

How does a steam ejector work?

This work introduces a steam ejector to couple the TES and the thermal power unit (TPSE) by extracting main steam and reheating steam for thermal storage during low periods. The high and low-pressure inlets of the steam ejector are the main steam and reheat steam after the heat exchange.

Can a steam ejector reduce energy waste?

The steam ejector can minimize energy waste as it only requires a small amount of energy for its activation [3,4,5 ]. Recently, the steam ejector refrigeration system gained much research attention because of its capability to recycle working fluid to generate a second flow stream.

Why is steam ejector performance important?

The steam ejector is a crucial component in the waste heat recovery system. Its performance determines the amount of recovered heat and system efficiency. However, poor ejector performance has always been the main bottleneck for system applications.

What is the working medium of a steam ejector?

The working medium in the steam ejector for this work is 11.9 MPa main steam, which can be suitably depressurized to achieve safe and stable operation of the TPSE system, depending on the actual steam ejector's piloting capacity. Therefore, it is important to study the inlet pressure of the working medium of the steam ejector.

How many fluids are in a steam ejector?

There are three fluids in the steam ejector, the high-pressure working fluid, which is the main steam after the first heat transfer; the low-pressure induced fluid, which is the reheat steam; and the mixing fluid, which is the medium at the exit of the steam ejector going to the cold section of the reheater.

What is reheated steam ejector?

The reheated steam is direct heat exchanged with the cold salt and remains as superheated steam. The high-pressure inlet of the steam ejector is the main steam after the first heat exchange stage, and the low-pressure inlet is the reheated steam after the heat exchange.

Semantic Scholar extracted view of "Integration model and performance analysis of coupled thermal energy storage and ejector flexibility retrofit for 600 MW thermal ...

The ejector refrigeration system lowers the electric energy consumption for cooling substantially, as the compressor is partially or completely replicated by the use of an ejector and a pump. ...

The cooling capacity of the steam jet ejector chiller will be 80 kW at 6 °C chilled water

temperature. A latent heat storage unit with polyethylene as phase change material and ...

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Solar-driven ejector cooling is a potential alternative for reducing overall energy usage. Hence, a review of solar-driven ejector refrigeration cycles, along with their integration ...

The exhaust temperature from the ejector can determine if the steam conditions are present. Typical ejector exhaust temperatures are in the range of 250 to 300°F. If moisture is present, ...

Ejectors are commonly used in a variety of applications, including petrochemical processes, oil distillation, fertilizer plants, drum dryers, bakery ovens, and more, because of their unique ...

The results show that the integration of steam ejectors can increase the waste heat recovery ratio of exhaust steam by 18.42-45.61% under design conditions. The largest waste heat recovery ratio is obtained in System ...

The use of steam ejector refrigeration technology to recover waste heat from engine combustion and convert it into useful energy is an effective energy-saving and environmental protection ...

Liu et al [46] proposed a novel peaking system for thermal power that combines thermal energy storage with steam ejector technology. By simulating a 600 MW thermal power unit, they ...

Abstract: In this research paper, a deep peaking-regulation system is proposed for a thermal power unit, coupled with thermal energy storage and integrated with a steam ejector. The peak ...

This paper addresses the non-equilibrium condensation (NEC) in supersonic steam ejector under the assumptions of no slip velocity between the droplets and vapor phase and homogenous ...

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