

Novel Compact Ceramic Heat Exchanger For Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Cathode Air Preheater Application

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MiTi: What We Do

ORC Turbogenerator

65 kWe @ 30,000 rpm



Air Cycle Machine

120,000 rpm



Hydrogen Blower

360,000 rpm



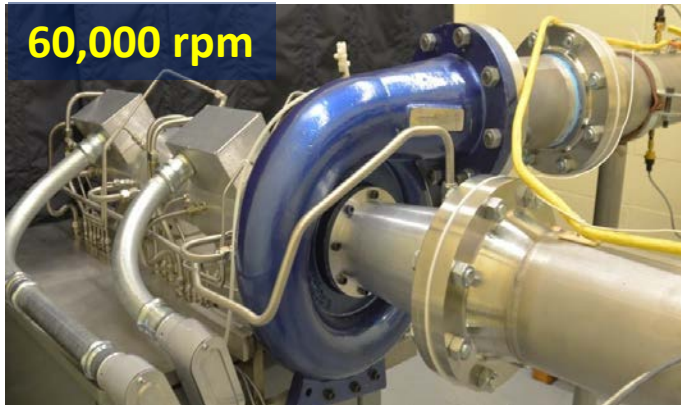
Fuel Cell Compressor

120,000 rpm



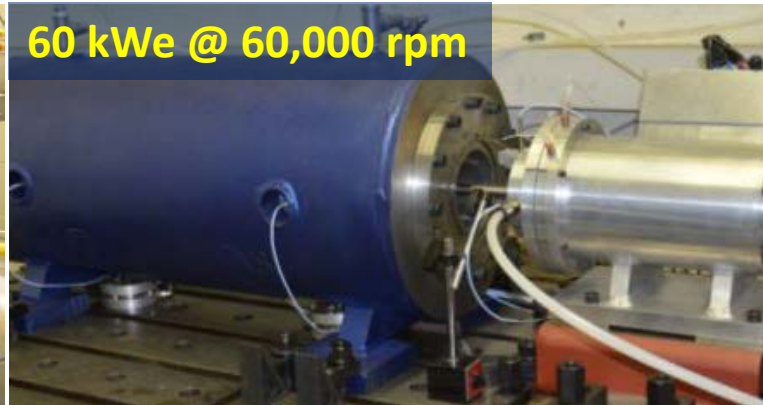
Hydrogen Pipeline Compressor

60,000 rpm



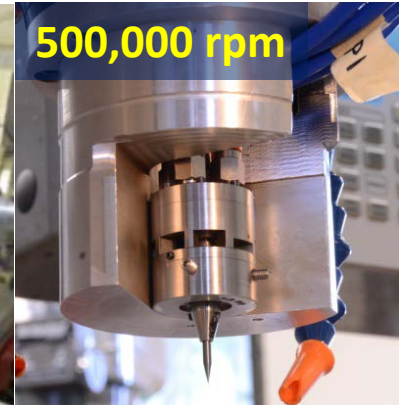
Flywheel Electromechanical Battery

60 kWe @ 60,000 rpm



Micro Machining

500,000 rpm



By Use of Ultra High Speed, We Deliver Compact, Power-Dense Engines!

At the Core: MiTi's Advanced Foil Bearings

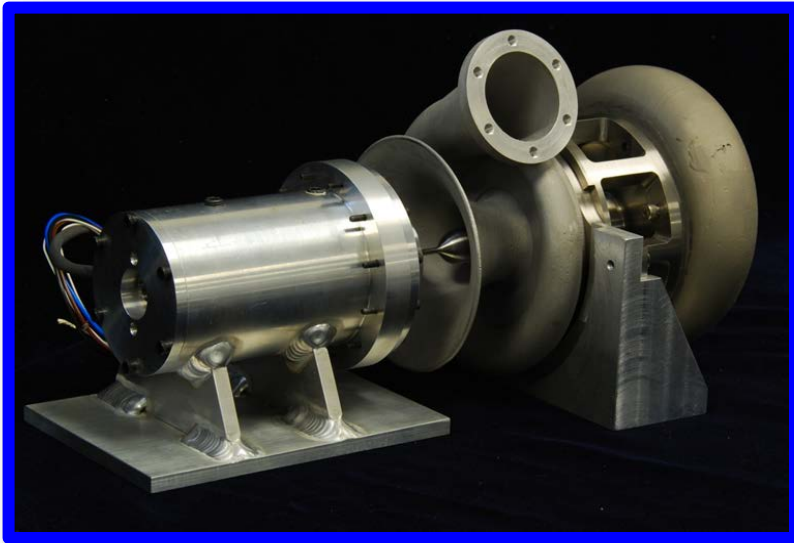


- **Oil-Free ⇔ Maintenance/Contamination Free**
- **Ultra High Speed: Proven to 1,000,000 rpm**
- **With Korolon® 1350/2250 ⇔ High Temperature Operation ⇔ Turbine Exhaust Conditions, up to 810°C (1500°F)**
- **Negligible Friction Power Loss ⇔ High Mechanical Efficiency**

Background

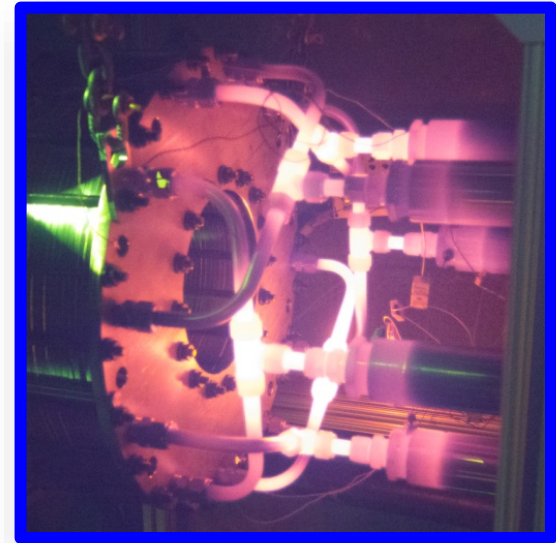
MiTi[®] 8 kW Turboalternator

- 1.6 kW/kg (1 hp/lbm)
- Oil-free foil bearings/Process-air lubricated
- Design speed: 184,000 rpm
- 12% Thermal Efficiency (Unrecuperated)



Recuperator

- Low pressure drop: < 3 psi
- High Effectiveness: $\epsilon \approx 0.9$
- Radial geometry fits around combustor
- Increase in Thermal Efficiency to 33%



References:

- Heshmat, H., Walton, J. F., and Hunsberger, A., "Oil-Free 8 kW High-Speed and High Specific Power Turbogenerator," Proceedings of ASME Turbo Expo 2014, GT2014-27306
- Córdova, J. L., Walton, J. F., and Heshmat, H., "High Effectiveness, Low Pressure Drop Recuperator for High Speed and Power Oil-Free Turbogenerator", Proceedings of ASME Turbo Expo 2015, GT2015-43718

Project Team

MiT

- Hooshang Heshmat, Ph.D.
 - Principal Investigator
 - Technical Director
- James F. Walton
 - Sr. Program Manager
- Jose L. Cordova, Ph.D.
 - Program Manager
 - Project Engineer

FuelCell Energy, Inc.

- Hossein Ghezal-Ayagh, Ph.D.
 - FCE Lead
- Robert Sanderson, P.E.
 - Systems Engineer
- Stephen Jolly
 - Systems Design Engineer

Objective

- Develop a High Heat Transfer Effectiveness, Low Pressure Drop *Ceramic* Heat Exchanger for Application as Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Cathode (SOFC) Air Preheater.
 - Possible Materials: Ceramics, Cermet, Hybrid Ceramics, Elastic Ceramics

Purpose of Heat Exchanger

- SOFC cathode requires a fresh air supply at 700°C for operation.
- Anode exhaust contains CO and H₂.
 - These are post-combusted in a catalytic oxidizer, yielding high temperature heat.
 - Heat is recovered in *heat exchanger* and used to preheat supplied air.

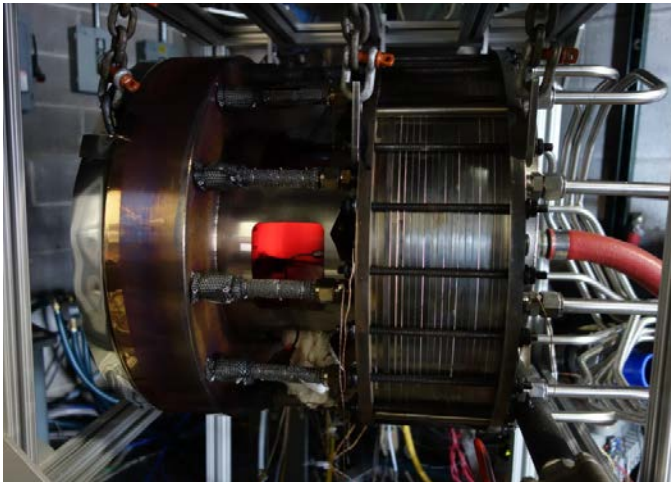
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Motivation for Use of Ceramics

- Humidity in air supply causes metal alloys (e.g.: steels, nickel-based and other super-alloys) used in typical heat exchangers to release volatilized chromium.
 - Chromium reacts with cathode materials to degrade cell voltage and ultimately poison cathode elements.
- Alternate materials (i.e., ceramics, cermets, hybrid ceramics, elastic ceramics) may offer best choice for SOFCs.

Overview of Approach

- Leverage MiTi's Novel Gas Turbine Recuperator
 - Original application: 8 kW gas turbine-based turboalternator
 - Turbine engine specifications required low pressure drop (3 to 5 psi)



- Attained around 90% heat transfer effectiveness at engine operating conditions.
- Extend Technology To SOFC
 - Ceramic Materials
 - Reduce pressure drop

Major Program Elements

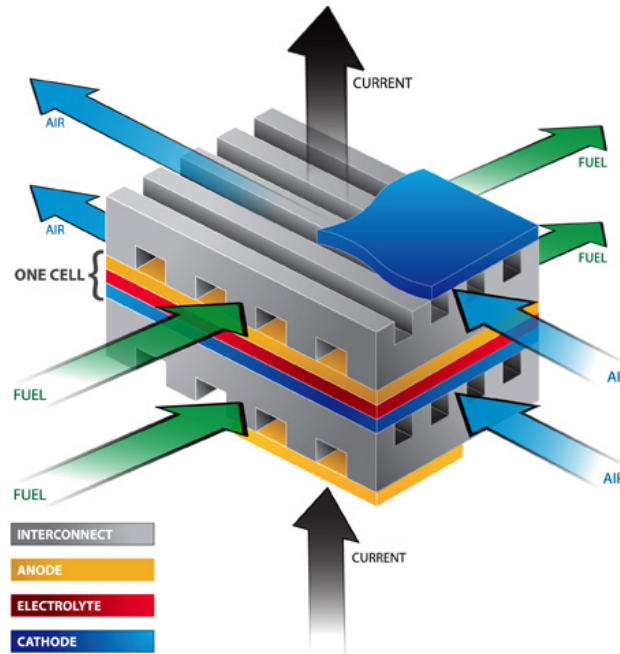
1. Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Definition of Requirements
2. Heat Transfer Analysis and Heat Exchanger Sizing
3. Ceramic Materials Review and Selection
4. Fabrication/Test of Subscale Heat Exchanger Elements
5. Fabrication/Test of Heat Exchanger Prototype

Target Application: Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Operating Conditions

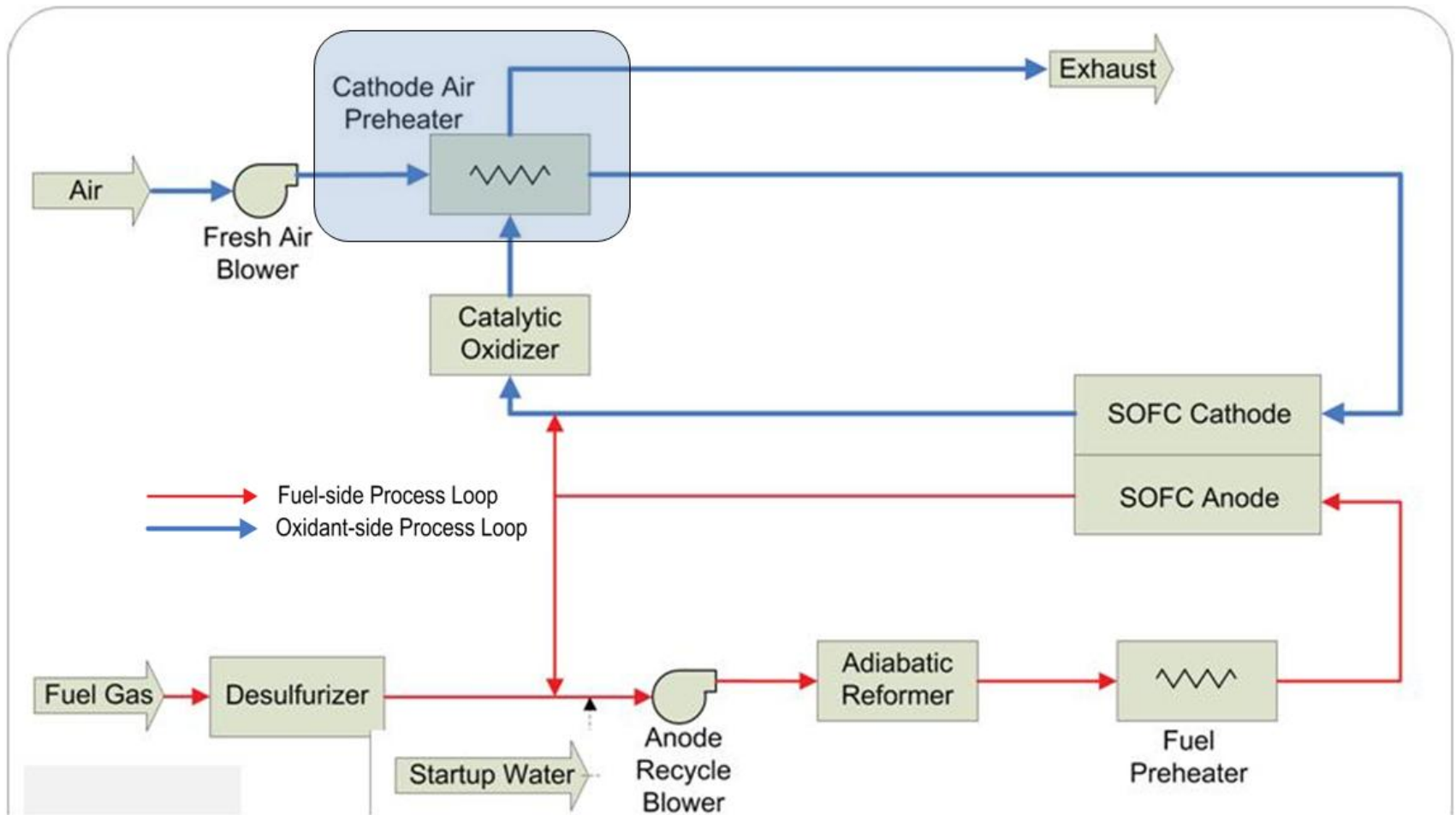
IDENTIFICATION OF SOFC REQUIREMENTS

Target Application

- FuelCell Energy Inc.
 - Proof Of Concept 50 kW_e SOFC

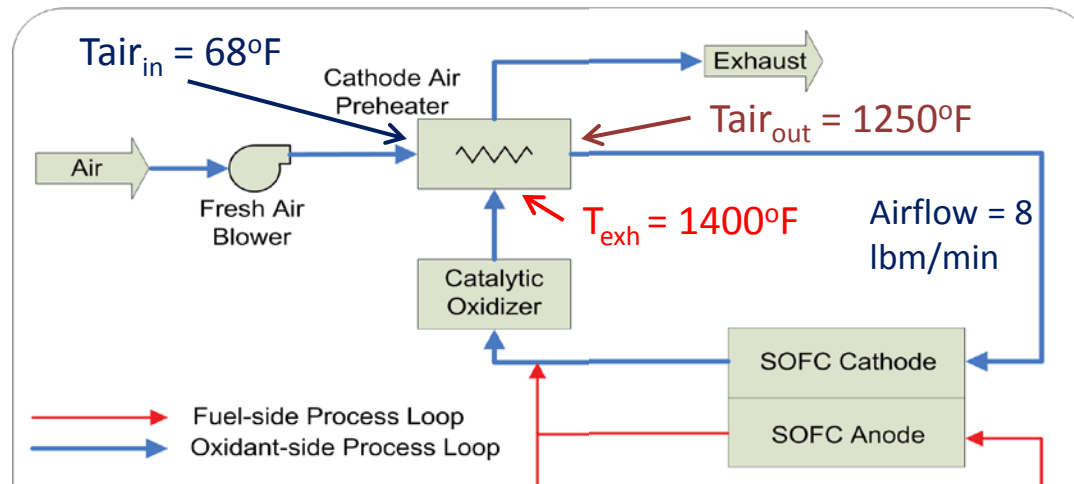


SOFC System Schematic



Cathode Air Preheater Requirements

- Preheater Operating Conditions:



- Required Preheater Heat Transfer:

$$Q = \dot{m} c_p (T_{air,out} - T_{air,in}) \approx 41 \text{ kW}$$

- Total Allowable Pressure Drop: $\Delta P_{tot} = 0.5 \text{ psi}$

Heat Transfer Analysis and Heat Exchanger Sizing

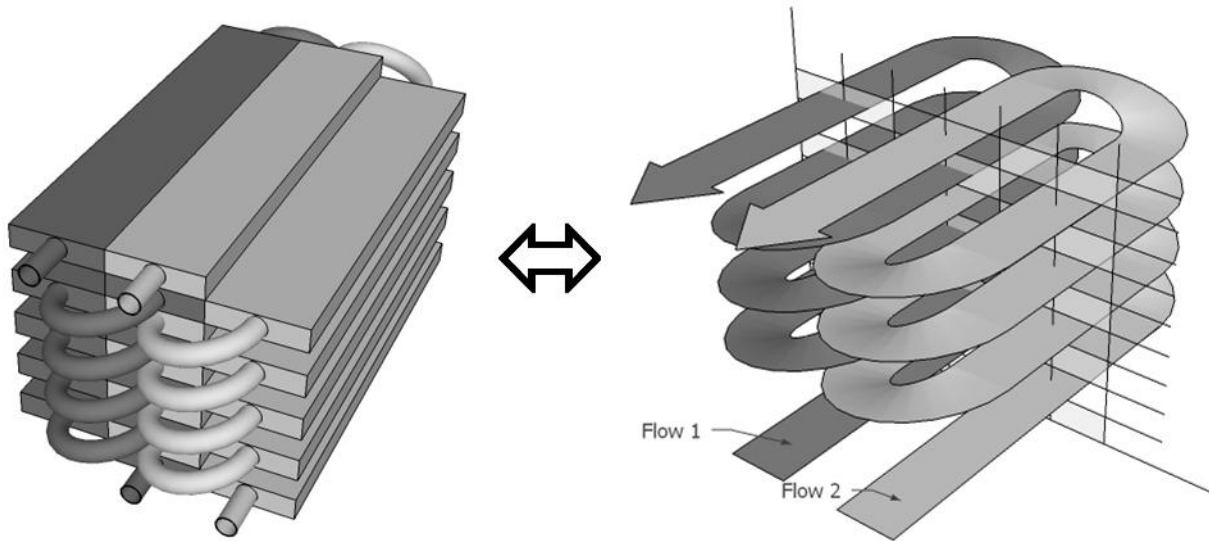
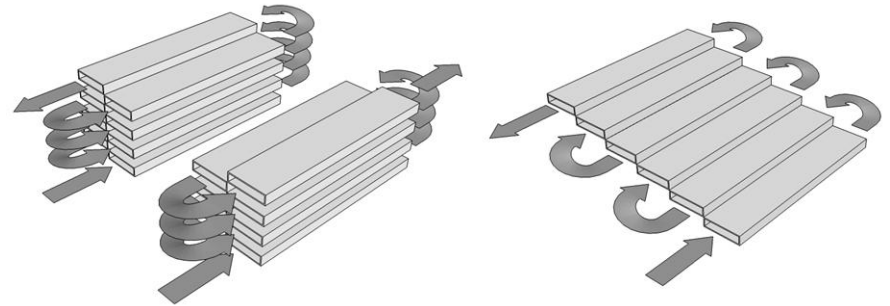
MiTi'S RECUPERATOR EXPERIENCE



MiT_i's Recuperator Experience

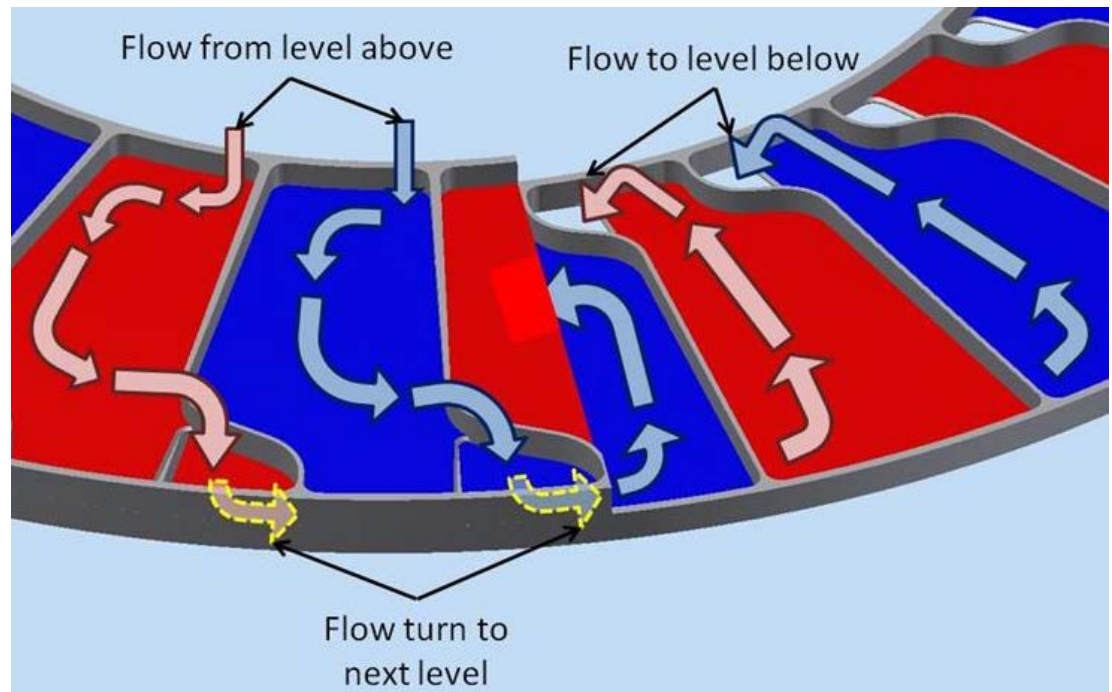
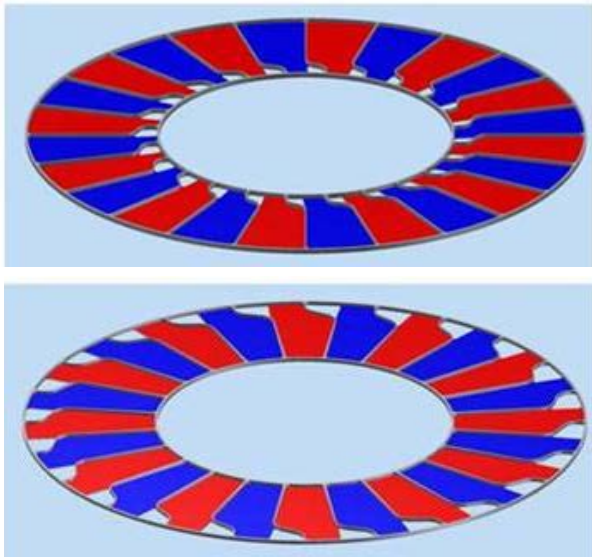
- Overlapping quasi-helical flow paths

– *Patent Pending: U.S. Provisional Patent Application US62/040,559*

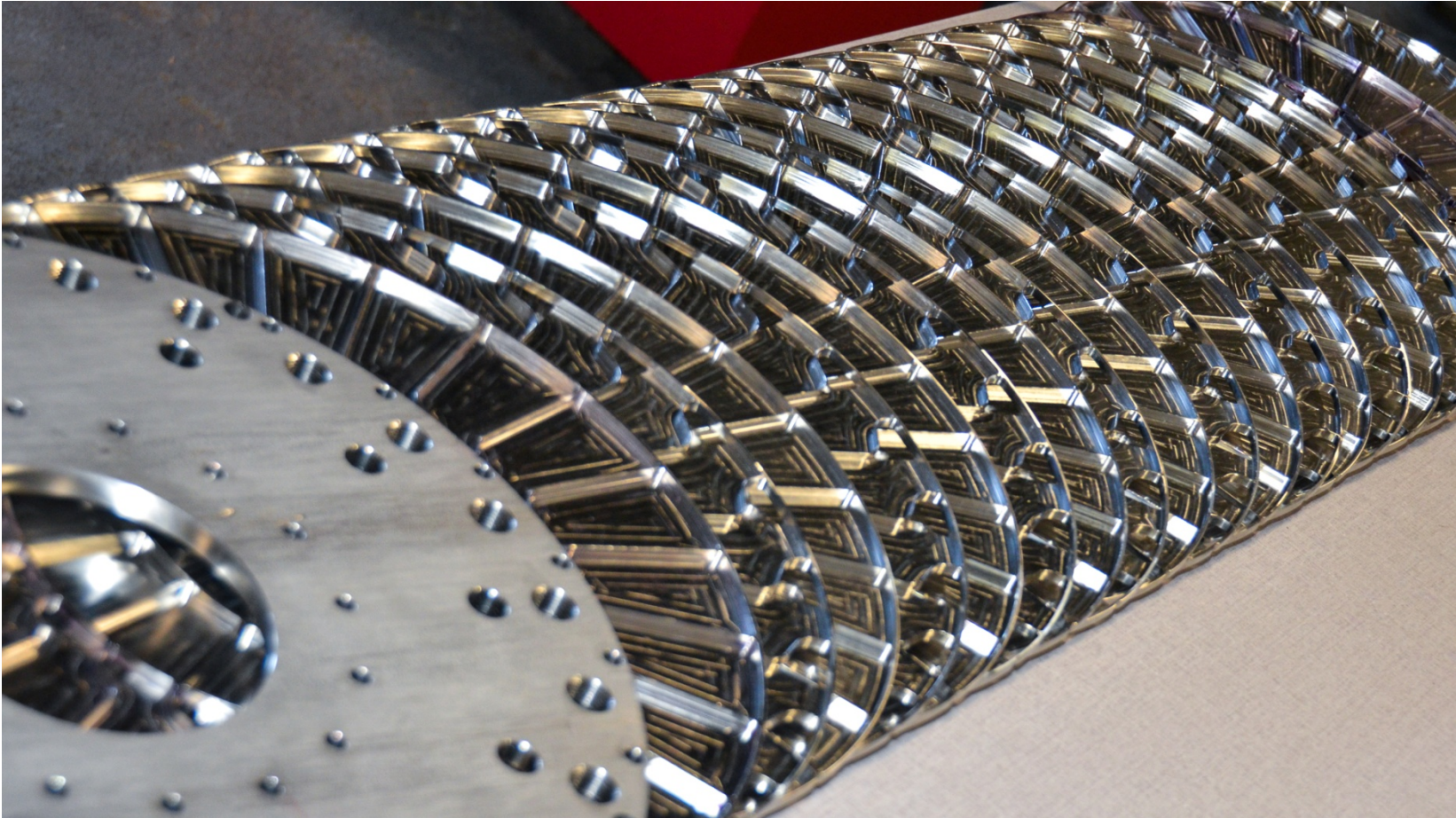


Patent Pending Design

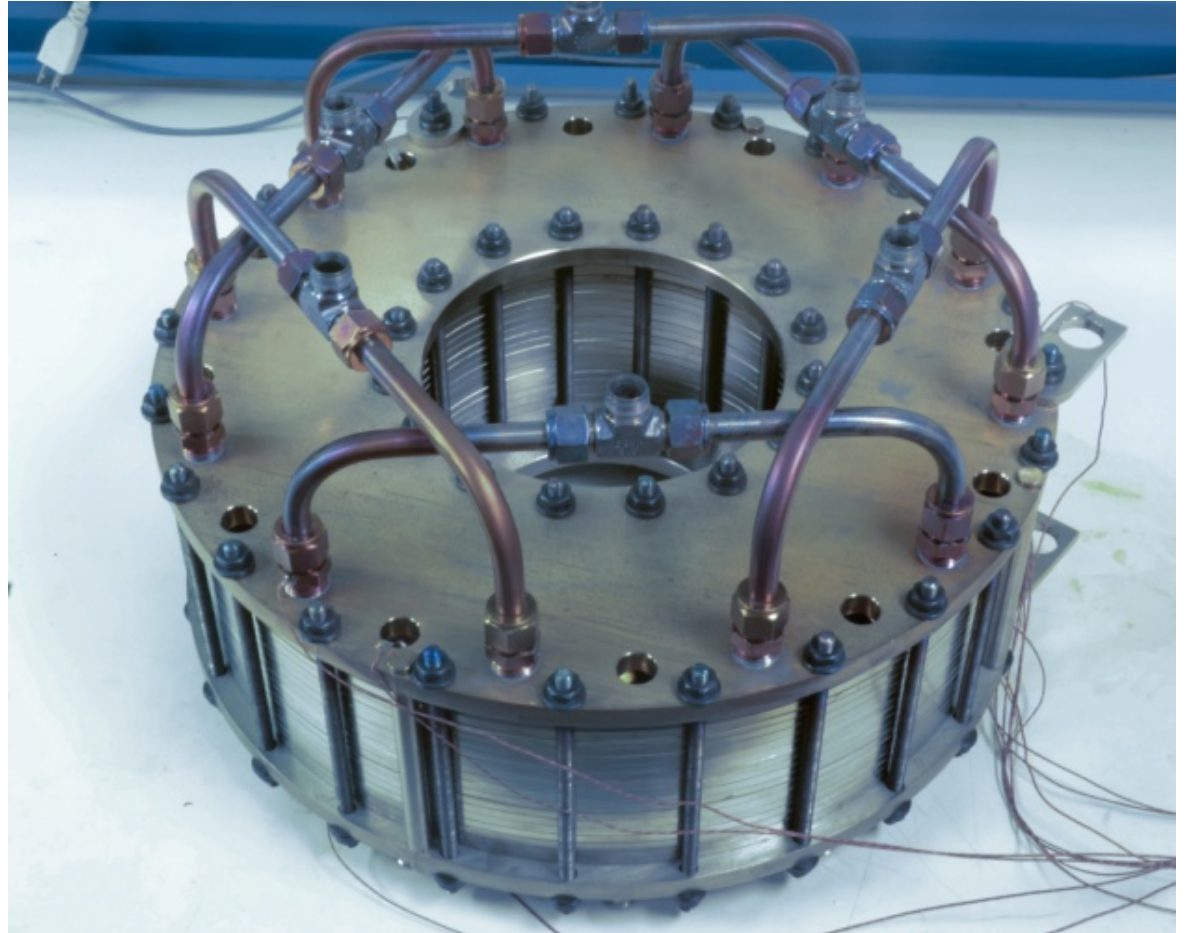
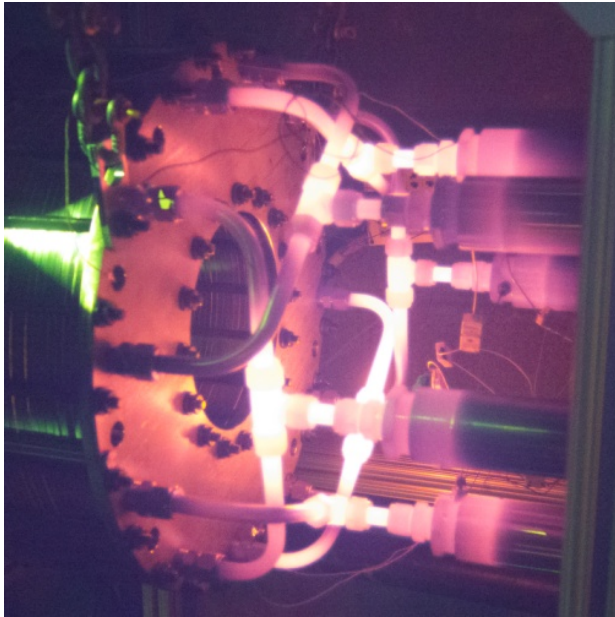
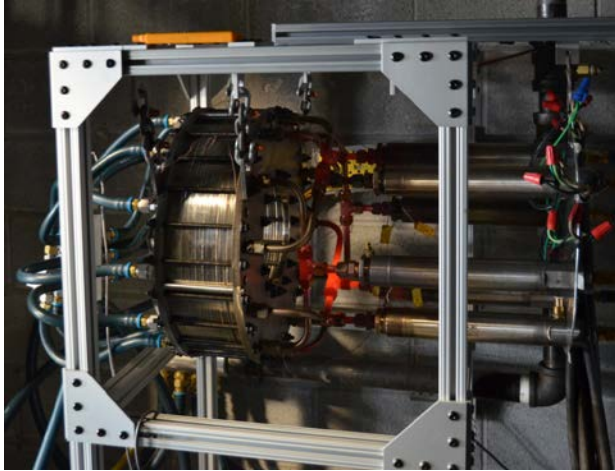
- Passages formed by stack of trays with wedge-shaped passage segments
 - Two types of trays: alternating openings at inner/outer radius
 - Openings turn the flow to diagonally adjacent wedge \leftrightarrow chessboard pattern



CNC-Machined Heat Transfer Elements

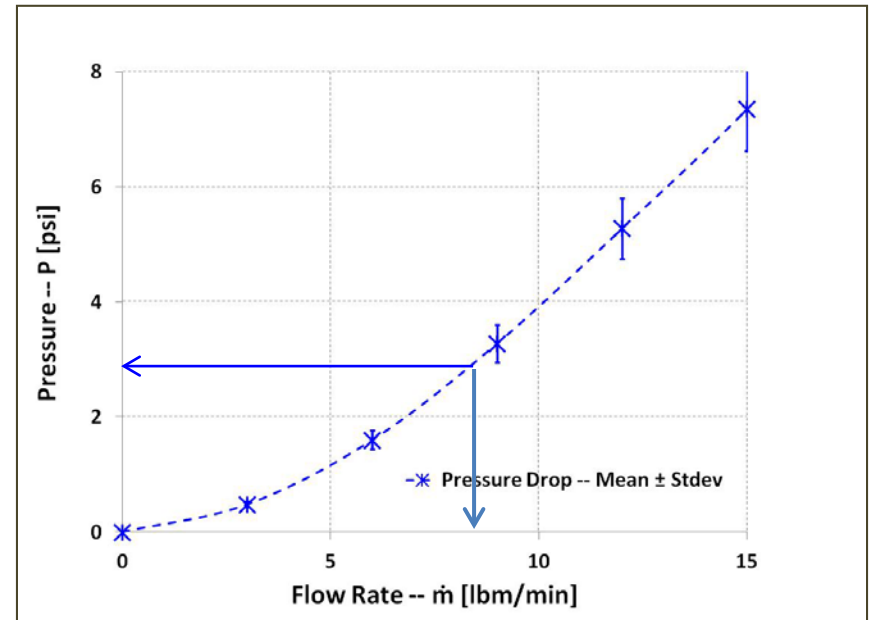


Recuperator Testing



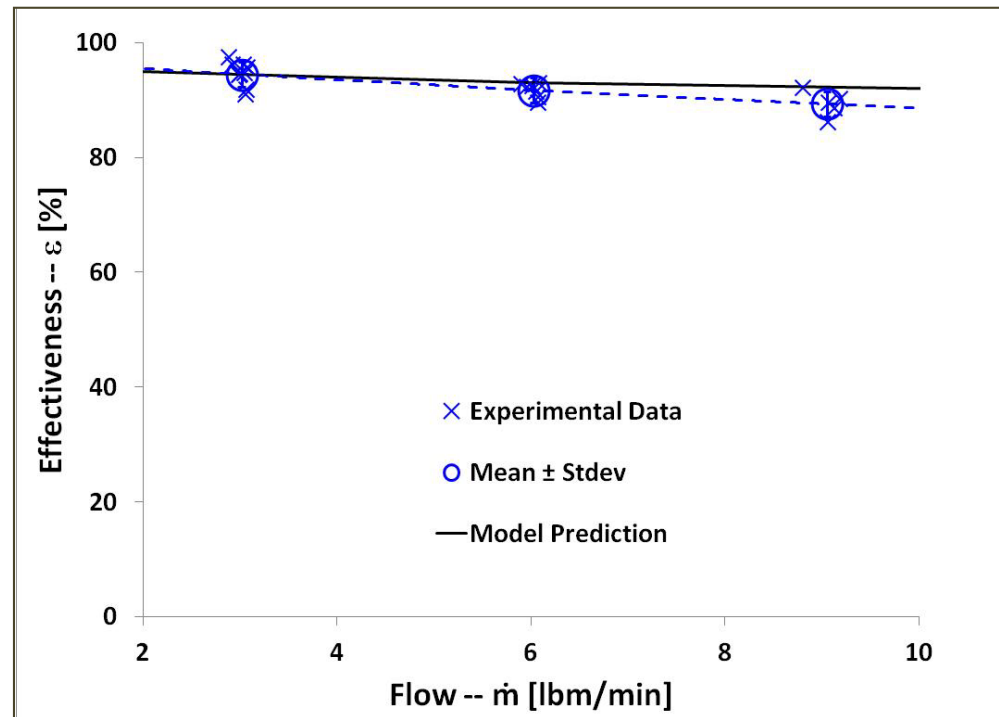
Experimental ΔP vs. \dot{m} Performance

- Pressure drop designed to satisfy engine constraints.
 - Turbine design pressure drop too high for fuel cell
- SOFC imposes no weight or size limit constraint ΔP Pressure drop can be designed to be significantly lower.



Experimental Effectiveness Performance

- Measured effectiveness is uniformly high over range of operating flows.
- Theoretical model fully validated High confidence in tool for sizing of SOFC heater



Heat Transfer Analysis and Heat Exchanger Sizing

HEAT EXCHANGER DESIGN

Preliminary Heat Exchanger Design

- MiTi's Modeling Tool
 - Written in Mathematica
 - Solves fundamental heat transfer governing equations
- First Iteration Sizing Results:
 - Preheated air temperature
 $T_{air_{out}} = 1200^{\circ}\text{F}$
 - Pressure drop $\square P = 0.33$ psi
 - Effectiveness = 85%

The screenshot displays the 'Heat Transfer Calculations' section of the MiTi software. It is divided into input parameters and calculated results.

Input Parameters:

- Cool stream flow rate (in lbm/min): 8.
- Cool stream inlet temp (300 K to 800 K): 300.
- Hot stream flow rate (in lbm/min): 8.
- Hot stream inlet temp (700 K to 1200 K): 1035.
- Metal conductivity (in W/(m K)): 2.

Material Properties (Cool Stream):

- $\dot{m} = 60.5 \times 10^{-3}$ kg/s
- $\rho = 1.18$ kg/m³
- $\mu = 18.5 \times 10^{-6}$ s Pa
- $k = 26.4 \times 10^{-3}$ W/(m K)
- $C_p = 1.007 \times 10^3$ J/(kg K)

Material Properties (Hot Stream):

- $\dot{m} = 60.5 \times 10^{-3}$ kg/s
- $\rho = 341. \times 10^{-3}$ kg/m³
- $\mu = 44.28 \times 10^{-6}$ s Pa
- $k = 69.45 \times 10^{-3}$ W/(m K)
- $C_p = 1.1473 \times 10^3$ J/(kg K)

Results Table:

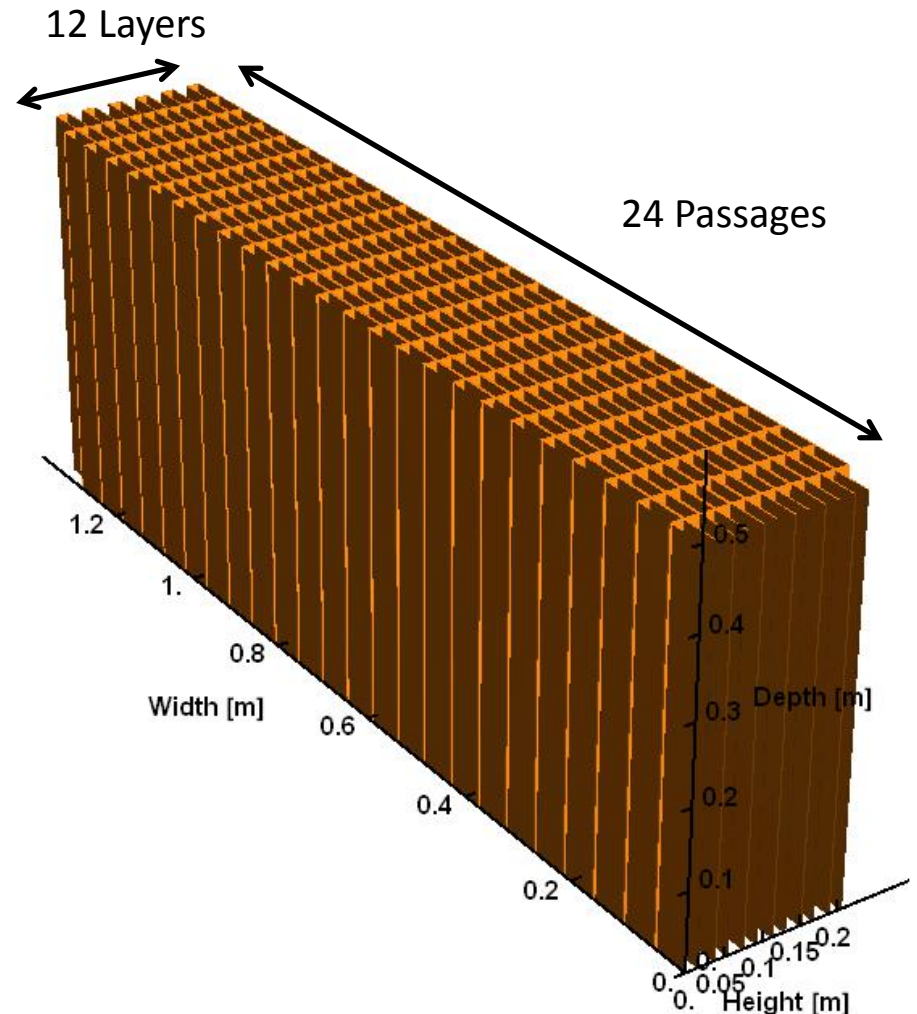
	Reynolds No.	Pressure drop	Nusselt No.	Heat Trans. Coeff.
Cool stream	15030.9	445.689 Pa	43.9292	50.2551 W/(m ² K)
Hot stream	6279.83	1940.99 Pa	22.8742	68.8445 W/(m ² K)

Summary Results:

Overall U	27.4544 W/(m ² K)
Cool stream outlet temperature	922.314 K
Hot stream outlet temperature	488.808 K
Effectiveness	0.846686

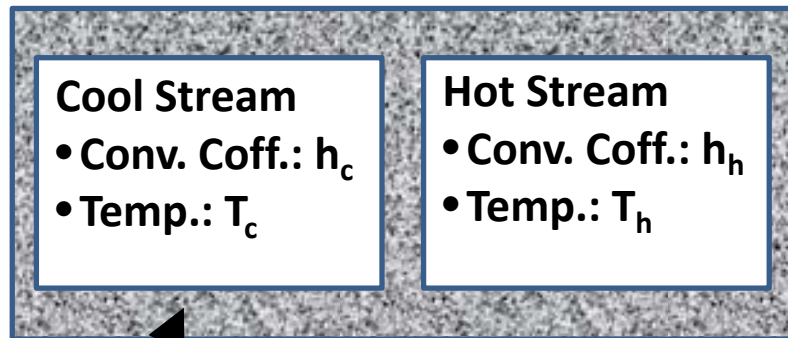
Preliminary Heat Exchanger Design

- Subdivide hot and cold flow into 12 Passages Each (Total of 24 Passages Wide),
- Make Stack of 12 Layers Deep
- Geometry of heat exchange elements:
 - Total length single flow path: 6.0 m
 - Wall thickness: 0.004 m
 - Passage width: 0.05 m
 - Passage height: 0.015 m



Parametric Study For Design Optimization

Basic Heat Transfer Element



Walls:
• Thickness: L
• Conductivity: k

Preliminary Sizing:

	Heat Trans. Coeff.
Cool stream	50.2551 W/(m ² K)
Hot stream	68.8445 W/(m ² K)

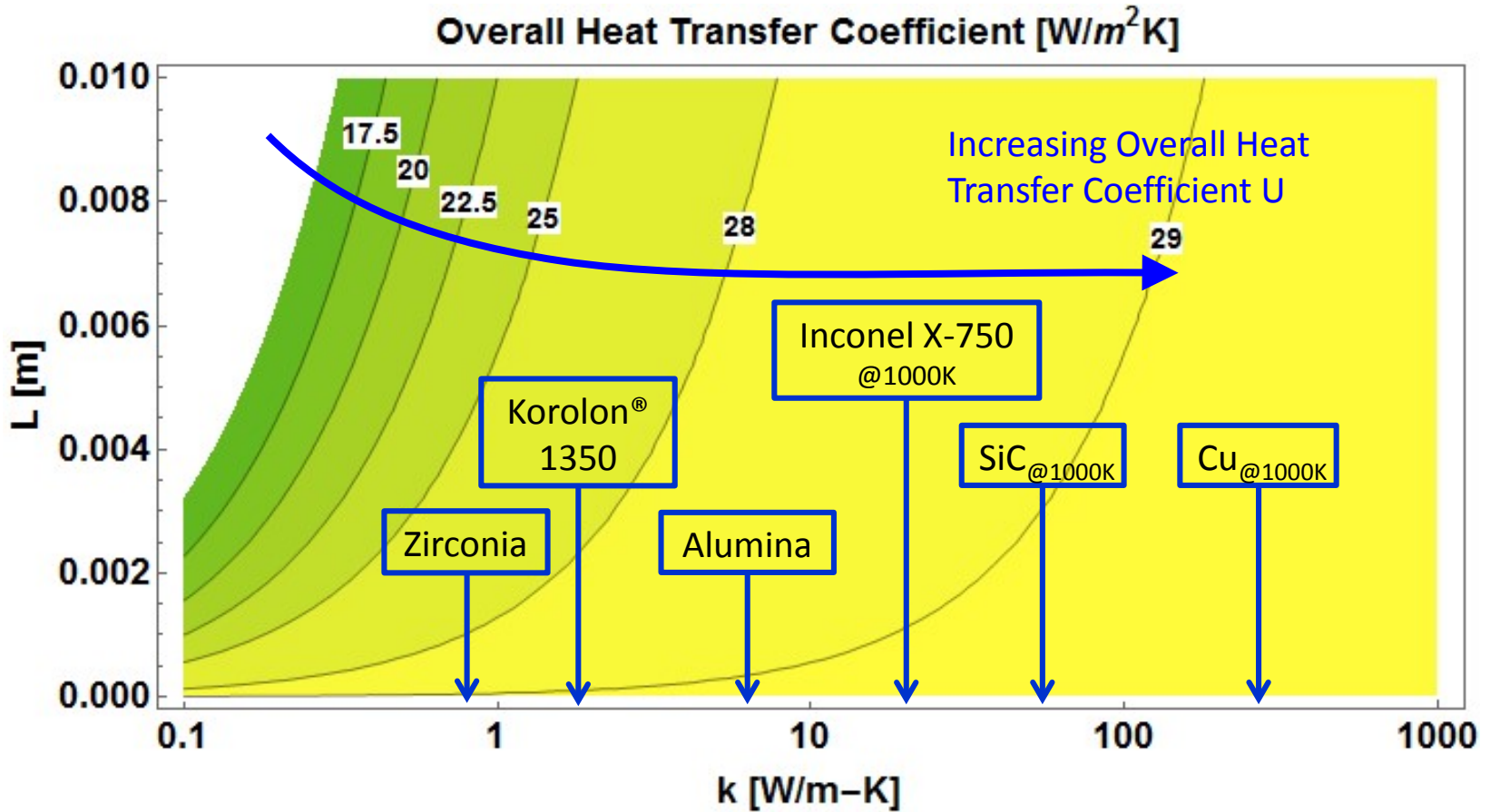
Heat transfer between flows:

$$q = U A \Delta T = \frac{A (T_h - T_c)}{\frac{1}{h_h} + \frac{L}{k} + \frac{1}{h_c}}$$

Overall Heat Transfer Coeff.:

$$\Rightarrow U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_h} + \frac{L}{k} + \frac{1}{h_c}}$$

Effect of Wall Thermal Conductivity

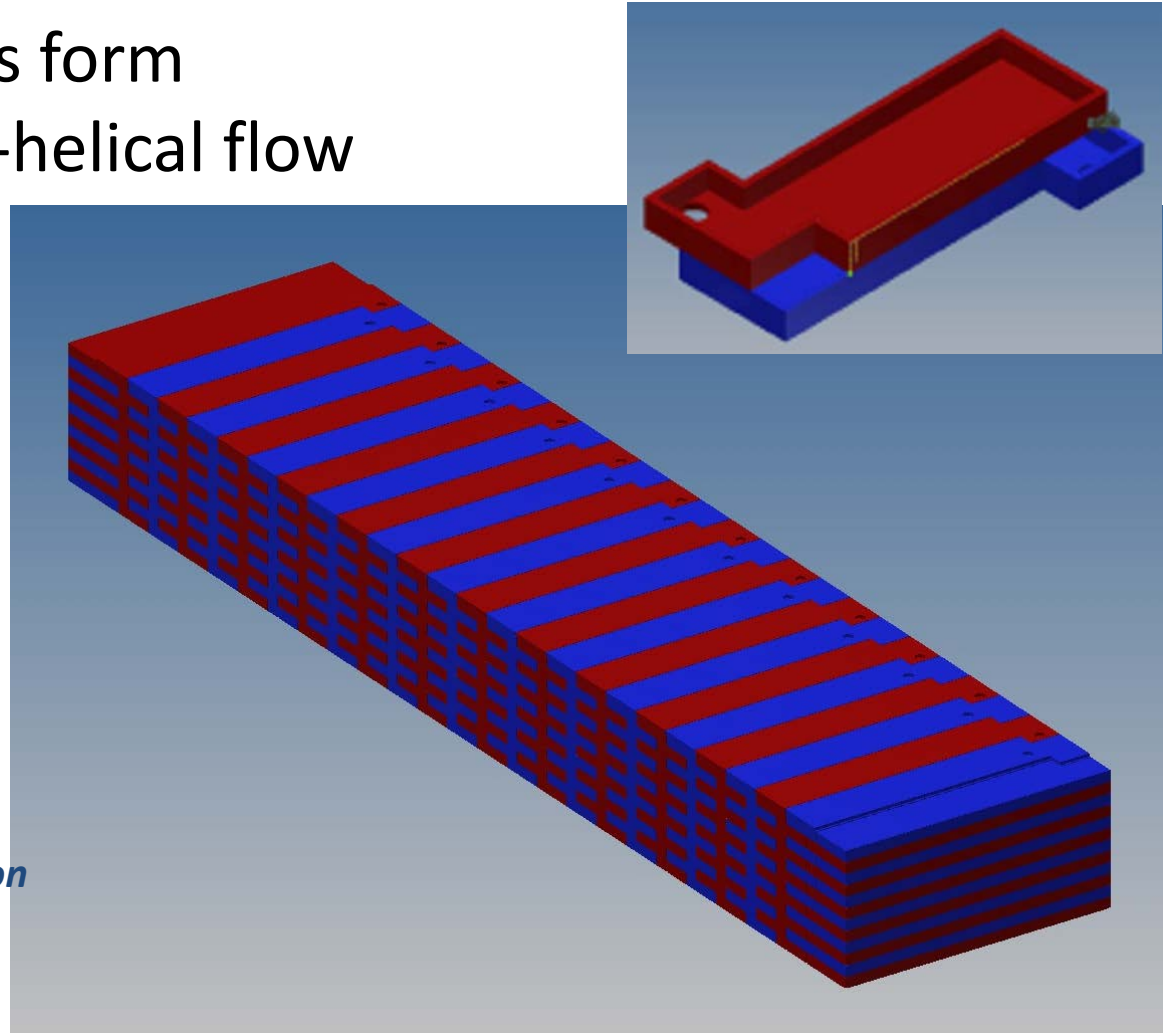


At SOFC operating conditions and practical wall thickness ($L < 0.005$ m), the walls are thermally thin, and the overall heat transfer coefficient is nearly *independent of wall conductivity*, therefore, the choice of material is irrelevant.

Heat Exchanger Preliminary Layout

- Modular segments form overlapping quasi-helical flow paths.
- Design allows to add or remove segments according to flow, pressure drop, or heat exchange rate requirements.

- *Patent Pending: U.S. Provisional Patent Application US62/040,559*

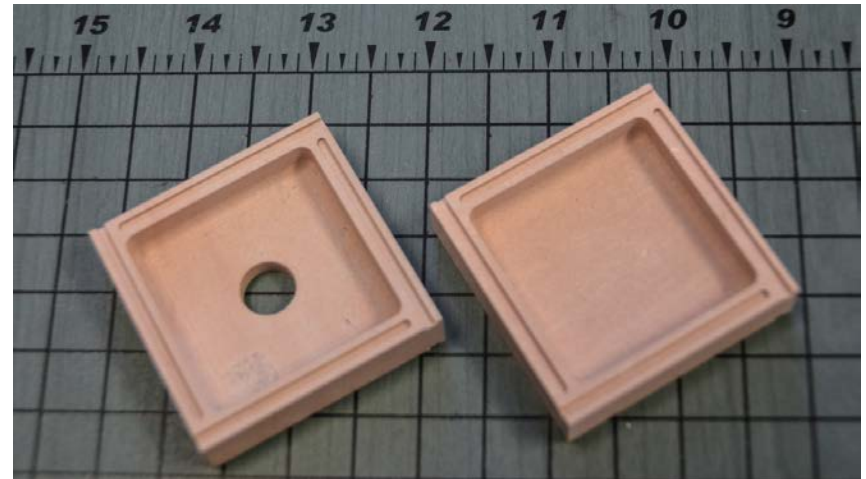


Material and Fabrication Considerations

FABRICATION TRIALS

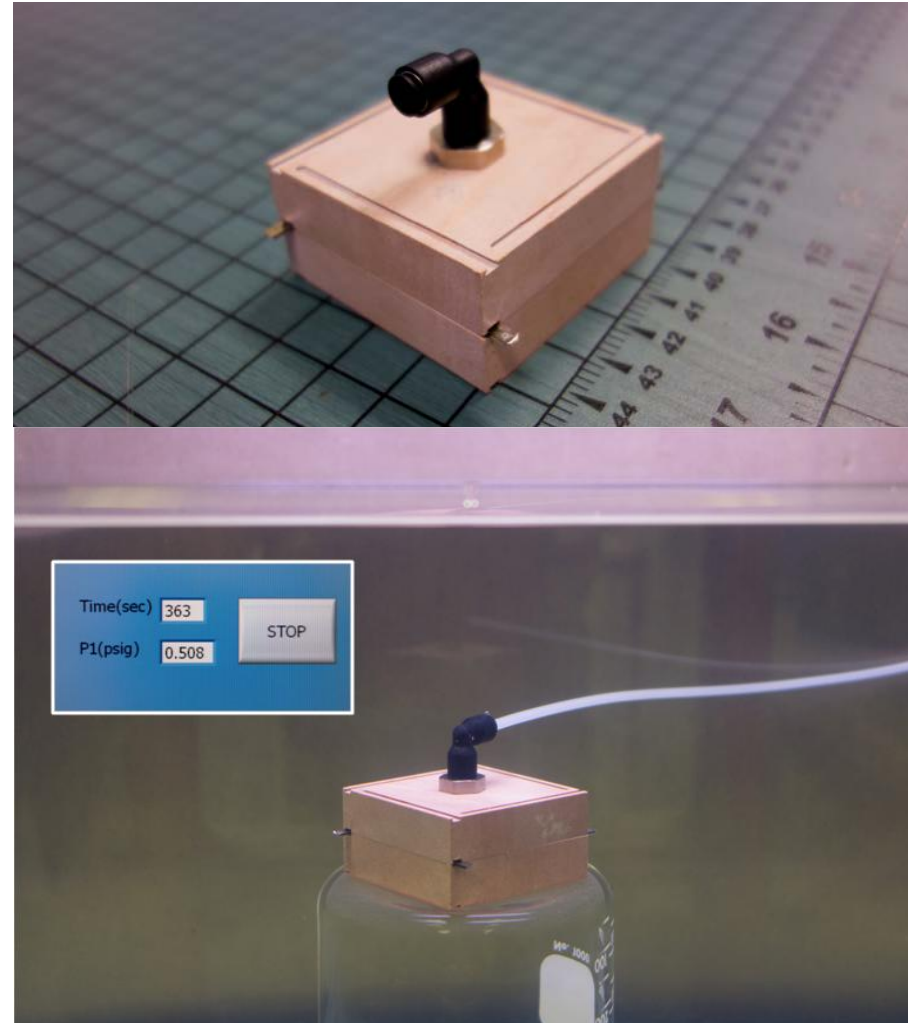
Component Fabrication Testing

- Material Selected: Alumina-Silicate Machinable Ceramic
 - Machined in Green State
 - Partially Fired to 1600°F
- Geometric Tolerance $\square 1\%$



Seal Pressure/Leak Tests

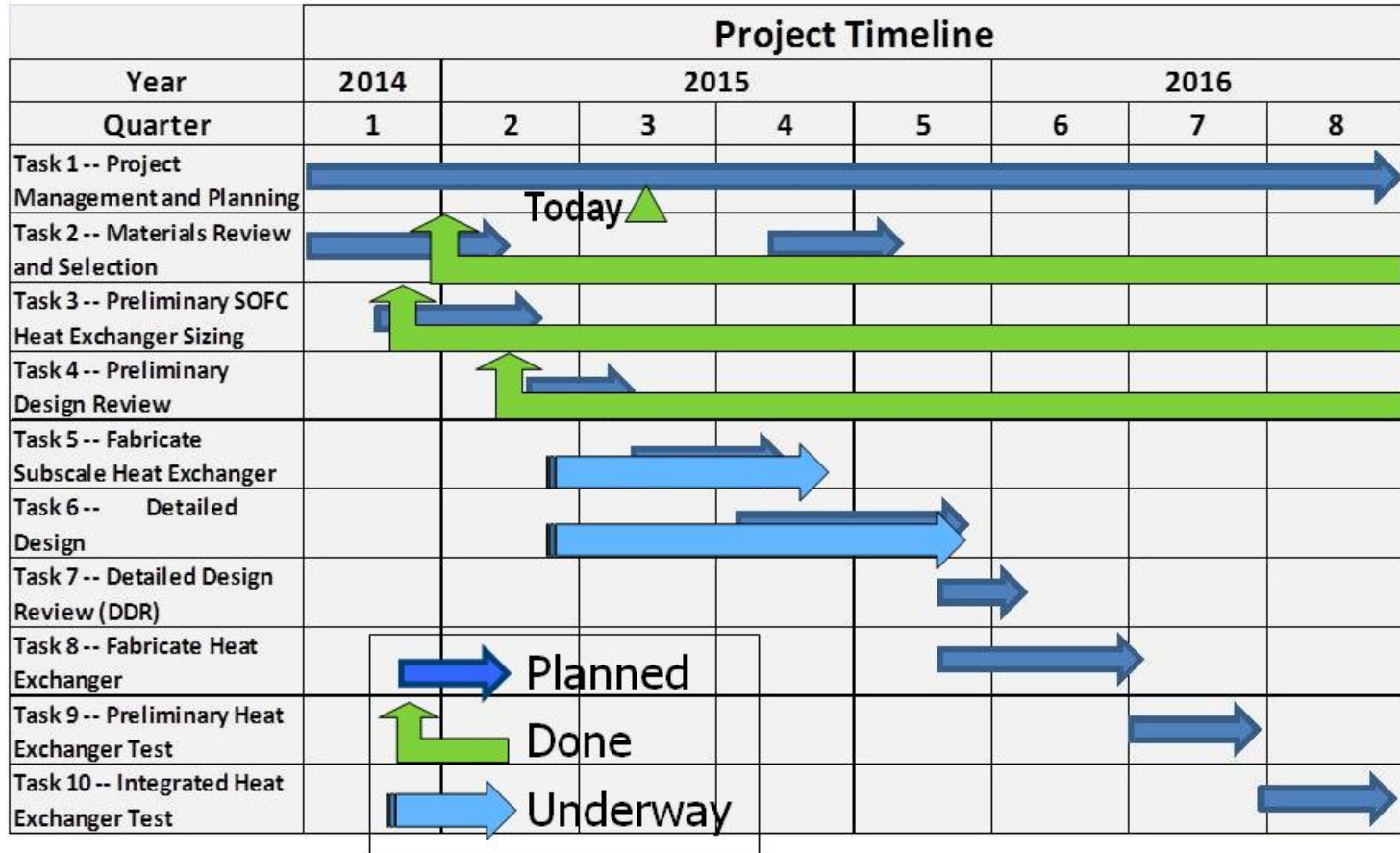
- Successfully Held 0.5 psi
- Total Allowable Drop over Device: 0.33 psi, or less than 0.03 psi per Passage Segment (Assuming each Passage is Made from 10 Segments) ⇔ Huge Pressure Margin



Closing Remarks

- Status: Program Well Underway
 - Identified SOFC Preheater Requirements
 - Preliminary Preheater Design Established
 - Materials Selection Done
 - Prototype Fabrication Trials Underway
- Next Steps
 - Define/Design Interface to SOFC
 - Performance Tests on Subscale Device
 - Integrate Prototype
 - Long Duration Testing
 - 1000 Hours on SOFC
 - Post-Test Inspection

Program Schedule



Acknowledgement

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Questions and Discussion

www.miti.cc

www.korolon.com