



Centrum výzkumu Řež s.r.o.

SUPERCritical CO₂ CYCLE

Václav Dostál



-
- **S-CO₂ cycles overview**
 - **Aspects of S-CO₂ cycles**
 - **Applications of S-CO₂ cycles**
 - **R&D needs**



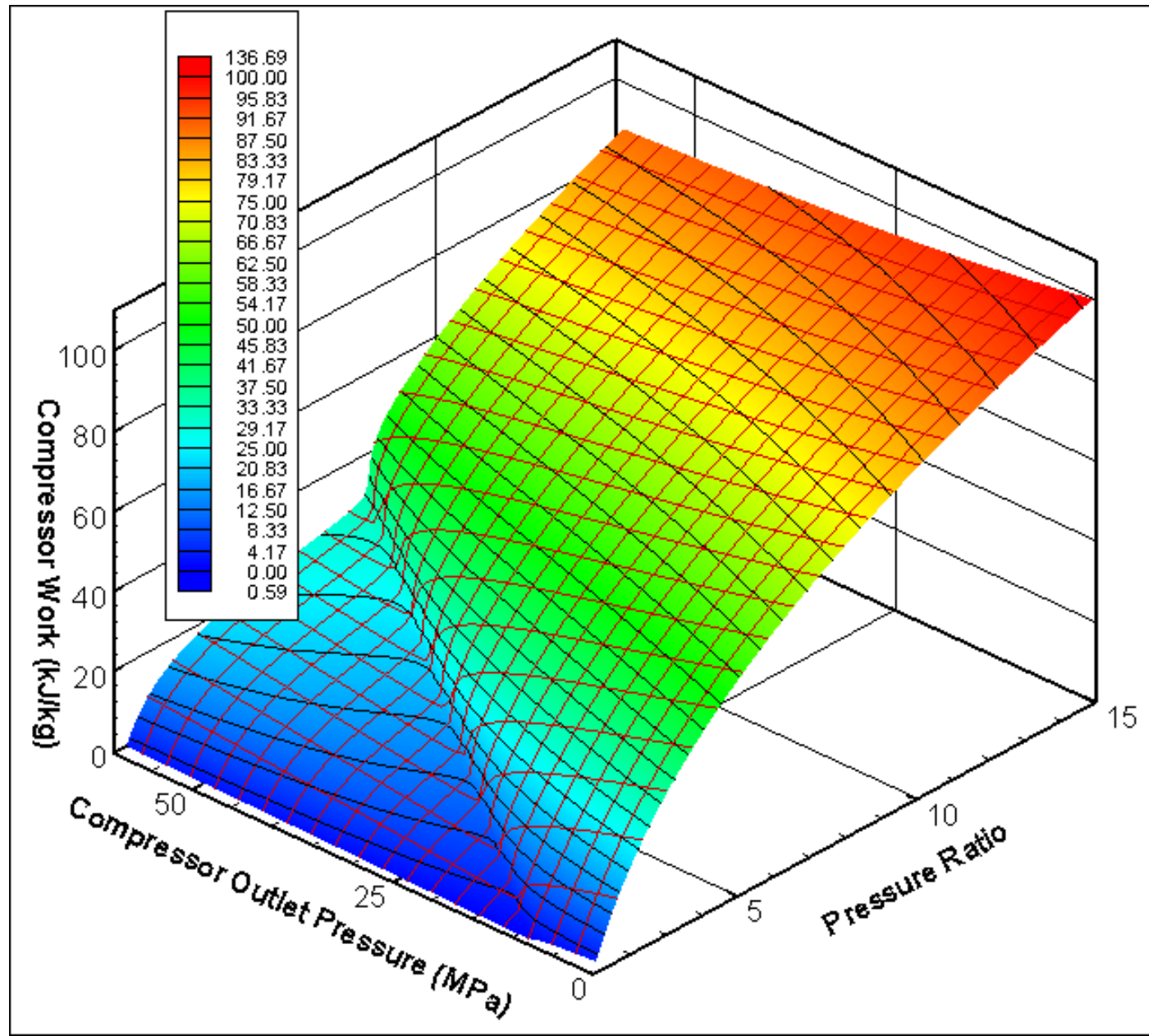
Supercritical Cycles - What are they?



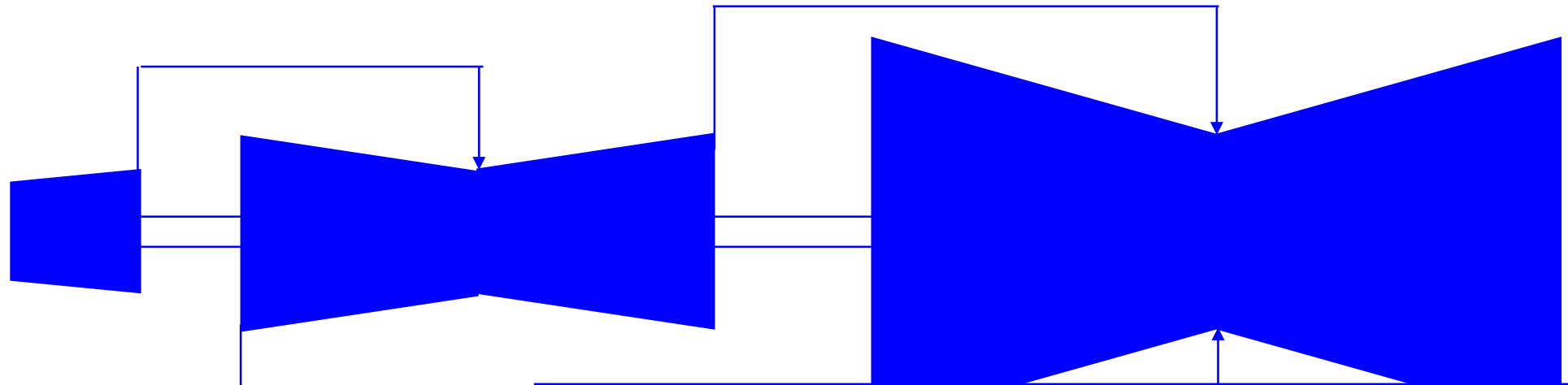
- **Thermodynamic cycles that take advantage of the changes of properties around the critical point**
- **2 major types**
 - supercritical steam cycle - heating above critical pressure increases temperature of heat addition
 - supercritical CO₂ cycle - compression near the critical point reduces compressor work (i.e. reduction of temperature of heat rejection)



Reduction of Compressor Work

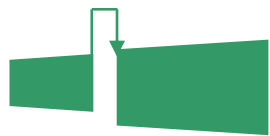


Turbine Size



Steam turbine: 55 stages / 250 MW

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan (with casing)



Helium turbine: 17 stages / 333 MW (167 MW_e)

X.L.Yan, L.M. Lidsky (MIT) (without casing)

1 m

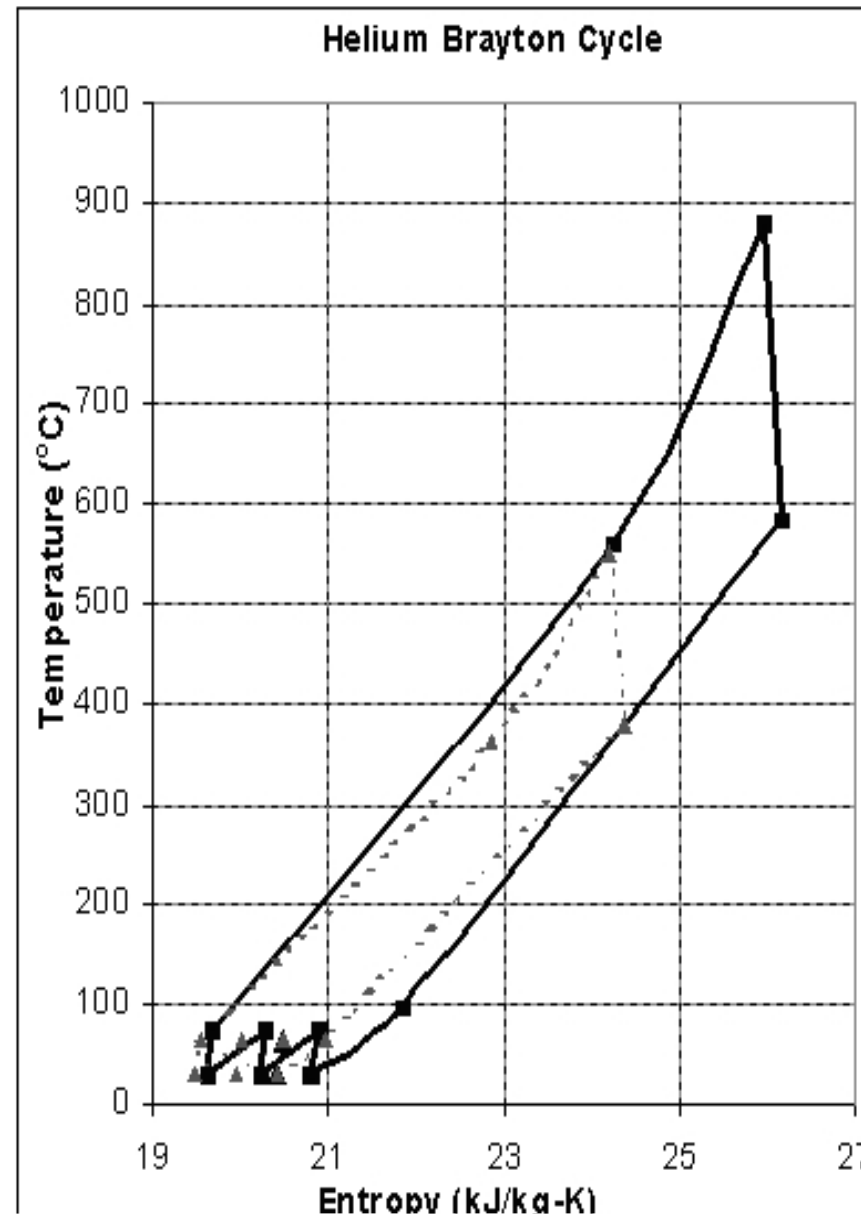
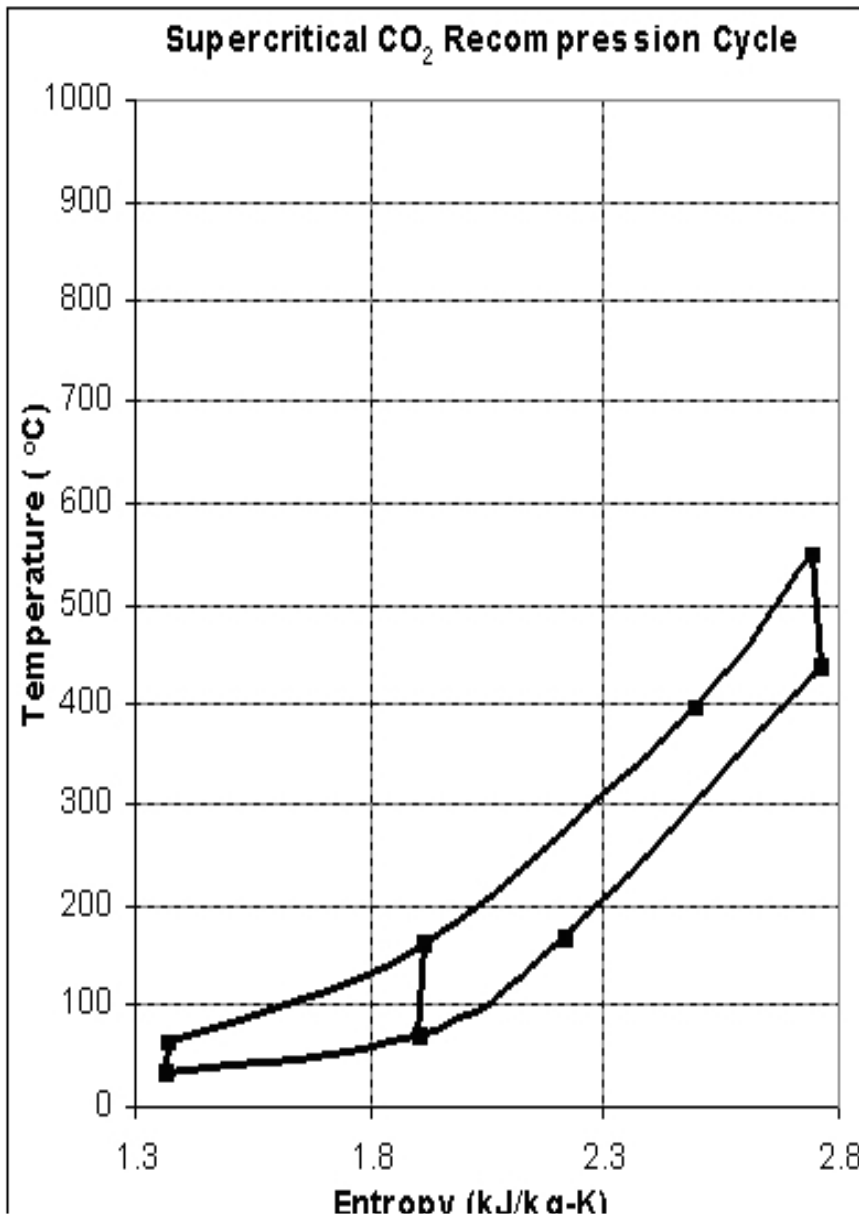


Supercritical CO₂ turbine: 4 stages / 450 MW (300 MW_e)

(without casing)



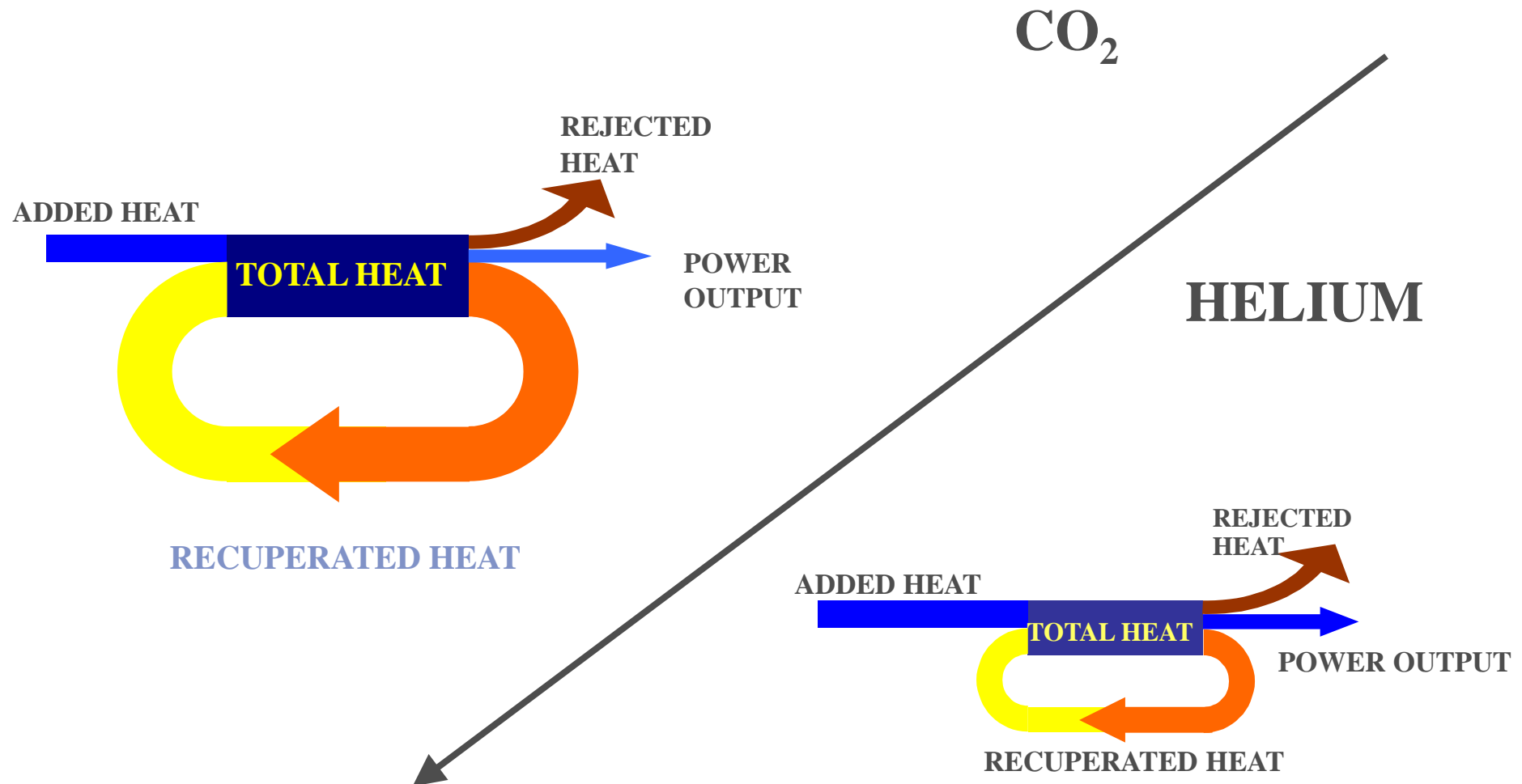
Comparison of S-CO₂ and Helium Cycles





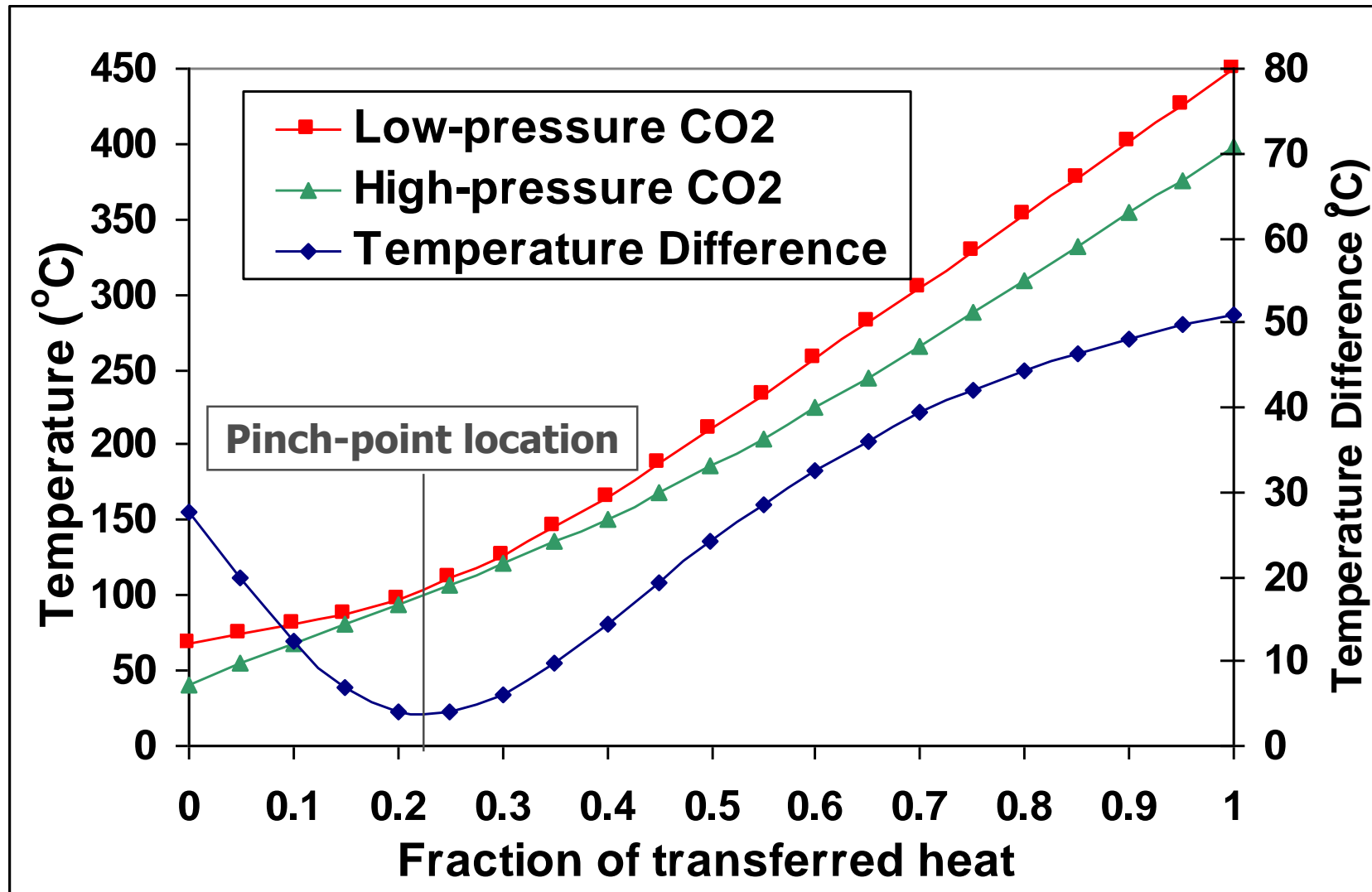
Disadvantage of Supercritical CO₂ cycle

- High Recuperation Heat

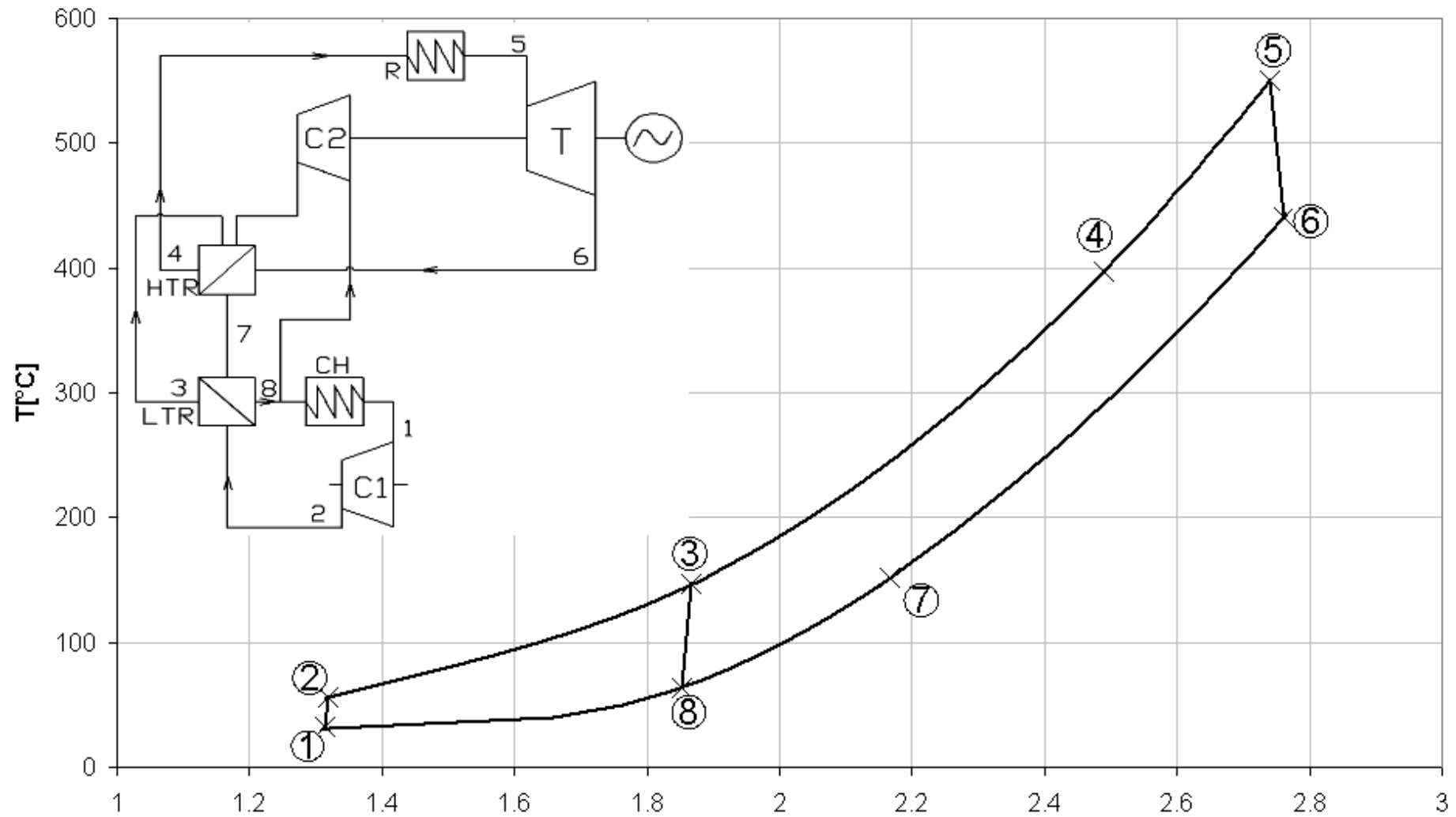


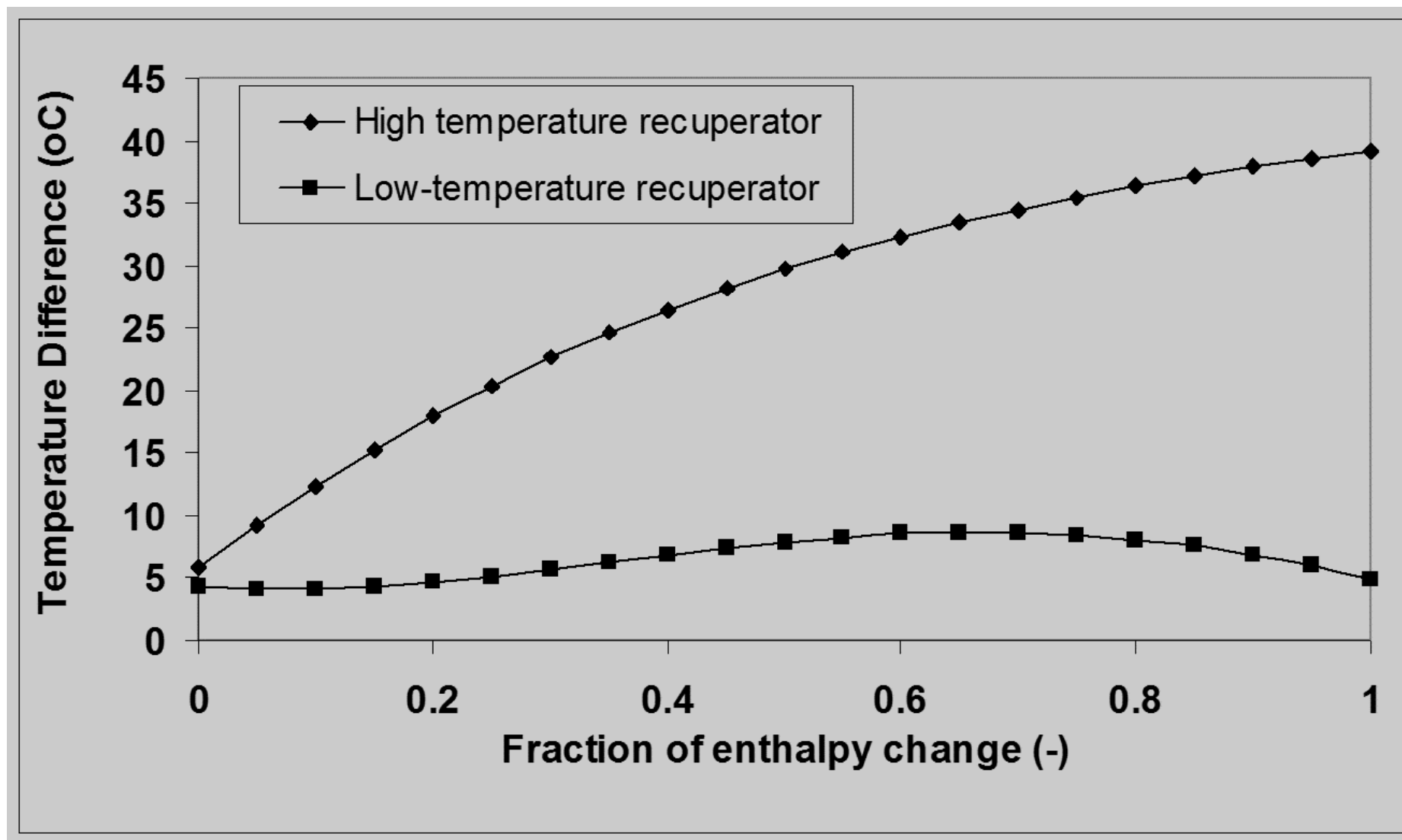
$$Q_{rCO_2}/Q_{rHe} \sim 2-3 \Rightarrow \sim 4 \text{ times bigger recuperators}$$

Pinch-point in Recuperator

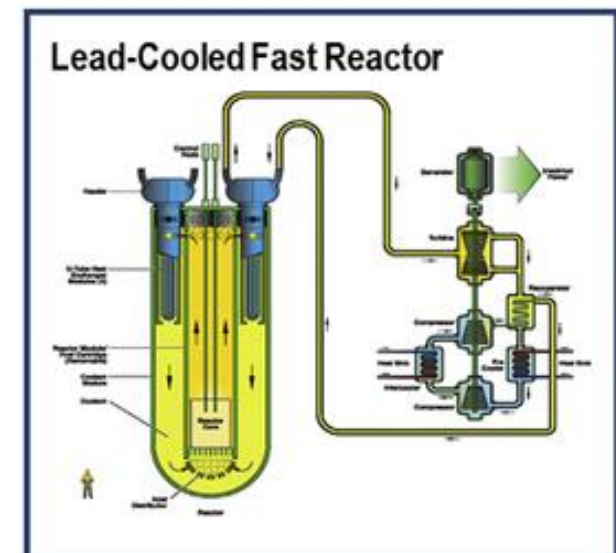
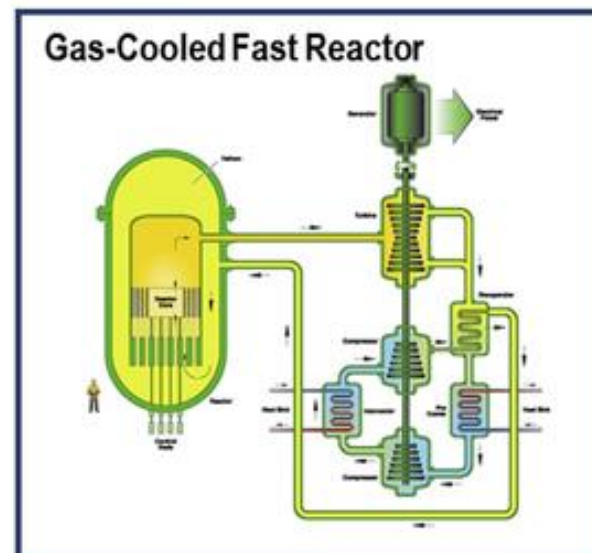
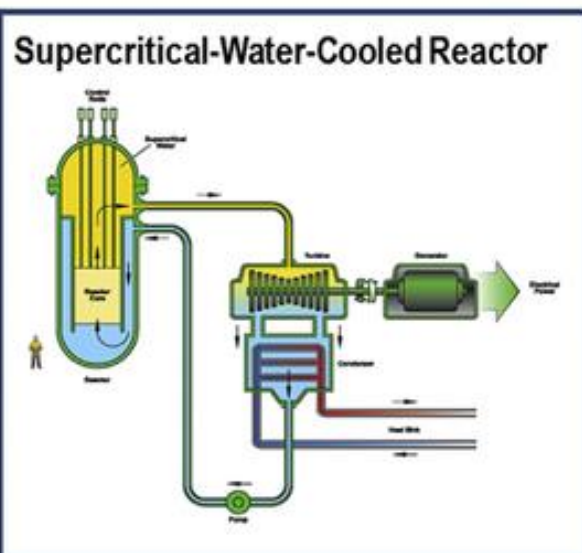
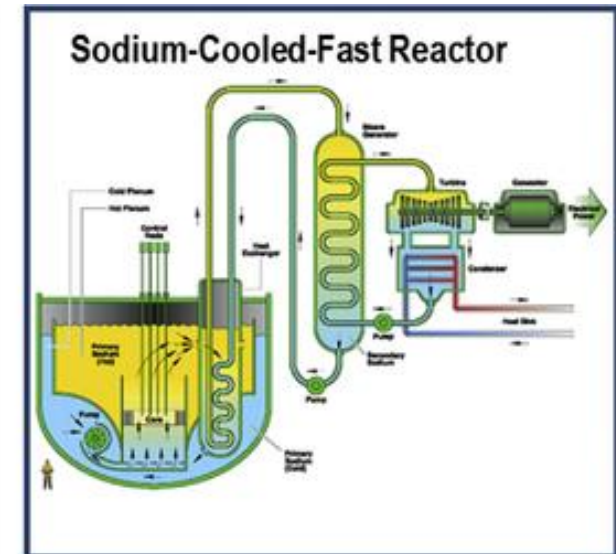
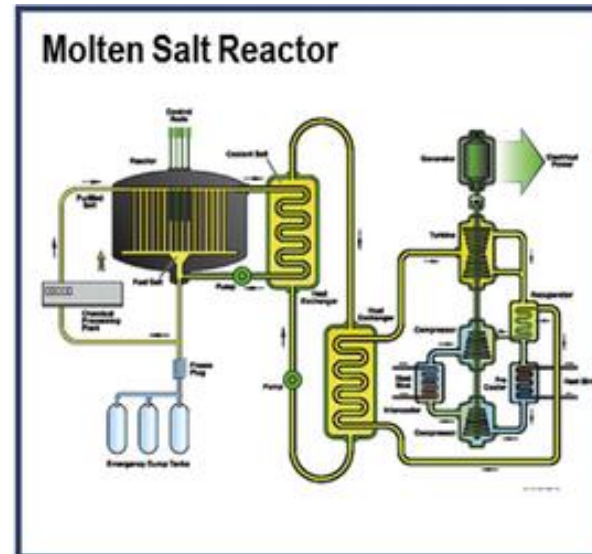
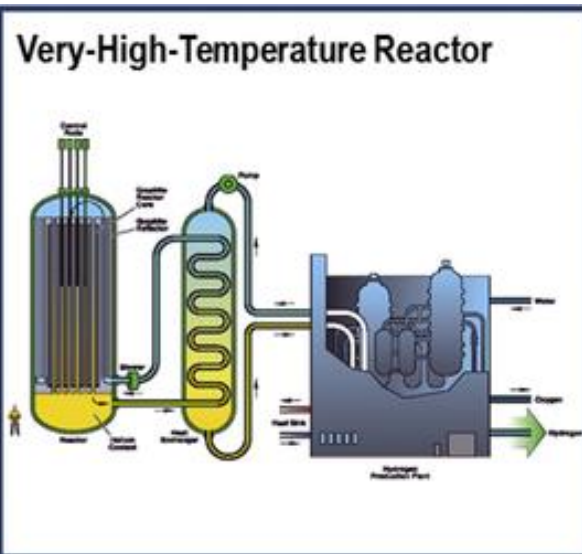


Re-Compression Cycle





Advanced Reactors





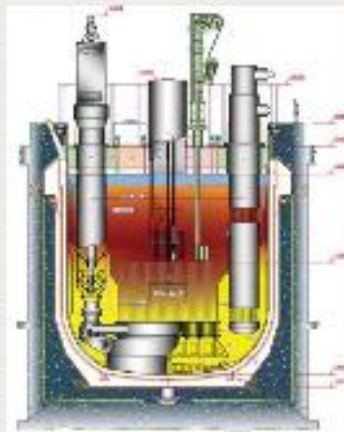
Liquid Metal Cooled SMRs



CEFR
China



4S
Japan



PFBR-500
India



SVBR-100
Russian Federation



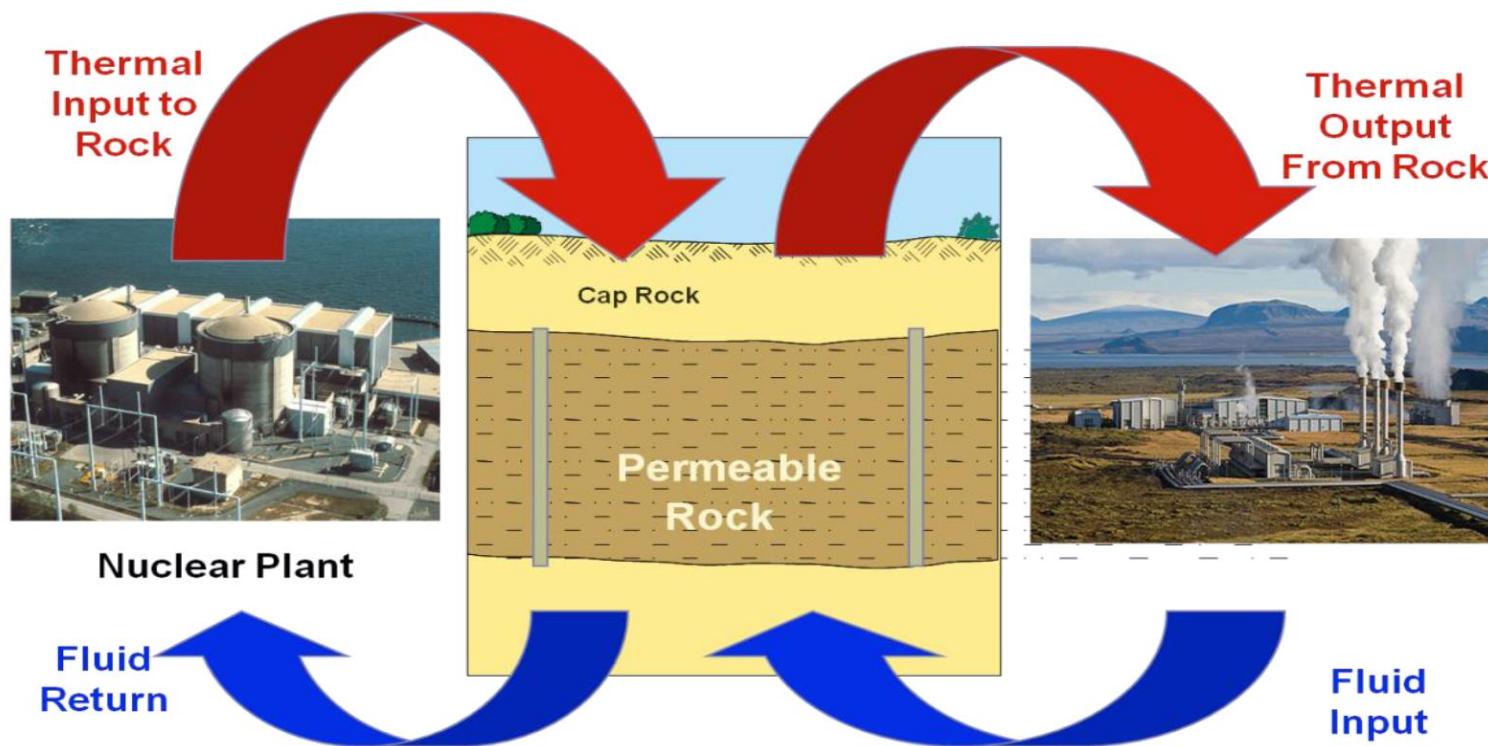
PRISM
USA



Waste Heat Recovery



Geothermal



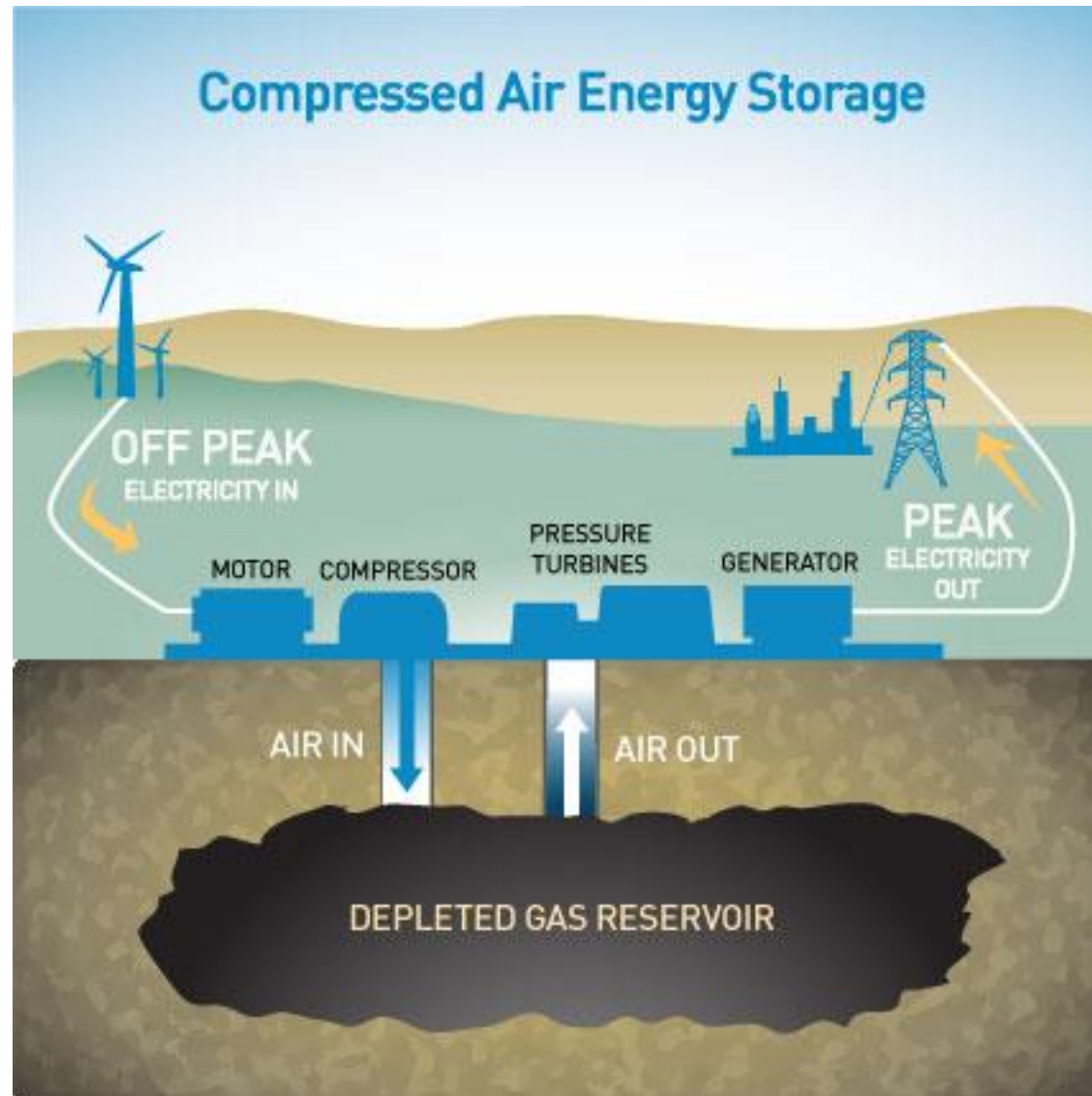
Nesjavellir Geothermal power plant, Iceland;
120MW(e); Wikimedia Commons (2010)



Solar - CSP



Storage

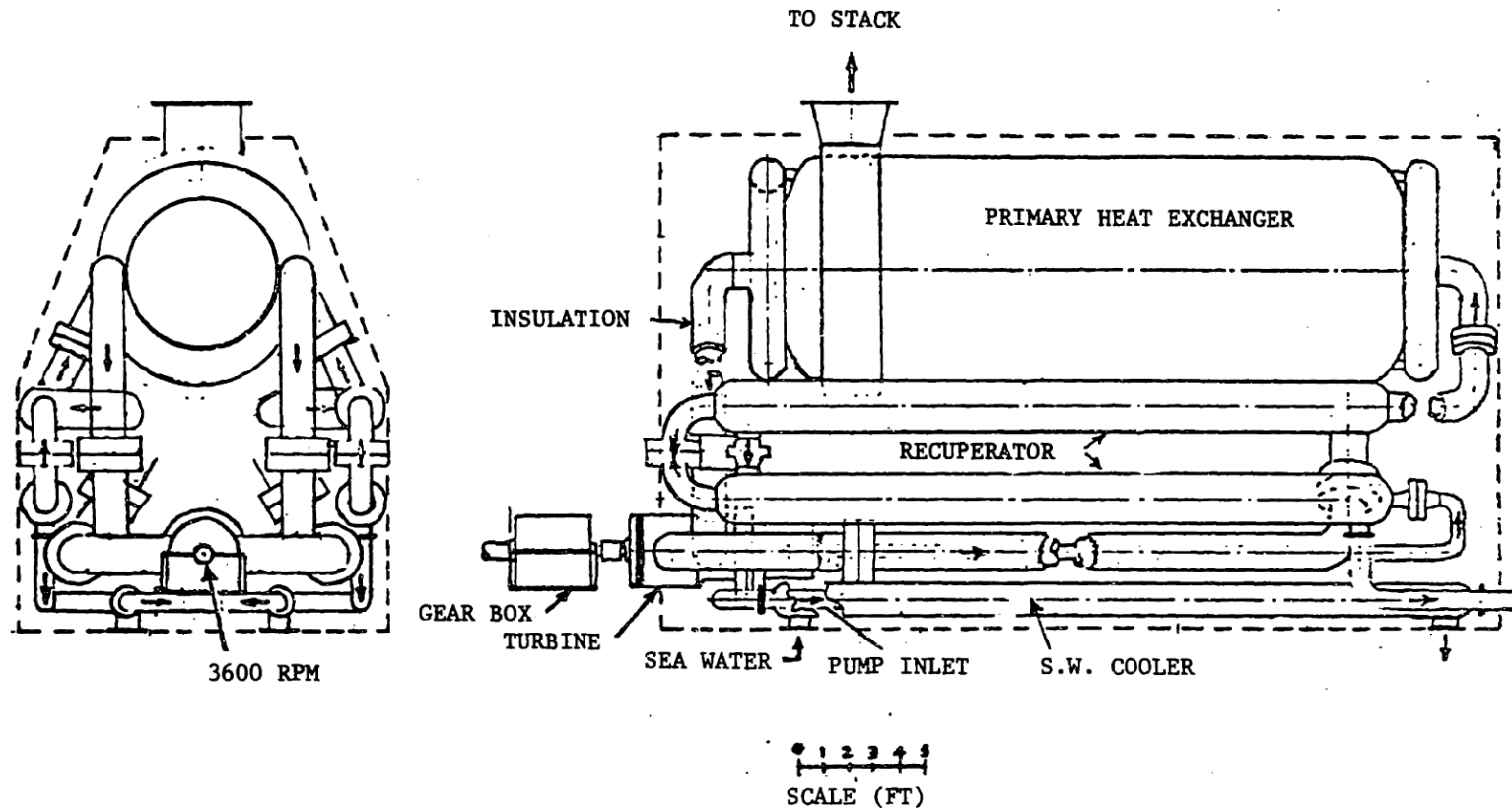


Propulsion



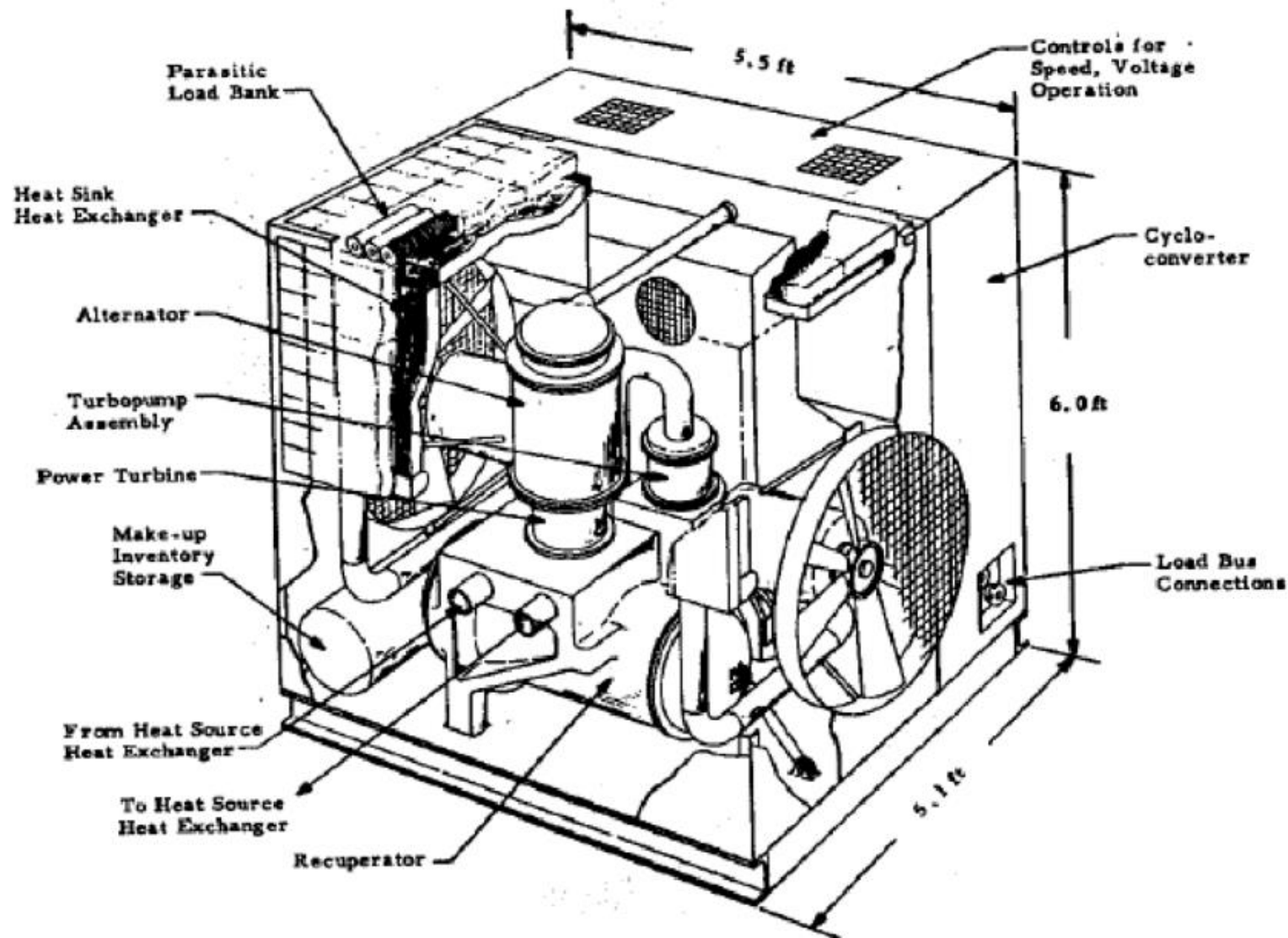
- An investigation of the supercritical CO₂ cycle (Feher cycle) for shipboard application
- Author: Combs, Osie V

CONCEPTUAL LAYOUT OF 20,000 HP FEHER MARINE ENGINE





150 kWe Military Unit

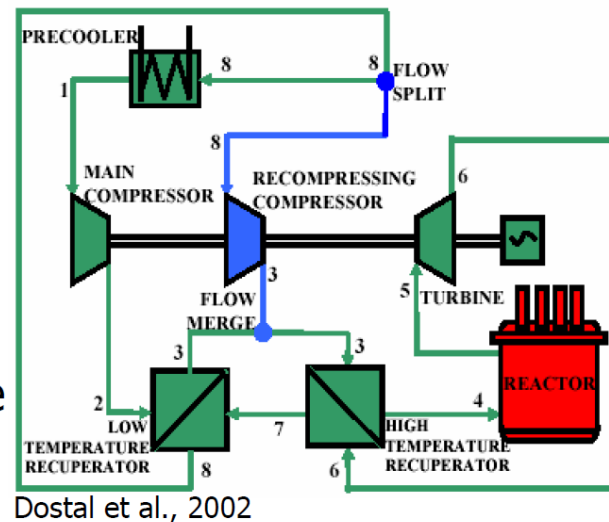


Hydrogen Production

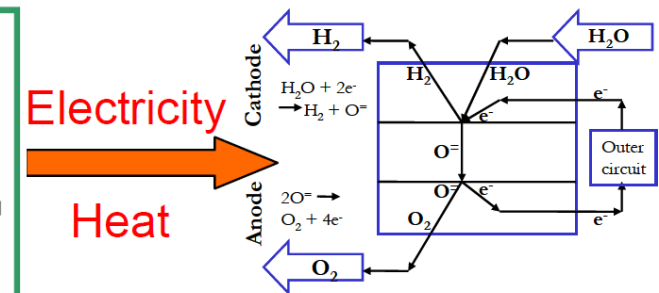


- Nuclear Energy Options for Hydrogen Production
- B. Yildiz, M. S. Kazimi

- Materials at lower temperatures
 - Compatible to CO₂ cooled reactor and the CO₂ power cycle operating temperature
 - Lower cost
 - Eliminate very high temperature related limitations



Dostal et al., 2002



Space Mars Surface Power System



- Sufficient power for all surface applications (i.e. ISRU, habitat etc.) Satisfy NASA DRM.

$\sim 200 \text{ kW}_e$

- Develop long lasting Mars surface infrastructure
 - Lifetime of 25 EFPY





- **Competitors**
- **Proven vs. new technology**
- **Mass production**
- **Uncertainty of power prices on the market**
 - Opportunity or hurdle?
- **Proper selection of markets and applications**





- **New trends in power engineering**
 - Decentralization, small units
- **Power electronics/power conditioning**
- **Small units as demos for large units**
- **Turbomachinery type**
 - Radial vs. Axial
- **Compressor development**
- **Devil in details**





Further Considerations

- **Maturity of technology**
- **Heat exchangers**
- **Compressors and turbines**
- **Cycle control**
- **Bearings**
- **Lubricants**
- **Seals**
- **Valves**
 - freezing





- **S-CO₂ cycles are recently considered for many applications**
- **Many companies are considering its application**
 - Question is in what application they can be successfully applied
- **The cycle technology and components require substantial development**
- **For this development experimental loops are crucial**
- **S-CO₂ loop in CVR is by its design and possibilities well suited for testing components, but also for experiments in the field of thermodynamics and heat transfer**
- **Projects like HeRo are very important for the cycle deployment**



The COOL Application

