



# 2016 University Turbine Systems Research Project Review Meeting



Blacksburg, Virginia  
November 2, 2016

## Development of Modular, Low-Cost, High-Temperature Recuperators for the sCO<sub>2</sub> Power Cycles

Lalit Chordia, PhD, Ed Green, Danyang Li, Marc Portnoff



Grant Musgrove, Stefan Cich, C.J. Nolen, Anthony Costanzo, Klaus Brun



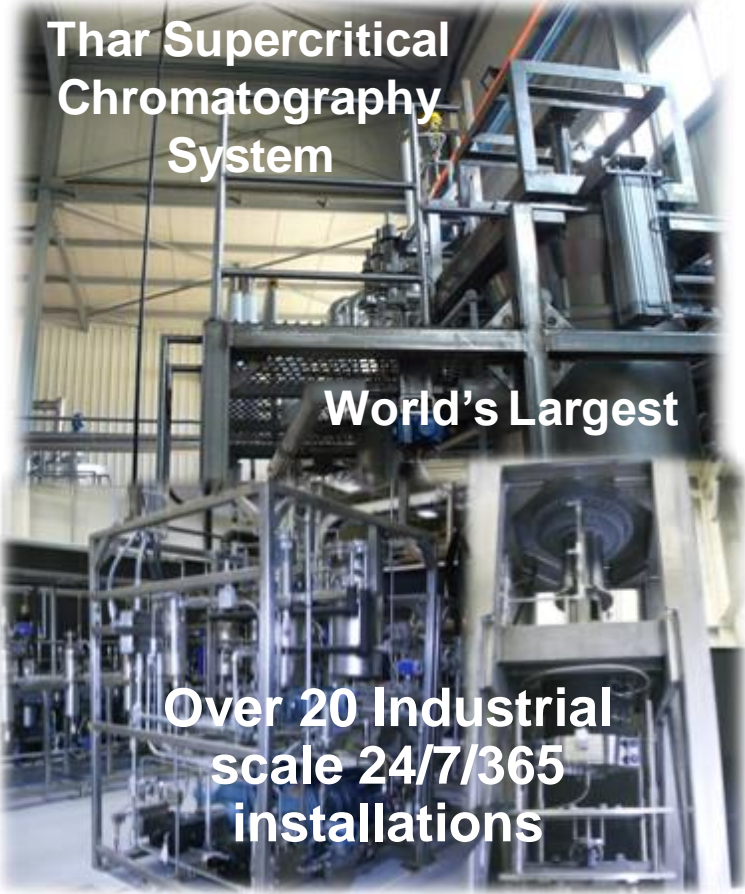
# Outline

- **Introduction to Thar Energy**
  
- **Project Overview**
  - **Objectives**
  - **Participants**
  - **Task Summary**
  
- **Project Update**
  - **STEP Recuperator Criteria**
  - **sCO<sub>2</sub> Recuperator Concepts and Ranking**
  - **Preliminary Engineering Analysis**
  - **Recuperator Criteria - Updated**
  - **Preliminary Engineering Findings**
  - **Prototype Design, Fabrication & Testing**
  - **Closing Summary**

# The Thar Brand - Over 25 years of Innovation with “Green” Supercritical Fluid Technologies

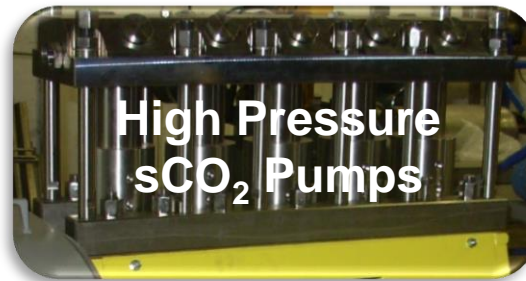
**Design and commercialization of supercritical systems & major components**

**Thar Supercritical  
Chromatography  
System**



**World's Largest**

**Over 20 Industrial  
scale 24/7/365  
installations**



**High Pressure  
sCO<sub>2</sub> Pumps**



**Over 5,000 scientific  
instruments installed**

**Direct Exchange, R744 (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
Geothermal Heating & Cooling**



**Demonstrations at  
commercial scale**

**Pumps**

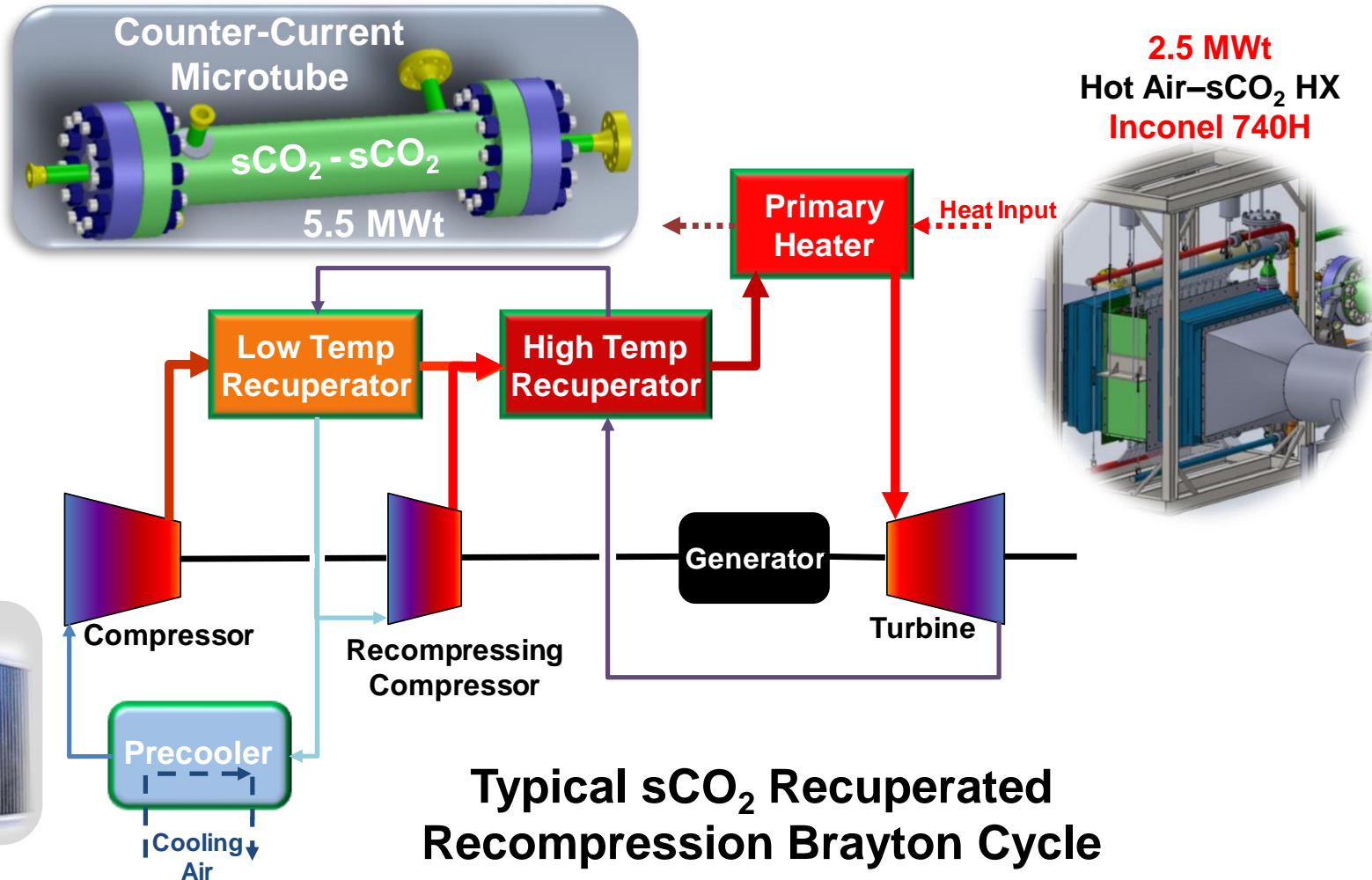
**Compressor**



**Heat  
Exchangers**

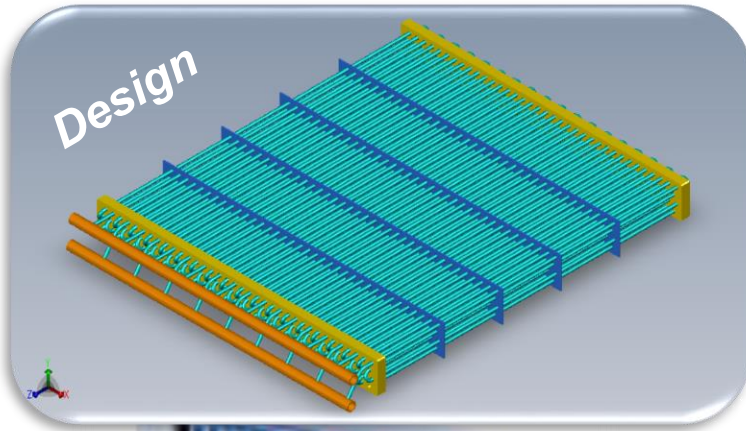
Heat Exchangers are key to improving  $s\text{CO}_2$  power cycle efficiency and costs

**Thar Energy  $s\text{CO}_2$  Recuperators, Primary Heater HXs & Gas Cooler HXs**

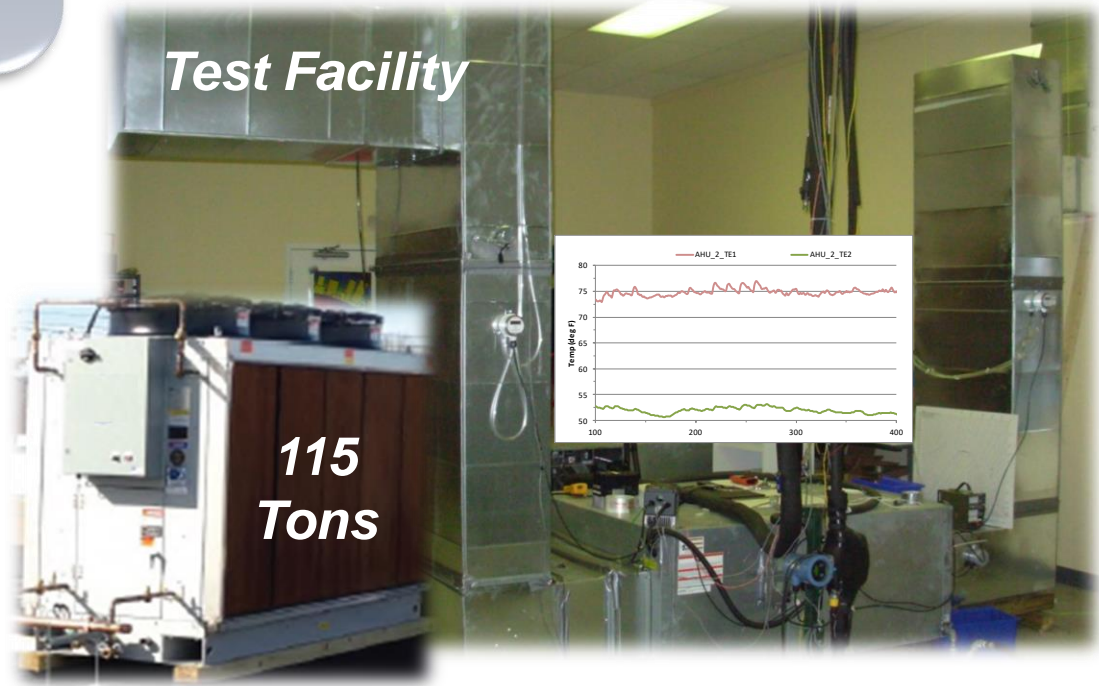


**Typical  $s\text{CO}_2$  Recuperated Recompression Brayton Cycle**

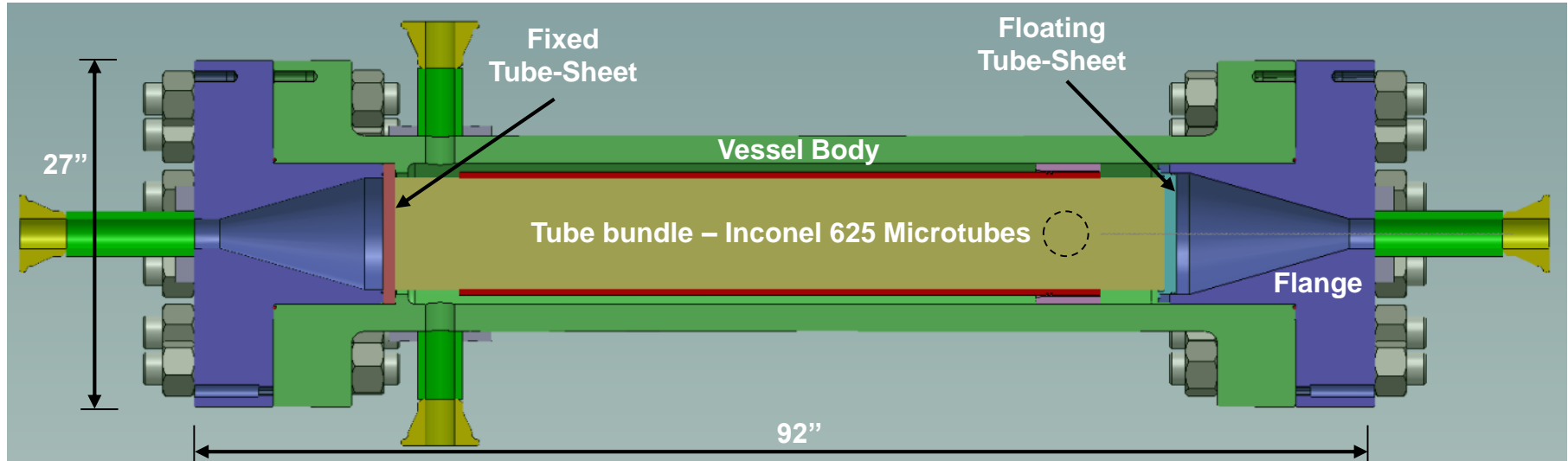
# sCO<sub>2</sub> Gas Cooler HXs 35-500 kW



**CO<sub>2</sub>-Air  
Approach  
Temperature as  
Low as 2°C**



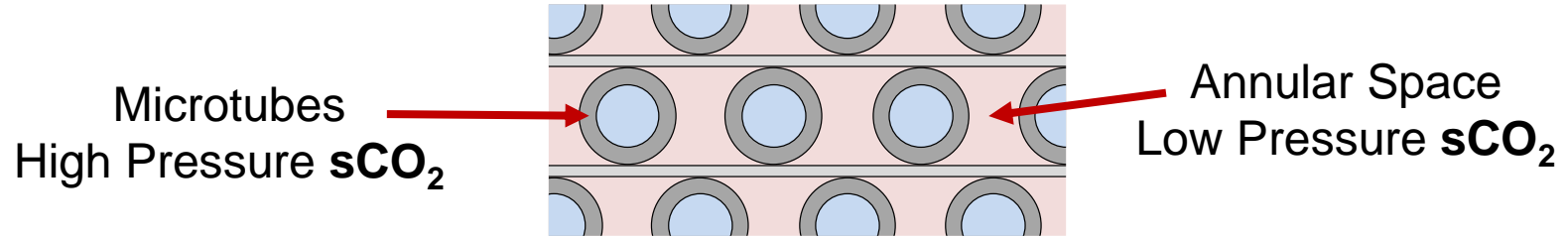
## sCO<sub>2</sub> Counter-current Microtube Recuperator



**Flanged Pressure Vessel similar to Shell & Tube:**

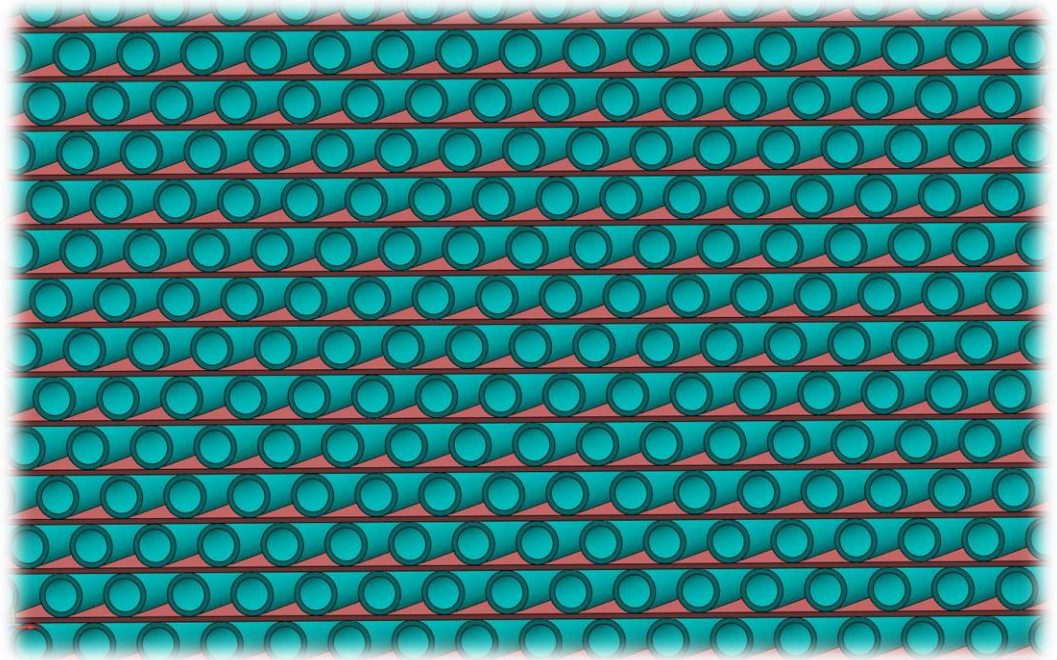
- **Floating Head Design**
- **Horizontal Separators vs. Vertical Baffles**
- **Replaceable Tube Bundle**
- **Design per ASME Sec VIII, Div 1**
- **Design Conditions: 575°C @ 280 bar (1053°F @ 4116 psi)**

## sCO<sub>2</sub> 5.5 MWt Recuperator Tube Bundle



**> 20,000 microtubes**

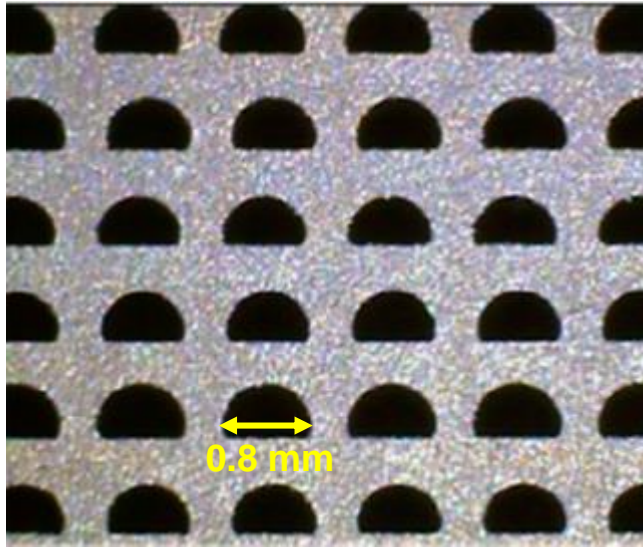
**Tube Bundle**  
**4,500 m<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>**



# Recuperator Tube Bundle Cross Section

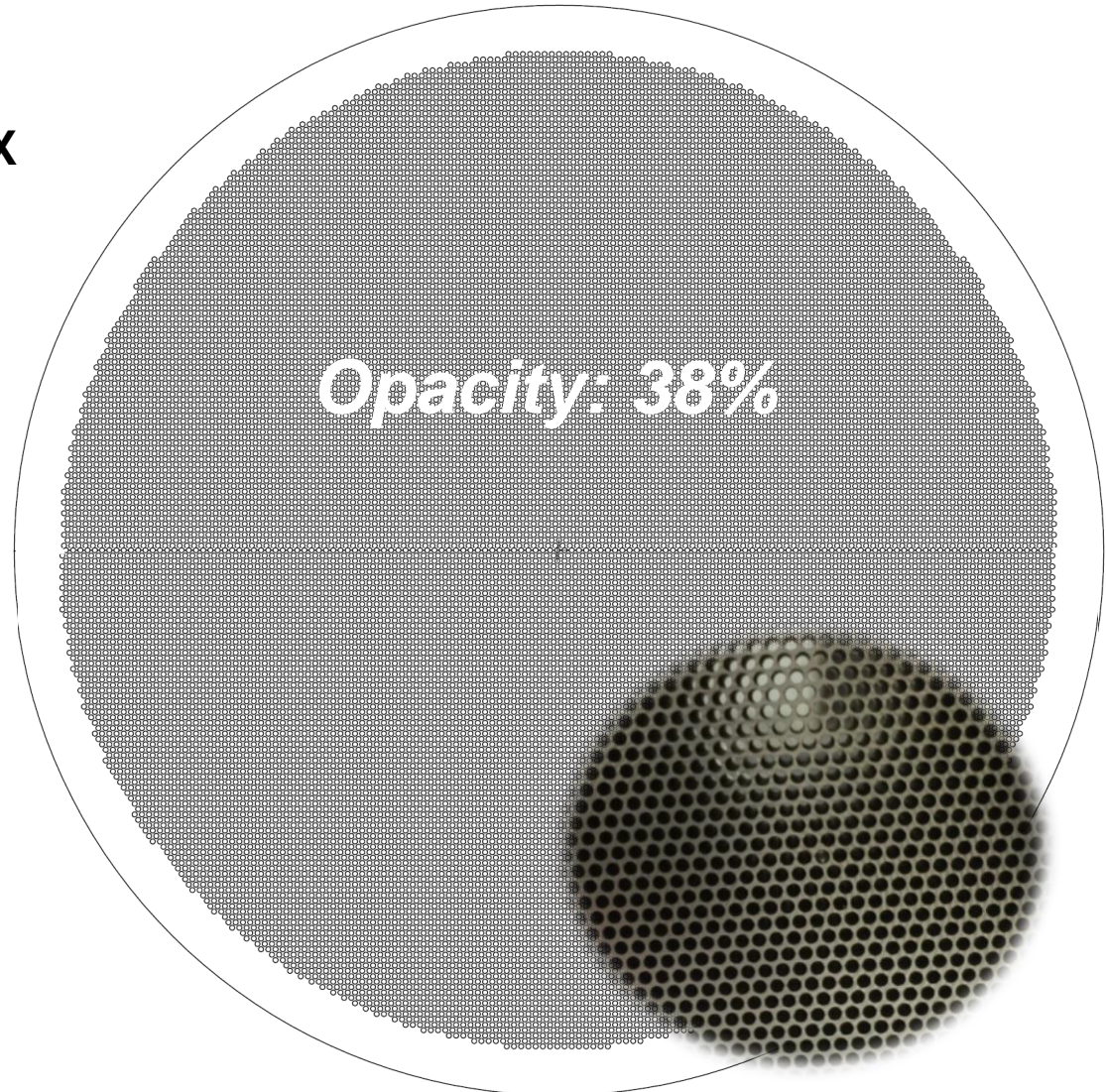
9" diameter, over 20,000 microtubes

## Microchannel Printed Circuit HX



*Entropy* 2015, 17, 3438-3457; doi:10.3390/e17053438

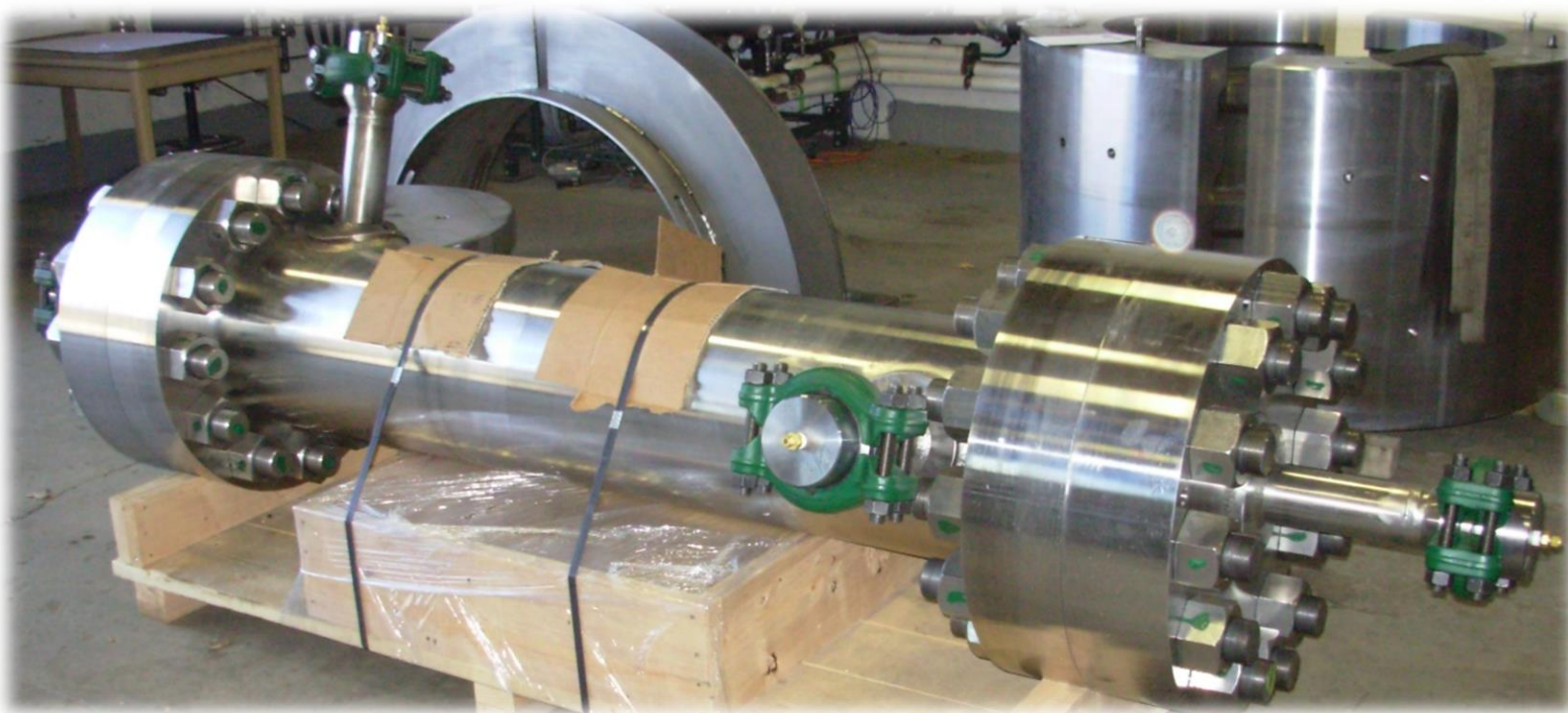
**Opacity: 74%**





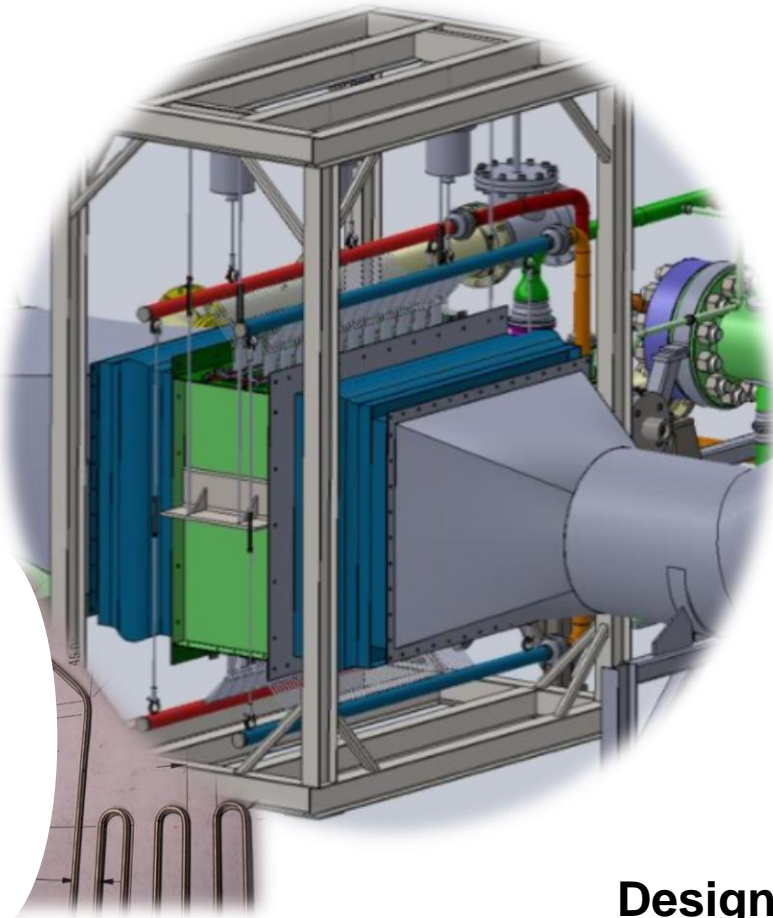
## 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Recuperator Pressure Vessel

**ASME Stamped - Design Conditions:  
575°C @ 280 bar (1053°F @ 4116 psi)**



# Sunshot Heater HX Design – 2.5 MW

Hot Gas to sCO<sub>2</sub> HX  
Inconel 740H Construction



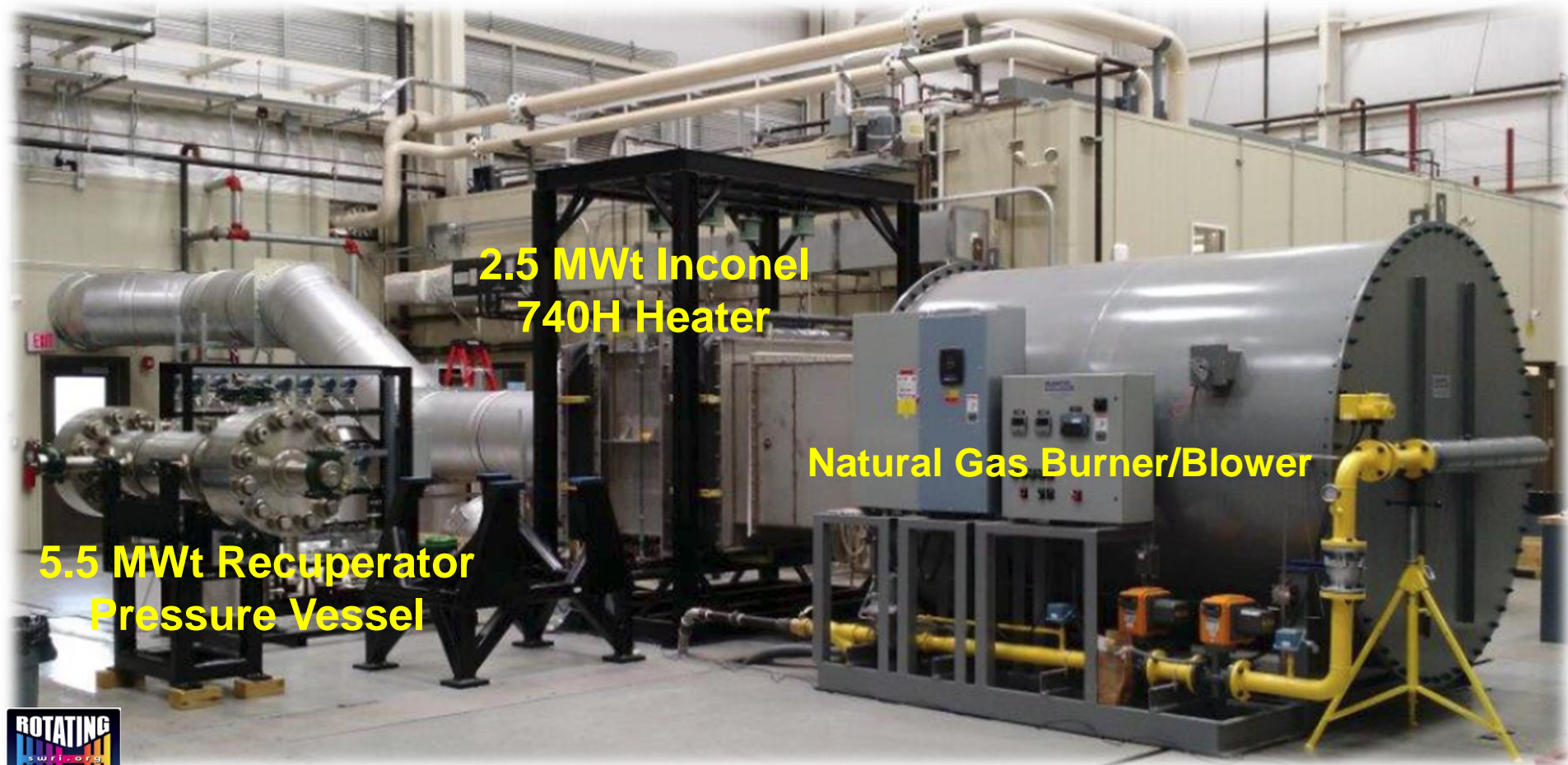
## Design Conditions:

Gas Fired Burner/Blower Outlet Temperature: 870°C

sCO<sub>2</sub> Outlet Temperature: 715°C

## Installed at SwRI

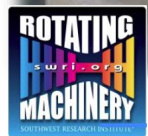
### *Thar Energy's 2.5MW 740H Hot Air to sCO<sub>2</sub> HX & 5.5 MW sCO<sub>2</sub> Recuperator Pressure Vessel*



**2.5 MWt Inconel  
740H Heater**

**Natural Gas Burner/Blower**

**5.5 MWt Recuperator  
Pressure Vessel**



# Project and Technology Overview

## Objective:

- Advance high-temperature, high-differential-pressure recuperator technologies suitable for use in sCO<sub>2</sub> Recompression Brayton Cycle (RCBC)
- Evaluate, advance, and demonstrate recuperator concepts, materials, and fabrication methods that facilitate the commercial availability of compact and low cost recuperators for RCBC conditions (e.g. turbine inlet temperatures exceeding 700°C, and differential pressures on the order of 200 bar)
- Emphasis placed on scalable solutions able to accommodate plant sizes from 10 - 1,000 MWe.

## Program will:

- (1) Address critical design, materials, and fabrication challenges
- (2) Significant impact on recuperator cost, performance, and scalability

## Project Participants



Lalit Chordia, Ed Green, Danyang Li, Peter Shipe, Tom Koger, Marc Portnoff



Grant Musgrove, Klaus Brun, Stefan Cich, C.J. Nolen, Anthony Costanzo,  
Kevin Hoopes, Shane Coogan, Griffin Beck, Larry Miller, Melissa Poerner,  
Josh Schmitt, Elliott Bryner, Matt James



Bruce Pint



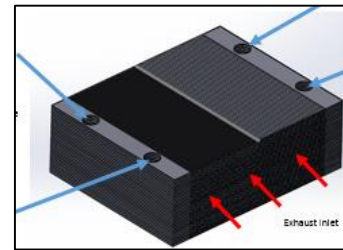
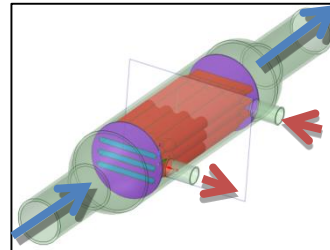
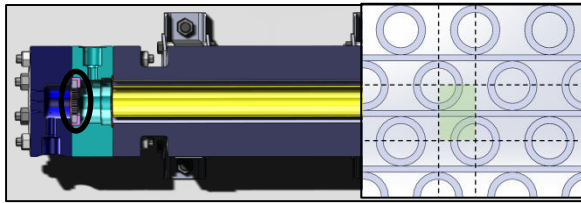
Devesh Ranjan, Sandeep Pidaparti

## SOPO Tasks

A scaled prototype will verify the design process and technology before designing for 47 MWt

**Task 1.0**            **Project Management and Planning**

**Task 2.0**            **Engineering Assessment of Advanced Recuperator Concepts**



Other Concepts  
from brainstorm

**Techno-Economic Analysis for selected recuperator concepts**

**Task 3.0**            **Preliminary design (detail design of 100 kWt prototype)**

**Task 4.0**            **100 kWt prototype fabrication and testing**

**Go/No-Go Milestone for Budget Period 2**

**Task 5.0**            **Detail design of 47 MWt recuperator**

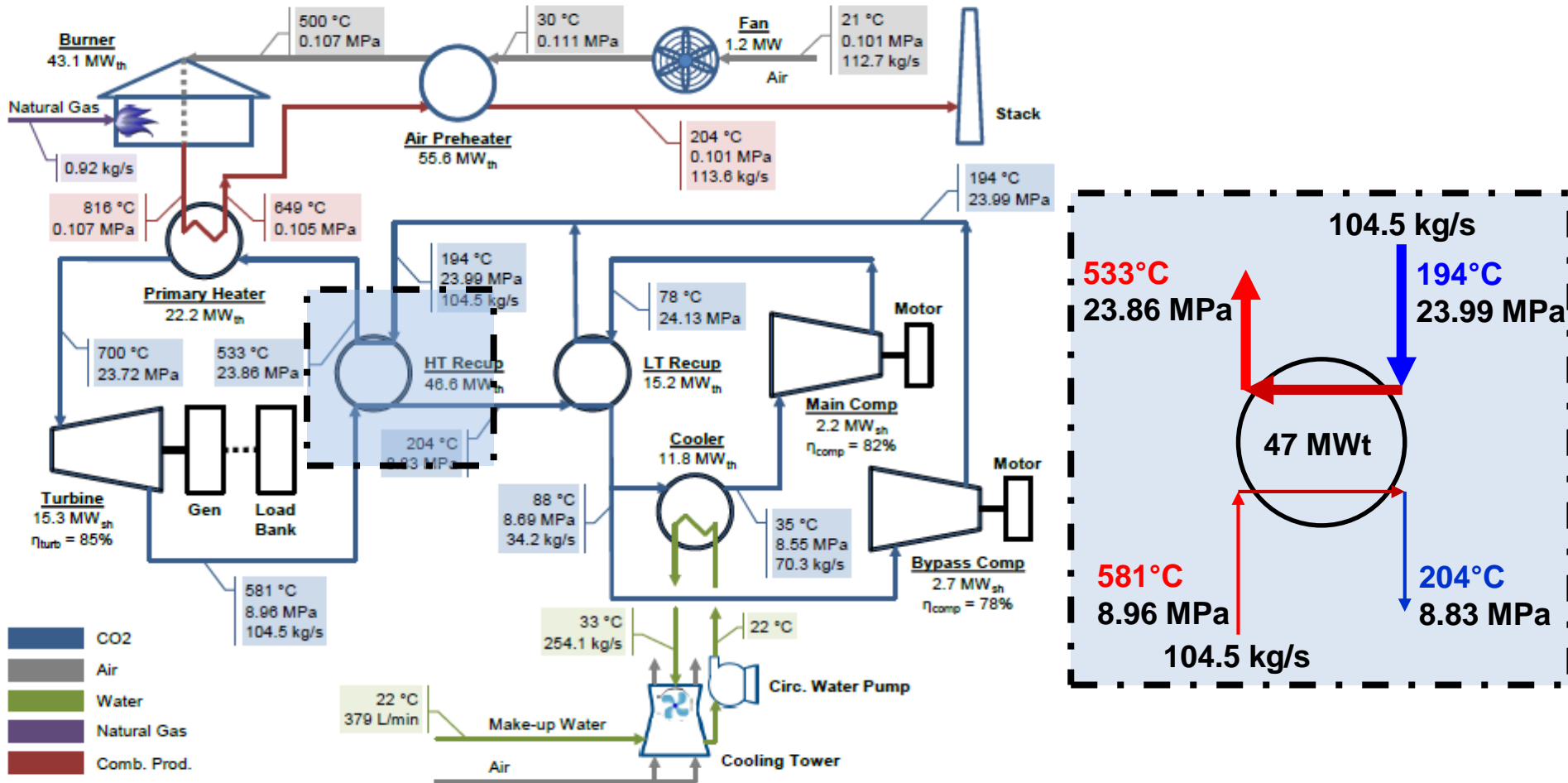
**Task 6.0**            **Fabrication of 47 MWt recuperator**

# Project Schedule

Task	Phase 1						Phase 2							
	10/1/15 - 3/31/17						4/1/17 - 3/31/19							
Task	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14
Task 1.0 - Project management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Task 2.0 - Engineering Assessment	X	X	X											
Task 3.0 - Preliminary design			X	X										
Task 4.0 - Prototyping			X	X	X	X								
Task 5.0 - Detail Design							X	X						
Task 6.0 - Recuperator Fabrication									X	X	X	X	X	X



# Develop a Scalable, High Temperature Recuperator for STEP Conditions



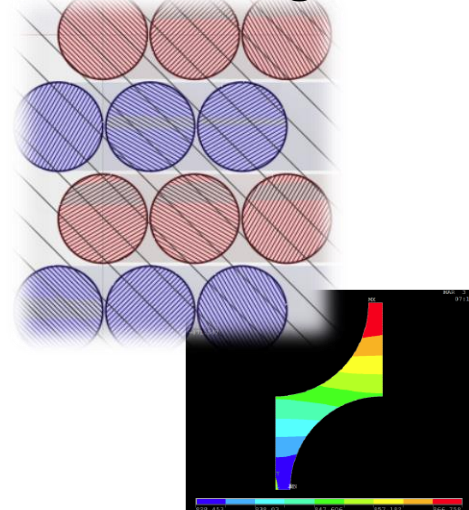
## Quantitative Evaluation Criteria 47 MWt Recuperator Module Used for Concept Down-Select

Criteria	Metric	Target Value
Thermal Effectiveness*	$\varepsilon = Q_{\text{actual}} / Q_{\text{max}}$	$\varepsilon \geq 96\%$
Pressure Loss*	$\Delta P = (P_i - P_o) / P_i$	$\Delta P_c < 1.5\%$ (1.3 bar) $\Delta P_h < 0.6\%$ (1.3 bar)
Temperature Limit*	Material operating temperature	581°C
Differential Pressure*	Pressure difference across high pressure (e.g. 240 bar) and low pressure (e.g. 88 bar) streams	152 bar
Life	One or more of: pressure code requirements, fatigue, creep, and corrosion	30,000 hr
Cost	\$ / kWt	< \$100/kWt
Package Dimensions	Shipping size of the heat exchanger or modular section	8.8 x 3.6 x 2.6 m
*Target value estimated from STEP facility process schematic		

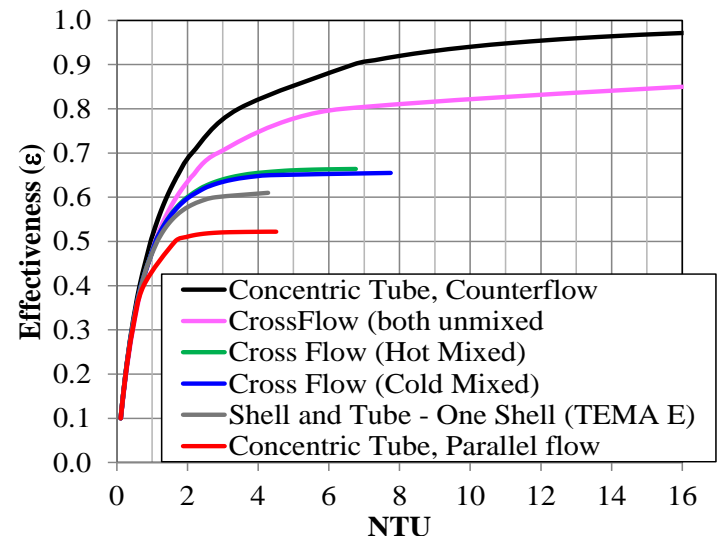
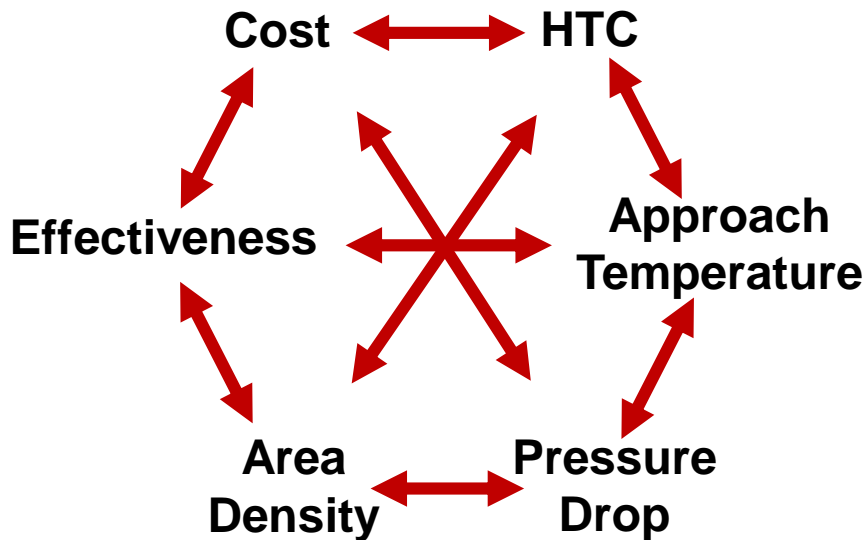
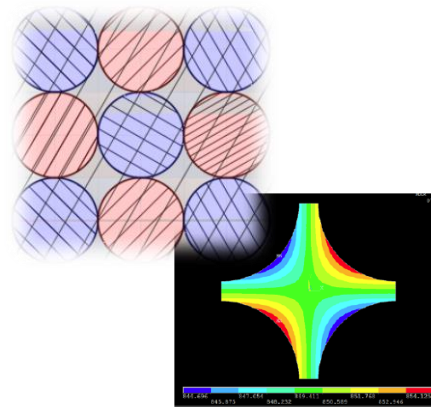
## Heat Exchanger Configuration

- Area Density (Microchannel passage size)
- Counter Current flow
- Checker Board Flow Pattern
- Passage Shape
- Surface Effects
- Turbulent vs Laminar flow

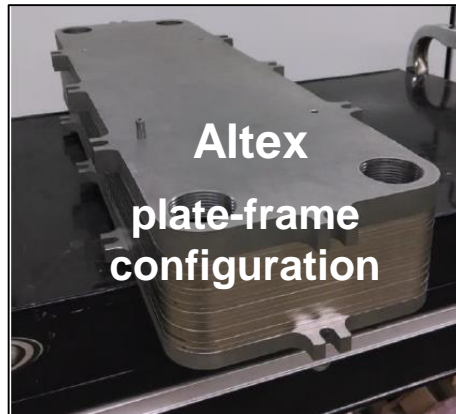
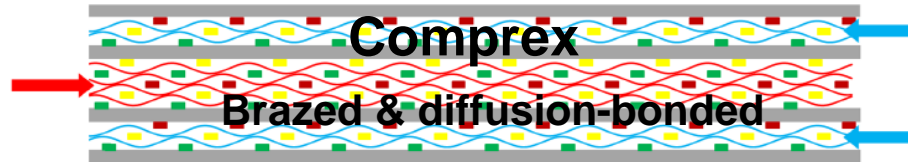
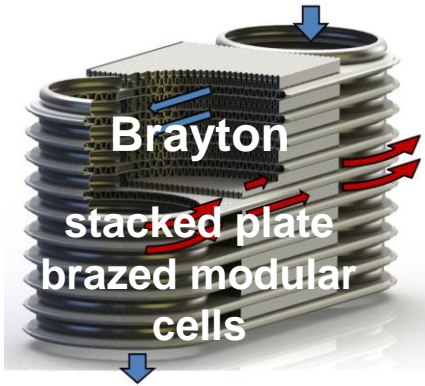
Alternating Rows



Checkerboard

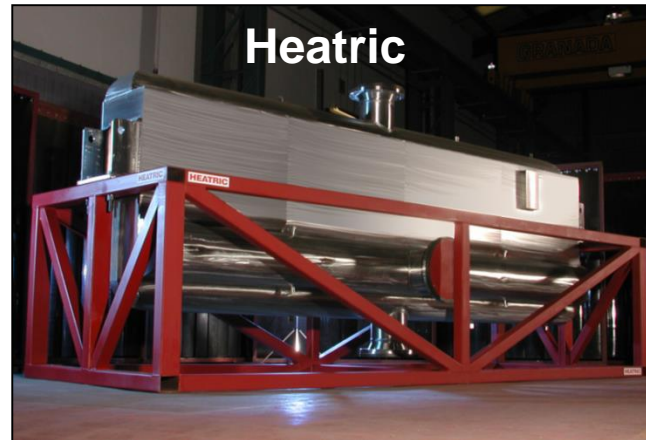
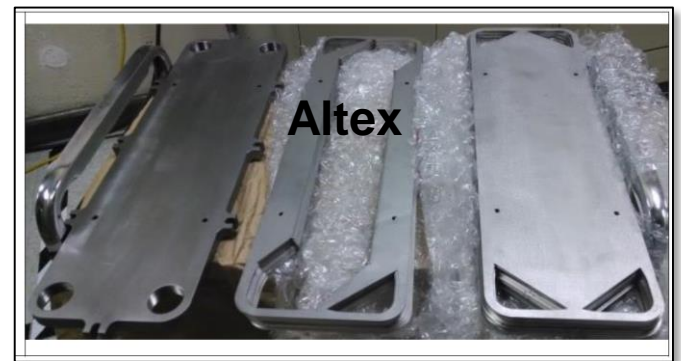
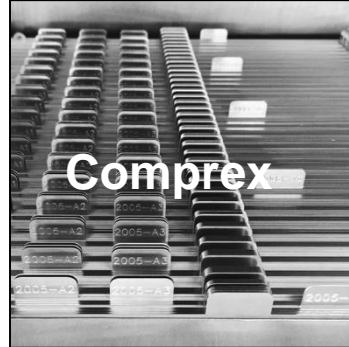


## State-of-the-art sCO<sub>2</sub> HX were reviewed in detail



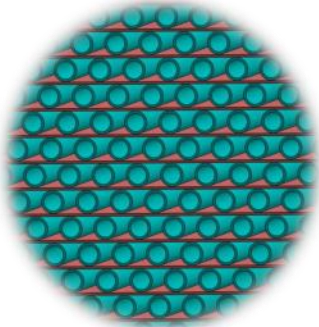
**Insufficient information in the literature**, concerning state-of-the-art sCO<sub>2</sub> plate-type (brazed or diffusion-bonded) HXs, to meet project criteria:

**47MWt, 240 bar, 581°C, 96% Effectiveness,  $\Delta P < 1.3$  bar, <\$100kW**

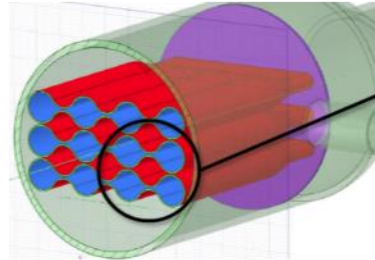


## Recuperator Concepts Selected from Brain Storming

Microtube



Corrugated



Helical

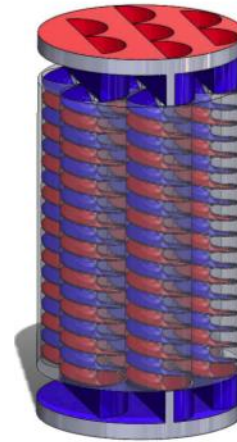
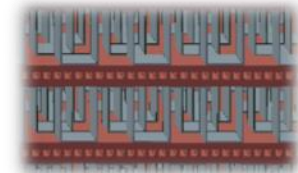
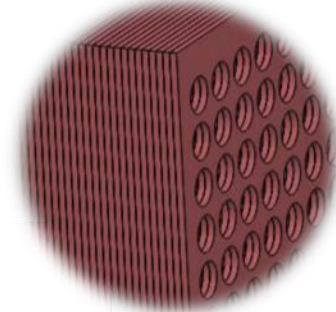


Plate-Fin



Stacked-Sheet



Liquid Metal Bath

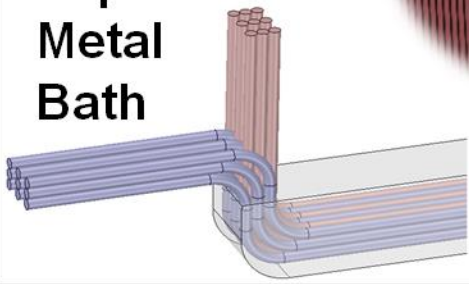
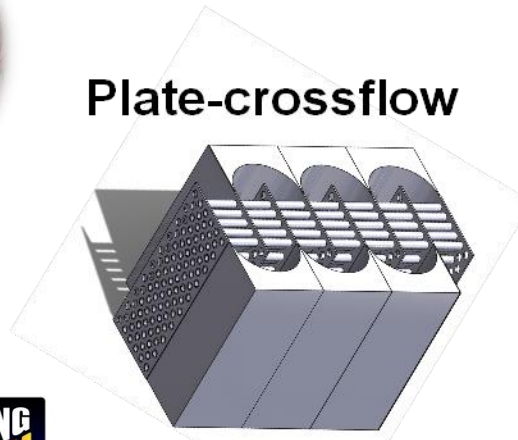
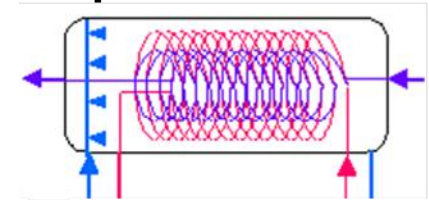


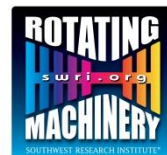
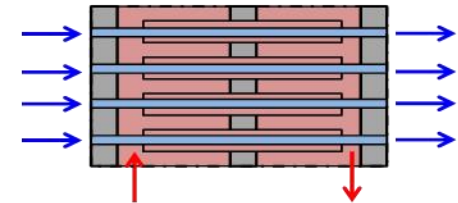
Plate-crossflow



Spiral-Wound



Double-pipe



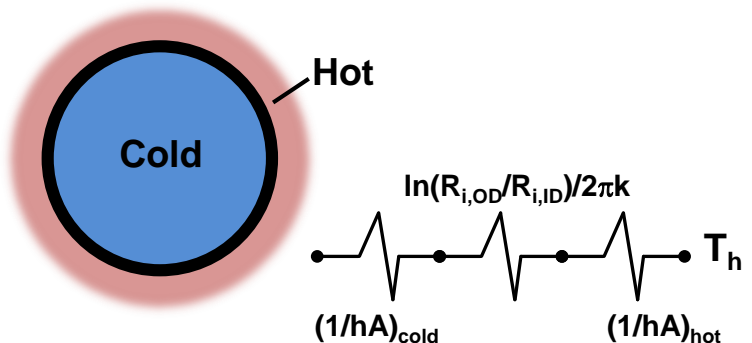
# One-dimensional methods are used for conceptual sizing the heat exchanger cores at 47 MWt scale

Criteria	Metric	Target Value
Thermal Effectiveness	$\varepsilon = Q_{\text{actual}} / Q_{\text{max}}$	$\varepsilon \geq 96\%$
Pressure Loss	$DP = (P_i - P_o)$	$DP_c < 1.3 \text{ bar}$ $DP_h < 1.3 \text{ bar}$
STEP Pressure & Temperature	24MPa – 194°C & 9MPa – 581°C	

- 1) Assume constant thermal properties to find the required overall heat transfer coefficient (UA)

$$NTU = \frac{1}{C_{min}/C_{max} - 1} \ln \left( \frac{\varepsilon - 1}{\varepsilon C_{min}/C_{max} - 1} \right)$$

$$UA = NTU * C_{min} = 1,597 \text{ kW/K}$$



- 2) If available, use a discretized model to achieve the required thermal duty (47 MWt)

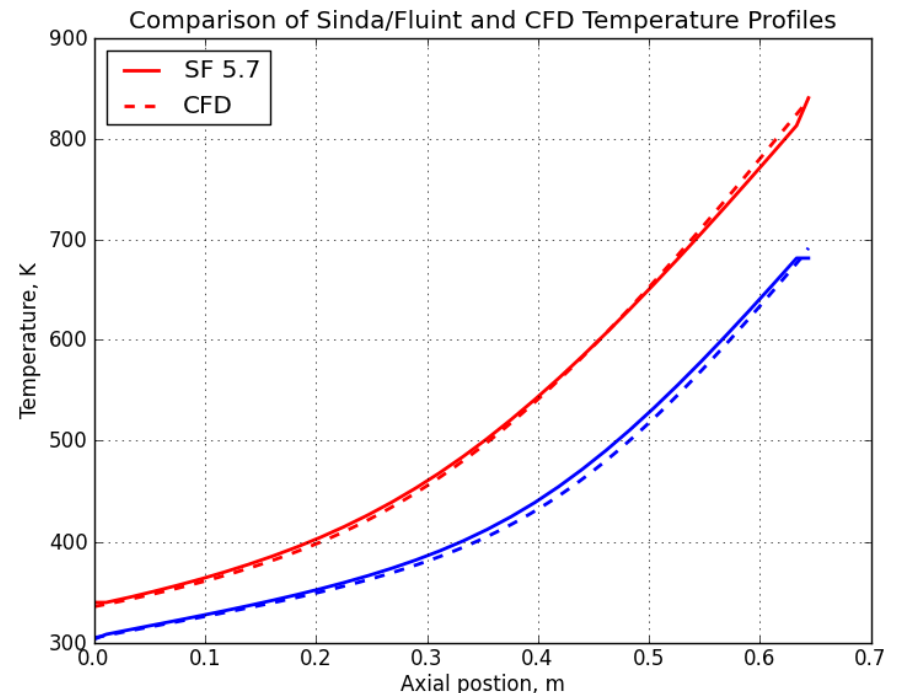
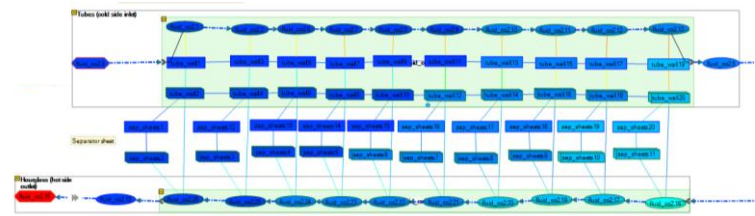
# Concept Evaluation using 1-D Thermal Fluid Modeling

## Pros

- Computationally efficient
- Scalable
- Flexible
- System level performance information

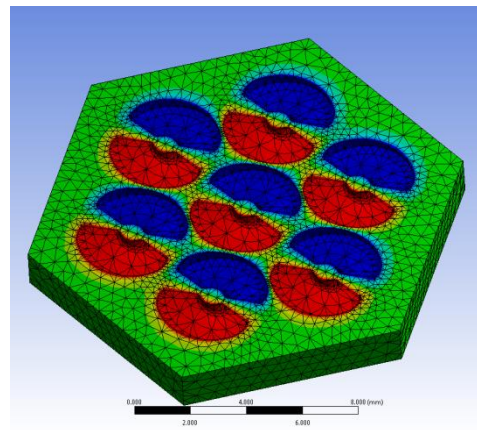
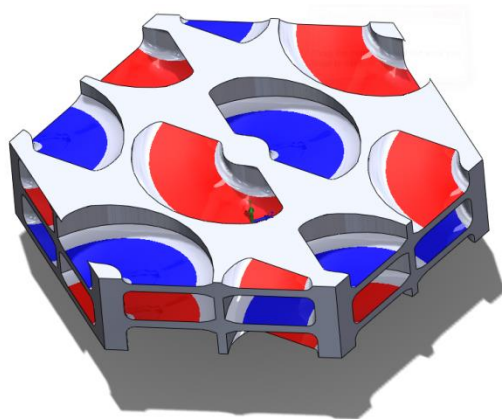
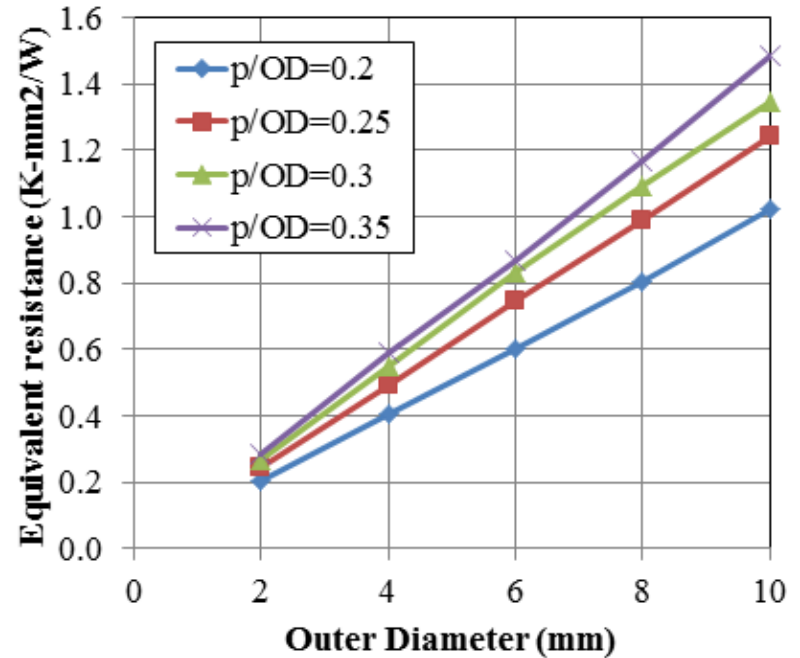
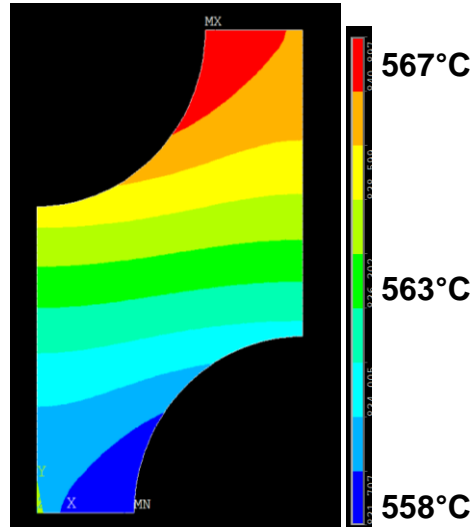
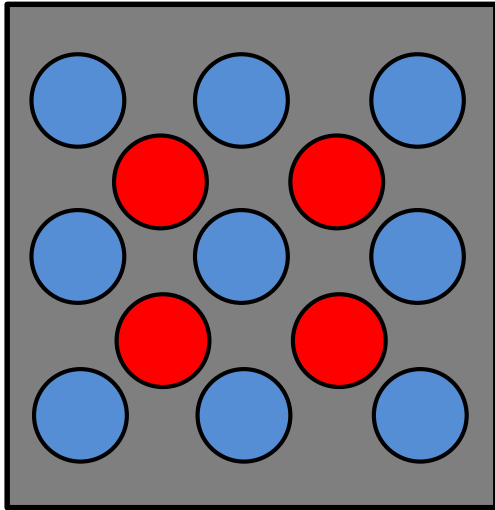
## Cons

- Reduced order fidelity
  - Does not provide details on the physics
- Relies on other sources for some information (i.e. HTC from CHT)





# ANSYS thermal models are used to account for complex thermal circuits



## Heat exchanger cost is estimated from the size of the major material components

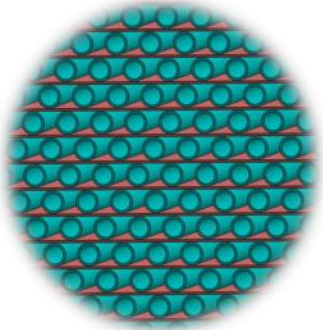
- **Equivalent \$/lb material costs are usually based on Thar & SwRI past experience:**
  - ❖ Tubes
  - ❖ Casing
  - ❖ Flanges
  - ❖ Sheets
- **Multiple vendor quotes are correlated for estimating cost of specific features:**
  - ❖ \$/Area for formed sheets
  - ❖ \$/Hole – Conventional vs. EDM drilling
  - ❖ Hole punching
  - ❖ Chemical etching
  - ❖ Brazing
  - ❖ Diffusion Bonding

## 47 MWt Recuperator Concept Comparison

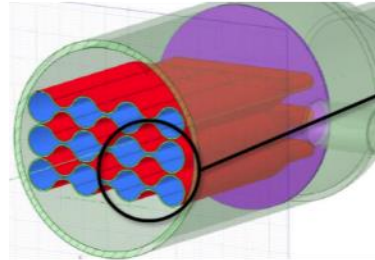
- Model each Recuperator Concept, at the 47 MWt scale, for performance:
  - ❖ **96% Effectiveness,  $\Delta P < 1.3$  bar, 581°C & 240 bar per ASME Code**
- Determine Recuperator Size & Cost:
  - ❖ **Does it meet the cost criteria, <\$100/kWt?**

## The double-pipe increased frictional loss without increasing heat transfer

Microtube



Corrugated



Helical

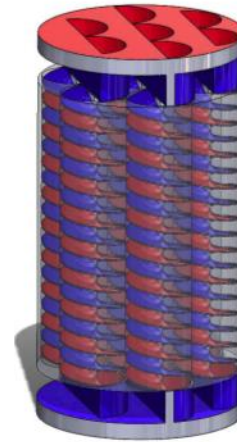
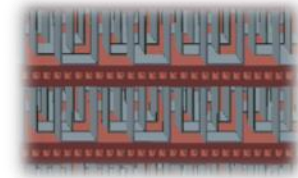
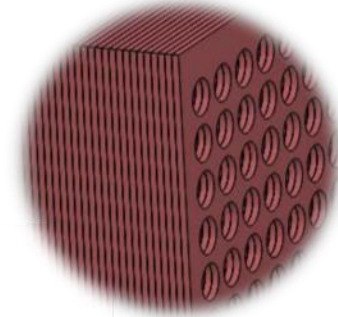


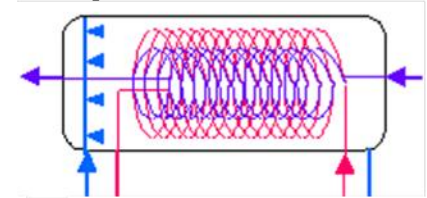
Plate-Fin



Stacked-Sheet



Spiral-Wound



Liquid Metal Bath

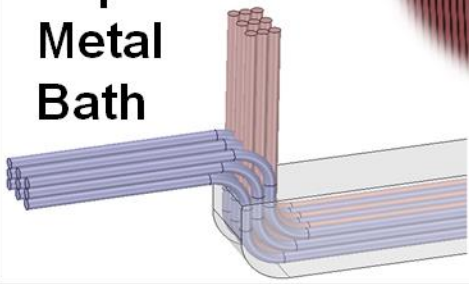
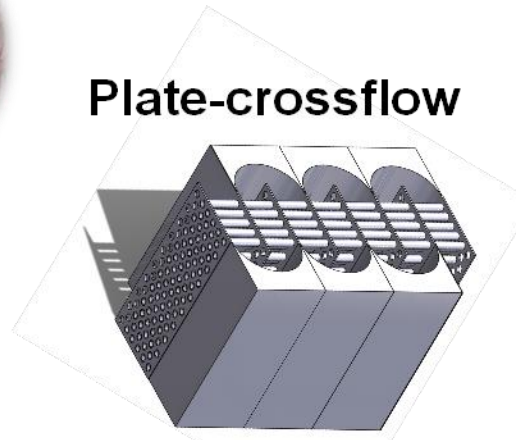
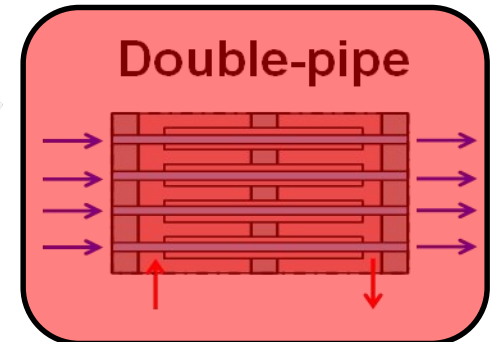


Plate-crossflow

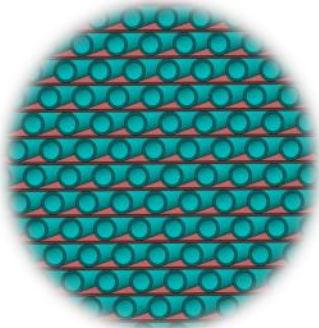


Double-pipe

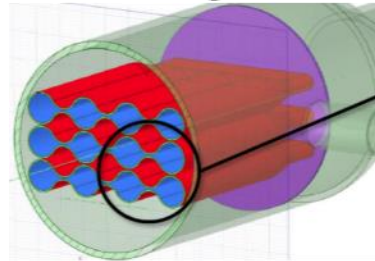


## Relative to the microtube, the plate-crossflow increases complexity and tube count

Microtube



Corrugated



Helical

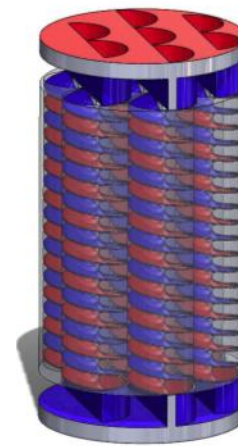
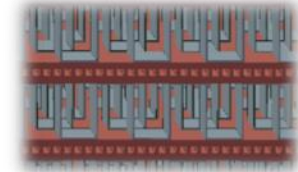
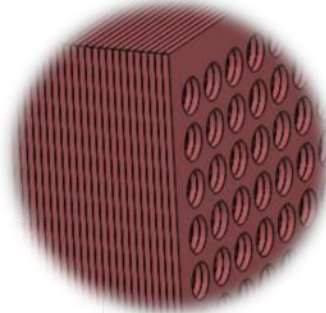


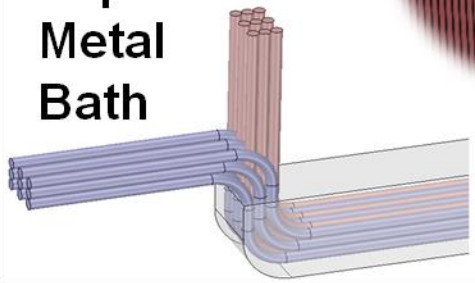
Plate-Fin



Stacked-Sheet



Liquid Metal Bath



Spiral-Wound

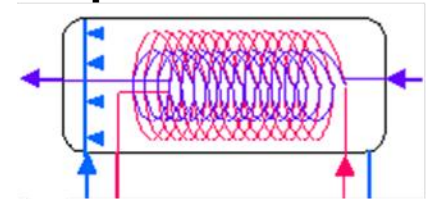
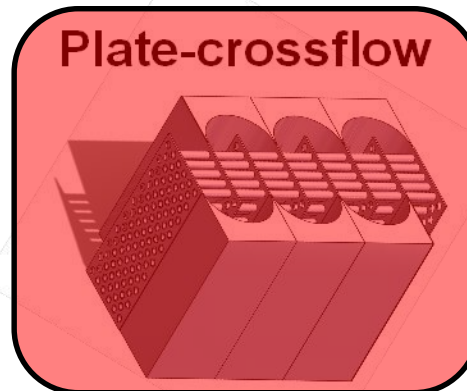
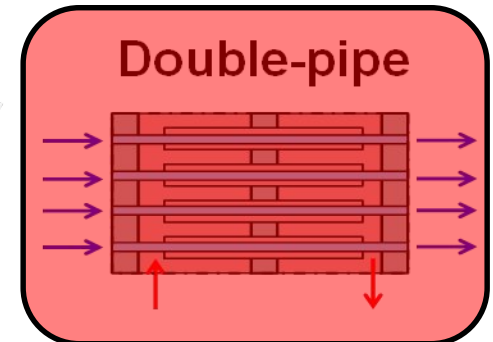


Plate-crossflow

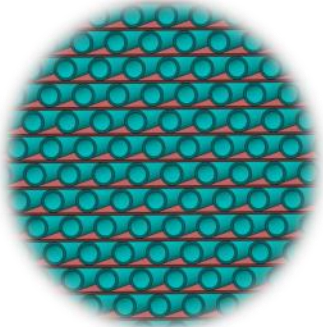


Double-pipe

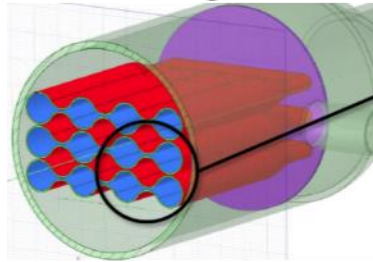


## The liquid metal bath concept has a high cost due to the manifold arrangement and number of tubes

Microtube



Corrugated



Helical

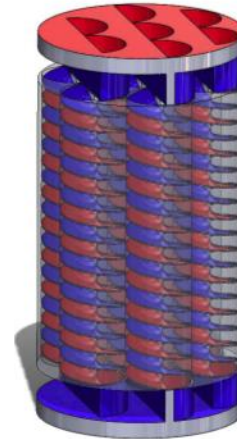
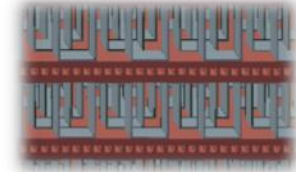
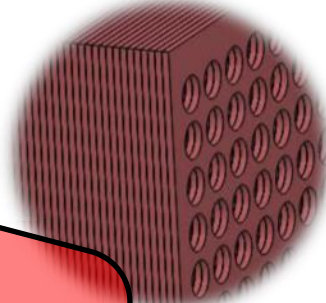


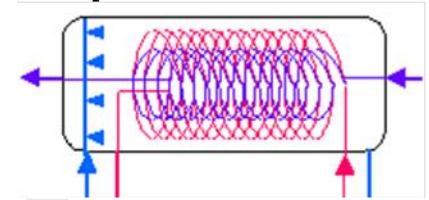
Plate-Fin



Stacked-Sheet



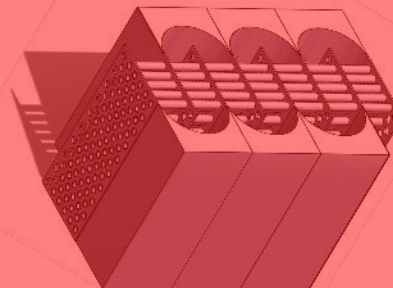
Spiral-Wound



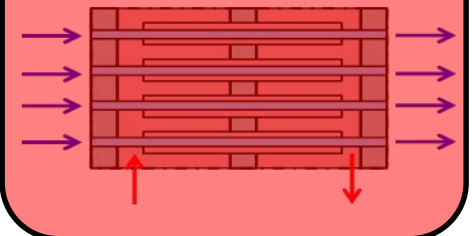
Liquid  
Metal  
Bath

136 \$/kW

Plate-crossflow

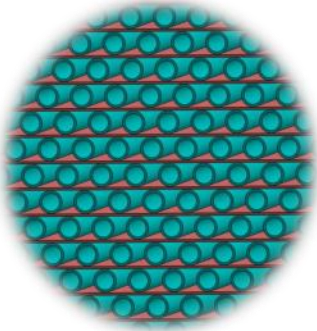


Double-pipe

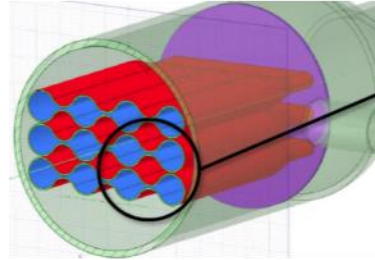


## The spiral-wound requires large tubes and long lengths, resulting in high material costs

Microtube



Corrugated



Helical

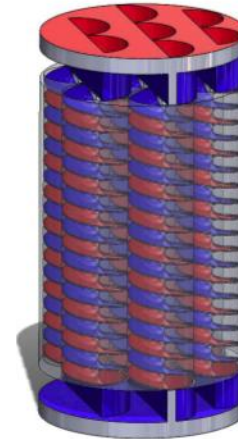
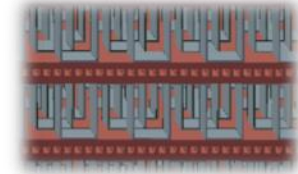
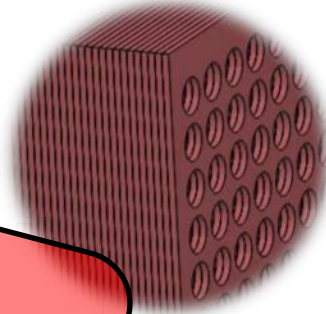


Plate-Fin



Stacked-Sheet



Liquid Metal Bath

136 \$/kW

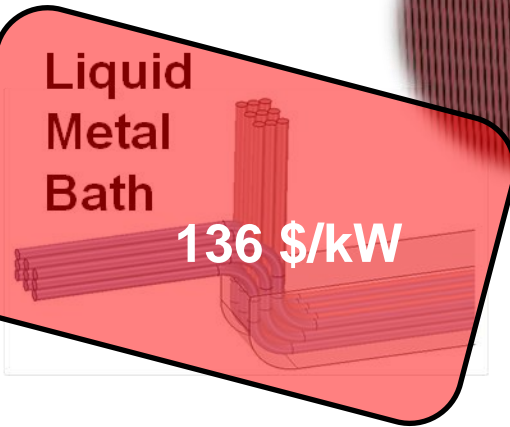
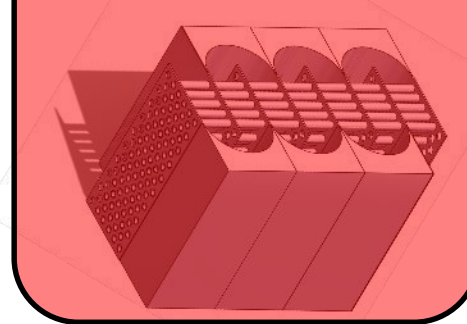


Plate-crossflow

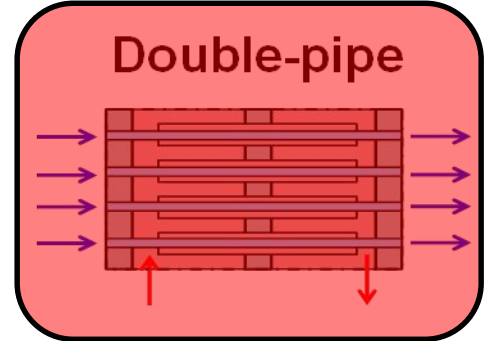


Spiral-Wound

507 \$/kW

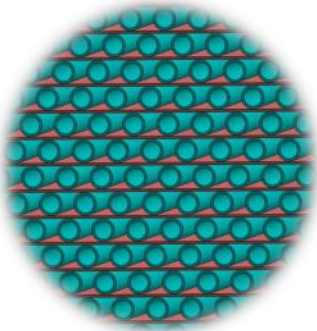


Double-pipe

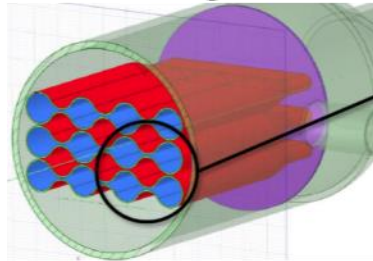


# Plate-Fin, Plate-Foam, & Etched Plate-Fin concepts were too expensive

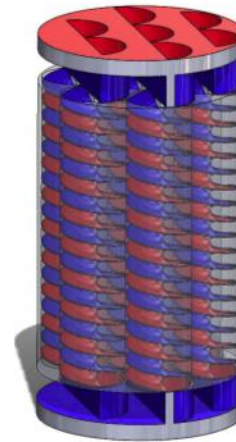
Microtube



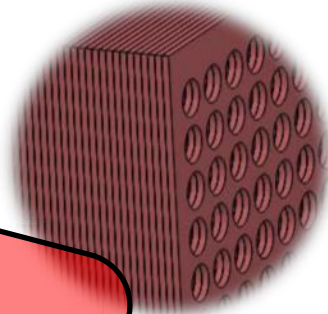
Corrugated



Helical



Stacked-Sheet



Liquid Metal Bath

136 \$/kW

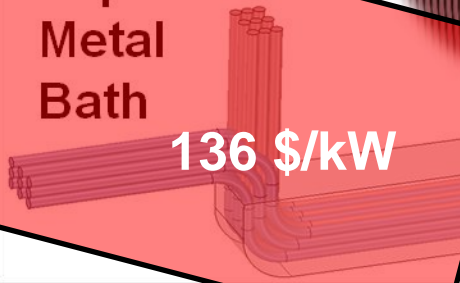


Plate-crossflow

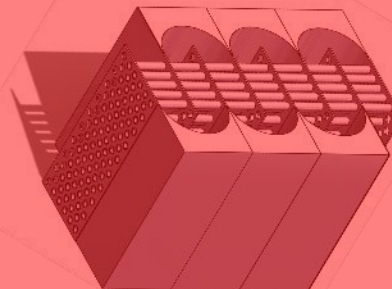


Plate-Fin

63-212 \$/kW etch  
130 \$/kW fin  
1600 \$/kW foam

Spiral-Wound

507 \$/kW



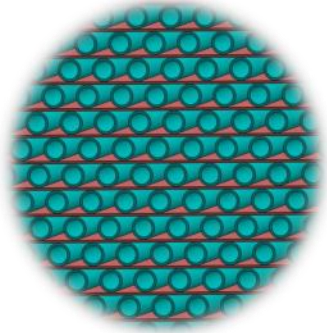
Double-pipe



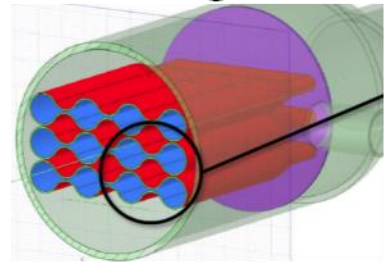


# The Helical concept had uncertainty in design and manufacturability in addition to a high cost

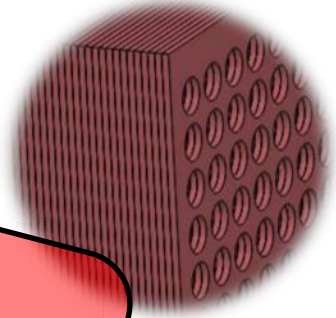
Microtube



Corrugated



Stacked-Sheet



Helical

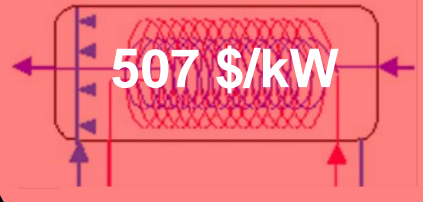


85-112  
\$/kW

Plate-Fin

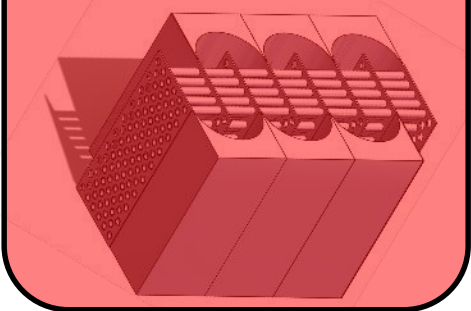
63-212 \$/kW etch  
130 \$/kW fin  
1600 \$/kW foam

Spiral-Wound

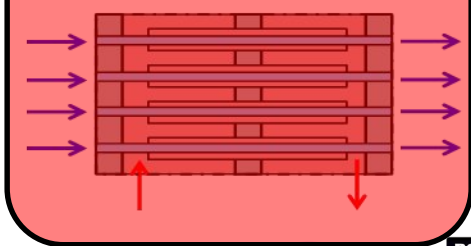


507 \$/kW

Plate-crossflow

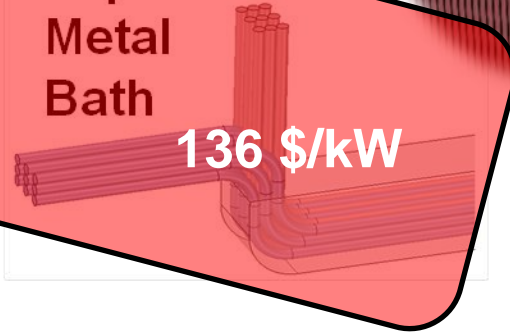


Double-pipe



Liquid Metal Bath

136 \$/kW



# The Microtube, Corrugated & Stacked-Sheet Recuperator

Concepts were down selected for low complexity and cost

**Microtube**

**46 \$/kW**

**Corrugated**

**52 \$/kW**  
does not include header/manifold

**Helical**

**85-112 \$/kW**

**Plate-Fin**

**63-212 \$/kW etch**  
**130 \$/kW fin**  
**1600 \$/kW foam**

**Stacked-Sheet**

**29 \$/kW**  
does not include header/manifold

**Spiral-Wound**

**507 \$/kW**

**Liquid Metal Bath**

**136 \$/kW**

**Plate-crossflow**

**Double-pipe**

## Preliminary Engineering is performed on the three down-selected recuperator concepts

### Includes:

- overall system performance
- cost
- flow path design
- detailed analysis of critical design features
- material selection
- design for manufacturing to ASME code
- design for operation and maintenance.

***Incorporate header  
& manifold designs  
in all concepts***

### Using:

- Fluid-thermal network analysis or bulk properties finite element analysis (FEA) to evaluate recuperator performance, as well as to facilitate the optimization of recuperator modules.
- Computational fluid dynamics (CFD), FEA, and conjugate heat transfer (CHT) to establish heat transfer coefficient and pressure loss
- Material properties such as yield strength, creep strength, and corrosion resistance

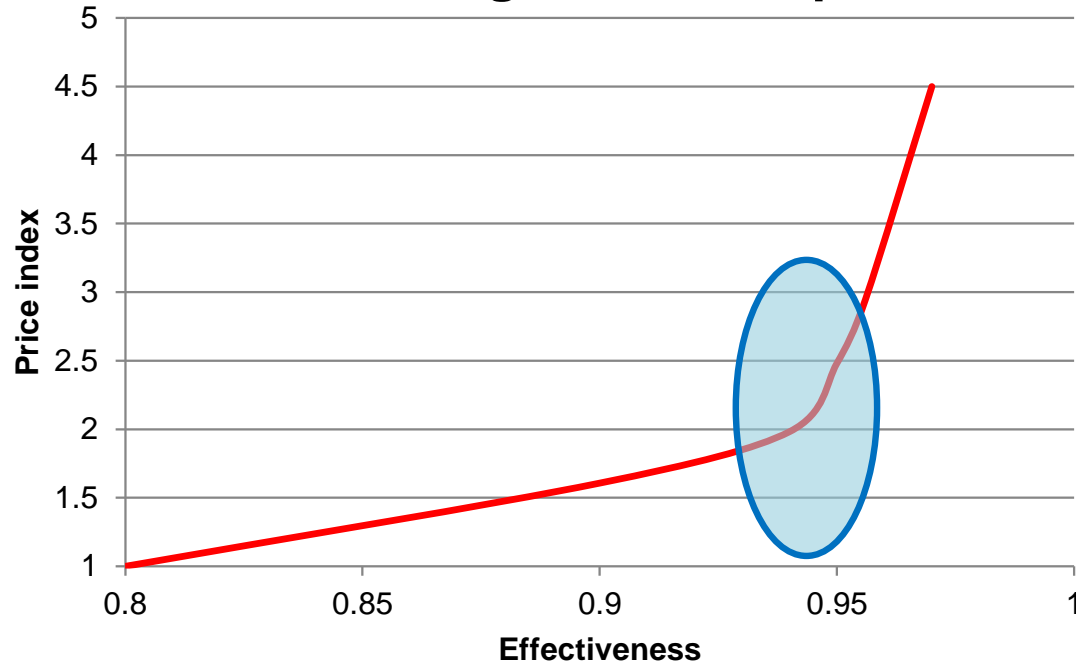
## Considerations for Updating Recuperator Criteria

- **Effectiveness Rating: 92-96%**
  - ❖ Effect on HX size and Cost
- **Rated Design Point**
- **Fouling Potential:**
  - ❖ Particle size vs. channel passage size
  - ❖ Cost of larger recuperator vs. use of filters

# Recuperator Criteria Considerations

***Effectiveness rating requirements can have a dramatic impact on HX size and cost***

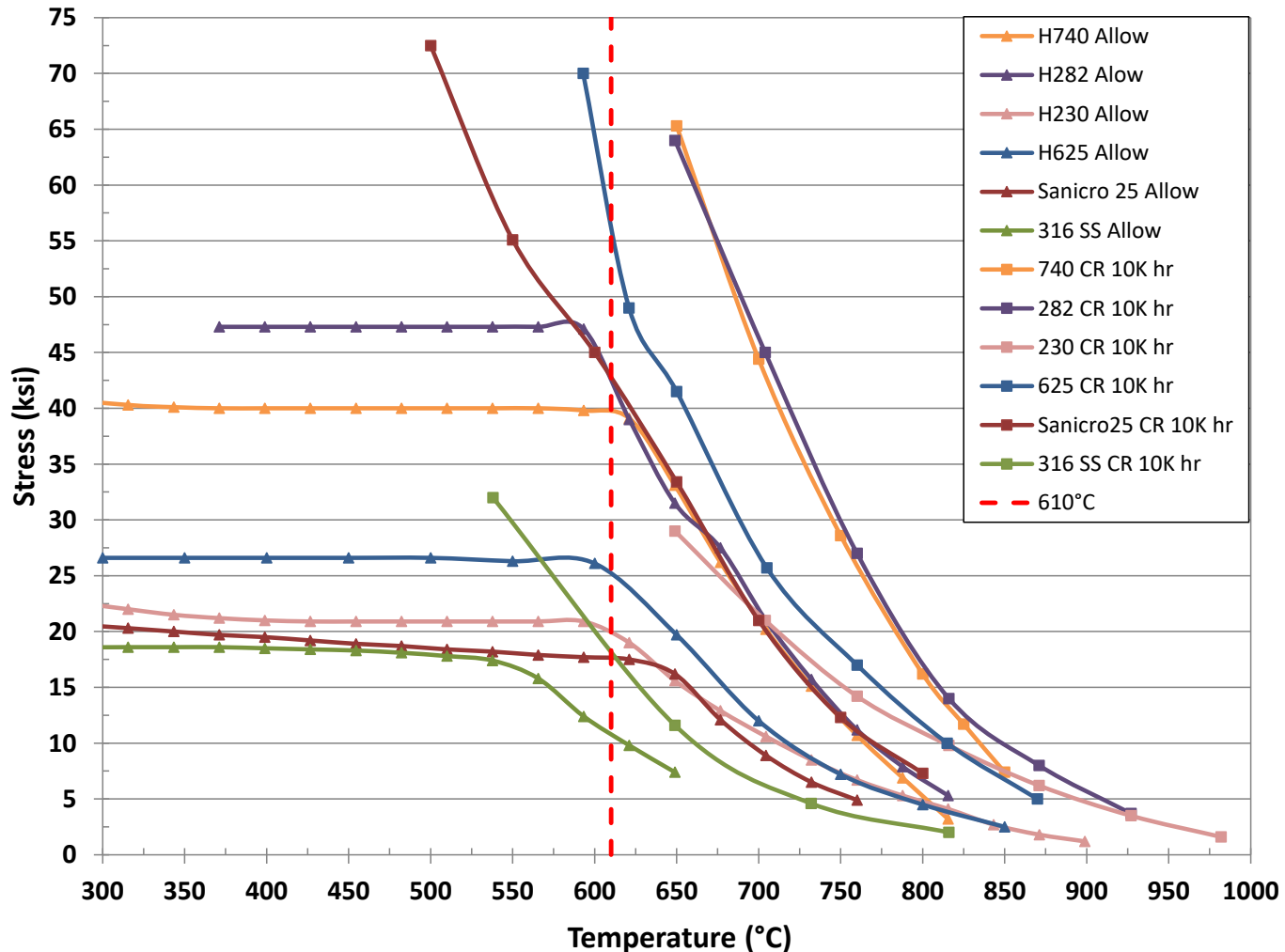
## sCO<sub>2</sub> Heat Exchangers - Cost optimization



Le Pierres, R., Heatric, Industry Panel Session, 5<sup>th</sup>  
International Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> Power Cycles Symposium

## ASME Allowable Stress and 10,000 Hour Creep Rupture Values

*Higher Design T increases costs faster than Design P due to material strength reduction & increased corrosion rates*



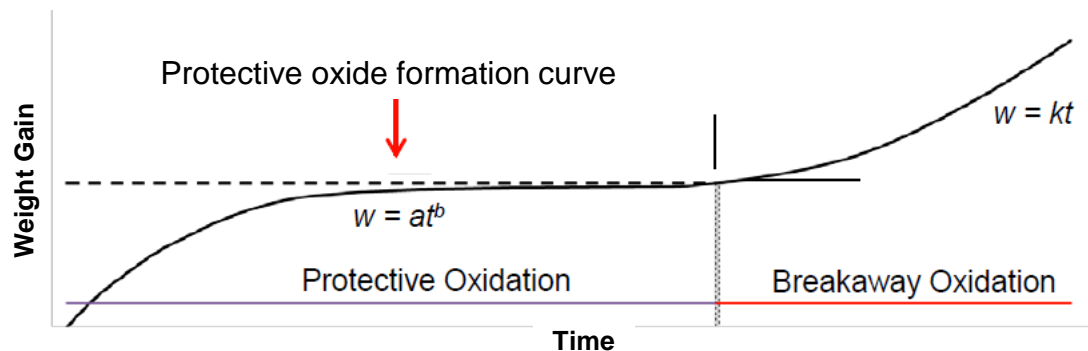
## sCO<sub>2</sub> Power Cycle - Alloy Corrosion

ORNL's guidance of corrosion at STEP conditions

Corrosion is not expected to be a problem for:

- **Stainless Steel Alloys below 550°C**
- **Nickel Alloys below 650°C**

**30K hour corrosion allowance: 1 mil (25.4 μm)**



## Recuperator Temperature & Pressure Rated Design Points

Condition	Temp. (°C)	Pres. (bar)	Comment
<b>Operating Point</b>	581	240	from Step facility process schematic
<b>Rated Design Pt. 1</b>	591	264	T+10°C, P+10%
<b>Rated Design Pt. 2</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>280</b>	T+30°C (~5%), P+ 5% + PSV setting
<b>Rated Design Pt. 3</b>	640	293	T+10%, P+10% + PSV setting

Guidance provided by ASME and Industrial Standards (e.g. Norsok)

**Team Recommendation: Rated Design Point 2**  
***Provides a margin of safety with minimum over design.***



# 47MWt Microtube Recuperator Fabrication

*Discussions with numerous vendors have been initiated*

## Advanced Manufacturing

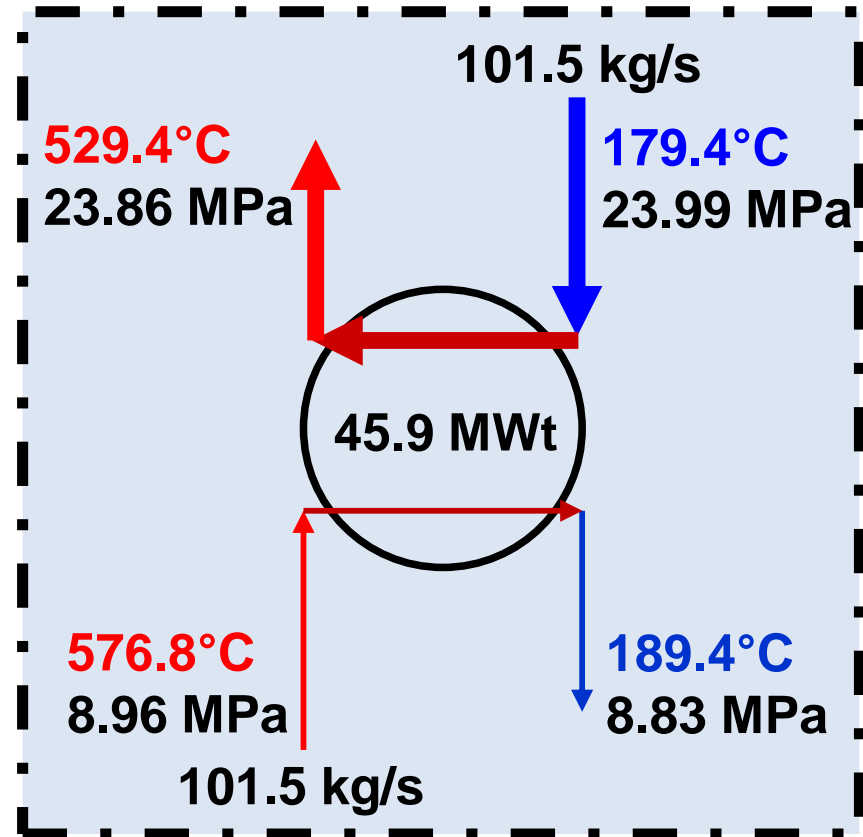
- Laser cutting
- Laser welding
- Water jet cutting
- 3D metals printing
- Sheet bending/forming
- Metal plating
- Stamping
- EDM wire cutting
- Electro discharge machining (EDM)
- Electro-chemical etching
- Electro-chemical machining (ECM)
- Brazing
- Welding
- Diffusion Bonding



## Updated STEP Cycle Conditions – 8/18/16

### STEP sCO<sub>2</sub> Cycle Assumptions:

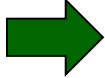
- Net electric power output = 10 MWe
- Turbine efficiency = 85%
- Generator efficiency = 98.5%
- Main Compressor efficiency = 82%
- Bypass Compressor efficiency = 78%
- Compressor Motor efficiency = 96.5%
- HX pressure drop/pass = 138 kPa
- Temperature approach = 10°C
- Mass flow = 101.5 kg/s



## Comparison of Recuperator Design Criteria

Criteria	Initial	Updated
Thermal Effectiveness	96%	97%
Pressure Loss	$\Delta P_c < 1.3 \text{ bar}$ $\Delta P_h < 1.3 \text{ bar}$	
Temperature Limit	581°C	577°C
Differential Pressure	152 bar	
Life	30,000 hr	
Cost	< \$100 / kWt	
Package Dimensions	8.8 x 3.6 x 2.6 m	

## Outline

- **Introduction to Thar Energy**
  
- **Project Overview**
  - **Objectives**
  - **Participants**
  - **Task Summary**
  
- **Project Update**
  - **STEP Recuperator Criteria**
  - **sCO<sub>2</sub> Recuperator Concepts**
  - **Down-Selection Process**
  - **Preliminary Engineering Analysis**
  - **Recuperator Criteria - Updated**
  -  ○ **Preliminary Engineering Findings**
  - **Prototype Design, Fabrication & Testing**
  - **Closing Summary**

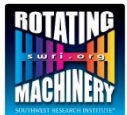
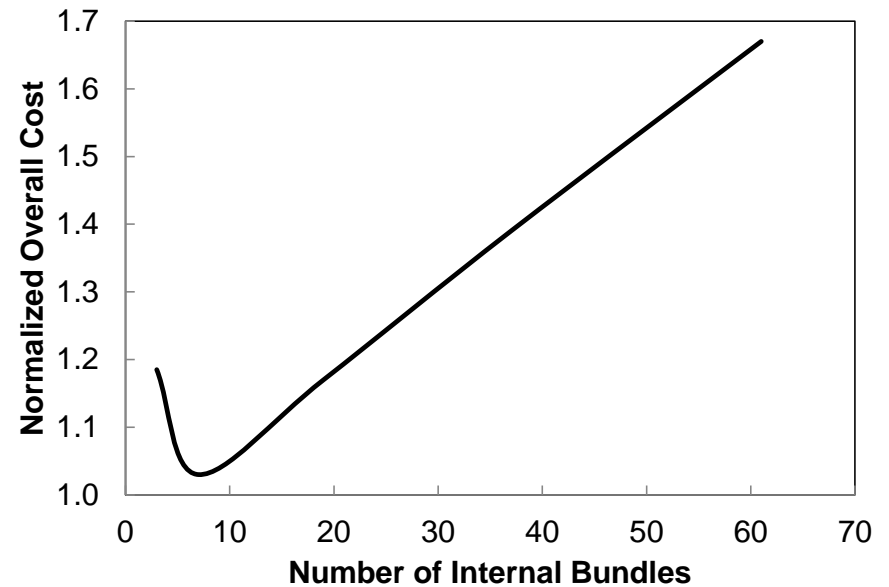
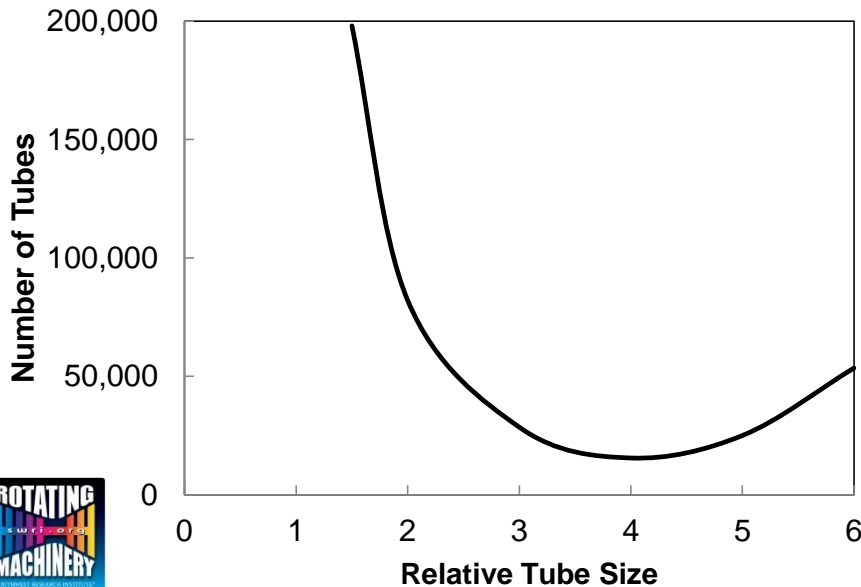
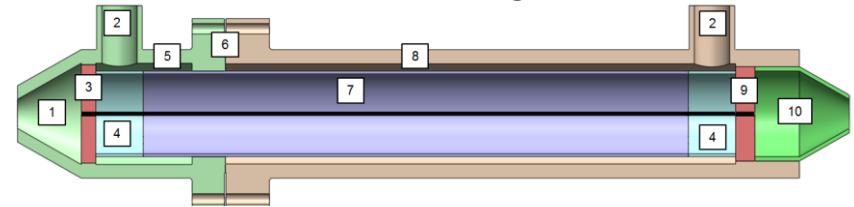
# Microtube Recuperator – evaluate how relationships between design parameters allow for cost reduction while meeting performance goals

## Design Parameters

- Number of tubes
- Tube diameter
- Tube length
- Tube spacing

## Effects on Size and Cost

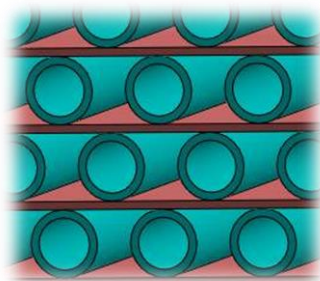
- Casing diameter and thickness
- Tube sheet thickness
- Tube sheet manufacturing cost



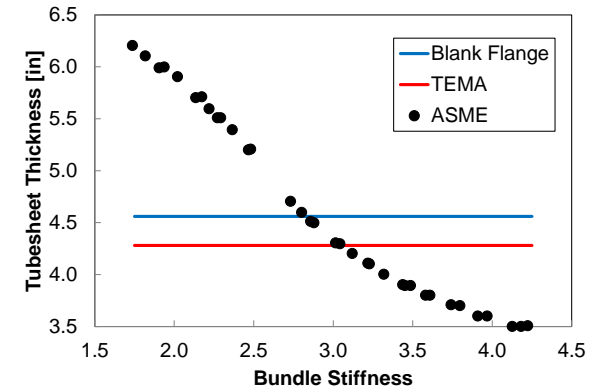
# Microtube Recuperator - updates are made to the thermal-hydraulic performance calculations

Improve fidelity for effects of separator sheets

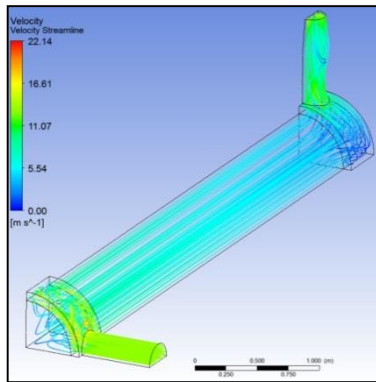
- Pressure drop
- Heat transfer area



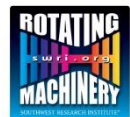
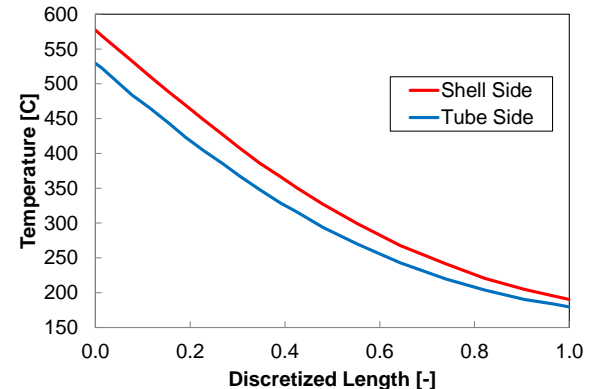
Include ASME code calculations for tube sheet and casing



One-dimensional pressure drop calculations confirmed with reduced-order CFD model



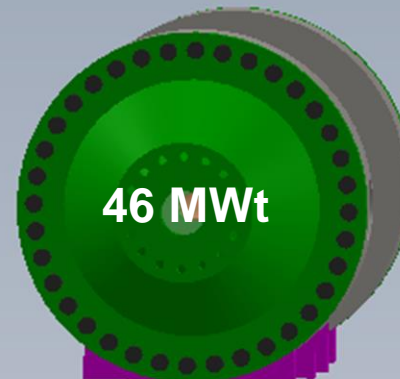
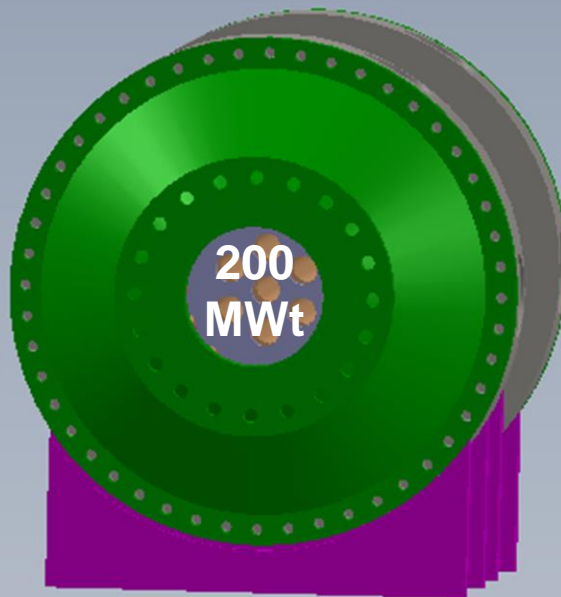
Discretized one-dimensional model to account for varying fluid properties



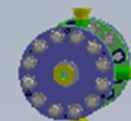
## Microtube Recuperator

### Modular tube bundle is preferred to single module design

- Removable tube bundles for maintenance and repair
- Each tube bundle has its own floating tube sheet
- Each tube bundle has its own pressure boundary
- Economies of scale lower the modular tube bundle costs
- 200 MWt unit meets shipping criteria



4.6  
MWt



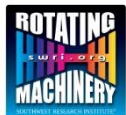
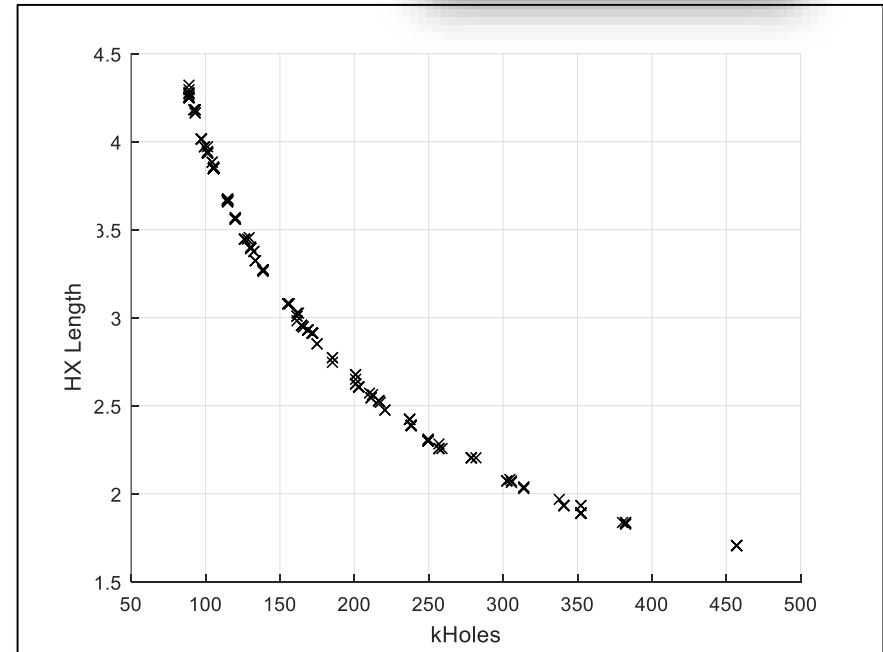
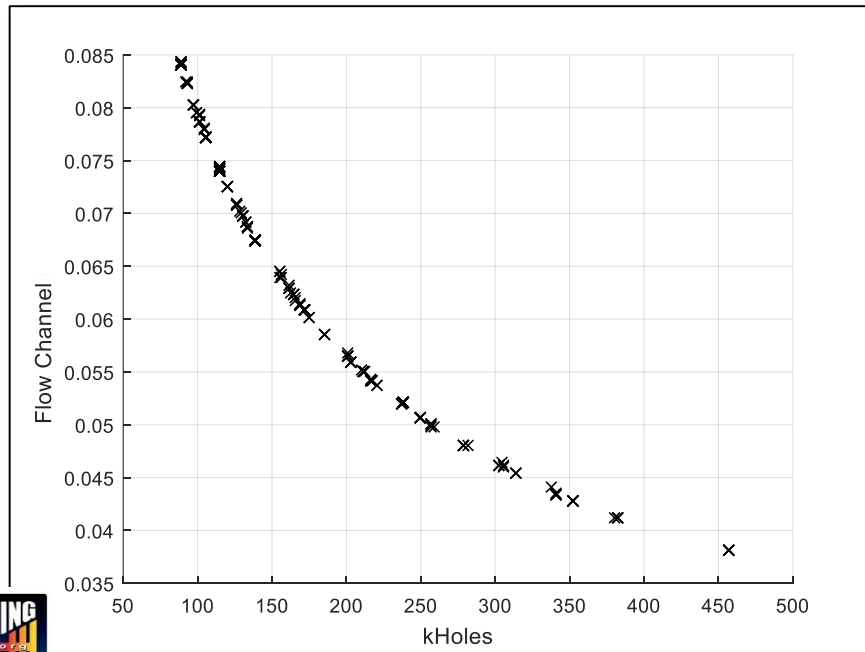
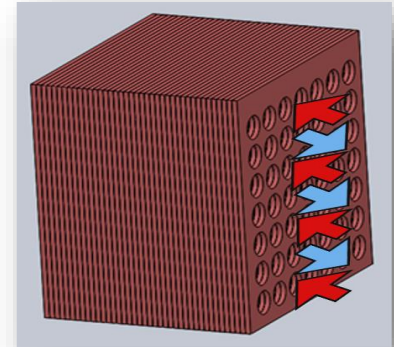
# The Stacked-Sheet Recuperator Concept has similar design relationships to the Microtube Concept

## Design Parameters

- Number of passages
- Passage diameter
- Passage length
- Passage spacing

## Effects on Size and Cost

- Overall dimensions
- Sheet thickness
- Manufacturing limits





## **The critical components in the design are the manufacturability and pressure containment**

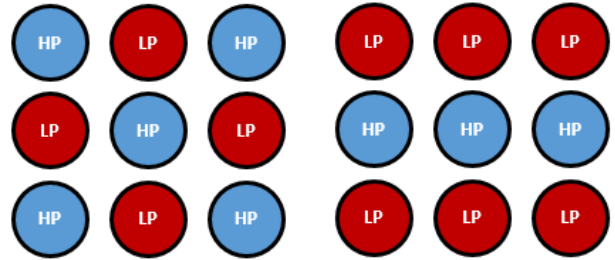
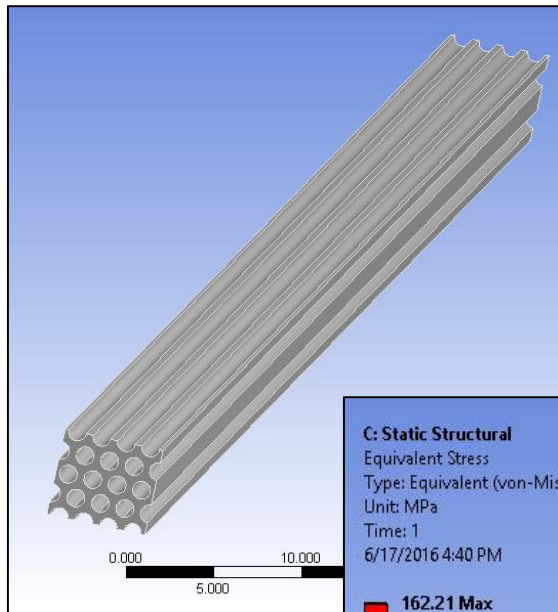
### **Manufacturability effects:**

- Surface roughness characteristics in the passages
- Alignment of sheets and manufacturing tolerances
- Diffusion bonding vs. brazing

### **Pressure containment:**

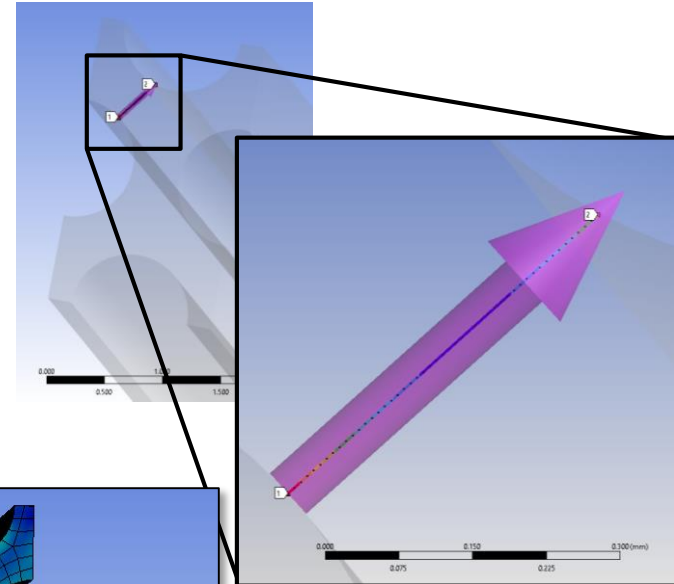
- High pressure loading and thermal growth
- Thickness between passages for containment

# Evaluation of thermal-mechanical stress to ASME Code



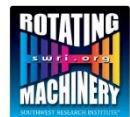
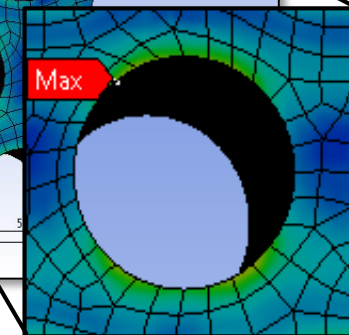
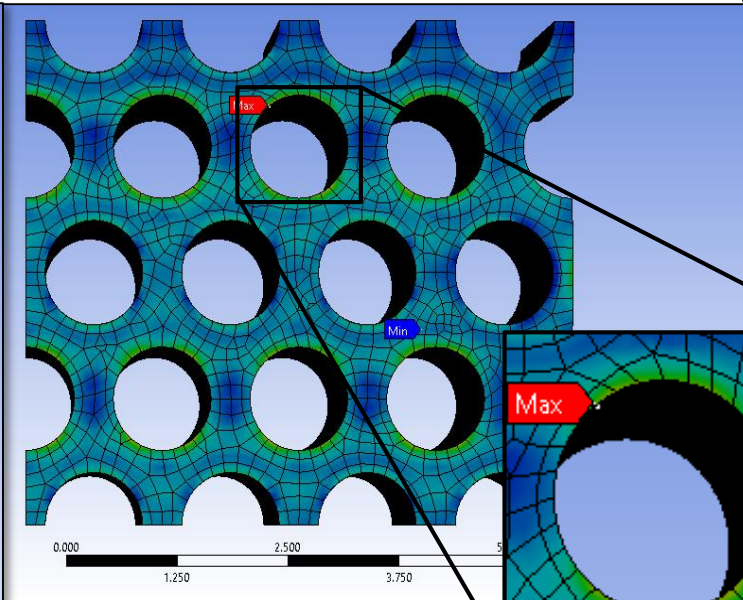
Checkerboard

Square rows

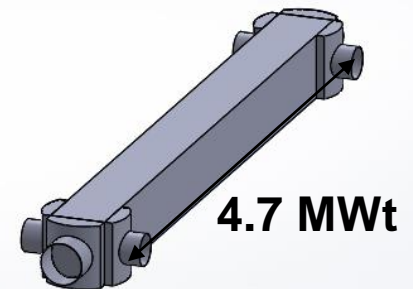
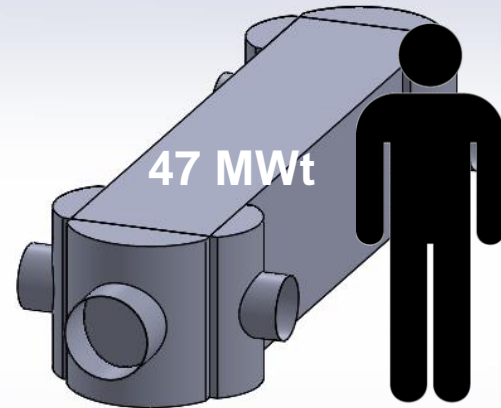
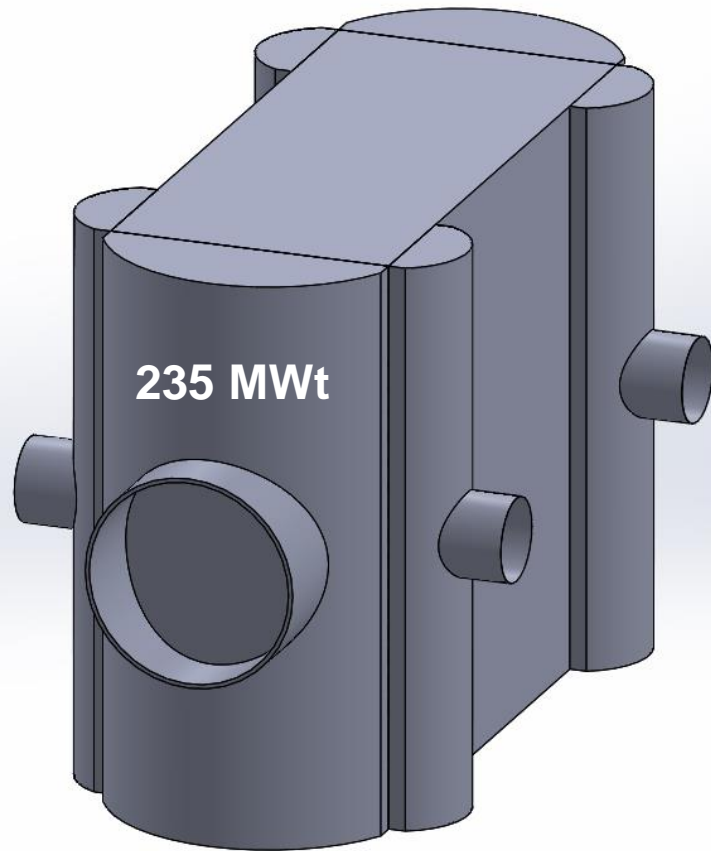


**C: Static Structural**  
Equivalent Stress  
Type: Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress  
Unit: MPa  
Time: 1  
6/17/2016 4:40 PM

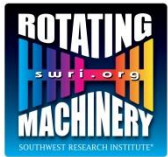
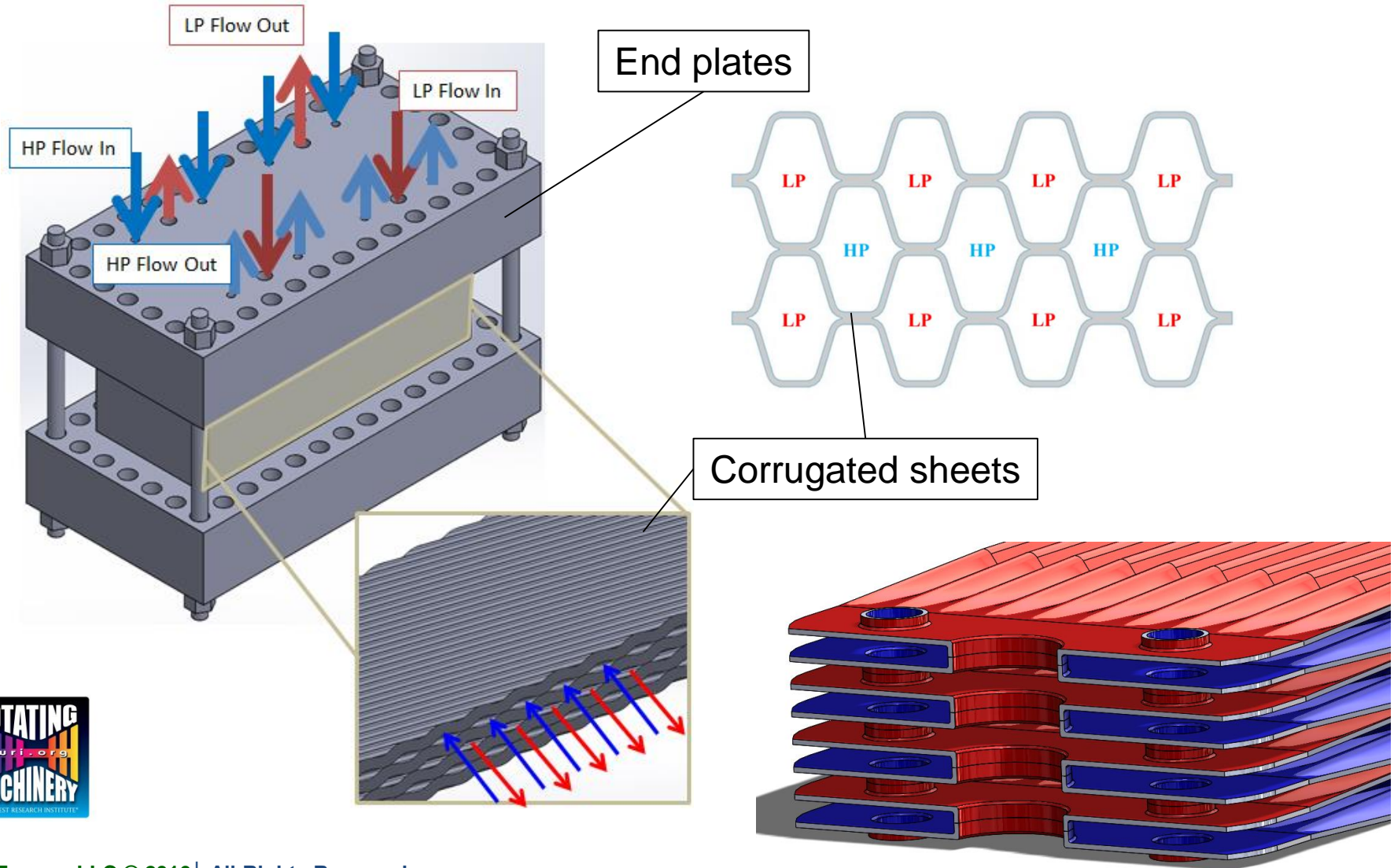
162.21 Max
150.67
139.12
127.58
116.03
104.49
92.945
81.4
69.855
58.31
46.765
35.221
23.676
12.131
0.5862 Min



# Stacked-Sheet Recuperator – Size Comparison



# The Corrugated Recuperator concept is similar to a plate-type heat exchanger with brazed channels



# Corrugation size directly affects the overall sheet size and must provide pressure containment

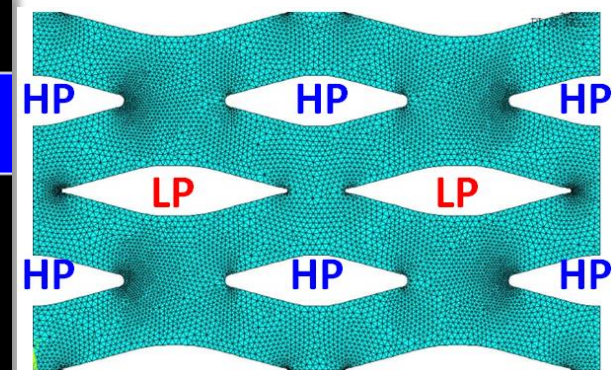
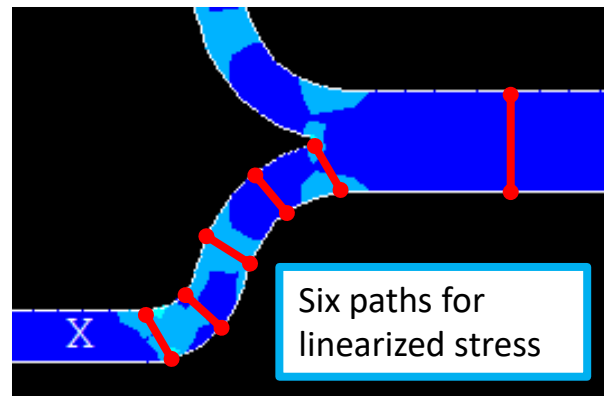
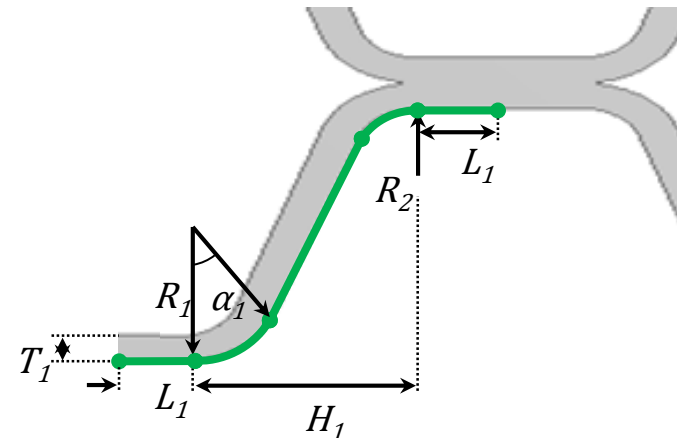
## Design Parameters

- Sheet width
- Corrugation size
- Sheet length
- Number of sheets
- Sheet thickness

## Effects on Size and Cost

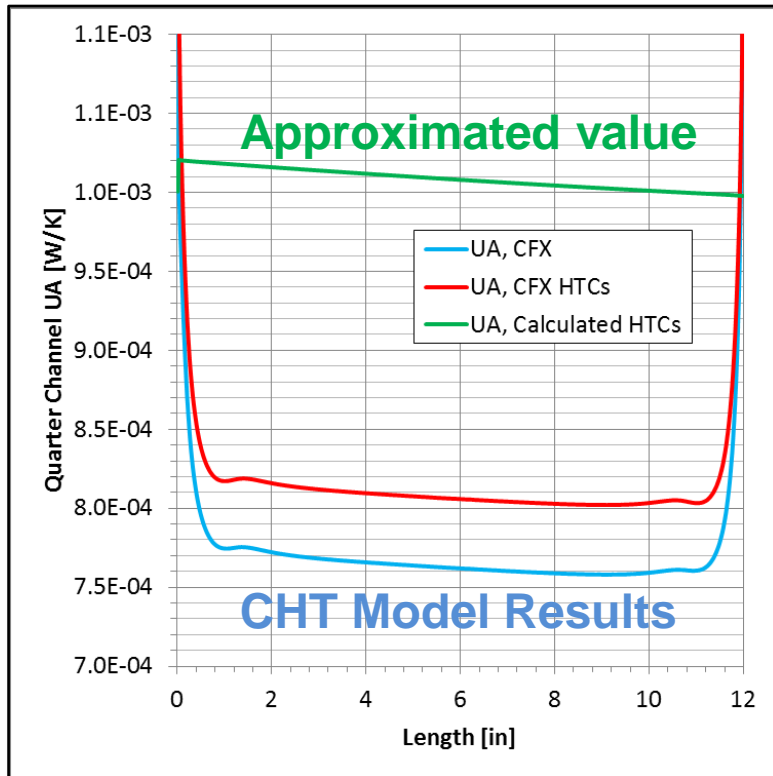
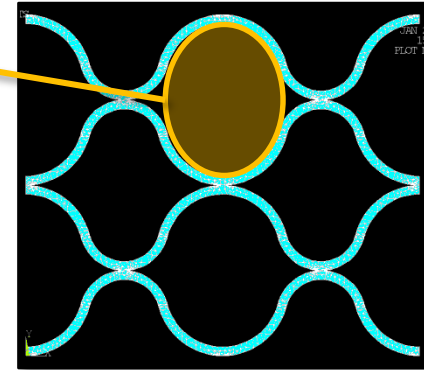
- Total height
- End plate thickness and cost

Required sheet thickness for pressure containment is determined for a large range of corrugation design parameters



# CHT simulations were used to check the validity of passage size approximations for heat transfer

Elliptical flow passages assumed for HTC



A modification factor  $\sim 0.75$  should be used for the approximate UA value

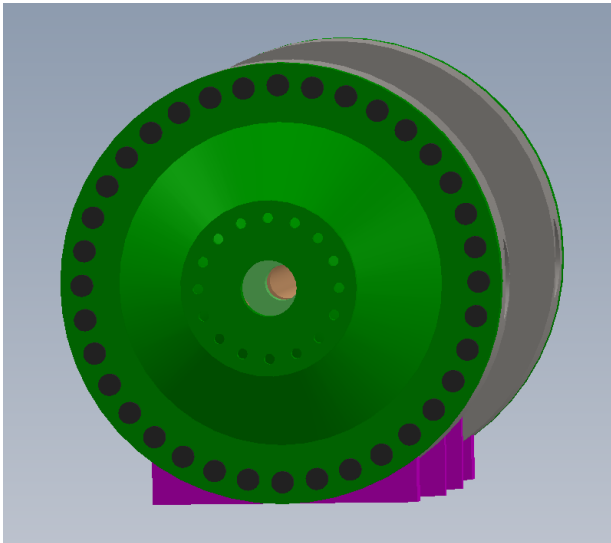
## **Additional analysis showed that the Corrugated Recuperator concept exceeds the cost criteria at the 47 MWt scale**

- **Manifolds had a higher than expected impact on the overall cost**
- **Cost of corrugated HX is above STEP target of \$100/kW**
  - ❖ **Geometry for high risk manufacturing: \$107/kW**
  - ❖ **Geometry for low risk manufacturing: \$380/kW**
- **Since the concept does not meet the cost criteria, the recommendation is to discontinue further design or fabricate a prototype for testing.**

# Recuperator Concepts Engineering Analysis

46 MWt, 280 bar, 610°C, 97% Effectiveness,  $\Delta P < 1.3$  bar, <\$100kW

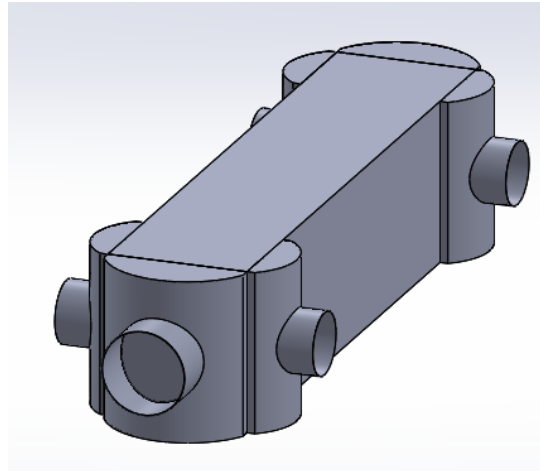
### Microtube



\$51/kWt



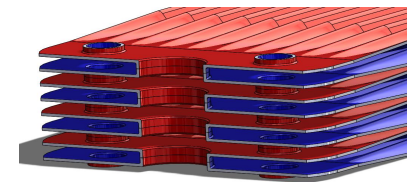
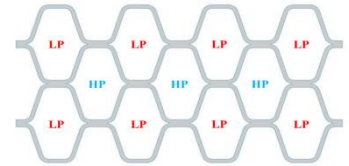
### Stacked-Sheet



\$47/kWt



### Corrugated



> \$107-380 /kWt





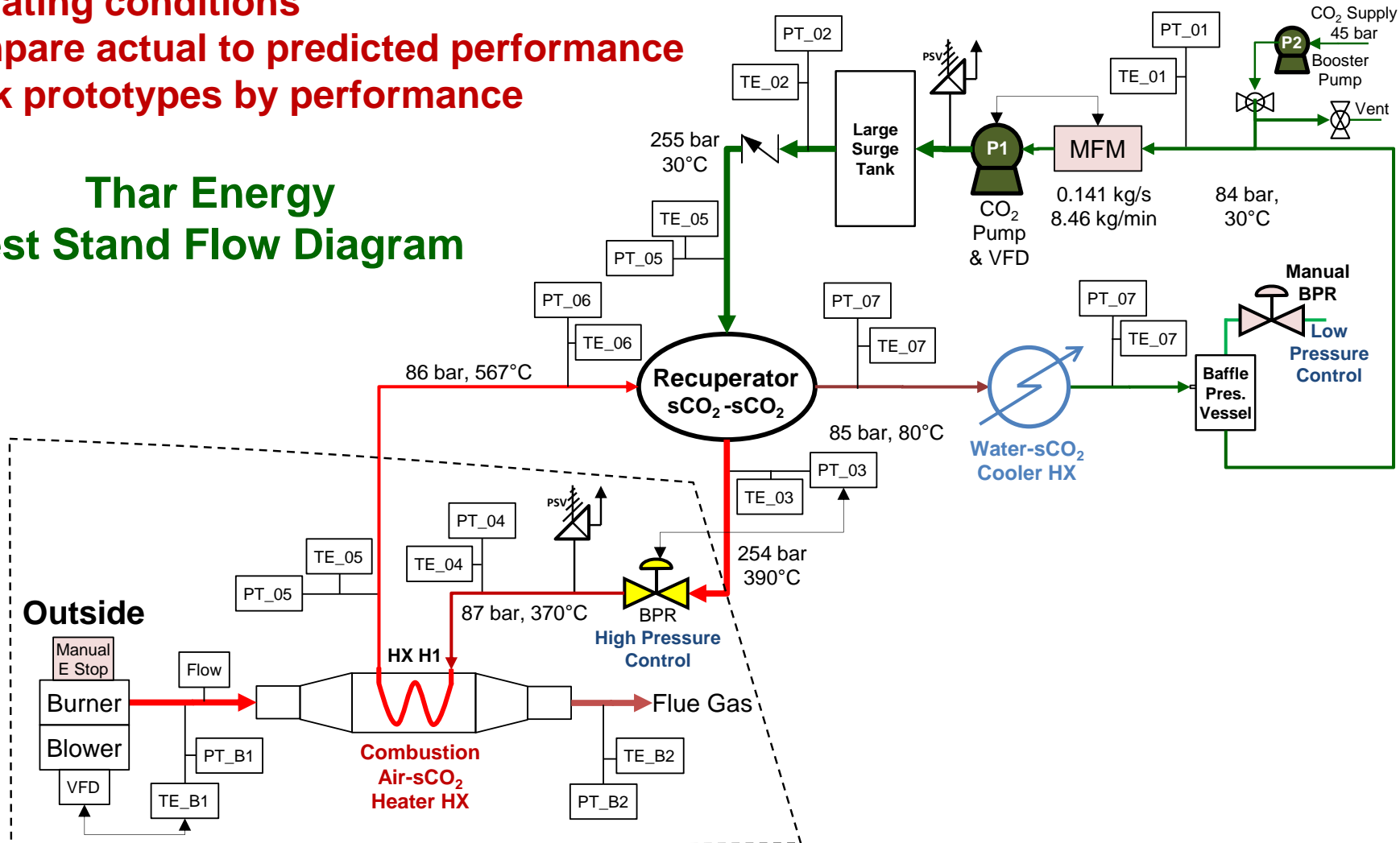
## Prototype Design, Fabrication and Testing

- **Prototypes sized for performance testing in the Thar sCO<sub>2</sub> test loop, ~100 kWt**
- **Prototypes to encompass critical features of the 46 MWt scale recuperator**
  - **Manufacturing methods**
  - **Heat transfer assumptions**

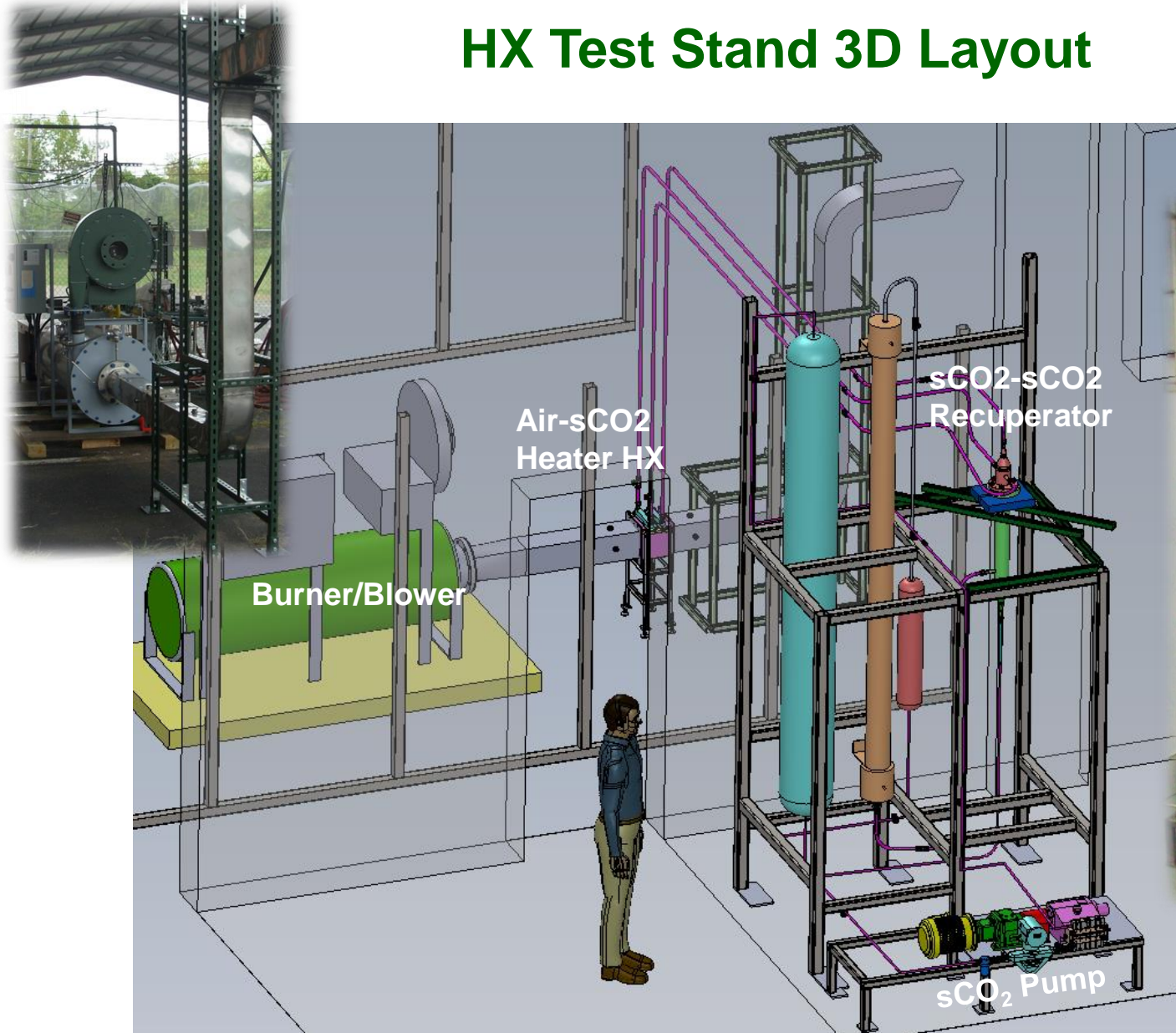
# Prototype HX Pressure and Performance Testing

- Test thermal performance over a range of operating conditions
- Compare actual to predicted performance
- Rank prototypes by performance

## Thar Energy Test Stand Flow Diagram



# HX Test Stand 3D Layout



## Closing Summary

- **Stacked Sheet and Microtube 46 MWt Recuperator Concepts meet STEP Performance and Cost Criteria.**
- **Both concepts can be scaled to industrial thermal capacity requirements.**
  - ❖ **Stacked-Sheet Concept has advantages of lower cost, smaller package size, and potential for future enhancements.**
  - ❖ **Microtube Concept has advantages of using a floating tube sheet to accommodate thermal stresses, and a removable tube bundle that accommodates cleaning, maintenance and repair.**
- **Recommending to discontinue work on the Corrugated Recuperator Concept since it does not meet the cost criteria.**

***Thank you for your kind attention***

**Questions?**

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