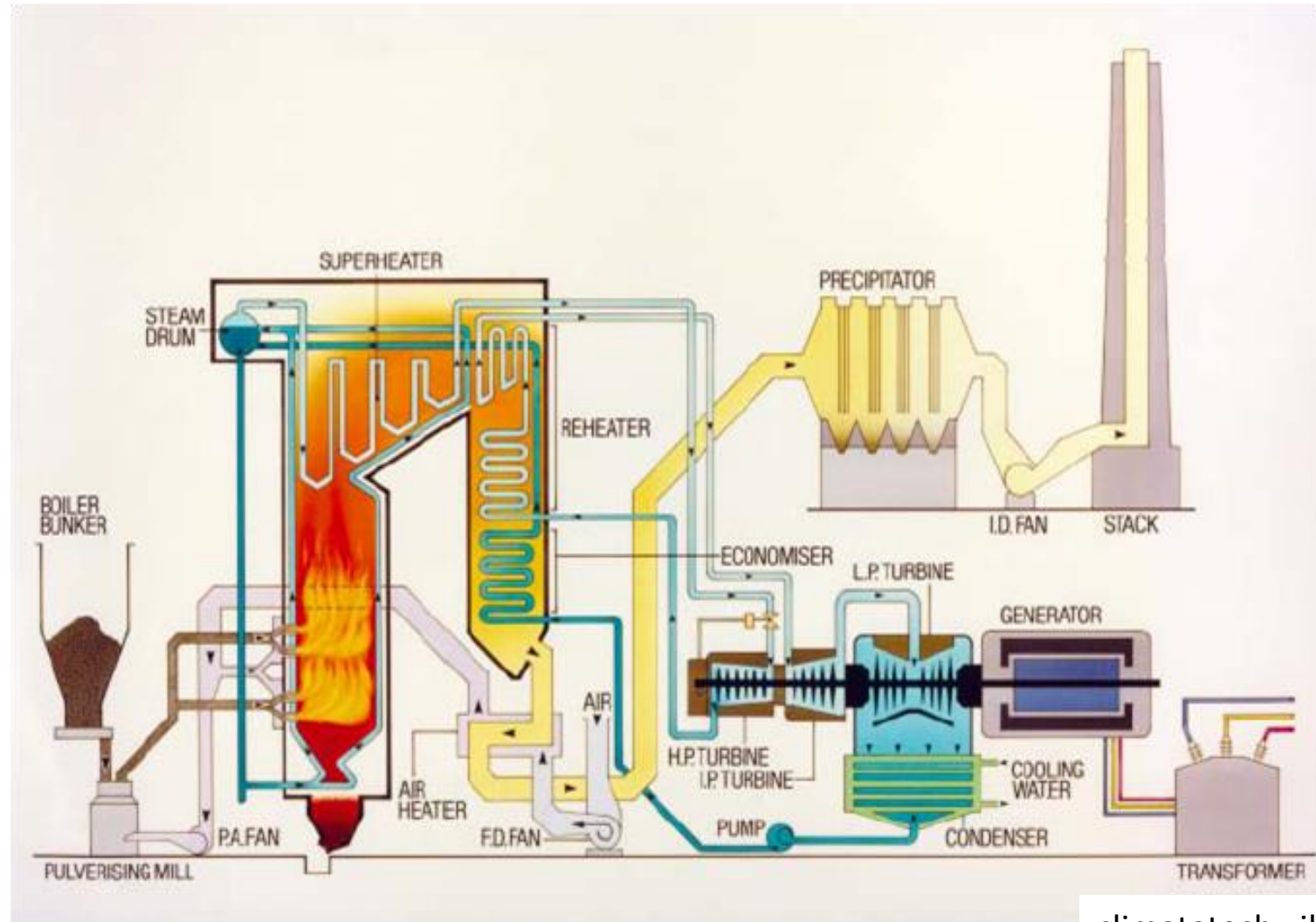


Technologic circuits of thermal power plants

Lay out scheme of coal power plant



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- Coal and ash circuit
- Air and gas circuit
- Feed water and steam circuit
- Cooling water circuit

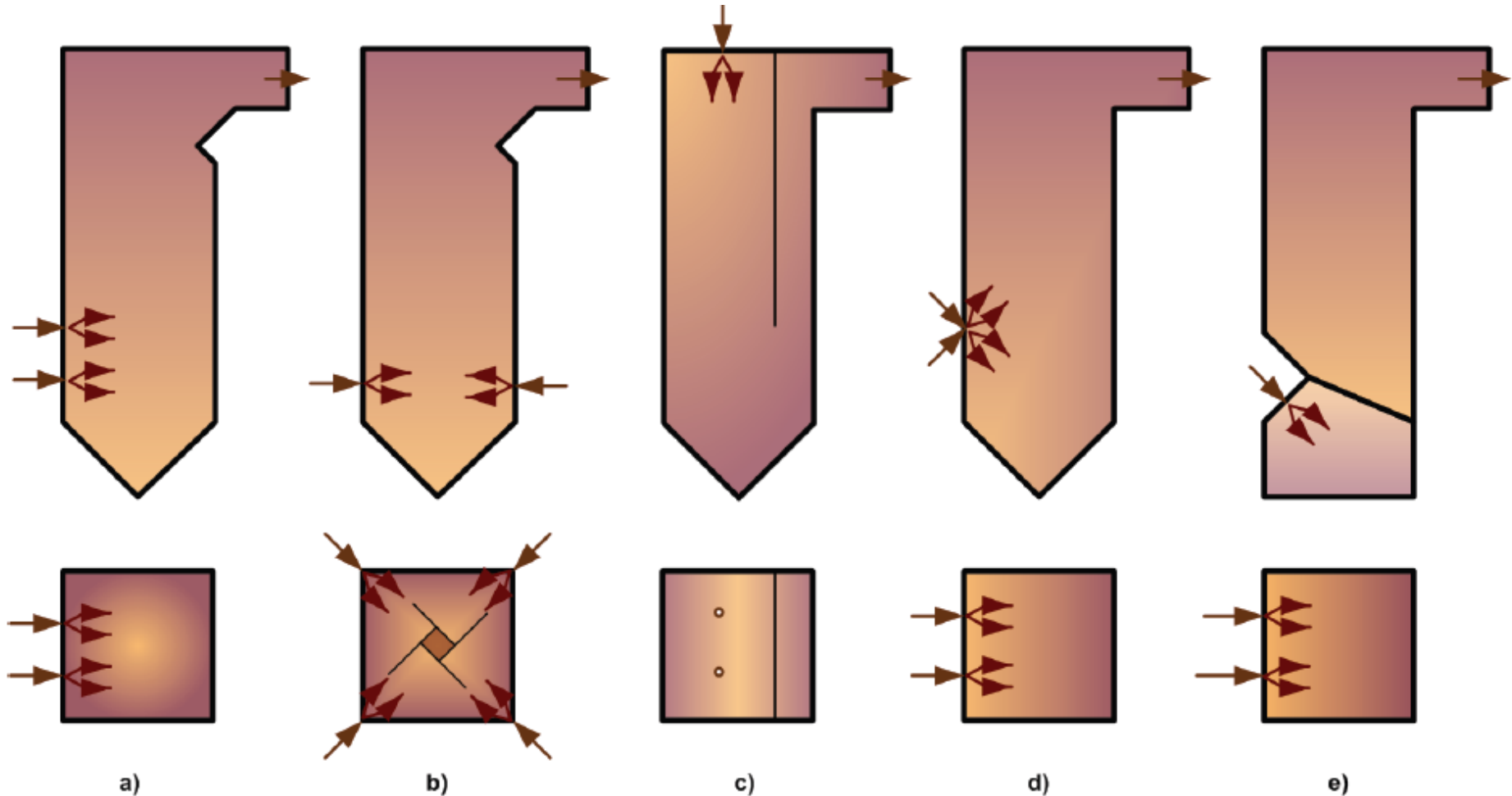
Coal circuit

- Coal
 - Lignite – youngest brown coal, energy value circa 10-20 MJ/kg
 - Brown coal – energy value 15-20 MJ/kg (sulfur content 0,5-4,5%, ash content 30-45%)
 - Black coal – energy value 18-30 MJ/kg
 - Anthracite – best quality coal, energy value 26-30MJ/kg

Coal circuit - boilers

- Boilers with grate furnace
 - Moving grate
 - Worst coal burning on grate
 - Rocking grate bars
- Pulverized boilers
 - Combustion of coal dust fueled by compressed air into the furnace, coal dust and compressed air are mixtured in burners
 - Better coal burning, wide control range (min power 30% of rated power)
 - Necessary coal milling
 - Higher requirements to fly ash separation

Coal circuit - boilers

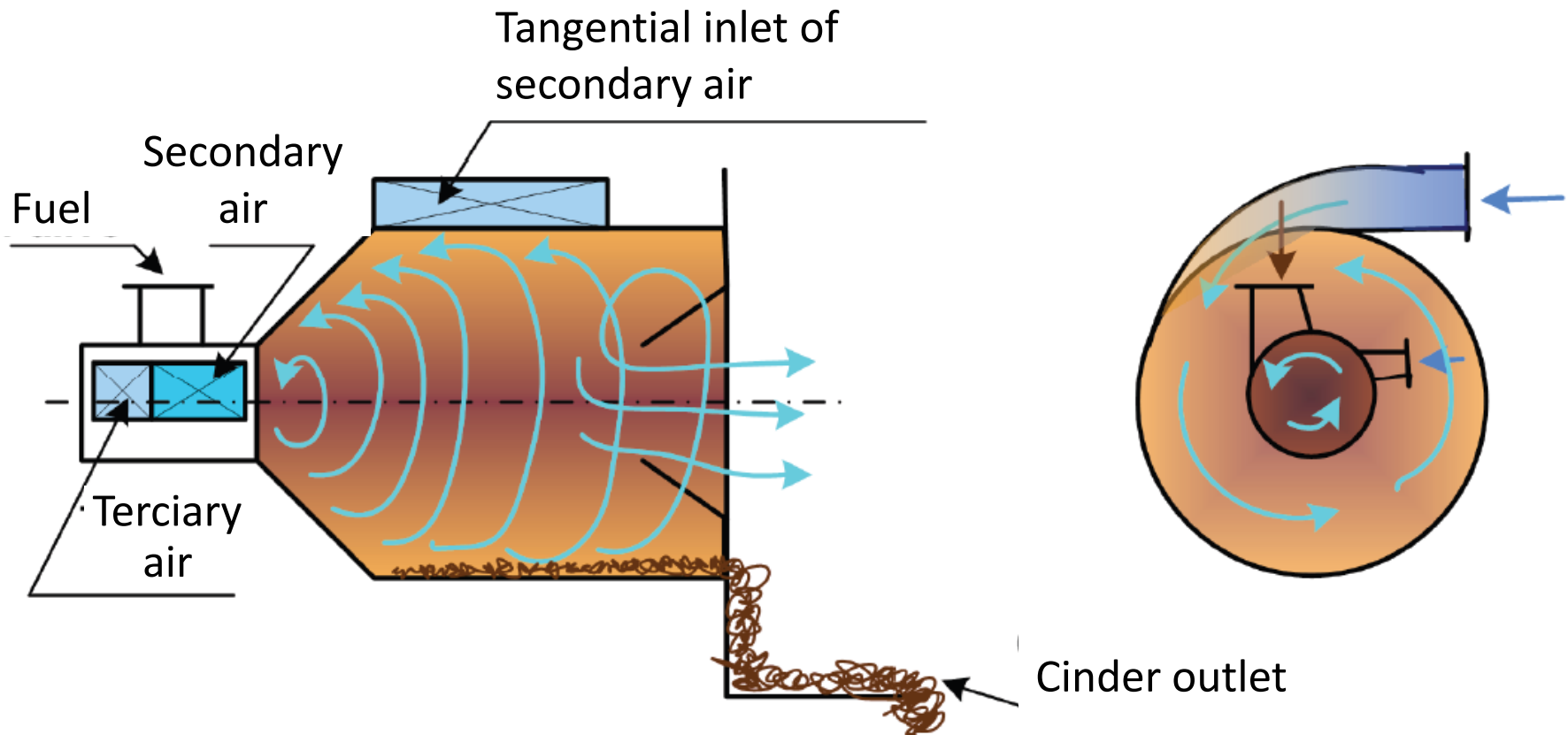


a,b,c,d -granulační ohniště a)-hořáky dvouřadé čelní b)-hořáky rohové jednořadé c)-hořáky stropní d)-hořáky naklápěcí
e)-výtavné ohniště - hořáky v šikmé stěně

Coal circuit - boilers

- Cyclone furnace
 - Vortex field -> high speed between air and burned grain
 - Combustion of a low quality fuel
 - Combustion of coarse-grained fuel -> saving of milling work
 - Vertical or horizontal arrangement

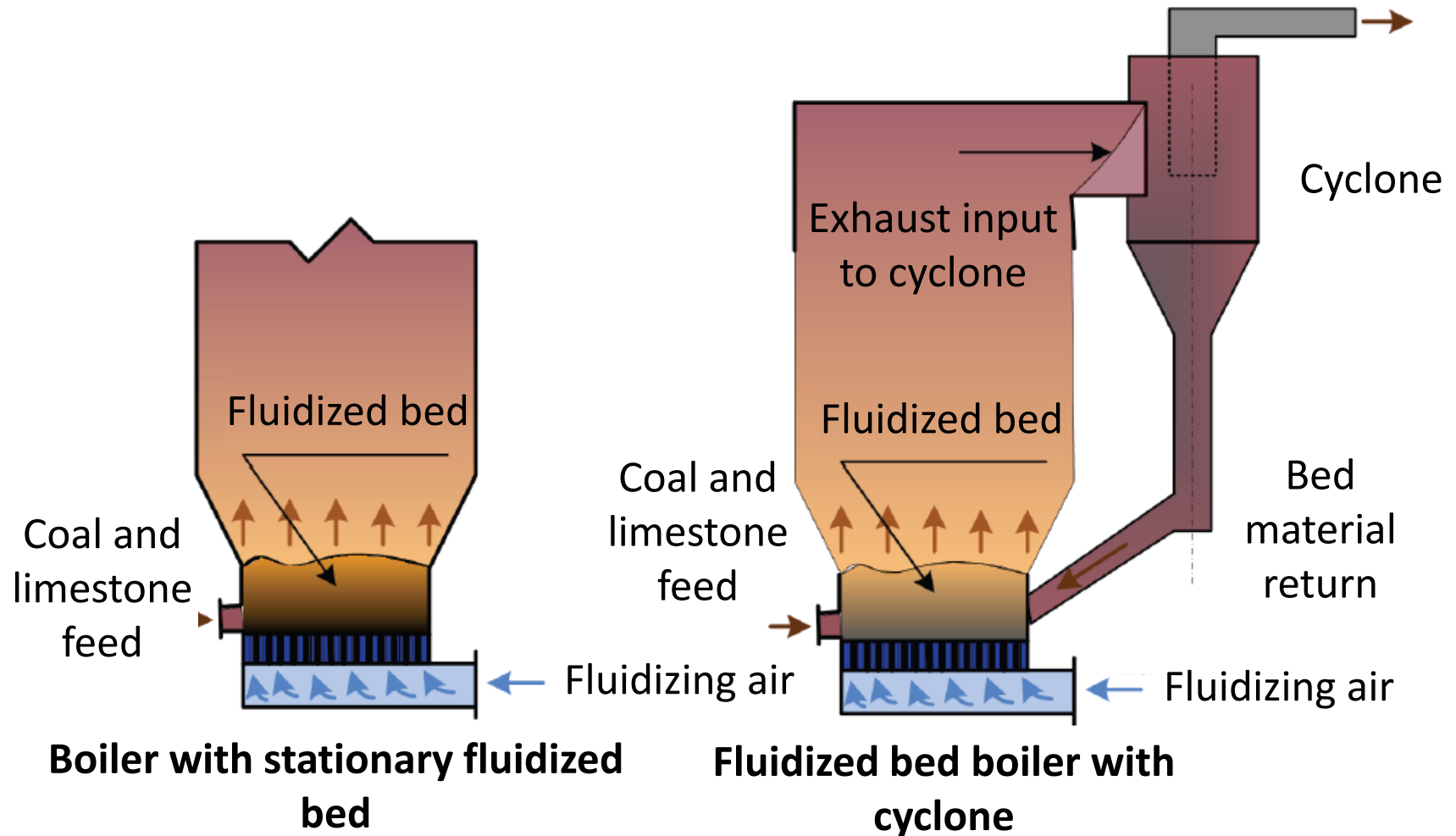
Coal circuit - boilers



Coal circuit - boilers

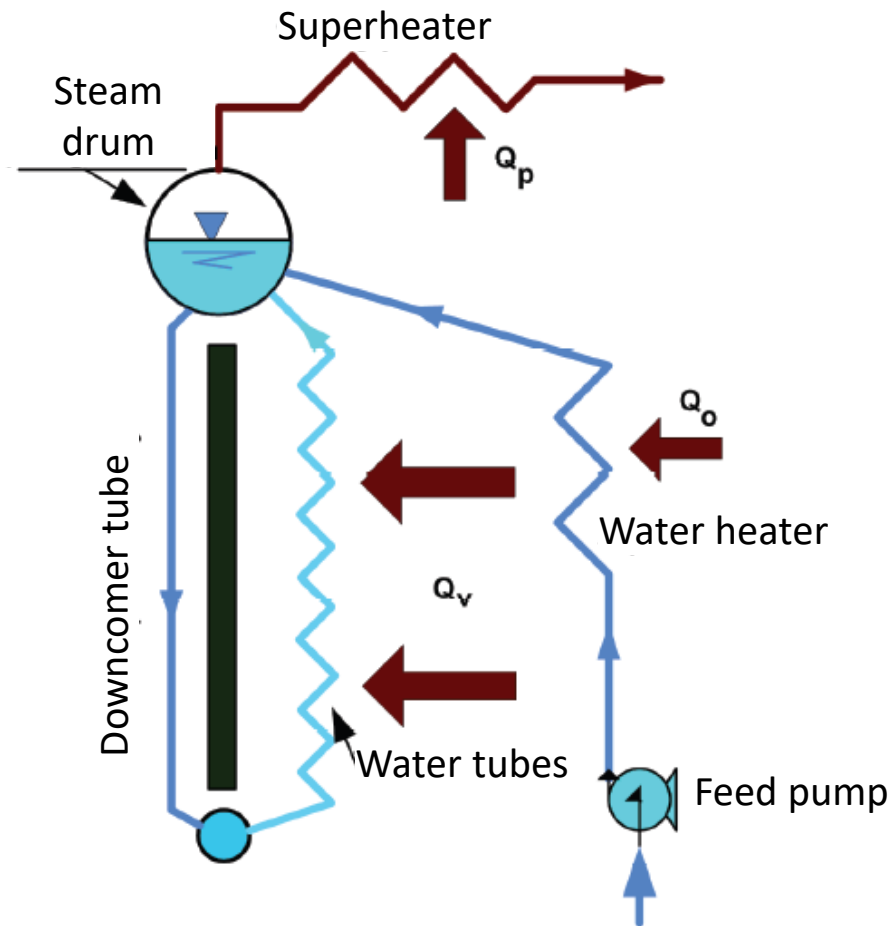
- Fluidized bed combustion
 - Combustion of grained fuel in fluidized bed which is created by vertically jets of air
 - Gradually burning grains of fuel get into higher layers, in the final phase they are carried out by a flow of exhaust out from a furnace
 - Combustion of fuel with low energy value, SO_x capture by adding of crushed limestone, lower NO_x production due to lower temperature

Coal circuit - boilers



Feed water and steam circuit

- Steam drum boiler

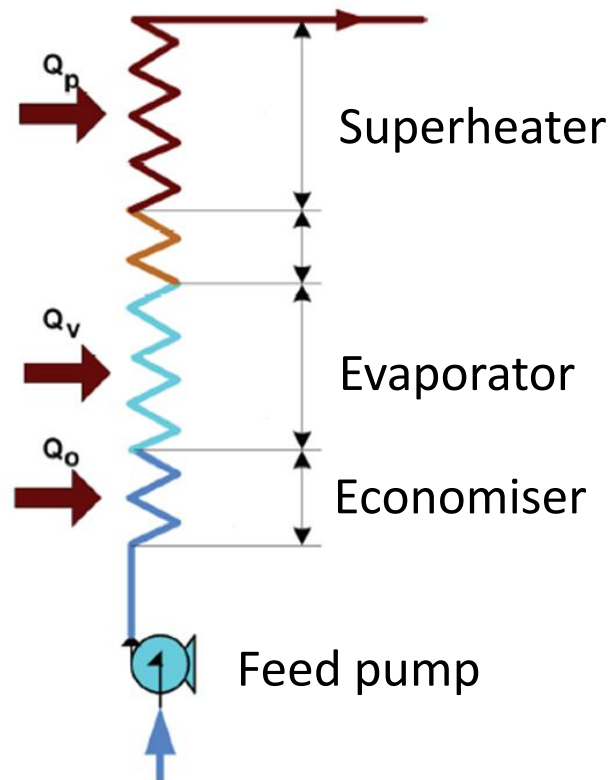


Feed water and steam circuit

- Steam drum is a gravitational water and saturated steam separator
- Natural water circulation is caused by density difference of heated water in water tubes and nonheated water in downcomer tubes
- High hot water accumulation inside a steam drum improve control possibilities of boiler, the higher mass flow can be delivered for a short while than it would correspond to the instantaneous boiler output

Feed water and steam circuit

- High pressure boiler (Benson)

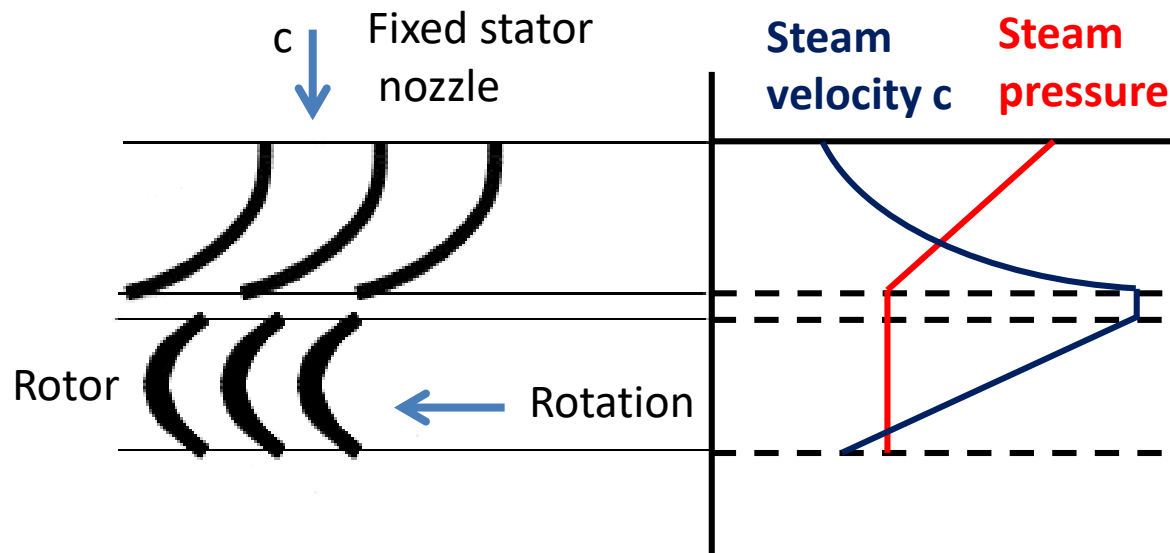


Feed water and steam circuit

- Water flow is given by output pressure of feed pump
- There are no fixed borders between heating, evaporating and superheating parts of boiler
- Control of high pressure boiler is more difficult due to the low accumulation ability (faster starting and shutting down the boiler)

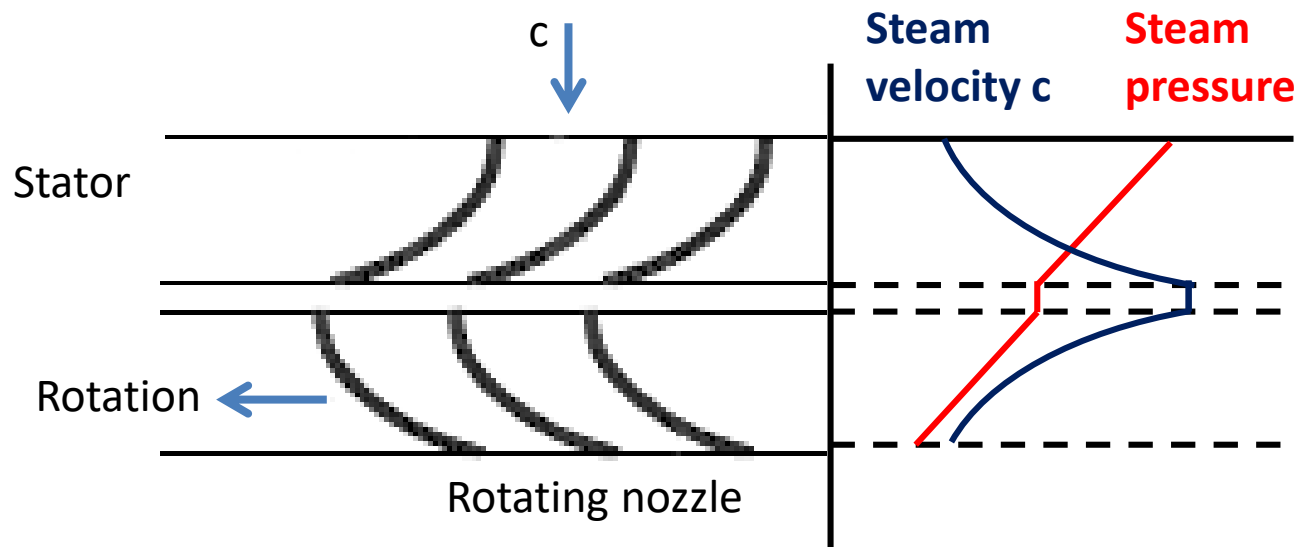
Steam turbines

- Impulse turbines
 - Steam expansion occurs in stator nozzles and all hydraulic energy is converted into kinetic energy



Steam turbines

- Reaction turbine
 - Steam expansion occurs in both stator and rotor nozzles

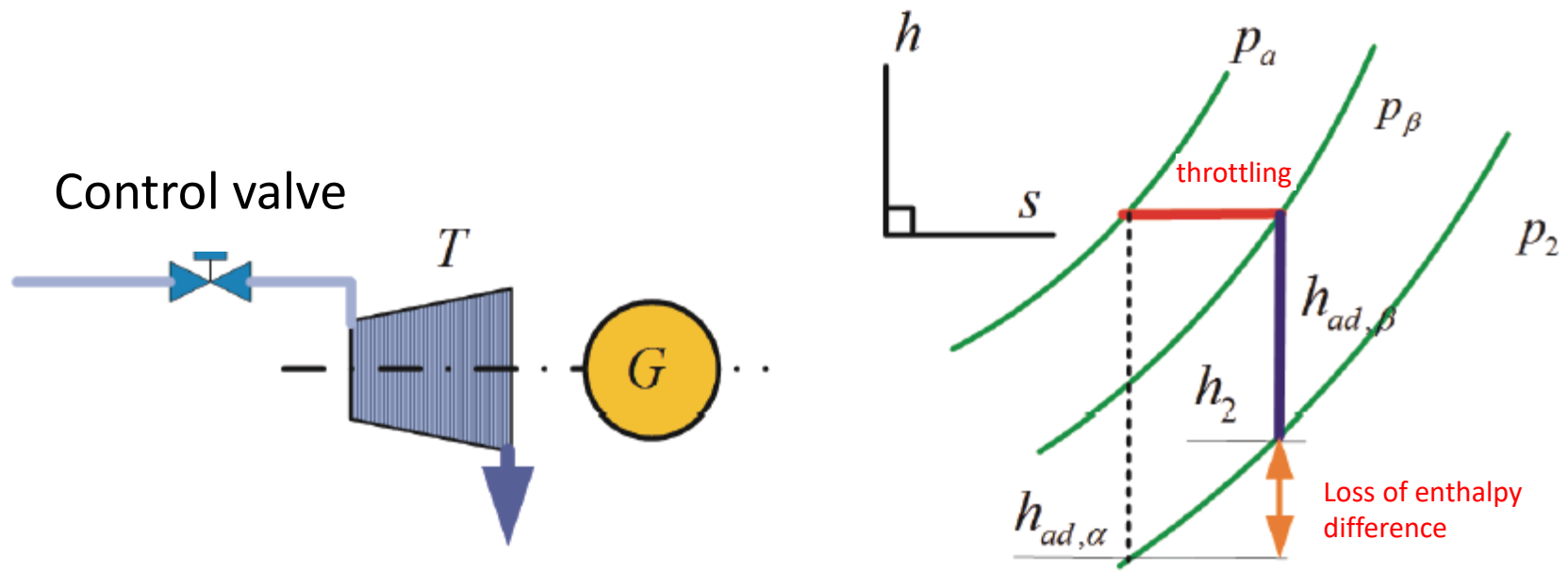


Steam turbines



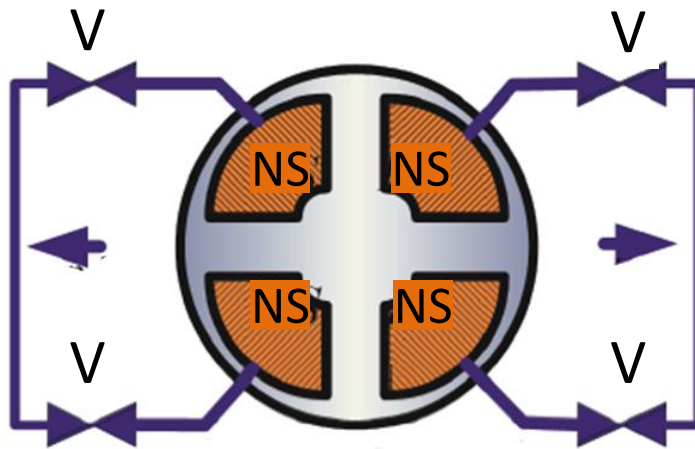
Steam turbine governing

- Throttle governing
 - The pressure is reduced at the turbine input – loss of energy

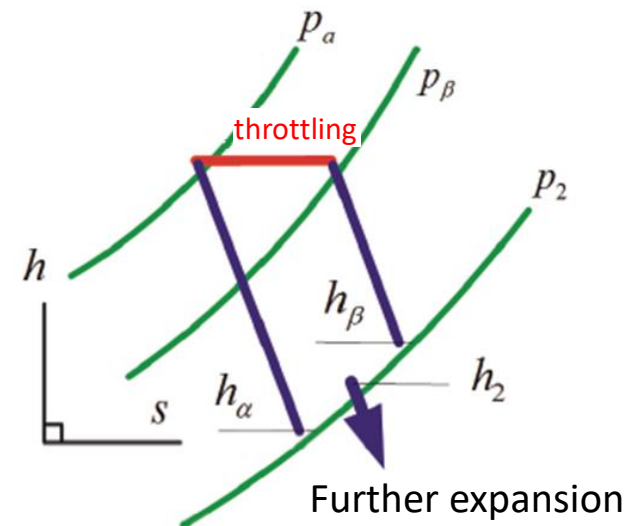


Steam turbine governing

- Nozzle governing
 - The steam is regulated by opening or closing of sets of nozzles

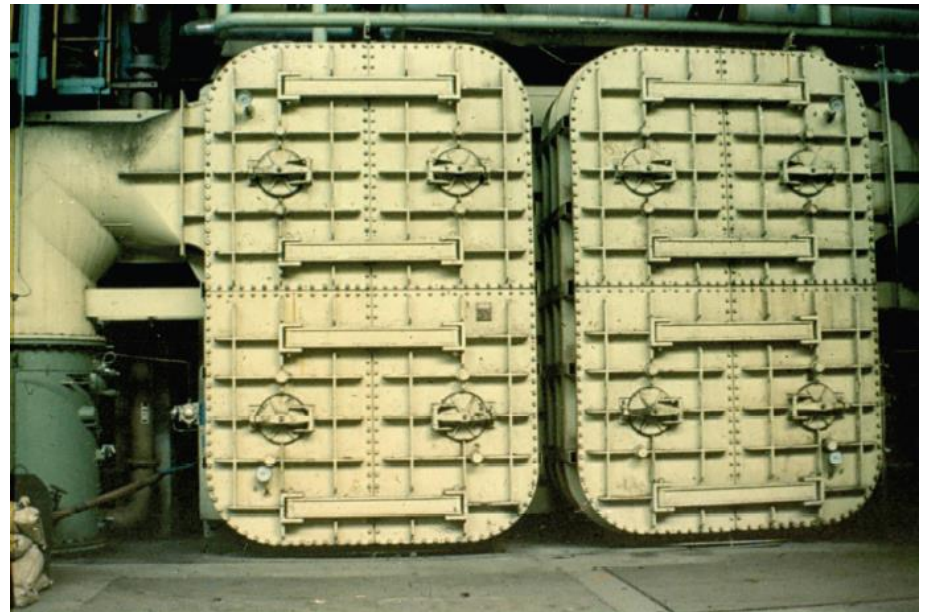
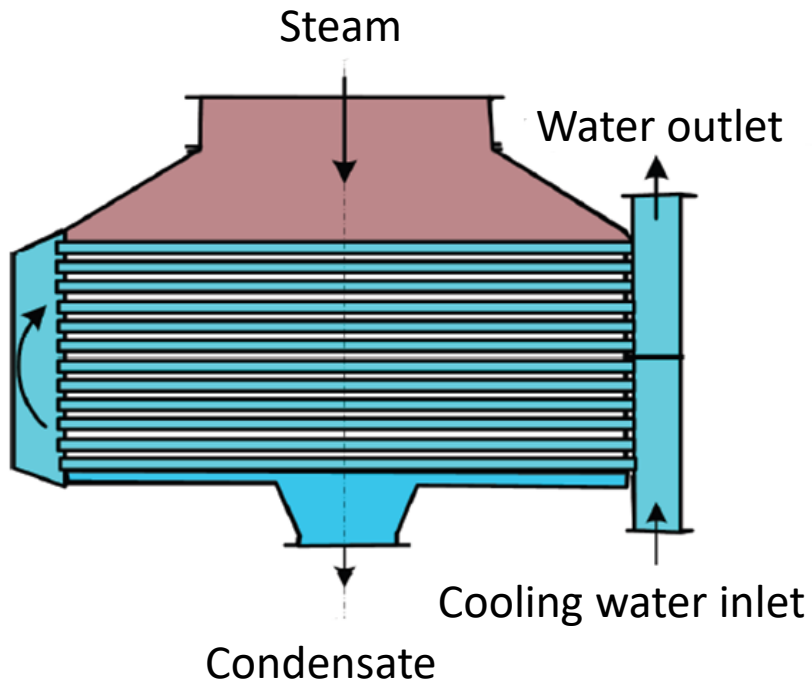


V Valves
NS ... Nozzle sets

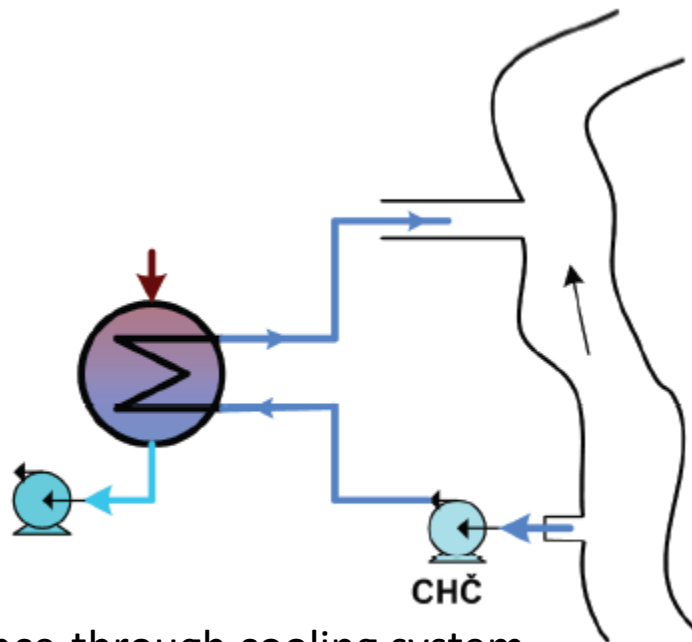


Cooling water circuit

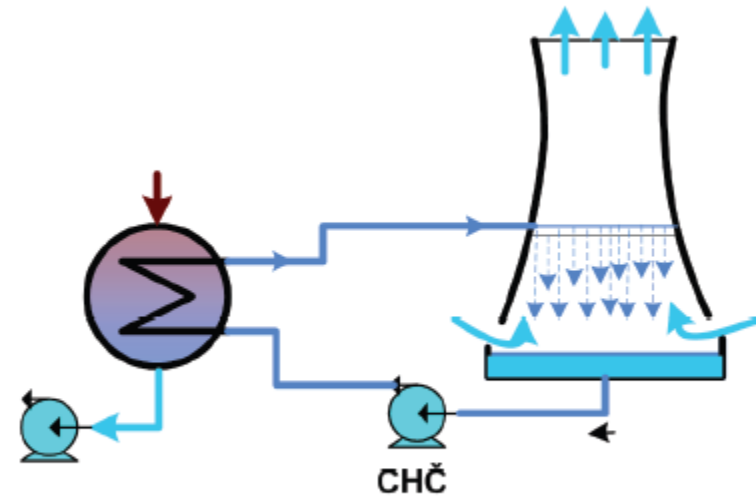
- Condensor



Cooling water circuit



Once-through cooling system



Recirculating cooling system