



2019 UNIVERSITY TURBINE SYSTEMS RESEARCH PROJECT REVIEW MEETING

University of Central Florida



Orlando, Florida
November 6, 2019

Development of Modular, Low-Cost, High Temperature Recuperators for the sCO₂ Power Cycles – Prototype Performance Update

Lalit Chordia, PhD, Vahid Vahdat, PhD, Ed Hoppe,
Forest Sears, Peter Shipe, Tom Koger, **Marc Portnoff**



Outline

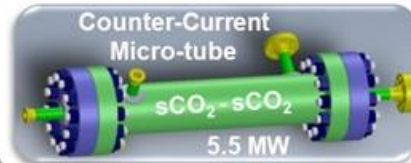
- **Introduction to Thar Energy**
- **Project Recap**
 - STEP Recuperator Criteria
 - Recuperator Concept Down Select
 - Scaling Considerations
- **Project Update**
 - Prototype Design & Fabrication
 - Prototype Performance Testing
- **Project Summary**

Over 25 years of Innovation with “Green” Supercritical Fluid Technologies

Timeline (recent past)

sCO₂ Brayton Power
Cycle Development

COMPACT Heat Exchangers for sCO₂
Power Cycles



3D Printed,
Inconel 718,
sCO₂-sCO₂
Recuperator

2014

TharProcess

Design – Construct –
Operate Largest GMP
sCO₂ Extraction
System in USA

2015



Expands into Liquid Chromatography

Design – Construct – Install
Primary Heater for **Sunshot**
One MWe sCO₂ Test Loop



2016

Oxy Combustion Test Facility
Design – Construct – Operate
Demonstrate auto-combustion

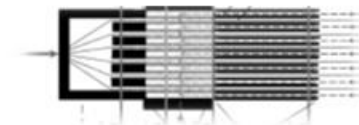


2017

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



**Patent - Notice
of Allowance**
Counter Current Heat
Exchanger/Reactor



Thar
Pharmaceuticals
sold to



Heat Exchangers are key to improving sCO₂ power cycle efficiency and costs

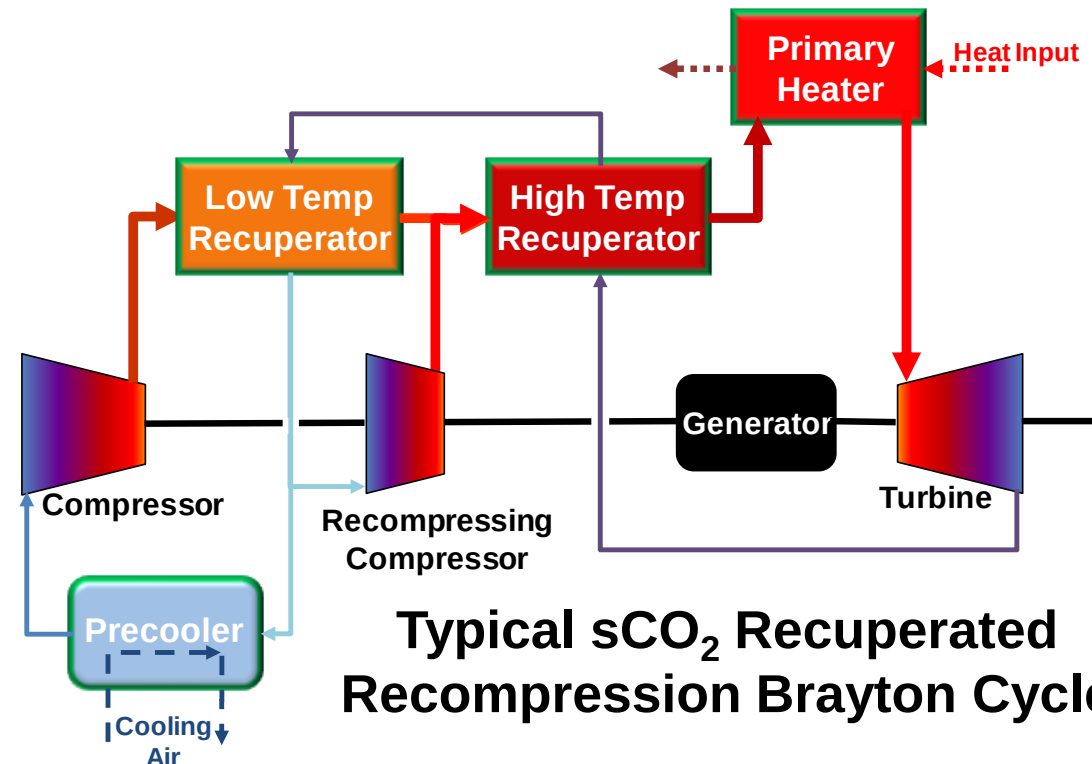
Thar Energy - Manufacturer of **COMPACT** Heat Exchangers for sCO₂ Power Cycles

- **Recuperators**
- **Heaters**
- **Gas Coolers**
- **Water Coolers**

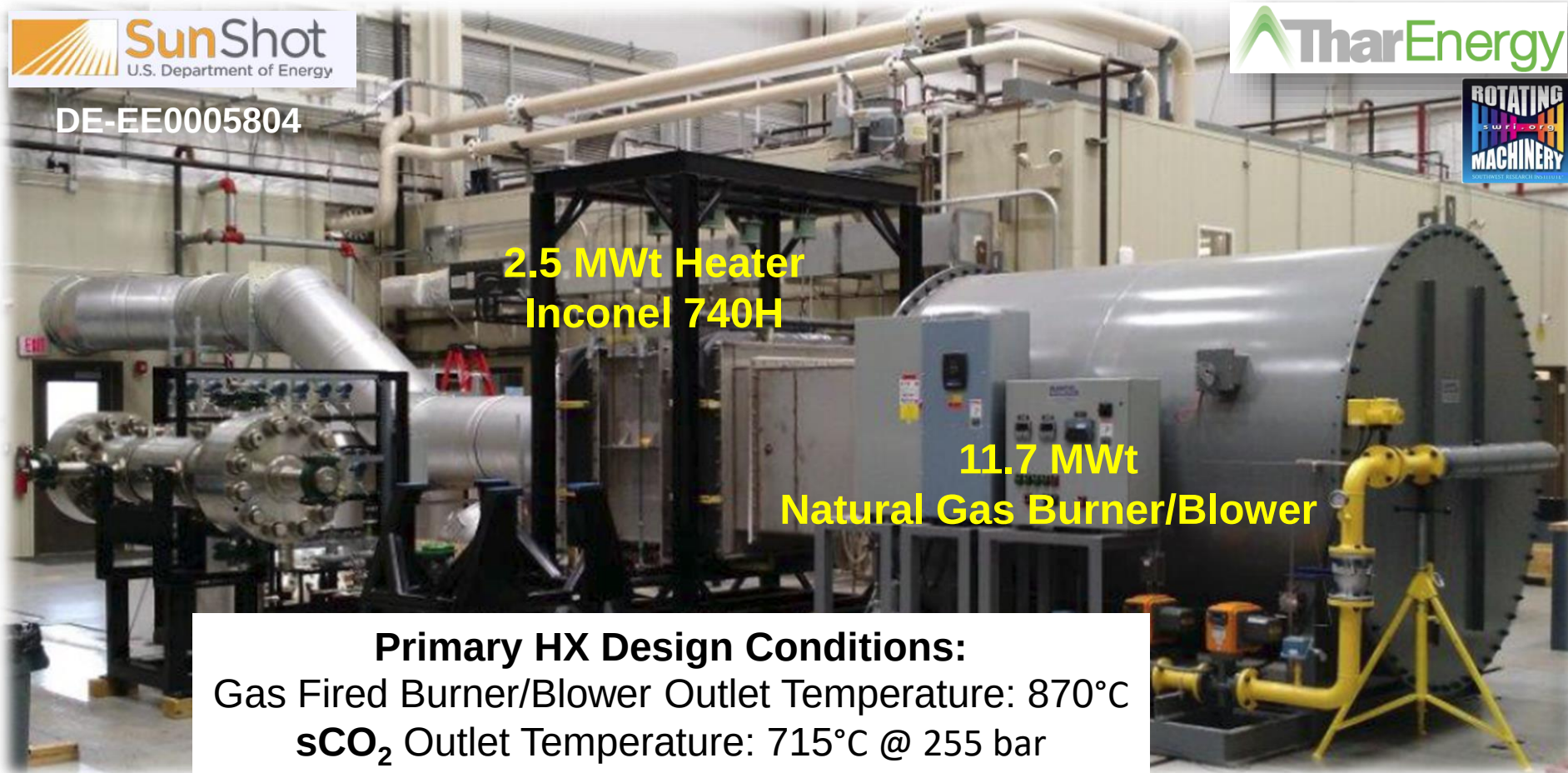
Optimized Material Use

- **Aluminum**
- **Carbon Steel**
- **Alloy Steel**
- **Stainless Steels**
- **Nickel Super Alloys**

kWt to MWt



Installed, Commissioned and Operated at SwRI *Thar Energy's sCO₂ Primary Heater*



Project Recap

- **STEP Recuperator Criteria**
- **Recuperator Concept Down Select**
- **Scaling Considerations**

Project Participants



Lalit Chordia, Vahid Vahdat, Danyang Li, Ed Green, Ed Hoppe, Peter Shipe,
Andy Hessler, Tom Koger, Forest Sears, Marc Portnoff,



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



Bruce Pint



Devesh Ranjan, Sandeep Pidaparti

SOPO Tasks

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



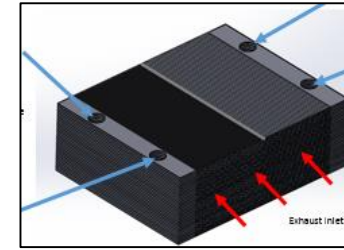
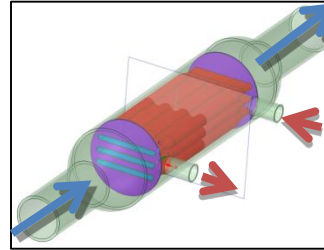
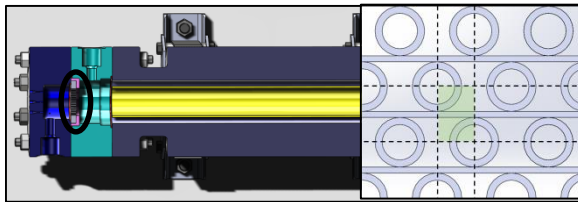
Task 1.0

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

~75 kWt prototype fabrication and testing

Go/No-Go Milestone for Budget Period 2

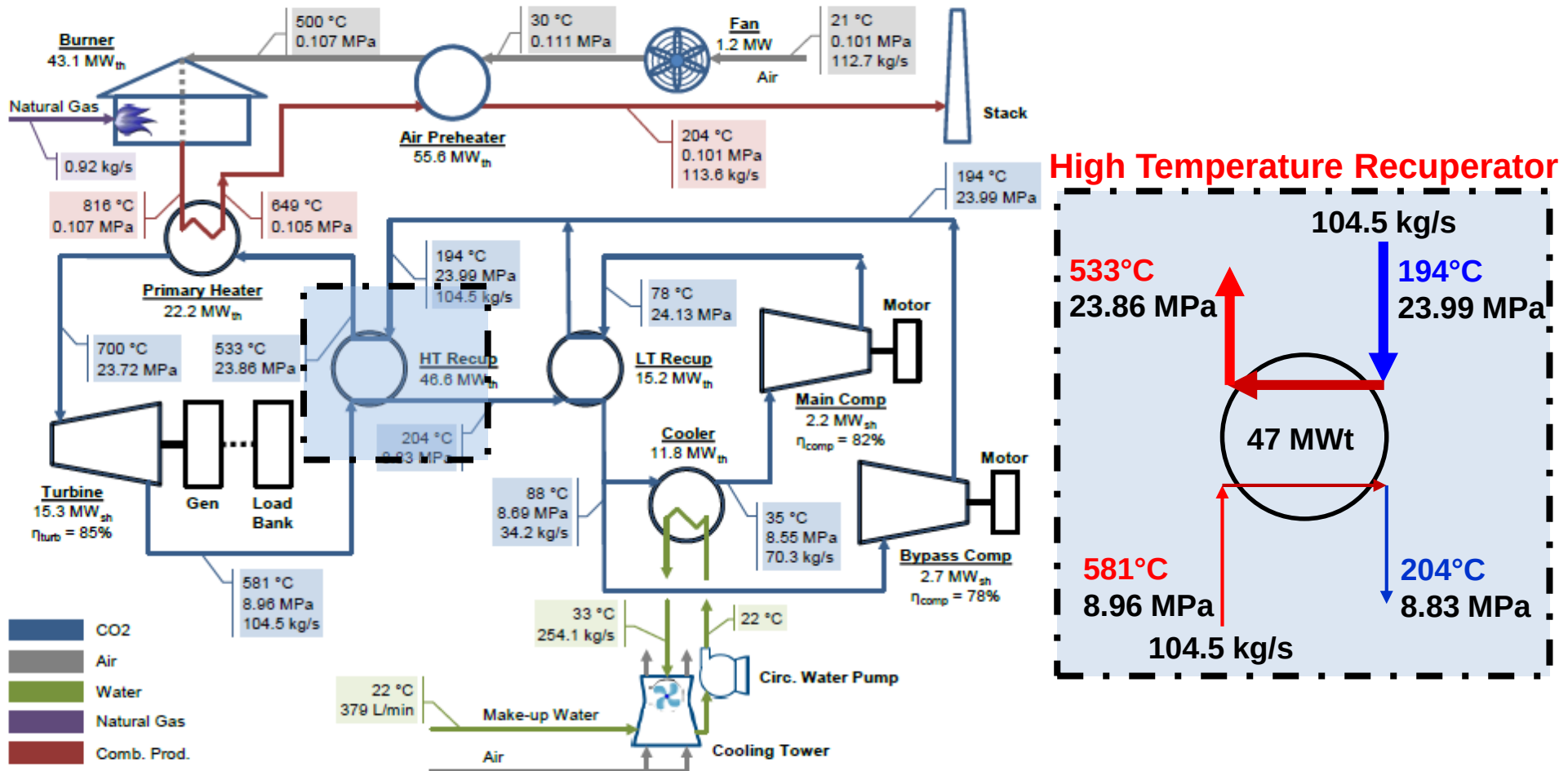
Task 5.0

Detail design of 47 MWt recuperator

Task 6.0

Fabrication of 47 MWt recuperator

Develop a Scalable, High Temperature Recuperator for STEP Conditions



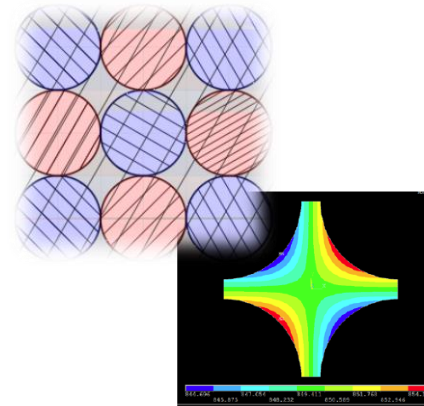
Comparison of Recuperator Design Criteria

Criteria	Initial	Updated
Thermal Capacity	46.6 MWt	45.9 MWt
Thermal Effectiveness	96%	97%
Pressure Loss	$\Delta P_h < 1.5\%$ (1.3 bar) $\Delta P_c < 0.6\%$ (1.3 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	

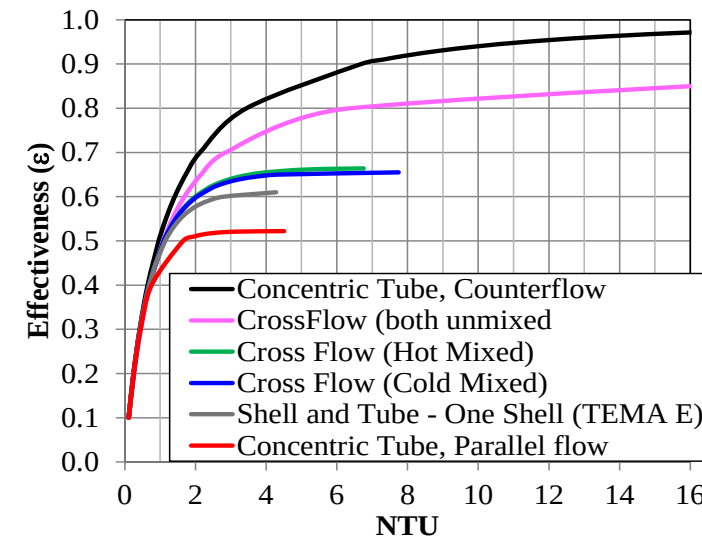
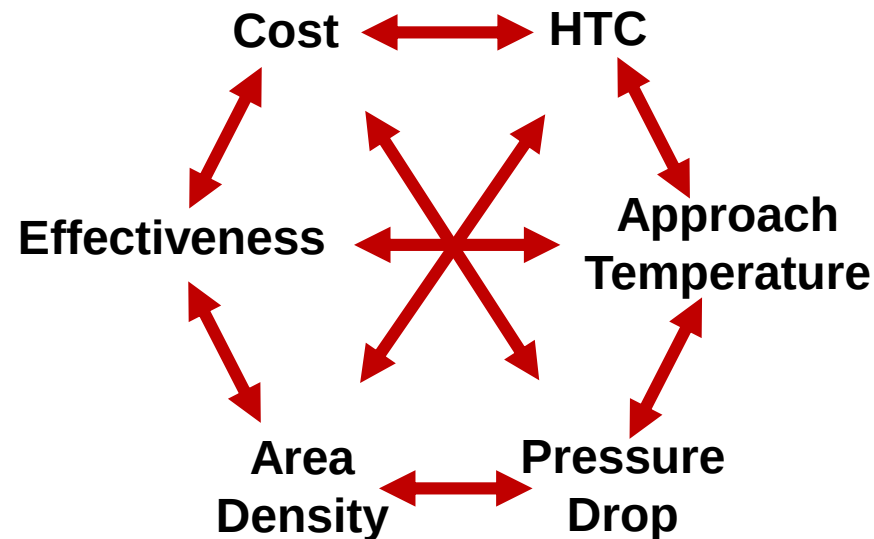
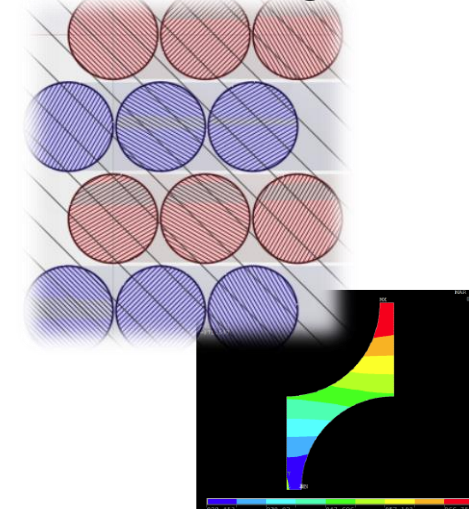
Heat Exchanger Design

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

Checkerboard



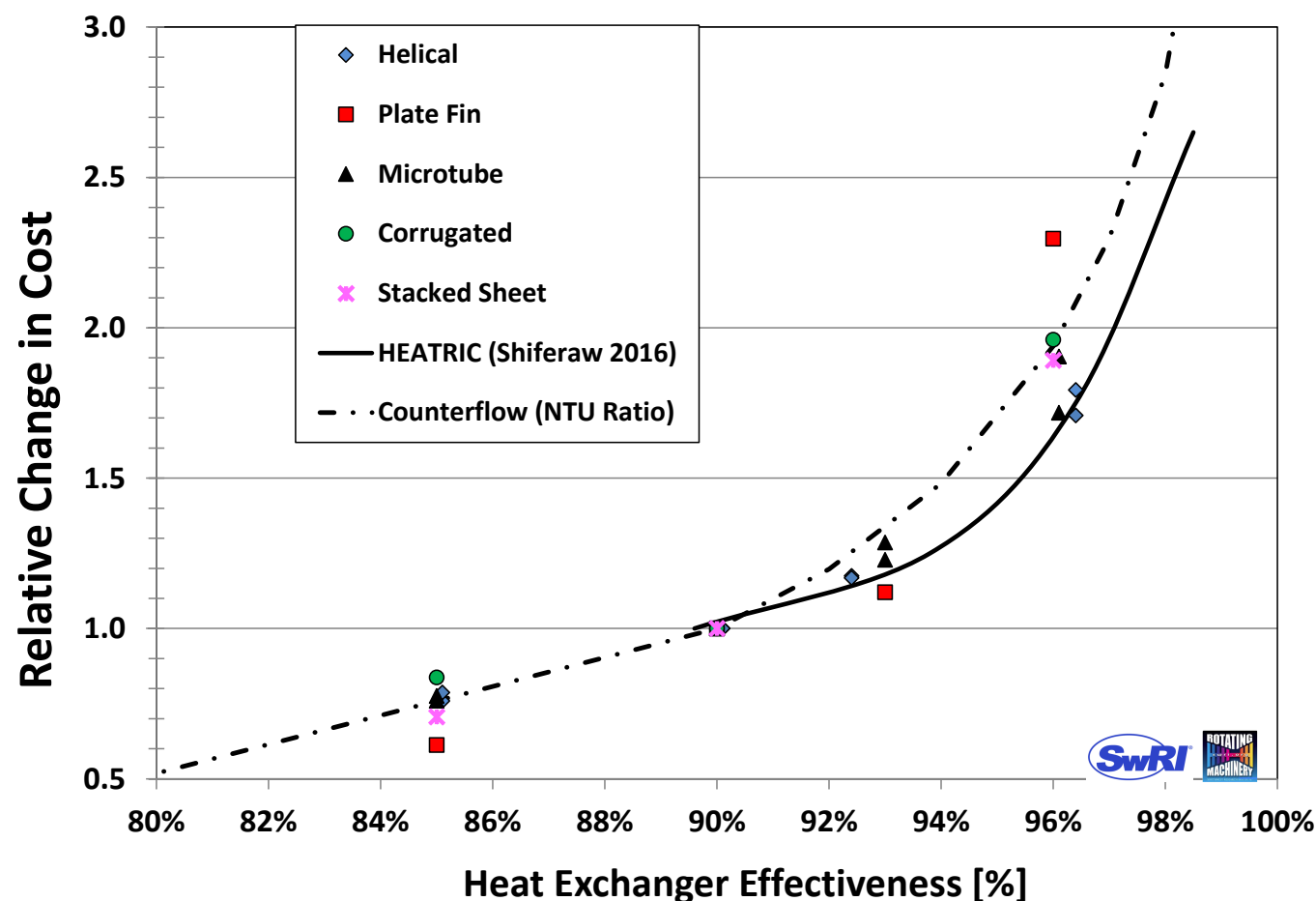
Alternating Rows



Recuperator specifications influence cost

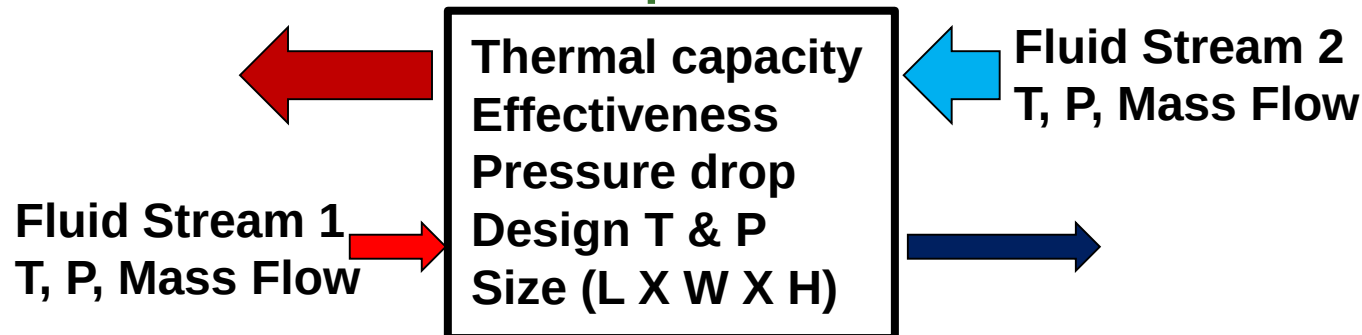
Relatively independent for the heat exchanger concepts evaluated

- Approach Temperature
- Effectiveness
- Pressure Drop
- Mass Flow
- Pressure
- Temperature



Recuperator Design

Recuperator



Material of Construction

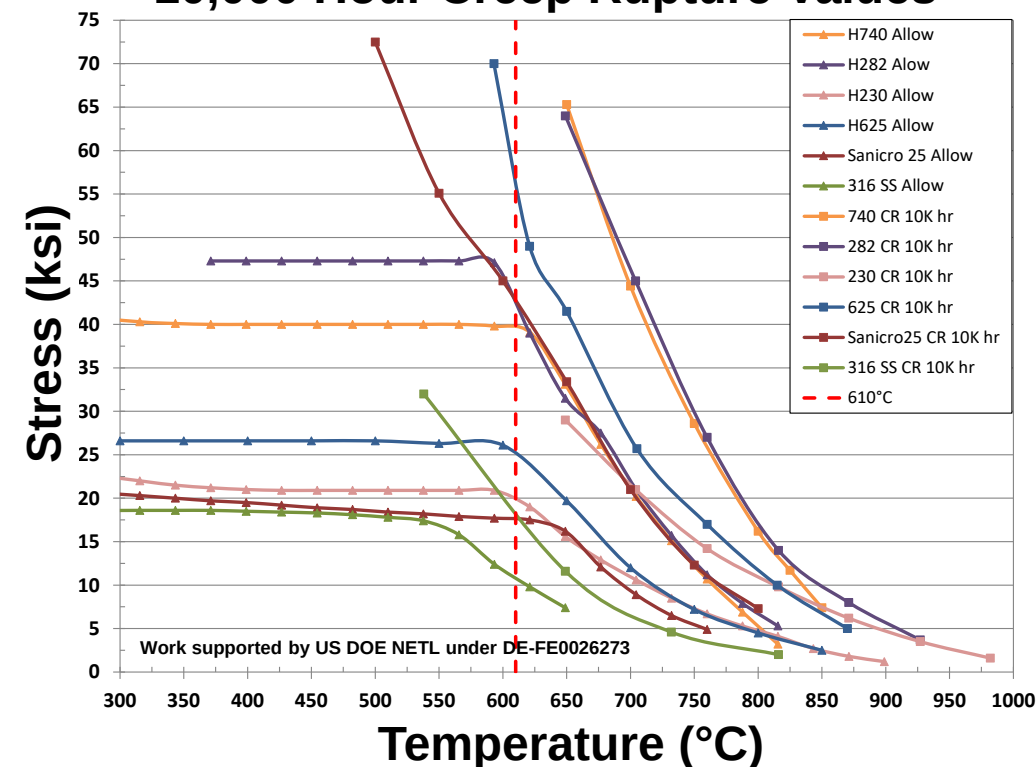
- Physical Properties
- Corrosion
- Contamination potential

ASME Code Stamp/Design

Fouling Factor

Goal: Meet performance requirements and provide margin of safety while minimizing over design

ASME Allowable Stress and 10,000 Hour Creep Rupture Values



Design T ↑ **\$** ↑

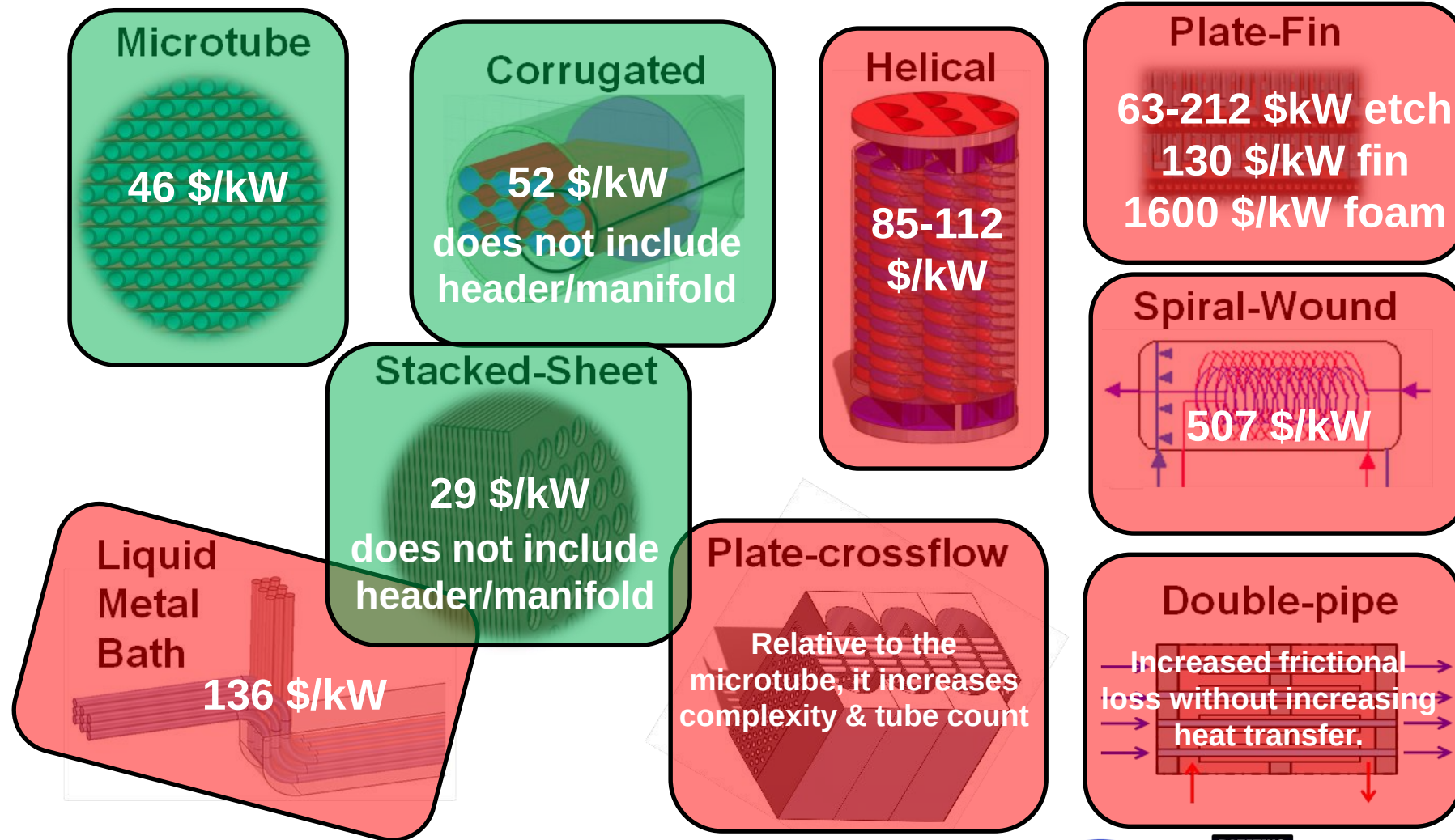
As **Design T** increases, the material strength drops & corrosion rates increase

First Cost vs Life Cycle Costs

- **Smaller passages are more susceptible to plugging, fouling and are harder to maintain**
- **Lower cost alloys can be more susceptible to corrosion**
- **HX design susceptibility to thermal fatigue at scale**

The Microtube, Corrugated & Stacked-Sheet Recuperator Concepts were *down selected* for low complexity and cost

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

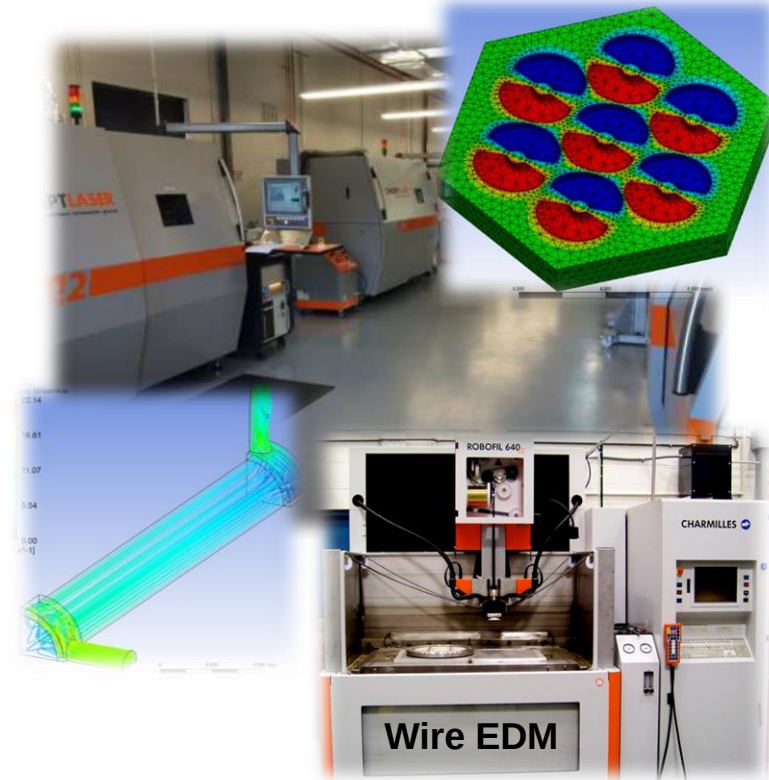


High Temperature Recuperator Concepts Engineering Analysis & Down Select

- Thermal-Hydraulic performance modeling and analysis  
- Advanced manufacturing methods and tolerance
- Fabrication cost analysis

Subtractive vs. Additive Manufacturing

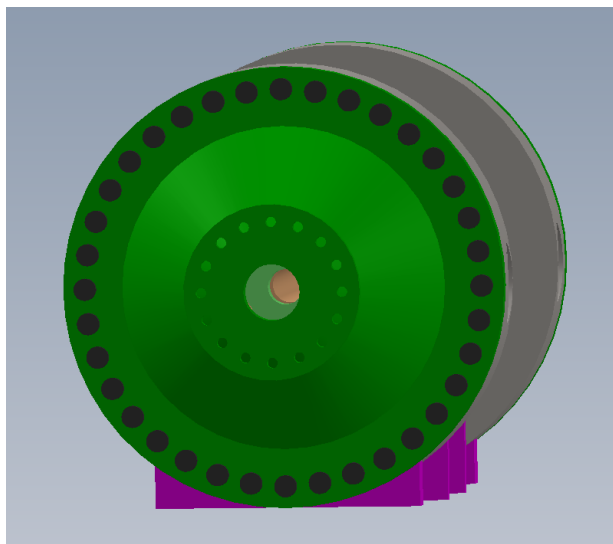
- Laser cutting
- Laser welding
- Water jet cutting
- 3D metals printing
- Electrochemical etching
- Electrochemical machining (ECM)
- Electro discharge machining (EDM)
- EDM wire cutting
- Sheet bending/forming
- Metal plating
- Stamping
- Brazing
- Welding
- Diffusion bonding



Recuperator Concepts Engineering Analysis

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

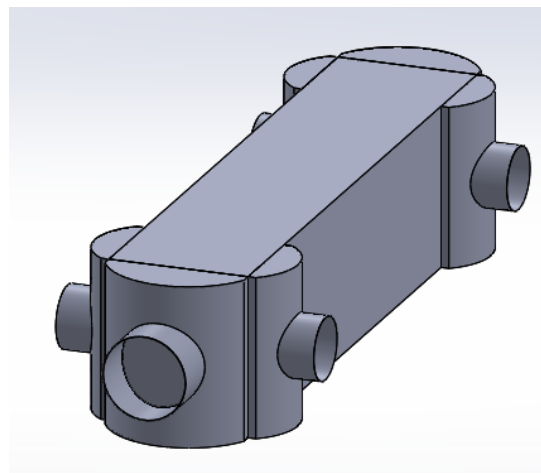
Microtube



\$51/kWt



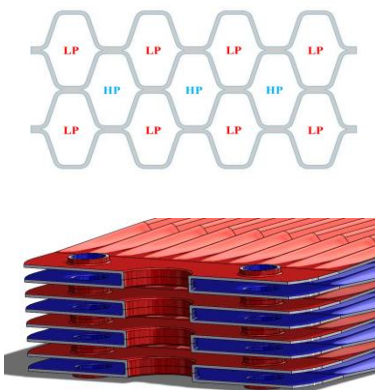
Stacked-Sheet



\$47/kWt



Corrugated



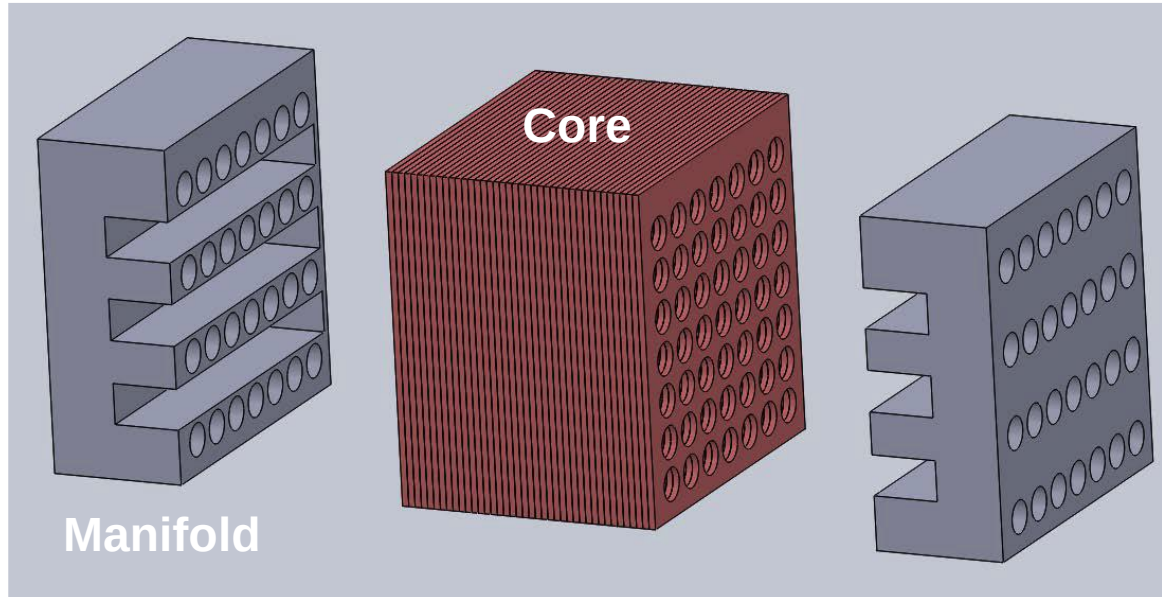
> \$107-380 /kWt



Project Update

- **Prototype Design & Fabrication**
- **Prototype Performance Testing**

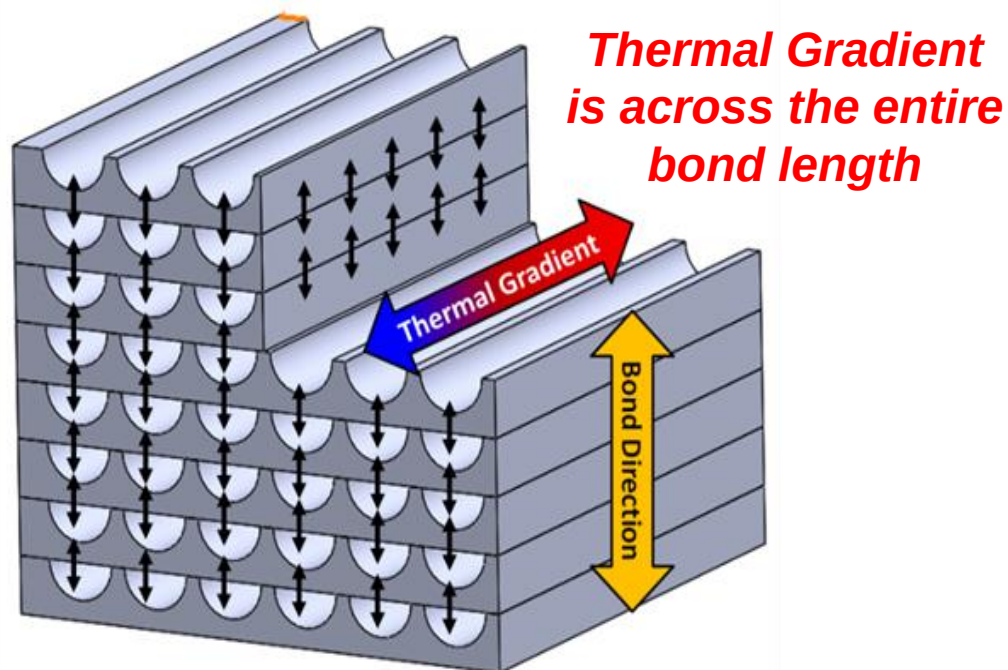
Stacked-sheet Recuperator Concept (SSHX)



- Patterns cut, punched or etched into individual sheets
- Sheets are aligned, stacked, and joined (brazed, diffusion bonded)
- Manifolds/headers are added to separate flow streams and ensure uniform flow distribution

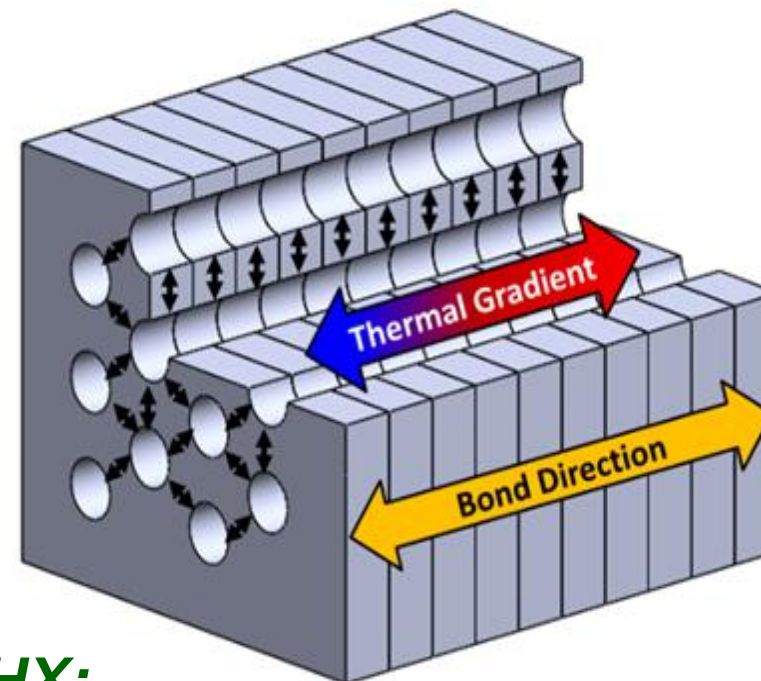
Opportunity for cost effective design enhancements

Mechanical & Thermal Stress Analysis - Printed-Circuit HX vs. SSHX



Printed-Circuit HX:

The bond between sheets is:
perpendicular to the mechanical stresses &
parallel to the thermal stresses



SSHX:

The bond between sheets is:
parallel to the mechanical stresses &
perpendicular to the thermal stresses

Improves structural integrity
and thermal compliance

SSHX Manufacturing Options

*Accommodates **digital advances** in
Subtractive and/or Additive Manufacturing*

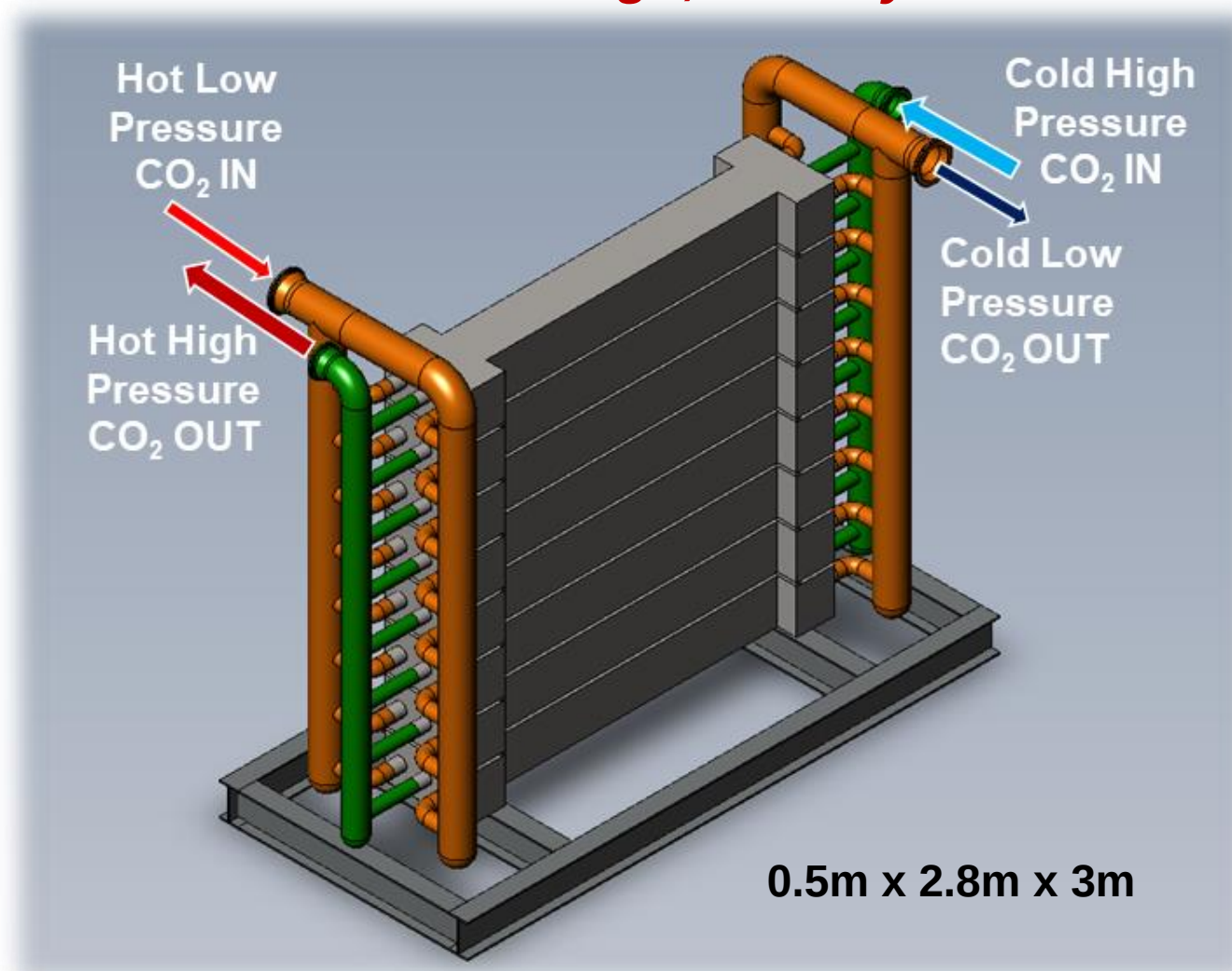
- Stamp or punch operations (**Opacity ~73%**)
- Laser Drilling
- Water Jet Drilling
- High Pressure Drilling
- Chemical etching
- Electrochemical machining
- Electro-polishing
- Mechanical Grinding
- Plate and Sheet Re-rollers
- Additive Manufacturing – 3D printing (**Opacity ~38%**)

Prototype SSHX Recuperators

Criteria	3D-SSHX Prototype	Laser-SSHX Prototype
Manufacturing Method	3D Printed	Laser Cut Sheets
Materials	Inconel 625	Stainless 347H
Channel Pattern	Circle-Star	Circle-Circle
Manifold Design	3D Printed	Laser Cut Sheets
Joining Method	Diffusion Braze	Diffusion Braze
Opacity	~46%	~73%

46 MWt Laser-SSHX Recuperator

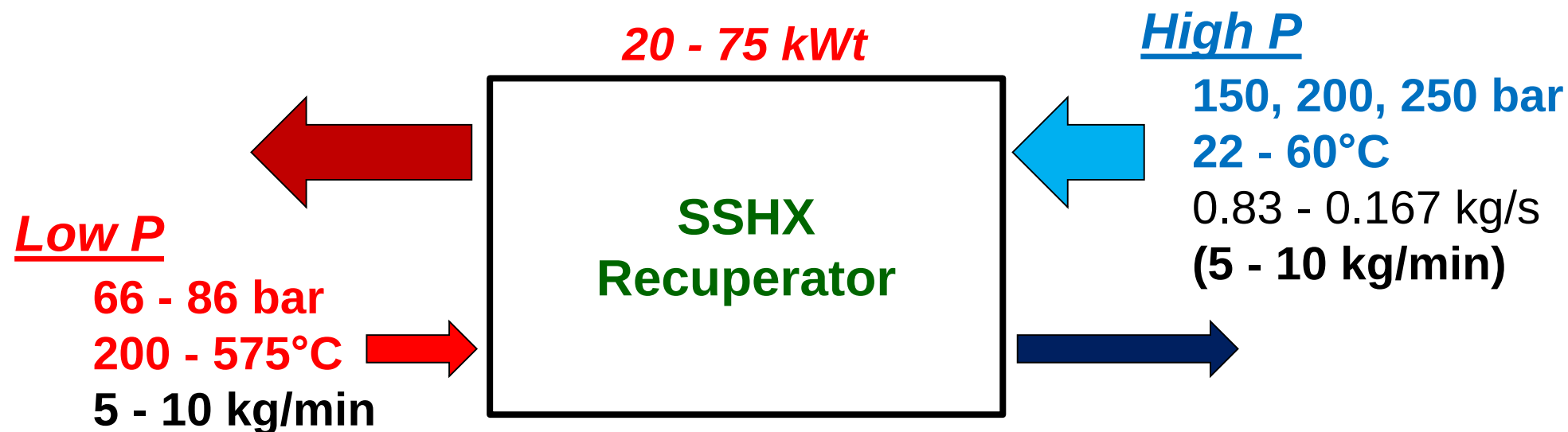
Parallel Modular Design, Factory Fabricated



3D-SSHX
57% volume decrease

Example: Eight stacked Laser-SSHX sub-modules

Test Conditions - SSHX Recuperator Prototypes



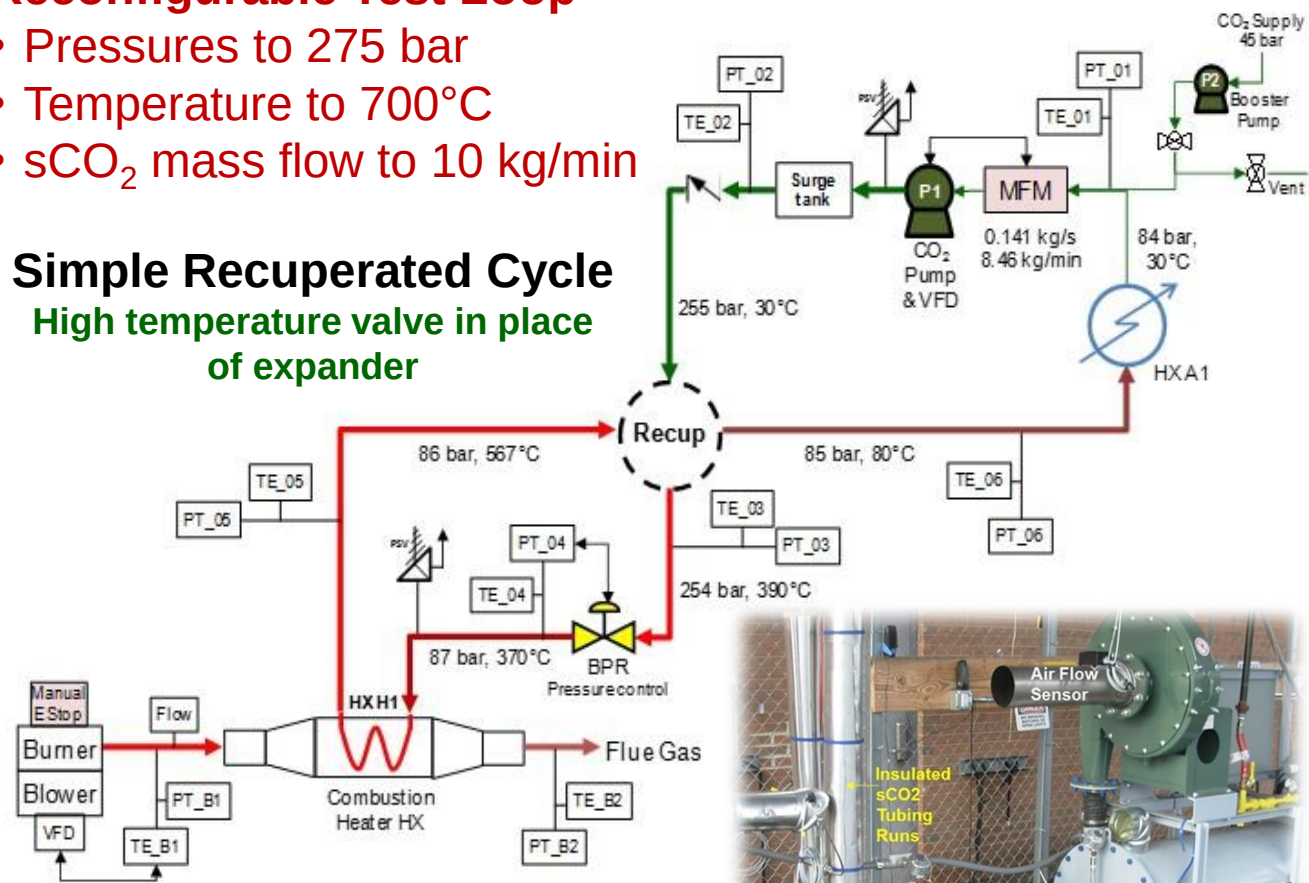
- Test thermal/hydraulic performance over a range of operating conditions
- Compare actual to predicted performance
- Rank prototypes by performance

Reconfigurable Test Loop

- Pressures to 275 bar
- Temperature to 700°C
- sCO₂ mass flow to 10 kg/min

Simple Recuperated Cycle

High temperature valve in place of expander



Work supported by US DOE NETL under
DE-FE0024012 & DE-FE0025348

HX Model Heat Transfer Equations

Models selected from established heat transfer and pressure drop equations for the best accuracy compared to testing data

1 CO₂ Side Nusselt Number

Petukhov (1970)

$$Nu_{CO_2} = \frac{\left(\frac{f}{2}\right) \times Re \times Pr}{1.07 + \frac{900}{Re} - \frac{600}{1 + 10Pr} + 12.7 \left(\frac{f}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (Pr^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)}$$

2 Air Side Nusselt Number

Martin (2002)

$$Lq = \begin{cases} 0.92Hg \times Pr_{air}(i) \times \left(\frac{\frac{4X_T}{\pi} - 1}{X_L}\right) & X_L \geq 1 \\ 0.92Hg \times Pr_{air}(i) \times \left(\frac{\frac{4X_T X_L}{\pi} - 1}{X_L X_D}\right) & X_L < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$Nu_{air}(i) = 0.404 \times Lq^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

3 CO₂ Side Pressure Drop

Bhatti and Shah (1987)

$$f = 0.00128 + 0.1143Re^{-0.311}$$

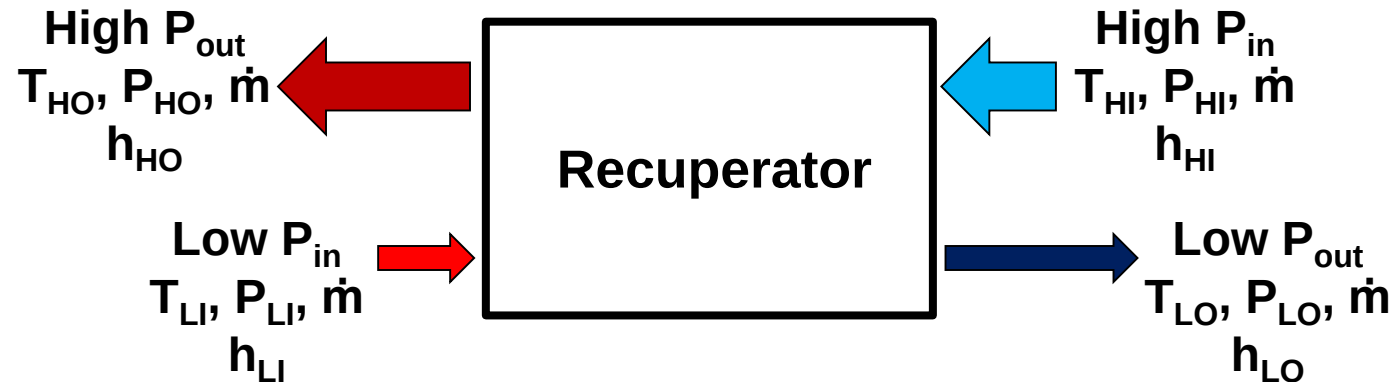
$$\Delta p_{CO_2} = f \frac{L}{d_o} \frac{\rho \mu^2}{2}$$

4 Air Side Pressure Drop

Zukauskas (1988)

$$\Delta p_{air} = N_r X \left(\frac{\rho u_m^2}{2}\right) f$$

HX Performance Heat Transfer Equations



Effectiveness, $\epsilon = Q_{act} \div Q_{max}$

$$Q_{act} = \text{minimum}(Q_{HI-HO}, Q_{LI-LO})$$

$$Q_{HI-HO} = \dot{m} \times (h_{HO} - h_{HI})$$

$$Q_{LI-LO} = \dot{m} \times (h_{LI} - h_{LO})$$

$$Q_{max} = \text{minimum}(Q_{h \max}, Q_{c \max})$$

$$Q_{h \max} = \dot{m} \times (h_{LI} - h(T_{HI}, P_{LO}))$$

$$Q_{c \max} = \dot{m} \times (h(T_{LI}, P_{HO}) - h_{HI})$$

$UA = Q_{act} \div T_{Ln}$

$$T_{Ln} = (\Delta T_i - \Delta T_{ii}) \div \text{LN}(\Delta T_i \div \Delta T_{ii})$$

$$\Delta T_i = T_{LI} - T_{HO}$$

$$\Delta T_{ii} = T_{LO} - T_{HI}$$

Approach Temperature = $T_{LO} - T_{HI}$

% Pressure Drop

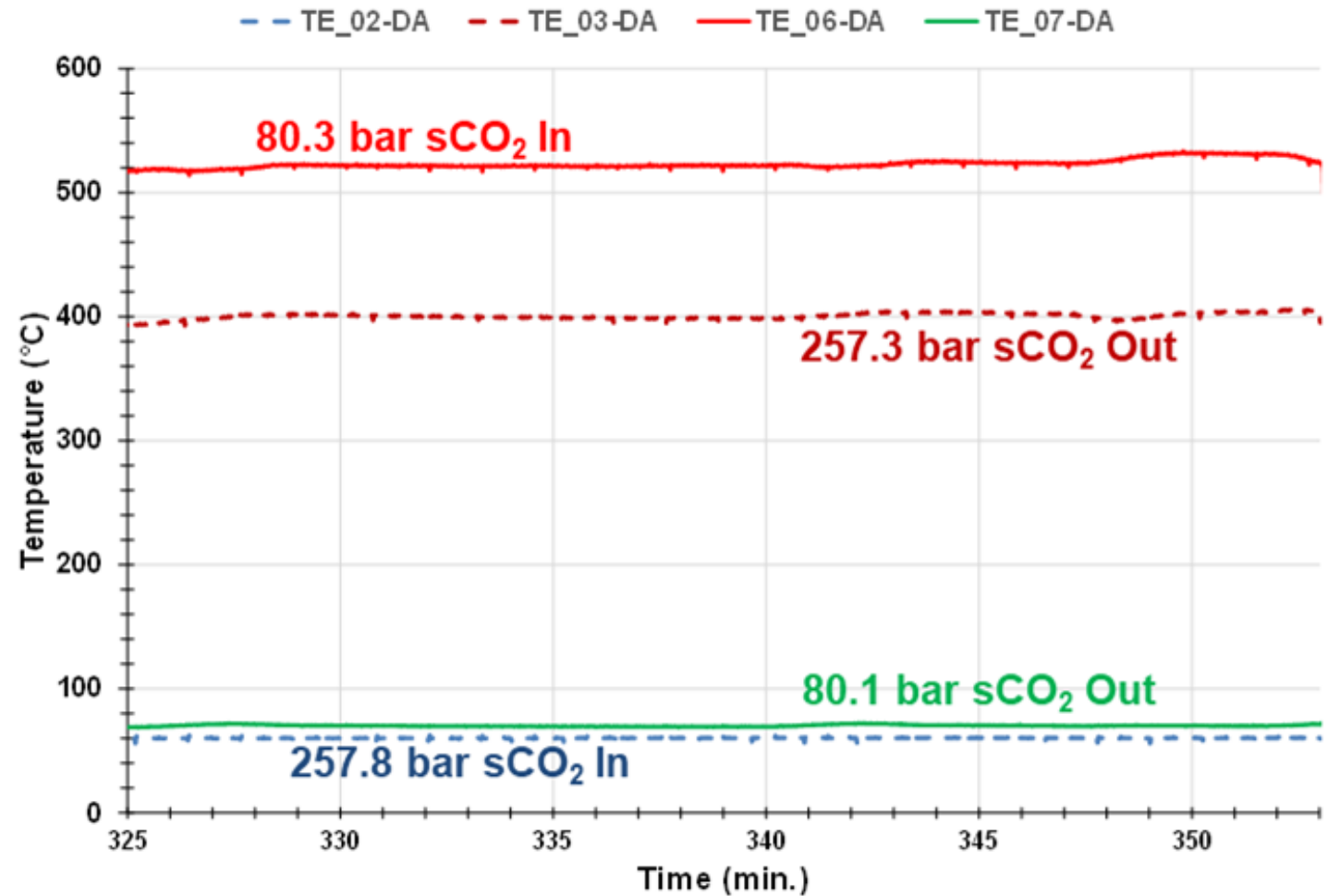
$$\% \Delta P = (P_{in} - P_{out}) / P_{in}$$

Steady State Time vs. Temperature Plot

Prototype SSHX Recuperators

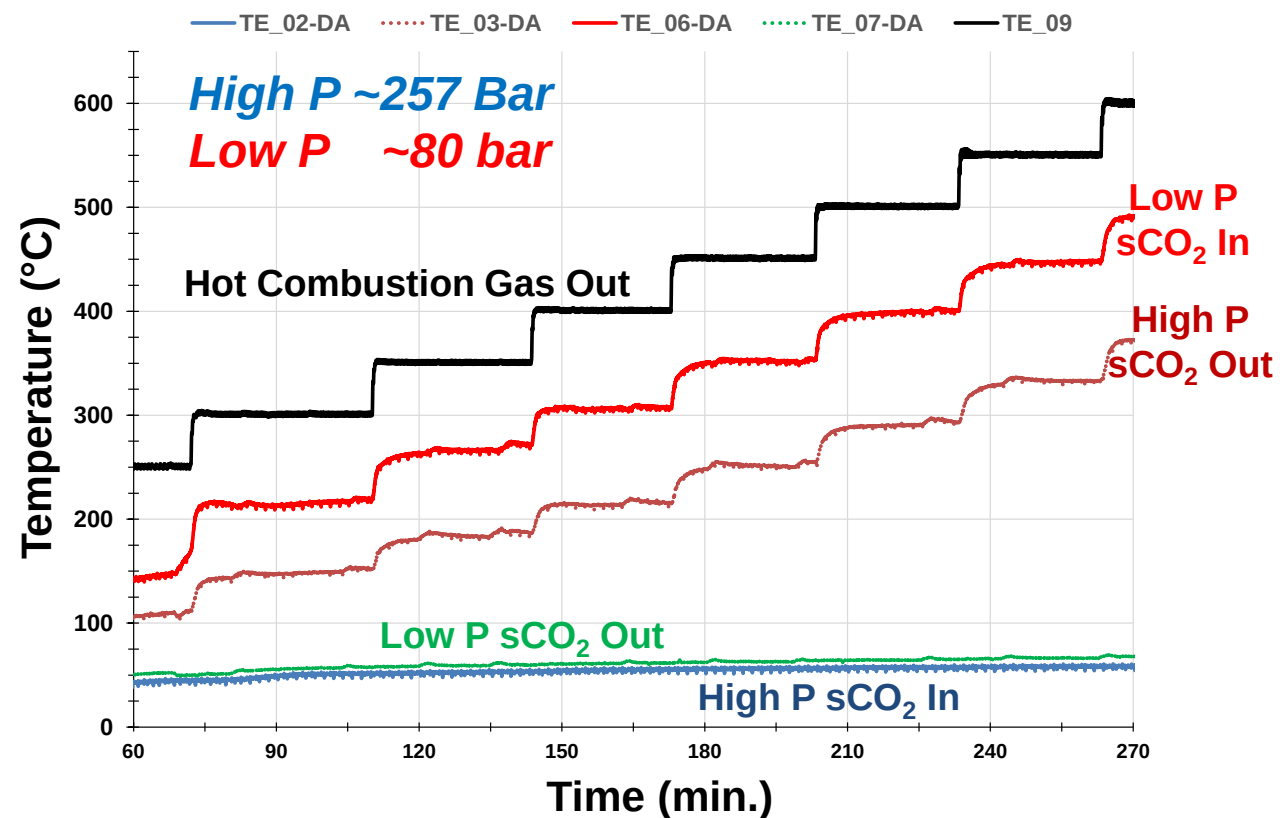


3D-SSHX – Steady State Plot

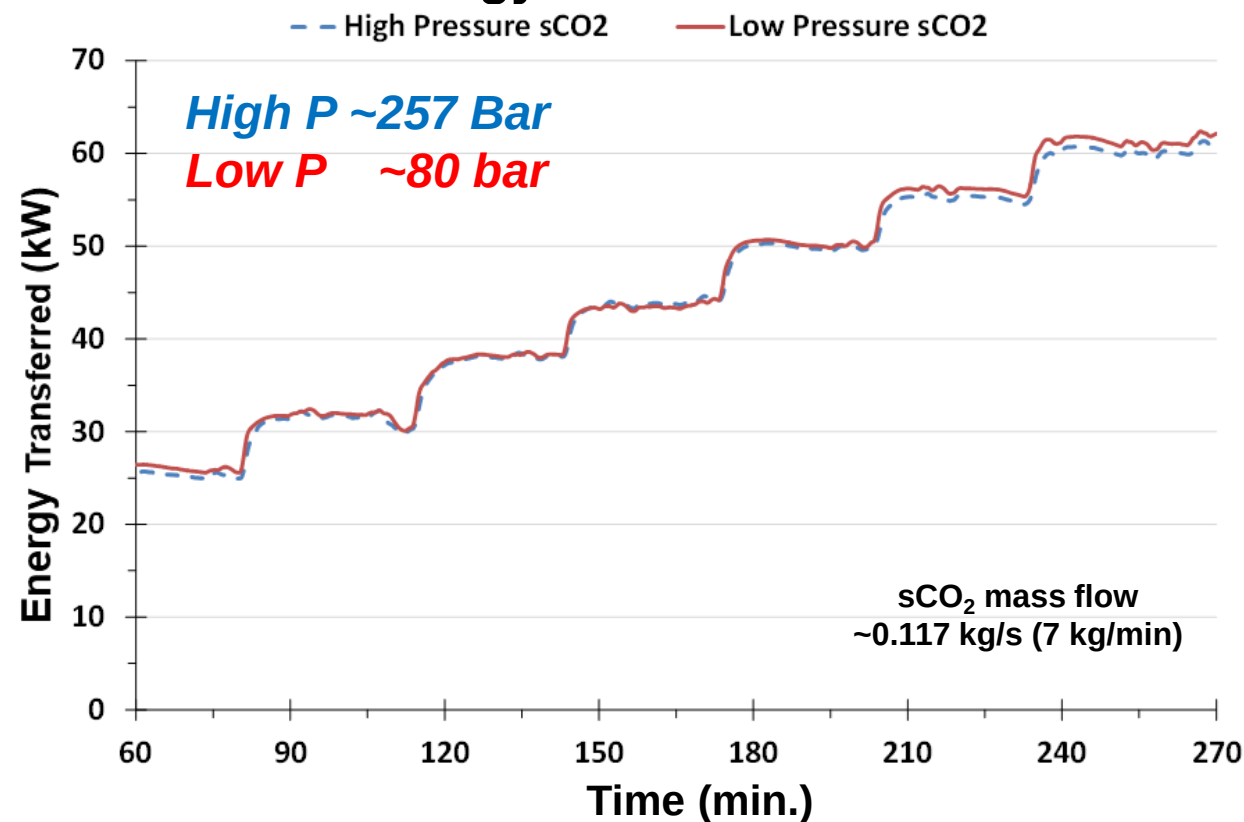


Test & Energy Balance Plots Prototype 3D-SSHX Recuperator

Time vs. Temperature Plot



Energy Balance Plot

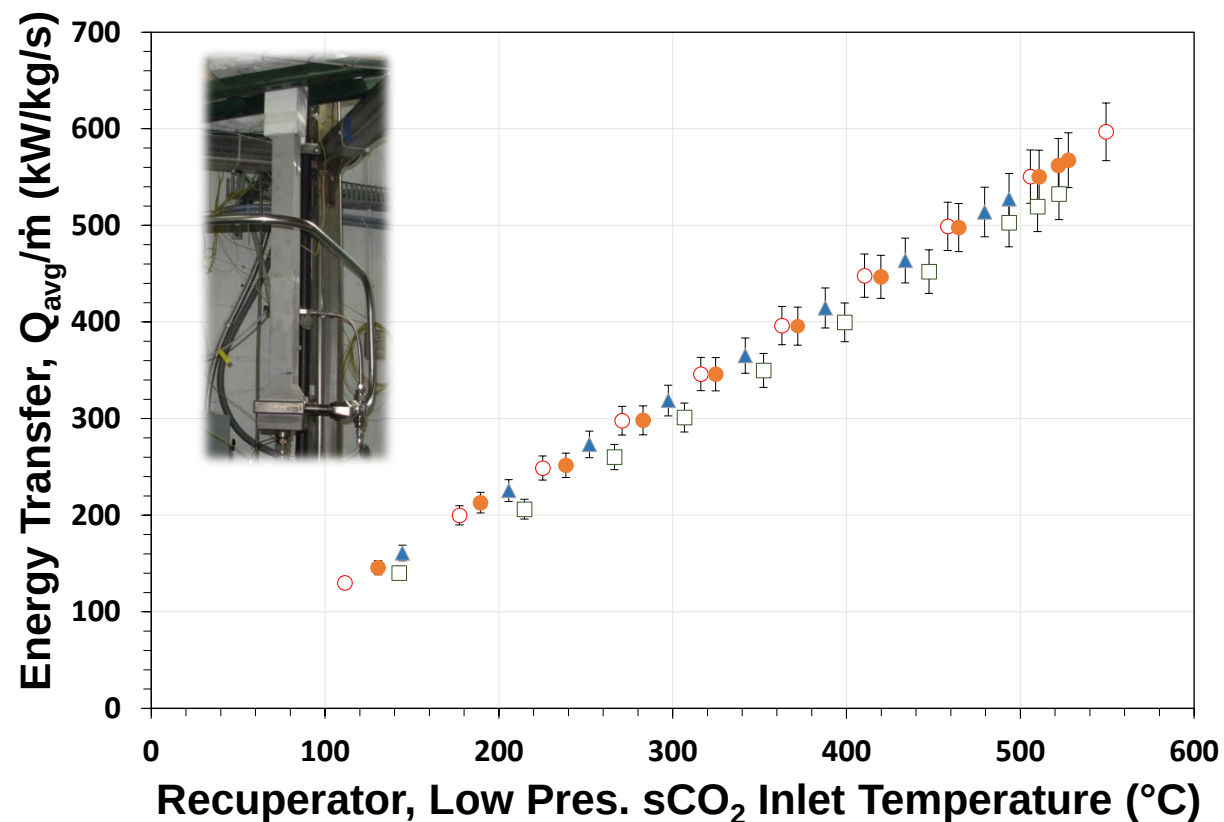


Energy Transfer Plots SSHX Recuperator Prototypes

3D-SSHX

Inconel 625

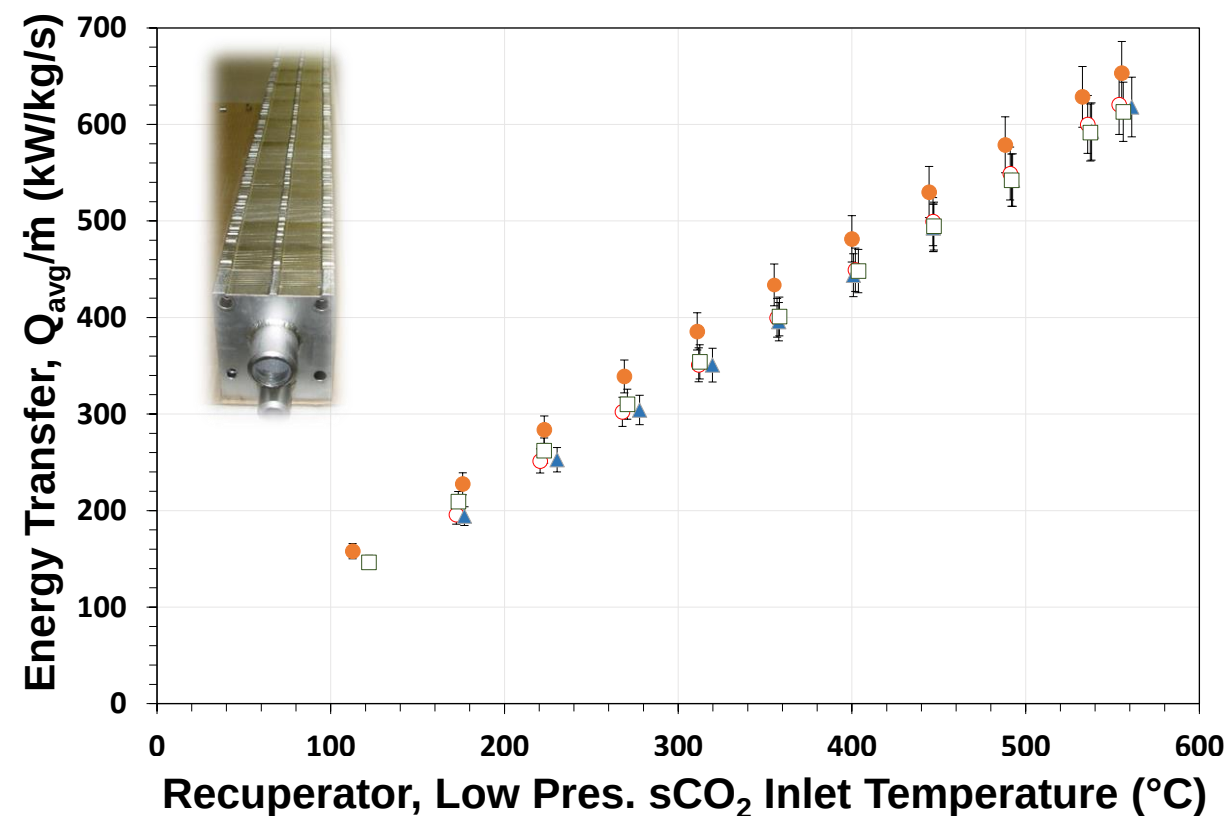
○ 152 bar #1 ● 152 bar #2 ▲ 202 bar □ 256 bar



Laser-SSHX

347H Stainless Steel

○ 152 bar #1 ● 151 bar #2 ▲ 202 bar □ 252 bar



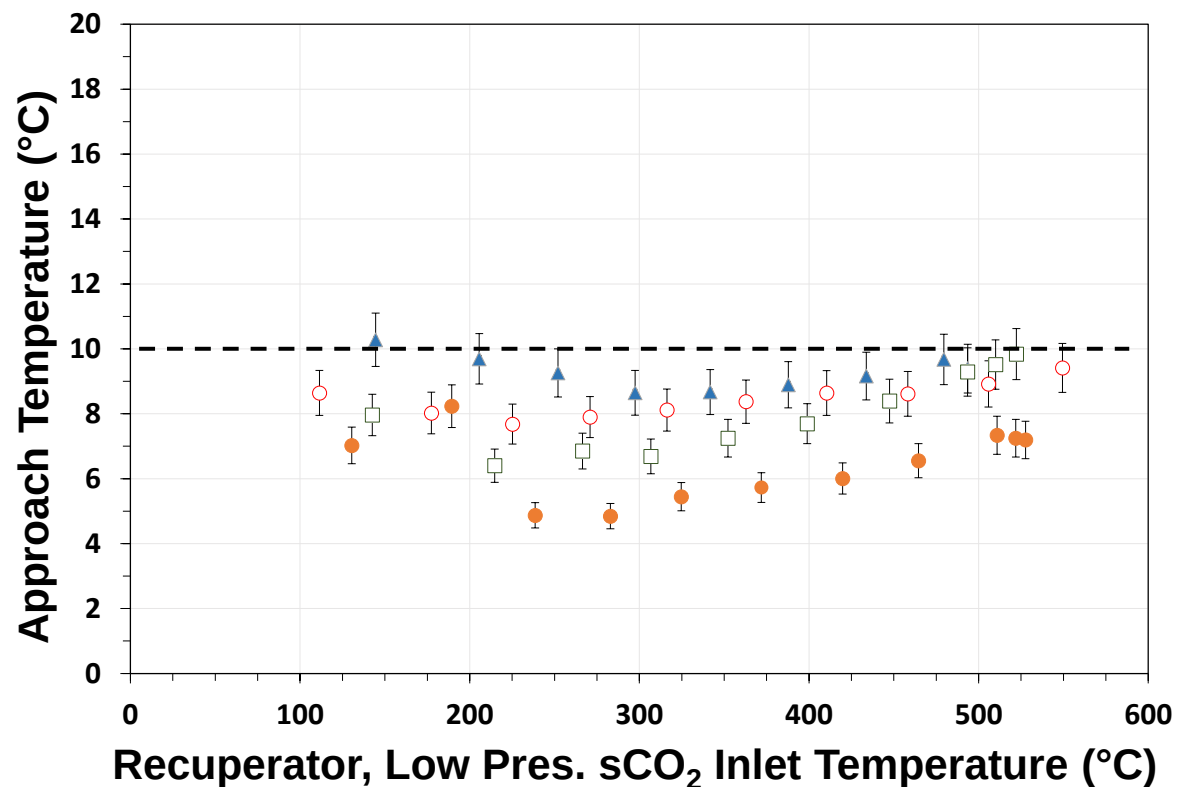
Linear Response

Approach Temperature Plots

SSHX Recuperator Prototypes

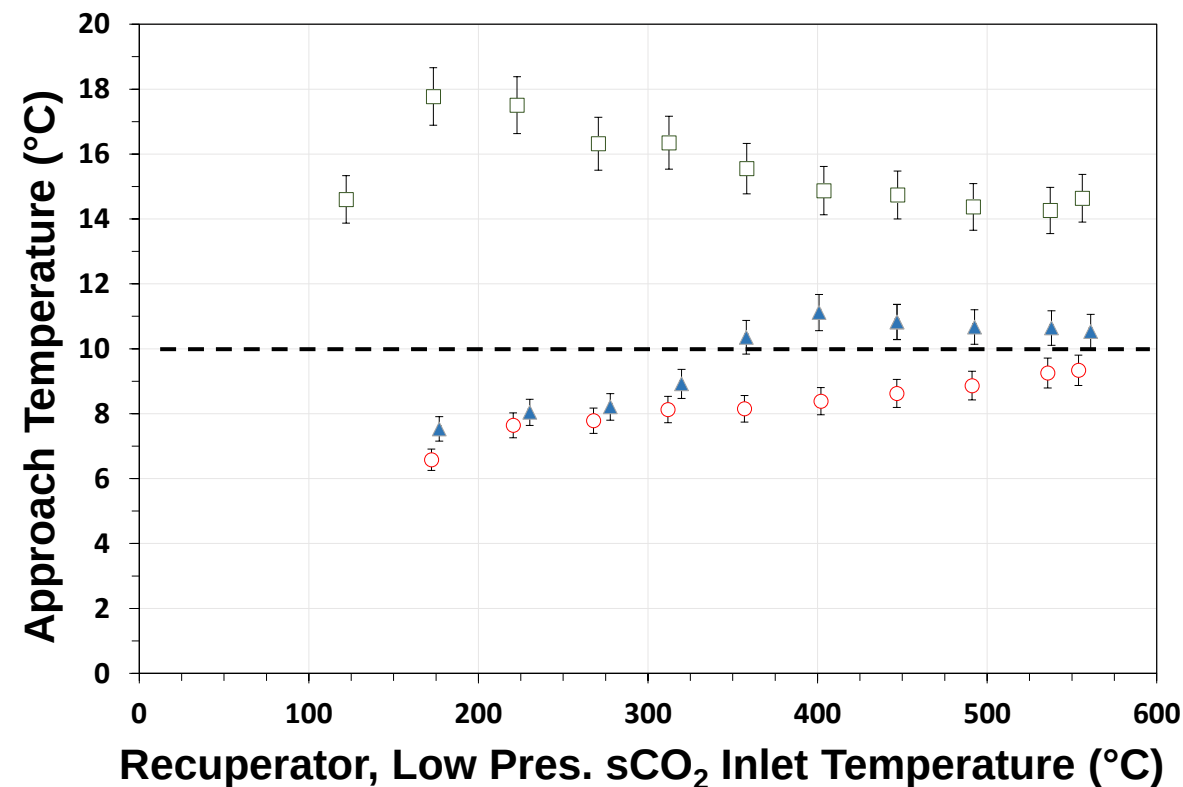
3D-SSHX

○ 152 bar #1 ● 152 bar #2 ▲ 202 bar □ 256 bar



Laser-SSHX

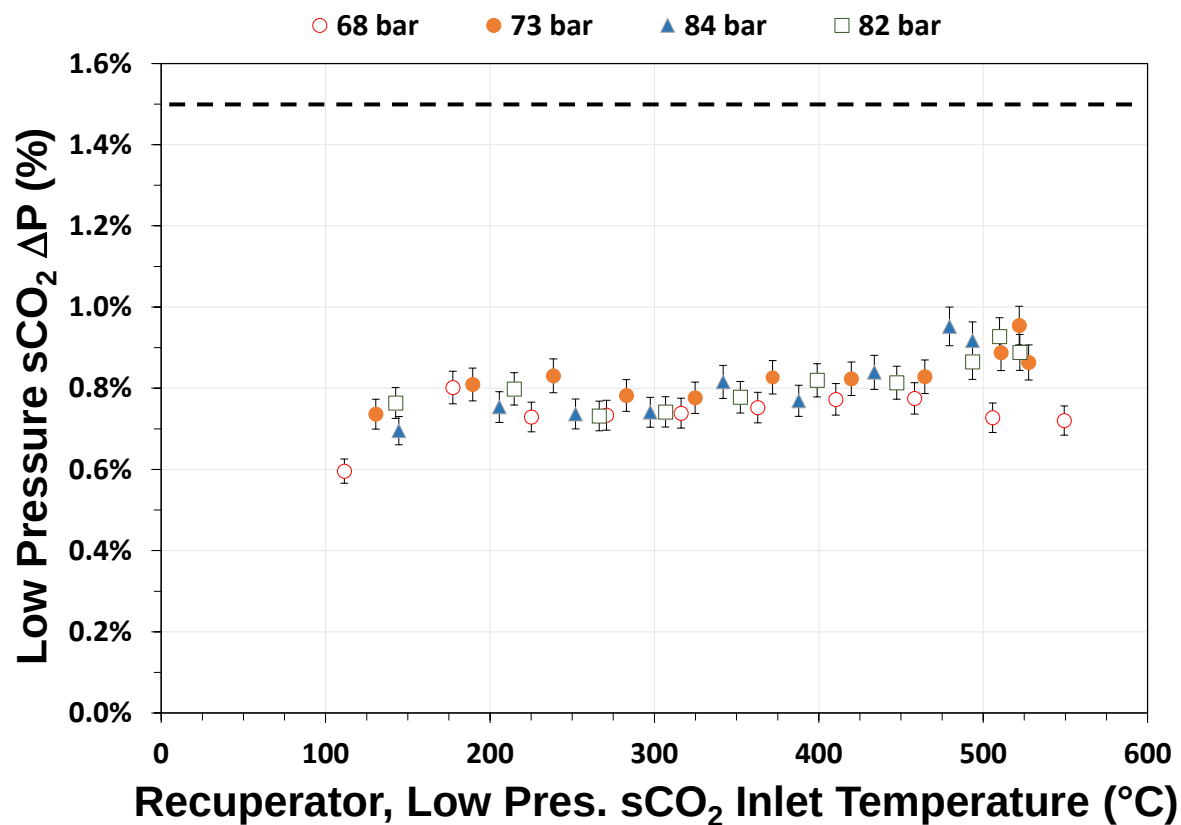
○ 152 bar #1 ▲ 202 bar □ 252 bar



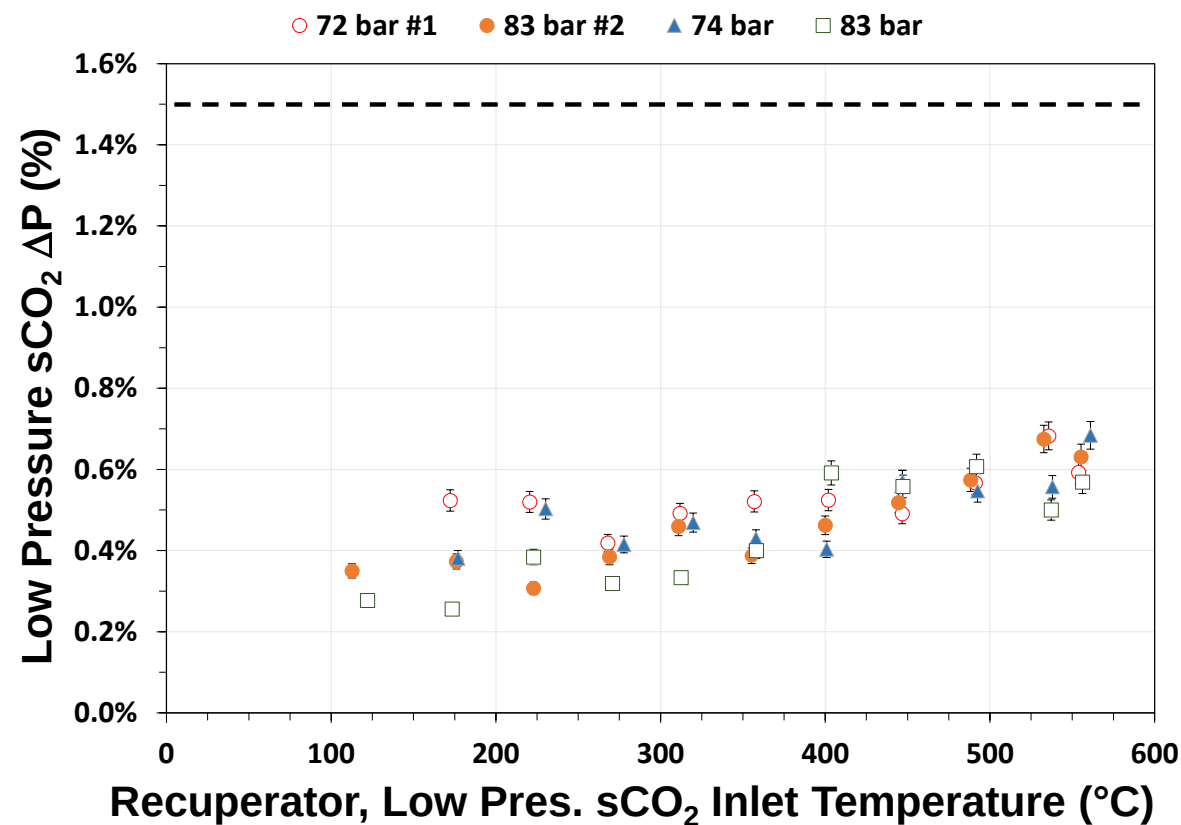
Meets design specifications

Lower Pressure sCO₂ ΔP Plots SSHX Recuperator Prototypes

3D-SSHX



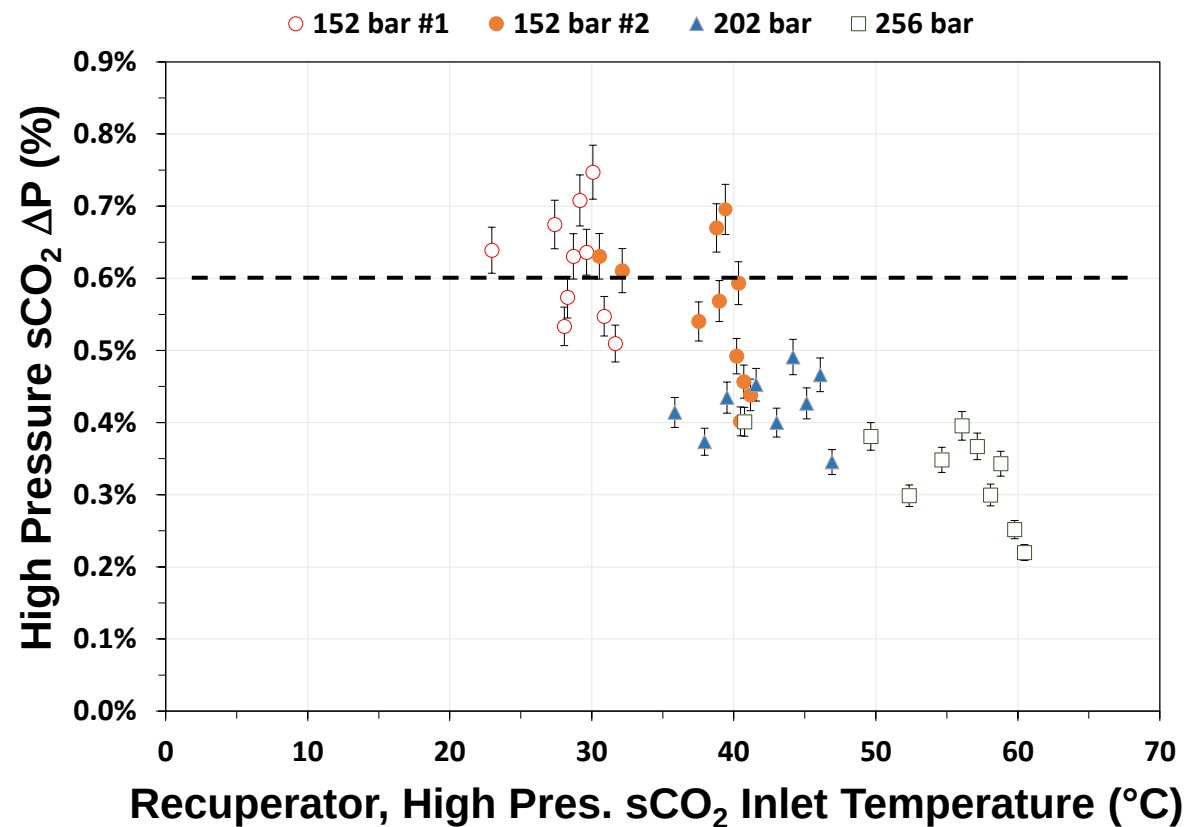
Laser-SSHX



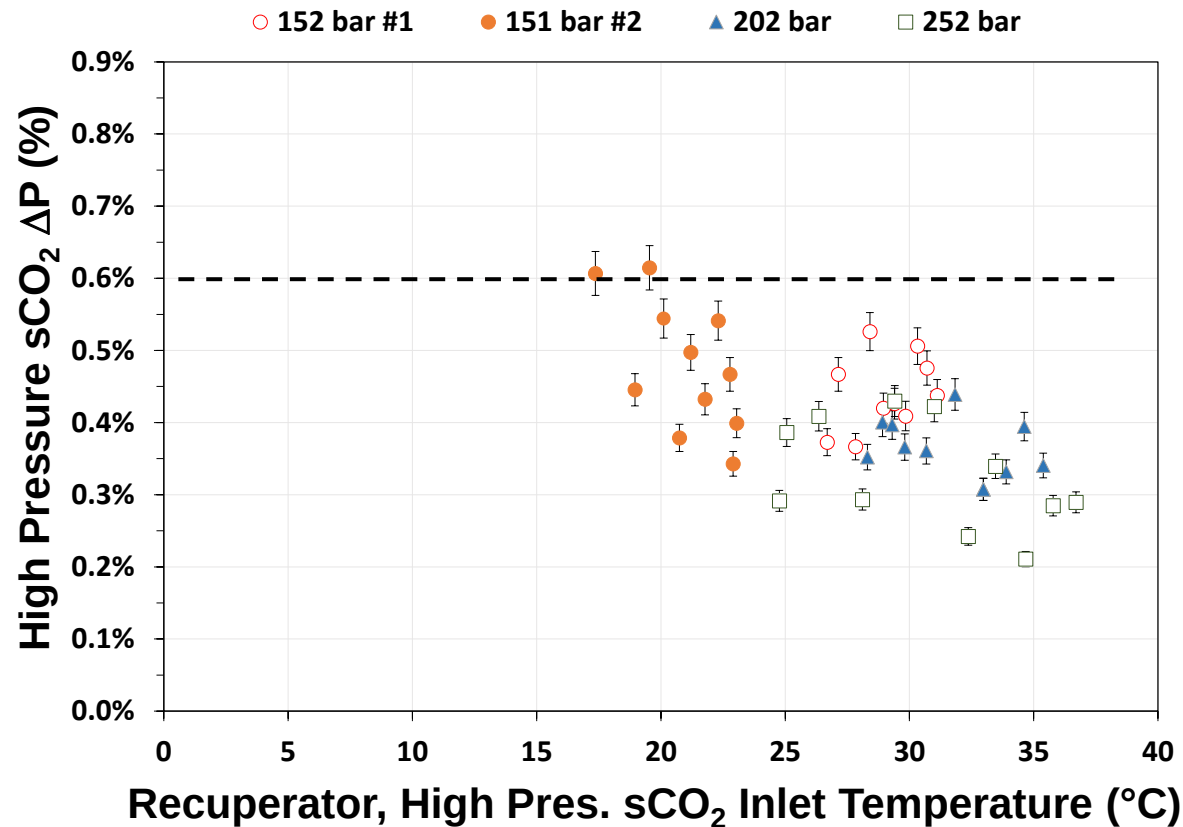
Meets design specifications

Higher Pressure sCO₂ ΔP Plots SSHX Recuperator Prototypes

3D-SSHX



Laser-SSHX

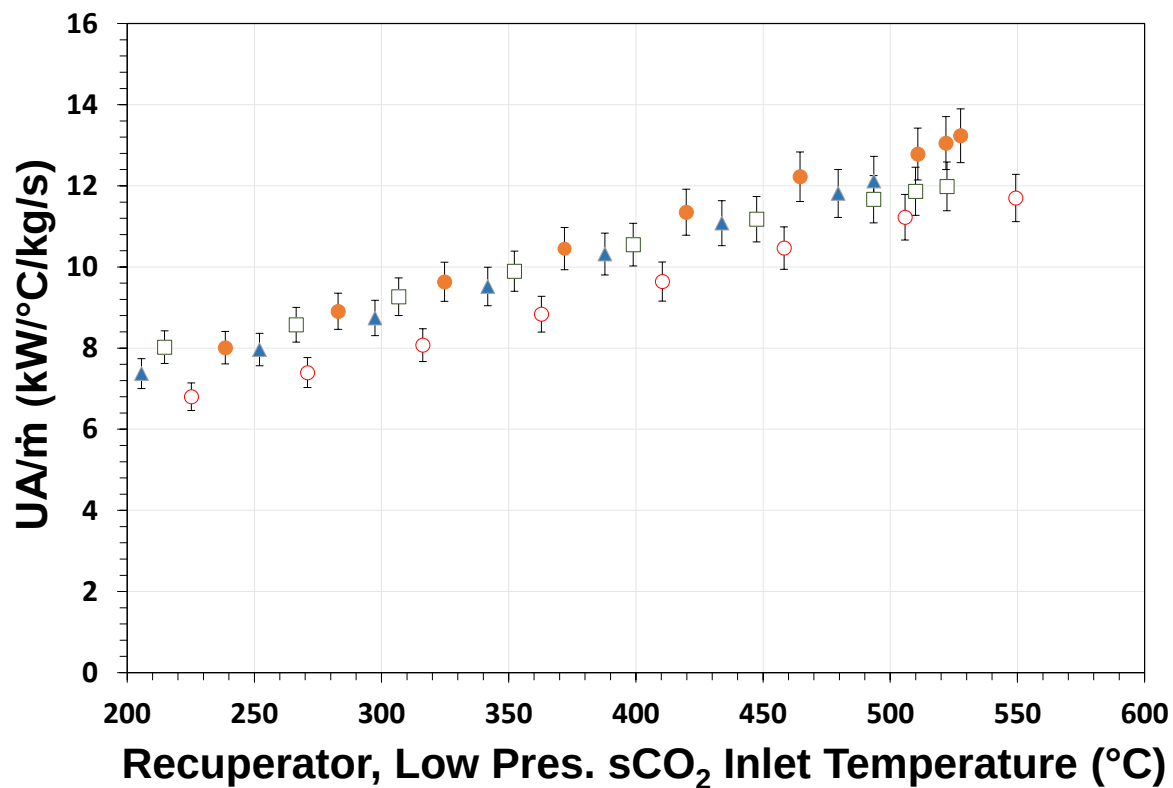


Meets design specifications

Heat Transfer (UA) Plots SSHX Recuperator Prototypes

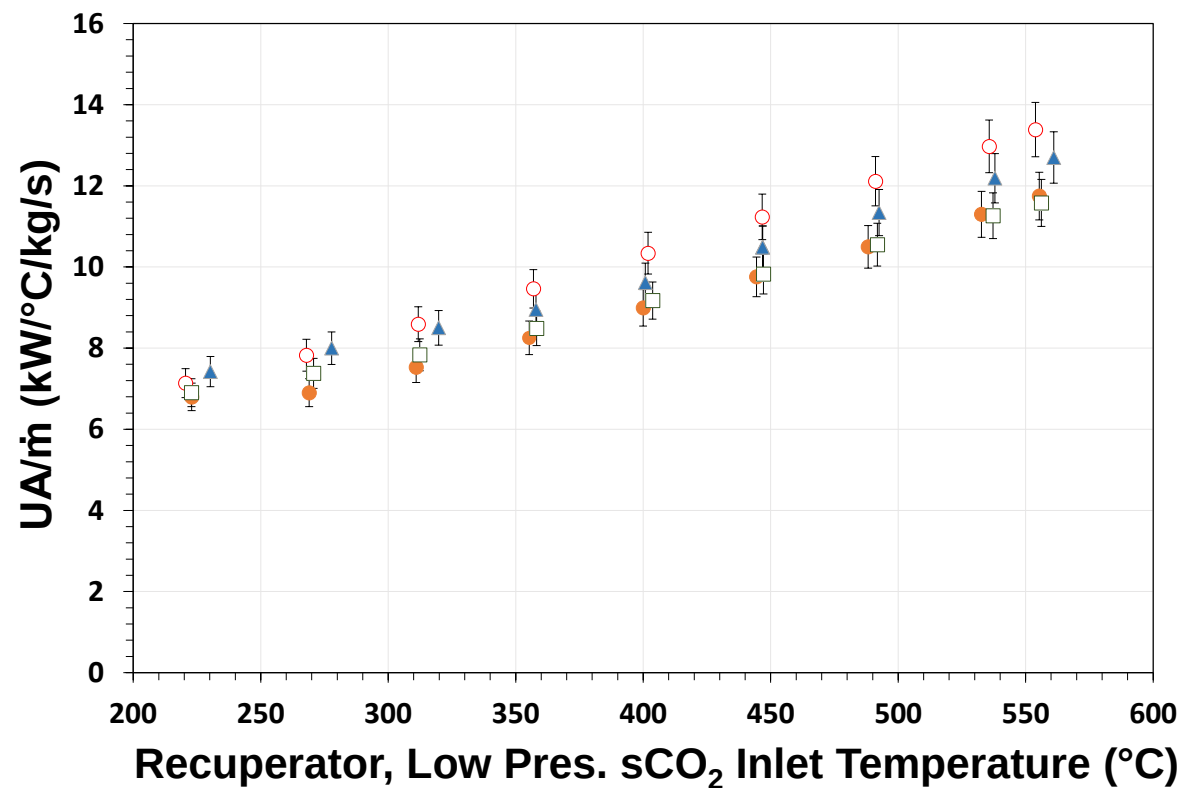
3D-SSHX

○ 152 bar #1 ● 152 bar #2 ▲ 202 bar □ 256 bar



Laser-SSHX

○ 152 bar #1 ● 151 bar #2 ▲ 202 bar □ 252 bar



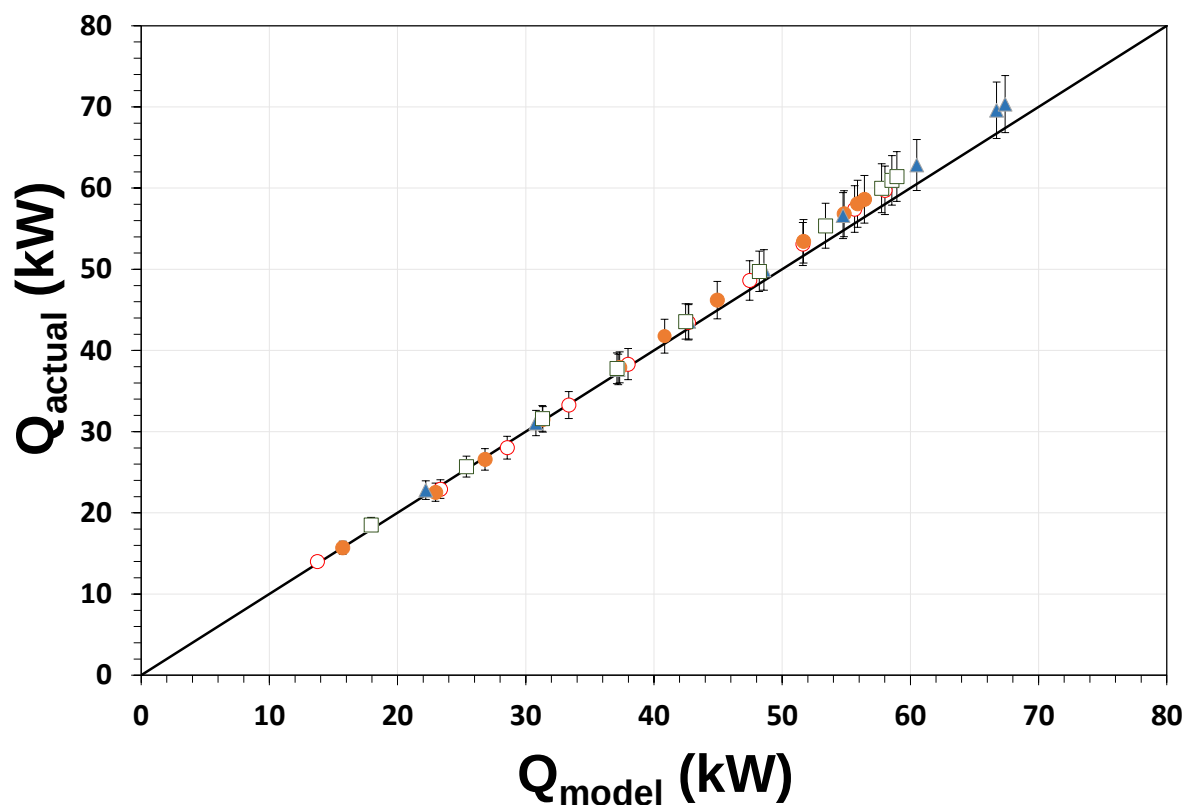
Linear Response

Good correlation between Design & Actual HX performance data

3D-SSHX

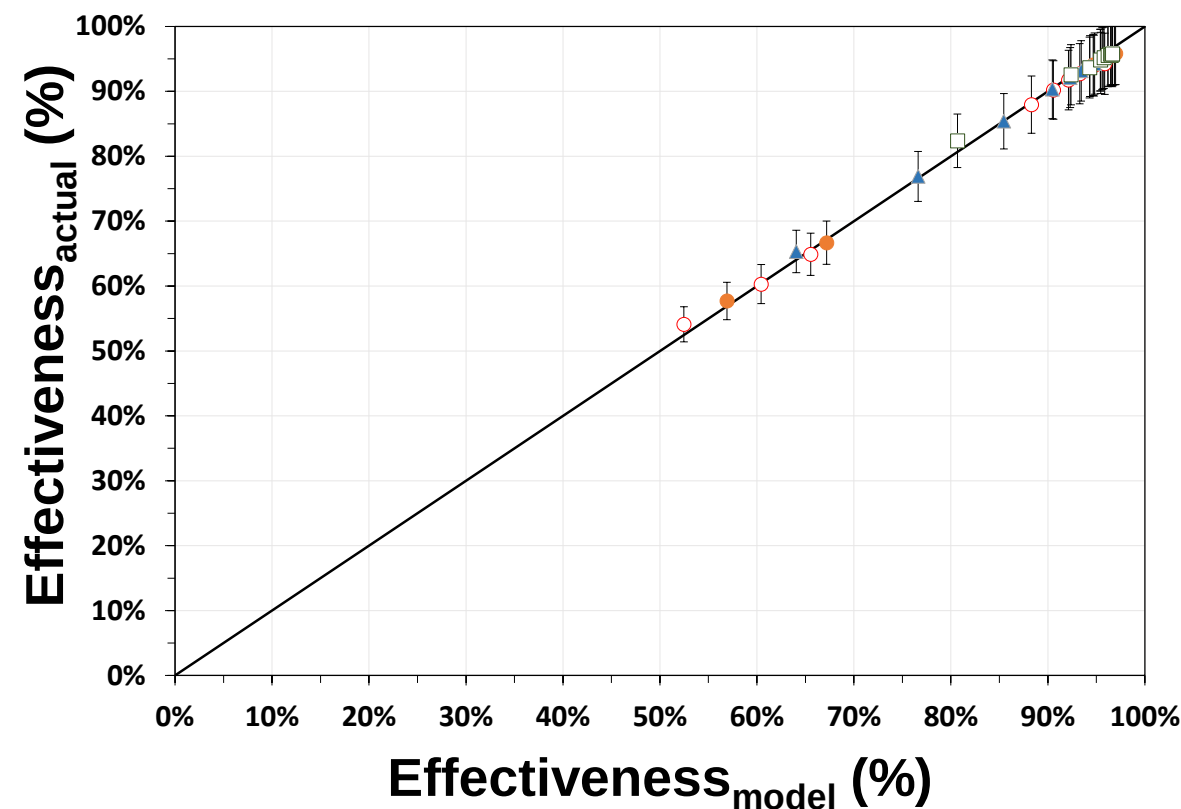
Transferred Energy, Q

○ 152 bar #1 ● 152 bar #2 ▲ 202 bar □ 256 bar



Effectiveness, ϵ

○ 152 bar #1 ● 152 bar #2 ▲ 202 bar □ 256 bar

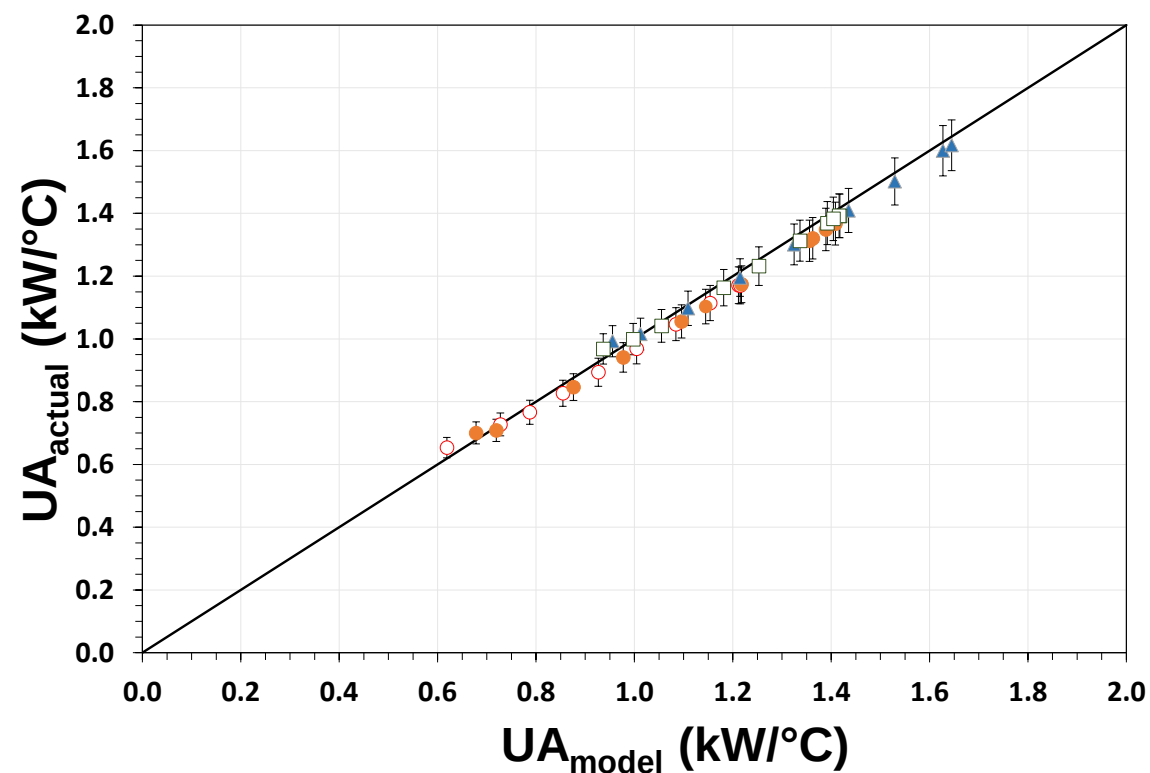


Data confirms SSHX Recuperator Performance

3D-SSHX

Heat Transfer Coefficient, UA

○ 152 bar #1 ● 152 bar #2 ▲ 202 bar □ 256 bar

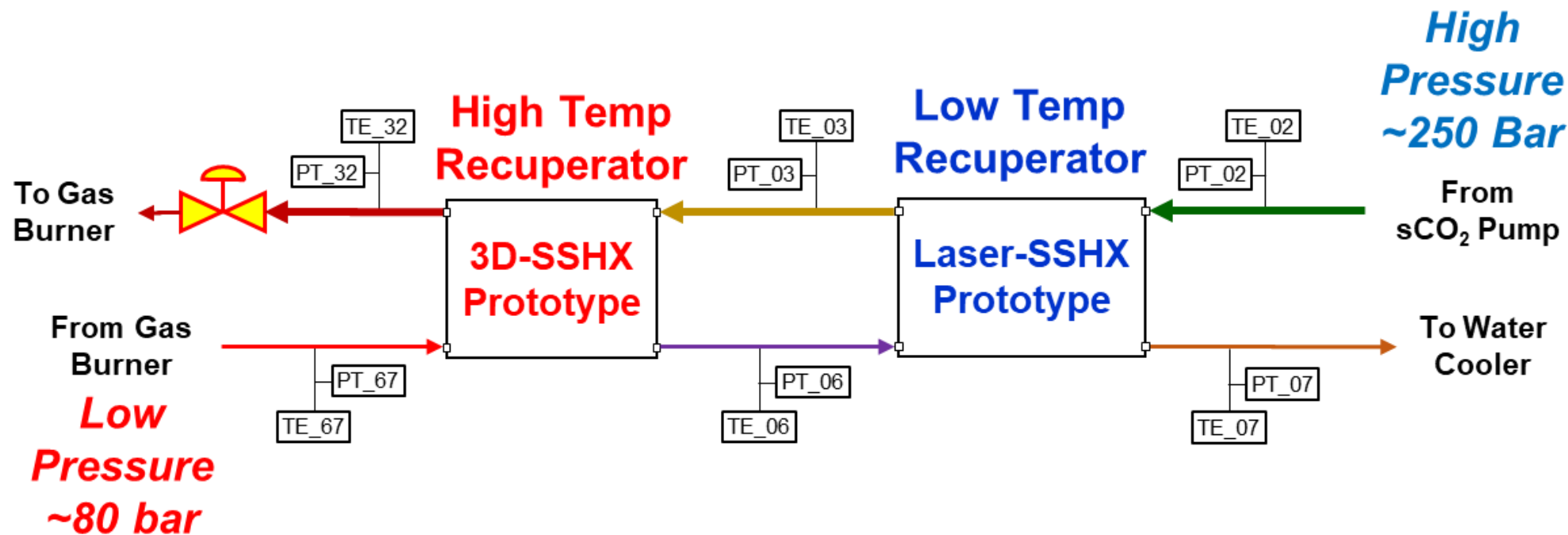


SSHX Recuperator meets or exceeds program requirements

Criteria	Updated - 8/16/16	3D-SSHX Prototype
Thermal Capacity	45.9 MWt	✓
Thermal Effectiveness	97%	✓
Pressure Loss	$\Delta P_h < 1.5\%$ (1.3 bar)	✓
	$\Delta P_c < 0.6\%$ (1.3 bar)	✓
Temperature Limit	577°C	✓
Differential Pressure	152 bar	✓
Life	30,000 hr	TBD
Cost	< \$100 / kWt	✓
Package Dimensions	8.8 x 3.6 x 2.6 m	✓

Reconfigured sCO₂ Brayton Power Cycle Heat Exchanger Test Facility

- **COMBO-SSHX: Laser-SSHX & 3D-SSHX** piped in series
- Additional Temp. & Pres. sensors
- **Higher Temperature BPR & PSV**

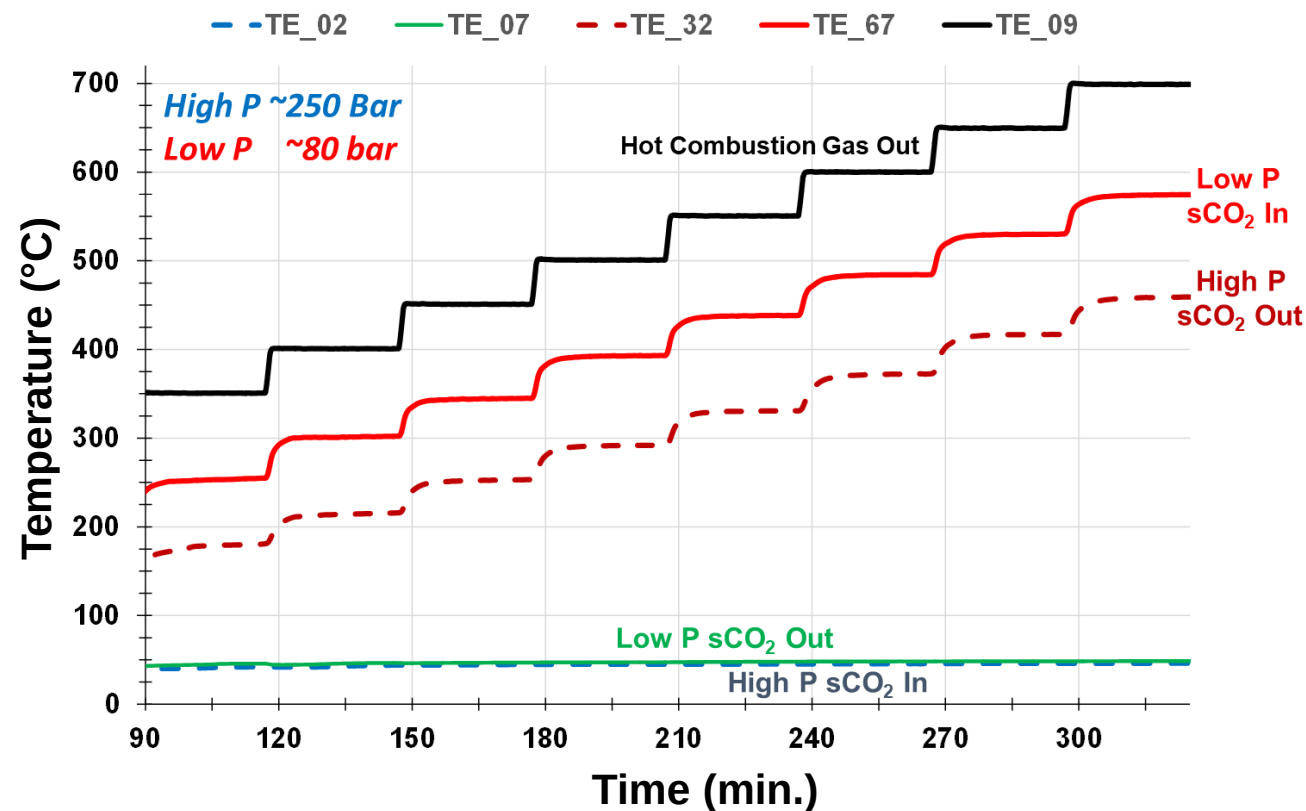


Test & Energy Balance Plots

COMBO-SSHX Recuperator

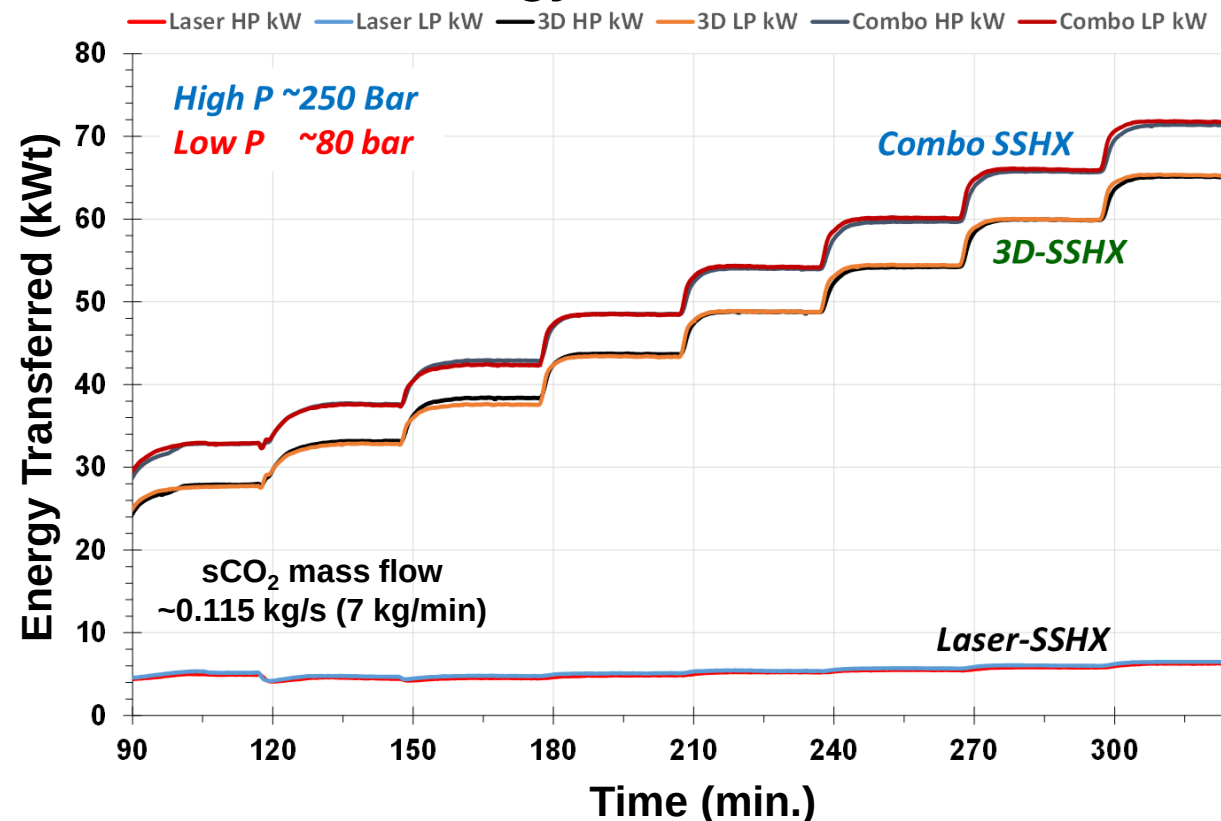
(Laser-SSHX & 3D-SSHX connected in series)

Combo-SSHX Time vs. Temperature Plot



Approach T: < 5°C
Effectiveness: > 98%

Energy Balance Plot



Good Energy Balance, < 2% error

Summary

- Prototype recuperators have been designed, fabricated, and tested
 - ❖ **3D-SSHX**
 - ❖ **Laser-SSHX**
 - ❖ **Combo-SSHX: Laser-SSHX piped in series with the 3D-SSHX**
- sCO₂ Heat Exchanger Test Loop has been *successfully operated* over range of operating conditions
- The **SSHX recuperator concept *meets or exceeds STEP cost and thermal/hydraulic performance criteria***
 - ❖ Concept been scaled to 46 MWt thermal capacity, industrial scale
 - ❖ **Modular/Factory Fabricated design incorporates compact size/cost**
 - ❖ ***Potential for future enhancements***
- Focus: Demonstrate robust SSHX manufacturing at the MWt scale

Thank you for your kind attention

Questions?

Work supported by US DOE under DE-FE0026273

Richard Dennis, Advanced Turbines Technology Manager

Seth Lawson, Program Officer, Advanced Energy Systems Division