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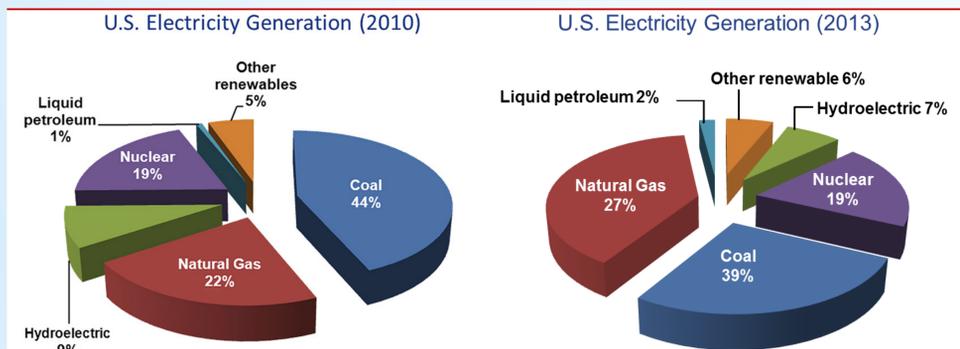
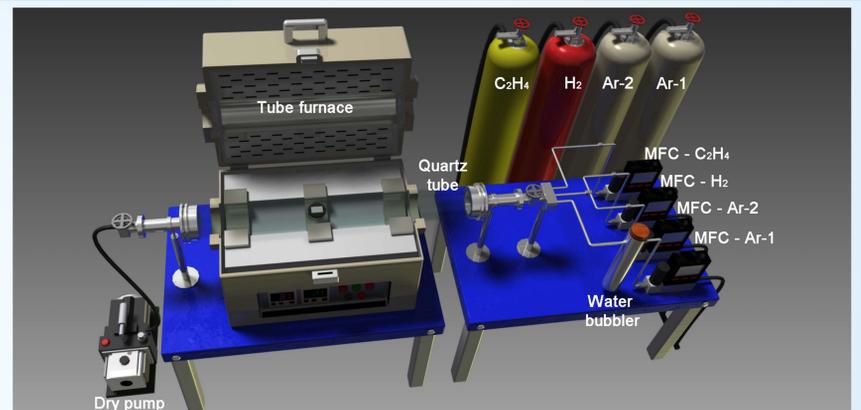
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Challenges & Opportunities



Current Progress



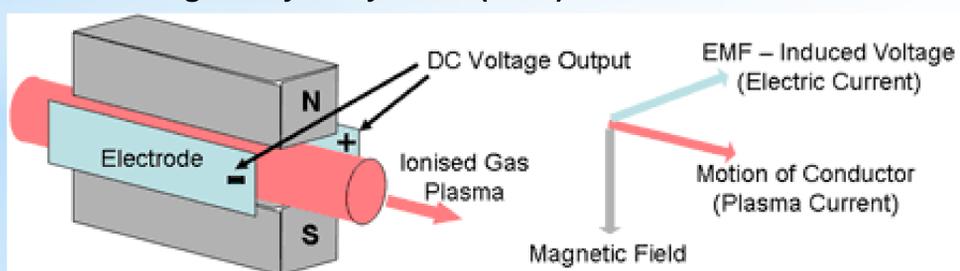
U.S. Electricity Generation (2010) <http://crf.sandia.gov/index.php/coal-use-and-carbon-capture-technologies/#.VBaDbVdV8E>

U.S. Electricity Generation (2013) <http://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.cfm?id=427&t=3>

Electricity Generation Efficiency

| Method | Efficiency (%) | Ref. |
|-------------|----------------|--|
| Nuclear | 33 – 36 | Efficiency in Electricity Generation, EURELECTRIC “Preservation of Resources” Working Group’s “Upstream” Sub-Group in collaboration with VGB, 2003 |
| Coal | 39 - 47 | |
| Natural gas | < 39 | |
| MHD | ~ 65% | http://www.mpoweruk.com/mhd_generator.htm |

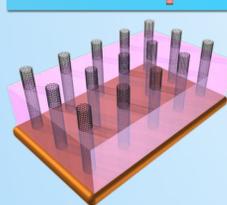
Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) Power Generation



Materials Challenges of Magnetohydrodynamic Power Generator Electrodes

| Requirement | Remarks |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Electrical conductivity (σ) | $\sigma > 1 \text{ S/m}$, flux $\approx 1 \text{ amp/cm}^2$ |
| Thermal conductivity (k) | High heat flux from the combustion fluids at 2100 °C |
| Thermal stability | Melting point (T_m) above 2100 °C |
| Oxidation resistance | Resistant to an oxygen partial pressure about 10^{-2} atm at 2100 °C |
| Corrosion resistance | Potassium seeds and aluminosilicate slags |
| Erosion resistance | High velocity hot gases and particulates |
| Thermionic emission | The anode and cathode should be good acceptor and emitters. |

Proposed Solution and Objectives



| Property | c-BN | CNT |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| Melting point (°C) | 2973 | > 1726 |
| Chemical inertness | Inert to acids but soluble in alkaline molten salts and nitrides | Yes |
| Open air oxidation resistance (°C) | 1500 | < 750 |
| Electrochemical passiveness | Yes | Yes |
| Electrical conductivity (S/m) | Insulating | $10^6 - 10^7$ |
| Thermal conductivity [W/(m·K)] | 600 - 740 | < 3000 |

- Vertically aligned carbon nanotubes (VA-CNTs): Electrical and thermal conductive channels.
- Cubic boron nitride (c-BN): Protective layer shielding CNTs from erosive and corrosive environments.

Objectives

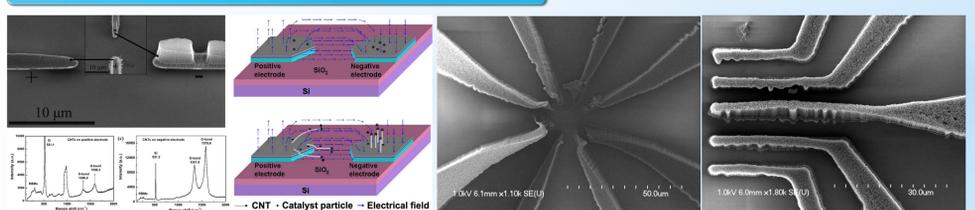
- Super growth of VA-CNT carpets on metallic substrates;
- Fabrication of CNT-boron nitride (CNT-BN) composite structures;
- Stability and resistance studies of the CNT-BN composite structures; and
- Thermionic emission properties of the CNT-BN composite structures.

Dry Rotary Pump Two-Zone Tube Furnace Gas Cylinders and Four-Way MFC Station

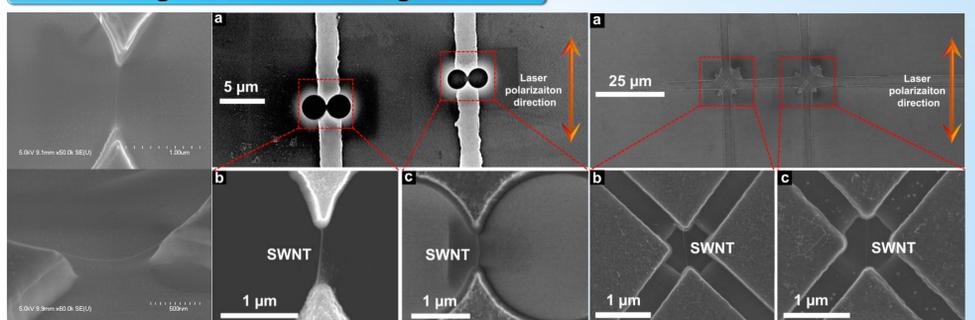


Preliminary Results

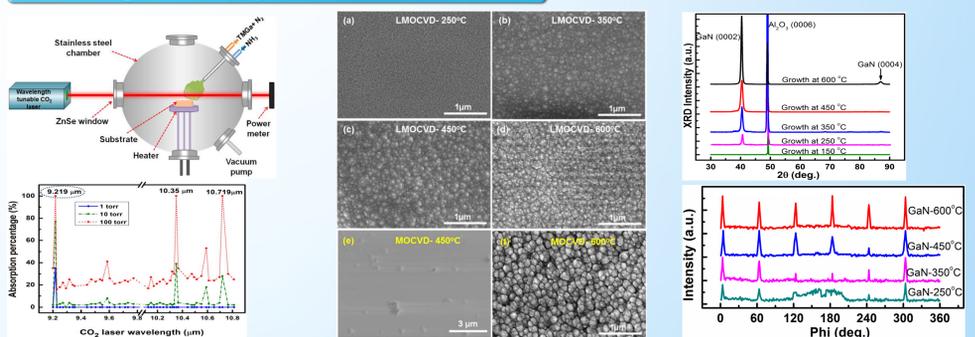
Growth of VA-CNTs



Controlled growth of CNT bridges



Low-temperature synthesis of GaN



Acknowledgement

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