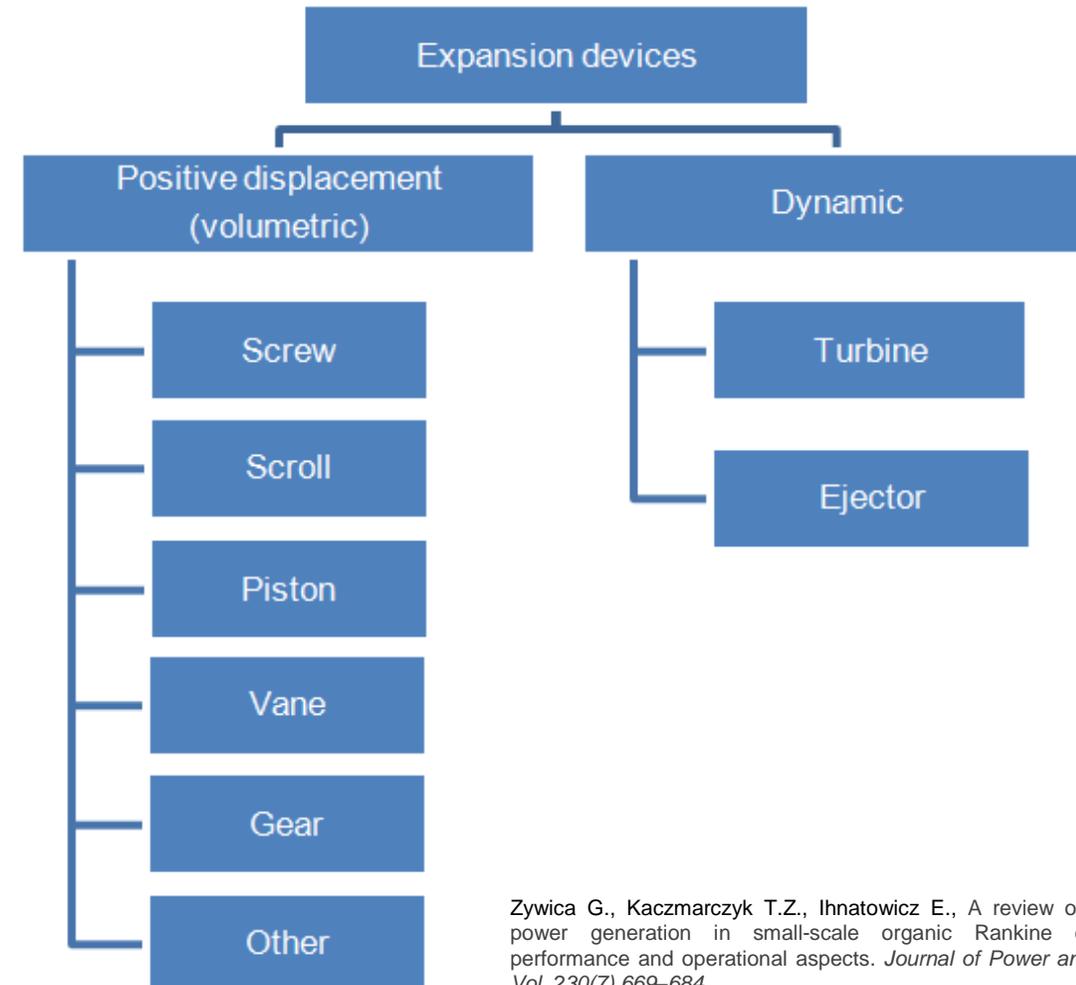
Vanslambrouck B, Vankeirsbilck I, Gusev S, et al. Turn waste heat into electricity by using an Organic Rankine Cycle. *2nd European Conference on Polygeneration*, Tarragona (Spain) 2011

Scroll expander



Vanslambrouck B, Vankeirsbilck I, Gusev S, et al. Turn waste heat into electricity by using an Organic Rankine Cycle. *2nd European Conference on Polygeneration*, Tarragona (Spain) 2011

Classification of expansion devices

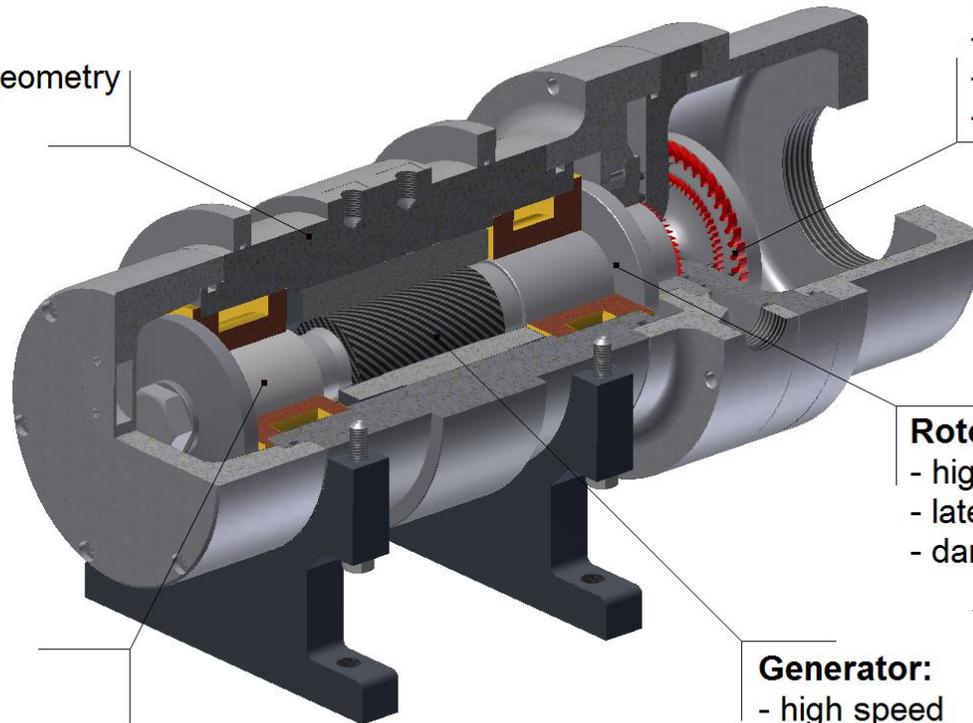


Zywica G., Kaczmarczyk T.Z., Ihnatowicz E., A review of expanders for power generation in small-scale organic Rankine cycle systems: performance and operational aspects. *Journal of Power and Energy* 2016, Vol. 230(7) 669–684.

ORC turbogenerators

Casing:

- heat load
- accuracy of geometry
- leakage



Turbine disk:

- centrifugal force
- heat load
- natural vibrations

Rotor:

- high speed
- lateral and axial vibrations
- damage (e.g. crack)

Generator:

- high speed
- electric load
- cooling

Bearings:

- high speed
- lubrication and friction
- vibrations and stability

Advantages:

- High efficiency
- Compact size
- Simple structure
- Lubrication is not necessary
- Low or no wear
- Low noise and vibration levels

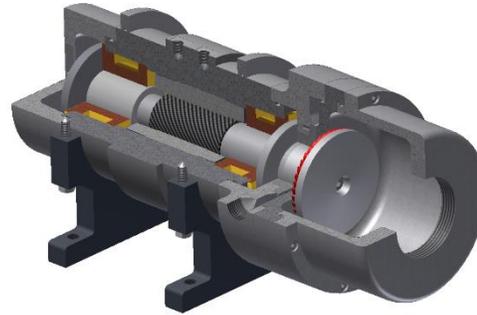
Disadvantages:

- Not resistant to vapour condensation
- High manufacturing precision
- No ready-made solutions on the market

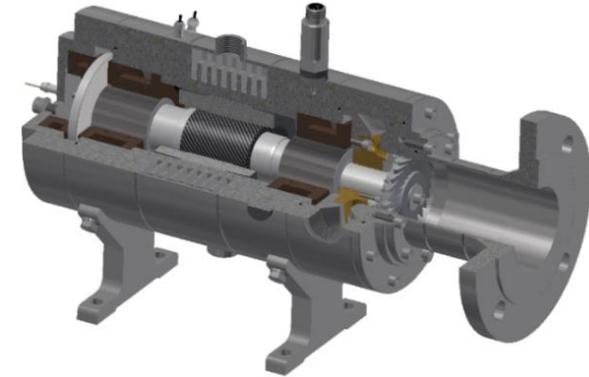
ORC microturbines developed at IMP PAN



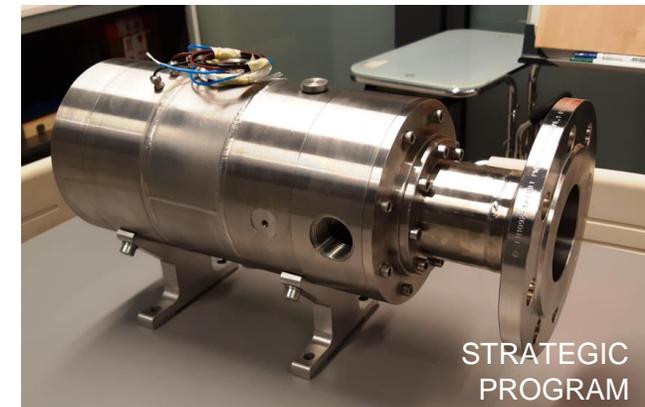
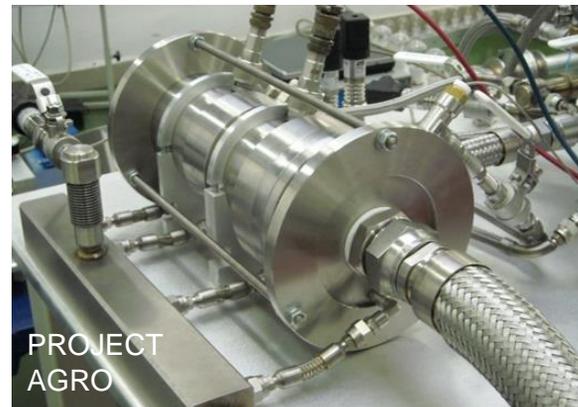
Electric power: **1 kW**
Rotational speed: 100,000 rpm
Weight: 8 kg



Electric power: **3 kW**
Rotational speed: 24,000 rpm
Weight: 22 kg



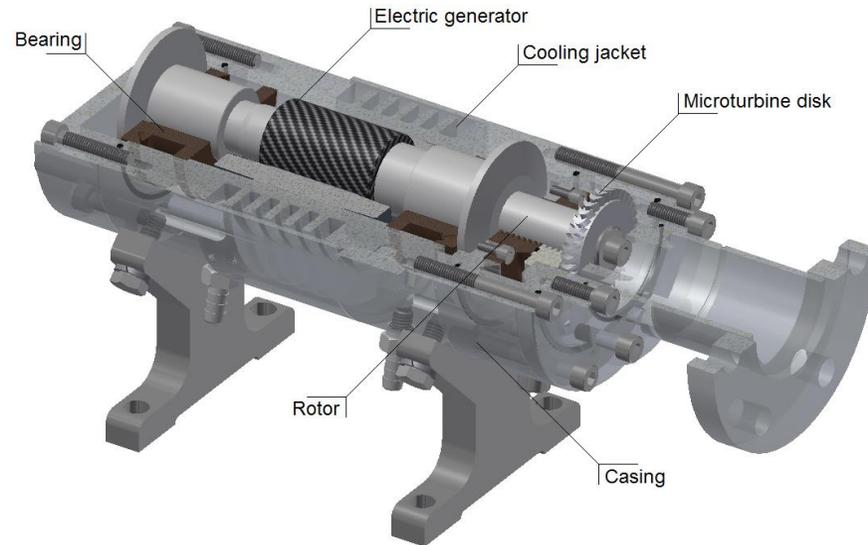
Electric power: **10 kW**
Rotational speed: 40,000 rpm
Weight: 46 kg



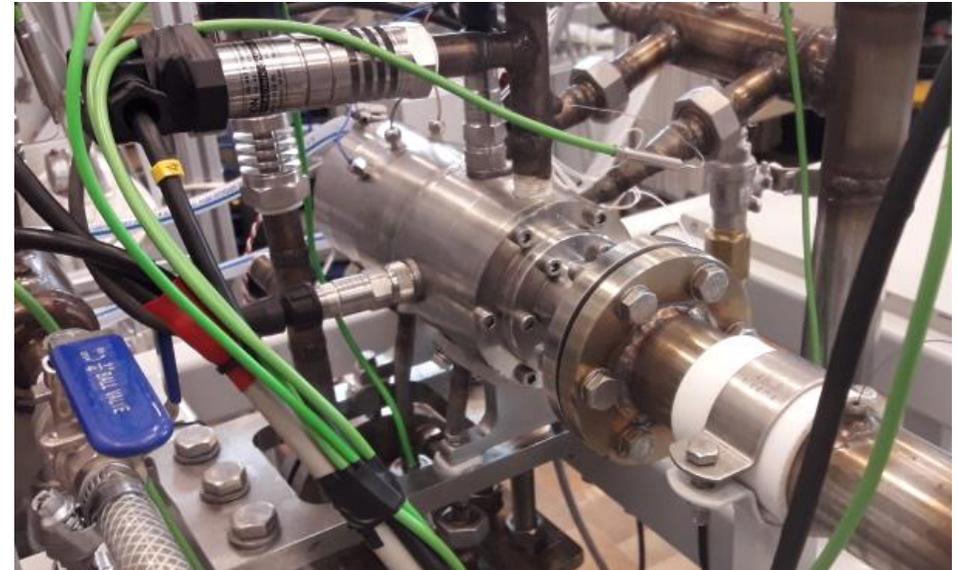
Turbogenerators designed as oil-free units!

Turbogenerator with a capacity of 1 kW

CAD 3D model



Prototype



Technical parameters of the turbogenerator

Parameter	Value	Unit
Rated rotational speed	100,000	rpm
Rated electrical power	1.1	kW
Net weight	8.3	kg
Maximum pressure	15	bar
Maximum temperature	200	°C

Turbogenerator rotor

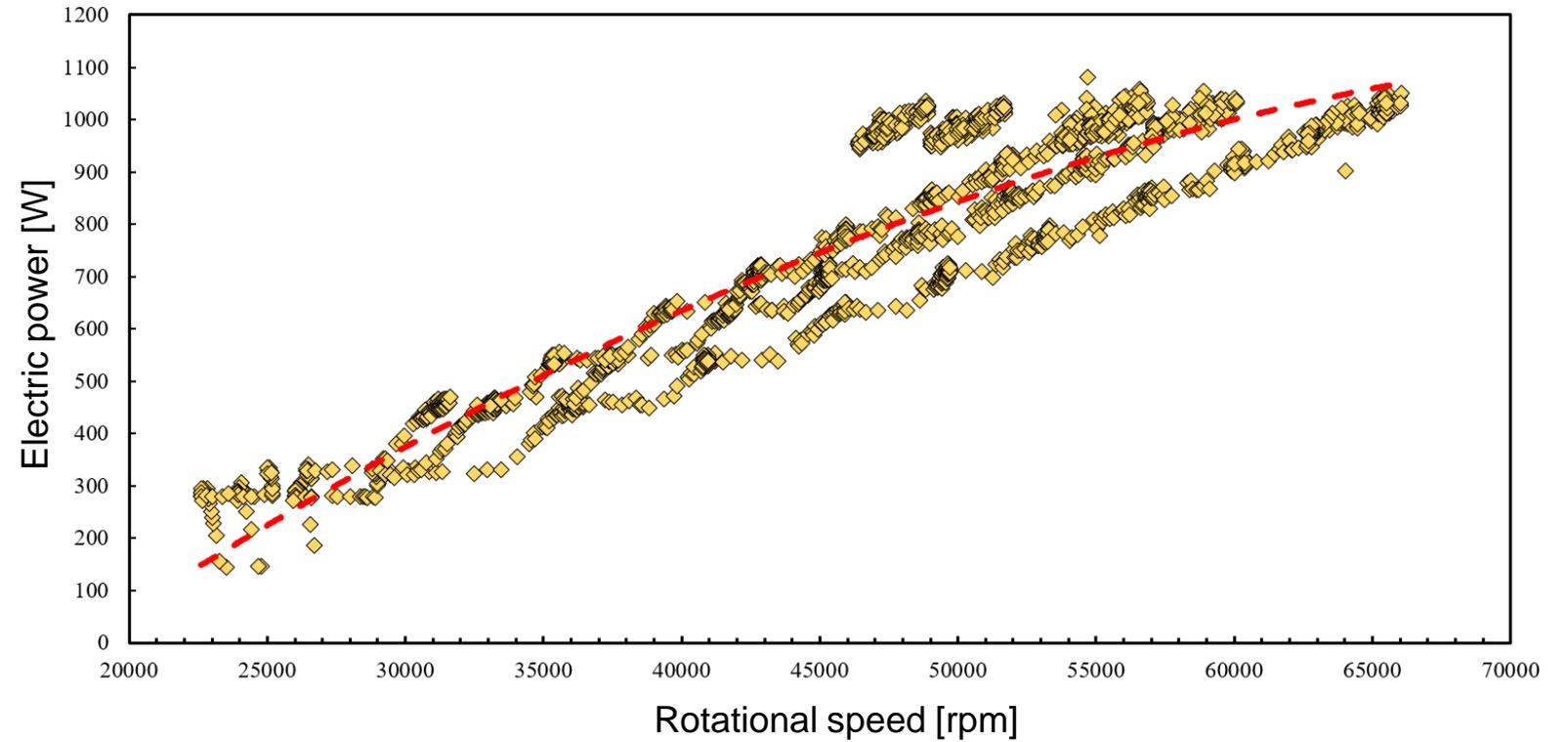


Turbogenerator with a capacity of 1 kW

Test rig



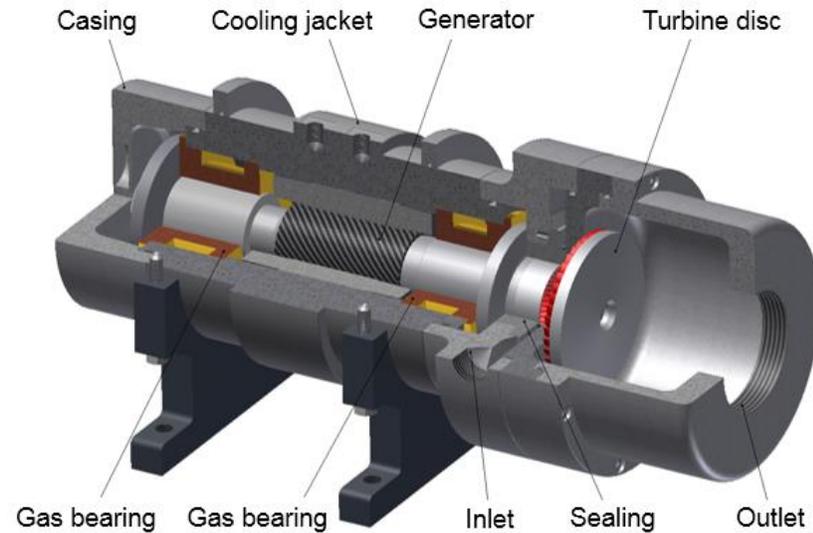
Results of experimental tests



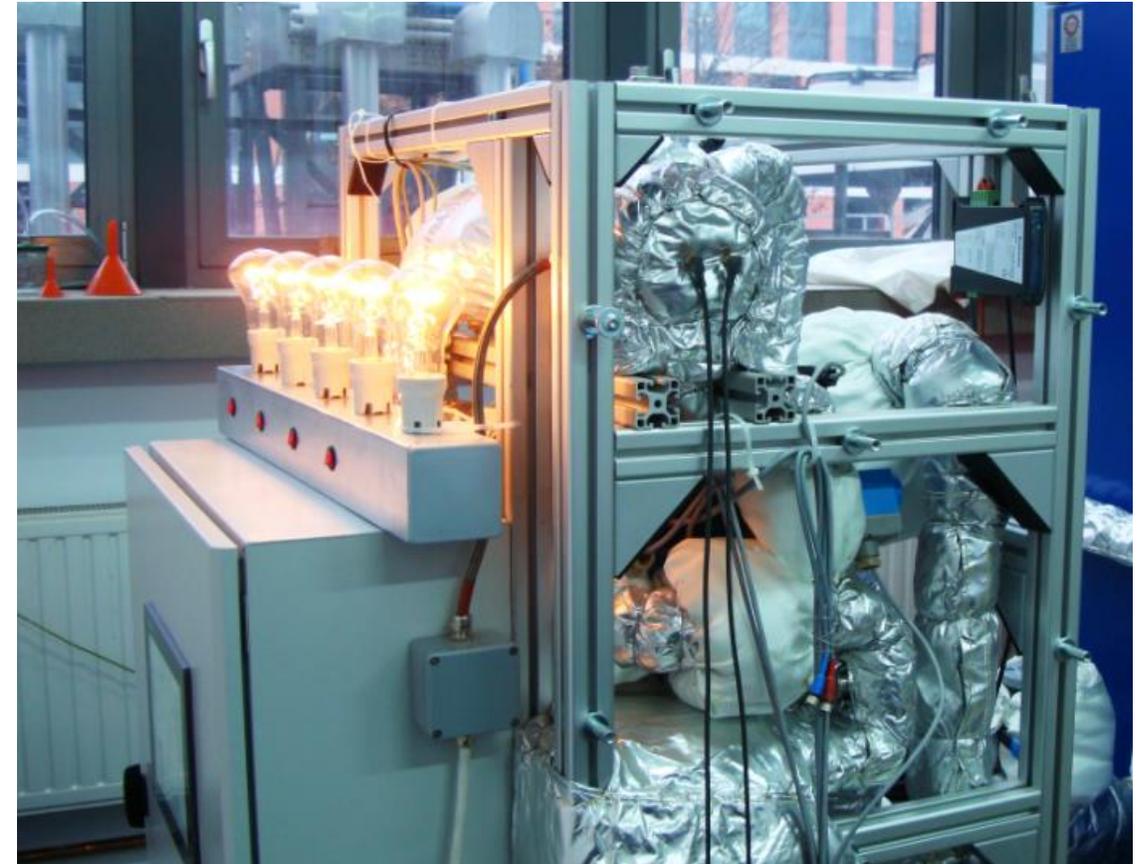
Turbogenerator with a capacity of 3 kW



CAD 3D model



Prototype

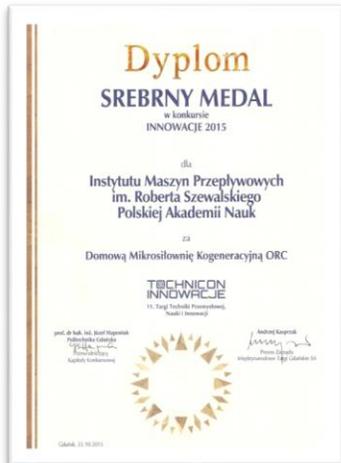


Technical parameters of the turbogenerator

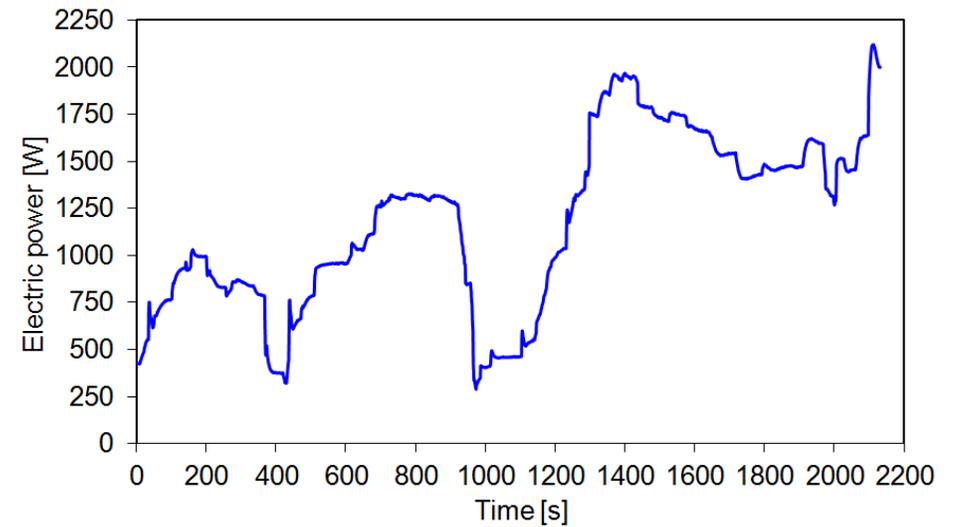
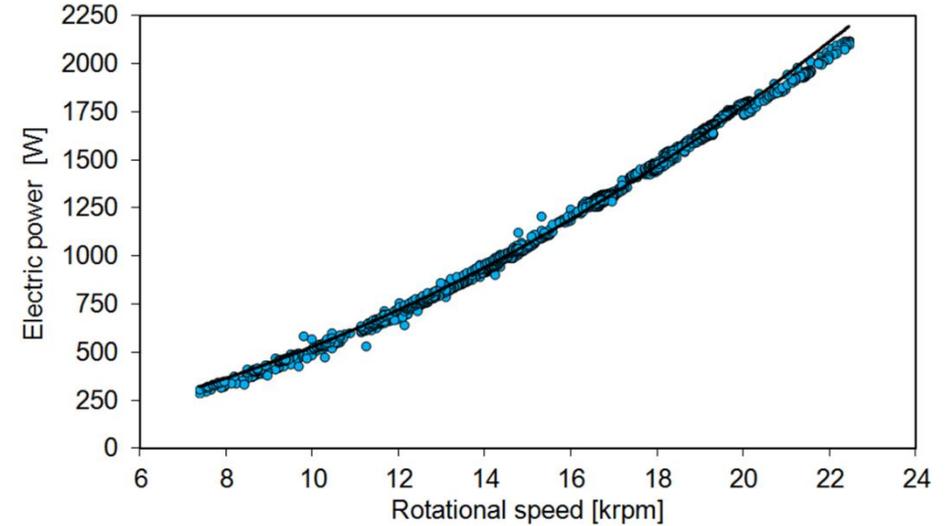
Parameter	Value	Unit
Rated rotational speed	24,000	rpm
Rated electrical power	2.5	kW
Net weight	22	kg
Maximum pressure	12	bar
Maximum temperature	180	°C

Turbogenerator with a capacity of 3 kW

Domestic micro-power plant



Results of experimental tests

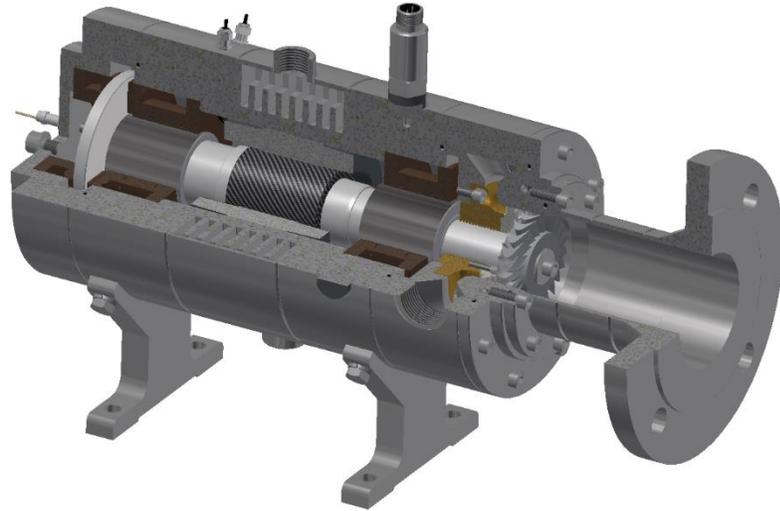




Turbogenerator with a capacity of 10 kW



CAD 3D model



Prototype on the test stand at the IMP PAN



Technical parameters of the turbogenerator

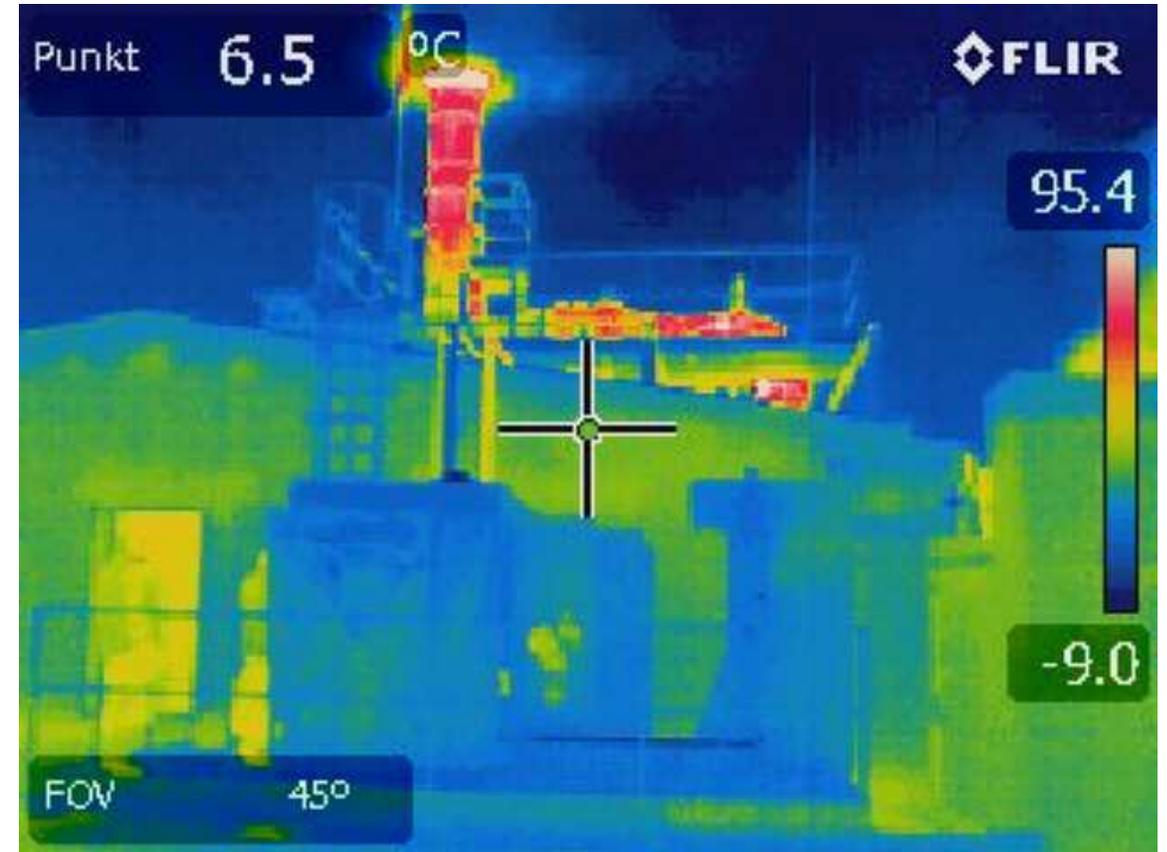
Parameter	Value	Unit
Rated rotational speed	40,000	rpm
Rated electrical power	10	kW
Net weight	46	kg
Maximum pressure	12	bar
Maximum temperature	180	°C



Turbogenerator with a capacity of 10 kW



Experimental tests carried out under operating conditions





Conclusions

- ORC microturbines with a low capacity of up to 100 kW can achieve an efficiency of up to 80%.
- ORC systems can achieve electrical efficiencies of 5-20% (depending on the size of the system and temperature).
- Systems with a gas microturbine are more efficient than ORC systems, but they require the use of more advanced materials due to the higher temperature level.
- In order to develop commercial products, further development of mCHP systems is necessary. In particular, it is necessary to carry out experimental studies under operating conditions.

Contact

Institute of Fluid Flow Machinery, Polish Academy of Sciences

Department of Turbine Dynamics and Diagnostics

Fiszera 14 str., 80-231 Gdańsk (Poland)

www.imp.gda.pl, gzywica@imp.gda.pl